

# SFR@50

## Lessons from the First 50 Years

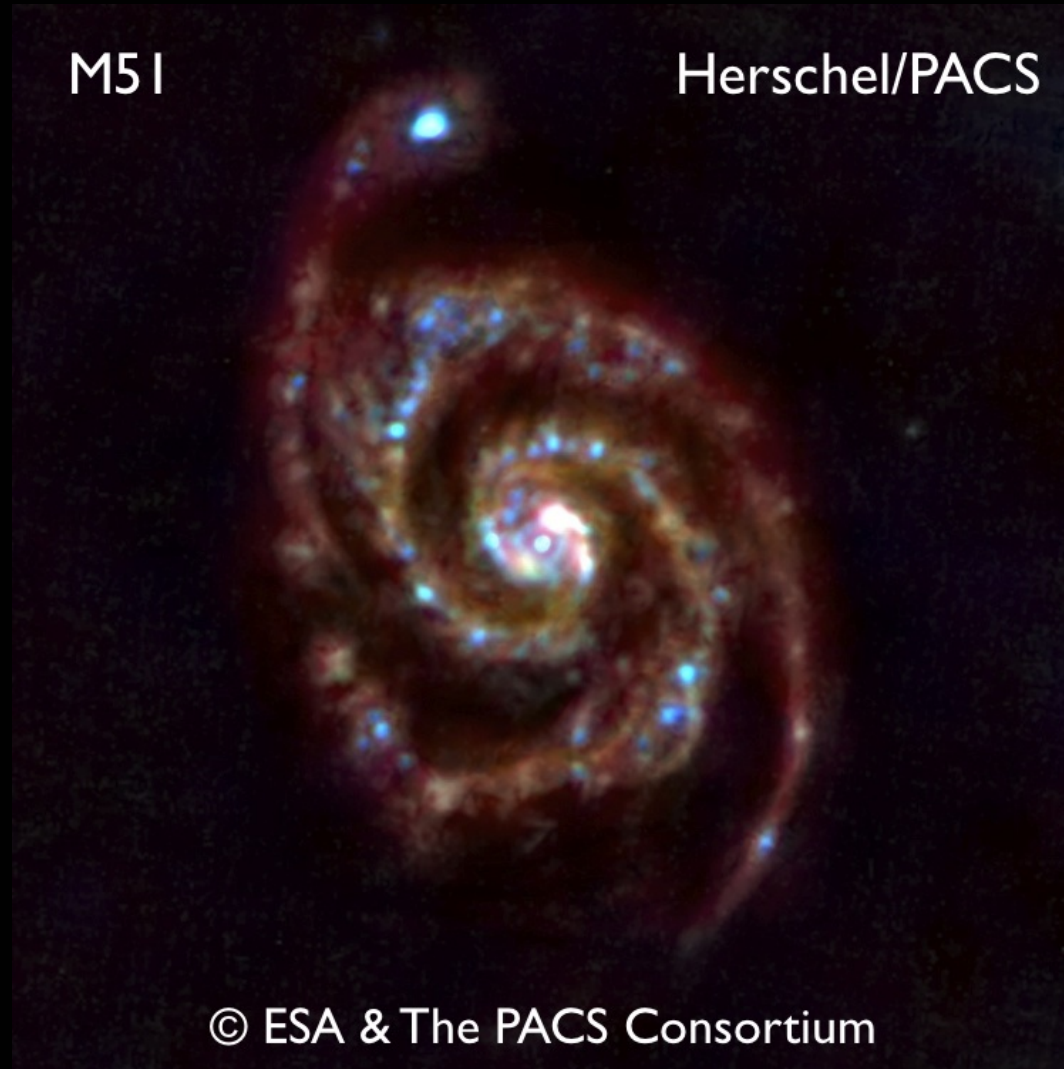
**Robert Kennicutt**

Institute of Astronomy  
University of Cambridge



M51

Herschel/PACS



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# THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL

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## THE RATE OF STAR FORMATION

MAARTEN SCHMIDT\*

Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories

Carnegie Institution of Washington, California Institute of Technology

*Received October 29, 1958*

$$\rho_{\text{SFR}} = a \rho_{\text{gas}}^n$$

## THE RATE OF STAR FORMATION. II. THE RATE OF FORMATION OF STARS OF DIFFERENT MASS

MAARTEN SCHMIDT

Mount Wilson and Palomar Observatories

Carnegie Institution of Washington, California Institute of Technology

*Received October 8, 1962*

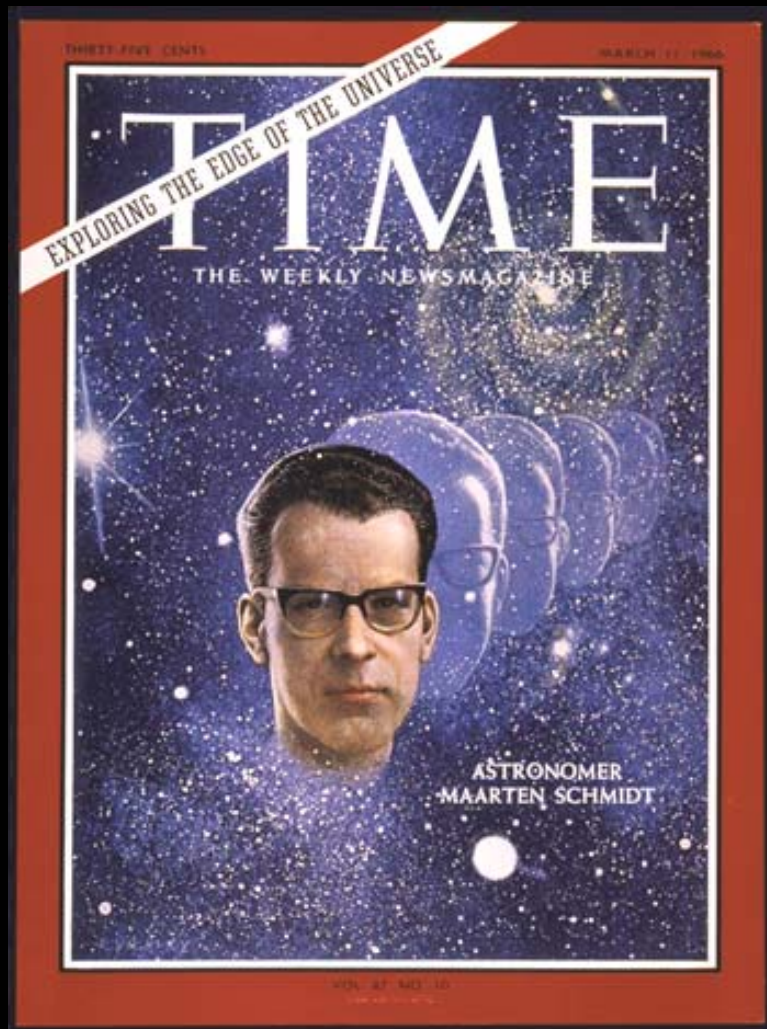
$$\Sigma_{\text{SFR}} = A \Sigma_{\text{gas}}^N$$

# Stages of Scientific Discovery

- **Discovery** (that eureka moment, "Holy ----!")
- **Characterisation, phenomenology**
  - number counts, classification (Types I, II, III, Ia, IIc...), channel maps, "JPEG science", "MPEG science"
  - complete samples, correlations, trends
- **Synthesis, integration**
  - theoretical interpretation (observational confirmation)
  - acceptance, widespread application, second-order discoveries, (over)interpretation
- **Maturation, challenge, conflict**
  - skepticism, contradiction
  - professional amnesia and dementia, re-discovery








# SFR@50

## Filling the Cosmos with Stars

Abbazia di Spineto (Italy), July 6-10, 2009



**SOC**

Andreas Burkert  
 Edvige Corbelli  
 Bruce Elmegreen  
 Reinhard Genzel  
 George Helou  
 Robert Kennicutt  
 Filippo Mannucci  
 Eve Ostriker  
 Francesco Palla  
 Arthur Wolfe

**TOPICS**

- Star formation laws at early cosmic times
- Observations of pre-spiral disks
- Gas conditions at high- $z$
- Numerical simulations of star forming disks
- Star formation rate tracers in local galaxies
- Empirical relations between SFR and the gas
- Physical origin of the Schmidt law
- Star formation rates in the Milky Way
- The subgrid physics in molecular clouds
- Star formation in extreme conditions and thresholds

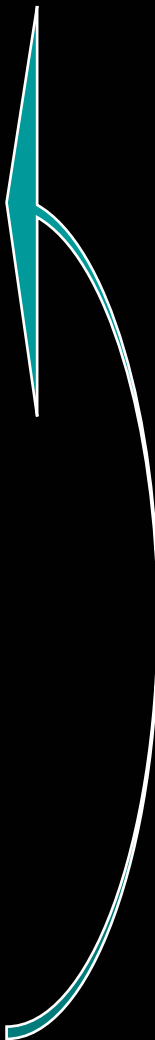
<http://www.arcetri.astro.it/sfr50>

**INAF**  
 Osservatorio  
 Astrofisico  
 di Arcetri

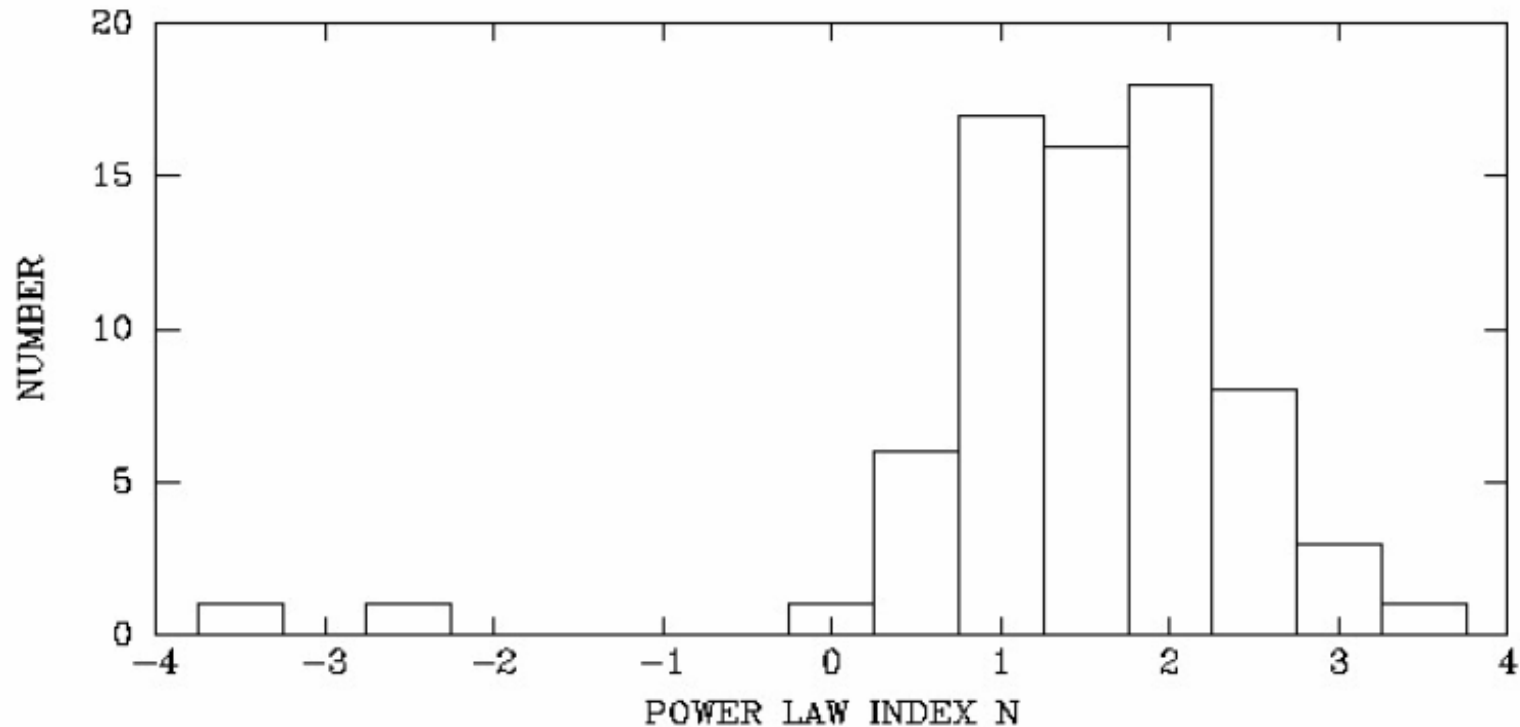
Graphics: Roberto Baglioni  
 Image Credits:  
 B. Robertson, R. Walterbos

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# Derived Values of Schmidt Power-Law Index $N$ 1960 - 1995



Kennicutt 1997

cf. Madore 1977, MNRAS, 178, 1

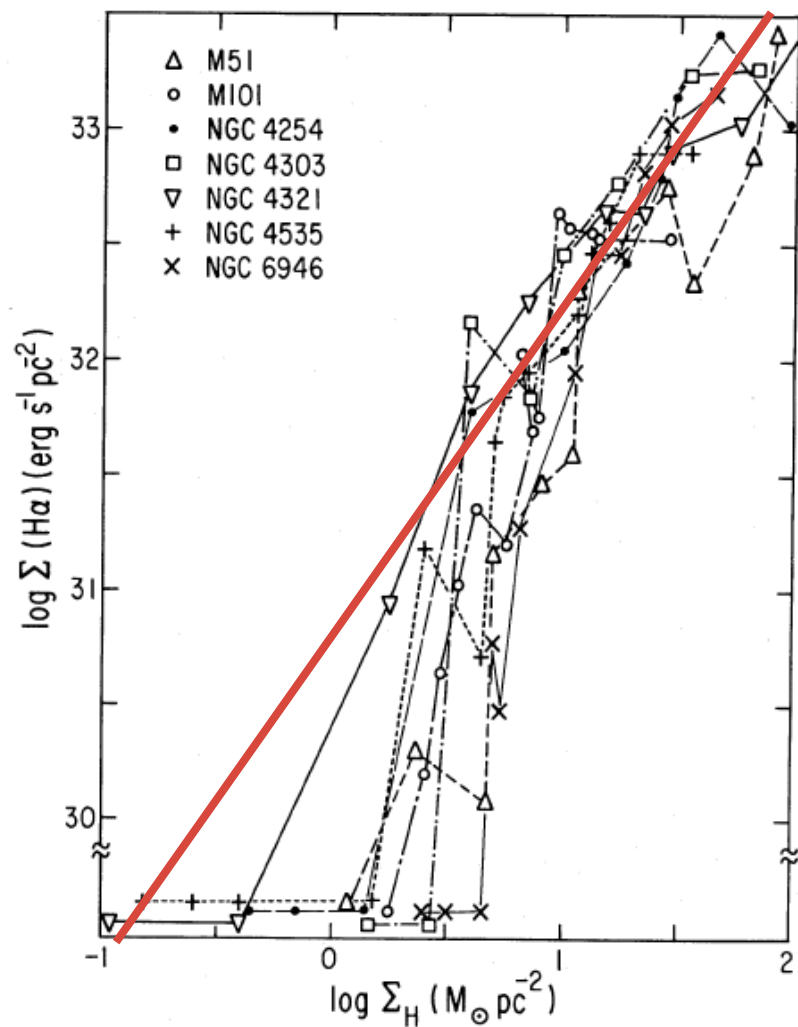
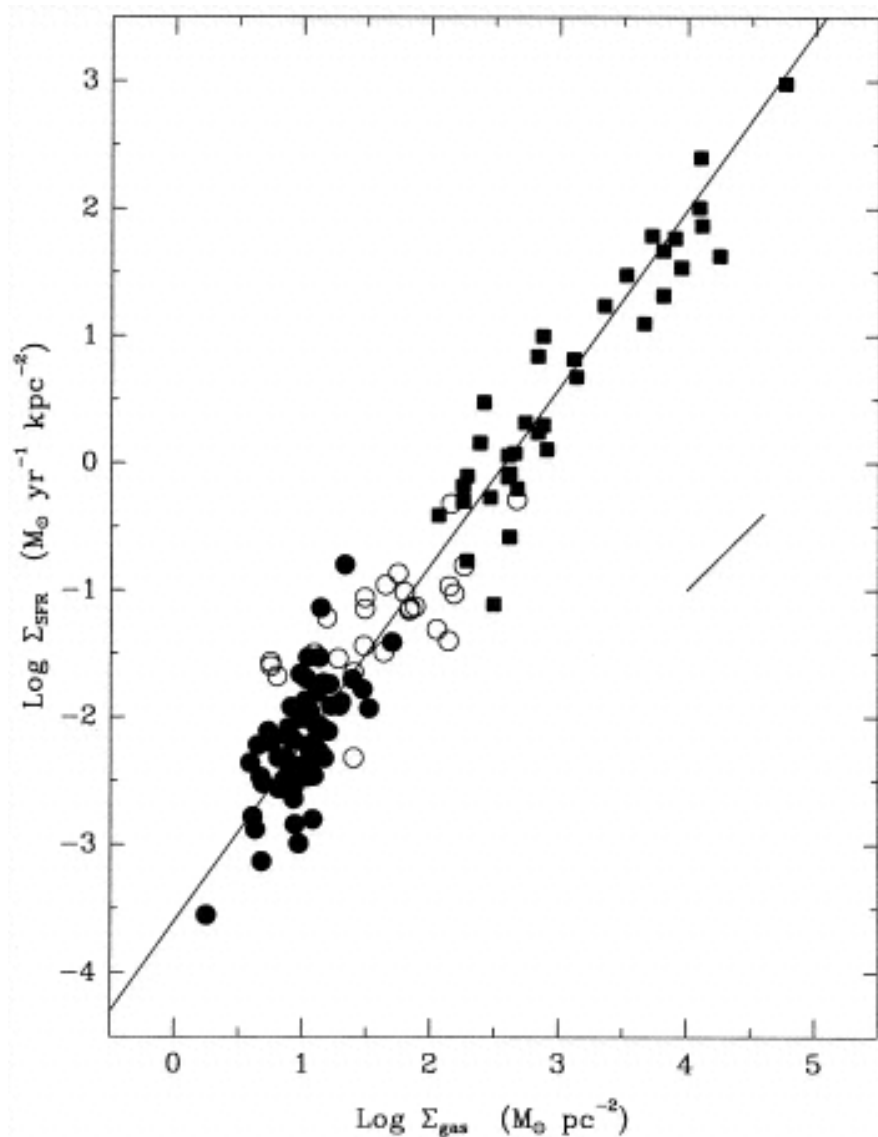
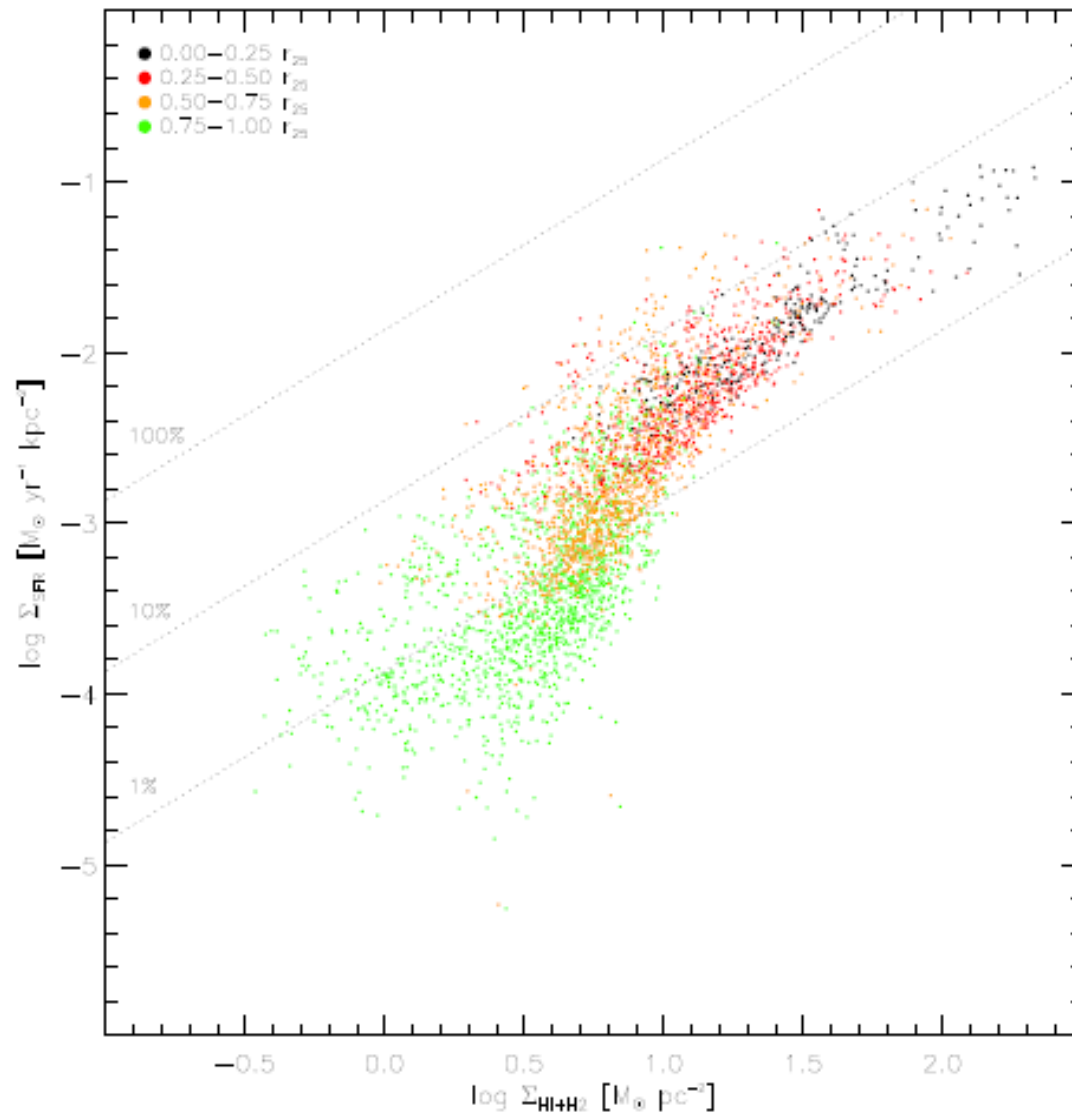


