

# Common Feng Shui Mistakes in North American Homes

---

## 北美住宅常见风水问题提示手册

---

### 80+ Layout Problems That May Affect Sleep, Finances, and Emotional Stability

### 80+ 可能影响睡眠、财务与情绪稳定的结构问题

---

Author: Yinian

作者：一念

Published by Haven

出品：Haven

---

## Who This Book Is For

### 本书适合人群

#### EN

This book is written for homeowners, renters, and long-term residents living in North America who want to understand how residential structure may influence baseline stability.

It is suitable for readers who prefer rational explanation over superstition, and structure over symbolism.

This book is not intended for readers seeking ritual solutions or instant remedies.

#### CN

本书适合居住在北美的房主、租住者及长期居民，帮助理解住宅结构如何影响生活基线稳定。

适合偏好理性解释、关注结构而非象征意义的读者。

本书不适用于寻求仪式化解决方案或快速补救方式的读者。

---

# Copyright Page

---

## 版权页

---

Copyright © 2026 Yinian. All rights reserved.

版权 © 2026 一念。保留所有权利。

No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without prior written permission from the publisher, except for brief quotations used in reviews.

未经出版社书面许可，本书任何部分不得以任何形式或任何方式复制、传播、存储或传输，包括电子、机械、复印、录音或任何信息存储与检索系统，书评引用的简短摘录除外。

**First Edition**

第一版

**Printed in the United States**

美国印刷

---

## Disclaimer

---

## 免责声明

---

## Educational Purpose

This book is intended for educational and informational purposes only.

本书仅用于教育与信息参考目的。

The content reflects structural observations and environmental pattern analysis related to residential layout.

内容基于住宅结构观察与环境模式分析。

It does not constitute medical, architectural, engineering, legal, psychological, or financial advice.

本书内容不构成医学、建筑工程、法律、心理或财务建议。

Readers should consult licensed professionals for specific technical, health, or financial concerns.

如涉及具体技术、健康或财务问题，请咨询相关持证专业人士。

---

## **Structural Interpretation Notice**

The interpretations presented herein are based on environmental psychology, spatial perception principles, and long-term structural observation.

本书中的解释基于环境心理学、空间感知原理与长期结构观察。

They are not guarantees of outcome, nor deterministic claims of cause and effect.

本书内容不保证结果，也不构成确定性的因果主张。

Individual experiences and results may vary.

个体体验与结果可能存在差异。

---

## **Financial and Outcome Limitation**

This book does not promise financial improvement, emotional stability, health enhancement, or relationship outcomes.

本书不承诺财务改善、情绪稳定、健康提升或关系改善等结果。

Structural awareness is presented as a stabilizing factor, not a predictive formula.

结构觉察被视为一种稳定变量，而非预测公式。

Outcomes depend on multiple interacting variables including personal decision-making, external environment, and broader circumstances.

结果取决于个人决策、外部环境及多重因素的综合作用。

---

## **No Supernatural Claim**

This book does not assert supernatural forces or mystical intervention.

本书不主张超自然力量或神秘干预。

---

It examines structural alignment, environmental configuration, and systemic drift patterns within residential design.

本书讨论的是住宅结构排列、环境构型与系统慢变量偏移。

---

## Liability Clause

By reading and applying the material in this book, the reader acknowledges that all actions are taken at their own discretion.

阅读并应用本书内容，即表示读者自行承担相关决策责任。

The author and publisher assume no liability for any direct or indirect consequences resulting from the use of this material.

作者与出品方不对因使用本书内容所产生的任何直接或间接后果承担责任。

---

## Publisher Statement

### 出品说明

---

Haven focuses on structural clarity, practical alignment, and long-term stability in living environments.

Haven 致力于居住环境的结构清晰、实用排列与长期稳定。

This publication emphasizes structural awareness over superstition, configuration over symbolism, and prevention over reaction.

本书强调结构觉察优先于迷信，排列优先于象征，预防优先于补救。

A house is not only shelter; it is a system.

住宅不仅是居所，更是系统。

Structure influences baseline.

结构影响基线。

Baseline shapes trajectory.

基线决定轨迹。

---

---

## LAYER 1

---

### External Environment & Site Pressure Layer

#### 外部环境与场地压力层

---

#### **1** Property Located at a T-Junction

#### 位于丁字路口的住宅

##### Structural Description

When a property is positioned directly at the end of a T-intersection, the main façade is exposed to linear incoming traffic flow.

This creates a direct structural alignment between moving force and residential frontage.

##### 结构说明

当住宅位于丁十字路口正冲位置时，正立面会直接承受来自道路的线性动势。

这种结构形成“移动力量”与住宅正面的直接对齐。

---

##### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Residential environments are designed to receive, buffer, and stabilize external movement.

At a T-junction, movement does not disperse — it concentrates.

Over time, repeated linear motion toward the property reinforces a pattern of directional pressure.

This may subtly reduce structural containment capacity.

##### 慢变量机制

住宅空间本应具备接纳、缓冲与稳定外部动势的能力。

在丁字路口结构中，动势不会自然分散，而是集中指向住宅。

长期重复的线性冲击，会强化一种“方向性压力”。

这种压力不会立刻造成问题，但会削弱结构的收拢能力。

---

### **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Heightened sensitivity to external disturbance
- Difficulty maintaining long-term plans
- Repeated interruptions in projects
- Increased stress responses
- Short-lived opportunities

The issue is not traffic itself.

It is unbuffered directional force.

### **常见表现可能包括：**

- 对外界干扰更敏感
- 长期计划难以维持
- 项目推进容易被打断
- 压力反应增强
- 机会短暂难以延续

问题不在于车流本身。

而在于缺乏缓冲的直线冲击。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Downward sloping backyard
- Large front-facing glass exposure
- Entry directly aligned with back door

Structural retention capacity may be further reduced.

---

## 叠加风险

若再叠加：

- 后院下坡
- 正面大面积玻璃
- 入户门与后门直线对齐

住宅的留存能力会进一步下降。

---

### Observation Prompt

Stand at the front of the property.

Does incoming movement disperse —  
or does it converge?

### 观察引导

站在住宅正前方。

外部动势是分散的，  
还是直接汇聚？

---

## **2** Downward Sloping Backyard

### 后院下坡结构

#### Structural Description

When the rear of the property slopes downward away from the house,  
structural mass gradually declines toward the back boundary.

#### 结构说明

当住宅后院呈明显下坡趋势时，  
整体结构质量向后方逐渐降低。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

Residential structures rely on rear containment for psychological and environmental anchoring.

A declining rear plane may create a long-term perception of backward dissipation.

This does not cause immediate instability,  
but may weaken retention over time.

### 慢变量机制

住宅后方承担“承托”与“锚定”的功能。

当后方持续下沉时，会形成一种“向后流失”的长期感知。

这种结构不会立即造成动荡，  
但会慢慢削弱积累能力。

---

### Observable Patterns May Include:

- Savings that fluctuate
- Effort not translating into accumulation
- Projects advancing but not consolidating
- Inconsistent long-term results
- Difficulty sustaining growth

The slope is physical.

The effect becomes behavioral.

### 常见表现可能包括：

- 储蓄波动
- 努力难以沉淀
- 项目推进却难以巩固
- 长期成果不稳定
- 增长难以持续

坡度是物理结构。

影响却会转化为行为模式。

## Layer Risk Stacking

If combined with:

- T-junction exposure
- Entry directly aligned with rear exit
- Elevated front yard

Downward momentum may intensify.

## 叠加风险

若再叠加：

- 丁字路口冲
- 前后门直线贯通
- 前高后低

向下流失动势会被强化。

---

## Observation Prompt

From the backyard,  
does the land hold —  
or does it release?

## 观察引导

站在后院。

土地是承托的，  
还是持续向下释放？

---

## **3** Elevated Front Yard with Lower Rear Yard

### 前高后低结构

#### Structural Description

When the front of the property sits higher than the rear, the structural gradient favors outward release.

The elevation difference creates a forward-leaning spatial bias.

## 结构说明

当住宅前方地势明显高于后方时，整体结构坡度倾向于向外释放。

这种高度差会形成一种“向前倾斜”的空间偏向。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

Elevation influences directional flow.

If the front dominates the rear, momentum may project outward rather than consolidate inward.

Over time, this may create difficulty in retaining outcomes.

## 慢变量机制

高度决定流向。

当前方高于后方时，动势更容易向外投射，而不是向内收拢。

长期会削弱成果的留存能力。

---

## Observable Patterns May Include:

- Strong beginnings with weak follow-through
- Initial momentum that fades
- Frequent redirection of plans
- Financial inconsistency
- Difficulty sustaining long-term gains

Forward force without anchoring weakens consolidation.

## 常见表现可能包括：

- 开始强劲但后续乏力
- 初期动力充足却逐渐衰减
- 计划频繁改变方向
- 财务波动明显
- 难以长期积累

向前的动势若缺乏锚定，  
巩固能力会减弱。

---

## **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Downward sloping backyard
- T-junction exposure
- Glass-heavy façade

Release momentum intensifies.

## **叠加风险**

若再叠加：

- 后院下坡
- 丁字路口冲
- 大面积玻璃外露

向外释放的动势会被强化。

---

## **Observation Prompt**

Does your property feel balanced —  
or tilted forward?

## **观察引导**

你的住宅是稳定平衡，  
还是明显向前倾斜？

---

## **4 High-Traffic Road Immediately Adjacent**

### **紧邻高流量主干道**

#### **Structural Description**

When a major road runs directly alongside the property,  
continuous lateral motion borders the residential boundary.

Movement becomes a persistent environmental presence.

#### **结构说明**

当住宅紧邻高流量主干道时，  
持续的横向动势沿着住宅边界运行。

移动成为环境中的长期背景。

---

#### **Slow-Variable Mechanism**

Constant motion increases environmental stimulation.

Sustained stimulation elevates baseline alertness.

High alertness over time reduces deep stabilization capacity.

#### **慢变量机制**

持续流动会提升环境刺激强度。

长期刺激会提高警觉基线。

警觉性过高，会削弱深度稳定能力。

---

## **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Restlessness
- Light sleep
- Emotional reactivity
- Reduced focus
- Difficulty maintaining calm routines

It is not traffic alone.

It is the absence of buffering.

## **常见表现可能包括:**

- 静不下来
- 睡眠浅
- 情绪反应快
- 专注力下降
- 难以建立稳定节奏

问题不在于道路本身，  
而在于缺乏缓冲。

---

## **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Bedroom facing road
- Minimal landscaping
- Large glass exposure

Stabilization weakens significantly.

## **叠加风险**

若再叠加:

- 卧室正对道路
- 缺乏绿化隔离
- 大面积玻璃

稳定性会明显下降。

---

## Observation Prompt

Is movement filtered —  
or direct?

## 观察引导

外部动势是被过滤的，  
还是直接进入的？

---

## 5 Large Glass Façade Facing Open Space

### 正面大面积玻璃暴露

#### Structural Description

Extensive glass frontage increases visual openness.

However, openness without structural containment reduces boundary definition.

