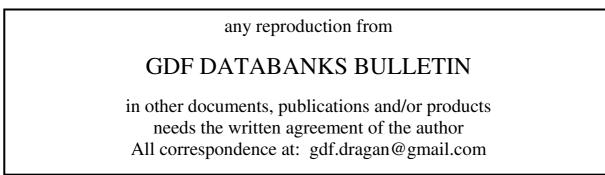


GDF DATABANKS BULLETIN, VOL. 20, NO. 1, 2016 ISSN 1453 - 1674

Content

	no.pages
Quo vadis population growth on planet Earth: more details	4
About the author	1
Previous issues of GDF DATABANKS BULLETIN, Errata	3
	8+3 0000

8+3 pages





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GDF DATABANKS BULLETIN, VOL. 20, NO. 1, 2016 ISSN 1453 - 1674

Quo vadis population growth on planet Earth: more details

"Uncontrolled growth of population originates

from progressively uncontrolled our minds"

The inherent dramatic transition in Earth's human population in next future years was the subject of my recent talks at several private and public occasions [1]. Figure 1 shows the population increase over the last two thousand years according to eight statistic sources. The basic reason in analyzing such lambda shape "phase transition" was my experience with a large variety of systems occurring processes of transformation triggered by stepwise perturbation of driving potentials where a threshold value of them must be crossed. These experiences have substantiated the so called **topoenergetic principles** as more extensive and efficient working principles than classical non-equilibrium thermodynamics [2-5]. This threshold value has an important physical significance in system evolution and defines in fact its phase/structural transition. Transformation process involves specific structural kinetic units (in general not involving all the system). In the case of humankind these kinetic units are human individuals. Further research can establish specific groups of individuals for different regions as kinetic units.

The second reason consists in the fact that all human activities are based on producing heat which leads to global warming. This means that average global temperature increases with time. Only fact of exponentially growth of population has a contribution to global warming by the heat released by human bodies. This could be a good explanation also for dinosaur's extinction.

In the present note I try to explain in more details structural and energy aspects of the soon transition in Earth's mankind revealing common aspects with the melting process of a pure metals taking into account many similarities of the two lambda shape phase transitions and the associated energy circuits where processes occur.

Thermally driven processes of transformation are associated with release (EXO-thermal) or absorption (ENDO-thermal) of heat, so they are highly efficient studied by calorimetric techniques. Differential Thermal Analysis (DTA) is one of the simplest and versatile calorimetric techniques.

Figure 2 shows the cross section in a typical DTA disposition and Figure 3 the associated bond diagram of the energy circuit expressed in topological terms [3-5]. Topological formalism for non-equilibrium or transforming systems was initially proposed by Oster and Auslander [6]. They have considered the energy circuit associated to transforming system as composed by elementary components similar as in electric circuit: capacitive (C), resistive/dissipative (R), potential source (here temperature, T), etc. . Unfortunately, they considered both spatial and temporal dependences of an elementary circuit, so complicated equations resulted and abandoned shortly this formalism. In fact, spatial dependence is implicitly included in the components of energy circuit, so the formalism can be successfully developed for transforming processes driven by any kind of potentials [2-5]. Topological or topoenergy working principles are thoroughly explained and applied for a large variety of transforming processes, measuring systems and by using UNIVERSAL kinetic equation. For instance, thermally driven processes can be described both by a new ARRHENIUS equation established in topological terms [4] and the UNIVERSAL one [7].

The transition point of population growth in Figure 1 is calculated by non-linear regression of the UNIVERSAL equation adapted for this specific transforming system.

One of the basic principles in topological formalism is that any transforming system has a composite structure, namely it consists by at least two mutually interacting components, but exchanging energy in different frame of time references. Figure 4 shows the composite structure of specimen, CS from inert (CSin) and transforming (CStr) components connected by purely dissipative coupling [4].

Table 1 gives the main characteristics of the two measuring systems and Figure 5 shows the DTA thermograms for melting processes of pure lead (Pb) and indium (In). These metals are used to calibrate both the energy and temperature scales in DTA devices. It is obvious the lambda shape of all compared phase transitions, so several important kinetic parameters can be estimated as they are defined in Figure 5. Table 2 gives values of these parameters for the two melting processes as measured by DTA. It is important to compare the slopes of baselines as expressed in common relative units of %PV/%TI not depending on specific kinetic units.

