



Session 2 Summary

Star formation in the Milky Way, its satellites, and nearby galaxies



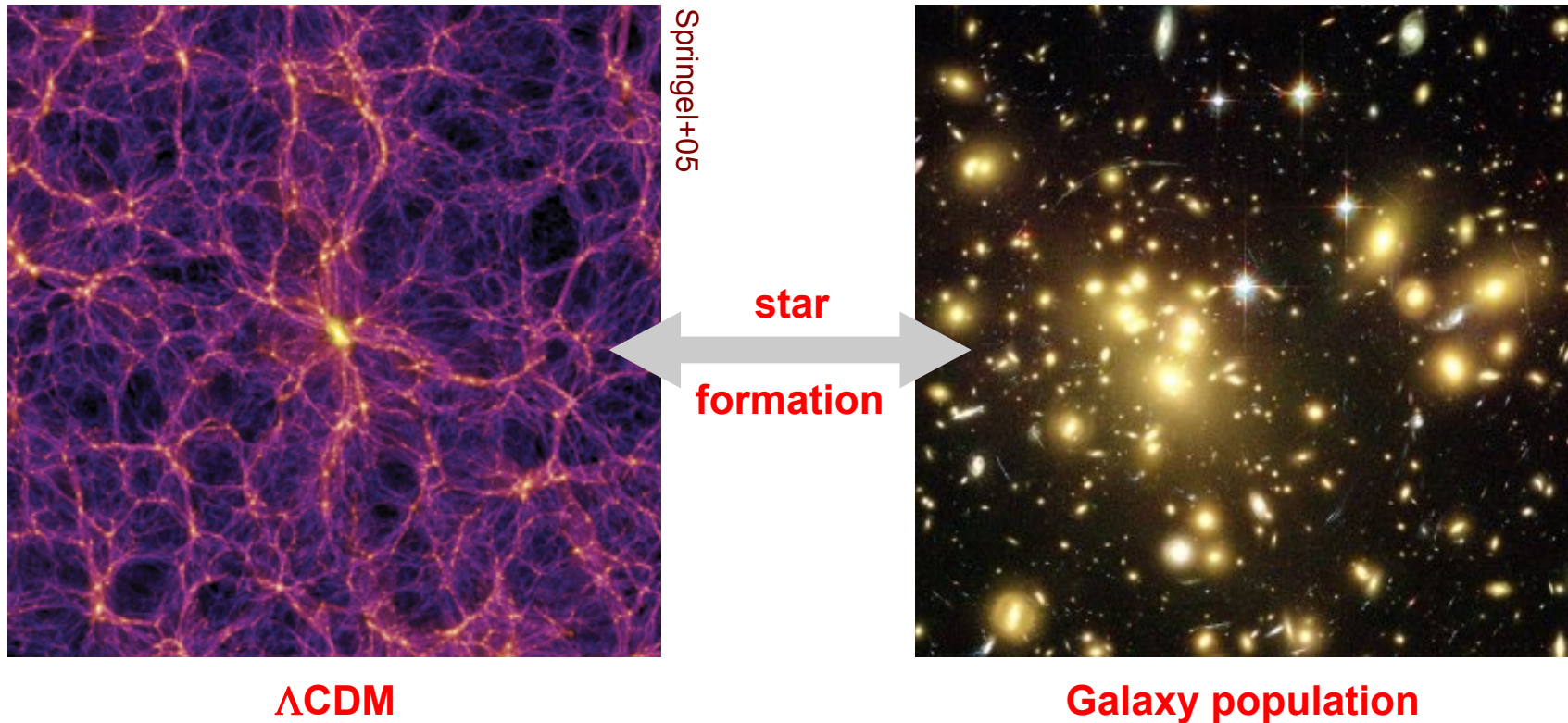
J. M. Diederik Kruijssen
MPA



Session 2 Summary

J. M. Diederik Kruijssen – Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics

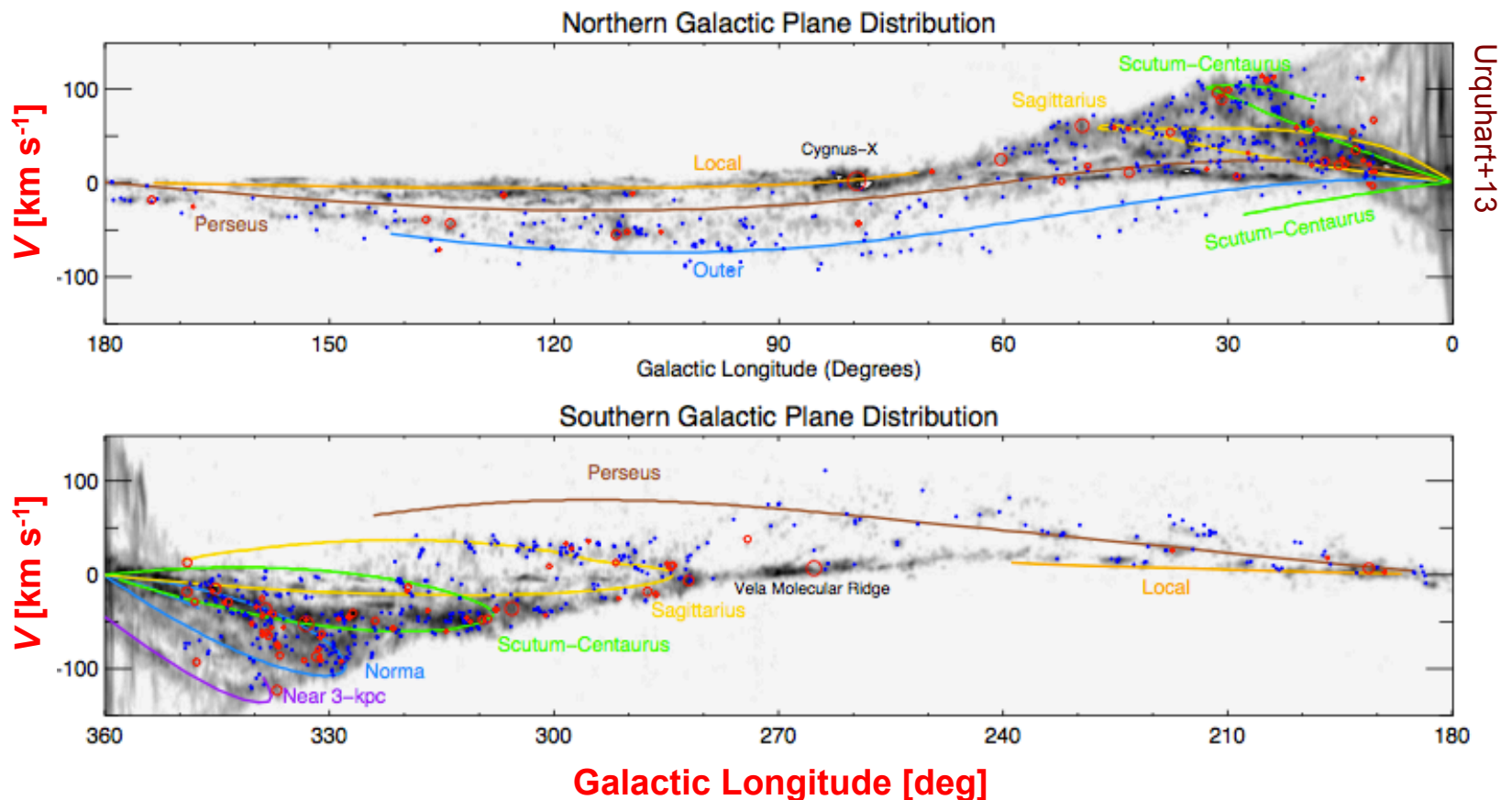
Star formation is a fundamental process





Star formation process extremely well-resolved in the MW & SMC/LMC

- ✧ Provides test & calibration for analytic theories of star formation
Krumholz & McKee 05; Padoan & Nordlund 11,13; Hennebelle & Charbier 12; Hopkins 12,13





Formation of stars and massive clusters by cloud-cloud collisions?

Talks by Fukui, Nakamura

- ✧ Yasuo Fukui: massive cluster formation by cloud-cloud collisions gives observed age spread of ~ 0.1 Myr (assuming $\Delta v \sim 20$ km/s)



Formation of stars and massive clusters by cloud-cloud collisions?

Talks by Fukui, Nakamura

- ✧ Yasuo Fukui: massive cluster formation by cloud-cloud collisions gives observed age spread of ~ 0.1 Myr (assuming $\Delta v \sim 20$ km/s)

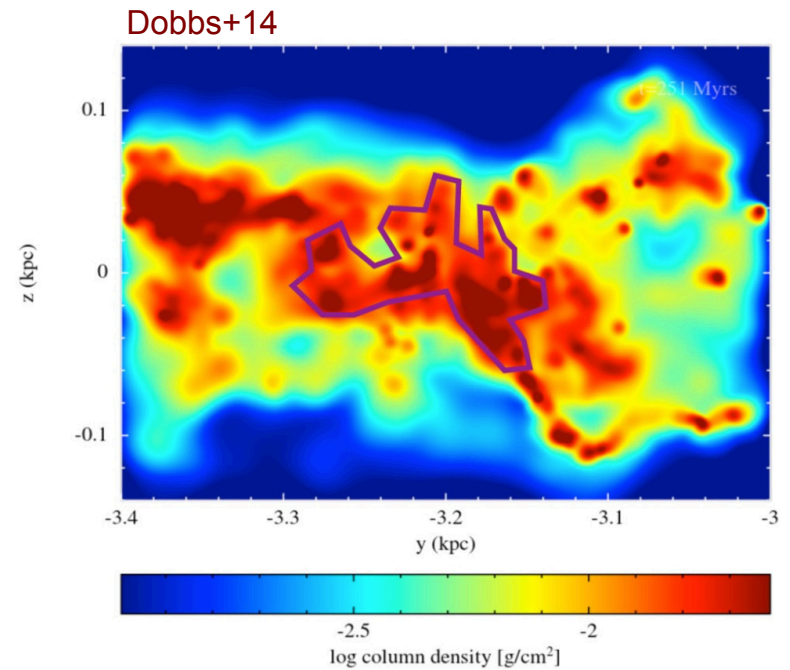
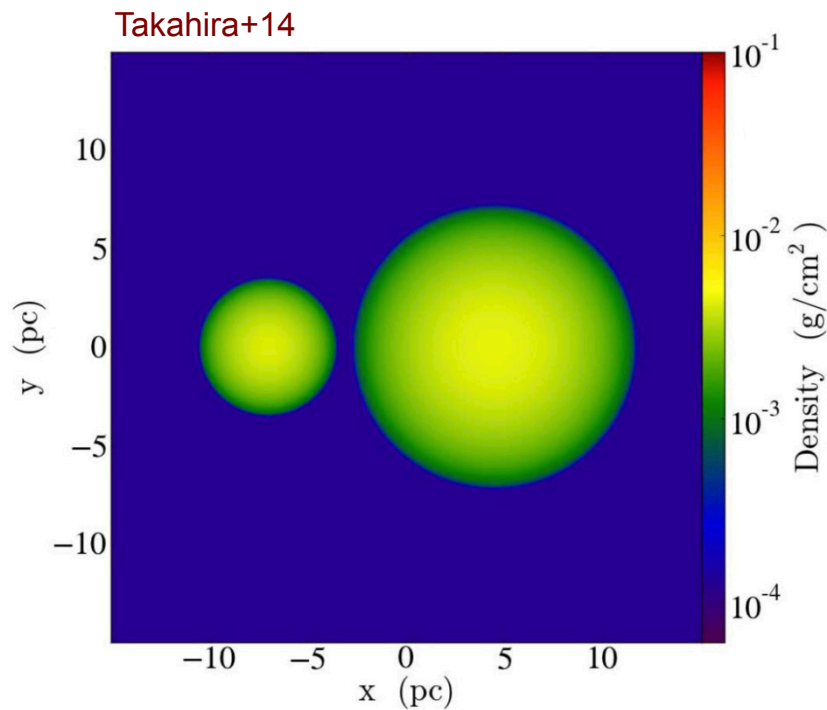




Formation of stars and massive clusters by cloud-cloud collisions?

