Appendix 34

The Tychos – Our Geoaxial Binary System

25 October 2019, 4:37 pm[1]

Why Mars?

One of the more recurring questions I am getting from people who have been introduced to the Tychos model is "Why Mars? Why would Mars be the Sun's binary companion instead of, say, Jupiter, which is far larger and therefore would be a far more likely candidate?" Indeed, this "knee-jerk" seems to be an almost instinctive "Newtonian" reaction/objection that gets triggered by the Tychos model's Sun/Mars binary theorem. Now, before proceeding, I want to make it clear that my Tychos model has no pretense of replacing Isaac Newton's laws with some other laws of my own fancy. Let us for now, and for the sake of argument, stand by Newton's gravitational theories and ask ourselves the following very basic questions:

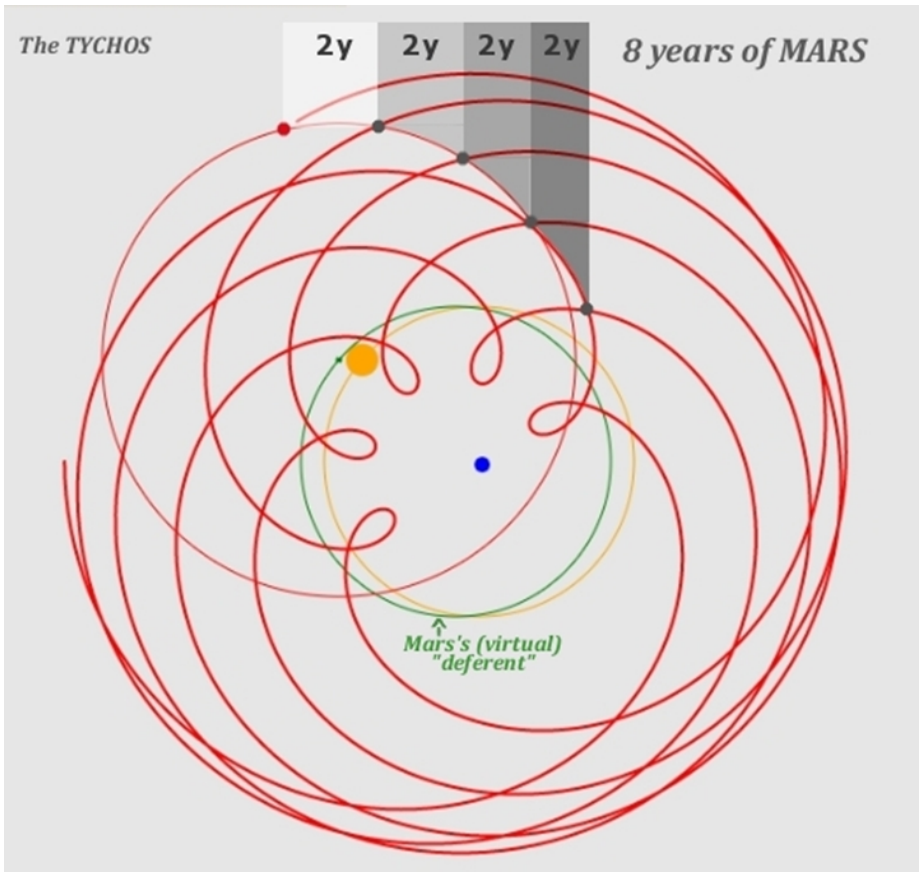
Isn't Jupiter supposed to be a "gas planet"? And isn't Mars, on the other hand, supposed to be mostly composed of iron and rock? Has anyone ever put Mars and Jupiter on a bathroom scale and compared their weights? Of course not. Now, I trust we can all agree that the density (and hence, relative weight) of iron and rock are several orders of magnitude greater than the density of any known gas existing in nature. Furthermore, aren't we told that the Sun is mostly composed of hydrogen (70%) and helium (28%) plus a negligible 2% of other, denser elements?[2] In this light, how hard would it be to imagine that Mars might, perhaps, be just as heavy as the Sun in spite of their "David-and-Goliath" difference in diameter, and would thus nicely accommodate Newton's gravitational laws?

Having said that, I will once more remind my readers that my research for the Tychos model has since Day 1 intentionally "left Newtonian and Einsteinian physics at the door", so to speak, focusing instead on mostly geometric, empirically testable and readily verifiable aspects of astronomy, as rigorously documented by our planet's greatest observational astronomers, such as Brahe and Riccioli, two "forgotten" giants of astronomy whose work I consider to be not only of superior significance, scientifically speaking, but also far less abstract than any sort of strictly mathematical or algebraic approach to deciphering the physical reality of our cosmos. The latter would include the efforts of Kepler and Einstein, two proven plagiarists, thieves and fraudsters.

