



Local Star Formation : The Molecular View

Moses Mogotsi
South African Astronomical Observatory
Feast Fest 2017

Photo Credit: M100,
Judy Schmidt

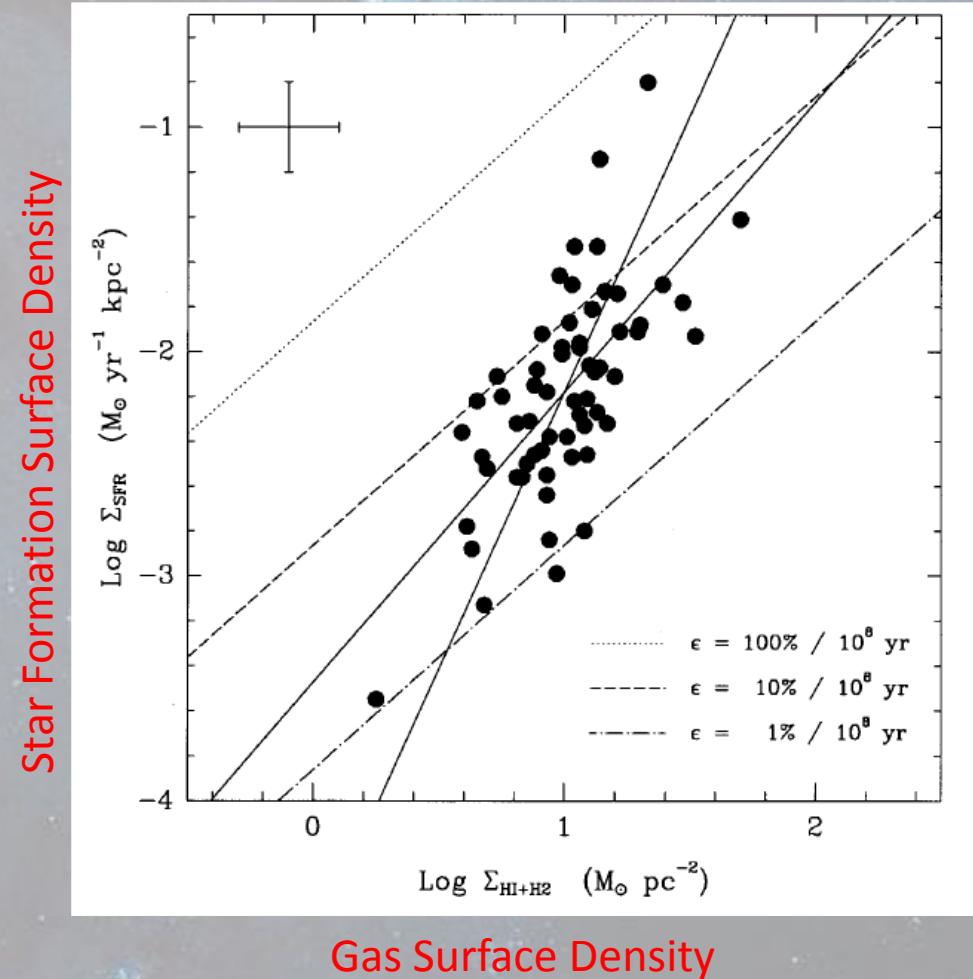
Spitzer and the Dust!

- Spitzer 1941
- Two dust particles absorb radiation.
- Decrease in Energy density
- Radiation Pressure causes attraction between particles

Photo Credit: M100,
Judy Schmidt

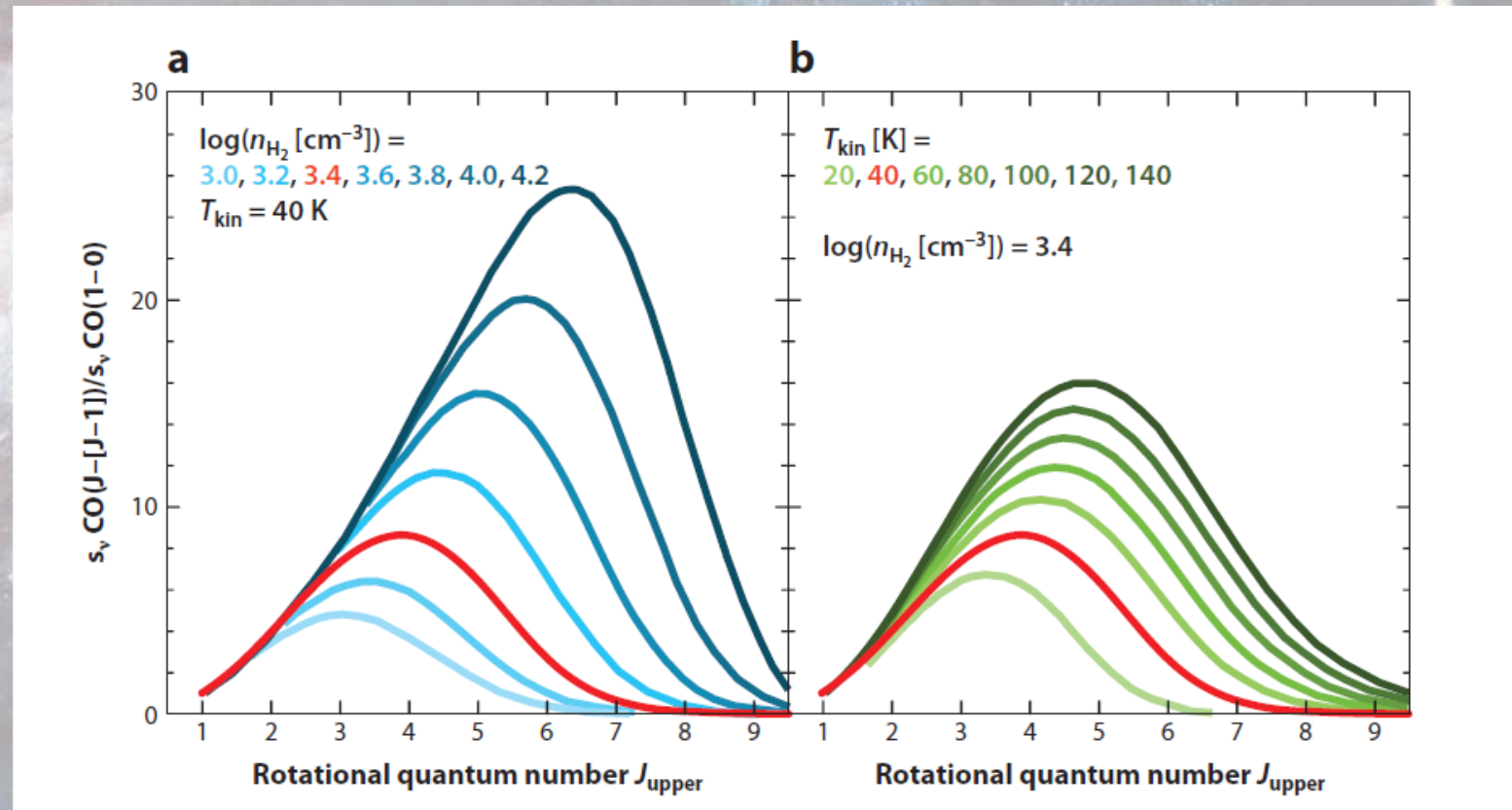
Higher Gas Density \gt More Stars

- Schmidt (1959)
 - $\text{SFR} \propto (\text{Density of Gas})^n$
- Kennicutt (1989)
 - $\Sigma_{\text{SFR}} \propto (\Sigma_{\text{Gas}})^n$



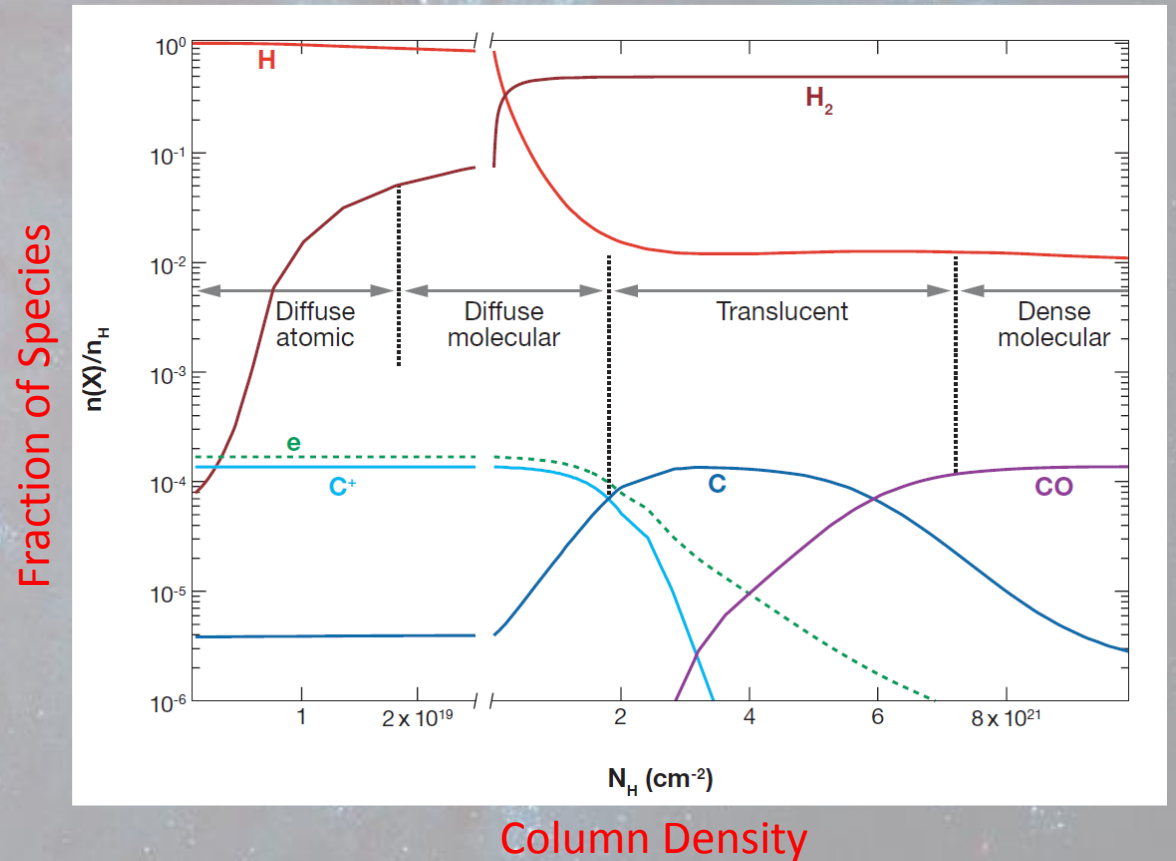
Tracing the Molecular Gas

- CO
- Rotational Transition
- $J=1-0$, $J=2-1$, $J=3-2$



Higher Density Gas... More Molecules

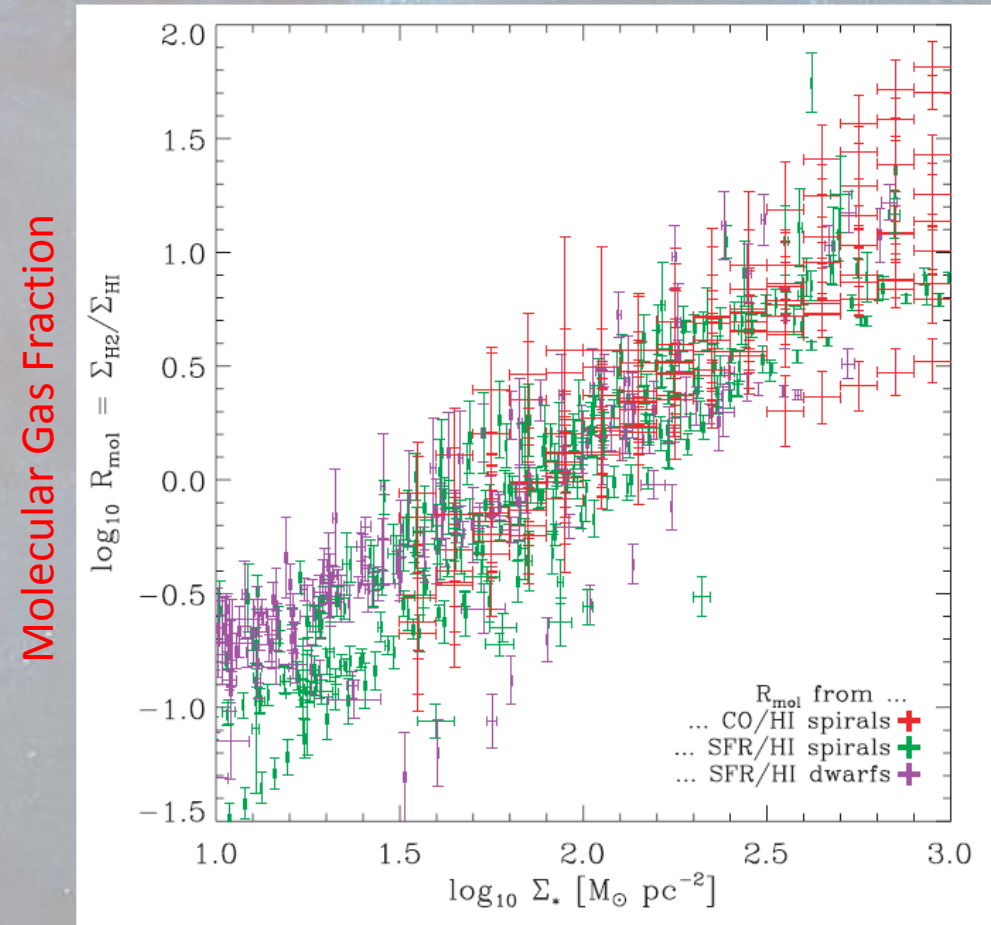
- Above $\sim 10 M_{\text{sol}}/\text{pc}^2$ – HI is saturated (i.e. the density of gas increases while HI density remains constant)
- At high densities molecular gas densities increase and HI converted to H_2 .



