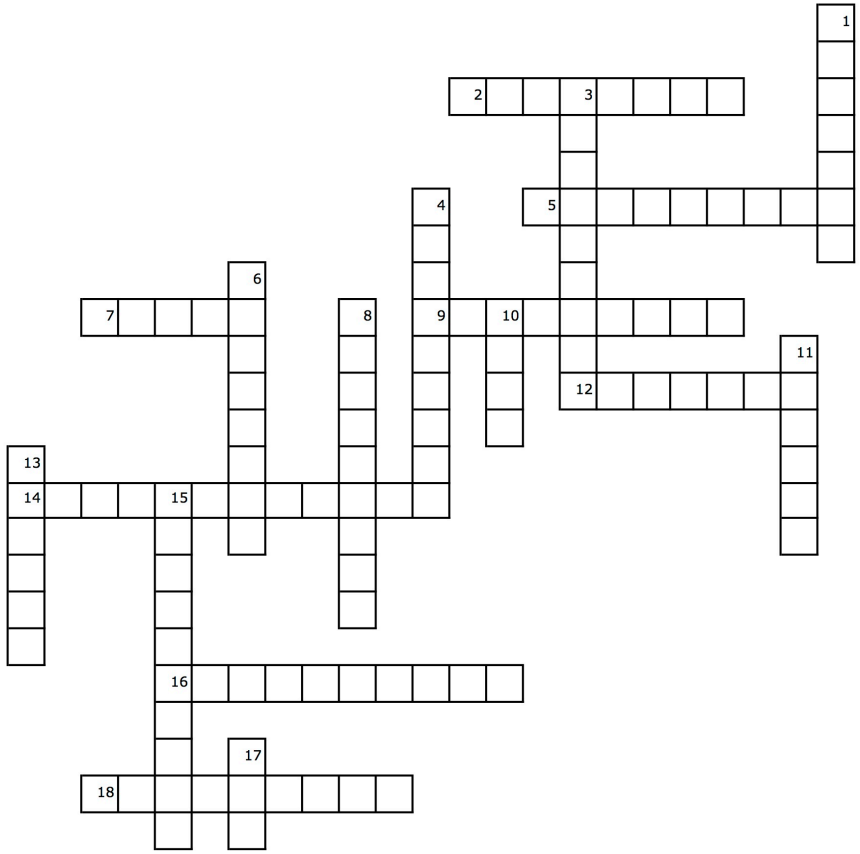
Radio Astronomy Crossword Puzzle

Across

2. A shift in the lines of an object's spectrum indicating that an object is moving away from the observer.
5. A device for sending or receiving electromagnetic radio waves.
7. A group of telescopes or mirror segments acting together to probe structures with higher resolution. Also known as an interferometer.
9. A branch of science that deals with studying the origin, structure, and nature of the Universe.
12. An instrument designed to make distant objects appear nearer.
14. Sources of transmission within the bandwidths of frequencies of celestial objects. The reason why radio telescopes have to be built in remote locations.
16. The distance between consecutive crests of a wave. This serves as a unit of measure of electromagnetic radiation.
18. The number of waves per unit time.

Down

1. A planet in our Solar System that emits easily observable radio waves.
3. A cataclysmic explosion caused when a star exhausts its fuel and ends its life, and creates heavy elements. The most powerful force in the Universe.
4. The collapsed core of a massive star that has so much gravity that it becomes a singularity.
6. An element consisting of one electron and one proton. Most abundant element in the Universe.
8. The branch of science that deals with celestial objects, space, and the physical universe as a whole.
10. A giant ball of hot gas that creates and emits its own radiation through nuclear fusion.
4. A massive, gravitationally bound system consisting of stars, stellar remnants, an interstellar medium of gas and dust, and dark matter.
13. The simplest type of antenna, consisting of an electrically conducting wire or rod one half the length of the maximum desired wavelength. Means "two poles."
15. The longest electromagnetic waves.
17. The closest star emitting radio waves.



LoCo
Low-frequency Cosmology Group

Visit our website to learn more about radio astronomy!
loco.lab.asu.edu