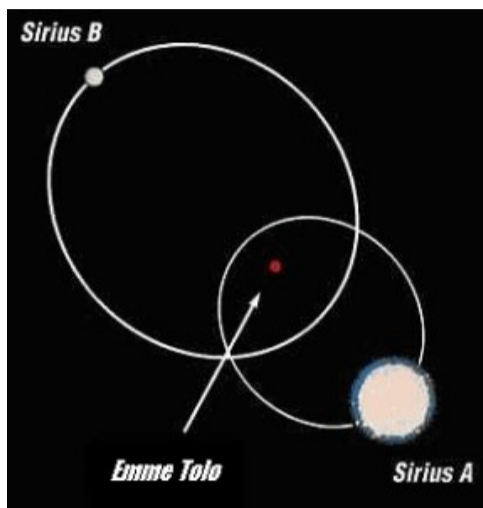


## The Tychos – Our Geoaxial Binary System

10 November 2019, 6:33 pm<sup>1</sup>

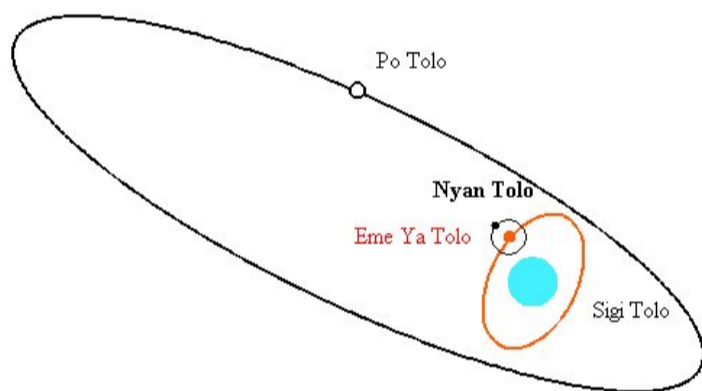
### Is the Sirius system our Solar System’s “twin family”?

“Emme Ya Tolo” is the name given by the African Dogon tribe to a third, still hypothetical, body in the Sirius system. Researchers refer to it as “Sirius C”. It is an elusive/invisible body, but a 1994 French academic study concluded that “Sirius C” may, in fact, quite possibly exist.<sup>2</sup> The image below<sup>3</sup> should look familiar to readers of my research on the Tychos model.



Now, if “Sirius C” is, say, an Earth-like planet covered in dark-blue oceans and “captured” in the barycenter of the Sirius A & B binary system, it should be easily understandable why it isn’t visible even in the best telescopes. Of course, the Tychos model proposes that the Sun-Mars system is like an “equivalent” to the Sirius A & B system (proportionally speaking, the two systems are practically identical) and that Earth has been “captured” in the barycenter of the Sun-Mars binary system.

Even more curious are the allegations that the Dogon tribesmen somehow knew about a small satellite revolving around Emme Tolo (“Sirius C”) which they named Nyan Tolo (“the Women’s star” in their language). Here’s a diagram from another website which illustrates how Nyan Tolo, a small satellite which would be the equivalent of our Moon (whose 27-day sidereal period closely matches the average menstrual cycle), should be revolving around Emme Tolo:



Sigi Tolo=Sirius A; Po Tolo=Sirius B; Emme Ya Tolo=Sirius C; Nyan Tolo=satellite revolving around Emme Ya Tolo.<sup>4</sup>

Now, get this: the other day I bumped into some speculative computations by one Troy Jason regarding the existence of “Sirius C” and, more specifically, regarding the possible sizes of the two elusive, yet long-debated, hypothetical bodies hosted within the Sirius binary system: “Sirius C” (Emme Ya Tolo) and its lunar satellite, “Nyan Tolo”.

