

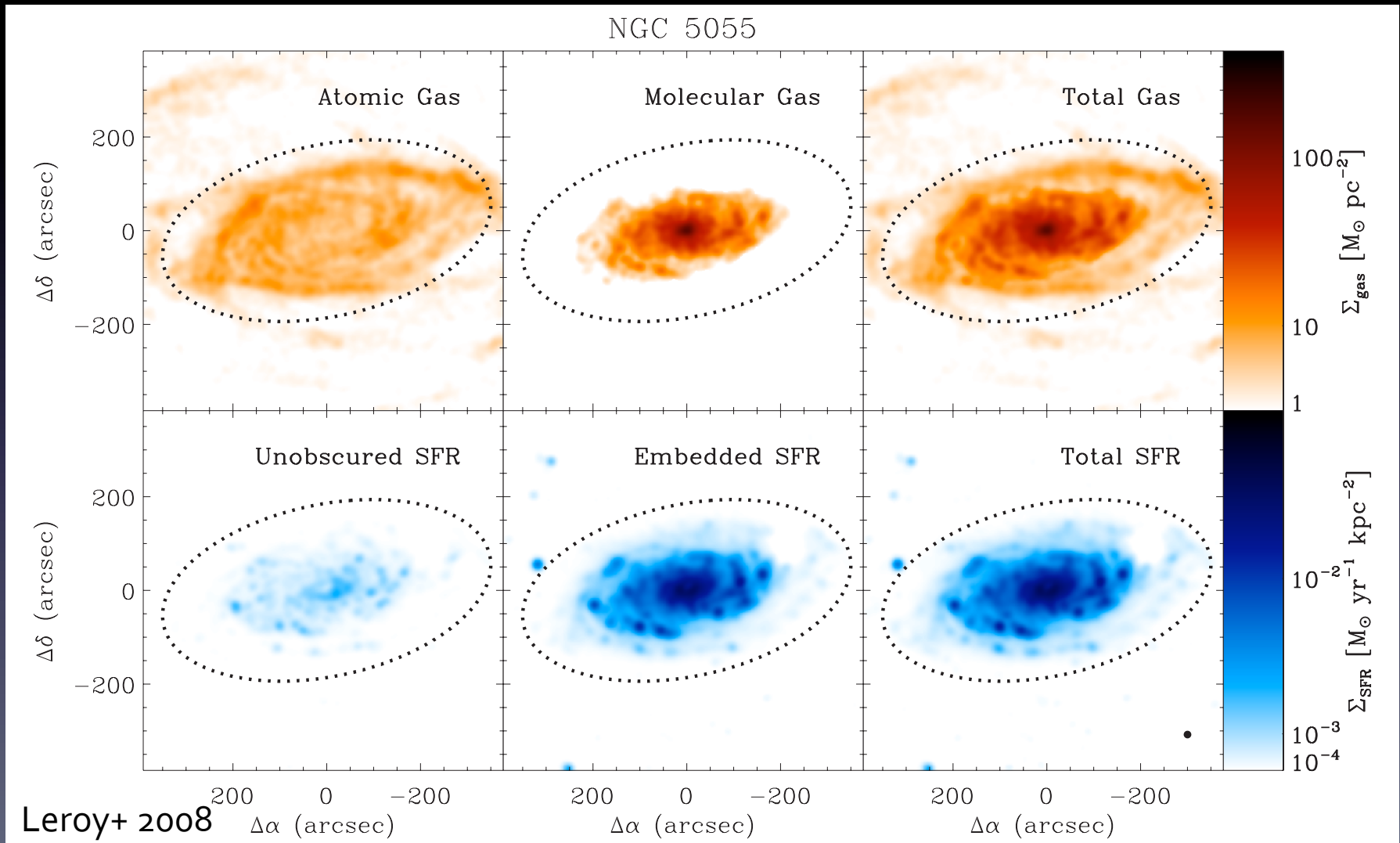
The Star Formation Rate

Mark Krumholz

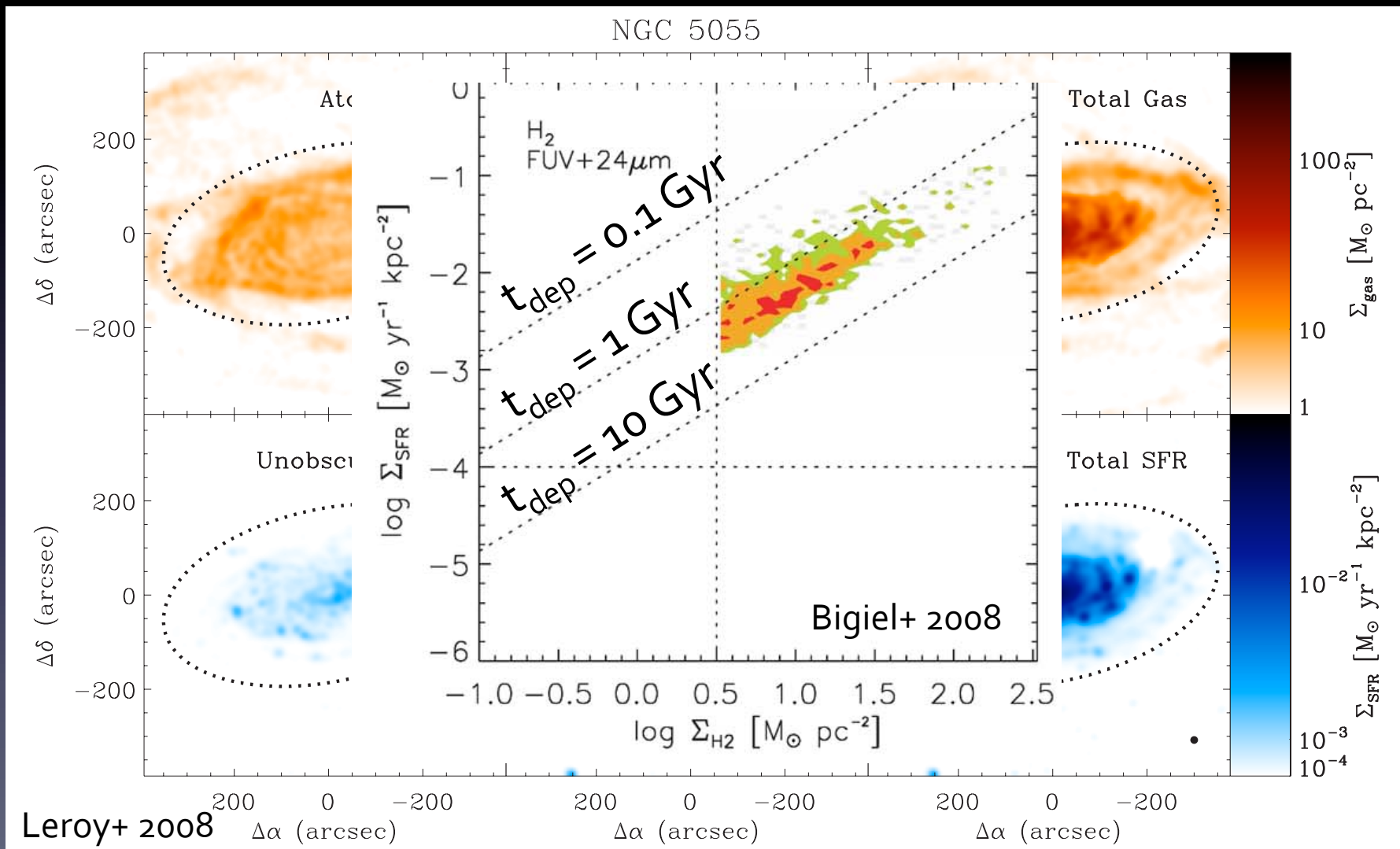
University of California, Santa Cruz

ISSAC 2013, July 24

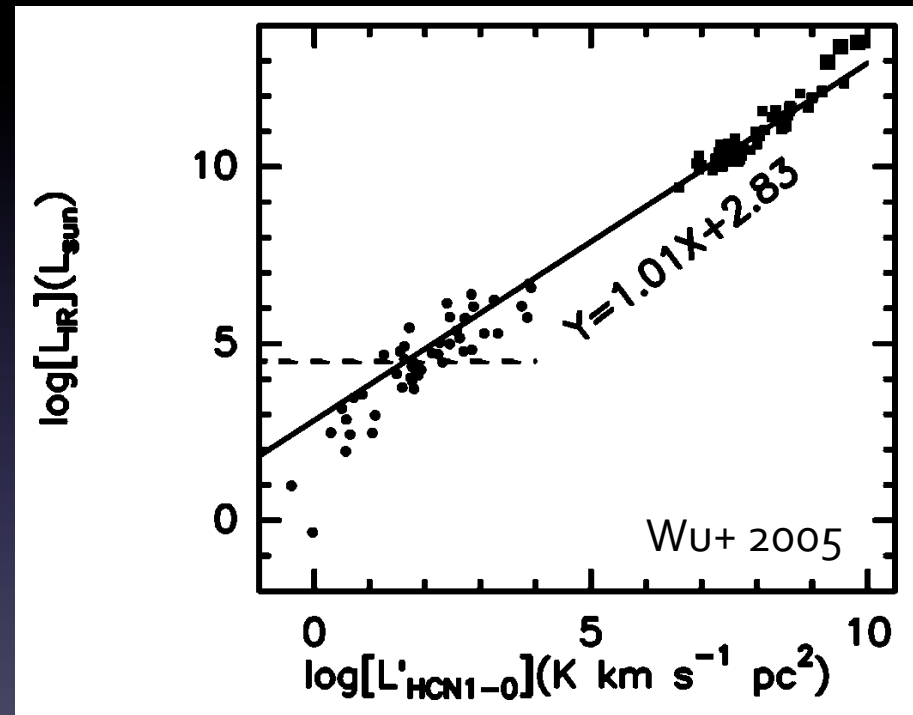
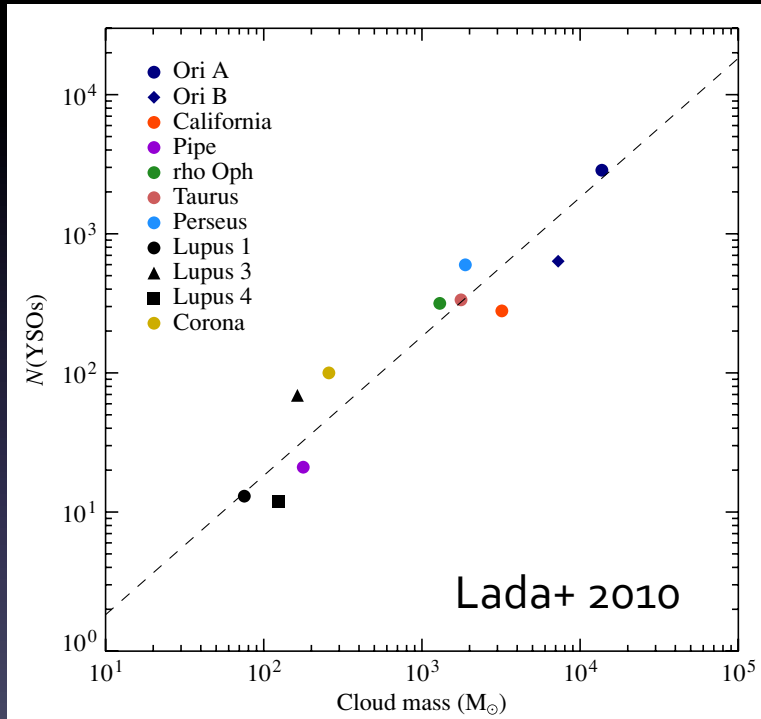
SF Laws on Galactic Scales



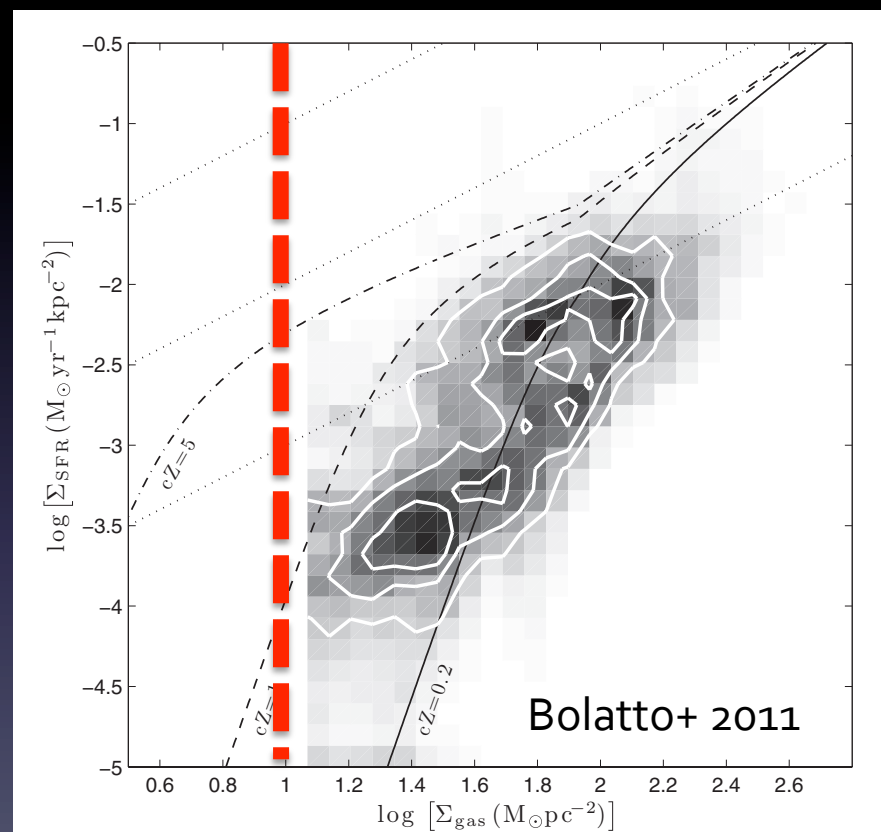
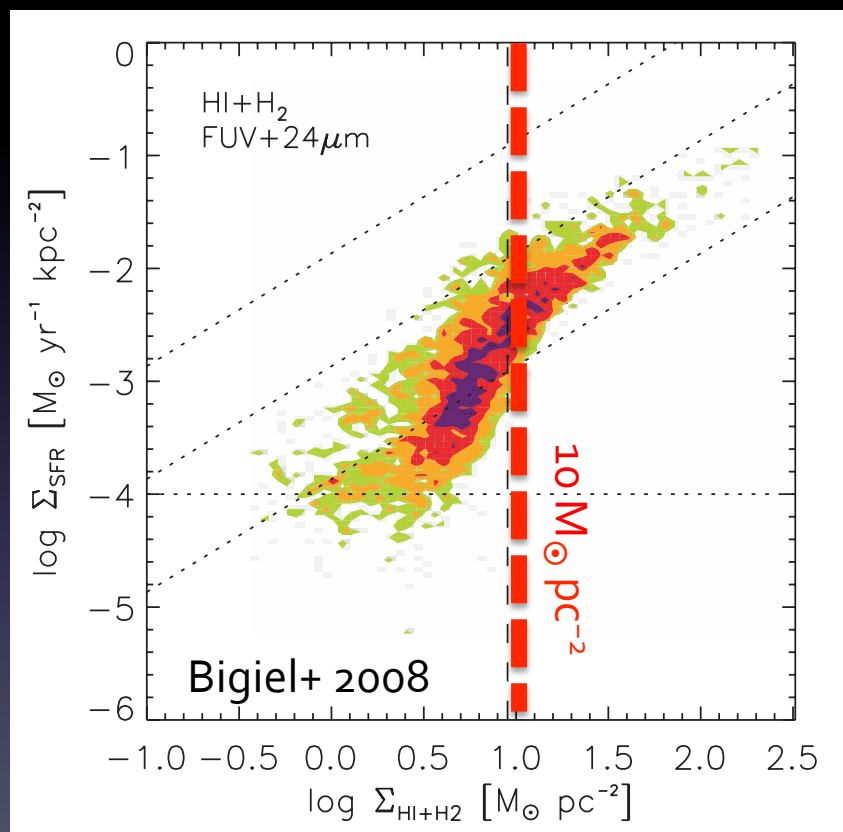
SF Laws on Galactic Scales



