Evans Field Equations in Vector Notation

$$\nabla \cdot \underline{B}^{a} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \underline{E}^{a} + \frac{\partial \underline{B}^{a}}{\partial t} = \underline{0}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \underline{E}^{a} = -cA^{(0)}\left(R^{a}{}_{1}{}^{10} + R^{a}{}_{2}{}^{20} + R^{a}{}_{3}{}^{30}\right)$$

$$\nabla \times \underline{B}^{a} = \frac{1}{c^{2}}\frac{\partial \underline{E}^{a}}{\partial t} - \frac{\underline{A}^{(0)}}{\mu_{0}}\Big(\left(R^{a}{}_{0}{}^{10} + R^{a}{}_{2}{}^{12} + R^{a}{}_{3}{}^{13}\right)\underline{i}$$

$$+\left(R^{a}{}_{0}{}^{20} + R^{a}{}_{1}{}^{21} + R^{a}{}_{3}{}^{23}\right)\underline{j}$$

$$+\left(R^{a}{}_{0}{}^{30} + R^{a}{}_{1}{}^{31} + R^{a}{}_{2}{}^{32}\right)\underline{k}\Big)$$

It is seen that electric power can be obtained from the Riemann elements of the Evans spacetime.