Capacitance (Cd)

Capacitor (E9/E10) of Figure (7-1) as to Figure (650) of Figure (7-4) in direct relationship to **Water Gap** (616) becomes **Taper Resonant Cavity** (720) of Figure (7-11) as shown in (590) of Figure (6-2) since **Water Gap** (616) is occupied by a dielectric liquid (Re) as herein before identified as **natural water** (85) having no electrolyte added thereto

Figure (7-1)

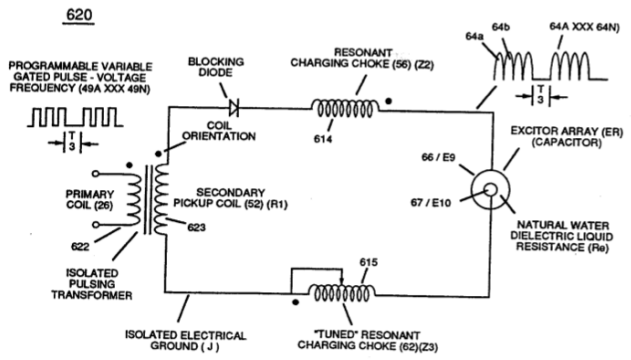


FIGURE 7-1: VIC IMPEDANCE NETWORK

Figure (650) of Figure (7-4)

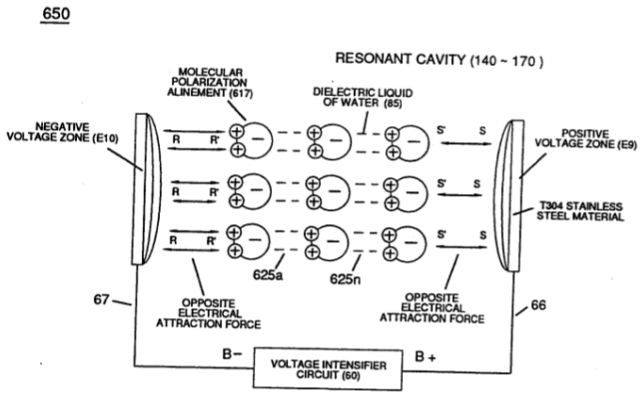


FIGURE 7-4: ELECTRICAL CHARGING EFFECT

(720) of Figure (7-11)

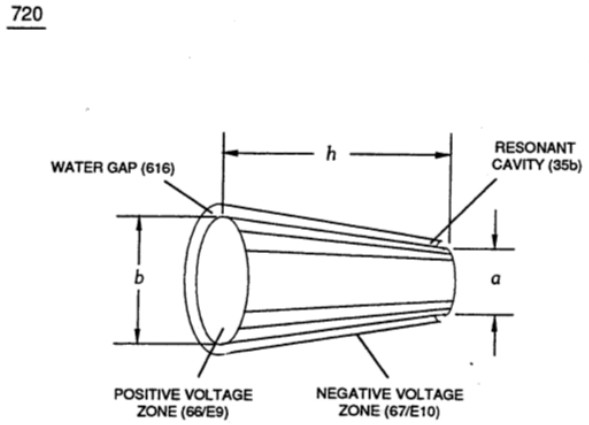
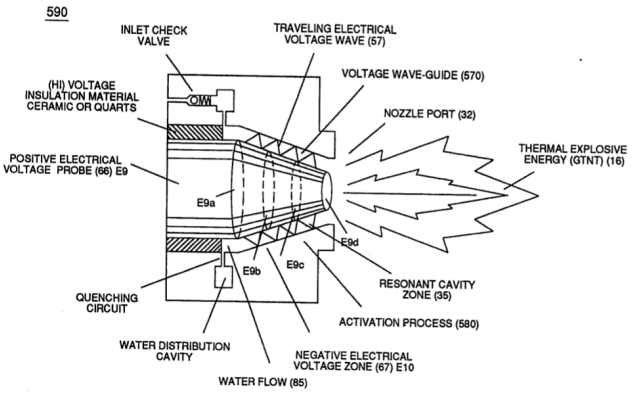


