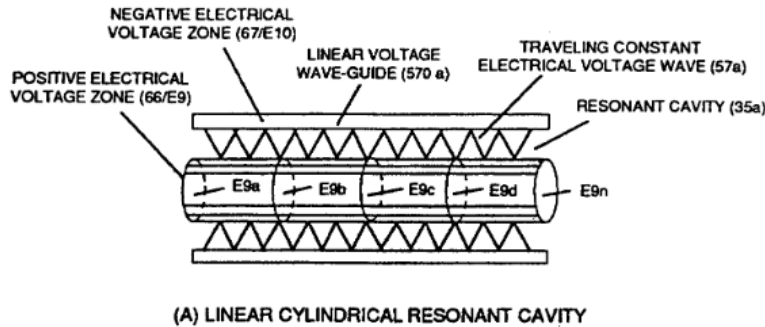


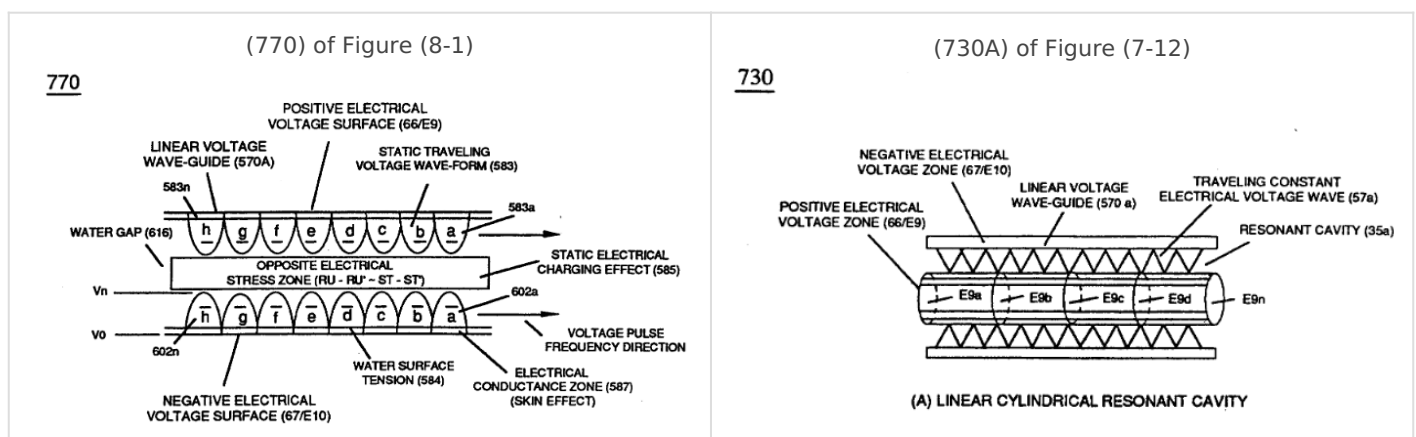
8-2 - Traveling Voltage Wave-Guides

730



The formation of tubular **Traveling**

Voltage Wave-guide (570a) of Figure (7-12) (WFC Memo 426) as to (770) of Figure (8-1) is physically formed when **positive electrical voltage surface** (66/E9) and **negative electrical voltage surface** (67/E10) are placed in parallel space relationship to form voltage surfaces (E9/E10) about an cylindrical axis of rotation having space-gap (35) there between and thus, fanning **Cylindrical Resonant Cavity** (730A) of Figure (7-12) as to (770A) of Figure (8-1) when **space-gap** (616) of Figure (720) exposes **injected water bath** (85) to unipolar pulse-oscillation of high voltage intensity of **opposite polarity** (67/66) as to (780) of Figure (8-2) which, in turn, propagates **opposite electrical attraction force** (RR' _ 88') of Figure (7-4), as illustrated in (590) of Figure (6-2) as to (585) of Figure (8-1).



