

The Star Formation Law

What is a SF law?



A relation connecting Σ_{SFR} to Σ_{gas} :

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

(going back to Schmidt 1959)

Why SF law?



- Derive physical insight into what drives SF (e.g. by comparing empirical relations to predictions from theory)
- SPH modeling of galaxy formation
- Predictive power: measure the gas (surface) density and estimate the SFR (surface) density

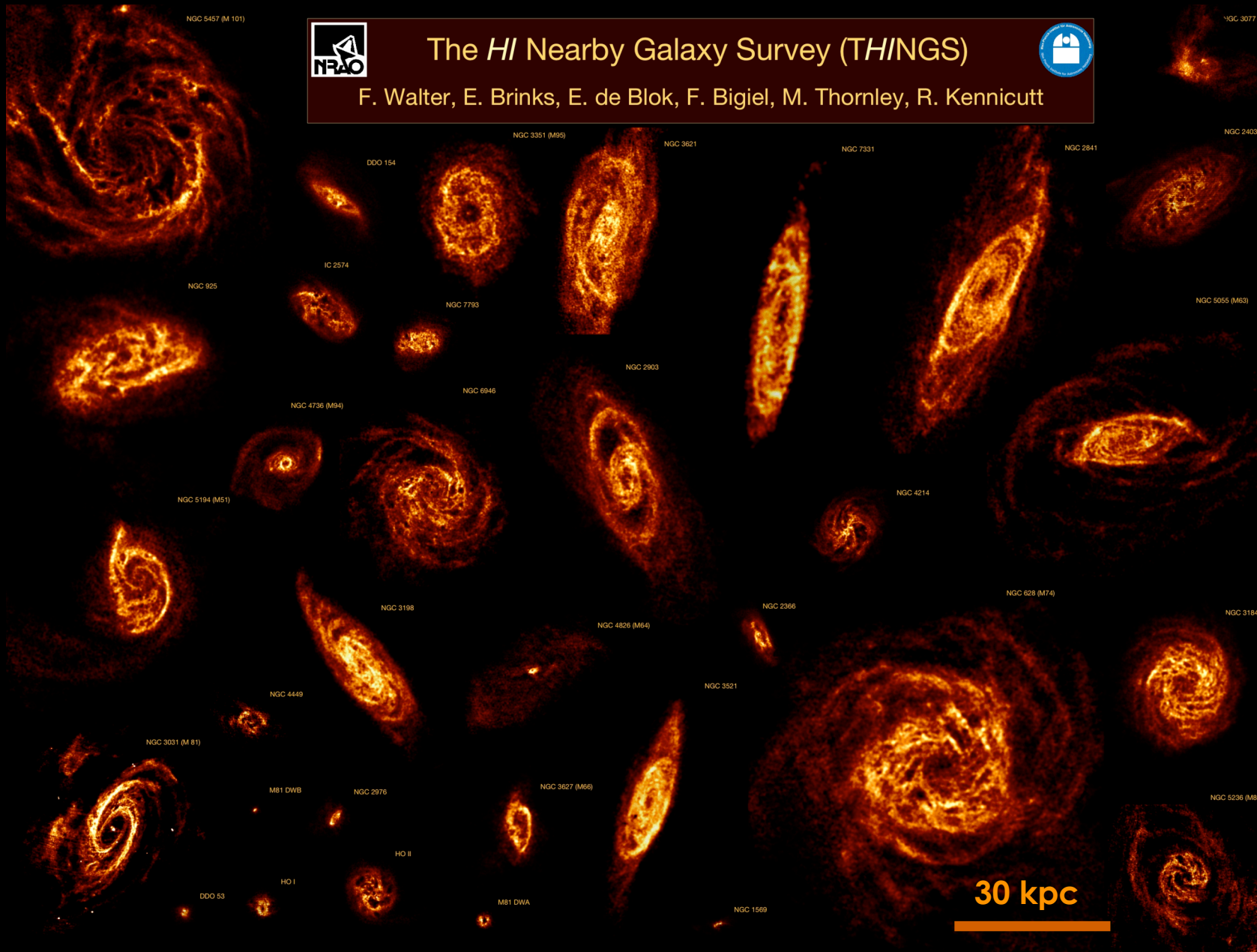
Previous studies include e.g.

