

Content

no.pages

	10
HuPoTest: four month study of a case	16
About the author	1
Previous issues of GDF DATABANKS BULLETIN	3
20	2

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HuPoTest: four month study of a case

"Knowledge itself is power", Francis Bacon

Summary

HuPoTest results obtained by the same Person Under Test (PUT = myself) according to the procedure established by a long and intense experience are discussed in more detail. 68 experiments at intervals of 12-72 hours were performed during 115 days. The significance of parameters established in more than 40 years of experiments on >500 persons with well defined mental behavior is updated and discussed again.

Short history and overview

HuPoTest was initiated incidentally in 1967 when I discovered how precise I could predict the hour of the day and to count seconds necessary in developing color films in the complete dark. I had curiosity to test my friends, relatives and colleagues by using analog stop watches with 0.1 s resolution and I was surprised to find out their ability to count seconds. In 1969 I used for the first time a professional digital chronometer with the resolution of 1 ms and begun establishing parameters in relation with mental behavior of each person under test. In 1971 I begun calorimetric study of crystalline polymers [1, 2] and initiated the creation of data banks on topoenergetic principles [3]. In 1980 the data base with persons tested with HuPoTest exceeded 200, most of them under long time observation. In 1994 I used for first time a personal computer with mathematic software and enough memory to store all data. In 1997 I initiated publication of the present Bulletin with the view to systematically present my results in accurate and intelligible terms available for me, for others and for long time, so as much I was working in that period in national metrology where the working principles were obscure [4]. HuPotest was used as a good example for calibration and uncertainty evaluation and some Bulletins have attached floppy disks with the Calibration Certificate edited in Excel/Windows® [4-5]. In fact HuPoTest is a calibration of the "mind clock" of the PUT by using a more accurate reference chronometer as time standard [5, 6].

In 2007 the complete procedure for HuPoTest and the parameter assignments were published [7] and in 2008 the software was launched on internet for self evaluation. Unfortunately, this software can estimate only several parameters because the other ones need sophisticated calculations.

This action was as the consequence of intense study statistical data and particular cases of cancer and diabetes showing the social and mental cause of these diseases [8].

To resume shortly HuPoTest procedure, it has to mention that this consists in three main stages:

- (i) PUT preparation: the person has to be isolated from any external stimulus distracting one or more of the five senses; he has a comfortable seat, relaxed and can see an accurate clock displaying seconds (not under second) for maximum 1 minute;
- (ii) the measurements or the test itself : PUT must count series of xj = 5, 10, 15, 20 seconds with 5-10 measurements for each xj value, but without seeing or hearing any clock. The measurements are performed by pressing the START/STOP button(s) of the standard chronometer having an accuracy at least of 0.01 s or clicking the mouse of computer having installed HuPoTest software (500 kB). PUT should not see the resulted values, but to the end of all measurements. This stage is not time limited and it is allowed to cancel by his request only one value from each of the four series. If it proceeds without computer, someone else has to note the measured values as a matrix (yij) where i = 5-10, j = 4.
- (iii) calculation of parameters by processing the obtained values (yij) and the issue of the final report including the graphic yj = average(yij) versus xj with the error bars of stdev(yij).

Experimental details

In the present study i = 8 for each xj were measured by using the procedure with computer. In general the tests are performed in early morning (4-6 am). No coffee, alcohol, medicines and other substances with psychic effects were taken at least one year before and during this study. No vegetarian food was practiced.

IMPORTANT:

- 1. The Excel/Windows® syntax is used for functions and mathematic relationships.
- All associated errors mentioned are standard deviations = one sigma, i.e. 68.3% confidence level in normal distribution.
- 3. All Probability Distribution Functions (PDF) are estimated with confidence level of 95%.