590

INLET CHECK VALVE

TRAVELING ELECTRICAL VOLTAGE WAVE (57)

VOLTAGE WAVE-GUIDE (570)

NOZZLE PORT (32)

THERMAL EXPLOSIVE ENERGY (GTNT) (16)

(HI) VOLTAGE INSULATION MATERIAL CERAMIC OR QUARTZ

POSITIVE ELECTRICAL VOLTAGE PROBE (66) E9

QUENCHING CIRCUIT

WATER DISTRIBUTION CAVITY

WATER FLOW (85)

NEGATIVE ELECTRICAL VOLTAGE ZONE (67) E10

ACTIVATION PROCESS (580)

RESONANT CAVITY ZONE (35)

E9a

E9b

E9c

E9d

OWI

The diagram illustrates a programmable unipolar pulse-train. It features a series of periodic, rounded rectangular pulses. Key parameters and labels include:

- VOLTAGE PEAK POTENTIAL (V_{pp})**: Indicated by a vertical double-headed arrow across the height of a pulse.
- PULSE WAVE FREQUENCY (Pwf)**: Indicated by a horizontal double-headed arrow across the period of two pulses.
- TRAILING EDGE (V_{pb})**: Points to the downward slope of a pulse.
- LEADING EDGE (V_{pa})**: Points to the upward slope of a pulse.
- VOLTAGE PULSE WAVE FORM (V_{pwf})**: Points to the overall shape of the pulse train.
- +609n / - 611n**: Labels for the positive and negative voltage levels relative to the baseline.
- ELECTRICAL CONDUCTANCE ZONE (587) (SKIN EFFECT)**: Points to the area immediately beneath the water surface during the pulse.
- VOLTAGE PULSE WIDTH (V_{pw})**: Points to the duration of a single pulse.
- WATER SURFACE TENSION (584)**: Points to the horizontal line representing the water surface.
- VOLTAGE SURFACE (67 OR 66)**: Points to the surface of the water.
- +609a / - 611a**: Labels for the positive and negative voltage levels at the water surface.
- ELECTRICAL**: Points to the electrical field lines extending from the pulses.
- VOLTAGE WAVE DIRECTION**: Indicated by a horizontal arrow pointing to the right.
- V0**: The baseline voltage level.
- 64n, 64c, 64b, 64a**: Labels for different voltage levels or components on the right side of the diagram.

(A) PROGRAMMABLE UNIPOLAR PULSE-TRAIN

... forming tubular voltage wave-guide (s) (570) of Figure (7-12) that, now, becomes the same physical configuration of **Water Gap** (616), as illustrated in (720) of Figure (7-11).

(580) of Figure (6-1) (WFC memo 425)

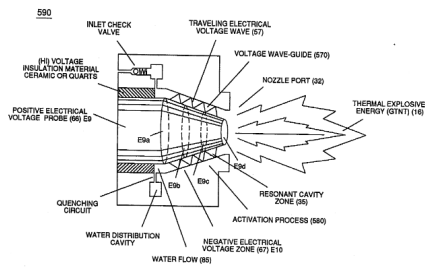
The diagram illustrates a VIC coil assembly with the following components and labels:

- INPUT**: Indicated by a pulse waveform on the left with parameters $40a \times 40b$, $1-T_1$, and T_2 .
- BOBBIN CAVITY (500)**: The central cavity structure.
- SECONDARY PICKUP COIL (502)**: Located at the top of the bobbin cavity.
- SPIRAL WRAP COILS (505a xxx 505b)**: Coils wrapped around the bobbin cavity.
- INDUCTANCE COUPLING (511a xxx 511b)**: Coupling between the top and middle sections.
- PULSATING MAGNETIC FIELD (71a xxx 72a)**: Field lines shown between the top and middle sections.
- MAGNETIC FLUX LINES (81a xxx 82a)**: Flux lines passing through the middle section.
- ELECTRICAL STEEL CORE (90)**: The central core of the middle section.
- BOBBIN CAVITY (500)**: The central cavity structure of the middle section.
- INDUCTANCE COUPLING (511a xxx 511b)**: Coupling between the middle and bottom sections.
- DUAL RESONANT COILS (505c)**: Coils on the left of the bottom section.
- BIFILAR SPIRAL WRAP COILS (505d xxx 505e)**: Coils on the right of the bottom section.
- RESISTIVE PICKUP COIL (503)**: Coil on the left of the bottom section.
- DUAL PRIMARY COIL (81b)**: Coils on the right of the bottom section.
- 30 GA MAGNET WIRE (90c xxx 90d)**: Wire used for the coils.
- OUTPUT**: Indicated by a pulse waveform on the right with parameters $60a \times 60b$.

