The Voltage Dissociation of Water

LEARNING ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ENERGY UNDER THE CURVE

Dual-inline RLC Network

Variable inductor-coil (D), similar to inductor (C) connected to opposite polarity voltage zone (E2) further inhibits electron movement or deflection within the Voltage Intensifier Circuit. Movable wiper arm fine "tunes" "Resonant Action" during pulsing operations. Inductor (D) in relationship to inductor (C) electrically balances the opposite voltage electrical potential across voltage zones (EI/E2).

In this statement taken from the first chapter of the Stanley Meyer technical brief he goes over just what the correct waveform is supposed to look like in words but failed to show a correct drawing that reflects the words that are written here. For in words Meyer states that, **"Inductor (D) in relationship to inductor (C) electrically balances the opposite voltage electrical potential across the voltage zones (E1/E2)."**

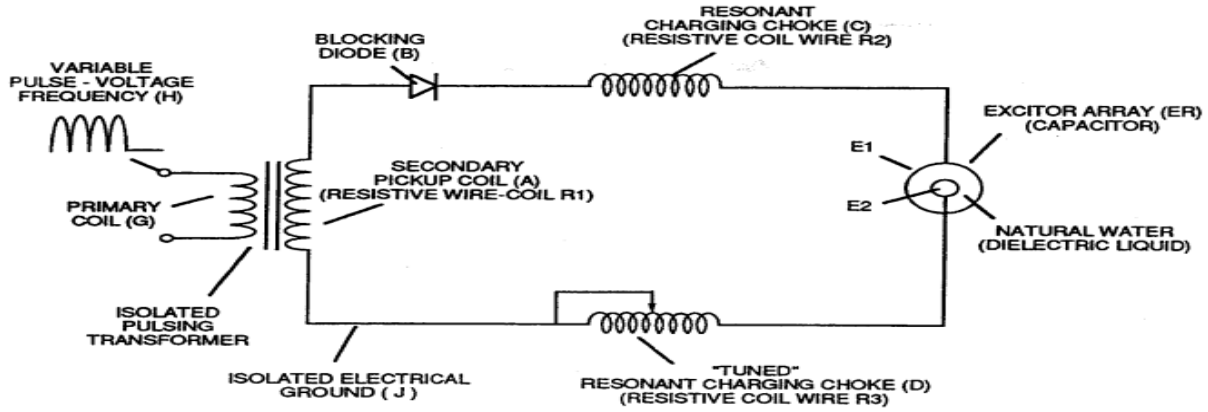


FIGURE 1-1: VOLTAGE INTENSIFIER CIRCUIT (AA)

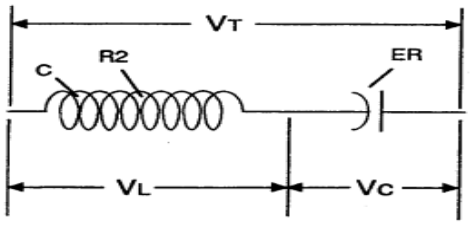


FIGURE 1-2: LC CIRCUIT

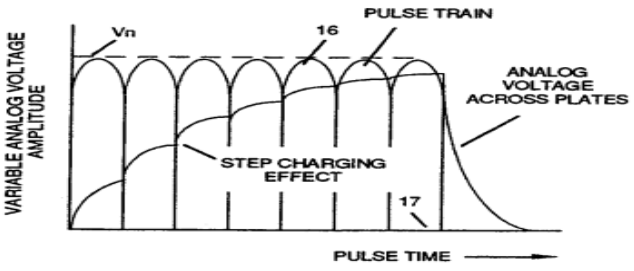


FIGURE 1-3: APPLIED VOLTAGE TO PLATES

In the drawing you can see that figure 1-3, shows only half of what is written in words for there is no negative voltage potential being shown in the drawing. Here is what the drawing should look like to accurately reflect the words. As you can see if it were drawn to reflect the written words it would look a whole lot differently. Now you can see a better representation of just what the waveform is supposed to look like. But you might be asking why is this important to know, correct? It all has to do with the way this technology actually breaks the bonds of the water molecules by using voltage instead of current like is done with standard electrolysis. However, the actually way this waveform should look like is shown below.