ISSN 1453 - 1674					
Table 1. Comparison between melting of pure metal revealed by DTA					
and	d evolution of Earth population	1.			
Main fastures	DTA of melting point	Growth of			
Main features	of a pure metal	Earth population			
Source of constant power	(Electric) heater	Sun			
Energy singuit	CR = Cell with inert component	CR = uninhabited planet or satellite			
Energy circuit	CS = specimen of pure metal	CS = population on planet Earth			
Kinetic units	Clusters of atoms	Human individuals			
		All human activities produce heat =			
		global warming			
	Heat capacity = absorbed heat by	Average environment temperature tends			
Energy involved	kinetic units	to the human body temperature			
	Kinetie units	Energy absorbed for natural biologic			
		development (ENDO) < energy released			
		by human rational activities (EXO)			
Polarity of the process	ENDO	EXO			
Driven potential, U	Temperature=k*time	time ~ average global temperature			

GDF DATABANKS BULLETIN, VOL. 20, NO. 1, 2016

Several structural aspects of the two compared kinds of phase transitions must be pointed up:

- BL-1 of metal melting corresponds to a constant number of kinetic units absorbing kinetic energy proportional both with temperature and their mass (atomic weight), while for population growth the number increases exponentially from the starting instant, so the slope must be considered zero;
- (ii) human individuals are developing progressively activities based on heat release in contrast with other living organisms of Earth biosphere. These activities are in direct relationship with human mental activity and this fact was evidenced by opposite polarity of their bio-fields [8]. It appears that discovery of fire is the pattern of the after evolution of mankind.
- (iii) UNIVERSAL representation for all lambda shape phase transitions [9,10] can be successfully applied on the results obtained by adiabatic calorimetry. Ontogenic parameters (N, M, Uo) (Figure 1) have important structural significances [2,7]. For instance, transition point, Uo, results to be proportional with mass of the kinetic unit.
- (iv) It expects that after transition in human population at 2035 ± 3 , the value will drop near to zero similar to the Noah's Flood where only 8 survivors passed on the same transition. However, Earth's mankind is not a closed/isolated system, and as in the case of Noah, some individuals can be saved by Divine Messengers. The existence of different species of aliens and their help to the mankind is honestly proved [11], but they can not save all mankind because it is impossible to change human mentality in continuous degradation.

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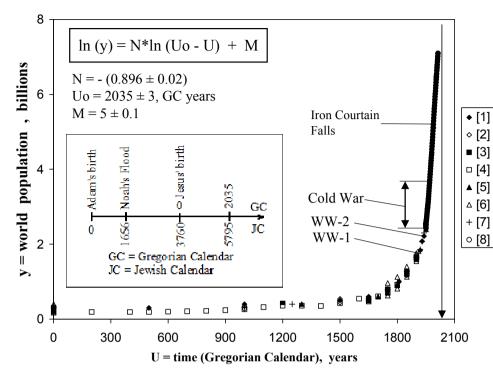


Figure 1. Population growth on Earth (see citation details in [1]).

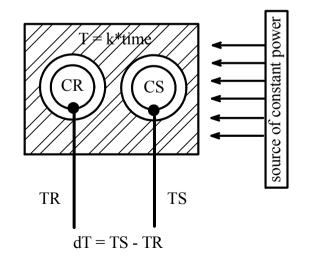
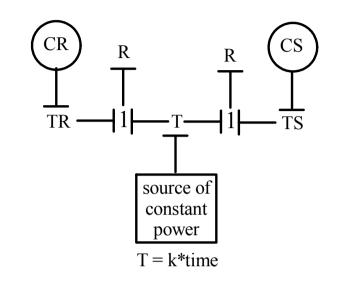
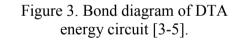


Figure 2. Cross section in a basic disposition of Differential Thermal Analyzer (DTA) [3-5].





