

Structure of Noetically Perceived Columnar Vortices

by

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Abstract

Usually earth energies diverge or associated subtle energy lines meander over the Earth's surface. This paper explores the structure of those mind detected subtle energies that have a cylindrical envelope and possess special properties that keep their 3-dimensional field boundaries parallel and prevent them from diverging. The findings include a complex structure of fractal geometry involving different subtle energy types, together with a newly discovered subtle energy that forms a web pattern providing the "cross bracing" that keeps columnar vortices parallel and stable over long distances and time. Another surprising finding is that the structure of columnar vortices, emanating from sun spots, is identical to the structure of mind created Psi-lines. A conclusion is that the mind is detecting universal laws of physics together with universal constants and ratios. This phenomenon is not just a figment of the imagination, but requires further scientific investigation.

Key Words

Mind, noetics, dowsing, vortices, subtle energies, psi-lines, fractal geometry, structure

Introduction

The mind is able to detect numerous different types of subtle energies better than machines. Usually these are very long lines that meander, or conical helixes with heights measured in a few metres, or conical fields which may diverge over long distances. The following two examples may clarify what are **not** subjects of this paper. Figure 1 illustrates a slightly diverging conical field perceived to be emanating from the centre of a cross, an example of which can usually be experienced in any church. These beams do not appear to have an internal structure. Neither are they columnar.

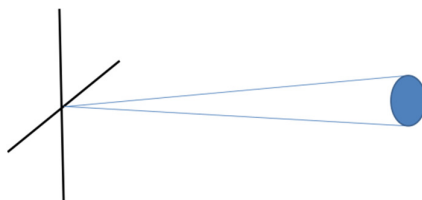


Figure 1. Isometric illustration of a conical beam generated by a cross

Figure 2 illustrates the structure of commonly found $3\frac{1}{2}$ turn spirals; although they are 3-dimensional vortices and have a complex structure, they are conical not columnar.

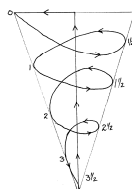


Figure 2. Cross-Section through a Conical Helix

Before discussing what columnar vortices actually are, it is first necessary to explain as background some basic principles relevant to the noetic experiments in this paper. The author has categorised eight types of subtle energies perceived by the mind ¹⁵,

each having different properties. In this paper, only four types of subtle energy are discussed. Table 1 is a very simplified introduction and summary of the state of knowledge prior to this research. More details of subtle energy types can be found in Appendix 1, whilst perceived Mager colours are discussed in Appendix 2.

Subtle energy type	Primary Mager colour
Type 1	White
Type 3	Green
Type 4	Blue
Type 8	No colour/UV

Table 1. Colours associated with different subtle energy types

The examples in Figures 1 and 2 involve Types 1 and 3 subtle energies respectively. These are not relevant to the remainder of this paper.

It has been known for many years that most subtle energies, and in particular those discussed in this paper, pass through physical objects with little or no attenuation ¹. This discovery, amongst many others, supports the theory that these subtle energies are more than creations by the brain, but the mind is detecting universal fields.

After 25 years of detailed quantified research, the author is able to measure subtle energies to within an accuracy of about 1 mm; a necessary skill required to detect the intricate structures involved. Noetic measurements are not absolute, but vary in a predictable way. Results depend on such factors as the time of day, the lunar month, and the earth's orbit around the sun. For example, experiments undertaken close to a new moon result in contracted measurements ⁹, but overall findings are not affected. When comparing results of other researchers performing identical experiments, the values on the "y" axis of graphical results may vary, but the shapes of the curves are similar.

The other background information required is that dowsing photographs produces the same results as dowsing on-site. Incredulously, the mind is able to link a photograph to its source in space-time ¹.

Objectives

Of interest in this paper are vortices and spirals which do not diverge significantly, but have a parallel, cylindrical or columnar structure. An objective is to determine if there are different structures of columnar vortices emanating from different physical, mental and abstract sources. Of particular interest is to discover how columnar vortices retain their stability and shape over long periods of time, and over vast distances. Where possible, quantitative measurements were made of both vertical and horizontal columnar vortices. The latter findings could help to determine what parts of these vortices are affected by gravity, the Earth's spin, and other Earth bound factors.

Summary of the structures discovered

Detailed quantitative findings are given in Appendix 3, together with actual hand drawn patterns as perceived by the mind. To improve clarity, this section details the internal structure of columnar vortices and contains idealised symmetrical artwork.

Apart from differences in colour perceived and the sizes of the vortices, the number of rings, the number of lines per ring, and the structure of the vortex core were confirmed by an independent person, using a different protocol to the author, who had the rare ability to actually see the detailed structure of subtle energies.

The external appearance of a columnar vortex is illustrated in Figure 3. It is perceived as a cylindrical tube comprising 7 or 9 parallel lines of either Type 4 or Type 8 subtle energies, or a combination of both. This envelope pattern is identically repeated in 2, 3 or 4 coaxial cylinders as explained below, together with a core of subtle energy along the central axis. These “lines” comprise even smaller diameter lines which repeat the overall columnar vortex pattern, ad infinitum; an example of fractal geometry.

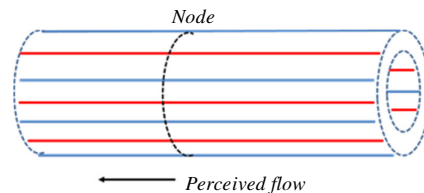


Figure 3. The external appearance of a section of a columnar vortex

Columnar vortices seem to possess a flow of subtle energies, with the direction of flow away from the source generating the vortex. The lengths of columnar vortices can vary from about 1 m up to tens of kilometres, or even across the solar system. They always terminate in a Type 3 spiral¹³. Some columnar vortices possess nodes, which typically are about 3 mm long. If present, they are usually equally spaced apart and in the case of Psi-lines, the number of nodes N is an exponential function of the length of the Psi-line L , ($N = 0.8746 * L^{0.8873}$)¹⁴. The nodes comprise a mixture of Type 8 and a newly discovered Type 9 subtle energy, but their function requires future research.

When drilling down deeper into the underlying structure of columnar vortices, Figure 4 is the simplest example. It comprises 2 concentric cylindrical envelopes each comprising 9 x Type 4 subtle energy lines, totalling 18 lines. Examples of this type of columnar vortex include the vertical beam created by the apex of a pyramid with a square base, or an Amethyst geode producing a horizontal beam, or both vertical and horizontal columnar vortices emanating from a 35° cone.

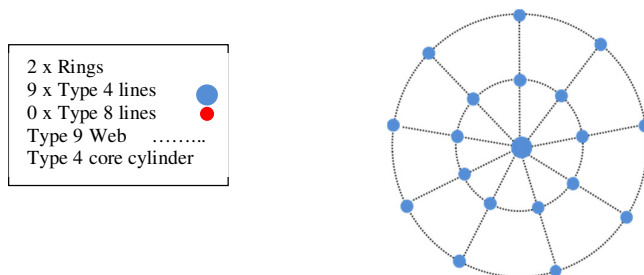


Figure 4. A cross section through a vertical columnar vortex created by a pyramid

One of the objectives of this research was to investigate how columnar vortices retain their structure over very long distances and extensive periods of time. A very important discovery is that all columnar vortices contain a web like structure that provides the necessary “cross bracing”, as illustrated above and in all the following Figures. This web is Type 9 subtle energy which was previously unknown prior to this research. It is quark-like, in that it does not appear in isolation but only embedded deep in nodes or vortices.

Interestingly, turning the above pyramid through 90° so the vortex is horizontal produces an extra ring as illustrated in Figure 5. Presumably this is an effect of gravity.

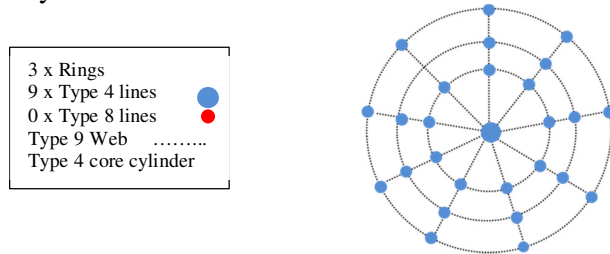


Figure 5. A cross section through a horizontal vortex created by a pyramid

In the previous 2 examples, the vortex core is a “solid” cylinder of Type 4 subtle energy. Figure 6 has similar geometry as Figure 5, but has 7-fold geometry and the solid core is replaced by a thin linear Type 8 axis surrounded by a thin walled cylinder of Type 4 subtle energy. An example of this type of columnar vortex is the one produced by Silbury Hill in the UK.

