

RLC CIRCUIT

The **voltage** (V_C) across the capacitor is given by:

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$$V_C = \frac{V_T X_C}{(X_L - X_C)}$$

During resonant interaction, the incoming **unipolar pulse-train** (h) of Figure (1-1) as to Figure (9B) produces an step-charging voltage-effect across **Excitor-Array** (ER of t), as illustrated in Figure progressive function.

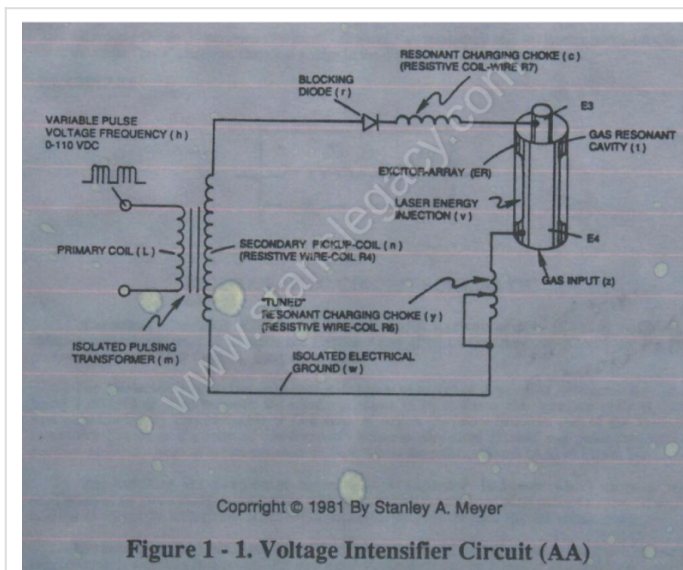


Figure 1-1

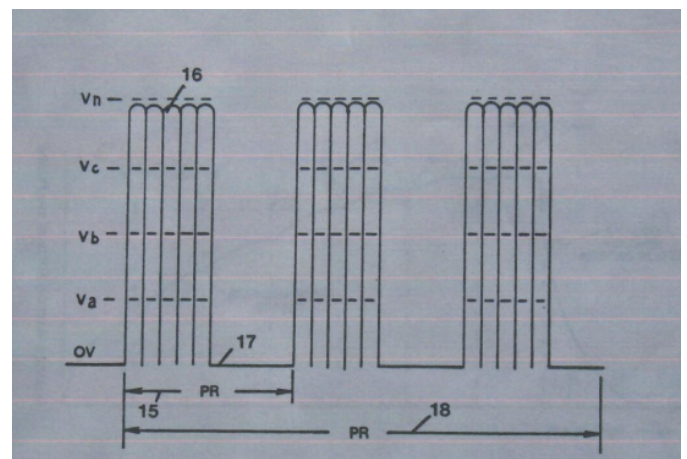


Figure 9B

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

Voltage intensity or level across **Excitor-Array** (ER of t) 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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Inductor (c) is made of or composed of **resistive wire** (R7) to further restrict D.C. current flow beyond **inductance reaction** (XL), and is given by

$$Z = \sqrt{R_I^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$$

Dual-inline RLC NETWORK

Variable **inductor-coil** (y), similar to **inductor** (c) connected to **opposite polarity voltage zone** (E4) further inhibits electron movement or deflection within the Voltage Intensifier Circuit.

Moveable wiper arm fine "tunes" "**Resonant Action**" during pulsing operations.

Inductor (y) in relationship to **inductor** (c) electrically balances the opposite voltage electrical potential across voltage zones (E3/E4).

VIC RESISTANCE

Since **pickup coil** (n) is also composed of or made of **resistive wire-coil** (R4), then, total circuit resistance is given by

$$Z = R_I + Z_2 + Z_3 + R_E$$

Where, R_E is the dielectric constant of **Argon** (Ar).

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