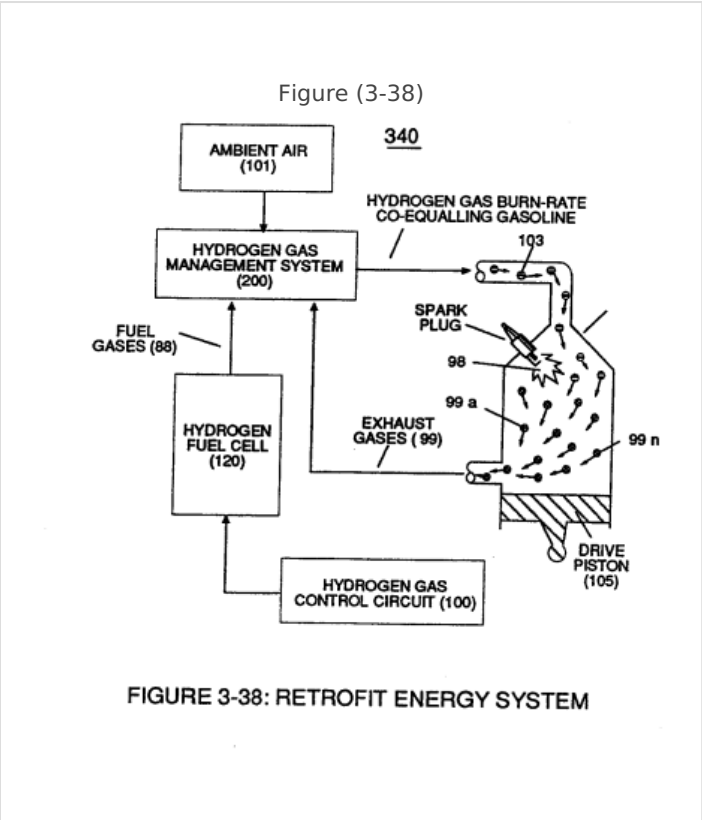
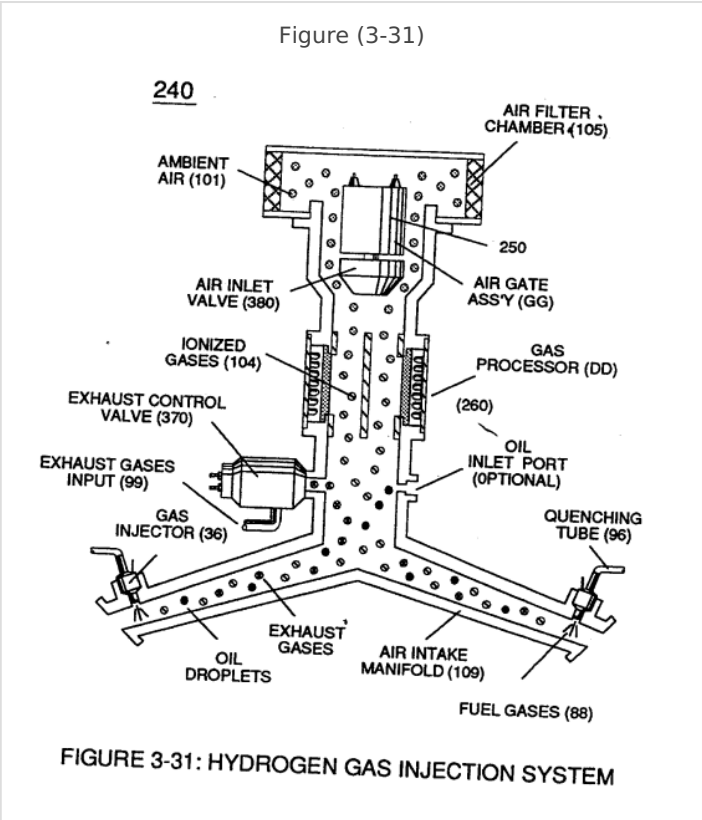


Gas Processor

To obtain higher energy-yields beyond the normal gas combustion process, **ionized ambient air gases** (104) of Figure (3-31) is, now, exposed to and intermixed with **Fuel-Gases** (88) prior to **thermal gas ignition** (98) of Figure (3-38), as illustrated in (240) of Figure (3-31).



