

Title: Physics of Innovation, & The Power of Ideas (2 Presentations)

Date: Oct 22, 2010 03:00 PM

URL: <http://www.pirsa.org/10100103>

Abstract:







# Physica Phantastica

THE PHYSICS OF INNOVATION

explore

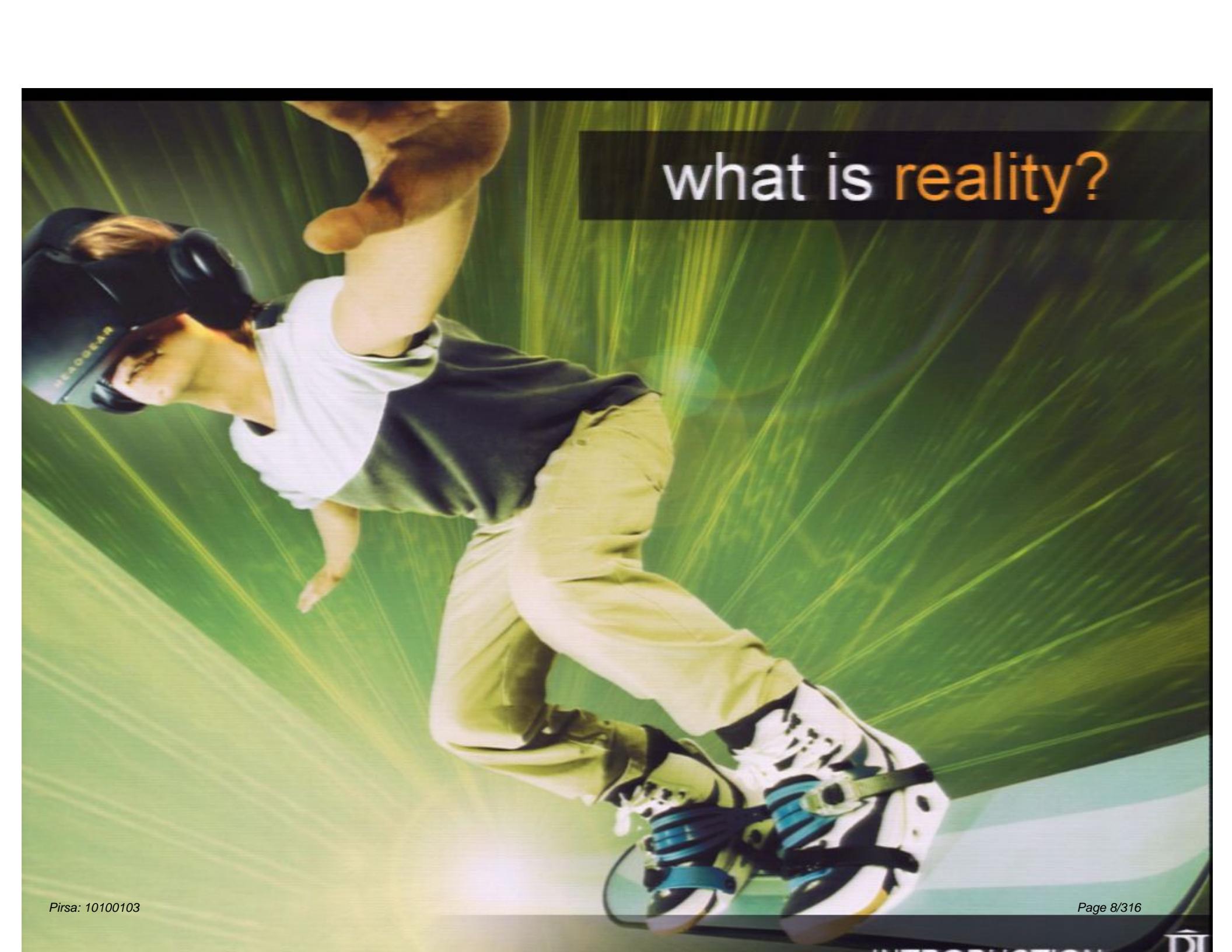
understand

bu



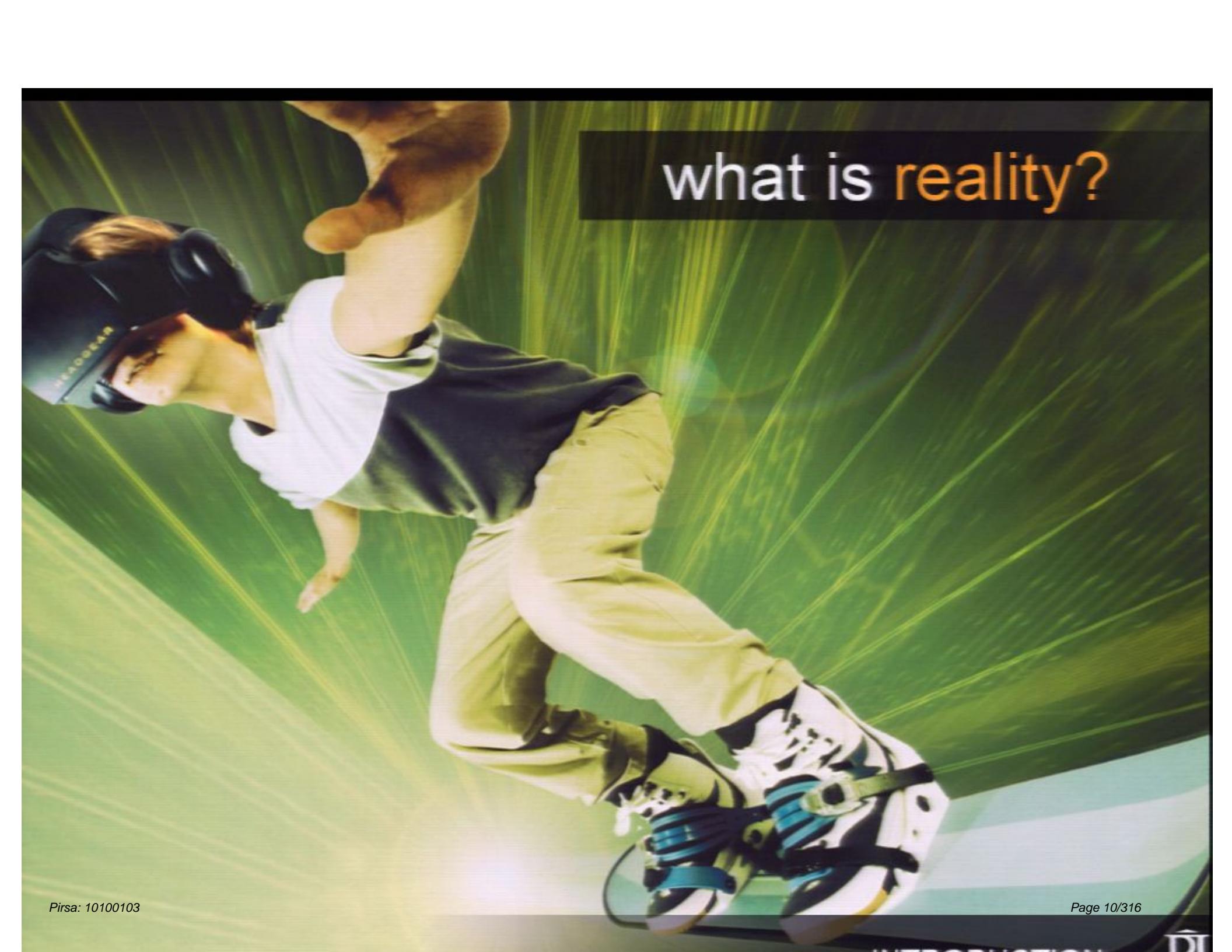
# THE PHYSICS OF INNOVATION **INTRODUCTION**





what is reality?





what is reality?

