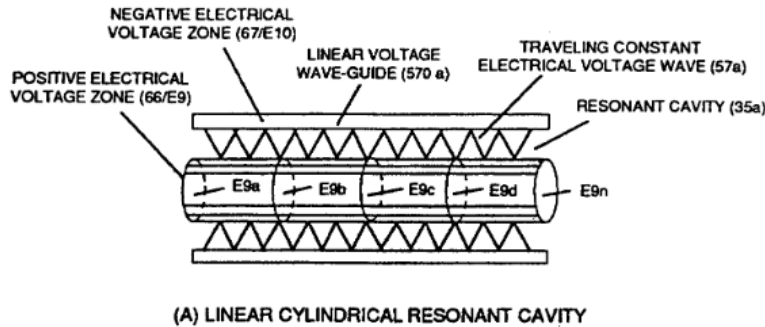


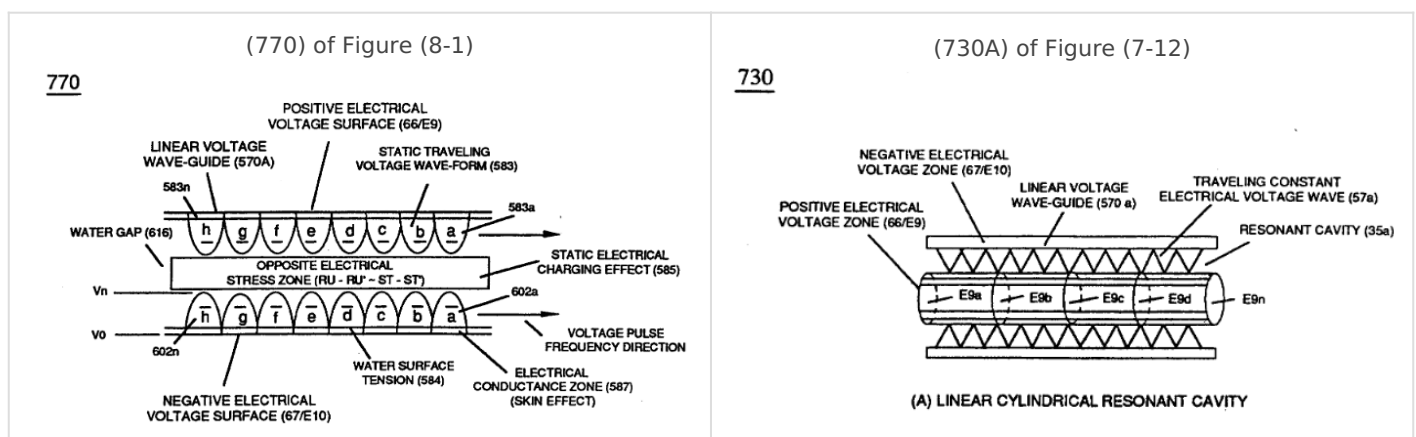
8-2 - Traveling Voltage Wave-Guides

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 from the baseline to the peak of a pulse.
- PULSE WAVE FREQUENCY (Pwf)**: Indicated by a horizontal double-headed arrow between the peaks of two consecutive 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 leading and trailing edges of the pulses.
- VOLTAGE PULSE WIDTH (V_{pw})**: Indicated by a horizontal double-headed arrow across the width of a single pulse.
- WATER SURFACE TENSION (584)**: Points to the baseline level of the water surface.
- VOLTAGE SURFACE (67 OR 66)**: Points to the surface of the water being affected.
- +609a / - 611a**: Labels for the positive and negative voltage levels at the water surface.
- VOLTAGE WAVE DIRECTION**: Indicated by a horizontal arrow pointing to the right.
- 64n, 64c, 64b, 64a**: Labels for different horizontal levels or boundaries.
- V0**: Points to the baseline level of the water surface.

