Water Fuel Injection System - Page 3

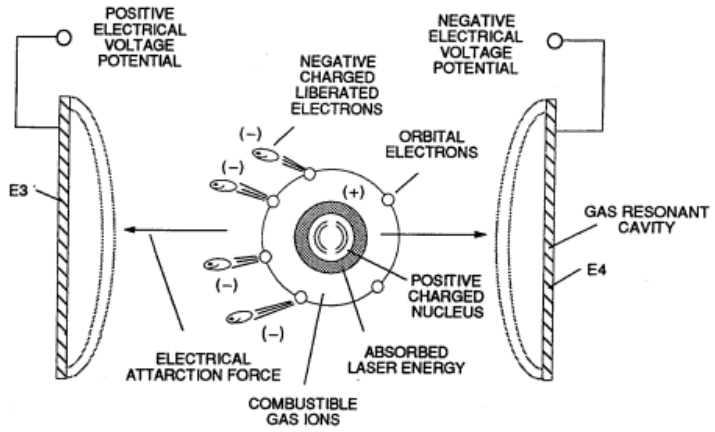

FIGURE 1-15: DESTABILIZING COMBUSTIBLE GAS IONS

The newly liberated water molecule atoms (**oxygen** 76 and **hydrogen atoms** 77a/77b) immediately interact with **laser primed ionized ambient air gases** (7a xxx 7n of Figure 1-15) (see WFC memo 420) to cause the resultant highly energized and mass destabilized **combustible gas atoms** (93a xxx 93n) of Figure (4-10) to perform **Hydrogen Fracturing Process** (80) of Figure (4-9) when **electrostatic force** (14/16) thermally ignites (*kinetic agitation*) destabilized water-fuel mixture (93a xxx 93n) under gas compression

... preventing the formation of the water molecule during thermal gas ignition

Figure (4-9)

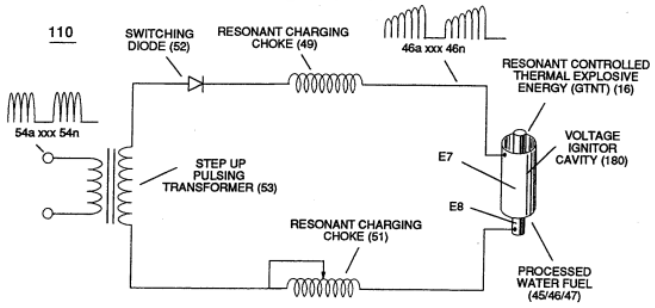

FIGURE 4-9: VOLTAGE INTENSIFIER CIRCUIT

Figure (4-10)

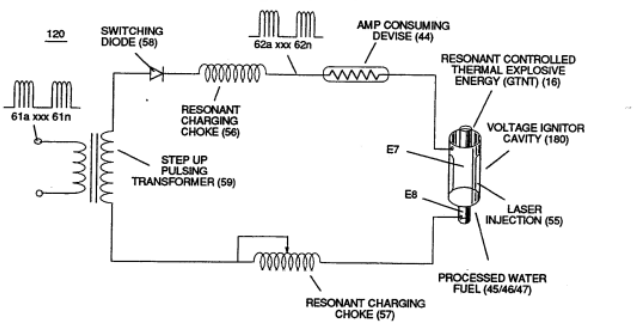

FIGURE 4-10: ELECTRON EXTRACTION CIRCUIT

...satisfying **Energy Gas Detonation Equation**. (Eq 18)

(Eq 18)

$$E_{in} \overset{\text{gas}}{\underset{\text{det}}{=}} M_d C^2$$ Thermal Explosive Energy (gtnt)

Which states

> That, whenever the mass-size of a combustible gas atom is decreased (Md), **thermal explosive energy-yield** (gtnt) is increased (Ein) during thermal gas combustion (Gas // Detonation), as so illustrated in (100) Figure (4-8) as to (90) of Figure (4-7).

