

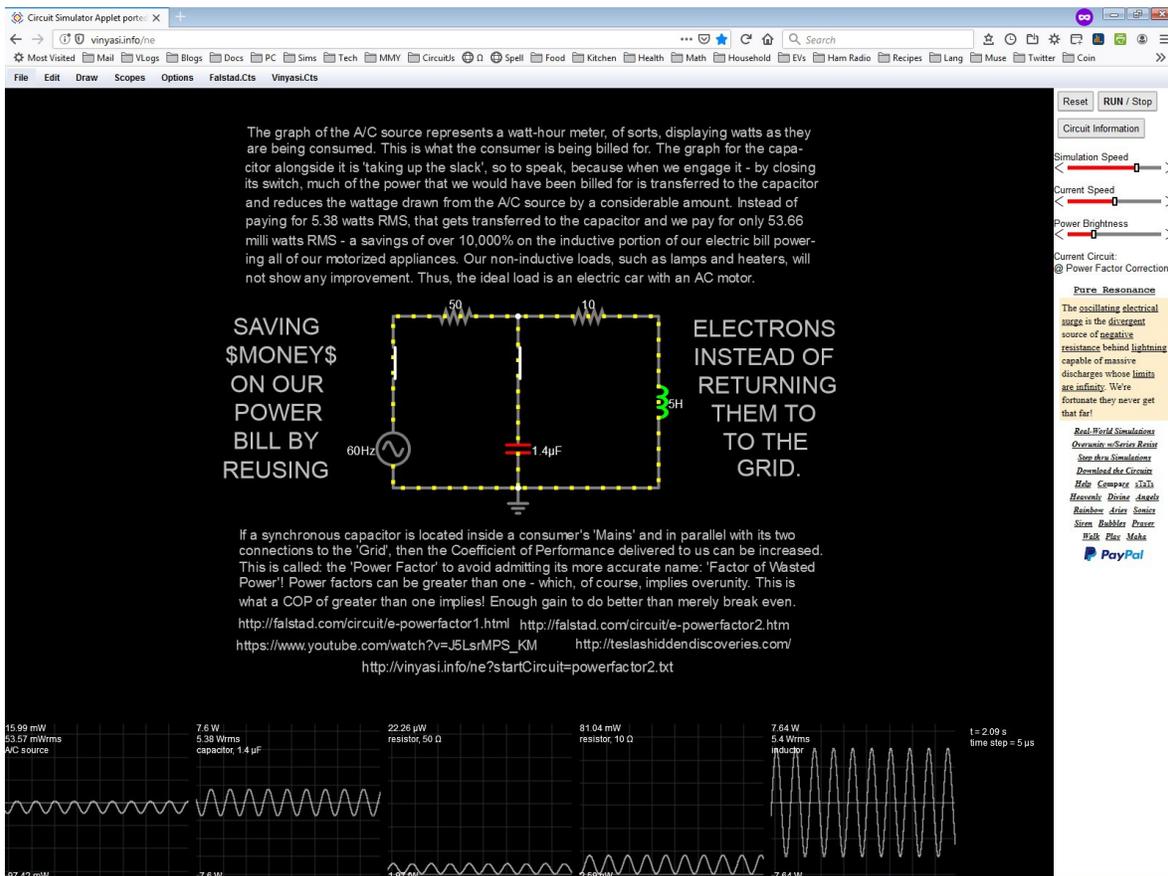
Reactance is Free Energy if we may Discover a Simple Method Whereby it may be Converted into Useful Energy

A light bulb is a resistor which just happens to illuminate its surroundings as well as act as a simple resistor. We may alter the phase angle of the current relative to the voltage after it leaves its light source, but pass this warped energy through another resistor, and it will again be just like the light it originally came from: in phase with itself – a unity power factor of a positive sign value.