- Schmidt (1959): $N \approx 2$ (Milky Way)
- Kennicutt (1989, 1998): $N \approx 1.4$ (sample of ~ 90 nearby galaxies)
- Wong & Blitz (2002): $N = 1.2 - 2.1$ (6 nearby spiral galaxies)
- Boissier et al. (2003), Heyer et al. (2004): $N \approx 2$ (16 galaxies) and $N \approx 3.3$ (M33)

The Star Formation Law - Methodology

- Previous studies assessed the SF law by either
 - averaging emission across the optical disks of galaxies (e.g. Kennicutt 1998)
 - or by deriving radial profiles (azimuthal averages in tilted rings) (e.g. Wong & Blitz 2002, Boissier et al. 2003, Heyer et al. 2004)
- Most recent studies assess SF locally, using aperture photometry on individual HII regions (e.g. Calzetti et al. 2005, Pérez-González et al. 2006, Kennicutt et al. 2007)
- This study assesses the spatially resolved SF law **pixel-by-pixel** at 750 pc resolution across the optical disks of 19 nearby galaxies using new high resolution high sensitivity multiwavelength data
 - High resolution and high sensitivity Gas (HI and H₂) and SFR surface density maps

EveryTHINGS



The HI Nearby Galaxy Survey (THINGS)



