

A SYNOPTIC VIEW OF THE MAGELLANIC CLOUDS:
VMC, GAIA AND BEYOND

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**Probing massive star evolution, star
formation, and feedback in the
Magellanic Clouds**

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Stars which start their lives with spectral types O and early-B are the progenitors of core-collapse supernovae, long gamma-ray bursts, neutron stars, and black holes. They are the primary sources of stellar feedback in star-forming galaxies. At low metallicities, the properties of massive stars and their evolution, and impact of feedback on ISM are not yet fully explored. In this talk, we present the quantitative spectroscopic analyses of ~ 500 stars OB in the Magellanic Clouds. The stellar populations are associated with the superbubble N206 in the LMC and the supergiant shell in the Wing of the SMC. The primary spectroscopic data are obtained with the ESO VLT and are analyzed using the Potsdam Wolf-Rayet (PoWR) model atmosphere code. We build up the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram of massive stars to understand the evolution at two metallicities. The age spread of stars in these complexes allow us to probe different modes of star formation. We estimate the feedback from OB stars, WR stars, and SNe, and then compare with multi-wavelength observations. The aim of the talk is to show how different is massive star evolution, star formation, and feedback within Magellanic Clouds.