cloud. This is consistent with the fact that our targets are highly evolved prestellar cores on a verge of star formation. More detailed results will be presented at the meeting.

[구 IM-03] Filaments and Dense Cores in IC5146: Roles of Gravity, Turbulence, and Magnetic Field

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Filamentary structures pervade the whole kind of molecular clouds from low- to high-mass star-forming clouds, and the non-star-forming clouds. It is supposed to be a prerequisite stage of star formation, and hence how filaments and dense cores form is one of the critical questions in the early star formation study. We investigated the dynamics and chemistry of dense cores in IC5146 using TRAO FUNS (TRAO Survey of the nearby Filamentary molecular clouds, the Universal Nursery of Stars) data. In addition, we performed polarization observation using JCMT Pol-2 polarimetry to investigate the magnetic field morphology within a core-scale. In the presentation, we will present the result of TRAO FUNS and JCMT/Pol2 observation toward the filaments and dense cores in the IC5146. We aim to reveal the roles of gravity, turbulence, and magnetic field in the formation of dense cores in the western hub-filament structure of IC5146.

[구 IM-04] Diagnosis of the Transitional Disk Structure of AA Ori by Modeling of Multi-Wavelength Observations

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We report on multi-wavelength observations of AA Ori, a Young Stellar Object in Orion-A star-forming region. AA Ori is known to have a pre-transitional disk based on infrared observations including Spitzer/IRS data. We construct its broadband spectral energy distribution (SED) by not only taking data in the optical and IR region but also including Herschel/PACS, JCMT/SCUBA, and SMA observational data. We use the Monte Carlo radiative transfer code (RADMC-3D) to reconstruct the SED with a viscous accretion disk model initialized by a radially continuous disk and finally having an inner and outer dusty disk separated by a dust-depleted radial gap. By comparing the model SEDs with different configurations of disk parameters, we discuss the limits to find a single solution of model parameters to fit the data. We suggest that some models with a modified inner disk surface density gradient and some degree of dust depletion in the inner disk can explain the AA Ori's SED, from which we infer that the inner disk of AA Ori has evolved. We present that model configurations of a pre-transitional disk with a large gap extended to 60-80 AU in a settled dusty disk of a few hundred AU size with a high inclination angle (~60°) also create model SEDs close to the observed one. To distinguish whether the disk has a just-opened narrow gap or a large gap, with an altered surface density of the inner disk extended to 10 AU, we suggest a further investigation of AA Ori with high angular resolution observations.

[구 IM-05] Observational Properties of Wolf-Rayet stars and Type Ib/Ic supernova progenitors

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We investigate the observational properties of Wolf-Rayet stars, suggest the constraint of their mass-loss rate and apply our results to the observed progenitor candidates of Type Ib/Ic supernovae (iPTF13bvn and SN 2017ein). For this purpose, we adopt the WR star models with various mass-loss rates and wind terminal velocities. We obtain the high resolution spectra of those models at the pre-supernova phase using the radiative transfer code CMFGEN. We verify the optically faint property of SN Ic progenitors and show that the optical faintness is mainly originated by the high effective temperature at the photosphere. We also show that a simple analytic model for WR winds using a constant opacity can roughly predict the photospheric parameters. We show that the change of the mass-loss rate and the terminal wind velocity critically affects the optical luminosity. We find the optical luminosities of SN Ic progenitor models with our fiducial mass-loss rate prescription are fainter than the detection limits. We also suggest the mass-loss rate of WR stars may not exceed 2 times of our fiducial value by comparing our predictions with the detection limit of SN Ib/Ic progenitors. The directly observed progenitor candidate of iPTF13bvn can be explained by our SN Ib progenitor models. We find that the SN 2017ein progenitor candidate is too bright and too blue to be a SN Ic progenitor.

[구 IM-06] Type Prediction of Stripped-envelope Supernovae by Wind-driven Mass Loss Progenitor Model