# Simulated Reality







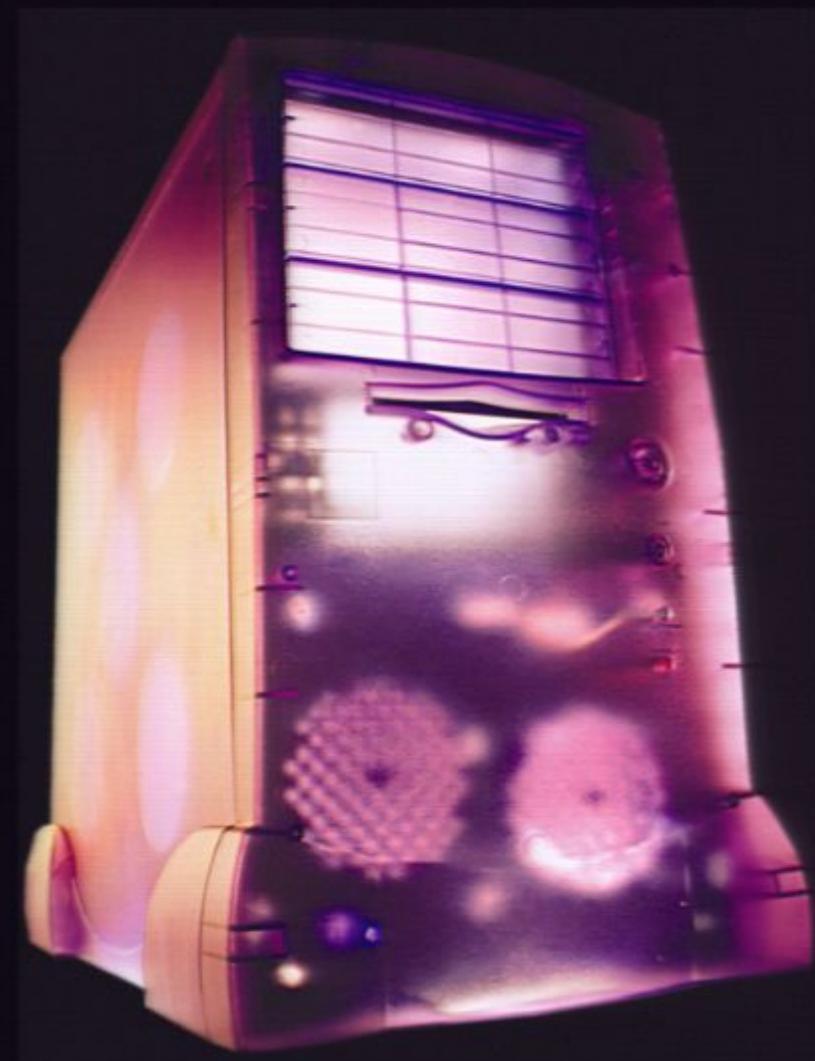




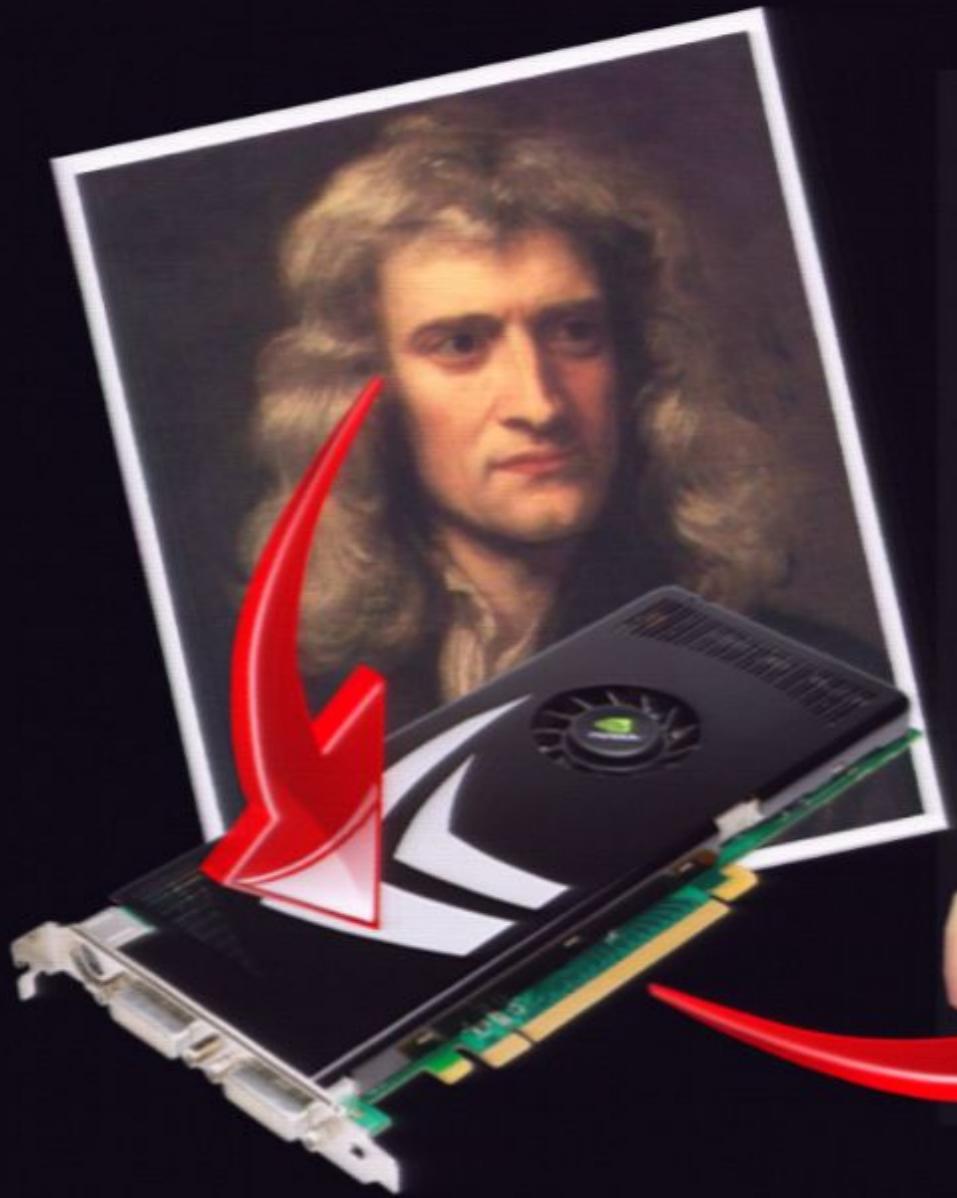


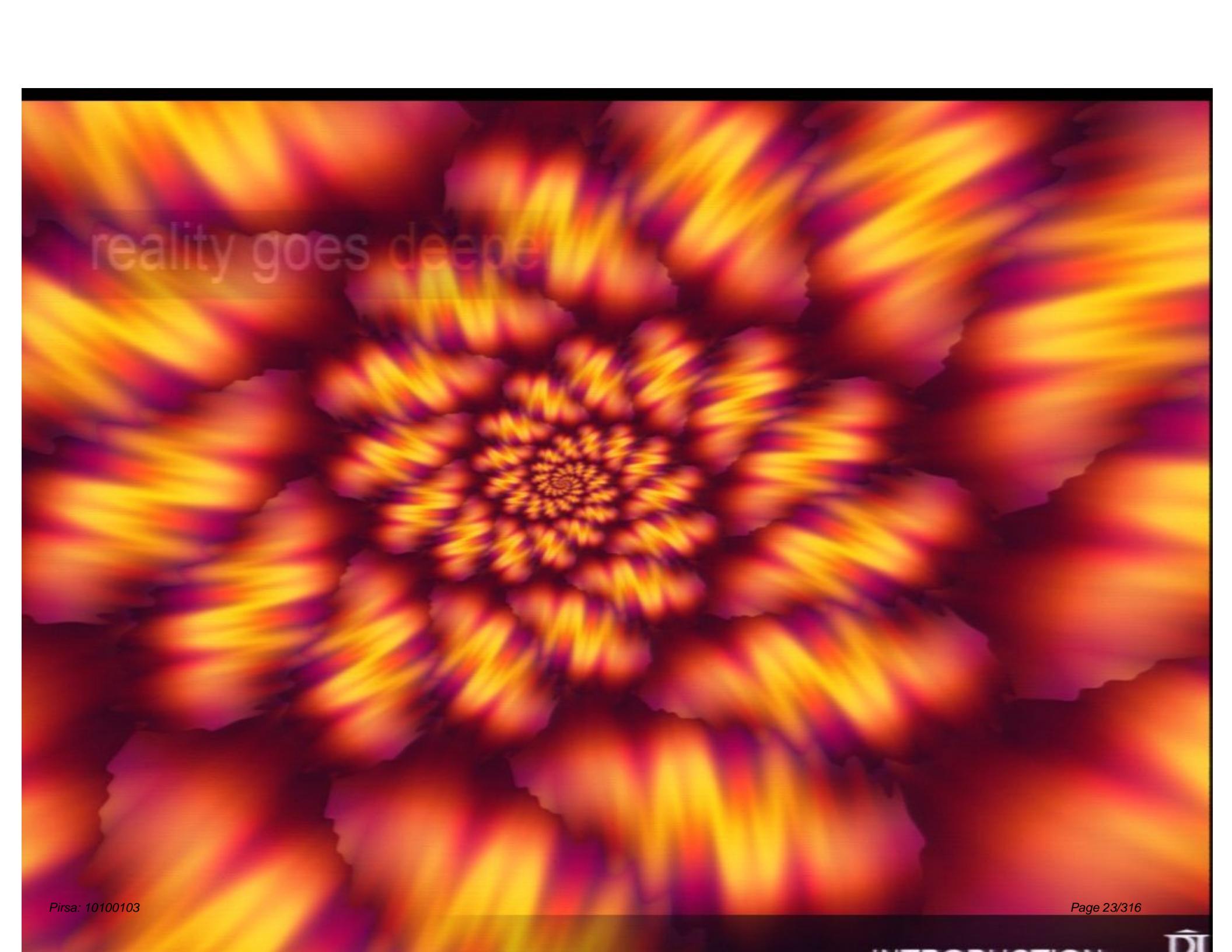




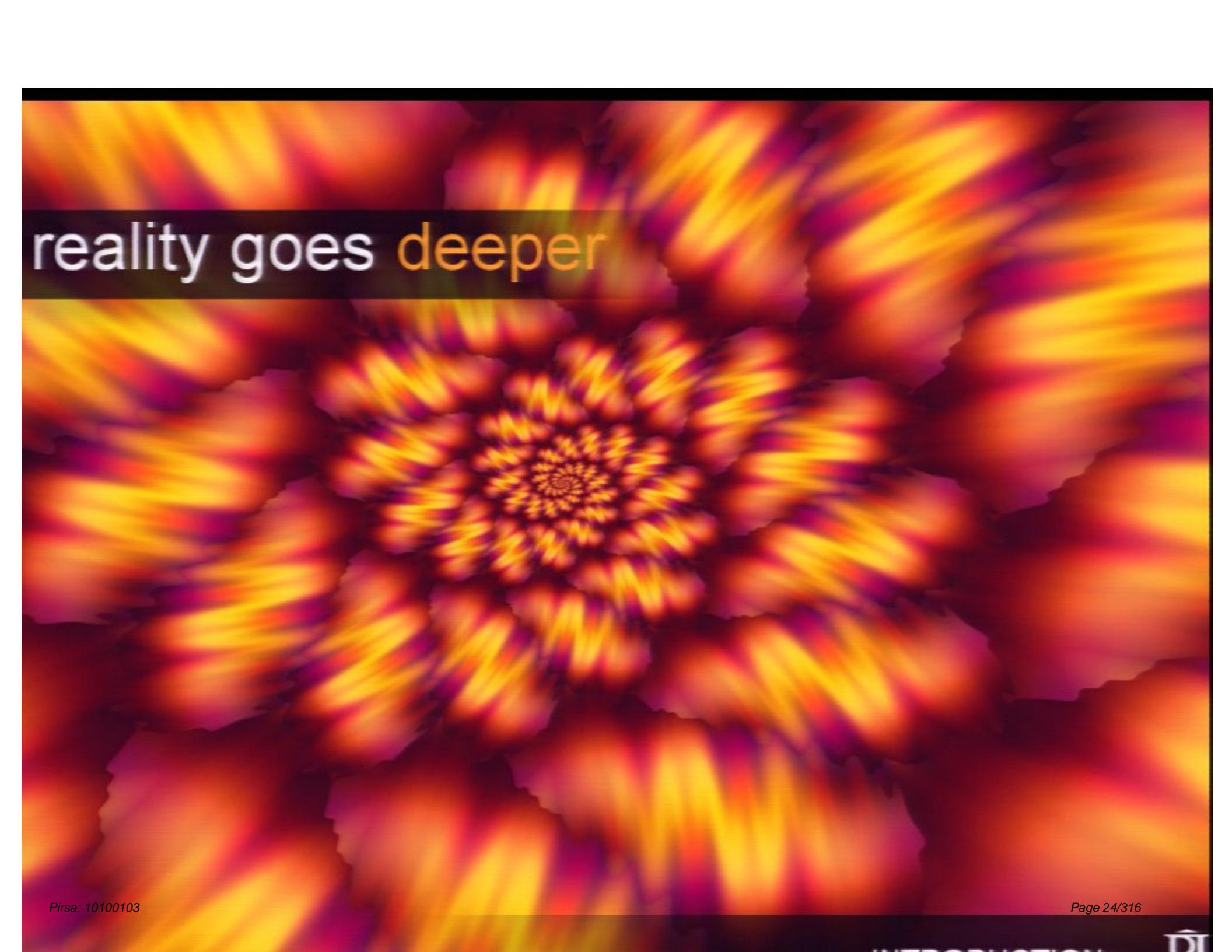




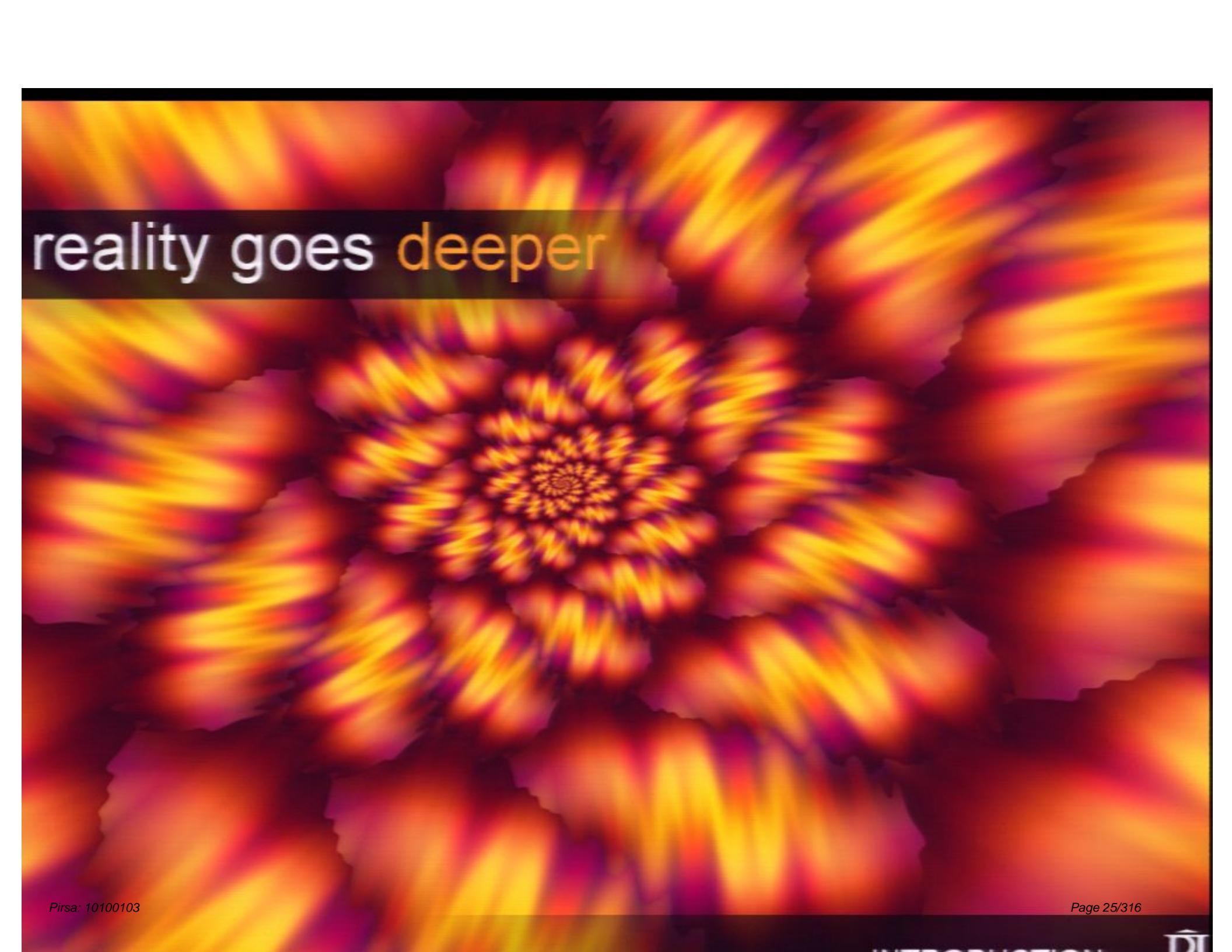




reality goes deeper



reality goes deeper



A fractal image of a sunflower head, rendered in warm colors like orange, yellow, and red, with a complex, recursive pattern in the center. A solid black rectangular overlay covers the top portion of the image, containing the text "reality goes deeper".

reality goes deeper

example of  
FOM



example of  
reality

understanding  
reality



understanding  
reality





empowers us to  
innovate

# the physics of innovation:

the physics of innovation:



explore mystery

# the physics of innovation:



explore mystery



understand reality

# the physics of innovation:



explore mystery



understand reality



build cool stuff

# the physics of innovation:



explore mystery



understand reality



build cool stuff

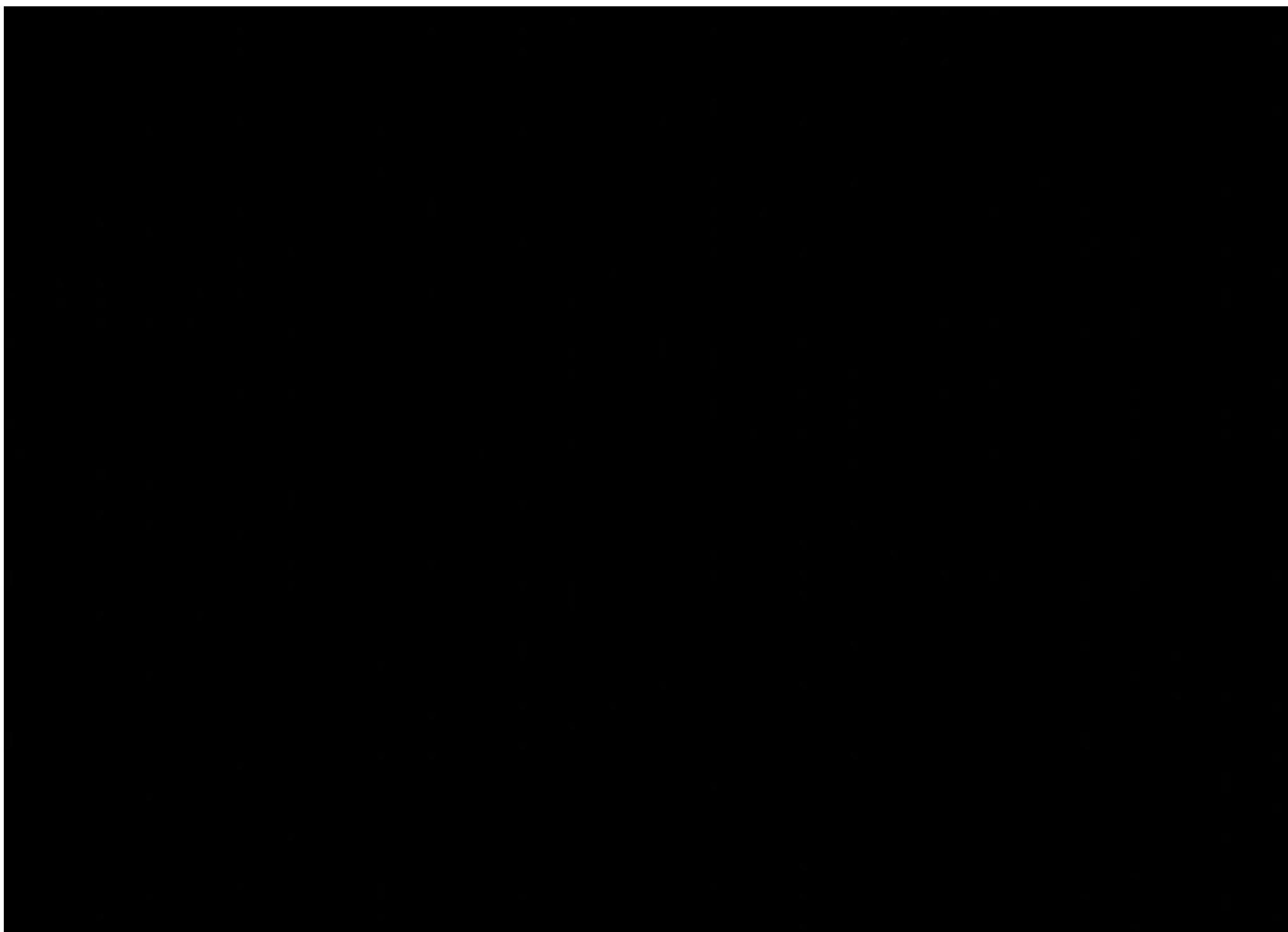
# 4 ideas that changed the world

electromagnetism

special relativity

general relativity

quantum



# 4 ideas that changed the world

electromagnetism

special relativity

general relativity

quantum

# 4 ideas that changed the world

electromagnetism

special relativity

general relativity

quantum

General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help



Pirsa

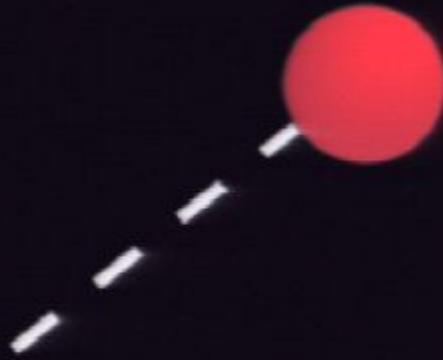
# General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help



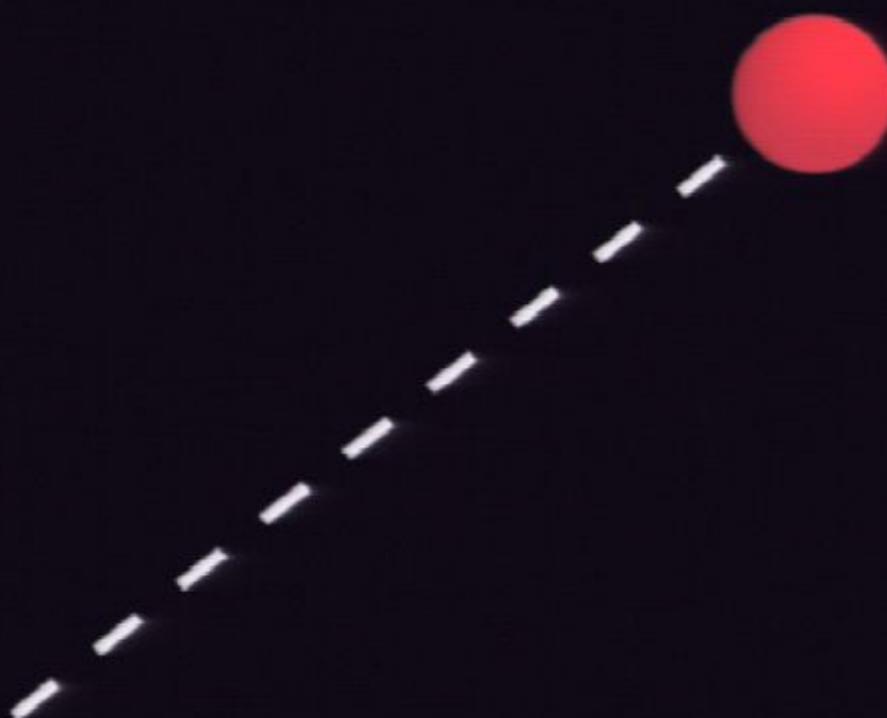
General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help



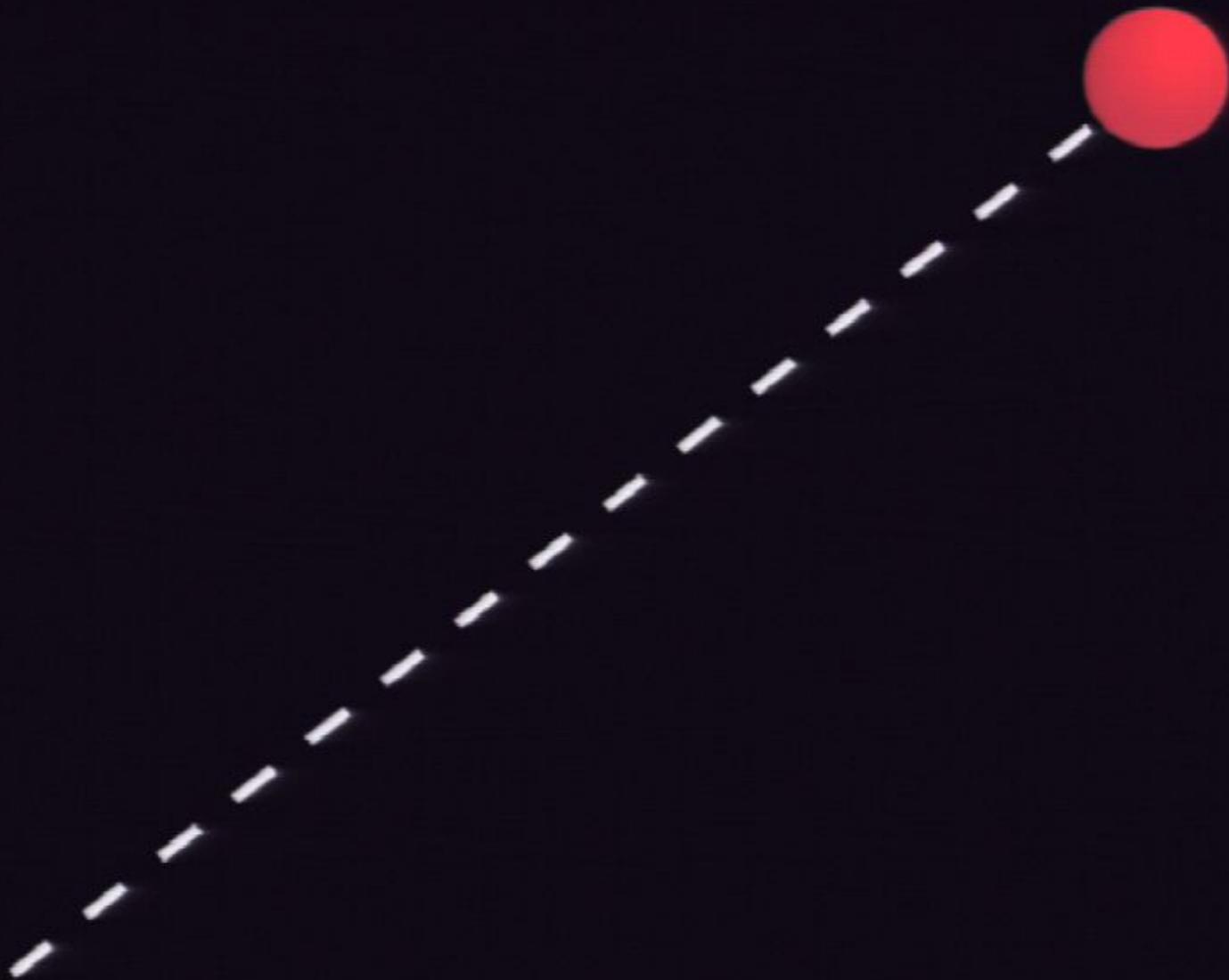
General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help



