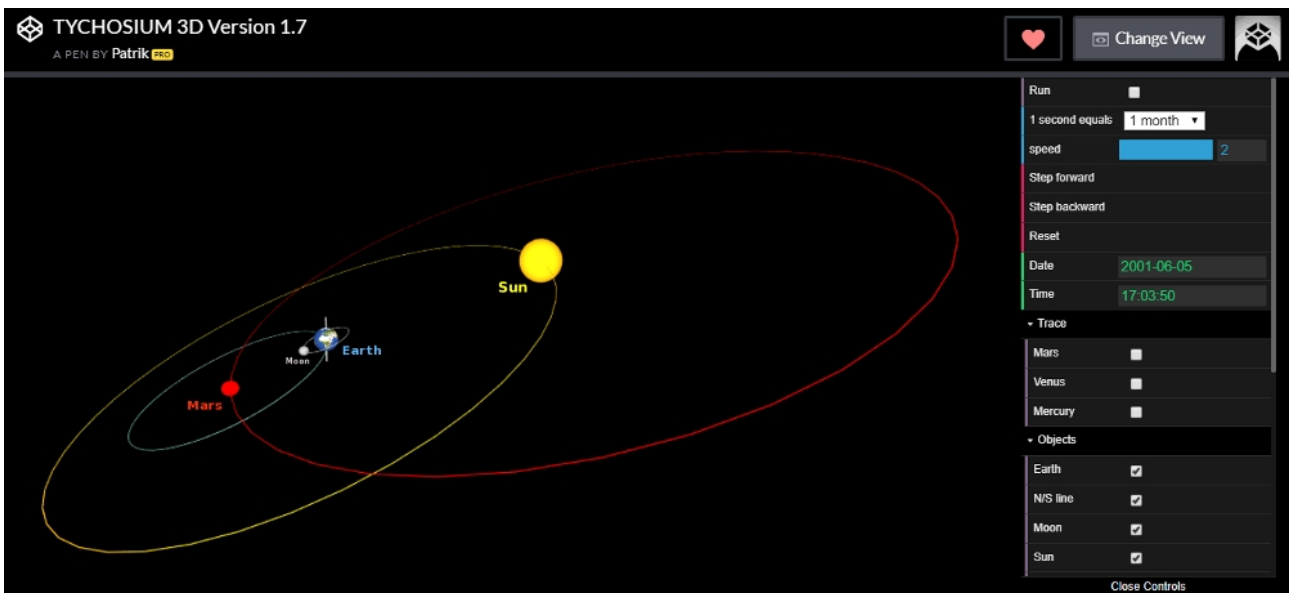
Appendix 6

The Tychos – Our Geoaxial Binary System

24 November 2018, 8:35 pm[1]

"Mars, the Sun's binary companion? Preposterous!"[2]

The very first objection that opponents of my Tychos model submit to me is that Mars is far too small a celestial body to be our Sun's "dance partner". They argue that it would gravely contradict Newton's gravitational laws, and that if this were the case, Mars would immediately crash into the Sun. "Besides", they say, "Mars is a planet, not a star! And hey, binary double stars are composed of two stars, not of a star and a planet!"



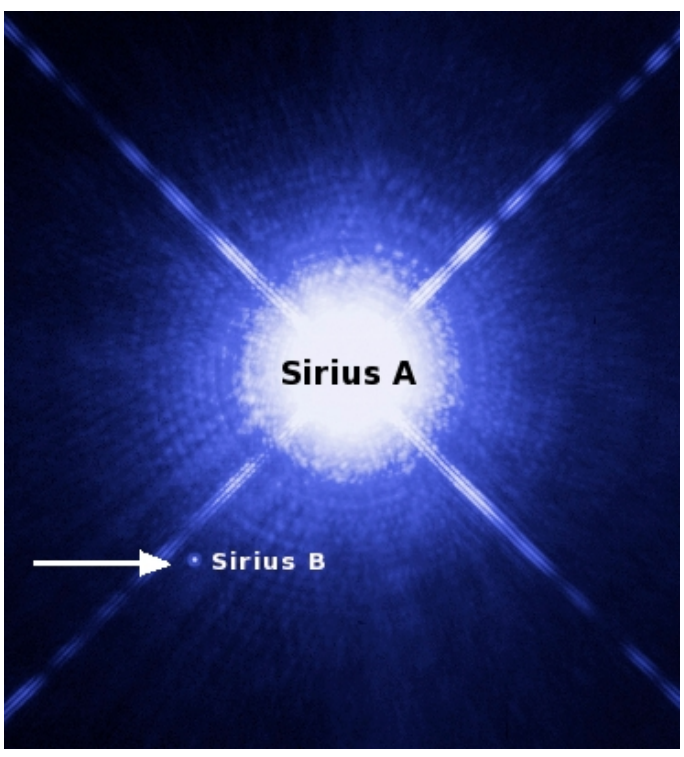
Above: Our binary configuration (Venus and Mercury not shown). Screenshot from the Tychosium 3D Planetarium, a work in progress by Patrik Holmqvist and Simon Shack.[3]

