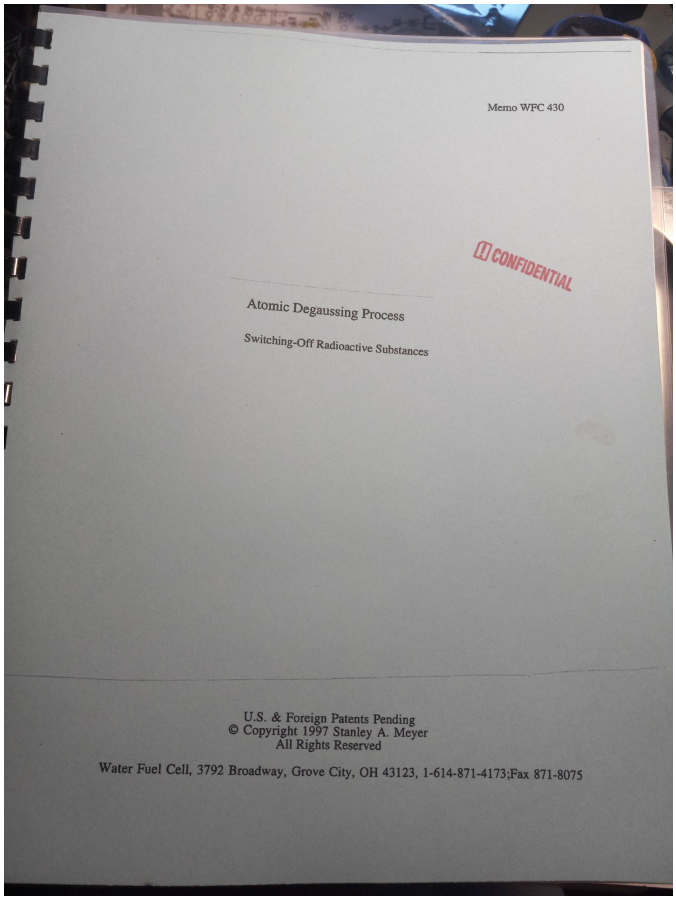
WFC 430-2 Illustrations



Memo WFC 430

CONFIDENTIAL

Atomic Degaussing Process

Switching-Off Radioactive Substances

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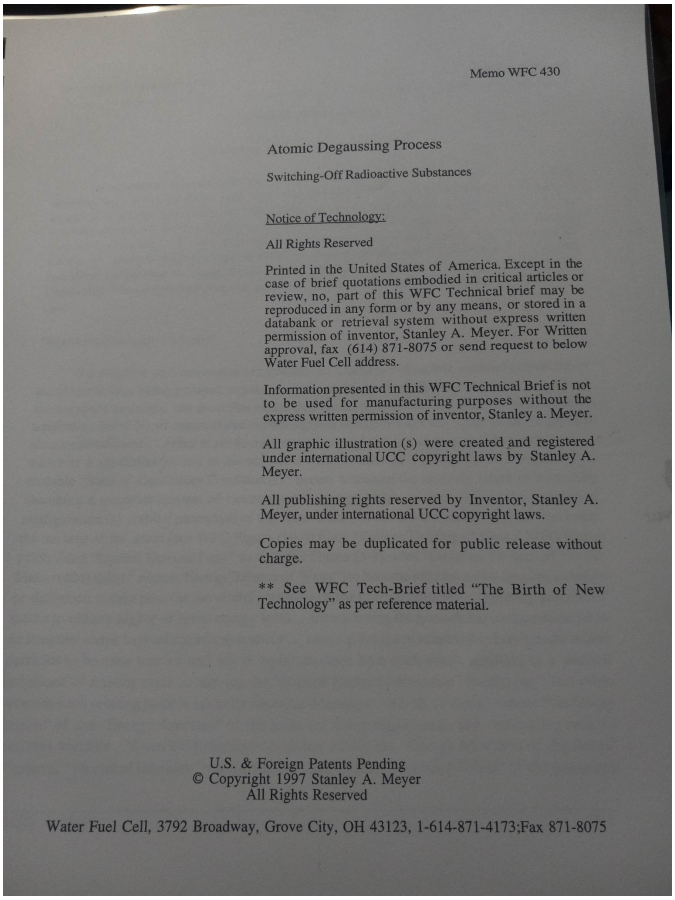

