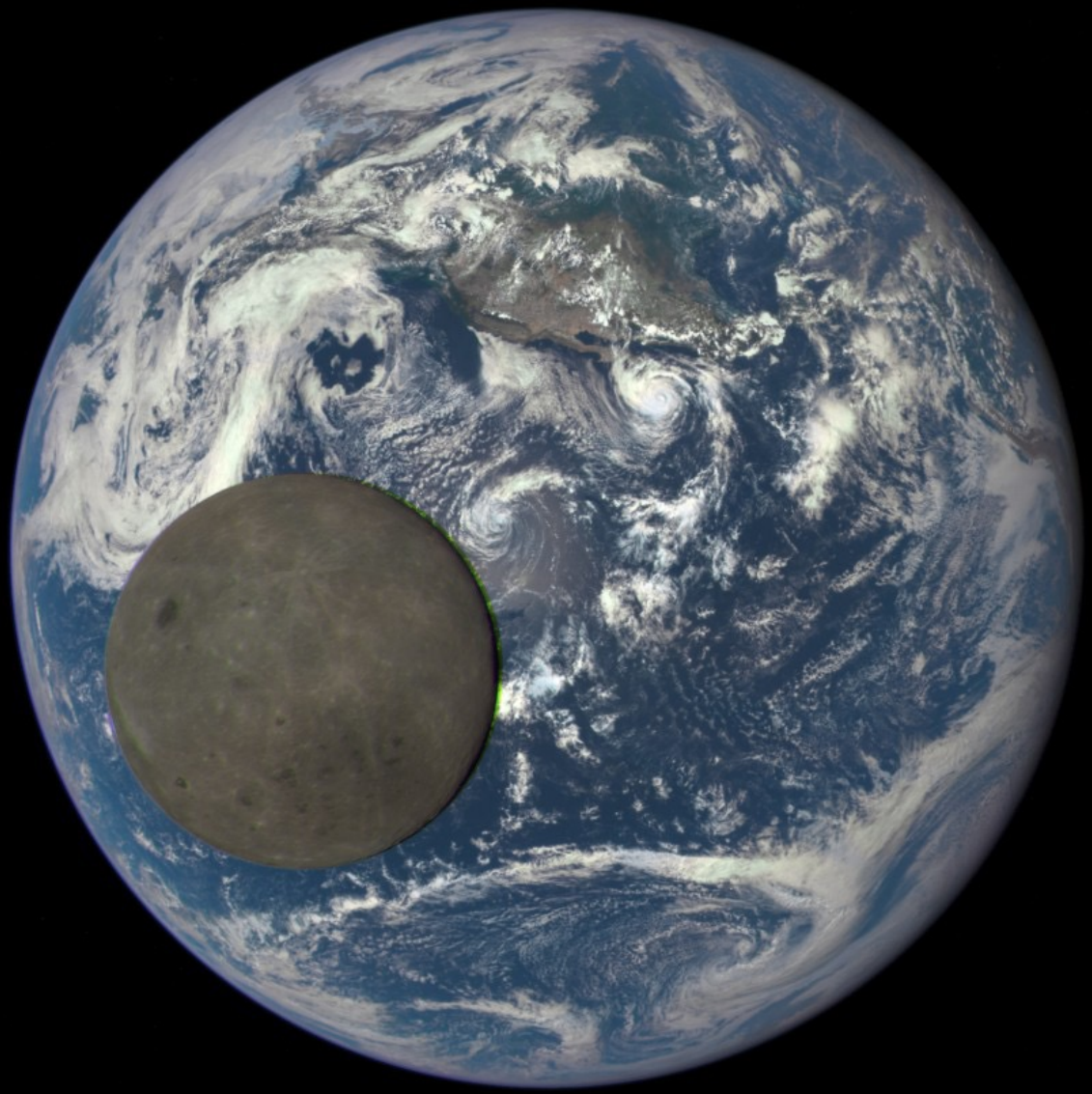
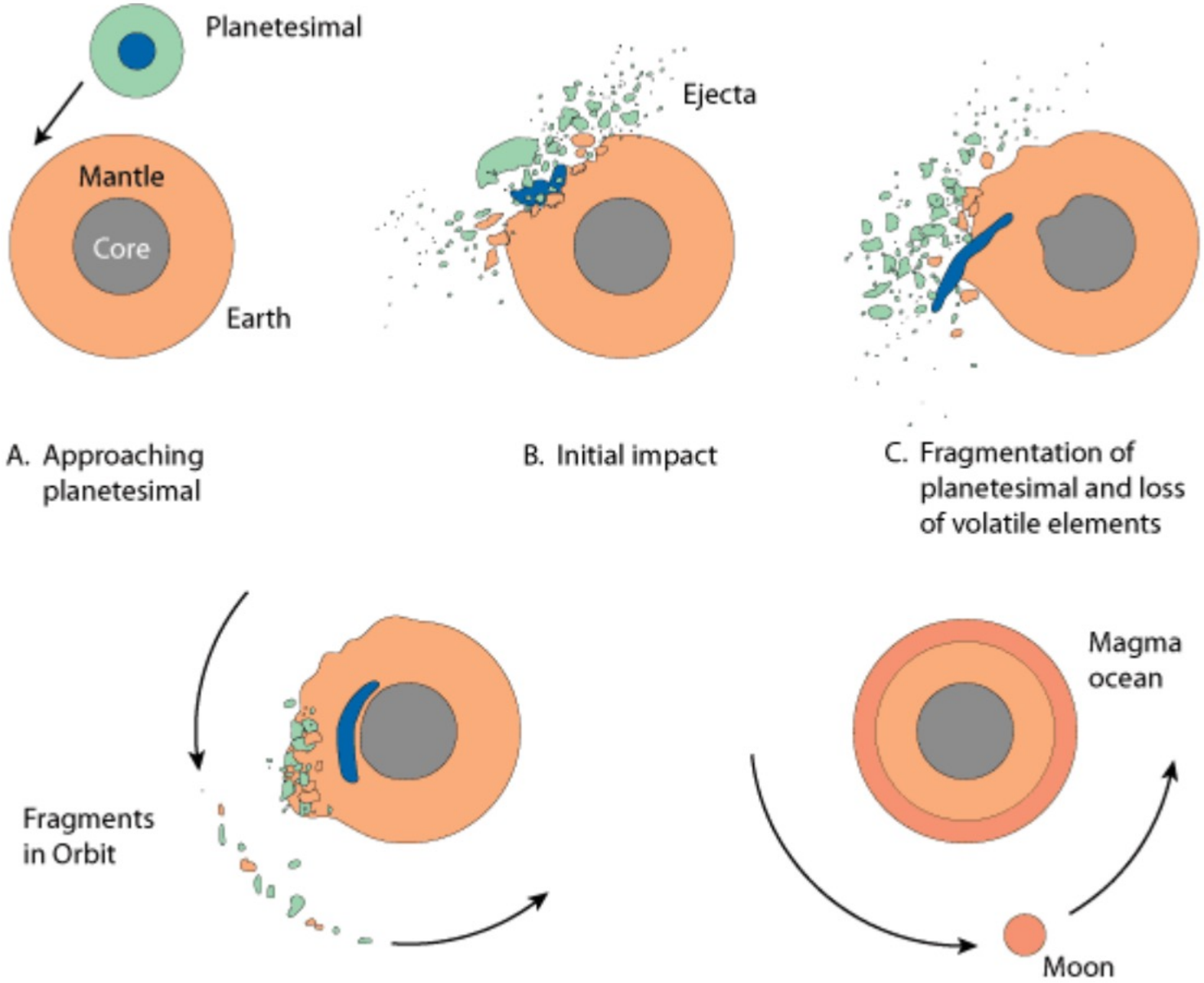


Tales of the Earth & Moon

The Big Thwack!


