

## 포스터발표초록

### 교육홍보/기타

#### [포 AE-01] Observation of the Bright Spectroscopic Binary Systems with DOAO/eShels Spectrograph

Hyunjin Shim<sup>1</sup>, Dongseob Lee<sup>1</sup>, Yoonji Jeong<sup>2</sup>, Wonseok Kang<sup>3</sup>, and Taewoo Kim<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Earth Science Education, Kyungpook National University*

<sup>2</sup>*Daegu Il Science High School*

<sup>3</sup>*National Youth Science Center*

Based on the DOAO/eShels observations, we have derived radial velocity curves of the three Algol-type spectroscopic binary systems : Algol,  $\beta$  Aur, and  $\epsilon$  Per. The radial velocity amplitudes of the primary and the secondary (K1 and K2) were consistent within a few % of the values from the previous studies. Mass ratio between the two stars that constitutes each system ranges  $\sim 1$  to  $\sim 10$ . In addition to the orbital elements derived, we discuss about the spectroscopic ability of the DOAO/eShels instrument.

### 성간물질/별생성/우리은하

#### [포 IM-01] Top-Heavy Initial Mass Function of Star Clusters near the Galactic Centre

So-Myoung Park<sup>1</sup>, Simon P. Goodwin<sup>2</sup>, Sungsoo S. Kim<sup>1, 3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*School of Space Research, Kyung Hee University,*

<sup>2</sup>*Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield,*

<sup>3</sup>*Department of Astronomy and Space Science, Kyung Hee University*

Star clusters are important in understanding star formation. In star-forming regions, the number of stars with mass forms with an initial mass function (IMF), i.e. Chabrier, Salpeter, Kroupa, etc. In our simulations, initially sub-virial fractal star clusters evolve to become surviving sub-regions in strong tidal fields. We investigate the slope of the mass function (MF) of these

sub-regions with time near the Galactic centre (GC). These sub-regions would appear to have a top-heavy IMF at  $\sim 2$  Myr. Therefore, although our star-forming region near the GC has a normal IMF, stars in surviving 'clusters' can have a top-heavy 'IMF' due to the violent environment.

#### [포 IM-02] A Small Star Forming Region in the Molecular Cloud MBM 110

Hwankyung Sung(성환경)<sup>1</sup>, M. S. Bessell<sup>2</sup>, & Inseog Song(송인석)<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Sejong University*, <sup>2</sup>*Australian National University,*  
<sup>3</sup>*Univ. of Georgia*

MBM 110 is one of the molecular clouds at high Galactic latitude discovered by Magnani et al., and is one of a dozen cometary clouds in the Orion-Eridanus superbubble.

We have conducted optical photometry and spectroscopy for a comprehensive study of the region. Recently released Gaia DR2 astrometric data as well as WISE mid-infrared data were used for the complete census of member stars. We select 17 member stars with H $\alpha$  emission and/or Li absorption. The total mass of stars in the region is only about 16  $M_{\odot}$ . We found that the star formation efficiency in the region is less than 5%. We discuss the origin of the cloud and the star formation history in MBM 110.

#### [포 IM-03] Inner Circumstellar Ring of Galactic Luminous Blue Variable G26.

Jae-Joon Lee<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Korea Astronomy and Space science Institute, Republic of Korea*

Luminous blue variables (LBVs) are luminous evolved massive stars (thus with very large initial masses) typified by their irregular variabilities, which are sometimes associated with eruptive mass loss. G026.47+0.02 is one of the known Galactic LBV surrounded by large circumstellar shell ( $r \sim 1'$ ) detected in far IR. In this presentation, we report the identification of another shell of smaller radii ( $r \sim 20''$ ) indicating that the central star experienced multiple episodes of eruptions. We present detailed multi-wavelength study of the inner shell in near IR and sub-mm, with which we reconstruct its mass-loss history.

#### [포 IM-04] Near-Infrared Spectroscopy of SN 2017eaw in 2017: Carbon Monoxide and Dust Formation in a Type II-P Supernova