### Galaxy formation and evolution Physical models & Theoretical challenges 2°

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Coupling of scales





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Star formation



Star formation



Star formation



Star formation

3/30

# Star formation evidence • • in cold, dense, molecular gas phase • inefficient SF $\iff$ $\sim$ 1% of gas converted into stars per free-fall time • ISM $\longrightarrow$ H<sub>2</sub>-dominated at $\sim$ 1-100 H/cc

Star formation

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Star formation

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Star formation



Star formation

### 4/30

### Sub-grid model

• Schmidt relation (Schmidt 1959):

$$\dot{
ho}_{\star} = \epsilon rac{
ho_{ ext{gas}}}{t_{ ext{ff}}}$$
, for  $ho > 
ho_0$ 

 $\rho_{\rm gas}$  - gas density  $t_{\rm ff}$  - free-fall time  $\epsilon$  - local SF efficiency  $\rho_0$  - density threshold



Star formation

### 4/30

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Star formation

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calibration



Star formation

### 4/30

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  - $-\epsilon \sim 1\% \iff$  Kennicutt-Schmidt relation  $\epsilon \sim 1\% \iff$  (Schmidt 1959, Kennicutt 1998)

–  $ho_0 \sim$  0.1 H/cc in cosmo sims

- problems
  - Kennicutt-Schmidt relation  $\sim$  0.5–1 kp
  - $ho_0$  resolution dependent
- solution?
  - (more) realistic ISM
  - understand better SF





























Star formation

### 6/30

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Star formation

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Star formation

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Star formation

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- solution?
  - (more) realistic <u>ISM</u>
  - understand better SF
Star formation



 $\rho_0$  interpretation

Star formation

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#### $\rho_0$ interpretation

 $\bigcirc$  self-shielding

 $\lesssim$  1 cm $^{-3}$  (Schaye 2004)

Star formation



#### $\rho_0$ interpretation

- (1) self-shielding
  - $\lesssim$  1 cm $^{-3}$  (Schaye 2004)
- 2 supersonic turbulence onset
  - $\sim$  10  $\rm cm^{-3}$  (Renaud, Kraljic, & Bournaud 2012)

Star formation

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#### $\rho_0$ interpretation

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- 2 supersonic turbulence onset
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- 3 molecule formation
  - $\sim$  100 cm $^{-3}$  (Krumholz et al. 2009)

Star formation

### 8/30

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Star formation: starbursting mergers

(18/30)



### Star formation: starbursting mergers

Star Shadows Remote Observatory

Teyssier, Chapon et al. 2010

#### Star formation: starbursting mergers

Star Shadows Remote Observatory

Teyssier, Chapon et al. 2010

Renaud et al. 2014

- resolution: 1.5 pc
- multiphase ISM
- feedback
- converged SFR

Renaud et al. 2014













Federrath et al. 2010




























































































































































































#### Star formation: starbursting mergers

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Star formation: analytic model

Surface: 
$$V=hS=\int_0^\infty rac{Mf(x)}{
ho}\,dx=rac{M}{\overline{
ho}}\int_0^\infty rac{f(x)}{x}\,dx$$

Star formation: analytic model



Surface: 
$$V = hS = \int_0^\infty \frac{Mf(x)}{\rho} dx = \frac{M}{\overline{\rho}} \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$$
  
SFR:  $\Sigma_{\text{SFR}} = \frac{M_{\text{SFR}}}{S} = \frac{1}{S} \int_0^\infty \frac{Mf(x)}{\rho} \rho_{\text{SFR}}(x) dx$ 

Gene

Star formation: analytic model



Surface: 
$$V = hS = \int_0^\infty \frac{Mf(x)}{\rho} dx = \frac{M}{\rho} \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$$
SFR: 
$$\Sigma_{SFR} = \frac{M_{SFR}}{S} = \frac{1}{S} \int_0^\infty \frac{Mf(x)}{\rho} \rho_{SFR}(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
ral  $\Sigma_{SFR}$ : 
$$\Sigma_{SFR} = h \frac{\int_0^\infty f(x) x^{-1} \rho_{SFR}(x) dx}{\int_0^\infty f(x) x^{-1} dx}$$

