



UC San Diego

Re-evaluating Star Formation Efficiencies in Nearby Galaxies with a New α_{CO} Prescription

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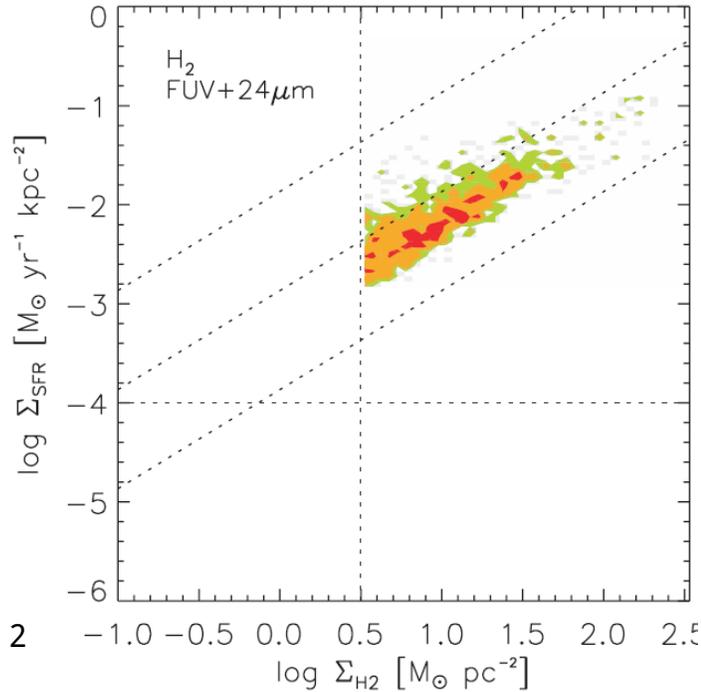
Co-authors: Karin Sandstrom, Jiayi Sun, Adam Leroy, Alberto Bolatto, I-Da Chiang, Antonio Usero, Eve Ostriker, Miguel Querejeta, ..., and

The PHANGS Collaboration

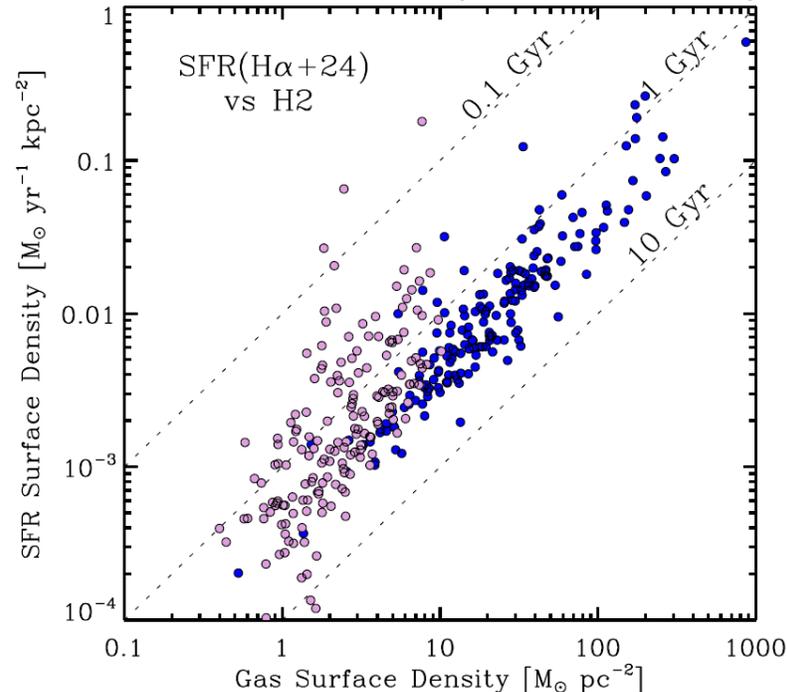
Motivation

- Stars are formed in molecular gas
 - Amount of molecular gas + star formation efficiency
 - molecular Kennicutt-Schmidt relation

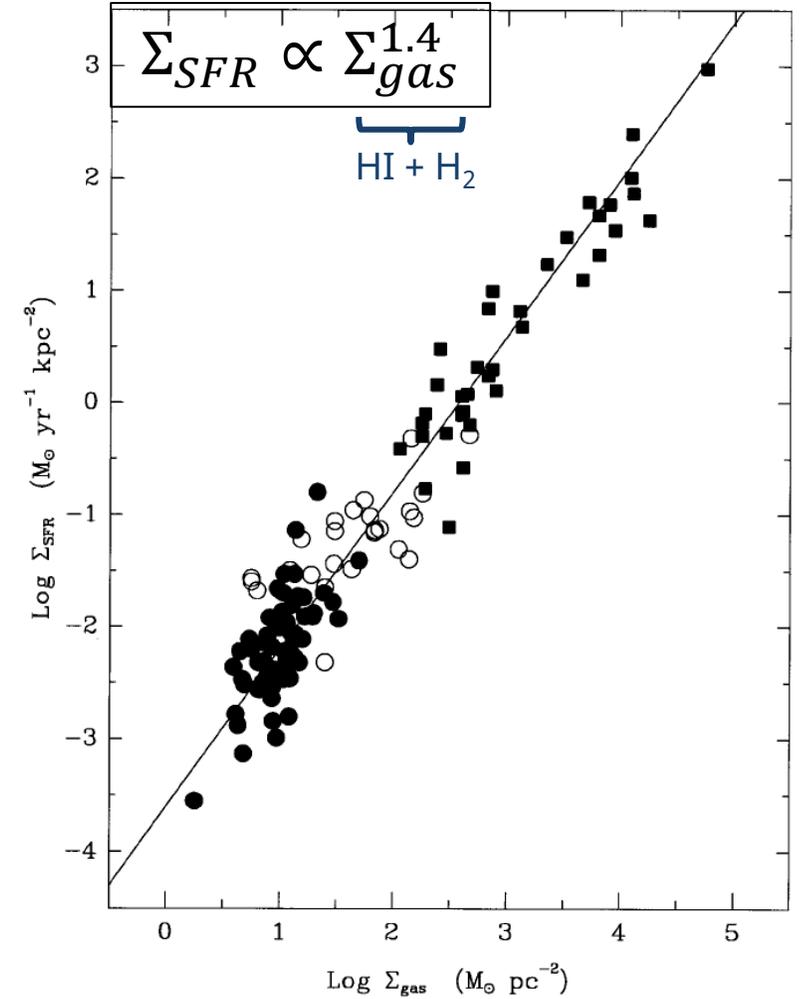
(Bigiel+ 2008)



(Schruba+ 2011)



(Kennicutt 1998)



Challenge: CO-to-H₂ Conversion

- Tracing molecular gas in galaxies
→ **"CO flux to H₂ mass" conversion factor (α_{CO})**

$$\alpha_{\text{CO}} \equiv \frac{M_{\text{H}_2}}{L_{\text{CO}(1-0)}} = \frac{\Sigma_{\text{H}_2}}{I_{\text{CO}(1-0)}} \left(\frac{M_{\odot}}{\text{K km s}^{-1} \text{ pc}^2} \right) = \text{const ??}$$

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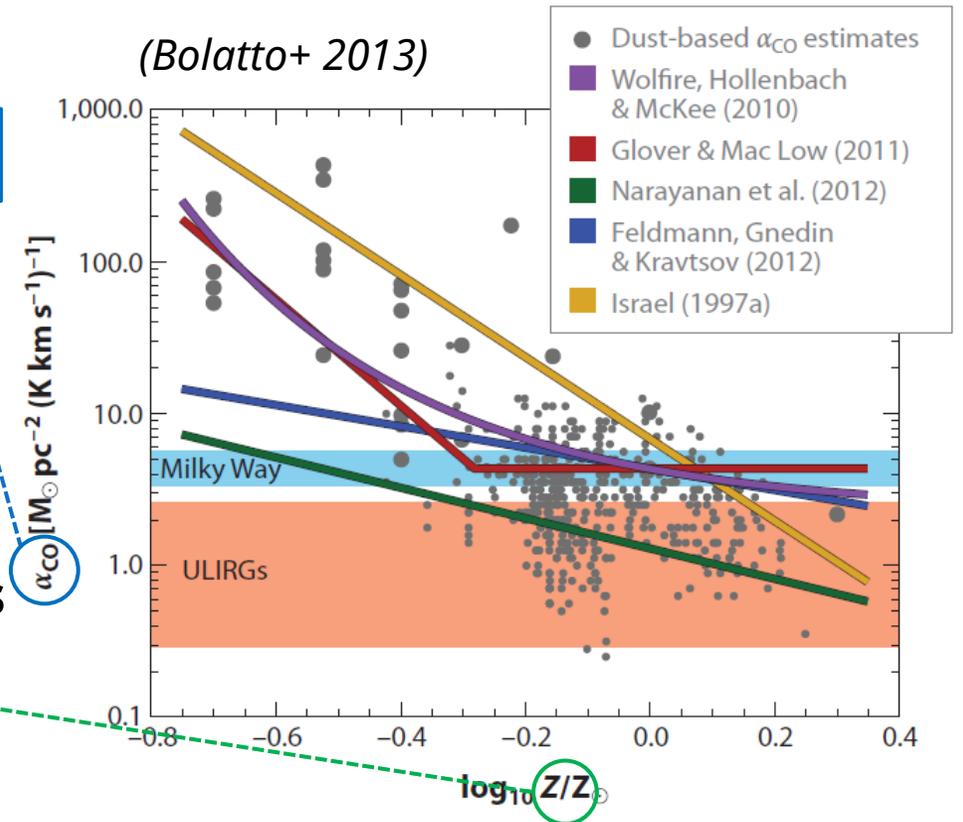
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- Variation of α_{CO} within and between galaxies

- α_{CO} depends on many **molecular gas properties**

→ temperature, density, opacity, **metallicity**...