Figure (4-7)

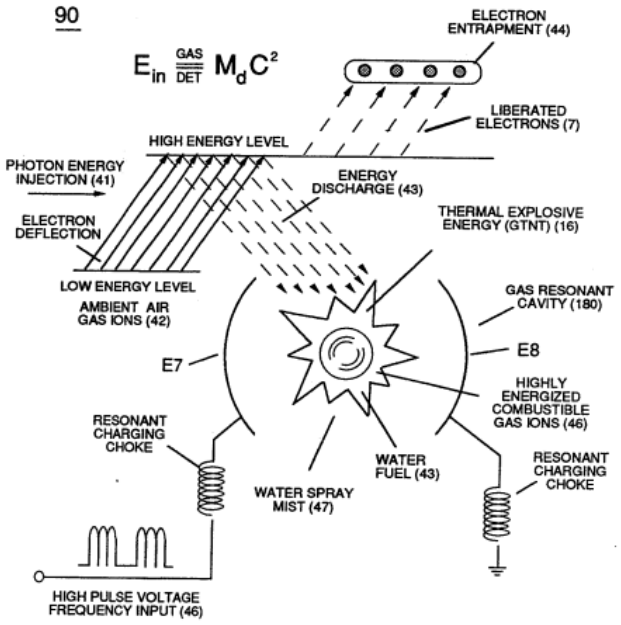

FIGURE 4-7: VOLTAGE IGNITER STAGE

Figure (4-8)

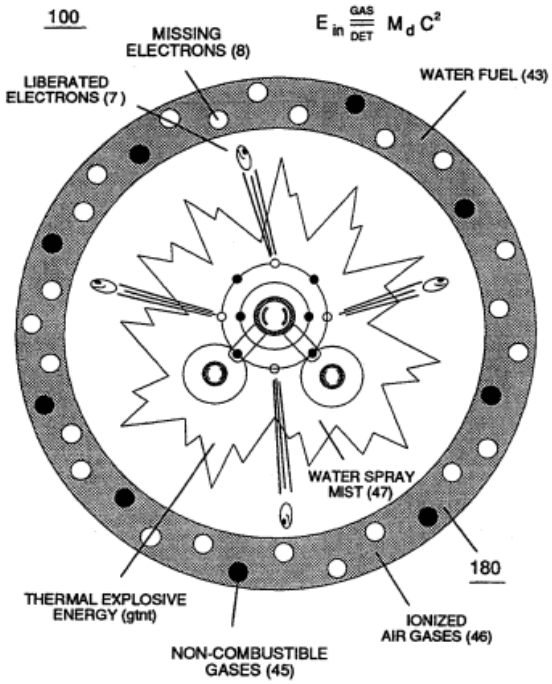

FIGURE 4-8: GAS IGNITION STAGE

Incoming ambient air gases (5a xxx 5n) become **laser primed** and **ionized** when passing through **Ambient Air Ionizer** (**Gas Processor**) (80) of Figure (4-6) as to (10) of Figure (4-1) since **electron extraction circuit** (120) of Figure (4-10) not only captures and consumes ejected electrons (7a xx 7n) of Figure (4-8);

Ambient Air Ionizer (**Gas Processor**) (80) of Figure (4-6)

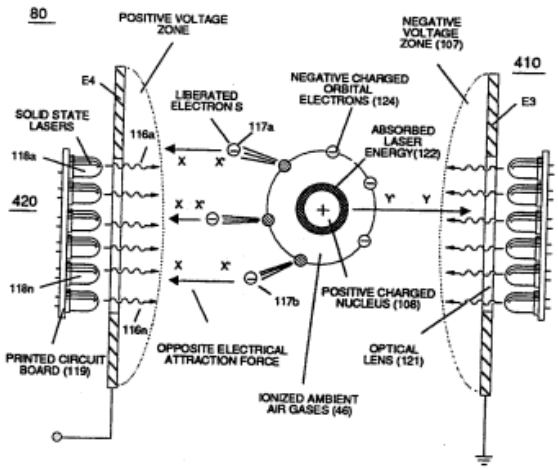

FIGURE 4-6: AMBIENT AIR IONIZER

(10) of Figure (4-1)