In the following I will list and comment, point by point, the numerous findings of my Tychos research, all of which concur to indicate that Mars is, beyond reasonable doubt, the Sun's binary companion.

1: As Tycho Brahe determined, the orbits of the Sun and Mars intersect. Of course, no other orbits of our Solar System's planets and moons intersect with the Sun's orbit. Brahe was much ridiculed by many of his lesser contemporaries who loudly scoffed at the notion of intersecting orbits. Their fallacious argument—perhaps born out of lack of attention or sheer laziness—was that "sooner or later, the Sun and Mars must crash into each other."

2: The simple reason why this crash will never happen is that the Sun and Mars are "locked" in an orbital 2:1 ratio, in the sense that the Sun completes 2 of its orbits in the same period as Mars completes 1 of its orbits. The simple reason why this 2:1 relationship has gone unnoticed by earthly observers for millennia is illustrated in the diagram below (from my book):



As you can see, Mars will not realign every 2 years (i.e. 730.5 days) with the Sun in relation to the background stars. This is due to the "spirographic" geometry of Mars' orbital motion which regularly causes it to "retrograde" (i.e. to move backwards in relation to the earthly observer) for a number of days and, thus, reconjunct with the Sun later than one might expect. This retrograde period lasts for an average of 72 days. In fact, Mars is usually observed to re-conjunct with any given star in 707.5 days, yet it reconjuncts with the Sun in 779.5 days on average, that is, about 72 days later.[3]

3: Mars is the only body of our Solar System whose farthest-to-closest transits from Earth exhibit a whopping 7:1 ratio, with a mean apogee of 400 million km and a mean perigee of 56.6 million km. This is another indication that Mars—and no other body in our solar system—is the Sun's binary companion. The following graphic will make this clear.

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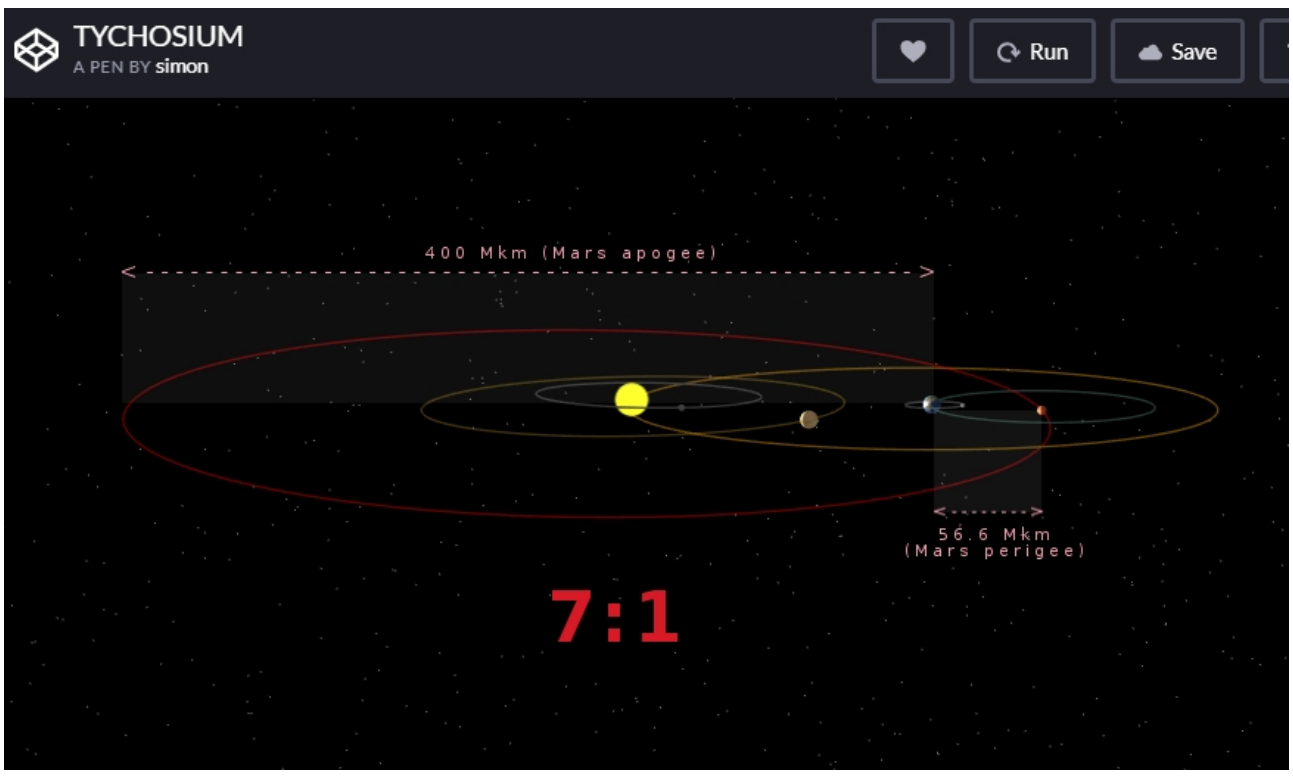
[1] https://cluesforum.info/viewtopic.php?p=2412896#p2412896

