

SINGLE VOLTAGE RESONANT "Q"

Electron Flow VS Voltage Amplitude VS Voltage Frequency:

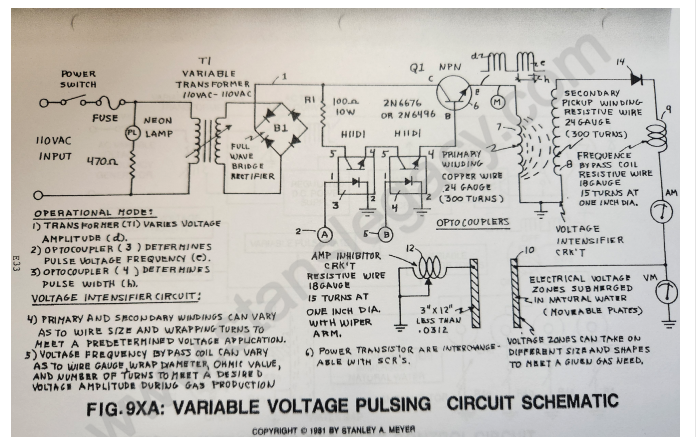
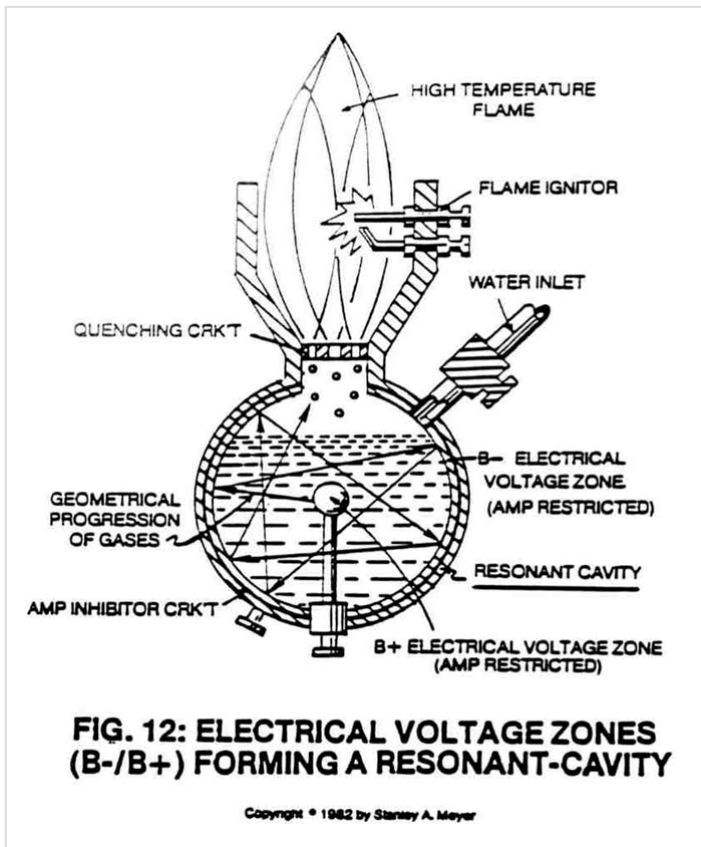
In reference to Voltage Intensifier Circuit 9XA as to dual-voltage schematic 20YA and pulse voltage wave form 9BB/16A/20YA Section AA, the following operational parameters exist:

Electronic Interfacing Circuit:

Secondary Pickup Winding (resistive wire coil) (42), **Blocking Diode** (14), **Resonant Charging Choke** (resistive wire coil) (43), **Resonant Cavity Inner Surface** (45) (forming a Positive Electrical Voltage Zone), **Resonant Cavity Outer Surface** (44) (forming a Negative Voltage Zone).

Voltage zone **surface area** (44/45) form the capacitance value of said Resonant Cavity Assembly of Figure 12.

Natural water inside said **Resonant Cavity Assembly** (44/45) provides the dielectric value between said voltage zones (44/45), **resonant charging choke** (47) to electrical ground forms and completes the **Voltage Intensifier Circuit** 9XA as to 20YA.



Circuit Operational Parameters:

Purpose: To form opposite Electrical Voltage Zones while restricting amp flow during the Electrical Polarization Process (splitting the water molecule by way of Voltage stimulation).

Component Interaction:

Secondary Pickup Winding (42): The **resistive wire-coil** (42) allows a voltage potential (electromagnetic induction process) to form across said **pickup-coil** (42) while the resistive value (Ohm value) of said coil-wire acts as a resistor which opposes electron flow from said **circuit electrical ground** (48).