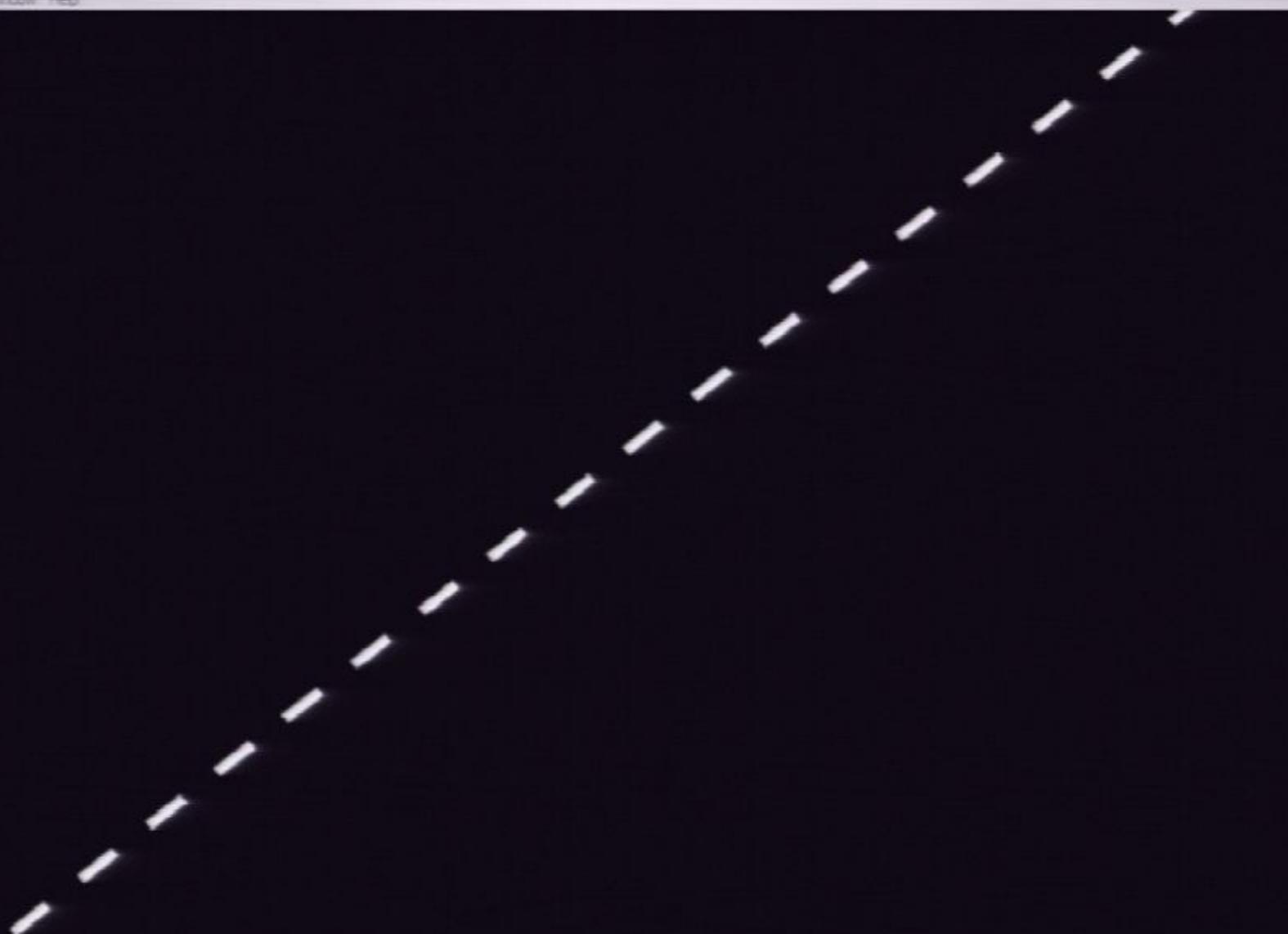
General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help



General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help



General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help



General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help



General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help

↓  
g



General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help

↓  
g



General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help



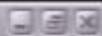
General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help



General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help



PI

General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help



PI

General Relativity

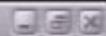
File Edit View Window Help



PI

General Relativity

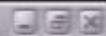
File Edit View Window Help



PI

General Relativity

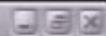
File Edit View Window Help



PI

General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help



PI

General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help



:07 :10



PI

## General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help



Pirsa

General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help

↓g



PI

General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help

↓  
g



PI

General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help

↓g



PI

General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help



PI

General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help

↓  
g



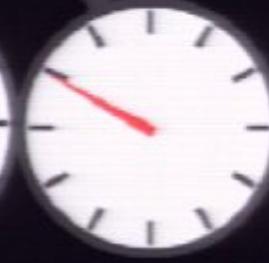
:10



:09



:10



PI

General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help

↓ g

:10



:09



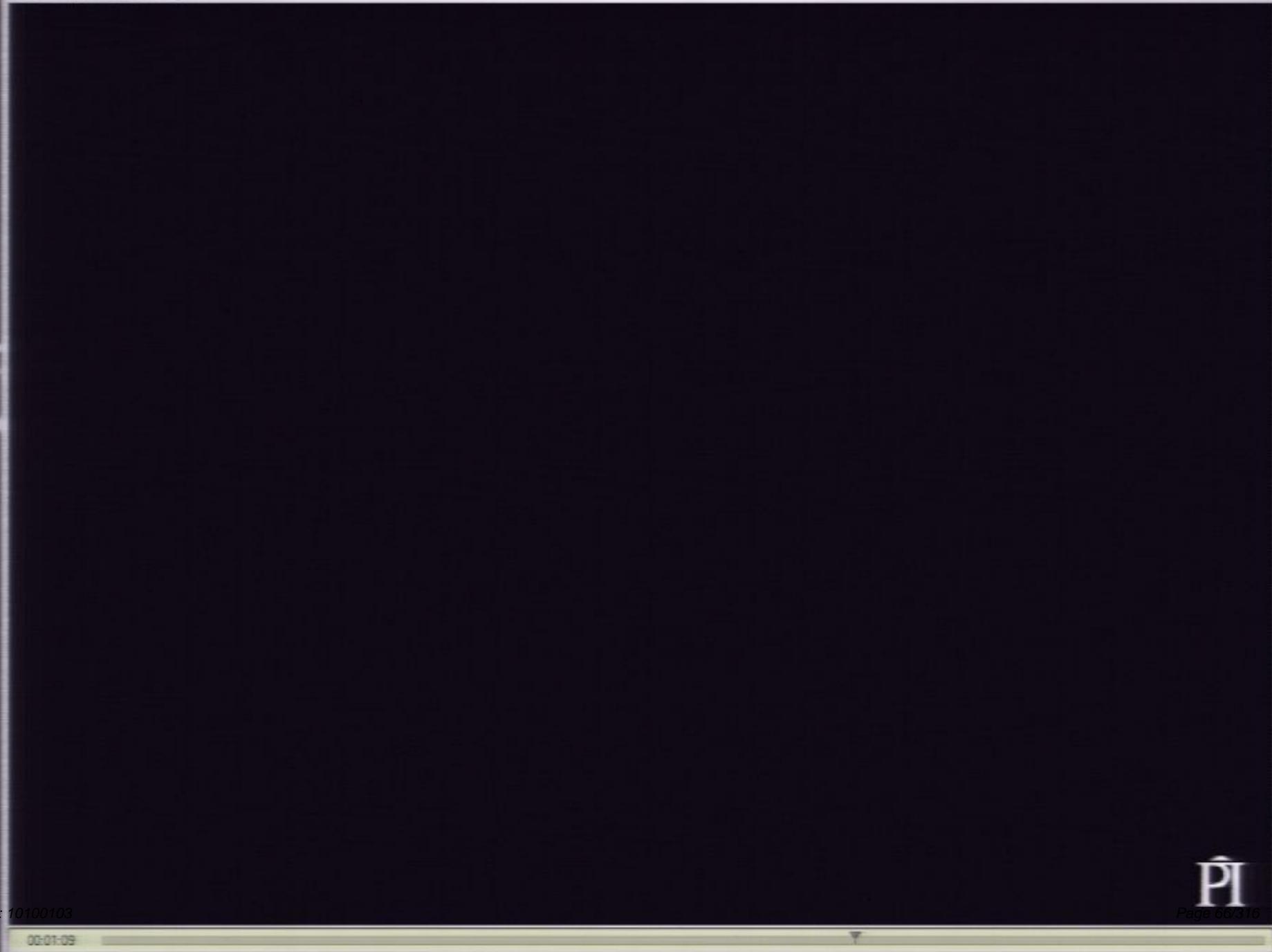
:10



PI

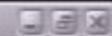
General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help



File Edit View Window Help

General Relativity



↓ g



PI

General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help

↓  
g



PI

General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help

↓ g



PI

General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help

↓g



PI

General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help

↓g



:10



:06



:10



PI

## General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help



General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help

↓g



PI

General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help

↓ g



PI

General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help

↓ g

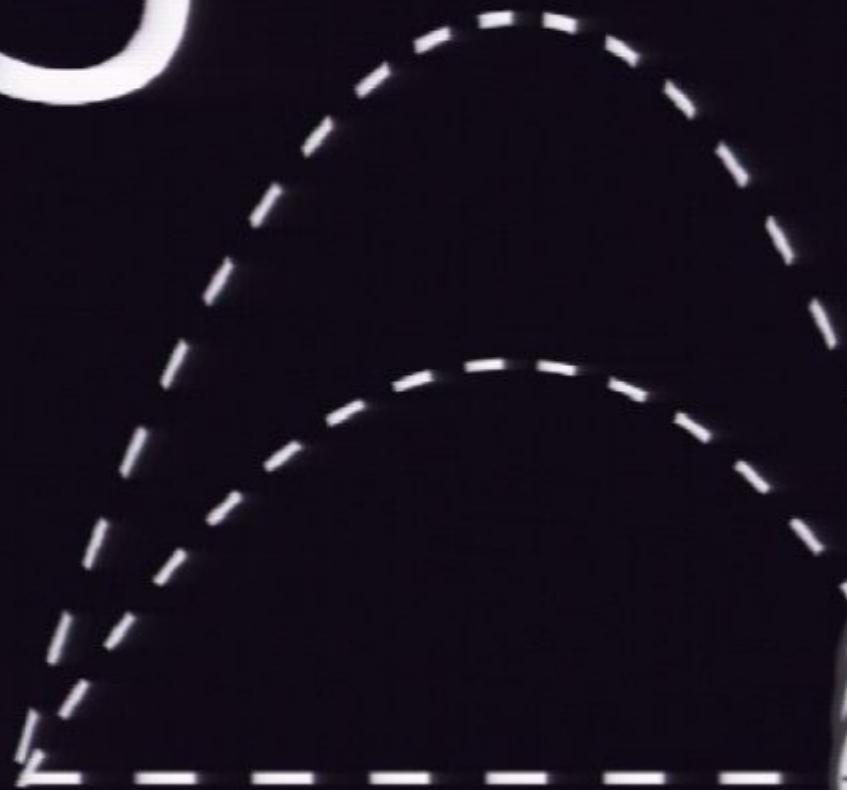


PI

General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help

↓g



PI

↓g

:06

:09

:10



:07

:10



PI

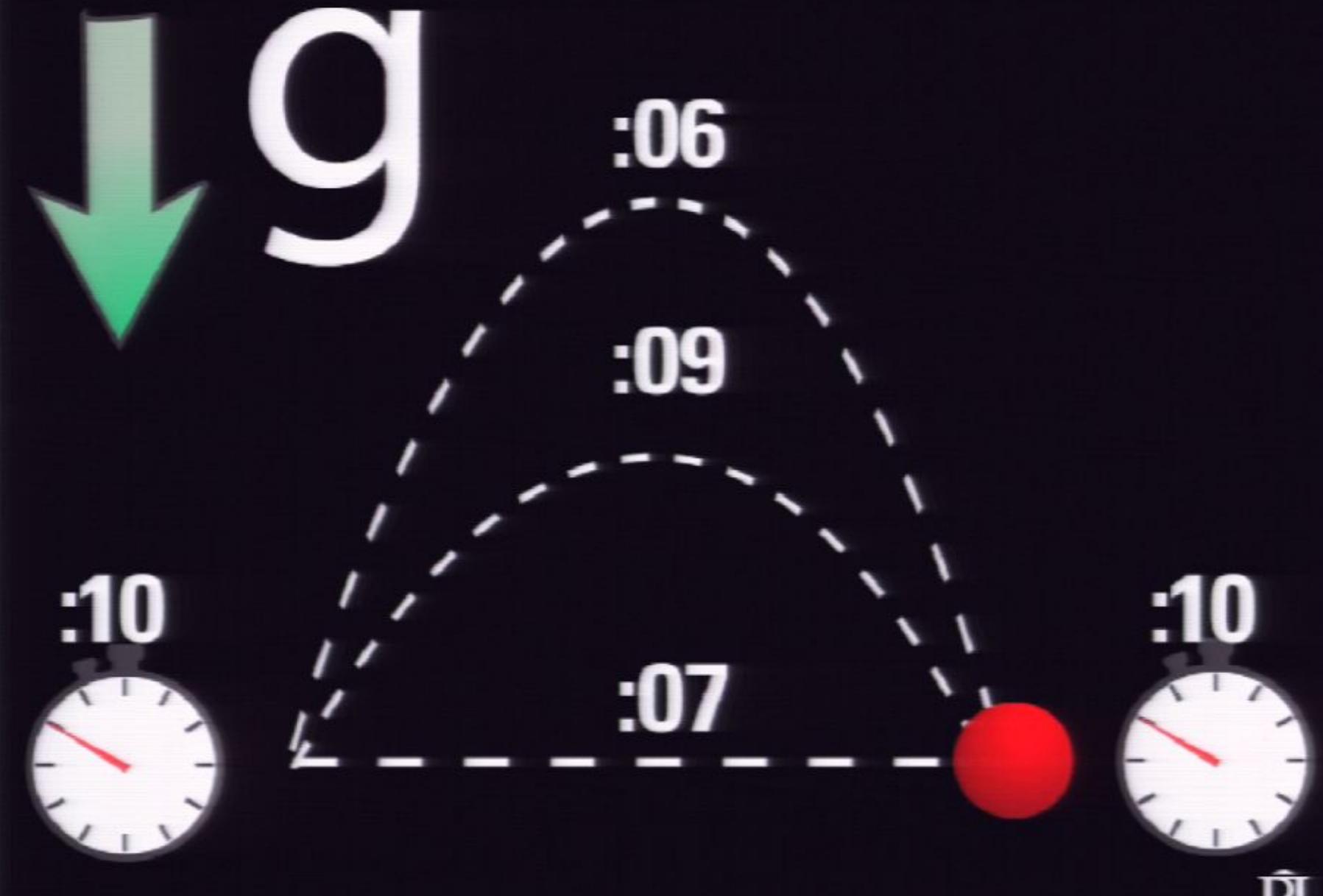
General Relativity

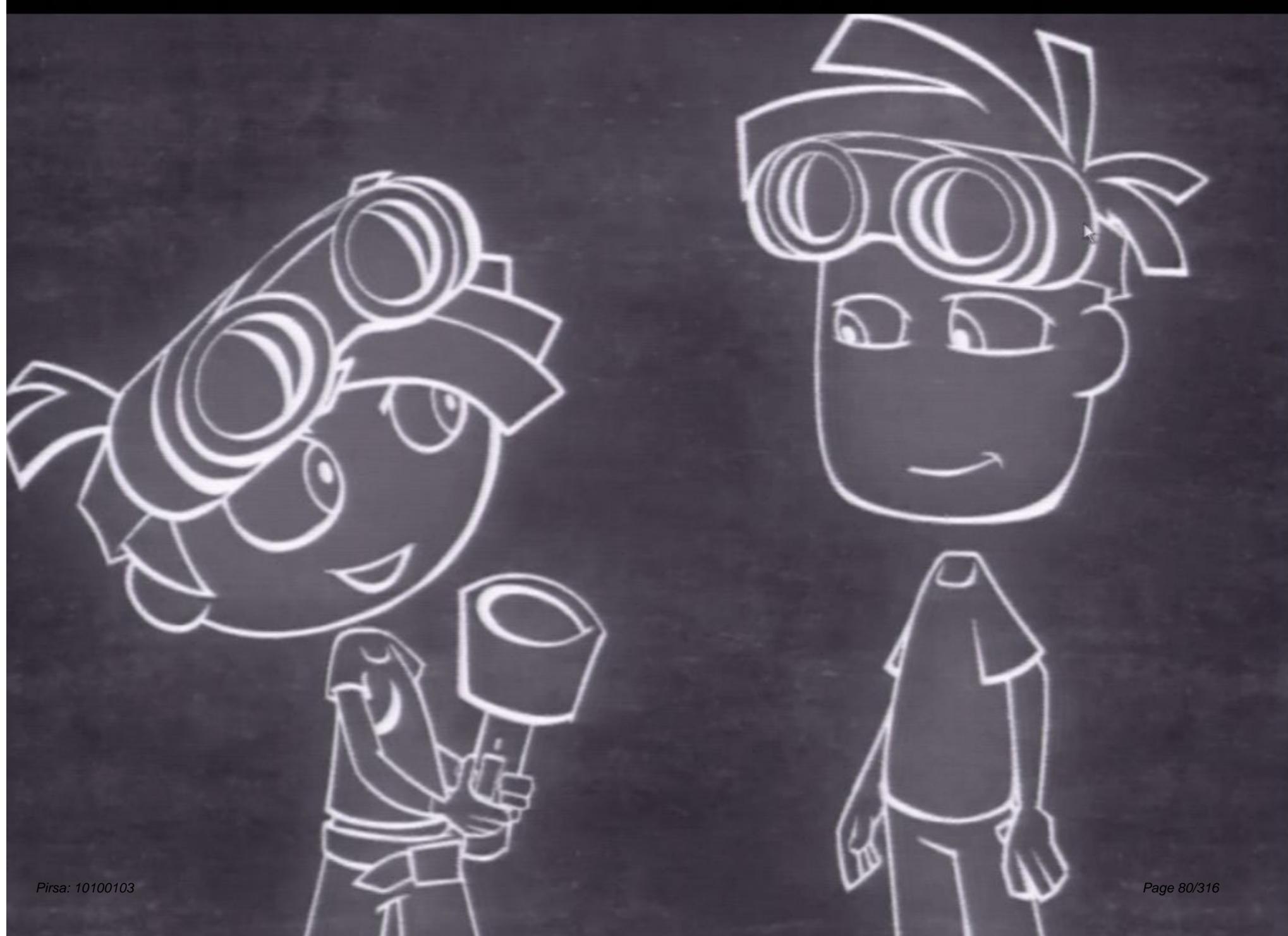
File Edit View Window Help



General Relativity

File Edit View Window Help





is - Perimeter Institute - Windows Internet Explorer

https://www.perimeterinstitute.ca/power\_of\_ideas/index.html

Favorites Tools Help

Suggested Sites Web Slice Gallery

- Perimeter Institute

# Power of Ideas

Quantum Mechanics

Special Relativity

Newtonian Gravity

Quantum Field Theory

General Relativity

Quantum Gravity

Power of Ideas

Quantum

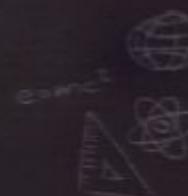
CLICK ME

PI PERIMETER INSTITUTE



# Power of Ideas

Power of Ideas  
**Quantum Gravity**



# Power of Ideas Quantum



# Power of Ideas Quantum

## Power of Ideas





## Quantum Mechanics

### What's it good for?



Computers



Lasers



Cryptography



Quantum Computers

#### Computers

What is a xenopus? Google™ it and you'll quickly learn everything there is to know about this claw-bearing African frog. How is this frog related to quantum mechanics? Answer: the internet, which is powered by computers, which in turn are powered by quantum mechanics. Computers have not only dramatically increased our ability to share knowledge, they also allow us to generate new knowledge—do calculations that wildly exceed human capacity. Supercomputers today are able to simulate complex physical processes on a global scale, in an attempt to better understand everything from earthquakes to global warming, and are even used to simulate the evolution of the entire universe—from the big bang to the present—to probe what it is made of and how it works. The profound positive impact that computers have had on science, engineering and society in general is, well, incalculable.