Results and discussion

One of the most important parameter resulted in HuPoTest is the so called Spiritual Coupling (SC) and measures the coupling strength of PUT mind with the Primary Source (PS) of information [9]. Every PUT has his own "second" which may differ from standard second and this means that slope from the linear relation:

$$yj = slope^*xj + intercept$$
 (1)

may differ from 1, but the "quality" of PUT measurements consists in the fact that he keeps as constant his own second during all measurements. The ideal behavior is firstly expressed by:

intercept =
$$0$$
, correl = 1 (2).

This result can be obtained if the individual yij values are scattered and uniformly distributed around the most probable straight line (1). SC takes into consideration the distance of yj from this line, dj, so that :

$$dj = yj - (slope^*xj + intercept)$$
, in s (3)

$$SC = 1/((sumsq((dj)*stdev(yj)))^0.5), in 1/s^2$$
 (4).

SC tends to infinity or 1/SC tends to zero when PUT mind is totally coupled to PS, but this would happen in samadhi state = supreme bliss = super conscious state = God realization [9].

SC appears to be proportional with the other parameters measuring the quality of PUT measurements.

Important to note the probability distribution of these parameters. The basic values yij for each xj are considered normally distributed, however a more detailed study will be done in the future by considering their "tune pattern" and figure of merit generally defined in the previous general Certificate of Calibration [4, 5, 10].

In view to better reveal the probability distribution of calculated parameters and their statistical significances according to the general assignments (see the annexed chapter with revised definitions) their graphic representation is used.

Figure 1 shows the relationship between intercept and slope which seems to be linear (the same as has been observed for most of PUT). The first test in evaluation of normal distribution is to calculate the skew (skewness/asymmetry relative to the mean value) and kurt (kurtosis = peakedness/flatness relative to the pure normal distribution) for each group of values. According to their definition (see Excel/Windows®) it results that:

skew > 0 asymmetry to positive side or > mean;	(5)
< 0 asymmetry to negative side or $<$ mean;	

kurt > 0 peaked shape; <0 flat shape. (6).

The most important values for normal and lognormal distributions of several important parameters are given in Table 1 and Table 2, respectively. In view to verify the above mentioned significances, the histograms and their representation according to most suggestive Probability Distribution Functions (PDF) are shown in Figures 2-7.

It results that:

 $\langle slope \rangle = 1$, $\langle intercept \rangle = 0$; (7) the best normal fit: $\langle M \rangle = 50$, $\langle a \rangle = 0$: SC has the most pronounced asymmetric shape.

In the following the average and sigma values are considered as resulted from the most appropriate PDF.

Figures 8 - 13 show that SC tends to maximum values around the average values of other parameters. This appears as SC is a measure of probability density for all other parameters.

Particular importance has Figures 11 and 14 revealing PUT relationship with society. The highest density of the points is on [9]:

unattached state:
$$M = 50$$
, $a = 0$ (8).

Figures 15 and 16 show the linear relationships between mind harmonics K21 and K23.

Concluding remarks

- 1. Mind behavior results to be variable in time, so it needs a long term study for its statistic definition;
- 2. HuPoTest procedure is simple and efficient for mind behavior definition, but needs to be correctly applied in standard conditions;
- 3. HuPoTest is immune to fraud, i.e. PUT can not appear smarter than he really is;
- 4. Parameters given by HuPoTest free software available on internet or by request (yj, stdev(yj), slope, intercept, correl, SC) are enough for self evaluation and self control by adjustment of life style and mentality/attitude in view to optimize these values;
- 5. Taking into account recent conclusion about social/mind origin of cancer and diabetes, HuPoTest should be imposed as compulsory test in human collectivities, especially where clusters of such diseases have appeared.



Figure 1.

