LC Voltage

The voltage across the **inductor** (C) or **capacitor** (ER) is greater than the **applied voltage** (H).

At frequency close to resonance, the voltage across the individual components is higher than the applied
voltage (H),

and, at **resonant frequency**, the voltage VT across both the **inductor** and the **capacitor** are *theoretically infinite*.

However, **physical constraints** of components and **circuit interaction** prevents the voltage from reaching infinity.

The voltage (VL) across the inductor (C) is given by the equation (Eq 6)

(Eq 6)

$$Vl = \frac{Vt \; Xl}{(Xl - Xc)}$$

The voltage (VC) across the capacitor is given by (Eq 7)

...tor is given by

(Eq 7)

$$Vc = \frac{Vt \; Xc}{(Xl - Xc)}$$

During **resonant interaction**, the incoming unipolar **pulse-train** (H) of Figure (1-1) as to Figure (1-5) produces a **step-charging voltage-effect** across **Excitor-Array** (ER), as illustrated in Figure (1-3) and Figure (1-4).
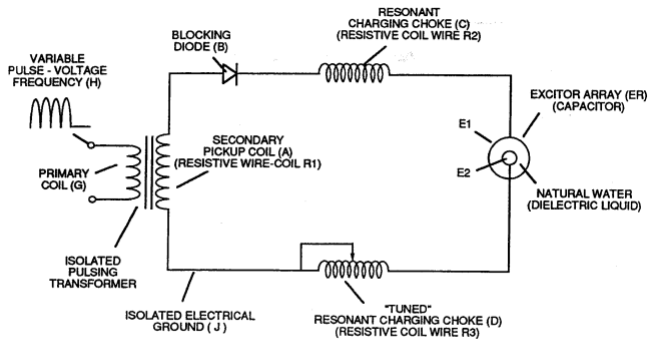
Figure (1-1)

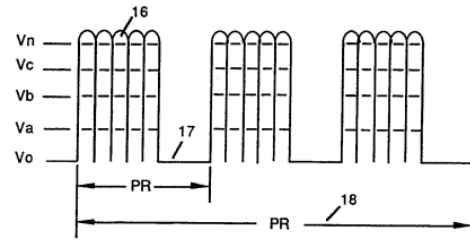FIGURE 1-1: VOLTAGE INTENSIFIER CIRCUIT (AA)

Figure (1-5)

FIGURE 1-5: VARIABLE AMPLITUDE GATED UNIPOLAR PULSE-FREQUENCY DYNAMICALLY CONTROLS HYDROGEN GAS-YIELD ON DEMAND WHILE INHIBITING AMP FLOW
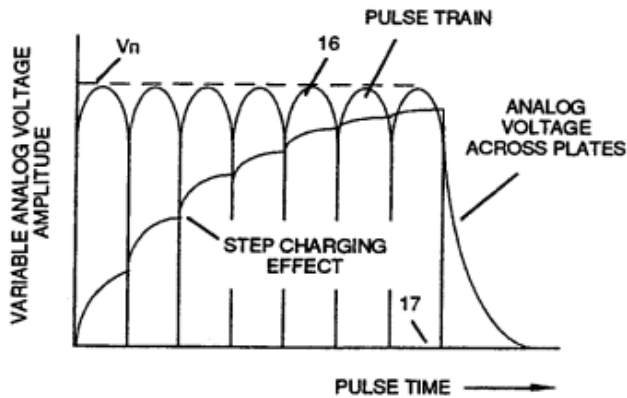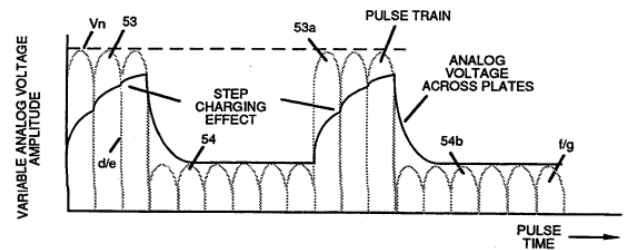

FIGURE 1-3: APPLIED VOLTAGE TO PLATES

FIGURE 1-4: APPLIED VOLTAGE TO RESONANT CAVITY

Voltage intensity increases from zero '**ground-state**' to a **high positive voltage potential in an progressive function**.

Once the voltage-pulse is terminated or **switched-off**, voltage potential returns to "**ground-state**" or near ground-state, to start the voltage deflection process over again.

Voltage intensity or level across **Excitor-Array** (ER) can *exceed 20,000 volts* due to circuit (AA) interaction and is directly related to **pulse-train** (H) variable amplitude input.

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