

Crossing the Green Valleys with the Green Bank Telescope

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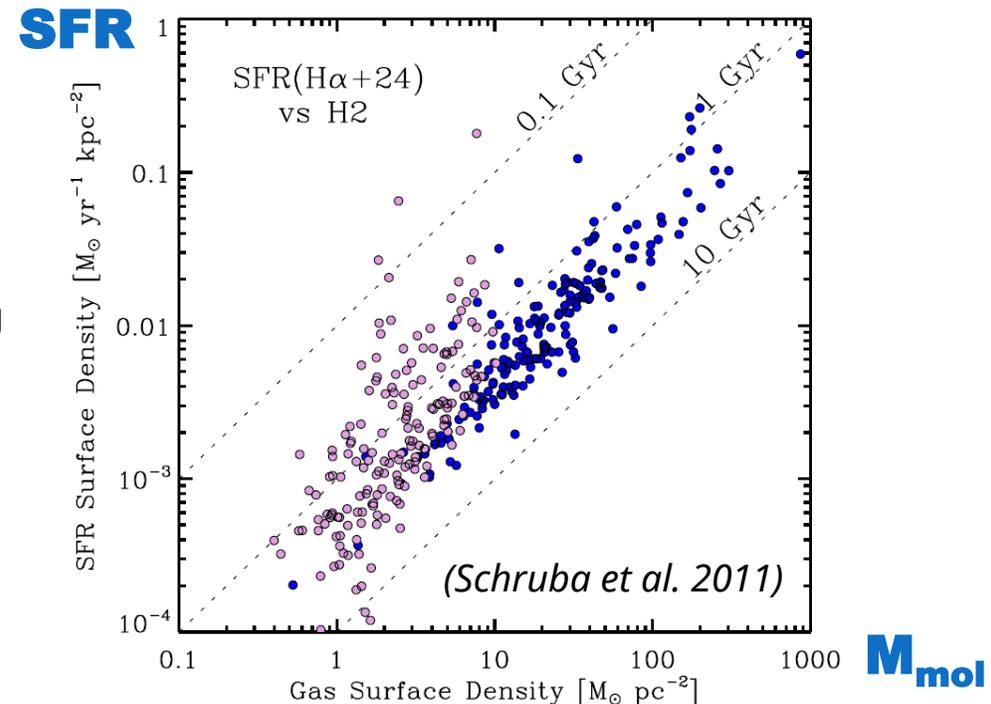
Co-authors: Alberto Bolatto, Peter Teuben, Erik Rosolowsky, David Frayer, Amanda Kepley, Sebastian Sanchez, Tony Wong, Adam Leroy, ..., and

The EDGE-CALIFA Team

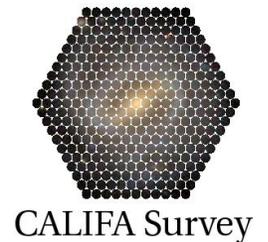
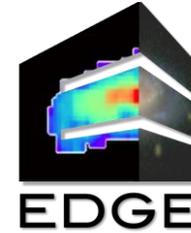
Motivation

- Galaxy quenching – the decline of star formation in galaxies
- What controls the level of star formation?

→ amount of molecular gas (M_{mol}) + star formation efficiency ($\text{SFE} = \text{SFR}/M_{\text{mol}} = t_{\text{dep}}^{-1}$)



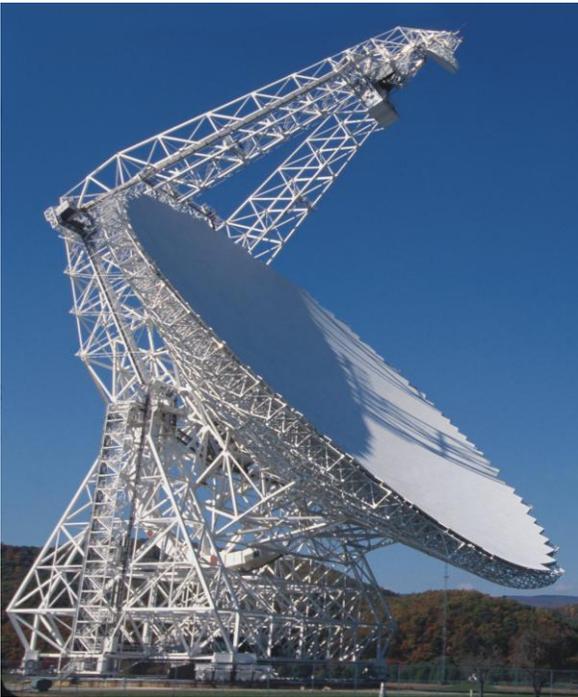
The EDGE-CALIFA Collaboration



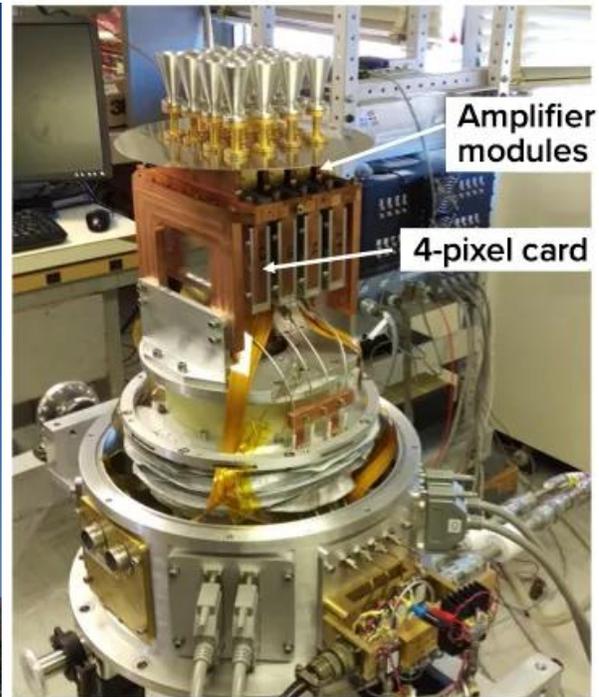
- CALIFA survey: ionized gas (e.g., H α , H β , [NII], [OIII]) in \sim 700 galaxies
 - Optical IFU spectroscopy with the Calar Alto Observatory (*Sanchez+2012, 2016, 2023*)
 - *Pipe3D* data products: line emission properties, dust-corrected M_{star} , SFH, ..., etc.
 - EDGE survey: molecular gas via CO observations
 - **GBT CO $J=1-0$: 62 galaxies at 8''** (*Teng+2026, to be submitted soon!*)
 - CARMA CO $J=1-0$: 126 galaxies at 7'' (*Bolatto+2017, Wong+2024*)
 - APEX CO $J=2-1$: pointed spectra for \sim 500 galaxies at 26'' (*Colombo+2020, 2025*)
 - ALMA ACA CO $J=2-1$: 60 galaxies at 12'' (*Villanueva+2024*)
- all EDGE data are processed and made public: <https://pages.astro.umd.edu/~bolatto/EDGE/>
- EDGE-CALIFA database also publicly available: https://github.com/tonywong94/edge_pydb

