

# Psi-Lines, Chaos, Spirals, Magnetism, and Entanglement

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## ABSTRACT

This paper develops existing knowledge regarding psi-lines. The minimum size width and length that a psi-line can attain has been re-examined. This has led to a connection to the well-established Megalithic Yard and to Feigenbaum's Constant ( $\delta$ ), which leads to chaos theory and the ability of the mind to interact with space-time and the laws of physics. Two different types of spiral that terminate psi-lines have been quantified. For example, each has a different orientated entry point, and they have different properties. They are shown to be 3-dimensional helical coaxial bicones with one apex angle involving the Golden Ratio ( $\phi$ ), and the other sine  $1/3$ ; both universal angles. The mathematics of the different types of spirals has been explored. In the course of this research new discoveries have been made regarding the effect on psi-lines of the earth's gravity, spin, and magnetism. In particular, magnetism has an important effect both on the brain and on the entry point of terminal psi-line spirals. The latter has led to a convincing example of remote macro entanglement.

**Key Words:** Mind, consciousness, psi-lines, Feigenbaum's constant, golden ratio, magnetism, entanglement, chaos, structure of the universe, cosmic and subtle energy, dowsing

NeuroQuantology 2012; 3: 416-427

## Introduction

Although knowledge and the sensation of psi-lines has existed for thousands of years, serious scientific research on this subject only started a few years' ago. This paper develops the existing limited knowledge regarding psi-lines, and in particular, builds on the author's published papers.

Psi-lines are mind generated subtle energy lines that are terminated by spirals. Currently, psi-lines can only be detected by the body, or with the use of dowsing. It has been demonstrated that dowsing is a legitimate tool for serious scientific research (Keen, 2010).



Figure 1. Plan of a Psi-line Footprint

The overall shape of psi-lines, when viewed from above, comprises 3 lines and 2

spirals as shown in Figure 1. This is the first impression when dowsing, as it is the footprint that is initially perceived. Figure 2 is a vertical cross section through the 3 sub-lines showing that in 3-dimensions the three lines are really 3 pairs of tubes resting on the ground, with various flows and components (Keen, 2012).

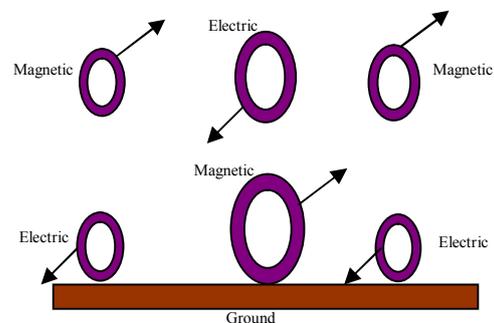


Figure 2. Vertical Cross-section through a Psi Line

This paper is in three parts. The first section deals with the straight lines, the next section relates to the spirals, whilst the last section deals with the effects of local and

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Received August 9, 2012. Revised August 25, 2012.

Accepted Sept 9, 2012.

eISSN 1303-5150



remote forces on the entire psi-line. The objectives of this paper include establishing a mathematical description of psi-lines, and how they are influenced by the earth's magnetism, gravity, and spin.

### Minimum Width of Psi-Lines

The mental process that creates psi-lines in space-time does not seem to allow lines smaller than about 1 metre. Figure 3 is the graph of the relationship between the length of a psi-line, L, and its width, W (Keen, 2012). The derived equation  $W = \varphi/3 * \ln(L) + \sqrt{3}/2$  was obtained heuristically. Because of its logarithmic nature with a separate constant, and where it crosses the vertical W axis, partially explains why psi-lines have a minimum width. The Excel spread sheet best trend line gave this constant as 0.8592 metres. This was interpreted as  $\sqrt{3}/2$  with accuracy better than 0.8%, which is well within the limits of experimental error. However, this could just be a coincidence.

Although  $\sqrt{3}/2$  is a universal constant it relates to metres and is therefore not a universal constant. Both sides of the formula involve the dimensions of length which cannot be totally removed by a ratio. The constant of

0.8592 metres has therefore been re-examined.

One possibility is that this constant of 0.8592 metres could be connected to the megalithic yard (0.82966 metres), which is based on the survey carried out by Prof. Alexander Thom of over 300 European megalithic sites (Thom, 1962). The megalithic yard is also found in many earth energy measurements. The above constant of 0.8592 agrees to the value of the megalithic yard within 3.6%, which is well within experimental accuracy. The implication is that Neolithic man used psi-lines as his basis for measurement, and would be consistent with numerous on-site observations relating to ancient structures and their earth energies.

Another problem with the above constant of 0.8592 metre is that it is partially derived as an extrapolation from a data set involving psi-lines having a length of hundreds and thousands of metres. To improve accuracy, additional data is therefore required associated with small psi-lines of length about 1 metre.

The ratio of psi-line length to width, L/W, is a dimensionless ratio. In order to see if a universal constant could be found for the minimum size of psi-lines, the following protocol was adopted.

