

Complexity and scatter in kpc-scale star formation scaling relations in ALMaQUEST: (ALMA-MaNGA QUEnching and STar formation survey)



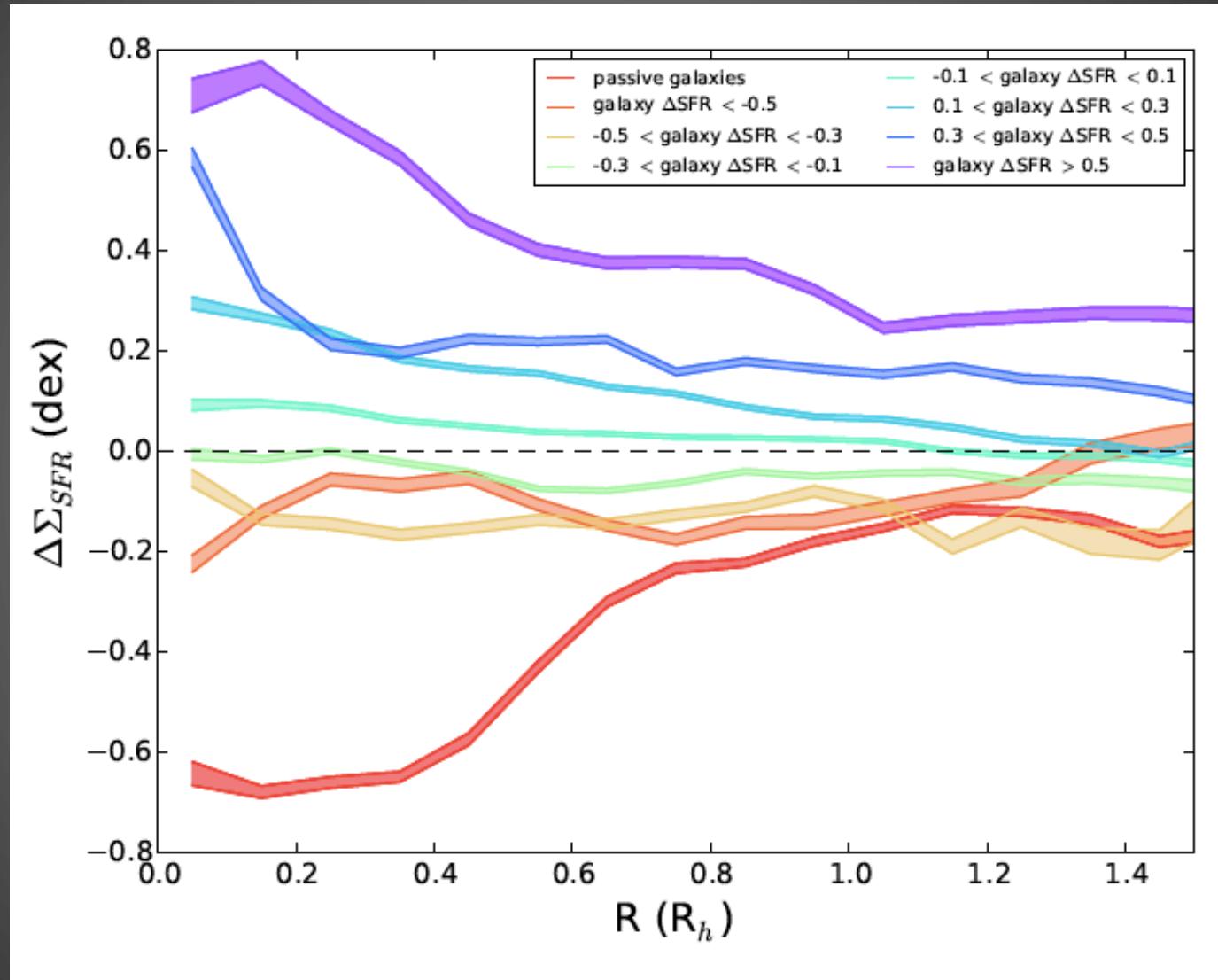
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Francesco Belfiore, Asa Bluck, Matt Bothwell, Kevin Bundy, Yan-Mei Chen, Alice Concas, Yung Chau Su, Bau-Ching Hsieh, Pei-Ying Hsieh, Cheng Li, Roberto Maiolino, Karen Masters, Jeffrey Newman, Kate Rowlands, Sebastian Sanchez, Mark Sargent, Jillian Scudder, Ramya Sethuram, Rebecca Smethurst, Yong Shi, David Stark, Yung-Chau Su, Hossen Teimoorinia, Ting Xiao, Po-Chieh Yu

<http://arc.phys.uvic.ca/~almaquest/>

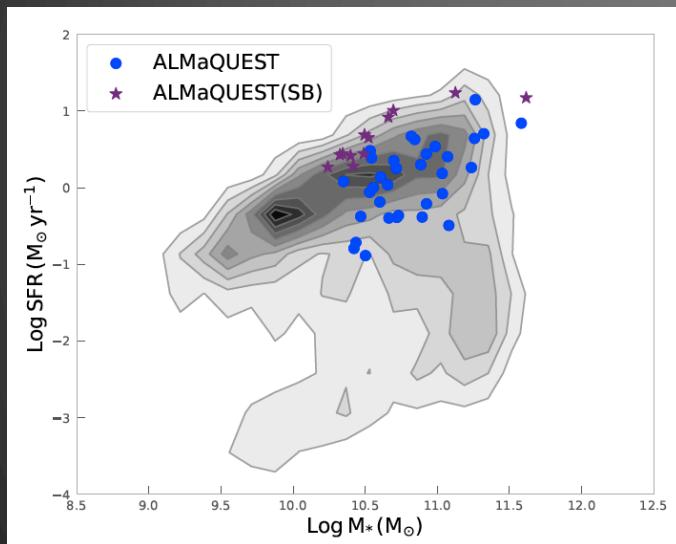


Radial profiles of relative SFR: Star formation is boosted and quenched from the inside out.



