

# The lost twin brothers of the Sun may be the culprits for the destruction of dinosaurs

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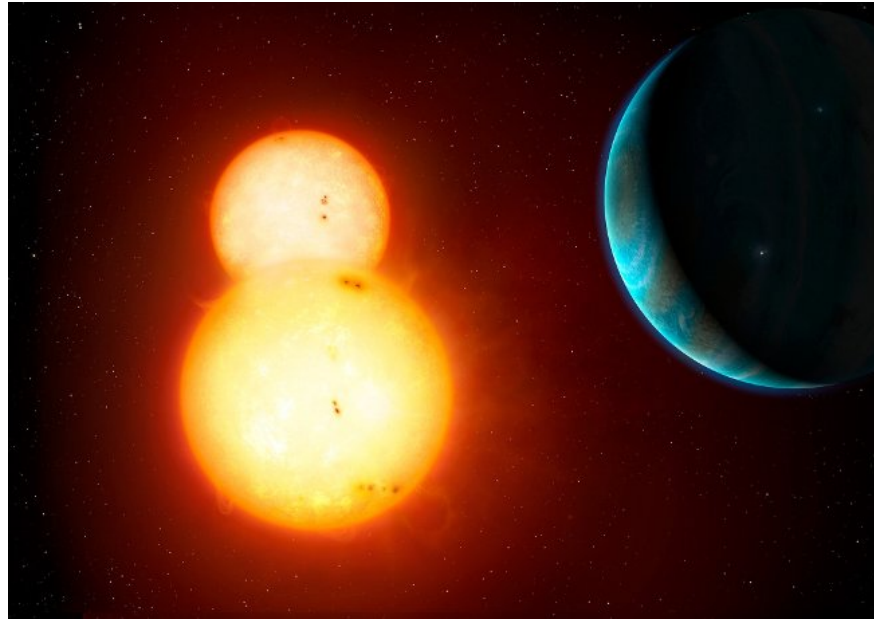
The group of American astronomers has found evidence of the existence of a **twin planet with the Sun** , which once caused great catastrophe on Earth. Let us find out about **the lost twin brother of the Sun who may be the culprit of this dinosaur destruction !**

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The Sun's lost twin brother is thought to have caused the dinosaurs to become extinct on Earth. Astronomers have long suspected of the existence of a twin planet with the Sun, called **Nemesis** .

Scientists believe that it is **the twin brother of the Sun** that causes the giant meteorite to change its direction, plunge into the Earth and cause an extinction disaster for dinosaurs.

For the first time, scientists have found evidence to support Nemesis' argument about existence and open up the hypothesis that every star has a twin.



The image illustrates a binary star system and an alien planet. Photo source: NASA; Mark A. Garlick / space-art.co.uk

To further reinforce their arguments, the team at the University of California, Berkeley, restarted the search for Nemesis after observing the recently formed stars in the constellation Perseus.

The star in the center of the Solar System itself is probably not an exception and some astronomers suspect that the Sun's twin brothers may be a "devil" planet, accused of causing the extinction of dinosaurs.

After analyzing data from a radio survey conducted on a dust cloud in the constellation Perseus, two researchers from the University of California Berkeley and the Harvard-Smithsonian Physics Observatory concluded that all even Sun-like stars can have a twin brother version.

*" We think Nemesis existed a long time ago. We ran a series of statistical models to see if we could explain the number of single young stars in the constellation Perseus. However, there was only one. The only model that provides consistent data, is that all stars were originally born in a wide binary star system, these systems shrink or split within a million years, "said **Steven Stahler** , astronomer. studied at the University of California, a research team member, said.*

**An "evil force" was born in the dark**



Molecule cloud Barnard 68, a dark gas and dust zone, absorbs all visible light. Photo Source: FORS Team / 8.2-meter VLT Antu / ESO

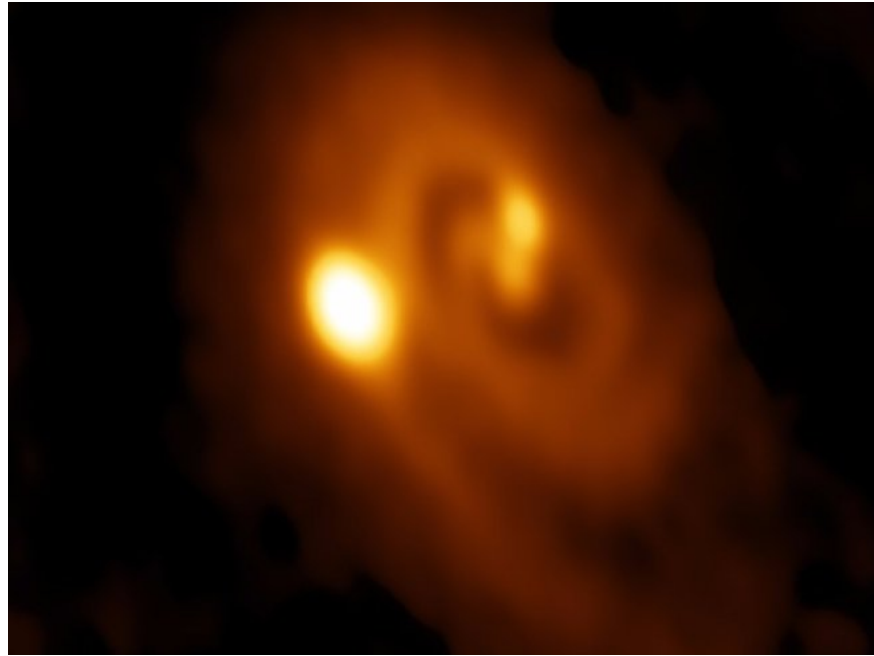
For years, astronomers were wondering if there were a large number of binary star systems and the three stars in the galaxy were created close to each other or if they fell into each other after forming, what would it be? ?

