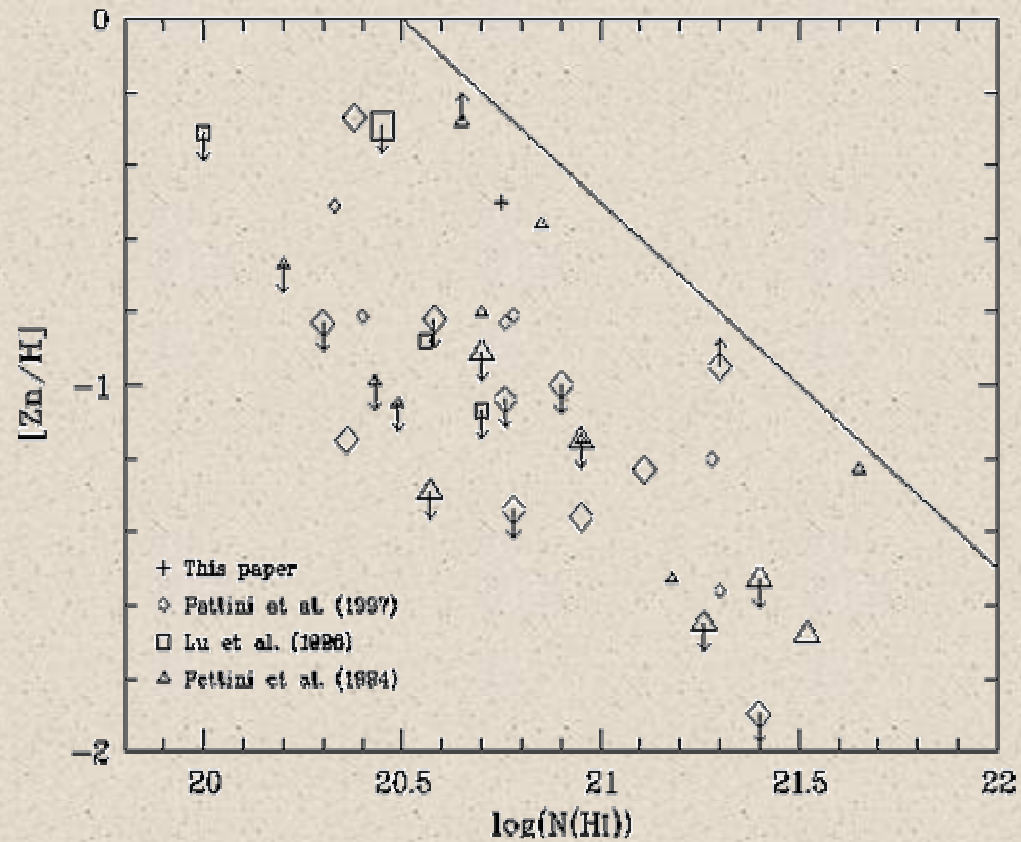


Star Formation Thresholds and the HI-H₂ Transition

Joop Schaye (Leiden)

