



A cloud-scale view of dust-obscured star formation in nearby galaxies with JWST

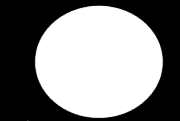
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Observatory

Florence, Italy

PHANGS Colloquium, 5 June 2024

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Outline

1. SFR rate measurements:
timescales, spatial scales and tracers
2. JWST + MUSE SFR on 100 pc
scales (FB+23b)
3. Limitations of the approach,
stochastic sampling, IR cirrus

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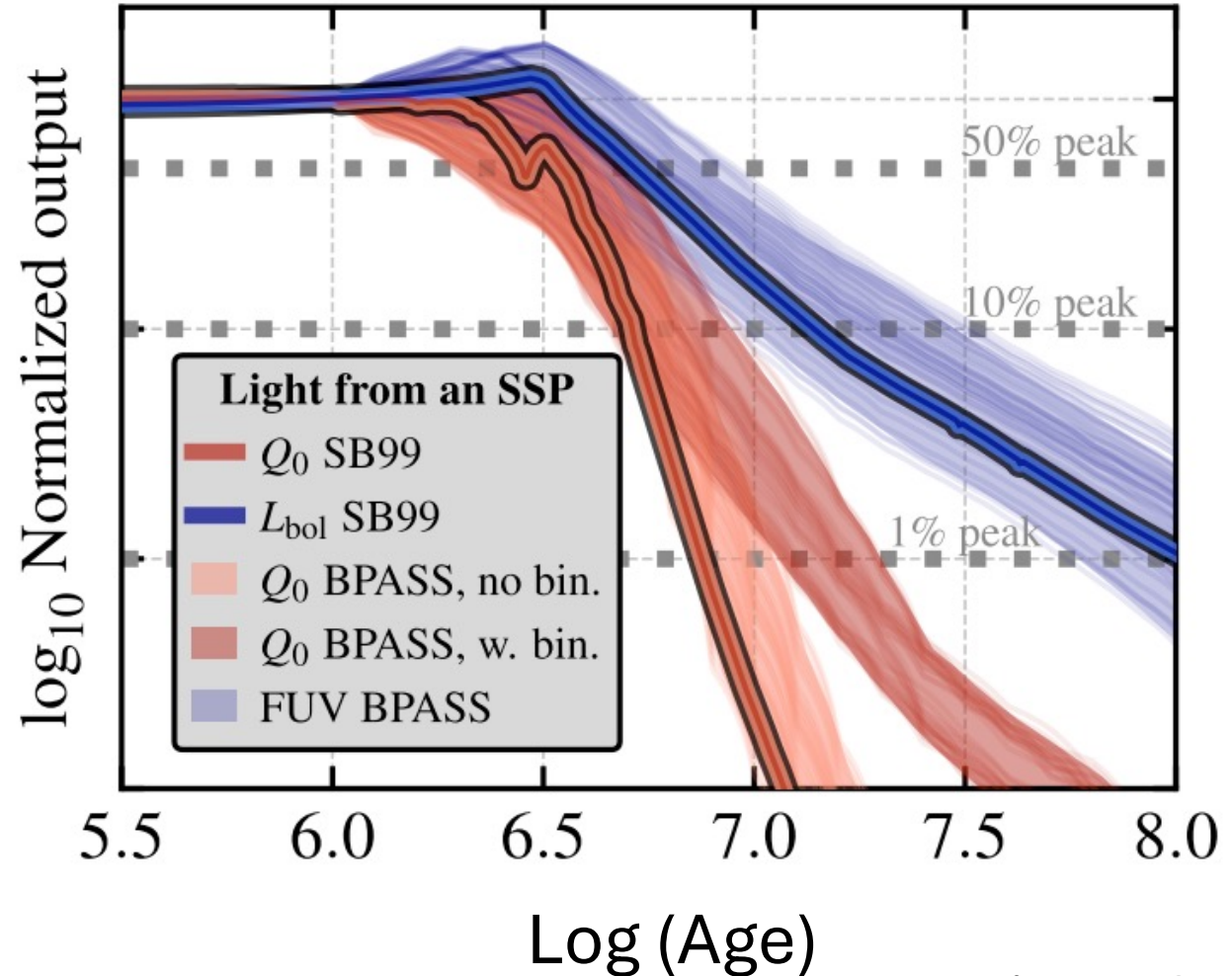
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Tracing star formation with multi-wavelength data

Timescales

- Ionizing photon production (H α) \sim 4 Myr
- Bolometric luminosity (\sim dust), \sim 100 Myr



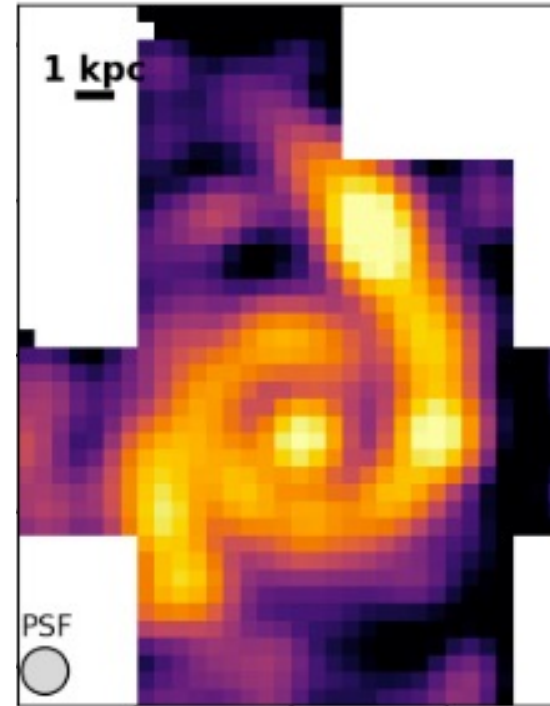
Tracing star formation with multi-wavelength data

Timescales

Spatial Scales

- On larger (kpc) scales tend to include more older stellar populations (**IR cirrus**)
- On very small scales, low-mass cluster suffer from **stochastic sampling** of the IMF.

