

Compact HII region들이 모여 있는 W58지역에서 small optical nebula인 K3-50, NGC 6857과 radio continuum source들에 대한 CO와  $^{13}\text{CO}$ 를 관측하였다. 이 지역에서  $N(\text{H}_2)$ 는  $0.1\sim 1\times 10^{26}\text{cm}^{-2}$ 이며, 전체 가스 질량은 약  $1\sim 2\times 10^5 M_\odot$ 이다.

NE-SW 방향의 velocity gradient가  $0.1\text{kms}^{-1}\text{pc}^{-1}$ 로 추정되었으며, 각 component에서의 CO outflow와 특성, 연쇄적인 별 형성 등을 논한다.

### IC143NW에 대한 CO 분자선 관측

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IC443NW(RA(1950)= $06^h 10^m 52^s$ , DEC(1950)= $22^\circ 53' 00''$ ) 영역에 대해  $^{12}\text{CO}$  및  $^{13}\text{CO}$  분자선을 관측하였다.

중심부의 안테나 온도  $T_A^*$ 는  $^{12}\text{CO}$ 의 경우  $\sim 4\text{K}$ ,  $^{13}\text{CO}$ 의 경우  $1\text{K}$ 로 관측 되었다.

분자운의 평균  $V_{\text{LSR}}$ 은  $\sim 9\text{km/sec}$  정도로서 IC443 영역의 운동 속도(Lee 1990)이  $\sim 4\text{km/sec}$ 인 데 비해  $5\text{km/sec}$  정도의 속도차를 보이고 있다.

관측으로부터 얻어진 분자운 중심의 중성 수소 분자의 column 밀도는 약  $6\times 10^{21}/\text{cm}^2$ 이다.

분자운의 구조와 IC443 주위 분자운과의 관계에 대해서 논하고자 한다.

### CO Isotopes Observations of the Orion a Molecular Cloud

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The Orion A molecular cloud has been observed for  $^{12}\text{CO}$  and  $^{13}\text{CO}$  ( $J=1-0$ ) with the 14m mm radio telescope at the Daeduk Radio Astronomy Observatory during Spring session in 1990. A total of 672 spectra have been obtained at spots located every  $1'$  apart over the region centered on Orion A. Analyses on these have yielded a set of data regarding velocities, optical depths, temperatures, and densities for the spots. Structures and kinematics of the Orion A molecular cloud will be discussed with these database.

### A Fine Resolution Map of the Zodiacal Light Distribution

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Two dimensional  $(\lambda-\lambda_\odot, \beta)$  brightness distributions of the zodiacal light at two wavelengths,  $5,080\text{\AA}$  and  $5,300\text{\AA}$ , have been obtained with a spatial resolution of  $2^\circ$ . Maps at the two wavelengths are remarkably similar to each other, which demonstrates the consistency in the reduction procedures. The relative uncertainty in the resulting brightness of the zodiacal light is about 10% or less, which is an improvement of factor two upon the previous error level. The morning zodiacal light is generally brighter than the evening zodiacal light by about  $10 S_{10}(V)_{G2V}$ . The peak brightness in the Gegenschein is located at  $1^\circ.5$  below the ecliptic. The asymmetry of the morning zodiacal light with respect to the evening zodiacal light, and the misalignment of the