

# Voltage Flexing Process

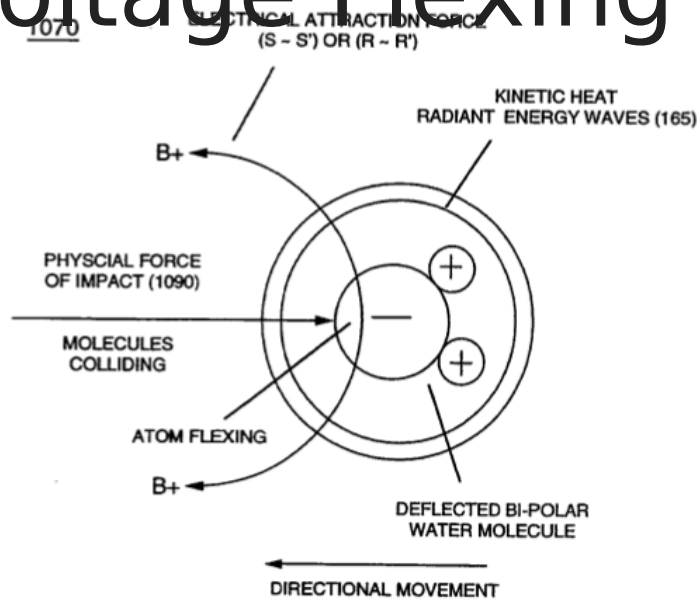


FIGURE 11-5: Particle Oscillation As An Energy Generator

Particle oscillation as a "**Energy**

**Generator"** by way of "**physical impact**" caused by a singular **unipolar voltage pulse wave-form** alternately polarity triggered is yet another method beyond the prior art to flex the water molecule to release thermal energy (**Kinetic Energy**) from the water molecule atom (s) without the need of gas combustion brought about by gas separation from water, as so illustrated in (1050) of Figure (11-5).

In order to accomplish this task, **dual unipolar voltage pulse circuit** (1010) of Figure (11-1) is, now, utilized to deflect (**Physical Movement**) the bipolar electrically charged water molecule (210) of Figure (3-46) while undergoing and experiencing both physical and electrical stress, simultaneously

## dual unipolar voltage pulse circuit (1010) of Figure (11-1)

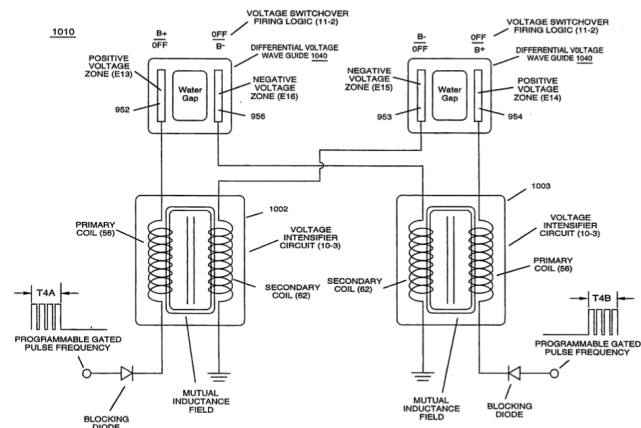


FIGURE 11-1: VIC Switchover Circuit

bipolar electrically charged water molecule (210) of Figure (3-46)