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

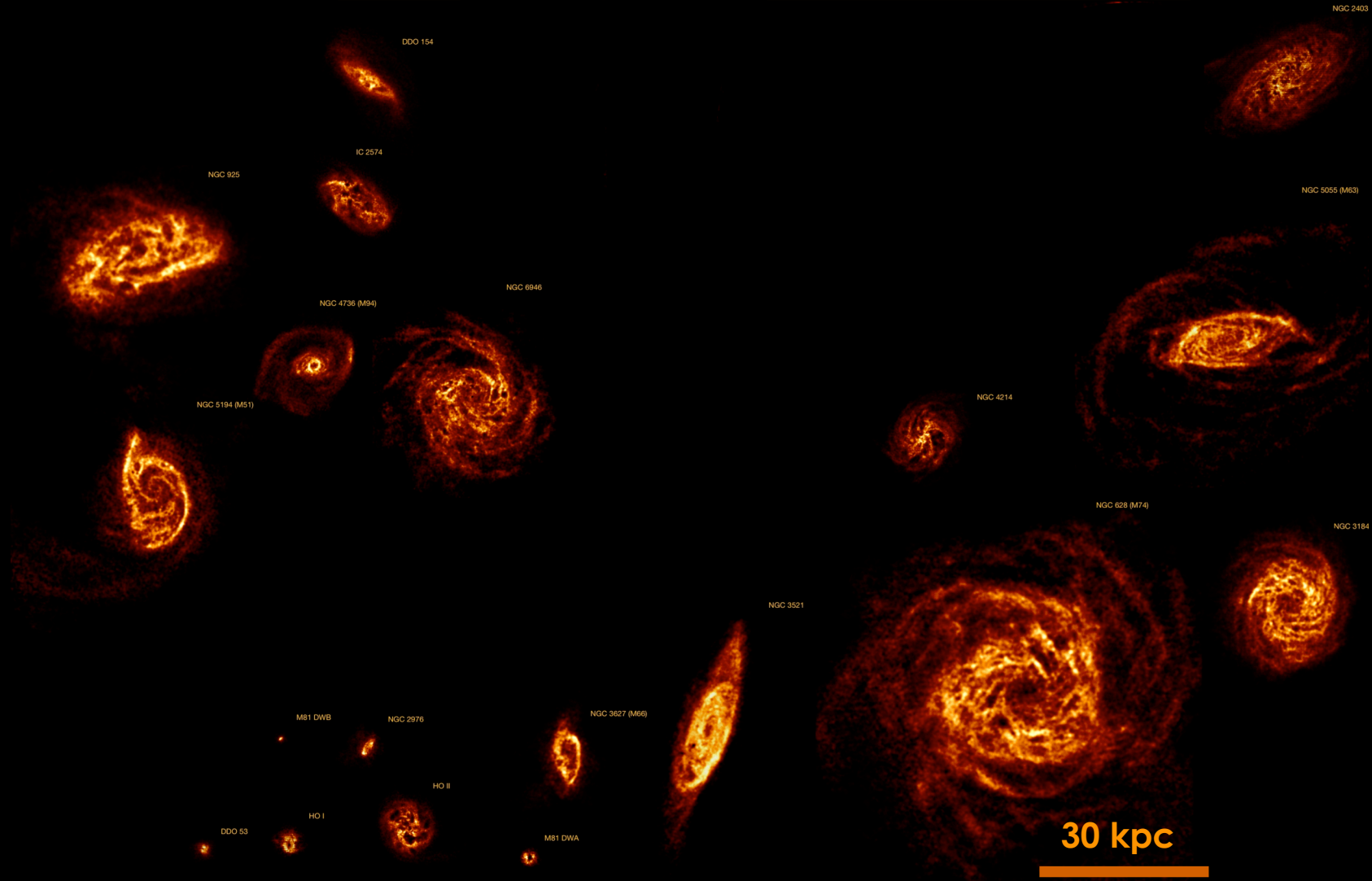
Remaining THINGS



The HI Nearby Galaxy Survey (THINGS)

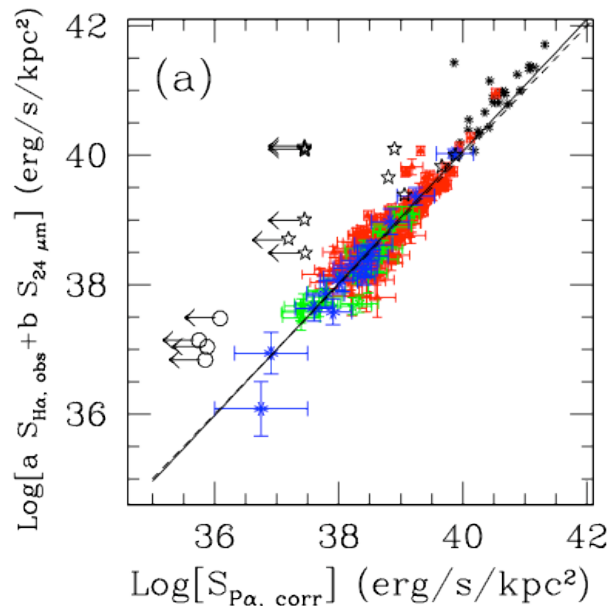


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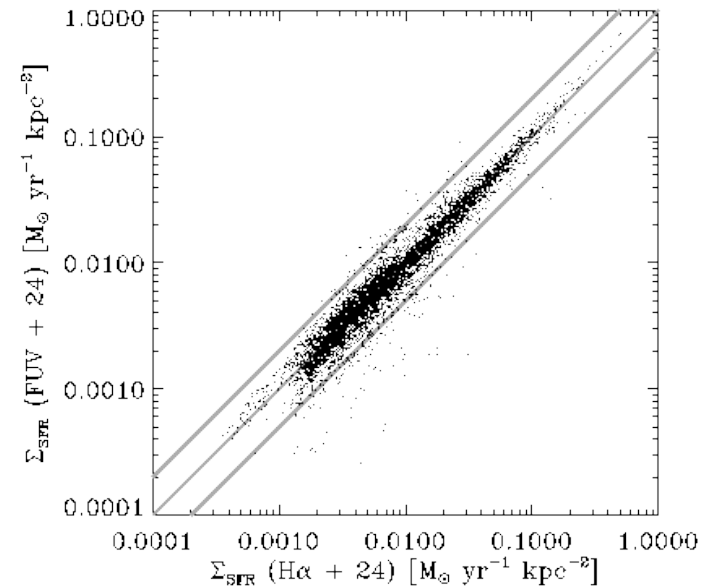


Calibrating SFRs

- Combined FUV and 24 μm maps:
 - Following idea in Kennicutt et al. (2005, 2007).
 - Based on $\text{H}\alpha + 24 \mu\text{m}$ calibration by Calzetti et al. (2007).
 - Pixel-by-pixel approach at 750 pc.



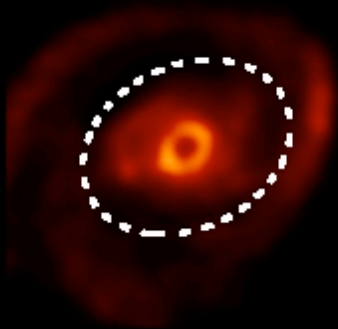
Calzetti et al. (2007) calibrated $\text{H}\alpha + 24 \mu\text{m}$ against $P\alpha$ in apertures.



