Quartz Tube Configuration & Operational Parameters

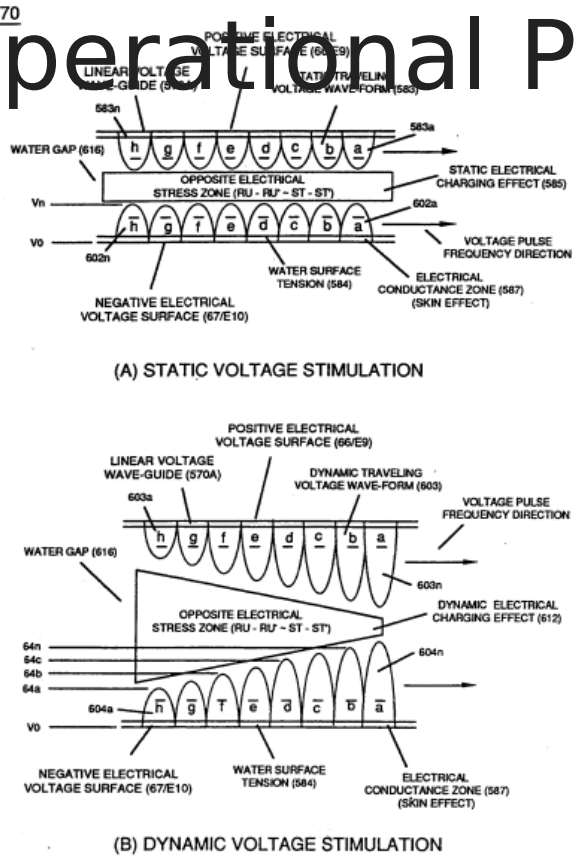
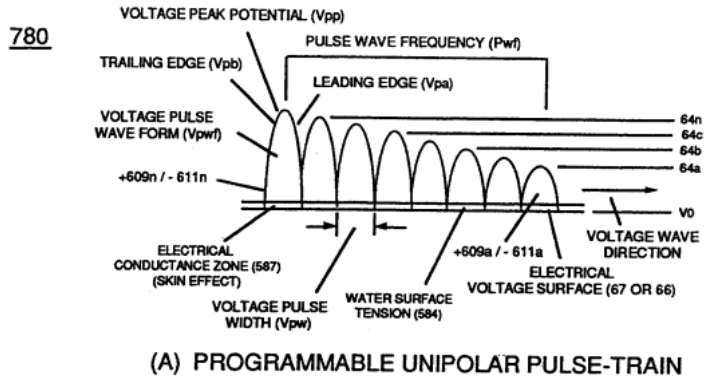


FIGURE 8-1: ELECTRICAL CHARGING STAGE

Exposing the hydrogen atoms to applied

Static Voltage Stimulation (770) of Figure (8-1) causes the **Static Electrical Charging Effect** (585) to set up "**Voltage Tickling of State Space**" which takes the hydrogen atom (s) from "**Quiescent State**" (Qs) to "**Active State**" (As) and then back again to "**Quiescent State"** (Qs) once applied unipolar pulse-wave (583/602) goes through **Voltage Pulsing Cycle** (Vpwf) from "**Ground State**" (Gs) to **Voltage Peak potential** (Vpp) (780) of Figure (8-2A) and then returns to "**Ground State**" (Gs) for continued repetitive **Voltage-Pulsing** (583/602a xxx 583/602n)

... forming **Pulse Wave Frequency** (Pwf), as so illustrated in (780) of Figure (8-2) as to (770) of Figure (8-1).

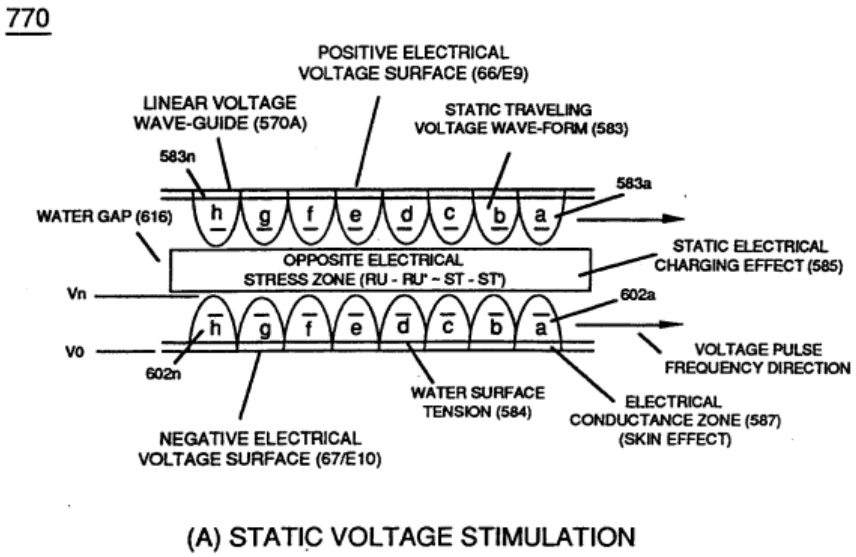


(A) PROGRAMMABLE UNIPOLAR PULSE-TRAIN

The resultant **Flex-Density** (Fd) of the hydrogen atom(s) is, now, directly related to applied **Voltage Amplitude** (64a - 64b - 64c - 64n) of Figure (8-2A) which directly determines the **Field Strength** (Fs) of **Static Electrical Charging Effect** (Sece)(585).

