Inductance (FL)

Component Interaction promotes **Component Reactance** during D.C. pulsing operations while allowing variable voltage amplitude (Vo - Va -Vb - Vn) of Figure (7-13) to be attenuated independently of **Voltage Pulse frequency** (49a xxx 49n), as so illustrated in (600) of Figure (6-3).

Figure (7-13)

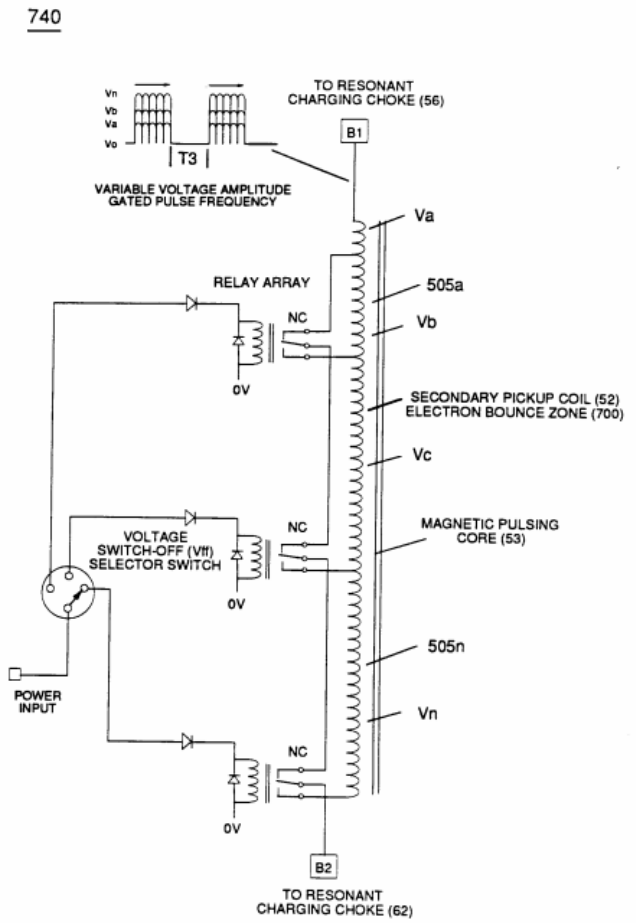


FIGURE 7-13: VIC SECONDARY SWITCH-OFF COIL-ARRAY

(600) of Figure (6-3)

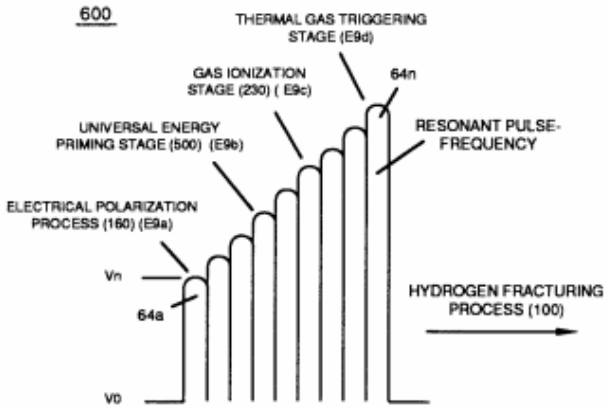


FIGURE 6-3: DYNAMIC VOLTAGE POTENTIAL

Resonant Charging Circuit (630) of Figure (7-2) being an LC Circuit is fanned when **Inductor** (614) of Figure (7-1) is electrically linked to **Taper Capacitor** (720) of Figure (7-11) in series arrangement.

(630) of Figure (7-2)

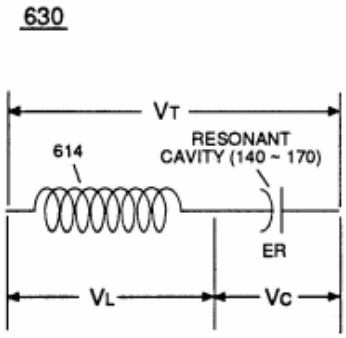


FIGURE 7-2: LC CIRCUIT

(614) of Figure (7-1)

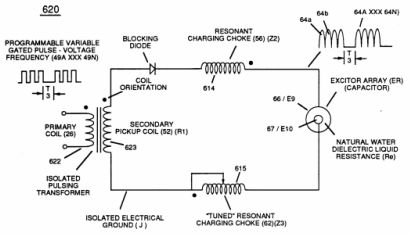


FIGURE 7-1: VIC IMPEDANCE NETWORK

(720) of Figure (7-11)