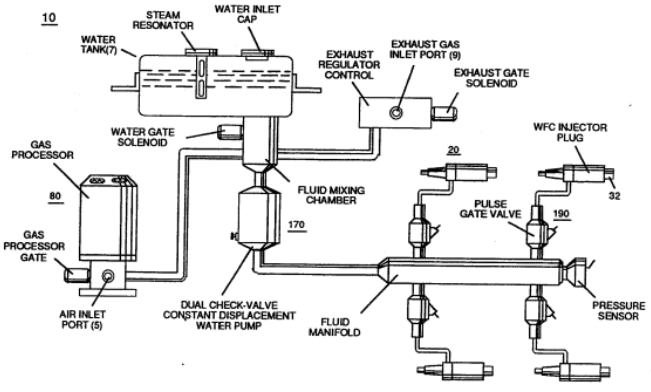

FIGURE 4-1: WATER FUEL INJECTOR SYSTEM

electron extraction circuit (120) of Figure (4-10)

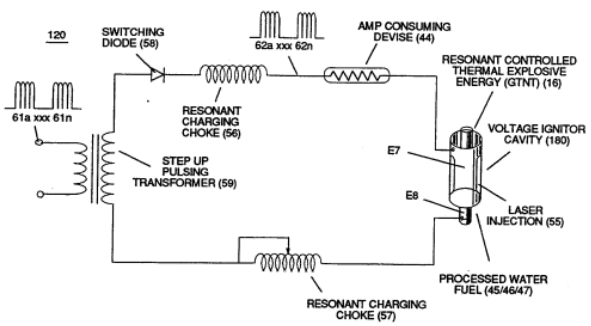

FIGURE 4-10: ELECTRON EXTRACTION CIRCUIT

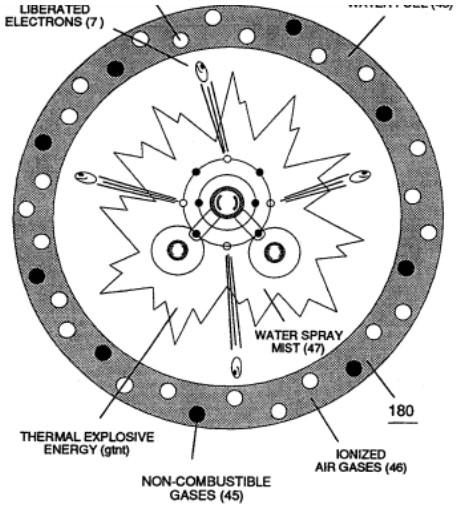

FIGURE 4-8: GAS IGNITION STAGE

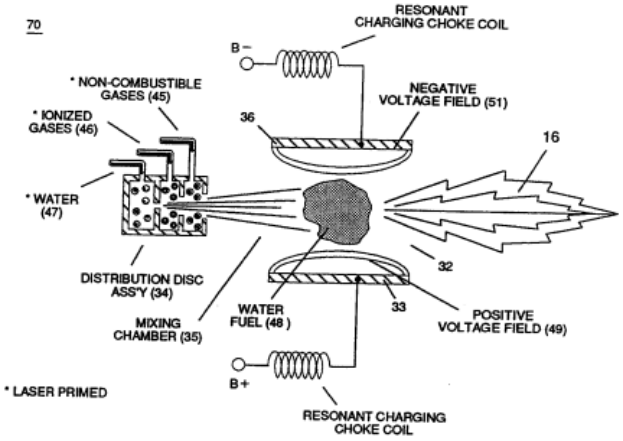

FIGURE 4-5: VOLTAGE TRIGGERING

but, also prevents electron flow into destabilizing gas process (180), as so illustrated in Figure (4-5).