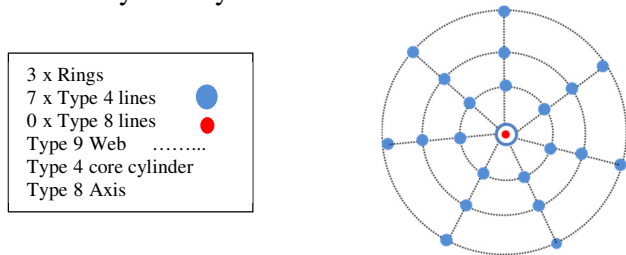


Figure 6. Cross section through the vertical vortex produced by Silbury Hill

The next level of complexity is illustrated in Figure 7, where there are 3 concentric cylinders, each comprising 9 x Type 8 subtle energy lines, making 27 lines in total. Examples of this pattern include both horizontal and vertical mind created psi-lines; sunspots; and amethyst geode’s producing a vertical beam;

Another discovery is that Figure 7 is an example of fractal geometry; its core repeats the entire pattern of the columnar vortex, but with a diameter about 10% smaller.

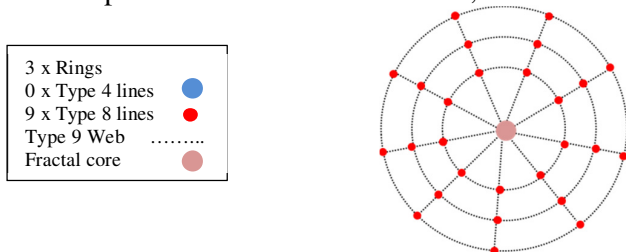


Figure 7. A cross section through one of the peripheral Type 8 lines of a Psi-line

Figure 7a is the same as Figure 7 except that the fractal core is replaced by a Type 4 cylindrical core with its Type 8 axis. An example of this pattern is produced by horizontal vortices from 5 CD's stacked vertically.

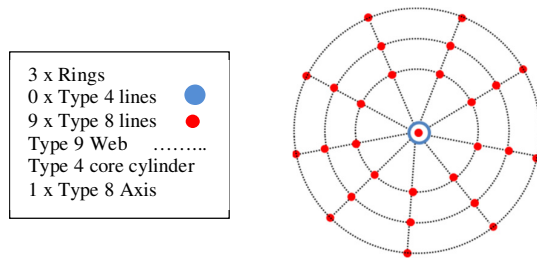


Figure 7a. A cross section through a horizontal vortex from a stack of 5 CD's

The above examples have contained either a Type 4 or Type 8 subtle energy. The next level of complexity is a mixture of both types of subtle energy. The example in Figure 8 is a vertical vortex produced by a cone having a 10° apex, and comprises 2 rings each of which contains 7 x Type 4 lines, plus 7 x Type 8 lines. As usually found, the Type 4 lines have a much larger diameter than the Type 8 lines.

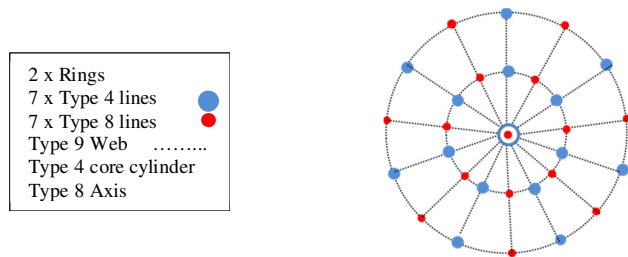


Figure 8. A cross section through a vertical vortex produced by a cone

Figure 9 is a columnar vortex produced by a photograph of Jupiter's red spot. As is apparent, it is the same geometry as Figure 8, but with an additional ring comprising 7 x Type 4 lines interspersed with 7 x Type 8 lines.

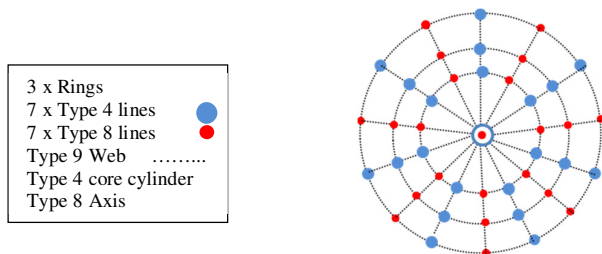


Figure 9. Columnar vortex produced by a photo of Jupiter's Red Spot

Figure 10 depicts the next level of complexity and is similar to Figure 9 but with each of the 3 rings containing 9 Type 4 lines interspersed with 9 Type 8 lines, and a solid Type 4 cylindrical core with no Type 8 central axis. An example of this pattern is produced by a horizontal vortex created by a cone with a 10° apex.

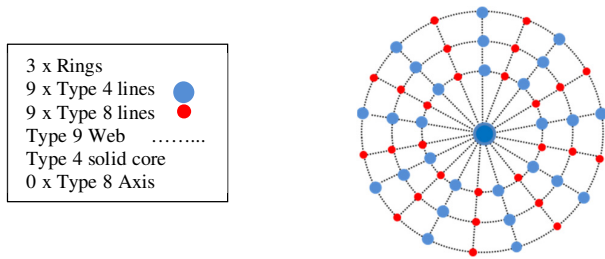


Figure 10. A cross section through a vertical vortex produced by a stack of CD's

Figure 11 is the same as Figure 10 but the core is different and comprises a Type 4 circle with a Type 8 central axis. This pattern is produced by a vertical columnar vortices created by a stack of horizontal CDs interspersed with paper, as well as one of the horizontal or vertical Type 4 lines on the peripheral of a Psi-line.

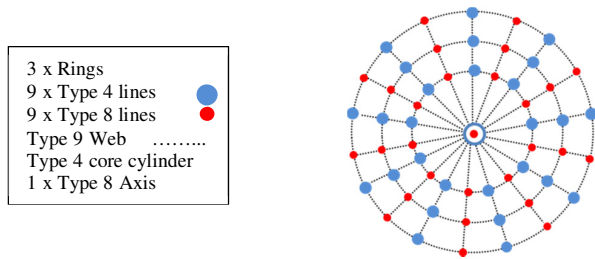


Figure 11. A cross section through one of the peripheral Type 4 lines of a Psi-line

The most complex example of columnar vortices is illustrated in Figure 12 which comprises 4 rings each ring having 9 Type 4 lines plus 9 Type 8 lines, thus making 72 subtle energy lines in total. This vortex is made by an Amethyst geode, lying on its back, producing a vertical columnar vortex.

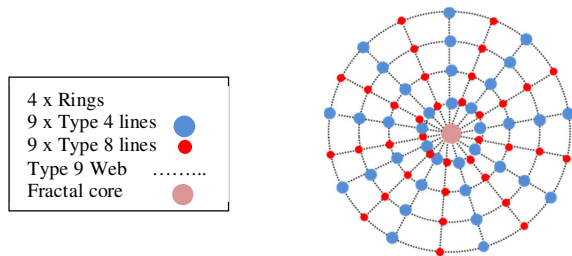


Figure 12. A cross section through a vertical vortex produced by an Amethyst Geode

Conclusions and Summary

It is instructive to return to common dowisable fields, such as illustrated in Figure 1. An abstract geometrical cross drawn on paper or a physical cross produces a beam of Type 1 subtle energy. It makes no difference if the cross is in a horizontal or vertical plane. This beam is a divergent cone with an elliptical cross-section, has a Mager colour of white, has no Types 4 or 8 subtle energy, has no nodes, and no structure. Although this is an extreme example it illustrates the differences to columnar vortices.

