The Star Formation Law from Galactic to Cloud Scale?

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GALEX & Spitzer composite and VLA HI (Thilker et al.)

Star Formation Law



... the small scale picture



Newly formed stars and molecular gas are displaced => scaling relation has to end at some spatial scale

M33 and Nearby Galaxies



HI: Deul & van der Hulst; CO: Rosolowsky et al. ; IR: Gerhz et al. ; FUV: Thilker et al.







CO Map & GMC Catalog



Rosolowsky et al. 2007 combining data from BIMA: Engargiola et al. 2003 and FCRAO: Heyer et al. 2004

CO data is signal masked

 $X_{CO} = 2 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2} (\text{K km s}^{-1})^{-1}$ Heavy elements: ×1.36

GMC Catalog from Rosolowsky et al 2007 132 positions that overlap with signal masked CO map (circles)

$H\alpha$ Map & HII Regions



Greenawalt 1998 and Hoopes & Walterbos 2000

Hα: continuum subtracted and diffuse-emissionsubtracted

$H\alpha$ Map & HII Regions



Greenawalt 1998 and Hoopes & Walterbos 2000

Hα: continuum subtracted and diffuse-emissionsubtracted

HII regions catalog from Hodge et al. 2002 -> 132 brigthest complexes

SFR (H α +24 μ m)



Grenawalt 1998 and Hoopes & Walterbos 2000

Hα: continuum subtracted and diffuse-emissionsubtracted

MIPS 24μm (Gehrz et al. 2005, Gordon 2009) diffusesubtraced as Hα

SFR(H α +24 μ m) from Calzetti et al. 2007

































1 σ sensitivity limits (surface densities not inclination corrected)



 1σ sensitivity limits



 1σ sensitivity limits



 1σ sensitivity limits



 1σ sensitivity limits



 1σ sensitivity limits



 1σ sensitivity limits

Summary

- M33 obeys molecular SF relation on kpc scales:
 radial profiles, binned profiles, kpc subregions
- Depletion times vary 1 order of magnitude on kpc scale

Aperture size	Depletion time [Gyr]	
	centered on GMCs	centered on HII
1200 рс	0.5 ≤ 1.3 ≤ 5.0	0.2 ≤ 1.1 ≤ 2.0
300 рс	0.5 ≤ 1.9 ≤	≤ 0.6 ≤ 1.8
75 рс	0.5 ≤ 5.7 ≤	≤ 0.3 ≤ 1.0

- No SF relation seen on scales below ~300pc,
 - neither for GMCs nor for HII regions

SFR on Cloud Scale - How much gas? -

MW: well known X_{CO} ~ 1.5-3.0×10²⁰ cm⁻² (K km s⁻¹)⁻¹ (Dame'01, Strong&Mattox'96, Solomon'87,...)

M33: - from virial masses: $X_{M33} \sim X_{MW}$ (Rosolowsky'03)

- but dust gives higher X_{CO} (Israel'97, Leroy'09 in prep.)
- Metal vs X_{CO} (Wilson'96, Israel'97, Arimoto'99,...)

OQs: - virial vs dust/C+ cloud masses

- pure molecular or atomic & molecular clouds

SFR on Cloud Scale - How do stars form from gas?

- MW: stars form from a small dense part of cloud (SFR vs HCN, HCO+, CS,...) (Johnstone'99-09, Overview by Carsten)
- SFE/ τ_{ff} ~ const at many densities (Krumholz & Tan'06)
- OQs: cloud lifetime unknown: 5 Myr (Tamburro'08), 10-20 Myr (Engargiola'03), 30 Myr (Fukui'09)
- SF in dense part vs cloud mass?
- IMF populated for given gas mass (Corbelli'08)

Data & Catalogs

CO: BIMA (Engargiola et al. 2003) + FCRAO (Heyer et al. 2004) Ha: KPNO 0.6m (Greenawalt 1998, Hoopes & Walterbos 2000) IR: MIPS 24µm (Gehrz et al. 2005, Gordon 2009)

GMC catalog: Rosolowsky et al. 2007 HII region catalog: Hodge et al. 2002

Factors

- Distance: 840 kpc
- Inclination: 55 deg
- PA: 22.5 deg
- $X_{CO} = 2 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2} (\text{K km s}^{-1})^{-1}$
- Heavy elements: factor 1.36
- SFR(Ha+24µm) (Calzetti et al. 2007)
 SFR[M_☉ yr⁻¹ kpc⁻²] = 5.3×10⁻⁵
 *(L_{Ha}[10³⁶ erg s⁻¹ kpc⁻²] + 15150*L₂₄[MJy sr⁻¹])

Gas & SF SD for more THINGS