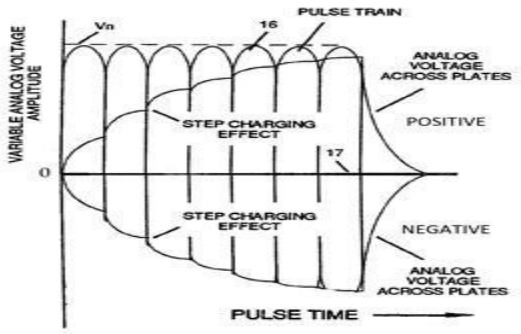
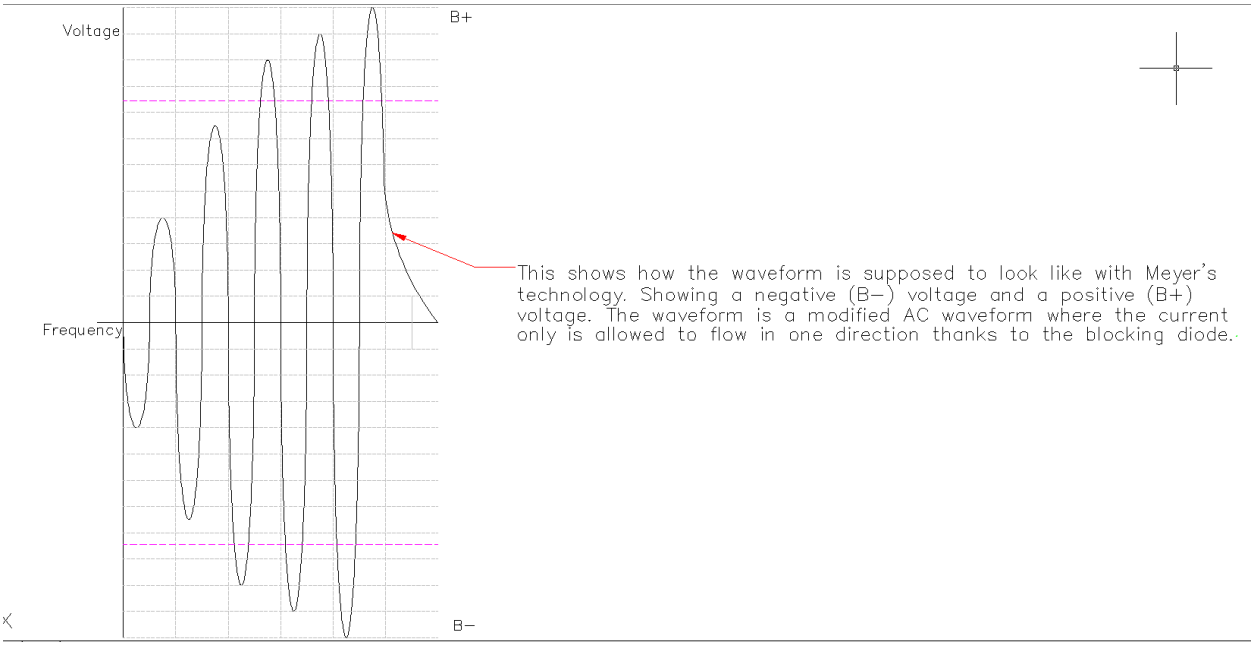
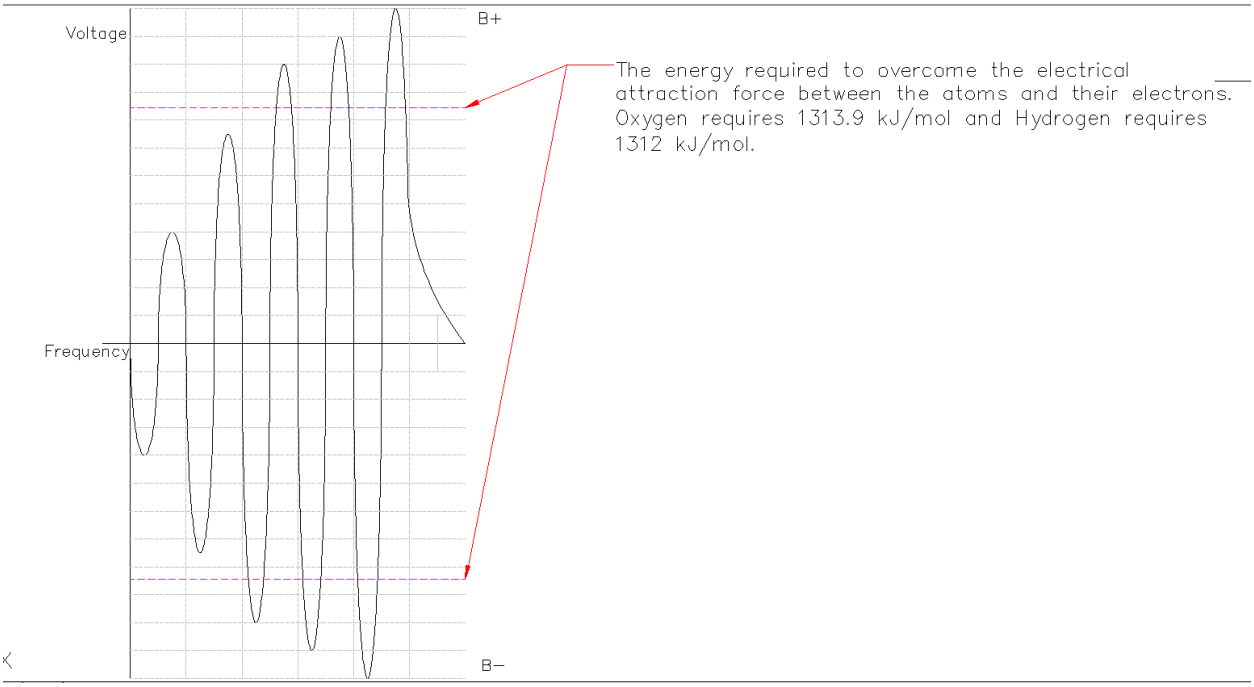