Table 1. Normal distribution values for several parameters.

	slope	intercept	SC	K21	K23	TR	TF	Μ	a	PS
units	dless	S	1/s^2	Hz	Hz	dless	Hz		dless	
average	1.08	-0.38	11.1	27.7	73.2	3.0	44.4	50.6	-7	21.3
stdev	0.1	0.7	12	17	44	1.5	42	4.7	169	15
skew	1.1	-1.2	2.5	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.65	-0.1	0.7	1.2
kurt	1.1	2.2	7.5	6.2	0.9	2.2	2.3	0.2	3.4	0.98

Table 2. Lognormal distribution values for several parameters.

	slope	SC	K21	K23	TR
units	dless	1/s^2	Hz	Hz	dless
mean	1.08	11.2	27.7	73.6	3.0
average	1.07	7.45	23.8	61.6	2.67
sigma	0.09	0.9	0.55	0.6	0.5

TR = K23/K21, TF = K23 - K21



Figure 2. Slope histogram and normal, lognormal and gamma PDF.



Figure 3. Intercept histogram and three different PDF representations.



Figure 4.



Figure 5.



Figure 6.



Figure 7.



Figure 8.



Figure 9.



Figure 10.



Figure 11.



Figure 12.



Figure 13.

GDF DATABANKS BULLETIN, VOL. 15, NO. 5, 2011 ISSN 1453 - 1674



Figure 14.



Figure 15.



Assignments of calculated parameters

GRAPHIC represents measured values by the Person Under Test (PUT) (yj = average(yij)) as a function of the imposed (standard) values xj = 5, 10, 15, 20 s:

- Slope = the proper second of the PUT as expressed in standard seconds (ideal = 1);
- Intercept = yo = the extrapolated yj value for xj=0 (ideal yo=0), s;
- stdev(yj) = standard deviations (s) associated to each standard value (vertical bars);
- SSD = sum(stdev(yj)), s (all zero for ideal behavior);
- correl = correlation coefficient (dless) of all (xj,yj) pairs (ideal correl =1) show the degree of mental stability and coherence of PUT.

SC = Spiritual Coupling, 1/s^2

SC represents estimation of the coupling strength between PUT mind and the PS = Primary Source (or Universal Conscience). SC tends to infinity when the mind is perfectly coupled to PS and this corresponds to samadhi state = supreme bliss = God Realization = super conscious state.

Action potentials, dless

AP1 = action potential as a result of education and experience in the present life; AP2 = native action potential (basic instinct = karma, experience from previous lifes); Positive 0-20 = PUT has an idealist attitude with no material gains, in good harmony with the all environment;

Positive > 20 = progressively worried, tense, anxious, panic attack; Negative: materialist behavior

a = AP1-AP2 = life motivation of PUT; positive = PUT actions are oriented on the same direction, negative = reverse oriented relative to the social tendency.

M = social coupling strength = PUT coupling with social medium, dless

<50 social dependent (PUT has no opinion, he is waiting for instructions);

=50 social independent (PUT easy adapts and cooperates);

>50 PUT fights against social tendency (innovative, non-conformist, suspicious).

N = degree of noise in processing of information, %

<20 good coordination of all actions (prompt reactions); 20-50 = normal life (easy go); >50 too much duties, permanently worried

K21, K23 (Hz) are harmonics of mind activity: high frequency means high power of processing of information, high time resolution in getting information and taking decisions.

K23 > K21; K21: 10 – 50 Hz; K23: 20 – 130 Hz.

Average people (80%) range between K21=10 – 20 Hz; good experienced people range between K21= 20 - 30 Hz and people with particularly high mental potential have K21=30 - 50 Hz. People with K21 under 10 Hz have mental blockages from genetic and/or educational causes.

K23/K21 = Transparence Ratio (TR), dless

TR >1 and increases with ambitious behavior. "Young and restless" people have TR = 6 to 8, while senior people TR \sim 3.

K23 – K21 = Transparence Frequency (TF), Hz

TF results to be proportional with TR.

TR and TF are measures of honesty or transparency, selfishness, i.e. these parameters increase with the difference between PUT declarations and his actions.

