Appendix 13

The Tychos – Our Geoaxial Binary System

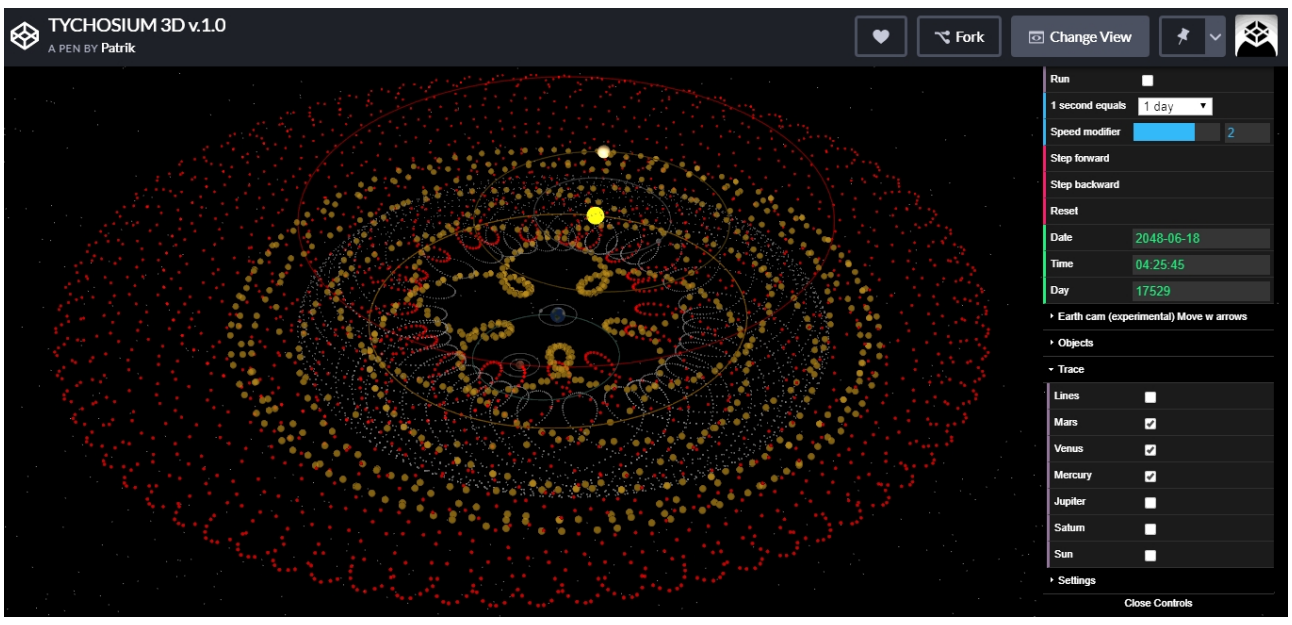
24 March 2019, 6:40 pm[1]

"Philosophical" considerations regarding the Tychosium

Now that the Tychosium[2] (v. 1.0) has "gone public", I imagine most people will have the following thoughts:

– Is the Tychosium perhaps just a fancy, "artistic" interpretation of our solar system?
– What data/astronomy tables were used to construct it?
– Is it in any way a more realistic simulator than the existing planetariums simulating the currently accepted Copernican/Keplerian/Newtonian heliocentric model? If so, why?
– Isn't it just the inverse equivalent of the Copernican model, swapping the solar and earthly reference frames?
– What makes it a more credible configuration of our solar system?
– Does this mean that the heliocentric model should be discarded?

In the following I will present one of the many good reasons why I believe it is time to discard the Copernican/Keplerian/Newtonian heliocentric model. My use of the word "philosophical" in the title of this Appendix is a bit in jest. As we shall see, the Tychosium is much more about sheer rationality and empirical verification than any sort of philosophical abstraction or intellectual rumination.



Firstly, I wish to make it clear that the Tychosium is built upon what we may call the "universally accepted" official astronomical tables compiled over the centuries by our world's best astronomers. That is to say, all the well-established orbital sizes, distances (from Earth) and empirically verifiable sidereal periods of our solar system's bodies have been rigorously respected. The only difference that the Tychos model entails is that these orbits are uniformly circular and that the orbital speeds of our solar system's bodies are constant, unlike the odd, variable orbital speeds and elliptical orbits Kepler had to postulate (mathematically) in order to make the Copernican model "work" and agree with astronomical observations. In all logic, I have therefore used the mean/average values listed for our planets' orbital speeds and thus disregarded their supposed "maximum" and "minimum" orbital speeds, as stipulated by Kepler's theories.

The Tychos model therefore fulfills one of the most sought-after quests pursued by astronomers ever since ancient times: to define a model of our solar system which—as was "ideally" or, if you will, "philosophically" preferred—would allow (i.e., be consistent with) the notion of our celestial bodies moving around in uniform circular orbits and at constant orbital speeds. As it is, the Tychos is the first model ever devised in documented history that allows just that, as demonstrated by the Tychosium 3D simulator. This is, by now, a proven fact: the Tychosium conforms to a high level of accuracy with all astronomical observations. Any imperfections that it might exhibit at this early stage of development are just a matter of fine-tuning. However, I highly encourage any willing astronomers to verify its current level of precision, using the available astronomy tables listing the planetary conjunctions/transits/oppositions and solar /lunar eclipses recorded over the last centuries.