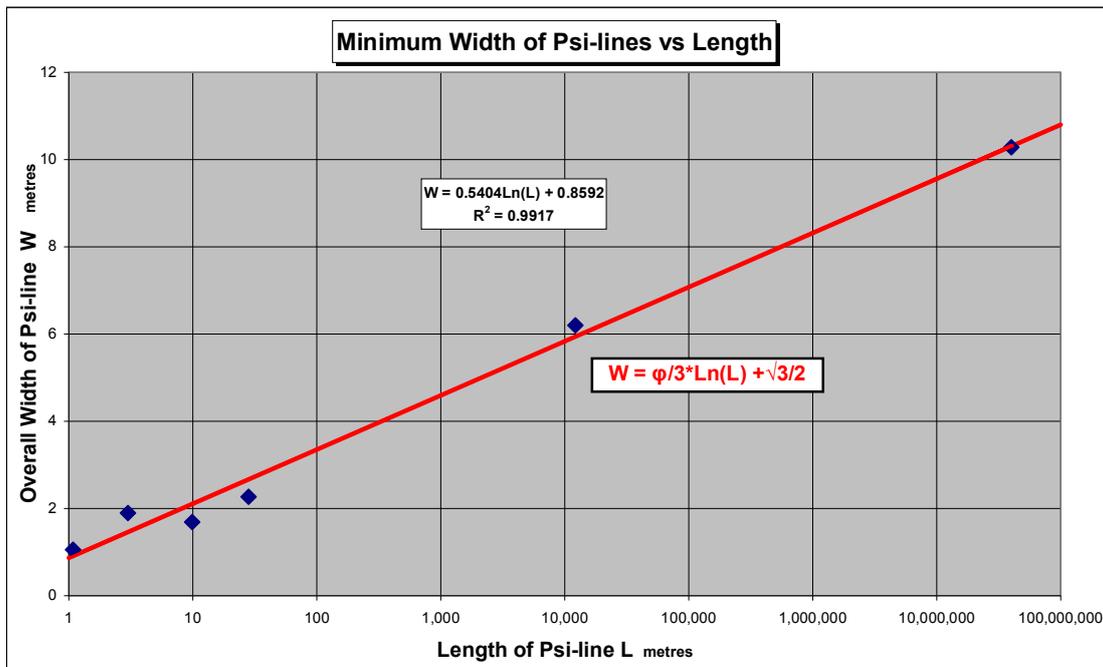


Figure 3. Minimum width of psi-lines vs length



	Date	Spiral Centre used to Measure L	Length L metres	Width W metres
<b>On Earth</b>	02/04/2012	Type A	0.984	0.812
	02/04/2012	Type B	0.981	0.811
	15/03/2012	Type A	1.020	0.900
	03/04/2012	Type A	1.040	0.885
	03/04/2012	Type B	1.050	0.810
	04/04/2012	Type A	1.042	0.934
	04/04/2012	Type B	1.020	0.925
	06/04/2012	Type A	1.022	0.924
<b>In Space</b>	06/04/2012	Type B	1.022	0.913
	02/04/2012	Type B	0.981	0.812
	15/03/2012	Type B	1.040	0.902
	03/04/2012	Type B	1.050	0.811
	04/04/2012	Type B	1.017	0.925
	06/04/2012	Type B	1.007	0.882

<b>Average</b>	<b>1.020</b>	<b>0.875</b>
Deviation	0.018	0.045
% Deviation	1.801%	5.187%

**Table 1.** The Minimum Value of the Length and Width of Psi-lines

The smallest possible psi-lines were re-created on several different times, days, and locations. A full moon was included, as this event is notorious for producing wild dowsing measurements. The psi-line length, L, was measured from centre to centre of the two terminating spirals. As discussed in the following section, this measurement is complicated as there are two different types of spirals, categorised as A and B. Separate measurements were therefore taken from the centre of each type of spiral to check that the 2 spirals were indeed coaxial. Widths, W, as defined in Figure 4, were measured from the outside edge of the psi-line, at different positions along the psi-line to check if the constituent lines were parallel. For comparison purposes of universality, part of the data was obtained by using the protocol for creating psi-lines in intergalactic space (Keen, 2011). The latter protocol produces a much simplified psi-line: only one type of spiral (Type B) and only two constituent lines are created.

After repeated experiments, the smallest possible psi-line measurements are summarised in Table 1 and produce an average

value for the minimum length of 1.020 m, with the minimum width of 0.875 m. Interestingly, as the percentage deviation for L is significantly less than for W, measuring the length of a psi-line by using the centres of their spirals is more accurate than measuring its width with markers.

