

Macula

We grow accustomed to the Dark —
When Light is put away —
As when the Neighbor holds the Lamp
To witness her Good bye —

A Moment — We Uncertain step
For newness of the night —
Then — fit our Vision to the Dark —
And meet the Road — erect —

And so of larger — Darknesses —
Those Evenings of the Brain —
When not a Moon disclose a sign —
Or Star — come out — within —

The Bravest — grope a little —
And sometimes hit a Tree
Directly in the Forehead —
But as they learn to see —

Either the Darkness alters —
Or something in the sight
Adjusts itself to Midnight —
And Life steps almost straight.

Emily Dickinson (J419)



La photographie était à l'origine un enregistrement fragmenté de temps ou d'espace vécu et que l'on a considérée comme un acte magique qui remplaçait symboliquement une réalité ne pouvant être conservée sous sa forme propre. On le voit particulièrement avec les rituels de mémorisation ou de « contact » (ex : le portrait de famille dans un portefeuille ou les portraits post-mortem). Lors des premières photographies, une structure était utilisée pour limiter le mouvement du sujet parce qu'un certain temps était nécessaire lors de la prise pour fixer l'image. Peu surprenant dès lors que l'on ait pu penser son âme volée par la photographie. La photographie est aussi la possession d'une réalité qui ne peut être gardée que sous la forme d'un substitut. Cependant, la photographie elle-même ne nous dit rien, mais c'est nous qui y trouvons signification. De sa passivité minutieuse, la photographie résiste plus à l'oubli que la vidéo.

Cette fonction de la photographie me rappelle l'histoire d'une fille de Corinthe. Elle contemplait l'ombre projetée, par une lampe sur un mur, de son amant qui voyageait au loin (était-il à la guerre ou au paradis) et dont elle a conservé le tracé par désir de le conserver. Son ombre, tracée par une ligne de charbon, lui a permis de garder ce fragment de temps éternellement. Son père a ensuite donné du corps à un fragment de temps en déposant de l'argile à l'intérieur du tracé de l'ombre qu'il fit cuire. Plus tard, ce qui a été à l'origine du bas-relief fut transformé en objet d'adoration gardé dans le Temple des Nymphes. Ce moment me rappelle la phrase de W. Benjamin, « *Leur importance tient au fait même d'exister, non au fait d'être vues* ». L'ombre dans cette histoire est aussi un symbole de son âme (alter/l'invisibilité). Autrement dit, elle a essayé de le sauver de dangers en gardant son âme sous la forme d'une ombre, ou elle a essayé de se le rappeler en conservant son âme qui était déjà partie. Elle a découvert l'existence de son absence. Et l'ombre visualisée en forme du relief est devenue une représentation de lui-même, plus facile, d'un point de vue matériel à conserver que le tracé...

Ce que nous découvrons de l'histoire de la Fille de Corinthe c'est que la photographie est une continuité de la transformation de « l'ombre » à « la réflexion » précédée par l'histoire de la peinture mais la photographie a une relation très forte avec les ombres, bien plus que la peinture. Tandis que celle-ci est une imitation dramatisée, limitée aux ensembles que l'œil nu peut percevoir, la photographie capture plus d'informations que l'œil nu et reproduit le sujet plus fidèlement que la peinture, comme il est capturé par l'appareil. Autrement dit, l'acte de prendre une photo est un acte d'observation de la réflexion du sujet devant nous, mais aussi la révélation de son altérité (l'ombre). C'est pour cela que nous pouvons dire que la photographie est une représentation d'une ombre plus que la peinture.

Alors qu'en est-il dans la photographie moderne ?

Nous vivons dans un état saturé d'images et nous grandissons dans un flot d'images dès notre jeune âge. Nous sommes entourés par des images qui sont projetées sur des écrans et pas seulement les médias traditionnels sur papier. Que ce soit un espace privé ou un espace public, où que nous soyons, nous sommes toujours superficiellement entourés. Nous veillons sur les activités de nos amis sur les réseaux sociaux et nous partageons occasionnellement nos propres activités en images ou en vidéos. A n'importe quel moment, nous pouvons facilement communiquer avec nos amis et les gens à travers le monde depuis notre chambre. D'autre part, ironiquement, les décès solitaires à un âge moyen au Japon se multiplient, signe d'un grave problème social. Trop habitués à se connecter aux autres au travers d'un écran, ils en avaient oublié comment interagir avec les gens dans le monde réel. Cependant, littéralement, le jeu en ligne (monde alternatif) et un ami (utilisateur) qui sont projeté sur un écran ne nous fournissent qu'une relation superficielle.

La perte de matérialité dans la photographie est devenue une chose sûre avec l'apparition de smartphones, mais maintenant même la signification de prendre des photographies a commencé à se perdre. C'est parce que l'acte de téléchargement et le partage de photos aux réseaux sociaux sont devenus le sujet principal. On observe clairement cette tendance dans les arguments de vente de la plupart des appareils photos, vantant comme il est possible de partager facilement et immédiatement les photos prises sur les réseaux sociaux. De plus, les écrans modernes se faisant de plus en plus fidèles, et même au-delà, à la réalité ; ils remplacent la destination matérielle traditionnelle de la photographie : l'écran facilite la diffusion et remplace donc le papier. Il devient donc évident que si l'écran devient plus populaire, les médias de papier deviendront un privilège pour "l'art photographique" et la demande générale disparaîtra. Et ce mouvement s'accélère déjà. La photographie moderne n'a aucun concept de propriété. Donc, l'écran qui nous permet de voir la photographie avec une luminosité constante à tout moment est devenu indispensable. De plus, notre jugement du monde réel est basé sur l'image du monde vu à travers notre écran, puisque l'image qu'il projette est devenue le standard de la beauté de cet âge. Tous les objets existent pour être projetés sur l'écran, et notre figure (le selfie) n'est qu'une partie de cela. Autrement dit, prendre une photographie consiste à remplacer l'objet et soi-même par une représentation codifiée et commerciale alignée sur ses semblables. Malgré une réalité historique et sociale riche, le monde réel s'effacera progressivement tandis que le monde de substitut continuera de briller pour toujours. Et la plupart des gens veulent que ce monde alternatif soit beau. C'est pour cela que la photographie moderne n'a pas besoin d'une « ombre ». Cela devient un point clé de beauté de rapprocher l'image d'un idéal en chassant l'obscurité par la lumière. La photographie moderne est ainsi parfaitement plate et nette, même si c'est de la nourriture, un paysage, un portrait...

Donc que voyons-nous là en remplaçant tout avec des ombres ?

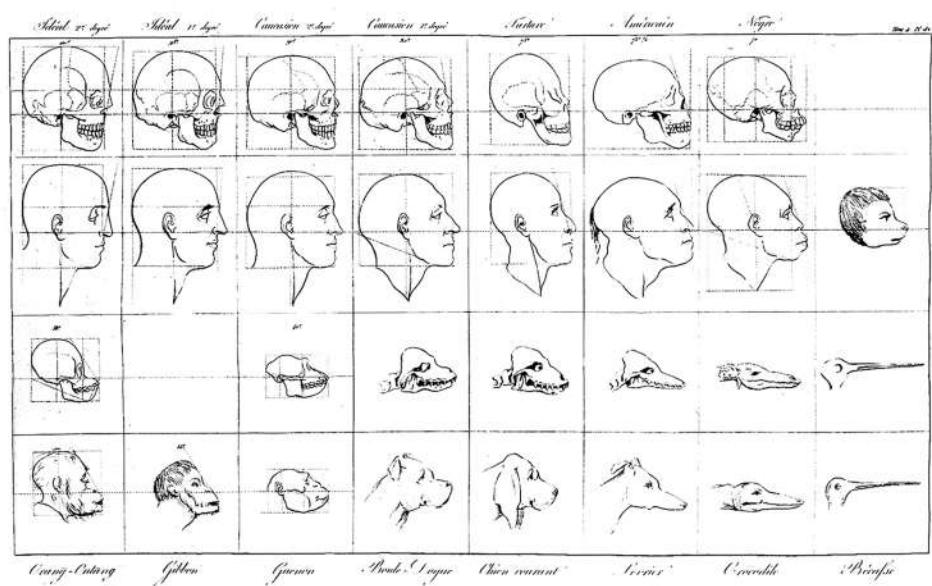
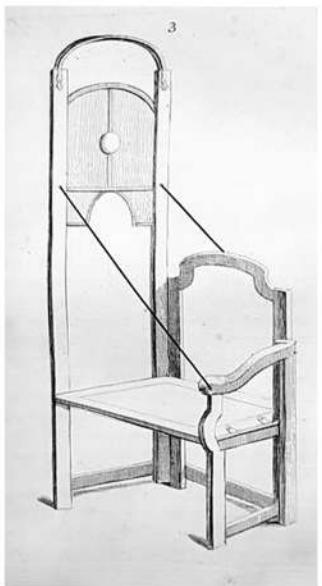
Ce projet est un miroir, plus moderne, un capteur d'image. Ce miroir reflète la silhouette du sujet, tandis qu'un miroir général capte le reflet du sujet. Cependant, l'ombre n'est pas immédiatement reflétée et elle est dessinée progressivement pendant quelques minutes. Bien sûr, le spectateur ne peut pas se déplacer tandis que le miroir dessine (l'exposition) le spectateur. Et quelques minutes de temps à consentir pour être reflété sembleraient des douzaines de minutes pour nous qui se sont habitués à la vitesse. "L'inconfort" qui s'insinue à ce moment est un sens oublié des temps modernes. La silhouette fixée dans le miroir perdra progressivement son apparence lorsque le spectateur quitte l'espace. Ce miroir ne peut pas sauver des fragments de notre temps pour toujours et le temps est remis à zéro. Il est similaire à l'acte du sablier cochant le temps. Que les spectateurs pensent-ils de voir leur propre silhouette tracée au fil du temps, retourner progressivement au sable ?

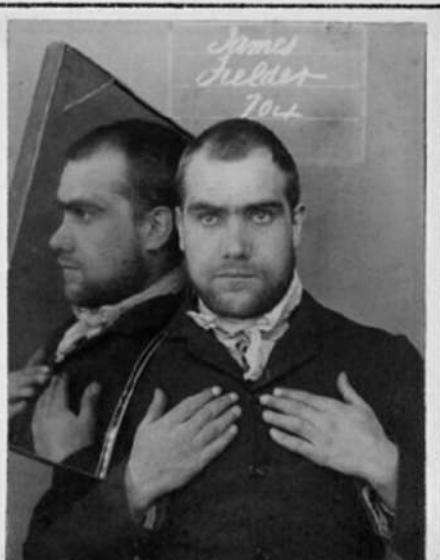
Quand bien même lutterons-nous ardemment, notre sensibilité pour la photographie continuera de décliner. Et beaucoup de monde sait déjà qu'il n'y aura aucune "mort" de la photographie, mais une mutation. Notre "vision" sera paralysée et afin de nous procurer une stimulation, nous devrons nous connecter aux autres sens. « Une image que nous pouvons sentir avec tous les sens », ce sera une théorie photographique pour notre avenir proche. A cette époque radicale, je voudrais oser proposer l'acte de repenser l'origine. Nous ne pouvons pas voir l'avenir sans se remémorer l'origine. Et je crois que la clé de l'acte de "regarder vraiment" dans notre temps est cachée dans l'apprentissage de la fragilité de l'évanescence et l'imperfection.



Physionomie et silhouette = Urbild

- "L'art de connaître les hommes par la physionomie" (1775 - 1778) par Johann Kaspar Lavater en Suisse





La photosensibilité des sels d'argent : Johann Heinrich Schulze, 1727, Allemagne

Il mélange de la craie, de l'acide nitrique et de l'argent dans un flacon qu'il laisse accidentellement partiellement exposé au soleil et note après un certain temps un assombrissement de cette

solution uniquement sur le côté exposé au soleil. Il crée donc le premier composé photosensible qui sera par la suite réutilisé par Niépce en 1816. First photographic image = word

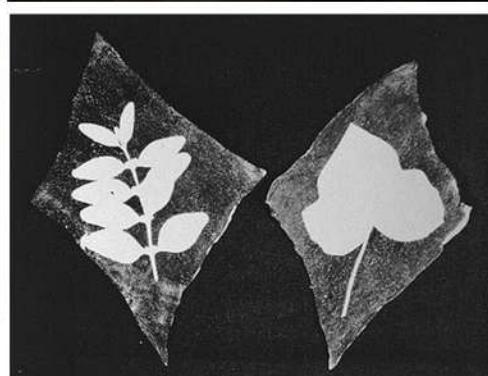
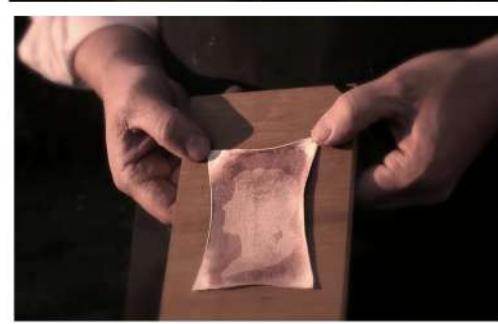


"An essay on Combustion : with a view to a new art of dying and painting" Elizabeth Fulhame, 1794, Écosse

Having been encouraged by a meeting with Joseph Priestley in October 1793, Fulhame had published her book in the following year. Among other things, she suggested that maps could be made using silver inscribed by the action of light. Larry Schaaf has described her notion as "an essentially photographic process" and argued that this 1794 book be included among those important to the early history of photography.

"An account of a method of Copying Paintings upon Glass, and of making Profiles, by the agency of light upon nitrate of silver"

Thomas Wedgwood and Humphry Davy, 1802, Angleterre



*An Account of a method of copying Paintings upon Glass,
and of making Profiles, by the agency of Light upon Ni-
trate of Silver. Invented by T. WEDGWOOD, Esq. With
Observations by H. DAVY.*

White paper, or white leather, moistened with solution of nitrate of silver, undergoes no change when kept in a dark place ; but, on being exposed to the day light, it speedily changes colour, and, after passing through different shades of grey and brown, becomes at length nearly black.

The alterations of colour take place more speedily in proportion as the light is more intense. In the direct beams of the sun, two or three minutes are sufficient to produce the full effect. In the shade, several hours are required, and light transmitted through different coloured glasses, acts upon it with different degrees of intensity. Thus it is found, that red rays, or the common sunbeams passed through red glass, have very little action upon it: yellow and green are more efficacious; but blue and violet light produce the most decided and powerful effects.

The consideration of these facts enables us readily to understand the method by which the outlines and shades of paintings on glass may be copied, or profiles of figures procured, by the agency of light. When a white surface, covered with solution of nitrate of silver, is placed behind a painting on glass exposed to the solar light; the rays transmitted through the differently painted surfaces produce distinct tints of brown or black, sensibly differing in intensity according to the shades of the picture, and where the light is unaltered, the colour of the nitrate becomes deepest.

When the shadow of any figure is thrown upon the prepared surface, the part concealed by it remains white, and the other parts speedily become dark.

For copying paintings on glass, the solution should be applied on leather; and, in this case, it is more readily acted upon than when paper is used.

After the colour has been once fixed upon the leather or paper, it cannot be removed by the application of water, or water and soap, and it is in a high degree permanent.

The copy of a painting, or the profile, immediately after being taken, must be kept in an obscure place. It may indeed be examined in the shade, but, in this case, the exposure should be only for a few minutes; by the light of candles or lamps, as commonly employed, it is not sensibly affected.

No attempts that have been made to prevent the uncoloured parts of the copy or profile, from being acted upon by light have as yet been successful. They have been covered with a thin coating of fine varnish, but this has not destroyed their susceptibility of becoming coloured; and even after repeated washings, sufficient of the active part of the saline matter will still adhere to the white parts of the leather or paper, to cause them to become dark when exposed to the rays of the sun.

Besides the applications of this method of copying that have been just mentioned, there are many others. And it will be useful for making delineations of all such objects as are possessed of a texture partly opaque and partly transparent. The woody fibres of leaves, and the wings of insects, may be pretty accurately represented by means of it, and in this case, it is only necessary to cause the direct solar light to pass through them, and to receive the shadows upon prepared leather.

When the solar rays are passed through a print and thrown upon prepared paper, the unshaded parts are slowly copied ; but the lights transmitted by the shaded parts, are seldom so definite as to form a distinct resemblance of them by producing different intensities of colour.

The images formed by means of a camera obscura, have been found to be too faint to produce, in any moderate time, an effect upon the nitrate of silver. To copy these images, was the first object of Mr. Wedgwood, in his researches on the subject, and for this purpose he first used the nitrate of silver, which was mentioned to him by a friend, as a substance very sensible to the influence of light; but all his numerous experiments as to their primary end proved unsuccessful.

In following these processes, I have found, that the images of small objects, produced by means of the solar microscope, may be copied without difficulty on prepared paper. This will probably be a useful application of the method ; that it may be employed successfully however, it is necessary that the paper be placed at but a small distance from the lens.

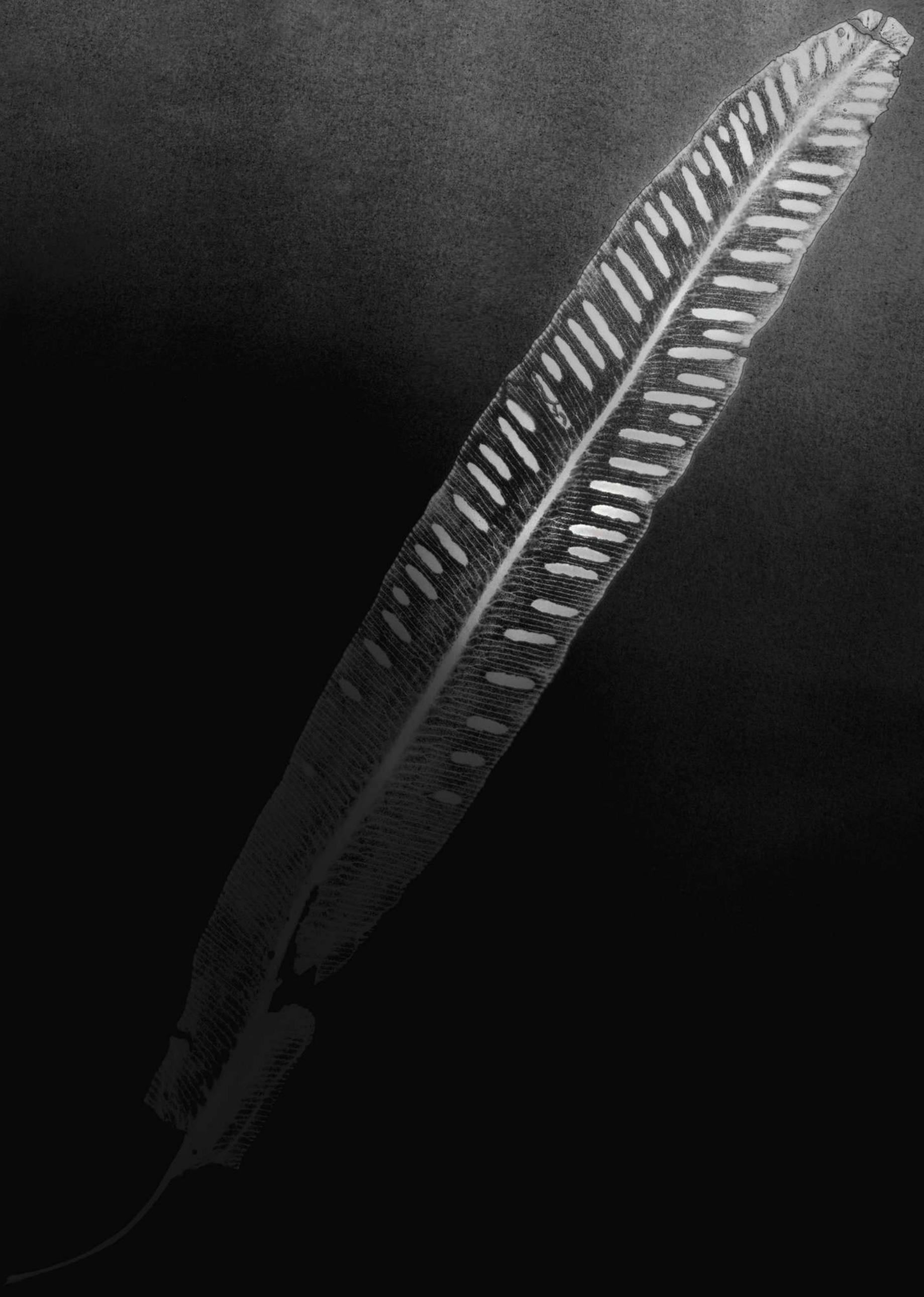
With regard to the preparation of the solution, I have found the best proportions those of 1 part of nitrate to about 10 of water. In this case, the quantity of the salt applied to the leather or paper, will be sufficient to enable it to become tinged, without affecting its composition, or injuring its texture.

In comparing the effects produced by light upon muriate of silver, with those produced upon the nitrate, it seemed evident, that the muriate was the most susceptible, and both were more readily acted upon when moist than when dry, a fact long ago known. Even in the twilight, the colour of moist muriate of silver spread upon paper, slowly changed from white to faint violet; though under similar circumstances no immediate alteration was produced upon the nitrate.

The nitrate, however, from its solubility in water, possesses an advantage over the muriate : though leather or paper may, without much difficulty, be impregnated with this last substance, either by diffusing it through water, and applying it in this form, or by immersing paper moistened with the solution of the nitrate in very diluted muriatic acid.

To those persons not acquainted with the properties of the salts containing oxide of silver, it may be useful to state, that they produce a stain of some permanence, even when momentarily applied to the skin, and in employing them for moistening paper or leather, it is necessary to use a pencil of hair, or a brush.

From the impossibility of removing by washing, the colouring matter of the salts from the parts of the surface of the copy, which have not been exposed to light; it is probable, that both in the case of the nitrate and muriate of silver, a portion of the metallic oxide abandons its acid, to enter into union with the animal or vegetable substance, so as to form with it an insoluble compound. And, supposing that this happens, it is not improbable, but that substances may be found capable of destroying this compound, either by simple or complicated affinities. Some experiments on this subject have been imagined, and an account of the results of them may possibly appear in a future number of the Journals. Nothing but a method of preventing the unshaded parts of the delineation from being coloured by exposure to the day is wanting, to render the process as useful as it is elegant.

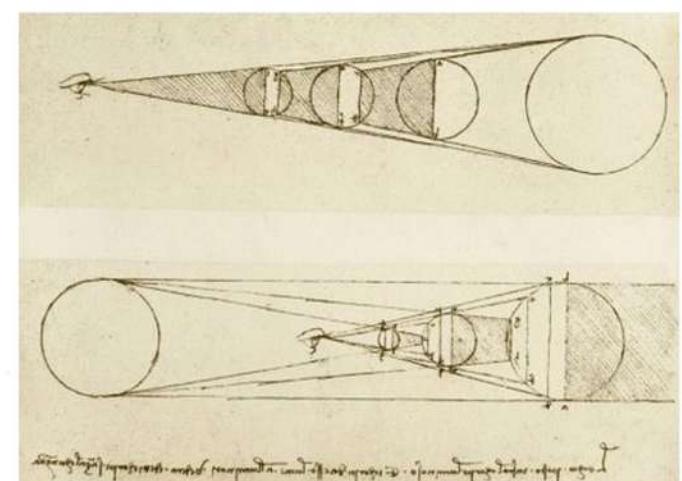
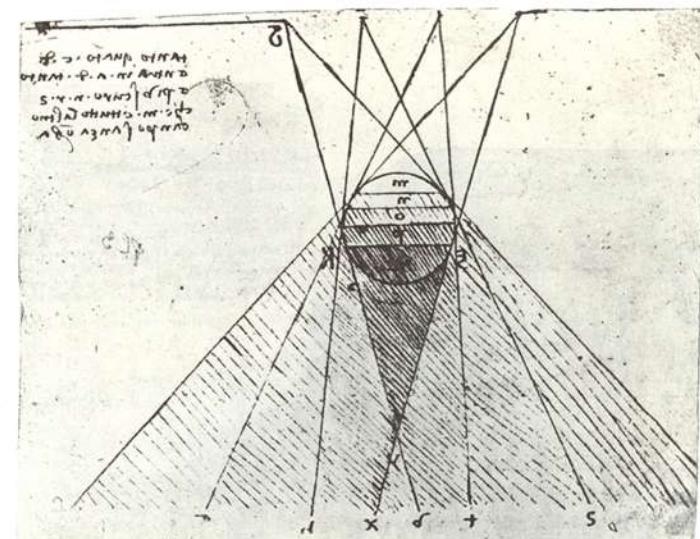




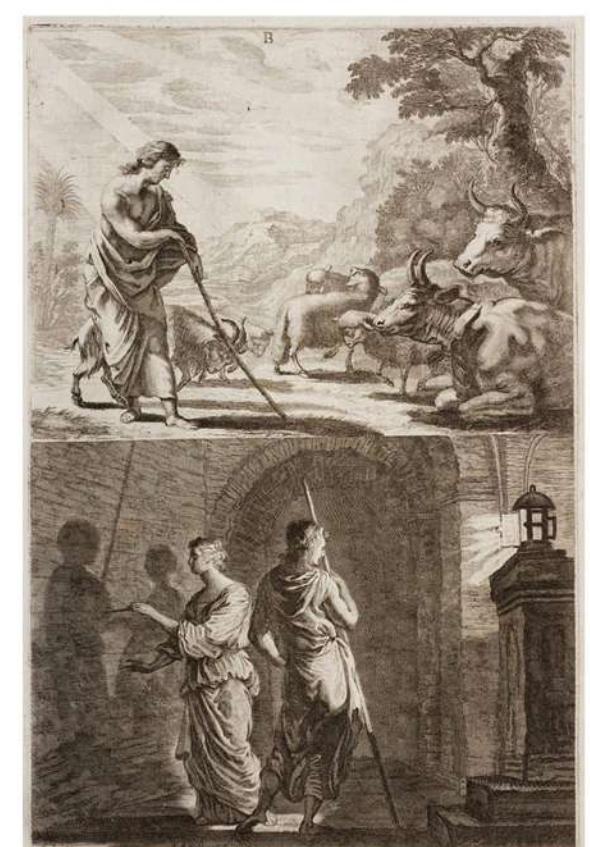
"En voilà assez et plus qu'il n'en faut sur la peinture. Il serait convenable d'y rattacher ce qui concerne le modelage. En utilisant lui aussi la terre, le potier Butades de Sicyone découvrit le premier l'art de modeler des portraits en argile; cela se passait à Corinthe et il dut son invention à sa fille, qui était amoureuse d'un jeune homme; celui-ci partant pour l'étranger, elle entoura d'une ligne l'ombre de son visage projetée sur le mur par la lumière d'une lanterne; son père appliqua de l'argile sur l'esquisse, et en fit un relief qu'il mit à durer au feu avec le reste de ses autres poteries, après l'avoir fait sécher. Cette œuvre, dit-on, fut conservée au sanctuaire des Nymphes jusqu'à l'époque du pillage de Corinthe par Mummius."