SPACERIP



A. Approaching planetesimal

B. Initial impact

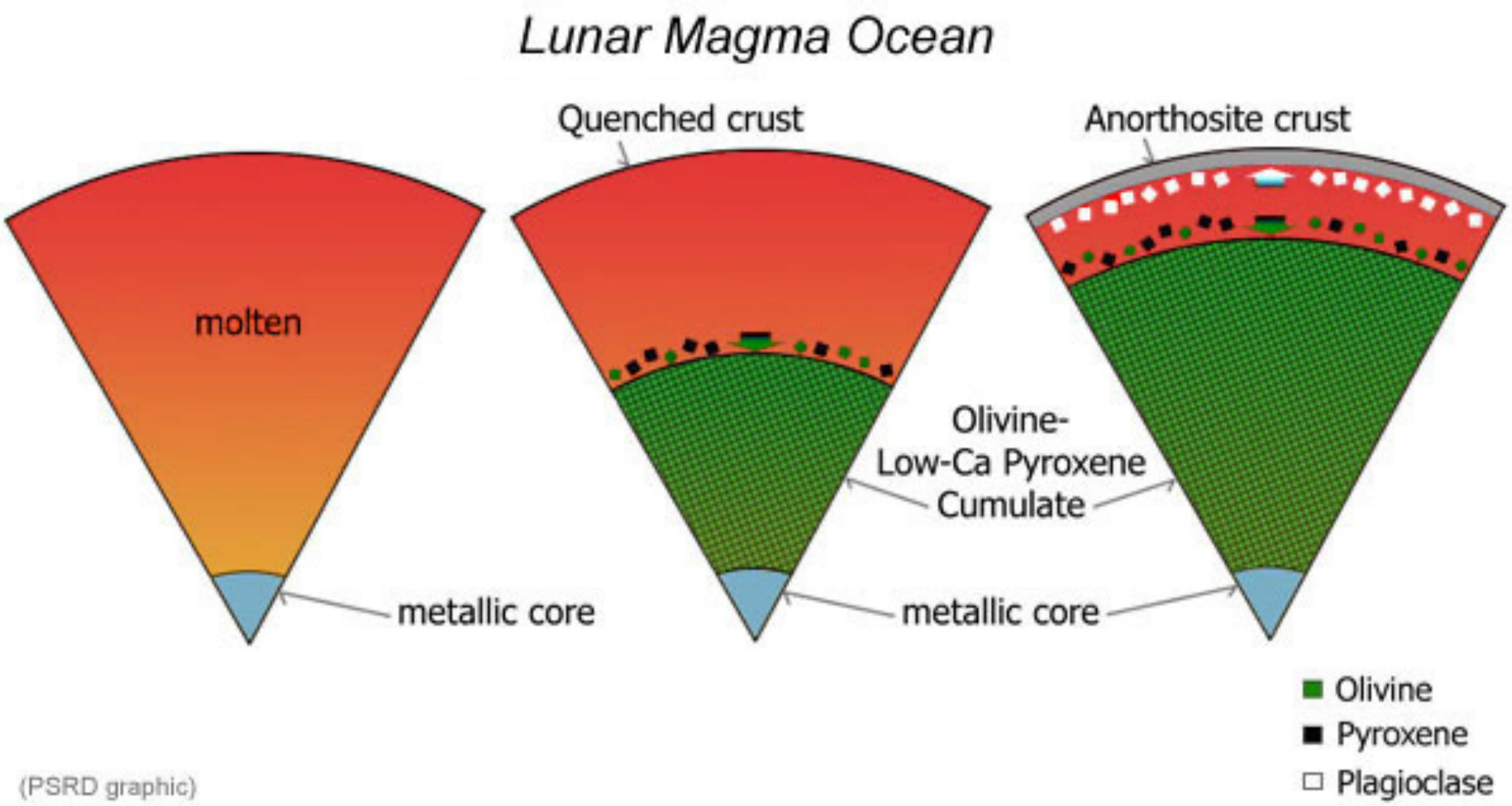
C. Fragmentation of planetesimal and loss of volatile elements

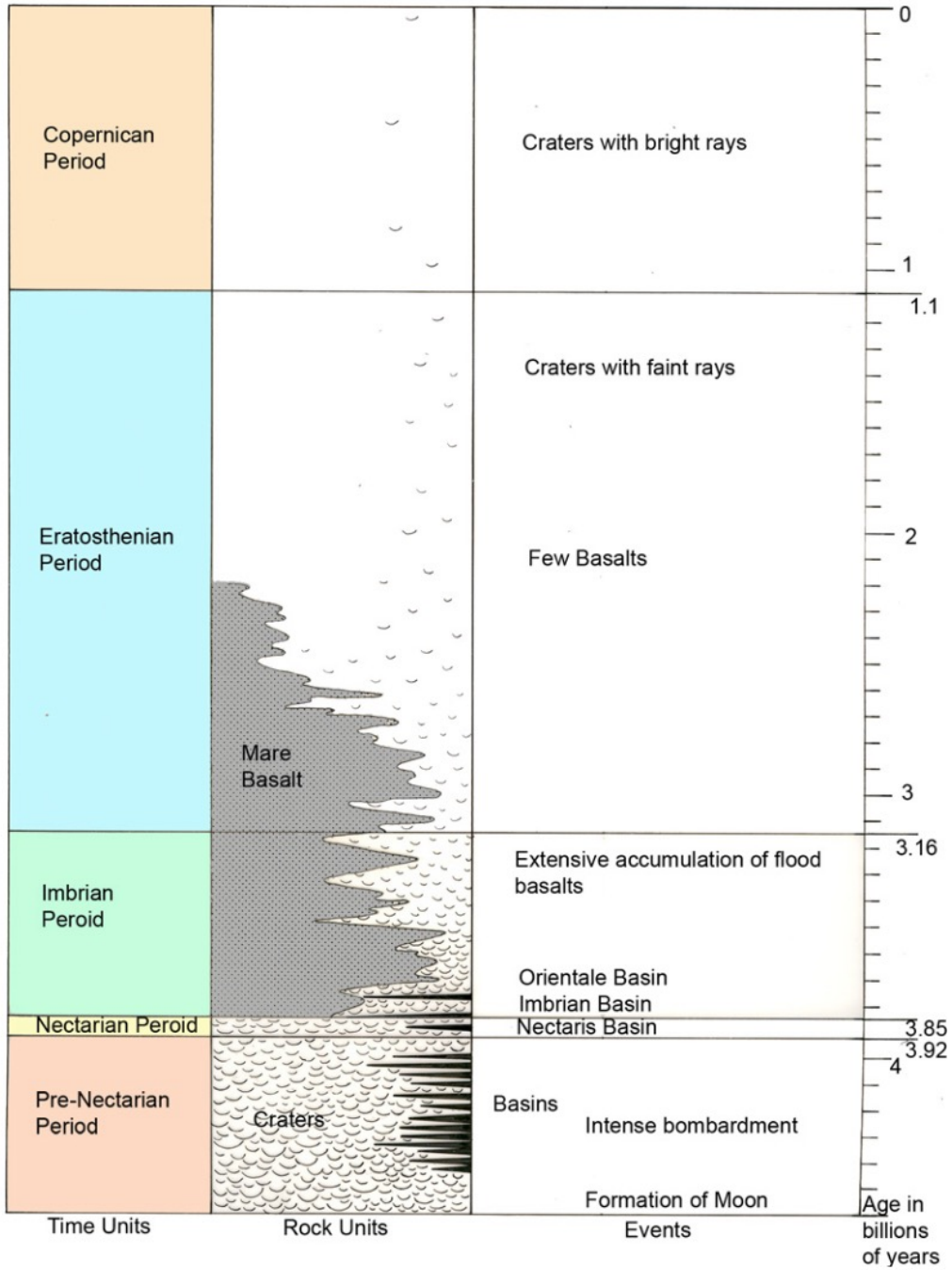
D. Re-accretion and core modification of Earth