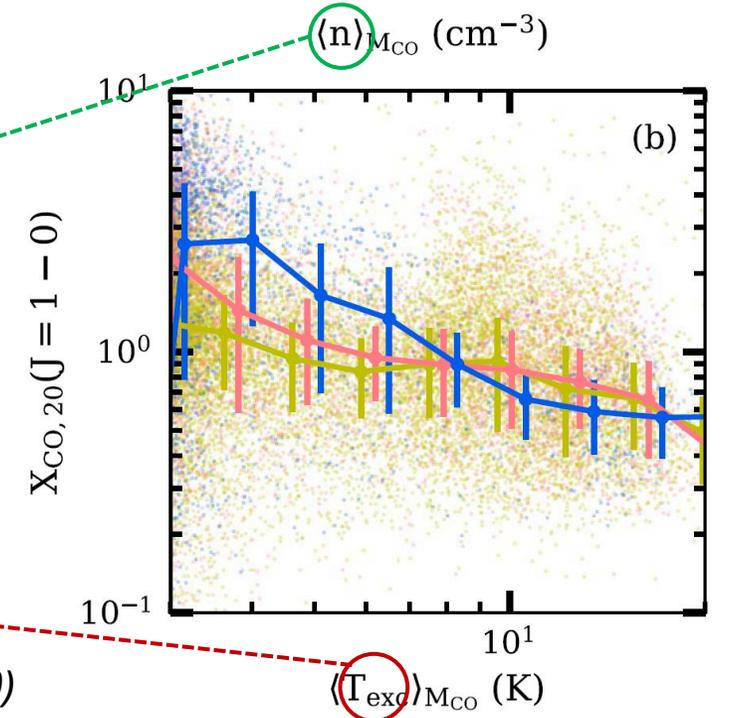
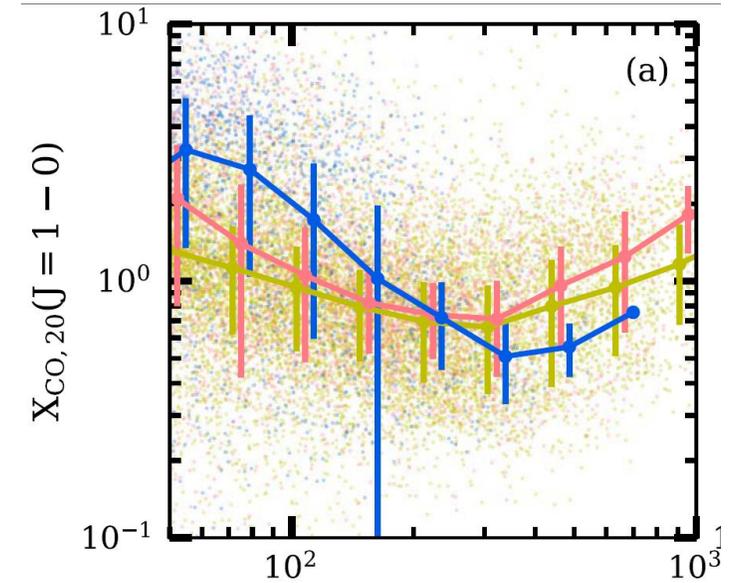


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(Gong+ 2020)

Impact of α_{CO} variations

- Variation of α_{CO} within and between galaxies
 - Dependence on molecular gas properties
 - temperature, density, opacity, metallicity ...
- **α_{CO} impacts every physical quantities inferred from M_{mol}**
 - star formation efficiency (gas depletion time⁻¹) = $\text{SFR} / M_{\text{mol}} \propto \alpha_{\text{CO}}^{-1}$
 - virial parameter, turbulent pressure, cloud free-fall time... → all related to $M_{\text{mol}} \propto \alpha_{\text{CO}}$

Impact of α_{CO} variations

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 - How would correcting for α_{CO} systematically impact these SF properties?

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Identify **observables** that can trace the main driver and thus α_{CO}

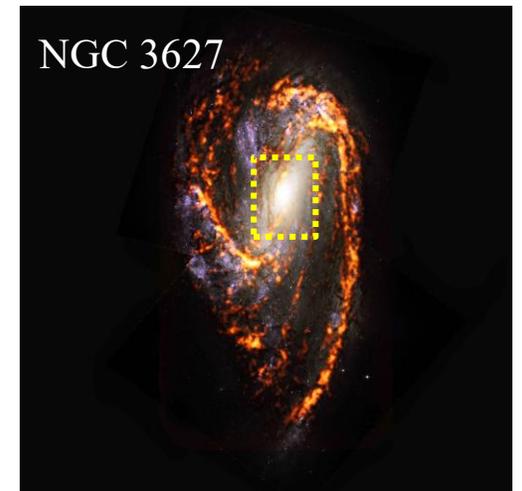
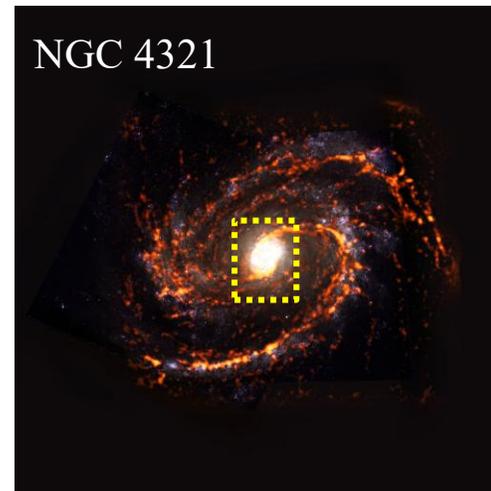
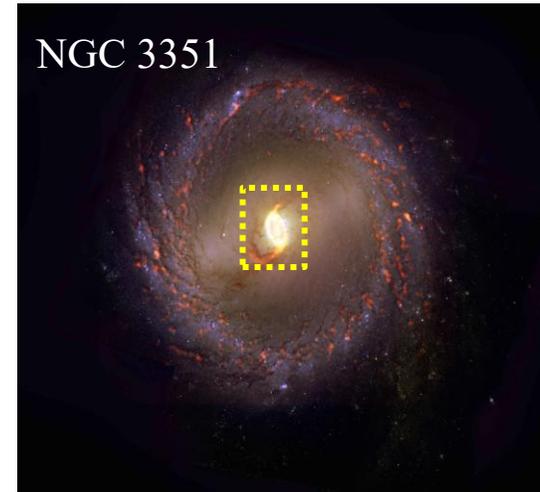
A good α_{CO} prescription

Multi-line analysis with ALMA

(Teng+ 2022, 2023)

- NGC 3351, NGC 3627, NGC 4321
→ nearby **barred spiral galaxies** with **low α_{CO}** in the central kpc
(e.g., Sandstrom+ 2013, Israel 2020)

- ALMA Band 3, 6, 7
 - Multi-line CO isotopologues
 - ^{12}CO (1-0) and (2-1)
 - ^{13}CO (2-1) and (3-2)
 - C^{18}O (2-1) and (3-2)
 - central ~2 kpc regions
 - angular resolution: 2'' (~100 pc)

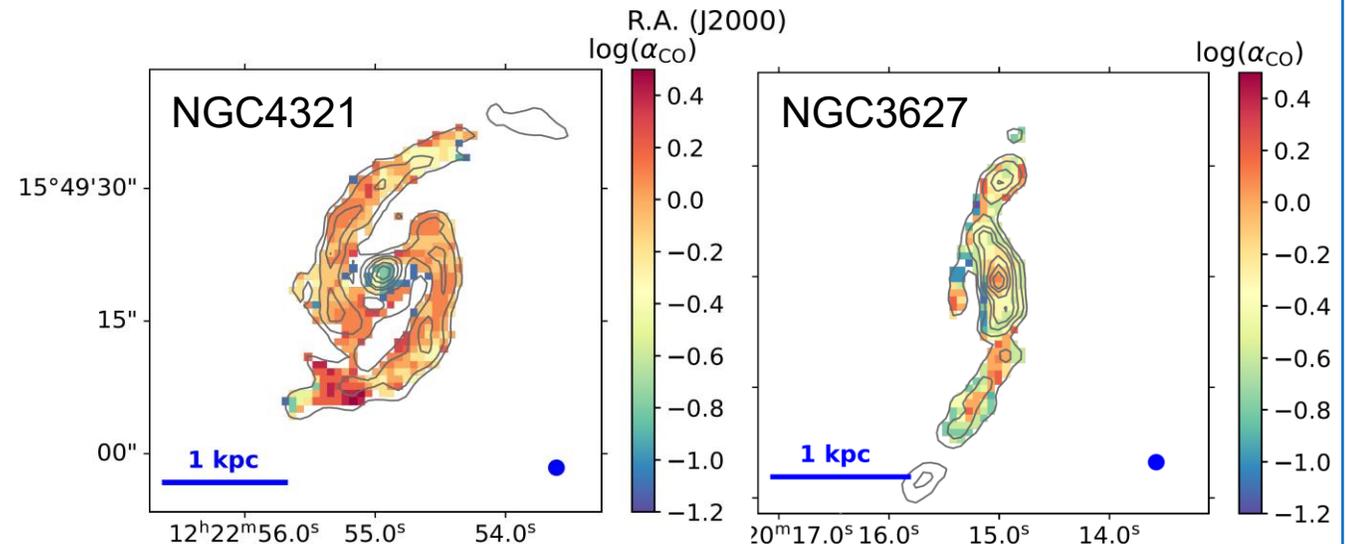
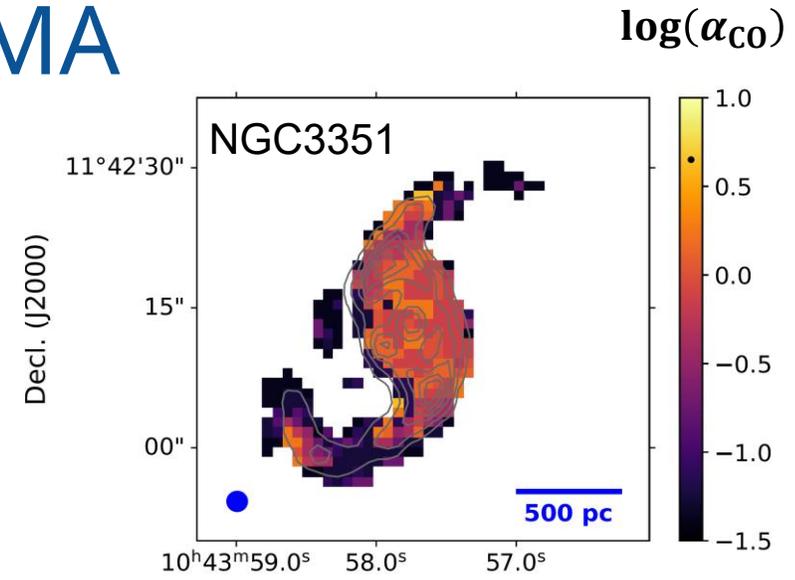


(PHANGS-ALMA+HST)

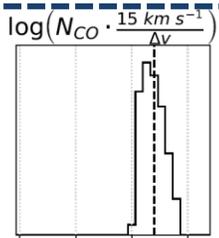
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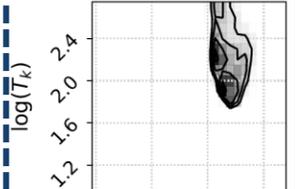


CO opacity (column density per linewidth)



