

The Impact of the Star Formation Law & Feedback on Disk Galaxies

Wolfram Schmidt

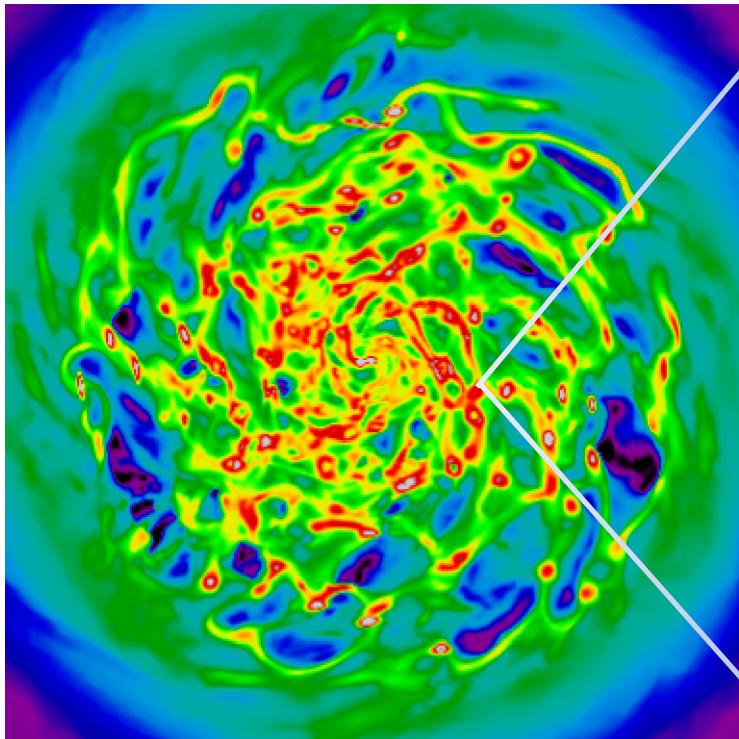


From Galactic to Extragalactic Star Formation, Marseille 2014

With thanks to

**Ann S. Almgren, Harald Braun, Jan F. Engels, Christoph Federrath
Jens C. Niemeyer, H.-H. Wang, yt project, and CRC 963**

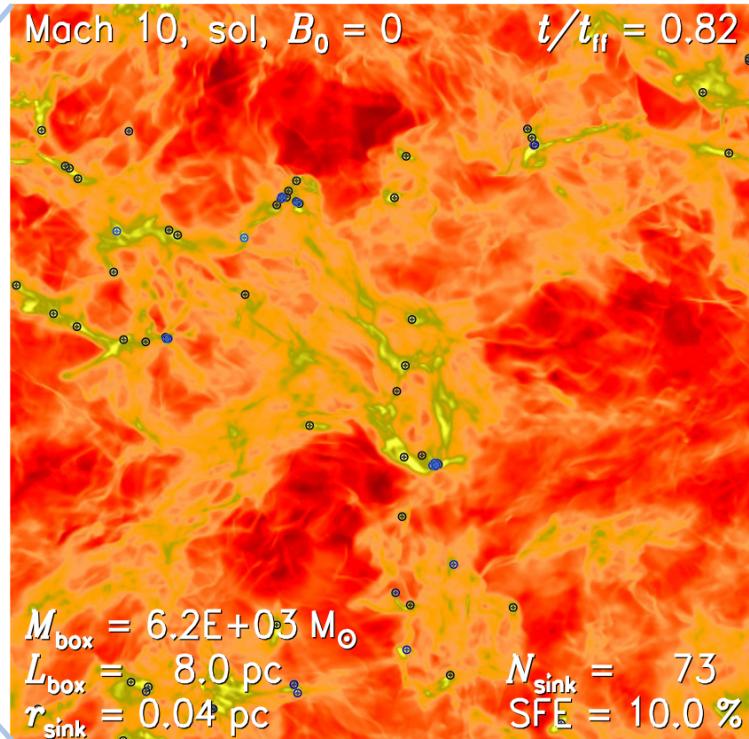
Galaxy simulation (30 kpc)



Braun, Schmidt, Niemeyer, and
Almgren; MNRAS 442 (2014)

$$\rho$$

Self-gravitating turbulence simulation (8pc)

