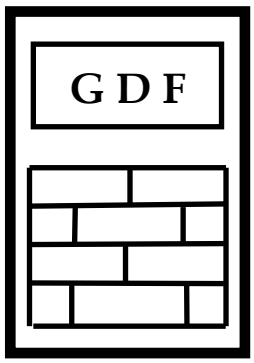
GDF DATA BANKS BULLETIN

HuPoTest – 50 years of research



VOL. 21 , No. 6

Bucharest, June 2017

ROMANIA

GDF DATABANKS BULLETIN, VOL. 21, NO. 6, 2017
ISSN 1453 - 1674

Content

9+3 pages

ISSN 1453 - 1674

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GDF DATABANKS BULLETIN, VOL. 21, NO. 6, 2017
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Upon some features of global economic structure

In March 2017 the website of Microsoft (http://www.msn.com/en-us/money/markets/) described the share of major 20 countries covering 80% of word economy based on the data issued by International Monetary Fund (IMF) especially for Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Thorough similar study was made one year ago with interesting conclusions about the re-definition of richness and poorness [1].
The attached table contains row and retrieved data in view to reveal the main features shortly discussed bellow. Important to observe firstly that well known G-20 list differs with several countries from the actual list, namely Argentina, South Africa and European Union are replaced by Spain, Switzerland and Netherlands. In the left side of table the country rating A according to share (in %) to the global economy is considered. Figure 1 represents the perfect relationship between GDP and share and this means that practically these 20 countries cover almost overall global economy.
Figure 2 shows the relationship between country shares to global economy and rating A fairy described by normal exponential decay revealing the highly structured of global economy independently of population and surface of these countries.
On the right side of attached table the rating B according to the GDP/population (in $/person) is considered. Figure 3 shows that their relationship can not be well described by normal exponential decay, but more important is that five groups (classes) of countries are clearly revealed and marked on the three columns in the table. The main feature of these groups consists in the fact that rich people and poor people separate progressively from group I to V, namely rich people become richer in smaller groups while poor people become poorer in greater groups. The similar analysis on each country for the correlation between personal fortunes (for instance bank accounts) and population will reveal the same normal exponential decay with increasing parameter b in absolute value along group I to V.
Significant example is the annual report on gross household income for each state and region in Australia [2]. These values are distributed on 5 social groups defining their income rating (1 for richest and 5 for poorest one).Figure 4 shows the two parameters for normal exponential decay for all states and regions. Although Australia is a country with high life style like Szwitzerland where the difference between social classes are small, the results show that there are clear differences both between states (WA=richest, TAS=poorest) and inside each one, so a linear relationship between a and b exists substantiating the above mentioned rule. Regions NT and ACT have a different social and economic structure in respect to the other ones.
CONCLUSION: Financial and social data must be considered together in view to report economic evolution of a human community.

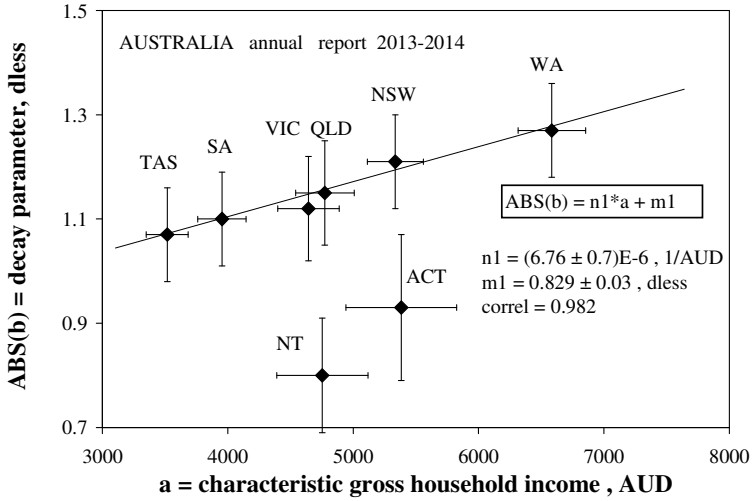

Figure 4.

