

Since diodes shift current towards their cathode and voltage is shifted towards their anode, some voltage does manage to get shifted towards ground on the grounded side of diode, **D3**, while an equal amount of voltage shifts over to node **#5**. This loss of voltage, by the passage (leakage) of current through diode, **D3**, is a cost of inefficiency. But since we're dealing, here, with freely available electrical reactance, I'm not going to cry over this loss!

And since node **#5** is directly in front of diode, **D1**, any voltage which deposits there immediately gets shifted behind diode, **D1**, and accumulates behind **D1** in the space between **D1** and **D2** which is where I want lots of voltage to accumulate and amplify, by virtue of the fact that this location, between **D1** and **D2**, is also outside of this spark gap in as much as it is behind the anodes of **D1** and **D2**. But the difference, here from the ground attachment leading away from node **#5**, is that the ground attachment is a series connection to the environment surrounding this spark gap while this space between **D1** and **D2** is a parallel connection with the environment surrounding this spark gap.