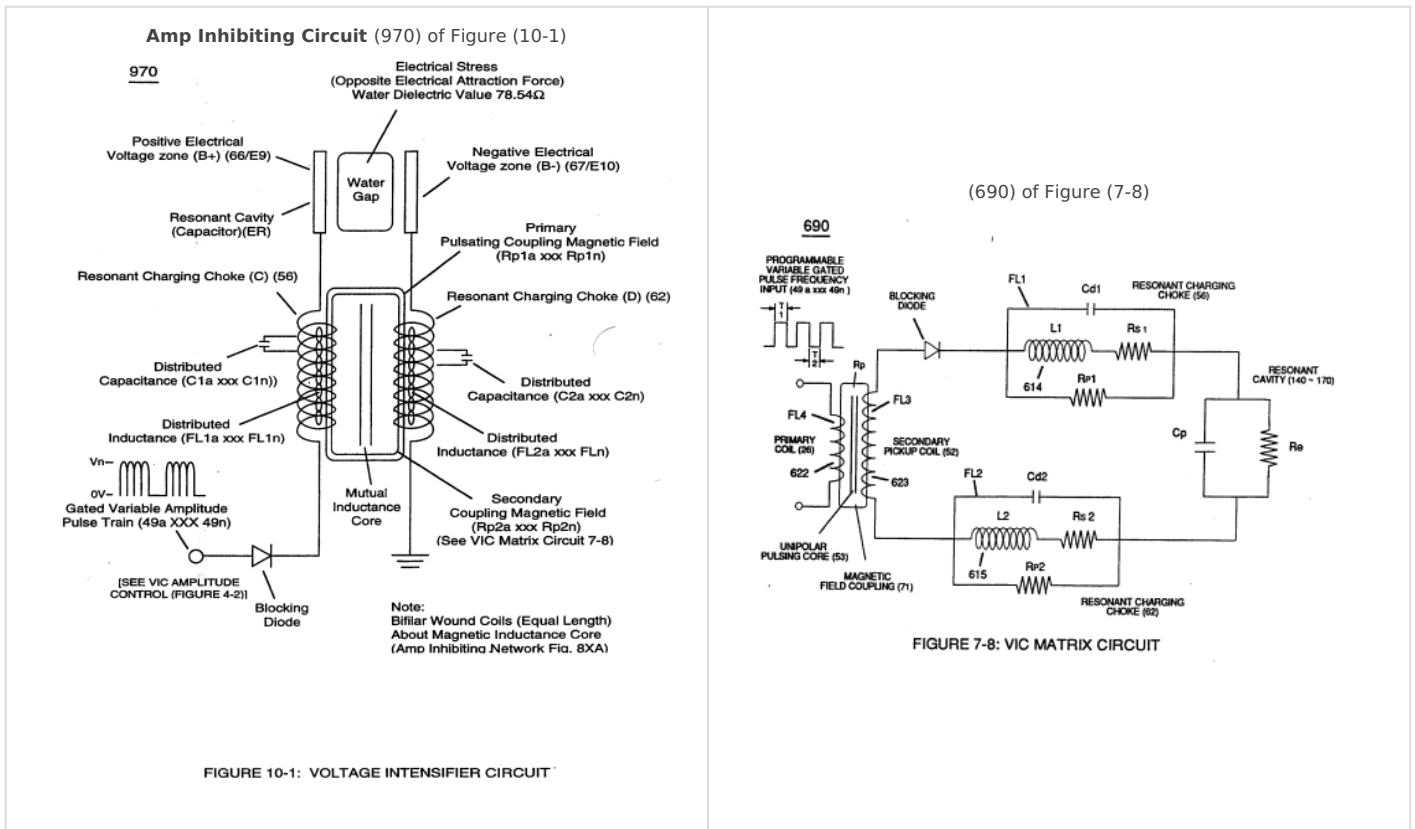


Propagating Electrical Stress

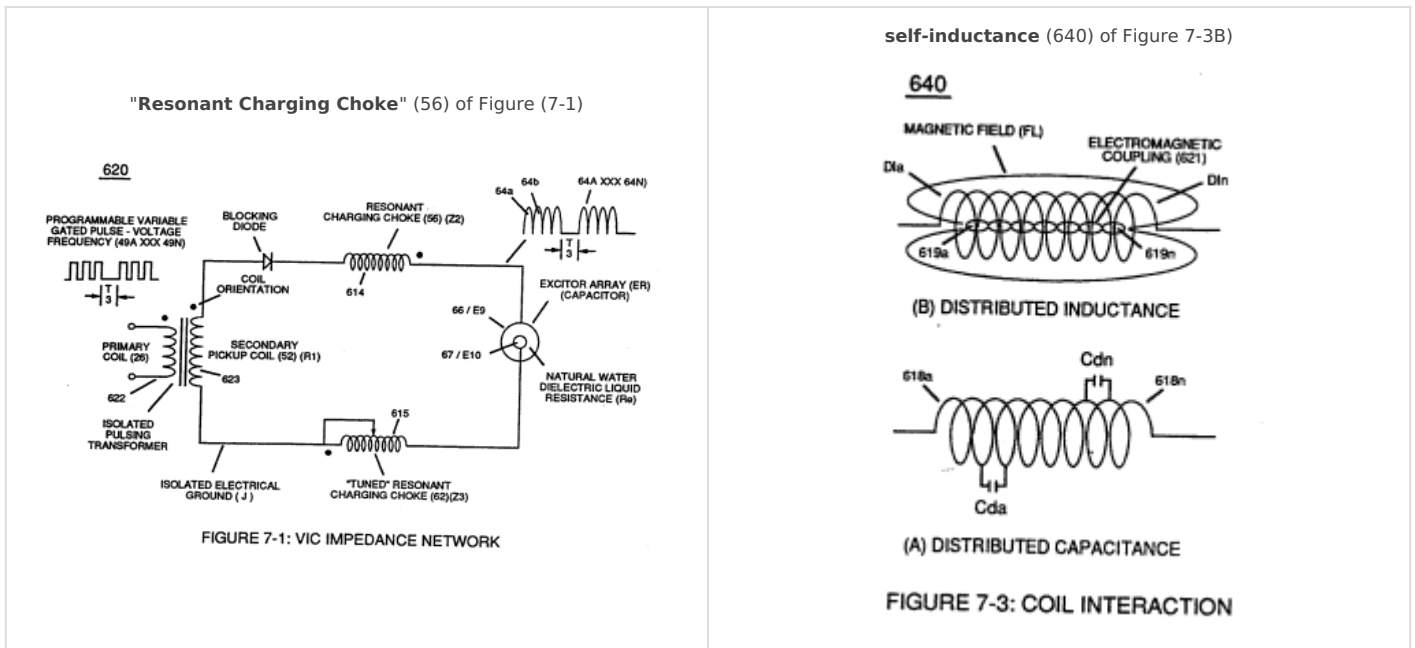
As in reference to **WFC Patent Validation Report** dated January 14, 1983 as per **WFC Test-Results** "Mode of Operability" of using "**Voltage Potential**" to "**Dissociates the Water Molecule**" by way of the "**Electrical Polarization Process**" (160) of Figure (3-26) as so specified under U.S. Patent Law (35 USC 101) demonstrate operability, the applied **Pulse-Voltage Frequency** is adjusted to tune-in to the dielectric properties of water by the use of WFC "**Amp Inhibiting Circuit**" (970) of Figure (10-1), as further illustrated in **WFC Tech-Brief** titled "**The Birth of New Technology**"