Significantly, to within 5%, the same dimensions were obtained irrespective of the date, time of day, new moon, or location, as well as if intent is on earth or in intergalactic space. This is unusual as dowsing measurements vary by person, and because of astronomical and local forces on earth, change during the day, month and year. This suggests 2 conclusions:

1. That the minimum sized psi-line is not a function of the earth's gravity, electromagnetism, or spin, but is determined by the structure of space-time.
2. From Tables 1 and 2, the 14 separate measurements of the Length of the smallest psi-line to its Width, produces a ratio L/W = 1.1658. As summarised in Table 2, this value multiplied by 4 is approximately Feigenbaum's Constant ( $\delta$ ) within an error of 0.13%, which is



a remarkable accuracy and well within experimental error.

Average L/W	1.1658
4*average L/W	4.6631
<b><math>\delta</math></b>	<b>4.6692</b>
Difference	0.0061
% Difference	0.131%

**Table 2.** The Comparison between the Experimental Results and Feigenbaum’s Constant

Feigenbaum’s Constant, usually associated with turbulence and chaos (Feigenbaum, 1980), occurs frequently in earth energies work. Two examples are the hydrodynamic qualities of floating subtle energy fields (Keen, 2003a and 2003b), and bifurcation in 2-body interactions (Keen, 2011).

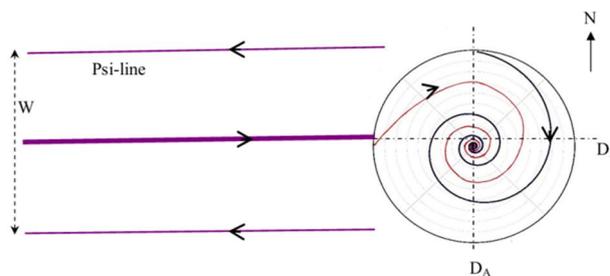
Combining the above factors gives great confidence that the creation of psi-lines involves the mind interacting with the basic laws of physics and the structure of space-time, which includes Feigenbaum’s Constant. These findings invite the question as to how the mind and chaos theory produce psi-lines.

### Terminating Spirals

The author’s previous published papers on psi-lines covered terminal spirals comprising only one type of subtle energy (Keen, 2011; 2012). Subsequent research has demonstrated that psi-lines are terminated by a *double spiral*, henceforth referred to as Types A&B. This is illustrated in Figure 4, which also shows the relative orientations, and directions of flow.

The “spirals” are really 3-dimensional conical helices standing on their bases, and share a joint concentric vertical axis. Both spirals have 3.5 turns in a clockwise direction when observing downwards from the apex of the conical helix. This can be quickly confirmed as 8x intersections can readily be dowsed along diameters,  $D_A$  and  $D_B$  in Figure 4, for each type of spiral.

Each of the twin spirals, A and B, comprises a different type of subtle energy with differing physical properties; examples being, the mathematical type of spiral, the orientation of the entry point, and the angle of the cone’s apex.



**Figure 4.** Footprint of the Double Terminating Spiral.

What are the quantified characteristics of the terminating spirals? The measurements in Tables 3 and 6 are for an arbitrary sized psi-line having spiral diameters of about 1.9 metres. The terminating spirals’ footprints were measured along their diameter which passed through the centre of the spiral and the entry point where the spiral starts. The separation distances in the Tables are where the spirals intersect diameters  $D_A$  and  $D_B$  as shown in Figure 4, with zero metres being the relevant entry point.

In order to define the mathematics of the spirals, the data has been fitted to various types of standard spirals, using polar coordinates  $r$  and  $\theta$ , including Archimedes Spiral  $r=a*\theta$ ; Exponential (Logarithmic) Spiral  $r=a*e^{b\theta}$ ; Fermat’s Spiral  $r=\sqrt{\theta}$ ; and Fibonacci (phi log) Spirals.

### Type A

Type A spirals can be shown as being 3-dimensional conical helices having a vertical axis with a height greater than about 1.4m. The side elevation and vertical cross-section of these conical helices are illustrated in Figures 5 and 6, and are usually stacked vertically 7-fold several metres high, as illustrated in Figure 7. The Mager rosette colour is a well established, consistent technique that helps in categorising different types of subtle energies by expressing the mind’s intangible dowsing sensation as a tangible colour on a disk. Type A spirals always seem to be green, but why this occurs, or its significance, is unknown.

Type A psi-line terminating spirals have their entry point due north from the central vertical axis of their conical helix, as illustrated by the blue line in Figure 4. These properties are similar to numerous examples of “naturally” occurring spirals in general (Keen, 2007). These non psi-line spirals are



present at domed buildings such as the Kirov Theatre in Russia, ancient megalithic sites such as Avebury, ancient burial sites in Create, gas vents on Mount Etna, a cave in Majorca, the Kabbalah tree of life, and the spiral generated by the intersection of two energy lines. This similarity is only one of many quantified examples of the close connection between “naturally” occurring spirals and the mind generated phenomena. In other words, these are examples of the mind interacting with the cosmos in its widest sense.

