

2.

1b.

1c.

1a.

1d.

- 1a. Rasmus Røhling. *Jake and Neytiri*, 2026. Flat Screen tv (65 inch)
- 1b. Rasmus Røhling. *Cranach/Luther*, 2026. Flat Screen tv (42 inch)
- 1c. Rasmus Røhling. *Böcklin/Melancholia*, 2026. Flat Screen tv (37 inch)
- 1d. Rasmus Røhling. *Petit écolier*, 2026. Flat Screen tv (50 inch)
2. Rasmus Røhling. *Animated Heath IV (Tremolierung)*, 2026. Chocolate foil wrappers, glue, steel wire, altered electric toothbrushes. Dimensions vary with installation

Screen burn-in is a flatscreen defect also known as ghost image. Screen burn-in occurs when a static image is displayed over an extended period, in which an uneven degradation of the screen cells causes the displayed image to permanently “burn” into the screen, leaving a ghostly- or watermark-like silhouet of the given image every time the screen is in use.

The static image is in many ways in contrast to the screen as interface and site for a constant flow of moving images. On screens and tablets the display of static content is normally prevented by built in screensavers and auto sleep-mode features. In this case, on the contrary, the intention has been to accentuate and cultivate this effect/defect by leaving the screens on for months up until the exhibition, allowing a static image to burn into each screen.

In an increasingly digitized age and animated visual culture, what is even a static image? Within art history, the static image has played a central part and enjoyed a privileged position. In this context however, it becomes a kind of involuntary stigmata and threat to the very technology it is shown through.

Rasmus Røhling (b.1982) is an artist whose practice is about withholding and re-coding images and imaginaries. His recent works have dealt with virtualization and representation within the healthcare sector and how this iconification through image-sanitation relates to art historical- as well as current political issues. Røhling holds a MFA from California Institute of the Arts, US, (2010).