The GBT-EDGE Sample

Green Bank Telescope

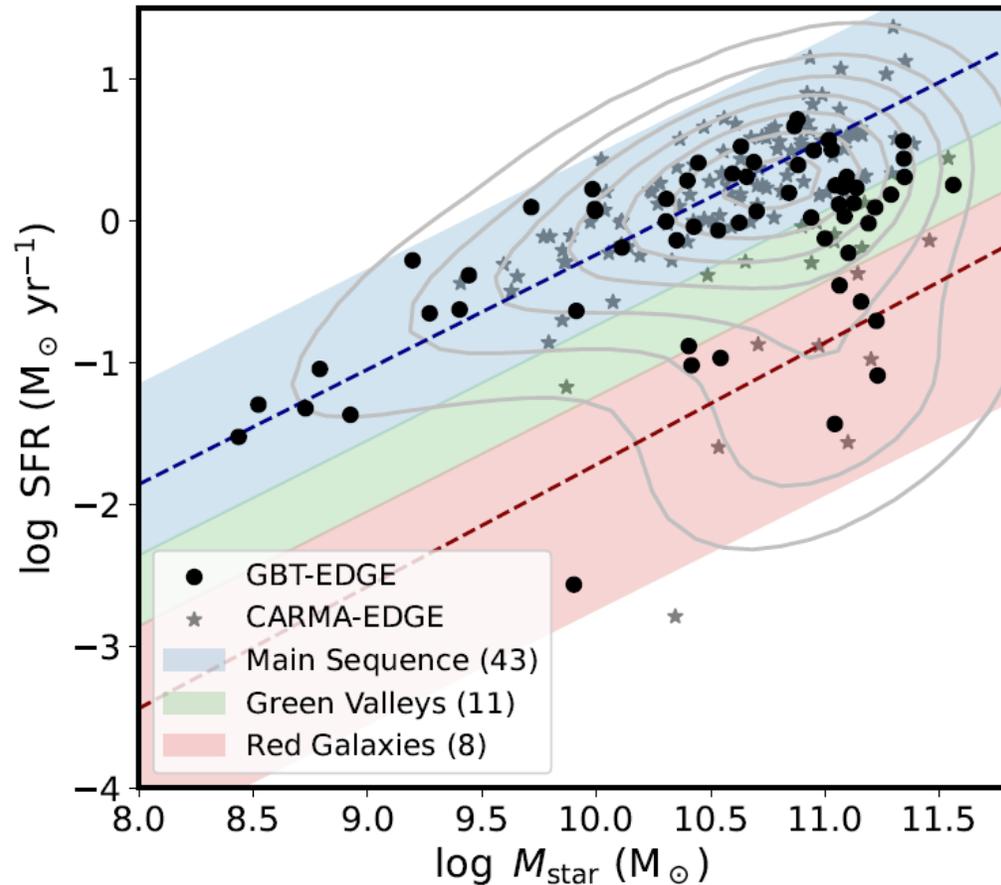


16-pixel Argus receiver



- CO(1-0) across 62 CALIFA galaxies
- 344 hours; Nov 2021 – Mar 2025

The GBT-EDGE Sample



- CO(1-0) across 62 CALIFA galaxies
 - 344 hours; Nov 2021 – Mar 2025
 - 43 main sequence (MS)
 - 11 green valleys (GV)
 - 8 red galaxies (RG)
- Covers M_{star} down to $10^{8.5} M_{\odot}$
- Representative of the full CALIFA sample (contour; 671 galaxies)
- No overlap with the 126 CARMA sample selection (*Bolatto+2017*)

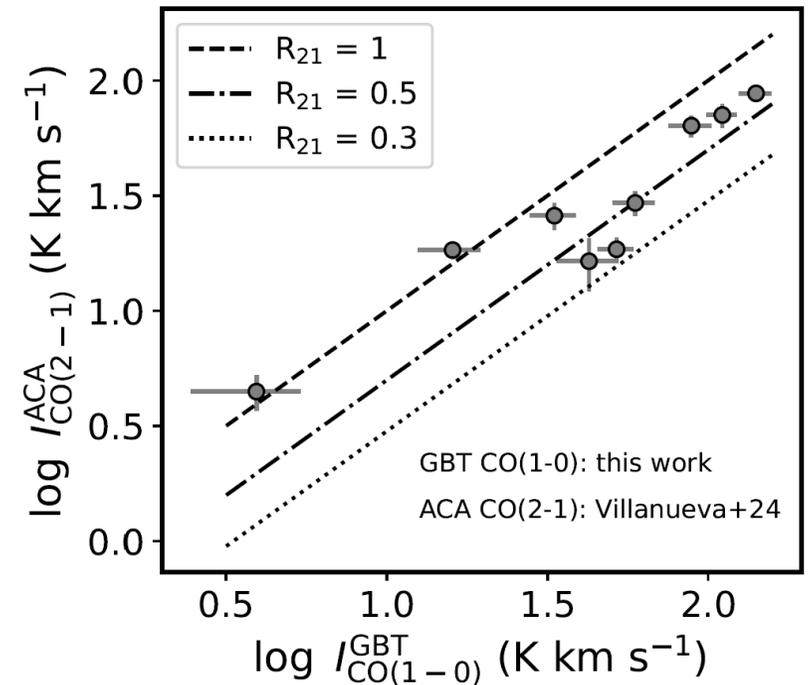


Data processing

- Data reduction pipeline (adapted from gbtpipe)
 - <https://github.com/teuben/GBT-EDGE>
 - Map products – moment 0, 1, 2
 - Masking: CO-dilated mask + H α velocity mask
 - Error estimation: data rms + baseline variation
- post-processing & analysis code to be released soon