Neufeld et al. (2005), Snow & McCall (2006)

Higher Density Gas... More Molecules

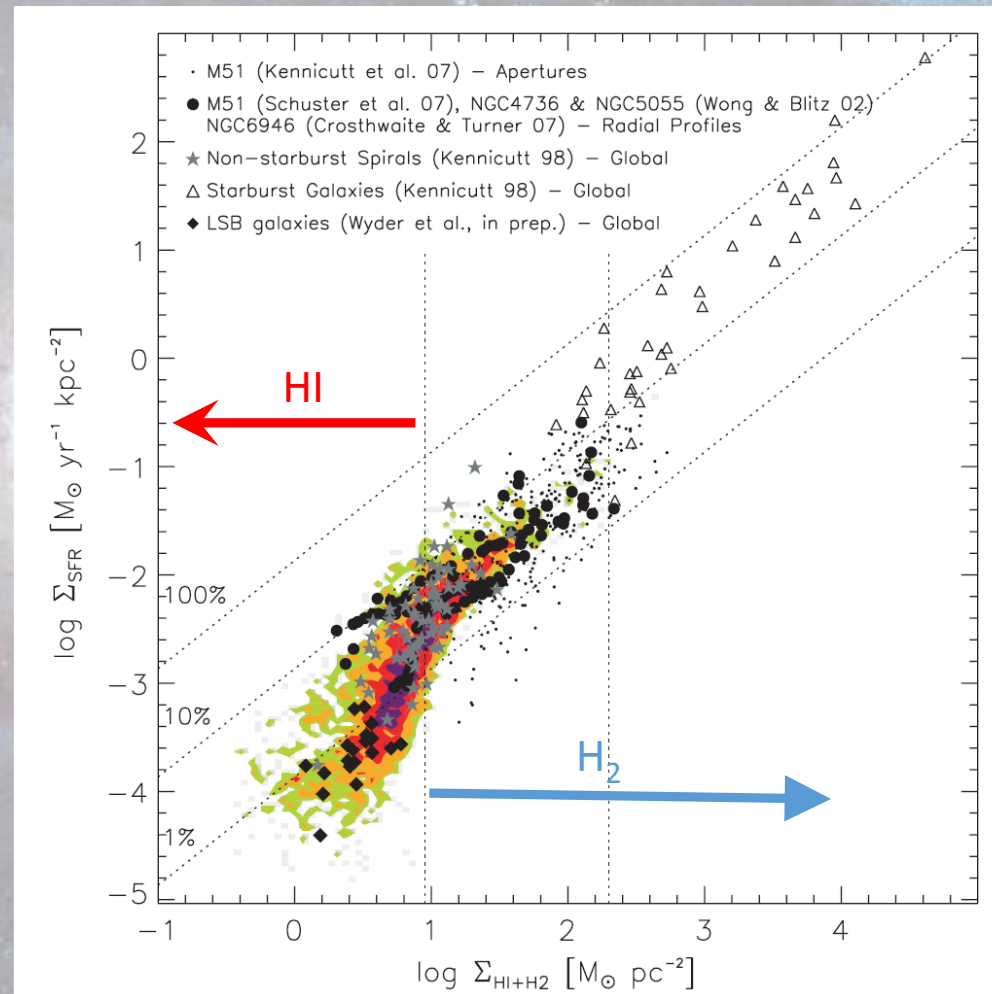
- Above $\sim 10 M_{\text{sol}}/\text{pc}^2$ – HI is saturated (i.e. the density of gas increases while HI density remains constant)
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Stellar Surface Density

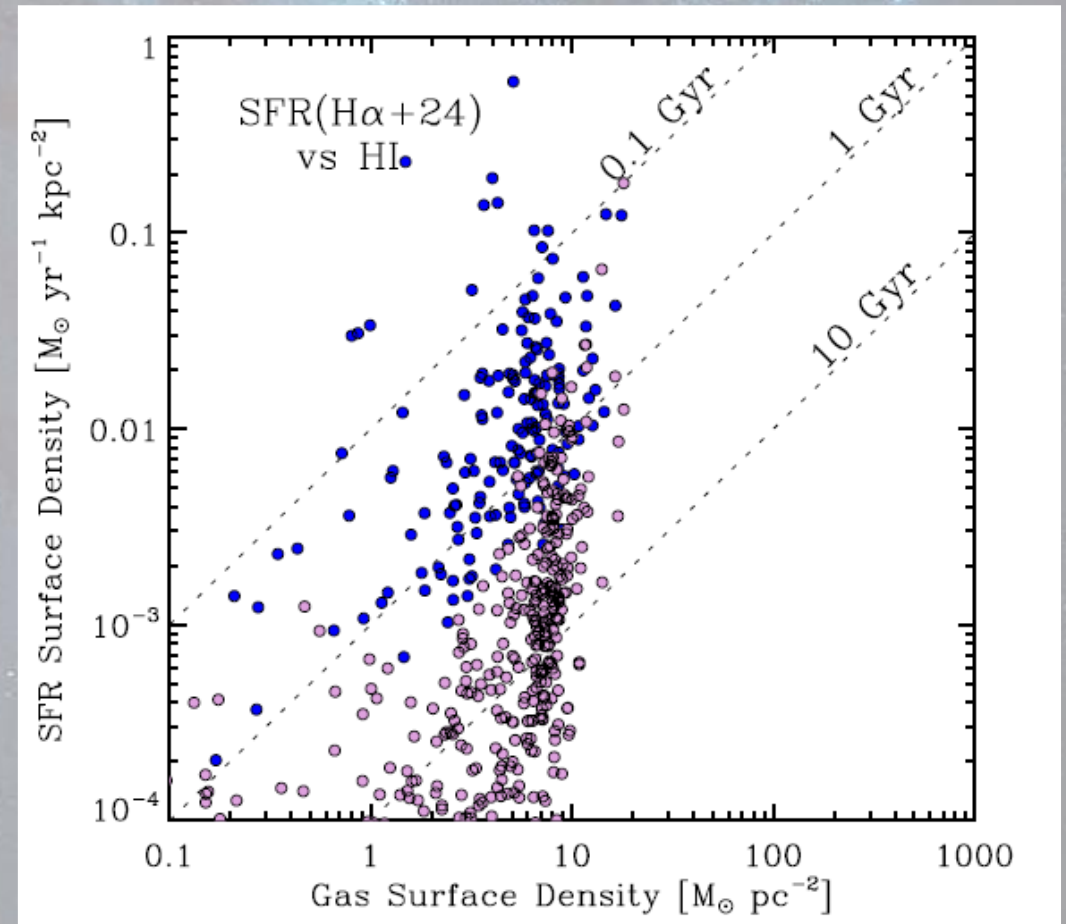
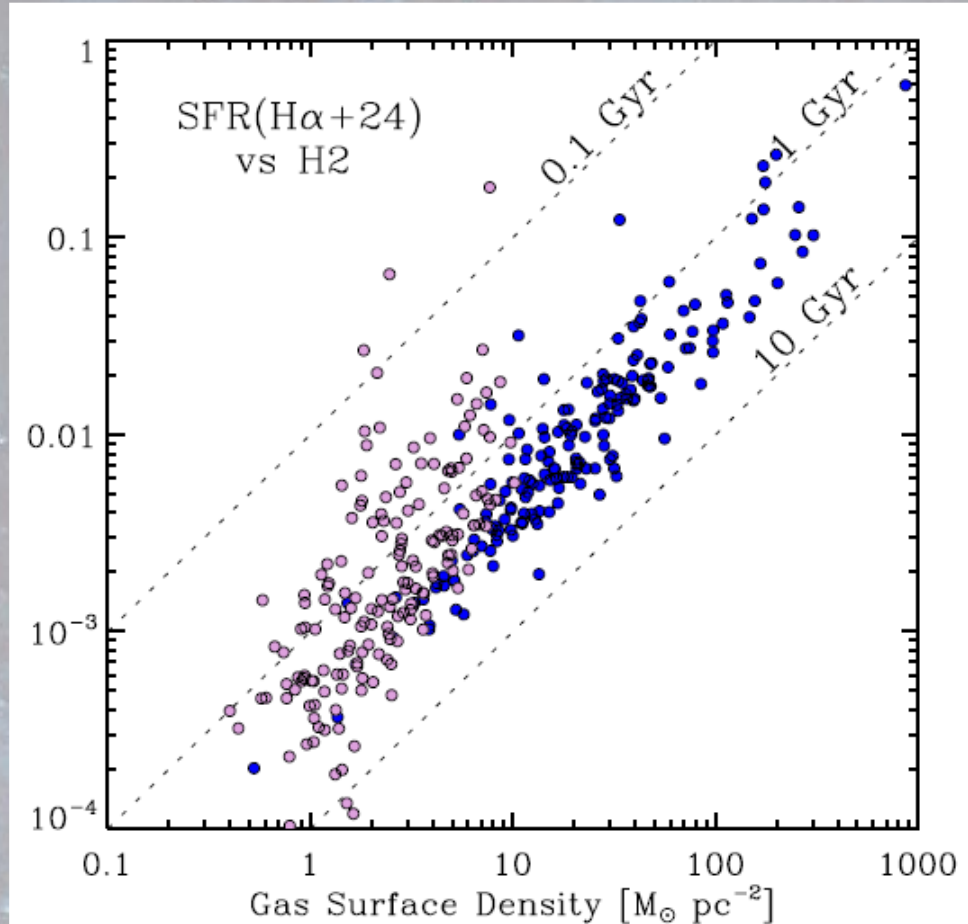
Leroy et al. (2008)

Molecular Star Formation Law?



Bigiel et al. (2008)

Molecular Star Formation Law

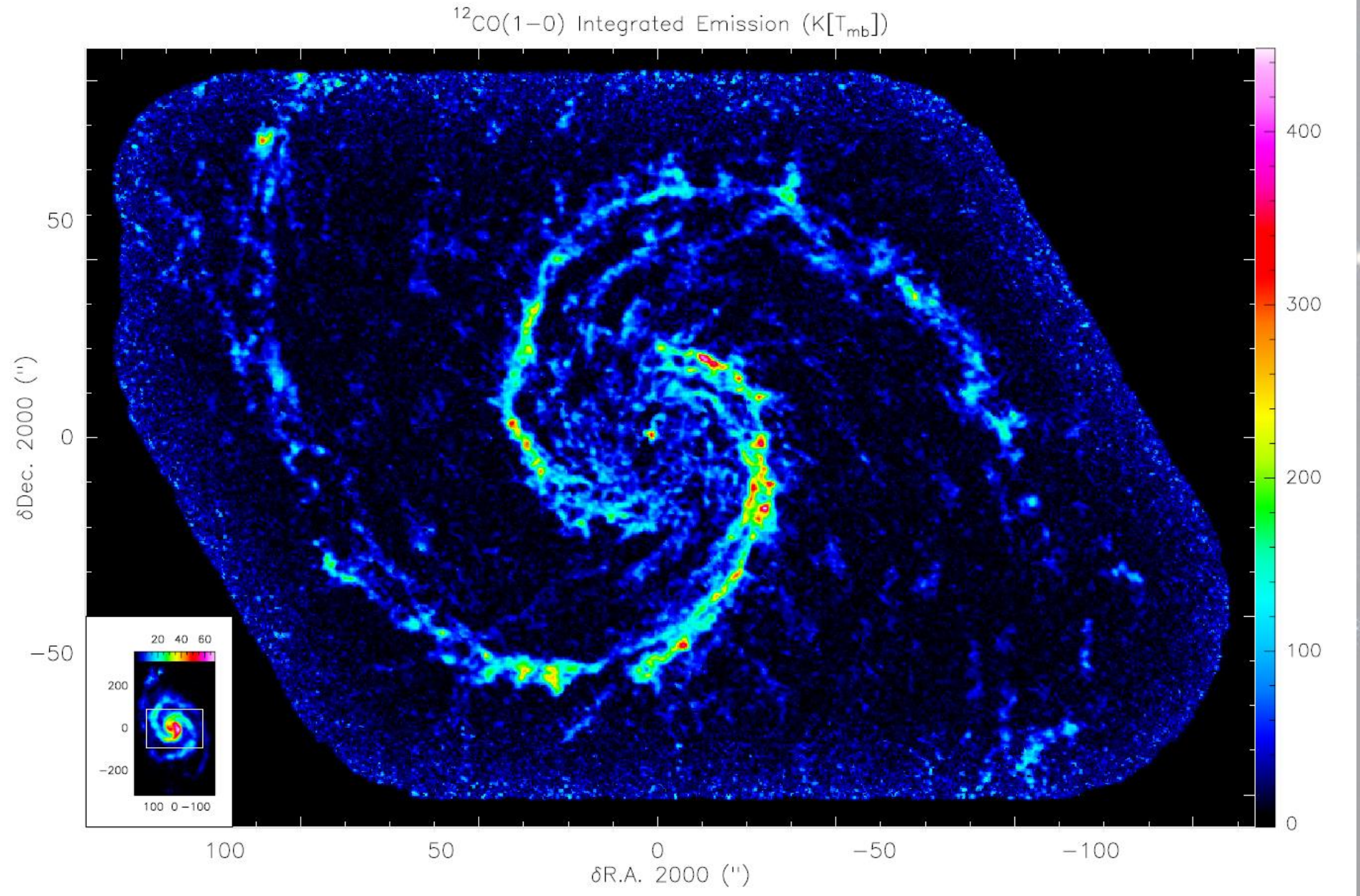


Blue : CO Dominant
Other : HI Dominant

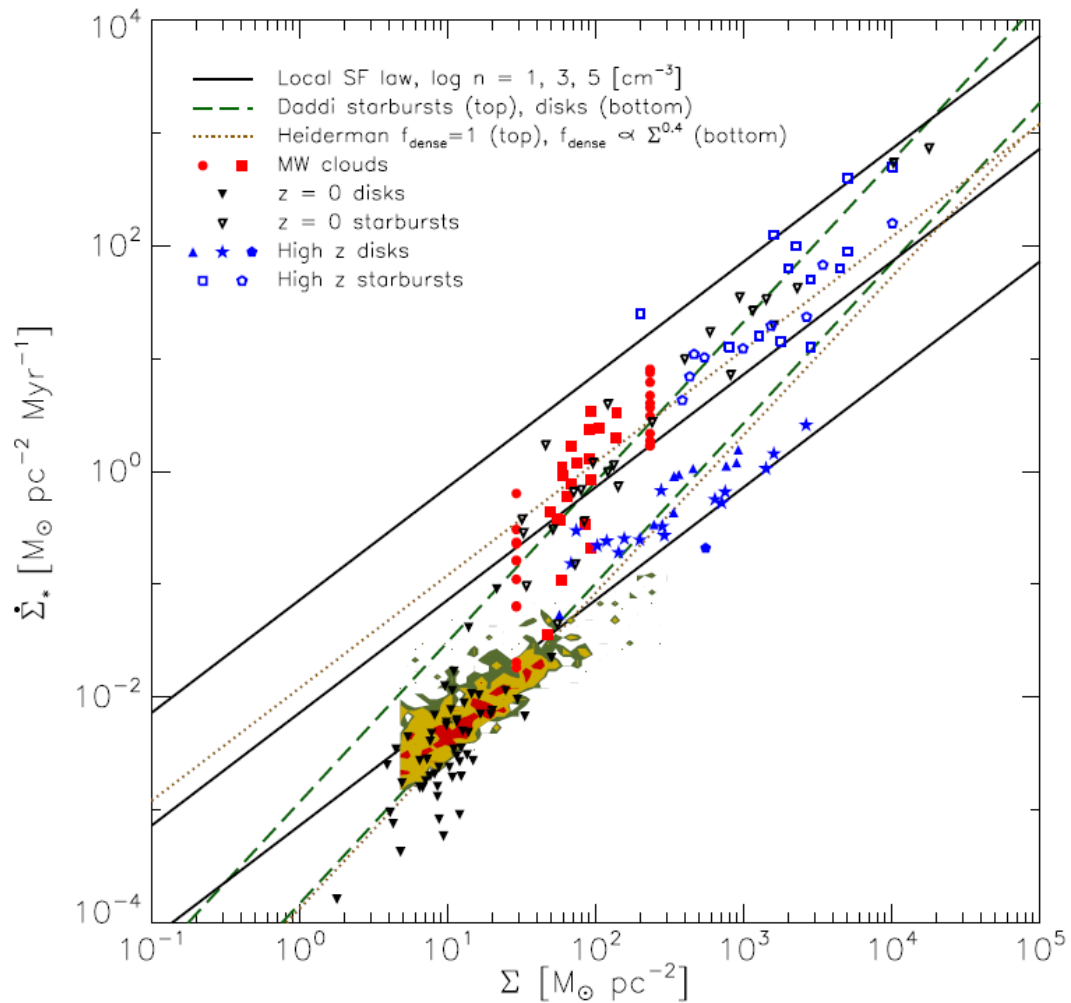
Schruba et al. (2011)

