Groups search result 1 for **w.b.smith article**

Search Result 1

From: Brian Cuthbertson (brianc@freeside.fc.net)
Subject: Re: Finnish researchers discover anti-gravity effects ??????
Newsgroups: sci.astro
Date: 1996/09/05

View: Complete Thread (5 articles)
Original Format

There was a fairly recent long post to these newsgroups about this.
I managed to find it in my files and have attached it below ...

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Article 120853 of alt.alien.visitors:
From: robert@skylink.net (Robert Stirniman)
Newsgroups: alt.paranet.ufo,alt.alien.visitors
Subject: Tampere Anti-Gravity Experiments
Date: 8 Aug 1996 20:29:23 GMT
Organization: Skylink Networks (http://www.skylink.net/)
Lines: 281

Re: Tampere Anti-Gravity Experiments

Here's some information about the gravitational shielding
experiments which were done by E. Podkletnov and others,
in Tampere Finland, with papers published in 1992 and 1995.

Summary - A type 123 superconductor disk, approximately 6
inches in diameter, is levitated above a solenoid coil, and
then rotated by using two other solenoid coils along its
sides. A gravitational shielding effect was measured above
the disk. A cube of glass was found to lose up to 2% of its
weight. The Finnish scientists stumbled across this effect
by accident while looking for something else. In the second
of the two experiments the gravitational shielding effect
above a 6-inch disk, was found to extend at least through
the second floor of the laboratory building, with only a
small attenuation over distance.

Possible theoretical interpretations of the Tampere experiment
have been proposed in two papers (May 1995 and January 1996)
by Dr Giovanni Modanese of Italy. Two scientists engaged
with NASA (Dr Ning Li and Dr Douglas Torr), at UAB
Huntsville have also published some articles relating to
the gravito-electric effects of superconductors.

The Finnish scientists are reported to have been acquired
by a corporation affiliated with the Canadian government.
Further published reports are not expected. Aside from NASA,
there may be no other groups attempting to repeat the
experiment, except possibly a group in Italy. It's a relatively
simple experiment with profound implications. Anti-Gravity
and Free-Energy. It hasn't been well publicized -- actually
not publicized at all. Unfortunately, it seems that a number
of things like this have fallen through the cracks over the

last 40 years and gotten lost somewhere in the intelligence beaureaucracy.

In my opinion, the results of the Tampere experiment are directly related to the experiments of William Hooper, (Electric-Gravitational field from a current carrying conductor -- also know as: the Clausius Postulate is invalid). The genesis of Hooper's work was the experiments that Joel Fisher and Hooper did in the late 1950s. Hooper did additional experiments in the 1960s, and was awarded two US patents (in 1969 and 1972). In one of Hooper's patents he provided the comment that his invention will probably not become a practical thing until sometime in the future when superconductor technology becomes available. It could be that now's the time.

Regards,
Robert Stirniman

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(One of the earliest reports of the Tampere experiments was this **article** from Usenet about 10 months ago.)

From: R.Bursill@sheffield.ac.uk (R Bursill)
Subject: Hi Tc SC and gravitational shielding
Date: Fri, 6 Oct 1995 03:14:41 GMT

Is anyone familiar with the experiments in Tampere Finland, by Podkletnov et al on weak gravitational shielding from a Meissner levitating, rotating disk of high-Tc superconducting material? The paper is: E. Podkletnov and R. Nieminen, Physica C 203 (1992) 441. E. Podkletnov and A. D. Levit have another paper now, a Tampere University of Technology report, January 1995 (Finland), the experiment having being repeated (I assume no one believed it the first time?).

In the 1st experiment a 5 g sample of silicon dioxide was found to loose around 0.05 % of its weight when placed at a distance of 15 mm from the SC disk. The SC disk had diameter 145 mm and thickness 6 mm. Under rotation of the disk the effect increased up to 0.3 %. In the 2nd experiment samples of different composition and weight (10-50 g) were placed at distances of 25 mm to 1.5 m from the disk. The mass loss went as high as around 2 %.

I found out about this through a theoretical preprint by Giovanni Modanese, a Von Humboldt Fellow from the Max Plank institute. The preprint no. is MPI-PhT/95-44, May 1995. A colleage got it from hep-th@babbage.sissa.it, paper 9505094. Modanese thinks that it is something to do with the bose condensate from the SC interacting with the gravitational field. He uses some non-perturbative quantum theory on the Regge lattice to attempt to understand the effect. Must be a little bit like explaining cold fusion with the standard tools - couldn't be done. We all know what happened to cold fusion but at the time a professor from my department said in a public lecture that the product of the believability and the potential importance if true was of order 1.
- Robert Bursill

E. Podkletnov and R. Nieminen, "A Possibility of Gravitational

Force Shielding by Bulk YBa2Cu3O7-x Superconductor",
Physica C 203 (1992) pp 441-444.

