

## Energy Circuit in Relationship

### **The Inductor**

The inductor changes the quantity of power going from the source and induces energy into the circuit. The inductor gets things started.

To create an electrical current it is necessary to maintain polarization between the positive and negative charge. Polarization creates the tension that allows for current flow. The inductor creates voltage or power and regulates how much voltage or power is produced.

### **The Capacitor**

The capacitor acts as a holding tank. Its functions are to store current and to release the excess when it is needed. If the capacitor is not functioning well, too much or too little energy will be stored or released. For the correct functioning of any circuit, the capacitor needs to be the appropriate size. For example, the capacitor for a laptop computer is different from the capacitor for a city. The function of each circuit determines how much energy it needs to store and release and therefore the size of capacitor required.

The capacitor consists of a negative plate and a positive plate, with a nonconductive space in between, which slows down the current until there is such a build-up of energy that the current jumps across the space from the negative to the positive plate. This is the way the capacitor stores and releases energy. The bigger and closer the plates, the more charge or energy they will store.

### **The Resistor**

The resistor controls energy in time and space so you don't have too much or too little current at a particular time or in a specific area. A certain function, such as a light bulb, may need only 90 watts. The function of the resistor in this circuit is to impede the flow of anything more than 90 watts.

The resistor determines how much energy goes through the circuit. Like a faucet, valve, or the gates of a dam, the resistor must regulate current flow correctly, according to the amount of energy needed for a specific function

The Resistor:

- ensures the appropriate amount of energy needed for each function:

- protects the circuit from excess current by impeding the flow or by rendering any excess current harmless by grounding it to earth;

- provides consistent current in times of shortage.

"Holographic Repatterning, Energetics of Relationship"