# The Mind's Interaction with the Laws of Physics and Cosmology

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By

Jeffrey S Keen

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**To**
**Marilyn, Alexandra, Olivia,**
**David, and Sophia**

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# ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Jeffrey Keen has become one of the world's leading experts in the Physics of Consciousness. He has an Honours degree in Physics and Maths from Imperial College, London University.

Jeffrey has been involved in scientific research for over 50 years, maintaining a passionate interest in physics whilst developing a career in industry and business. He has written various books including Managing Systems Development (2 editions published by John Wiley) which became standard curricula at universities worldwide. Jeffrey has also published his well-acclaimed ground-breaking book *Consciousness, Intent and the Structure of the Universe*. He has now retired as Chairman and Managing Director of a national company, allowing him to concentrate on his scientific research.

Jeffrey is from a traditional scientific background, where the belief is that science is always correct. Accordingly, he was initially dismissive of anything considered "alternative".

However, as a result of experimental findings, through the wisdom of age, and after many years of being detached from academia, he now accepts that orthodox science is neither comprehensive nor infallible, and that there is enormous scope in investigating non-mainstream science. This view has become strongly reinforced following the recent announcements that conventional science can only explain and understand about **4%** of the universe.

For over 30 years, Jeffrey Keen has successfully published in well-respected peer reviewed technical journals and on scientific websites, over 56 relevant scientific papers, detailing his significant and original research. He regularly receives about 400 downloads a month for his published papers and website articles.

Numerous queries are received by him, as well as requests for advice by relevant universities and top Mind Science researchers around the world. He has been a member of the UK Dowsing Research Group (DRG). The British Society of Dowsers awarded him the prestigious Bell Essay Award in recognition of his prolific unique research and numerous published papers.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Past thanks are due, in general, to The Wessex Dowsers, The British Society of Dowsers, the Dowsing Research Group, and the BSD Earth Energies Group, all of whom have helped in opening up my mind to the importance, extensive scope, and power of noetics and dowsing and its many facets, which led to my understanding of subtle energies.

I am very grateful to my long-suffering family and friends who over the years have had to endure my enthusiasm, evening and week-end quality time, holidays and trips punctuated by research, writing up results, involving them in subtle energy experiments, and detours to obscure places “all in the cause of science”.

In particular, many thanks are due to Marilyn for not only laboriously and conscientiously proof-reading this manuscript, but also in improving its grammar, structure, and comprehension. Marilyn, Sophia and several other people, who have independently verified many of the experimental results described in in this book. Alexandra who has advised on contractual and other aspects of this book. Olivia, for her design work on the promotional material, and on my website. David who assisted in several other issues associated with this book.

# PREFACE

My initial motivation for researching subtle energies was threefold:-

1. I have always been intrigued why the act of consciously observing quantum experiments could affect their results.
2. I wished to discover why quantum effects were not observed in the macro world.
3. After nearly 100 years of unsuccessful theoretical research, there were so many untestable theories of quantum gravity.

Hence, I believed a new approach was required.

Although comprehension of the structure of the universe probably requires a theory of quantum gravity, one current approach is attempting to link quantum physics with general relativity – a "top-down approach" such as string theory. My mainly contrarian approach is bottom-up, experimental research, involving subtle energies and conscious acts of observation. Together with many other researchers, I believe that the solution lies not just in physics, but also in the incorporation of consciousness and cognitive neuroscience, together with understanding the nature and perception of information. Traditional techniques such as Mind Science, Noetics, and Dowsing etc. are involved in many of these factors and I wished to prove scientifically (in addition to mathematics and geometry) if they could be a powerful and relevant research tool. As we shall see, they are!

The reason for writing this ground-breaking book results from the culmination of over 30 years of my research. Accepted beliefs are challenged by proving with scientific and mathematical precision that consciousness and the mind involves more than just the brain, but actually depends on the very fabric of the universe. The findings are so thought provoking and exciting that they required sharing with a wider audience, so that eventually the theoretical explanations may be developed to explain the intriguing results. I also hope that this book may significantly assist a future researcher(s) to discover the scientific Theory of Consciousness and the unification of General Relativity and Quantum Physics.

