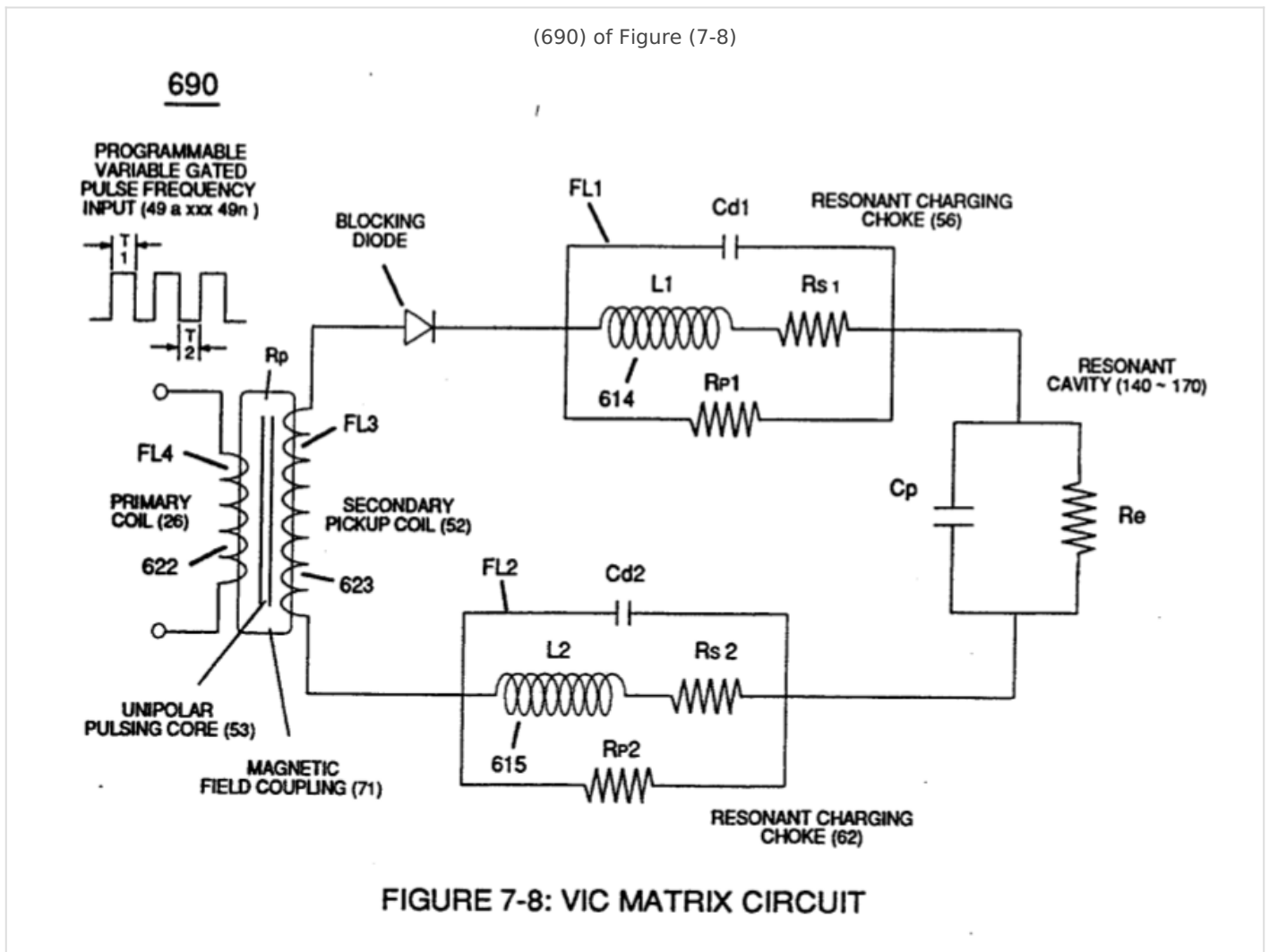


# Inductance Reactance ( $R_s - C_d - FL$ )

**Inductance Reactance** occurs when resistance ( $R_s$ ), capacitance ( $C_d$ ), and Inductance ( $FL$ ) interacts together during D.C. Pulsing (49a xxx 49n), as schematically depicted in (690) of Figure (7-8).