Kpc resolution



JWST 100 pc @ 21 μ m



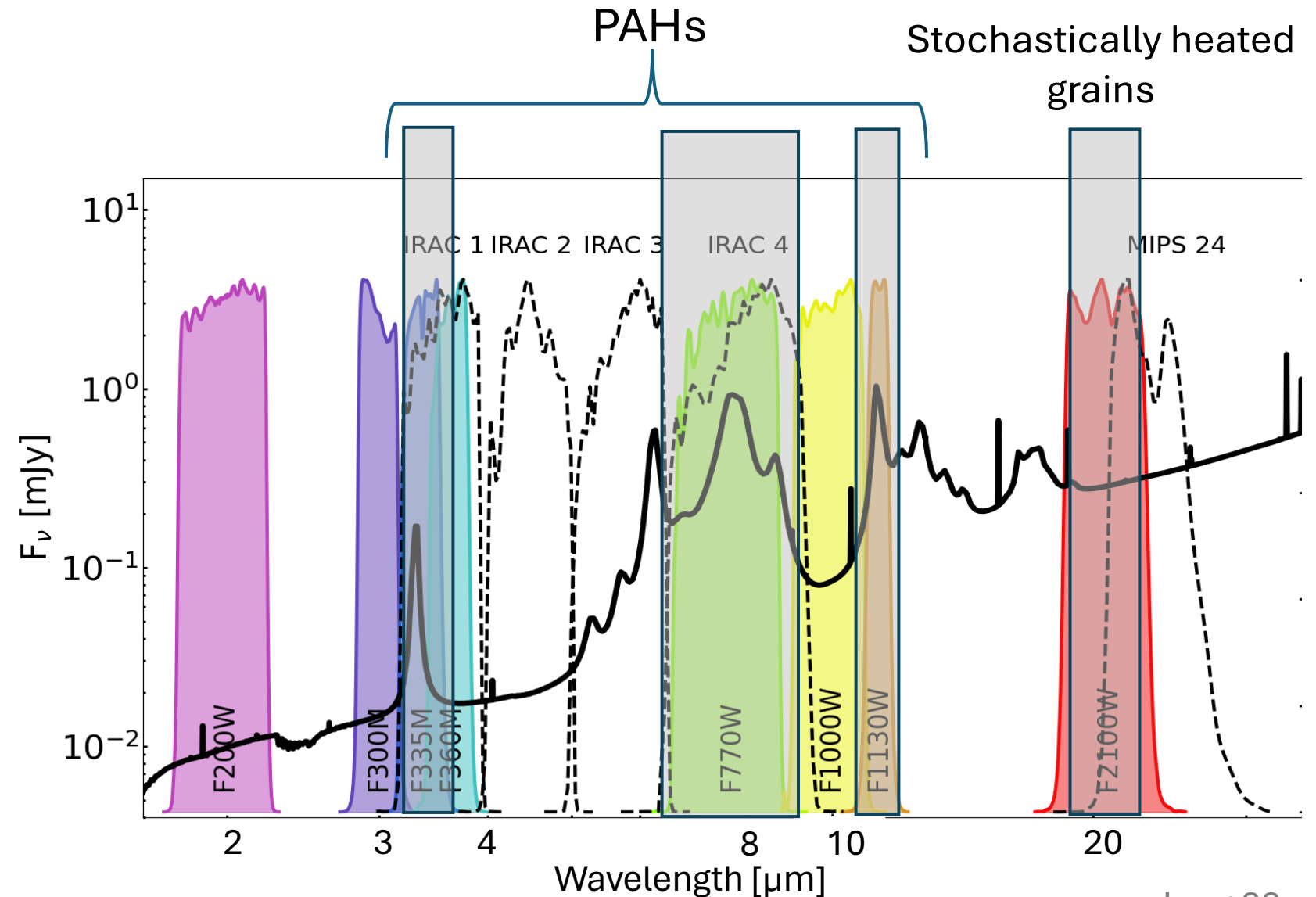
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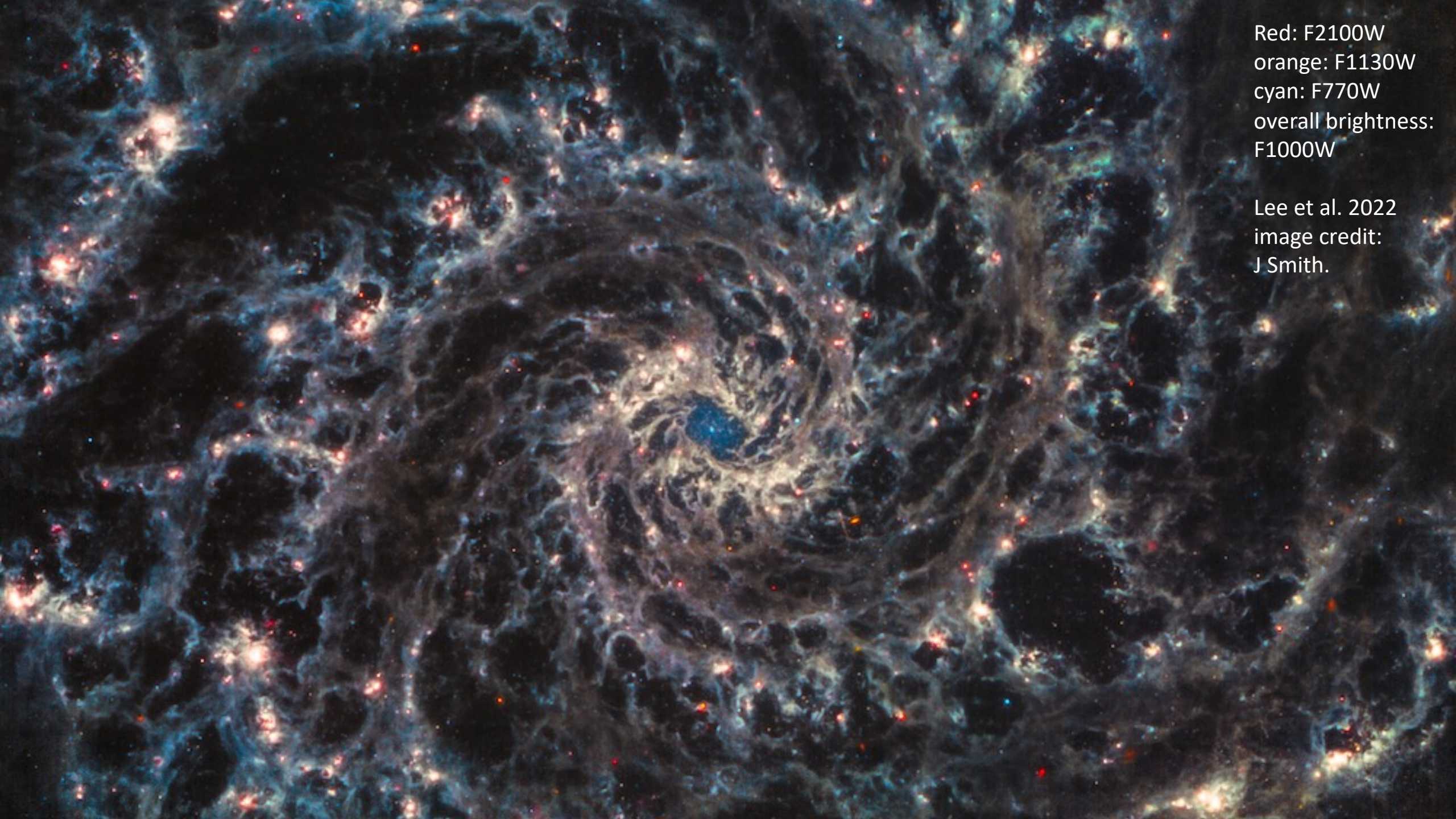
Timescales