Scales

- 100s pc
 - Arms
- 40pc
 - GMCs

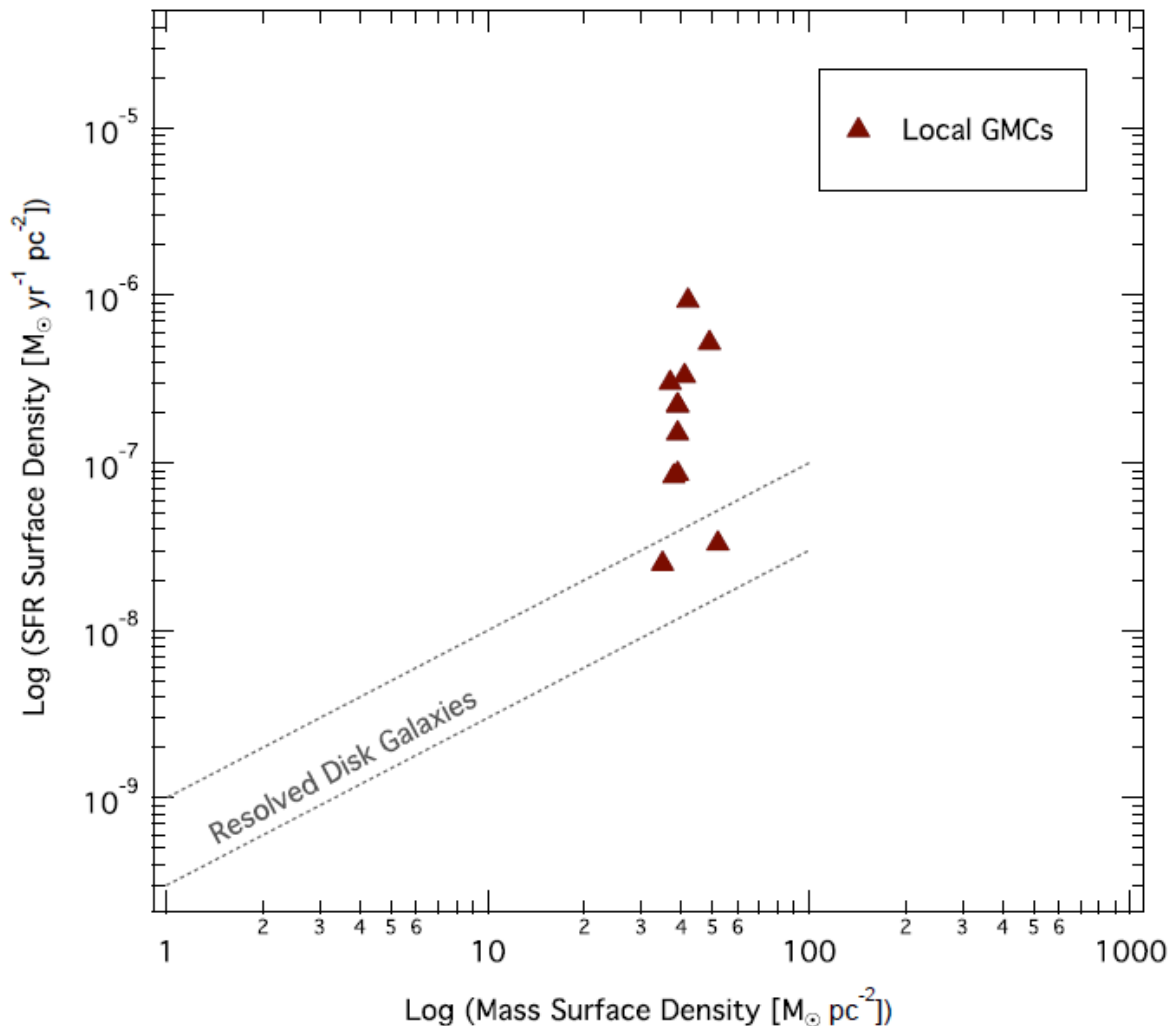


Scales



Gas Surface Density

Krumholz et al. (2013)



Lada et al. (2013)

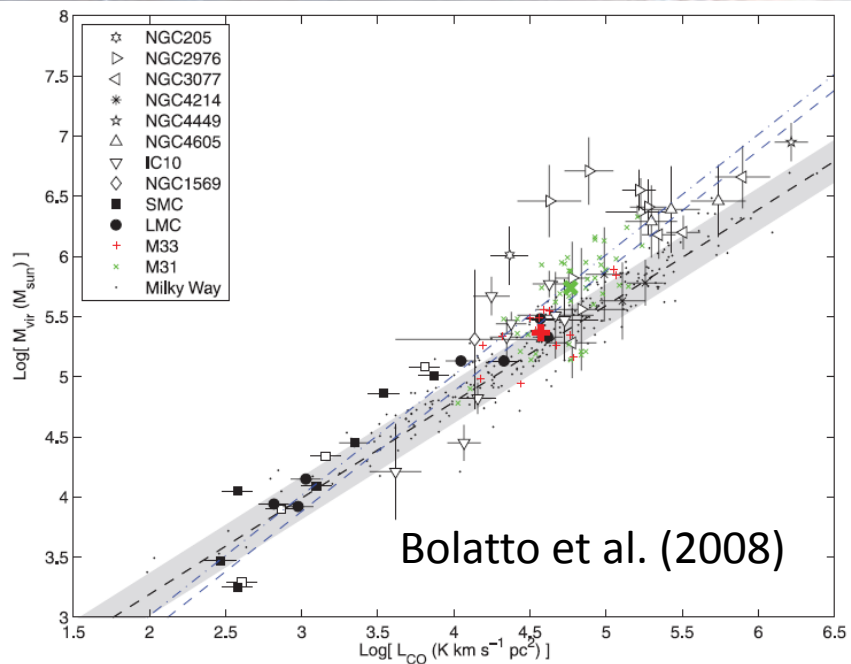
Molecular Clouds

- Larson Scaling Relations :

- Size – Line width
- Luminosity – Line width
- Luminosity – Size
- Larson (1981), Solomon et al. (1987)