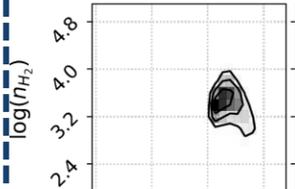
kinetic temperature

$\log(T_k)$



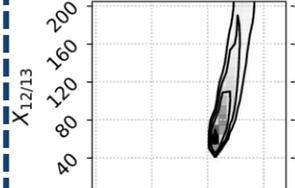
H₂ volume density

$\log(n_{H_2})$



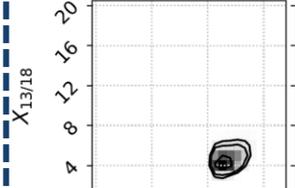
¹²CO/¹³CO abundance

$X_{12/13}$



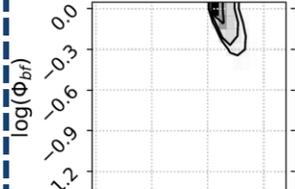
¹³CO/¹⁸O abundance

$X_{13/18}$



filling factor

$\log(\Phi_{bf})$



$\log(N_{CO} \cdot \frac{15 \text{ km s}^{-1}}{\Delta v})$

$\log(T_k)$

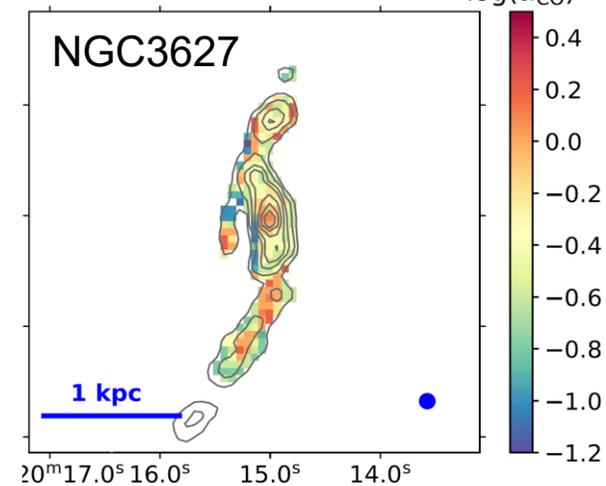
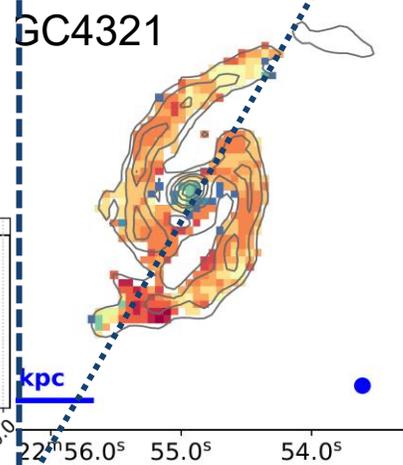
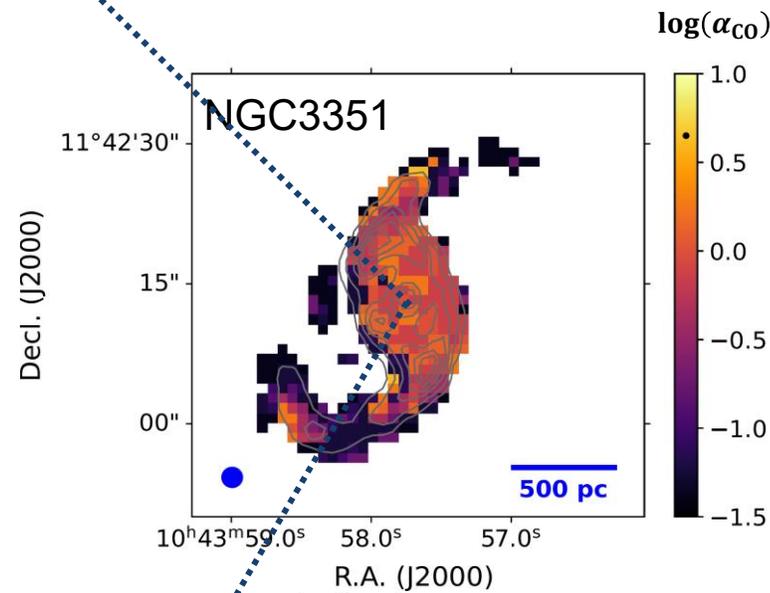
$\log(n_{H_2})$

$X_{12/13}$

$X_{13/18}$

$\log(\Phi_{bf})$

Modeling method & details: *Teng+ 2022, 2023*
Code: github.com/ElthaTeng/multiline-bayesian-modeling

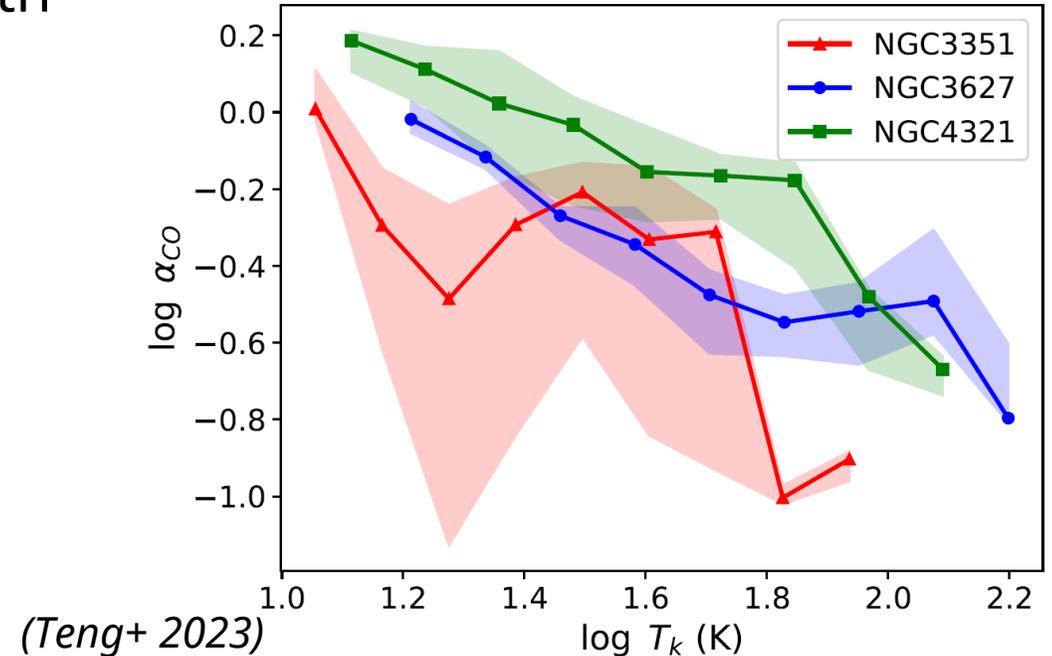
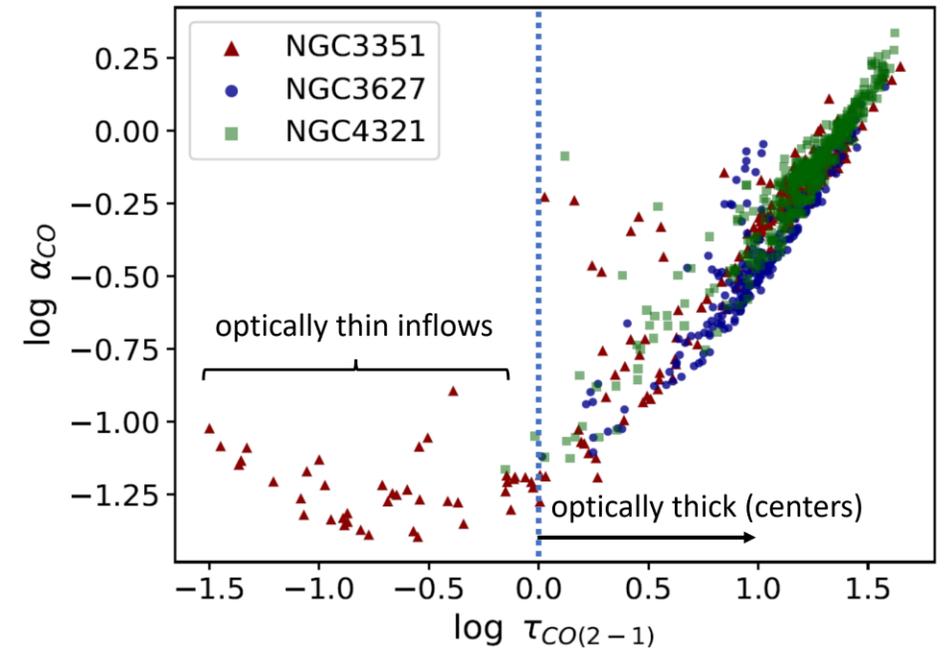


Physical drivers of α_{CO}

- Strong correlation between α_{CO} and **CO optical depth τ_{CO}** in optically thick regions (~80%)
- To the second order, α_{CO} anti-correlates with **gas temperature T_k** (~20%)

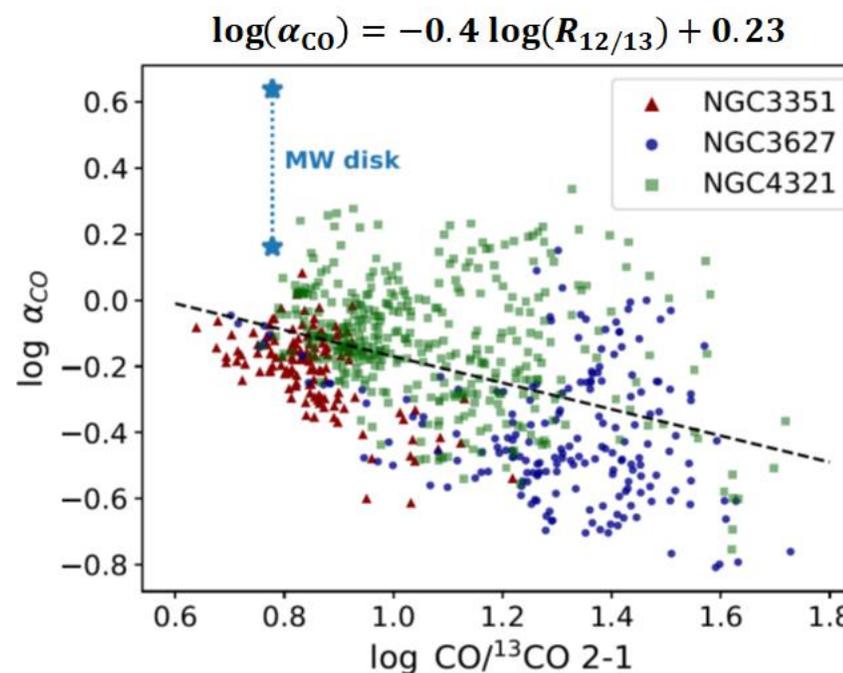
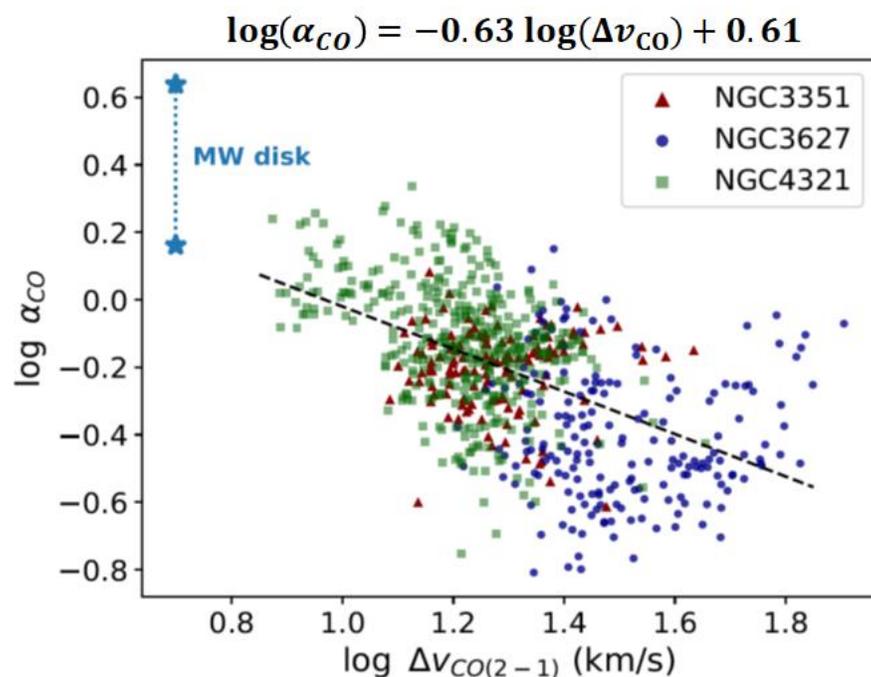
$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \log \left[\frac{\alpha_{\text{CO}}}{M_{\odot}/(\text{K km s}^{-1} \text{ pc}^2)} \right] \\ = 0.78 \log[\tau_{\text{CO}(2-1)}] - 0.18 \log\left(\frac{T_k}{\text{K}}\right) - 0.84 \end{aligned}$$

