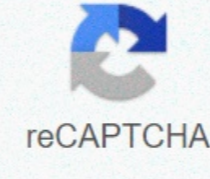




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## B field brown effect

The Biefeld Brown Effect. What is antigravity? An artificially created gravitational field that can resist the Earth's own and provide a driving force. The oldest modern discovery of antigravity belongs to Dr. Alfred Biefeld, professor of physics and astronomy at Denison University. According to an old article in FATE magazine, in the early 1920s, Dr. Biefeld conducted laboratory experiments with capacitors charged with high voltage ac power. When charged, these capacitors twist violently before extinguishing. This indicates that charged high voltage capacitors have the effect of self-engines. Further research into this pathological phenomenon was taken by Thomas Townsend Brown, then a physics student at Denison University working for Dr. Biefeld. Thus Townsend Brown undertook research on antigravity all his life. Brown's early experiments consisted of two lead spheres associated with a non-leading glass rod, such as a dumbbell. One sphere was charged positive, the other negative, with a total of 120 kilowatts between them. It formed a large electric dipole. When the system was stopped, it was directed to the positive pole, launching an upward arc and holding against the gravitational force, pulling down. This suggests that electric dipoles create a self-acceleration on the positive pole. This experiment was repeated in oil, in a disadvantageous reservoir, proving that the ion wind is not responsible. Improved versions of this equipment have replaced lead beads with metal plates and a glass rod with dielectric plates or blocks. This created a high voltage parallel plate capacitor with one or more layers. Brown's British Patent No. 300111, published in 1927, described what he called a cell gravitator composed of many metal plates interconnected with dielectric plates, an entire block wrapped in insulating material, and a final plate connected to output electrodes and a spark crack to limit the input voltage. This device generates significant acceleration. Later, Brown experimented with saucer-shaped discs with positive and negative electrodes on opposite sides. This created a high-voltage open-air capacitor that combined the electrogravitational effect with the propulsion of the ionic wind phenomenon. They worked well in the air and in the vacuum. Interestingly, most modern articles about Brown's work tend to focus on disk burners. Since they include ion wind in their operations, it was questioned whether the Biefeld-Brown effect could not be fully explained by the ionic wind. However, Brown's 1927 patent described an autonomous device, i.e. without exposure to ionic wind and based solely on the effects of electrogravity resulting from the electrical dipoles of the gravitational condenser. In my opinion, the cell burner is much more important to demonstrate the validity of the Biefeld-Brown effect discs that are created by discs. Why did Brown never mention cell gravitational again after the 1930s. given that they clearly turned out to be electrograunting? Perhaps because this part of his research became confidential. The rest of the public aspect, in particular its subsequent patents, concerned only ionic wind devices or, at the very least, those which included that possibility so that the electrogravitational aspect was blurred. We should remember that Brown should have been involved in the Rainbow Project, suggesting that most of what we publicly know about his work can only be a soft thing. So let's focus on the most important part of his research, the cell gravitator. There were several factors recognized by Brown affecting their behavior and strength of electrogravitational effect. They are listed as follows: suitable voltage – the higher the voltage, the more gravitator swivels to the positive tip. However, in his British patent, Brown explained that after critical voltage the gravitator would change the movement and instead move towards the negative electrode. Maybe it was a dielectric failure.2. the required current is only necessary to overcome the condenser leakage. If the current is insufficient, the gravitator does not contain its voltage, and therefore the electrogravitational effect will decrease or not express itself significantly. Van de Graff generators provide a current of microamps, which is usually not enough to power the gravitator. A solid-state high voltage DC generator using a tere-walton multiplier would need instead.the mass of dielectric determines only the total energy of the gravitator when it fluctuates at a certain height. Some sources argue that the greater the mass, the stronger the electrogravitational effect, but this is questionable because Brown has never mentioned it and said that only the gravitational potential of energy increases with mass, because  $E=MGH$ . pulse duration-impulse gravitator fluctuates over time, apparently due to gravitational conditions in the environment — especially those resulting from the state of the sun and the Moon. This effect was later used by Greg Hodowanec in his gravitational wave detection circuit, which monitors the voltage using an electrolytic capacitor, which fluctuated as the gravitational effects of celestial bodies changed over time. Just as electric capacitors create a gravitational field, gravitational fields can affect the condenser's electrical charge. The higher the dielectric constant, the stronger the effect. The dielectric constant measures the ability of the