Data processing

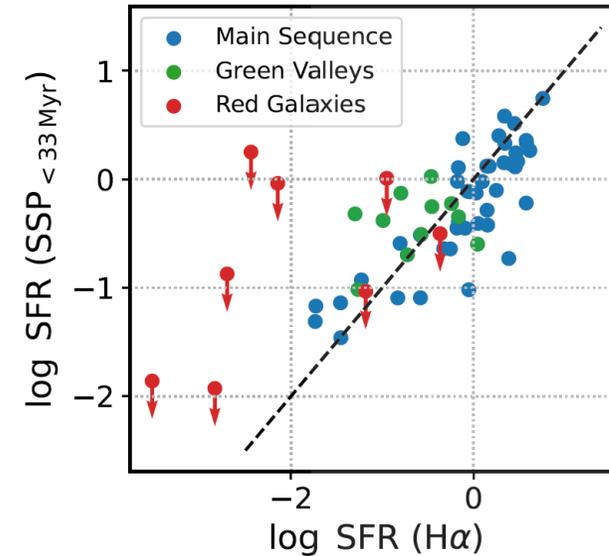
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- Map products – moment 0, 1, 2
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- post-processing & analysis code to be released soon
- Flux comparison with ACA data
 - 9 galaxies overlap with the ACA sample (*Villanueva+2024*)
 - CO 2-1/1-0 line ratio (R_{21}) = 0.70 ± 0.27



$$\text{SFE} = \text{SFR} / M_{\text{mol}}$$

- SFR estimation: **H α vs. star formation history**

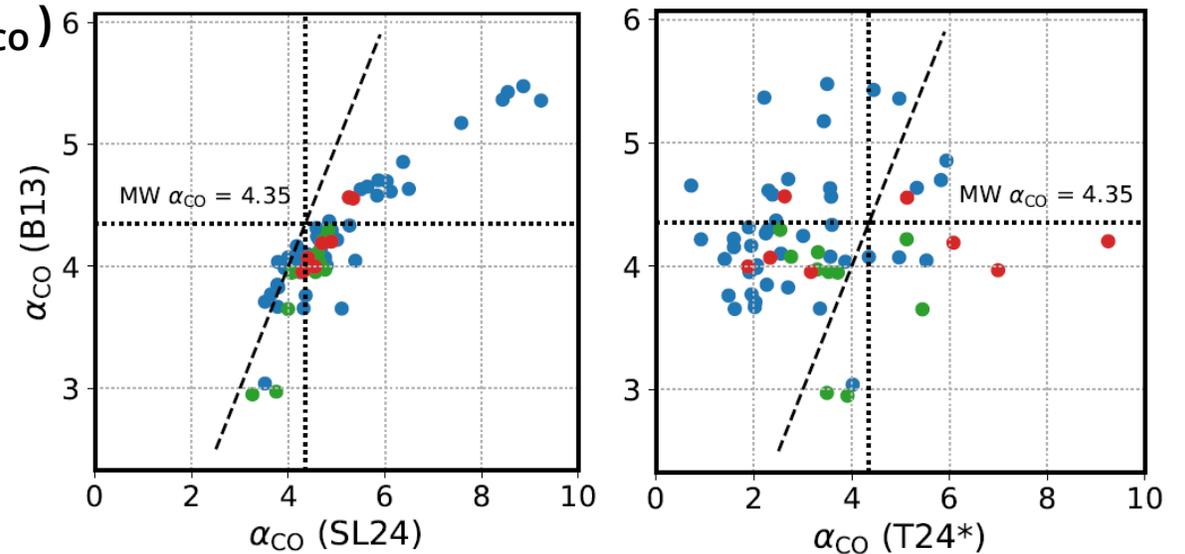
- Consistent SFRs for MS and GV galaxies
- H α provides better constraints for RGs



- M_{mol} estimation: **CO-to-H $_2$ conversion (α_{CO})**

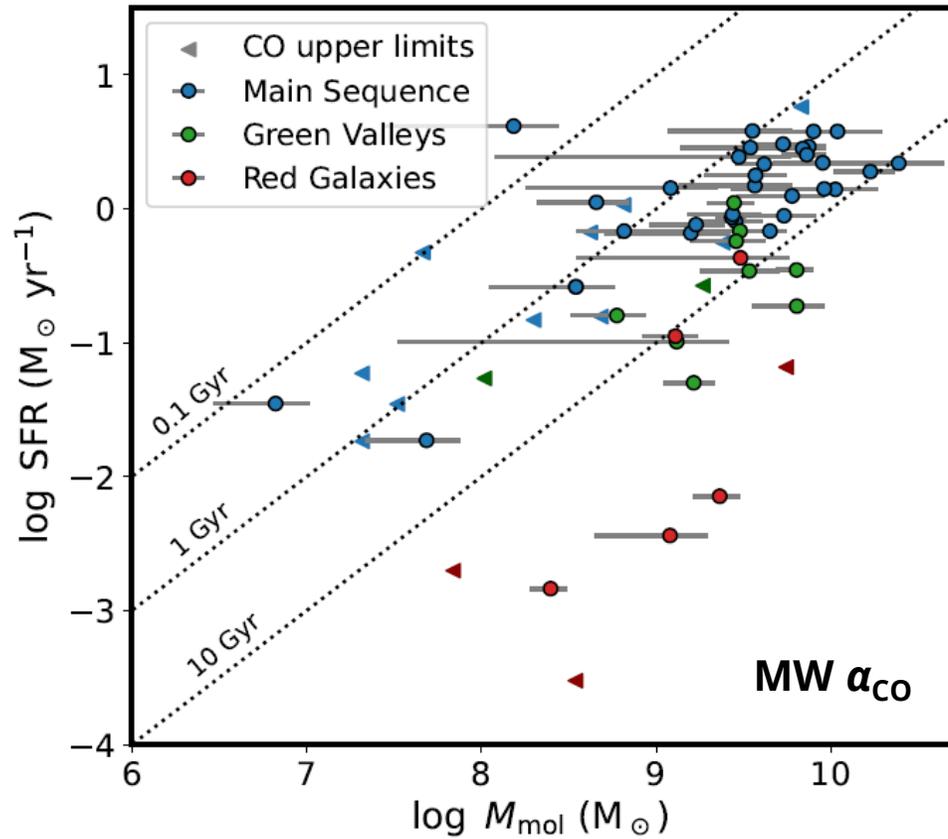
- Constant MW $\alpha_{\text{CO}} : 4.35 \text{ M}_{\odot} (\text{K km s}^{-1})^{-1} \text{ pc}^{-2}$
- Bolatto et al. (2013) : $Z' + \Sigma_{\text{star}}$
- Schinnerer & Leroy (2024) : $Z' + \Sigma_{\text{star}}$
- Teng et al. (2024)* : $\Delta v_{\text{CO}, 2\text{kpc}}$

