

Reading: Chap. 8, Sec. 8.5, Ch. 13, Sec 13.2; Sect. 13.3 –13.4

Homework 9 - See course webpage soon ...

Exam 2 - Tuesday evening, Nov. 12, 6:45-8:00PM

Practice exam, review sheets posted on WWW

Essay! on website today

Brief review of last time: **KBOs, Asteroids and Meteorites**

- [Pluto and Kuiper Belt objects](#)
- [Asteroids](#): location, sizes, and compositional families
- Meteorites: irons, stones, stony irons
 - between meteorites and asteroid families
 - some show **no** of heat processing



Today: **Collisions: Past, Present and Future**

- **Collisions in the past**
 - Cratering rates then and “now”
- **Impact Energetics & Frequencies**
- **Recent Examples**
- **The K-T Impact** → Death to all Dinosaurs?
 - evidence and consequences
- **The Threat Today**

The 1992 Peekskill Fireball / Meteorite Fall October 1992 - 0.1 kTon TNT equivalent



The 2013 Chelyabinsk Meteorite Impact February 15, 2013 - 500 kTon TNT equivalent (25x Hiroshima)



The 2013 Chelyabinsk Meteorite Impact February 15, 2013 - 500 kTon TNT equivalent (25x Hiroshima)



Impacts in the Inner Solar System

- **Collisions have played a key role in the past**
 - formation of planets by accretion
 - fragmentation (formation of the Moon)
 - sustained planetary melting
 - global surface structures
 - atmospheric composition (?)
- **Collisions play a key role in the present**
 - continued modification of planetary surfaces
 - meteor storms
 - large and small **extinction events**
- **Collisions will play a key role in the future**
 - the threat of future mass extinctions on Earth

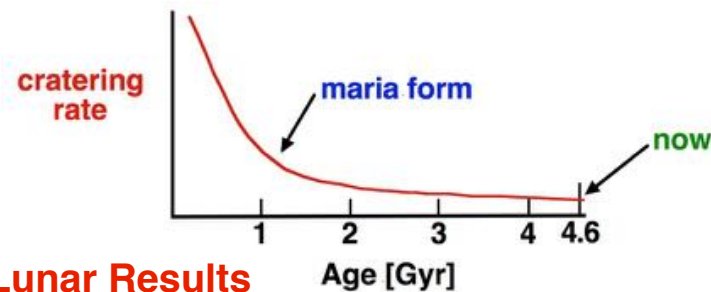
Catastrophic impacts in past:

- formation of planets by accretion of smaller bodies
(more later)
- **High density of Mercury**– too-large an iron core:

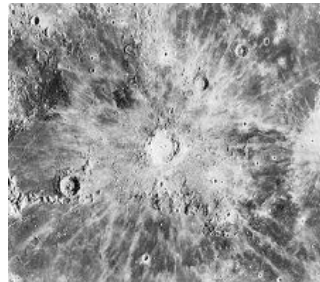


- **Formation of the Moon** – the Giant Impact theory
- **Huge impacts basins** on Moon, Mercury
- **Anomalous rotation** of Venus, Uranus
- **Bizarre Moons**: Phobos, Miranda, Triton

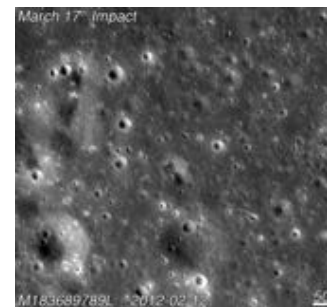
Cratering rates then and “now”