... U.S. Patent Memos 420 - 428, including "Table of Tabulation" (Appendix A) as to "Glossary of Application Notes" (Appendix B).

The **Amp Inhibiting Circuit** (970) of Figure (10-1) as to (690) of Figure (7-8) is composed of two copper wires "**Bifilar**" wound (wrapped) about a magnetic induction core to allow amp restriction (minimizing current leakage) while encouraging "**Voltage Potential**" ($V_a \times V_n$) across the water molecule to perform WFC "**Electrical Polarization Process**", as so illustrated in Figure (7-1) **WFC memo** (426) titled **VIC Matrix Circuit**.



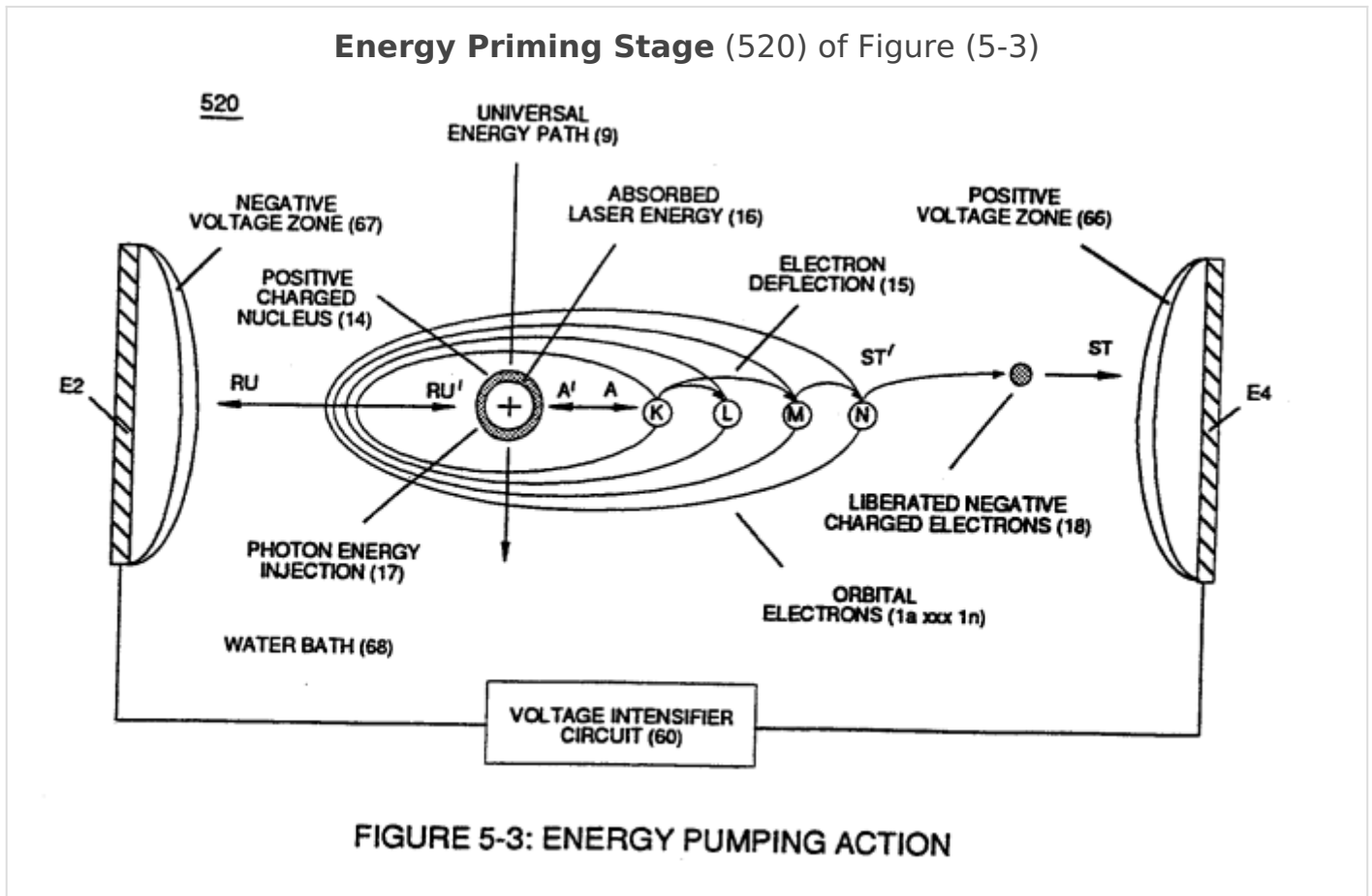
The energized "**Resonant Charging Choke**" (56) of Figure (7-1) as to Figure (10-1) by way of input voltage-pulses (49a xxx 49n) creates an **electromagnetic coupling field** (Rp1) of Figure (7-8) due to its **self-inductance** (640) of Figure 7-3B) crosses over and passes through electrically ground connected **Resonant Charging Choke** (62), as so illustrated in Figure (10-1)



... causing amp flow restriction during each pulsing-cycle since electrons exhibit electromagnetic characteristic

... forming "**Mutual Inductance Fields**" (Rp1/Rp2) once **secondary coil** (62) is electromagnetically energized by **primary coil** (56) and vice versa

... thereby, preventing amp "in-fluxing" (discouraging electron arc over) across **Dielectric Capacitor Gap** (ER)(66/67) while **Electrical Stress** (ST-ST' - RU-RU') of **Opposite Voltage Polarity** (B+/B-) brings on **Energy Priming Stage** (520) of Figure (5-3) which is refer to, herein, as "**Voltage Tickling of State Space**."