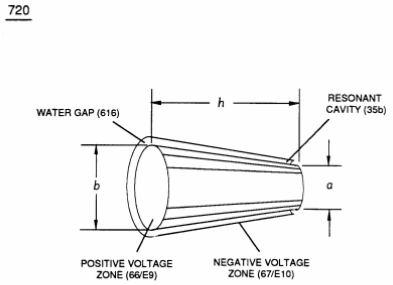


FIGURE 7-11: TAPERED VOLTAGE WAVE-GUIDE

Inductor (614) is an insulated wire wound in a spiral pathway around **Bobbin Cavity** (580) of Figure (6-1) to form **Voltage Stepping Coil** (710) of Figure (7-10) as to (580) of Figure (6-1).

(580) of Figure (6-1)

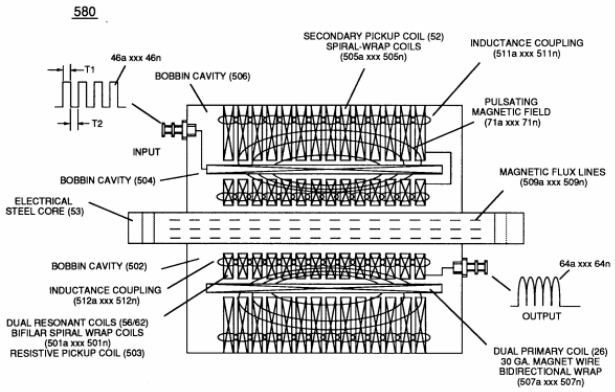


FIGURE 6-1: (VIC) COIL ASSEMBLY

(710) of Figure (7-10)

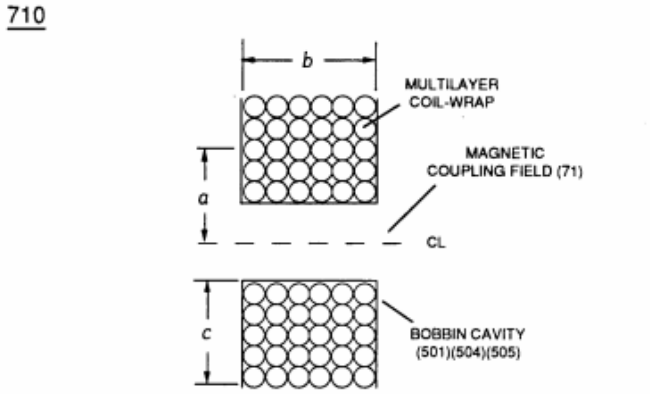
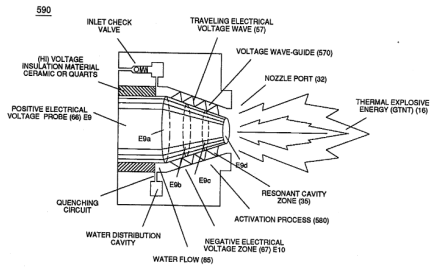


FIGURE 7-10: VOLTAGE STEPPING COILS

Capacitor (E9/E10) of figure (6-2) as to (720) of Figure (7-11) is formed when **outer tapered surface** (66) and **inner tapered surface** (67) forms **Water-Gap** (616) of Figure (7-11) as to Figure (590) of Figure (6-2) having placed there between **Dielectric Water Bath** (85/Re), as schematically illustrated in matrix outline in (670) of Figure (7-6) as to (690) of Figure (7-8) and further detailed in **Electrical Charging Effect** (650) of Figure (7-4).

(E9/E10 & 590) of figure (6-2)



(720, 616) of Figure (7-11)

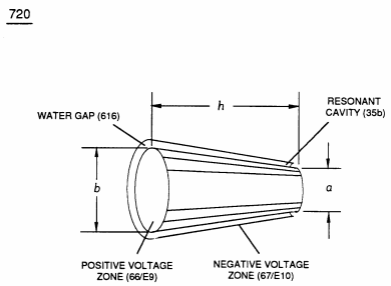


FIGURE 7-11: TAPERED VOLTAGE WAVE-GUIDE

(650) of Figure (7-4)

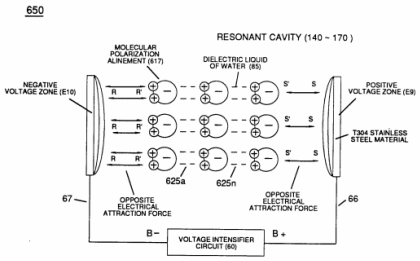


FIGURE 7-4: ELECTRICAL CHARGING EFFECT

(670) of Figure (7-6)