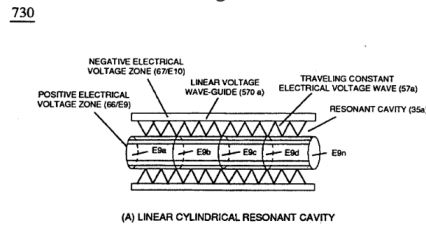
FIGURE 6-1: (VIC) COIL ASSEMBLY

[illegible]

(57) of Figure (6-2)



(570) of Figure (7-12)



(720) of Figure (7-11)

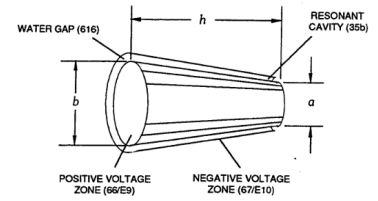


FIGURE 7-11: TAPERED VOLTAGE WAVE-GUIDE

The surface tension of water (584) adjacent to both voltage surfaces (E9 / E10) further aids the transmission of voltage potential (66/67) since **Electrical Charging Effect** (585) of Figure (7-4) does not change or alter the dielectric value of water (Re).

650

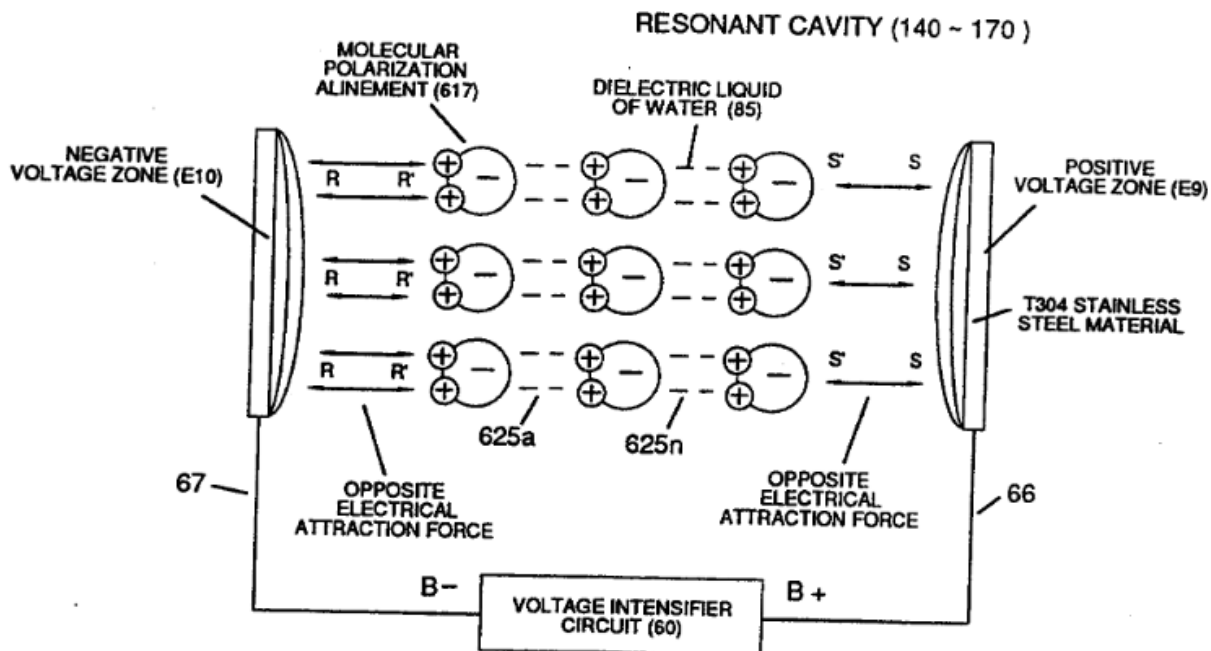


FIGURE 7-4: ELECTRICAL CHARGING EFFECT

Together, the **Voltage Coefficient of Water** (e/Eo) of **Equation (Eq 21)** and the **Voltage Coefficient of the stainless steel** (s/s) material fanning voltage surfaces (E9/E10), now, allows the establishment and performance of **Traveling Electrical Voltage Wave-Guide** (583/602) since electrical conductance zone (587) between electrical surface (S) (E9/E10) and the **dielectric surface tension of water** (584) acts and performs as a electrical conductor (*Skin Effect*)

$$C = \frac{0.2249 e A}{d E_o} \text{ Picofarads}$$

... since electrical transmission zone (587) is almost free of electron leakage

...since **Water Bath** (85) is a dielectric-liquid (typically 78.54Q) that does not like to transfer nor exchange electrons