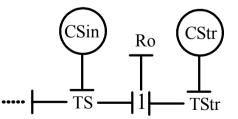


Figure 4. Composite structure of transforming specimen (CS) in pure dissipative approximation [4].

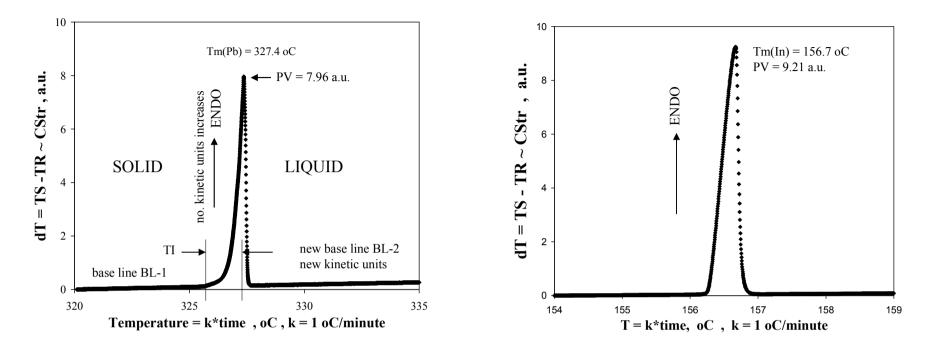


Figure 5. Lambda shape of melting process of pure Pb and In specific to 1st order phase transitions as revealed by DTA.

Table 2. Several characteristic	parameters defining k	tinetics of phase transi	itions evidenced by calorimetry.

Phase transition	Transition	Peak	Transition	Slope (BL-1)	Slope (BL-2)
	Point, Tm (b) ⁰ C	Value (PV)	Interval (TI)	%PV/%TI	%PV/%TI
Pb melting 207.2 (a)	327.4	PV = 7.96 a.u. 1 a.u. = 12.56 % PV	327.42 - 325.68 = 1.74 ^o C 1 ^o C = 57.47 % TI	4.02E-3 correl = 0.999	3.59E-3 correl = 0.999
In melting	156.7	PV = 9.21 a.u.	$157 - 156.2 = 0.8 \ ^{0}C$	1.46	6E-3
114.8 (a)		1 a.u. = 10.81 %PV	$1 \ ^{0}C = 125 \ \%TI$	correl =	= 0.999

(a) atomic weight; (b) It depends on heating rate.

GDF DATABANKS BULLETIN, VOL. 20, NO. 1, 2016 ISSN 1453 - 1674

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GDF DATABANKS BULLETIN, VOL.20, NO.1, 2016 ISSN 1453 - 1674