FIGURE 7-11: TAPERED VOLTAGE WAVE-GUIDE

(590) of Figure (6-2)



> ... generally **rain water** (85f) (750) of Figure (7-14) being almost free of contaminates due to **Water Evaporation Process** (532) of Figure (5-6) ... **rain water** (850 being an **liquid-insulator** that restricts the flow of amps

(750) of Figure (7-14)

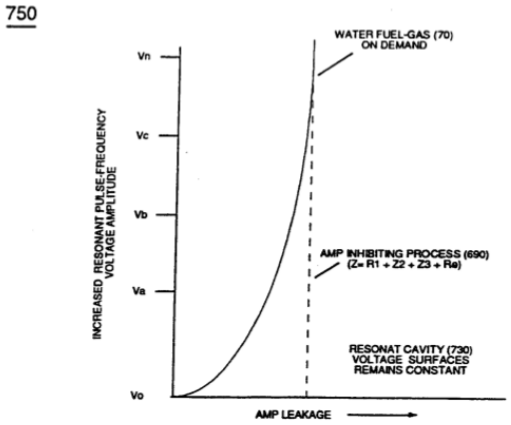


FIGURE 7-14: RESONANT CAVITY WATER-FUEL INJECTION

(532) of Figure (5-6)

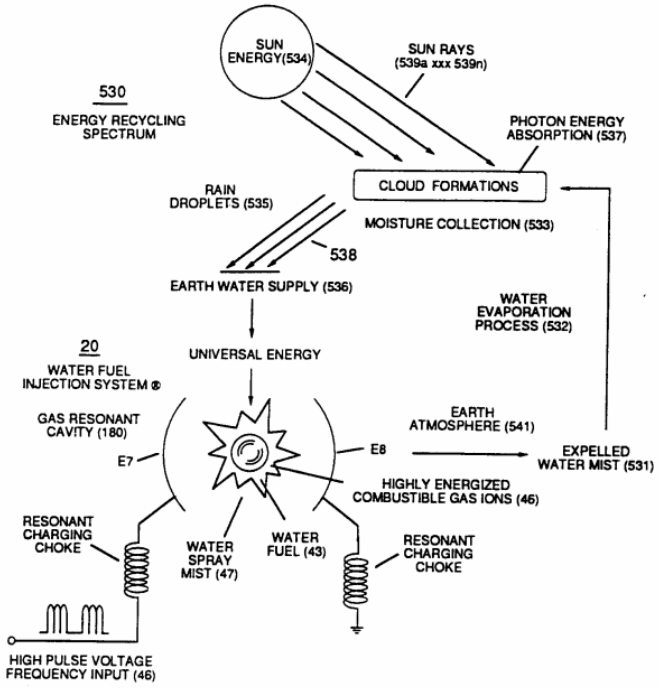


FIGURE 5-6: OPEN ENDED ENERGY SYSTEM

... a resistive liquid (*having an ohmic value of 78.54 ohms*) that takes on an "**Electrical Charge**" when **applied voltage Potential** (66/67) of Figure (7-1) as to (650) of Figure (7-4) causes and sets up **Molecular Polarization Alignment** (617) of Figure (7-4) by way of **electrical molecular rotation** (*opposite electrical attraction force to rotate and position particle alignment*) of each **water Molecule** (85a - 85b - 85c - 85n). being subjected to **opposite electrical attraction forces** (SS' - RR').