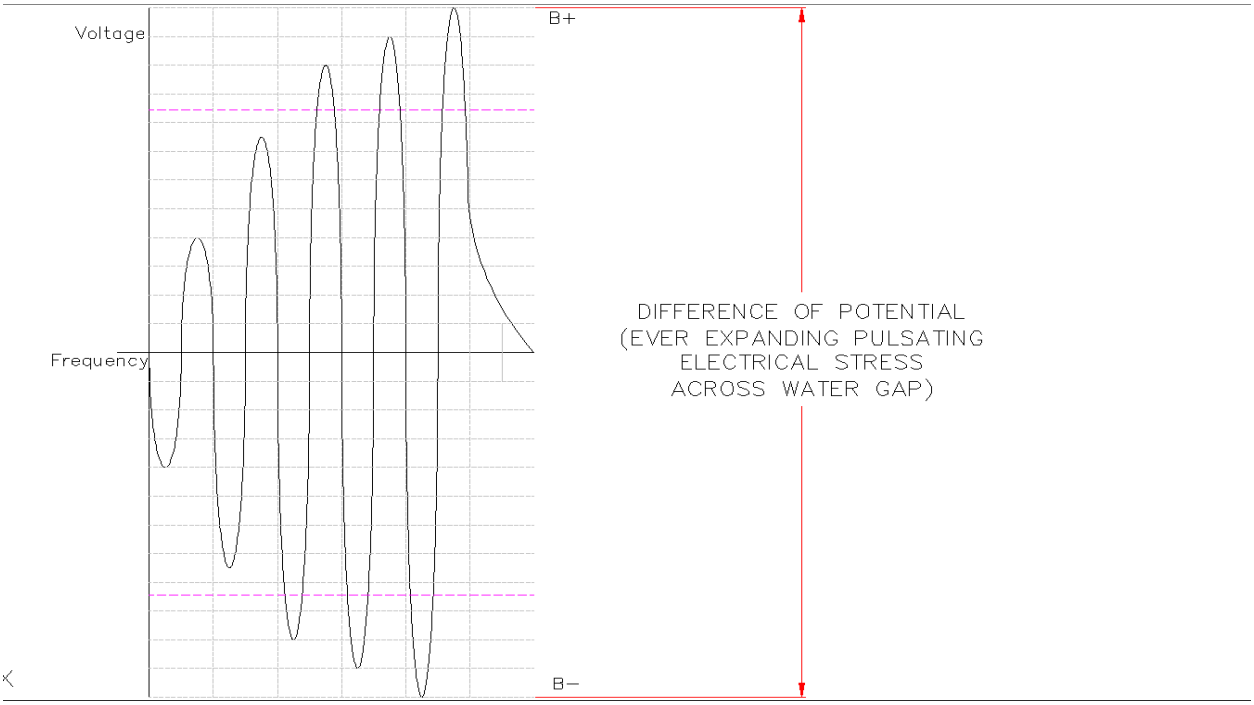
FIGURE 1-3: APPLIED VOLTAGE TO PLATES



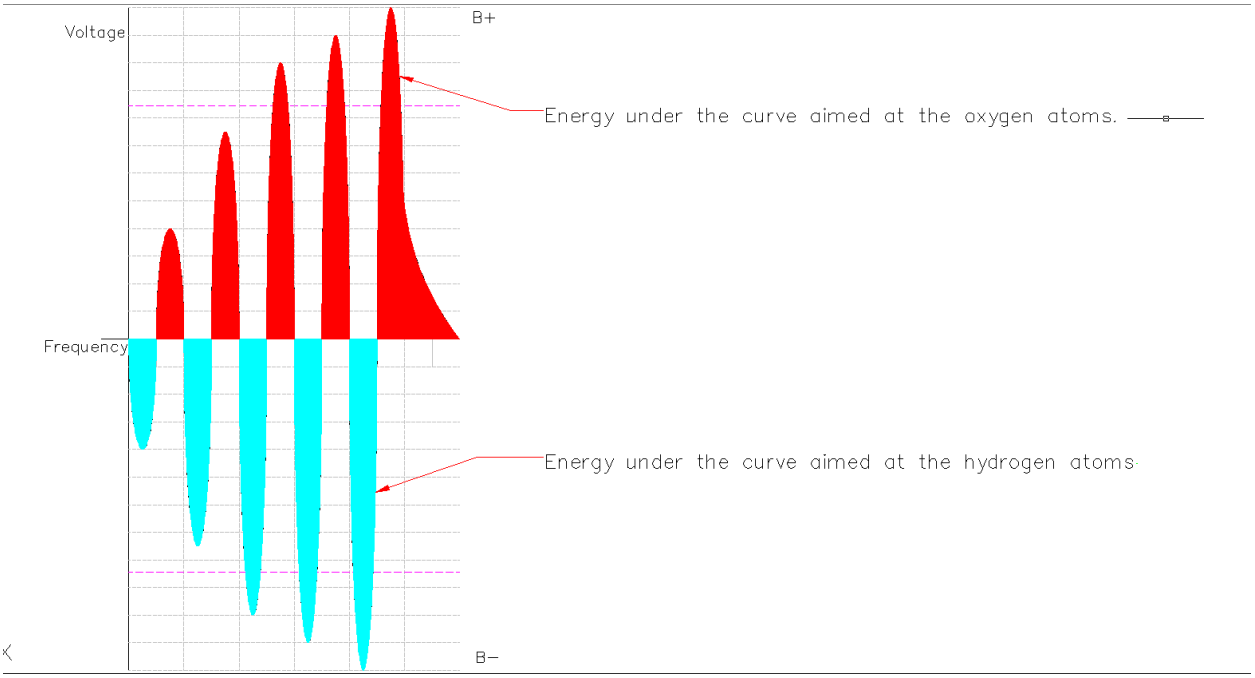
As you can see the waveform is a **modified AC waveform** that increases in voltage with each successive pulsed DC square wave sent to the primary coil of the Voltage Intensifier Circuit (VIC) transformer in both its negative and positive voltages. In this example five DC square wave pulses where set to the primary coil of the VIC transformer resulting in five sin waves of increasing voltage.



