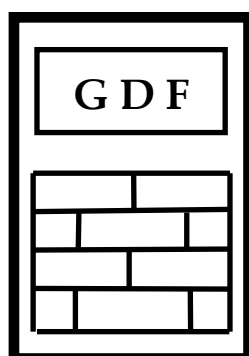


GDF DATA BANKS BULLETIN



VOL. 17 , No. 6

Sydney, June 2013

AUSTRALIA

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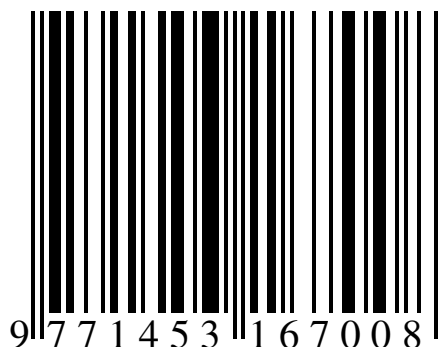
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HuPoTest: New measurements and results

*Mathematics is the purest information that
human being can get conscientiously.*

In the present note some new quantities are introduced for better understanding HuPoTest results. Their significances are established in accordance with the previous ones on a new series of data.

Experimental: HuPoTest data (y_{ij}) are obtained in the period of 23 October to 7 December 2012 in standard conditions previously described for ($i=8, j=4$). 4 to 6 tests were performed on day uniformly distributed, but not every day, so that 48 tests were considered as overall.

The new quantities are defined by Excel syntax in Tables 1-3 with numeric examples. Table 4 gathers values of normal distribution parameters for all main HuPoTest quantities calculated on the all 48 test results. The new quantities are the following:

1. - (a_s, b_s, t_{jmax}) with the following units: ($\ln(s^8)$; s; s)
calculated by non-linear regression from the so called sigmoid zero model:

$$\text{LN}(\text{Product}(y_{ij}))=a_s*x_j/(b_s+x_j) \text{ where } t_{jmax} = ((\exp(a_s))^{1/8});$$

2. - Tune Pattern(y_{ij}) = $TP_j = (\text{IMABS}(Y_{2j}:Y_{8j}))/\text{stdev}(y_{ij})$, dless
introduced since 2000, where $Y_{ij}=\text{Fourier Transform}(y_{ij})$;

3. - Figure Of Merit for $x_j = \text{FOM}_j = 1/\text{stdev}(y_{ij})$, 1/s;

4. – Global Figure Of Merit = $\text{GFOM} = \text{SUM}(\text{FOM}_j)*\text{SUM}(TP_j-TP_{\text{pref}})$, 1/s
where TP_{pref} is calculated for a particular series of y_j values with the lowest TP value (Table 2).

Significances of the previous and newly introduced quantities are presented in Figures 1-20 and as it can observe they are in good agreement and complete the mental behavior of the person under test. The open square points on some 2D graphics represent the mass center of the experimental point's distribution. The most important new entry quantity is the above described in point 1 and Table 1 and the related parameters (a_s, b_s) in linear relationship (Figure 8). These parameters can define three states of the consciousness, namely (Figure 9):

- (i) nervous/excited;
- (ii) super-conscious state; and
- (iii) sleeping/dreaming state.

Table 1.

Sample of matrice y_{ij} of values obtained by HuPoTest software and imported in Excel file. HuPoTest freeware is posted on website www.gdfdatabanks.ro.

x_j, s	y_{ij}, s								LN(Product(y_{ij}))
5	4.78	4.61	4.61	4.56	4.45	4.62	4.62	4.73	12.246
10	8.90	9.39	9.29	9.55	9.17	9.12	9.12	9.06	17.752
15	13.95	14.23	14.58	13.90	14.34	14.45	13.89	14.61	21.249
20	18.51	19.11	18.84	19.23	18.89	18.90	19.17	19.56	23.566

Sigmoidal zero model : $LN(Product(y_{ij})) = as \cdot x_j / (bs + x_j)$

By non-linear regression according to Marquardt-Levenberg algorithm the following values of the parameters are obtained:

$as = 34.151 \ln(s^8)$; $tjmax = ((exp(as))^{(1/8)}) = 71.44 s$

$bs = 5.078 s$

$correl = 0.99994$

Table 2.

$TP_j = \text{Tune Pattern}(y_{ij}) = (IMABS(Y2j:Y8j))/stdev(y_{ij})$, $Y_{ij} = \text{Fourier Transform}(y_{ij})$, s
G.Dragan, Some comments on uncertainty: global budget and DFT analysis, GDF Databanks Bull., 4(1), 2000.

Example 1

y_j								stdev	TP
10	8	9	7	9	10	7	8	1.195	2.395
110	108	109	107	109	110	107	108		
1110	1108	1109	1107	1109	1110	1107	1108		

Example 2

y_j, s								stdev, s	TP dless
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2.450	2.617
1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.245	
1.11	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.18	0.0245	
1.111	1.112	1.113	1.114	1.115	1.116	1.117	1.118	0.00245	

Example 3

y_j, s								TP, dless
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	2.61733
107	106	105	104	103	102	101	100	
101	105	107	106	103	102	100	104	2.59575
102	106	103	107	100	105	101	104	2.14355
100	107	101	106	102	105	103	104	2.12516

Table 3.

