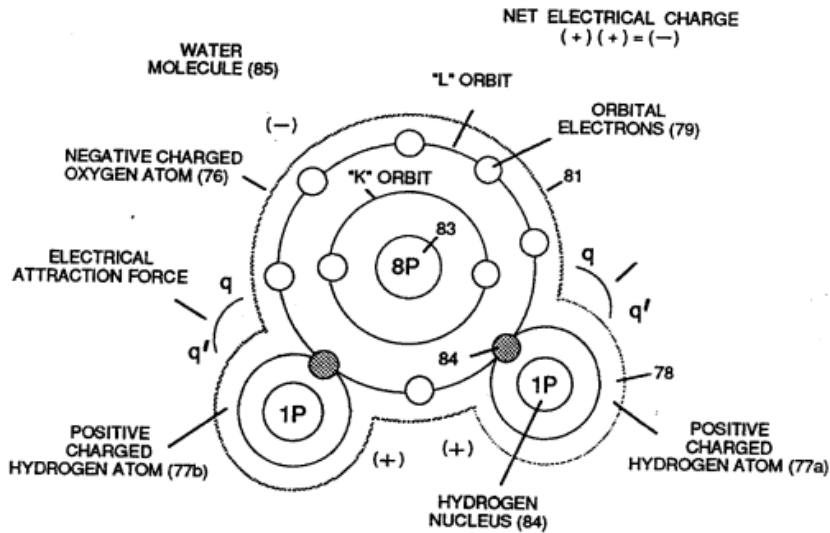# Electrically Charged Water Molecule

FIGURE 3-27: ELECTRICALLY CHARGED WATER MOLECULE

Atomic structure of an **atom** (76)

and (77) of Figure (3-27) exhibits two types of electrical charged mass entities, **orbital electrons** (79) having **negative electrical charges** (-) and a **nucleus** (84) (at least one proton) having a **positive electrical charge** (+).

> The **positive electrical charge** of the nucleus <u>equals</u> the <u>sum total</u> of all **negative electrical charged electrons** when the atom is in "**stable-state**."

In stable state or normal-state, the number of electrons <u>equals the number of protons</u> to give the atom "**no**" <u>net electrical charge</u>.

Whenever one or more electrons are "**dislodged**" from the atom, the atom takes-on a net positive electrical charge and is called a**positive ion**.

If a electron combines with a stable or normal atom, the atom has a **net negative charge** and is called a **negative ion.**

Voltage potential (65) within electrical **circuit** (60) can cause one or more **electrons** (79) to be dislodged from the **water molecule atom** (85) of Figure (3-26) <u>due to</u> **opposite electrical polarity attraction** (qq') of Figure (3-29) between unlike charged entities, as shown in (160) of Figure (326) as to **Newton's** and **Coulomb's laws** of **electrical-force**.

Figure (3-26)

FIGURE 3-26: ELECTRICAL POLARIZATION PROCESS

Figure (3-29)

FIGURE 3-29: VOLTAGE DYNAMICS
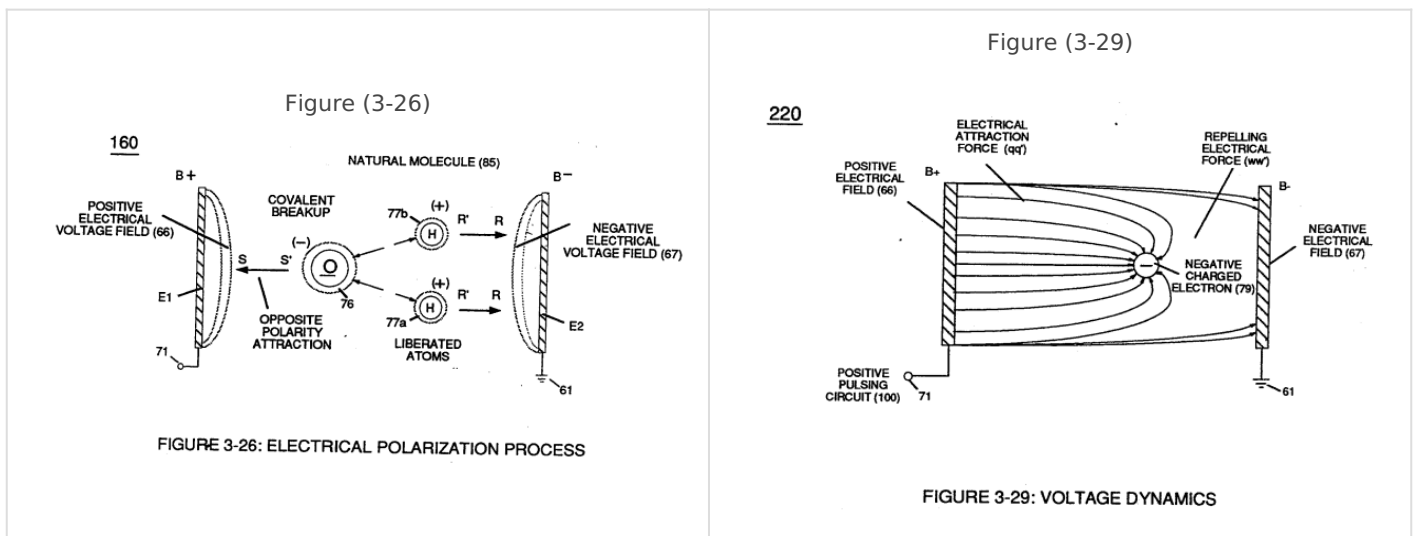
These same laws of **electrical-force** (qq') are used to combine or join atoms together by way of **covalent bonding** (<u>opposite electrical forces</u>) to form a molecule of **water** (85), as illustrated in (210) of Figure (3-27).