more

# Power of Ideas Quantum

## Power of Ideas



different. In the tiny world of atoms, things work by bizarre rules that clash severely with our everyday experience. For instance, particles like electrons behave as if they can be in multiple places—or be moving in multiple directions—at the same time. Such remarkable behaviour is what makes quantum mechanics such an essential part of the very existence of our everyday world.

For example, in the Particle animation we see the best possible commonsense model of an atom: electrons are like ordinary particles, orbiting the atomic nucleus just like planets orbit the sun. But this model is wrong.



more



## Quantum Mechanics

### What's it good for?



Computers



Lasers



Cryptography



Quantum Computers

### Computers

What is a xenopus? Google™ it and you'll quickly learn everything there is to know about this claw-bearing African frog. How is this frog related to quantum mechanics? Answer: the internet, which is powered by computers, which in turn are powered by quantum mechanics. Computers have not only dramatically increased our ability to share knowledge, they also allow us to generate new knowledge—do calculations that wildly exceed human capacity. Supercomputers today are able to simulate complex physical processes on a global scale. They attempt to better understand everything from earthquakes to global warming, and are used to simulate the evolution of the entire universe—from the big bang to the present. We probe what it is made of and how it works. The profound positive impact that computers have had on science, engineering and society in general is, well, incalculable.



more

## mechanics

the big idea?



Particle



Quantum Mechanics



similar waves travelling in opposite directions move through each other, existing in the same space. The result? A standing wave that's not travelling either way.

**Small is different.** In the tiny world of atoms, nature plays by bizarre rules that clash severely with commonsense. For instance, particles like electrons behave as if they can be in multiple places—or be moving in multiple directions—at the same time. Such remarkable behaviour is not only fascinating, it's essential for the very existence of our day-to-day world.

For example, in the Particle animation we see the best possible commonsense model of an atom: electrons behaving like ordinary particles, orbiting the atomic nucleus like planets orbit the sun. But this model is terribly wrong.



## Quantum Mechanics

### What's it good for?



Computers



Lasers



Cryp

## Computers

What is a xenopus? Google™ it and you'll find a claw-bearing African frog. How is this useful? The internet, which is powered by computers, has not only dramatically improved our ability to generate new knowledge—do calculations faster and more accurately. Supercomputers today are able to simulate the evolution of the entire universe, attempt to better understand everything from the smallest particle to the largest galaxy, and even probe what it is made of and how it works. All of this has had a profound impact on science, engineering and society.

# Power of Ideas

Power of Ideas  
**Quantum**



# Power of Ideas Quantum

## Power of Ideas



# Power of Ideas Quantum

## Power of Ideas



# Power of Ideas Quantum

## Power of Ideas



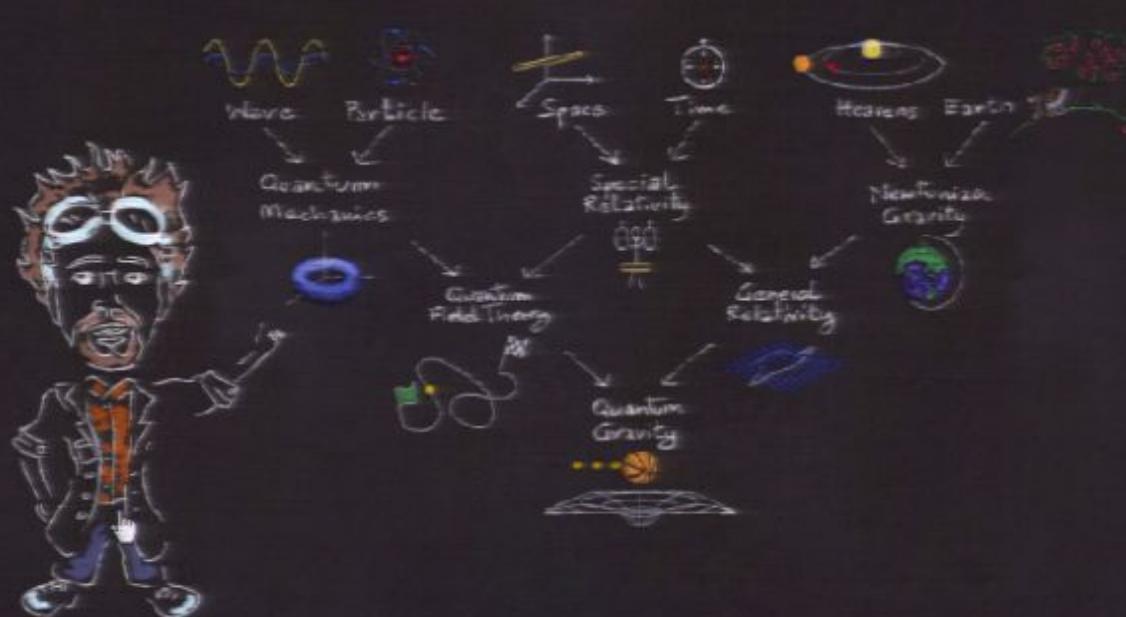
# Power of Ideas Quantum



## Power of Ideas



# Power of Ideas Quantum



# Power of Ideas Quantum

## Power of Ideas



# Power of Ideas Quantum



## Power of Ideas



# Power of Ideas

Power of Ideas  
**Quantum**



# Power of Ideas Quantum

## Power of Ideas



# Power of Ideas Quantum



# Power of Ideas

Power of Ideas  
**Quantum**



# Power of Ideas Quantum



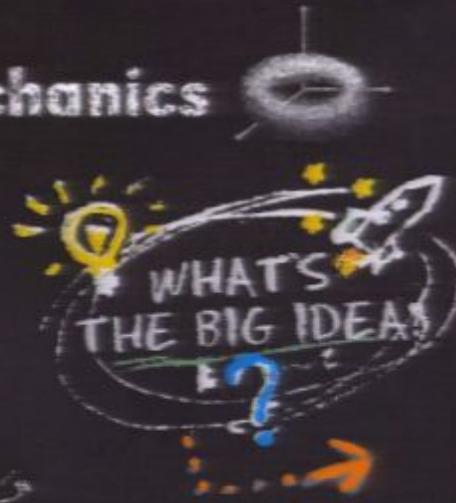
# Power of Ideas Quantum

## Power of Ideas



Power of Ideas

# Quantum Mechanics



## Quantum Mechanics What's the big idea?



Small is different. nature plays by bizarre rules of commonsense. For instance, as if they can be in multiple directions—at the same time! not only fascinating, it's essential to our day-to-day world.

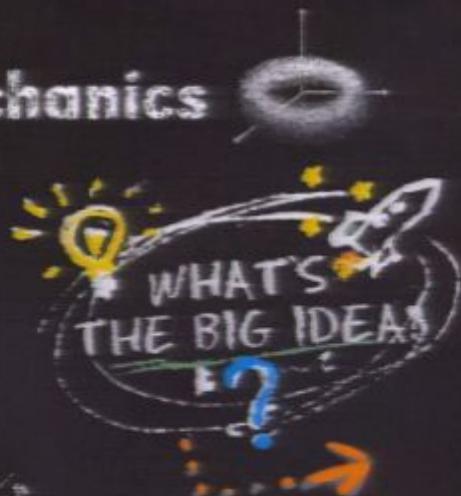
For example, in the Particle model, the nucleus is behaving like ordinary particles, while electrons are behaving like planets orbiting the sun. This is terribly wrong.

Wave - When two similar waves travelling in opposite directions meet, they move through each other, existing simultaneously in the same space. The result? A standing wave (yellow) that is not travelling either way.



Power of Ideas

# Quantum Mechanics



## Quantum Mechanics

### What's the big idea?



Wave



Particle



Quantum Mechanics



Small is different. In nature plays by bizarre rules that defies common sense. For instance, particles as if they can be in multiple places—at the same time. It's not only fascinating, it's essential to our day-to-day world.

For example, in the Particle model, a possible commonsense model is that particles behave like ordinary particles: nuclei like planets orbit the sun. This is terribly wrong.



Wave - When two similar waves travelling in opposite directions meet, they move through each other, existing simultaneously in the same space. The result? A standing wave (yellow) that is not travelling either way.



Power of Ideas

# Quantum Mechanics



## Quantum Mechanics

### What's the big idea?



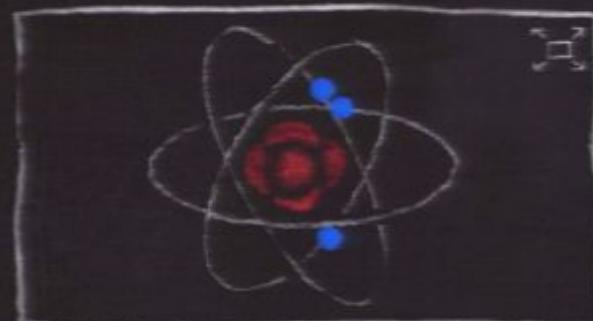
Wave



Particle



Quantum  
Mechanics



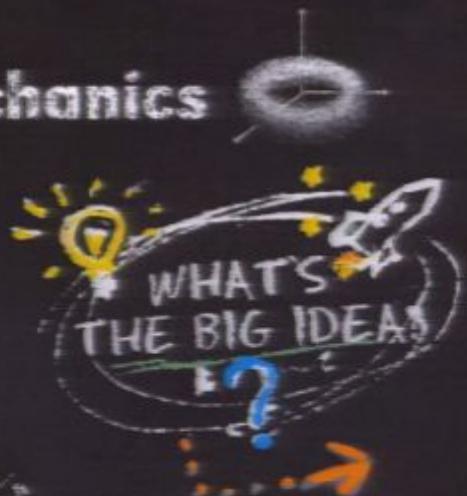
Particle - An old model of the atom showing electrons behaving like ordinary particles, orbiting the nucleus like planets orbit the sun. This is wrong. Electrons are extraordinary particles that behave like waves.

Small is different. In nature plays by bizarre rules that commonsense. For instance, particles as if they can be in multiple places directions—at the same time. So not only fascinating, it's essential to our day-to-day world.

For example, in the Particle model, a possible commonsense model is behaving like ordinary particles: nuclei like planets orbit the sun terribly wrong.

## Power of Ideas

# Quantum Mechanics



## Quantum Mechanics

## What's the big idea?



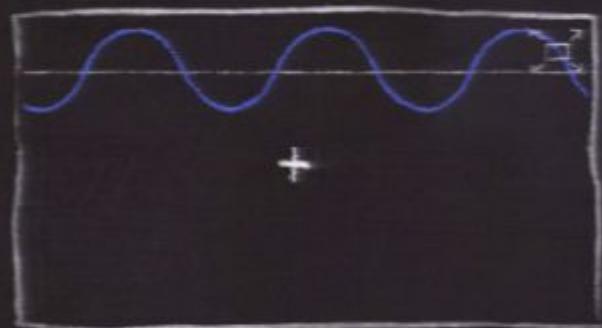
Wave



Particle



Quantum Mechanics



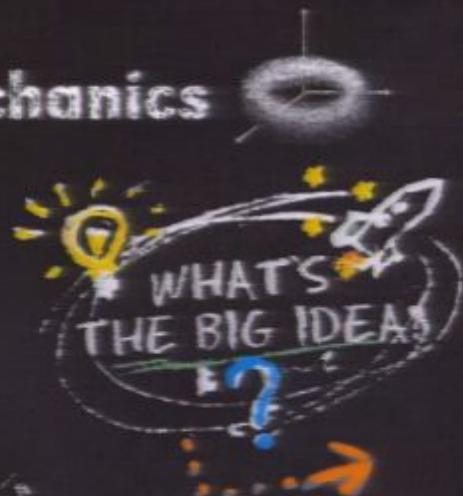
Wave - When two similar waves travelling in opposite directions meet, they move through each other, existing simultaneously in the same space. The result? A standing wave (yellow) that is not travelling either way.

Small is different. In nature plays by bizarre rules that defies common sense. For instance, particles act as if they can be in multiple places at the same time. It's not only fascinating, it's essential to our day-to-day world.

For example, in the Particle a possible common sense model is behaving like ordinary particles: nuclei like planets orbit the Sun terribly wrong.

## Power of Ideas

# Quantum Mechanics



## Quantum Mechanics

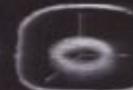
## What's the big idea?



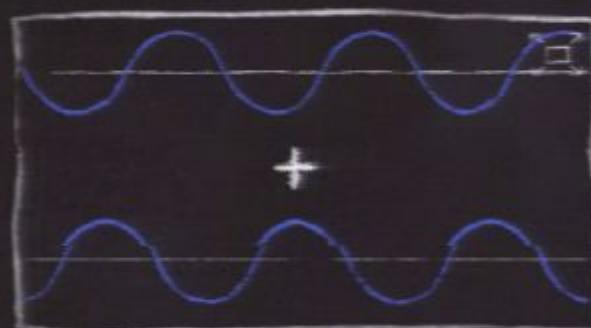
Wave



Particle



Quantum Mechanics



Wave - When two similar waves travelling in opposite directions meet, they move through each other, existing simultaneously in the same space. The result? A standing wave (yellow) that is not travelling either way.

Small is different. In nature plays by bizarre rules that defies common sense. For instance, particles act as if they can be in multiple places at the same time. It's not only fascinating, it's essential to our day-to-day world.

For example, in the Particle a possible commonsense model is behaving like ordinary particles: nucleus like planets orbit the sun terribly wrong.

## Power of Ideas

# Quantum Mechanics



## Quantum Mechanics

### What's the big idea?



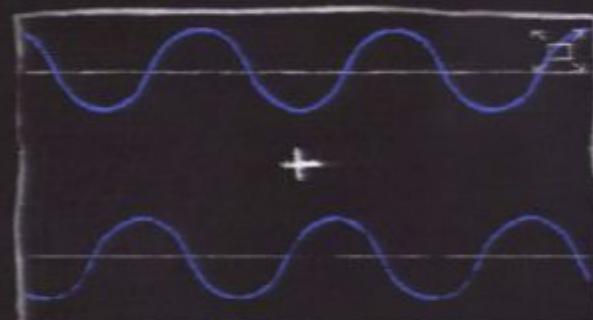
Wave



Particle



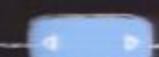
Quantum Mechanics



Wave - When two similar waves travelling in opposite directions meet, they move through each other, existing simultaneously in the same space. The result? A standing wave (yellow) that is not travelling either way.

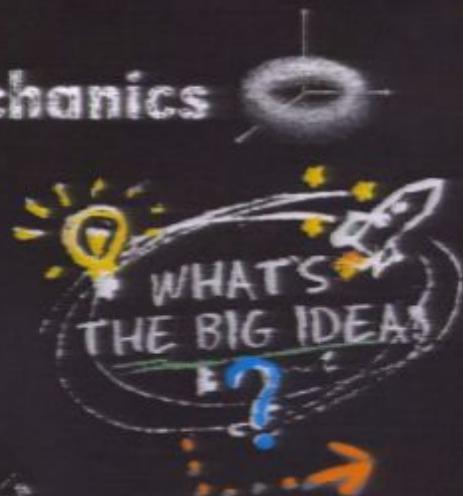
Small is different. In nature plays by bizarre rules that defies common sense. For instance, particles as if they can be in multiple places at the same time. So not only fascinating, it's essential to our day-to-day world.

For example, in the Particle a possible common sense model is behaving like ordinary particles: nuclei like planets orbit the sun terribly wrong.



