Thermal Explosive Energy

Exposing the expelling "**laser-primed**" and "**electrically charged**" combustible gas ions (exiting from **Gas Resonant Cavity**) to a thermal-spark or heat-zone causes thermal gas-ignition, releasing thermal explosive energy (gmt) beyond the **Gas-Flame Stage**, as illustrated in Figure (1-19) as to (1-18).

Figure (1-19)

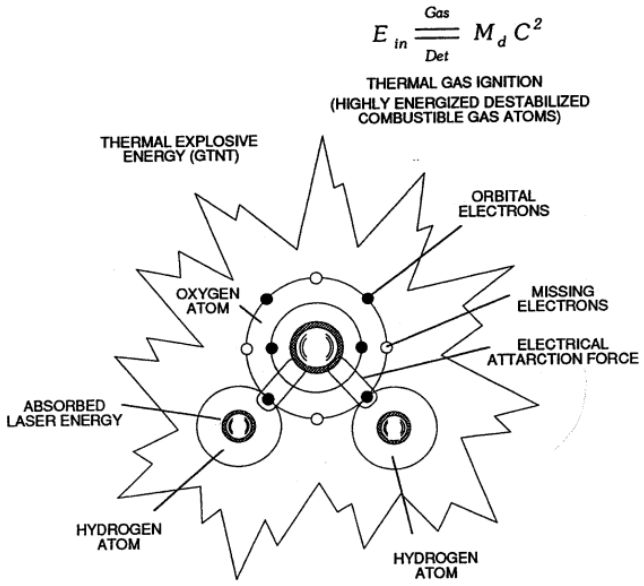

FIGURE 1-19: HYDROGEN FRACTURING PROCESS

Figure (1-18)

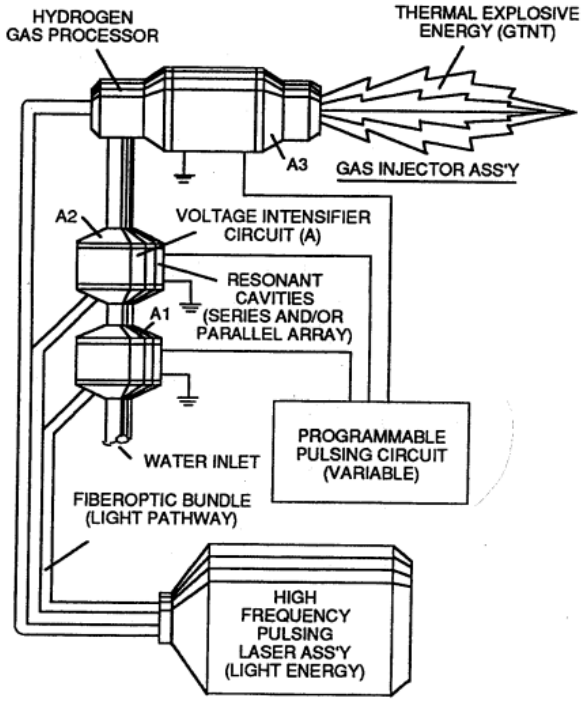

FIGURE 1-18: GAS INJECTOR FUEL CELL

> **Thermal Atomic interaction** (gmt) is caused when the combustible gas ions (from water) fail to unite or form a **Covalent Link-up** or **Covalent Bond** between the water molecule atoms as illustrated in Figure (1-19).

The oxygen atom having less than four covalent electrons (**Electron Extraction Process**) is unable to reach "**Stable-State**" (*six to eight covalent electrons required*) when the two hydrogen atoms seek to form the water molecule during thermal gas ignition.

The absorbed**Laser** energy (Va, Vb and Vc) weakens the "**Electrical Bond**" between the orbital electrons and the nucleus of the atoms; while, at the same time, **electrical attraction-force** (qq'), being stronger than "Normal" due to the lack of covalent electrons, " **Locks Onto**" and "**Keeps**" the hydrogen electrons.

These “**abnormal**” or “**unstable**” conditions cause the combustible gas ions to **over compensate** and **breakdown** into **thermal explosive energy** (gmt).

This **Atomic Thermal-Interaction** between highly energized combustible gas ions is hereinafter called "**The Hydrogen Fracturing Process**."

By simply **attenuating** or **varying voltage amplitude** in direct relationship to **voltage pulse-rate** determines **Atomic Power-Yield** under controlled state.

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