Laws of Positioning 2005

the Laws of Positioning 2002

the Laws of Positioning 2002 were created exclusively for surfaces of homogenous light-colour.

the revised Laws of Positioning 2005

the revised Laws of Positioning 2005 introduce a greater range of conditions
and deal with any variation of surface light-colour,
therefore replace the previous laws

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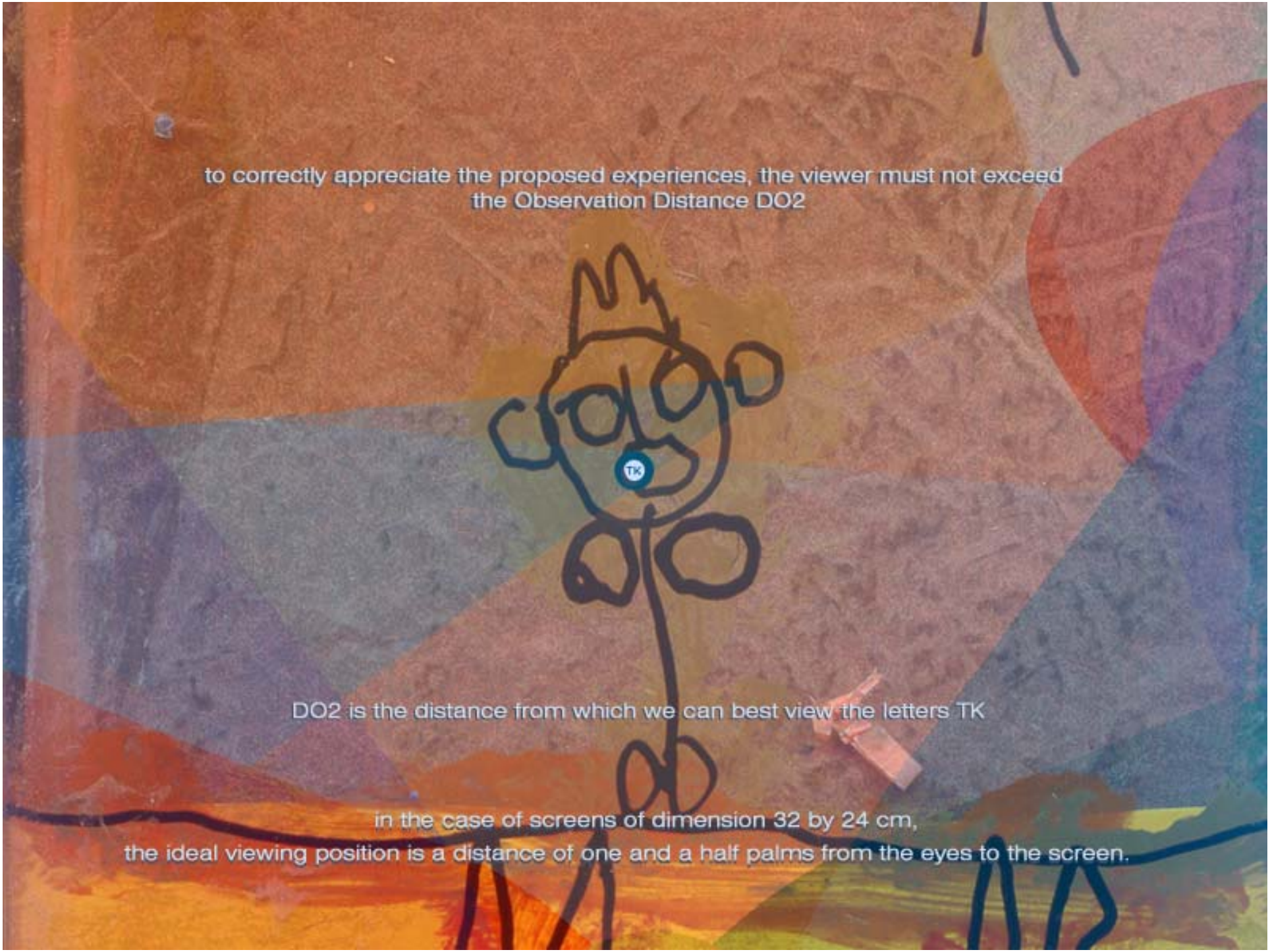
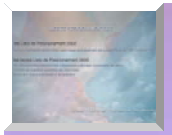
to view this virtual document on the Laws of Positioning of the Theory of the Virtual Proportions

you must situate yourself at Observation Distance DO1

DO1 is the distance best suited to viewing the letters TK

in the case of screens of dimension 32 by 24 cm, is of two palms from the eyes to the screen.


to correctly appreciate the proposed experiences, the viewer must not exceed
the Observation Distance DO2
TK
DO2 is the distance from which we can best view the letters TK
in the case of screens of dimension 32 by 24 cm,
the ideal viewing position is a distance of one and a half palms from the eyes to the screen.



this virtual document consists of three parts.

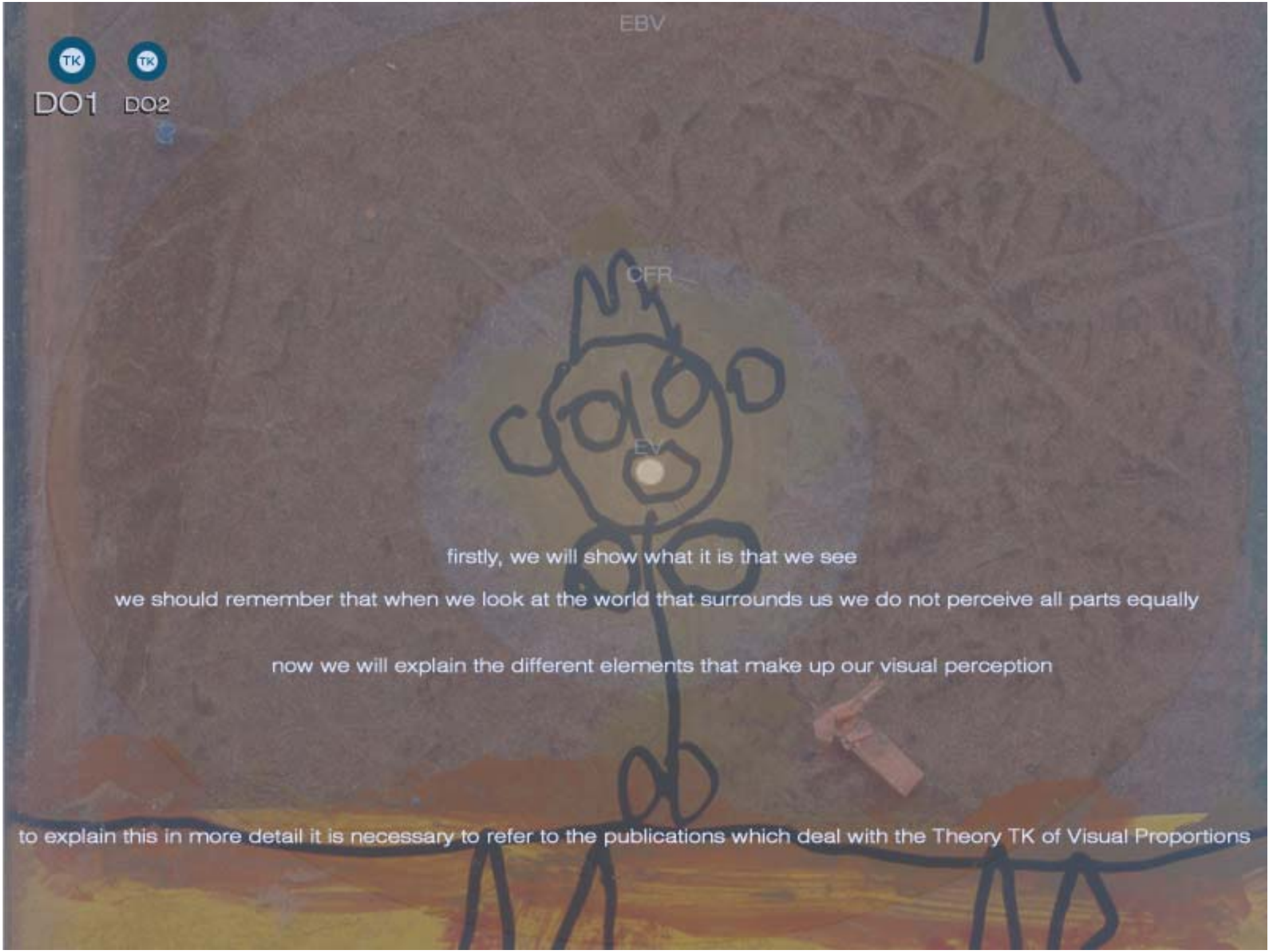
part I- concepts employed

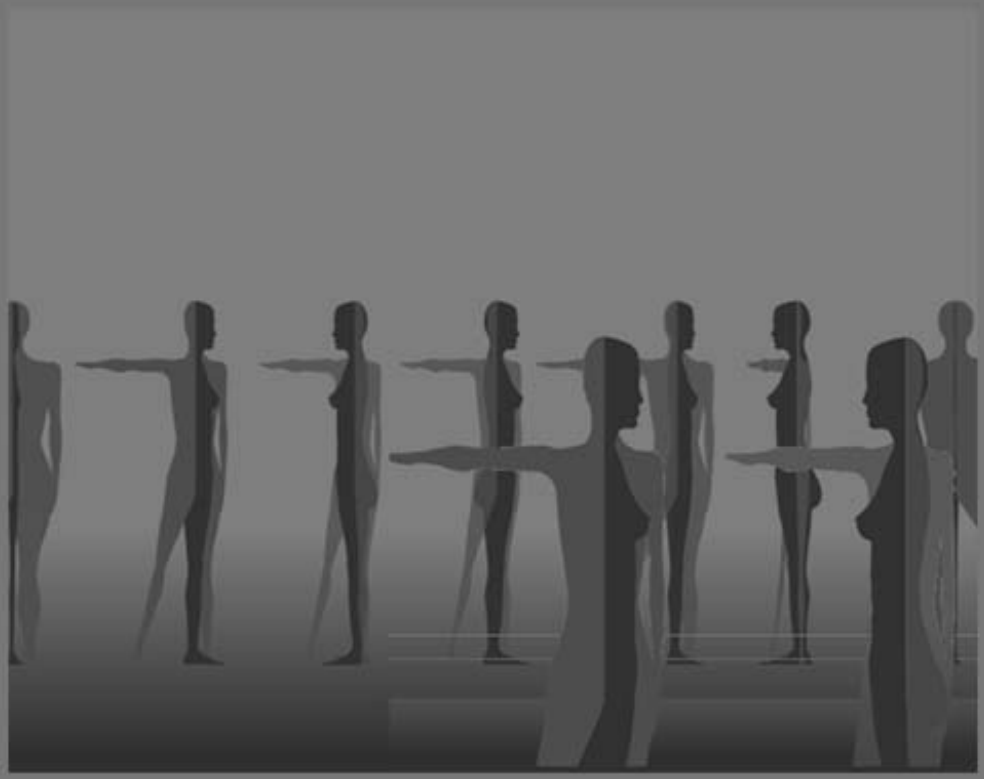
part II-the Laws of Positioning 2005

part III- examples

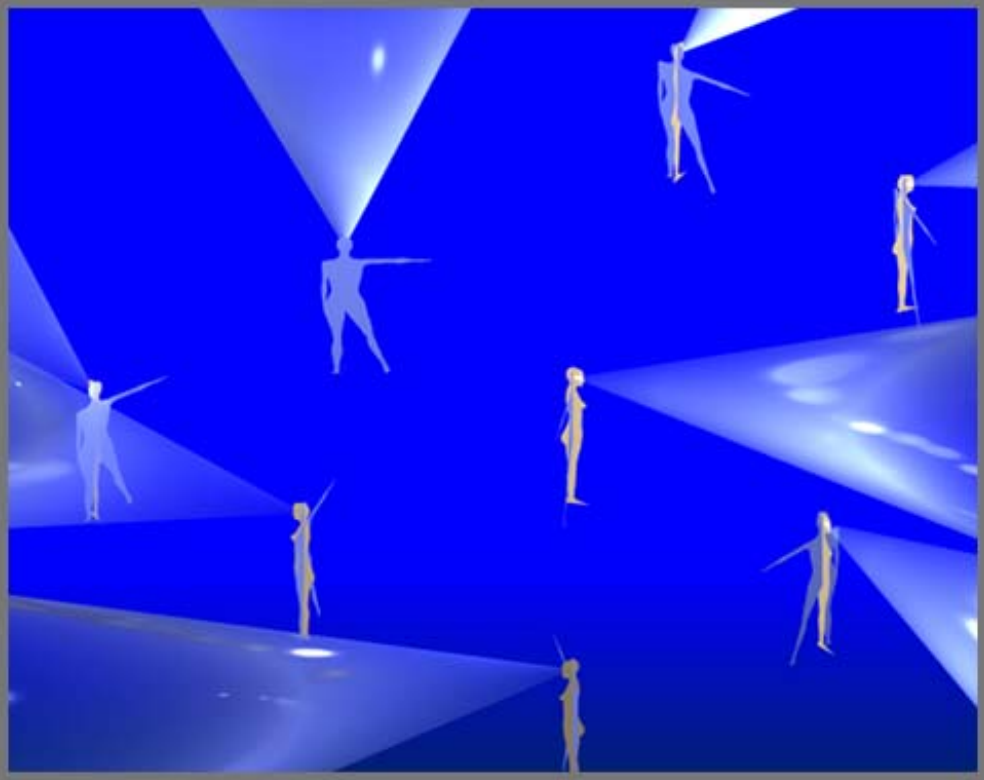

the Laws of Positioning 2005
part I- concepts employed


DO1
DO2
DO1
DO2
remember that
the Observation Distance should be
between DO1 and DO2


EBV
TK
TK
DO1
DO2
CFR
EV
firstly, we will show what it is that we see
we should remember that when we look at the world that surrounds us we do not perceive all parts equally
now we will explain the different elements that make up our visual perception
to explain this in more detail it is necessary to refer to the publications which deal with the Theory TK of Visual Proportions

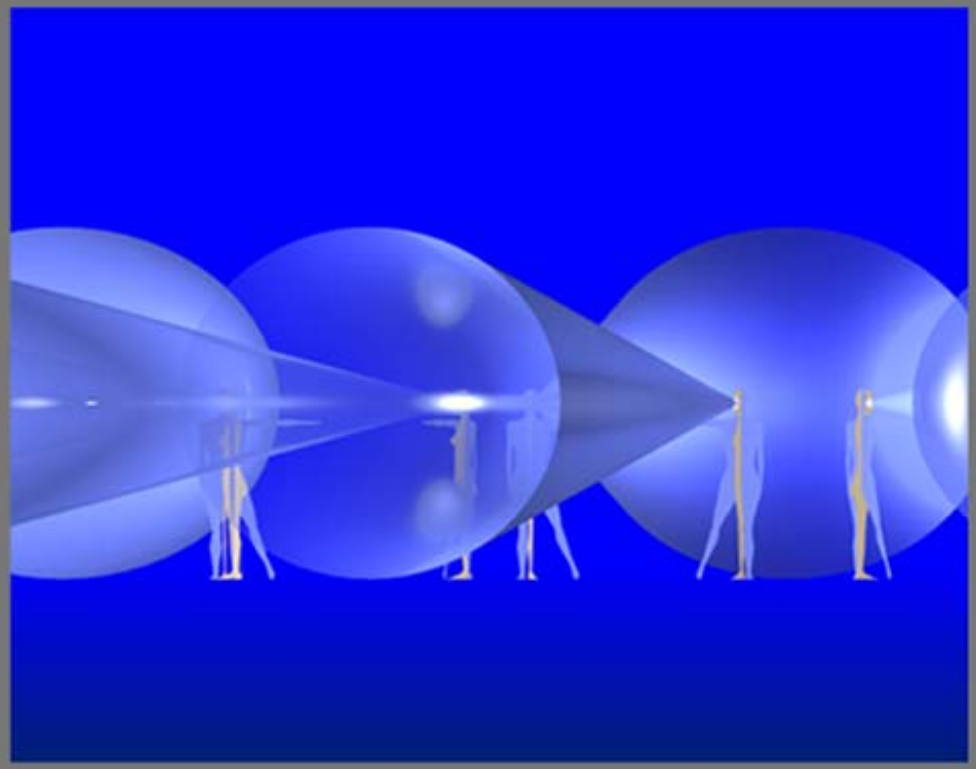


Persons are not blind, nor is the world void of light



there is a zone where we see better then the rest; this is explained by the TK Theory of Visual Proportion

this is referred to as the Zone of Good Vision (ZBV) in the TK Theory



it is as if inside ourselves there exists a Control Centre for our visual perception and stability

the TK Theory calls it (CGOR) and situates it precisely in the centre of our head

CGOR

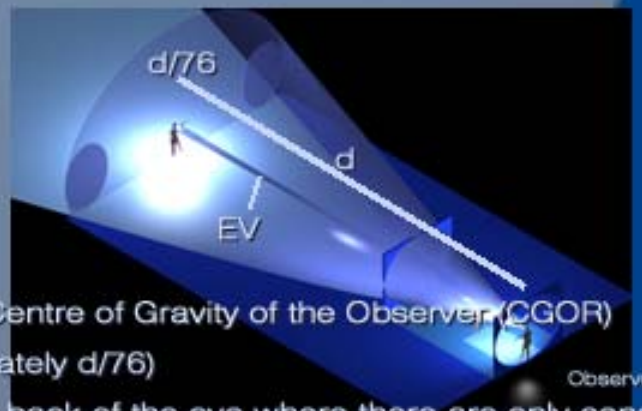
we will now mention the mechanisms of vision that we have within the Ellipse of Good Vision

TK TK

DO1 DO2

EV

the Axis of Vision (EV)

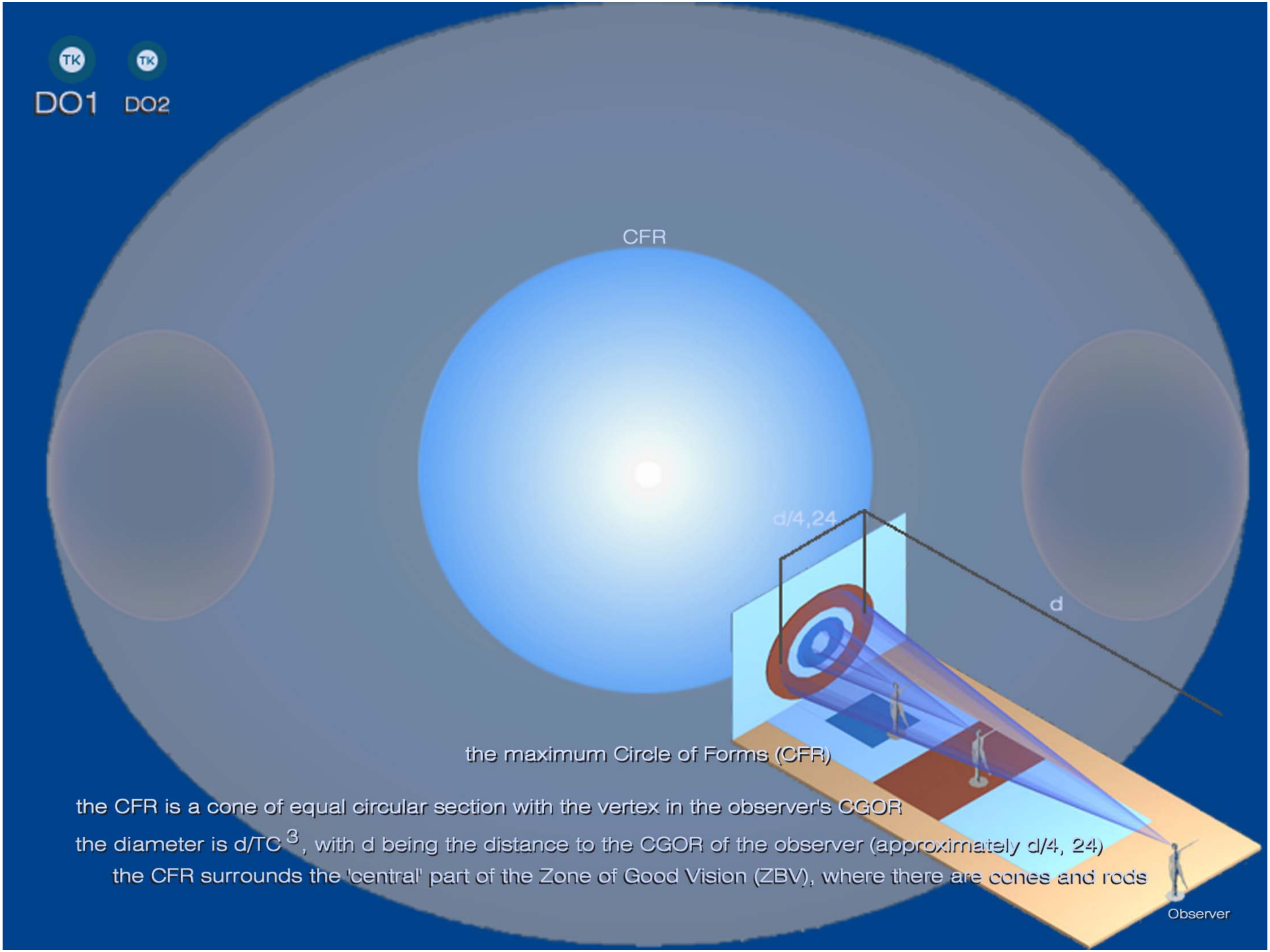


the EV is a cone of equal circular section with its centre aligned with the Centre of Gravity of the Observer (CGOR)

the diameter is of d/TC ^{9},d being the distance from the CGOR (approximately d/76)

the EV contains the spatial projection of the fovea, the small cavity at the back of the eye where there are only cones

DO1 DO2

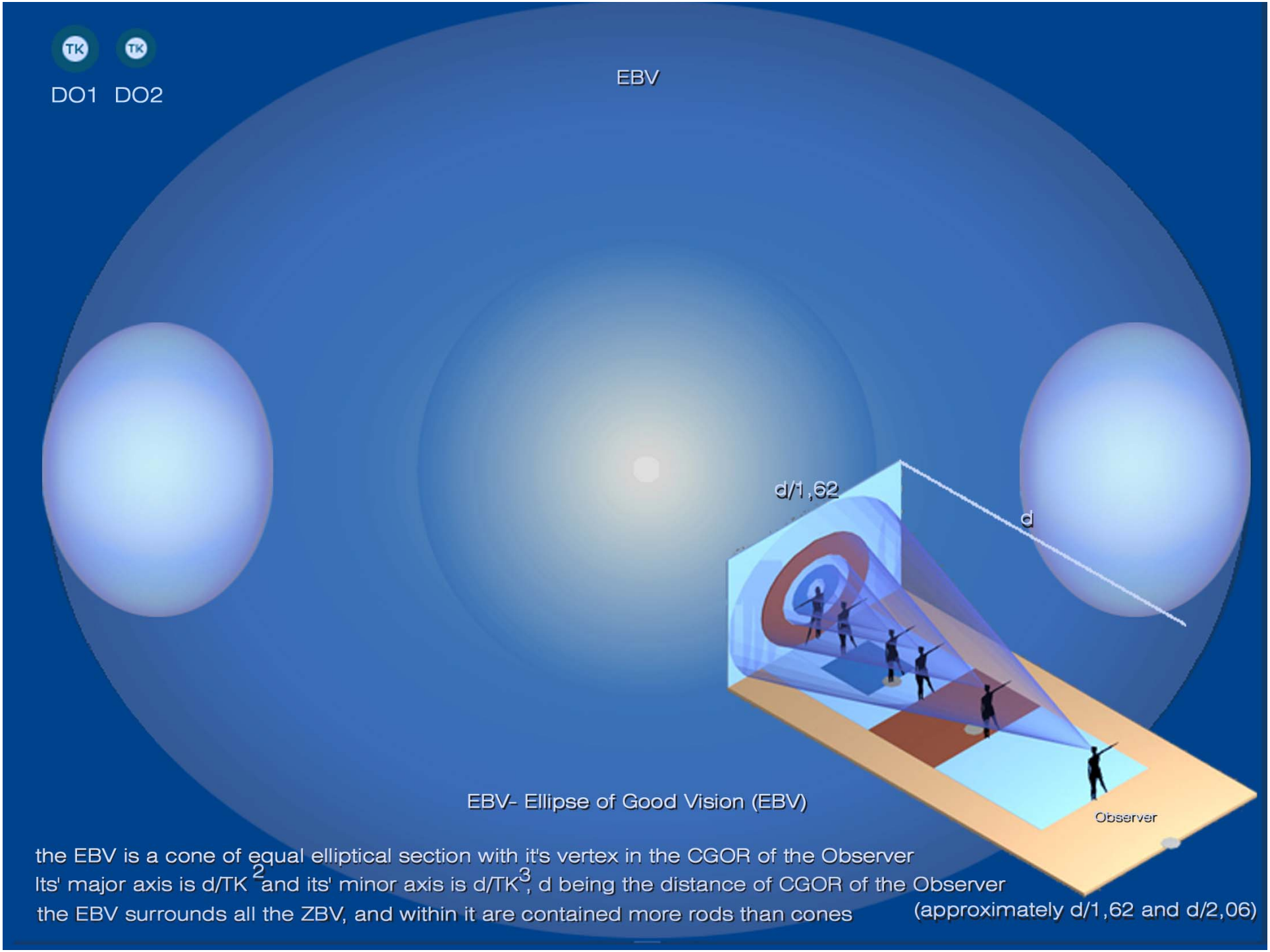


the maximum Circle of Forms (CFR)

the CFR is a cone of equal circular section with the vertex in the observer's CGOR

the diameter is d/TC ^{3}, with d being the distance to the CGOR of the observer (approximately d/4, 24)

the CFR surrounds the 'central' part of the Zone of Good Vision (ZBV), where there are cones and rods