Shadow is the absence of light, merely the destruction of the luminous rays by an opaque body. Shadow is of the nature of darkness. Light (on an object), is of the nature of a luminous body; one conceals and the other reveals. They are always associated and inseparable from all objects. But shadow is a more powerful agent than light, for it can impede and entirely deprive bodies of their light, while light can never entirely expel shadow from a body, that is from an opaque body. / Shadow is the diminution of light by the intervention of an opaque body.

Shadow is the counterpart of the luminous rays which are cut off by an opaque body. This is proved because the shadow cast is the same in shape and size as the luminous rays were which are transformed into a shadow. / Shadow is the diminution alike of light and of darkness, and stands between darkness and light. A shadow may be infinitely dark, and also of infinite degrees of absence of darkness. The beginnings and ends of shadow lie between the light and darkness and may be infinitely diminished and infinitely increased. Shadow is the means by which bodies display their form. The forms of bodies could not be understood in detail but for shadow. — Léonard de Vinci "Six books on light and shade" 119, 120, 121

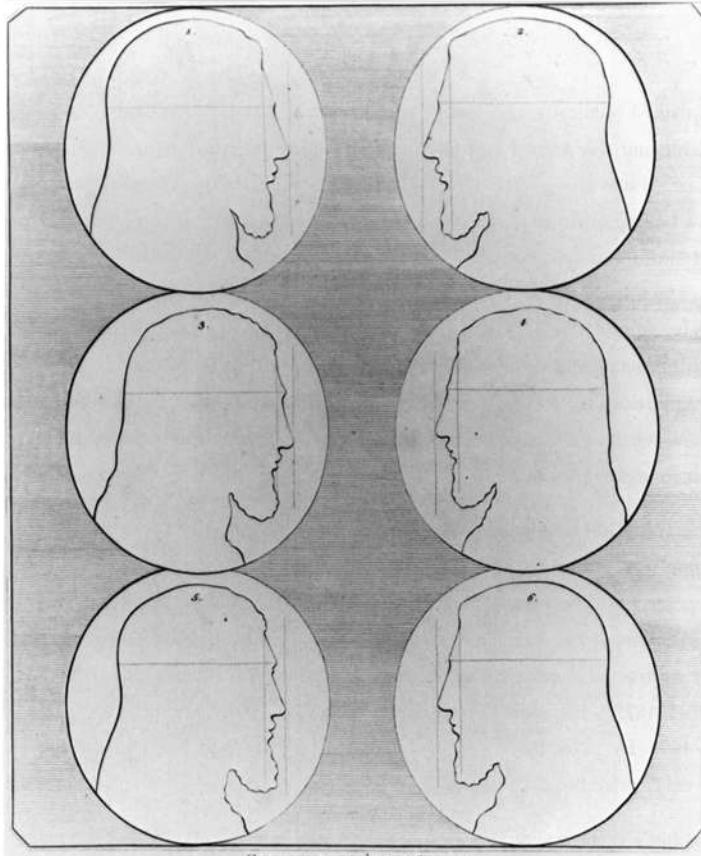


Tous affirment qu'on commença par cerner d'un trait le contour de l'ombre humaine. Ce fut la premier méthode; la seconde, employant des couleurs isolées, fut dite monochrome: par la suite, on y apparta des perfectionnements, mais elle subsiste encore aujourd'hui. — Pline l'Ancien "Histoire naturelle" XXXV, 15



Ombre / Temps

Une ombre au soleil est la marque d'un certain moment et seulement de celui-ci, tandis qu'une ombre nocturne sort de l'ordre naturel du temps, arrête le flux du cénenciu.



SILHOUETTES OF CHRIST.

Fig., Les ombres du mystère, L'obscurité qui couvre les choses secrètes. Les ombres de la mort, l'ombre du tombeau, La mort, le tombeau.

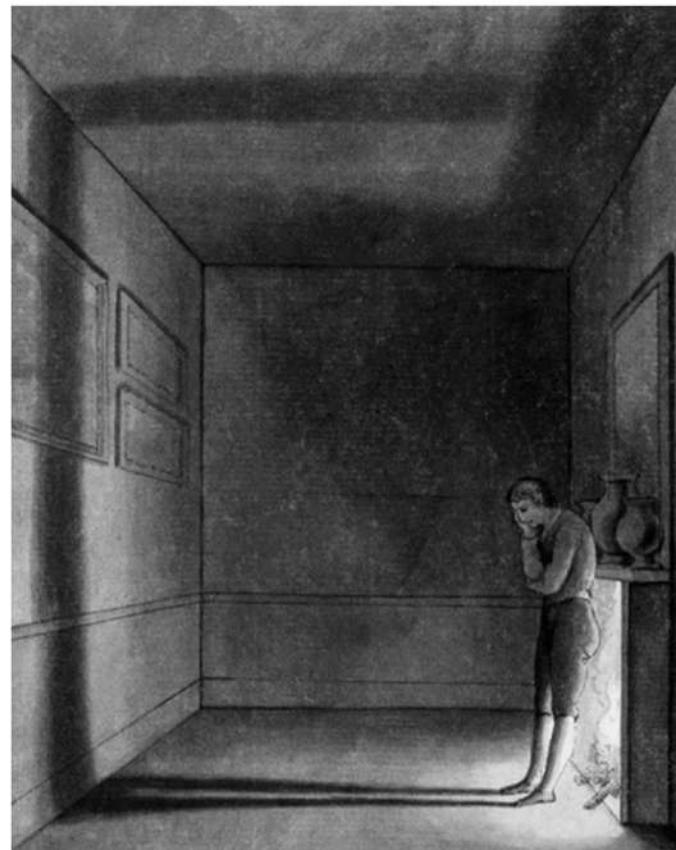
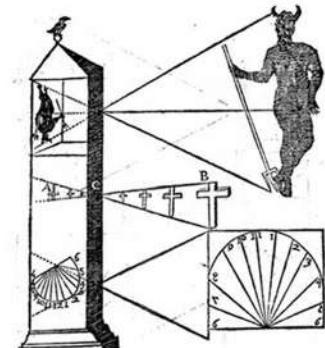
OMBRE, signifie aussi, Légère apparence. Il n'y a pas ombre de doute, l'ombre du doute. Il n'a pas l'ombre de bon sens, de sens commun. On n'a pas trouvé l'ombre de trahison dans la conduite de ce général. Je n'y vois pas la moindre ombre de difficulté. L'ombre même du mal lui fait peur. Les Romains en ce temps-là n'avaient plus que l'ombre de la liberté.

Il signifie encore, Signe, figure d'une chose à venir; et, en ce sens, il ne se dit qu'en parlant de l'ancienne loi, par rapport à la nouvelle. Les cérémonies et les sacrifices du Vieux Testament n'étaient que les ombres des mystères et des vérités du Nouveau.

OMBRE, en poésie et dans le langage des anciens païens, signifie tantôt L'âme après qu'elle a quitté le corps, tantôt Une apparence, un simulacre du corps, après que l'âme en a été séparée par la mort. L'ombre d'Achille lui apparut. L'ombre de César. L'ombre du grand Pompée. Les pâles ombres. Les ombres vaines. Pluton règne sur les ombres. Le royaume des ombres. Un magicien qui évoquait les ombres.

Il se dit, figurément, d'une personne ou d'un établissement qui a perdu les qualités, les avantages qui faisaient sa force, sa grandeur, son éclat. Ce beau génie s'est affaibli avec l'âge, il n'est plus que l'ombre de lui-même. La république romaine n'était plus que l'ombre de ce qu'elle avait été autrefois.

Dictionnaire de l'Académie française (6ème édition en 1835)



The image / shadow was the likeness of the other (and not of the self), and this was solely manifested in the form of a profile. Indeed, this truth has been understood by all painters who wanted to depict Pliny's or Ovidian's fable, beginning with Murillo, the first modern artist, it appears, to have devoted a painting to this theme. On the other hand, the image / reflection, as illustrated in the Ovidian myth and taken up by Alberti as a metaphor of painting, is, in principle, a frontal representation. The frontal relationship with the mirror is a relationship with the same, just as the relationship with the profile was a relationship with the other. — Victor I. Stoichita "Short history of the shadow"

L'ombre noire (Khaibit) = l'âme de l'homme / double Psyche / eidolon

Les deux variantes de l'ombre interviennent successivement : tant que l'homme vit, il s'exteriorise dans son ombre noire. Lorsque celle-ci disparaît à l'instant de sa mort, sa fonction de double est reprise par le Ka ainsi que par la statue et par la momie.



XLII.
Anima hominis. Azember lelke.



Anima f. r.
est corporis vita,
una in toto:
A' lélék
a' testinek élettye,
egy az egészben:



OMBRE, se prend pour un ennemi chimérique. Combattions - nous encore notre ombre? C'est à dire, nos soupçons et nos pensées.



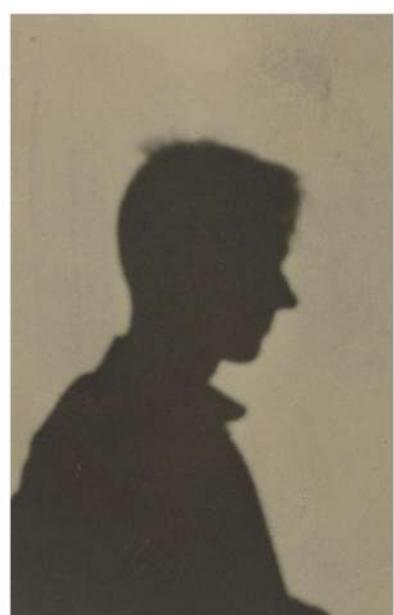
What we see is always more than what we see. Transcendence is an integral part of the visual. In this respect, Butades should be understood in terms of her ability to draw out of the visual a dimension of difference. This is the difference between the positive and immanently transcendent aspect of what is seen. And the line she draws is a mark of that difference. It is, first of all, a mark of the fact that the visual is never simply and fully there, that seeing is not just a grasping of a given content; or in other words, that what we see always pulsates with the absence of what we cannot see which means, in turn, that genuine seeing is structured around a possibility, an event, a mode, of unfolding.

“ Tracing Shadows : Reflections on the Origin of Painting ” Hagi Kenaan





Alfred Stieglitz "Shadows in Lake 1916"



Walker Evans "Shadow Self-portrait, Juan-les-Pins, France 1927"



Andre Kertesz "Shadow self-portrait, 1927"



Imogen Cunningham "Self Portrait, Lake Tenaya, 1939"



Ansel Adams "Self-portrait, Monument Valley, Utah, 1958"



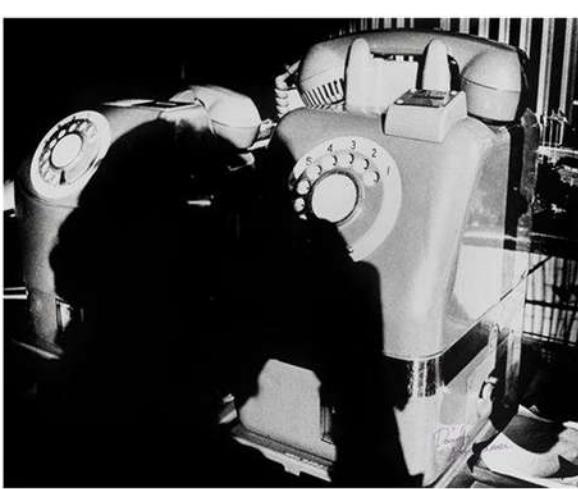
Lee Friedlander "Wilmington, Delaware 1965"



"Minneapolis, Minnesota 1966"



Vivian Maier "North Suburbs, Chicago 1968"



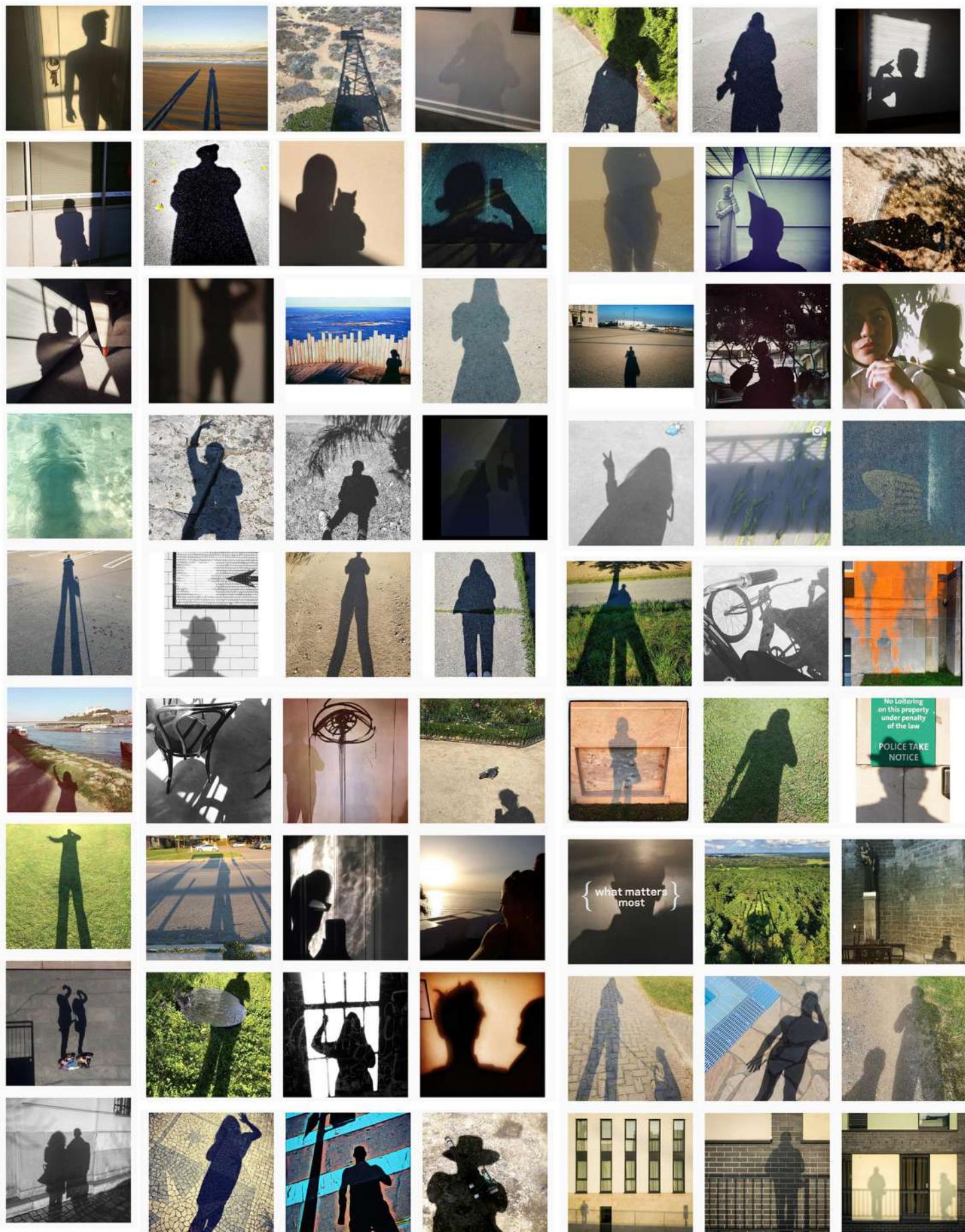
Daido Moriyama "Shibuya, 1981"



Henri Cartier-Bresson "Provence (last self-portrait), 1999"

#shadowselfie

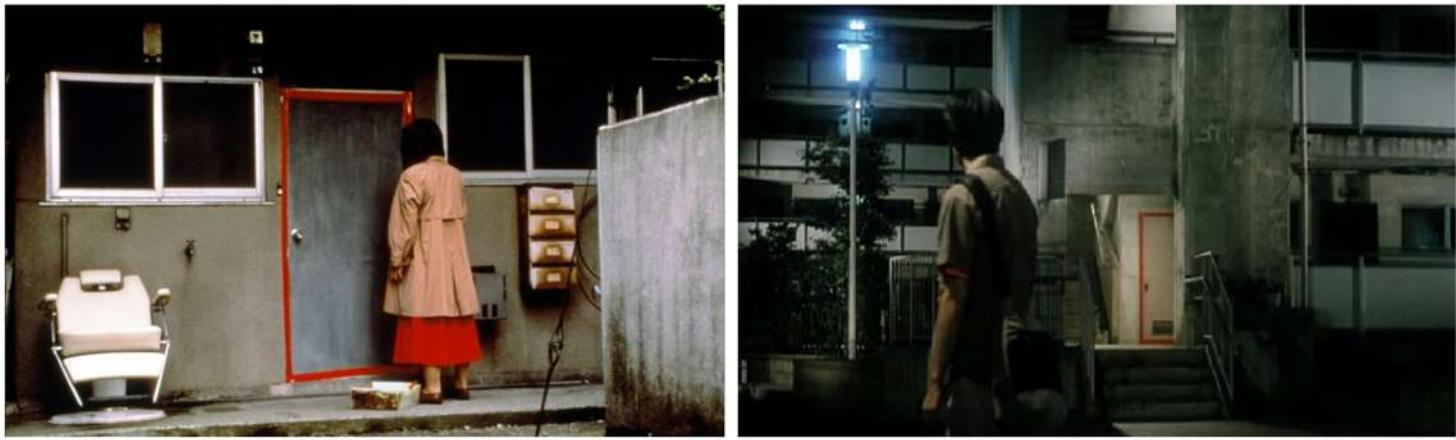
68 109 publications



A shadow selfie is a self portrait showing only the shadow of the photographer. This is generally used by shy [people](#) or those who have [taken](#) too many fine art courses and want to create a sense of mystery in their images or enhance their image and or [ego](#).

At sunset, Ralph noticed that his shadow was cast across the landscape making him appear ten times taller than he really is. He therefore took a photograph, a shadow selfie, to [put on his Facebook page](#) to enhance his image among his Facebook followers.

#shadow selfies #shadow selfie #shadow portrait #shadow self portrait #shadow image of one self #selfy #selfie

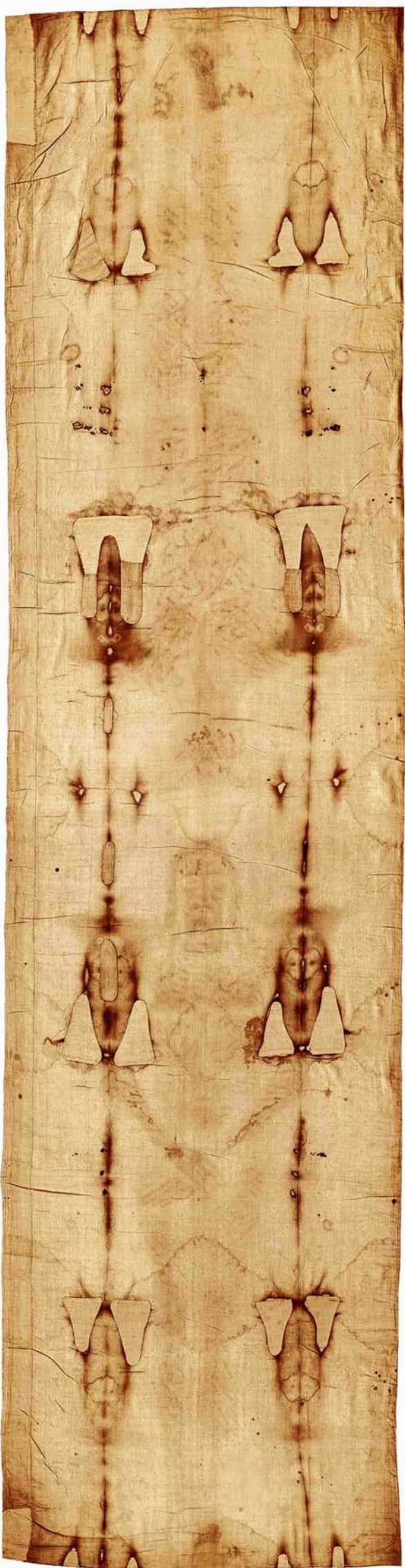


Kiyoshi Kurosawa "Kairo, 2001"



Soichiro Koriyama "Apartments in Tokyo, 2013-2014"

Photo reportage par rapport aux décès solitaires au Japon





Chapitre XVIII

La Tempête

"Les esprits élémentaires ont cherché à fixer ces images passagères ; ils ont composé une matière très subtile, très visqueuse et très prompte à se dessécher et à se durcir, au moyen de laquelle un tableau est fait en un clin d'œil. Ils enduisent de cette matière une pièce de la toile, et la présentent aux objets qu'ils veulent peindre. Le premier effet de la toile, est celui du miroir ; on y voit tous les corps voisins et éloignés, dont la lumière peut apporter l'image. Mais, ce qu'une glace ne saurait faire, la toile, au moyen de son enduit visqueux, retient les simulacres. Le miroir vous rend fidèlement les objets, mais n'en garde aucun ; nos toiles ne les rendent pas moins fidèlement, et les gardent tous. Cette impression des images est l'affaire du premier instant où la toile les reçoit : on l'ôte sur le champ, on la place dans un endroit obscur ; une heure après, l'enduit est desséché, et vous avez un tableau d'autant plus précieux, qu'aucun art ne peut en imiter la vérité, et que le temps ne peut en aucune manière l'endommager."

Charles-François Tiphaigne de La Roche « *Giphantie (1760)* »





The Magic Mirror.

William Henry Fox Talbot

IV.

What show'd the Mirror? In an azure sky
The Sun was shining, calm and brilliantly,
And on as sweet a Vale he pour'd his beam
As ever smiled in youthful poet's dream:
With murmur soft, a hundred mazy rills
In silver tracks meander'd down the hills
And fed a crystal Lake, whose gentle shore
Was grassy bank with dark woods shadow'd o'er.

Far in the midst a lovely Isle there lay,
Where thousand birds of Indian plumage gay
Flutter'd like sparkling gems from tree to tree,
And caroll'd wild, with Nature's minstrelsy.

A Temple's fair proportion graced the Isle,
The rippling waters that around it smile
Reflect its columns in their sportive play
And glitter in the sun's unclouded ray.

And prints of tiny footsteps on the sand
Betray'd the gambols of some fairy band
Who now were flown, but scatter'd all around
Lay many a rosy chaplet on the ground,
And baskets heap'd with blushing fruits, and flow'r's
Fragrant as those which bloom'd in Eden's bow'rs,
And golden harps and timbrels cast away
Spread on the sward in rich confusion lay,
As if that light and airy company
Had shrunk in terror from a Mortal's eye!