The liquid molecule of **water** (210) of Figure (3-27) is formed when the two **hydrogen atoms** (77a1b) takes-on a net "**positive electrical charge**" (78), which is, <u>equal to</u> the net "**negative electrical charge**" (81) of the **oxygen atom** (76).

The resultant **electrical force** (qq') between the <u>opposite electrical charged</u> **hydrogen** (77) and **oxygen** (76) atoms keeps **water molecule** (210) intact when the **hydrogen atom** (77) shares its **electron** (84) with **oxygen atom** (76).

The electrical strength of **attraction force** (qq') between the water molecule atoms <u>is determined by</u> the <u>electrical size of the hydrogen atoms</u> and the displacement of its **negative charged electrons** (84) during covalent sharing.
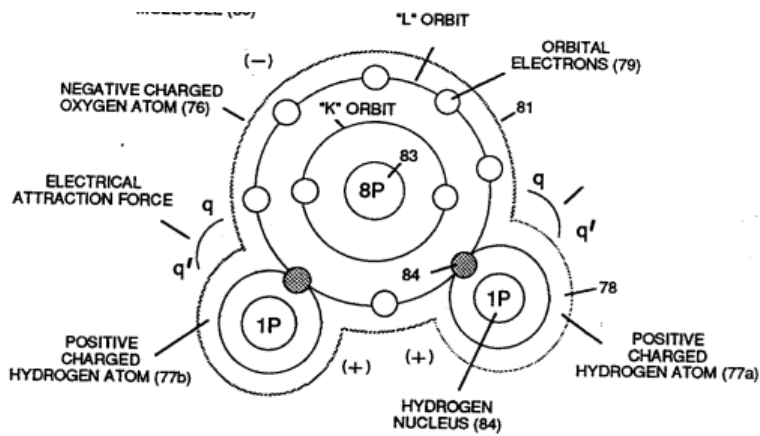
FIGURE 3-27: ELECTRICALLY CHARGED WATER MOLECULE

Oxygen atom becomes **negative**

electrical charged (81) since **oxygen atom** (76), now, has a total of ten negative charged electrons (79a xxx 79n) in its "K" plus "L" orbits while maintaining it's original **eight positive charged protons** which makes up **oxygen nucleus** (83).

Since the **hydrogen proton** (84) (hydrogen nucleus) remains (after covalent link up), then the **hydrogen atom** takes-on a **positive charge** (78) co-equalling the **positive charge** of the **hydrogen nucleus proton** (84).

Together, the total net charge of **water molecule** (85) is zero despite the fact that each water molecule atom retains its electrical charge.

In other words, water molecule (85) is a electrically bipolar molecule having a stable configuration of charged atoms bound together by **electrostatic force** (qq').

Electromagnetic bonding forces between unlike **atoms** (76n7) are negligible or non-existence, since **oxygen atom** (76) electrons are paired together, while rotating in opposite direction which, in turn, causes **oxygen atom** (76) to be electromagnetically neutral to **hydrogen atom** (77).

Electron theory of magnetism requires orbital electrons to spin in the same direction before an atom can exhibit a electromagnetic field.

Furthermore, **external electrical force** (66/67) can alter the electromagnetic properties of a atom since electromagnetic force is dependent on the movement of **charged particles** in a electrostatic field **voltage Intensifier circuit** (190) of figure (3-23), now, allows voltage to dissociates **water molecule** (85) by overcoming **electrostatic bonding force** (qq') between **unlike atoms** (76n7) while restricting amp flow, as illustrated in (160) of Figure (3-26).
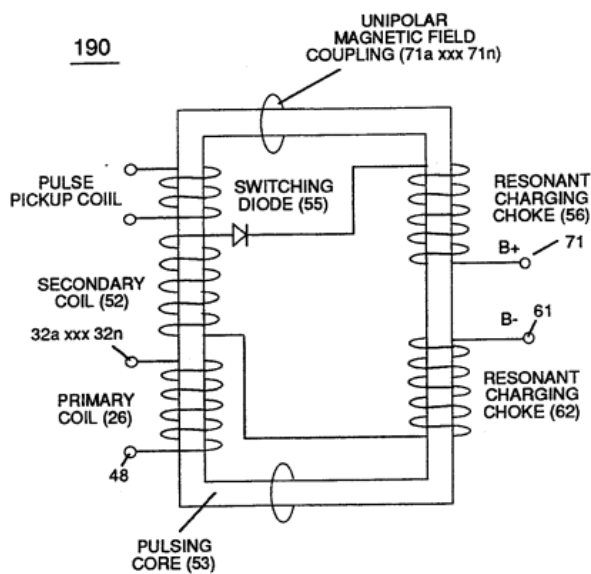

Figure (3-23)

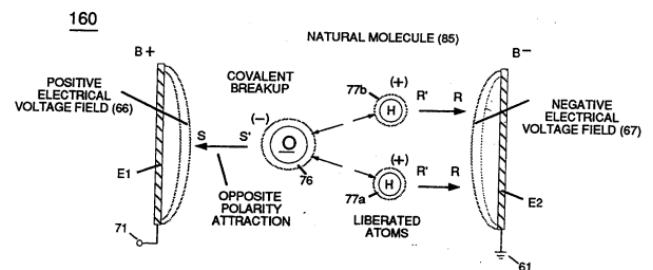FIGURE 3-23 : PULSING CORE CONFIGURATION

Figure (3-26)

FIGURE 3-26: ELECTRICAL POLARIZATION PROCESS

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