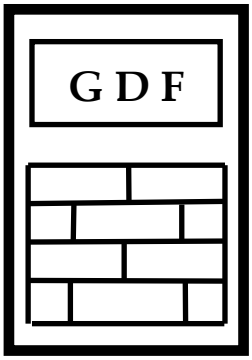
GDF DATA BANKS BULLETIN



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Mental field-water interaction as evidenced by Isothermal Convection Flow Calorimetry (ICFC). I. ICFC description and preliminary results.

ICFC was initiated and developed in the period of 1986-1987 immediately after intense experiments with High Resolution Mixing Calorimetry [1-3] and other original techniques [4] which revealed the composite structure of liquid water and aqueous solutions. Due by the huge experimental results obtained and new working principles of ICFC, the results remained up to now unpublished, but a structural image of water obtained by this technique was already established, so after the recent series of results on mental field-water interaction as revealed by Differential Thermal Analysis (DTA) for freezing process [5] it is now the right time to resume experiments.
In fact, the liquid structure obtained by steady convection flow consists in coherent flow lines separating amorphous and crystalline components which must interact with mental field. This spatial coherent structure was thoroughly studied in polyethylenes [6] and extended to other materials [7, 8] and it was observed that it is a good conductor and receiver of mental field [5]. For instance, Douglas Morrison (CERN) made an accurate study on cold fusion phenomenon in the period of 1988-1990 and observed a prominent regional and temporal occurrence [9] which can be explained by local and temporal mental field driving this process similar with water freezing.

Description of ICFC

Figure 1 shows explicit cross sections in the ICFC device and Figure 2 shows three subsequent pictures during its preparation for measurements.

Operation principle of ICFC

Specimen of water or aqueous solution (approx. 4.3 mL) is placed in the borosilicate glass tube by removing all air bubbles. The free upper end (the right side in Figure 1) is covered (not tightly) to slow down evaporation during long time operation (several days). After final preparation (Figure 2, C) and its connection to the control & measuring unit (Figure 3) by using a shielded cable, 6 m long, with 4 core wires (2 for NTC-thermistor and 2 for heater) the heater is turned on (Figure 1, non-inductive heating coil glued on

the left side down of the borosilicate glass tube). In this way, a convection flow is triggered and sensed by NTC-thermistor up to a constant flow evidenced by constant temperature. In these conditions, water/aq.solns reaches an oriented structure along the flow lines which coherently separate amorphous and crystalline domains. According to the previous results on water freezing [5], I was expecting that presence of human being in the proximity of the ICFC having the water/aq.solns activated in such a way, should reveal this as a perturbation in flow regime evidenced by a temperature perturbation. Experiments were carried out at room temperature in the range of 28-32 ^{0}C.

Control and measuring unit

Figure 3 shows the front panel of the instrument delivering constant heating current (right side) and measuring temperature with NTC thermistors. The simplified schematics are presented at the end of this report (Figure 16). The temperature variation was recorded on a 16 bit data acquisition (Graphtec, midi Logger GL200).It is important to estimate and compare the power dissipated by NTC-thermistor, Pthr and by heater, Ph:

$$Ph = 42\ \Omega*(83\ mA)^2 = 290\ mW$$
$$Pthr \approx (5\ V/8.2\ k\Omega)^2*2\ k\Omega \approx 0.74\ mW.$$

Placement of experiments

In view to clearly evidence the influence of a human being next to the activated ICFC, I paid a careful attention on its location. Figure 4 shows the building and the second floor where overall ICFC assembly was placed. Figure 5 shows the details of the second floor where the control and measuring unit (called as waiting room, A) and activated ICFC (called as calorimetric room, B) were placed.
Important note: all reported measurements were performed when all inhabitants of the building, even next neighbors, were gone excepting me.

Obtained results

Water/aq.solns specimens: approx. 100 mL of tap water was boiled for 5 minutes, immediately quenched at room temperature and used as fresh water or further 0.4 mol (CuSO4.5H2O)/L (called further as aq.soln.) specimens. 4

such specimens of each water and aq.soln. were experimented during 2 summer months.