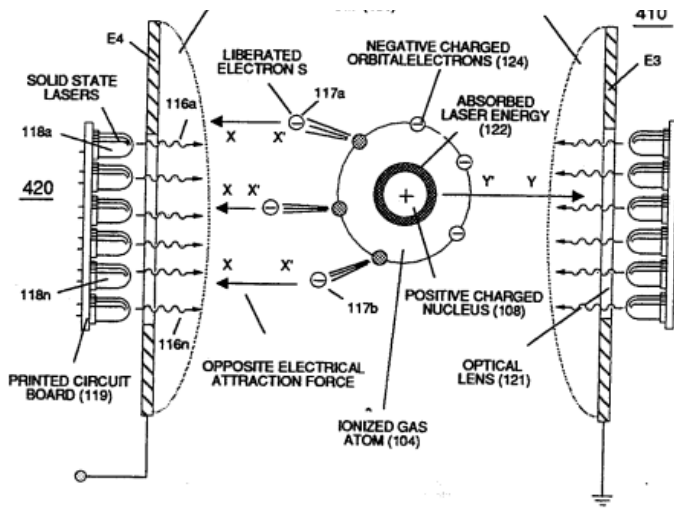


FIGURE 3-33: GAS PROCESSOR

As ambient **air gases** (101) enters into and

passes through air **filter chamber** (105) toward and beyond **air gate assembly** (GG), the moving **air gases** (101) are exposed to **high energy voltage fields** (*up to and beyond 2,000 volts*) (106/107) of **opposite electrical polarity** which causes ambient air gases to become **ionized gases** (104), as illustrated in (260) of Figure (3-33).

Positive electrical voltage field (106) causes **negative charged orbital electrons** (124a xxx) to be ejected from gas atom (101) due to opposite electrical attraction force (xx'); while, at the same time, negative electrical voltage field (107) exerts a second electrical attraction force (yy') on gas atom positive charged nucleus (108)

...opposite **electrical attraction forces** (xx') and (yy') being of equal intensity, as further illustrated in (260) of Figure (3-33).

Once electron ejection occurs, the liberated and free floating **electrons** (117a xxx 117n) continue to migrate toward **positive voltage zone** (106); whereas, the newly formed **ionized gas atom** (*having missing electrons*) (104) continues to move onward and through **air intake manifold** (109) of Figure (3-31) to **engine cylinder** (102) of Figure (3-38).

air intake manifold (109) of Figure (3-31)

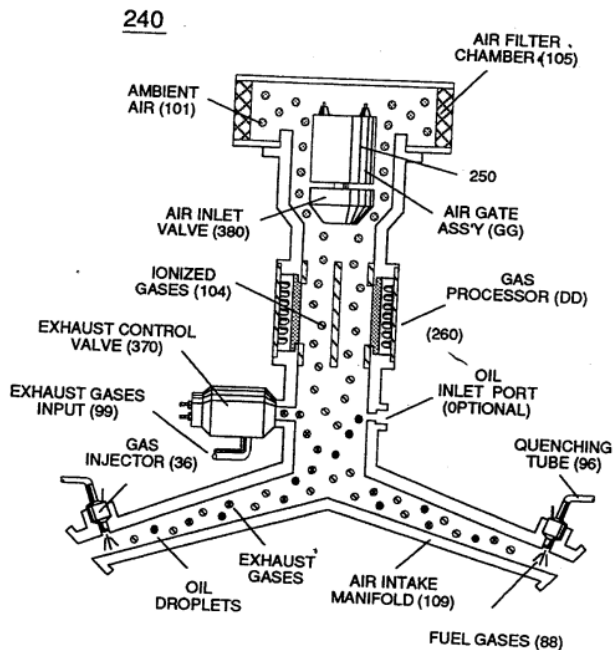


FIGURE 3-31: HYDROGEN GAS INJECTION SYSTEM

engine cylinder (102) of Figure (3-38)

