Measuring the Distance to a Star
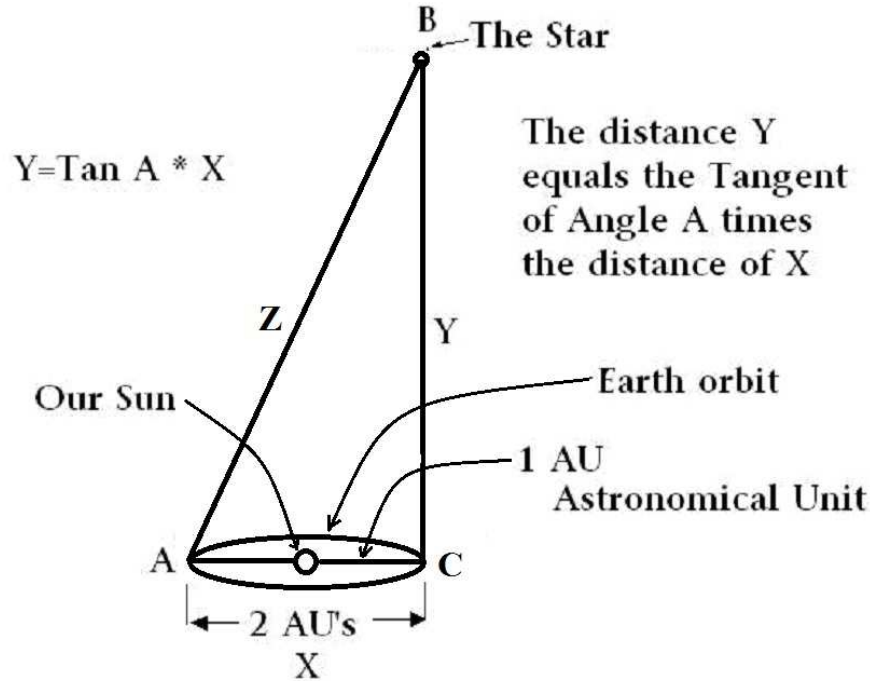
Angles ABC, and Sides XYZ are used for calculating the distance.

The angle C is 90 degrees to the sides X and Y, usually a stored measure by photograph.

B equals the point of a star, and Y equals the distance to the star from our planet.
Alpha Centauri is our nearest star, estimated at 4.2421 Light Years

X equals two Astronomical Units, which one AU is our known distance to the sun.
That one AU equals 93 million miles. 92,955,810 x2 = 185,911,620 miles =2 AU's
--- Note that these numbers are generalized and frequently reworked by astronomers.

Calculating the Distance

The angle-A for our closest star is 89.999572524 degrees.
The Tangent of angle-A equals 134,045.672
So calculating the distance Y equals 134,045.672 times 2-AU's 185,911,620.
Roughly that is 24,920,648,035,508 miles or 2.492 e13
Divide that by the speed of light 186,282.4 miles per second.
24,920,648,150,000 / 186,282.4 = 133,778,864.9 Light Seconds
133,778,864.9 Light Seconds divided by 60 = 2,229,647.75 Light Minutes
365 x 24 x 60 = There are 525,600 minutes in a year.
2,229,647.75 Light Minutes, divided by 525,600 minutes in a year = 4.2421 Light Years.
That calculates our closest star to be 4.2421 Light Years from the earth.

Note that we can only measure the distances to stars by reading an angle, then reading again 6 months later at half of earth's orbit. A measure is taken and estimated, for the angle is too shallow to be accurate. Changes of only 0.0001 degree will double the distance to the star. Then all other stars are measured by size, color, brightness, and movement in photos, to estimate their distance from the calculated star. They are gauged as twice, ten times, a hundred, a thousand, or millions of times further from the measured star. There is no way for the measurements to be accurate. The measurements are calculated guesses, and they are adjusted and adapted for the most sensational reporting.

