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拠点リーダー 川合 光 殿

(ふりがな) 氏 名	ゆま すらぽん Yuma Suraphong	所属・職名 宇宙物理学教 室・D3	指導教員名 (院生の場合) 太田耕司
	Tel,Fax e-mail 075-753-4283, yuma@kusastro.kyoto-u.ac.jp		
発表題名	Structure of Star-Forming Galaxies at $z\sim 2$		
著者名	S. Yuma, K. Ohta, K. Yabe, M. Kajisawa, and T. Ichikawa		
会議名称 ・開催期間	11 th Asian-Pacific Regional IAU Meeting 2011 自 2011年07月25日 ~ 至 2011年07月29日		
開催地 (国、市)	タイ、チェンマイ		
出張期間	自 2011年07月23日 ~ 至 2011年08月03日		
国別参加者数	米国約20人、日本約20人、タイ約100人、中国約50人、その他200人		
<p>発表内容、聴衆の反応、質疑応答、その他について簡潔に記述してください。 (口頭発表・ポスター発表の別も文中に明記すること。)</p> <p>In this conference, there are 9 sessions with 2 public and 9 plenary talks covering all areas of Astronomy. My presentation (poster) is in session 6, which is for galaxies, their active nuclei and cosmology. I had a chance to advertize my poster via 5-minute poster preview, held on July 27th, 2011. The presentation is about the study of intrinsic structure of star-forming BzK galaxies at $z\sim 2$ in GOODS-North field.</p> <p>Of all sBzK galaxies 54% show a single component in the high-resolution image (ACS/850LP). A majority of these single-component sBzK galaxies show comparable Sérsic index and have comparable surface mass density to the present-day disk galaxies, suggesting that they are likely to be disk galaxies. However, by studying their intrinsic structure through comparison between the observed distribution of apparent axial ratios and the distribution for tri-axial models with axes $A>B>C$, the results indicate that the single-component sBzK galaxies at $z\sim 2$ intrinsically have a bar-like or oval structure, rather than a round disk shape seen in the present-day disk galaxies. Some audiences looked surprise to know that although sBzK galaxies have both Sérsic indices and surface mass densities comparable to the present-day disk galaxies, they do not show round disk shape.</p> <p>There were two main questions I was asked in this conference: the depths we can reach compared to the study of the present-day galaxies and the difference between the rest-frame wavelengths of images used in this study (UV) and those for studying the present-day disks (optical). To the first concern, the outermost isophote in this study corresponds to the surface brightness just beyond the bar end of present-day galaxies, but bar faction decreases with increasing redshift, suggesting the sBzK galaxies are not likely to be progenitors of present-day barred galaxies. To the second question, quick answer was that I am doing the study in the rest optical wavelength and find the same results.</p> <p>In addition to my presentation, I also had a chance to know many astronomers from various countries and joined the group of Southeast Asian young astronomers, which is a community for PhD students and young postdoctoral researchers from Southeast Asia region or related. Besides, as this conference was held in Thailand and I am Thai, it provided me an opportunity to introduce myself to astronomical society in Thailand, which is largely contributed by National Astronomical Research Institute of Thailand (NARIT).</p>			