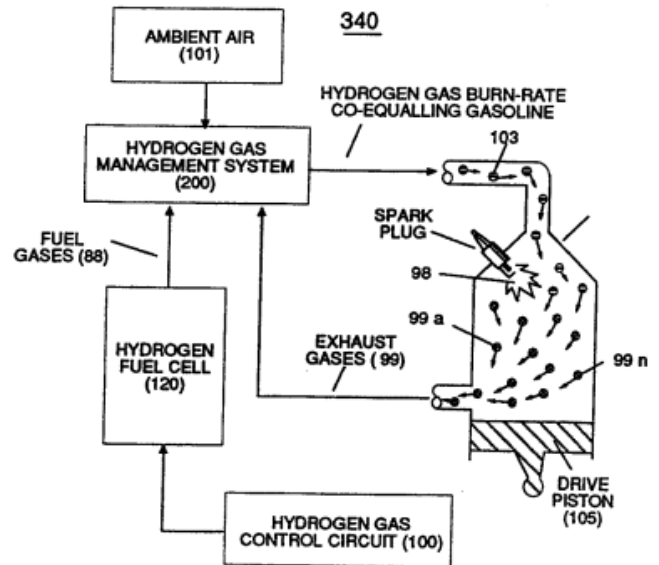


FIGURE 3-38: RETROFIT ENERGY SYSTEM

The resultant ionized **gas process** (260) of Figure (3-33) is performed by **Electron Extraction Circuit** (270) of Figure (3-34) which function in like manner to **Voltage Intensifier Circuit** (60) of Figure (3-22) except amp consuming device (390) (*such as a light bulb 11_2*) placed between **Resonant Charging Choke** (56) and **Gas Resonant Cavity** (410) of Figure (3-34) is added to **pulsing circuit** (60) to cause and convert liberated electrons (117a xxx 117n) into **radiant heat - energy** (*Kinetic energy*) (113) in the form of light energy (114)

Electron Extraction Circuit (270) of Figure (3-34)

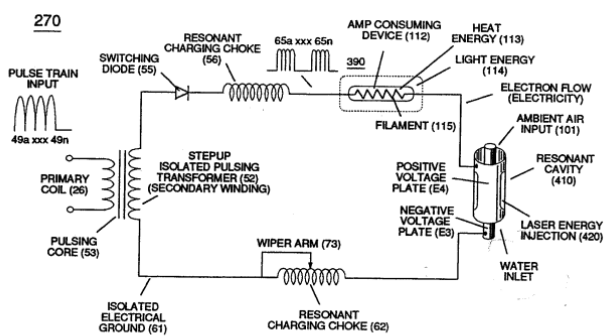


FIGURE 3-34: ELECTRON EXTRACTION CIRCUIT

Voltage Intensifier Circuit (60) of Figure (3-22)

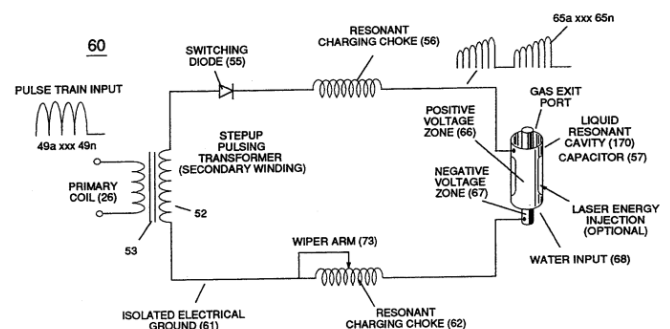


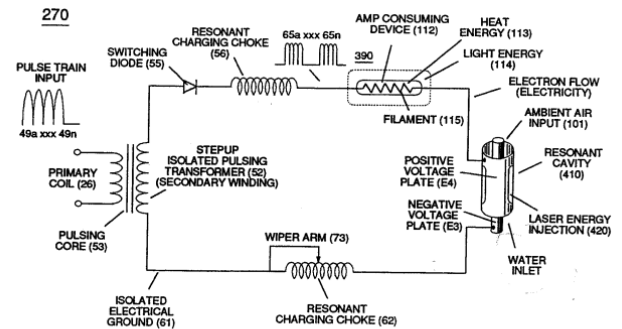
FIGURE 3-22: VOLTAGE INTENSIFIER CIRCUIT

... thereby preventing **electrons** (117a xxx 117n) from re-entering **ionized gas process** (260) ... destabilizing **gas atom** (101).