With the help of some new diagrams and thanks to the new, refined Tychosium 3D simulator, I will now elaborate on a topic which I have already expounded in Chapter 7 of my book on the Tychos model: the fact that Mars can return facing the same star in either 707 days (on average) or 550 days (on average). It is quite a mystery to Copernican astronomers how these two vastly different periods could possibly occur if the Solar System is geometrically configured as shown in today's school books.

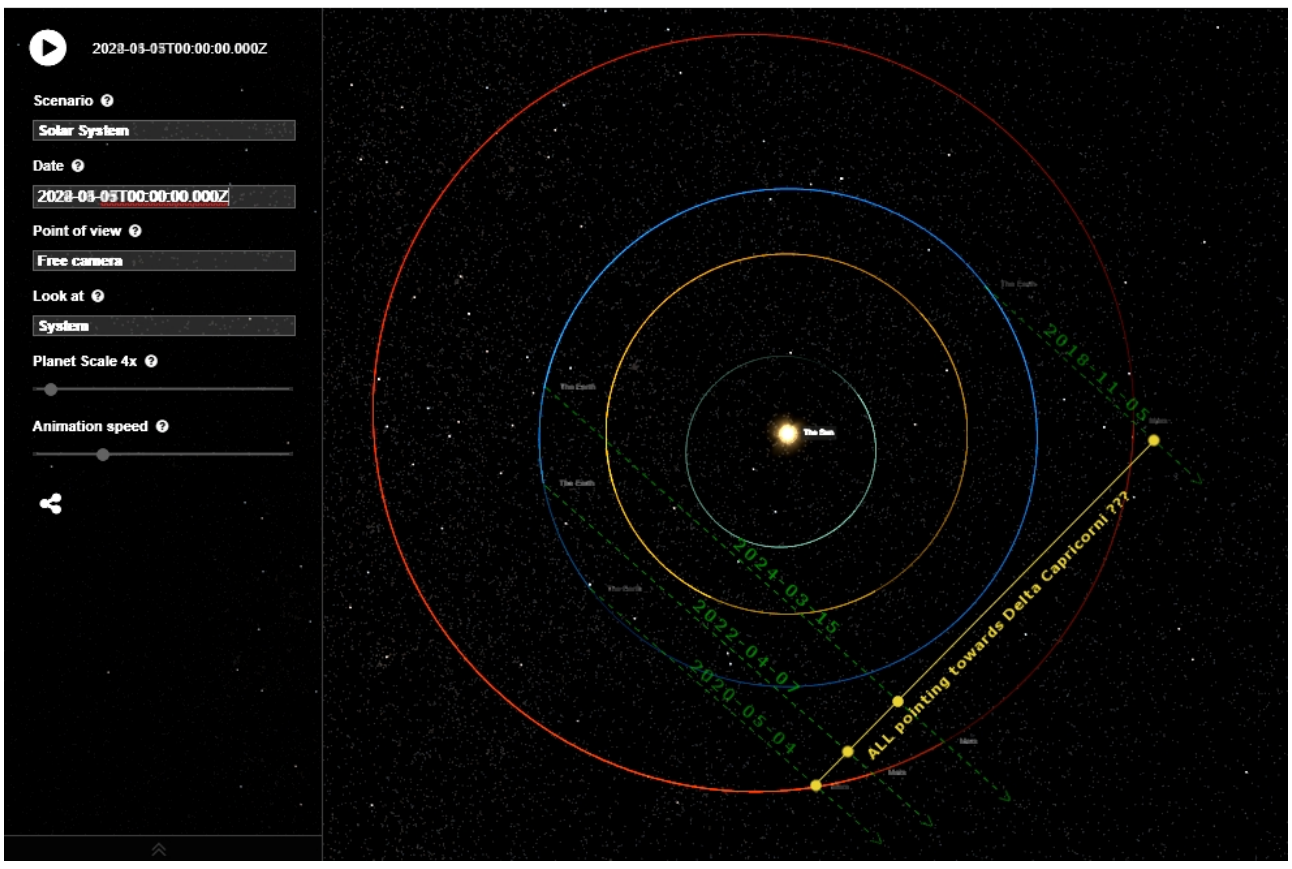
I have chosen four dates on which Mars will be facing a given star (Delta Capricorni - a.k.a "Deneb Algedi") located in our skies at 21h 47min of right ascension (RA):

- 2018-11-05 (Mars conjuncts with Delta Capricorni)
- 2020-05-04 (Mars conjuncts with Delta Capricorni)
- 2022-04-07 (Mars conjuncts with Delta Capricorni)
- 2024-03-15 (Mars conjuncts with Delta Capricorni)

Please note that the two first conjunctions (2018-11-05 and 2020-05-04) are separated by 546 days, whereas the others are separated by 703 and 708 days, respectively.