E. Accretion of Moon

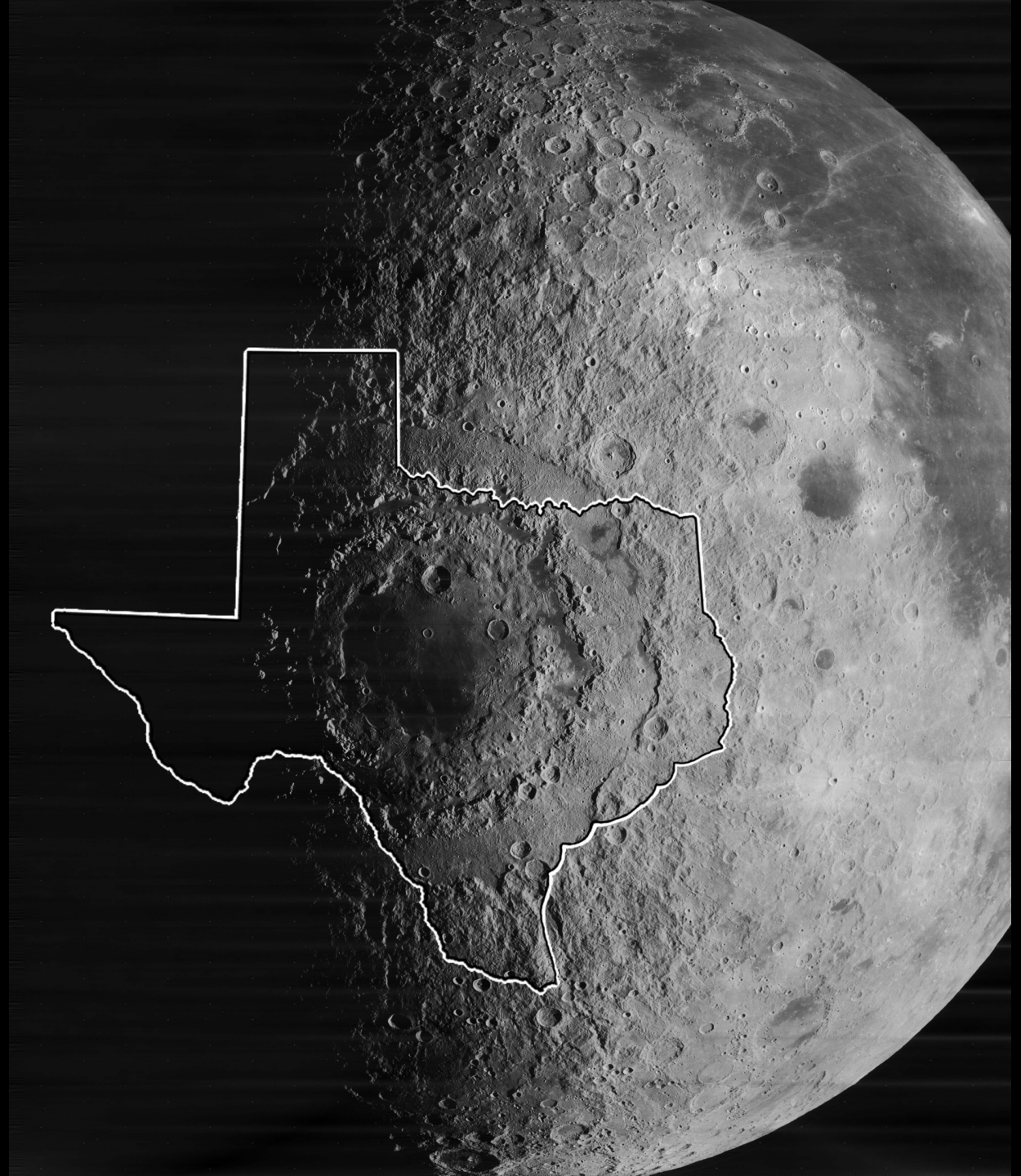

esa
02:37
02:19

Crystallizing the Lunar Magma OCean

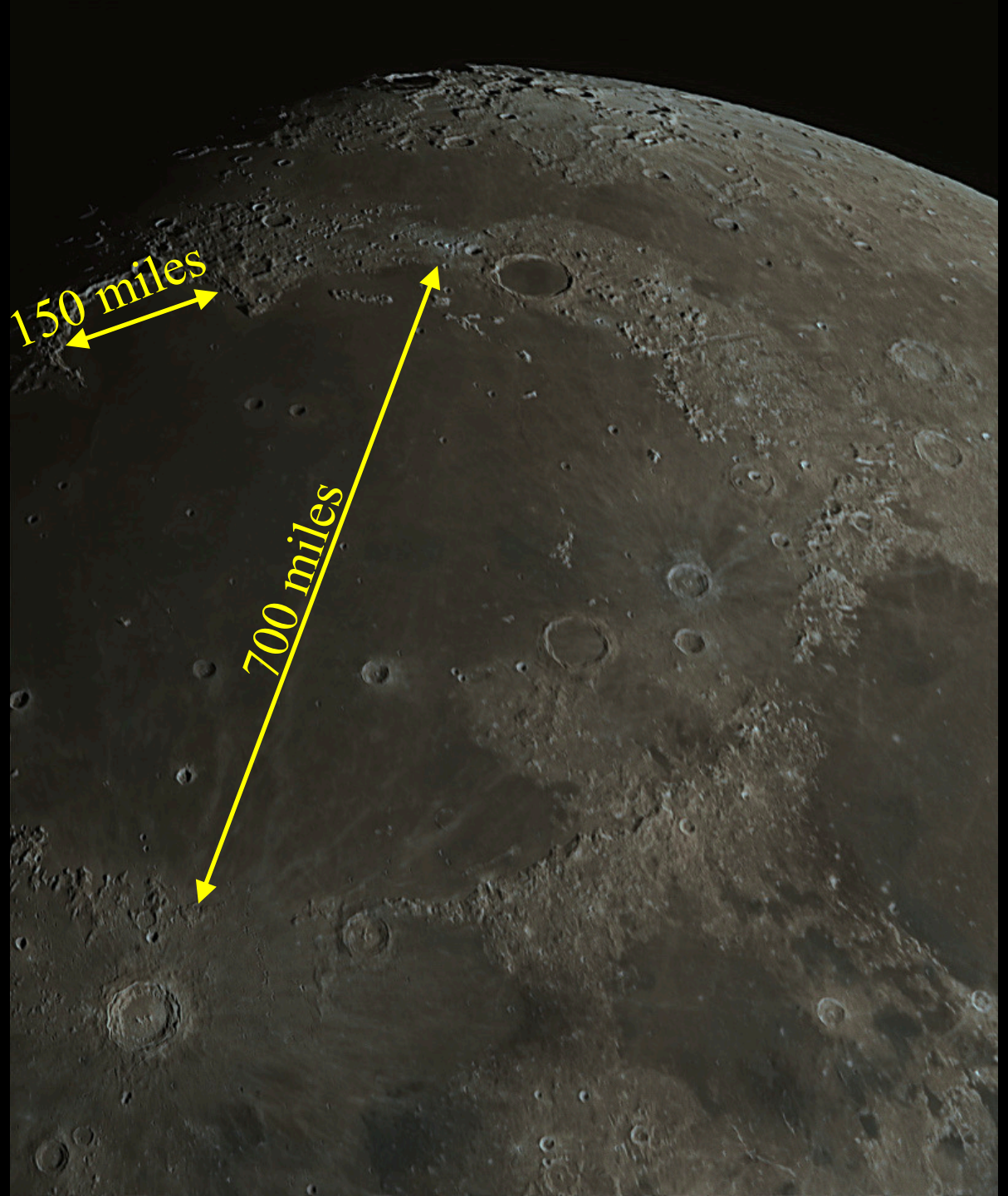


