Electrical Polarization process

Placement of a **pulse voltage potential** (65) across **Excitor plates** (E1/E2) (*voltage zones 66/67*) of Figure (3-29) as to Figure (3-26) while inhibiting and preventing electron flow within voltage intensifier circuit (190) of Figure (3-23) causes water molecule (210) of Figure (3-27) to separate into its component parts (released hydrogen and oxygen gases) by pulling away (utilizing opposite attraction forces SS' and RR') its charged water molecule atoms (76n7), as illustrated in (160) of Figure (3-26).

Figure (3-29)

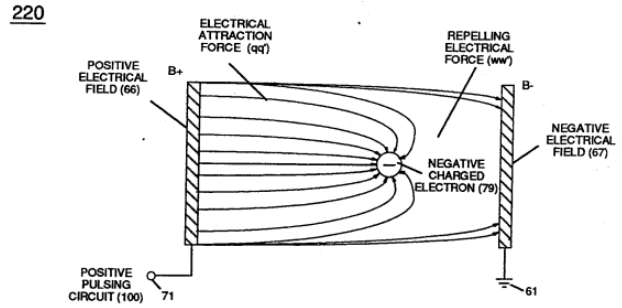

FIGURE 3-29: VOLTAGE DYNAMICS

Figure (3-26)

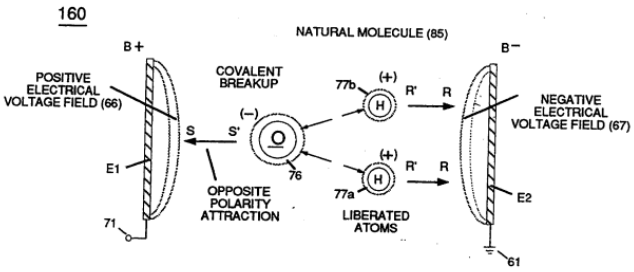

FIGURE 3-26: ELECTRICAL POLARIZATION PROCESS

Figure (3-27)

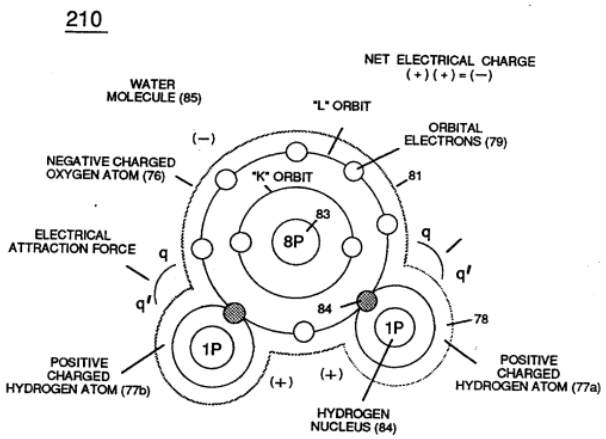

FIGURE 3-27: ELECTRICALLY CHARGED WATER MOLECULE

Figure (3-23)

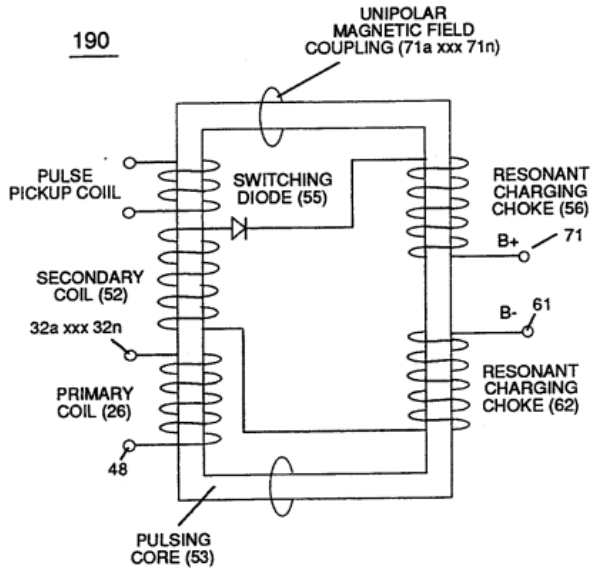

FIGURE 3-23 : PULSING CORE CONFIGURATION

Stationary "**positive**" electrical **voltage-field** (66) (*voltage plate E1*) not only attracts **negative charged oxygen atom** (76) but also pulls away **negative charged covalent electrons** (84) from **water molecule** (210).

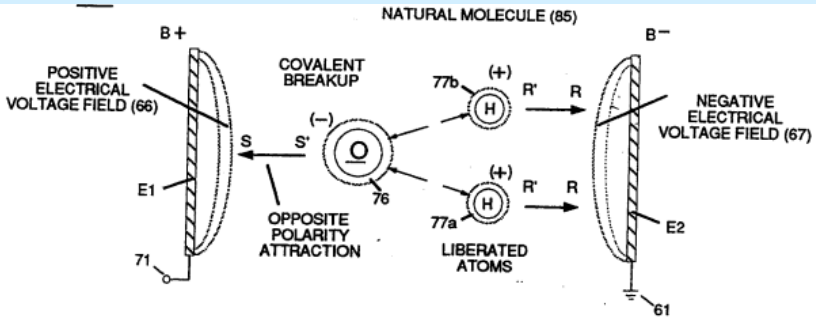

FIGURE 3-26: ELECTRICAL POLARIZATION PROCESS

At the same time stationary "**negative**" **electrical voltage field** (67) (*voltage plate E2*) attracts **positive charged hydrogen atoms** (77a/b).