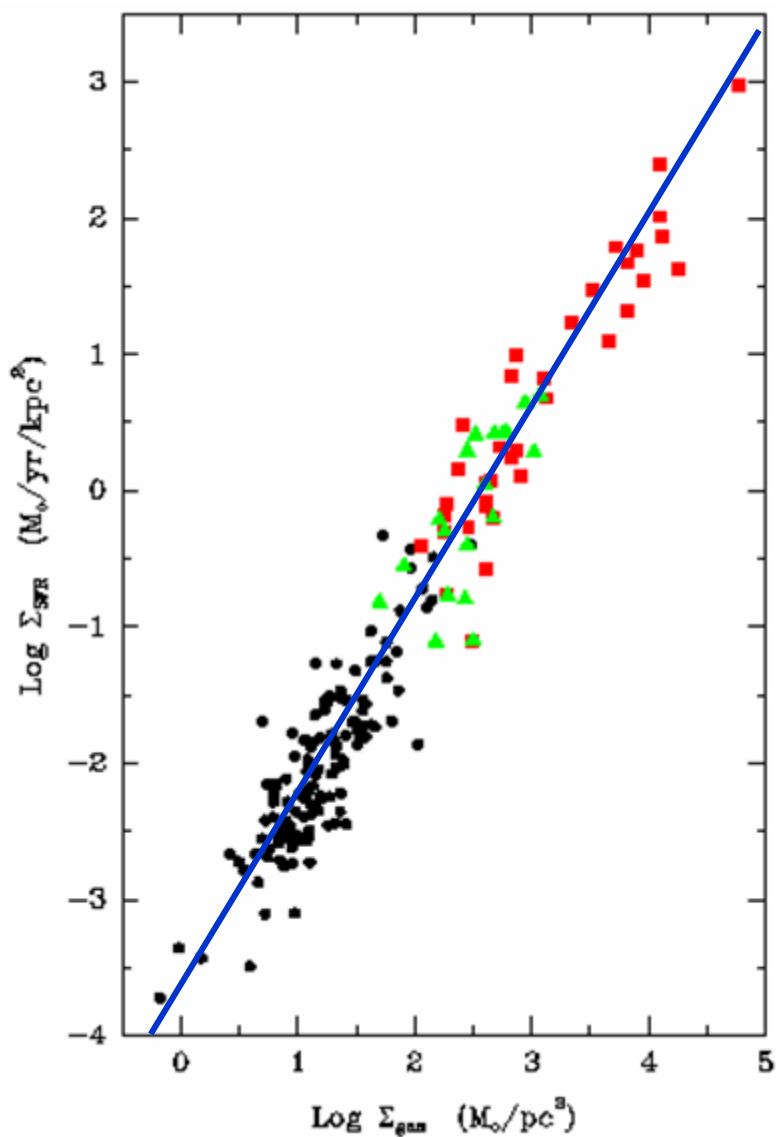
FIG. 8.—Dependence of  $H\alpha$  surface brightness on total ( $H\text{ I} + H_2$ ) hydrogen surface density, for seven giant Sc galaxies. Each point represents the  $H\alpha$  and gas densities averaged at a given galactocentric radius, and lines connect points at adjacent radii. The points at the bottom denote regions where no  $H\alpha$  emission was detected.



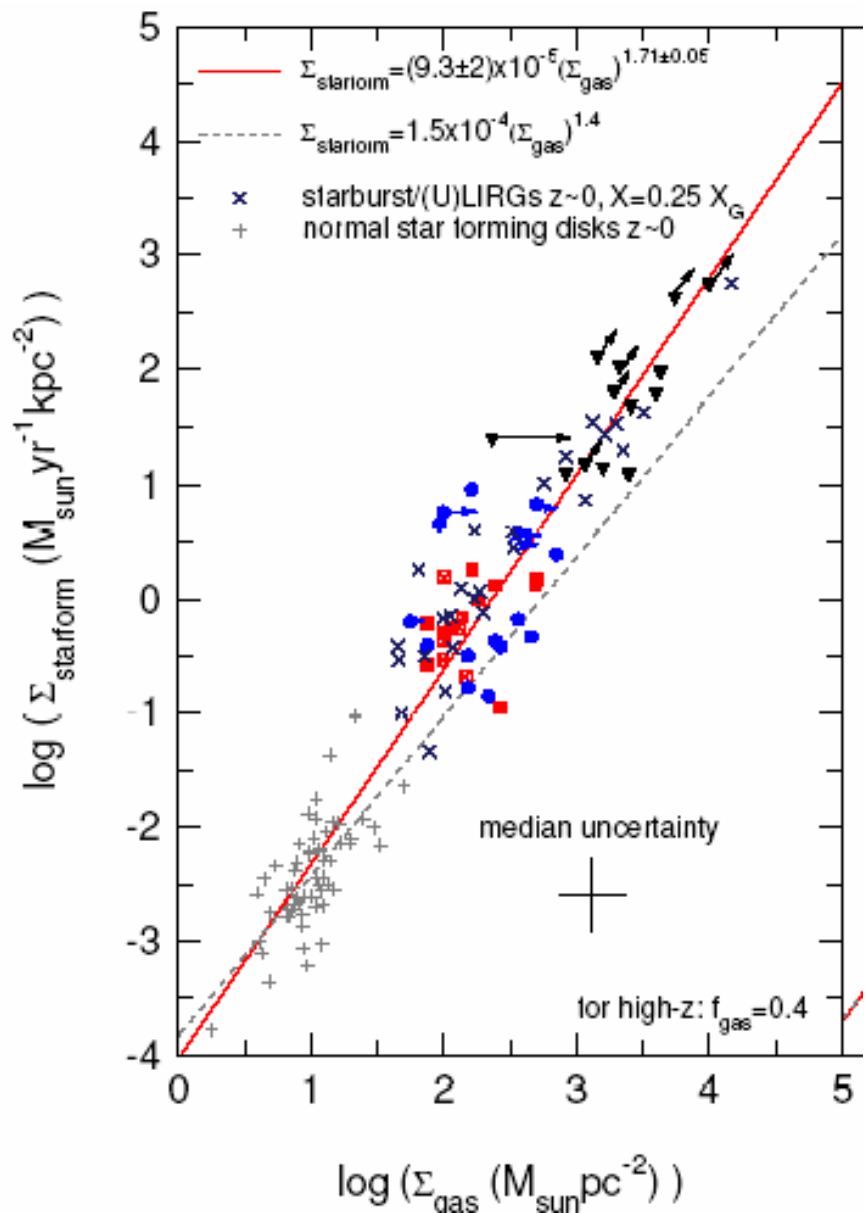


Bigiel et al. 2008, *AJ*, 136, 2846



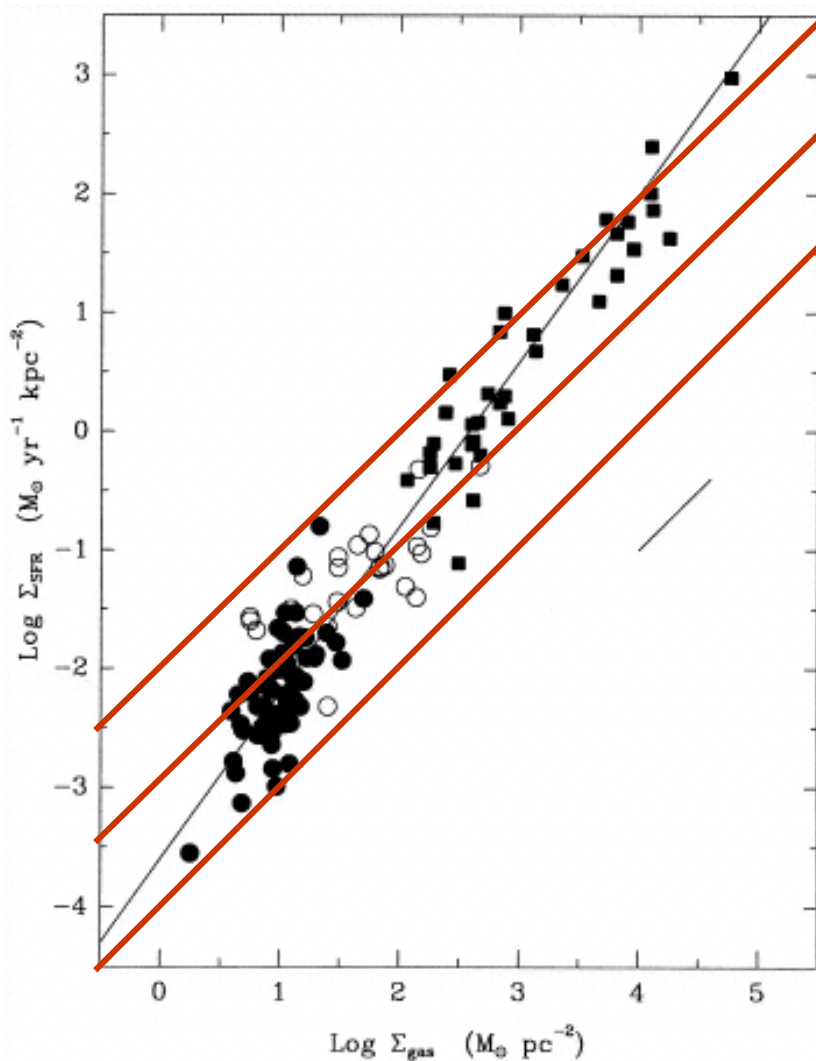


Kennicutt 2009, in prep



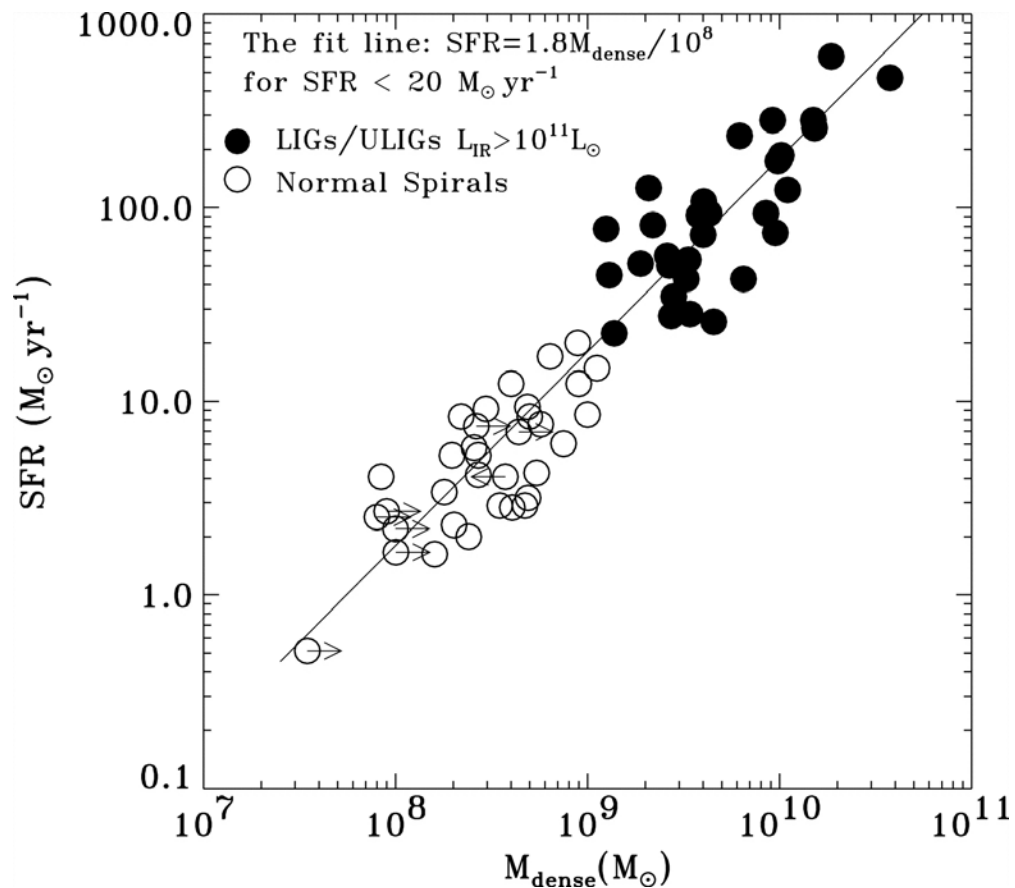
Bouche et al. 2007, ApJ, 671, 303

$$\Sigma_{\text{SFR}}/\Sigma_{\text{gas}} \sim \Sigma_{\text{gas}}^{0.5}$$



Kennicutt 1998, ApJ, 498, 541

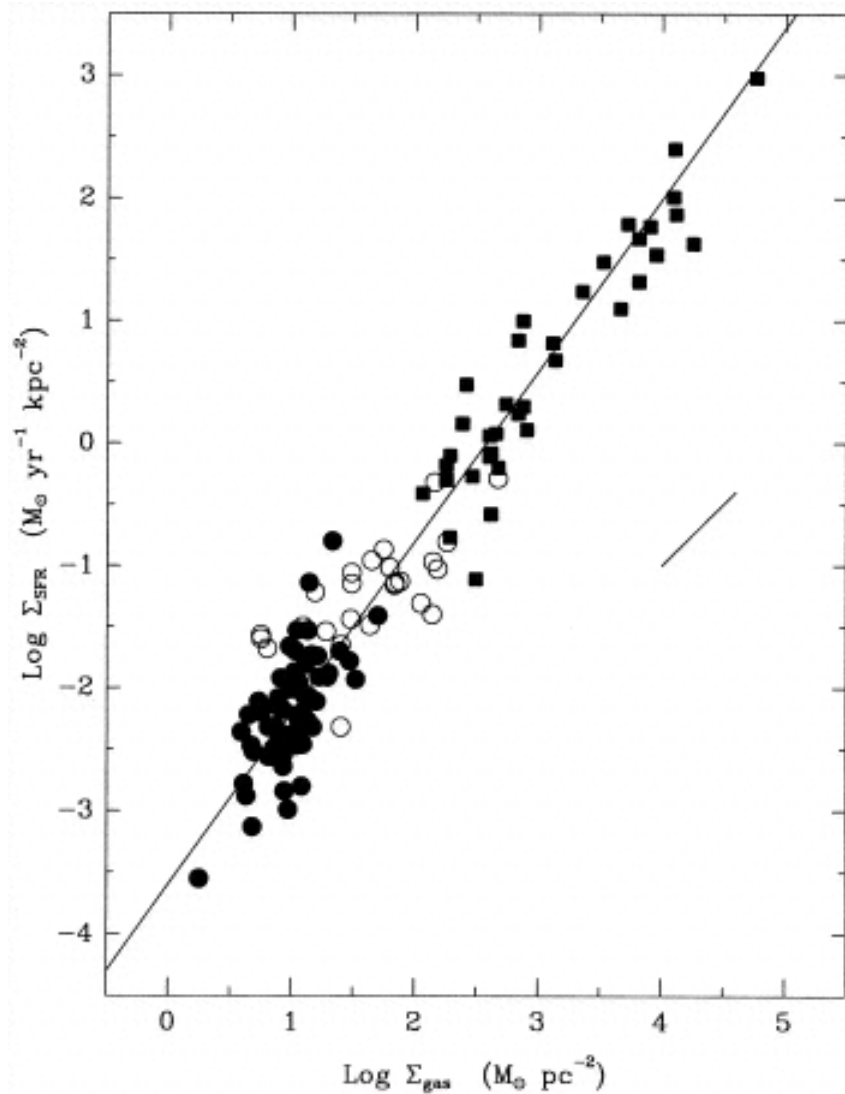
$$\Sigma_{\text{SFR}}/\Sigma_{\text{HCN}} \sim \text{const}$$



