

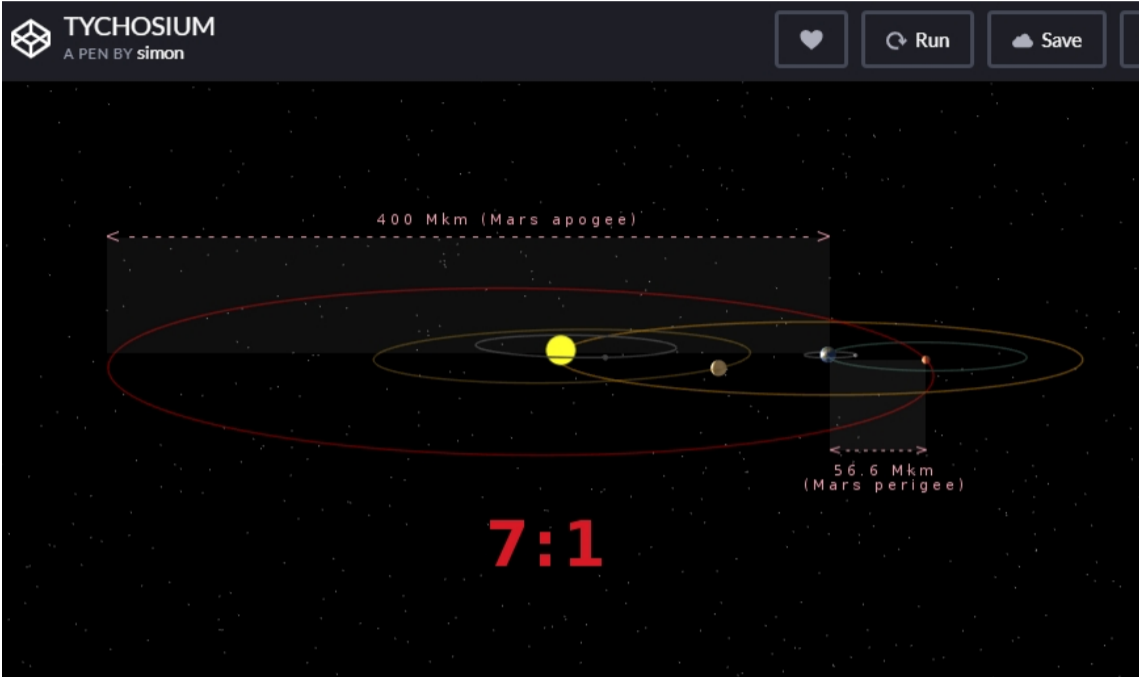
## Appendix 39 The Tychos – Our Geoaxial Binary System

20 April 2020, 9:53 pm<sup>1</sup>

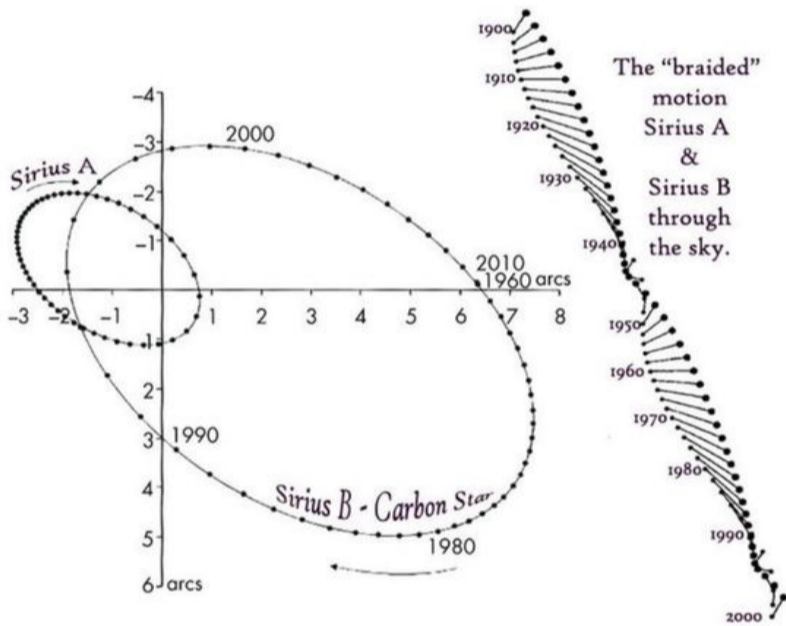
### More similarities between our Solar System and the Sirius system

In my book on the Tychos model (released in March 2018), I pointed out a remarkable fact that no astronomer had pointed out before: the relative diameters of the Sun and Mars are practically identical to the diameters of Sirius A and Sirius B. That is, the diameters of the two “baby” bodies (Mars and Sirius B) are both just about 204 times smaller than those of their “mother” bodies (the Sun and Sirius A). But one question remained: do the orbital sizes of Sirius A and Sirius B in any way resemble the orbital sizes of our Sun and Mars?