This book presents my unique experiments and findings, using this non-orthodox approach of noetics and dowsing for scientific research. The numerous measurements and data that I have collected over many years

has resulted in pioneering discoveries leading to equations, graphs, universal constants, formulae, and laws of nature that eventually connect to cosmology, and the structure of the universe.

With the benefit of hindsight, I have taken this opportunity to update my papers, that were published chronologically as discoveries were made, into a much more logical order. It should, therefore, be easier for the reader to comprehend how each topic evolved coherently, and to correct my earlier mistakes and eliminate blind alleys.

Although many people dislike the thought of mathematics, and are "switched off" at the sight of equations, it is only possible to understand the structure of the universe in its own language and this involves mathematics and geometry! To include a general readership, this book, therefore, only uses basic mathematics. Similarly, to keep to the main arguments, where appropriate, references have been made to the relevant details in the original papers. (The first number refers to the paper number on my website http://www.jeffrey keen.co.uk/Papers.htm, followed by the page number).

This book unquestionably demonstrates that the cosmos possesses a universal consciousness. Just one example is that results of experiments prove, with a high degree of mathematical accuracy, that the mind can communicate information across the solar system, not only faster than light but instantaneously.

This is not a beginner's book, as the market is currently flooded with such books, courses, and online material relating to noetics and dowsing. Instead, this book attempts to pre-empt and satisfy the emerging worldwide interest in this subject of subtle energies and the mind. It is hoped that this text will be of great interest to a broad range of readers-from interested non-professionals, relevant societies, to universities and colleges wishing to teach and research this upcoming subject.

# CHAPTER ONE

# INTRODUCTION

## Background

Our level of understanding of both subtle energies and consciousness is probably comparable to the knowledge of astronomy about 600 years ago. This was before scientific research produced a paradigm change from the common "obvious" perception of the sun going round the earth each day, and the night sky being a mystery of lights moving in strange patterns around a sphere above the earth.

From that time, scientific progress was made starting with Copernicus having the vague notion that the earth revolves around the sun. This was followed by Tycho Brahe's meticulous but relatively primitive astronomical measurements, which led to Johannes Kepler's laws of planetary motion, which eventually resulted in Newton's laws of gravity 300 years ago. It took a further 200 years for Einstein's general theory of relativity to give an improved theory of gravity. But this did not explain how matter obtained its mass, and hence gravitational attraction. Only recently was the Higgs' boson discovered to explain mass.

I have opened this book with the above well-known sequence of events to explain the level of our current understanding of subtle energies and consciousness. Using the above astronomical analogy, it seems we are equivalent to about 400 years ago. Though I feel we have a long way to go, I hope we do not have to wait another 400 years to understand subtle energies. This book is, therefore, my attempt to reduce this timespan, and introduce science and mathematics in the traditional manner of understanding our universe.

## Introduction to Scientific Dowsing

After several years of training and practice, I have learned to detect and measure universal subtle energy fields that are not detected either by the usual five senses, or by existing scientific instruments. However, unlike other people who have developed these skills for numerous well-promoted

purposes, I have used this ability as a tool for pure academic fundamental physics research, with no monetary gain or agenda. Using the mind's intent has allowed my sub-conscious to interact with nature and the cosmos.

What is scientific noetics that includes dowsing? In essence, it is like any other science, with the following interesting enhancements. This means starting with curiosity, designing protocols, followed by meticulous measurements. Not only should each reading be repeated consecutively, but also, unlike conventional science experiments, the measurements must be repeated over different periods of time. As will be developed in this book, these additional requirements on measurements result from the nature of some subtle energy fields, which have a dependence on time.

These "fields" are not only influenced by the local environment and its topological or subterranean features, but are also affected by the moon, the earth orbiting the sun, the earth spinning on its axis, as well as being influenced by electromagnetism, gravity, spin, fundamental geometry, and cosmic sources. Hence, the relevance of introducing noetics to detect and measure subtle energies when researching the structure of the universe, and the nature of information.