Well, it is a matter of historical record that when the first binary star systems were discovered (not so long ago), our world's astronomers were totally stumped: the extremely small size of some of these newly-detected companion stars (which they kept finding thanks to powerful modern telescopes) made no sense at all - that is, within the framework of Sir Isaac Newton's gravitational laws. For instance, here's what none other than astronomer royal Sir Arthur Eddington had to say following the discovery of Sirius B (the tiny binary companion of Sirius A):

> *"We learn about the stars by receiving and interpreting the messages which their light brings to us. The message of the Companion of Sirius when it was decoded ran: 'I am composed of material 3,000 times denser than anything you have ever come across; a ton of my material would be a little nugget that you could put in a matchbox.' What reply can one make to such a message? The reply which most of us made in 1914 was: 'Shut up. Don't talk nonsense.'"*[4]

In fact, as these small binary companions were discovered, Newton's laws were, once more, in grave danger of catastrophic collapse. Eventually though - and to make a long story short - the whole question was "settled" by what must be the most egregious case of backwards reasoning or, if you will, confirmation bias, in the history of science. The *ad hoc* "resolution of the mystery" went as follows: if Sirius B is so very small [its diameter is almost equal to Earth's diameter] then it must be made of extraordinarily dense matter! Today astronomy students are actually taught that a sugar cube on Sirius B would weigh some 1000 kg because the forces of gravity on Sirius B are 400,000 times stronger than on planet Earth! Hence, Sirius B would be "heavier" than our Sun! That's right, we are told that the atoms composing Sirius B are "packed four hundred thousand times tighter" than our earthly atoms. I trust that anyone graced with earnest brain matter can see what they - our world's most revered scientists - did there in the name of their sacrosanct and untouchable "Science God", Sir Isaac Newton.

Now, let's take a look at a picture that we can find on Wikipedia:



The caption for this image says:

> *"Image of Sirius A and Sirius B taken by the Hubble Space Telescope. Sirius B, which is a white dwarf, can be seen as a faint point of light to the lower left of the much brighter Sirius A."*

Note for now: these extremely small yet "formidably dense" celestial objects (such as Sirius B) are now officially named "white dwarfs".[5]

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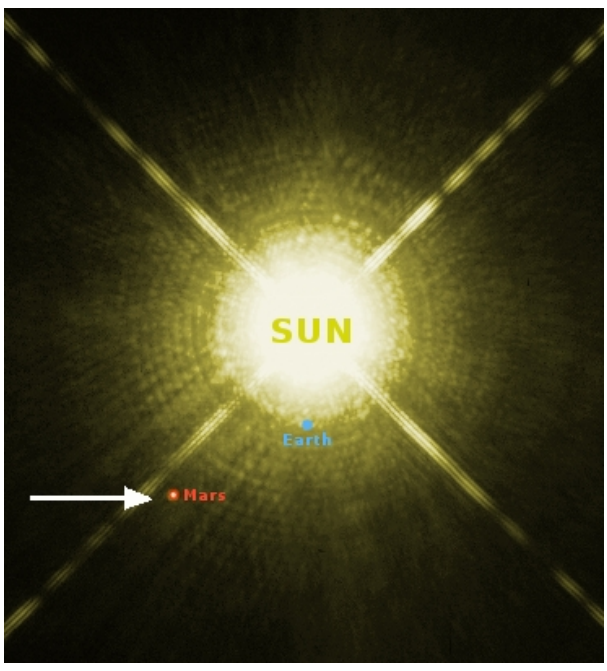
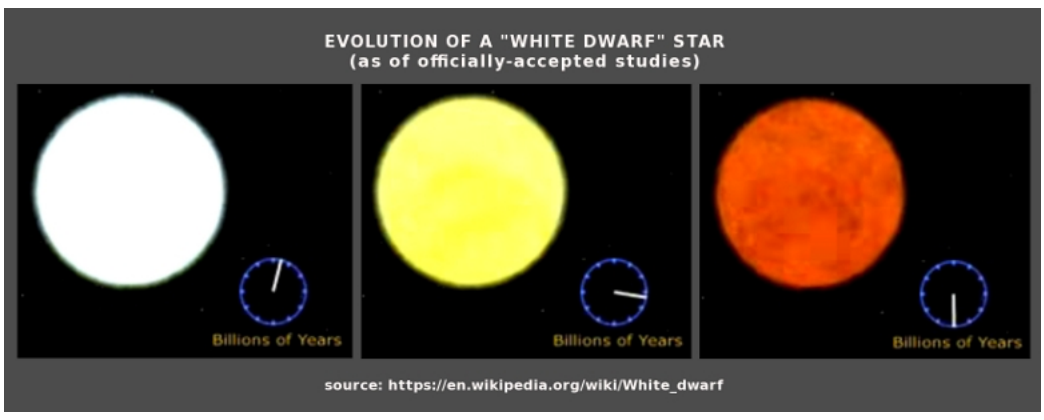
[1] https://cluesforum.info/viewtopic.php?p=2407882#p2407882
[2] For more similarities between our solar system and the Sirius system, see Appendix 39.
[3] https://tychos.space/ts
[4] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_dwarf
[5] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_dwarf