#### “Does the star Sirius C exist?”

According to modern astronomy, there are no known planets in the Sirius star system. However, according to the Dogon tribe in West Africa, the people that described the existence of the star Sirius B; and the DNA pattern of the stars Sirius A and B through space, claims there is indeed an unknown planet in the Sirius system. They call it ‘Nyan Tolo’. Furthermore, they claim that Nyan tolo is a ‘satellite’ of a hypothetical star called Sirius C. In addition to the Dogon’s claims the Mayan 260 day calendar may mark the orbital period of that same planet (satellite) around the theoretical star Sirius C. The Dogons claim that the Sirius system is not only a binary star system, they believe it’s a ‘Triple Star System’. They state there’s a ‘3rd Star’ that’s more voluminous (larger), and four times lighter (less dense) than Sirius B. But, that’s not all. They tell us that the Third Star has a satellite (like Earth’s satellite - the Moon).

Now, since the Big Bang theory is one of the most accepted scientific theories in history, even though it’s based on ‘pure’ extrapolations, let’s also use ‘pure’ extrapolations to verify the Sudanese story of ‘Three Stars and a Satellite’. Let’s use what we know about our solar system, to make some assumptions about the proposed star Sirius C and the planet that orbits as follows:

- We know:  $(365.2425 \text{ days} - \text{solar year}) / (27.3 \text{ days} - \text{the orbital period of the moon around Earth}) = 13.3788$  to 1 or orbital period of moon around Earth per solar year.
- We can assume:  $(260 - \text{Sirius year from Mayan calendar}) / (20 \text{ days} - \text{orbital period of satellite around Sirius C from Mayan calendar}) = 13$  to 1 or orbital period of satellite around Sirius C per Sirius year.
- We know:  $16 \times (6.96 \times 10^8 \text{m radius of Sun}) \times (365.2435 \text{ days}) / 27.29 \text{ days} = 1.49 \times 10^{11} \text{m}$  or solar system AU.
- We can assume:  $16 \times (1.19 \times 10^9 \text{m} - \text{radius of Sirius A}) \times (260 \text{ days}) / 20 \text{ days} = 2.4752 \times 10^{11} \text{m} - \text{Sirius system ‘AU’}$ .
- We know:  $2 \times (6.9 \times 10^8 \text{m})^2 / 1.52069 \times 10^{11} \text{m} - \text{Earth’s aphelion} = 6.371 \times 10^6 \text{m} - \text{Earth’s mean radius}$ .

<sup>1</sup> <https://cluesforum.info/viewtopic.php?p=2412960#p2412960>

<sup>2</sup> <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/full/1995A%26A...299..621B>

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.tychos.info/citation/017B\\_Pacal-Dogon.htm](https://www.tychos.info/citation/017B_Pacal-Dogon.htm)

<sup>4</sup> The diagram has Emme Ya Tolo and Nyan Tolo revolving around Sirius A, unlike the Tychos configuration.

Nevertheless, I find it quite interesting. Source of image: [https://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/universo/esp\\_sirio07.htm](https://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/universo/esp_sirio07.htm)

- We can assume:  $2 \times (1.19 \times 10^9 \text{m})^2 / 2.4752 \times 10^{11} \text{m} = 1.14423 \times 10^7 \text{m}$  - mean radius of Sirius C.
- We know:  $[(13.3788)] \text{SQRT} \times (27.29 \text{ days}) \times (6.365 \times 10^6 \text{m} - \text{radius of Earth}) / 365.2425 \text{ days} = 1.737059 \times 10^6 \text{m}$  - radius of moon or Earth's satellite.
- We can assume:  $[(13)] \text{SQRT} \times (20 \text{ days}) \times (1.14423 \times 10^7 \text{m}) / 260 \text{ days} = 3.17352 \times 10^6 \text{m}$  - radius of Sirius C satellite.