#### 结构说明

大面积玻璃立面增强视觉通透。

但缺乏实体边界的开放，会削弱空间边界感。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Humans rely on visible boundaries for psychological security.

When boundaries dissolve,  
subtle vigilance increases.

Vigilance reduces relaxation capacity.

#### 慢变量机制

---

人类依赖可见边界获得安全感。

边界弱化时，  
潜意识警觉增强。

警觉状态会削弱放松能力。

---

### **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Difficulty fully relaxing
- Heightened sensitivity
- Subtle anxiety
- Decision hesitation
- Reduced sense of privacy

Exposure increases vigilance.

### **常见表现可能包括:**

- 难以彻底放松
- 对外界更敏感
- 轻度焦虑
- 决策犹豫
- 私密感下降

暴露会强化警觉。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- T-junction
- Road adjacency
- Downward slope

Containment capacity drops further.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加：

- 丁字路口
- 主干道邻近
- 后院下坡

收拢能力会进一步下降。

---

## Observation Prompt

Does your home feel defined —  
or fully exposed?

### 观察引导

你的住宅有清晰边界，  
还是完全暴露？

---

## 6 Property Facing Steep Downward Road

### 面向陡坡道路

#### Structural Description

When the property faces a steep descending road,  
visual and directional flow accelerates outward.

#### 结构说明

当住宅正面面对明显向下的道路时，  
视觉与动势都会向外加速流动。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Accelerated outward visual flow reinforces dissipation patterns.

Over time, this may influence retention perception.

---

## 慢变量机制

加速向下的视觉流动，  
会强化“向外流失”的感知。

长期可能影响留存能力。

---

### Observable Patterns May Include:

- Income fluctuations
- Weak accumulation
- Momentum loss
- Project tapering
- Inconsistent outcomes

Descent reinforces release.

### 常见表现可能包括：

- 收入波动
- 积累缓慢
- 动力衰减
- 项目后劲不足
- 结果不稳定

下坡强化释放动势。

---

## Layer Risk Stacking

If combined with:

- Rear slope
- Glass façade
- Entry alignment

Retention weakens further.

## 叠加风险

---

若再叠加：

- 后院下坡
- 玻璃暴露
- 前后门贯通

留存能力进一步削弱。

---

## Observation Prompt

Does your front orientation support stability — or release?

### 观察引导

住宅正向结构支持稳定，  
还是强化释放？

---

## 7 Absence of Front Boundary

### 缺乏前方边界

#### Structural Description

When a property lacks fencing, hedges, or defined landscaping, structural boundaries weaken.

#### 结构说明

当住宅前方缺乏围栏、绿篱或明确边界时，  
结构边界感减弱。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Boundaries filter environmental influence.

Without them, external motion penetrates directly.

---

## 慢变量机制

边界可以过滤外部影响。

缺乏边界时，  
外部动势会直接进入空间。

---

### Observable Patterns May Include:

- Overexposure
- Weak routine stability
- External pressure influencing decisions
- Reduced privacy
- Emotional sensitivity

Containment begins with boundaries.

### 常见表现可能包括:

- 暴露感强
- 节奏不稳定
- 外界影响决策
- 私密性不足
- 情绪敏感

收拢始于边界。

---

### Layer Risk Stacking

If combined with:

- Road adjacency
- Glass exposure
- T-junction

Exposure intensifies.

### 叠加风险

---

若再叠加：

- 主干道邻近
- 大面积玻璃
- 丁字路口

暴露感会增强。

---

## Observation Prompt

Is your home clearly defined?

## 观察引导

你的住宅有明确边界吗？

---

## 8 Overhead Utility or High-Voltage Structures

### 头顶大型基础设施

#### Structural Description

Large overhead infrastructure introduces vertical dominance.

Perceived overhead weight affects spatial comfort.

#### 结构说明

大型高空设施会形成视觉压顶结构。

头顶重量感会影响空间舒适度。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Persistent overhead presence may create subconscious compression perception.

Long-term exposure may increase baseline tension.

---

## 慢变量机制

长期头顶压迫结构，  
会形成潜意识压缩感。

长期可能提升紧张基线。

---

### Observable Patterns May Include:

- Background stress
- Irritability
- Shallow rest
- Persistent tension
- Difficulty relaxing

The effect accumulates gradually.

### 常见表现可能包括：

- 背景压力
- 易怒
- 睡眠浅
- 长期紧张
- 难以放松

影响是累积性的。

---

### Layer Risk Stacking

If combined with:

- Bedroom beneath
- Glass exposure
- Lack of buffering

Tension may become chronic.

### 叠加风险

---

若再叠加：

- 卧室位于下方
- 玻璃暴露
- 缺乏绿化缓冲

紧张感可能长期化。

---

## Observation Prompt

Does the sky above feel open —  
or heavy?

### 观察引导

头顶天空是开阔的，  
还是压迫的？

---

## LAYER 2

---

### Orientation & Positional Bias Layer

#### 定位与朝向结构偏移层

这一层关注的不是外部冲击。

而是：

住宅与方向之间的关系是否形成长期偏移。

---

## 1 Main Entrance Facing Direct Western Sun Exposure

### 入户门正对强烈西晒

#### Structural Description

---

When the main entrance directly faces intense western sun exposure, the entry point absorbs prolonged late-afternoon heat and glare.

The threshold becomes a zone of thermal and visual overstimulation.

## 结构说明

当入户门正对强烈西晒时，  
入口区域会长期承受下午的高温与强光。

门口成为热量与视觉刺激的集中点。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

Entrances regulate environmental transition.

When overstimulated by heat and glare,  
baseline irritability may increase.

Repeated daily exposure can gradually influence emotional stability.

## 慢变量机制

入口负责调节外内过渡。

当入口长期处于高温与强光刺激下，  
情绪敏感度会提高。

日复一日的刺激，会慢慢影响稳定性。

---

## Observable Patterns May Include:

- Afternoon fatigue
- Irritability in evenings
- Reduced patience
- Decision impatience
- Emotional reactivity

The effect is cumulative, not dramatic.

## 常见表现可能包括：

- 下午容易疲劳
- 傍晚情绪波动
- 耐心下降
- 决策急促
- 情绪反应加快

影响是缓慢积累的。

---

## **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Glass-heavy façade
- Dark interior layout
- Narrow entry corridor

Thermal stress increases.

## **叠加风险**

若再叠加：

- 大面积玻璃
- 室内偏暗
- 入口动线压缩

热压与情绪压力会上升。

---

## **Observation Prompt**

Is your entry point calm —  
or overstimulated?

## **观察引导**

你的入口是平稳的，  
还是刺激过强？

---

---

## 2 Front Door Facing Directly South Without Buffer

### 入户门直面南向无遮挡

#### Structural Description

When the entrance faces open southern exposure without landscaping or structural buffering, the façade receives uninterrupted solar and visual intensity.

#### 结构说明

当入户门正南朝向且无遮挡时，立面会承受持续且直接的光照与视觉冲击。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Continuous exposure increases environmental activation.

Over time, this may elevate emotional intensity and reduce calm consolidation.

#### 慢变量机制

持续暴露会提高环境激活度。

长期可能强化情绪波动，削弱平稳收拢能力。

---

#### Observable Patterns May Include:

- Impulsive decisions
- Short temper
- Reduced deliberation
- Financial volatility
- High energy but low retention

Activation without moderation weakens balance.

## 常见表现可能包括：

- 冲动决策
- 易怒
- 思考不充分
- 财务波动
- 精力高但难以沉淀

激活若无调节，  
平衡就会削弱。

---

## **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- No front boundary
- Road adjacency
- Large glass frontage

Exposure magnifies instability.

## **叠加风险**

若再叠加：

- 前方无边界
- 邻近主干道
- 大面积玻璃

暴露感会放大不稳定。

---

## **Observation Prompt**

Is there a transition space —  
or direct exposure?

## **观察引导**

入口是否有过渡缓冲，  
还是完全直面外界？

---

### **3 Entry Facing Immediate Staircase**

## **入户即见楼梯**

### **Structural Description**

When the entrance opens directly toward a staircase, vertical movement dominates the initial spatial impression.

### **结构说明**

当入户门一开即见楼梯时，  
垂直动势成为第一视觉焦点。

---

### **Slow-Variable Mechanism**

Entrances should allow grounding before redirection.

Immediate vertical transition may disrupt psychological settling.

Over time, this may reduce anchoring.

### **慢变量机制**

入口应先完成落地，再进行分流。

若立即进入垂直动势，  
心理落地感会被打断。

长期可能削弱锚定能力。

---

### **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Financial instability
  - Frequent life transitions
-

- Difficulty committing
- Projects shifting direction
- Lack of rootedness

Grounding precedes growth.

### 常见表现可能包括：

- 财务不稳
- 生活变化频繁
- 难以长期承诺
- 项目方向多变
- 缺乏扎根感

落地是成长的前提。

---

### Layer Risk Stacking

If combined with:

- Downward backyard slope
- T-junction exposure
- Central staircase

Retention weakens further.

### 叠加风险

若再叠加：

- 后院下坡
- 丁字路口
- 楼梯居中

留存能力会进一步下降。

---

### Observation Prompt

Does the entrance stabilize —  
or redirect immediately?

## 观察引导

入口是否先稳定，  
还是立刻分流？

---

## 4 Property Oriented Toward Downward Horizon

### 朝向明显下沉地平线

#### Structural Description

If the primary orientation of the home faces a descending horizon or valley, the dominant visual flow trends downward.

#### 结构说明

若住宅主要朝向面对下沉地平线或低谷，  
主视觉动势向下延伸。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Visual descent reinforces outward release perception.

Over time, this may influence behavioral momentum.

#### 慢变量机制

向下延伸的视觉结构，  
会强化释放与流失的感知。

长期可能影响行为动能。

---

### **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Decreasing enthusiasm
- Reduced long-term drive
- Hesitation in expansion
- Lower financial retention
- Conservative decisions

Orientation influences mindset.

### **常见表现可能包括:**

- 热情下降
- 长期动力不足
- 扩展犹豫
- 财务留存降低
- 决策趋于保守

朝向影响心态。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Rear slope
- Glass exposure
- Road descent

Outward flow strengthens.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加:

- 后院下坡
- 玻璃暴露
- 道路下坡

向外流动会被强化。

---

## Observation Prompt

Does your home face uplift —  
or decline?

### 观察引导

住宅朝向是上升，  
还是下沉？

---

## 5 Main Entrance Facing a Neighbor's Blank Wall

### 入户门正对邻居实墙

#### Structural Description

When the main entrance directly faces a large blank wall at close distance,  
visual extension is abruptly blocked.

The threshold lacks spatial openness.

#### 结构说明

当入户门正对邻居的实体墙且距离较近时，  
视觉延展会被立即阻断。

入口缺乏空间展开感。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Entrances psychologically represent forward movement.

When forward extension is visually compressed,  
long-term initiative may weaken.

Repeated daily exposure reinforces a subtle sense of obstruction.