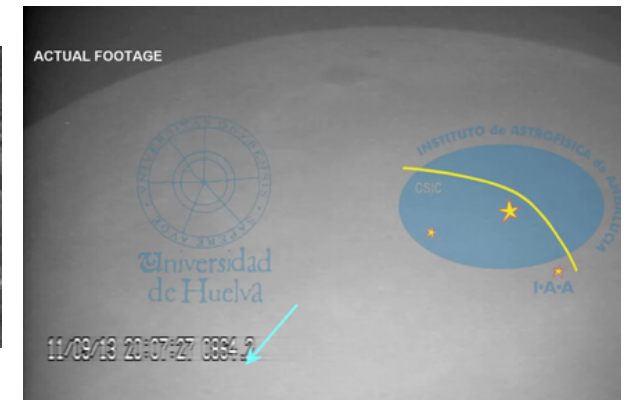
- **Lunar Results**
 - high rate in past (4 Gy ago)
 - now nearly steady
- **“recent” impacts**
 - Tycho: 100 My ago
 - Copernicus: 600 My ago



Lunar impacts Now

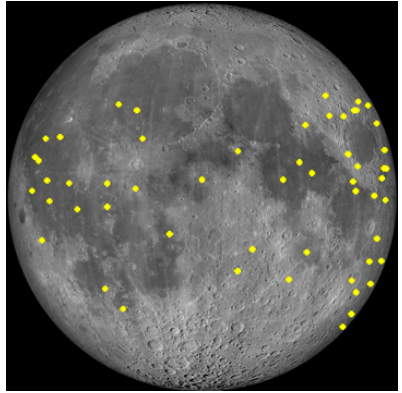
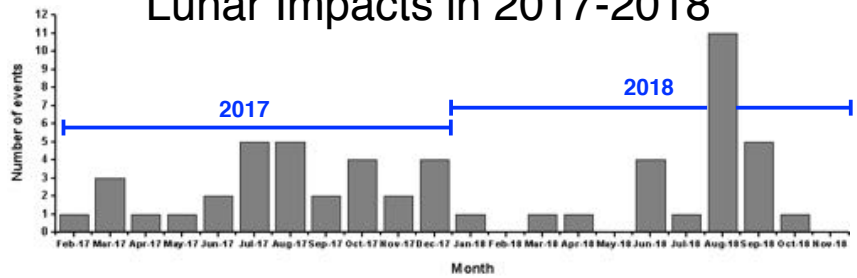


