The Tychos – Our Geoaxial Binary System

27 August 2019, 12:17 am[1]

Definitive proof of Mars' motion in the Tychos model

Following up on Appendix 18,[2] I will now illustrate in more exhaustive manner how a 15-year cycle of Mars can be explained under the Tychos model. As I have previously mentioned, Mars returns to face a given star over a 15-year cycle in this rather bizarre averaged sequence:

707 days – 707 days – 707days – 707days – 707days – 707days – 707days – 546 days

That's right: Mars returns to face the same star for seven successive times separated by an average period of 707 days, followed by a shorter period of 546 days. By Jove, how is this possible? As it is, poor Johannes Kepler spent five long years trying to make sense of it and almost lost his marbles for the cause. In hindsight, it is perhaps understandable that he had to come up with some sort of solution (his absurd elliptical orbits and their phantom double foci, which were nothing but mathema[g]ical transformations of Ptolemy's equants) to find some relief for his self-inflicted mental torture. If only the young Kepler had listened to his master, Tycho Brahe, we would probably all have been spared of the current sad astronomical state of affairs.

But let's get back on topic. For instance, here's the observed sequence of Mars conjuncting with the same star, Deneb Algedi, between the years 2005 and 2020:

	2005-04-22
+706 days	2007-03-29
+709 days	2009-03-07
+710 days	2011-02-15
+710 days	2013-01-25
+709 days	2015-01-04
+707 days	2016-12-11
+694 days	2018-11-05
+546 days	2020-05-04

Now, under the Copernican model's geometry (as simulated by standard heliocentric interactive planetariums such as the "JS Orrery"), we can see Mars conjuncting with the star Deneb Algedi in completely random fashion, geometrically or "geoptically" speaking. The below graphic, which I made by superimposing the above 9 dates on the "JS Orrery", shows Mars supposedly conjuncting with Deneb Algedi as seen from Earth, in spite of each of the 9 different positions/lines of sight being separated (laterally and literally) by millions of kilometers.
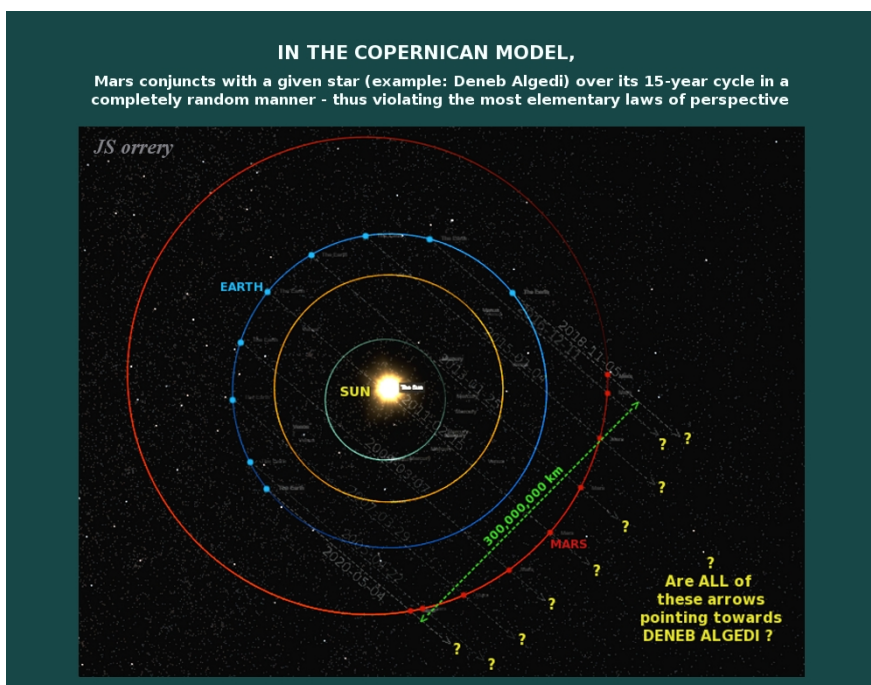
Note that all these Mars-Deneb Algedi conjunctions, as seen from Earth, occur when Mars finds itself at 21 h 47 min (+/-2min) of right ascension (RA) in our skies. So how could this possibly happen, if the Copernican/heliocentric model is correct? For instance, how could Mars be aligned, as seen from Earth, with Deneb Algedi on both 2018-11-05 and 2020-05-04, between which Earth and Mars would have moved "sideways" in relation to that distant star by about 300 million km? It doesn't matter how distant that star is from us: what matters is that Mars is far closer to us than that star.