Talks by Fukui, Nakamura

- ✧ Yasuo Fukui: massive cluster formation by cloud-cloud collisions gives observed age spread of ~ 0.1 Myr (assuming $\Delta v \sim 20$ km/s)





Formation of stars and massive clusters by cloud-cloud collisions?

Talks by Fukui, Nakamura

- ✧ Yasuo Fukui: massive cluster formation by cloud-cloud collisions gives observed age spread of ~ 0.1 Myr (assuming $\Delta v \sim 20$ km/s)
- ✧ What fraction of star formation is caused by cloud-cloud collisions?



Formation of stars and massive clusters by cloud-cloud collisions?

Talks by Fukui, Nakamura

- ✧ Yasuo Fukui: massive cluster formation by cloud-cloud collisions gives observed age spread of ~ 0.1 Myr (assuming $\Delta v \sim 20$ km/s)
- ✧ What fraction of star formation is caused by cloud-cloud collisions?
- ✧ Merger-induced star formation during galaxy formation contributes few %



Formation of stars and massive clusters by cloud-cloud collisions?

Talks by Fukui, Nakamura

- ✧ Yasuo Fukui: massive cluster formation by cloud-cloud collisions gives observed age spread of ~ 0.1 Myr (assuming $\Delta v \sim 20$ km/s)
- ✧ What fraction of star formation is caused by cloud-cloud collisions?
- ✧ Merger-induced star formation during galaxy formation contributes few %
- ✧ Dobbs, Pringle, Duarte-Cabral, arXiv:1411.0840 find:
 - $\Delta v = 3\text{--}6$ km/s
 - ‘minor’ mergers dominate
 - little effect on SFR



Session 2 Summary

J. M. Diederik Kruijssen – Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics

Role of cloud-cloud collisions still an open question



Role of cloud-cloud collisions still an open question



Even Siri doesn't know...



To form a massive cluster it must survive gas removal by feedback

Talks by Motte, Onishi, discussion by Zinnecker
also Longmore+14 PPVI review

- ✧ Frédérique Motte: core formation efficiency approaches 100% at 10^6 cm^{-3}
- ✧ Is this how massive clusters form?



To form a massive cluster it must survive gas removal by feedback

Talks by Motte, Onishi, discussion by Zinnecker
also Longmore+14 PPVI review

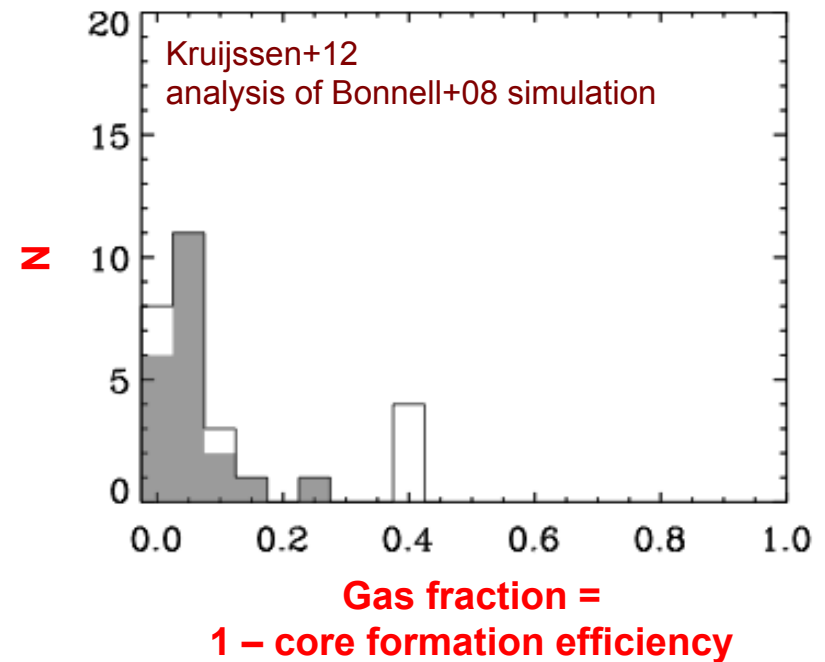
✧ Frédérique Motte: core formation efficiency approaches 100% at 10^6 cm^{-3}

✧ Is this how massive clusters form?

✧ Prediction from numerical sims:
low diffuse gas fraction
above $10^{5.3} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

✧ Integration across galaxy gives
of clusters consistent with the
observed 5–10% of SF in clusters
(for the Milky Way)

Kruijssen 12





Session 2 Summary

J. M. Diederik Kruijssen – Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics

To form a massive cluster it must survive gas removal by feedback

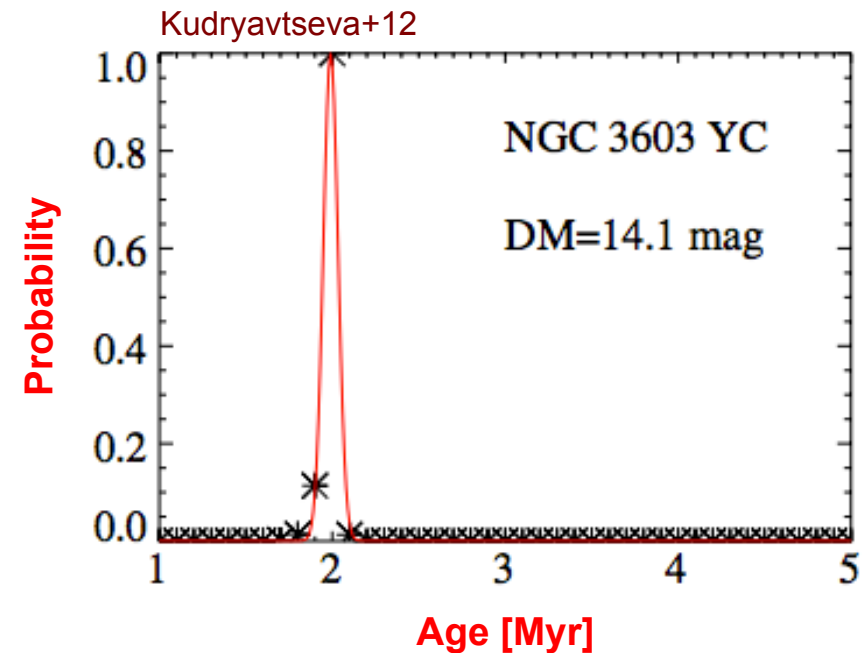
Talks by Motte, Onishi, discussion by Zinnecker
also Longmore+14 PPVI review

✧ Frédérique Motte: core formation efficiency approaches 100% at 10^6 cm^{-3}

✧ Is this how massive clusters form?

✧ Prediction from numerical sims:
low diffuse gas fraction
above $10^{5.3} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

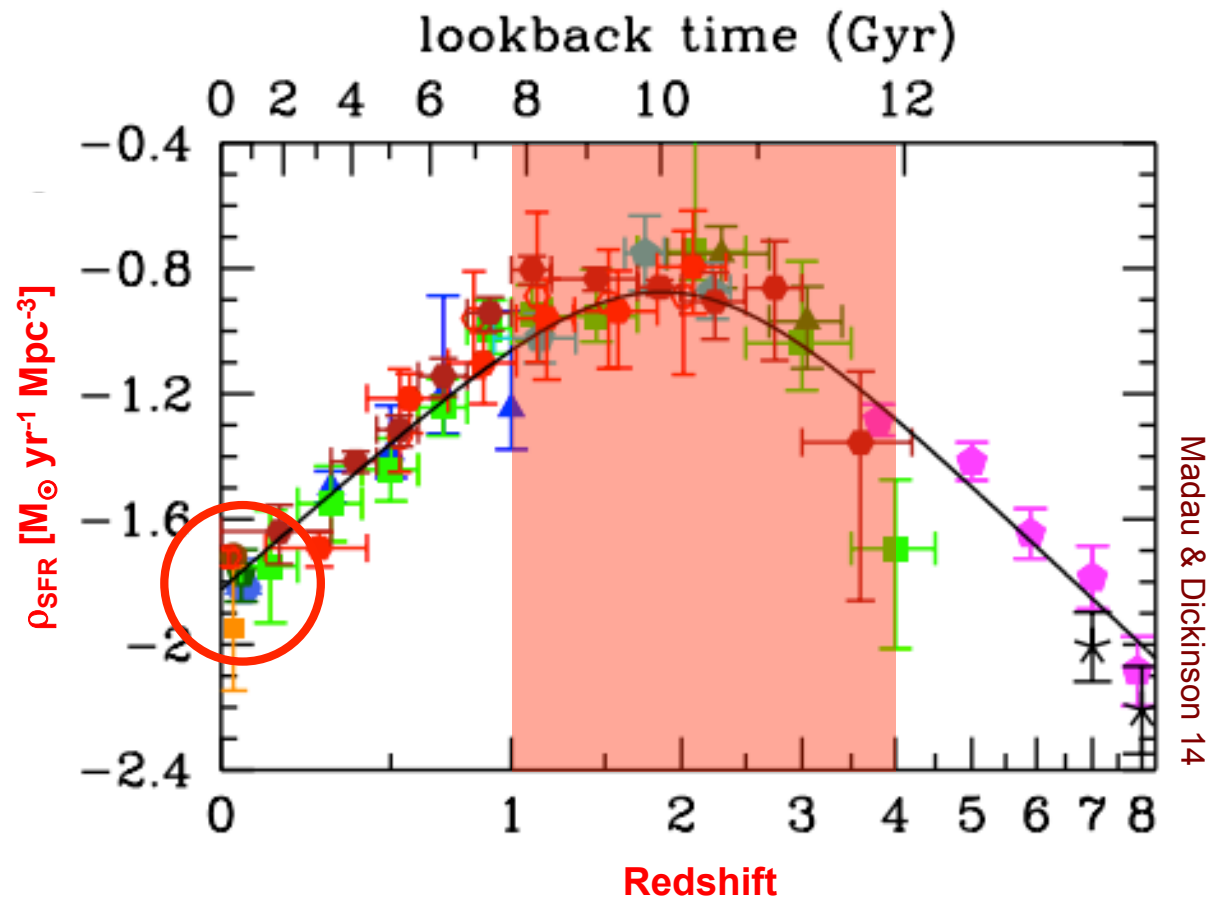
✧ Free-fall time of $< 0.1 \text{ Myr}$
Similar to age spread?!





