

## Appendix 4 The Tychos – Our Geoaxial Binary System

2 Nov 2018, 3:47 am<sup>1</sup>

### Qualitative and quantitative proof of Jupiter-Saturn conjunctions in the Tychos

General data for Jupiter and Saturn (as of the Tychos, the two complete their orbits in exactly 12 and 30 years):

Jupiter's orbital circumference > 4,891,899,584.6 km (5 Jupiter orbits = 24,459,497,923 km)

Saturn's orbital circumference > 8,964,009,501 km (2 Saturn orbits = 17,928,019,002 km)

Jupiter's orbital speed is 46,504.48 km/h; thus, Jupiter completes 1 orbit in 105,192 hours, or exactly 12 years. Saturn's orbital speed is 34,086.27 km/h; thus, Saturn completes 1 orbit in 262,980 hours, or exactly 30 years.

Every 12 years, Jupiter advances by 15 min of right ascension (RA), i.e. by 1.25 min each year.

Since our celestial sphere is made of 1,440 minutes of RA, we can easily compute how long it will take for Jupiter to "lap" our Sun's orbit:  $1440 / 1.25 = 1,152$ .

In other words, Jupiter will "lap" the Sun's orbit once every 1,152 years.

Hence, in one Tychos Great Year, Jupiter will "lap" the Sun 22 times ( $25,344 / 1,152 = 22$ ).

That is, Saturn will "lap" the Sun's orbit once every 1,526.5 years.

Hence, in one Tychos Great Year, Saturn "laps" the Sun 16.6 times ( $25,344 / 1,526.5 = 16.6$ ).

Now, at intervals of slightly less than 60 years, Jupiter and Saturn are observed to regularly conjunct at almost the same place in our skies, yet each time slightly more East in relation to the starry background.

That is, 5 orbits of 12 years for Jupiter, and 2 orbits of 30 years for Saturn. Thus, in one Tychos Great Year (25,344 years) there will be a total of 422.4 sixty-year Jupiter-Saturn conjunctions ( $25,344 / 60 = 422.4$ ).

If we now divide 1,440 min of RA (i.e. our 360° celestial sphere) by 422.4, we obtain 3.409 (periodic) min of RA.

This RA value of 3.409 (periodic) represents the mean distance between two consecutive Jupiter-Saturn conjunctions, if we were to plot around our 1,440-min celestial sphere each one of the 422.4 sixty-year Jupiter-Saturn conjunctions which occur over one Great Year (25,344 solar orbits).

Note for now that 3.409 (periodic) min is 0.23674242% of 1,440 min (i.e., our 360° celestial sphere).

Let us now use a typical pair of sixty-year Jupiter-Saturn conjunctions to verify whether the Tychos model (with its proposed snail-paced orbital speed of Earth, i.e. 1.601169 km/h or ~1 mph) can provide an explanation of their peculiar periodicity.

#### Example of a pair of consecutive 60-year Jupiter-Saturn conjunctions:

31 May 2000 > 10 April 2060

The interval between these two conjunctions is 21,864 days, or 524,736 hours. This is only 51 days (0.23326%) short of 60 full years.

During this interval (524,736 hours), traveling at 46,504.48 km/h, Jupiter will cover a distance of 24,402,574,817.28 km, equivalent to 4.9883638 orbits (0.23326% short of 5 full 12-year orbits).

In the exact same time frame (524,736 hours), traveling at 34,086.27 km/h, Saturn will cover a distance of 17,886,292,974.72 km, equivalent to 1.99534516 orbits (0.23328% short of 2 full 30-year Saturn orbits).

So, the question is: Why would Jupiter and Saturn conjunct in 524,736 hours, i.e. just a whisker less than 60 full years?

Well, simply because during that time (524,736 hours), Earth, moving along its own orbit at 1.601169 km/h, will have covered a distance of 840,191 km. This distance happens to represent 0.23619% of Earth's PVP orbit, the circumference of which is 355,724,597 km!

The mean distance between each Jupiter-Saturn conjunction is 3.409 (periodic) min, which is equivalent to 0.23674242% of 1,440 min (i.e., 360°).

Now, 3.409 (periodic) min corresponds to 204.54 (periodic) seconds, which in turn may be converted to 3068.18 arcseconds.<sup>2</sup>

Finally, 3068.18" divided by the Tychos' annual constant of precession (51.13636") equals 60!

In other words, the observed Jupiter/Saturn conjunctions provide yet another qualitative and quantitative confirmation of the Tychos model's proposed precession rate (51.13636"/year) caused by Earth's 1-mph motion. It is hard to wish for better and more conclusive proof of the correctness of the Tychos model.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://cluesforum.info/viewtopic.php?p=2407016#p2407016>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.kylesconverter.com/angle/seconds-of-time-to-arcseconds>