

# State of Unbalance

The quiescent atom remains at stable state of equilibrium and does not become radioactive until the atom absorbs a given quantum-amount (*high-energy end of the electromagnetic energy spectrum*) of electromagnetic energy (gamma radiation) into the energy spectrum of the atom.

Once absorbed, the atom reaches a “**State of Unbalance**” when the orbital sub-particles pathway (s) (542) of Figure (5-8) are deflected (moved) to a higher energy state which, in turns, induces a change in the orbital pathway (s) from an circular to an elliptical configuration since the orbiting sub-particles (542) are regrouped to form a different and distorted arrangement... being displaced unevenly ... thereby, setting up a condition by which the atom, now, becomes radioactive ... an emitter of electromagnetic energy.

The degree by which the atom becomes more radioactive is simply determined by either the atom absorbing additional incoming gamma radiation (very energetic X-rays) and/or accepting alpha (consist of two protons and two neutrons bound together), beta particle (nothing more than an electron (s)), and/or neutron particles from another radioactive substance (s).

In each and all unstable condition (s), the elliptical pathway of the orbiting sub-particles becomes even more exaggerated (increasing the wobbling effect) .. and, proportionally causing the atom to become even more unbalanced (becoming more radioactive).

This unbalance state of condition(s), now, causes the **Energy Aperture** (7) to start to oscillate (*be elongated repeatedly*) in direct relationship to the elliptical pathway of the **sub-particles** (542).

As the orbiting sub-particle (542) approaches the apogee node of the elliptical movement, the **Energy Aperture** (7) is elongate to a larger opening ... thereby, allowing more energy to go into and to be absorbed and pass through the energy spectrum of the atom. When the perigee node of the elliptical movement is alternately reached, the **Energy Aperture** (7) opening is reduced in size and thereby shuts-off the flow of inputted energy going into the energy spectrum of the atom.

This “**Oscillatory Action**” of switching on and off the energy flow going into the atom, now, causes the unstable atom to become radioactive (emitting radiation) since the **Oscillatory Action** energy-primes the atom beyond normal energy-levels. The unstable (unbalanced) atom continues to be an emitter of electromagnetic energy (*radiation*) until the atom is returned to a stable state of equilibrium by way of atomic decay.

To achieve and bring about atomic decay in an instant of time, one needs only to expose the unstable atom to a high pulsating “**Electrical stress**” across the individual radioactive atom

by way of opposite voltage potential, as so illustrated in (550) of Figure (5-8) by the use of **WFC Voltage Intensifier Circuit** as so defined in WFC memo 426 titled “**VIC Matrix Circuit.**”

This applied pulsating electrical stress actually physically “**Rings**” the unstable atom to perform the **Atomic Degaussing Process** instantly rather than relying on normal half-life cycling (typically, thousands of years) since the applied “Electrical Stress” effects (attenuates) the electric field strength ( $qq'$ ) (electrical attenuation  $Aqq'$ ) of the atom... being that, the atom is composed of electrical charged particles of different electrical intensities, as so illustrated in **WFC Memo 424** titled “**Atomic Energy Balance of Watér.**”

Within the Atomic structure, the Proton exhibits a **Positive electrical charge** (B+), electrons emanates an **negative electrical charge** (B-), and neutrons which is/are made up of a **positive charged Proton** (B+) electrically bonded together (*opposite electrical attraction force  $qq'$* ) with an **negative charge electron** (B-).

These electrical charged particles that make up the atom structure are interrelated and held together by an **Electrical Bonding Force** (electrical attraction force ( $qq'$ ) that exists between each opposite electrical charged mass entities) since each individual and separate sub-atomic particle mass entity exhibits one of the two **opposite electrical charged fields** (B+) or (B-).

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Revision #1

Created 2 March 2024 03:03:51 by Chris Bake

Updated 27 March 2024 16:19:39 by Chris Bake