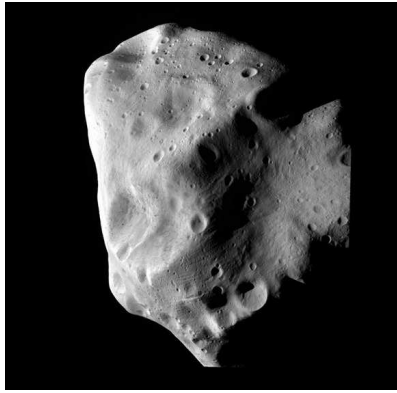


Yer Sharini Bir Asteroid Soquwétish Hetiri Barmu?

Erkin Sidiq

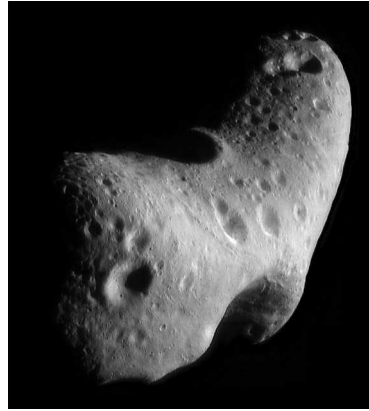
Uyghur Akadémiyisi 3-Nöwetlik Ilmiy Muhakime Yighinida Sözlen'gen
2011-Yili 6-Ayning 18-19-Künliri, Istanbul, Türkiye

Asteroid (Kainattiki Tashlar) ning Misalliri



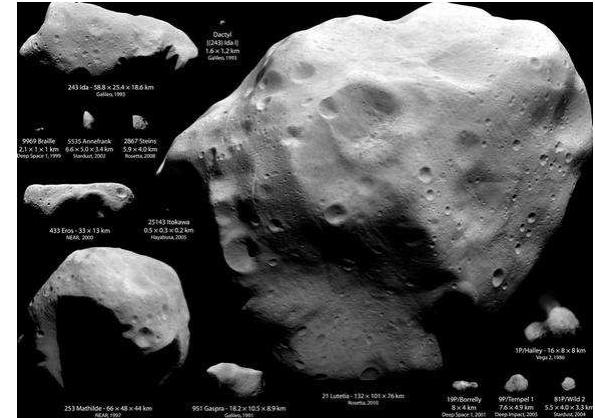
2010-yili tartilgan süret. Ismi Lutetia.

Battered Asteroid a Survivor From Solar System's Birth. Credit: ESA The asteroid Lutetia at closest approach as seen by Europe's Rosetta spacecraft in July 2010



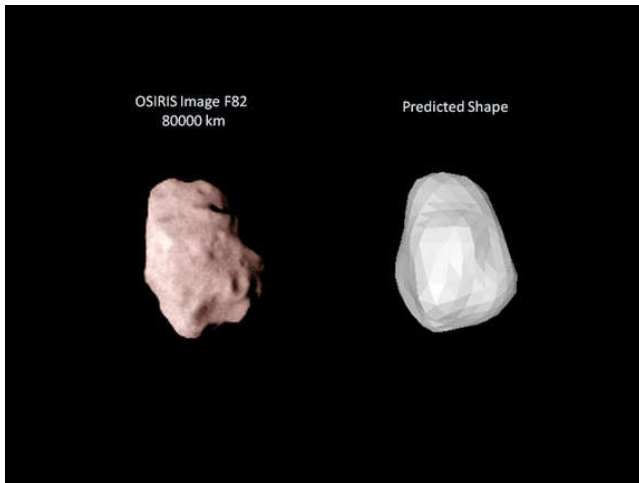
2000-yili tartilgan süret. Ismi Eros.

Credit: NASA/JHUAPL This image, taken by NASA's Near Earth Asteroid Rendezvous mission in 2000, shows a close-up view of Eros, an asteroid with an orbit that takes it somewhat close to Earth. NASA's Spitzer Space Telescope observed Eros and dozens of other near-Earth asteroids as part of an ongoing survey to study their sizes and compositions using infrared light.



Hazirghiche alem kemiliri tekshurup baqqan asteroid lar—tartilgan süret.

Asteroids Visited by Spacecraft. Credit: Emily Lakdawalla/Ted Stryk Only a few near-Earth objects would fit NASA's proposed guidelines for a manned mission to an asteroid.



Sol: 2010-yili tartilgan süret. Ong: Perez. Ismi Lutetia.

