

The Auras of Circles and Other Abstract Geometry, their Interaction with Space-time, and their Effects on the Mind's Perception

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Abstract

Using the well documented technique of dowsing abstract geometrical shapes, this paper is one of several demonstrating that perception and hence consciousness is linked into the structure of universal space-time as evidenced by a linear relationship to geometry with a high correlation coefficient and the possible involvement of universal constants. This is augmented by local space-time variables such as the earth's spin, magnetism and orientation also affecting auras of abstract geometrical shapes, and hence the mind's perception.

Introduction

There are numerous examples in the bibliography at the end of this paper as to the link between consciousness and the structure of the universe, with dowsing being a powerful technique to research this connection. Although dowsing is usually associated with physical objects, references 1, 6, and 7 demonstrate the methodology and benefits for dowsing pure abstract geometry when investigating possible interactions between the mind and the structure of the universe. Eliminating the variable of mass is one great advantage, and enables fundamental comparisons to be made between solid and abstract sources possessing identical geometry. This paper analyses the simple case of an abstract circle, and is a development of Reference 1 which contains a database of perceived dowsed patterns using simple source geometries.

As this paper involves the measurements of auras, it is appropriate to explain that an aura is a multi-layered subtle energy field surrounding any physical or abstract object, and contains information about that object. Being perceived by the mind, auras are created as a result of the object's interaction with local space-time, and usually form a geometric pattern.

Findings

Perception in 2-Dimensions

Dowsing an abstract 2-dimensional circle, such as one drawn on paper, has a perceived aura, in the plane of the paper, having a radius greater than the source circle. Figure 1 represents this.

For different sized source circles, the dowsed aura radius is a linear relationship in the form $aura\ radius = constant * circle\ radius$, with the constant $10 > 1$. However, in finer detail, the dowsed findings are more complex.

1 Circle and its Aura

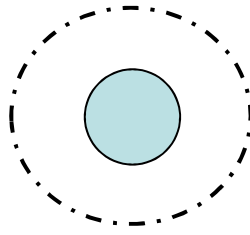


Figure 1

Scaling

Figure 2 is a graph showing how the radius of a circle's aura increases with the increasing radius of the circle creating the aura. The top line is measuring the aura from the centre of the source circle, whilst the bottom line is measuring the same aura from the circumference of the circle. The latter is useful for 2-body experiments.

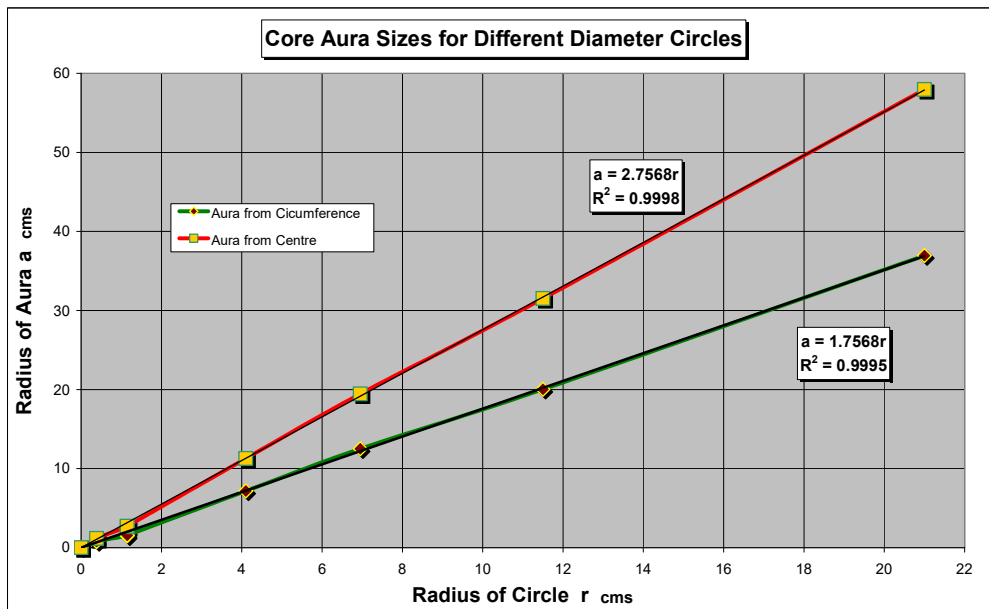


Figure 2

The formulae for the core aura size, a , are

$$a = 2.7568 r \text{ when measured from the centre of the source circle, or} \quad (i)$$

$$a = 1.7568 r \text{ when measured from the circumference of the circle.} \quad (ii)$$

