Appendix 15

The Tychos – Our Geoaxial Binary System

4 April 2019, 10:50 am[1]

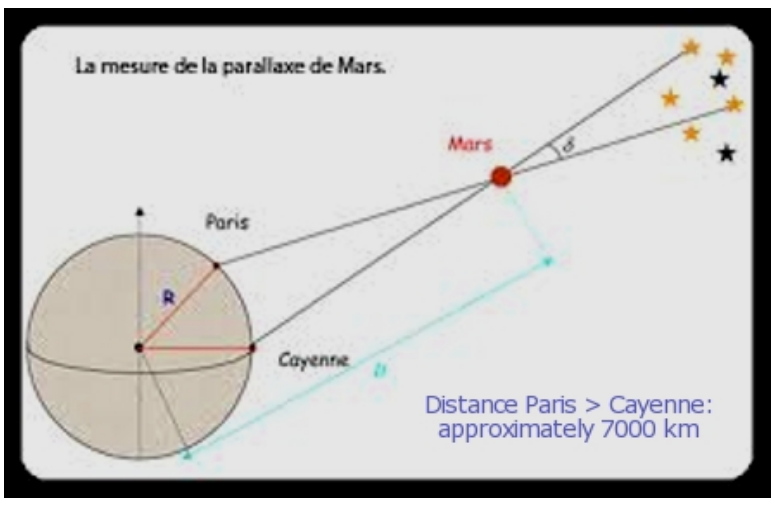
Mars parallax? What Mars parallax?

As those familiar with my Tychos model will know, one of the main points (as illustrated in my book) that I put forth to falsify the Copernican model has to do with the Mars parallax, or lack thereof. Yet, I am still getting personal e-mails from veteran astronomers and young astronomy students alike who basically disagree in some way or another with my argumentations. Therefore, I now feel the need to elaborate on this matter and, hopefully, settle this controversial issue for good.

One of the most famous historical astronomical enterprises was that of Giovanni Domenico Cassini. In the Wikipedia we read the following:

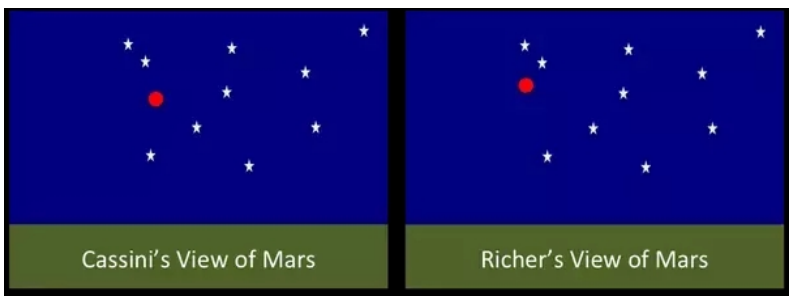
> *"In 1672, [Cassini] sent his colleague Jean Richer to Cayenne, French Guiana, while he himself stayed in Paris. The two made simultaneous observations of Mars and, by computing the parallax, determined its distance from Earth. This allowed for the first time an estimation of the dimensions of the solar system: since the relative ratios of various sun-planet distances were already known from geometry, only a single absolute interplanetary distance was needed to calculate all of the distances."*[2]

Here's a simple diagram from a French astronomy website illustrating the experiment that Cassini and his colleague Jean Richer carried out:



For a more exhaustive description of Cassini's experiment, I recommend the fine post by Robert Frost at Quora.com.[3]

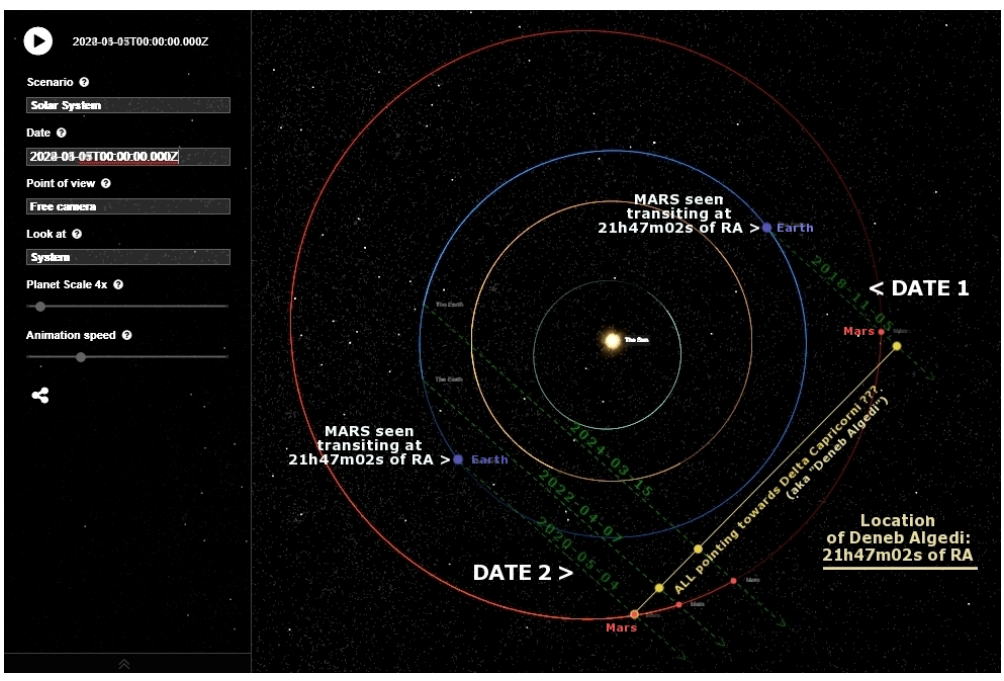
That's right: Cassini and Richer compared their simultaneous observations of Mars from locations only 7,000 kilometers apart and, thanks to the parallax exhibited by Mars against the starry background, they were able to use simple trigonometry to determine Mars' distance from Earth.



