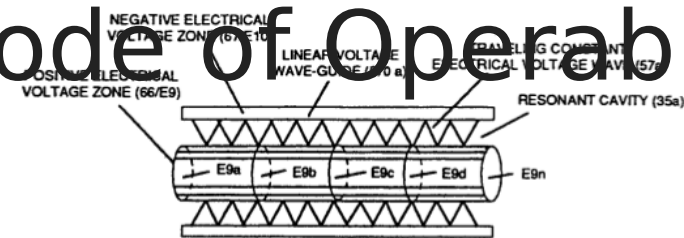
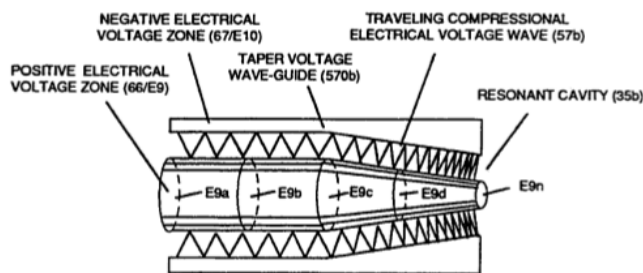


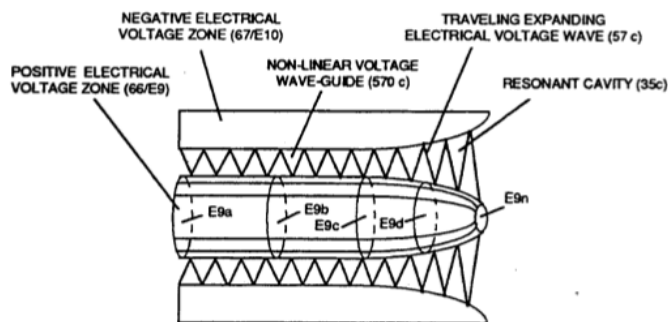
Mode of Operability



(A) LINEAR CYLINDRICAL RESONANT CAVITY



(B) TAPER CYLINDRICAL RESONANT CAVITY



(C) NON-LINEAR CYLINDRICAL RESONANT CAVITY

FIGURE 7-12: RESONANT CAVITY ELECTRICAL VOLTAGE WAVE

The established "mode-of-operability" of

VIC Coil Assembly (580) of Figure (6-1), now, allows **Voltage Potential** (V_n) of **opposite voltage polarity** (66/SS' - 67/RR') to increase and be attenuated up to and beyond 20 Kilovolts while inhibiting and restricting amp leakage in the milliamperes range

.... establishing operational parameter of utilizing **Opposite Electrical Attraction Force** (SS' - RR') of high voltage intensity (V_n) to instantly release thermal explosive energy (gtnt) from natural water.

Voltage Compressional Wave-form (35b) and **Expanding Voltage Waveform** (35c) increases the intensity of applied pulsating opposite electrical attraction force (55'-RR'a xxx SS'-RR'n) even further during each new pulse-cycle (T2 next T2) across water gap (616)

... increasing **Thermal Explosive Energy-yield** (gtnt) to higher energy-levels (gtnta xxx gtntn) beyond applied excitation voltage (Vn) by simply altering **Voltage Surfaces** (35b/35c) as in reference to **Linear Voltage Surfaces** (35a), as illustrated in (730) of Figure (7-12).

Pulse Off-time (T2) of Figure (7-8) as to (620) of Figure (7-1) is adjusted to compensate for the rise and fall of magnetic coupling field (71) to produce applied **Unipolar Wave-forms** (64a xxx 64n) entering into **Wave-guides** (35a/35b/35c).