Having briefly discussed what is absent from common subtle energy fields, the findings in this paper show there are numerous commonalities in examples of columnar vortices. Table 2 summarises the findings of this paper. The main conclusion is that all columnar vortices contain a web like structure of Type 9 subtle

energy (perceived by the author with a Mager colour of yellow) that provides the necessary “cross bracing and scaffolding” enabling a vortices to remain very stable, straight, and parallel. This discovery could be the best absolute definition of columnar vortices, as the other discovered factors in this paper do not apply to all columnar vortices.

What other correlations can be deduced? Apart from all columnar vortices having circular or elliptical cross-sections, they involve Types 4 and 8 subtle energies. It is immediately apparent that most (13 out of 17) examples of columnar vortices contain Type 4 subtle energy lines. Type 4 subtle energy is also found in multibody interactions⁹.

Source of Vortex	Types of Subtle Energy			Number of Rings			No. of Lines per Ring		Vortex Core			Nodes		Entire Vortex
	Type 4 lines <i>Blue</i>	Type 8 lines <i>U-V</i>	Type 9 web <i>Yellow</i>	4	3	2	9-fold	7-fold	Type 4 Solid Core	Type 4 Cylinder + Type 8 Axis	Fractal Core	Nodes & Separation Distance	Width mm	Beam Length
Pyramids														
25°, 32° Vertical	√	-	√	-	-	√	√	-	√	-	-	-		13.5m
25°, 32° Horizontal	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	-	√ : 2.9m	3	17.9m
Cones														
10° Vertical	√	√	√	-	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	√ : 2m	3	?
10° Horizontal	√	√	√	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	-	-		> 12m
35° Vertical	√	-	√	-	-	√	√	-	√	-	-	-		?
35° Horizontal	√	-	√	-	-	√	√	-	√	-	-	√ : 2.5m	3	> 12m
Silbury Hill	√	-	√	-	√	-	-	√	-	√	-	√ : x 7		?
Jupiter Red Spot	√	√	√	-	√	-	-	√	-	√	-	√ : ?		Very Long
Stacked CD's														
Vertical	√	√	√	-	√	-	√	-	-	√	-	-		> 12m
Horizontal	-	√	√	-	√	-	√	-	-	√	-	-		> 12m
Amethyst Geode														
Vertical	√	√	√	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-		> 12m
Horizontal	√	-	√	-	-	√	√	-	√	-	-	-		> 100m
Sun Spots	-	√	√	-	√	-	√	-	-	-	√	-		Very Long
Psi-lines														
Vertical T4	√	√	√	-	√	-	√	-	-	√	-	√ : formula	3	Variable ~1m - 10's km
Vertical T8	-	√	√	-	√	-	√	-	-	-	√	√ : formula	3	Variable ~1m - 10's km
Horizontal T4	√	√	√	-	√	-	√	-	-	√	-	√ : formula	3	Variable ~1m - 10's km
Horizontal T8	-	√	√	-	√	-	√	-	-	-	√	√ : formula	3	Variable ~1m - 10's km
17	13	11	17	1	11	5	14	3	6	7	4	9		
Cross														
Vertical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Long
Horizontal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Long

Table 2. Summary of properties of different vortices

Type 8 lines appear in 11 out of 17 examples of the columnar vortices studied. Type 8 energy lines have a significantly smaller diameter than the Type 4 lines; approximately half of a Type 4 line. This is compatible with several findings for concentric conical vortices⁵. All the Type 4 lines indicated blue on a Mager disc whilst the Type 8 lines indicated ultraviolet.

Columnar vortices are arranged in either 2, 3 or 4 rings. The most common structure (11 out of 17) comprises 3 rings, whilst 2 rings occur in 5 out of 17 instances, and 4 rings only appears once. There are no columnar vortices with only 1 ring. Are a minimum of 2 rings required for stability?

Each ring (or, in 3-dimensions, a cylindrical envelope) comprises lines along the entire length of the vortex with either 9-fold or 7-fold geometry. 9-fold geometry occurs in 14 out of the 17 vortices studied, but 7-fold only occurs in 3 instances.

7-fold geometry is very common in dowsing physical objects. For example, auras have 7 “shells”³, individual spirals comprise 2 sets of 3.5 turns making 7 turns in total⁴, and spirals appear in vertical groups of 7. 9-fold geometry is very common when dowsing abstract geometry¹⁰. In addition, the number of the subtle energies discovered totals 9. This suggests that the odd integers 7 and 9 are fundamental to the mind interacting in space time.

There are 3 types of vortex core in columnar vortices. A Type 4 solid core occurs in 6 out of 17 vortexes studied. Typically, these cores have twice the diameter of the constituent Type 4 lines. The other common core (7/17) is a centre axis comprising a cylinder of Type 4 subtle energy, with a Type 8 central axis. The third core type (4/17) is a repeat of the overall vortex structure, but an order of magnitude smaller. This is another example of fractal geometry.

Apart from the central core, fractal geometry also exists in the sub structure of entire columnar vortices. The structure of the entire vortex repeats itself, but on a much smaller scale. Some columnar vortices have very short finite lengths while others seem to have indeterminate long lengths, such as those emanating from the sun or Jupiter. All columnar vortices terminate in a Type 3 spiral.

About half of the columnar vortices seem to contain nodes. These are perceived as a gap of about 3mm in length containing Types 8 and 9 subtle energies. Further investigation is required to determine their structure, and function.

Another interesting discovery is that most columnar vortices have different structures if they are vertical or horizontal, even if they are produced by the same source. The geometrical orientation can change the presence of subtle energies involved (Type 4 and/or Type 8); the ring geometry (2, 3, or 4 fold); the vortex core pattern structure (solid, Type 4 cylinder with a Type 8 axis, or fractal); as well as the presence of nodes. The implication is that the changed structures are produced with the involvement of gravity. This is compatible with published work on psi-lines when dowsing intent is in inter-galactic space^{11, 12} without the presence of the Earth’s gravity, magnetism, or spin that produces different results when on Earth. These findings confirm well documented^{6, 7, 8} phenomena that several local and remote factors affect subtle energies. One example is that the lunar cycle causes increases in the values of measurements at full moon⁹.

There is no obvious correlation between the presence of nodes and the structure of a columnar vortex. Neither is it obvious why sometimes the horizontal beam is more complex than the vertical beam from the same source, whilst for other sources the reverse is true.

As is apparent from Table 2, the main variables for columnar vortices are 2, 3, or 4 rings; 3 types of vortex core; and 2 types of subtle energy. This should give 18 variations of columnar vortex structures. As there are only 10 different structures discovered in this study, are the 8 missing structures invalid or do they exist in other columnar vortices yet to be identified?

Within experimental error, several universal constants and ratios have been found. These include the numbers 1, 1.5, 2, and Feigenbaum's constant (δ , 4.669...). These values are frequently found in subtle energy research. Feigenbaum's constant is usually associated with chaos theory and turbulent flow and the inference is that this investigation reflects the probability aspect and randomness of a quantum space time with which the mind is interacting.

Future work

As always in research, there are more questions raised than answers. The following are some unresolved issues that could form the basis for future research work into columnar vortices.

1. Other independent researchers need to reproduce the experiments and confirm the findings in this paper.
2. With a much larger dataset it is necessary to confirm that quantitative experimental results produce similar universal constants.
3. Are columnar vortices attenuated by different substances and their thicknesses?
4. This paper's findings only covers static structures. Vortices imply spin, but there is no evidence of this in this paper. Sun spots and Jupiter's red spot are sources that have dynamics. Therefore there is need to enhance skills, protocols, and techniques to enable dynamic rotating structures to be plotted.
5. Is there a dynamic wave form also involved?
6. Investigate if columnar vortices contain torsion waves, and if so, what torsion wave equation does the data fit?
7. Do the perceived patterns for columnar vortices equate to a cross-section through a torsion field, or more probably a combination of many such fields combining the "empty" structure of the cosmos with local gravity, spin, and consciousness?
8. Using the Crick and Watson analogy of using crystallography patterns to obtain the structure of DNA, can the patterns produced in this paper be used to produce a 3 dimensional dynamical pattern of columnar vortices?
9. Is Riemann geometry relevant in transposing the findings to different dimensions in order to interpret the reasons for the structures of columnar vertices found in this paper?
10. Investigate whether the 8 missing structures are invalid or yet to be discovered.
11. Why does the cone apex angle significantly affect the structure of produced columnar vortices?
12. Do pyramids produce identical columnar vortices to cones with the same apex angle?
13. For the apex angle of cones and pyramids, what is the crossover angle for the production of different structures, and is it sudden?
14. What creates nodes only in some columnar vortices?
15. Investigate the function and structure of nodes.
16. Investigate why only the horizontal vortex produced by a cone with a large apex angle has nodes, but only a vertical vortex produced by a cone with a small apex angle has nodes.
17. The reason for the integers 1 and 2 appearing in the findings to a high degree of accuracy seems significant. This warrants further investigation.
18. Why are the odd integers 7 and 9 fundamental to subtle energies?
19. Why and how does gravity only affect some vortices?
20. How and why does gravity only influence columnar vortices produced on Earth other than mind created Psi-lines?