**Inductance Reactance** not only increases voltage across water-capacitor (ER) beyond applied Voltage Potential (626) of Figure (7-7) but, also, establishes "**Impedance Field**" ( $FL$ ) across **Inductors** ( $L1-L2$ ) of Figure (7-6) which acts and performs as **Resonant Charging Chokes** (614/615) of Figure (7-1) once placed on opposite side of capacitor (ER) forming **Resonant voltage Effect Circuit** (670) of Figure (7-6), as illustrated in (620) of Figure (7-1) as to (690) of Figure (7-8).

### Voltage Potential (626) of Figure (7-7)

680

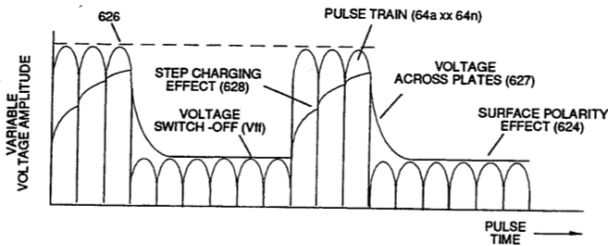


FIGURE 7-7: VOLTAGE CHARGING EFFECT

### Inductors (L1-L2) of Figure (7-6)

670

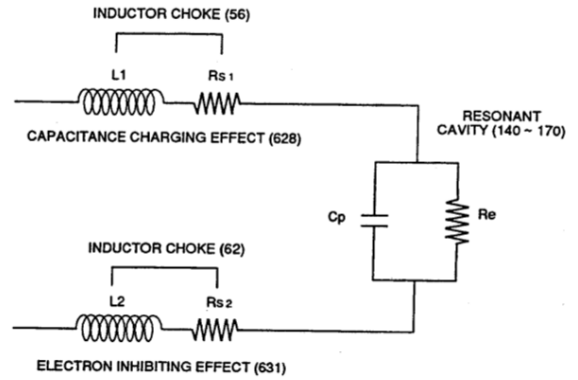


FIGURE 7-6: RESONANT VOLTAGE EFFECT

### Resonant Charging Chokes (614/615) of Figure (7-1)

620

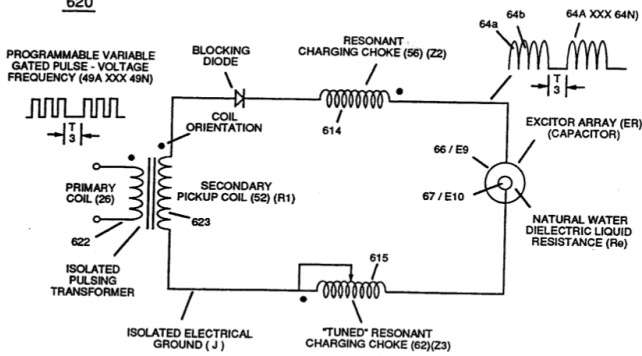


FIGURE 7-1: VIC IMPEDANCE NETWORK

670

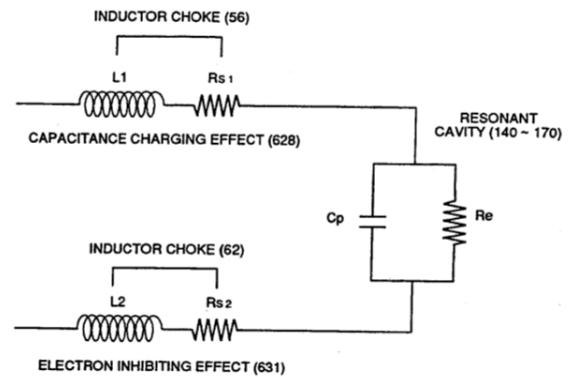


FIGURE 7-6: RESONANT VOLTAGE EFFECT

750

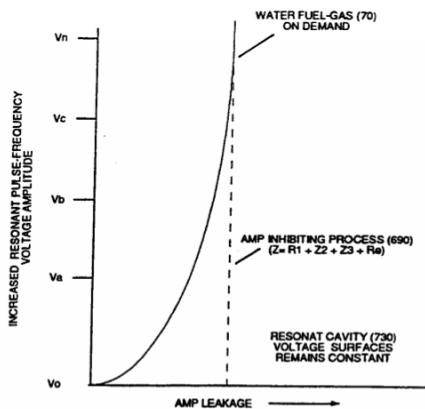


FIGURE 7-14: RESONANT CAVITY WATER-FUEL INJECTION

Both Inductors (L1/L2) are Bifilar wound in

