Appendix 19

The Tychos – Our Geoaxial Binary System

15 May 2019, 5:16 pm[1]

The "missing" angular momentum of our Sun (another historical riddle solved by the Tychos model)

One may justly argue that the greatest unsolved mystery of our cosmos is that of the minuscule angular momentum that our Sun exhibits, representing only 0.3% of our solar system's combined angular momentum, according to the tenets and computations of heliocentrism. This is a formidable problem that keeps haunting all this world's cosmologists and astrophysicists, as no one has ever put forth any plausible explanation to what amounts to a dramatic contradiction of the much heralded newtonian laws of conservation of momentum. In fact, this issue is of fundamental importance to those studying the very formation of our universe.

As it is, this still utterly unsolved riddle is known in astronomy circles as the "angular momentum problem". It is a widely recognized problem among cosmologists who study the so-called "formation theories"; i.e., hypotheses of how our stars, planets and moons were formed in the first place.

> *"Angular momentum problem: the fact that the Sun, which contains nearly all of the mass of the solar system, accounts for just 0.3 percent of the total angular momentum of the solar system. This is an aspect of the solar system that any acceptable formation theory must address."*[2]

That's right, folks: any theory of our universe that doesn't address and/or fails to resolve the issue of the Sun's 0.3% angular momentum is unacceptable. Here are some descriptions of the thorny angular momentum problem:

> "*Solar System: the Angular Momentum Problem*
> *Perhaps the most important issue to be resolved in future versions of the solar nebula model is that of the distribution of angular momentum. The problem for the solar nebula theory is that it predicts that most of the mass and angular momentum should be in the Sun. In other words, the Sun should spin much more rapidly than it does. A mechanism is therefore required to transport angular momentum away from the central proto-sun and redistribute it in the outer planetary disk. One proposed transport mechanism invokes the presence of magnetic field in the nebula, while another mechanism proposed the existence of viscous stresses produced by turbulence in the nebular gas."*[3]

> "*The Angular Momentum Problem*
> *A possible weak link in the condensation theory is sometimes known as the angular momentum problem. Although our Sun contains about 1000 times more mass than all the planets combined, it possesses a mere 0.3 percent of the total angular momentum of the solar system. Jupiter, for example, has a lot more angular momentum than does our Sun—in fact, about 60 percent of the solar system's angular momentum. All told, the four jovian planets account for well over 99 percent of the total angular momentum of the solar system. By comparison, the lighter (and closer) terrestrial planets have negligible angular momentum. The problem here is that all mathematical models predict that the Sun should have been spinning very rapidly during the earliest epochs of the solar system and should command most of the solar system's angular momentum, basically because it contains most of the mass. However, as we have just seen, the reverse is true. Indeed, if all the planets' orbital angular momentum were transferred to the Sun, it would spin on its axis about 100 times as fast as it does at present."*[4]

> "*The Planet-X and Angular Momentum Problem*
> *Many hypotheses have been formulated to justify the missing angular momentum, such as the loss of solar mass due to solar radiations, solar wind and solar magnetic field. However, as we will see below, the ejection mass due to these phenomena can not compensate for the missing angular momentum, which remains an unsolved problem to this day, as are the anomalies detected in the TNOs orbits. [...] The Sun only accounts for about 0.6% of the total angular momentum of the solar system! This result is really unexpected since nebular model predicts that most of the mass and angular momentum should be in the Sun. The problem is known as "angular momentum problem". Several hypotheses have been advanced to explain this problem, but there is still no convincing theory."*[5]

In other words, no one knows why the currently computed angular momentum of our Sun, which contains 1,000 times more mass than all the planets combined, could possibly amount to a less than 1% of the combined angular momentum of our entire solar system. This humongous riddle is, believe it or not, still up for grabs!

Moreover, it makes no sense under the heliocentric theory that our Sun would rotate around its axis as slowly as it does (6,670 km/h, almost exactly 4 times Earth's rotational speed) whereas Jupiter, for instance, rotates at about 43,000 km/h. It is also believed that the Sun's rotational speed is gradually decreasing. Attempts have been made by "mainstream" scientists to explain this other puzzle, yet their hypotheses belong in the realm of wild speculation. According to one such hypothesis, the Sun's spin rate is being "slowed down by its own photons"![6]

But let us return to the angular momentum riddle for which a myriad of wildly speculative theories have been proposed. If you're interested in these theories, please look them up for yourself. I find them overly fanciful and irrelevant to the present argument. There exists however a quite sensible and rational explanation for the "absurdly small" angular momentum of the Sun which is leaving heliocentrists at a loss. It is the well researched thesis put forth by the Binary Research Institute. Their website is well worth a visit.[7]