Mysterious Asteroid Unmasked By Space Probe Flyby. Credit: ESA This photo of the asteroid Lutetia is one of the closest views ever of the asteroid. It was taken from a distance of about 80,000 km during a July 10, 2010 flyby by Europe's comet probe Rosetta..



2010-yili tartilgan süret. Ismi Lutetia.

Peek at Huge Asteroid Provides More Questions Than Answers Credit: ESA The European Space Agency's Rosetta spacecraft took this image of the asteroid Lutetia during a flyby on July 10, 2010.

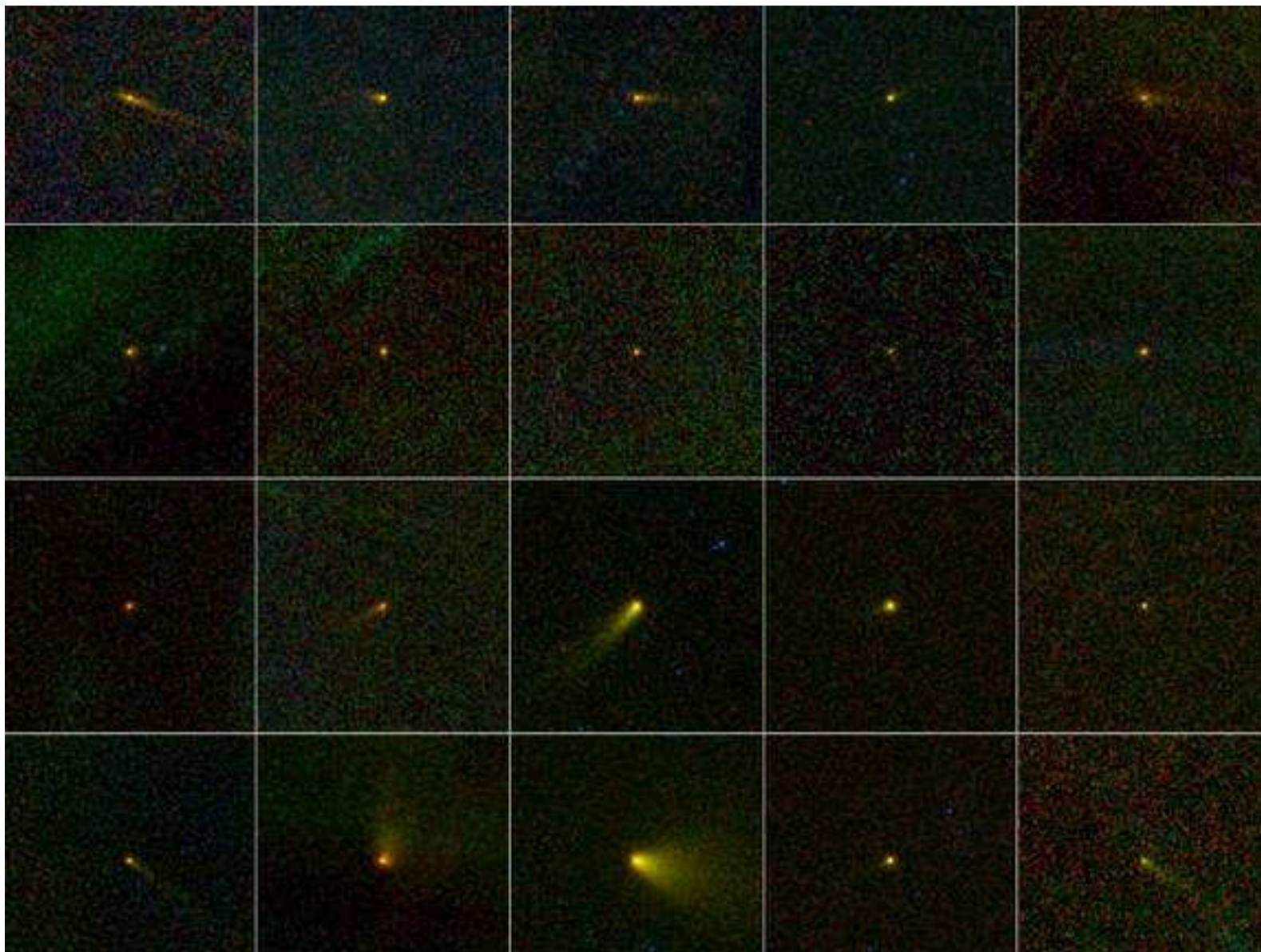


Neptunning nerisidiki tashlar. Sizilghan resim.