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Atomic Degaussing Process

Switching-off Radioactive Substances

Atom called radionuclides are naturally unstable and their nuclei are constantly degenerating - giving off alpha, beta, or gamma radiation until they have achieved a stable state of equilibrium. As they emit radiation, they change, or decay, into different isotopes (the number of neutrons continually decreasing) before the atom transmutes into another atomic element at stable state of equilibrium ... forming a newly stable atom (no longer radioactive) having the proper number of neutrons in direct relationship to a cluster of protons and electrons which are equally numbered. Rather than the decay life-time taking place over thousands of years of time, the Atomic Degaussing Process can transmute the unstable radioactive atom into a stable atom in an instant of time.

Degaussing Radioactive Material

To degauss and consequently neutralize an unstable radioactive material consisting of atomic structures being grouped together to form molecules of different substances ... such as nuclear spent fuel rods, one must first realize that the unstable radioactive atom (s) is/are emitting a pulsating burst (s) of concentrated electromagnetic energy beyond and away from its physical atomic embodiment ... either at random or unsynchronized patterns of energy disbursement (s) ... which is a condition (s) not in accordance to "Stable State of Equilibrium of a Atom." This unstable "State of Oscillatory Condition (s)" occurs whenever the atom (s) is/are stimulated by absorbing a quantum amount of electromagnetic energy which, in turn, causes the geometrical configuration (s) (orbital pathways) of the spin/velocity of the atom orbiting sub-particles inside the nucleus of the atom [see WFC Figure (10-6) titled "Voltage Tickling of State," WFC Memo (429) titled "Optical Thermal Lens" as to WFC Figure (5-8) titled "Covalent Switch-off," WFC Memo (424) titled " Atomic Energy Balance of Water"] to become unbalanced by causing a change or deflection to take place in the orbital pathways of the moving particles ... jumping particles of matter to either a higher or lower energy level ... transforming the geometrical configuration (s) to an irregular shape beyond circular symmetry ... causing the space relationship between the orbital particles to become uneven and not in equal distance from each other, resulting in a physical imbalance of rotating mass ... altering the "State of Electrical Attraction Force(s) (qq') that exists between each orbiting particle (s) in its electrical intensity ... which, in turns, causes "Oscillatory Action" of the "Energy Aperture" of the atom (s) being subjected to and interacting with the resultant variable "Electrical Intensity" occurring within the "Energy Spectrum of the Atom." Whenever "Electrical Intensity" variance occurs due to this "Wobbling Effect" of the gyroscopic

attenuation of spinning mass within the nucleus of the atom, a given amount of electromagnetic burst of energy is released from the destabilized (unstable) atom during each cycling mode or more aptly put "gyroscopic spiking."

This emission and propagation of electromagnetic energy in the form of rays, waves, or particle (s) (known collectively as nuclear radiation by way of atomic decay) to bring about "atomic restabilization" is an on going process until the atom (s) reaches "Stable State of Equilibrium" by either the process of the "Transmutation of the Elements," atomic decay, or by eliminating the unbalance electrical state of condition (the Wobbling Effect) of the atom. In such cases, "Ringing" the destabilized (radioactive) atom by pulsating electrical stress under atomic resonant conditions can bring about "Atomic Stabilization" of the unstable radioactive atom ... switching-off and preventing further emission of nuclear radiation for atom reuse.

Gyroscopic Spiking Effect

The gyroscopic spiking to cause an stable atom (non-radioactive) to start emitting nuclear radiation (becoming radioactive) generally occurs whenever the quiescent atom absorbs a predetermined amount of electromagnetic energy (gamma rays) from another source beyond the "Energy Spectrum" of the atom or whenever the atom excepts a foreign mass entity (s) such as additional and unwanted atomic particle (s) into its nucleus "orbital gyroscopic architecture" ... herein, defined as being composed of orbiting spinning mass entities about an central axis and each electrical charged mass entity being displaced in space relationship to each other in a predetermined geometrical form by way of an emanating interlocking "Electrical Bonding Forces"(qq'), as so illustrated in WFC Figure (10-6) as to WFC Figure (5-10).