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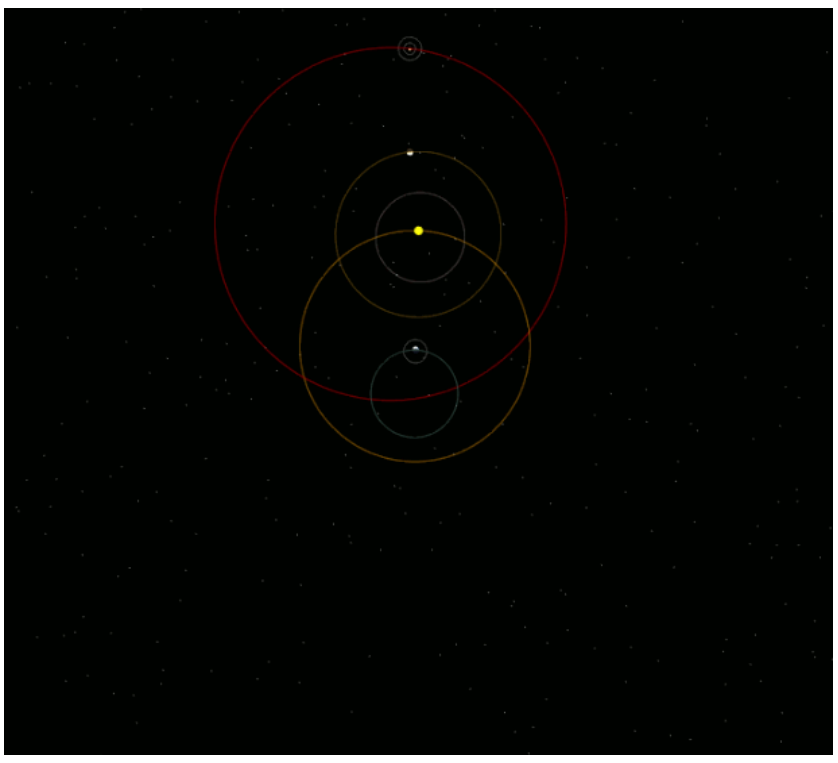
[1] https://cluesforum.info/viewtopic.php?p=2412402#p2412402
[2] https://lifeng.lamost.org/courses/astrotoday/Chaisson/glossary/gloss_a.htm#angular%20momentum%20problem
[3] https://science.jrank.org/pages/6266/Solar-System-angular-momentum-problem.html
[4] https://lifeng.lamost.org/courses/astrotoday/chaisson/AT315/html/AT31505.htm
[5] https://www.academia.edu/32890375/The_Planet-X_and_Angular_Momentum_Problem
[6] https://www.newscientist.com/article/2120202-suns-rotation-is-slowed-down-by-its-own-photons/
[7] http://binaryresearchinstitute.com/bri/evidence/angular-momentum/

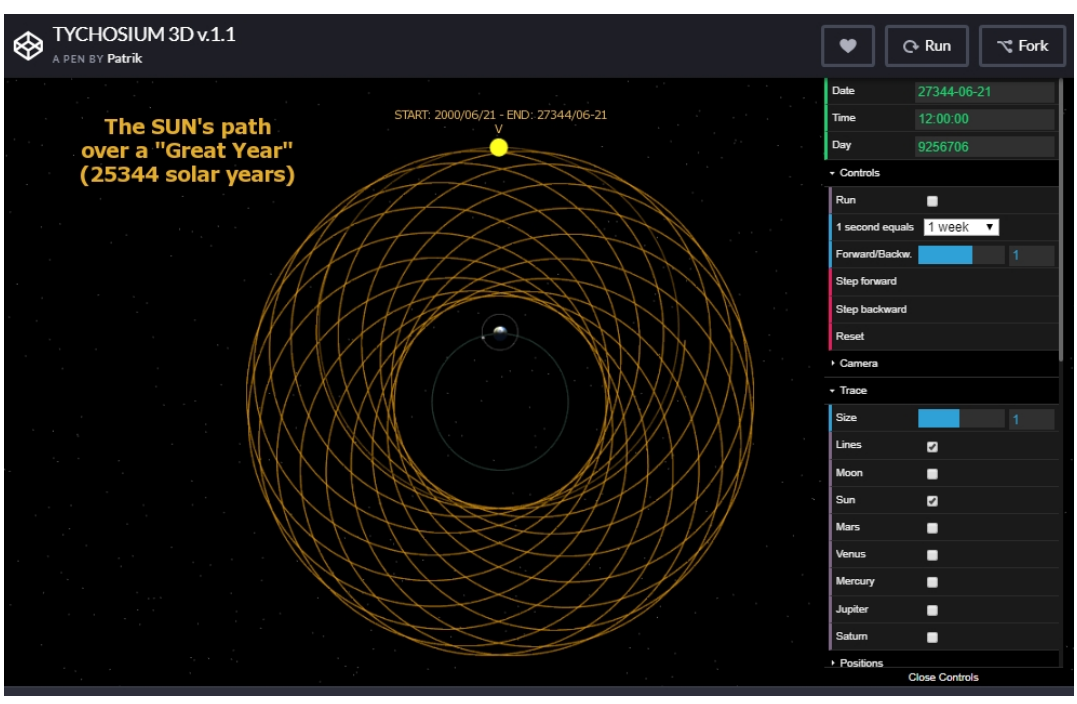
If you checked out the link above, you will have seen that the Binary Research Institute has basically determined that if we assume the Sun is moving in a binary orbit, with a period of about 24,000 years, the observed angular momentum is compatible (or at least not disproportionate) with its mass.

