

## Re: Biefeld–Brown effect

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*Source:* <http://sci.tech–archive.net/Archive/sci.physics/2005–05/msg01584.html>

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- *From:* "Tracy Hall" <[uce.dump@xxxxxxxxxx](mailto:uce.dump@xxxxxxxxxx)>
  - *Date:* 11 May 2005 13:49:49 –0700
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On 2005–05–09 at 11:01 pm, Jerry (Cephalobus\_alie...@xxxxxxxxxxxxx) wrote:

<snip>

>The Biefeld–Brown effect is nothing more exotic than air movement  
>induced by coronal discharge, and below the millitorr range, the  
>strength of the effect seems linearly related to pressure.

>The linear relationship that my brother measured would be consistent  
>with a tiny Biefeld–Brown effect being present even at interplanetary  
>gas pressures.

Why no response to this reasonable suggestion, which responds to the OP's suggestion without invoking crackpot physics? Has the Biefled–Brown effect been measured down to pressures anticipated at 20–70 AU? Has the spacecraft been analyzed with respect to differential photoelectric charging? How would the B–B effect interact with the solar wind?

If Biefled–Brown is involved, one might postulate changes in the "anomalous acceleration" with pressure, or with fluctuations in the solar wind, or with travel beyond the heliopause.

Pioneer 11 was headed "upwind" in the galaxy, whereas Pioneer 10 was headed "downwind", but unfortunately communication ceased before either reached the heliopause.

[http://spaceprojects.arc.nasa.gov/Space\\_Projcts/pioneer/f23.gif](http://spaceprojects.arc.nasa.gov/Space_Projcts/pioneer/f23.gif)

In NASA's report on its "Breakthrough Propulsion from Physics" project at

<http://www.grc.nasa.gov/WWW/bpp/TM–2004–213082.htm>,

Marc G. Millis writes:

-- begin quote --

3.2.7. Biefeld–Brown and Variants. In 1928 a device was patented for creating thrust using high–voltage capacitors [50]. Since then, a wide variety of variants of this "Biefeld–Brown" effect, such as "Lifters"

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and "Asymmetrical Capacitors" have claimed that such devices operate on an "electrostatic antigravity" or "electrogravitic" effect. One of the most recent variants was patented by NASA–MSFC [51]. To date, all rigorous experimental tests indicate that the observed thrust is attributable to ion wind [52–54].

Vacuum tests currently underway, sponsored through an additional Congressional earmark to the West Virginia Institute for Scientific Research, also indicate that this effect is not indicative of new propulsion physics. These tests are now assessing the more conventional performance of such devices [55].

These "Biefeld–Brown," "Lifter" and "Asymmetrical Capacitor Thrusters" are not viable candidates for breakthrough physics propulsion.

<snip>

[52] Talley, R. L., "Twenty First Century Propulsion Concept", PL–TR–91–3009, Final Report for the period Feb 89 to July 90, on Contract FO4611–89–C–0023, Phillips Laboratory, Air Force Systems Command, Edwards AFB, CA (1991).

[53] Tajmar, M., "Experimental Investigation of 5–D Divergent Currents as a Gravity–Electromagnetism Coupling Concept", AIP Conference Proceedings, 504, STAIF, Albuquerque, NM, (2000), pp. 998–1003.

[54] Tajmar, M., "The Biefeld–Brown Effect: Missinterpretation of Corona Wind Phenomena", AIAA Journal, 42, (2004), pp. 315–318.

[55] Canning, F.X., Campbell, J., & Winet E., " The ISR Asymmetrical Capacitor Thruster; Experimental Results and Improved Designs", Planned for the 40th AIAA/ASME/SAE/ASEE Joint Propulsion Conference and Exhibit, Fort Lauderdale, FL (July 2004).

-- end quote --

Googling: pioneer anomalous acceleration biefeld–brown effect turns up nothing relevant, IMO.

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