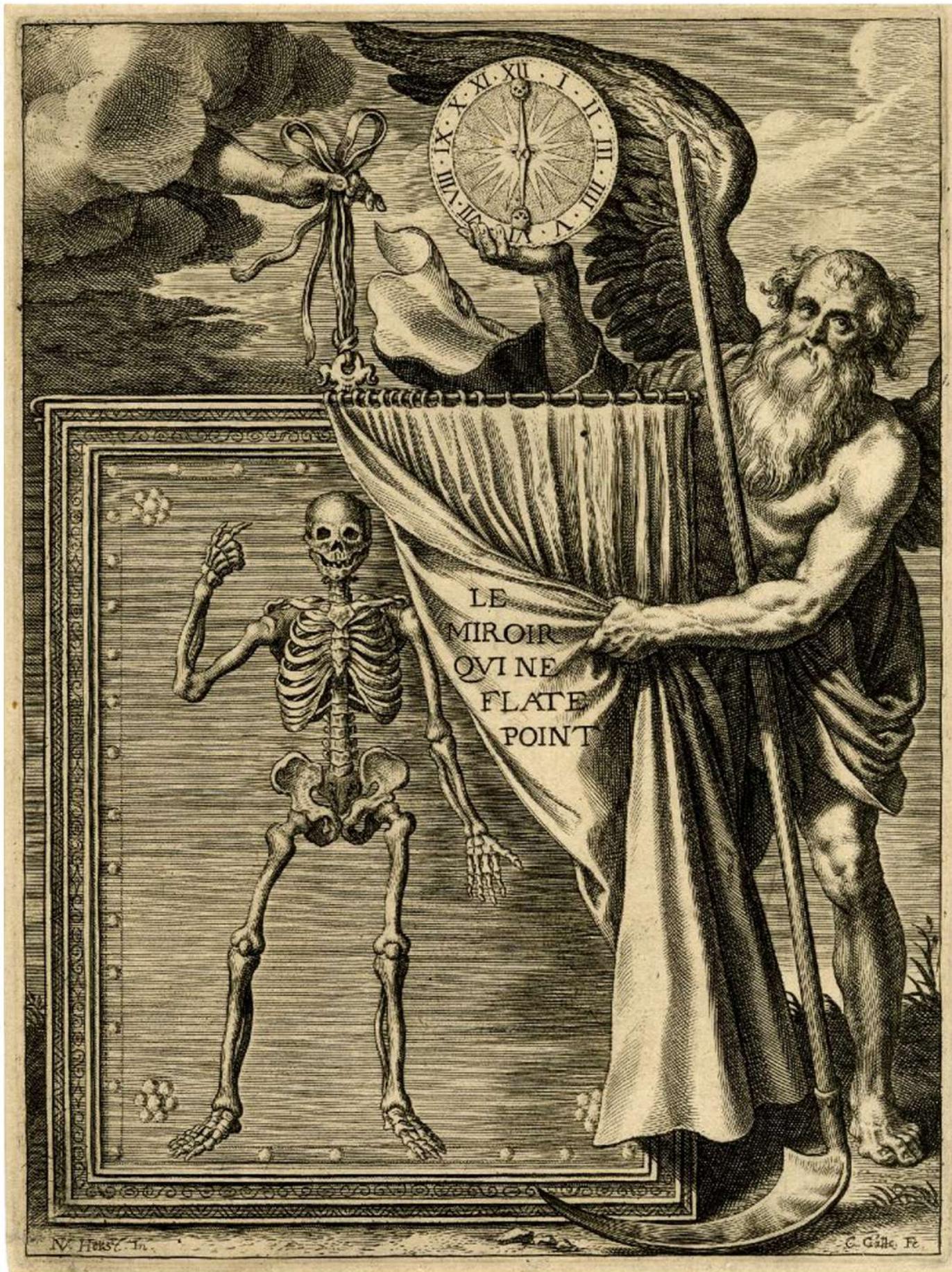
In rapture o'er the mirror Bertha hung,
And pleased her fancy stray'd those scenes among;
But, as she gazed, a dimness seem'd to steal
O'er the bright glass, and slowly to conceal
The distant hills: then rolling up the vale
Shrouded it o'er with Vapours wan and pale.
The Lake, the Mountains, fade in mist away,
And lurid Darkness overspreads the day.

Too late repenting, Bertha tried once more
The Mirror's faded brightness to restore:
Alas! alas! it baffles all her skill,
The vapour on the glass falls thicker still.
To chase away the noxious dew she strives...
An instant, see! the shadowy scene revives...

But ah! how changed a picture doth it show
Of desolation, misery, and woe!

Dark frown'd the Sky, all leafless were the woods,
The brooks were swollen into raging Floods—
The gloomy lake, its beauty now no more,
Rolled long and angry billows to the shore—
Voices, not human, rose upon the blast...
Forms, not of Earth, across the Darkness past...
Fly! cried a whisper to her startled ear,
O haste and fly! the Storm of Death is near!
There shone a dazzling flash... with Echoes dread
The distant Thunder roar'd... and Bertha fled.





Les usages des miroirs anciens au Japon

L'usage original des miroirs était culturel et symbolique. Le côté fonctionnel n'est apparu que tardivement.

Le miroir était en effet un objet rituel entrant dans le cadre du culte de la déesse shintô du soleil, Amaterasu. Le miroir était aussi considéré comme le symbole de l'honnêteté et de la vérité. Cette symbolique s'explique tout simplement par la propriété même du miroir, renvoyant fidèlement le reflet de la réalité.

Le Yata no Kagami (mifuru no kagami) est un miroir en bronze de forme ronde (à peu près 46.5 cm de diamètre).

Ce miroir est considéré au Japon comme faisant partie des Trois Trésors Sacrés du Japon (Sanjū no Jingi, 三種の神器)

Ce trésor aussi appelé Trésor impérial du Japon ou Insignes impériaux Comprend aussi une épée et un magatama.

Le Yata no Kagami symbolise la sagesse et l'honnêteté. Cette relique sacrée serait conservée au grand sanctuaire d'Ise.

Il n'est toutefois pas possible de le vérifier dans la mesure où aucun accès au miroir n'est réellement autorisé.



reality (verification) / illusion, presence / absence, subject / object, unity / duality
involvement / detachment, surface / soul

'Alas! I am myself the boy I see. I know it: my own reflection does not deceive me, I am on fire with love for my own self. It is I who kindle the flames which I must endure. What should I do? Woo or be wooed? But what then shall I seek by my wooing? What I desire, I have. My very plenty makes me poor. How I wish I could separate myself from my body! A new prayer this, for a lover, to wish the things he loves away!'

Grief was destroying him, yet he rejoiced in his torments; knowing at least that his other self would remain true to him, whatever happened. (Graves)

'I have no quarrel with death, for in death I shall forget my pain; but I could wish that the object of my love might outlive me: as it is, both of us will perish together, when this one life is destroyed.'

The myth of Narcissus (Ovid, p. 86)

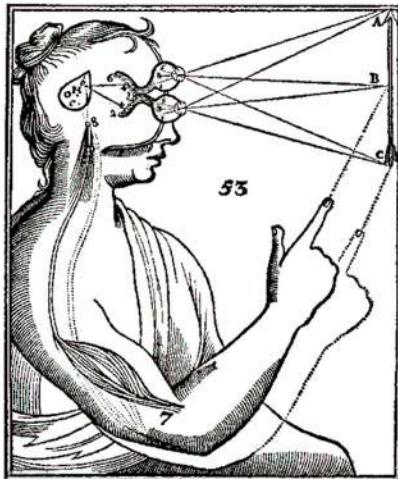


Vanité des vanités, dit l'Ecclésiaste; vanité des vanités, tout est vanité.

Ecclesiastes 1:2



Obsession with physical appearance and beauty (Vanitas), the mirror also is credited with magical predictive abilities (scrying), access to Truth (Veritas), the projection of spiritual impeccability, and the capacity to confer moral enlightenment. In literature, mirrors during the medieval era were frequently associated with moral education. / The mirror afforded the necessary conditions to inspect not only cosmetics but also conscience, and to penetrate into the interior self through the external image.



Conflating beauty, vanity, and sexuality, Venus symbolized the seductively illicit and, in a Christian framework, the sinful. (Pride) → mirror's identification with women occurred early on in art and literature.

In art of the late Middle Ages and the Renaissance, mirror-gazing that conveyed the vices of pride, vanity, and lust co-existed with allegories in which mirrors symbolized diametrically opposite qualities - truth, justice, and prudence.

mirror as religious metaphor and symbol in Christian art from the sixteenth century onward was an attribute of the Virgin Mary. She is a reflection of eternal light, a spotless mirror of the working of God, and an image of his goodness. "Reflector of god's glory"



Speculum sine macula (miroir sans tache)

There are two ways of spreading one's light : to be the candle or the mirror that reflects it.

Edith Wharton, «Vesalius in Zante»

By the eighteenth century, the camera obscura had become both a dominant metaphor for human vision and a crucial and ubiquitous representation of the relation of a perceiving subject to an external world.

In this representation, subject and world were understood as preexisting, separate, and distinct entities.

It is a moment when the visible escapes from the timeless incorporeal order of the camera obscura and becomes lodged in another apparatus, within the unstable physiology and temporality of the human body. . . As observation is increasingly tied to the body in the early nineteenth century, temporality and vision become inseparable. The shifting processes of one's own subjectivity experienced in time became synonymous with the act of seeing, dissolving the Cartesian ideal of an observer completely focused on an object. Jonathan Crary « Techniques of the Observer »



Desire to photograph

(relationships between time and mirror image)

figures of reflection → one's of projection

passivity → activity

imitation → expression

"Mirror" was used to suggest not only the exact rendition of reality in art but also the idealization of reality. . . Because the mirror suggests both faithful realism and stylized idealism (the two large aspects of nature and art in our period), it is a revealing symbol of contemporary aesthetic thought. In pictorialism it is a linking metaphor that brings the two sister arts together, and its use was often a sign of the presence of the pictorialist tradition in criticism and poetry. But the term is useful in still another way: it helps us detect not only the presence but also the nature of artistic idealization as the eighteenth century conceived it.

If art is said to hold up a mirror to nature, the metaphor cannot, even in a context of idealization, legitimately describe a Neoplatonic process. The Claude glass, for example, reproduced nature that was idealized and corrected but that remained nature still. In this respect neoclassical general nature differs from the Neoplatonic ideal. Jean Hagstrum « The Sister Arts »

I sometimes hold it half a sin
To put in words the grief I feel;
For words, like Nature, half reveal
And half conceal the Soul within.

But, for the unquiet heart and brain,
A use in measured language lies;
The sad mechanic exercise,
Like dull narcotics, numbing pain.

In words, like weeds, I'll wrap me o'er,
Like coarsest clothes against the cold;
But that large grief which these enfold
Is given in outline and no more.

"In Memoriam A. H. H." Alfred Tennyson



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Postmortem photography evolved out of posthumous portraiture, a mode of painting in which wealthy Europeans (and eventually Americans) memorialized dead family members by depicting them alongside a slew of symbols, colors, and gestures associated with death. While the people (usually children) in these images might look reasonably healthy, the presence of a dead bird, a cut card, drooping flowers, or a three-fingered grip (a reference to the holy trinity) often signaled that the subject was deceased.



Postmortem photography, or memento mori was used to capture the image of a loved one who had just died. This practice was particularly popular during the latter half of the nineteenth century. Death was a common occurrence in the nineteenth century, and every household was touched by it. (infant mortality soared and the Civil War raged) Mourning was very much a part of everyday life in the nineteenth century, accompanied by mourning symbols such as jewelry, black crepe and wreaths, and prescribed clothing for the mourning period.

During the period 1840 to 1880, it was popular to make the deceased appear to be in a deep sleep. The person was placed on a sofa or bed in the home and posed comfortably, with eyes closed and head possibly propped on a pillow.



Frequently props were added to the setting, such as a toy, a cross, or even flowers. (posthumous portraiture) Another popular method of posing the deceased attempted to make the person appear to be alive by the positioning of the body. Many images show the person sitting in a chair, or the image may be positioned vertically to give the appearance that the person is sitting upright. Occasionally, the eyes of the deceased might have been left open, or the image was retouched to make the eyes appear to be open.

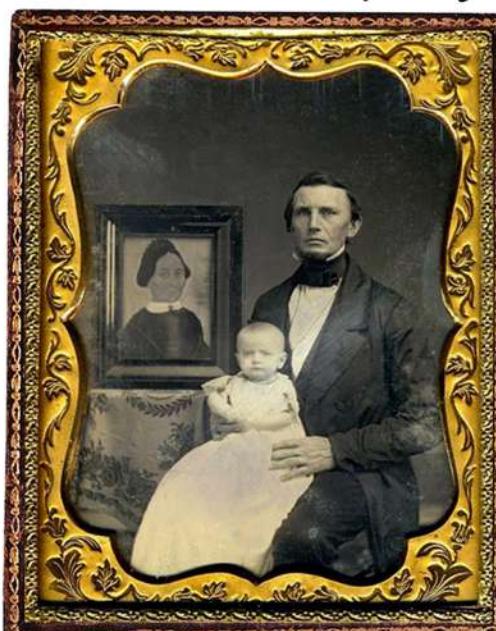


For the Victorians, the postmortem photo was just one aspect of an elaborate mourning ritual that often involved covering the house and body in as much black crepe as one could afford, as well as more intimate acts like washing the corpse, watching over it, and accompanying it to the gravesite.



"mirrors with memories", and the Victorians saw photographing the dead as one way of preserving the memory of a family member. Photos of the dead were kept as keepsakes, displayed in homes, sent to friends and relatives, worn inside lockets, or even carried as pocket mirrors.

During the early years of postmortem photography, it was common to obtain close-up images of adults and full-body images of children. Additionally, at the time, coffins weren't so bodies were placed on boards with ice underneath interim. After the Civil War, embalming became more common photographed inside the coffin. Sometimes parents posed their arms or on a lap to



A variation on this theme was to have a parent or spouse pose for the photo in mourning clothes, holding an image of the deceased.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the acceptance of postmortem photographs was starting to change. (Social mores shifted away from prolonged public mourning, death became medicalized, and infant mortality rates improved.)

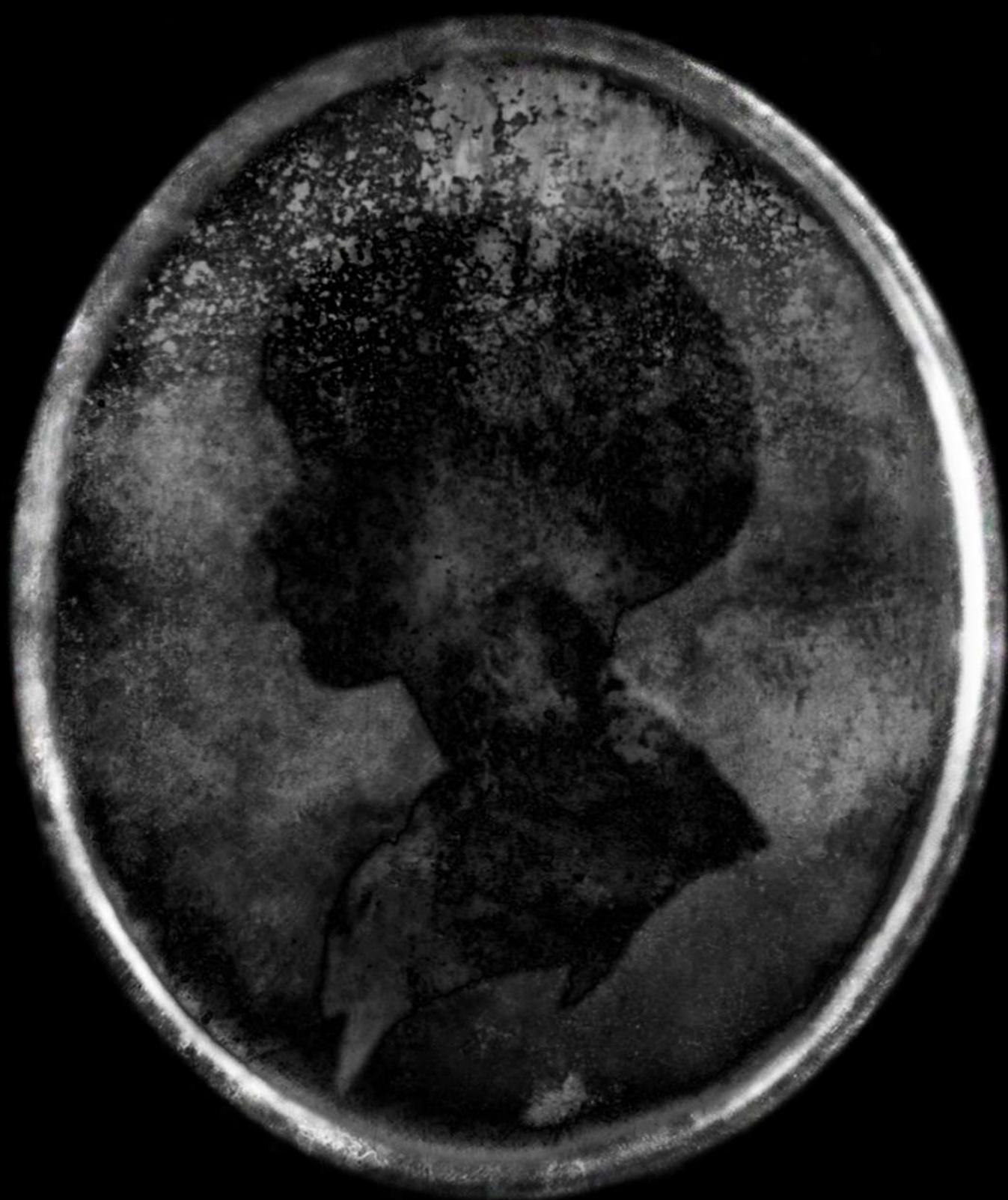
At that time, images began to appear of a flower-shaped coffin with a living photo of the deceased on top.

This practice was common until the advent of the funeral home later in the twentieth century.



Timeframe	Type	Characteristics
1840–1860	Daguerreotype	Silver-coated copper image in a case
1841–1851	Calotype	Paper negative
1854–1865	Ambrotype	Glass image in a case
1853–1880s	Tintype	Thin sheet of iron, not in a case
1859–1875	Carte-de-visite (CDV)	Paper image pasted on 2.5 x 4" card
1870–1905	Cabinet Card	Paper image pasted on 4.25 x 6.5" card







There is no Death.

BY J. L. MCGRATH.

There is no death ! The stars go down,
To rise upon some fairer shore ;
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore.

There is no death ! The dust we tread,
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain, or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear ;
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death ! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away :—
They only wait through wistry hours
The coming of the May.

There is no death ! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread ;
He bears our best-loved thing away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate ;
He plucks our fairest, sweetest bower—
Transplanted into bliss they now
Adorn immortal bowerz.

The bird-like voice, whose joyous tones
Made glad this scene of sin and strife,
Sings now her everlasting song
Amid the Tree of Life.

And where he sees a smile too bright,
Or heart too pure for taint of vice,
He bears it to that world of light,
To dwell in Paradise.

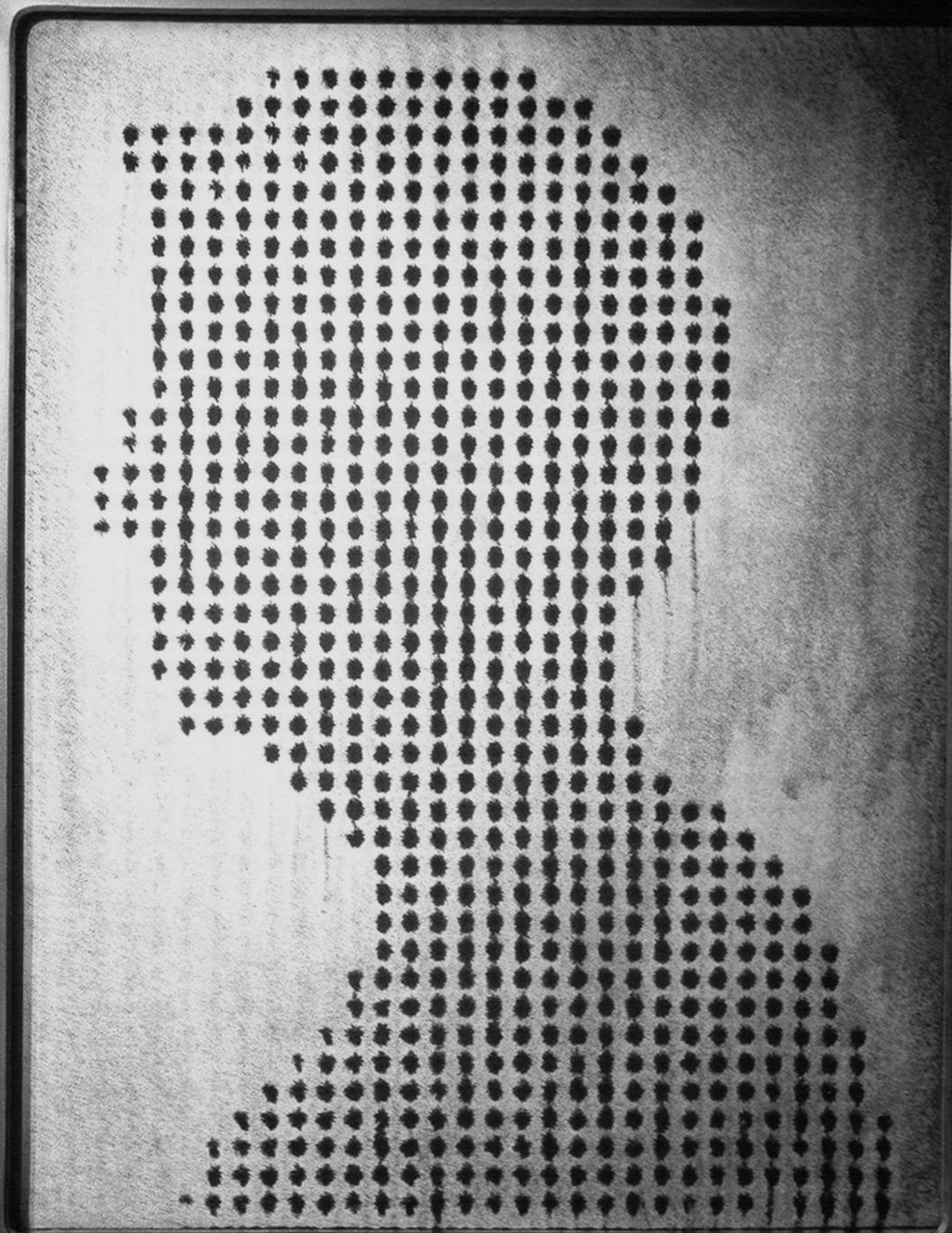
Born into that undying life,
They leave us but to come again ;
With joy we welcome them—the same,
Except in sin and pain.

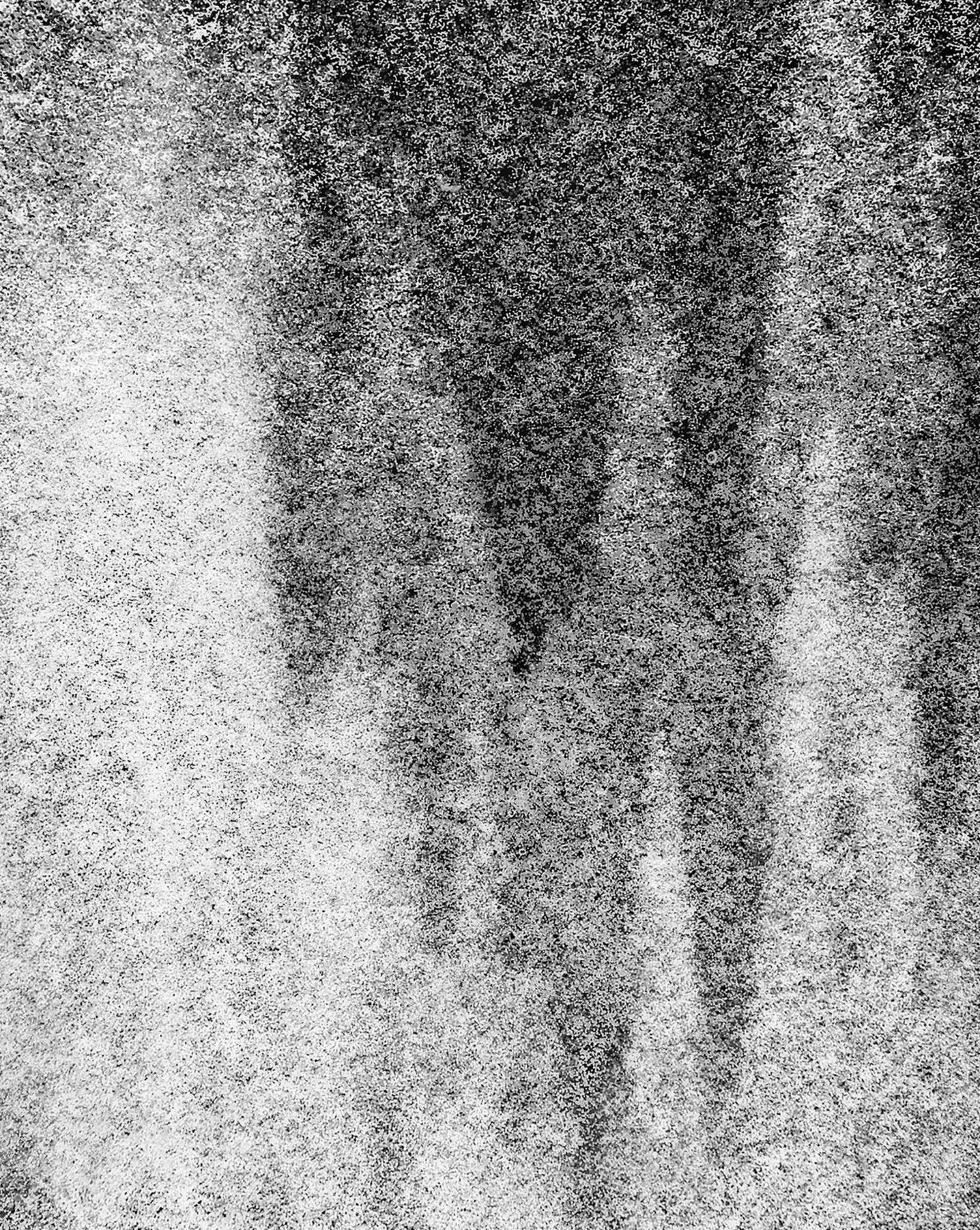
And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear, immortal spirits tread ;
For all the boundless Universe
Is Life—There are no Dead !