This explains the need for the additional protocols mentioned above, which should lead to meaningful averages and percentage variances. Hopefully, such findings will, for newcomers to subtle energy research, create interest in the phenomenon being studied, and discovering the amazing powers of the mind.

For any institution considering setting up a department to research or teach consciousness and subtle energies, it may be attractive to know that one of the advantages and pleasures of this type of research is that an expensive well equipped laboratory with large teams is initially not necessary, as many of the experiments discussed in this book can be performed at home, in a simple laboratory, office, parks, gardens, or the countryside in general. It can also be pleasurable going round the country studying such topics as subtle energies, ancient sites, measuring the directions of flow, or the complexity of lines stretching across the country.

All that is needed for getting started is a tape measure, possibly some dowsing rods, markers, a compass, and a Mager Rosette - useful if one is determining the perceived colours of different subtle energies. Not only is one measuring width, height, and breadth of subtle energy patterns, but also exploring their geometrical shapes, structure, and angles. The geometrical pattern may extend over a few centimetres, or over many acres. It is important to understand why and how the same measurements change daily, monthly, and annually, as well as during astronomical events

such as a new moon or eclipse. I have found that achieving these findings for the first time is exciting.

## A Brief Explanation for the non-Dowser

Non-dowsers have difficulty in comprehending what dowsers feel, sense, or visualise. Although atoms or electricity cannot be seen, touched, smelt, tasted, or heard by the normal human senses, they are physical and can be detected by **physical** equipment and meters. Even after millions of years of evolution, only a relatively few people have developed the sixth sense, and can "see" subtle energies. Hence, noetics and dowsing that involve the mind and **consciousness** – not matter and the physical - are required by the majority of people to feel subtle energies. At present, there are no meters to measure consciousness, so it is necessary to use the mind's perception and its interaction with the body's senses. For serious research, this process needs to be made quantitative and as scientific as possible.

Sight is probably a good analogy to the dowser's perception. It is not just the physical image on the retina. Sight includes black, white, and colour information communicated from both eyes along the optic nerve that eventually forms a 3-dimensional stereo model in the brain. During early childhood, learning is by connecting sight with other senses such as touch, and the observing child believes that he or she is "seeing directly" what is being looked at. Similarly, with seeing colours. For example, the colour red is universally accepted, because reference can be made to a physical red colour. However, it is impossible to know if individuals may have different perceptions of this red colour in their brain.

Noetics and dowsing also involves building a model in the brain, but this model is based on intuition and unlike sight, it is not built on the 5 normal senses, but on an additional sense. It is unreasonable to expect that the sight and dowsing models have identical cells in the brain. When dowsing, the brain attempts to superimpose these 2 models. However, as there are no physical connections in the dowsing model, people perceive different measurements and colours. This causes many people to dismiss these techniques. In practice, it is easily possible to overcome this challenge. For example, relative, not absolute dimensions are measured, leading to ratios determining results.

In practice, the world probably contains an infinite number of different subtle energy fields. From a very early age, the mind learns to block out all subtle energies to avoid a significant information overload. A good analogy to comprehend this information challenge is that it would be like

continually watching television with every possible station simultaneously superimposed. Consequently, it is essential to tune into only one television channel and one programme at a time, and have the ability to block out all the others.

Exactly the same principle applies to all noetics and dowsing. It is, therefore, necessary to learn how to tune into a specific "channel". Dowsing involves the mind interacting with its environment in the widest sense via consciously specifying intent, and visualising what information is being sought.

Dowsing has many applications, but in this book it is purely academic, and relates to mind created and naturally occurring "subtle energy" fields. These subtle energies have a strong connection to geometry and often comprise ovals, lines, beams, cones, helices, spirals, patterns, and "flows" which can be detected by dowsing. In turn, these geometries seem to have a strong connection to the structure of the universe. At present, the nature of these subtle energies is not yet understood.