On the other hand, ladies and gentlemen, in the Tychosium (the interactive planetarium that simulates the Tychos model), it turns out that these 9 Earth-Mars positions are all neatly aligned in the same line of sight, as seen from Earth, towards Deneb Algedi:
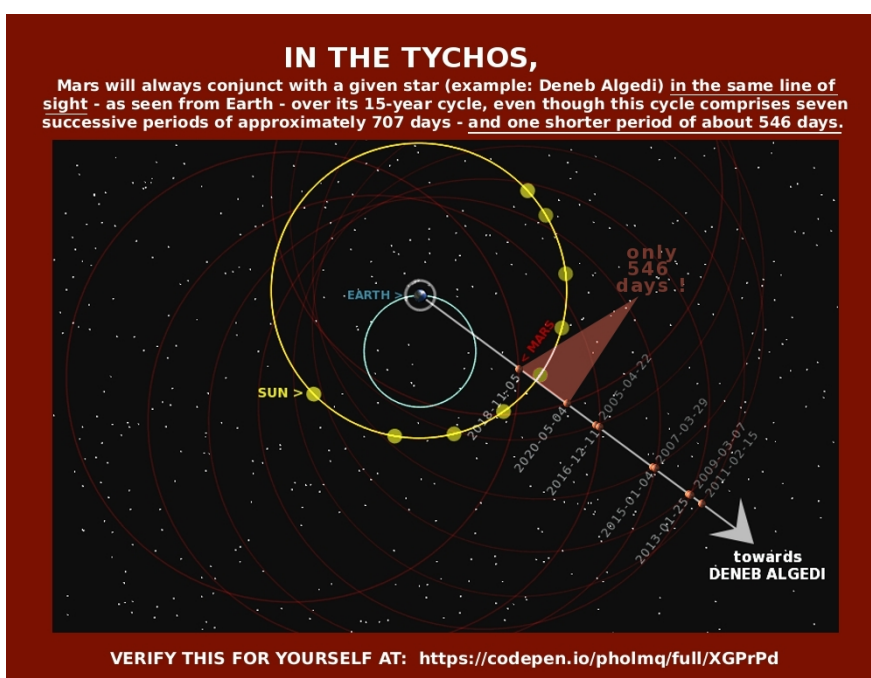
And yes, in the Tychosium, all these conjunctions occur when Mars is at 21 h 47 min (+/-2min) of RA. Please verify this for yourself.

I trust that no one in his/her right mind will argue that this is all just a matter of coincidence. I highly encourage everyone to get familiar with The Tychosium[3] in order to verify for themselves that what I have illustrated in the above graphic is precisely what we get in a Solar System where all of our celestial bodies move at constant speeds and in uniformly circular orbits. This was, of course, what all ancient astronomers were hoping to determine, yet couldn't possibly achieve without the computing power we have today.

This is why I can honestly say—without a trace of shame and with some legitimate pride—that my Tychos model is, as of today, the only existing configuration of our Solar System that agrees with empirical observation. To those who wish to disprove the Tychos and have an alternative model to submit other than the now broken Copernican model, here is my message: "Please submit a model where Mars periodically returns to face the same star, exactly as empirically observed."

If you know of any other model of our Solar System which meets this crucial requirement, please let me know ASAP! The Tychos model (needless to say, perhaps) fully meets this crucial requirement. The Copernican model does not. Period.

It's truly game over for the heliocentric theory, folks. You'd better get used to it.

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[3] https://codepen.io/pholmq/full/XGPrPd