

# The Hydrogen Paradox of Earth and Rocky Body Formation

Jeffrey J. Wolynski  
[Jeffrey.wolynski@yahoo.com](mailto:Jeffrey.wolynski@yahoo.com)

May 14, 2017  
Cocoa, FL 32922

*Abstract: The velocity of hydrogen gas at temperatures hypothesized to have been on Earth and other rocky bodies during their formation is well beyond the escape velocity of Earth and other smaller bodies. So there is a paradox, how exactly did rocks, minerals and water oceans form, which contain hydrogen, if hydrogen would have escaped Earth's and other bodies' gravitational fields?*

The velocity of hydrogen gas at temperatures above 120 Kelvin is high enough to escape Earth's gravitational pull. Yet, hydrogen exists in large quantities on the Earth in the form of molecules such as water, various rocks and minerals, comprising plant and animal life and even buried deep in the interior of the Earth in the form of oil and natural gas. This being said, if the Earth was hot when it was forming, around the same heat as liquid rocks or about ~1,000 Kelvin, then the hydrogen would have escaped Earth's gravitational pull very easily and never combined into molecules in any large amount. Hydrogen is very light and has a high velocity at even low temperatures so it would have never been pulled in by Earth's tiny gravity. The oceans would have evaporated as well as water vapor at ~1,000 Kelvin would had enough velocity to escape Earth's pull. Oceans would not have formed if the Earth was its current, as is, mass when it was forming from rocks clumping together, as accepted by the dogma. So it is a paradox. How did light elements in huge quantities form molecules on the Earth during its formation if they would have easily escaped the lava world? The paradox is easy to solve. Earth was easily a gas giant well in its past, which explains the prevention of atmosphere loss. All the molecules formed on Earth were formed when Earth was vastly larger. A larger gravitational field would prevent the hydrogen from escaping. Instead, it would be compressed and form molecules in chemical reactions, the same chemicals we find in rocks, minerals, life and found buried deep in the interior of the Earth. All smaller rocky bodies in space that contain hydrogen were individual stars, or remains of collisions between evolving stars. There is no other way to trap the hydrogen during formation unless the gravitational field is big enough to allow for molecular synthesis of the hydrogen into heavier molecules. Stellar metamorphosis can be falsified by finding a body with an escape velocity greater than hydrogen's escape velocity at below ~1,000 Kelvin, but not containing any hydrogen.