EBV- Ellipse of Good Vision (EBV)

the EBV is a cone of equal elliptical section with it's vertex in the CGOR of the Observer
Its' major axis is d/TK^2 and its' minor axis is d/TK^3, d being the distance of CGOR of the Observer
the EBV surrounds all the ZBV, and within it are contained more rods than cones

(approximately d/1,62 and d/2,06)

PC- Blind Spots (PC)

the PC are two cones of equal elliptical section, rotated in respect to the EV, with their vertex in the CGOR of the Observer

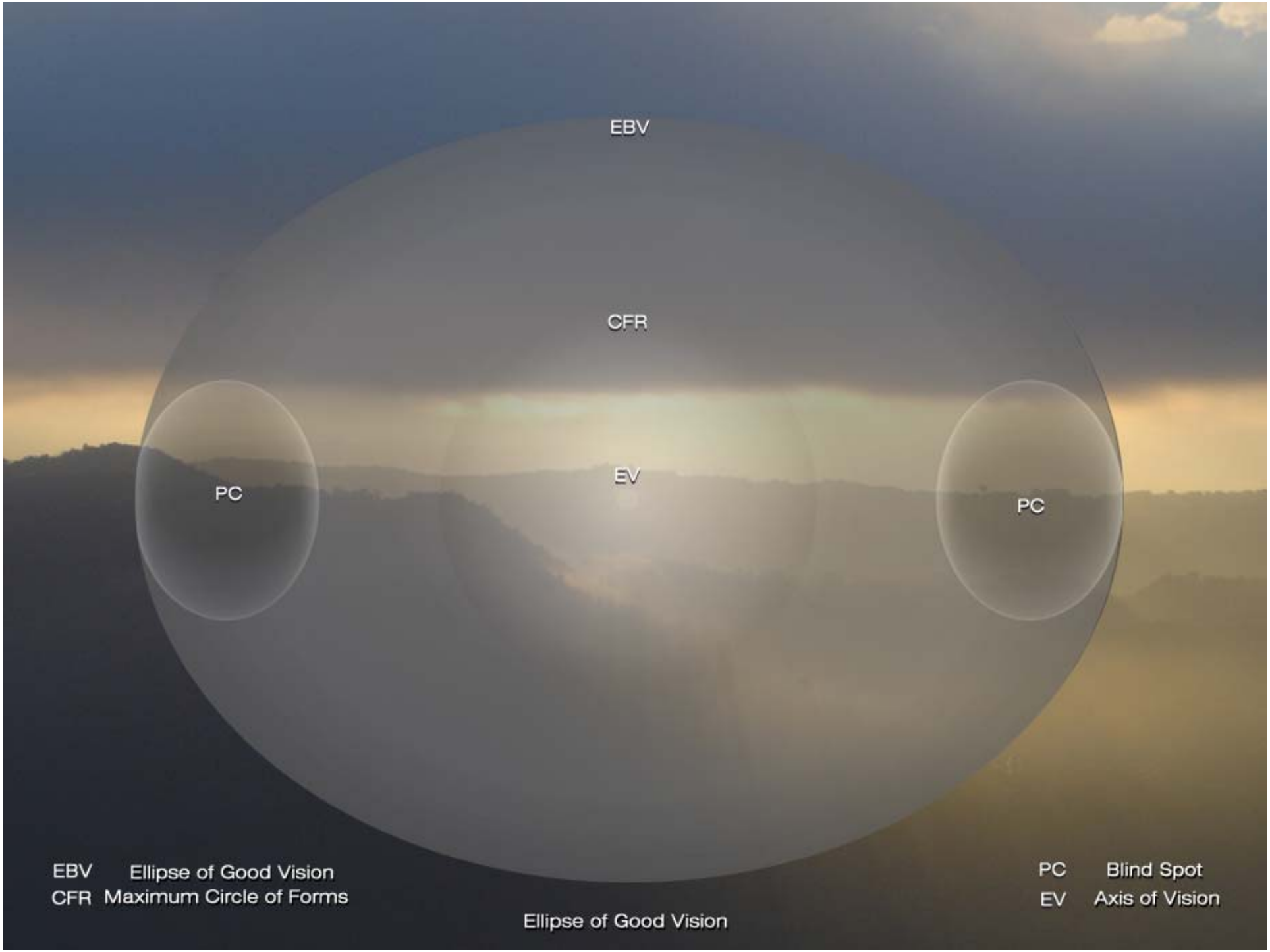
the major axis is $d/2TK^{5}$ and the minor is d/TK^{6}, d being the distance from CGOR of the Observer

(approximately d/6,66 and d/8,47)

the PC surrounds the spatial projection of the observer's PC, the entrance of optic nerve into the optical sphere

at the Observation Distance D01, if the viewer closes his right eye, the Blind Spot (PC) on the right side will disappear

the same will occur, in symmetry, if the process is repeated with the left eye


EBV
CFR
EV
PC
PC
EBV Ellipse of Good Vision
CFR Maximum Circle of Forms
PC Blind Spot
EV Axis of Vision
Ellipse of Good Vision


now we will establish the concept of surface Light-Colour (LC)

DO1 DO2

TK

Surrounding Areas (CNT) and surfaces of Light-Colour (LC)

CNT= Surrounding Areas: all change suddenly into a surface of Light-Colour (LC)

LC= surface of Light-Colour marked out by a border

all CNT have a background that belongs to another LC

the LC can have a very clearly defined CNT or alternatively be dissolved


there are two types of surface LC, the Homogenous and the Variable

Homogenous Light-Colour


Variable Light-Colour


we can establish that we have two types of positioning of LC, the Logical PL and the Illogical PIL


PL PL the Logical Positioning - that clearer Light-Colour surfaces, appear to be further away.
PIL PIL Illogical Positioning - that darker Light-Colour surfaces, appear to be further away
PL
PIL

the perception of any given LC will depend on its dimension
that is, on its distance in respect to us, the Observer

our specific measure of reference are the EV, the CFR and the EBV
the Laws of Positioning explain the changes of perceived position
let us look at the different types of LC: The PR-FR, the FR, The PR-ESP, the MIG-ESP and ESP


ESP(LCV) LCV of dimensions greater than the EBV
ESP(LCV) Space of Variable Light-Colour

ESP(LCH) LCH of dimensions greater than the EBV

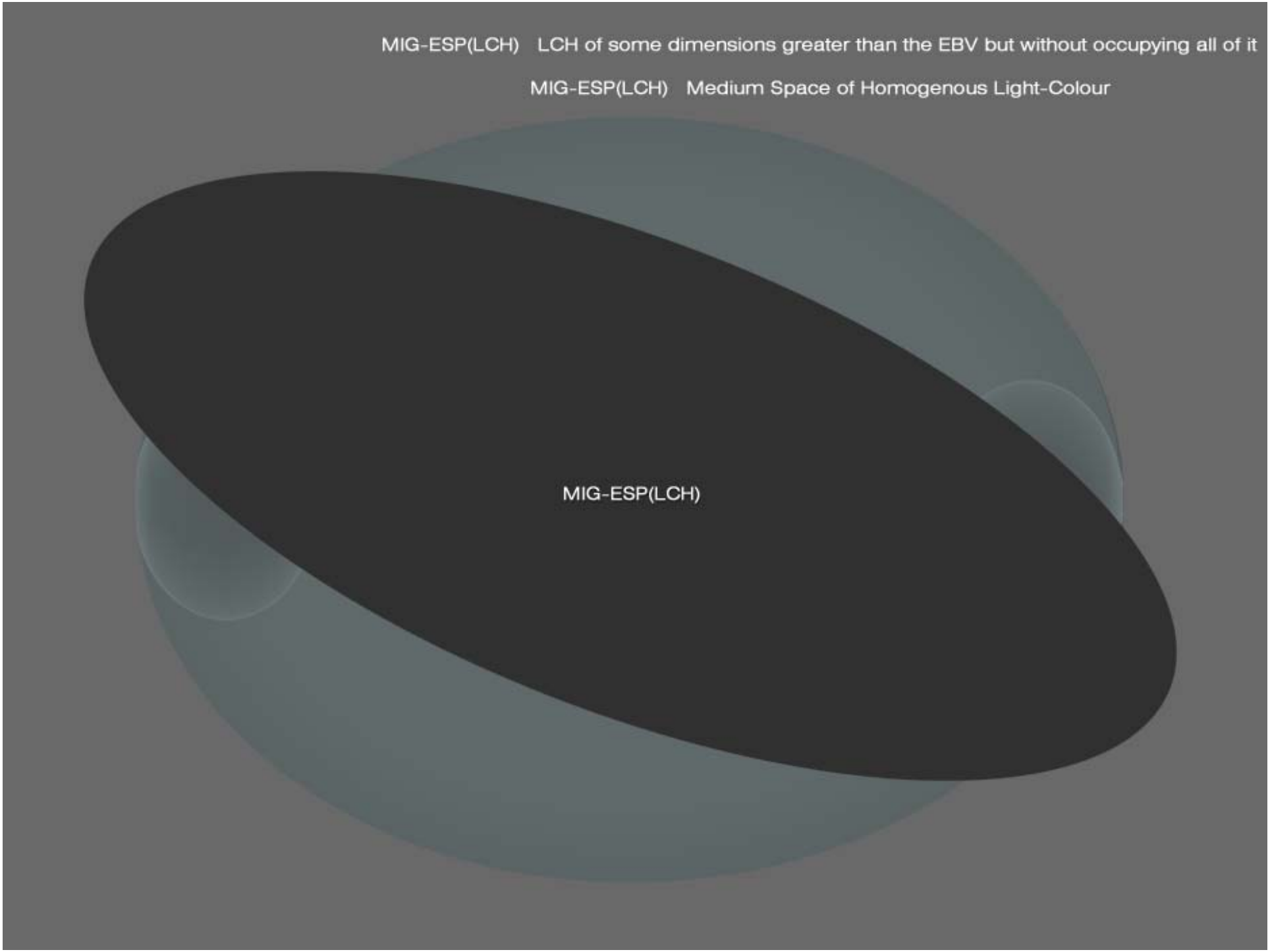
ESP(LCH) Space of Homogenous Light-Colour

MIG-ESP(LCV) LCV of some dimensions greater than the EBV but without occupying all of it

MIG-ESP(LCV) Medium Space of Variable Light-Colour.

MIG-ESP(LCH) LCH of some dimensions greater than the EBV but without occupying all of it

MIG-ESP(LCH) Medium Space of Homogenous Light-Colour

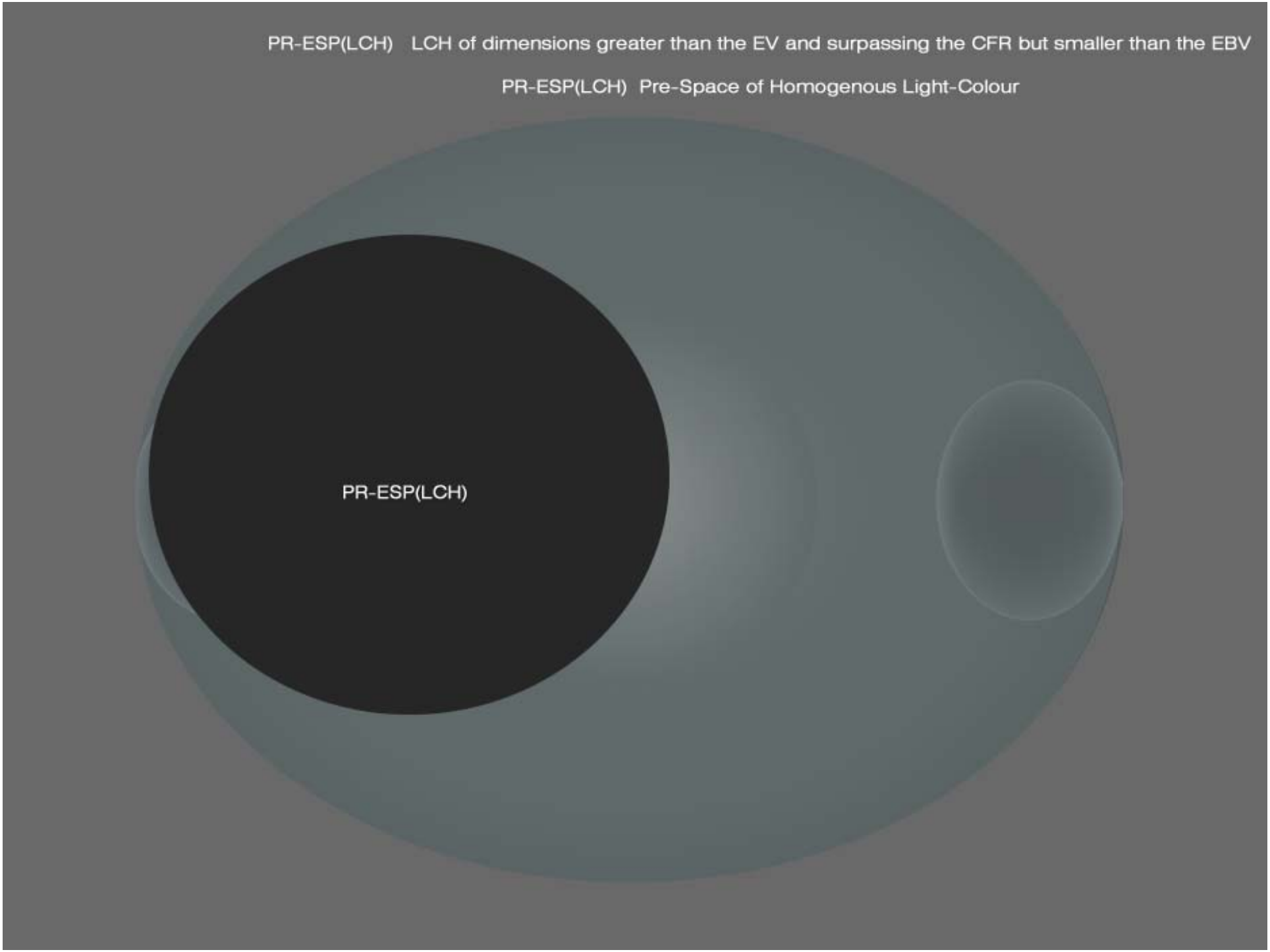


PR-ESP(LCV) LCV of dimensions greater than the EV and surpassing the CFR but smaller than EBV

PR-ESP(LCV) Pre-Space of Variable Light-Colour

PR-ESP(LCH) LCH of dimensions greater than the EV and surpassing the CFR but smaller than the EBV

PR-ESP(LCH) Pre-Space of Homogenous Light-Colour

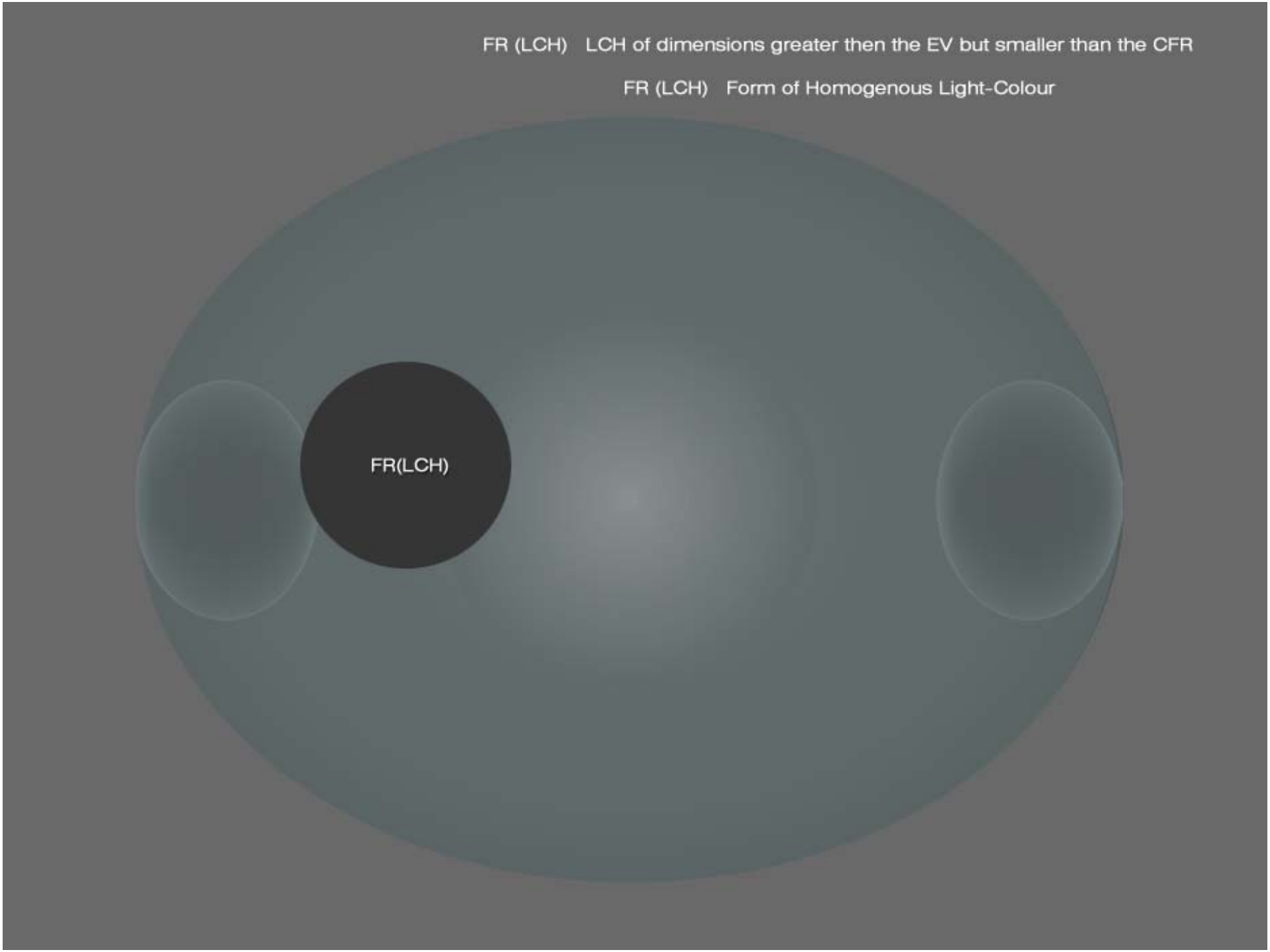


FR(LCV) LCV of dimensions greater then the EV and the CFR, but smaller than the CFR

FR(LCV) Form of Variable Light-Colour

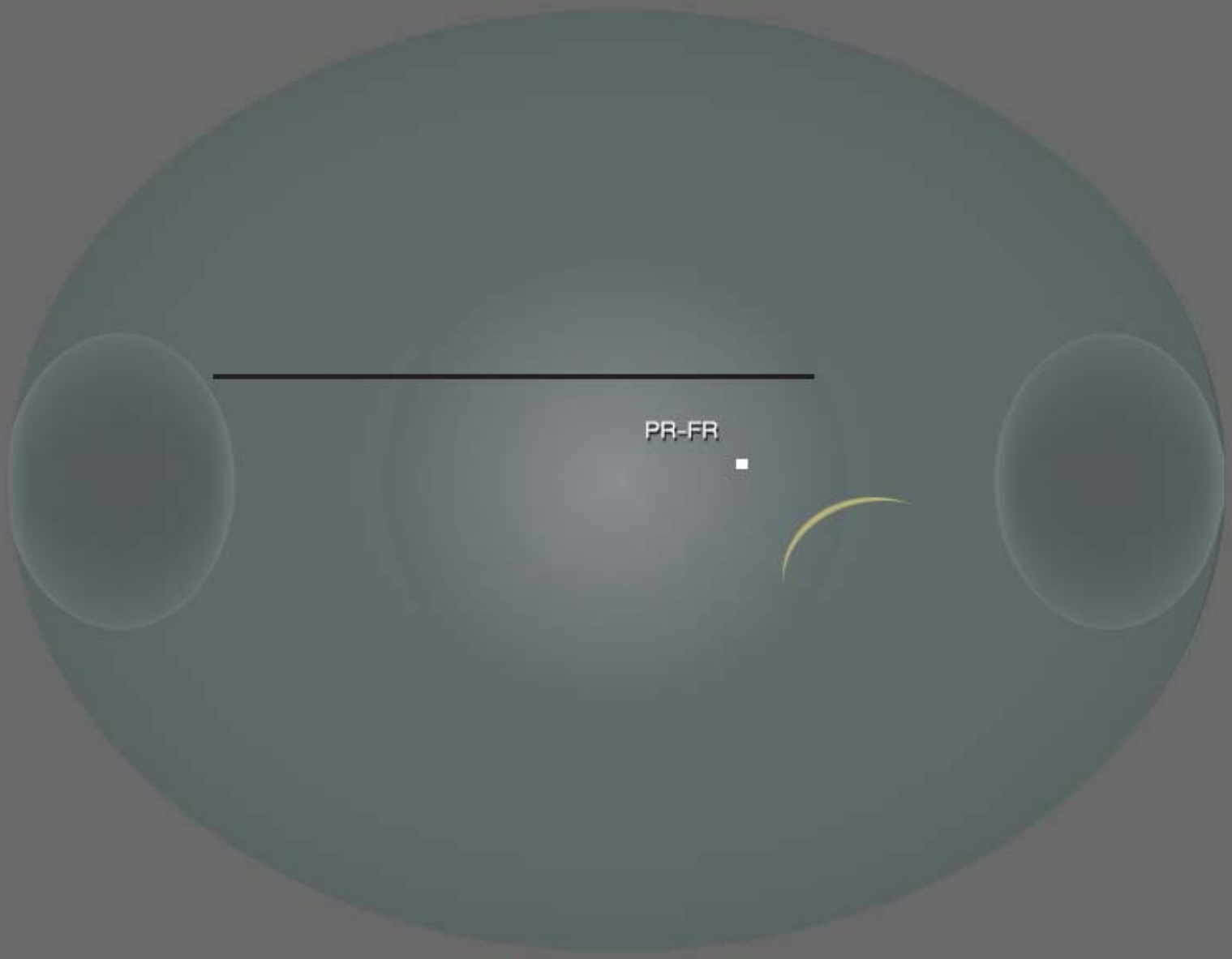
FR (LCH) LCH of dimensions greater then the EV but smaller than the CFR