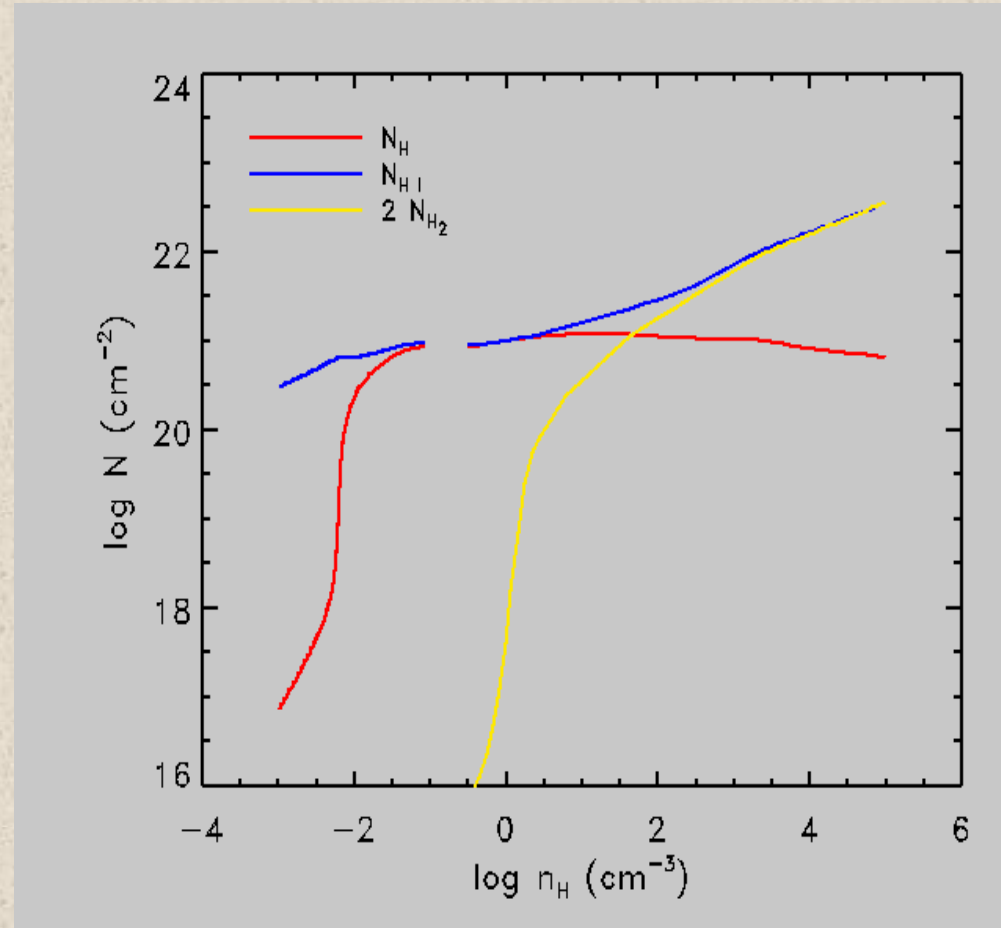


A maximum HI column for DLAs



Boisse et al. (1998)

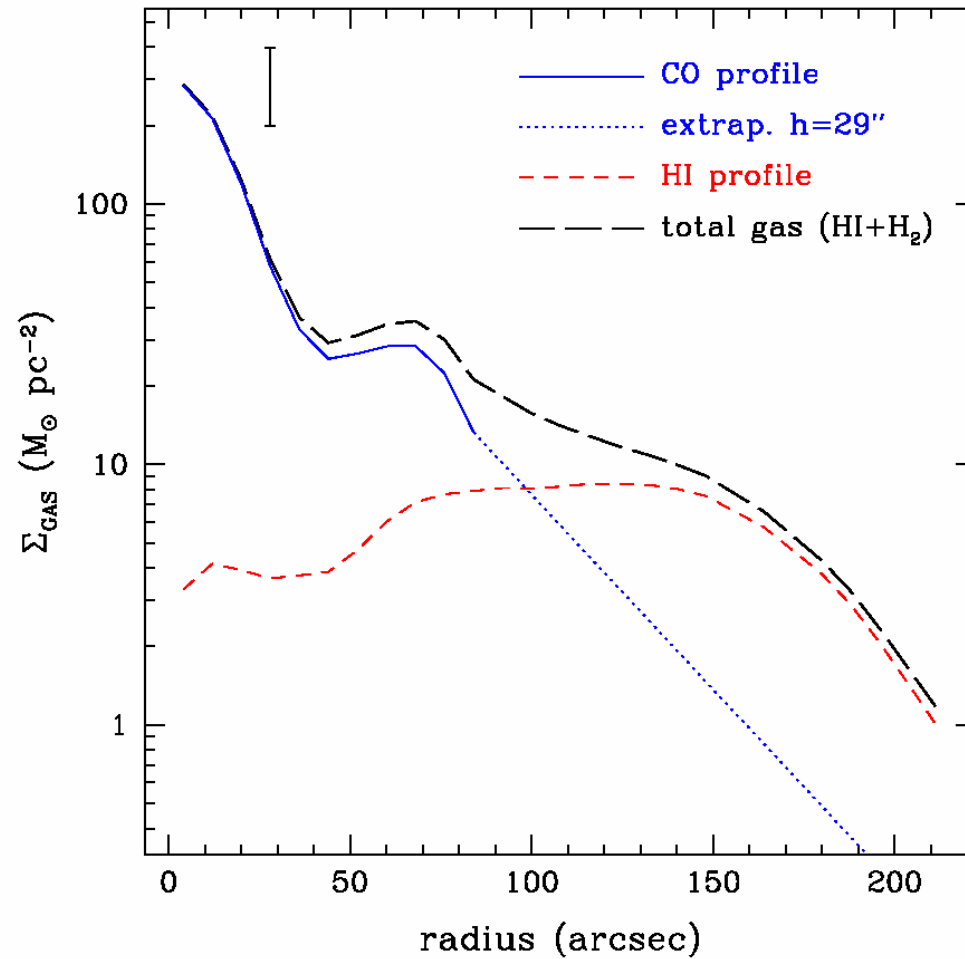
A physical upper limit on $N(\text{HI})$



