

Wobbling Effect

Electrical attenuation of the unstable (radioactive) atom **Electrical Bonding Force(s)** (*Electrovalent Bonding Force*) ($qqa' \times xx \times qqb'$) 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).

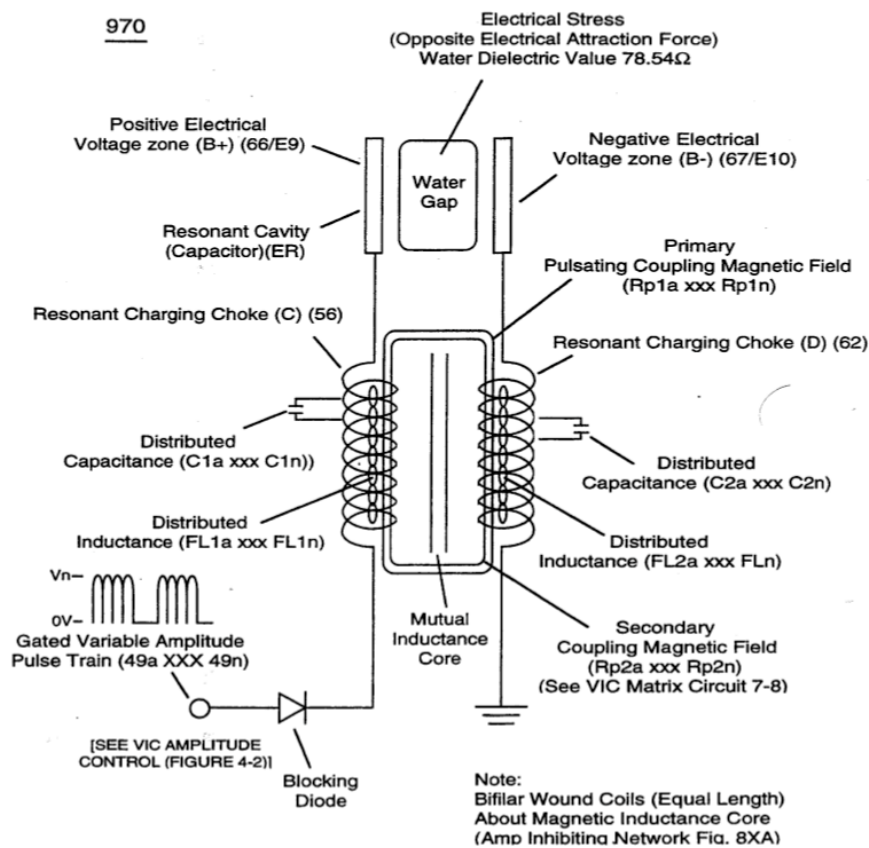


FIGURE 10-1: VOLTAGE INTENSIFIER CIRCUIT

Electrical attenuation (Aqq) 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 subatomic particles forming the neutron

... whereby, the **positive charged proton** (B+) is deflected toward stationary **negative voltage field** (B-) (B15) 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).

