

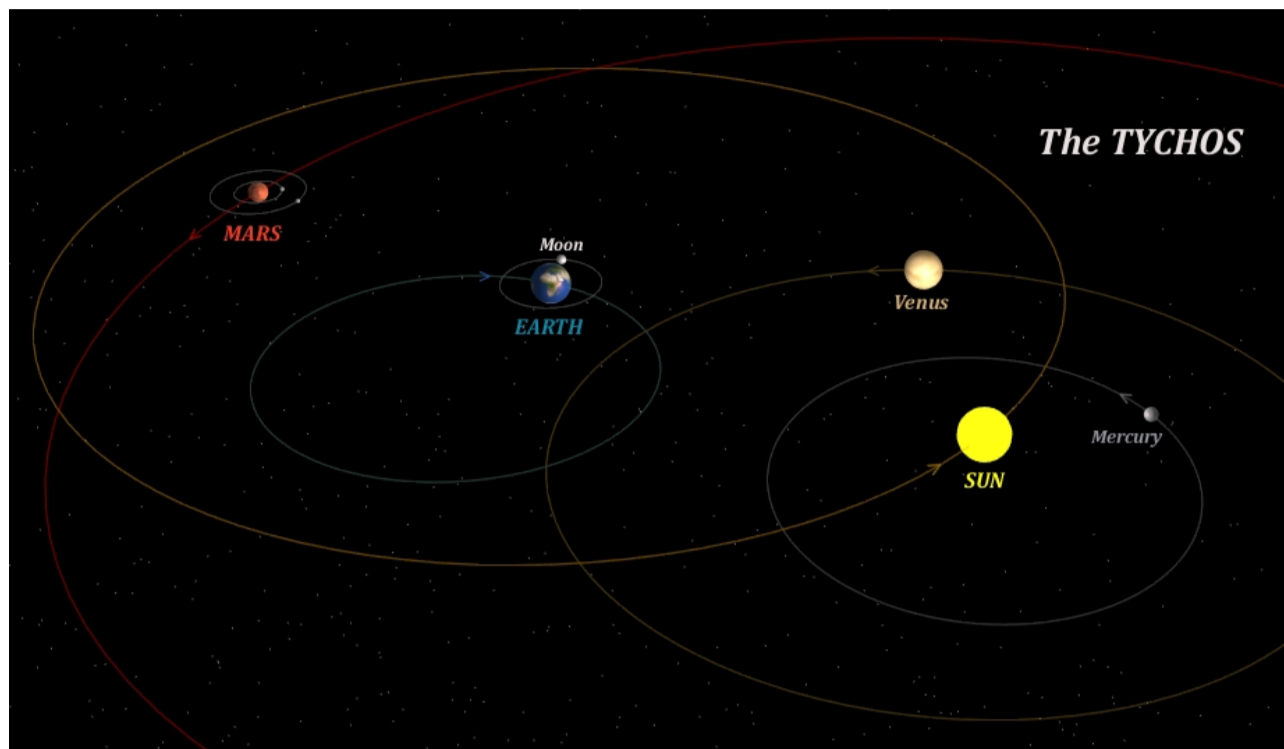
Appendix 12

The Tychos – Our Geoaxial Binary System

8 March 2019, 7:26 pm¹

Astronomical puzzles resolved by the Tychos model and why the Copernican theory needs to be definitively discarded

The Tychos model differs from the Copernican model in numerous important aspects, which confer on it a vastly greater explanatory power. To help readers visualize these differences and their relevance to our understanding of the Solar System we inhabit, I have put together the checklist below. Each item has been exhaustively cross-verified with the observational data produced over the centuries by the world's most eminent and committed astronomers.



Above: a screenshot from the Tychosium 3D Interactive Planetarium.²

It is a commonly held misconception that the heliocentric theory, as proposed by Copernicus and Kepler many centuries ago, has by now been fully confirmed as the only true and correct system of our world. But honest astronomers and cosmologists will admit that many empirical/observational realities remain unaccounted for, lacking a solid and wholly satisfactory explanation.