Schaye (2001)

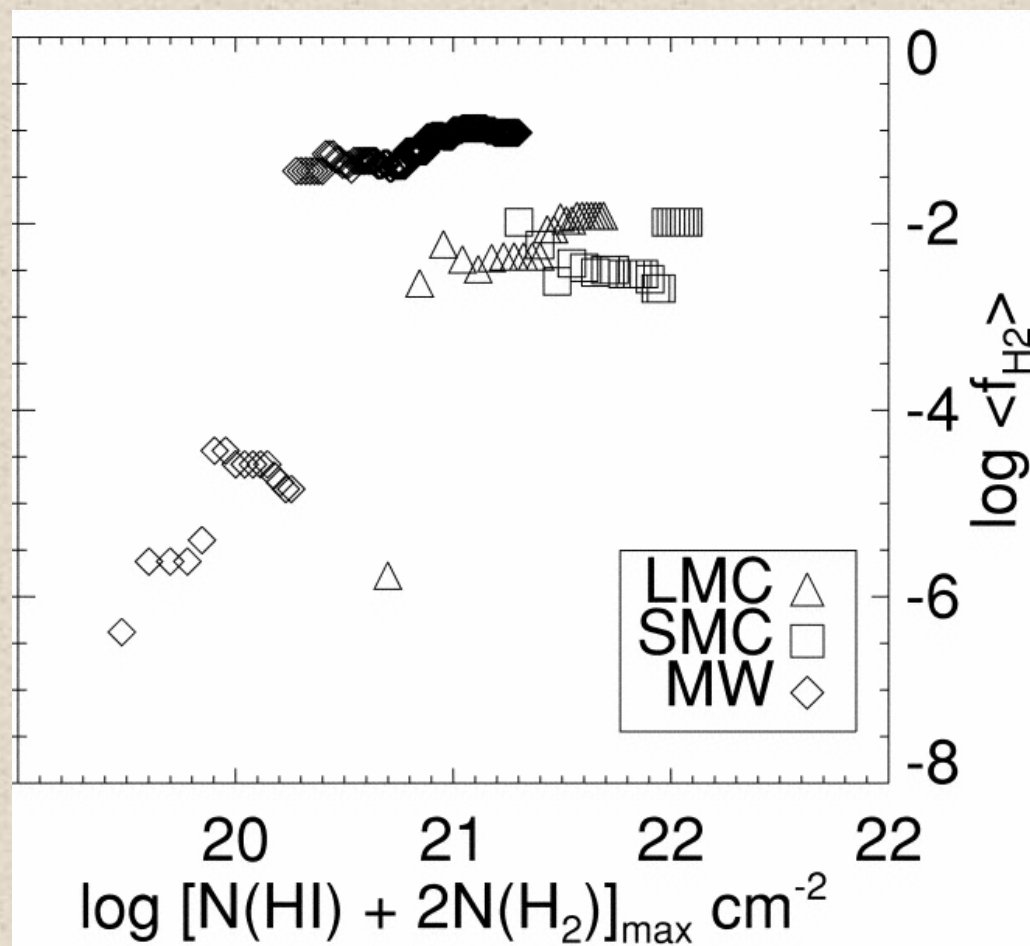
A nearby galaxy

NGC 4321