FR (LCH) Form of Homogenous Light-Colour

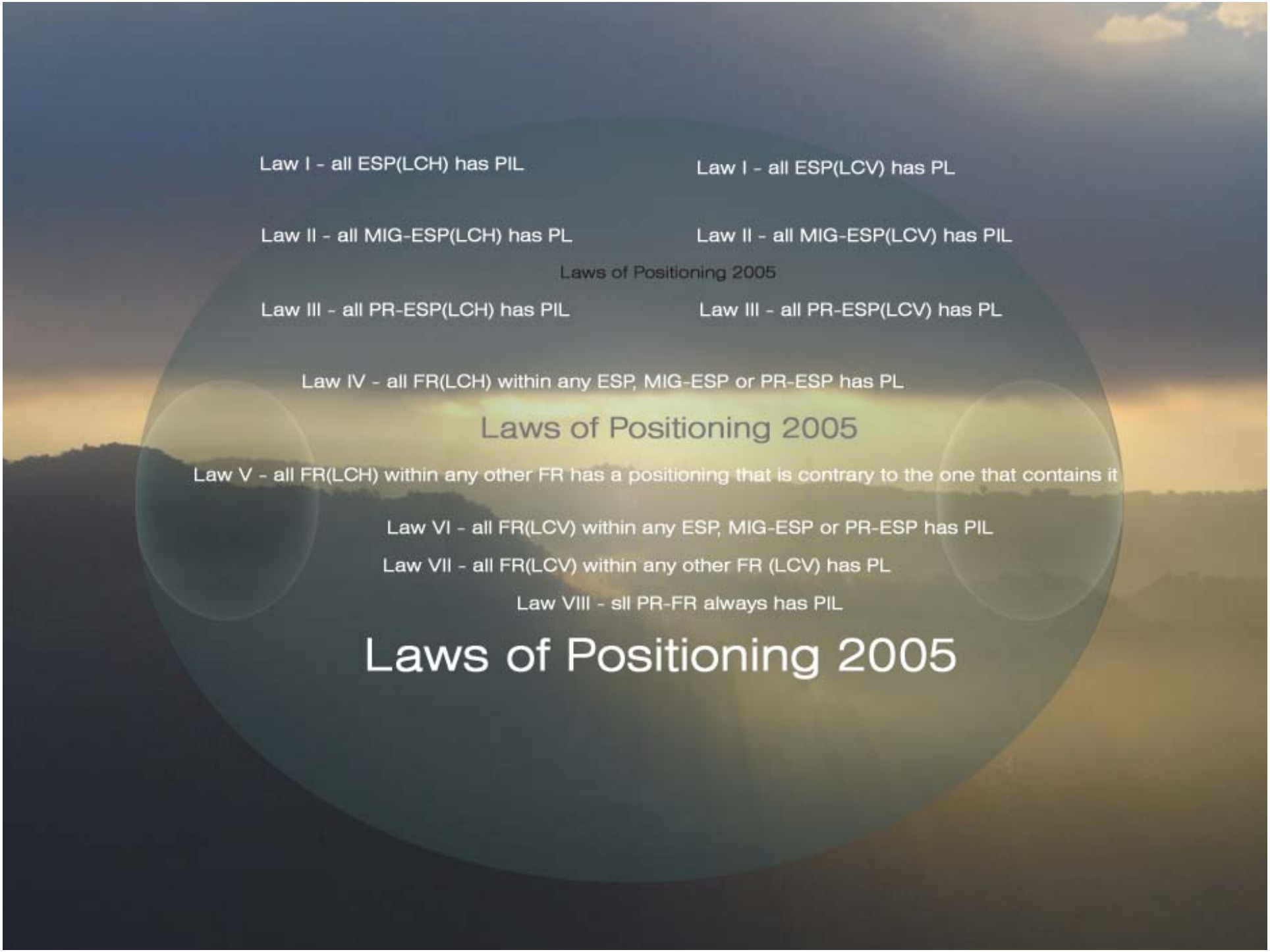


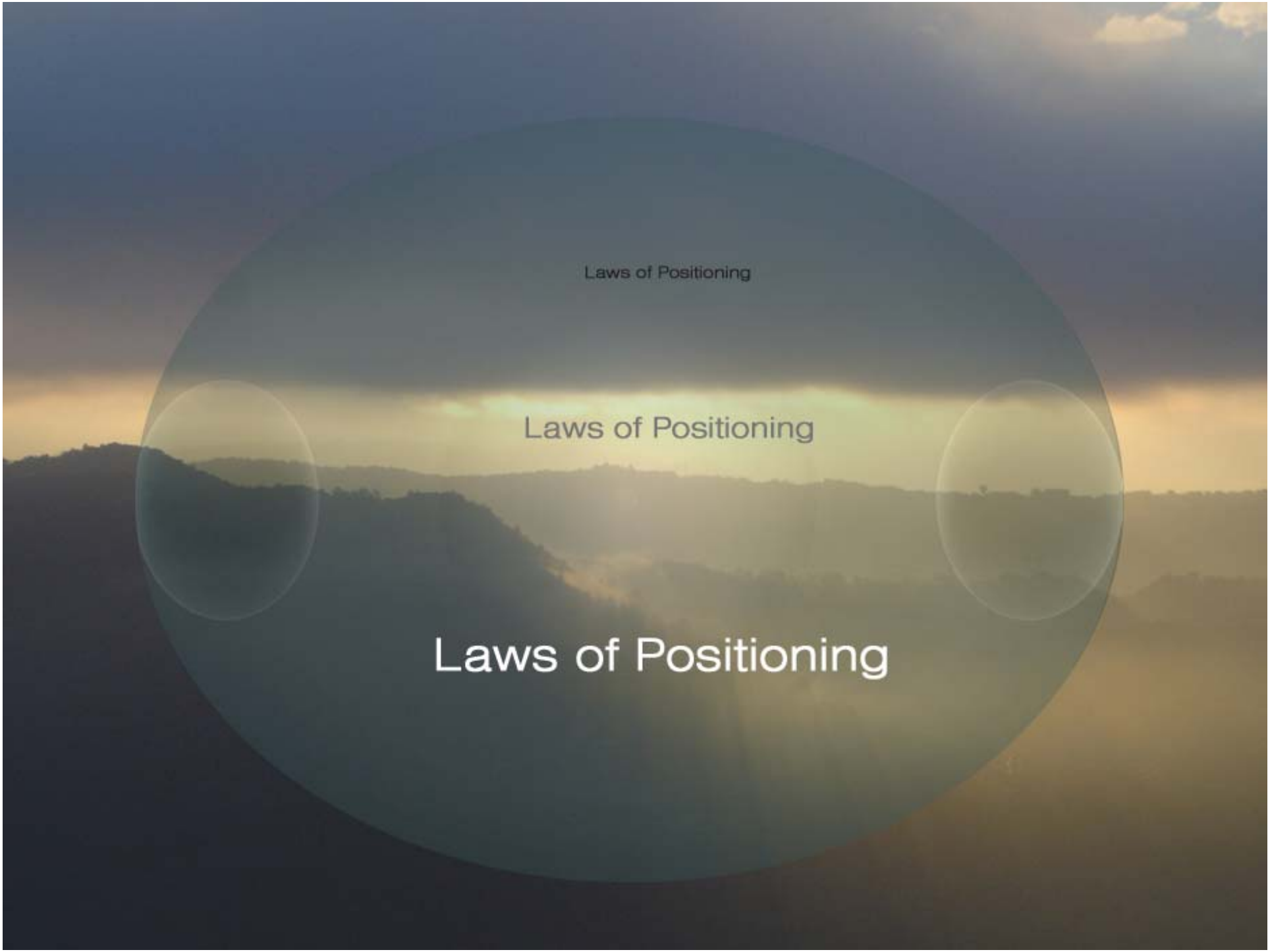
PR-FR LC of dimensions smaller than the EV or greater than it in only one dimension

PR-FR Pre-Form




now we will display the Laws of Positioning 2005


Law I - all ESP(LCH) has PIL
Law I - all ESP(LCV) has PL
Law II - all MIG-ESP(LCH) has PL
Law II - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL
Laws of Positioning 2005
Law III - all PR-ESP(LCH) has PIL
Law III - all PR-ESP(LCV) has PL
Law IV - all FR(LCH) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PL
Laws of Positioning 2005
Law V - all FR(LCH) within any other FR has a positioning that is contrary to the one that contains it
Law VI - all FR(LCV) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PIL
Law VII - all FR(LCV) within any other FR (LCV) has PL
Law VIII - sll PR-FR always has PIL
Laws of Positioning 2005