21. A fundamental theory is required to explain the findings in this paper and in particular the details in Table 2.

Appendix 1

Categories of Subtle Energy

The author has categorised eight types of subtle energies perceived by the mind ¹⁵, each having different properties such as the speed of communicating information, the angles and geometric shapes formed, vector effects on measurements, mathematical equations of patterns, clockwise or anti-clockwise flows, etc. As a result of this research a new subtle energy, Type 9, has been discovered, which only exists inside columnar vortices and nodes. In this paper only five types of subtle energy are referred to; Types 1, 3, 4, 8 and 9. As a very simplified introduction to identifying different types of subtle energy fields, Table 3 summarises the author’s personal perceived Mager colours that help in detecting different subtle energies.

Subtle energy type	Primary Mager colour	Secondary Mager colour(s)
Type 1	White	-
Type 3	Green	-
Type 4	Blue	-
Type 8	No colour	Ultra-violet
Type 9	Yellow	-

Table 3. Colours associated with different subtle energy types

Appendix 2

Mager Colour

As a simplified introduction to identifying different types of subtle energy fields, the concept of colour can be used. The Mager rosette colour is a well-established technique that helps the mind to associate different types of subtle energies as a tangible colour on a disk. Although it is very simple to use and it quickly gives a result, it is “unscientific”, it is personal because different people may see different colours, is not infallible, but seems consistent for each individual, and helps the observer to identify different types of subtle energies.

Appendix 3

Method

The vortices studied were generated by a range of physical objects such as Amethyst geode’s, Silbury Hill, Jupiter’s red spot, pyramids, cones, a stack of CDs interspersed with paper, sun spots, as well as mind generated Psi-lines. The following sequence is in order of complexity of structure and subtle energy types.

When measuring the structure of these vortices, their cross-section was detected noetically and drawn on paper using a very sharp pencil. After many years practice the author could work to about 1mm accuracy, as illustrated with colour enhancements to improve clarity, in the following Figures.

Acting as an independent person to inspire confidence in the methodology and findings, an 8 year old girl who has the rare ability to actually see subtle energies in general and columnar vortices in particular, repeated the experiments without prior knowledge of the subject under investigation or, the author's findings. This assisted the author by independently confirming the findings for several qualitative experiments, thereby giving the author confidence for further more detailed quantitative investigations

Pyramids

Vertical Beam

A vertical columnar vortex was generated by a pyramid made of quartz having a square base of 8 x 8 cm and a height of 8.7 cm giving an apex half angle of 24.7°. A horizontal cross section through the created vertical columnar vortices is illustrated in Figure 13.

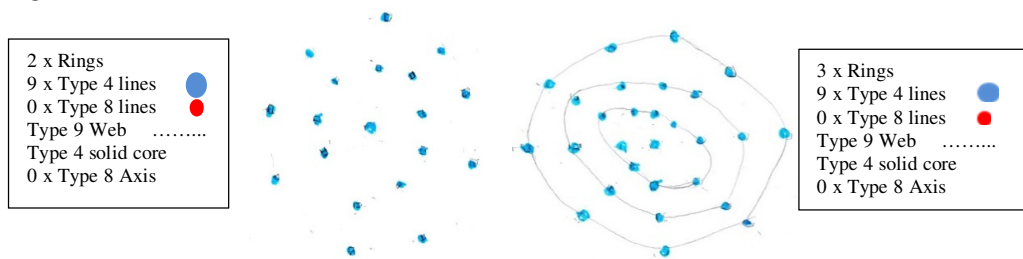


Figure 13. Vertical vortex created by pyramid 1

Figure 14. Horizontal vortex created by pyramid 1

1. It comprises 2 rings, together with a central axis.
2. There are only Type 4 fields present.

This vertical columnar vortex therefore comprises in total $2 \times 9 = 18$ Type 4 vertical lines plus a Type 4 central axis.

Horizontal beam

Interestingly, if this pyramid is now turned through 90° it produces a horizontal beam. As can be seen from Figure 14, this beam now comprises 3 coaxial shells, unlike only 2 shells for the vertical equivalent beam. As with the vertical pyramid beam it comprises sets of 9 Type 4 lines, and no Type 8 subtle energy. The pattern from the horizontal beam in Figure 14 is ellipsoidal unlike the pattern from a vertical beam in Figure 13 which is circular. The implication is turning the beam through 90° has added 1 extra Type 4 shell, 9 extra Type 4 lines, and these, together with the ellipsoidal cross-section is presumably an effect of gravity.

To check consistency, Figures 15 and 16 repeat the same experiment as above with a different pyramid which had a square base of 5.3x5.3 cm and a height of 4.2 cm giving an apex angle of 32.25°.



Figure 15. Vertical vortex from pyramid 2

Figure 16. Horizontal vortex from pyramid 2

Tables 4 and 5 show that within experimental error the dimensions and ratios differ slightly between the vertical and horizontal beams.

Vertical beam			
	Type 4 Diameters Lines	Type 4 Diameters Core	Diameter of Vortex
	mms	mms	cms
10 September 2014 New Moon + 1	3.5	7.0	8.50
	4.5	6.5	8.00
	5.0	7.5	8.00
	3.5	7.0	8.20
	3.0		
	3.5		
	3.5		
	3.2		
	3.5		
	4.5		
Average	3.770	7.000	8.175
Average deviation	0.538	0.250	0.175
% Deviation	14.271%	3.571%	2.141%
Ratio of Diameters of Type 4 core to Type 4 lines		1.857	
Ratio of Diameters of Vortex to Type 4 core			11.679

Table 4. Vertical vortex from a pyramid

Horizontal beam			
	Type 4 Diameters Lines	Type 4 Diameters Core	Diameter of Vortex
	mms	mms	cms
11 September 2014 New Moon +2	3.5	4.0	8.60
	3.3	4.0	9.00
	4.0	4.5	10.20
	3.4	4.8	9.70
	2.6	4.8	10.50
	3.0	5.4	10.50
	2.8	4.3	10.30
	3.0	3.4	9.70
	3.2	3.1	8.80
	3.0	3.4	9.90
Average	3.180	4.170	9.720
Average deviation	0.300	0.590	0.560
% Deviation	9.434%	14.149%	5.761%
Ratio of Diameters of Type 4 core to Type 4 lines		1.311	
Ratio of Diameters of Vortex to Type 4 core			23.309

Table 5. Horizontal vortex from a pyramid

The above diagrams and measurements suggest that the separate readings on similar dates for pyramids 1 and 2 give consistent findings and improve confidence in the methodology adopted. Also suggested is that the apex angle of the pyramid does not affect the vortex structure, but this needs to be investigated with larger apex angles. The readings for pyramid 2 show that the diameter of the vertical beam's core is about 1.9 times greater than the diameter of the Type 4 subtle energy lines, whilst the diameter of the columnar vortex is about 11.7 times greater than the diameter of the Type 4 core. Similarly, for the horizontal vortex, the Type 4 core is less than 1.3 times greater than the Type 4 lines diameter, but the diameter of the vortex is 23.3 times greater in the diameter of the Type 4 core. These values are similar to other columnar vortices.