material to store electricity by electrical displacement or polarisation. The more energy is stored through electrical polarization, the greater the electrogravitational effect. gravitator capacity-the gravitator capacity the greater the impact. Thus, the closer the metal plate is, the higher the plate, the higher the number of cells (and, as already mentioned, the higher the dielectric constant of the insulator between the metal plates, the more it also determines the total power), the stronger the Brown Biefeld effect electrodemetry – the increased asymmetry between the electrodes increases the effect. This will be explained below. How it worksTo understand the Biefeld-Brown effect, it is necessary to understand why electric dipoles (positive and negative charges separated by a fixed distance) accelerate to the positive pole. The answer is simple: positive and negative charges, creating electric fields, also create small gravitational areas. It could be said that the charged masses deform more than the uncharged masses. Positive projectiles cause room convergence, and negative projectiles cause differences in space. Thus, positive charges radiate into the gravitational field, while negative charges radiate antigravitational area. This is apparent only from the geometry of the electric field, which includes a component which has the same geometry as the gravitational field and thus forms its basis. The electric box emits a symmetrical field of gravity or recoiling. It's left to itself, the fee goes nowhere. However, the electric dipole encounters an interesting situation, as shown in the following diagram:Consider the positive charge of sucking the surrounding space and the negative charge of blowing the surrounding space. By separating them at a certain distance, the fields between the poles are taken up or set aside, while the flow/distortion around the entire dipole is tilted in one direction. A positive pole comes from the left, the negative pole comes from the right, and so the whole dipole propels propels itself to the left to the positive pole. In a parallel plate capacitor, the electric fields outside the capacitor cancel each other, but different and converging gravitational fields do not lift each other out, so the cell gravitator can accelerate to the positive pole without entering or using external ionic wind. Because electric fields are extremely stronger than gravitational fields, it is generally not recognized in modern physics that electric payments contain net gravitational fields because they are difficult to detect. However, some experimental configurations confirm that this is the case, for example, in a gravitator experiment, the different fall rates, or periods of the pendulum of otherwise loaded objects. If you've led a clean life and followed every direction in this Instructable, your Biefeld-Brown thrusters should work right off. When you power up, there's a slight delay, then you hear the ting coming from capacitors. The cserists will start turning, slowly at first, then with increasing until they reach the maximum device potential. The drive I built reached the top speed of 46 RPM when powered by the old Dell CRT I estimate is exiting from 27,000 volts. The drive works best on a flat surface, in dry, cool air. Let's say you flip your switch and nothing happens? Turn off and check connections. Most likely, your CRT does not work. They can get out, and when they do, they're dead. Keep the cables and connections tightly and extensively separated at any time. Let's say you get a syringe, but not a rotation? Your shaft may be binding. Turn off the power supply and check the pressure on the top of the frame against the shafts. Try brass shaft misery. Are they free to turn, or are the threads still bound? You may have to buff the threads down a little more. Lubricate the intermediaries with a little powdered graphite (usually sold as a locking lubricant). Do not use oil! The oil is an insulator. This will prevent the transfer of power through brass screws. Let's say you get the rotation, but is it very slow? Your power supply may be weak. It takes better than 20,000 volts to get thrusters moving. Also, if your power cables are too close to the drive (or too close to each other) the shaft can prevent the escape of the high voltage crown. When I first built my thrusters, they would turn the party into a revolution and stop. still ing. This happened because I ran + the connection from the base to the top of the commutator inside the PVC pipe, and the bell wire was leaking enough high voltage to create a crown that caught the capacitors as they passed. To fix this, I removed the bell cord from the PVC vertically and gave my + connection at the top of the frame as described in the current instructable.You may encounter a circular between the front and rear traction electrodes. It kills traction and can have strange side effects around your house. Every time I get a high voltage DC spark, it drives a digital clock/thermometer into my upstairs bathroom crazy. To cure the arc, try sliding the cylinder electrode a little further from the disc electrodes. Don't divide them too much, or you'll kill the B-B effect. If that doesn't work, get a large electronic resistor in the low megaohm range and connect it + to the connection direction at the top. Clip your + lead from the CRT to the resistor. This should cure the most arceditive problems. Here's a NASA report on asymmetric capacitors: luck and be safe. Safe.

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