

한국천문연구원은 차세대소형위성 1호의 근적외선 영상분광기 NISS (Near-infrared Imaging Spectrometer for Star formation history) 탑재체를 개발하여 2017년 6월 30일에 최종 비행모델을 납품하였고, 이 발표는 탑재체 NISS 구조체의 비행모델 개발 결과를 보고한다. NISS는 0.9 - 2.5 μ m (R~20) 근적외선 파장에서 관측을 해야 하기 때문에, 구조체의 배경잡음을 없애기 위해서 200K 까지 passive cooling으로 냉각되며, H2RG 검출기는 소형 냉동기에 의해 약 88K에서 운영된다. NISS 구조체의 passive cooling을 효율적으로 수행하기 위해서 방열판, Kevlar 지지대, MLI, 표면제어용 필름 등을 조립하였고, 실제 지상 시험을 통해서 그 성능을 확인하였다. NISS 구조체는 최종 시스템 조립 과정에서 전자부 하네스 조립을 함께 수행했으며, 온도 모니터링 센서를 부착하고 소형 냉동기 피드백 온도를 반복 시험을 통해서 결정하였다. NISS 구조체는 미러 및 렌즈를 지지하는 광기계부를 함께 포함하기 때문에 발사 및 우주환경에서 광학 성능을 유지하기 위한 설계를 거쳐서 제작 되었으며, 최종 시스템 검교정 시험, 진동 및 열진공 시험을 통해서 그 성능을 확인하였다. NISS를 탑재한 차세대소형위성 1호는 2018년 상반기에 미국의 Falcon 9 발사체에 실려서 발사될 예정이다.

[포 AT-02] Design of Linear Astigmatism Free Three Mirror System (LAF-TMS) for Sky Monitoring Programs

Woojin Park¹, Soojong Pak¹, Seunghyuk Chang², Sanghyuk Kim³, Dae Wook Kim^{4,5}, Hanshin Lee⁶, and Kwangio Lee⁷

¹School of Space Research, Kyung Hee University, ²Center for Integrated Smart Sensors, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), ³Optical Astronomical Technology Group, Korea Astronomy and Space Science, ⁴College of Optical Sciences, University of Arizona, ⁵Steward Observatory, University of Arizona, ⁶McDonald Observatory, Univ. of Texas at Austin, ⁷Department of Applied Physics, Kyung Hee University

We report a novel design of the "linear astigmatism-free" three mirror system (LAF-TMS). In general, the linear astigmatism is one of the most dominant aberration degrading image qualities in common off-axis systems. The proposed LAF-TMS is based on a confocal off-axis three mirror system, where higher order aberrations are minimized via our numerical optimization. The system comprises three pieces of aluminum-alloy freeform mirrors that are feasible to be fabricated with current single-point diamond turning (SPDT) machining technology. The surface figures, dimensions, and positions of mirrors are carefully optimized for a LAF performance. For

higher precision-positioning mechanism, we also included alignment parts: shims (for tilting) and L-brackets (for decentering). Any possible mechanical deformation due to assembly process as well as 1-G gravity, and its influence on optical performances of the system are investigated via the finite element (FE) analysis. The LAF-TMS has low f-number and a wide field of view, which is promising for sky monitoring programs such as supernova surveys.

[포 AT-03] Performance Evaluation of the Extended KVN (KVN 확장에 따른 예상성능 분석)

Taehyun Jung^{1,2}, Do-Young Byun^{1,2}, Hyun Goo Kim¹, Young Chol Mihn¹, Se-Hyung Cho¹, Sang-Sung Lee^{1,2}, Bong Won Sohn^{1,2}, Kee-Tae Kim¹, Seog-Oh Wi¹, and Seog-Tae Han¹