Operating stages: after heating turned on the constant convection flow is reached after 24 hours. Figure 6 shows the comparative increasing temperature for a water and aq.soln. Aq.soln. needs a longer activation time for convection flow and it results bigger temperature rise due by bigger and stronger amorphous domains than water (see also the melting endoterms [4] and ac electric conductivity [10]). However, water has the strongest amorphous-crystalline coupling (Coupling Strength, CS) estimated at 600 MPa [11].

After reaching constant convection flow monitored in the waiting room (Figure 5, A, I am seating on the chair 2), I turned on the data logger and after 20 seconds I started the timer, go towards the chair 3 in the calorimeter room (Figure 5, B) and after approx. tp = 60 seconds I was back on the initial chair. Figures 7-12 shows temperature variations produced in these experiments for water specimens (MR = measurement resolution as a function of full scale = FS). The shown absolute value of temperature (in Volts) has no significance, because of the OFFSET.

Figures 13-15 show similar experiments on aq.solns.

It is important to observe the following facts:

(i) all experiments shows clear reaction of the activated specimens on my close presence; not activated specimens show no reaction.

(ii) these reactions begin just when I start to go and this means with my initial thought and finish with my thought to come back;

(iii) intention thoughts have stronger effect even at long distance than simple presence with low mental activity (see Figures 7-10);

(iv) all reactions consists in reversible breaking CS, increasing mass flow and temperature, excepting the case of the simultaneous presence of a friend (NS, Figure 11);

(v) reaction of aq.solns. is slower, but bigger and the recovery different than for water specimens;

(vi) mental effect on CS in water and aq.solns. is immune to electric shielding;

(vii) it is expecting that in accurate isothermal conditions reactions should be more obvious and give more information.

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[9] Douglas Morrison is known by «The DROM "Cold Fusion" Archive». I have met him at the Congress on Cold Fusion in Bringham Young University, Provo, Utah, USA, October 1990 when he explained to me about his study on cold fusion results from a large number of labs in the world. Subsequently, I studied a large number of indubitable natural cold fusion phenomena and concluded that water is responsible for all of them: Gh. Dragan, Water – medium for natural nuclear transmutations, The 3-rd International Conference on Cold Fusion (ICCF-3), 21-25 October, 1992, Nagoya, Japan.
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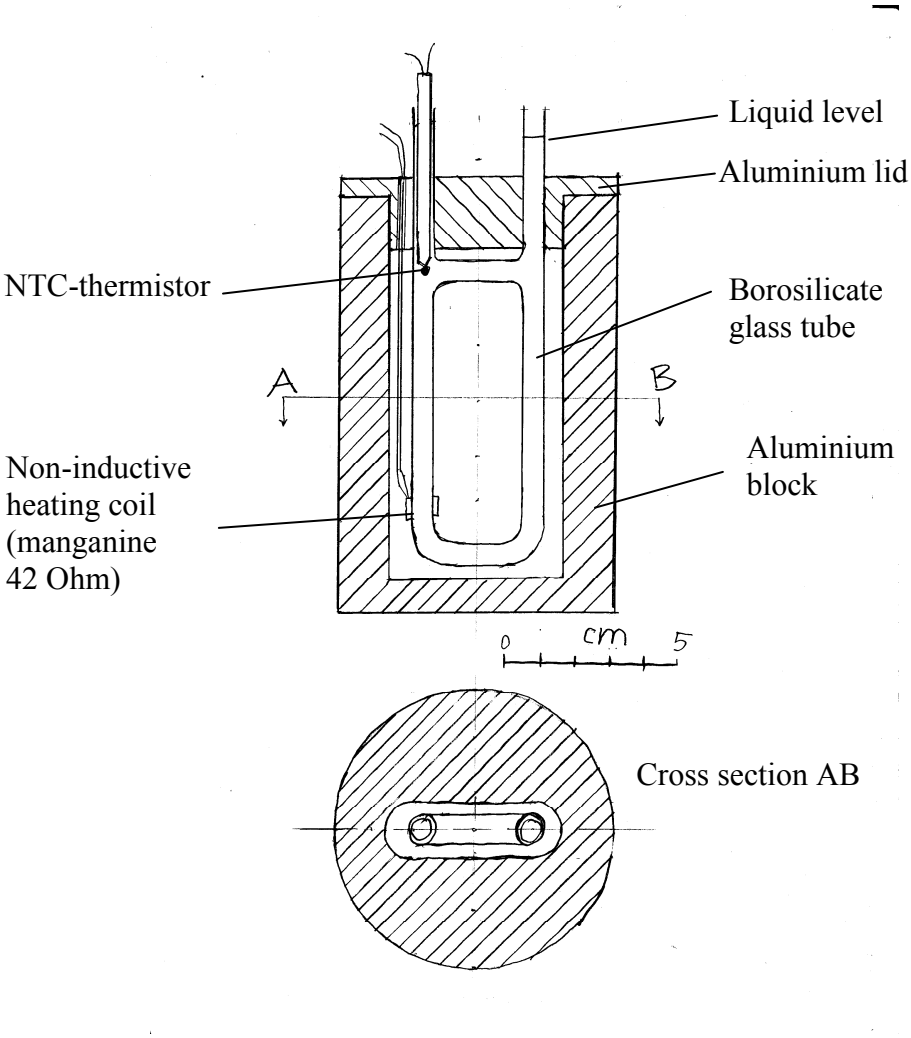
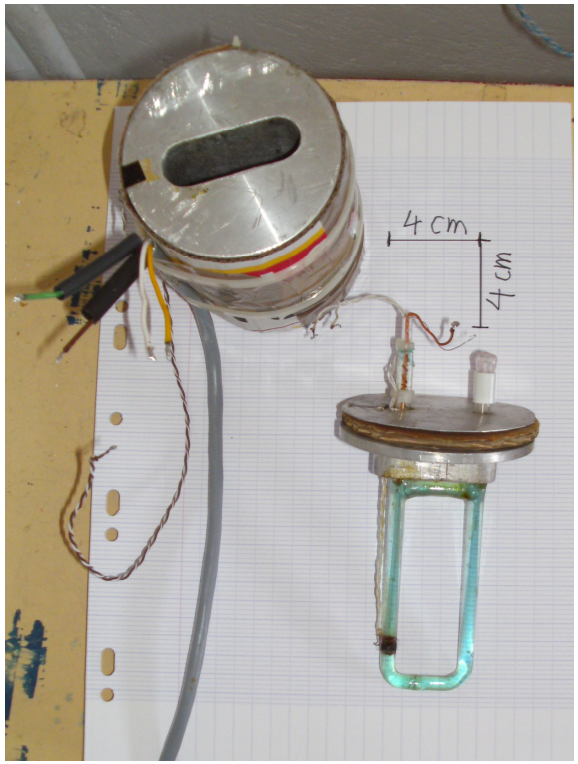