Cosmic SFR peaked at redshift $z = 2-3$

✧ A priori no way of knowing if Galactic constraints are universal



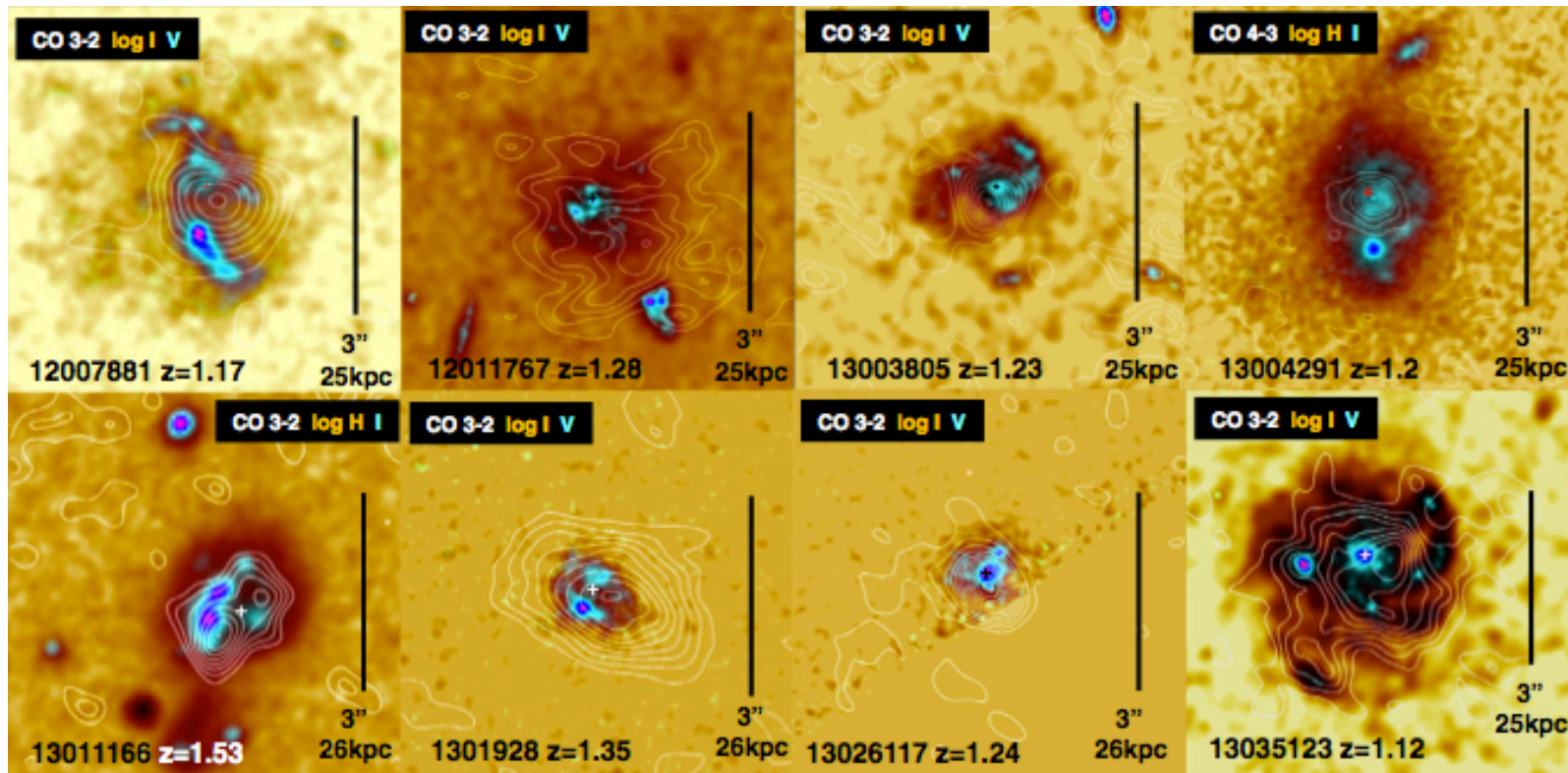


Session 2 Summary

J. M. Diederik Kruijssen – Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics

Gas properties of high- z star-forming galaxies

✧ Gas pressures of $P/k \sim 10^7 \text{ K cm}^{-3}$ (Milky Way has $P/k \sim 10^4 \text{ K cm}^{-3}$)



Tacconi+13



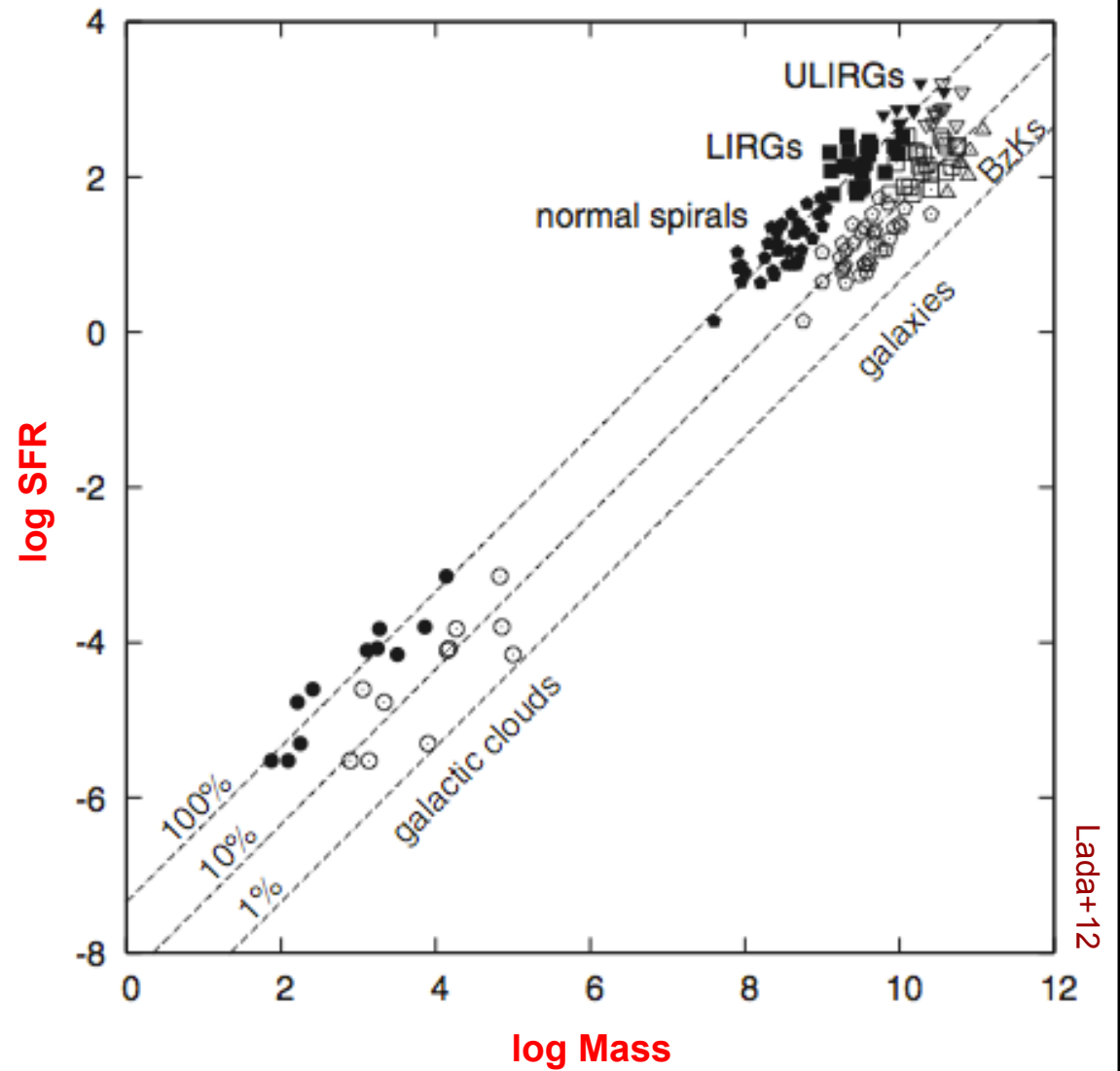
Connect Galactic studies to extragalactic systems

Talks by Brandl, Könyves, Alves

- ✧ Bernhard Brandl: Galactic starbursts provide resolved analogue for exgal
- ✧ CMZ has the only high-pressure gas that we can resolve into indiv. cores
Kruijssen & Longmore 13; Rathborne+14
- ✧ João Alves: universal (?) dense gas-SFR relation
- ✧ Vera Könyves: Aquila fits the same relation

