In-Line Circuit Components

Lengthening Inductor (L1/L2) lengths applies an even higher **Voltage Potential** (66/67) across **Resonant Capacitor** (140 -170) (ER) since **Inductance Reactance** "Stores" Energy and, is expressed by:

(Eq 19)

$$Wa = \frac{L I^2}{Z}$$

Where,

(Wa) is the energy in **Joules** (**Watt-seconds**); (L) is the **Inductance** in **Henries**; and (I) is the **current** in **amperes**.

Inductance Reactance directly determines "**Stored**" Energy (Wa) which is controlled by input **Voltage Potential** attenuated or varied by way of **Voltage Amplitude** (Vo xxx Va xxx V b - Vf xxx Vg xxx Vn) of Figure (7-13) and/or **Gated Pulse-Frequency** (49a xxx 49n - T3 - 49a xxx 49n), or both.

> **Inductance Reactance** performs several functions simultaneously or to given stimuli:

- increases applied voltage amplitude (Vo - Vn)
- doubles input frequency (64a * 64b) when 50% Duty Cycle Pulse (T1 = T2) is inputted
- effectuates "Step Charging Effect" (680) of Figure (7-7) when Pulse off-time (T2) is less than Pulse on-time (T1)

... determining **voltage swing** from **highest voltage level** (Vn) to **volts switch-off point** (Vff), and establishing **Impedance** (FL) which minimizes heat loss of electrical input power (49) by impairing electron movement.

> **Inductor** (LI) acts and performs in like manner to **Inductor** (L2) since both **Inductor** (L1/L2) are physically the same size and shape.

Thermal Explosive Energy-Yield (gtnt) (16a xxx 16n) instantly produced from water (85) is determined by:

- **Voltage Amplitude** (xxx Vn)
- **Duty Cycle of Pulse Train** (T1 - T2a xxx T1 – T2n)
- **Gated Pulse-Frequency** of applied **Voltage Potential** (49a xxxx 49n - T3 - 49a xxx 49n)
- **Inductor** (L1/L2) length
- **Secondary Pickup Coil** (523) Length (FL3a xxx FL3n)
- dielectric gap-spacing (Cp)
- or any combination thereof.

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