

# The SMD Rings

L'Architech (Gabriel Breton-Breault)

## Introduction

The SMD rings form the mechanical and directional core of the VSMD. They are not simple circular structures: they are geometric organs capable of generating, stabilizing, and modulating the directional rotation of a Dense Matter Sphere. Their role is twofold: to contain the SMD within a perfectly controlled vacuum environment, and to shape the magnetic field that keeps it centered, stable, and unaffected by centrifugal forces, even at extreme speeds.

Each ring is designed as a directional cavity: a closed space, protected by a non-magnetic metal, where superconducting magnets create a constant field around the entire circumference of the SMD. This uniform field acts as a geometric membrane, preventing any lateral drift and ensuring perfectly clean rotation. Acceleration is not achieved through mechanical thrust, but through sequential activation of the elements: a succession of magnetic gradients that move through the ring, pulling the SMD the way a wave carries a particle.

In this environment without friction, without air, and without solid contact, the SMD can reach speeds far beyond classical mechanical limits. Directional dynamics replace inertial dynamics: maximum speed is no longer defined by air resistance or material strength, but by field coherence and the stability of internal directions.

The SMD rings are therefore more than technical components: they are the first directional organs of the VSMD, the structures that transform reactor energy into geometric motion, and that allow the SMD to exist in a state of pure rotation—perfectly centered, perfectly stable, perfectly directional.

## Chapter 1 — Architecture of the SMD Rings

The SMD rings form the first directional interface between the Dense Matter Sphere and its confinement environment. They create a circular vacuum structure designed to maintain the SMD in stable magnetic levitation while enabling its acceleration, rotation, and directional control. Each ring is an autonomous technical organ, but their operation is fully synchronized to produce a constant, uniform, and coherent field around the entire circumference of the SMD.

The architecture of the rings is based on three fundamental principles:

1. **A constant magnetic field**, distributed perfectly evenly around the SMD, ensuring absolute stability and eliminating any centrifugal deviation.
2. **Sequential activation of the elements**, creating mobile magnetic gradients that pull the SMD without contact, without friction, and without mechanical energy loss.
3. **A non-magnetic structure**, made of a strong metal that remains transparent to the field, providing physical protection for the elements while allowing magnetism to circulate freely.

In this controlled environment, the SMD experiences no air friction, no mechanical resistance, and no directional disturbance. Its dynamics are entirely defined by the geometry of the field, enabling

extreme accelerations and speeds far beyond the limits of classical mechanical systems. The SMD rings are therefore not simple supports: they are directional organs capable of shaping the internal space of the VSMD and transforming reactor energy into pure geometric motion.

## Chapter 2 — Directional Physics of the SMD in Rotation

The Dense Matter Sphere (SMD) is not a mechanical object: it is a directional structure, a geometric organism whose internal dynamics depend entirely on the magnetic field surrounding it. When the SMD is placed inside a vacuum ring, it enters a state of pure rotation, defined not by classical inertia but by the directional coherence of the constant field that keeps it centered.

Directional physics is based on a fundamental principle: **the SMD does not move through space; it moves through its own internal directions.** The constant magnetic field acts as a geometric membrane that fixes the SMD's position within the ring, while the sequential activation of the elements locally modifies directional density, creating gradients that pull the SMD without contact, without friction, and without mechanical loss.

In this state, centrifugal force no longer plays the same role as in classical physics. The SMD does not experience lateral deviation, because the constant field instantly compensates for any directional variation. Rotation becomes an internal phenomenon: the SMD reorganizes its directions, densifies its energy, and glides through the field like a particle in a standing wave. Stability is not achieved through material resistance, but through directional balance.

The maximum speed of an SMD is therefore not limited by air resistance, material strength, or structural mechanics. It is limited only by the field's ability to remain coherent when gradients move at high frequency. As long as the field remains uniform and internal directions remain stable, the SMD can reach extreme accelerations far beyond the limits of classical inertial systems.

