[포 SA-06] Physical Dimensions of Planet-hosting Stars

Kiehunn Bach[1], Wonseok Kang[2]
[1]Yonsei University, [2]National Youth Space Center

Accurate estimation of the masses, the ages, and the chemical abundances of host stars is crucial to understand physical characteristics of exo-planetary systems. In this study, we investigate physical dimensions of 94 planet-hosting stars based on spectroscopic observation and stellar evolutionary computation, From the high resolution echelle spectroscopy of the *BOES* observation, we have analysed metallicities and alpha-element enhancements of host stars. By combining recent spectro-photometric observations, stellar parameters are calibrated within the frame work of the standard stellar theory. In general, the minimum chi-square estimation can be strongly biased in cases that stellar properties rapidly changes after the terminal age main-sequence. Instead, we adopt a Bayesian statistics considering a priori distribution of stellar parameters during the rapid evolutionary phases. we determine a reliable set of stellar parameters between theoretical model grids. To overcome this statistical bias, (1) we adopt a Bayesian statistics considering a priori distribution of stellar parameters during the rapid evolutionary phases and (2) we construct the fine model grid that covers mass range (0.2 ~ 3.0 M$_\odot$) with the mass step ΔM = 0.01 M$_\odot$, metallicities Z = 0.0001 ~ 0.04, and the helium and the alpha-element enhancement. In this presentation, we introduce our calibration scheme for several hosting stars.

[포 SA-07] A New Grid-Based Monte Carlo Code for Raman Scattered He II: Preliminary Results

Seok-Jun Chang, Bo-Eun Choi, Hee-Won Lee
Department of Physics and Astronomy, Sejong University

We developed a new grid-based Monte Carlo code to trace far UV He II line photons that are incident on a thick H I region and subsequently transferred through Rayleigh and Raman scattering with atomic hydrogen. In particular, we consider a neutral region that is moving away from the He II emission source which is either monochromatic or is described by a Gaussian profile. The resultant Raman scattered He II line profiles from a monochromatic source are characterized by a double peaked core part with an extended Raman red tail that is attributed to multiple re-entry events. Complicated behaviors are observed in the case of a Gaussian He II source including the formation of a secondary red peak near the Balmer center dependent on the H I column density. A preliminary application of our results to the CFHT data of the planetary nebula IC 5117 is presented.

[포 SA-08] Periodic change of the magnitude and the radial velocity of V350 Peg

Hojae Ahn[1], Wonseok Kang[2]
[1]Department of Astronomy & Space Science, Kyung Hee University, [2]National Youth Space Center

Pulsating variable is a star whose luminosity changes through periodic pulsation. There are radiative and dynamical mechanisms hidden in periodic brightness changes, and the physical quantities related with the mechanisms are also expected to vary periodically. The purpose of this study is to investigate the periodic variations of the physical quantities of the δ Scuti type variable, V350 Peg by simultaneous photometry and spectroscopy. In this poster, we present preliminary results on apparent magnitude and radial velocity at the surface.

[포 SA-09] Distances to Host Galaxies of Type IIP Supernovae in Intensive Monitoring Survey of Nearby Galaxies using Photometric Color Method

Sophia Kim[1,2], Myungshin Im[1,2], Changsu Choi[1,2] and IMSNG Team[1,2]
[1]Astronomy Program, Dept. of Physics & Astronomy, Seoul National University (SNU),
[2]Center for the Exploration of the Origin of the Universe (CEOU)

Supernovae (SNe) are well known as good cosmological distance probes owing to their brightness and well-characterized light curve property. Specifically, type Ia SNe have contributed greatly to our understanding of acceleration of cosmic expansion. However, type IIP supernovae occur most frequently (~ 40% of all) at low and high redshift. As knowledge on the type IIP SNe increases, distance measurement methods using type IIP SNe have evolved. In this study, we apply Photometric Color Method (PCM), which needs only photometric data using properties of plateau on type IIP SNe light curves, to measure distances of several host galaxies of SNe IIP from the Intensive Monitoring Survey of Nearby Galaxies (IMSNG). The daily monitoring of galaxies at < 50 Mpc allows us to construct a dense light curve of SNe that occurred in our target galaxies. We observed two SNe IIP, SN2014cx and SN2017eaw and measured

distances to their host galaxies, NGC 337 and NGC6946 respectively. Our results are comparable with other secondary distance measurement methods, 4-5 Mpc, however smaller than the result derived from the Tip of Red Giant Branch (TRGB) method, 6.7±0.2 and 7.7±0.3 Mpc.

[포 SA-10] Physical nature of the eclipsing δ Scuti star AO Serpentis

Jang-Ho Park[1,2], Jae Woo Lee[1], Kyeongsoo Hong[3], Jae-Rim Koo[4], and Chun-Hwey Kim[2]
[1]Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute, Daejon 34055, Korea, [2]Department of Astronomy and Space Science, Chungbuk National University, Cheongju 28644, Korea, [3]Institute for Astrophysics, Chungbuk National University, Cheongju 28644, Korea, [4]Department of Astronomy and Space Science, Chungnam National University, Daejeon 34134, Korea

We present *BV* photometric observations and high-resolution spectra of AO Ser, which were obtained at the Mt. Lemmon Optical Astronomy Observatory (LOAO) and the Bohyunsan Optical Astronomy Observatory (BOAO), respectively, in 2017. The radial velocities (RVs) for both components were measured, and the effective temperature of the primary star was found to be $T_{\mathrm{eff},1}$ = 8,820 ± 62 K by a comparison of the observed spectra and the Kurucz models. A unique set of fundamental parameters of AO Ser were derived for the first time by a simultaneous analysis of the light and RV curves. The results indicate that our program target is a semi-detached eclipsing system with values of M_1 = 2.06 ± 0.11 $M_\odot$ and M_2 = 0.41 ± 0.03 $M_\odot$, R_1 = 1.54 ± 0.03 $R_\odot$ and R_2 = 1.30 ± 0.02 $R_\odot$, and L_1 = 12.9 ± 0.2 $L_\odot$ and L_2 = 0.9 ± 0.3 $L_\odot$. We applied multiple frequency analyses to the eclipse-subtracted light residuals. As a result, two frequencies of f_1 = 21.85151 days^{-1} and f_2 = 23.48405 days^{-1} were detected and their pulsation constants were calculated to Q_1 = 0.0344 days and Q_2 = 0.0320 days. The pulsational characteristics and the position in the HR diagram demonstrate that the primary star is a δ Sct pulsator.