The simplest form of dowsing involves information requests of a binary nature; a "yes" or "no" answer to a question. Examples of this basic academic dowsing intent could be "give me a yes" when entering the boundary of the aura of an object, or when measuring the width of a subtle energy beam produced by the interaction of two or more bodies. With much practice, this protocol enables accurate measurements to be made to within ±2 mm.

Dowsing and associated intuitive techniques fall into several different categories. Some gifted people are able to "see" or visualize subtle energies in colour without the use of devices. Other device-less dowsers feel a positive sensation in their mind's eye, throat, solar plexus, or fingers. Most dowsers need rods, a pendulum, or other devices to amplify the dowsing sensation, which they feel. The majority of the research detailed in this book was undertaken by device-less dowsing, supplemented with angle rods, because I feel they react quickly, respond accurately to boundaries, indicate the direction of flow of the subtle energies or spirals being dowsed, and are easy to use on-site, even in the wind or rain.

## Introduction to Learning the Techniques

The initial challenge is that most people cannot detect subtle energies, although many children naturally can, but after the age of about 11, they tend to lose these instinctive skills. Only after training and practice is it possible for the mind to overcome its natural inclination to block the

profusion of subtle energies, and be able to detect the subtle energies from, say, one leaf on a large tree, or even one grain of sand on a beach.

How does the reader acquire the necessary skills to understand, and repeat the numerous experiments in this book? As an example, I was initially motivated after being given a book on dowsing for detecting water and archaeological objects underground. As a conservative physicist, and never having felt or seen these subtle energies, I initially dismissed this as unscientific and unbelievable nonsense. However, being naturally inquisitive, I made my own dowsing rods out of two bent metal coat hangers, which I initially tried out over a hosepipe in the garden.

Being encouraged by a positive reaction, I then progressed to the drains and sewers buried in the road, and eventually became fully convinced after correctly measuring the depth and direction of flow of the water in the underground pipes. This led to me attend meetings of a local dowsing society, then after a short period of time, joining the British Society of Dowsers for further training, and was eventually admitted to the Dowsing Research Group to acquire more advanced skills in research. Practice will enable the reader to acquire the necessary skills to confirm and repeat the experiments in this book.

# CHAPTER TWO

# THE IMPORTANCE OF GEOMETRY

## Introduction

Although the importance of geometry has been known since the ancient Babylonians and Greeks, its significance to understanding the structure of the universe was highlighted over 100 years ago with the advent of general relativity. Since then, we have had published papers on a Flat Universe, 10 or 11 dimensional String Theory, and dodecahedral space topology. Modern physics, cosmology, and other research topics are leading to the conclusion that the structure of the universe is linked to multi-dimensional geometry. As will become apparent, the evidence detailed in this book relating to subtle energies and the mind, leads to a similar conclusion. Hence, the title of this chapter, which sets out some interesting findings.

## The Effects of Shape-1

The effects on subtle energies by the shape of a source object is an important factor. I have made extensive measurements as to how far subtle energies can be detected from their source. Shapes that have been investigated include a sphere, an ellipsoid, a point, a flat surface, a hemisphere, a cylinder, a rectangular trapezoid, as well as irregular shapes such as pebbles on a beach as well as ancient megaliths.

In general, the effects are identical in all cases of inanimate objects, irrespective of their composition. The subtle energies perceived as emanating from an object having a point, has a greater range, than from a spherical or flat surface.