So let’s see: it is commonly accepted that Mars can transit as far as 400 million km (apogee) and as close as 56.6 million km from Earth (perigee). This means that we have a “furthest-to-closest” ratio of 7:1. Here is how it looks in the Tychos model:

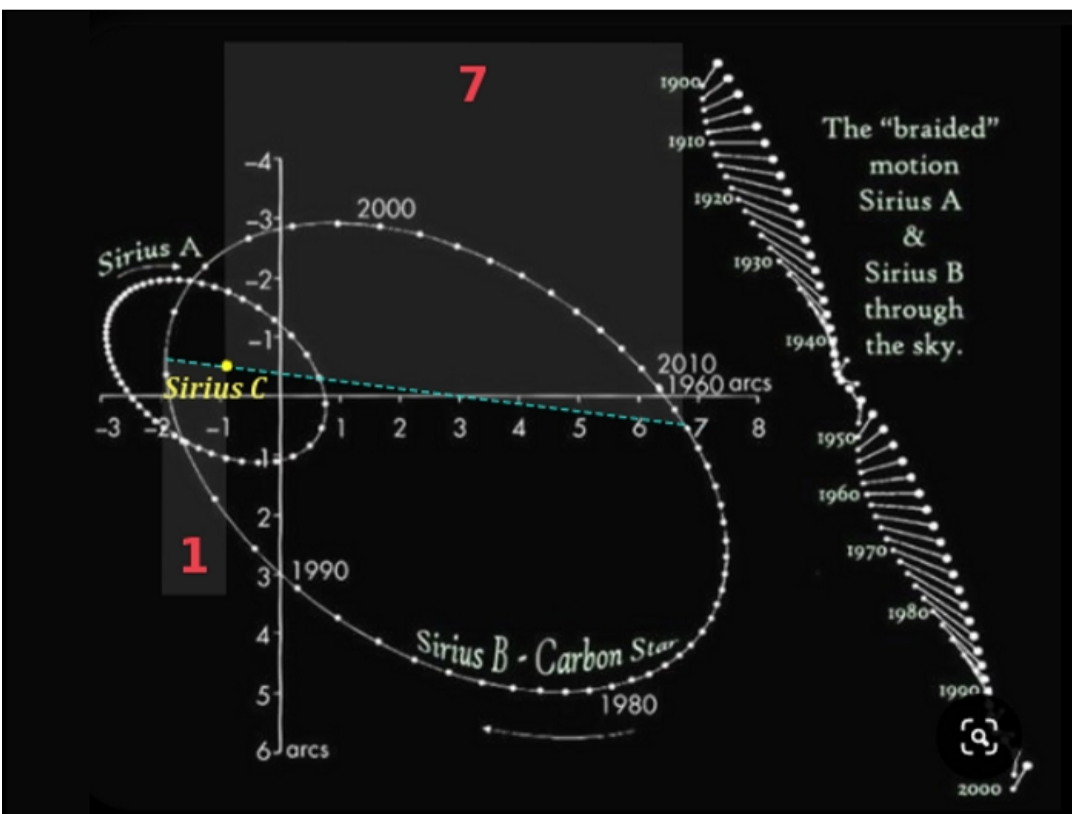


Today, I finally found a rare “official” diagram<sup>2</sup> which depicts the actual relative sizes of the orbits of Sirius A and Sirius B.<sup>3</sup>



Now, before we get on, let me remind you of the French academic study by Benest and Duvent (1994)<sup>4</sup> titled “Is Sirius a triple star?”, which concluded that there is very likely a third body within the Sirius system which “revolves around Sirius A”. While admitting this third body remains invisible to the best telescopes currently available, they named it “Sirius C”.

In my book on the Tychos model, I had speculated that this elusive third body (“Sirius C”) might be some sort of “twin sister” of planet Earth. If for the sake of argument we assume that “Sirius C” really exists, here is how it would “interact” with Sirius B, at a ratio of 7:1.



<sup>1</sup> <https://cluesforum.info/viewtopic.php?p=2414173#p2414173>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.pinterest.it/pin/174233079321836471/?autologin=true>

<sup>3</sup> Most diagrams by NASA & Co. only depict the orbit of Sirius B around a “stationary” Sirius A.

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.tychos.info/citation/017A\\_Is-Sirius-Triple-Star.pdf](https://www.tychos.info/citation/017A_Is-Sirius-Triple-Star.pdf)

Some readers might argue that the above-illustrated 7:1 ratio isn't exact since we see the Sirius system at an angle when observing it from Earth. Still, isn't it quite remarkable? And doesn't it warrant further study? Are there any professional astronomers out there who would be willing to take on the challenge?

I don't know about you, but in my humble opinion, the idea that the Sirius system might be some sort of "twin sister" of our own solar system is quite fascinating.

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