“ **Scientific Fact:** Since electrons are Negative Electrically Charged, electron flow (amp flow) always moves toward positive electrical potential... if allowed.

Block Diode (14): Since **Blocking Diode** (14) conducts electricity in one direction "ONLY" id **pickup coil** (42) is

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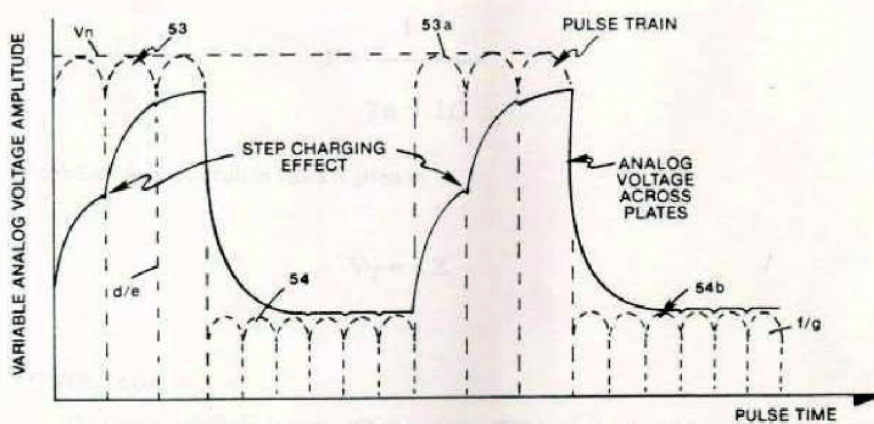


FIG. 16A: APPLIED VOLTAGE TO RESONANT CAVITY

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Resonant Charging Choke

(43): Said **Resonant Charging Choke** (43) is a Modulator Inductor which sets up an oscillation of a given charging frequency (voltage pulsing rate) with the effective capacitance of a pulse-forming network in order to charge a line to a high voltage. See Modern Dictionary of Electronics 6th Edition by Rudolf F. Graf. The resistive value of said **Charging Choke** (43) acts as a resistor... preventing amp flow still further.

Electrical Voltage Zones (44/45): Said High Voltage Output from said **Resonant Charging Choke** (43) forms a Positive Electrical Voltage Pulse Potential (voltage zone) across said **voltage surface area** (45) immersed in natural water, see step-charging graph 16A as to 20YA Section AA again.

Scientific Fact: Stainless Steel Material T304 forming said **voltage zone** (45) does "NOT" chemically interact with liberated hydrogen, oxygen, and ambient air gases in natural water when exposed to a voltage potential during amp restrictions.

Capacitance: Capacitance value is formed between said **conductor plates** 44/45 (conducting medium between two plates) of natural water is relatively high.

Capacitance opposes any change in circuit voltage.

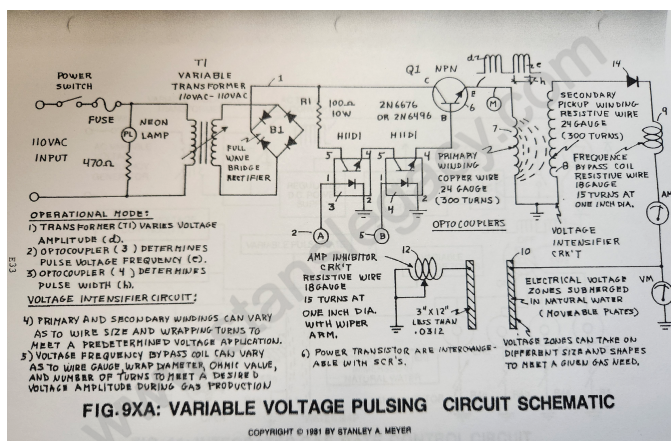
A voltage change is delayed until the stored charges can be altered through current flow... if allowed.

Component arrangement of said **Voltage Intensifier Circuit** 9XA as to **20YA** retards or prevents amp flow.

Scientific Fact: Distilled water is an insulator to the flow of amps; natural water has less than 20ppm of any type of contaminates and maintains a high dielectric constant.

Amp Inhibitor Component (47): Another **Resonant Charging Choke** (47) is placed between said **negative voltage zone** (44) and said **circuit electrical ground** (48) to help maintain capacitance value (voltage level) within the Resonant Cavity during voltage pulsing.

The resistive value of said **wire-coil** (47) acts as a resistor while performing in like manner as a **Resonant Charging Choke** (43).



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