→ α_{CO} differs, but variations are within 2-3x



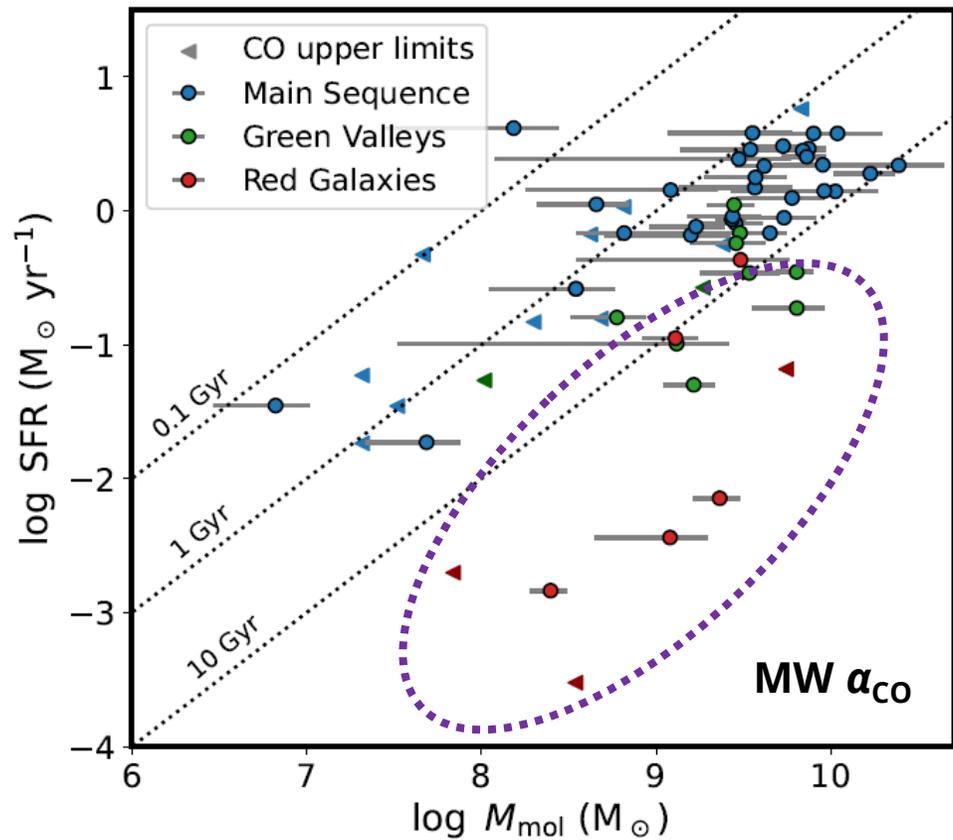
*modified 2-kpc version (Teng et al. in prep)

The SFR- M_{mol} Relation



- MS galaxies
 - $M_{\text{mol}} \sim 10^{7-10} M_{\odot}$
 - $t_{\text{dep}} \sim 2 \text{ Gyr}$

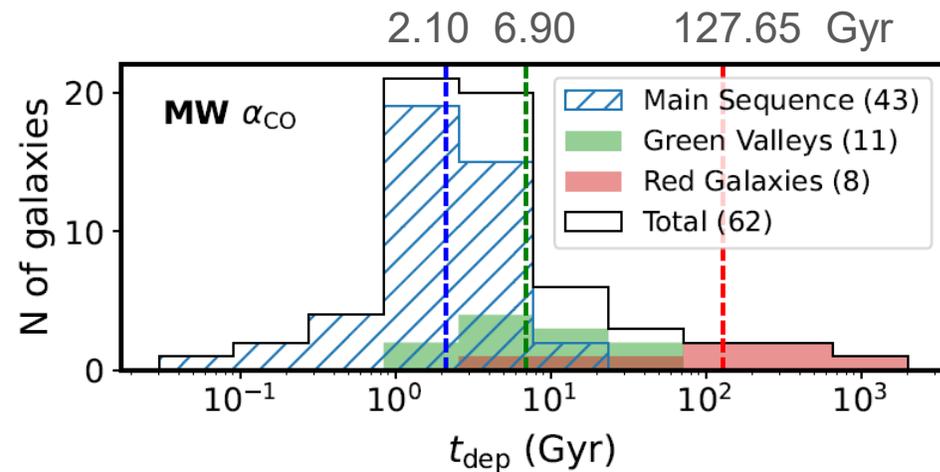
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 - $t_{\text{dep}} \sim 2 \text{ Gyr}$
 - GV and RGs
 - $M_{\text{mol}} > 10^8 M_{\odot} !!$
 - $t_{\text{dep}} > 10 \text{ Gyr}$ for most RGs
- Substantial quiescent gas in RGs
- Gradual t_{dep} increase from MS → GV → RG

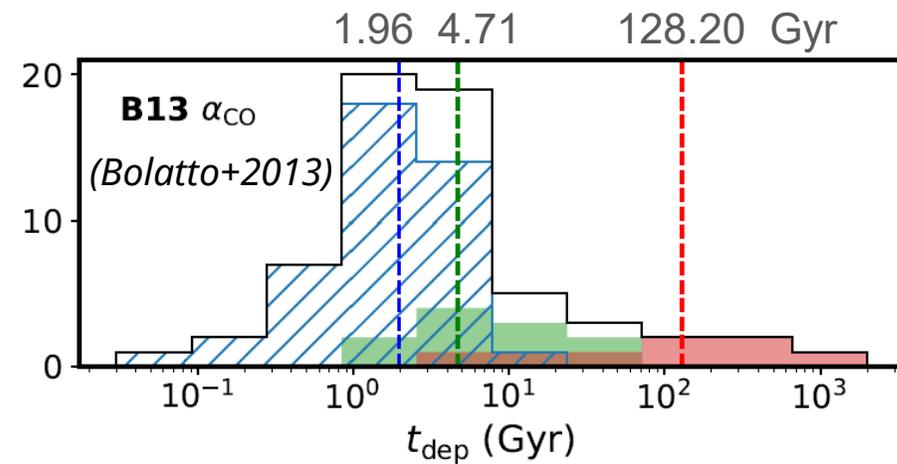
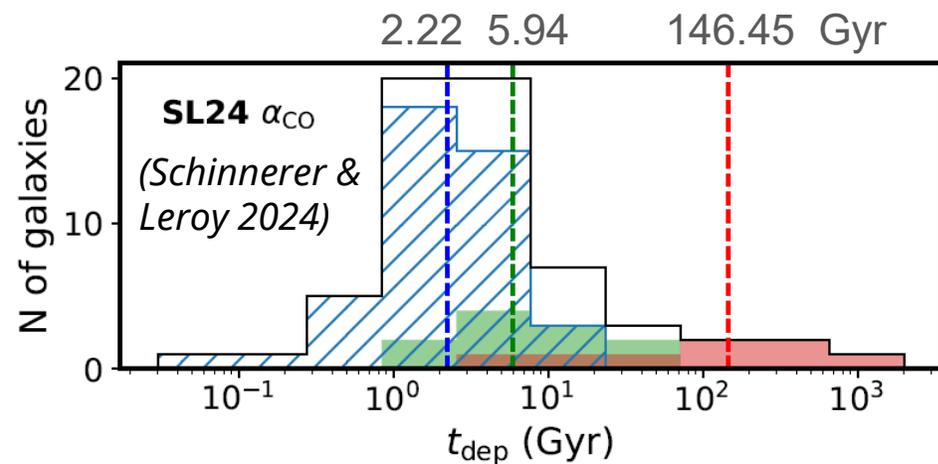
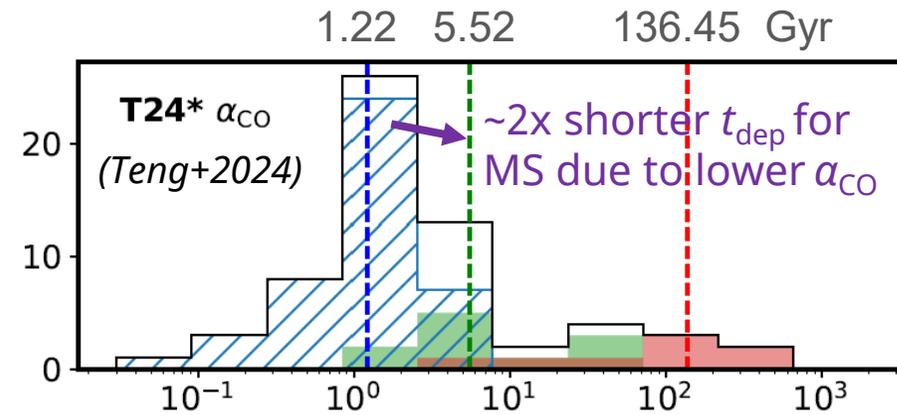
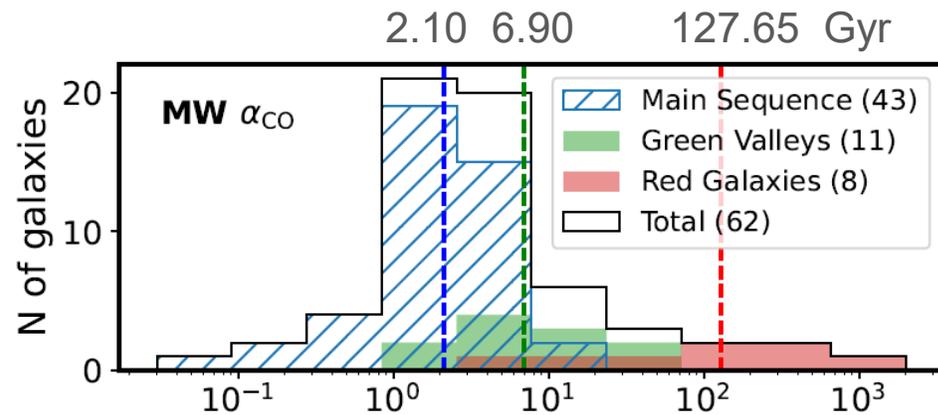
t_{dep} across galaxy stages