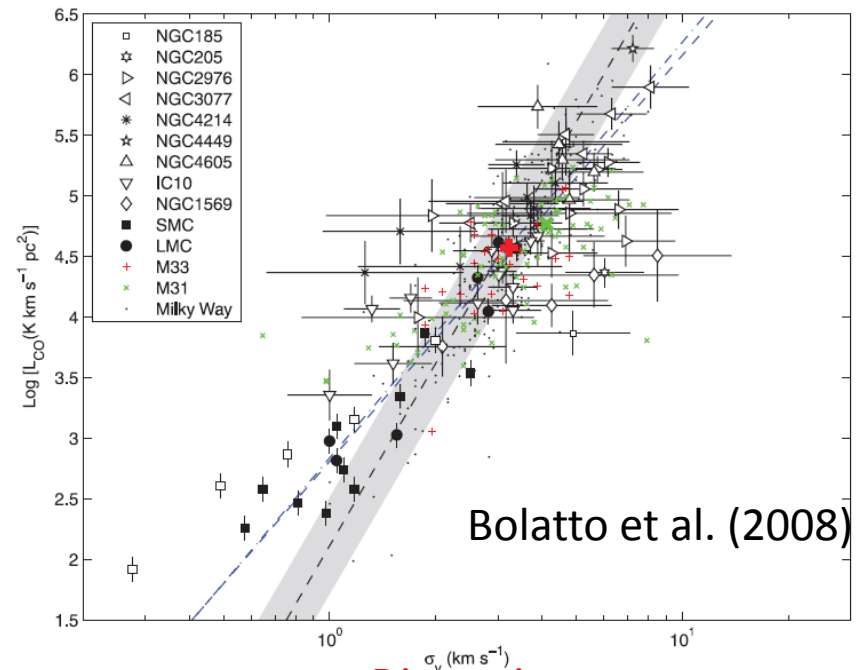
- Virialized Mass – Luminosity

Virial Mass



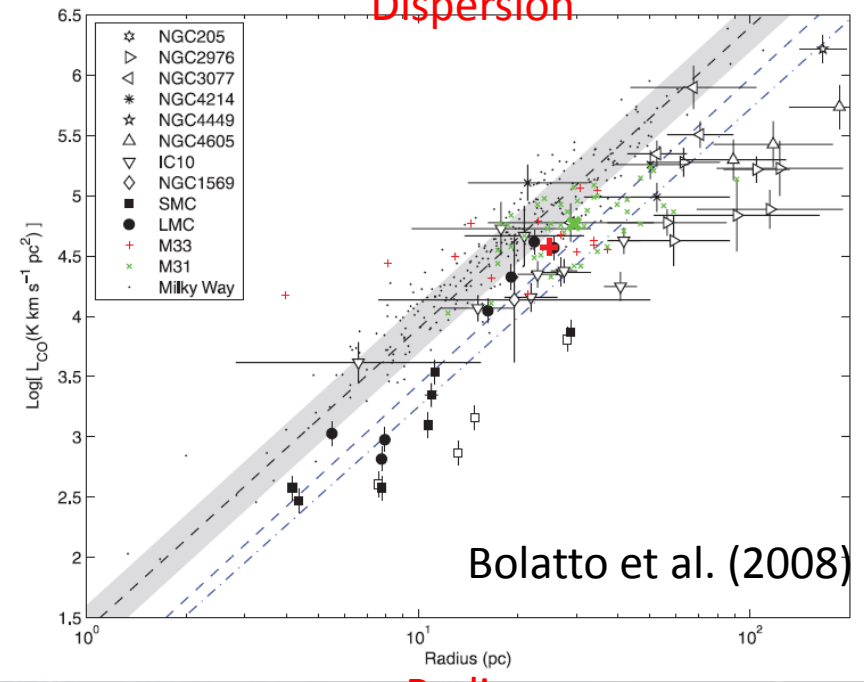
Luminosity

Luminosity



Dispersion

Luminosity

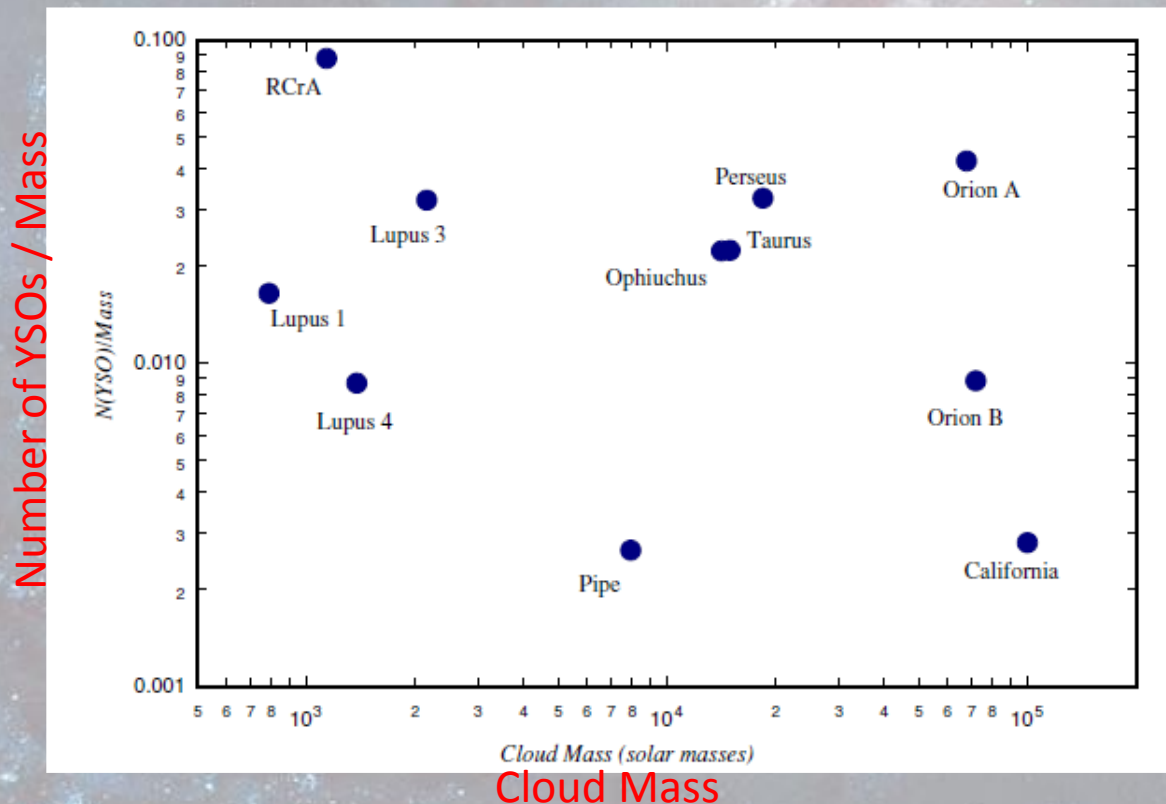


Radius

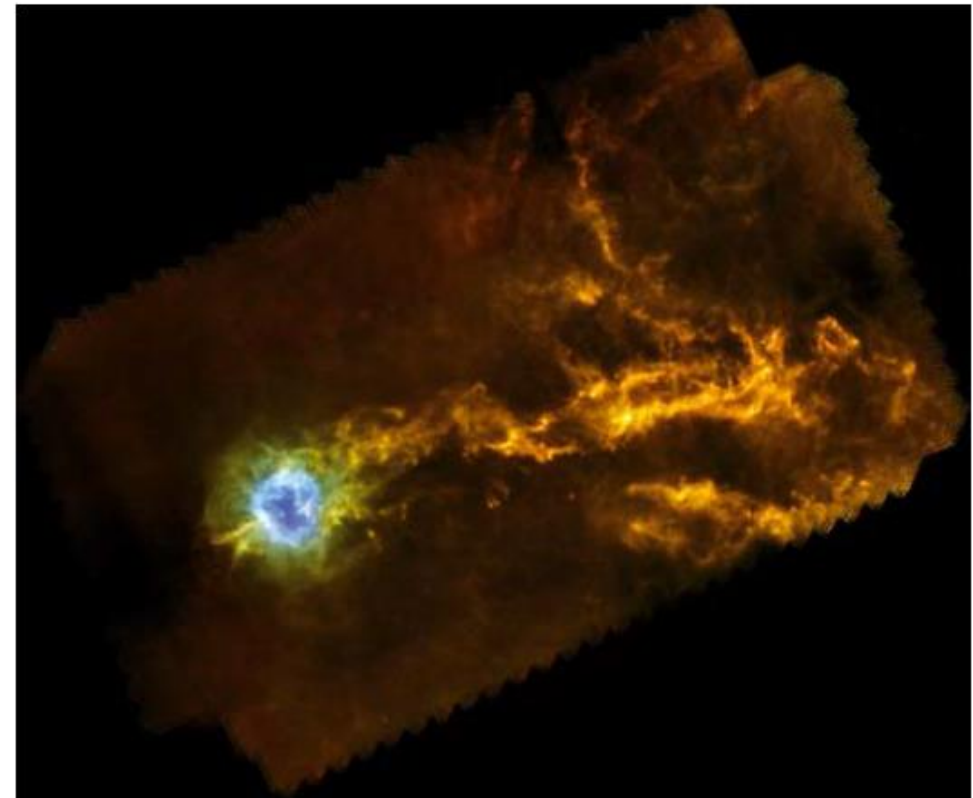
Molecular Clouds

- Clouds are complex structures

- Down to <1pc scales



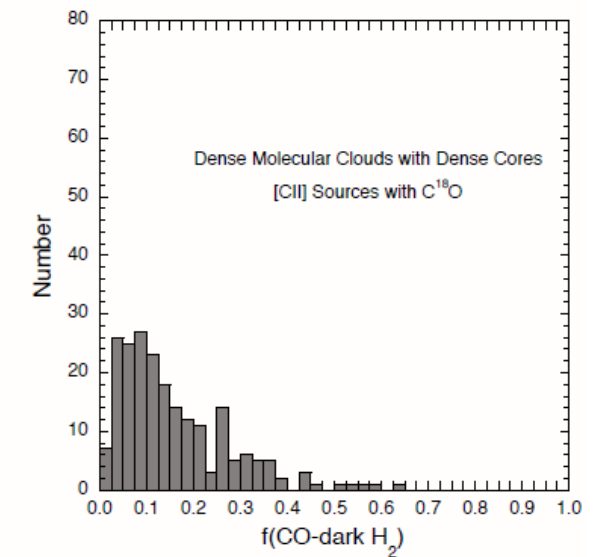
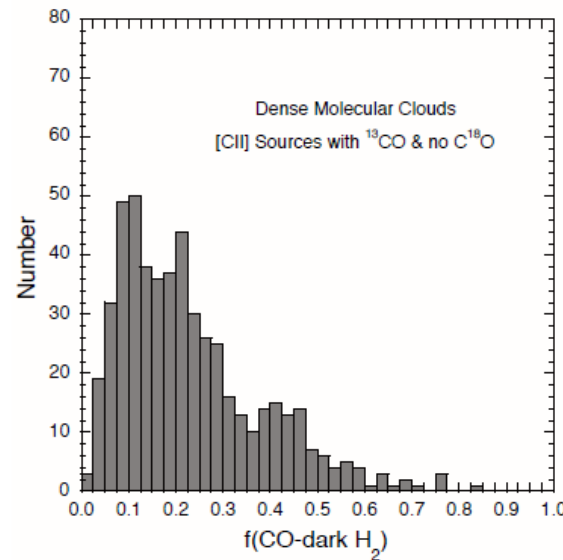
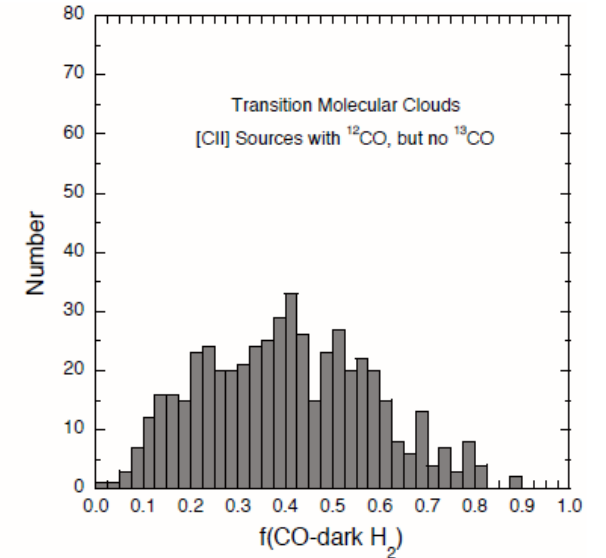
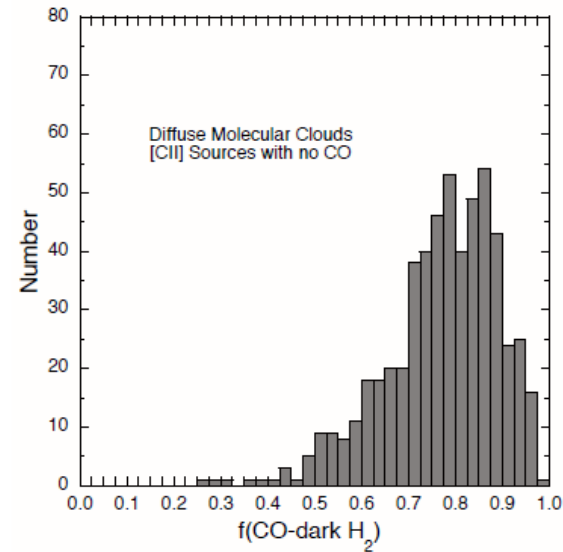
Lada et al. (2010)



HERSCHEL Composite Arzoumanian et al. (2011)

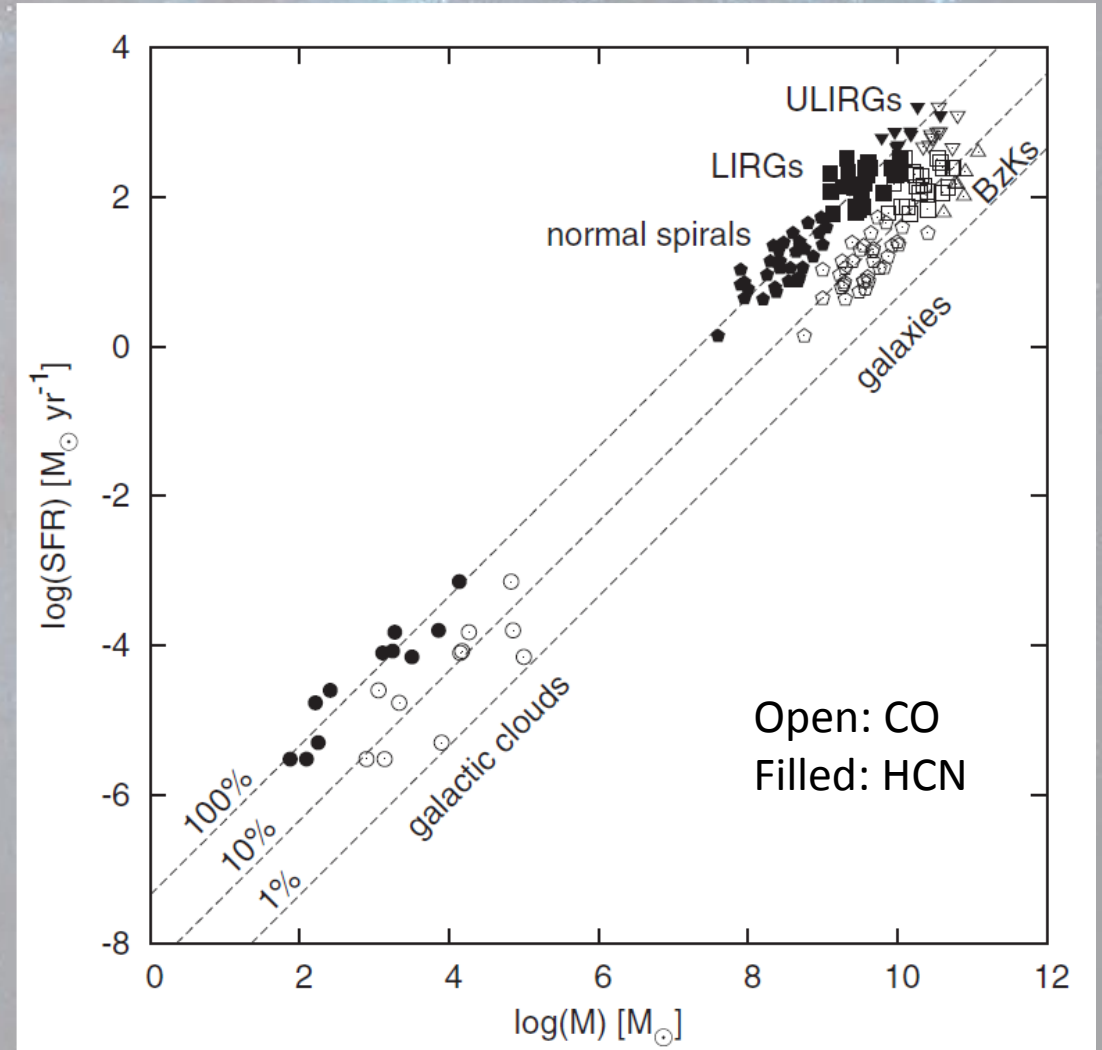
Tracers

- $^{12}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}$ ($J=1-0, J=2-1, J=3-2$) Do not trace all the H_2
- Other CO isotopes and other molecules (eg. HCN) trace denser H_2
- CII traces more diffuse H_2



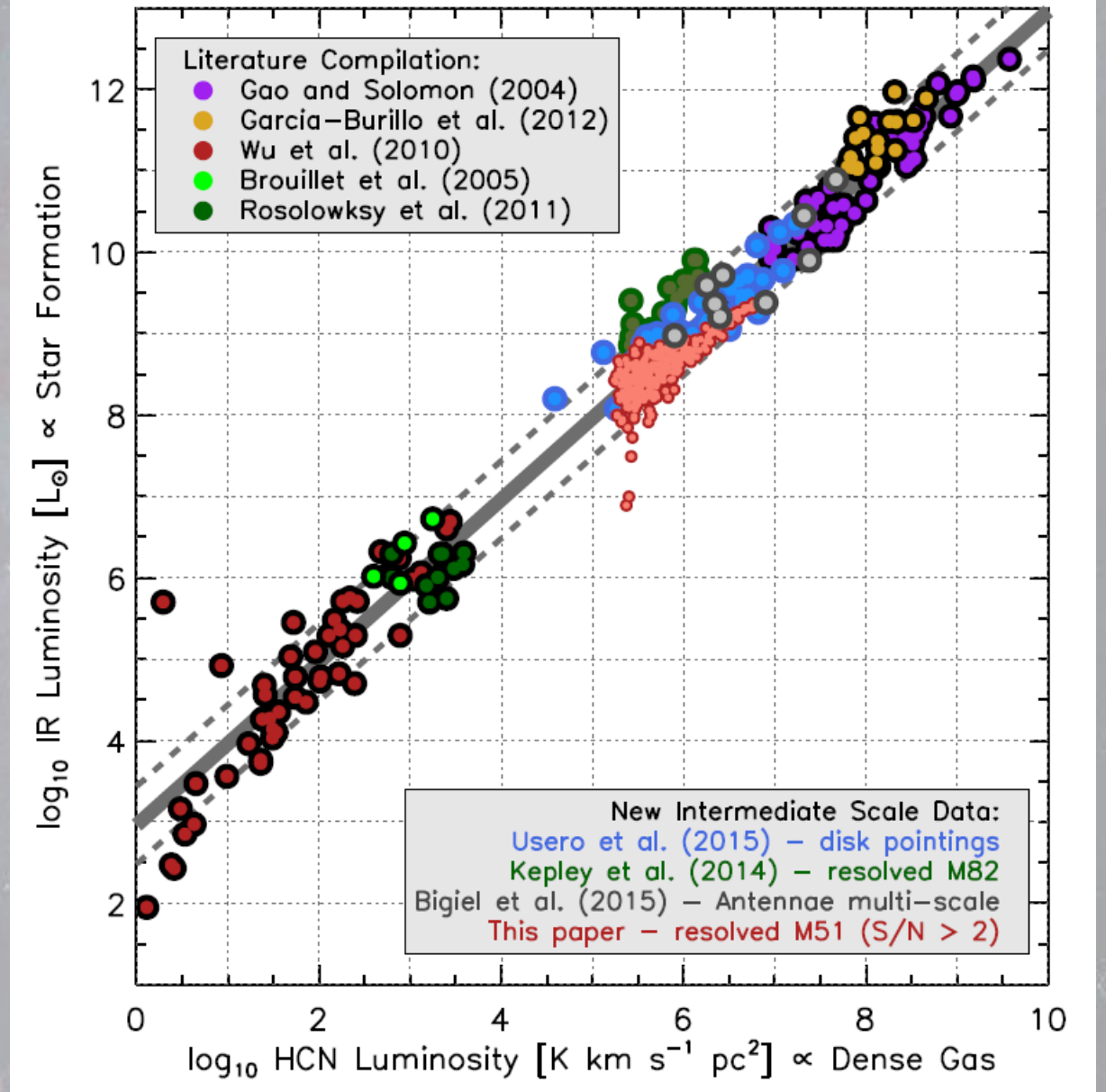
Scales and Tracers

- Turbulence dominated Clouds
- CO does not trace the densest H₂ well
- Clouds have complex 3D structures



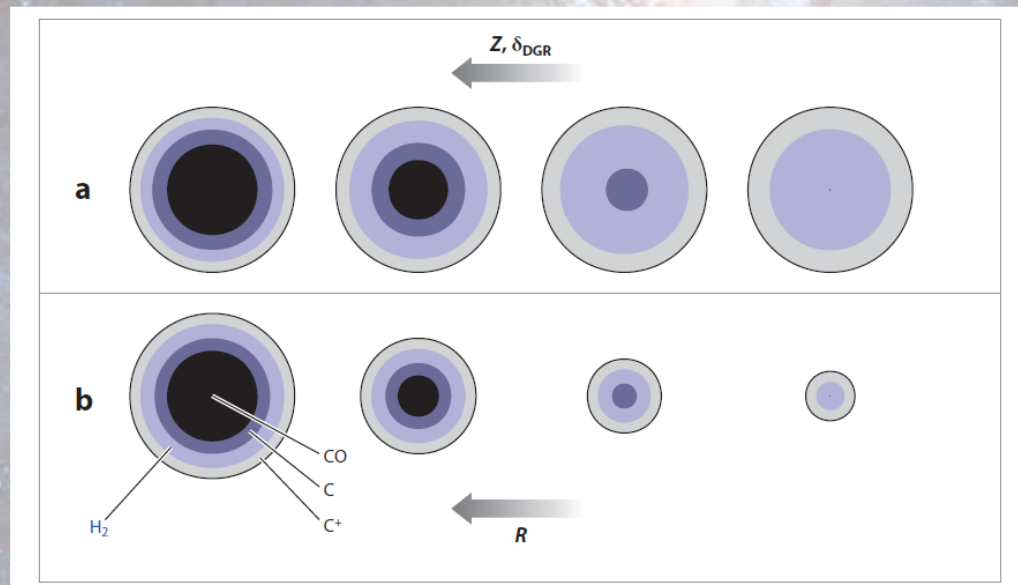
Scales and Tracers

- Using Dense Gas tracers instead of CO improving SFR relations across different scales
- Tightest Relationship is between dense gas and SFR
- IRAM & ALMA Revolutionizing dense molecular gas studies