The resultant **Amp Inhibiting Circuit** Figure (10-1) as to Figure (10-3 A/B) further allows amp restriction (minimizing current leakage) to be continued even if applied "**Voltage Amplitude**" is increased. The length and diameter size of the copper-wire spiral wrapped coil (56/62) of Figure (10-1) being paired together and electrically energized in conjunction with applied **Voltage Pulse-Frequency** determines how much "**Amp Leakage**" will occur across capacitor **Gap** (Cp) while "**Voltage Pulse-Potential**" (Va xxx Vn/49a xxx 49n) of "**Opposite polarity**" (B+/B-) is/are allowed to be applied across "**Electrical Voltage Plates**" (Voltage-Zones) (66/67).

Amp Inhibiting Circuit Figure (10-1)

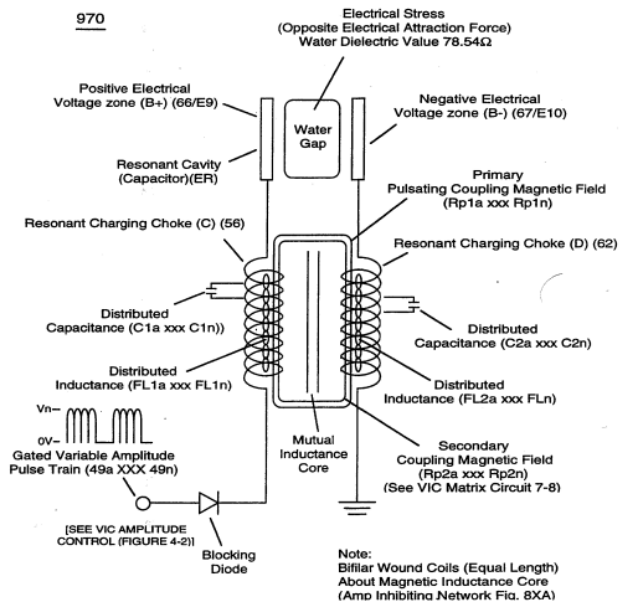
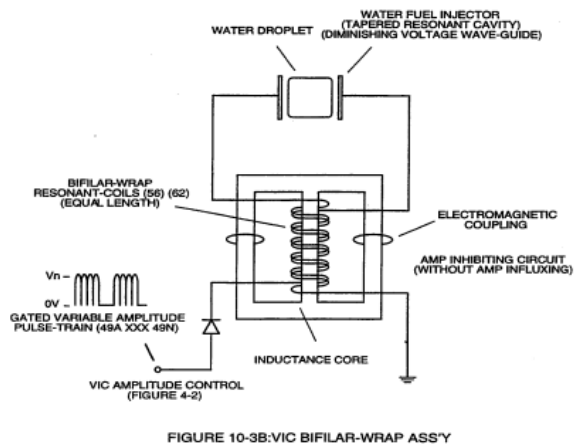
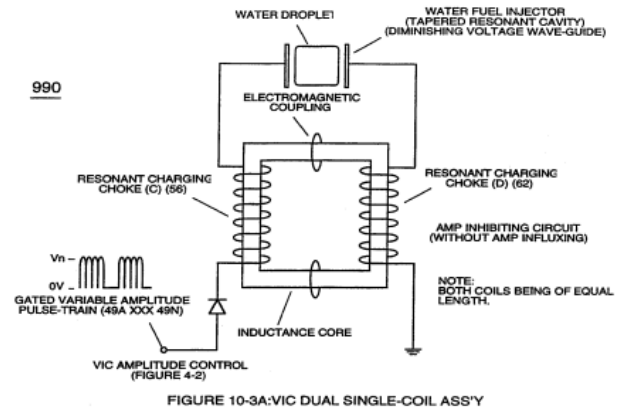


Figure (10-3 A/B)



To reduce amp leakage still further, the copper wire of both **Resonant Charging Chokes** (56/62) can be replaced with a magnetically inductive stainless steel wire (430F/FR) having a resistive value (Ohms) to the flow of electrons while taking on the capacitance and inductance characteristic of a coil wire.

VIC **Bifilar Wrap Coil-Assembly** (10-3B) and VIC **Dual Coil Wrap-Assembly** (10-3A) both utilize either "E" & "I" and "U" Inductance Core configurations to concentrate Mutual Inductance Fields (Rp1/Rp2) in order to optimize **Amp Inhibiting Process** (750) of Figure (7-14).

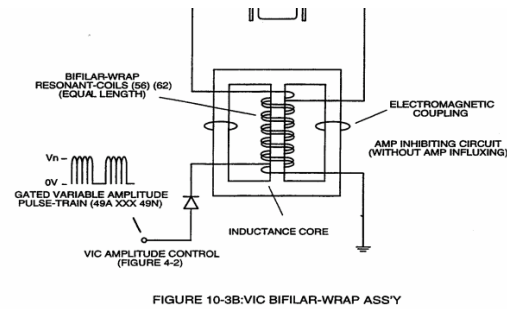


FIGURE 10-3B: VIC BIFILAR-WRAP ASS'Y

FIGURE 10-3: VIC COIL-WRAP CONFIGURATION

"E" "I" core shape (10-3B) is **most preferable**

since amp spike surge is minimize during repetitive pulsing operations.

