How to Assess Free Energy = Current is not for Free, but Current is Free from Anchorage to Voltage. So, Current is Free of Electric Charge.

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Since current is the dynamic element of electricity, while voltage is the static component of electricity which anchors current to a point in space — such as: caps and coils and resistors, free energy can be (thus) defined as being free from being anchored within the dielectric fields of voltage gradients. These voltage gradients are sequestered across the electrical topology of a circuit. This topology is comprised of components to which current is free from passage through (under this specialized condition) since the voltage component of “free energy” will be at its weakest point in opposition to its current component.

Voltage is what anchors current. But if voltage is at its weakest, then coils will repel current to remain outside of themselves — not due to the skin effect resulting from an elevated frequency, but — from the extreme displacement of the voltage phase of electricity being completely opposed to the current phase of electricity — which is the same as saying that the current will be at its lowest point of confluence and its greatest point of repulsion with respect to voltage.

Current will not want to enter into caps nor into coils under this condition of extreme displacement. The voltage will be there — inside of caps and coils — generating a dielectric field surrounding caps and

coils, but the current will remain outside refracting or reflecting through these dielectric fields and refrain from becoming absorbed.

Hence, coils will “think” that they are already saturated!

The current has become homeless! It wants to pass through (live dynamically within) coils. But it can’t when there’s no voltage — there, within a coil — to pin (ie, anchor) current down. Worst of all, the voltage is opposed to its current phase. So, voltage will repel current to remain outside of a coil rather than allow this type of phase-displaced current to enter into the coil.

And since the conduction current of coils can’t pass through capacitors anyway, capacitors will never have the opportunity of “displacing” the conduction current of coils whenever the conduction current of coils refuses to pass through coils.

Only resistance, series resistance of a resistor or of a length of wire or a wound coil, or the equivalent series resistance of a capacitor, will engage with this much displacement (between voltage and current of half a cycle of oscillation) and dissipate this as heat. But outside of resistance, reactance plays no role of dissipation. Hence, it can be said of this extreme condition that it is lossless.

But this is not lossless due to any sort of chicanery or double-dealing. It is lossless since the current has already been repelled/displaced/expelled/lost to the immediate environment surrounding caps and coils.

So, how can you lose what has already been expelled outside of the fields of reactance? You can’t. Hence, it is reactively lossless.

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