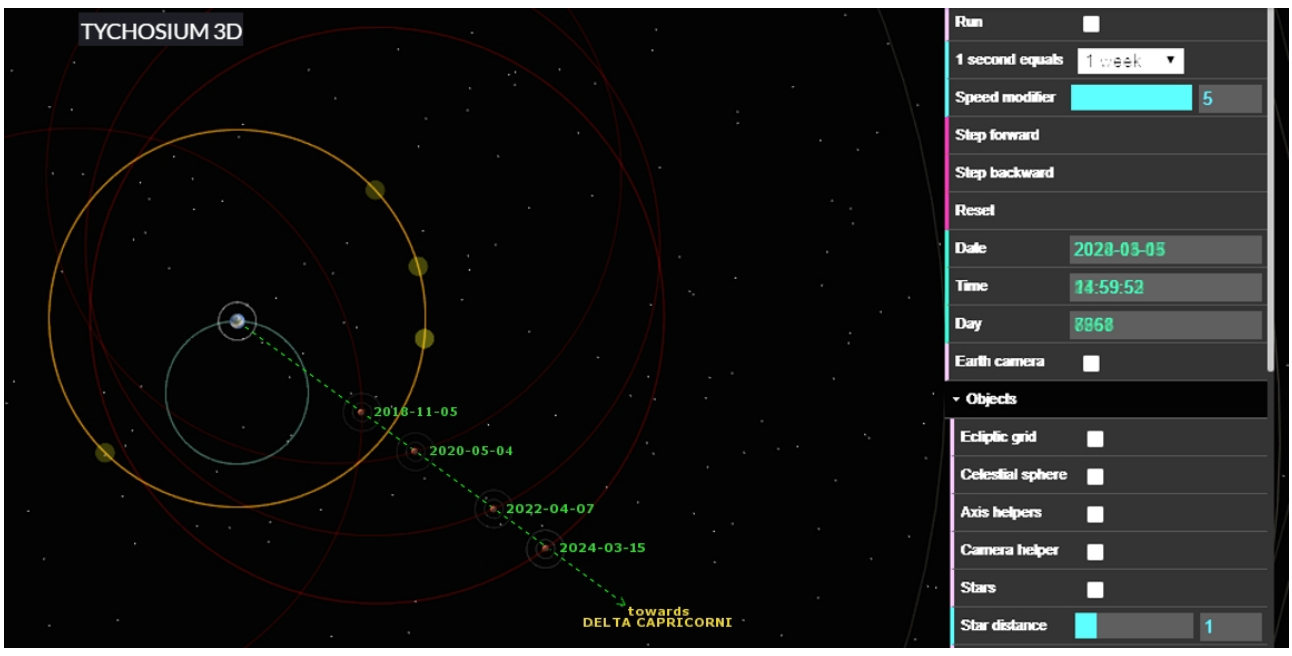
Let us first examine what these four conjunctions would look like in a Copernican solar system simulator (JS Orrery):

[1] https://cluesforum.info/viewtopic.php?p=2412223#p2412223
[2] https://codepen.io/pholmq/full/XGPrPd



As you can see, under the Copernican model, an earthly observer would supposedly see Mars conjuncting with Delta Capricorni on all four dates, even though Earth and Mars (supposedly) drift laterally by several million kilometers in relation to the stars. Yes, one might say that Kepler's mathematical calculations were rather clever since the four arrows point in the same general direction. Yet, they cannot represent any sort of reality. Copernican disciples will most likely offer the classic excuse that "the stars are simply too distant for any parallax to occur between Mars and any given star." You are of course free to believe in such a queer conception of spatial perspective, but in my world, this doesn't make any sense. Let me illustrate why. After all, an image speaks more than a thousand words.

Here's what these four Mars-Delta Capricorni conjunctions look like in the Tychosium solar system simulator:



Wow! Mars actually returns to the same celestial longitude on all four dates. As it is, I could have gone on and on, showing that Mars always returns to that same line of sight (facing the star Delta Capricorni) whenever it transits at 21h 47min RA.

Now, you are of course free to believe that this is all a matter of pure coincidence, i.e. that these four Mars>Delta Capricorni conjunctions just happen to coincide (i.e., to be aligned in the same line of sight) in the Tychosium 3D simulator. This, however, would be tantamount to believing that Patrik and I (the authors of the Tychosium) have struck all the right numbers in the National Lottery by pure chance and that the spirographic path of Mars in the Tychos model just happens to make Mars return and face that same star. Good luck with entertaining such an idea. If you do, one may justly question your personal interpretation of the scientific method and perhaps even your basic predisposition for rational thought.

As an aside, I can tell you that a veteran astronomer, who has been vividly protesting against the Tychos model these last few weeks via personal e-mails, offered this hilarious comment regarding the diagram above:

> *"Of course lines drawn from the same point in the same direction will overlap one another."*

One must wonder what exactly went on in his mind as he wrote that line.

As stated earlier, it's not that the Tychos model is "philosophically superior" to the Copernican model. It is *demonstrably* superior. Rational minds unshackled from professional or group think constrictions should have no problem whatsoever in accepting this fact. The Copernican heliocentric model, as taught to young people in our schools and universities, does not correspond to reality and needs to be discarded.