Reference series of data: pr0; pr7; pr1; pr6; pr2; pr5; pr3; pr4;
p and r are numbers from 1 to 9; TPref = 2.125 , dless
(see Table 2, Example 3, selected row where p = 1, r = 0).
Figure Of Merit for xj = FOMj = 1/stdev(yij), (1/s);
Global Figure Of Merit = GFOM = Sum(FOMj)*Sum(TPj – TPref), (1/s);

Example of calculations on yij values from Table 1.

xj , s	stdev(yij), s	TPj , dless	GFOM, (1/s)
5	0.1003	2.281	21.90
10	0.2035	2.646	
15	0.2997	1.957	
20	0.3139	2.640	

Table 4.

Statistic parameters of most important HuPoTest quantities obtained according to the Normal Probability Density for all values of measurement series.

Normal Probability Density (z) = $(1/(\sigma z*(2*\pi)^{0.5})) * \exp(-(1/2)*(((x- \mu z)/ \sigma z)^2)$

z	μz	σz	skew(z)	kurt(z)
slope	1.089 ± 0.17	0.118 ± 0.012	0.961	0.518
M	49.79 ± 0.6	4.14 ± 0.44	0.832	0.518
PS	65.3 ± 7.8	54.2 ± 5.6	1.842	4.855
a	65.4 ± 31	210 ± 22	2.438	7.802
SC	12.0 ± 1.9	13.5 ± 1.4	1.882	3.204
K23	85.7 ± 6.9	48.1 ± 5	1.093	1.087
K21	18.43 ± 0.87	6.06 ± 0.6	0.475	0.030
K23/K21	4.60 ± 0.3	2.04 ± 0.2	1.108	1.353
TP	2.57 ± 0.01	0.080 ± 0.008	-0.246	0.286
GFOM	29.3 ± 1.3	8.7 ± 0.9	0.963	1.367
as	35.33 ± 0.25	1.70 ± 0.18	1.224	2.329
bs	9.07 ± 0.1	0.82 ± 0.085	1.045	1.751
tjmax	84.8 ± 3	20.9 ± 2	0.475	0.30

skew = denotes the skewness or asymmetry of distribution relative to the average value (μx):
>0 more points in the right side; <0 more points in the left side;

kurt = denotes the kurtosis or peakedness of distribution relative to the ideal distribution: >0
relative peaked; <0 relative flat.

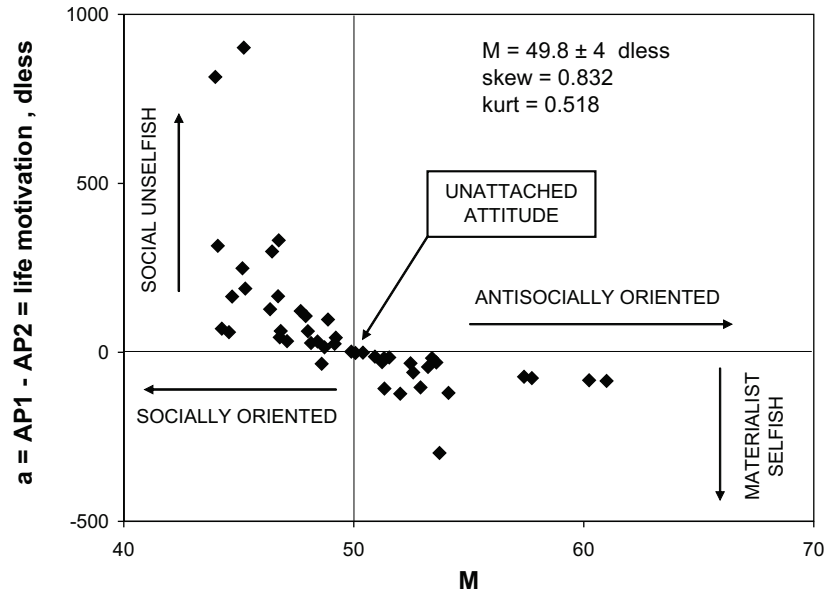


Figure 1.

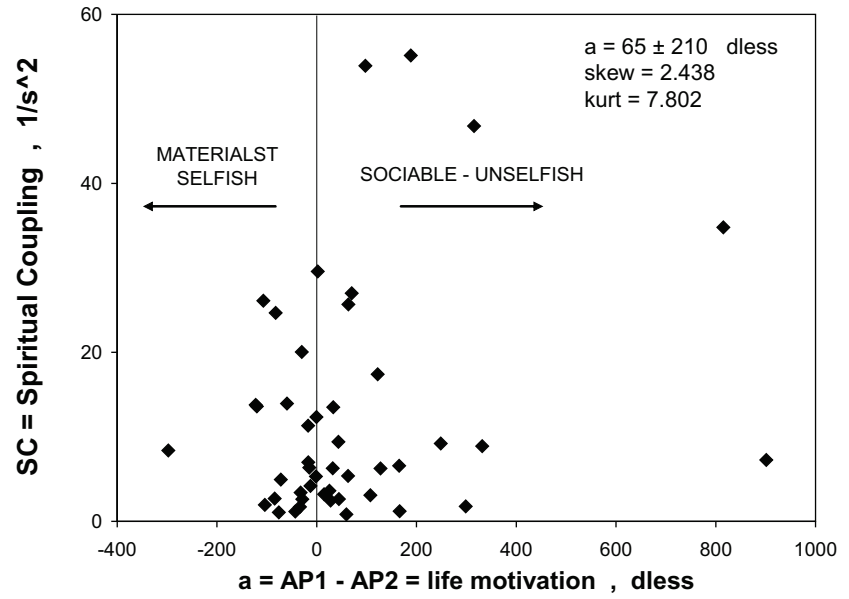


Figure 2.