References

[1] G.Dragan, Gold versus money. 1. An overview on main financial figures of world countries. 2. Rich, middle and poor countries., GDF Databanks.Bull., 19(1, 2) 2015.
[2] Australian Bureau of Statistics, 6523.0 Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2013–14, (2015); www.abs.gov.au

RATING A	country	share %	population millions	GDP $trillion	share/GDP %/$trillion	RATING B	country	GDP/person $/person
1	USA	24.7	323.95	18.04	1.37	1	SWITZERLAND	80.92
2	CHINA	15.1	138000	11.01	1.37	2	USA	55.69
3	JAPAN	6.29	126.96	4.38	1.44	3	AUSTRALIA	54.38
4	GERMANY	4.65	81.41	3.36	1.38	4	MEXICO	44.13
5	UK	3.52	65.14	2.86	1.23	5	INDONESIA	44.13
6	FRANCE	3.31	66.63	2.42	1.37	6	NETHERLANDS	44.13
7	INDIA	2.99	131000	2.1	1.42	7	UK	43.91
8	ITALY	2.46	60.8	1.82	1.35	8	CANADA	42.71
9	BRAZIL	2.35	207.85	1.77	1.33	9	GERMANY	41.27
10	CANADA	2.04	36.29	1.55	1.32	10	FRANCE	36.32
11	S-KOREA	1.87	50.62	1.38	1.36	11	JAPAN	34.50
12	RUSSIA	1.69	146.52	1.33	1.27	12	ITALY	29.93
13	AUSTRALIA	1.67	24.64	1.34	1.25	13	S-KOREA	27.26
14	SPAIN	1.66	46.42	1.2	1.38	14	SPAIN	25.85
15	MEXICO	1.41	17	0.750	1.88	15	SAUDI ARABIA	20.48
16	INDONESIA	1.25	17	0.750	1.67	16	TURKEY	9.13
17	NETHERLANDS	1.02	17	0.750	1.36	17	RUSSIA	9.08
18	TURKEY	0.978	78.67	0.718	1.36	18	BRAZIL	8.52
19	SWITZERLAND	0.881	8.29	0.671	1.31	19	CHINA	0.08
20	SAUDI ARABIA	0.848	31.54	0.646	1.31	20	INDIA	0.02
	TOTAL	**80.7**		**average**	**1.39**			
				stdev	**0.15**			

source of data: www.msn.com; www.imf.org

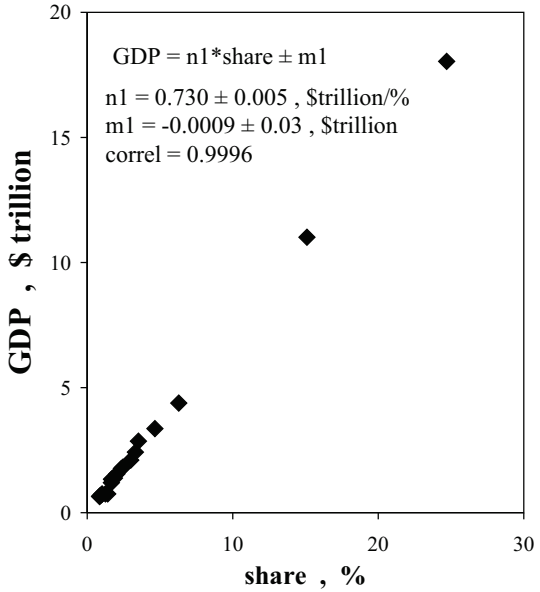

Figure 1.