#### 慢变量机制

---

入口象征前进与展开。

当前方被压缩时，  
主动推进的动能会减弱。

日复一日的视觉阻断，  
会强化“受限感”。

---

### **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Reduced ambition
- Hesitation in pursuing new opportunities
- Difficulty expanding business or income
- Conservative long-term planning
- Feeling “stuck” despite effort

The wall is physical.

The effect becomes psychological.

### **常见表现可能包括：**

- 进取心下降
- 机会来临时犹豫
- 收入或事业难扩张
- 长期规划趋于保守
- 努力却感觉停滞

墙是物理存在。

影响却转化为心理模式。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Narrow entry corridor
  - Downward backyard slope
  - Lack of interior lighting
-

Expansion capacity weakens further.

### ⚠ 叠加风险

若再叠加：

- 入口狭窄
- 后院下坡
- 室内偏暗

扩展能力会进一步下降。

---

## Observation Prompt

When you open your door,  
does the space extend —  
or stop immediately?

### 观察引导

打开门时，  
空间是延展的，  
还是立刻终止？

---

## 6 Long Narrow Entry Corridor

### 入口过长过窄

#### Structural Description

A long, narrow entry corridor compresses movement immediately after entry.

Spatial pressure is felt before transition stabilizes.

#### 结构说明

过长且狭窄的入口通道，  
在进入住宅后立刻形成空间压缩。

---

尚未稳定，已被挤压。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

Compressed space accelerates movement.

Acceleration without grounding increases irritability and impatience.

Over time, emotional tolerance may reduce.

## 慢变量机制

压缩空间会加快步伐与节奏。

加速若未完成落地，  
情绪容忍度会下降。

长期可能增加急躁。

---

## Observable Patterns May Include:

- Quick emotional reactions
- Reduced patience
- Rushed decisions
- Tension upon entering home
- Difficulty unwinding

Compression influences behavior subtly but consistently.

## 常见表现可能包括：

- 情绪反应快
- 耐心降低
- 决策仓促
- 回家后仍难以放松
- 紧张感增加

压缩结构会稳定地影响行为。

---

---

## Layer Risk Stacking

If combined with:

- Staircase at entry
- Glass exposure
- High traffic road

Pressure accumulates.

## 叠加风险

若再叠加：

- 入户即见楼梯
- 玻璃暴露
- 主干道邻近

压力会持续积累。

---

## Observation Prompt

Is your entry a transition space —  
or a compression tunnel?

## 观察引导

入口是过渡区，  
还是压缩通道？

---

## Main Door Misaligned with Interior Axis

### 入户门与室内主轴错位

#### Structural Description

When the main door does not align with the interior spatial axis,  
movement disperses unevenly.

---

Flow becomes fragmented rather than guided.

## 结构说明

当入户门与室内主轴线明显错位时，  
动线会出现分散与偏移。

流动失去清晰方向。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

Clear alignment supports directional clarity.

Misalignment introduces subtle uncertainty.

Over time, this may influence decision stability.

## 慢变量机制

清晰轴线有助于方向明确。

轴线错位会带来轻微不确定感。

长期可能影响决策稳定性。

---

## Observable Patterns May Include:

- Changing goals
- Unstable career direction
- Financial redirection
- Difficulty choosing long-term path
- Shifting commitments

Structural misalignment reflects directional ambiguity.

## 常见表现可能包括:

- 目标频繁改变
  - 职业方向不稳
-

- 财务规划调整频繁
- 难以选择长期路径
- 承诺变动多

结构错位，  
会映射为方向模糊。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Fragmented interior layout
- Multiple door conflicts
- Central staircase

Directional instability increases.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加：

- 室内结构碎片化
- 多门冲突
- 楼梯居中

方向不稳会加剧。

---

## **Observation Prompt**

Does your home guide movement clearly —  
or disperse it?

### **观察引导**

住宅动线是否清晰引导，  
还是四散分流？

---

## 8 Entry Facing Immediate Window to Rear

### 入户门直对后方窗户

#### Structural Description

When the main entrance directly aligns with a rear window, incoming and outgoing visual flow connect in a straight line.

Containment is bypassed.

#### 结构说明

当入户门与后方窗户形成直线对齐时，进入与离开的视觉流动直接贯通。

收拢过程被跳过。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Residential environments require reception and retention.

Straight-line alignment increases throughput.

Over time, throughput without buffering weakens consolidation.

#### 慢变量机制

住宅需要接纳与沉淀。

直线贯通会加快流通。

流通若无缓冲，沉淀能力会下降。

---

#### Observable Patterns May Include:

- Income that flows but does not stay
- Projects started but not retained

- Frequent turnover
- Unstable savings
- Difficulty maintaining routines

Flow without pause reduces stability.

### 常见表现可能包括：

- 收入流动却难以留存
- 项目启动却难以维持
- 人事或事务变动频繁
- 储蓄不稳
- 难以建立固定节奏

流动若无停顿，  
稳定性会下降。

---

### Layer Risk Stacking

If combined with:

- Downward backyard slope
- T-junction exposure
- Glass façade

Retention capacity decreases significantly.

### 叠加风险

若再叠加：

- 后院下坡
- 丁字路口冲
- 大面积玻璃

留存能力会明显下降。

---

### Observation Prompt

Does energy enter and settle —  
or pass straight through?

## 观察引导

能量进入后是沉淀，  
还是直接穿过？

---

## LAYER 3

---

### Entry & Door Conflict Layer

#### 门窗与冲突结构层

这一层关注的是：

动势是否在入口与开口处形成直接冲突。

冲突不一定剧烈。

但重复的对冲会形成慢变量压力。

---

### 1 Front Door Directly Aligned with Rear Door

#### 入户门与后门直线贯通

##### Structural Description

When the main entrance aligns directly with the rear exit,  
a straight-line passage connects entry and departure.

The spatial sequence bypasses containment.

##### 结构说明

当入户门与后门形成直线贯通时，  
进入与离开的路径直接连通。

---

空间过渡被跳过。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

Residential flow should follow a sequence:

Receive → Buffer → Retain.

Straight alignment increases throughput.

Over time, increased throughput without containment weakens retention.

## 慢变量机制

住宅动线应遵循：

接纳 → 缓冲 → 留存。

直线贯通会加速流通。

流通若缺乏收拢，  
留存能力会慢慢下降。

---

## Observable Patterns May Include:

- Income entering but not accumulating
- Opportunities that pass quickly
- High activity but low consolidation
- Frequent project turnover
- Difficulty stabilizing routines

Flow without pause reduces anchoring.

## 常见表现可能包括：

- 收入进出频繁
  - 机会短暂
  - 活动频繁却难沉淀
  - 项目变动多
  - 节奏难稳定
-

流动若无停顿，  
锚定能力会削弱。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Downward backyard slope
- Glass façade exposure
- Entry facing road descent

Retention capacity weakens significantly.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加：

- 后院下坡
- 大面积玻璃
- 面向下坡道路

留存能力会明显下降。

---

## **Observation Prompt**

Does energy settle inside —  
or pass straight through?

### **观察引导**

进入之后是沉淀，  
还是直接穿出？

---

## **2 Bedroom Door Directly Facing Bathroom Door**

### **卧室门正对卫生间门**

---

## Structural Description

When a bedroom door aligns directly with a bathroom door, two opposing functions confront each other.

Rest meets release.

### 结构说明

当卧室门与卫生间门正面对冲时，  
两种功能发生直接冲突。

修复与排泄正面相遇。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

Bedrooms restore energy.

Bathrooms discharge and release.

When aligned, discharge momentum may subtly influence recovery depth.

### 慢变量机制

卧室负责恢复。

卫生间负责排出。

当两者对齐时，  
排出动势会影响修复深度。

---

### Observable Patterns May Include:

- Shallow sleep
- Light rest
- Emotional sensitivity
- Reduced morning clarity
- Slower recovery from stress

The effect is cumulative, not dramatic.

---

## 常见表现可能包括：

- 睡眠浅
- 恢复不深
- 情绪敏感
- 早晨思维不清晰
- 压力恢复慢

影响是渐进式的。

---

## **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Bed facing door
- Mirror facing bed
- Poor ventilation

Recovery efficiency decreases further.

## **叠加风险**

若再叠加：

- 床正对门
- 镜子照床
- 通风不良

恢复能力会进一步下降。

---

## **Observation Prompt**

Is your recovery space undisturbed?

## **观察引导**

修复空间是否纯粹？

---

### 3 Multiple Doors Aligned in a Straight Line

## 多门形成一条直线

### Structural Description

When several doors align in a straight visual axis, movement and sightlines accelerate.

There is no pause between thresholds.

### 结构说明

当多个门形成直线对齐时，  
动线与视线会被加速。

各个空间之间缺乏停顿。

---

### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Repeated straight-line transitions increase speed bias.

Speed without containment reduces emotional regulation.

### 慢变量机制

反复直线贯通会强化速度倾向。

速度若缺乏收拢，  
情绪调节能力会下降。

---

### Observable Patterns May Include:

- Quick reactions
- Frequent misunderstandings
- Reduced patience
- Heightened household tension
- Decision volatility

Alignment amplifies throughput.

### 常见表现可能包括:

- 情绪反应快
- 误解频繁
- 耐心下降
- 家庭张力增加
- 决策波动

直线贯通会放大流通。

---

### Layer Risk Stacking

If combined with:

- Long narrow corridors
- Central staircase
- Entry-to-rear alignment

Conflict density increases.

### 叠加风险

若再叠加:

- 长走廊压缩
- 楼梯居中
- 前后门贯通

冲突密度会上升。

---

### Observation Prompt

Are thresholds layered —  
or directly exposed?

### 观察引导

空间之间有层次，  
还是直接暴露？

---

## **4** Front Door Directly Facing Large Window

### 入户门正对大型窗户

#### Structural Description

When the entrance directly faces a large window, light and movement extend immediately outward.

Containment is minimized.

#### 结构说明

当入户门正对大型窗户时，  
光线与动势会立即向外延展。

收拢过程被削弱。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Residential environments require internal stabilization before outward projection.

Direct alignment increases projection before consolidation.

#### 慢变量机制

住宅应先完成内部稳定，再向外投射。

若直接贯通，  
投射会早于巩固。

---

#### Observable Patterns May Include:

- Financial fluctuation
  - Project inconsistency
-

- High output, low savings
- Frequent turnover
- Short-lived success

Projection without anchoring reduces durability.

### 常见表现可能包括：

- 财务波动
- 项目不稳
- 输出高但储蓄低
- 人事变动频繁
- 成果难持久

投射若无锚定，  
耐久性下降。

---

### Layer Risk Stacking

If combined with:

- Downward slope
- Glass façade
- No boundary landscaping

Retention weakens significantly.

### 叠加风险

若再叠加：

- 下坡结构
- 玻璃暴露
- 无边界绿化

留存能力明显下降。

---

### Observation Prompt

Does light settle —  
or escape immediately?

## 观察引导

光线进入后是沉淀，  
还是立刻流出？

---

## 5 Kitchen Directly Visible from Entry

### 入户即见厨房

#### Structural Description

When the kitchen is immediately visible upon entry,  
resource activity is exposed at the threshold.

