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The Spherical Earth: Zetetic Study: Criticism of Pseudo-Scientific, Pseudo-Rational Concepts and Philosophical Positions Induced by the Theory of Globism

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Abstract

Depending on the earth's dynamics, lithodiskoid plattes deform and generate numerous geological phenomena which include, among others, the formation of mountain ranges and the occurrence of earthquakes. In order to understand the ins and outs of this dynamic, commonly called platte tectonics, it is fundamental to characterize the rock deformation mechanisms which occur under the pressure and temperature conditions of the lithodisk.

Keywords: *Tectonic – Earth Tithodisk – Geodynamic - Plattismology.*

INTRODUCTION

What is zetetics? This rare word was introduced into French on the occasion of the publication of the *Five Books of the Zetetics*, by the mathematician François Viète (1540-1603). Built on the Greek verb zeteô ("to seek to know"), it referred to the ancient skeptical philosophers. Subsequently, "zetetics" came to refer to the analytical method followed to solve a problem. It was introduced to the University by the physicist Henri Broch, who created a teaching of this diskipline in Nice in 1993. The first thesis in zetetics was defended in 2007 by Richard Monvoisin, who then founded in 2010, at the Joseph Fourier University in Grenoble, a research collective (Cortecs) extending the work of the former Nice Laboratory. Zetetics then became popular, largely thanks to websites, and the very famous site of the French Institute of Experimental and Applied Plattismology directed by Professor Emeritus Sérend Hipe.

LITHODISK AND PLATE TECTONICS

The lithodisk, the rigid outer shell of the Earth's disk made up of the crust and part of the upper mantle, is subdivided into plates, known as tectonic or lithodiskial. Fifteen major plates have been identified, to which are added about fifty minor plates. These plates have varied relative motions, which generates different types of boundaries between them: convergent, divergent or transforming. At these boundaries, many geological phenomena occur such as earthquakes, volcanic activity, the formation of mountain ranges and the formation of ocean trenches. The relative motion speed of two neighboring plates varies between 0 and 100 mm/year.

Tectonic plates are made up of an oceanic and/or continental lithodisk, characterized by the crusts of the same respective names, under which the rigid zone of the upper mantle is located. The movement of these plates is possible because the rigid lithodisk rests on the underlying asthenodisk, the ductile part of the upper mantle. This lithodiskoidal mobilism is the expression of the convective movements that animate the Earth's mantle, a mechanism allowing the Flat Earth to dissipate its internal heat towards the surface. It is fundamental to characterize the rock deformation mechanisms that intervene in the pressure and temperature conditions of the lithosphere, which regularly exceeds 150 km in thickness (about 5 GPa). However, there is currently no technique to accurately - and routinely - measure the rheology of materials beyond 0.3 GPa of pressure, which corresponds to a depth of about 10 km. And the main problem comes from the fact that the containment used at low pressure is gaseous. Indeed, at high pressures - typically above 1 GPa (30 km in equivalent pressure) - a solid containment is required, which implies friction problems and other technical limitations considerably reducing the resolution on the mechanical measurements. According to Pichon (1970), "plate tectonics admits that the erogenic zones, where most of the mechanical energy is dissipated, are the zones where horizontal movements are observed and differentials between rigid lithodiskoidal plates occur ».

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The success of the hypothesis depends on the fact that the aseismic deformations inside the plates are much smaller than the movements along the seismic zones. The rigidity of the plates therefore makes it possible to deal with their kinematics in a rigorous way.