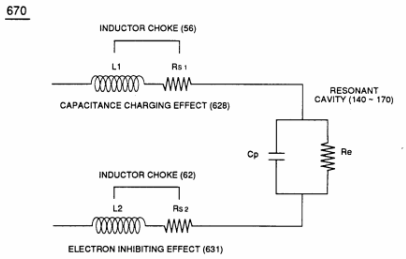


FIGURE 7-6: RESONANT VOLTAGE EFFECT

(690) of Figure (7-8)

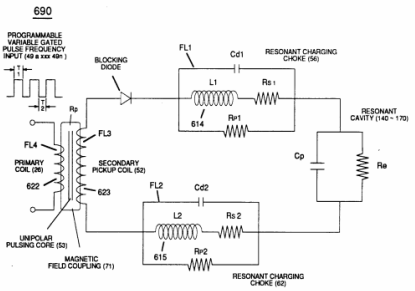


FIGURE 7-8: VIC MATRIX CIRCUIT

Component Reactance to D.C. pulsing transforms **Inductor** (614) of Figure (7-1) / **Capacitor** (E9/E10) of Figure (7-11) LC circuit of Figure (7-2) into an **Resonant Charging Choke** (614) which steps up an unipolar oscillation of an given charging frequency with the effective capacitance of a **pulse-forming network** (64a xxx 64n) of Figure (7-1) as to (600) of Figure (6-3) in order to charge **Voltage Zones** (E9/E10) to a higher potential beyond applied voltage input

Inductor (614) of Figure (7-1)

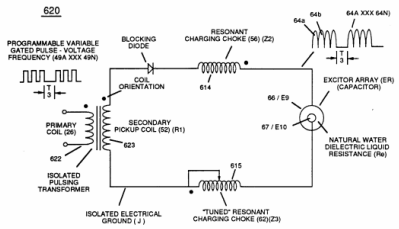


FIGURE 7-1: VIC IMPEDANCE NETWORK

Capacitor (E9/E10) of Figure (7-11)

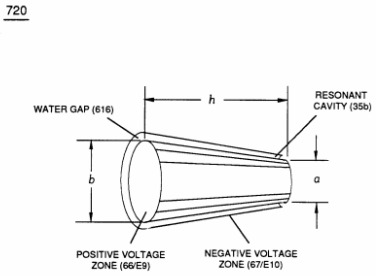


FIGURE 7-11: TAPERED VOLTAGE WAVE-GUIDE

LC circuit of Figure (7-2)

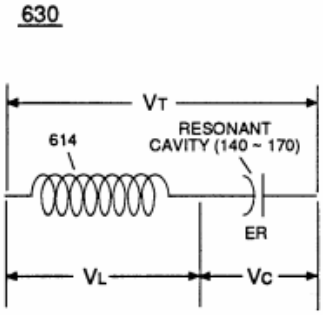


FIGURE 7-2: LC CIRCUIT

(600) of Figure (6-3)

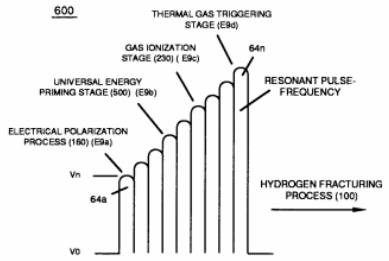


FIGURE 6-3: DYNAMIC VOLTAGE POTENTIAL

... interacting **Distributed Capacitance** (Cda xxx Cdn) and **Distributed Inductance** (D1a xxx D1n) of Figure (7-3) of **Inductor Coil** (614) of (7-1) with "**Electrical Charging Effect**" brought on by the dielectric value of water bath (85/Re), as pictorially illustrated in (650) of Figure (7-4).

