

Eric P. Dollard, a single excerpt from his "Symbolic Representation of a Generalized Electric Wave"



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Quote:

6.2 Imposition Produces Interference Patterns

Since the alternating electric wave is characteristically of quadrantal, or four pole, form, $\mathcal{Z}_4^n$, the four characteristics basically being,

Table 5: Four Characteristics of Alternating Electric Waves

0)	Resistance, Ohms	+1	R
1)	Reactance, Henrys/sec	+j	X
2)	Acceptance, Mhos	-1	S
3)	Susceptance, Farads/sec	-j	B

then establishing electric waves in systems of angular division other than quadrantal, such as triple phase, produces a type of interference pattern between the natural form of the wave and the form imposed on it by the given system. This produces partial interchanges between the four fundamental characteristics of the natural electric wave producing unique products such as non-inductive reactance, that is, the storage of energy with no accompanying electric field; or inductive acceptance, that is, the growth of an electric wave with no apparent supply of energy[17]. This would appear as a violation of the law of energy conservation, however these phenomena do occur in practical situations and are in need of theoretical explanation.

Excerpted from Eric P. Dollard's "Symbolic Representation of the Generalized Electric Wave" hosted on [Gestalt Reality](#) and other locations such as [Archive.org](#) and [Academia.org](#).

"non-inductive reactance" = storage of energy without any field/s.

"inductive acceptance" = growth of an electric wave with no apparent supply of energy.

“non-inductive reactance” is what Dollard describes here:



It would seem to me that “reactive storage without any accompanying field” is a diagnosis of the complete separation of voltage from current by one-half cycle of oscillation in as much as:

- The storage of magnetism inside of a wire, without any accompanying field, would imply that this type of magnetic storage is purely magnetic without any accompanying dielectric component hovering outside of the purely inductive component within the wire.
- Conversely, the storage of dielectricity inside of an insulator, such as the dielectric medium within a capacitor, and without any accompanying field, would imply that this type of dielectric storage is purely dielectric without any accompanying magnetic

component hovering outside of the purely dielectric component within the insulating medium.

- Eric has stated (during another one of his famous lectures)¹ that each of these two principles of electricity: magnetism and dielectricity, are in complete denial of each other. They'd have to be in order to be purely opposed inverses of each other.

Combined, both of these conditions indicate, and suggest, "inductive acceptance" as their practical application.

"Inductive acceptance" is what I simulate here and elsewhere:

An Alternative Method of Regulating the Escalation of a Konzen Surge by Wrapping a Coil around its Surge Arrester ...

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I always suspected that at least one of the purposes behind Tesla's use of wire — when he went to an electronics shop immediately upon arriving in Buffalo, New York, to conduct his private demonstrat...

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Wow!