Nodes

The vertical beam had a height of about 13.5 m and ended in a Type 3 spiral. There were no nodes in the vertical beam. The horizontal beam extended about 17.9 m and also ended in a Type 3 spiral. Unlike the vertical beam, the horizontal beam contained nodes, which were regularly spaced about 2.9 m apart, making 5 nodes in total. The nodes were perceived as a gap of about 3mm in the columnar vortex, and comprised Type 8 and Type 9 subtle energy giving an ultraviolet Mager colour.

Cones

Vertical Beam 9° cone

Figure 17 is a cross-section through the vertical columnar vortex produced by a cone having a 19cms height and an apex half-angle of 9°. As is apparent, the vortex has 2 rings and comprises both Type 4 and Type 8 subtle energy, with 7 lines of each. As shown in Table 6, the Type 4 lines have a larger diameter than the Type 8 by a ratio 1:1.24. The Type 8 indicates ultraviolet whilst the Type 4 indicates blue.

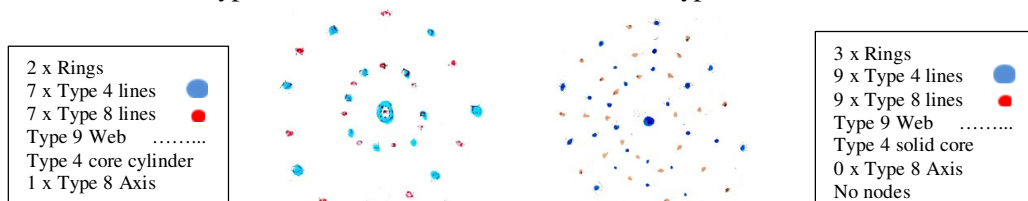


Figure 17. vertical vortex from a 9° cone

Figure 18. Horizontal vortex from a 10° cone

The central core comprises a Type 4 cylinder plus a Type 8 axial thread, as also illustrated in Figure 23. Table 6 shows that the ratio of the diameter of the core circle to the outer lines is about 1.9:1. An interesting ratio is that the diameters of the Type 4 core to the Type 8 lines is half of Feigenbaum's constant within a 2% error. This universal constant appears elsewhere in this paper and other subtle energies research. This experiment was repeated 3 months later and produced similar conclusions thereby giving greater confidence in these findings.

Vertical Beam				
	Type 4 Diameters	Type 8 Diameters	Type 4 Diameters Core	Diameter of Vortex
	mms	mms	mms	cms
08 August 2014 New Moon + 3	2.1	1.4	4.0	4.25
	1.5	2.1	3.0	4.00
	1.8	1.4	3.5	4.00
	1.2	1.0	3.5	3.90
	1.7	1.2	3.5	
	2.0	1.0	3.0	
	1.4	1.6	4.0	
	2.6	1.8	2.9	
Average	1.788	1.438	3.425	4.038
Average deviation	0.338	0.297	0.344	0.106
% Deviation	18.881%	20.652%	10.036%	2.632%

Ratio of Type 4 to Type 8 diameters	1.243
Ratio of Diameters of Type 4 core to Type 4 lines	1.916
Ratio of Diameters of Type 4 core to Type 8 lines	2.383
Feigenbaum's Constant	4.6692
0.5 * Feigenbaum's Constant	2.3346
c - d	0.048
% Error	2.015%
Ratio of Diameter of Vortex to Type 4 core	11.788

Table 6. Vertical columnar vortex produced by a 9° cone

Horizontal beam 10° cone

For cones with small apex angles, there are significant qualitative as well as quantitative differences in every part of the structure whether the vortex is vertical or horizontal. Horizontal beams comprise 3 x rings comprising 9 x Type 4 lines and 9 x Type 8 lines with a solid Type 4 core, and no Type 8 central axis.

Table 7 gives the measurements for Figure 18, but the values are obviously different for 2 reasons. The 2 vortices have completely different structures, and the measurements were taken on different times of the lunar cycle. However within experimental error the ratio of the diameters of Type 4 core to the Type 8 lines is half of Feigenbaum's constant to about 5% error i.e. the same for both horizontal and vertical columnar vortices.

Horizontal Beam				
	Type 4 Line Diameters	Type 8 Line Diameters	Type 4 Core Diameter	Diameter of Vortex
	mms	mms	mms	cms
30 September 2014 Half Moon	3.4	2.0	4.5	14.00
	4.4	1.0	3.5	14.50
	6.5	2.3	4.0	15.00
	5.5	1.3	3.5	13.50
	4.5	1.7	4.0	11.30
	5.7	1.0	4.3	11.40
	5.4	2.2	3.5	12.30
	6.4	1.3	4.0	14.00
Average	5.225	1.600	3.913	13.250
Average deviation	0.844	0.450	0.309	1.188
% Deviation	16.148%	28.125%	7.907%	8.962%

Ratio of Type 4 to Type 8 diameters	3.266
Ratio of Diameters of Type 4 core to Type 4 lines	0.749
Ratio of Diameters of Type 4 core to Type 8 lines	2.445
Feigenbaum's Constant	4.6692
0.5 * Feigenbaum's Constant	2.3346
c - d	0.111
% Error	4.528%
Ratio of Diameter of Vortex to Type 4 core	33.866

Table 7. Horizontal columnar vortex produced by a 10° cone

35° cone

For a cone with a large apex angle, it would appear from Figures 19 and 20 that the main difference between a horizontal columnar vortex and a vertical one is that the horizontal vortex has nodes. This is the opposite of a 9° cone and invites the question "why?" and suggests that the asymmetry between the horizontal and vertical findings is not an effect of gravity. There are also significant differences between the vortex produced by a cone with a small apex angle and a vortex produced by a cone with a large apex angle.

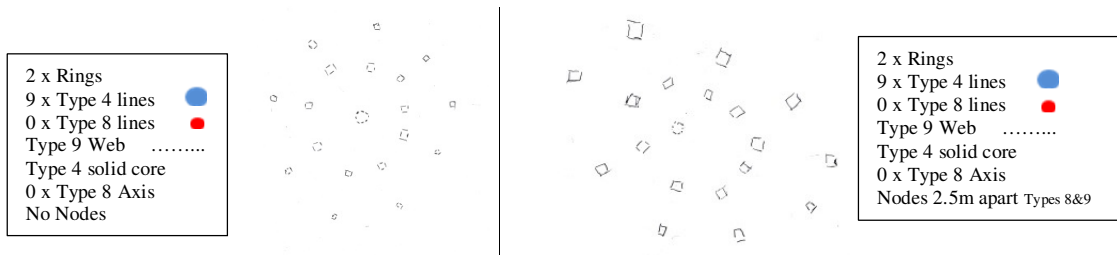


Figure 19. Cone 35° Apex vertical beam **Figure 20.** Cone 35° Apex horizontal beam

Tables 8 and 9 relate to Figures 19 and 20 respectively and show that the structures of the vortices and their diameters are the same. The most significant difference is that the ratio of the diameters of the Type 4 core to the Type 4 lines is 2 for the vertical beam, but 1 for the horizontal beam. The reason for the integers 1 and 2 to a high degree of accuracy seems significant.

Vertical Beam			
	Type 4 Line Diameters	Type 4 Core Diameter	Diameter of Vortex
01 October 2014	mms	mms	cms
Half Moon	3.5	7.0	12.60
	4.5	8.0	11.00
	3.0	7.5	11.50
	4.0	7.5	11.50
Average	3.750	7.500	11.650
Average deviation	0.500	0.250	0.475
% Deviation	13.333%	3.333%	4.077%
Ratio of Diameters of Type 4 core to Type 4 lines	2.000		
Ratio of Diameter of Vortex to Type 4 core			15.533

Horizontal Beam			
	Type 4 Line Diameters	Type 4 Core Diameter	Diameter of Vortex
01 October 2014	mms	mms	cms
Half Moon	3.5	5.5	12.00
	6.5	5.0	10.00
	5.5	5.5	13.50
	5.8		12.00
Average	5.325	5.333	11.875
Average deviation	0.913	0.222	0.938
% Deviation	17.136%	4.167%	7.895%
Ratio of Diameters of Type 4 core to Type 4 lines	1.002		
Ratio of Diameter of Vortex to Type 4 core			22.266

Table 8. Cone 35° Apex vertical beam **Table 9.** Cone 35° Apex horizontal beam

Silbury Hill

Figure 20 is a photograph of Silbury Hill with its striations (© Kai Thomas Marschner 2013). Dowsing this photograph produces the usual 3 dimensional 7 shell aura surrounding the Hill, comprising Type 1 subtle energy. This is not shown, but interestingly, both the thickness of the aura, and the height of the inner shell above the top of Silbury Hill equals the height of Silbury Hill above the ground. Although not immediately relevant to this paper, it could be a factor in analysing the findings.