Spatial Scales

Tracers

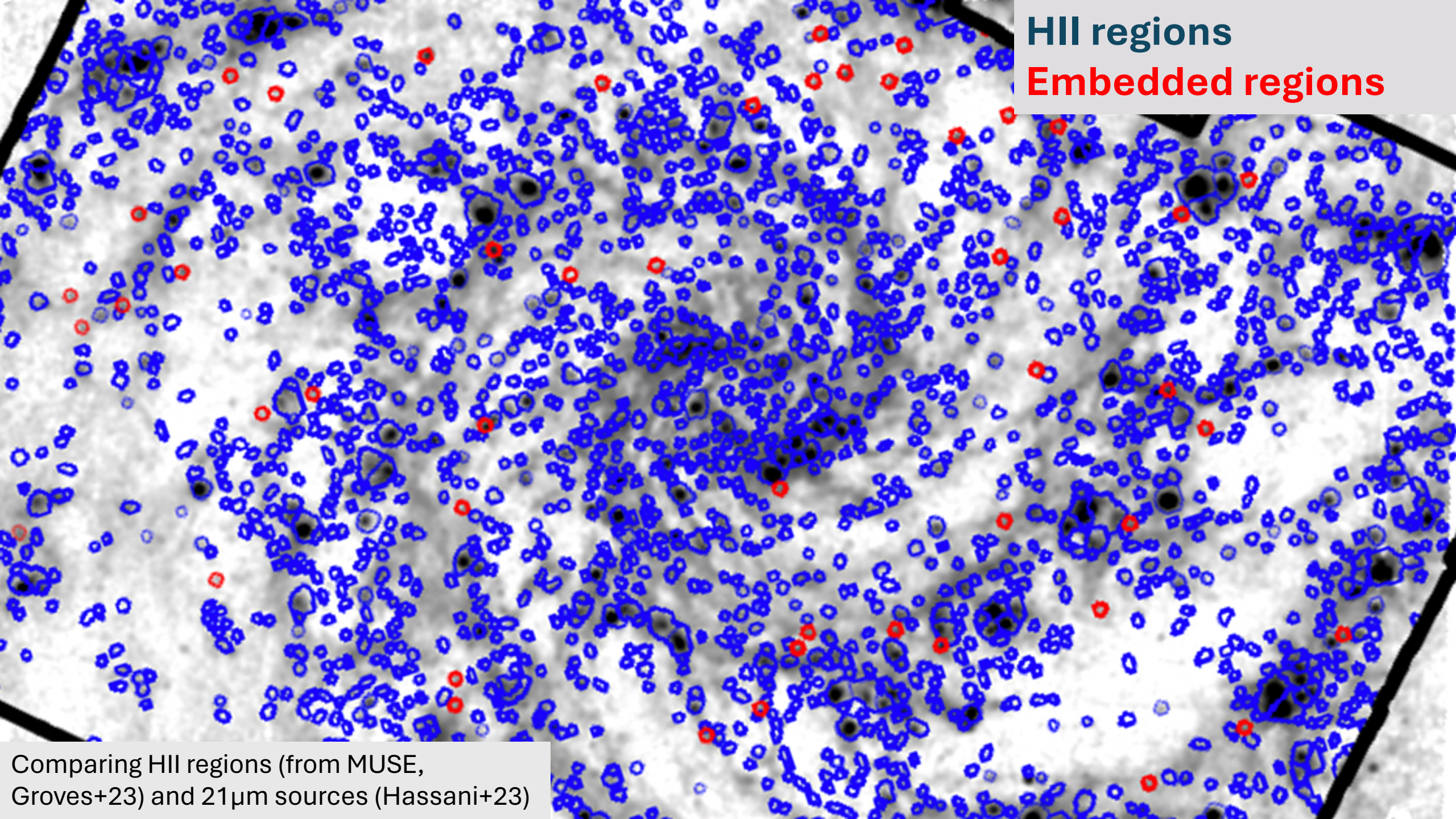
- **Un-extincted** (H α , UV)
- **Extincted**: 21 (24) μm correlates with L_{bol}
- PAH bands: extra physics (see next talk!)





Red: F2100W
orange: F1130W
cyan: F770W
overall brightness:
F1000W

Lee et al. 2022
image credit:
J Smith.