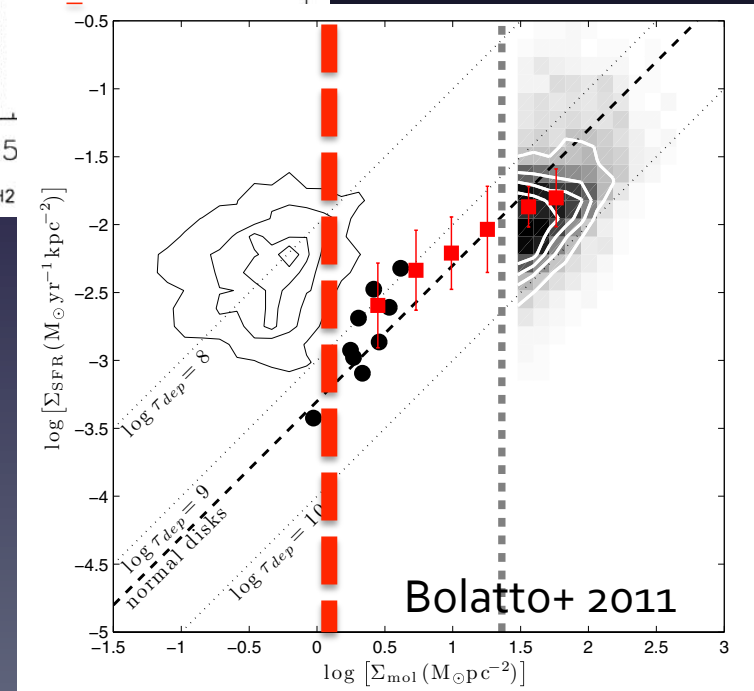
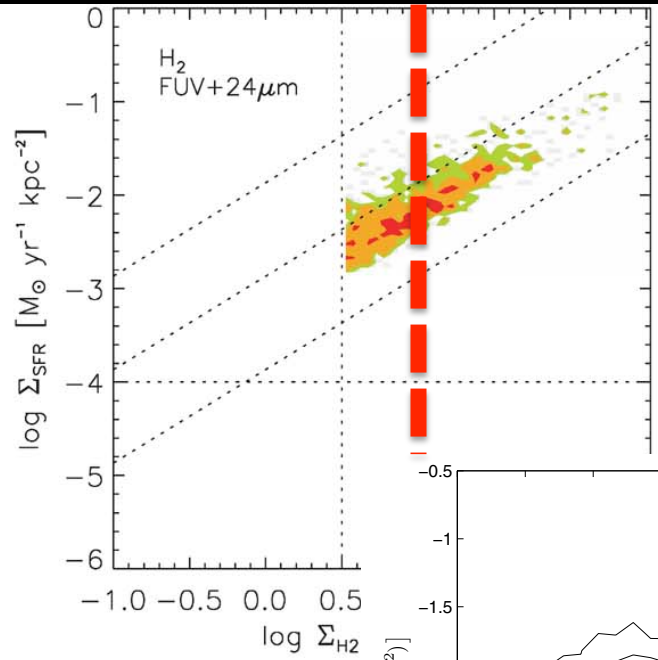
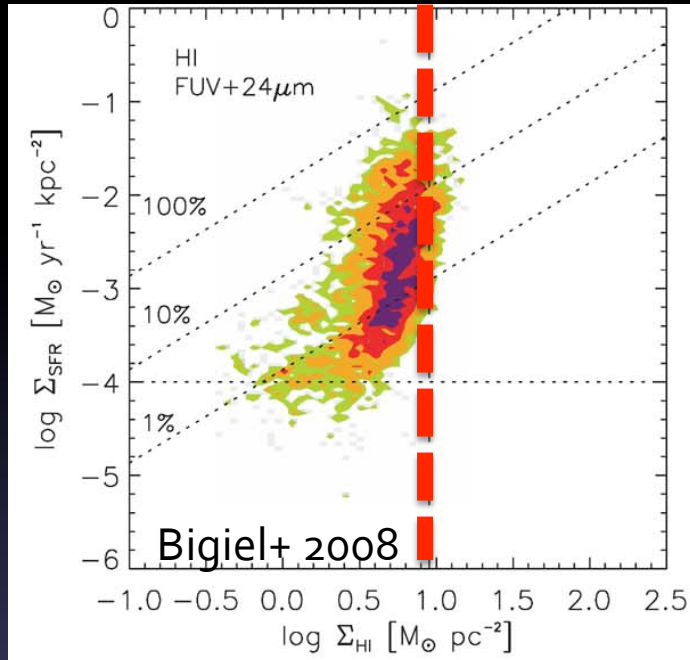
SF Laws on Sub-Galactic Scales



Metallicity-Dependence



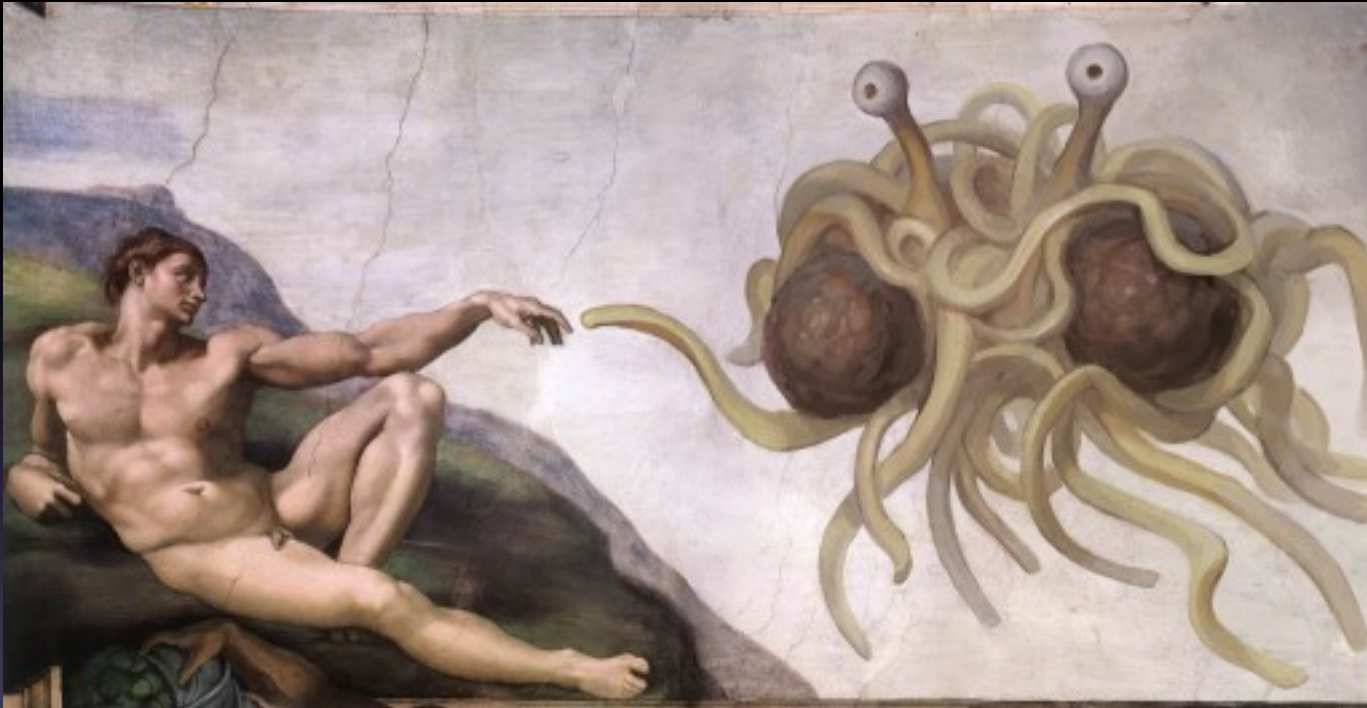
Phase-Dependence



The Theoretical Challenge

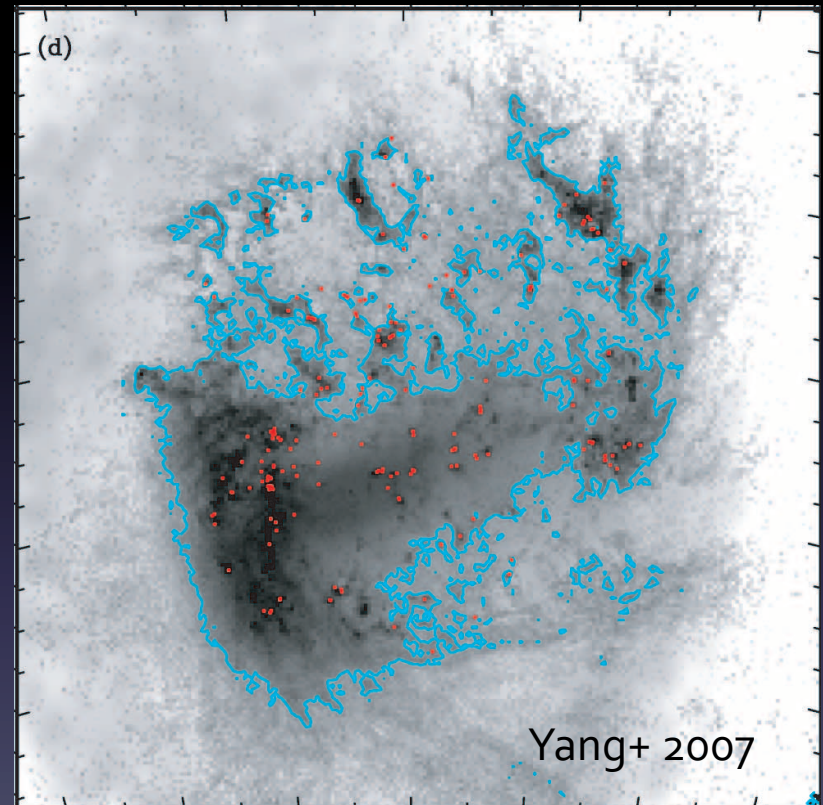
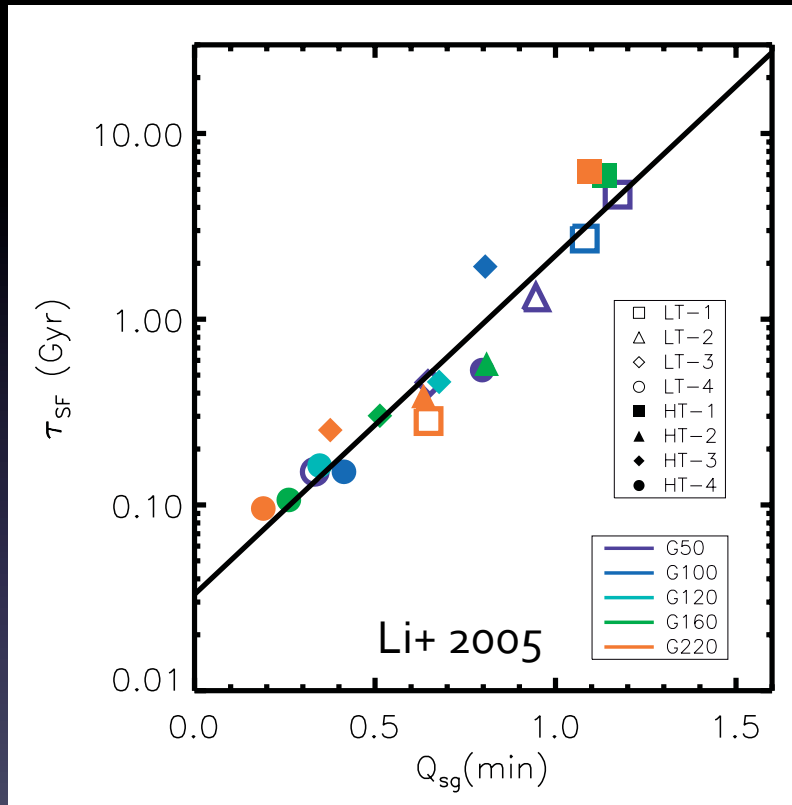
- Which laws are the fundamental ones, the local or the galactic-scale? Both? Neither?
- Can we unify the different sets of laws (at different scales, for different phases) within a single theoretical framework?

SF Laws: the Top-Down Approach



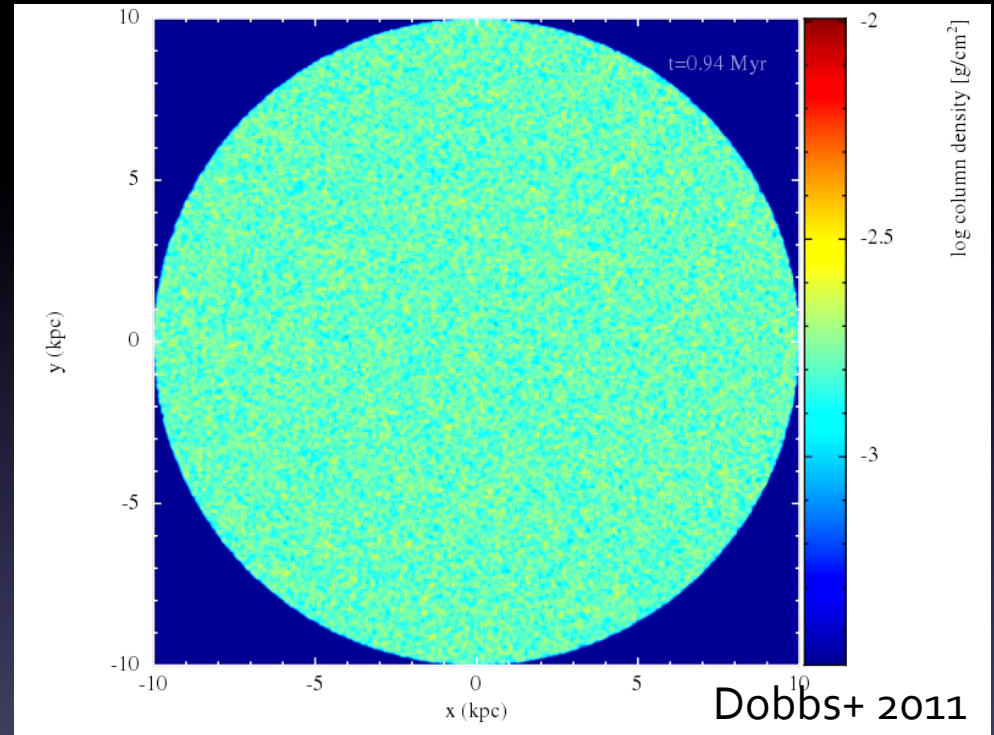
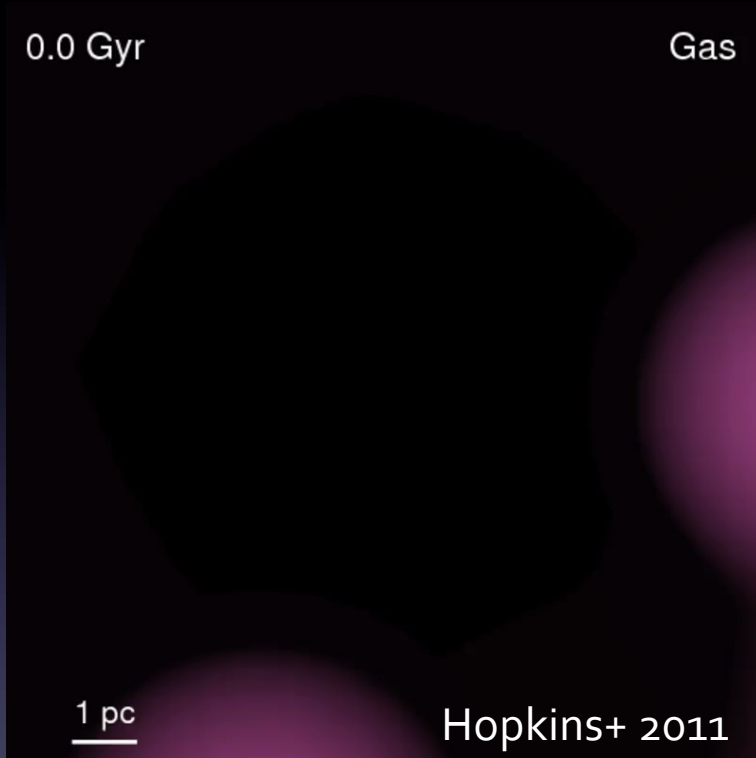
The idea in a nutshell: the SFR is set by *galactic-scale* regulation, independent of the local SF law. The local law is to be explained separately.

Q-Based Models



Basic idea: SFR is a function of Toomre Q in galaxy

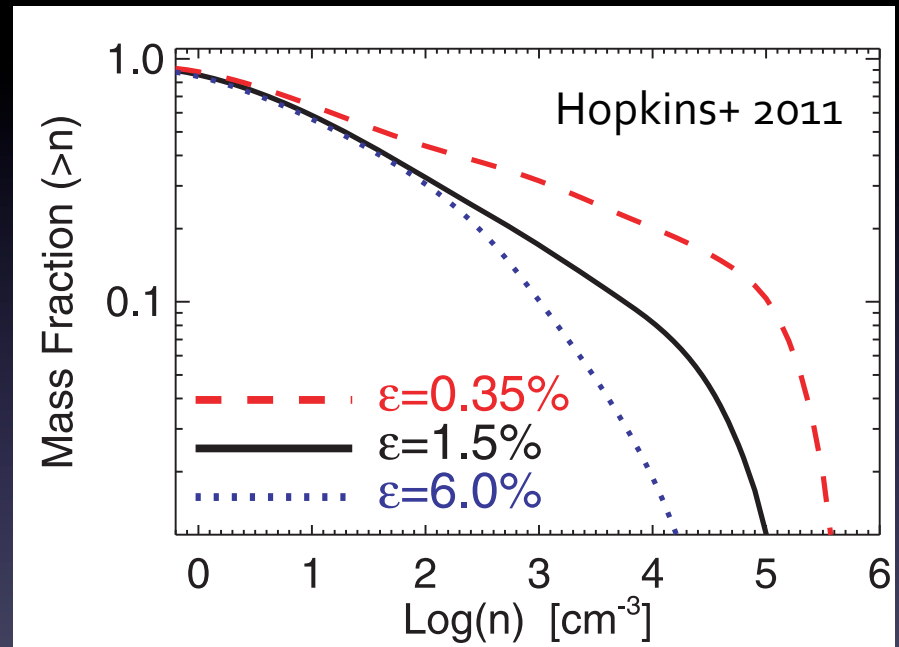
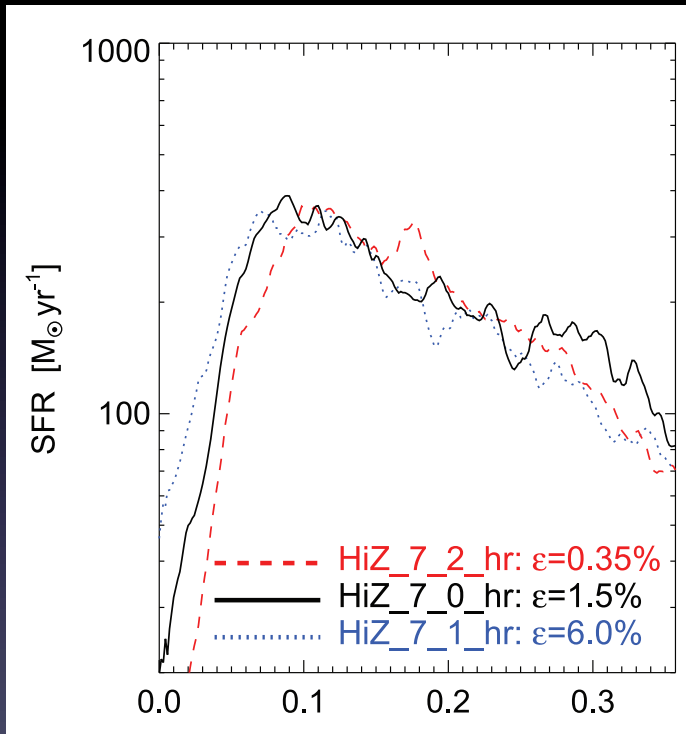
Feedback Models



