

Voltage Flexing Process

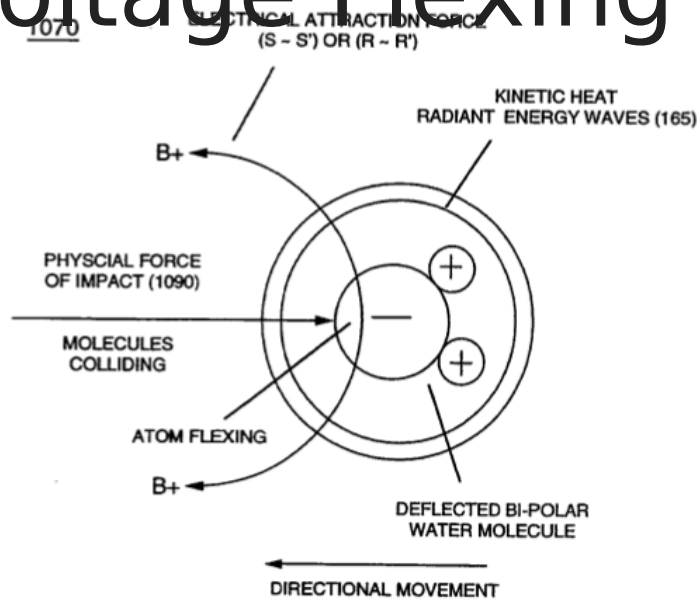


FIGURE 11-5: Particle Oscillation As An Energy Generator

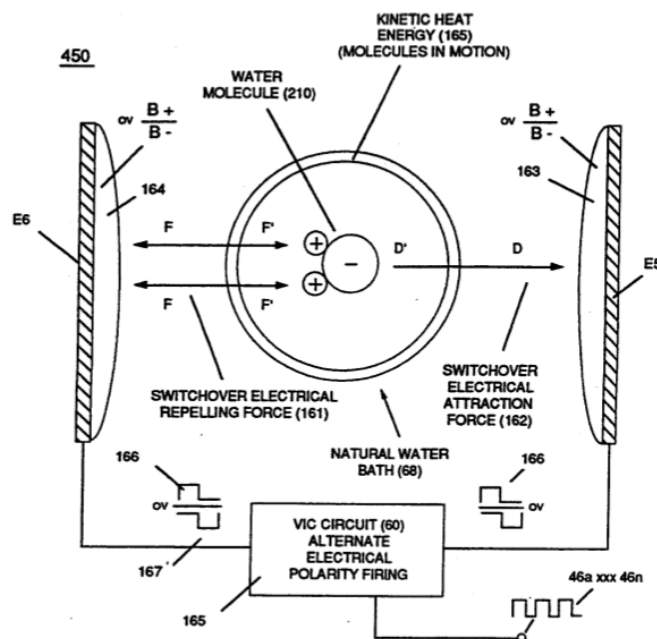
Particle oscillation as a "**Energy**

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

[illegible]

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



... 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).

energy aperture (7) of Figure (5-1)