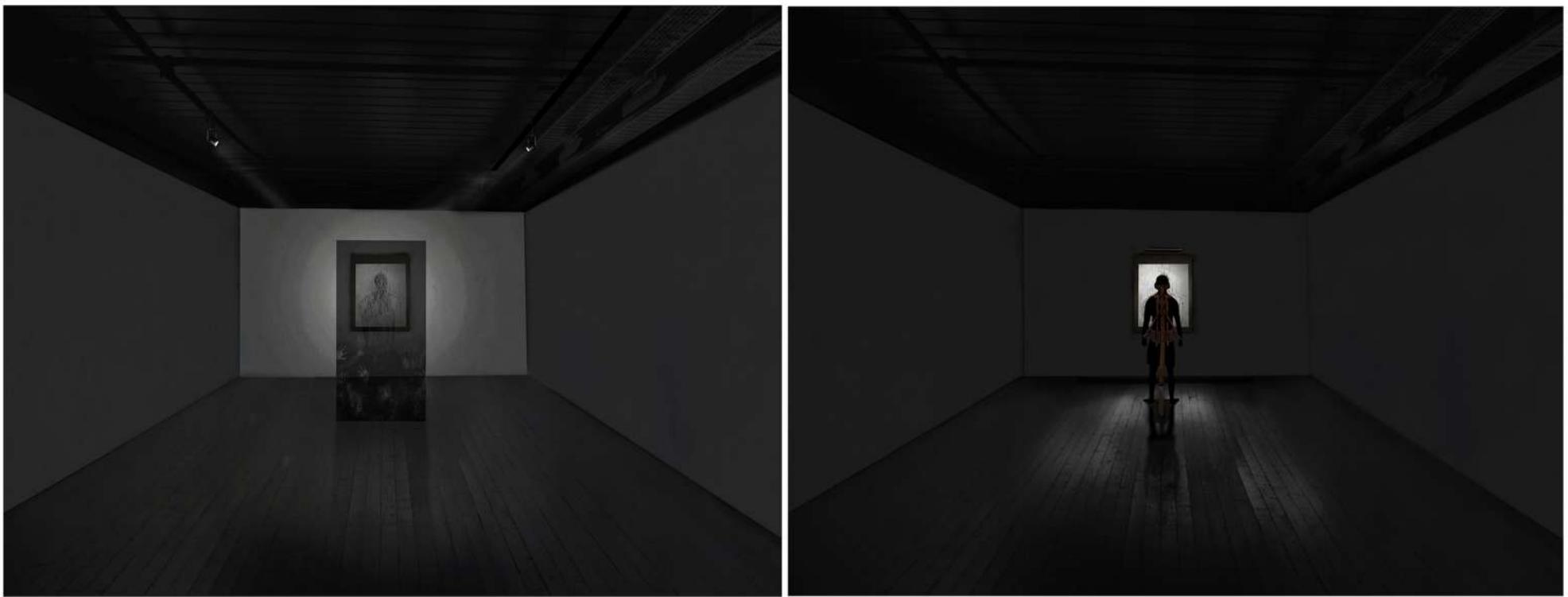
DALTON, IOWA.

In the evening when everyone left and the servants had gone to bed, my mother, my brother and I stayed up to keep vigil over my father. It was a beautiful mid-spring night, the full moon lit up the city that was sunk in sleep. The song of amorous nightingales rose from the surrounding gardens and from time to time came distant chords of a guitar and songs sung in chorus by groups of young men accompanying a friend singing serenades beneath the window of the girl they loved. Midnight struck. Beneath the weight of the fatigue and sorrow my mother and my brother had fallen asleep and I remained alone to keep vigil over my father. I looked at him and then I looked outside through the open window, at a beautiful moonlit May night. Then, I tiptoed into my bedroom, took some paper and pencil, and returned to draw by candlelight my father's profile as he lay in the sleep of kindly death. My mother always kept this drawing and I believe that my brother still has it.

"The Memories of Giorgio de Chirico" Giorgio de Chirico

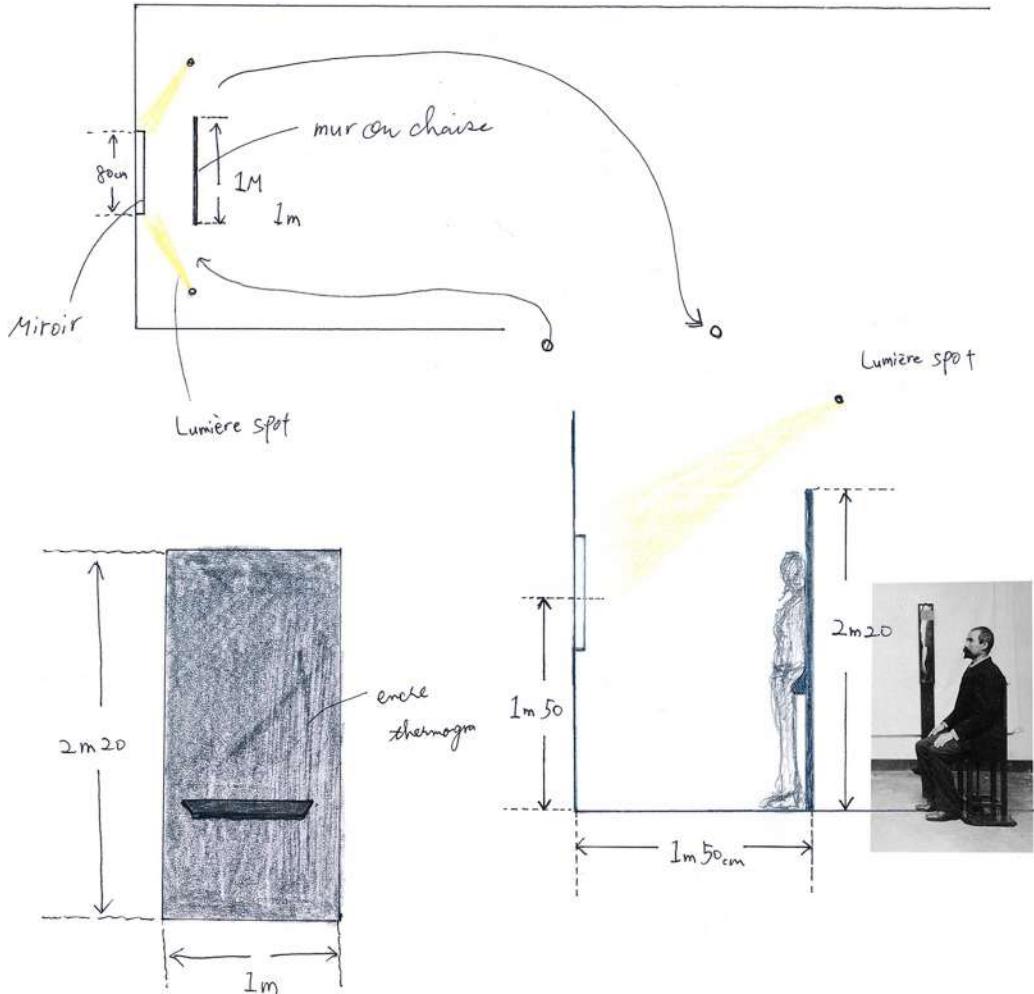




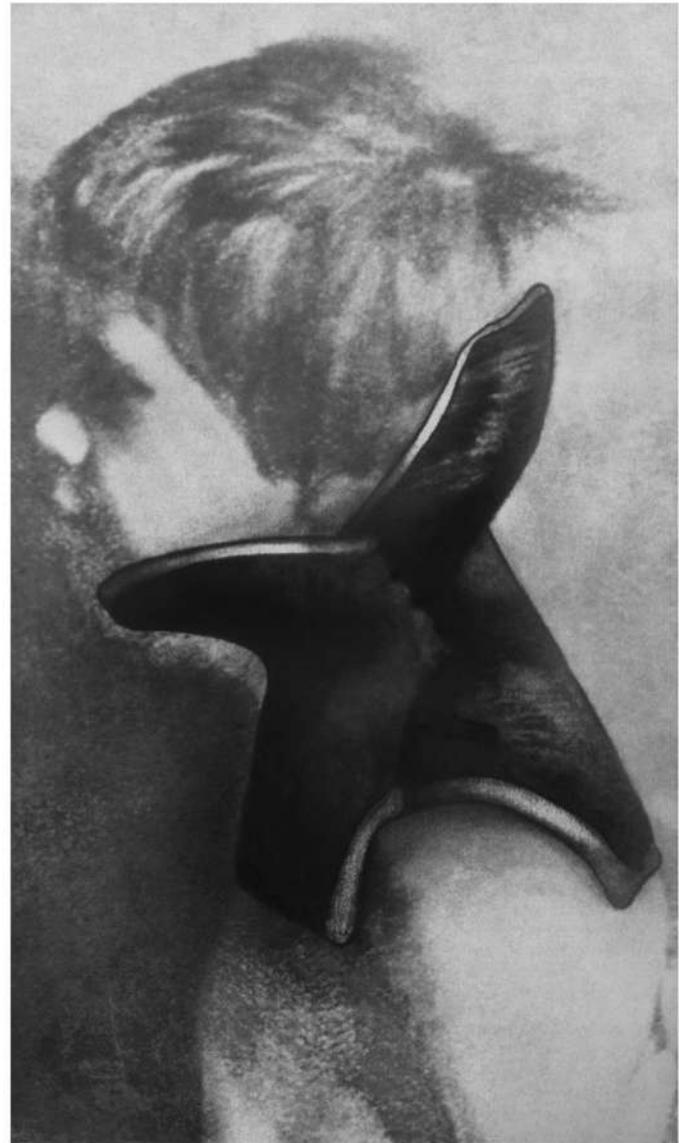
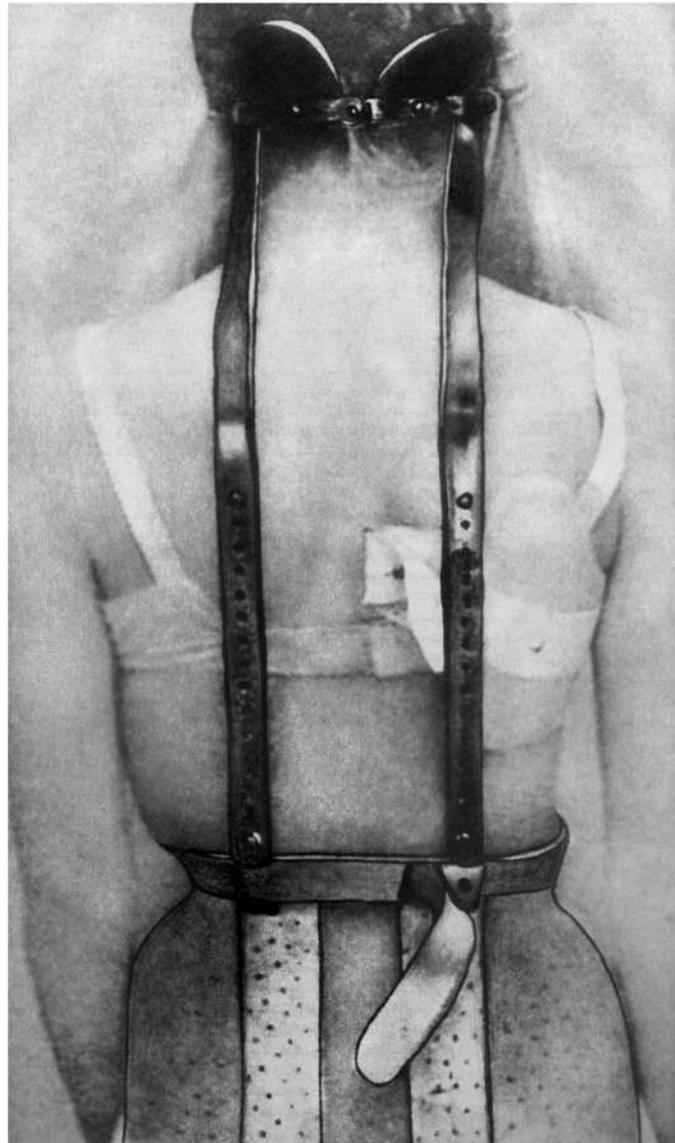


Le spectateur pénètre une salle dans la pénombre, la seule source de lumière provient de l'écran (contenant l'huile et la poudre magnétique). La poudre magnétique est au fond de l'écran, immobile, l'écran semble vide et inanimé. Le spectateur pose devant l'écran à l'aide de « l'exosquelette ». Que ce soit un visiteur immobile, sa présence causera l'apparition progressive d'un profil, créée à partir de la limaille de fer en suspension dans l'huile minéral, grâce à la grille d'aliments. Si le spectateur veut observer, il lui faudra montrer patience. Le profil serait complété dans environ 3 à 4 minutes. (Le temps de développement moyen de papier argentique FB avec D-72)

Le visiteur refuse l'immobilité et se quitte la salle avant l'achèvement du profil : celle-ci s'évaporera instantanément, la poudre retombera libre. Après 1 minute, le profile se désagrège, avec la désactivation des champs, suivant ligne horizontale, en partant du haut (la tête, suivie des bras, du torse) et le temps remis à zéro.



the first had to act as if dead. — "Bowing with dignity" became the soft name given to those who had to bow with a smile to a camera or a cardholder during their portraits.



ensured a still posture for the necessary seconds. This device transformed a straightly slim. Some critics complained that the strain of keeping

An excess of life was actually a bit of a problem for those early steady made the subject's face look like that of a corpse. However, the lined time of the body into the stasis of an embalmed effigy. In other words,

photographers trying to make portraits. Due to slow exposure a simple solution was soon available. Those wanting their portraits taken photography insisted that if one wanted to appear lifelike in a photograph,

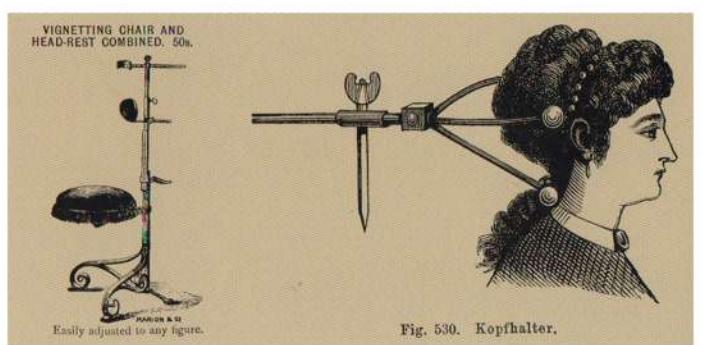
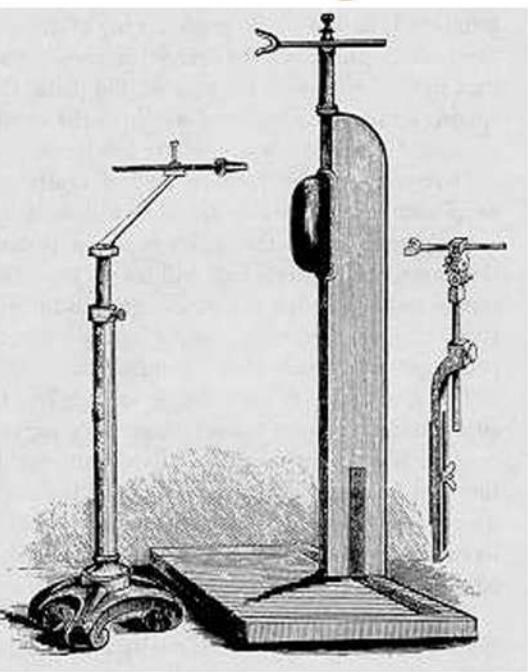
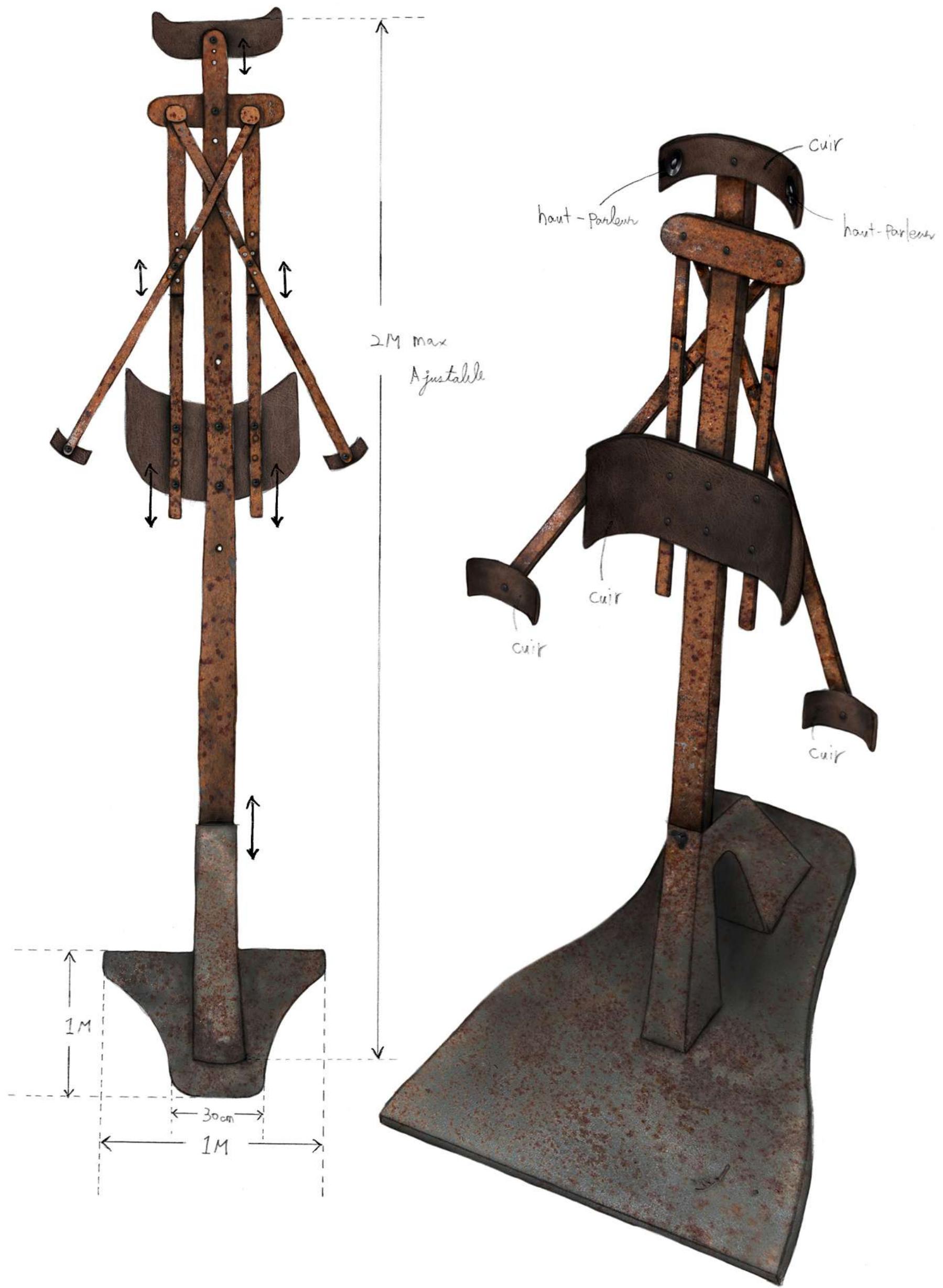
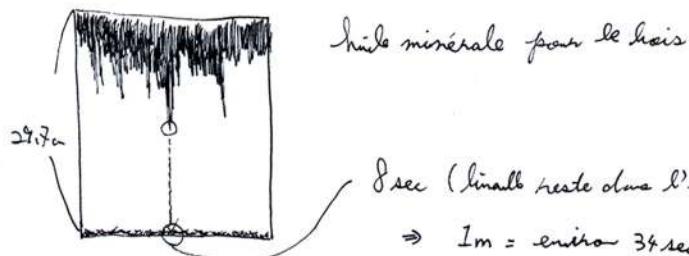
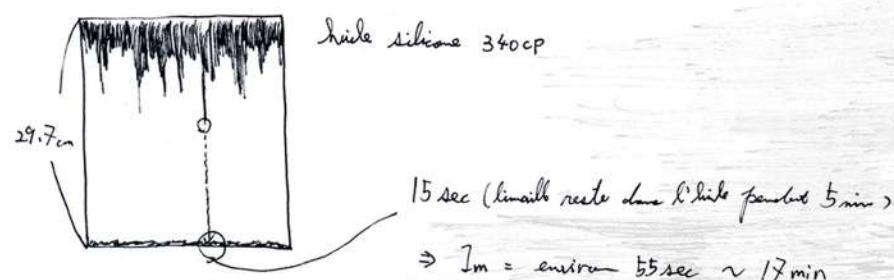
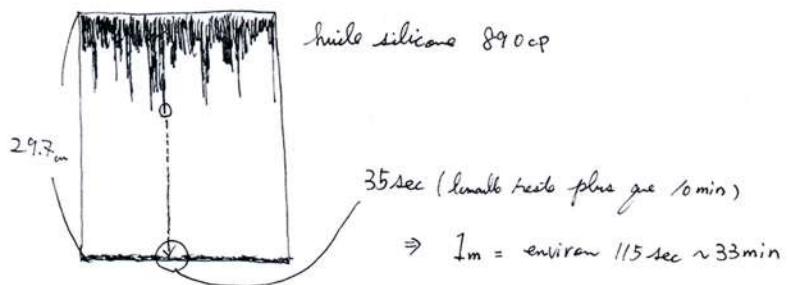


Fig. 530. Kopfhalter.

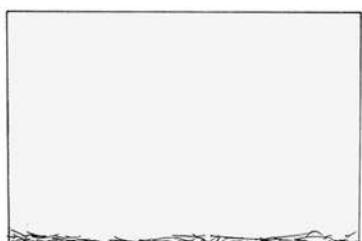






- A. Limaille de fer de gravité supérieure, pureté > 99% (ciments)
- B. Limaille de fer (1.20 ~ 1.80 mm) Supermagnète
- C. Poudre de magnétite, oxyde de Fer Fe₃O₄ (Inoxia Ltd.)
- D. Poudre de fer fine (finst 4 magnets)
- E. Ferrosad F 70 / S 070 0.20 ~ 0.40 mm

Mouvement test (idée projection → réflexion, avant et après photographie)



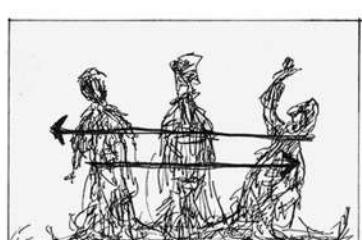
Le spectateur pénètre une salle dans la pénombre, la seule source de lumière provient de l'écran (contenant l'huile et la poudre magnétique). La poudre magnétique est au fond de l'écran, immobile.



Le spectateur pose devant l'écran à l'aide de "l'exosquelette". Il doit se tenir immobile pendant que l'image se forme avec la poudre magnétique. Le son (captation du bruit de la poudre dans l'huile ?) est diffusé au niveau de la tête via des haut-parleurs situés près de la tête sur l'exosquelette.



Après 3 minutes d'immobilité, la silhouette est achevée. Il n'y a plus de son diffusé.



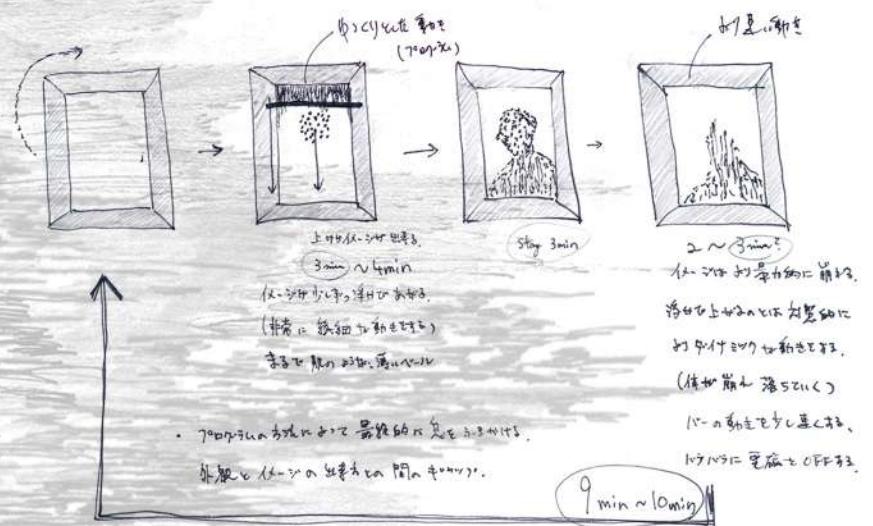
Le visiteur pourra alors se mouvoir devant l'écran, et la silhouette fera de même, mimant un mirage.



Une fois le visiteur éloigné d'une certaine distance (1m?), la silhouette commence à se décomposer en partant du haut.



La poudre magnétique retombe et la remise à zéro est faite.



Mouvement salillés (apparition, disparition) total : 8 ~ 9.5 min



S'agit, réflexion de la lumière (caïnne)
dans une salle penombre, l'écran, immobile.

Le spectateur passe silencieusement l'écran à l'aide du mure.

Il faut se tenir immobile (3 min) pendant que l'image se forme avec ferrasse.
↓
il faut pas quitter la salle



3~4 min

Après 3 min d'immobilité (le temps de développement moyen D-72), la silhouette est achopée.