Figure 1. Cross sections in calorimetric cell.

Figure 3. Front view of the electronic instrument delivering constant heating current (83 mA) and measuring temperature at NTC-thermistor.



A B C

Figure 2. Calorimetric cell in subsequent stages of preparation:
A - separated two parts; the glass tube was filled up with solution specimen;
B - assembled calorimetric cell; 6 m long connection cable has 4x0.5 sq.mm Cu wires overall shielded;
C - shielded calorimetric cell ready for measurements.

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Figure 4.General front view of the building. The calorimeter room is oriented towards backyard (see Figure 5).

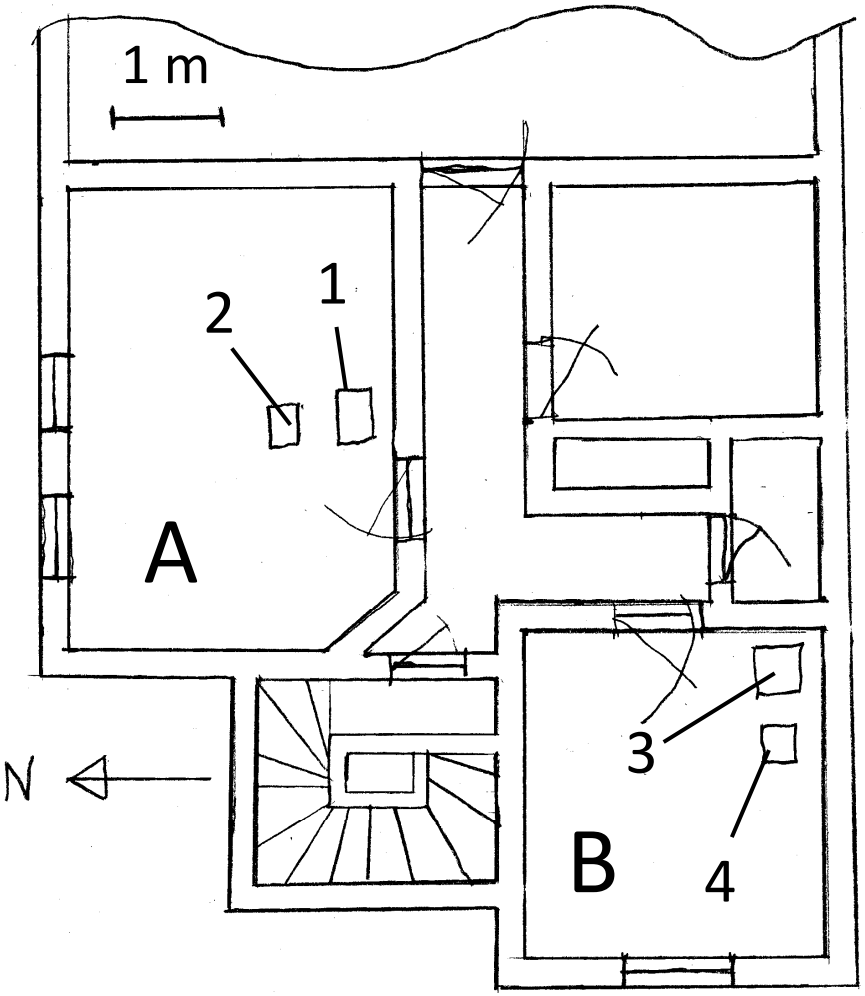

Figure 5. Second floor of the building as location of experiments.

A - waiting room:

1 - electronic block and data acquisition logger (1);

2– seating chair;

B - calorimeter room:

3 - calorimetric cell;

4 - seating chair

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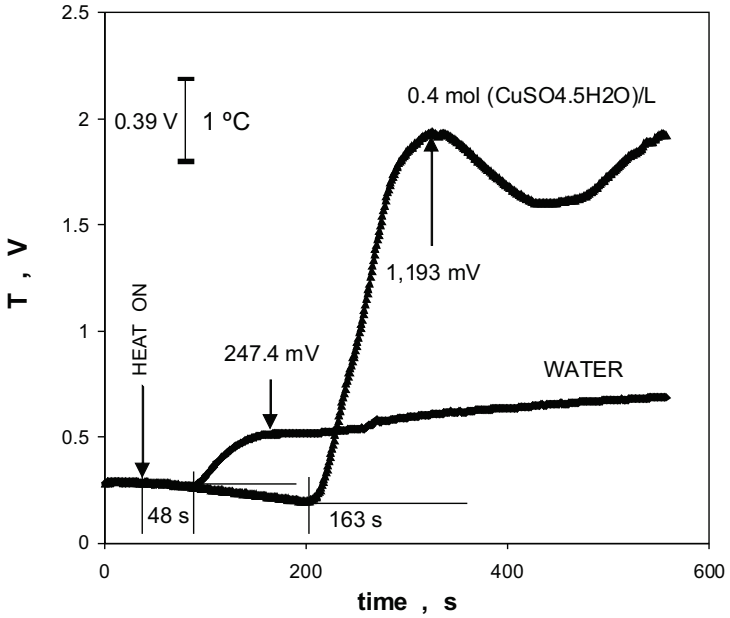

Figure 6.

