

Water Fuel Injection System

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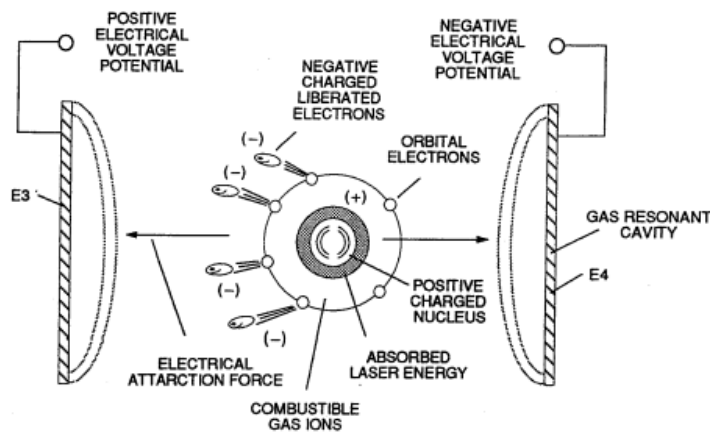
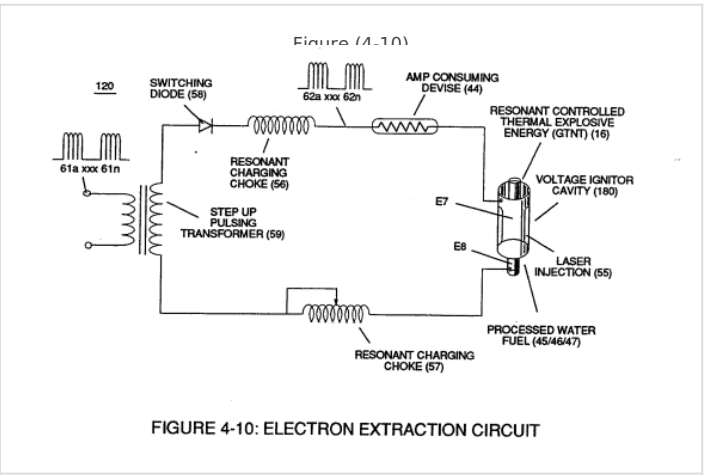
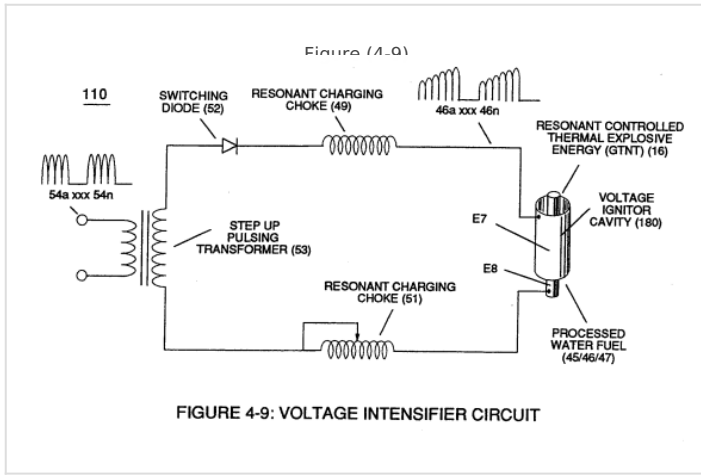


FIGURE 1-15: DESTABILIZING COMBUSTIBLE GAS IONS

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



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

(Eq 18)

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

Which states

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

Figure (4-7)

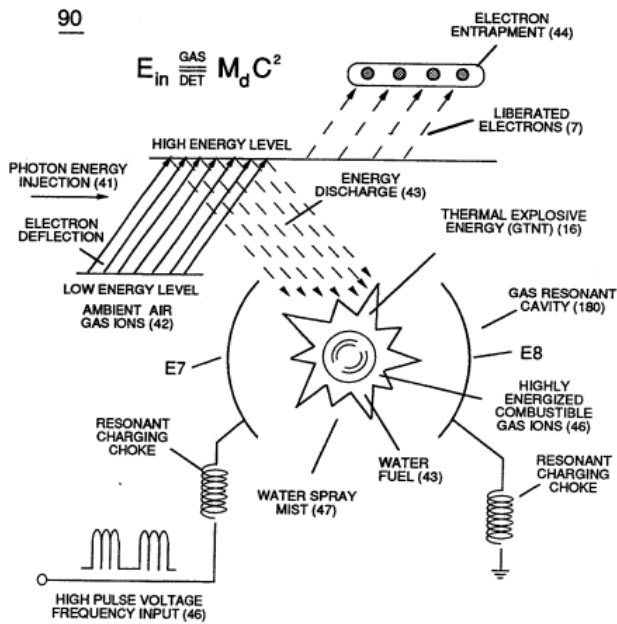


FIGURE 4-7: VOLTAGE IGNITER STAGE

Figure (4-8)

