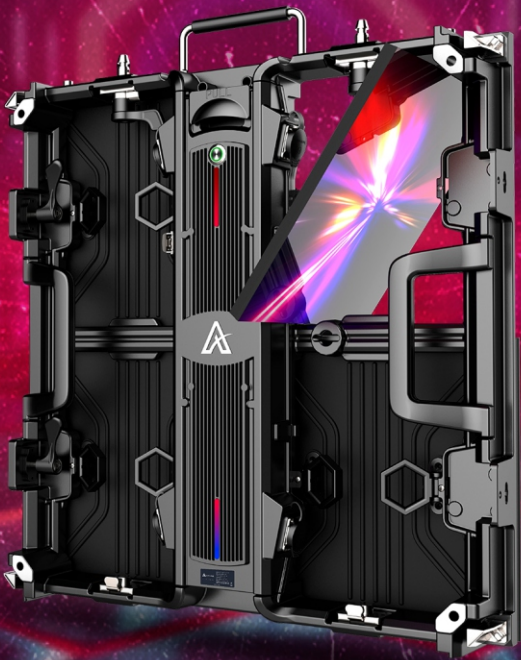




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AL SERIES



Lighting the future and connecting the world.



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BUTTON TEST

Designed at the top of the cabinet to prevent damage caused by infiltration.

CORNER PROTECTOR

Made of steel, they effectively protect the corners of the modules.

PROTECTED MODULES

Extra reinforcement on the sides (2 rows of pixel + reinforced)

EXTRA PROTECTION

The entire PCB board has extra UV glue protection.

ENERGY REDUNDANCY

If the power supply to any cabinet stops working, cabinets on the same power line will automatically share power.

MORE DRIVERS (CI)

We have increased the number of integrated chips (CI) per module, which results in higher quality for the panel.

SUPPORT

Supports up to 20 meters in height. (scalable)

EASY AND PERFORMANCE

The modules now have quick coupling, allowing removal and installation with just one hand.

16 BIT GRAY SCALE

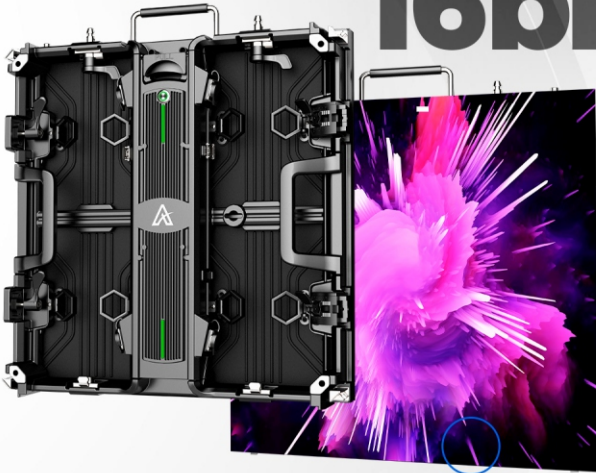
Allows a much finer and more detailed representation of tone and color variations

7680HZ

Higher refresh rates result in smoother frame transitions, improving the quality of the experience.

THIS IS AL SERIES

16bits



16 BIT GRAYSCALE

The difference between an 8-bit grayscale image and a 16-bit grayscale image refers to the amount of tonal information each pixel can represent. Let's understand better:

8-bit grayscale image:

Each pixel in an 8-bit image can have $2^8 = 256$ gray intensity levels. This means that each pixel can have a gray intensity ranging from 0 to 255.

16-bit grayscale image:

Each pixel in a 16-bit image can have $2^{16} = 65,536$ gray intensity levels. This allows for a much finer and more detailed representation of tonal variations compared to an 8-bit image.

Using 16-bit is particularly beneficial in situations where the image contains a wide range of subtle gray tones or in scientific and medical applications where accuracy is crucial.

8 BIT



16 BIT



In short, the main difference is in the number of shades of gray that each pixel can represent.

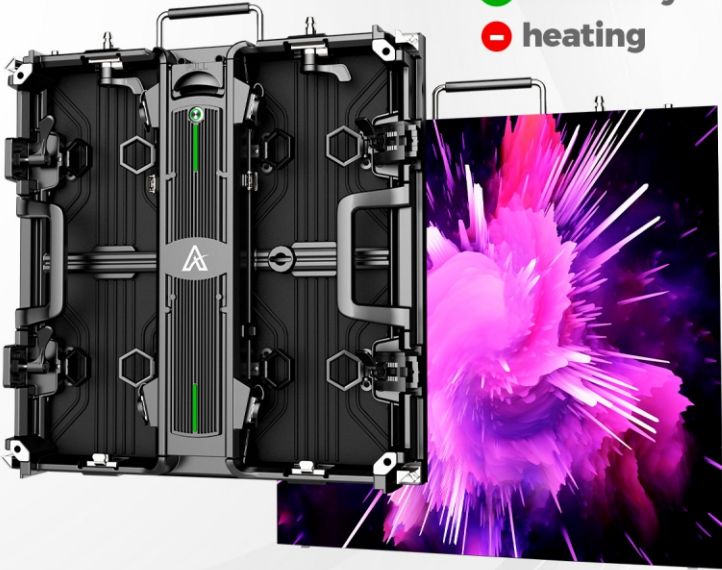
A 16-bit image offers a much wider range of tonal variations compared to an 8-bit image, which can be important in applications where accuracy and visual fidelity are critical.