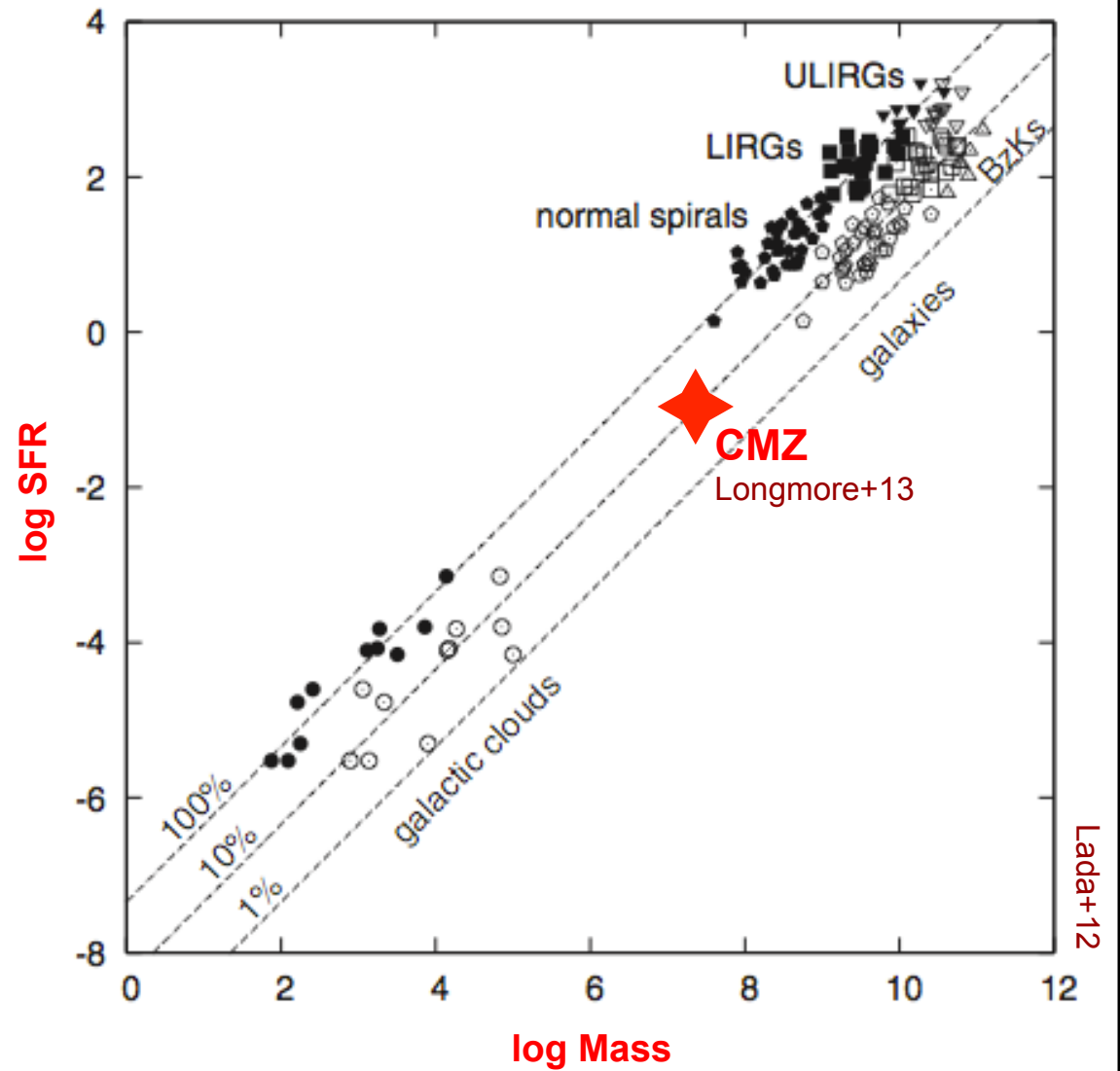


The dense gas mass – SFR relation: universal?





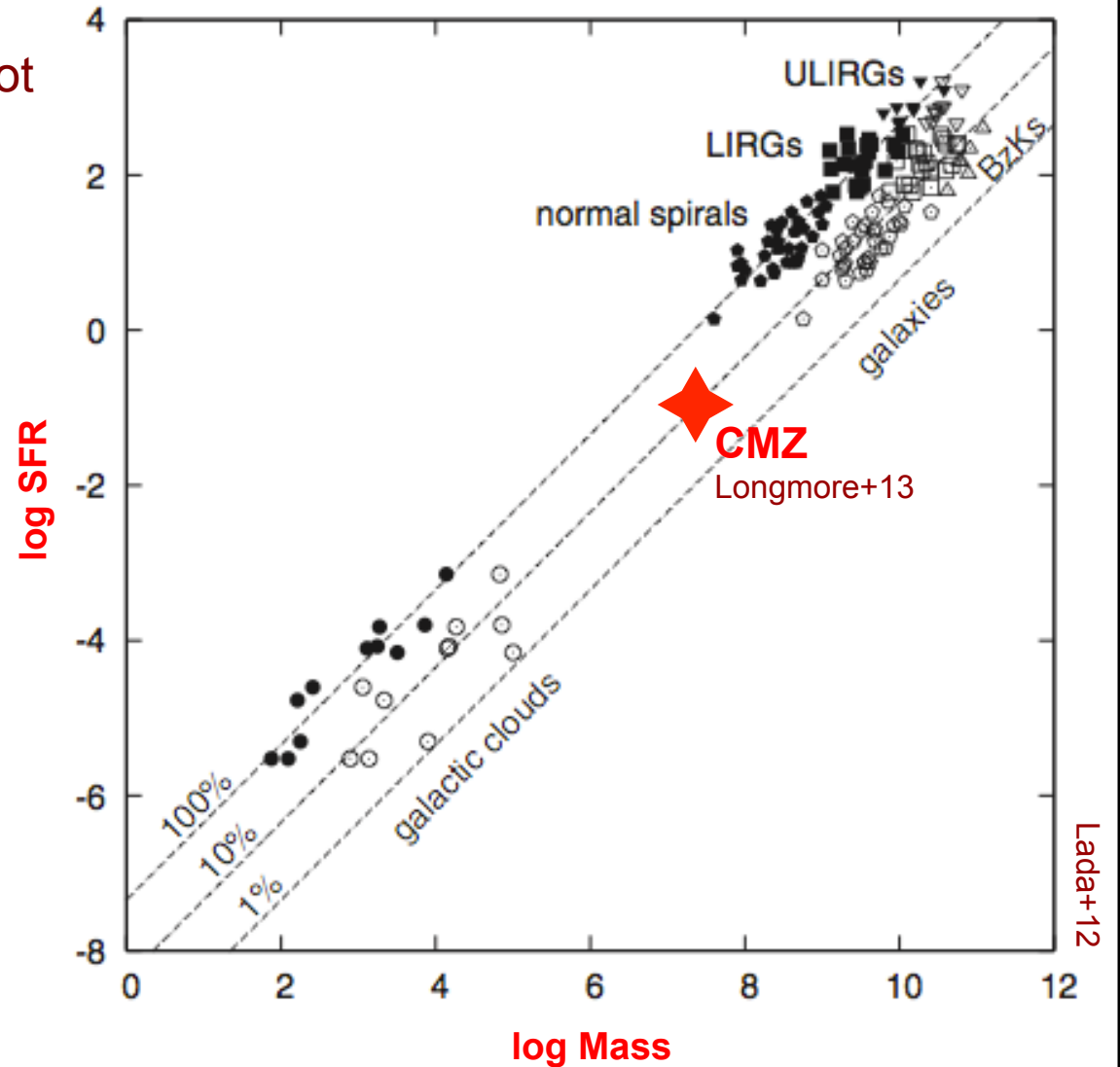
The dense gas mass – SFR relation: universal?





The dense gas mass – SFR relation: universal?

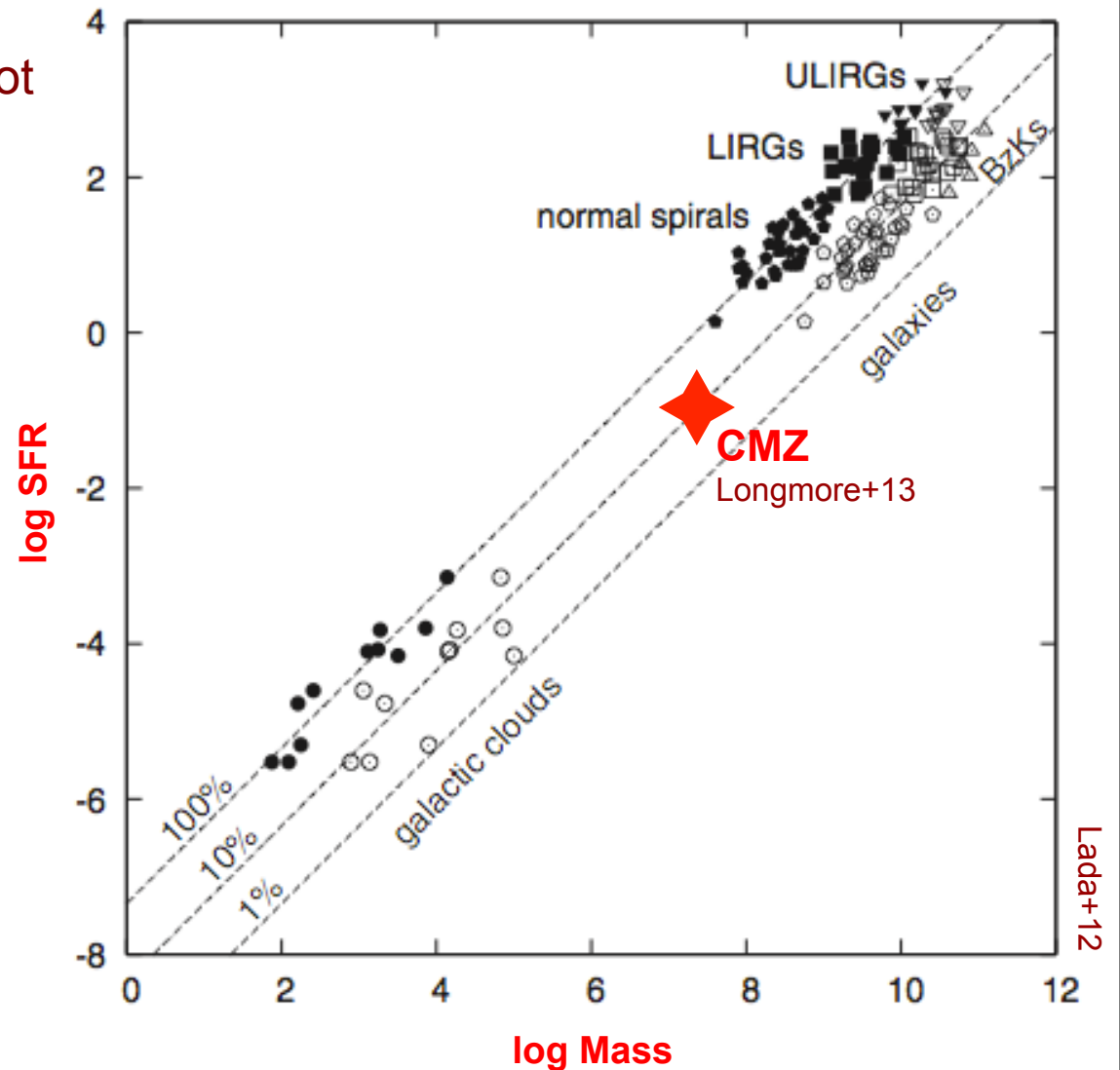
- ✧ CMZ deficit due to gas not being self-gravitating
Kruijssen+14





The dense gas mass – SFR relation: universal?