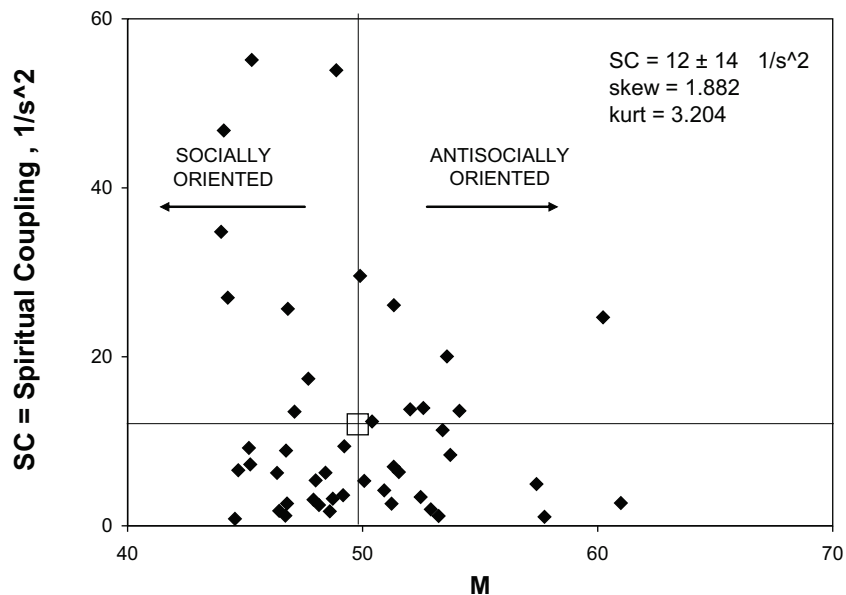


Figure 3.

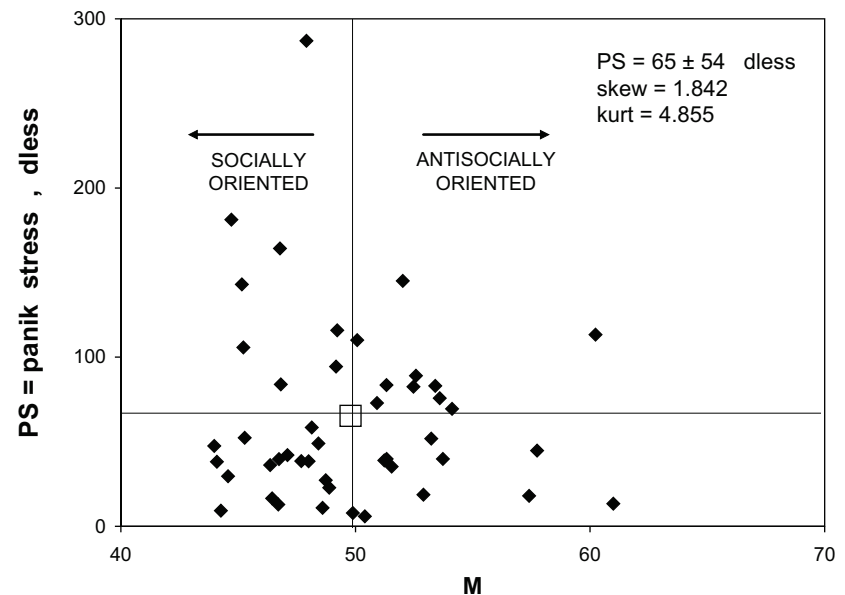


Figure 4.