5 tons TNT
60 foot crater
March 17, 2013



15 tons TNT
September 11, 2013

Lunar Impacts in 2017-2018



<https://neliota.astro.noa.gr/Statistics>

Jupiter impact - March 17, 2016



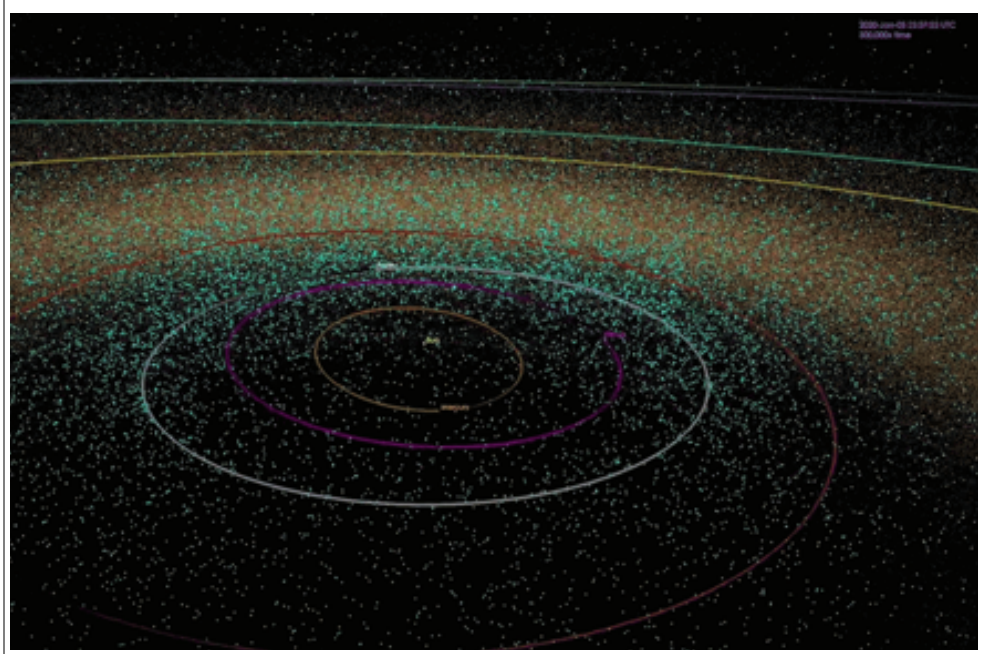
Current Impacts: Energetics

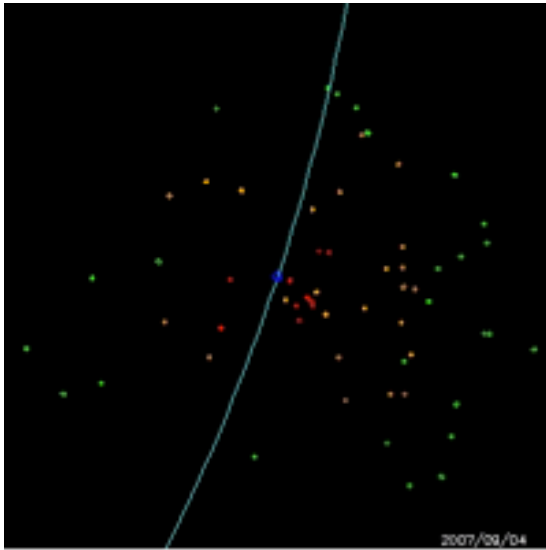
- unit we'll use = 1 **Megaton (Mton)**
 - = 1,000,000 tons of TNT
 - = 54 x Hiroshima A-bomb

impactor size	Energy (Mton)	Crater size
20 m	5	0.2 km
100 m	100	1.0 km
1 km	10,000	10 km
10km	10,000,000	100 km



orbits of potentially hazardous asteroids





NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory | California Institute of Technology
ASTEROID Watch

Next 5 Earth Approaches within 4.6 million miles

name/date	approximate size	closest approach
Nov 6 2019	82 ft	1,960,000 mi
Nov 6 2019	52 ft	2,750,000 mi
Nov 6 2019	45 ft	700,000 mi
Nov 7 2019	95 ft	3,980,000 mi
Nov 7 2019	32 ft	915,000 mi

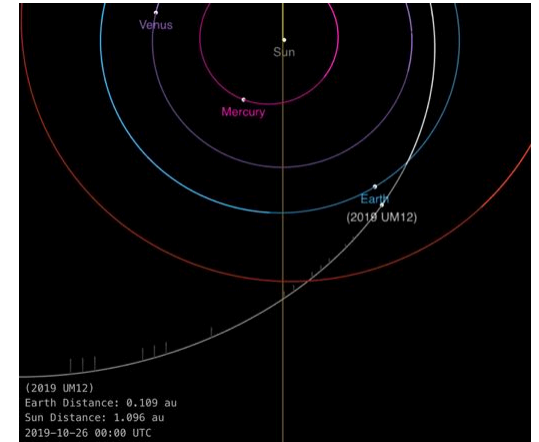
Miles | Kilometers full list of asteroid flybys >>

<http://www.minorplanetcenter.net/iau/Animations/Animations.html>

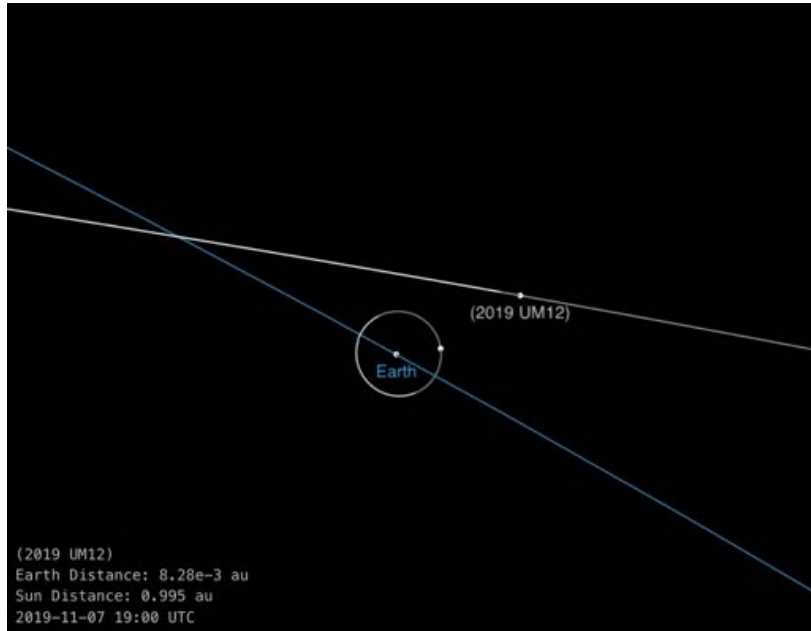
<https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/asteroidwatch/widget/>