E. Podkletnov and A.D. Levi, "Gravitational Shielding Properties
of Composite Bulk YBa2Cu3O7-x Superconductor Below 70 C Under
Electro-Magnetic Field", Tampere University of Technology report
MSU-95 chem, January 1995.

HEP-TH/9505094
Theoretical analysis of a reported weak gravitational shielding effect
Author: G. Modanese (Max-Planck-Institut, Munich)
Report-no: MPI-PhT/95-44 May 1995
Under special conditions (Meissner-effect levitation and rapid rotation) a disk of high-Tc superconducting material has recently been found to produce a weak shielding of the gravitational field. We show that this phenomenon has no explanation in the standard gravity theories, except possibly in the non-perturbative quantum theory on the Regge lattice. More data, and independent repetitions of the experiment are however necessary.

ABSTRACT SUPR-CON/9601001
From: Modanese, Giovanni <modanese@alpha.science.unitn.it>
Date: Wed, 17 Jan 1996 21:54:45 +0100 (MET)
Updating the analysis of Tampere's weak gravitational shielding experiment
Author: Giovanni Modanese
Report-no: UTF-367/96
The most recent data about the weak gravitational shielding produced in Tampere by Podkletnov and coworkers through a levitating and rotating HTC superconducting disk show a very weak dependence of the shielding value ($\sim 1 \%$) on the height above the disk. We show that whilst this behaviour is incompatible with an intuitive vectorial picture of the shielding, it is consistently explained by our theoretical model. The expulsive force observed at the border of the shielded zone is due to energy conservation.

NASA has been conducting experiments similar to the anti-gravity shielding experiments done in Tampere Finland. Dr. Ning Li at the University of Alabama Huntsville, has published some articles about the relationship between superconductors and gravitation. She works closely with Dr Douglas Torr.

AUTHOR(s): Li, Ning and Torr, D.G.
TITLE(s) Effects of a Gravitomagnetic Field on pure superconductors
In: Phys. Rev. D,
JAN 15 1991 v 43 n 2 Page 457

AUTHOR(s): Torr, Douglas G. Li, Ning
TITLE(s): Gravitoelectric-Electric Coupling via Superconductivity.
In: Foundations of physics letters.
AUG 01 1993 v 6 n 4 Page 371

AUTHOR(s): Li, Ning and Torr, D.G.
TITLE(s): Gravitational effects on the magnetic attenuation of superconductors.
In: Physical review. b, condensed matter.
SEP 01 1992 v 46 n 9 Page 5489

Joel Fisher and William Hooper: A Progress Report on Gravitational

Research. Presented at New Boston, N.H., August 16, 1958.

W.B. Smith: Suggestions on Gravity Control Through Field Manipulation, April 10, 1959. An early description of gravity control after repeating the Fisher-Hooper experiment.

US Patent #3,610,971. "All Electric Motional Electric Field Generator", Awarded to William Hooper, April 1969

US Patent # 3,656,013. "Apparatus for Generating Motional Electric Field", Awarded to William Hooper, April 1972

Hooper, W. J. (1974). New Horizons in Electric, Magnetic and Gravitational Field Theory, Electrodynamic Gravity, Inc. 1969

W. Farrel Edwards, "Measurement of an Electric Field Due to Conduction Currents", Utah State University Press, 1974

W. Farrel Edwards, "Continuing Investigation into Possible Electric Fields Arising from Steady Conduction Currents", Physical Review D, Vol 14 No 4 Page 922, August 1974.

Oleg Jefimenko, "Force Exerted on a Stationary Charge by a Moving Electric Current or by a Moving Magnet", American Journal of Physics, Vol 63 No3 Page 218, March 1993.

Ralph Sansbury, "Detection of a Force Between a Charged Metal Foil and a Current Carrying Conductor", Rev. Sci. Instrumen. Vol 56 No 3 Page 415.

