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We report the optical follow-up observations of three long γ-ray burst events, GRB 201020A, GRB 201103B and GRB 210104A by the network of telescopes in the SomangNet project. We show light curves, color evolution and SED evolution, and fit them to a single power law function to derive decay index and compare their properties with other long GRBs samples. Also, we show a good observational example that 0.4-1m class telescopes in SomangNet have potential to catch dim light from high red shift object (R>22 mag) by deep imaging. In conclusion, we found that three GRBs have optical afterglow properties of long GRB and our results are consistent with the reports of high energy analysis.

성간물질

[구 IM-01] Gravitational Instability of Protoplanetary Disks around Low-mass Stars

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Gravitational instability (GI) can produce massive gas giants on wide orbits by fragmentation of protoplanetary disks (PPDs). While most previous works focus on PPDs around solar mass stars, gas giants have been observed in systems with a wide range of stellar masses including M dwarfs. We use the GIZMO code to perform global three-dimensional simulations of self-gravitating disks around low-mass stars. Our models consider heating by turbulent viscosity and stellar irradiation and the β cooling occurring over the dynamical time. We run various models with differing disk-to-star mass ratio q and disk temperature. We find that strongly gravitating disks either produce spirals or undergo fragmentation. The minimum q value for fragmentation is 0.2 - 0.7, with a smaller value corresponding to a more massive star and/or a smaller disk. The critical q value depends somewhat sensitively on the disk temperature, suggesting that the stellar irradiation is an important factor in determining GI. We discuss our results in comparison with previous work as well as recent ALMA observations.

[구 IM-02] Probing the Conditions for the Atomic-to-Molecular Transition in the Interstellar Medium

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Stars form exclusively in cold and dense molecular clouds. To fully understand star formation processes, it is hence a key to investigate how molecular clouds form out of the surrounding diffuse atomic gas. With an aim of shedding light in the process of the atomic-to-molecular transition in the interstellar medium, we analyze Arecibo HI emission and absorption spectral pairs along with TRAO/PMO 12CO(1-0) emission spectra toward 58 lines of sight probing in and around molecular clouds in the solar neighborhood, i.e., Perseus, Taurus, and California. 12CO(1-0) is detected from 19 out of 58 lines of sight, and we report the physical properties of HI (e.g., central velocity, spin temperature, and column density) in the vicinity of CO. Our preliminary results show that the velocity difference between the cold HI (Cold Neutral Medium or CNM) and CO (median ~ 0.7 km/s) is on average more than a factor of two smaller than the velocity difference between the warm HI (Warm Neutral Medium or WNM) and CO (median ~ 1.7 km/s). In addition, we find that the CNM tends to become colder (median spin temperature ~ 43 K) and abundant (median CNM fraction ~ 0.55) as it gets closer to CO. These results hints at the evolution of the CNM in the vicinity of CO, implying a close association between the CNM and molecular gas. Finally, in order to examine the role of HI in the formation of molecular gas, we compare the observed CNM properties to the theoretical model by Bialy & Sternberg (2016), where the HI column density for the HI-to-H2 transition point is predicted as a function of density, metallicity, and UV radiation field. Our comparison shows that while the model reproduces the observations reasonably well on average, the observed CNM components with high column