14 Big Space Rocks Discovered Beyond Neptune Credit: NASA, ESA, and G. Bacon (STScI) An artist's concept of a craggy piece of Solar System debris that belongs to a class of bodies called trans-Neptunian objects. Astronomers culling the data archives of NASA's Hubble Space Telescope have added 14 new TNOs to the catalog.

<http://www.space.com/11093-photos-asteroids-deep-space-rocks.html> din élin'ghan.

Kométa (Quyruqluq Yultuz) larning Kaméra bilen Tartilghan Süretliri



WISE telescope asteroid census. Credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech/UCLA This collage shows the 20 new comets discovered by NASA's NEOWISE mission, an extension of the WISE space telescope mission.

<http://www.space.com/11093-photos-asteroids-deep-space-rocks.html> din élin'ghan.

Mawu Kinolarni Körgenmu?



Armageddon (I) (1998) Top 5000
PG-13 150 min - Action | Adventure | Sci-Fi - 1 July 1998 (USA)

★★★★★☆☆☆☆ 6.1/10
Users: (132,382 votes) 1,110 reviews | Critics: 157 reviews
Metascore: 42/100 (based on 23 reviews from Metacritic.com)

When an asteroid the size of Texas is headed for Earth the world's best deep core drilling team is sent to nuke the rock from the inside.

Director: [Michael Bay](#)
Writers: [Jonathan Hensleigh](#) (screenplay), [J.J. Abrams](#) (screenplay), [and 4 more credits](#) »
Stars: [Bruce Willis](#), [Billy Bob Thornton](#) and [Ben Affleck](#)

[Watch Trailer](#) [Add to Watchlist](#)



“Qattiq Soqushush” (Deep Impact–1998). Eger bu bir kométa yer shari bilan soqushushtin burun weyran qilinmaydiken, peqet akuplarga kiriwélisqha ruxset qilin’ghan kishilerla hayat qalidu. Hayat qalidighanlar kimler?

<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0120647/> din élini.

“Hesret Téghi” (Armageddon–1998). Chongliqi Amérikining Téksas shitatining kölimi bilan teng bir asteroid yer sharigha qarap kéliwatqanda, dunyadiki eng küchlük yer yüzini kolash etriti bu asteroidni ichidin yadro bombisi bilan partilitishqa iwertilidu.

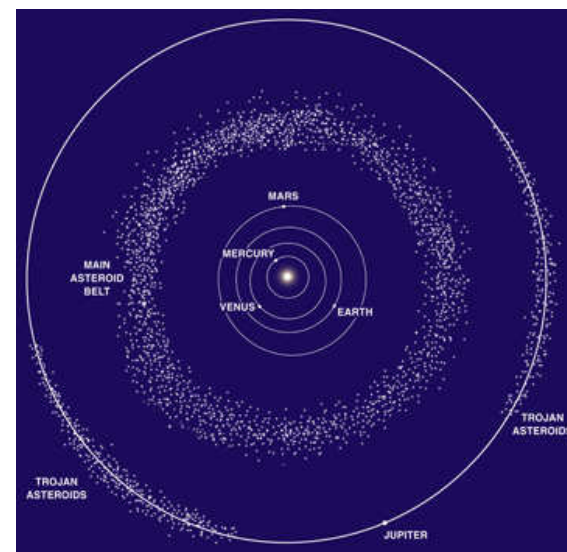
<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0120591/> din élini.

Bir Asteroid Yer Sharini Soqudighan Xeter Rasla Barmu? (1)

- Yuqiridiki kinolar yalghan. Kinolar körgüchilerni bekraq qiziqturush üçün, ré'alliqni buzghan halda, bolupmu ilim-pen'ge xilap halda ishlinidu.
- Hazir yer shari bilen soqushushqa qarap mang'ghan birmu asteroid yoq!
- Yer sharini burun asteroidlar soqup baqqanliqi rast. Buningdin kéyin soqush éhtimalliqimu bar. Lékin, hazirche bizge héch qandaq xeter yoq. Nechche yilning aldida bir asteroidning 2028-yili yer shari bilen soqushushining azraq mumkinchiliki barliqi élan qilin'ghan. Emma, kéyin u asteroidning yer sharidin xéle yiraqliqta uchup ötüp kétidighanliqi muqimlashturulghan. (http://impact.arc.nasa.gov/news_detail.cfm?ID=60 ni körung)
- Kainat bek chong bolup, uning ichi asasen quruq. Shunga bizni kainattin bir nerse kélip suquwétish éhtimalliqi intayin kichik. Kainattiki chongraq jisimlarning arliqi nechche yüz yaki nechche ming nur yili kélidu.