## Power of Ideas

# Quantum Mechanics



## Quantum Mechanics

## What's the big idea?



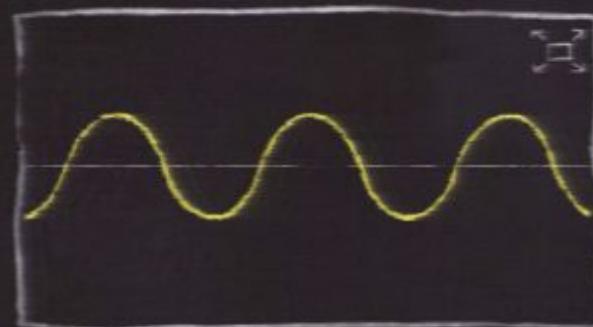
Wave



Particle



Quantum Mechanics



Wave - When two similar waves travelling in opposite directions meet, they move through each other, existing simultaneously in the same space. The result? A standing wave (yellow) that is not travelling either way.

Small is different. In nature plays by bizarre rules that defies common sense. For instance, particles as if they can be in multiple places—at the same time. It's not only fascinating, it's essential to our day-to-day world.

For example, in the Particle a possible commonsense model is behaving like ordinary particles: nuclei like planets orbit the Sun terribly wrong.

## Power of Ideas

# Quantum Mechanics



## Quantum Mechanics

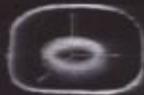
## What's the big idea?



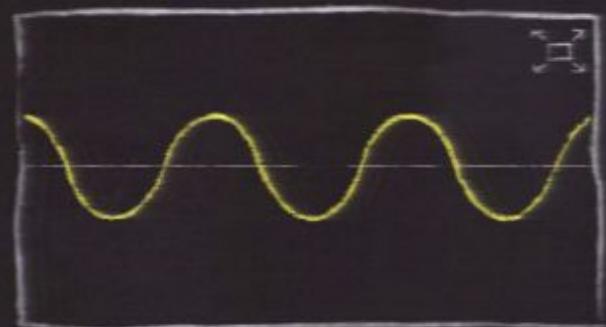
Wave



Particle



Quantum Mechanics



Wave - When two similar waves travelling in opposite directions meet, they move through each other, existing simultaneously in the same space. The result? A standing wave (yellow) that is not travelling either way.

Small is different. In nature plays by bizarre rules that commonsense. For instance, particles as if they can be in multiple places at the same time. So not only fascinating, it's essential to our day-to-day world.

For example, in the Particle model, a possible commonsense model is behaving like ordinary particles: nuclei like planets orbit the Sun terribly wrong.

## Power of Ideas

# Quantum Mechanics



## Quantum Mechanics

## What's the big idea?



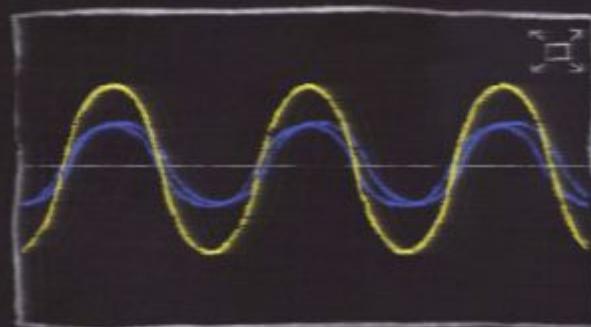
Wave



Particle



Quantum Mechanics



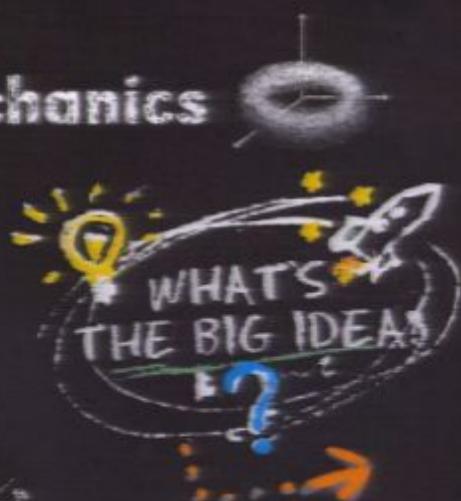
Wave - When two similar waves travelling in opposite directions meet, they move through each other, existing simultaneously in the same space. The result? A standing wave (yellow) that is not travelling either way.

Small is different. In nature plays by bizarre rules that defies common sense. For instance, particles as if they can be in multiple places at the same time. It's not only fascinating, it's essential to our day-to-day world.

For example, in the Particle model, a possible commonsense model is that particles behave like ordinary particles: nuclei like planets orbit the Sun. This is terribly wrong.

## Power of Ideas

# Quantum Mechanics



## Quantum Mechanics

## What's the big idea?



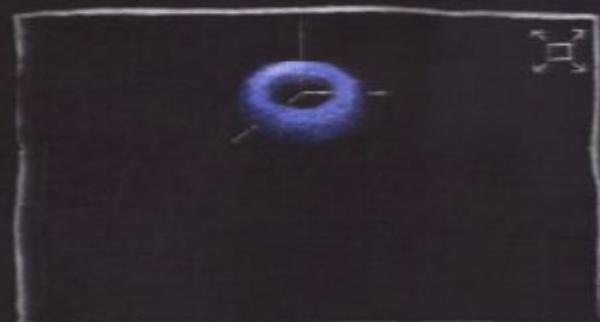
Wave



Particle



Quantum Mechanics



Quantum Mechanics - The closest quantum analogue of an orbiting electron is a particle whose behaviour is described by a donut-shaped wave circulating around the nucleus. Two such waves (blue) circulating in opposite directions can exist simultaneously in the same space, and describe a single electron that is "standing still" (yellow).

## Power of Ideas

# Quantum Mechanics



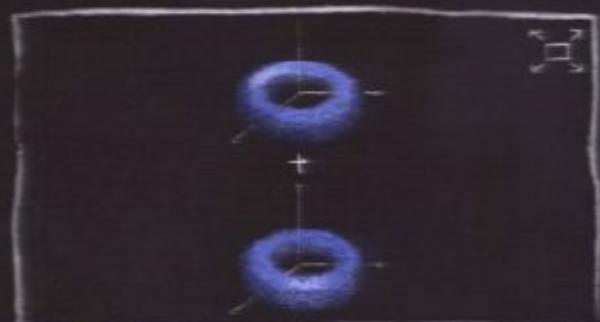
## Quantum Mechanics

## What's the big idea?



Wave

Particle

Quantum  
Mechanics

Quantum Mechanics - The closest quantum analogue of an orbiting electron is a particle whose behaviour is described by a donut-shaped wave circulating around the nucleus. Two such waves (blue) circulating in opposite directions can exist simultaneously in the same space, and describe a single electron that is "standing still" (yellow).

## Power of Ideas

# Quantum Mechanics



## Quantum Mechanics

## What's the big idea?



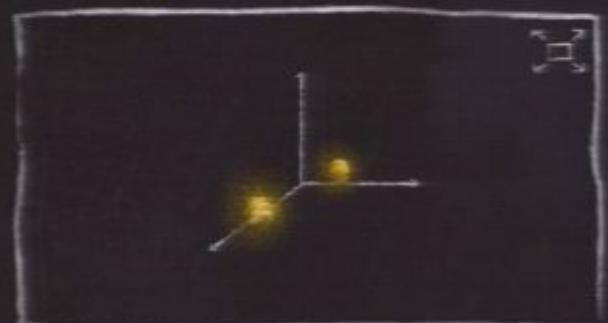
Wave



Particle



Quantum Mechanics



Quantum Mechanics - The closest quantum analogue of an orbiting electron is a particle whose behaviour is described by a donut-shaped wave circulating around the nucleus. Two such waves (blue) circulating in opposite directions can exist simultaneously in the same space, and describe a single electron that is "standing still" (yellow).

Small is different. In nature plays by bizarre rules that defies common sense. For instance, particles as if they can be in multiple places at the same time. It's not only fascinating, it's essential to our day-to-day world.

For example, in the Particle model, a possible common sense model is that particles behave like ordinary particles: nuclei like planets orbit the sun. This is terribly wrong.

## Power of Ideas

# Quantum Mechanics



## Quantum Mechanics

### What's the big idea?



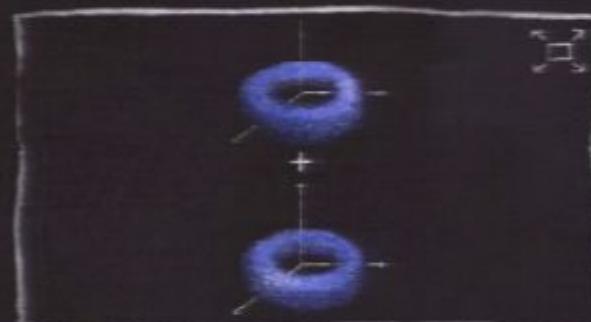
Wave



Particle



Quantum Mechanics



Quantum Mechanics - The closest quantum analogue of an orbiting electron is a particle whose behaviour is described by a donut-shaped wave circulating around the nucleus. Two such waves (blue) circulating in opposite directions can exist simultaneously in the same space, and describe a single electron that is "standing still" (yellow).



world of atoms, interact severely with like electrons behave by moving in multiple markable behaviour is the very existence of

on we see the best atom: electrons orbiting the atomic at this model is

[more](#)

## Quantum Mechanics

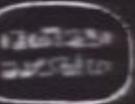
### What's it good for?



Computers



Lasers



Cryptography



Quantum Computers

#### Computers

What is a xenopus? Google™ it and you'll quickly learn everything there is to know about this claw-bearing African frog. How is this frog related to quantum mechanics? Answer: the internet, which is powered by computers; which in turn are powered by quantum mechanics. Computers have not only dramatically increased our ability to share knowledge, they also allow us to generate new knowledge—do calculations that wildly exceed human capacity.

Supercomputers today are able to simulate complex physical processes on a global scale, in an attempt to better understand everything from earthquakes to global warming, and are even used to simulate the evolution of the entire universe—from the big bang to the present—to probe what it is made of and how it works. The profound positive impact that computers have had on science, engineering and society in general is, well, incalculable.

[more](#)

## Quantum Mechanics What's it good for?



Computers



Lasers



Cryptography



Quantum Computers



Power of Ideas  
**Special**

### Computers

What is a xenopus? Google™ it and you'll quickly learn everything there is to know about this claw-bearing African frog. How is this frog related to quantum mechanics? Answer: the internet, which is powered by computers, which in turn are powered by quantum mechanics. Computers have not only dramatically increased our ability to share knowledge; they also allow us to generate new knowledge—do calculations that wildly exceed human capacity. Supercomputers today are able to simulate complex physical processes on a global scale, in an attempt to better understand everything from earthquakes to global warming, and are even used to simulate the evolution of the entire universe—from the big bang to the present—to probe what it is made of and how it works. The profound positive impact that computers have had on science, engineering and society in general is, well, incalculable.



more

## Quantum Mechanics

## What's it good for?



Computers



Lasers



Cryptography

Quantum  
Computers

## Lasers

Orange juice, 600 mL, \$6.53—this information is obtained from simply passing the container over the scanning laser at the grocery store. Laser light is not ordinary light—it's "quantum light": a coherent shower of little packets of pure energy, called photons, capable of transmitting information over the internet, cutting through steel, surgically welding a torn retina, playing a Blu-ray Disc™, printing a document or measuring the distance to the moon. It's even being used to search for an answer to our global energy needs. One of the world's largest lasers at the National Ignition Facility in the United States is attempting to spark miniature suns—to generate energy through fusion. Imagine a world with safe, clean, and virtually limitless energy.



more

## Quantum Mechanics What's it good for?



Computers



Lasers



Cryptography



Quantum Computers

### Cryptography

Imagine the ability to send secret messages anywhere in the world with absolute security. A new class of technologies that can detect eavesdroppers regardless of how clever they are or how sophisticated their snooping equipment; a perfect security guaranteed by the very laws of nature themselves—quantum laws. These quantum technologies have already been proven over short distances, and there are even commercially available systems. Governments, banks and a host of other organizations are extremely interested, with visions of new ways to do commerce and bolster national security. What's the next step? Scientists and engineers have their eyes on an absolutely secure global satellite quantum communication network. Welcome to the quantum information age!

Power of Ideas  
**Special**



more

## Quantum Mechanics What's it good for?



Computers



Lasers



Cryptography



Quantum Computers

### Quantum Computers

Quantum superposition, entanglement, and teleportation—three ingredients needed for a quantum computer. What's a quantum computer? A new breed of computer that might make today's supercomputers look like mere hand calculators. Instead of processing bits of information (binary digits, 0 or 1) they would process qubits of quantum information: quantum superpositions of both 0 and 1—simultaneously: a new kind of "quantum parallel" computer. Using quantum entanglement—one of the weirdest aspects of quantum mechanics—this quantum information would be quantum teleported between different parts of the computer. Scientists have already built small prototypes, and know of a few kinds of problems quantum computers can solve—like quantum database searching, or breaking the encryption codes we use today for secure communications. A huge, worldwide effort is currently underway attempting to scale up these prototypes and find new kinds of problems these amazing machines could solve. If successful, we may be in for a second computer revolution, possibly even more profound than the first.

[more](#)

Power of Ideas  
**Special**

## Quantum Mechanics What's it good for?



Computers



Lasers



Cryptography



Quantum Computers

### Quantum Computers

Quantum superposition, entanglement, and teleportation—three ingredients needed for a quantum computer. What's a quantum computer? A new breed of computer that might make today's supercomputers look like mere hand calculators. Instead of processing bits of information (binary digits, 0 or 1) they would process qubits of quantum information: quantum superpositions of both 0 and 1—simultaneously: a new kind of "quantum parallel" computer. Using quantum entanglement—one of the weirdest aspects of quantum mechanics—this quantum information would be quantum teleported between different parts of the computer. Scientists have already built small prototypes, and know of a few kinds of problems quantum computers can solve—like quantum database searching, or breaking the encryption codes we use today for secure communications. A huge, worldwide effort is currently underway attempting to scale up these prototypes and find new kinds of problems these amazing machines could solve. If successful, we may be in for a second computer revolution, possibly even more profound than the first.

[more](#)

Power of Ideas  
**Special**



## Quantum Mechanics What's it good for?



Computers



Lasers



Cryptography



Quantum Computers

WHAT'S IT  
GOOD FOR?

### Quantum Computers

Quantum superposition, entanglement, and teleportation—three ingredients needed for a quantum computer. What's a quantum computer? A new breed of computer that might make today's supercomputers look like mere hand calculators. Instead of processing bits of information (binary digits, 0 or 1) they would process qubits of quantum information: quantum superpositions of both 0 and 1—simultaneously; a new kind of "quantum parallel" computer. Using quantum entanglement—one of the weirdest aspects of quantum mechanics—this quantum information would be quantum teleported between different parts of the computer. Scientists have already built small prototypes, and know of a few kinds of problems quantum computers can solve—like quantum database searching, or breaking the encryption codes we use today for secure communications. A huge, worldwide effort is currently underway attempting to scale up these prototypes and find new kinds of problems these amazing machines could solve. If successful, we may be in for a second computer revolution, possibly even more profound than the first.