Gao, Solomon 2004, ApJ, 606, 271

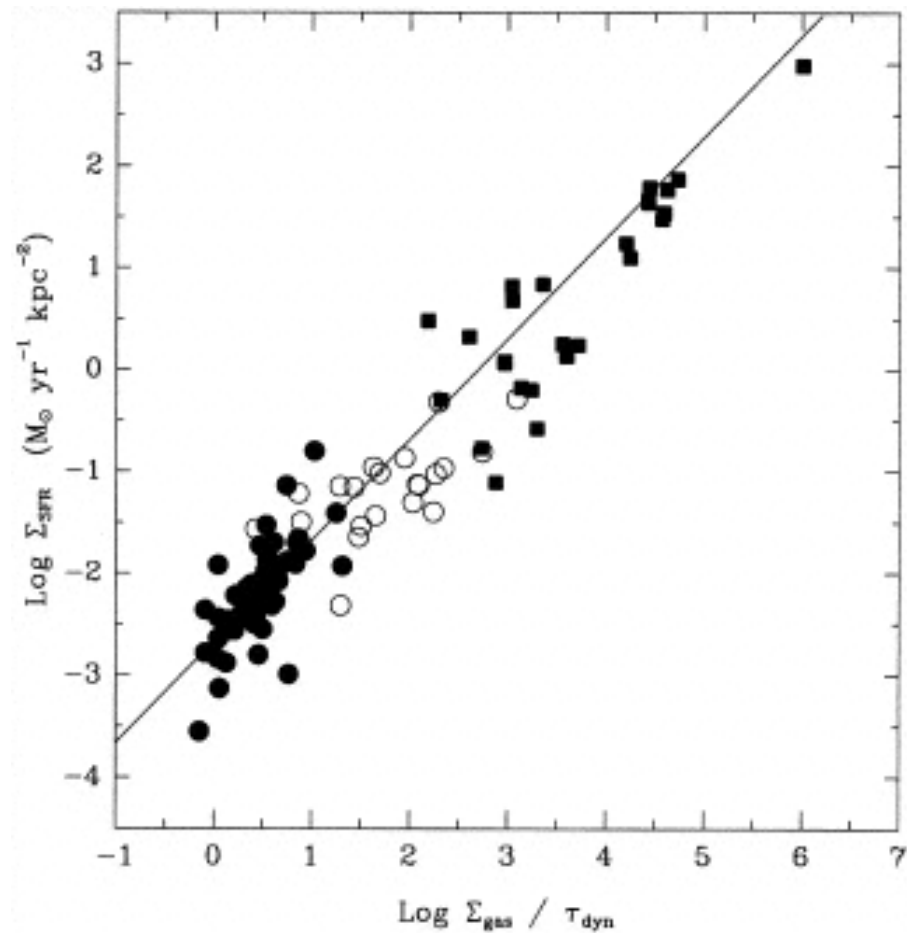
# Physical Origin of Schmidt Law?

- Self-gravity timescales  
(Larson 1991, Elmegreen 2002, 2003)
  - Cloud-cloud collision rates (Tan 2000)
  - Gravitational instabilities + linear SFE  
(Friedli et al. 1994, Li et al. 2005, 2006)
  - GMC PDF + turbulence  
(Kravtsov 2003; Tasker & Bryan 2006)
- 
- Self-regulation via GMC turbulence  
(Krumholz & McKee 2005)
  - Self-regulation via ISM pressure (Dopita 1985)
  - Self-regulation via ISM porosity (Silk 1997)



"Schmidt law":

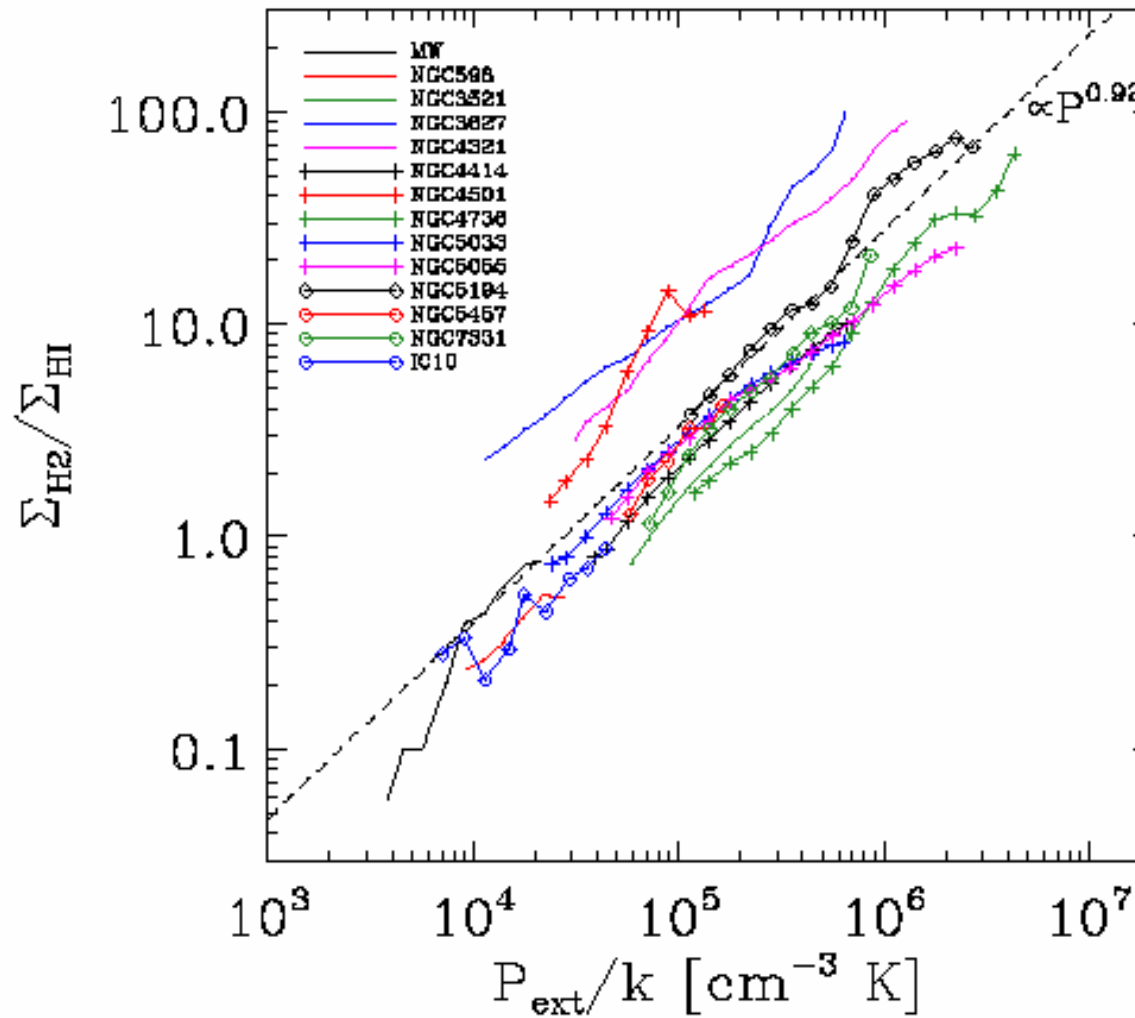
SFR vs gas density power law



"Silk law":

