Psi-Lines, Nodes, and their Minimum Length

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Abstract

Existing publications suggest that the smallest psi-lines have interesting but unquantified properties. Addressing this challenge is this paper's objective. The following quantitative experiments demonstrate that psi-lines must be greater than a minimum length of 1.58 metres before they possess nodes. At this minimum length, the distance of the node, measured from the start of the psi-line, equals 0.79 metres i.e. at its centre. Psi-lines without nodes also have a minimum length, but this is slightly less at 0.74 m. This is approximately half the minimum length of psi-lines with a node, and hence cannot be a coincidence. An exponential equation is also discovered. All these findings are additional factors to help determine the structure of psi-lines.

Key Words

Mind, intent, psi-lines, nodes, subtle energies, golden ratio.

Introduction

Since ancient times, psi-lines and subtle energies have been perceived and used for such things as tracking and navigation [5], and are even created by animals and birds to assist in their migrations. Psi-lines can be created by the mind or by the geology and geography of the earth. They can also be destroyed or diverted by the mind. Our ancestors have left numerous permanent examples of psi-lines and subtle energies around the world, and in particular, they are strongly associated with Neolithic monuments [10].

Although knowledge and the ability to sense psi-lines has existed for thousands of years, serious scientific research on this subject only started a few years' ago. This paper develops the existing scientific and quantitative knowledge regarding psi-lines: in particular, the interesting physics that limits their shortest lengths.

Psi-lines are linear subtle energy fields that are terminated at each end by spirals. Currently, psi-lines can only be detected by the mind and body, or by means of dowsing. Although psi-lines have a complex 3-Dimensional structure, the overall 2-Dimentional shape of psi-lines, when viewed on the ground from above, comprises 3 lines (Type 4 subtle energy [2]) and the 2 spirals (Type 3 subtle energy [2]) as shown in Figure 1. The vertical axes of these terminating spirals are easy to locate accurately, and facilitate measurements of length to an accuracy of about 2mm.

Figure 1. Plan of a Psi-line Footprint

Psi-lines greater than a certain length possess nodes [3]. As nodes have a different subtle energy (Type 9) [4] than the rest of the psi-line, they are readily detectable by an experienced researcher; akin to, say, harmonics in a vibrating violin string, nodes appear along the length of the psi-line.

Experimental Protocol

Prior to these experiments, checks were made that no existing subtle energy lines existed in the vicinity that could interfere with the experiments. Existing lines were either avoided or deleted by the mind's intent. Importantly, the latter also applied to deleting created psi-lines after each of the following measurements were taken.

As measurements of subtle energies and psi-lines are affected by such factors as the spinning of the Earth on its axis [9], the Earth's orbit round the Sun [8, 6], and planetary alignments [7], it is preferable to collect data over long periods of time to statistically minimise the effects of these variations. Over a period of several months, psi-lines were mentally created with the following five objectives for the experiments to measure the:

1. minimum length of a psi-line without any nodes.

2. minimum length of a psi-line with just one node.

3. ratio of the above two psi-line lengths.

4. ratio of minimum psi-line length to the minimum node length.

5. generalisation of the above findings for psi-lines of any length.

In each of the following experiments, after creation, the width and length of the psi-line was visualised as being squeezed at both ends, to ensure minimised dimensions existed. This procedure is also necessary as the length and width of psi-lines are inter-connected by a relationship involving the golden ratio [1]. Only then were measurements taken after checking that the zero of the tape measure was on the vertical axis of the spiral that started the psi-line. In addition, for maximum accuracy and minimising parallax errors, measurements involved viewing the tape measure vertically down the spirals axis, and vertically above nodes.

No Nodes

For the initial experiments, the intent of the mental process was to create the smallest psi-line without nodes. Table 1 summarises these measurements, which were made over a period of several months.

Length mm	Date
780	31/12/2016
800	31/12/2016
696	01/01/2017
680	01/01/2017
898	05/01/2017
600	29/06/2017
600	29/06/2017
882	21/07/2017
628	21/07/2017
880	28/07/2017
725	15/09/2017
729	15/09/2017
740	15/09/2017
737	15/09/2017

Table 1. The lengths of the shortest created psi-lines

With Nodes

For these experiments, intent was that the psi-line length was just long enough so that one node was created. Table 2 gives the dimensions of the position of the nodes with regard to the psi-lines' length.

Type 3 Start mm	Type 9 Node mm	Type 3 End mm	Middle mm	Ratio Node/End	Date
0	875	1,672	836	0.52	02/01/2017
0	882	1,700	850	0.52	02/01/2017
0	868	1,670	835	0.52	21/07/2017
0	950	1,930	965	0.49	27/07/2017
0	854	1,530	765	0.56	27/07/2017
0	838	1,425	713	0.59	27/07/2017
0	712	1,446	723	0.49	28/07/2017
0	753	1,546	773	0.49	08/08/2017
0	756	1,567	784	0.48	08/08/2017
0	745	1,567	784	0.48	08/08/2017
0	744	1,567	784	0.47	08/08/2017
0	786	1,572	786	0.50	18/08/2017
0	771	1,579	790	0.49	18/08/2017
0	780	1,580	790	0.49	18/08/2017
0	778	1,574	787	0.49	18/08/2017
0	756	1,496	748	0.51	15/09/2017
0	747	1,549	775	0.48	15/09/2017
0	746	1,550	775	0.48	15/09/2017
0	754	1,506	753	0.50	15/09/2017

Table 2. The measurements of the shortest created psi-lines with their nodes

Findings

Due to the variable nature of the measurements as stated above, Table 3 shows that the average of the measurements for the length of the psi-line readings in Table 1 was 0.74 metres, with a variance of 10.3%.