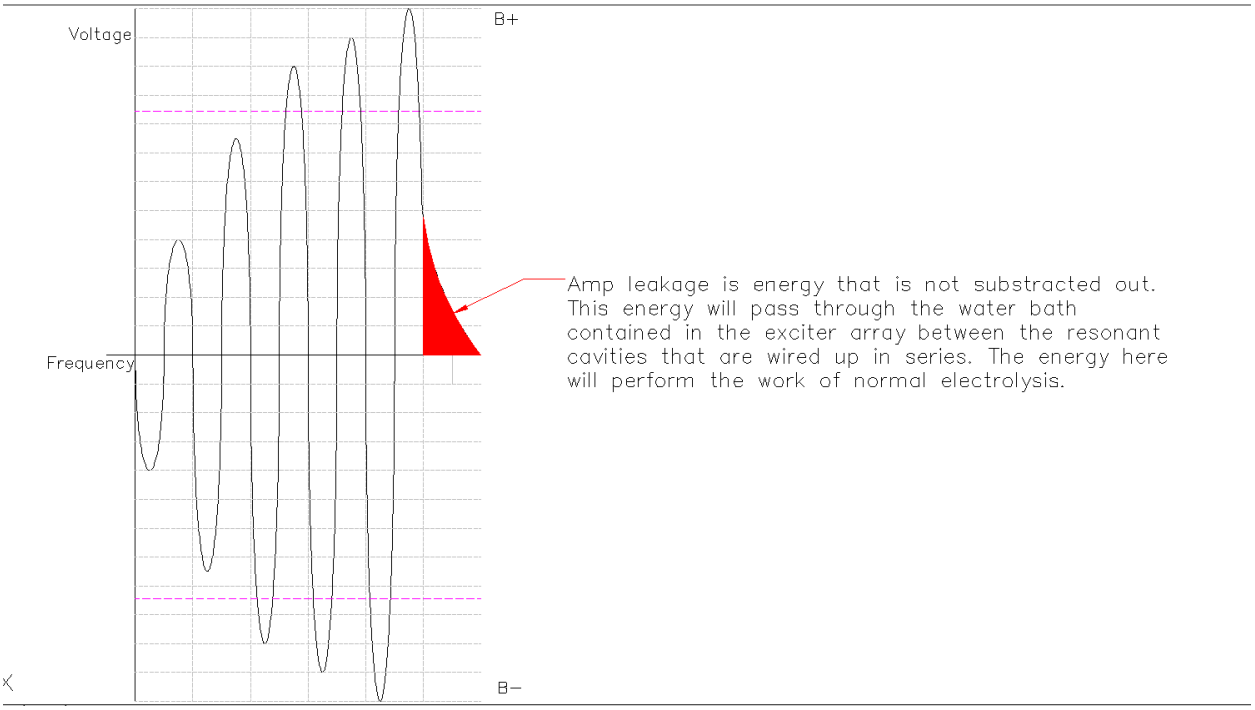
This drawing is showing a threshold line for the energy required to liberate the electrons from their parent atoms that make up the water molecules. This action is known as Ionization. The positive voltage will attract the oxygen atoms and the negative voltage will attract the hydrogen atoms. When enough potential energy is input into the system it will overcome the electrical attraction force between the atoms and their electrons. This action will break the bonds of the water molecules given what this theory states, **"Molecules can be separated into their component atoms by taking away the electron(s) from the atoms that make up the molecules."** All the supporting evidence can be found here: http://www.truegreensolutions.net/index.php?p=1_9_Water-for-fuel-technology