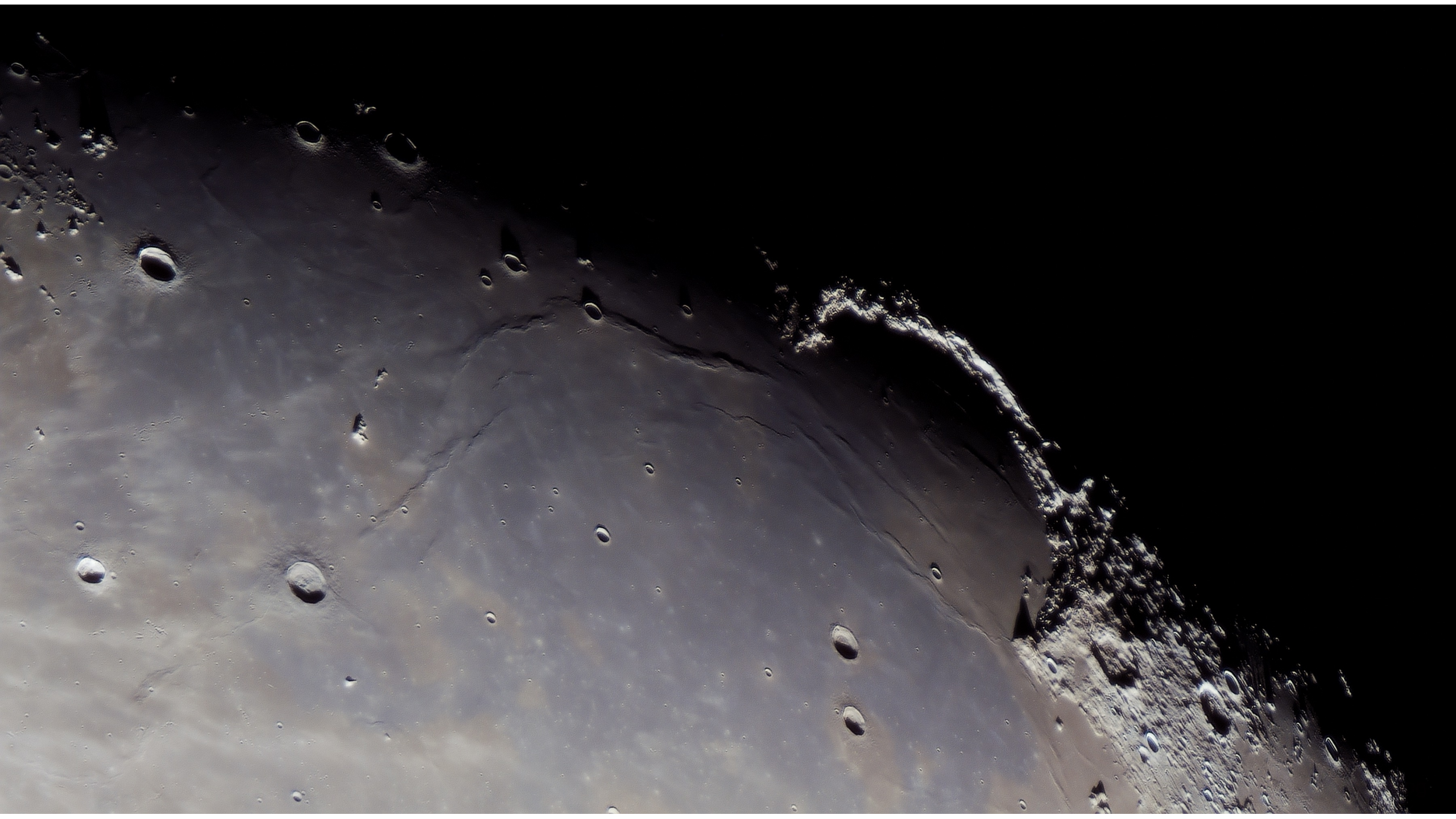


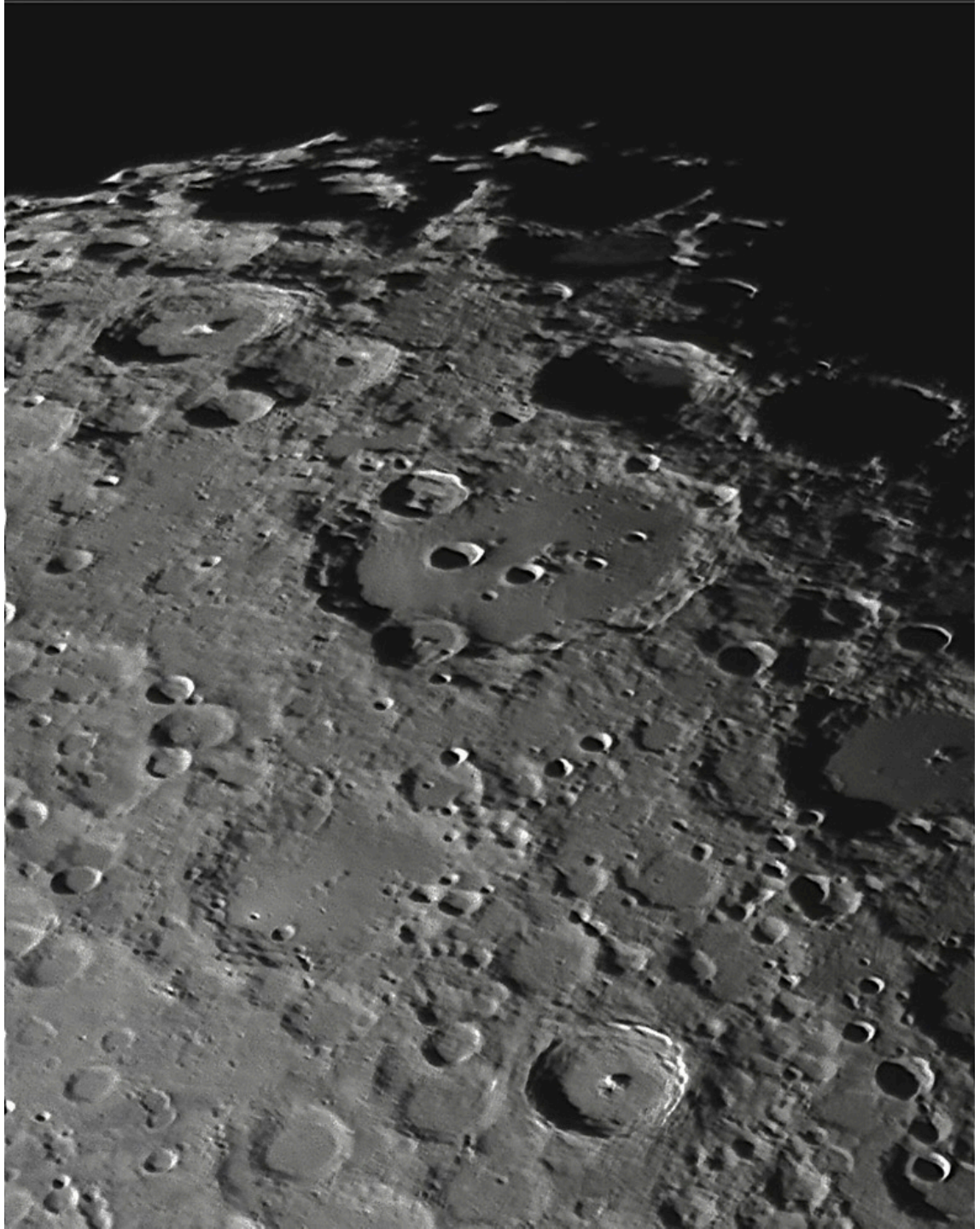
Lunar Geologic ("Selenologic") Time Scale