Previous issues of GDF DATABANKS BULLETIN

Year	VOL	NO	Content (titles)	\$*)
-			Editorial: Databanks – the compulsory language.	. /
Í			LOGKOW – a Databank of evaluated octanol-water partition coefficients	
1997	1	1	(James Sangster).	F
ĺ			Solubility behavior introducing topoenergetic working principles.	
Í			Comments on 1-octanol-water partition of several n-alkane related series.	
1997	1	2	Guide of good practice in metrology (Romanian)	AFI
			Editorial: socio-psychological implications in creation and utilization of a	
ĺ			databank (Ioan-Bradu Iamandescu);	
1000	-		Behavior in vapor-liquid equilibria (VLE): I. Structural aspects;	-
1998	2	1	Behavior in vapor-liquid equilibria: II. Several structures in databanks;	F
ĺ			Symposium on VDC-4 held on 30 October 1997 at Lubrifin-SA, Brasov	
ĺ			(Romania).	
1998	2	2	Practical course of metrology (Romanian)	AFI
1998	2	3	DIFFUTOR-01: Thermally driven diffusion in pure metals	AFI
1990		5	VAPORSAT-01: Databanks of thermally driven VLE. The first 100 simple	API
1998	2	4	molecules	AFI
			Editorial: New trends in material science: nanostructures (Dan Donescu)	
1999	3	1	DIFFUTOR: Databanks of diffusion kinetics.	F
1999	3	1		Г
1999	3	2	VAPORSAT: Databanks of vapor-liquid separation kinetics.	AFI
1999	3	Z	Discussions on Applied Metrology	Агі
ĺ			Editorial: Laboratory accreditation and inter-laboratory comparisons (Virgil	
ĺ			Badescu)	
2000	4	1	Doctoral Theses – important data banks.	F
2000	4	1	GDF intends to open new series of experiments on thermo-physical properties.	
ĺ			Some comments on uncertainty: global budget and DFT analysis.	
ĺ			Events: The 9 th International Metrology Congress, Bordeaux, France, 18-21	
			October 1999.	
2000	4	2	Measurement and Calibration.	AFI
ĺ			Editorial: Metrology ensures moral and technological progress.	
ĺ			Topoenergetic aspects of amorphous-crystalline coupling.	
	_		I. Composite behavior of water and aqueous solutions (paper presented at	
2001	5	1	nanotubes and Nanostructures 2001, LNF, Frascati, Rome Italy, 17-27 October	F
ĺ			2001).	
ĺ			Events: Nanotubes and nanostructures 2000.School and workshop, 24	
			September – 4 October 2000, Cagliari, Italy.	
ĺ			Editorial: Viscosity – a symptomatic problem of actual metrology.	
ĺ			Visco-Dens Calorimeter: general features on density and viscosity	
2001	5	2	measurements.	F
	5	_	New vision on the calibration of thermometers: ISOCALT®	-
			MOSATOR: Topoenergetic databanks on molten salts properties driven by	
ļ			temperature and composition.	
2002	6	1	MOSATOR-01: Topoenergetic databanks for one component molten salts;	AFI
			thermally driven viscosity and electrical conductance.	
			Editorial: HuPoTest - Operator calibration or temporal scale psychic test.	
2002	6	2	MOSATOR: topoenergetic databanks of one component molten salts;	F
			thermally driven viscosity and electrical conductance.	
2002	6	3	Editorial: Quo vadis Earth experiment?	F
2002	0	5	ISOCALT® : Report on metrological tests	1
7			Editorial: Time – an instrument of the selfish thinking.	
2003	7	1	1 st NOTE: Homoeopathy: upon some efficient physical tests revealing	F
2005	/	1	structural modifications of water and aqueous solutions.	I.
			I. Mixing experiments.	
			Metrological verification and calibration of thermometers using thermostats	
1 1		1	type ISOCALT® 21/70/2.	F
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GDF DATABANKS BULLETIN, VOL.20, NO.1, 2016 ISSN 1453 - 1674

				1
			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, Busherest, Bernarie)	
			2004, Bucharest, Romania)	
			AWARD for ISOCALT® at the International Fair TIB-2004, October 2004, Buckarett ISOCALT® 2/70/21 was awarded in a selection of 20 products by a	
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			Upon some aspects of temperature measurements. (12 th International Metrology Congress, 20-23 June 2005, Lyon, France)	
			A new technique for temperature measurement and calibration.	
			National Society of Measurements (NSM).	
2005	9	2	Important warning for T-calibrator users: MSA has chose metrology well	F
			calibrators from Fluke (Hart Scientific).	
			Universal representation of Cancer Diseases. 1. First sight on NSW-2003	
			report.	
2005	9	3	Universal representation of Cancer Diseases. 2. UK cancer registrations on	F
2005		5	1999-2002.	1
			Vital Potential can estimate our predisposition for cancer diseases.	
2006	10	1	NTC – thermistors -1	AFI
2000	10	1	HuPoTest - 40 years of continuous research	7111
			Basic rules for preventing and vanishing cancer diseases	
2007	11	1	Climate change = change of mentality	F
			Hot nuclear fusion – a project of actual mentality	
			MT – Introduction to Mental Technology	
2007	11	2	HuPoTest – general procedure, assignments of results, specimen of complete	F
2007		-	test, order and obtain your complete HuPoTest report	-
			TRESISTOR [©] - data banks of materials with thermally driven electric and	
2007	11	3	magnetic properties	AFI
		-	TRESISTOR [©] - NTC -1 - data bank of NTC thermistors	
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
			Flight QF 30 and even more	
2008	12	4	Temperature calibration of NTC-thermistors. 1. Preliminary	F
			results.	
			Proposal for interlaboratory comparisons.	
2009	13	1	Calibration of NTC-thermistors (The 14 th International Metrology Congress,	F
			Paris, France, 22-25 June 2009).	
2009	13	2	Sudoku – un algoritm de rezolvare.	AFI
2007	15	2	(Sudoku – an algorithm for solution).	7111
2009	13	3	Cancer and Diabetes – as social diseases.	F
		5	(Open letter to all whom it may concern).	
2010	14	1	Studies on cement hydration by High Resolution Mixing Calorimetry (HRMC).	F
2010	14	2	Measuring tools for subtle potentials;	F
			pas-LED: an efficient measuring tool for subtle potentials.	
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.	F
2011	15	-	I. Arrhenius and Universal representations of thermally driven processes.	-
2011	15	3	Topoenergetic aspects of water structuring as revealed by ac electric	F
			conductivity.	
2011	15	4	Topoenergetic aspects of human body	F
2011	15	5	HuPoTest: four month study of a case	F
		1	DTA study of water freezing.	Б
2012	16	1		г
2012	16	1	I. Upon some aspects of repeatability.	F
2012 2012	16 16	1 2		F F

