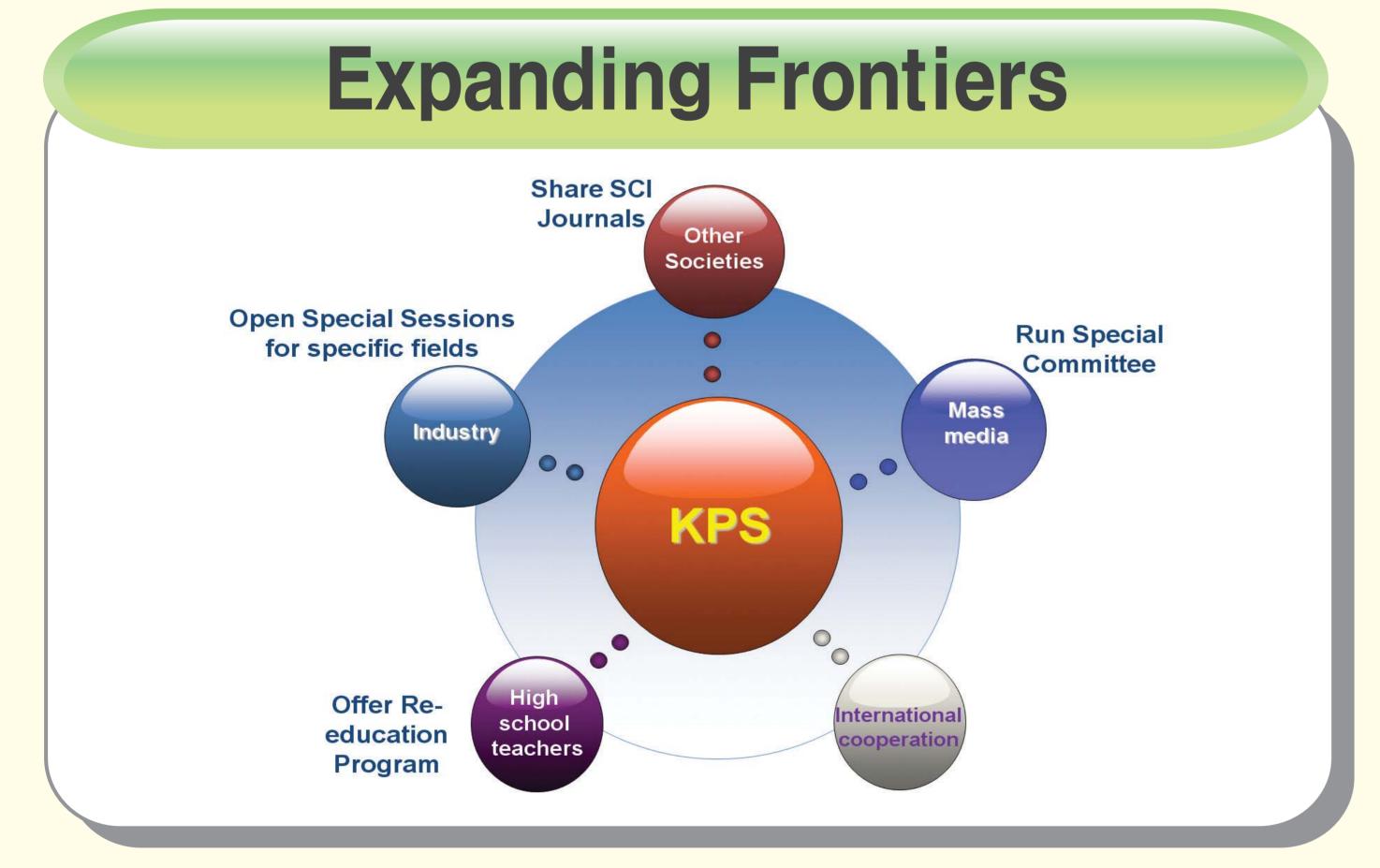
Physics in Korea

Overview of the Korean Physical Society

- **% Founded in 1952**
- **\$ 12,378 members**
- \$11 divisions, 7 regional chapters, 17 committees
- **Semiannual meetings**
 - April and October
 - Approximately 1,000 papers each time
- **4** periodicals published
- **Korean Physics Olympiad**
 - Competition for middle school & high school students
 - ■6,800 participants in 2009

KPS Journals Journal **Physics** Current New the Korean and High Applied Physical **Physics** Technology **Physics** ociety Monthly Monthly Monthly ■Bi-monthly Research News Research Research journal journal journal magazine English for non English Korean specialists -SCI -SCI Published Korean by Elsevier



External Cooperation

- **Alliance** with Other Societies in Korea
 - Federation of Basic Science Societies
 - Federation of Physics Related Societies

International Cooperation

- Physical Society of Japan (1986)
- Japan Society of Applied Physics (1987)
- German Physical Society (1991)
- American Physical Society (1993)
- Australian Institute of Physics (1994)
- Chinese Physical Society (1995)
- Institute of Physics (1997)
- Association of American Physics Teachers (2001)
- Indonesian Physical Society (2005)
- Myanmar Physical Society(2005)
- Vietnamese Physical Society (2005)

Physics Research Institutions in Korea

Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science (KRISS)

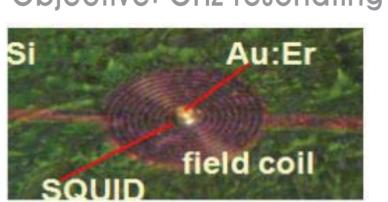
- **Established in 1975**
- ♦ Mission of KRISS
 - Establishment and Maintenance of National Measurement Standards
 - R&D on Metrology
 - Dissemination of NMS

