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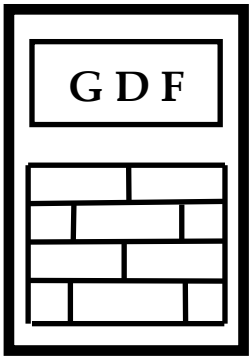

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Content

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Eurovision song contest.
1. Basic social aspects

Human attitude in respect to art evidences mental behavior and has an individual and social component as well. Music in particular has a massive coupling in all human communities even for people without musical skills and is used successfully for therapeutic goals.

Eurovision song contest has initially involved 23-26 European countries. In 2004 it has been extended to 36-43 countries (not only from Europe), but the number of competing countries is limited to 23-26 after the semifinal selection.

Each voting country has a total of 58 points = 1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+10+12 distributed to 10 competing countries proportionally to the number of phone calls of people from the voting country, but not voting for that country.

Due the fact that digital television and mobile phone is practically accessible to everyone, Eurovision song contest became a massive social event and a harsh competition. Votes coming from people originating from the voting countries, but resident in other countries, votes from neighbor countries and/or votes given by sympathy in respect to a particular country, were frequent and obvious facts. However, the winning songs appear not be influenced by these "side effects".

The aim of this note is to analyze in more details the results of Eurovision song contests for the latest 20 years in view to evidence in objective manner the eventual anomalies in establishing the winning countries/songs. The considered period belongs between 1994-2013 representing 10 years before and 10 years after 2004.

The basic data taken into consideration for each competition are:

- points = the total points accumulated by each competing country;
- total points distributed = number of voting countries*58 (* is the multiplication sign);
- %points = 100*points/(total points distributed by all voting countries);
- rating = the order of each competing country resulted in the decreasing hierarchy according to the points or %points. For instance rating = 1 is always for the winning country.

Figure 1 presents the points vs rating for latest 8 years, so that all data can be described by the exponential function:

$$points = a*exp(b*rating) \quad (1)$$

where parameters a and b are calculated by non-linear regression and characterize the voting procedure for each year. All data in Figure 1 shows smooth dependences of points(rating), but considering more carefully data for each year it is possible to discover some anomalies. Figure 2 shows data for 1995 and 2010 where distinct groups of voting countries appear.

In view to compare all data for the two 10 year periods, the dependence of %points vs rating was considered. In this manner the effect of different number of voting countries is eliminated.
Figure 3 represents the dependences of average(%points) vs rating for the two decades. It results that: (i) there is no significant difference between the two voting procedures; and (ii) both dependences are pure exponential without significant anomalies.
Figure 4 represents again data for 1995 and 2010 in %points vs rating. The previously mentioned anomalies appear again, but a unique exponential fit can represents both data series with high accuracy.
Figure 5 shows the dependences a(b) originating from points(rating) (eqn.(1)) separately grouping data for the two decades showing that the voting procedures appear as different. Linear dependences is an additional argument for pure (unique) exponential fit of all data series; otherwise said, particular anomalies do not modify the nature of voting procedure and do not influence the final rating.
Figure 6 represents the variation of parameter a calculated according to this representation with the calendar year of contests. Averaged values for each 10 year period is in good agreement with the average value of max.points really obtained for winning countries, but these values are different for the two periods due by different number of voting countries.
Figure 7 shows a(b) for overall 20 year period considering %points(rating). It results a single linear relationship in this representation, i.e. the same voting nature for both 10 year periods based on the same standard conditions = normalized total voting points at 100 for each contest no matter the number of voting countries. As a consequence the averaged values for parameter a and max.%points result the same for both decades (Figure 8).
In both representations it is possible to compare the degree of sympathy in respect to the winning song expressed by parameters a, max.points and max.%points. This is the main aspects of social component of human reaction to the music which must be further studied by analyzing the relationships between these parameters and patterns of winning songs.

Concluding remarks.

