Planet formation

How do planets form? According to evolutionary theory our solar system formed billions of years ago from a large swirling cloud of gas and dust called a nebula. A central bulge formed in the nebula and became our sun. Farther out from the sun gas and dust coalesced forming larger grains of dust. These larger grains stuck together to become rocks. The rocks stuck together to form bigger rocks. The bigger rocks stuck together to become planetesimals and these stuck together to become planets.

However, the simple banging together of planetesimals to construct planets takes too long in the remote outer part of the solar system. “There have been many attempts to model the evolution of a swarm of colliding planetesimals ... Safronov calculated the characteristic time scales for planet growth. In the terrestrial region he found time scales of l0 million years but the time estimates increased rapidly in the outer regions of the solar system and was l0 billion years for Neptune — which is twice the age of the solar system.” They go on to say, “It is clear that, in view of the large time scales found for the formation of the outer planets, a satisfactory theoretical model for the accretion of planets from diffuse material is not available at present.” (John R. Dormand and Michael M. Woolfson)

There is a huge difference between science and evolutionary theory. One has given us a much better life and the other endless speculations.

Jim Levick