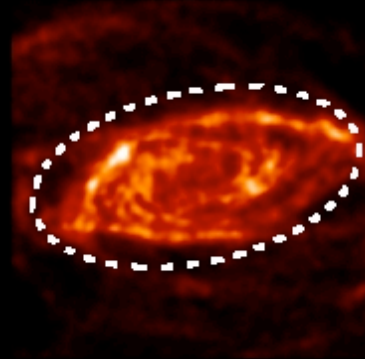
Pixel-by-pixel at 750pc: our FUV + 24 μm as a function of $\text{H}\alpha + 24 \mu\text{m}$.

HI Maps

NGC 4736



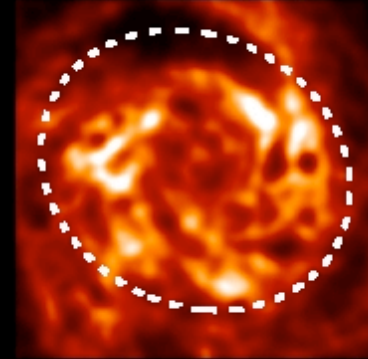
NGC 5055



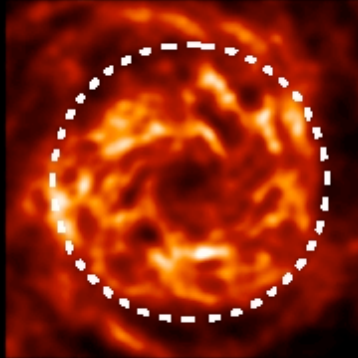
NGC 5194



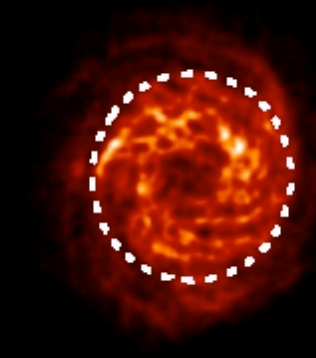
NGC 6946



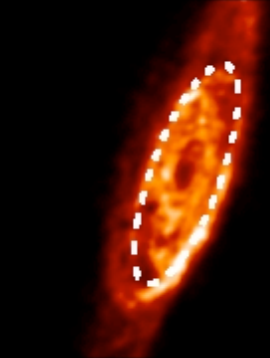
NGC 0628



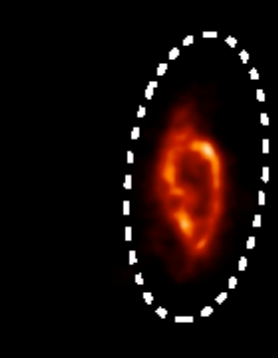
NGC 3184



NGC 3521

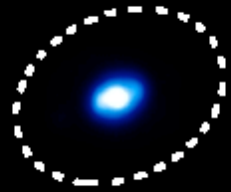


NGC 3627

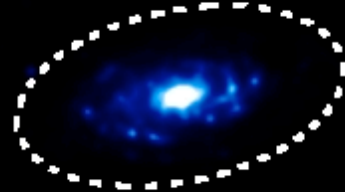


SFR Maps

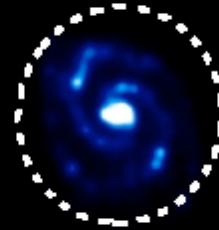
NGC 4736



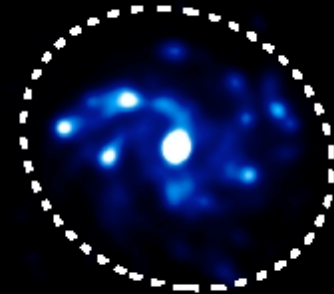
NGC 5055



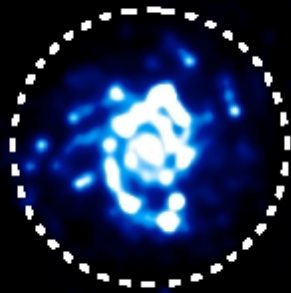
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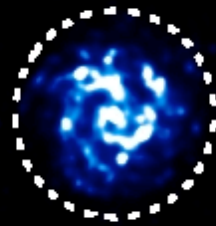
NGC 6946