MW α_{CO} shows distinctly increasing t_{dep} range from MS to GV and RGs

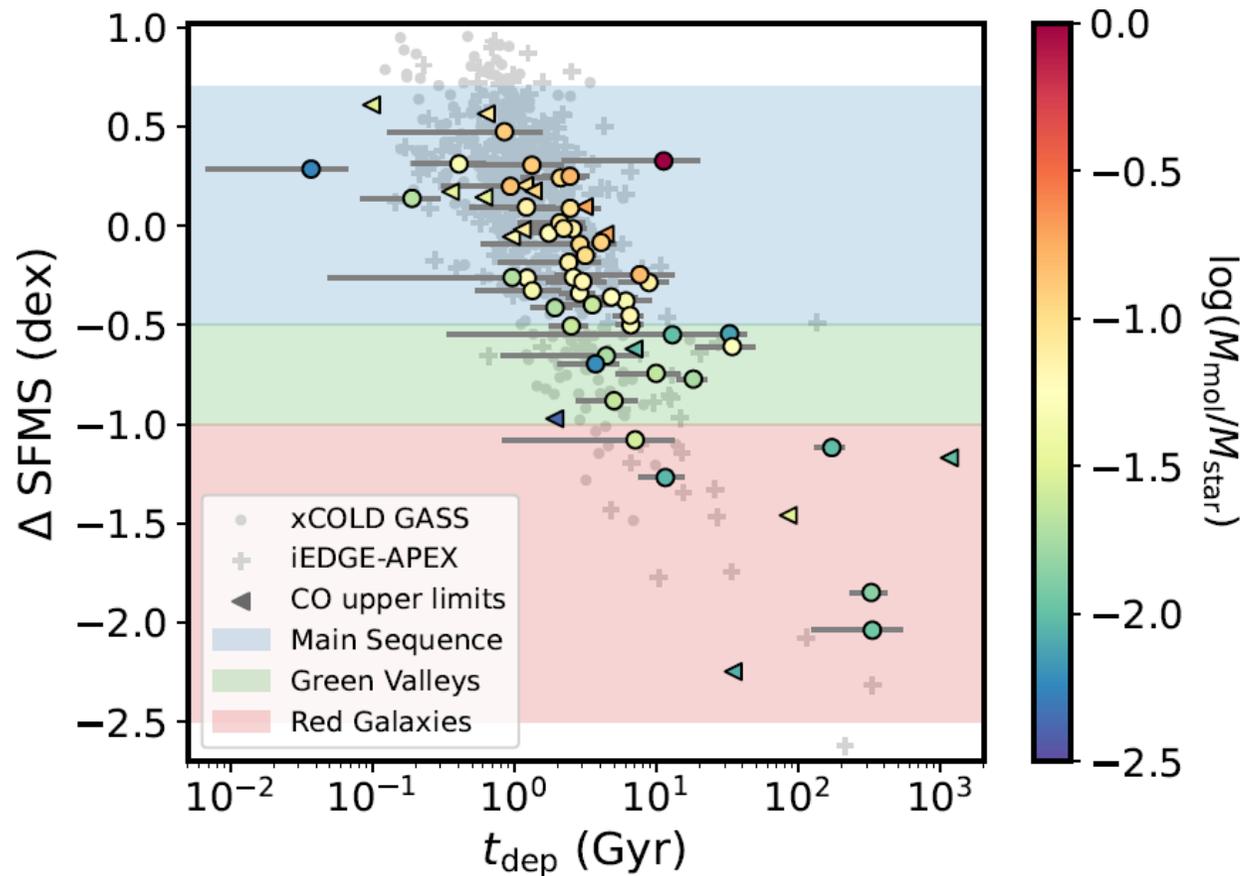


t_{dep} across galaxy stages

ALL α_{CO} shows distinctly increasing t_{dep} range from MS to GV and RGs

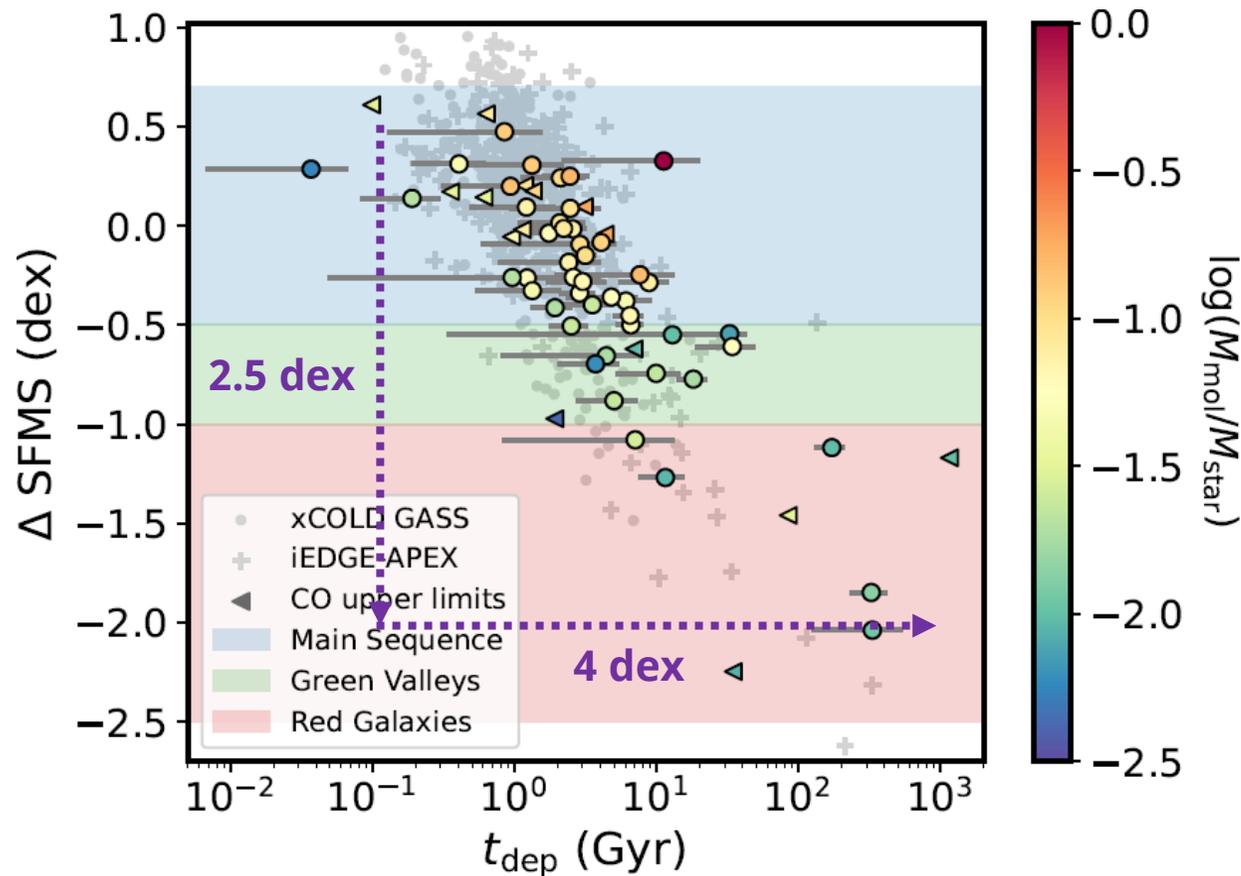