- Next step: observational tracers for α_{CO} ?



Observational tracers of α_{CO}

- Higher **velocity dispersion** in these galaxy centers decreases τ_{CO} and thus lowers α_{CO} , as $\tau_{\text{CO}} \propto N_{\text{CO}}/\Delta v$
- The **CO/¹³CO (2-1) ratio** mainly reflects τ_{CO} , as CO is optically thick while ¹³CO is optically thin, and $[\text{CO}/^{13}\text{CO}] \sim \text{constant}$

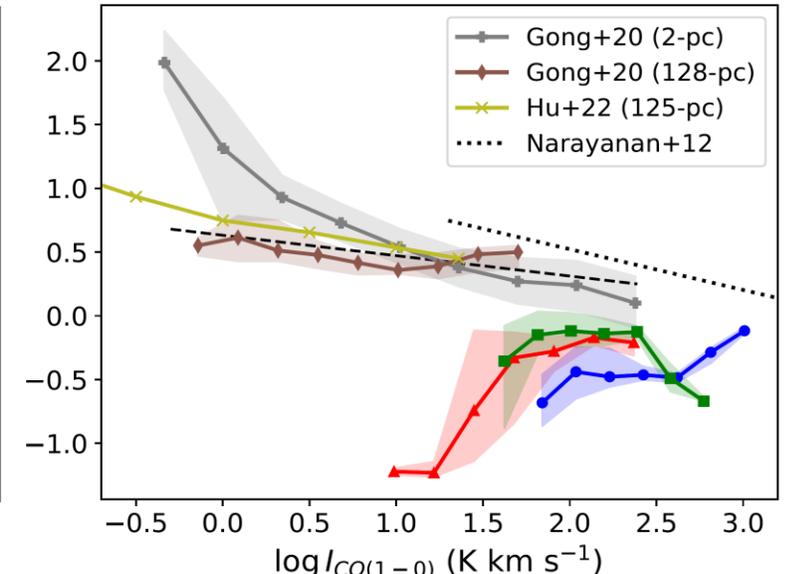
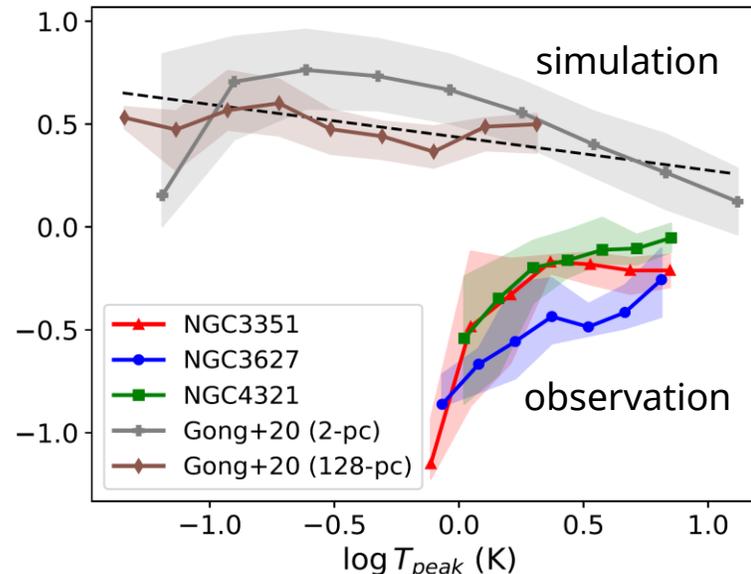
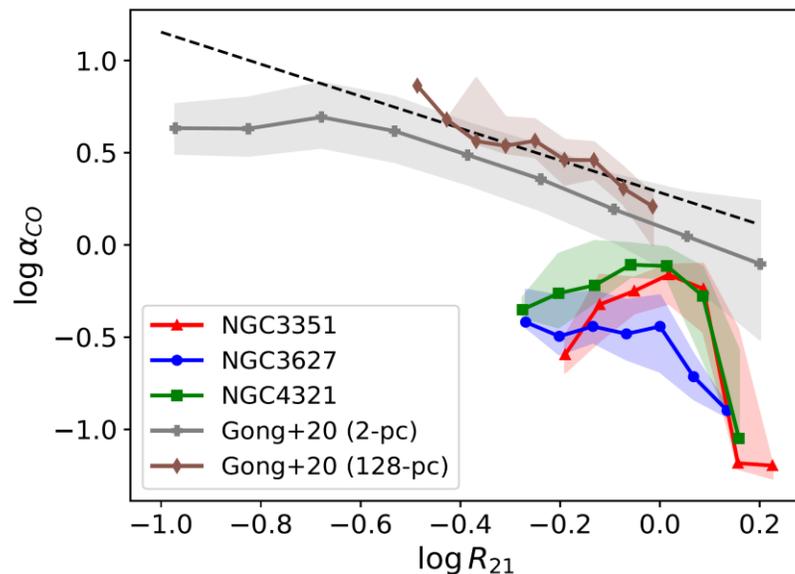


(Teng+ 2023)

Compare with simulations

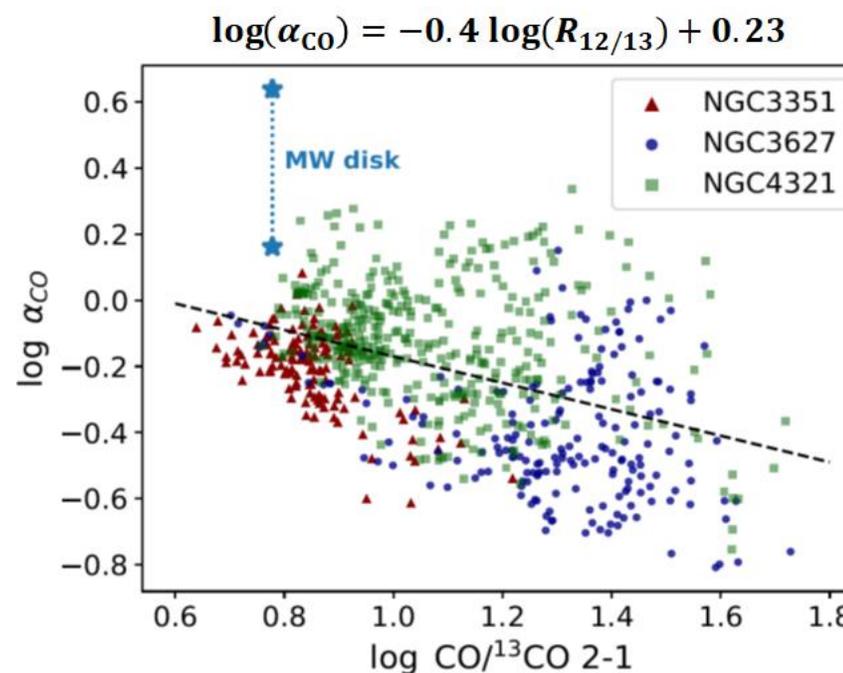
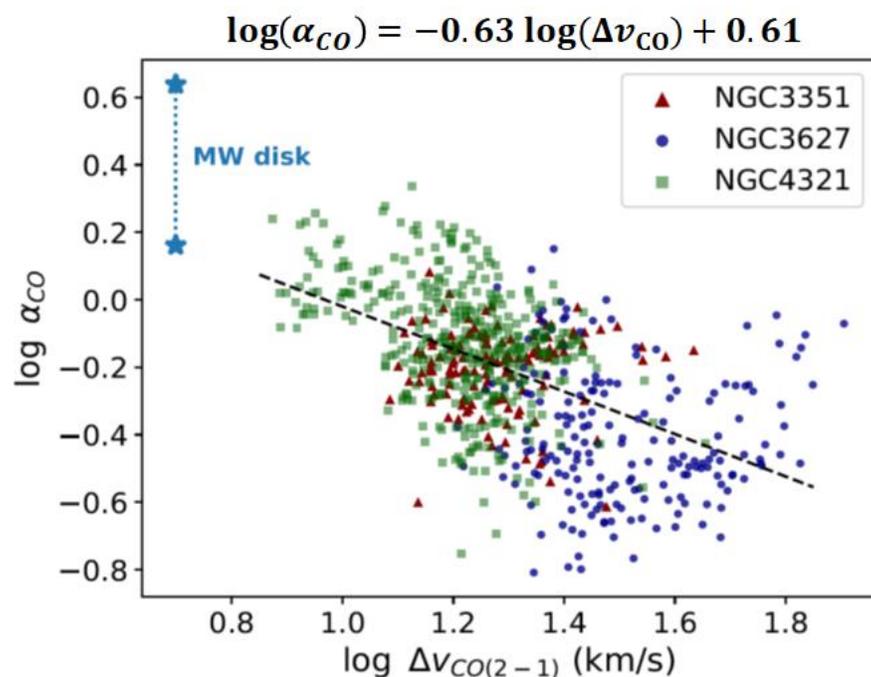
- (M)HD simulation of galaxy/ISM at pc-scales (*Narayanan+ 2012, Gong+ 2020, Hu+ 2022*)
 - current simulations tend to overestimate α_{CO} in galaxy centers
 - **gas inflows & turbulence effects** should have significant contributions to α_{CO} !