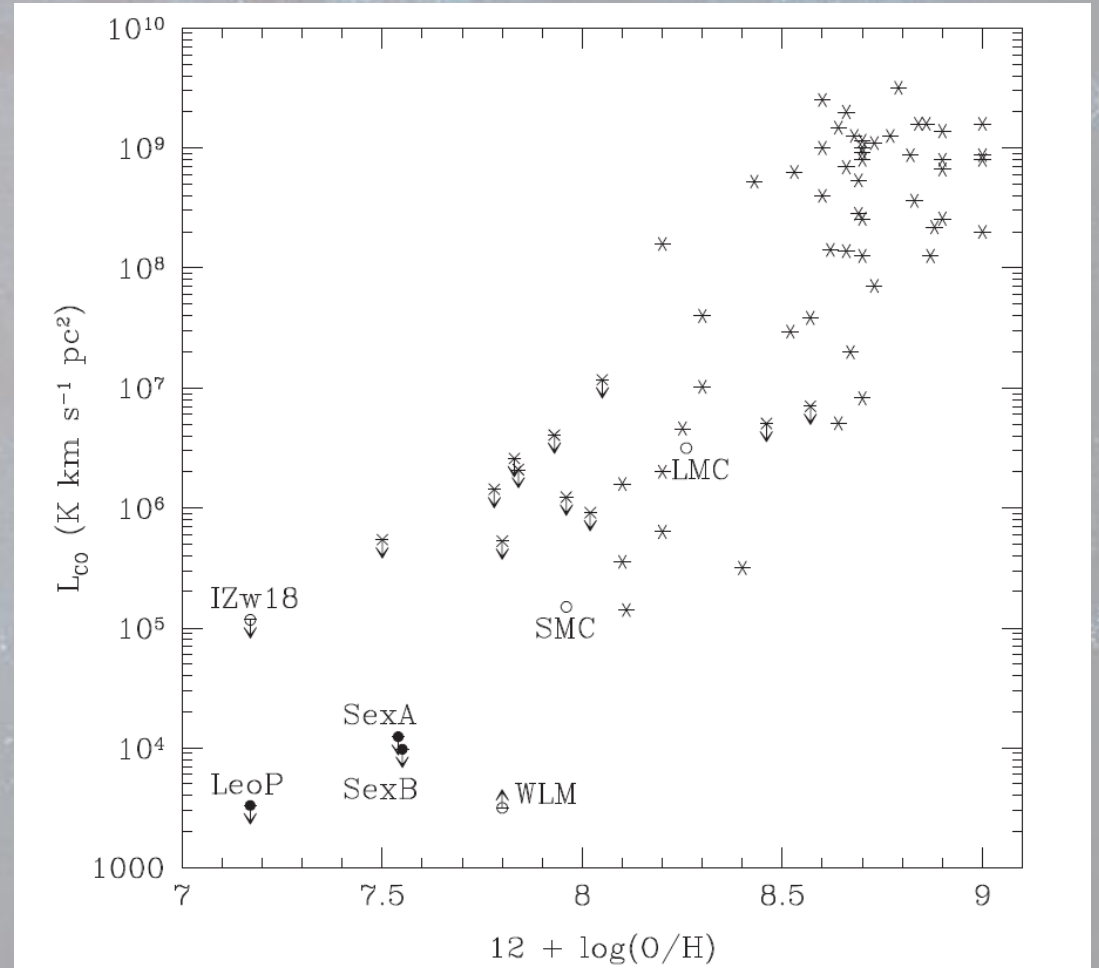


Environmental Effects : Low Metallicity

- HI dominated environments
- CO is a poor tracer for H₂
 - Higher: α_{CO} conversion



Bolatto et al. (2013)

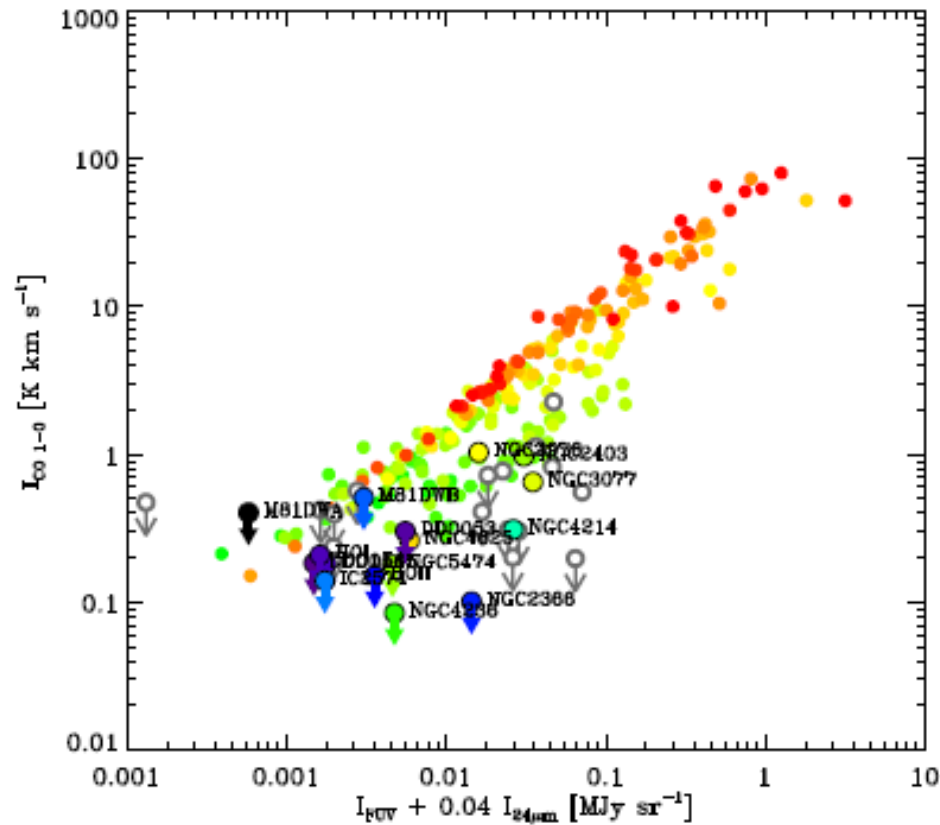


Warren et al. (2015)

Environmental Effects : Low Metallicity

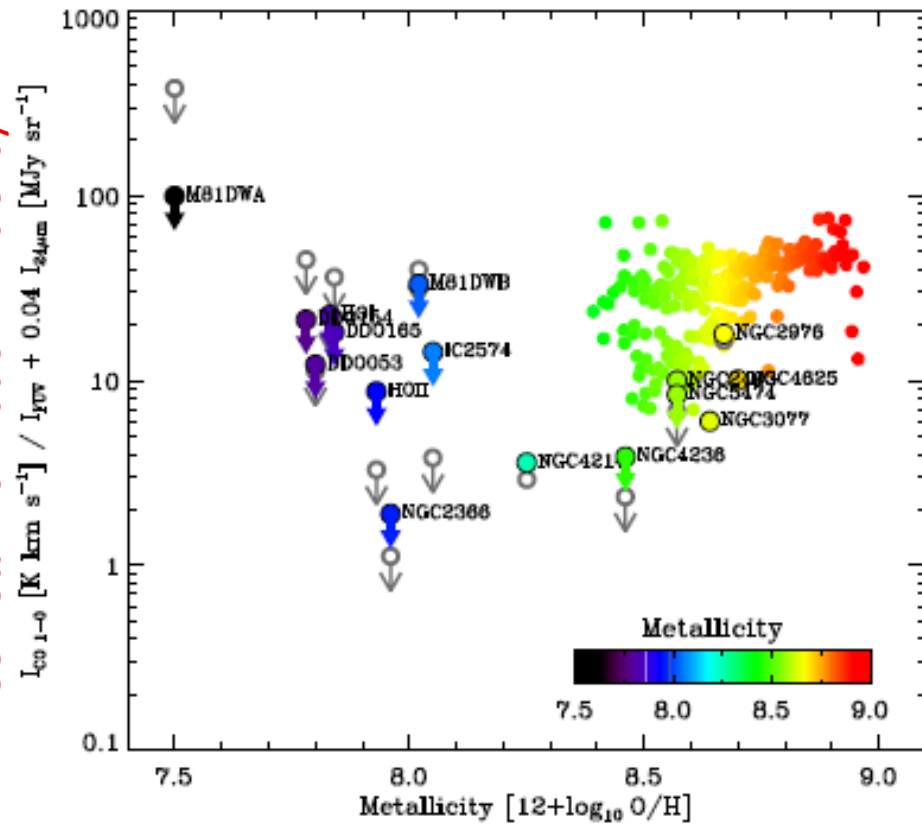
- Variations affect SFR Relations
- Variations affect measured SFE

“CO Molecular Gas Surface Density”



“Star Formation Surface Density”

“CO - Star Formation Efficiency”



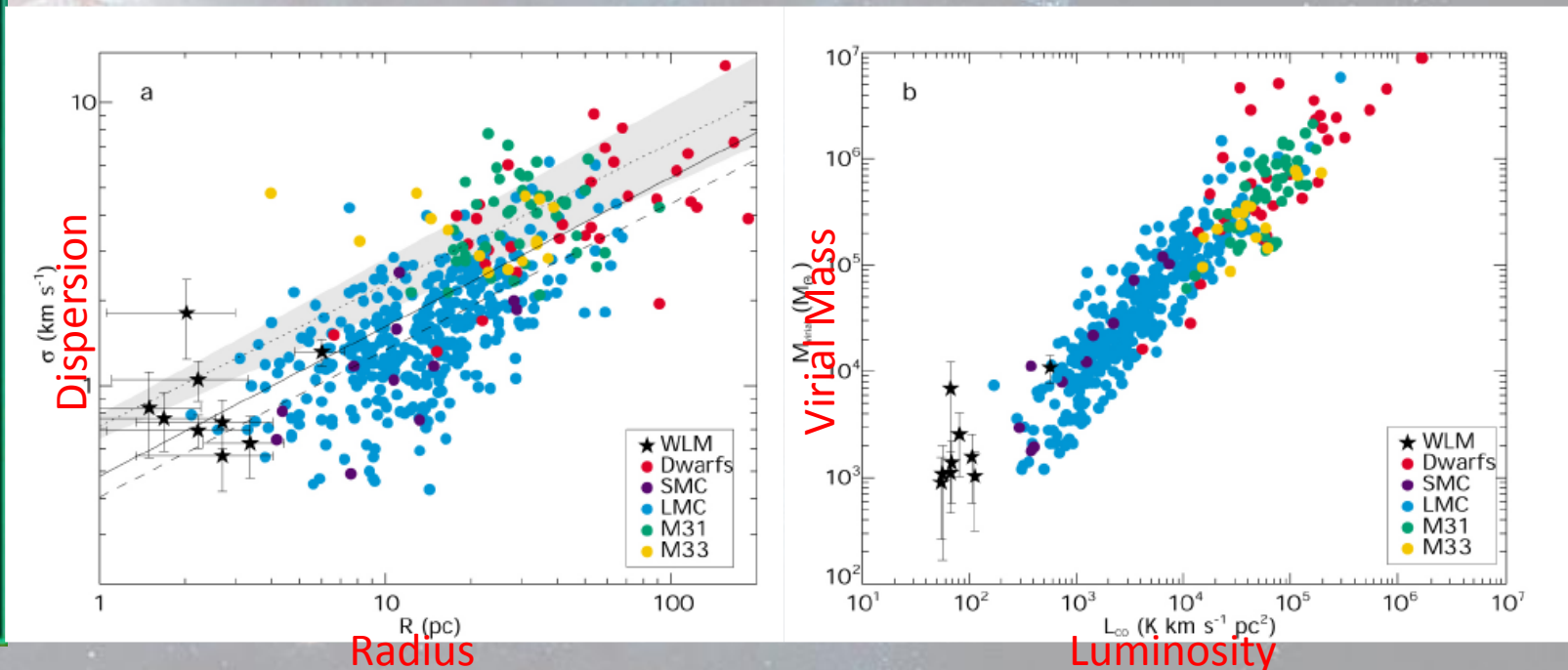
Metallicity

Environmental Effects : Low Metallicity

- WLM: 13% solar Z (metallicity)
- ALMA CO
- Smaller Molecular Clouds
- Normal Densities



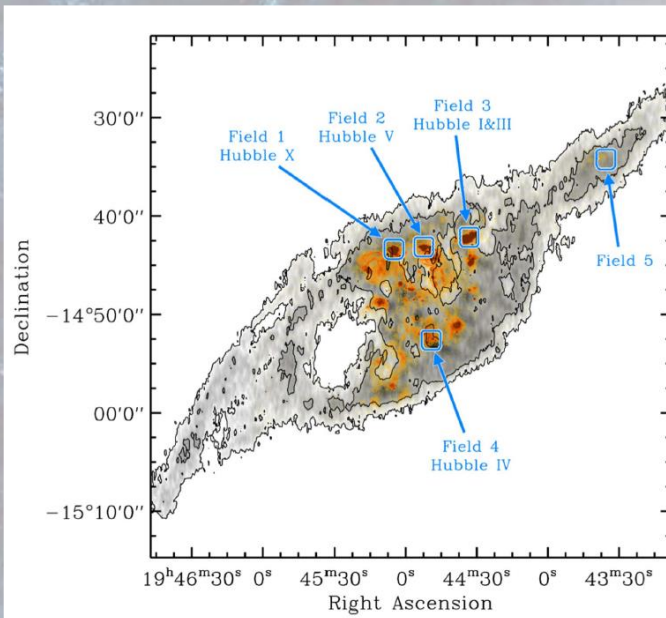
Rubio et al. (2017)



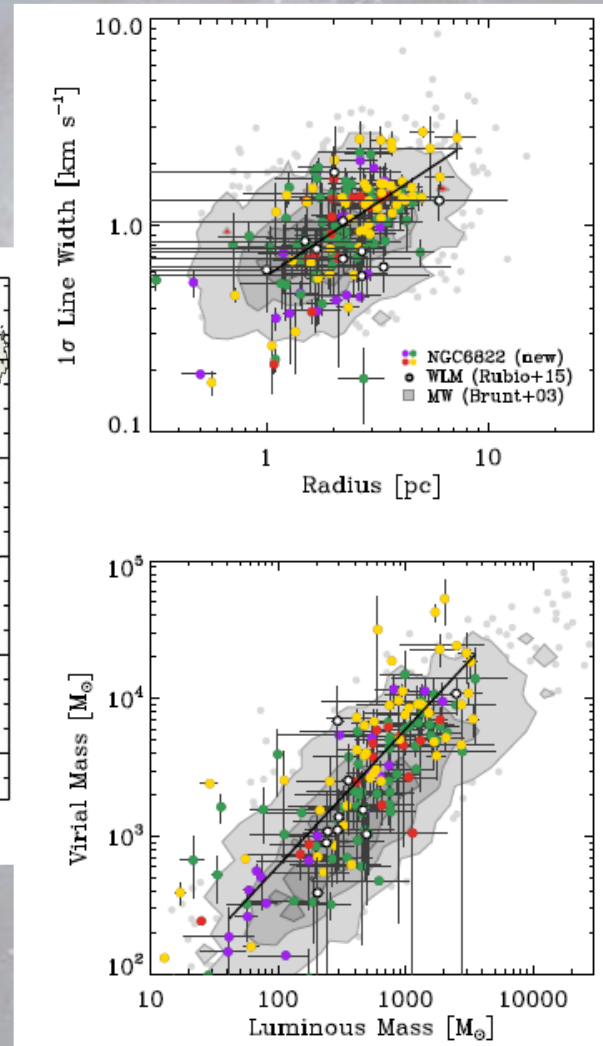
Rubio et al. (2017)