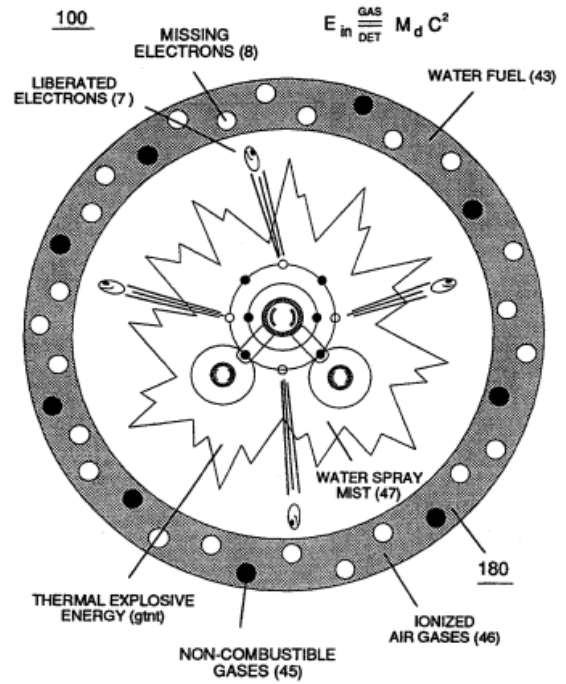


FIGURE 4-8: GAS IGNITION STAGE

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)

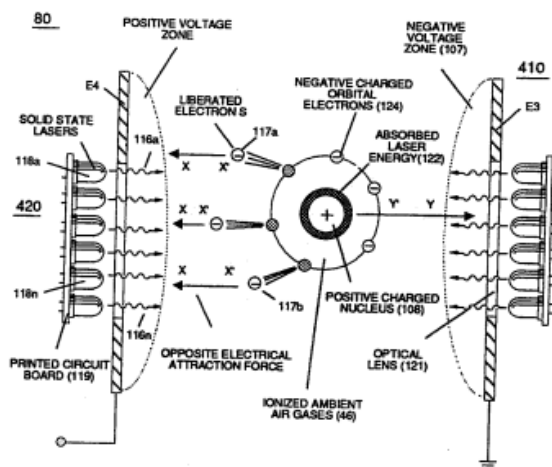


FIGURE 4-6: AMBIENT AIR IONIZER

(10) of Figure (4-1)