Average Length	741	mm
Ave Variation	76.378	
% Variance	10.3%	

Table 3. The Averages and Statistics for the Data in Table 1

Similarly, Table 4 shows that the average of the readings summarised in Table 2 had a variance of 6.63% for the measured distances of the node, whilst the measurements for the length of the psi-line (and hence its geometric middle) had a smaller variance of 4.33%. This difference in variances is because it is more difficult to determine the location of the nodes (which only have a length of a few mm) than the vertical axes of the terminating spirals.

Average				
Node mm	End mm	Middle mm	Ratio Node/End	
794.47	1580.32	790.16	0.50	Dimensions
52.65	68.50	34.25	0.02	Ave Deviation
6.63%	4.33%	4.33%	4.08%	% Variance

Table 4. The Averages and Statistics for the Data in Table 3

However, the most important figures are that:

1. the average distance of a node is 0.794 metres from the start of the shortest psi-line.

2. the average length of the shortest psi-line with nodes is 1.58 metres.

3. within experimental error, the node is at the middle of a shortest psi-line.

Interestingly, one of the people creating the above data has the ability to see subtle energy and psi-lines. When attempting to create a psi-line smaller than 741 mm with no nodes, or smaller than 1,580 mm with nodes, the psi-lines quickly increased to these values.
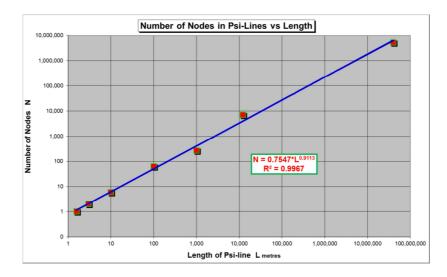
Nodes in Psi-lines of any Length

Figure 2. The Number of Nodes for Different Psi-line Lengths

Nodes exist along all psi-lines greater than the minimum length of 1.58 metres. Depending on the length of the psi-line, node separation distances range from about 0.5 metres for the smallest psi-line to about 8 metres for the very longest. Nodes, therefore, are a fundamental structure of psi lines. This is illustrated in Figure 2, which is a graph of the number of nodes in psi-lines of differing length [3]. For the shortest psi-lines, the actual number of nodes were counted, whilst the number of nodes for the longest lines was estimated from a sample of the local nodal separations, which were accurately measured.

The Excel trend line, which fits the data, gives a power relationship of the form:-

$$N = 0.7547 * L^{0.9113} \qquad \textbf{(i)}$$

where N = the number of nodes along a psi-line of length L. This equation has a very high correlation coefficient of $R^2 = 0.9967$. Interestingly, the multiplier, 0.7547, approximates to the minimum length of a psi-line without nodes. This should assist in determining the theoretical explanation for equation (i), but to balance the units so they are the same on both sides of the equation, this value of 0.7547 must be in units of inverse length.

Conclusions

Psi-lines without nodes have an average minimum length of 0.74 metres compared to a 1.58-metre average minimum length for psi-lines with a node. In other words, psi-lines having lengths greater than 0.74 metres but less than 1.58 metres do not possess nodes. Any psi-line greater than 1.58 metres always possesses nodes. It is interesting to note that the ratio of the above 2 minimum lengths, 1.58 / 0.74 = 2.13. This means that, within experimental error of about 6%, the minimum psi-line with a node is twice as long as a line without a node.

It may be relevant that as a node is at the middle of the shortest psi-lines, the latter has to increase by 50% before a node appears. In general, for any sized psi-line this is comparable to harmonics and octaves. Nodes are spread out in an increasing separation distance with increasing psi-line length. If, for the smallest psi-line, this is the fundamental and maximum wavelength, is there a frequency associated with this wavelength, which helps to understand the structure of psi-lines?

The dimensions of entities in the visible universe range from the Planck distance $(1.61 \times 10^{-35}$ m), the smallest, to billions of light years distance, the largest. It seems very strange that the shortest psi-line is 0.74m: an apparently arbitrary value in an arbitrary man-made unit! In the electromagnetic spectrum, 0.74 meters is the wavelength of long wave radio. This is not a good analogy for psi-lines, which, unlike radio waves, can communicate information faster than light, in a narrow parallel beam, over thousands of kilometres.

Suggested Future Research
The findings suggest the following possible avenues for future research.

1. A theoretical explanation for 0.74 m.

2. An explanation why psi-lines greater than 1.58 m require nodes.

3. Are the nodal distances equivalent to wavelengths?

4. What are the functions and structure of nodes?

5. Even though different people obtain the same minimum values of psi-lines as discussed above, how much of this is due to the mind's perception, and how much is due to the laws of physics?

6. What are the theoretical aspects of psi-lines that lead to equation (i)?

Post script

As Neolithic stone circles were probably built to generate a plethora of subtle energies and psi-lines, is it a coincidence that the measurements for the nodal distance for the shortest psi-lines approximately equals, within a 10% error, the Megalithic Yard, (0.83 metres)? As Stone Age man was sensitive to subtle energies, and was sufficiently motivated to construct stone circles presumably because they believed that the subtle energies would enhance their crops, animals and health, they could have used a common standard length based on the psi-lines they were creating.

References to Relevant Research Papers

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