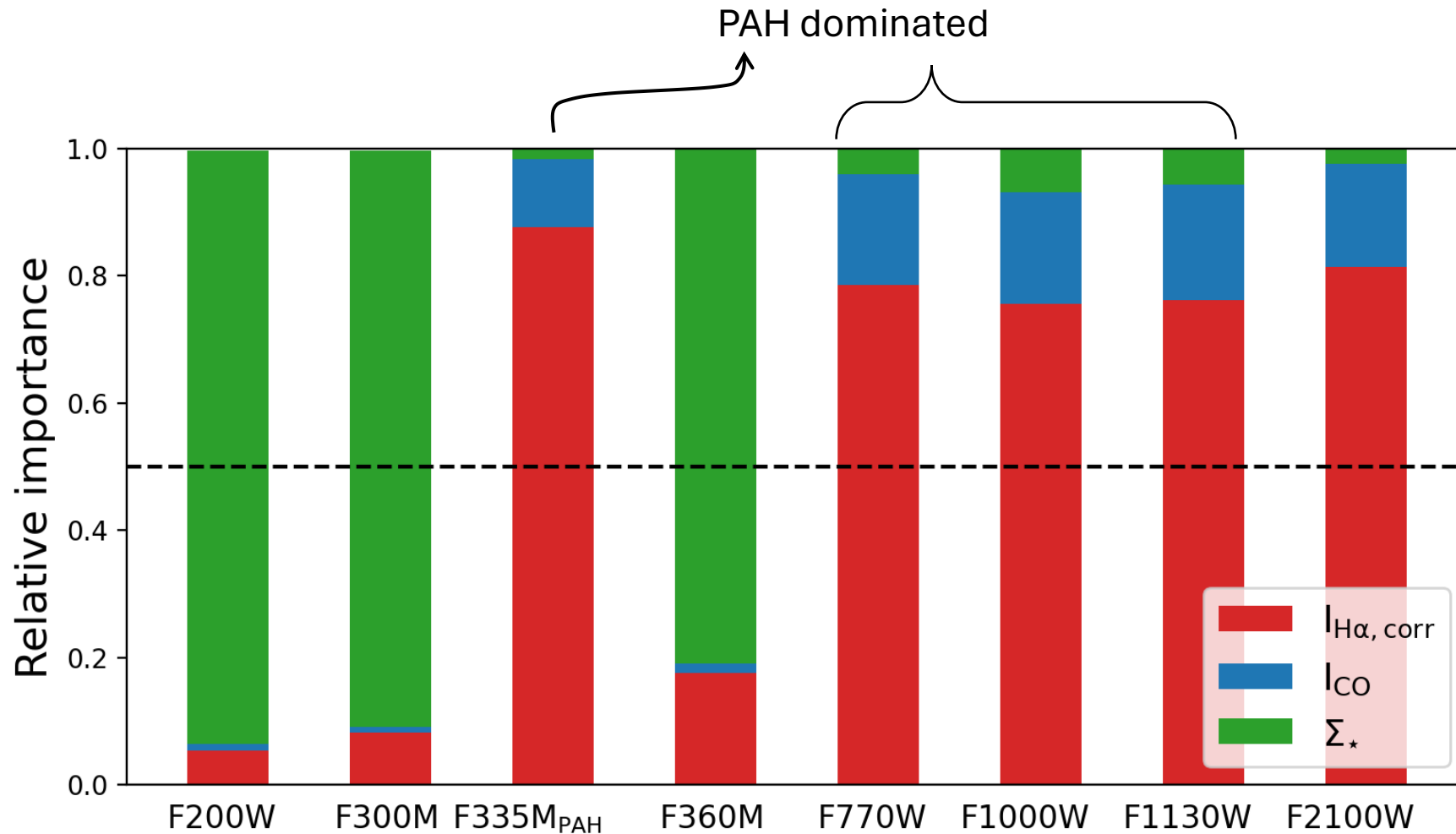
HII regions

Embedded regions

Comparing HII regions (from MUSE, Groves+23) and 21 μ m sources (Hassani+23)

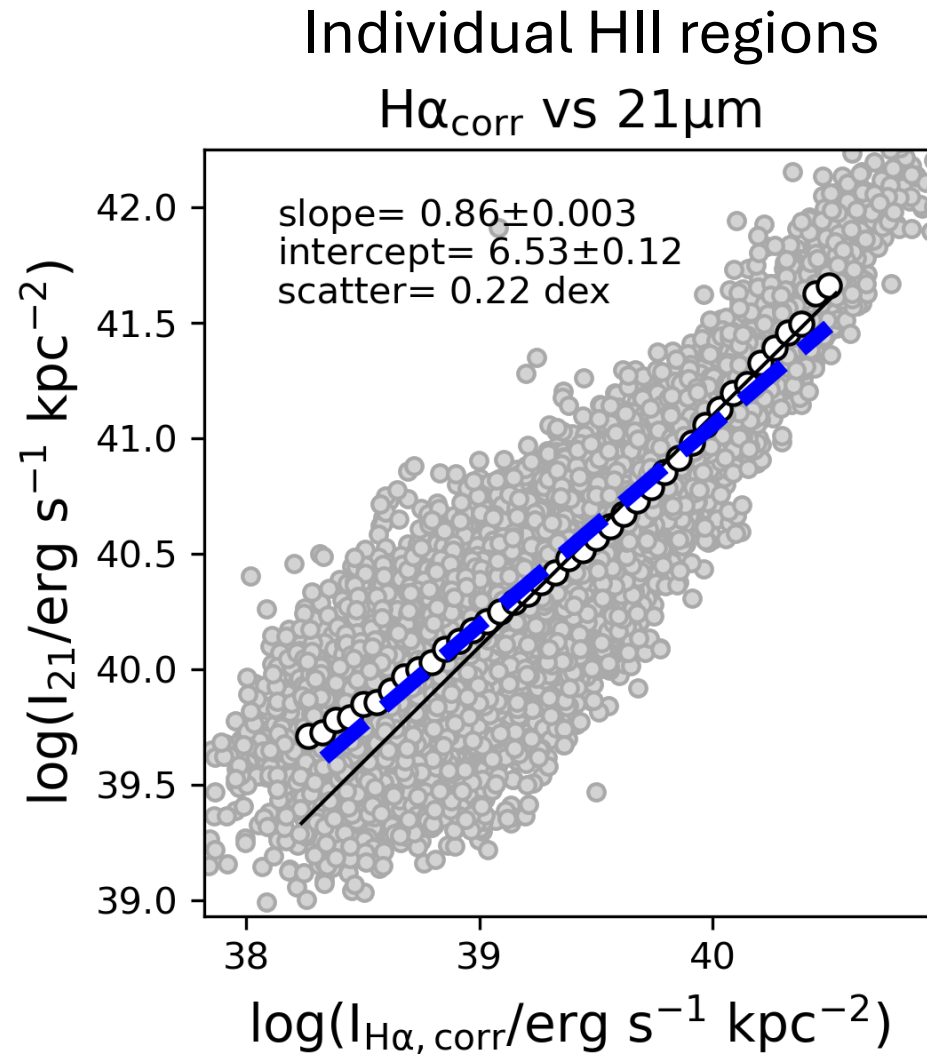
Tracing SFR with JWST

Does **stellar mass**, **H α** or **CO** drive the emission in the JWST bands in **HII regions**?