... 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 $40a \times x 40b$, $1a \times 7a$, and $7a$.
- 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 (507a xxx 507b)**: Coupling between the top and middle sections.
- PULSATING MAGNETIC FIELD (71a xxx 7a)**: Field generated within the assembly.
- MAGNETIC FLUX LINES (80a xxx 80b)**: Lines passing through the assembly.
- ELECTRICAL STEEL CORE (80)**: The base core of the assembly.
- BOBBIN CAVITY (500)**: The central cavity structure (labeled again for the middle section).
- INDUCTANCE COUPLING (507a xxx 507b)**: Coupling between the middle and bottom sections.
- DUAL RESONANT COILS (505c)**: Coils in the bottom section.
- BIFILAR SPIRAL WRAP COILS (505c xxx 505d)**: Bifilar coils in the bottom section.
- RESISTIVE PICKUP COIL (503)**: A coil in the bottom section.
- DUAL PRIMARY COIL (80)**: Coils at the bottom right.
- 30 GA MAGNET WIRE (90c xxx 507a)**: Wire used for the coils.
- SPINAL WRAP (90c xxx 507a)**: A wrap around the coils.
- OUTPUT**: Indicated by a pulse waveform on the right with parameters $60a \times x 60b$.

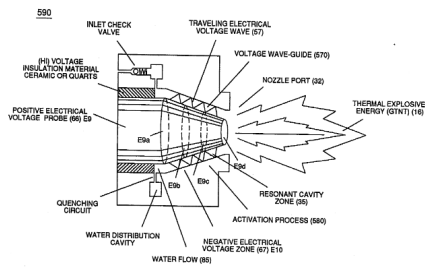
FIGURE 6-1: (VIC) COIL ASSEMBLY

The diagram illustrates a programmable unipolar pulse-train. The main signal is a series of pulses. Key parameters labeled include:

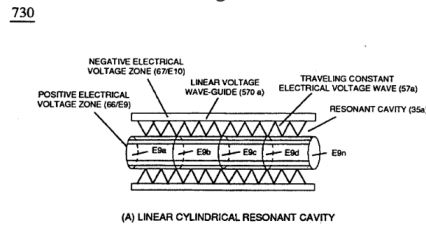
- PULSE WAVE FREQUENCY (V_{pff})**: Indicated by a bracket over the pulse train.
- TRAILING EDGE (V_{pte})**: The falling edge of a pulse.
- LEADING EDGE (V_{ple})**: The rising edge of a pulse.
- VOLTAGE PULSE WAVE FORM (V_{pwwf})**: The overall shape of the pulse train.
- VOLTAGE PULSE WIDTH (V_{pwl})**: The duration of a single pulse.
- ELECTRICAL CONDUCTANCE ZONE (687) (SKIN EFFECT)**: The region where the current flows, indicated by a shaded area under the pulses.
- WATER SURFACE TENSION (584)**: Indicated by a horizontal line across the pulses.
- VOLTAGE SURFACE (67 OR 68)**: Indicated by a horizontal line across the pulses.
- ELECTRICAL DIRECTION**: Indicated by an arrow pointing to the right.
- NO**: Indicated by an arrow pointing to the right, likely representing a reference or ground level.
- Frequency markers**: $+609n / -611n$ are marked on the horizontal axis.
- Vertical axis markers**: $64n$, $64c$, $64d$, and $64a$ are marked on the right side.

(A) PROGRAMMABLE UNIPOLAR PULSE-TRAIN

(57) of Figure (6-2)



(570) of Figure (7-12)



(720) of Figure (7-11)