(Teng+ 2023)



Observational tracers of α_{CO}

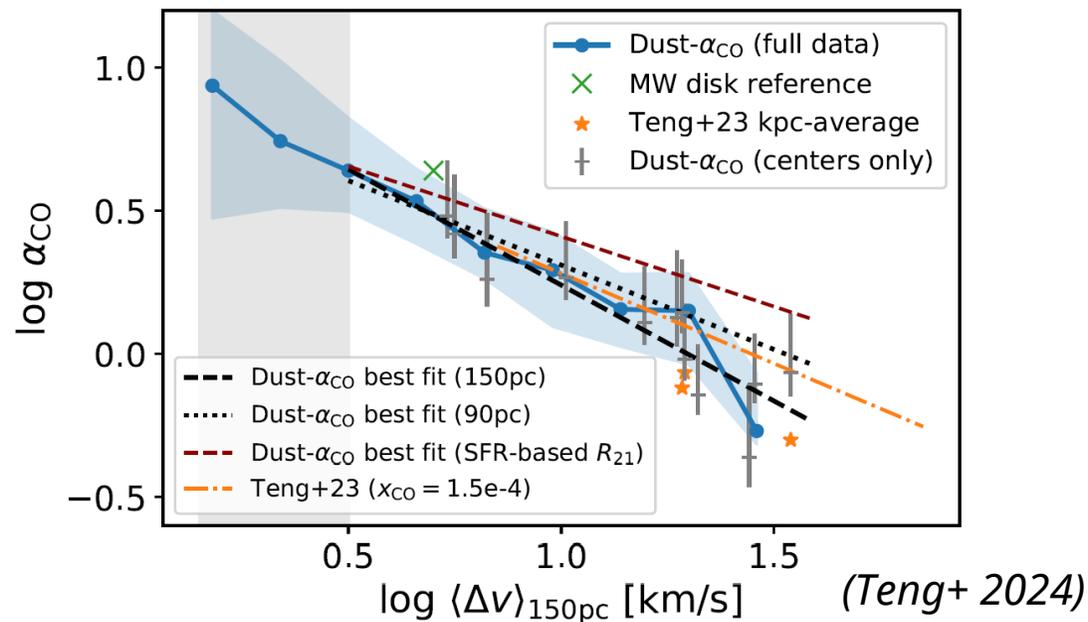
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(Teng+ 2023)

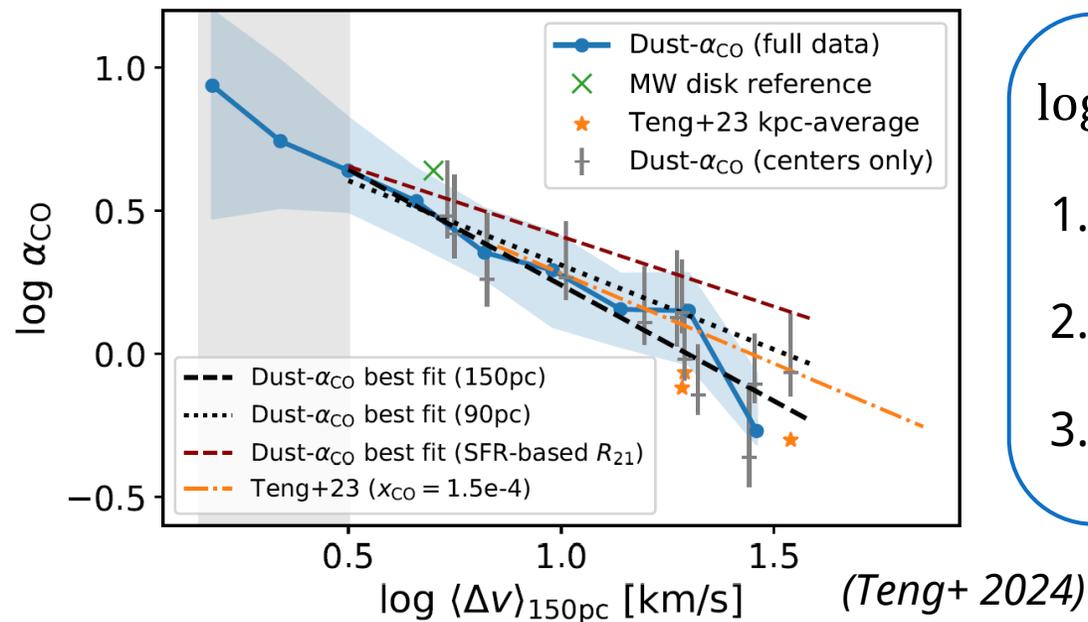
A new Δv -based α_{CO} prescription

- We have found consistent $\alpha_{\text{CO}} - \Delta v$ dependence across more galaxies!
 - **12 barred and non-barred galaxies out to $R_{\text{gal}} \sim 10$ kpc**
 - Dust-based α_{CO} measurements at 2-kpc resolution (*Chiang+ 2024*)
 - Kpc-averaged Δv measured at 90/150-pc scale from PHANGS (*Sun+ 2022*)



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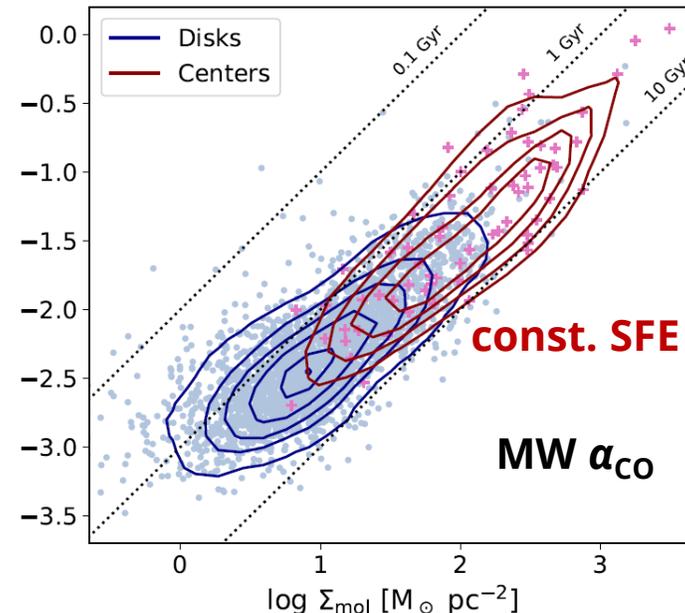
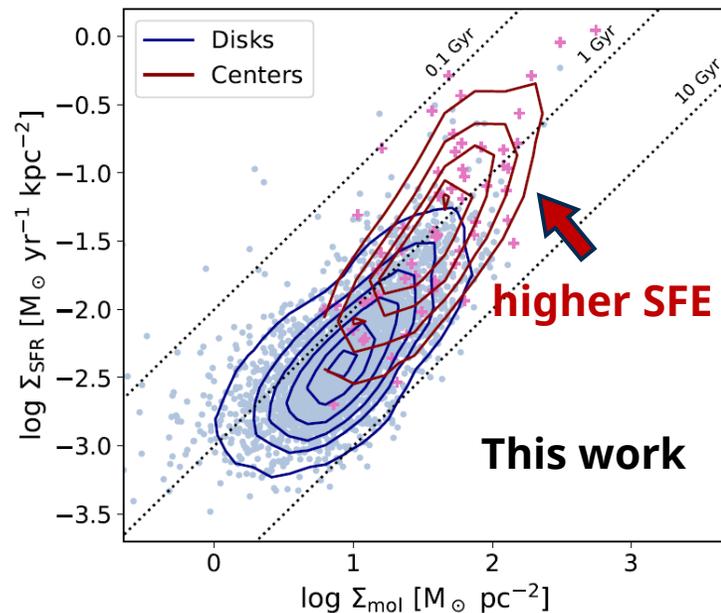


$$\log \left[\frac{\alpha_{\text{CO}}}{M_{\odot} / (\text{K km s}^{-1} \text{ pc}^2)} \right] = -0.81 \log \left(\frac{\langle \Delta v \rangle_{150\text{pc}}}{\text{km s}^{-1}} \right) + 1.05$$

1. Least scatter among existing α_{CO} prescriptions ($\sigma \sim 0.1$ dex)
2. Closest connection to the physics of α_{CO} (i.e., optical depth variation)
3. Recently also verified in Antennae and M51 (*He+ 2024, den Brok+ submitted*)

Impact on star formation efficiency

- Tested on 65 galaxies from PHANGS, and compared to MW α_{CO} :
 - **Enhanced SFE** towards galaxy centers and high- Σ_{mol} regions
 - Σ_{mol} **overestimated** by $\sim 5x$ in galaxy centers with MW α_{CO}
- choice of α_{CO} greatly affects our understanding of galactic-scale star formation!

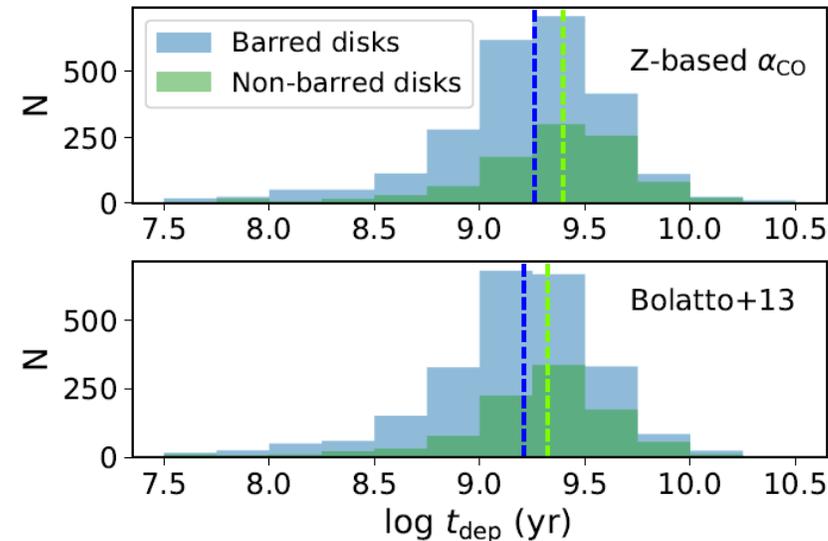
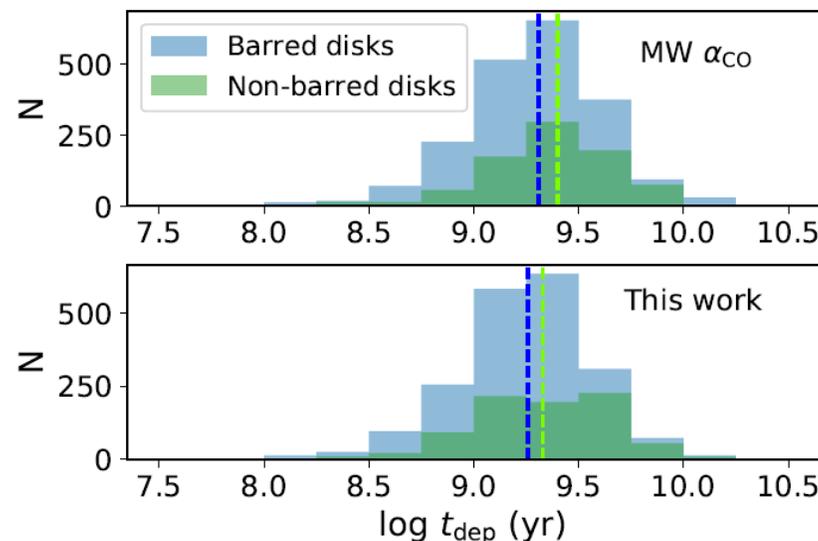


