1981년도 學術大會 發表 論文抄錄

다음은 한국 천문학회 1981년도 춘계 및 추계 학술 대회에서 발표되었던 총 29편의 논문 초록을 그 발표 순으로 실은 것입니다.

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春季 學術大會

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Chemical Evolution of Galaxies(초청 강연)

See-Woo Lee
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Observational constraints and models related to chemical evolution of galaxies are examined, discussing the effects of physical parameters involved in the models. Some problems in the chemical evolution of our Galaxy are briefly discussed.

Relation between Abundance and Kinematics

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It is intended to see whether there are any correlations between metal abundance and the spatial motions of the nearby field stars.

The Structure of Barred Spiral Galaxies; NGC 1313 and NGC 1365

M. S. Chun
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PDS was used to get the structure of two barred spiral galaxies-NGC 1313 and NGC 1365. This structure was compared with the observed radial abundances in HII regions. The result shows that NGC 1365, which shows somewhat steep abundance gradient in HII regions, has a deep spheroidal component. However NGC 1313, which has no abundance gradient, does not have any spheroidal component, but has only an exponential component.

A Surface Photometry of Nearby Galaxies: M106, M31 and M33

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V,B, (U) photoelectric drift scans of nearby galaxies, M106, M31, and M33 have been made at

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diurnal rate with the 61cm Cassegrain Reflector at KNAO. Both M106 and M31 show asymmetric luminosity profiles between east and west sides of the galaxies. B-V color distribution in the central part of M106 is somewhat unusual; the center is bluer than surrounding regions. B-V color of M31 is nearly constant, U-B color becomes blue towards out skirts. Some discussions on the luminosity and color distributions of these galaxies will be given.

Correlation between the Holmberg's and de Vaucouleurs' Radii of Spiral Galaxies

J. H. Hong and M. S. Chun

Yonsei University

We compared the radii which were defined by Holmberg and de Vaucouleurs. From 78 sampled galaxies, Holmberg's diameter (Dh) has a linear correlation with de Vaucouleurs' (Dv) as;

$$\log Dh = 0.84 \log Dv + 0.36$$

with standard deviation=0.02.

Period Variation and UBV Light Curves of TV Cassiopeiae

Chang Hoon Choi

Korean National Astronomical Observatory

An Algol-type eclipsing variable TV Cassiopeiae was observed photoelectrically from September 1980 to January 1981.

A total of 1024 observations were obtained on twenty-one nights and converted to the Standard UBV system.

From the primary minima obtained on three nights in this observation and thirty-seven times of mininum from reports of other observers, it was possible to obtain an average period of 1.8126064 days. The residuals in the O-C values indicate a light time effect with a semiamplitude of 0.009 day and a period of about 29 years.

Photoelectric Observations and Epochs of Minimum Light: W Ursae Majoris

Yong-Bock Lee

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The W Ursae Majoris system was observed photoelectrically on four nights in 1979, 1980 and 1981. Two secondary and two primary eclipse curves are well defined, and four ephochs of minimum light and an updated ephemeris are obtained.

In order to find the period behavior of W Ursae Majoris, the residuals of the listing of all available times of minima were determined from the ephemeris given by Huffer's.