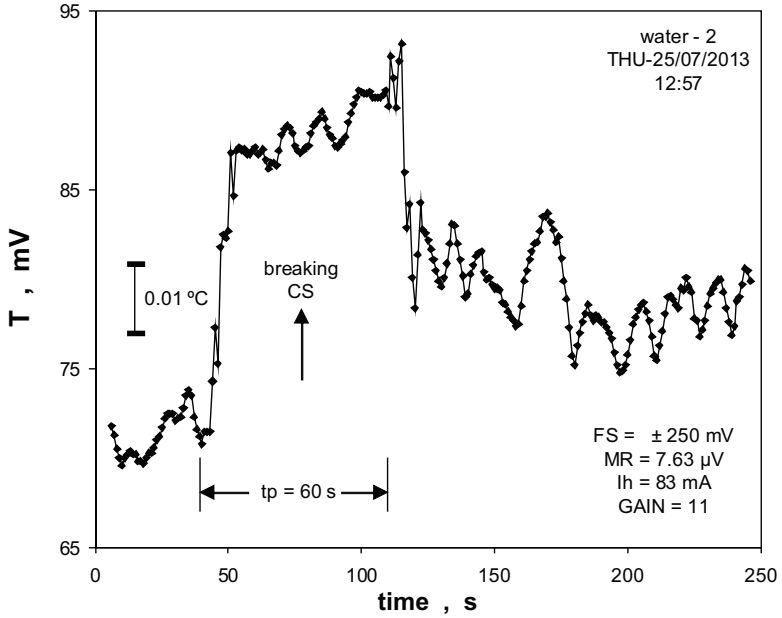

Figure 7.

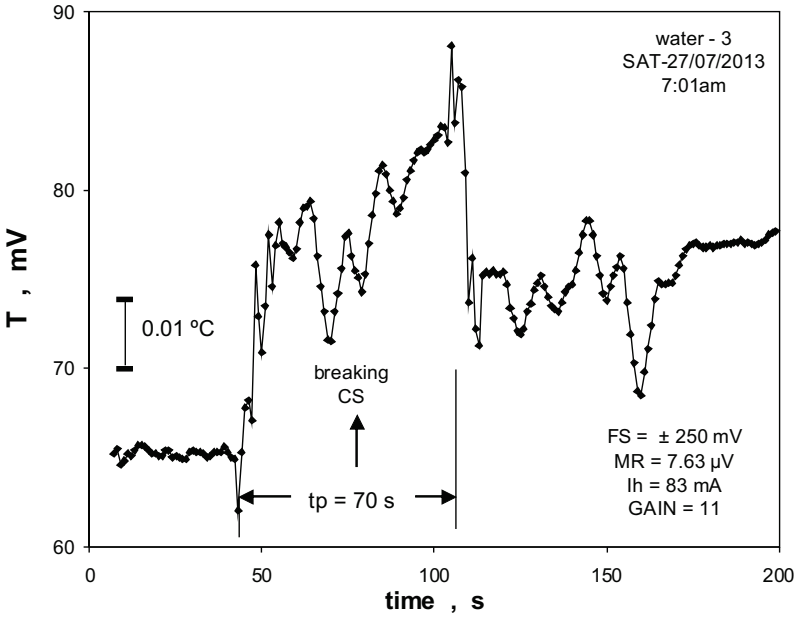

Figure 8.

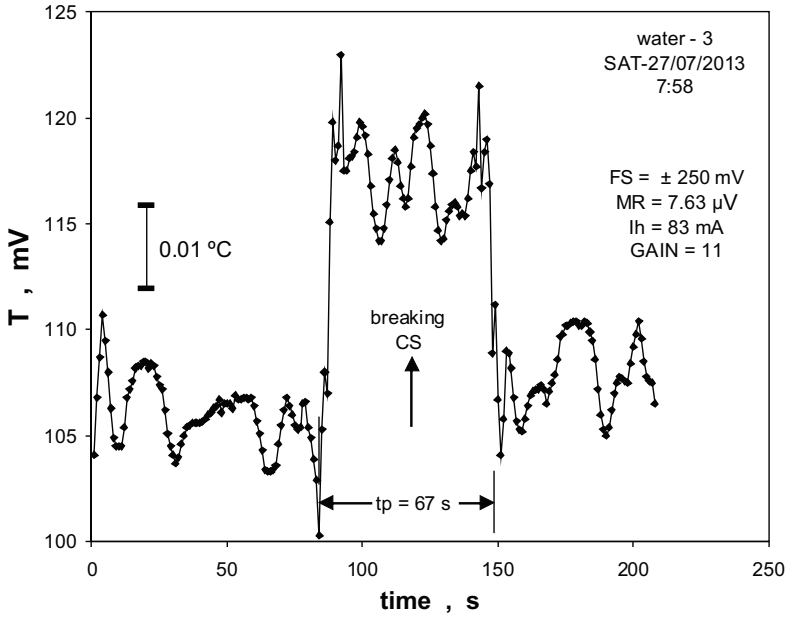

Figure 9.