PS = Panic Stress, dless, represents the temporary mental stress due by bad emotions (tiredness, fright, panic, anxiety);

PS < 100 : relaxed and flexible mind;

PS > 100 : proportionally worried mind.

HuPoTest

Test Report

17/10/2007;11:00; Sydney	John DOE (DOB: 1/12/196	(7)
slope, dless	1.25 ± 0.04	
intercept, s	$-(1.47 \pm 0.6)$	
correl, dless	0.9990	
stdev(yj), s	standard deviations: 0.22/0.25/0.3	6/0.79
SSD=sum(stdev(yj)), s	sum of standard deviations	1.62
SC, 1/s^2	spiritual coupling strength	3.3
AP1, dless	educational potential of action	-231
AP2, dless	native potential of action	-186
a, dless	life motivation	-45
K21, Hz	1 st harmonic of mental activity	11.26
K23, Hz	2 nd harmonic of mental activity	60.06
TR = K23/K21, dless	transparence ratio	5.33
TF = K23-K21, Hz	transparence frequency	48.8
PS,	panic stress	97
M, dless	social coupling strength	50.9
N, %	noise of measurements	40.4



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1997	1	2	Guide of good practice in metrology (Romanian)	AFI
1998	2	1	Editorial: socio-psychological implications in creation and utilization of a databank (Ioan-Bradu Iamandescu); Behavior in vapor-liquid equilibria (VLE): I. Structural aspects; Behavior in vapor-liquid equilibria: II. Several structures in databanks; Symposium on VDC-4 held on 30 October 1997 at Lubrifin-SA, Brasov (Romania).	F
1998	2	2	Practical course of metrology (Romanian)	AFI
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2000	4	2	Measurement and Calibration.	AFI
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2001	5	2	Editorial: Viscosity – a symptomatic problem of actual metrology. Visco-Dens Calorimeter: general features on density and viscosity measurements. New vision on the calibration of thermometers: ISOCALT® MOSATOR: Topoenergetic databanks on molten salts properties driven by temperature and composition.	F

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			psychic test.	F
			MOSATOR: topoenergetic databanks of one component molten	1
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			1 st NOTE: Homoeopathy: upon some efficient physical tests	F
			revealing structural modifications of water and aqueous solutions.	
2004	0	1	1. Mixing experiments.	
2004	8	1	Metrological verification and calibration of thermometers using	
			thermostats type ISOCAL1® 21/10/2.	F
			Metrological verification and calibration of thermometers using	
2004	0	2	Literinostats type ISOCALI® 2.2K.	
2004	0	Z	Aspects of correct measurements of temperature. 1. measurement	
			Discrete point according to 115-90.	Б
			homoeopathic practice (Plenary lecture at the 10 th SPH National	1,
			Congress 21-22 September 2004 Bucharest Romania)	
2005	9	1	AWARD for ISOCALT® at the International Fair TIB-2004	
2003		1	October 2004 Bucharest ISOCALT® 3/70/21 was awarded in a	
			selection of 20 products by a commission of experts from the	
			Polytechnic University of Bucharest	F
			Upon some aspects of temperature measurements.	-
			(12 th International Metrology Congress, 20-23 June 2005, Lyon,	
			France)	
2005	9	2	A new technique for temperature measurement and calibration.	
			National Society of Measurements (NSM).	Б
			Important warning for T-calibrator users: MSA has chose	Г
			metrology well calibrators from Fluke (Hart Scientific).	
2005	9	3	Universal representation of Cancer Diseases. 1. First sight on	
			NSW-2003 report.	
			Universal representation of Cancer Diseases. 2. UK cancer	F
			registrations on 1999-2002.	
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			Proposal for interlaboratory comparisons.	
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			Congress, Paris, France, 22-25 June 2009)	
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2009	15	Z	(Sudoku – an algorithm for solution)	Агі
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2010	14	Ζ	pas-LED: an efficient measuring tool for subtle potentials.	Г
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			Structural and relativistic aspects in transforming systems.	
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