[2] http://curious.astro.cornell.edu/our-solar-system/53-our-solar-system/the-sun/composition/202-what-elements-make-up-the-sun-beginner

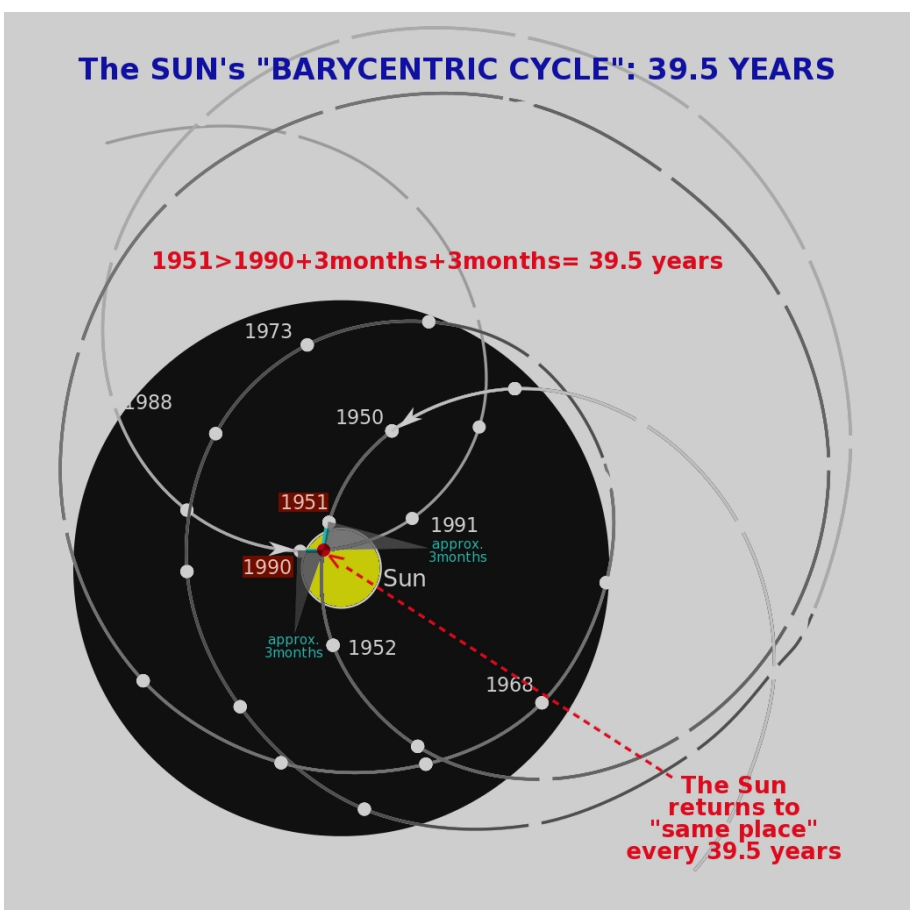
[3] Mars will sometimes reconjuct with a given star in only 546 days, a totally inexplicable fact within the geometric configuration of the heliocentric model. I will come back to this further on. Also, see Appendix 18.



Incidentally, the Tychos also resolves the age-old mystery of why Mercury and Venus lack moons: they have no moons because they are themselves moons: the Sun's moons.