equal length to **optimize the electromagnetic field strength** (FL) in equal electromagnetic intensity (FL1 = FL2) to encourage and promote "**Electron Bounce**" phenomenon (700) of Figure (7-9) while adjusting (programmable pulse wave-form) input

signal **Pulse-Frequency** (49a xx 49n) to "tune-in" to the "dielectric property" (Re) of water (85) causing amp flow to be reduce to a minimum value while allowing voltage potential (627) of Figure (7-7) to go toward infinity if the electronic components would allow it to happen, as graphically illustrated in (750) of Figure (7-14).

"Electron Bounce" phenomenon (700) of Figure (7-9)

700

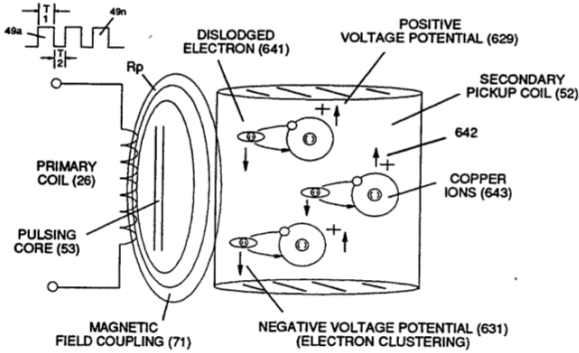


FIGURE 7-9: ELECTRON BOUNCE PHENOMENON (EbP)

(627) of Figure (7-7)

680

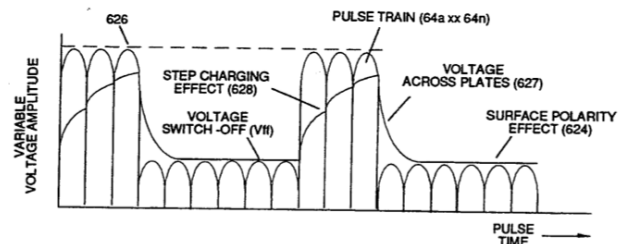


FIGURE 7-7: VOLTAGE CHARGING EFFECT

**Inductance Field** (L1-FL1) performs "**Capacitance Charging Effect**" (628);

while, at the same time, **Inductor Field** (L2-FL2) restricts electron movement through **VIC Impedance Network Circuit** (620) of Figure (7-1) since **Inductance Field** (FL2) locks onto **Electrons Magnetic Field** (547) of Figure (5-9) to block the movement of electron flow toward **Positive Voltage Potential** (66)

(620) of Figure (7-1)

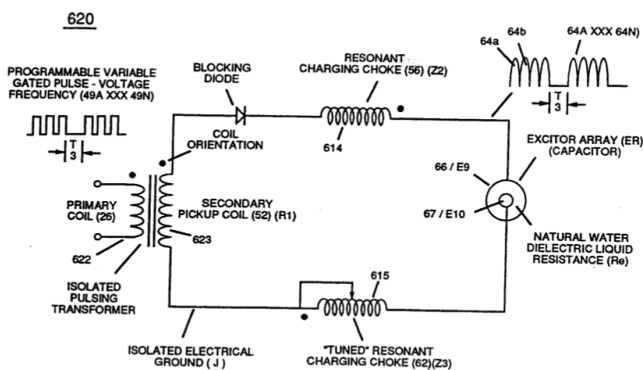


FIGURE 7-1: VIC IMPEDANCE NETWORK

(547) of Figure (5-9)

