

The Bolas Experiment

L'Architech (Gabriel Breton-Breault)

Introduction

The bolas experiment illustrates a fundamental principle of directional physics: **speed increases the dynamic mass of an object**. By spinning two masses connected by a cord, one directly feels in the hand that the faster the rotation becomes, the heavier the bolas seem. This sensation is not an illusion: it comes from the increase in directional tension generated by motion.

When the bolas are then thrown, we observe that the higher their initial speed, the farther they travel. Their dynamic energy increases with rotation, which amplifies their ability to move far before losing their cadence. The bolas experiment thus demonstrates that motion is never neutral: it modifies dynamic mass, internal tension, and the behavior of the object in space-time.

Chapter 1 — The Increase of Effective Mass

The mass of an object is not a fixed value: it has a dynamic component that depends directly on motion. When an object is motionless, its mass reflects only its internal tension and directional density. But as soon as it begins to move, this mass changes. Movement imposes additional pressure on the geometry of space-time, and this pressure increases the object's effective mass.

The faster the speed increases, the higher the effective mass becomes. This phenomenon arises from the growing disturbance of the directional field: the internal cords must traverse a geometry that becomes increasingly contracted, which requires more energy. Motion becomes a force that amplifies internal tension, tightens directions, and reinforces the geometric density around the object.

This increase in effective mass is not abstract: it is physically felt. In the bolas experiment, the faster the masses are spun, the heavier they become in the hand. Tension in the cord increases, centrifugal force intensifies, and the object appears to gain weight. It is not the material mass that changes, but the **dynamic mass** — the mass that depends on motion and geometry.

When the bolas are thrown, this increased effective mass translates into greater directional energy. The higher the initial speed, the farther the bolas travel before losing their dynamic cadence. Motion amplifies effective mass, and effective mass amplifies the reach of the movement.

Thus, the increase of effective mass is a fundamental principle of directional physics: **motion modifies mass, mass modifies geometry, and geometry modifies time.** Every acceleration is a transformation, every speed is a tension, and every displacement is an interaction between matter, energy, and space-time.

Chapter 2 — The SMD (Dense Matter Spheres)

SMDs, or **Dense Matter Spheres**, are metallic spheres designed to reach extreme effective mass when accelerated inside a directional ring. Unlike natural objects whose density comes from their internal composition, an SMD derives its directional density from its controlled motion. The faster it spins inside the accelerator ring, the more its effective mass increases, and the more it deforms the geometry of space-time around it.

An SMD is built from metals capable of withstanding very high directional tensions. Its internal structure is stable, but it is its **rotation** that gives it extraordinary physical properties. When placed inside an accelerator ring, the sphere is spun at extreme speeds. This rotation increases its dynamic mass, which amplifies the curvature of space-time that it generates.

The faster the rotation speed increases, the heavier the SMD becomes — not in material mass, but in **effective mass**. Geometry contracts around it, internal directions tighten, and directional tension intensifies. A rapidly spinning SMD becomes a distortion core capable of creating a measurable geometric gradient.

This phenomenon is essential for directional propulsion: by controlling the rotation speed of SMDs, one controls the amount of curvature produced. A slow SMD generates weak distortion; a fast SMD creates intense contraction of space-time. By modulating this rotation, it becomes possible to manipulate geometry, alter local temporality, or produce directional forces.

SMDs are therefore not exotic objects: **they are geometric tools**, metallic spheres whose rotation creates effective mass capable of sculpting space-time. They represent one of the technological foundations of directional physics and form the basis of any architecture aimed at controlling density, tension, and the geometry of the universe.

Conclusion

SMDs and the bolas experiment demonstrate the same directional truth: **effective mass is not a fixed property, but a value that increases with speed.** In the accelerator ring, an SMD — a simple metallic sphere at rest — becomes a distortion core as soon as it reaches extreme rotation. Its dynamic mass rises, geometry contracts around it, and space-time reveals its internal tension.

The bolas show this phenomenon at the human scale. When the two balls connected by a cord spin rapidly, they become heavier in the hand. It is not their material mass that changes, but their effective mass, amplified by speed. And when the bolas are thrown, the faster they leave, the farther they travel: directional dynamics increase their energy, their reach, and their ability to deform the geometry they traverse.

Thus, whether it is a metallic sphere propelled in an accelerator ring or a bolas spun by hand, the principle remains identical: **motion increases mass, mass increases curvature, and curvature modifies time.**

SMDs in extreme rotation represent the technological and controlled version of this phenomenon, while the bolas are its intuitive and experimental version. Together, they prove that directional physics rests on a simple and universal law: **speed sculpts geometry.**