(66/67) of Figure (7-1)

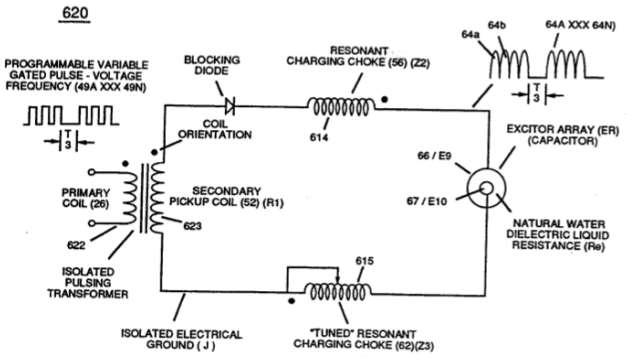


FIGURE 7-1: VIC IMPEDANCE NETWORK

(650) of Figure (7-4)

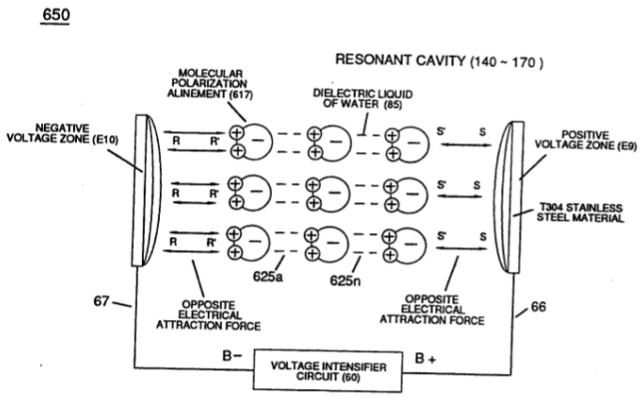


FIGURE 7-4: ELECTRICAL CHARGING EFFECT

In like manner, the stainless steel (s/s) T304 material that forms **Voltage Zones** (E9/EI0) undergo **particle alignment** of its **atomic structure** within the atomic infrastructure of plate-material (E9/E10) when exposed to the same applied electrical voltage fields (66/67) after a pre-set time

... causing**molecular electrical movement** to occur within the surface-material (E9/EI0)

... which, after occurring, the newly formed **molecular electrical orientation** (625a xxx 625n) of Figure (7-4) remains in electrical atomic alignment after pulse off-time (T2) aiding the transference of voltage potential during pulse on-time (T1)

Figure (7-4)

