

# Voltage Dissociation of The Water Molecule

Placement of a **pulse-voltage potential** across the **Excitor-Array** (ER) while inhibiting or preventing electron flow from within the **Voltage Intensifier Circuit** (AA) causes the water **mentarily**, pulling away orbital electrons

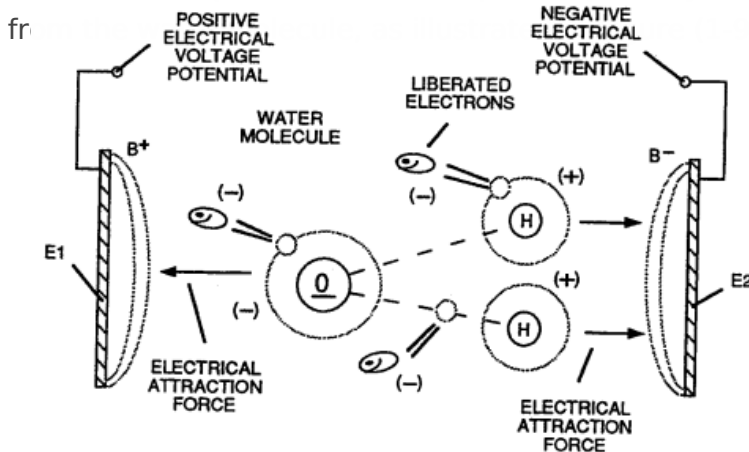


FIGURE 1-9: ELECTRICAL POLARIZATION PROCESS

The stationary "positive" **electrical**

**voltage-field** (E1) not only attracts the **negative charged oxygen atom** but also **pulls away negative charged electrons** from the water molecule.

At the same time, the stationary "**negative**" **electrical voltage field** (E2) attracts the **positive charged hydrogen atoms**.

Once the negative electrically charged electrons are **dislodged** from the water molecule, **covalent bonding** (sharing electrons) ceases to exist, **switching-off** or **disrupting** the **electrical attraction force** (qq') between the water molecule atoms.

The liberated and moving atoms (*having missing electrons*) regain or capture the free floating electrons once applied voltage is switched-off during pulsing operations.

The liberated and electrically stabilized atoms having a net electrical charge of "zero" exit the water bath for hydrogen gas utilization.

Dissociation of the water molecule by way of voltage stimulation is herein called '**The Electrical Polarization Process**'.

Subjecting or exposing the water molecule to even higher voltage levels causes the liberated atoms to go into a "state" of gas ionization.

Each liberated atom taking-on its own "net" **electrical charge**.

The ionized atoms along with free floating negative charged electrons are, now, deflected (pulsing electrical voltage fields of opposite polarity) through the **Electrical Polarization Process**

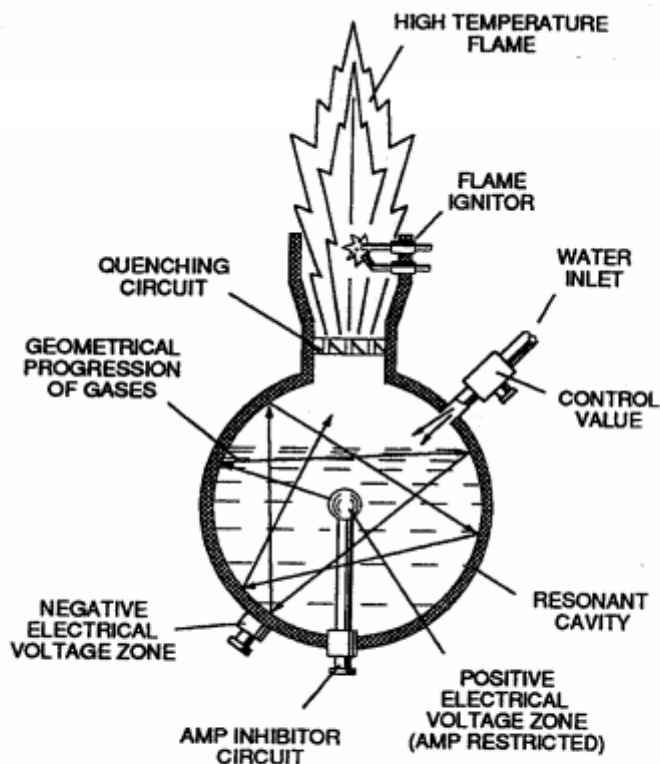


FIGURE 1-10: ELECTRICAL VOLTAGE ZONES FORMING RESONANT CAVITY

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**Oscillation** (back and

forth movement) of electrically charged particles by way of voltage deflection is hereinafter

called "**Resonant Action**", as illustrated in Figure (1-10).

Attenuating and adjusting the "**pulse-voltage-amplitude**" with respect to the "**pulse voltage frequency**", now, produces hydrogen gas on demand while restricting amp flow.

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