Also see Tasker (2011), E. Ostriker's talk

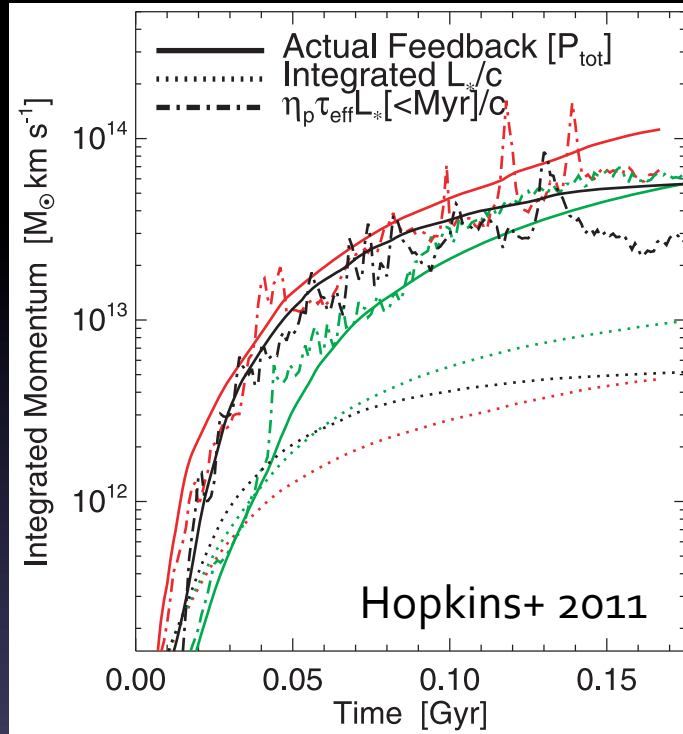
Mechanisms that regulate SF rate: supernovae, radiation pressure, ionized gas pressure, FUV heating

Characteristics of Top-Down Models



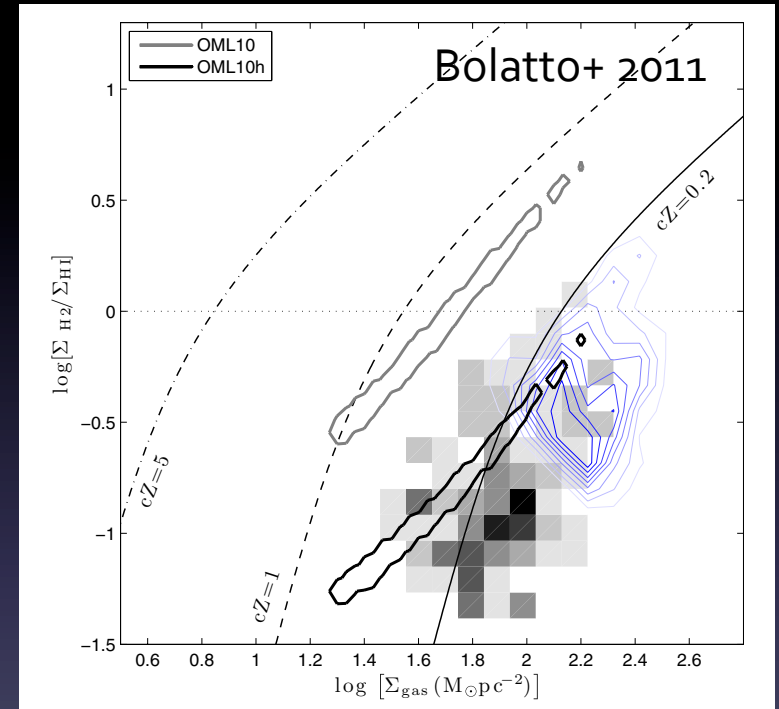
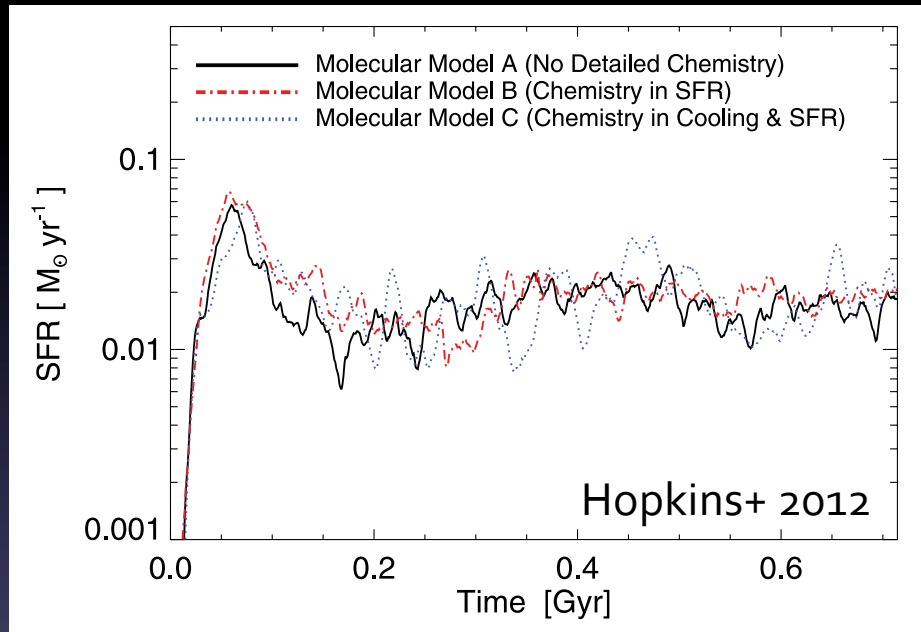
Changing the small-scale SF law does not change the SFR in the galaxy, but it does change the gas density distribution

Top-Down Model Limitations



- Results depend strongly on subgrid feedback model (e.g. radiative trapping, SFE inside unresolved GMCs, UV heating per unit)
- No independent prediction for local SF laws

Metallicity in Top-Down Models



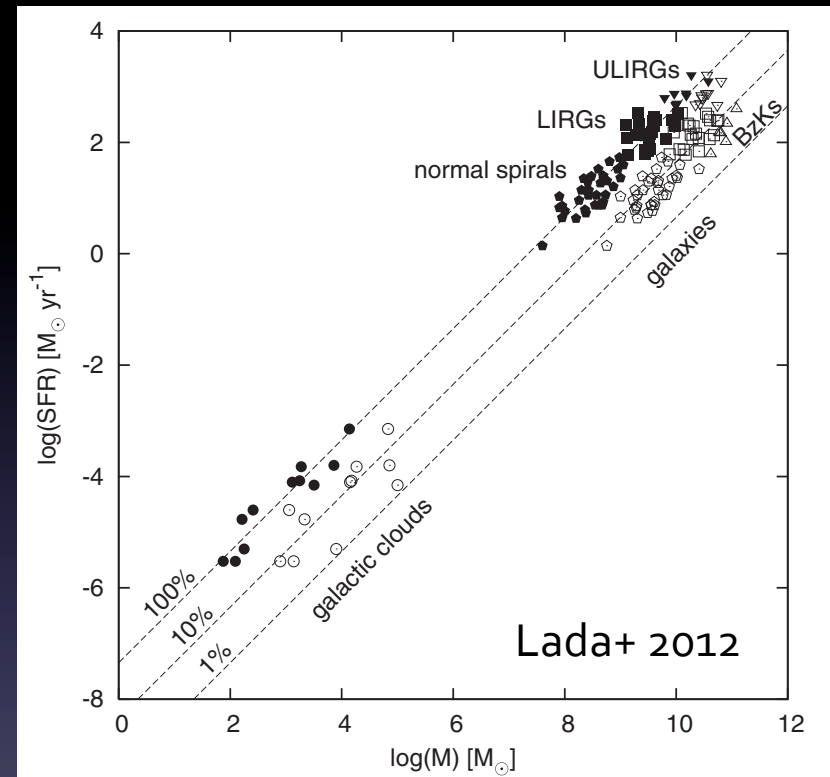
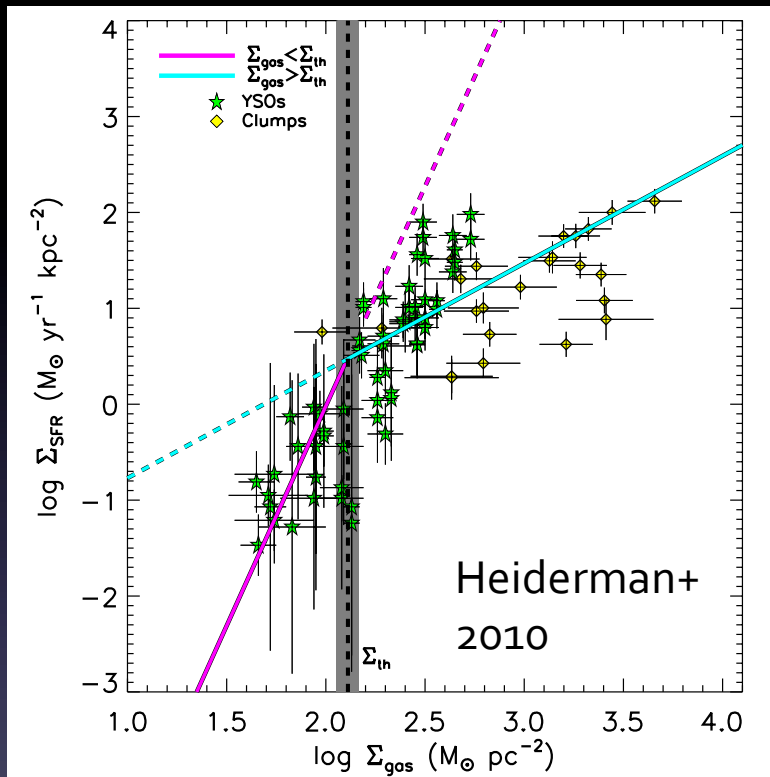
Top-down models most naturally predict SF laws that do not depend on metallicity or phase, strongly inconsistent with observations

SF Laws: the Bottom-Up Approach



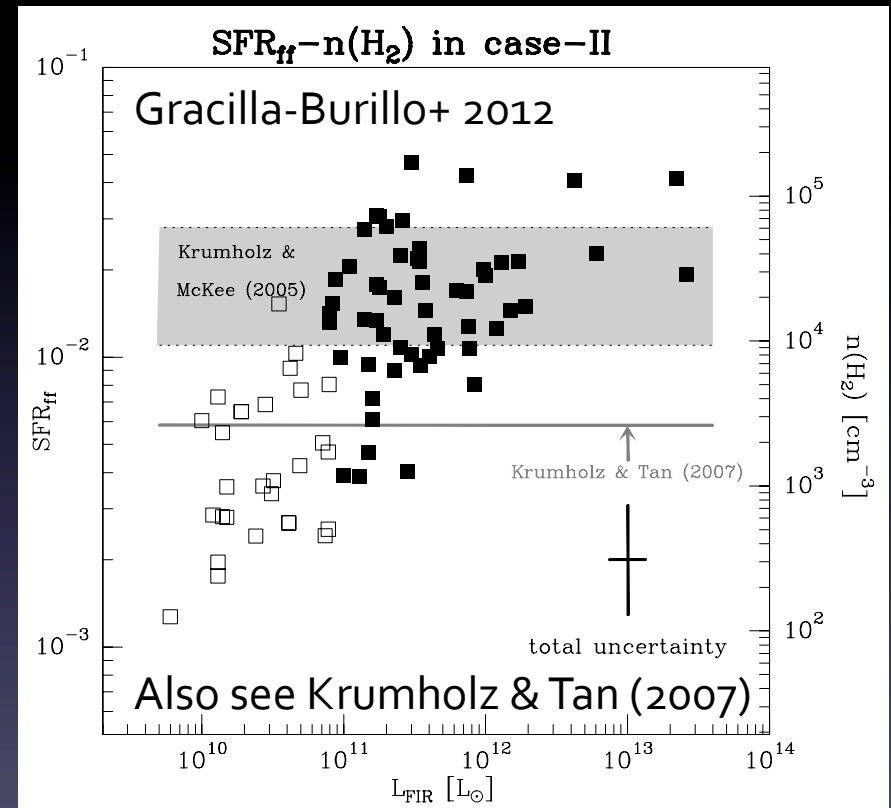
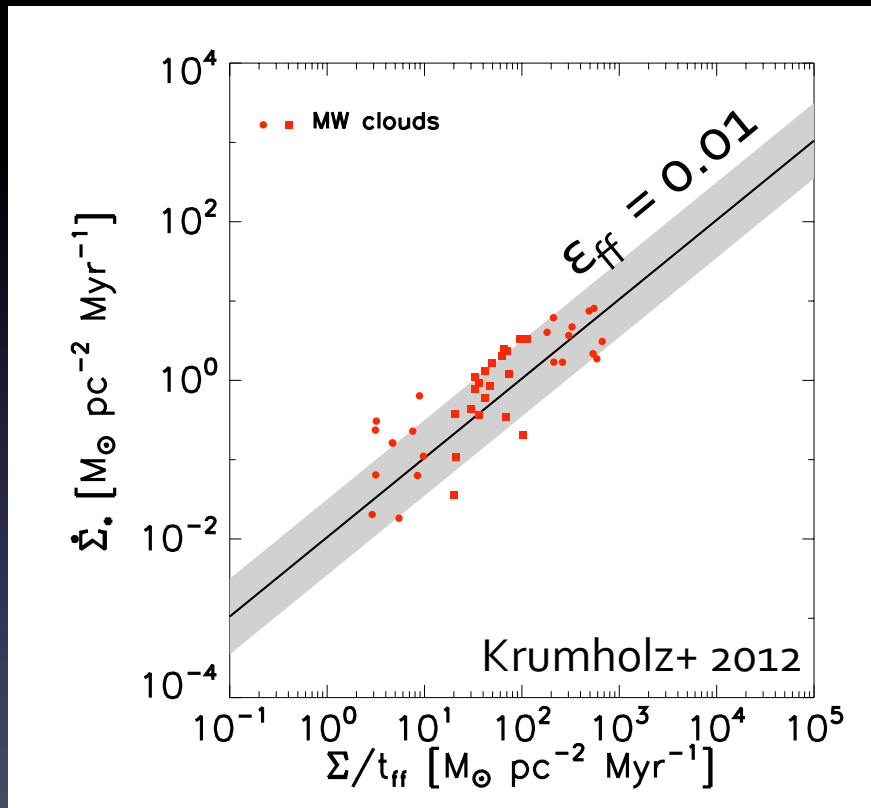
The idea in a nutshell: the SFR is set by a *local* SF law, plus a galactic-scale distribution of gas.

The “Dense Gas” Model



Basic idea: $\text{SFR} = M(>\rho_{\text{dense}}) / t_{\text{dense}}$, with $\rho_{\text{dense}}, t_{\text{dense}} = \text{const}$
 Problems: no physical basis for values of $\rho_{\text{dense}}, t_{\text{dense}}$;
 evidence for threshold mixed

Observed Local SF Law

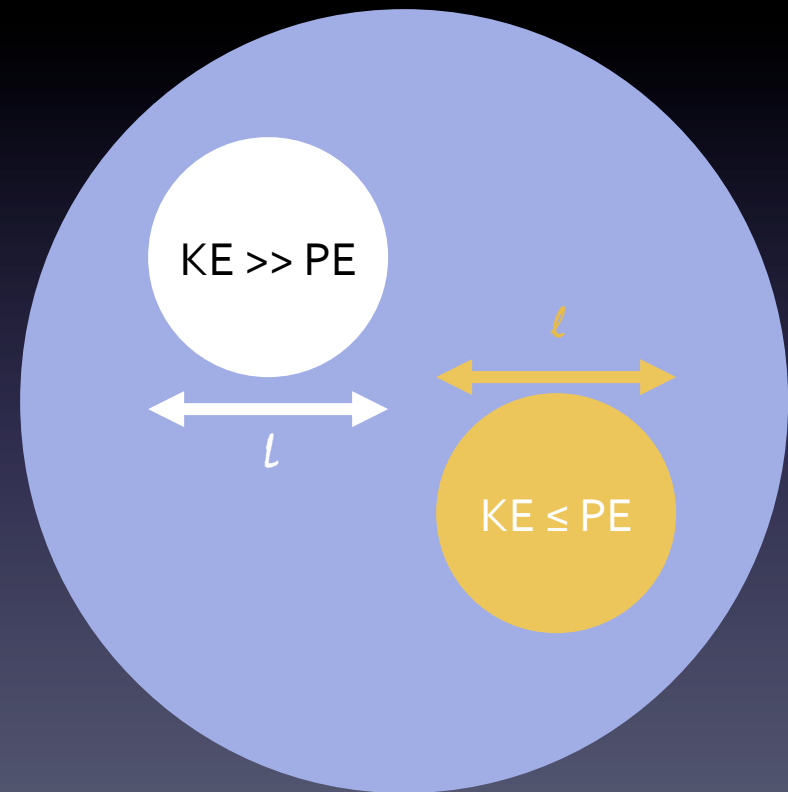


Local SF law: ~1% of gas mass goes into stars per free-fall time, independent of density or presence of massive stars

Why is ϵ_{ff} Low?