#### 结构说明

当入户即见厨房时，  
资源运作区暴露在入口。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Exposure increases stimulation.

Resource management may become reactive rather than structured.

#### 慢变量机制

暴露会增强刺激感。

资源管理可能变得更偏向即时反应，  
而非结构规划。

---

### **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Impulsive spending
- Financial volatility
- Emotional decision-making
- Household tension around money
- Inconsistent savings

Exposure alters behavioral bias.

### **常见表现可能包括:**

- 冲动消费
- 财务波动
- 情绪化决策
- 围绕钱的问题敏感
- 储蓄不稳定

暴露会改变行为倾向。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Island stove with no backing
- Water-fire conflict
- Central kitchen placement

Resource instability intensifies.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加:

- 灶台无靠
- 水火冲突
- 厨房居中

资源波动会加剧。

---

## Observation Prompt

Is your resource center buffered?

### 观察引导

资源核心是否有缓冲层?

---

## 6 Staircase Directly Facing Entry

### 入户正对楼梯

#### Structural Description

When the staircase is immediately visible from the entrance, vertical redirection occurs before grounding.

#### 结构说明

当入户即见楼梯时，  
垂直分流发生在落地之前。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Grounding precedes stability.

Immediate redirection may weaken anchoring over time.

#### 慢变量机制

稳定建立在落地之后。

若立即分流，  
锚定能力会逐渐削弱。

---

## **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Financial fluctuation
- Unstable routines
- Directional shifts
- Frequent transitions
- Reduced long-term stability

Redirection without grounding weakens consolidation.

## **常见表现可能包括:**

- 财务波动
- 生活节奏不稳
- 方向多变
- 变化频繁
- 长期稳定性下降

未落地先分流，  
巩固能力下降。

---

## **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Rear slope
- Entry-to-rear alignment
- Central staircase

Instability compounds.

## **叠加风险**

若再叠加:

- 后院下坡
- 前后门贯通
- 楼梯居中

不稳定性会叠加。

---

## Observation Prompt

Does the entrance stabilize before redirecting?

## 观察引导

入口是否先稳定再分流？

---

## 7 Dining Table Directly Facing Main Door

### 餐桌正对入户门

#### Structural Description

When the dining table is positioned directly in line with the entrance, the nourishment center is exposed to incoming motion.

#### 结构说明

当餐桌与入户门形成直线对齐时，  
滋养核心暴露于动势之下。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Nourishment requires containment.

Exposure reduces depth of connection and consolidation.

#### 慢变量机制

滋养需要收拢。

暴露会削弱深度连接与沉淀。

---

### **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Rushed meals
- Reduced family conversation
- Emotional distance
- Financial tension
- Surface-level interaction

Exposure alters depth.

### **常见表现可能包括:**

- 用餐匆忙
- 交流减少
- 情感疏离
- 财务讨论紧张
- 互动浅层化

暴露会削弱深度。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Entry-to-rear alignment
- Long corridor compression
- Central staircase

Core cohesion weakens.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加:

- 前后门贯通
- 长走廊压缩
- 楼梯居中

核心凝聚力会下降。

---

## Observation Prompt

Is your nourishment space protected?

### 观察引导

滋养空间是否被保护？

---

## 8 Glass Entry Door with Full Transparency

### 全玻璃入户门

#### Structural Description

A fully transparent entry door reduces perceived boundary thickness.

Interior becomes visually accessible.

#### 结构说明

全玻璃入户门会削弱边界厚度感。

内部空间被直接视觉穿透。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Boundary perception influences security.

Reduced boundary may increase subconscious vigilance.

#### 慢变量机制

边界感影响安全感。

边界减弱，  
潜意识警觉会增强。

---

## **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Difficulty relaxing
- Heightened alertness
- Emotional sensitivity
- Reduced privacy
- Sleep disturbance

Transparency increases vigilance.

## **常见表现可能包括:**

- 难以放松
- 警觉性高
- 情绪敏感
- 私密感下降
- 睡眠受扰

透明度会增强警觉。

---

## **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Road adjacency
- Lack of landscaping
- Large glass façade

Exposure becomes chronic.

## **叠加风险**

若再叠加:

- 主干道邻近
- 缺乏绿化
- 大面积玻璃

暴露感会长期存在。

---

## Observation Prompt

Does your entrance feel secure —  
or exposed?

### 观察引导

你的入口是安全的，  
还是暴露的？

---

## LAYER 4

---

### Circulation & Stair Rhythm Layer

#### 动线与楼梯节奏层

这一层关注的是：

空间节奏是否被切碎、被压缩、被加速。

节奏若长期紊乱，  
情绪与决策也会随之波动。

---

## 1 Staircase Located at the Geometric Center

### 楼梯位于住宅正中心

#### Structural Description

When a staircase occupies the geometric center of the home,  
vertical motion penetrates the core.

The central stabilizing zone becomes transitional.

#### 结构说明

---

当楼梯位于住宅几何中心时，  
垂自动势会持续穿透核心区域。

原本负责整合与稳定的中心区域，  
变成过渡区。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

The center integrates movement and distributes balance.

When constant vertical flow occupies the center,  
integration weakens.

Over time, the home may feel directionally fragmented.

## 慢变量机制

中心区域负责整合与平衡。

当持续动线占据中心时，  
整合能力会下降。

长期会产生方向分散感。

---

## Observable Patterns May Include:

- Family members moving in different rhythms
- Decisions lacking cohesion
- Plans changing direction
- Difficulty maintaining shared goals
- Reduced structural stability

Fragmented center weakens coordination.

## 常见表现可能包括：

- 家人节奏不同步
  - 决策缺乏一致性
  - 计划方向频繁改变
-

- 共同目标难维持
- 结构稳定性下降

中心分散，  
协调能力下降。

---

### Layer Risk Stacking

If combined with:

- Kitchen at center
- Bathroom at center
- Multiple door alignments

Core instability intensifies.

### 叠加风险

若再叠加：

- 厨房居中
- 卫生间居中
- 多门直线冲突

核心失衡会加剧。

---

## Observation Prompt

Is your center stable —  
or constantly moving?

### 观察引导

住宅中心是稳定的，  
还是持续流动的？

---

## Spiral Staircase in Central Area

---

## 螺旋楼梯位于核心区域

### Structural Description

A spiral staircase concentrates vertical movement within a rotational axis.

Rotation amplifies motion density.

### 结构说明

螺旋楼梯将垂直动势集中在旋转轴线上。

旋转结构会放大动线密度。

---

### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Rotational compression increases visual and spatial intensity.

Sustained intensity elevates psychological tension.

Over time, this may reduce calm consolidation.

### 慢变量机制

旋转压缩会增强空间强度。

强度若持续存在，  
心理张力会上升。

长期会削弱稳定感。

---

### Observable Patterns May Include:

- Restlessness
- Irritability
- Quick reactions
- Difficulty concentrating
- Elevated household tension

Rotation increases stimulation.

---

## 常见表现可能包括：

- 静不下来
- 易怒
- 反应迅速
- 专注困难
- 家庭张力升高

旋转结构会强化刺激。

---

## **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Dark interior
- Long narrow corridors
- Bedroom nearby

Tension accumulates.

## **叠加风险**

若再叠加：

- 室内偏暗
- 长走廊压缩
- 卧室靠近

张力会积累。

---

## **Observation Prompt**

Does your staircase compress the center?

## **观察引导**

楼梯是否在压缩核心区域？

---

### 3 Floating or Open-Riser Staircase

## 悬空或开放式踏步楼梯

### Structural Description

An open-riser staircase reduces visible structural support.

The lower visual mass disappears.

### 结构说明

开放式踏步楼梯减少实体支撑视觉。

下方缺乏结构厚度。

---

### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Perceived structural support influences subconscious stability.

Reduced visual grounding may subtly weaken security perception.

### 慢变量机制

结构支撑感影响潜意识稳定感。

视觉支撑减少，  
安全感可能下降。

---

### Observable Patterns May Include:

- Financial instability
- Difficulty committing
- Inconsistent follow-through
- Reduced confidence
- Feeling “unsupported”

Visual lightness may translate to behavioral lightness.

---

## 常见表现可能包括：

- 财务波动
- 难以长期承诺
- 执行力不足
- 自信心下降
- 缺乏被支持感

视觉轻盈可能转化为行为轻浮。

---

## **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Downward slope
- Bed without backing
- Glass-heavy layout

Grounding weakens further.

## **叠加风险**

若再叠加：

- 下坡结构
- 床头无靠
- 大面积玻璃

落地能力会进一步下降。

---

## **Observation Prompt**

Does your staircase feel grounded?

## **观察引导**

楼梯是否具有实体支撑感？

---

## 4 Long, Narrow Straight Corridor

### 过长过窄的直线走廊

#### Structural Description

A long and narrow corridor compresses movement and accelerates passage.

There is minimal lateral relief.

#### 结构说明

过长过窄的走廊会压缩动线并加快通行。

横向舒展空间不足。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Compressed passage increases speed bias.

Speed bias reduces emotional tolerance.

Over time, irritability may rise.

#### 慢变量机制

压缩动线会强化速度倾向。

速度倾向会削弱情绪容忍度。

长期可能增加急躁。

---

#### Observable Patterns May Include:

- Quick tempers
- Reduced patience
- Household tension
- Rapid decision-making
- Difficulty slowing down

Compression shapes tempo.

### 常见表现可能包括：

- 易怒
- 耐心下降
- 家庭紧张
- 决策加快
- 难以放慢节奏

压缩结构塑造节奏。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Door alignments
- Entry-to-rear axis
- Stair at center

Conflict density increases.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加：

- 多门直线
- 前后贯通
- 楼梯居中

冲突密度会上升。

---

### **Observation Prompt**

Is your corridor a passage —  
or a pressure channel?

### **观察引导**

走廊是通道，  
还是压力通道？

---

## 5 Split-Level Fragmented Layout

### 错层碎片化结构

#### Structural Description

Multiple small level changes fragment circulation continuity.

Movement is repeatedly interrupted.

#### 结构说明

多次微小高差会打断动线连续性。

空间被分割。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Fragmented movement increases cognitive load.

Attention becomes dispersed.

Long-term focus weakens.

#### 慢变量机制

动线碎片化会增加认知负担。

注意力被分散。

长期专注力下降。

---

#### Observable Patterns May Include:

- Difficulty focusing
-

- Task incompleteness
- Time inefficiency
- Reduced long-term planning
- Mental fatigue

Fragmentation reduces integration.

### 常见表现可能包括:

- 难以专注
- 任务未完成
- 时间利用率低
- 长期规划能力下降
- 精神疲劳

碎片化削弱整合。

---

### Layer Risk Stacking

If combined with:

- Long corridor
- Misaligned entry
- Central staircase

Directional instability increases.

### 叠加风险

若再叠加:

- 长走廊
- 入口错位
- 楼梯居中

方向不稳会加剧。

---

### Observation Prompt

Does your layout feel integrated —  
or fragmented?