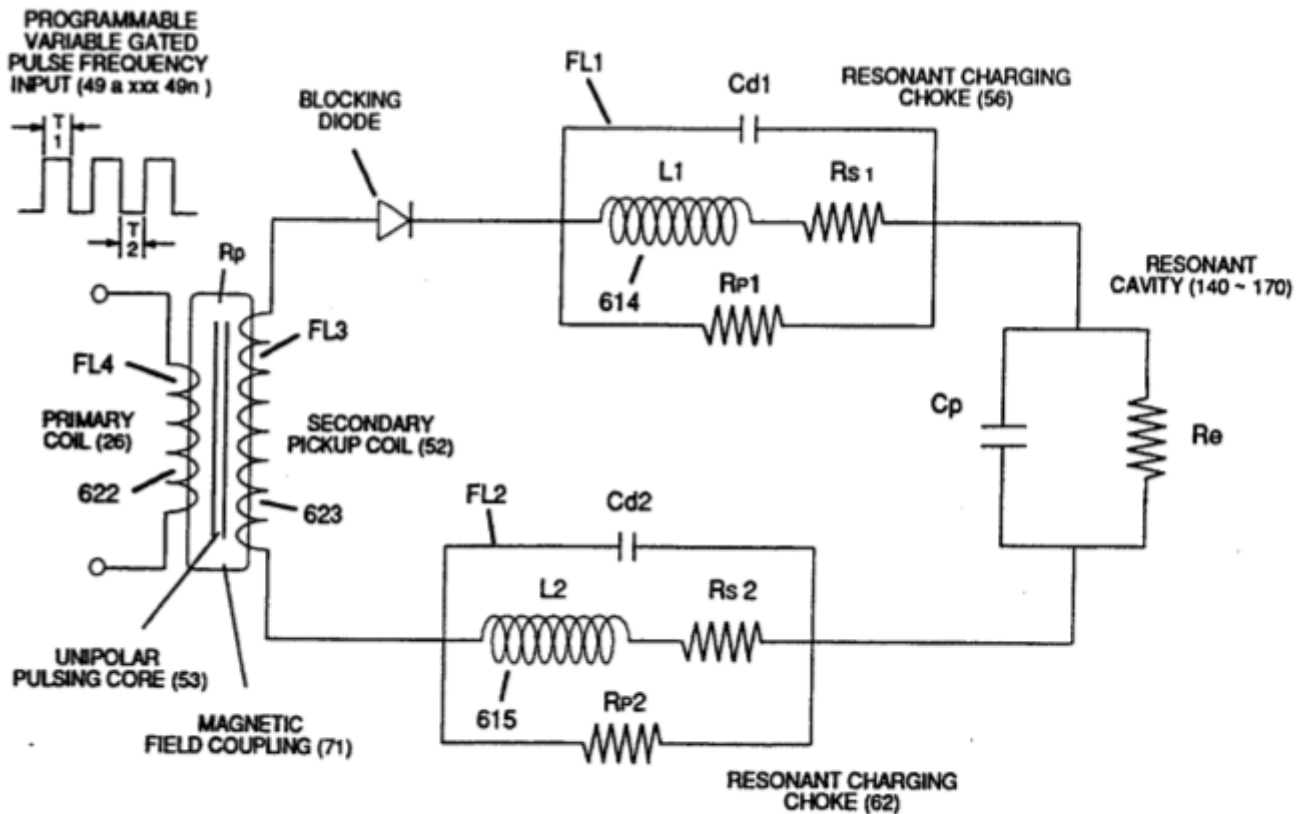


FIGURE 7-8: VIC MATRIX CIRCUIT

Less water contaminants nets even higher energy-yield (gtnta xxx 85a - 85h xxx gtntn), as illustrated in Water Chart (760) of Figure (7-15).

In terms of **thermal explosive energy-yield** (gtnt) under dynamic pressure of compression approximately 7.4 (μ l) microliter of a liquid-volume of a water droplet per injection cycle is all that is required to run the Dune Buggy 1600cc 50hp VW I.C. engine at 65 m.p.h. on the open road;

whereas, a typical 325 hp diesel I.C. truck-engine would require about 48.1 (μ l) microliters of a water droplet per injection cycle to accomplish the same open road performance.

(see WFC Water vs Gasoline Energy Content Equations (memo WFC 429).

WFC 429 - Optical Thermal Lens