(Original model: Krumholz & McKee 2005;
updates by Padoan & Nordlund 2011, Hopkins 2012, Federrath & Klessen 2012)

- Properties of GMC turbulence:
 $\alpha_{\text{vir}} \sim 1$, density PDF lognormal,
LWS relation $\sigma_v \sim \ell^{1/2}$
- Scaling: $M \sim \ell^3$, $\text{PE} \sim \ell^5$, $\text{KE} \sim \ell^4$,
so $\text{PE} \ll \text{KE}$, typical region
unbound
- Only over-dense regions
bound; integrating over
lognormal PDF gives $\epsilon_{\text{ff}} \sim 0.01$



Building a Galactic SF Law from a Local One

- Need to estimate characteristic density
- In MW-like galaxies, GMCs have $\Sigma_{\text{GMC}} \sim 100 \text{ M}_{\odot} \text{ pc}^{-2}$, $M_{\text{GMC}} \sim \sigma^4 / G^2 \Sigma_{\text{gal}}$; this gives

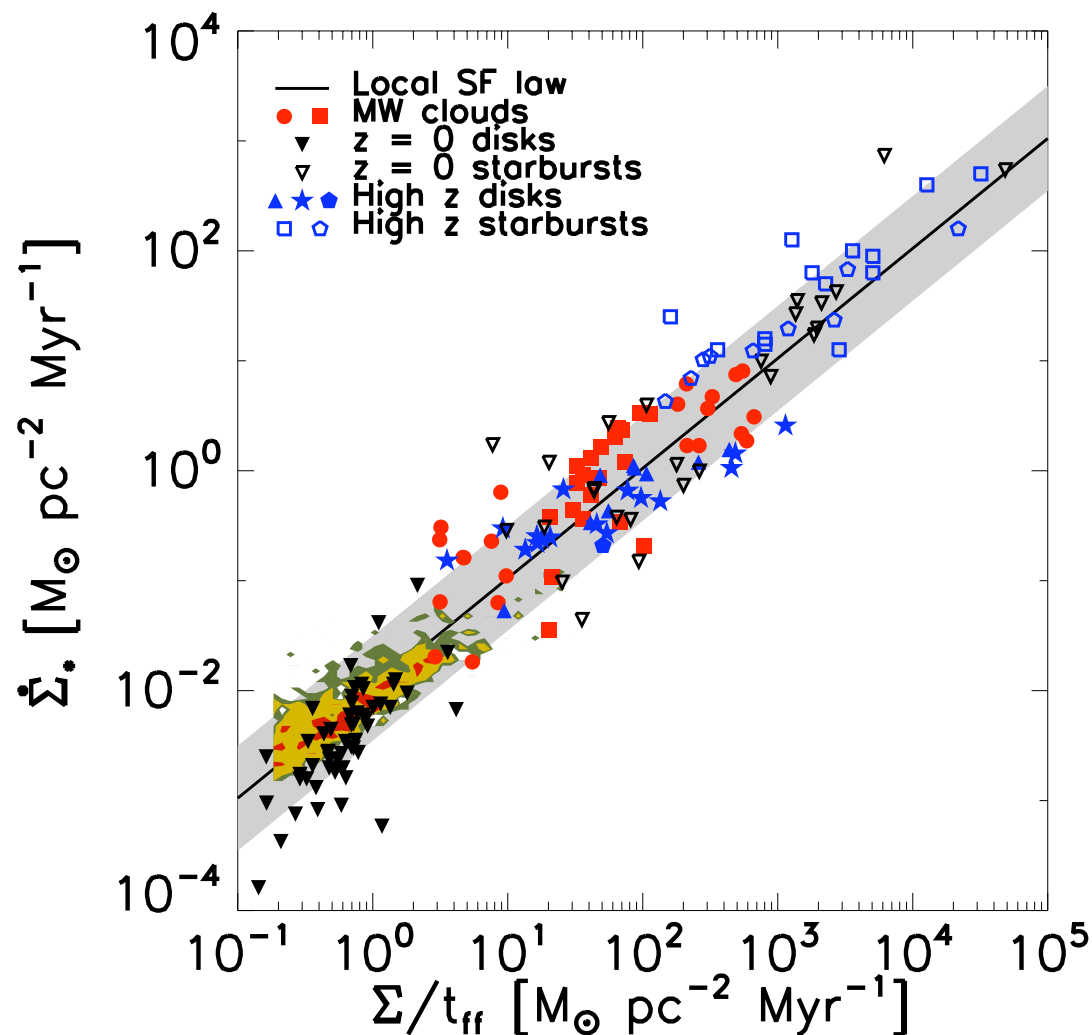
$$\rho_{\text{GMC}} \sim G(\Sigma_{\text{GMC}}^3 \Sigma_{\text{gal}})^{1/4} / \sigma^2$$

- In SB / high-z galaxies, Toomre stability gives

$$\rho_{\text{T}} \sim \Omega^2 / GQ^2$$

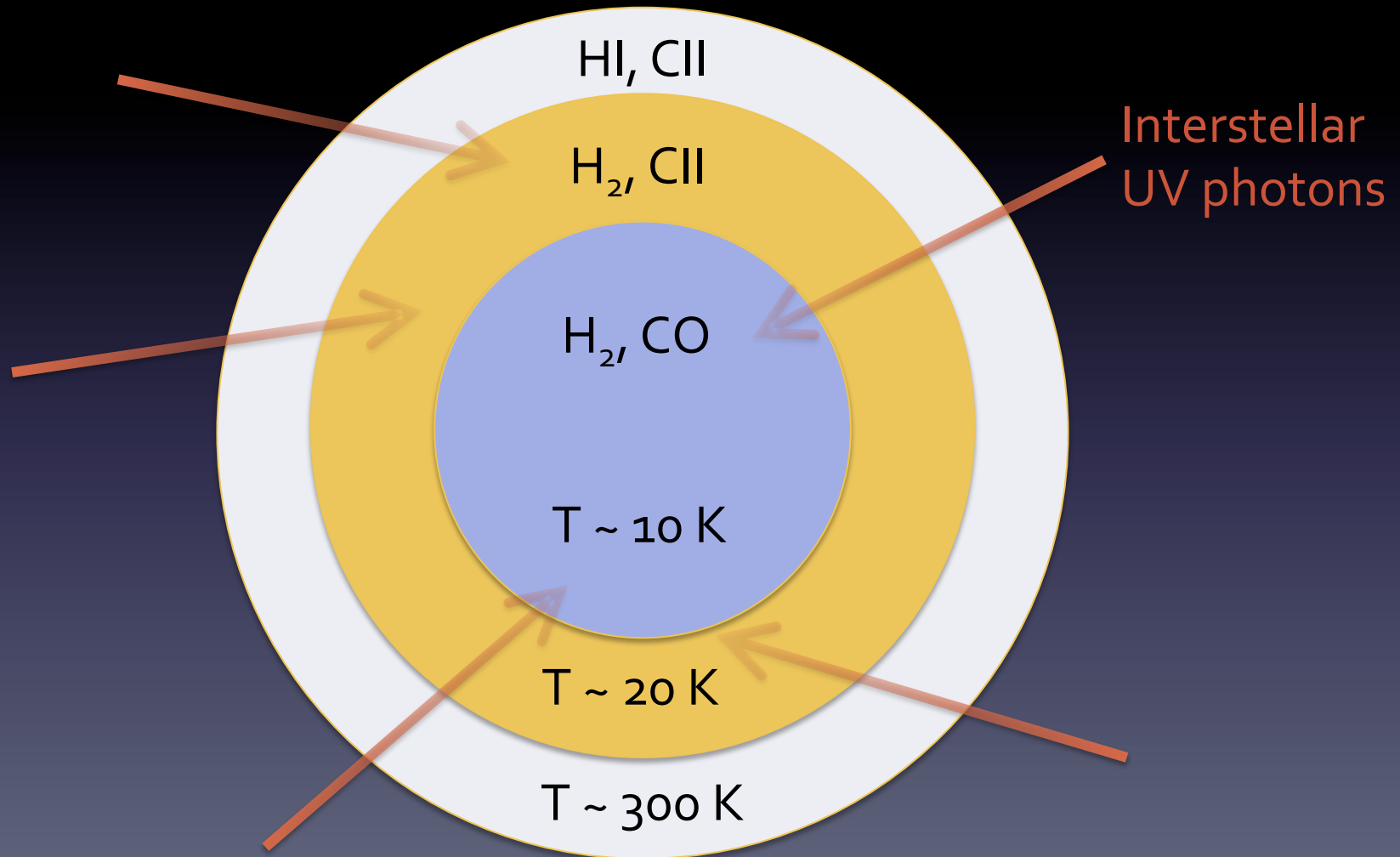
- Ansatz: $\rho = \max(\rho_{\text{T}}, \rho_{\text{GMC}})$

Combined Local-Galactic Law



Krumholz,
Dekel, &
McKee
2012

Metallicity / Phase-Dependence



Chemical and Thermal Balance

H₂ formation

$$n_{\text{HI}} n_{\mathcal{R}} = n_{\text{H}_2} \int d\Omega \int d\nu \sigma_{\text{H}_2} f_{\text{diss}} I_{\nu} / (h\nu)$$

H₂ photodissociation

$$\hat{e} \cdot \nabla I_{\nu} = -(n_{\text{H}_2} \sigma_{\text{H}_2} + n \sigma_{\text{d}}) I_{\nu}$$

Decrease in
rad. intensity

Absorption
by dust, H₂

Line cooling

$$n^2 \Lambda = n \int d\Omega \int d\nu \sigma_{\text{d}} E_{\text{PE}} I_{\nu} / (h\nu)$$

Photoelectric heating

$$\hat{e} \cdot \nabla I_{\nu} = -n \sigma_{\text{d}} I_{\nu}$$

Decrease in
rad. intensity

Absorption by
dust

Caveat: this assumes
equilibrium, which may not hold

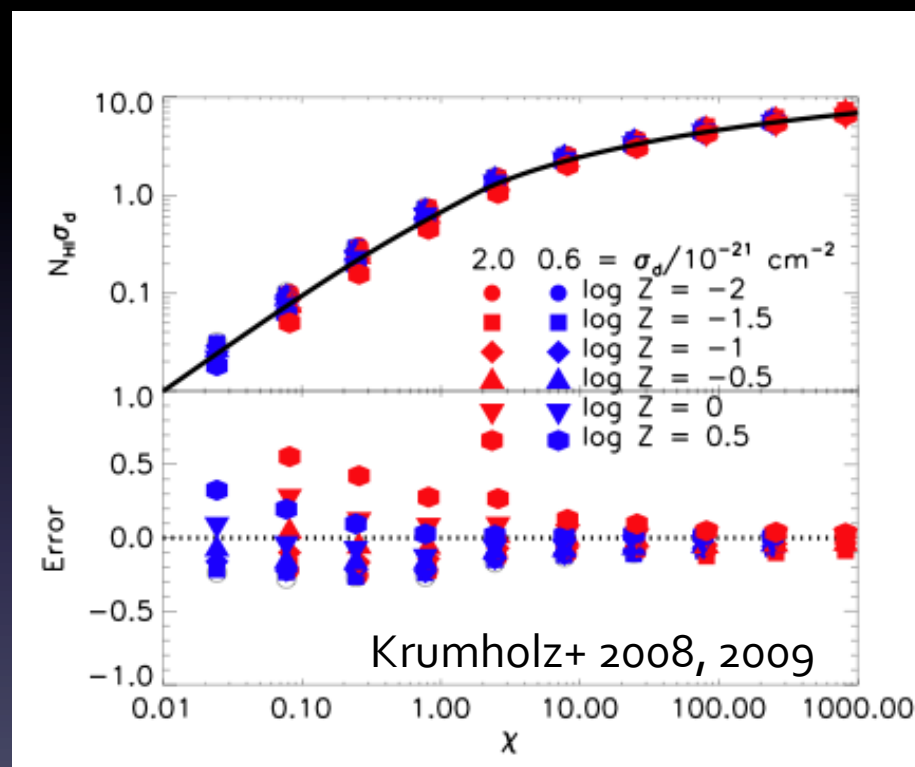
Calculating Molecular Fractions

To good approximation,
solution only depends on
two numbers:

$$\tau_R = n\sigma_d R$$

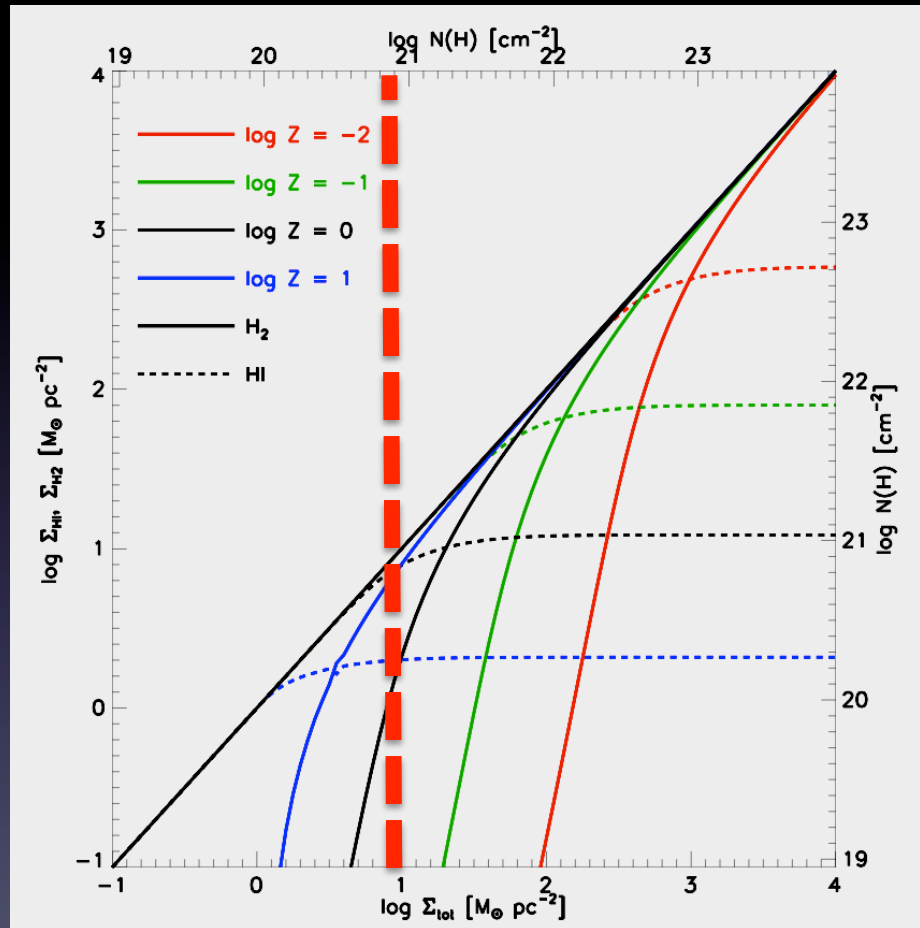
$$\chi = \frac{f_{\text{diss}}\sigma_d E_0^*}{n\mathcal{R}}$$

An approximate analytic
solution can be given from
these parameters.



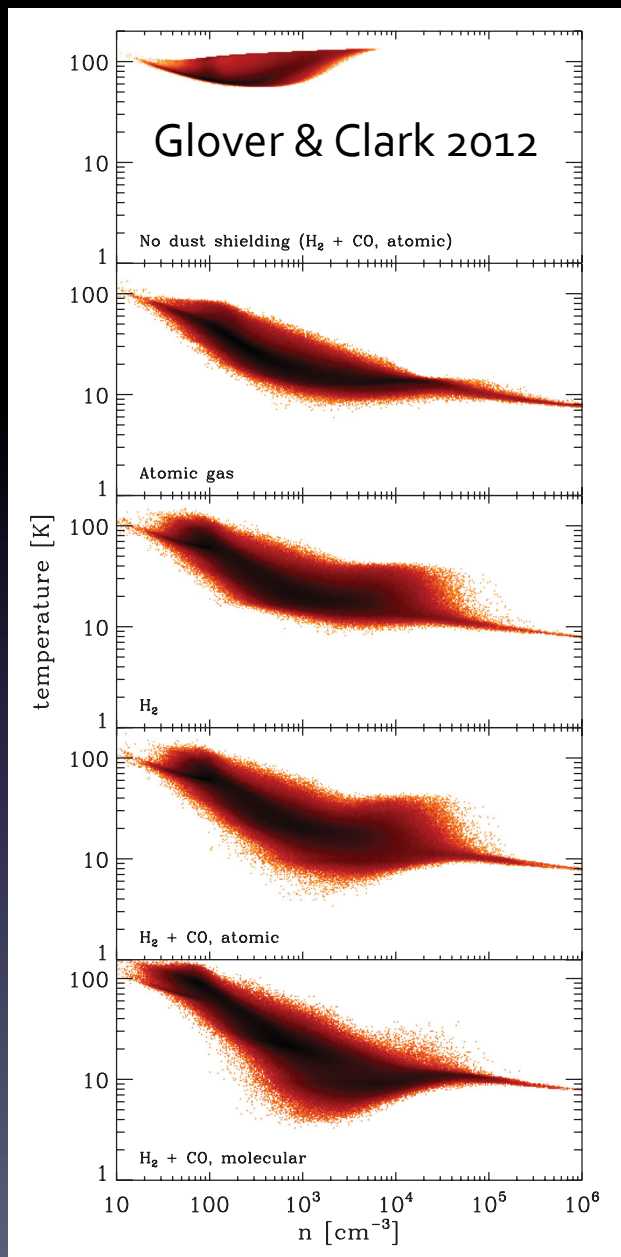
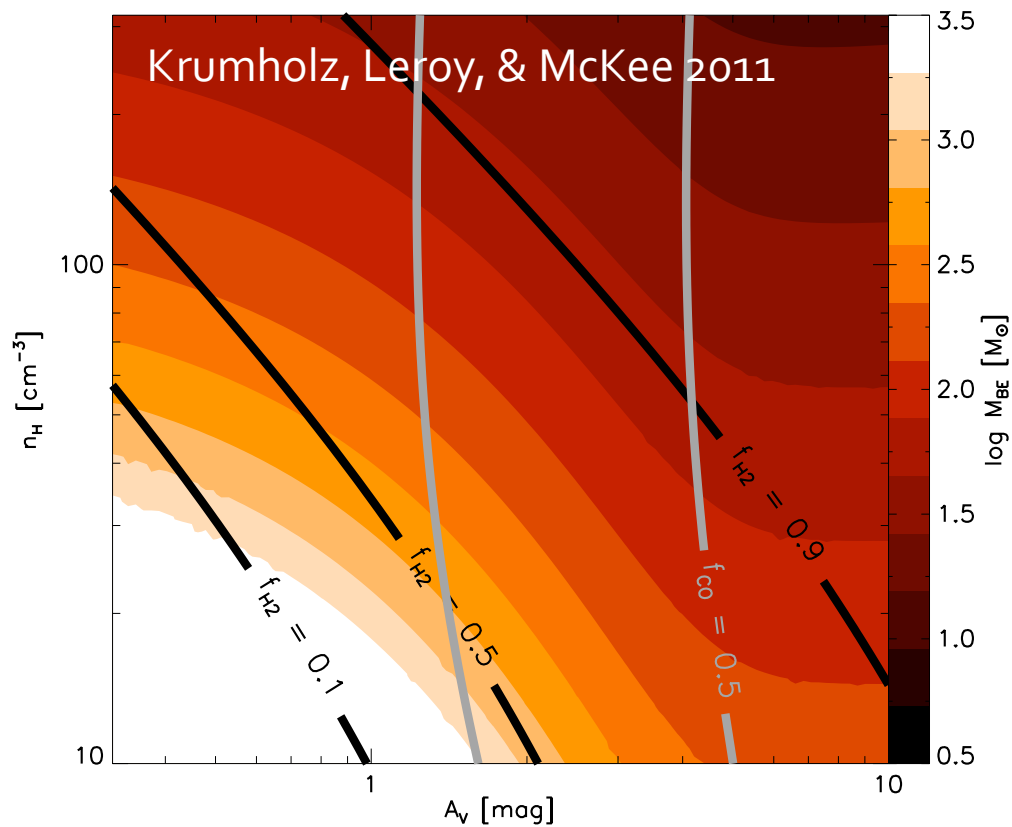
Analytic solution for location of HI / H₂
transition vs. exact numerical result