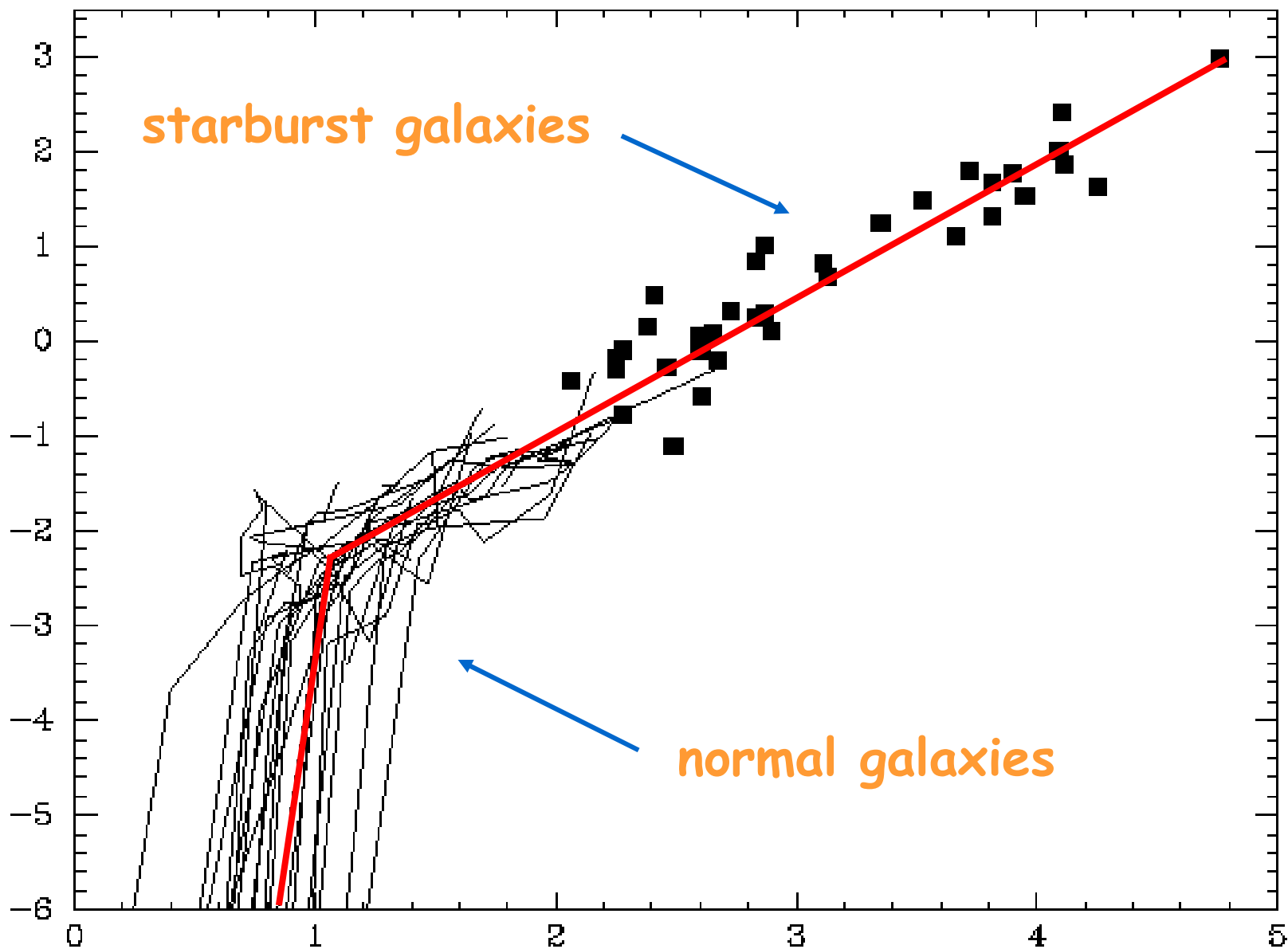
SFR vs gas density/dynamical time

# “pressure law”

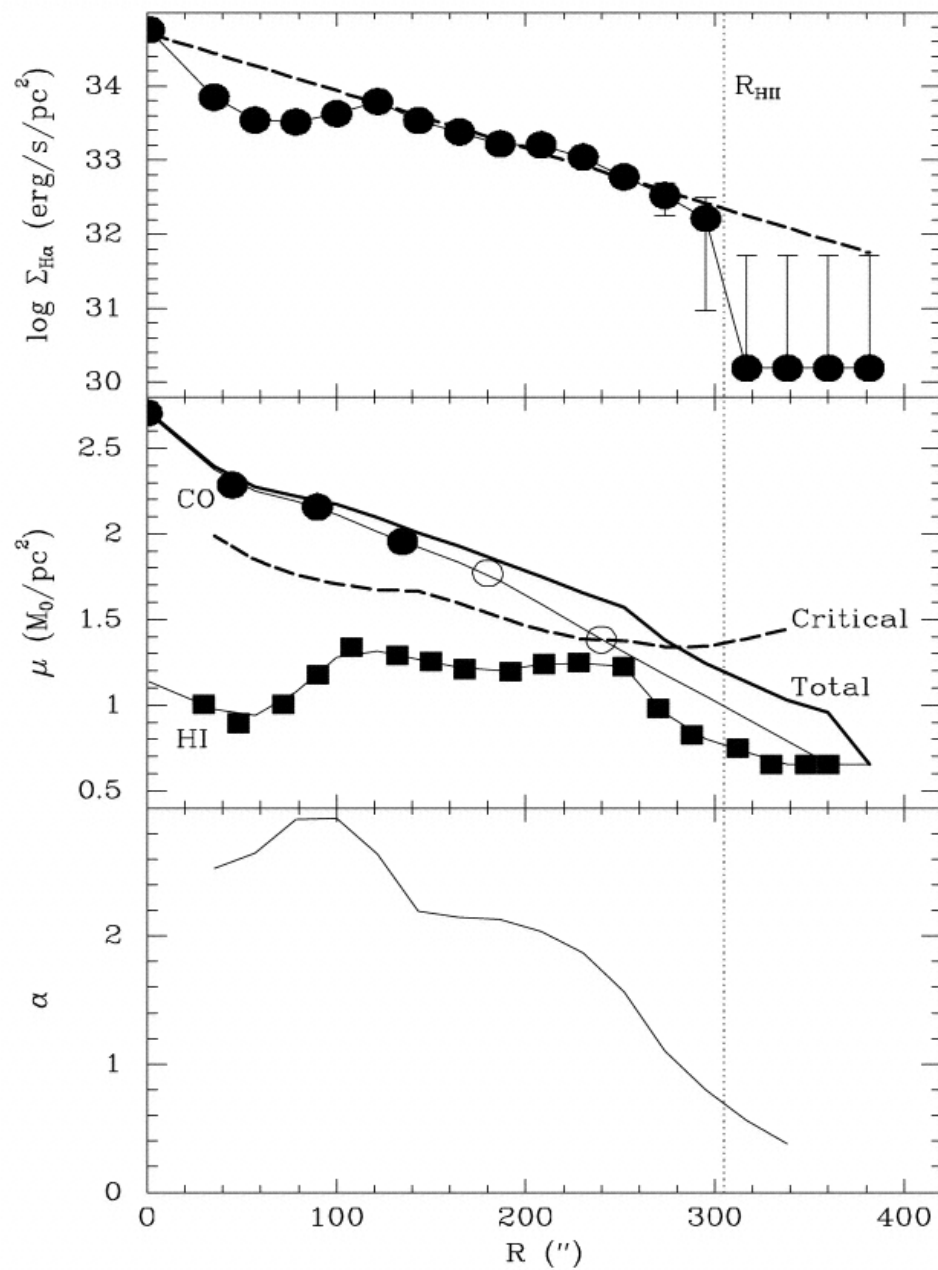




SFR surface density  $\uparrow$

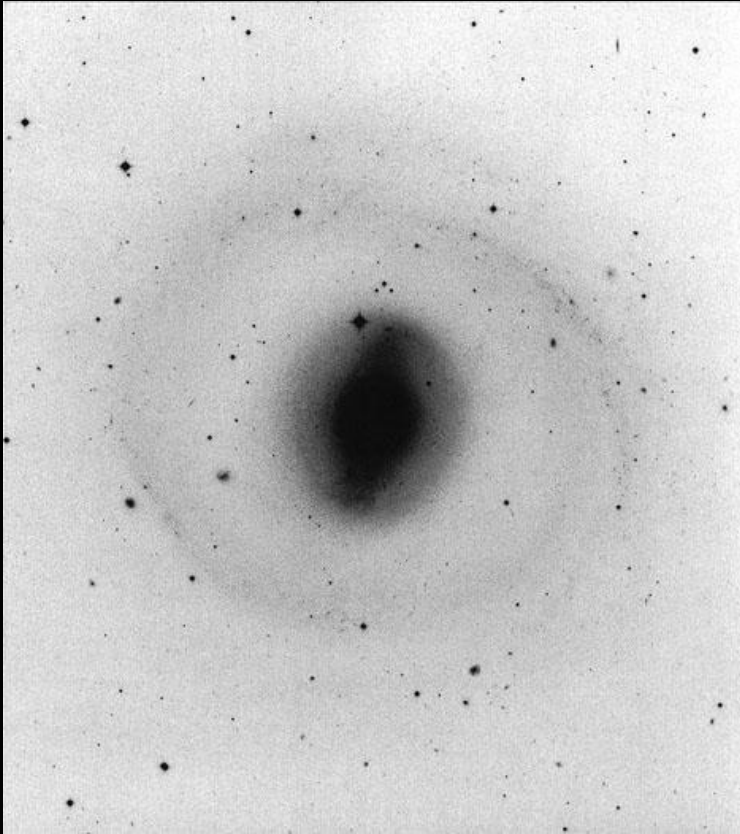


$\text{HI}+\text{H}_2$  mass surface density  $\longrightarrow$



Martin & Kennicutt 2001

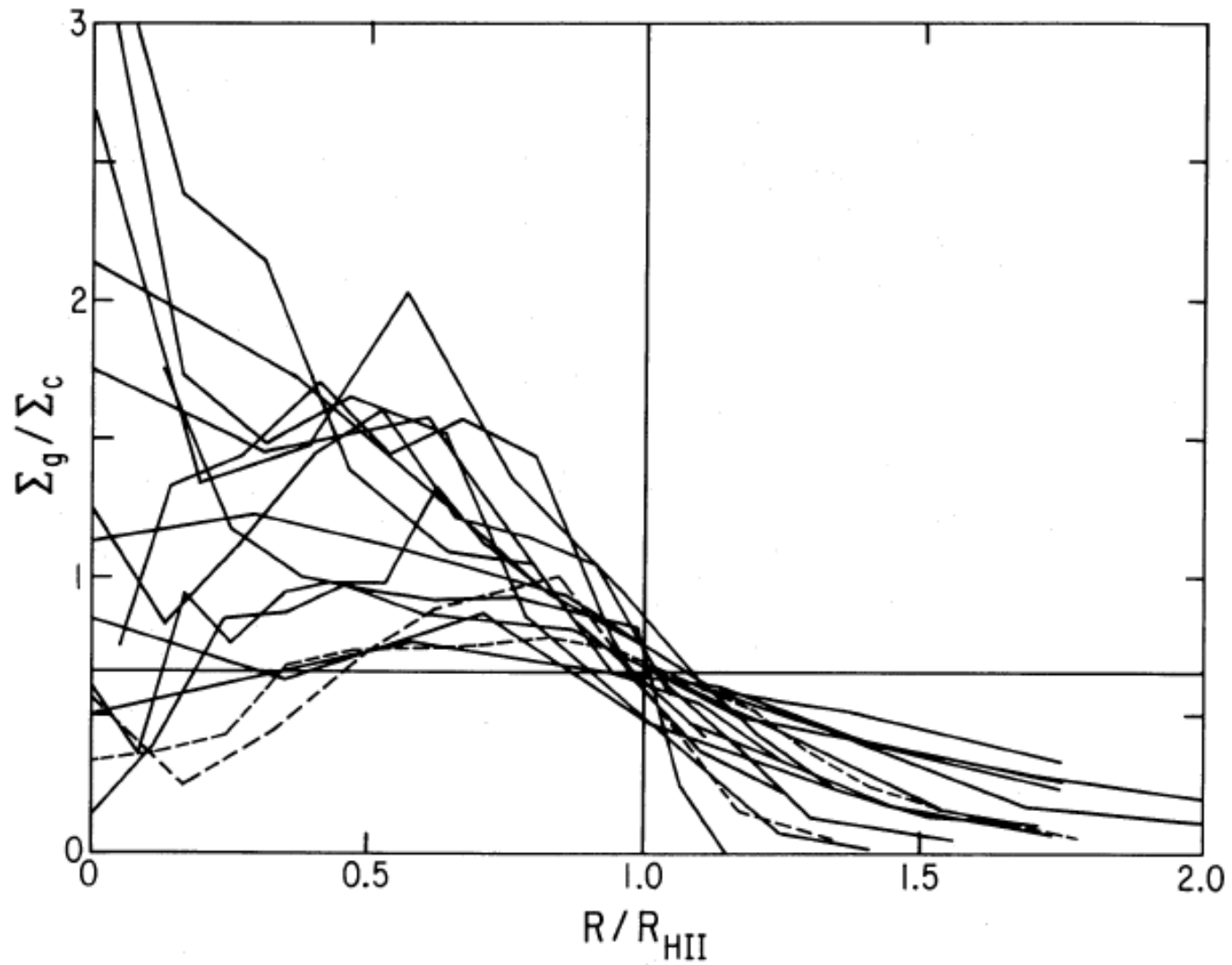
# NGC 1291



Blue: Carnegie Atlas  
Sandage & Bedke 1994



H $\alpha$  + R: SINGG survey  
Meurer et al. 2006



Kennicutt 1989, ApJ, 344, 685

# Basic Picture, Oversimplified

- The SFR/area is correlated with gas surface density, following a truncated Schmidt power law with index  $N = 1.4 \pm 0.1$ 
  - the correlation of with dense gas (e.g., HCN) is roughly linear
- The Schmidt law shows a turnover below a threshold surface density that varies between galaxies.
  - in gas-rich, actively star-forming galaxies this transition is seen as a radial transition in the SFR/area
  - some gas-poor disks reside in the threshold regime at all radii
  - the threshold radii and densities in most galaxies are consistent with a  $Q \sim 1$  gravitational stability criterion



# Stages of Scientific Discovery

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# Complications, Issues, Questions

- Physical explanation of thresholds
- Nature and existence(!) of thresholds
  - do  $H\alpha$  and UV emissivities trace SFR?
- Extension of Schmidt law to local scales?
- Is the SF law fundamentally a correlation with  $HI$ ,  $H_2$ , or total gas density?

# Physical Origin of SF Thresholds?

## Gravitational instabilities?

(Quirk 1972, Kennicutt 1989)

- transition to bound clouds when gas disc becomes gravitationally unstable:  $\Sigma_{\text{crit}} \sim 0.7 \kappa c / \pi G$

## Cold phase thermal instabilities? (Schaye 2004)

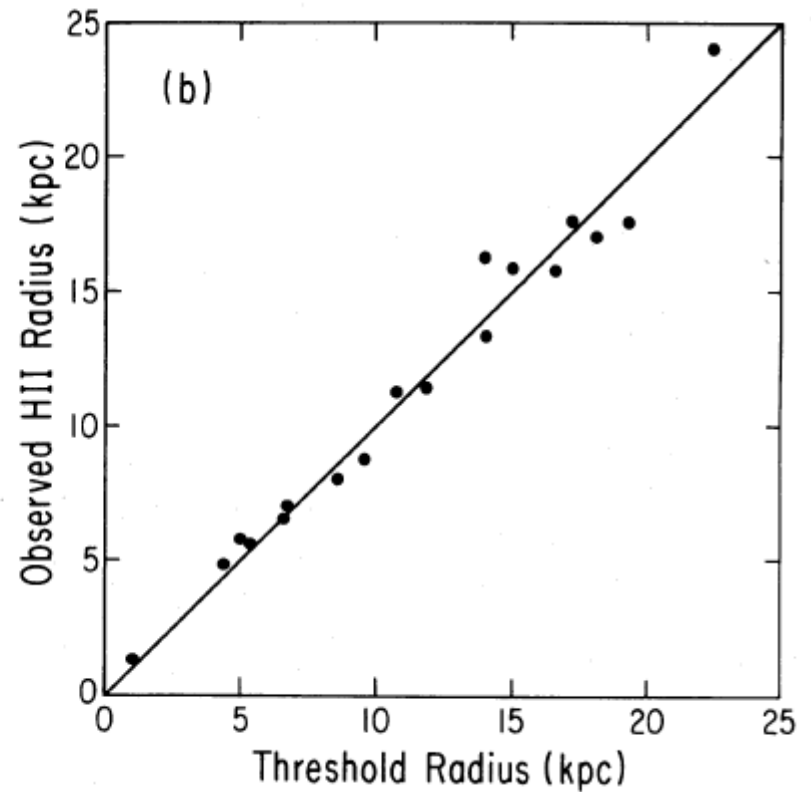
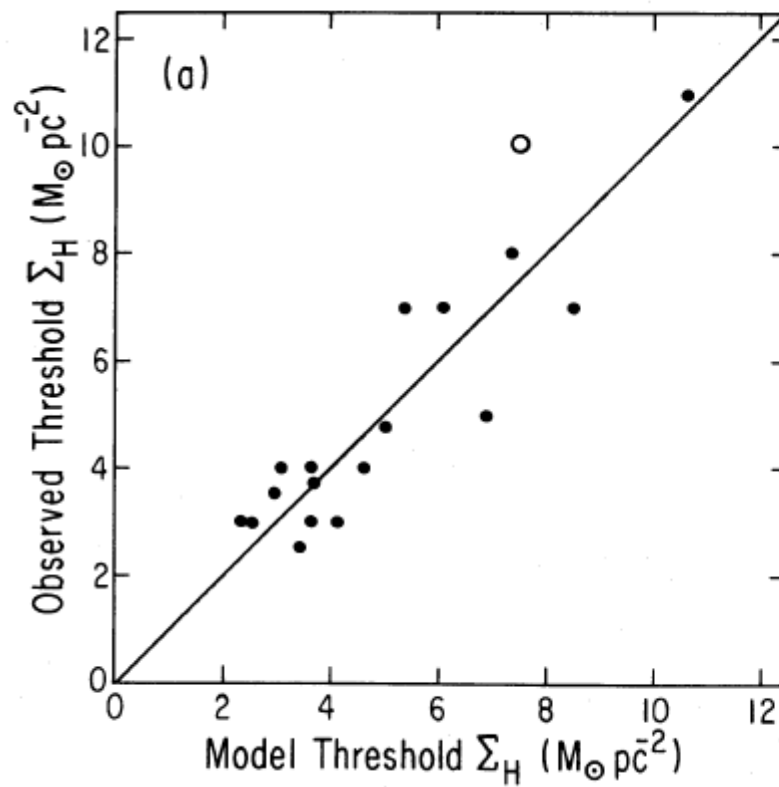
- transition to cold phase triggers gravitational instabilities

## Pressure-regulated $H_2$ instabilities?

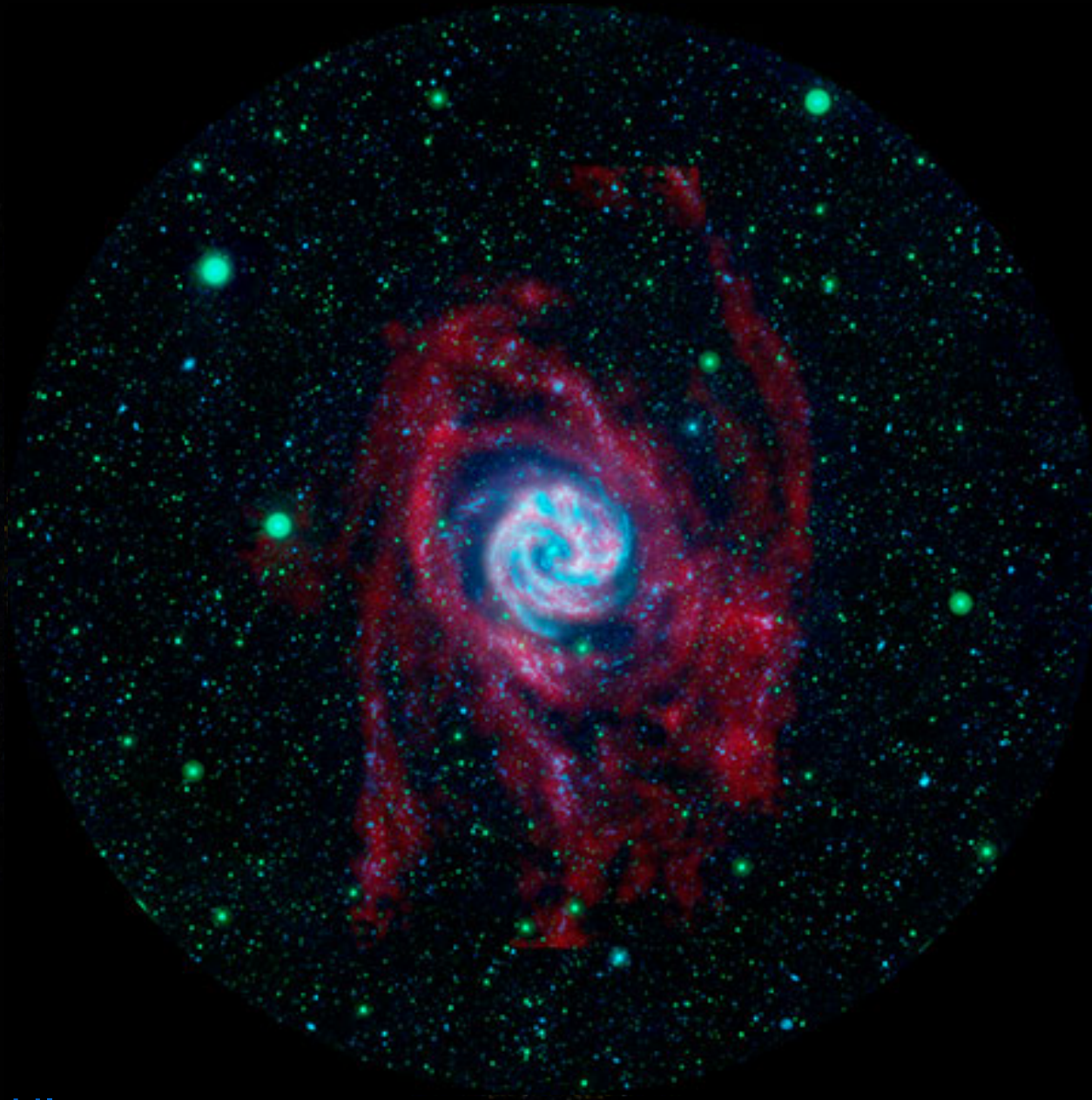
(Elmegreen, Parravano 1994; Blitz, Rosolowski 2006)