1. All data for the two decades of Eurovision song contest show that voting procedures have occurred in objective conditions; eventual local anomalies and errors did not modify the driving exponential law so as much did not influence the first places in the resulted hierarchy.
2. The winning songs attract the major sympathy from the people from voting countries and this fact represents an important social phenomenon which must be studied in more detail as being a pattern of human society.
3. Relationship between parameters a and winning song patterns can define that social pattern.

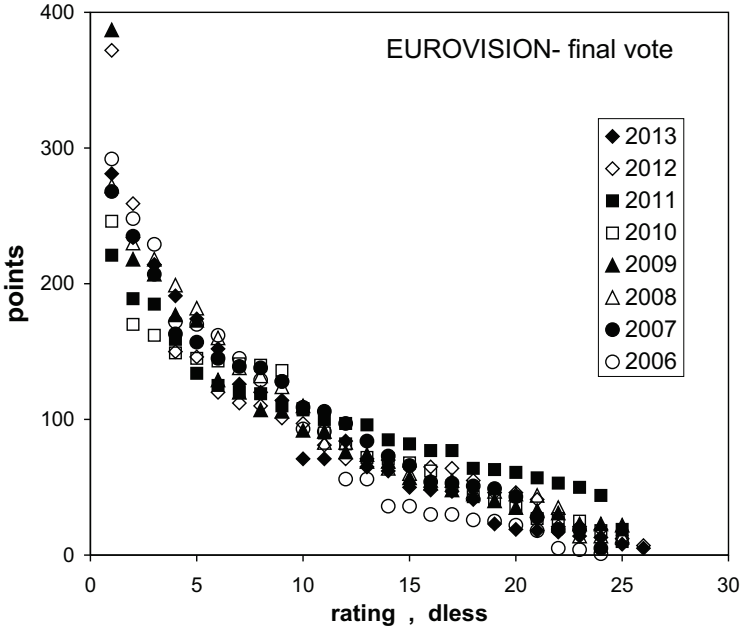
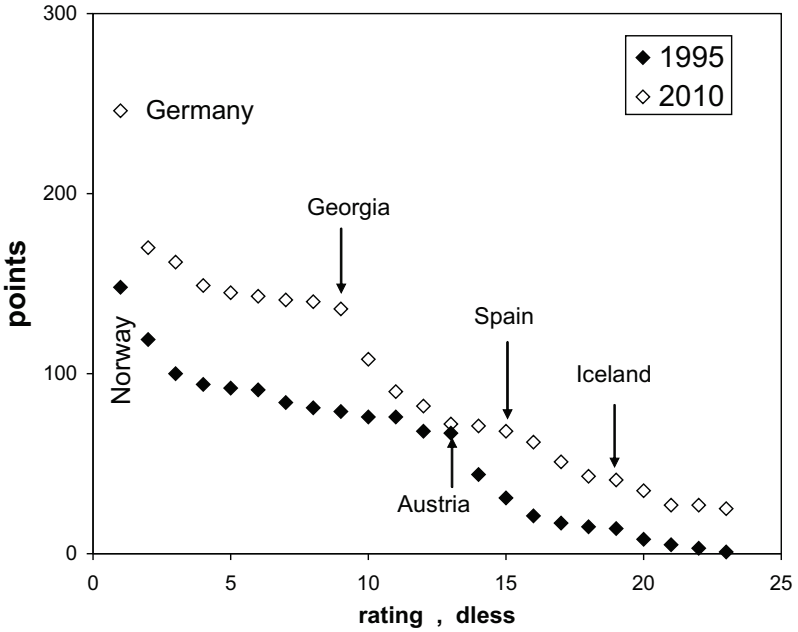


Figure 1.