(Teng+ 2024)

Barred vs. non-barred galaxies

- Compare gas depletion time (SFE^{-1}) using different α_{CO} prescriptions:
 - All prescriptions lead to similar t_{dep} distribution across **galaxy disks**
 - Both MW and Z-based α_{CO} result in 3-5x longer t_{dep} in **galaxy centers** overall
 - Bolatto+13 α_{CO} predicts shorter t_{dep} in general, similar to our centers average
 - **Only our prescription reveals ~3x shorter t_{dep} in barred galaxy centers**

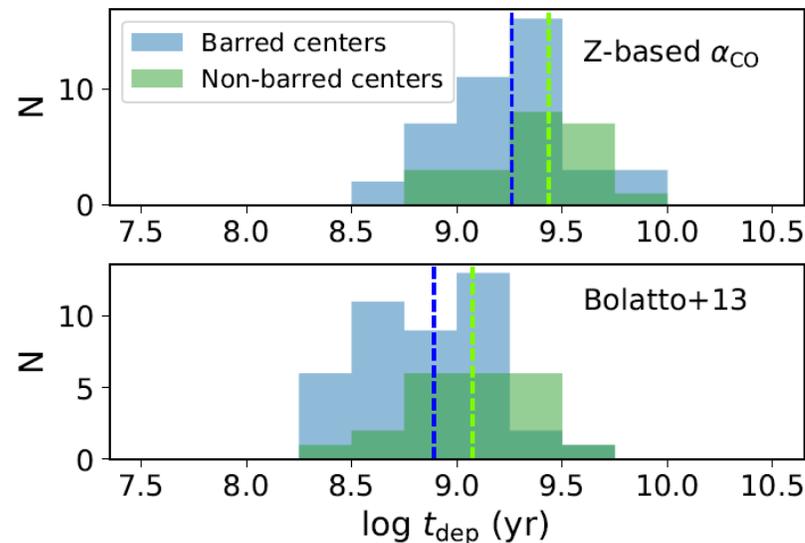
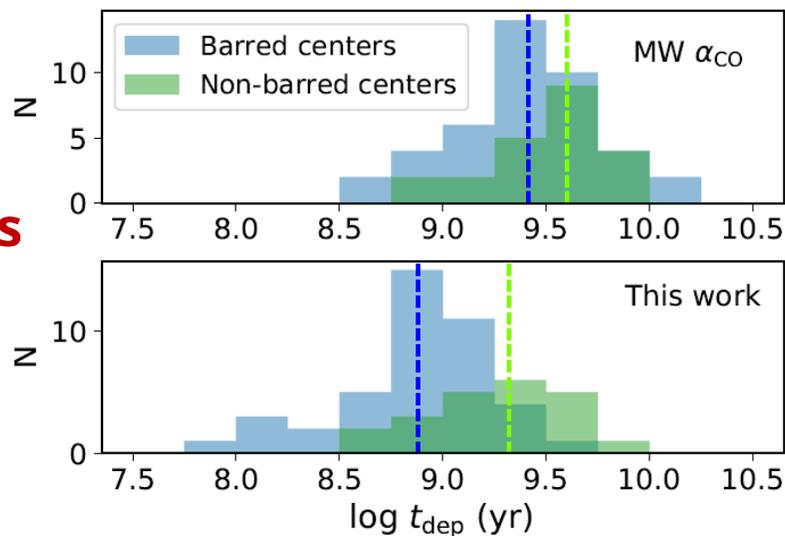
Disks



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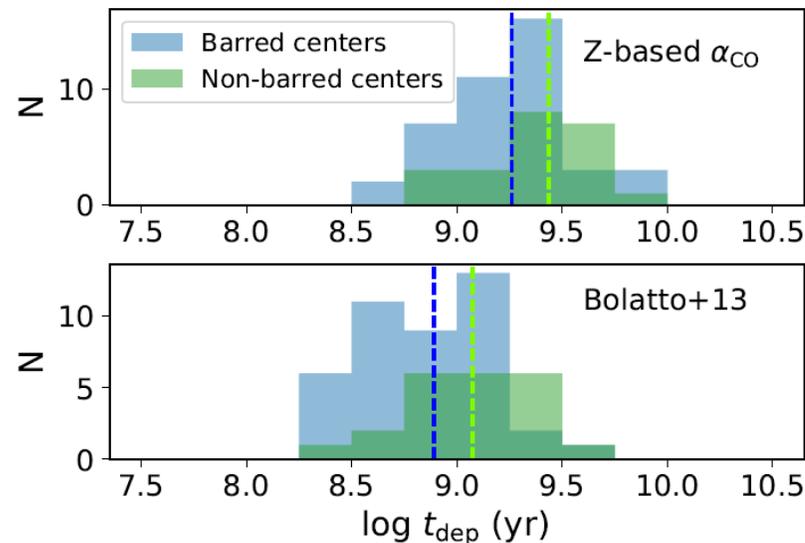
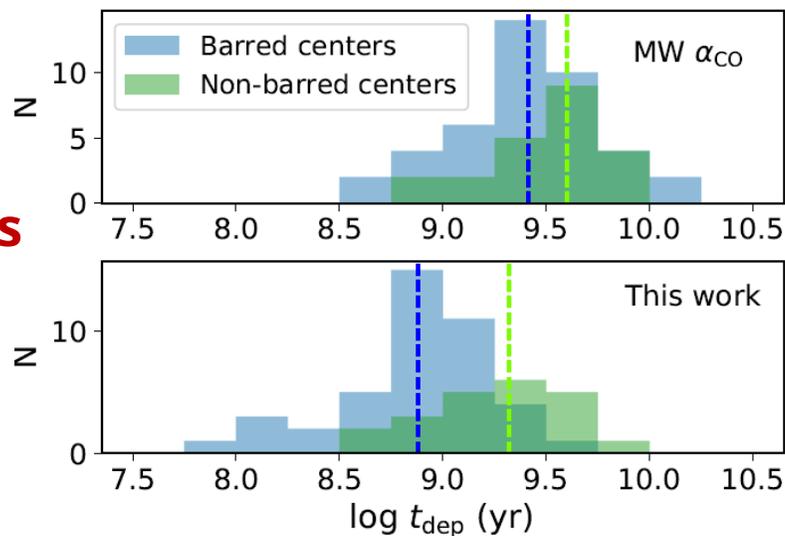
Centers



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Centers



MW α_{CO} :

$$\text{const. SFE} = \frac{\text{SFR}}{M_{\text{mol}}}$$

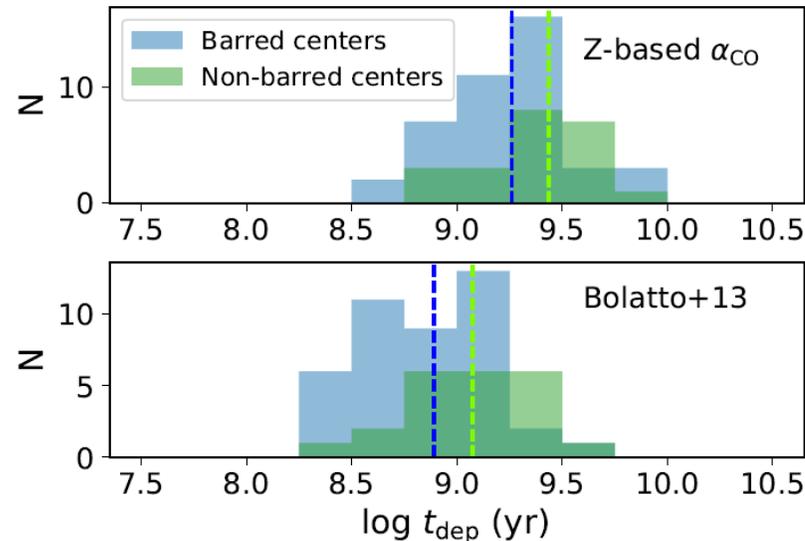
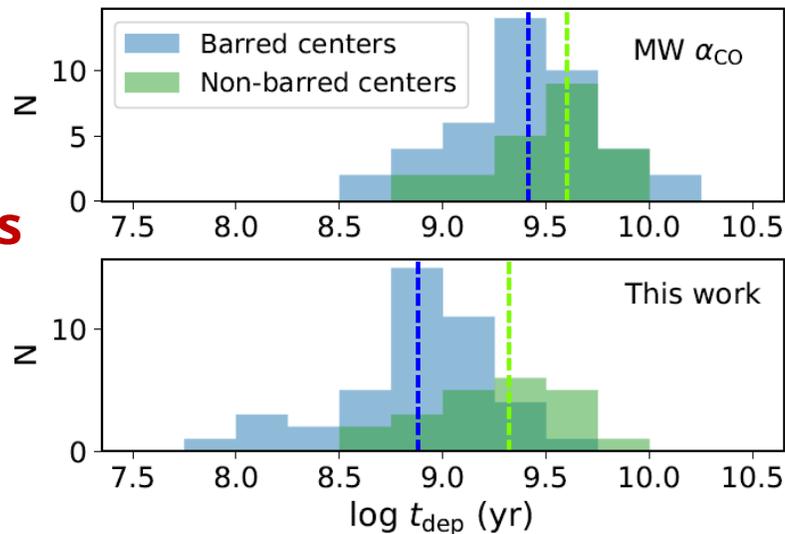
↑
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(Teng+ 2024)

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Centers



Our α_{CO} :

