

Electron Extraction Process

Whereby

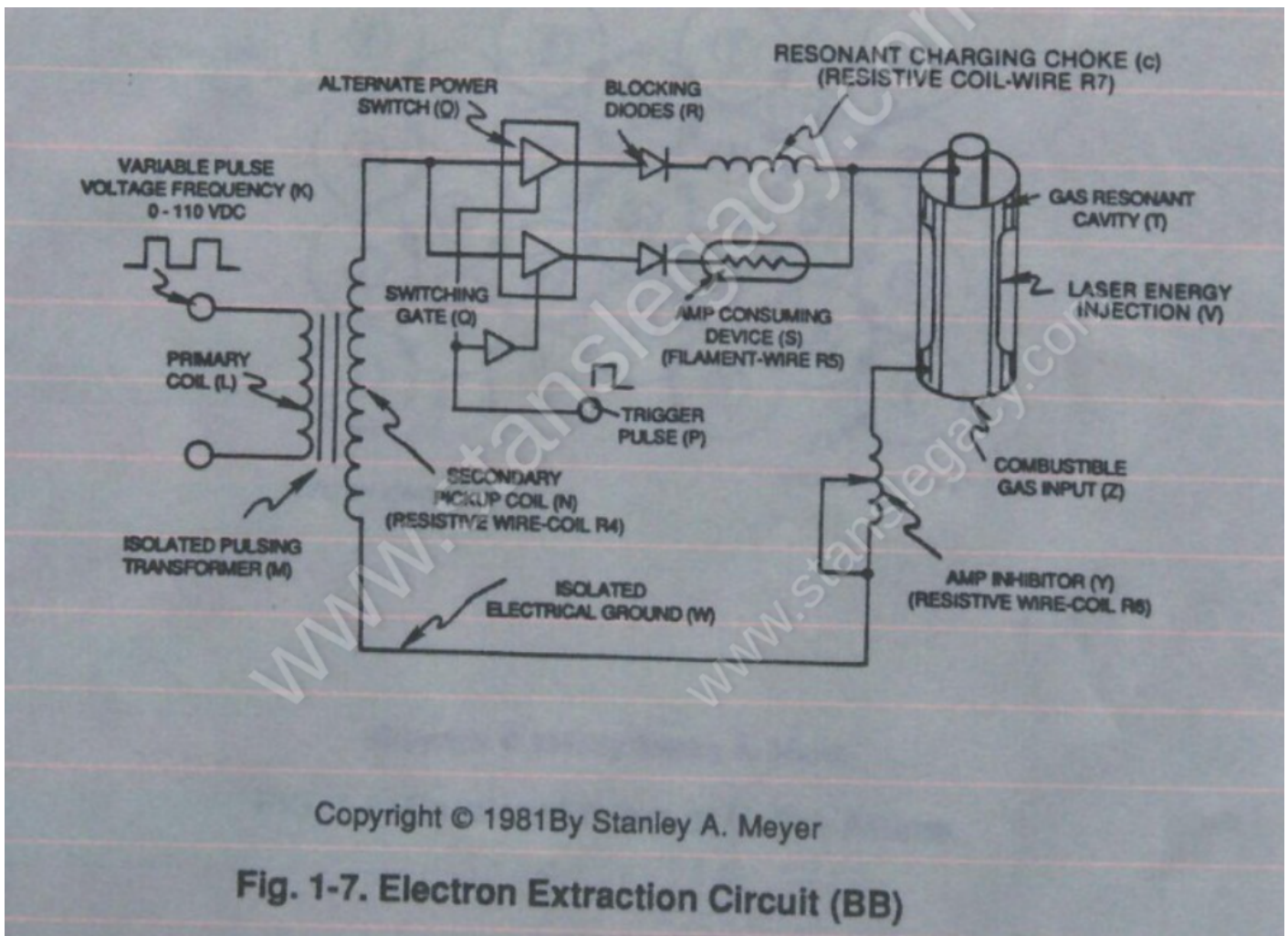
Laser or light intensity is variable as to duty cycle on/off pulse-frequency from 1 Hz to 65 Hz and above, and, is given by

$$L_e = \sqrt{\frac{(ION)^2 \times T_1}{T_1 + T_2}}$$

L_e is light intensity in watts; T_1 is current on-time; T_2 is current off-time; and (ION) = RMS value of load current during on-period.

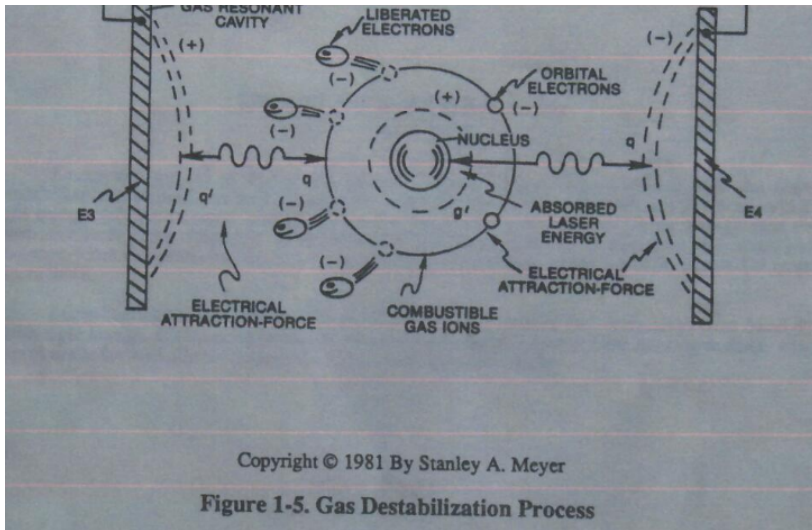
By varying or regulating laser intensity in direct relationship to applied pulse-voltage frequency and voltage amplitude causes the inert gas atom of **Argon** (Ar) to become a positive charged gas ion having missing electrons.