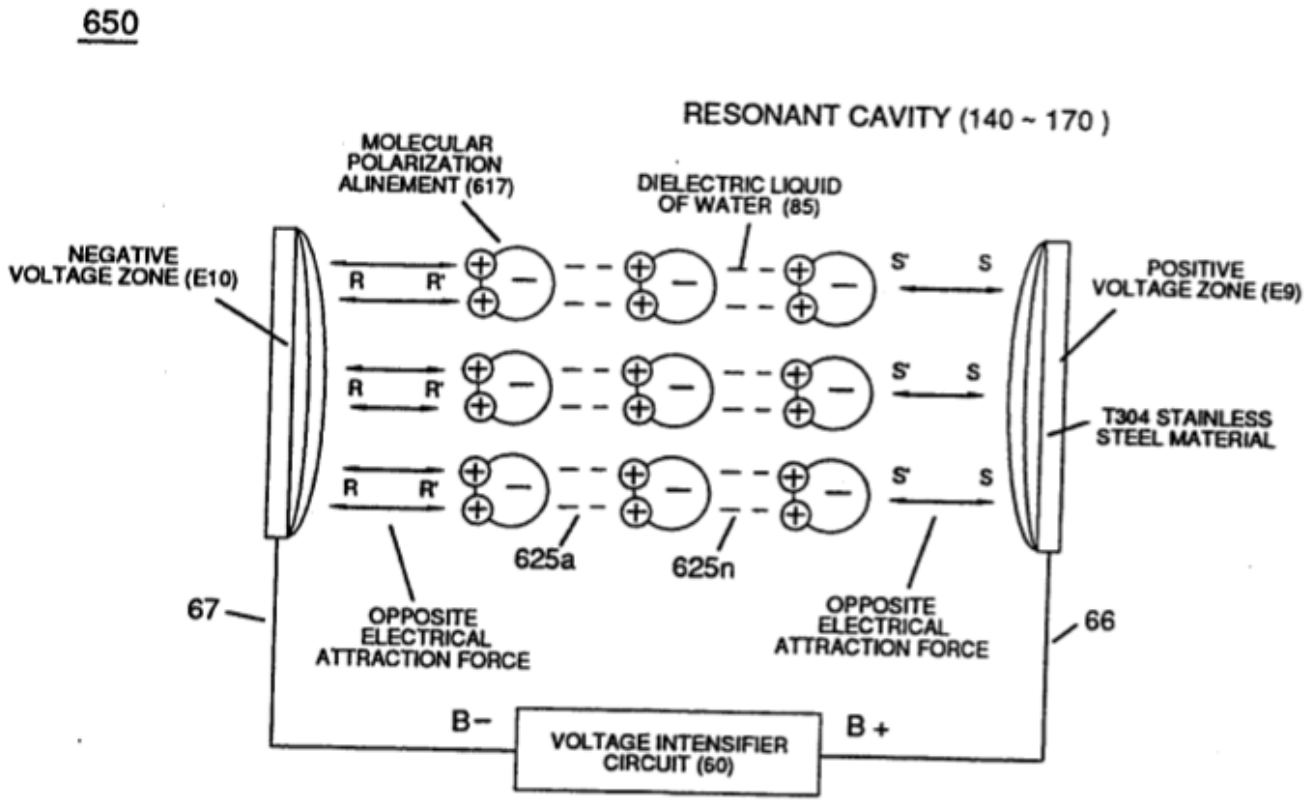


FIGURE 7-4: ELECTRICAL CHARGING EFFECT

.. allowing the resultant **Surface Polarity Effect** (skin effect) (624) of Figure (7-7) to supply a sufficient residual atomic "**Electrical Charge Field**" to help maintain molecular alignment of water atoms (617) during pulsing operations, as illustrated in (680) of Figure (7-7).

Inherently, then, **Resonant Cavity** (720) of Figure (7-11) as to (650) of Figure (7-4) forms **capacitor** (ER) of Figure (7-1) when the dielectric liquid of **water** (85) is placed or injected between **electrical conducting plates** (E9/E10) while **applied voltage Potential of opposite polarity** (66/67) is directly exposed to **Water Molecules** (85a xxx 85n), as depicted in **Taper Resonant Cavity** (590) of Figure (6-2) as to (650) of Figure (7-4).

(720) of Figure (7-11)

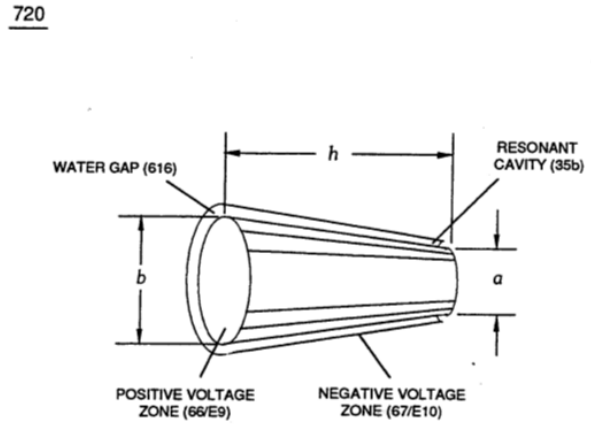


FIGURE 7-11: TAPERED VOLTAGE WAVE-GUIDE

(650) of Figure (7-4)

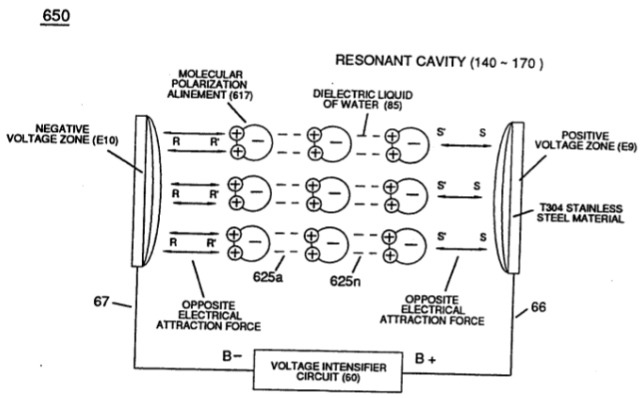


FIGURE 7-4: ELECTRICAL CHARGING EFFECT

Figure (7-1)

