Bridging the Gap between Galactic and Extragalactic Star Formation Research Schmidt's Conjecture and the Nature of SFR Scaling Relations

Jan Forbrich, Charlie Lada, Chris Faesi, Marco Lombardi, & Joao Alves





Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory



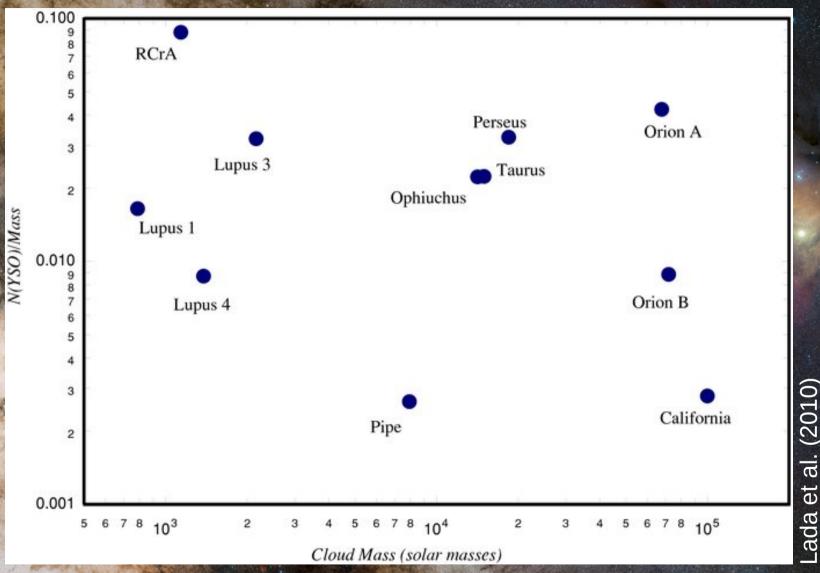
Conclusions

- 1. The star formation efficiency in even the local molecular clouds varies considerably.
- 2. The integrated SFR of a cloud scales *linearly* with and is most reliably traced by the dense gas mass, over many orders of magnitude.
- 3. Beyond the dense gas fraction, the physical structure of a cloud plays an important role in setting its SFR.
- 4. There is *no* Schmidt law *between* molecular clouds.
- 5. A Schmidt law exists *within* a cloud but does not adequately describe its star formation activity.
- 6. The Kennicutt-Schmidt law for galaxies is largely the result of unresolved measurements of GMCs and not a result of any underyling physical law of star formation.

1. The star formation efficiency in even the local molecular clouds varies considerably.

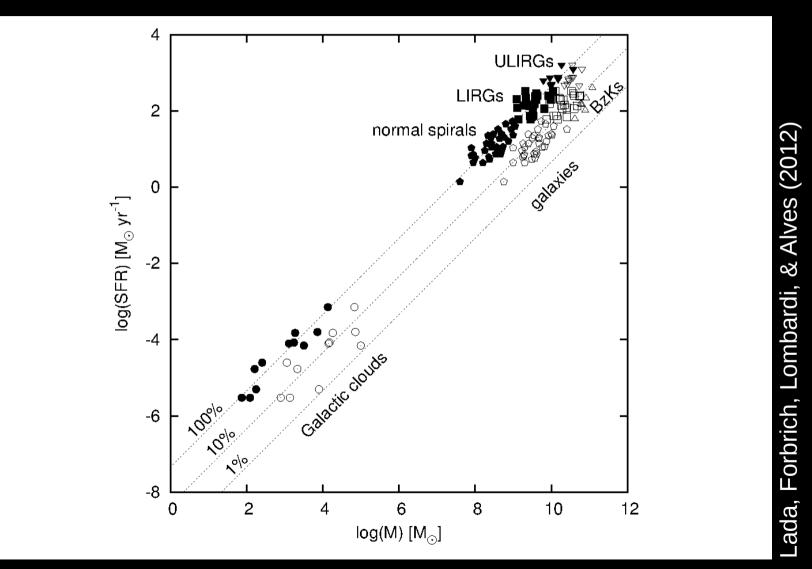
M(ρ Oph) ~ 2 M(Pipe), but SFR(ρ Oph) ~ 15 SFR(Pipe) Forbrich et al. (2009,2010)