An extensive series of long-standing, yet to this day unsettled, riddles and mysteries of astronomy are shown to be effectively resolved and/or elucidated by the core principles of the Tychos model. Below is a practical overview of its most significant argumentations, discoveries and logically formulated conclusions, with an indication of the chapters of my book on the Tychos model³ where they are more extensively expounded and illustrated.

- Why only Mercury and Venus have no moons. In the Tychos model, Mercury and Venus are moonless simply because they are the Sun's moons and, as we can read in the Wikipedia, "no moons of moons or subsatellites (natural satellites that orbit a natural satellite of a planet) are currently known as of 2019."⁴ Also, it is hardly a coincidence that Mercury and Venus rotate around their axes at "walking pace", respectively 3 and 6 times slower than our Moon (5.5 km/h and 2.7 km/h). None of our planets rotate anywhere near as slowly (e.g. Jupiter: 43,000 km/h and Saturn: 35,000 km/h).⁵
- Why our surrounding planets and moons retrograde periodically the way they do. Current explanations for those retrograde motions and their irregular periods are inadequate, implausible or outright impossible. The Tychos provides geometrically rigorous and empirically supported demonstrations for these all-important observed phenomena which have puzzled our world's astronomers for millennia.⁶
- Why only Venus appears to Copernican observers to rotate around its axis in a clockwise direction. In reality, Venus rotates counterclockwise, just like all the other components of our solar system.⁷
- Why our Moon appears to be the "central driveshaft" of our entire solar system. Its 29.22-day mean synodic period would seem utterly mysterious under the Copernican model's heliocentric configuration. Why is our Moon's period reflected in exact integer multiples and thus resonant with all all the components of our system? In the Tychos, this becomes a far less mysterious affair: the Moon revolves around Earth, located at the center of our Sun-Mars binary system.⁸
- Why our Moon lines up with the same star every 27.3 days. If Earth and the Moon hurtled at 107,226 km/h around the Sun (as claimed by heliocentrists), they would both travel by about 70 million km every 27.3 days. Yet, the Moon is observed to conjunct with the same star every 27.3 days. In the Tychos, this is no mystery since Earth moves at "snail pace". Note that 27.3 days is also, remarkably, the time employed by the Sun to rotate once around its own axis.⁹
- The reason for the "precession of the equinoxes" and why our North Stars change over time. The precession of the equinoxes is the observed, annual 'retrograde'/eastward drift of the stars, as well-documented ever since antiquity. But, as has been proven by a number of recent studies, Earth does not slowly "wobble" in the opposite direction of its axial rotation—a most bizarre and unphysical hypothesis. Hence, the Copernican theory is left, incredibly enough, without an explanation for the aforementioned, indisputable observations. In the Tychos, what is known

¹ <https://cluesforum.info/viewtopic.php?p=2412119#p2412119>

² <https://codepen.io/pholmq/full/XGPrPd>

³ <https://www.tychos.info/>

⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_satellite

⁵ Chapter 3.

⁶ Chapters 8 and 9.

⁷ Chapter 11.

⁸ Chapter 15.

⁹ Chapter 27.

today as the “general (or stellar) precession” is simply caused by Earth’s slow, clockwise motion around its 25,344-year circular Polaris-Vega-Polaris (PVP) orbit.¹⁰

