

**[KST-03] Detection of planetary signals in extremely weak central perturbation microlensing events via next-generation ground-based surveys**

Sun-Ju Chung and Chung-Uk Lee

*Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute (KASI)*

Even though current microlensing follow-up observations focus on high-magnification events due to the high efficiency of planet detection, it is very difficult to do a confident detection of planets in high-magnification events with extremely weak central perturbations (i.e., the fractional deviation is  $\delta \lesssim 0.02$ ). For the confident detection of planets in the extremely weak central perturbation events, it is needed both the high cadence monitoring and the high photometric accuracy. A next-generation ground-based observation project, KMTNet (Korea Microlensing Telescope Network), satisfies both the conditions. Here we investigate how well planets in high-magnification events with extremely weak central perturbations are detected by KMTNet. First, we determine the probability of occurrence of events with  $\delta \leq 0.02$ . From this, we find that for  $\leq 100 M_E$  planets in the separation of  $0.2 \text{ AU} \lesssim d \lesssim 20 \text{ AU}$ , events with  $\delta \leq 0.02$  occur with a frequency of more than 70%, in which  $d$  is the projected planet-star separation. Second, we estimate the efficiency of detecting planetary signals in the events with  $\delta \leq 0.02$  via KMTNet. We find that for main-sequence and subgiant source stars,  $\geq 1 M_E$  planets can be detected more than 50% in a certain range that has the efficiency of  $\geq 10\%$  and changes with the planet mass.

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**[KST-04] The Young Open Cluster NGC 1893 in the Outer Galaxy**

Beomdu Lim and Hwankyung Sung

*Department of Astronomy and Space Science, Sejong University, Seoul, Korea*

We present a *UBVI* and  $H\alpha$  photometric study of the young open cluster NGC 1893 in the outer Galaxy as part of "Sejong Open cluster Survey (SOS)" project. Using the properties of early-type stars in the photometric diagrams 65 early-type members were selected. More than 120  $H\alpha$  emission stars and candidates were found by  $H\alpha$  photometry. Together with the published young stellar object catalogue and X-ray source list for this cluster, a total of 837 pre-main sequence (PMS) stars were identified in our photometric data. We obtained the mean reddening of  $\langle E(B-V) \rangle = 0.56 \pm 0.08$  mag from the  $(U-B, B-V)$  diagram and confirmed the normal reddening law ( $R_V = 3.1$ ) toward NGC 1893 based on color excess ratios from optical to mid-infrared wavelengths. The zero-age main sequence fitting to the reddening-corrected color-magnitude diagrams gives a distance modulus of  $V_0 - M_V = 12.8 \pm 0.1$ . The age of the cluster inferred from stellar evolution models is about 1-2 Myr. We also found the Salpeter/Kroupa type initial mass function for this cluster. Finally, the mass accretion rate of 80 PMS stars with UV excess emission was estimated for the stars with masses from  $0.6 M_\odot$  to  $5 M_\odot$ .