



## **‘THEORY OF THIRTY THREE’ IS RIGHT TO FIGHT ISSUE OF GLOBAL WARMING.**

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### **Abstract**

*In a few experiments, ‘theory of thirty three’ was found right in tests in a very small chamber. Patel Crop Forests Converter (PCFC) has a constant value of 40, that converts crop efficiency into forest efficiency in decreasing atmospheric temperature and Co<sub>2</sub>.*

**Key Words: Theory, Thirty, Three, Tested, True, PCFC.**

### **Introduction**

The problem of global warming concerns the whole world. Therefore, recently, representatives of 200 nations gathered in the Conference on Parties (COP) – 26 held at Glasgow, Scotland in the first week of November, 2021. Whereon, developed countries agreed for net zero carbon emission by 2050 whereas China by 2060 and India by 2070, (1, NaiDuniya, 2021). Deforestation is assumed as the first reason of global warming while Carbon Dioxide emission as fourth reason, (2, Patel, 2021). At least 33% average forests cover in the world is theorized for zero problem of increased global warming, (3, Patel, 2021a). forests absorb two fold Carbon Dioxide than they emit in a year (4, Harris, 2021). Moreover, forests store up 20-100 times more Carbon than agriculture fields of the same area, (5, Ciesla, 1995). Experiments carried out in a small chamber to prove ‘theory of thirty three’ results thereof are mentioned herein.

### **Materials and Methods**

Experiments were carried out to assay ‘theory of thirty three’ in a temporary and artificial test chamber. HTC-2 thermometer with sensor was used in experiments conducted in a room. A small chamber of 38” x 12” x 15” was made. Flour and side walls of the chamber were made of 15mm thick thermo seats while the upper side covered by a thin transparent gelatin/ polythene film usually used in packaging of gifts. Three sides of the chamber fixed by fevicryl / fevicol glue. All joints were covered by cello tap film to check flow of air and temperature. Thereafter, all joints were covered by a layer of strong white papers with help of glue. One small side face of chamber kept free from base and both sides thereof only upper edge fixed with transparent gelatin seat and cello tap. One front wall used as a door that opened from base edge and upper edge worked as a hint. Six plants of Gender, Marigold (*Tagetes Erecta* L., Asteraceae) in polythene pots approximately 10 inch height were placed in two rows at the equatorial region of the chamber. Each plant consists of a canopy of approximately 6 inches. The canopy of all 6 plants together covers a 12 inches by 12 inches area of the chamber. 6 plants cover an approximate 32 percent (31.57%) length of chamber of 38 inches long. Marigold is chosen as it is a winter ornamental plant well growing in diffuse light. Another chamber was made for control wherein plastic pots contain wet soil to equalize wet soil of planted pots in the test chamber with an aim to maintain humidity equally in both chambers. Electric bulbs of 15 W (LED), and 200 W (Surya) hang above on chambers with the help of dry wooden sticks keeping the distance of chamber and bulbs approximately half meter. Test chamber and control chamber were made at a distance of approximately 9 inches, so, sensor of the thermometer in the test chamber could reach the control chamber. Thermometer was hung on a triangle support made of thin sticks to facilitate easy access of



heat into the thermometer. Bulbs burned when needed and readings of the thermometer noted at an interval of five minutes. Chambers are very small wherein Carbon dioxide becomes a limiting factor within an hour. Therefore, one hour duration experiments were possible. Date, time, humidity, and bulb used in tests mentioned above tables.

**Observations:** Observations of tests were noted in tables.

**Table No 1, Date: 07-01-2022; Time: 5-6 PM; Bulb: 15 W LED; Humidity: 70-85%. All Temperatures in Degree Centigrade (° C).**

Column No.→	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
S. No.							
1	21.8	21.8 -21.5 =0.3	23.8	23.8 - 23.9 = .1	0.3 + .1=.4	16 (.4x40)	16/16 =1
2	21.8		24.0				
3	21.6		24.0				
4	21.5		23.8				
5	21.5		23.9				
6	21.5		23.9				
7	21.5		23.9				
8	21.5		23.9				
9	21.5		23.9				
10	21.5		23.9				
11	21.5		23.9				
12	21.5		23.9				

**Where table columns:**

- Initial temperature and subsequent after 5 minutes of test chamber.
- Difference between initial and last temperature of the test chamber.
- Initial temperature and subsequent after 5 minutes of control chamber.
- Difference between initial and last temperature of the control chamber.
- Temperature decreased by crop plants in Degree Celsius.
- Temperature decreased by crops converted into temperature decreased by forests.
- Two parts found out of decreased temperature by forests in the test chamber.