Calculating f_{H_2}

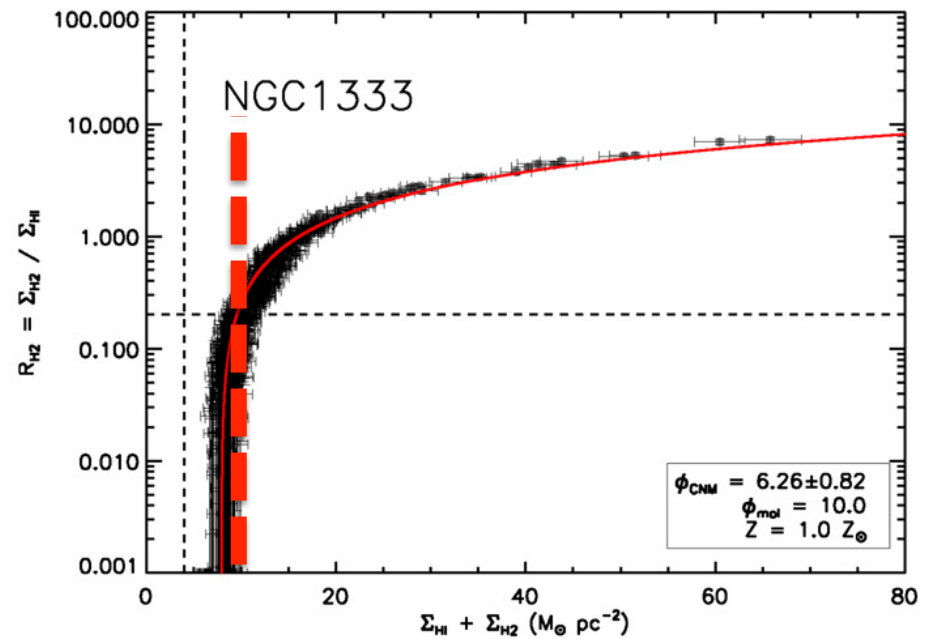
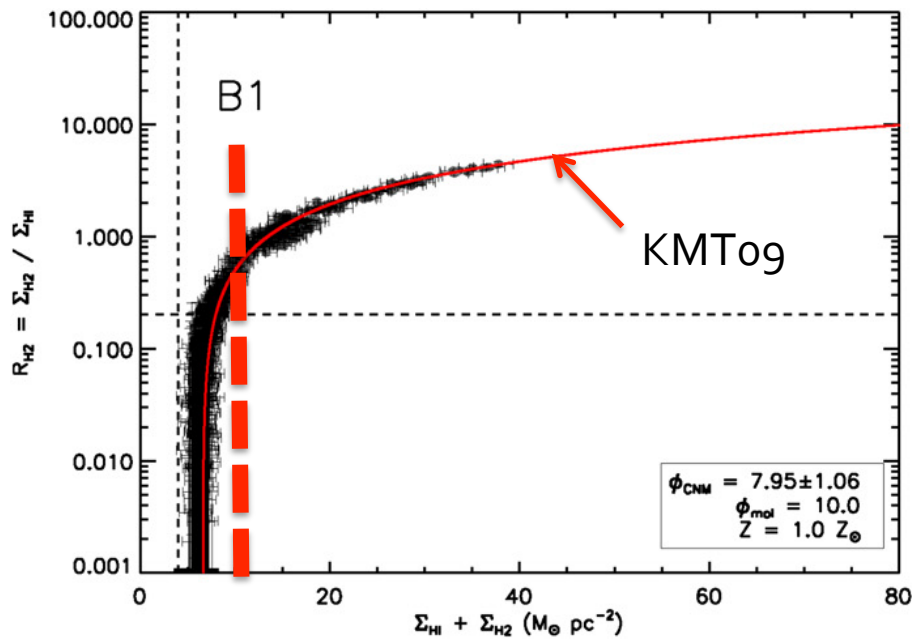


Qualitative effect: f_{H_2} goes from ~ 0 to ~ 1 when $\Sigma Z \sim 10 \text{ M}_\odot \text{pc}^{-2}$

Why Does SF Follow H_2 ?

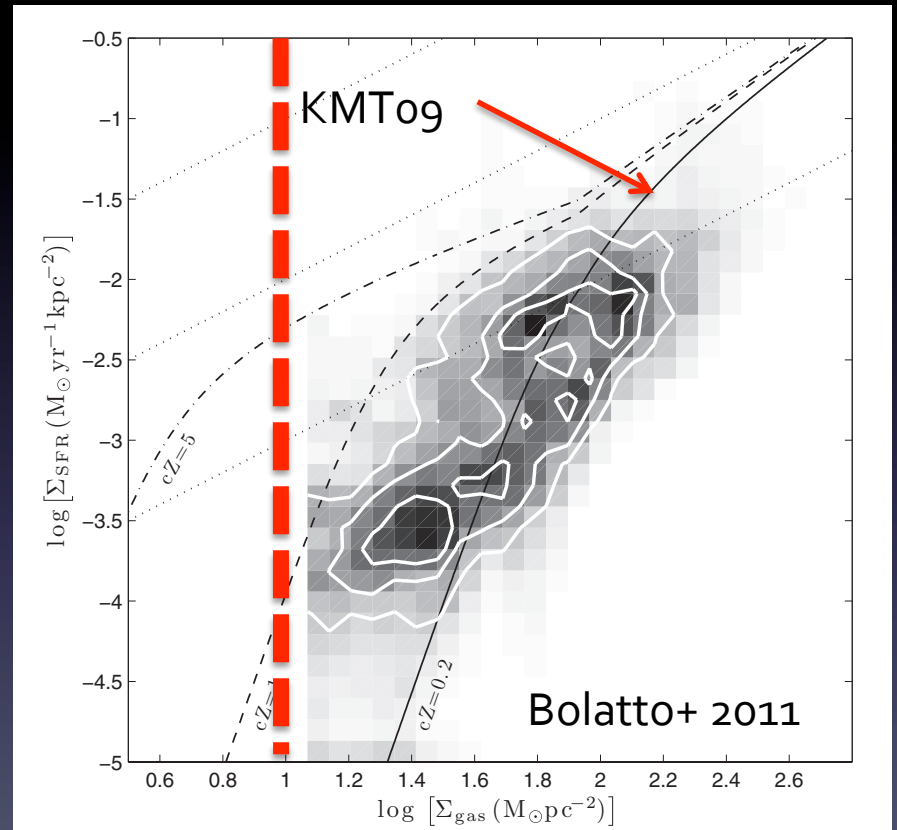
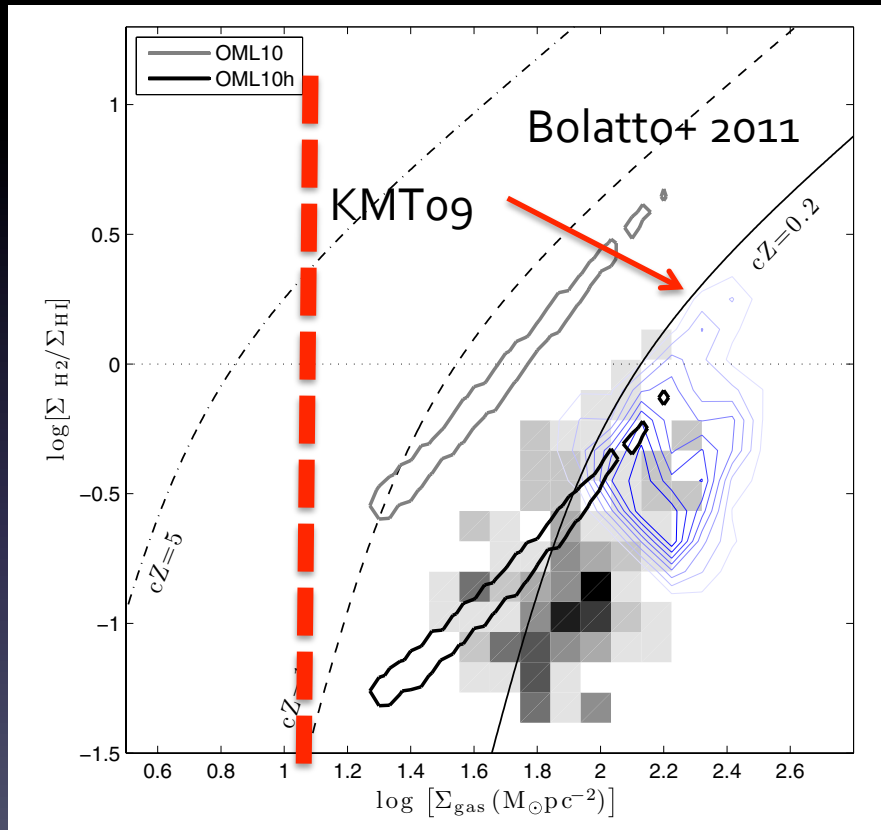


The Local HI – H₂ Transition

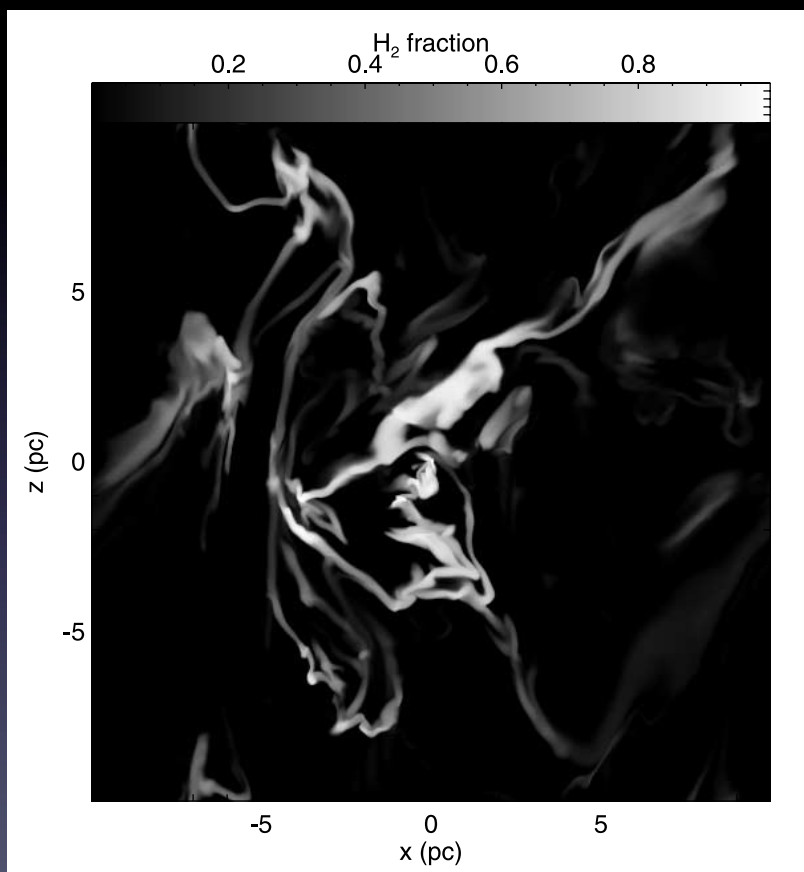


Lee+ 2012

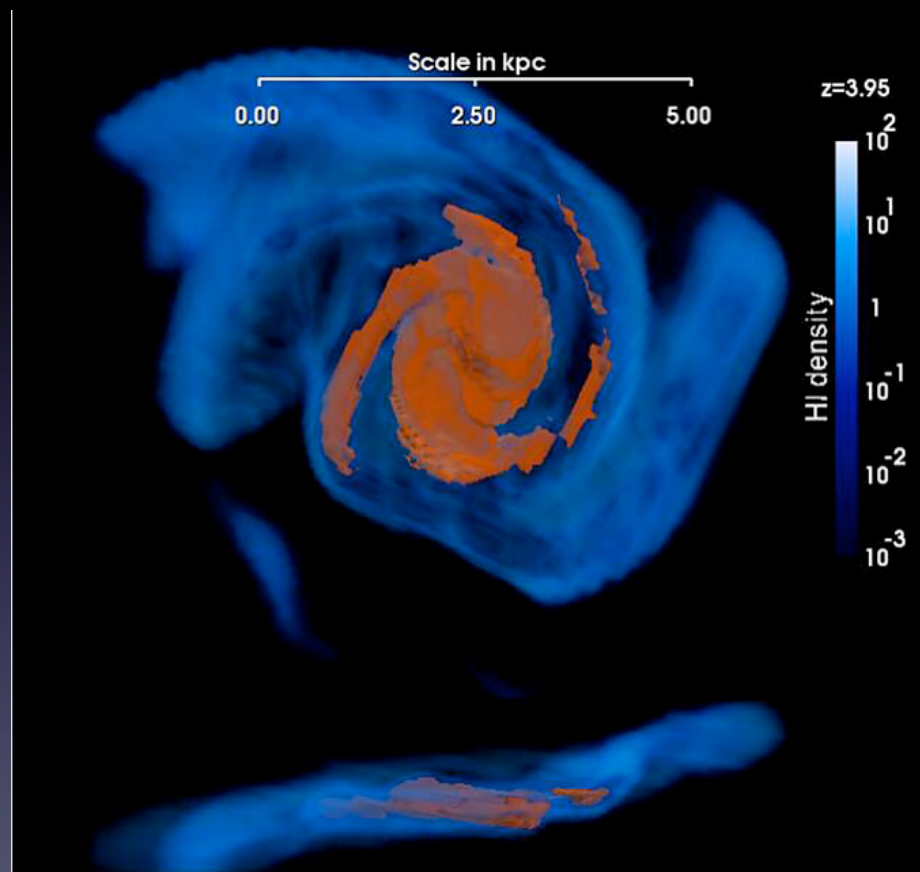
Extra-Galactic Phase Dependence



Non-Equilibrium Effects



$L \sim 10$ pc; Glover & Mac Low 2007



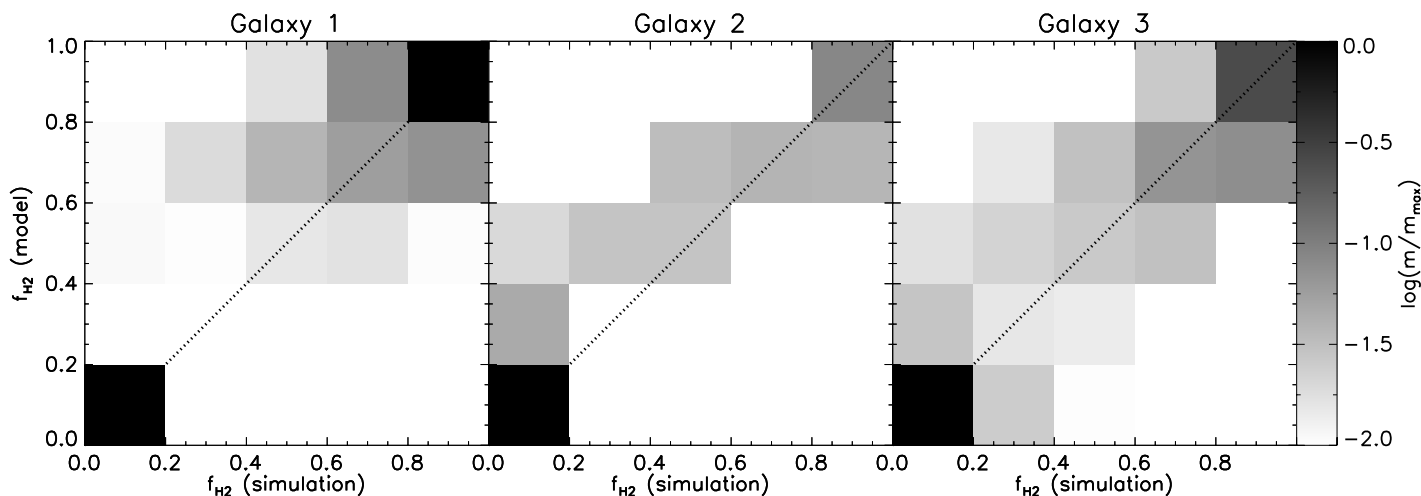
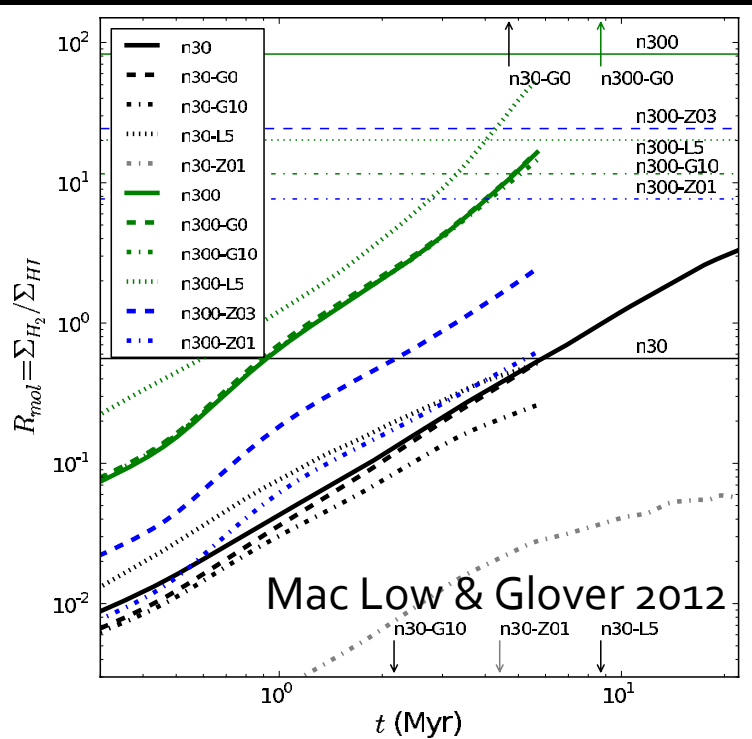
$L \sim 1$ kpc; Gnedin+ 2009

See also Pelupessy+ 2009, Christensen+ 2012

Is H_2 in Equilibrium?

