0.02SD), 거리지수는 10.6등급(±0.3)으로 측정되었다.

성단의 나이는 대략 8×10^6(±2×10^6)년으로 추정되며 나이분산은 천만년 이내로 추정된다. 이러한 분산은 Herbst & Miller(1982)가 비슷한 나이의 산개성단 NGC 3293의 관측에서 추정한 2천만년정도의 나이분산보다 작은 값이다.

Evolution of a Tidally Disrupted Star by a Massive Black Hole : Development of a Hybrid Scheme of the SPH and TVD Methods

Sungsoo S. Kim[1], Hyung Mok Lee[2], and Hyesung Kang[2]

[1]Research Institute for Basic Sciences, Pusan University

[2]Department of Earth Sciences, Pusan University

The evolution of the stellar debris after the disruption by super massive black hole's tidal force is a difficult problem to solve numerically. We developed a hybrid scheme of SPH(Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics) and TVD(Total Variation Diminishing) in which the SPH particle is used to cover a widely spread debris and the TVD is used to provide a higher resolution calculation near the stream crossing where strong shock occurs. The debris atarts as SPH particles and is mapped onto the TVD grid when entering the TVD box. The outgoing flux at the TVD box boundary is represented by creation of particles at the boundary of the TVD box in such a way that mass, momentum and energy are conserved. Although the mass of newly created particles at the TVD boundary are generally much smaller than the incoming SPH particle mass, it is necessary to create particles at every TVD boundary grid in order for satisfactory energy conservation because of strong gravitational force by the black hole. Time step control between the SPH and TVD schemes and some preliminary results for the evolution of stellar debris using our scheme are presented.

DYNAMICAL IMPLICATION OF THE MOLECULAR CLOUDS IN THE GALACTIC CENTER REGION

C. W. Lee[1,2], H. M. Lee[1], H.B.Ann[1] & K.H.Kwon[1]

[1]Department of Earth Science, Pusan National University, Pusan 609-735, Korea

and

[2]Department of Astronomy and Space Science, Chungnam National University, Korea

E-mail : cwl@sarang.chungnam.ac.kr

We have studied the response of gaseous disk to a rotating bar by conducting SPH simulations for the Galaxy in order to understand the distribution and kinematics of the Galactic Center molecular clouds. Our models for the Galaxy consist of three axisymmetric components (massive halo represented by the logarithmic potential, exponential disk, a compact bulge represented by a Plummer model) and a non-axisymmetric bar. The models with four different values for bar's axial ratio, 2:1, 2.5:1, 3:1, and 4:1 were considered. An axisymmetric model without the bar was also calculated for comparison. Our simulations clearly show that the orbits of particles are much perturbed by the rotating bar potential, giving rise to some