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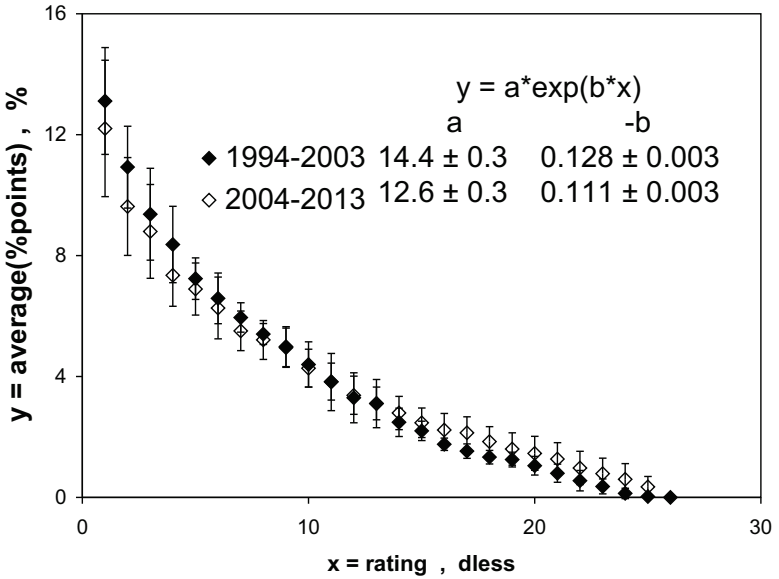

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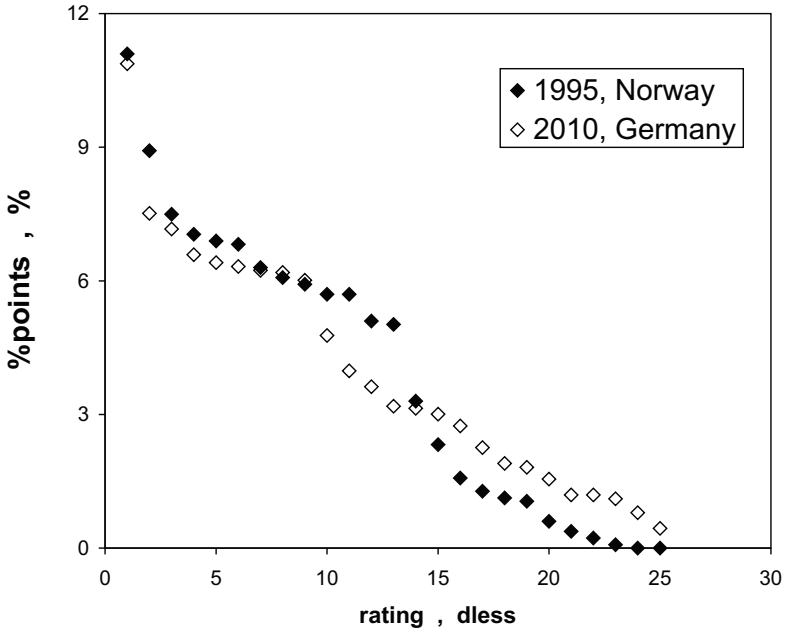

Figure 4.

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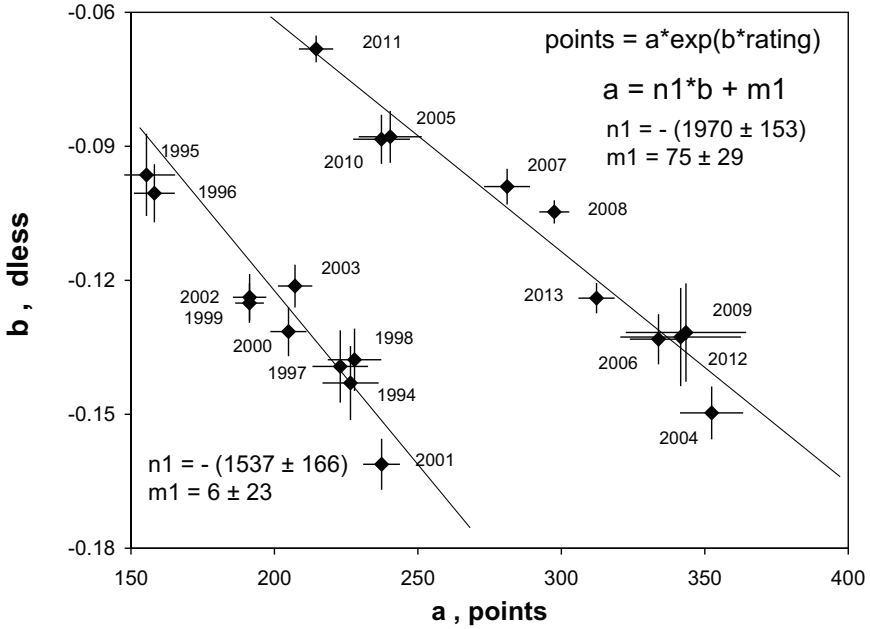