² Image resto pendant 3 min. Transmettre this dans / programmation slow

イ-シヤウレシラツ リツルアリ キヤウ、ウシイリヤツル キヤウ、キヨウハシムタク

3 min de silence, immobile, image fixe



3 min

La silhouette commence à se décomposer totalement (très fantomatique)

en partant du haut. 例-シはより暴力的ではアリズ。 さうするとアリズのアリズが彼等

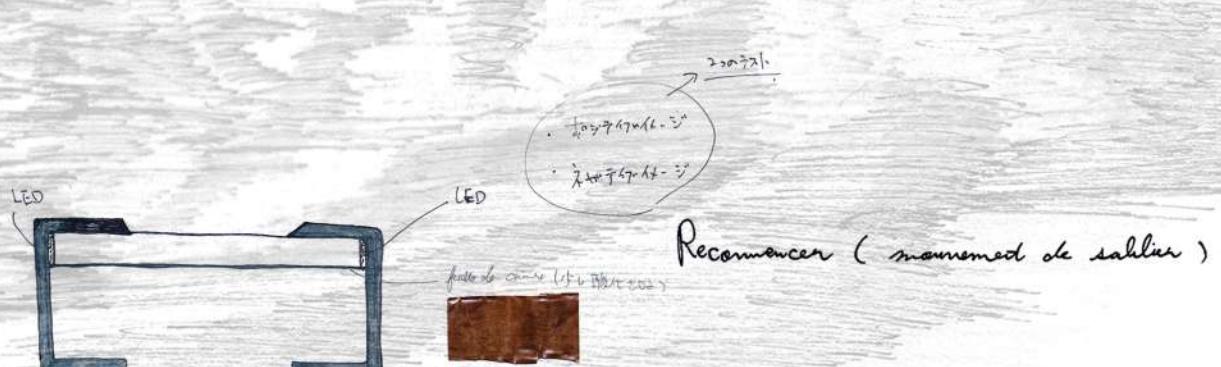
b) 7-1+3=9 to 7+3=10. (从加到减), moment repeat / programmatic repeat

Apparition \leftrightarrow Disparition (contraste)



2~2.5min

La force magnétique tetanisée et la remise à Zéro est faite.

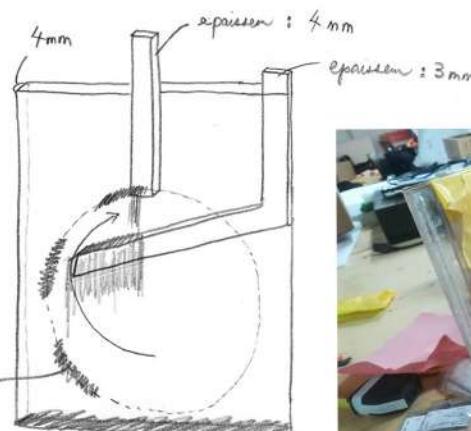
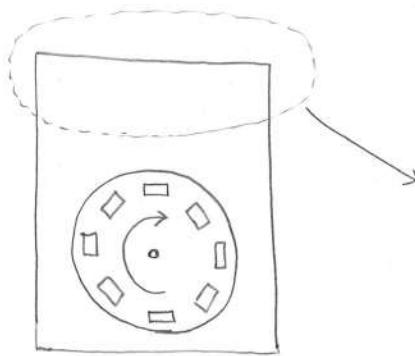


Finition limaille de fer

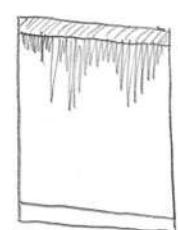
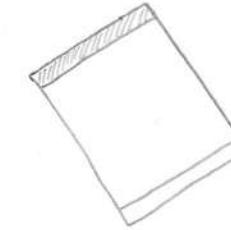
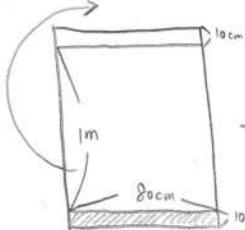
Tester avec la disque + parallélépipède magnétique $20 \times 10 \times 5$ mm (N42)



force ~ 3.8 kg.



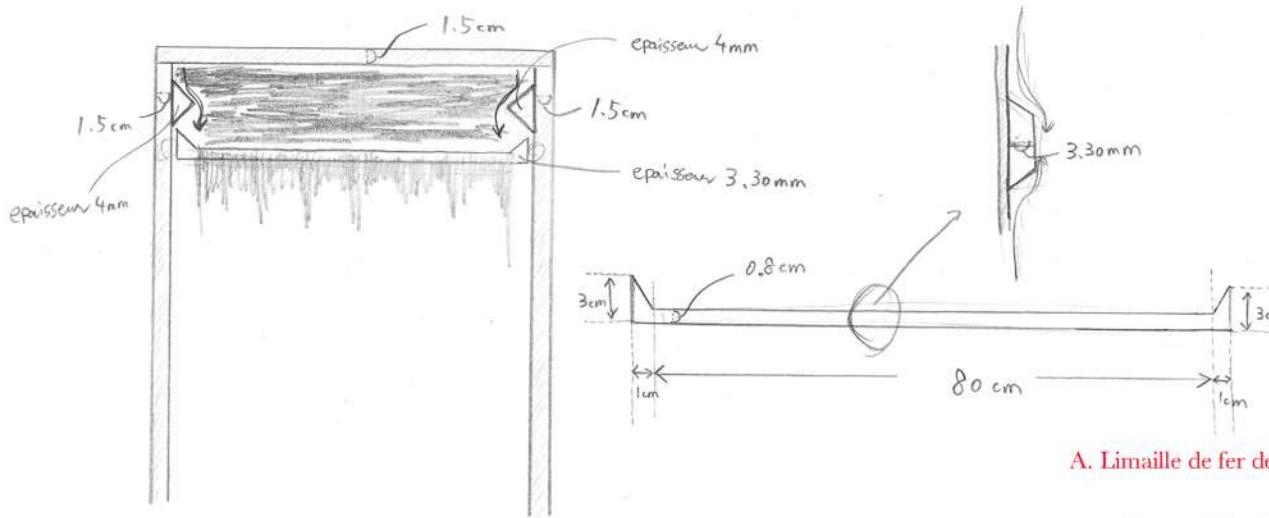
Système Lalleen



Tester avec $\times 8$ et $\times 4$

Limaille

lame ne tenu pas



A. Limaille de fer de qualité supérieure, pureté > 99% (iothinks)

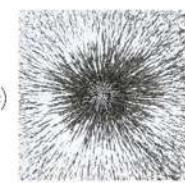


Epaisseur de plaque

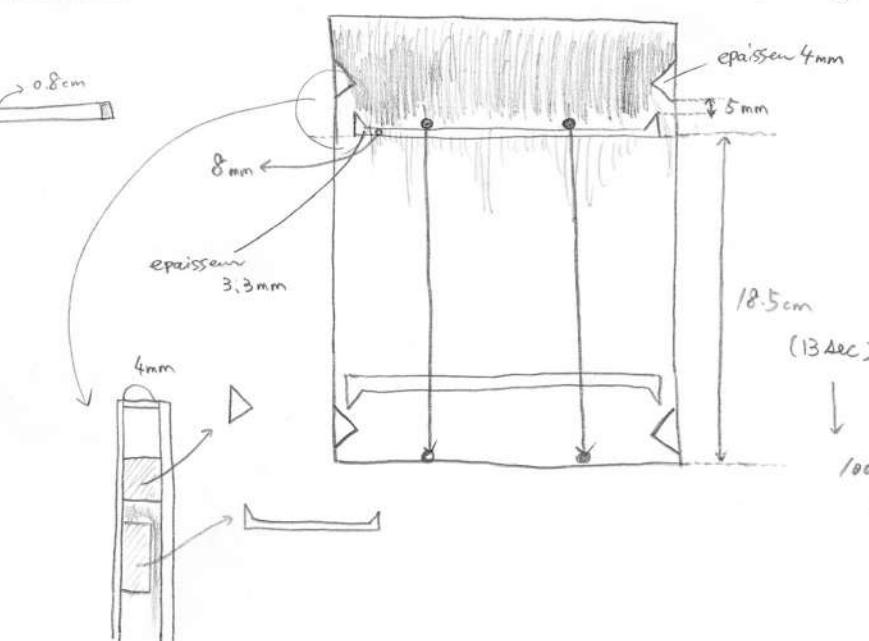
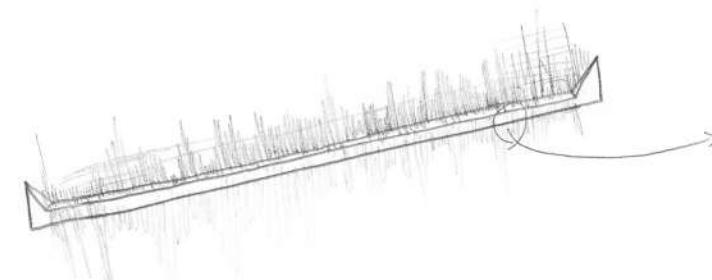
tester avec

- 2.16 mm \times
- 2.7 mm \times
- 2.9 mm \times
- 3.3 mm \circ

B. Limaille de fer, gros (supermagnete)



C. Poudre de magnétite, oxyde de fer Fe_3O_4 (Inoxia Ltd)



- L'accumulation de AgBr (bromure d'argent)



Lillian Bassman's Developer Tray



Ansel Adam's Developer Tray



Elliott Erwitt's Developer Tray



Sylvia Plachy's Developer Tray



Tom Baril's Developer Tray



Ted Hendrickson's Developer Tray

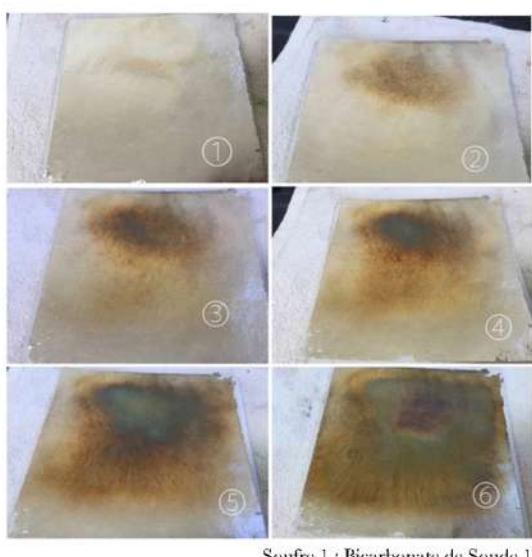


Bill Burke's Developer Tray



John Draper's Developer Tray

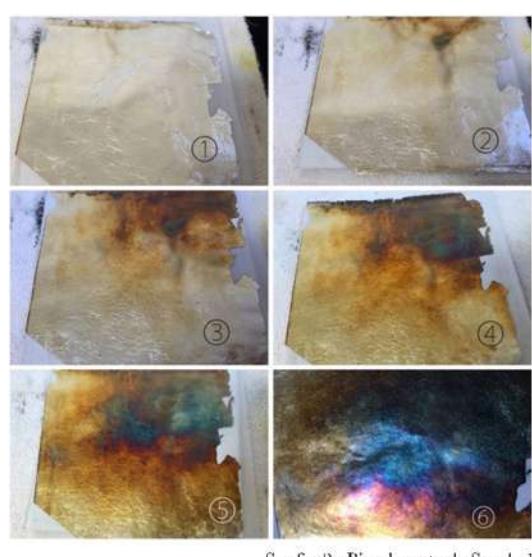
- Sulfuration d'argent (Feuille d'Argent + Soufre + Bicarbonate de Soude)



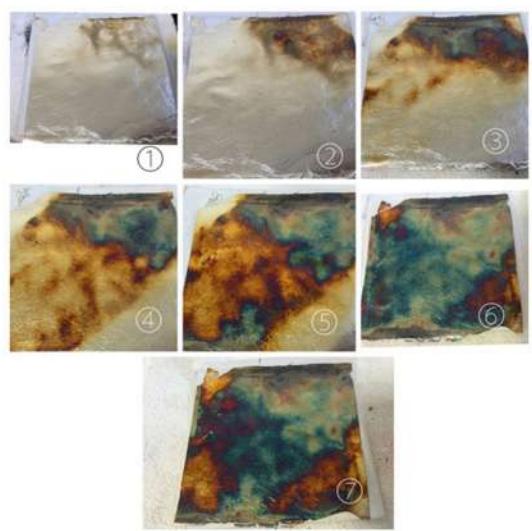
Soufre 1 : Bicarbonate de Soude 1



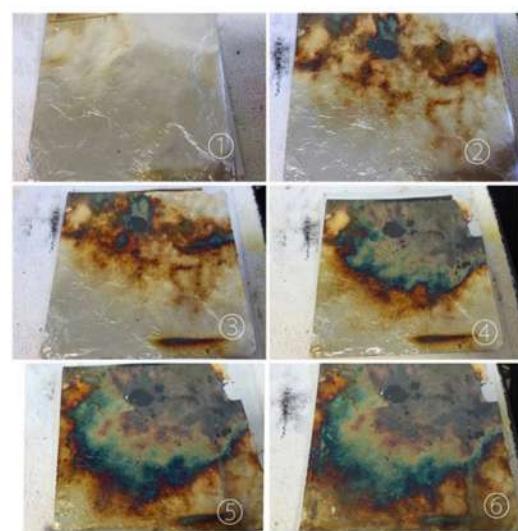
Soufre 1 : Bicarbonate de Soude 2



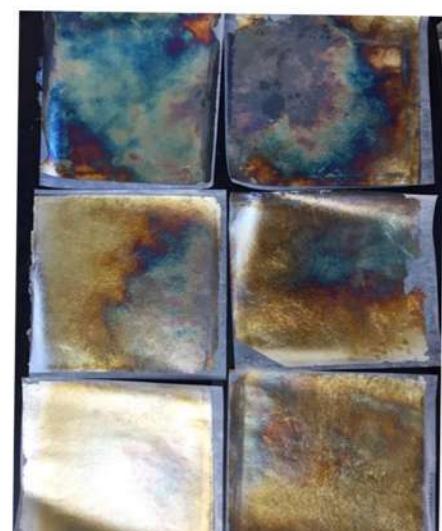
Soufre 2 : Bicarbonate de Soude 1



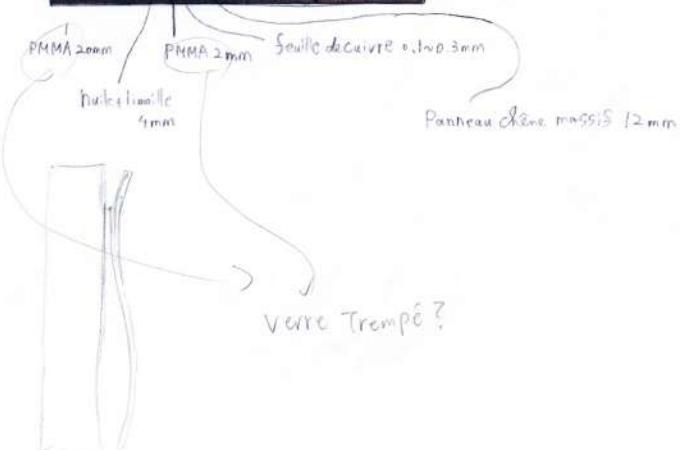
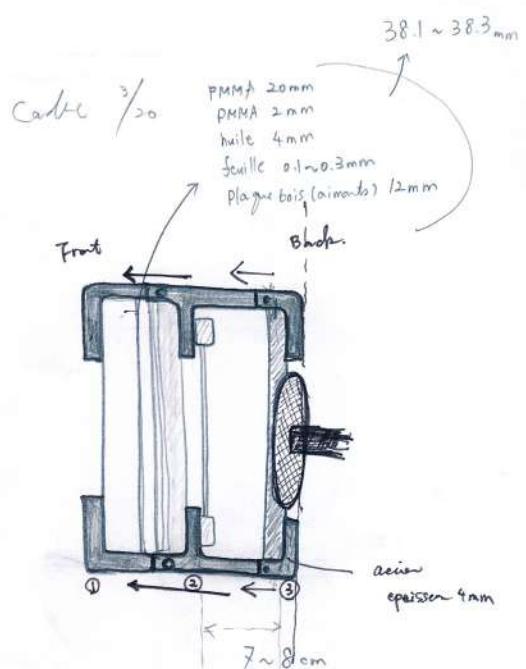
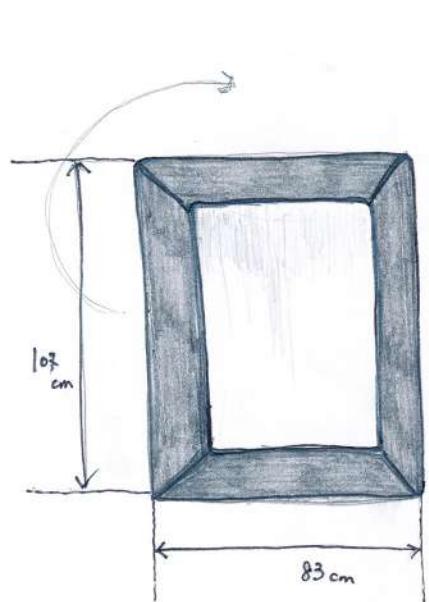
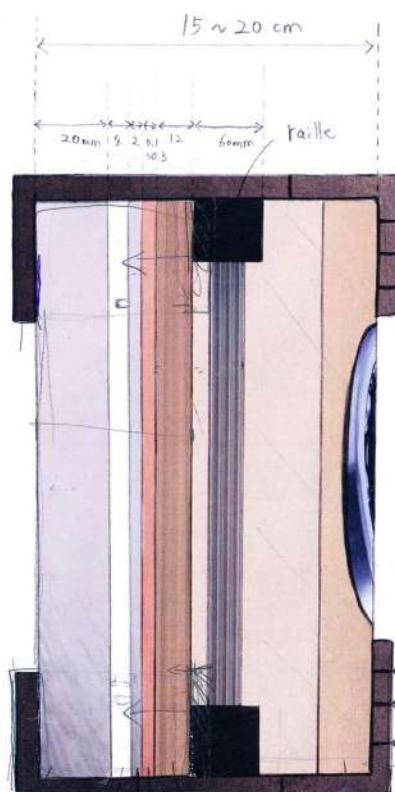
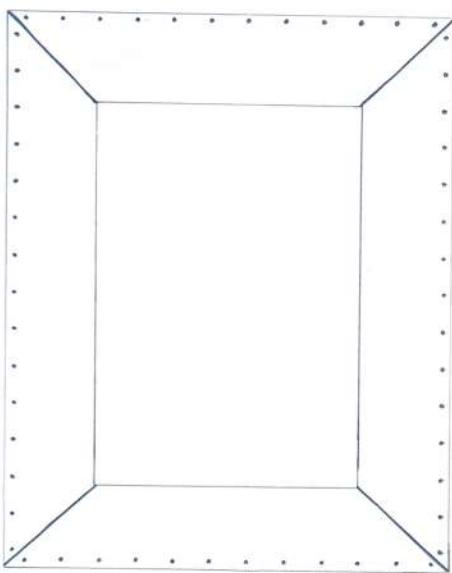
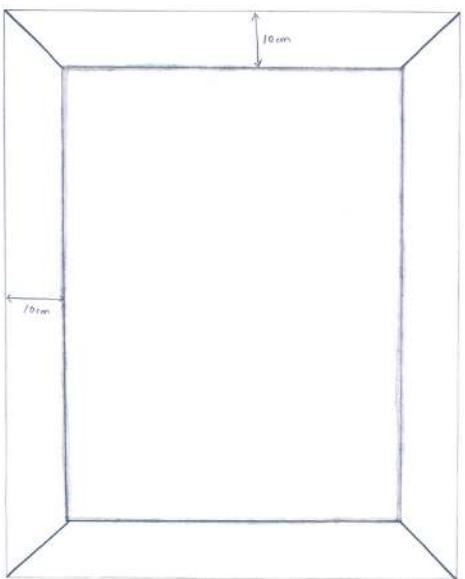
Soufre 1 : Bicarbonate de Soude 2 / Haut Température + Steam



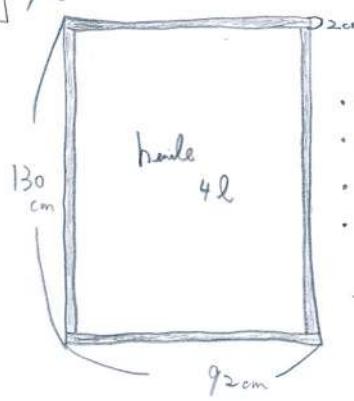
Soufre 2 : Bicarbonate de Soude 1 / Haut Température + Steam



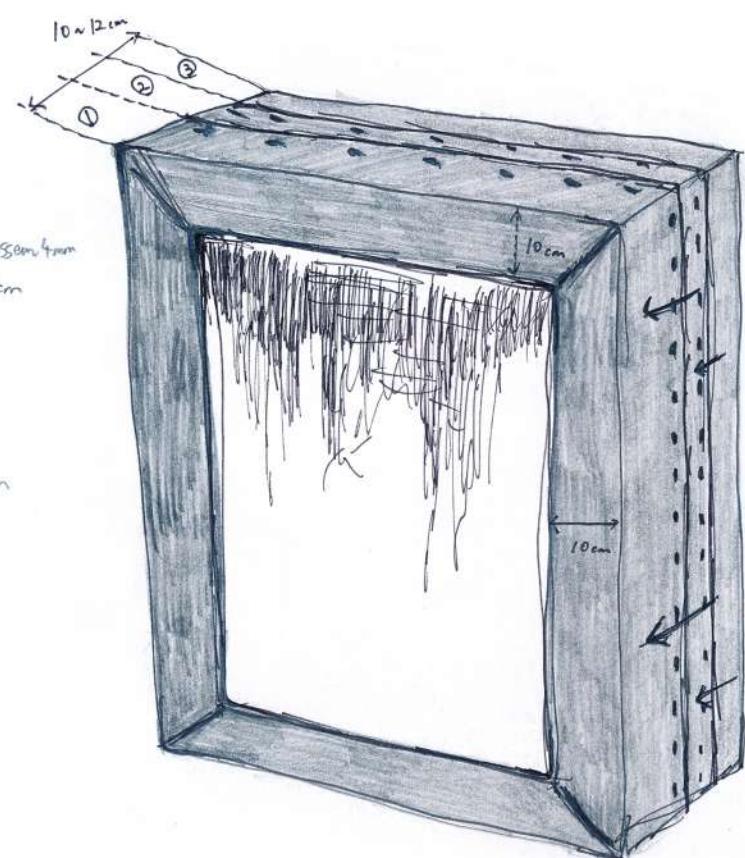
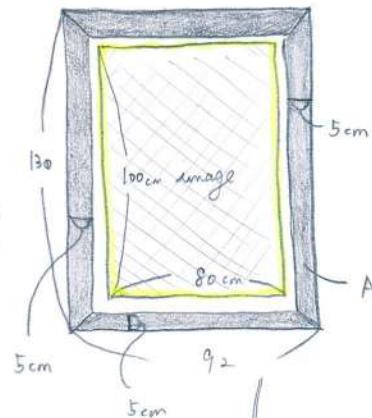
Cadre 3/18 A



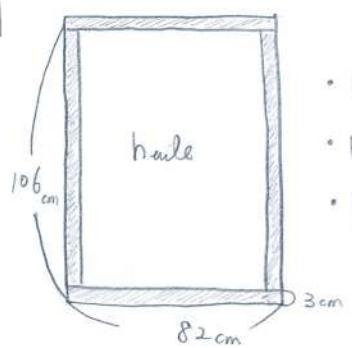
Test 1 3/16



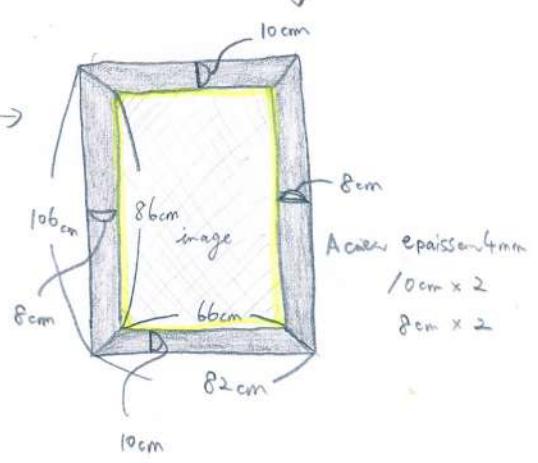
- PMMA 20mm + 4mm
- PMMA 2mm
- MDF 12mm
- Acier epaisseur 4mm / 5cm



Test 2



- PMMA 20mm
- PMMA 2mm
- Panneau massif lamellé collé 12mm ?



$$\text{can } 1 \text{ cm}^3 = 1 \text{ g} \rightarrow 1 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$100g = 1N$$

$$100 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ hPa}$$

[électro aimants]

Tester avec

- 5V (G1) / SONGLE, SRD - 05VDC - SL-C
- 12V (W501) / SONGLE, SRD - 12VDC - SL-C
- 25V (W503) / SONGLE, SRD - 25VDC - SL-C

[électro aimants + matrice]

5V

tester avec 16V (Pousser OK attirer X)

tester avec 24V (Pousser OK attirer X)

12V

tester avec 16V (Pousser OK attirer X)

tester avec 24V (Pousser OK attirer X)

25V

tester avec 16V (Pousser X attirer X)

tester avec 24V (Pousser X attirer X)

↓
Tester avec 5V / RAYEX ELEC. LEG-5

Tester avec 5V / RAYEX ELEC. LEG-5 + 24V

A. MDF 8mm → (Pousser: OK attirer: OK)

Perturbation: YES

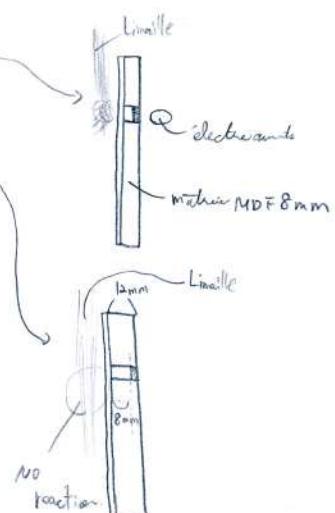
B. MDF 12mm → (Pousser: OK attirer: OK)