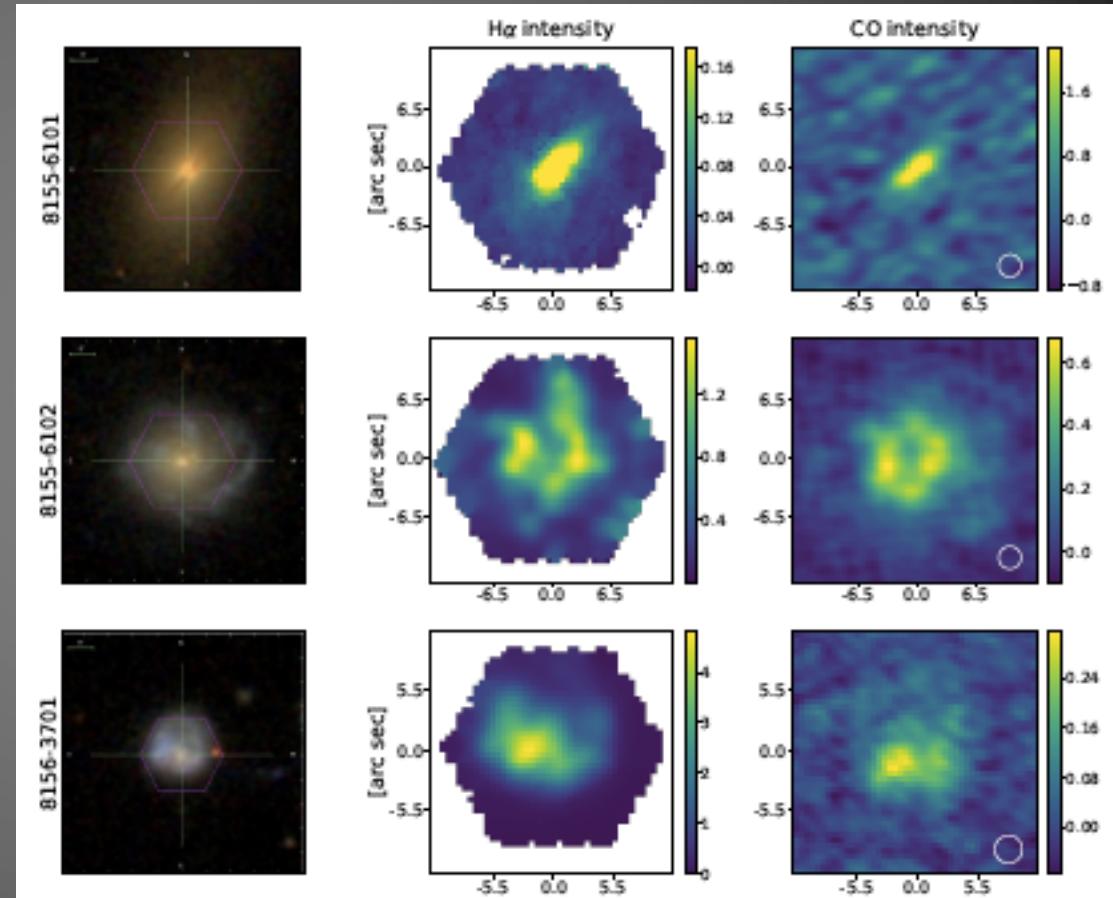
The ALMaQUEST Survey: 46 MaNGA selected galaxies observed in CO(1-0) with ALMA.

Resolution (\sim kpc) matched molecular gas maps (Σ_{H_2}) complement the MaNGA data products, such as Σ_* and Σ_{SFR} .



Sample includes galaxies on the SFMS, in the green valley and those with central starbursts.

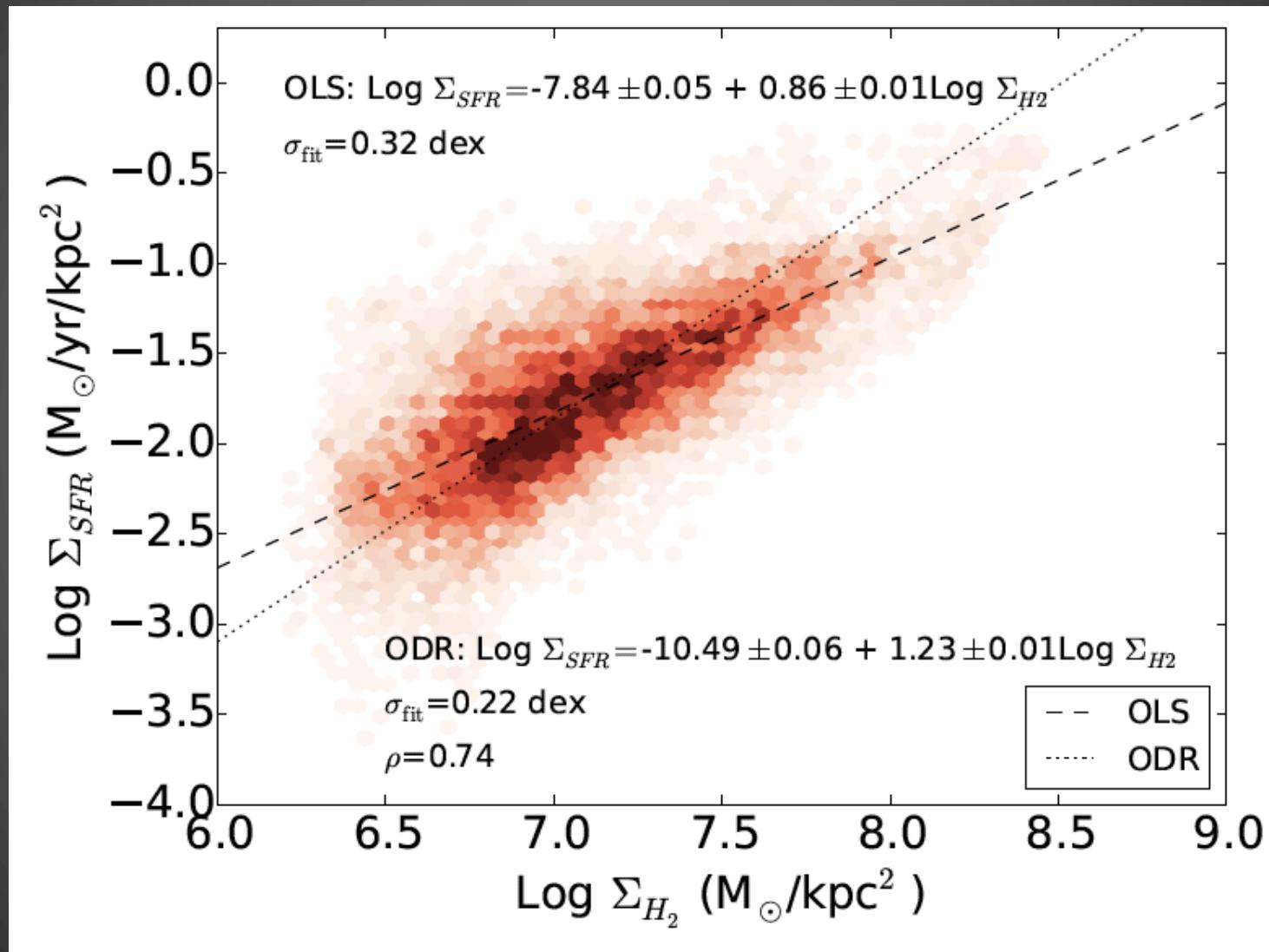
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Lin et al. (2020, submitted)