- SFR controlled by formation of  $H_2$ , with  $\text{SFR} \sim \Sigma_{H_2}$

## Fragmentation threshold? (Krumholz & McKee 2008)



# "XUV Discs"



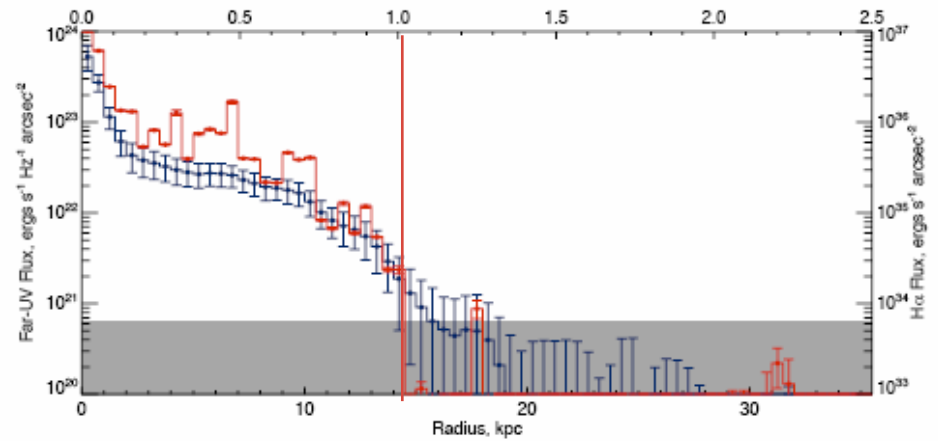
M83 = NGC 5236

GALEX FUV/NUV + VLA HI



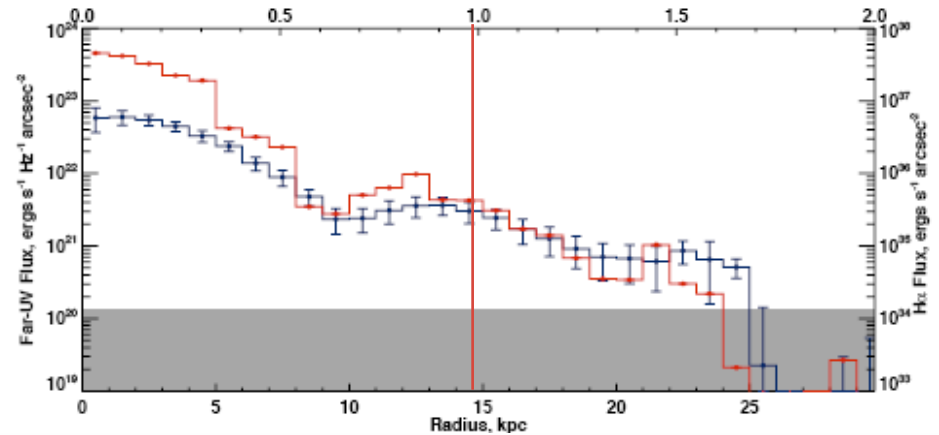
NGC 925

truncated in UV +  $H\alpha$



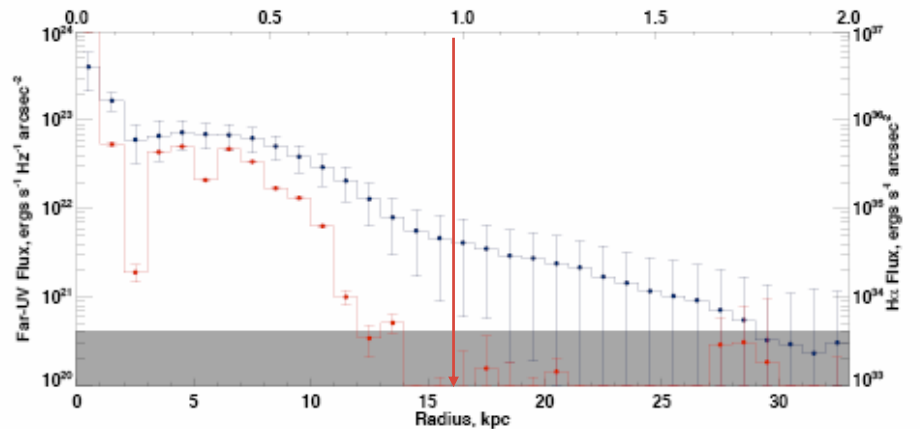
NGC 3621

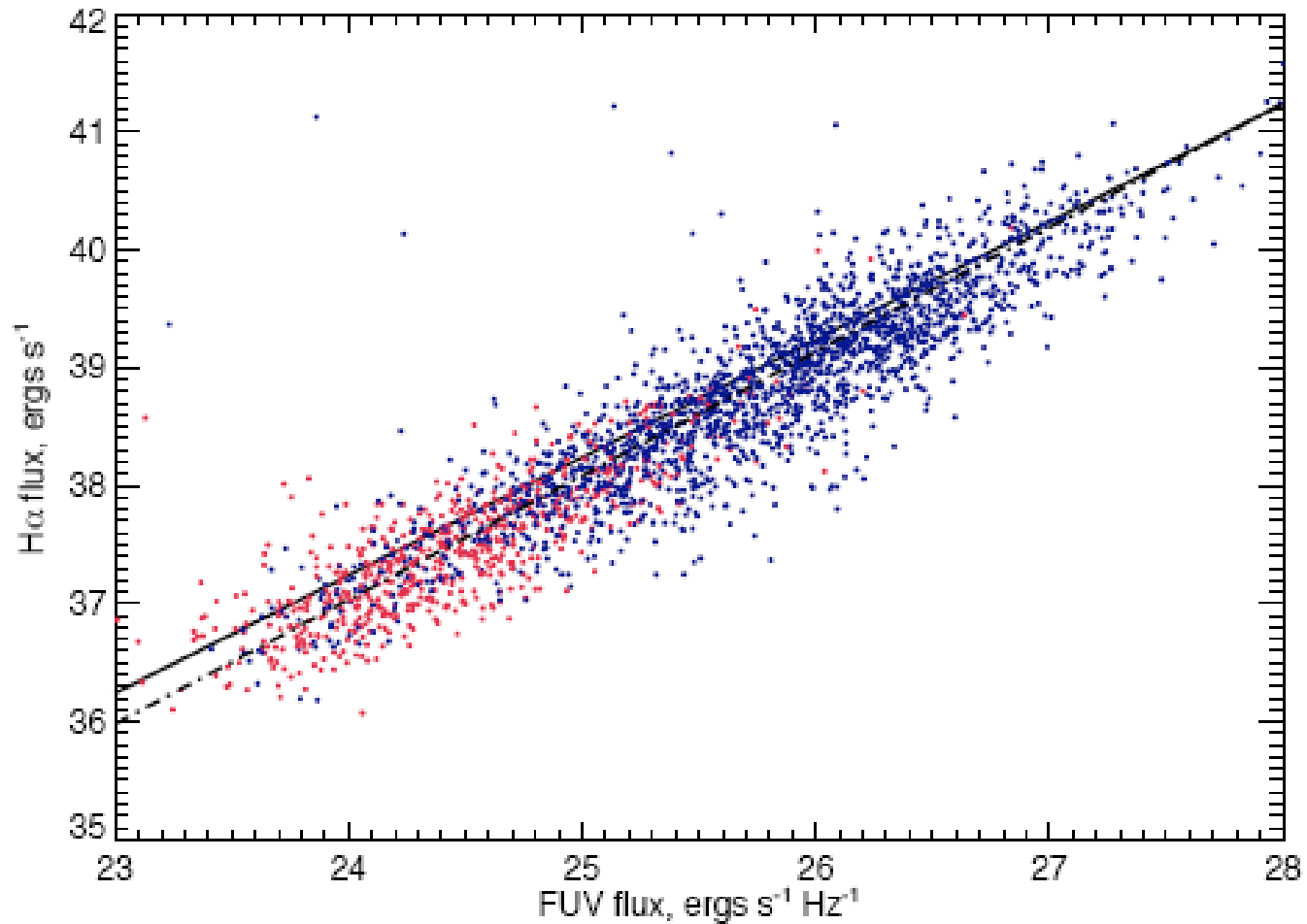
extended in UV +  $H\alpha$



NGC 2841

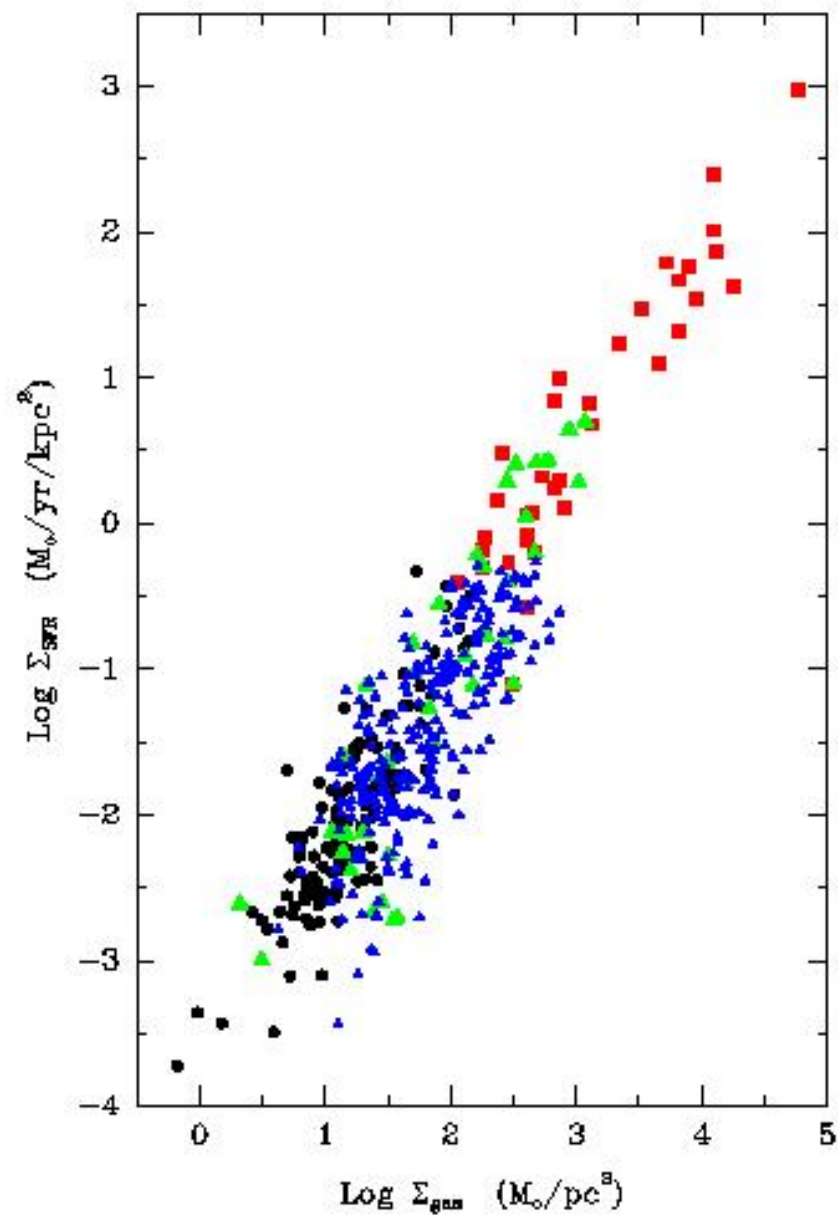
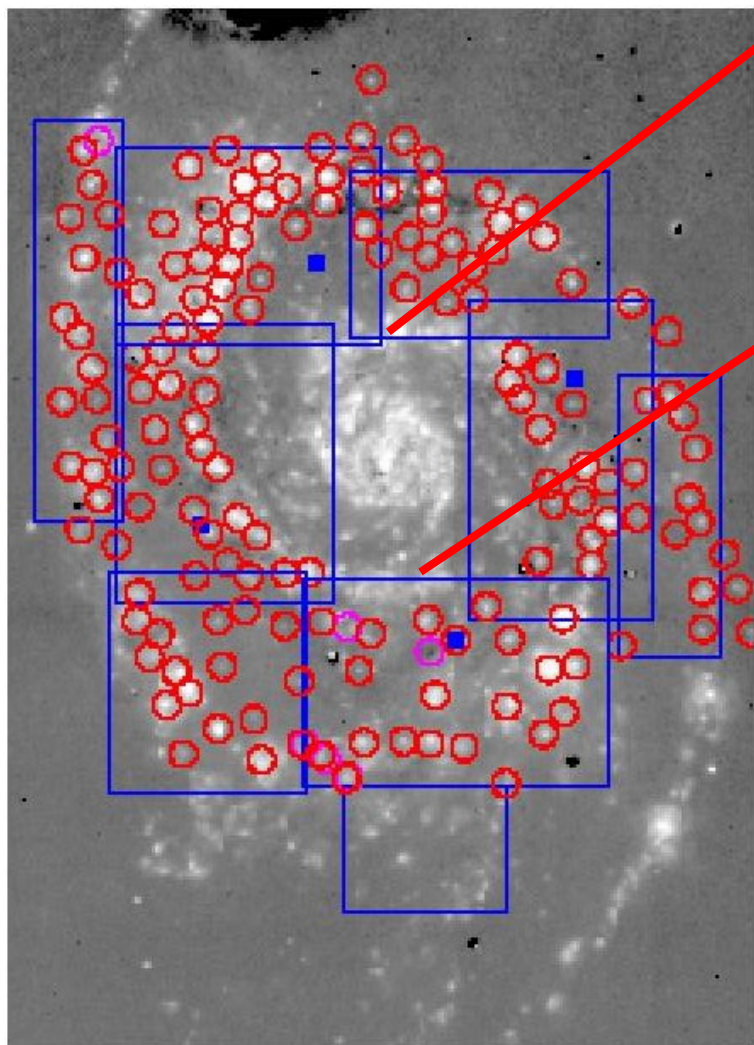
truncated in  $H\alpha$   
extended in UV



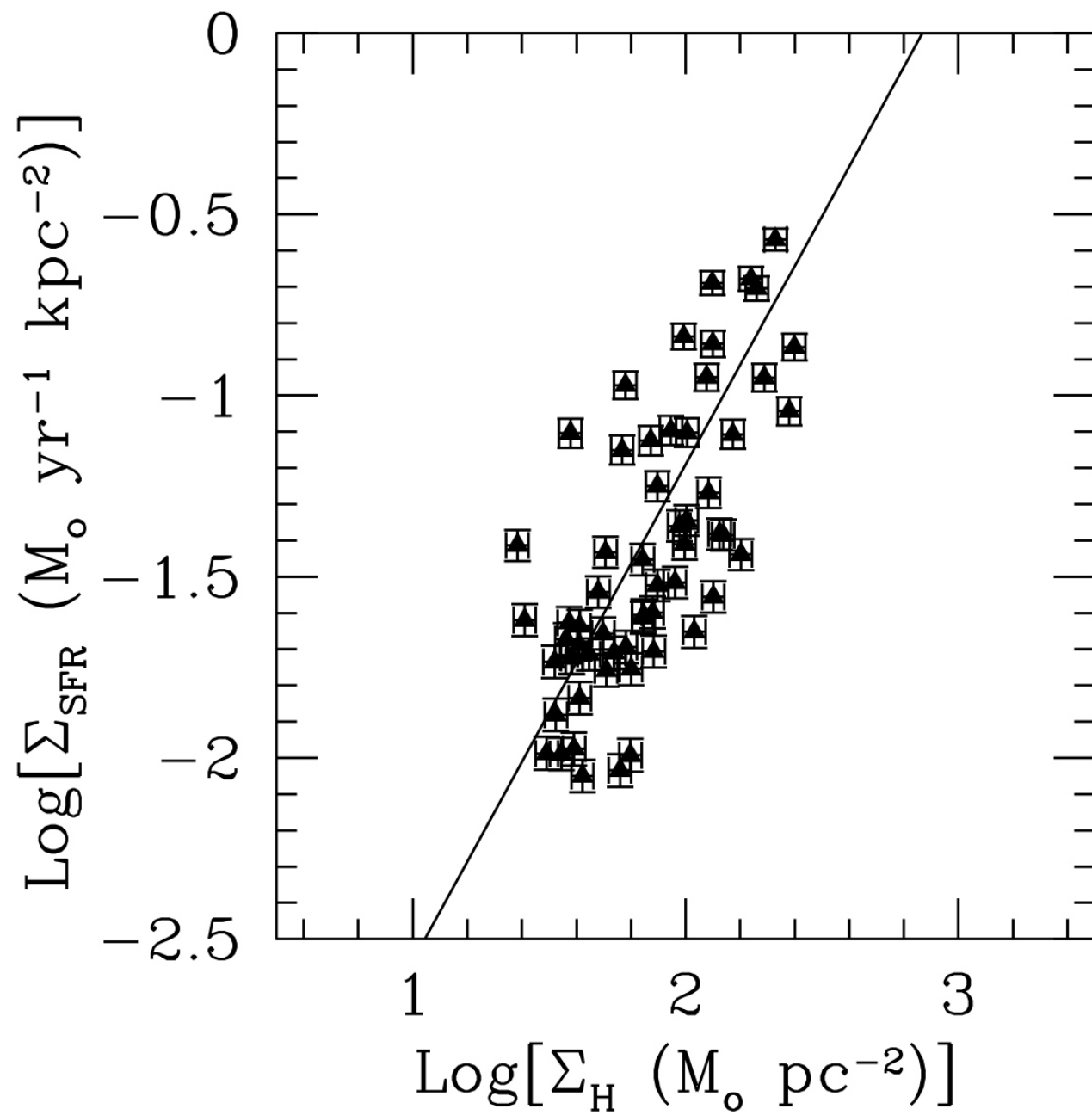


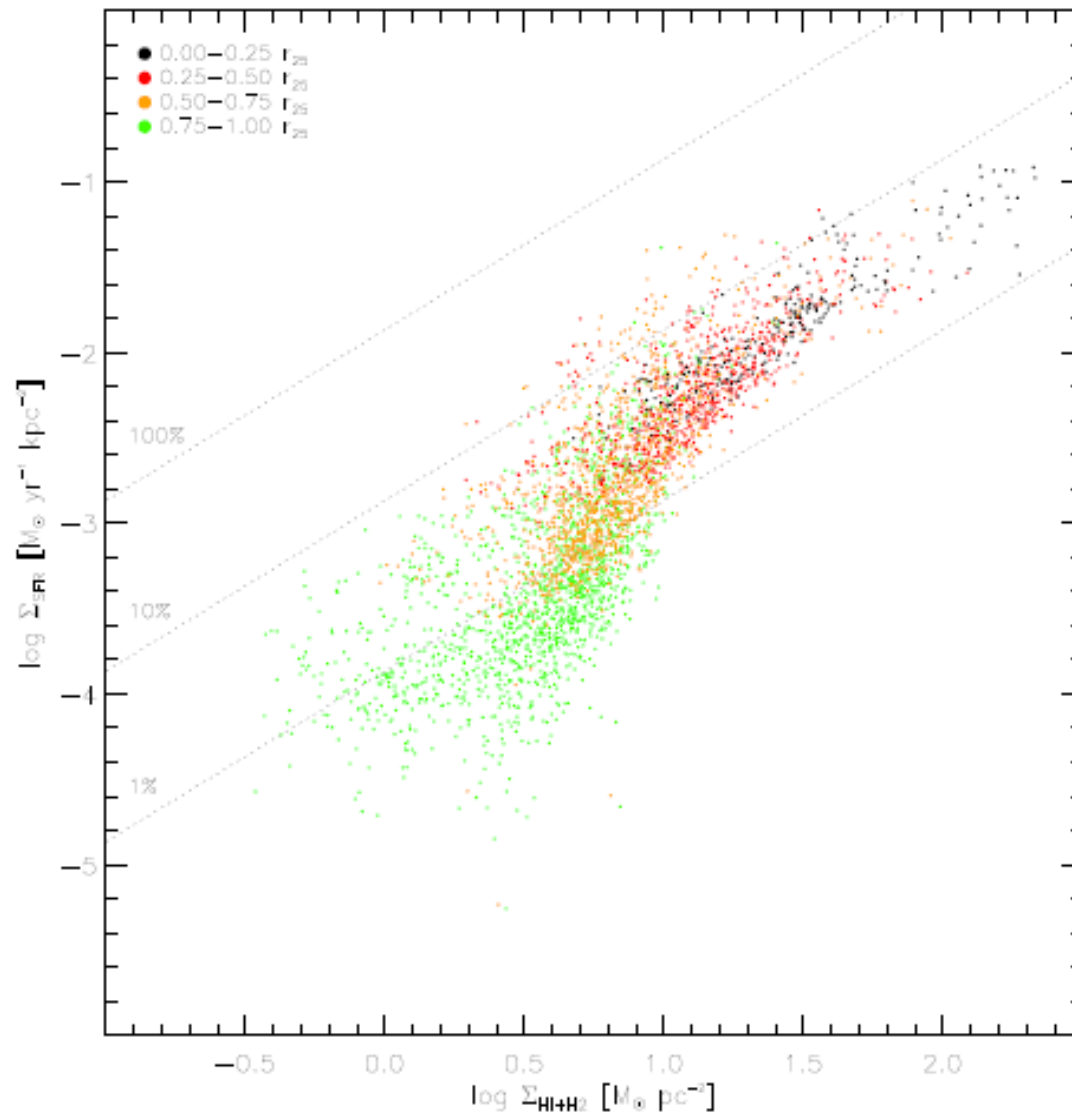
- H $\alpha$ /UV properties vary continuously with luminosity
- No evidence for transition between inner/outer discs (except M83)