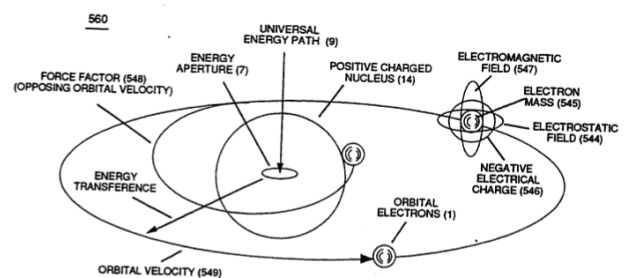
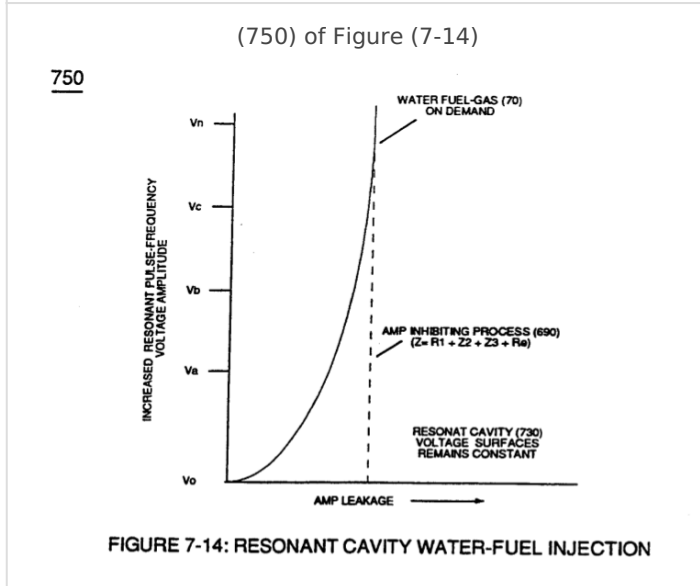
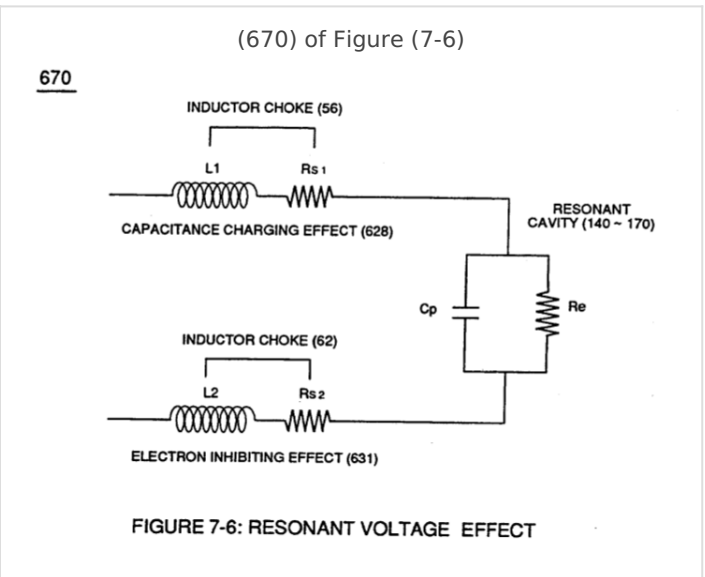
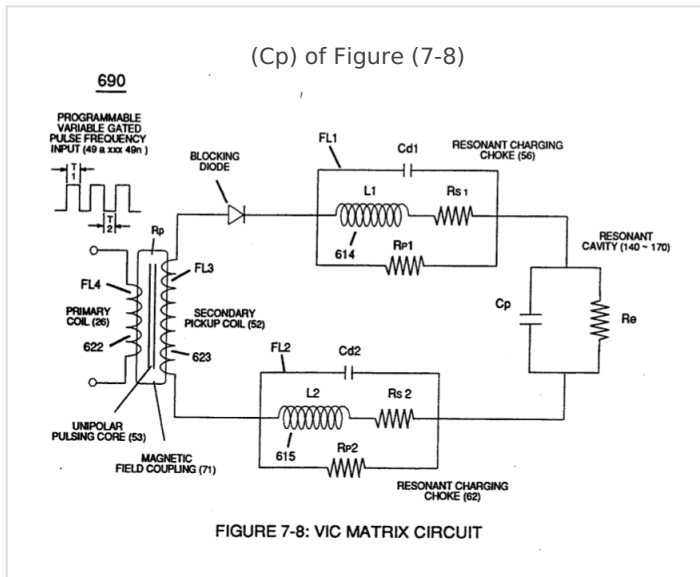