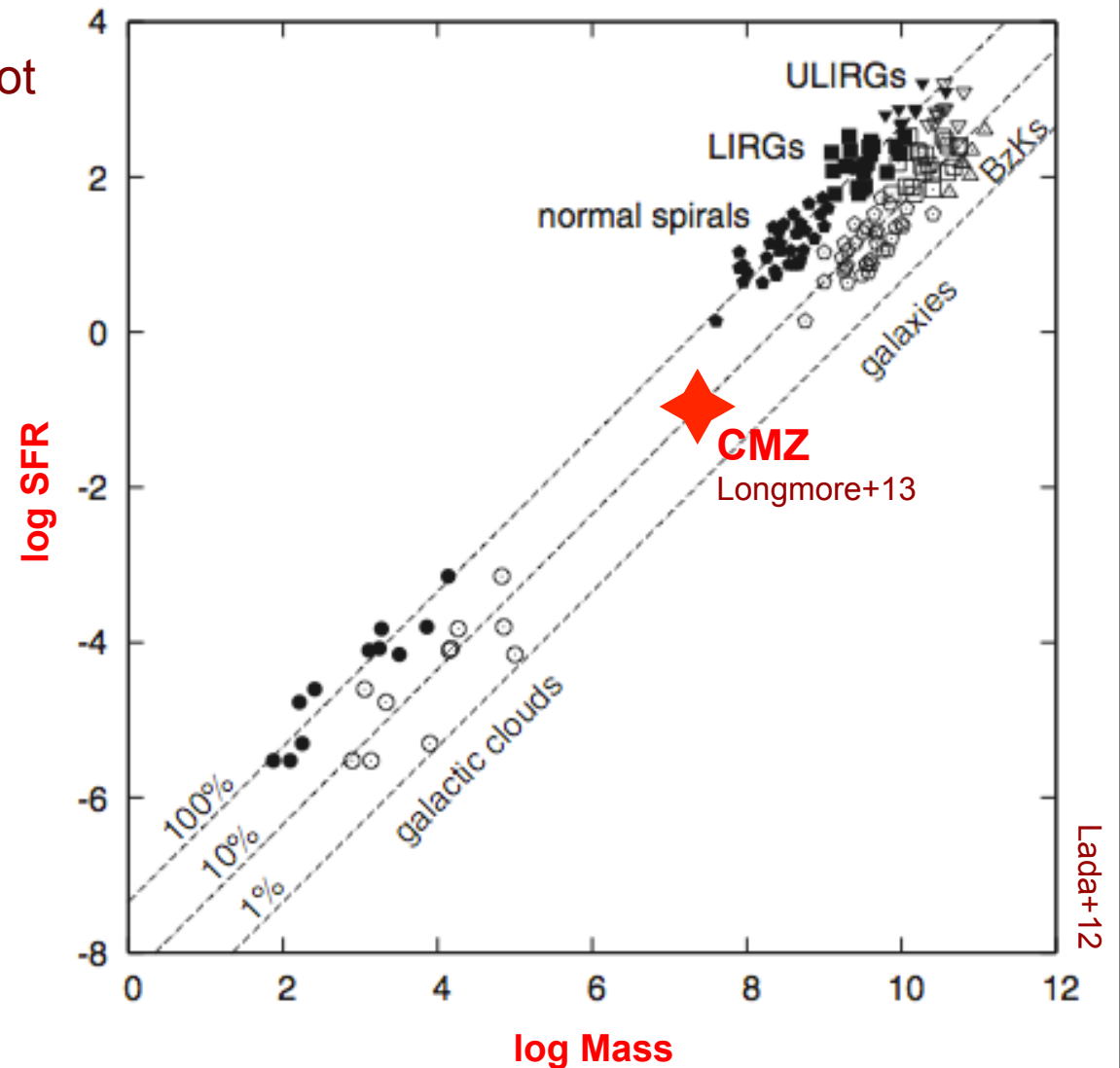
- ✧ CMZ deficit due to gas not being self-gravitating
Kruijssen+14
- ✧ Hopkins discussion: this probably holds more generally





The dense gas mass – SFR relation: universal?

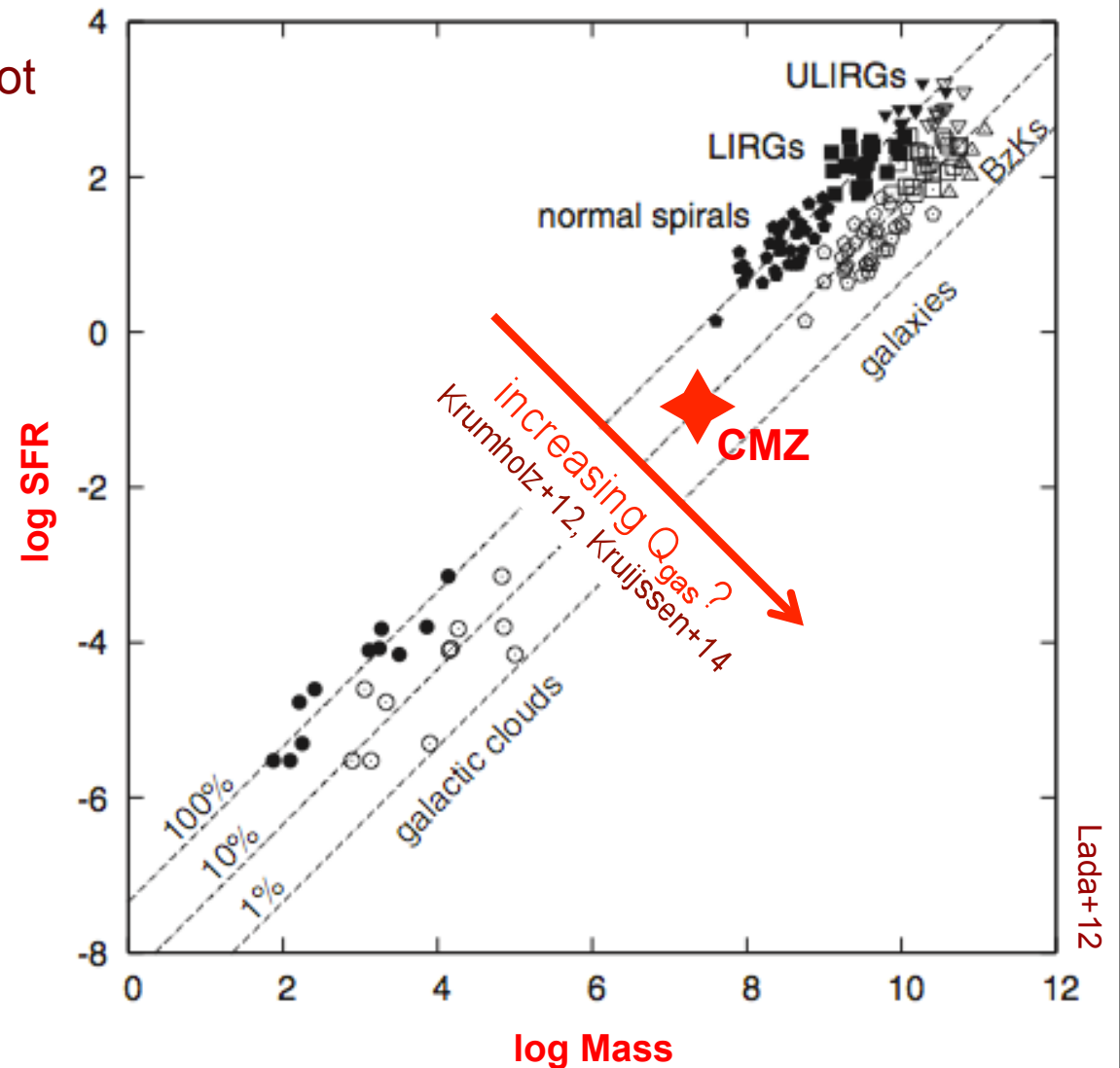
- ✧ CMZ deficit due to gas not being self-gravitating
Kruijssen+14
- ✧ Hopkins discussion: this probably holds more generally
- ✧ Padoan: SFE decreases with virial parameter
- ✧ Galactic analogue is Toomre Q_{gas}





The dense gas mass – SFR relation: universal?

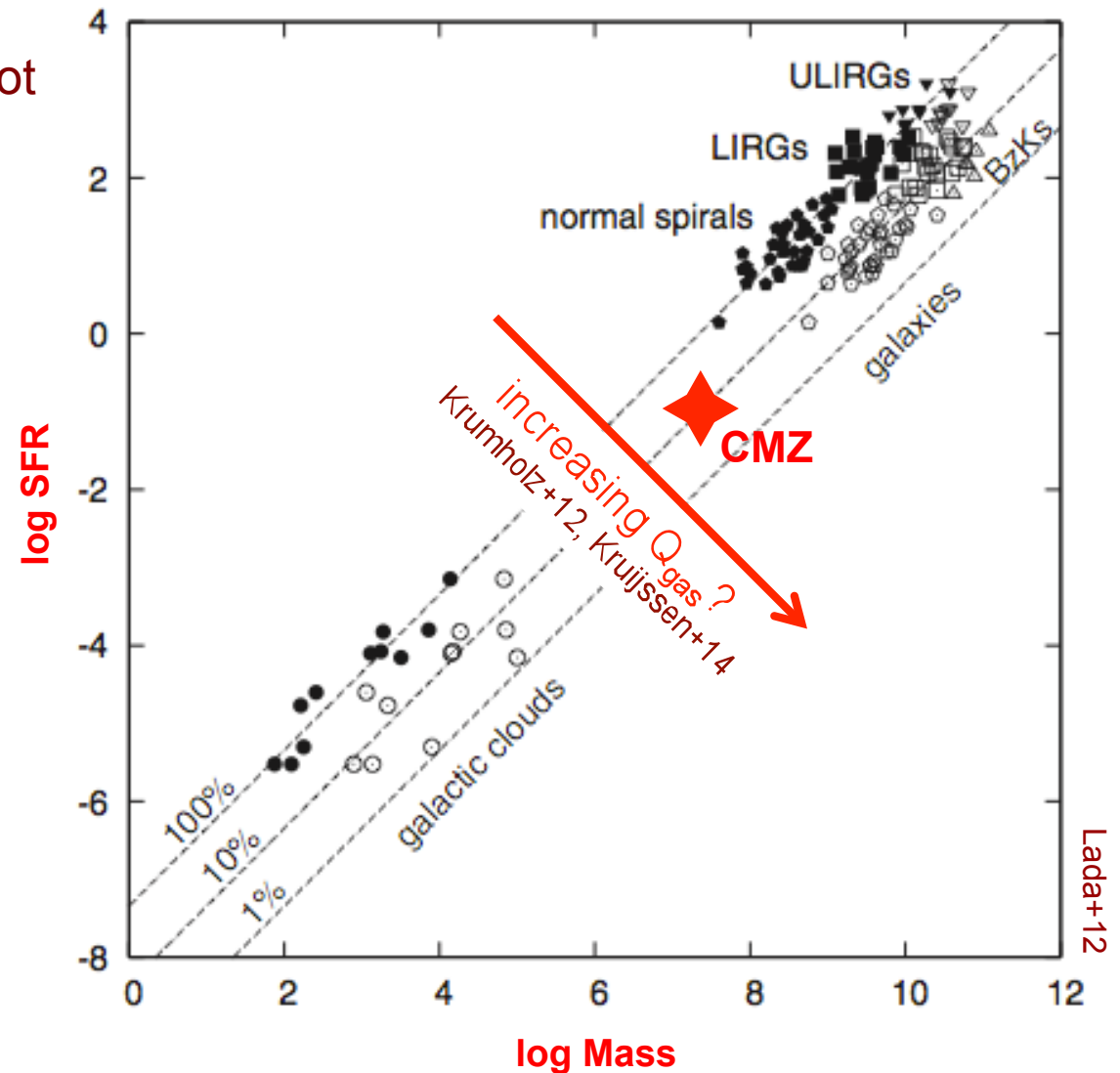
- ✧ CMZ deficit due to gas not being self-gravitating
Kruijssen+14
- ✧ Hopkins discussion: this probably holds more generally
- ✧ Padoan: SFE decreases with virial parameter
- ✧ Galactic analogue is Toomre Q_{gas}





The dense gas mass – SFR relation: universal?

