A study was published in 1976 by Harold E. Puthoff and Russel Targ entitled "A PERCEPTUAL CHANNEL FOR INFORMATION TRANSFER OVER KILOMETER DISTANCES: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE AND RECENT RESEARCH"

Stanford Research Institute elicited high-quality remote viewing from a half dozen individuals who agreed to act as subjects in over fifty experiments. These experiments were conducted under controlled laboratory conditions at SRI with several remote viewers whose perceptual abilities have been developed sufficiently to describe correctly and often in great detail geographical or technical material such as buildings, roads, and laboratory apparatus. The phenomenon investigated was the ability of both experienced and inexperienced subjects to remote view geographical locations up to several thousand kilometers distant from his or her physical location. The difference between experienced and inexperienced subjects is not the quality of remote viewing, but that the inexperienced viewers results are generally more sporadic or less reliable. An increase in the distance from a few meters up to 4000 km separating the subject from the scene to be perceived does not in any apparent way degrade the quality or accuracy of perception. The accumulated data concluded that the phenomenon is not a sensitive function of distance and that it is possible to obtain significant amounts of accurate descriptive information about remote locations. Even the use of Faraday cage electrical shielding does not prevent high-quality descriptions from being obtained. A Faraday cage is double-walled with a copper-screen and provides 120-dB attenuation for plane-wave radio-frequency radiation over a range of 15 kHZ and decreases to 3dB at 60 HZ.

The experiments were conducted by the use of double-blind protocols which ensures that none of the persons in contact with the subject can be aware of the target. The results of all sessions were recorded on a master log and all data associated with a given experiment remained unedited.

Remote viewing results are generally better when verbal transcripts are augmented with sketches. As a matter of fact, some viewers drew visual images that they could not identify in any cognitive or analytic sense. A few transcripts correctly identified and named the target. However, most of the correct information that subjects relate is of a nonanalytic nature pertaining to shape, form, color, and material, rather than to function or name. Each subjects overall approach suggests that just as individual descriptions of a directly viewed target scene differ, differences occur on an individual basis in the remote viewing process.

Some areas of physics are currently being explored as a possible explanation to the phenomenon itself.