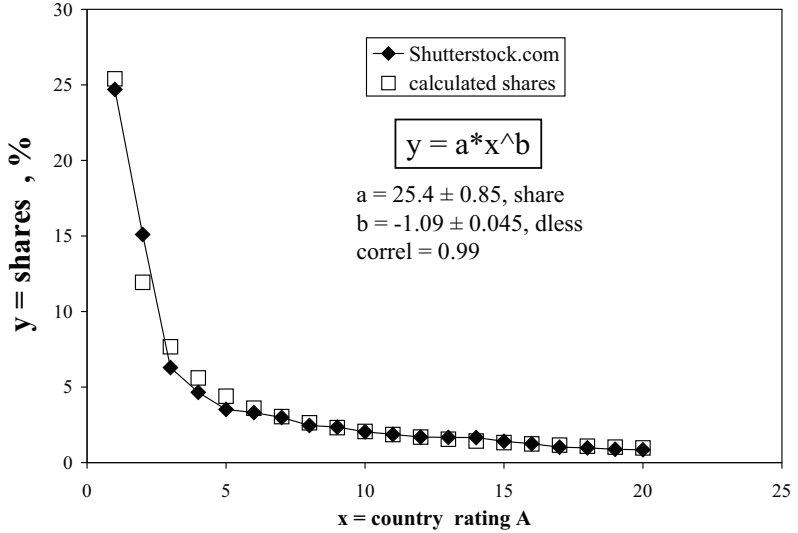

Figure 2.

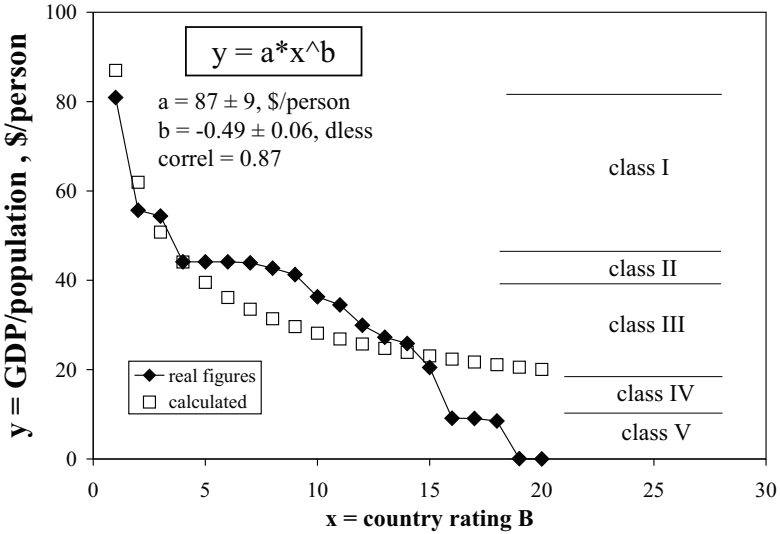

Figure 3.

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Eurovision song contest 2017

Some important features of Eurovision Song Contest (ESC) were revealed in previous notes [1, 2]. It is important to repeat that final results have mostly social contribution. Any hit has a life span characterized by a specific decay in popularity. In the case of ESC, the impact of each song is essential because they are presented in prime audition. This impact depends on the social context first as any event published by international media. The social distribution of this impact has a normal exponential decay over the all presented songs, so the most proper fit of this phenomenon can be described by the function: points (votes) = a*exp(b*rating). It is important to mention that this function describes most of social phenomena like recently studied of social distribution of richness [3]. In view to compare these results along many ESC editions, standard parameters were defined, namely points (votes) gained by each song expressed in percentages (%points) as function of resulted rating [1, 2]. Another important result revealed in previous notes is that with minor exceptions given by local arrangements, the winner songs had bigger number of votes in good agreement with the general decay exponential rule (correlation coefficients > 0.95).

Figure 1 shows the evolution of absolute points (votes) obtained by ESC winner songs over 1994 - 2017 in comparison with %points in Figure 2. Figure 3 shows the phylogeny of all ESC on this period of time by considering the exponential dependence of %points vs rating. In this way it is possible to compare basic features of all considered ESC, namely by quality of songs defining the competition level at each ESC. There are two aspects defining the competition level: (i) the %point of winner song (parameter a) and (ii) the exponential decay of impact for overall songs (parameter b). Figure 4 shows the variation of parameter a along the ESC on the above mentioned time period. Figures 2 and 4 are very close, but not identical due by different competition level of each ESC.