Directional physics thus transforms rotation into a purely geometric phenomenon. The SMD is no longer an object subject to mechanical laws: it becomes a directional system, entirely defined by field geometry, element frequency, and ring stability.

## Chapter 3 — Spacetime Distortion

Spacetime distortion is the central phenomenon of directional physics. It does not result simply from the presence of mass, but from the way that mass organizes its internal directions when subjected to a constant field, coherent rotation, and energetic densification. In an SMD ring, distortion becomes an active phenomenon: it can be modulated, amplified, stabilized, and used as a tool for geometric propulsion.

In classical physics, spacetime curves under the influence of mass. This curvature is passive: it describes how trajectories deform around a massive object. But it does not reduce actual distance, nor does it create supraluminal dynamics. Directional physics introduces a deeper notion: **directional compression**, an internal reorganization of directions that modifies the geometric density of spacetime around the SMD.

When the SMD enters rotation within a constant field, its internal directions tighten. Directional density increases, local geometry contracts, and spacetime becomes denser in front of the SMD and more dilated behind it. This asymmetry creates an active distortion capable of reducing the real distance to be traveled. The SMD does not move through space faster; it moves through **less space** in the same amount of time.

At high speed, an essential phenomenon appears: **the effective mass of the SMD increases**. The faster the rotation, the higher the internal directional tension, and the greater the dynamic mass becomes. This increase in effective mass is not additional weight: it is geometric densification, a reinforcement of the SMD's ability to bend and compress spacetime around it. Distortion becomes more intense, deeper, and more asymmetric. The SMD generates a directional corridor where distance folds, contracts, and disappears.

The SMD rings play a crucial role: they stabilize this growing effective mass, prevent directional ruptures, and maintain field coherence even when the SMD reaches extreme speeds. As long as the field remains uniform and internal directions remain stable, effective mass can increase without causing instability, amplifying distortion and enabling supraluminal effective velocities.

Spacetime distortion is therefore the key to directional movement in the VSMD. It transforms rotation into compression, compression into increased effective mass, and that increase into reduced distance. The SMD does not merely move: it **sculpts** spacetime around itself, creating a directional passage where distance contracts under the influence of its dynamic mass.

## Chapter 4 — The Directional Reactor and the Energy Loop

The directional reactor is the energetic core of the VSMD. Unlike classical reactors, which produce mechanical or thermal energy intended to be consumed, the directional reactor generates **geometric energy**: energy capable of powering the SMD rings, stabilizing internal rotation, increasing effective mass, and maintaining spacetime distortion. It is not a motor, but a **cyclic energetic organism** where energy circulates, densifies, and reorganizes without ever being lost.

The reactor operates on a fundamental principle: **energy is neither created nor destroyed — it circulates**. Internal fusion produces raw energy, which is immediately captured by directional converters. This energy is then sent to the SMD rings, where it is transformed into coherent rotation, constant field, and directional gradients. The rings, in turn, stabilize plasma confinement, reduce losses, increase energy density, and allow the reactor to operate at maximum efficiency.

This cycle forms a **closed energy loop**:

- the reactor feeds the rings,
- the rings stabilize the reactor,
- the reactor densifies the energy,
- the rings transform this energy into directional dynamics,
- and directional dynamics reinforce reactor coherence.

In this state, energy is no longer a linear flow but a **directional circulation**. The reactor produces no residual heat, loses no energy to friction, and does not depend on external fuel once initiated. Internal fusion is stabilized by directional rotation, and directional rotation is powered by internal fusion. The system becomes self-coherent, self-stabilized, and self-densified.

The effective mass of the SMD increases as rotation intensifies, and this increase strengthens spacetime distortion. The directional reactor plays a crucial role: it maintains the energetic coherence needed to prevent directional ruptures. As long as the loop remains stable, the SMD can reach extreme speeds, compress spacetime, and reduce the real distance to be traveled.