Resolved (kpc) scaling relations in star forming galaxies

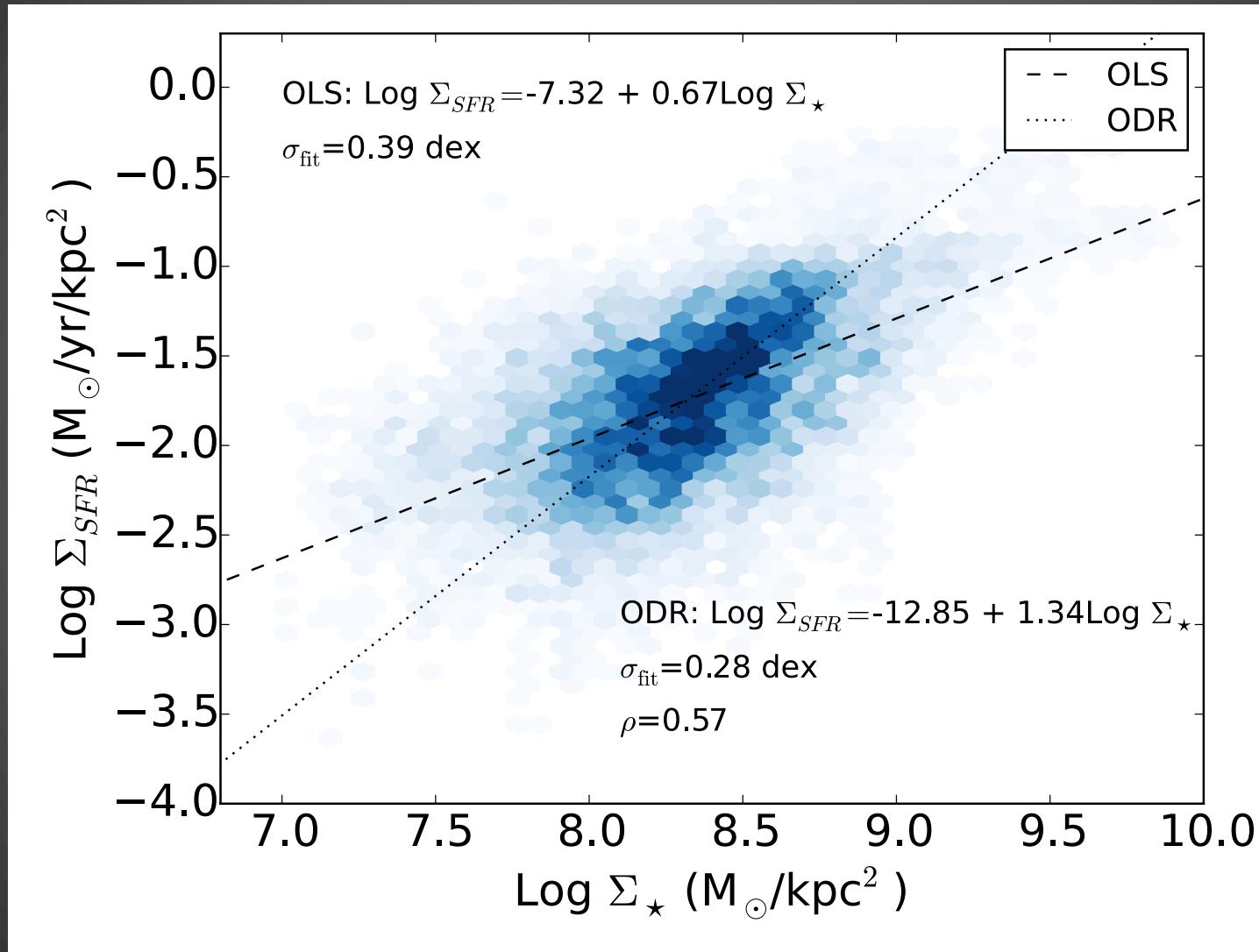
The resolved Schmidt-Kennicutt relation (rSK)



Ellison et al. (submitted); See also Lin et al. (2019)

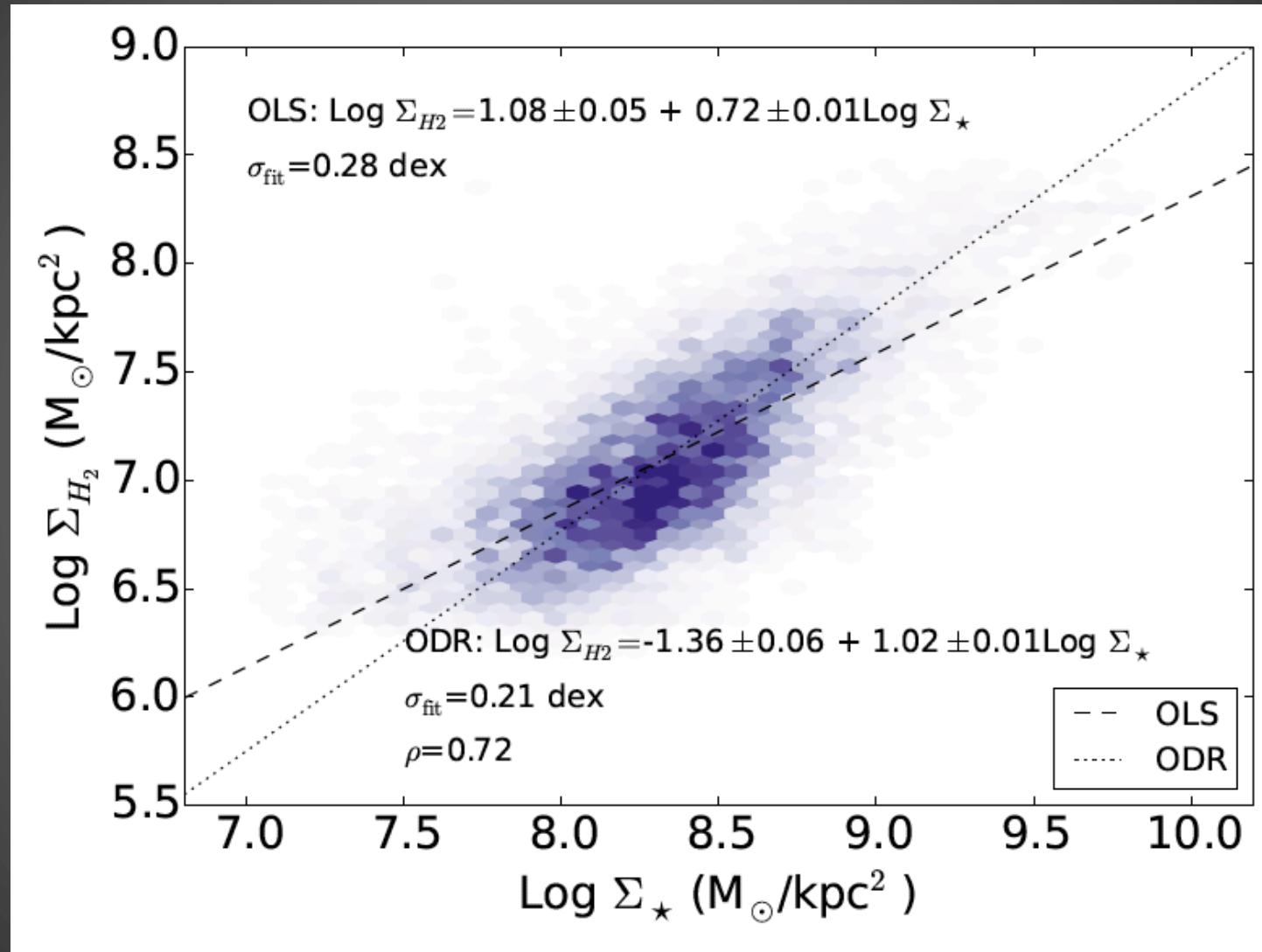
Resolved (kpc) scaling relations in star forming galaxies

The resolved star forming main sequence (rSFMS)