Environmental Effects : Low Metallicity

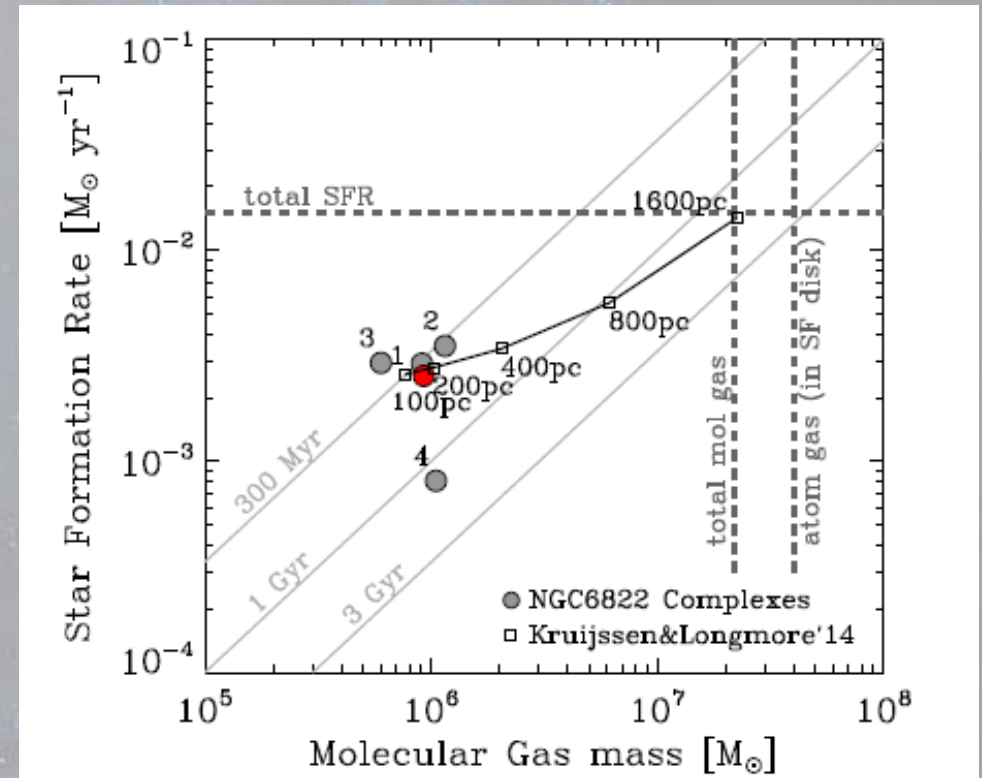
- NGC 6822
- 20% solar Z



Schruba et al. (2017)

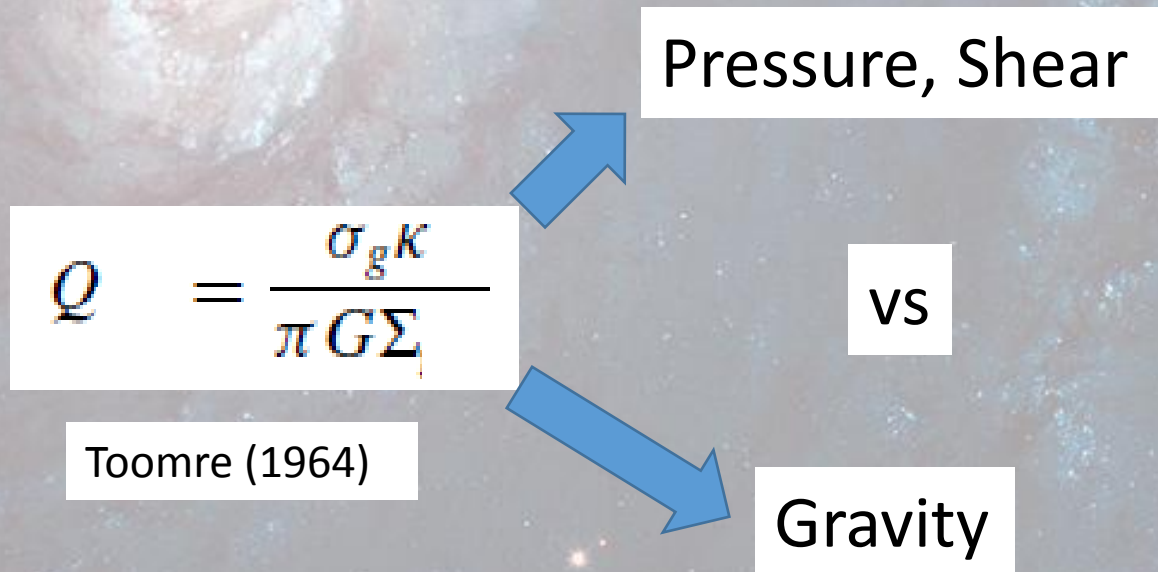


- Consistent with WLM & outer MW
- SFE Consistent with lower resolution Large High metallicity disks



Stability of Disks?

- Stability of galaxy disks against gravitational collapse
 - Toomre (1964), Goldreich & Lynden-Bell (1965), Elmegreen (1979)...
- Toomre parameter:



Stability of Disks?

- Infinitesimally thin gas-only disk
- σ : velocity dispersion
- κ : epicyclic frequency
- Σ : density

$$Q = \frac{\sigma_g \kappa}{\pi G \Sigma}$$

Toomre (1964)

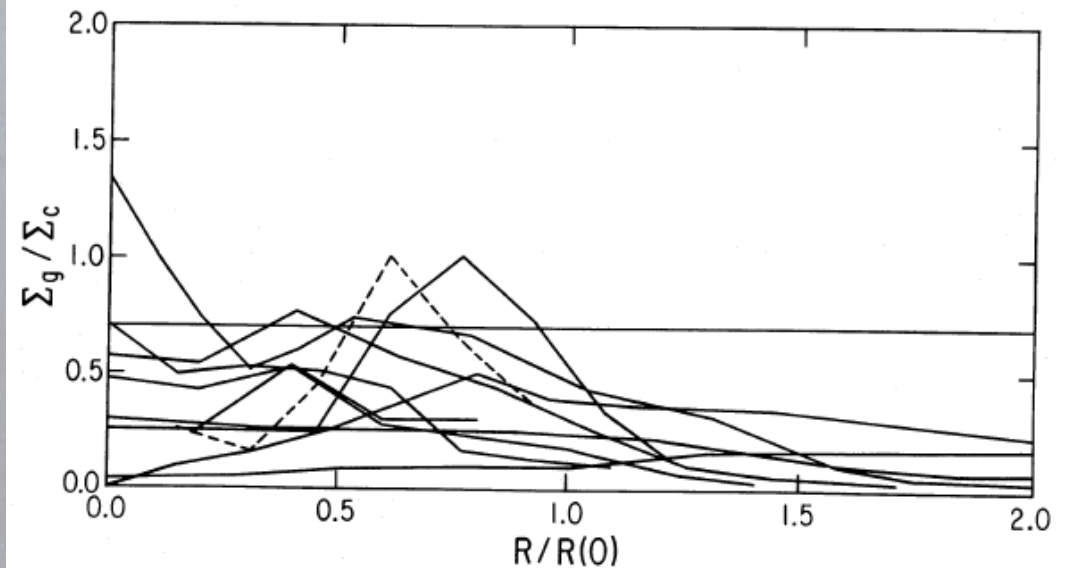
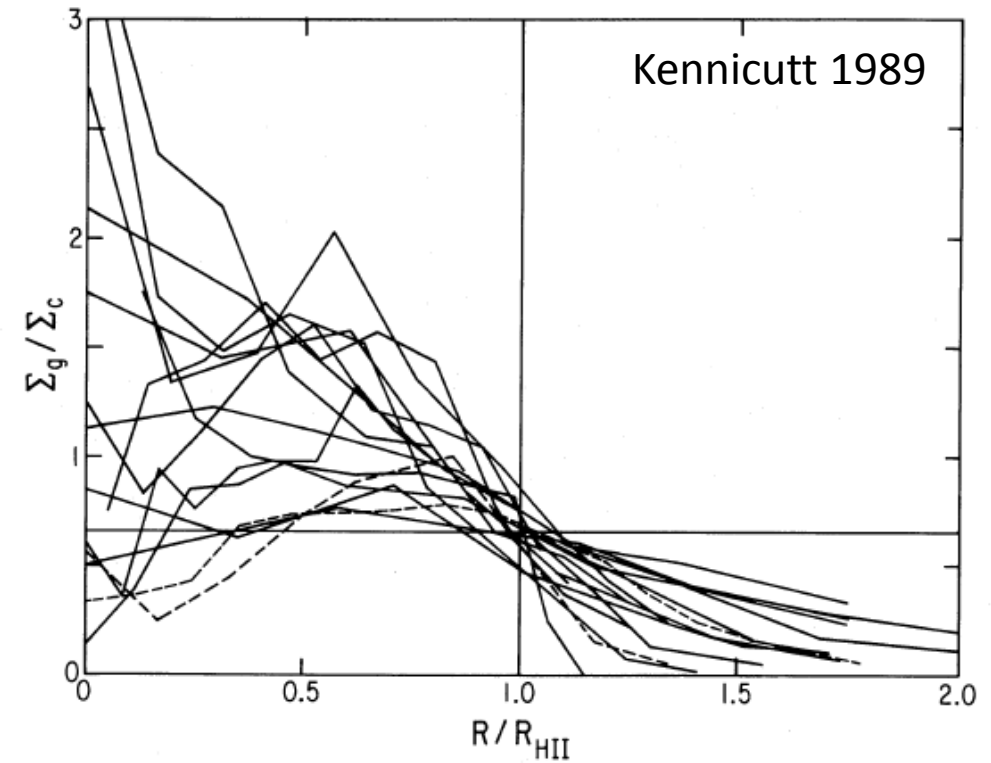
Pressure, Shear

vs

Gravity

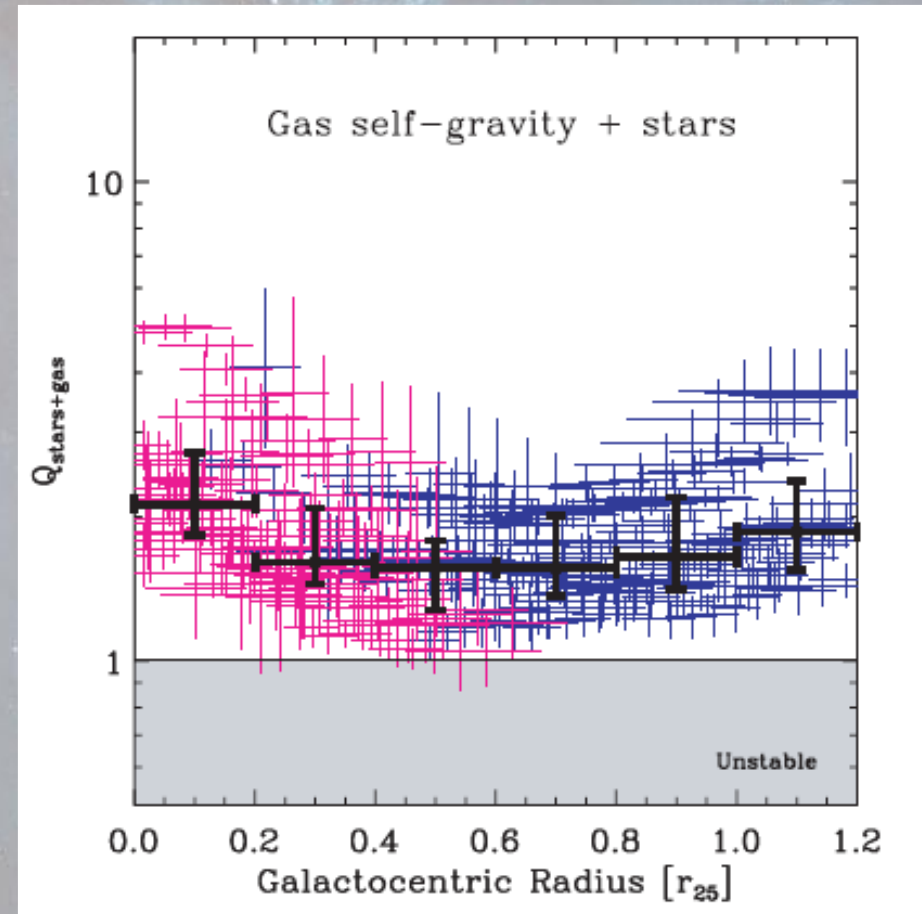
Stability of Disks

- Gas Parameters:
 - σ : HI profiles (outer disk, constant)
 - κ : HI rotation curve
 - Σ : HI + Molecular Gas



Toomre Criterion... complications

- Non-axisymmetric perturbations
- Stars
- Thick disks
- Realistic shear on molecular clouds
- Turbulence



Leroy et al. 2008

Stability of Disks

- Romeo & Falstad (2013)
 - Multi-component disks
 - Finite disk thickness
 - Simple formulation

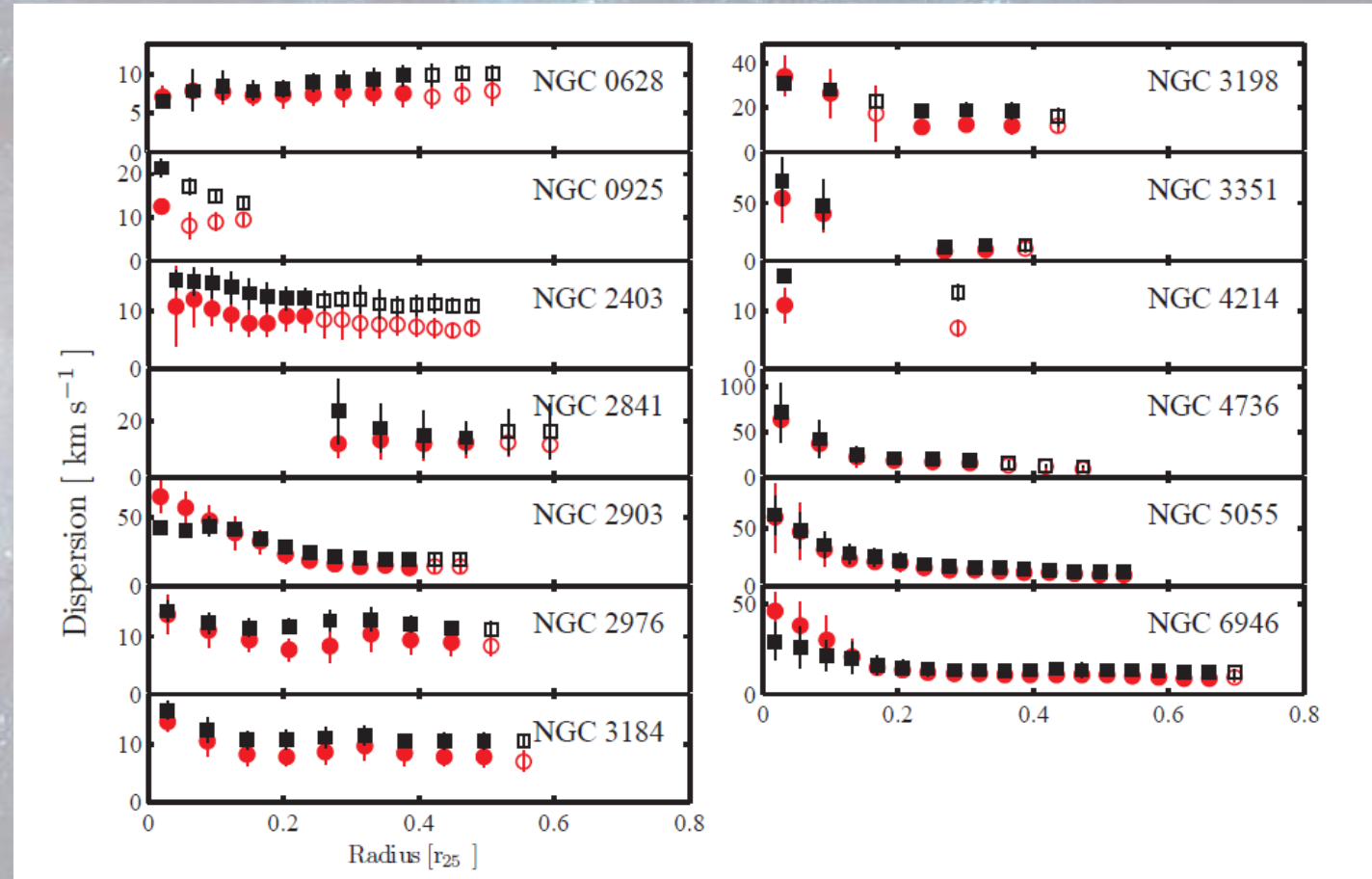
$$\frac{1}{Q_N} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{W_i}{Q_i}$$