NGC 0628



NGC 3184



NGC 3521

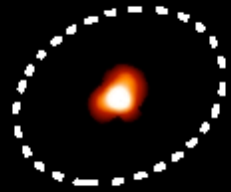


NGC 3627

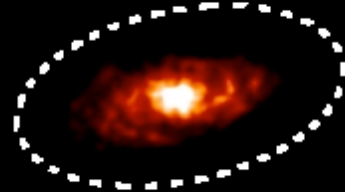


H₂ Maps

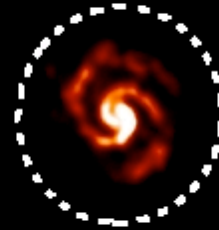
NGC 4736



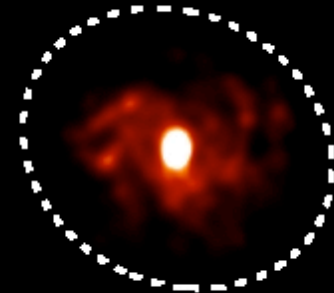
NGC 5055



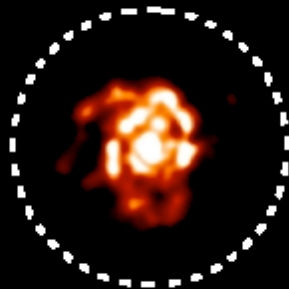
NGC 5194



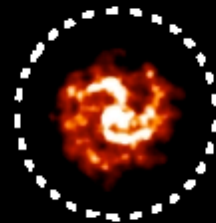
NGC 6946



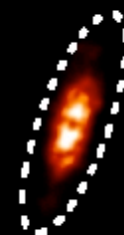
NGC 0628



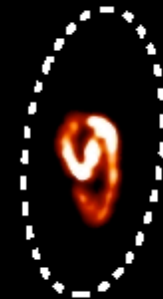
NGC 3184



NGC 3521

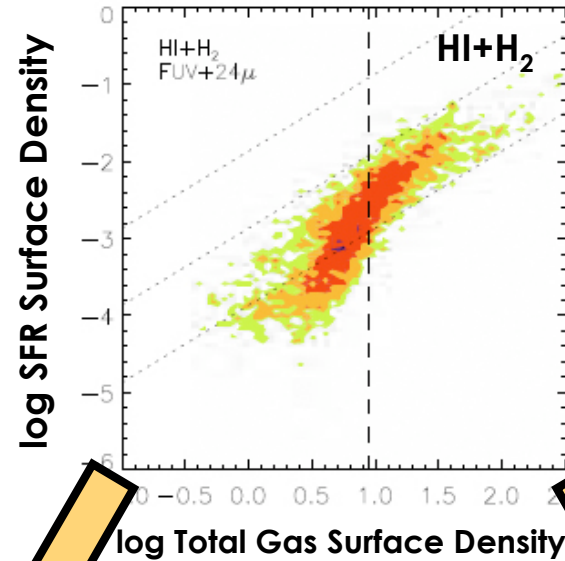


NGC 3627

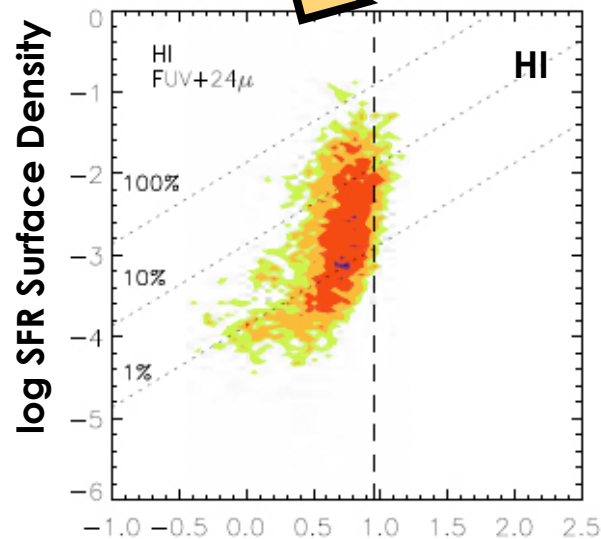


... And In All Spirals Combined

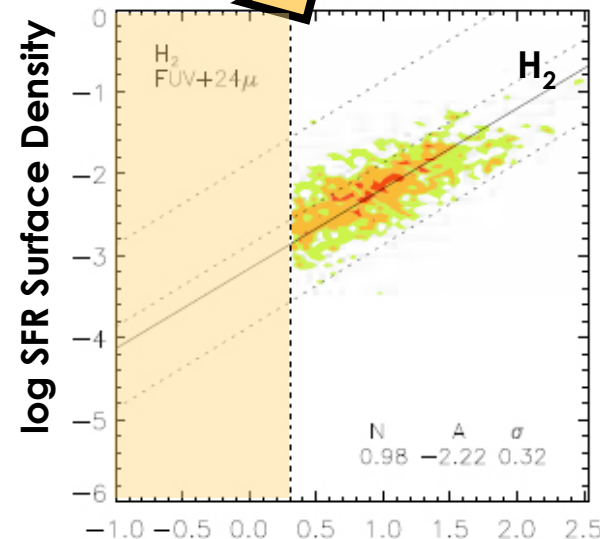