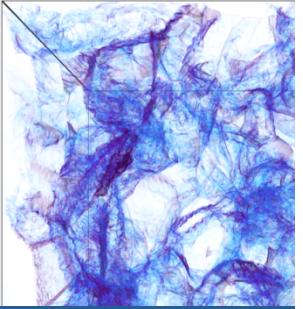


Federrath & Klessen,
ApJ 761 (2012)

$$\rho'$$

Analytical Models of Star Formation

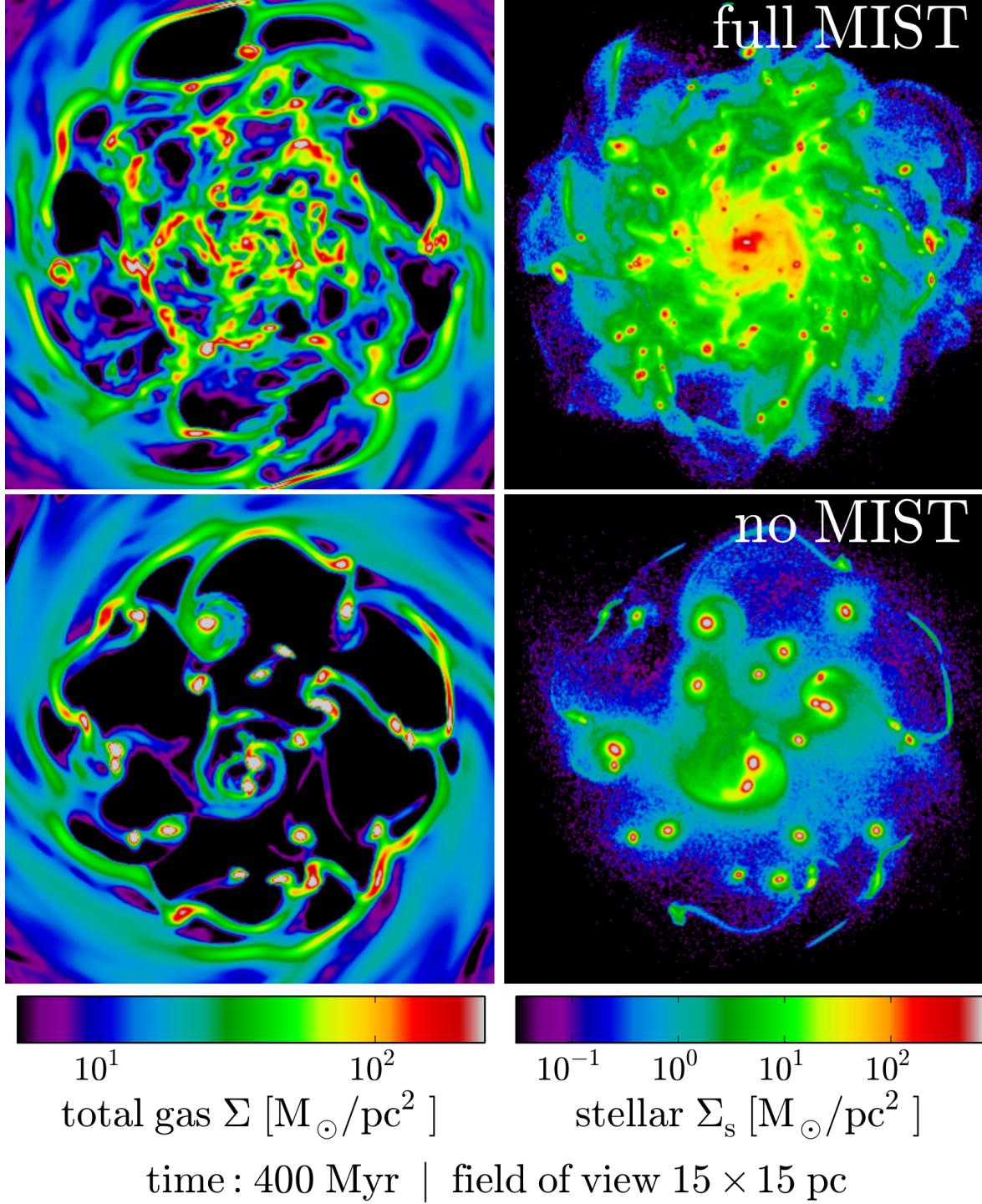
- Generic **star formation rate**: $\dot{\rho}_s = \varepsilon_{\text{ff}} \frac{\rho}{t_{\text{ff}}}$
 - mean gas density $\rho = \rho_{\text{tot}}, \rho_c$, or $f_{\text{H}_2} \rho_c$
 - free-fall time scale $t_{\text{ff}} \propto (G\rho)^{-1/2}$
 - star formation efficiency ε_{ff}
- Depends on **PDF of overdensity** $s = \log(\rho' / \rho)$
 - single free-fall: $\varepsilon_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\varepsilon_{\text{core}}}{\phi_t} \int_{s_{\text{crit}}}^{\infty} \frac{\rho'}{\rho} p(s') ds'$
 - multi free-fall: $\varepsilon_{\text{mff}} = \frac{\varepsilon_{\text{core}} t_{\text{ff}}(\rho)}{\phi_t} \int_{s_{\text{crit}}}^{\infty} \frac{\rho'}{\rho} \frac{p(s')}{t_{\text{ff}}(\rho')} ds'$
- **Critical density** $s_{\text{crit}} = \log(\rho_{\text{crit}} / \rho)$ given by Krumholz et al. 2005, Padoan & Nordlund 2011, or Hennebelle & Chabrier 2011



