



## Observational Studies of Star Formation

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### Message from the Guest Editor

Dear Colleagues,

Star formation is one of the key questions of modern astronomy. Throughout the history of the Milky Way, the process of formation of new stars is not interrupted.

Photometric and spectral variability is a fundamental characteristic of young stellar objects. Photometric variability is manifested as transient increases in brightness (outbursts), temporary drops in brightness (eclipses), and irregular or regular variations for short or long time scales. It targets active star-forming regions with the aim of discovering and quantifying their variability in terms of amplitude, timescale, and recurrence.

The spectroscopic variability is another basic characteristic of the young stars. Line profile variability is a common property that is especially true for the H $\alpha$  emission line—the most prominent feature in the spectra of young stars. Studies of the photometric and spectroscopic variability of young stellar objects are very important to improving our understanding of the early stages of stellar evolution. This Special Issue of *Symmetry* is dedicated to the results of research in the fields of star formation.





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## Editor-in-Chief

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## Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Symmetry is ultimately the most important concept in natural sciences. It is not surprising then that very basic and fundamental research achievements are related to symmetry. For instance, the Nobel Prize in Physics 1979 (Glashow, Salam, Weinberg) was received for a unified symmetry description of electromagnetic and weak interactions, while the Nobel Prize in Physics 2008 (Nambu, Kobayashi, Maskawa) was received for the discovery of the mechanism of spontaneous breaking of symmetry, including CP symmetry. Our journal is named *Symmetry* and it manifests its fundamental role in nature.

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