## 观察引导

你的住宅结构是整合的，  
还是碎片化的？

---

## 6 Circulation Obstructed by Furniture or Structure

### 动线被家具或结构阻挡

#### Structural Description

When primary movement paths are obstructed,  
daily transitions are repeatedly interrupted.

#### 结构说明

当主要动线被家具或结构阻挡时，  
日常过渡会被反复打断。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Micro-interruptions accumulate irritation.

Repeated friction increases background stress.

#### 慢变量机制

微小中断会累积烦躁。

重复摩擦会提升背景压力。

---

#### Observable Patterns May Include:

- Irritability
-

- Reduced efficiency
- Task frustration
- Household tension
- Mental fatigue

Minor friction compounds over time.

### 常见表现可能包括:

- 易烦躁
- 效率下降
- 做事挫败
- 家庭紧张
- 精神疲劳

小摩擦长期叠加。

---

### Layer Risk Stacking

If combined with:

- Narrow corridor
- Door conflicts
- Staircase compression

Pressure intensifies.

### 叠加风险

若再叠加:

- 走廊压缩
- 门冲结构
- 楼梯压缩

压力会增强。

---

### Observation Prompt

Is your circulation smooth —  
or constantly interrupted?

## 观察引导

动线是否顺畅，  
还是不断被打断？

---

## 7 Staircase Immediately Dividing Public and Private Zones

### 楼梯直接分割公共与私密区

#### Structural Description

When a staircase sharply separates shared and private spaces, interaction becomes segmented.

#### 结构说明

当楼梯将公共区与私密区明显分割时，  
互动被切断。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Segmentation reduces cohesion.

Long-term separation may reduce shared alignment.

#### 慢变量机制

分割会削弱凝聚力。

长期分离会降低整体一致性。

---

#### Observable Patterns May Include:

- Reduced family interaction
-

- Miscommunication
- Emotional distance
- Uncoordinated schedules
- Reduced cohesion

Physical division influences social rhythm.

### 常见表现可能包括:

- 互动减少
- 沟通误解
- 情感距离
- 作息不同步
- 凝聚力下降

物理分割影响社交节奏。

---

### Layer Risk Stacking

If combined with:

- Central staircase
- Long corridors
- Door alignments

Fragmentation deepens.

### 叠加风险

若再叠加:

- 楼梯居中
- 长走廊
- 门冲结构

分裂感加深。

---

### Observation Prompt

Does your layout connect —  
or divide?

## 观察引导

空间是连接的，  
还是分割的？

---

## 8 Corridor Ending Abruptly at Solid Wall

### 走廊尽头直顶实墙

#### Structural Description

When a corridor terminates abruptly at a solid wall,  
forward movement visually stops.

#### 结构说明

当走廊尽头直顶实墙时，  
前进视觉被终止。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Repeated visual termination reinforces limitation patterns.

Over time, initiative may weaken.

#### 慢变量机制

反复的视觉终止会强化“受限”模式。

长期可能削弱主动性。

---

#### Observable Patterns May Include:

- Reduced drive
-

- Abandoned projects
- Hesitation
- Conservative decisions
- Feeling blocked

Visual cues shape behavior gradually.

### 常见表现可能包括:

- 动力下降
- 项目中断
- 犹豫
- 决策保守
- 感到受阻

视觉结构会缓慢塑造行为。

---

### Layer Risk Stacking

If combined with:

- Downward orientation
- Fragmented layout
- Weak bedroom recovery

Stagnation increases.

### 叠加风险

若再叠加:

- 下沉朝向
- 碎片结构
- 卧室恢复弱

停滞感增强。

---

### Observation Prompt

Does movement extend —  
or stop?

## 观察引导

动线是延展的，  
还是终止的？

---

## LAYER 5

---

### Kitchen & Resource Stability Layer

#### 厨房与资源稳定层

这一层关注：

资源是否被稳定管理，还是处于持续消耗与冲突状态。

厨房不是象征。

它是住宅中最直接的“资源转化系统”。

长期结构若失衡，  
消耗会慢慢超过积累。

---

#### 1 Stove Directly Opposite Sink

#### 灶台与水槽正面对冲

##### Structural Description

When the stove directly faces the sink,  
heat and water oppose across a short axis.

Two functional forces confront each other.

##### 结构说明

---

当灶台与水槽正面对冲时，  
火与水在短轴线上形成直接对立。

两种功能力量发生冲突。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

Cooking transforms resources.

Water releases and cleanses.

Opposition increases instability in resource management.

Over time, inconsistency may rise.

## 慢变量机制

烹饪负责转化资源。

水负责排出与清理。

对冲会增加资源管理的不稳定性。

长期可能导致波动增加。

---

## Observable Patterns May Include:

- Income volatility
- Financial tension
- Unexpected expenses
- Resource waste
- Decision conflict over spending

Opposition reduces coherence.

## 常见表现可能包括：

- 收入波动
  - 财务紧张
  - 突发支出
  - 资源浪费
-

- 关于金钱的分歧

对冲削弱一致性。

---

### Layer Risk Stacking

If combined with:

- Entry visibility of kitchen
- Central kitchen placement
- No stove backing

Resource instability compounds.

### 叠加风险

若再叠加：

- 入户即见厨房
- 厨房居中
- 灶台无靠

资源不稳会叠加。

---

## Observation Prompt

Is resource transformation stable —  
or conflicted?

### 观察引导

资源转化是稳定的，  
还是存在冲突？

---

## Stove Without Solid Backing

### 灶台背后无实墙支撑

---

## Structural Description

When the stove lacks a solid wall behind it, the cooking axis appears unsupported.

### 结构说明

当灶台背后缺乏实体墙支撑时，资源转化轴线失去支撑感。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

Perceived structural support influences confidence.

Reduced backing may weaken financial stability perception.

### 慢变量机制

结构支撑感影响稳定预期。

支撑不足，  
财务稳定感可能下降。

---

### Observable Patterns May Include:

- Irregular income
- Lack of savings
- Uncertain financial planning
- Reduced long-term strategy
- Feeling unsupported in responsibility

Backing influences security.

### 常见表现可能包括：

- 收入不规律
  - 储蓄不足
  - 规划不确定
-

- 长期策略不足
- 承担压力感强

支撑感影响安全感。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Water–fire opposition
- Glass façade exposure
- Downward slope

Resource foundation weakens further.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加：

- 水火冲突
- 玻璃暴露
- 下坡结构

资源基础进一步削弱。

---

## **Observation Prompt**

Does your stove feel anchored?

### **观察引导**

灶台是否具有稳定依托？

---

## **3 Kitchen Located at the Center of the Home**

### **厨房位于住宅中心**

## Structural Description

When the kitchen occupies the geometric center, resource heat dominates the core.

### 结构说明

当厨房位于住宅中心时，资源热量占据核心区域。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

The center integrates balance.

Excessive heat at the core may increase volatility.

Over time, emotional reactivity may rise.

### 慢变量机制

中心负责整合与平衡。

核心过热可能增加波动。

长期情绪反应可能增强。

---

### Observable Patterns May Include:

- Emotional sensitivity
- Household disputes
- Financial stress
- Reactive decisions
- Reduced cohesion

Heat concentration increases tension.

### 常见表现可能包括：

- 情绪敏感
-

- 家庭争执
- 财务压力
- 冲动决策
- 凝聚力下降

热量集中增强张力。

---

### Layer Risk Stacking

If combined with:

- Central staircase
- Bathroom at center
- Door conflicts

Core instability intensifies.

### 叠加风险

若再叠加：

- 楼梯居中
- 卫生间居中
- 门冲结构

核心失衡加剧。

---

## Observation Prompt

Is your core overheated?

### 观察引导

住宅核心是否过热？

---

## Kitchen Directly Facing Main Entrance

---

# 厨房正对入户门

## Structural Description

When the kitchen is directly visible from the main entrance, resource activity is exposed at threshold.

## 结构说明

当厨房正对入户门时，资源运作暴露在入口处。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

Exposure increases impulsive behavior.

Financial flow may accelerate without planning.

## 慢变量机制

暴露会强化冲动。

财务流动可能加速，但缺乏规划。

---

## Observable Patterns May Include:

- Impulsive purchases
- Reduced budgeting discipline
- Frequent financial corrections
- Household tension over spending
- Short-term focus

Visibility influences behavior.

## 常见表现可能包括:

- 冲动消费

- 预算纪律下降
- 财务反复调整
- 围绕金钱的争执
- 短期思维

可视性改变行为模式。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Stove without backing
- Water–fire conflict
- Entry–to–rear alignment

Volatility increases.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加：

- 灶台无靠
- 水火冲突
- 前后贯通

波动性上升。

---

## **Observation Prompt**

Is your resource system protected from exposure?

### **观察引导**

资源系统是否被保护？

---

## **5 Refrigerator Directly Opposite Stove**

# 冰箱与灶台正面对冲

## Structural Description

When the refrigerator faces the stove, cold storage opposes heat transformation.

## 结构说明

当冰箱与灶台正面对冲时，冷储与热转化发生对立。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

Opposing thermal zones may subtly increase inconsistency in resource rhythm.

Balance becomes reactive.

## 慢变量机制

冷热对冲会增加节奏不一致。

平衡变得被动。

---

## Observable Patterns May Include:

- Resource misallocation
- Overconsumption
- Frequent grocery waste
- Financial inefficiency
- Reduced planning

Opposition influences rhythm.

## 常见表现可能包括:

- 资源配置失衡
- 过度消费

- 食物浪费
- 财务效率下降
- 规划不足

对冲影响节奏。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with other water-fire conflicts, resource inefficiency compounds.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加其他水火冲突，效率下降会叠加。

---

### **Observation Prompt**

Are your resource functions harmonized?

### **观察引导**

资源功能是否协调？

---

## **6 Heavy Overhead Cabinets Above Stove**

### **灶台上方压顶橱柜**

#### **Structural Description**

When heavy cabinetry compresses the stove area, vertical pressure concentrates above heat source.

#### **结构说明**

当灶台上方存在压顶橱柜时，  
垂直压力集中于资源核心。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

Vertical compression increases stress perception.

Resource management may feel burdensome.

## 慢变量机制

垂直压缩会增强压力感。

资源管理可能变得沉重。

---

## Observable Patterns May Include:

- Financial stress
- Decision fatigue
- Feeling overwhelmed
- Responsibility pressure
- Reduced confidence

Compression influences psychology.

## 常见表现可能包括：

- 财务压力
- 决策疲劳
- 压力过重
- 责任负担
- 自信下降

压缩结构影响心理。

---

## Layer Risk Stacking

If combined with:

- Central kitchen
- Water–fire conflict
- Entry exposure

Stress intensifies.

### 叠加风险

若再叠加：

- 厨房居中
- 水火冲突
- 入户暴露

压力会加剧。

---

## Observation Prompt

Does your kitchen feel compressed?

### 观察引导

厨房是否存在压迫感？

---

## Kitchen Located Adjacent to Bathroom

### 厨房紧邻卫生间

#### Structural Description

When the kitchen shares immediate boundary with bathroom, resource and discharge zones overlap.