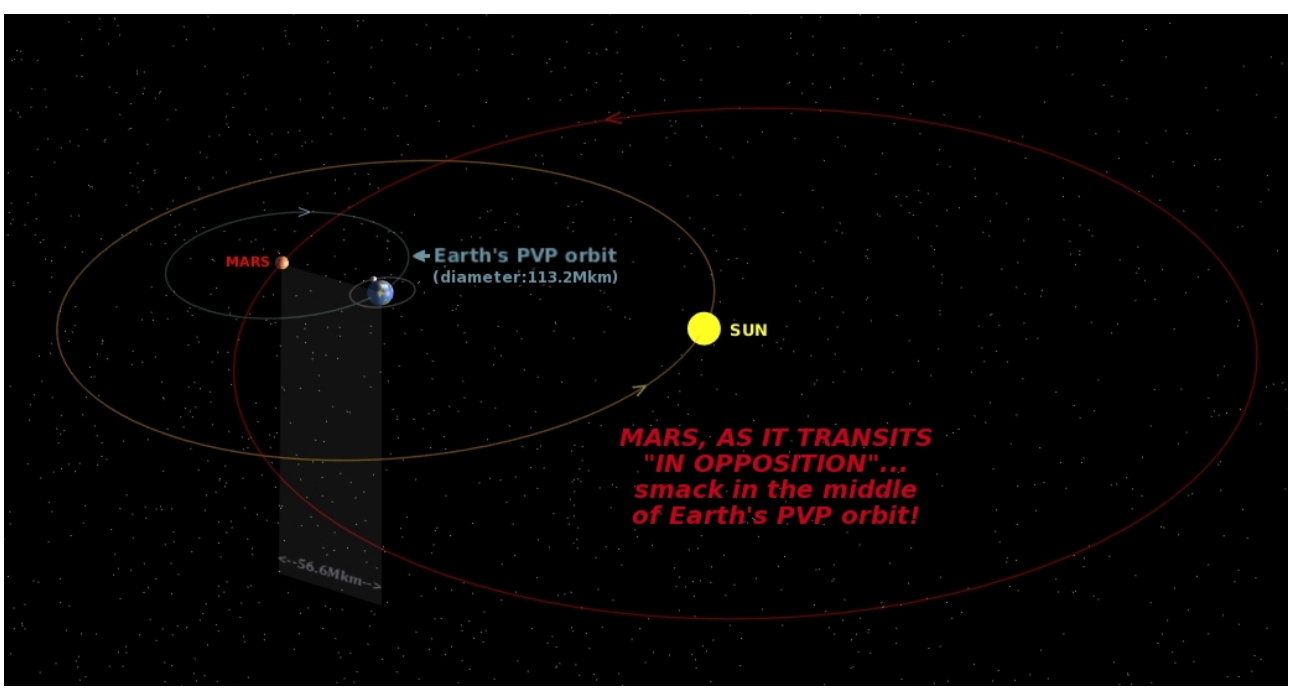
4: Mars is the only body of our Solar System which exhibits an irregular opposition cycle. Whereas the outer planets, from Jupiter to Pluto, all have regular/equally long orbital periods, Mars exhibits this most peculiar opposition pattern: 15 years–17 years–15 years–15 years–17 years (totaling 79 years). None of our other planetary "family members" from Jupiter to Pluto exhibit such an irregular pattern. They all return "in opposition" in the same number of years (Jupiter=12 years, Saturn=30 years, Uranus=84 years, Neptune=165 years, Pluto=248 years). Thus, Mars is clearly a special case. It is a unique body in our Solar System precisely because it is the Sun's binary companion.

5: Most remarkably, Mars' peculiar 79-year cycle can be shown to be connected at a 2:1 ratio with the Sun's peculiar cycle of oscillations around its nucleus. Since the Sun-Mars binary system is "locked" at a 2:1 ratio, the Sun is expected to oscillate around its nucleus in half of Mars' 79-year cycle (i.e., 39.5 years). This is, in fact, precisely what is observed. The below, well-known diagram, which can be found in various astronomy papers, is commonly described as "the barycentric motion of the Sun" over a number of years. Although this isn't mentioned in the literature, a close look at this diagram reveals that the Sun returns "to the same place" in precisely 39.5 years. The Martian 79-year period obviously has Mars returning "to the same place" as well.



In other words, Mars' famous 79-year cycle is "reflected" in the Sun's 39.5-year barycentric wobble, just as expected in the Tychos model.

6: Another remarkable aspect of the Tychos model is that the closest Mars oppositions (i.e., when Mars passes closest to Earth) occur when it finds itself at an average distance of 56.6 million km from Earth. This distance "just happens" to correspond to the radius of Earth's PVP orbit, as posited by the Tychos model.