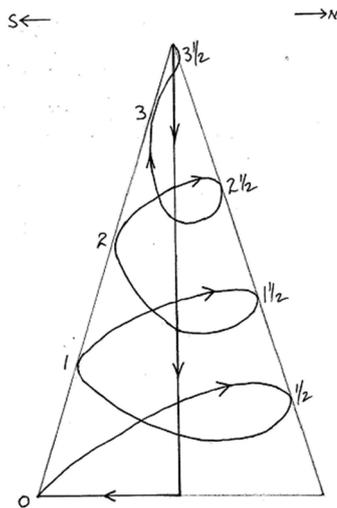


Figure 5. Side Elevation of a Clockwise Spiral

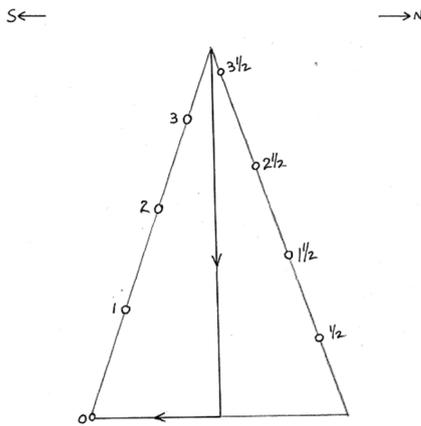


Figure 6. Cross-Section of a Clockwise Spiral



Figure 7. Side Elevation View of a Series of 7 Conical Helices

Table 3 summarises the horizontal data for the Type A conical helix which is a transformation of the 3-dimensional conical helix to its dowsed footprint on the ground. To a first order approximation, the data seems to fit closely to an Archimedes spiral, as illustrated in Figure 8, (except for 2 points). These data are the yellow dots, with the green dots being the theoretical Archimedes Spiral. The diameter of the spiral’s footprint  $D_A=1.012 + 0.868=1.88$  metres, showing that Figure 8 is compatible to Table 3. Obviously, more data in different orientations are required.

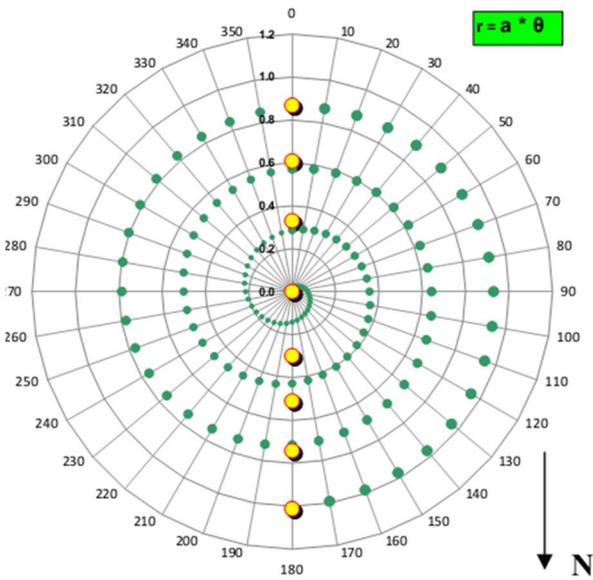
Table 3. Type A 2-Dimensional Spiral Data on Horizontal Footprint

	Type A Subtle Energy	Separation Distances	Geometric Series?	Arithmetic Series?
		metres	$n/(n+1)$	$(n+1)-n$
Spiral Entry Point	1	0.000		0.270
	2	0.270	0.538	0.232
	3	0.502	0.704	0.211
	4	0.713	0.705	0.299
Centre of Spiral	5	1.012	0.754	0.330
	6	1.342	0.828	0.278
	7	1.620	0.862	0.260
	8	1.880		

Average	0.732	0.269
Deviation	0.083	0.029
% Deviation	11.336%	10.927%



**Type A Psi-Line Data & Archimedes' Spiral**



**Figure 8**

Table 4 summarises the vertical dimensions of a typical Type A conical helix terminating the *smallest* sized psi-line (A different psi-line to the one shown in Figure 8). The base of the helix touches the ground, and the base diameter (1.043 m) is about 120% of the width of the psi-line (0.875 m). If the half angle of the helix's apex is defined as  $\alpha$ , using simple trigonometry, and assuming the cone is symmetrical, (which it is not),  $\alpha=19.471^\circ$  to an accuracy of about 2.6%. Obviously, more data is required, preferable using the radius from the spiral's centre to its entry point, this being the largest radius of the asymmetrical base. This angle of  $19.471^\circ$  is the same as sine 1/3 and is very common in various branches of science as well as in earth energies research. Two of many examples are the nested spirals at the centre of Angkor Wat in Cambodia (Keen, 2007) and Ampere's law of magnetism. This discovery demonstrates that once again the mind is interacting with the laws of physics.