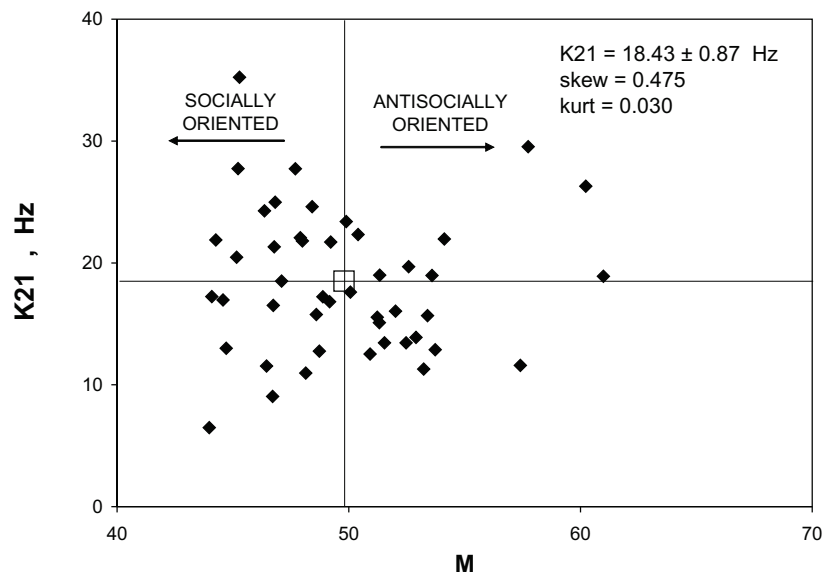


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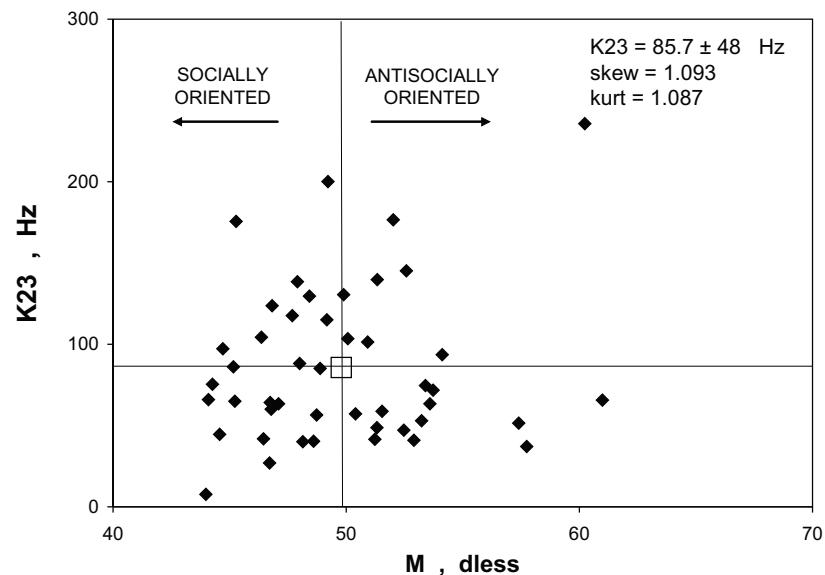


Figure 6.

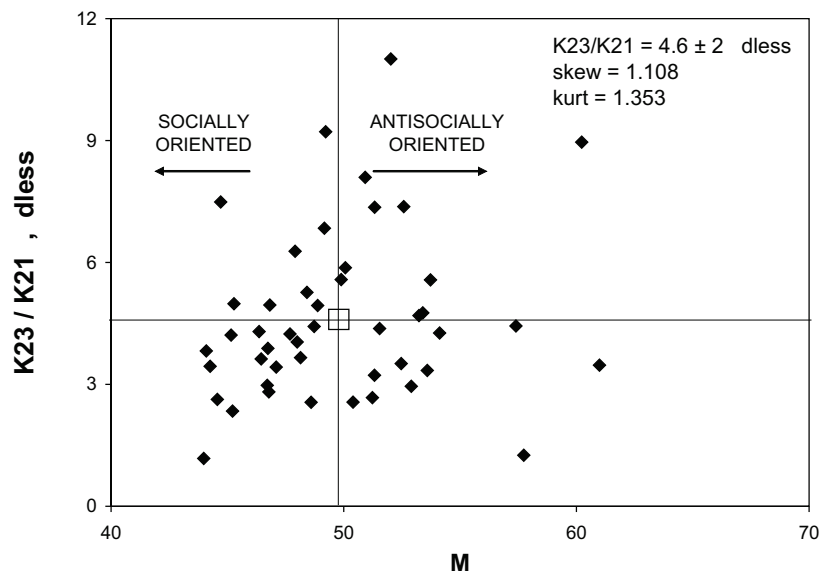


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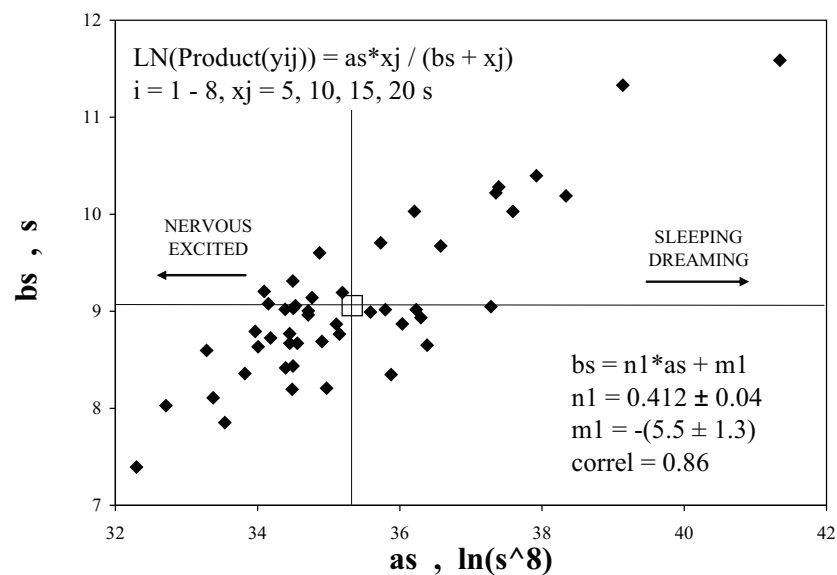


Figure 8.