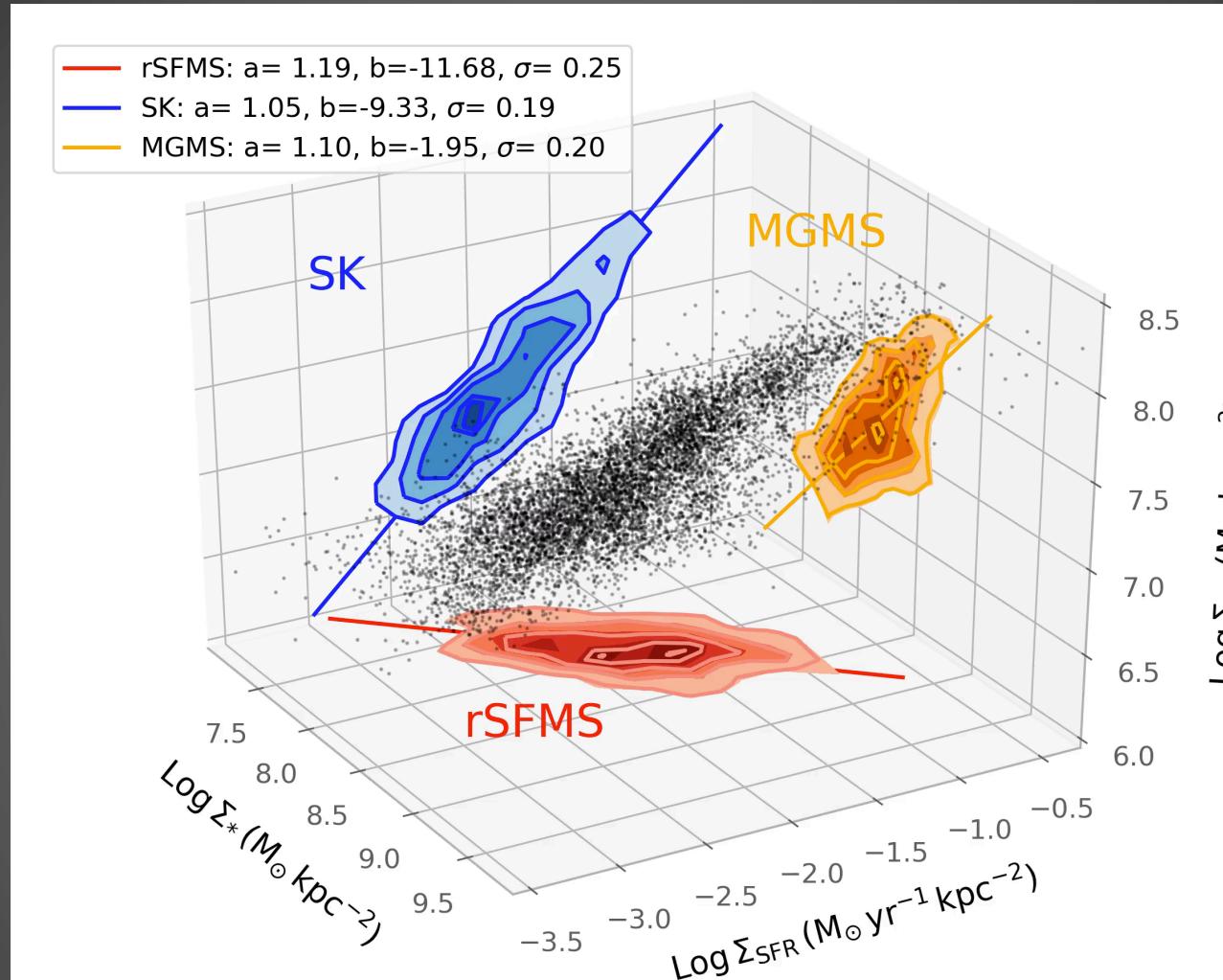
Resolved (kpc) scaling relations in star forming galaxies

The resolved molecular gas main sequence (rMGMS)



Ellison et al. (submitted); See also Lin et al. (2019)

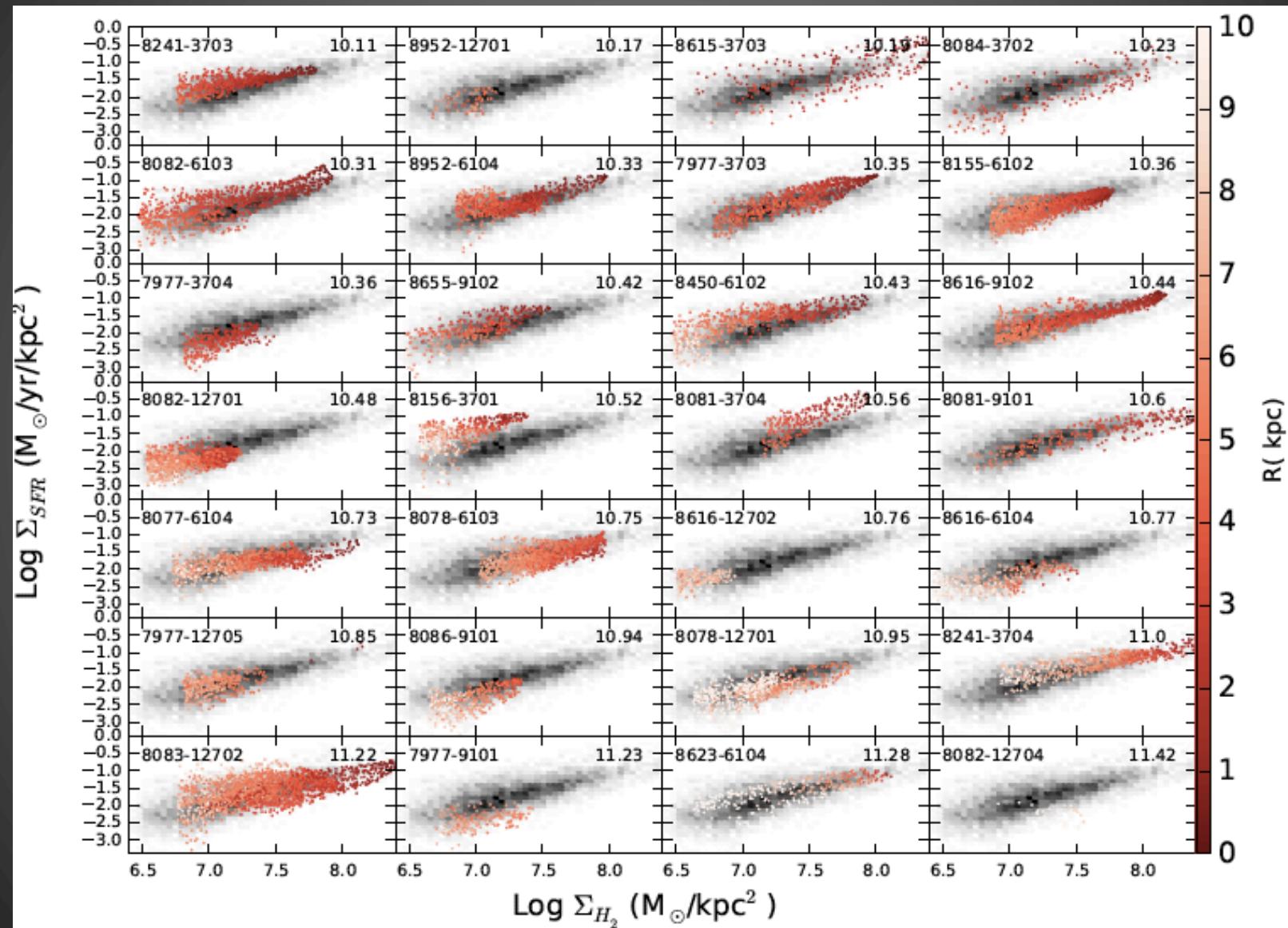
Resolved (kpc) scaling relations in star forming galaxies



Three star forming scaling relations: rSK, rMGMS and rSFMS. The rSFMS arises as a result of the rSK and rMGMS and is not fundamental.