- Why the solar day is longer than the sidereal day and the solar year is shorter than the sidereal year. These two facts still lack a satisfactory explanation under the Copernican theory’s geometric layout.¹¹
- The reasons for the curious 8-shaped Analemma traced by the Sun and for our need of the “equation of time”. The analemma turns out to be Earth’s “speedometer” since it reflects the orbital velocity of Earth (1.6 km/h), as mathematically demonstrated in the Tycho model. To be sure, current theory lacks a scientific explanation for the apparent solar accelerations and decelerations: since the Sun is undeniably observed to “accelerate” (which, in the Copernican model, would be equivalent to Earth speeding up) between June and mid-July, i.e. when Earth is furthest from the Sun, the core principles of Kepler’s and Newton’s famous laws of motion and gravitation are categorically falsified in one fell swoop. This is because their laws predict that Earth will slow down as it transits furthest from the Sun—the opposite of what is observed.¹²
- Why Kepler erroneously concluded that all planetary orbits must be elliptical and that planets regularly speed up and slow down. In the Tycho model, all orbits are uniformly circular and all celestial bodies travel at constant speeds. Since they all revolve around Earth (which always slowly proceeds in roughly the “same direction”), they will alternately travel in the same or in the opposite direction of Earth’s motion. This creates the “space-time” illusion that Kepler fell for.¹³
- The failure of the Michelson-Morley experiments. This and all other similar interferometer studies which vainly attempted to detect the supposed hypersonic motion of Earth through the ether and around the Sun have all failed. The near-null velocities (or even ‘negative’ speeds) recorded by all these advanced experiments would appear to support the notion of a “near-zero” (1 mph) orbital speed of Earth, as proposed by the Tycho model. Michelson is even quoted as saying that he “thought of the possibility that the solar system as a whole might have moved in the opposite direction to the Earth”. This is, of course, precisely what Earth does in the Tycho model: it moves very slowly in the opposite direction of the orbital motions of our Sun and planets.¹⁴
- The failure of James Bradley’s “aberration of light” theory. Subsequently falsified by “Airy’s failure”, this convoluted theory was yet another attempt to rescue the Copernican model from its looming demise. The peculiar annual motion of the stars, which is wholly unexpected under the heliocentric theory, is simply due to the “tear-shaped” trochoidal curve (i.e., their moving frame of reference) around which earthly observers revolve every year. Bradley’s acclaimed “definitive proof of Earth’s revolution around the Sun” is thus roundly falsified.¹⁵
- The failure of the theory of the “anomalous precession of Mercury’s perihelion”. This theory purportedly corroborated Einstein’s Theory of General Relativity, making him a world-famous celebrity overnight. The Tycho model shows that there is no such anomaly and that the seemingly inexplicable extra 43”-per-century precession of Mercury’s perihelion is nothing but a natural and demonstrable corollary of the mercurial precession in relation to the “fixed” starry background, caused by Earth’s 1-mph motion around its PVP orbit.¹⁶
- Why Ole Rømer’s famous observations of Jupiter’s moon “Io” were illusory. Rømer is credited with having first (roughly) estimated the speed of light. In the Tycho model, it is shown that “Io” will logically employ a few more minutes to transit behind Jupiter when our largest planet proceeds in prograde motion than when it is in retrograde motion. Hence, Rømer’s famed estimate of the speed of light (a widely celebrated feat, although it was about 33% smaller than the currently held value) was spurious.¹⁷
- Why both Mars and the Sun exhibit peculiar 79-year cycles. Under the Copernican model, this little-known fact could only be attributed to some bizarre “coincidence”. Under the Tycho paradigm however, this is no happenstance, nor by any means an unexpected finding, since the two bodies make up a binary pair.¹⁸
- Why Mars is reckoned to have a “great cycle” of about 51,000 years. This time span is very close to being twice the duration of the “Great Year” (25,344 years), as determined by the Tycho model. In the Tycho model, the motions of the Sun and Mars are, of course, firmly “locked” at a 2:1 ratio (for every Martian revolution there are two solar revolutions), hence, it is fully expected that the “great cycle” of Mars would be twice as long as that of the Sun.¹⁹
- Why Mars can occasionally line up (as viewed from Earth) with the same star within a ca. 550-day period. Mars-star alignments occur most frequently (7 out of 8 times) every 707 days or so. In the Tycho model, this is shown to be a plain and natural geometric consequence of the peculiar, “spirographic” motion of Mars around our planet. As the Copernican theory has it, this 550-day alignment with the very same star that habitually lines up with Mars every 707 days can somehow occur in spite of Earth and Mars having both moved laterally by about 300 million kilometers.²⁰