Relative feature importance determined via a Random Forest analysis

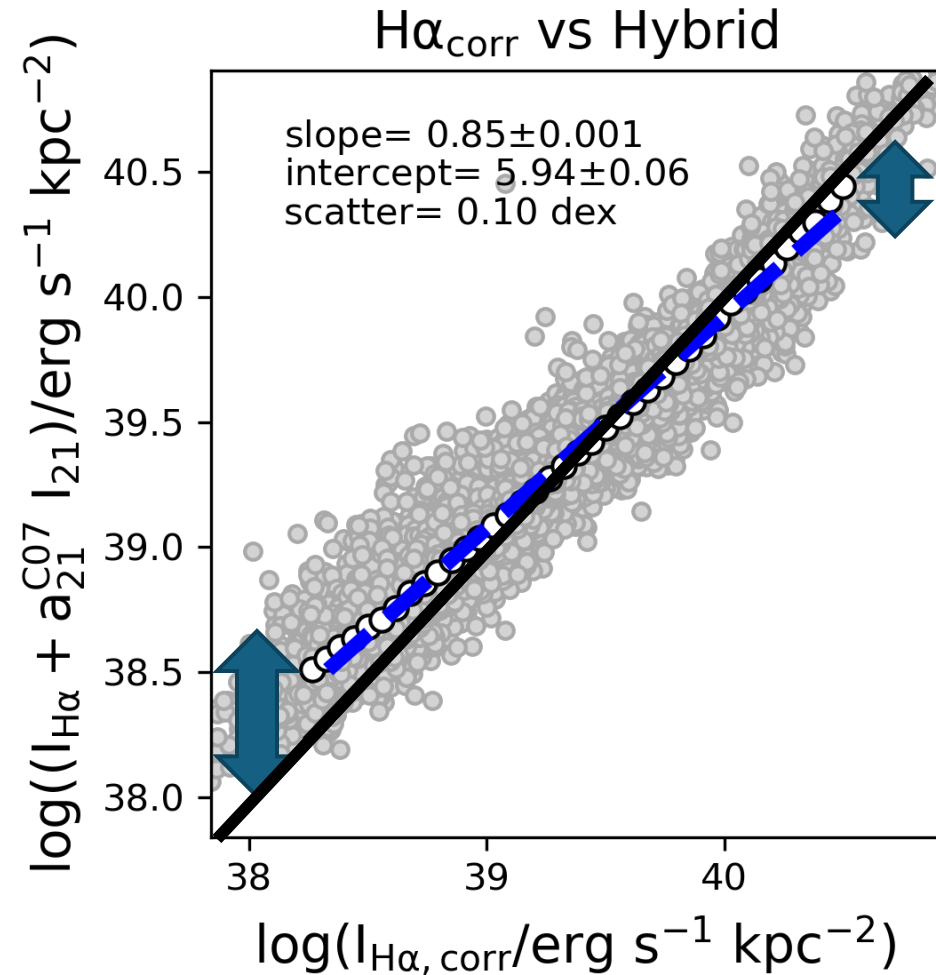
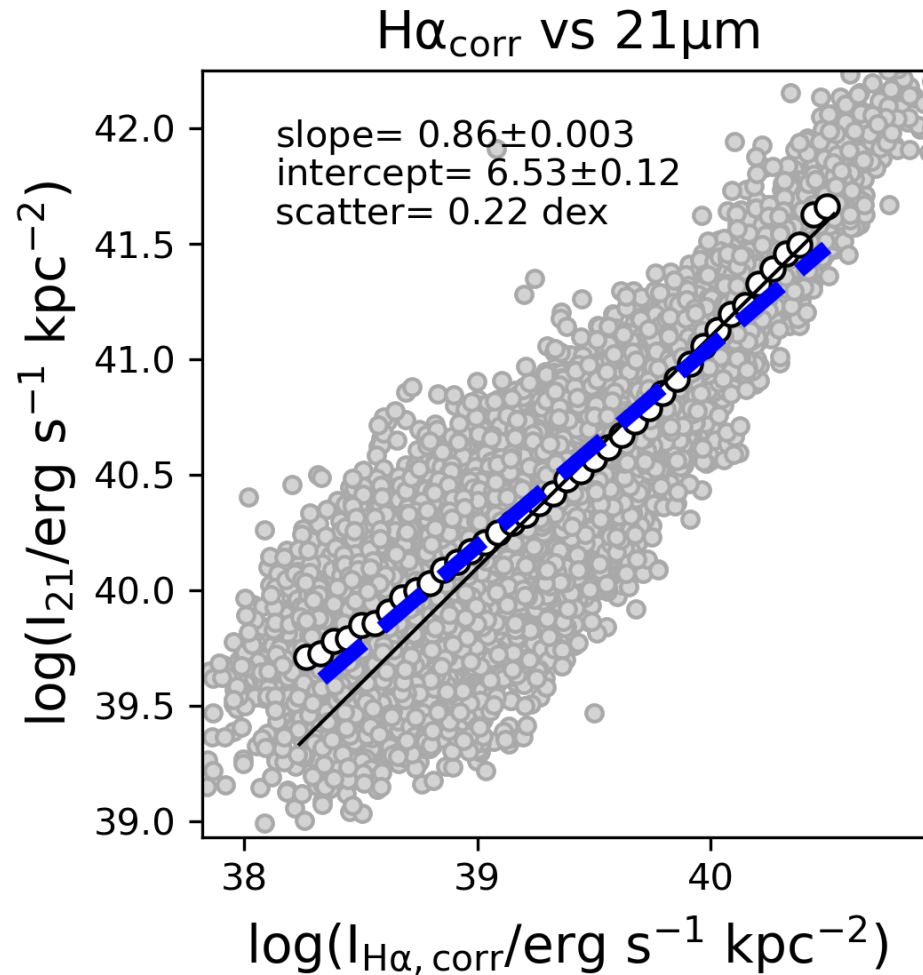
Tracing SFR with JWST



Hybrid SFR tracers

Using Balmer Decrement $\leftarrow I_{\text{H}\alpha, \text{corr}} = I_{\text{H}\alpha} + a_{\text{IR}} I_{\text{IR}} \rightarrow$ dust-extincted, JWST