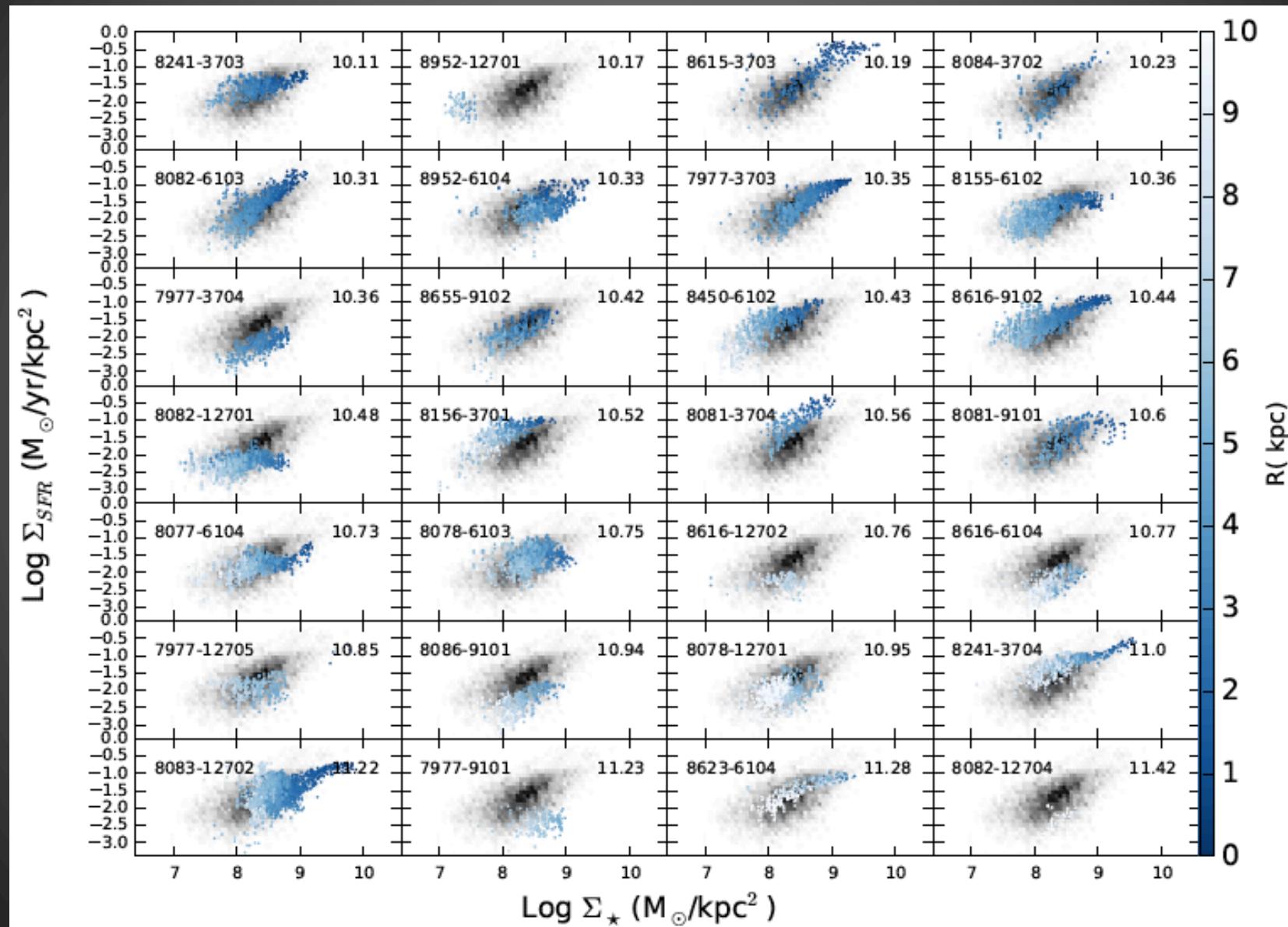
Galaxy-by-galaxy (kpc) scaling relations

The resolved Schmidt-Kennicutt relation (rSK)



Galaxy-by-galaxy (kpc) scaling relations

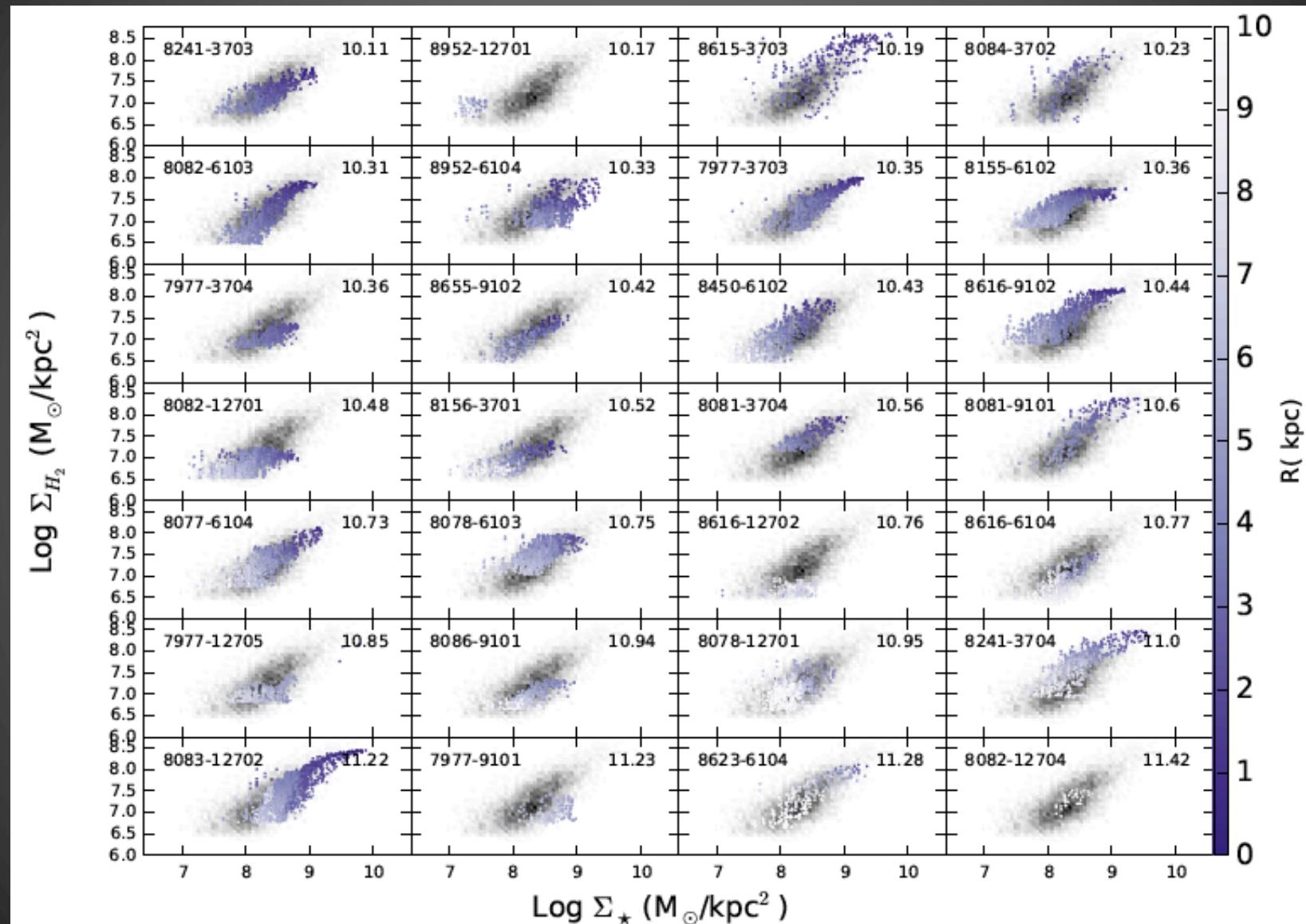
The resolved star forming main sequence (rSFMS)



