The Starburst Mode of Star Formation in Low Mass Galaxies

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Star formation drives galaxy evolution... What drives star formation?









What is a starburst?

Multi-wavelength Survey of Starburst Dwarf Galaxies

Home | Background | Galaxy Sample | Data Processing | Funding | Publications | Contact

University of Minnesota

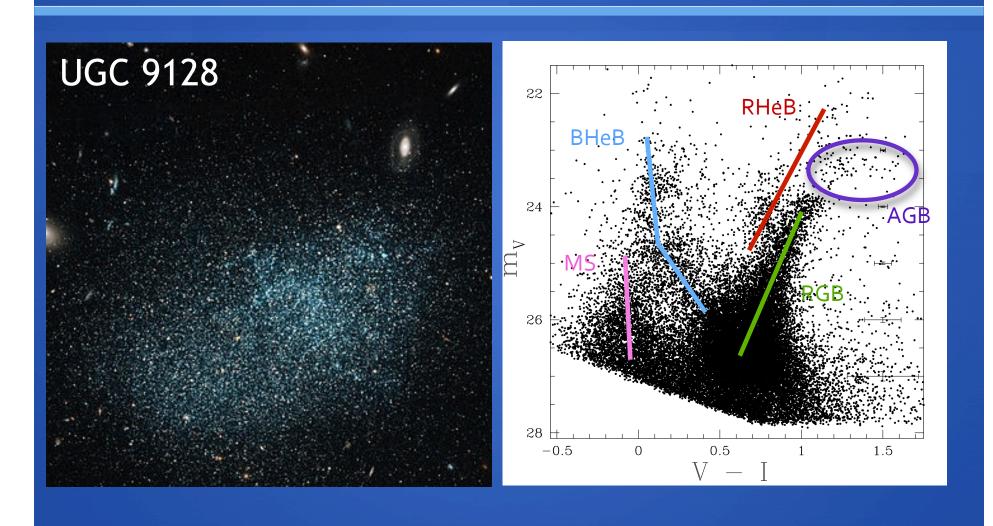


Galaxy	GALEX	HST	MIPS
Antlia Dwarf	V	~	~
DDO 165	V	~	~
ESO 154-23	~	~	~
Holmberg II	~	~	~
IC 2574	~	~	~
IC 4662	~	~	~
NGC 625	V	~	~
NGC 784	~	~	~
NGC 1569	~	~	~
NGC 2366	~	~	~
NGC 4068	~	~	~
NGC 4163	~	~	~
NGC 4214	~	~	~
NGC 4449	~	~	~
NGC 5253	V	~	~
NGC 6789	~	~	~
NGC 6822 1	~	~	~
NGC 6822 2	V	~	~
NGC 6822 3	~	~	~
UGC 4483	~	~	~
UGC 6456	~	~	
UGC 9128	V	V	~

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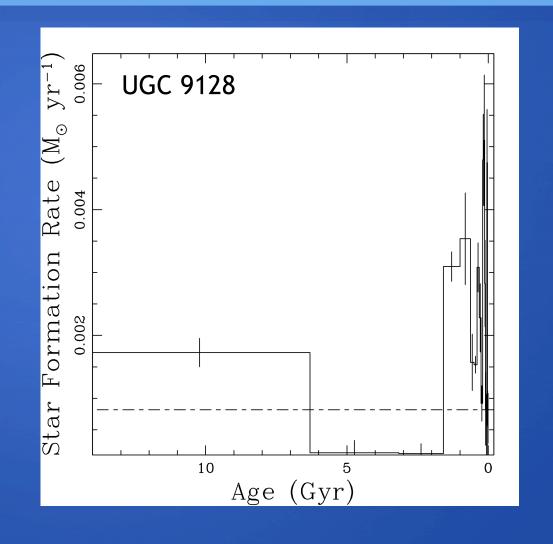