# Local Schmidt Law in M51

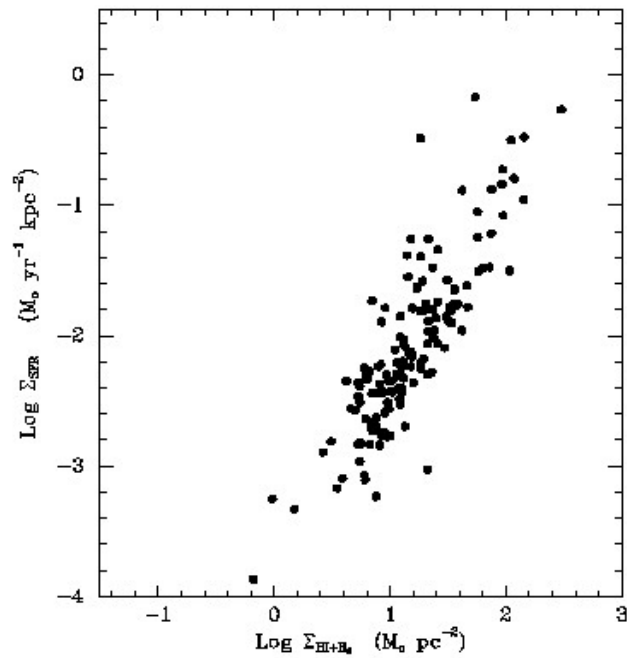


Kennicutt et al. 2007, ApJ, 671,333

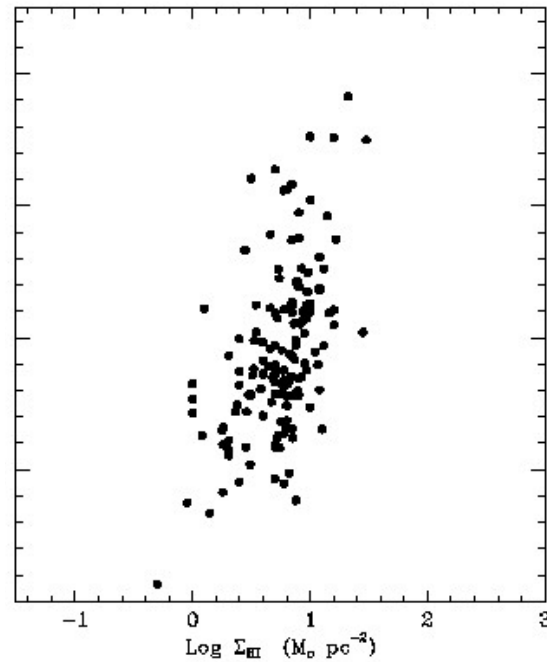




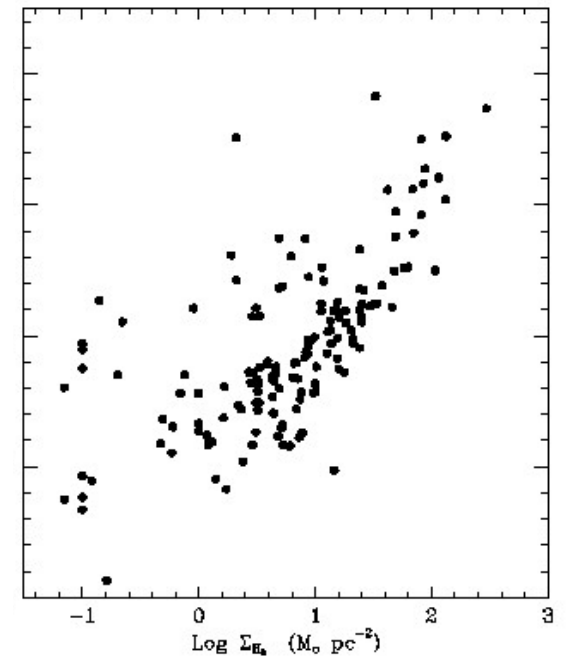
Bigiel et al. 2008, *AJ*, 136, 2846



HI+H<sub>2</sub>



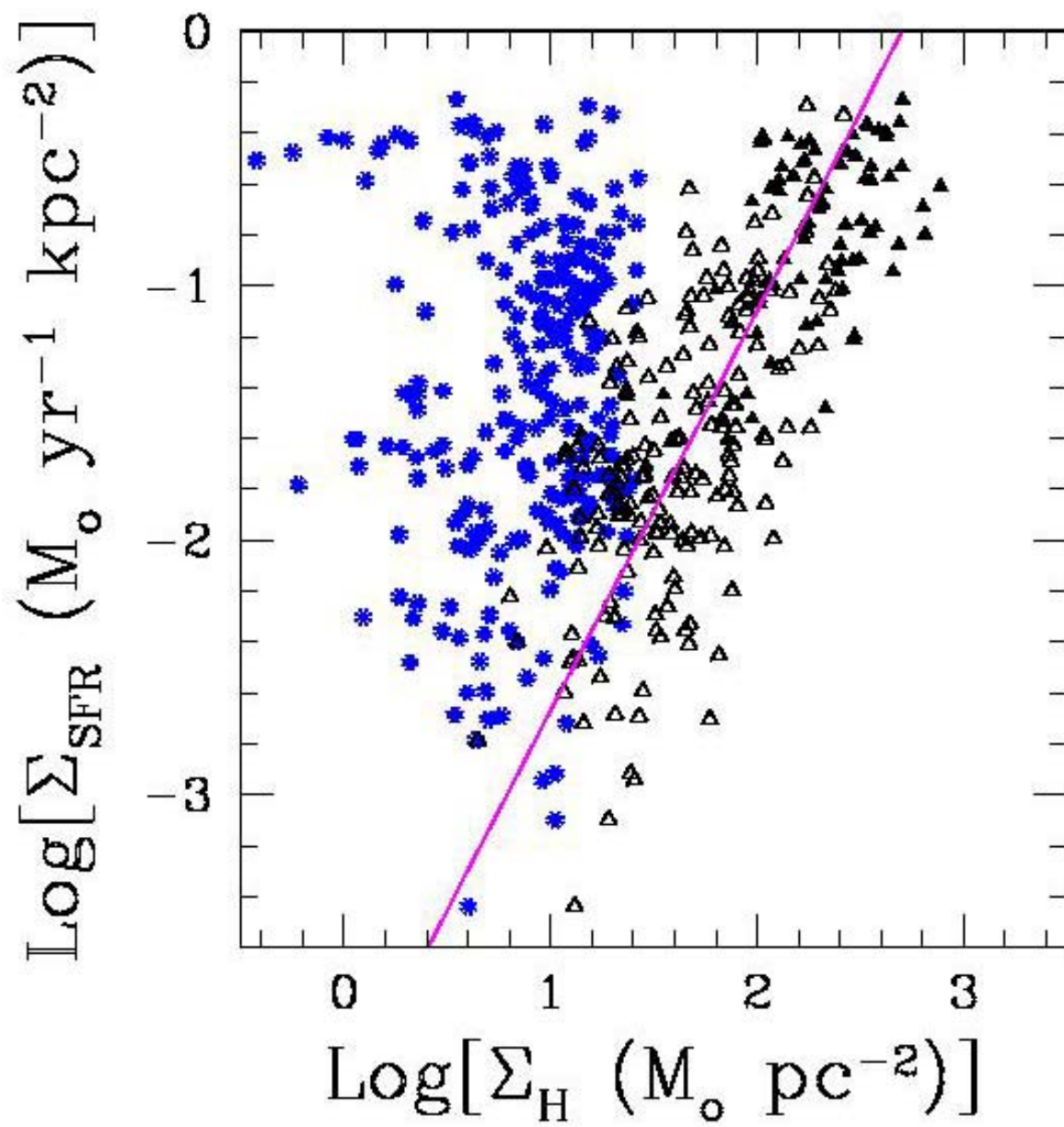
HI

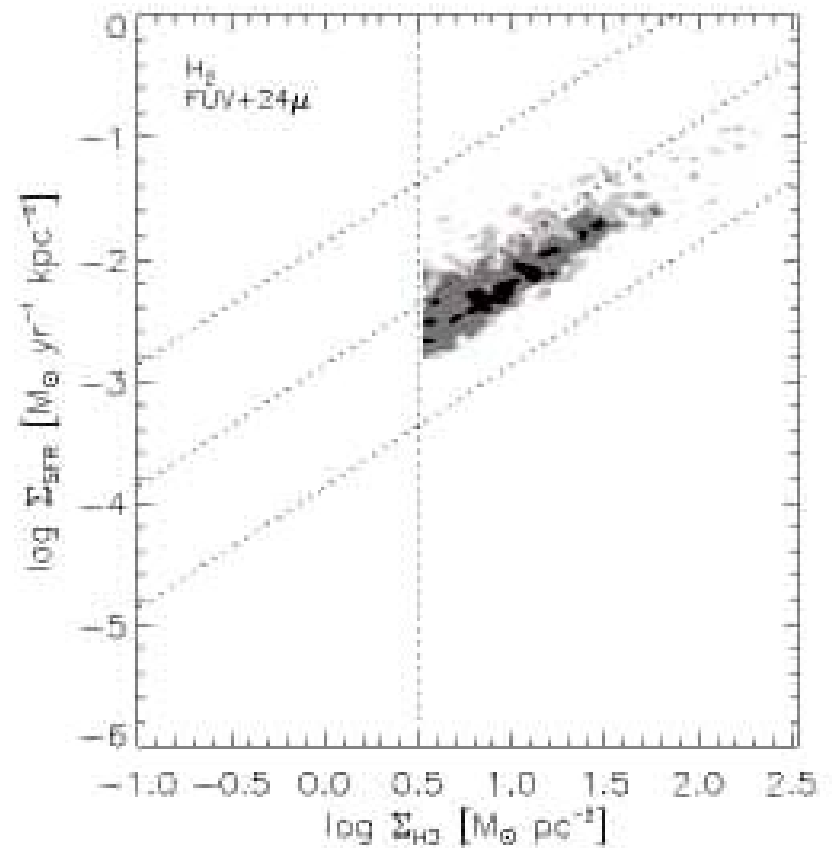
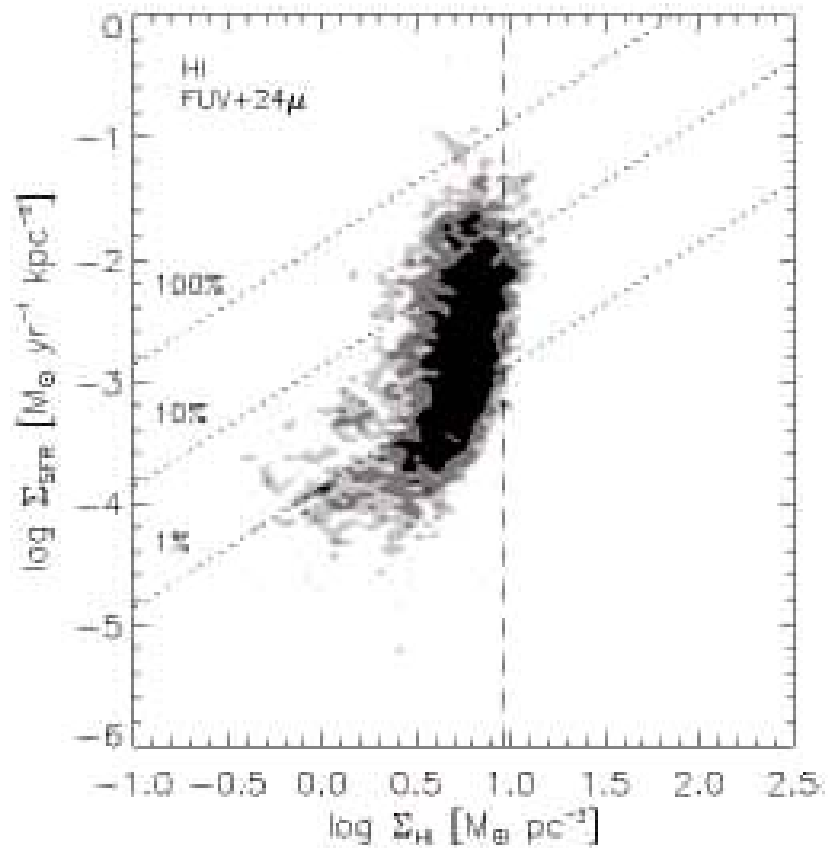


H<sub>2</sub>

RCK, in preparation







Bigiel et al. 2008, AJ, 136, 2846

# Lessons Learned

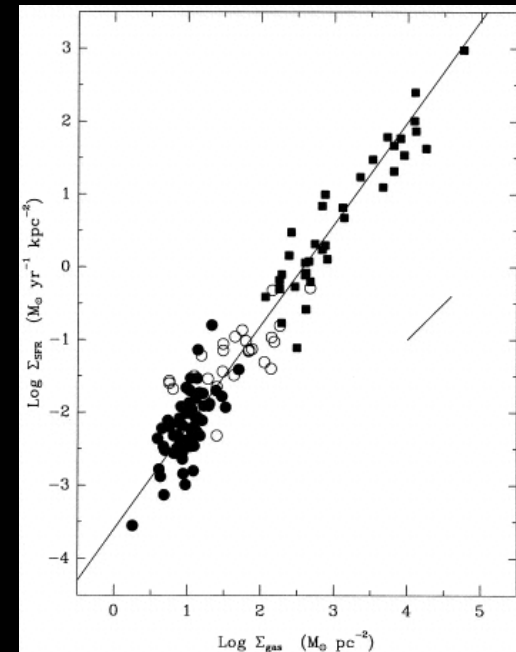
- Scales matter – the empirical nature and physical character of the Schmidt law ought to depend on linear scale, from the cloud scale to galactic scales.
- Systematic effects in observables may still dominate the nature of the SF law correlations
  - gas densities sensitive to presumed behaviour of  $\text{CO}/\text{H}_2$  conversion factor
  - applicability of SF tracers strongly dependent on scale
  - systematics may dominate interpretation of SFR measures in low surface brightness (sub-threshold) regime
- Beware of confusion between correlation and causation

# Scales Matter: Global Scales ( $\sim 1\text{-}20$ kpc)

- provide valuable recipes for theory, simulations
- probe nonlinear dependences of cloud and star formation on ISM density

## BUT

- observables integrated over vast range of local physical conditions, important features (e.g., thresholds) may be washed out
- may characterise “thermodynamic laws” of SF at best, but little contact with SF physics

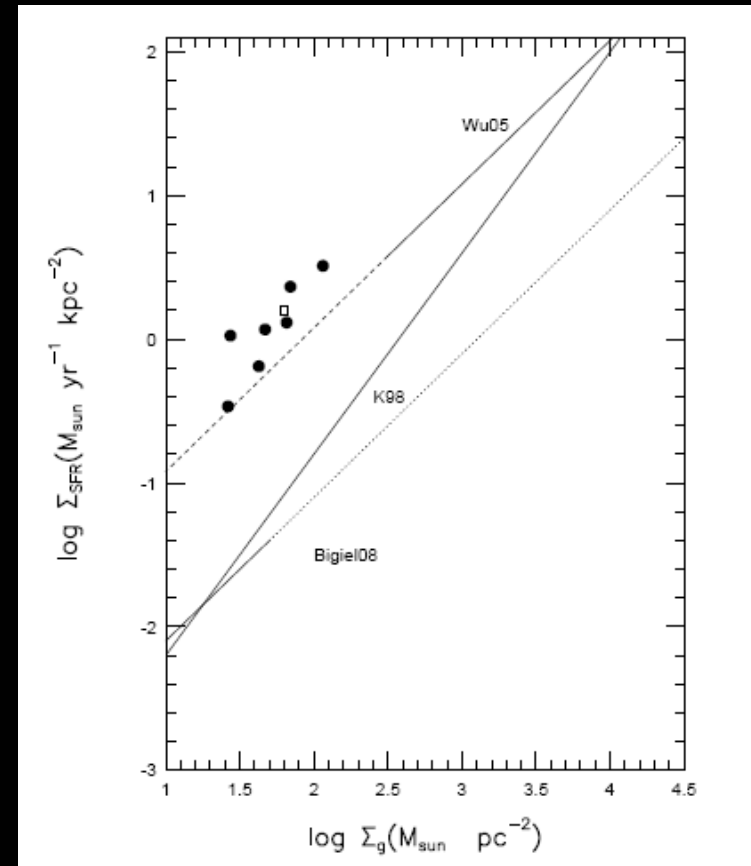


# Cloud Scale ( $\sim 1\text{--}50\text{ pc}$ )

- direct probes of physical processes on the SF scale
- $\sim$ linear law expected if SFE is constant

**BUT**

- observables are fundamentally different, formed stellar mass vs cloud mass, not the SFR
- results sensitive to choice of SF and gas tracers

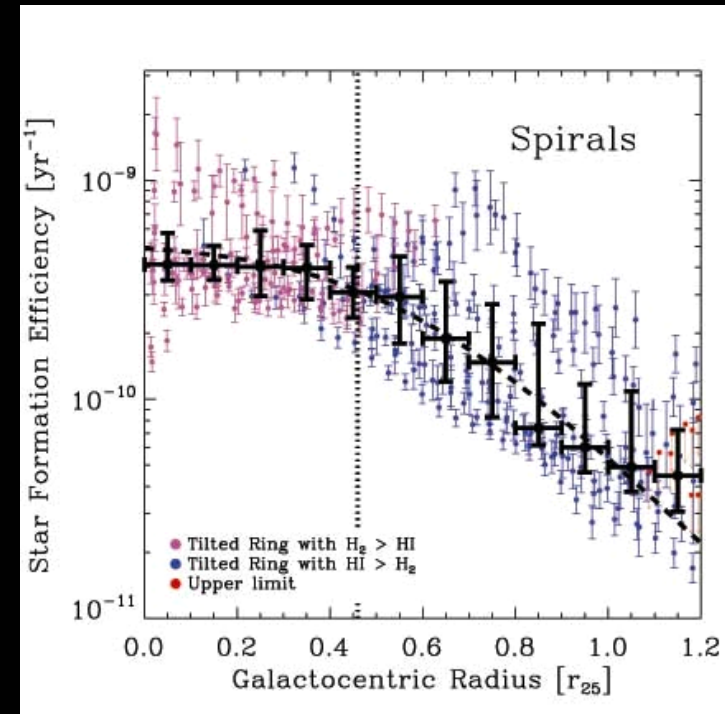


# Sub-Disc Scale ( $\sim 0.05$ –1 kpc)

- should see transition from SFE regime in clouds to nonlinear cloud formation regime
- spatial resolution in discs breaks some degeneracies in interpretation of relations