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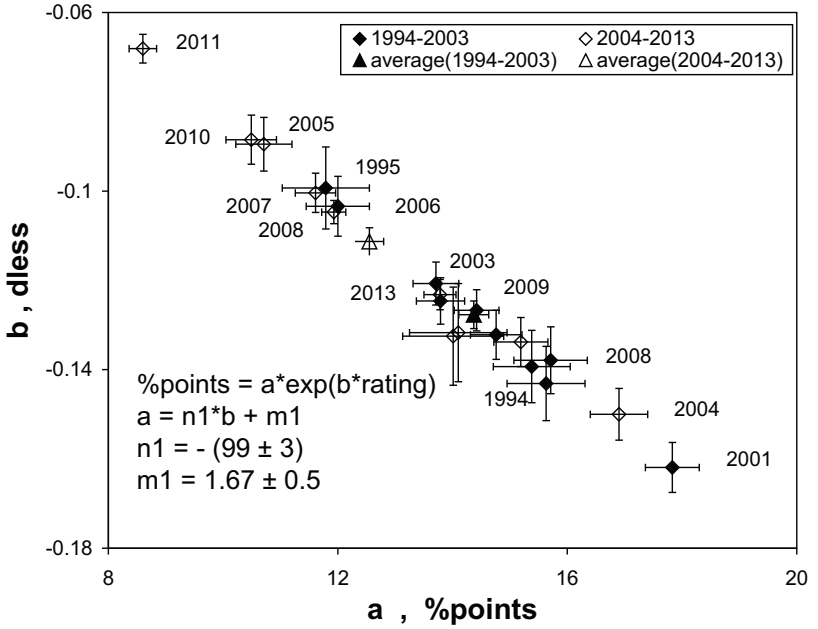

Figure 7.

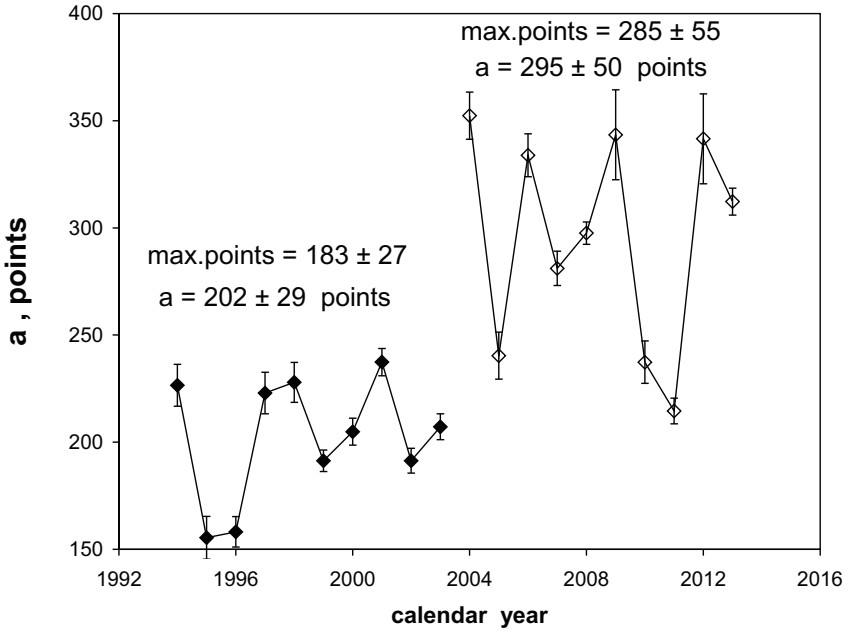

Figure 6.