Simple mathematics of the geometry between the circle's radius and its aura explains why the difference between the two coefficients is exactly 1.

The measurements for Figure 2 were taken on Wed 19th Jan 2011. This was new moon. It is well known that new moon shortens measurements, whilst full moon expands measurements. (See References 2 and 3). The above constant **1.7568** is therefore not unique, but depends on the time and date of the measurement. For comparison at a last quarter moon, equation (ii) becomes $a = 5.78 r$, whilst at full moon (Sat 19th Mar 2011 at 17:00) the formula becomes $a = 9.89 r$.

To test the theory in the previous paragraph, a 3-body alignment beam was created with 3 stones using the protocol detailed in Reference 3. This included avoiding any 2-body subtle energy between pairs of stones by increasing their separation distances. On measuring the aura of a 4.5 cms circle (on Thurs 17th March at 3:00 pm), the core aura was 21.7 cms measured from the circumference. But immediately repeating the experiment when the circle was placed in the 3-body alignment beam, the core aura was reduced to 6.75 cms. Therefore the ratio a/r was reduced from 4.82 to 1.50. As the 3 stones were random in size and separation, and therefore not an accurate simulation of new moon, the 1.5 figure is a good approximation to 1.7568.

As a possible technique to research the theory of dowsing, intent was changed immediately after this full moon measurement so that the experiment was visualised as being performed in deep space, away from the local forces of space-time. i.e. elimination of the effects of the sun earth and moon, as well as no electromagnetic, spin, and gravitational influences. The formula then becomes $a = 2.067 r$.

7 or 9 Rings?

Figure 1 only represents the core aura. Abstract circles produce 9 aura rings extending outwards from the core aura, but solid discs (both 3-dimensional and 2-dimensional) only produce 7 rings. (See Reference 4). This seems counterintuitive, as a solid disc has more information than an abstract circle drawn on paper, and, for example, a 3-dimensional metal source has even more information than a 2-dimensional paper cut-out. However, having more information does not produce more rings! Discs only have 7 rings, but drawn circles produce 9 rings. Intent and the act of observation of the source geometry determine the number of layers of an aura.

The 9 Aura Rings for a Circle of Radius 4.5 cms

Harmonic Number	Radius of Aura Ring	Arithmetic Progression $n - (n-1)$
n	metres	metres
1	0.305	
2	0.808	0.503
3	1.496	0.688
4	2.014	0.518
5	2.508	0.494
6	3.020	0.512
7	3.600	0.580
8	4.136	0.536
9	4.748	0.612
Average		0.555
Variation		0.053
		9.6%

Table 1

Table 1 summarises the findings for the 9 aura rings of an abstract circle having a radius of 4.5 cms circle drawn on paper and placed horizontally. The measurements were made in the same horizontal plane as the source circle, with the origin at the centre of the source circle. These measurements were made on Saturday 12th March 2011 at C:\Users\Jeffery\Documents\Jeffrey Keen Website (1)\New Website May 2019\Published Papers\Word\35. The Auras of Circles and Other Abstract Geometry, their Interaction with Space-time, and their Effects on the Mind's Perception v10.docx Page 3 of 9

17:45 when it was a last quarter moon. As is apparent, the core aura was 30.5 cms, and the 9 rings formed an arithmetic progression with an average separation distance of 55.5 cms, with a 10% variation.