Mars can complete one full revolution around our celestial sphere (that is, when Mars skips its retrograde period) in 557.65 days on average (range: 544-571.3). Since Mars’s orbit is 1.5267 times larger than the Sun’s, and since Mars completes one revolution around our 360° celestial sphere in about 557.65 days (i.e. 365.25 x 1.5267), this means that Mars physically travels at the same speed as the Sun. Mars’s estimated orbital circumference is 1,435,079,524 km. We see that 557.65 days equals 13,383.6 hours. Hence: 1,435,079,524 km / 13,383.6 h = 107,226.7 km/h (or near-exactly the Sun’s estimated speed of 107,226 km/h). One could hardly wish for better evidence that the Sun and Mars are a (magnetically locked?) pair. This recent realization is not included in my book on the Tycho model.

¹⁰ Chapters 18 and 19.

¹¹ Chapter 23.

¹² Chapter 26.

¹³ Chapter 26.

¹⁴ Chapter 19.

¹⁵ Chapter 34.

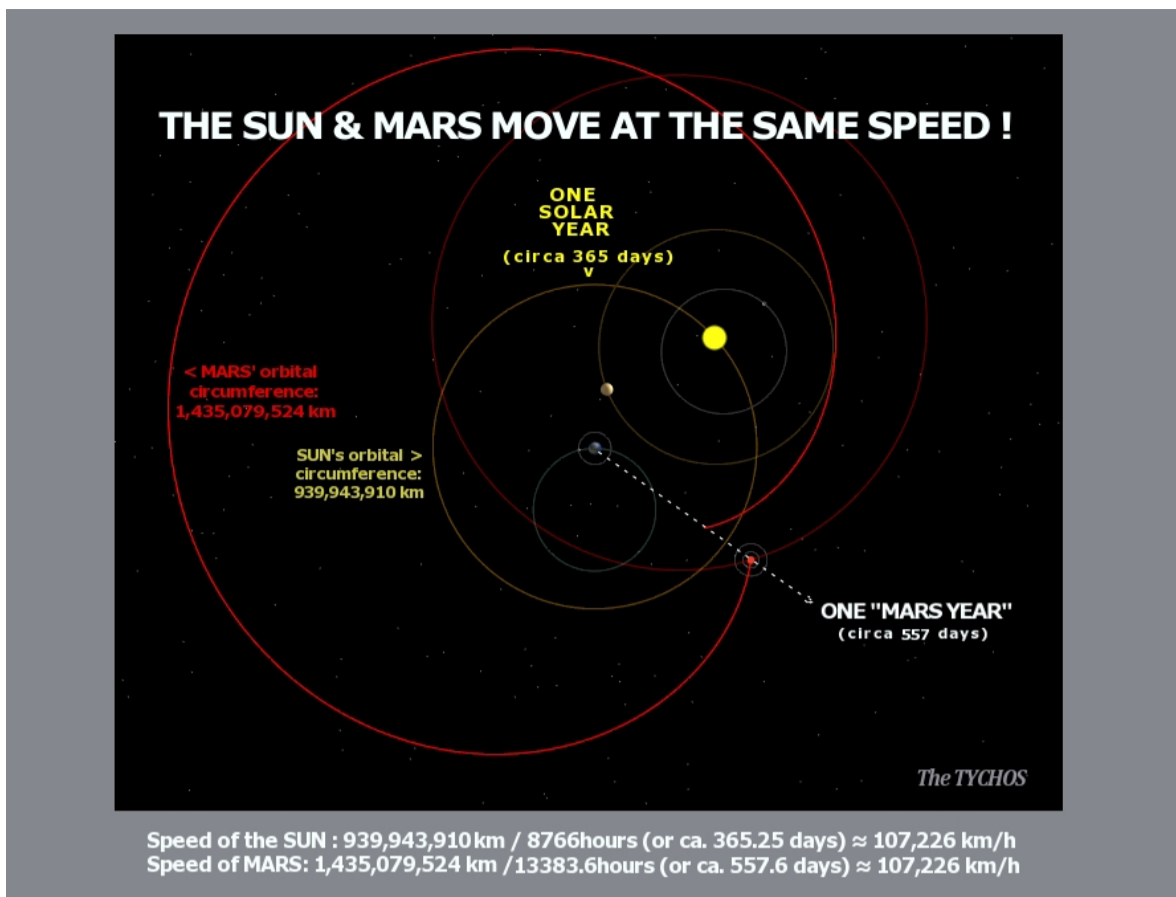
¹⁶ End of Chapter 28.