#### 结构说明

---

当厨房紧邻卫生间时，  
资源区与排出区发生邻近重叠。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

Overlapping functions may blur management boundaries.

Resource discipline may weaken.

## 慢变量机制

功能重叠会模糊管理边界。

资源纪律可能减弱。

---

## Observable Patterns May Include:

- Financial leakage
- Wasteful habits
- Reduced savings
- Inconsistent routines
- Emotional fatigue

Overlap increases inefficiency.

## 常见表现可能包括：

- 财务流失
- 浪费习惯
- 储蓄减少
- 节奏不稳
- 情绪疲劳

重叠降低效率。

---

## Layer Risk Stacking

If combined with:

- Bathroom at center
- Poor ventilation
- Water–fire conflict

Drain effect intensifies.

### 叠加风险

若再叠加：

- 卫生间居中
- 通风不良
- 水火冲突

消耗效应增强。

---

## Observation Prompt

Are resource and discharge zones clearly separated?

### 观察引导

资源区与排出区是否分明？

---

## Kitchen Positioned Under Staircase

### 厨房位于楼梯下方

#### Structural Description

When the kitchen sits beneath staircase structure, overhead compression and transitional energy intersect.

#### 结构说明

当厨房位于楼梯下方时，  
上方压迫与过渡动势交织。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

Compression reduces expansion.

Resource growth potential may feel limited.

### 慢变量机制

压迫结构会削弱扩展感。

资源增长潜力可能受限。

---

### Observable Patterns May Include:

- Limited income growth
- Difficulty scaling projects
- Feeling constrained
- Reduced long-term expansion
- Conservative financial decisions

Compression reduces upward momentum.

### 常见表现可能包括：

- 收入增长受限
- 项目扩展困难
- 感到受限
- 长期发展受阻
- 决策趋于保守

压迫削弱上升动势。

---

## Layer Risk Stacking

If combined with:

- Central staircase
- Entry conflict
- Downward slope

Resource limitation deepens.

### 叠加风险

若再叠加：

- 楼梯居中
- 入口冲突
- 下坡结构

资源限制会加深。

---

## Observation Prompt

Is your resource system compressed?

### 观察引导

资源系统是否被压缩？

---

## LAYER 6

### Bathroom & Drainage Stability Layer

#### 卫浴与排泄稳定层

这一层关注的是：

资源是否在无形中被持续消耗。

厨房是主动消耗。

卫生间是被动流失。

如果排泄结构失衡，  
消耗不会剧烈，  
但会慢慢变成长期渗漏。

---

## **1 Bathroom Located at the Geometric Center**

### **卫生间位于住宅正中心**

#### **Structural Description**

When a bathroom occupies the geometric center of the home, drainage activity penetrates the core stabilizing zone.

#### **结构说明**

当卫生间位于住宅几何中心时，  
排泄动势会进入核心稳定区域。

---

#### **Slow-Variable Mechanism**

The center integrates balance.

Drainage at the center may gradually weaken cohesion and stability.

The effect is subtle but accumulative.

#### **慢变量机制**

中心负责整合与平衡。

核心区域若长期承担排泄功能，  
稳定性会缓慢下降。

影响是渐进式的。

---

#### **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Financial leakage
-

- Reduced long-term savings
- Household fatigue
- Emotional instability
- Difficulty maintaining cohesion

Core drainage reduces integration.

### 常见表现可能包括:

- 财务流失
- 储蓄难积累
- 家庭疲惫感
- 情绪波动
- 凝聚力下降

核心排泄削弱整合能力。

---

### Layer Risk Stacking

If combined with:

- Central staircase
- Kitchen at center
- Multiple door alignments

Structural stability declines faster.

### 叠加风险

若再叠加:

- 楼梯居中
- 厨房居中
- 多门冲突

结构稳定性下降更明显。

---

### Observation Prompt

Is your core stabilizing —  
or draining?

## 观察引导

住宅核心是在稳定，  
还是在消耗？

---

## 2 Bathroom Directly Above Main Entrance

### 卫生间位于入户门上方

#### Structural Description

When a bathroom is positioned directly above the main entrance, vertical drainage intersects entry flow.

#### 结构说明

当卫生间位于入户门正上方时，  
垂直排泄动势与入口动线交叉。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Entry establishes initial stability.

Downward drainage above entry may subtly weaken reception capacity.

#### 慢变量机制

入口负责建立初始稳定。

若上方存在排泄结构，  
接纳能力可能减弱。

---

### **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Missed opportunities
- Unstable beginnings
- Delayed progress
- Frequent re-starts
- Reduced momentum

Entry weakness affects initiation.

### **常见表现可能包括:**

- 机会流失
- 开始阶段不稳
- 进展缓慢
- 反复重来
- 动能不足

入口失稳影响启动能力。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Entry-to-rear alignment
- Downward slope
- Glass exposure

Retention weakens further.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加:

- 前后门贯通
- 下坡结构
- 玻璃暴露

留存能力进一步下降。

---

## Observation Prompt

Does your entrance feel supported?

### 观察引导

入口是否具备支撑感?

---

## 3 Bathroom Adjacent to Kitchen

### 卫生间紧邻厨房

#### Structural Description

When the bathroom shares a direct wall with the kitchen, resource and discharge systems overlap spatially.

#### 结构说明

当卫生间与厨房共墙或紧邻时，资源系统与排泄系统发生空间重叠。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Overlapping opposing functions may increase inefficiency.

Resource discipline may gradually weaken.

#### 慢变量机制

功能重叠会降低效率。

资源管理纪律可能缓慢下降。

---

### **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Financial leakage
- Repeated expenses
- Poor resource planning
- Reduced savings
- Subtle instability

Overlap reduces clarity.

### **常见表现可能包括:**

- 财务流失
- 反复支出
- 规划不足
- 储蓄减少
- 稳定性下降

重叠削弱清晰度。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Water–fire opposition
- Kitchen exposure
- Central placement

Drain effect intensifies.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加:

- 水火冲突
- 厨房暴露
- 居中结构

消耗效应增强。

---

## Observation Prompt

Are resource and drainage clearly separated?

### 观察引导

资源与排泄是否清晰分离？

---

## 4 Multiple Bathrooms Clustered Together

### 多个卫生间集中排列

#### Structural Description

When multiple bathrooms are clustered in one zone, drainage concentration increases in a limited area.

#### 结构说明

当多个卫生间集中在同一区域时，排泄密度增加。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

High concentration of drainage may subtly influence energy stagnation.

Over time, heaviness may accumulate.

#### 慢变量机制

排泄高度集中可能影响流动平衡。

长期可能形成沉重感。

---

## **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Fatigue
- Reduced motivation
- Sluggish decision-making
- Financial stagnation
- Emotional heaviness

Concentration affects rhythm.

## **常见表现可能包括:**

- 疲惫
- 动力不足
- 决策迟缓
- 财务停滞
- 情绪沉重

集中影响节奏。

---

## **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Central location
- Poor ventilation
- Narrow corridors

Drainage density increases impact.

## **叠加风险**

若再叠加:

- 居中结构
- 通风不良
- 走廊压缩

排泄密度影响增强。

---

## Observation Prompt

Is drainage balanced —  
or concentrated?

### 观察引导

排泄是否均衡，  
还是过度集中？

---

## 5 Bathroom Door Facing Bedroom Door

### 卫生间门正对卧室门

#### Structural Description

When the bathroom door directly faces a bedroom door,  
discharge axis intersects recovery axis.

#### 结构说明

当卫生间门正对卧室门时，  
排泄轴线与修复轴线发生对冲。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Recovery requires containment.

Direct discharge alignment may reduce restorative depth.

#### 慢变量机制

修复需要收拢。

排泄直冲可能削弱恢复深度。

---

### **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Shallow sleep
- Reduced recovery
- Emotional irritability
- Physical fatigue
- Lower resilience

Opposition weakens renewal.

### **常见表现可能包括:**

- 睡眠浅
- 恢复不足
- 情绪易怒
- 身体疲劳
- 韧性下降

对冲削弱修复。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Bed facing door
- Mirror facing bed
- Bathroom at center

Recovery capacity declines.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加:

- 床对门
- 镜子照床
- 卫生间居中

恢复能力下降。

---

## Observation Prompt

Is your recovery space protected from drainage?

### 观察引导

修复空间是否远离排泄动线？

---

## 6 Bathroom Above Kitchen

### 卫生间位于厨房上方

#### Structural Description

When a bathroom is located directly above the kitchen, vertical drainage overlays the resource system.

#### 结构说明

当卫生间位于厨房正上方时，排泄系统垂直覆盖资源系统。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Downward discharge above resource transformation may subtly weaken financial stability.

Over time, instability may accumulate.

#### 慢变量机制

排泄位于资源上方，可能削弱财务稳定性。

长期影响累积。

---

### **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Income fluctuation
- Resource misallocation
- Financial stress
- Reduced expansion
- Instability in planning

Overlay weakens support.

### **常见表现可能包括:**

- 收入波动
- 资源配置失衡
- 财务压力
- 扩展困难
- 规划不稳

覆盖削弱支撑。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Water–fire conflict
- Stove without backing
- Central kitchen

Resource foundation weakens significantly.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加:

- 水火冲突
- 灶台无靠
- 厨房居中

资源基础明显削弱。

---

## Observation Prompt

Is your resource system vertically supported?

### 观察引导

资源系统是否具备垂直支撑？

---

## 7 Bathroom with No Exterior Ventilation

### 卫生间无外窗通风

#### Structural Description

A bathroom without exterior ventilation increases stagnation.

Moisture accumulates.

#### 结构说明

无外窗通风的卫生间容易积聚湿气。

流动性下降。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Stagnation reduces renewal capacity.

Over time, heaviness may influence mood.

#### 慢变量机制

停滞削弱更新能力。

长期可能影响情绪。

---

### **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Low motivation
- Emotional heaviness
- Reduced clarity
- Slow decision-making
- Lingering fatigue

Poor ventilation affects rhythm.

### **常见表现可能包括:**

- 动力不足
- 情绪沉重
- 思维不清
- 决策迟缓
- 疲劳持续

通风不良影响节奏。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Central location
- Clustered bathrooms
- Poor lighting

Drain effect compounds.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加:

- 居中结构
- 多卫集中
- 光线不足

消耗效应叠加。

---

## Observation Prompt

Is air renewal present?

### 观察引导

是否具备空气更新?

---

## 8 Bathroom Positioned Near Main Financial Workspace

### 卫生间靠近主要办公或财务区域

#### Structural Description

When drainage zones are adjacent to primary workspaces, focus and resource generation intersect with discharge flow.

#### 结构说明

当卫生间紧邻主要办公或财务区域时，专注区与排泄区交织。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Proximity may subtly reduce concentration stability.

Resource generation rhythm may weaken.

#### 慢变量机制

邻近排泄区可能削弱专注稳定。

资源创造节奏可能受影响。

---

## **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Reduced productivity
- Financial fluctuation
- Difficulty scaling
- Inconsistent output
- Disrupted focus

Proximity influences efficiency.