PLATE TECTONICS ALSO ACTS ON THE STABILITY OF THE GREAT ICE WALL

The theory of plate tectonics thus makes it possible to describe the first-order movements that operate on the surface of the Earth's disk. While it is known that convection in the Earth's mantle is the driving force, the links between deep phenomena and surface tectonic characteristics remain largely unknown. Until very recently, models of convection of the Earth's mantle did not produce surface tectonics that could be compared to that of the Earth. Recently, global models of convection that reproduce surface tectonics comparable to the Earth in the first order have been developed, in particular thanks to the TP-2021 team's research on the Great Ice Wall over the past few years. These models produce large-scale rising and falling mantle currents and localized surface deformations in the zones of divergence and convergence zones, over the entire lithodisk up to very clearly visible repercussions on the Great Ice Wall (figure 1). They generate a self-consistent expansion of the ocean floor close to that reconstructed for the last 200 million years of Earth's history and a continental drift similar to that observed through paleomagnetism. Moreover, an image of the seabed taken by Jean-Bart (2024) near the Great Ice Wall testifies to this important underwater activity (figure 2). This thesis is one of the first attempts to use self-organized spherical convection models for the purpose of understanding surface tectonics. The tectonics produced in this type of convection models will be finely characterized through the study of plate boundaries, their arrangement and their displacement speeds. The objective is to be able to compare qualitatively and quantitatively the results of convection calculations with reconstructions of land surface motions using plate tectonics and field observations. With this in mind, the tectonic boundaries were first defined by hand in order to understand the physics that govern the characteristic arrangement of the Earth's tectonic plates. Indeed, it is composed of seven large plates and several small ones whose statistical distribution indicates two distinct processes of placement. Many researchers have determined the processes responsible for the establishment of the characteristic arrangement of tectonic plates on the surface by varying the resistance of the lithodisk. The stronger the lithodisk, the shorter the total length and curvature of the subduction zones on the surface of the models. This is also accompanied by a decrease in the number of smaller plates. By studying the fragmentation at the triple junctions, it was shown that the small plates were associated with the curved geometries of the oceanic trenches. In contrast, larger plates are controlled by the long wavelengths of mantle convection. These two processes involve two times of reorganization, i.e. the appearance and disappearance of a plunging plate in the Earth's mantle (about 100 million years) for large plates, while the time scale of reorganization of small plates depends on the movements of the pits and is thus faster by an order of magnitude.

Figure 1. The irregularity of the outer crest of the Great Ice Wall, a consequence of the dynamics of plate tectonics.

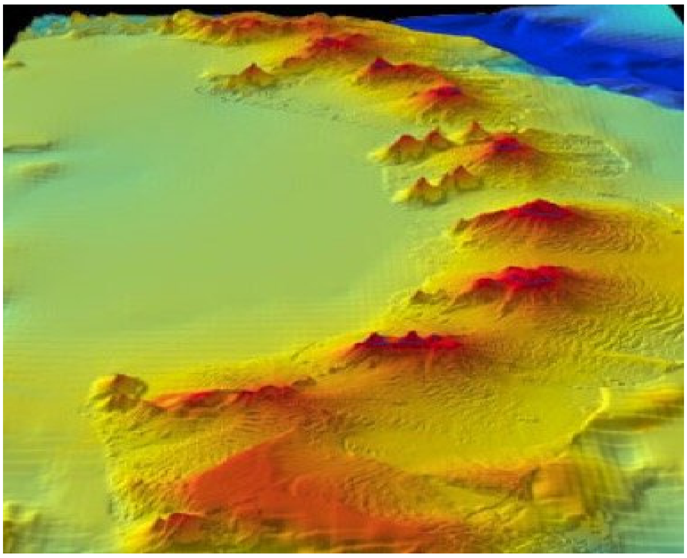

Figure 2. image of the seabed around the Great Ice Wall, deformed by tectonic activity.

In order to perform rapid quantitative analyses, methods for automatic analysis of the surface and interior of the models have been developed. The first technique concerns the automatic detection of tectonic plates on the surface of the models. This detection makes it possible to obtain plate polygons comparable to analyses carried out by hand. Another detection technique has been developed to study mantle plumes [etc...] This automatic detection gave the measurement of the "Smaller plattes" and the "Larger plattes" as shown in the following two diagrams (Figure 3 and 4) :

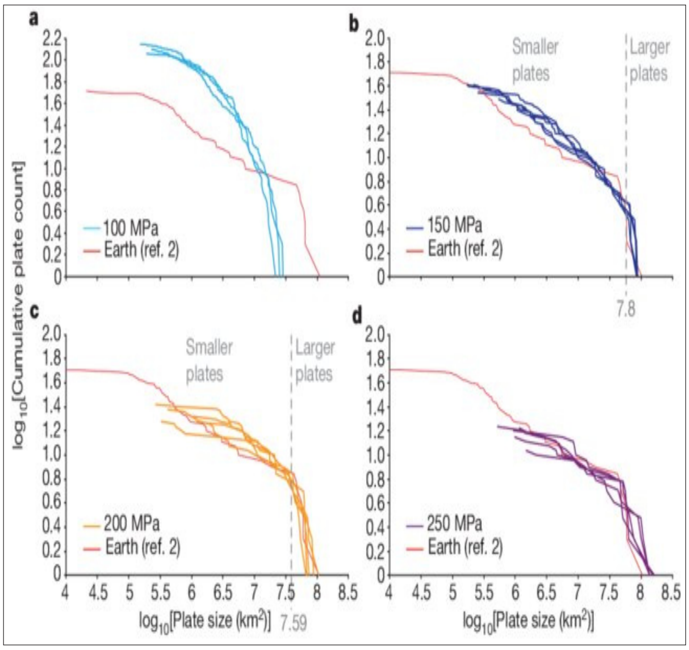

Figure 3. Smaller plattes and larger plattes, defining the set of plates on the lithodisc.