Dependent on relative dispersions of components

Toomre Parameter of each component

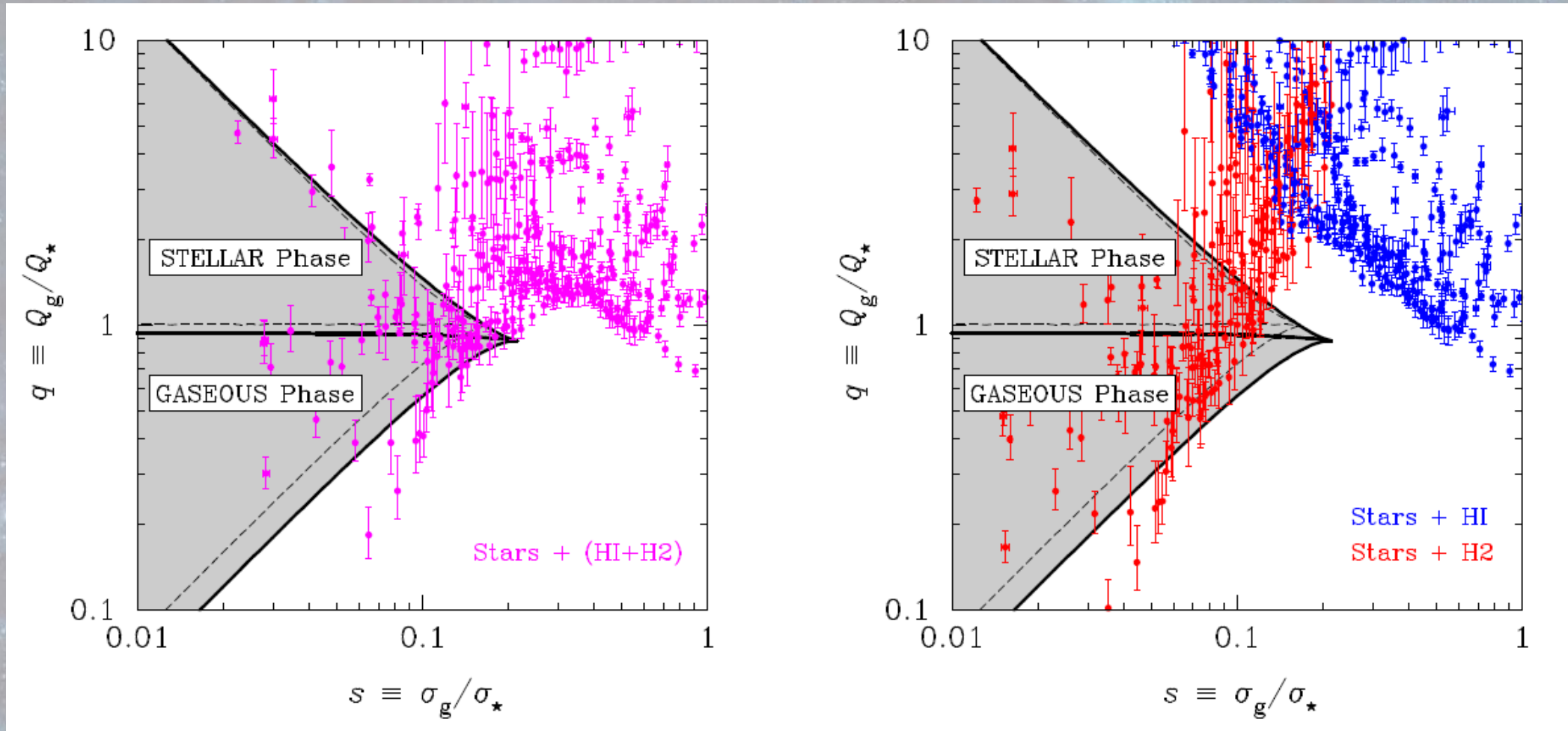
Dispersions

- Gas dispersions decline with radius
- CO dispersions lower than HI but difference is not as large as expected.
- Stacking experiments (Pety et al. 2013, Caldu Primo et al. 2013) show CO dispersions larger than expected with low intensity broad component.



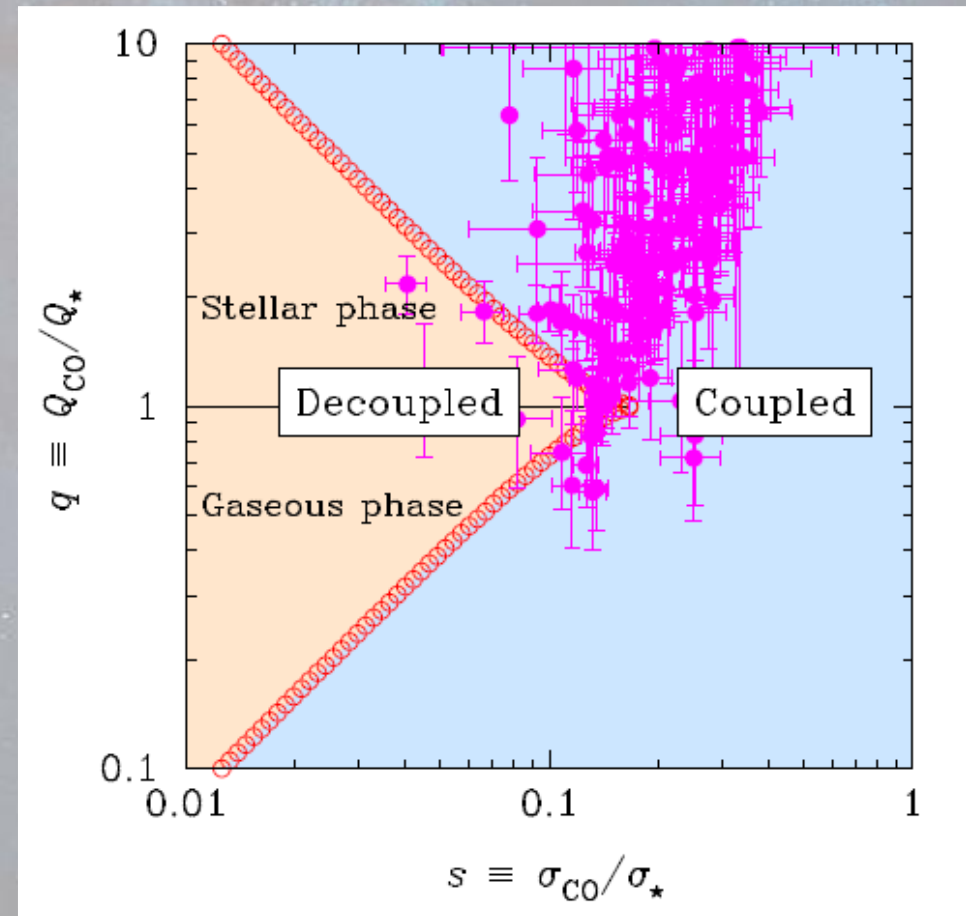
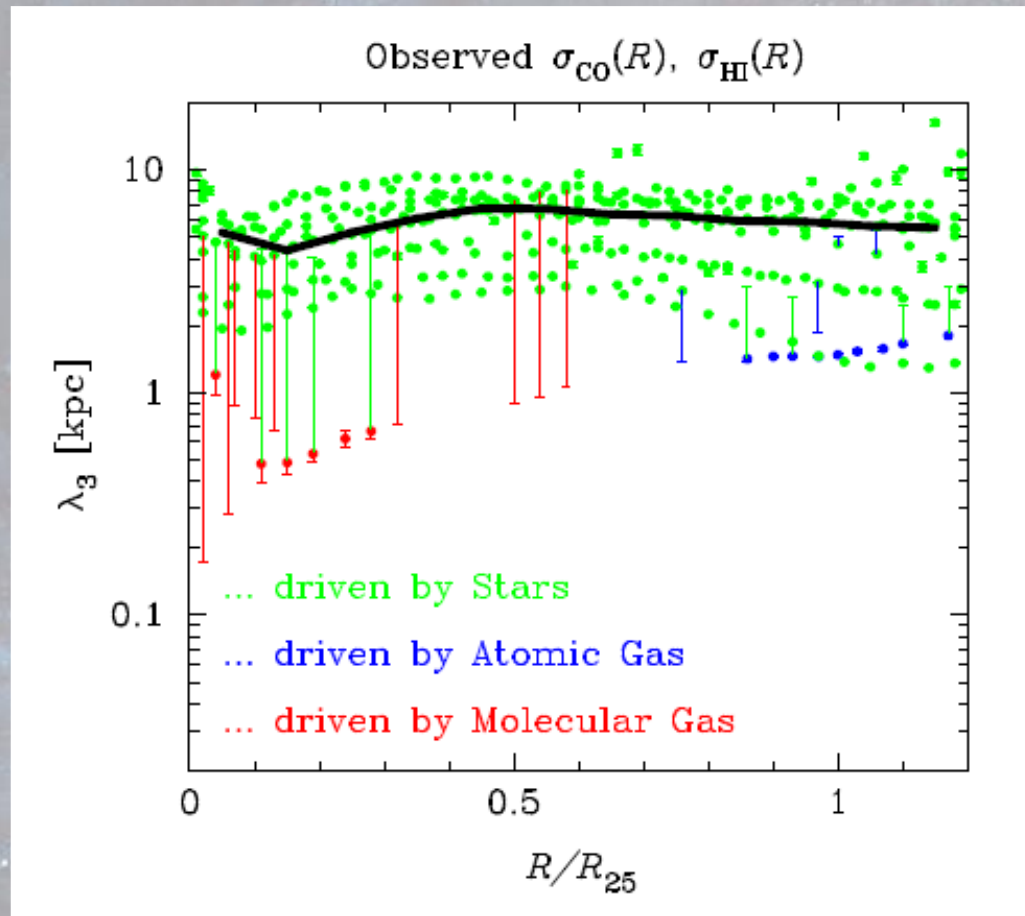
Mogotsi et al. (2016)

Multi-component stability



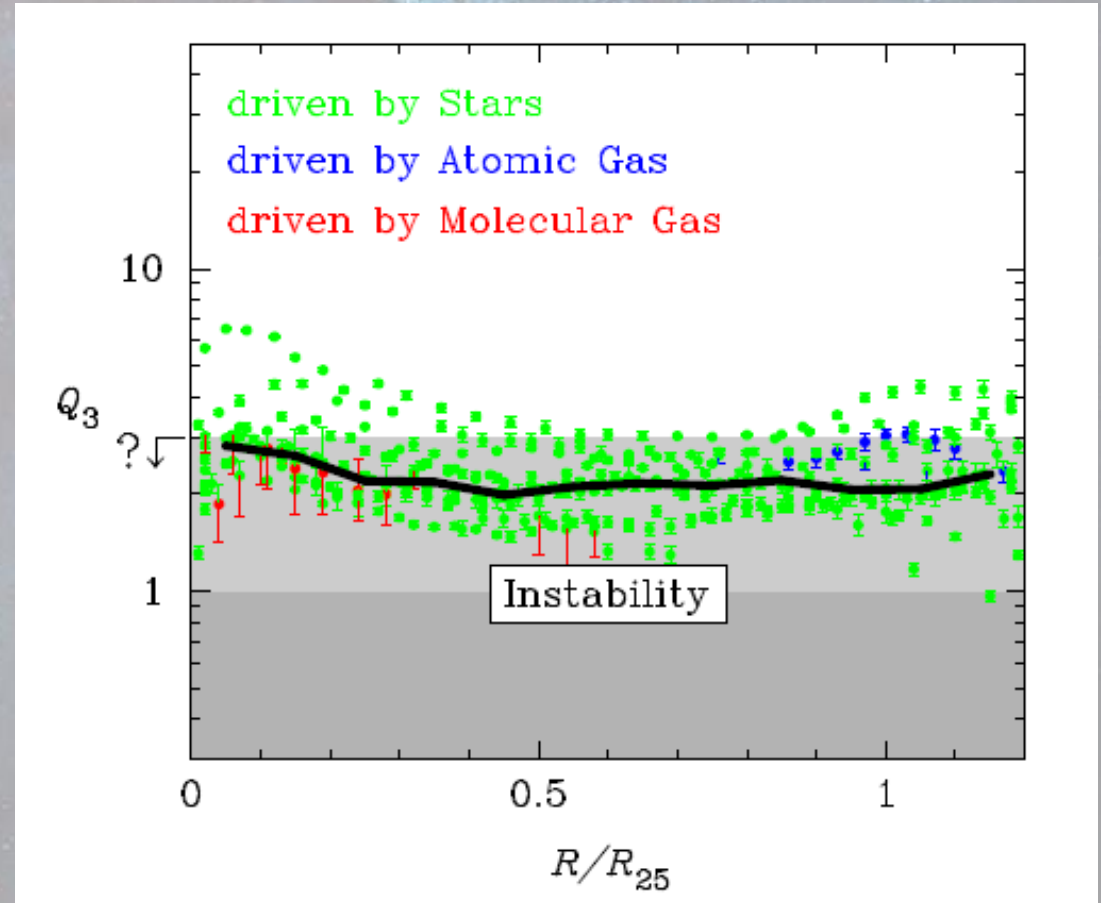
Romeo & Falstad (2013)

Stability using observed Dispersions



Stability using observed Dispersions

- When stars, HI and molecular gas are treated as individual components of the disks:
 - Instabilities are primarily driven by stars
 - Molecular gas drives instabilities at short radii
 - Small scale instabilities are driven by the gas (molecular)
 - $Q \sim 2.2$ i.e. stable against axisymmetric instabilities



Molecular meets Atomic

- Cold HI closer to CO than overall HI
 - (e.g. Ianjamasimana et al. 2013, 2015; Mogotsi et al. 2016)
- Low metallicity, outer disk regions dominated by HI
- Feedback and Fuelling of galaxy gas reservoirs

Photo Credit: M100,
Judy Schmidt

Molecular Universe...

