Feedback-Regulated Star Formation in Galaxies



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Q: WHY IS STAR FORMATION SO INEFFICIENT?



Stellar Feedback is (a/the) Key to Galaxy Formation! SO WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

 Standard (in Galaxy Formation):
 Couple SNe energy as "heating"/thermal energy **FAILS**:

$$t_{\rm cool} \sim 4000 \,\mathrm{yr} \left(\frac{n}{\rm cm^{-3}}\right)^{-1}$$
$$t_{\rm dyn} \sim 10^8 \,\mathrm{yr} \left(\frac{n}{\rm cm^{-3}}\right)^{-1/2}$$





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- *Explicit* Momentum Flux:
 - Radiation Pressure

$$\dot{P}_{\rm rad} \sim \frac{L}{c} \left(1 + \tau_{\rm IR}\right)$$

> SNe

$$\dot{P}_{\rm SNe} \sim \dot{E}_{\rm SNe} \, v_{\rm ejecta}^{-1}$$

Stellar Winds

$$\dot{P}_{\rm W} \sim \dot{M} v_{\rm wind}$$











Spiral Galaxy M101 Spitzer Space Telescope • Hubble Space NASA / JPL-Caltech / ESA / CXC / STScl











Hopkins, Quataert, & Murray, 2011











Hopkins, Quataert, & Murray, 2011

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Stellar Feedback & Self-Regulation WHICH MECHANISMS MATTER?



 $SFR \sim 100 + M_{sun}/yr$ $(L \sim L_{EDD})$

Optically thick

> $<n> \sim 100 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ $T_{cool} \sim 1000 \text{ yr}$

Stellar Feedback & Self-Regulation WHICH MECHANISMS MATTER?



> SFR ~ 0.01 M_{sun}/yr (L << L_{EDD}) Optically thin

 $<n> \sim 0.1 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ $T_{\text{cool}} \sim \text{Myr}$



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$$\longrightarrow \dot{\Sigma}_* \sim \left(\frac{\sigma}{\epsilon_* c}\right) \, \Sigma_{\rm gas} \Omega \sim 0.02 \, \Sigma_{\rm gas} \Omega$$

Global Star Formation Rates are INDEPENDENT of High-Density SF Law



Hopkins, Quataert, & Murray 2011 also Saitoh et al. 2008

Global Star Formation Rates are INDEPENDENT of High-Density SF Law



• Set by feedback (i.e. SFR) needed to maintain marginal stability

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Star Formation is Feedback-Regulated: MORE FEEDBACK = LESS STAR FORMATION



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Properties of GMCs & Gas "Clumps"



SMC





Gas









How Efficient Are Galactic Super-Winds?



How Efficient Are Galactic Super-Winds?





Cosmological Simulations "ZOOM-IN" RUNS

Proto-MW: Gas Temperature:

Phenomenological Winds	Full Feedback





"Clumpy" Disks FEEDBACK SUPPRESSES CLUMP INSPIRAL





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0.0 Gyr

Gas 0.0 Gyr

Stars





10 kpc

Galaxy Mergers LABORATORY FOR STUDYING EXTREME CONDITIONS

- Global conclusions similar to old models:
 - 10% SF in mergers

(Hernquist & Spergel 91)

- sizes/structure/profiles
- burst dominated
 by inflows to nuclei
- Enhanced SF in tails/bridges/shocks
- Super-winds: ~10-500 M_{sun}/yr





Disk Survival REMAINS EFFICIENT!





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More efficient in gas-rich mergers

Large fraction of high-z merger remnants will be "disks/disky"





Do we need 'Quasar Mode' Feedback?



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Summary:

- Global Star formation is Feedback-Regulated: independent of small-scale SF 'law'
 - Need 'enough' stars to offset dissipation (set by gravity)
- Feedback leads to Kennicutt relation & super-winds:

$$\dot{M}_{\rm wind} \approx 10 \, \dot{M}_{*} \left(\frac{V_c}{100 \, \rm km \, s^{-1}} \right)^{-1.1} \left(\frac{\Sigma_{\rm gas}}{10 \, \rm M_{\odot} \, pc^{-2}} \right)^{-0.5}$$

- Different mechanisms dominate different regimes:
 - High densities: radiation pressure
 - Intermediate: HII heating, stellar wind momentum
 - Low densities: SNe & stellar wind shock-heating
 - No one mechanism works
- Giant Clumps: Mostly transient features of unstable, gas-rich disks
- Mergers: Broadly similar conclusions
 - Efficient disk survival
 - Super-winds with ~10-500 M_{sun} /yr: consistent *per unit SFR* with isolated disks
- Can't Quench Without "Impulsive" Feedback!
 - Quasar BAL Winds: Explain M_{BH}-S, and WILL suppress SFRs