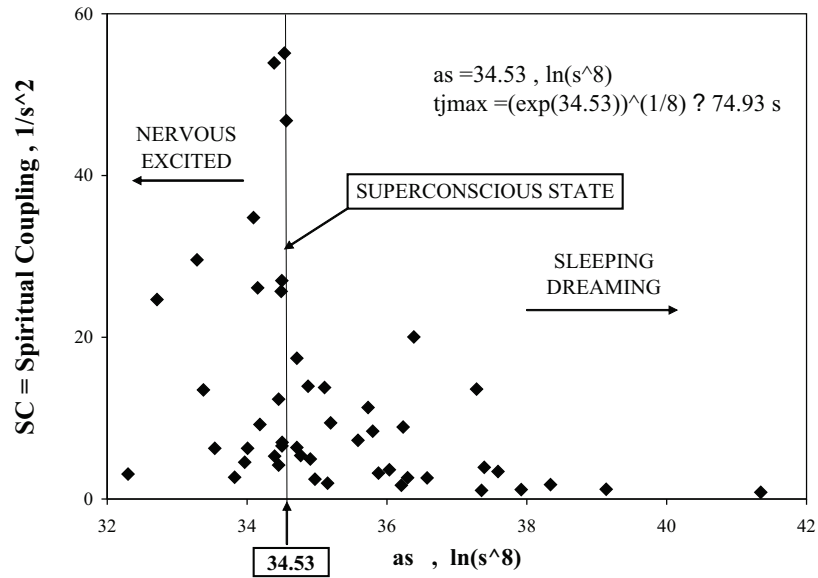


Figure 9.

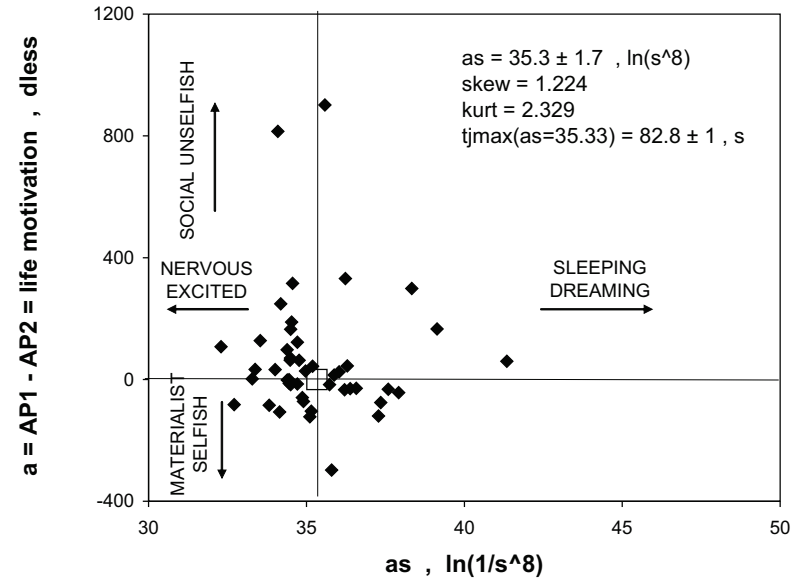


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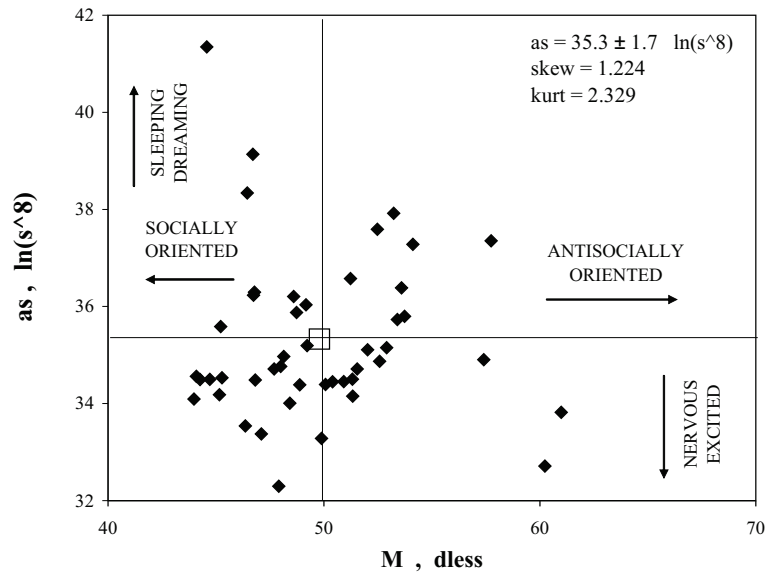