GDF DATABANKS BULLETIN, VOL.20, NO.1, 2016 ISSN 1453 - 1674

	1	1		
2012	16	3	DTA study of water freezing. III. New facts on daily mental field.	F
			Mental field and state of health.	
2012	16	4	Câmpul mental și starea de sănătate.	F
2012	17	1	DTA study of water freezing.	Б
2013	17	1	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
		7	Time as unique base quantity. (Proceedings of the 16th International Congress	F
2013	17	/	of Metrology, 7-10 October 2013, Paris, France).	-
2013	17	8	Eurovision song contest. 1.Basic social aspects	F
2013	17	9	Mental field-water interaction as evidenced by Isothermal Convection Flow Calorimetry (ICFC). I. ICFC description and preliminary results.	F
2013	17	10	 Procedure for defining standard liquids for viscosity based on topoenergetic principles. Topological aspects of flow and deformation in polymer composites, The VIII-th International Congress on Rheology, 1-5 September 1980, Naples, Italy, pp. 375-376. Universal representation of flow behavior based on topoenergetic principles, The IX-th International Congress on Rheology, 8-13 October 1984, Accapulco, Gro. Mexico, pp.369-376. Comments on "Universal representation of flow behavior based on topoenergetic principles", The IX-th International Congress on Rheology, 8-13 October 1984, Accapulco, Gro. Mexico, pp. 369-376. Open letter to BRML and INM. 	F
2014	18	1	Adiabatic calorimeter as high accuracy T-calibrator	F
2014	18	2	Mental field-water interaction as evidenced by Isothermal Convection Flow Calorimetry (ICFC). II. Effect of convection flow power.	F
2014	18	3	Eurovision song contest. II. Copenhagen, Denmark 2014 and some more features on social mentality.	F
2014	18	4	The 38 th Congress of American-Romanian Academy (ARA) of Arts and Sciences, 23-27 July 2014, Pasadena, California, USA	F
2015	19	1	Gold versus money. 1. An overview on main financial figures of world countries.	F
2015	19	2	Gold versus money. 2. Rich, middle and poor countries.	F
2015	19	3	High Resolution Mixing Calorimetry (HRMC) redivivus.1. General presentation and heat capacity measurements.	F
2015	19	4	High Resolution Mixing Calorimetry (HRMC) redivivus.2. Structure developing of aqueous solutions by mixing experiments.	F
2015	19	5	High Resolution Mixing Calorimetry (HRMC) redivivus. 3. Calibration	F
2015	19	6	Evidence of human mental field by ac-electric conductivity in electrolyte solutions. 1. Bio-energy.	F
2015	19	7	High resolution mixing calorimetry redivivus.IV. Specific heat of crystalline phase of water. WPA2015: International Congress of World Psychiatric Association,Primary care mental health: innovation and transdisciplinarity, Bucharest, 24-27 June 2015, ROMANIA	F

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

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