	Metres
Height above ground of apex	1.434
Height above ground of base	0.000
N-S Base Diameter of cone	1.043
$\text{arc tan } \alpha$ Radians	0.349
<b>Degrees</b>	<b>19.985</b>

**Table 4.** Three Dimensional Data for a Type A Conical Helix to Calculate the Apex Angle

Around the vertical axis of the Type A conical spiral there are 7x bands, or torroidal waves, each with a height of about 8 mm. This is reminiscent of the 7x bands round megaliths in ancient sites (Keen, 2005). Table 5 summarises the measurements of these vertical psi spiral bands, and suggests that there is little to choose between a geometric or arithmetic series. However, these band ratios are similar to those in Table 3 for the Type A footprint spirals, suggesting that the two are connected and form part of similar spirals.

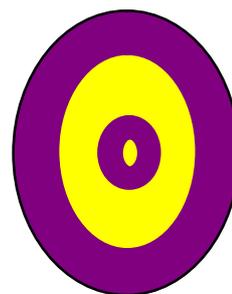
Type A Spiral Axis	Separation Distances	Geometric Series?	Arithmetic Series? mms
Band	metres	n/(n+1)	(n+1)-n
1	0.000		
2	0.237	0.528	0.237
3	0.449	0.607	0.212
4	0.740	0.744	0.291
5	0.994	0.787	0.254
6	1.263	0.886	0.269
7	1.425		0.162

Average	0.710	0.238
Deviation	0.115	0.034
% Deviation	16.122%	14.246%

**Table 5.** Bands Round the Vertical Axis of a Type A Conical Helix

**Type B**

Type B spirals terminating psi-lines are about 0.5m high. Hence their height is much smaller than the Type A spirals. The Mager colour for the Type B spirals is yellow and this spiral contains the same subtle energy as found at the psi-line's nodes and at the centres of the 6 psi-line tubes (Keen, 2012). Figure 9 illustrates this, and is an expansion of each of the 6x tubes in Figure 2.



**Figure 9.** Vertical Cross-section through one of the Oval Tubes comprising a Psi Line



As illustrated by the red line in Figure 4, the entry point for the Type B spiral is from the centre of the psi-line, along its axis, and facing the other terminating spiral. Table 6 summarises the data for the Type B conical helix which is a transformation of the 3-dimensional conical helix to its dowsed footprint on the ground. It is apparent that the data forms more of a geometric progression than an arithmetic series.

Figure 10 is the graphical representation of the data in Table 6. These data are the blue dots, with the yellow dots being the theoretical Archimedes Spiral. The diameter of the spiral's footprint  $D_A=0.965+0.878=1.843$  metres, shows that Figure 10 is compatible to Table 6. Obviously, more data in different orientations are required.

As is apparent, this data is not a very good fit to an Archimedes Spiral; it is even a worse fit to an Exponential, a Fermat's or a Fibonacci Spiral. More research is required as to the mathematical form of the Type B spirals.

**Type B Psi-Line Data & Archimedes' Spiral**

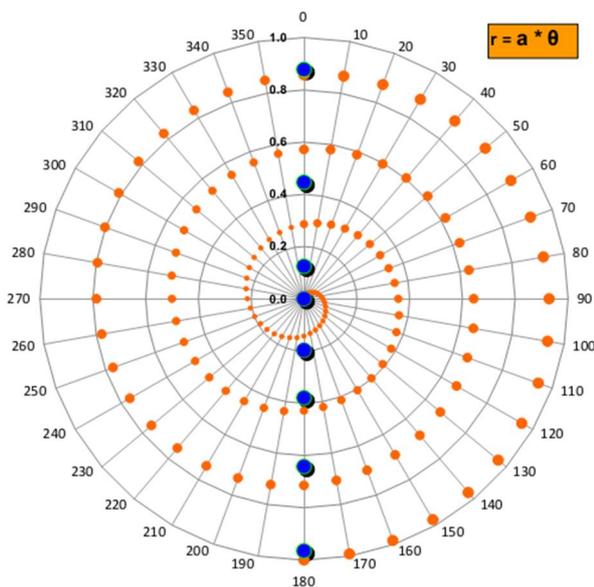


Figure 10

Table 7 summarises the vertical dimensions of a Type B conical helix terminating the smallest sized psi-line. Interestingly, unlike the Type A spiral, the base of the helix is 25 mms above the ground, and the base diameter (0.605 m) is about 70% of the width of the psi-line (0.875 m). If the half-angle of the apex is defined as  $\alpha$ , it is apparent that the tangent of  $\alpha$  ( $0.3025/0.49$ )



is the reciprocal of the golden ratio ( $\phi$ ) to an accuracy of 0.1%. This discovery demonstrates that once again the mind is interacting with the structure of space-time in creating psi-lines and their terminating spirals. A coincidence to this level of accuracy is very unlikely.

