Appendix B - Glossary of Applicaiton Notes

RE: Glossary of Application Notes
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Note 1) The Electron Inhibiting Effect (631) of Figure (7-6) to cause "Electron Clustering" (Grouping/collecting negative charged particles at a given point) (700) of Figure (7-9) to produce "Negative Voltage Potential" (B-) at one side of Water Gap (Cp) of Figure (7-8) is accomplished by low electrical power input (Tab 38) when Choke-Coil (62) of Figure (7-1) magnetic field (FL2) (690) of Figure (7-8) during pulse on-time (49) impede "Electron-Flow" since electron mass is composed of electromagnetic matter which interacts with magnetic field strength (FL2). Capacitance Charging Effect (628) prevents amp influxing away from Water Gap (Cp) in a similar manner ... producing "Electrical Stress" (SS' - RR') (B+/B-) across Water Gap (Cp) since both Choke-Coils (56/62) conducts voltage potential (Negative or Positive) during pulsing operations.

Note 2) In determining volumetric sizing of the atom, Neutrons Clustering only enlarges the nucleus surface area since the additive Neutron (s) exhibits no electrical charge to deflect or change the orbital spin-velocity of the atom electrons.

Note 3) Universal Energy (9) of Figure (5-10) being a continuous energy potential (source) (C2) coming into our space continuum and creating and sustaining/maintaining our expanding universe, as so extrapolated via mass equation $E=MC2$. Whereby, Universal Energy (C2) having native intelligence to create mass (M) (to cause electromagnetic wave-vectoring - photon structuring _ electron to proton grouping to form atoms - molecular arrangements to bring-on chemical processes to sustain life) which, in turns, emits radiant energy (E) under different stimuli conditions ... example, particle oscillaiton as a energy generator by way of "Electrical Stress".

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Appx. B 01

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