

Appendix 40

The Tychos – Our Geoaxial Binary System

29 May 2020, 5:23 pm¹

The many attempts to measure earth's orbital speed and how they support earth's velocity of 1.6 km/h as of the Tychos model

In the epilogue of my book on the Tychos model I made the following observation:

“Countless experiments were being feverishly carried out, one more intricate than the other, yet all of them shared the same objective: to scientifically verify and establish beyond reasonable doubt that Earth was hurtling around space at the staggering, hypersonic speed of 107,000+ km/h as contended by the Copernican, heliocentric theory. It was a most extraordinary claim yet, one that had to be scientifically verified. Failure was not an option for its illustrious proponents.

Yet today, the most infamous experiment of them all, the Michelson-Morley interferometer study, is billed as the “greatest failed scientific experiment of all time”. Mind you, it really doesn't deserve to be singled out for having fallen short of proving Copernicus right; it is a matter of historical record that the totality of numerous other similar experiments, embarrassingly enough, utterly and completely failed to prove Earth's purported, hypersonic orbital motion around the Sun. Despite designs to prove heliocentrism, experimental data continued to tell us what we refused to hear.”²

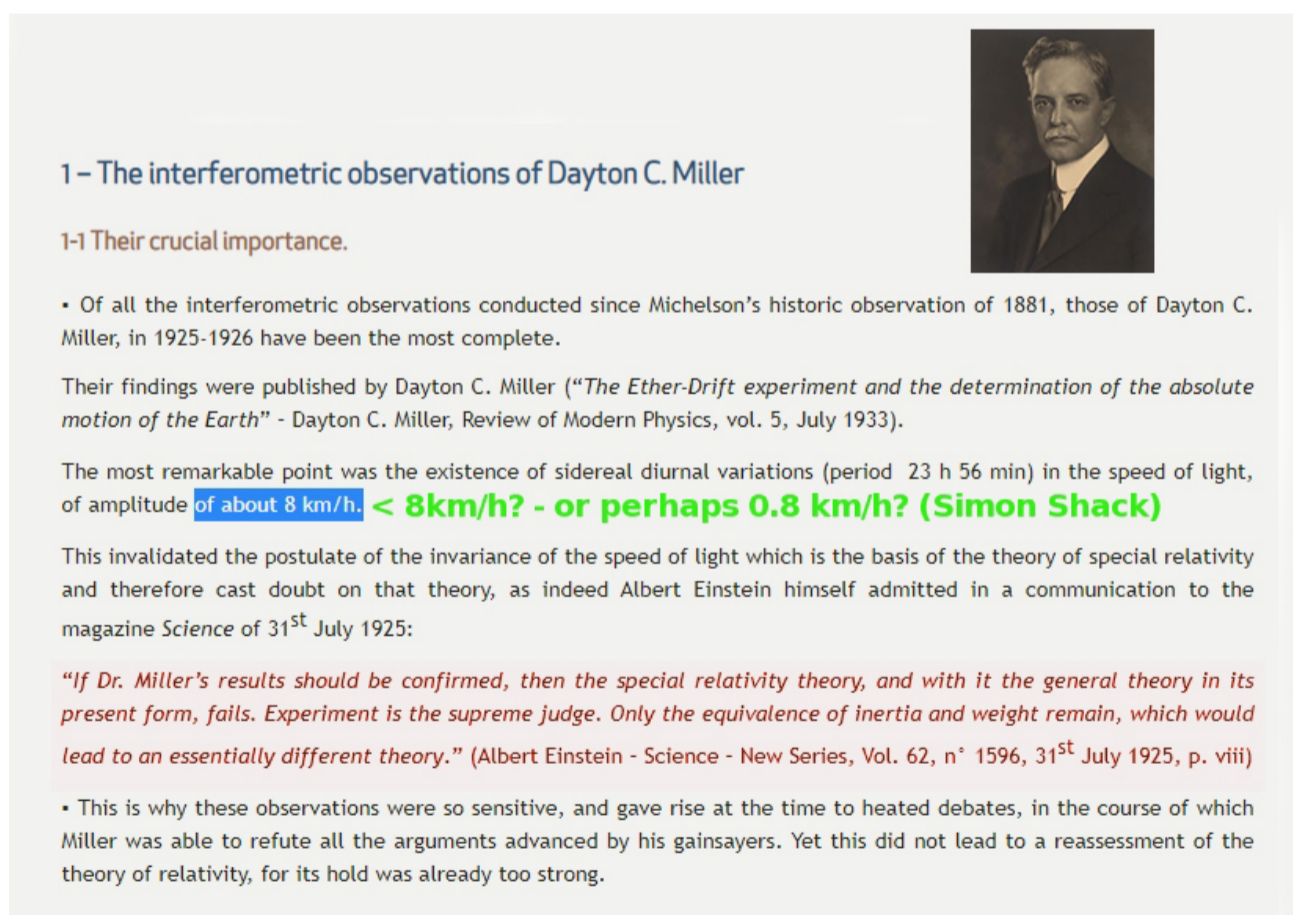
That's right: it is a hard fact that not one of the countless experiments carried out to verify Earth's supposed orbital speed of 107,226 km/h (or ~30 Km/s, or ~90 times the speed of sound) has been able to verify this most extraordinary claim. I personally have a problem with that.