Asteroid Belwighi

- Mars bilen Yupiter ning ariliqida bir “asteroid belwighi” bar
- Bu belwaghdiki tash we muz qatarliq nersiler bek kichik bolghachqa, ularni biwaste körgili bolmadu. Asteroid bilen kométalarmu mushu belwaqta orbitlaydu.
- Asteroid lar bezide “kichik planétalar” depmu atilidu. Ularning shekli retsiz bolidu.
- Ular asasen tashtin terkip tapqan bolup, chong-kichiklik kichik zeretchiler din tartip 950Km ghiche kélidu.
- Bezi asteroidlarning ay shari bar bolidu
- Eger asteroid belwighidiki barliq asteroidlarni yighsaq, uning chongliqi bizning ay sharimizdinmu kichik bolidu
- Bu asteroidlarning arliqliri intayin yiraq. Ular bir chembireksiman orbitta aylinidighan bolup, bu chembirekning uzunliqi bir milyart Km din, belwaghnig kengliki 100Km din, belwaghnig qélinliqi nechche milyon Km din ashidu.
- Yer sharigha balayi-apet élip keleleydighan asteroidning chongliqi 0.5—1 Km bolup, undaqlarning sani intayin az.
- <http://www.blogiversity.org/blogs/gimmesomepace/archive/2009/06/23/interesting-facts-about-the-asteroid-belt.aspx>



Asteroid belwighi.

<http://www.blogiversity.org/blogs/gimmesomepace/archive/2009/06/23/interesting-facts-about-the-asteroid-belt.aspx>



Asteroid belwighi—sizilghan resim.

http://www.dailygalaxy.com/my_weblog/2011/03/from-candy-floss-to-rock-study-provides-new-evidence-about-beginnings-of-the-solar-system.html

Bir Asteroid Yer Sharini Soqudighan Xeter Rasla Barmu? (2)