Once absorbed into the Energy Spectrum of the Atom, the additive Gamma Rays of electromagnetic energy (at an given elevated level of magnitude) causes the orbiting spinning nuclear particles (orbital gyroscopic architecture) to deflect and be moved to another energy level somewhat different in geometrical form as previously arranged ... disrupting the electrical bonding forces (qq') inside the atom nucleus to cause elliptical pathway of the orbiting nuclear particles away from circular symmetry ... superimposing an oscillatory electrical attraction force (RU-RU' ~ ST'-ST) (pulsating) onto the nucleus "Energy Aperture" ... resulting in the combined altered and abnormal "Condition of Changes" which is hereinafter referred to as the "Wobbling Effect." The overall characteristic of the Wobbling Effect is that of having a reoccurring apogee and perigee nodes of elliptical movement about the centrally positioned Energy Aperture of the nucleus of the atom.

The Atom Functioning as an Energy Transporter

Basically, the Energy Aperture functions as an controllable one-way "Energy Gate Value" that is so structured for the purpose of adding energy to the Energy Spectrum of the atom ... thereby, allowing "Atomic State of Equilibrium" of the atom to occur during the state of atomic quiescent ... a condition known in the field of physics as "Zero Point Energy" ... a condition whereby a continuum and variable energy source (Universal Energy)(9) is inputted into the atom infracture (energy spectrum of the atom) to maintain the constant orbital spin velocity of the electrons at stable state of atomic equilibrium. If this were not so, then, the orbital velocity of the electron (s), at a given point of time, would simply decrease in vector-speed and cause the negative charged electron (s) to migrate inwardly, in a spiraling direction, toward the positive charged nucleus due to the the force factors (such as parasitic electrostatic drag phenomena acting upon moving electrical charge mass entities) opposing the orbital movement of the electron (s) and eventually would cause the de-accelerating electron (s) to attached themselves to the outer surface wall of the rotating nucleus (s), as so illustrated in (560) of Figure 5-9 ... of which, this scenario does not exist nor takes place. In essence then, the inflowing of Universal Energy (9) into, through, and beyond the Energy Spectrum of the atom, now, establishes the fact that the atom simply functions as an "Energy Transporter." Universal Energy is, then, the prime source of energy that basically fuels are physical universal ... its the energy source that not only sustains and maintains our physical universe but is the energy source that continually creates and recreates (example, growing plants seasonally) our physical universe.

"Particle Oscillation as an Energy Generator" by way of pulsating electrical stress via WFC technology of inventions demonstrates, quite aptly, on how the reformation of the water molecule without destroying the water molecule atoms can be utilized to tap into this endless supply of universal energy, see WFC memo 424 titled " Atomic Energy Balance of Water" as in reference to WFC Technical Supplemental Report (TSR) titled " A Perspective View on Water as Fuel ... Endless Source of Clean Energy."

WFC Atomic Degaussing Process

The orbital gyroscopic architecture (6a xxx 6n) of WFC Figure (5-1) / WFC Figure (10-6) as to Figure (5-10) existing within the nucleus of the atom functions as a "Energy Regulator"

(orbital velocity attenuator) since the overall electrical bonding force (zz') of the orbital sub-particle(s) (542) of Figure (5-8) (geometrically grouped together) is directly linked to the Energy Aperture (7) by way of electrical intensity (qq') (electrical attraction force that exists between opposite charged mass entities) which, in turns, is directly controlling a quantum influx of energy into the energy spectrum of the atom in order to maintain the orbital spin velocity of the electron(s) (549) of Figure (5-9) at a given energy level to promote stable state of equilibrium of the atom. If the orbital spin-velocity of the orbiting sub-particles decrease in vector-speed due to parasitic electrostatic drag or by other external force factor (s) (548) of Figure (5-9) (opposing the movement of the electrons), then the Energy Aperture (7) automatically enlarges its energy-portal (functioning as an Energy One-Way Gate Valve) to allow additional energy to pass into (via energy pathway zz'or aa') the Energy Spectrum of the Atom until the nucleus orbital sub-particle (s) (542) returns to the proper energy level needed to sustain and maintain the atom at stable state of equilibrium, once again. Conversely, the Energy Aperture diminishes the size of its energy-portal (reducing the flow of inputted energy) to stabilize the atom at stable state of equilibrium if the vector-speed of the orbiting sub-particles become to great. At stable state of equilibrium, the orbiting sub-particles (542) of the nucleus of the atom are at a "Balance State of Condition" ... meaning that the orbital pathway(s) of the orbiting sub-particle(s) (542) (geometrical configuration) are moving in a circular motion about the axis of the Energy Aperture (7) at a constant spin/velocity and that the sub-particles (542) are being displaced uniformly ... and that the electrical intensity (qq') between the orbiting sub-particle(s) (542) and the Energy Aperture (7) of the nucleus of the atom remains constant ... a condition by which the atom is not radioactive.

