

system consists of three freeform mirrors. Due to its well-corrected aberrations and obstruction-free clear aperture, the LAF-TMS provides a wide field of view with very low scattered lights.

[구 KDC-03] Fabrication, Assembly and Alignment of the Off-axis Freeform K-DRIFT Pathfinder

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표준우주모형이 예측하는 천체의 성장 역사를 추적하기 위해서는 보통의 밤하늘 밝기보다 약 1000배 어두운 낮은 표면밝기(Low Surface Brightness, LSB) 우주 탐사가 필요하지만, 관측기술의 한계로 아직 LSB 우주는 거의 미지의 세계에 있다고 할 수 있다. 한국천문연구원에서는 LSB 천체 관측에 최적화된 직경 300 mm K-DRIFT Pathfinder 망원경을 개발하였다. LSB 천체는 ~28 mag/arcsec² 보다 어두운 천체로 표면밝기가 매우 낮기 때문에 망원경 내부의 미광(stray light)을 최소화하는 것이 중요하다. 이를 구현하기 위해 K-DRIFT Pathfinder 망원경에는 선형 비점수차가 제거된 비축 자유곡면 삼 반사경 형태를 적용하였다. 본 연구를 통해 가시광 영역에서 선형 비점수차가 제거된 비축 자유곡면 삼 반사 망원경의 설계, 제작 및 측정 가능성을 검증하였다. 본 발표에서는 K-DRIFT Pathfinder 망원경에 적용된 비축 자유곡면 광학면의 가공, 삼 반사 망원경의 조립 및 정렬 결과를 소개한다.

[구 KDC-04] A Simulation Study for Mid-spatial Frequency Errors: Scattering Effects from Residual Optical Fabrication Errors

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한국천문연구원에서는 LSB 천체 관측에 최적화된 유효 직경 300 mm의 비축 자유곡면 K-DRIFT pathfinder 망원경을 개발하였다. 밝은 별로 시험관측을 한 결과 설계에서 예상된 점퍼짐함수(point spread function)보다 약 5 배 정도 (또는 목표로 한 점퍼짐함수보다 약 1.5배 정도) 큰 점퍼짐함수를 얻었다. 이에 대한 원인 분석 결과 비축 자유곡면을 가공하면서 발생한 툴 마크에 의한 MSF (Mid-Spatial Frequency) 효과가 점퍼짐함수 증가에 주도적인 영향을 주는 것으로 판단되었다. 본 발표에서는 반사경면의 MSF를 다양한 조건에 따라 시뮬레이션한 결과를 소개하고 이를 토대로 실제 반사경 제작에서 MSF 효과를 최소화 하는 방안에 대해 논의하고자 한다.

[구 KDC-05] First Results from the K-DRIFT

pathfinder: A Single Curved Stellar Stream in the Nearby Galaxy NGC 5907

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In a Λ CDM universe, most galaxies are believed to evolve by mergers and accretions. The debris resulting from such processes remains faint and/or diffuse structures, such as tidal streams and stellar halos. Although these structures are a good indicator of the recent mass assembly history of galaxies, they have the disadvantage of being difficult to observe due to their low surface brightness (LSB). To recover these LSB features by reducing the photometric uncertainties introduced by the optics system, we attempt to develop an optimized telescope, called a linear astigmatism free-three mirror system, that minimizes the loss and scattering of light within the telescope. With that prototype, we observe NGC 5907, known as a nearby galaxy with a fabulous loop structure(s), to inspect its performance. After a dedicated data reduction process, including flat-fielding with dark sky flat and sky subtraction, our observation reaches a 1σ surface brightness limit of $\mu_{\text{lim},r} \approx 28.3 \text{ mag arcsec}^{-2}$ in $10 \times 10 \text{ arcsec}$ boxes. We finally identify a single tidal stream that is likely the remnant of a nearly disrupted galaxy. This finding emphasizes that the capability of LSB detection with our telescope is comparable to that of much larger telescopes.

[구 KDC-06] Studies of LSB Features with K-DRIFT: Galactic Cirrus Clouds and Extragalactic Objects

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The low surface brightness (LSB) universe has been largely unexplored. The LSB structures are extremely difficult to image due to systematic errors of sky subtraction and scattered light in the atmosphere and in the telescope. Among the systematic errors of sky subtraction, the widespread presence of Galactic cirrus clouds is one of the major obstacles in studying the LSB features of extragalactic sources. Interstellar dust clouds are also fundamental to understand many issues in the Milky Way. Therefore, understanding the Galactic cirri is a crucial topic in the LSB studies. We present the ubiquitousness and current understanding of the Galactic cirri. We also discuss what is necessary to study the LSB features with