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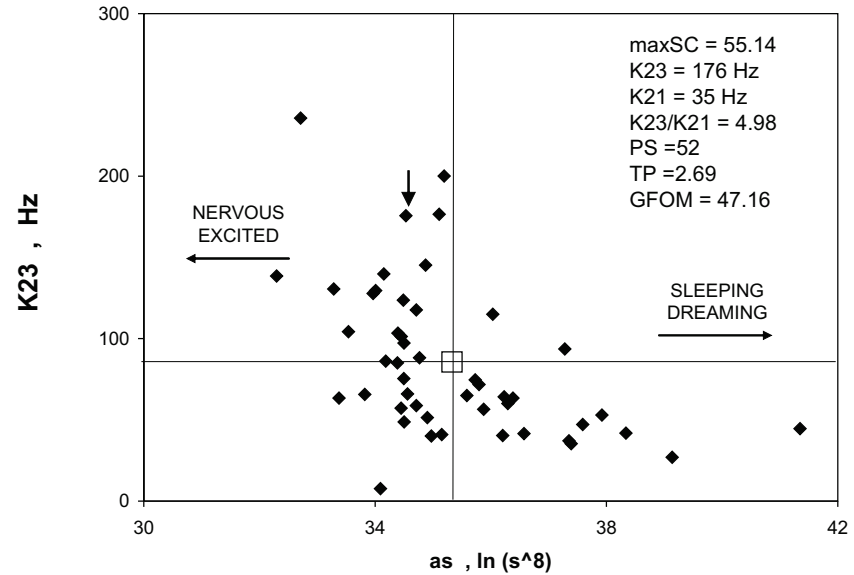


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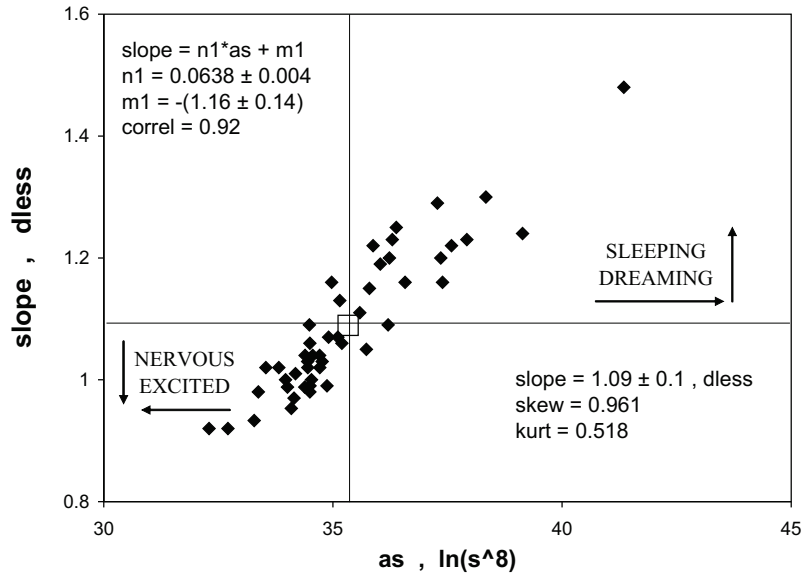


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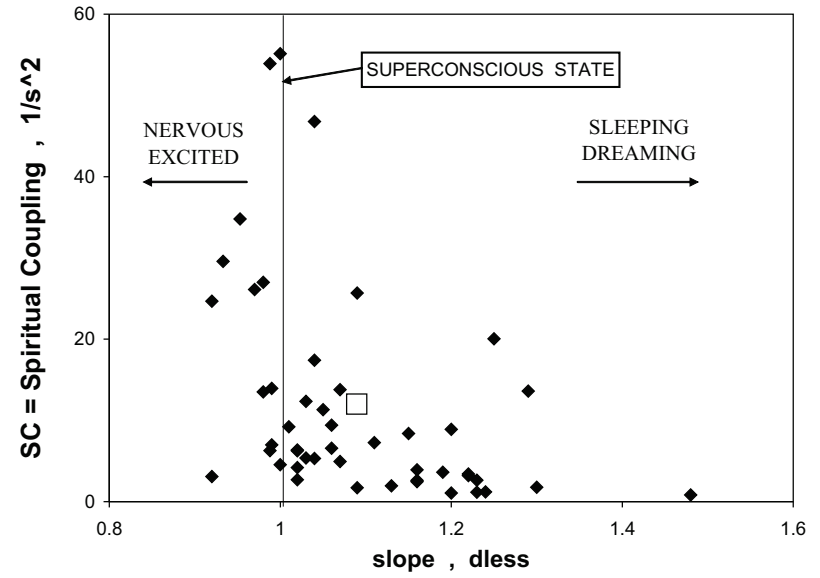


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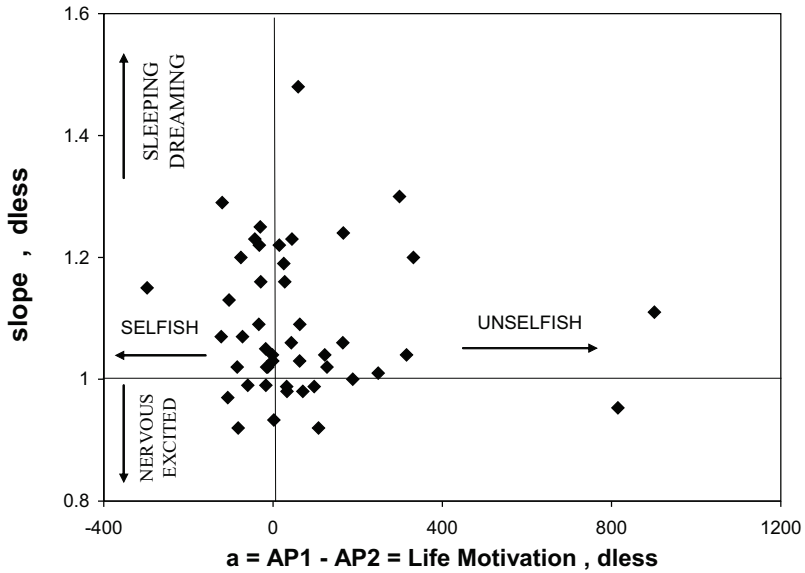


Figure 15.