EXCLUSIVE



7680Hz

+ efficiency
- heating



Motion Smoothness: Higher refresh rates generally result in smoother movements on the screen, reducing the effect of motion blur and making the visual experience clearer and more enjoyable.

Improved Viewing Experience: Especially in high-speed contexts, such as sporting events or fast-moving content, a higher refresh rate helps prevent visual artifacts, providing a more authentic and immersive experience.

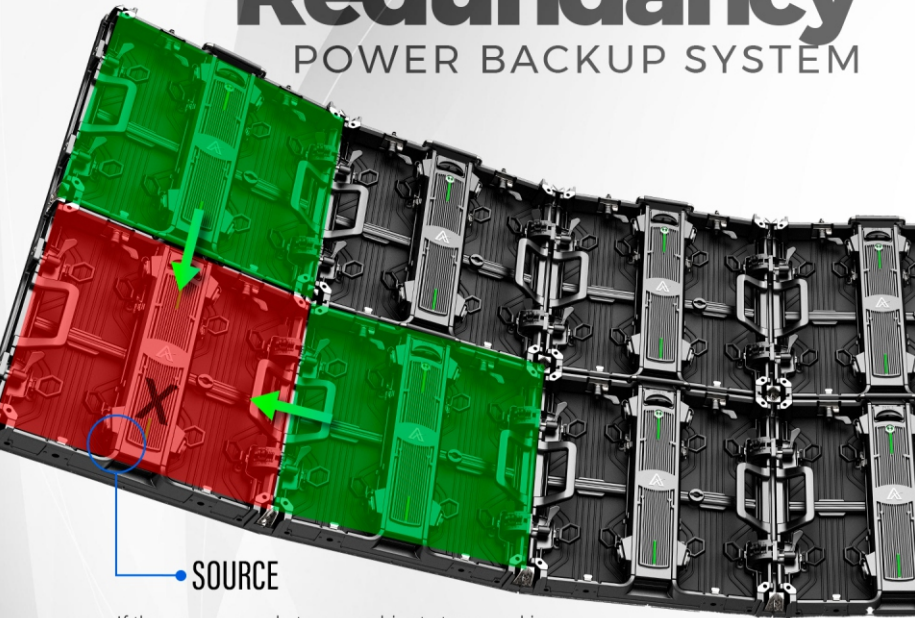
Reduced Eyestrain: Higher refresh rates can help reduce eye fatigue by reducing screen flicker, which can be a concern in artificial lighting environments or for people sensitive to these effects.

Greater Accuracy and Response in Critical Applications: In cases where accuracy and response time are crucial, such as in medical applications, engineering or simulation environments, a high update rate can guarantee a more accurate and instantaneous representation of information.

Ability to display high-resolution content and details: On large-format or high-resolution screens, a higher refresh rate can be crucial to maintaining the quality and clarity of the content displayed.

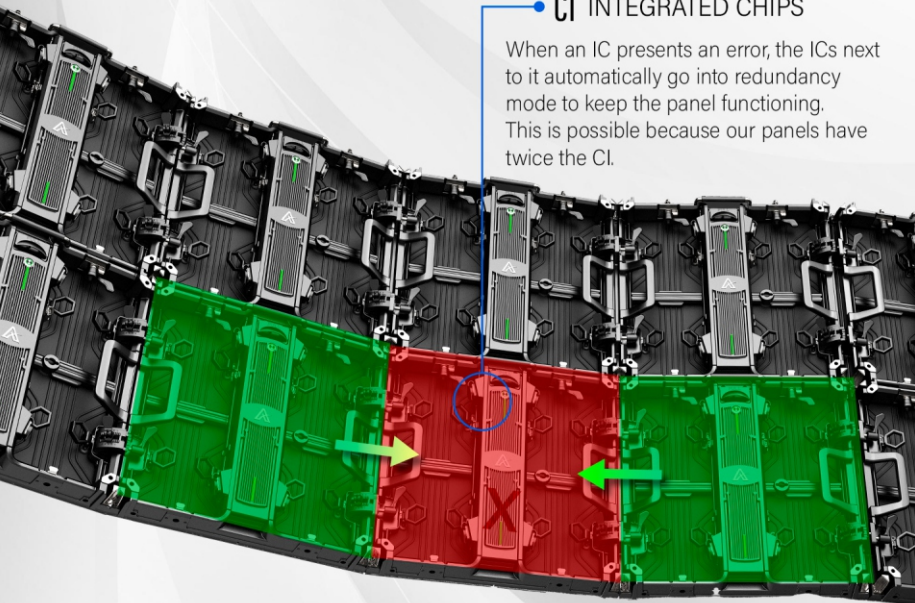
Redundancy

POWER BACKUP SYSTEM



• SOURCE

If the power supply to any cabinet stops working, cabinets on the same power line will automatically share power. Keeping it on during use.



• CI INTEGRATED CHIPS

When an IC presents an error, the ICs next to it automatically go into redundancy mode to keep the panel functioning. This is possible because our panels have twice the CI.



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