If $p = 1$, locally $T = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} \sum t_{ij}\, dz_i \wedge d\bar{z}_j$. and
$\eta = (\sum \lambda_i\, dz_1 \wedge \cdots d\hat{z}_i \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_n)\sqrt{\alpha}$, $\alpha \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow$ $T(\eta \wedge \bar{\eta}) = T(\alpha \lambda_i \bar{\lambda}_j \cdots d\hat{z}_i \cdots d\hat{\bar{z}}_j \cdots) = \lambda_i \bar{\lambda}_j T(\alpha \cdots d\hat{z}_i \cdots d\hat{\bar{z}}_j \cdots) = \lambda_i \bar{\lambda}_j \; t_{ij}(\alpha) \; \left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\right)^{-(n-1)} C_n^{-1}$

$\Rightarrow$ $C_n \left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\right)^{n-1} T(\eta \wedge \eta') = \sum \lambda_i \bar{\lambda}_j\, t_{ij}(\alpha) \geq 0$ for all $\alpha \geq 0$.
See P 66 Definition Lelong

Examples

1. Let $Z \subset M$ be a codimension-p analytic subvariety with $Z^* = Z - Z_s$ the set of smooth points. In the subsection on calculus on complex manifolds in Section 2 of Chapter 0 we proved what, in the language of currents, amounts to the assertion that the map

$$\varphi \longmapsto \int_{Z^*} \varphi, \qquad \varphi \in A_c^{n-p,\, n-p}(M),$$

defines a closed, positive current T_Z. This example is of fundamental importance.

$\dim Z^* = n-p$. $\qquad T_Z(\varphi) = \int_{Z^*} \varphi$

$$\overline{T_Z(\varphi)} = \overline{\int_{Z^*} \varphi} = \int_{Z^*} \bar{\varphi} = T_Z(\bar{\varphi})$$

$\Rightarrow$ T_Z is real.