

Appendix 33
The Tychos – Our Geoaxial Binary System

21 October 2019, 10:43 pm¹

Our poor “single” Sun gets lonelier by the day

As mentioned in my recent writings, our own beloved star (the Sun), who keeps us warm round the year as he best can, is according to mainstream science supposed to be a lonely, companionless bachelor: no dance partner and no cosy little local orbit. He is just hurtling haplessly around the galaxy at 800,000 km/h, requiring as many as 250 million years just to complete one spin “around the block”. All this while somehow dragging our planet and the other members of our Solar System around the center of the Galaxy. How sad—if this were true!

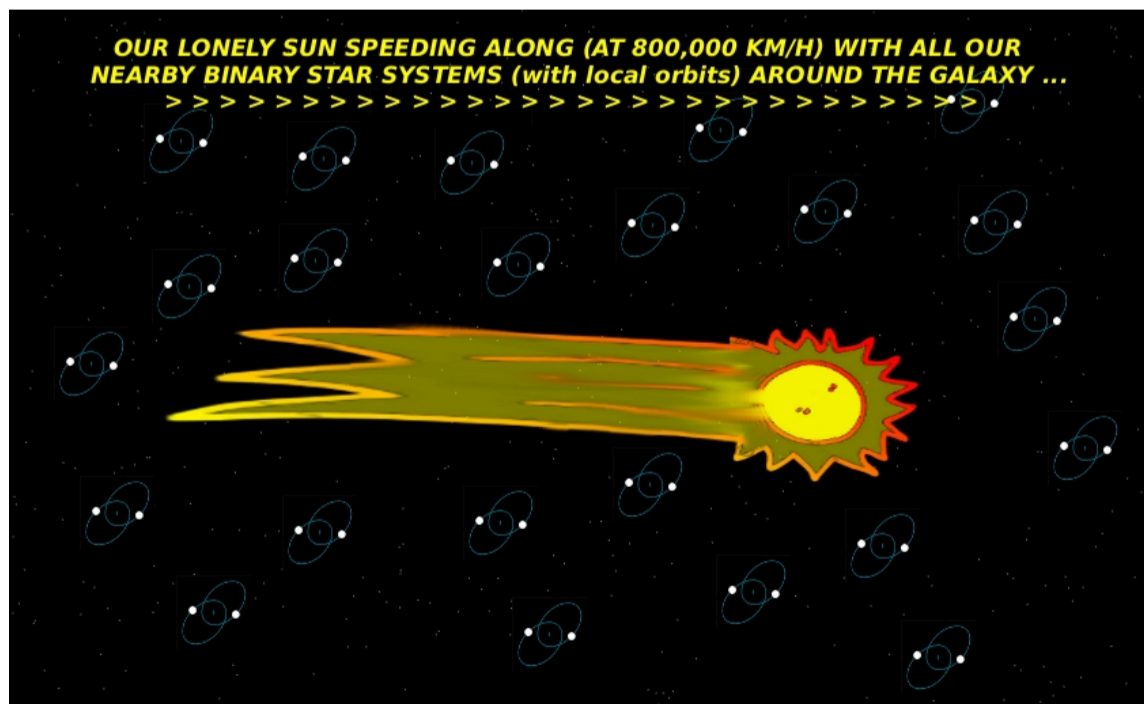
Below is a list of our Sun’s 20 closest neighbors, all said to be located within about 12 “light years”. As you can see, all the closest stars have companions to waltz with. Please also note that, remarkably enough, many of these “B” companions of the Sun’s neighbors were discovered only in the last three or four years (2016-2019) thanks to advances in technology. In fact, these recent detections of double stars involve some of our very closest stars, whose companions are too dim to be seen by the naked eye. This goes to show just how difficult it is to detect tiny “B stars”, let alone determine what sort of orbital relationship they have with their “host star”.

1. Proxima Centauri A / Proxima Centauri B (companion discovered in 2016)
2. Alpha Centauri / Alpha Centauri B (companion discovered long ago)
3. Barnard’s Star A / Barnard’s star B (companion discovered in 2018)
4. Luhman A / Luhman B (companion discovered long ago)
5. WISE 0855–0714 A / WISE 0855–0714 B (companion discovered in 2018)
6. Wolf 359 A / Wolf 359 B / Wolf 359 C (companions discovered in 2019)
7. Lalande 21185 A / Lalande 21185 B (companion discovered in 2017)
8. Sirius A / Sirius B (companion discovered long ago) (proportionally identical to Sun / Mars)
9. Luyten 726-8 A / Luyten 726-8 B (companion discovered long ago)
10. Ross 154 (“flare star”, Wikipedia) (flare stars are suspected of being double stars)
11. Ross 248 (“flare star”, Wikipedia) (flare stars are suspected of being double stars)
12. Epsilon Eridani A / Epsilon Eridani B (companion discovered long ago)
13. Lacaille 935 (“has 3 known planets”, Wikipedia)
14. Ross 128 A / Ross 128 B (companion discovered in 2017)
15. EZ Aquarii A / EZ Aquarii B / EZ Aquarii C (companions discovered long ago)
16. 61 Cygni A / 61 Cygni B (companion discovered long ago)
17. Procyon A / Procyon B (companion discovered long ago)
18. Struve A / Struve B (two more companions discovered in 2019)
19. Groombridge A / Groombridge B (companion discovered long ago)
20. DX Cancri (“flare star”, Wikipedia) (flare stars are suspected of being double stars)

Now, I know naysayers will say that not all the above-listed pairs are officially claimed to be binary systems and that some of the newly-discovered companions are supposed to be just planets, or “exoplanets”. Well, if their very existence was only detected in these last few years, how exactly would we know whether those very faint or even invisible celestial bodies are “just planets” and not intimate binary companions, just like the tiny Sirius B is to the relatively massive Sirius A?