**Table 6. Horizontal Footprint Data for a Type B Spiral**

	Type B Subtle Energy	Separation Distance	Geometric Series?	Arithmetic Series?
		metres	$n/(n+1)$	$(n+1)-n$
Spiral Entry Point	1	0.000		0.432
	2	0.432	0.573	0.322
	3	0.754	0.859	0.124
Centre of Spiral	4	0.878	0.817	0.197
	5	1.075	0.855	0.182
	6	1.257	0.827	0.263
	7	1.520	0.825	0.323
	8	1.843		

Average Deviation	<b>0.793</b>	<b>0.263</b>
n % Deviation	0.073	0.082
	9.237%	31.160%

**Table 7. Three Dimensional Data for a Type B Conical Helix to Calculate its Apex Angle**

	Metres
Height above ground of apex	0.515
Height above ground of base	0.025
Base diameter of cone along psi-line	0.605
$\tan \alpha =$	0.6173
$1/\tan \alpha =$	1.6198
<b><math>\phi</math></b>	<b>1.6180</b>
Difference	-0.0018
% Difference	-0.111%

Around the vertical axis of the Type B conical spiral there are also 7x bands, but these are slightly smaller than Type A as each is about 7 mm height. Table 8 summarises the measurements, and suggests that there is little to choose between a geometric or arithmetic series. However, the ratios in the geometric series are similar to the geometric ratios for the Type B footprint spiral in Table 6, suggesting the two are connected and form part of similar spirals.

**Table 8.** Bands Round the Vertical Axis of a Type B Conical Helix

Type B Spiral Axis	Separation Distances	Geometric Series?	Arithmetic Series? mms
Turns	mms	$n/(n+1)$	$(n+1)-n$
1	0		
2	87	0.463	87
3	188	0.800	101
4	235	0.768	47
5	306	0.799	71
6	383	0.831	77
7	461		78

<b>Average</b>	<b>0.732</b>	<b>76.833</b>
Deviation %	0.108	11.889
Deviation	14.716%	15.474%

### Local Earth Factors

In spite of the above universality of the length/width ratio for the minimized psi-line, it is well known that dowsing in general, and psi-lines in particular, are affected by the earth's gravity, magnetism, and spin (Keen, 2006; 2009; 2010). The following are examples that support this statement.

- As it is very difficult to create a psi-line with a non-vertical axis, it would seem that *gravity* (and not spin or magnetism) is involved in producing conical helices.
- As the entry points of the Type A spirals point north, it would seem that *magnetism* (not spin or gravity) is involved in the orientation of the spirals.

The following experiments help to isolate what features of psi-lines are created by the earth, and what aspects are created by the structure of the cosmos.

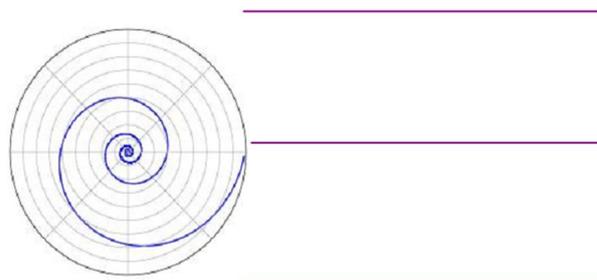
### Psi-lines Visualised at the North or South Pole

When creating psi-lines whilst intent is visualising the North Pole, the psi-lines comprise the standard 3 component sub lines, but there are *no* Type A spirals, only the Type B. This is illustrated in Figure 11. As spin has less of an influence at the poles than at the equator, the inference is that the Type A subtle energy in the terminating spirals is caused by the earth's spin. As the Type B subtle energy is

present at the poles, it is not created or affected by spin.

As shown in Figure 11, the entry point for this Type B spiral is the same as previously discussed, *i.e.*, from the centre of the psi-line. The 3x sub lines stop abruptly at the edge of the spiral, without any apparent connection. This is also illustrated in Figure 11. In the Type B spiral, there are no subtle energy types that also exist in the straight lines. The connection between spirals and lines therefore requires further research.

The central axis of the conical helix can, by intent, be leaned from the vertical, but only away from the psi-line in a vertical plane. This suggests that the reduced influence of the earth's spin at the poles also reduces the effect of gravity on the axis of the Type B conical helix.



**Figure 11.** A Psi-Line at the Earth's Poles

### Psi-lines Visualised in Intergalactic Space

Using the protocol described in (Keen, 2011), this experiment creates a psi-line whilst visualising that it is being created in intergalactic space where there is no gravity, spin, or electromagnetism. The central of the 3 component lines that appear on earth is not present in intergalactic space. Figure 12 illustrates this psi-line comprising only 2 sub lines. This suggests that the central line is caused by gravity and/or magnetism, and not spin because the central line was present at the pole where the effect of spin is minimal.

As at the poles there is no Type A spiral, only Type B. The entry point for the Type B spiral is, as usual, from the centre of the psi-line, along its axis, facing the other terminating spiral. The axis of the conical helix can be made at any angle, not just vertical. This confirms that gravity affects the orientation of the conical helix's axis. The



above properties of the Type B spirals are the same at both ends of the psi-lines.