Repetitive formation of electrical voltage force or **voltage intensity** (65a xxx 65n) of Figure (3-21) attracts and causes **liberated electrons** (117a,xxx 117n) to move electrically away from **gas resonant cavity** (410) and physically interact with **light bulb filament** (115) to

initiate and perform **kinetic conversion process** (390), as further illustrated in (270) of Figure (3-34).

FIGURE 3-21: RESONANT CHARGING PULSE TRAIN



AIRBENT AIR

The newly established and on-going **electron conversion process** (390) continues to aid **ionized gas process** (260) as other **gas atoms** (101a xxx 101n) are destabilized into **ionized gas vapor** (104a xxx 104n).

The **electron conversion process** (390) is, of course, terminated when applied pulse **voltage potential** (65) is switched off.

Pulsating voltage potential or **voltage intensity** (65a xx 65n) is adjusted, also, to "tune-in" to the resonant properties of **ambient air gases** (101) since **ambient air gases** (101) exhibits a dielectric value (air-gap of one inch resisting electron arc-over of up to 17,000 volts applied) between **voltage plates** (E3) and (E4), forming **capacitor** (410) of Figure (3-34).

Voltage fields (106/107) are physically configured (*skin effect*) by T304 stainless steel material to form **voltage plates** (E3/E4) of Figure (3-33) which are not only chemically inert to **gas ionization process** (260) but, also, forms tubular **Gas Resonant Cavity** (410) of Figure (3-34) having approximately the same size and shape of **liquid resonant cavity** (170) of Figure (3-25), as illustrated in (270) of Figure (3-34).

170



260



The absorbed **laser energy** (122) of Figure (3-35) not only causes ionized **gas atom orbital electrons** (124) to be deflected away from **gas atom nucleus** (108) but, also, weakens **electrostatic force** (AA') between **gas atom nucleus** (108) and deflecting **electrons** (123a xxx)

... allowing even a greater number of electrons (117a xxx) to be ejected from ionized gas atom (104) being simultaneously subjected to Electron Extraction Process (260), as illustrated in (280) of Figure (3-35).