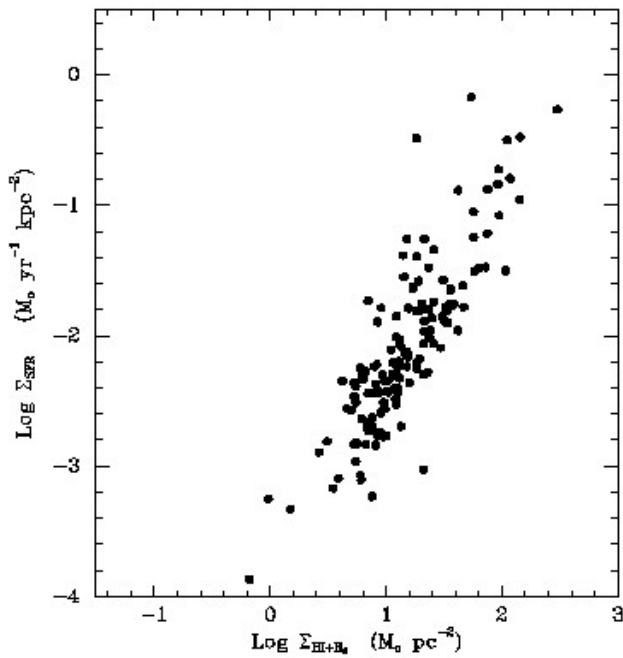
**BUT**

- care still needed when interpreting observed correlations

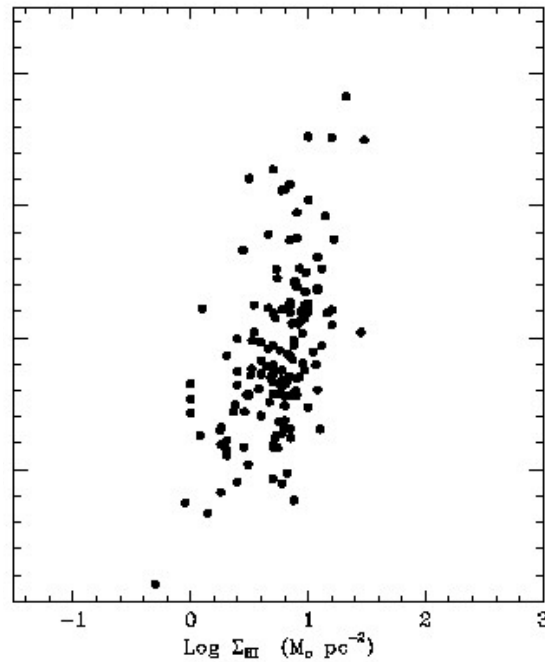


Leroy et al. 2008, AJ, 136, 2782

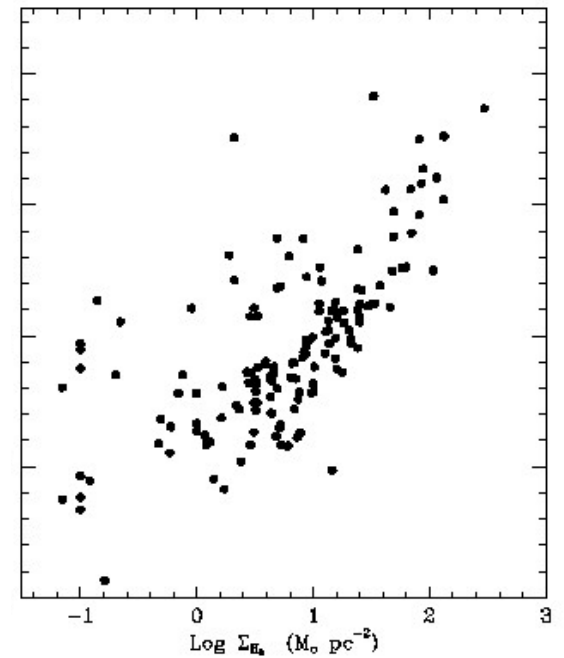




HI+H<sub>2</sub>



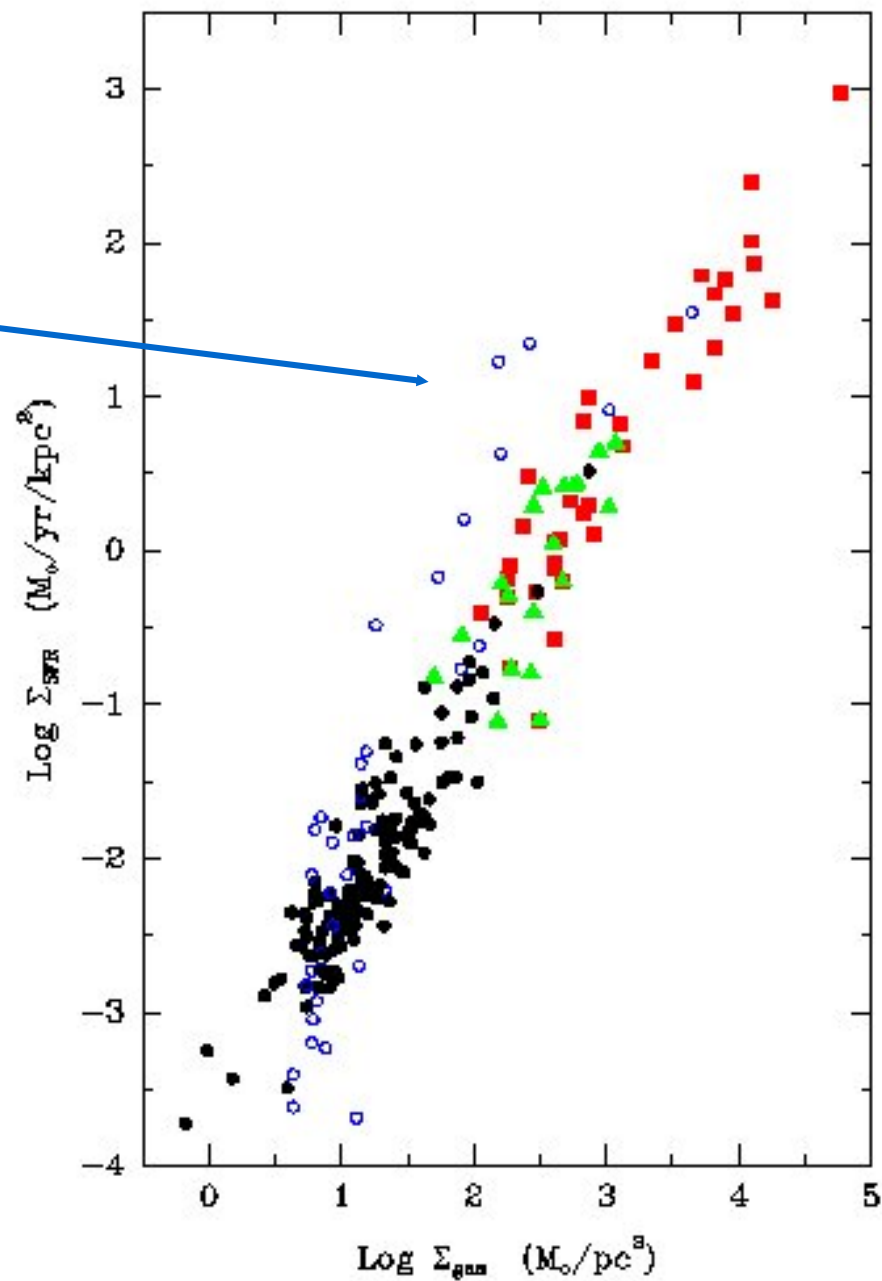
HI



H<sub>2</sub>

RCK, in preparation

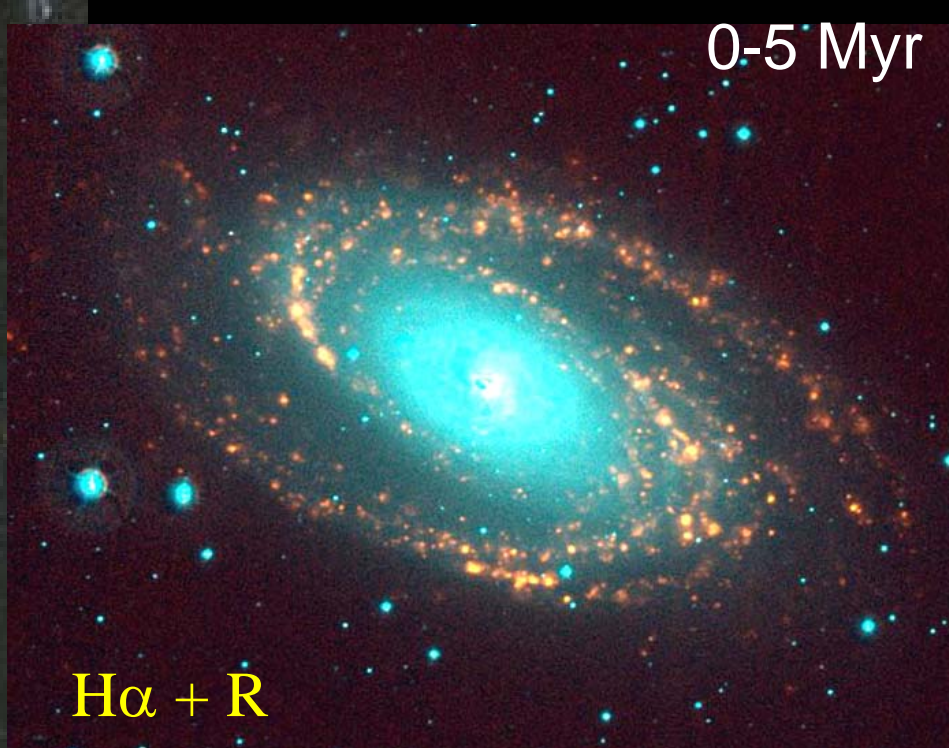
metal-poor dwarf galaxies



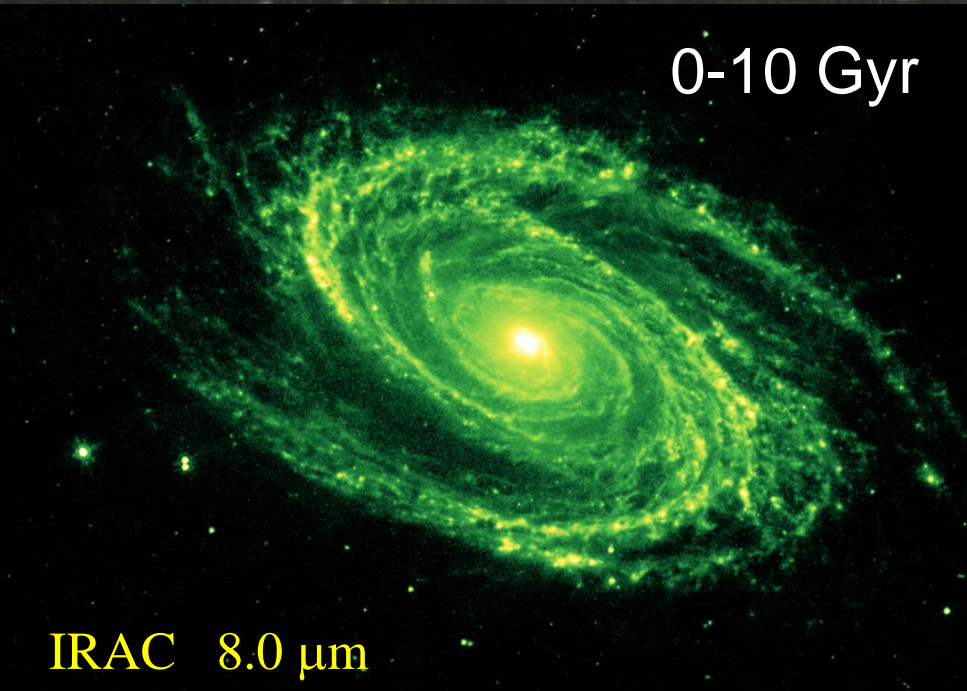
0-200 Myr



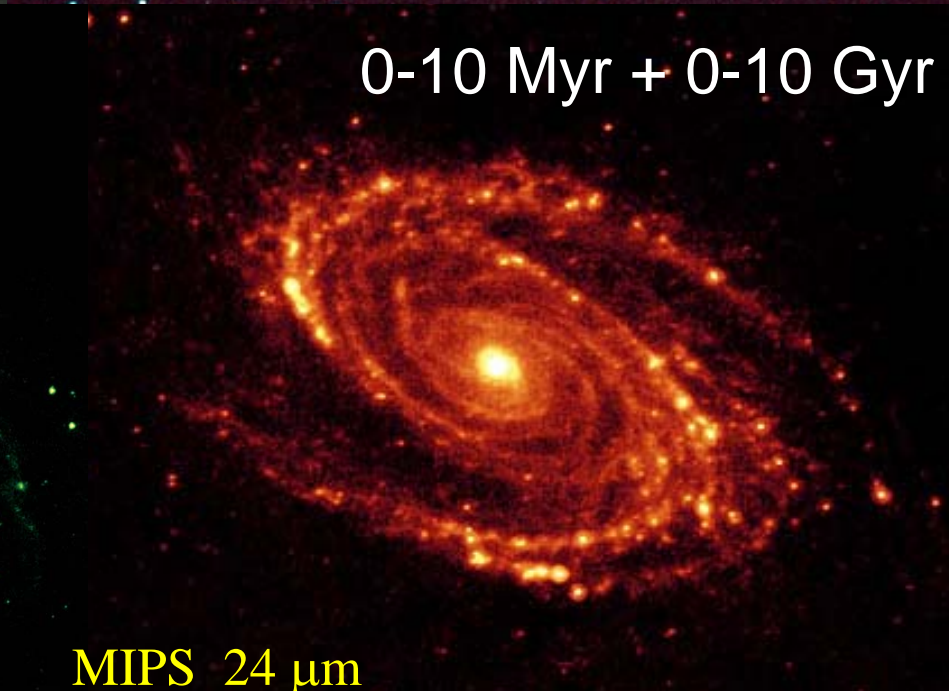
0-5 Myr



0-10 Gyr

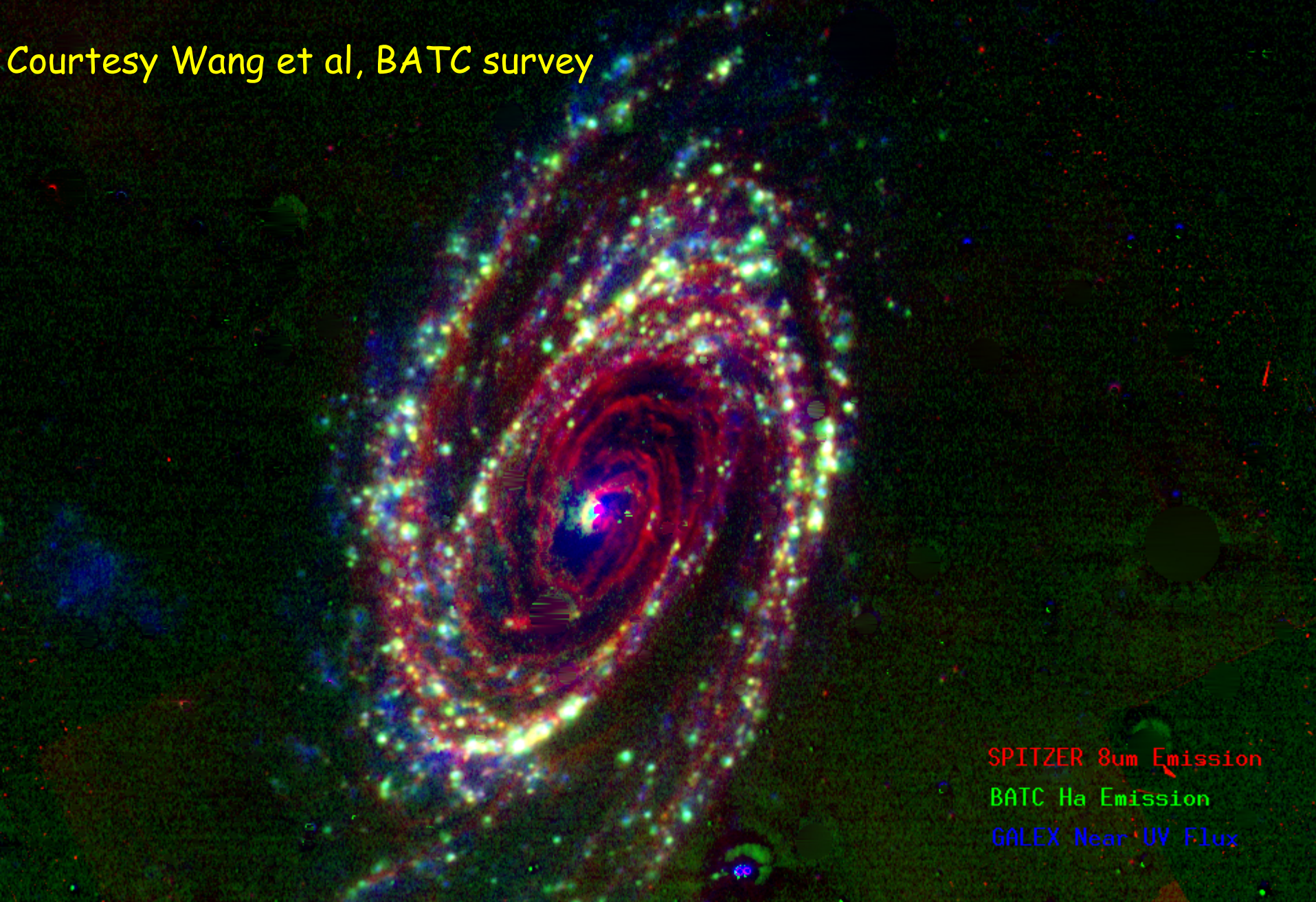


0-10 Myr + 0-10 Gyr





Courtesy Wang et al, BATC survey



SPITZER 8um Emission

BATC H $\alpha$  Emission

GALEX Near UV Flux

cf. Madore 1977, MNRAS, 178, 1

# Correlation vs Causation

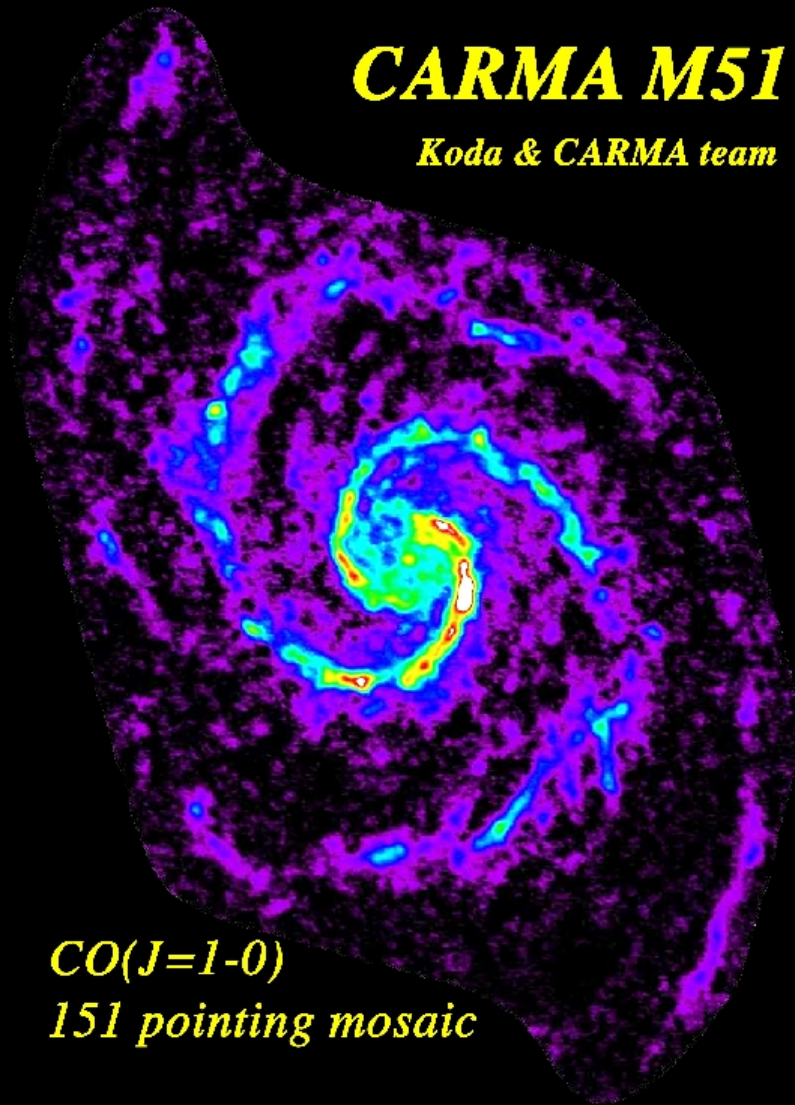
- Beware the treacheries of correlation vs causation!
  - For a  $Q \sim 1$  disk:  $\Sigma_{\text{gas}} \sim \kappa C / \pi G$   
 $\kappa \propto \Omega$  so  $\Sigma_{\text{gas}} \propto \Omega$
  - Likewise:  $\Sigma_{\text{gas}} \propto \Sigma_{\text{tot}}$ , so  $P \propto \Sigma^2$
