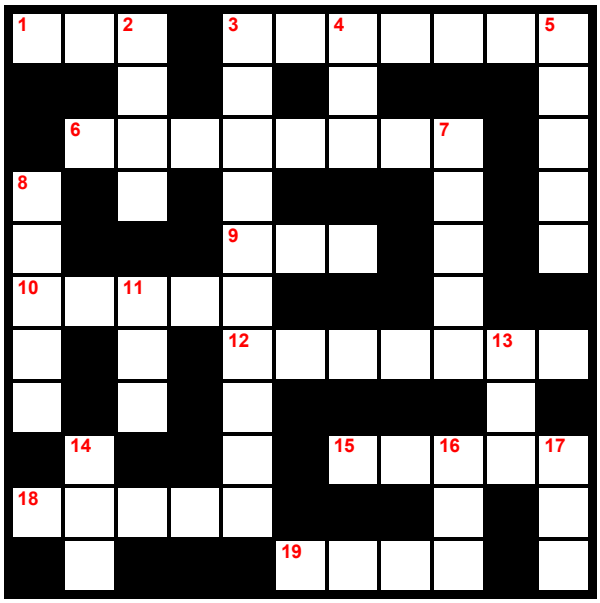
2004-12-13_Energy_11x11

B.B. Huria



Across

1 One thousand cubic feet (of natural gas). (3)

3 Enveloping environment. (7)

6 A device which uses mechanical energy to push heat from a colder region to warmer region. (4,4)

9 A unit of absorbed ionizing radiation equal to 100 ergs per gram of irradiated material. (3)

10 Molten rock in the earth's crust. (5)

12 Unit of heat defined as the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 gram of water by 1 degree centigrade at atmospheric pressure. (7)

15 A kind of oxygen that has three atoms per molecule instead of the usual two. (5)

18 A unit of radioactivity equal to the amount of a radioactive isotope that decays at the rate of 37,000,000,000 disintegrations per second. (5)

19 The smallest component of an element having the chemical properties of the element. (4)

Down

2 A substance that can be burned to provide heat or power. (4)

3 A hard natural coal that burns slowly and gives intense heat. (10)

4 A unit of heat equal to the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at one atmosphere pressure. (3)

5 One hundred thousand (100,000) British thermal units (1 therm = 100,000 Btu). (5)

7 Electricity for use as energy. (5)

8 A unit of luminous flux equal to the amount of light given out through a solid angle of 1 steradian by a point source of 1 candela intensity radiating uniformly in all directions. (5)

11 A volatile flammable mixture of hydrocarbons (hexane and heptane and octane etc.) derived from petroleum; used mainly as a fuel in internal-combustion engines. (3)

13 A particle that is electrically charged (positive or negative); an atom or molecule or group that has lost or gained one or more electrons. (3)

14 Ultimate and perennial source of energy. (3)

16 A unit of measure of electrical resistance. (3)

17 A cgs unit of work or energy. (3)