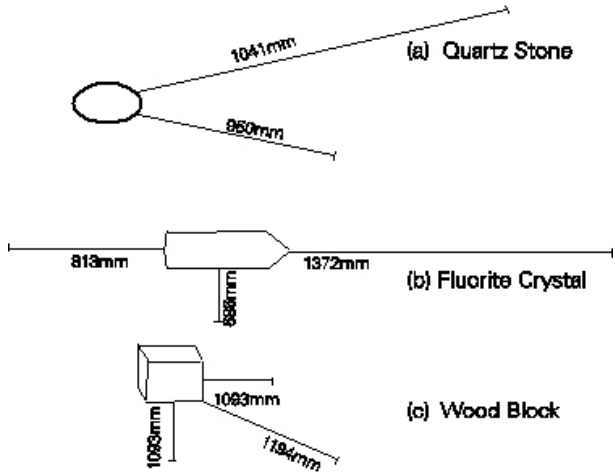


Figure 2-1 The Effects of Subtle Energies by the Source Object

Figure 2-1 illustrates this effect for 3 different source objects presenting at least 8 different surfaces. Figure 2-1(a) is an ellipsoidal quartz stone, where the furthest distance that subtle energies can be detected is when the mind's intent is on the surface with the highest curvature. Focusing on the lower flat part of the stone results in the dowser having to approach closer to the stone to detect its subtle energy.

Figure 2-1(b) is a shaped fluorite crystal, with a hexagonal cross-section, where the pointed end has about double the range of subtle energies compared to the flat sides, whilst the distance for the hemispherical end is between the other two.

Figure 2-1(c) is an old, well-seasoned block of wood, where the flat surfaces have the same range whilst the pointed corners produce a longer range.

However, the above facts are not the most interesting part of the story. The most important finding, and the reason why this section has been introduced, is that if dowsing only the **shapes** in Figure 2-1, and not the actual object, exactly the same effects are found, but with slightly different measurement scales as expected.

If the reader believes that the measurements shown in Figure 2-1 affect the findings, then they can trace out the same shapes on a separate sheet of paper, without printed dimensions, and using a sharp pointer, dowse the distances subtle energies reach and come to the similar conclusions. The important point, therefore, is that it is geometry, not the solid that produces

these results. The material in question has a secondary effect, as it can be affected by local factors such as light and heat etc.

## The Effects of Shape-2

The second example of the unexpected results involving geometry, started with my study of Banks & Ditches, a common feature of Neolithic sites. Although worldwide there are probably thousands of ancient sites, the example used here has been selected for the following reasons. The substantial double dykes at Hengistbury Head in Bournemouth UK, have the advantage of no associated megalith architecture, which could influence results. Unlike most Neolithic sites, which are circular, and enclose stone circles, Hengistbury Head's banks are linear, extend for hundreds of metres, and conveniently run approximately north-south. Figure 2-2 is a photograph of part of the double dykes at Hengistbury Head, which gives a feel of its significant size.

Figure 2-2 A Photograph of Part of the Double Dykes at Hengistbury Head

My original research into banks and ditches was driven by the fact that they produce a plethora of subtle energy patterns that are easily detectable. These patterns are some of the most comprehensive, complex, and interesting in the study of subtle energies.

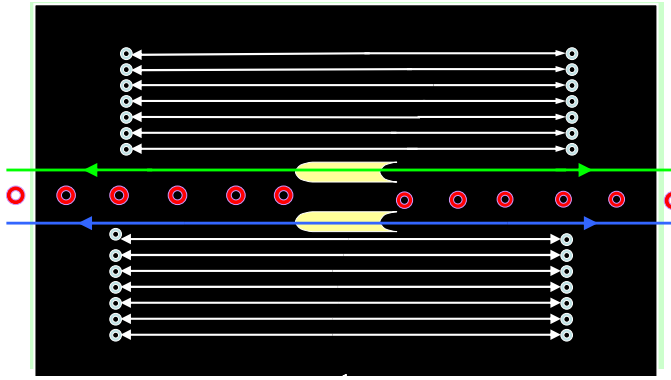

Figure 2-3 The Subtle Energy Pattern Produced by Banks and Ditches

Figure 2-3 illustrates this pattern, where the 2 source banks are depicted in white at the centre of the pattern. As is apparent, there are two groups of seven lines, making 14 in total. These 14 lines are parallel to the two banks. One group of these seven lines is to the right of one bank, whilst the other group is to the left of the other bank. Typically, these lines are longer than their source banks and have an outward flow of subtle energies. As often with subtle energies, each line ends in a clock-wise spiral.