more

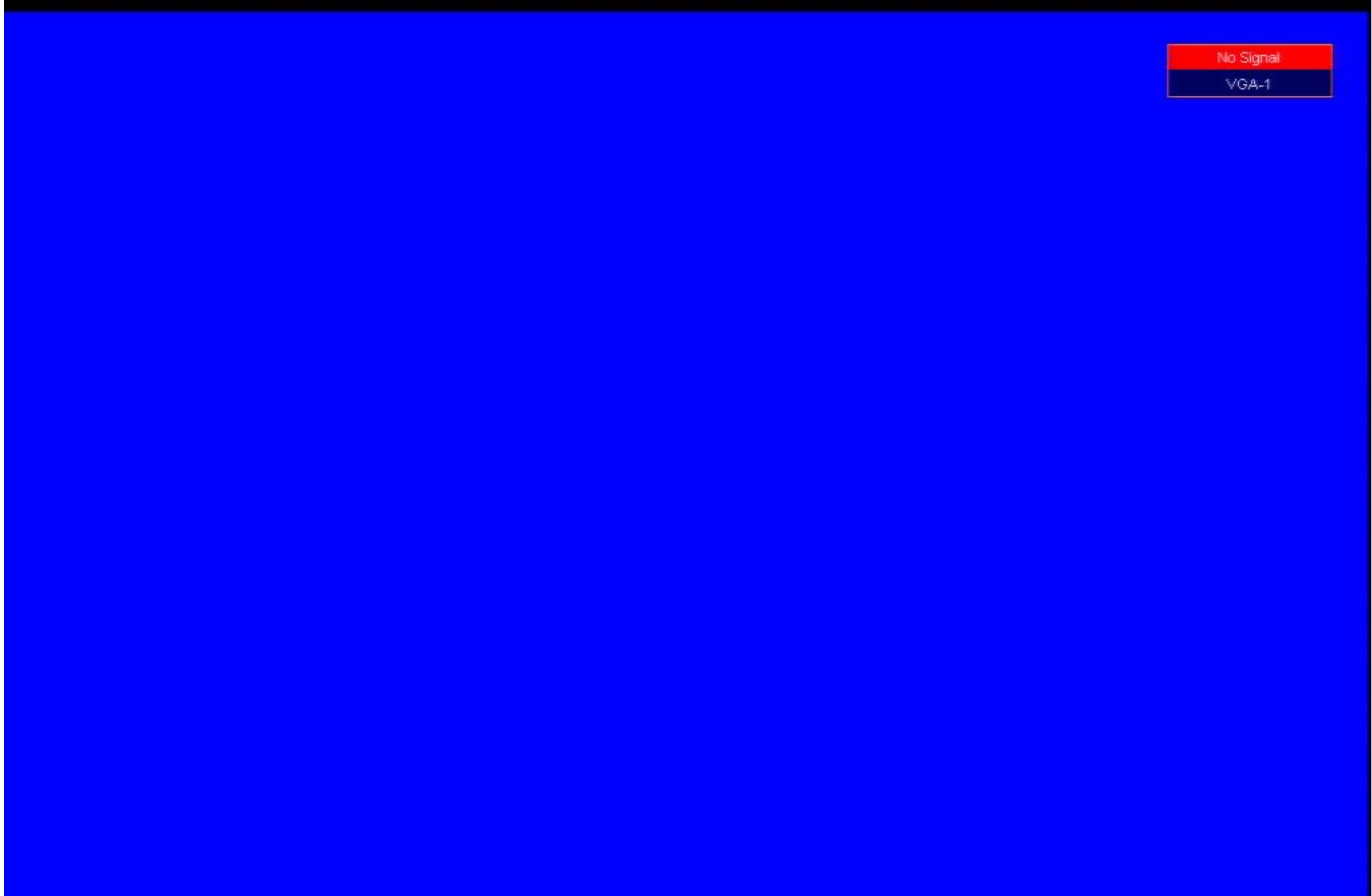
Power of Ideas





No Signal

VGA-1



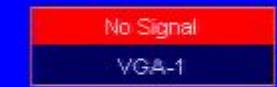
No Signal

VGA-1

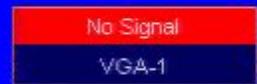


No Signal

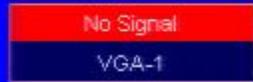
VGA-1

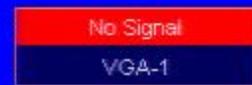




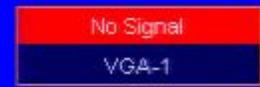


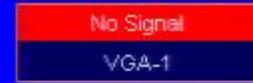
No Signal  
VGA-1



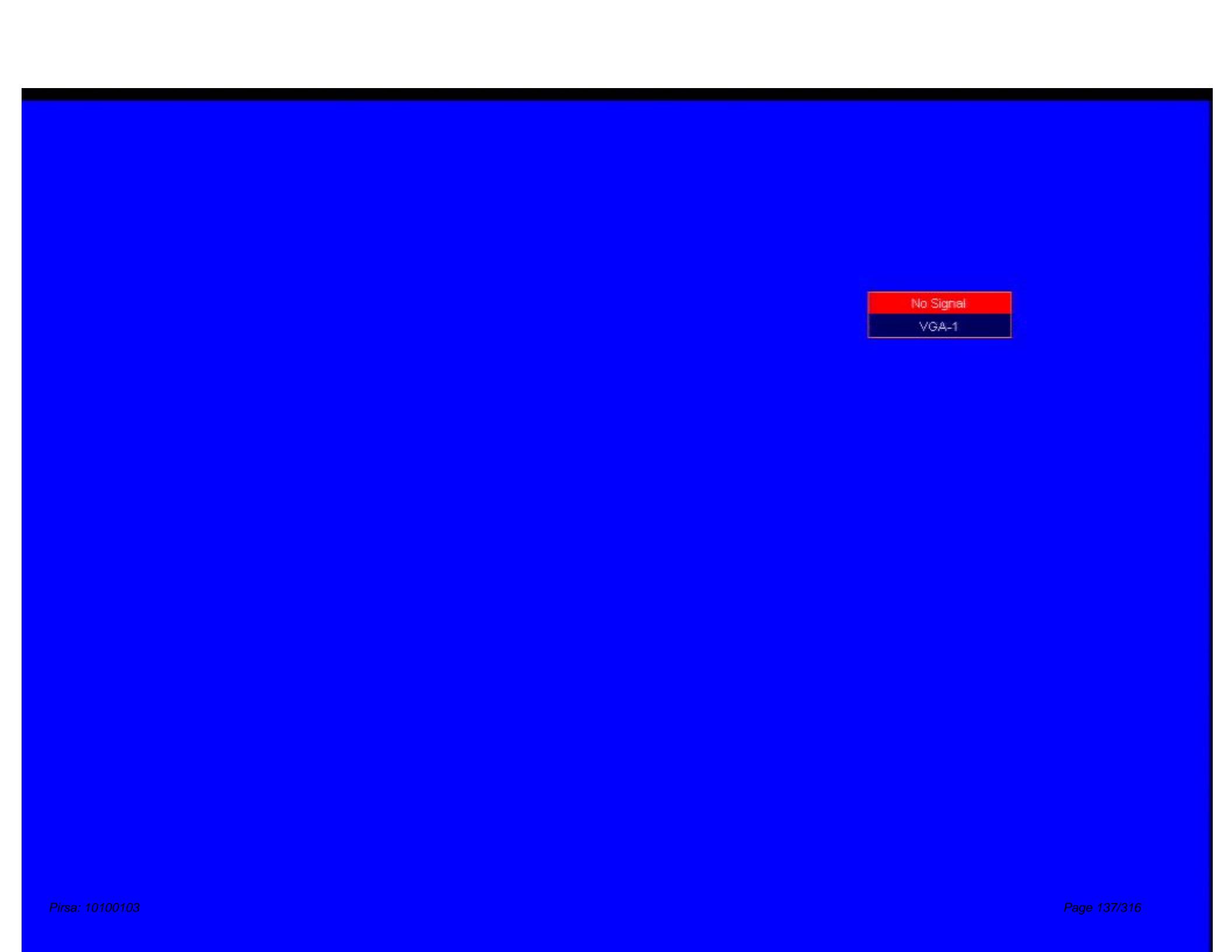








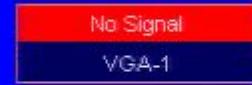
No Signal  
VGA-1



No Signal  
VGA-1

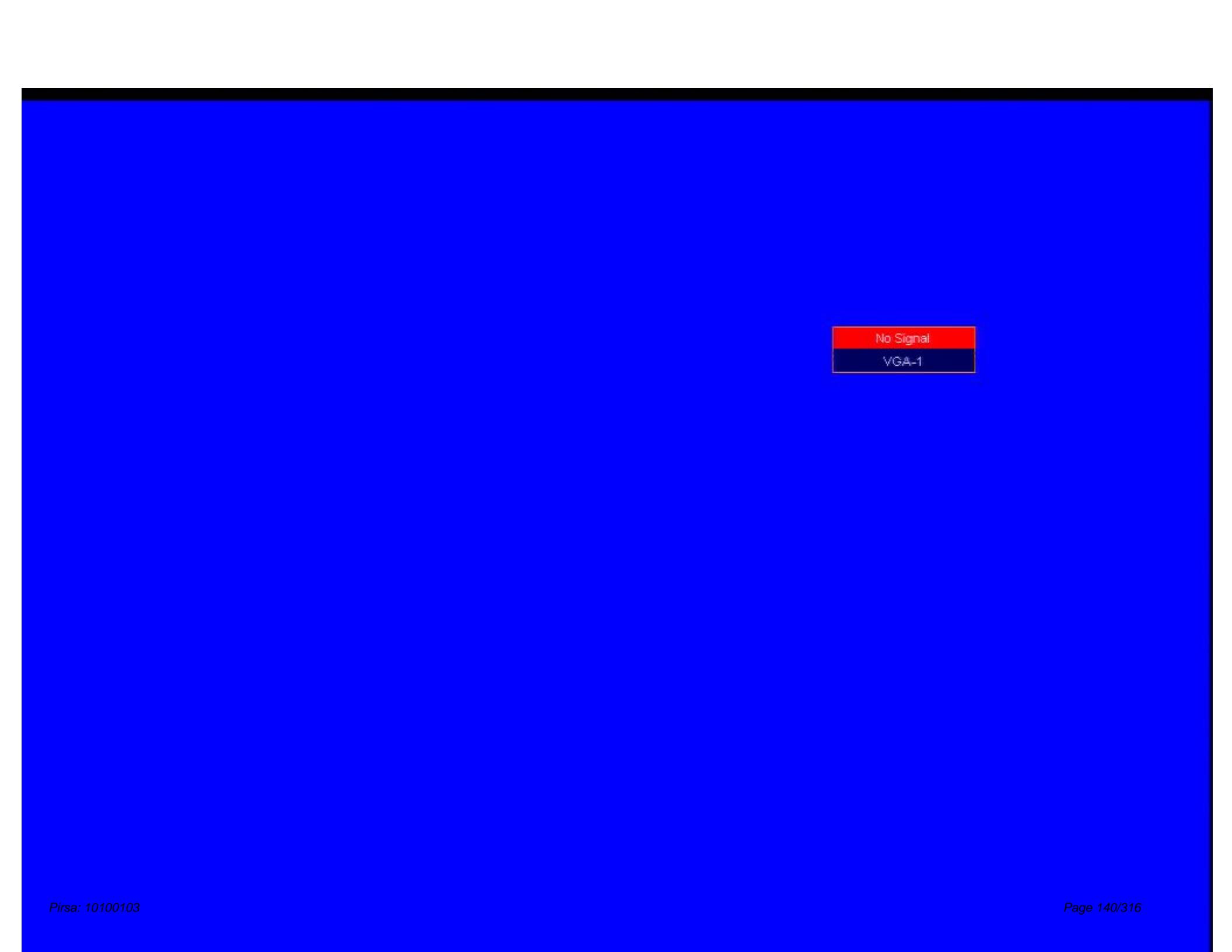
No Signal

VGA-1



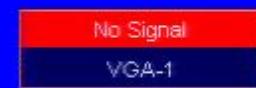
No Signal

VGA-1



No Signal  
VGA-1

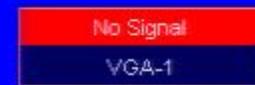
No Signal  
VGA-1

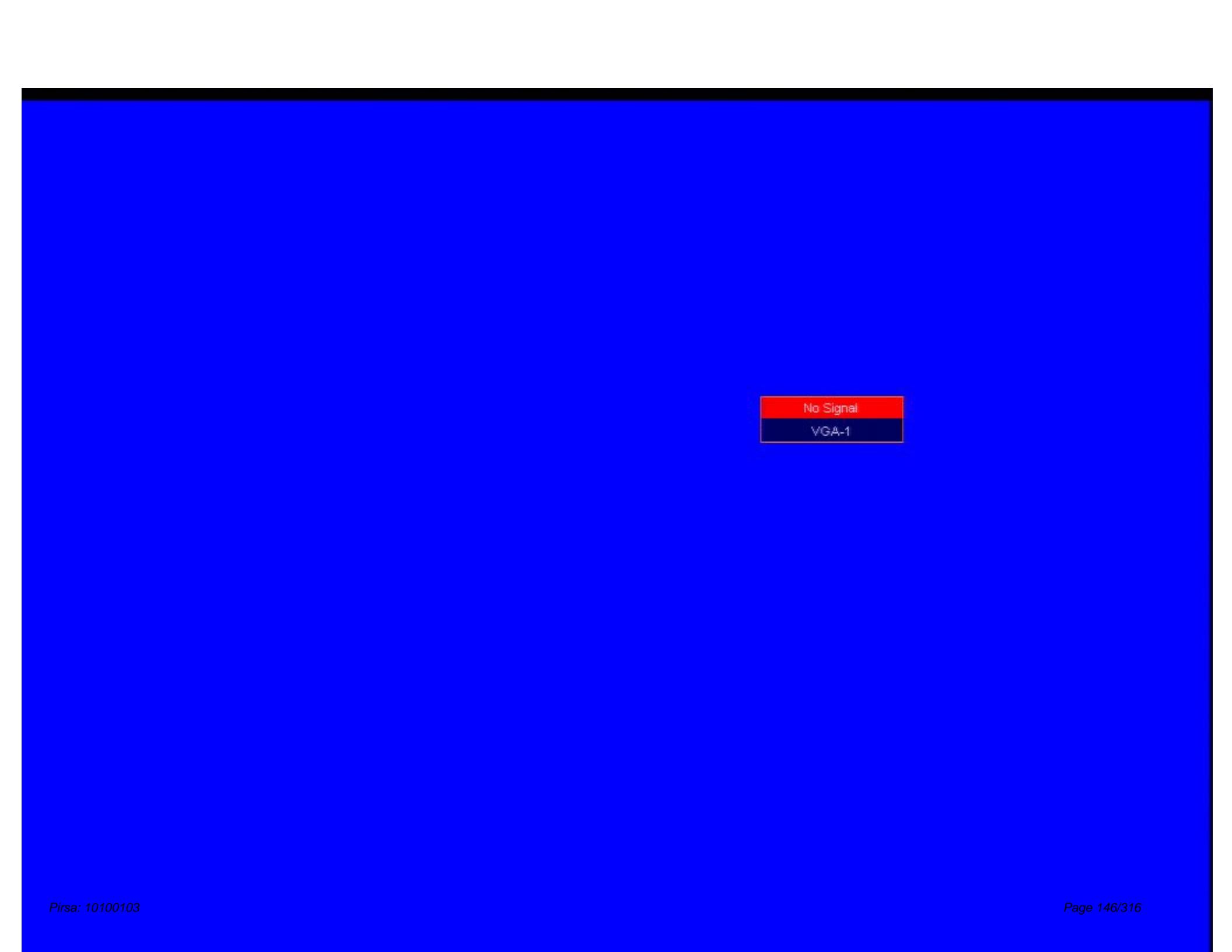


No Signal  
VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1





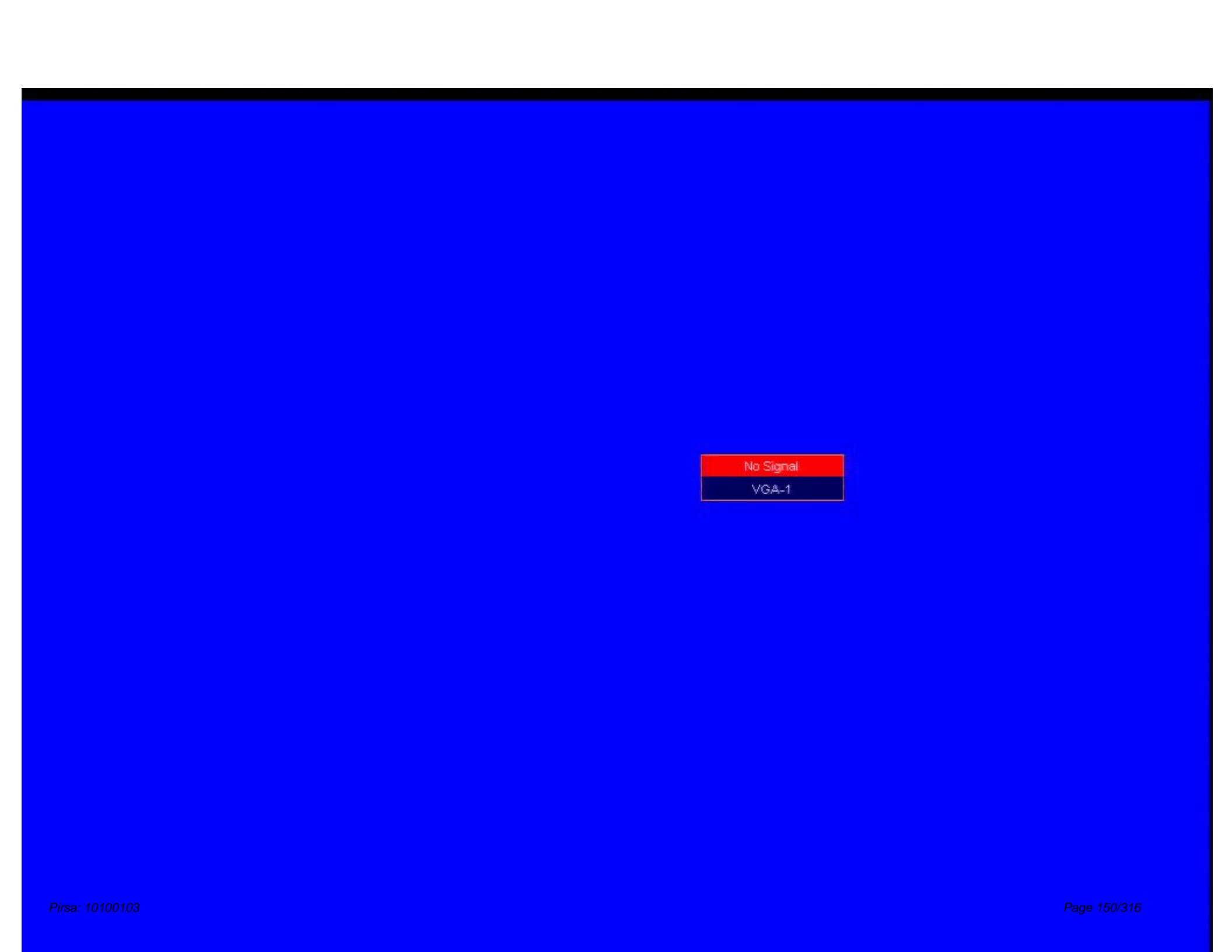
No Signal  
VGA-1

No Signal

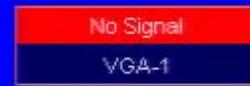
VGA-1

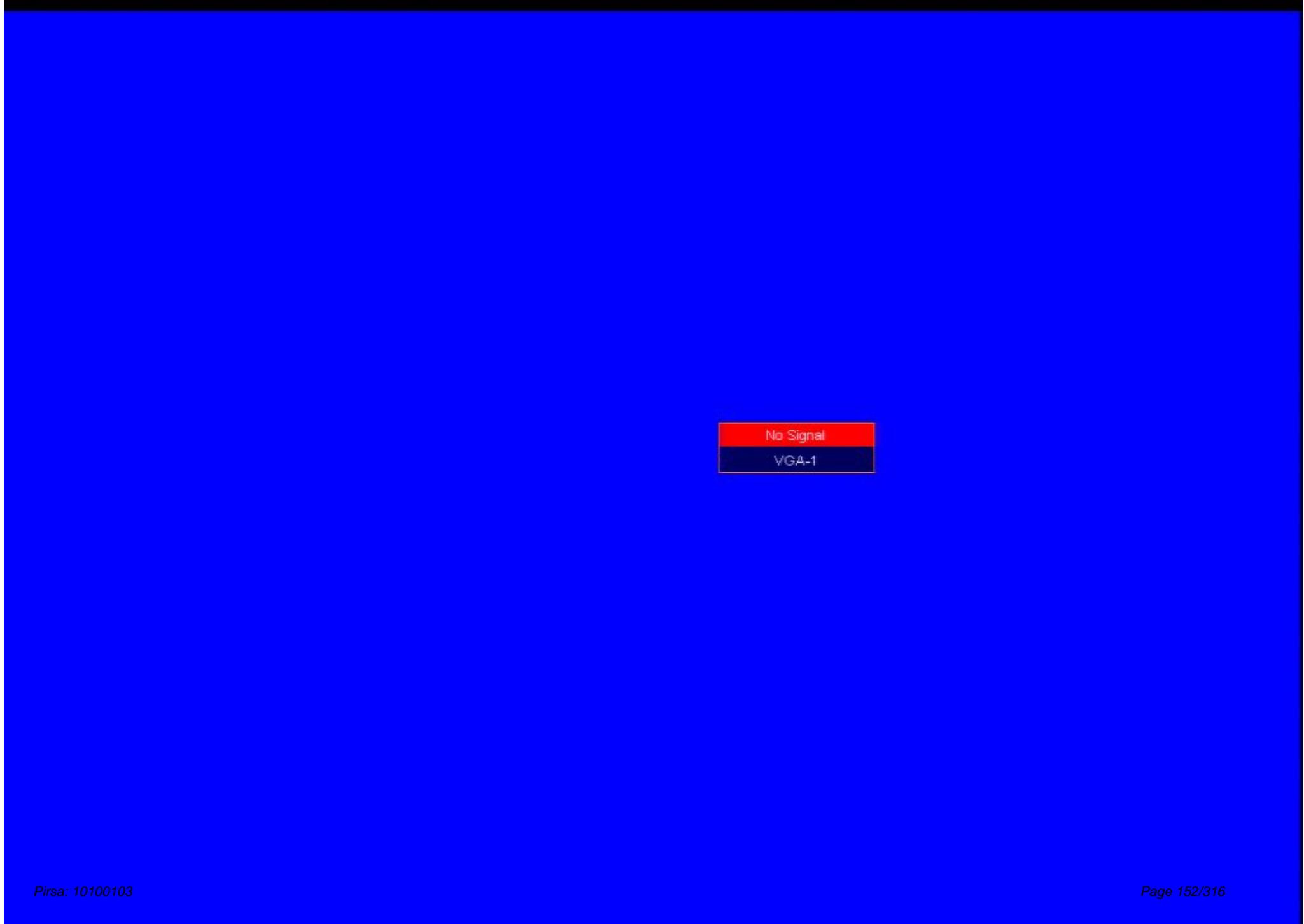
No Signal  
VGA-1

No Signal  
VGA-1



No Signal  
VGA-1





No Signal

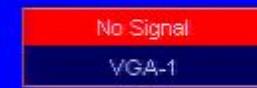
VGA-1

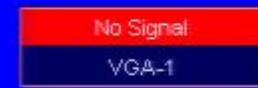
No Signal  
VGA-1

No Signal  
VGA-1

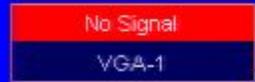
No Signal

VGA-1

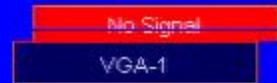




No Signal  
VGA-1



No Signal  
VGA-1





No Signal  
VGA-1

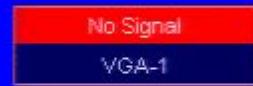
No Signal

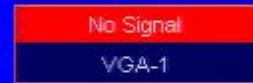
VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1