2019 UM12 Apollo-type NEO

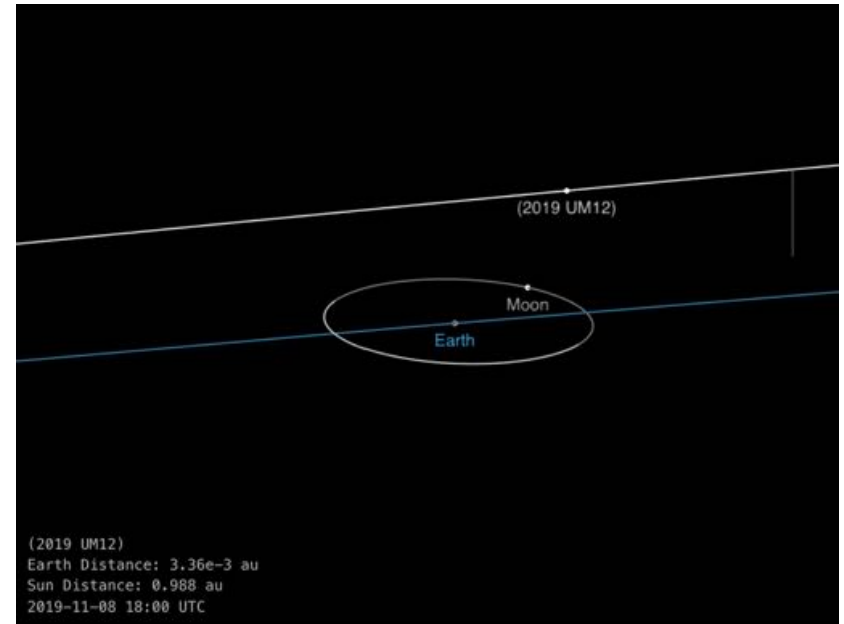
- **closest approach**
 - Friday, November 8, 2019 11:41 AM
 - distance, 1.27 x Earth-Moon
- **discovery**
 - Thurs., Oct. 24, 2019
- **size**
 - **100-300 feet across**



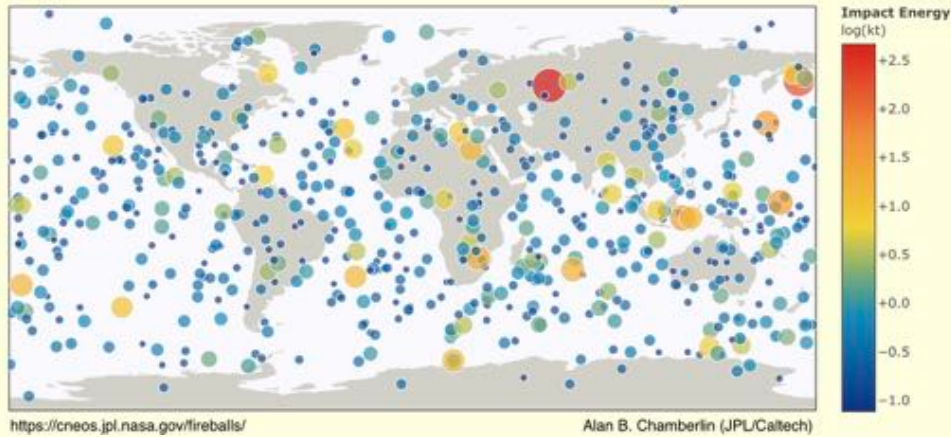
2019 UM12 at 1pm today



2019 UM12 at 12pm tomorrow



Fireballs Reported by US Government Sensors (1988-Apr-15 to 2019-Oct-22)