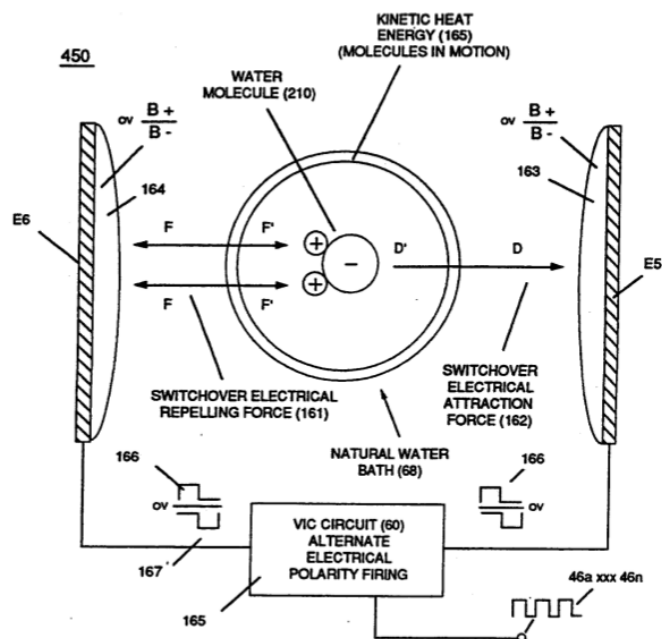


FIGURE 3-46: STEAM RESONATOR

... causing atomic flexing of the water molecule atom (s) energy aperture (7) of Figure (5-1) which, in turns, releases **radiant thermal heat energy** (165) from the atom structure (s), as further illustrated in (450) of Figure (3-46).

The diagram illustrates the energy balance of a hydrogen atom. At the center is a shaded circle representing the nucleus, labeled "PROTON SHELL (3) (POSITIVE CHARGED NUCLEUS)". Surrounding it are concentric circles representing electron shells. One shell is labeled "ORBITAL ELECTRON (1) (NEGATIVE CHARGED)". Various points and paths are marked: "Z" and "Z'" on the inner shell, "A" and "A'" on the outer shell, and "5" near the center. Arrows indicate energy flow: "RU" and "RU'" point towards the nucleus from the left; "ST'" and "ST" point away from the nucleus towards the right. A "UNIVERSAL ENERGY PATH (9)" is shown as a vertical line passing through the center. "ENERGY APERTURE (7)" is indicated on the left, and "ENERGY PATHWAY" is indicated on the right. "LASER STIMULATION (420)" is shown as a downward arrow from the right. "PULSATING NEGATIVE VOLTAGE FIELD (67) (B-)" is on the left, and "PULSATING POSITIVE VOLTAGE FIELD (66) (B+)" is on the right. "OPPOSITE ATTRACTION FORCE" is indicated by arrows pointing towards the nucleus. "HYDROGEN ATOM (77)" is labeled at the bottom left, and "WATER BATH (68)" is labeled at the bottom. "E1" and "E2" are labels for the outermost regions on the right and left respectively. A bracket at the bottom right is labeled "ENERGY PUMPING ACTION".

500

UNIVERSAL ENERGY PATH (9)

PROTON SHELL (3) (POSITIVE CHARGED NUCLEUS)

ORBITAL ELECTRON (1) (NEGATIVE CHARGED)

PROTON PARTICLES (6a XXX 6n)

PULSATING NEGATIVE VOLTAGE FIELD (67) (B-)

HYDROGEN ATOM

OPPOSITE ATTRACTION FORCE

ENERGY APERTURE (7)

HYDROGEN ATOM (77)

WATER BATH (68)

LASER STIMULATION (420)

ENERGY PATHWAY

PULSATING POSITIVE VOLTAGE FIELD (66) (B+)

ENERGY PUMPING ACTION

FIGURE 5-1: HYDROGEN ENERGY BALANCE

As applied external **opposite electrical attraction forces** (S-S') and/or(R-R') as so shown in (1030) of figure (11-3) captures and electrically locks onto either the negative charged oxygen atom or onto the positive charged hydrogen atom (s)

(1030) of figure (11-3)

