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PANIC Survey of the Galactic Bulge IV**A Distribution of RGB stars**

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The number distribution of RGB stars in the Galactic Bulge has been drawn from sources which are restricted to a certain absolute bolometric magnitude range, determined by assuming their distances and their intrinsic colors.

A survey of the Galactic Bulge with the **PtSi Astronomical Near Infrared Camera (PANIC)** on a 40cm f/5 Newtonian telescope has been carried out during the Galactic Center seasons for three years at the South African Astronomical Observatory (SAAO), Cape Town. Nine regions, of which six are used in this study, were selected to search for Long Period Variables in the Galactic Bulge. These regions have been observed repeatedly more than ten times at J and H. The regions selected are centered on $l=(-5^\circ, 0^\circ, +5^\circ)$ $b=(-6^\circ, 0^\circ, +6^\circ)$ respectively, with a size of $4^\circ \times 0.8^\circ$ (R.A. \times Dec.) each. The number distribution of RGB stars was drawn from the $l=(-5^\circ, 0^\circ, +5^\circ)$ $b=(-6^\circ, +6^\circ)$ regions.

The distribution is found not to be symmetric with respect to the Galactic meridian $l=0^\circ$ nor to the Galactic Disk. The observed asymmetry is similar to that seen in the COBE DIRBE intensity map at $2.2\mu\text{m}$. This is the first clear evidence for a tilt of the Galactic Bulge with respect to the Galactic Disk derived from a stellar number distribution.