SFE vs. offset from main sequence



- A significant t_{dep} increase as ΔSFMS drops

SFE vs. offset from main sequence

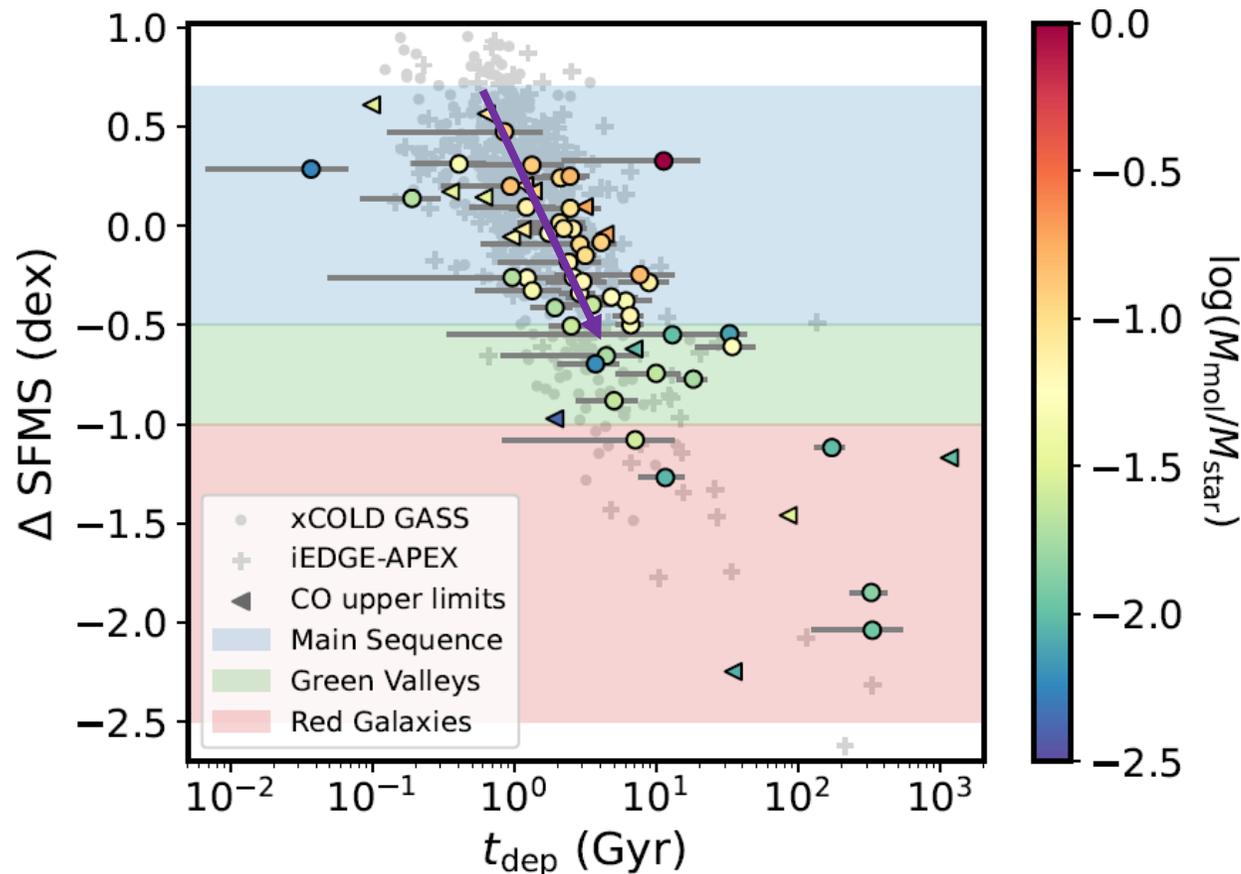


- A significant t_{dep} increase as $\Delta SFMS$ drops
- 4 dex in t_{dep} vs. 2.5 dex in $\Delta SFMS$