Figure 21. Silbury Hill

The major inclusion of Figure 21 is the short vortex above the top of the hill. Its height is about 1.5 times greater than the height of the hill. This is a common ratio found in subtle energy research. The vortex also comprises 7 equally spaced Type 8 nodes.

Dowsing the vortex suggests it comprises 3 coaxial cylinders with a central axis. In greater detail, each of these 3 vertical cylindrical envelopes comprises 7 vertical lines each of which has a small elliptical cross section, making a total of 21 fields. The latter are Type 4 fields which indicate blue on a Mager disc. A cross section through this vertical columnar vortex is illustrated in Figure 22.

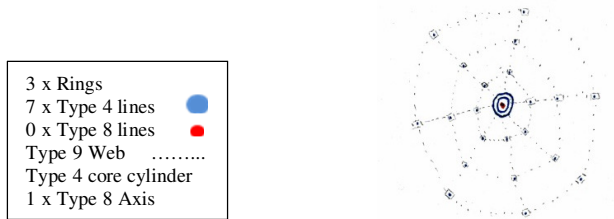


Figure 22. Silbury Hill vortex: cross section through the 3 concentric rings

The central axis gives the perception of a Type 4 circle plus a Type 8 axial thread, as illustrated in Figure 23.



Figure 23. A central axis comprising a Type 4 circle with a Type 8 axial thread

The very well documented effect ⁸ of talking measurements at different times of the lunar month is shown in Table 10, which gives measurements of the Silbury hill columnar vortex on two different dates. Although the vortex subtle energy structure in Figure 21 is the same, the dimensions near full moon are greater than at new moon. For example, the increase in vortex diameter at Full Moon is 31.48%, whilst the increase in core diameter at Full Moon is 232.88%.

07 August 2014 New Moon - 3 days				12 September 2014 Full Moon +3 days			
	Type 4 Diameters Lines	Type 4 Diameters Core	Vortex Diameter	Type 4 Diameters Lines	Type 4 Diameters Core	Vortex Diameter	
	mms	mms	cms	mms	mms	cms	
	2.0	3.8	10.0	3.2	13.2	12.0	
	2.5	3.6	8.5	4.0	13.0	11.7	
	2.1	3.8	8.5	4.0	12.0	11.8	
	2.2	3.5	9.0	4.0	11.0	11.7	
	1.7	3.7	9.5	4.0	12.0	10.7	
	1.8	3.8	9.0	3.6	11.5	12.5	
	1.6	3.5		4.0	12.0	13.2	
	1.6	3.0		4.6	12.0		
	2.0	4.2		3.7	13.5		
	2.0	4.1		4.3	12.8		
Average	1.950	3.695	9.083	3.940	12.300	11.943	
Average deviation	0.220	0.236	0.444	0.264	0.660	0.535	
% Deviation	11.282%	6.387%	4.893%	6.701%	5.366%	4.477%	
Ratio of Diameters of Type 4 core to Type 4 lines	1.895			3.122			
Ratio of Vortex Diameters to core diameter	24.583			9.710			

Table 10. Comparison of sizes of Silbury Hill Type 4 lines at New Moon and Full Moon

Jupiter Red Spot

The columnar vortex emanating from Jupiter's red spot extends across the solar system. It was noetically plotted on 2 separate dates to ensure consistent results and that the effects of variations in perception during a lunar month were as predicted. Dowsing the photo in Figure 24, the vortex possesses 3 rings with each ring comprising both 7 x Type 4 lines interspersed with 7 x Type 8 lines. A Type 4 cylinder with a Type 8 axis completes the centre of the cross-section. Figure 25 is an actual copy of the structures obtained on the 2 different occasions and demonstrates the reliability of the protocol adopted.



Figure 24. Photo of Jupiter's Red Spot

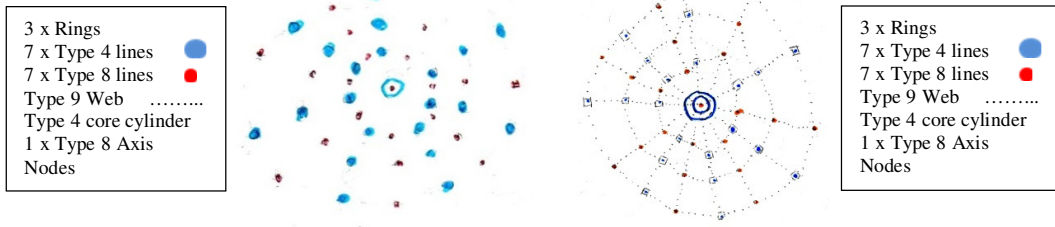


Figure 25. Columnar vortex produced by the photo of Jupiter's Red Spot on different dates

Table 11 gives the sizes of the Type 4 and Type 8 lines. As found elsewhere, the Type 4 lines have a greater diameter than the Type 8 subtle energy lines. What is significant is that the ratio of the diameters of the Type 4 and Type 8 lines equals half Feigenbaum's constant (4.6692) to a high accuracy. Even though a similar result was found on 2 different occasions, this may just be a coincidence requiring independent verification.

	Type 4 Diameters	Type 8 Diameters	Type 4 Diameters Core	Vortex Diameter
07 August 2014	mms	mms	mms	cms
New Moon - 3	2.0	1.0	5.0	8.50
	2.5	1.1	5.5	8.30
	2.5	1.0	4.0	8.30
	2.5	0.9	5.0	8.80
	2.0	1.0	6.0	8.50
	2.5	1.0	6.0	8.00
	2.5	1.1	6.2	8.40
	2.5	0.9		
	2.0	1.0		
	2.0	1.0		
	2.5	0.9		
	2.5	1.1		
Average	2.333	1.000	5.386	8.40
Average deviation	0.222	0.050	0.616	0.17
% Deviation	9.524%	5.000%	11.444%	2.041%
Ratio of Type 4 to Type 8 diameters	2.333			
Feigenbaum's Constant	4.6692			
0.5 * Feigenbaum's Constant	2.3346			
a - b	-0.001			
% Error	-0.054%			

	Type 4 Diameters	Type 8 Diameters	Type 4 Diameters Core	Vortex Diameter
12 September 2014	mms	mms	mms	cms
New Moon +3	4.0	1.4	15.0	10.00
	3.5	1.4	15.0	8.50
	4.0	1.5	15.0	8.50
	4.6	1.2	15.8	9.00
	3.5	1.5	15.5	9.50
	3.5	1.6	15.0	9.00
	4.1	1.6	16.5	
	3.9	2.3	15.5	
	4.6	1.7	16.2	
	4.0	1.8	14.8	
	3.5	1.9		
	3.6	2.3		
Average	3.900	1.683	15.430	9.08
Average deviation	0.317	0.264	0.470	0.44
% Deviation	8.120%	15.677%	3.046%	4.893%
Ratio of Type 4 to Type 8 diameters	2.317			
Feigenbaum's Constant	4.6692			
0.5 * Feigenbaum's Constant	2.3346			
a - b	-0.018			
% Error	-0.767%			

Table 11. Sizes of Type 4 and Type 8 lines in a columnar vortex produced by a Jupiter's Red Spot on different dates

Stacked CD's

5 standard CDs were stacked horizontally each completely separated by sheets of paper. They were placed on a table. The columnar vortex that was produced extended to a greater distance than 12m. The vortex comprises 3 shells with a central axis as shown in Figure 26. Each shell comprises 9 x Type 4 lines equally interspersed with 9 x Type 8 lines. As usual, the Type 8 tubular lines have diameters significantly less than the Type 4 lines. The vortex core comprises a Type 4 cylinder with a Type 8 axis. There are no nodes produced.

