

정하고, 또 항성 진화 모형 결과를 이용하여 성단의 측광학적 진화와 종합인자들을 살펴보았다. 시간의존적 초기질량함수를 가정한 본 계산에서, 성단 형성 초기($t < 10^7$ 년)에서 무거운 별들의 생성으로 인한 총등급의 급격한 증가 양상이 나타났다. 이러한 양상은 현재 관측되는 산개성단들의 종합인자경향과 부합되는 것으로서, 본 연구에서 가정한 시간의존적 초기질량함수가 올바른 것이었음을 보여주고 있다.

측광학적 진화 모형의 계산 결과로부터 얻어지는 성단의 구성원 별들의 질량 및 갯수 분포는 대체로 관측과 잘 일치했으며, 산개성단내 백색왜성의 갯수분포와 성단의나이를 고려하여 조사한 결과, 백색왜성이 될 수 있는 별의 초기 질량 상한은 약 5-7의 태양질량 정도로 추정된다.

**Evolutionary Population Synthesis of Globular Cluster:
Its Implications for the Origin of UV Radiation**
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We present the preliminary result of our population synthesis models for globular clusters. The model calculations include all evolutionary phases - from zero age we have synthesized spectral energy distributions of model globular clusters. Old metal - poor globular clusters show UV upturn near 2000Å, which is reminiscent of elliptical galaxies and spiral bulges. Implications of this result on the formation of galaxies will be discussed.

Background Correction for the IRAS Images of Dark Globules
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Most of the Bok globules are extremely thin in the optical depths at the IRAS bands. Emission from back- and fore-ground material of a globule is often of the strength comparable to the emission from the globule itself, and for some cases, it is even stronger. Furthermore intensities of globules at 60 and 100μm depend on the dust temperature more sensitively than they do on the dust column density. These all make it difficult to recognize cold globules directly from the IRAS maps of intensity distribution. If the temperature effects are somehow removed from the observed information of intensity, it would be easier to notice the existence of globule from the remaining information of the dust column density. This line of thoughts has led us to devise the following scheme of background correction.

Assuming the dust absorption efficiency factor of dust to vary with wavelength as $Q_{\text{abs}} \propto \lambda^{-n}$, We first calculate the 60 to 100 μm color temperatures and the optical depths at each pixel. The resulting map of optical depth delineates possible boundary of a globule. We go back to the intensity map, and construct a background by fitting the intensity values at the trial boundary pixels and several additional control points to a smooth surface. Intensity of background surface is then subtracted from the observed intensity over the globule. We re-calculate the color temperature from the corrected values of intensity. The whole procedure is repeated until no further refinements are necessary for locating the globule boundary. This correction scheme has been applied to the IRAS images of L1523. Uncertainties involved in the selections of control points and power-law index n for the efficiency factor will be discussed.

구형 성간분자운 S87의 물리학적 구조

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적외선원 CRL 2454 를 지닌 작은 HII 영역인 S87이 중심에 위치한 분자운에 대하여 10개의 분자선을 대역전파 망원경으로 관측하였다. 관측된 분자선들은 3mm 영역의 $^{12}\text{CO}(1-0)$, $^{13}\text{CO}(1-0)$, $\text{C}^{18}\text{O}(1-0)$, $\text{CS}(2-1)$, $\text{HCN}(1-0)$, $\text{Hco}^+(1-0)$, $\text{N}_2\text{H}^+(1-0)$, $\text{HC}_3\text{N}(10-9,11-10,12-11)$ 천이선들이다. 구형모양의 경계가 잘 지워진 고립되어있는 이 분자운의 관측결과로부터, 중심영역에서의 각분자들에 대한 총 시선밀도들을 LTE 복사전달 모델, 미세천이선(hyperfine lines)등을 이용하여 구하였다. 또한 각 분자들의 분포를 서로 비교하여 총 질량, 별 형성 효율, 화학적 분포의 변화 등을 살펴보고, 다른 분자운과의 물리적 상호관계를 살핍으로써 이 분자운의 물리 화학적 상태를 연구하였다.

A Fast Expanding H I Shell in W44:

A Pre-Existing Wind-Blown Shell Overtaken by a Supernova Remnant

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We have carried out H I 21-cm line observations toward the shell-type supernova remnant W44 using the Arecibo telescope (FWHM=3.3). The observations revealed that the high-velocity H I gas in W44 (Koo and Heiles 1991) has a shell structure. The H I velocity structure suggests that the shell is expanding at $\approx 150 \text{ Km s}^{-1}$ and has a radius