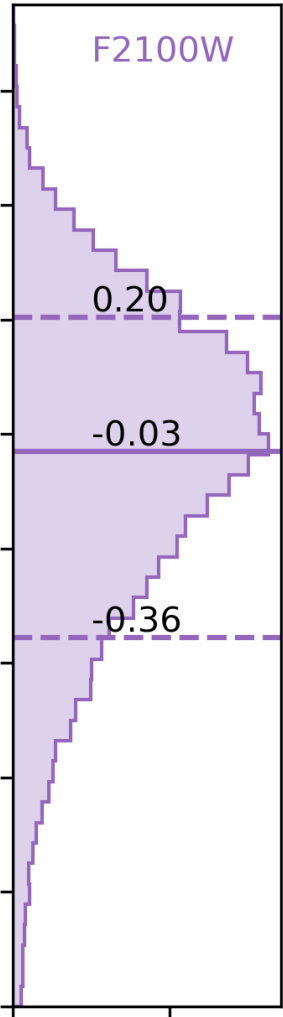
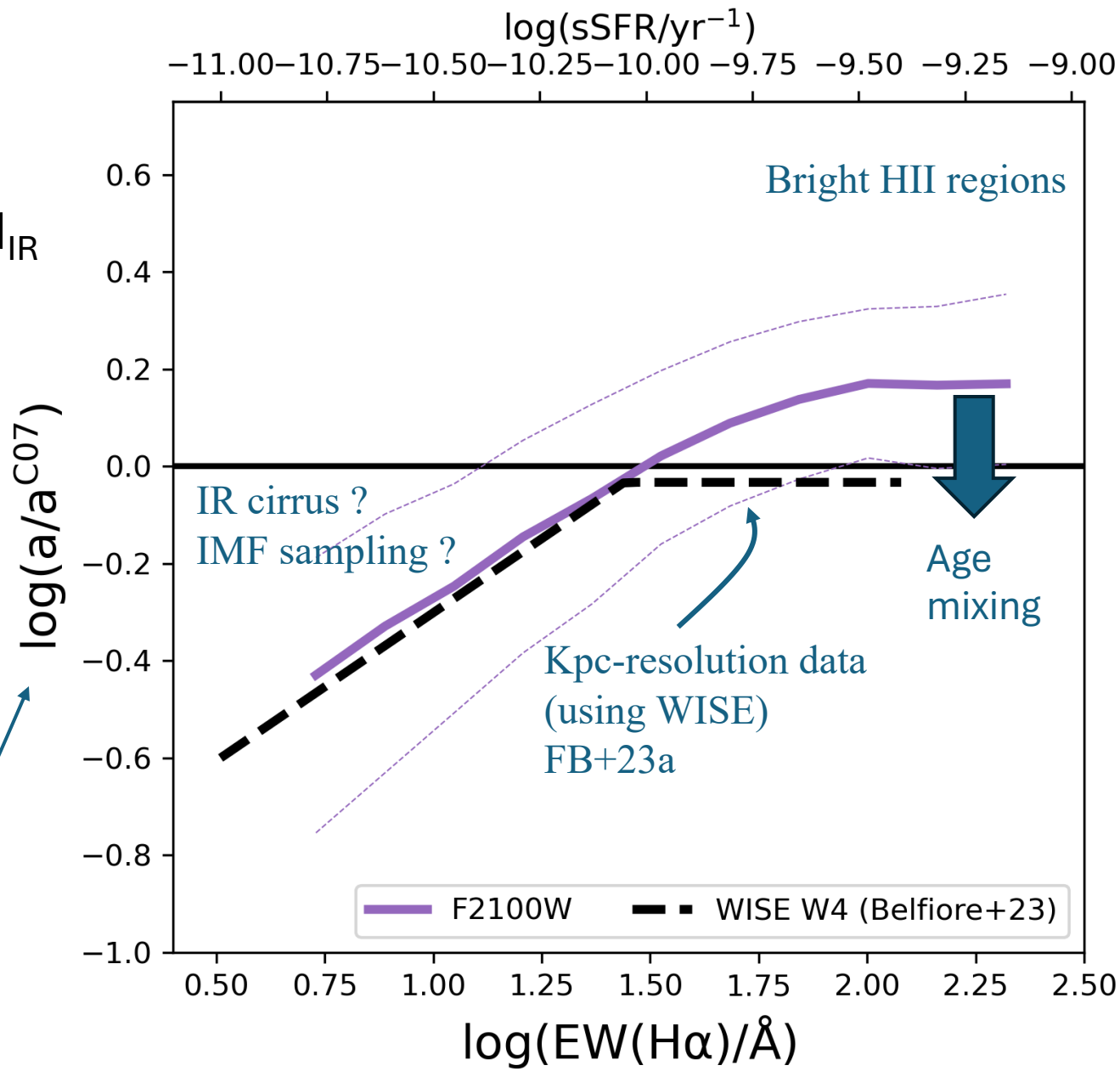
Unextincted, MUSE



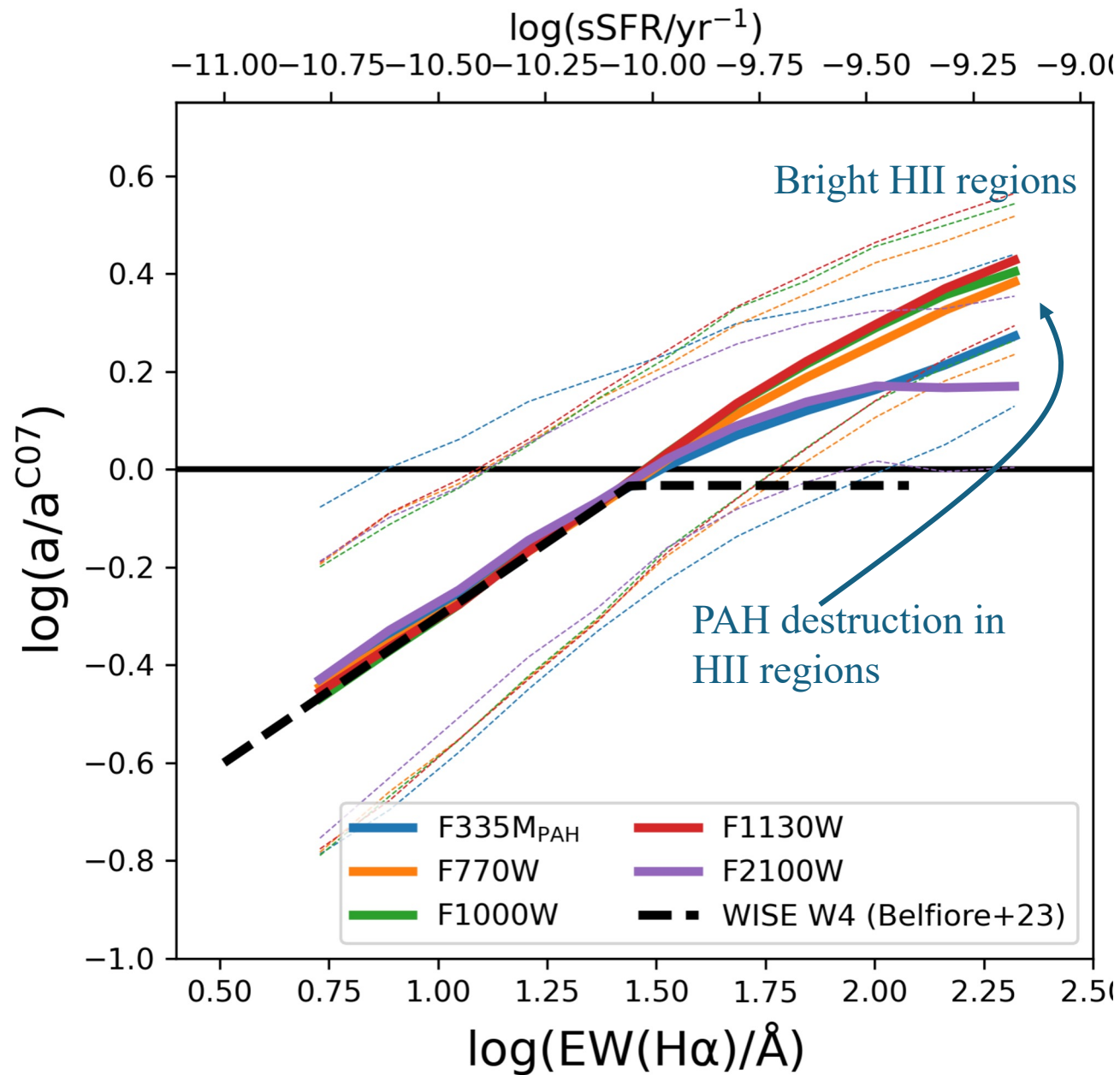
$$I_{\text{H}\alpha, \text{corr}} = I_{\text{H}\alpha} + a_{\text{IR}} I_{\text{IR}}$$

$$a_{\text{IR}} = (I_{\text{H}\alpha, \text{corr}} - I_{\text{H}\alpha}) / I_{\text{IR}}$$