## **常见表现可能包括:**

- 生产力下降
- 财务波动
- 扩展困难
- 输出不稳
- 专注受扰

邻近影响效率。

---

## **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Poor ventilation
- Central placement
- Resource instability

Drainage effect intensifies.

## **叠加风险**

若再叠加:

- 通风不足
- 居中结构
- 资源不稳

消耗效应增强。

---

## Observation Prompt

Is your work zone separated from discharge zones?

### 观察引导

工作区是否远离排泄区？

---

## LAYER 7

---

### Bedroom & Recovery Stability Layer

#### 卧室与恢复稳定层

这一层不制造冲突。

它决定：

前六层造成的压力是否能够被修复。

卧室若稳定，  
结构问题可以被缓冲。

卧室若失衡，  
任何压力都会被放大。

---

### **1** Bed Directly Facing the Bedroom Door

#### 床正对卧室门

##### Structural Description

When the bed is directly aligned with the bedroom door, the recovery axis intersects entry flow.

##### 结构说明

---

当床正对卧室门时，  
修复轴线与入口动线发生对冲。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

Restoration requires containment and psychological safety.

Direct exposure to entry motion may reduce depth of relaxation.

Over time, recovery efficiency declines.

## 慢变量机制

恢复需要收拢与安全感。

若床位直接暴露于动线，  
放松深度会下降。

长期恢复效率降低。

---

## Observable Patterns May Include:

- Light sleep
- Frequent waking
- Emotional reactivity
- Reduced resilience
- Slow stress recovery

Exposure reduces containment.

## 常见表现可能包括：

- 睡眠浅
- 易醒
- 情绪波动
- 韧性下降
- 压力恢复慢

暴露削弱修复。

---

---

## Layer Risk Stacking

If combined with:

- Bathroom door facing bedroom
- Mirror facing bed
- Long corridor alignment

Recovery capacity weakens significantly.

## 叠加风险

若再叠加：

- 卫生间门对冲
- 镜子照床
- 长走廊直冲

恢复能力明显下降。

---

## Observation Prompt

Does your bed feel protected?

## 观察引导

床位是否具备安全感？

---

## Bed Positioned Under a Window

### 床位位于窗下

#### Structural Description

When the bed is directly under a window, back support is visually and structurally reduced.

## 结构说明

当床位位于窗下时，  
背后缺乏实体支撑。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

Perceived backing influences psychological stability.

Reduced support may increase subconscious vigilance.

Over time, deeper relaxation becomes harder.

## 慢变量机制

支撑感影响稳定预期。

支撑不足会增加潜意识警觉。

长期难以深度放松。

---

## Observable Patterns May Include:

- Restlessness
- Sensitivity to noise
- Anxiety
- Inconsistent sleep
- Reduced confidence

Support affects recovery.

## 常见表现可能包括:

- 睡不踏实
  - 对声音敏感
  - 焦虑
  - 睡眠不稳
  - 自信下降
-

支撑影响修复。

---

### Layer Risk Stacking

If combined with:

- Glass-heavy façade
- Road proximity
- Weak bedroom lighting

Security perception declines.

### 叠加风险

若再叠加：

- 大面积玻璃
- 临近主路
- 光线不均

安全感下降。

---

## Observation Prompt

Does your bed have solid backing?

### 观察引导

床位是否具备实体依托？

---

## Mirror Directly Facing the Bed

### 镜子正对床位

#### Structural Description

---

When a mirror reflects the bed,  
visual duplication occurs during rest.

## 结构说明

当镜子正对床位时，  
休息时产生视觉重复。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

Visual reflection may increase subconscious alertness.

Sleep depth may be subtly reduced.

## 慢变量机制

视觉反射会增强潜意识警觉。

睡眠深度可能下降。

---

## Observable Patterns May Include:

- Interrupted sleep
- Vivid dreams
- Emotional sensitivity
- Mental fatigue
- Reduced clarity upon waking

Reflection affects stability.

## 常见表现可能包括:

- 睡眠中断
  - 梦境频繁
  - 情绪敏感
  - 精神疲劳
  - 醒来思维不清
-

反射影响稳定。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Bed facing door
- Bathroom proximity
- Poor lighting

Restoration weakens further.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加：

- 床对门
- 卫生间靠近
- 光线不良

恢复能力进一步下降。

---

## **Observation Prompt**

Is reflection entering your recovery zone?

### **观察引导**

反射是否进入修复空间？

---

## **Bed Directly Beneath Exposed Beam**

### **床位正下方存在横梁**

#### **Structural Description**

When a structural beam runs directly above the bed, vertical compression is visually present.

## 结构说明

当床上方存在横梁时，视觉上产生垂直压迫。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

Perceived compression increases background stress.

Long-term stress reduces restorative efficiency.

## 慢变量机制

压迫感增加背景压力。

长期压力削弱恢复效率。

---

## Observable Patterns May Include:

- Headaches
- Restlessness
- Irritability
- Chronic fatigue
- Reduced patience

Compression influences mood.

## 常见表现可能包括:

- 头部不适
  - 睡眠不安
  - 易怒
  - 慢性疲劳
  - 耐心下降
-

压迫影响情绪。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Bed facing door
- Mirror reflection
- Bathroom adjacency

Recovery declines significantly.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加：

- 床对门
- 镜子照床
- 卫生间邻近

恢复能力明显下降。

---

## **Observation Prompt**

Is your recovery space compressed?

### **观察引导**

修复空间是否存在压迫？

---

## **5 Bedroom Located Above Garage**

### **卧室位于车库上方**

#### **Structural Description**

When a bedroom sits above a garage, movement and mechanical vibration occur below rest zone.

## 结构说明

当卧室位于车库上方时，  
修复区下方存在机械动势。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

Subtle vibration and transitional energy may reduce stability.

Over time, sleep depth weakens.

## 慢变量机制

机械动势可能削弱稳定感。

长期睡眠深度下降。

---

## Observable Patterns May Include:

- Interrupted sleep
- Fatigue
- Emotional fluctuation
- Reduced physical recovery
- Decreased resilience

Movement below affects rest.

## 常见表现可能包括：

- 睡眠中断
  - 疲劳
  - 情绪波动
  - 身体恢复慢
  - 韧性下降
-

下方动势影响修复。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Beam compression
- Road exposure
- Poor insulation

Instability increases.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加：

- 横梁压迫
- 主路邻近
- 隔音不足

不稳定性增强。

---

## **Observation Prompt**

Is your recovery zone insulated from movement?

### **观察引导**

修复区是否远离动势干扰？

---

## **6 Multiple Electronic Devices Near Bed**

### **床边电子设备过多**

#### **Structural Description**

When multiple electronic devices surround the bed, ambient stimulation increases.

## 结构说明

当床边电子设备过多时，环境刺激增强。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

Continuous low-level stimulation reduces deep relaxation.

Over time, recovery efficiency declines.

## 慢变量机制

持续刺激削弱深度放松。

长期恢复效率下降。

---

## Observable Patterns May Include:

- Light sleep
- Mental restlessness
- Reduced focus
- Emotional sensitivity
- Fatigue

Stimulation interferes with calm.

## 常见表现可能包括:

- 睡眠浅
  - 思绪停不下来
  - 专注力下降
  - 情绪敏感
  - 疲劳
-

刺激干扰平静。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Mirror reflection
- Window backing
- Bathroom proximity

Restoration weakens further.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加：

- 镜子照床
- 窗下床位
- 卫生间邻近

恢复能力下降。

---

## **Observation Prompt**

Is your sleep zone calm?

### **观察引导**

睡眠区域是否平静？

---

## **7 Bedroom at the End of Long Corridor**

### **卧室位于长走廊尽头**

#### **Structural Description**

When the bedroom is positioned at the end of a long corridor, movement pressure accumulates before reaching rest zone.

## 结构说明

当卧室位于长走廊尽头时，  
动线压力在到达修复区前累积。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

Compressed approach increases stress before rest.

Over time, relaxation becomes harder.

## 慢变量机制

压缩路径会增加进入前的压力。

长期放松难度增加。

---

## Observable Patterns May Include:

- Delayed sleep onset
- Irritability
- Mental fatigue
- Reduced patience
- Emotional sensitivity

Compression influences entry state.

## 常见表现可能包括:

- 入睡慢
  - 易怒
  - 精神疲劳
  - 耐心下降
  - 情绪敏感
-

压缩影响入睡状态。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Door alignment
- Staircase pressure
- Poor lighting

Recovery zone destabilizes.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加：

- 门冲结构
- 楼梯压迫
- 光线不足

修复区稳定性下降。

---

## **Observation Prompt**

Is your bedroom approached calmly?

### **观察引导**

卧室的进入路径是否平稳？

---

## **8 Bedroom Positioned Above Bathroom**

### **卧室位于卫生间上方**

#### **Structural Description**

When a bedroom is directly above a bathroom, drainage flow occurs beneath recovery zone.

## 结构说明

当卧室位于卫生间上方时，排泄动势位于修复区下方。

---

## Slow-Variable Mechanism

Downward drainage beneath rest zone may reduce stability perception.

Over time, resilience weakens.

## 慢变量机制

排泄动势在下方可能削弱稳定感。

长期韧性下降。

---

## Observable Patterns May Include:

- Interrupted sleep
- Emotional sensitivity
- Fatigue
- Reduced recovery
- Subtle anxiety

Drainage influences calm.

## 常见表现可能包括:

- 睡眠中断
- 情绪敏感
- 疲劳
- 恢复不足
- 潜在焦虑

排泄影响平静。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Bathroom at center
- Poor ventilation
- Water–fire conflict

Drain effect intensifies.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加：

- 卫生间居中
- 通风不足
- 水火冲突

消耗效应增强。

---

## **Observation Prompt**

Is your recovery zone stable?

### **观察引导**

修复区是否稳定？

---

## **LAYER 8**

---

### **Cognitive & Subtle Pattern Layer**

#### **认知与隐性结构层**

这一层关注的是：

---

空间是否在空中无形塑造决策习惯、情绪节奏与长期倾向。

不是明显冲突。

不是明显压迫。

而是——

长期偏移。

---

## **1 Main Workspace Facing Solid Blank Wall**

### **主要工位正对空白实墙**

#### **Structural Description**

When a primary workspace faces a solid blank wall with no depth, visual extension is limited.

#### **结构说明**

当主要工位正对空白实墙时，  
视觉延展被限制。

---

#### **Slow-Variable Mechanism**

Forward vision influences forward thinking.

Visual termination may gradually reinforce limitation bias.

Over time, strategic planning may narrow.

#### **慢变量机制**

视觉延展影响思维延展。

视觉终止会强化受限思维模式。

长期战略视野可能缩小。

## **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Conservative decisions
- Hesitation
- Reduced innovation
- Narrow planning
- Fear of expansion

Visual cues shape cognition subtly.

## **常见表现可能包括:**

- 决策保守
- 犹豫
- 创新减少
- 规划狭窄
- 害怕扩张

视觉结构缓慢塑造认知。

---

## **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Corridor dead-end
- Downward orientation
- Fragmented layout

Limitation pattern intensifies.