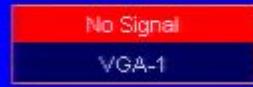
No Signal  
VGA-1

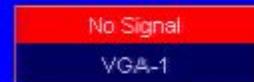


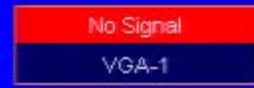


No Signal  
VG4-1

No Signal  
VGA-1



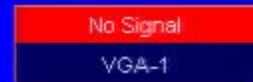


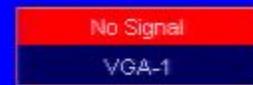


No Signal

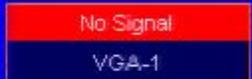
VGA-1











No Signal

VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1





No Signal

HDMI 1



No Signal





No Signal

VGA-1

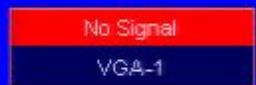


No Signal

VGA-1



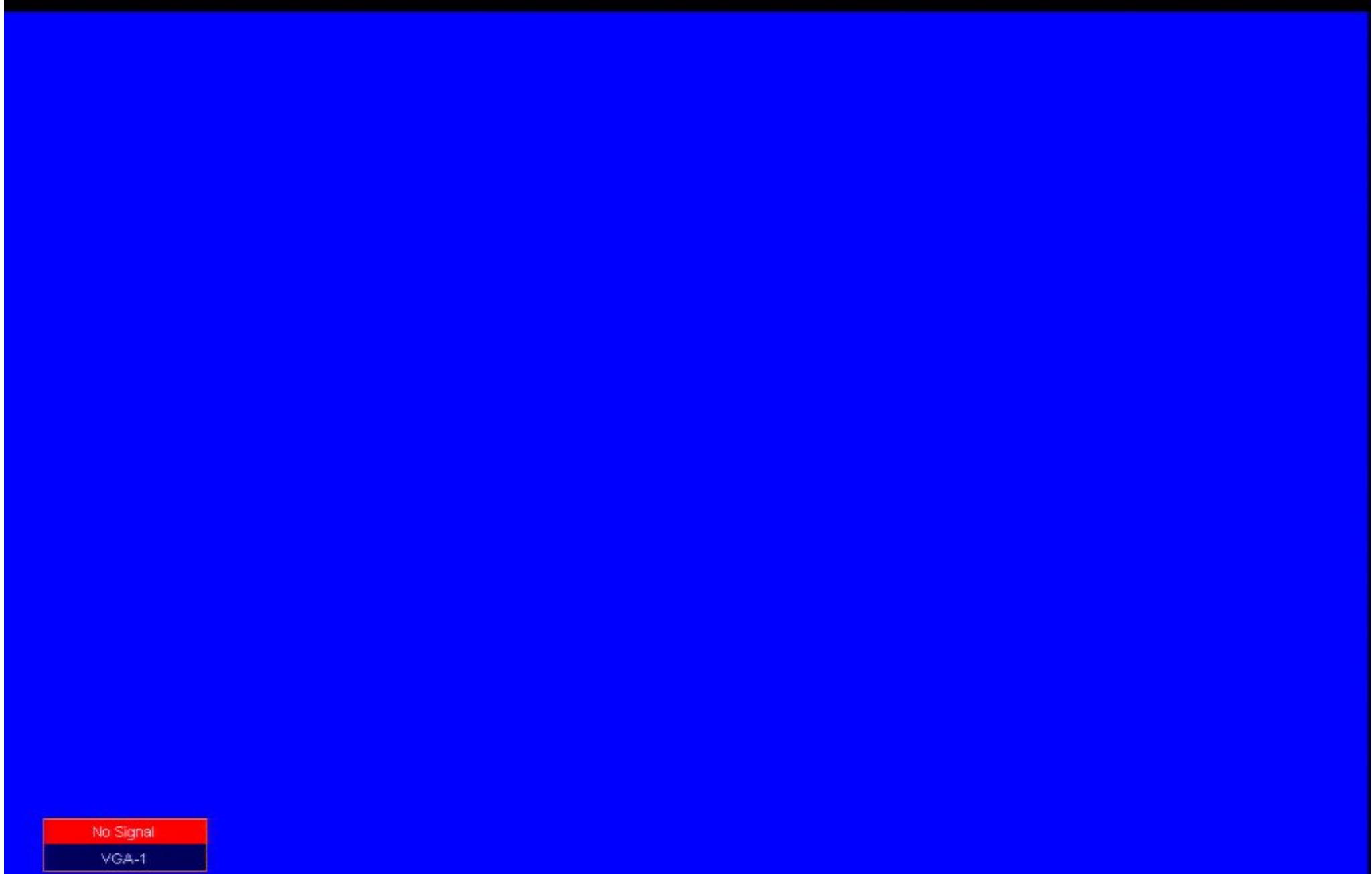




No Signal  
VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1



No Signal

VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1



No Signal

VGA-1

No Signal  
VGA-1

No Signal  
VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1

No Signal

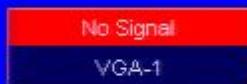
VGA-1

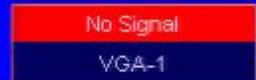
No Signal

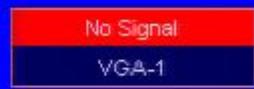
VGA-1

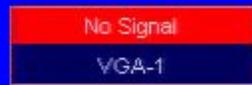
No Signal

VGA-1

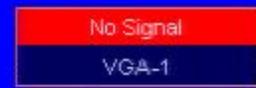


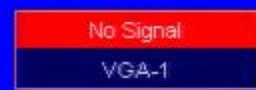


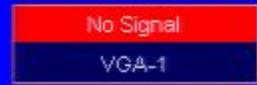


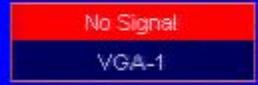


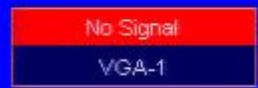
No Signal  
VGA-1

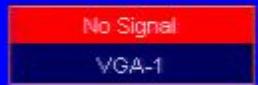


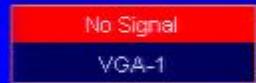


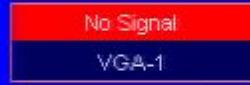




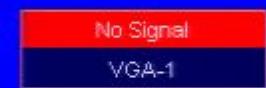


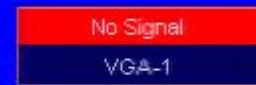


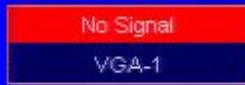


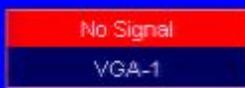


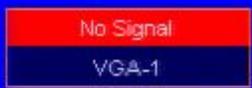


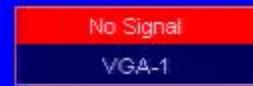


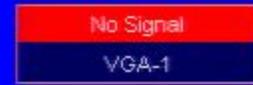


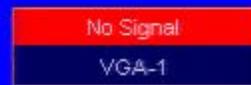


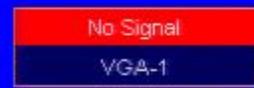






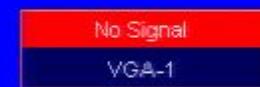




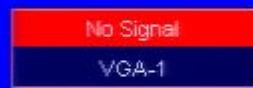


No Signal

VGA-1

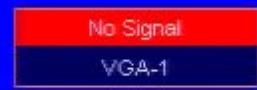


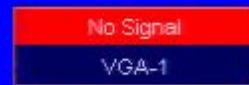


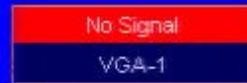


No Signal  
VGA-1