Laws of Positioning
Laws of Positioning
Laws of Positioning

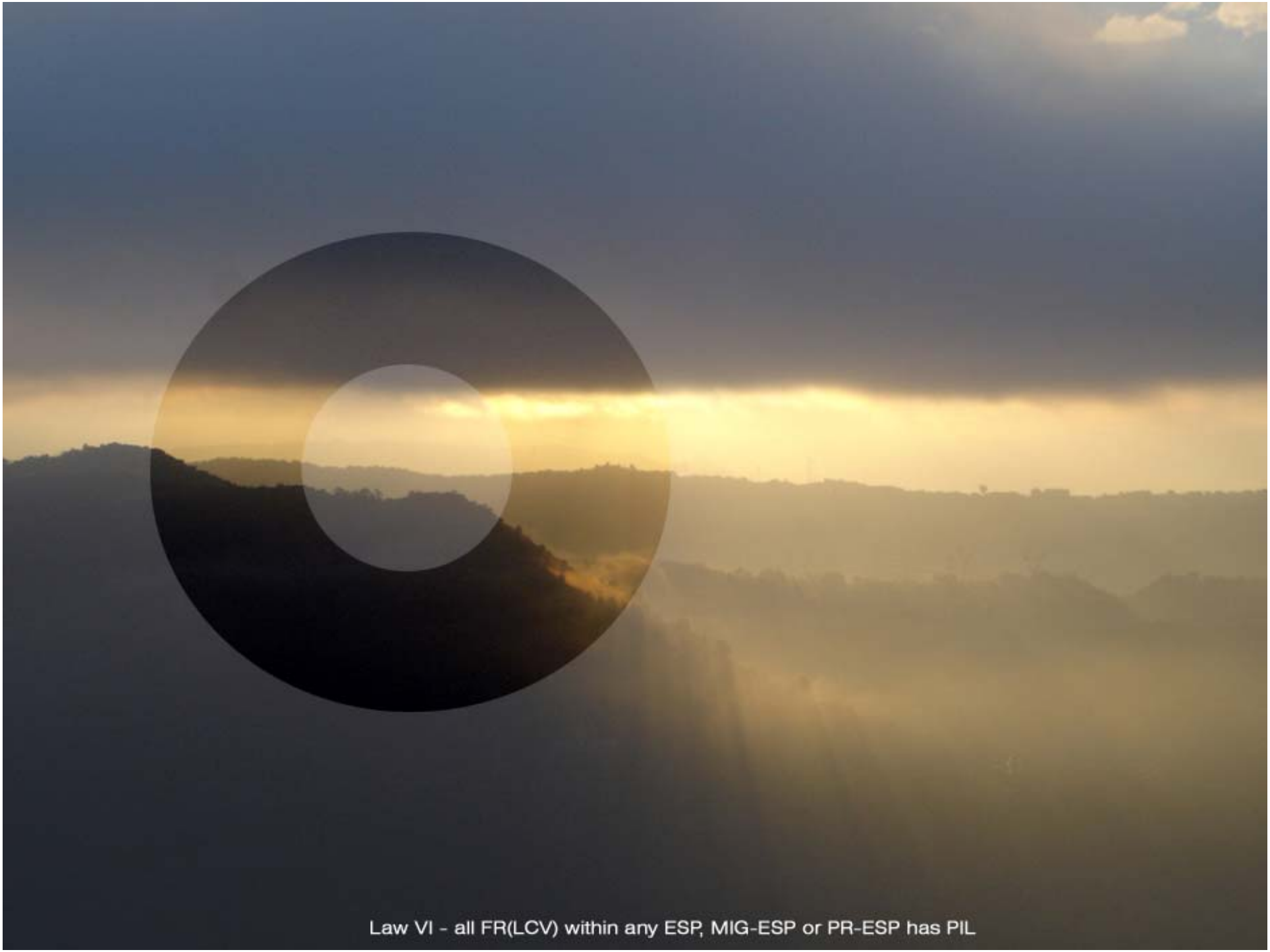

Law I - all ESP(LCV) has PL

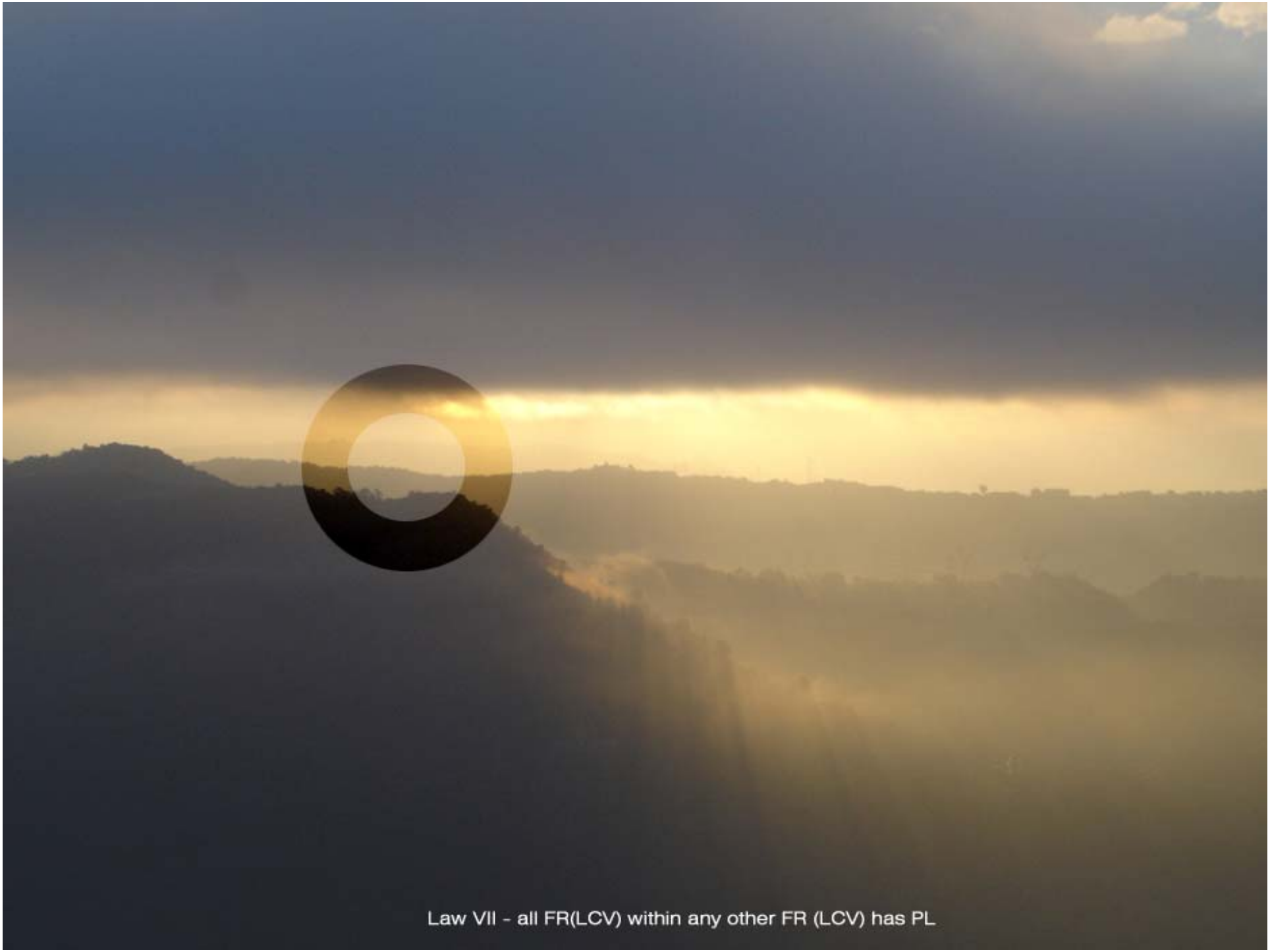

Law II - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL


Law III - all PR-ESP(LCV) has PL


Law VI - all FR(LCV) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PIL

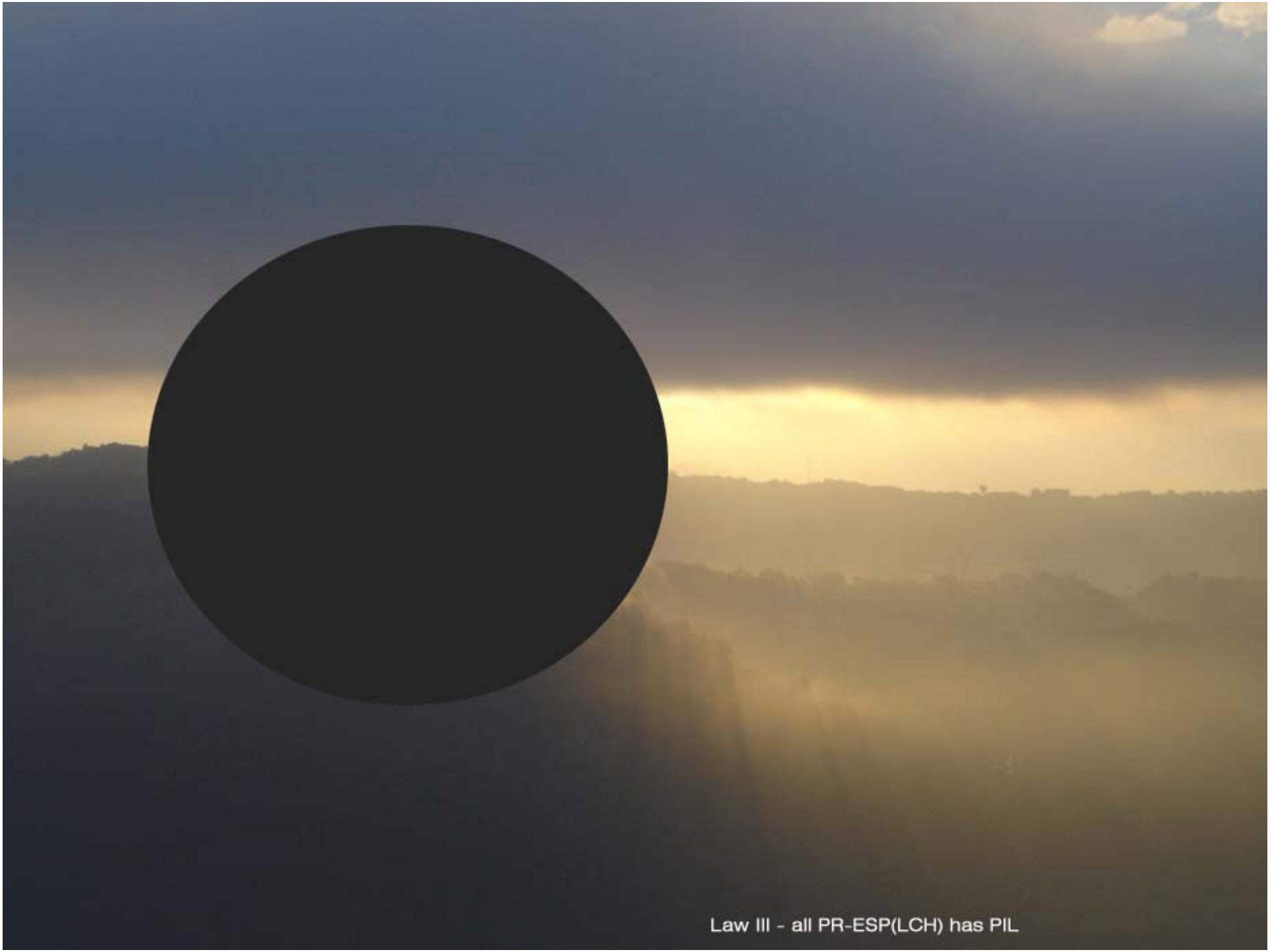

Law VI - all FR(LCV) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PIL


Law VI - all FR(LCV) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PIL

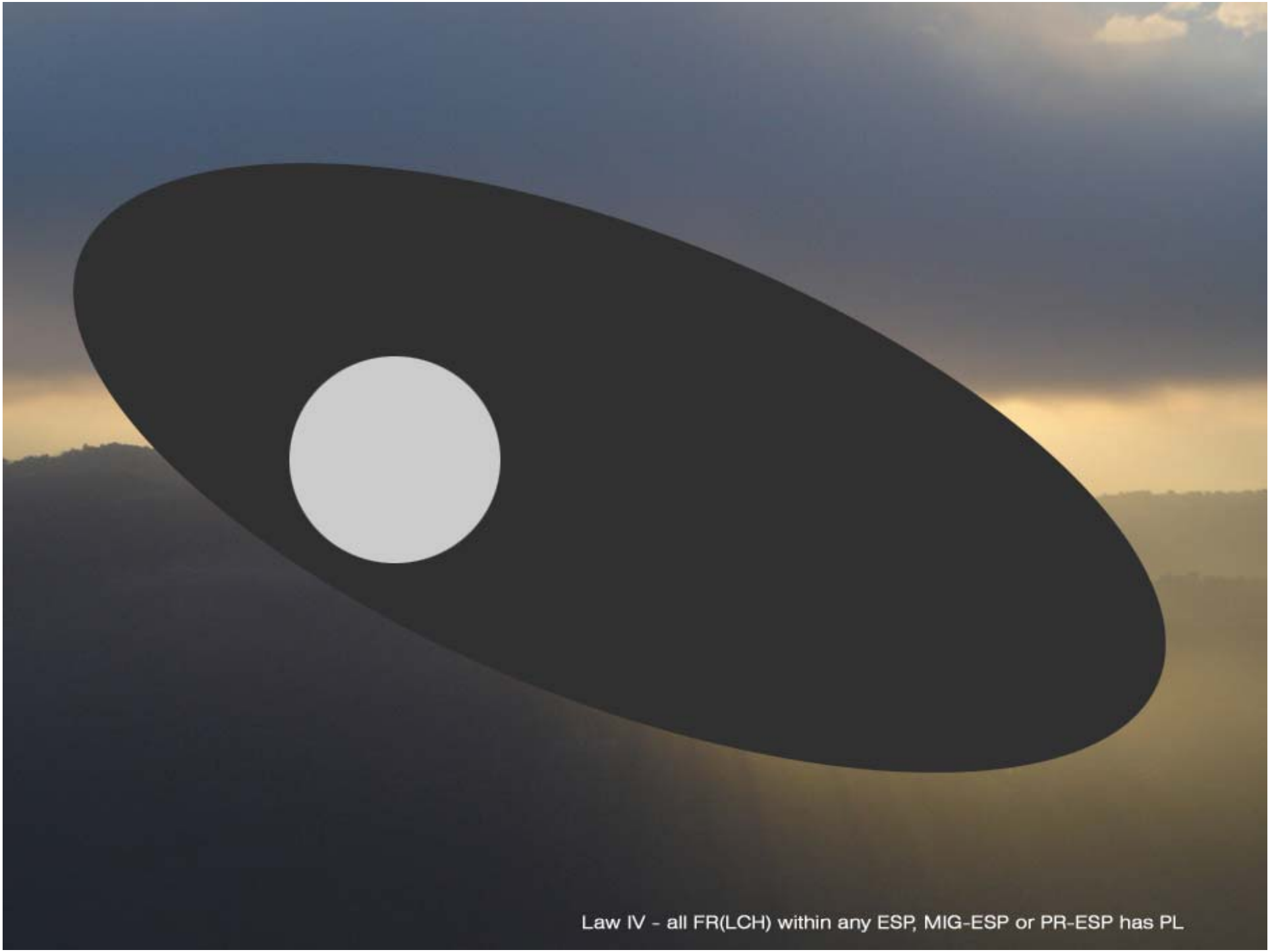

Law VII - all FR(LCV) within any other FR (LCV) has PL

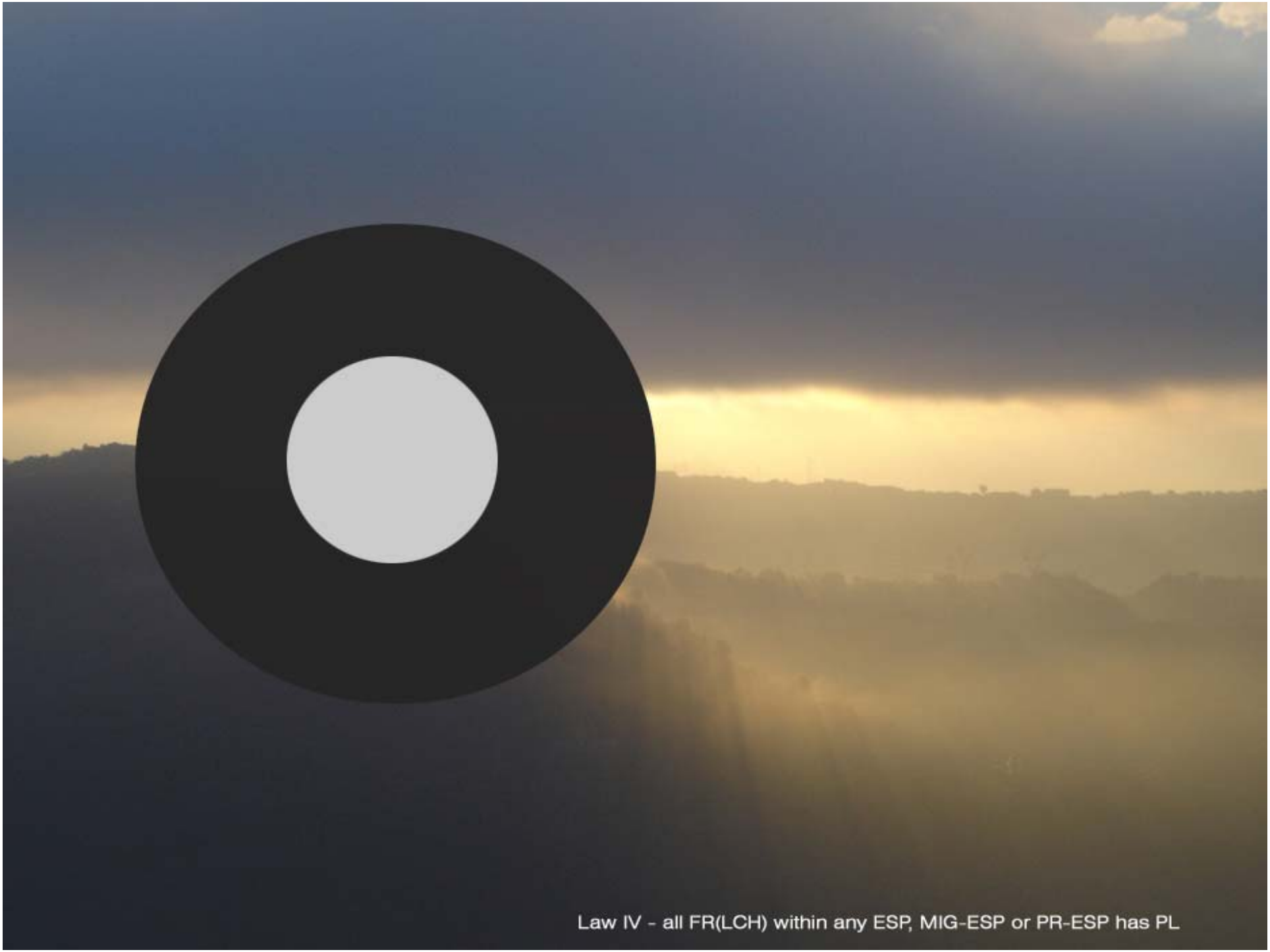

Law VIII - all PR-FR always has PIL

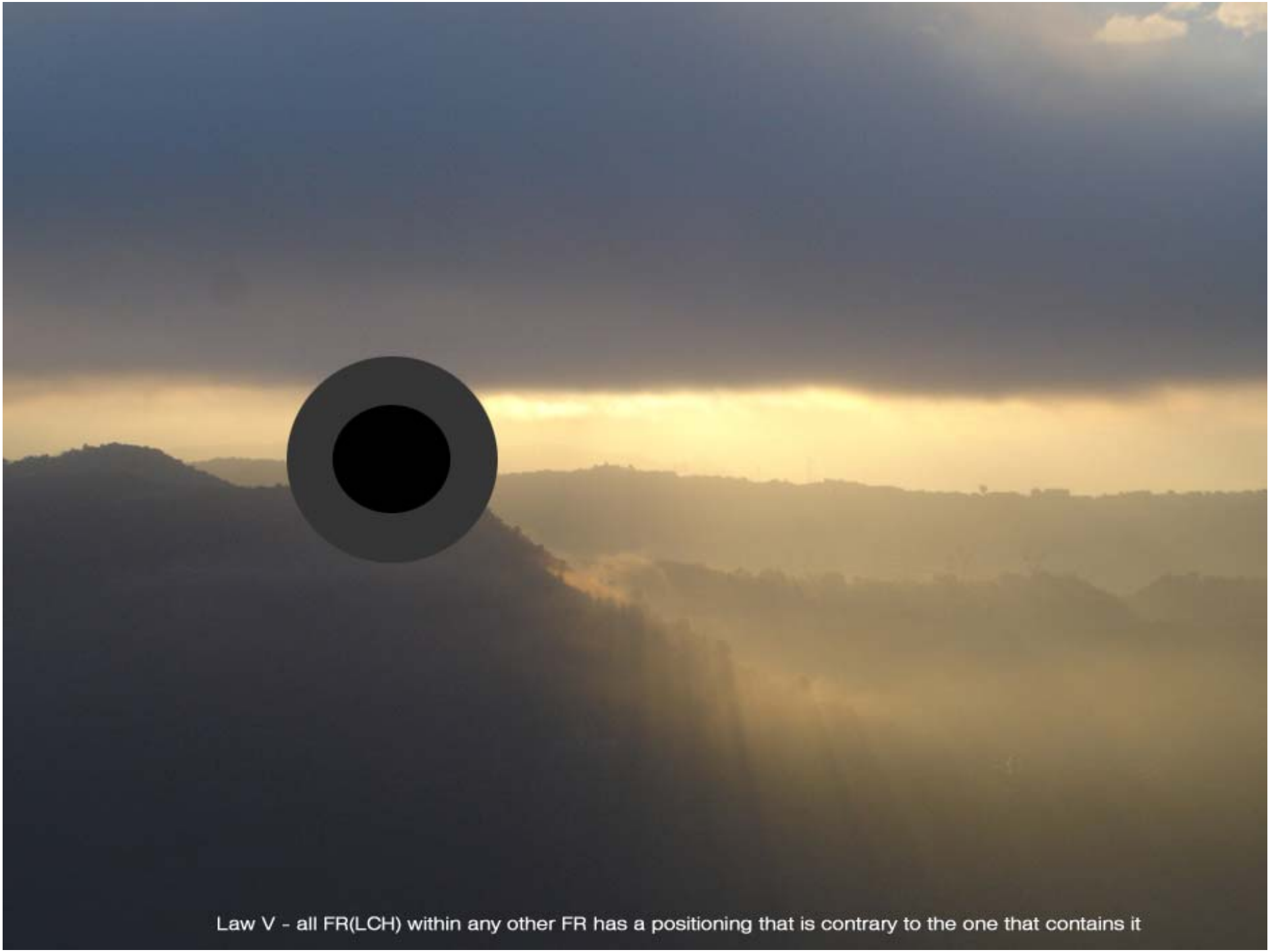

Law II - all MIG-ESP(LCH) has PL

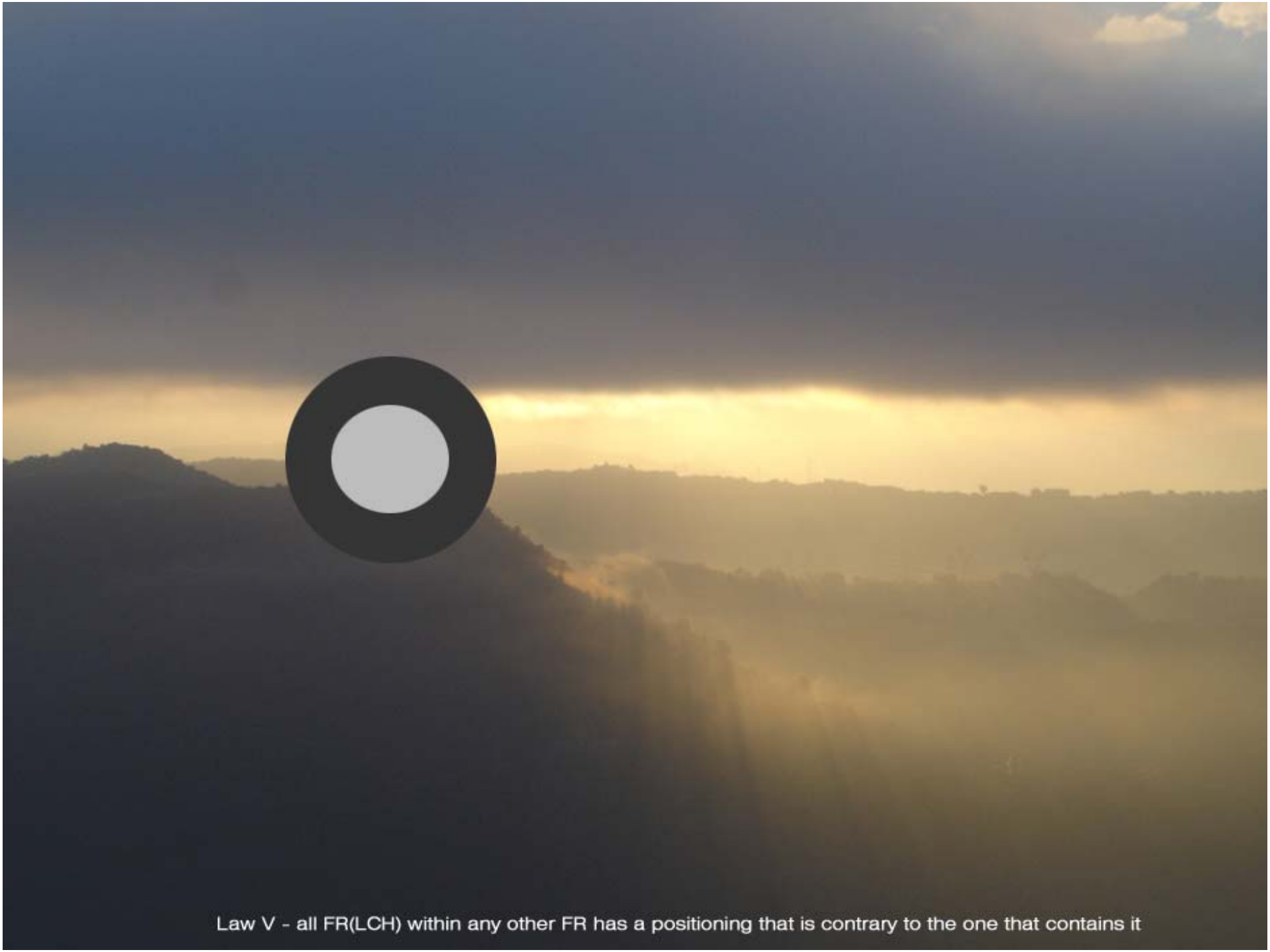

Law III - all PR-ESP(LCH) has PIL

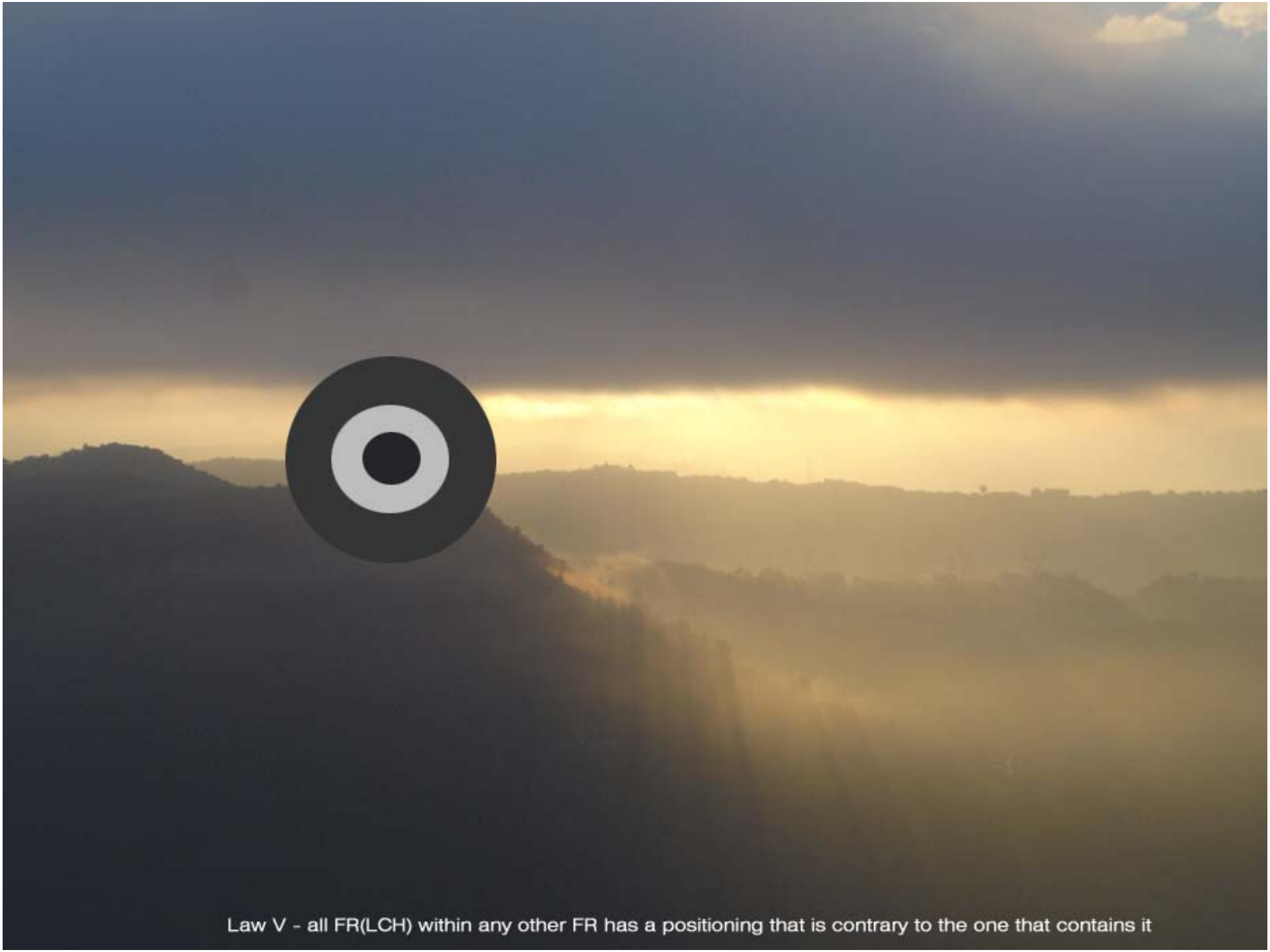

Law IV - All FR(LCH) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PL


Law IV – all FR(LCH) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PL


Law IV - all FR(LCH) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PL


Law V - all FR(LCH) within any other FR has a positioning that is contrary to the one that contains it


Law V - all FR(LCH) within any other FR has a positioning that is contrary to the one that contains it


Law V - all FR(LCH) within any other FR has a positioning that is contrary to the one that contains it

detailed examples of the Laws

Law I

Law II

Law III

Law IV

Law IV, V, VI y VII

Law VI

other examples

PL PL
PIL PIL

Law I : all ESP(LCH) has PIL - all ESP(LCV) has PL

TK
PR-FR

ESP(LCH)

the ESP(LCH) of the screen keeps an equal LC to neutral grey, for this reason when inverted,
it remains where it is
to better understand the explanation, we introduce the symbol TK, which being a PR-FR always maintains a PIL

TK

PL PL
PIL PIL

Law I : all ESP(LCH) has PIL - all ESP(LCV) has PL

TK
PR-FR

ESP(LCH)

if we make the ESP lighter, given that it has PIL, it seems to get closer
and the symbol TK does not become as separated from the background

TK

PL PL
PIL PIL

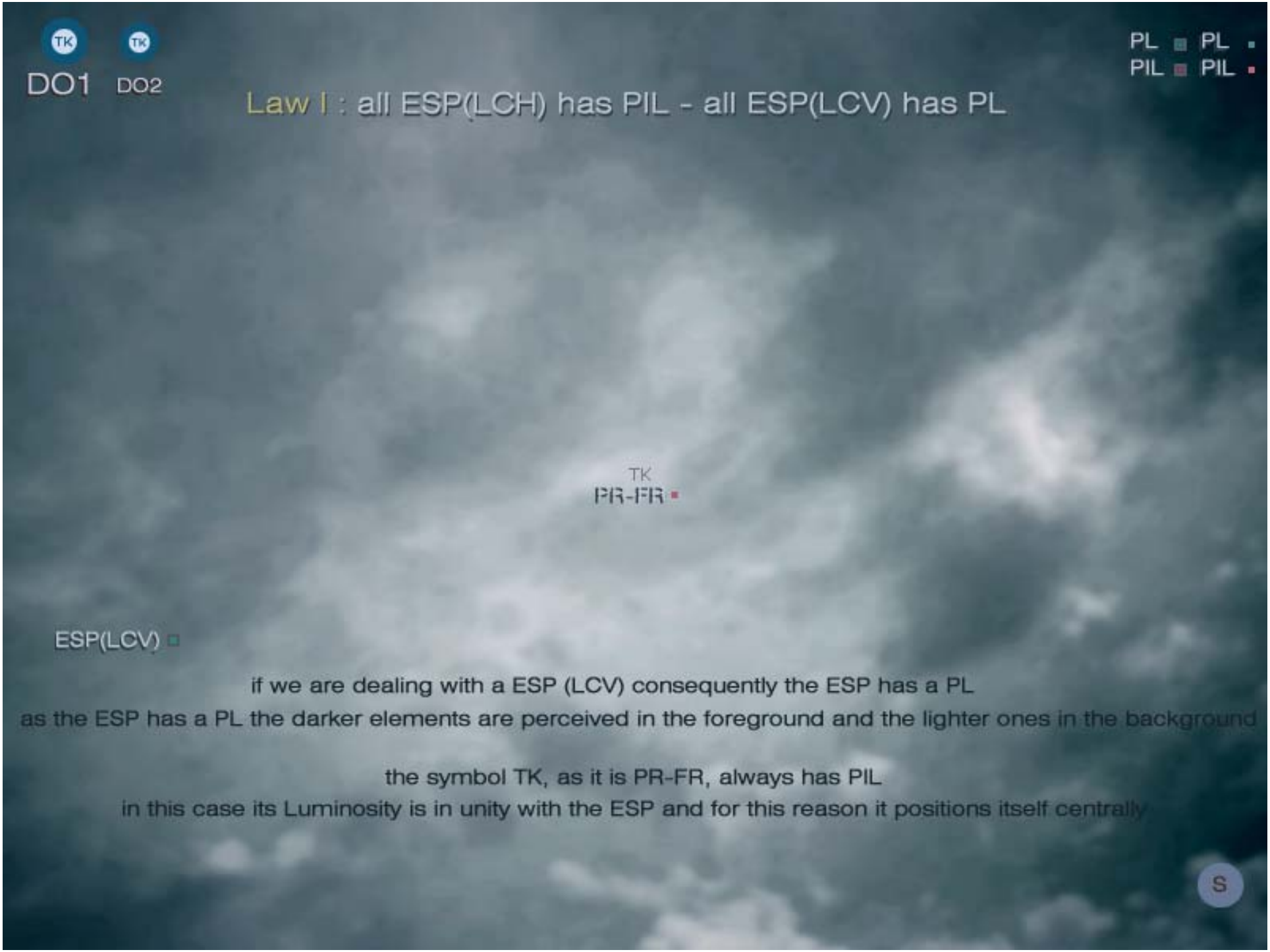
Law I : all ESP(LCH) has PIL - all ESP(LCV) has PL

TK
PR-FR

ESP(LCH)

if we make the ESP darker, given that it has PIL, it seems to get further away
and the symbol TK becomes more separated from the background

TK


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
PL
PL
PIL
PIL
Law I : all ESP(LCH) has PIL - all ESP(LCV) has PL
TK
PR-FR
ESP(LCV)
if we are dealing with a ESP (LCV) consequently the ESP has a PL
as the ESP has a PL the darker elements are perceived in the foreground and the lighter ones in the background
the symbol TK, as it is PR-FR, always has PIL
in this case its Luminosity is in unity with the ESP and for this reason it positions itself centrally
S


TK


DO1
DO2
PL PL
PIL PIL
Law I : all ESP(LCH) has PIL - all ESP(LCV) has PL
all ESP(LCV), as acting jointly, also have their own positioning
this positioning is a result of the brightness in the Centre of the Observation Space
this is covered in Chapter 3.2 in The TK Theory of Visual Proportions-1997
now we will 'simulate' its calculations to understand what we are trying to say
for this, we will decrease the contrasts in the Observed Space until we find the Luminosity of its Centre
TK
PR-FR
ESP(LCV)
S


TK


TK


TK


TK


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
PL
PL
PIL
PIL
Law I : all ESP(LCH) has PIL - all ESP(LCV) has PL
TK
PR-FR
in this case the Luminosity of the Centre of the Observer Space
is 'similar' to neutral Gray, at %50
ESP(LCV)
to calculate this correctly
we must follow the TK Theory
S


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
PL
PL
PIL
PIL
Law I : all ESP(LCH) has PIL - all ESP(LCV) has PL
the Luminosity of the Centre of the Observed Space could be anywhere
and acts, jointly, as if it were a ESP(LCH);
that is to say, with PIL
in this case it is a dark ESP (33% Luminosity) and the whole moves away from the Observer
TK
PR-FR
ESP(LCV)
the symbol TK is shown with a LC Luminosity equal to the Centre of the Observed Space,
and for this reason it remains situated right in the Center of the Observed Space


TK


TK


TK


TK


TK

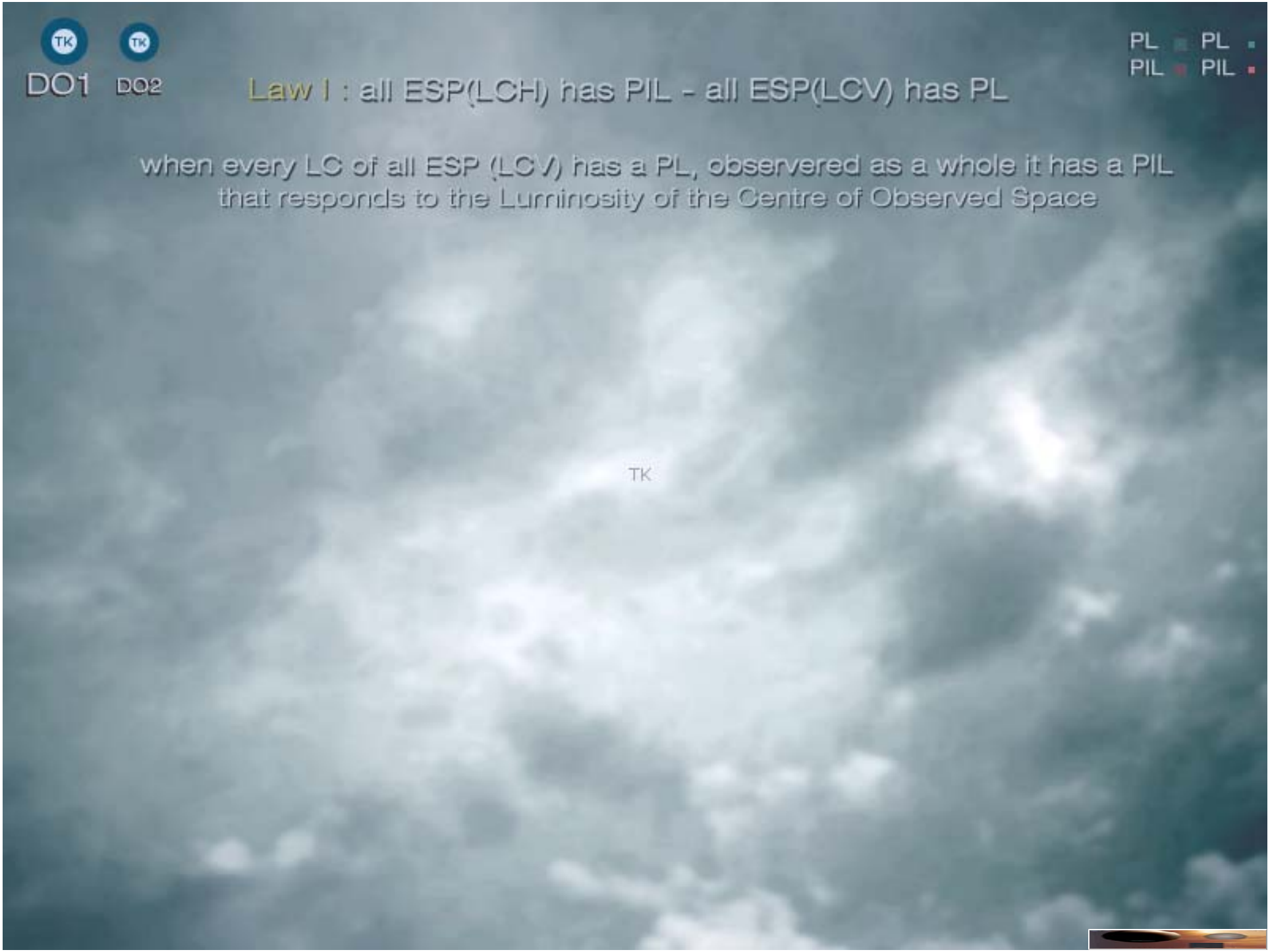

TK
TK
DO1
DO2
PL
PL
PIL
PIL
Law I : all ESP(LCH) has PIL - all ESP(LCV) has PL
the Luminosity of the Centre of the Observed Space could be anywhere
and acts, jointly, as if it were a ESP(LCH);
that is to say, with PIL
in this case it is a light ESP (66% Luminosity) and the whole moves towards the Observer
TK
PR-FR
ESP(LCV)
the symbol TK is shown with a LC Luminosity equal to the Centre of the Observed Space
and for this reason it remains situated right in the Center of the Observed Space


TK

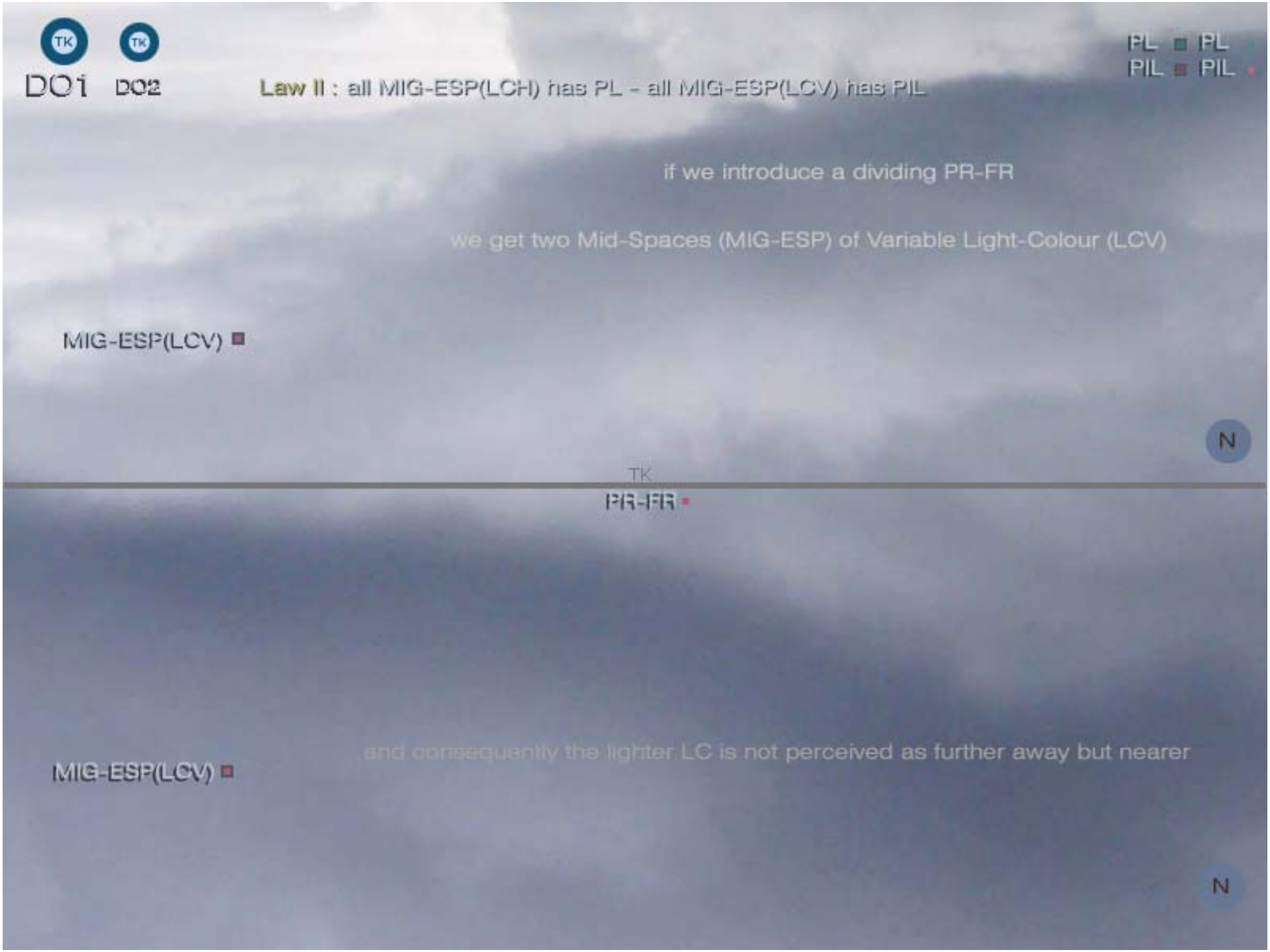

TK


TK


TK


DO1
DO2
Law I : all ESP(LCH) has PIL - all ESP(LCV) has PL
PL PL
PIL PIL
when every LC of all ESP (LCV) has a PL, observered as a whole it has a PIL
that responds to the Luminosity of the Centre of Observed Space
TK