Reconstructing star formation histories

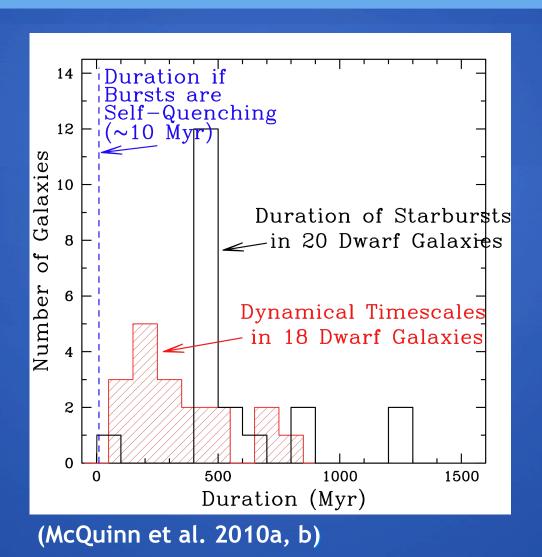


Star Formation Histories

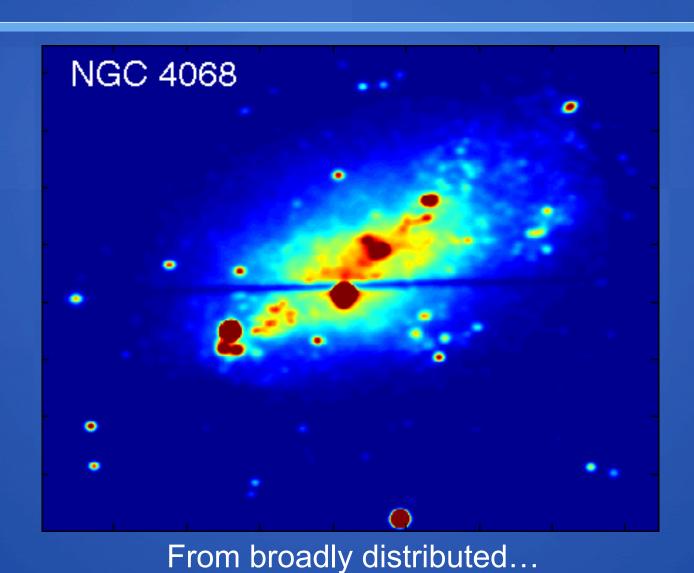
- High fidelity photometry
- Stellar Evolutionary Models
- Initial mass function
- Binary Fraction
- Z(t)
- SFR(t)



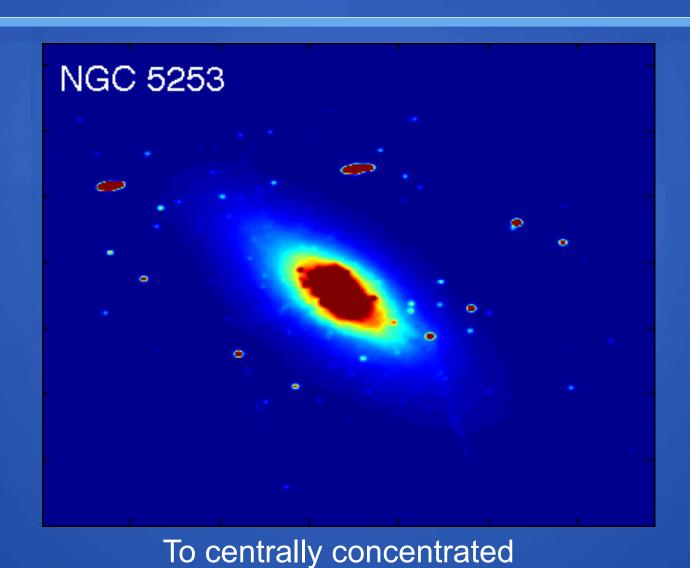
Starburst durations of 100's Myr



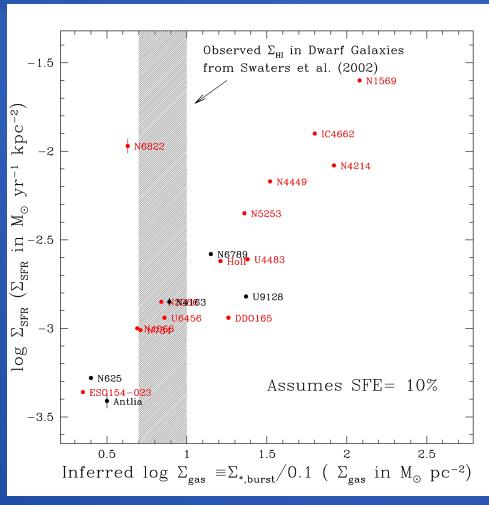
Where are the Sites of Recent SF?



Where are the Sites of Recent SF?



Inferred gas surface densities at the onset of the bursts: up to 100 M_☉ pc⁻²



- Implies significant reservoirs of molecular gas
- X_{co} factors up to 40x Galactic values

McQuinn et al. 2012

A new paradigm of starburst dwarf galaxies

- Longer lived starbursts of at least a few 100 Myr
- Spatial distribution lies on a continuum from centrally concentrated to broadly distributed
- Bias in identifying starbursts in systems with centrally concentrated SF
- Estimated gas surface densities imply significant molecular gas content and higher X_{co} factors

Gravitational Interactions?