No Signal  
VGA-1







No Signal

VGA-1

No Signal

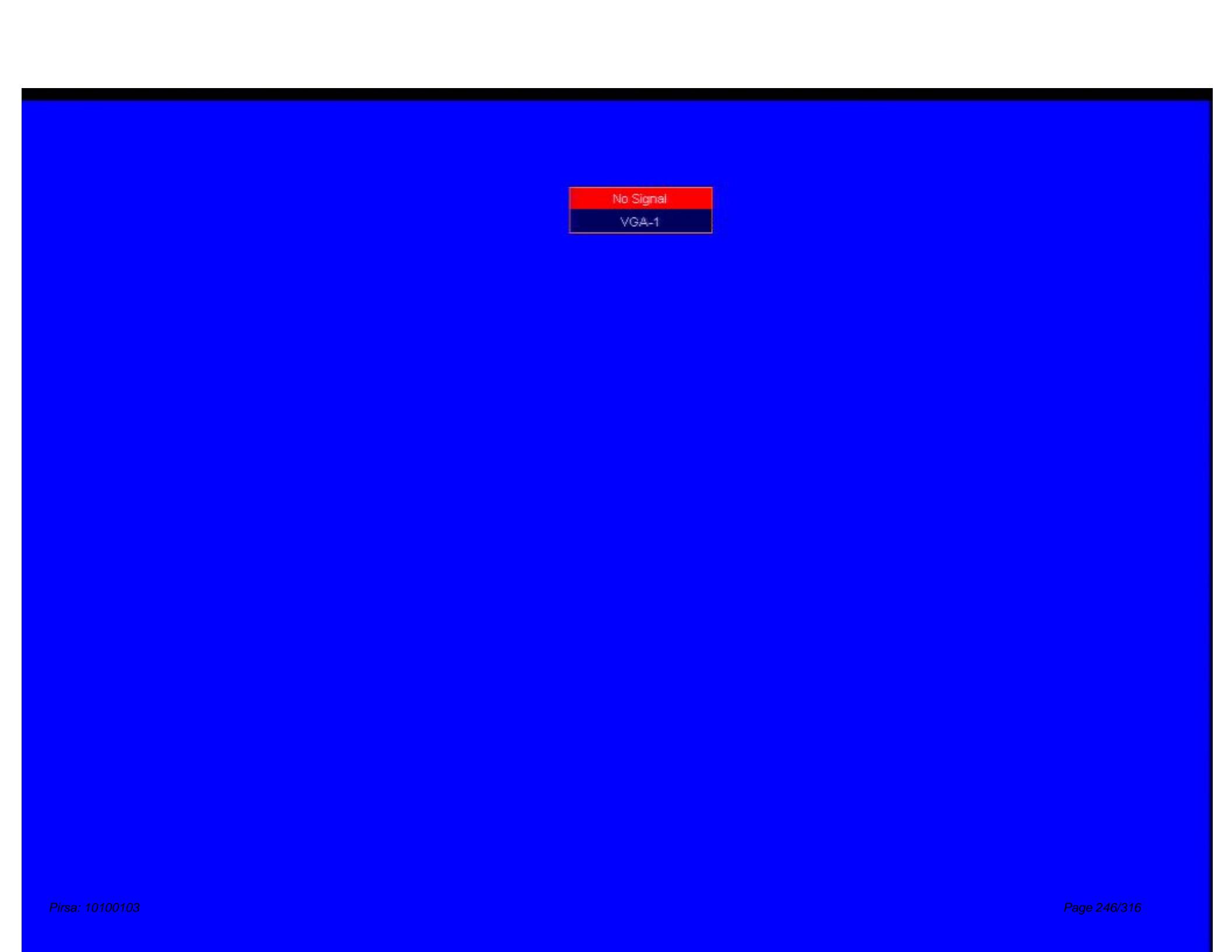
VGA-1

No Signal

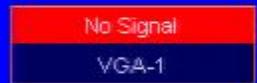
VGA-1

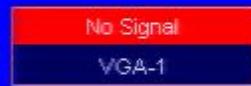






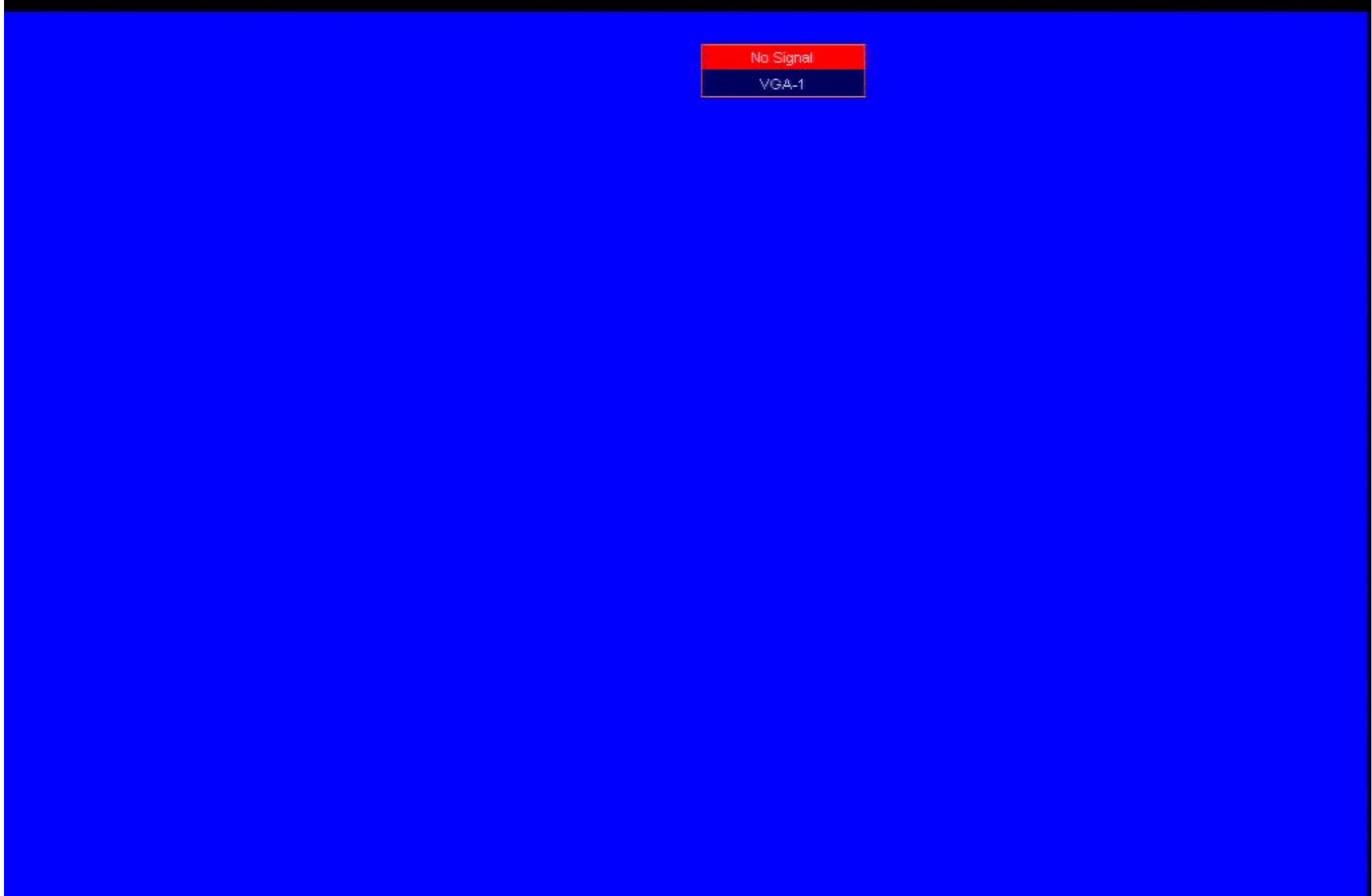
No Signal  
VGA-1





No Signal

VGA-1



No Signal

VGA-1

No Signal

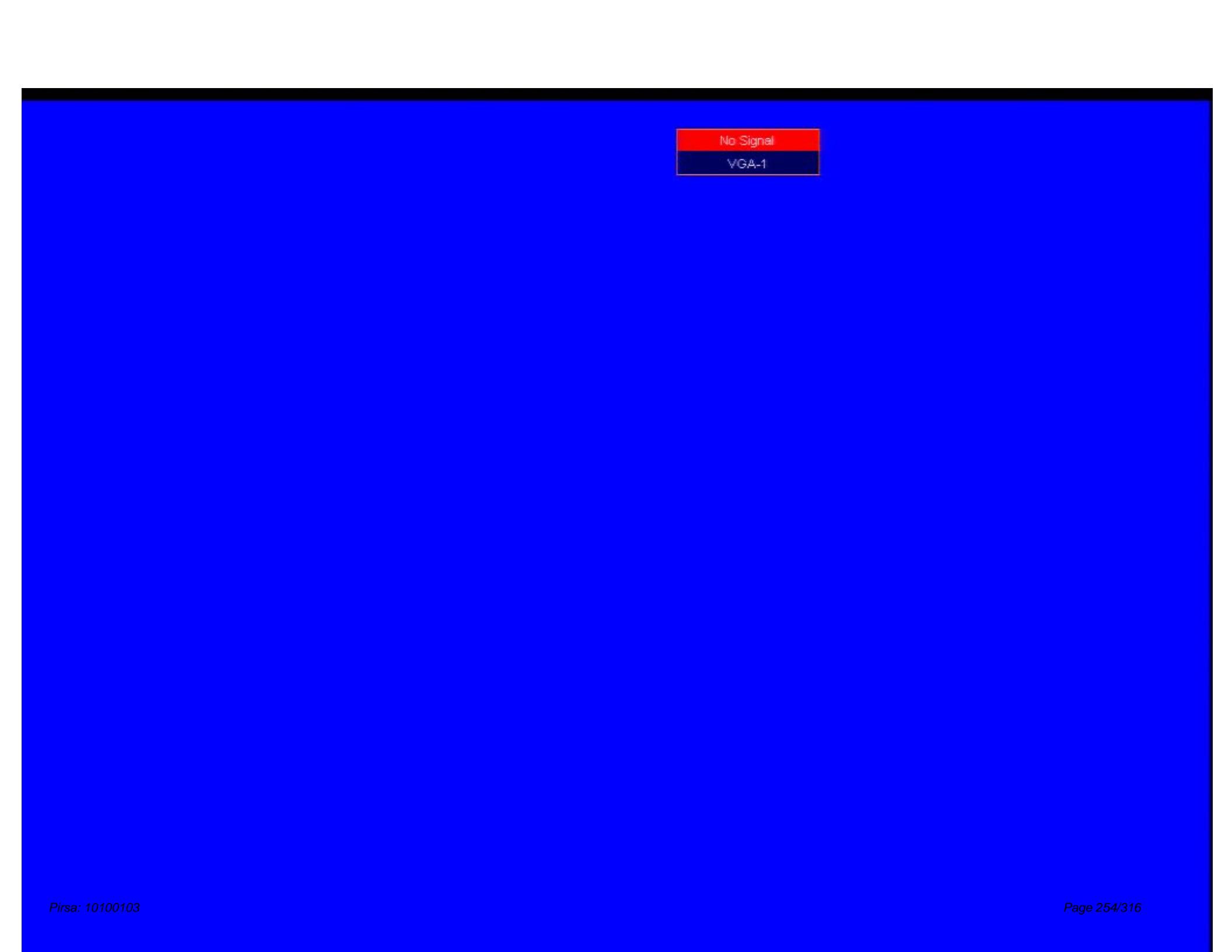
VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1

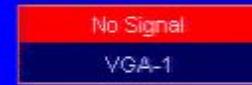


No Signal

VGA-1

No Signal

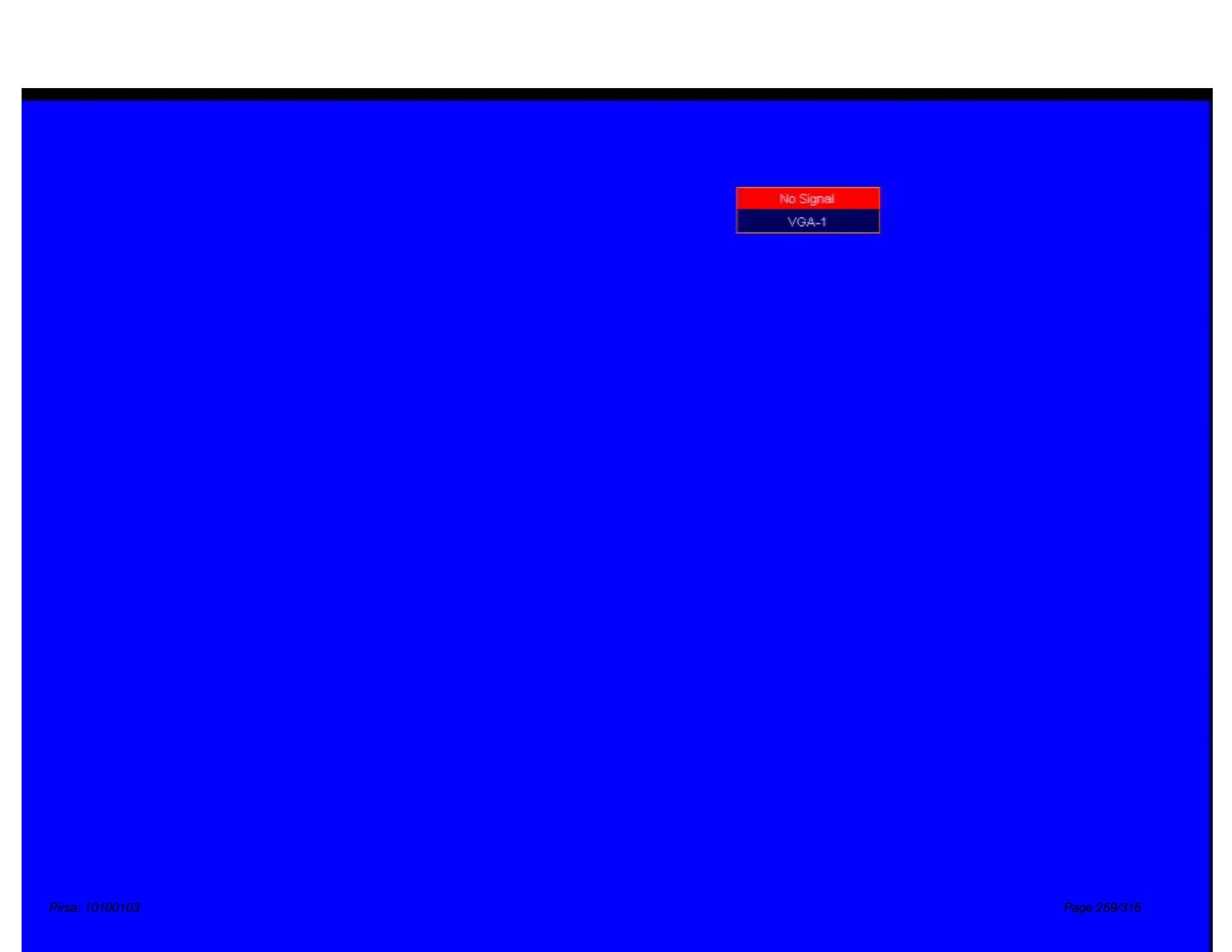
VGA-1



No Signal  
VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1

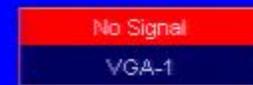


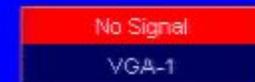
No Signal

VGA-1

No Signal

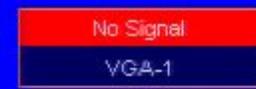
VGA-1

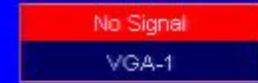


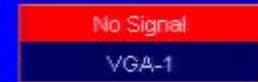


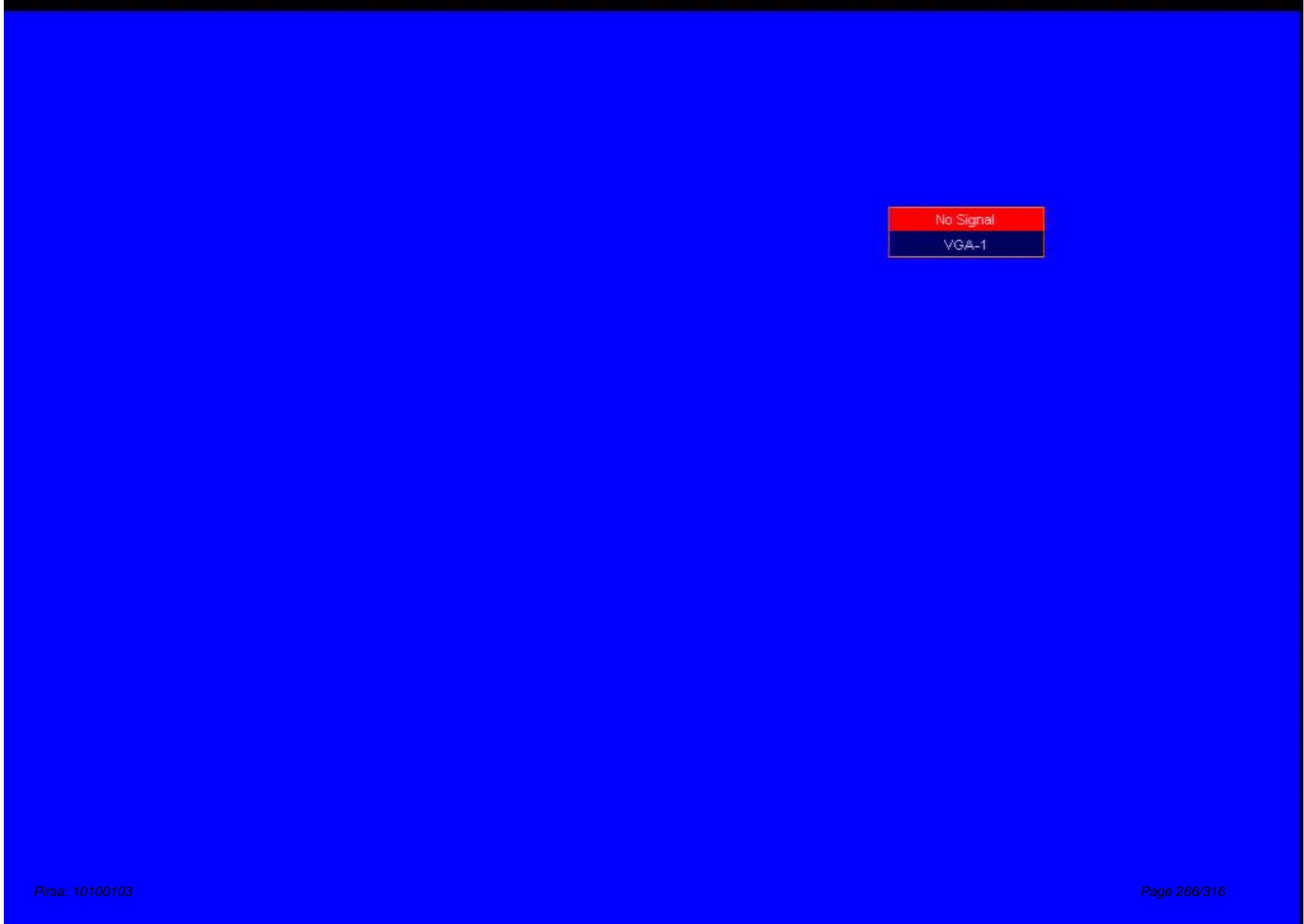
No Signal

VGA-1







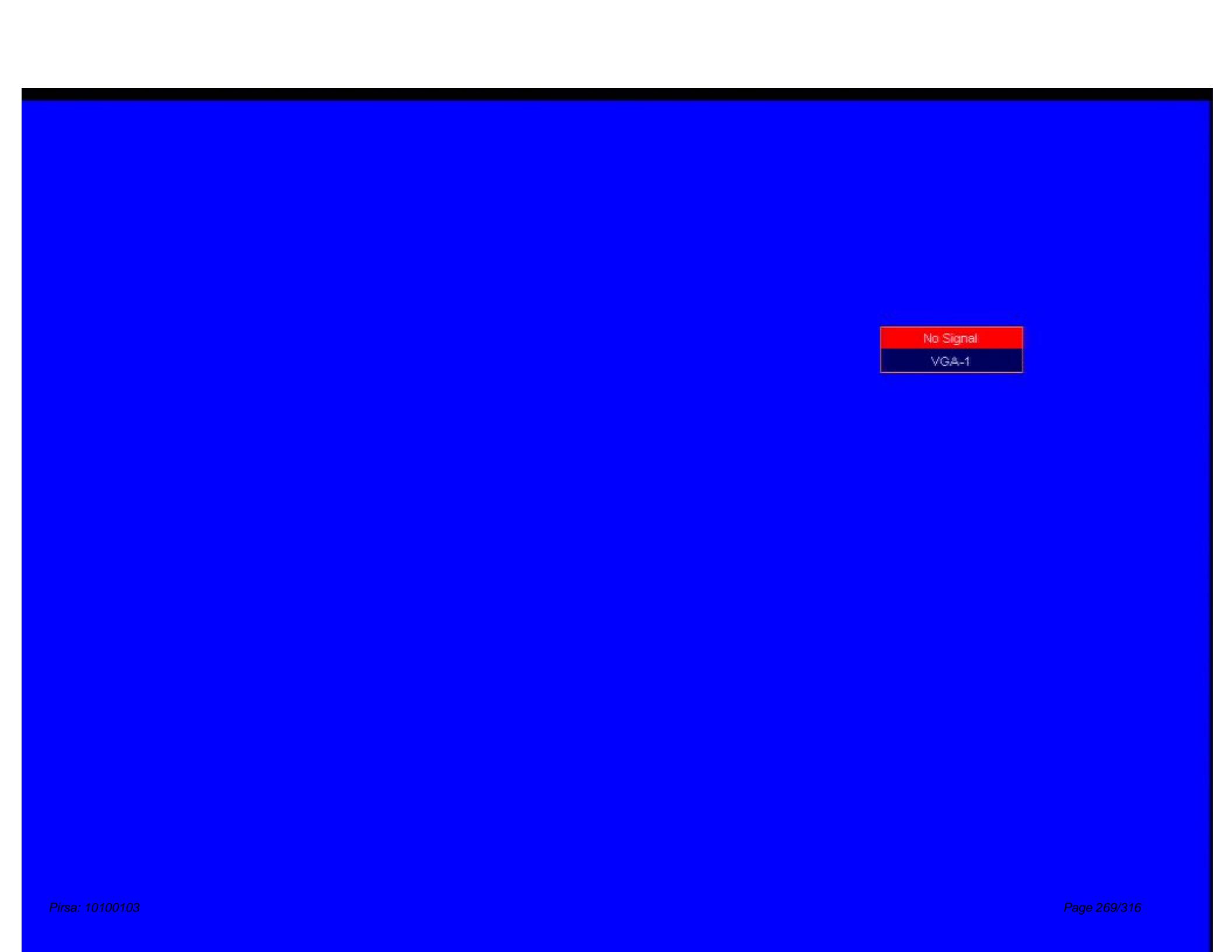


No Signal  
VGA-1



No Signal

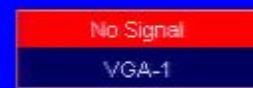
VGA-1



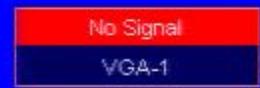
No Signal

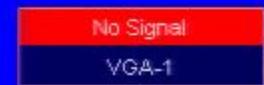
VGA-1

No Signal  
VGA-1



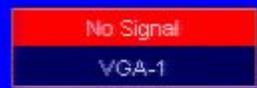






No Signal  
VGA-1

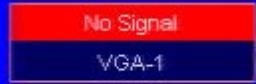
No Signal  
VGA-1







No Signal  
VGA-1

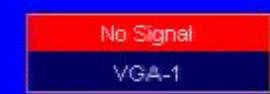


No Signal  
VGA-1

No Signal  
VGA-1



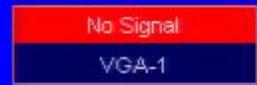
No Signal  
VGA-1



No Signal  
VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1



No Signal  
VGA-1

No Signal  
VGA-1

No Signal  
VGA-1

No Signal  
VGA-1



No Signal  
VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1

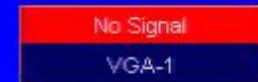
No Signal  
VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1

No Signal  
VGA-1

No Signal  
VGA-1



No Signal  
VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1



No Signal  
VGA-1

No Signal  
VGA-1

No Signal  
VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1

No Signal  
VGA-1

No Signal

VGA-1









