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Low-velocity impact cratering experiments in granular slopes

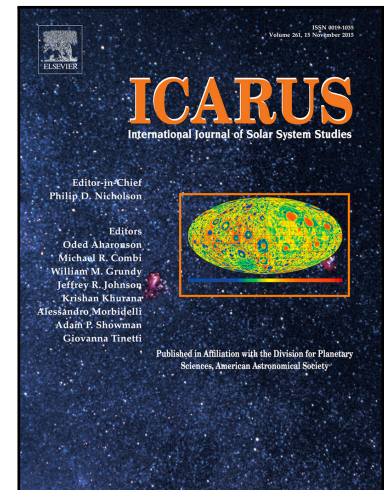
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Highlights

- Impact in slopes (angle θ) form shallow, elongated, asymmetric craters.
- Asymmetric ejecta dispersal and avalanche is the origin of these crater shapes.
- Topographic maps are used to classify 3 crater shape regimes as a function of θ
- Scaled fits of the θ -dependence of the crater scales and ratios are derived.
- Profiles of craters formed in the experiments closely resemble those in Vesta.

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