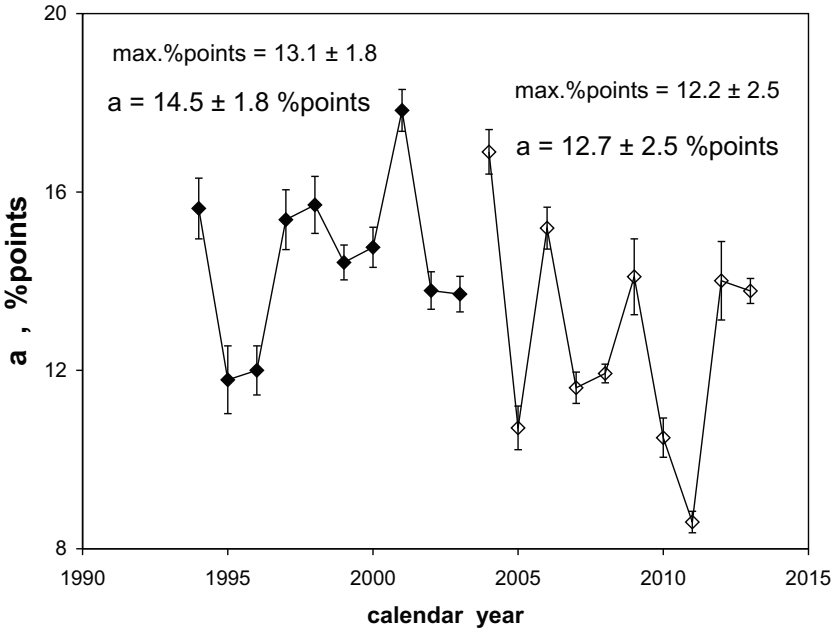

Figure 8.

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Previous issues of GDF DATABANKS BULLETIN

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-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
1998	2	3	DIFFUTOR-01: Thermally driven diffusion in pure metals	AFI
1998	2	4	VAPORSAT-01: Databanks of thermally driven VLE. The first 100 simple molecules	AFI
1999	3	1	Editorial: New trends in material science: nanostructures (Dan Donescu) DIFFUTOR: Databanks of diffusion kinetics. VAPORSAT: Databanks of vapor-liquid separation kinetics.	F
1999	3	2	Discussions on Applied Metrology	AFI
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 9th International Metrology Congress, Bordeaux, France, 18-21 October 1999.	F
2000	4	2	Measurement and Calibration.	AFI
2001	5	1	Editorial: Metrology ensures moral and technological progress. Topoenergetic aspects of amorphous-crystalline coupling. I. Composite behavior of water and aqueous solutions (paper presented at nanotubes and Nanostructures 2001, LNF, Frascati, Rome Italy, 17-27 October 2001). Events: Nanotubes and nanostructures 2000.School and workshop, 24 September – 4 October 2000, Cagliari, Italy.	F
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
2002	6	1	MOSATOR-01: Topoenergetic databanks for one component molten salts; thermally driven viscosity and electrical conductance.	AFI