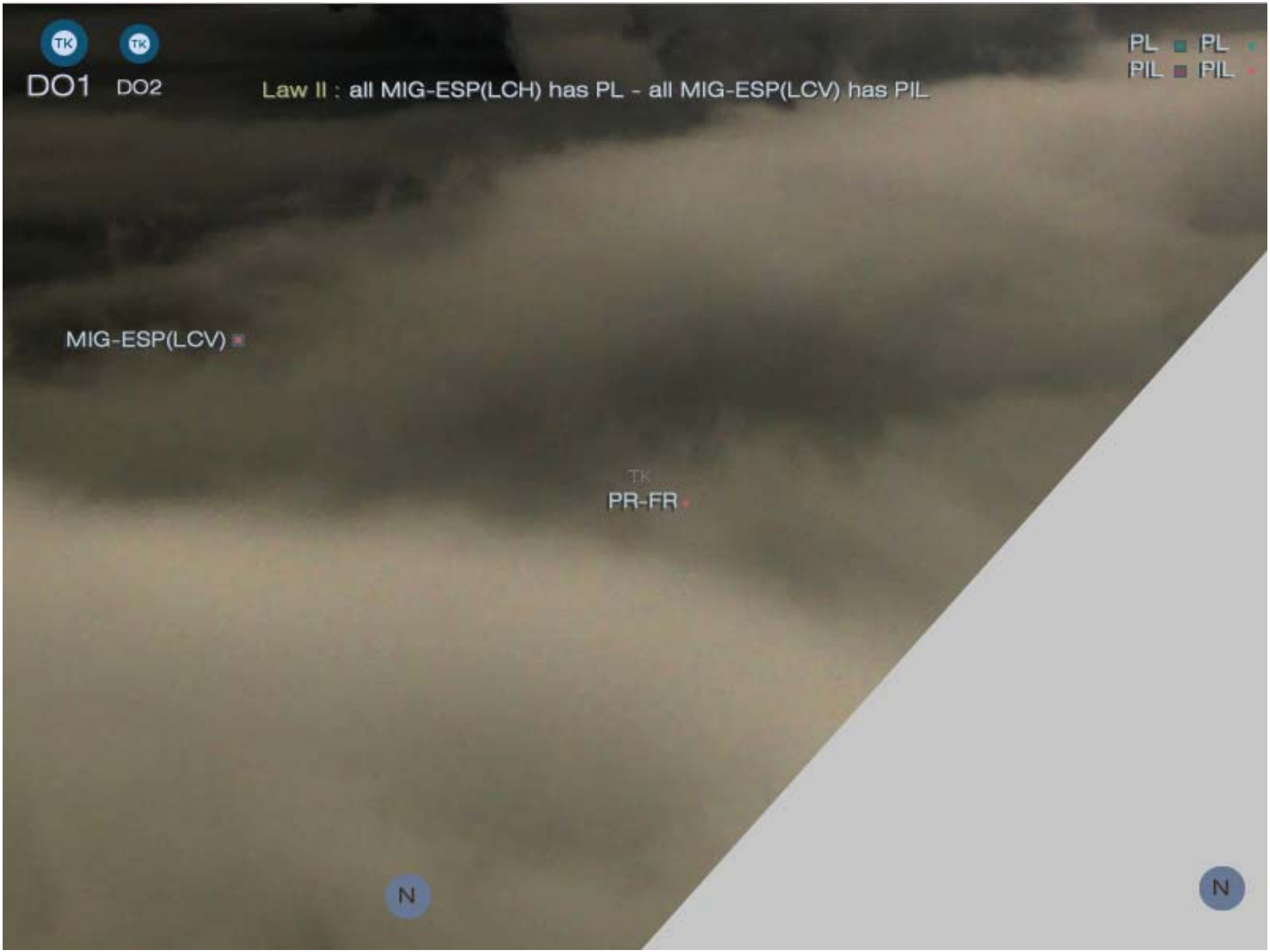

DO1
DO2
Law II : all MIG-ESP(LCH) has PL - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL
PL PL
PIL PIL
TK
PR-FR
ESP(LCV)
we have a ESP(LCV) in which its LC has PL
S


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
Law II : all MIG-ESP(LCH) has PL - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL
PL PL
PIL PIL
if we introduce a dividing PR-FR
we get two Mid-Spaces (MIG-ESP) of Variable Light-Colour (LCV)
MIG-ESP(LCV)
N
TK
PR-FR
and consequently the lighter LC is not perceived as further away but nearer
MIG-ESP(LCV)
N


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
Law II : all MIG-ESP(LCH) has PL - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL
PL PL
PIL PIL
MIG-ESP(LCV)
N
TK
PR-FR
if we introduce a wider FR (another MIG-ESP) also the same occurs
MIG-ESP(LCV)
N


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
Law II : all MIG-ESP(LCH) has PL - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL
PL
PL
PIL
PIL
MIG-ESP(LCV)
TK
PR-FR
lif the other PR-FR is vertical, the same occurs
N
N


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
Law II : all MIG-ESP(LCH) has PL - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL
PL PL
PIL PIL
MIG-ESP(LCV)
TK
PR-FR
we have entered the world of Mid-Space (MIG-ESP)
N
N


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
Law II : all MIG-ESP(LCH) has PL - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL
PL
PL
PIL
PIL
MIG-ESP(LCV)
TK
PR-FR
N
N


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
Law II : all MIG-ESP(LCH) has PL - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL
PL PL
PIL PIL
TK
PR-FR
ESP(LCV)
we have a ESP(LCV) in which its LC has PL
S

DO1 DO2

Law II : all MIG-ESP(LCH) has PL - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL

PL PL
PIL PIL

TK
PR-FR

if we juxtapose two MIG-ESP,

one LCV and the other LCH

we will understand their specific positioning

in the MIG-ESP(LCV)
the lightest parts are perceived as being closer

the MIG-ESP(LCH) is visually perceived closer
due to its darkness

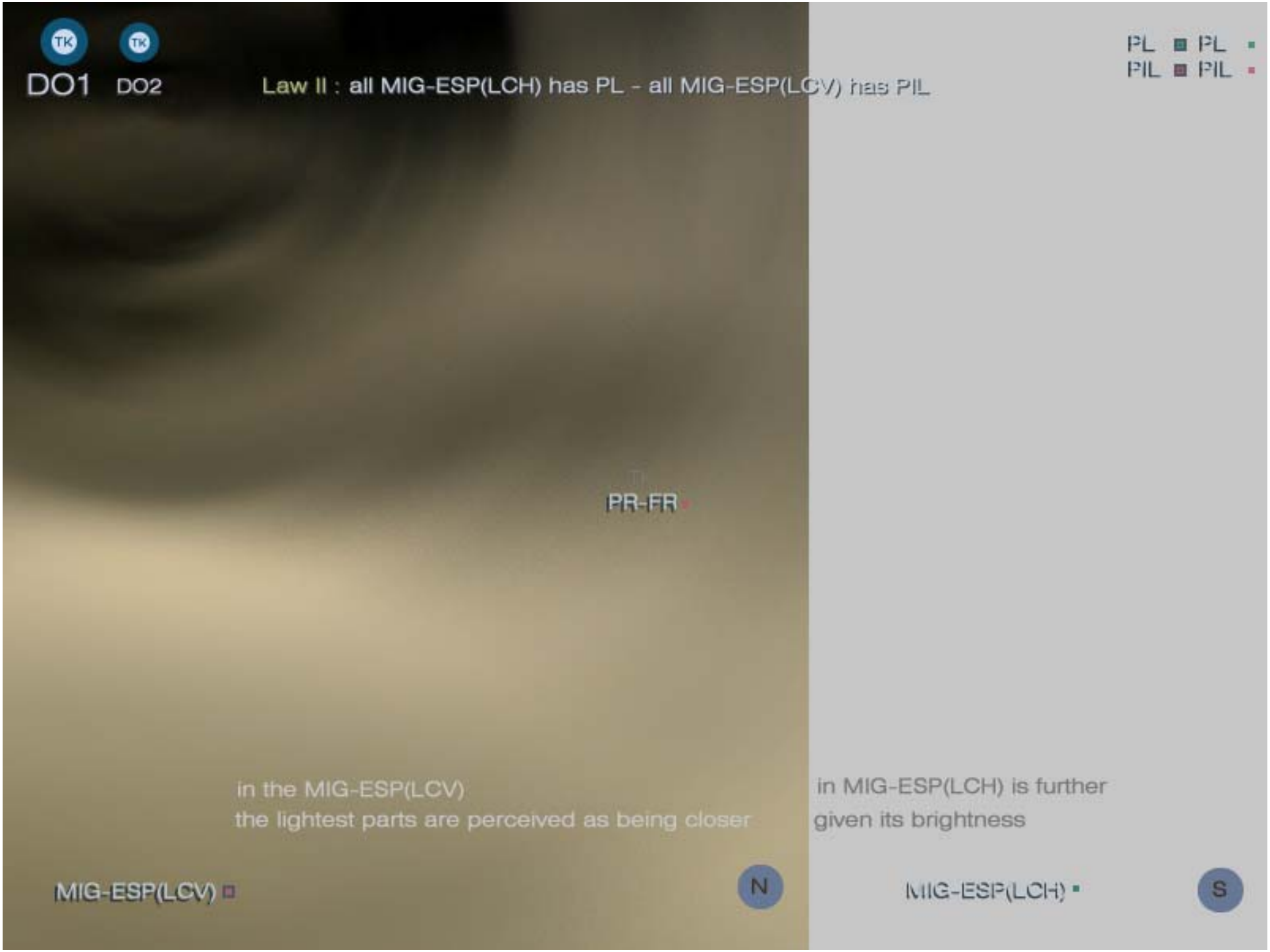
MIG-ESP(LCV)

N

MIG-ESP(LCH)

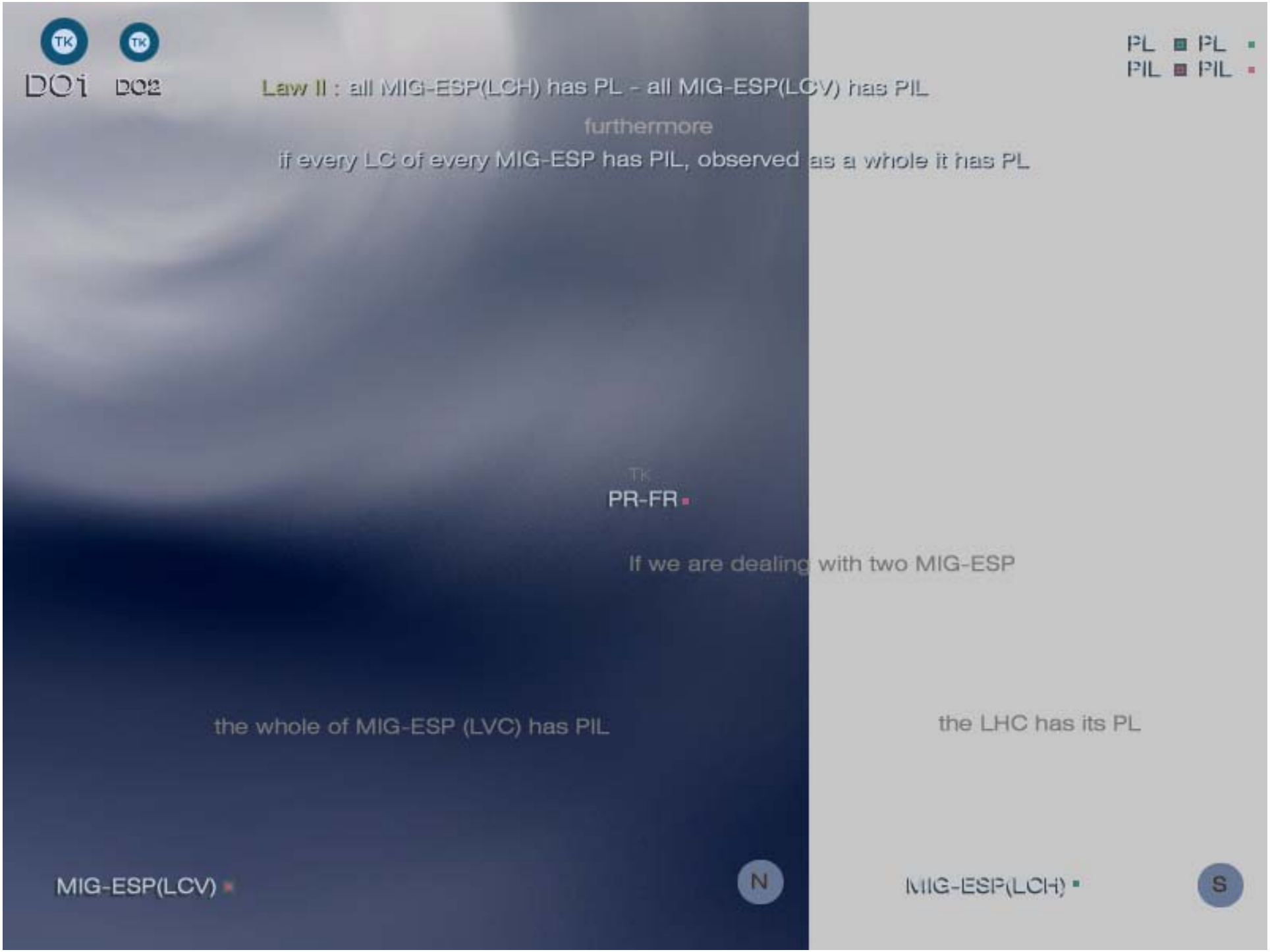
S


DO1
DO2
Law II : all MIG-ESP(LCH) has PL - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL
PL
PL
PIL
PIL
PR-FR
in the MIG-ESP(LCV)
the lightest parts are perceived as being closer
in MIG-ESP (LCH) is closer
given its darkness
MIG-ESP(LCV)
N
MIG-ESP(LCH)
S

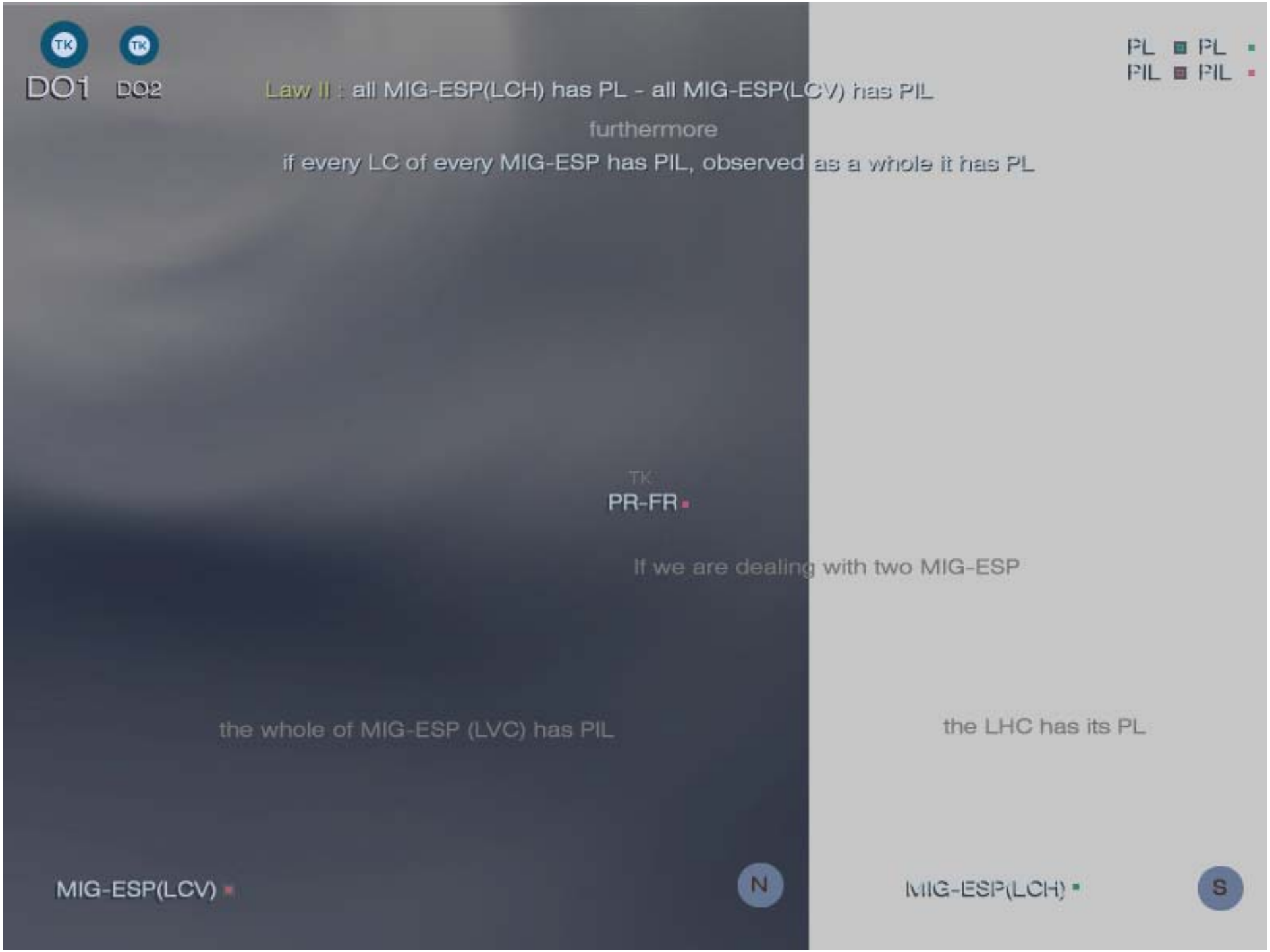

TK
TK
DO1
DO2
Law II : all MIG-ESP(LCH) has PL - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL
PL PL
PIL PIL
PR-FR
in the MIG-ESP(LCV)
the lightest parts are perceived as being closer
in MIG-ESP(LCH) is further
given its brightness
MIG-ESP(LCV)
N
MIG-ESP(LCH)
S

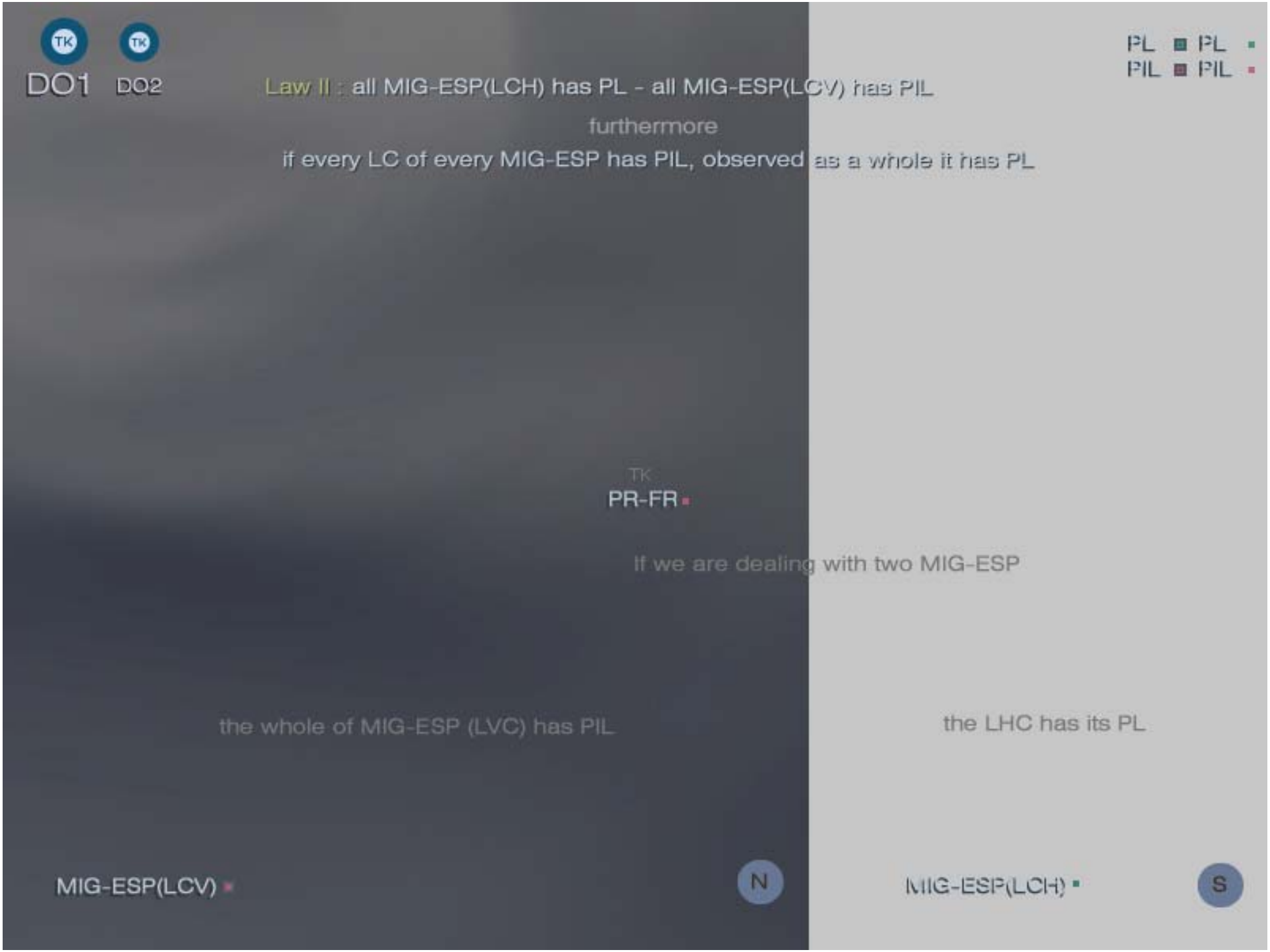

TK
TK
DO1
DO2
Law II : all MIG-ESP(LCH) has PL - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL
PL
PL
PIL
PIL
if between the two initial MIG-ESP there is a zone of identical brightness,
it becomes all a ESP(LCV)
ESP(LCV)
S
and the darker zones (above to the left) are perceived as being in the foreground


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
Law II : all MIG-ESP(LCH) has PL - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL
PL
PL
PIL
PIL
TK
PR-FR
if between the two initial MIG-ESP there is a zone of identical brightness,
it becomes all a ESP(LCV)
ESP(LCV)
S
and the darker zones (below to the right) are perceived as being in the foreground


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
PL ■ PL ■
PIL ■ PIL ■
Law II : all MIG-ESP(LCH) has PL - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL
furthermore
if every LC of every MIG-ESP has PIL, observed as a whole it has PL
Tk
PR-FR ■
If we are dealing with two MIG-ESP
the whole of MIG-ESP (LVC) has PIL
the LHC has its PL
MIG-ESP(LCV) ■
N
MIG-ESP(LCH) ■
S


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
PL ■ PL ■
PIL ■ PIL ■
Law II : all MIG-ESP(LCH) has PL - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL
furthermore
if every LC of every MIG-ESP has PIL, observed as a whole it has PL
TK
PR-FR ■
If we are dealing with two MIG-ESP
the whole of MIG-ESP (LVC) has PIL
the LHC has its PL
MIG-ESP(LCV) ■
N
MIG-ESP(LCH) ■
S


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
Law II : all MIG-ESP(LCH) has PL - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL
furthermore
if every LC of every MIG-ESP has PIL, observed as a whole it has PL
PL
PL
PIL
PIL
TK
PR-FR
If we are dealing with two MIG-ESP
the whole of MIG-ESP (LVC) has PIL
the LHC has its PL
MIG-ESP(LCV)
N
MIG-ESP(LCH)
S


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
PL PL
PIL PIL
Law II : all MIG-ESP(LCH) has PL - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL
furthermore
if every LC of every MIG-ESP has PIL, observed as a whole it has PL
TK
PR-FR
If we are dealing with two MIG-ESP
the whole of MIG-ESP (LVC) has PIL
the LHC has its PL
MIG-ESP(LCV)
N
MIG-ESP(LCH)
S

TK TK

DO1 DO2

PL PL

PIL PIL

Law II : all MIG-ESP(LCH) has PL - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL

furthermore

if every LC of every MIG-ESP has PIL, observed as a whole it has PL

TK

PR-FR

If we are dealing with two MIG-ESP

the whole of MIG-ESP (LVC) has PIL

the LHC has its PL

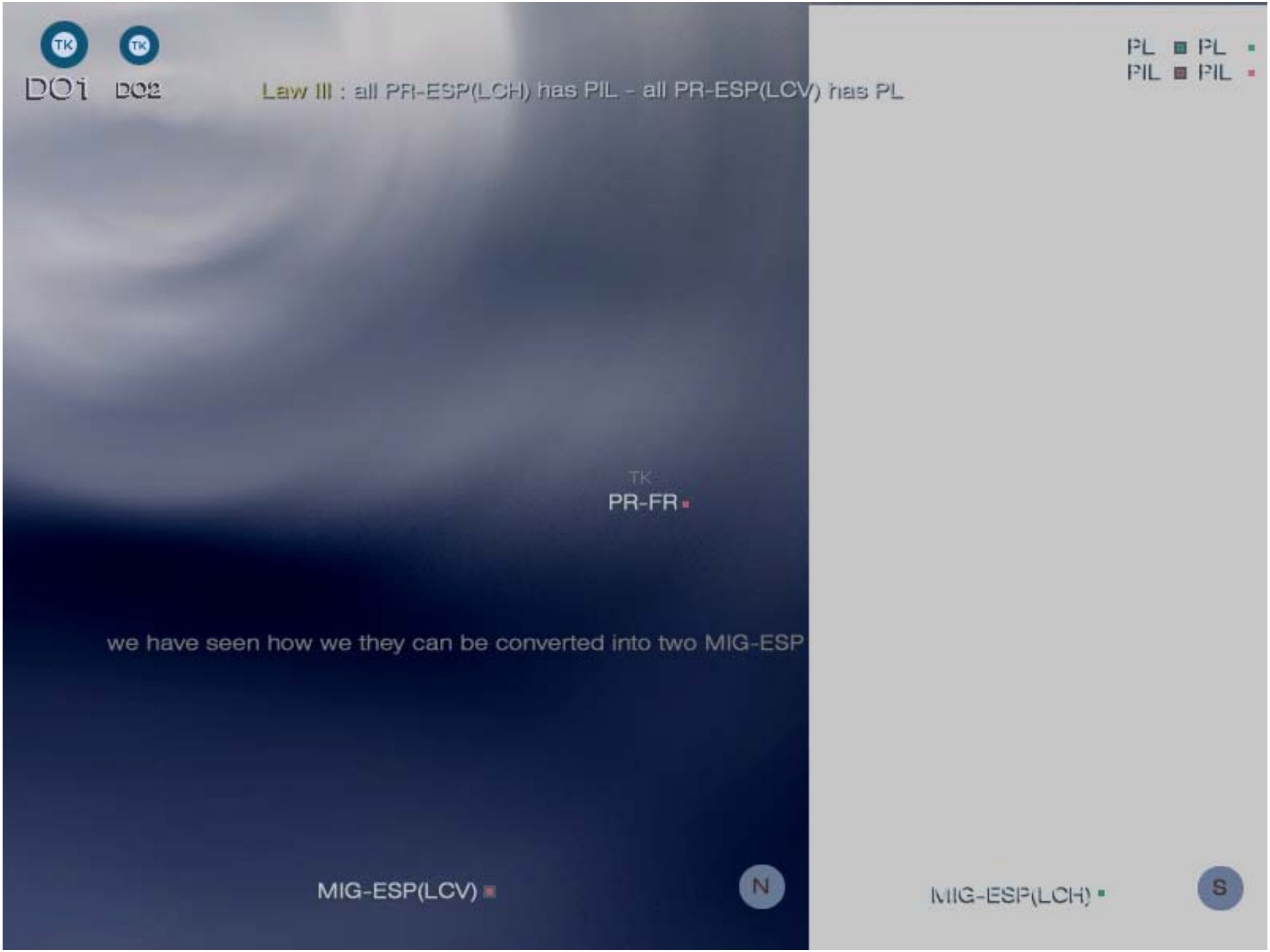
MIG-ESP(LCH)