(650) of Figure (7-4)

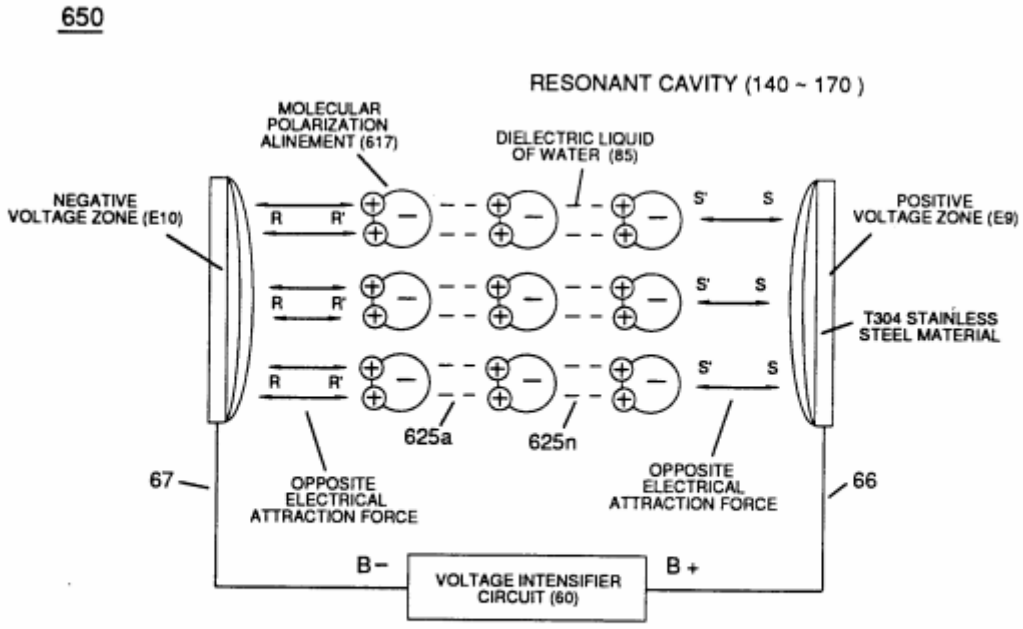


FIGURE 7-4: ELECTRICAL CHARGING EFFECT

Figure (7-3)

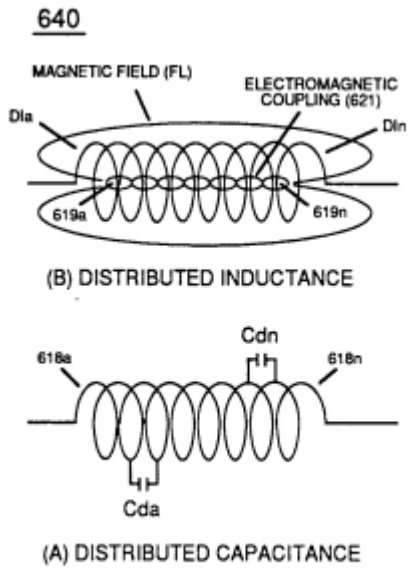


FIGURE 7-3: COIL INTERACTION

(614) of (7-1)

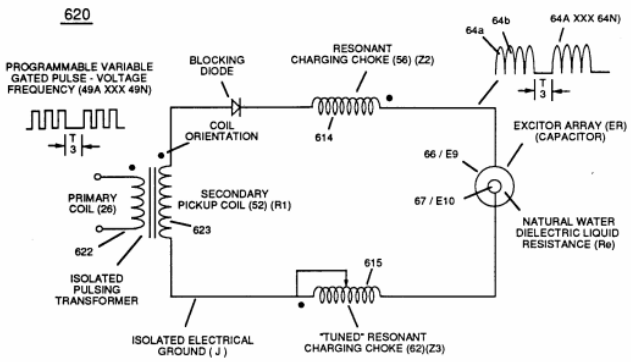


FIGURE 7-1: VIC IMPEDANCE NETWORK

The established **Dielectric Value of Water** (85) being 78.54 ohms since the electron "L" orbit of the water molecule (210) of Figure (3-27) occupies the maximum allowable number of eight electrons when covalent linkup of 'unlike oxygen atom (76) and hydrogen atoms (77a/b) occurs' stabilizing **Water** molecule (85) into existence ... thereby, maintaining molecular stability of water by opposing the exchange of electrons from an external electron source (amp inducing circuit) beyond molecular Structure (85).

(210) of Figure (3-27)