Frances G. Gibson, "THE ALL-ELECTRIC FIELD GENERATOR AND ITS POTENTIAL", Electrodynamic Gravity, Inc., 1983

FREE FALL OF ELEMENTARY PARTICLES: ON MOVING BODIES AND THEIR ELECTROMAGNETIC FORCES, by Nils Rognerud 1994 (nils@ccnet.com)
(This paper available at the elektromagnum website)
This paper is a review of the problem of the observable action of gravitational forces on charged particles. The author discusses the induced electric fields and the sometimes overlooked unique physical properties. He analyzes several experiments, showing the reality of the induced electric fields. The current interpretation, based on the idea of only one electric field, with certain characteristics, is compared with alternative approaches.
The Hooper Coil:
Rognerud has tested a setup by pulsing strong currents, opposite and equal, through multiple parallel conductors. The configuration of the conductors in this type of experiment will cancel the B-fields, while still producing an Em field, in accordance with Eq. 4.2. This is similar to an experiment by Hooper (W. J. Hooper), who successfully predicted and measured the motional electric field - all in zero resultant B-field.
Interestingly, all of the above experiments can influence an electron with a zero B-field, in the region of the electron. This has some profound implications - one of which is that the motional electric force field is immune to electrostatic or magnetic shielding. Experimentally, it can be confirmed that the motional electric field is immune to shielding and follows the boundary conditions of the magnetic (not electric) field. The only way to shield a motional electric field is to use a magnetic shield around the source of the magnetic flux - containing it at the source. These effects are not

startling if one remembers that the motional electric field is a magnetic effect and that a magnetic field has a different boundary condition than the electric field.

The Hooper effect can be readily demonstrated in the "Two Moving Magnets Experiment". In this experiment, magnetic flux is provided by equal strength opposite pole magnets, moving uniformly in opposite directions. The induced motional electric field that is generated in a conductor, is found to be twice that which would result from a single magnet, while remarkably, the sum of the magnetic B field is zero. This experiment is easy to setup and verify in any electronics laboratory with a pair of magnets, a wire, and a voltmeter. In fact, you may wrap the conductor, in electrostatic or magnetic shielding, and find the same result.
-- Nils Rognerud

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS OF HOOPER'S GRAVITY-ELECTROMAGNETIC COUPLING CONCEPT
National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, OH. MILLIS, MARC G. WILLIAMSON, GARY SCOTT JUN. 1995 12 PAGES
Presented at the 31st Joint Propulsion Conference and Exhibit, San Diego CA, 10-12 Jul. 1995; sponsored by AIAA, ASME, SAE, and ASEE NASA-TM-106963 E-9719 NAS 1.15:106963 AIAA PAPER 95-2601 Avail: CASI HC A03/MF A01
Experiments were conducted to test assertions from Patent 3,610,971, by W.J. Hooper that self-canceling electromagnetic coils can reduce the weight of objects placed underneath. No weight changes were observed within the detectability of the instrumentation. More careful examination of the patent and other reports from Hooper led to the conclusion that Hooper may have misinterpreted thermal effects as his 'Motional Field' effects. There is a possibility that the claimed effects are below the detection thresholds of the instrumentation used for these tests.
CASI Accession Number: N95-28893

Well, I am not going to be able to be polite about the above paper by NASA. Afterall, who paid for it?

About a half dozen other different scientists have managed to find Hooper's effect without extreme difficulty. Most notably, take a look at the carefully done experiments of W. Farrel Edwards. But NASA can't find it? The amount of ampere-turns used in the NASA experiment was substantially lower than the amount used by Hooper. Hooper found that his effect increased in proportion to the square of the current -- and others have verified this theoretically and experimentally. If you were motivated to verify that the Hooper effect exists, would you not try to conduct the experiment with more ampere-turns, rather than less? Also, NASA suggests that Hooper's experiment was faulty due to "thermal effects". This hypothesis was put forward without any attempt whatsoever at verification. Yes, "thermal effects" does provide a nice prosaic explanation, if that's what you're looking for.

If you're going to take the podium at a scientific conference under the NASA banner, and proclaim that something of the profound significance of the Hooper effect does not work -- then you have an obligation to society to make damn sure that you are right. An honest scientific approach requires at least a minimum effort. NASA did not even make the effort to duplicate Hooper's experiment in a fashion similar to what he originally did. The whole affair reminds me of when Copernicus asked the good Catholic bishops to look through his telescope to easily verify that Jupiter

has satellites. "No, No. We must not see that." At best the NASA experiment is horrible science. It may be something much worse. Yes indeed. I'm mad as hell.