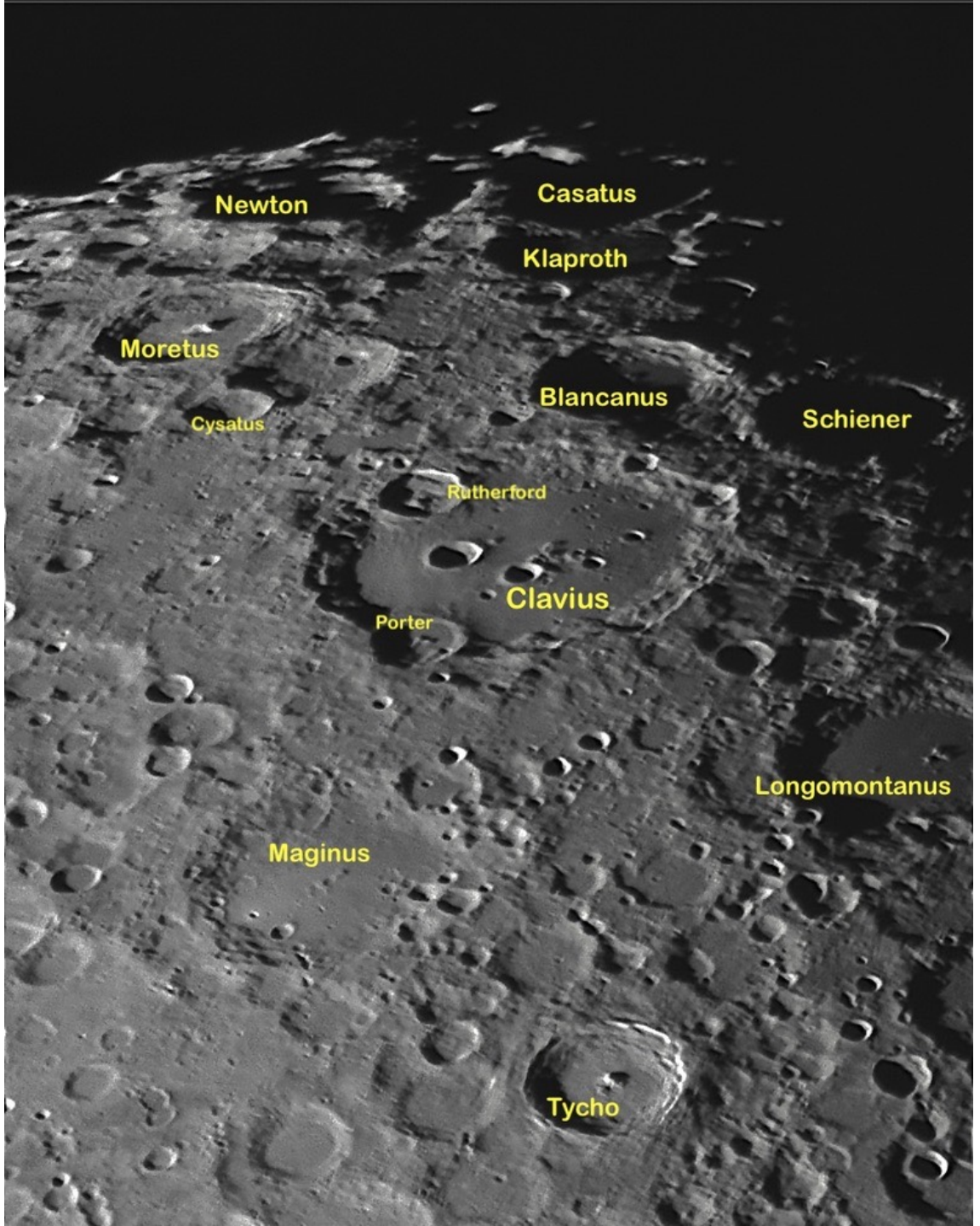


One of these Sides is not Like the Other

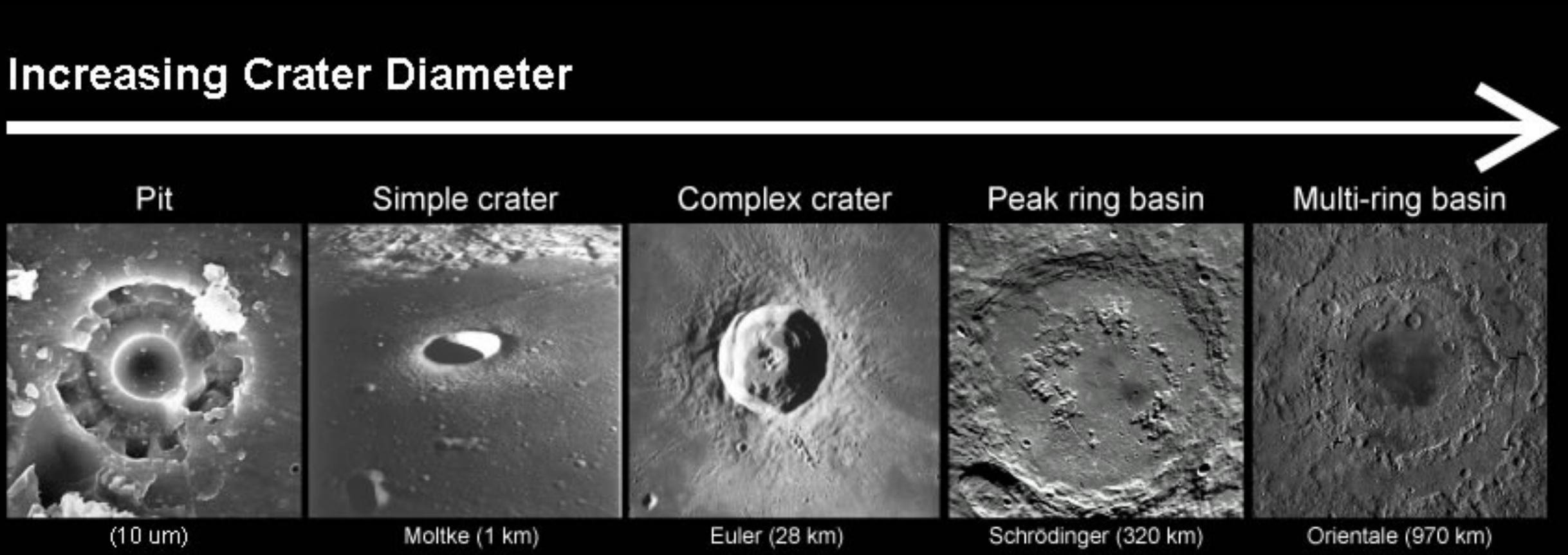

150 miles
700 miles



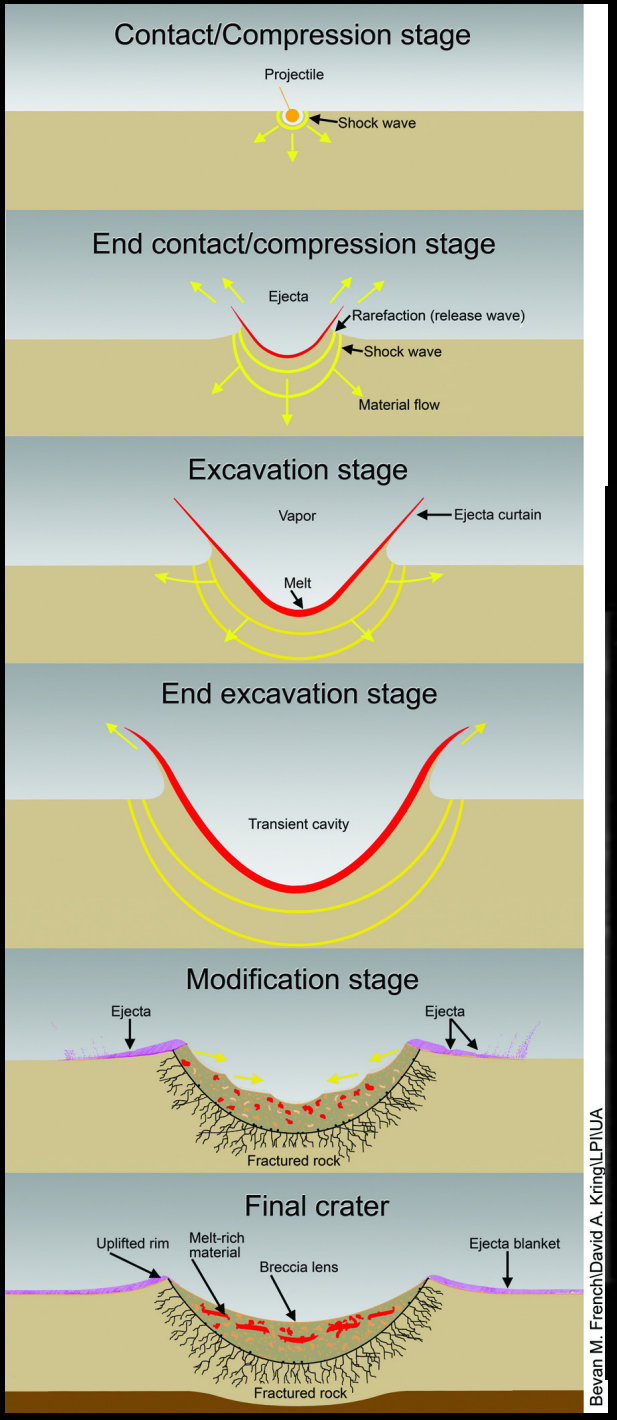



Newton
Casatus
Klaproth
Moretus
Blancanus
Schiener
Cysatus
Rutherford
Clavius
Porter
Longomontanus
Maginus
Tycho

