Nitrogen Combustion

What is ionization of air or gases and can it combust or ignite? Ionization is when an atom either loses (positive ion) or gains (negative ion) electrons. Will it combust or ignite under certain conditions? And where do we find enough atoms to ionize?

Gases such as argon, helium, neon, krypton, xenon, and radon are inert or noble gases. Gases like nitrogen found in our atmosphere are partially inert.

Welding such as shield arc or heliarc use argon for shielding the electrodes and keeping atmosphere or air out of the welding process. Also, for deeper penetration, helium is used by ionizing the gas. The gases are used as well for igniting or combustion of the arc. So the answer would be "Yes, inert or noble gases combust or ignite under certain conditions".

What about partially inert or noble gases such as nitrogen? Under the right conditions, "yes". One example is lightning igniting or combusting the air (oxygen and nitrogen) through superheating and ionizing the atoms. Another way is an electrical arc phase to phase short or phase to ground can superheat the nitrogen and oxygen by ionizing the atoms causing the atoms to ignite, combust (explode) causing a fire or damage, even knocking a person backward or off a ladder.

Another way is in our Atom Exciter Energy Field. How? There are several ways, but one of the ways is causing the atoms to get excited and become ionized. This does not superheat them because the Atom Exciter Energy Field is not hot by itself. Nonetheless, the atoms get excited in several ways. Ionization is one way. This causes ignition, combustion, and explosions if confined such as in a compressed cylinder in a combustion engine.

I strongly feel this could be done without the use of fossil fuels. See write up "The Greatest Energy Discovery of the 21st Century, Part III".

Our generator and Atom Exciter Energy Field are more than inventions, they are truly very important discoveries in many ways:

1. We have the air as a conductor. That changes our view of how Ohm's and Watt's Laws apply. These laws are used in a closed circuit, but when the air becomes part of the circuit, they don't apply in the same way.
2. The Atom Exciter Energy Field is different than normally heating material by conduction. It truly excites the atoms of visible or invisible materials (gases) causing melting or vaporizing and getting energy out of them.
3. Gases are another way to get energy. Rather than superheating them, the Atom Exciter Energy Field excites the atoms, not by heat, but by exciting the atoms and ionizing them thereby getting the energy to do work. For instance, nitrogen and oxygen in the air, as well as other gases or materials, are what truly give the Atom Exciter much more energy. This is done by exciting and ionizing the atoms, not by superheating them. This is not heard of.

Of course, there are many other uses that the Atom Exciter can provide and other discoveries that will be made.