... thereby, maintaining **voltage amplitude potential** (V_o - 64a - 64b - 64c - V_n) of Figure (8-6) without experiencing amp arc-over across **Water-Gap** (616) in any appreciable amount

... allowing pulsating opposite electrical attraction forces (RR' / SS') to perform the work of "**Electrically Charging**" water bath (85) to bring-on and trigger **Hydrogen Fracturing Process** (90) of Figure (5-5), as illustrated in **Energy Pumping stage** (520) of Figure (5-3).

Figure (8-6)

820

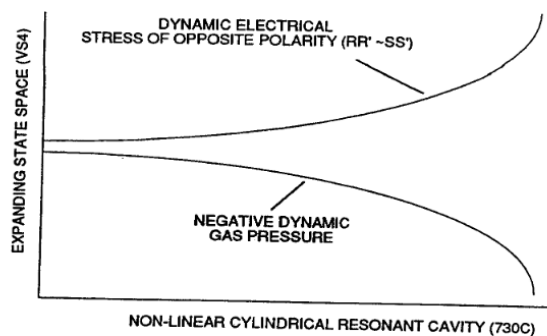


FIGURE 8-6: DIFFERENTIAL DYNAMIC VARIABLES

(90) of Figure (5-5)

90

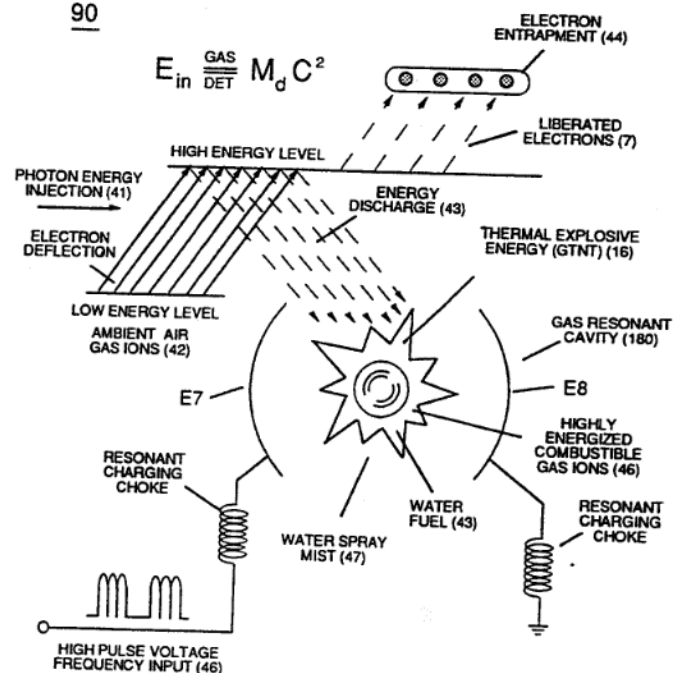


FIGURE 5-5: VOLTAGE IGNITION

(520) of Figure (5-3)

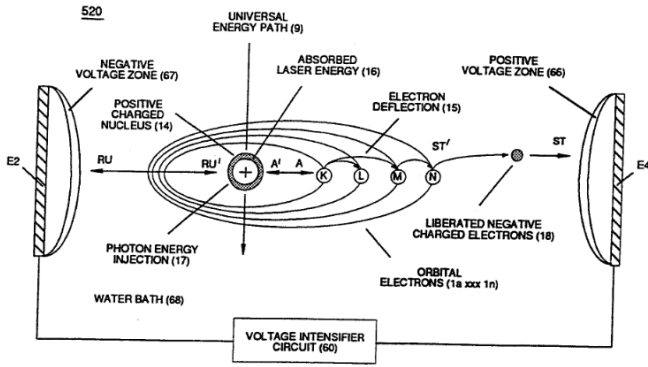


FIGURE 5-3: ENERGY PUMPING ACTION

Voltage Intensifier Matrix Circuit (690) of Figure (7-8) electrically connected with resistive liquid (85/Re) (forming **Resonant Water Gap "Cp"** of Figure 7-8) propagates the transmission of **Traveling Voltage Wave-Form (57)** of Figure (6-2) as to (770) of Figure(8-1) by the functional relationship of **Circuit Resistance Equation (Eq 9)** during programmable **Voltage Pulsing** operations (49a xxx 1'3 xxx 49n) of Figure (8-2).

