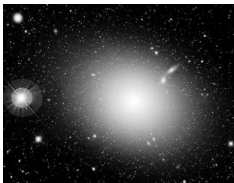


FORMATION AND EVOLUTION OF GALAXIES

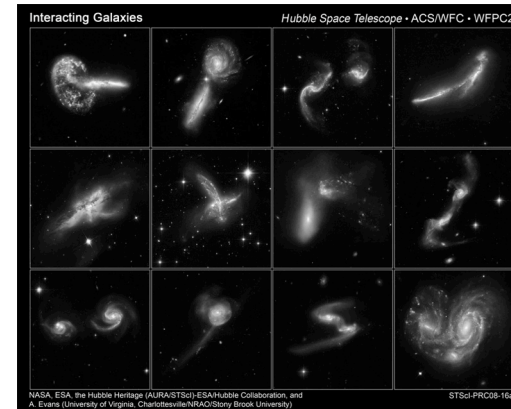
Lecture 18

- Galaxy interactions and mergers
- How to measure star formation
- How to kill a galaxy (effect of environment)

Somak Raychaudhury

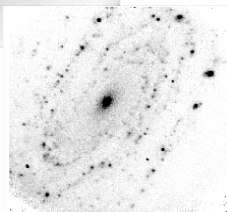
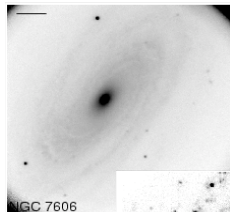


Interacting galaxies

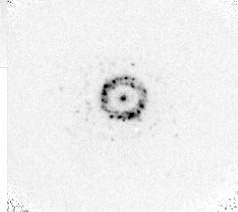
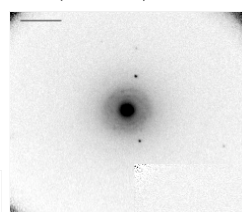


Where - Global

Galactic Disks



(Circum)nuclear



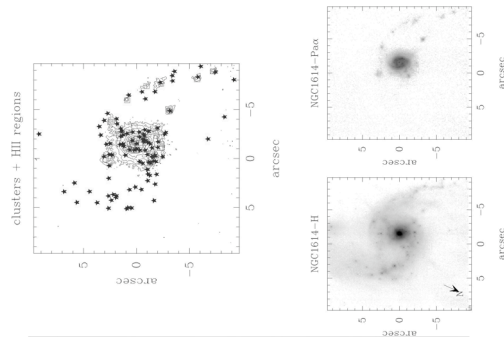
Where - Global Properties

Table 1. Star formation in disks and nuclei of galaxies

Property	Spiral disks	Circumnuclear regions
Radius	1-30 kpc	0.2-2 kpc
Star formation rate (SFR)	0-20 $M_{\odot} \text{ year}^{-1}$	0-1000 $M_{\odot} \text{ year}^{-1}$
Bolometric luminosity	10^6 - $10^{11} L_{\odot}$	10^6 - $10^{13} L_{\odot}$
Gas mass	10^8 - $10^{11} M_{\odot}$	10^6 - $10^{11} M_{\odot}$
Star formation time scale	1-50 Gyr	0.1-1 Gyr
Gas density	1-100 $M_{\odot} \text{ pc}^{-2}$	10^2 - $10^5 M_{\odot} \text{ pc}^{-2}$
Optical depth (0.5 μm)	0-2	1-1000
SFR density	0-0.1 $M_{\odot} \text{ year}^{-1} \text{ kpc}^{-2}$	1-1000 $M_{\odot} \text{ year}^{-1} \text{ kpc}^{-2}$
Dominant mode	steady state	steady state + burst
Type dependence?	strong	weak/none
Bar dependence?	weak/none	strong
Spiral structure dependence?	weak/none	weak/none
Interactions dependence?	moderate	strong
Cluster dependence?	moderate/weak	?
Redshift dependence?	strong	?

Where - Local

HII Regions ☐

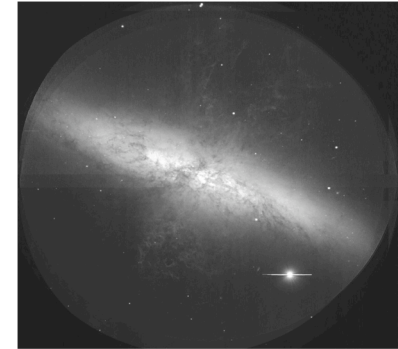


Where - Special Cases

Starbursts

Short-Lived
Intense
Circumnuclear
(kpc Scale)
Dominate L_{bol}

Dust Obscured
Outflows
25% of Local SF



Star formation in Galaxies

Observables

- Broadband colours
- $H\alpha$ fluxes or other hydrogen recombination lines, but *not* $Ly\alpha$ (resonant scattering eventually followed by dust absorption)
- Far IR
- Radio continuum
- Molecular gas CO- seen in mm waves (cannot observe H_2 directly)

