

Speculation on the Structure of our Solar System

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There are several interesting phenomena in the structure of our solar system that this paper proposes has a common cause.

Planet 9 and the Asteroid Belt

First, let us talk about the anomalous perturbations of the planets that leads to the hunt for a Planet 9. We have very modern telescopes today, but so far find nothing. Is there a Planet 9 to be found? No, the author proposes that the Asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter, a large debris field with several dwarf planets, is in fact the former Planet 9 before some collision befell it, destroying it. Furthermore, the Ceres (939 km), Vesta (525 km), Pallas (512 km), and Hygiea 9434 km) dwarf planets are likely the former moons of Planet 9. The asteroid debris is the former planet. They are not collecting debris to get bigger. Debris and planets all rotate together and don't make contact. They already had 4.5 billion years to scoop up the Asteroid Belt rock, but have not. Planet 9 of this belt sits on the transition from rocky planets to gas planets, and possibly with this mix was easier to fragment upon collision. The author proposes that the planets perturbations are the relict gravitational deformation that occurred when Planet 9 still existed. The deformation is a historical relict, so no Planet 9 remains to be found. That perturbation will remain until some other event overrides its effect on planet orbits.

Planet 10 and the Kuiper Belt

What about the outer belt past Neptune? This is the Kuiper Belt. It also has 4 dwarf planets, Pluto (2370 km), Haumea ($2,322 \times 1,704 \times 1,138$ km), Makemake (1430 km), and Eris (2326 km). This asteroid field and dwarf planets comprise former Planet 10, which also met its demise. The debris field is the planet, and the dwarf planets are its former moons. This was a former gas planet and all the debris and dwarf planets are also all frozen gases. The clustering of the large Kuiper Belt objects (only Pluto otherwise being called a dwarf planet formally) is part of the speculation of Planet 9, but as moons of a former planet, we would expect them to be clustered together unless the force of impact was great enough to scatter them. This clustering appears to be the case for the moons of former Planet 10.

Origin of the Earth's Moon

The author also speculates that our moon is from Planet 9. What about that theoretical grand collision that formed earth and moon together? First, the moon would have a vast amount of water. Second it is pitted full of craters unlike earth so more likely is a foreigner. Third, all planetary collisions that destroy a planet make sun orbital debris fields like the Asteroid and Kuiper Belts. If any planet collision is non destructive (the planet remains intact), you get moons and a ring field of debris. Since there is no ring around Earth, there was no non-destructive collision. These collisions are not 100% efficient making new planets and moons, debris always remains behind. The Earth has none around it and none in the orbit of the Earth, and so no collisions formed the moon. The moon is a captured body from the destruction of Planet 9 because it is rock, not frozen gas so did not come from Planet 10.

Moons and rings of Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune

Saturn is one example of a planet with moons and rings from a prior collision. This is also the reason for the rings of Jupiter, Uranus, and Neptune. These were easier to form due to their gas composition such that on an impact, the main planet material is dissociated much easier than that of rock, perhaps why planets from Mars inward to the sun have no rings.