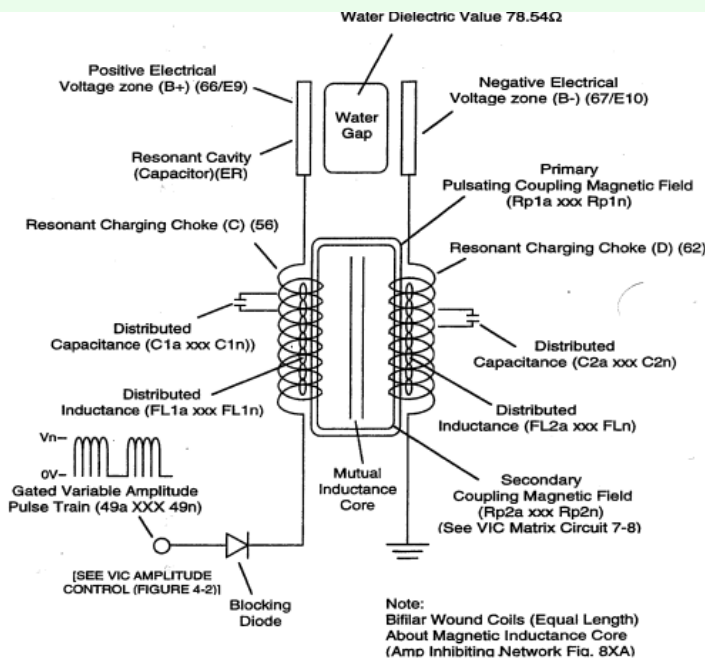


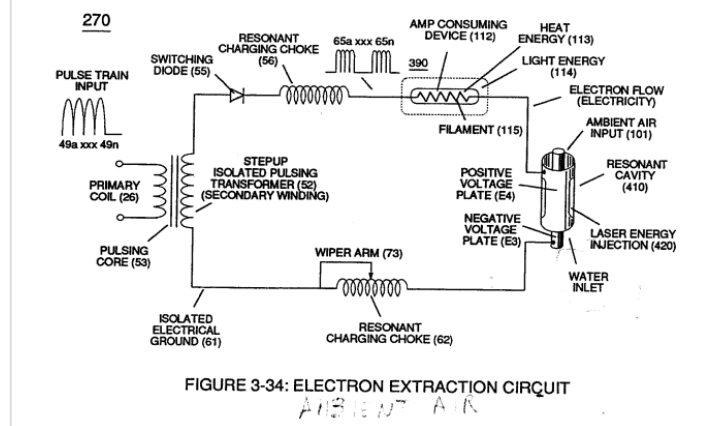
FIGURE 10-1: VOLTAGE INTENSIFIER CIRCUIT

Beyond amp restricting characteristic

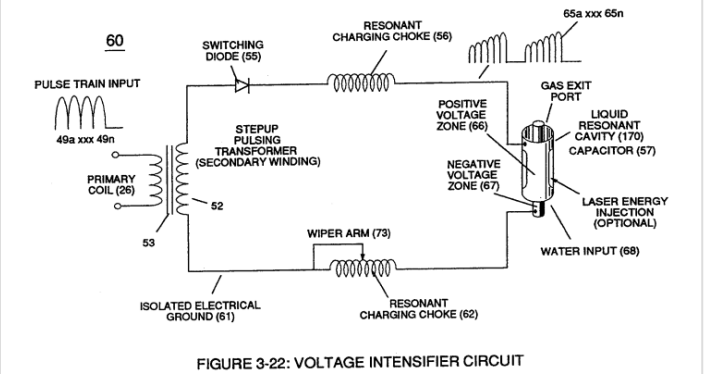
of said **Amp Inhibiting Circuit** (970) of Figure (10-1) as to **Voltage Intensifier Circuit** (60) of Figure (3-22), the spiral-wrapped coils (**Resonant Charging Chokes** 56/62) being paired together, also, causes voltage level enhancement beyond applied voltage input since the "**Distributed Capacitance**" (C1a xxx C1n - C2a xxx C2n) / "**Distributed Inductance**" (FL1a xxx FL1n - FL2a xxx FL2n) of said "bifilar" wrapped coils (Figure 7-3) as to (990) of Figure (10-3) encourages the compounding effect (increasing magnetic field-strength during each pulsing cycle) of electromagnetic field-

strength (Rp1a xxx Rp1n - Rp2a xxx Rp2n) (mutual induction) when applied **Pulse-Voltage** frequency (49a xxx 49n) of Figure (3-34) passes through the positive energized **Resonant Charging Choke** (56).

Figure (3-34)



Voltage Intensifier Circuit (60) of Figure (3-22)



"bifilar" wrapped coils (Figure 7-3)

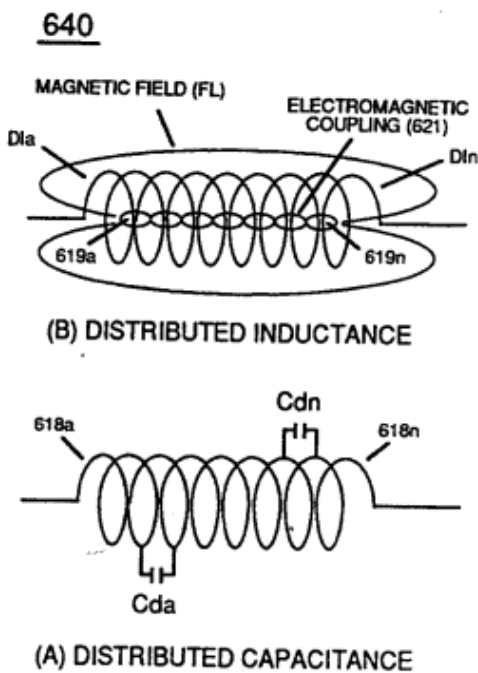


FIGURE 7-3: COIL INTERACTION

(990) of Figure (10-3)

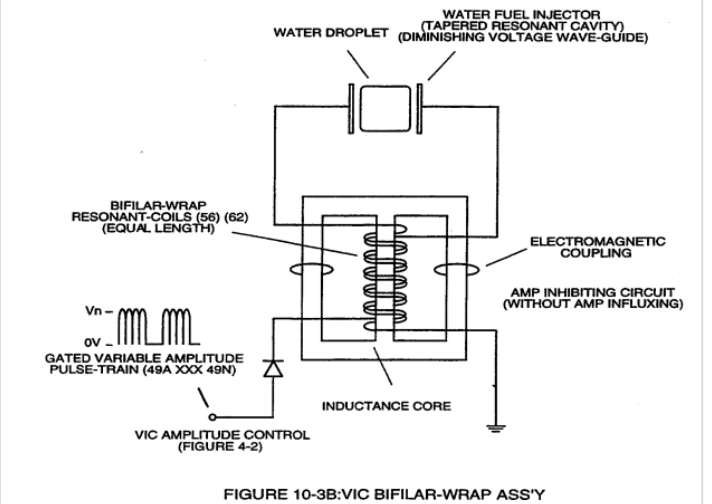


FIGURE 10-3: VIC COIL-WRAP CONFIGURATION

Furthermore, the paired coil-wires opposite voltage potential [**positiveelectrical attraction force** (B+) - **negative electrical attraction force** (B-)] [hereinafter called **Electrical Stress** (SS' - RR') as to (160) of Figure (3-26)] are always **equal** in electrical magnitude/intensity **since the wire-lengths of each coil are the same.**