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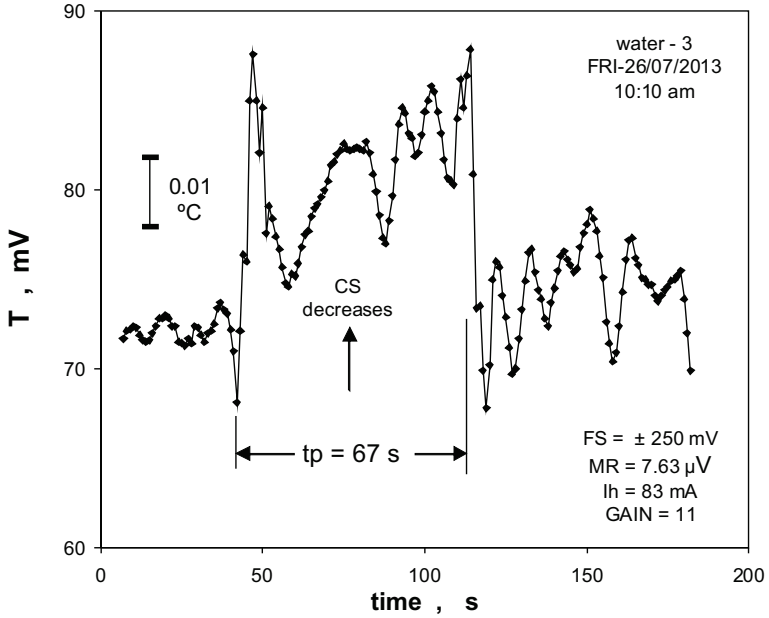


Figure 10.

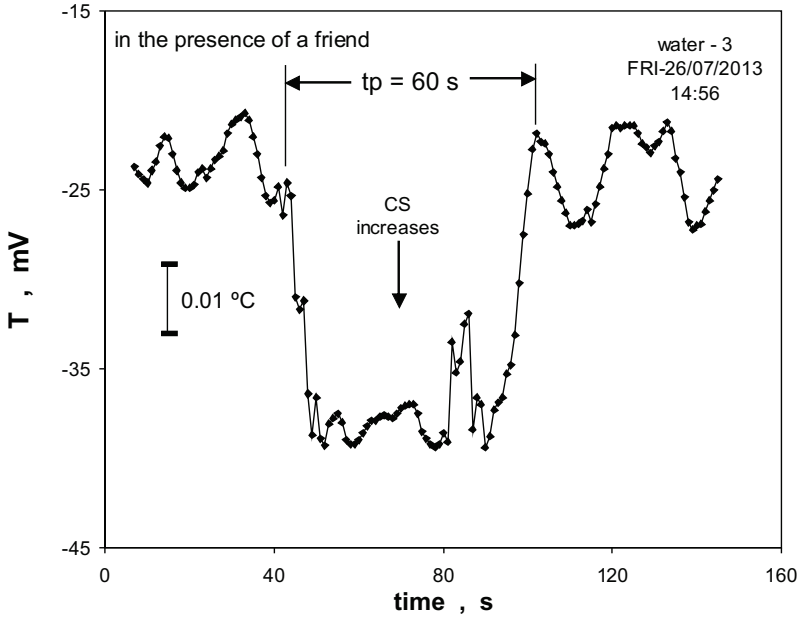
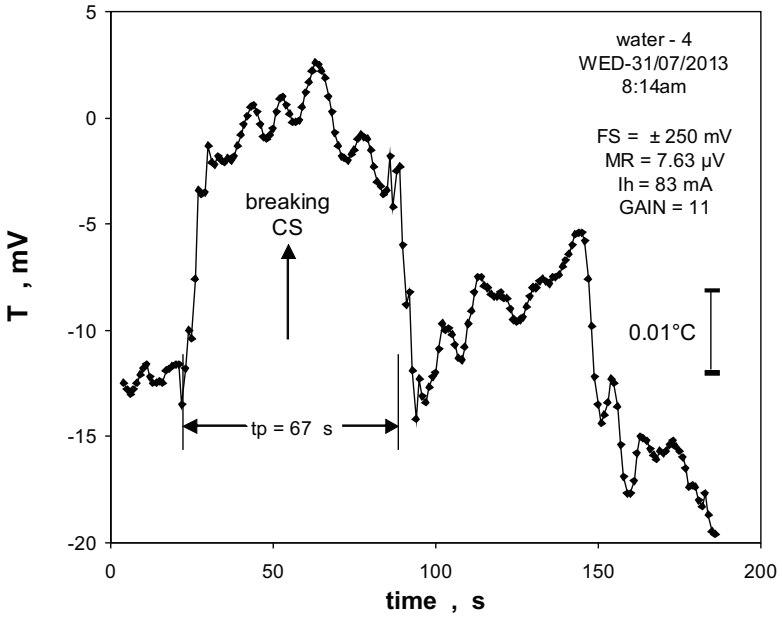