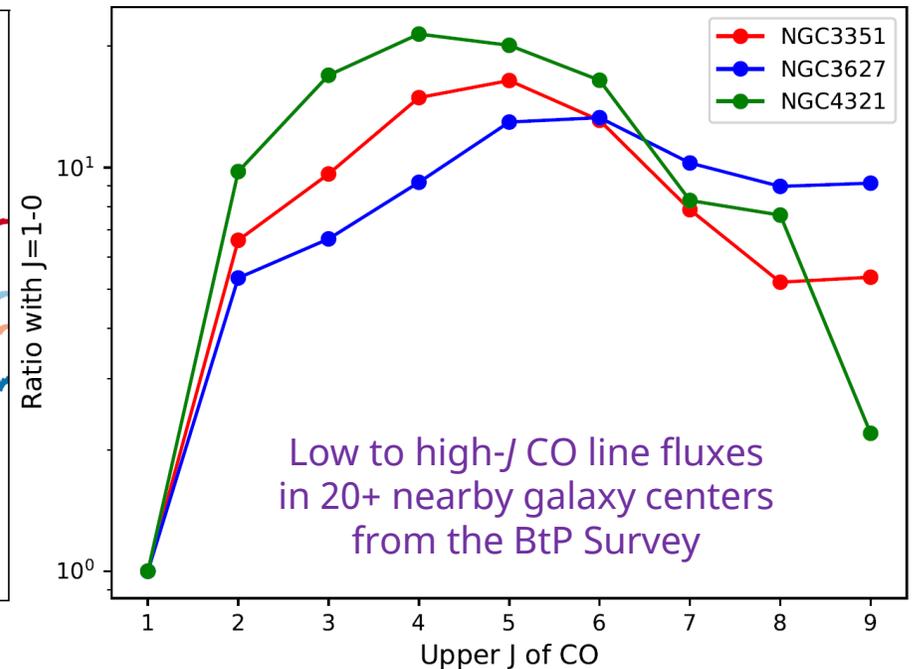
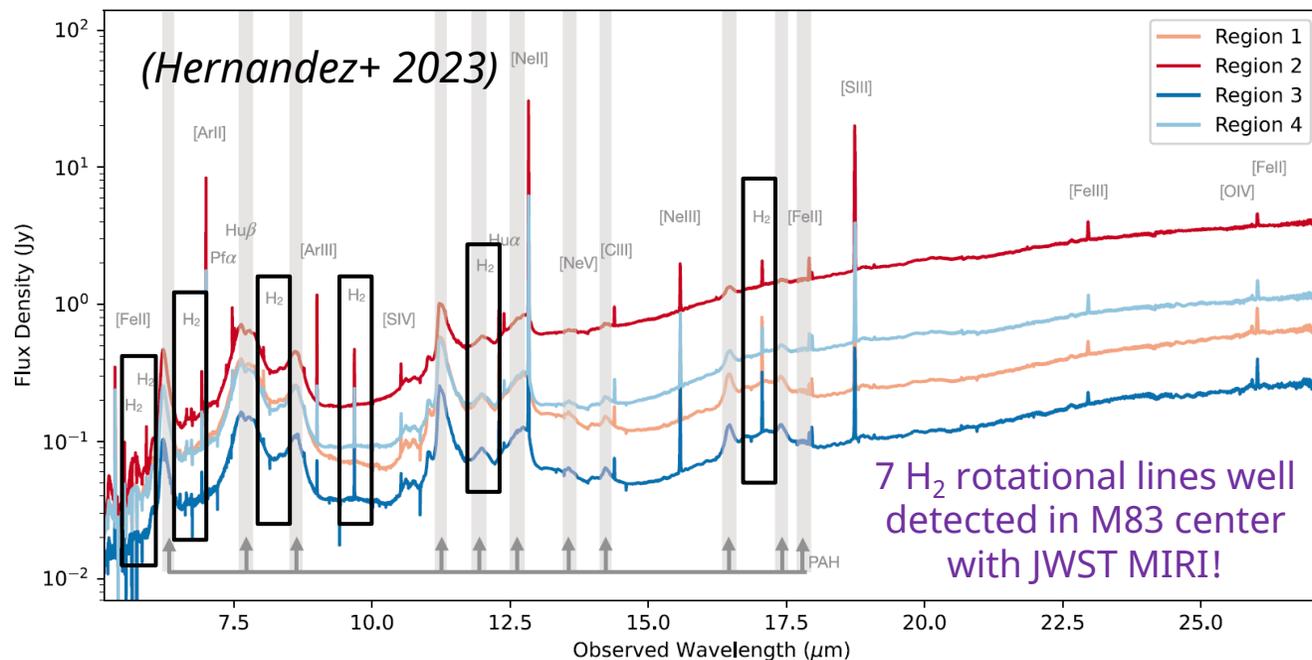
$$\uparrow SFE = \frac{SFR}{M_{mol} \text{ const.}} \uparrow$$

(Teng+ 2024)

Future directions

- What is driving the increase of SFE in barred galaxy centers?
 - 1) **JWST**: warm H₂ gas and embedded SF → impact of **stellar feedback** on SFE?
 - 2) High-*J* CO ladder and H₂ line modeling across 20+ nearby galaxy centers

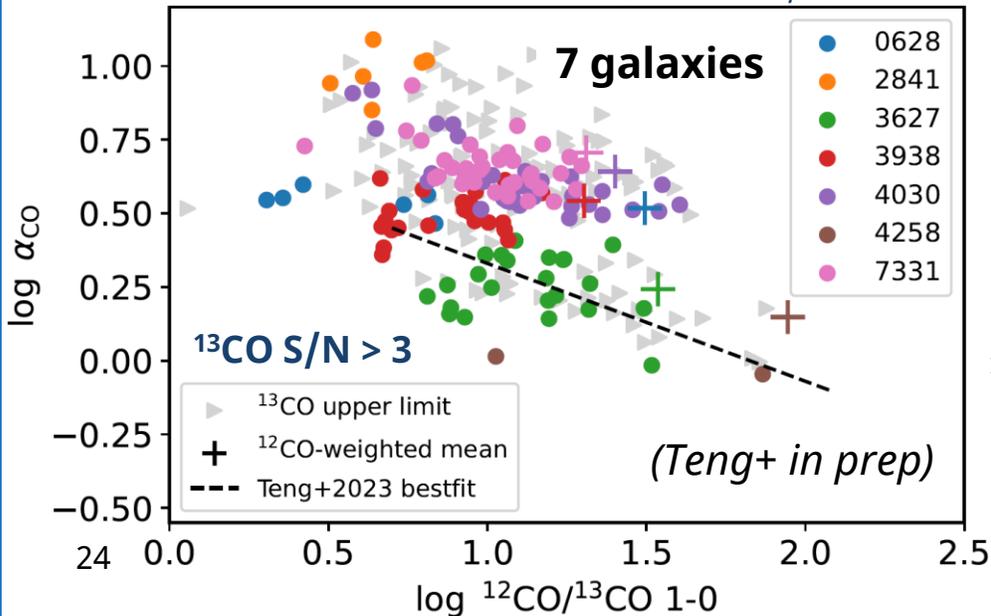
(Teng+ in prep)



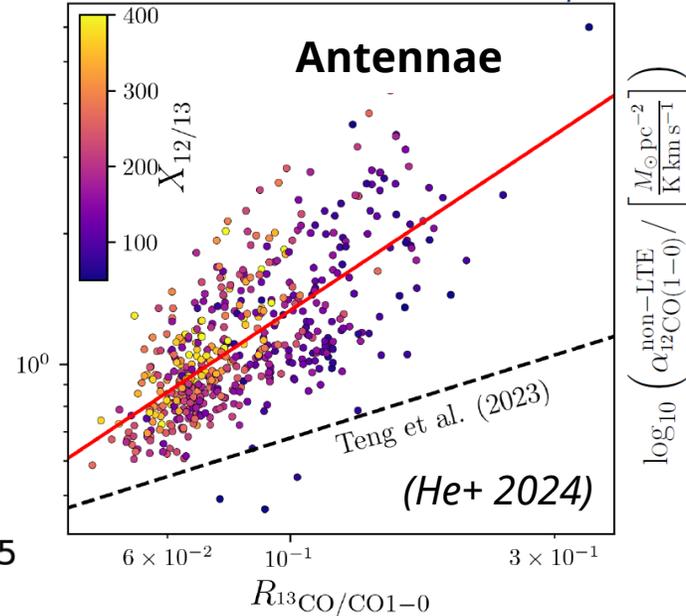
Future directions

- Examine α_{CO} dependence on $^{12}\text{CO}/^{13}\text{CO}$ line ratio across large sample
 - Is opacity the only key driver of α_{CO} ? A better α_{CO} prescription for kpc-scale studies?
 - **ALMA, ngVLA**: high-resolution & sensitive $^{12}\text{CO}/^{13}\text{CO}$ maps; α_{CO} for high- z galaxies

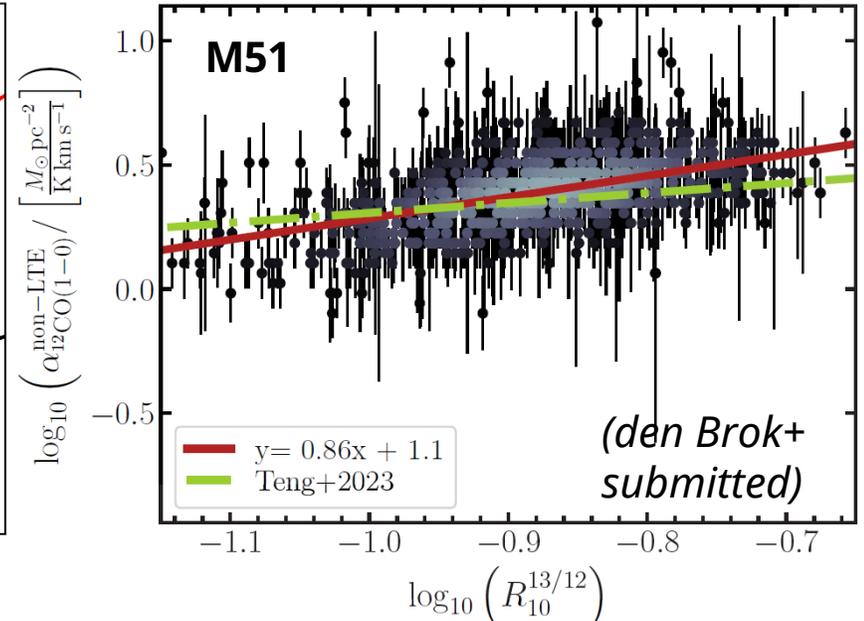
kpc-scale α_{CO} vs. $R_{12/13}$



150 pc-scale α_{CO} vs. $R_{13/12}$



170 pc-scale α_{CO} vs. $R_{13/12}$



THANK YOU!