Depends on size scale and gas metallicity:

- > 100 pc scales: yes on average
- ~10 pc scales: maybe; simulations suggest no, but observations suggest yes,

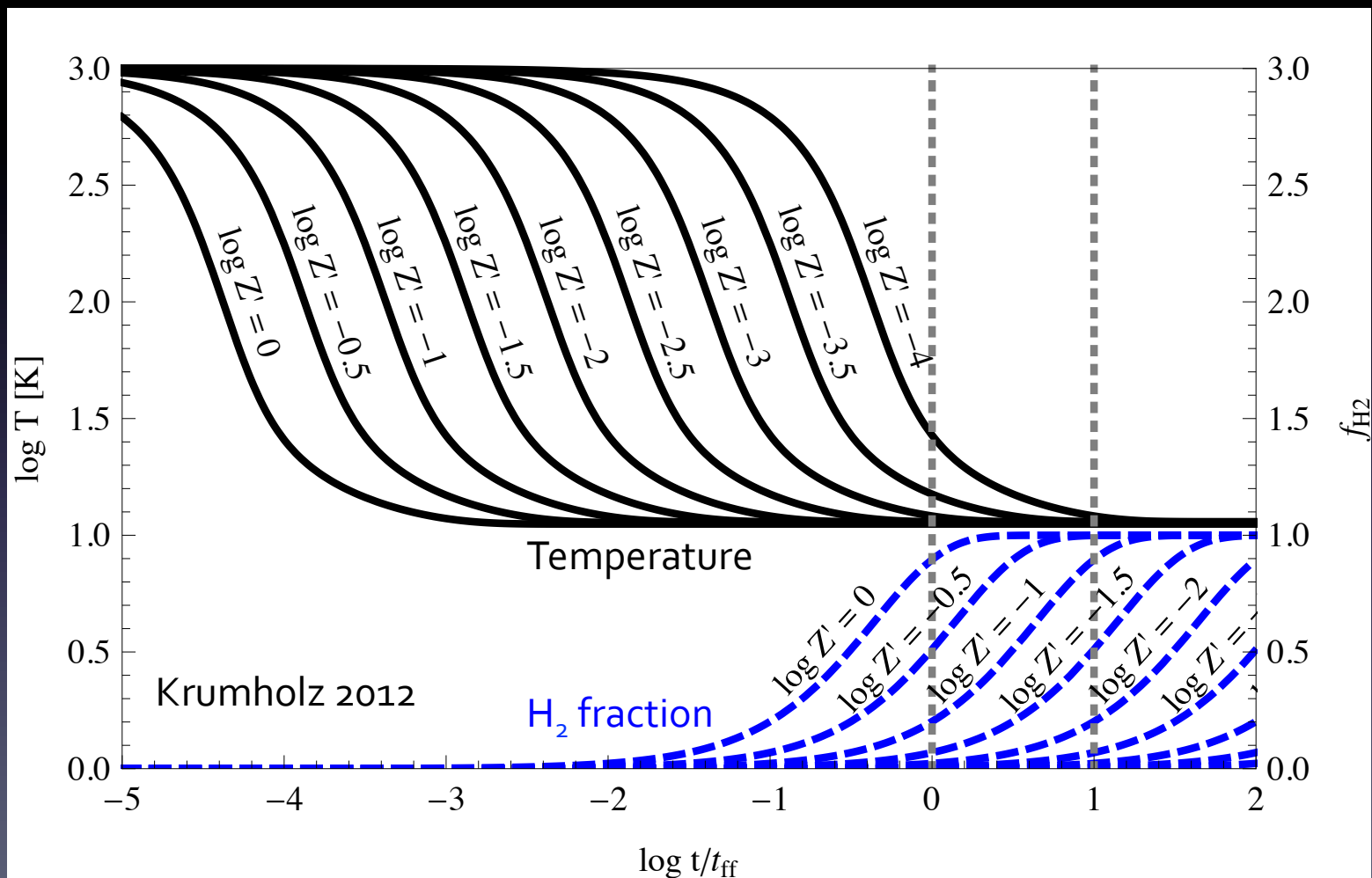


Krumholz
& Gnedin
2011

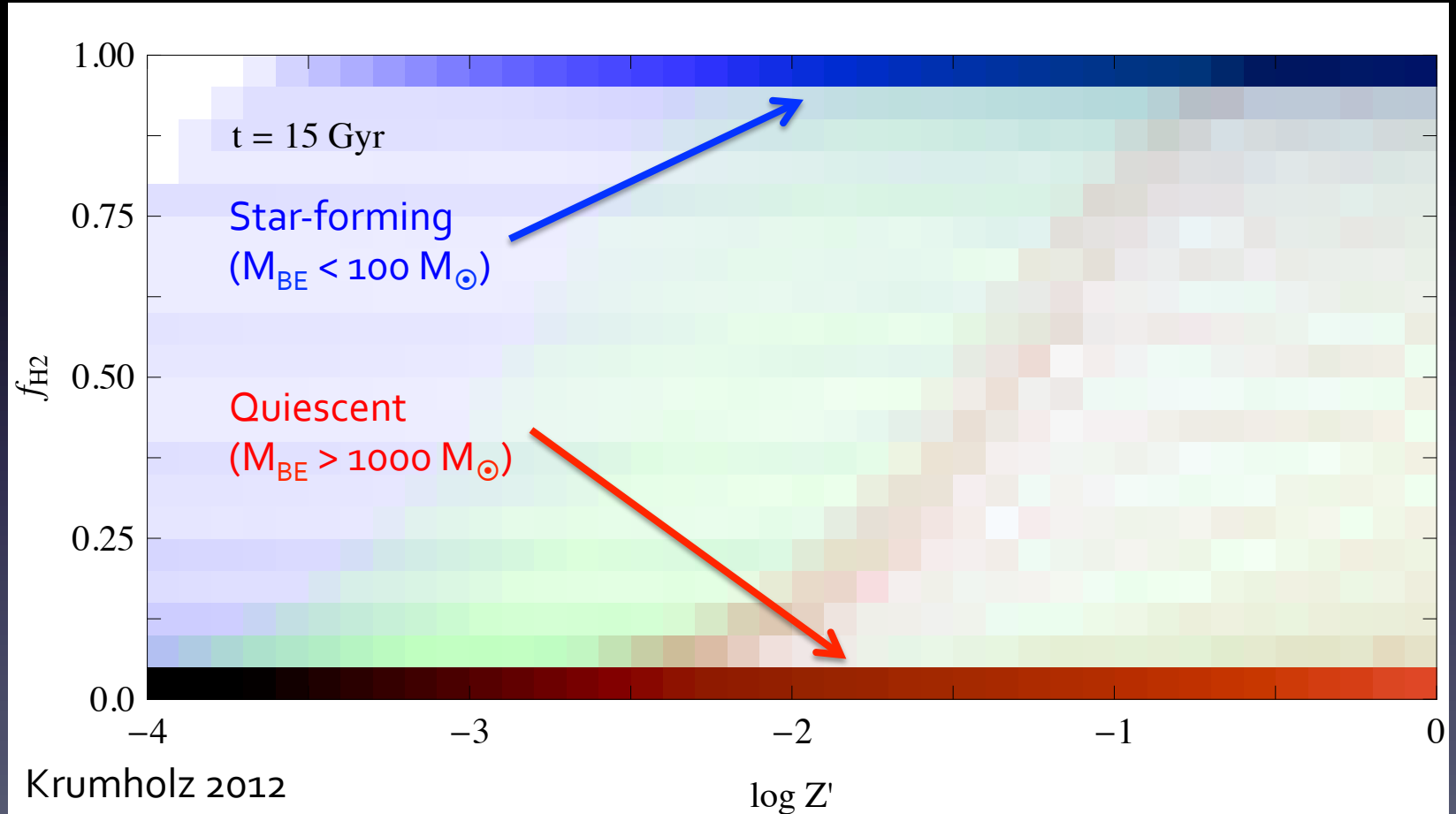
Equilibrium Timescales

- H_2 forms slowly: $t_{\text{H}_2} \sim 1/n\mathcal{R} \approx 100 \text{ Myr}/n_1 C Z'$
- Gas cools quickly: $t_{\text{cool}} \sim (T/91 \text{ K}) / k_{\text{CII-H}} \delta_C n = 0.04/n_1 C Z' (T/91 \text{ K}) \exp(91 \text{ K}/T) \text{ Myr}$
- At low Z' , can have $t_{\text{cool}} \ll t_{\text{ff}} \ll t_{\text{H}_2} \rightarrow \text{SF}$
should take place before bulk of gas forms H_2

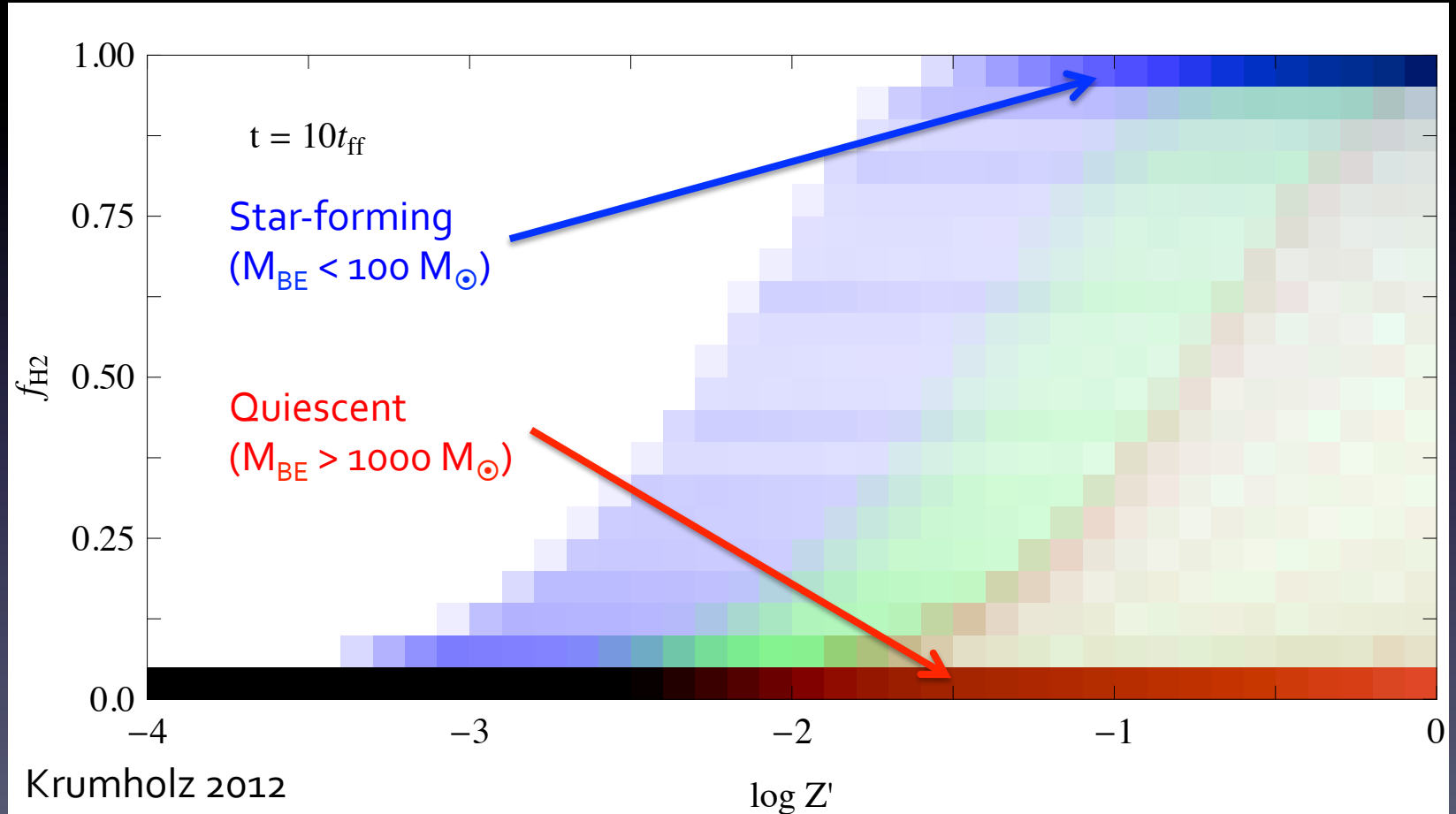
Equilibrium Timescales



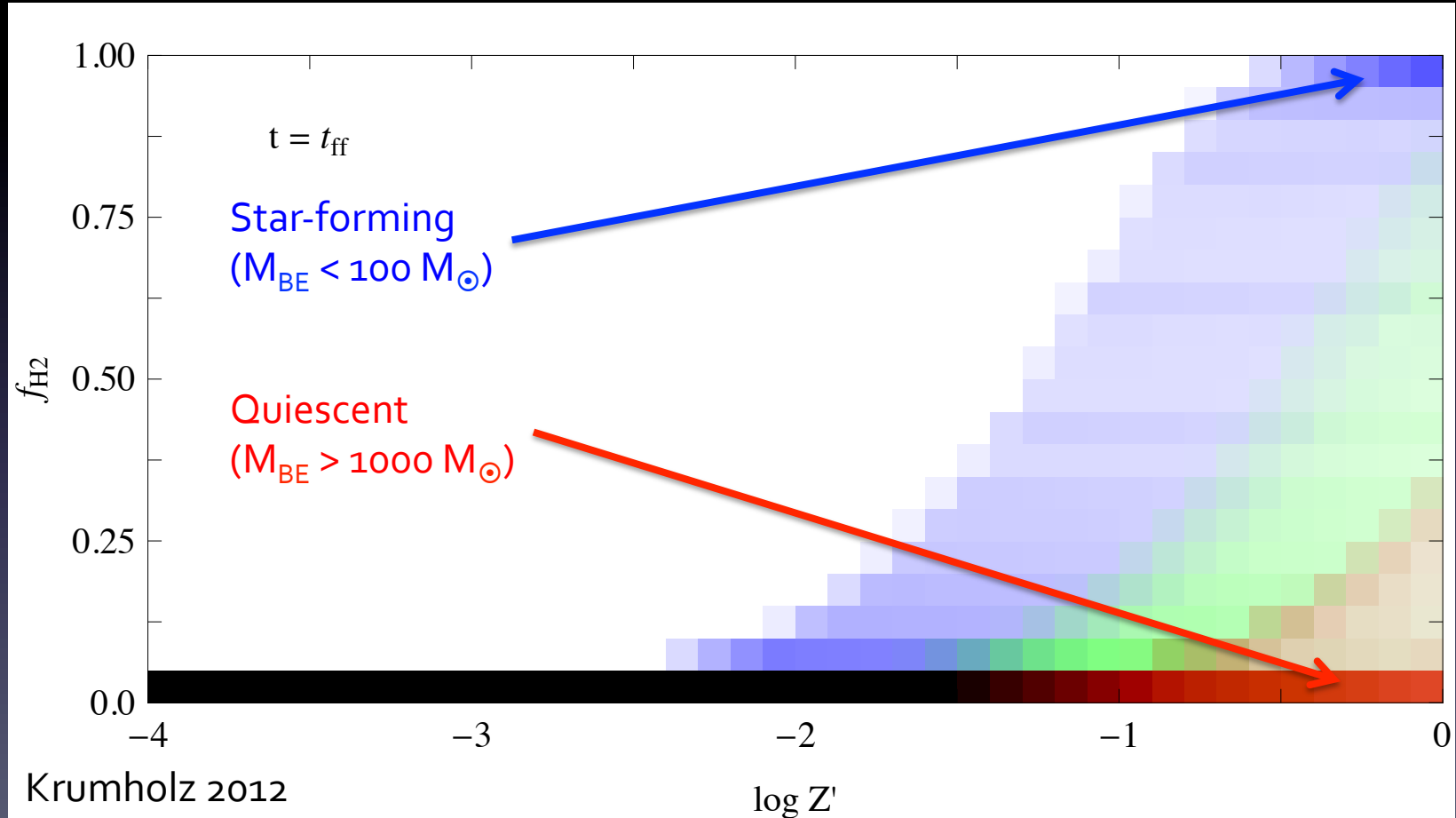
Implication: SF in HI!



