

Notes for Paper 52, Part 2

Summary of Electric Currents from Spacetime

A material can pick up electric currents j and J from spacetime. The two currents are defined by:

$$j = \frac{A^{(0)}}{\mu_0} (d\wedge(d\wedge q_V) + d\wedge(\omega \wedge q_V)) \quad - (1)$$

$$\text{and } J = \frac{B^{(0)}}{\mu_0} (d\wedge(d\wedge q_V) + d\wedge(\omega \wedge q_V)) \quad - (2)$$

where q_V is the tetrad, ω the spin connection, and where $A^{(0)}$ and $B^{(0)}$ are vector potential magnitudes, defined by:

$$A = A^{(0)} q_V \quad - (3)$$

$$B = B^{(0)} q_V \quad - (4)$$

$$F = D\wedge A \quad - (5)$$

$$\tilde{F} = D\wedge B. \quad - (6)$$

The tetrad is always governed by:

$$\boxed{Dq_V = Rq_V} \quad - (7)$$

which is the ECE Lemma. The tetrad is therefore a wave of spacetime, and eqn.

2)

(7) is a wave equation. Constructive interference of waves of spacetime produces resonance. The latter results in surge or peaks in q_j and surge or peak in both j and J . This are stored in the material and detected as output voltage which exceeds input voltage by orders of magnitude. The whole process depends only on q and ω . The latter is governed by the second Bianchi identity:

$$D \wedge (D \wedge \omega) = 0. \quad - (8)$$

The material has to be carefully designed to produce these surges or resonances in j and J . Of course these are not observed for any material in contact with spacetime.

The correct material design has been found by the Mexican group of AIAS. Only ECE theory can explain this phenomenon. It is a standard model phenomenon does not exist, but is a major new source of energy.