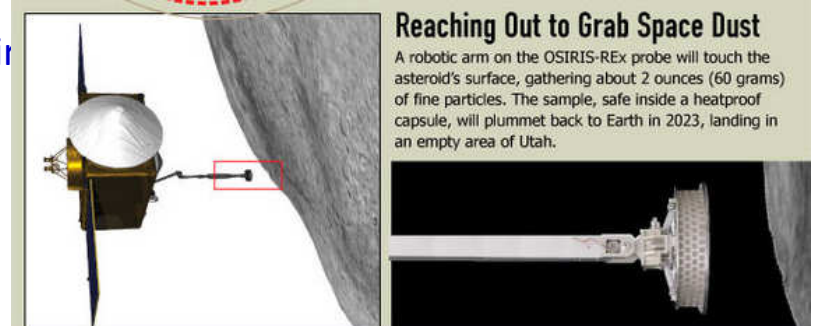
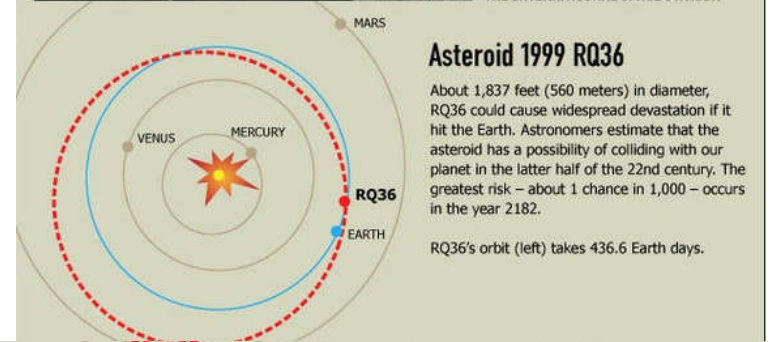
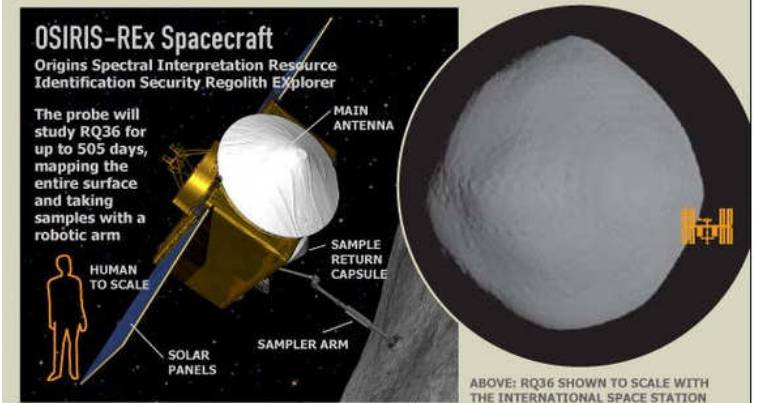
- Ottura h sab bilen, 0.5–1 Km chongliqtiki bir asteroid yer sharini 1,000 esirde bir q tim soqidu
- Mushundaq chongluqtiki Kom ta ning yer sharini soqush  htimalliqi t ximu kichik bolup, her 5,000 esirde bir q tim soqishi mumkin
- P tun insaniyetke tehtid bolalaydighan asteroidning chongliqi 0.5–5 Km dairiside bolup, undaqlarning yer sharini soqush  htimalliqi her bir milyon yilda bir qanche q tim bolidu
- Insaniyet tarixida birer chong soqushish bolup baqqan emes
- Eger ete bir asteroidning yer sharigha qarap k liwatqanliqini bayqisaq, uningha taqabil turalaymizmu?
 - Hazirghiche yer shari orbitisigha y qin orbitida aylinidighan asteroid tin 1,000 din artughi bayqilip boldi
 - Ularning yiraq kelguside yer shari bilen soqushish  htimali bar
 - K ler yil, yaki k yinki 10 yil ichide emes, k yinki 100 yil ichide birersi yer shari bilen soqushish  htimali bar (asteroidning orbitisi waqit bilen  zgirip turidu)
 - Hazir bundaq bolushning  htimalliqi 1,000 da bir bolishi mumkin
 - Eger ashundaq asteroid bayqalsa, “Yer Sharigha Y qin Asteroidlarni K zitish Orgini (NASA/JPL)” ning xadimliri  ch n, uning izini qoghlash, uning orbitisini nahayiti yuqiri toghurluq bilen  lchesh, hemde uni hazirqi orbitisidin bashqa bir, yer shari bilen soqushmaydighan orbitigha bashlaydighan bir sist mini yasap chiqishqa y terlik waqit bar
 - Shunga aldirap k tishning, yaki qorqup k tishning hajiti yoq
- http://imagine.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/ask_astro/answers/danger.html, <http://neo.jpl.nasa.gov/programs/neat.html>

Néme Üchün NASA 2016-yili OSIRIS-REx ni Kainatqa Chiqiridu?

- OSIRIS-Rex—Töwendiki In' glizhe sözning bash heripliri:
 - Origins Spectral Interpretation Resource Identification Security Regolith Explorer
- 2016-yili qoyup bérilip, RQ36 dégen asteroid ni tekshüridu. Uning bilen 2020-yili uchrishidu
- RQ36 ning yer shari bilen soqushush éhtimali 1,000 de bir qétim bolup, eger ras shundaq bolup qalsa, bu ish 2182-yili yüz béridu (Buningha yene 170 bar. Shunga xatirjem bolung!)
- RQ36 ning chongliqi 560m bolup, u yer sharini her 436.6 künde bir qétim aylinip chiqidu
- Yuqiriqi wezipidin bashqa, OSIRIS-REx özining mashina qolini RQ36 ge tekküzüp, 60 gram zeretchilerni yighidu. Hemde uni 2023-yili yer sharigha qayturup kélidu (Uni Utah shitatining bir bosh joyigha chüshürüsh planlan'ghan)
- <http://www.space.com/11808-nasa-asteroid-mission-osiris-rex-1999-rq36-infographic.html>

Visit to a (Potentially) Dangerous Asteroid

Scheduled for launch in 2016, The OSIRIS-REx probe should intercept asteroid RQ36 in 2020. This asteroid is believed to contain pristine samples of the earliest materials that formed our solar system 4.5 billion years ago. RQ36 also poses a threat to humanity: it has a possibility of colliding with Earth roughly 170 years from now.



SOURCES: NASA, LOCKHEED MARTIN, UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

KARL TATE / SPACE.com

Xulase

- Bizge asteroid tin héch qandaq tehtid yoq
- Shunga xatirjem bolung