Perception in 3-Dimensions

Dowsing a circle also produces a 3-dimensional subtle energy beam coming perpendicularly out of the paper. The beam is a clockwise spiral having a length greater than 12m when measured at full moon. The diameter of the spiral at its source (i.e. at the sheet of paper with the circle) equals the diameter of the core aura, which suggests that the perceived aura is the envelope of the spiral. This beam also has 9 layers emanating from the 9 rings.

The beam diverges so that it doubles its diameter in 12 metres. This equates to an angle whose $\tan = 1/131$. This angle is discussed further in a following section entitled Postulations.

Analysis and Theory

It seems remarkable that the relationship in equations (i) and (ii) is not only linear, but is very simple, and has an unusually high correlation coefficient of 0.999. The similar formula for masses of increasing sizes is logarithmic with auras decreasing pro rata.

A good clue that the mind is linking into the geometric structure of space time is that simply searching Google Scholar for 1.7568 produces a plethora of answers with findings that produce the identical value from many disparate branches of science.

However, it is not immediately obvious as to what the coefficient 1.7568 relates. Nor is it obvious why or how the mind's intent interfaces with

- a) the structure of space-time and
- b) the earth's environment in its widest sense, and
- c) a geometric image

to produce an aura involving 1.7568 times the radius of the geometric image.

Aura Shape and Orientation

On closer inspection, the auras of abstract circles do not have a smooth envelope, but in 2-dimension appear as irregular circles. This has been quantified for 3 circles of radii 1.15 cms (the same size as a £1 coin), 4.1 cms, and 21 cms, and is illustrated in figures 4, 5, and 6. To obtain a meaningful measure of an aura's radius, e.g. as required in the data for Figure 2, the average of about 10 measurements of these polar values for each source circle was used. The average deviations were between 6.8% and 8.9% for the 3 circles, implying that the causes of the perturbations only have a relatively small effect.

It is apparent from all 3 graphs that the size of an aura depends on the orientation of the measurement. Aura maxima occur at 0° , 135° , and 270° . i.e. north, south-east, and west. This suggests that the earth's magnetic field extends auras towards the North Pole, and the earth's rotation on its axis from west to east extends auras to the west. It is not immediately obvious what resultant vector forces cause the south-east maxima, but suggestions are made in the Postulations section later.