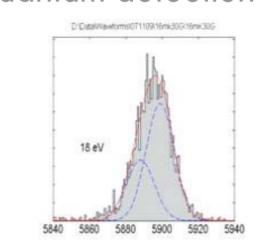
Next generation measurement standards

- •Quantum current standards(SAW-induced electron pump) - Objective: 1 nA, uncertainty of 10-8
- •Frequency standards based on an optical lattice clock Objective: uncertainty below 10–17
- Noise thermometry
- Shot noise thermometry, Jonson noise thermometry
- Quantum based force standards
- Objective: sub-pN

Nano-quantum based extreme measurement technologies

- Generation and entanglement of single photon
- Objective: 10 qubits quantum computing
- High-resolution spectroscopy with low-temperature detectors Objective: energy resolution of 1 eV@6 keV
- Nanoscale thermal energy transport and conversion
- Nanoelectromechanical systems for quantum detection
- Objective: GHz resonating for quantum detection





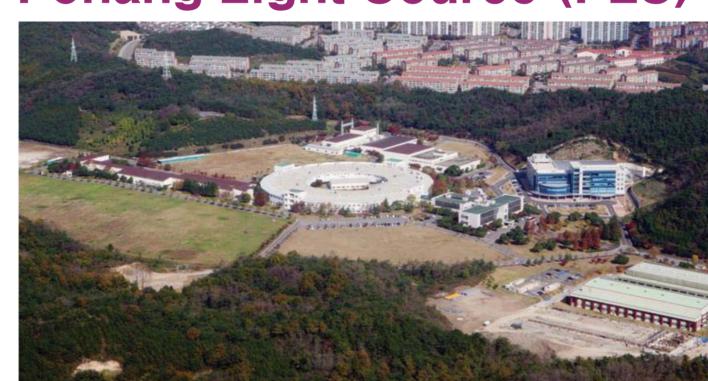


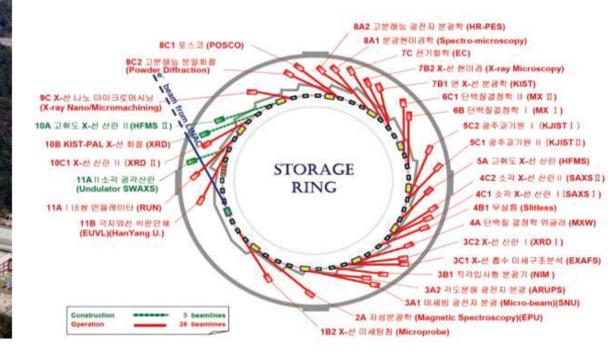
<6-qubit quantum computer>

<Mesa-gate pump>

<Metallic magnetic calorimeter>

Pohang Light Source (PLS) PLS Beamlines





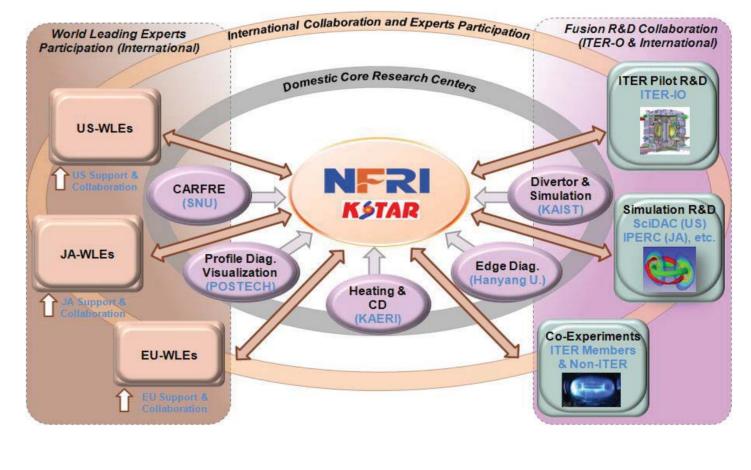
Pohang Light Source

- Construction Budget(1988~1994) ■~US \$200 million
- Operating Budget(2008)
 - ■Government \$18.5 M+Endowment&other \$5.2M
- User Statistics (2007)

2,199 2,553 207

National Fusion Research Institute (NFRI)





KSTAR(Korea Superconducting Tokamak Advanced Research)

Korea Institute for Advanced Study (KIAS)

- ♦ Founded in 1996
- **⋄** Mission
 - Research in theoretical basic sciences
 - Training young scientists
- Leading Korea's basic sciences

Activities

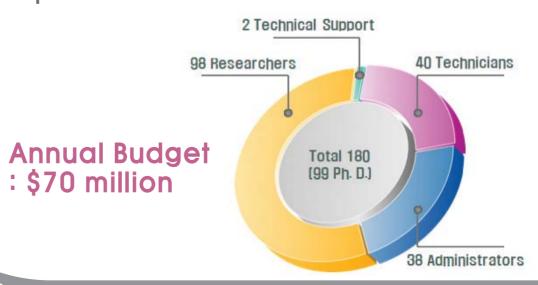
■ Training research fellows through research activities

■ Inviting visiting scholars and hosting international conferences and workshops

Korea Basic Science Institute (KBSI)

Mission

■ Perform R&D support and joint research to promote basic science







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