The quiescent atom remains at stable state of equilibrium and does not become radioactive until the atom absorbs a given quantum-amount (high-energy end of the electromagnetic energy spectrum) of electromagnetic energy (gamma radiation) into the energy spectrum of the atom. Once absorbed, the atom reaches a "State of Unbalance" when the orbital sub-particles pathway (s) (542) of Figure (5-8) are deflected (moved) to a higher energy state which, in turns, induces a change in the orbital pathway (s) from an circular to an elliptical configuration since the orbiting sub-particles (542) are regrouped to from a different and distorted arrangement ... being displaced unevenly ... thereby, setting up a condition by which the atom, now, becomes radioactive ... an emitter of electromagnetic energy. The degree by which the atom becomes more radioactive is simply determined by either the atom absorbing additional incoming gamma radiation (very energetic X-rays) and/or excepting alpha (consist of two protons and two neutrons bound together), beta particle (nothing more than an electron (s), and/or neutron particles from another radioactive substance (s). In each and all unstable condition (s), the elliptical pathway of the orbiting sub-particles becomes even more exaggerated (increasing the wobbling effect) ... and, proportionally causing the atom to become even more unbalance (becoming more radioactive).

This unbalance state of condition (s), now, causes the Energy Aperture (7) to start to oscillate (be elongated repeatedly) in direct relationship to the elliptical pathway of the sub-particles (542). As the orbiting sub-particle (542) approaches the apogee node of the elliptical movement, the Energy Aperture (7) is elongate to a larger opening ... thereby, allowing more energy to go into and to be absorbed and pass through the energy spectrum of the atom. When the perigee node of the elliptical movement is alternately reached, the Energy Aperture (7) opening is reduced in size and thereby shuts-off the flow of inputted energy going into the energy spectrum of the atom. This "Oscillatory Action" of switching on and off the energy flow going into the atom, now, causes the unstable atom to become radioactive (emitting radiation) since the Oscillatory Action energy-primes the atom beyond normal energy-levels. The unstable (unbalance) atom continues to be an emitter of electromagnetic energy (radiation) until the atom is returned to stable state of equilibrium by way of atomic decay.

To achieve and bring about atomic decay in an instant of time, one needs only to expose the unstable atom to a high pulsating "Electrical stress" across the individual radioactive atom by way of opposite voltage potential, as so illustrated in (550) of Figure (5-8) by the use of WFC Voltage Intensifier Circuit as so defined in WFC memo 426 titled "VIC Matrix Circuit.

This applied pulsating electrical stress actually physically "Rings" the unstable atom to perform the Atomic Degaussing Process instantly rather than relying on normal half-life cycling (typically, thousands of years) since the applied "Electrical Stress" effects (attenuates) the electrical field strength (qq') (electrical attenuation Δqq') of the atom ... being that, the atom is composed of electrical charged particles of different electrical intensities, as so illustrated in WFC Memo 424 titled "Atomic Energy Balance of Watèr." Within the Atomic structure, the Proton exhibits an positive electrical charge (B+), electrons emanates an negative electrical charge (B-), and neutrons which is/are made up of a positive charged Proton (B+) electrically bonded together (opposite electrical attraction force qq') with an negative charge electron (B-). These electrical charged particles that make up the atom structure are interrelated and held together by an Electrical Bonding Force (electrical attraction force (qq') that exists between each opposite electrical charged mass entities) since each individual and separate sub-atomic particle mass entity exhibits one of the two opposite electrical charged fields (B+) or (B-).

