1. Eruption – [ɪˈrʌpʃn] – an occasion when a volcano suddenly throws out burning rocks, smoke, etc.

Ex - young volcanic eruptions are poorly constrained by remote observations and limited samples.

1. Investigate – [ɪnˈvestɪɡeɪt] – to carefully examine the facts of a situation, an event, a crime, etc. to find out the truth about it or how it happened.

Ex - we investigate the mineralogy and geochemistry.

1. Assimilation – [əˌsɪməˈleɪʃn] – the process of fully understanding an idea or some information so that you are able to use it yourself.

Ex - limited magma recharge or shallow-level assimilation.

1. Trigger – [ˈtrɪɡə(r)] – to make something happen suddenly.

Ex - more factors such as crustal recycling can trigger volcanic eruptions.

1. Duration – [djuˈreɪʃn] – the length of time that something lasts or continues.

Ex - such a duration of basaltic volcanism on the Moon is broadly consistent with models of thermal evolution

1. Meteorite – [ˈmiːtiəraɪt] – a piece of rock from outer space that hits the earth’s surface.

Ex - later than previously measured in returned samples and meteorites, where heat-producing elemental and water concentrations were lower than expected.

1. Fluxe – [flʌks] – continuous movement and change.

Ex - Knowledge of the eruptive fluxes in terms of volume/mass could place constraints on this late-stage lunar volcanic activity.

1. Bombardment – [bɒmˈbɑːdmənt] – an attack in which smt. are fired at a place or smt. are dropped on it continuously.

Ex - difficulties in the recognition of flow fronts caused by impact bombardment and other continuous erosional processes.

1. Predominant – [prɪˈdɒmɪnənt] – having more power or influence than others.

Ex - plagioclase and clinopyroxene are the predominant phases in the rock clasts.

1. Regimes - /reɪˈʒiːm/ - a method or system of organizing or managing something.

Ex - Heat engines convert thermal energy into mechanical work both in the classical and

quantum regimes.

1. Exploited - /ɪkˈsplɔɪt/ - to use something well in order to gain as much from it as possible.

Ex - So far have not been exploited in cyclic engines.

1. Resonance - /ˈrezənəns/ - the sound or other vibration produced in an object by sound or vibrations of a similar frequency from another object.

Ex - We employ a harmonically trapped superfluid gas of Li atoms close to a magnetic Feshbach resonance

1. Piston - /ˈpɪstən/ -a part of an engine that consists of a short [cylinder](https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/cylinder) that fits inside a tube and moves up and down or backwards and forwards to make other parts of the engine move.

Ex - Work corresponds to energy change at constant entropy, as in the case of the variation of the position of a piston

1. Strokes - /strəʊk/ - an act of hitting.

Ex - where heating and cooling strokes redistribute the quantum state populations

1. Exclusion - /ɪkˈskluːʒn/ -  the act of deciding that something is not possible.

Ex - The exclusion principle plays an essential role for the stability of matter.

1. Confined - /kənˈfaɪnd/ -  small and surrounded by walls or sides

Ex - atoms confined in a combined opto-magnetic trap

1. Emphasize - /ˈemfəsaɪz/ - to give special importance to something.

Ex - We emphasize that all strokes can, in principle, be described by Hamiltonian dynamics

1. Counterpart - /ˈkaʊntəpɑːt/ - a person or thing that has the same position or function as somebody/something else in a different place or situation

Ex - the fermionic counterpart populates all the energy levels up to the Fermi energy