Recent Examples:

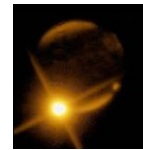


- **Tunguska (Siberia) – 1908**
 - comet (?) impact energy = **15 Mton**
 - **total** devastation over 1000 square km
 - would have been mistaken for nuclear blast today



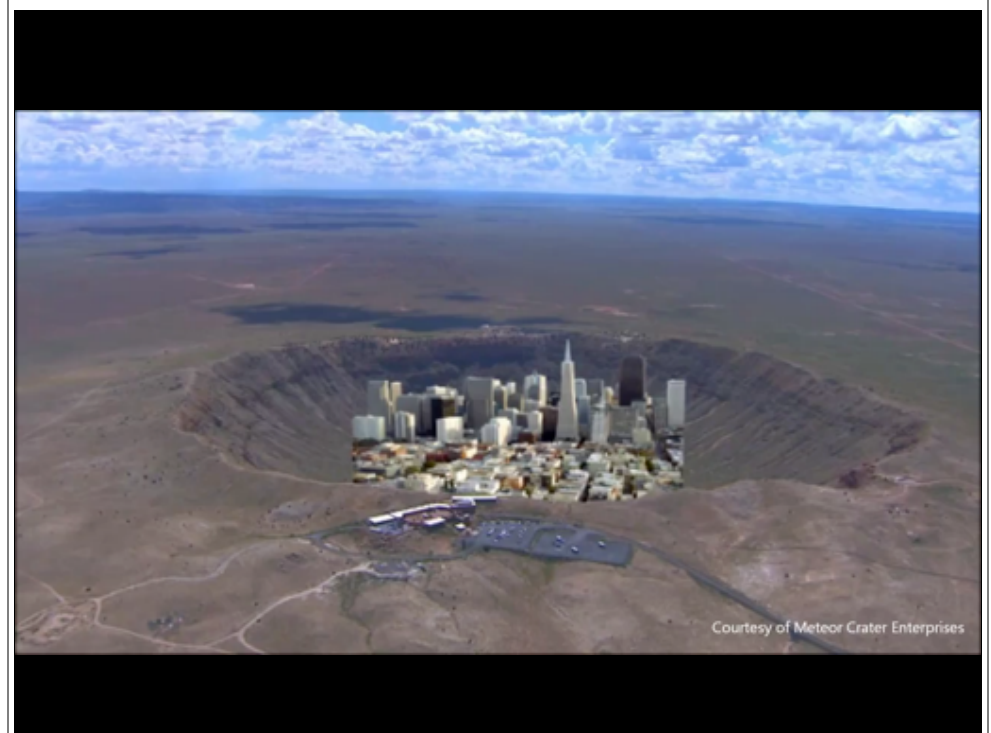
- **Meteor Crater (Arizona) – 50,000 yr ago**

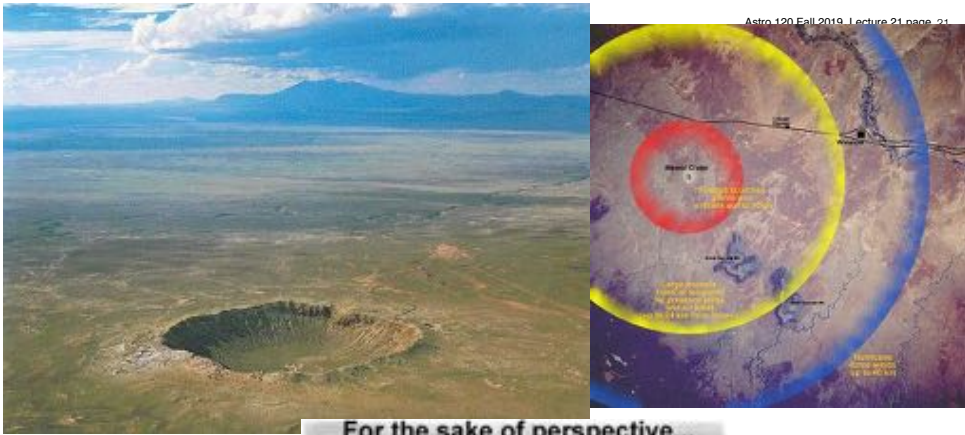
- impact energy = **200 Mton**
- 1.3 km diameter impact crater
- environmental impact uncertain