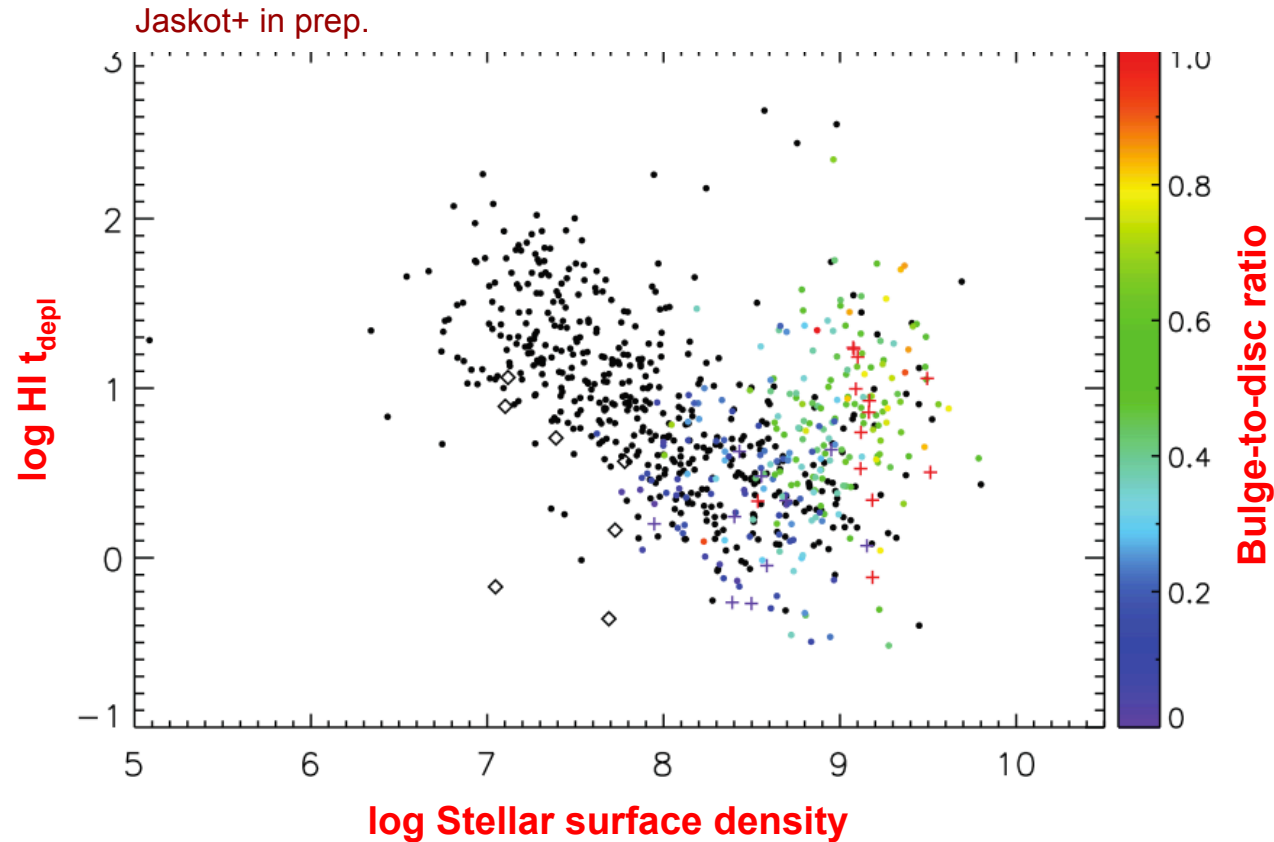
- ✧ CMZ deficit due to gas not being self-gravitating
Kruijssen+14
- ✧ Hopkins discussion: this probably holds more generally
- ✧ Padoan: SFE decreases with virial parameter
- ✧ Galactic analogue is Toomre Q_{gas}
- ✧ Star formation relation includes factor Q_{gas}^{-1} ?





Relation to variation of HI depletion time on galaxy morphology?

Talk by Jaskot



✧ Also: (morphological) quenching (Session 3)



Extragalactic systems show variations with respect to Milky Way

Talks by Scoville, Madden, Cormier, Smith, Gear

- ✧ Nick Scoville: short molecular gas depletion time in Arp 220



Extragalactic systems show variations with respect to Milky Way

Talks by Scoville, Madden, Cormier, Smith, Gear

- ✧ Nick Scoville: short molecular gas depletion time in Arp 220
- ✧ Suzanne Madden: strong variation of SED as f(star formation activity)
Dust-to-gas ratio increases linearly with metallicity except for low M_* (SFH?)



Extragalactic systems show variations with respect to Milky Way

Talks by Scoville, Madden, Cormier, Smith, Gear

- ✧ Nick Scoville: short molecular gas depletion time in Arp 220
- ✧ Suzanne Madden: strong variation of SED as f(star formation activity)
Dust-to-gas ratio increases linearly with metallicity except for low M_* (SFH?)
- ✧ Matthew Smith: dust temperature radially dependent, extended dust haloes
not related to star formation → mass loss from evolved stars?



Extragalactic systems show variations with respect to Milky Way

Talks by Scoville, Madden, Cormier, Smith, Gear

- ✧ Nick Scoville: short molecular gas depletion time in Arp 220
- ✧ Suzanne Madden: strong variation of SED as f(star formation activity)
Dust-to-gas ratio increases linearly with metallicity except for low M_* (SFH?)
- ✧ Matthew Smith: dust temperature radially dependent, extended dust haloes not related to star formation → mass loss from evolved stars?
- ✧ Diane Cormier: ISM of low-metallicity galaxies more porous (i.e. high HII filling factor) than in the Milky Way



Extragalactic systems show variations with respect to Milky Way

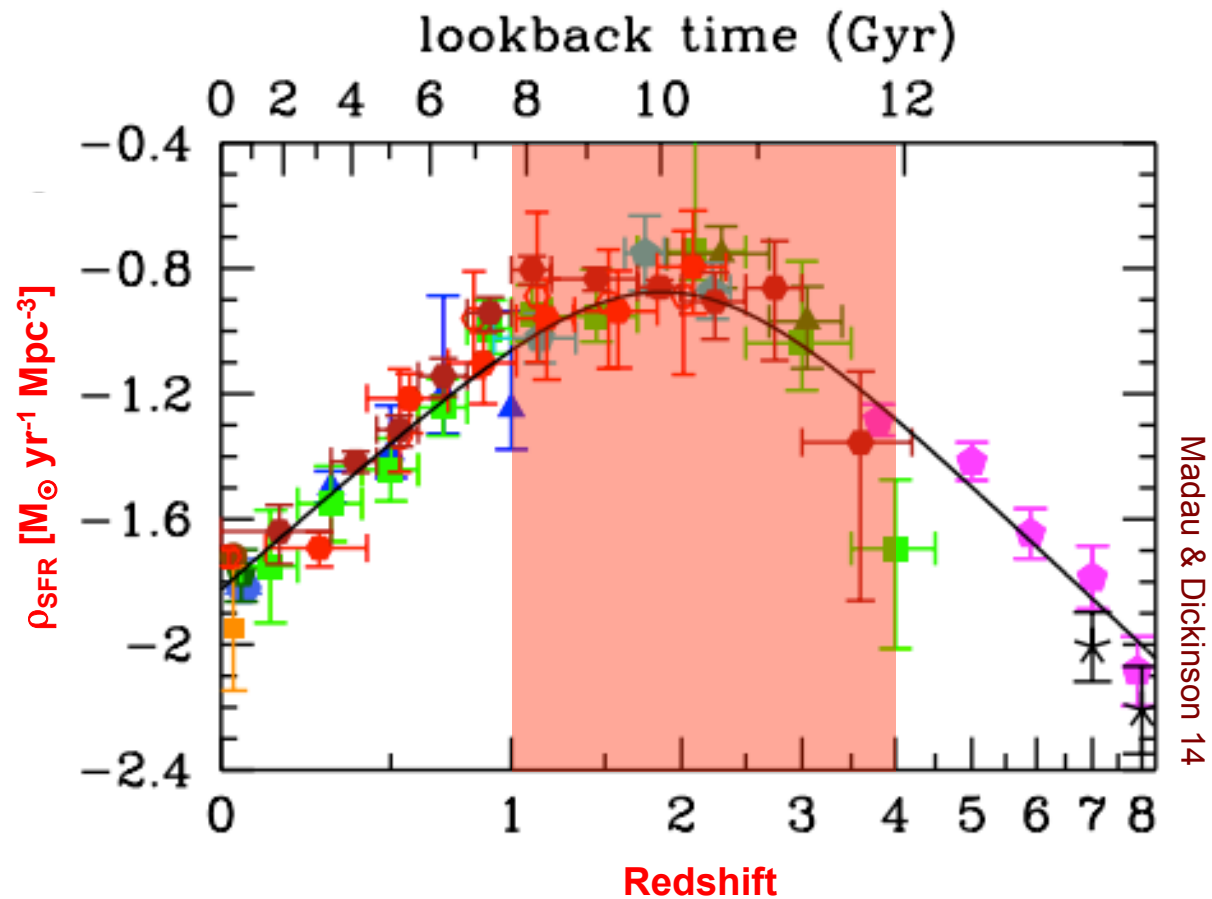
Talks by Scoville, Madden, Cormier, Smith, Gear