IR conversion coefficient, normalised to a canonical value from the literature (Calzetti+2007)



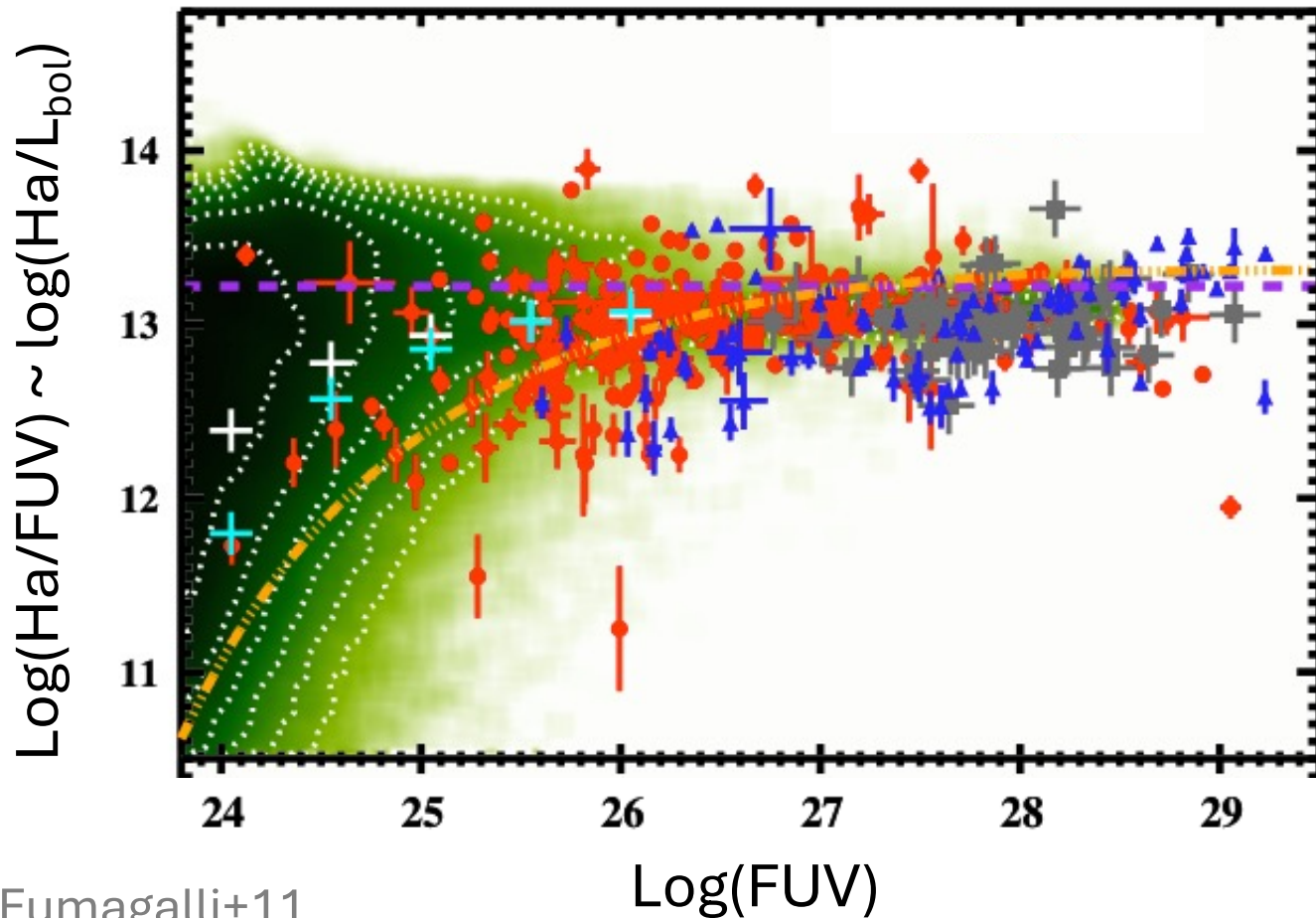
The average across our sample agrees well with the Calzetti+07 value for the 21 μ m band



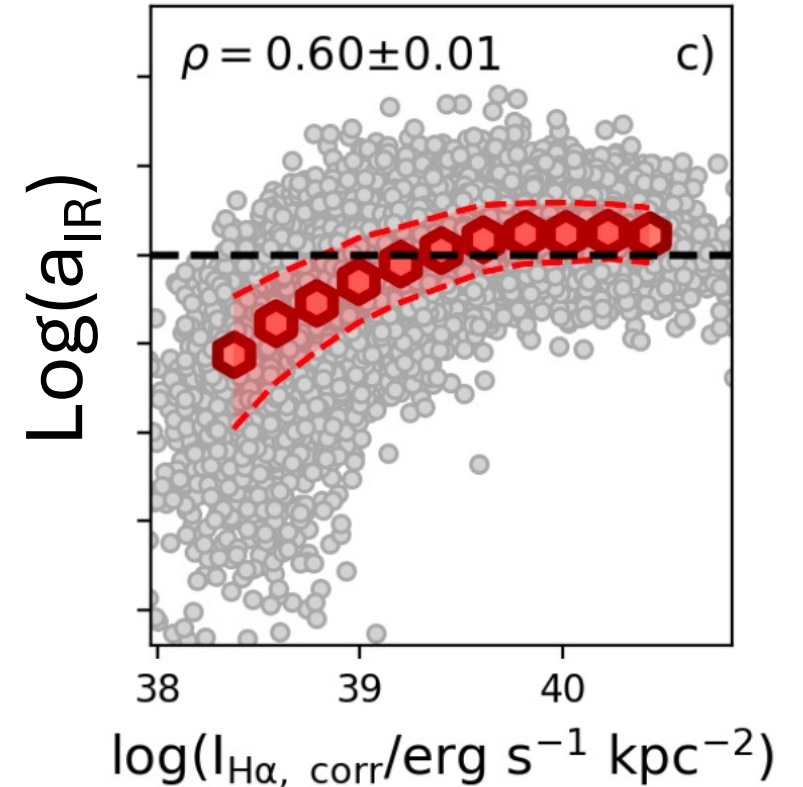
- PAH are destroyed in bright HII regions (a_{IR} higher)
- The $3.3\mu\text{m}$ feature being the least affected (PAHs get smaller?)