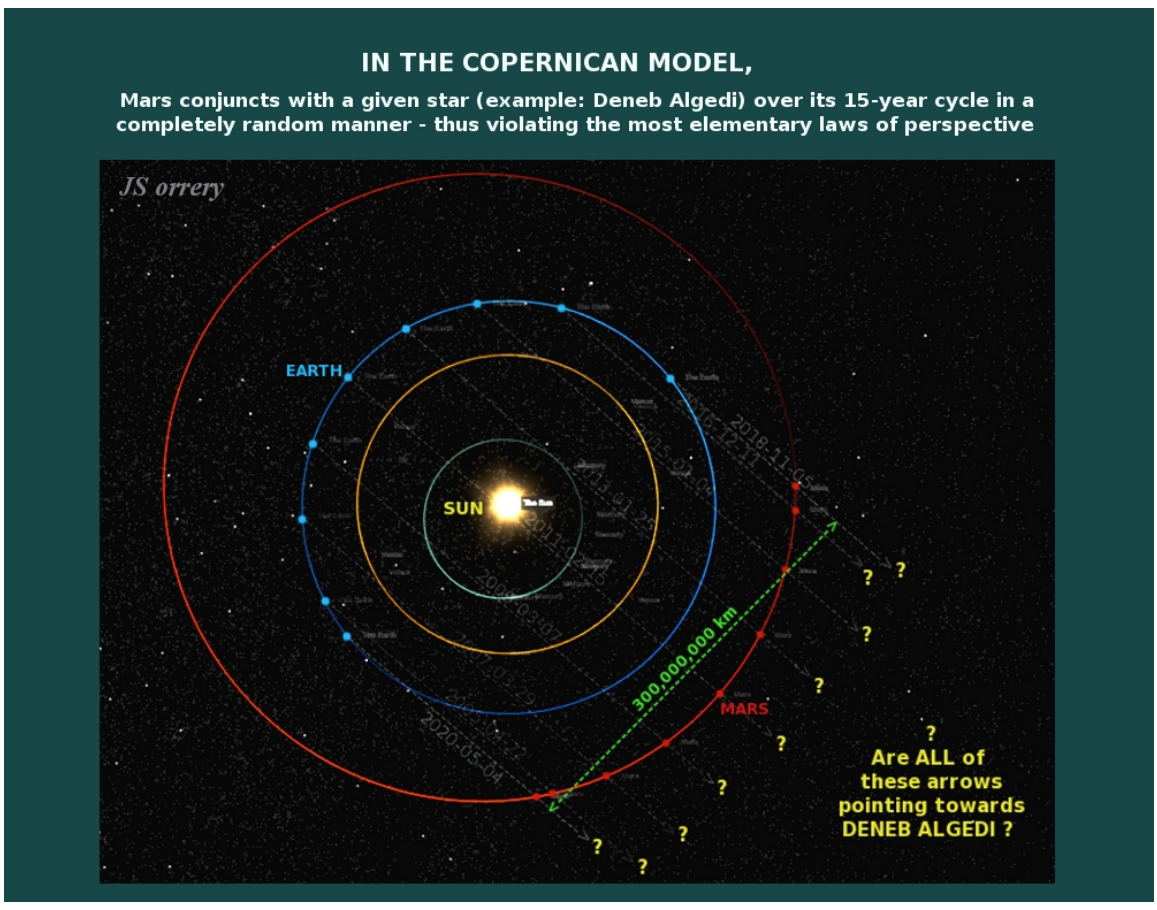


7: In the Tychos, the duration of one "Great Year" (i.e. the time needed for Earth to complete one revolution around its PVP orbit, from Polaris to Vega and back to Polaris) is estimated at 25,344 solar years. This period is commonly known as "the precession of the equinoxes", a phenomenon allegedly caused by Earth slowly "wobbling clockwise", that is, moving in the opposite direction of its rotation. Interestingly, the astronomy literature claims that Mars has a ~51,000-year precession cycle of its own equinoxes. This, of course, is approximately equivalent to two Great Years (2 x 25,344 years).