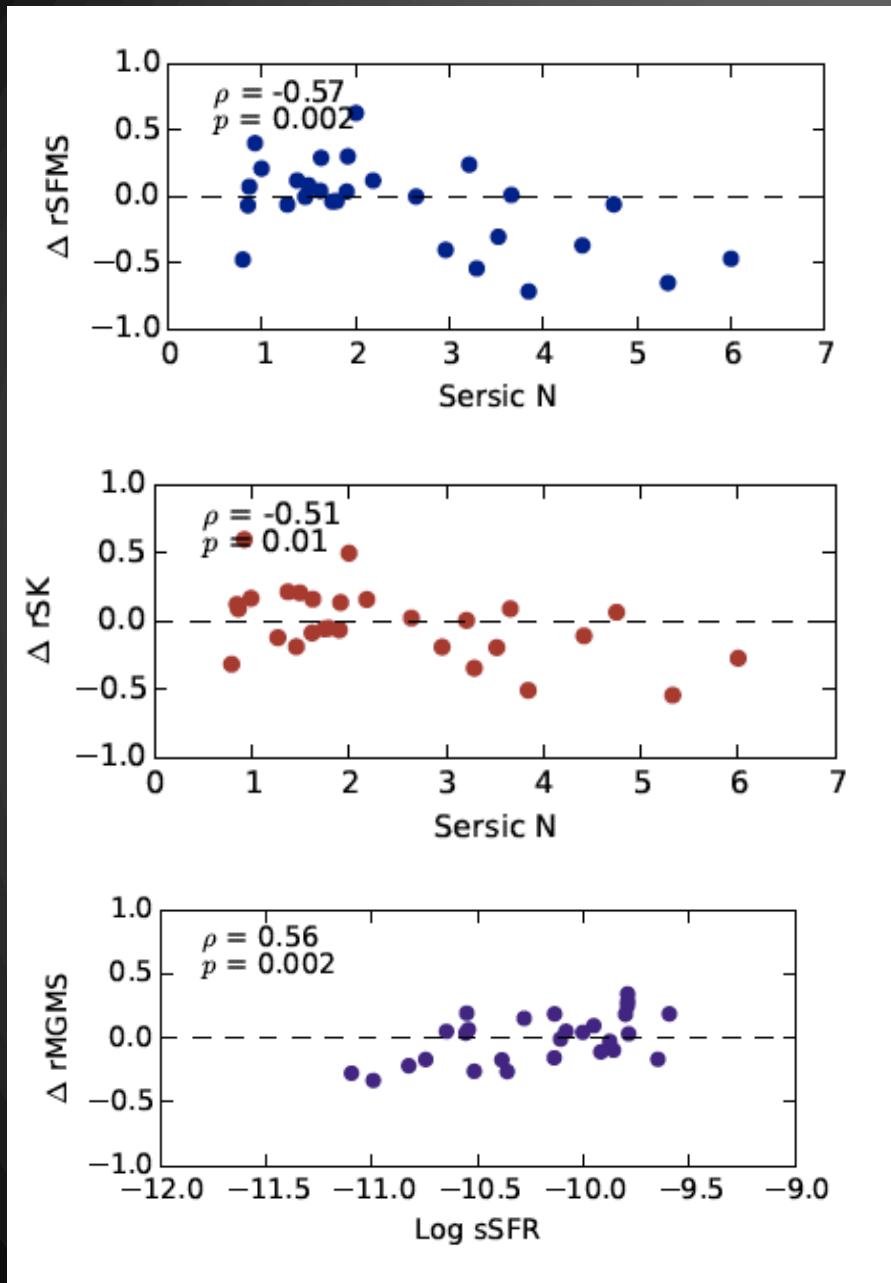
Ellison et al. (submitted)

Galaxy-by-galaxy (kpc) scaling relations

The resolved molecular gas main sequence (rMGMS)



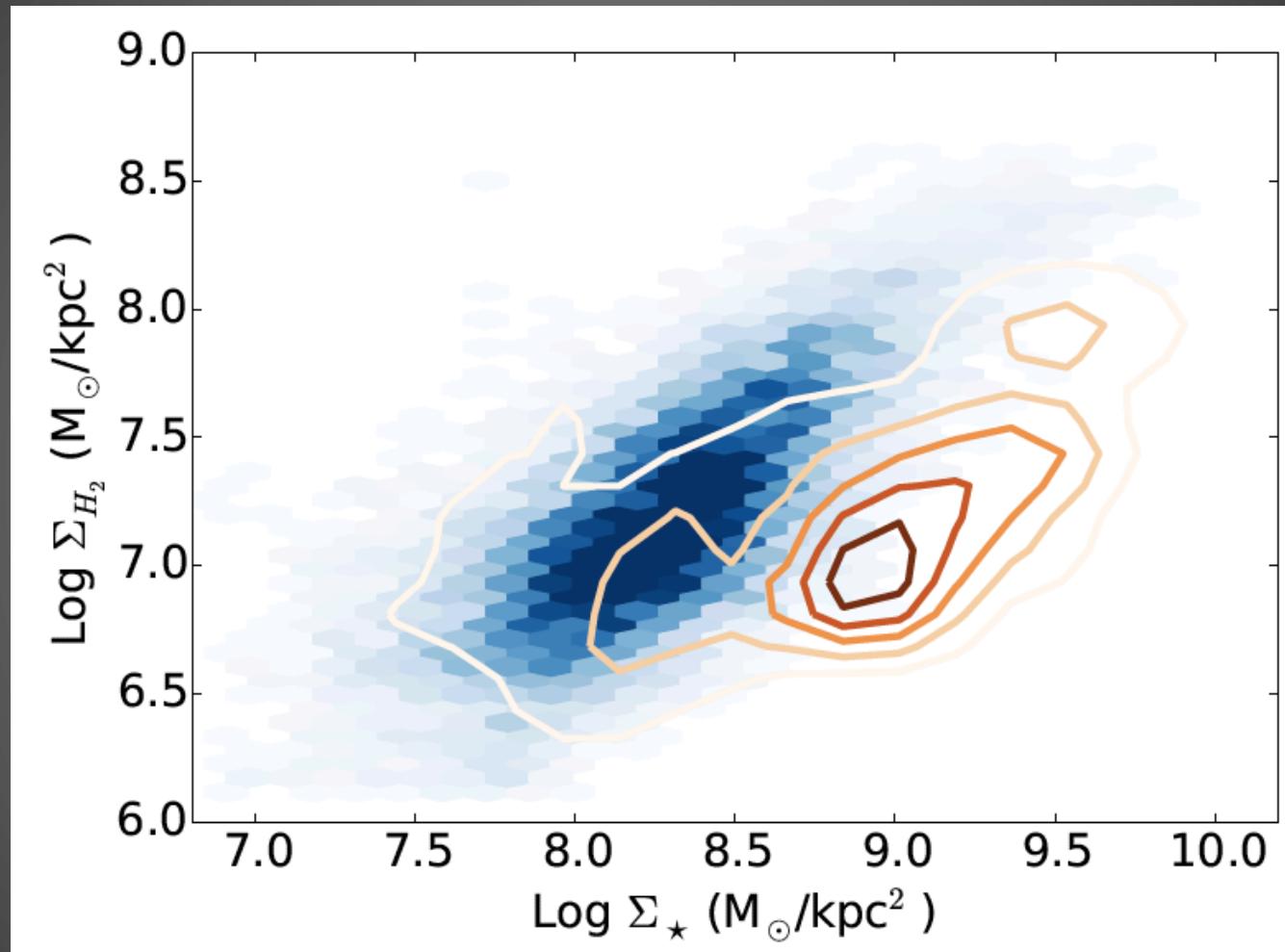
Galaxies show considerable variation in the scaling relations



The offset of a given galaxy from the average relation correlates with global properties, such as morphology.