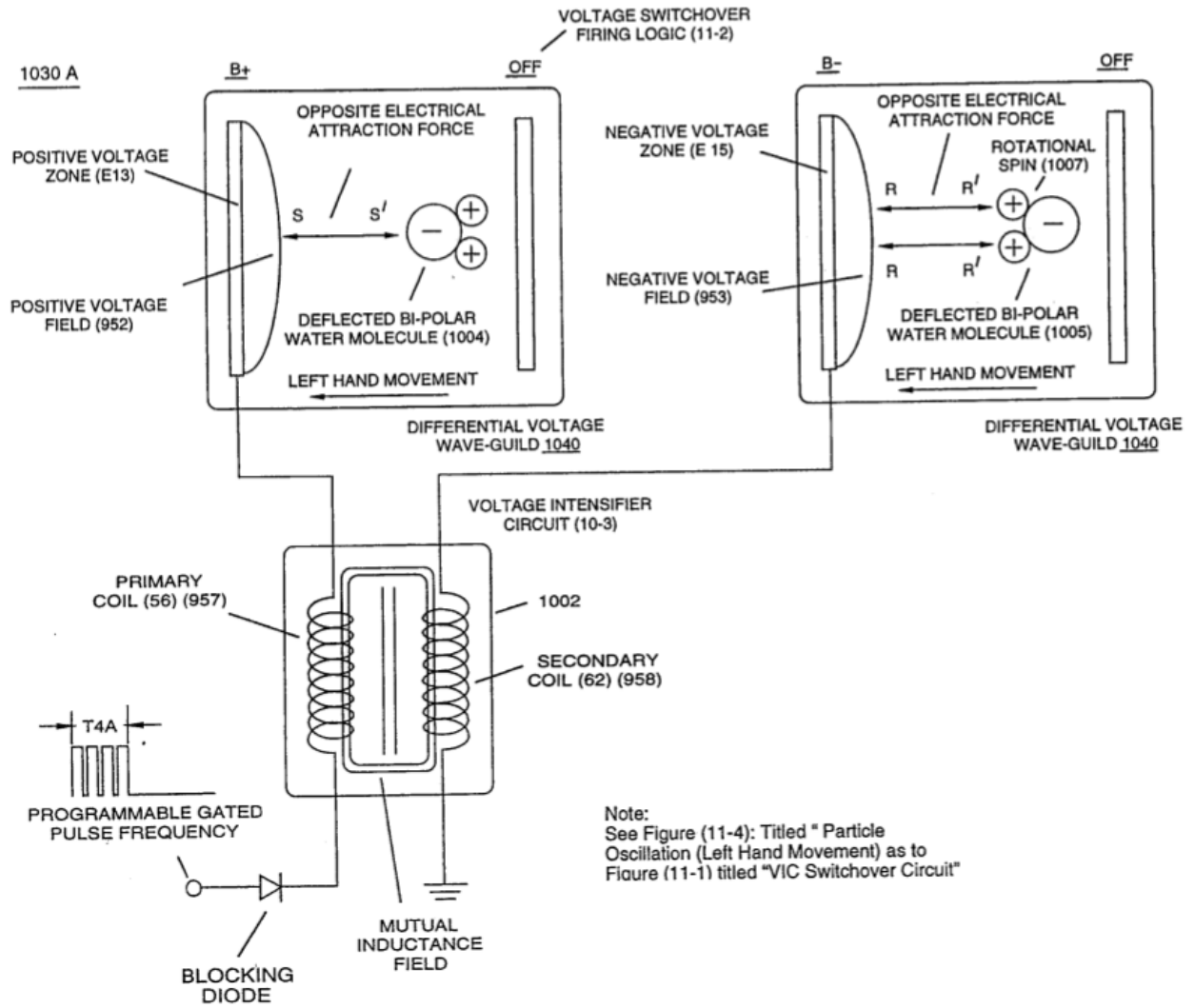


FIGURE 11-3: PARTICLE OSCILLATION (LEFT HAND MOVEMENT)