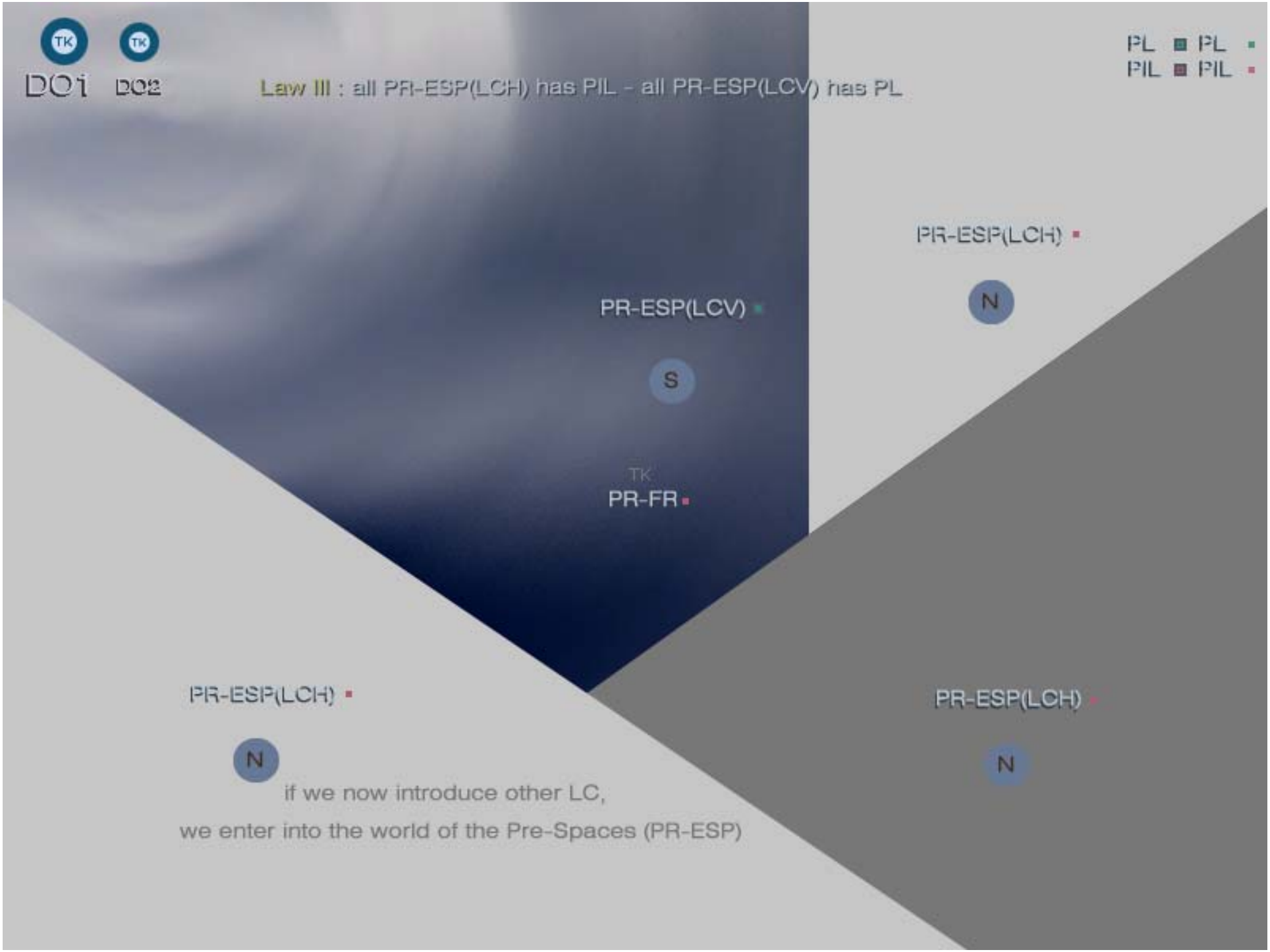
N

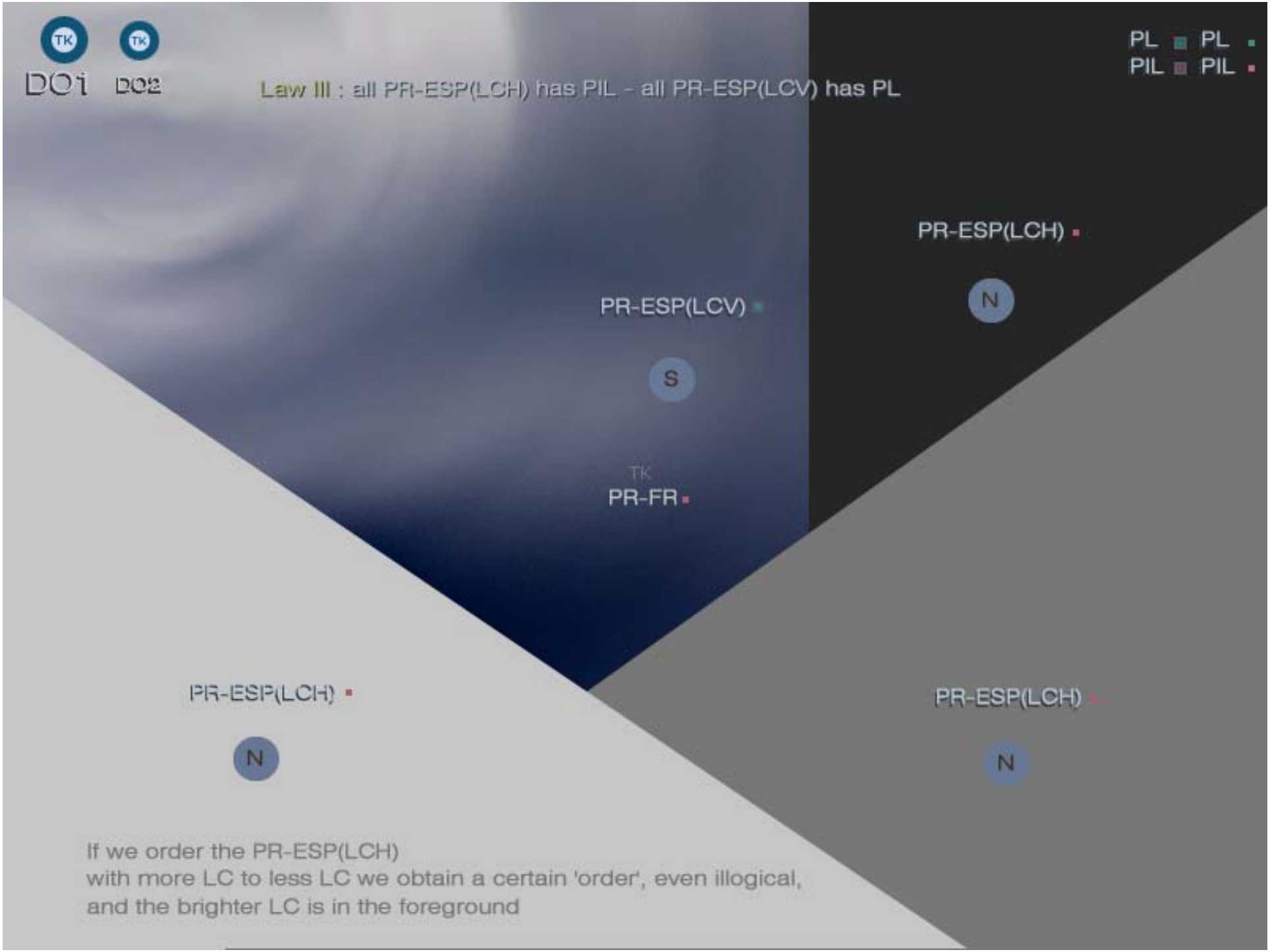
MIG-ESP(LCH)

S


DO1
DO2
Law III : all PR-ESP(LCH) has PIL - all PR-ESP(LCV) has PL
PL
PL
PIL
PIL
TK
PR-FR
ESP(LCV)
we have a ESP(LCV) with its PL


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
Law III : all PR-ESP(LCH) has PIL - all PR-ESP(LCV) has PL
PL
PL
PIL
PIL
TK
PR-FR
we have seen how we they can be converted into two MIG-ESP
MIG-ESP(LCV)
N
MIG-ESP(LCH)
S


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
Law III : all PR-ESP(LCH) has PIL - all PR-ESP(LCV) has PL
PL PL
PIL PIL
PR-ESP(LCH)
N
PR-ESP(LCV)
S
TK
PR-FR
PR-ESP(LCH)
N
PR-ESP(LCH)
N
if we now introduce other LC,
we enter into the world of the Pre-Spaces (PR-ESP)


DO1
DO2
Law III : all PR-ESP(LCH) has PIL - all PR-ESP(LCV) has PL
PL
PL
PIL
PIL
PR-ESP(LCH)
N
PR-ESP(LCV)
S
TK
PR-FR
PR-ESP(LCH)
N
PR-ESP(LCH)
N
If we order the PR-ESP(LCH)
with more LC to less LC we obtain a certain 'order', even illogical,
and the brighter LC is in the foreground


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
Law III : all PR-ESP(LCH) has PIL - all PR-ESP(LCV) has PL
PL
PL
PIL
PIL
PR-ESP(LCH)
N
PR-ESP(LCH)
N
TK
PR-FR
PR-ESP(LCV)
S
PR-ESP(LCH)
N

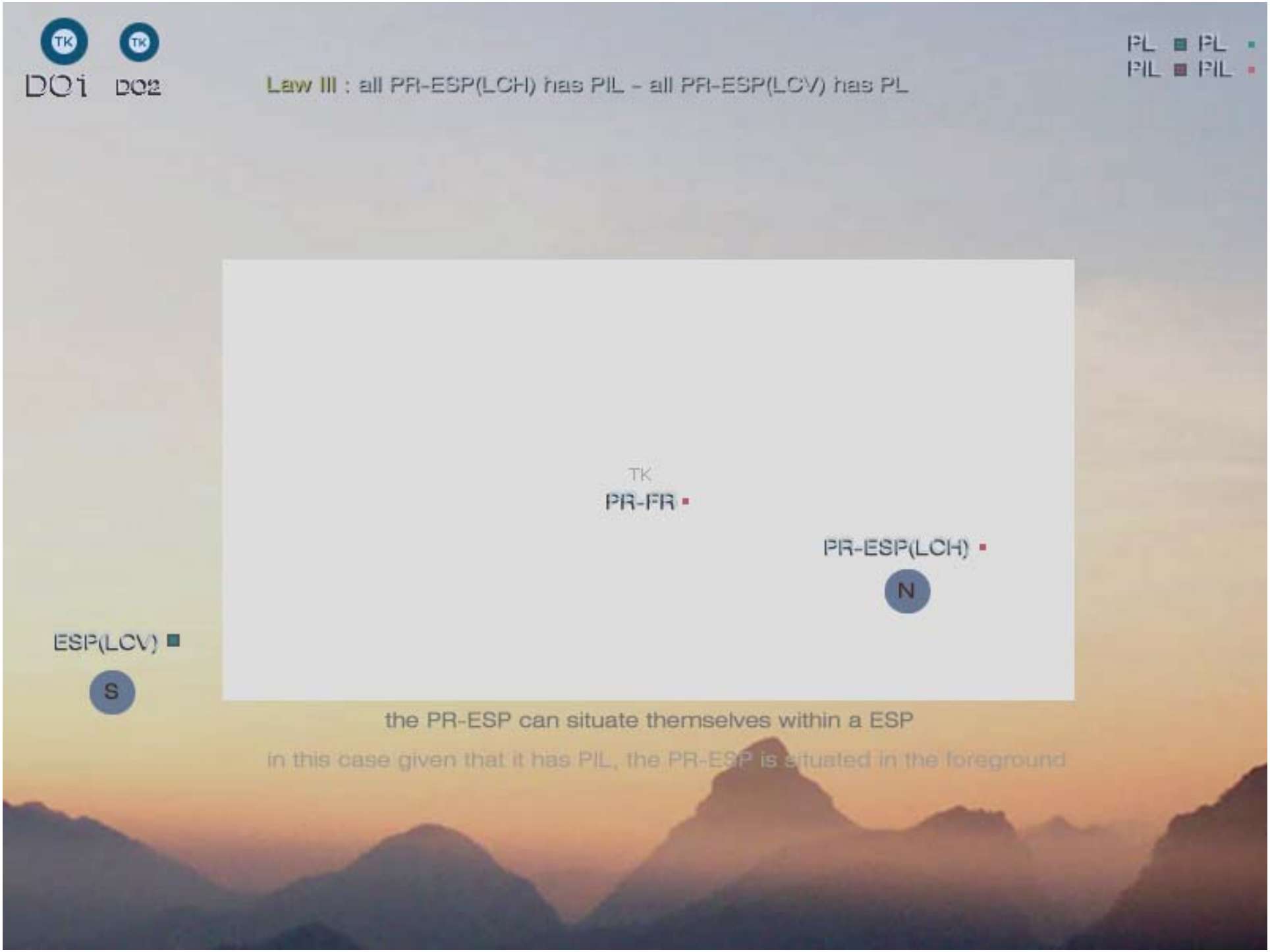

DO1
DO2
Law III : all PR-ESP(LCH) has PIL - all PR-ESP(LCV) has PL
PL
PL
PIL
PIL
PR-ESP(LCH)
N
PR-ESP(LCH)
N
TK
PR-FR
PR-ESP(LCV)
S
PR-ESP(LCH)
N

PL ■ PL ▪
PIL ■ PIL ▪

Law III : all PR-ESP(LCH) has PIL - all PR-ESP(LCV) has PL

the PR-ESP can situate themselves within a ESP

in this case given that it has PIL, the PR-ESP is situated in the background


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
Law III : all PR-ESP(LCH) has PIL - all PR-ESP(LCV) has PL
PL
PL
PIL
PIL
TK
PR-FR
PR-ESP(LCH)
N
ESP(LCV)
S
the PR-ESP can situate themselves within a ESP
in this case given that it has PIL, the PR-ESP is situated in the foreground

PL ■ PL ▪
PIL ■ PIL ▪

Law III : all PR-ESP(LCH) has PIL - all PR-ESP(LCV) has PL

ESP(LCV) ■

S

if we introduce a PR-ESP(LCV) inside a ESP(LCV)
both have PL

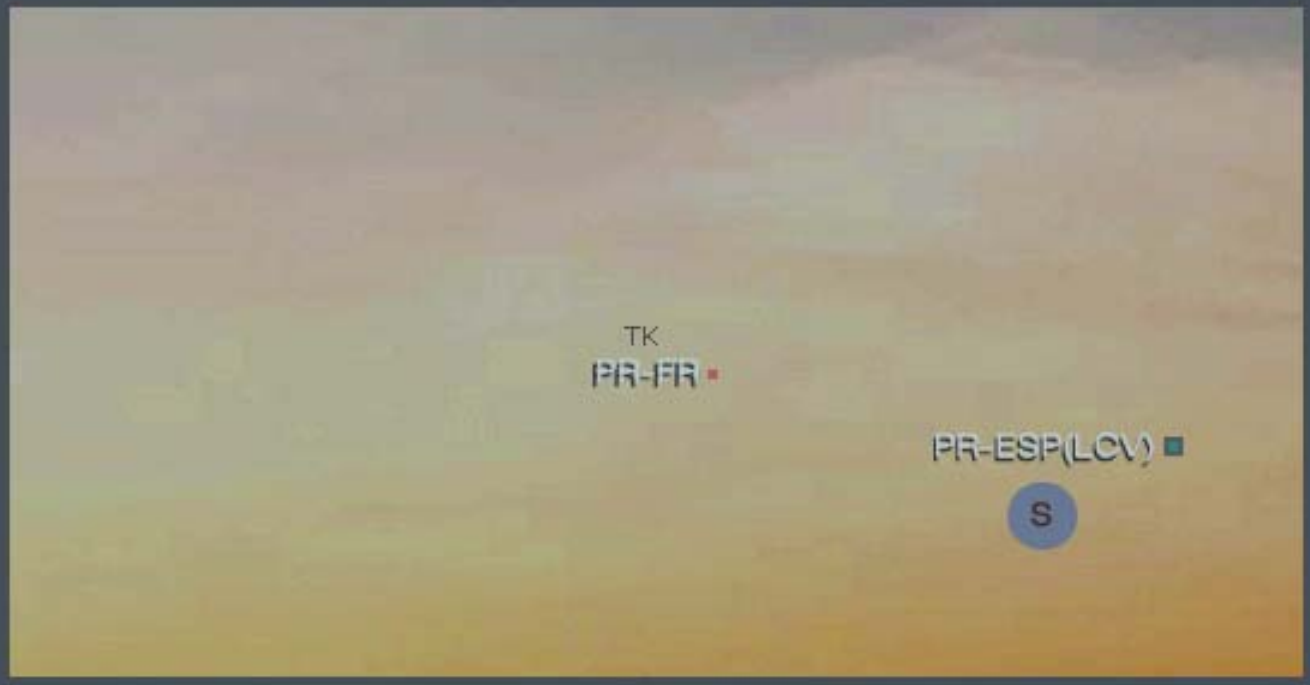
TK TK

DO1 DO2

PL PL

PIL PIL

Law III : all PR-ESP(LCH) has PIL - all PR-ESP(LCV) has PL



ESP(LCH)

N

if we introduce a PR-ESP(LCV) inside a ESP(LCH)

the ESP(LCH) has PIL (we perceive it in the background) and the PR-ESP(LCV) has PL

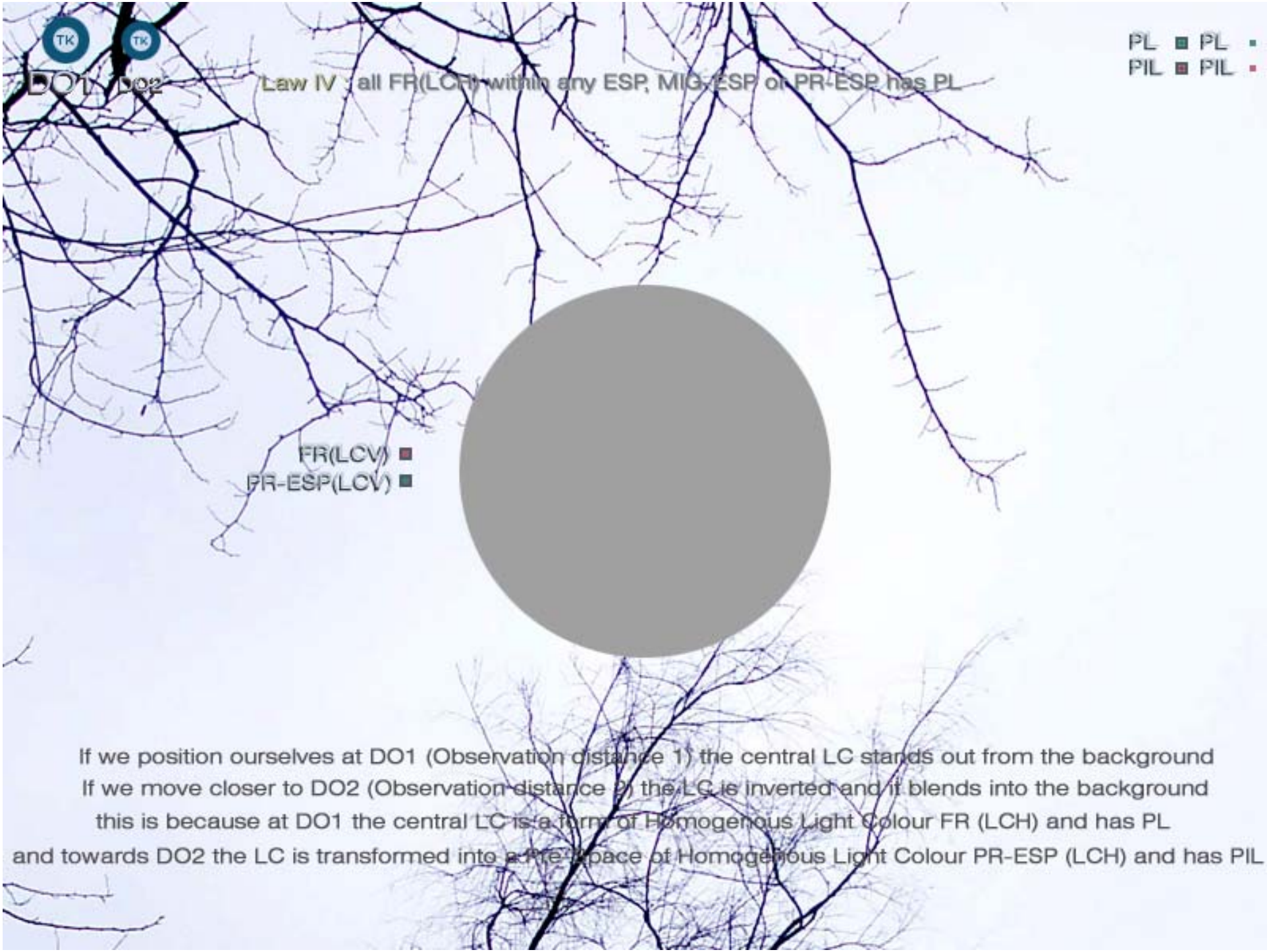
PL PL
PIL PIL

Law III : all PR-ESP(LCH) has PIL - all PR-ESP(LCV) has PL

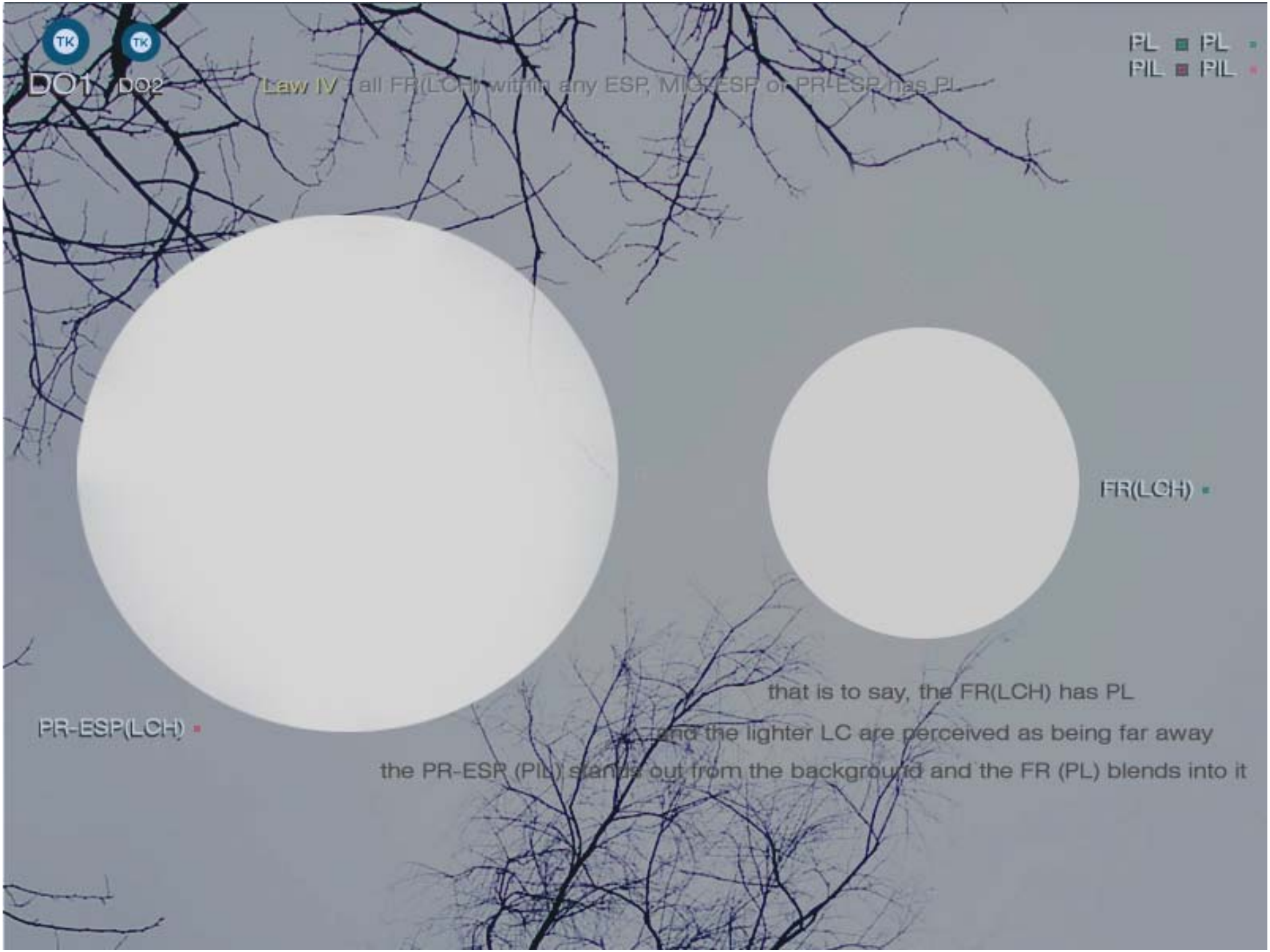
ESP(LCH)