So in essence we are talking about the energy under the curve's ability to do work. Let's take a look at what this looks like.

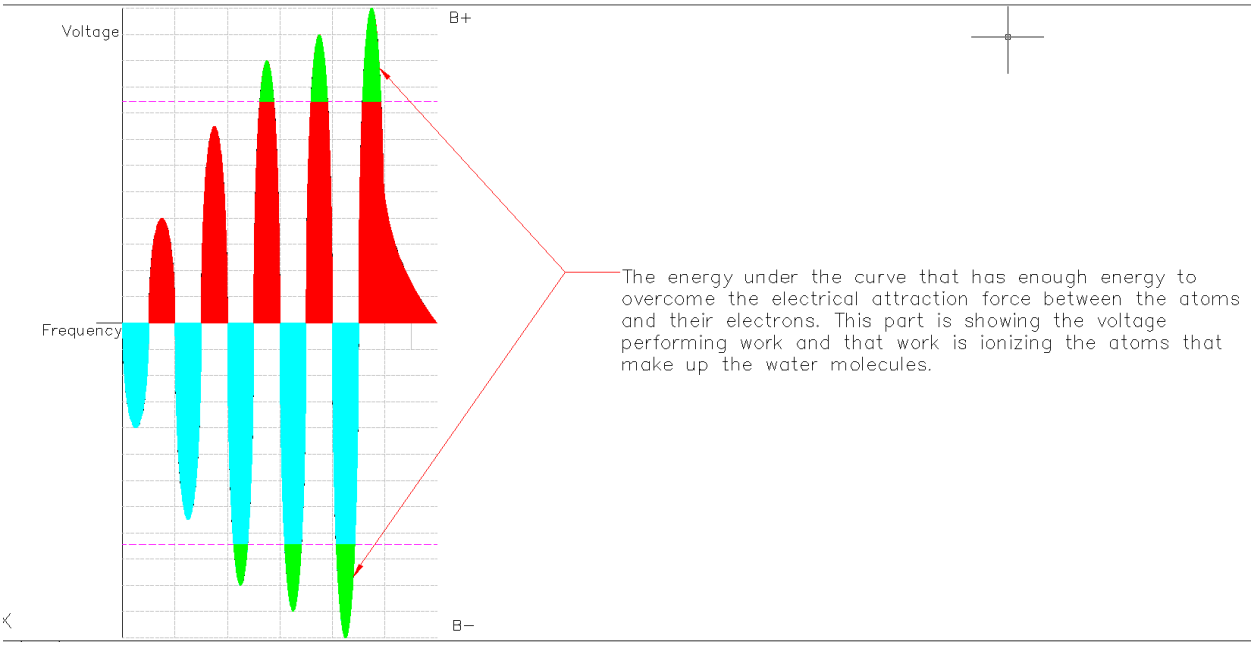


Here we can see the energy under the curve as is understood when viewing these waveforms on an oscilloscope. Now since this is an AC waveform when we sum the two energies to see the amount of energy that went through the water bath to do work towards normal electrolysis we end up with this:

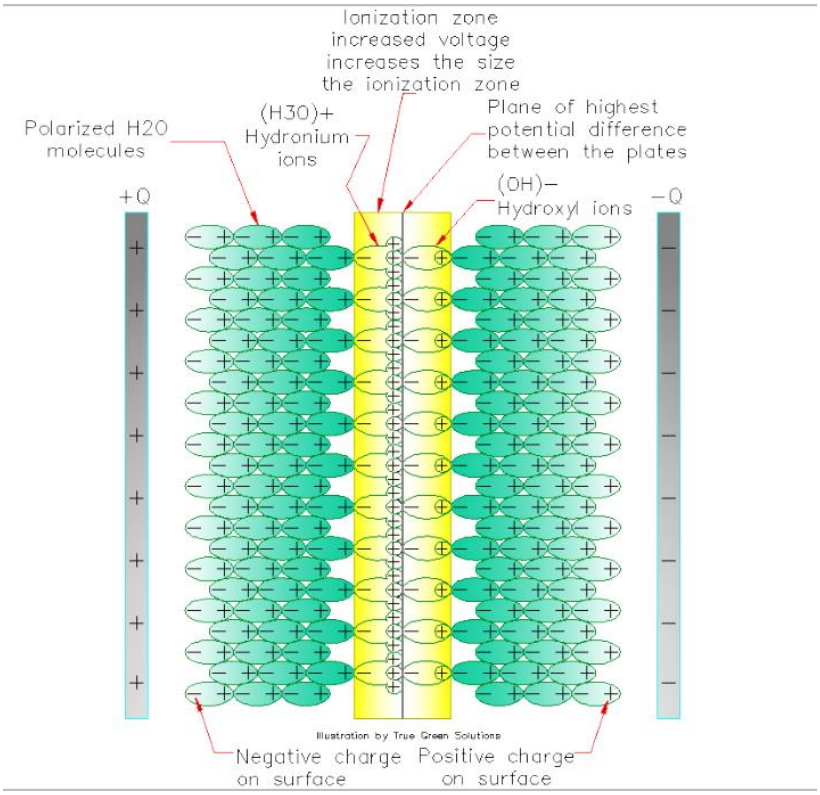


This is the amount of energy that will go through the exciter array to perform the work of normal electrolysis on the water as all the rest of the energy got canceled out. So, now we can see this waveform is the primary method Meyer used to restrict the flow of amps through the water bath, but

that was not the only method he made use of. So, what does it look like when voltage is doing the work to break the bonds of the water molecules by way of ionization? This graph represents voltage performing work.



All the energy shown in green has the necessary energy to overcome the electrical attraction force between the atoms and their electrons. The higher the voltage the increase rate of atoms that get ionized thus the increase rate of gas production.



This drawing illustrates what is thought and/or believed to be taking place between the electrodes of each of the resonant cavities. This

is how to get voltage to do the work of breaking the bonds of the water molecules while restricting the flow of amps.

Now in the patents Meyer also let us know just how much voltage is required to have a working system.

By being so subjected to electrical pulses in the circuit of FIG. 1, water confined in the volume that includes the capacitor plates takes on an electrical charge that is increased by a step charging phenomenon occurring in the water capacitor. Voltage continually increases (to about 1000 volts and more) and the water molecule starts to elongate.