Subgrid-Scale Model for Star Formation

- **Log-normal distribution** of density fluctuations
- Critical density is a function of
 - **turbulent Mach number** $M_t \propto \sigma_t(l) / c_s$
 - **virial parameter** $\alpha \propto \sigma_t^2(l) / \rho G l^2$
- Calibration from self-gravitating turbulence simulations e. g. by **Federrath & Klessen (2012)**
- **Large eddy simulations** of galaxies:
 - **subgrid** turbulent energy K : $\sigma_t^2(\Delta), \Delta \sim 10$ pc
 - **clump scale** $l < 1$ pc: $\sigma_t^2(l) : (l / \Delta)^{2\eta} K$
 - evaluate **local efficiency** from Mach number and virial parameter in each grid cell

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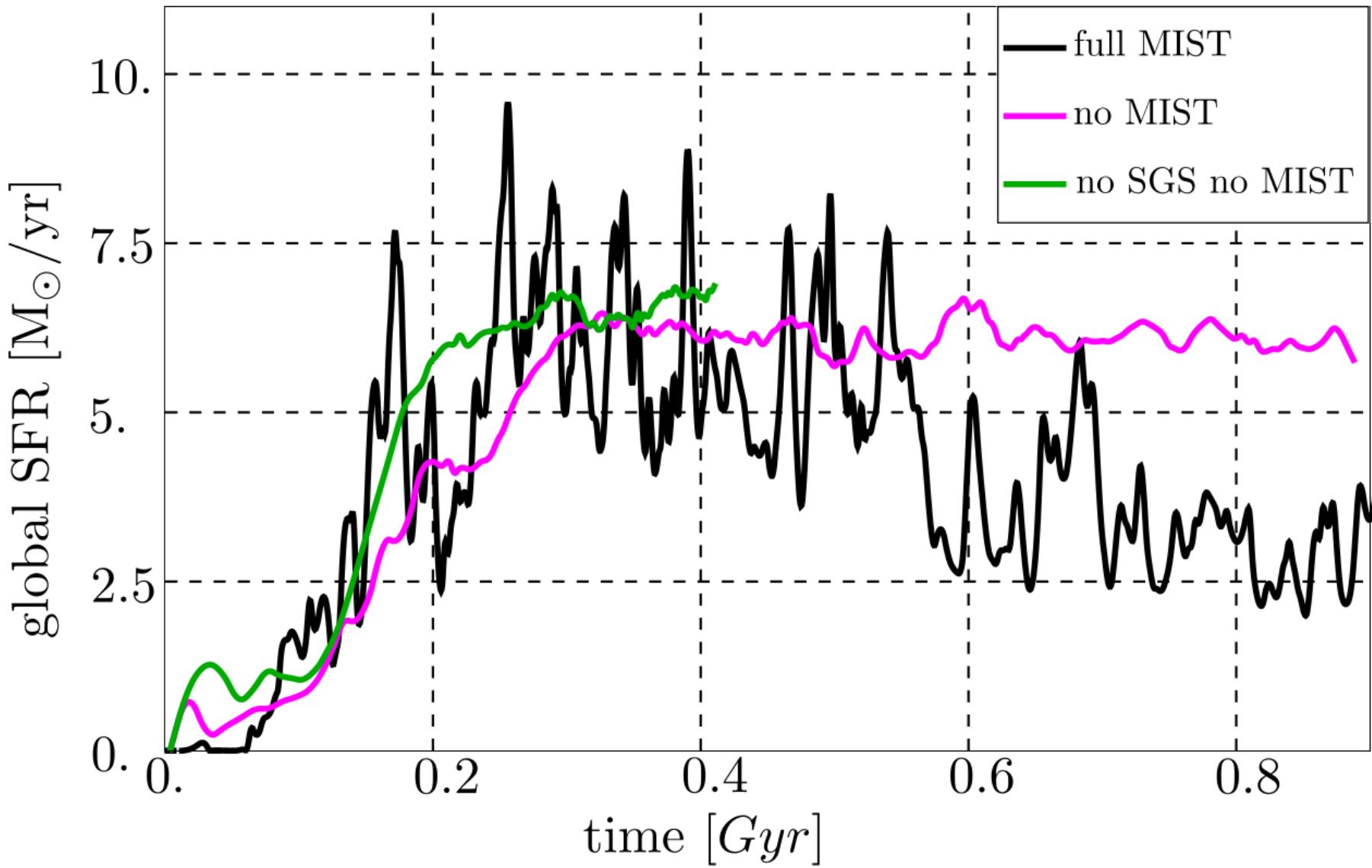