The two groups of seven lines, as measured on the ground, are, in fact, seven concentric cylinders. The dowser, walking along the ground, initially only detects dowsable points where the cylinders meet the ground. This is then perceived, after following these dowsable points around the site, as two sets of seven lines. Subsequent realization of the three-dimensional geometry follows from further research, and leads to Figure 2-4, which illustrates this effect.

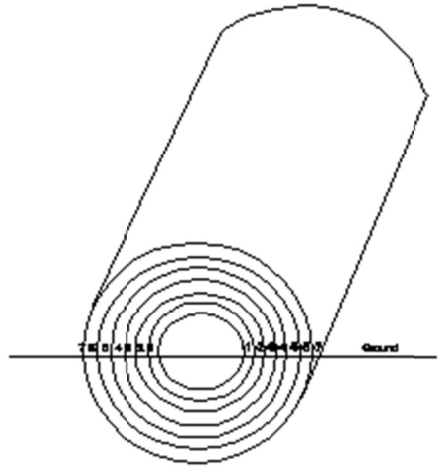


Figure 2-4 Seven Concentric Cylinders

The 2 lines running along the top of the 2 banks have very different properties to the 14 lines. Their length is perceived to extend indefinitely, but it is obviously impossible to prove this statement as the lengths are so great, measurement becomes impossible. They also have an outward perceived flow in both directions.

Finally, running through the central ditch, between the above 2 lines, is a row of equally spaced sets of spirals that also are perceived to continue indefinitely without any diminution.

However, I subsequently discovered that wind-blown sand dunes on a beach in the south of France as well as another on the north coast of Venezuela, also produced 2 banks and a ditch: they too created an identical effect of subtle energy patterns.

This encouraged me to research this phenomenon further and simulate the banks and ditches by first using 2 large plastic drain pipes. I then reduced the scale to 2 bamboo canes. Subsequently, I drew 2 short waves on a wall. All of these sources produced an identical pattern to Figure 2-3, except the measurement scales were different, as expected.

Taking these findings to a logical conclusion, I drew 2 short parallel lines, of about 5cms, on a sheet of paper, as depicted in Figure 2-5. Unbelievably this basic geometry, drawn on a sheet of paper, produced the identical effect as Figure 2-3, which was produced by mammoth earthworks several hundred metres long!

Figure 2-5 The Subtle Energy Produced by 2 Lines

## Summary and Conclusions

Once again, these findings demonstrate the importance of geometry, which has a greater effect on subtle energies than the equivalent large physical source objects. It is irrelevant if the source is metal, non-metal, paper, or wire; these only have a secondary effect because of local environmental factors. Published articles have suggested that the subtle energies are produced by such causes as the composition of the source object, the angle of the slopes, chalk soil, or silica, etc. The 2-line experiments prove scientifically, that separation distance of the banks is the major factor. (see my website papers 21, 41 p27 for more details). It would be impossible to demonstrate this conclusion by moving large physical banks!

The above demonstration is also a simple introduction to the concept of the mind's perceived equivalence between 3-dimensional physical bodies, and 2-dimensional abstract geometry on paper. As a final note, the difference between these 2 extremes of the same source geometry can create a Chirality effect, whereby mirror images of the subtle energies created change right and left hand sides.

Over 100 years' ago, Einstein demonstrated that the solution to gravity involved geometry. The findings summarised in this chapter encourage future research into how and why there is a connection between consciousness, the mind, and subtle energies, to geometry.

## The Way Forward and Suggested Future Research

The interaction of 2 parallel lines drawn on paper as they are separated, not only produces very interesting subtle energy patterns, but the dynamics of the separation process and the associated mathematics, should produce insights into the correlation between geometry and subtle energies.

# CHAPTER THREE

# SUBTLE ENERGY PATTERNS FROM BASIC GEOMETRIC SHAPES

## Introduction

The previous chapter was an introduction to the interaction between the mind, geometry, and subtle energies. One of the purposes of this chapter is to show that different geometric shapes produce their own unique subtle energy patterns. A long-term objective of this line of research is to discover mathematical equations for transforming a source geometry into its own generated subtle energy pattern.