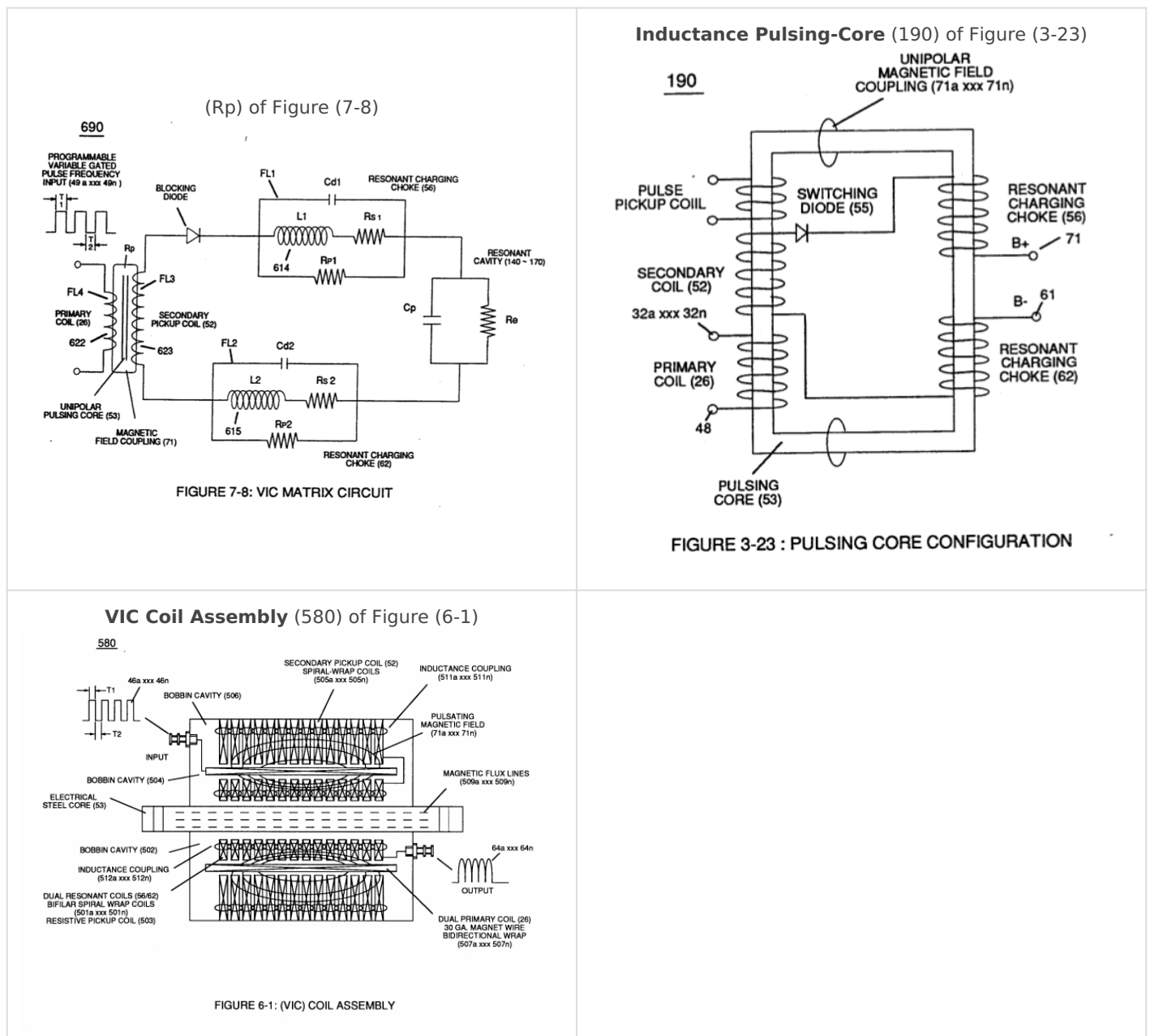
FIGURE 5-9: ATOMIC ENERGY EQUILIBRIUM

(This reference was incorrect. 647 mentioned, but 547 was desired - CB)