In other words, these mere 7,000 kilometers of separation between two earthly observers (Cassini and Richer) caused Mars to be noticeably displaced against the starry background. And this, using 17th-century telescopes! As a brief aside, I find it rather amusing and ironic that 7,000 km (more precisely 7,018 km) just happens to be the distance covered by Earth in six months, according to the Tychos model.

Now, as viewed from Earth, Mars can reconjunct with the very same star in 546 days. For instance, between 5 November 2018 and 4 May 2020 Mars was (will be) observed to reconjuct with the star Delta Capricorni (a.k.a "Deneb Algedi"). And here's where the Copernican model runs into dire problems.

The below screenshot is from a Copernican solar system simulator ("JS Orrery") depicting various Earth/Mars/Deneb Algedi alignments. I have highlighted the two aforementioned dates (November 2018 and May 2020) when Mars is observed to conjunct with that same star at exactly 21 h 47 min 2 s right ascension. Note that, according to the Copernican model, Earth and Mars would both have moved laterally by about 300 million kilometers between Date 1 and Date 2.

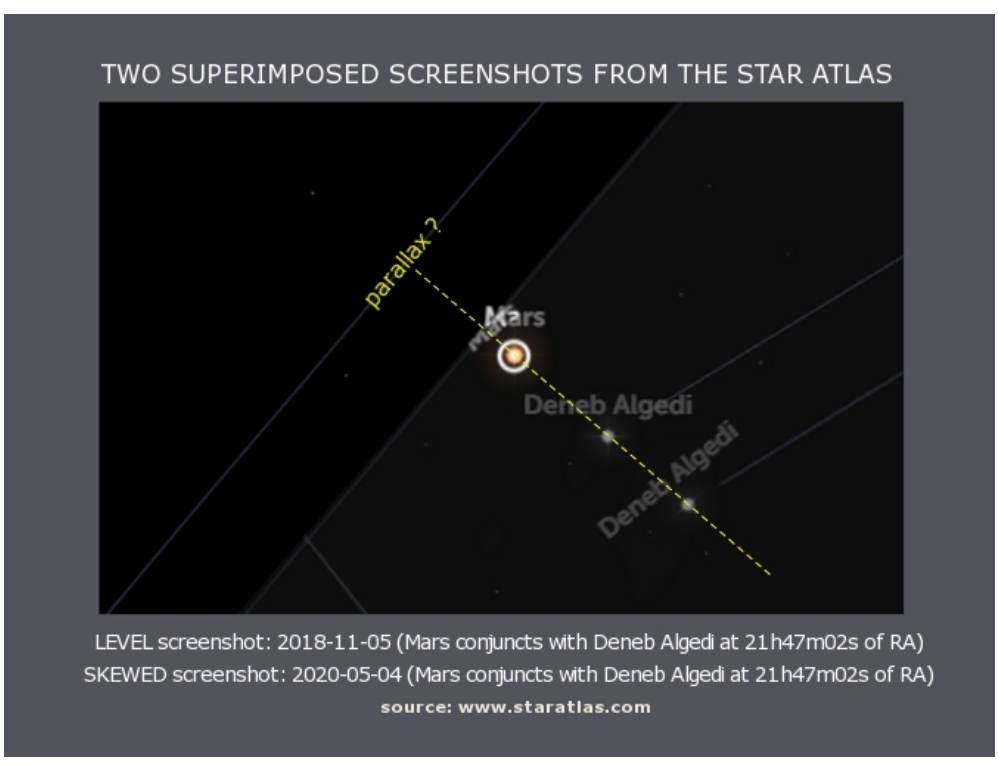


[1] https://cluesforum.info/viewtopic.php?p=2412279#p2412279
[2] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giovanni_Domenico_Cassini
[3] https://www.quora.com/How-can-we-calculate-the-distance-and-size-of-the-Sun

So here's the question: if Cassini's experiment managed to detect some amount, however small, of parallax between Mars and the starry background, how could Mars possibly not exhibit any noticeable parallax against the stars if Earth and Mars were both displaced by 300,000,000 kilometers of longitude (see Date 1 and Date 2 in above diagram), compared to only 7,000 km in Cassini's experiment? To be sure, 300,000,000 km is about 42,500 times more than 7,000 km.