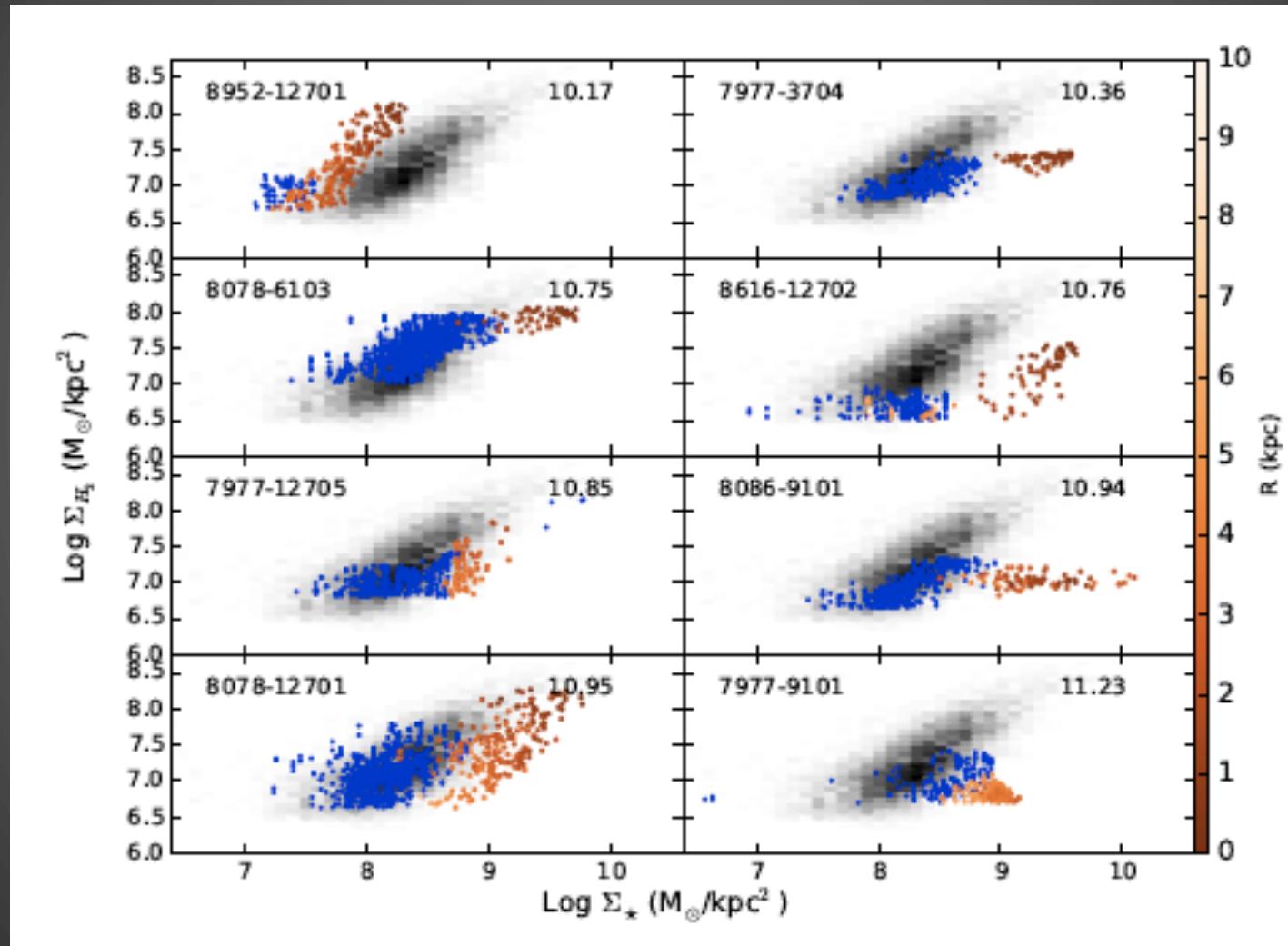
Star formation scaling relations are not universal. There is considerable galaxy-to-galaxy variation in the three resolved star formation scaling laws and correlations with global galaxy quantities.

What about non-star-forming spaxels? The resolved molecular gas main sequence in ‘retired’ spaxels.

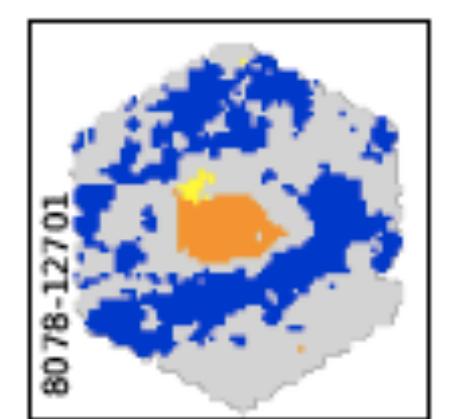
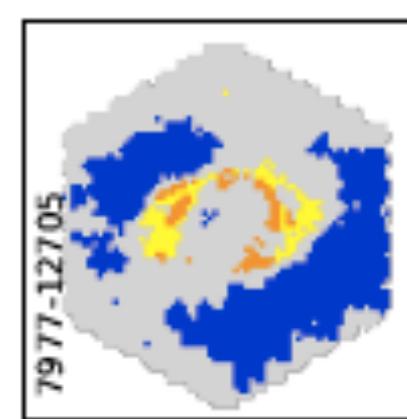
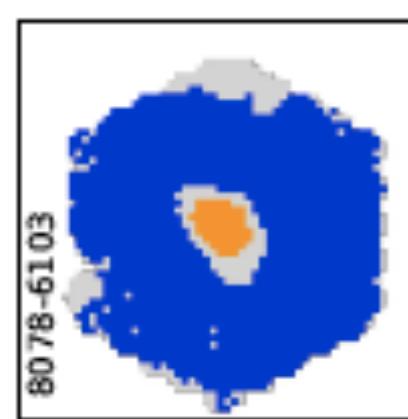
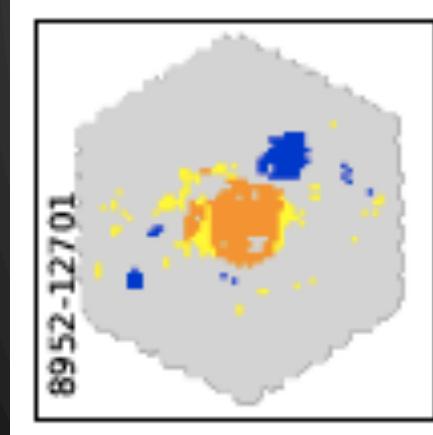
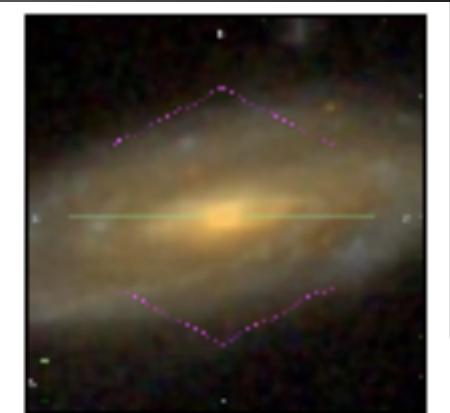
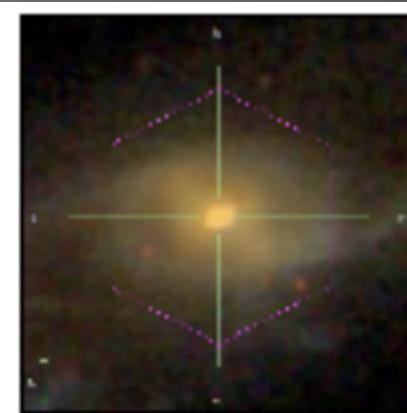
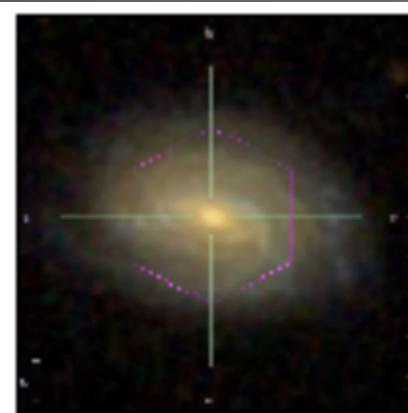
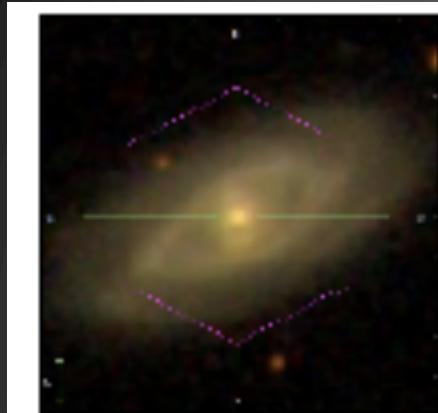