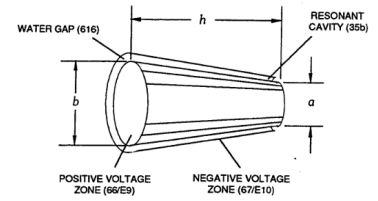


FIGURE 7-11: TAPERED VOLTAGE WAVE-GUIDE

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

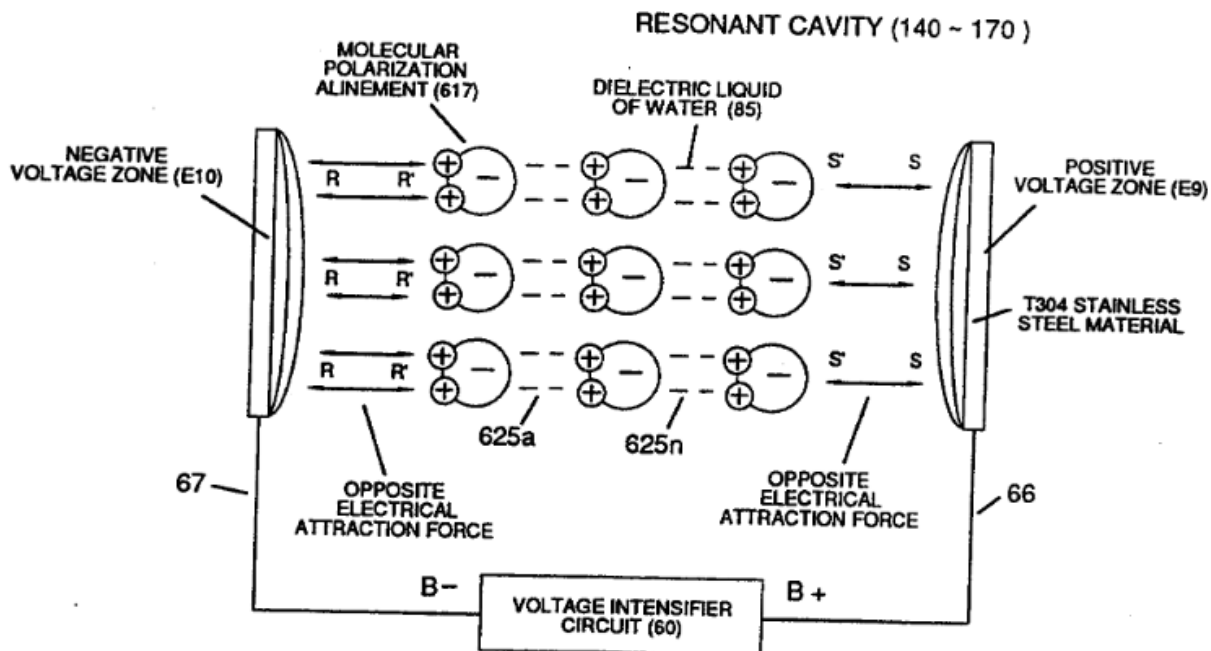


FIGURE 7-4: ELECTRICAL CHARGING EFFECT

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

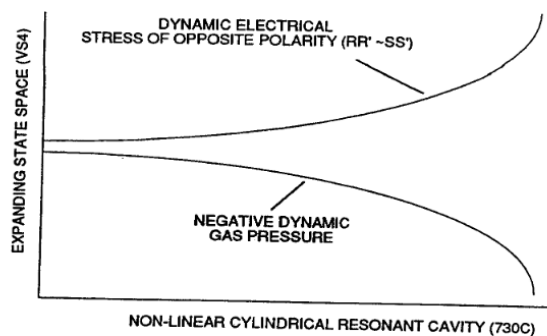


FIGURE 8-6: DIFFERENTIAL DYNAMIC VARIABLES

(90) of Figure (5-5)

90

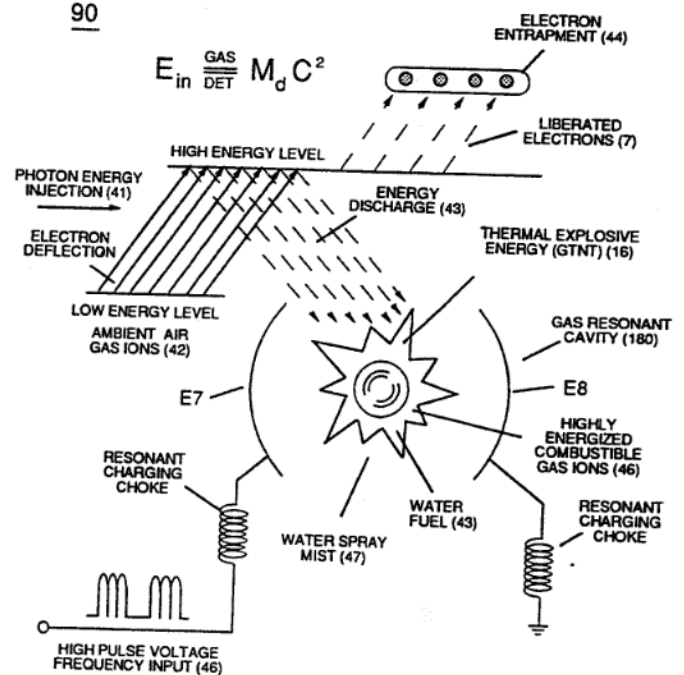


FIGURE 5-5: VOLTAGE IGNITION

(520) of Figure (5-3)