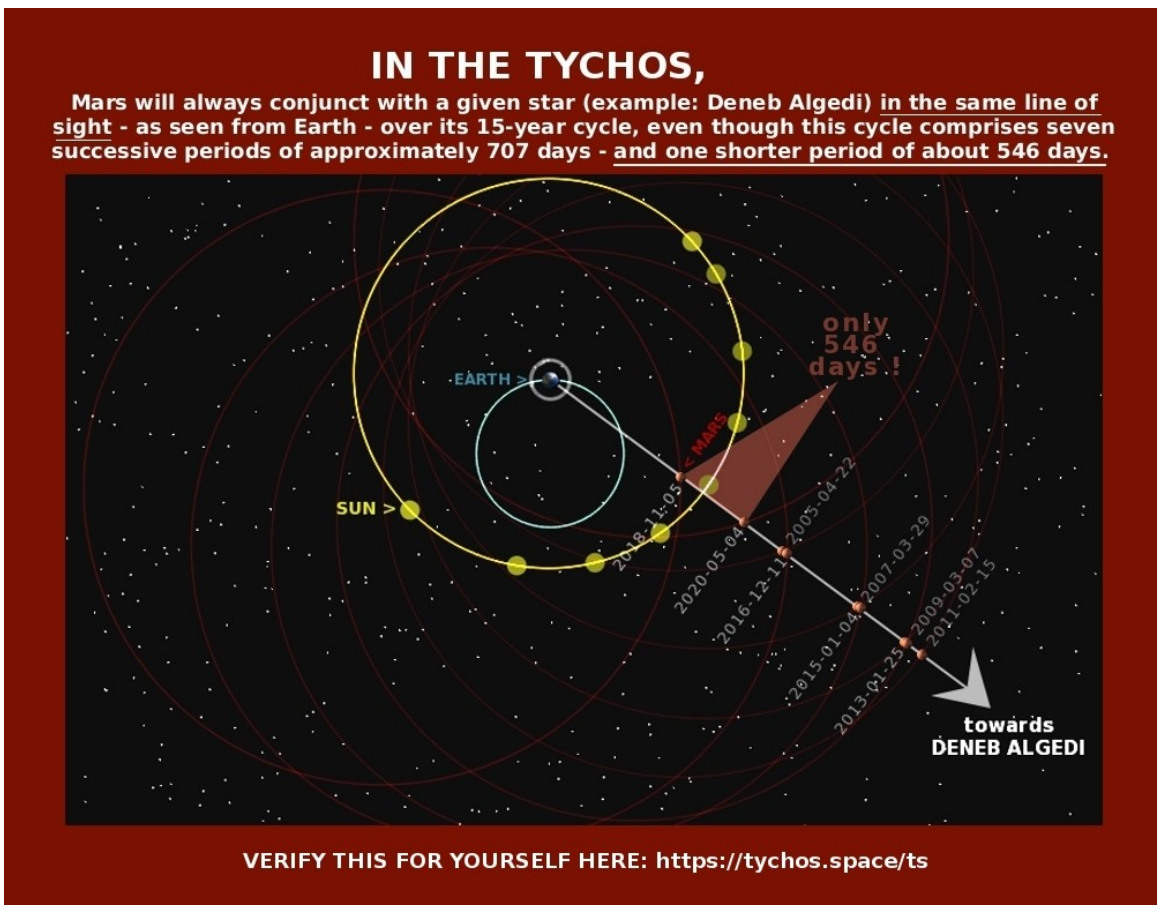
> *"The Martian equinoxes also precess, returning to an initial position over a period of about 51,000 years."*[4]

Now, remember: in the Tychos, Mars and the Sun are "locked" at a 2:1 ratio. Under this paradigm, it would therefore make sound sense that the estimated equinoctial precession of Mars is twice as long as the estimated equinoctial precession of Earth. And this is precisely what is observed.

8: As mentioned in note #3, Mars can sometimes return facing a same given star in 546 days (instead of the "usual" 707 days). The full 15-year opposition cycle of Mars unfolds in this peculiar 8-period sequence: 707–707–707–707–707–707–707–546. However, this cannot be accounted for by the Copernican model, according to which Mars simply revolves in an "outer lane" with respect to Earth's supposed orbit around the Sun. Using a bit of "mathemagics", Kepler made it all "look right". The below image is a multiple screenshot from the "JS Orrery", a Copernican solar system simulator, showing how such an 8-period sequence is meant to unfold under the heliocentric model's geometry:



In the Tychos model, on the other hand, this 8-period sequence (707–707–707–707–707–707–707–546) has Mars returning each and every time (including after the shorter 546-day period) to the exact same line of sight, properly realizing the the Earth-Mars-Deneb Algedi conjunction. It couldn't possibly get any clearer than this:



All this can of course be independently verified by perusing the Tychosium simulator.[5]

It goes without saying that, if the Tychos model were a complete fantasy (i.e., a mere figment of my imagination), you would essentially be left to conclude that the fact that the Tychosium simulator reliably shows Mars re-conjuncting each and every time in our line of sight to Deneb Algedi (located at 21 h 47 m of RA), in full agreement with what is observed in reality, must be nothing but a highly bizarre coincidence.

