

[포 GC-14] Galactic gas depletion process in cosmological hydrodynamic cluster zoom-in simulation

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In cluster environments, most of the galaxies are found to be red and dead, but the origin of these passive galaxies is not yet clearly understood. Using a set of cosmological hydrodynamic zoom-in simulations, we study gas depletion process in and outside clusters. Our results are consistent with previous studies showing rapid stripping of a galactic cold gas reservoir during the first infall to the cluster center. Moreover, we found a fraction of galaxies that were already in the gas deficient state before reaching the cluster (i.e., pre-processed galaxies) is non-negligible. These findings lead to the idea that a complete understanding of passive galaxy population in clusters can not be achieved without a detailed understanding of gas stripping process in group size halos prior to the cluster infall.

[포 GC-15] Near-Infrared Color-Metallicity Relation for Globular Cluster System in Elliptical Galaxy NGC 4649

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We present Subaru Near-Infrared (NIR) photometry for globular clusters (GCs) in the giant elliptical galaxy NGC 4649 (M60) belonging to the Virgo cluster. NIR data are obtained in Ks-band with the Subaru/MOIRCS, and matching HST/ACS optical data available in literature are used to explore the origin of GC color bimodality. A clear bimodal color distribution is observed in the optical color ($g-z$), in which the ratio between blue and red GCs is 4:6. By contrast, the more metallicity-sensitive optical-NIR colors ($g-K_s$, $z-K_s$) show a considerably weakened bimodality in their distributions. The color-color relation of the optical and NIR colors for the GC system shows a nonlinear feature, supporting that the optical color bimodality observed in NGC 4649 GC system is caused by nonlinear color-metallicity relations (CMRs).

[포 GC-16] Comparison of the extraplanar H α and UV emission in the halo of nearby edge-on spiral galaxies

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We compare vertical profiles of the extraplanar H α emission to those of FUV and NUV emission for 39 nearby edge-on galaxies to investigate the origin of the extraplanar H α emission. A strong correlation between scale heights of the extraplanar H α and UV emissions is found. This may indicate that the diffuse extraplanar H α emission either co-exists with the extraplanar dust or originates from the similar mechanism as the diffuse extraplanar UV emission such as scattering of H α photons at diffuse extraplanar dust. The scale heights of the extraplanar H α and UV emissions are also compared with size, star formation rate, and star formation rate surface density of the host galaxies to figure out what is the most important parameter associated with the extraplanar emission.

[포 GC-17] Variability test of 9 AGNs selected from The Seoul National University AGN Monitoring Project

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We have been performing a long term AGN Monitoring project, to measure the time lag of H beta line with respect to AGN optical continuum based on the reverberation mapping method. From

October 2015, 69 AGNs have been monitored with BVR band photometry, using the MDM 1.3m & 2.4m and LOAO 1m telescopes, and long-slit spectroscopy, using the Lick 3m and MDM 2.4m telescopes. In this poster, we report the preliminary results of the variability study of a subsample of 9 AGNs, particularly with a few of tentative time lag measurements between B band magnitude and H beta luminosity based on the 1st year data set from February 2016 - January 2017.

[포 GC-18] Variability study of AGN in NGC 4395

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We present the preliminary results from our intensive monitoring campaign for measuring continuum and line variability of a low-mass Seyfert galaxy, NGC 4395, which host a smallest known AGN black hole in the reverberation mapping studies. We performed consecutive photometric observations during 5 nights in April 2017. Various telescopes in the world, including BOAO 1.8-m, NYSC 1-m, MDM 2.4-m, 1.3-m, etc, were dedicated for this campaign. Preliminary results show that the tentative time lag can be determined, which is approximately order of 1-2 hours.

[포 GC-19] A Comparative Study on Star Formation of Barred and Unbarred Disk Galaxies from SDSS-IV MaNGA IFU survey

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We investigate star formation activities of ~400 barred and unbarred faced-on late-type galaxies from the SDSS-IV MaNGA (Mapping Nearby Galaxies at APO) IFU survey. We find the star

formation activities in gas-poor, barred galaxies are considerably suppressed than gas-rich, barred galaxies, while there is no difference among unbarred galaxies regardless of their HI gas content. The gas-poor and barred galaxies show the steeper difference of gradient in metallicity and age with respect to the stellar mass than gas-rich or unbarred galaxies, in that their centre is more metal-rich and younger. The results suggest that, combined with the gas contents available, the bar structure plays a significant role in quenching star formation in a galaxy by transporting/mixing gas via gas inflow.

[포 GC-20] Spectral Analysis of SN 2011fe in M101 and Implications for Explosion Mechanism

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We present some results of the spectral analysis for Type Ia supernova SN 2011fe in M101, which was discovered by the Palomar Transient Factory on August 24 2011 UT. We performed spectroscopic observations for SN 2011fe at Bohyunsan Optical Astronomy Observatory with the high resolution echelle spectrograph BOES attached to 1.8-m reflector. Spectra of 18 epochs are obtained from September 6 2011 to April 1 2012 UT. Spectral feature variations for several significant lines and explosion mechanism will be discussed.

[포 GC-21] Building the Milky Way bulge from globular clusters: Evidence from low-resolution spectroscopy for the red clump stars

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The presence of double red clump (RC; metal-rich counterpart of horizontal-branch) in high latitude field of the Milky Way (MW) bulge is widely interpreted as evidence for an X-shaped structure originated from the bar instability. However, Lee et al. (2015) recently suggested an alternative model, according to which the double RC is metal-rich manifestation of multiple stellar population phenomenon observed in globular clusters (GCs). Here we show that stars in bright