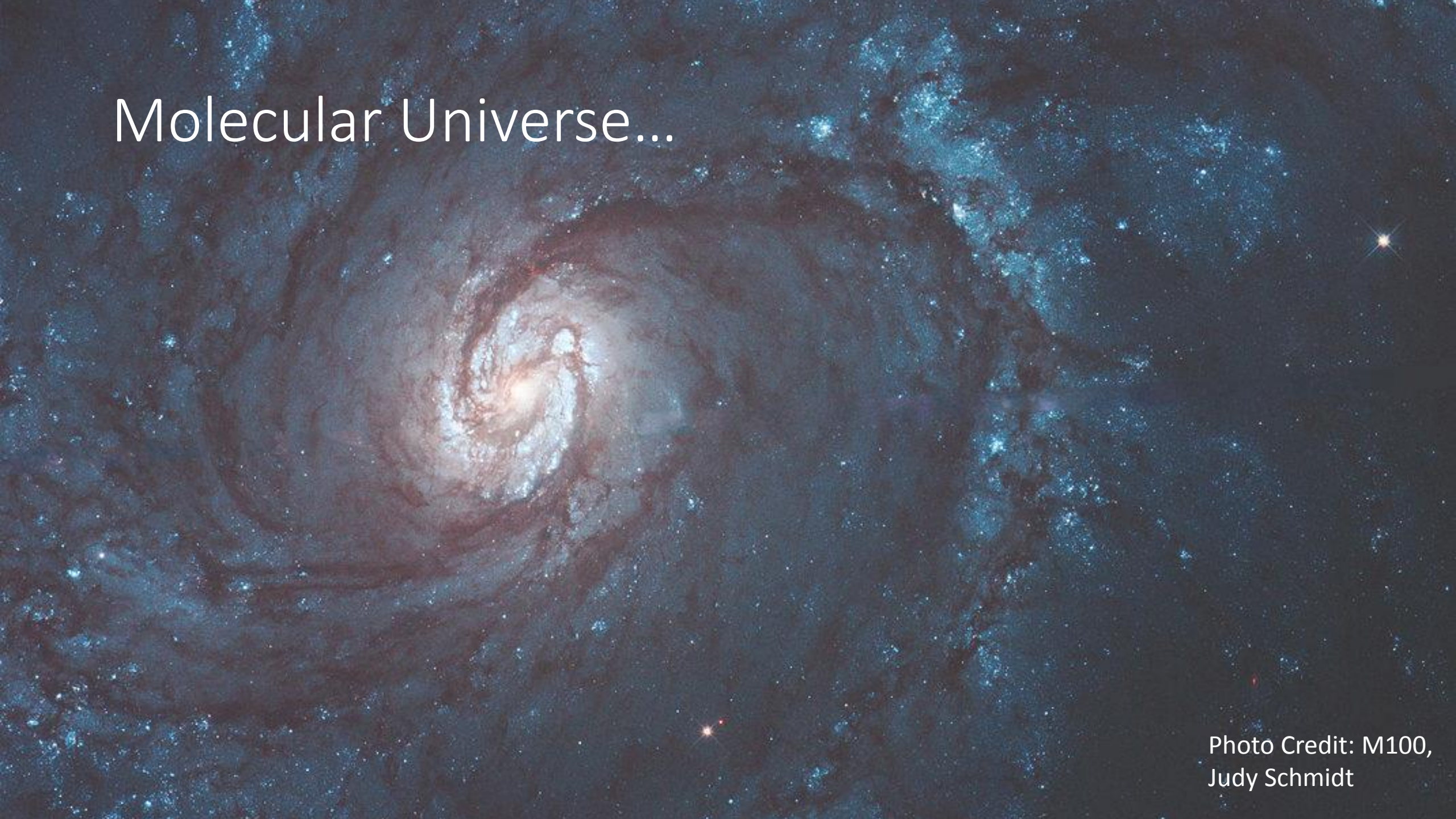
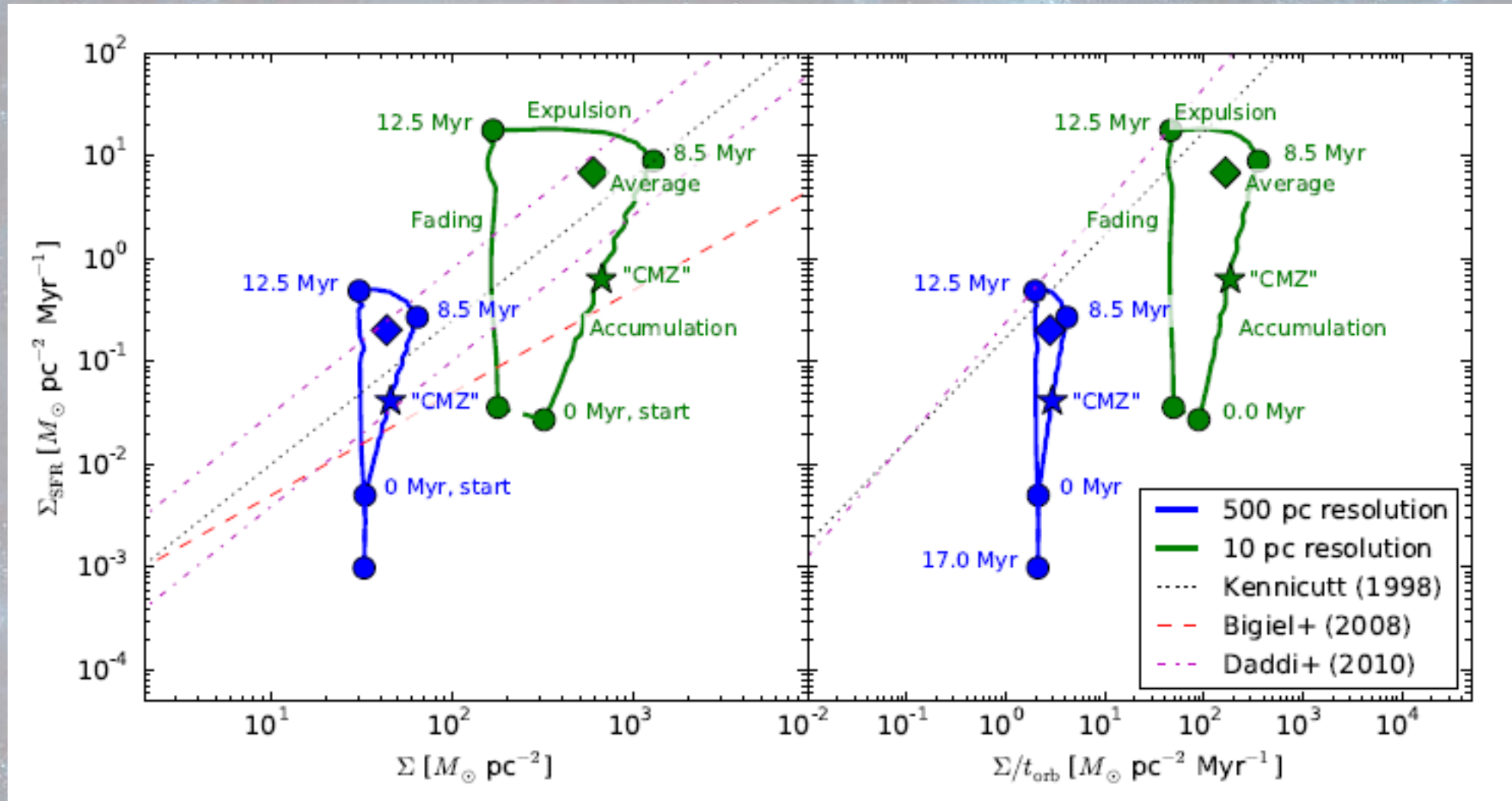


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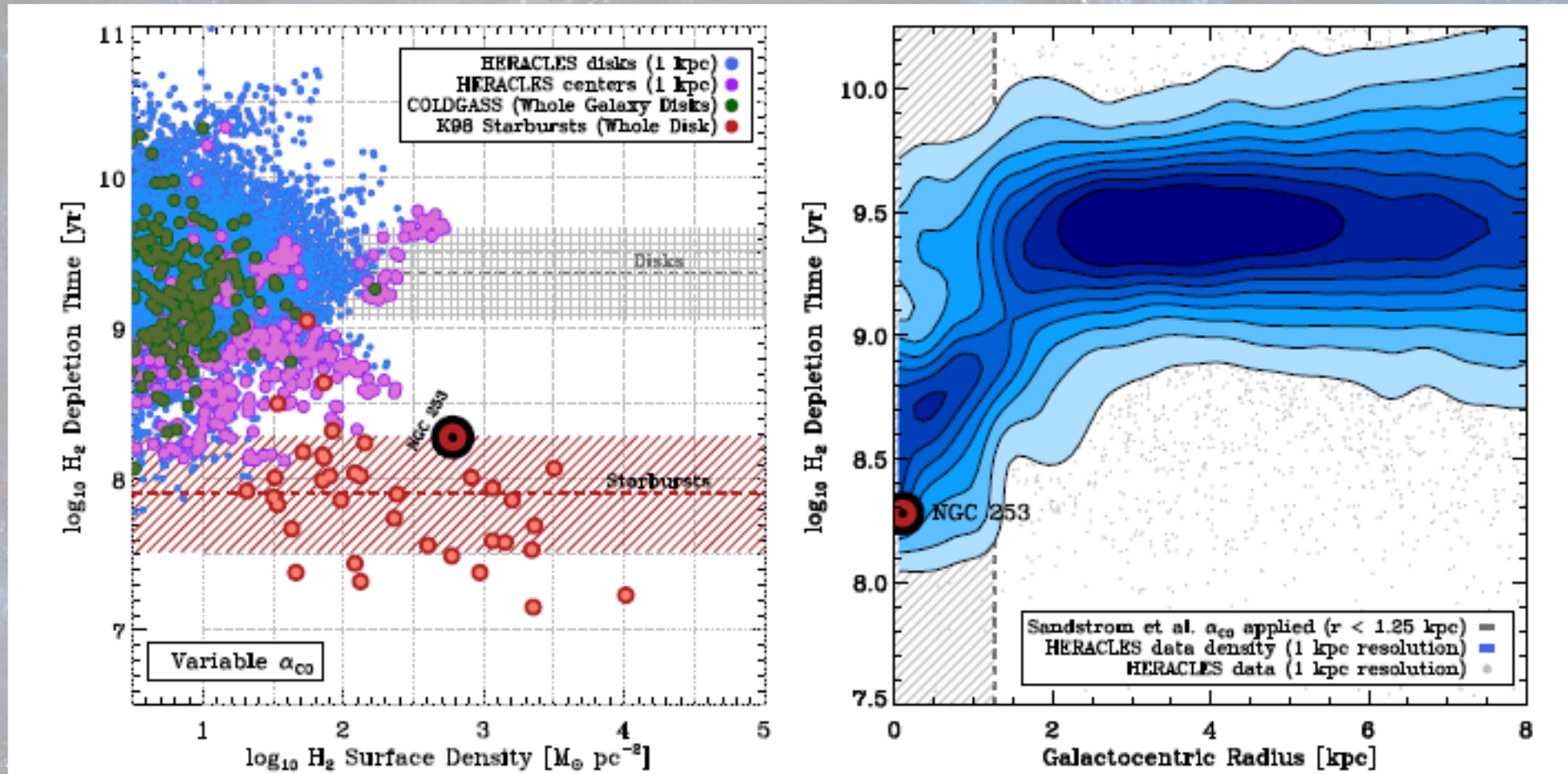
Too Far...



Time evolution of Star Formation

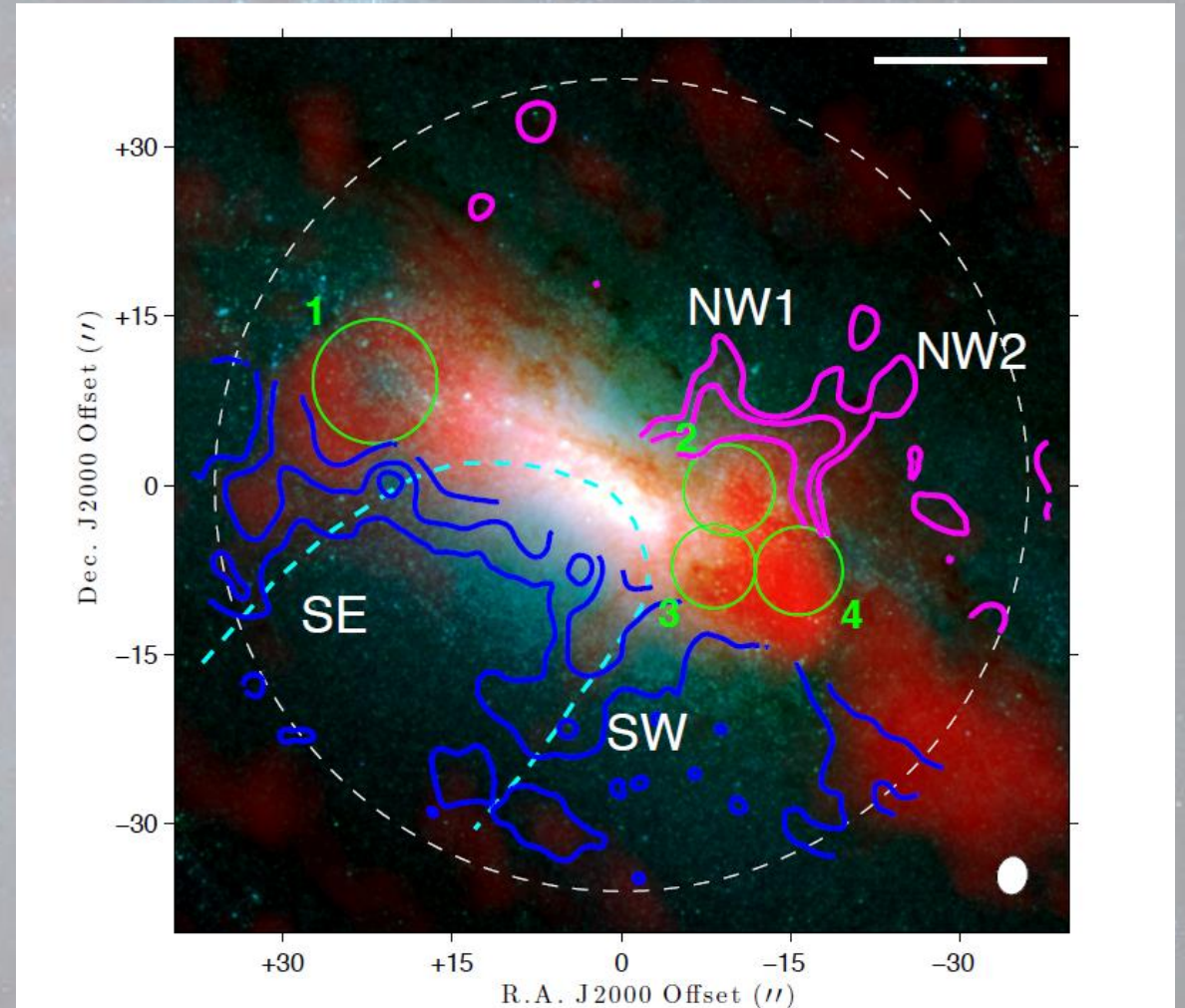


Environmental Effects : Starbursts



Baryonic Cycle

- Winds, Outflows
- Feedback
- Stability, kinematics and lifecycles of GMCs



ALMA + HST , Bolatto et al. 2013