Developing an analogy to X-ray crystallography and diffraction gratings may prove useful, similar to Crick and Watson discovering the structure of DNA by using Rosalind Franklin's diffraction images. However, in this case, we are not using electro-magnetic waves, but consciousness. Confidence in this approach is justified for several reasons. Some of the patterns observed seem similar to those produced by diffraction gratings, interference fringes, or x-ray crystallography. In particular, as a result of numerous experimental observations, resonance, interference, null points, and 2:1 ratios have been observed. These examples suggest waves are involved in subtle energies, and hence possible creation of diffraction patterns.

In the following database of different geometries, researchers are invited to find if mathematical transformations exist that would explain the relationship between mind generated geometric patterns observed noetically, and the physical source geometry that creates those patterns. Achieving this should help demonstrate how observing subtle energies, the structure of the universe, and consciousness are connected. It also could lead to clues as to how nature's information is stored and accessed: in other words, an insight into "the structure of the universe".

## Confidence in the Technique

Initial experimental results are very promising, and suggest that a plethora of factors are involved in producing subtle energy patterns. These include:

1. photons, magnetism and gravity
2. the earth's spin and several astronomical factors;
3. the act of observing two objects, such as 2 lines, causes them to interact; and
4. dowsing a "n-dimensional" geometrical source produces, in some cases, the same dowsable pattern as a "n+1 dimensional" geometric source.

In other words, there are strong elements of comprehensiveness and universality in this adopted technique.

This approach also has the benefit of adding support, or otherwise, to the existence of a postulated information field, which is accessed when dowsing. A further possible result of this study is an understanding of how geometry is mirrored, stored, and accessed, and if our universe is a 5-dimensional hologram.

## Protocol and Methodology

The technique adopted is dowsing simple 0, 1, 2, and 3-dimensional geometric shapes (e.g. dots, lines, circles, cubes, etc.) and measuring in 3-dimensions the different subtle energy patterns detected. Using pure geometry includes the benefit of eliminating any effects or perturbations due to mass or matter. This enables us to focus only on researching individual consciousness, astronomical factors, and the information field.

## Definitions

Before progressing experiments, it is necessary to define axes. This enables a more precise mathematical representation of the 3-dimensional patterns being dowsed, and enables meaningful communication between researchers. If we define that

a) Both the x-axis, and the y-axis are in the horizontal plane
b) The z-axis is vertical i.e. the x-y plane is horizontal and the x-z plane is vertical

c) For 0, 1, and 2-dimensions the source geometry is drawn on a sheet of paper in the x-z plane where y=0. However, for practical experimental reasons, there are a few instances where the source geometry needs to be placed on the ground, i.e. on the x-y plane.
d) The centre of the source geometry is at the origin of the axes.

In general, different people perceive similar patterns, although their dimensions may vary. We know from preliminary work that this is not relevant to our objective to create a database of patterns, as key angles remain constant, and the perceived patterns only differ in scale, with possible minor perturbations that do not affect the overall observed geometry. Only the multiplying coefficients change in the mathematical description; the overall relationships are similar.

Out of an infinite number of geometric shapes, I have selected the following geometries that I have found the most interesting, and could assist in achieving the objectives of this chapter. I have also not included source geometries that produce auras, as this subject is covered in subsequent chapters. A far greater number of source geometries and their subtle energies can be found in paper 41 on my website (http://www.jeffreykeen.co.uk/Papers.htm).

## An Example of 0 - Dimension Geometry

### *A Dot*

The simplest geometry is a dot drawn on a vertical sheet of paper, which produces a dowsable horizontal beam, with an outward flow, ending in a clockwise spiral. The 3-dimensional profile of the beam can be visualised by rotating the graph shown in Figure 3-1 around its horizontal x-axis. However, this profile can vary from a sharply pointed cone to the bulbous shape shown in Figure 3-1. The typical length of this beam is in the range 0-8 metres.