N

if we introduce a PR-ESP(LCV) inside a ESP(LCH)
the ESP(LCH) has PIL (we perceive it in the foreground) and the PR-ESP(LCV) has PL



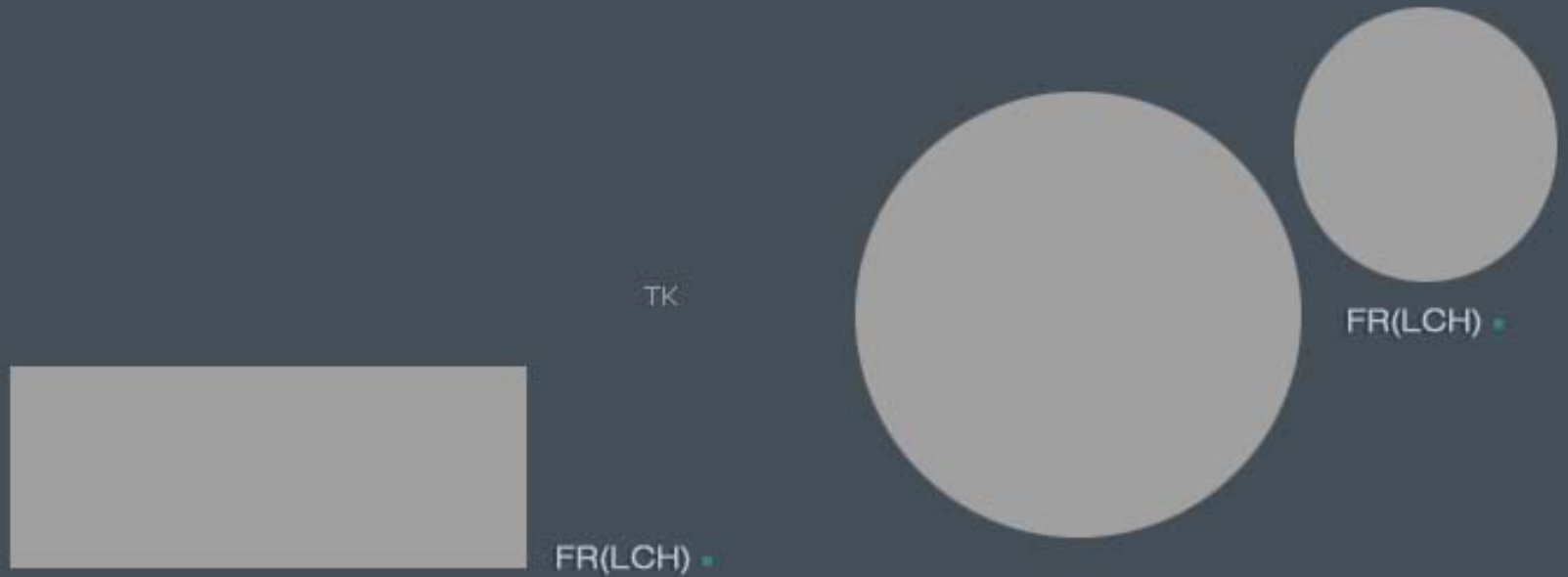
If we position ourselves at DO1 (Observation distance 1) the central LC stands out from the background
If we move closer to DO2 (Observation distance 2) the LC is inverted and it blends into the background
this is because at DO1 the central LC is a form of Homogenous Light Colour FR (LCH) and has PL
and towards DO2 the LC is transformed into a Pre-Space of Homogenous Light Colour PR-ESP (LCH) and has PIL


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
Law IV : all FR(LCH) within any ESP, MICESP or PR-ESP has PL
PL
PL
PIL
PIL
FR(LCH)
PR-ESP(LCH)
that is to say, the FR(LCH) has PL
and the lighter LC are perceived as being far away
the PR-ESP (PIL) stands out from the background and the FR (PL) blends into it

DO1 DO2

PL PL
PIL PIL

Law IV : all FR(LCH) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PL



that is to say, the FR(LCH) has a PL

and the lighter LC are perceived as being further away

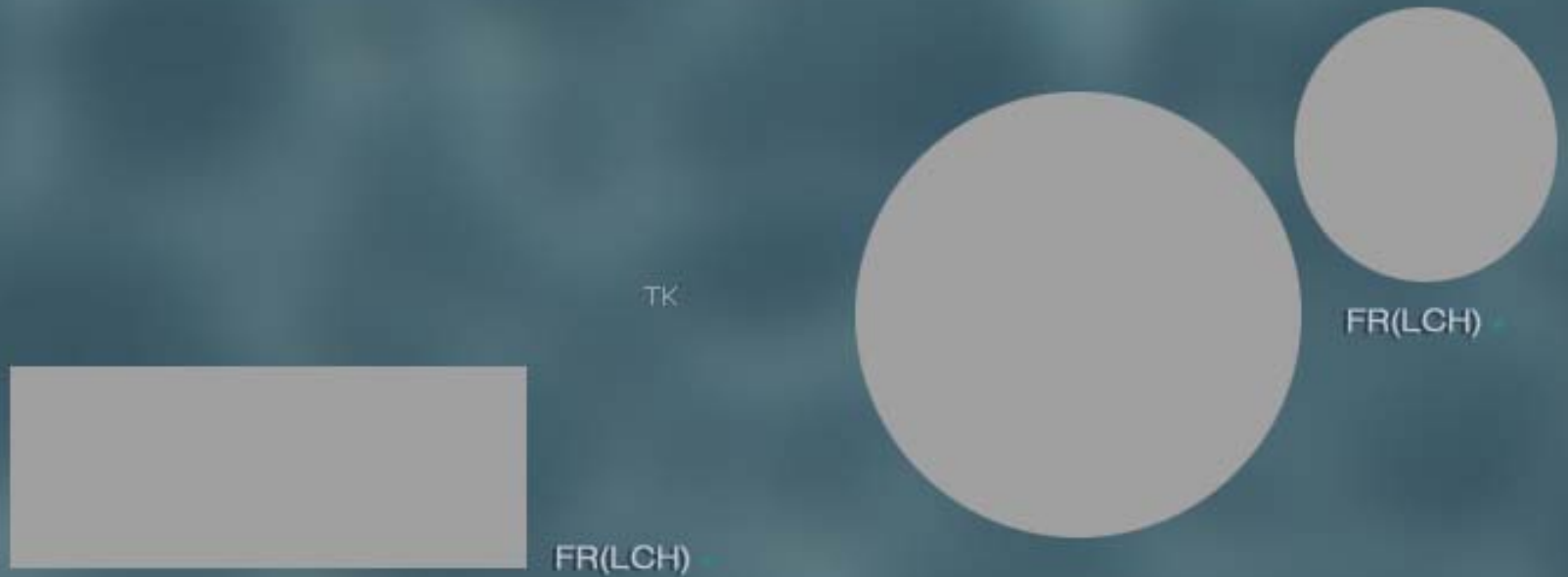
as if we are dealing with a space of Homogenous Light Colour ESP(LCH)

ESP(LCH)

DO1 DO2

PL PL
PIL PIL

Law IV : all FR(LCH) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PL



that is to say, the FR(LCH) has a PL

and the lighter LC are perceived as being further away

or if we are dealing with a space of Variable Light Colour ESP(LCV)

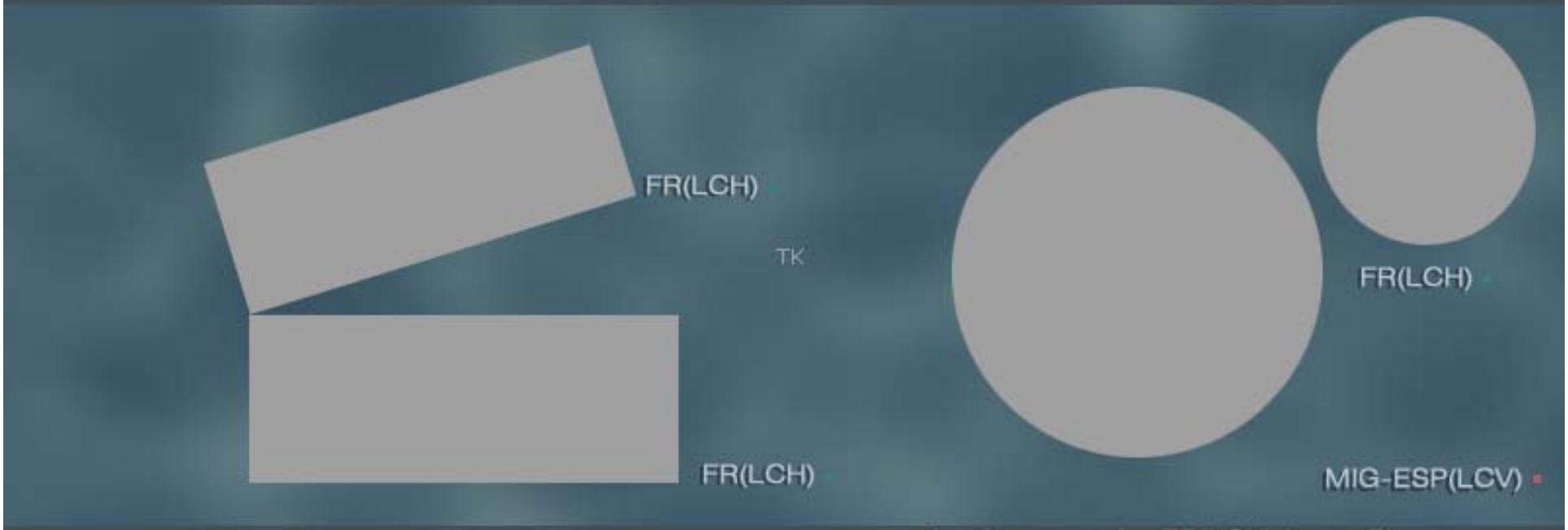
ESP(LCV)

DO1 DO2

Law IV : all FR(LCH) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PL

PL PL
PIL PIL

MIG-ESP(LCH)



that is to say, the FR(LCH) has a PL

MIG-ESP(LCH)

and the lighter LC are perceived as being further away

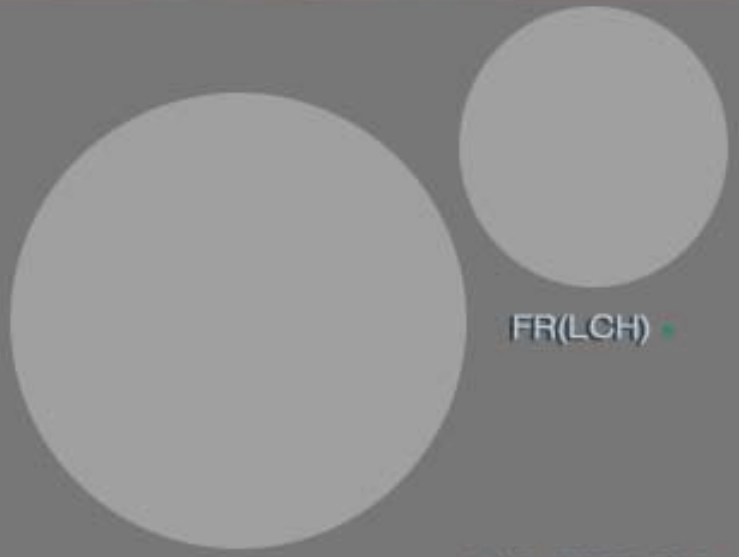
or if we are dealing with a Mid-Space of Variable Light Colour MIG-ESP(LCV)

DO1 DO2

Law IV : all FR(LCH) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PL

PL PL
PIL PIL

MIG-ESP(LCV)



that is to say, the FR(LCH) has a PL

MIG-ESP(LCV)

and the lighter LC are perceived as being further away

or if we are dealing with a Mid-Space of Homogenous Light Colour MIG-ESP(LCH)


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
Law IV : all FR(LCH) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PL
PL
PL
PIL
PIL
PR-ESP(LCH)
TK
FR(LCH)
the FR(LCH) has a PL
and the lighter LC are perceived further away
also as if we are dealing with a Pre-Space of Homogenous Light Colour PR-ESP(LCH)

DO1 DO2

PL PL
PIL PIL

Law IV : all FR(LCH) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PL

the FR(LCH) has a PL

and the lighter LC are perceived further away

also as if we are dealing with a Pre-Space of Variable Light Colour PR-ESP(LCV)

TK TK

DO1 DO2 Lows of Positioning 2005

PL PL
PIL PIL

Law IV : all FR(LCH) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PL

Law V : all FR(LCH) within any other FR has a positioning that is contrary to the one that contains it

Law VI : all FR(LCV) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PIL

Law VII : all FR(LCV) within any other FR (LCV) has PL

TK
PR-FR

FR(LCH)

ESP(LCH)

The ESP(LCH) remains stationary and the FR(LCH) is within in

The PR-FR stands out

TK

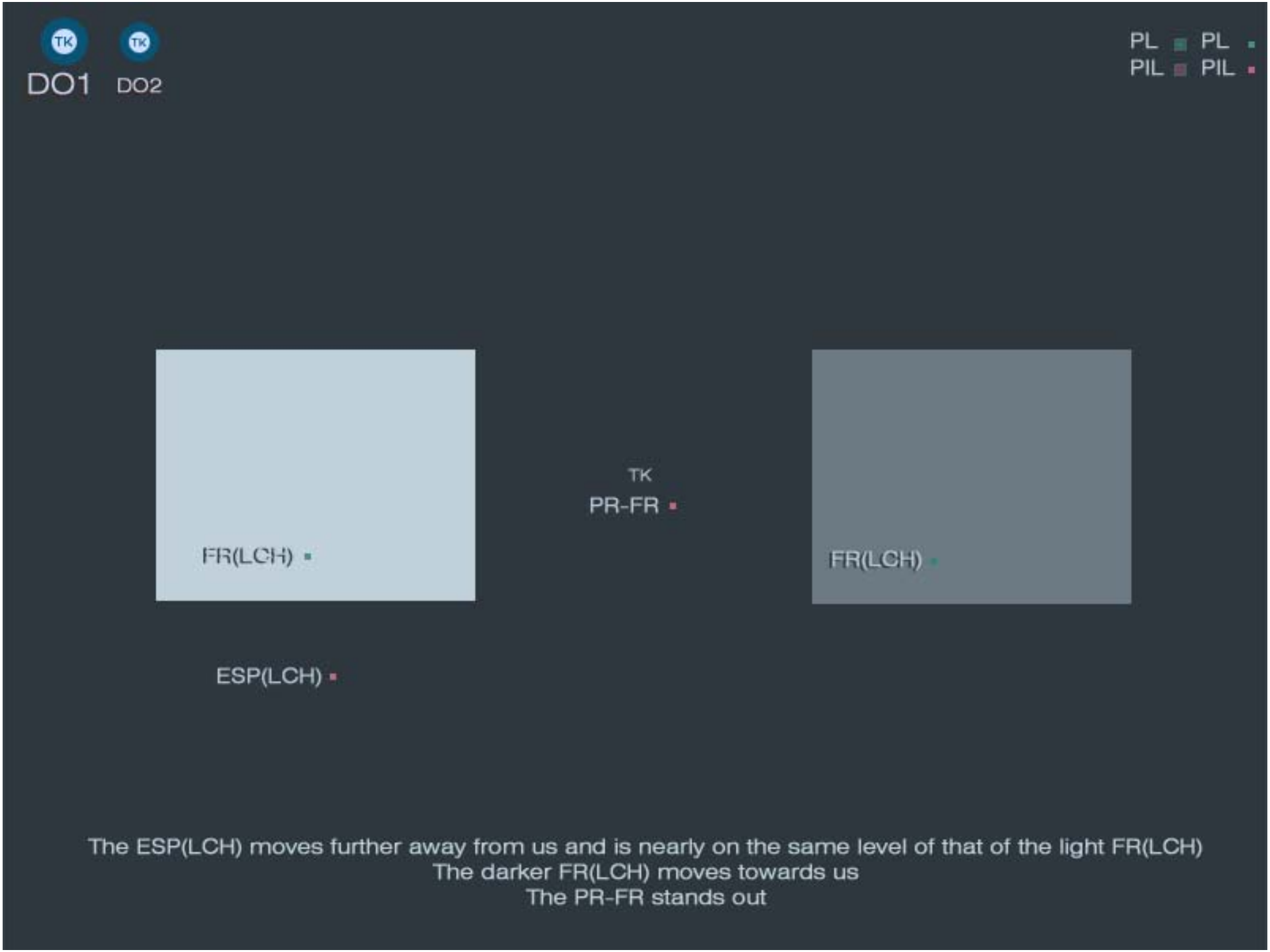
DO1 DO2 Lows of Positioning 2005

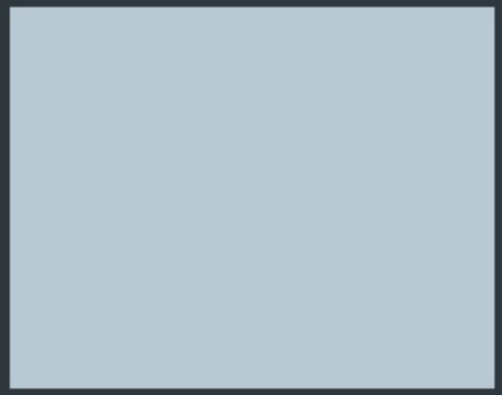
PL PL
PIL PIL

ESP(LCH)

the ESP(LCH) remains stationary; the lighter FR(LCH) is situated in the background and the darker appears closer
the PR-FR stands out

TK


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
PL
PL
PIL
PIL
FR(LCH)
TK
PR-FR
FR(LCH)
ESP(LCH)
The ESP(LCH) moves further away from us and is nearly on the same level of that of the light FR(LCH)
The darker FR(LCH) moves towards us
The PR-FR stands out



TK

DO1 DO2

PL PL
PIL PIL

TK
PR-FR

ESP(LCH)

the ESP(LCH) moves towards us and is nearly on the same level as that of the darker FR(LCH)
the lighter FR(LCH) moves to the background.
the PR-FR stands out

TK

TK TK

DO1 DO2

PL PL
PIL PIL

Lows of Positioning 2005

Law IV : all FR(LCH) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PL

Law V : all FR(LCH) within any other FR has a positioning that is contrary to the one that contains it

Law VI : all FR(LCV) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PIL

Law VII : all FR(LCV) within any other FR (LCV) has PL

TK
PR-FR

ESP(LCH)

the lighter parts of the FR(LCV) move closer towards us and the darker ones move away from us

TK

DO1 DO2 Lows of Positioning 2005

PL PL
PIL PIL

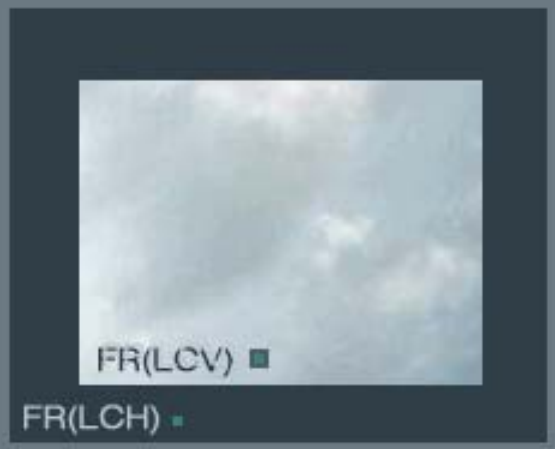
Law IV : all FR(LCH) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PL

Law V : all FR(LCH) within any other FR has a positioning that is contrary to the one that contains it

Law VI : all FR(LCV) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PIL

Law VII : all FR(LCV) within any other FR (LCV) has PL

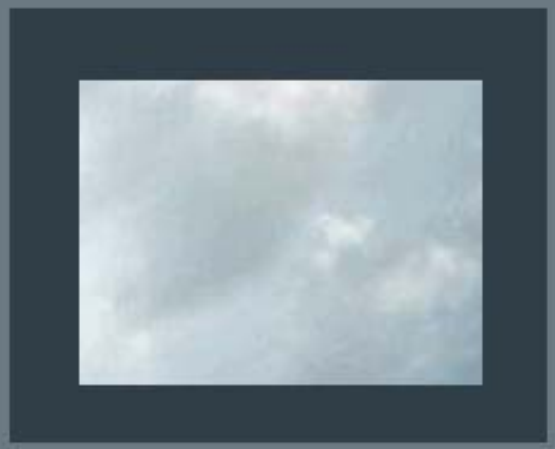
TK
PR-FR



ESP(LCH)

the FR(LCH) moves towards the darker whilist the lighter parts of the FR(LCV) move further away from it

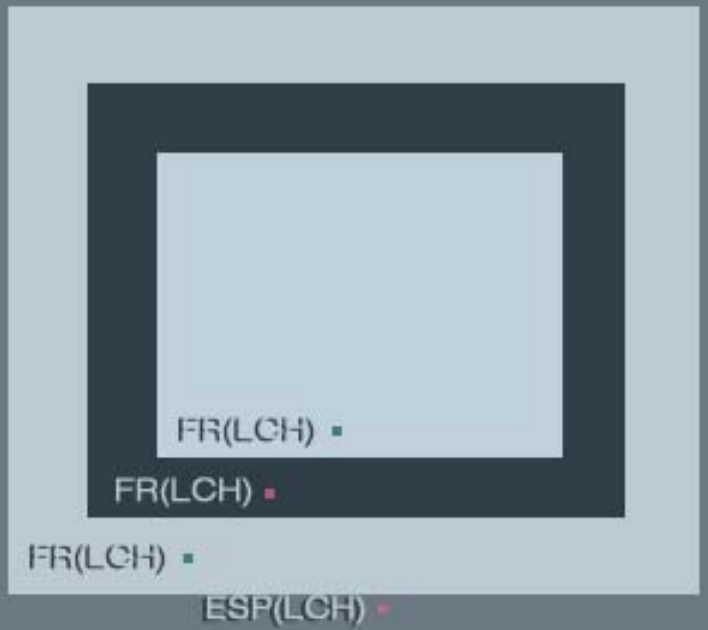
TK



DO1 DO2 Lows of Positioning 2005

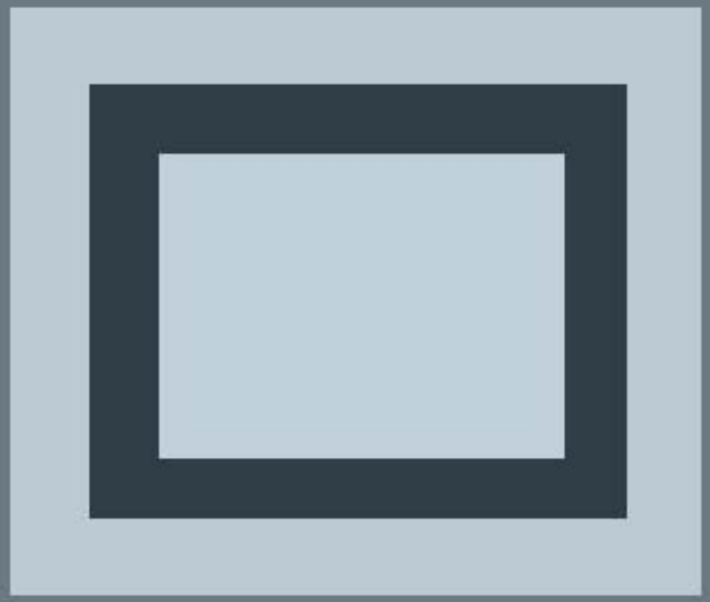
PL PL
PIL PIL

Law IV : all FR(LCH) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PL
Law V : all FR(LCH) within any other FR has a positioning that is contrary to the one that contains it
Law VI : all FR(LCV) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PIL
Law VII : all FR(LCV) within any other FR (LCV) has PL