SFE vs. offset from main sequence

*x*COLD GASS: Saintonge+2017

*i*EDGE: Colombo+2025

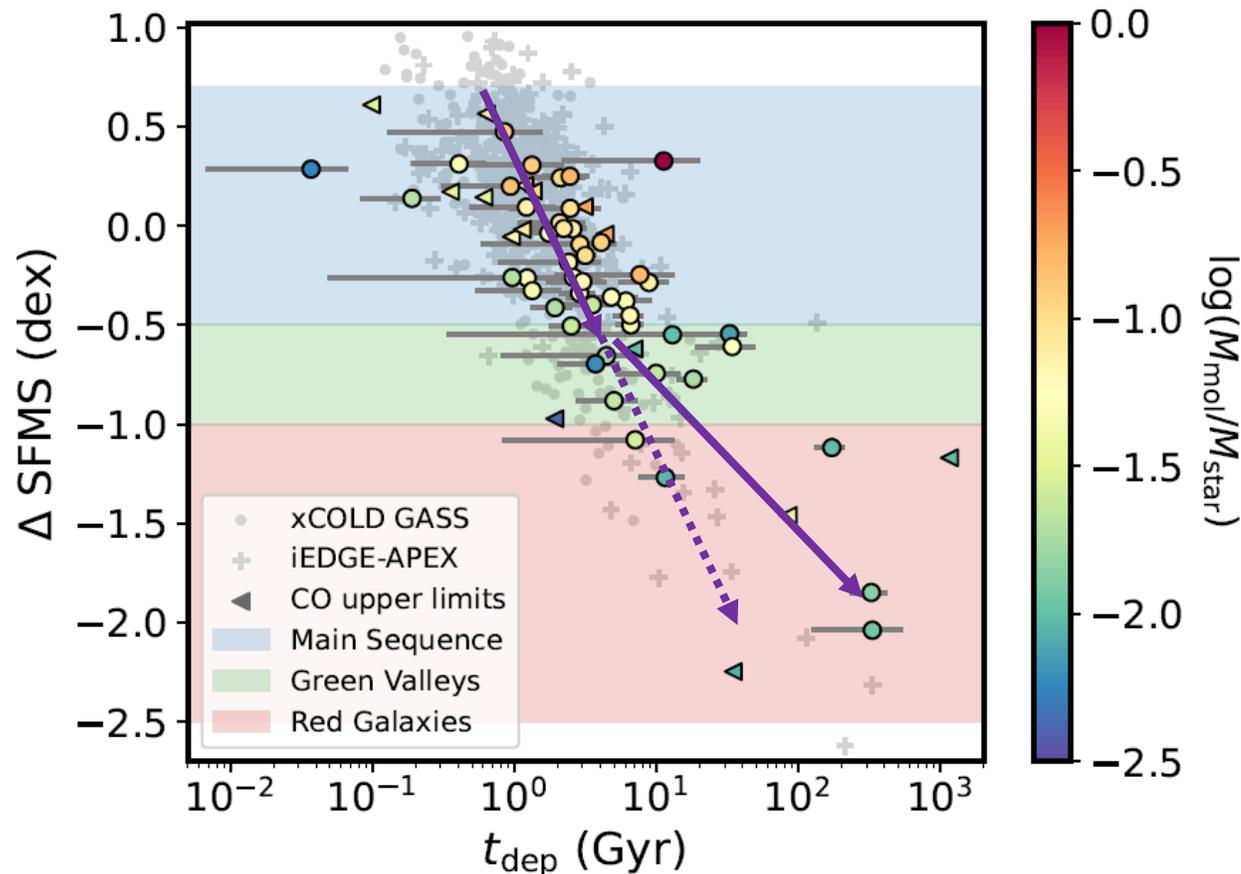


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- Compared to *x*COLD GASS & *i*EDGE
 - MS trends are in good agreement

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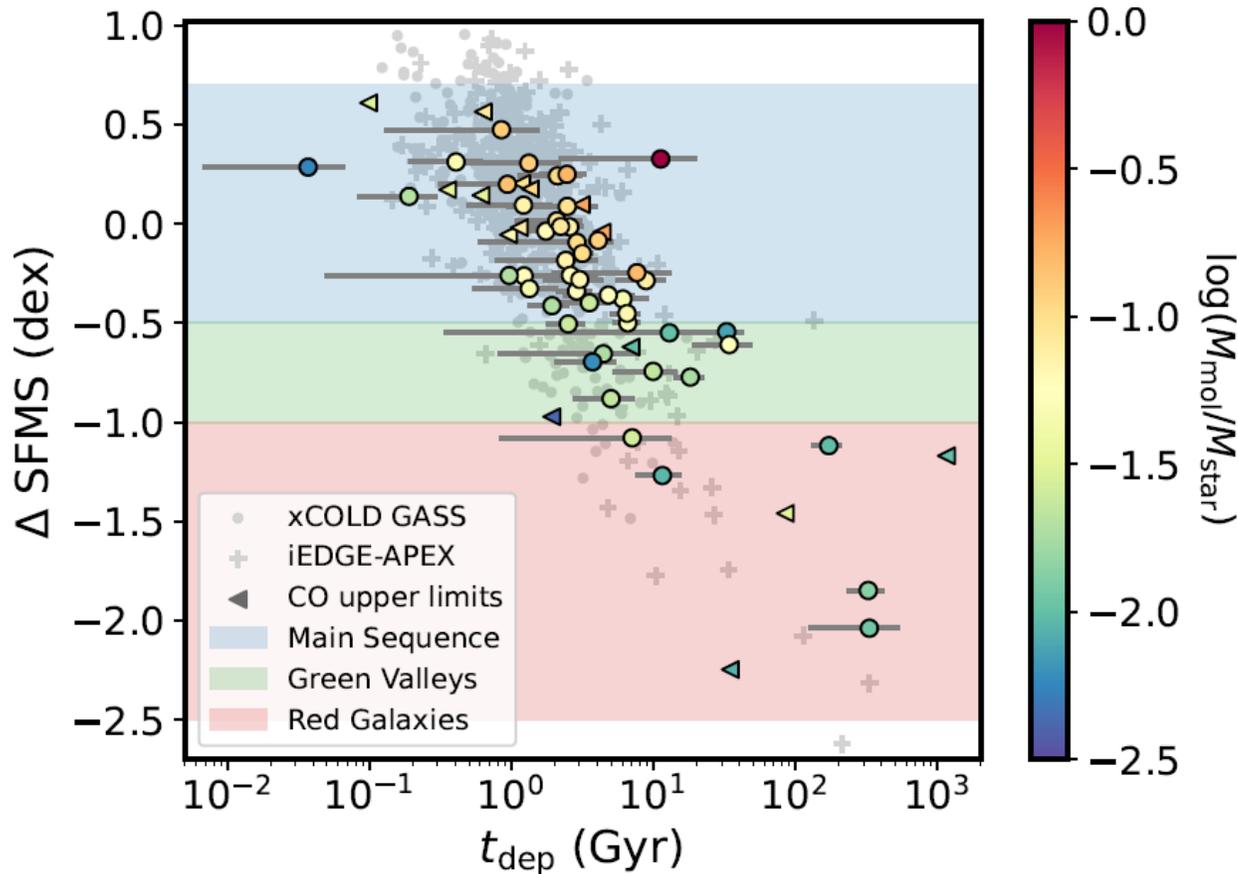


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 - Our GV/RGs deviate toward longer t_{dep} but mostly compatible with *i*EDGE ($S/N > 5$)

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- A significant t_{dep} increase as ΔSFMS drops
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- Compared to *x*COLD GASS & *i*EDGE
 - MS trends are in good agreement
 - Our GV/RGs deviate toward longer t_{dep} but mostly compatible with *i*EDGE ($S/N > 5$)
- $M_{\text{mol}}/M_{\text{star}}$ drops from MS \rightarrow GV, but remains similarly low for GV and RGs
 - \rightarrow Reduced gas fraction affects the initial quenching stages (MS \rightarrow GV), but a strong suppression of SFE is seen across all stages!

