성간물질

[포 IM-01] Ionized Fe Objects in UWIFE survey and IGRINS

Yesol Kim[1], Bon-Chul Koo[1], Tae-Soo Pyo[2]
[1]Seoul National University, [2]Subaru Telescope, National Astronomical Observatory of Japan

The UKIRT Wide-field Infrared survey for Fe+ (UWIFE) is an unbiased survey of the first Galactic quadrant, with narrow-band filter centered on 1.644 μm. This survey covers $7^\circ < l < 62^\circ$ and $|b| < 1.5^\circ$, where active interaction of stars and interstellar medium is expected. With median seeing of 0.8 arcsec, 5 – sigma detection limit of 18.7 mag and surface brightness limit of 8.1×10^{-20} W m^{-2} $arcsec^{-2}$, this survey gives an opportunity to statistically study Galactic [Fe II] – emitting sources for the first time. In order to identify Ionized Fe Objects (IFOs) in survey area systematically, we conducted visual inspection and automatic detection simultaneously. Total of ~300 extended IFOs are identified, most of them are found out to be part of supernova remnants (SNRs), young stellar objects, HII regions and planetary nebulae. The majority of IFOs are new discoveries which reveal shocked structures in high-extinction region. Spatial distribution of IFOs suggest that they trace Galactic structure.

As a part of spectroscopic follow-up, we observed SNR candidate IFO J183740.829-061452.41 with IGRINS (Immersion Grating Infrared Spectrograph, Yuk+2010), mounted on 2.7m Harlan Smith telescope. This unknown arc-like, 6'-long IFO is coincident with inner part of radio continuum loop G25.8+0.2, which has been known as HII region. However, interior of this radio shell is filled with diffuse soft X-ray emission, and possible association of hard X-ray pulsar / pulsar wind nebula makes the nature of the IFO unclear. The H and K-band 2D spectrum shows shock-ionized [Fe II] filaments, which is apart from photoionized HII filaments. In this presentation we present basic statistics of newly identified IFOs, as well as the follow-up study of IFO J183740.829-061452.41.

[포 IM-02] High-resolution Optical and Near-infrared Spectra of 2MASS J06593158-0405277

Sunkyung Park[1], Jeong-Eun Lee[1], Tae-Soo Pyo[2], Hyun-Il Sung[3], Sang-Gak Lee[4], Wonseok Kang[4], Tae Seog Yoon[5], Won-Kee Park[3]
[1]School of Space Research, Kyung Hee University, [2]Subaru Telescope, National Astronomical Observatory of Japan, [3]Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute, [4]National Youth Space Center, [5]Department of Astronomy and Atmospheric Sciences, Kyungpook National University

We present the results of high-resolution optical (R ~ 30,000) and near-infrared (R ~ 45,000) spectroscopic monitoring observations of a new FU Orionis-like young stellar object, 2MASS J06593158-0405277. FU Orionis objects (FUors) are well-studied examples of episodic accretion because of their outburst phenomenon. Recently, 2MASS J06593158-0405277 exhibited an outburst and was identified as an FUor. It provides an important opportunity to investigate the whole FUors phenomenon from its pre-outburst to its post-outburst phase. We observed 2MASS J06593158-0405277 with the Bohyunsan Optical Echelle Spectrograph (BOES) of the Bohyunsan Optical Astronomy Observatory (BOAO) and the Immersion GRating INfrared Spectrograph (IGRINS) of Harlan J. Smith Telescope (HJST) at the McDonald observatory since December 24, 2014. We detected a number of lines and present here our analysis for time variations of those spectral lines.

[포 IM-03] A multi-wavelength study of N63A: A SNR within an H II region in the LMC.

Rommy L. S. E. Aliste C., Bon-Chul Koo, Yong-Hyun Lee
Seoul National University

The nature and physical environments of SNRs are diverse, and for this reason, the understanding of the properties of nearby SNRs is useful in interpreting the emission from SNRs in remote galaxies where we cannot resolve them. In this regard, the LMC is a unique place to study SNRs due to its proximity, location, and composition compared with our galaxy.

We carried out a multi-wavelength study of SNR N63A in the LMC, a young remnant of the SN explosion of one of the most massive (> 40 Msun) stars in a cluster. It is currently expanding within a large H II region formed by OB stars in the cluster and engulfing a molecular cloud (MC). As such, N63A is a prototypical SNR showing the impact of SN explosion on the cluster and its environment. Its morphology varies strongly across the wave bands, e.g. the size in X-ray is three