Well, as it happens, the Tychos model has the Sun moving in a binary orbit (along with Mars) of a little over 24,000 years (more precisely: 25,344 years). The short animated gif below uses four 6,336-year snapshots to show how, in accordance with the Tychos model, the Sun's orbit (actually, our entire solar system) revolves in 25,344 years, "dragging" Earth around in its PVP orbit:[8]

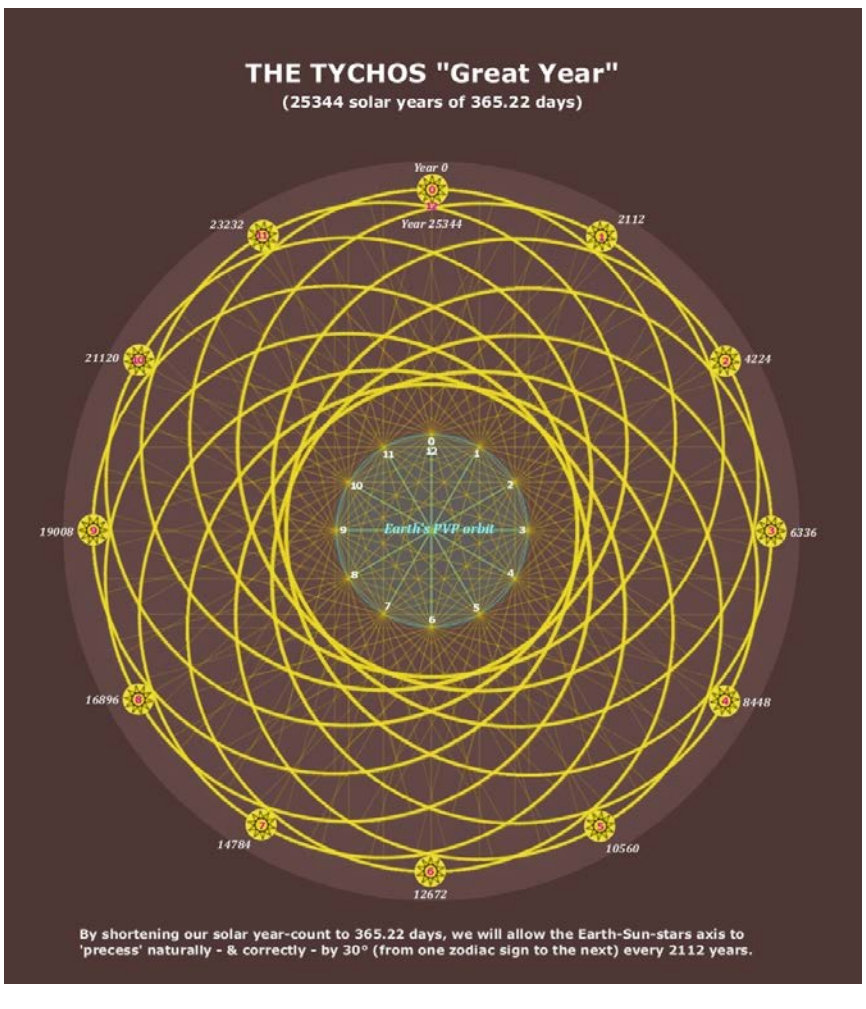


Much like all the binary star systems surrounding us (more than 85% of all visible stars, and counting), our Sun has its own "local" orbital path and, of course, completes one such orbit every year. This may well go to resolve the historical riddle of the "missing" angular momentum of the Sun, as vividly debated for decades by our modern astronomers. In stark contrast, current heliocentric theory posits that the Sun needs some 240 million years to complete just one orbit.

The Tychosium solar system simulator is a truly wondrous machine. Here is how it traces the full path of our Sun over 25,344 years:



A few years ago, as I was still calculating "by hand" what I envisaged to be the Sun's 25,344-year path, here is what I managed to compose with my little Gimp software, a freely downloadable image manipulation software (this diagram is included in Chapter 32 of my book on the Tychos model):[9]



[8] In the Tychos, the Sun and all the other bodies of our system (except Earth, of course) revolve counterclockwise around Earth, yet their orbits slowly precess clockwise over time , thus "dragging" Earth in a clockwise direction around its 25,344-year PVP orbit (blue circle). https://codepen.io/pholmq/pen/XGPrPd?editors=0010a.
[9] https://www.tychos.info/

All in all, I feel rather satisfied with the “linear trend” of my ongoing Tychos research. Step by step, the Tychosium—a simulator only 2 years young for which much credit goes to my fellow Swede and friend Patrik Holmqvist, its genius programmer—is proving the Tychos model correct.

As for the Sun’s angular momentum “mystery”, I think the Tychos speaks for itself. It has resolved the spiny angular momentum question in the simplest imaginable manner: the Sun does indeed have a local, 1-year long orbit, much like all the binary stars in our universe. Yet, this fact is not recognized by the advocates of the heliocentric theory. They have in fact become “entrapped” in their own theory.