Nyx simulations of an isolated disk galaxy with
Multiphase Interstellar medium, Star formation
and Turbulence model (MIST)

Braun, Schmidt, Niemeyer, and Almgren; *MNRAS* 442 (2014)

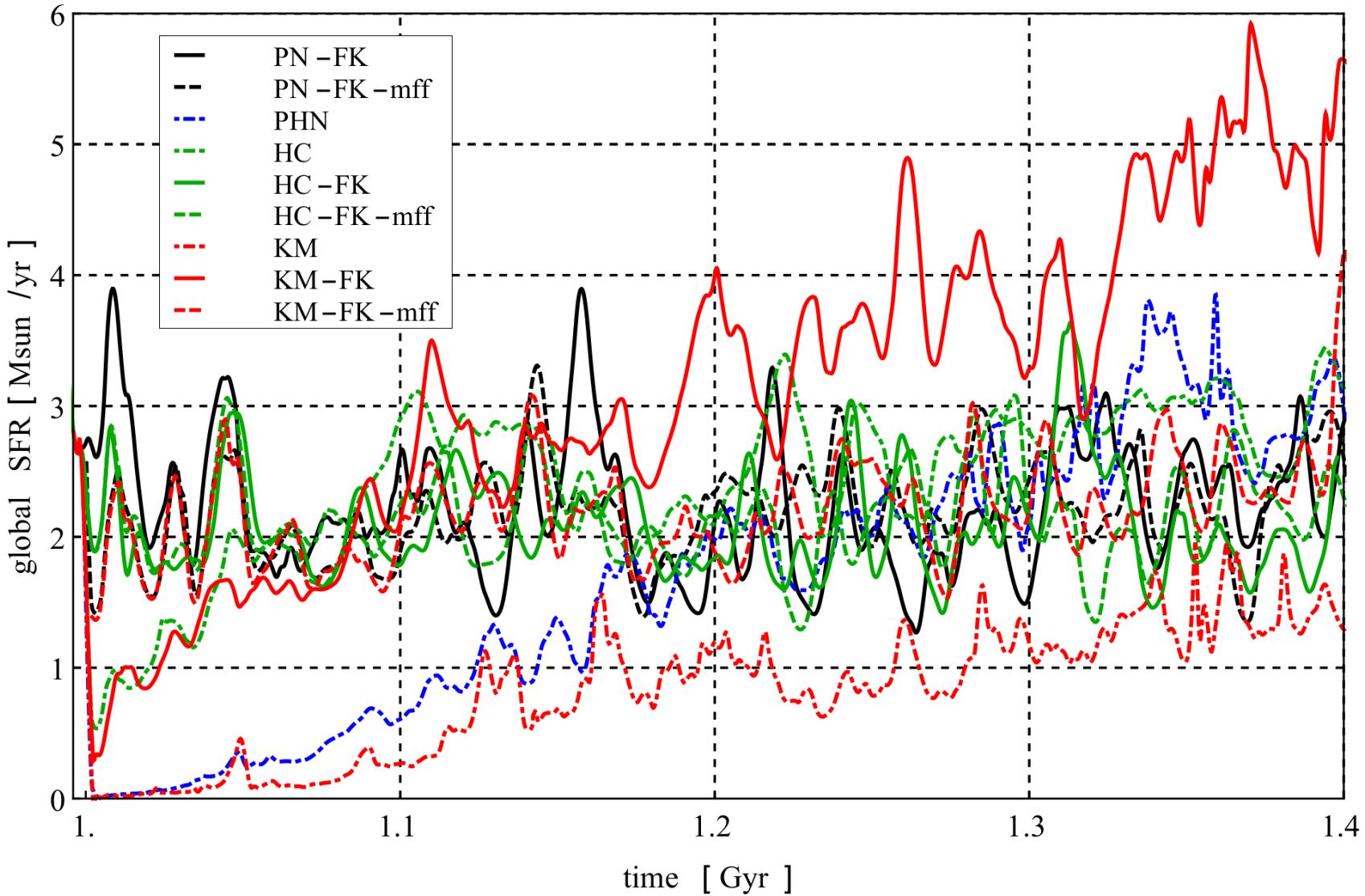
Global Star Formation Rate

Braun, Schmidt, Niemeyer, and Almgren; MNRAS 442 (2014)