2002	6	2	Editorial: HuPoTest - Operator calibration or temporal scale psychic test. MOSATOR: topoenergetic databanks of one component molten salts; thermally driven viscosity and electrical conductance.	F
2002	6	3	Editorial: Quo vadis Earth experiment? ISOCALT® : Report on metrological tests	F
2003	7	1	Editorial: Time – an instrument of the selfish thinking. 1st NOTE: Homoeopathy: upon some efficient physical tests revealing structural modifications of water and aqueous solutions. I. Mixing experiments.	F
2004	8	1	Metrological verification and calibration of thermometers using thermostats type ISOCALT® 21/70/2. Metrological verification and calibration of thermometers using thermostats type ISOCALT® 2.2R.	F
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 19th 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. (12th 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
2005	9	3	Universal representation of Cancer Diseases. 1. First sight on NSW-2003 report. Universal representation of Cancer Diseases. 2. UK cancer registrations on 1999-2002. Vital Potential can estimate our predisposition for cancer diseases.	F
2006	10	1	NTC – thermistors -1	AFI
2007	11	1	HuPoTest - 40 years of continuous research Basic rules for preventing and vanishing cancer diseases Climate change = change of mentality Hot nuclear fusion – a project of actual mentality	F
2007	11	2	MT – Introduction to Mental Technology HuPoTest – general procedure, assignments of results, specimen of complete test, order and obtain your complete HuPoTest report	F
2007	11	3	TRESISTOR© - data banks of materials with thermally driven electric and magnetic properties TRESISTOR© - NTC -1 - data bank of NTC thermistors	AFI
2008	12	1	Australian population: life, death and cancer	F
2008	12	2	Pattern of Cancer Diseases	F

2008	12	3	Adiabatic calorimetry – summary description of the demo prototype	F
2008	12	4	Flight QF 30 and even more… Temperature calibration of NTC-thermistors. 1.Preliminary results.	F
2009	13	1	Proposal for interlaboratory comparisons. Calibration of NTC-thermistors (The 14th International Metrology Congress, Paris, France, 22-25 June 2009).	F
2009	13	2	Sudoku – un algoritm de rezolvare. (Sudoku – an algorithm for solution).	AFI
2009	13	3	Cancer and Diabetes – as social diseases. (Open letter to all whom it may concern).	F
2010	14	1	Studies on cement hydration by High Resolution Mixing Calorimetry (HRMC).	F
2010	14	2	Measuring tools for subtle potentials; pas-LED: an efficient measuring tool for subtle potentials.	F
2010	14	3	Upon some features of cancer in Australia: 1982 – 2006.	F
2010	14	4	Cancer as an erosion process in human society.	F
2010	14	5	Cancer erosion in Australian human society: 1982 – 2006.	F
2010	14	6	Cancer erosion in German human society:1980-2008.	F
2011	15	1	Procedures and devices for energy and water saving. (I) (in Romanian).	F
2011	15	2	Structural and relativistic aspects in transforming systems. I. Arrhenius and Universal representations of thermally driven processes.	F
2011	15	3	Topoenergetic aspects of water structuring as revealed by ac electric conductivity.	F
2011	15	4	Topoenergetic aspects of human body	F
2011	15	5	HuPoTest: four month study of a case	F
2012	16	1	DTA study of water freezing. I. Upon some aspects of repeatability.	F
2012	16	2	DTA study of water freezing. II. Statistical features on one week of experiments.	F
2012	16	3	DTA study of water freezing. III. New facts on daily mental field.	F
2012	16	4	Mental field and state of health. Câmpul mental și starea de sănătate.	F
2013	17	1	DTA study of water freezing. IV. New facts on energy circuits.	F
2013	17	2	DTA study of water freezing. V. Effect of a mental antenna	F
2013	17	3	AC electric conductivity of untreated and mentally treated electrolyte aqueous solutions.	F
2013	17	4	DTA study of water freezing. VI. Mental field in a working day.	F
2013	17	5	DTA study of water freezing. VII. More statistical features on one week of experiments.	F
2013	17	6	HuPoTest: New measurements and results	F
2013	17	7	Time as unique base quantity. (Proceedings of the 16th International Congress of Metrology, 7-10 October 2013, Paris, France).	F

*) F=free, AFI=ask for invoice.

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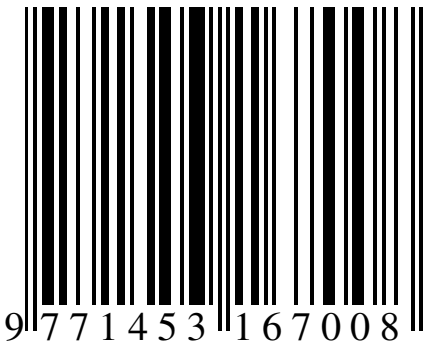

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