Figure 11.



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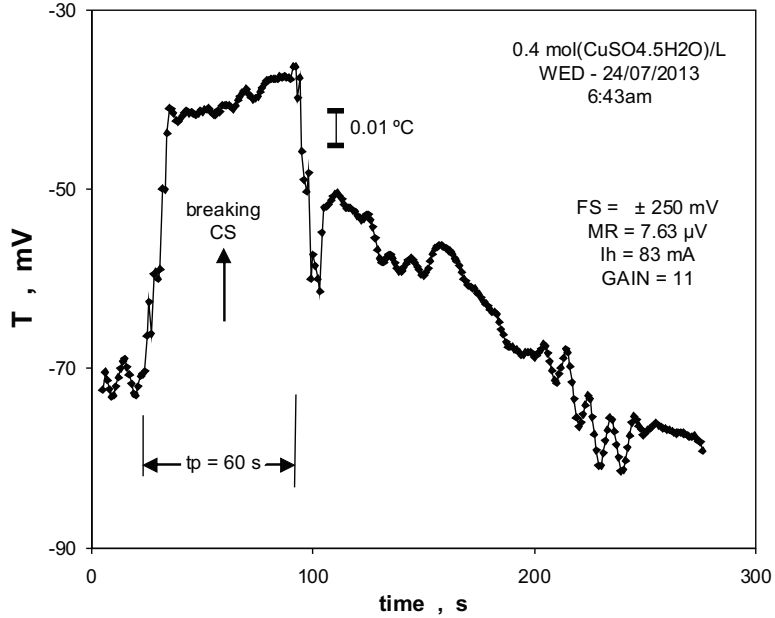

Figure 13.

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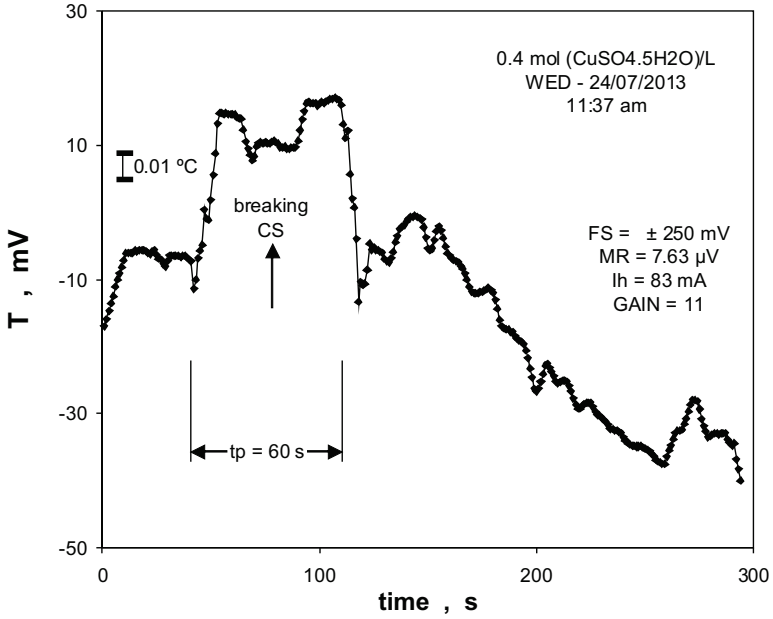
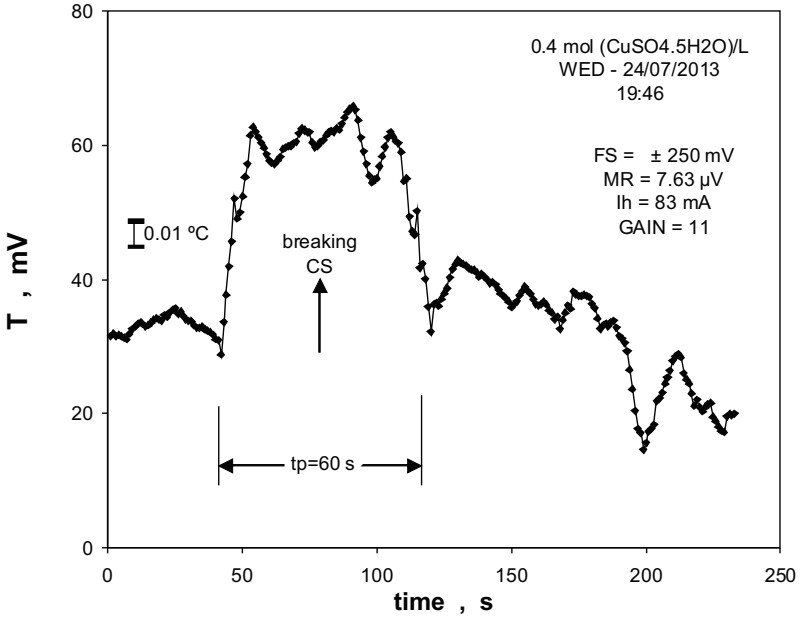