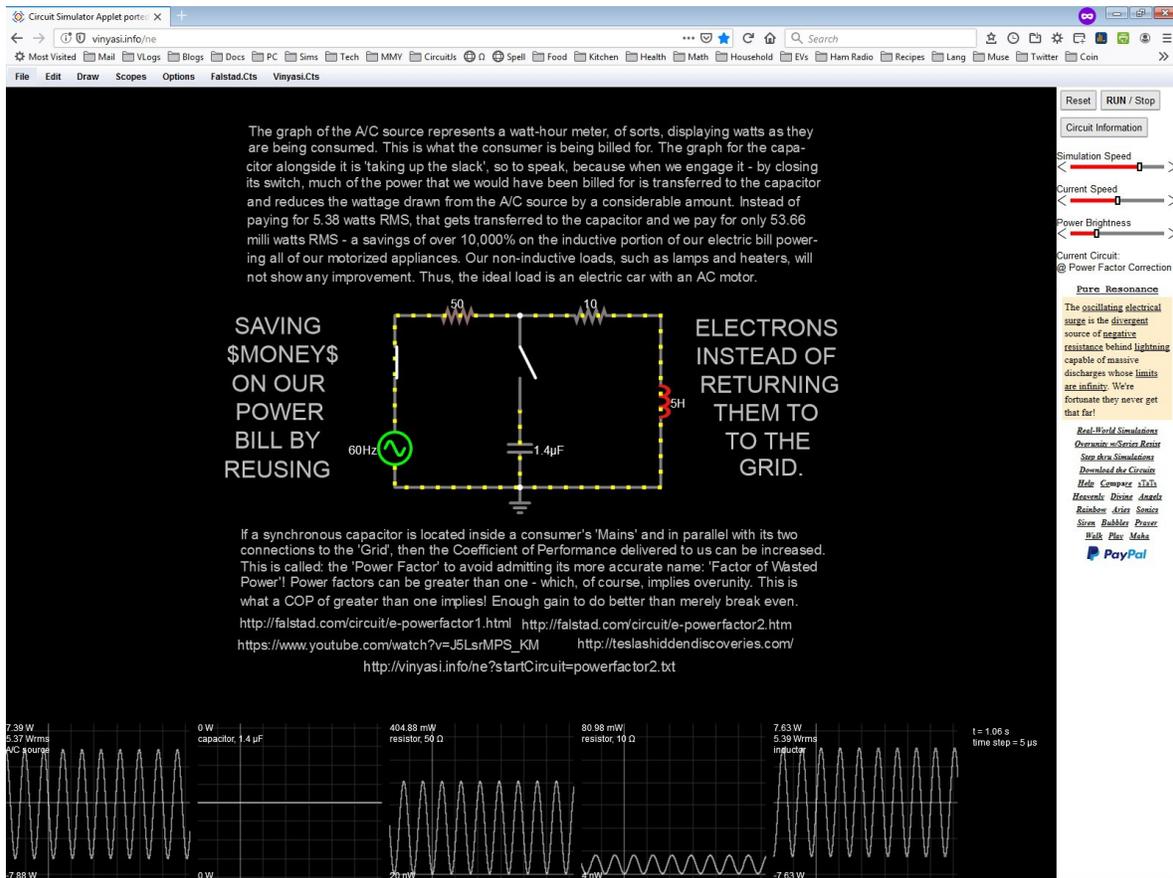
The energy needed to steal my son from me was a fixed amount of effort constrained by the Law of the Conservation of Energy. But my *reactance* to that *fixed event* is boundless, for I may cry for the rest of my life over my singular loss shielded only my ability to distract myself in endless pursuit of reactant circuits made practical by their conversion into useful energy.

Just as I may cry, endlessly, so too may my circuits shed an endless barrage of tears. But their tears are called reactant power of various persuasions: negative power factor being my primary interest since it stands still while flopping about like a fish out of water without going anywhere until converted into useful energy. Then, and only then, can it move just as light shines forth from its originating source.

What is reactance, anyway? In a closed circuit, it is the recycling of energy in-house without having to pay for it each time we use it since it is not immediately sent back to the “source”, but some of it is recycled. A simple [shunt capacitor illustrates this point](#) quite nicely...



Saving Money on our Power Bill with a Snunting Capacitor.



Paying for electricity every time we use it.

If we burn a log in a fireplace, we spend it. But are we spending energy? Or, are we spending a storehouse of energy? The latter is the case, for energy is a temporary phenomenon. Here, it's one moment and gone the next. Thus, is energy governed by the Conservation Law in physics.

But what about time? How does time figure into all of this?

And what about organic processes of living things? Do they have anything to contribute to our understanding of "free energy". The answer is: yes! For they use enzymes serving as catalysts to leverage a limited amount of energy into a very big result by accelerating their "chemical processes".

This is what I do in my circuit: I leverage a small quantity of energy with recycled reactance to amplify this small amount of energy into a very big result per unit of time, because I am also manipulating how energy behaves in a timely manner.

It's no good thinking about energy without also applying the rate at which energy behaves since if I should speed up a process, I may supercede another complimentary process.

Take the addage: "Energy IN must equal energy OUT". What about time? If I recycle more energy per unit of time then I am using up, then I will end up with an excessive overload!

And since I can also convert useless reactance into usable energy through the use of resistors, especially illuminating resistors such as spark gaps, I can put the fragmented ingredients of electricity back together once I've augmented their volume.

With reactance, volume is tied to the rate of its use. And the recycling of reactant energy raises its frequency of reuse. So, there you have it: a recipe for "getting more from less" without having to pay!