Figure 5 shows phylogenies of several ESC editions for finals and semifinals. The main differences arise from different voting conditions, but both of them reveal the same competition level order as expressed by the distribution of ESC editions along the two straight lines.

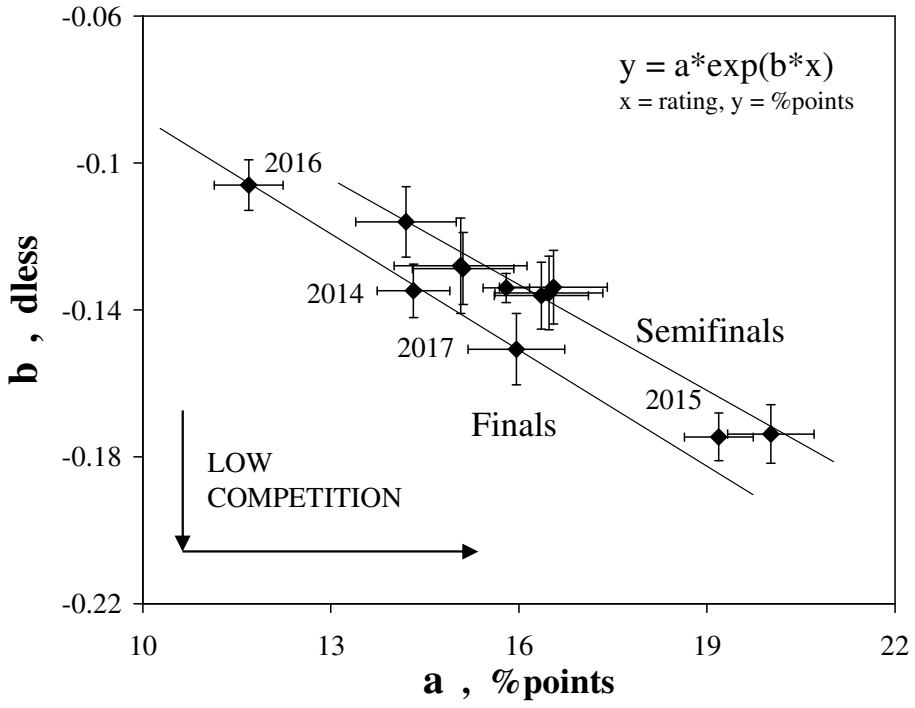
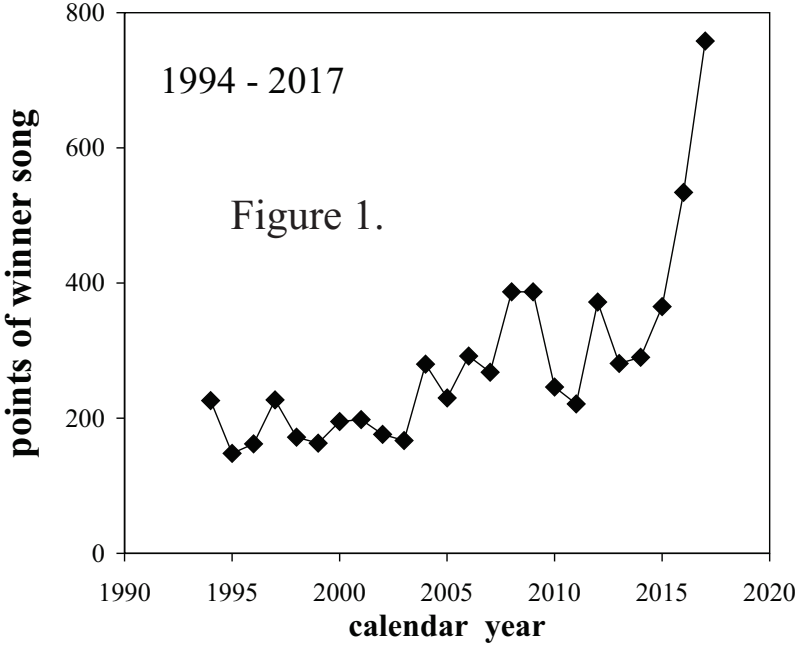
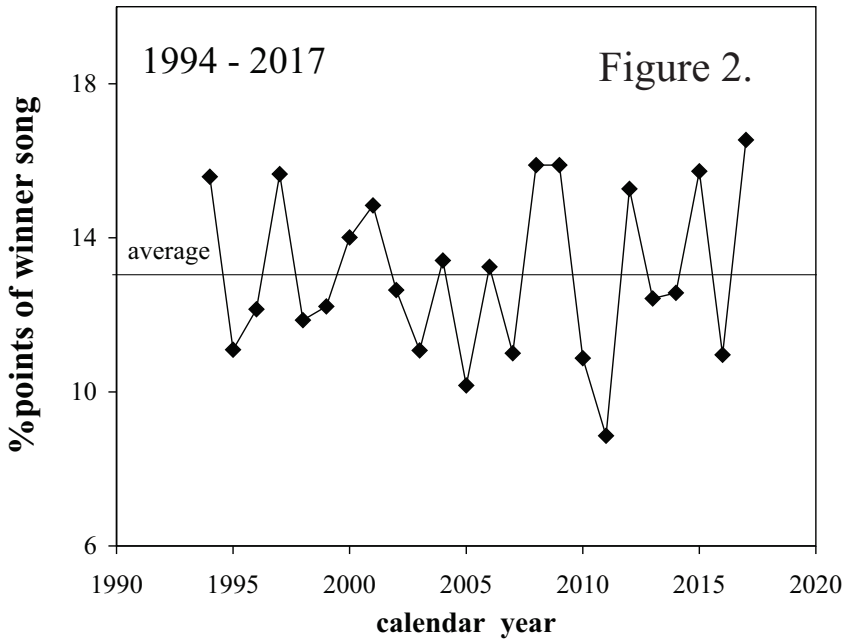


