## [PGC-01] Flux Change in BL Lac

Soon-Wook Kim<sup>1</sup>, Jeong-Sook Kim<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute,

<sup>2</sup>Kyunghee University and Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute

We present radio interferometric array observations of a quasar BL Lac. We found there was a flux change this year. We discuss a long term monitoring of flux density measurements.

## [PGC-02] Search for Satellite Galaxies of M106 and NGC 4631

Eunhyeuk Kim<sup>1</sup>, Narae Hwang<sup>1</sup>, Minsun Kim<sup>1,2</sup>, Myung Gyoon Lee<sup>1</sup>
Hong Bae Ann<sup>3</sup>, and Moo Young Chun<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>FPRD, Department of Physics and Astronomy, Seoul National University,

<sup>2</sup>International Center for Astrophysics, Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute

<sup>3</sup>Department of Earth Science, Pusan National University,

<sup>4</sup>Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute

We carry out a wide field survey of two spiral galaxies, M106, and NGC 4631 using CFHT megacam equipped with SDSS gr filters. We derive a photometry of both point-like sources and extended sources using digital photometry softwares, Source Extractor and ALFPHOT (an automated version of ALLFRAME/DAOPHOT). Based on images, photometry, and known properties in literature we identified 10 and 6 candidate satellite galaxies associated with M106 and NGC 4631, respectively. We also find 3 probable satellite galaxies for M106 and 2 for NGC 4631. Six out of ten satellite candidates of M106 locate along the semi-major axis of M106 and most of satellite galaxies are found north east region of M106. Majority of satellite galaxies of NGC 4631 are found in a narrow zone roughly along the semi-major axis of NGC 4631. We present an atlas of all satellite galaxies of M106 and NGC 4631, a photometry of individual sources in galaxies, and the surface brightness profiles of galaxies. An implication of galaxy formation based on these satellite galaxies will be discussed.