$$F_A = \mathcal{E}/n$$

This aetherometric finding can be grasped from another angle - by considering how the voltage wave must supply the potential of the capacitance, one may already determine the resulting electric frequency of the capacitative field of the coil, since it is simply its potential divided by its capacitance:

$$F_A = V_{2°} / C_{2°}$$

For the SF TC either approach gives F_A as 30,201 sec^{-1}, whereas for the BD10A we obtain F_A = 5,204 sec^{-1}. These relations can be confirmed by still another approach - ie by taking into account the charge developed by the secondary coils. We suspect that this charge term is, strictly speaking, applicable solely to massbound charge, but we cannot yet at this time conclude experimentally that this is so. Here then, the total charge Q is, at any time, equal to:

$$Q = C_{2°} V_{2°} =\int= n \lambda_{y1} W_{v2°}$$

Thus the total charge Q under these conditions for the two coils is - $3.95*10^{14}$ m^2 sec^{-1} for the SF TC, and $1.8*10^{15}$ m^2 sec^{-1} for the BD10A. Since the elementary charge is a constant for both massbound and massfree electric energy, the number of charges, or wave energy packets, is simply ascertained as:

$$Q/\mathbf{p}_e = (n \lambda_{y1} W_{v2°})/\mathbf{p}_e = n$$

It then becomes obvious how the capacitative frequency or the electric field frequency of the coil is a function of the superimposition of electric waves divided by the number of elementary charges:

$$F_A = V_{2°} / C_{2°} =\int= W_{v2°}/n \lambda_{y1} = \mathcal{E}/n = W_{v2°}^2/n \mathbf{p}_e$$

Before moving on to the relations pertinent to inductance, we shall summarize the above relations which refer to the electrocapacitative interaction. First, for the voltage wavespeed function, we have:

$$V_{2°} = (C_{1°}/C_{2°})^{0.5} * V_{1°} = Q/C_{2°} =\int= W_{v2°} = \lambda_{y1}\mathcal{E} = n \lambda_{y1} F_A = \sqrt{(\mathbf{p}_e\mathcal{E})}$$