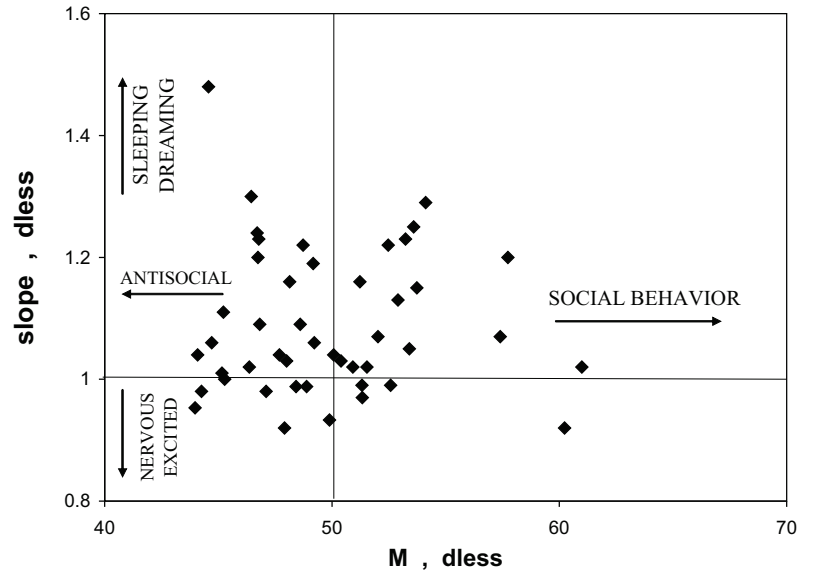


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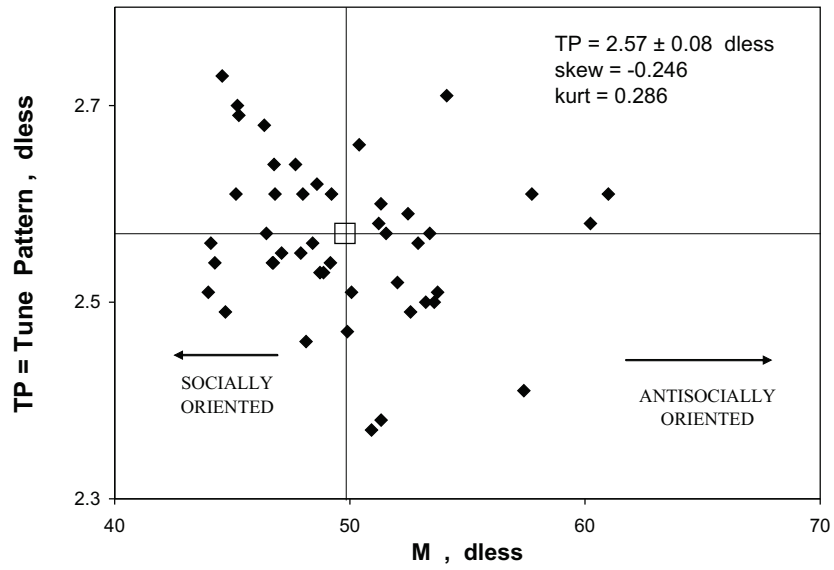


Figure 17.

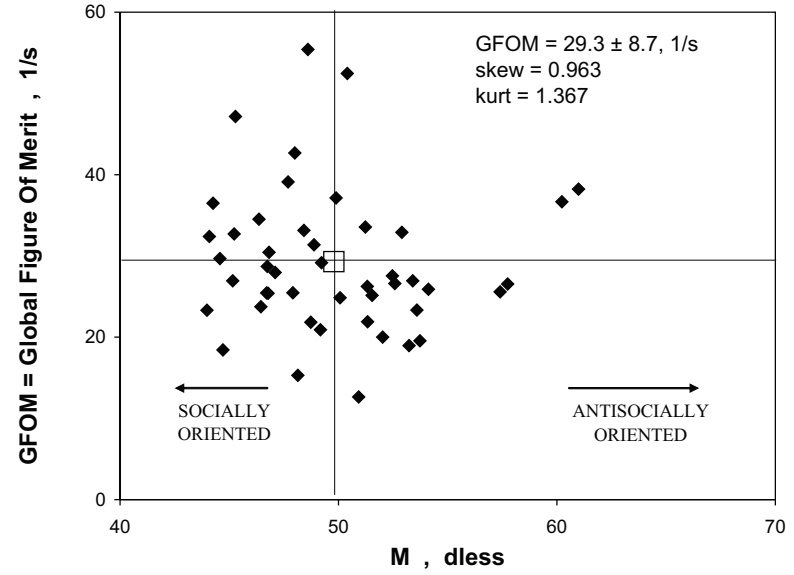


Figure 18.