So, from what we know about our solar system, we can predict the approximate radius of Sirius C; the radius of a planet around the Star Sirius; and the Sirius C / planet distance.”<sup>5</sup>

As you can see and easily extrapolate/verify for yourself, Troy Jason basically concludes that the hypothetical Sirius C may have a diameter of 22,884.6 km. We see that 22,884.6 km is 179.4% larger than 12,756 km (Earth's diameter). He also concludes that Nyan Tolo (the hypothetical satellite of Sirius C) may have a diameter of 6,347 km. We see that 6,347 km is 182.6% larger than 3,476.2 km (our Moon's diameter).

All this is of course mightily interesting for the Tycho's model since, as I have pointed out in my book, the “known” diameters of Sirius A and Sirius B (or, in any case, their relative dimensions) are as follows:

Sirius A: 2,390,000 km, or 171.77 % larger than the Sun (1,391,400 km)

Sirius B: 11,684.4 km, or 172 % larger than Mars (6,792.4 km)

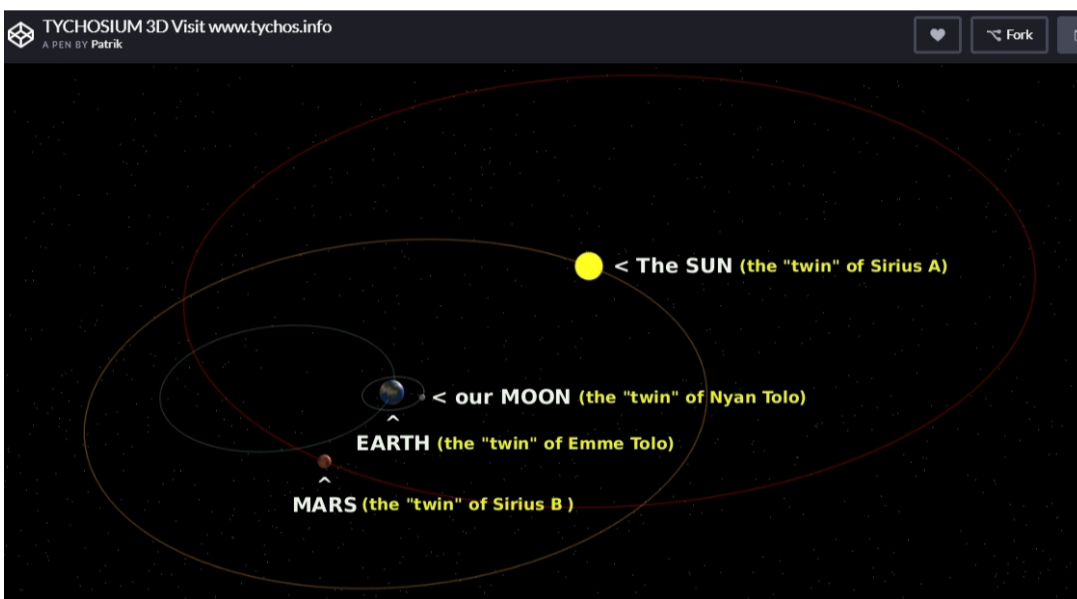
In other words, if it turns out one fine day that Sirius C and its satellite “Nyan Tolo” truly exist and exhibit the above proportions, we will have to conclude, beyond reasonable doubt, that the Sirius binary system is “the twin family” of our binary Solar System:

Sirius A = the twin of our Sun

Sirius B = the twin of Mars

Sirius C = the twin of Earth

Nyan Tolo = the twin of our Moon



As speculative as it may be, it is a pretty fascinating possibility, isn't it?

Furthermore, since almost all (or quite probably all) the stars in our galaxy are double/binary stars, we may perhaps start very cautiously to speculate that some (or many?) of them harbor a third body similar to Earth at their barycenter, which would not be visible to even our best telescopes due to the glare of their binary hosts. Yooohoo! We may not be alone in this big dark universe after all! And we might even hope that some truly intelligent life is to be found on these “twin sisters” of Earth.

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.quora.com/Does-the-star-Sirius-C-exist>