**Table No 2, Date: 08-01-2022; Time: 11-12 PM; Bulb: 15 W LED; Humidity: 90-95%. All temperatures in Degree Celsius.**

Column No.→	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
S. No. ↓							
1	23.5	23.5- 22.5= 1	20.5	21- 20.5 = 0.5	1 + .5 1.5 =	1.5x40= 60	60/16 =3.75
2	23.0		20.3				
3	22.8		20.5				
4	22.9		21.1				
5	22.7		20.4				
6	22.5		20.5				
7	22.5		22.8				
8	22.5		21.0				
9	22.5		21.0				
10	22.5		21.0				
11	22.5		21.0				
12	22.5		21.0				

**Table No.:3: - Date: 09-01-2022; Time: 12-30 PM; Bulbs: 2x200 W Surya; Humidity: 74-88%. All temperatures in Degree Centigrade.**

Column No.→	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
S. No. ↓							
1	23.6	23.6- 22.2=1.4	20.6	20.6- 20.1=0.5	1.4- 0.5=0.9	.9x40 =36	36/16= 2.25
2	23.3		20.8				
3	23		20.3				
4	22.3		20.3				
5	22.2		20.1				
6	22.2		20.1				
7	22.2		20.1				
8	22.2		20.1				



**Table No.:4: - Date: 09-01-2022; Time: 9-10AM; Bulb: 200 W Surya; Humidity: 93-99%. All temperatures in Degree Celsius ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).**

Column No.→	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
S. No. ↓							
1	19.9	22.4- 19.9=1.5	21.3	23.6- 21.3=2.3	2.3- 1.5=.8	0.8x40 =32	32/16= 2 $^{\circ}\text{C}$
2	19.8		21.5				
3	20		21.6				
4	20		21.6				
5	20.9		22				
6	21.2		22.5				
7	21.8		22.7				
8	22		23				
9	22.3		23.1				
10	22.4		23.4				
11	22.3		23.6				
12	22.4		23.5				

### Calculations

Readings of change of temperature noted in relevant column of test as well as control chamber. Differences between initial and last reading of both columns found out by deduction or addition, wherever needed. In case temperatures of both chambers decrease, the temperature of control is deducted from the temperature of the test chamber. Whereas, if, temperature of test chamber decrease and control chamber increase then degree increased in control chamber added to degree decrease in test chamber because decrease temperature of test chamber also include increased temperature of control. If, none plants were in test chamber than temperature of test chamber also have arisen to the extent of control chamber. Where both temperatures identical (-) (-) or (+) (+) deduction done while where both temperatures non-identical there addition done. A single thermometer consisting a sensor used in experiment. Temperature decreased of the test chamber multiplied by a constant factor of 40 which is a Crop Forests Converter (CFC). Other scientists may propose another Crop Forests Converter; therefore, this value should be known as Patel Crop Forests Converter (PCFC) to avoid misunderstanding or confusion between this and another Crop Forests Converter. Forest trees usually consist 20 to 60 strata of leaves in canopies, a few to 100 strata of leaves also found. An average of 20 and 60 taken as 40. I



personally observed in Jabalpur , most trees have 20 to 60 layers of leaves. This Patel Crop Forests Converter (PCFC) should be considered by scientific societies as a sample. The 12 inches length of the chamber constitutes approximately 32 percent length of chamber, thereby; the chamber consists of 32 percent vegetation that is 32 percent part of the chamber covered by leaves. 2 parts of 32 are taken by division of 32 by 16. Decreased temperature multiplied by 40 then 2 parts of multiplied decreased temperature (product) found out by division of product by 16.

### Result and Discussion

This is a very small chamber test like a drop in the ocean but the best method for assaying the ‘theory of thirty’ so far, no other method is not known to me. Readings become stable within one hour of the start of the experiment. Two percent increase in global forests revealed a decrease in global warming of approximately two degree Celsius. Since, the author proposed ‘theory of thirty three’ and also proved right, hence this theory should popularly be known as “Patel Theory Of Thirty Three” (PTOTT) for the sake to encourage younger researchers.

### Conclusion

Global warming is a temporary and curable problem that could be solved by an increase of two percent of global forests in existing forest areas (about 31%). ‘Theory of thirty three’ is right to fight the issue of increased global warming. Increased global warming:  $33 - 33 = 0$ .

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**Note:** Original not seen, source of relevant matter is google.com.