As most will know, it was Albert Einstein who once more was called upon to come to the rescue of the crumbling heliocentric theory and “save the appearances”. On this occasion, Einstein simply decreed that the ether does not exist, that the speed of light is constant independently of the observer, and that therefore the orbital speed of Earth is undetectable and immeasurable.³

Allow me now to fast-forward to a most fascinating French paper authored in 2007 by Pierre Fuerxer, titled “Les expériences optiques et la relativité.”⁴ Fuerxer is the current “caretaker” of the French website dedicated to the great physicist-cum-economist (and anti-globalist) Maurice Allais (1911-2010). Aside from his 1988 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, Allais is famed for having falsified Einstein's Theory of Relativity in a manner that can hardly be disproved. He did so by performing a profound examination of the vast body of work of Dayton C. Miller, the man who not only perfected Michelson's interferometer,⁵ but also performed the most extensive, rigorous and long-lasting interferometry experiments of all times. In short, what Maurice Allais determined was that Miller's findings could not be dismissed—as they ultimately were—as “insignificant”, considering their overall/statistical coherence, the nature of which can only be grasped if you spend some time reading the most rational and level-headed writings of Maurice Allais.

To be sure, Einstein himself was extremely worried about Miller's findings and is quoted as having said that:

“If Dr. Miller's results should be confirmed, then the special relativity theory, and with it the general theory in its present form, fails. Experiment is the supreme judge. Only the equivalence of inertia and weight remain, which would lead to an essentially different theory.”



The screenshot shows a webpage with a portrait of Dayton C. Miller on the right. The main heading is "1 - The interferometric observations of Dayton C. Miller". Below it is a sub-heading "1-1 Their crucial importance." followed by a bullet point: "Of all the interferometric observations conducted since Michelson's historic observation of 1881, those of Dayton C. Miller, in 1925-1926 have been the most complete." The text continues: "Their findings were published by Dayton C. Miller ('The Ether-Drift experiment and the determination of the absolute motion of the Earth' - Dayton C. Miller, Review of Modern Physics, vol. 5, July 1933). The most remarkable point was the existence of sidereal diurnal variations (period 23 h 56 min) in the speed of light, of amplitude of about 8 km/h. < 8km/h? - or perhaps 0.8 km/h? (Simon Shack) This invalidated the postulate of the invariance of the speed of light which is the basis of the theory of special relativity and therefore cast doubt on that theory, as indeed Albert Einstein himself admitted in a communication to the magazine Science of 31st July 1925: 'If Dr. Miller's results should be confirmed, then the special relativity theory, and with it the general theory in its present form, fails. Experiment is the supreme judge. Only the equivalence of inertia and weight remain, which would lead to an essentially different theory.' (Albert Einstein - Science - New Series, Vol. 62, n° 1596, 31st July 1925, p. viii) • This is why these observations were so sensitive, and gave rise at the time to heated debates, in the course of which Miller was able to refute all the arguments advanced by his gainsayers. Yet this did not lead to a reassessment of the theory of relativity, for its hold was already too strong."