The Orientation of the Aura from a 21 cms Circle

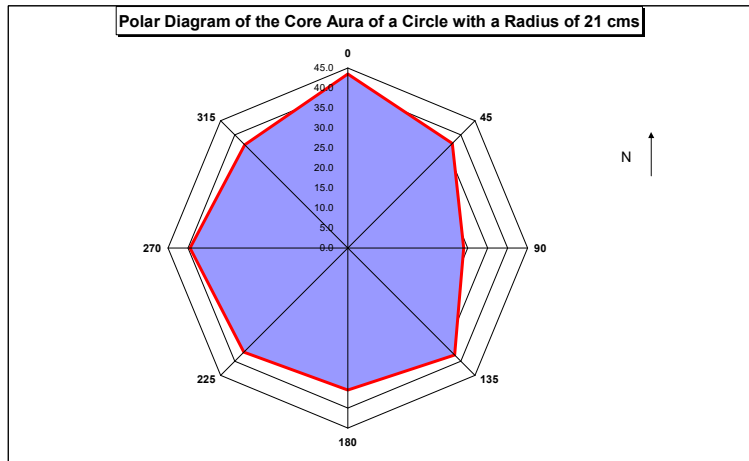


Figure 4

The Orientation of the Aura from a 4.1 cms Circle

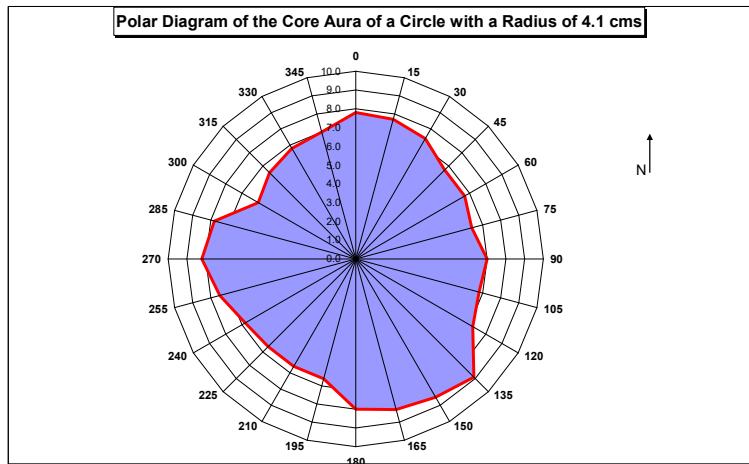


Figure 5

The Orientation of the Aura from a 1.15 cms Circle

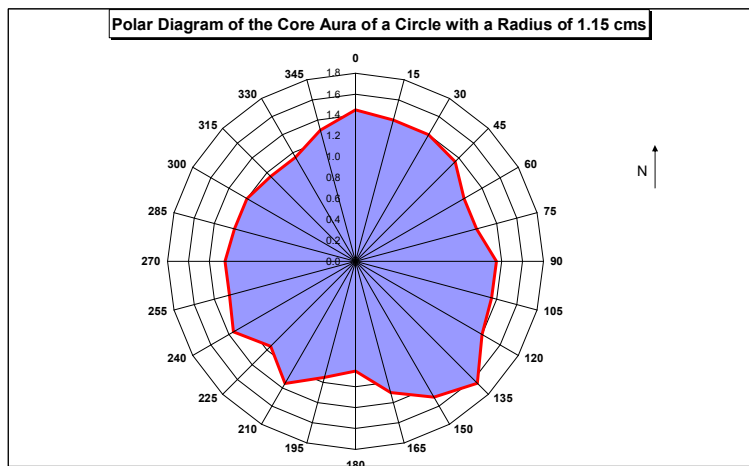


Figure 6

The Effects of Magnetism

To further study the possible effects of the earth's magnetism, one of the above experiments was repeated in an artificially created magnetic field. Figure 7 shows the effect on the aura depicted in Figure 6 when a reversed north-south magnetic polarity was created around the source circle of 1.15 cms.

The most significant changes are:

1. The 270° (west) measurement changes from a maximum to a minimum.
2. The other maxima have rotated by $\pm 15^\circ$. The due north maximum changes eastwards to 15°, but the south-east maximum reduces by -15° to 120°.
3. The average aura radius shrinks in size from 1.29 cms to 0.48 cms.
4. The average deviation changes from 8.56% to 23.26%.

These findings suggest that locally reversing the earth's magnetic field reverses the affects of the earth's vorticity on auras, and seems to produce "stressed" auras with more chaotic energy flows. It is apparent that magnetism affects the mind's perception.

The Effect of Magnetism on the Aura of a 1.15 cms Circle

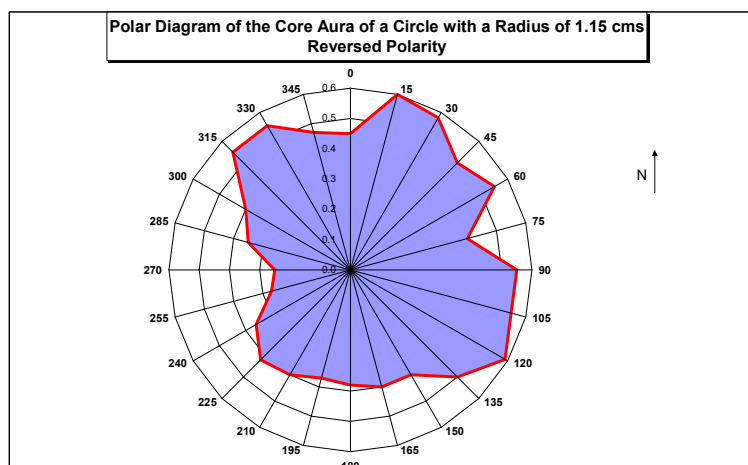


Figure 7

Conclusions

A major achievement of this paper is that experimental results when dowsing auras of abstract geometries have, for the first time, been measured, analysed and documented. The findings here have not only been shown to be repeatable, but have demonstrated a strong link between, consciousness, magnetism, and spin.

