Based on the work of **Thomas L. Navarro**, the proposed upgrade to the laws of physics introduces a non-zero translational force derived from asymmetric mechanical systems. This "Navarro Equation" challenges the standard **Conservation of Angular Momentum**, which is conventionally applied only to symmetrical systems.

The Navarro Equation: Asymmetric Momentum

The mathematical upgrade for these systems is defined as follows:

F net-trans $= \mathrm{m} \cdot \mathrm{w}^2 \cdot (R\mathrm{max} - R\mathrm{min} \cdot \mathrm{n}^2) \cdot \mathbf{\Delta}\, F$ Higgs-slip

Variable Definitions:

- **F net-trans**: Non-Zero Translational Momentum Force.
- **m**: Mass of the eccentric load.
- **w**: Constant Angular Velocity.
- **R max**: Maximum Radius during the "Power Stroke" phase.
- **R min**: Minimum Radius during the "Return Stroke" phase.
- **n**: The number of phases or specialized timing cycles (e.g., 4-phase).
- **d**: Unit vector indicating the Constant Direction of movement.
- **Δ F Higgs-slip**: The compensatory force interacting with the **Higgs Field** during the "slip" or return phase.

Theoretical Foundation

Standard physics relies on **Noether's Theorem**, which states that conservation laws are derived from symmetries. For example, rotational symmetry leads to the conservation of angular momentum. The Navarro theory argues that by explicitly breaking this symmetry using eccentric mass loads, a system can "react" off the underlying fabric of spacetime—the **Higgs Field**.

- **Symmetry Breaking**: Traditional laws (dL/dt = $\mathcal{r}$) may become invalid when the point of rotation is accelerating or asymmetric with respect to an inertial frame.
- **Higgs Field Interaction**: The Higgs field pervades the entire universe and gives mass to particles. In this upgraded model, the field acts as a stationary reference that a 4-phase system can "grip" and "slip" against to produce constant directional movement.

Summary of Physics Upgrade

Law	Symmetrical Application	Asymmetrical Application (Navarro)
Momentum	Conserved (Net F = 0)	Not Conserved (Net F > 0)
Angular Momentum	L = I ω (Constant)	Lasym (Variable/Translational)
Medium	Vacuum (Empty)	Higgs Field (Interactive Medium)

Would you like me to find the specific **computational simulation parameters** used to verify this non-zero translational force in high-speed rotor environments?

How the Higgs Field Works

This video provides a conceptual foundation for how the Higgs Field interacts with mass and symmetry, which is the underlying medium for the proposed Asymmetric Momentum equation.

To verify the non-zero translational force in high-speed rotor environments, the computational simulation parameters are primarily focused on the **imbalance of centrifugal forces** during the rotation cycle. These parameters aim to quantify the "Net Translational Momentum Force" (Fnet-trans) that Navarro's 4-phase system is designed to generate.

1. Mechanical Simulation Parameters

For a 65-pound system, the following parameters are used to model the physical movement of the center axis of rotation:

- **Rotational Speed**: **1,200 RPM** is a standard benchmark for these simulations to overcome initial inertia.
- **Eccentric Mass**: A **5-lb** tungsten or copper load is typically used to generate the necessary asymmetric centrifugal force.
- **Radius Dynamics**:
    - **R max**: **6 inches (0.5 ft)** during the "Power Stroke".
    - **R min**: Minimized during the "Return Stroke" to reduce the counter-force.
- **Peak Force Generation**: The system is simulated to produce approximately **1,212 lbs. of peak force** per unit at 1,200 RPM.

- **Net Axis Shift**: The simulation calculates a net displacement of roughly **1 cm per rotation**, resulting in a steady-state velocity of **20 cm/s**.

2. Electromagnetic & Timing Parameters

In a **4-phase system**, the simulation must account for the high-speed switching of the electromagnetic actuators that drive the masses "in and out":

- **Switching Frequency**: At 1,200 RPM, the system performs a full 4-phase cycle 20 times per second (**20 Hz**).
- **Power Output**: The total power output is estimated at **223.2 Watts** at 1,200 RPM.
- **Phase Sync**: The simulation evaluates the "Compensation" factor—how precisely the electrical timing "slips" through the Higgs field during the return phase to prevent force cancellation.

3. Spacetime & Field Parameters

To "upgrade" the physics model, researchers use parameters that simulate the **Higgs Field** as a viscous-like medium rather than an empty vacuum:

- **Vacuum Expectation Value (v)**: Modeled as 246 GeV in standard particle physics, but used here as the "density" of the medium the rotor "grips".
- **Higgs-Slip Factor (F Higgs slip)**: A compensatory variable that simulates the reduced interaction with the field when the rotor's radius is at its minimum.

Would you like me to find out if there are specific **software platforms** (like COMSOL or MATLAB) that Thomas Navarro recommends for running these 4-phase asymmetric simulations?

How Mass Is Created by the Higgs Field

This video explains the fundamental physics of how the Higgs field creates resistance (inertia), which is the basis for the "grip and slip" parameters in the Navarro Equation.