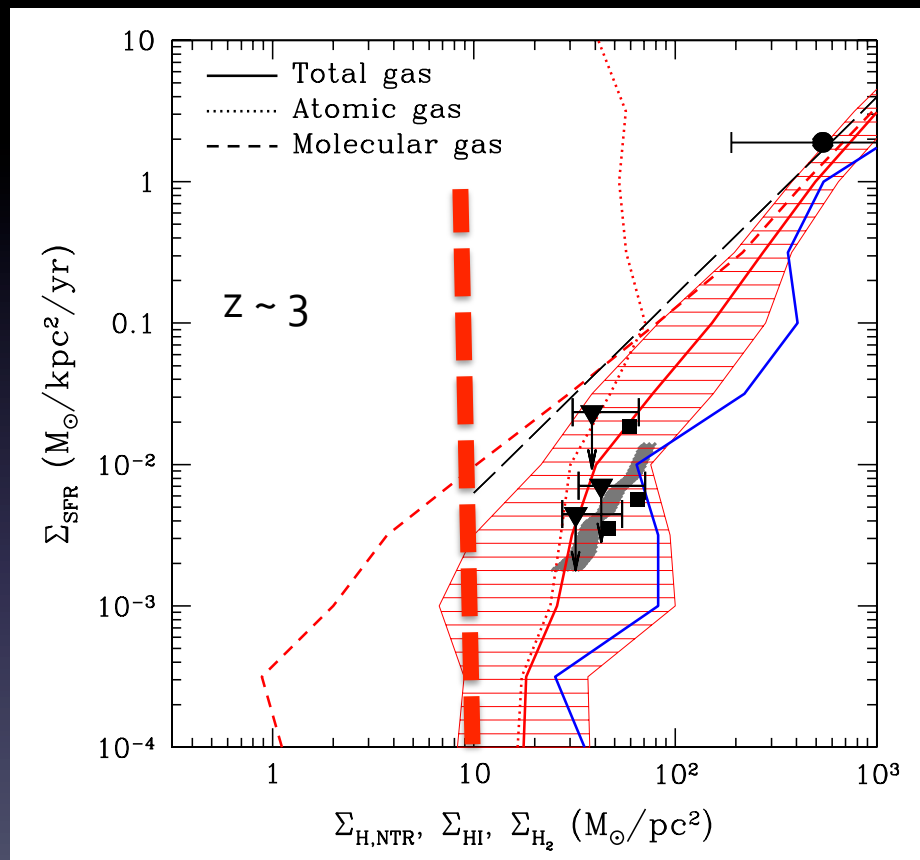
Implication: SF in HI!



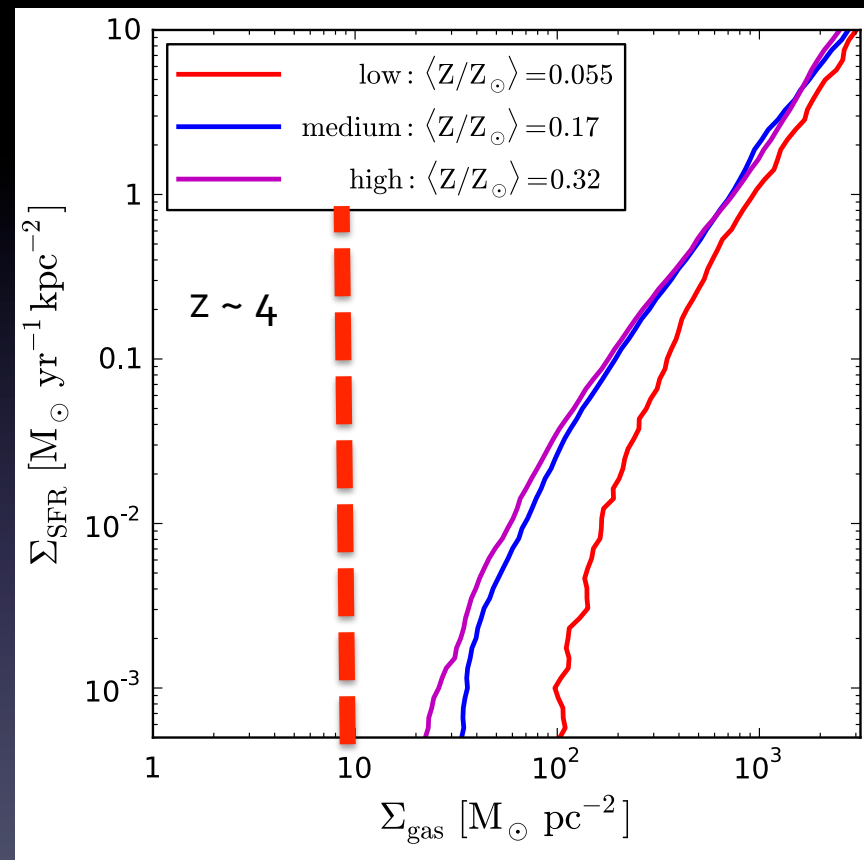
Implication: SF in HI!



Cosmological Implications

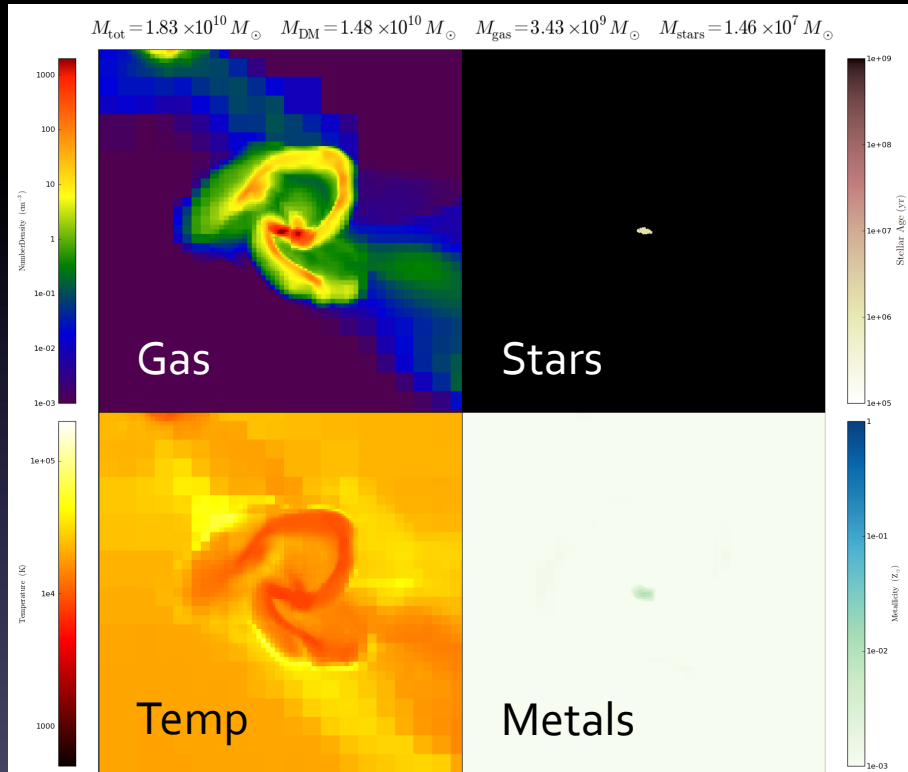


Gnedin & Kravtsov 2010

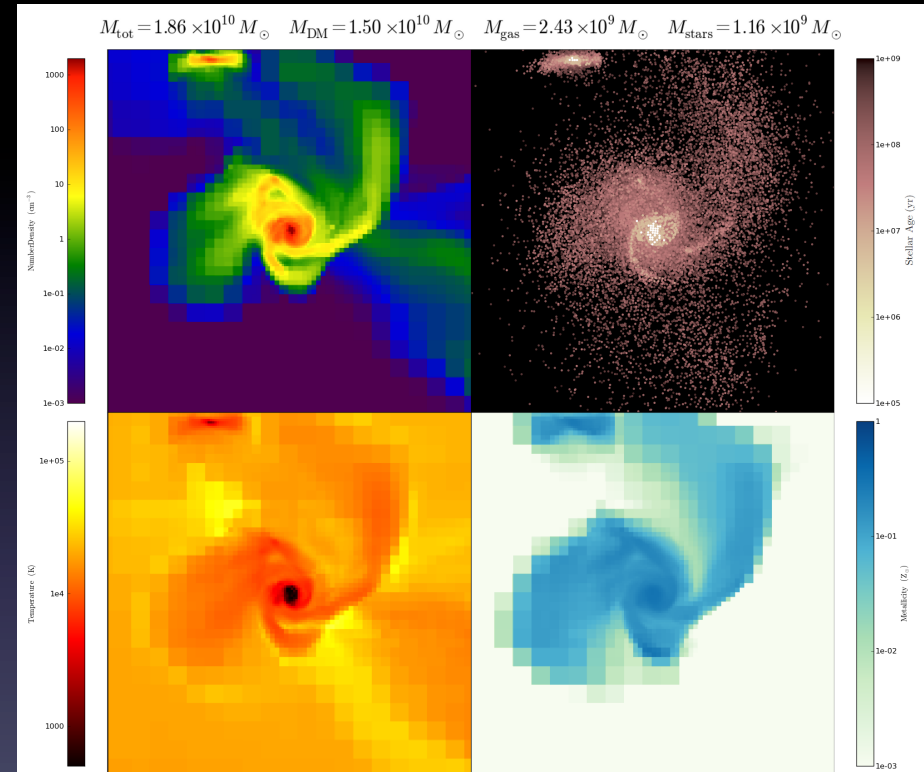


Kuhlen+ 2012

Metallicity-Regulated SF



Metallicity-dependent SF

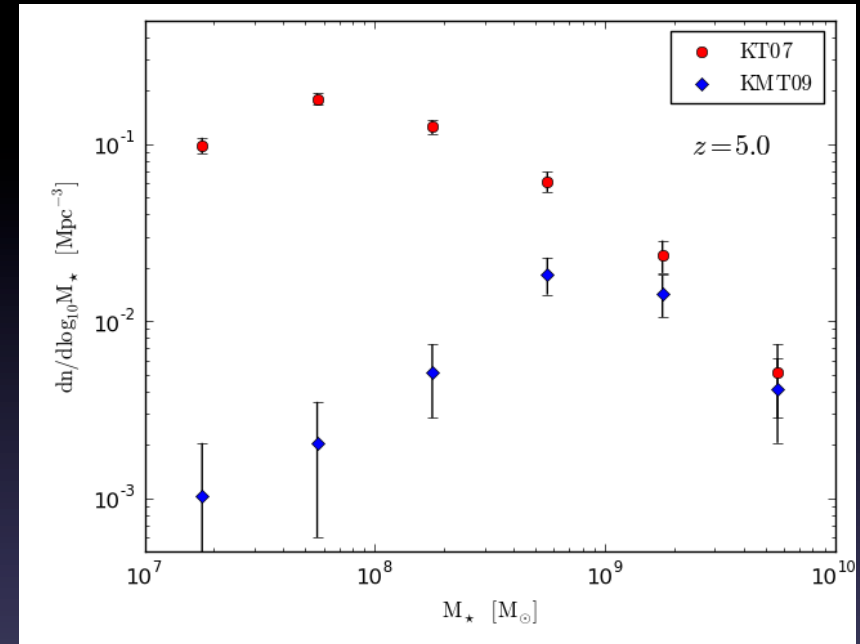
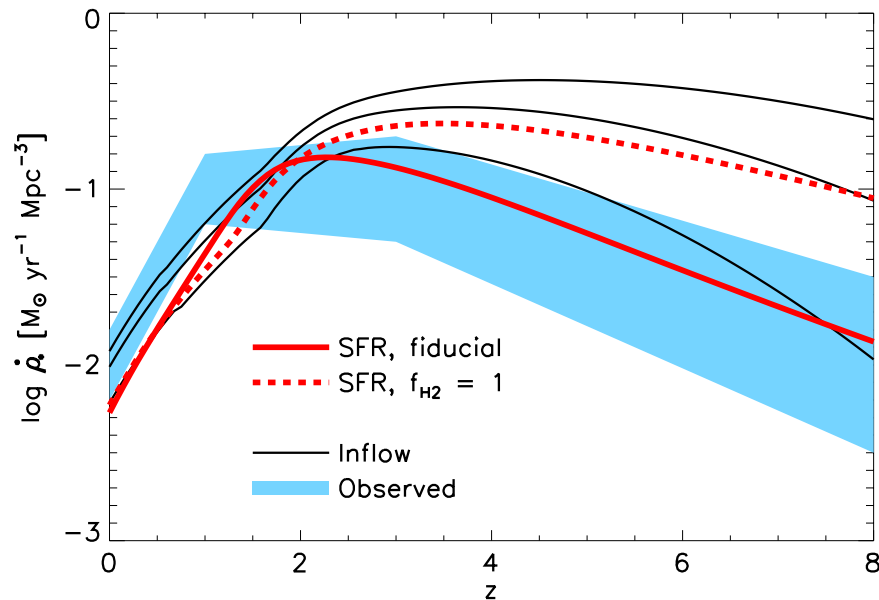


Metallicity-independent SF

Same halo ($\sim 10^{10} M_{\odot}$, $z \sim 5$) in two simulations with different SF recipes (Kuhlen+ 2012)

Mass Function and SF at High z

Krumholz & Dekel 2012

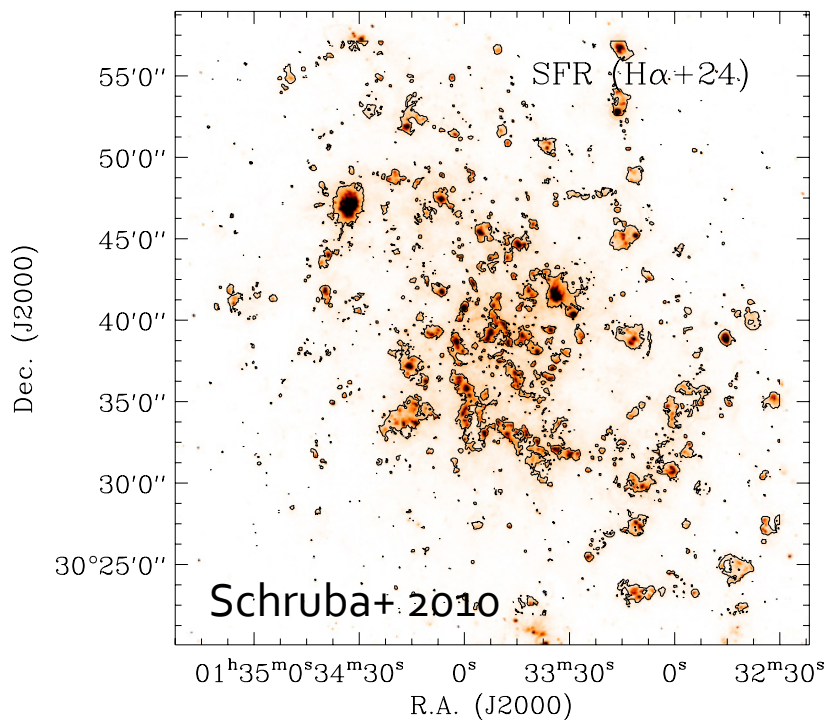
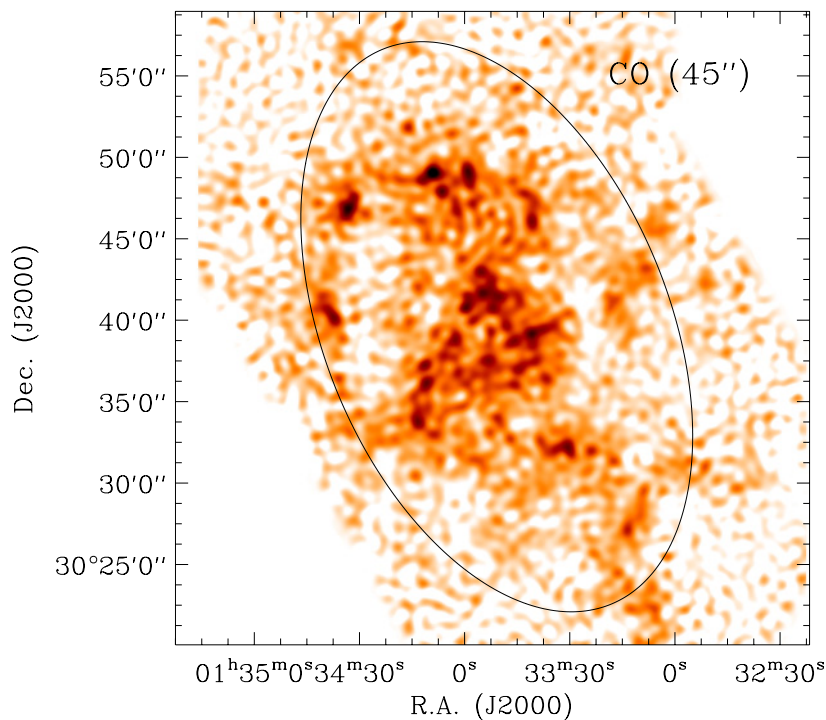