... thereby preventing and inhibiting electron-flow to pass through or arc-over capacitor water-gap (Cp) of Figure (7-8) such electron blocking action is herein called "**Electron Inhibiting Effect**" (631), as denoted in (670) of Figure (7-6) as to (750) of Figure (7-14).



At elevated or higher amplitude voltage levels (xxx Ve xxx Vf xxx Vn), **primary electromagnetic coupling field** (Rp) of Figure (7-8) transmitted by way of **Inductance Pulsing-Core** (190) of Figure (3-23) as to **VIC Coil Assembly** (580) of Figure (6-1) enters into and passes through both Inductors (L1/L2) simultaneously and offers not only further electron-flow restriction (Rp1/Rp2) to both **Inductor Chokes** (56/62) but automatically increases voltage potential (xxx V g xxx Vh xxx Vn) of opposite voltage intensity of equal magnitude (66/67) across **Resonant Cavity** (140 -170)



... overcoming any potential loss of pulse signal due to resistive interaction ( $R_{s1}/R_{s2}$ ) of either or both **Inductor Cores** ( $L1/L2$ ) wire-material to the formation of **Inductance Fields** ( $FL1/FL2$ ) during reoccurring pulse on-time ( $T1a$  xxx  $T1n$ ).

**Electron Inhibiting Effect** (631) in direct relationship to **Voltage Enhancement Effect** (528) is accomplished since stainless steel 430F/FR wire-material is "**Electromagnetic Inductive**" to incoming electromagnetic flux-lines ( $71a$  xxx  $71n$ ) ( $R_p$ ) without (s/s) inductor-wire-coil ( $L1/L2$ ) becoming permanently magnetized

... paralleling and performing the same electromagnetic characteristic of copper wire when it comes to magnetic field reformation ( $R_p - R_{p1} - R_{p2}$ ) of Figure (7-8), as further illustrated in electromagnetic coupling fields ( $71 - 511 - 512$ ) of Figure (6-1) that encourages, brings-on, and perform **Voltage Inducement Process** (580) of Figure (6-1) as to (620) of Figure (7-1) without amp "influxing" (inhibiting amp flow) between **Positive Voltage Potential** (66) and **Negative**

**Voltage Potential** (67) electrically applied across **Resonant Cavities** (140 -170).

Figure (7-8)

690

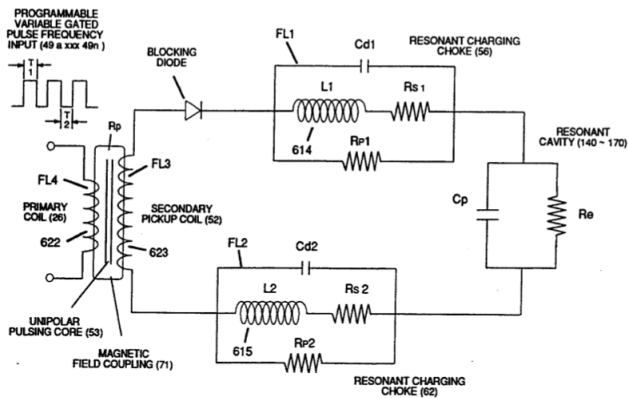


FIGURE 7-8: VIC MATRIX CIRCUIT

Figure (6-1)