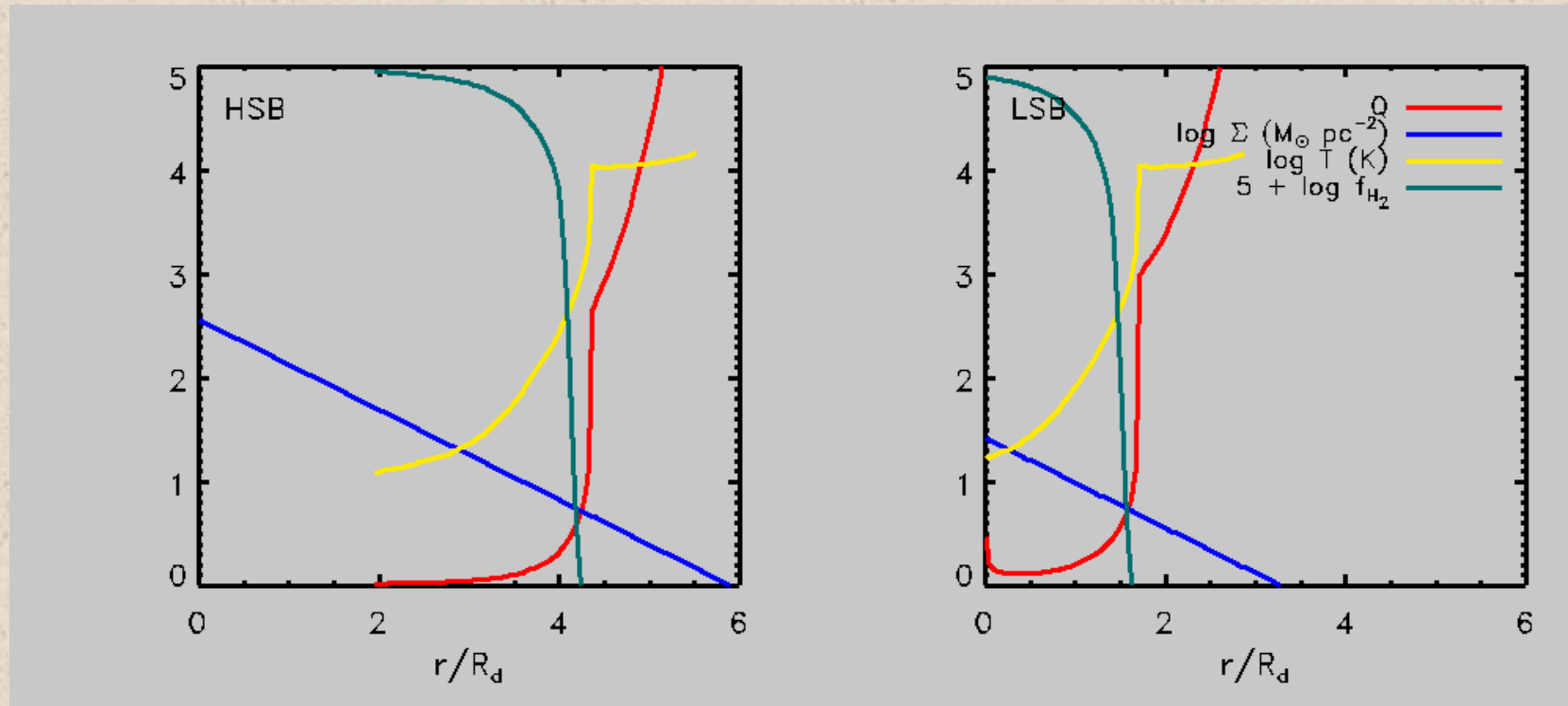
Wong & Blitz (2001)

Absorption line measurements



Tumlinson et al. (2002)

