Each of us is a flower chords

The Biefeld Brown effect. What is antigravity? An artificially created gravitational field that can confront Earth's own and provide propulsion. The oldest modern discovery of antigravity is 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 filled with high-voltage alternating current. Charged, these capacitors twist violently before going out. This indicates that charged high-voltage capacitors have self-propelling effects. Further research was carried out on this pathological condition by Thomas Townsend Brown, then a physics student at Denison University who worked for Dr. Biefeld. So Townsend Brown spent his life doing research on antigravity. Brown's early experiments were made up of two lead spheres connected by a non-conducting glass rod, such as a dumbell. One sphere was positive, the other was negative, with a total of 120 kilos between them. It created a big electric dipole. When suspended, the system was directed toward the positive pole, adhering to an upward arc and gravitational force. This shows that electric dipoles generate self-acceleration towards the positive pole. This experiment was repeated in the oil, in a malfunctioning reservoir, proving that the ion wind was not responsible. Improved versions of this installation have been replaced by lead spheres with metal plates and glass rod dielectric plates or blocks. It created a high voltage parallel plate capacitor with one or more layers. Brown's 300111 UK patent number, released in 1927, is packaged in insulating material from metal plates intertwined with dielectric plates, the entire block, and the end plates associated with the output electrodes, as well as the spark hole to limit the input voltage. This device results in significant acceleration. Later, Brown experimented with saucer-shaped discs with positive and negative electrodes on opposite sides. This created a high-voltage free-air condenser that combined the electrogravity effect with ion wind effects for propulsion. They worked well in the air and in the vacuum. Interestingly, most modern articles about Brown's work tend to focus on record writers. Since they involve the ion wind in their operation, they questioned whether the Biefeld-Brown effect could not be fully explained by the ion wind. Brown's 1927 patent, however, described a standalone device that had no ion wind effect and relied solely on the electrogravity effect resulting from the electrical dipoles of the gravitational capacitor. In my opinion, cellular burning is more important in the validity of the Biefield-Brown effect disc-shaped debatable burners. Why didn't Brown ever mention cell gravityators again after the 1930s, considering they clearly demonstrated electrogravity? Maybe because this part of his research has become confidential. The rest of the road, in particular subsequent patents, was limited to ion wind equipment, or at least those that included this option in order to make the electrogravity aspect more ambiguous. We must not forget that Brown would have participated in the Rainbow Project, suggesting that most of what he publicly knows about his work is just the soft stuff. Let's focus on the most important part of his research, cell gravity. Brown recognized a number of factors that influenced their behavior and the strength of the electrogravity effect. These are: applied voltage – the higher the voltage, the more its gravity turns towards the positive end. However, under the British patent, Brown explained that beyond the critical tension, gravity would reverse the movement and instead move toward the negative electrode. Maybe it was a dielectric mistake. the current current used is only necessary to prevent condenser leakage. If the current is insufficient, gravity does not maintain the voltage, and therefore the electrogravity effect is reduced or does not manifest noticeably. Van de Graff generators provide microamper currents, which is usually not enough to supply gravitational current. A solid-state high-voltage DC generator using a cockroft-walton multiplier would require instead.the mass of the dielectric determines only the total energy of gravity when oscillating at a specific altitude. Some sources claim that the greater the mass, the stronger the electrogravity effect, but this is questionable since Brown never mentioned this and said that only the gravitational potential for energy increases in mass, since E=M G H. pulse duration-the pulse of gravity fluctuates over time, ostensibly due to gravitational conditions in the environment – especially the emerging position of the sun and moon. This effect was later used by Greg Hodowanec in gravitational wave-sensing circuits, who monitored the voltage through an electrolytic capacitor, which fluctuated as the gravitational effect of celestial bodies changed over time. As electrical capacitors create a gravitational field, gravitational fields can affect the electrical charge of the capacitor. Dielectric force-the higher the dielectric constant, the stronger the effect. The dielectric constant measures the ability of the material to store electricity in the form of electrical displacement or polarization. The more energy is stored in electrical polarization, the greater the electrogravity effect. gravitator