Understanding the Distance

The closest star is measured as 4.2421 Light Years away. Our Sun is 499 Light seconds, or 8.316 Light minutes away.

There are 525600 minutes in a year.
525600 minutes, times 4.2421, divided by 8.316, equals the AU distance to the closest star.

That makes the closest star 268,091 times further than our Sun, or 268,091 AU's.

In perspective, that number is almost the same as the number of miles to our moon. So if we measure one mile as equal to one AU, then our closest star would be as far as our moon is from the earth.

If we use that ratio 1/268,091 then we can visualize the distance by replacing the number one, with a small known size.
If one AU equals one inch, then the distance to the star is 268,091 inches, or 4.231 miles.
Or if one AU equals the thickness of a dime, 1/20th inch, then the closest star would be 1,117 feet away, 0.21155 miles.

Or if one AU equals the thickness of a 20 mil sheet of paper, that star is 446.82 feet away. With the star also 4.2421 Light Years away, one light year at that ratio is 105.33 feet.

The arrangement of the Stars

The common teachings are that earth is a small dot in a large spiral of stars that circle a huge ball of stars, known as the center of the Milky Way Galaxy. Then there are many millions of galaxies around us in all directions at great distances. Then many of the stars that we see are actually distant galaxies.

Rethink these common teachings with this observation. ---
On a very clear night, look at a narrow band of millions of stars called the Milky Way that reaches from the east horizon to the west. That band of stars is supposed to be part of the spiral arm of our galaxy. We can see this band of stars in all seasons. That is every direction of the sun we can see this band, almost always the same width and same approximate distances throughout the orbit of our sun.

Where is that huge ball of stars that is in the center of this galaxy? At what season or direction can it bee seen? The facts are that it cannot be seen because it does not exist! It is a fabrication of the astronomers for the most sensational reporting. The concept was drawn with images of the design, and then through the years that concept has been embellished in greater detail. The idea was never correct, but it now has all the professional astronomers that teach that it exists. There are none in the profession that can admit to the falsehood without being removed from their position of credibility.

When debating the fact that the center mass of the Milky Way Galaxy cannot be seen, the response is that it is too far and may be hidden by the black hole. Just imagine a moment; you can see the other side of the ring, because you can see the whole thing from all seasons and beyond to other galaxies. Like seeing all the seats from the center of a stadium as you turn in all directions, but you cannot see a large blob of a mass in the center. There is something very wrong with the common theory of our galaxy, and the astronomers refuse to accept reality or corrections to the theory.

What we do have, is a very uniform array of stars in a ring around our position in a galaxy of stars. The stars in this ring are outside of the closer stars. The closer stars are those in constellations that we have for our seasonal astrology symbols, like Orion, Capricorn, Pegasus, and many other bright cluster patterns. Outside of the astrology stars are the Milky Way and other stars that are not in that band. The others are to the North or South of the Milky Way, but relatively the same distance.

Essentially, you could say by the arrangement of the stars; that we are indeed near the center of the Galaxy. We pass an area every 11 years, which strikes a large meteor band, giving meteor showers and spots on the sun from impacts. These cycles of orbit are the clues to our true galaxy arrangement. Another oddity is that some supposed galaxies are discovered with planets, when our own Milky Way Galaxy is too vast to inspect. The perspectives need more definition and examination to reduce sensationalism!

Do not rely on our professionals to unwind these mysteries. They are imbedded to the profession of perpetuating the theories of the past.

Think for yourself: Test all the facts: Examine all possibilities: Calculate all the numbers: Separate reality from tradition: Then you can derive the answers.

This article originated in 2004 and is designed from the works of "Physics and Geology of Earth" by Steven C Buren. The article is written for the website www.theorybin.com

Referring the Theorybin website to your friends is a compliment to this work!
Submitting questions or suggestions improves this work!

See also the Geology-Flyer.pdf, on the Physics page of www.theorybin.com