

Water Fuel Injector

Voltage potential of opposite electrical polarity (ST - ST' - RU - RU') of Figure (5-1) ([Memo WFC 424](#)) titled "**Atomic Energy Balance of Water**" is further enhanced by simply electrically interfacing voltage intensifier (VIC) circuit coil-assembly (580) of Figure (6-1) with '**Taper Resonant Cavity**' (590) of Figure (6-2), as schematically illustrated in (60) of Figure (3-22) as to pulse core configuration (190) of Figure (3-23) ([Memo WFC 422 DA](#)) titled "**WFC Hydrogen Gas Management System**."

As incoming gated pulse-train (46a xxx 46n) of Figure (3-17) is electronically "tuned" to adjust pulse off- time (T2) to compensate for "rise" and "fall" of magnetic field coupling (71a xxx 71n) for a predetermined resonant pulse-frequency established and determined by the dielectric value of natural water in direct relationship to resonant cavity geometrical configuration

... dielectric value of water being 78.54 since water molecule (85) oxygen atom "L" orbit (76) occupies the maximum allowance eight electrons (79a xxx 79n), calibrated gated unipolar pulse train (64a xxx 64n) of Figure (3-20) is outputted from resonant choke (56) and electrically transmitted to positive outer conical surface (E9);

while, at the same time, negative potential of electrical intensity of force (67) (negative voltage potential) is electrically directed to inner conical surface (E10), forming an "open-air" conical cavity (570) having parallel sides (in other cases non-linear voltage-surfaces) in space relationship (typically .010 gap) with diminishing circumference-area (E9a xxx E9n) / E10a xxx E10n) in linear progression.

Together, parallel sides (E9 / E10) not only functions as a "**voltage wave-guide**" (570) but, also, acts and performs as a "**voltage intensifier circuit**" when applied gated pulse-frequency (64a xxx 64n) travels the length of conical cavity (570) toward exit port (32).

At each progressive point of diminishing circumference surface-area (E9a - b - c - d - E9n) voltage amplitude intensity increases (Vna - b - c - d - Vnn) uniformly, as illustrated in (600) of Figure (6-3) as to Travelling Voltage Wave-forms (730a - b - c) of Figure (7-12), see WFC Memo (426).

Activation point (E9a) exposes water flow (85) to voltage wave-form (64) of Figure (6-1) to begin water-to-energy conversion process (100);

at activation point (E9b) voltage intensity is increased sufficiently to perform **Electrical Polarization Process** (160) of Figure (3-26);

onward toward activation point (E9c) and beyond universal energy priming stage (500) of Figure (5- 1) occurs;

once activation point (E9c) is reached **Gas Ionization Process** (230) of Figure (3-30) takes place;

and finally, activation point (E9d) thermally ignites (atomic agitation) the "**Energy-Primed**" combustible gas-mixture (520) of Figure (5-3) as to (100) of Figure (4-8) by "**electrostatic discharge**" while being subjected to ever increasing "**electrostatic pressure**".

All activation points (E9a - b - c - d) performing their respective functions in sequential order in an instant of time since applied voltage level of intensity (*typically 20,000 input volts or so*) can be extended or increased up to and beyond 90,000 volts range within a millisecond or less.

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