Perturbation: NO

C. MDF 15mm → (Pousser: OK attirer: NO)

Perturbation: NO

il faut augmenter la distance minimum
de l'aimant et au moins Ø 2mm



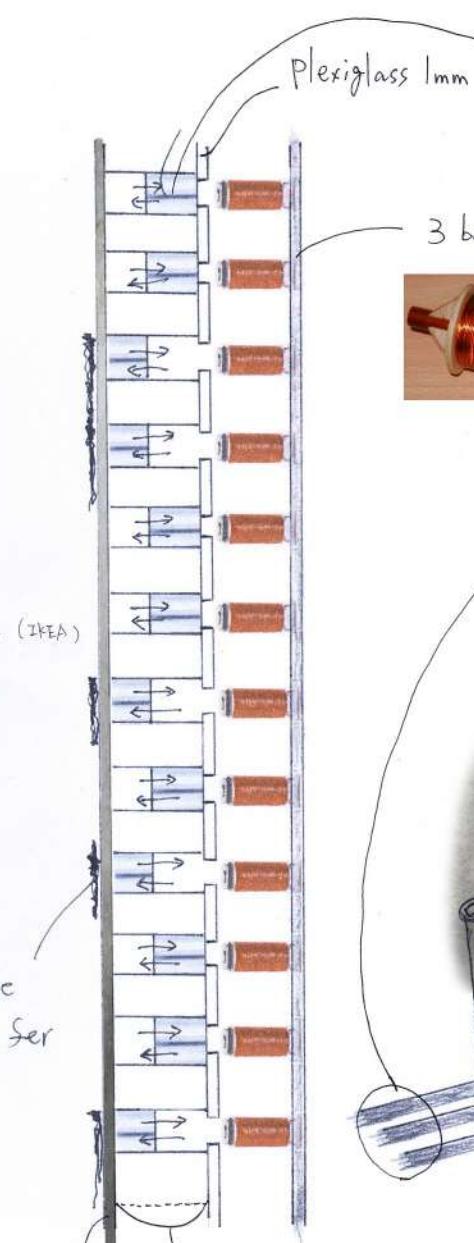
16V (Pousser OK attirer X)

24V (Pousser OK attirer X)

huile minérale (IKEA)

Lamelle de Ser

Verre 5mm (front)



Disque magnétique Ø 4 ou 5 mm
hauteur 3mm



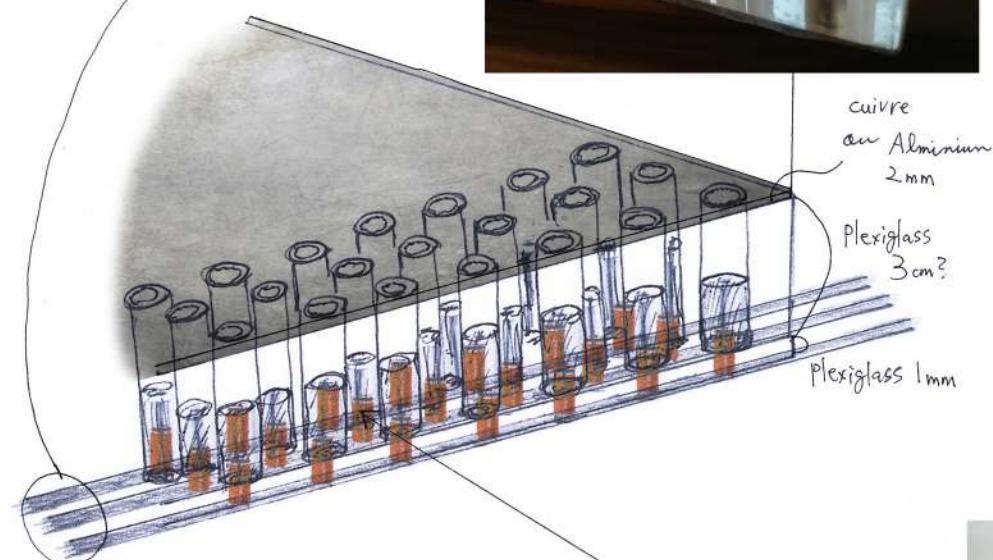
3 bars avec des électro aimants



cuivre sur Aluminium 2mm

Plexiglass 3cm?

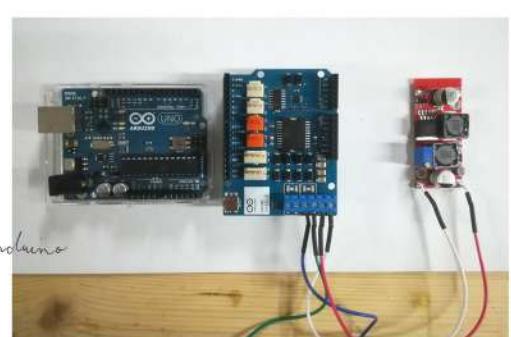
Plexiglass 1mm



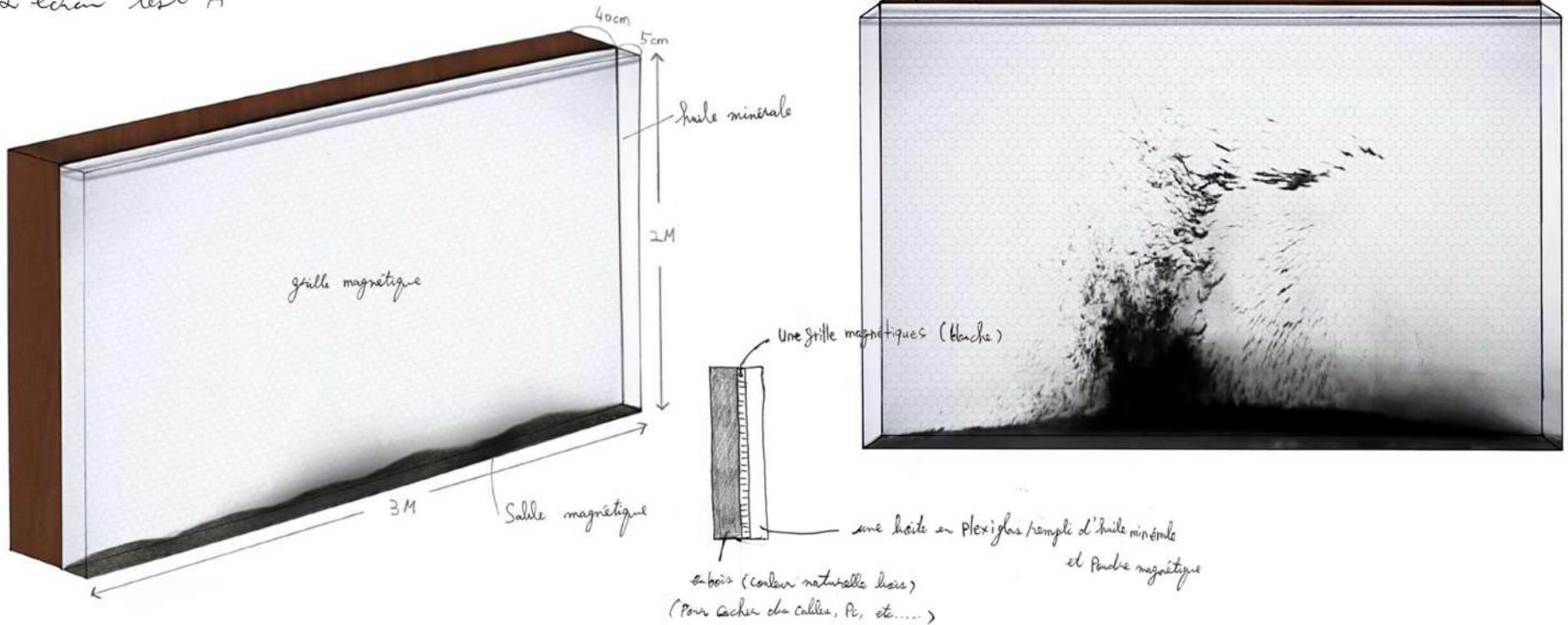
Plaque en cuivre sur Aluminium (épaisseur: 2mm (back)) et définition

Web camera sur Kinect

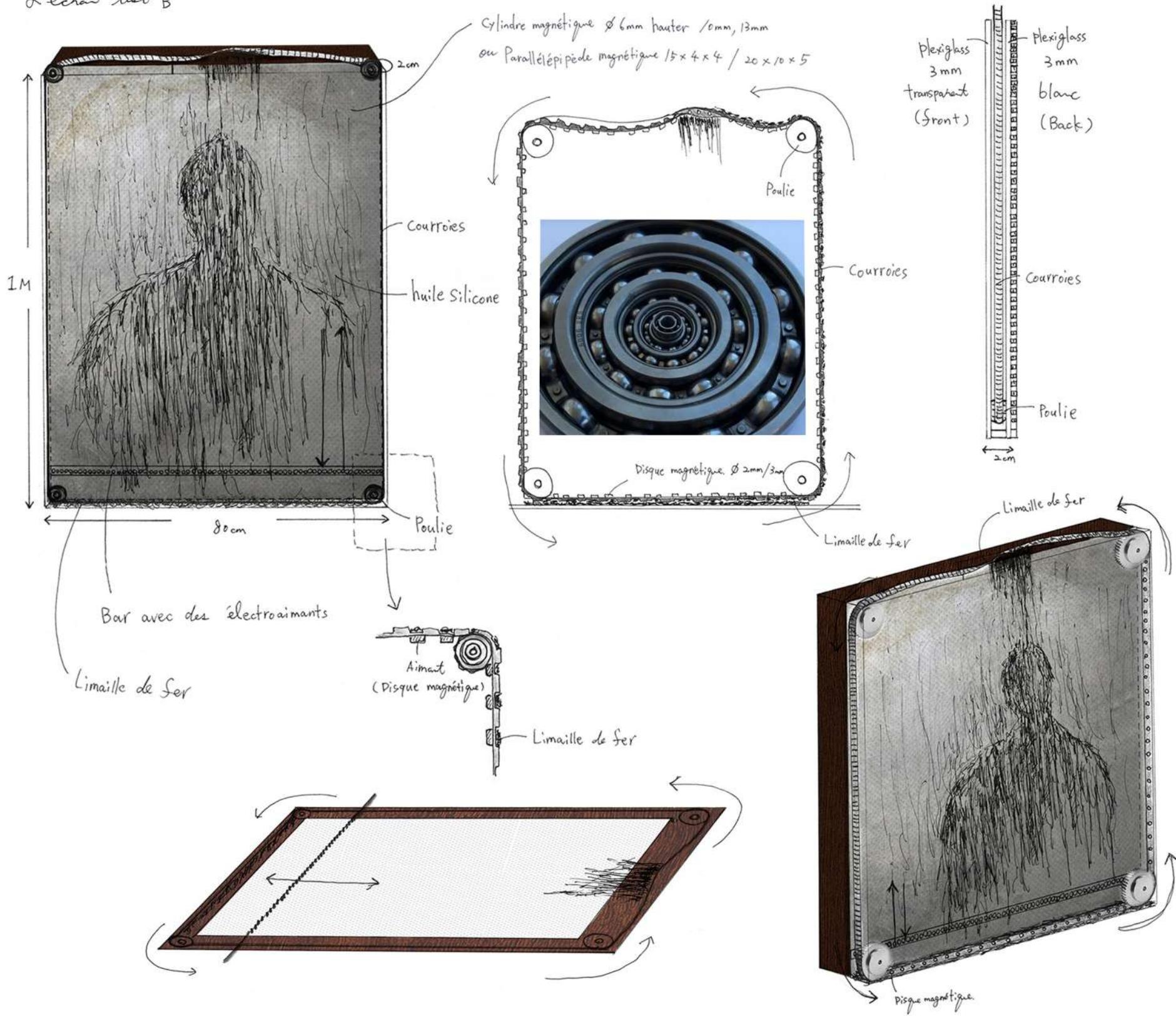
Connecter à Arduino

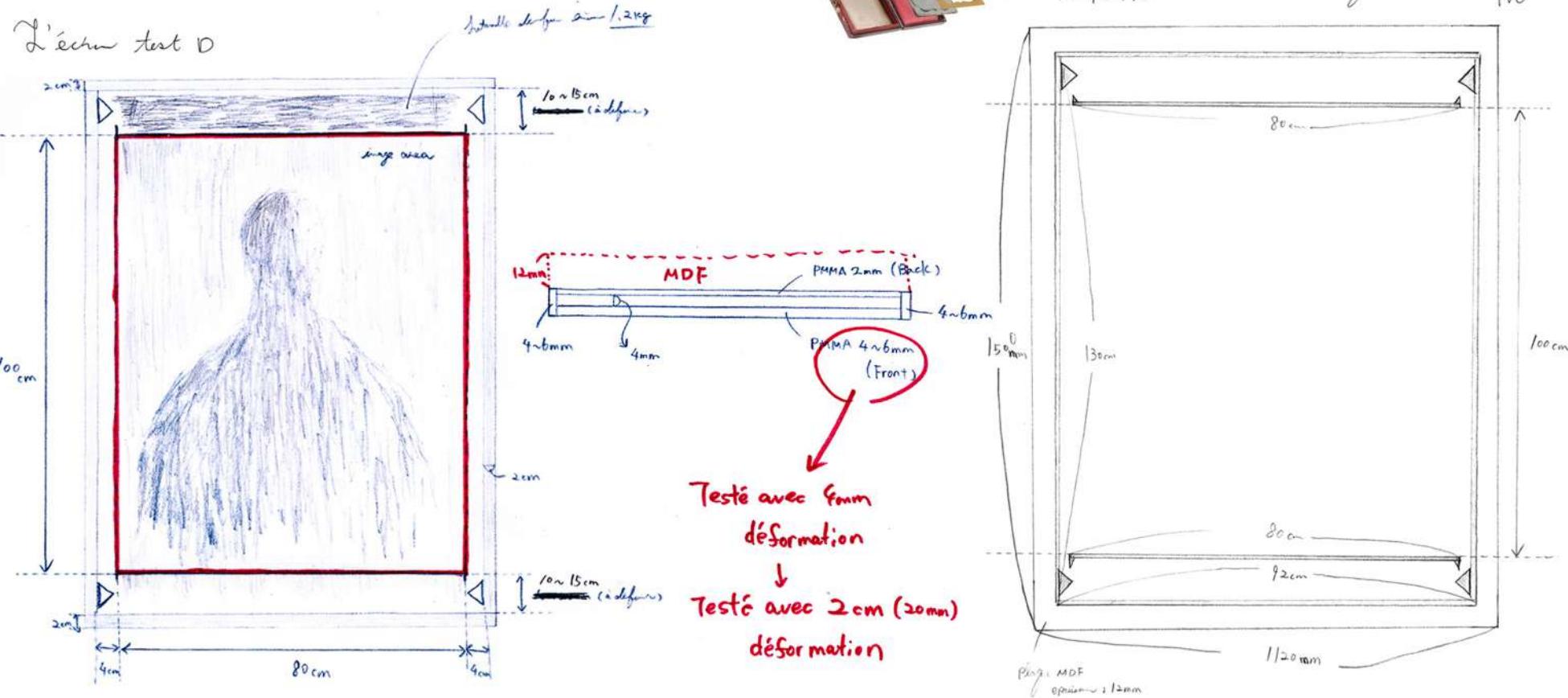


L'écran test A

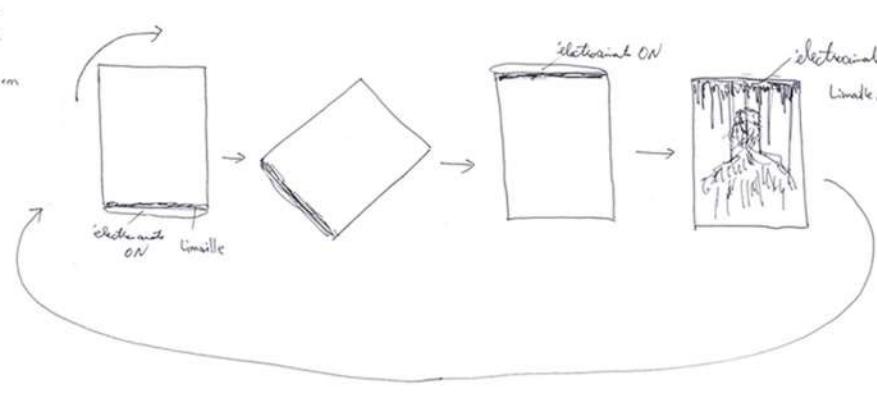
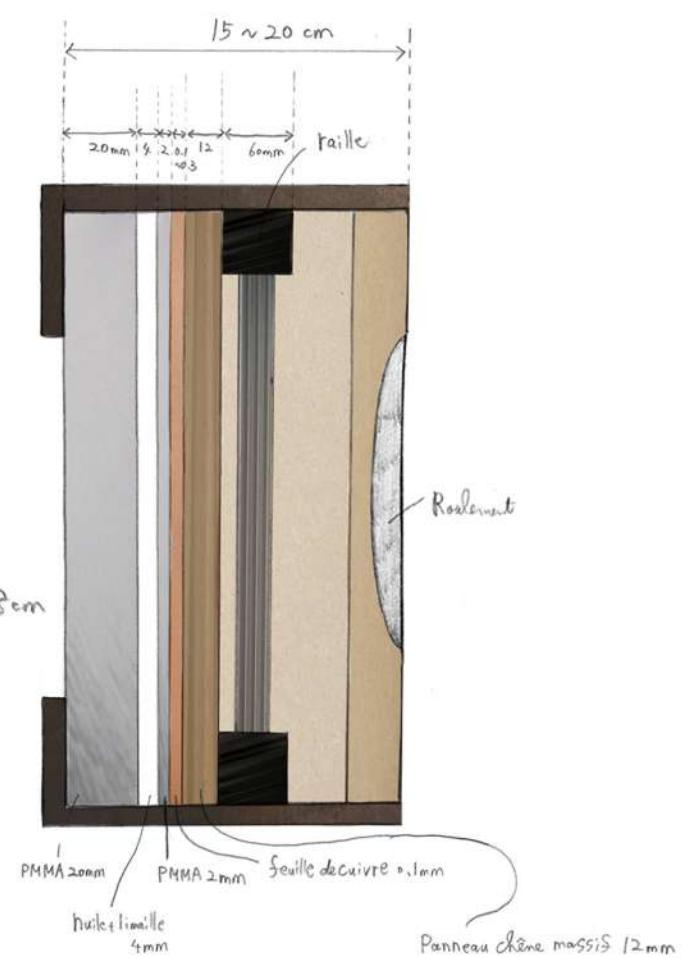
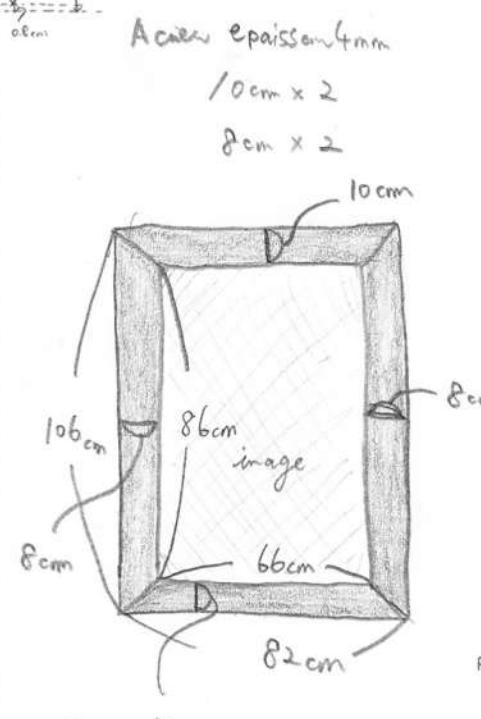
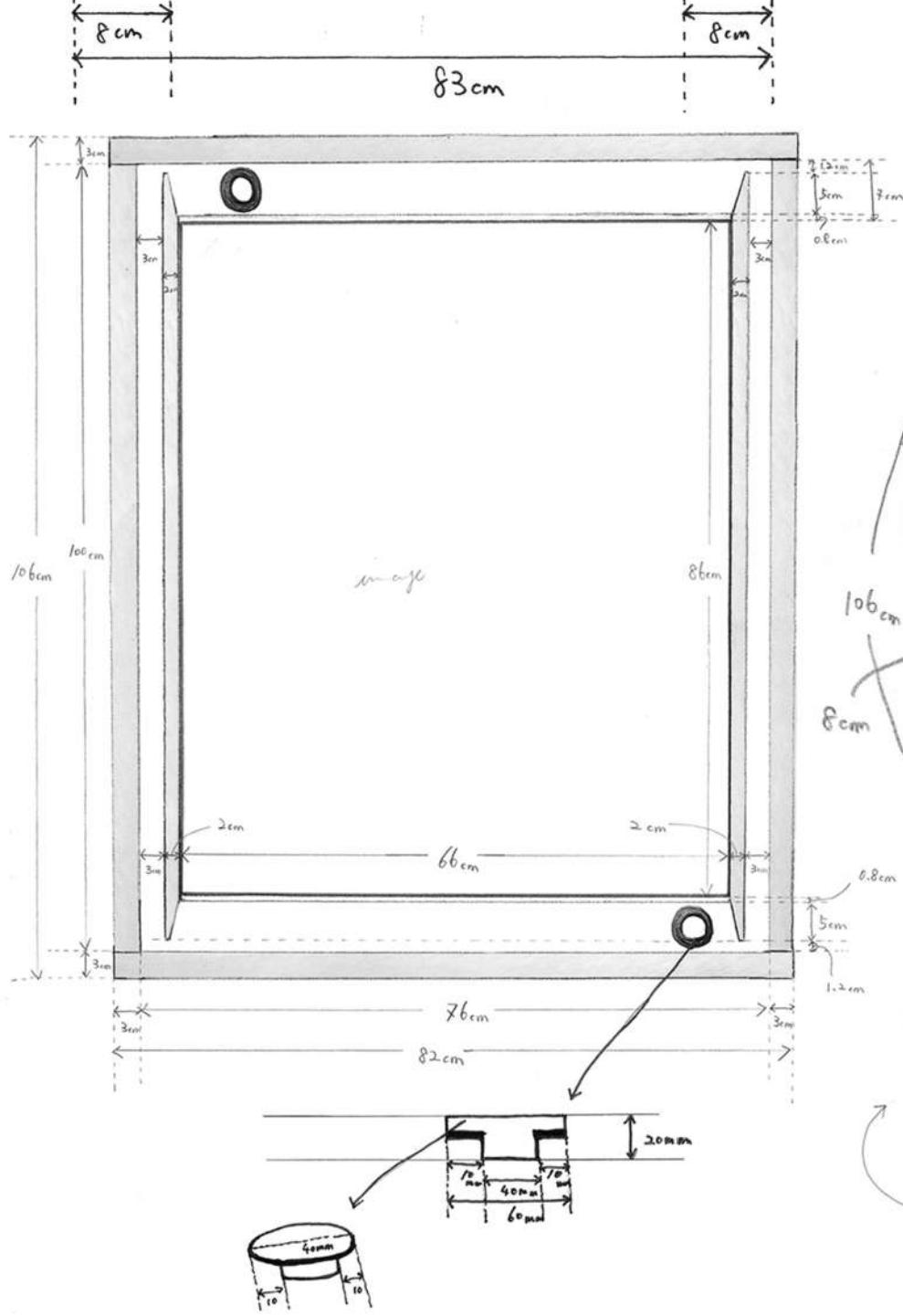
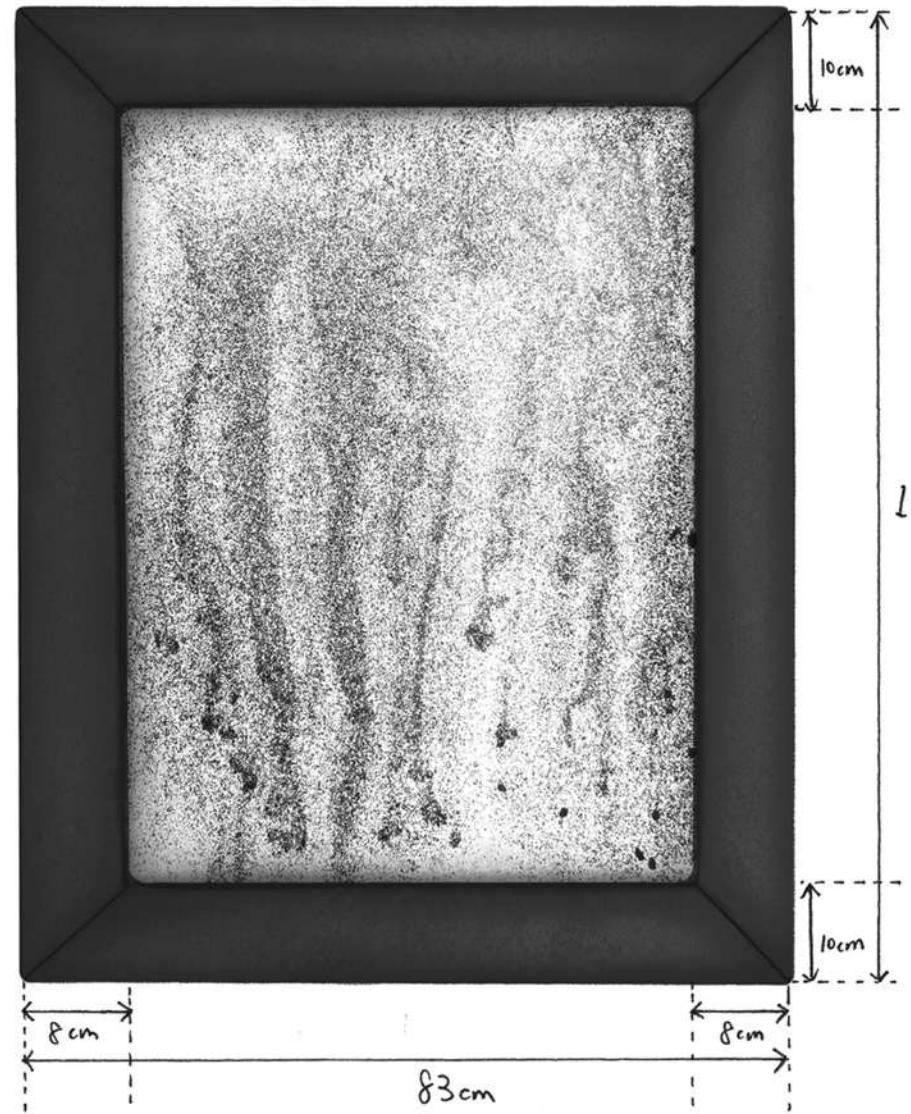


L'écran test B

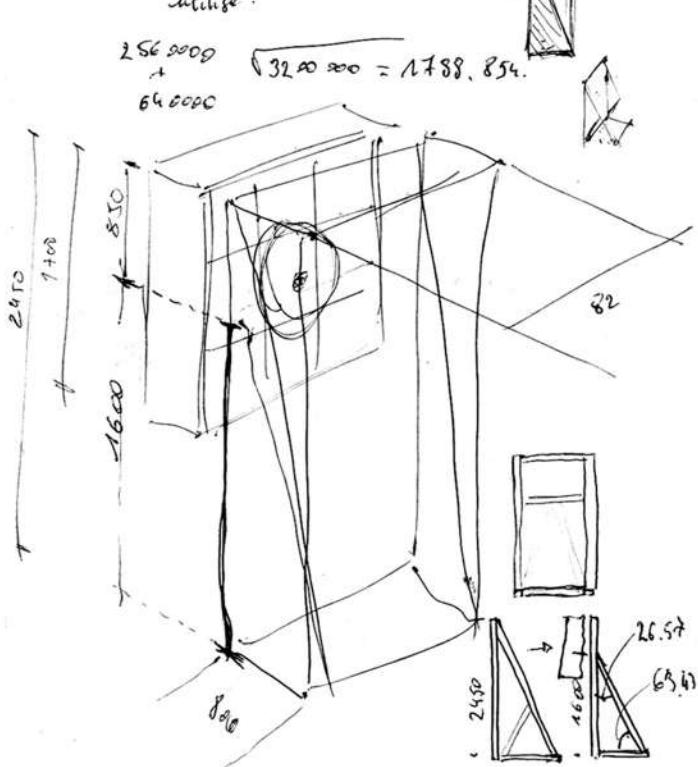




L'écran final



④ → Cadre linéaire de matière utilisée.