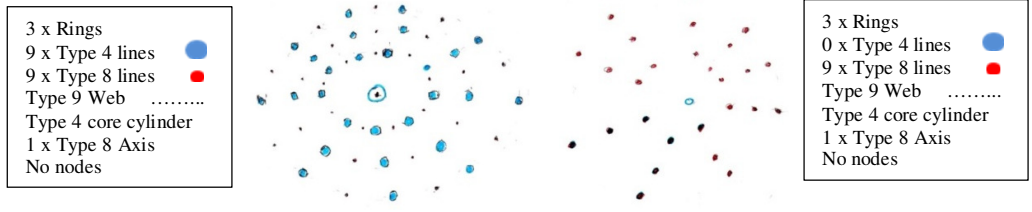


Figure 26. Vertical vortex from 5 horizontal CD's. **Figure 27.** Horizontal vortex from 5 vertical CD's.

When the above 5 CDs, with their separators, are turned through 90° so they are stacked together vertically, a horizontal beam is produced, with a length greater than 12m. A cross-section through this horizontal beam is shown in Figure 27. As is apparent, this horizontal beam retains the 3 concentric cylinders, but each of these cylinders only comprises 9 x Type 8 horizontal lines. None of the above 3 sets of 9 x Type 4 blue lines have been produced. The central axis still comprises a Type 8 central axis surrounded by a Type 4 tube along the extent of the horizontal beam. Again, there are no nodes produced.

Amethyst Geode

An Amethyst Geode similar to Figure 28 was used in these experiments. It had the normal 7 ellipsoidal shells which extended 7.6m: a powerful aura for a relatively small object. In comparison, the columnar vortex that the geode produced extended over 100m.



Figure 28. Amethyst Geode

Figure 30 is a cross-section of a horizontal columnar vortex produced by the geode. It comprises 2 rings with 9 Type 4 lines, with the usual Type 9 web, and a solid Type 4 core. This is one of the simplest columnar vortex structures. In comparison Figure 29 is a vertical columnar vortex produced by laying the same geode on its back. As is apparent, by turning the vortex through 90° and making the vortex vertical, added 2 extra rings. Each ring added 9 x Type 8 lines. In addition, the solid Type 4 core was replaced with a fractal core. This horizontal vortex is one of the most complex structures discovered. The elliptical shape of the geode's "cave" is reflected in the shape of the vortex produced.



Figure 29. Amethyst Geode vertical beam

Figure 30. Amethyst Geode horizontal beam

Tables 12 and 13 gives the dimensions of the horizontal and vertical structures which were measured on a few days before a new moon and on new moon. Is it just a

coincidence that half of Feigenbaum's constant to 0.6% accuracy and the ratio 1.5 both appear again?

Horizontal Beam			
	Type 4 Diameter Lines mms	Type 8 Diameters Lines mms	Fractal Core mms
09 September 2014 New Moon - 0	4.0	1.6	7.7
	2.5	1.5	7.4
	2.9	1.5	7.5
	2.1	1.5	8.0
	2.6	1.0	8.7
	3.0	1.0	8.5
	3.6	1.0	7.8
	3.5	1.2	7.0
	3.8	1.0	
	3.8	1.0	
	3.8	0.9	
	4.0	1.2	
	3.1	1.2	
	3.5	1.4	
Average	3.300	1.214	7.825
Average deviation	0.483	0.200	0.431
% Deviation	14.646%	16.471%	5.511%
Ratio of Type 4 to Type 8 diameters	2.718		a
Ratio of Diameter of Fractal core to Type 4 lines	2.371		b
Ratio of Diameters of Fractal core to Type 8 lines	6.444		c
Feigenbaum's Constant	4.6692		d
0.5 * Feigenbaum's Constant	2.3346		
b - d	0.037		
% Error	0.568%		

Vertical Beam		
	Type 4 Diameters Lines mms	Type 4 Diameters Core mms
06 September 2014 New Moon - 3	5.5	5.5
	3.5	6.0
	4.5	6.5
	3.3	6.5
	4.0	6.4
	3.5	6.5
	3.9	5.5
	3.6	5.0
	4.2	5.5
	5.0	6.5
Average	4.100	5.990
Average deviation	0.560	0.492
% Deviation	13.659%	8.214%
Ratio of Diameters of Type 4 core to Type 4 lines	1.46	

Table 12. Amethyst Geode vertical vortex Table 13. Amethyst Geode horizontal vortex

Sun Spots

Figure 31 is a photograph of a sunspot that produced a columnar vortex. The structure of this vortex is shown in Figure 32 which includes 3 x rings, each comprising 0 x Type 4, and 9 x Type 8 lines, with a fractal core, held together with a Type 9 web. Its length crosses the solar system but the beam does not possess any nodes. As a check on the consistency and logic of the protocol, the experiment was repeated with the source photograph arranged vertically and then horizontally to produce both horizontal and vertical beams. The results were identical and help to reassure that the methodology was sound and consistent.

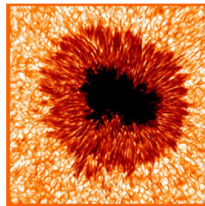


Figure 31. Photograph of a Sun spot

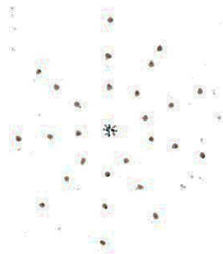
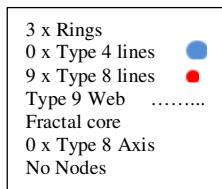


Figure 32. Structure of a columnar vortex from a Sun spot

Table 14 gives the dimensions of this columnar vortex, and within experimental error the ratios are consistent with other columnar vortices, such as the diameter of the

fractal core being twice that of the Type 8 lines, and the diameter of the columnar vortex being 12 times its fractal core.

	Type 8 Line Diameters mms	Fractal Core Diameter mms	Diameter of Vortex cms
28 October 2014			
New Moon + 5	4.5	10.0	10.40
	5.5	10.0	11.50
	5.2	10.5	12.50
	5.2	10.0	12.50
	5.3	10.0	12.50
	4.5	8.5	10.50
	3.6	9.5	11.50
	4.1	9.0	11.80
Average	4.738	9.688	11.650
Average deviation	0.563	0.516	0.675
% Deviation	11.873%	5.323%	5.794%
Ratio of Diameters of fractal core to Type 8 lines	2.045		
Ratio of Diameters of vortex to Type 8 lines	24.591		
Ratio of Diameter of Vortex to fractal core	12.026		

Table 14. Dimensions of a columnar vortex from a Sun spot

Psi-lines

The previous examples of vortices in this paper are created by physical objects. Are there any differences to mind created columnar vortices, usually referred to as Psi-lines? One difference is that in all of the previous examples, the start of the columnar vortex was its physical source and the other end was terminated with a Type 3 spiral. It is known from many published papers^{12, 14} that psi-lines are columnar and the mind's intent can extend them from about 1m to many kilometres. Unlike physical created columnar vortices Psi-lines are terminated at **each** end by a Type 3 spiral. As the minimum diameter of Psi-lines is about 1m it is possible to explore the fractal nature of columnar vortices to a greater extent than many of the previous examples. To take advantage of this fact, the following section is more detailed than previous ones in order to improve comprehension of columnar vortices in general.

To make measurements convenient, vertical Psi-lines were created with minimum height and minimum width. The bottom of the Psi-line was sited to rest on a surface from which vertical measurements could be made. Although a single vertical line was visualised when creating the Psi-line, the resulting dowsed pattern comprised multiple lines, cylinders and fields. These are described below starting with the selected Psi-line's overall external structure and then drilling down to the smallest observable detail. Because the diameter of Psi-lines is significantly greater than the other examples of columnar vortices studied in this paper, it is possible to obtain details of the structures of the internal lines of the vortex. As will be seen, this is an example of fractal geometry which probably applies to all vortices, but with current noetic ability it is not possible to observe, let alone measure, the ever diminishing size of the substructures.

The Psi-line had an elliptical horizontal cross-section with a major axis of 0.998 m and a minor axis of 0.650 m; once again a ratio of 1:1.5. The height of the Psi-line was 1.090 m, with a node 0.460 m from the top of the Psi-line. This ratio of 2.3:1, approximates to half of Feigenbaum's constant which often occurs in subtle energy research.