Electrical attenuation of the unstable (radioactive) atom Electrical Bonding Force(s) (Electrovalent Bonding Force) (qqa' xxx qqb') by subjecting and exposing the unstable atom to "Electrical Stress" of opposite voltage polarity simply causes the atom to return to stable state of equilibrium (no longer radioactive) by causing the unstable atom to give up any unwanted mass entity (s) such as an extra neutron(s), proton(s), and/or electron(s) which is directly contributing to the Wobbling Effect (unbalance condition of the atom). Electrical attenuation (Δqq) of the Electrical Bonding Force (qq') of the unstable atom occurs when opposite electrical attraction forces (RU-

RU' / ST'-ST) are set up between the electrical charged sub-particles of the atom and the recurring pulsating electrical voltage fields (E15/E16) of opposite electrical polarity of potential (B+/B-), as so illustrated in (1020) of Figure (11-1) titled "Neutron Electrical Polarization Process" as to Figure (10-1) titled "Voltage Intensifier Circuit." When applied, the opposite voltage fields (E15/E16) overcomes the electrovalent bonding force (qq') that exists between the two unlike electrical charged sub-atomic particles forming the neutron ... whereby, the positive charged proton (B+) is deflected toward stationary negative voltage field (B-) (E15) and, simultaneously, the negative charged electron (B-) is deflected in opposite direction toward the stationary positive voltage field (E16) since unlike charges attract (RU-RU' / ST'-ST) under the law of physics ... thereby, overcoming electrovalent bonding force (qq').

Once separated, the newly liberated proton and electron (neutron no longer exists) can be immediately captured by the unstable atom to cause the atom to transmute (transform) into another element having a different mass number. This "Transformation of the Elements" by way of electrical stress (hereinafter called The Atomic Degaussing Process) continues until the atom reaches a state whereby the newly formed stable atom has the same number of protons as to electrons and the number of neutrons remaining are such as to eliminate the "isotopes" condition of the the once unstable atom... eliminating the Wobbling Effect ... thereby, causing the atom to become non-radioactive. The surplus electromagnetic energy (gamma ray absorption), if any, is simply absorbed into the energy spectrum of the atom when the atom transmutes into another element (s) during the Neutron Electrical Polarization Process, as so illustrated in (1020) of Figure (11-1). Wherein, the newly liberated protons and neutrons from the de-materializing alpha particles, further, contributes to the Atomic Degaussing Process, when exposed to the same pulsating "Electrical Stress," as so illustrated in (1030) of Figure (11-2) titled "Alpha Electrical Polarization Process." The WFC Atomic Degaussing Process can be used to alter the state of any unstable atom (s) that has become radioactive since each atom has the same electrical charged particle mass entities, just different in atomic numbers. Remember, all substances are composed of atom structures grouped in different molecular form.

To ionize (vaporize) the nuclear spent fuel rods to allow the Atomic Degaussing Process to take place, simply expose the material of the nuclear spent fuel rods to a hydrogen/oxygen flame by the use of WFC Technology of Inventions that economically uses Water as Fuel ®. Δ

1020

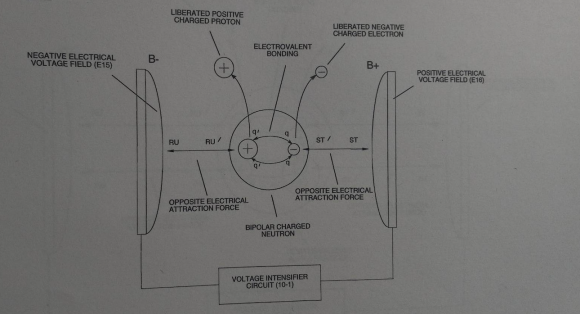

FIGURE 11-1: NEUTRON ELECTRICAL POLARIZATION PROCESS

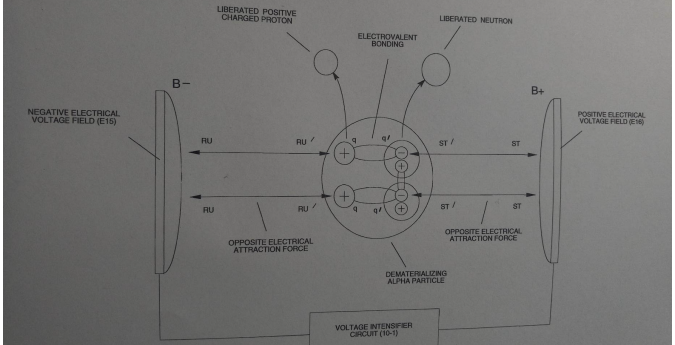

FIGURE 11-2: ALPHA ELECTRICAL POLARIZATION PROCESS

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