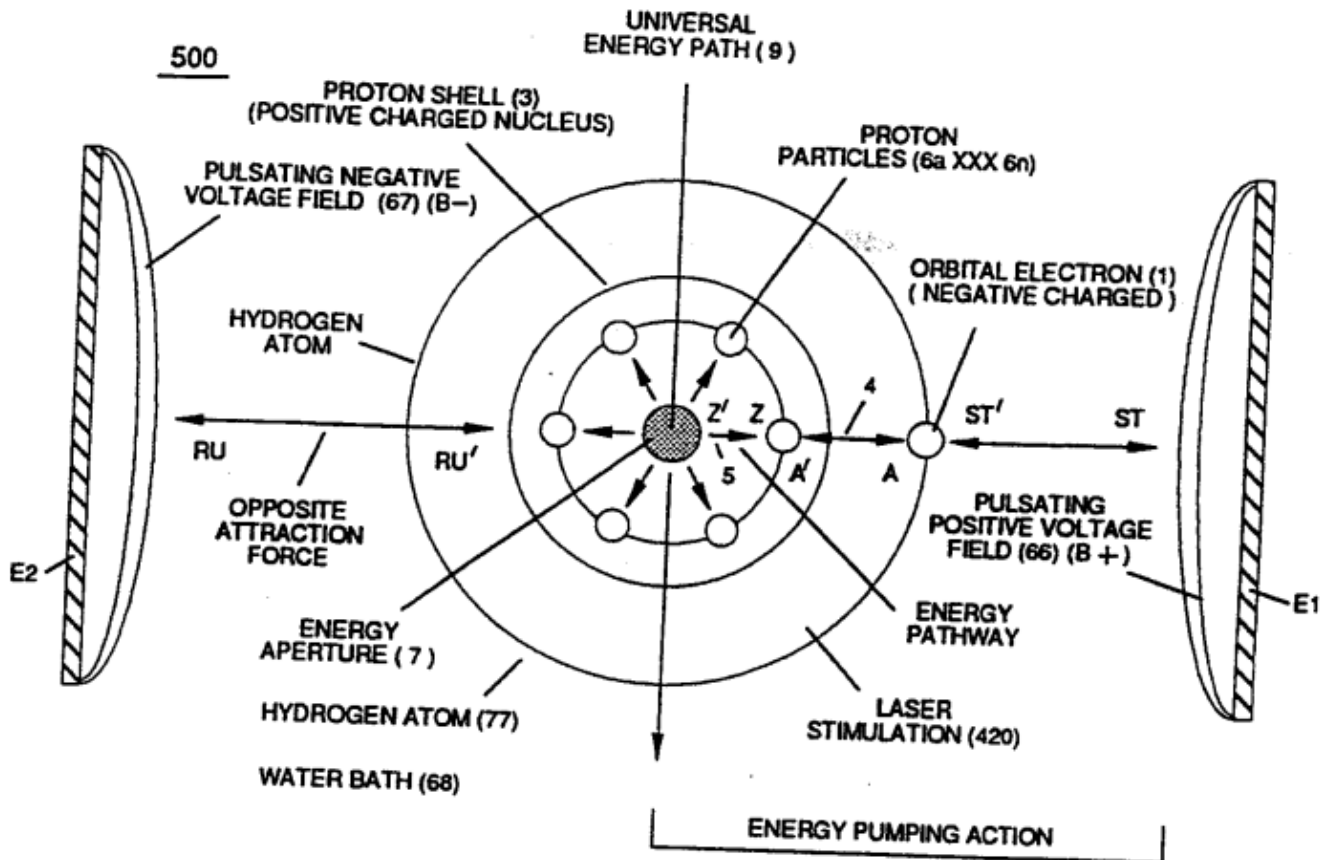


FIGURE 5-1: HYDROGEN ENERGY BALANCE

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)