The **Nemesis** hypothesis **that destroyed the dinosaurs** mentioned in the new study suggests that most stars are born in pairs. According to this study, Nemesis may have escaped the binary star system and blended into the stars in our region in the Milky Way. Experimental evidence supports these simulations that are limited, unlucky, which makes this new study quite interesting.

Stahler said: " *Our research is a step forward in understanding both binary forms and the role of binary in the early stages of star evolution .* "

According to this hypothesis, when born 4.5 billion years ago, the Sun has a " *twin brother* " Nemesis. While the Sun fosters life in the solar system, Nemesis could be the cause of the extinction of dinosaurs. Gravity from Nemesis may have dragged a large meteorite into the solar system, then stabbed down near the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico 66 million years ago, causing serious climate change to eradicate all dinosaurs. on the earth.

However, scientists have not found Nemesis yet and cannot clearly demonstrate Nemesis' role in the genocide of the dinosaurs. If indeed the Sun has a twin brother, the **distance between the Sun and Nemesis may be 17 times the distance from the Sun to Neptune .**



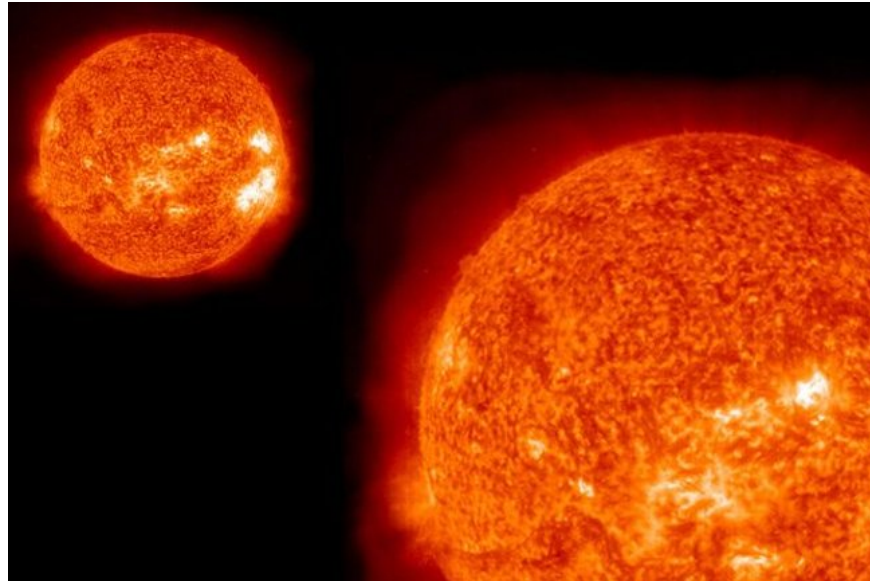
A three-star system was born inside the constellation Perseus. Photo source: Bill Saxton;ALMA (ESO / NAOJ / NRAO);NRAO / AUI / NSF

As part of the **VLA nascent disk and multiplicity survey** ( *VANDAM* ), researchers mapped radio waves that leaked from thick dust clouds about 600 light-years away, including a young star.

The VANDAM survey allowed an investigation of the number of stars younger than half a million years old called type 0 stars - merely " *young* " stars that are physically related - and larger stars a bit from 500,000 years to 1 million years is called type 1.

In this study, binary stars are only two stars at more than 500 astronomical units (AU). An astronomical unit indicates the average distance between the Sun and the Earth ( *150 million km* ).

Combined with data on the shape of the surrounding dust cloud, scientists have found 45 single stars, 19 binary star systems and 5 other stars with more than two identical stars.



While their results predict that all stars are born in binary form, they have modified their conclusions to take into account the limitations in the model by saying that most stars form within. Dense dust clouds can be born with another twins.

Stahler said: " *I think we have the strongest evidence to confirm that .* "

Looking closely at the distance between the stars, the researchers found that all binary star systems are separated by more than 500 astronomical units (AU) and are superimposed on the fruit-shaped cloud axis. eggs around them.