1. The star formation efficiency in even the local molecular clouds varies considerably.

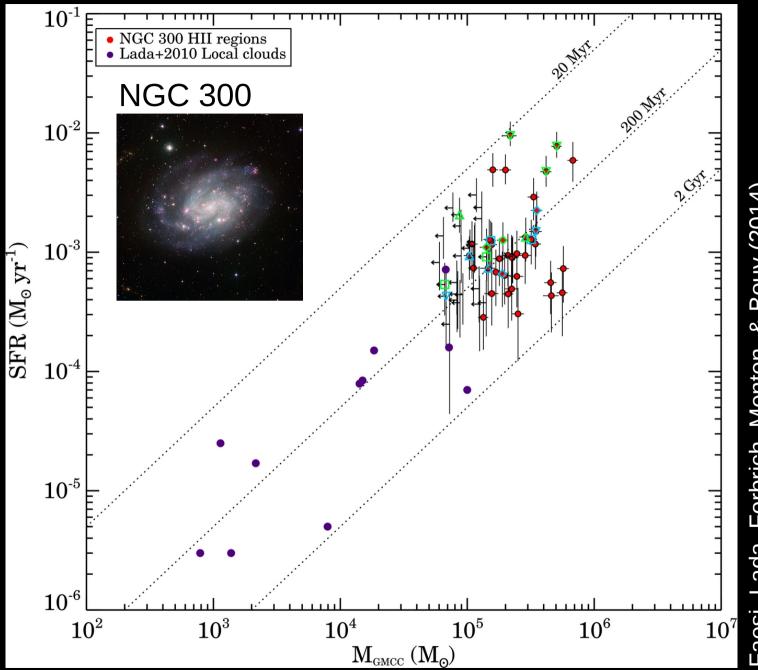


In local clouds, SFR per unit cloud mass shows large variations, independent of cloud mass.

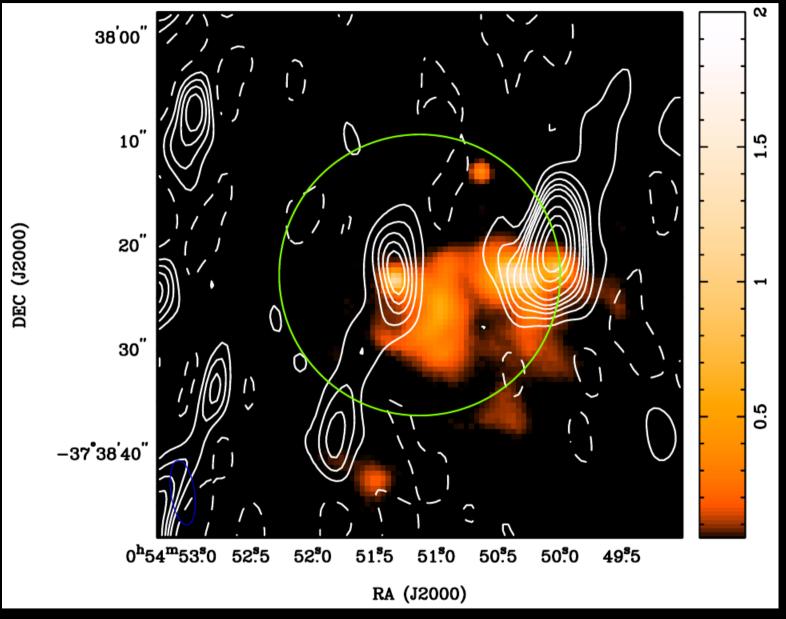
2. The integrated SFR of a cloud scales *linearly* with and is most reliably traced by the dense gas mass, over many orders of magnitude.



