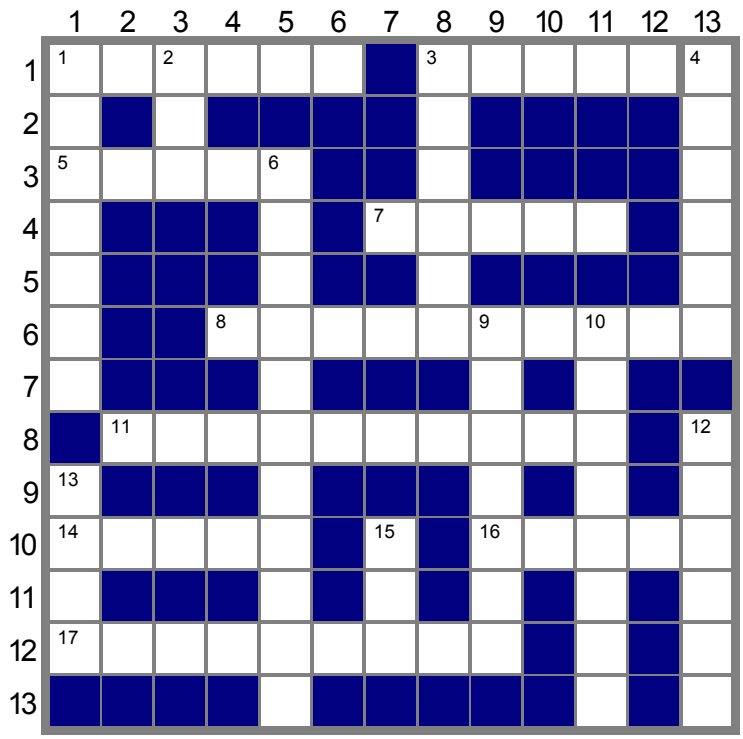
Astro_Physics_13x13_2012-05-03

B.B. Huria



Across

1 The distance to an object which has a parallax of one arc second. It is equal to 3.26 light years. (6)

3 That which causes a change in the motion of a body. (5)

5 Electromagnetic radiation which has the lowest frequency, the longest wavelength, and is produced by charged particles moving back and forth. (5)

7 A region of electric, gravitational, magnetic, etc., influence. (5)

8 The rate at which a star or other object emits energy, usually in the form of electromagnetic radiation. (10)

11 A star that has exhausted most or all of its nuclear fuel and has collapsed to a very small size. (5,5)

14 The path of an object that is moving around a second object or point. (5)

16 In astronomy, a picture of the sky. (5)

17 The scientific study of matter in outer space, especially the positions, dimensions, distribution, motion, composition, energy, and evolution of celestial bodies and phenomena. (9)

Down

1 The point in its orbit where an Earth satellite is closest to the Earth. Opposite of apogee. (7)

2 Central angle of a circle whose subtended arc is equal to the radius of the circle. (3)

3 The nuclear reaction which powers the sun. (6)

4 A component of our universe made up of gas and a large number (usually more than a million) of stars held together by gravity. (6)

6 The blockage of light by the intervention of another object; a planet can occult (block) the light from a distant star. (11)

9 A property of matter that prevents light from passing through it. (7)

10 Electromagnetic radiation at wavelengths longer than the red end of visible light and shorter than microwaves. (8)

12 Material that is ejected. Used mostly to describe the content of a massive star that is propelled outward in a supernova explosion. (6)

13 Star that flares and fades. (4)

15 The Chandra X-ray Observatory. _____ was launched by the Space Shuttle in July 1999, and named for S. Chandrasekhar. (3)