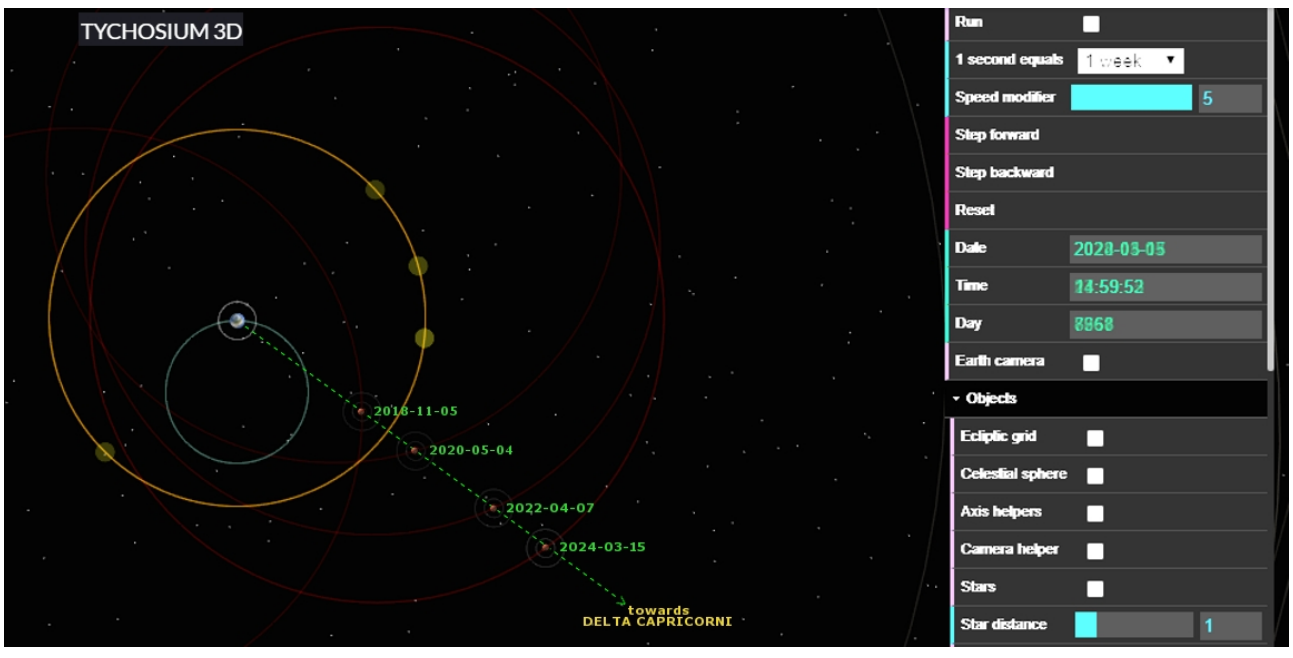
The thing is, Copernican astronomers wish to have it both ways: on one hand, they'll agree that Mars will exhibit a detectable parallax when viewed by two earthly observers 7,000 km apart. Yet, on the other hand, they think Mars should not exhibit any detectable stellar parallax when earthly observers look at Mars (transiting at the very same celestial longitude) from two locations separated by 300 million kilometers. Maybe it's because "the stars are sooo unimaginably far away!"

But wait: perhaps Mars and the star Deneb Algedi actually do exhibit some noticeable parallax between Date 1 and Date 2. Let's see how the Star Atlas[4] (another Copernican solar system simulator) depicts these two events:



Can you see any noticeable parallax between Mars and Deneb Algedi in the above, superimposed screenshots from the Star Atlas? I can not. Keep in mind that, theoretically—that is, under the Copernican theory—they should exhibit a parallax roughly 42,500 times larger than the one observed by Cassini. Are we to believe that Cassini's 17th-century instruments were able to detect a parallax 42,500 times smaller than whatever parallax might be "lost in translation" (i.e., visually undetectable) in the modern Star Atlas simulator due to "insufficient pixel resolution"?

The Tychos, of course, resolves this Copernican absurdity in the simplest possible manner. In reality, Mars always conjuncts with the star Delta Capricorni (Deneb Algedi) at that same celestial longitude (21 h 47 min 2 s) because that's where it always physically transits.



I rest my case. The Copernican model is geometrically and physically impossible.

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[4] Currently at https://stellarium-web.org/