see poster 63 by Melissa Louie

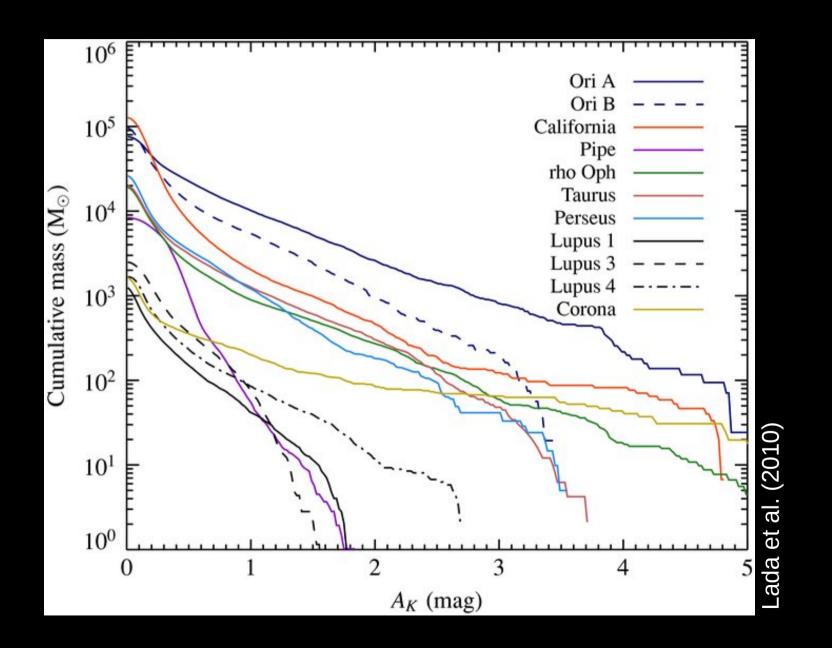




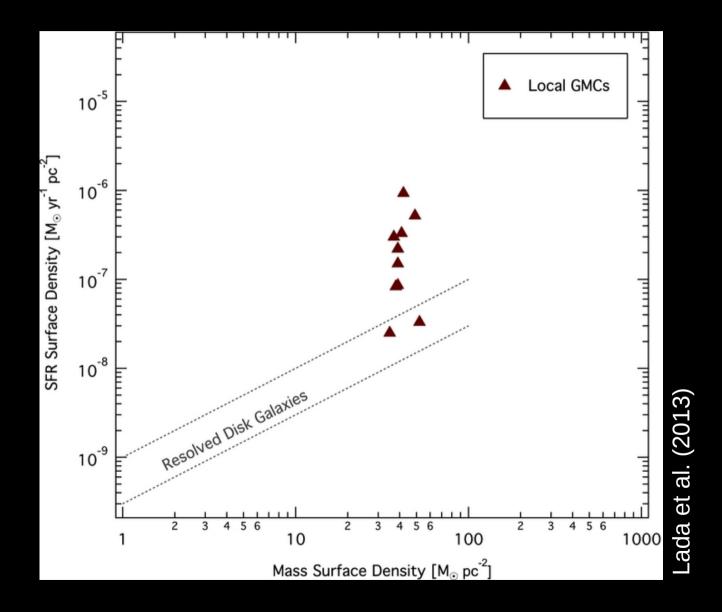


Faesi et al. in prep.

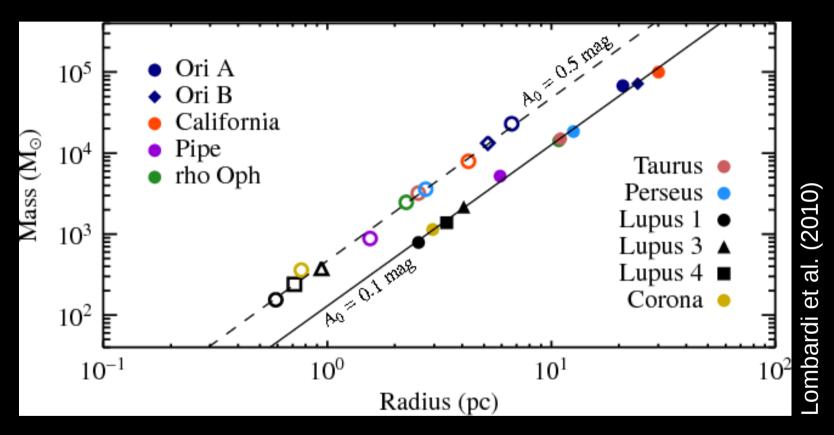
3. Beyond the dense gas fraction, the physical structure of a cloud plays an important role in setting its SFR.