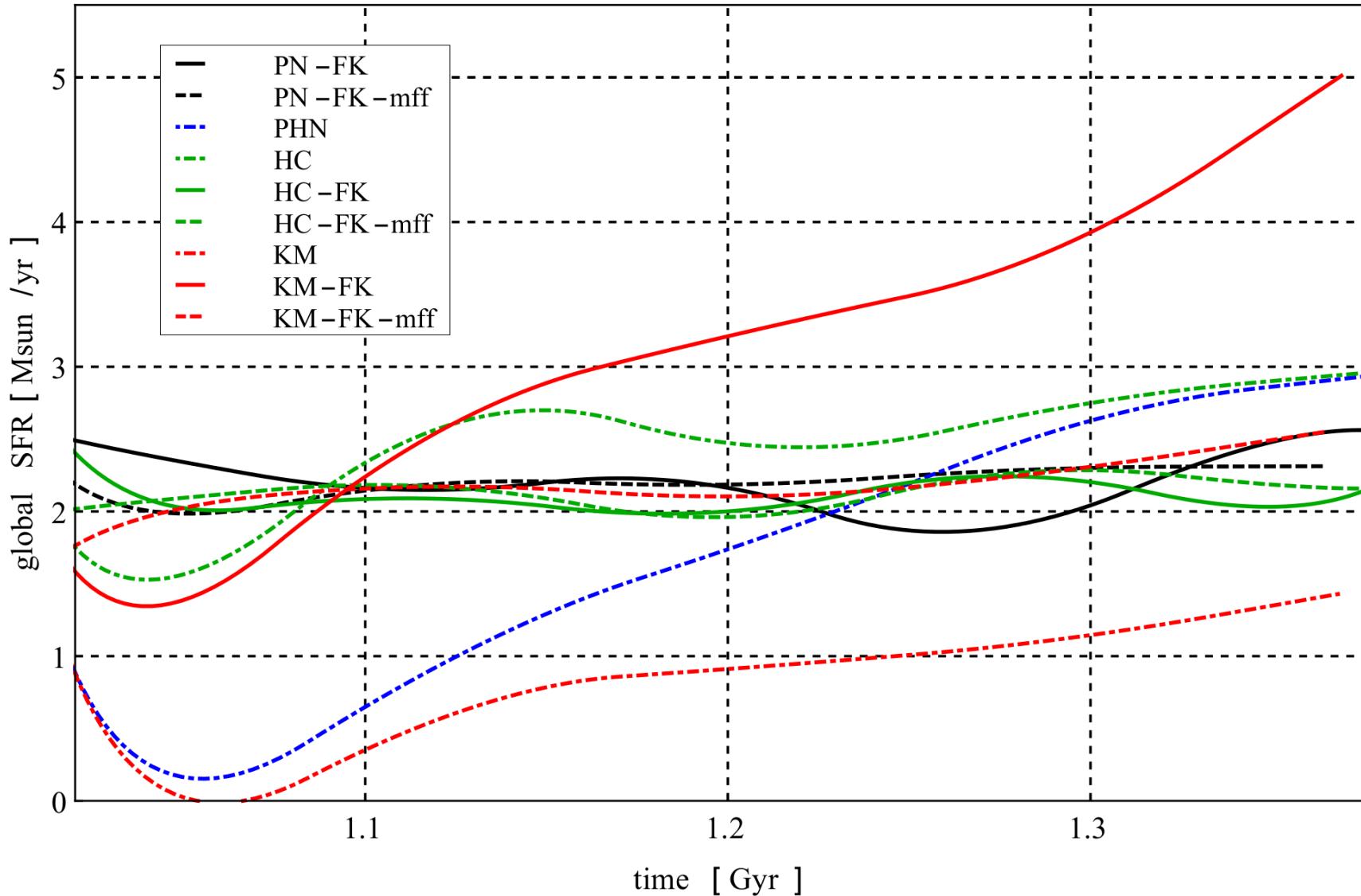
Global Star Formation Rate

Braun, Schmidt, Niemeyer, and Almgren in preparation

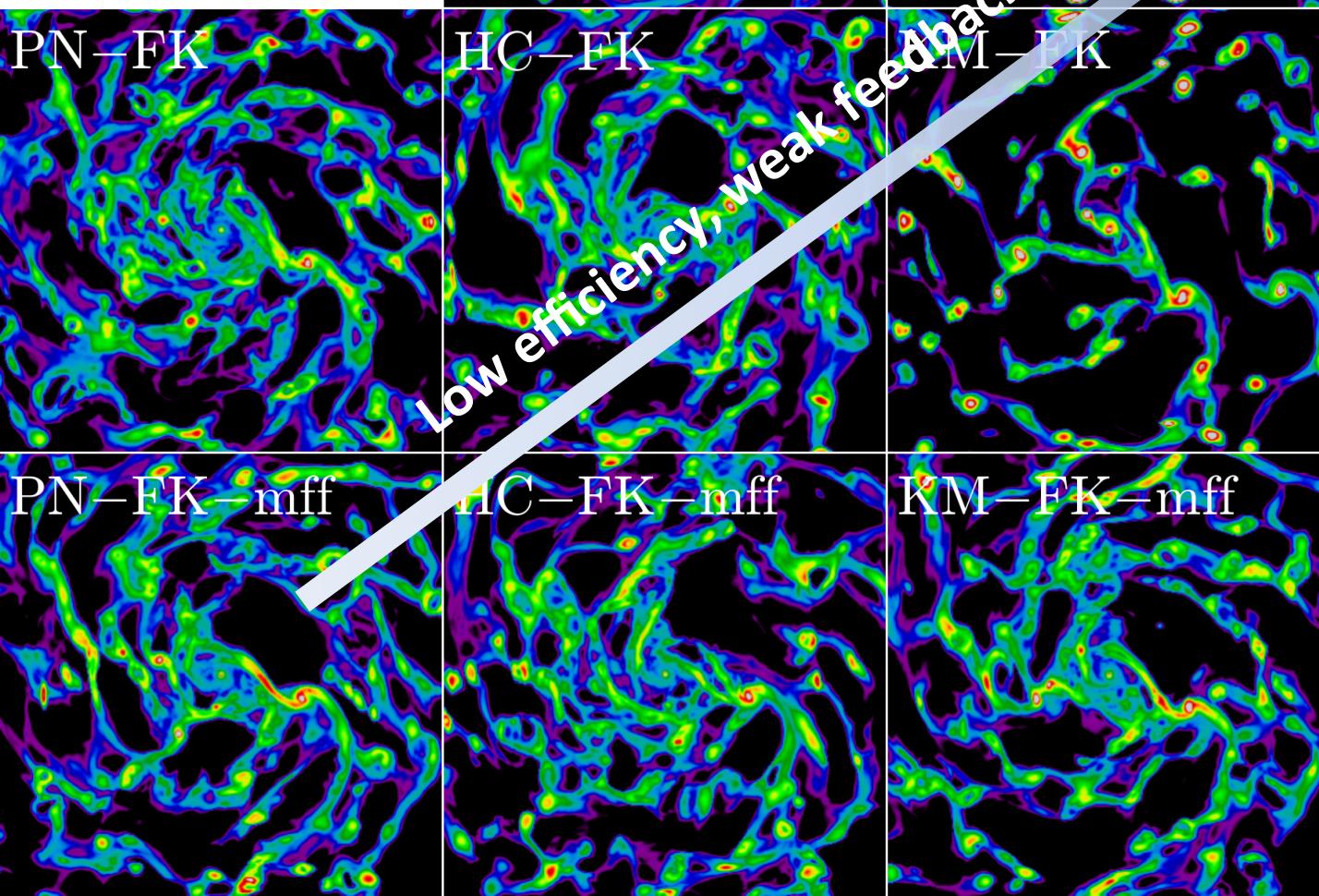


Smoothed Global Star Formation Rate

Braun, Schmidt, Niemeyer, and Almgren in preparation