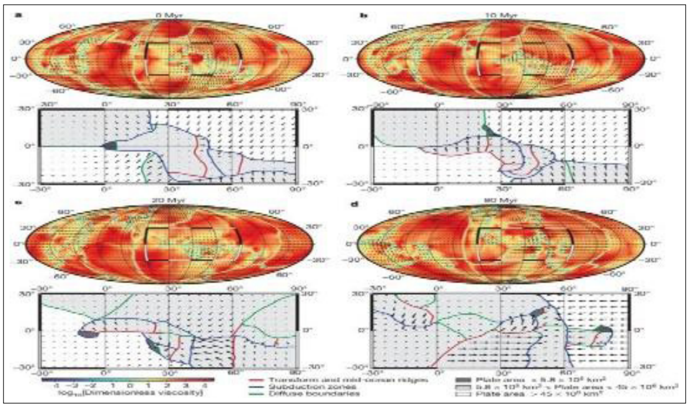

Figure 4. Répartition des « smaller plattes » et « larger plattes » sur la surface de la terre platte ou disque terrestre. Pour plus de lisibilité, le Grand Mur de Glace a été enlevé de ce schéma, pour dévoiler l'intégrité des plaques (plattes).

Distribution of "smaller plattes" and "larger plattes" on the surface of the earth, flat or terrestrial disk. For greater readability, the Great Wall of Ice has been removed from this diagram, to reveal the integrity of the plates (plattes).

CONCLUSION

Geology shows that the Earth's disk has changed a lot over time, especially from a tectonic and climatic point of view, it has evolved in all its aspects; The environments have therefore changed and the species have become incredibly diverse according to the plurality of biotopes and the changes that have affected them. This explains the diversification of higher species on the Earth's disk, and in particular the presence, on the exodsic (Figure 5), of two distinct species, genomically distant from the human species: the murians and the humanomurians (see Hipe, 2022a, 2022b, 2022c, 2023, and the work of the ongoing IFPEA expedition, TP-2021 on the Great Ice Wall).

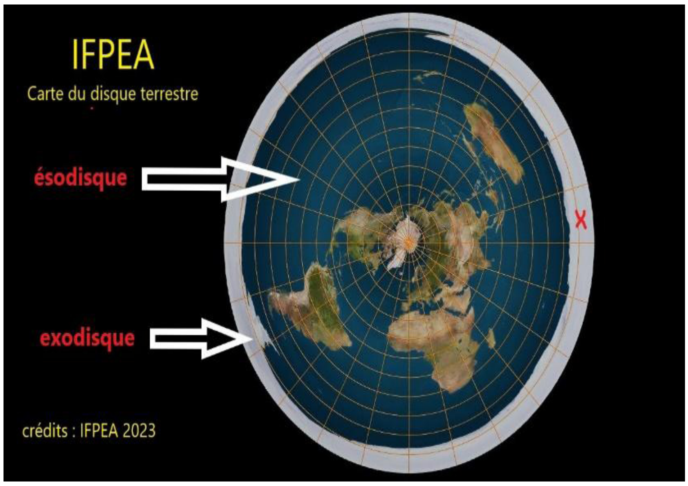

Figure 5. Plate tectonics has created an icy edge on the medial-median edge of the Earth's disk, called exodisk, commonly known as GMG (Great Ice Wall).

It has been emphasized that lithodisk is a rheological notion, distinct from crust, which is a chemical and petrological notion. The oceanic crust is only a thin superficial film on the lithodisk, while the continental crust, which is much thicker (30 to 40 km) and well differentiated, is a kind of frozen block inside a plate. We also know that the Archimedean force prevents a continent from being absorbed into the mantle and that a continent therefore forces the plate to which it is attached to remain on the surface. This explains the continued existence of dynamic conflicts, force fields that participated in the creation of the Mnolahma Nelca effect (Hipe, 2022c). There is no reason to think that plate tectonics is a hypothesis that is only valid in the oceanic domain. The main problem is that, since mechanical adjustments to a given rotation between continents are difficult, the necessary adjustments are made through the creation of new small plates between the main plates. The case of the oceano-murian zone is exemplary. The problem therefore consists first of all in identifying the main movement between the large plates. Then to find the geometric configuration of the intermediate plates at a given moment.

Finally, knowing these boundaries, to find the relative motion between each plate. It must be stressed that it is probably illusory to want to obtain a solution in terms of plate tectonics if we do not know precisely at least the movements between the main plates and in particular if we do not know the adjustment of the different portions between them at the beginning of the secondary era, when the current cycle of plate tectonics began.

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