The **Gas Destabilization Process** with **Laser Injection** is, also, applicable to other types of airborne or free-floating atoms.



Electron Extraction Circuit (BB) of Figure 1-7 removes, captures, and consumes the "dislodged" electrons (*from the gas atoms*) to cause the gas atoms to go into and reach "ion-state," forming highly energized gas atoms having missing electrons.

Resistive values (R4, R6, R7, and dielectric constant of gas Rg) and isolated electrical ground (W) prevents "electron-flow" or "electron deflection" from occurring within **circuit (BB)** during pulsing operations (*at resonant frequency*) and, therefore, keeps the gas atoms in ion state by "**NOT**" allowing electron replacement to occur or take place between the moving gas atoms.

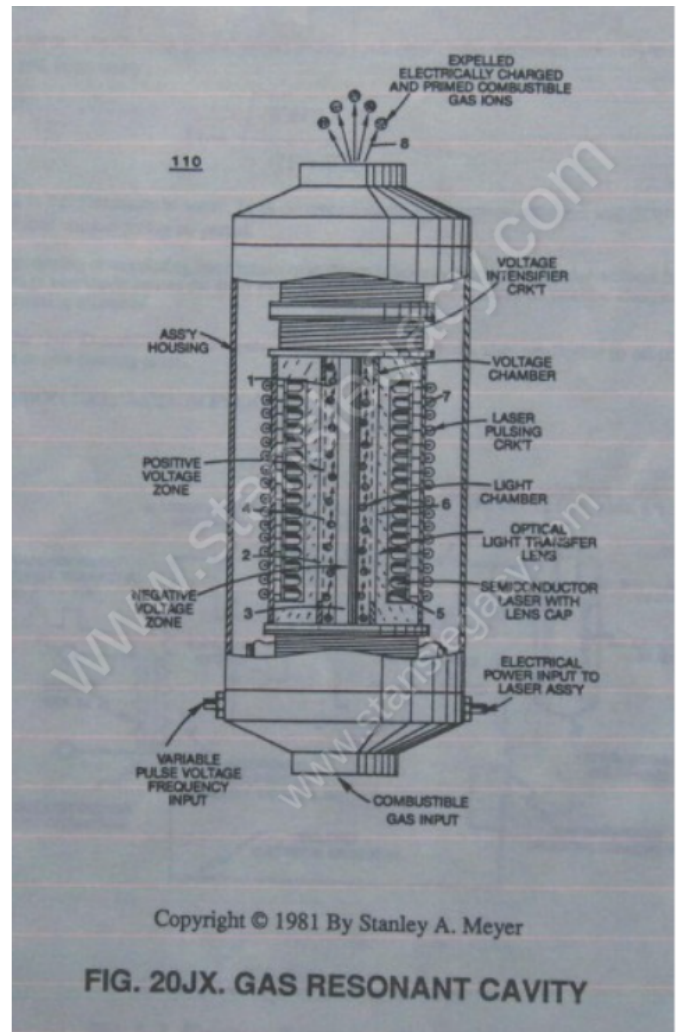
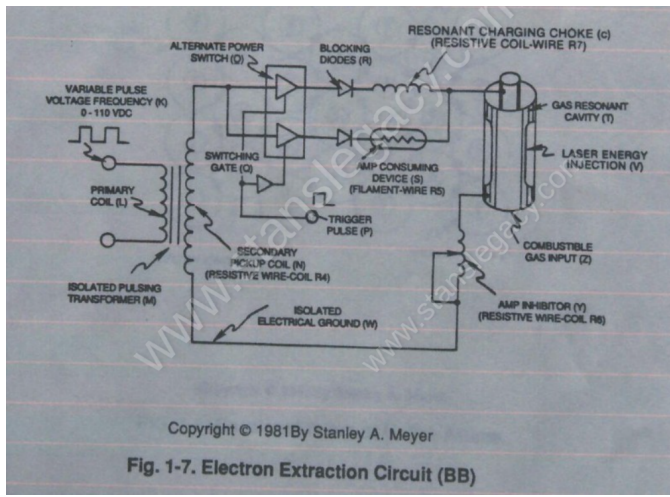


The "dislodged" negative charged

electrons are "destroyed" or "consumed" in the form of "heat" when **Amp Consuming Device** (S) (such as a light bulb) is positive electrically energized during alternate pulsing operations.

Laser activated or laser primed gas ions repels the "dislodged" electrons being consumed, as illustrated in Figure 1-5.

The **Electron Extraction Process** (BB) is, hereinafter, called "**The GAS RESONANT CAVITY**," as illustrated in Figure 1-7 as to Figure 20JX.



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