## **叠加风险**

若再叠加:

- 走廊终止
- 下坡结构
- 碎片布局

受限模式增强。

---

## Observation Prompt

Does your vision extend forward?

### 观察引导

你的视野是否延展？

---

## 2 Desk Positioned with Back to Door

### 书桌背对门口

#### Structural Description

When a desk is positioned with back facing the door, awareness relies on reaction rather than anticipation.

#### 结构说明

当书桌背对门口时，  
注意力更多依赖反应而非预判。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Reduced visibility increases subconscious vigilance.

Cognitive energy shifts toward monitoring.

Long-term focus may weaken.

#### 慢变量机制

可视性不足增加潜意识警觉。

认知能量转向防御。

长期专注力下降。

---

## **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Difficulty concentrating
- Fatigue
- Startle reactions
- Overthinking
- Reduced productivity

Position influences cognition.

## **常见表现可能包括:**

- 专注困难
- 疲劳
- 易受惊
- 过度思考
- 生产力下降

位置影响认知节奏。

---

## **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Poor lighting
- Bathroom proximity
- Glass exposure

Cognitive stability weakens further.

## **叠加风险**

若再叠加:

- 光线不足
- 卫生间邻近
- 玻璃暴露

认知稳定性下降。

---

## Observation Prompt

Can you see what approaches you?

### 观察引导

你是否能预见接近你的动线？

---

## 3 Excessive Clutter in Transition Zones

### 过渡区域杂物堆积

#### Structural Description

When transition zones accumulate clutter, movement becomes visually congested.

#### 结构说明

当过渡区域杂物堆积时，动线视觉拥堵。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Clutter increases cognitive load.

Decision clarity reduces over time.

#### 慢变量机制

杂乱增加认知负担。

长期决策清晰度下降。

---

### **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Indecision
- Procrastination
- Mental fatigue
- Overwhelm
- Delayed action

Visual congestion shapes mental congestion.

### **常见表现可能包括:**

- 犹豫
- 拖延
- 精神疲劳
- 压力感
- 行动延迟

视觉拥堵影响思维节奏。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Narrow corridors
- Split-level layout
- Central instability

Cognitive friction intensifies.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加:

- 走廊压缩
- 错层结构
- 核心不稳

认知摩擦增强。

---

## Observation Prompt

Are your transitions clear?

### 观察引导

过渡空间是否清晰？

---

## 4 Dark Corners in Frequently Used Spaces

### 常用空间存在暗角

#### Structural Description

Persistent dark corners reduce visual clarity.

Subtle uncertainty remains in peripheral awareness.

#### 结构说明

常用空间若存在暗角，  
视觉清晰度下降。

周边存在潜在不确定感。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Reduced illumination lowers perceived control.

Confidence and decisiveness may decline gradually.

#### 慢变量机制

光线不足降低掌控感。

长期决断力可能下降。

---

### **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Hesitation
- Mood fluctuation
- Reduced clarity
- Low motivation
- Conservative planning

Light influences cognition.

### **常见表现可能包括:**

- 犹豫
- 情绪波动
- 思路不清
- 动力不足
- 规划保守

光线影响认知。

---

### **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Corridor compression
- Bathroom clustering
- Fragmented layout

Heaviness increases.

### **叠加风险**

若再叠加:

- 走廊压缩
- 卫生间集中
- 碎片结构

沉重感增强。

---

## Observation Prompt

Is your environment evenly illuminated?

### 观察引导

空间是否均匀明亮？

---

## 5 Overuse of Reflective Surfaces

### 反光材质过多

#### Structural Description

Excessive reflective surfaces increase visual stimulation.

Visual duplication becomes frequent.

#### 结构说明

反光材质过多会增加视觉刺激。

视觉重复增加。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Stimulation elevates alertness.

Over time, calm focus may reduce.

#### 慢变量机制

刺激增强警觉。

长期平静专注下降。

---

## **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Restlessness
- Emotional sensitivity
- Quick reactions
- Reduced patience
- Sleep disturbance

Reflection increases tempo.

## **常见表现可能包括:**

- 静不下来
- 情绪敏感
- 反应快
- 耐心下降
- 睡眠受扰

反射强化节奏。

---

## **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Glass-heavy façade
- Mirror facing bed
- Bright overhead lighting

Overstimulation intensifies.

## **叠加风险**

若再叠加:

- 大面积玻璃
- 镜子照床
- 强顶光

刺激增强。

---

## Observation Prompt

Is reflection balanced?

### 观察引导

反射是否适度?

---

## 6 Main Seating Facing Away from Focal Point

### 主要座位背离空间焦点

#### Structural Description

When primary seating faces away from room focal point, attention disperses.

#### 结构说明

当主要座位背离空间焦点时，注意力分散。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Reduced orientation weakens engagement.

Decision cohesion may decline.

#### 慢变量机制

方向感降低参与度。

决策一致性下降。

---

## **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Distraction
- Reduced communication
- Fragmented discussion
- Inconsistent alignment
- Lower cohesion

Orientation shapes interaction.

## **常见表现可能包括:**

- 分心
- 沟通减少
- 讨论碎片化
- 一致性下降
- 凝聚力减弱

方向影响互动。

---

## **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Central instability
- Corridor compression
- Clutter

Cognitive drift increases.

## **叠加风险**

若再叠加:

- 核心不稳
- 走廊压缩
- 杂物堆积

认知漂移增强。

---

## Observation Prompt

Is attention anchored?

### 观察引导

注意力是否被锚定？

---

## 7 Excessive Neutral Monotone Without Visual Anchors

### 过度单一色调缺乏视觉锚点

#### Structural Description

Uniform monotone environments reduce visual hierarchy.

Depth perception decreases.

#### 结构说明

单一色调环境降低视觉层次。

空间深度感下降。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Reduced hierarchy weakens cognitive prioritization.

Decision weighting may blur.

#### 慢变量机制

层次感降低削弱优先级判断。

决策权重模糊。

---

## **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Indecision
- Planning confusion
- Reduced motivation
- Emotional flatness
- Lack of initiative

Hierarchy shapes clarity.

## **常见表现可能包括:**

- 犹豫
- 规划混乱
- 动力不足
- 情绪平淡
- 主动性下降

层次影响清晰度。

---

## **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Poor lighting
- Fragmented layout
- Clutter

Cognitive dullness increases.

## **叠加风险**

若再叠加:

- 光线不足
- 碎片结构
- 杂乱

认知迟滞增强。

---

## Observation Prompt

Is visual hierarchy present?

## 观察引导

空间是否具备视觉层次？

---

## 8 Lack of Defined Boundary Between Work and Rest Zones

### 工作区与休息区边界不清

#### Structural Description

When work and rest zones overlap spatially, functional separation dissolves.

#### 结构说明

当工作区与休息区空间重叠时，功能边界消失。

---

#### Slow-Variable Mechanism

Blurring boundaries reduces recovery efficiency.

Cognitive fatigue increases.

Over time, burnout risk rises.

#### 慢变量机制

边界模糊削弱恢复效率。

认知疲劳增加。

长期可能增加耗竭风险。

---

## **Observable Patterns May Include:**

- Difficulty switching off
- Persistent stress
- Reduced sleep quality
- Emotional exhaustion
- Lower productivity

Boundary defines rhythm.

## **常见表现可能包括:**

- 难以放松
- 持续压力
- 睡眠质量下降
- 情绪耗竭
- 生产力下降

边界决定节奏。

---

## **Layer Risk Stacking**

If combined with:

- Electronic stimulation near bed
- Poor lighting
- Drainage proximity

Recovery collapses gradually.

## **叠加风险**

若再叠加:

- 床边电子设备
- 光线不足
- 排泄邻近

恢复能力逐步崩塌。

---

## Observation Prompt

Are your zones clearly defined?

### 观察引导

功能区域是否清晰划分？

---

## Most Homes Do Not Contain One Issue.

### They Contain Overlapping Patterns.

Most residential layouts do not suffer from a single structural flaw.

They contain layers.

Layers overlap.

Overlap determines impact.

A minor instability in one layer may be neutralized by strength in another.

Or it may be amplified when combined with adjacent weaknesses.

Structure is cumulative.

## 大多数住宅并非存在单一问题。

### 它们存在的是“叠加结构”。

大多数住宅并不存在某一个“致命缺陷”。

它们存在的是层级。

层级会叠加。

叠加决定影响强度。

某一层的轻微失衡，

可能被另一层的稳定所抵消。

也可能在相邻结构的叠加下被放大。

结构是累积的。

---

## Reading Patterns Is Not the Same as Ranking Them.

Understanding that a condition exists  
is different from understanding its weight.

Two homes may share identical patterns —  
but their outcomes differ.

Why?

Because dominance differs.

Which layer leads?

Which layer amplifies?

Which layer drains?

Which layer stabilizes?

Without structural ranking,  
patterns remain isolated observations.

## 识别现象 ≠ 判断权重。

知道某个结构存在，  
不等于知道它的重要性。

两套住宅可能拥有相同现象，  
却呈现不同结果。

原因在于——

主导层不同。

哪一层主导？

哪一层放大？

哪一层消耗？

哪一层缓冲？

若没有结构排序，  
所有现象都只是孤立信息。

---

## Structure Is About Order.

The question is not:

“Does this pattern exist?”

The question is:

“What is the structural order of this home?”

Which layers reinforce stability?

Which layers erode it?

Where does correction begin?

Clarity begins with sequencing.

## 结构的关键在于“顺序”。

问题不是：

“这个问题是否存在？”

问题是：

“这个住宅的结构顺序是什么？”

哪些层在加强稳定？

哪些层在削弱它？

调整应从哪里开始？

清晰来自排序。

---

## A Structural Audit Does Not Add New Beliefs.

### It Organizes What Already Exists.

The audit process does not introduce superstition.

It does not create new fear.

It does not invent hidden meanings.

It organizes the observable patterns  
into a ranked structural map.

From there,  
decisions become measurable.

**结构审计不会增加新的信念。**

**它只是整理已经存在的结构。**

结构审计不会引入迷信。

不会制造新的焦虑。

不会凭空创造意义。

它只是将现有现象  
整理为可排序的结构图。

从那里开始，  
决策才具备清晰度。

---

## **If You Choose to Proceed**

A structured assessment evaluates:

- Layer dominance
- Risk concentration
- Amplification stacking
- Stabilization anchors
- Adjustment priority

Structure becomes visible.

And once visible,  
it becomes adjustable.

**若你选择继续**

结构评估将分析：

- 主导层
- 风险集中区
- 叠加放大点
- 稳定锚点
- 调整优先顺序

结构一旦被看见，  
才有调整的起点。

---

## Final Reflection

Patterns inform.

Structure clarifies.

Order determines outcome.

Understanding is the first step.

Sequencing is the second.

Stability follows structure.

## 最终提示

现象提供信息。

结构带来清晰。

顺序决定结果。

理解是第一步。

排序是第二步。

稳定跟随结构。