Star formation: analytic model



Surface: 
$$V = hS = \int_0^\infty \frac{Mf(x)}{\rho} dx = \frac{M}{\overline{\rho}} \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$$
  
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2 ingredients:

Gene

 $f(\boldsymbol{x})$  - how gas is distributed

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Star formation: analytic model



Surface: 
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2 ingredients: f(x) - how gas is distributed  $ho_{
m SFR}(x)$  - how gas is converted into stars

Star formation: analytic model

PDF

- turbulence
- log-normal density distribution



$$\begin{split} f_{\sigma}(x) &= \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2\sigma^2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{\left(\ln(x) - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] \\ \sigma^2 &= \ln(1 + b^2 \mathcal{M}^2) \\ \mathcal{M} &= v_{\rm rms}/c_s \\ b - \text{ nature of the turbulence} \end{split}$$

Vazquez-Semadeni (1994) Nordlund & Padoan (1999) Wada & Norman (2001) ...

Star formation: analytic model

PDF

- turbulence
- log-normal density distribution



$$f_{\sigma}(x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2\sigma^2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{\left(\ln(x) - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\right)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$$

$$f(x) = (1 - m)f_{\sigma_1}(x) + mf_{\sigma_2}(x/\exp\delta)$$

Teyssier et al. (2010) Bournaud et al. (2011) García-Burillo et al. (2012) Renaud et al. (2014) ...




Renaud, Kraljic & Bournaud (2012)

Star formation: analytic model



normal w/o feedback:

$$\Sigma_{\rm SFR} = \epsilon \sqrt{\frac{8G}{3\pi}} \frac{\exp(\frac{3\sigma^2}{8})}{\sqrt{h}} \Sigma_{\rm gas}^{3/2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{\ln(\frac{\rho_0 h}{2\log \sigma}) - \sigma^2}{\sigma\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

Star formation: analytic model



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mergers w/o feedback:

$$\begin{split} \Sigma_{\rm SFR} &= \epsilon \sqrt{\frac{8G}{3\pi}} \frac{\Sigma_{\rm gas}^{3/2}}{\sqrt{h}} \left[ (1-m) \exp\left(\frac{3}{8}\sigma_1^2\right) \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{\ln\left(\frac{\rho_0 h}{\Sigma_{\rm gas}}\right) - \sigma_1^2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_1}\right) \right. \\ &+ m \exp\left(\frac{3}{8}\sigma_2^2\right) \exp\left(\frac{3}{2}\delta\right) \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{\ln\left(\frac{\rho_0 h}{\Sigma_{\rm gas}}\right) - \sigma_2^2 - \delta}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_2}\right) \right] \end{split}$$

Star formation: analytic model



normal with feedback:

$$\begin{split} \Sigma_{\rm SFR} = & \epsilon \sqrt{\frac{8G}{3\pi}} \frac{\exp\left(\frac{3}{8}\sigma^2\right)}{\sqrt{h}} \Sigma_{\rm gas}^{3/2} \left[ \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{\ln\left(\frac{\rho o h}{\Sigma_{\rm gas}}\right) - \sigma^2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right) \right. \\ & \left. - \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{\ln\left(\frac{\epsilon_s^2 3\pi h}{t_s^2 32G\epsilon^2 \Sigma_{\rm gas}}\right) - \sigma^2}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right) \right] \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\epsilon_s}{2t_s} \Sigma_{\rm gas} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{\ln\left(\frac{\epsilon_s^2 3\pi h}{t_s^2 32G\epsilon^2 \Sigma_{\rm gas}}\right) - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}\right) \right] \end{split}$$

Star formation: analytic model



merger with feedback:

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### Comparison with simulations





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• number of physical processes we know are important, but remain unsolved (feedback)



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#### Important processes

- and teedback • core-collapse explosions
- stellar winds
- radiation
- AGN feedback
- magnetic fields
- cosmic rays ...