

The Tychos – Our Geoaxial Binary System

1 September 2019, 11:21 pm¹

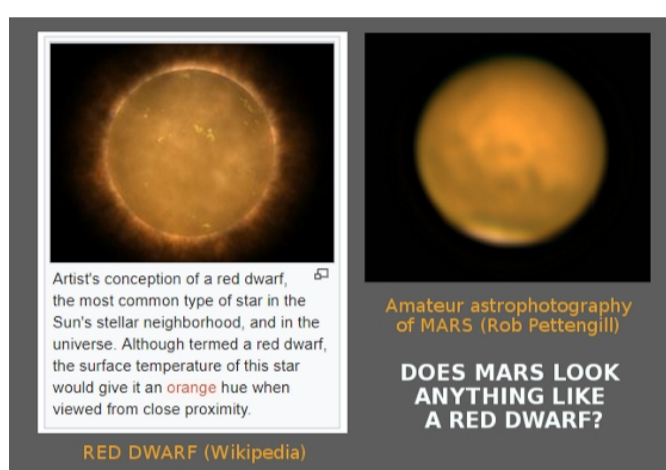
The Tychos: “binary developments”

It is remarkable how, as I continue to delve into both past and present astronomy literature, a steady flow of old and new information keeps piling up, slowly but surely, in support of the Tychos model. Of course, as the author of the same, I fully realize that you might suspect me of being blinded by confirmation bias, but that’s ok. Ultimately, it is up to the objective reader to judge whether I have been biased all along, or if the following “old and new” developments concur to consolidate the Tychos model, as expounded in my book.²

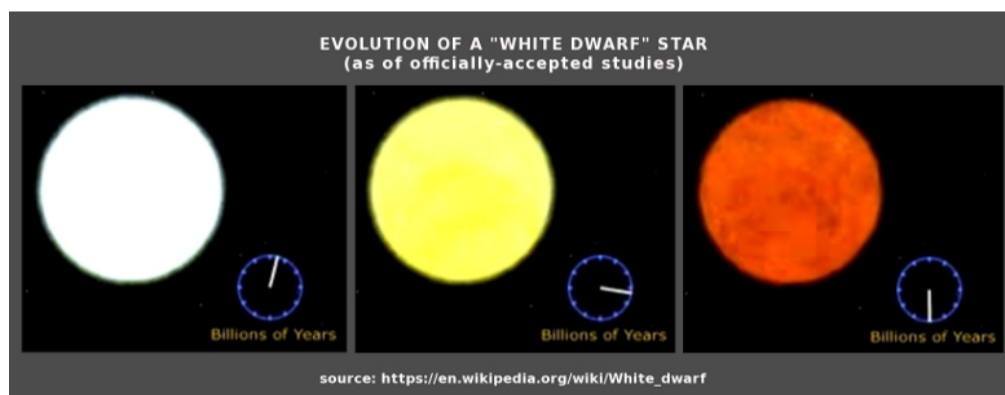
One of the main contentions of the Tychos model is, of course, that we live in a double/binary system composed of the Sun and Mars, with Earth located at their common barycenter. I have pointed out the fact that the vast majority of the stars in our skies (85% and counting) are binary or multiple systems. Moreover, I have highlighted the fact that the brightest star in our sky, Sirius, is composed of a large star (Sirius A) and a tiny component (Sirius B). The latter is 204 times smaller than the former. Likewise, Mars is 204 times smaller than the Sun. Consequently, the notion that Mars could never be the Sun’s binary companion due to being so small cannot be dismissed offhand.³

Another common objection that most people will have is that “Mars is not a star, but a planet”. Well, no one can deny that Mars is the only “planet” in our Solar System which is reddish-orange, just like the most common celestial bodies in our universe: the so-called red dwarfs.⁴

Could Mars perhaps be an old (orange) red dwarf?



I can now hear someone objecting: “Sirius B is not a red dwarf, but a white dwarf”. True, but white dwarfs are reckoned to simply be younger celestial bodies which eventually will turn into red dwarfs.



Notoriously, many red and brown dwarfs are so dim that they remain invisible, even to our best telescopes. Now, if 85% of our visible stars—stars that appear as single points of light to the naked eye—are in fact double stars, could the remaining 15% have mistakenly been labeled as “non-binary” due to their companions being so dim as to be undetectable, even by our current technology? At the beginning of the 20th century, this was certainly the case, as shown by the below extract from a 1908 astronomy book. But what if our modern spectroscopic instruments haven’t yet overcome this particular limitation?

“In observations of spectroscopic binaries we do not always get a double spectrum. Indeed, if one of the components be below a certain magnitude, its spectrum will not appear at all; and so we are left in the strange uncertainty as to whether this component is merely faint or actually dark. It is, however, from the shiftings of the lines in the spectrum of the other component that we see that an orbital movement is going on, and are thus enabled to conclude that two bodies are here connected into a system, although one of these bodies resolutely refuses directly to reveal itself even to the all-conquering spectroscope.”⁵

Consider this: the discovery of a companion of our nearest star, Proxima Centauri B, was announced as recently as August 2016.⁶ Then, in November 2018, it was announced that Barnard’s star (a nearby star that moves faster than any other) also has a companion.⁷ If the companions of these two nearby stars were only detected as recently as 2016 and 2018, what does this tell us?