Figure 14.



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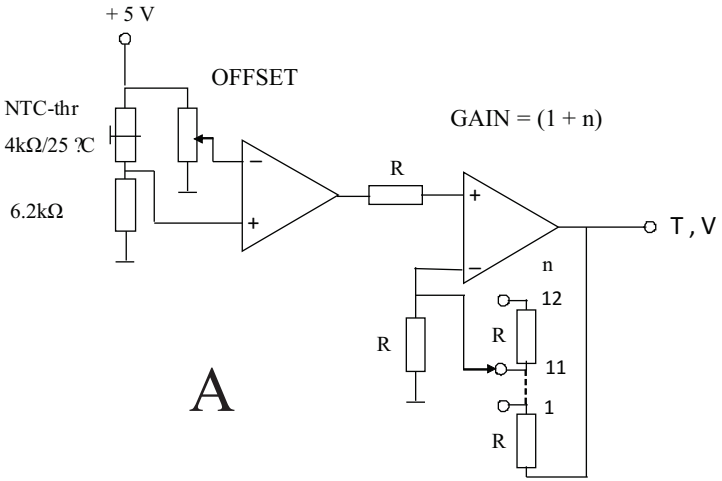

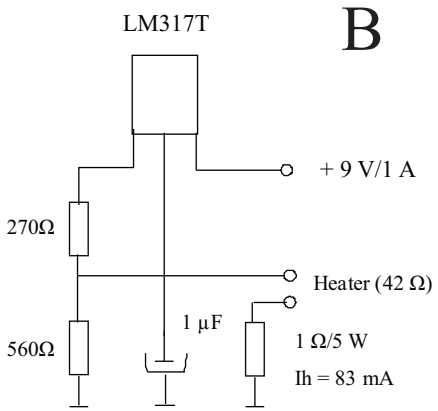

Figure 16. Simplified schematics for temperature measurement (A) and for constant current at the heater (B).

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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 şi 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
2013	17	8	Eurovision song contest. 1.Basic social aspects	F

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

ERRATA:

VOL	NO	place	was written	must be
15	2	Figure 5	P+	P-
15	3	page 5, row 7 down-to-up	x=2	x=0.2

I encourage readers to advice me any observation.

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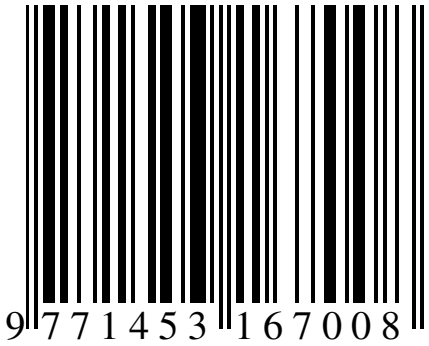

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