580

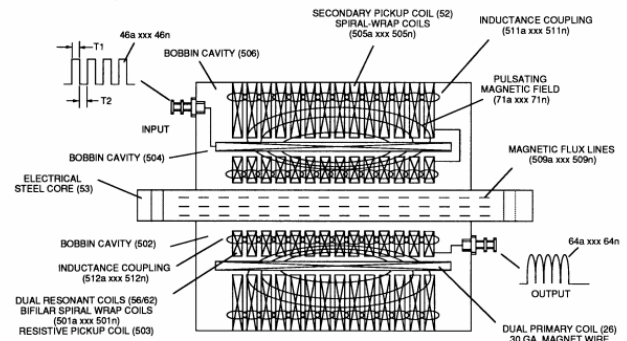


FIGURE 6-1: (VIC) COIL ASSEMBLY

(620) of Figure (7-1)

620

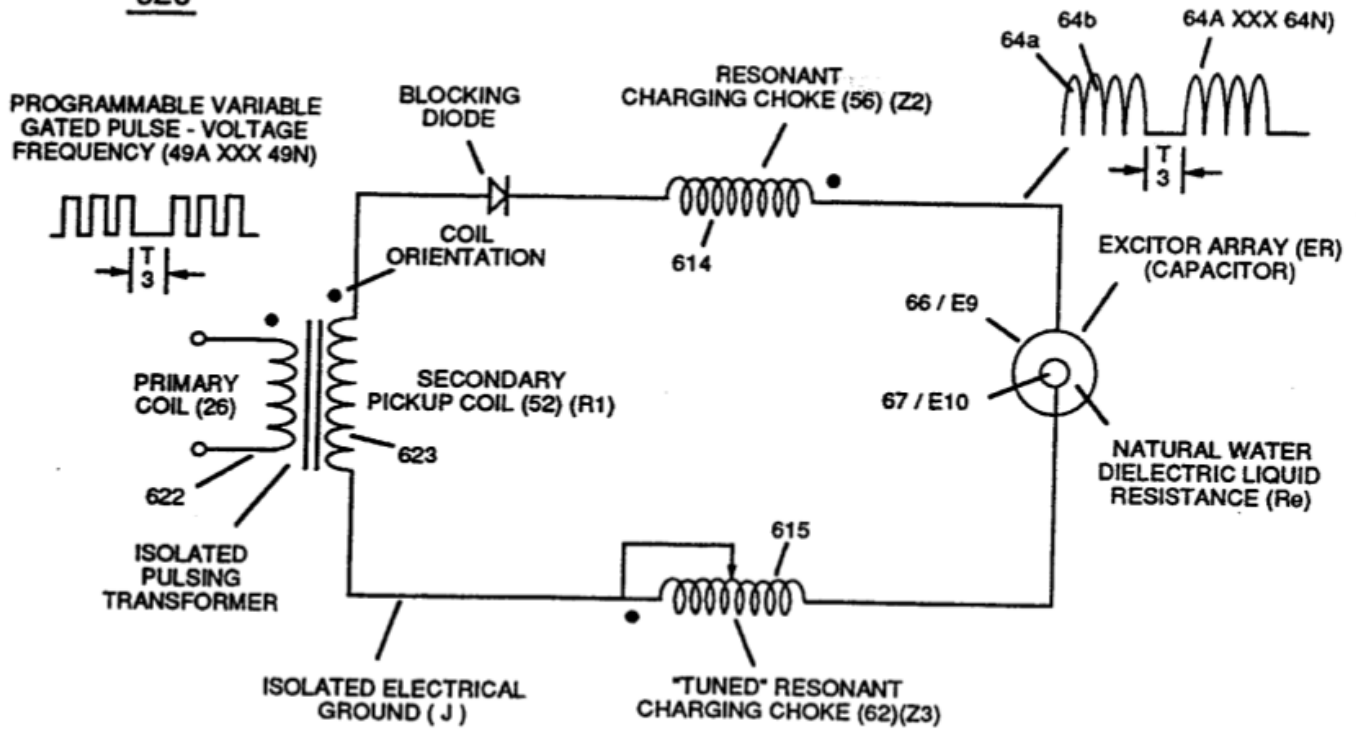


FIGURE 7-1: VIC IMPEDANCE NETWORK

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