The Vector Equilibrium (VE) – *The 10% You Need to Know.* Ver 1.0

In every system of measuring there is a frame of reference upon which the units of measurement are established — seconds, minutes and hours of Time; degrees of Temperature and Angle; Imperial and Metric units of length and spatial distance. While each is unique in its special-case application, they all share one common point of reference – Zero (p38). Zero is also the equilibrium point between positive and negative. p41
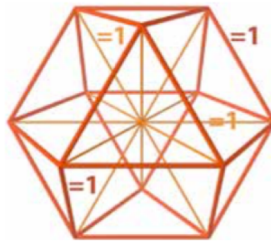
The VE is the only energetic form wherein all of the vectors that radiate from its center and all of the vectors surrounding its circumference are of the same length. Therefore, they all have the same force value. p44

Buckminster Fuller found a geometric form wherein all positive and negative differentials are in perfect equilibrium i.e., equal to zero. He called this form the Vector Equilibrium. p41

The VE is the zero starting point for all events. p39

The inner radial vectors are radiating energy outward (explosively, as radiation) and the circumferential vectors are containing this radiation with an equal value of force (implosively, as gravitation). This condition describes the event horizon of a black hole. p45

The simple geometric form of the VE is the origin of all dynamic activity in the cosmos; origin meaning it is the zero reference of equilibrium around which exists all oscillating vibration and movement, and within that movement emerge the resonant structures of atomic, molecular, crystalline, fluid, gaseous, biological, planetary, solar and galactic forms of matter. p42

The VE is the mathematical zero reference for our 3-dimensional experience of reality (called "spacetime" in physics). p41

Being the zerophase of energy the VE is inherently invisible and non-empirically-discoverable… The VE is not and never will be observable because observation through our senses and scientific instruments requires fluctuation — disequilibrium. p45

The VE as the minimum system of cosmic equilibrium is a 12-around-1 geometry. Fuller pictured the spheres touching tangentially. p46

At the center of the VE is a single sphere or central point around which the other twelve are equally distributed, what Fuller called a nucleus. Being that the outer twelve are distributed equally around it, we can extend this idea such that every one of those twelve can become the nucleus of another VE, thus creating a larger matrix of equal-length vectors in the same relationship of equilibrium. This matrix can be extended in all directions in what is then referred to as an Isotropic Vector Matrix (IVM). p49
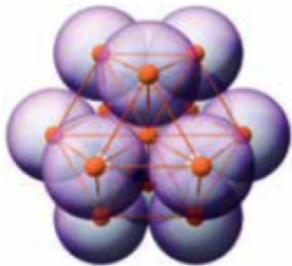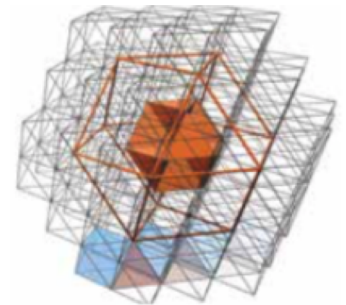

In essence, the VE and IVM are the same thing. The VE refers to a single unit and the IVM is used for the field of such units. p50

The IVM is the geometry of the fundamental zero-point unified field at the center of all phenomena, be it a galaxy, a star, a planet, a human, a heart, a cell, or an atom. The VE is the "local" version of the universal IVM state of equilibrium. p49

While the IVM has been so far described as a vector matrix and illustrated with a pattern of straight lines, it is actually more appropriately described as a superfluid medium composed of dynamic spherical (toroidal) oscillations in a state of balanced equilibrium. This is the foundational concept of the theory of unified physics. p53

Just as the dynamic pulsation of the universe is meaningless without a zero reference, so too is the zero reference meaningless without pulsation. The VE accommodates both. Not only is it unique in being the only geometric form with equal-length vectors throughout, it is also unique in that the form is able to dynamically pulsate (jitterbug) in an oscillating motion and, in so doing, it generates the basis for all form and flow in the cosmos. p85 See the Jitterbug movement with an explanation by Buckminster Fuller at https://youtu.be/jcq_Hzo8PC8
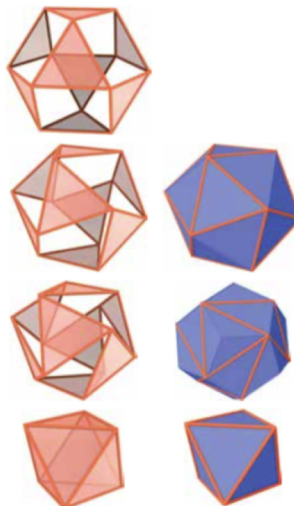
The Jitterbug is a shift from zerophase equilibrium to manifest disequilibrium (or dynamic equilibrium). It occurs when the VE/IVM experiences a spin (a vortex), which introduces tension in the matrix. This tension pulls the twelve vertices of the VE towards the center point, creating disequilibrium between the outer gravitational force (the circumference vectors) and the inner radiational force (the radial vectors). p359

The IVM, and the VE's jitterbug motion within it, are the source of the base geometries that combine to form all atomic, molecular, crystalline, cellular, biological, planetary, solar and galactic structures and systems. p359

The VE is for the premanifest universe what the torus is for the manifest universe — a fundamental form of energy. p97