[ST16] AKARI (ASTRO-F) Survey of Extended Dust Shells around Evolved Stars

Hideyuki Izumiura[1], Issei Yamamura[2], Toshiya Ueta[3], Osamu Hashimoto[4], Mikako Matsuura1, Masaaki Ohtsuka1, Takashi Miyata[5], Yoshikazu Nakada[5], Yoshifusa Ita[2], Noriyuki Matsunaga[5], Toshihiko Tanabe[5], Hinako Fukushi[5], Takashi Tsuji[5], Takashi Onaka[6], Kyung Sook Jeong[7], Rens Waters8, Ryszard Szczerba[9], Thibaut Le Bertre[10]

[1]National Astronomical Observatory, NINS, JP, [2]Institute of Space and Astronautical Science, JAXA, JP, [3]Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Denver, USA, [4]Gunma Astronomical Observatory, JP, [5]Institute of Astronomy, University of Tokyo, JP, [6]School of Science, University of Tokyo, JP, [7]Department of Physics and Astronomy, Seoul National University, KR, [8]Astronomical Institute, University of Amsterdam, NL, [9]Nicolaus Copernicus Astronomical Center, PL, [10]Observatoire de Paris, FR

We introduce our survey of extended dust shells around evolved stars based on MLHES, a mission program (MP) for AKARI (ASTRO-F, a cooled infrared satellite with 69cm aperture) now underway, which aims to investigate the mass-loss behavior of low- and intermediate-mass stars at their latest stages of evolution by observing the structure of their extended dust shells with infrared emission from dust grains. MLHES will make maps of about 70 evolved stars of various types with FIS (Far-Infrared Surveyor) which provides images in four filter bands centered between 50 and 180um simultaneously.

[ST17] A Korea-Japan Extrasolar Planet Search Program

Bun'ei Sato[1],Hideyuki Izumiura[1],Michitoshi Yoshida[1],Eiji Kambe[1],Seiji Masuda[1],Eri Toyota[2],Seitaro Urakawa[3],Inwoo Han[4],Young Beom Joen[4],Kang Min Kim[4],Byeong Cheol Lee[4],Tae Seog Yoon[5]

[1]Okayama Astrophysical Observatory, NAOJ, NINS, Japan,,[2]Graduate School of Science and Technology, Kobe University, Japan, [3]Japan Spaceguard Association, Japan, [4]Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute, [5]Kyungpook National University

We report the current status of a Korea-Japan extrasolar planet search program using the 1.8m reflector at BOAO. The program aims to detect planets around intermediate-mass G-type giants by precise Doppler technique. To date (as of September 7) we have observed about 100 stars since 2005. We have found one star probably hosts a brown dwarf companion and a few stars show significant radial velocity variations. Future prospects of the program will also be discussed.