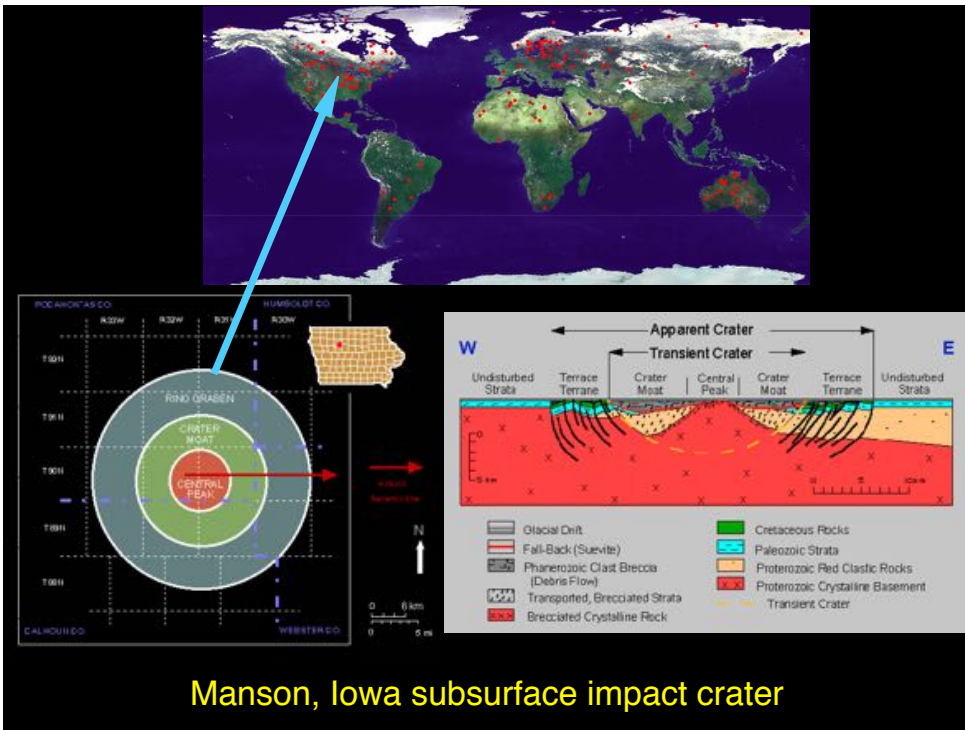
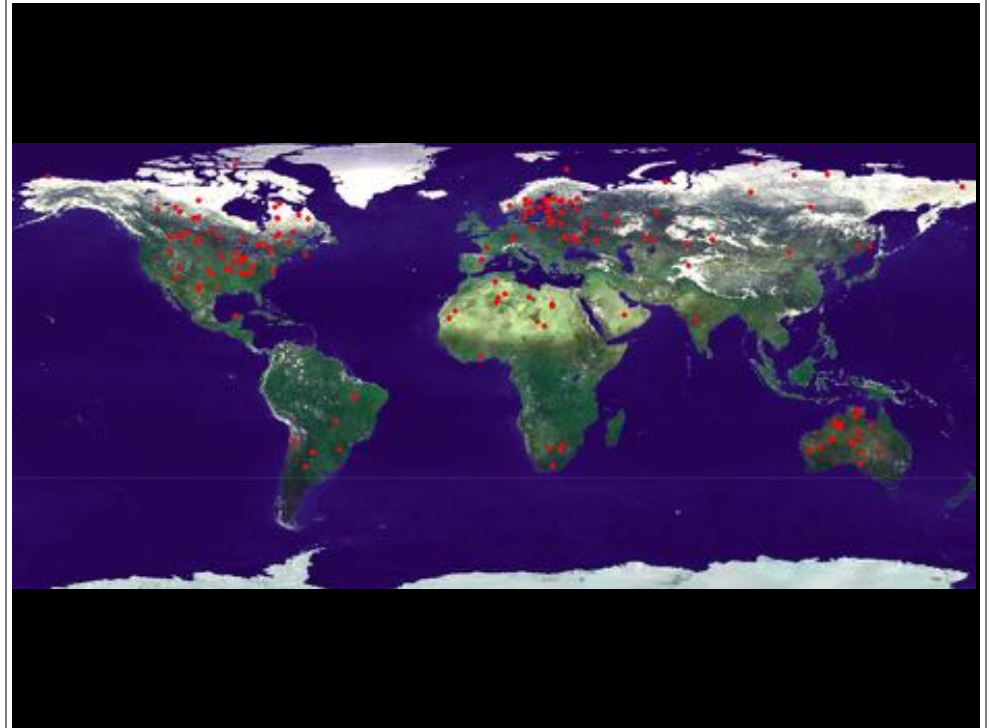
- **Comet SL-9 and Jupiter - July 1994**