Crater Structure by Size



Simple Crater Formation



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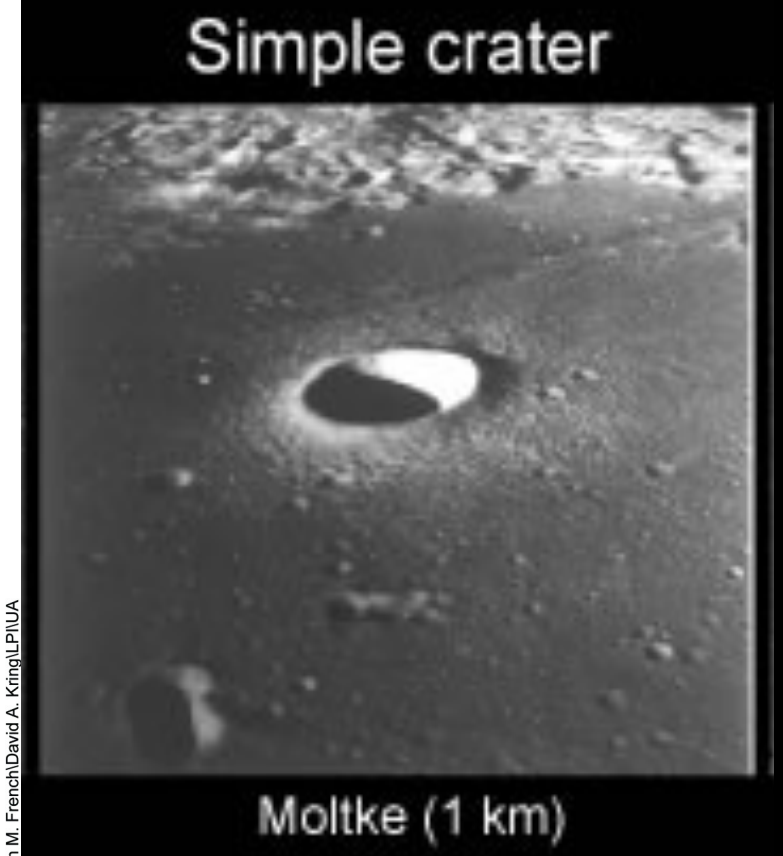
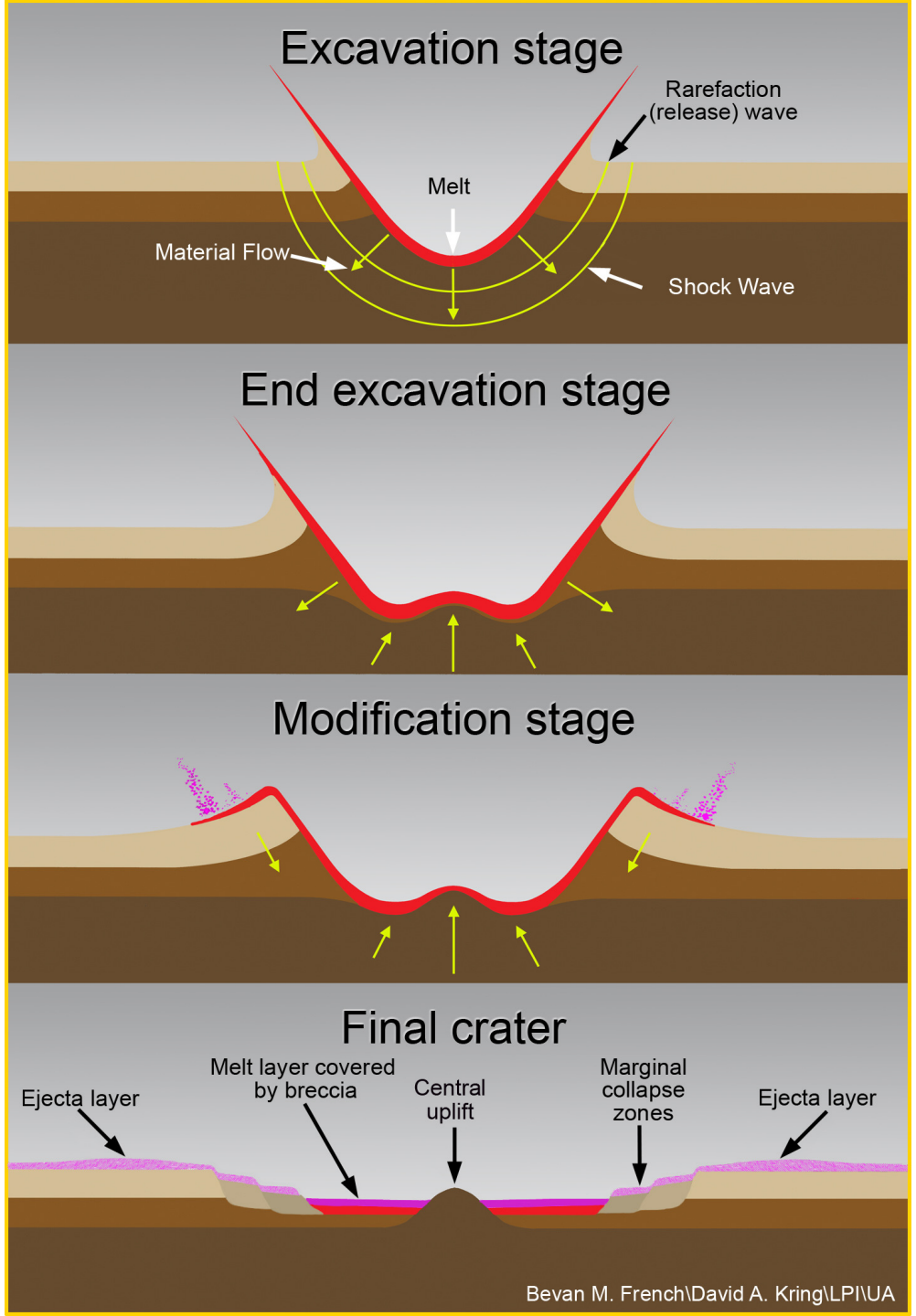
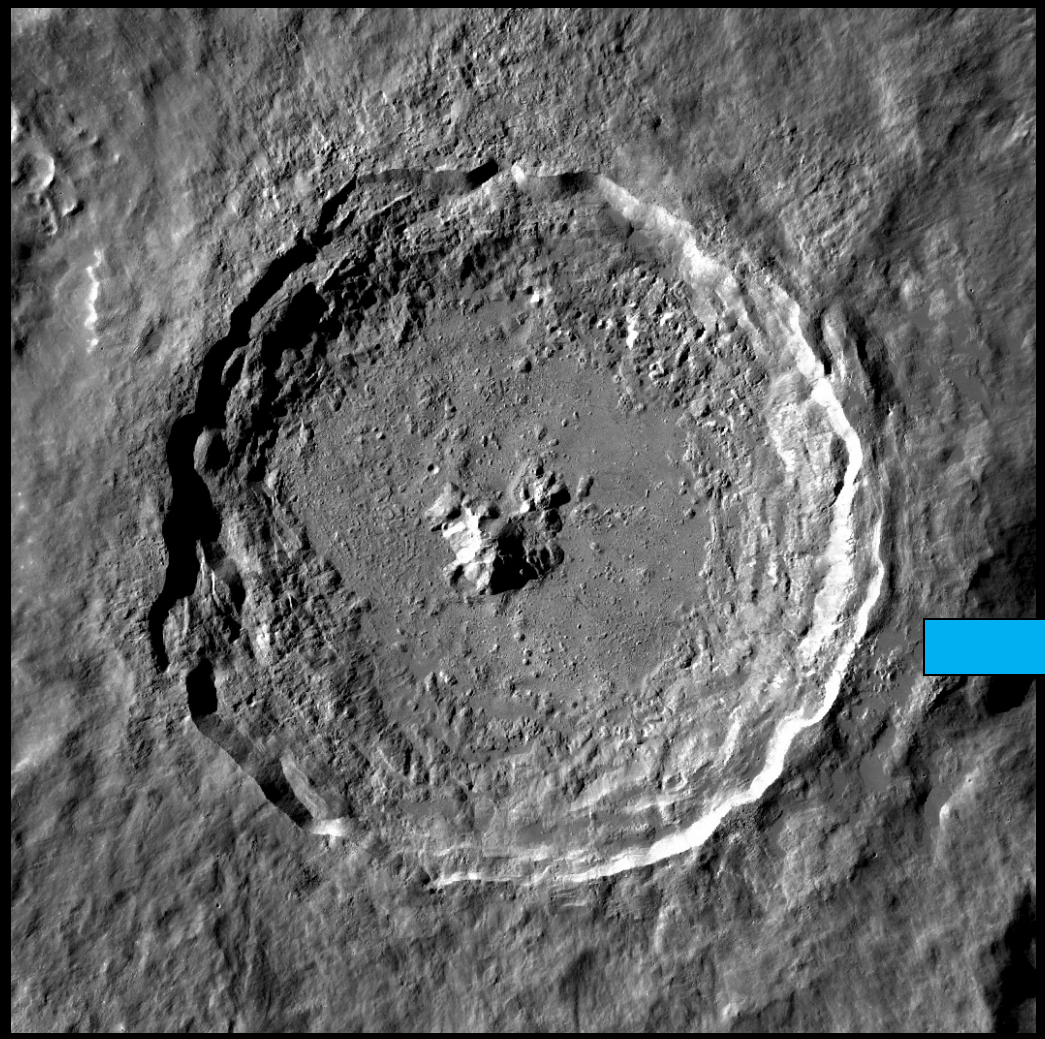