Once **negative electrically charged oxygen atom** (76) is dislodged from **water molecule** (85), **covalent bonding** (*sharing electrons between atoms*) ceases to exist, switching-off and disrupting **electrical attraction force** (qq') between unlike atoms (76/77), as further illustrated in (160) of Figure (3-26).

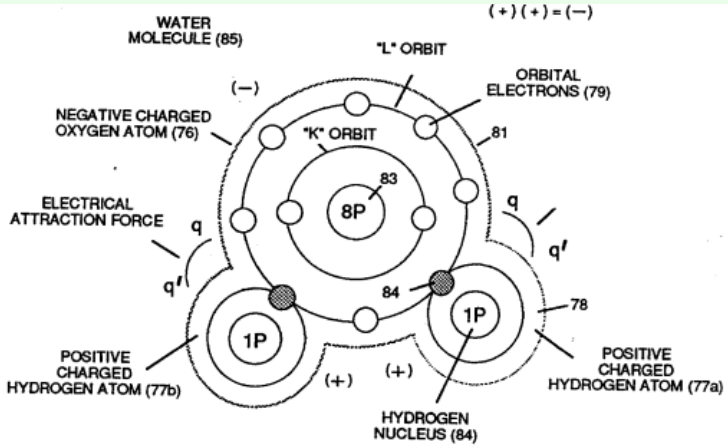

FIGURE 3-27: ELECTRICALLY CHARGED WATER MOLECULE

Opposite polarity electrical attraction force (SS') continues to cause **negative charged oxygen atom** (76) to migrate to **positive voltage-plate** (E1) (*positive voltage zone 66*); while, at the same time, **opposite polarity electrical attraction force** (RR') causes **positive charged hydrogen atoms** (77a/b) to migrate in the opposite direction to negative **voltage-plate** (E2) (*negative voltage zone 67*) as **step-**

charging voltage-wave (65) increases in voltage amplitude from several millivolts to several hundred volts **during each pulse train** (65a xxx 65n) which, in application, causes **water molecule** (210) of Figure (3-27) charged atoms (76/77) to elongate (increasing distance between unlike atoms 76/77) to the point where **covalent hydrogen electrons** (84) of Figure (3-27) breaks away from **electrostatic force** (qq').

Repetitive duplication of **voltage pulse** (65a xxx 65n) continues to separate or split apart other **water molecules** (85a xxx 85n) which, in turns, forms **hydrogen** (86) and **oxygen** (87) **gas-mixture** (88) of Figure (3-24).

Dissociation of **water molecule** (85) by way of **voltage stimulation** (65) is herein called "**The Electrical Polarization Process**", as illustrated in (160) of Figure (3-26).

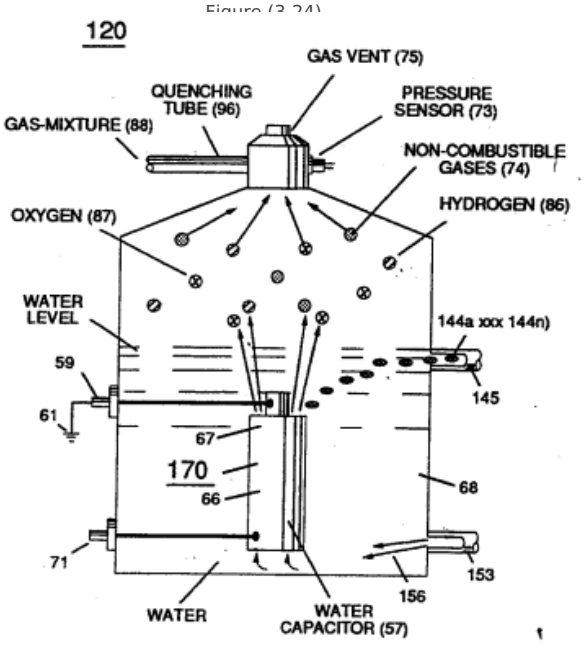

FIGURE 3-24: FUEL CELL

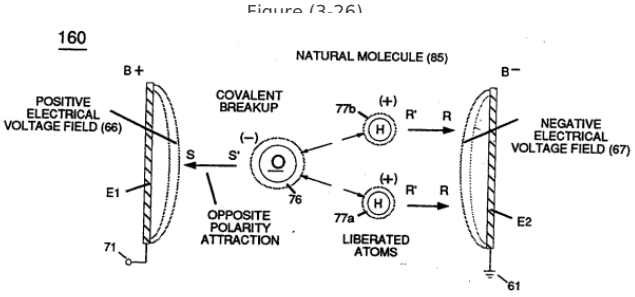

FIGURE 3-26: ELECTRICAL POLARIZATION PROCESS

Revision #6
Created 20 December 2023 04:40:09 by Chris Bake
Updated 24 December 2023 00:27:58 by Chris Bake