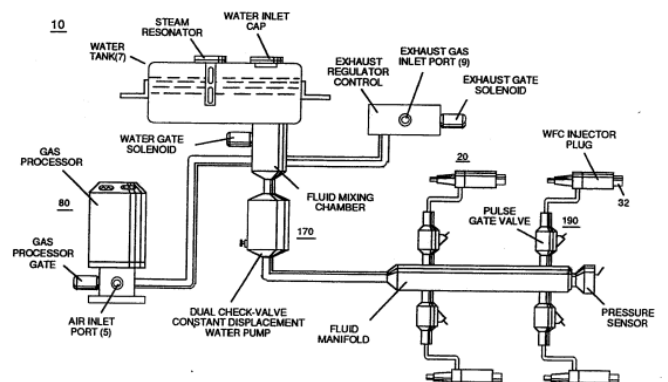


FIGURE 4-1: WATER FUEL INJECTOR SYSTEM

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

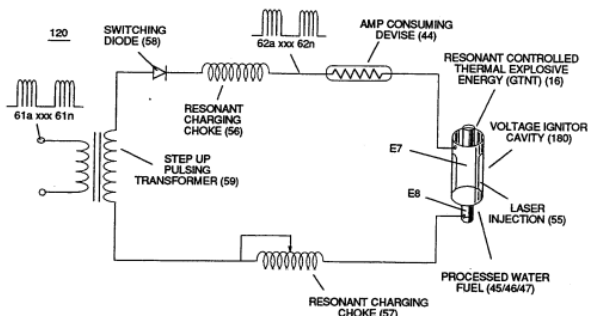


FIGURE 4-10: ELECTRON EXTRACTION CIRCUIT

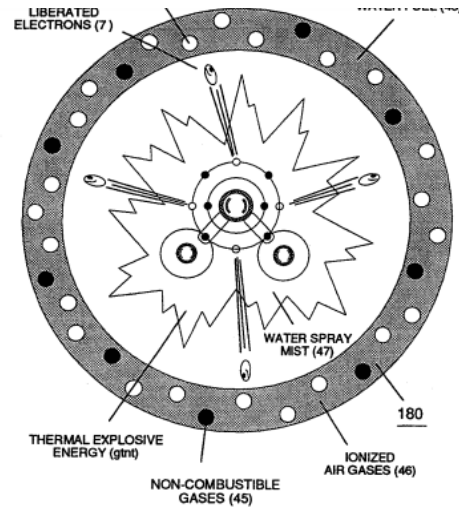


FIGURE 4-8: GAS IGNITION STAGE

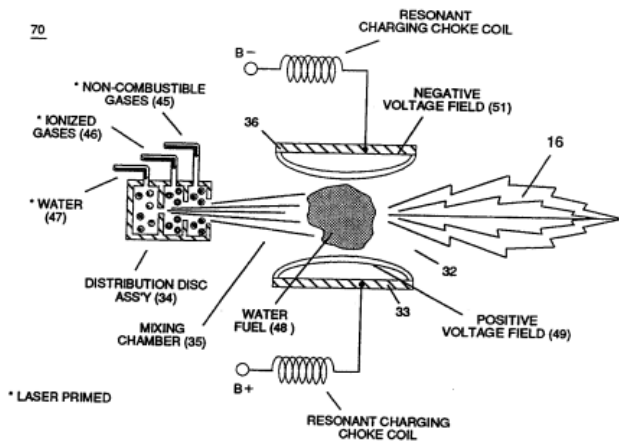


FIGURE 4-5: VOLTAGE TRIGGERING

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.

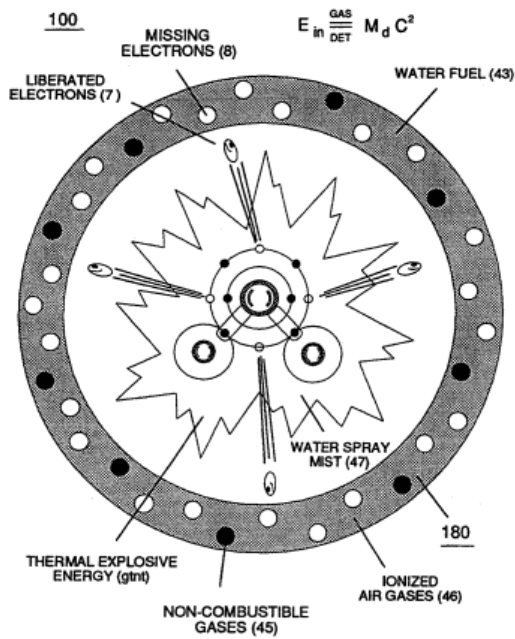


FIGURE 4-8: GAS IGNITION STAGE

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).