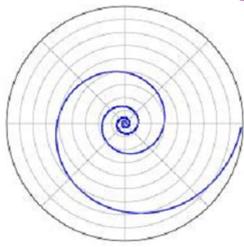


Figure 12. A Psi-Line visualised in Intergalactic Space

### Magnetism's Effect on the Mind

A magnet placed near the brain affects dowsing in general, but psi-lines in particular. It can prevent the creation or detection of any sort of psi-line, and the effect can last after the magnet has been removed. A weak magnet brought slowly towards the head and taking it away as soon as the dowsing ability starts to disappear, can knock out the ability to dowse for about 2-3 minutes. For a stronger magnet, dowsing may not continue for around 10 minutes. A strong magnet placed momentarily on the head and then removed, affects the mind so that it is only able to create, detect and destroy psi-lines after about 45 minutes. In addition, this procedure gives a headache that lasts for well over 45 minutes!

The above effect is compatible with the medical advice not to drive for several hours after having a MRSI scan because of the magnetic affect. The above is also similar to the orientation and navigation of birds being adversely affected by magnetism. This suggests that birds may use psi-lines in their navigation.

### The Effects of Magnetism on Psi-Lines and Remote Macro Entanglement

Using the ability of the mind to visualise intent in both local and remote locations, the following are a series of experiments to determine how the earth's magnetic field, gravity, and spin affect psi-lines. For readers wishing to repeat these experiments, the protocols used are stated towards the end of this paper.

#### On-Earth

Create locally an approximate East-West psi-line, and confirm that it adheres to *Protocol 1*. Place 3 strong magnets around one

terminating spiral so that the artificial North Pole is to the real south of that spiral's centre.

The Type A spiral now has an entry from the south (*i.e.*, the artificial North Pole), but the Type B spiral is unaffected and its entry remains the same as before (*i.e.* from the psi-lines central axis). The conclusion is that Type A spirals are affected by magnetism, but Type B spirals are unaffected by magnetism.

For the other psi-line terminating spiral, which should be many metres away from the above magnets, confirm with a compass that there are negligible affects from the artificial magnetism, and that magnetic north is in its normal direction.

It is found that the Type B spiral entry remains the same (*i.e.*, its entry is from the centre of the psi-line, along its axis, facing the other terminating spiral). However, entanglement is demonstrated for the second Type A spiral (which is well away from the artificial magnets), as its entry has changed from the north of the spiral's centre, and has become the same as the other Type A spiral which now has its entry from the south of the spiral's centre.

### In Intergalactic Space

Create a psi-line whilst visualising intergalactic space (Keen, 2011) where there is no gravity, spin, or electromagnetism, and confirm that it adheres to *Protocol 2*. Place three strong magnets around the centre of one spiral to create an artificial north pole in an otherwise empty space.

It is found that the psi-line and its terminating spirals are unaffected. There are still only 2x sub-lines; the entry point to the Type B spirals is still along the psi-line's axis through the two spirals centres, and is unaffected by magnetism. There are no Type A spirals created. Magnetism, therefore, has no perceived effect on psi-lines in intergalactic space, and this is consistent with earlier findings that the earth's spin creates Type A spirals. A similar inference is that on earth, the central of the 3x constituent sub-lines is not produced by magnetism but by gravity. Spin was eliminated by the experiments at the earth's poles, but the central line was still created.



## Conclusions

Although the mind can create almost any geometric shape and make it float in space, this paper is mainly restricted to straight lines that rest along the ground. This restriction simplifies accurate measurements. Depending on local conditions, two different types of psi-lines can be created, with two different types of spiral that terminate these psi-lines.

Away from the influences of the earth, the conscious interaction of the mind's relevant intent with the structure of space-time creates a psi-line comprising 2x sub lines, together with a terminating Type B spiral at each of its ends. For their creation, Type B spirals do not seem to require an interaction between consciousness and spin, gravity, or magnetism.

In comparison, on earth, psi-lines comprise 3x horizontal pairs of sub-lines stacked vertically, terminated at each end by a pair of coaxial Type A and Type B spirals. Type A spirals are produced by the interaction of consciousness with the earth's spin. The middle line, that was not present in a space created psi-line, seems to be generated by the mind's intent interacting with gravity.

Determining the minimum size of width and length that a psi-line can attain has led to a connection to the well-established Megalithic Yard and to Feigenbaum's Constant ( $\delta$ ), which leads to chaos theory and the ability of the mind to interact with space-time and the laws of physics. The smallest psi-line would appear to be the resultant three-way balance between the power of conscious intent, the structure of space-time, and chaos theory.

Type A and Type B spirals have different properties. They are shown to be 3-dimensional helical coaxial bicones with one apex angle involving the Golden Ratio ( $\phi$ ), and the other involving sine  $1/3$ . Both of these angles are common in science and earth energy research as they incorporate universal constants. The mathematics of the different types of spirals has been explored, leading to the suggestion that Type A spirals could, to a first approximation, be Archimedean. Type B spirals do not seem to fit a simple spiral equation.

New discoveries have been made regarding the effect on psi-lines of the earth's gravity, spin, and magnetism. In particular, magnetism has an important effect both on the

brain and on the entry point of terminal psi-line spirals.