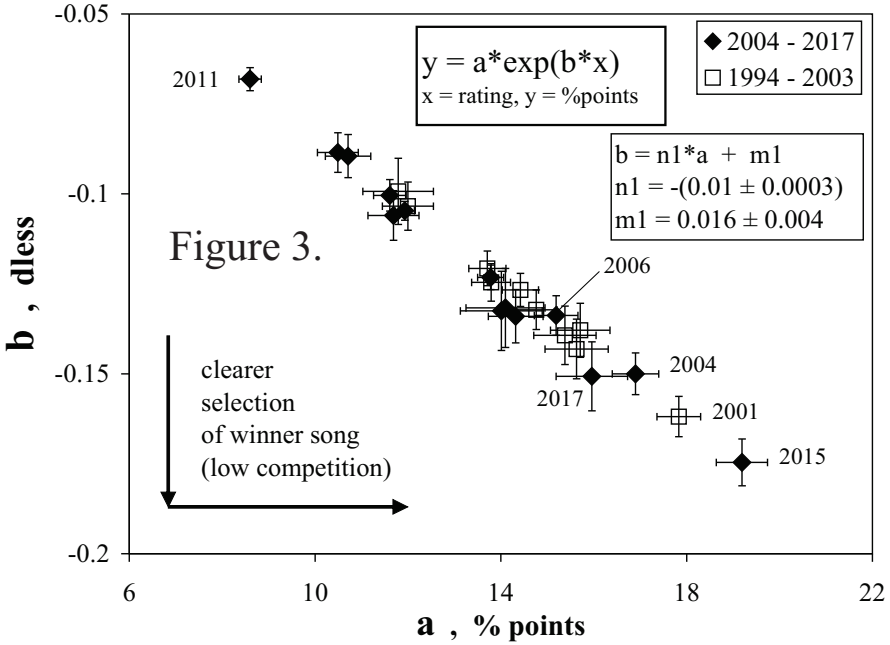
Figure 5.