Kuhlen+ 2012

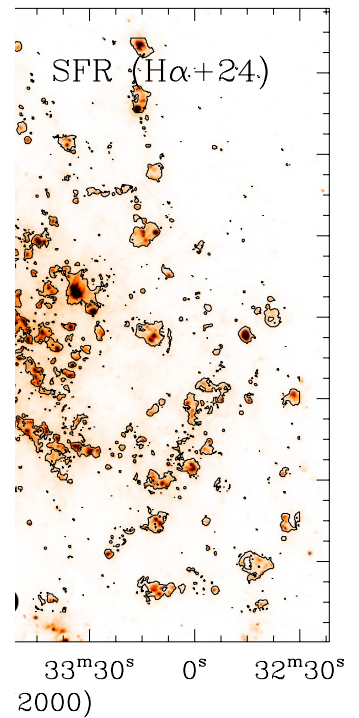
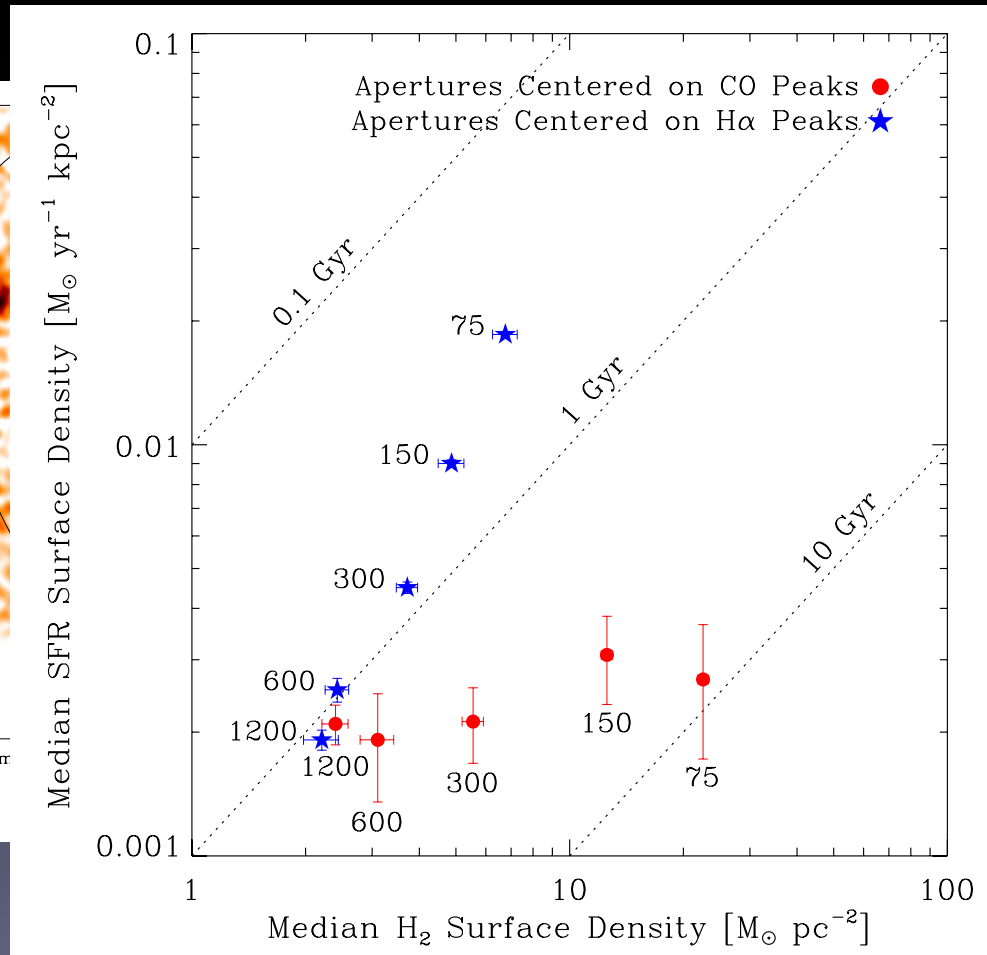
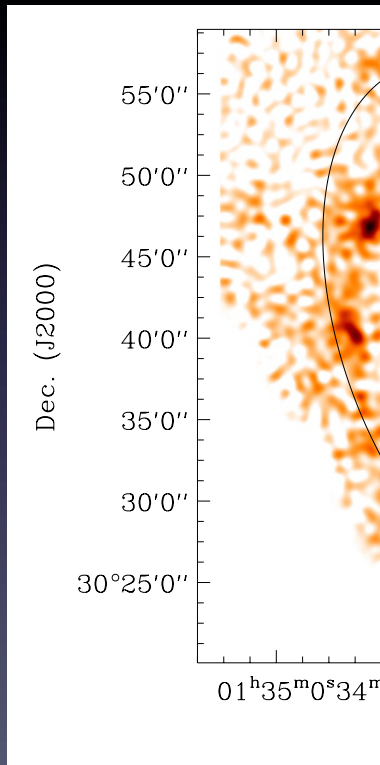
The Future: Mapping out the Space Between Local and Galactic



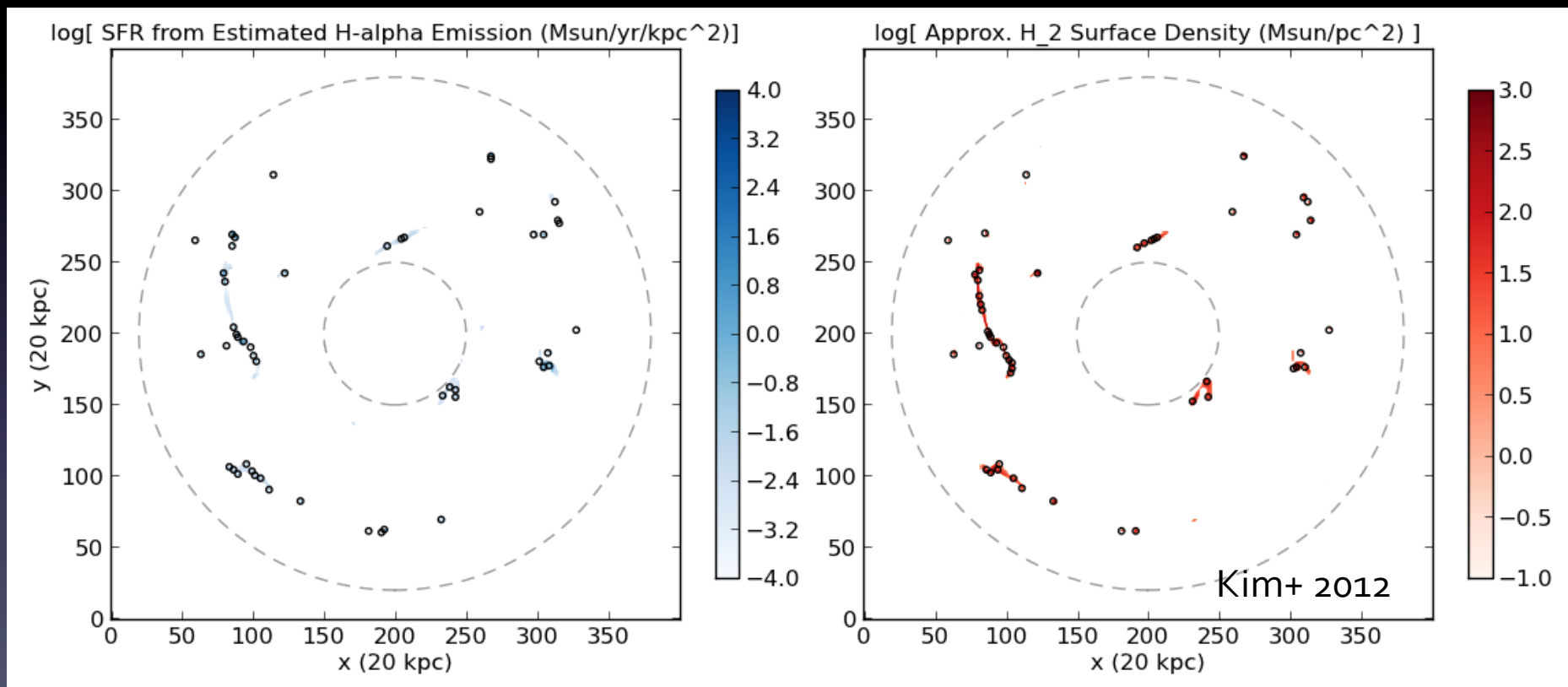
Extragalactic SF Laws at High Resolution



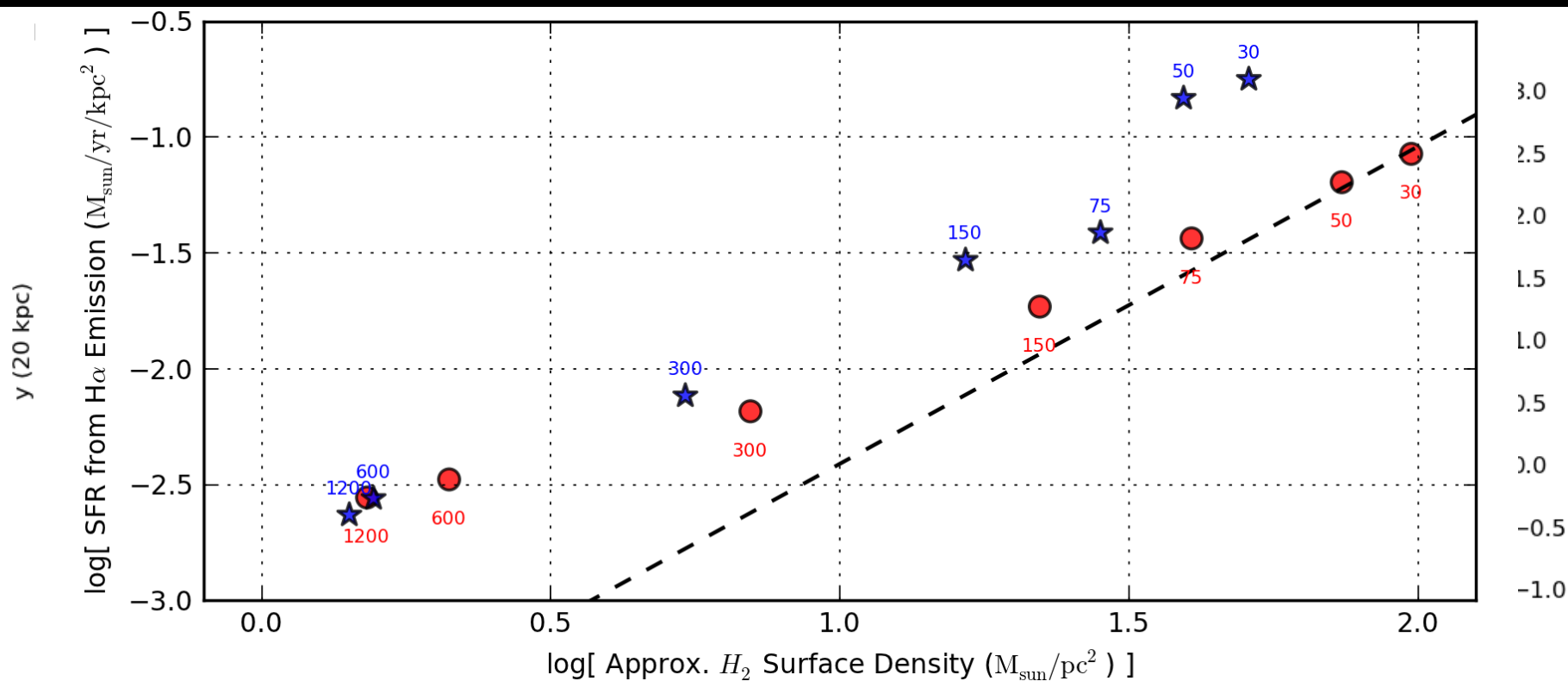
Extragalactic SF Laws at High Resolution



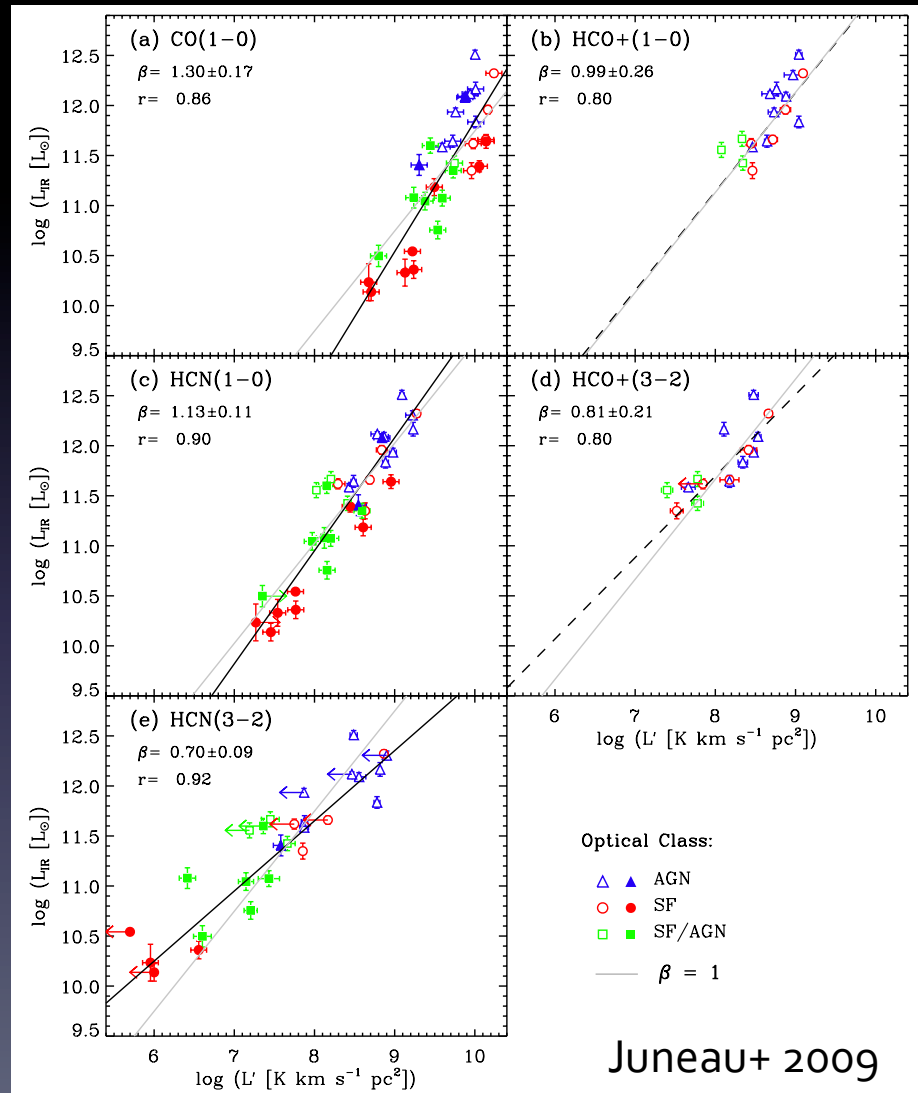
Comparison to Model



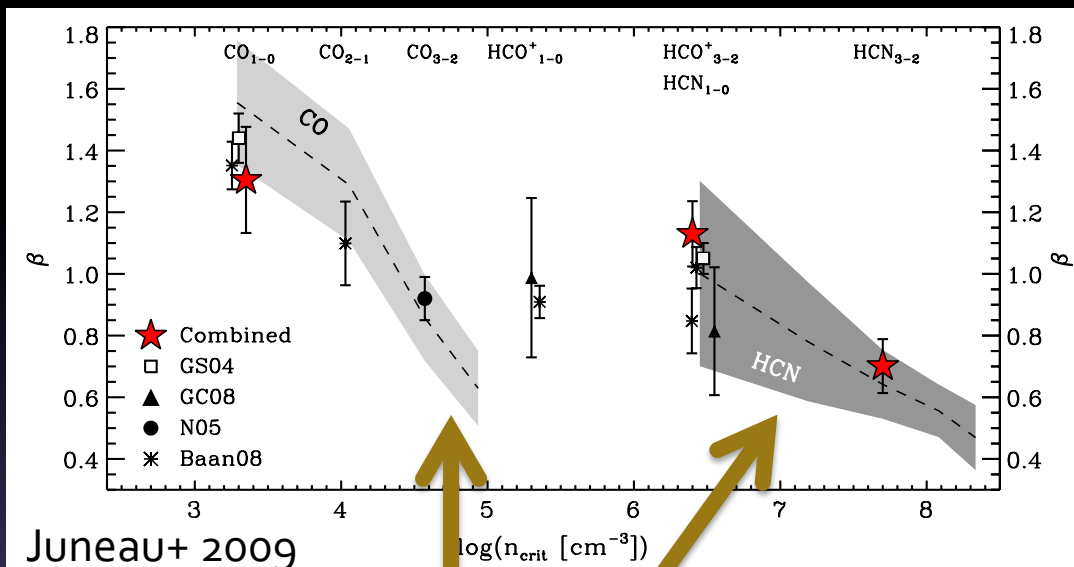
Comparison to Model



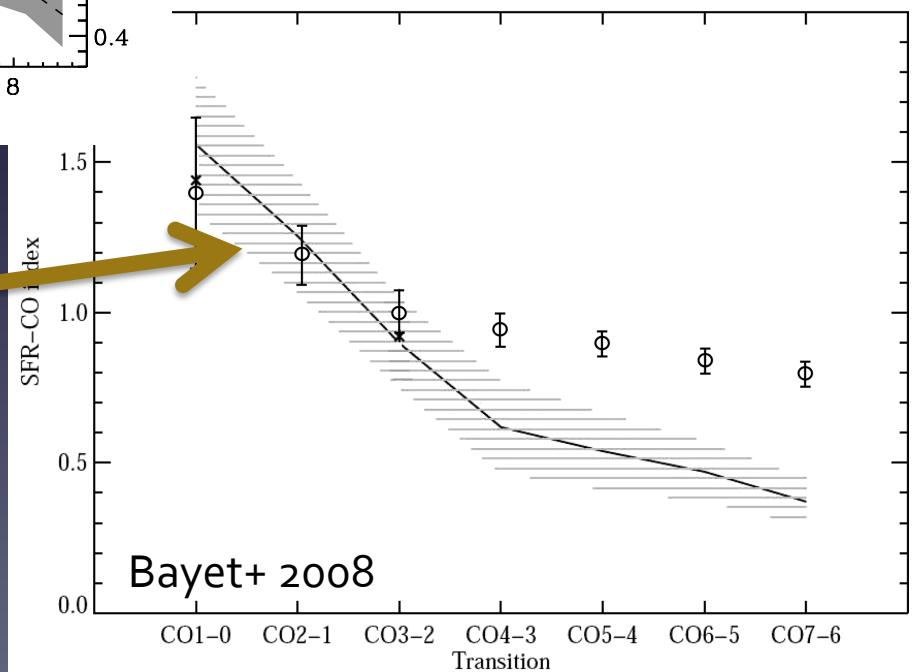
SF Laws in Many Lines



Comparison to Model



Models: Narayanan+
(2008)



Summary

- Can local and extra-galactic laws be unified?
Depends on whether SF regulation is top-down or bottom-up
- Can laws for different phases / metallicities be unified with other laws? Yes, but this only happens naturally in a bottom-up framework.
- Promising approach: measure and predict SF laws at intermediate scales and densities