The properties of dowsing a dot make it suitable for a standard yardstick that, as will be shown, has proved very effective in detailed quantitative research into subtle energies.

Taking a vertical cross section (x-z plane) as this moves along the horizontal beam in Figure 3-1, by dowsing its extremities, produces a rectangle, as depicted in Figure 3-2. This is surprising, as instinct would have suggested a circle or oval cross-section.

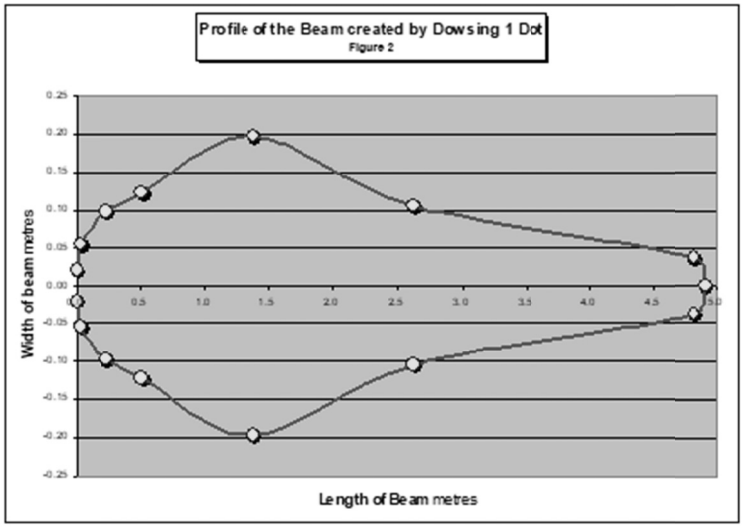


Figure 3-1 The Horizontal Beam Created By a Dot

Figure 3-2 A Single Dot x-z Plane (Vertical Cross Section)

## An Example of 1–Dimension Geometry

### *A Straight Line*

A straight line drawn on a horizontal sheet of paper dowses as 9 "reflections" on both sides of the source line, in the horizontal plane of the source line. This is illustrated in Figure 3-3. However, a **physical** line, such as a rod, only has 7 similar "reflections". These findings of 9 reflections of subtle energies for abstract geometry, but only 7 reflections for physical source geometry, can be generalised for numerous source geometries and is very common

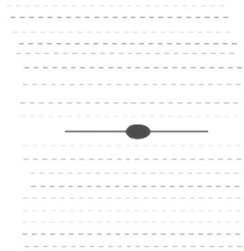

Figure 3-3 The 2x9 "Reflections" Plus the Central Vortex Generated by a Straight Line

For both abstract and physical lines of about 15 cms length, the separation distances between adjacent reflections is about 1-2 cms. For a line of 2.5 m the separation distance is about 33 cms. The lengths of the reflected lines are about 1.5-1.6 times longer than their source. This number is tantalising close to the golden ratio (1.618) and future research is required to establish if there is an exact connection.

Figure 3-3 invites comparison to Figure 2-3 in the previous chapter, which related to the geometry of 2 lines. As can be seen, the addition of the additional line increases significantly the numbers and complexity of the subtle energies generated by the above single line. It is also interesting to note that the "reflections" referred to in Figure 3-3 are in fact, the same as the cylinders in Figure 2-4, again highlighting the important connection between 2-dimensional abstract geometry and 3-dimensional physical structures.

The centre point of both a straight abstract or physical line also creates a perpendicular dowsable vortex beam, as pictorially represented in Figure 3-3. Interestingly, it is found that the same results are obtained irrespective of the length of the source line. Taken to the limit, the beam pattern observed is identical to dowsing one dot as discussed earlier. Ignoring the above reflections, there would seem to be no difference between dowsing a dot or a line!

## Examples of 2-Dimensional Geometry

### *A Triangle*

In the plane of a vertical sheet of paper, a drawn equilateral triangle produces no dowsable patterns! However, coming perpendicularly out of the paper (i.e. horizontally) are 6 lines comprising two pairs of three lines.