

### [구 GC-24] Tracing the evolution of massive galaxies: Alignment of elliptical galaxies in the Virgo cluster

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We study the alignment of kinematic position angles (PA<sub>kin</sub>) of early-type galaxies in the Virgo cluster using Atlas3D data. The PA<sub>kin</sub> represent the direction of the angular momentum of the galaxies better than the photometric position angles. Therefore, the alignment of their PA<sub>kin</sub> is a useful tool to trace the momentum direction. The early-type galaxies in the Virgo cluster have been known to be distributed as filamentary structures inside the cluster. We found that their PA<sub>kin</sub> are aligned to two directions of 20degree and -80degree. This fact is confirmed using the bootstrap test, and that is, the two alignment angles are statistically significant. Besides, these two angles are surprisingly aligned parallel to the filamentary structures inside the cluster. These results suggest that early-type galaxies were formed by major merging in the filament structures and then fall into the Virgo cluster while maintaining their position angles.

### [구 GC-25] A Study of Environmental Effects on Galaxy Spin Using MaNGA Data

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We investigate the environmental effects on galaxy spin using the sample of ~1100 galaxies from the first public data of MaNGA integral field unit survey. We determine the spin parameter  $\lambda_{Re}$  of galaxies by analyzing the two-dimensional stellar kinematic measurements within the effective radius, and study its dependence on the large-scale (background mass density determined with 20 nearby galaxies) and small-scale (distance

to and morphology of the nearest neighbor galaxy) environments. We first examine the mass dependence of galaxy spin, and find that the spin parameter decreases with stellar mass at  $\log(M_*/M_\odot) > 10$ , consistent with previous studies. We then divide the galaxies into three subsamples using their stellar masses to minimize the mass effects on galaxy spin. The spin parameter of galaxies in each subsample does not change with the background density, but do change with the distance to and morphology of the nearest neighbor. The spin parameter increases when late-type neighbors are within the virial radius, and decreases when early-type neighbors are within the virial radius. These results suggest that the large-scale environments hardly affect the galaxy spin, but the effects of small-scale environments such as hydrodynamic galaxy-galaxy interactions are substantial.

## 고천문학

### [구 HA-01] A study of characteristics of archaeoastronomical relics in Manchuria

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한국과 중국에는 오랜 천문 역사와 함께 많은 유물과 유적이 남아 있다. 한국은 삼국시대부터 천문학 전반에 걸쳐 중국 천문학의 영향을 받아왔다. 그러나 한국의 고대 천문학에 대한 연구가 부족한 탓에 역사시대 이전의 두 나라의 천문학 특징과 상호 교류에 대해서는 잘 알려지지 않았다. 다만, 청동기 시대 고인돌 덮개돌에 새겨진 별자리와 고구려 고분 벽화의 별자리와 삼국사기에 기록된 독자 천문 기록의 검증 등으로부터 고대부터 이어진 우리의 고유한 천문 지식과 문화에 대해 짐작할 수 있을 뿐이다.

한편, 중국은 고고천문 연구를 통해 중국 여러 지역에서 발굴된 천문유물과 유적의 내용과 특징을 밝히고 있다. 지금까지 알려진 중국의 고고천문 자료들은 역사시대 이전 고대의 문화 지역인 하모도문화(河姆渡文化), 양소문화(仰韶文化), 대문구문화(大汶口文化) 그리고 홍산문화(紅山文化)와 하가점하층문화(夏家店下層文化) 지역을 중심으로 발견되고 있다. 본 연구에서는 이들 문화지역에서 발견된 고고천문 자료를 지역별로 분류하여 그 특징을 살펴보고 한반도와 인접한 홍산문화와 하가점하층문화의 고고천문 유적을 중심으로 중국 다른 지역의 고고천문 유적과 비교하였다.

### [구 HA-02] An analysis of the stars recorded in the Seong-Gyeong 星鏡

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