Robert Stirniman

END
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"Very funny Scotty. Now beam down my clothes."
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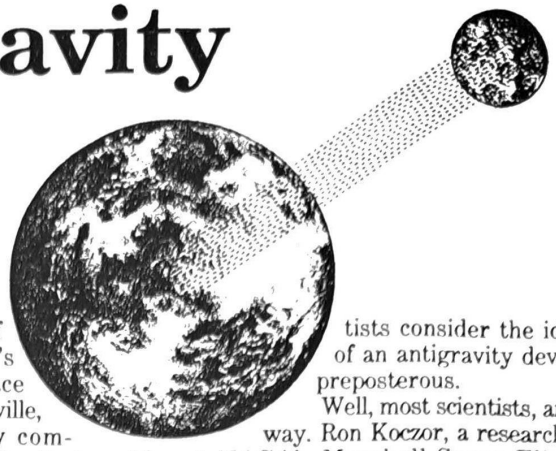
NASA's Antigravity Machine

BY JIM WILSON, Science/Technology Editor



• What goes up must come down. Well, maybe not.

Later this month, NASA researchers hope to conduct an experiment that could determine if the force of gravity might someday be adjusted, like the volume of a radio. The space agency says that turning down the gravity in the immediate vicinity of a rocket would enable future spacecraft to roam the galaxy by using the tug of distant planets and stars.

Scientists have historically dismissed talk of antigravity machines as utter nonsense. But at a rare, closed-door conference at NASA's Lewis Research Center in Cleveland, Ohio, scientists representing major universities, national weapons laboratories, defense contractors and the corporate research and development community gathered to hear a detailed account of the space agency's progress in attempting to build a machine that once seemed beyond the bounds of possibility.

In a surprising departure from its long-standing policy of openness, NASA did not invite the press to the conference. However, after interviews with attendees, POPULAR MECHANICS has learned that a group of researchers at NASA's Marshall Manned Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama, has nearly completed building a device that could make it possible to reduce gravitational attractions in its immediate vicinity. Part of the reason for the secrecy is that the very thought of such a machine defies conventional scientific wisdom.

Podkletnov claimed that a mass suspended over a chilled superconductor disc weighed less when the disc was rotated inside a magnetic field.

To understand why, it's helpful to know there are two complementary but not entirely compatible explanations for gravity. Isaac Newton, the first physicist, described gravity as an attraction between two masses (see illustration at top of page). Albert Einstein's general theory of relativity suggests mass actually causes space-time to warp around it. Imagine, for instance, the indentation created by placing a bowling ball on a soft bed.

Both theories explain why apples fall from trees. Scientists consider Einstein's theory superior because it explains also why light—which has no mass—appears to bend in strong gravitational fields. Light, as the theory goes, follows the mass-induced curve in space-time (see illustration on opposite page). Viewing gravity this way makes it more of a feature of the universe. It is for this reason that scientists consider the idea of an antigravity device preposterous.

Well, most scientists, anyway. Ron Koczor, a researcher at NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center, who co-authored a paper on the Huntsville laboratory's gravity modification device that was presented at the conference, picks up the story.

"In 1992, Dr. Eugene Podkletnov of Tampere University, Finland, published the results of his experiment with high-temperature ceramic superconductors," Koczor says. "He devised an experiment in which a disc of superconducting material was magnetically levitated and rotated at high speed, up to several thousand rpm, in the presence of an external magnetic field. In the course of the tests, Podkletnov noted that objects above the rotating disk showed a variable but measurable loss of weight, from less than .5% to about 2%. He had no explanation," explains Koczor.

Podkletnov collected data from his experiments for nearly four years and compiled it in a paper that was accepted for publication in the prestigious *Journal of Physics*. But the paper never appeared. Several days before its scheduled publication in the fall of 1996, Podkletnov told his story to the *London Sunday Telegraph*. Other reporters attempting to confirm the story learned that one of Podkletnov's co-authors claimed to have never worked on the project.

Podkletnov withdrew his paper and returned to the faculty of the Moscow Chemistry Science Research Centre. For many journalists, the situation was beginning to look like the cold fusion debacle. They quickly backed off from the story.

Not everyone was dissuaded by Podkletnov's refusal to publish his work. Seven years earlier, Ning Li, a theorist who worked with NASA's Marshall center, had developed a theory suggesting that a superconductor rotated in a strong magnetic field could disrupt the gravitational force in its immediate vicinity. Three of her papers were subsequently published by major scientific journals. Currently a senior scientist

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DON MANNES

on the research faculty of the University of Alabama in Huntsville, she has been helping to build the superconducting disc for the Marshall antigravity device for the past year.

Whitt Brantley, the NASA-designated spokesman for the experiment who also is a member of the antigravity project, says the space agency's scientists decided last year to try to duplicate Podkletnov's machine by looking over his earlier research and exchanging information with him by telephone and e-mail. "Each time we contact him there seems to be more detail. It's sort of like chasing something," says Brantley.