Retired spaxels have lower gas fractions than star-forming spaxels

Even within a given galaxy, retired regions have lower average gas fractions than their star-forming regions. Decline (but not absence) of gas is a plausible reason for the onset of quenching.



The central location of the retired spaxels indicates that retirement happens from the inside-out



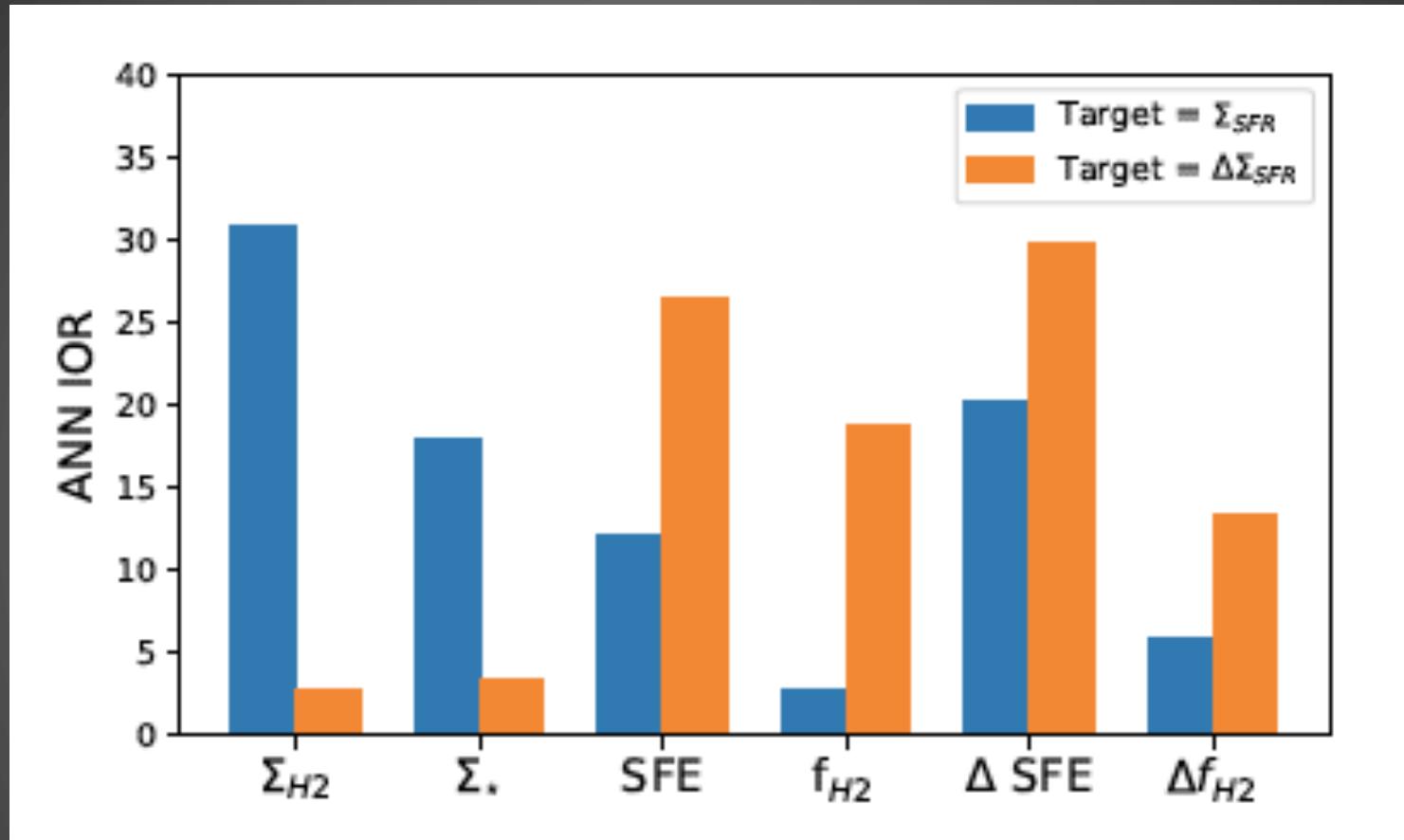
BPT map colour-coding: **Retired spaxels**

BPT map colour-coding: **Star-forming spaxels**

Ellison et al. (in prep)

What regulates star formation?

Gas fraction? Star formation efficiency? Both?



An artificial neural network analysis of $\sim 11,500$ spaxels.

Whilst Σ_{H2} is the most important for predicting Σ_{SFR} , SFE (and variations therein) drive scatter around the rSFMS (i.e. $\Delta\Sigma_{SFR}$).

Ellison et al. (2020a, b)

Summary

- The ALMaQUEST survey consists of 46 galaxies with MaNGA+ALMA CO(1-0) observations at \sim kpc scale resolution: Lin et al. (2020, submitted).
- There is significant galaxy-to-galaxy variation in all 3 scaling relations, which drives the shape and scatter of the ensemble relations. The individual galaxy scaling relations correlate with global galaxy parameters, e.g. Sersic N: Ellison et al. (submitted).
- The rMGMS of retired spaxels is offset to lower gas fractions compared with star forming spaxels, even with the same galaxy. Depleted gas reservoirs play a role in quenching, which happens from the inside out: Ellison et al. (in prep).
- Whilst Σ_{H_2} is the most important for predicting Σ_{SFR} , SFE (and variations therein) drive scatter in the rSFMS (i.e. $\Delta\Sigma_{SFR}$), with gas fraction in a secondary role: Ellison et al. (2020a,b).