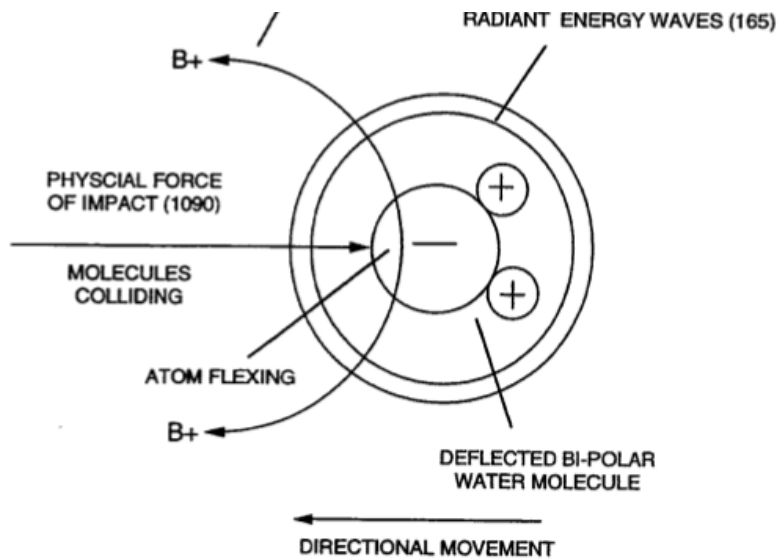


FIGURE 11-5: Particle Oscillation As An Energy Generator

... whichever the case may

be, the applied **stationary voltage fields** (952/E13 – 953/E14) or (954/E15 – 956/E16) alternately switch over periodically superimposes **electrical stress forces** (S-S' and R - R') onto the energy spectrum of the water molecule atom (s) (210) while **physical flexing** (951) of Figure (11-5) of the water molecule atom (s) occurs

... **disrupting the spin-velocity** of water molecule atom (s) orbiting electrons (s)

... forcing energy **Apertures** (7) of both unlike atoms of the water molecule (500) of Figure (5-1) and (510) of Figure (5-2) to be momentarily enlarged to a greater size ( **Particle flexing** called hereinafter **Particle Oscillation**), separately but simultaneously

(500) of Figure (5-1)

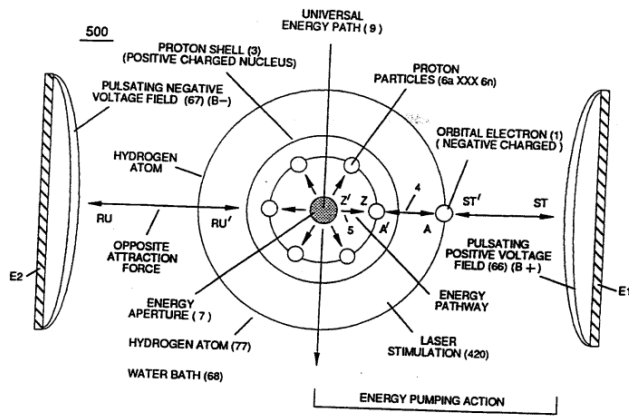


FIGURE 5-1: HYDROGEN ENERGY BALANCE

(510) of Figure (5-2)

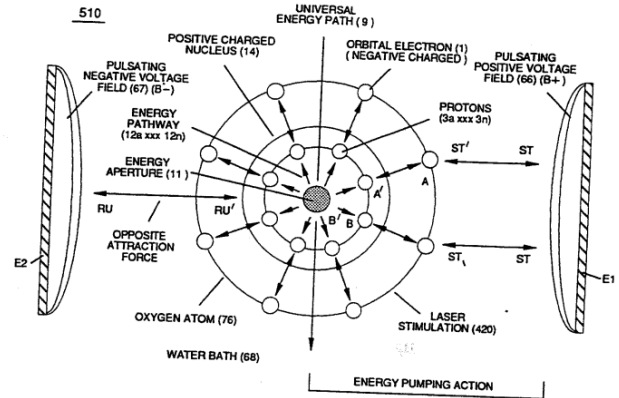


FIGURE 5-2: OXYGEN ENERGY BALANCE

... allowing a greater amount of energy to enter into, travel through, and pass beyond the energy spectrum of each stimulated atom (s), respectfully

... emitting the additive/surplus energy away from the excited atom (s) in the form of **radiant thermal heat energy** (165) when the flexed atom (s) (undergoing physical/electrical stress) returns to stable state of atomic equilibrium once applied electrical **pulse-voltage wave-form** (952 953) or (954 - 956) is electrically switch off and permitted to collapse back toward electrical ground state of zero volts (0V).