- ✧ Nick Scoville: short molecular gas depletion time in Arp 220
- ✧ Suzanne Madden: strong variation of SED as f(star formation activity)
Dust-to-gas ratio increases linearly with metallicity except for low M_* (SFH?)
- ✧ Matthew Smith: dust temperature radially dependent, extended dust haloes not related to star formation → mass loss from evolved stars?
- ✧ Diane Cormier: ISM of low-metallicity galaxies more porous (i.e. high HII filling factor) than in the Milky Way
- ✧ Walter Gear: be wary of variety of calibrations in heterogeneous samples
Phil Hopkins: different sample selection criteria also introduce biases



Cosmic SFR peaked at redshift $z = 2-3$

✧ This is where detailed & systematic SF studies must eventually go





First steps to systematic probing of diverse environs at high resolution

Talks by Calzetti, Zanella

✧ Stellar populations out to 12 Mpc with LEGUS





First steps to systematic probing of diverse environs at high resolution

Talk by Gear

- ✧ Dust in nearby galaxies with Herschel, e.g. HELGA

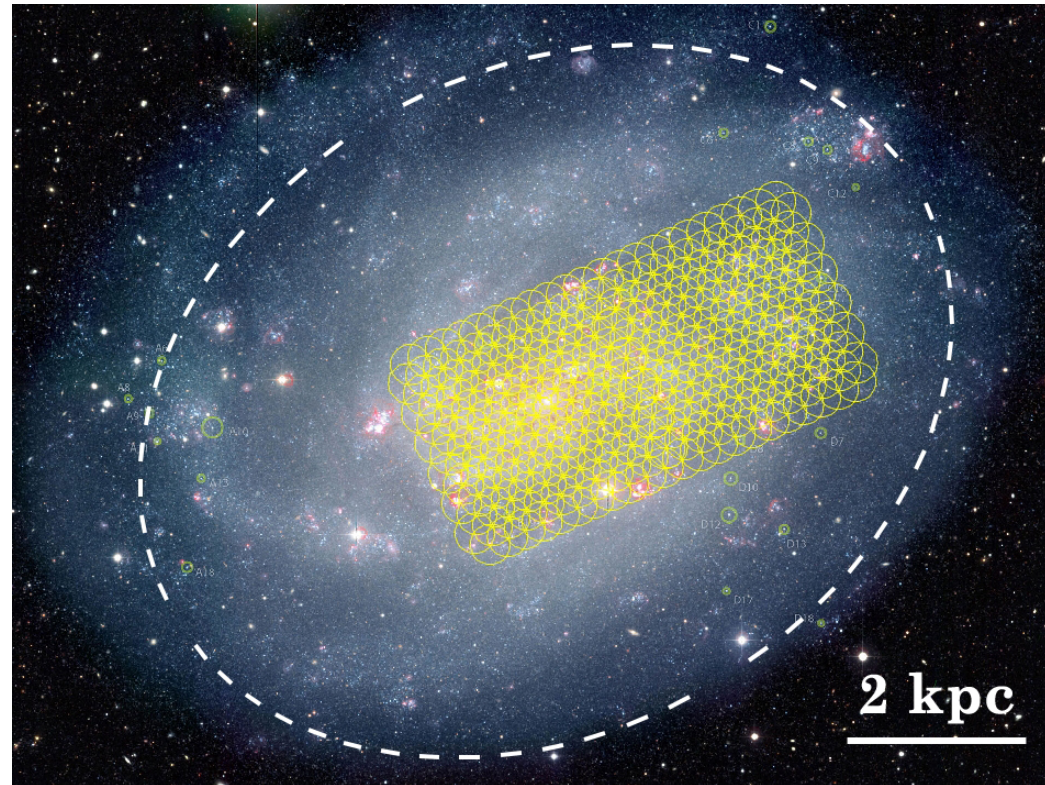




First steps to systematic probing of diverse environs at high resolution

Talks by Scoville, Kruijssen
also Hodge+12

✧ Gas with ALMA, EVLA

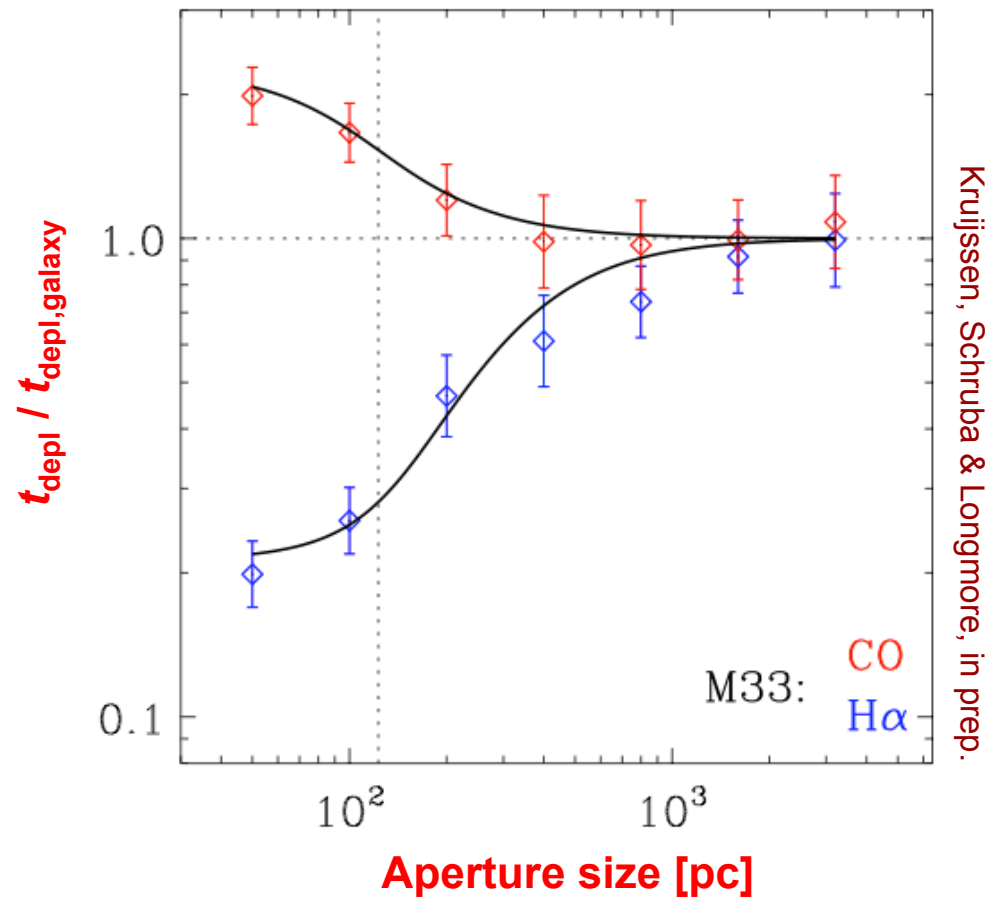


(Schruba & Kruijssen + Longmore, Tacconi, van Dishoeck, Dalcanton)



First steps to systematic probing of diverse environs with new methods

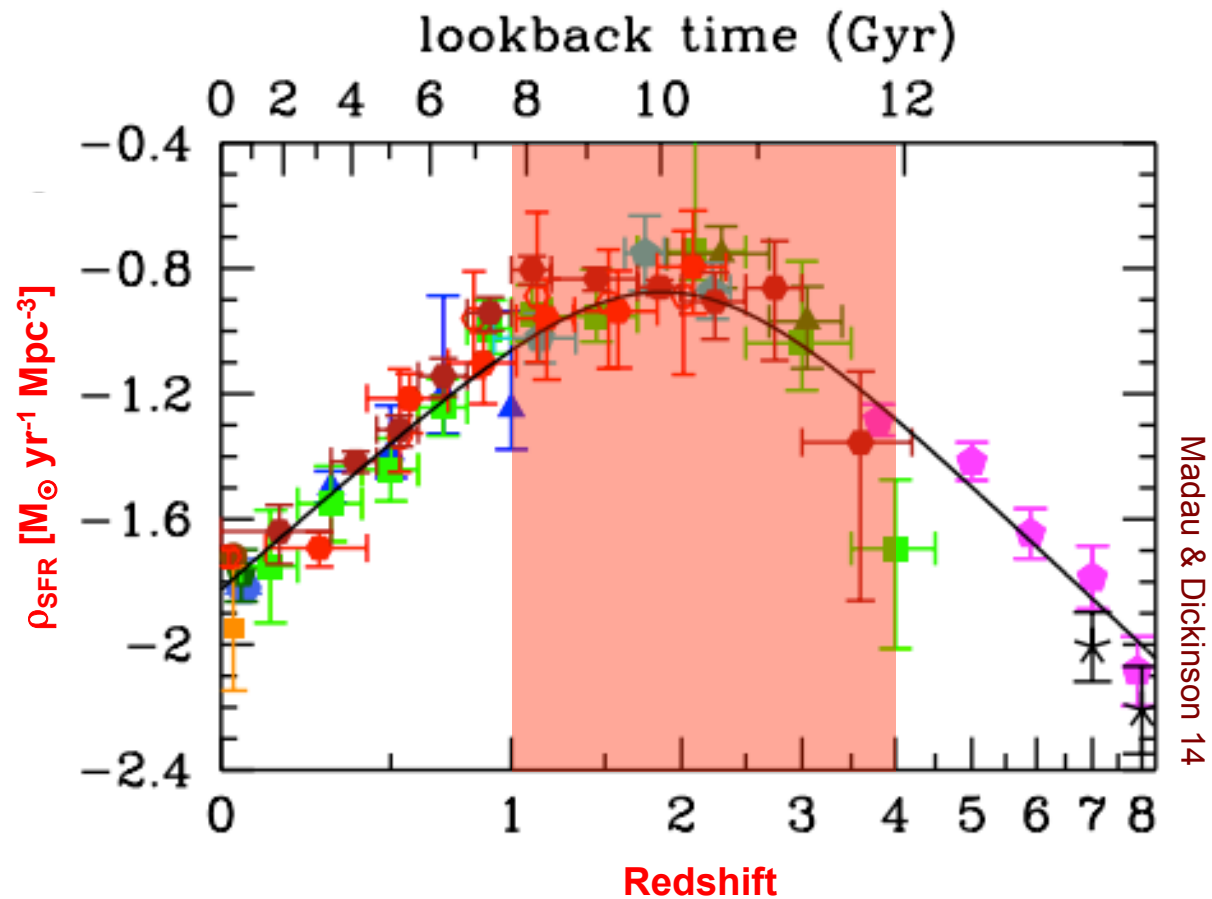
✧ Kruijssen & Longmore uncertainty principle





Cosmic SFR peaked at redshift $z = 2-3$

✧ Maybe we can get there sooner rather than later...