(690) of Figure (7-8)

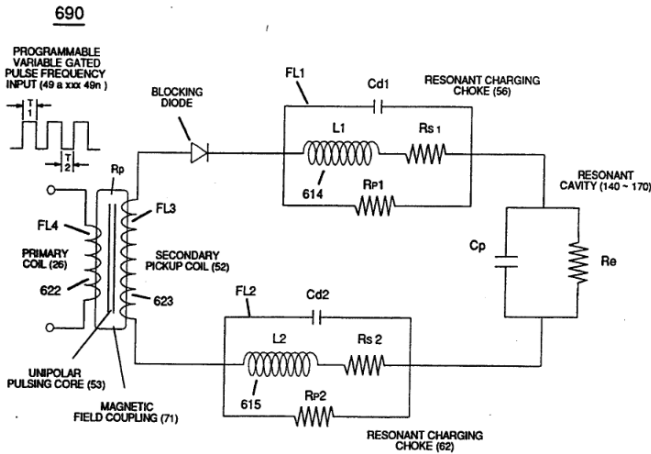
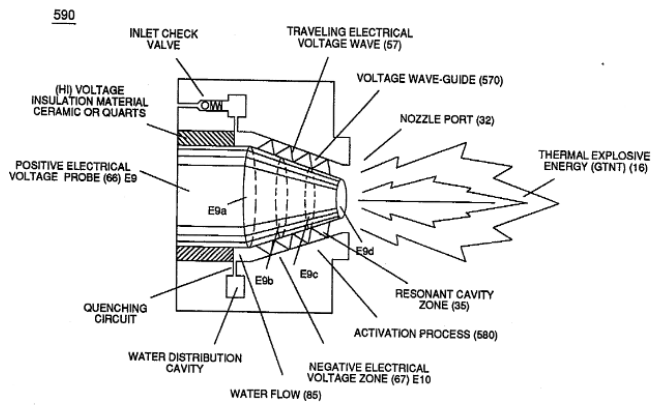


FIGURE 7-8: VIC MATRIX CIRCUIT

Circuit Resistance Equation (Eq 9)

$$Z = R_I + Z_2 + Z_3 + R_E$$

(57) of Figure (6-2)



(770) of Figure(8-1)

770

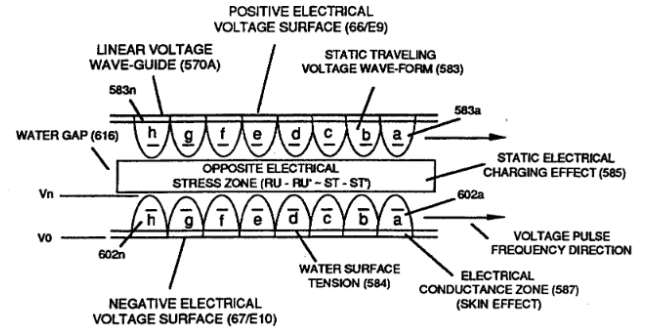
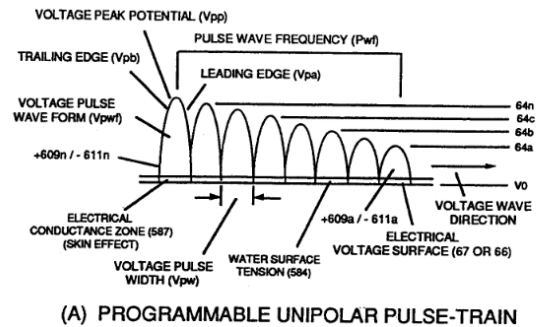


Figure (8-2)

780



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