¹⁷ End of Chapter 8.

¹⁸ Chapters 6 and 13.

¹⁹ Chapter 30.

²⁰ Chapter 7.



- Why Earth's rotation appears or is believed to decelerate and its equinoctial precession to increase.²¹
- Why our Moon appears or is believed to accelerate in relation to the "fixed" starry background.²²
- Why we can see so many stars with our naked eyes. The closest star is allegedly some 4.3 light years away, while the farthest is said to be 16,308 light years away. Copernican astronomers tell us that "the farthest star we can see with our naked eye is V762 Cas in the constellation of Cassiopeia, at 16,308 light years." This quite extraordinary claim becomes considerably less extraordinary in the Tychos model which posits that the stars are about 42,633 times closer than currently taught. This is because star distances are estimated using basic trigonometry under the assumption that Earth moves laterally by 299.2 million km every six months. In the Tychos, however, Earth only moves by 7,018 km every six months (i.e. 42,633 times less than currently assumed).²³
- The existence of negative and zero parallax. The currently inexplicable and apparently absurd so-called negative stellar parallax exhibited by a good 25% of our stars, as well as the baffling amount of stars (nearly 50%) registering zero parallax, can be shown to be natural corollaries of the Tychos geometry. In other words, the "mysterious" existence of three types of observed stellar parallaxes (positive, negative and zero) is to be fully expected in the Tychos model. Conversely, the existence of negative stellar parallax is a physical impossibility under the Copernican/heliocentric model. Important disclaimer: the Tychos model does not negate the vast amount of stellar parallax data gathered to this day, but provides a logical explanation for its observed distribution (i.e. roughly 25% positive, 25% negative, and 50% zero).²⁴
- The perceived speed of our solar system in relation to the "fixed stars". Our system is estimated to be moving at approximately 19.4 km/s. Once more, the Tychos has a plain and simple explanation for this generally agreed-upon relative speed: if we convert 19.4 km/s to km/h, we obtain 69,840 km/h. If we now divide 69,840 by 42,633 (the Tychos "reduction factor"), we obtain 1.638 km/h, or almost exactly 1.601169 km/h—the proposed orbital speed of Earth in the Tychos. As it is, the evidence available from observational data pointing to Earth's 1.6 km/h orbital motion is overwhelming.²⁵

In conclusion, all of the extant, above-listed astronomical puzzles and mysteries find sensible and forthright answers when assessed within the Tychos paradigm and its proposed 1.6 km/h (or 1-mph) motion of Earth around its PVP orbit. In light of this, the Tychos model stands on very solid ground, whereas the Copernican model emerges as an ultimately untenable proposition. It is often (and rightly) said that a scientific theory cannot be definitively proven as long as it can be falsified. I will now therefore humbly ask our world's scientific community to spend a little time and endeavor to try and falsify the Tychos model's tenets while observing the highest degree of intellectual honesty with regard to my rigorous interpretation of the vast volume of available observations gathered by our world's astronomers. I believe that, throughout my own research, I have observed a fair and respectful approach to their indefatigable efforts throughout the centuries. It is most unfortunate that Tycho Brahe's and Pathani Samanta's achievements have been all but obliterated from history in spite of their excellence and validity. May reason prevail.

²¹ Chapter 30.

²² Chapter 30.

²³ Chapters 35 and 36.

²⁴ Chapter 36.

²⁵ End of Chapter 36.