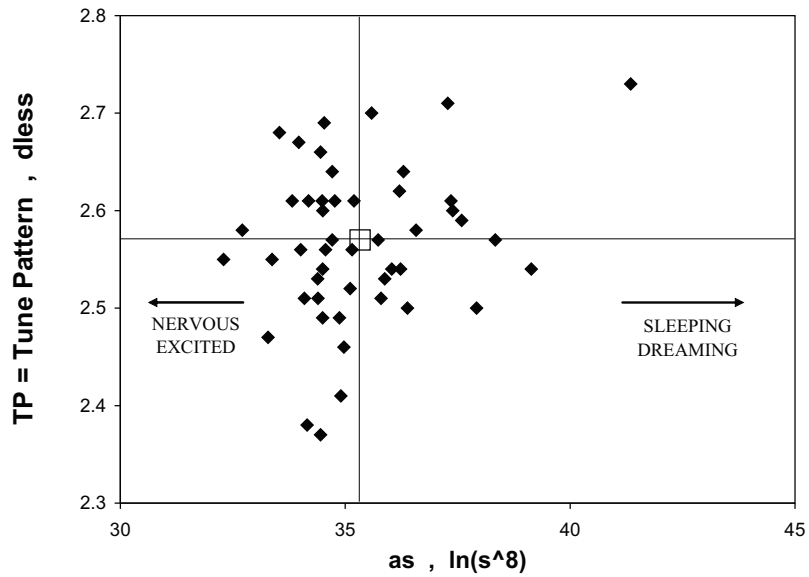


Figure 19.

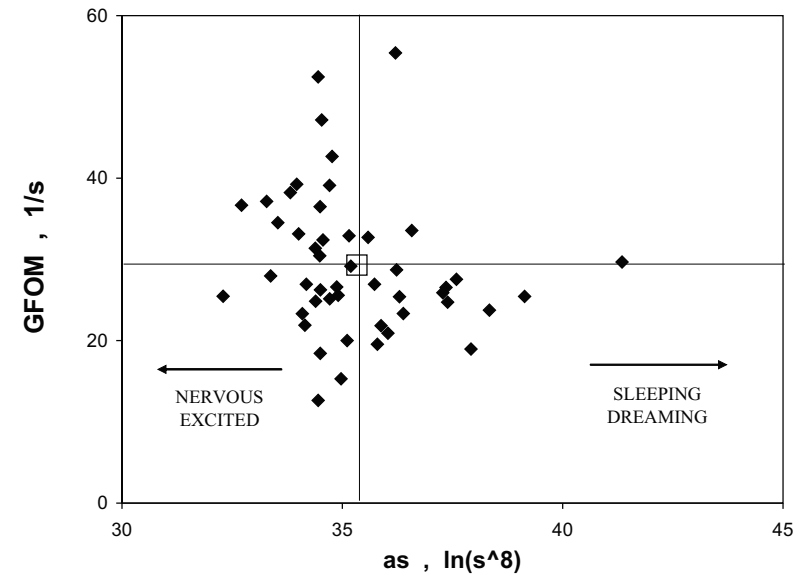


Figure 20.

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publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● >100 scientific papers● >70 scientific communications● 17 patents● 5 books
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Year	VOL	NO	Content (titles)	(\$*)
1997	1	1	Editorial: Databanks – the compulsory language. LOGKOW – a Databank of evaluated octanol-water partition coefficients (James Sangster). Solubility behavior introducing topoenergetic working principles. Comments on 1-octanol-water partition of several n-alkane related series.	F
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-Bradul 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	1	Editorial: Laboratory accreditation and inter-laboratory comparisons (Virgil Badescu) Doctoral Theses – important data banks. GDF intends to open new series of experiments on thermo-physical properties. Some comments on uncertainty: global budget and DFT analysis. Events: The 9 th International Metrology Congress, Bordeaux, France, 18-21 October 1999.	F
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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2004	8	2	Aspects of correct measurements of temperature. I. measurement of a fixed point according to ITS-90. Physics and Homoeopathy: some physical requirements for homoeopathic practice.(Plenary lecture at the 19 th SRH National Congress, 21-22 September 2004, Bucharest, Romania)	F
2005	9	1	AWARD for ISOCALT® at the International Fair TIB-2004, 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. Upon some aspects of temperature measurements. (12 th International Metrology Congress, 20-23 June 2005, Lyon, France)	F
2005	9	2	A new technique for temperature measurement and calibration. National Society of Measurements (NSM). Important warning for T-calibrator users: MSA has chose metrology well calibrators from Fluke (Hart Scientific).	F
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2013	17	5	DTA study of water freezing. VII. More statistical features on one week of experiments.	F

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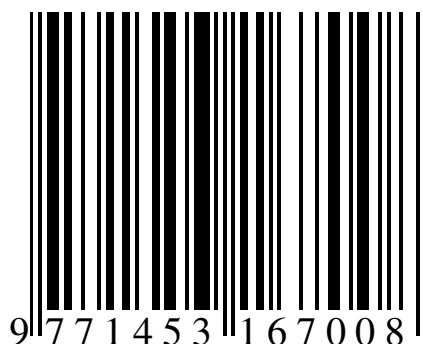
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