1020

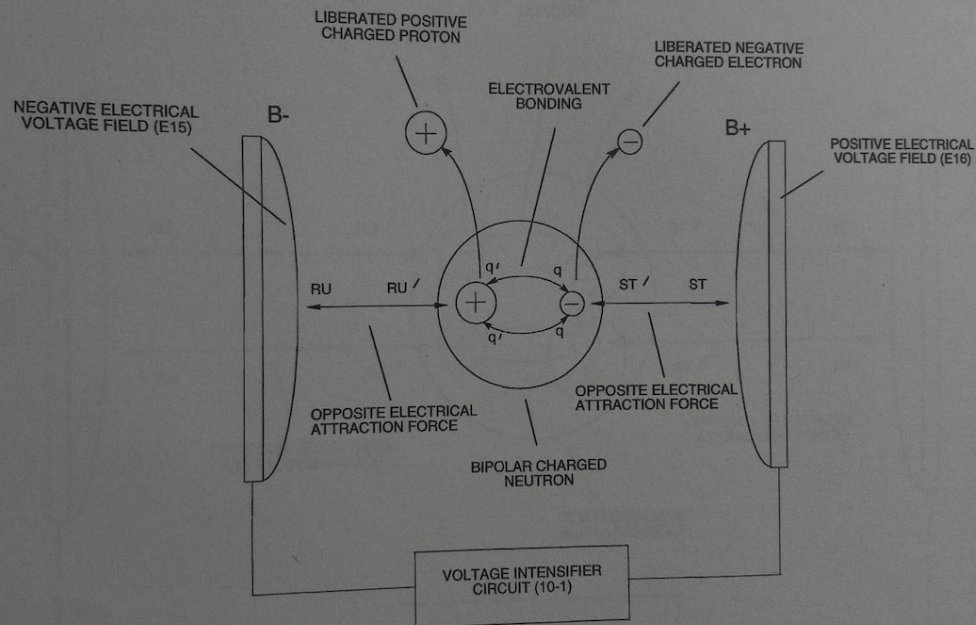


FIGURE 11-1: NEUTRON ELECTRICAL POLARIZATION PROCESS

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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 forms.

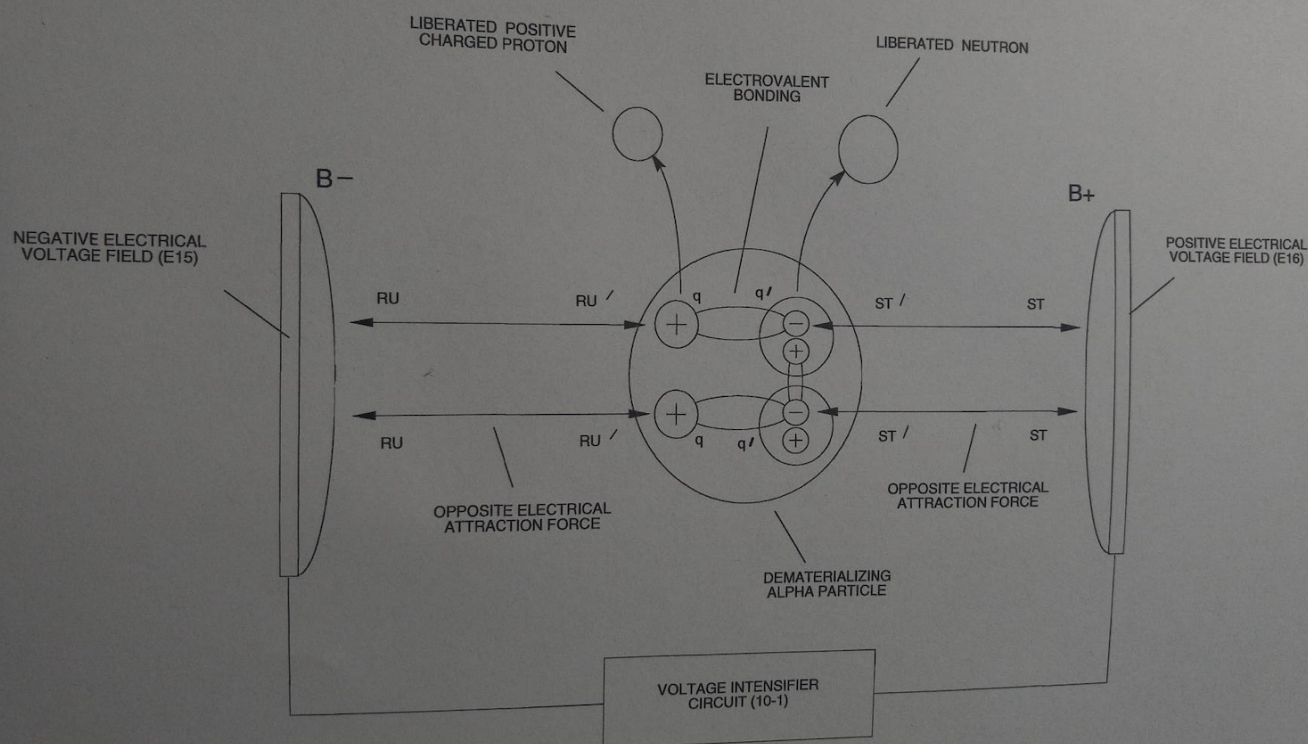


FIGURE 11-2: ALPHA ELECTRICAL POLARIZATION PROCESS

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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 ®.

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