With the recent advent of large, ground-based telescopes and space telescopes, it is now possible to study in detail stars outside our galaxy – in neighbouring galaxies in the so-called Local Group. The VIII Canary Islands Winter School of Astrophysics gathered leading experts from around the world to review this exciting new area of research – extragalactic stellar astrophysics. This volume presents eight specially written articles based on the meeting, reviewing how the study of stars in nearby galaxies can be used to understand stellar and galactic structure and evolution in general.

This book covers all aspects of extragalactic stellar astrophysics: stellar physics, stellar winds, stellar evolution, the use of photometric and spectroscopic techniques for studying extragalactic stars, stellar populations, chemical evolution, star formation histories and the calibration of the extragalactic distance scale.

This timely volume provides graduate students and researchers with an invaluable introduction to and reference on the new subject of extragalactic stellar astrophysics.

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Stellar Astrophysics for the Local Group

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Stellar Astrophysics for the Local Group

VIII Canary Islands Winter School of Astrophysics

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Preface

The goal of the Canary Islands Winter School of Astrophysics, organized by the Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias (IAC), is to bring together each year advanced graduate students, recent postdocs and interested scientists with a group of leading experts in a particular area of astrophysics. The one held in 1996 in La Laguna (Tenerife, Spain) was devoted to the stellar content of the Local Group and the application of its study to more distant galaxies.

The idea of using the Local Group as a typical case and as a first step towards understanding the more distant Universe has its origins in the possibility of arriving at a detailed knowledge of the properties of its constituent galaxies and their stars. We are still making progress in acquiring a detailed knowledge of the Local Group, but we realize that the unknowns far outweight the knowns, and this is precisely the reason why study of the Local Group is still, and will continue to be, useful. As the results from the Hubble Space Telescope are coming in, we are witnessing a rapid advance in terms of quantity of information. What only a few years ago was no more than vague, often erroneous, conjecture concerning the properties of the nearest galaxies is now becoming irrefutable evidence, which in its turn raises new questions on aspects that were previously beyond our grasp. This change currently under way has also been aided by large ground-based telescopes, such as the WHT on La Palma, and especially the Keck I and II telescopes on Hawaii, and will be reinforced by the new technological achivements represented by the new generation of 8-10 m telescopes (from the VLT to the 10 m GTC, and the LBT, Gemini, Subaru, HET, etc., in between), together with rapid advances in detector size and sensitivity.

This is therefore a fitting moment to review what we know and do not know about the Local Group, to recognize our present limitations and identify areas where we might begin to glimpse an answer.

Why stellar astrophysics? Stars are born from the gaseous medium of galaxies; they evolve in a manner which depends mainly on their mass and eventually they die, returning part of their constituent material to the gaseous medium from which they came; but this material now has a different composition and dynamics. This irreversible process is the main driver of the evolution of most galaxies. If we knew how many stars of each age and chemical composition a galaxy has (i.e., its star formation history), we could, by making use of what we know concerning the processes that affect stars, understand what the galaxy is really like and how it evolves. What we manage to unravel concerning the conditions and the way in which stars are formed, the details of their evolution and the processed material which they return to the interstellar medium, will drive our knowledge of galaxies.

One of the most important applications of extragalactic stellar observations is the measurement of distances in the Universe. The Cepheids provide one of the standard measuring rods that enable us to construct a cosmic distance scale. This standard distance candle has to be continuously reviewed and updated, and great efforts are dedicated to the refinement of this method. But progress continues, and new techniques appear that may complement the Cepheid method. The wind momentum-luminosity relation, whose fundamentals are explained in chapter 3, is one of them.

For a long time, many classical applications of observations of stars, such as studies of ages and populations, stellar evolution, abundances, detailed interaction with the surrounding medium, etc., were limited by the faintness of extragalactic stars. At the same time, it was known that galaxies different from the Milky Way offered different conditions for stellar formation and evolution so that including them in studies already

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Preface

carried out on our Galaxy would permit a significant advance in our understanding of these fields. At present, the technological developments referred to above are overcoming many of these difficulties, and a new era of stellar astrophysics may soon open up for us.

This whole conjunction of positive aspects encouraged us to suggest the topic of this book and to work enthusiastically towards bringing about the meeting. Trying to find the best list of topics and the best people to teach and review them, we brought together eight specialists in various aspects of the problem, which range from stellar evolution to stellar population synthesis as applied to distant galaxies; from the physics of stellar atmospheres to the properties of galaxies and the interstellar medium and the extragalactic distance scale.

We have no doubt that all the effort involved has greatly benefited all the participants, and we would like to extend this experience to all who are interested through the publication of these proceedings.

> Artemio Herrero, Antonio Aparicio La Laguna, Tenerife Noviembre, 1997

Acknowledgements

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the participation of the eight lecturers in the School. Their skill in presenting the material in a clear and concise way, and the spirited discussions and presentations of the 48 students all contributed towards making the School a very enjoyable event. We are also indebted to Lourdes González, Nieves Villoslada and Campbell Warden for their work during the preparation and organization of the School.