A simple linear relationship with a high correlation coefficient has been discovered between the radius of a circle and its aura.

Another main achievement is producing the constant 1.7568 with a high correlation coefficient. These findings are subsequently used in the study of 2-body interactions which are covered in a future paper.

Having more information does not produce more rings! Solid discs either of 2, or 3-dimensions only have 7 rings, but abstract drawn circles produce 9 rings. Intent and the act of observation of the source geometry seem to determine the number of layers of an aura.

There is also a strong suggestion that Universal Constants such as the Fine Structure Constant and ϕ are also involved in the production and perception of auras.

These are significant results not only in investigating how dowsing works, but possibly more importantly, for adopting the use of dowsing in scientific research, and furthering the study of consciousness and the structure of the universe.

The Way Forward, and Suggestions for Future Research

As often, discoveries in research generate more questions than answers. Suggested topics for future research include the following.

- Similar experiments should be repeated with a positive intent to see if the mind can separate the perceived effects of spin from gravity.
- The above findings only relate to circles up to 21 cms diameter. Further experiments are required for larger circles.
- One of my objectives in dowsing geometry is to discover if there is common mathematics that transforms the shape being dowsed to the pattern that is perceived. For example, we know that dowsing an abstract 2-D circle produces an aura
 - i. that is a linear function of the radius of the circle being dowsed, plus
 - ii. a 3-D perpendicular vortex having a small divergence angle, and
 - iii. each of the above involves 9 components,

What is the mathematical transformation that converts a 2-dimensional circle $x^2+y^2 = r^2$ into in the above observed model? This may be used as a starting point to apply to other geometries in Reference 1 with the objective of generalising how dowsing works.

- Further research is required to understand the physics of the experiments involving the effects on auras of magnetism and reversed polarity.

Postulations

These results lead to the following exciting postulations.

1. The mind interacts with the universe at the Planck level where, dependent on intent, it can access relevant information about all physical forces surrounding the source object being dowsed. This is also known as the Information Field.
2. The above findings reported the angle $\arctan 1/131$. In Reference 1 there are several other examples of similar angles. This invites the question: Is this a coincidence, or is the Fine Structure Constant, which equals $1/137$, involved in aura production and therefore perception?
3. Why did new moon give the number 1.7568? New moon produces a 3-body alignment subtle energy beam. (See Reference 3). Does this beam interact with the aura of a circle to produce a number that is found in numerous experiments elsewhere?
4. There are several examples in References 1 and 2 of abstract geometries producing effects normally associated with gravity, matter and mass. Examples of this anomaly are vertical axes of conical helices, and vertical orientations of abstract source geometry giving very different results to the same source in a horizontal plane. Both these examples imply the involvement of a vertical gravitational field. The implication is that the force of gravity can act on objects with no mass!

5. In the previous section entitled Aura Shape and Orientation, maxima occurred in a south-easterly direction. Could this be due to a centrifugal or Coriolis effect? The latitude where these experiments were performed was 50° 43' N so an object moving from west to east would be deflected to the right, i.e. towards the south-east as observed. The source geometry and observer are moving from west to east, but is a Coriolis effect caused by the abstract source geometry, or the mechanism that produces the perception of auras? The implication is that vorticity, or angular momentum does not require mass.
6. If a 2-dimensional circle is transformed into a 3-dimensional vortex, does 4-dimensional source geometry transform into a 5-dimensional hologram? If so, this may provide a clue as to whether the 5-dimensional holographic universe is a correct model. Achieving this could crack the structure of space-time and consciousness! Several unexplained examples of a 5-dimensional dowsing perception have so far been found, including the points of bifurcation of conical helices, and the interaction of matter with a peace grid.

This article is only a summary. Further details can be obtained on the author's website <http://www.jeffreykeen.co.uk/>

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