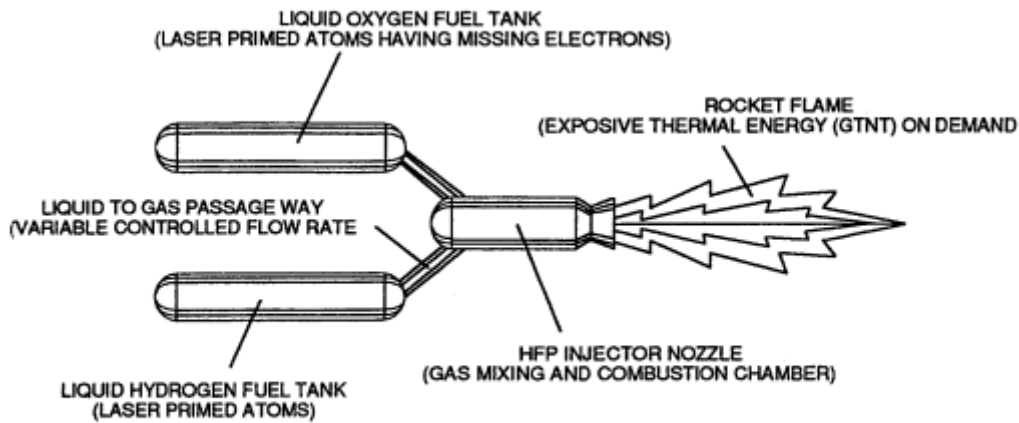


FIGURE 1-21: ATOMIC POWERED ROCKET ENGINE

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

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

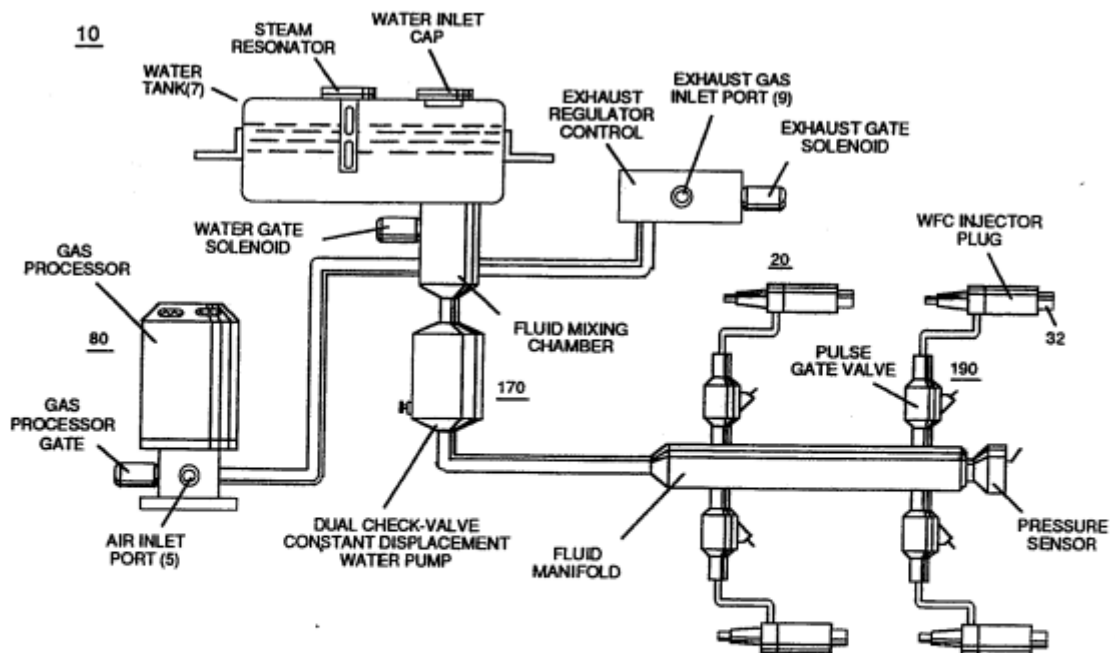


FIGURE 4-1: WATER FUEL INJECTOR SYSTEM

Figure (4-12)

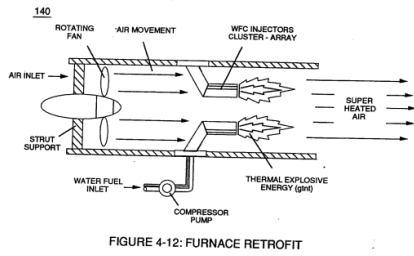


FIGURE 4-12: FURNACE RETROFIT

Figure (4-13)

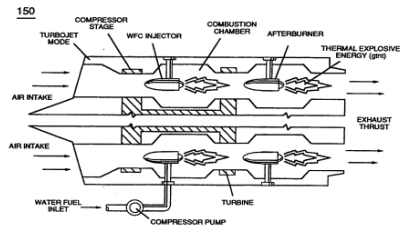


FIGURE 4-13: JET ENGINE RETROFIT

Figure (4-14)

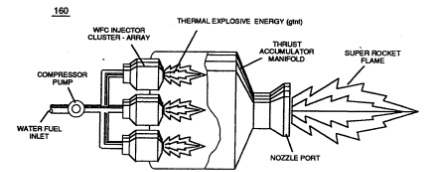


FIGURE 4-14: ROCKET ENGINE RETROFIT

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