(160) of Figure (3-26)

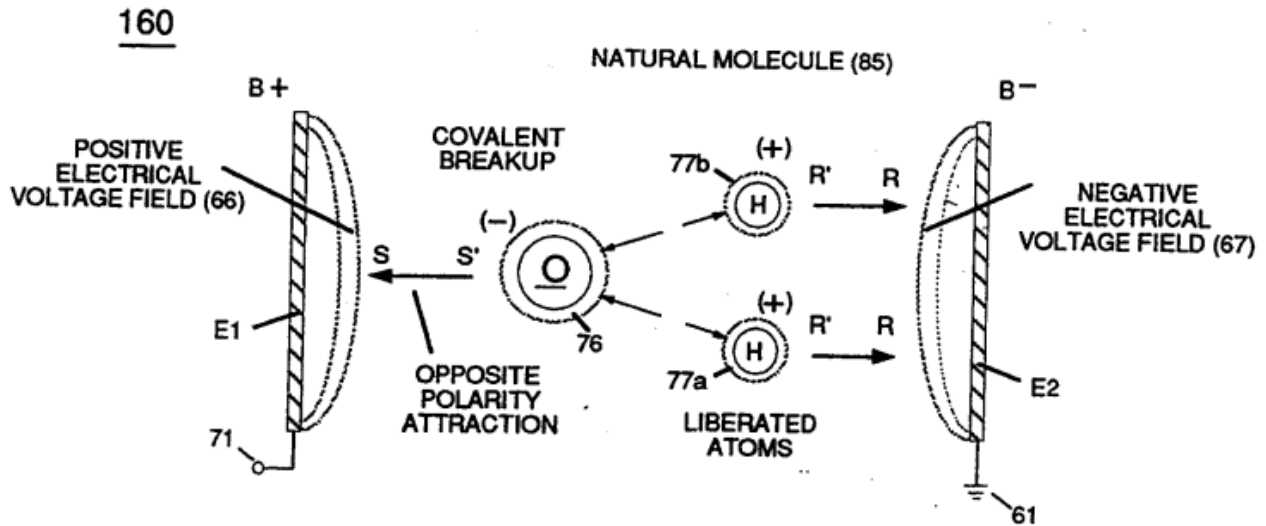


FIGURE 3-26: ELECTRICAL POLARIZATION PROCESS

Pulse-Voltage repetition rate sets up the step-up charging effect Figure (1-3) since the "**Resonant Cavity**" (Cp) functions as a "**Capacitor**" (ER) due to the dielectric value of the liquid (or gases) which becomes an integral part of the VIC Circuit, as so illustrated in (650) of Figure (7-4).

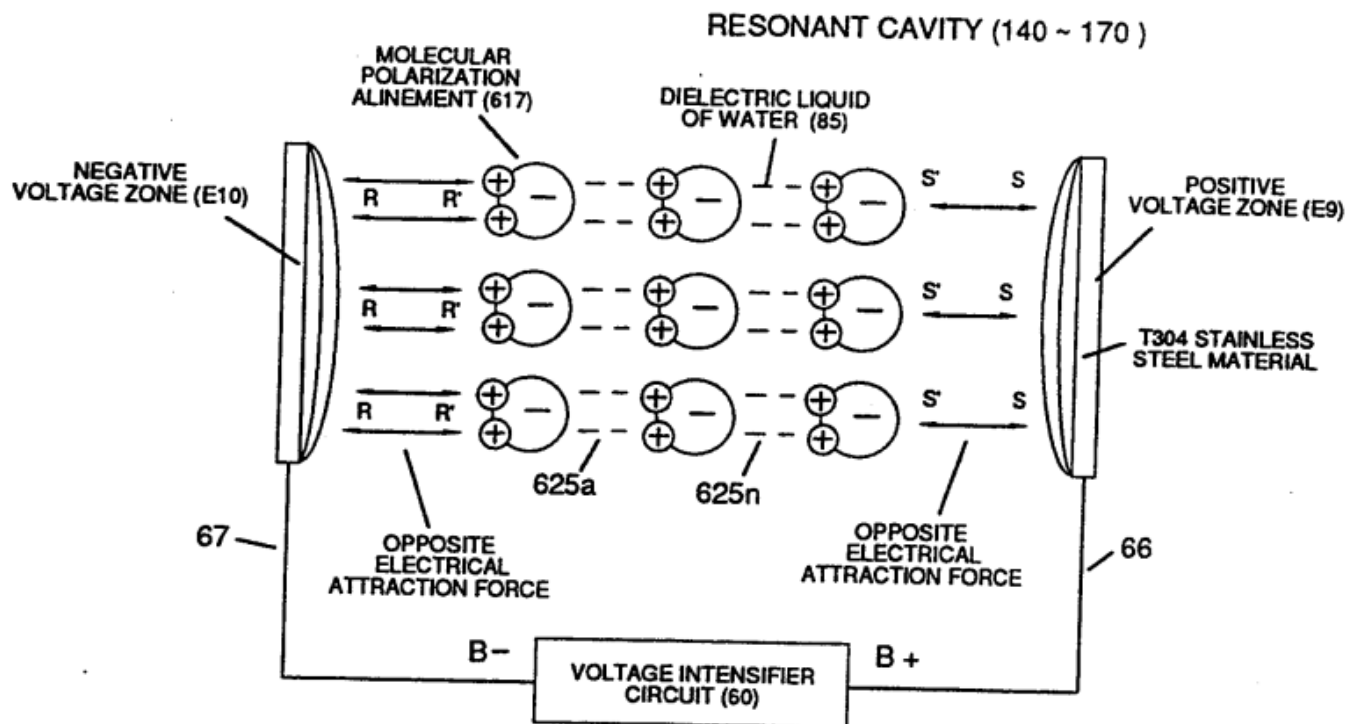


FIGURE 7-4: ELECTRICAL CHARGING EFFECT

The resultant voltage enhancement (**Voltage Amplitude**) can exceed 40 kilovolts to instantly convert water (droplets) into thermal explosive energy (gtnt) on demand, as so illustrated in **Voltage Intensifier Circuit Diagram (970)** of Figure (10-1).