Recently, a veteran astronomer, who seems to hate the Tychos model from the depth of his heart, assured me that the Sun definitely has no companion and no local orbit. Yet, he believes our Solar System speeds around the galaxy at 800,000 km/h along with all these binary star systems. He actually CAPS-hollered “Don’t you understand that?”

I have to admit that, no, I don’t understand how that would work out. Here’s a cartoon of mine which I hope helps illustrate my profound perplexity:



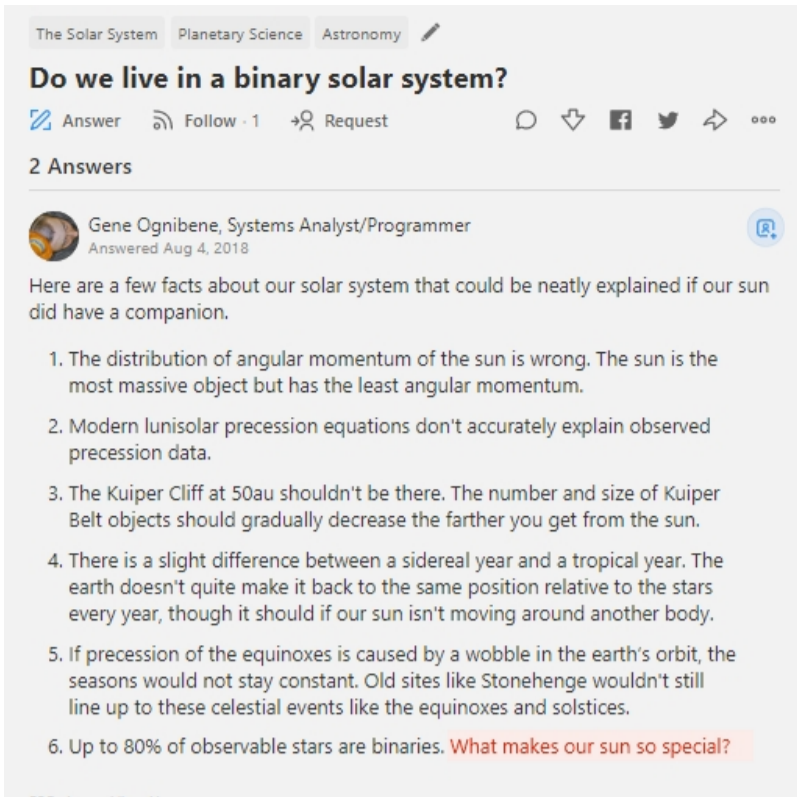
Quite frankly, I don’t see why our Sun would be such a formidable “exception to the cosmic rule”, being such an anomalous “loner”. It simply doesn’t make sense.

Nor can I fathom just how all our surrounding stars—whose proper motions are observed to progress in all imaginable directions, i.e., towards us, away from us, diagonally, up and down—can still move around the centre of our Galaxy along with, or “in sympathy with”, our Solar System.

Wouldn’t it be more reasonable to assume that the Sun also has a binary companion, just like practically (or possibly) all the stars in our cosmic neighborhood? My humble opinion is that this would be the most sensible, rational and logical conclusion to this matter (three words most people love to hate).

¹ <https://cluesforum.info/viewtopic.php?p=2412891#p2412891>

Fortunately, however, it would appear that some people out there are starting to “get it”:²



The screenshot shows a Quora question titled "Do we live in a binary solar system?" under the categories "The Solar System", "Planetary Science", and "Astronomy". The question has 2 answers. The first answer is by Gene Ognibene, a Systems Analyst/Programmer, dated August 4, 2018. The answer text reads: "Here are a few facts about our solar system that could be neatly explained if our sun did have a companion." It follows with a numbered list of six points:

1. The distribution of angular momentum of the sun is wrong. The sun is the most massive object but has the least angular momentum.
2. Modern lunisolar precession equations don't accurately explain observed precession data.
3. The Kuiper Cliff at 50au shouldn't be there. The number and size of Kuiper Belt objects should gradually decrease the farther you get from the sun.
4. There is a slight difference between a sidereal year and a tropical year. The earth doesn't quite make it back to the same position relative to the stars every year, though it should if our sun isn't moving around another body.
5. If precession of the equinoxes is caused by a wobble in the earth's orbit, the seasons would not stay constant. Old sites like Stonehenge wouldn't still line up to these celestial events like the equinoxes and solstices.
6. Up to 80% of observable stars are binaries. [What makes our sun so special?](#)

Indeed, what makes our Sun so special?

² <https://www.quora.com/Do-we-live-in-a-binary-solar-system>