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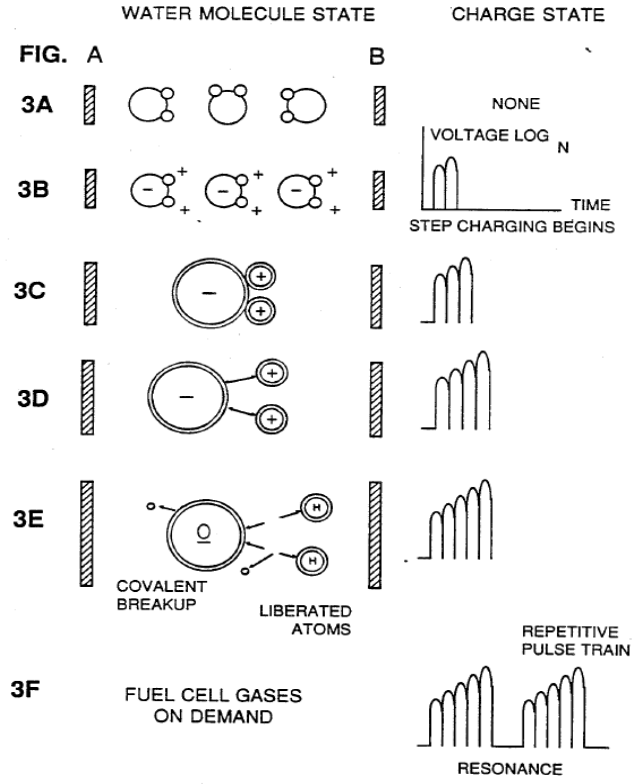
As you can see this tells us that the working voltages for each of the resonant cavities is 1000 volts or more of potential difference which translates to 500 volts negative and 500 volts positive per resonant cavity. But since they are wired in series with ten resonant cavities the voltage applied to the exciter array will be ten times as much meaning 5000 volts negative and 5000 volts' positive which makes a total of 10,000 volts of potential difference that needs to be applied to the exciter array at a minimum. In a few of Meyer's lecture videos, he states that the working voltages are between 10kv and 20kv for this technology.

Now when you look at drawings like these they should make a lot more sense after reading this



Information for all you are really looking at is a very long and drawn out explanation of what happens to the atoms as they undergo ionization. Plus, you can see again Meyer failed to include the negative voltage for the waveform.

For as the atoms start to ionize the electron are pushed to higher and higher orbits about their atoms.

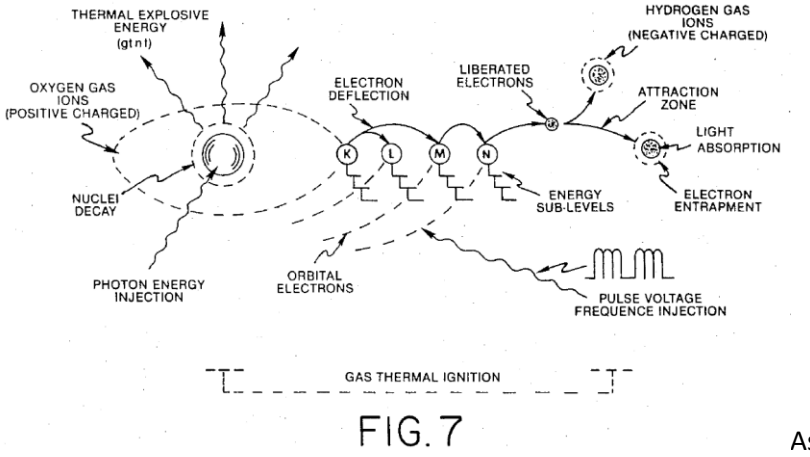


FIG. 7

As this drawing is showing the more energy that is pumped into the atoms the higher the electron orbits will be about their atoms. This is what Meyer has called, "The Elongation of the Water Molecules." Those early drawings didn't show things in terms of orbital shells so that it could be more easily understood. Remember what I said earlier, Meyer didn't want anyone to steal his technology from him.

I guess to be more correct these are **"Arbitrary AC Waveforms,"** that the VIC transformers will create. When properly tuned it is possible to get the B- and B+ voltage potentials to be of equal but opposite magnitude. But in the cases where they are not, say the B- is 20 volts lower than the B+ voltage, the same summation will let you know just how much energy went through the water bath. The energy under the curve never just vanishes into thin air for it follows all the known rules of any work related problem that are taught in physics classes.

By,

Edward Mitchell Jr.

CEO and Owner

True Green Solutions