This technical drawing illustrates the dimensions of a double door assembly. The overall width of the doors is 539.5 mm. Each door has an internal width of 413 mm and an external width of 417.5 mm. The gap between the doors is 20 mm. The total height of the doors is 180 cm. The thickness of each door is 33 mm. The distance from the floor to the top of the doors is 358.5 cm. The total width of the frame is 44.5 cm. The thickness of the frame is 3 mm. The label "cadre ext." is placed near the bottom right corner.

Plague Pagueautépe

Mammoth plate 13 on 15 x 17 inches (33 on 38.1 x 43.2 cm)

Extra (imperial) 11 x 13 inches (28 x 33 cm)

Double whale 12 x 16 inches (30.5 x 40.6 cm)

Whole plate 6.5×8.5 inches (16.5×21.5 cm) \rightarrow Standard

Oversize half plate 4.75 x 6.25 inches (12 x 16 cm)

Half-plate $4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{5}$ inches (11×14 cm.)

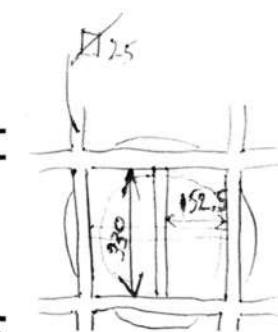
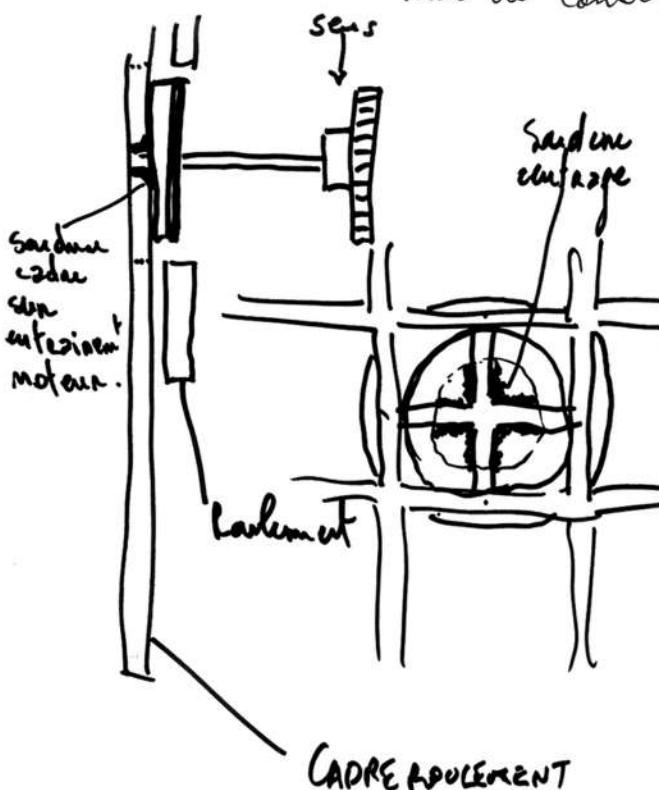
Quarter plate 3.25 x 4.25 inches (8 x 11 cm)

Sixth plate 2.75×3.25 inches (7×8 cm) → Popular size 1/8th entry

Ninth plate 2 x 2.5 inches (5 x 6 cm.)

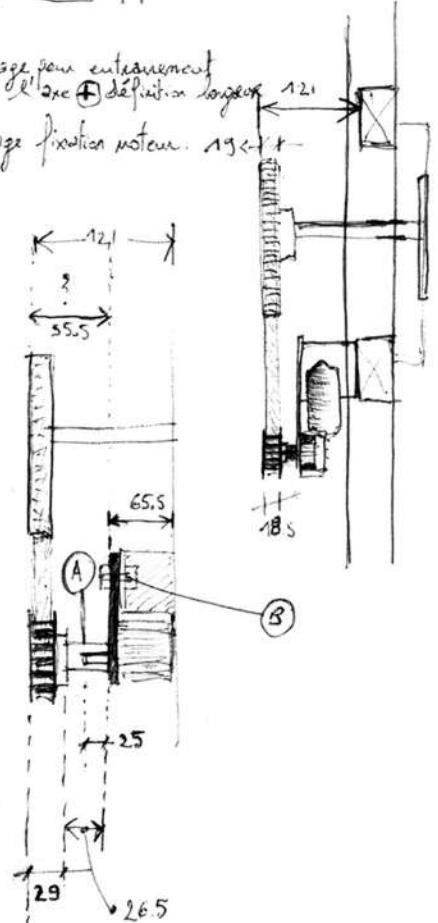
Sixteenth plate 1.375×1.625 inches (3.5×4 cm.)

Plan de construction par Marie Devarenne



- ④ Peçage pour entourement
de l'axe ⑤ débit m longeur 121

⑥ Peçage fixation rotative 19 cft



Pixel tests

A. Disque magnétique: $\phi 4\text{mm}$, hauteur 3mm (N45)
force d'adhérence: $\sim 500\text{g}$

B. Disque magnétique: $\phi 5\text{mm}$, hauteur 3mm (N42)
force d'adhérence: $\sim 700\text{g}$

C. Cylindre magnétique: $\phi 5\text{mm}$, hauteur 8.47mm (N45)
force d'adhérence: $\sim 1.1\text{kg}$

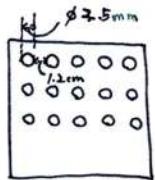
D. Cylindre magnétique: $\phi 6\text{mm}$, hauteur 10mm (N40)
force d'adhérence: $\sim 1.4\text{kg}$

E. Cylindre magnétique: $\phi 6\text{mm}$, hauteur 13mm (N48)
force d'adhérence: $\sim 1.7\text{kg}$

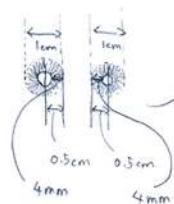
F. Cylindre magnétique: $\phi 4\text{mm}$, hauteur 10mm (N45)
force d'adhérence: $\sim 700\text{g}$

TEST $\phi 2\text{mm}$

① test avec $\phi 2\text{mm}$, hauteur 4mm / force $\sim 160\text{g}$



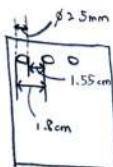
- Diamètre de trou: 2.5mm
- Distance entre chaque trou: 1.2cm
- Epaisseur de plaque: 1.5cm



Distance minimum: 8mm?
↓
Tester avec 1.2cm (distance entre chaque trou)

Problème: Perturbation

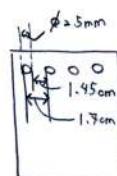
② test avec $\phi 2\text{mm}$, hauteur 4mm / force $\sim 160\text{g}$



- Diamètre de trou: 2.5mm
- Distance entre chaque trou: 1.55cm
- Epaisseur de plaque: 1.5cm

(pas assez stable)
Problème: Perturbation

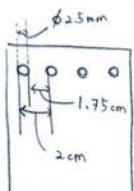
③ test avec $\phi 2\text{mm}$, hauteur 4mm / force $\sim 160\text{g}$



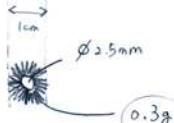
- Diamètre de trou: 2.5mm
- Distance entre chaque trou: 1.45cm
- Epaisseur de plaque: 1.5cm

Problème: Perturbation

④ test avec $\phi 2\text{mm}$, hauteur 4mm / force $\sim 160\text{g}$



- Diamètre de trou: 2.5mm
- Distance entre chaque trou: 1.75cm
- Epaisseur de plaque: 1.5cm



G. Cylindre magnétique: $\phi 2\text{mm}$, hauteur 4mm (N45)

force d'adhérence: $\sim 160\text{g}$ (0.3g avec PVC 2mm/huile) $\phi 1\text{cm}$



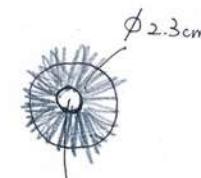
H. Cylindre magnétique: $\phi 3\text{mm}$, hauteur 6mm (N48)

force d'adhérence: $\sim 400\text{g}$ $\phi 2\text{cm}$

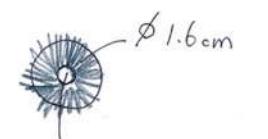


I. Cylindre magnétique: $\phi 4\text{mm}$, hauteur 7mm (N45)

force d'adhérence: $\sim 670\text{g}$ $\phi 2\text{cm}$



$\phi 5\text{mm}$ (aimant)
hauteur 3mm



$\phi 4\text{mm}$ (aimant)
hauteur 3mm

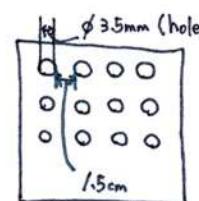
G

H

I

TEST $\phi 3\text{mm}$

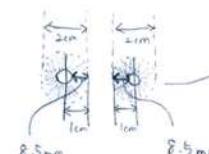
test avec $\phi 3\text{mm}$, hauteur 6mm / force $\sim 400\text{g}$



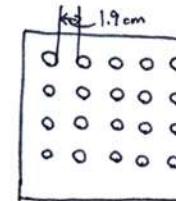
- Diamètre de trou: 3.5mm
- Distance entre chaque trou: 1.5cm
- Epaisseur de plaque: 1.5cm

Problème: Perturbation

② test avec $\phi 3\text{mm}$, hauteur 6mm / force $\sim 400\text{g}$



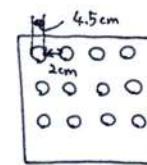
Distance minimum: 1.7cm?
↓
Tester avec 1.9cm (Distance entre chaque trou)



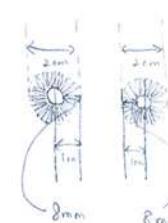
- Diamètre de trou: 3.5mm
- Distance entre chaque trou: 1.9cm
- Epaisseur de plaque: 1.5cm

TEST $\phi 4\text{mm}$

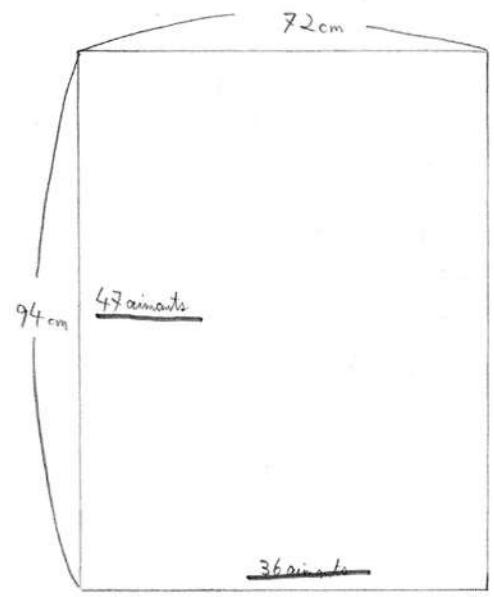
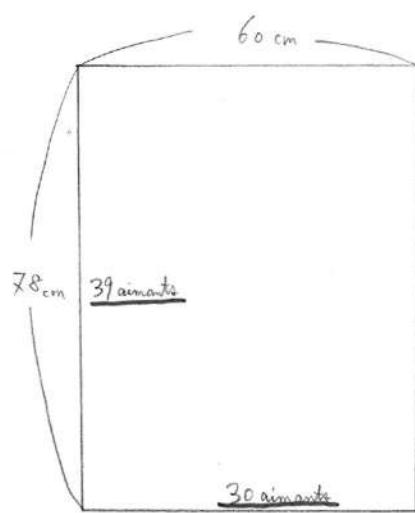
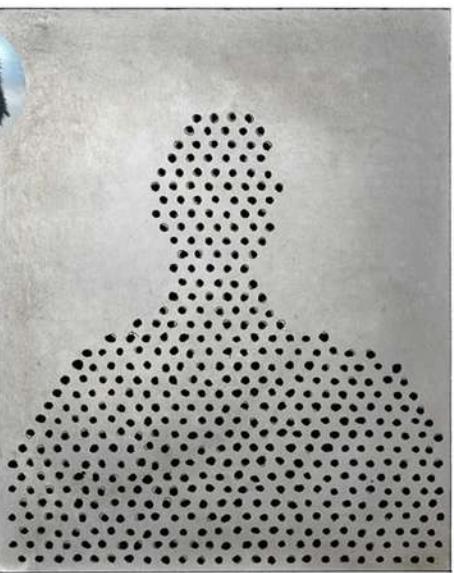
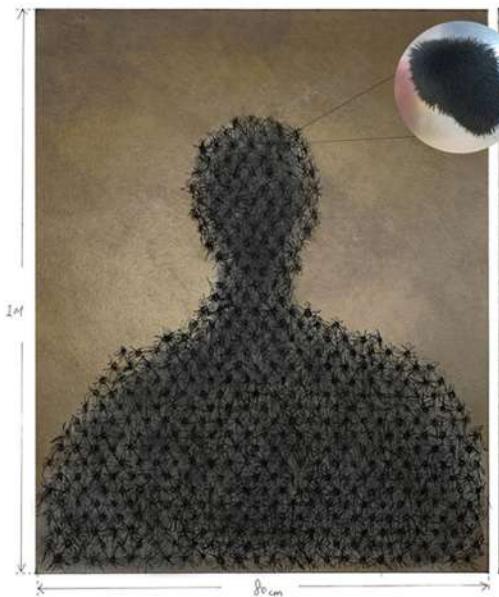
test avec $\phi 4\text{mm}$, hauteur 7mm / force $\sim 670\text{g}$



- Diamètre de trou: 4.5mm
- Distance entre chaque trou: 2cm
- Epaisseur de plaque: 1.5cm



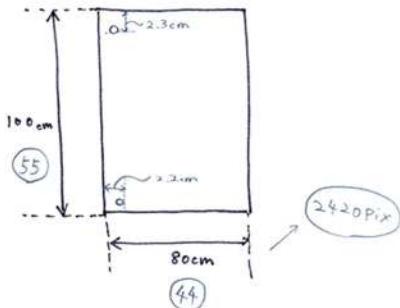
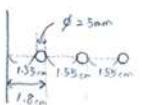
Problème: perturbation



Pixel

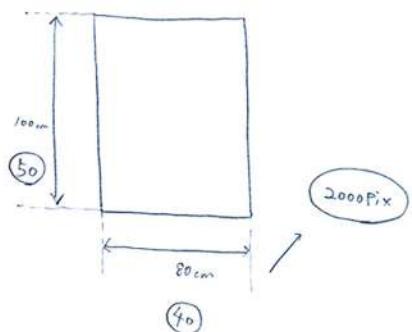
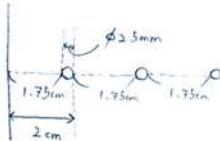
$\phi 2\text{mm}$, hauteur 4mm / face $\sim 160\text{g}$

- ① • Diamètre du trou : 2.5mm
- Distance entre charge trou : 1.55cm
- Epaisseur de plaque : 1.5cm

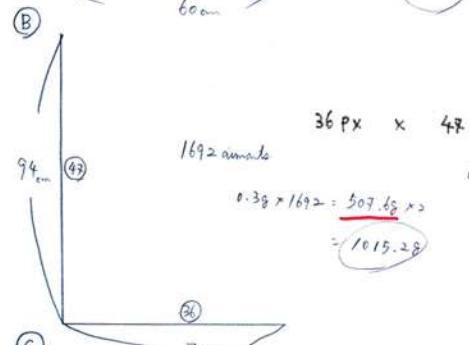
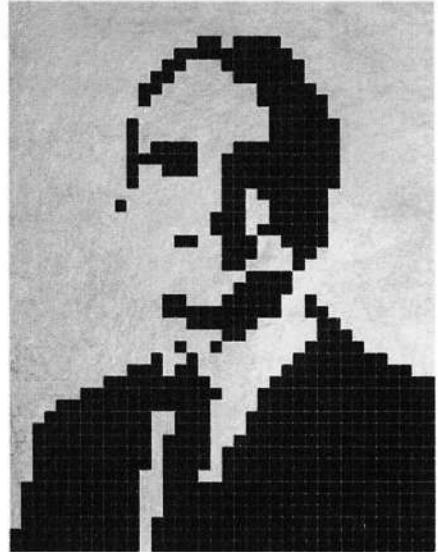
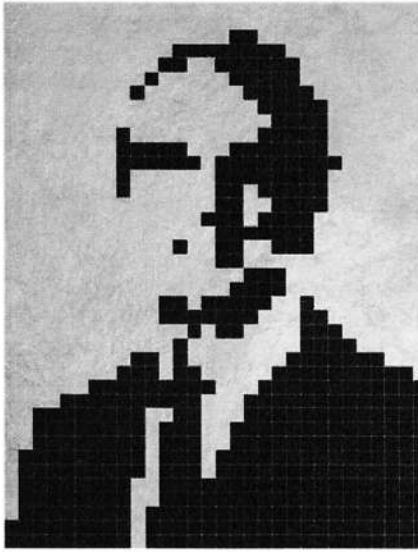
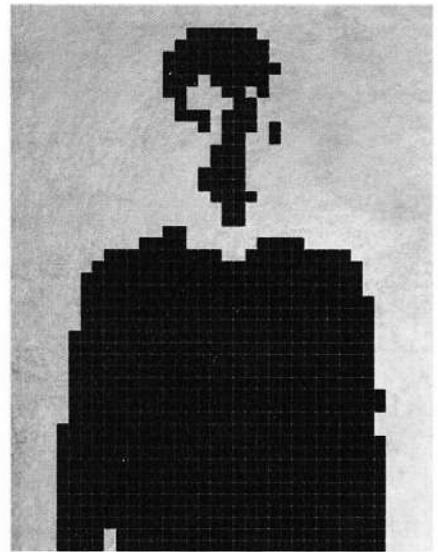
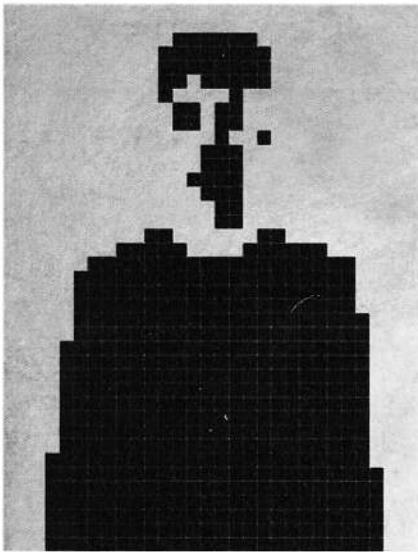
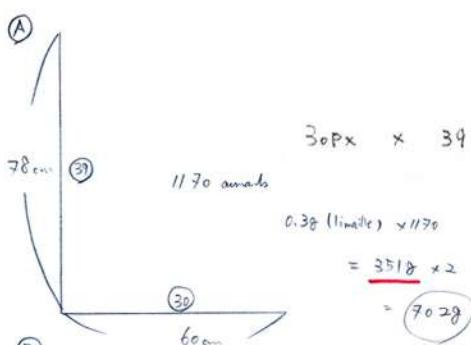


$\phi 2\text{mm}$, hauteur 4mm / face $\sim 160\text{g}$

- Diamètre du trou : 2.5mm
- Distance entre charge trou : 1.75cm
- Epaisseur de plaque : 1.5cm



aggravation + aimants + poids de l'unité



$33\text{px} \times 43\text{px} = 1419 \text{ px (magnets)}$

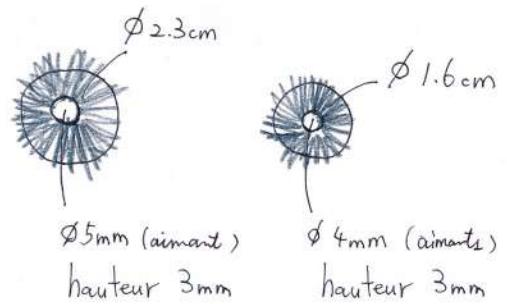
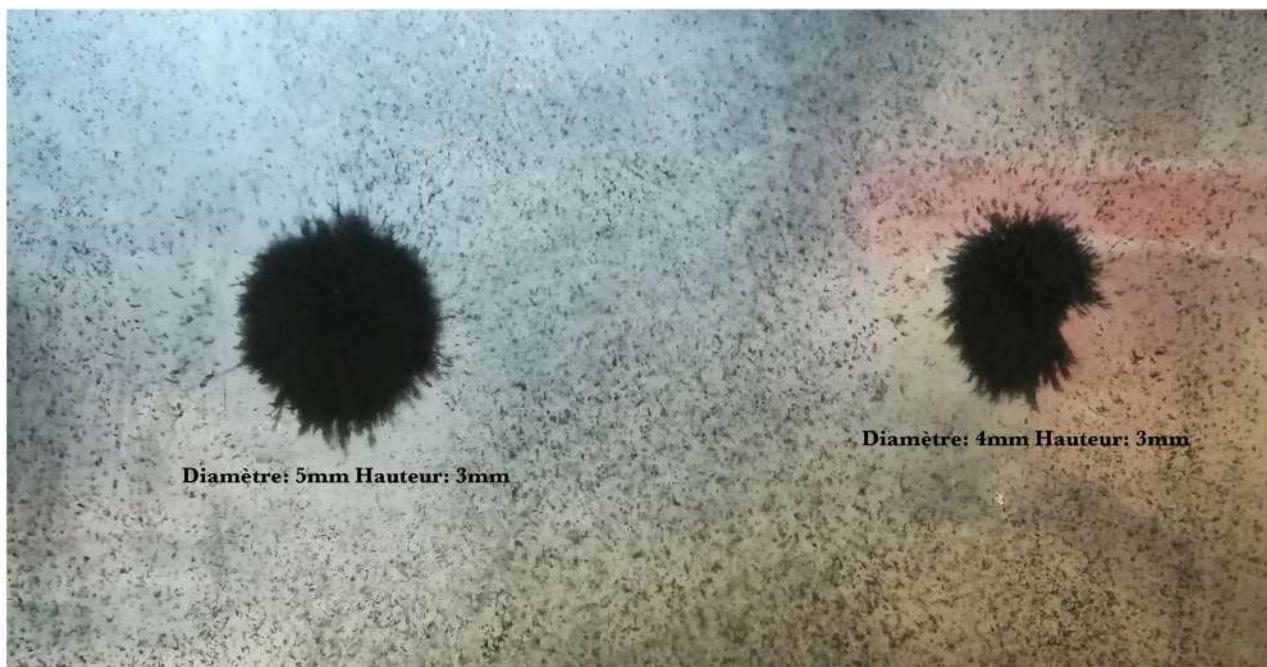
$0.18 \times 1419 = 255.42 \text{ g}$