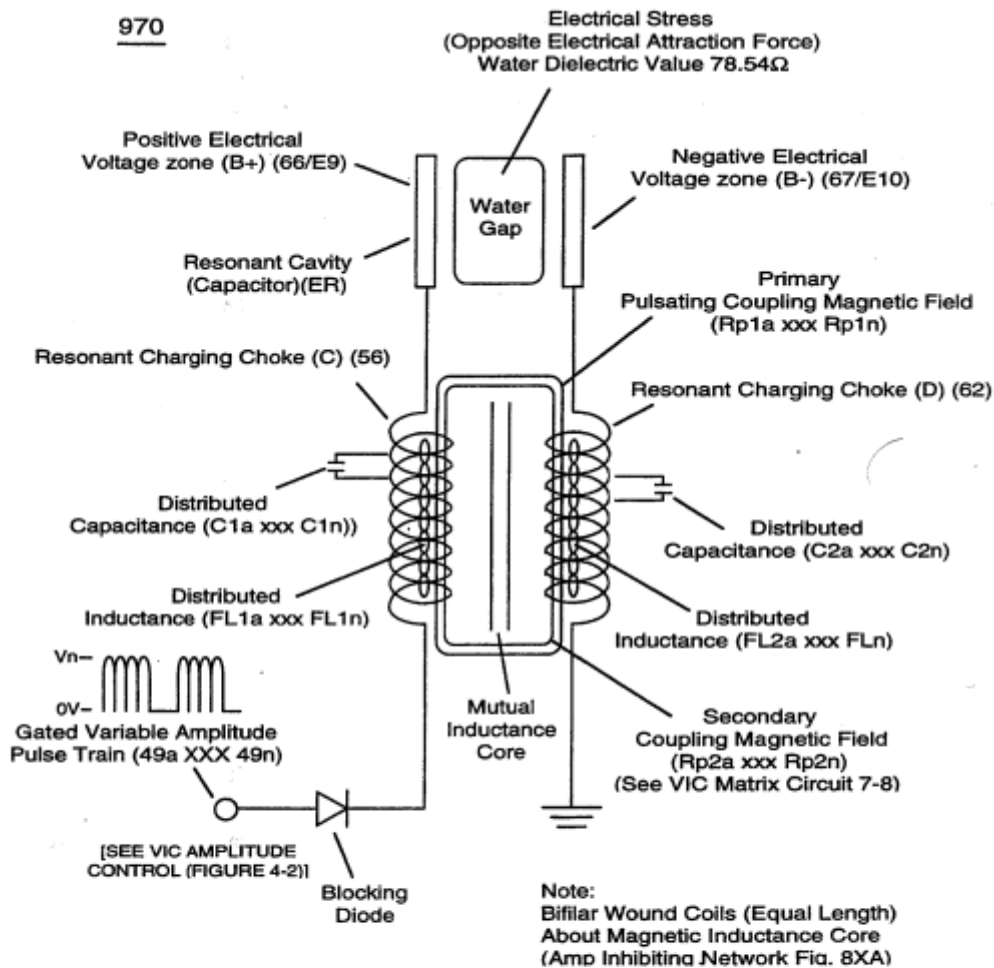
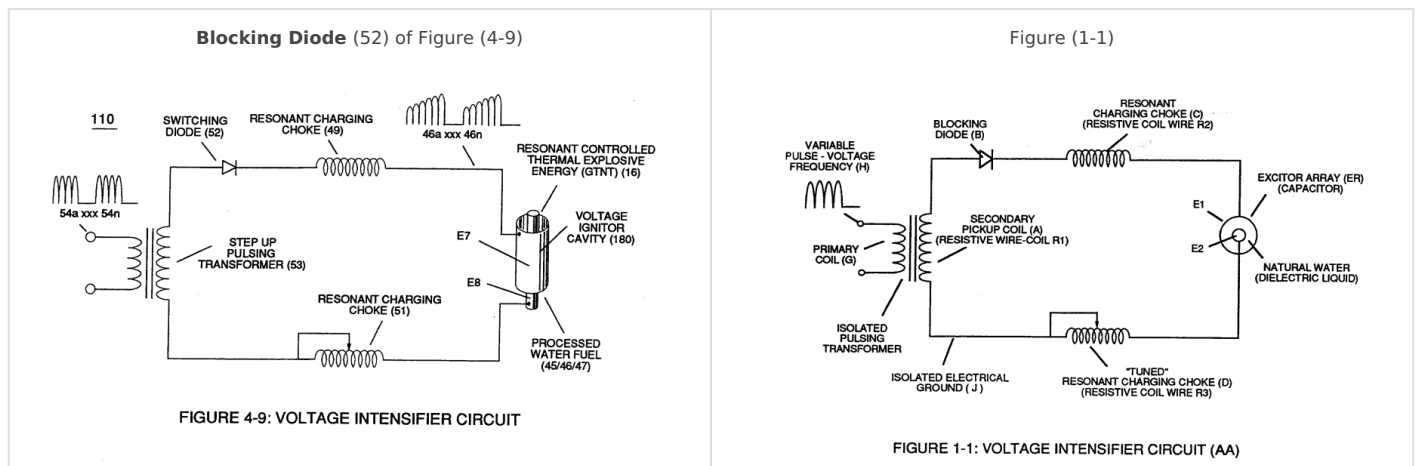


FIGURE 10-1: VOLTAGE INTENSIFIER CIRCUIT

Blocking Diode (52) of Figure (4-9) as to Figure (1-1) allows **unipolar pulse-wave** to go more positive on each pulse-cycle since the **Blocking Diode** (52) prevents the **Resonant Cavity** (Cp) from discharging during pulse off-time, as so illustrated in Figure (1-4) as to (60) of Figure (3-22)



The graph shows the relationship between the applied voltage and the resulting analog voltage across the plates. The pulse train (53a) is a series of rectangular pulses. The analog voltage across the plates (54b) follows the pulse train, showing a step charging effect (54) where the voltage rises to a peak (53) and then decays back to zero (54b) during the pulse width (t/g). The discharge time constant (d/e) is indicated by the decay curve. The step charging effect (54) is the difference between the peak voltage (53) and the average voltage (54b).