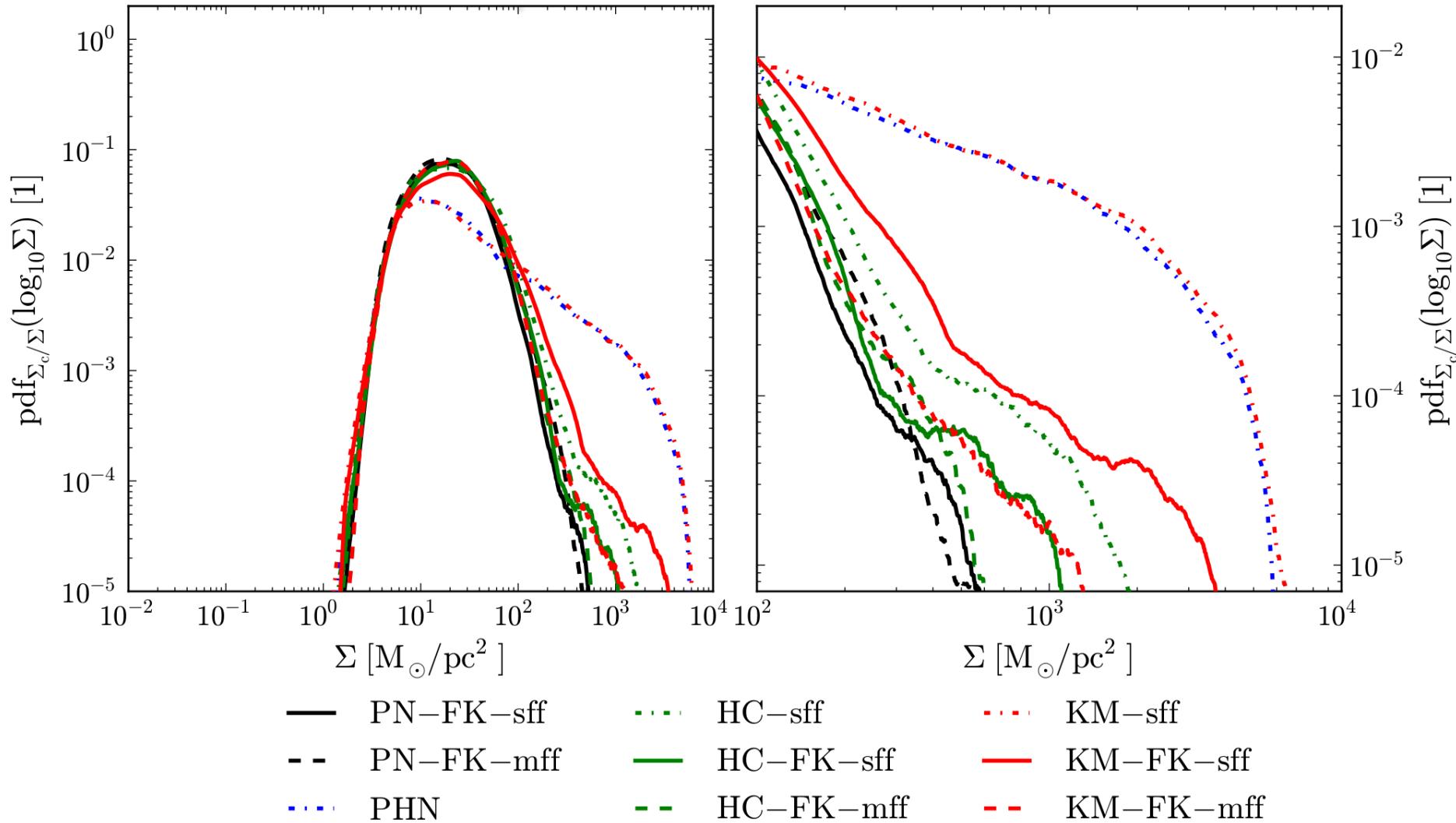
Gaseous Disk Structure



time : 1.4 Gyr
field of view :
 $15 \times 15 \text{ kpc}$

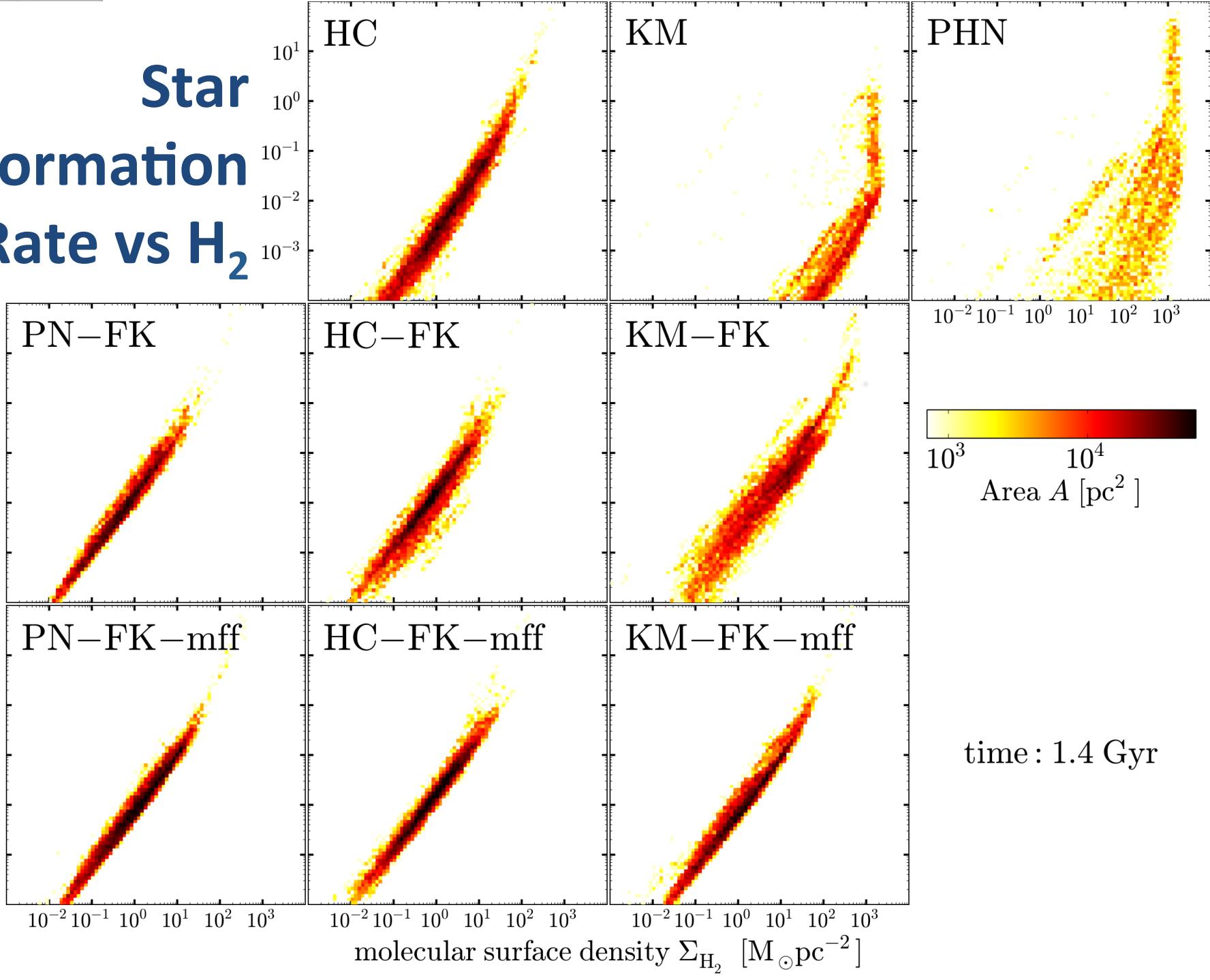
Cold Gas PDF

Braun, Schmidt, Niemeyer, and Almgren in preparation



Star Formation Rate vs H₂

star formation surface density $\dot{\Sigma}_{\text{SF}} [\text{M}_\odot \text{kpc}^{-2} \text{yr}^{-1}]$



Summary

- **Subgrid-scale model:**
 - multi-phase ISM with metal enrichment
 - local star formation efficiency (turbulent Mach number, virial parameter) ~ 0.01
 - thermal and turbulent feedback
- **Self-regulation** of star formation ($\sim M_{\text{sun}}/\text{yr}$)
 - robust with respect to SFR parameterization **if multi-freefall and two-parameter** model
- Predicts **linear dependence** of local SFR on **H₂ surface density** (const. H₂ depletion time)