

## Appendix 11 The Tychos – Our Geoaxial Binary System

23 January 2019, 6:34 pm<sup>1</sup>

### The wondrous “synchronicities” of the Sun/Earth/Moon trio

A string of remarkable synchronicities (for lack of a better term) emerge when comparing the respective rotations and revolutions of Earth, the Sun and the Moon. They are remarkable in the sense that, if viewed through the Copernican “lens”, it becomes extremely difficult to fathom why those multiple and apparently “coincidental” synchronicities would exist. After all, if Earth (along with our Moon) is just one of several planets circling the Sun, it would seem to be a quite quaint circumstance that these three separate celestial bodies would have such “commensurate”, or “resonant”, gyrational periods, as I will henceforth illustrate.

Firstly, one has to wonder why the Sun rotates around its axis in the same amount of time (about 27.3 days, see the “Carrington number”<sup>2</sup> in Figure 1 below) that our Moon revolves around its orbit (about 27.3 days). Did you know this, dear reader? In any case, it is an empirically observable fact. We can see sunspots on the Sun and they tell us how long it takes for the Sun to rotate around its axis. As for our Moon, we can easily observe it returning to the “same place”. Both in about 27.3 days.

Let’s see how this would look like under the Tychos configuration:

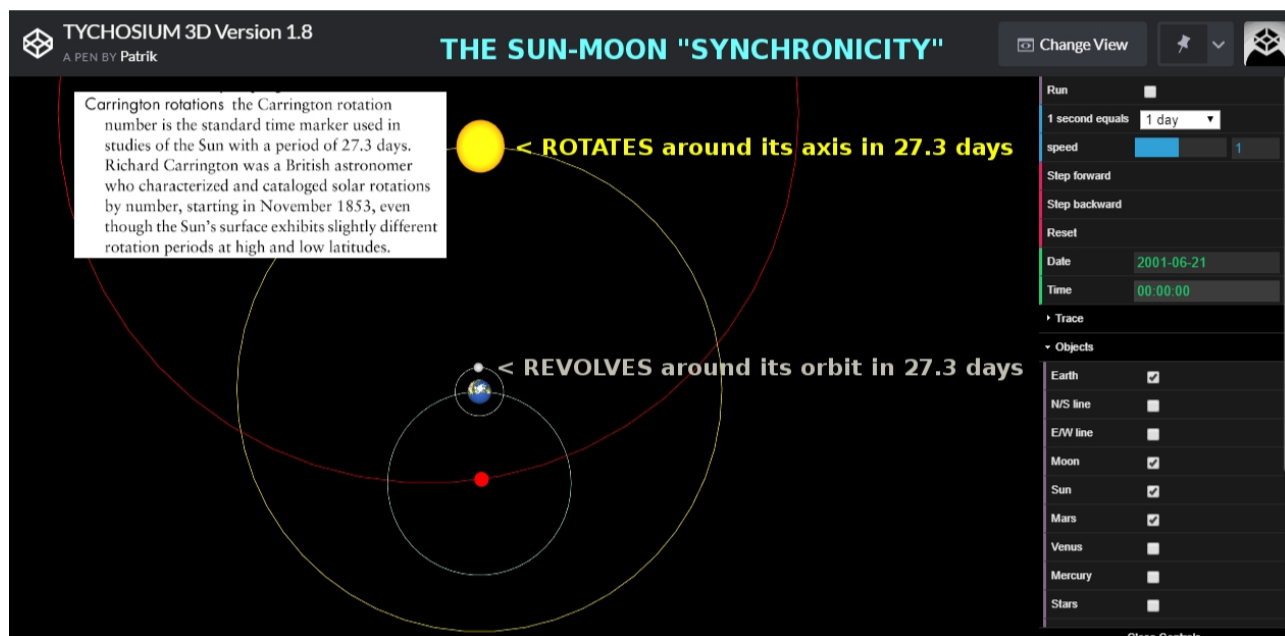


Figure 1: The Sun and Moon’s 27.3-days synchronicity, as viewed in the Tychos model.

Not that many people are aware of this fact, mind you: as far as I know, and after having read volumes of astronomy literature over the years, I have never seen this being pointed out, let alone debated, in any cosmological study. Incredibly enough, you might say.

Let’s now see how this Sun-Moon relationship would look like under the Copernican configuration:

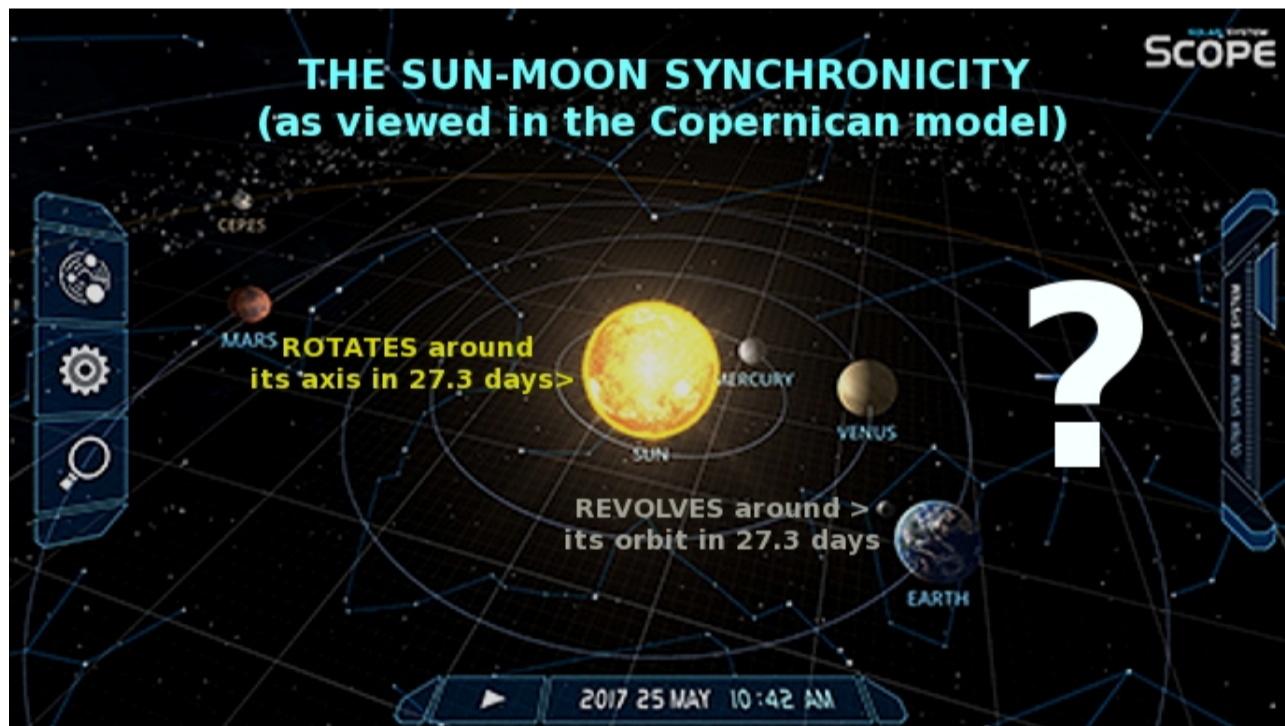


Figure 2: The Sun and Moon’s 27.3-day synchronicity, as viewed in the Copernican model.

The thing is, if our Moon were just one among dozens of moons (Jupiter’s moons, Saturn’s moons, etc.) circling the Sun, why would only one of these (our own Moon) have such an “intimate relationship” with the Sun? Conversely, if our Moon were instead central to the Sun’s orbit, as posited by the Tychos model (Figure 1), you may agree that this observable fact would suddenly appear to make far more “intuitive sense”, and not only philosophically speaking.

Let us now cross-compare the respective rotational speeds of the Sun, Earth and the Moon.

- Rotational speed of Sun: 6675 km/h
- Rotational speed of Earth: 1670 km/h
- Rotational speed of Moon: 16.68 km/h

We see that:

- The Sun’s rotational speed is near-exactly 4 times the Earth’s rotational speed ( $6675/1670 \approx 4$ )
- The Sun’s rotational speed is near-exactly 400 times our Moon’s rotational speed ( $6675/16.68 \approx 400$ )

<sup>1</sup> <https://cluesforum.info/viewtopic.php?p=2411894#p2411894>

<sup>2</sup> <https://books.google.it/books?id=btOgDAAAQBAJ&lpg=PA456&ots=0FKcI737MG&dq=the%20Carrington%20rotation%20number%20sun%2027.3%20days&hl=it&pg=PA456#v=onepage&q=butterfly%20diagram&f=false>

Also, Earth's rotational speed is near-exactly 100 times our Moon's rotational speed ( $1670/16.68 \approx 100$ ) while the Moon's rotational speed is about 10 times the orbital speed of Earth ( $16.68/1.601669 \approx 10$ ).

One truly has to ask oneself: Why would our little Moon have such an “intimate” synchronous gyration relationship with the Sun if it were only one of many moons circling around the Sun?

On the other hand, if our Earth and Moon are circling in the middle of the Sun's orbit (as of the Tycho model), this all becomes a decidedly less mysterious affair: the Sun, Earth and the Moon share such “synchronicities” simply because they all share the same rotational center (unlike in the Copernican heliocentric paradigm).

The Tycho model is your Occam's razor explanation<sup>3</sup> for the observed behavior of our surrounding cosmos. I can only hope that people will seriously consider this before my allotted time on this wonderful planet runs out. I need no prizes or accolades as rewards for my efforts: a mere reviewing process of my model among knowledgeable astronomers and/or intellectually honest individuals will suffice. As of today, it hasn't even started. Yet—sorry to say, folks—the Tycho won't go away!

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<sup>3</sup> “Occam's razor (also Ockham's razor or Ocham's razor (Latin: *novacula Occami*); further known as the law of parsimony (Latin: *lex parsimoniae*) is the problem-solving principle that essentially states that simpler solutions are more likely to be correct than complex ones.” [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occam%27s\\_razor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occam%27s_razor)