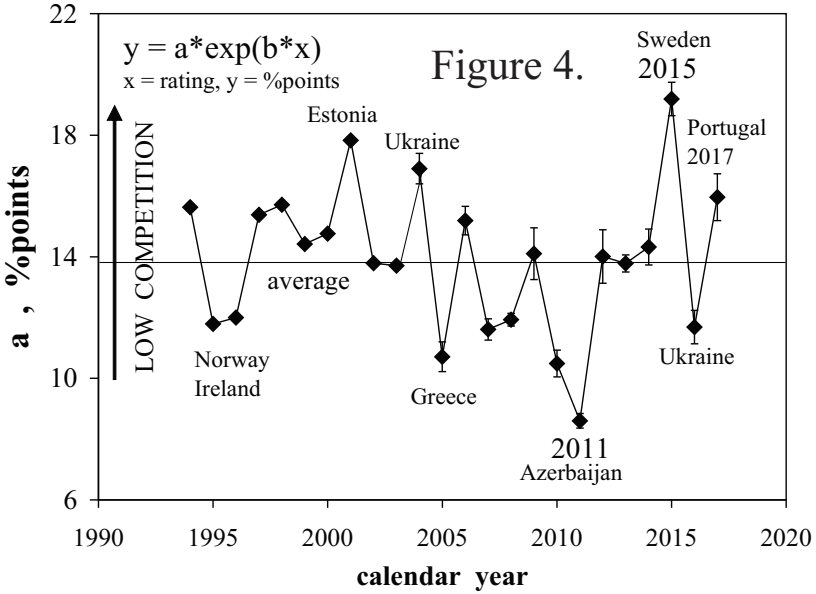
References

[1] G.Dragan, Eurovision song contest. 1.Basic social aspects, GDF Databanks Bull., 17(8) 2013.
[2] G.Dragan, Eurovision song contest. II. Copenhagen, Denmark 2014 and some more features on social mentality, GDF Databanks Bull., 18(3) 2014.
[3] G.Dragan, Upon some features of global economic structure, GDF Databanks Bull., 21(6) 2017.









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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	F

			practice.(Plenary lecture at the 19th SRH National Congress, 21-22 September 2004, Bucharest, Romania)	
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
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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
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2010	14	2	Measuring tools for subtle potentials; pas-LED: an efficient measuring tool for subtle potentials.	F
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2010	14	4	Cancer as an erosion process in human society.	F
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2010	14	6	Cancer erosion in German human society:1980-2008.	F
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2013	17	10	1. Procedure for defining standard liquids for viscosity based on topoenergetic principles. 2. 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. 3. 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. 4. 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. 5. Open letter to BRML and INM.	F
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2014	18	2	Mental field-water interaction as evidenced by Isothermal Convection Flow Calorimetry (ICFC). II. Effect of convection flow power.	F
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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
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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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2016	20	3	Stability of amorphous-crystalline coupling in electrolyte aqueous solutions in relation to interaction with bio-fields	F
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2017	21	3	Interaction of quartz crystals with bio-fields. VI. Influence of Moon phases	F
2017	21	4	HuPoTest – 50 years of continuous research and attempts to make it as efficient self-evaluation and improving procedure for mental state HuPoTest – read this first Message to the organizers of the snn2016 Conference (http://snn2016.snn.ro/) and to all whom it may concern HuPoTest – an efficient test and training procedure for mental and health state (Abstract for World Congress of Mental Health, New Dehli, INDIA, November 2-5, 2017) Interaction of unpolarized capacitors with Human Mental Field and Bio-Fields. VII. Dielectrics with high oriented crystalline structure.	F
2017	21	5	Interaction of unpolarized capacitors with Human Mental Field and Bio-Fields. VIII. Dielectrics with high oriented crystalline structure. HuPoTest – data base correlations revealing mental pattern.	F

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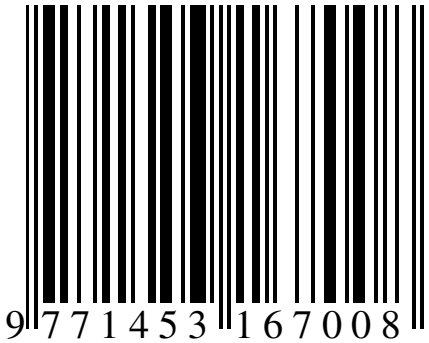

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