Repetitive formation of pulse voltage fields (952a xxx 952n) - 953a xxx 953n) or (954a xxx 954n- 956a xxx 956n) continues this "**Voltage Energized Thermal Transference Effect**" (1050) of Figure (11-5) (hereinafter called **Atomic Flexing Process**) during each and every pulse voltage on-time, as so illustrated by way of **gated pulse-voltage waveform** (1020) of Figure (11-2).

## "Voltage Energized Thermal Transference Effect" (1050) of Figure (11-5)

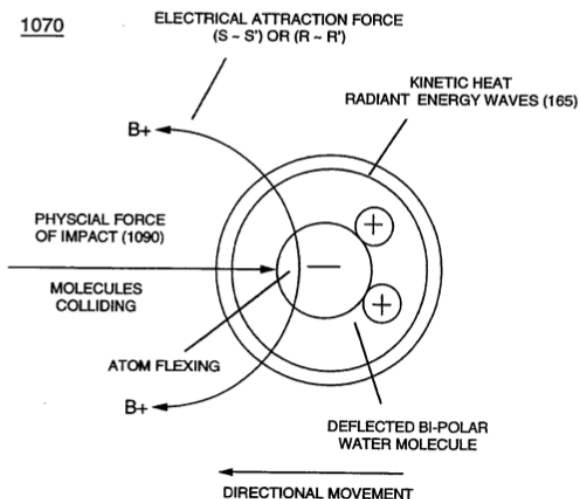


FIGURE 11-5: Particle Oscillation As An Energy Generator

gated pulse-voltage waveform (1020) of Figure (11-2)

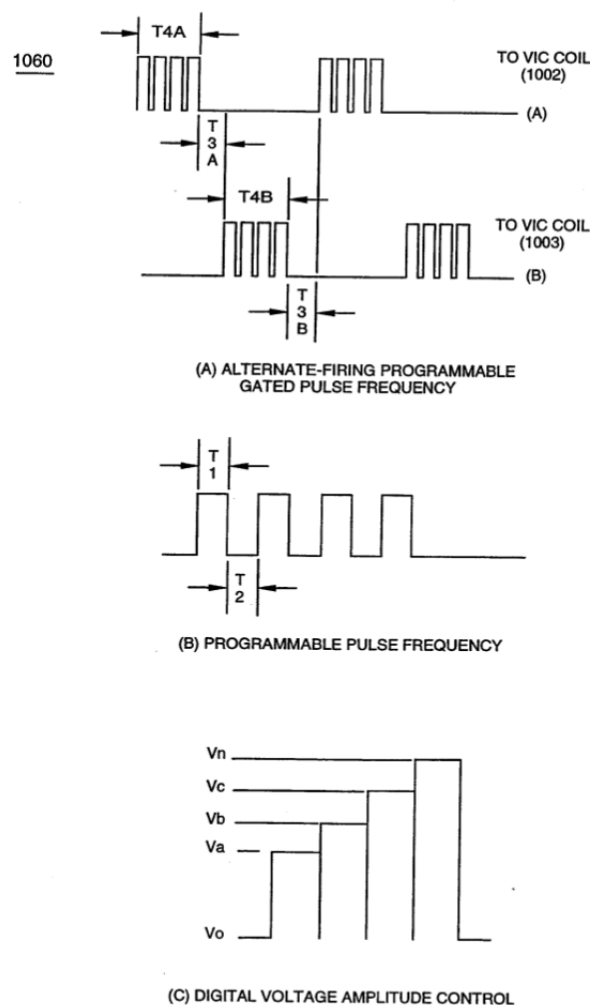


FIGURE 11-2: Voltage Switchover Firing Logic

In essence, then, the continued flexing of a liquid or gas atoms being exposed to **physical stress** (954) by an external electrical attraction force (S-S' IR-R') is, herein, a more effective way to induce and propagate "**Particle Oscillation**" as an "**Energy Generator**" since voltage potential of opposite polarity poses a greater "**Differential of Potential**" over the prior art.

(See Memo WFC 429 titled" Optical Thermal Lens" as to Memo WFC 424 titled "Atomic Energy Balance of Water" for further references).

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