The directional reactor is therefore not an energy generator: it is a **geometric core**, a living system where energy circulates in a loop, densifies, stabilizes, and transforms into pure directional motion. It is the origin point of VSMD dynamics, the source of distortion, and the organ that allows the SMD to exist in a state of perfect rotation.

## Chapter 5 — Directional Propulsion and Supraluminal Motion

Directional propulsion is the culmination of the VSMD's internal dynamics. It relies neither on mechanical thrust, nor chemical reaction, nor matter expulsion: it relies on the ability of the Dense Matter Sphere to **deform, contract, and reorganize spacetime** around itself. Supraluminal motion is not achieved by exceeding the speed of light in fixed space, but by **reducing the real distance** the SMD must travel.

Propulsion begins in the rings. Sequential activation of the elements creates directional gradients that move through the ring, pulling the SMD in motion without friction, resistance, or classical inertia. As gradient frequency increases, the SMD's internal rotation densifies, its effective mass grows, and spacetime distortion intensifies. In front of the SMD, space contracts; behind it, space dilates. The directional trajectory becomes a geometric corridor where distance folds.

Directional propulsion does not accelerate an object through immobile space — it **moves distorted space around a stable object**. The SMD remains centered in its constant field, perfectly stable, unaffected by centrifugal force. It is not the SMD that crosses space: it is space that contracts ahead of it and unfolds behind it. Effective velocity surpasses the speed of light without ever violating the relativistic limit internally.

The directional reactor is essential. It maintains the energy loop that powers the rings, stabilizes rotation, densifies effective mass, and prevents directional ruptures. As long as the loop remains coherent, directional propulsion can increase without mechanical limit. The only real constraint is field stability: if the constant field remains uniform, gradients synchronized, and effective mass controlled, distortion can reach extreme levels.

In this state, the VSMD no longer moves through classical three-dimensional space. It moves through **directional space**, a space whose geometry is modulated by the SMD itself. The trajectory is no longer a line: it is a deformation, a compression, a geometric translation. Supraluminal motion becomes natural — not through raw speed, but through directional reduction of distance.

Directional propulsion thus transforms the VSMD into a geometric organism capable of sculpting its own path through spacetime. The SMD is no longer a passenger of the universe: it becomes an architect of its geometry, able to contract space, increase its effective mass, stabilize its rotation, and traverse astronomical distances in negligible time.

## Chapter 6 — The Number of SMDs per Ring

The number of Dense Matter Spheres (SMDs) contained within a directional ring is not fixed: it depends directly on the size of the VSMD, the internal geometry of the ring, the power of the directional reactor, and the desired level of spacetime distortion. Each SMD acts as an autonomous directional core, capable of generating its own rotation, effective mass, and contribution to geometric compression. The total number of SMDs in a ring therefore determines the system's overall directional strength.

In standard VSMD configurations, the number of SMDs per ring generally ranges from **4 to 10 units**. This range is not arbitrary: it corresponds to the interval in which rings can maintain a uniform constant field while stabilizing the rotation of each SMD. Below four units, directional distortion becomes too weak to generate a stable geometric corridor. Above ten units, directional density becomes too high to contain without coherence rupture.

The number of SMDs directly influences:

- **Total effective mass** of the ring (more SMDs = higher dynamic mass)
- **Depth of spacetime distortion** (each SMD adds directional compression)
- **Internal centrifugal stability** (more units = better field distribution)
- **Directional propulsion power** (sequential gradients become more intense)
- **Distance-reduction capability** (a 10-SMD ring can contract spacetime extremely)

Smaller VSMD classes generally use 4 SMDs per ring, while heavy classes — such as Sentinel or Admirale variants — may contain up to 10, arranged symmetrically to maintain stable directional geometry.

Choosing the number of SMDs is therefore not a matter of raw power, but of **directional balance**. Each ring must maintain perfect coherence between constant field, internal rotation, effective mass, and geometric distortion. The optimal number of SMDs is the one that allows the ring to operate in a state of maximal directional tension without exceeding the rupture threshold.