VIC Introduction

What is a VIC Circuit?

The Voltage Intensifier Circuit (VIC) is a resonant circuit topology designed to develop high voltages across a water fuel cell (WFC) while drawing relatively low current from the source. Originally conceived by Stanley Meyer, the VIC uses the principles of resonance and voltage magnification to create conditions favorable for water dissociation.

The Basic Concept

At its core, the VIC is a series resonant circuit that uses inductors (chokes) and capacitors to magnify voltage. Unlike conventional electrolysis that uses brute-force DC current, the VIC aims to:

- **Maximize voltage** across the water fuel cell
- **Minimize current** draw from the power source
- **Use resonance** to achieve efficient energy transfer
- **Exploit the capacitive nature** of the water cell

The VIC Block Diagram

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┌──────────┐     ┌─────┐     ┌─────┐     ┌─────┐     ┌────────┐
│  Pulse   │────▶│ L1  │────▶│ C1  │────▶│ L2  │────▶│  WFC   │
│Generator │     │     │     │     │     │     │     │        │
└──────────┘     └─────┘     └─────┘     └─────┘     └────────┘

     ▲             ▲            ▲            ▲             ▲
     │             │            │            │             │
 Frequency      Primary      Tuning     Secondary     Water Fuel
  Control        Choke     Capacitor      Choke          Cell

         PRIMARY SIDE          │         SECONDARY SIDE
         (L1-C1 Tank)          │         (L2-WFC Tank)
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Key Components

Component	Symbol	Function
Pulse Generator	—	Provides driving signal at resonant frequency
Primary Choke	L1	Current limiting, energy storage, voltage magnification
Tuning Capacitor	C1	Sets primary resonant frequency with L1
Secondary Choke	L2	Further voltage magnification, resonance with WFC
Water Fuel Cell	WFC	Capacitive load where water dissociation occurs

Operating Principle

Step 1: Pulse Excitation

The pulse generator provides a square wave or pulsed DC signal at or near the resonant frequency of the primary tank circuit (L1-C1).

Step 2: Primary Resonance

The L1-C1 combination resonates, building up voltage across C1 that can be many times the input voltage (determined by Q factor).

Step 3: Energy Transfer

The amplified voltage drives current through L2, which further builds up energy and transfers it to the WFC.

Step 4: Secondary Resonance

If L2 and WFC are tuned together, a second stage of voltage magnification occurs, creating very high voltages across the water.

Step 5: Water Interaction

The high voltage across the WFC creates a strong electric field in the water, affecting the molecular bonds of H_2O.

The "Matrix" Concept

The term "VIC Matrix" refers to the interconnected relationship between all circuit parameters. Everything is connected:

- Changing L1 affects the primary resonant frequency
- The resonant frequency must match the pulse generator
- L2 and WFC capacitance determine secondary resonance
- All inductances and capacitances are linked through the desired frequency
- The Q factors determine voltage magnification at each stage

This is why the VIC Matrix Calculator exists—to help navigate these complex interdependencies.

Circuit Variations

Basic VIC (Two-Choke)

Uses separate L1 and L2 chokes with discrete C1 and WFC capacitance.

Transformer-Coupled VIC

L1 and L2 are wound on the same core, creating transformer action between primary and secondary.

Bifilar VIC

Uses bifilar-wound chokes where two windings are wound together, creating inherent capacitance and magnetic coupling.

Single-Choke VIC

Simplified version where one choke resonates directly with the WFC capacitance.

What Makes VIC Different from Electrolysis?

Parameter	Conventional Electrolysis	VIC Approach
Power Type	DC (constant current)	Pulsed/AC (resonant)

Parameter	Conventional Electrolysis	VIC Approach
Voltage	1.5-3V (above decomposition)	Hundreds to thousands of volts
Current	High (amps)	Low (milliamps)
Frequency	0 Hz (DC)	kHz to MHz range
WFC View	Resistive load	Capacitive load
Energy Mechanism	Electron transfer	Electric field stress

Goals of VIC Design

1. **Maximize Q factor:** Higher Q = more voltage magnification
2. **Achieve resonance:** All components tuned to operating frequency
3. **Match impedances:** Efficient energy transfer between stages
4. **Maintain stability:** Prevent frequency drift and oscillation problems
5. **Deliver energy to WFC:** Create conditions for water molecule stress

Key Insight: The VIC treats water not as a resistive medium to push current through, but as a dielectric capacitor to be charged with high voltage. This fundamental difference drives all aspects of VIC design and is why traditional electrolysis equations don't apply.

Next: Primary Side (L1-C1) Analysis →

Revision #2
Created 2026-01-01 20:39:37 UTC by Chris Bake
Updated 2026-01-01 20:39:57 UTC by Chris Bake