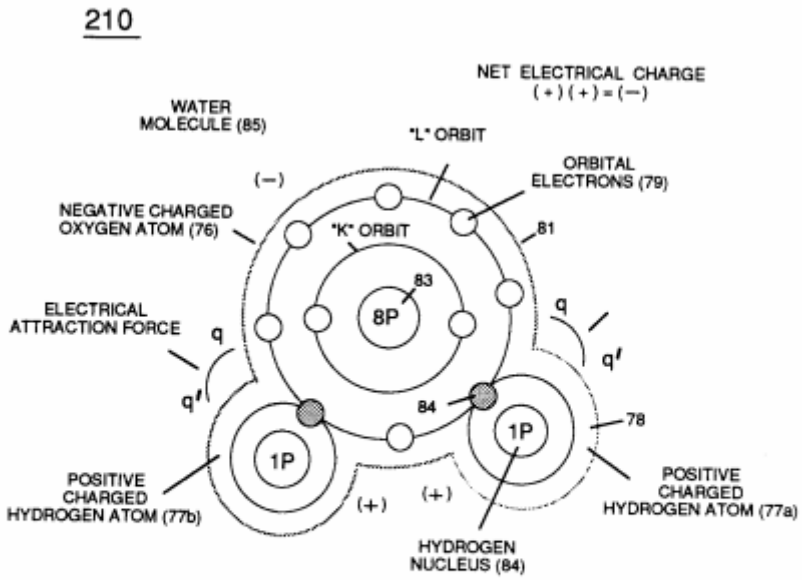


FIGURE 3-27: ELECTRICALLY CHARGED WATER MOLECULE

> Electron interaction (movement of electrons through the liquid medium of water) isfurther inhibited since natural water contaminates (144a xxx 144n) of Figure (3-24) is normally less than 20 ppm.

Figure (3-24)

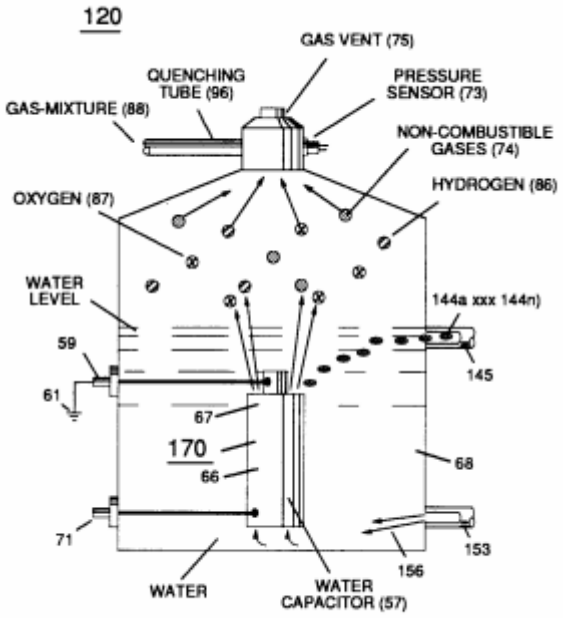


FIGURE 3-24: FUEL CELL

(760) of Figure (7-15)

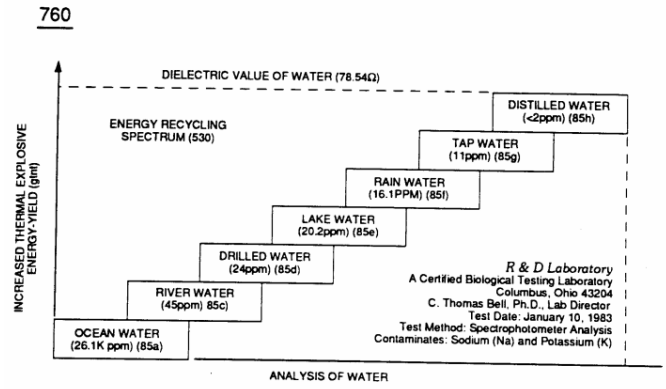


FIGURE 7-15: THERMAL EXPLOSIVE-ENERGY OF WATER

(750) of Figure (7-14)

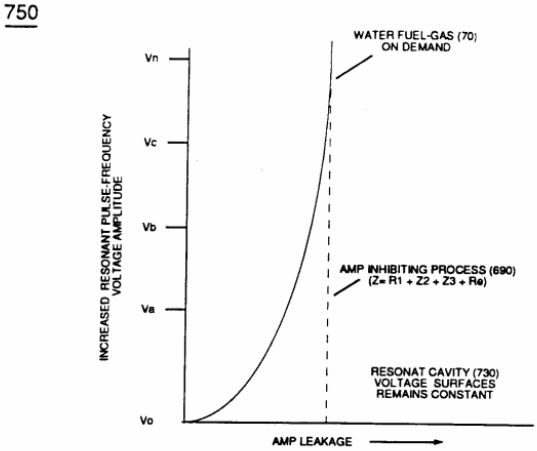


FIGURE 7-14: RESONANT CAVITY WATER-FUEL INJECTION

> ... distilled water, of course, is generally lab-tested 1ppm or less, as illustrated in (760) of Figure (7-15) as to (750) of Figure (7-14).

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