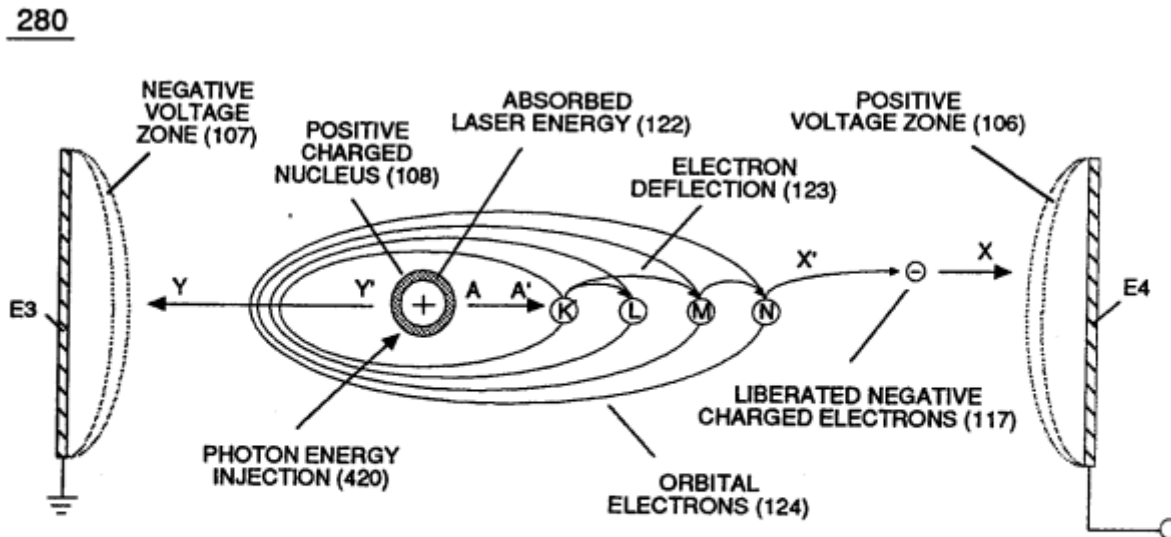


FIGURE 3-35: LASER INTERACTION

In essence, then, **laser interaction** (280) along with applied **voltage process** (260) causes **gas atom** (101) to go into sub-critical state (*destabilizing the mass entity of a gas atom*) since absorbed laser energy (122) prevents electrons re-capture (atoms accepting electrons) while **interfacing circuit** (270) dislodges, captures, and immediately consumes **ejected electrons** (117a xxx) In other words, **ambient air gases** (101) has, now, become **electromagnetically primed destabilized gas atoms** (104a xxx 100n) having missing electrons.

Solid state light-emitting diode (118) of Figure (3-33) arranged in a **cluster-array** (118a xxx 118n) mounted on **printed circuit board** (119) emits a discrete wave-length of light energy (*electromagnetic energy*) when **light circuit assembly** (420) of Figure (3-43) is **electrically pulsed** (126a xxx 126n) via **variable pulsing circuit** (125) in such a way as to vary **light intensity** (116) to match the light absorption rate of **ionized gas** (104), and, is determined with respect to the forward current through Led's (118) by (Eq 15)

(Eq 15)

$$R_s = \frac{V_{in} - V_{led}}{I_{led}}$$

Where

I_{led} , is the specified forward current (typically 20ma per diode); V_{led} is the led voltage drop (typically 1.7 volts for red emitter's).

Ohm's law for **led circuit** in **parallel array**, and, is given by (Eq 16)

(Eq 16)

$$P_{watts} = V_{cc} I_t$$

Where

It is the forward current through led cluster-array; V_{cc} is volts applied (typically 5 volts)

Whereby

Laser or light intensity is variable as to duty cycle on/off pulse frequency from 1hz up to and beyond 10khz, and is given by (Eq 17)

I_e is light intensity in watts; T_I is current on-time; T_O is current off-time; and $(I_{ON}) = \text{RMS value of load current during on-period.}$

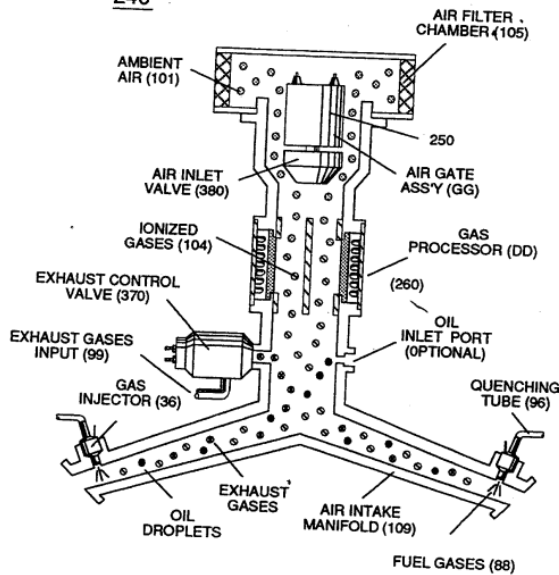


FIGURE 3-31: HYDROGEN GAS INJECTION SYSTEM

(Eq 17)

$$Le \sqrt{\frac{(ION)^2 \times T1}{T1 + T2}}$$

In terms of assembly, **gas resonant cavity** (410), **electron extraction circuit** (270), **optical lens** (121) forms **gas processor** (260) of Figure (3-31).

In retrospect to operational parameters, led's (118) light spectrum (extending from the visible into the Ultraviolet light region) can be selected for a given or predetermined **electromagnetically gas priming application** (280) since **gas nucleus** (108) is more responsive to coherent rather than diffused light source.