NASA isn't sure its antigravity machine, which is 90% complete, will work. At the moment, the biggest problem is building the fragile superconducting disc, which is, in fact, made of two discs, explains Brantley. One is made of metal that can be levitated in a magnetic field. On top of it is a composite made of superconducting materials. This assembly is housed in a 20-in.-dia. column that stands about 4 ft. tall. At the start of the experiment, it will be filled with

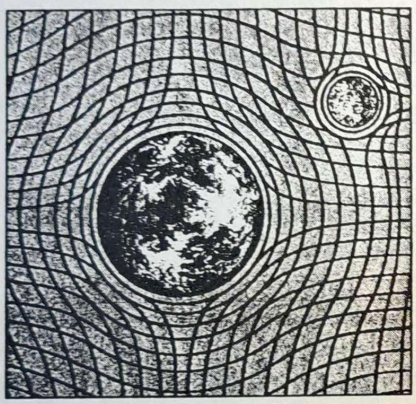


ILLUSTRATION BY DON MANNES

The theory of general relativity envisions gravity as a deformation of space-time that is somehow created by mass.

liquid helium or nitrogen, which cools the apparatus to minus-400° F. Only then is the disc set into motion.

If the machine performs as Podkletnov claims, delicate instruments will show a diminution of gravity's tug. Brantley says researchers originally saw a slight gravity shielding effect when they placed instrumentation above a smaller, stationary disc. It turned out to be the result of the magnetic field. Adding ordinary ½-in. iron plates removed this anomaly. Some critics contend that if Podkletnov had taken a similar precaution, the effects that he observed would have likewise disappeared.

Most physicists believe that when NASA flips the switch on its gravity modification experiment, absolutely nothing will happen. Then again, it could start the countdown to a bold new era in space exploration. **PM**

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Original web address: http://www.institute.ieee.org/INST/nov96/gravity.html

Finnish researcher reportedly discovers gravity-change effect

November 1996 Issue

IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers)

BY GREG GILLESPIE
Assistant Editor, The Institute

A researcher in Finland has reported on a gravity-change effect during an experiment that, while steeped in controversy, is being viewed as a promising development in new physics propulsion research by NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center.

Dr. Eugene Podkletnov, a researcher at the Tampere University of Technology, Finland, reported that during a superconductivity experiment, tests showed a small drop in the weight of objects placed over a device made up of a rotating superconducting ceramic disk suspended over a magnetic field produced by three electric coils enclosed in a cryostat.

The latest experiments by the Finnish researchers have reportedly registered a 2 percent drop in the weight of objects suspended over the cryostat.

The report has already generated a fair amount of skepticism and controversy, owing to the dramatic departure from accepted physics. The controversy was further fueled by Podkletnov's decision to request his paper be withdrawn from publication in the Journal of Physics-D: Applied Physics, which is published by Britain's Institute of Physics.

But the report is being taken seriously by NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center, said Whitt Brantley, chief of the advanced concepts office at the flight center.

Brantley said NASA has already funded research into gravity-modification devices, and has determined that the Tampere University experiment should be reproduced in the flight center's facilities in Huntsville, Ala., USA.

THEORY SOUND. "We have taken a look at the foundations of the theory, and they look sound," Brantley said. "Many of these theories are at best controversial, but we'll never know until we test them in a lab and see if the results of the experiments are valid.

"We know that it's a touchy situation, since the initial research was supposedly funded by a private company and there's concern about releasing information before any patents are in order," Brantley said.

"But this kind of controversy is not really that unusual -- it often occurs when a research professor figures out he hasn't read the fine print of his agreement with private funders."

NASA has already contributed US$150,000 for research conducted by Dr. Ning Li, a research scientist at the University of Alabama Huntsville's Center for Space Plasma and Aeronomic Research.

Li published a 1991 paper in the Physical Review-D on gravity-modification experiments based on the interaction between a rotating superconductor in a electromagnetic field and the local gravity field.

Her theories postulate that the lattice-ion structure in a superconductor plays a significant part in superconduction. Rotation of the lattice ions caused by the EM field generates a gravito-magnetic force which can affect the local gravity field. Two later papers expounded upon her theory.

PROMISING. Dr. Li believes that the Podkletnov test results are consistent with her theories, and further tests at Marshall will enhance understanding of the effect.

The funding for gravity-modification research is through the breakthrough propulsion physics program of NASA's Advanced Space Exploration Program.

Together with the Lewis Research Center, the NASA program has identified propulsion theories, often controversial, that have been identified by a loosely-organized group of physics peers as having a sound theoretical basis that could be extended through experiment.

NASA plans to fund US$300,000 in research a year for the next three years in the breakthrough propulsion physics program.

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