$0.18 \times 1419 = 255.42 \text{ g}$

$= 169.2 \text{ g}$

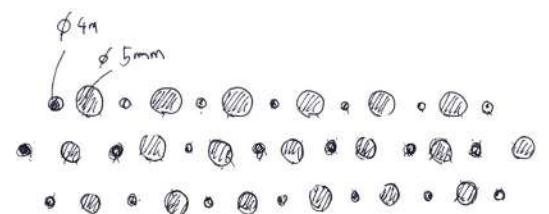
(Poids d'unité)

$= 169.2 \text{ g}$



Tester Disque magnétique Ø 4 mm, hauteur 4 mm aussi
force d'adhérence : 590g

Il faut tester de mélange avec Ø 4 mm (A), et Ø 5 mm (C)



- A. Disque magnétique: Ø 4mm, hauteur 3mm (N45)
force d'adhérence: ~ 500g choix final de moment

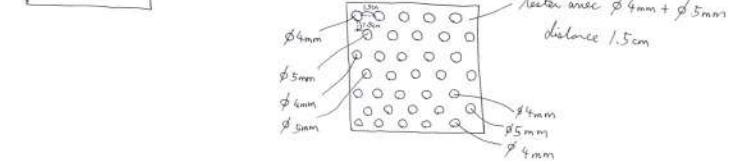
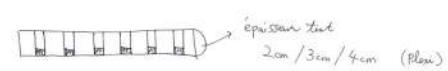
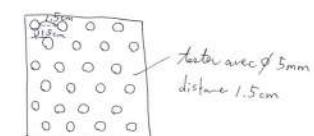
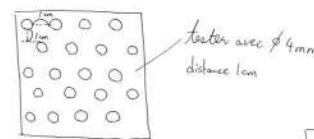
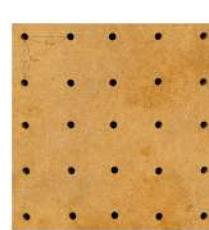
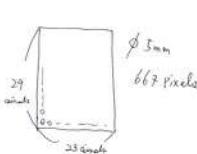
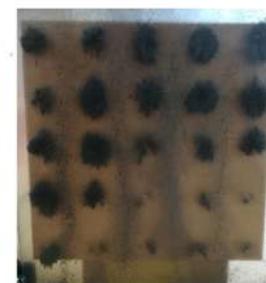
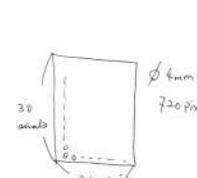
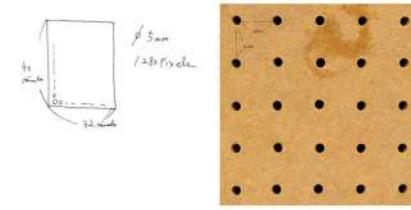
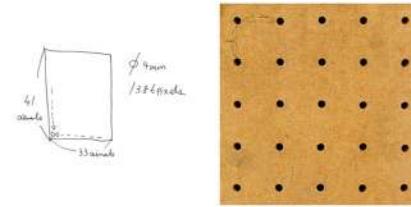
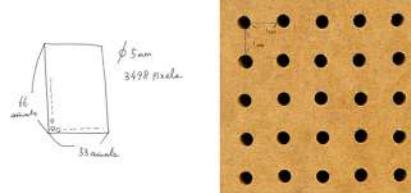
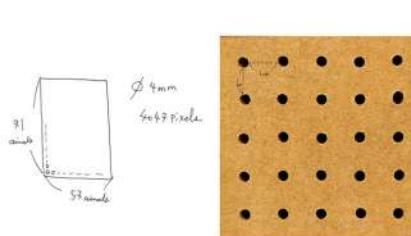
- B. Cylindre magnétique: Ø 4mm, hauteur 10mm (N45)
force d'adhérence: ~ 700g

- C. Disque magnétique: Ø 5mm, hauteur 3mm (N42)
force d'adhérence: ~ 700g à tester avec Ø 4 mm

- D. Cylindre magnétique: Ø 5mm, hauteur 8.47mm (N45)
force d'adhérence: ~ 1.1 kg

- E. Cylindre magnétique: Ø 6mm, hauteur 10mm (N40)
force d'adhérence: ~ 1.4 kg

- F. Cylindre magnétique: Ø 6mm, hauteur 13mm (N48)
force d'adhérence: ~ 1.7 kg



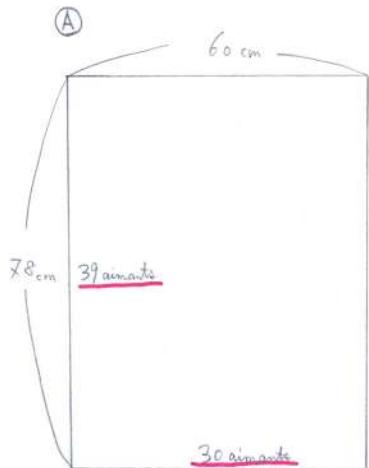


test A



test B

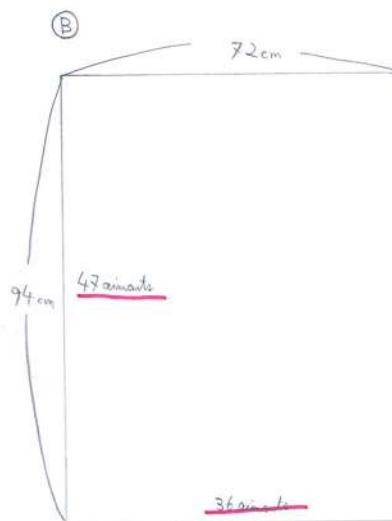
Pixel et image



$$30 \text{ px} \times 39 \text{ px} = 1170 \text{ px} \text{ (aimants)}$$

0.5 \text{ pixel/cm}

test A



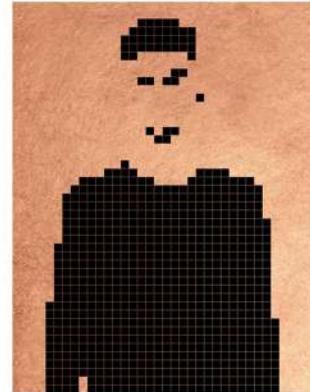
$$36 \text{ px} \times 47 \text{ px} = 1692 \text{ px} \text{ (aimants)}$$

0.6 \text{ pixel/cm}

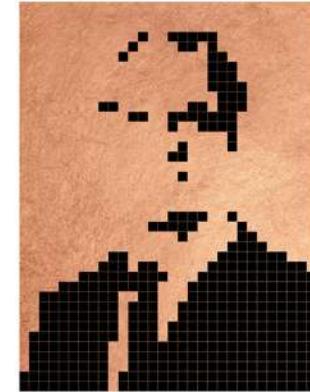
test B



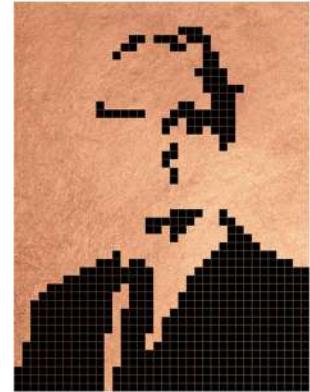
30px x 39px



36px x 47px



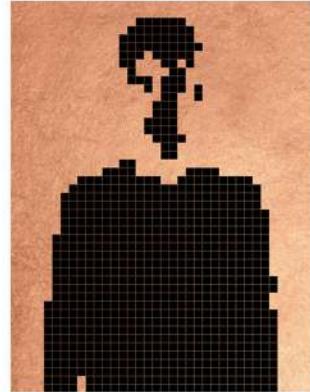
30px x 39px



36px x 47px



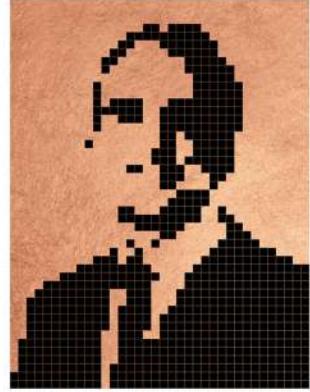
30px x 39px



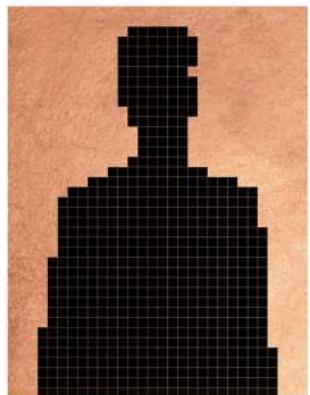
36px x 47px



30px x 39px



36px x 47px



30px x 39px



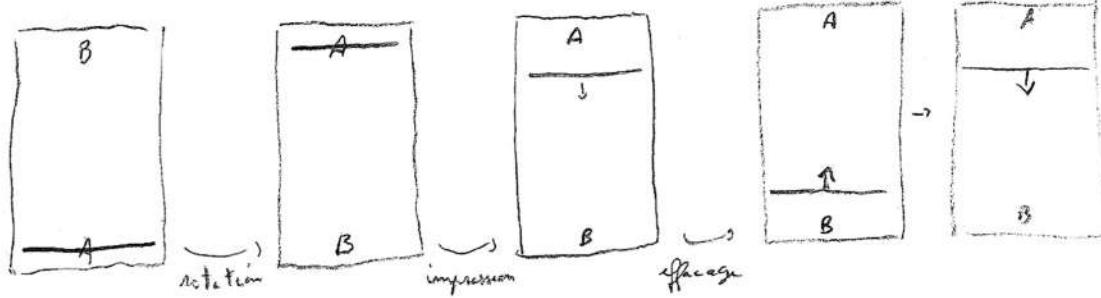
36px x 47px



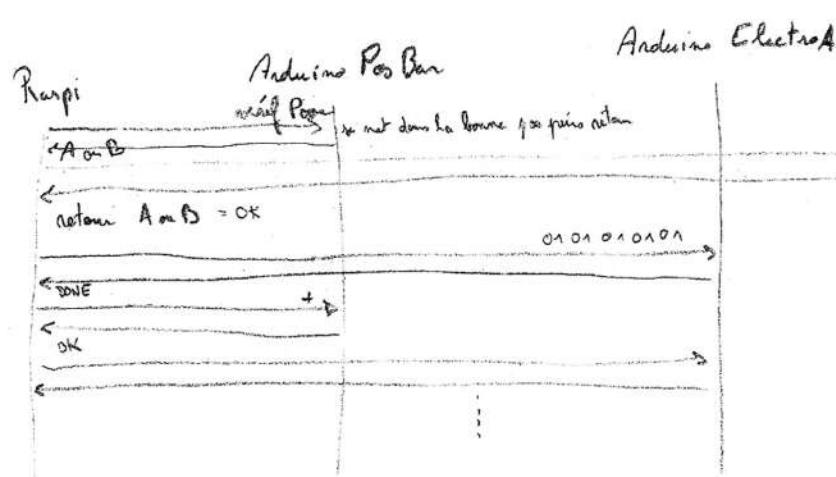
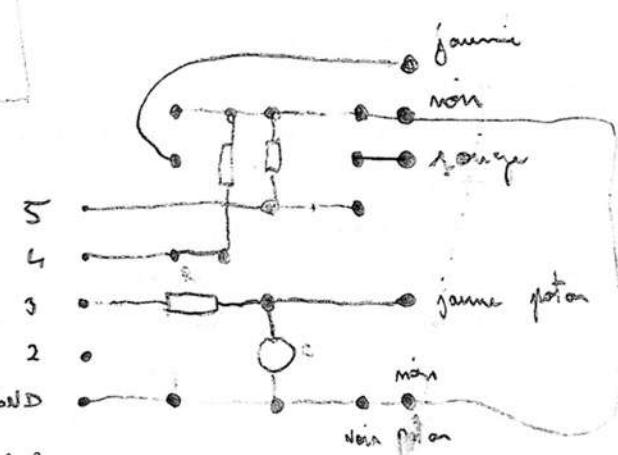
30px x 39px



36px x 47px

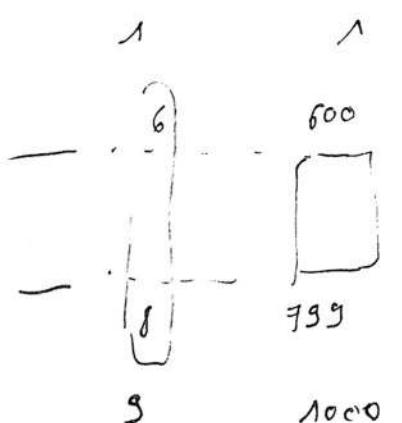
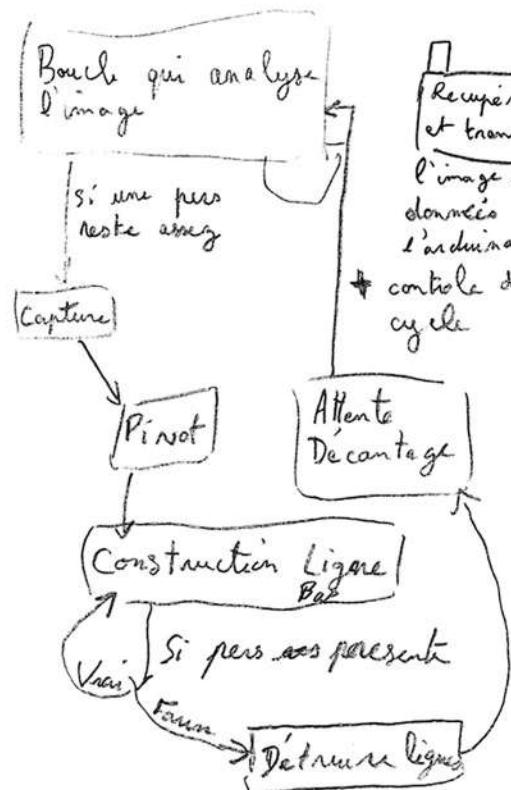


Conception par Alexis Gras



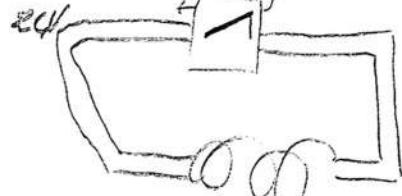
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6

de 100 à 30 en 1000

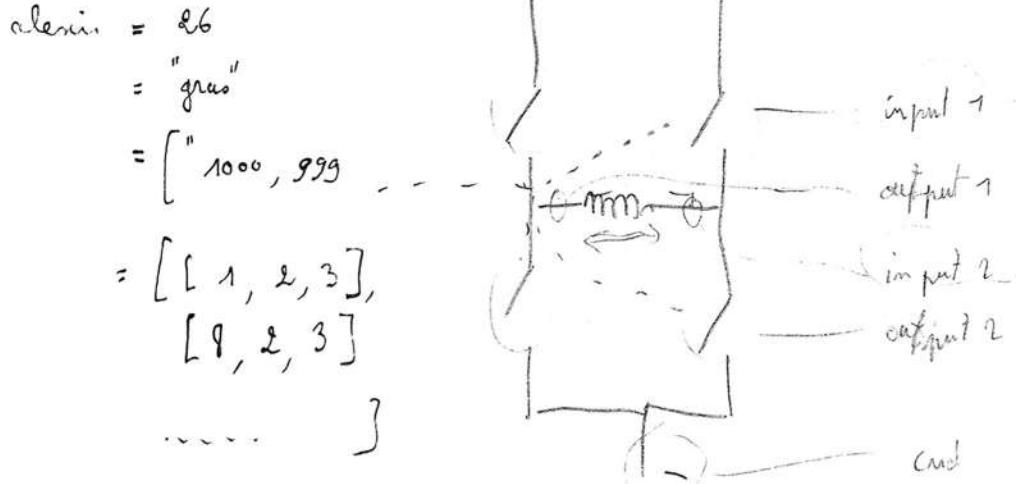
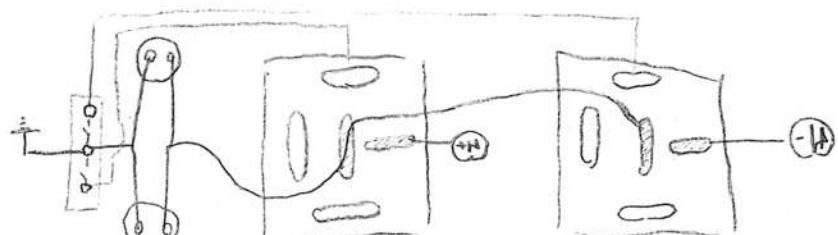


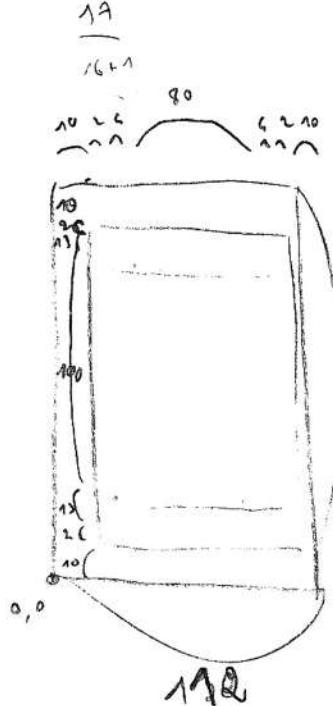
alexin = 26
= "gras"
= ["1000, 999",
[1, 2, 3],
[9, 2, 3]]

00001000
00001100
10011100
10011100



....]





$$98 \quad 100/2 \rightarrow 49 \rightarrow 50 \text{ trans}$$

$$150 \quad 78/28 \rightarrow 39 \rightarrow 40 \text{ trans}$$

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

$$P_o = 10^{13}, 25 \times 10^2 \text{ Pa}$$

$$P = P_o + \rho \cdot g \cdot \gamma = P_o + 1000 \times 10 \times 1$$

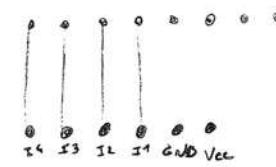
.....

A-0

A-+

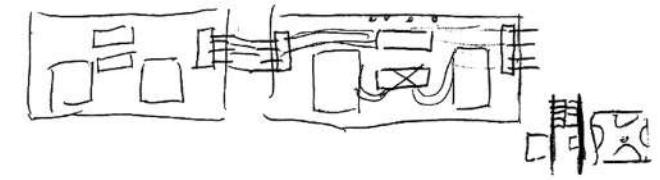
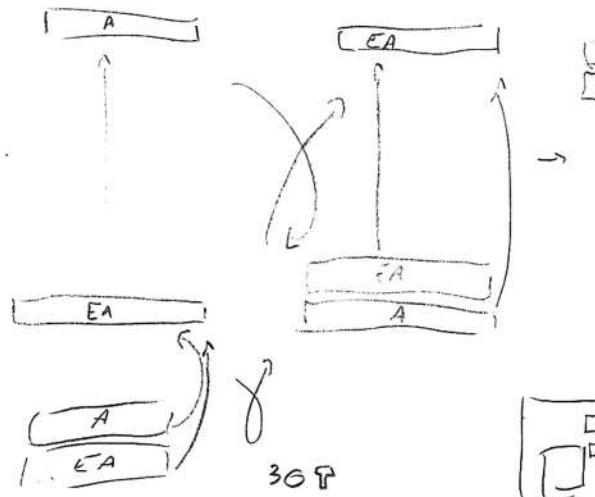
B-0

B-+

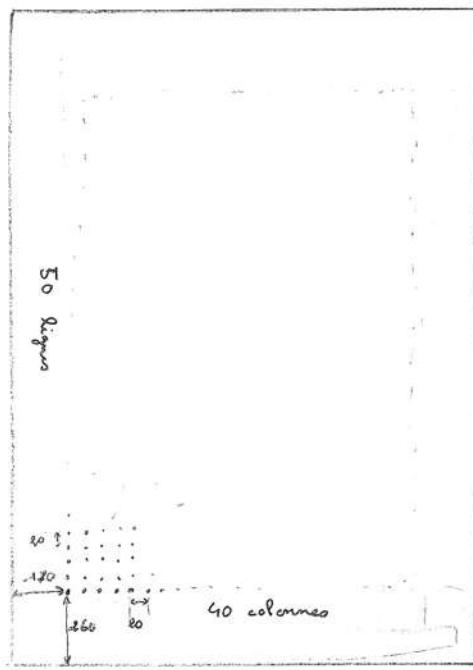


1^{er} et 2^{me} 17, 26

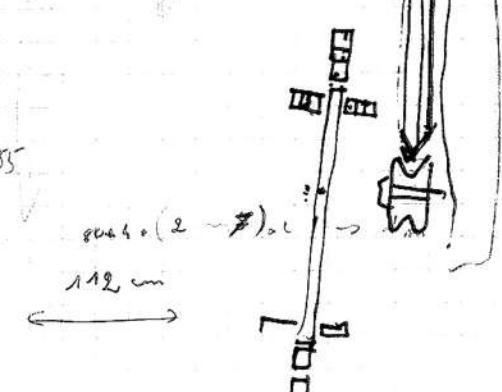
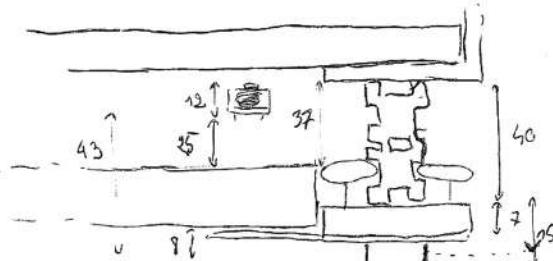
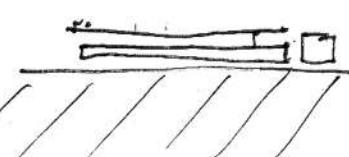
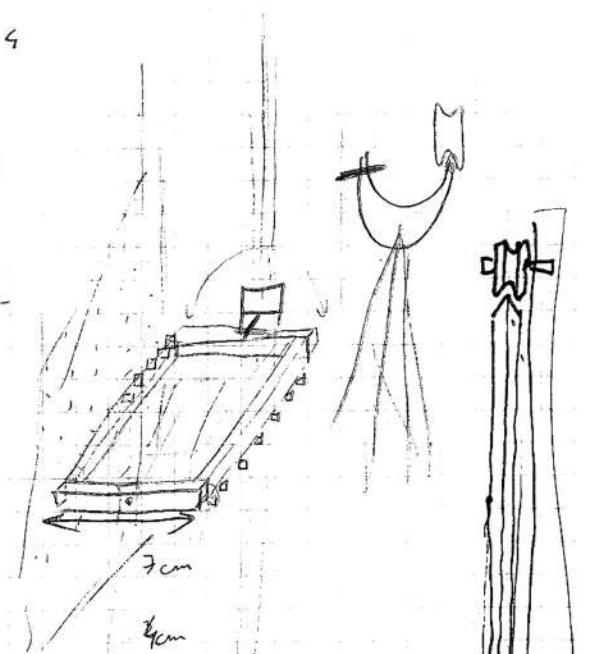
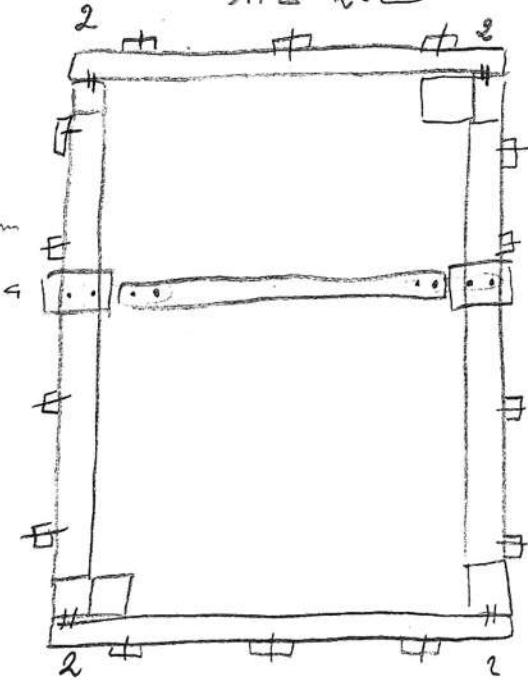
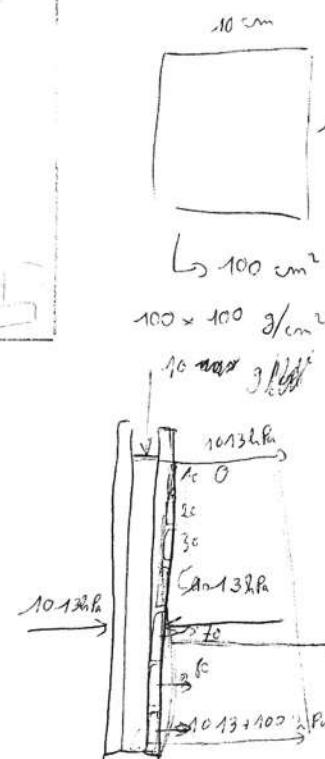
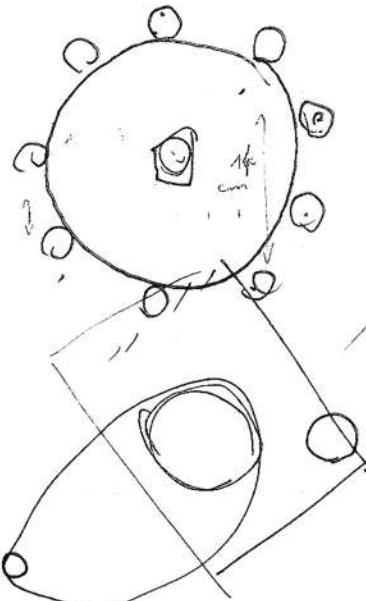
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



14 L 26 C



y
x





for my grandmother, Etsuko Iribashi