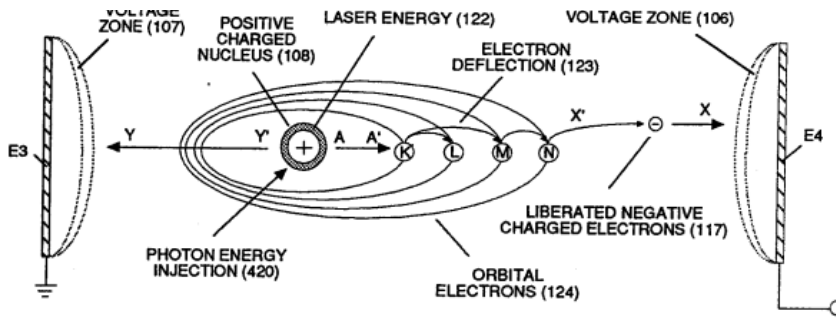


FIGURE 3-35: LASER INTERACTION

Applied **voltage amplitude** (V_a)

xxx V_n), applied voltage **pulse frequency** (65a xxx 65n), and applied **current pulse train** (126a xxx 126n) are design variable to "tune-in" to the resonant properties of **gas atom** (101) while stimulating and performing **gas process** (260) which attenuates **electrical force** (AA') of Figure (3-35) to disrupt the mass equilibrium of **gas atom** (104).

The resultant and newly formed **sub-critical gas atoms** (104a xxx 104n) are directed onward through **air intake manifold** (109) of Figure (3-31) to and beyond both **exhaust gas metering port** (370) and **injector port** (36) where **metered fuel-gas** (88), **metered exhaust gases** (99), and **metered sub-critical gas atoms** (104a xxx 104n) forms **gas-mixture** (103) entering **engine cylinder** (102), as illustrated in (240) of Figure (3-31) as to (340) of Figure (3-38).

(240) of Figure (3-31)

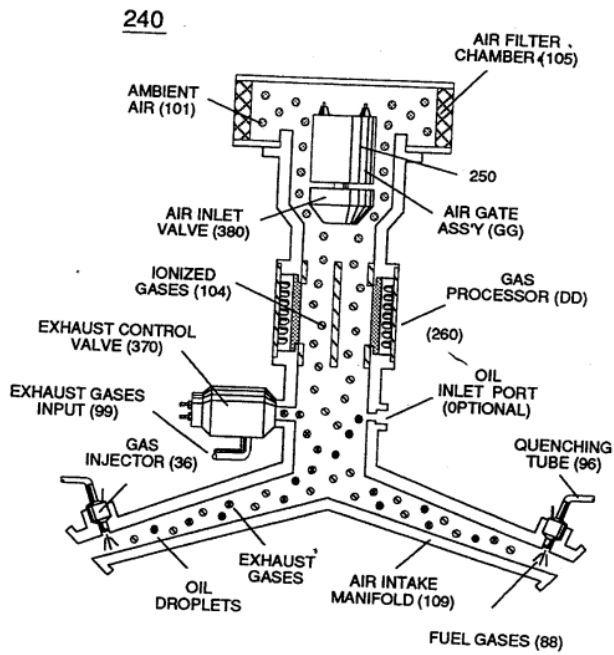


FIGURE 3-31: HYDROGEN GAS INJECTION SYSTEM

(340) of Figure (3-38)

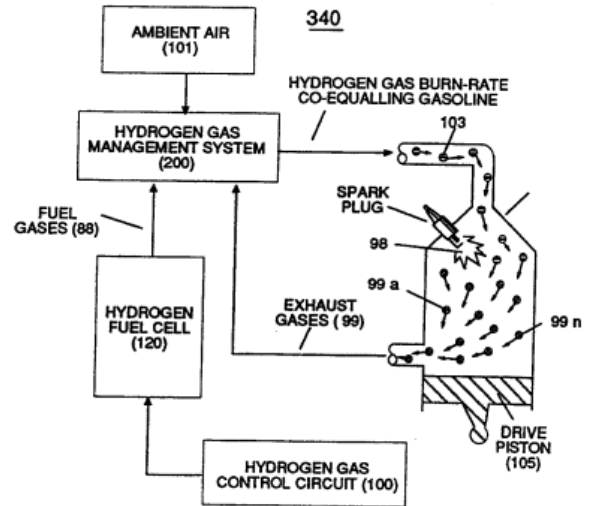


FIGURE 3-38: RETROFIT ENERGY SYSTEM

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