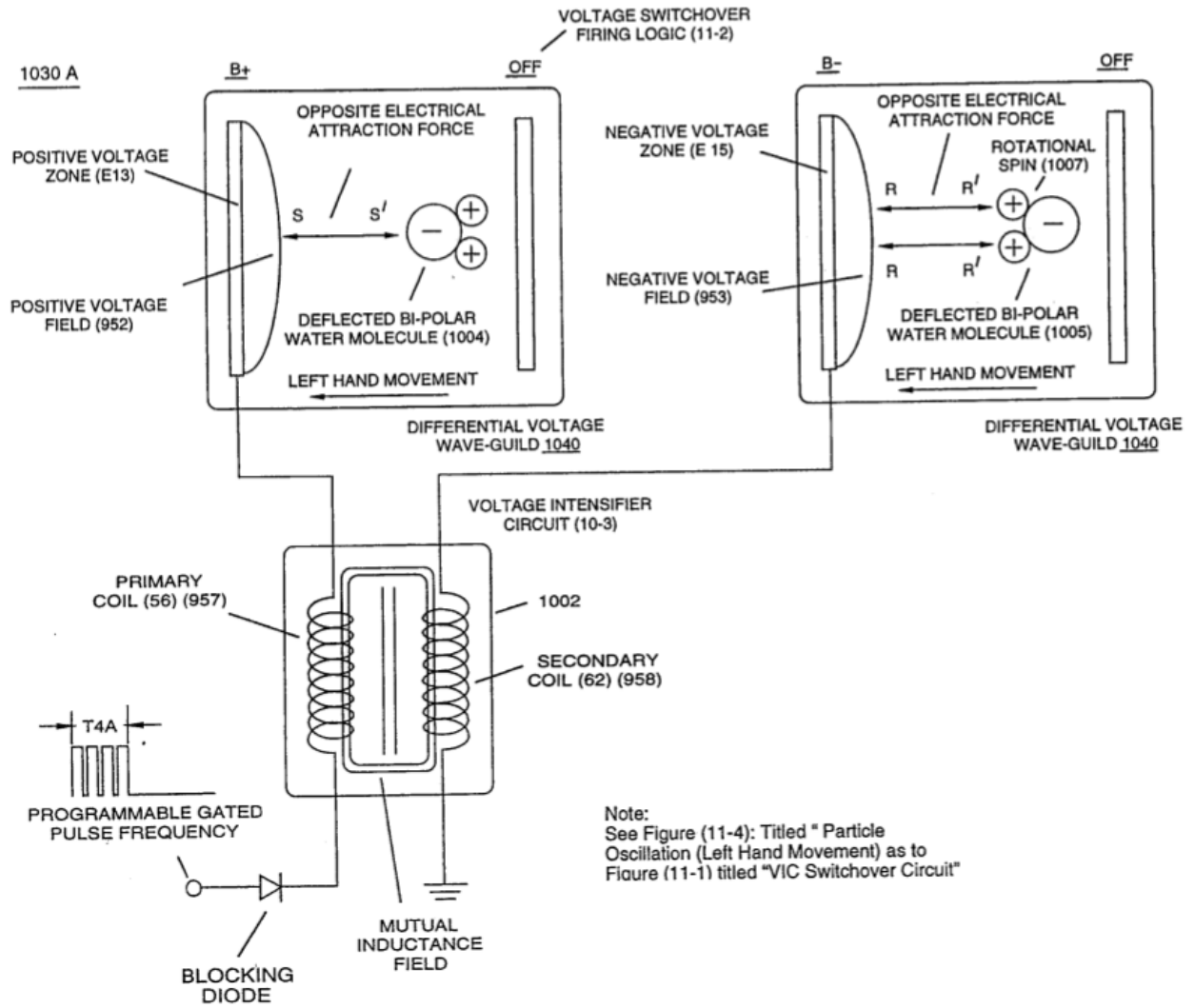


FIGURE 11-3: PARTICLE OSCILLATION (LEFT HAND MOVEMENT)

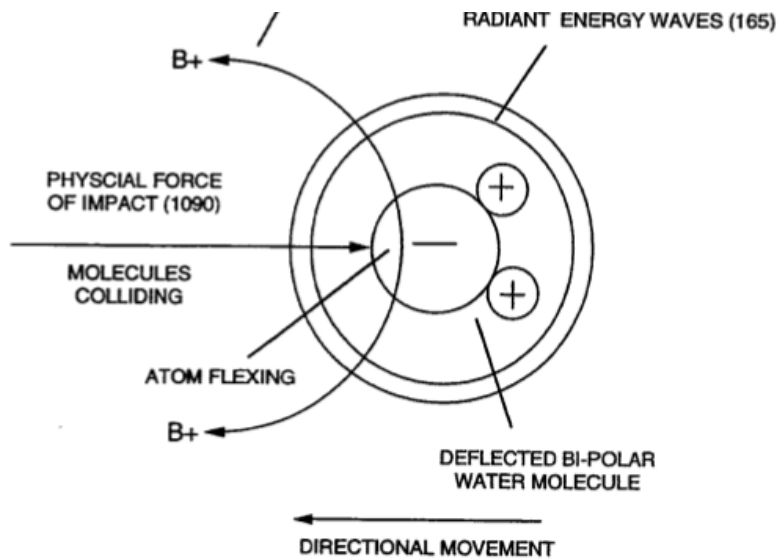


FIGURE 11-5: Particle Oscillation As An Energy Generator

... 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)

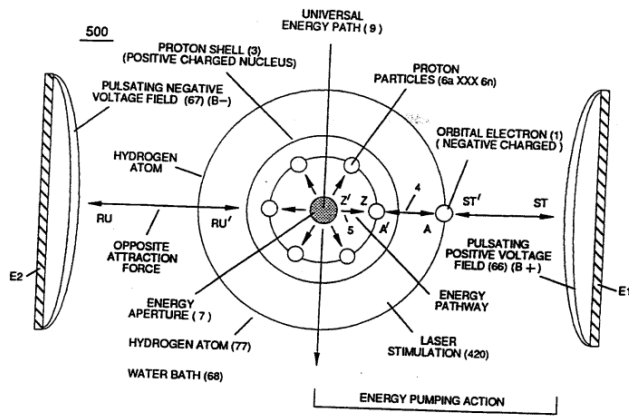


FIGURE 5-1: HYDROGEN ENERGY BALANCE

(510) of Figure (5-2)