In terms of performance reliability and safety, **ionized air gases** (46a xxx 46n) and **liquid water** (47a xxx 47n) do not become **energy activated** (volatile) until **water-fuel mixture** (48) reaches **voltage Igniter Stage** (180).

Injected **non-combustible gases** (45a xxx 45n) retards and controls the combustion rate of the **Hydrogen Fracturing Process (**100) of Figure (4-8) during gas-ignition.

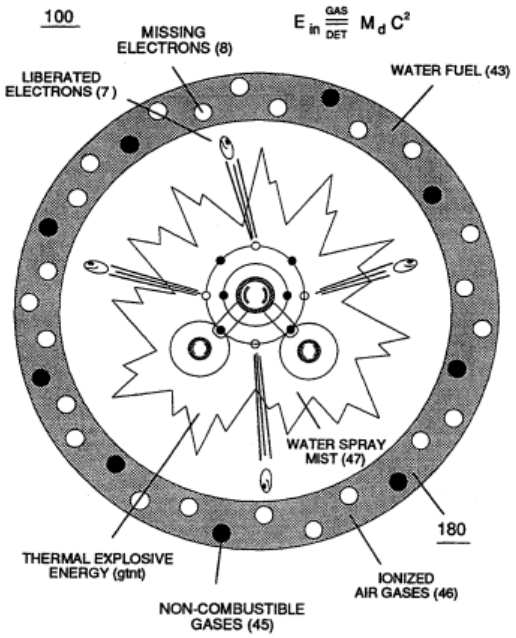

FIGURE 4-8: GAS IGNITION STAGE

In other or alternate applications, **laser primed ionized liquid oxygen** (68) of Figure (1-21) (see WFC memo 420) and laser primed liquid hydrogen (69) of Figure (1-21) stored in separate fuel-tanks can be used in place of fuel-mixture (48);

or, **liquefied ambient air gases** (6) alone with **water-source** (8) can, also, be substituted as a fuel-source (48) to trigger **Hydrogen Fracturing Process** (100).

laser primed ionized liquid oxygen (68) of Figure (1-21)

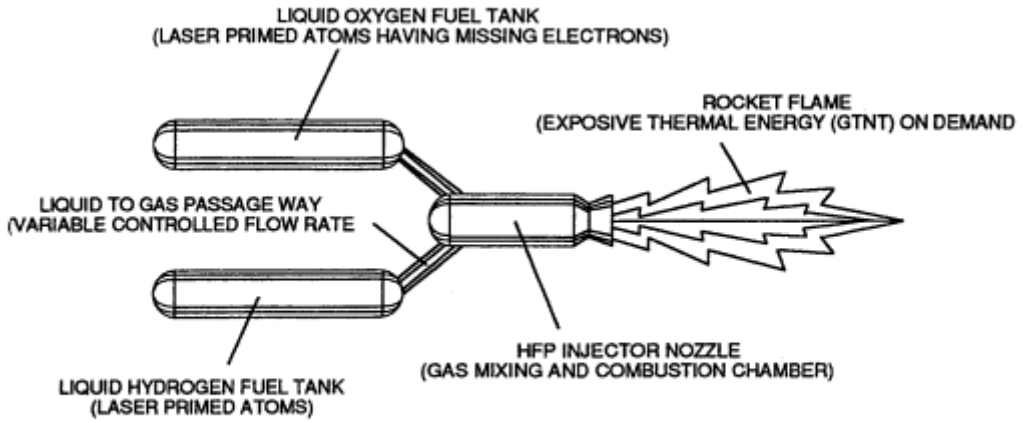

FIGURE 1-21: ATOMIC POWERED ROCKET ENGINE

Additional **WFC Injector Assemblies** (20) of Figure (4-1) are arranged in **cluster array** (20a xxx 2On) to increase energy-yield output (16a xxx 16n) of Figure (4-12/4-13/4-14).