For example, each type of spiral has a different orientated entry point. A Type B spiral has an entry point facing its other terminating spiral, and along the psi-line's central axis which passes through the centres of the two terminating spirals. Gravity, spin, or magnetism does not seem to affect Type B spirals.

In comparison, the vertical axes of the Type A conical spirals are strongly influenced by gravity. The entry points for a Type A spiral is greatly influenced by the earth's magnetism, with the latter creating an entry from the north of the spiral's centre.

The latter effect of magnetism has led to a convincing example of remote macro entanglement. Changing the local magnetic field near the centre of one of the psi-line spirals, changes the orientation of its entry point so it is "north" of the artificial magnetic field's North Pole. The other terminating spiral which can be kilometres away and therefore not physically affected by the weak remote magnet, will instantly change its orientation so it is exactly the same as its remote psi-line terminating partner. To obtain this result, information must be passing along psi-lines as demonstrated by this example of entanglement between the 2 remote Type A terminal spirals. This invites the question "is a similar mechanism responsible for linking any objects in the cosmos including the classical quantum entanglement at the micro level?"

This paper should provide relevant data for a theoretical explanation of the above experimental findings for psi-lines.

The most appropriate conclusion that summarises these momentous, but counter-intuitive, research findings is to use childlike terminology:

"The structure of the universe and the consequential laws of physics are such that they can carry out our conscious intent regarding geometric patterns exactly as specified. It also enables the mind to link to any part of the cosmos. However, local forces such as gravity, spin, and magnetism (which also result from the structure of the universe) have a strong interfering influence and create greater complexity."



## Future Research

As always, research produces more questions than answers. The following are suggested topics for further research.

- Why cannot a psi-line be smaller than 1.020m x 0.875m?
- What is the exact role that chaos theory plays with the mind in creating psi-lines?
- Is there a psi-line connection to the megalithic yard, 0.83m?
- Why are spirals clockwise when observing the cone downwards from the apex?
- Psi-lines have 3x different forms of subtle energies – the lines and 2x types of spiral. What are these subtle energies and how do they interact with the mind?
- Do psi-lines involve energy in the accepted scientific understanding, such as increasing temperature or performing work?
- Does the creation and destruction of psi-lines by the mind adhere to the conservation of energy law?
- More data is required to determine the mathematics of the Type A spirals.
- More research is required as to the mathematical form of the Type B spirals.
- In measuring the conical apex angles, more data is required, preferable using the radius from the spiral's centre to its entry point - this being the largest radius of the cone's asymmetrical base.
- Some of the experiments in this paper should be repeated in the southern hemisphere to confirm that the Type A spiral's entry point is still to the north of its centre and so proving conclusively that magnetic north is involved.
- What joins the psi-lines to their terminating spirals?
- Quantified research is required into floating psi-lines that do not touch the ground, including psi-lines that have one end starting in the brain where they are created.
- Are these experiments on psi-lines which have been created by intent at the earth's poles or in intergalactic space:-
  - actually performed by the mind at the poles or in space, and the findings

obtained by remote viewing? or are they

- actually performed physically and locally?

If alternative 2 above, how does the mind shut out the local earth's spin when visualising experiments at the earth's poles? How does the mind eliminate the effects of gravity, electromagnetism, and spin when visualising the experiment in space?

If alternative 1 is correct, how does the effect of local magnets become transported to the poles? Are these phenomena another example of the comprehensive entanglement as discussed above?

## Protocols

The following basic protocols are for use, prior to and after, performing some of the experiments discussed above, in order to check their integrity.

### Protocol 1

Create an approximate E-W psi-line with normal earth bound intent, and confirm that on projecting it on the ground it has the following 2-dimensional image:

- There are 3 sub-lines.
- The entry for the Type A spiral is from the north of its centre as measured on its footprint.
- The entry for the Type B spiral is from the centre of the psi-line, along its axis, facing the other terminating spiral.
- The above properties are the same at both ends for both Type A and Type B spirals.

### Protocol 2

Create a psi-line whilst visualising intergalactic space where there is no gravity, spin, or electromagnetism, and confirm that:-

- There are only 2 sub-lines.
- The entry for the Type B spiral is from the centre of the psi-line, along its axis, and facing the other terminating spiral.
- There is no Type A spirals.
- The above properties of the Type B spirals are the same at both ends of the psi-lines.



## Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements are due to Jim Lyons and Bob Sephton for their confirmation of some of the author's findings, their input, suggestions for experiments, constructive reviews, and who have taken this practical and theoretical research further into significant micro detail. Acknowledgements are also due to Prof. Dr.

Friedrich Balck of Clausthal University and his team, who confirmed some of the author's initial findings. Thanks are also due to Sophia Whelan who, having no preconceptions, assisted the author by confirming independently the findings for several qualitative experiments, thereby giving the author confidence for further more detailed quantitative investigations.

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