¹Korea Astronomy & Space Science Institute,

²Affiliation University of Science and Technology

한국우주전파관측망(KVN: Korean VLBI Network)은 서울, 울산, 제주에 직경 21m 전파망원경 3기로 이루어진 우리나라 최초의 초장기선 전파간섭계(VLBI: Very Long Baseline Interferometry)이다. KVN은 밀리미터 파장의 22, 43, 86, 129 GHz 대역을 동시에 관측할 수 있는 수신 시스템을 이용하여 독보적인 다파장 관측연구를 진행하고 있으며, 뛰어난 위상보정 성능을 바탕으로 기존의 밀리미터 대역에서 검출되지 않았던 많은 천체들을 검출하고 있다. 하지만, KVN 3기 VLBI 관측으로부터 얻어지는 천체의 합성영상(synthesized image)은 초미세구조에서 발생하는 물리 기작을 연구하기에는 큰 한계를 지닌다. KVN을 활용한 연구 성과를 극대화하기 위한 최적의 방안을 도출하기 위하여, KVN 확장 기획연구를 진행하고 있다. 본 연구는 KVN 확장시 예상되는 성능을 분석하고, 영상 성능을 극대화하기 위한 최적의 사이트 조건을 알아본다.

[포 AT-04] Applications of Open-source NoSQL Database Systems for Astronomical Spatial and Temporal Data

Min-Su Shin

Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute

We present our experiences with open-source NoSQL database systems in analyzing spatial and temporal astronomical data. We conduct experiments of using Redis in-memory NoSQL database system by modifying and exploiting its support of geohash for astronomical spatial data. Our experiment focuses on performance, cost, difficulty, and scalability of the database system. We also test OpenTSDB as a possible NoSQL

database system to process astronomical time-series data. Our experiments include ingesting, indexing, and querying millions or billions of astronomical time-series measurements. We choose our KMTNet data and the public VVV (VISTA Variables in the Via Lactea) catalogs as test data. We discuss issues in using these NoSQL database systems in astronomy.

[포 AT-05] Standard calibration for H- α filter of DOAO 1m telescope

Hojae Ahn¹, Soojong Pak¹, Wonseok Kang², Taewoo Kim², Hyunjin Shim³

¹Department of Astronomy & Space Science, Kyung Hee University, ²National Youth Space Center,

³Department of Earth Science Education, Kyungpook National University

In this poster, we present standard calibration processes and results for photometry of H- α filter using broadband filters. We took data from a night in stable weather condition. And we derived parameters for band pass calibration including color terms. The corrected photometry results from broadband filters like V and R filters showed high correlation enough to replace instrumental H- α magnitude. We plan to extend these standardizing processes to another narrowband filters and flux calibration of narrowband filters from photometry of PNe.

[포 AT-06] KMAG payload instrument of Korea Pathfinder Lunar Orbiter

Ho Jin¹, Khan-Hyuck Kim¹, Derac Son², Seongwhan Lee³, Hyejeong Lee¹, Jung-Kyu Lee¹, Mangyu Lee¹, Seungah Lee¹, Jehyuck Shin¹, Ian Garrick-Bethell^{1,4}

¹Kyung Hee University, Rep. of Korea

²Senserpia, Rep. of Korea

³Intorule Inc. Rep. of Korea

⁴U.C. Santa Cruz, United States

Korea Pathfinder Lunar Orbiter (KPLLO) is a first Korean Lunar exploration mission. KPLLO is equipped with four payloads in Korea and one payload in United States. KMAG is one of Korean payloads to measure the Moon's magnetic field. Moon has a no dipole magnetic field such as earth's global magnetic field. But there are many curious crustal magnetic anomalies. these features still do not well understood. This is a main scientific objective of KMAG payload and the study of space environment around moon is a second objective.

KMAG has three magnetometers which are mounted in the edge of the 1.2 meter boom. This paper shows a KMAG's requirements, instrument description, and a preliminary function test results.

천연화학/천연생물학

[포 AA-01] The D/H ratio of N₂H⁺ in the inner envelope of YSOs

Giseon Baek, Jeong-Eun Lee

School of Space Research, Kyung Hee University, 1732, Deogyong-daero, Giheung-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do, 17104, Korea

Recent interferometric observations toward embedded protostellar systems show a clear offset between the emission peaks of N₂D⁺ and N₂H⁺. However, the chemical model that considers solely freeze-out and desorption from the dust grains could not reproduce the observations. This difference between two species in the depletion zone might be caused by the reduction of the deuterated molecules, due to the reactions on grain surfaces. We present that the abundance offset between N₂H⁺ and N₂D⁺ can be explained if the chemical model includes the surface chemistry, especially for the deuterated