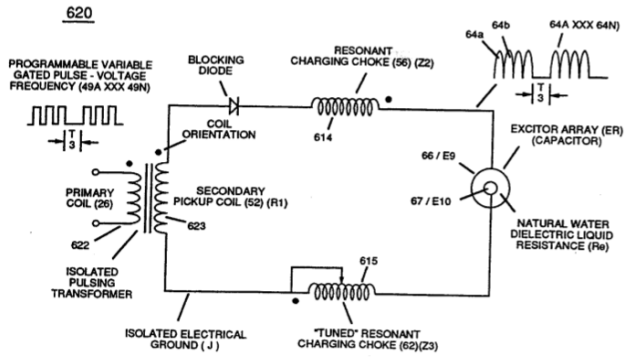
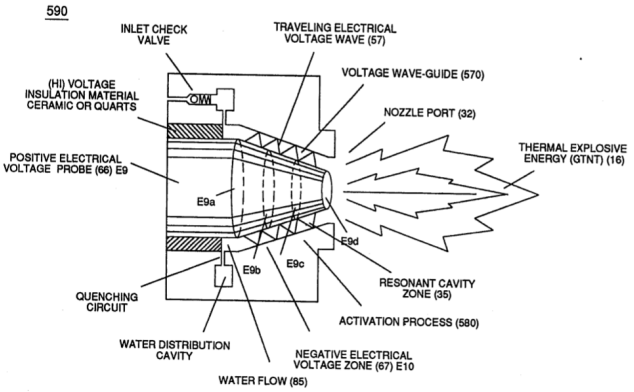


FIGURE 7-1: VIC IMPEDANCE NETWORK

(590) of Figure (6-2)



Inductor (614) and **Inductor** (615) of Figure (7-1) as to (670) of Figure (7-6) is wound or coil-wrapped (*see multi-layer equation Eq. 20*) in such a manner as to increase the **magnetic flux intensity** (D1a xxx D1n) of Figure (7-3) as to (580) as to Figure (6-1) in reference to (710) of Figure (7-10) between the **turns** (618a xxx 618n) of **coil-wrap** (640).

(670) of Figure (7-6)

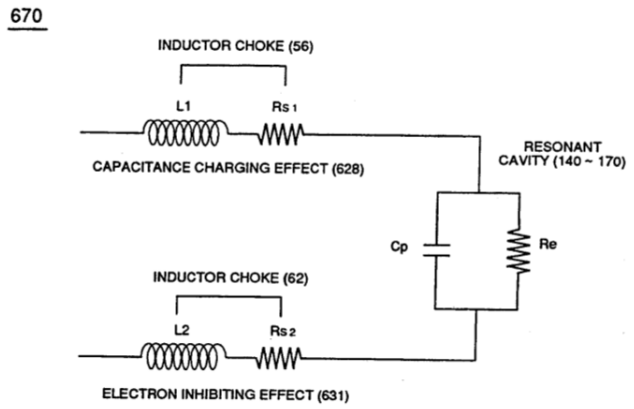


FIGURE 7-6: RESONANT VOLTAGE EFFECT

(710) of Figure (7-10)

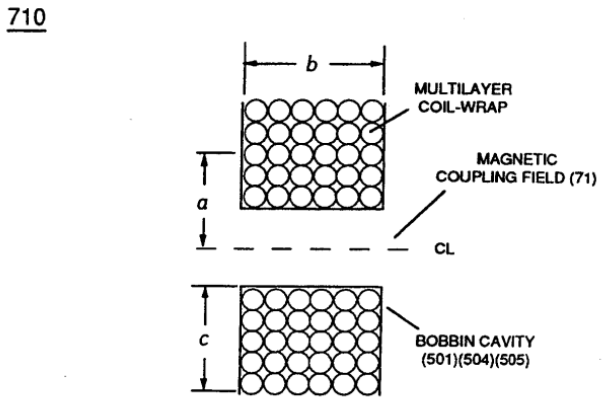


FIGURE 7-10: VOLTAGE STEPPING COILS

Figure (7-3) as to (580)