To underline the gist of my line of reasoning, let me quote a short paragraph from Chapter 1 of my book on the Tychos model:

“If it eventually emerges that 100% of our visible stars are locked in binary systems, our “lonely” single-star system (as per the Copernican model), would stand out as a uniquely exceptional, one-of-a-kind cosmic anomaly. It therefore stands to reason, from a purely statistical perspective, that our own star (the Sun) is likely to be part of a binary system.”

¹ <https://cluesforum.info/viewtopic.php?p=2412718#p2412718>

² <https://www.tychos.info/the-tychos/>

³ Most astronomers will tell you that, according to Newtonian computations, Sirius B (which is reckoned to be slightly smaller than Earth) must be 400,000 times heavier than Earth in order to remain “gravitationally” bound to the huge Sirius A. This is of course nothing but a mathematical sleight of hand. No one has ever proposed an objective way of determining the weight of Sirius B.

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

⁵ Astronomy to-day, by Cecil D. Dolmage (1908). <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/28570/28570-h/28570-h.htm>

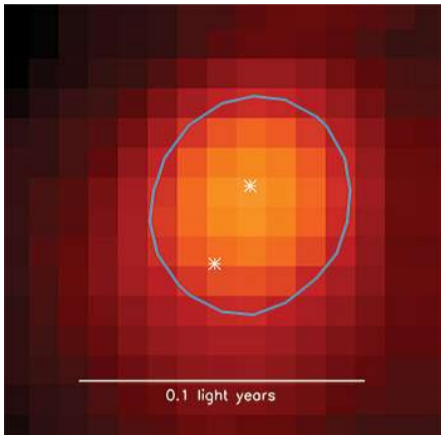
⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proxima_Centauri_b

⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barnard%27s_Star_b

I really don't think anyone needs a PhD in astronomy to understand the issue at hand. Indeed, if our Sun were to be the only solitary (non-binary) star in the entire universe, it would be a most bizarre exception to the rule. As it is, other people have noticed that a purely heliocentric system, as imagined by Copernicus, would be a lone oddity in the universe. Here's an extract from an article at Sciencealert.com:

“Our Sun is a solitary star, all on its own, which makes it something of an oddball. But there's evidence to suggest that it did have a binary twin, once upon a time. Recent research suggests that most, if not all, stars are born with a binary twin. (We already knew the Solar System is a total weirdo. The placement of the planets appears out of whack compared to other systems, and it's missing the most common planet in the galaxy, the super-Earth.)”⁸

That's right folks, this quite recent research, published on phys.org in June 2017,⁹ submits that all stars are born in pairs:



The above article justly cites Pavel Kroupa's 1991 research¹⁰ which basically concludes that the best "fit" for stellar mass function is that all star systems in our universe are binary.

Wow! that is pretty interesting, isn't it? If all stars are born in pairs, how and why did our Sun separate from its original companion? Did our Sun get a divorce on the grounds of its partner's bad behavior? Did they split due to perturbations/turbulences messing up their primordial, magnetic relationship? Oh, well, it happens all the time between human beings, doesn't it.

Jokes aside, if it were found that all the stars in our universe have a binary companion, this would have truly profound implications. I am sure that every one of you has heard of "dark matter". It is an elusive/invisible "substance" that modern astrophysicists and cosmologists are desperately trying to find in our universe. They actually contend that about 80% or more of our universe is made of this hitherto undetectable "dark matter"—or, in other words, "mathematically missing matter"—because the presumed, highly scattered distributions and apparently inexplicable motions of our universe's stars/celestial bodies appear to violate both Kepler's and Newton's "sacrosanct" laws, as well as their cherished "Big Bang" theory. Here's an extract from a Wikipedia page titled "Galaxy rotation curve":

“Since observations of galaxy rotation do not match the distribution expected from application of Kepler's laws, they do not match the distribution of luminous matter. This implies that spiral galaxies contain large amounts of dark matter or, in alternative, the existence of exotic physics in action on galactic scales [...] These results suggested that either Newtonian gravity does not apply universally or that, conservatively, upwards of 50% of the mass of galaxies was contained in the relatively dark galactic halo.”¹¹

Well, here is what the world's top expert in stellar analyses/distributions, Jacobus Kapteyn, concluded around 1920:

“...if all stars were binaries there would be no need to invoke 'dark matter' in the Universe.”¹²

This is all for now, folks. More to come.

⁸ November 2018. <https://www.sciencealert.com/we-may-have-found-our-sun-s-long-lost-identical-twin-star>

⁹ <https://phys.org/news/2017-06-evidence-stars-born-pairs.html>

¹⁰ <http://articles.adsabs.harvard.edu/full/1991MNRAS.251..293K>

¹¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galaxy_rotation_curve

¹² https://www.researchgate.net/publication/263855992_Lessons_From_the_Milky_Way_The_Kapteyn_Universe#pf7