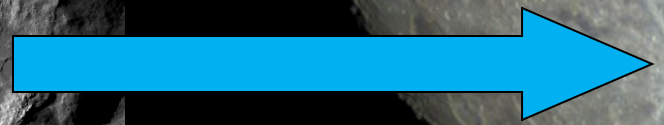


Complex Crater

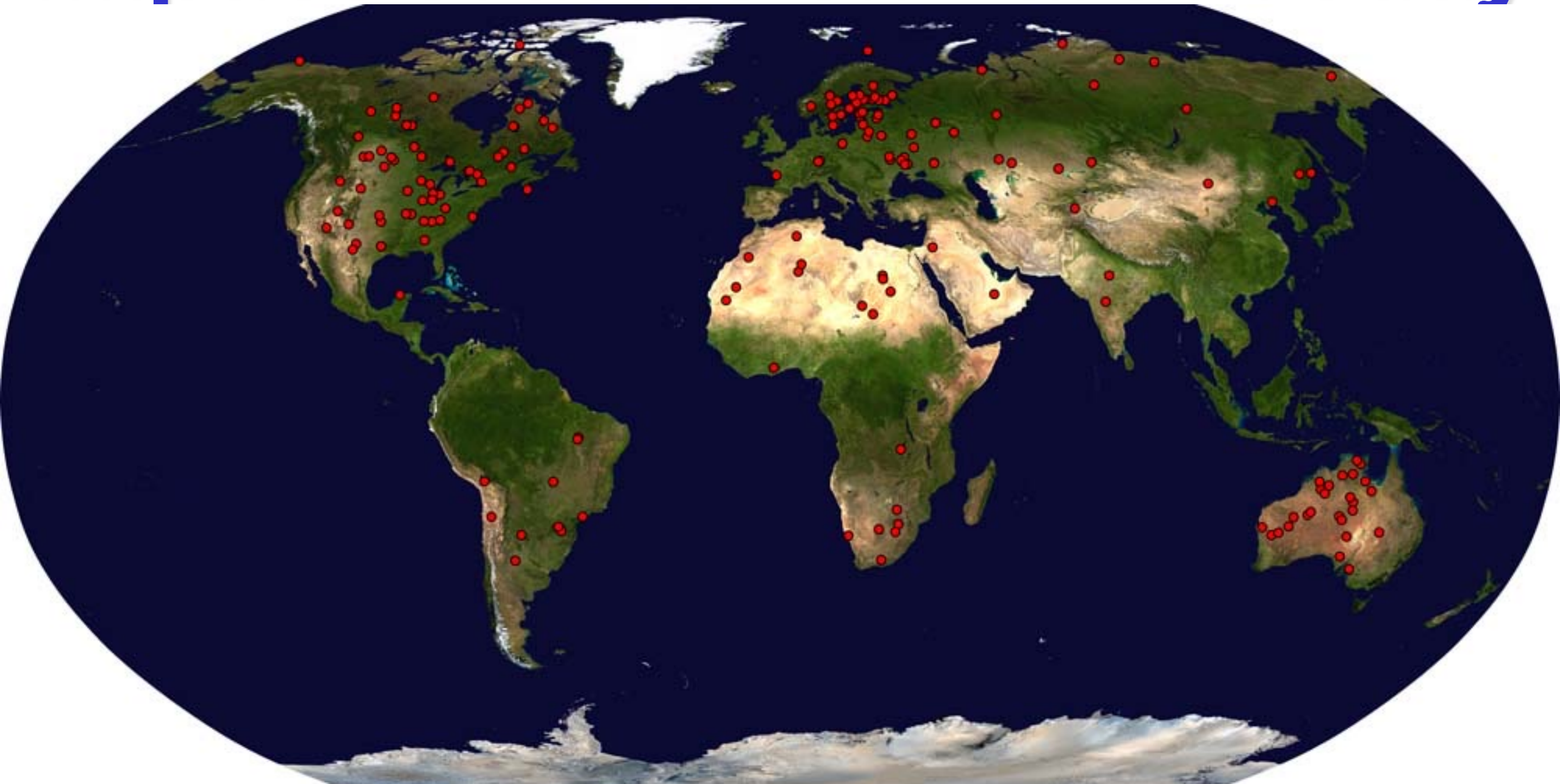
Tycho

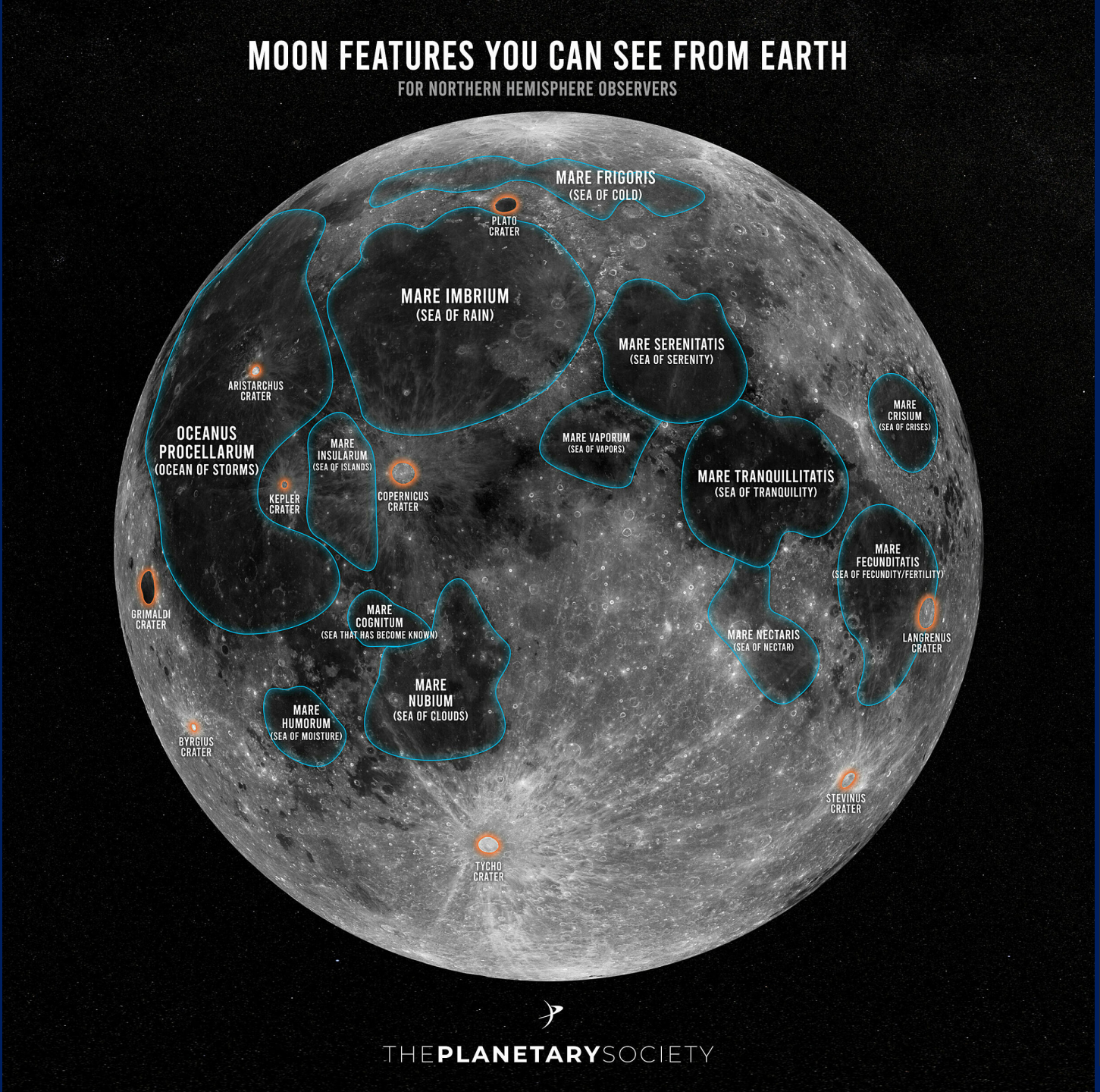
Tycho



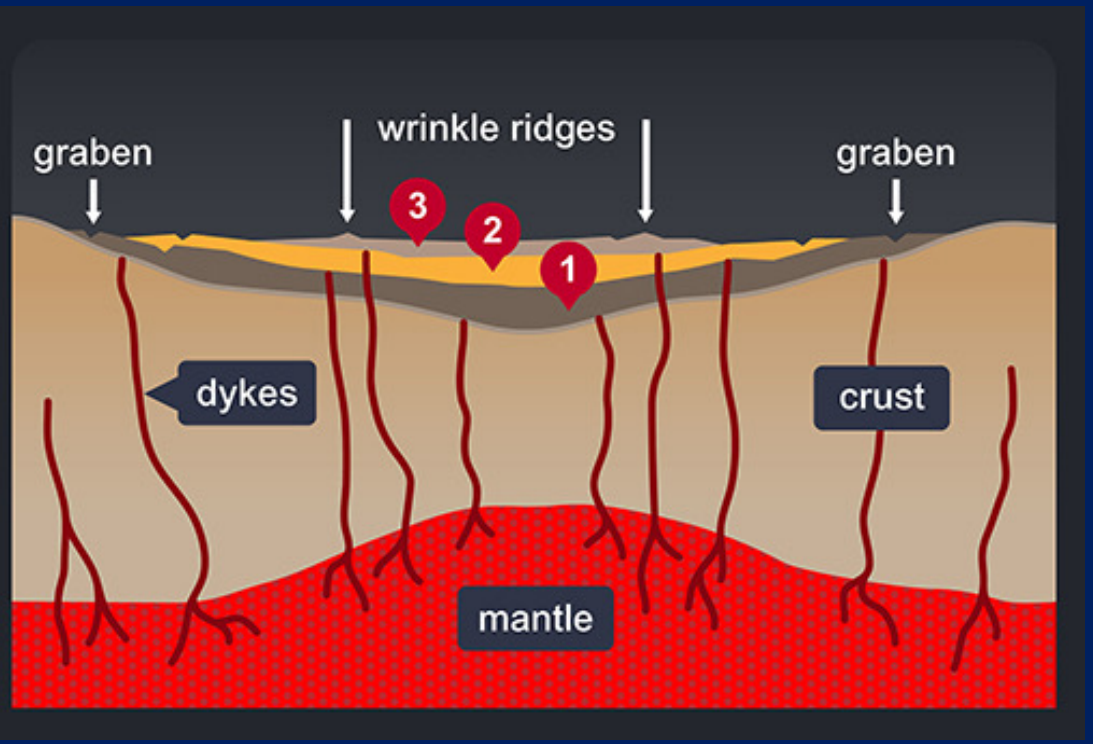


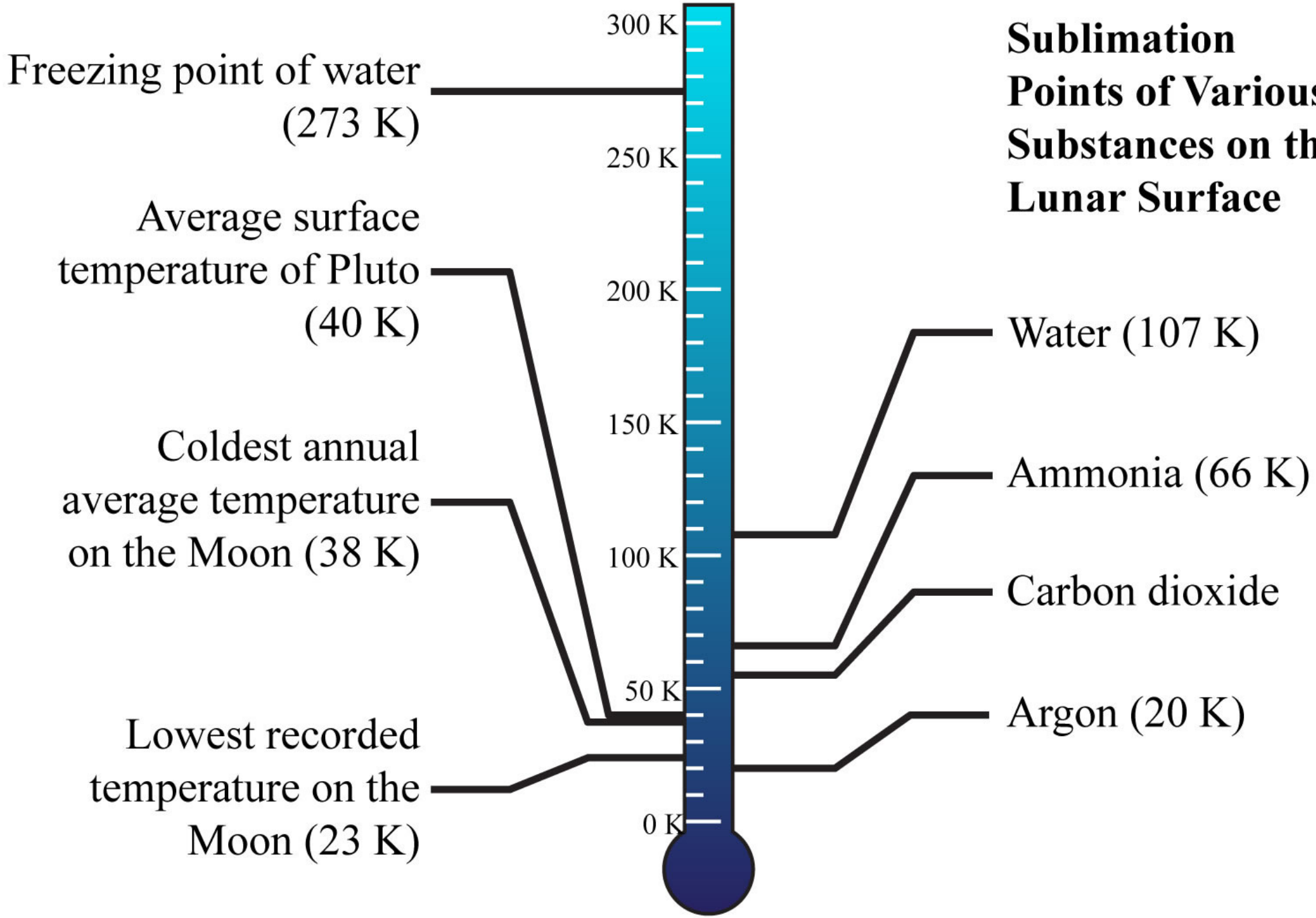
Impact Craters on Earth Today





Lunar Mare Basin Flood Basalts




Sublimation Points of Various Substances on the Lunar Surface
300 K
250 K
200 K
150 K
100 K
50 K
0 K
Freezing point of water (273 K)
Average surface temperature of Pluto (40 K)
Coldest annual average temperature on the Moon (38 K)
Lowest recorded temperature on the Moon (23 K)
Water (107 K)
Ammonia (66 K)
Carbon dioxide
Argon (20 K)

Craters of Perpetual Darkness

Peaks of Eternal Light