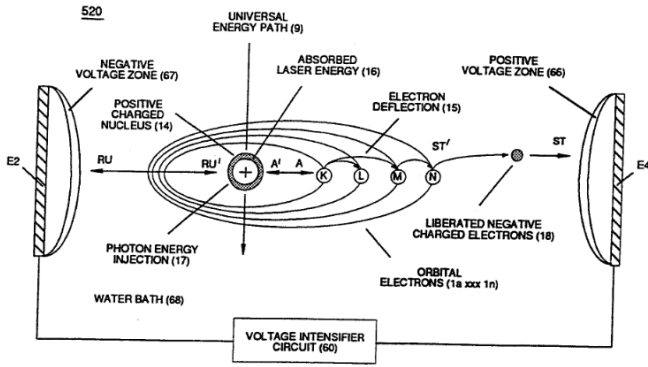


FIGURE 5-3: ENERGY PUMPING ACTION

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)

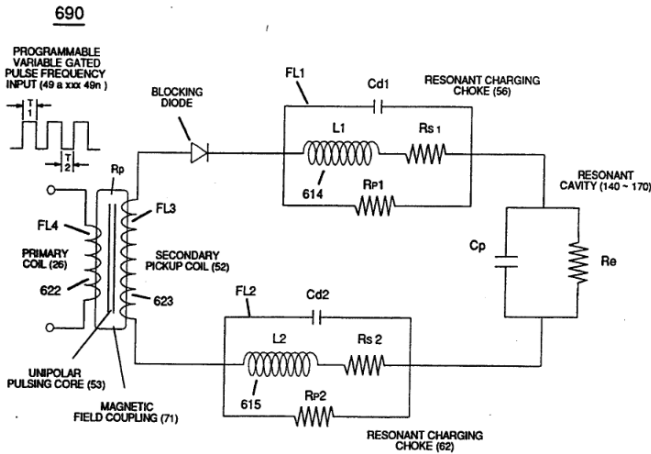
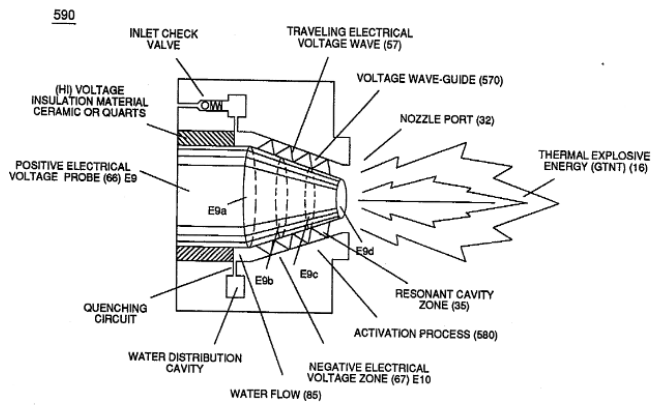


FIGURE 7-8: VIC MATRIX CIRCUIT

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

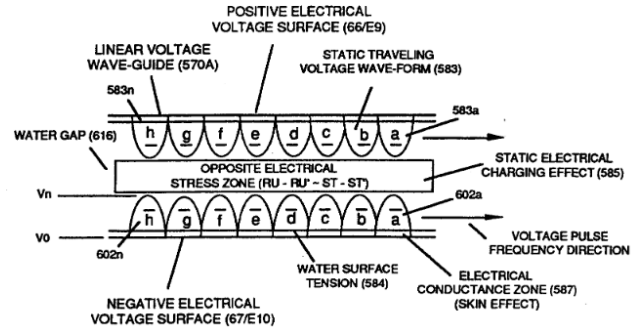
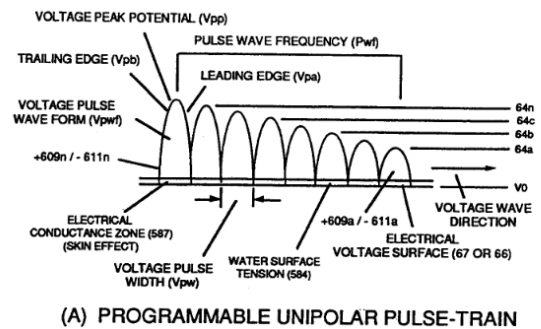


Figure (8-2)

780



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