Before proceeding, let me just remind my readers that some years ago (as mentioned in my book on the Tychos model) I decided to compare the relative sizes (diameters) of Sirius A and Sirius B to those of our Sun and Mars. It turned out that Sirius B is 0.4888% the size of Sirius A, and that Mars is 0.4881% the size of the Sun. Ergo, the two systems are proportionally similar. One could therefore reasonably imagine that, if viewed from Sirius, our solar system would look a bit like this:

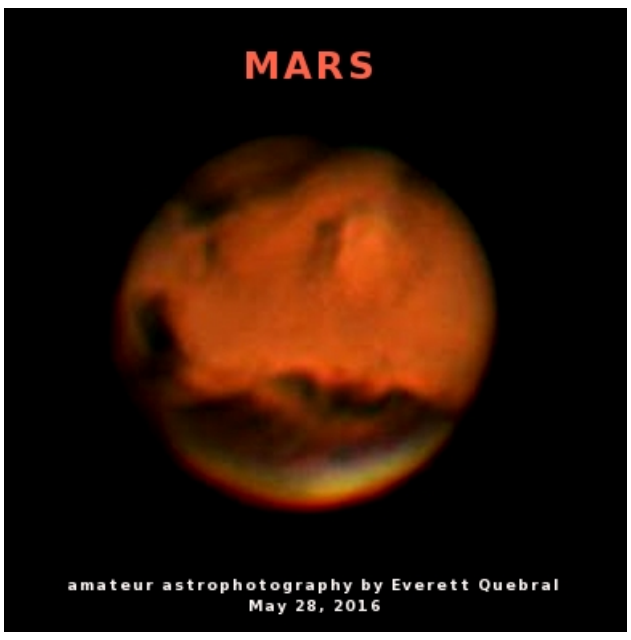


According to "official astronomy" (for lack of a better term), Sirius B is a "white dwarf". This would be the sort of super-duper-dense star that can be the binary companion of a far, far larger star (the two dancing around each other in mutually intersecting orbits). Could Mars, which we currently define as a "planet", possibly be (or have been) a white dwarf? Can such a contention be dismissed offhand? Well, let's look at what "officialdom" has to say about the secular evolution of white dwarfs. Wikipedia provides us with a short animation depicting what sort of transformations white dwarfs are believed to go through over long periods of time. Please watch the animation before reading on.[6]

That's right: "white dwarfs" are believed to become gradually yellow, then orange/reddish, over time:



Here's a photograph of what we all know as our "red planet" Mars, snapped in 2016 by an amateur astrophotographer:



Hmm. Could Mars perhaps be a very old "white dwarf"? Has it become what is now known as a "black dwarf"? Let's consult Wikipedia again:

> *"A black dwarf is a theoretical stellar remnant, specifically a white dwarf that has cooled sufficiently that it no longer emits significant heat or light."*[7]

As it happens, this is precisely what Wolynski and Taylor, two independent researchers, authors of "Stellar Metamorphosis", have concluded:

> *"Mars is a much older black dwarf star that resembled Earth earlier in its history as is also evidenced by presence of water-like erosion on its surface and past volcanic activity, and a magnetic field would complement those features."*[8]

The gist of Wolynski and Taylor's research is that most or all the celestial bodies in our cosmos (known as "stars, planets and moons") are stars in various stages of their evolution (or ejected debris thereof, such as asteroids and comets). I have to say this makes sound sense to me and I hope to hear from Wolynski and Taylor in the near future. They are both very much welcome to discuss their work on this forum.

Meanwhile, let us stop calling Mars "a planet". I'd say that the Tychos provides enough evidence that it can very well be the Sun's binary companion: Mars is just an older star orbiting around a younger one - namely, the Sun. To quote Wolynski and Taylor once more:

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6 https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/transcoded/6/6b/White_Dwarf_Ages.ogv/White_Dwarf_Ages.ogv.240p.vp9.webm

7 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_dwarf

8 https://www.tychos.info/citation/026A_Stellar-Metamorphosis.pdf

> *"It is suggested that the rule of thumb of stellar age delineation is that old stars orbit younger ones, the younger ones being the more massive, hotter ones."*

One thing seems clear to me: we cannot simply go on blindly trusting mainstream academic scientists. The time has come for free and independent researchers to start collaborating with each other, overcoming our long-standing isolation but also giving our respective egos a break (alas, we're all but human). In all honesty, I'm jolly proud of my Tychos model as it has resolved (for me, at least) most of the astronomy "mysteries" that were bugging my mind. This said, I hereby pledge to do my very best not to let my ego blind my brain in any future interaction with fellow independent researchers in the quest for a better understanding of our universe which, in my humble opinion, will benefit humankind as a whole.