At the end of the day, it is really up to anyone of us to decide for ourselves which model of the Solar System is at the same time most faithful to observed reality and most compelling to reason.

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4 https://books.google.it/books?id=MnrrLHI4a4gC&lpg=PA60&dq=mars%20obliquity%20cycle%2051%2C000%20years&hl=it&pg=PA60#v=onepage&q=mars%20obliquity%20cycle%2051,000%20years&f=false

5 https://tychos.space/ts

9: The very existence of our so-called Main Asteroid Belt is yet another indication that the Sun and Mars are a binary system, featuring intersecting orbits, just as Tycho Brahe and Pathani Samanta (arguably the greatest naked-eye astronomers of all times) had concluded.[6] The Main Asteroid Belt is located in the celestial region between Mars and Jupiter, or rather, just beyond the orbit of Mars. Here's how it is conventionally illustrated:

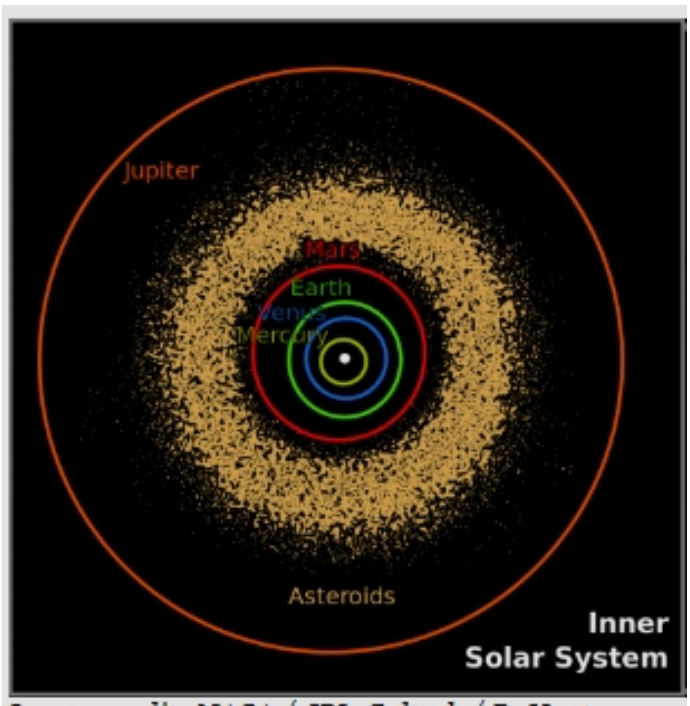
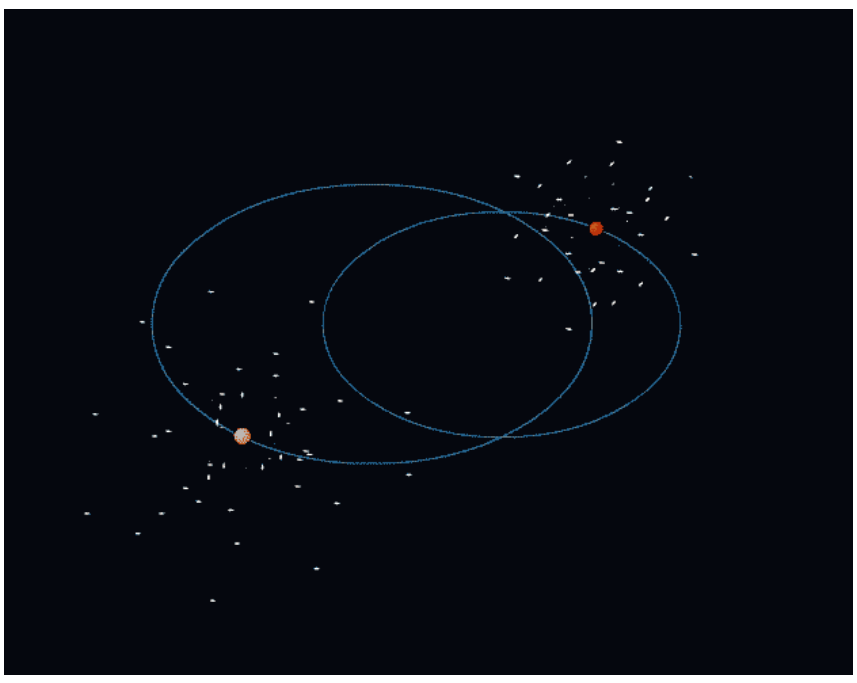


Image credit: NASA / JPL-Caltech / R. Hurt.