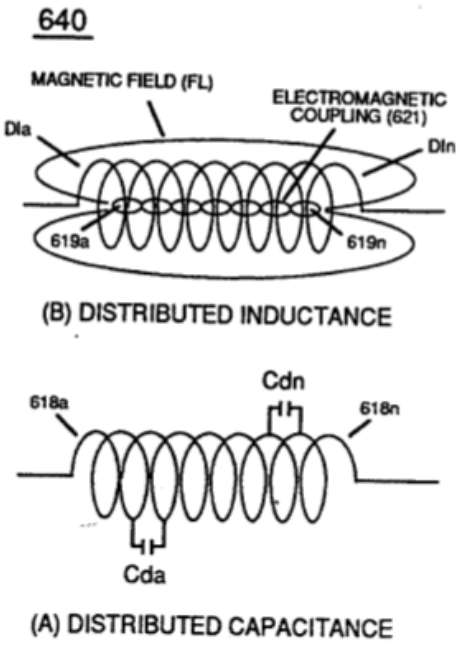


FIGURE 7-3: COIL INTERACTION

(580) as to Figure (6-1)

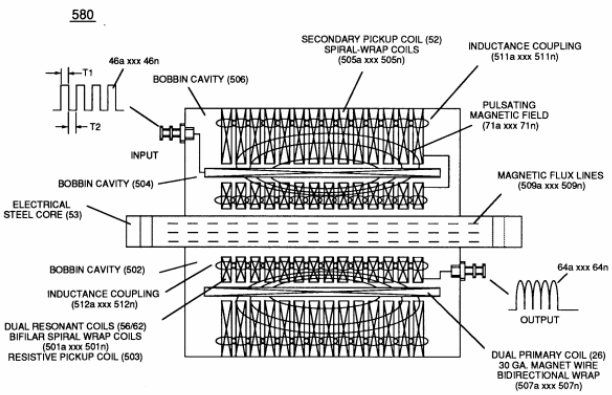


FIGURE 6-1: (VIC) COIL ASSEMBLY

The circular-spiral turns of wire (forming parallel electrical surfaces) is separated by an **Insulated Dielectric Coating Material** which forms a series of capacitors (Cda xxx Cdn) when magnetic flux-lines (619a xxx 619n) produce **Electromagnetic Coupling Field** (621) during pulse on-time (T1), as illustrated in (640) of Figure (7-3) as to (690) of Figure (7-8).

(640) of Figure (7-3)

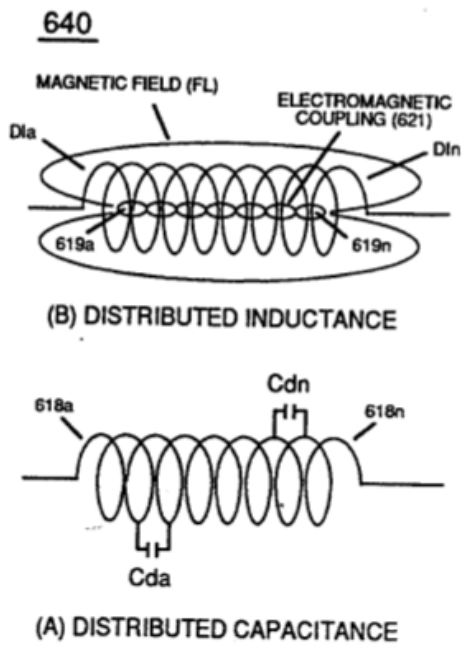


FIGURE 7-3: COIL INTERACTION

(690) of Figure (7-8)