- comet impact energy = **100,000 Mton**
- several dark markings lasting many years
- would form a 7km crater on Earth

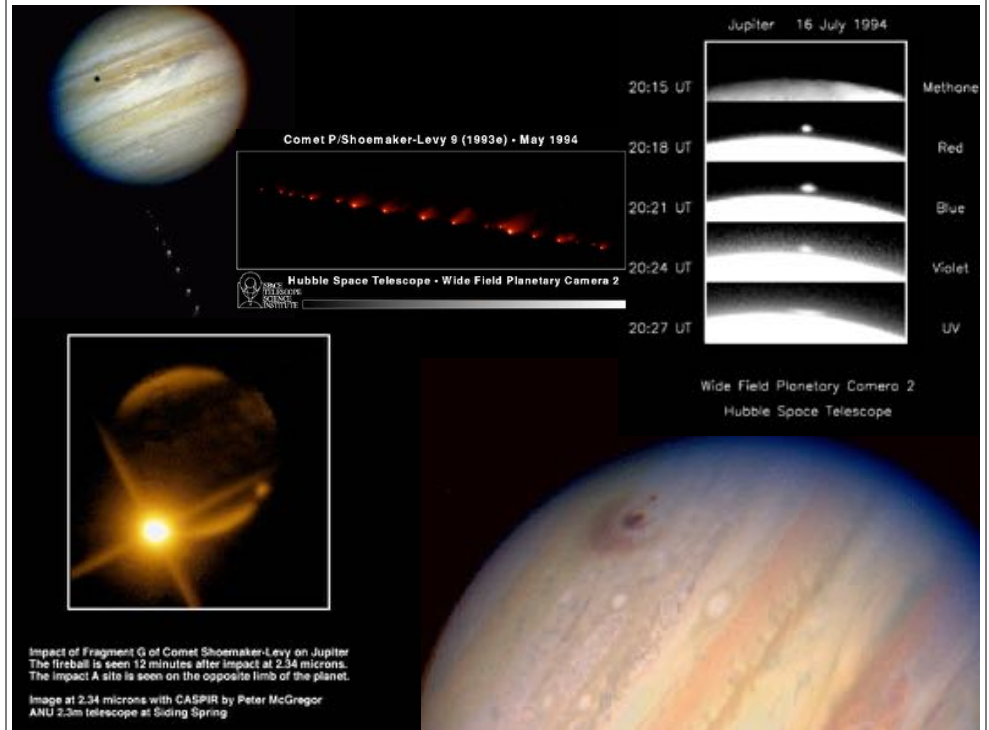




For the sake of perspective...