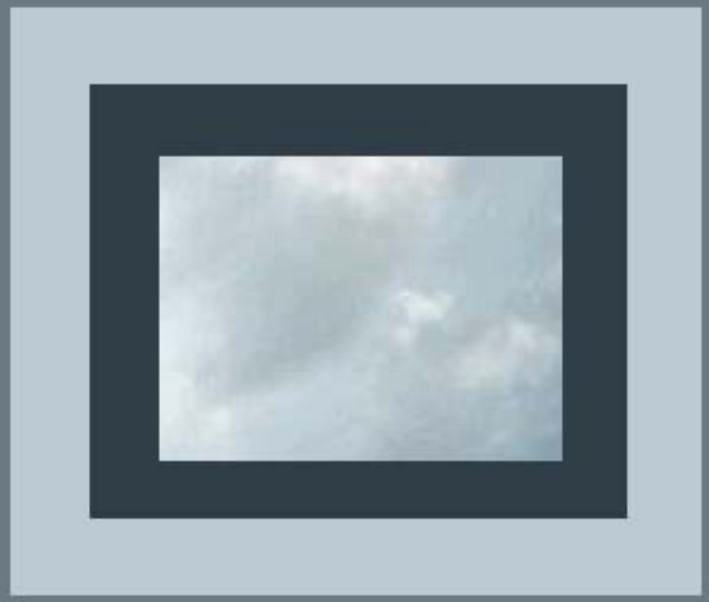


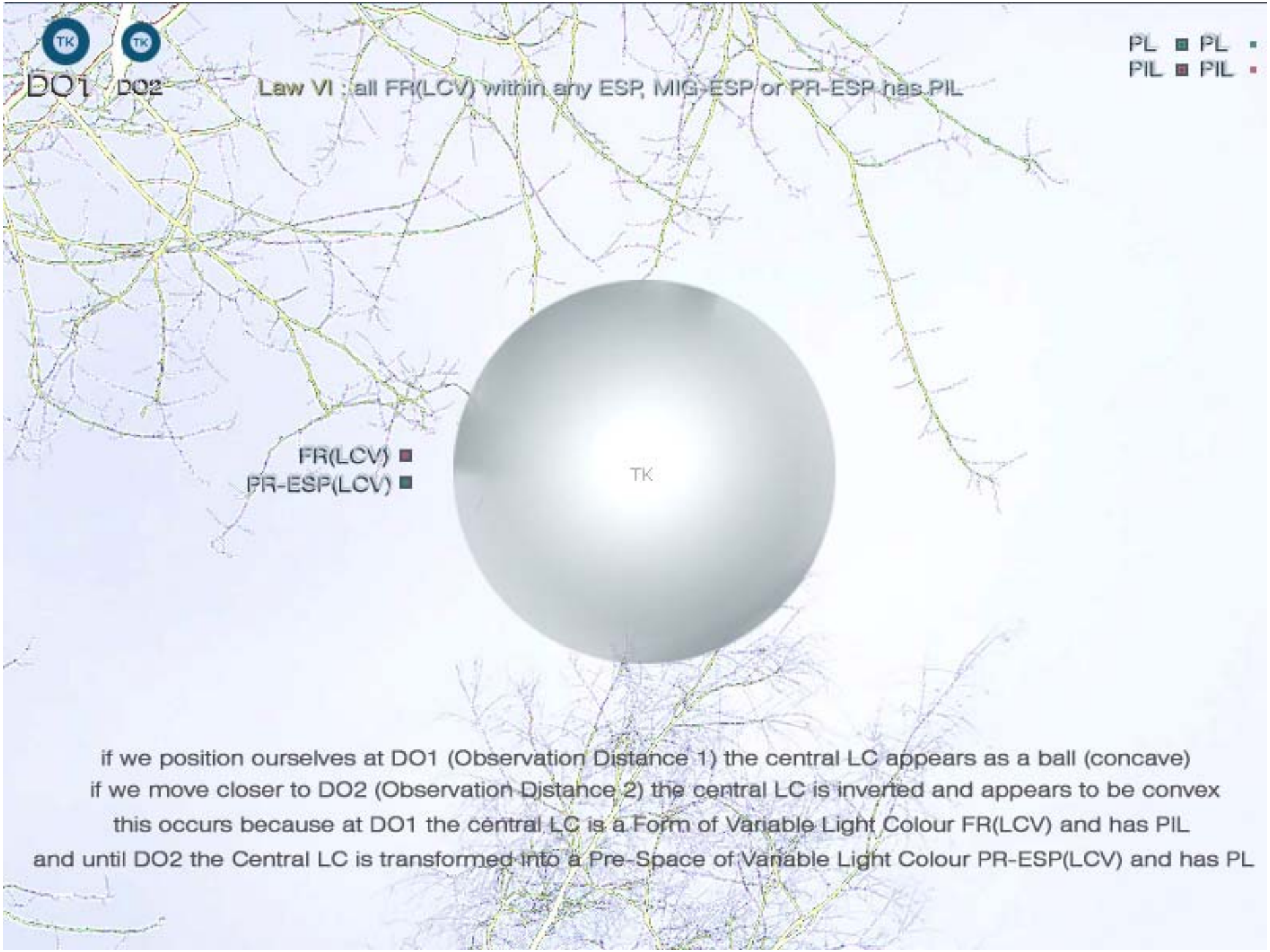
TK
PR-FR

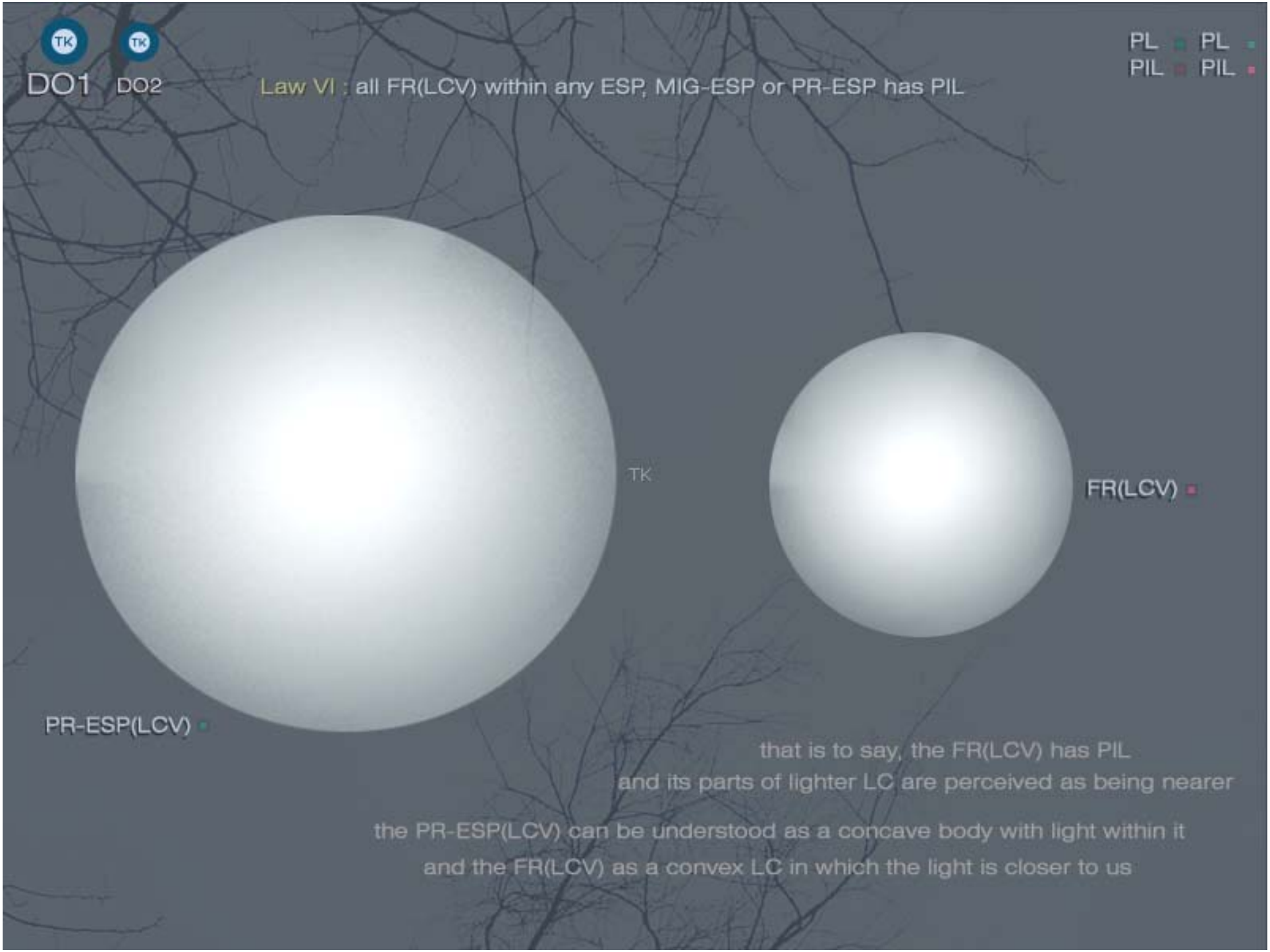
the FR(LCH), given its Positioning and LC, appear to be very close together
the FR(LCV) continues having PL



TK



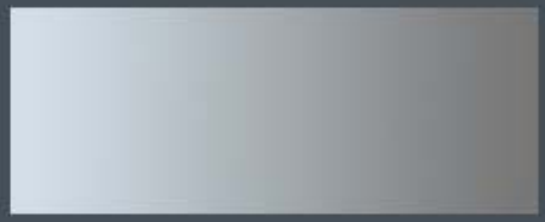

TK
TK
DO1
DO2
Law VI : all FR(LCV) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PIL
PL
PL
PIL
PIL
FR(LCV)
PR-ESP(LCV)
TK
if we position ourselves at DO1 (Observation Distance 1) the central LC appears as a ball (concave)
if we move closer to DO2 (Observation Distance 2) the central LC is inverted and appears to be convex
this occurs because at DO1 the central LC is a Form of Variable Light Colour FR(LCV) and has PIL
and until DO2 the Central LC is transformed into a Pre-Space of Variable Light Colour PR-ESP(LCV) and has PL


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
Law VI : all FR(LCV) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PIL
PL
PL
PIL
PIL
TK
FR(LCV)
PR-ESP(LCV)
that is to say, the FR(LCV) has PIL
and its parts of lighter LC are perceived as being nearer
the PR-ESP(LCV) can be understood as a concave body with light within it
and the FR(LCV) as a convex LC in which the light is closer to us

DO1 DO2

PL PL
PIL PIL

Law VI : all FR(LCV) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PIL



FR(LCV)

TK

FR(LCV)

that is to say, the FR(LCV) has PIL
and its parts of lighter LC are perceived as being nearer

as if we are dealing with a Space of Homogenous Light Colour ESP(LCH)

DO1 DO2

Law VI : all FR(LCV) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PIL

PL PL
PIL PIL

that is to say, the FR(LCV) has PIL
and its parts of lighter LC are perceived as being nearer

as if we are dealing with a Space of Variable Light Colour ESP(LCV)

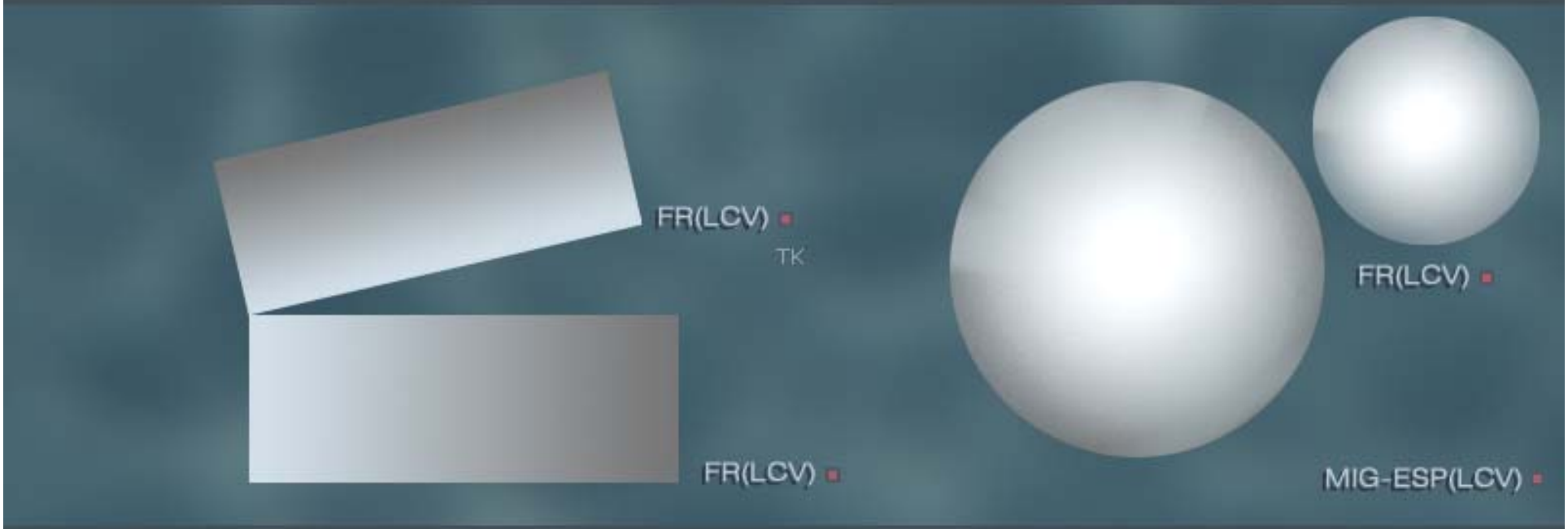
ESP(LCV)

DO1 DO2

Law VI : all FR(LCV) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PIL

PL PL
PIL PIL

MIG-ESP(LCH)



MIG-ESP(LCH)

that is to say, the FR(LCV) has PIL
and its parts of lighter LC are perceived as being nearer

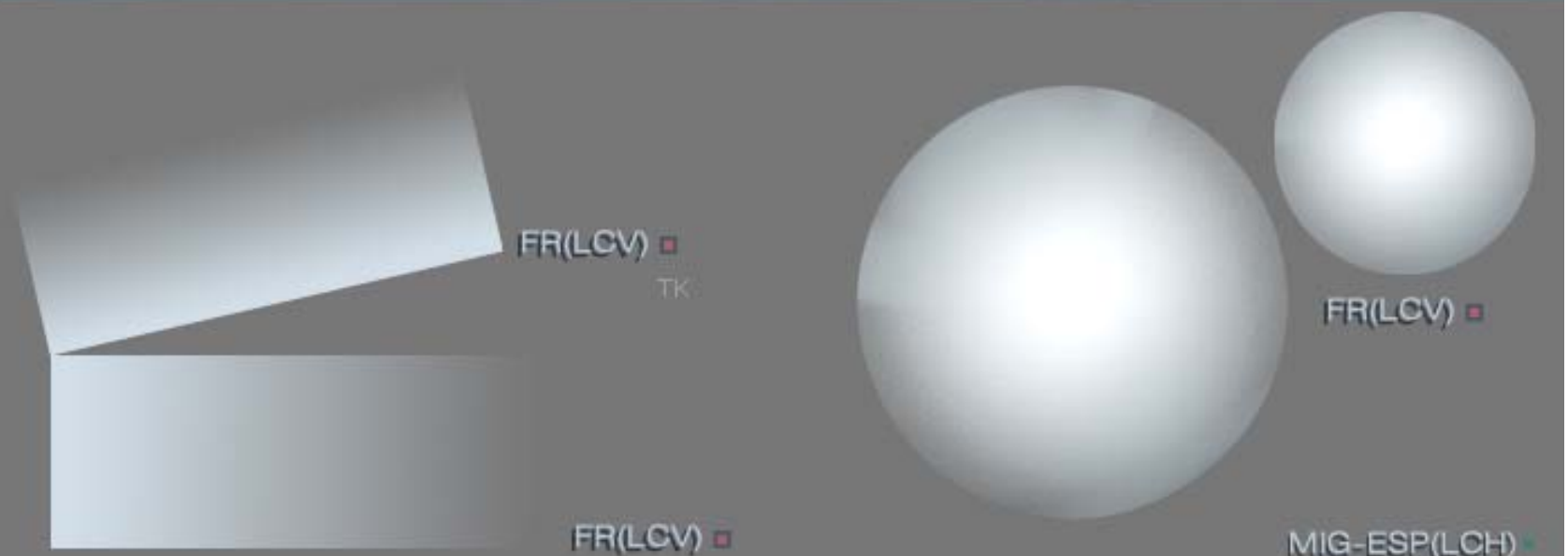
as if we are dealing with a Mid-Space of Variable Light Colour MIG-ESP(LCV)

DO1 DO2

Law VI : all FR(LCV) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PIL

PL PL
PIL PIL

MIG-ESP(LCV)



MIG-ESP(LCV)

that is to say, the FR(LCV) has PIL
and its parts of lighter LC are perceived as being nearer

as if we are dealing with a Mid-Space of Homogenous Light Colour MIG-ESP(LCH)


TK
TK
DO1
DO2
Law VI : all FR(LCV) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PIL
PL
PL
PIL
PIL
PR-ESP(LCH)
FR(LCV)
the FR(LCV) has PIL
and its parts of lighter LC are perceived closer
also if we are dealing with a Pre-Space of Homogenous Light Colour PR-ESP(LCH)

DO1 DO2

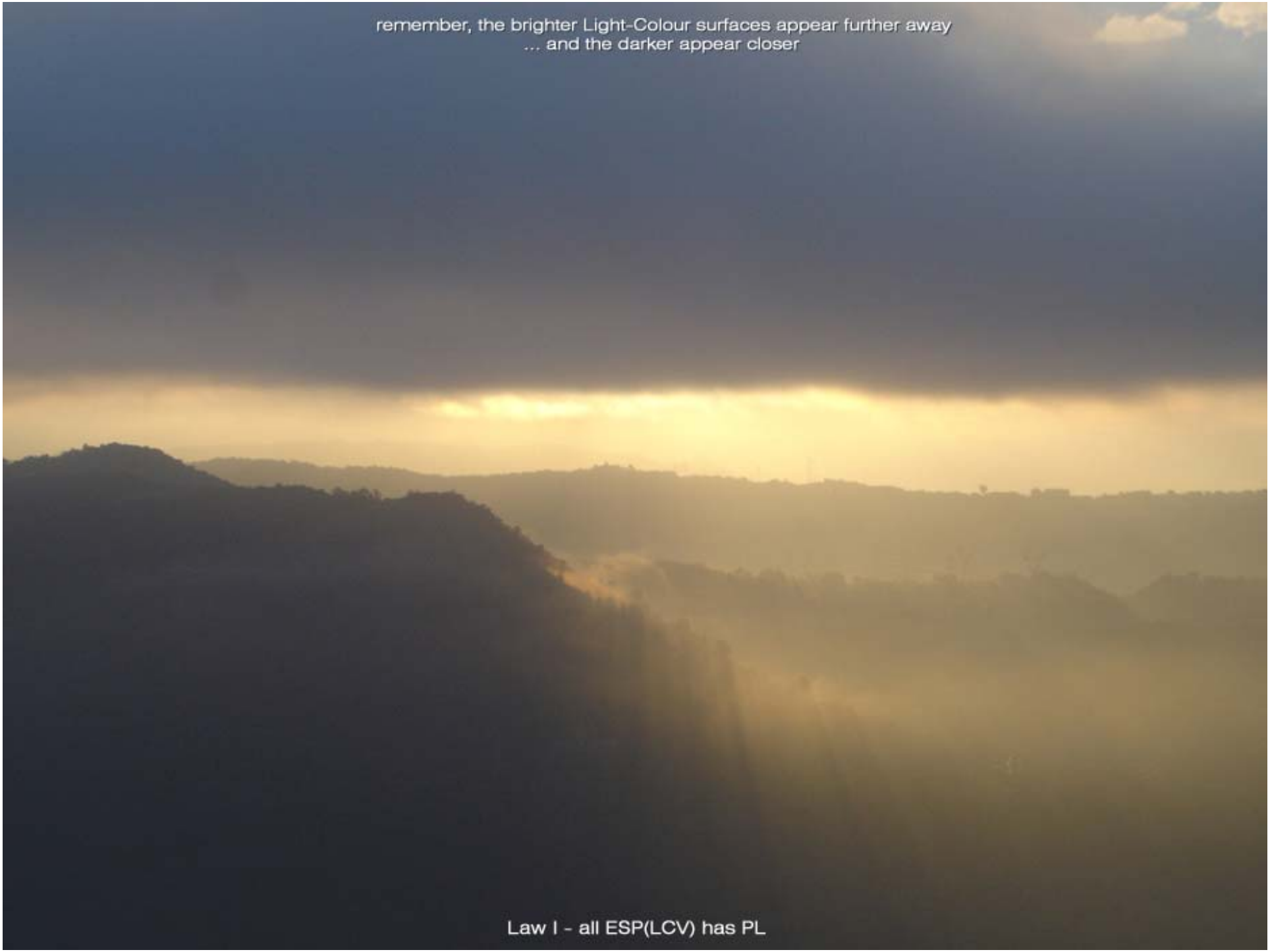
Law VI : all FR(LCV) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PIL

PL PL
PIL PIL

the FR(LCV) has PIL
and its parts of lighter LC are perceived closer

also if we are dealing with a Pre-Space of Variable Light Colour PR-ESP(LCV)


other examples


remember, the brighter Light-Colour surfaces appear further away
... and the darker appear closer
Law I - all ESP(LCV) has PL


remember, the brighter Light-Colour surfaces appear further away
... and the darker appear closer
Law I - all ESP(_CV) has PL


remember, the darker Light-Colour surfaces appear further away
... and the brighter appear closer
Law II - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL


remember, the darker Light-Colour surfaces appear further away
... and the brighter appear closer
Law II - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL


remember, the darker Light-Colour surfaces appear further away
... and the brighter appear closer
Law II - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL


remember, the darker Light-Colour surfaces appear further away
... and the brighter appear closer
Law II - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL

remember, the darker Light-Colour surfaces appear further away
... and the brighter appear closer

Law II - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL

remember, the darker Light-Colour surfaces appear further away
... and the brighter appear closer

Law II - all MIG-ESP(LCV) has PIL

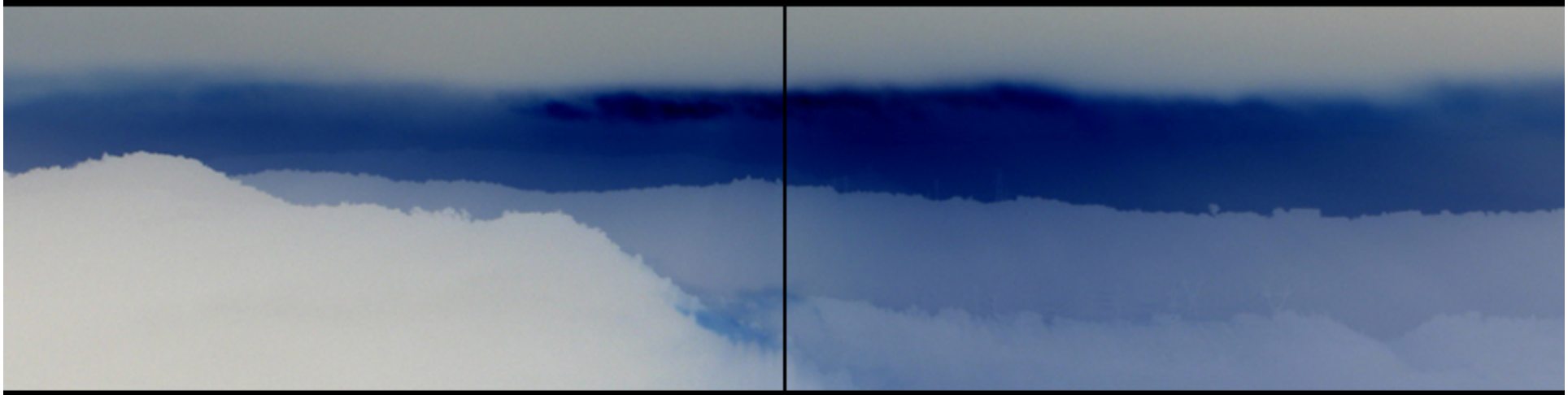
remember, the brighter Light-Colour surfaces appear further away
... and the darker appear closer

Law III - all PR-ESP(LCV) has PL

remember, the brighter Light-Colour surfaces appear further away
… and the darker appear closer

Law III - all PR-ESP(LCV) has PL

remember, the brighter Light-Colour surfaces appear further away
… and the darker appear closer



Law III - all PR-ESP(LCV) has PL

remember, the darker Light-Colour surfaces appear further away
... and the brighter appear closer




Law VI - all FR(LCV) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PIL

remember, the darker Light-Colour surfaces appear further away
... and the brighter appear closer



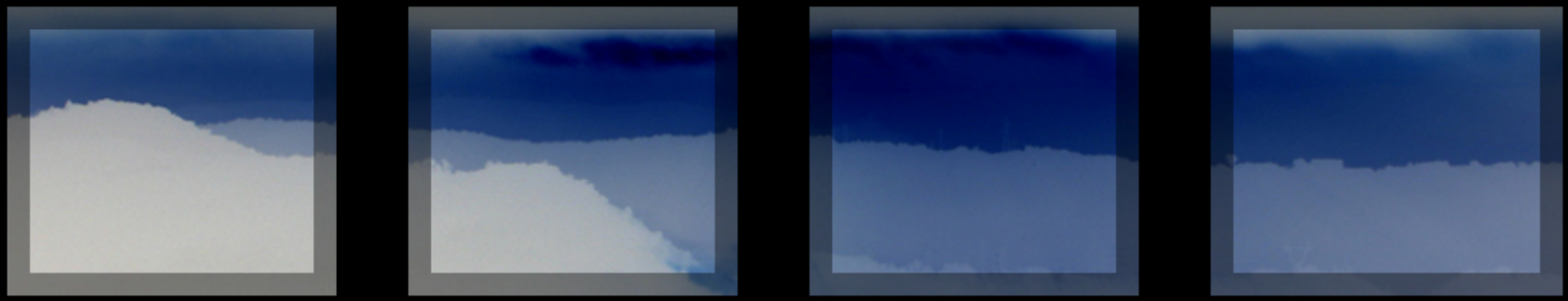

Law VI - all FR(LCV) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PIL

remember, the darker Light-Colour surfaces appear further away
... and the brighter appear closer




Law VI - all FR(LCV) within any ESP, MIG-ESP or PR-ESP has PIL

remember, the brighter Light-Colour surfaces appear further away
... and the darker appear closer



Law VII - all FR(LCV) within any other FR (LCV) has PL

remember, the brighter Light-Colour surfaces appear further away
... and the darker appear closer

Law VII - all FR(LCV) within any other FR (LCV) has PL

Laws of Positioning 2005

Joaquim Lloveras i Montserrat, Dr. Architecter

nothing is but for Person