- A saturation of Σ_{HI} is evident at $\sim 9 M_{\odot} \text{pc}^{-2}$



- Σ_{H_2} is tightly correlated with Σ_{SFR} ($N_{\text{H}_2} = 1.0 \pm 0.2$)
- Data are compatible with a **molecular gas** Schmidt Law, showing a constant SFE ($\tau \sim 2 \cdot 10^9$ yrs)

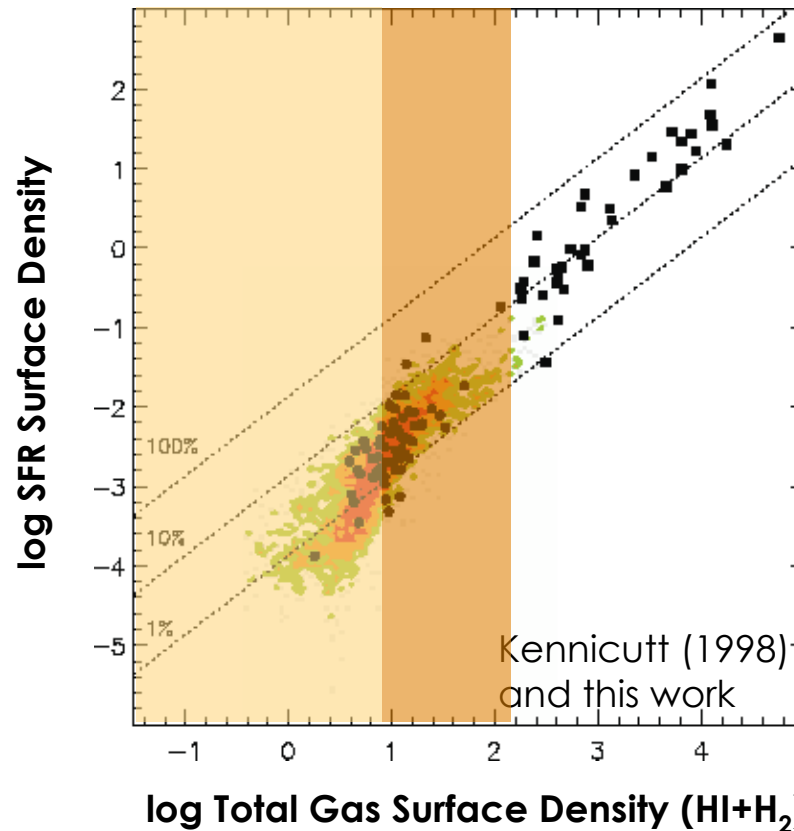


log Atomic Gas Surface Density



log Molecular Gas Surface Density

The Kennicutt / Schmidt Law ...



$$\Sigma_{SFR} = 2.5 \cdot 10^{-4} * \Sigma_{gas}^{1.4}$$

- Resolved data overlaps normal starforming spirals from Kennicutt (1998)
- Obtaining resolved data for high gas columns and SFRs is key for complete assessment of SF law