Low α_{CO} in galaxy centers

5-15x lower α_{CO} than MW disk

New observational tracers for α_{CO}

velocity dispersion & CO/¹³CO ratio

Main physical drivers of α_{CO}

CO optical depth & gas temperature

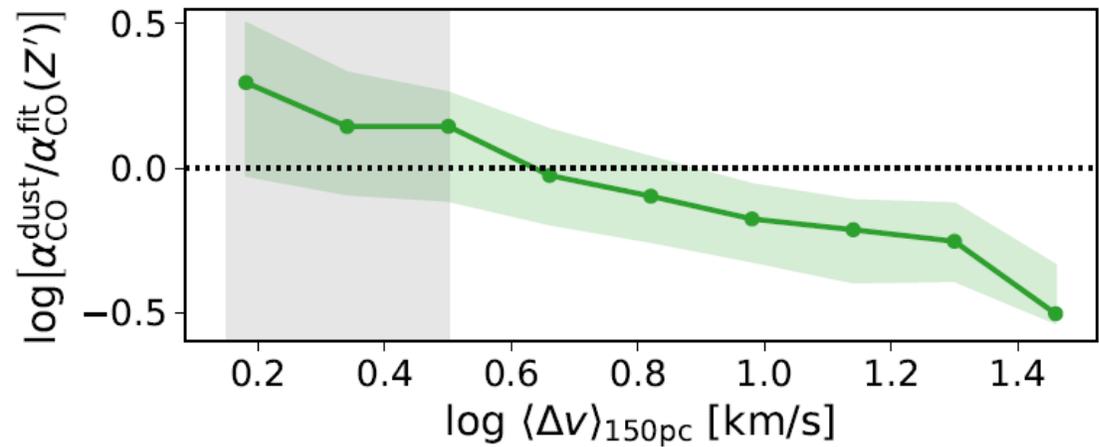
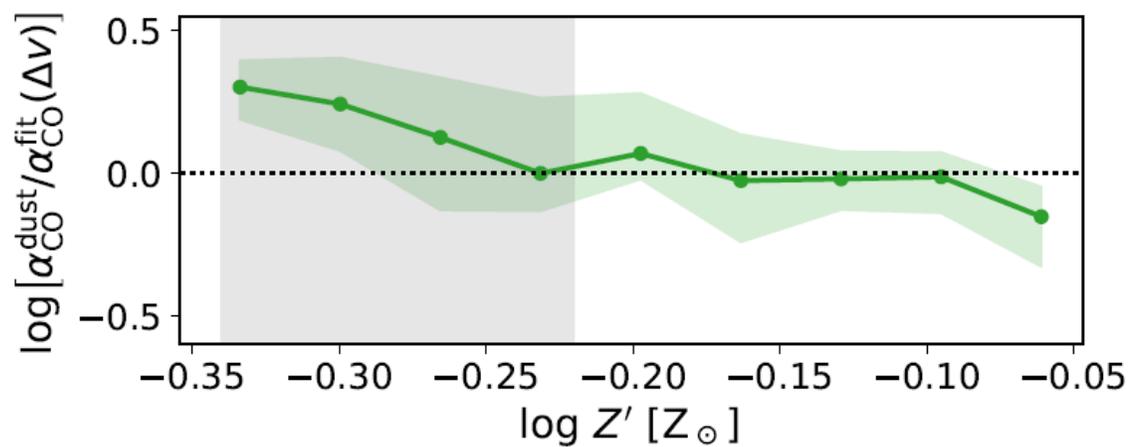
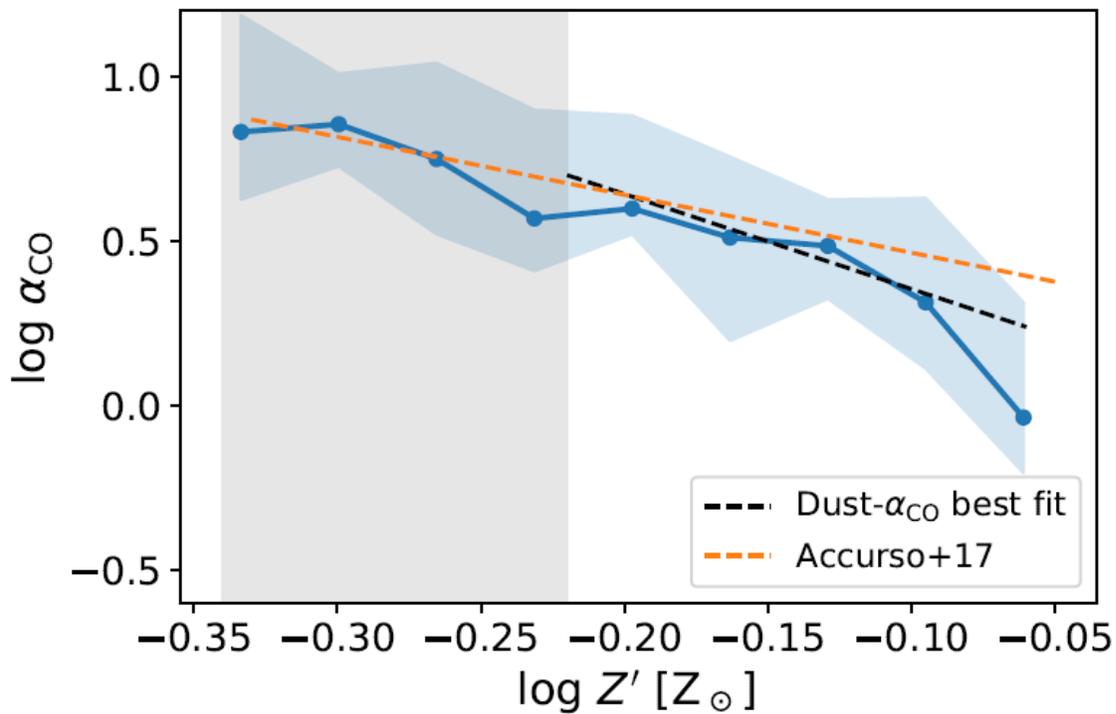
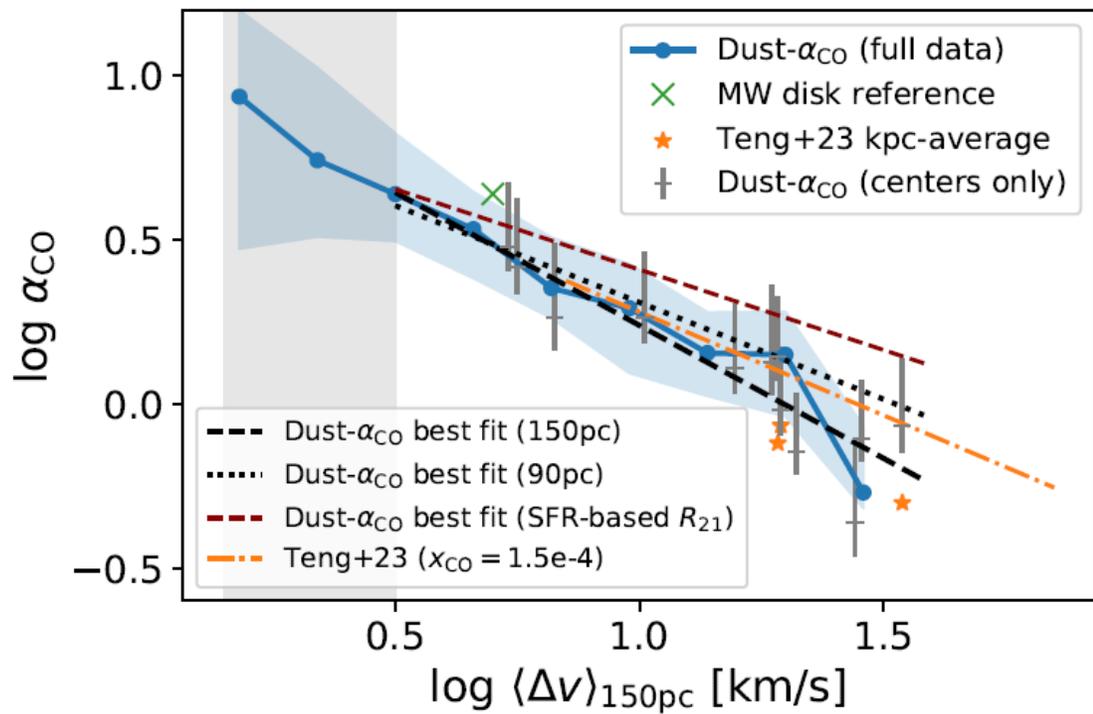
Enhanced SFE in barred centers

revealed with our new, Δv -based α_{CO}



Contact me: elthateng@gmail.com <https://elthateng.github.io/>

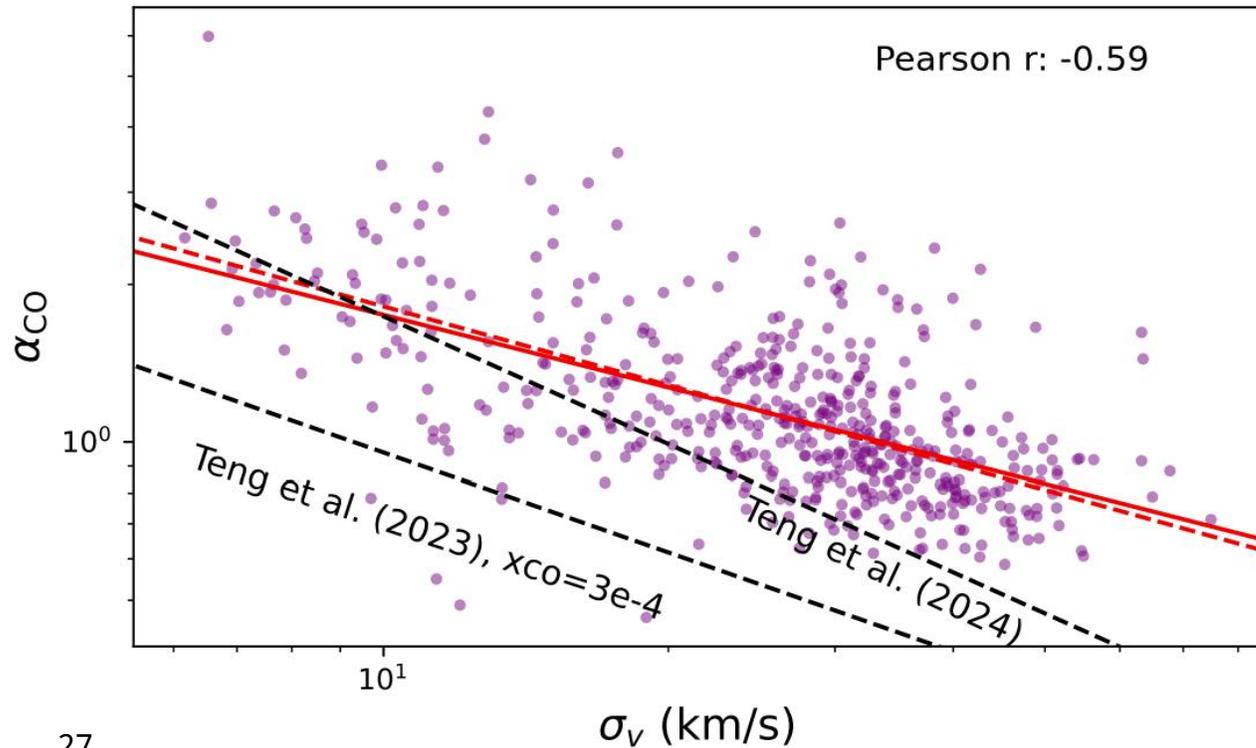
Papers: **Y.-H. Teng** et al. 2022, *ApJ*, 925, 72; **Y.-H. Teng** et al. 2023, *ApJ*, 950, 119; **Y.-H. Teng** et al. 2024, *ApJ*, 961, 42



(Teng+ 2024)

Further tests on the $\alpha_{\text{CO}} - \Delta v$ prescription

Antennae (He, Wilson+ 2024 in press)



M51 (den Brok+ submitted)

nonLTE α_{CO} and line dispersion Δv