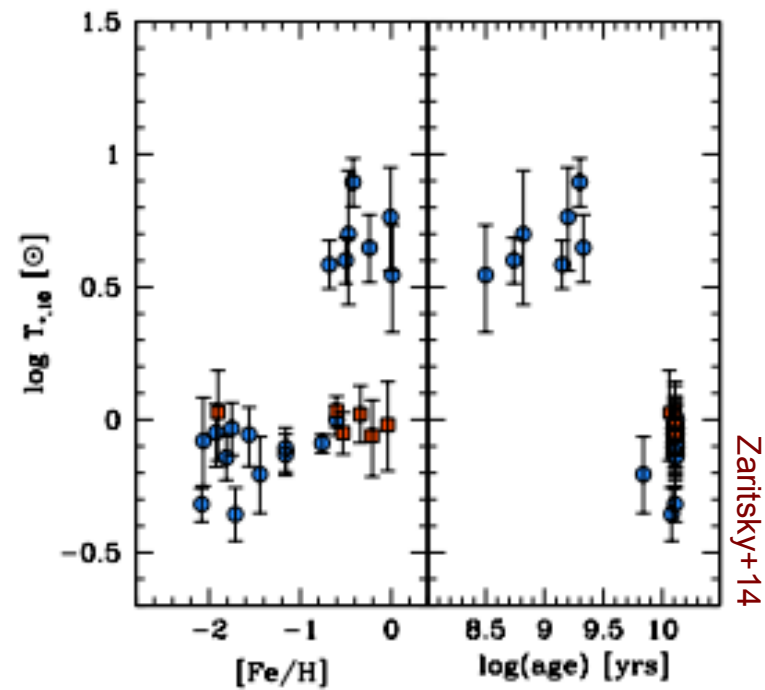




Variations of the stellar initial mass function

Talks by Zaritsky, also Chabrier, Hopkins

✧ Does the IMF vary with cosmic history & environment?

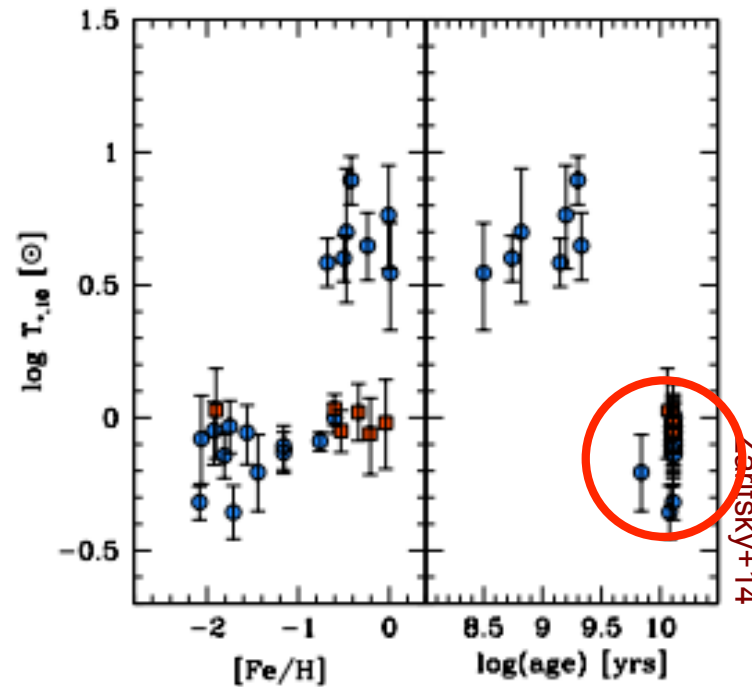




Variations of the stellar initial mass function

Talks by Zaritsky, also Chabrier, Hopkins

✧ Does the IMF vary with cosmic history & environment?



Must correct for 12 Gyr of dynamical evolution:

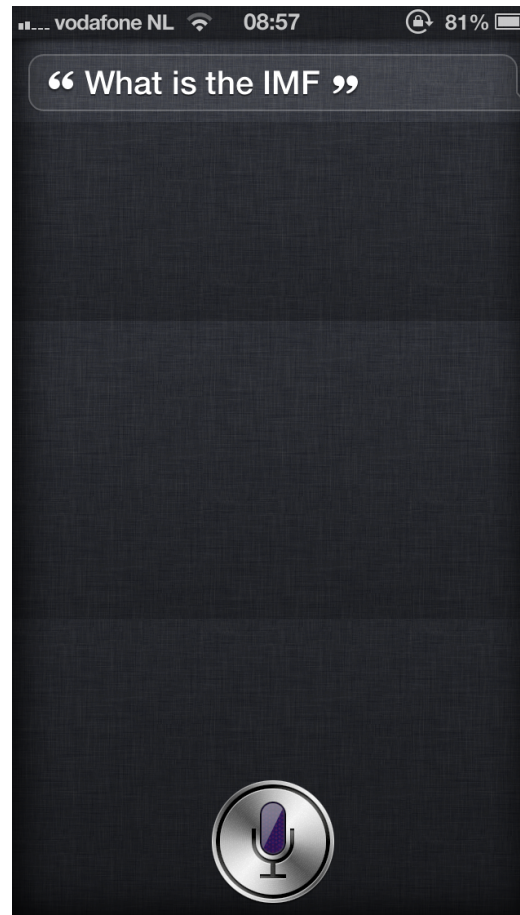
low-mass stars are preferentially ejected, so M/L decreased by ~ 0.5 dex
Hénon 69, Kruijssen 09



Session 2 Summary

J. M. Diederik Kruijssen – Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics

The nature of the IMF – ask Siri for help

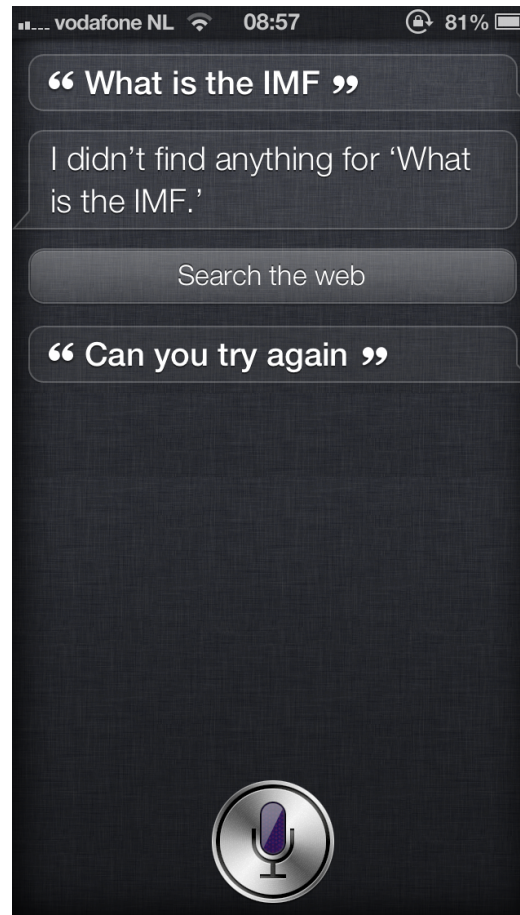




Session 2 Summary

J. M. Diederik Kruijssen – Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics

Wait, what? No idea *again*?

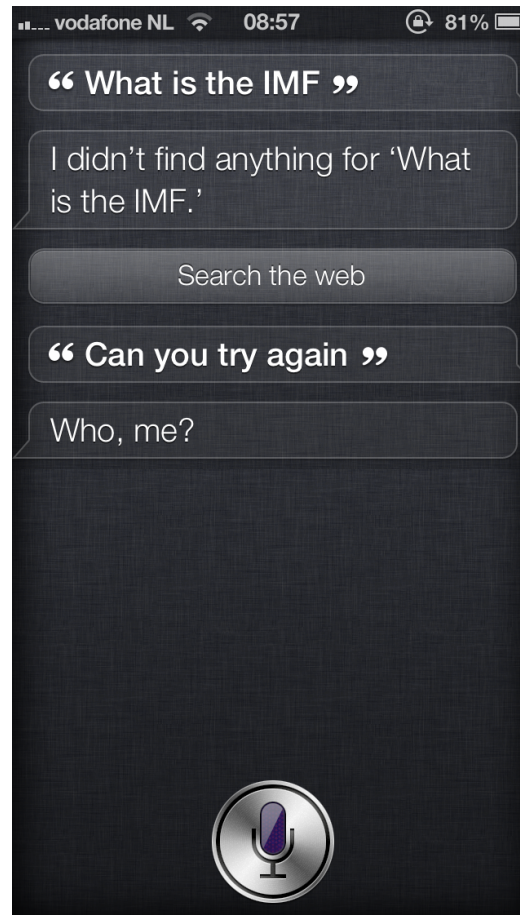




Session 2 Summary

J. M. Diederik Kruijssen – Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics

That sounds helpful...

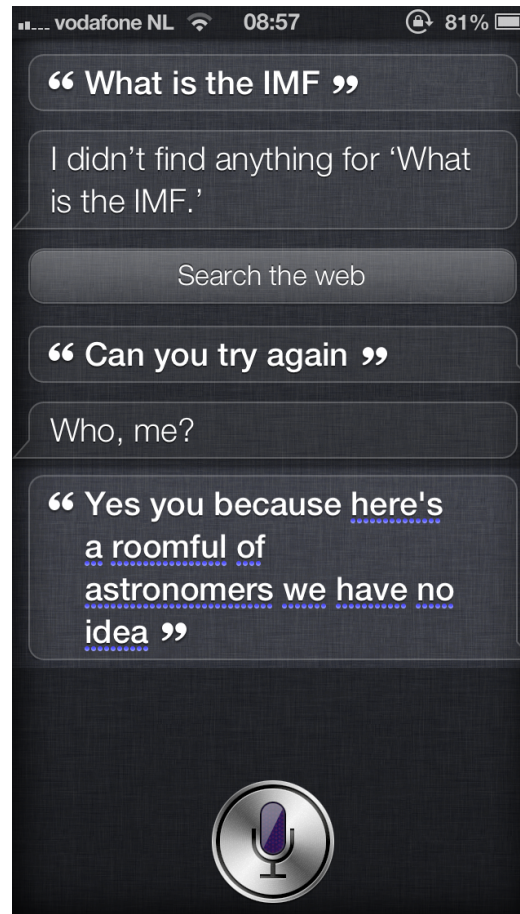




Session 2 Summary

J. M. Diederik Kruijssen – Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics

Surely we can convince Siri to try harder...





Session 2 Summary

J. M. Diederik Kruijssen – Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics

Unfortunately, Siri doesn't think very highly of astronomers





Session 2 Summary

J. M. Diederik Kruijssen – Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics

Unfortunately, *Siri doesn't think very highly of astronomers*



We'll have to solve the problem ourselves...