Multidimensional Energy Transfer via the McPeak Triangle Equation System

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Abstract

This paper introduces a theoretical framework based on the McPeak Triangle Equation for interpreting observed high-efficiency wireless energy transfer as a multidimensional phenomenon. We explore the hypothesis that the system achieves near-lossless energy propagation by transitioning 3-dimensional electromagnetic fields through a higher-order 4D operational space and back into 3D. This reversible transformation provides a possible explanation for the exceptionally low attenuation and long-range phase coherence measured in experimental implementations.

1 Introduction

The McPeak Triangle Equation, formulated in 2012 by Dearl McPeak, provides a new vectorial and geometric interpretation of energy transmission that diverges from conventional electromagnetism by incorporating phase continuity and multidimensional coherence. This paper explores the hypothesis that the Triangle Equation system allows for the temporary displacement of energy into a fourth-dimensional space, enabling minimal-loss transmission across extended distances.

2 Theoretical Basis for 4D Energy Transition

While not revealing the proprietary form of the Triangle Equation, we present a framework in which energy is temporarily encoded in a higher-dimensional vector field—consistent with 4D phase-space representations—and subsequently re-materialized in 3D. This is comparable to how quantum systems may be modeled in Hilbert space. The result is an apparent dimensional "loop" allowing for efficient energy preservation during spatial transmission.

3 Experimental Motivation

Prototype systems built using the Triangle Equation have demonstrated long-range wireless power transfer at 2.4 GHz with coherent phase alignment and high-efficiency performance at distances previously unattainable by traditional RF methods. These systems, FCC-certified and verified under real-world conditions, provide empirical motivation for interpreting the system's behavior in a higher-dimensional framework.

4 Related Systems

The Cota system by Ossia and the ReachPower prototype are noteworthy predecessors that attempted long-range wireless energy, but lacked a mathematical framework equivalent to the Triangle Equation. The coherence and minimal loss observed in Fazor's system suggests a qualitatively different underlying mechanism consistent with multidimensional energy modeling.

5 Implications and Future Work

The possibility of dimensional energy transitions opens the door to new architectures in wireless energy, communication systems, and theoretical physics. Future publications will investigate the mathematical topology of the Triangle Equation and its potential to unify wave dynamics across multiple domains.

6 Conclusion

The McPeak Triangle Equation system provides a compelling basis for reinterpreting wireless energy transmission as a multidimensional process. Through both theoretical rationale and experimental evidence, we suggest that the system leverages a 4D operational space to transmit and recover energy in 3D with exceptional efficiency.

References

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