Section 3: Detecting Light Fill-In Notes Astronomy

Section 3: Detecting Light Visible Light Once ______ gets collected, it must be ______ and ____ • Old days: an ______ detected the light that was collected through the _____ piece of the _____ and recorded the light by _____ the image that was seen through the ______ ______objects are too ______ and too ______ for us to see Many ____ with our own _____ At _____, many of the _____ objects _____ just a few of light by the time they us If you were to look at a near ______ through a large ______ scope, it may take several ______ of _____ capture to assemble a ______
To see ______ objects, ______ use different kinds of ______ that are able to ______ light in some way to ______ images • Can be done both ______ with _____ and _____ with _____ like ones in video _____ From the late _____ ______ to the ______, astronomers usually used _____ film to ______ the light from the ______ they were _____ absorbs ______ that cause a ______ change, making the film ______ where the light _____ and thus creating the _____ _____ very _____ though... it took ______ to capture and even longer to _____ Today: almost all ______ detectors ▶ ______ (CCD) – ______ detector that can make _______ virtually ______ from ______ in their _____ and with a _____ to _____ to _____ light • Approximately _____ greater • The _____ coming in _____ a ____ surface which allows ______ to move within the _____ The ______ is divided into a bunch of small ______ called 0 _____ where the ______ are stored The number of ______ in each ______ is _____ to the number of _____ hitting it The ______ is then ______ to computer that ______ the ______, counting the number of ______ in each ______ and generating a Similar to how ______ pixels are small ______ all put together to create the _____ you see on the _____ are extremely ______ and can record ______% of the ______ to record images much _____ than with _____

Because they are _____ images, they can be _____ by _____ them, ______ extraneous light, and ______ contrast to help produce a great image

Observing at Nonvisible Wavelengths

- The light we see is a small of the full
- _____ Many ______ objects give off ______ we can't see because it doesn't fall within the _____ light _____
 - Ex: ______ gas _____ emit (give off) _____ waves so we use ______ detectors to compile those images
- ▶ _____ telescopes are ______ receivers with large _____ (just like the _____ ones) that _____ radio waves
 - These can also be ______ into _____ that cross over entire !
 - This is because the radio waves are so ______
- Many different ______ objects radiate ______ energy
- This is ______ ... •
 - ______ can use ______ telescopes, but the telescopes themselves 0 have the ______ to give off ______ energy
 - These _____ have to be in really low _____ and away from any ______ to not allow that ______ to collect around it
- are even tougher...
 - _____ are easily absorbed by _____ if they hit directly 0
 - If they hit at a _____, ____ angle, they can be _____ Very similar to how a _____ can skip on _____
- ____ scopes are ______ funnels that gradually direct the _____
- towards the ______ and _____, we use false ______ images to form _____ with these
- The represent different amounts of
 - It's translated to "color"
- Most of the ______ we can't see have a hard time getting through Earth's

Best option: put them up in _____!