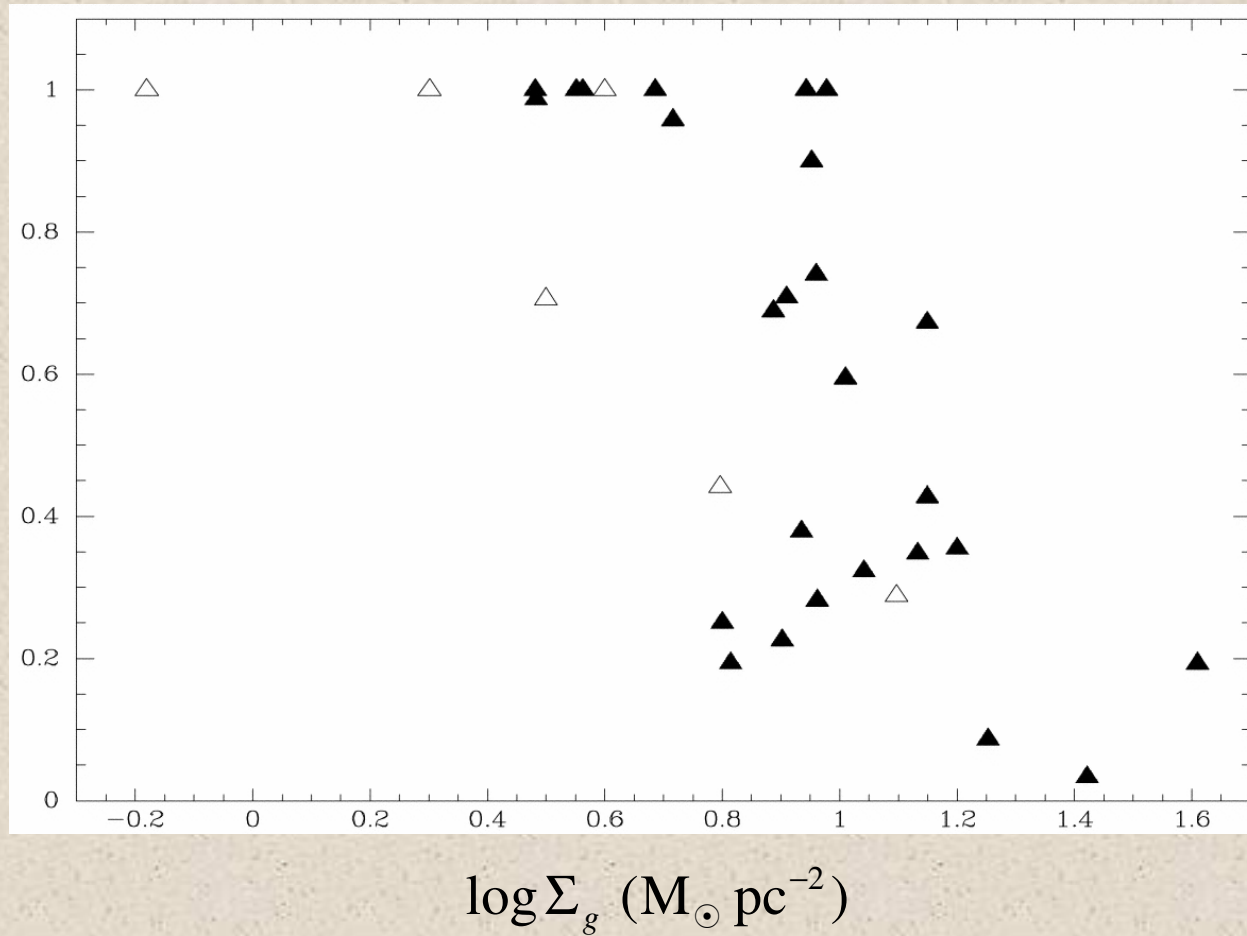
A star formation threshold



Schaye (2004)