The **Voltage Pulse Field** (Vpf) (forming leading and trailing edges of each **Voltage Pulse**) determines the duration of the **Static Electrical Charging Effect** (Sece) being superimposed onto the **Hydrogen Atom** (s) during each **Voltage Pulsing Cycle** (Vpwf).

> The **Electrical Conduction Zone** (587) (Skin Effect) between the dielectric gas medium (919) and the **Electrical Contact Surface** of the inside surface area of the **Voltage Wave-Guides** (66/67) allows **Unipolar Pulse Train** (583a/602a-583b/602b - 583n/602n) to travel the entire length of the **Voltage Wave Guides** that make up **Voltage Zones** (66/E9 – 67/E10).



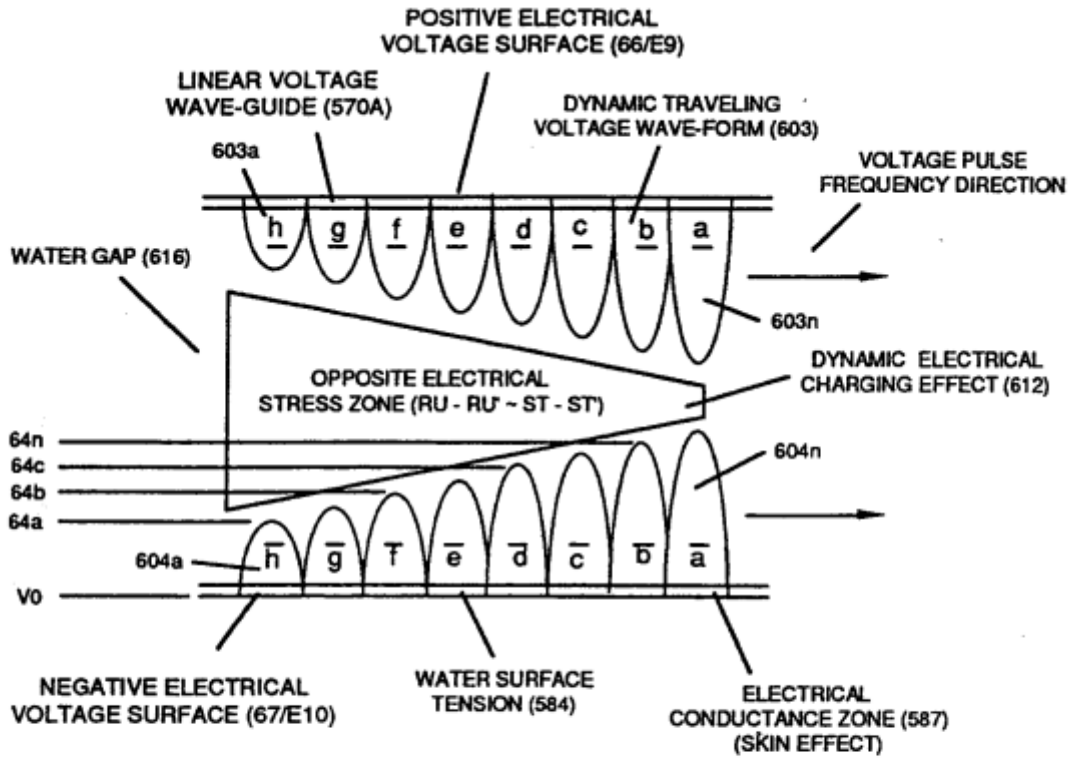
(A) STATIC VOLTAGE STIMULATION

Static Voltage Stimulation (770) of Figure (8-1A) is where **Voltage Peak Potential** (Vpp) remains constant during **Voltage Pulse Formation** (VpbNpa) to keep reforming **Flex-Density Potential** (Fdpa xxx Fdpn) from going beyond a certain point away from **Static State of Equilibrium** (Esse)

[*Quiescent State of the hydrogen atom (s)*];

whereby,

> **Dynamic Voltage Stimulation** (770) of Figure (8-1B) continues to go farther and farther away from the **State of Equilibrium** (Esse) during each and every **Voltage Pulsing Cycle** (Vpf), as so illustrated in (770) of Figure (8-1B}