How To:

Measure & Characterize Extragalactic SF:

SFR - Rate (per year; per area)
SFH - History (Continuous/Steady, Instantaneous)
SFE - Efficiency (Gas Conversion)
(Location)

Integrated Measurements, Not Individual Stars
→ Synthesis Models (IMF, Metallicity, SFH, Age)

How To:

Measure SF: (X-Ray --> Radio)

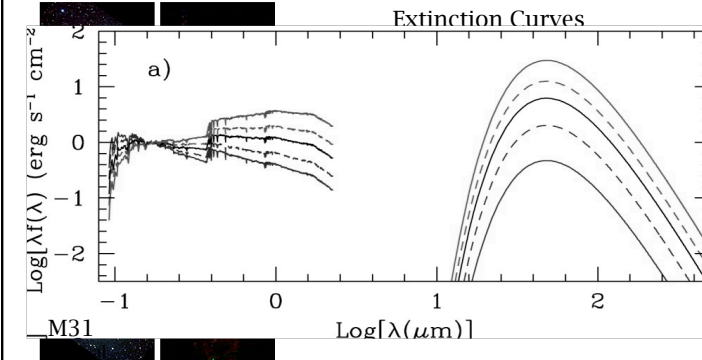
- Broad Band Colors
- UV Continuum (most Direct, but A_V)
- $H\alpha$, Recombination Lines (Case B combination, A_V)
- Forbidden Lines (Physical State of Gas in HII regions)
- Far-Infrared (FIR) --> Radio Continuum
(Contribution from AGN &/or Old Stars)

All Dependent on Age, Metallicity

→ Can Trace Different SF Populations

How To:

Deal with Dust: Changes Morphology



Star formation in Galaxies

A simple prescription that seems to work also for starbursts:

- Schmidt law (Schmidt 1959; Kennicutt, 1998)

$$\Sigma_{SFR} \propto \Sigma_{gas}^N$$

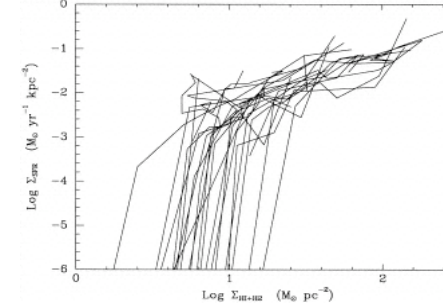
Based on densities of young stars and gas in the galactic disk. Justified globally, not locally.

$$\Sigma_{SFR} \propto \frac{\Sigma_{gas}}{\tau_{dyn}} \propto \Sigma_{gas} \Omega_{gas}$$

This relation is semi-empirical.

SFR vs gas surface density based on $H\alpha$ for 21 spirals.

Notice the threshold in SF at low densities. approximately $7 \text{ M}_\odot \text{ pc}^{-2}$



Kennicutt 1998, ApJ 498, 541

Estimates of the star formation rate (SFR) are based on a very simple prescription –

- a universal Initial Mass function (IMF) and
- a time dependence whose complexity is hidden in the parameter $\Psi(t)$:

$$dN(M, t) = \Phi(M)\Psi(t)dMdt$$

$$\Phi(M) \propto M^{-\alpha}$$

$$\alpha = 2.35 \quad \text{Salpeter IMF (Initial Mass function)}$$

The instantaneous SFR ($M \text{ yr}^{-1}$) is thus $SFR = \Psi(t_0) \int M\Phi(M)dM$

If e.g. The $H\alpha$ emission line is used to estimate the SFR, models give approximately

$$SFR(M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}) = \frac{L(H\alpha)}{1.26 \cdot 10^{34} W} \quad (\text{Kennicutt et al. -94})$$

What regulates the star formation?

- Negative and positive feedback processes
 - + Gravitational collapse of gas clouds
 - + Cooling – atomic, molecular, dust
 - + Gas compression from stellar winds
 - Sputtering on dust particles
 - Ionization
 - Heating and expansion of gas clouds
- The normal state is *self regulated* – i.e. starbursts are shortlived, effects of galaxy interactions are mostly controlled

Why:

Trigger Mechanism:

Galactic Scale Gravity: Density Waves (Spiral Arms, Bars)
 Disk Instabilities
 Tidal Interaction --> Mergers
 Ram Pressure Stripping

+ Local Triggers: Turbulent compression (?)
 Expanding Shell Collapse (?)

Important Gas Parameters:

Self-Similar (Hierarchical Structure)
 (ambient) Self-Gravitating
 Cool Thermal State

Why - Spiral Arms

M51: Spiral Arms show off-set between Gas and Stars

