nearby young moving groups from Gaia EDR3

Jinhee Lee[1], Inseok Song[2], Simon J. Murphy[3]
[1]Pusan National University, [2]The University of Georgia, [3]The University of New South Wales Canberra

In this study, we aim to identify low-mass members of nearby, young stellar moving groups (NYMGs) from Gaia EDR3. The spatio-kinematic membership probabilities of the NYMGs were calculated utilizing the Bayesian membership probability calculation tool developed in our previous study. The youth of these spatio-kinematic members were assessed using positions on color-magnitude diagrams. We identified ~2200 new low-mass NYMG candidate members, that can be confirmed by follow-up spectroscopic observations. We performed pilot spectroscopic observation with WiFeS at Siding Spring Observatory observing 79 candidates, and about 80 per cent of them were confirmed as members.

[구 SA-04] A kinematic study of young stars in Monoceros OB1 and R1 associations

Beomdu Lim[1], Yaël Nazé[2], Jongsuk Hong[3], Sungyong Yoon[1], Jinhee Lee[4], Narae Hwang[3], Byeong-Gon Park[3], Jeong-Eun Lee[1]
[1]Kyung Hee University, [2]Université de Liège, [3]Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute, [4]Pusan National University

The Gaia mission opens a new window to study the kinematics and dynamics of young stellar systems in detail. The kinematic properties of young stars provide vital constraints on the formation process of their host systems. Here, we present a kinematic study of the two associations Monoceros OB1 (Mon OB1) and R1 (Mon R1). Member candidates are first selected from the published list of member candidates, a compilation of OB star catalogues, and the classification of young stellar objects with the AllWISE data. According to the conventional wisdom, we selected a total of 728 members with similar proper motions at almost the same distance. Mon OB1 and Mon R1 have high levels of substructures that are also kinematically distinct. We identify six stellar groups in these associations, of which five show a pattern of expansion. In addition, the signature of rotation is found in two stellar groups of Mon OB1. Star formation history is inferred from a color-magnitude diagram. As a result, star formation in Mon OB1 has been sustained for several million years, while Mon R1 formed at almost the same epoch as the recent star formation in Mon OB1. Some old members in the outskirt of Mon OB1 have outward motions, which rules out the previously proposed outside-in star formation scenario. Star-forming regions including Mon OB1 and Mon R1 are found along a large arc-like gas structure. Hence, the formation of these two associations may originate from the hierarchical star formation along filaments in a turbulent molecular cloud.

[구 SA-05] Metallicity-dependent mixing length in evolution models of red supergiant stars in IC 1613

Sang-Hyun Chun[1,2], Sung-Chul Yoon[1,3], Heeyoung Oh[2]
[1]Department of Physics and Astronomy, Seoul National University, [2]Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute, [3]SNU Astronomy Research Center, Seoul National University

There is increasing evidence that the convective mixing length (α) in stellar evolution models depends on metallicity of stars. In order to confirm a more precise metallicity-dependent mixing length trend, we investigate the effective temperature and metallicity of 14 red supergiant stars (RSGs) in the irregular dwarf galaxy IC 1613 using the near-infrared spectra observed with the MMIRS on the MMT telescope. From the synthetic spectral fitting to the observed spectra, we find that the mean metallicity is about [Fe/H]=0.69 with a weak bimodal distribution. We also find that the effective temperature of RSGs in IC 1613 is higher by about 250 K than that of the SMC on average. We compare the RSG position with stellar evolutionary tracks on the HR diagram, finding that models with α = 2.2-2.4 H_p can best reproduce the effective temperatures of the RSGs in IC 1613. It is evident that the mixing length values for IC 1613 is lower than that of the Milky Way. This result supports our previous study on a metallicity-dependent mixing length: mixing length decreases with decreasing metallicity of host galaxies. However, this dependency becomes relatively weak for RSGs having a metallicity equal to or less than the SMC metallicity.

[구 SA-06] Observational Feature of Ejecta-Companion Interaction of A Type Ia SN 2021hpr Via The Very Early Light Curve

Gu Lim[1,2] (임구), Myungshin Im[1,2] (임명신), Gregory S. H Paek[1,2] (백승학), Sung-Chul Yoon[1,2] (윤성철), Changsu Choi[1,2,4] (최창수), Sophia Kim[1,2] (김소피아), Jinguk Seo[1,2] (서진국), Wonseok Kang[3] (강원석), Taewoo Kim[3] (김태우), Hyun-Il Sung[4] (성현일),