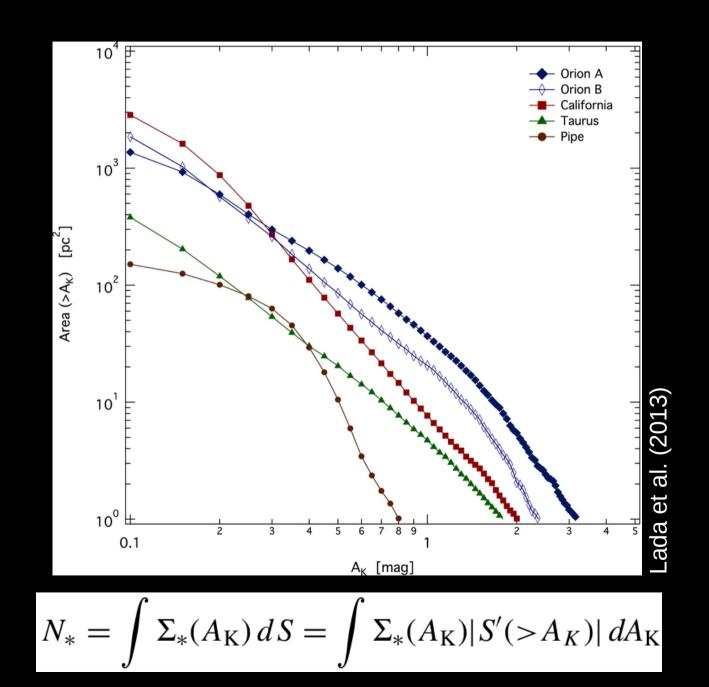
4. There is no Schmidt law between molecular clouds.



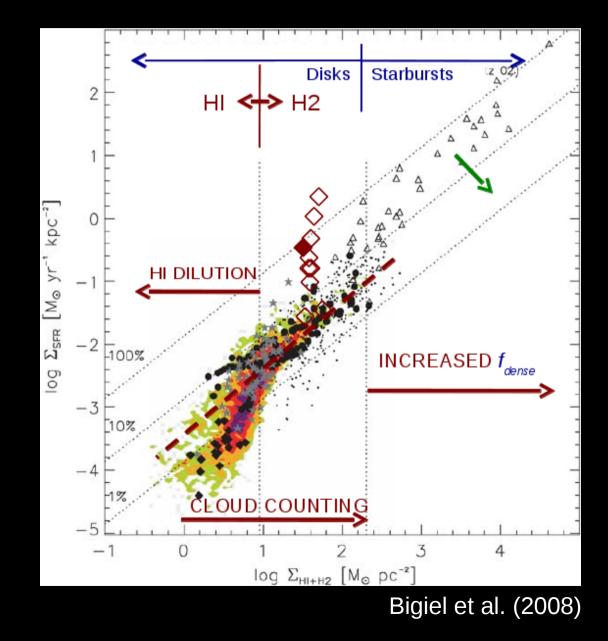
4. There is no Schmidt law between molecular clouds.



Constant column densities: scaling relation from Larson (1981) 5. A Schmidt law exists *within* a cloud but does not adequately describe its star formation activity.



6. The Kennicutt-Schmidt law for galaxies is largely the result of unresolved measurements of GMCs and not a result of any underyling physical law of star formation.



Conclusions

- 1. The star formation efficiency in even the local molecular clouds varies considerably.
- 2. The integrated SFR of a cloud scales *linearly* with and is most reliably traced by the dense gas mass, over many orders of magnitude.
- 3. Beyond the dense gas fraction, the physical structure of a cloud plays an important role in setting its SFR.
- 4. There is *no* Schmidt law *between* molecular clouds.
- 5. A Schmidt law exists *within* a cloud but does not adequately describe its star formation activity.
- 6. The Kennicutt-Schmidt law for galaxies is largely the result of unresolved measurements of GMCs and not a result of any underyling physical law of star formation.