Korean Solar Radio Burst Locator

Su-Chan Bong¹, J.-E. Hwangbo^{1,2}, K.-S. Cho¹, Y.-D. Park¹, Dale E. Gary³, Zhiwei Liu³, Gelu M. Nita³, Yujiang Dou^{4,3,5}, Yong-Jae Moon⁶ and D.-Y. Lee²

¹Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute, 61-1 Hwaam-dong Yuseong-gu, Daejeon, 305-348, Korea; +82-42-865-2002; scbong@kasi.re.kr

²Chungbuk National University, 410 Sungbong-ro, Heungduk-gu, Cheongju, 361-763, Korea ³Physics Department, New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark, NJ07102, USA

⁴Beijing Normal University, Beijing, 100875, China

⁵Key Laboratory of Solar Activity, The National Astronomical Observatories, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100012, China

⁶Department of Astronomy and Space Science, Kyung Hee University, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do, 446-701, Korea

Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute (KASI) has developed Korean Solar Radio Burst Locator (KSRBL) in collaboration with New Jersey Institute of Technology. KSRBL is a single dish radio spectrograph, which records the spectra of microwave (0.5 - 18 GHz) bursts with 1 MHz spectral resolution and 1 s time cadence, and locates their positions on the solar disk within 2 arcmin. After years of manufacturing and testing at the Owens Valley Radio Observatory (OVRO), California, USA, the system was finally installed at KASI in 2009 August. The system, operation, and early observations of the KSRBL are described.