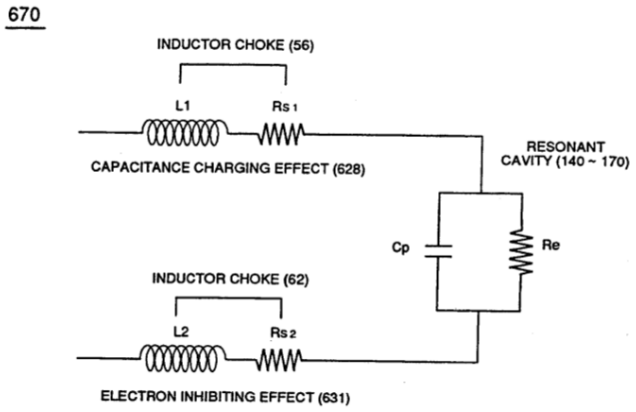


FIGURE 7-6: RESONANT VOLTAGE EFFECT

The **series resistance value** (Rs) in (670) of Figure (7-6) as to (690) of Figure (7-8) and (670) of Figure (7-6) is determined by the composition of the wire material in terms of its **ohmic value** (electrical resistivity) per given length and diameter cross-section:

(670) of Figure (7-6)

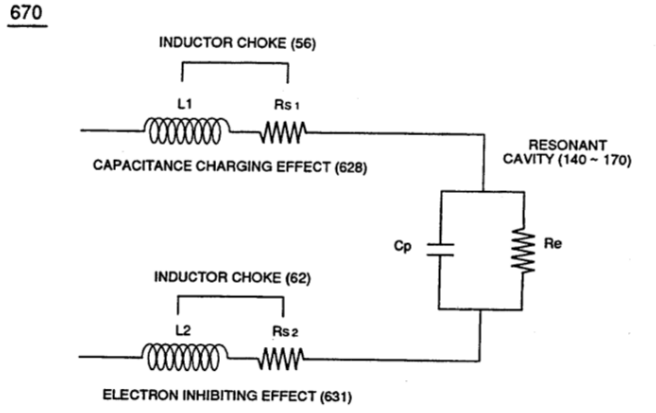


FIGURE 7-6: RESONANT VOLTAGE EFFECT

(690) of Figure (7-8)

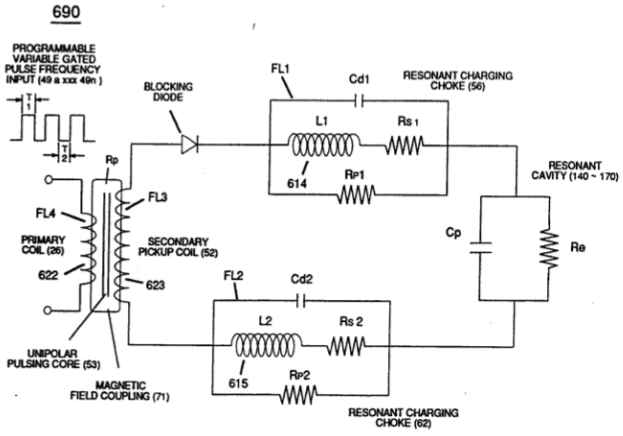


FIGURE 7-8: VIC MATRIX CIRCUIT

Resonant Charging Chokes (614/615) 430F/FR 36 AWG (.006) stainless steel (s/s) wire equals **60 micro ohms per centimeter**;

Primary Coil (622) 22 AWG (.028) copper wire equals 5.1933 ohms per pound weight;

Secondary Pickup Coil (623) 35 AWG (.007) copper wire equals 13K ohms per pound weight.

"**Pyre-ML**" trade name "**Himol**" polymer coating-material is used to impart thermal and mechanical resistance to the stainless steel (s/s) wire (614/615) coating; both magnet wire sizes (622/623) uses solderable **Nysol** (Polyurethane Nylon Jacket) insulation enamel coating as a electrical shield-material

... all dielectric coatings having an effective 3KV per mil dielectric value and formulated specifically to endure automotive temperature range from -40 C to 155 C.

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