Now, as highlighted in the above screenshot,⁶ Dayton Miller was seeing “diurnal variations in the speed of light of an amplitude of about 8 km/h”. This “8 km/h” variation in the speed of light immediately caught my attention. Could his calculations possibly be “off” by one decimal? According to the Tychos model, it is to be expected that acute and well-equipped earthly observers/astronomers, who all travel at 1.6 km/h through space, will detect a ~0.8 km/h “velocity variation coefficient”. This was expounded and illustrated in a graphic in Appendix 16.

¹ <https://cluesforum.info/viewtopic.php?p=2414457#p2414457>

² <https://www.tychos.info/epilogue/>

³ In the interest of brevity, I summarized Einstein's claims.

⁴ <http://allais.maurice.free.fr/EtudeFuerxer.pdf>

⁵ The ingenious apparatus designed to measure Earth's orbital speed.

⁶ <http://www.fondationmauriceallais.org/the-physicist/the-re-examination-of-millers-interferometric-observations-and-of-esclangons-observations/?lang=en>

Now, as I reached the end of Fuerxer's paper, I found this exciting statement:

“Tous les interféromètres de Michelson dont le schéma optique est celui de l'interféromètre initial ont donné des résultats comparables.”⁷

d'autres questions mériteraient une analyse aujourd'hui impossible. Le décalage des franges observé par les autres interféromètres de Michelson est de l'ordre de 8×10^{-10} .

- L'interféromètre de Roy et Kennedy a un chemin optique de l'ordre de seulement 500.000 longueurs d'onde. Un déplacement des franges de 0,35 millièmes de frange correspond alors à une variation relative de vitesse de la lumière de 7×10^{-10} . Contrairement aux apparences, ses résultats sont tout à fait comparables à ceux des interféromètres de Michelson.
- La valeur des déviations optiques journalières observées par Maurice Allais en 1959 était pour le cycle de 12h de l'ordre de $2,4 \times 10^{-7}$ radians. Les premières mesures de Vincent Morin sont tout à fait comparables. Par contre, les mesures faites par Esclangon à Paris ne seraient que de l'ordre de 7×10^{-10} , mais le dispositif fonctionne sur un aller-retour et non sur un trajet unique comme les dispositifs précédemment étudiés.

The results of most of the various Michelson-type experiments performed over the years have showed a speed-of-light variation of around 8×10^{-10} , whereas two other particularly accurate experiments by Roy Kennedy and Esclangon yielded a marginally smaller value: 7×10^{-10} . All in all, they pretty much agreed with each other. This flies straight in the face of the “widely accepted” notion that the many interferometer experiments yielded “null” results.

To clarify, in “scientific annotation”, 8×10^{-10} simply means 0.0000000008 (of the speed of light), while 7×10^{-10} simply means 0.0000000007 (of the speed of light). For the sake of the following calculus, I will use the average of these two figures: 0.00000000075.

Speed of light: 299,792.5 km/s

$299,792.5 \text{ km/s} \times 0.00000000075 = 0.000224844 \text{ km/s}$

Converting km/s to km/h, we have $0.000224844 \times 3600 = 0.809439 \text{ km/h}$. This is very close to my 0.8 km/h “velocity variation coefficient”, as illustrated in Appendix 16.

And of course, $0.809439 \text{ km/h} \times 2 = 1.6188 \text{ km/h}$.

I rest my case. Earth moves at approximately 1.6 km/h, and most or all interferometer experiments have unwittingly proved it!⁸

As I like to say, the Tycho is here to stay.

⁷ “All Michelson-type experiments using the optical scheme of his original interferometer have yielded comparable results.”

⁸ Since Earth only moves at 1.6 km/h, covering only 7,018 km every six months and 14,036 km annually, we can now understand why it has been so incredibly difficult to detect its relative orbital speed, along with any stellar parallaxes. As it is, almost all astronomy debates and vivid controversies over the last few centuries have been revolving around miniscule variations or inequalities. It's time for us earthlings to stop arguing about petty matters. We all need to get up to speed (pun intended) about the wonderful slowness and tranquil spatial motion of our planet. In fact, my guess is that there would be no life on Earth without this blissful slowness.