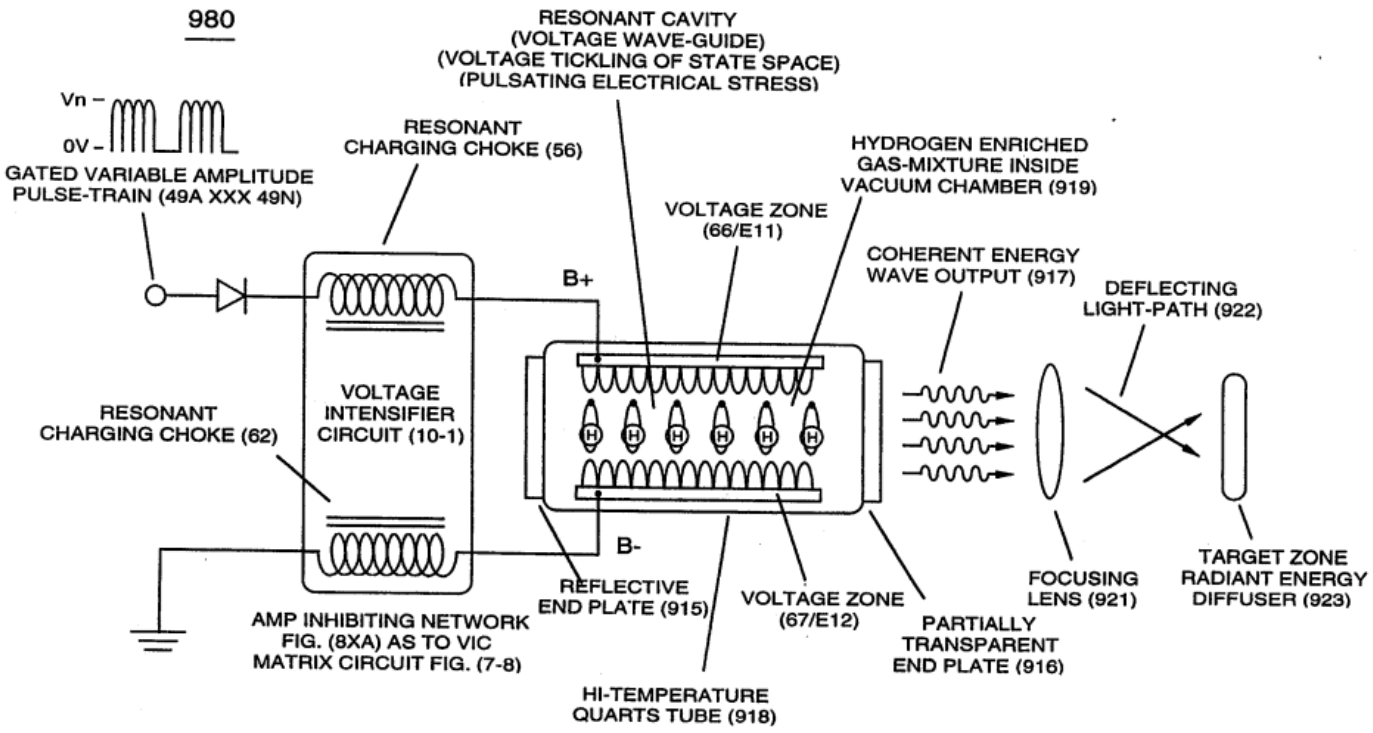
(B) DYNAMIC VOLTAGE STIMULATION

FIGURE 8-1: ELECTRICAL CHARGING STAGE

... establishing variable **Dynamic Electrical Charging Effect** (612).

In both cases, **Static Voltage Stimulation** (770) of Figure (8-1A) and **Dynamic Voltage Stimulation** (770) of Figure (8-1B) incorporates the use of **Positive Electrical Voltage Potential** (B+) (Ell) and **Negative Electrical Voltage Potential** (B-) (EI2) to form synchronized diametrically opposed **Voltage Gate-Pulse** (Vgp) (583/602) across **Vacuum Gap** (Vc)

... thereby, establishing functional parameters of **Optical Thermal Lens** (980) of Figure (10-2) when **Voltage Intensifier Circuit** (VIC Circuit) (10-1) is electrically connected to **Voltage Zones** (ER) (66/Ell-67/E12).



Remember, **Voltage-Sync Gate-Pulse** (Vgp) produces opposite electrical attraction forces (B+/ST-ST' - B-/RU-RU') of Figure (5-1) that are not consumed in an electronic circuit.

Revision #10
Created 16 December 2023 04:10:05 by Chris Bake
Updated 20 December 2023 04:43:51 by Chris Bake