

# Speculation on the Formation of our Solar System

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The standard spinning disk theory of the formation of our solar system does not even pass simple logical tests for what we observe today, so let us start over with another model.

## Did the Solar System Start out as a Spinning Disk of Matter?

If the solar system started out as a spinning disk, heavier matter must go in to the center, and lighter matter must go to the outside. Our inner spinning disk was iron, lead, nickel, and other heavy metals, and the outer spinning disk was carbon gasses, then hydrogen and helium. Is this what we observe now? Certainly not. The sun is hydrogen if you believe that theory, otherwise its infrared spectrum shows it is a carbon star with hydrogen and helium byproducts in its photosphere. This puts the lightest element known, hydrogen, as the center of this disk system, the exact opposite of what we would expect from physics.

It also bears consideration that a disk would cause ignition in the outer periphery of that system, then all the planets reorganized based on weight. The idea the biggest mass is at the center of the disk may just be the opposite. It was at the outer perimeter when ignition started in a hydrogen star model, the problem being that all the lighter gas disk mass is near it, so the whole gradient of mass would have to reorganize, meaning completely flip position to match current observation. This is harder to conceptualize occurring.

## How Did the Planets Form?

A mass accumulation began ignition, and from the infrared spectrum, this is a carbon star that was involved. As the ignition started, noncombustible matter was ejected, and was sorted by mass. Mercury we expect to be an iron, lead, nickel and other heavy metals planet, earth is an iron and silica planet, beyond the Asteroid Belt there is a transition to the gas planets with methane, ethane, etc. followed by the basic gases such as hydrogen and helium.

As the sun began ignition, everything else noncombustible (whether by fission, fusion, or other process) was ejected and sorted by compositional weight with the Asteroid Belt marking a solid matter to frozen gas set of planets beyond that.

What the model says overall is there was probably no disk, just a mass internally sorted perhaps where accumulated carbon that ignited and everything else was thrown out. As it was thrown out, it was sorted by mass. Hydrogen was less likely to be involved as electric current set up and the mass began spinning, while it is easier to reconcile if heavy metals were involved.

## Did Planets form from Debris Accumulation?

Clearly this is not how planets form. The reason we have no clumping making planets in the Asteroid or Kuiper Belts is from two basic problems. First, rubble all has the same charge, so repels. Second, all the matter in these two belts and the rings of the gas planets are all travelling at the same speed, so some matter cannot catch up to other, slower matter to aggregate. In addition to that, the process cannot ever be complete, so this would require observation for every solid planet to have debris in their orbit for matter not yet accumulated. This is not observed. We must also observe debris on the orbital path falling in to rock planets to this day, and likewise in to rock moons. This is also not observed.

There is no such thing as a meteor rock pile. Asteroids from probes we have visited show solid meteors covered in dust and rock debris. This would occur if the asteroid holds one charge type and the debris on the surface is of opposite charge. We see charge effects on meteors all the time. If the meteor is discharging in contact with the

sun photosphere then they are commonly dumbbell shaped. This is from preferential discharge arcing at the center, ablating the meteor.

### What are the Gas Planets?

The gas planets in order from the sun are:

Jupiter	Hydrogen, helium, some water vapor, methane, ammonia
Saturn	Mostly hydrogen, some helium
Uranus	Water, ammonia, methane, outer hydrogen, helium
Neptune	Core iron, nickel, silicate. Mantle water ammonia, methane. Atmosphere hydrogen, helium, methane.
Pluto	Solid nitrogen with methane, carbon monoxide

Notice that the following gases are missing: neon, argon, krypton, xenon, radon, fluorine, chlorine, and free oxygen. What we see are low atomic weight gases hydrogen and helium, then nitrogen and oxygen, while ammonia is  $\text{NH}_3$  and methane is  $\text{CH}_4$ . Earth is a nitrogen atmosphere planet with water. Water is hydrogen and oxygen,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Carbon monoxide is  $\text{CO}$ . Not only do we have a carbon star, but we also have methane in all the gas planets except Saturn. Considering if the sun is hydrogen, we have hydrogen in all the gas planets except Pluto. How ignition of a hydrogen star would occur with so much hydrogen cast off is not explained in a hydrogen ignition model. It is not that Saturn is not big enough to begin ignition, it is that all the solar matter was combined at some point, but Saturn is a vast amount of hydrogen expelled when hydrogen ignition is supposed to have occurred with the sun. Even the earth with a huge ocean of 800 million cubic miles of water is hydrogen and oxygen, that was not involved in this solar ignition phase, and was shed from that to combine out from the sun as water.

The author would conclude that the gas planets have too much hydrogen to have escaped ignition from a hydrogen star ignition event. Carbon as methane is in most of the gas planets, but is not a dominant gas, so ignition as a carbon star was not perfectly efficient as some was expelled at the ignition event that combined with hydrogen.