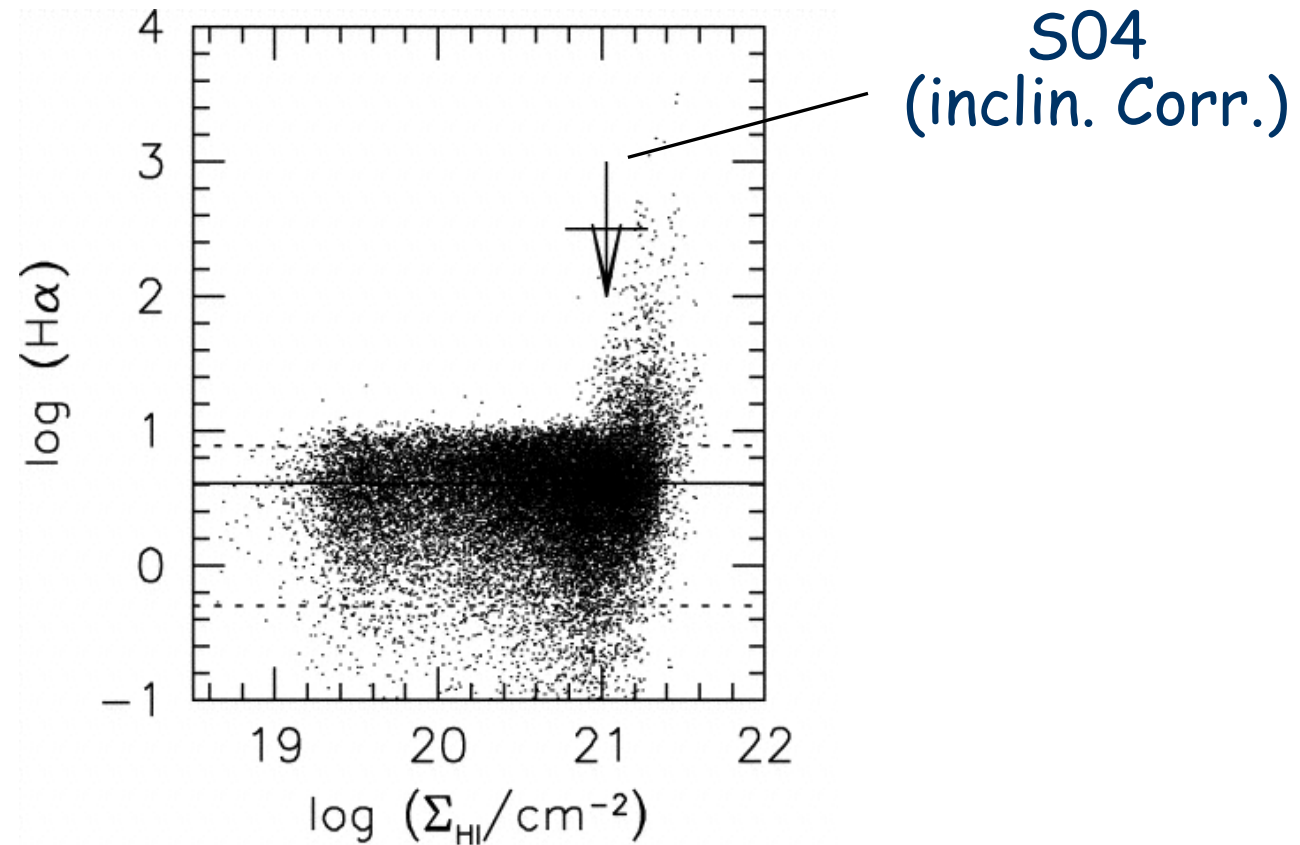
Molecular fraction

$$1 - f_{\text{H}_2}$$



Martin & Kennicutt (2001)

Local analysis of LG dwarf NGC6822



De Blok & Walter (2006)

Conclusions

- ◆ There exists a (metallicity-dependent) critical surface density of $\log N(\text{HI}) \sim 21$ for the formation of a cold phase
- ◆ The transition to a cold phase triggers gravitational instability and sets a star formation threshold
- ◆ The predicted critical surface density explains:
 - The observed (metallicity-dependent) cut-off in the column DLA density distribution
 - The observed ceiling to the HI column from 21cm observations of nearby galaxies
 - The observed (local) star formation thresholds

Nearby LSB galaxies

- Gas surface density
- H-alpha
- - - K89 critical surface density
- . - S04 critical surface density

Auld et al. (2006)