On the other hand, Type 1 stars tend to be closer to the 200 AU distance and do not match the " egg " axis.

**Sarah Sadavoy** of the Harvard-Smithsonian Astronomical Observatory said: " *We still do not know what that means, but it is not accidental and must show something about the formation of the systems. binary star* " .

## **Twins of the Sun.**

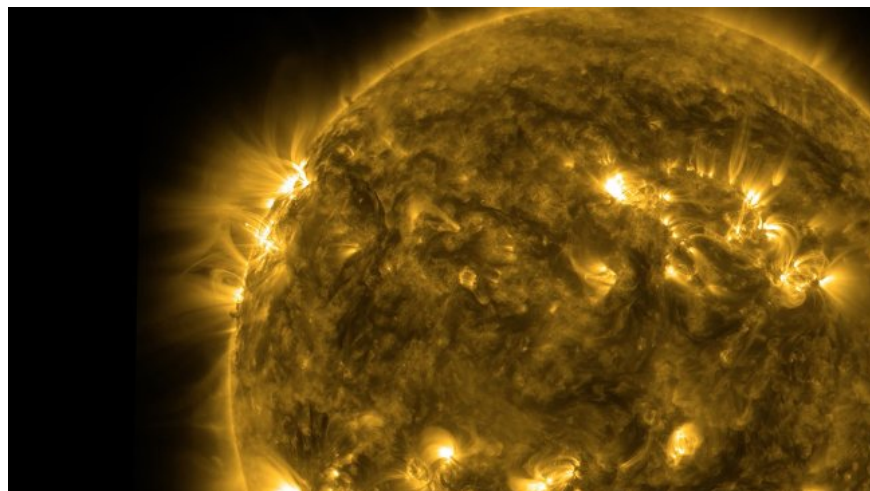


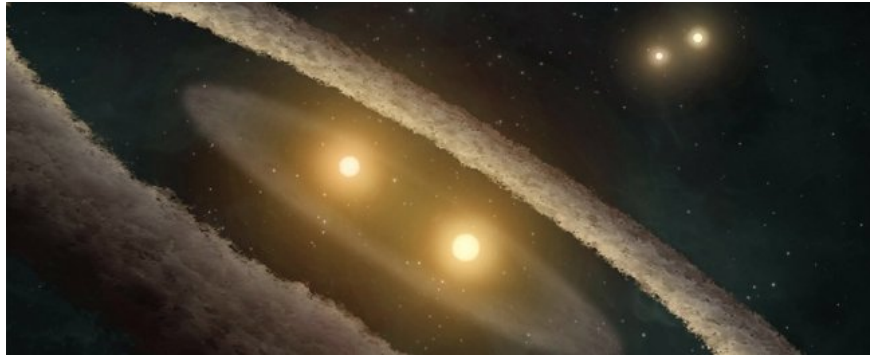
Photo source: NASA

If most stars were born with a twin brother partner, where would they be?

The 500 AU distance is about 0.008 light years, or slightly lower than 3 light days. To make it easier to imagine, Neptune is about 30 AU, the Voyager 1 probe is currently below 140 AU and the most famous star in the Proxima Centauri solar system is 268,770 AU.

So if the Sun has twins, it is almost certainly not visible when viewed from Earth.

However, there is a theory that our Sun has a dark twin brother who likes to sway and then "stir" up.



**Called Nemesis, this problem of the theory is proposed as a reason behind a 27 million-year cycle of extinction on Earth, including the extinction of dinosaurs.**

An astronomer from the University of California Berkeley named **Richard Muller** proposed 23 years ago that a red dwarf star 1.5 years away from us could go through the freezing cold outer bounds Solar system, "stir" the material with its gravity.

Based on the model, the Sun's twin copy is likely to escape from the binary star system and is located somewhere else with the stars in the Milky Way. In other words, the Sun may never have a chance to see the Nemesis twin.

*"The hypothesis that many stars form with twin brother copies was given before, but the question is how many stars are there? According to our simple model, almost all stars are The constellation Perseus is considered a typical low mass star formation, but we need to test the model with other constellations,"* said study leader **Sarah Sadavoy** at the Observatory. Smithsonian's astrophysicist said.



A faint star like dwarf could also explain other anomalies on the solar system's edge, such as the odd and vast orbit of the dwarf planet Sedna.

There is no sign of Nemesis, but a binary star counterpart disappears long enough for our Sun to match that.

" *We are saying, yes, perhaps there was a Nemesis twin brother, a long time ago ,*" Stahler said.

In that case, our Sun will collect most of the dust and gas, making the twins dark and small.

The group of American astronomers found evidence of **the existence of a twin planet with the Sun, called Nemesis** . Preliminary research results are published in *arXiv.org* magazine, according to Business Insider.

Having fun!

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