dominant period of the oscillations. In addition, we investigate oscillations in a few distinct regions and discuss regional characteristics of the oscillations.

항성/항성계/외계행성

[포 SA-01] Intensive Monitoring Survey of Nearby Galaxies: 2017/2018 Status

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SNe light curves have been used to understand the expansion history of the universe, and a lot of efforts have gone into understanding the overall shape of the radioactively powered light curve. However, we still have little direct observational evidence for the theorized SN progenitor systems. Recent studies suggest that the light curve of a supernova shortly after its explosion (< 1 day) contains valuable information about its progenitor system and can be used to set a limit on the progenitor size, R*. In order to catch the early light curve of SNe explosion and understand SNe progenitors, we are performing a ~8hr interval monitoring survey of nearby galaxies (d < 50 Mpc) with 1-m class telescopes around the world. Through this survey, we expect to catch the very early precursor emission as faint as R=21 mag (~0.1 Rsun for the progenitor). In this poster, we outline this project, and provide updates on IMSNG projects during 2017/2018 seasons.

[포 SA-02] Metal-Poor F-G-K type Local Subdwarfs From SDSS + GAIA GR2: Spectrophotometric & Kinematic Properties

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We introduce a new project of constructing a large spectro-photometric samples of metal-poor (i.e. [Fe/H] < -1.0) subdwarfs in the Galactic halo. The sample is collected from a compilation of the stellar objects that are cross-identified both in the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) and recently published data from GAIA mission. The color range of the selected stars covers 0.0 < (g-r) < 2.0; thus the spectral types of our sample span from early F- through late K-type stars on the metal-poor main sequence (i.e. the local subdwarf sequence). We scrutinized the physical, chemical, and kinematical properties of our samples using their SDSS medium-resolution (R ~ 2000) spectra, combined with accurately measured proper motions from GAIA satellite. Our study will provide useful information on the global trend in the various properties (e.g. abundance pattern as a function of the galactocentric distance; rotational velocity vs [Fe/H] … etc) of the metal-poor subdwarf populations in the Galactic halo, which is ultimately important to better understand metal-poor stellar evolutionary models and chemical evolution of the Milky Way halo in the early phase of its formation. Further our comprehensive catalog of the Galactic field halo subdwarfs collected in this study will serve a solid groundwork for future follow-up high resolution spectroscopic observations on many interesting individual targets.

[포 SA-03] Peculiar Features in the Emission Lines of Symbiotic Stars AG Draconis and UV Aurigae

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공생별 AG Dra와 UV Aur에 대해 지난 10여년간 보현산천문대 1.8m망원경과 고분산 에셀 분광기 BOES(BOao Echelle Spectrograph)로 분광관측을 수행해 왔다. 최근 2017년 11월 - 2018년 6월 관측에서, AG Dra의 Fe II 방출선과 UV Aur Hα 방출선이 예년과 다른 변화 모습을 보이고 있음을 찾아내었다. 이에 대한 변화 원인을 공전주기, 밝기 변화 또는 다른 이유와 연관지어 설명하고자 한다.

[포 SA-04] Proper motion and physical parameters of the two open clusters NGC 1907 and NGC 1912