The effect of stochastic IMF sampling

Stochastic sampling models with SLUG

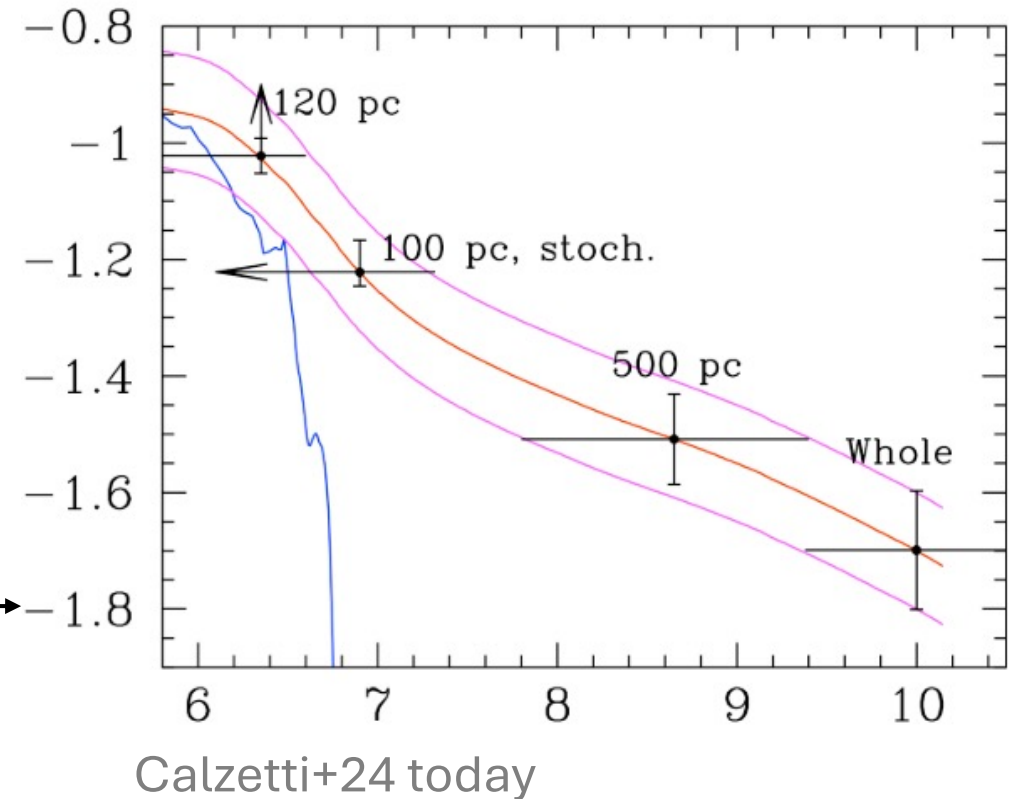
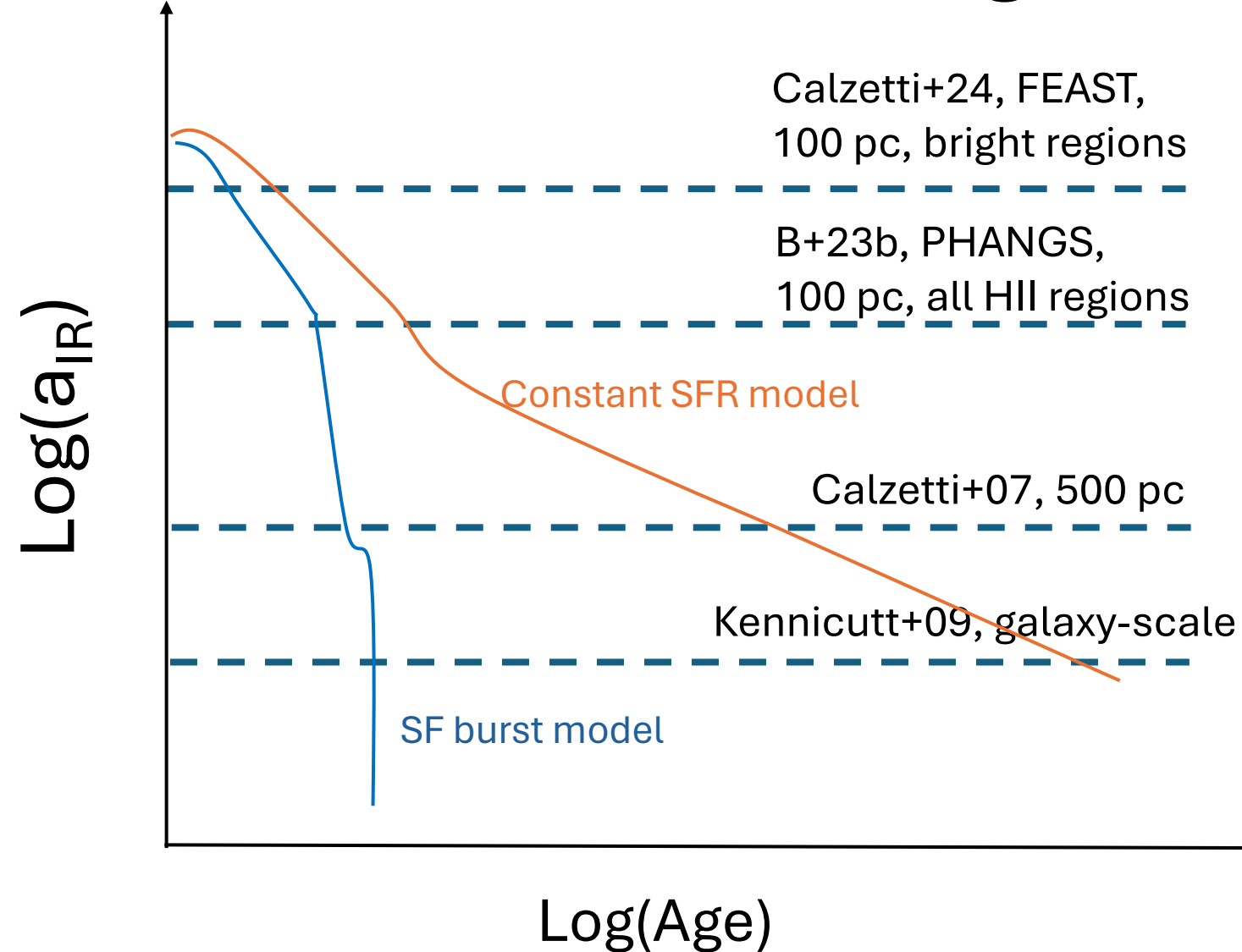


Fumagalli+11



$$a_{\text{IR}} = (I_{\text{H}\alpha, \text{corr}} - I_{\text{H}\alpha}) / I_{\text{IR}} \sim I_{\text{H}\alpha} / I_{\text{IR}}$$

The effect of scale and age mixing



Summary

- MUSE + JWST trace SFR on scales of 100 pc in PHANGS galaxies
- Average SFR calibrations agree well with previous literature estimates
- IR cirrus (age mix) introduces a scale-dependent term
- IMF stochastic sampling may be responsible for deviations seen at low luminosities.

Next Steps

1. Cycle II Pa α data + MUSE extended + HST H α
2. Modelling of stochastic sampling