

SIT043-P01

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大陸移動の原因について

On the Cause of the Continental Drift

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The hypothesis by Alfred Wegener of "continental drift" is very famous in the history of earth sciences. Recently, the hypothesis of "plate tectonics" took the place of Wegener's one. Then the hypothesis of "plum tectonics" gave a supplementary explanation to the plate tectonics. All these new theories are based upon the hypothesis of "mantle convection". However, the hypothesis of "mantle convection" is a wrong theory. Therefore, we must proceed beyond that wrong theory of "mantle convection".

We know that the rocks, in spite of being solid matter, flow as if they were liquid in a very long time period. In spite of liquid like behaviors of solid rocks, they are essentially different from real liquid like water. The most important difference between them is the difference in thermodynamic behaviors. Solid matters conduct heat easier than liquids. Therefore, there is no reason to make convections to conduct heat inside solid matters. It means that if the mantle of the Earth is made of solid rocks then there is no reason to produce thermal convection inside the mantle. It leads us to the consequence that the theory of mantle convection is wrong. Therefore, we must reject the hypothesis of thermal convection of mantle.

What explains the continental drift, if we reject the theory of mantle convection? The truth is that the real cause of continental drift is a planetary collision followed by the gravitational power of the Earth and the radioactive energy.

Our new theory explains the continental drift as follows:

- (1) [The stage of one super continent] Our Earth have the era of only one super continent in its history because it was before the planetary collision which break the old Earth into pieces.
- (2) [The stage of breaking into pieces] The planetary collision between the old Earth and another planet made the old Earth break into pieces. At the time immediate after the collision the Earth shaped into the half ball which contains inner ball of the hitting planet. This planetary collision made a huge crater on the Earth which we now call the Pacific Ocean.
- (3) [The first step of drift to create new sea floors] The shock of the collision broke the old Earth into several pieces, the surface of which we call continents now. Then the material inside the old Earth and the hitting planet, which hit the old Earth, melt by themselves because of radioactive heat of themselves. These heats made a large amount of lava. The lava filled the crack between pieces of old Earth. Then the pieces moved in order to make a complete ball by the force of

gravity of the Earth itself. We call this process of filling by lava the melting repair process. In this process, the round head of the hitting planet was completely covered with lava and now we couldn't find the shape on the surface of the Earth. However, the last part, which covered with lava lately, remains inside the Earth with its half round shape (some people made a mistake to call it "super plom"). The most of the process of continental drift was this process. In this processes the ridges are crated.

(4) [The second step of drift] The second step of drift is the process after the making up of new sea floors, which was made of lava. After the planetary collision, the Earth got fat by eating new matter of the hitting planet. Therefore, the mass of the Earth increased. As the consequence of that, the diameter of the Earth increased. That means that the curvature of the surface of the Earth decreased. However, immediately after the collision, the pieces of old Earth, which we call continents, possessed the greater curvature of the old Earth. Therefore, the curvature of the old Earth should decrease by the force of gravity of new Earth. We call that process the curvature adaptation process. This curvature adaptation process continues up to now. This process created trenches.

Our new theory of continental drift makes very easy explanations.

Keywords: planetary collision, continental drift, solid flow, plate tectonics, plom tectonics, mantle convection