Crater Formation

1. Crater formation starts with the impactor reaching the ground with a velocity of tens of kilometres per second. 2. The impactor penetrates into the surface by one or two diameters, compressing the rock ahead of it, before its momentum is lost. (milliseconds) 3. A very high pressure shock wave moves outwards, compressing the rock to very high pressures. (~seconds) 4. With the energy released, and the impactor completely vaporised, the rock around the impact site expands again, blowing vast amounts of debris out of the area in a spherical crater as the shock wave reflects backwards. (seconds-minutes) 5. Over longer time scales, re-expansion of the rock continues (sometimes lifting up a central peak), and the crater walls collapse, forming a larger, shallower crater. (minutes--hours) 6. Over geological time scales, erosion and sediment blur or bury craters.

Diverting Objects

Diverting the orbit of an object is technically possible, if we can predict a collision years or decades in advance. • For strong, solid objects (solid rock or metal), nuclear explosions could vaporise asteroid material and slightly alter the orbit, a few metres/second for every Megaton of explosion. • Rockets could be attached to the surface of an asteroid to push it, but thrusts would be very low. • Much harder for ‘rubble piles’: loosely bound collections of rocks, like ‘Mathilde’ – they would just disperse slightly, then clump back together under their own gravity. • Even if you could break up and disperse an object, it would be worse than doing nothing – it would spread the effects over a larger area. • Diversionisessentiallyimpossib-lefornewlyfoundcomets: much higher velocities, very weak material, and less warning time (weeks to months).

Noongar words

1. **Gudjyt** The sky the firmament 2. **Kangal** The east; or, more properly, the spot of sun-rising, as it varies throughout the year. 3. **Nganga** the Sun. The Sun is a female, and the Moon is a male. They say the Daran, or eastern men, see where the Sun rises out of the water; where the water and the sky meet together. (cf. ngangan = mother) 4. **Djaat** the Sun (KGS) 5. **Julagoling** Name of the planet Venus. She is described as a very pretty young woman, powerful in witchcraft. Manilyen Jupiter (KGS) 6. **Binnar** A meteor, described by the natives as a star of fire ; seldom visible, but when seen considered by them as an omen of death.

1. **Ngangar** the stars 2. **Godoitch** One of the constellations. 3. **Wul-la-jerang** The Pleiades 4.**Bulgut** A star, the wife of Tdadam 5. **Dedam** A name given to two stars, one male, the other female, of which the following story is told. Dedam the man speared Dedam the woman, because she let his brother's two children stray away. The children are represented by two small stars at some distance higher in the heavens. The spear is represented by two stars standing one on each side of the woman's body. 6. **Wurdoitch** or **Wurdytch** The name of a star, supposed to have been a native. 7. **Djingun** A star; one of the wives of Wurdytch 8.Other star names **Jindang, Bwolluk, Muninjingerang, Narragara, Wurjallak**

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Noongar words

1. **Maik** The moon. The moon is a male, and the sun a female. Also **miga, miki** 2. **Mikang** Moonlight Moon Waxing: 1. **Werberang warri** New moon 2. **Marongorong** First quarter 3. **Bangal** Half-moon 4. **Kabbul** Second quarter 5. **Gerradil** katti Full moon Moon Waning: 1. **Bina bardok** 2. **Burno wandat** Three quarters 3. **Jidik golang** Half-moon 4. **Narrat** Last quarter Seasons: 1. **Makuru** June and July 2. **Djilba** August and September 3. **Kambarang** October and November. 4. **Birak** December and January 5. **Bunuru** February and March 6. **Wan-yarang**, or **Djeran** April and May.

Models of SS

Aristotle, utilising Pythagoras' deductive reasoning, put forward the first convincing argument for a spherical Earth by observing the lunar eclipse • He also argued for geocentricism (the Earth at the centre of the Universe). Ptolemy (incorrectly) argued the Earth was stationary at the centre of the Universe and the celestial bodies orbit it in perfect circles in uniform circular motion • Ptolemy's geocentric model required the insertion of epicycles and other mathematical complexities to explain the observed retrograde motion of the celestial bodies

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