**Astrophysics & Outer Space**

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| 1.Absolute magnitude |
| 2.Absolute zero |
| 3. Acceleration |
| 4. Airglow |
| 5. Albedo |
| 6. Angstrom unit |
| 7. Annular |
| 8. Apastron |
| 9. Aphelion |
| 10. Apogee |
| 11. Aerolite |
| 12. Asteroid |
| 13. Astrology |
| 14. Astronomical Unit |
| 15. Astrophysics |
| 16. Atmosphere |
| 17. Atom |
| 18. Aurora |
| 19.Axis |
| 20. Background radiation |
| 21. Barycentre |
| 22. Binary star |
| 23. Black Hole |
| 24. Bolide |
| 25. Bolometer |
| 26. Celestial sphere |
| 27. Cepheid |
| 28. S. Hawking |
| 29. Chromosphere |
| 30. Circumpolar star |
| 31. Clusters |
| 32. Color index |
| 33. N. deGrasse Tyson |
| 34. Comet |
| 35. Conjunction |
| 36. Constellation |
| 37. Corona |
| 38. Coronagraph |
| 39. Cosmic rays |
| 40. Cosmology |
| 41. Day |
| 42. Density |
| 43. Direct motion |
| 44. Diurnal motion |
| 45. Earthshine |
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| 46. Ecosphere |
| 47. Electron |
| 48. Element |
| 49. Equinox |
| 50. Escape velocity |
| 51. Exosphere |
| 52. Flares  (Solar Flares) |
| 53. Galaxy |
| 54. Gamma ray |
| 55. Geocentric |
| 56. Geophysics |
| 57. Gibbous |
| 58. HI region |
| 59. HII region |
| 60. Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram |
| 61. Hubble Constant |
| 62. Inferior planets |
| 63. Ionosphere |
| 64. Kelvin |
| 65. Kepler's Laws of Planetary Motion |
| 66. Kirkwood gaps |
| 67. Light Year |
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| 68.Lunation |
| 69. Magnetosphere |
| 70. Mass |
| 71. Meteor |
| 72. Meteorite |
| 73. Meteoroids |
| 74. Micrometeorites |
| 75. Milky Way |
| 76.Minor planet |
| 77. Molecule |
| 78. Multiple star |
| 79. Nadir |
| 80. Nebula |
| 81. Neutrino |
| 82. Neutron star |
| 83. Nova |
| 84. Oblate Spheroid |
| 85. Occultation |
| 86. Opposition |
| 87. Orbit |
| 88. Ozone |
| 89. Parallax |
| 90. Parsec |
| 91. Penumbra |
| 92. Periastron |
| 93. Perigee |
| 94. Perihelion |
| 95. Perturbations |
| 96. Phases |
| 97. Photosphere |
| 98. Planet |
| 99. Planetary nebula |
| 1. Precession |