In greater detail the perimeter of the Psi-line comprises multiple lines. Figure 33 is a photograph (5% of the full size) of circular markers placed on 9 x Type 8 lines. In between these, with red markers, are 9 x Type 4 lines. The elliptical perimeter of the Psi line therefore comprises 18 subtle energy lines.

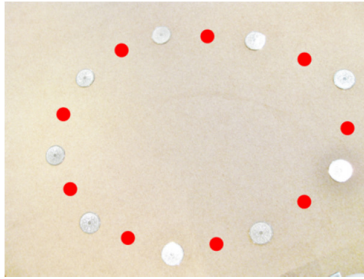


Figure 33. Photograph of the structure of the outer cylinder of a vertical Psi-line

On investigating the inside structure of the above cross-section, the Psi-line comprises 3 vertical elliptical cylindrical shells (including the above perimeter) plus a central axis. This is illustrated in Figure 34.

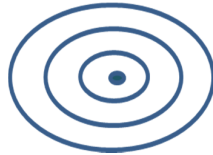


Figure 34. Structure of the 3 cylinders and central axis comprising a vertical psi-line

Each of these shells has the same structure as the perimeter illustrated in Figure 33. For each shell, there are 18 lines of subtle energy flowing along the entire height of the Psi-line, arranged as alternative 9 x Type 8 lines interspersed with 9 x Type 4 lines. Therefore, the entire Psi-line comprises:

$$3 \times 9 = 27 \times \text{Type 4 sub-lines}$$

$$3 \times 9 = 27 \times \text{Type 8 sub-lines}$$

This results in a total of 55 lines, including the central vertical axis line. The entire structure therefore appears as fractal geometry.

Drilling down deeper into the structure of these vertical lines continues the fractal geometry pattern of 3 shells each containing 55 (smaller diameter) Types 4 and 8 lines. This is illustrated in Figure 35, which is a cross section through the cylindrical Type 4 vortex in the bottom right-hand corner of Figure 33. The major axis of this vortex is 8.5 cm, whilst the minor axis is 7.8 cm: in other words, it is almost a circular cross-section. The central vertical axis is a mixture of Types 4 and 8 subtle energies. It has a major axis of 2.4 cm and a minor axis of 1.9.

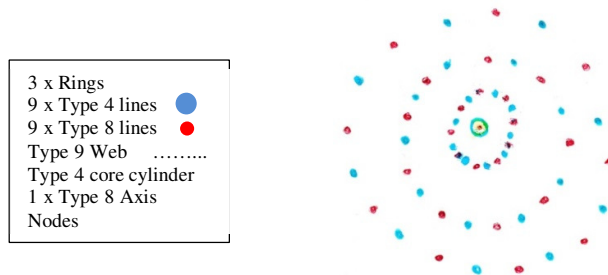


Figure 35. A cross section through one of the peripheral Type 4 lines of a Psi-line

As before, the Type 4 fields indicate blue on a Mager disc while the Type 8 fields indicate ultra-violet. Table 15 gives the dimensions of the structure in Figure 35, showing that the diameters of Type 4 lines are more than double those of the Type 8

lines, and the diameter of the Type 4 core is also double the average diameter of the Type 4 lines. These findings are consistent with other findings in this paper.

	Type 4 Diameters	Type 8 Diameters	Type 4 Diameters Core
	mms	mms	mms
	2.4	1.8	5.0
	2.8	1.0	5.0
	2.2	0.8	
	2.0	1.3	
	2.8	0.9	
	2.8	0.9	
	2.8	0.8	
	2.0	1.2	
	1.8	0.9	
	2.9	1.8	
Average	2.450	1.140	5.000
Average deviation	0.356	0.244	0.000
% Deviation	14.512%	21.442%	0.000%
Ratio of Type 4 to Type 8 diameters		2.149	
Ratio of Diameters of Type 4 core to Type 4 lines		2.041	

Table 15. Sizes of the lines in a Type 4 columnar vortex produced by a vertical psi-line

Figure 36 is the cross-section of one of the Type 8 vortices. There are no Type 4 lines, nodes have been generated, and the centre core and axis differ from the previous Type 4 examples.

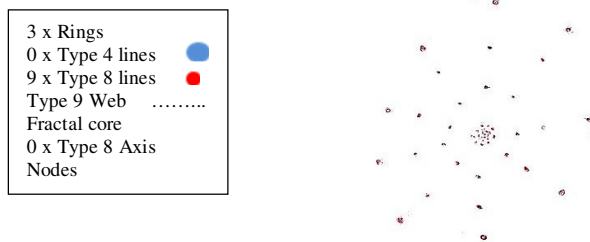


Figure 36. A cross section through one of the vertical peripheral Type 8 lines of a Psi-line

The central vertical core gives the impression of further fractal geometry with an exact copy of the overall pattern in Figure 33, but with a diameter several orders of magnitude smaller. This is expanded in Figure 37 and represents the limit of this noetic “technology”.



Figure 37. The central axis comprising a Type 8 fractal repeat

This vortex is perceived as Type 8 because it only contains Type 8 lines. The Type 4 perceived vortex comprises both Types 4 and 8, but as the Type 4 lines are larger, they are more prominent. This is supported by Table 15, whereby the ratio of Type 4 diameters to Type 8 is 2.15:1, thereby drowning out the noetic response of Type 8 to give a Type 4 response.

	Type 8 Diameters Outer mms	Type 8 Diameters Inner mms	Type 8 Diameters Core mms
	2.6	1.7	4.0
	1.9	1.0	3.5
	1.9	1.6	3.8
	1.9	1.0	4.5
	1.2	1.4	3.5
	1.4	2.0	4.6
	2.0	1.2	4.0
	1.5	1.6	
	2.8	1.1	
	2.0	1.5	
Average	1.920	1.410	3.986
Average deviation	0.370	0.289	0.331
% Deviation	19.290%	20.489%	8.295%
Ratio of Type 8 outer to Type 8 inner diameters		1.362	
Ratio of Diameters of Type 8 core to Type 8 outer lines		2.076	

Table 16. Sizes of the lines in a Type 8 columnar vortex produced by a vertical Psi-line

Figure 38 is a cross section through the axial central vortex of a Psi-line. At 15.4 cm x 13.8 cm this central axis is 1.77 times larger than the other vortices making up the Psi-line. As before, this vortex comprises 3 shells each of which has 9 x Type 4 lines equally interspersed with 9 x Type 8 lines. The central axis again consists of an outer cylindrical shaped Type 4 subtle energy together with an inner Type 8 line. As usual, the Type 4 subtle energy indicates blue on a Mager disc, while the Type 8 indicates ultra violet.

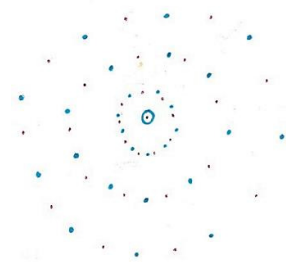
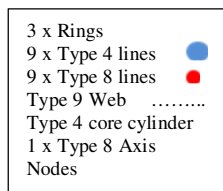


Figure 38. A cross section through the central axis of a Psi-line.

Horizontal floating Psi-lines are perceived exactly the same as above, both qualitatively and quantitatively. If the Psi-line is created at ground level (which is the usual case) only 6 of the 9 vortices are observed, as the remainder are probably below ground.

Nodes

Regularly spaced nodes exist along all Psi-lines¹⁴. They can be detected intuitively, or by dowsing, as they seem to have Types 8 and 9 subtle energies. They are perceived as a 3mm gap in the Psi-lines, and this seems to be the same sized gap irrespective of the length of the Psi-line. On the other hand, the node separation distances depend on the length of the Psi-line, and range from about 0.5 metres for the smallest Psi-line to about 8 metres for the very longest. There is a minimum of 1 node even for the smallest possible Psi-line, indicating that nodes are a fundamental structure of Psi lines. The data gives a power relationship of the form:-

$$N = 0.8746 * L^{0.8873}$$

Where N = the number of nodes along a Psi-line of length L. This equation has a very high correlation coefficient of R₂ = 0.9984. Is it a coincidence that the equation's constant has a similar value to its exponent?

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