  - Also, for local Galactic ISM pressures,  $\Sigma_{\text{crit}}$  for self-gravitating clouds is approximately the same as  $\Sigma_{\text{crit}}$  for self-shielding of molecular clouds
  - And--- in SF regions much of HI may be a photodissociation product of UV radiation on  $\text{H}_2$



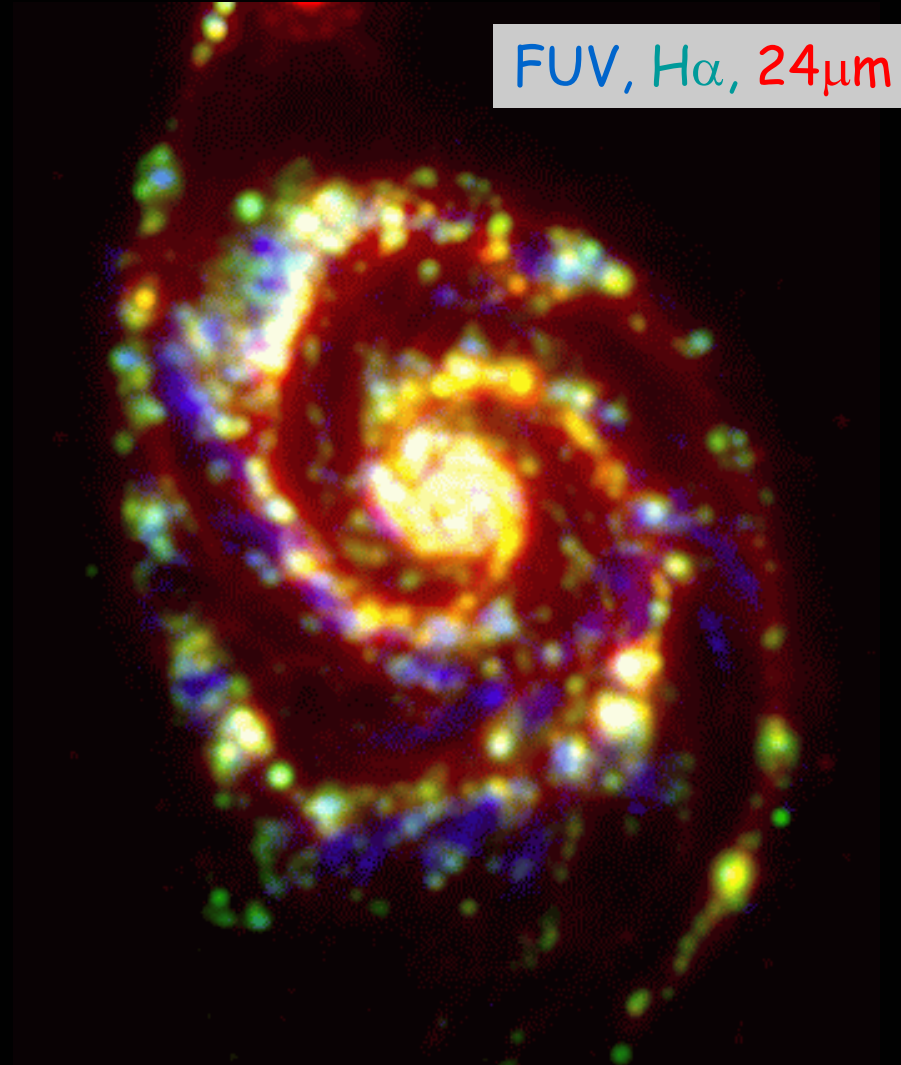
# **CARMA M51**

*Koda & CARMA team*

*CO(J=1-0)  
151 pointing mosaic*

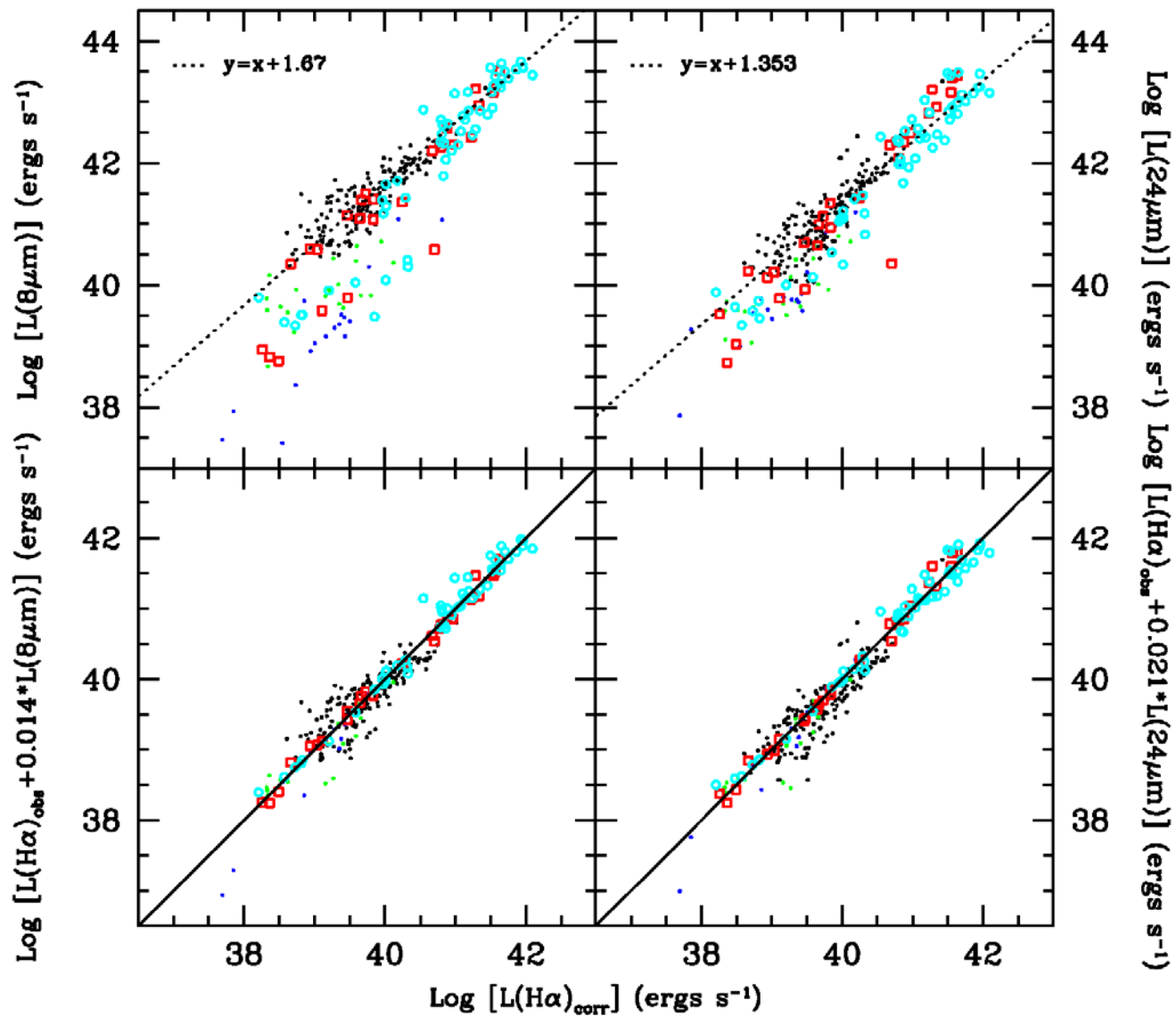


FUV, H $\alpha$ , 24 $\mu$ m





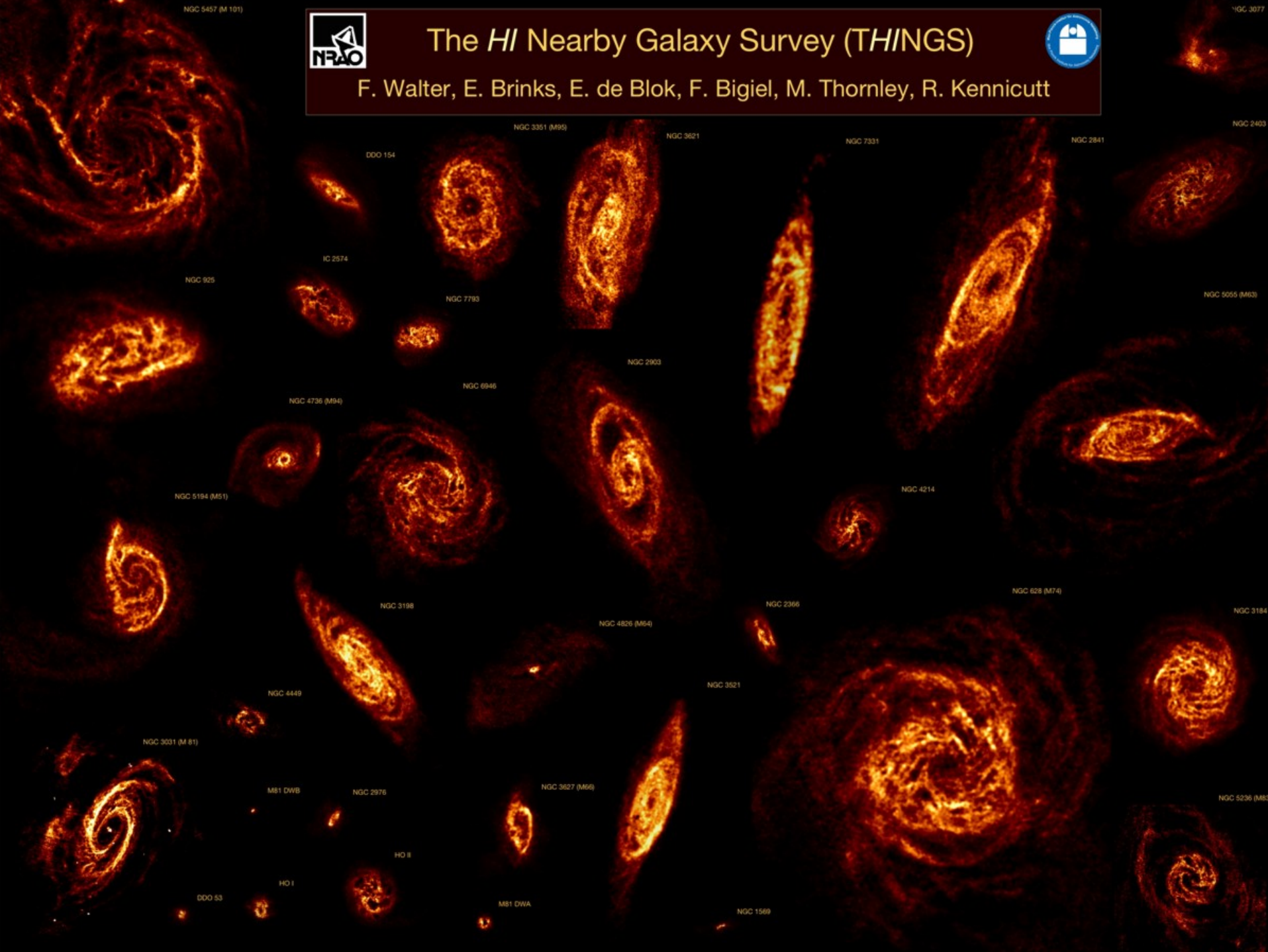
# SINGS Sample: 8 $\mu\text{m}$ and 24 $\mu\text{m}$



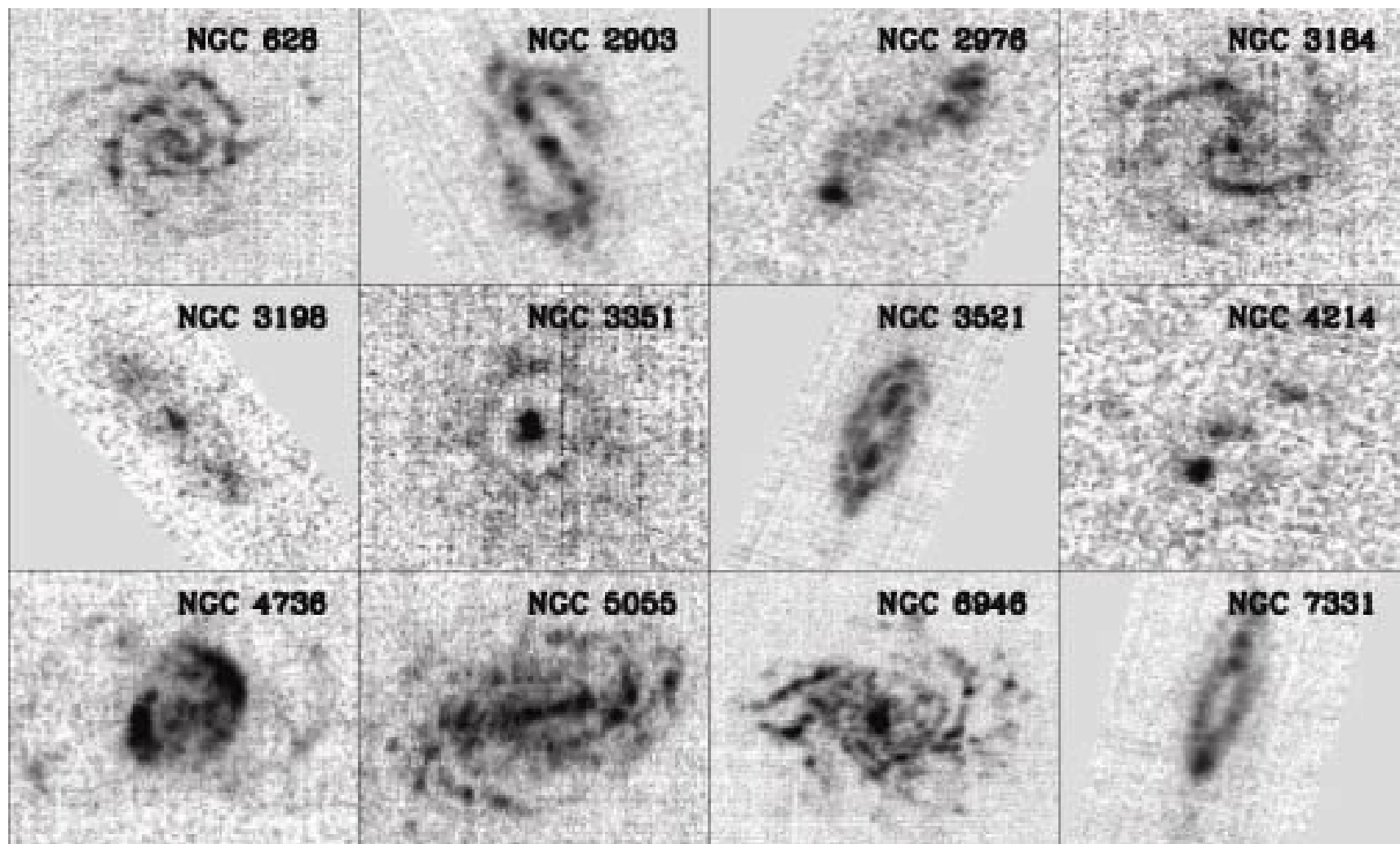


## The *H I* Nearby Galaxy Survey (THINGS)

F. Walter, E. Brinks, E. de Blok, F. Bigiel, M. Thornley, R. Kennicutt



# HERACLES CO 2-1 Survey



Leroy et al. 2009, *AJ*, 137, 4670





*Exploring the  
Formation of  
Galaxies and Stars*



HERSCHEL

European Space Agency  
Agence spatiale européenne



Key Insights on Nearby Galaxies:  
A Far-Infrared Survey with  
Herschel (KINGFISH)