Remaining questions

- What physical processes cause the reduced SFE in GV/RGs?
- What prevents the substantial gas reservoir from forming stars?
- ☹️ • Environmental quenching (e.g. galaxy interactions)
→ Gas removal without SFE change cannot explain our sample
- ☹️ • AGN feedback
→ Only 2 of our galaxies have confirmed AGNs
- 😞 • Morphological quenching (e.g. bulges, bars)
→ Many GV/RGs show CO near their outer radii
- 😊 • Our CO detects low-density gas in the GV/RGs

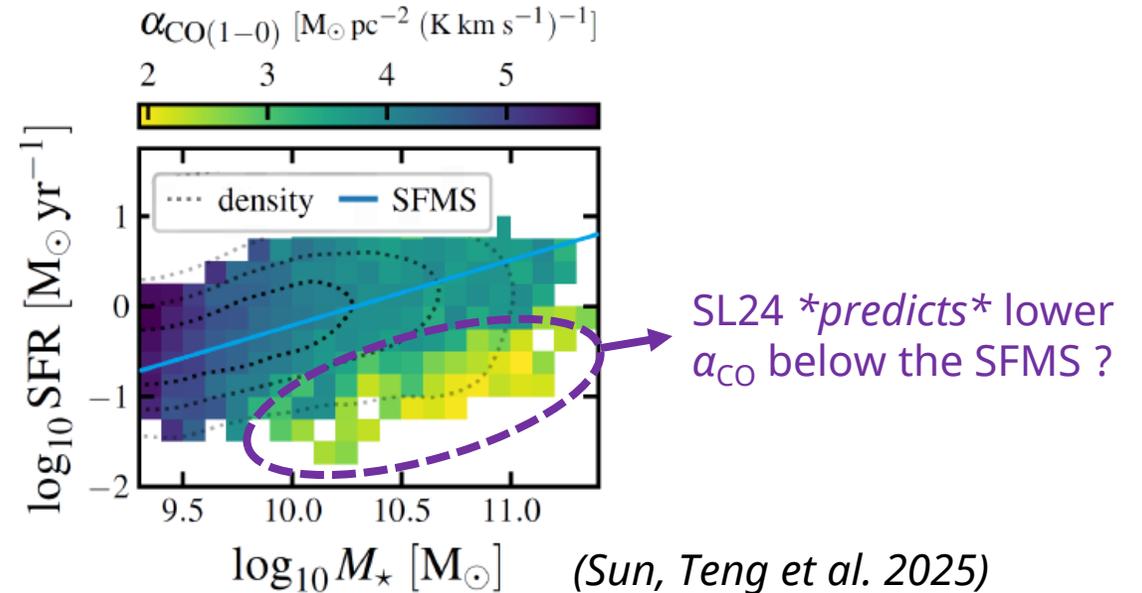
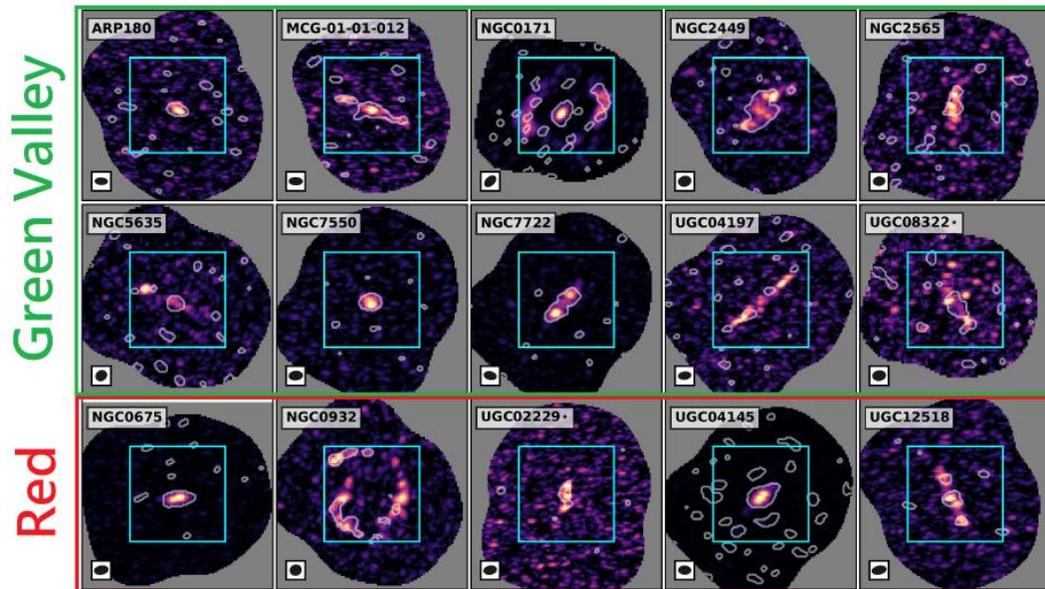
Selected GV/RGs



Ongoing ALMA Observations

- CO(3-2) + $^{13}\text{CO}(2-1)$ mapping in 15 GV/RGs with existing CO(2-1)
 - What gas conditions cause the systematic drop in SFE? Is gas density low?
 - First resolved α_{CO} *measurements* for a sample of quenched galaxies

ALMA Cycle 12 in progress (PI: Teng) - 1/3 complete!



Summary

Paper coming out soon (*Teng+2026*)!

- We present GBT-EDGE, a new CO(1–0) survey across 62 nearby massive galaxies, including 43 main sequence, 11 green valley, and 8 red galaxies.
- We measure molecular gas mass and star formation efficiency across the sample using different SFR indicators and α_{CO} prescriptions.
 - H α -based SFRs provide better constraints than using star formation history
 - Global α_{CO} values vary by a factor of 2 within and among different prescriptions
- We find a systematic increase of t_{dep} across MS, GV, and RG populations
 - Quenched galaxies retain substantial gas reservoir comparable to MS galaxies
 - Quenching can be primarily driven by suppressed SFE rather than a lack of gas
- Low gas density could be the main cause for reduced SFE, but further observations with multiple dense gas tracers are needed to clarify the situation.

