

studies has been increasing, with remarkable results and performances. For instance, the discovery of an impact scar near Jupiter's south polar region (A. Wesley, 2009) led to an international campaign of professional observations to understand the asteroidal collision responsible for the scar. Citizen science at KMLA has been and will be mainly conducted by members of the astronomical observation club 'Apple-Pie' through amateur telescopes. Members of 'Apple-Pie' are specialized in various fields related to astronomy, from planetary science to cosmology. The spectrum not only includes fields that are directly related to astronomy but also fields such as computer science and astrophotography. The scheduled construction of a new observatory will further enable students to participate in higher level projects such as planetary monitoring over long timescales and the observation and detection of solar system bodies and exoplanets. In addition, a new supervisor with expertise and research experience in galactic astronomy, planetary science, and meteorology has joined the school faculty. He will supplement students with fundamental theoretical backgrounds and essential research techniques to enhance astronomical research at KMLA. KMLA's ultimate goal is to deploy a remote-controlled observatory available to aspiring scientists around the world to create a network of citizen science system. The prime observational conditions of KMLA and the willingness of the students and faculty members will provide a competitive edge for KMLA over other similar institutes in Korea.

**[포SE-04] ctivity Report of Young Astronomers Meeting in 2017-18 Season**

Doohyun Choi<sup>1</sup>, Jinhyub Kim<sup>2</sup>, Doori Han<sup>3</sup>, Seok-jun Chang<sup>1</sup>, Jisu Kang<sup>4</sup>, Donghyun Kim<sup>5</sup>, Sophia Kim<sup>4</sup>, Mina Park<sup>6</sup>, So-Myoung Park<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Astronomy and Space Science, Sejong University, <sup>2</sup>Department of Astronomy, Yonsei University, <sup>3</sup>Department of Astronomy, Space Science and Geology, Chungnam National University, <sup>4</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, Seoul National University, <sup>5</sup>Department of Astronomy and Atmospheric Sciences, Kyungpook National University, <sup>6</sup>Department of Astronomy and Space Science, University of Science and Technology (UST), <sup>7</sup>School of Space Research, Kyung Hee University

지난 2017년 4월, 젊은 천문학자 모임 (Young Astronomers Meeting, YAM) 정기총회에서 2017-18년도 임원진으로 회장 최두현 회원(세종대학교), 부회장 김진협 회원(연세대학교), 총무 한두리 회원(충남대학교)를 선출하였다. 임원진은 경북대학교 김동현 회원, 경희대학

교 박소명 회원, 과학기술연합대학원 박민아 회원, 서울대학교 김소피아 회원을 학교별 운영위원으로 임명하였다. 현 임원진은 본 모임의 온라인 소식지인 <하늘 사랑>을 2017년 가을에 7호, 2018년 봄에 8호를 발간하였다. 이와 더불어 2017년 일본 이시가키에서 개최된 EAYAM에 권유나 회원 외 6명의 회원이 참여하여 동아시아 젊은 천문학자들과 함께 학술 발표 및 교류를 하였다. 2018년 2월에는 We Love Galaxies - Young Astronomers Meet Universe 워크샵을 개최하고 YAM의 지속적인 학술 모임을 위한 기반을 다졌다. 이번 포스터에서는 2017-18년도 동안의 활동 내용을 보고하고 이후의 계획에 대해 논의하려고 한다.

**성간물질/별생성/우리는하**

**[포IM-01] IGRINS observations of a Herbig Be star, MWC 1080**

Il-Joong Kim<sup>1</sup>, Heeyoung Oh<sup>1</sup>, Woong-Seob Jeong<sup>1</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute

Through MIRIS Pa $\alpha$  Galactic plane survey, a lot of Pa $\alpha$  blobs were detected along the plane. To reveal their characteristics, we are planning to collect NIR high-resolution spectroscopic data for them by using Immersion GRating INfrared Spectrograph (IGRINS). Here, we present the preliminary results of the IGRINS observations for a Herbig Be star, MWC 1080, which is one of the Pa  $\alpha$  blobs detected in Cepheus. This Herbig Be star is known to possess a lot of young stellar objects (YSOs) and bright MIR (10-20  $\mu$ m) nebulosity in its vicinity. From IPHAS H $\alpha$  data, we revealed large extended H $\alpha$  features that correlate well with MIR and 13CO morphologies around MWC 1080. A part of the H $\alpha$  features shows a bow shock shape to the northeast of the primary star MWC 1080A, which seems to be due to an outflow from MWC 1080A. Through IGRINS observations, we detected faint [Fe II]  $\lambda$ 1.644  $\mu$ m and H2 1-0 S(1)  $\lambda$ 2.122  $\mu$ m emission lines around the bow shock feature. Interestingly, to the east region of MWC 1080A, we also detected strong [Fe II] and H2 emission lines with a couple of velocity components, which suggests the detection of a new outflow from another YSO. Broad Br $\gamma$   $\lambda$ 2.1662  $\mu$ m line and H2 lines with various velocity components were detected around the bright MIR and H $\alpha$  nebulosity as well.

**[포IM-02] High-resolution Optical and Near-infrared Monitoring Observations of 2MASS J06593158-0405277**

Sunkyung Park<sup>1</sup>, Jeong-Eun Lee<sup>1</sup>, Tae-Soo Pyo<sup>2</sup>, Hyun-Il Sung<sup>3</sup>, Sang-Gak Lee<sup>4</sup>, Wonseok Kang<sup>5</sup>,