capacity-a the greater the effect. Thus, the closer the metal plates are, the larger the plates, the higher the number of cells (and, as mentioned, the greater the insulating dielectric constant between the metal plates, as it also determines the total capacity), the stronger the Brown Biefield effect.electrode geometry – the increased asymmetry between electrodes increases the effect. This is described below. How it works In order to understand the Biefeld-Brown effect, it is necessary to understand why electric dipoles (positive and negative charges separated by a fixed distance) accelerate toward the positive pole. The answer is simple: Positive and negative charges, which is an electric field, also generate slight gravitational fields. It can be said that the charged masses deform more than the untreated masses. Positive charges produce convergence in space, and negative charges cause a difference in space. Thus, positive charges emit a gravitational field, while negative charges emit an antigravity field. This results exclusively from the geometry of the electric field, which contains a component that has the same geometry as a gravitational field and thus results in it. The electrical charge emits a symmetrical field, whether gravitational or repulsive. Leaving him like this, the prosecution is going nowhere. However, with an electric dipole, an interesting situation arises, as shown in the following diagram: Consider the positive charges sucked into the surrounding space, and the negative charges blowing in the surrounding space. If separated at a specified distance, the fields between the poles occupy or break it, while the flow/distortion surrounding the entire dipole is inclined in one direction. The positive pole comes in from the left, the negative pole comes out from the right, and thus steers the whole dipole to the left towards the positive pole. With a parallel plate capacitor, electrical fields outside the capacitor eliminate each other, but the different and converging gravitational fields do not erase each other, so the cell gravitator can accelerate the positive pole without induing or external ion wind effects. Since electrical fields are vastly stronger than gravitational fields, modern physics generally does not recognize that electrical charges contain net gravitational fields because they are difficult to detect. However, some experimental configurations confirm that this is the case, such as the gravity experiment, different fall rates or the shirts of objects loaded in the opposite way. If you've led a clean life and followed all directions in this instructable, the Biefeld-Brown thruster should work on the right. If you turn it on, there'll be a delay, you'll hear the sieve from the capacitors. The engines are first slowly and then increasingly until the maximum potential of the device is reached. The thrust I built achieves a top speed of 46 RPM when operated with an old Dell CRT, and I estimate it emits 27,000 volts. Thrusts work best on a horizontal surface in dry, cool air. Let's say you flip the switch and nothing happens? Turn it off and check the connections. The CRT probably isn't working. They can cut it short, and when they do, they're dead. Keep cables and connections always tightly and widely separated. What if you're sniffing around, but there's no rotation? Your spindly is likely to be binding. Turn off the device and check the pressure on the top of the frame against the spindle. Try the copper spindle posts. Are they turning freely, or are the fibers still tied? You might buff your threads down a bit. Lubricate the spacers with a little powdered graphite (usually sold as a lock lubricator). Do not use oil. Oil is an insulator. This interferes with the transfer of power through the copper screws. Let's say you get rotational, but is it very slow? Your power supply may be weak. We need more than 20,000 volts of engine movement. Furthermore, if the power cables are too close to the thrust (or too close together), the spindle may be obstructed by the outlet high voltage crown. When I first built my engines, they revolutionized half a revolution and stopped, still scolding me. This happened because it ran the + connection from the base to the top commutator inside the PVC pipe, and the bell wire leaked high enough voltage to create a crown that caught the capacitors as it passed. To solve this, I removed the bell wire from the PVC straight, and my + connection to the top of the frame, as shown in the current Instructable.You may experience curved between the front and rear thrust electrodes. It kills thrust and can have strange side effects around the house. Every time I get a high voltage DC spark, it leads to a digital clock/thermometer in my upstairs bathroom crazy. To cure the curve, try sliding the cylinder electrodes a little further away from the plate electrodes. Don't separate them too much, or you'll kill the B-B effect. If that doesn't help, get a high electronic resistance in the low megaohm range and attach the + connection at the top of the thrust frame. Clip the + wire from the CRT to the resistance. This cures most arch problems. Here's NASA's report on asymmetric capacitors: s lucky and be safe. Safe.

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