Why can't current flow through an open circuit?[1]

My comment...

This reminds me of William Lyne's quotation of Tesla (cited in chapter 8 of Lyne's book, "Pentagon Aliens")[2] wherein Tesla claims, that: "for every 200 pounds of iron added to his Special Generator, the output is increased by one horsepower".

This is analogous to your open circuit except that it is an application of this concept to magnetic circuits. Namely, that the hull of a WWII German Elektro-U-Boot outfitted with Tesla's Special Generator had this generator bolted (ie, magnetically coupled) to the iron floor of the vessel which terminated upon the toroidal hull of the vessel. Although the hull is a toroid, its use is at the endpoint of a linear connection with the Special Generator which, thus, opens any magnetic closed path (of the toroidal vessel) with a dominant open path of magnetic flux.

This must be why simulators are easier to synthesize electricity than the physical world since no one does what you suggest, nor what simulators do all the time? Namely, that the simulator always assumes an infinitely large mass to whatever node is considered to be ground?

So, energy is not being pulled out of a ground connection, nor from the atmosphere (ex., the Ammann brothers' Atmospheric Generator), acting as sources so much as they are acting as inductors? Thus, inductive impedance[3] is providing this extra energy? ! ! ! ! Voila!

And this may be why Paul Falstad's simulator is the easiest simulator I have ever tried to synthesize electricity within,[4] because its transformers may be assuming an infinitely massive material which provides for its mutual inductance? This would constitute an oversight, on the part of Paul Falstad, and a very understandable oversight at that, since mutual inductance is not self-inductance? The latter is provided by the geometry and the mass of a transformer's coils. But the former is contingent upon their magnetic coupling plus the mass of the core of the transformer?

Since these transformer models of Paul are (what he considers to be) DC transformers (by his own admission),[5] then this must be how to build a DC transformer? And disprove conventional wisdom that they cannot be built? That they can only (presumably) be simulated, ie. Imagined?

And this must also be why Oliver Heaviside's solution to the trans-Atlantic telegraph cable problem of the 1880s must rely on adding a mass of iron wrapped around the insulated copper core to boost the magnetic field of its transmission? So, my hypothesis would be: what if this iron mass were to be enlarged? Would, could, the magnetic field arrive *before* the (di-)electric field if sufficient iron mass was added? And would this accelerate a gain in voltage across its length? And, thus, result in a runaway situation of self-damaging results?

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1 Mitko's answer to: https://www.quora.com/Why-cant-current-flow-through-an-open-circuit/answer/Mitko-Gorgiev
2 TESLA'S 'SPECIAL' GENERATOR: HOW DOES IT WORK? https://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/ciencia/pentagonaliens/pentagonaliens08.htm
3 https://electricalscience.quora.com/Positive-Impedance-is-a-Potential-Source-of-Energy
4 http://vinyasi.info/ne?startCircuit=is-this-realistic.txt
5 http://falstad.com/circuit/e-transformerdc.html