

Electrical discharge method for producing nitrogen-containing water, in which a reactor filled with water and air is subjected to physical treatment of the water-air environment to bind gaseous nitrogen from the air with active hydrogen and oxygen radicals in the water. The impact on the water-air environment in the reactor is carried out simultaneously by pulsed corona discharges in air with an initial electric field strength of $E \geq 3,0 \cdot 10^7$ V/m from a high-voltage pulsed power source, to which a positive electrode is connected, which is installed in the reactor above the water surface, and by high-voltage pulsed spark discharges with a specific energy of 200 to 250· kJ/dm³, at an initial electric field strength of $E \geq 9,0 \cdot 10^6$ V/m between a pair of high-voltage electrodes, which are positioned in the water-air environment of the reactor opposite each other so that the negative electrode is placed in water, with a defined interelectrode gap, and connected to another high-voltage pulsed power supply. Wherein, the volume ratio of water to air in the water-air environment is 1:2, and the initial specific resistance of the water is from 20 to 30 Ohm·m.