(60) of Figure (3-22)

60

PULSE TRAIN INPUT

49a xxx 49n

PRIMARY COIL (58)

53

52

STEPUP PULSING TRANSFORMER (SECONDARY WINDING)

ISOLATED ELECTRICAL GROUND (61)

SWITCHING DIODE (55)

RESONANT CHARGING CHOKE (56)

POSITIVE VOLTAGE ZONE (66)

NEGATIVE VOLTAGE ZONE (67)

WIPER ARM (73)

RESONANT CHARGING CHOKE (62)

65a xxx 65n

GAS EXIT PORT

LIQUID RESONANT CAVITY (170)

CAPACITOR (57)

LASER ENERGY INJECTION (OPTIONAL)

WATER INPUT (68)

FIGURE 3-22: VOLTAGE INTENSIFIER CIRCUIT

Figure (5-1)

The diagram illustrates a Hydrogen Energy Balance system. A central hydrogen atom is shown with a nucleus (3) and an orbital electron (1). The atom is surrounded by a water bath (68). Energy is input via a laser stimulation (420) and a universal energy path (9). The system includes a pulsating negative voltage field (67) and a pulsating positive voltage field (66). The energy balance is maintained by an energy pumping action (500) and an energy pathway (77). The diagram also shows the opposite attraction force (7) and the energy aperture (7). The system is labeled with various components and their interactions, including the universal energy path (9) and the energy pumping action (500).

500

UNIVERSAL ENERGY PATH (9)

PROTON SHELL (3)
(POSITIVE CHARGED NUCLEUS)

PULSATING NEGATIVE VOLTAGE FIELD (67) (B-)

HYDROGEN ATOM

OPPOSITE ATTRACTION FORCE

ENERGY APERTURE (7)

HYDROGEN ATOM (77)

WATER BATH (68)

PROTON PARTICLES (6a XXX 6n)

ORBITAL ELECTRON (1)
(NEGATIVE CHARGED)

ST'

ST

PULSATING POSITIVE VOLTAGE FIELD (66) (B +)

ENERGY PATHWAY

LASER STIMULATION (420)

ENERGY PUMPING ACTION

FIGURE 5-1: HYDROGEN ENERGY BALANCE

Figure (5-2)

The diagram illustrates the energy balance for an oxygen atom. At the center is an oxygen atom (76) with a nucleus (14) and orbitals (1) containing negative electrons. Surrounding the atom are concentric circles representing energy levels. Key components and pathways include:

- Universal Energy Path (9):** A vertical line passing through the center.
- Pulsating Negative Voltage Field (67) (B^-):** Located on the left side.
- Pulsating Positive Voltage Field (66) (B^+):** Located on the right side.
- Energy Pathway (12a xxx 12n):** A path from the left field towards the center.
- Energy Aperture (11):** A point on the left side of the atom.
- Protons (3a xxx 3n):** Located on the right side of the atom.
- ST' and ST:** Labels for energy states or transitions on the right side.
- ST₁ and ST:** Labels for energy states or transitions at the bottom right.
- Laser Stimulation (420):** An arrow pointing upwards towards the atom.
- Water Bath (68):** The bottom-most component.
- Opposite Attraction Force:** A label with arrows pointing towards the center from the left and right sides.
- RU and RU':** Labels for energy levels or transitions on the left side.
- A, A', B, B':** Labels for specific energy levels or transitions within the atom's structure.
- Energy Pumping Action:** A bracketed area at the bottom indicating the overall process.

... see Atomic Energy Balance of Water (WFC memo 424), once again.