To be sure, there is no consensus regarding why and how this belt of dust and debris came to be, much less why it is located just beyond the orbit of Mars. However, by studying similar asteroid belts around numerous binary systems, astrophysicists specialized in double/binary systems have proposed a sensible explanation for their formation:



As two binary companions periodically cross paths along their intersecting orbits, fields of rocks, particles and debris will be ejected as they collide, to be flung into a wider, circumbinary orbit.[7] In the case of our Sun-Mars binary system, our main asteroid belt would be expected to form exactly where it is observed: just outside Mars' orbit, in the celestial region between Mars and Jupiter.

10: Perhaps the best evidence we have that Mars is indeed unique among the components of the Solar System is the fact that Kepler formulated his entire set of "laws" around the bewildering motions of Mars. As astronomy historians have duly documented, Kepler, who was recruited by Tycho Brahe for the sole purpose of helping figure out Mars' "inexplicable behavior", spent over half a decade in what he called his "War on Mars", obsessively trying to solve the Martian riddle. In all likelihood, it was out of sheer desperation that he eventually resorted to fudging with Tycho Brahe's data, making them fit his *ad hoc* algebraic "solution", that is, that Mars had to revolve around an elliptical orbit and to periodically speed up and slow down. And yes, Kepler's fancy theories were indeed based exclusively on Mars and its baffling motions, as widely confirmed in the literature on the history of astronomy. Here is but one example[8] documenting this fact:

Once the main source of error had been removed by Tycho Brahe's accurate recording of the entire cycles of planetary motion, the most outstanding divergence between theory and observation was in the case of Mars. It is especially important to note that Brahe improved the accuracy of parameters and observations at the same time, so as to obtain, for the first time in history, a clear discrepancy between the place of a planet and that predicted by "circular" theories. In the past such happenings had been swamped by all the other errors and uncertainties. Using Brahe's results, Kepler could prove in this one case (but in no other) that circular theory must break down. This is exactly the reason why Kepler ellipses could not be suggested before the work of Brahe, and indeed why Kepler had to develop his theories on the basis of the study of Mars.

It thus appears that after two thousand years of observation with the

Contra-Copernicus: A Critical Re-estimation of the Mathematical Planetary Theory of Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Kepler *Derek J. de S. Price* 211

As you can see, the evidence that the Sun and Mars are a binary pair locked at a 2:1 ratio is truly overwhelming. And no, Mars is not "too small to be the Sun's companion", as most people may think. For instance, the brightest star in our skies, Sirius, is a binary system composed of at least two bodies,

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[6] The advent of the telescope may have allowed astronomers to magnify their view of the stars and get a closer look at them, yet it certainly did nothing to advance their understanding of the "big picture" of our cosmos, *au contraire*! Imagine if your children started looking at life through a long, dark tube all day long: wouldn't you fear that they might become terribly narrow-minded?

[7] View animated version at https://www.tychos.info/chapter-14/

[8] https://books.google.it/books?id=WboPReSZ668C&lpg=PA197&ots=Qf-PAySCVk&dq=Contra-Copernicus%20Critical%20Problems%20in%20the%20History%20of%20Science&hl=it&pg=PA197#v=onepage&q=Contra-Copernicus%20Critical%20Problems%20in%20the%20History%20of%20Science&f=false

Sirius A and Sirius B. The latter is only about 0.5% the size of the former. As it happens, Mars is also 0.5% the size of the Sun. Yes, I know: astrophysicists will start sweating and shaking as you point this out to them. After catching their breath and rolling their eyes, they will let you know how dreadfully ignorant you are “because according to our Newtonian computations, we have long established that Sirius B must of necessity be an extremely dense little star. Don’t you know that the pull of gravity on Sirius B is 400,000 times stronger than that on Earth? Now go read some good books of astrophysics, Junior!”

Who knows, perhaps astrophysicists really do weigh the stars and planets on their bathroom scales and therefore can be dead certain of their respective “densities”.