WFC Injector Assemblies (20) of Figure (4-1)

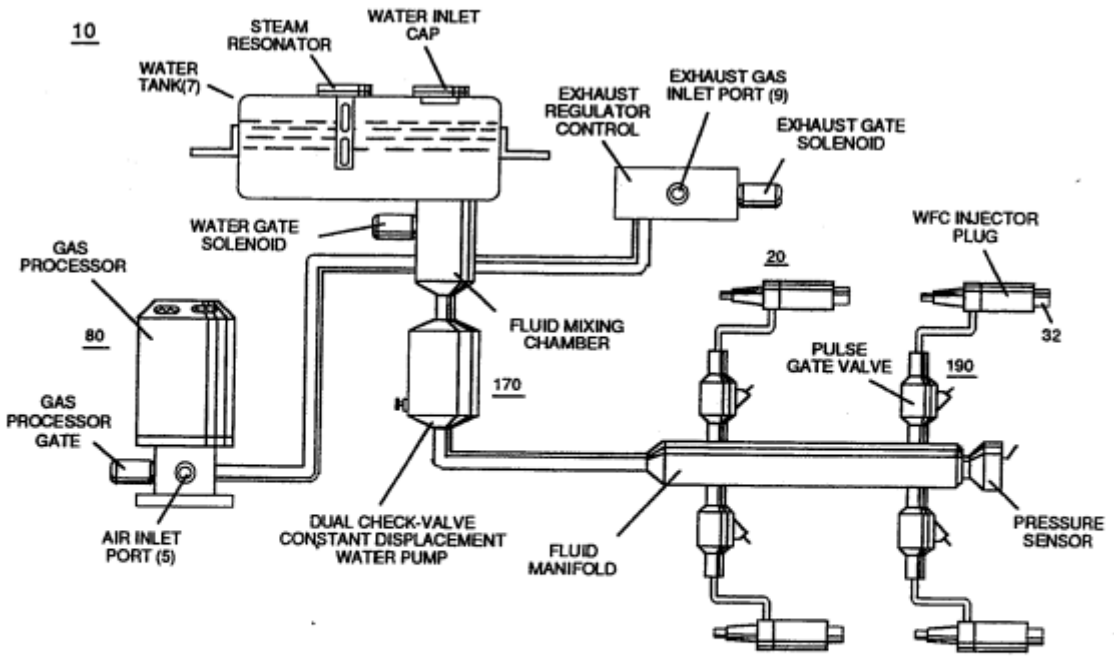

FIGURE 4-1: WATER FUEL INJECTOR SYSTEM

Figure (4-12)

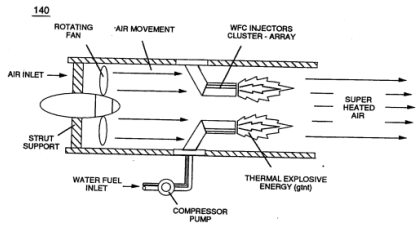

FIGURE 4-12: FURNACE RETROFIT

Figure (4-13)

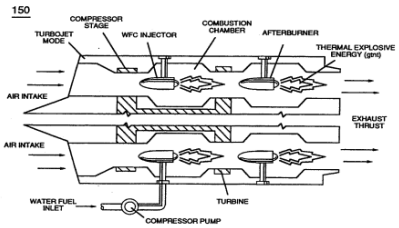

FIGURE 4-13: JET ENGINE RETROFIT

Figure (4-14)

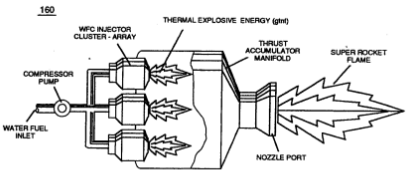

FIGURE 4-14: ROCKET ENGINE RETROFIT

Revision #5
Created 2023-12-19 23:15:30 UTC by Chris Bake
Updated 2023-12-20 04:43:51 UTC by Chris Bake