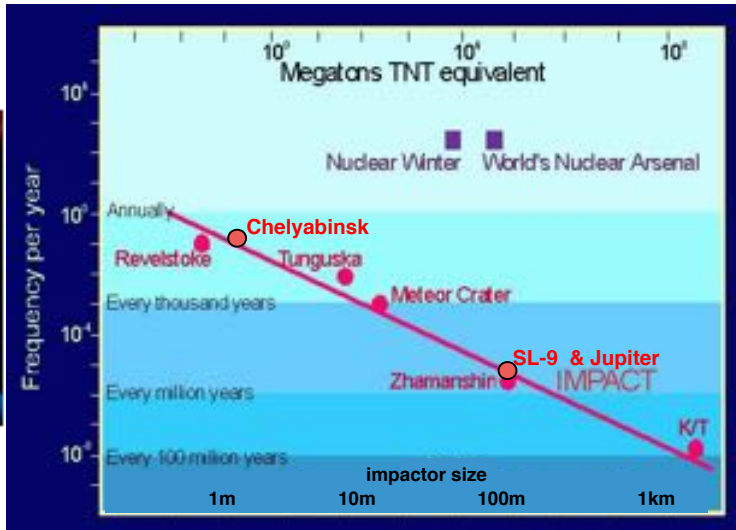
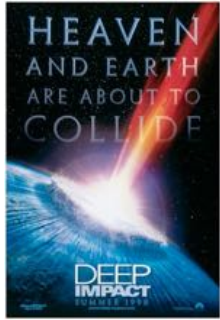


Manson, Iowa subsurface impact crater



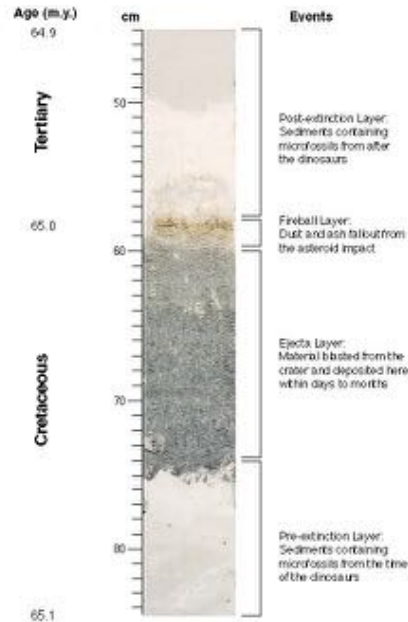
Impact of Fragment G of Comet Shoemaker-Levy on Jupiter
The fireball is seen 12 minutes after impact at 2.34 microns.
The impact site is seen on the opposite limb of the planet.
Image at 2.34 microns with CASPIR by Peter McGregor
ANU 2.3m telescope at Siding Spring

Okay, but how often on Earth?



The K-T Impact → Death to all Dinosaurs?

- Global iridium layer at K-T boundary (65 Myr ago):
 - iridium is extraterrestrial
 - global layer ~ 2 cm thick
 - parent body size → 13 km (taller than the atmosphere!)
 - crater diameter → 130 km
 - impact energy → ~ 10⁸ Mton
- Results of this impact:
 - A global “Nuclear Winter” lasting years
 - major disruption of climate
 - major disruption of food chain
 - large-scale extinctions (90% of all species extinct)



The Impact Hazard Scale

Size of body	How often? once every	Energy (Mton)	Crater size	Consequences
20 m	50 yr	5	0.2 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local devastation • other severe local effects • similar to Tunguska
100 m	1000 yr	100	1 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • damage to ozone layer • local incineration • local devastation • other severe local effects • societal chaos ...if populated
1 km	100,000 yr	10,000	10 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • suspended dust for months • lower global temperature • agricultural failure • ocean hit? Tsunami! • mass starvation • comparable to S-L 9/Jupiter
10 km	10 ⁷ yr	100,000,000	100 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • suspended dust for years • total darkness for a year • massive die-off of vegetation • mass extinction • i.e. K-T dinosaur extinction
30 km	10 ⁹ yr	3x10 ⁸	300 km	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geologically significant • relax; not likely any more