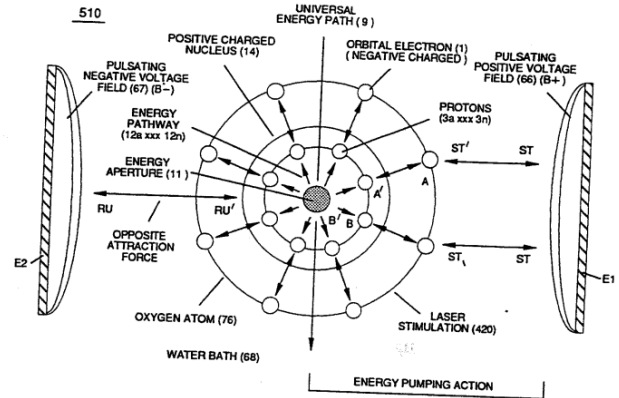


FIGURE 5-2: OXYGEN ENERGY BALANCE

... 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)

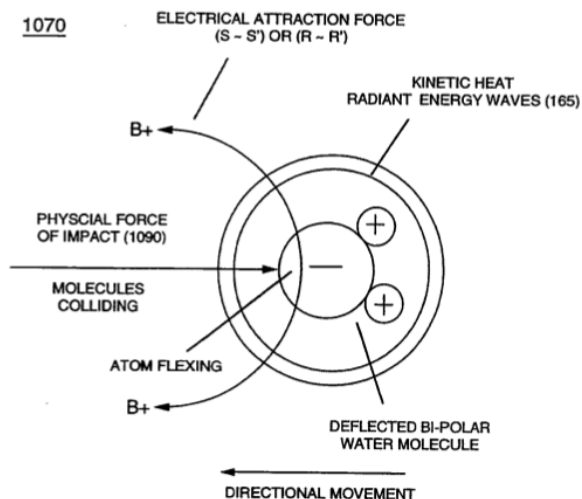


FIGURE 11-5: Particle Oscillation As An Energy Generator

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

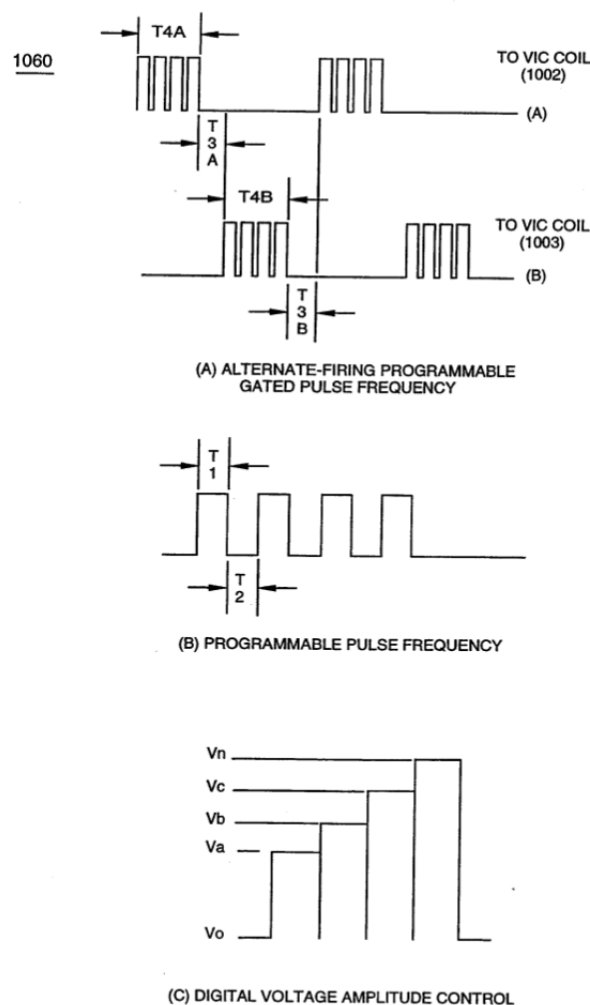


FIGURE 11-2: Voltage Switchover Firing Logic

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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