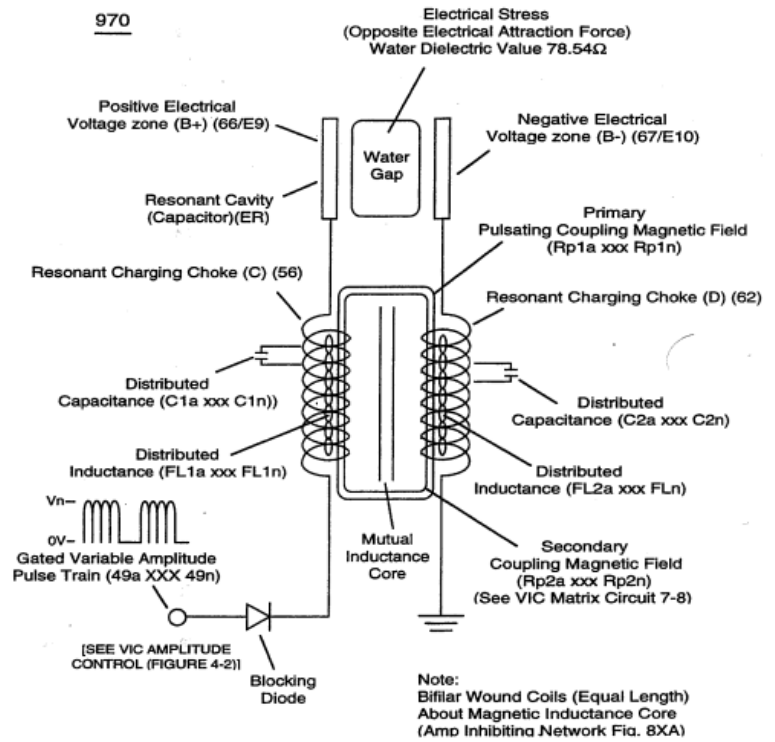
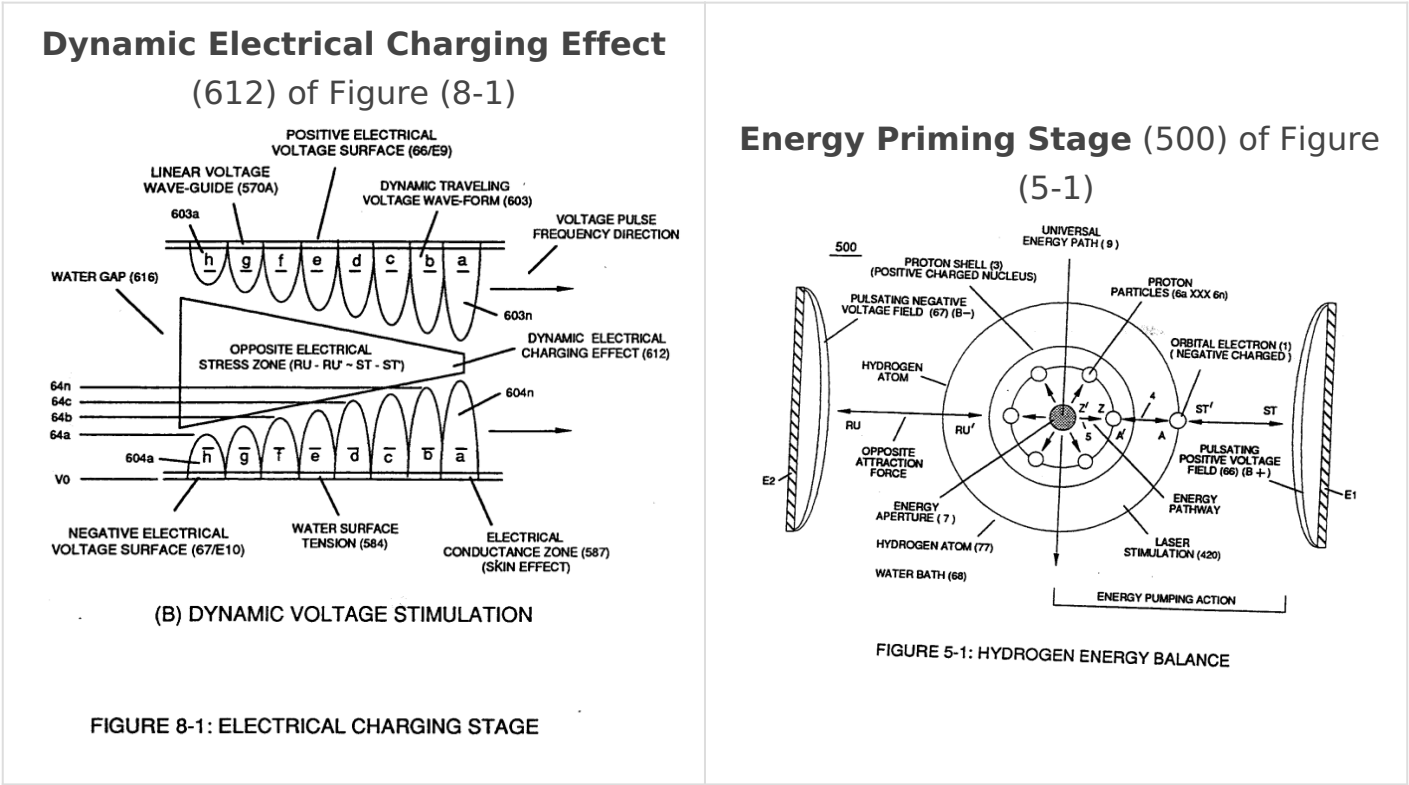


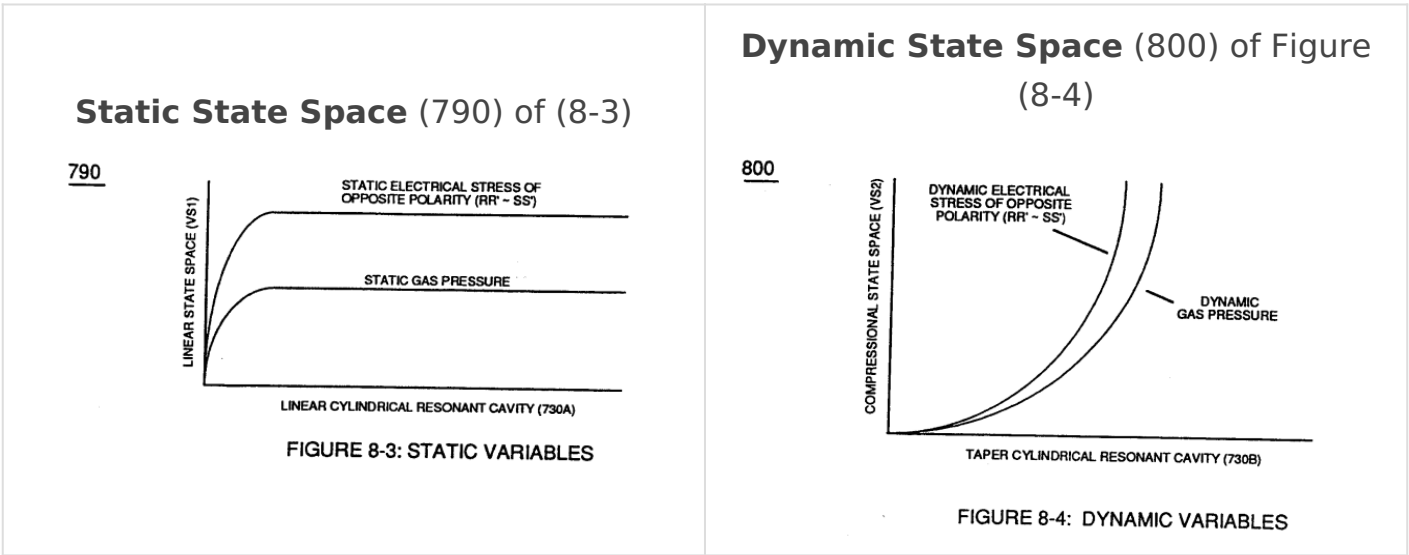
FIGURE 10-1: VOLTAGE INTENSIFIER CIRCUIT

The programmable pulse-frequency (49a xxx 49n) of Figure (10-1) input is simply adjusted to tune-in to the dielectric property of the **Water Molecule**.

The resultant **Dynamic Electrical Charging Effect** (612) of Figure (8-1) acts as a progressive energy enhancer (**Energy Priming Stage**) (500) of Figure (5-1)



when **Static State Space** (790) of (8-3) is configured to **Dynamic State Space** (800) of Figure (8-4), as so illustrated in WFC memo (427) titled "**Voltage Wave-Guide**"



... whereby, the **Voltage Wave-Guides** forms **Water Gap** (Cp).