VALES – IV. Exploring the transition of star formation efficiencies between normal and starburst galaxies using APEX/SEPIA Band-5 and ALMA at low redshift

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ABSTRACT

In this work, we present new the Swedish-ESO PI receiver for the Atacama Pathfinder Experiment APEX/SEPIA Band-5 observations targeting the CO ($J = 2–1$) emission line of 24 Herschel-detected galaxies at $z = 0.1–0.2$. Combining this sample with our recent new Valparaíso ALMA Line Emission Survey (VALES), we investigate the star formation efficiencies [SFEs = star formation rate (SFR)/$M_{\text{H}_2}$] of galaxies at low redshift. We find the SFE of our sample bridges the gap between normal star-forming galaxies and Ultra-Luminous Infrared Galaxies (ULIRGs), which are thought to be triggered by different star formation modes. Considering the SFE′ as the SFR and the $L_{\text{CO}}$ ratio, our data show a continuous and smooth increment as a function of infrared luminosity (or star formation rate) with a scatter about 0.5 dex, instead of a steep jump with a bimodal behaviour. This result is due to the use of a sample with a much larger range of sSFR/sSFR ms using LIRGs, with luminosities covering the range between normal and ULIRGs. We conclude that the main parameters controlling the scatter of the SFE in star-forming galaxies are the systematic uncertainty of the $\alpha_{\text{CO}}$ conversion factor, the gas fraction, and physical size.

Key words: galaxies: ISM – galaxies: starburst – galaxies: star formation – submillimetre: galaxies.

1 INTRODUCTION

The star formation efficiency (SFE) of a galaxy, defined as the ratio between the star formation rate (SFR) and the amount of gas reservoir, is a crucial parameter to characterize its star formation activity and future evolution. Previous studies have shown that the SFE of normal star-forming galaxies (SFGs) is systematically lower than that of starburst galaxies, suggesting different mechanisms could be triggering the star formation (Daddi et al. 2010; Genzel et al. 2010; Carilli & Walter 2013). This lead to a proposal of a bimodal SFE for the two types of SFGs. The first is associated with the ‘main sequence’ (Brinchmann et al. 2004) formed by normal SFGs, where the star formation is triggered within disc-like structures, and their specific SFR ($s\text{SFR} = \text{SFR}/M_\star$) slowly decreases with the increasing stellar mass (Schawinski et al. 2014). The second is associated with starburst galaxies that have typical sSFR above the main sequence, and include local Ultra-Luminous Infrared Galaxies (ULIRGs Solomon et al. 1997; Lonsdale, Farrah & Smith 2006). Nevertheless, it is unclear whether the SFE bimodality is caused by a higher gas-to-star conversion rate or simply by a higher fraction of dense molecular gas capable of initiating star formation. Galaxies with SFR in between the ULIRGs and the normal SFGs,
e.g. Luminous Infrared Galaxies (LIRGs, $10^{11} < L_{IR} / L_{\odot} < 10^{12}$), are a critical population to understand the SFE bimodality.

In studying the SFE in LIRGs, one obstacle is how to measure the molecular hydrogen mass ($M_{\text{H}_2}$). Historically, CO has become the most popular tracer of interstellar cold molecular gas. One common method to translate the CO luminosity into the $M_{\text{H}_2}$ is the adoption of a simple conversion factor $\alpha_{\text{CO}} = M_{\text{H}_2} / L_{\text{CO}}$. However, it is challenging to accurately define the value of $\alpha_{\text{CO}}$ (Bolatto, Wolfire & Leroy 2013; Carilli & Walter 2013, and references therein). Empirically, the molecular gas clouds in the Milky Way and nearby galaxies show an $\alpha_{\text{CO}}$ of 4.6 $M_{\odot}$ (K km s$^{-1}$ pc$^{-2}$)$^{-1}$, which includes the helium correction (e.g. Solomon & Vanden Bout 2005). If the molecular clouds in SFGs have similar properties such as metallicity, dynamical state, and gas density, then the $\alpha_{\text{CO}}$ of SFG shall resemble that seen in local molecular clouds (Solomon & Vanden Bout 2005). On the other hand, simulations show that galaxy mergers change the cloud and intercloud properties such as the rising of the velocity dispersion and kinetic temperature, which increases the CO intensity (Narayanan et al. 2011). Thus, the $\alpha_{\text{CO}}$ of interacting galaxies should drop by a factor of 2–10 (Narayanan et al. 2012a).

Detailed modelling and observational results suggest $\alpha_{\text{CO}} = 0.8 M_{\odot}$ (K km s$^{-1}$ pc$^{-2}$)$^{-1}$ (Downes & Solomon 1998) as a consistency value to derive $M_{\text{H}_2}$ in ULIRGs.

Papadopoulos et al. (2012a,b) found that the $\alpha_{\text{CO}}$ in LIRGs can change significantly. Previous studies show that the value of $\alpha_{\text{CO}}$ in LIRGs can be similar to that in ULIRGs (Solomon et al. 1997; Yao et al. 2003), where $\alpha_{\text{CO}}$ is lower than the Galactic value (e.g. $\alpha_{\text{CO}} = 0.5 M_{\odot}$ (K km s$^{-1}$ pc$^{-2}$)$^{-1}$ in VV 114; $\alpha_{\text{CO}} = 1.5 M_{\odot}$ (K km s$^{-1}$ pc$^{-2}$)$^{-1}$ in NGC 6240: Sliwa et al. 2013; Tunnard et al. 2015). However, Papadopoulos et al. (2012a,b) also find that the $\alpha_{\text{CO}}$ in (U)LIRGs can have values close to those found in the Galaxy (Costagliola et al. 2013; Sandstrom et al. 2013). The kinetic gas components in LIRGs can mix different star formation activities: gas in LIRGs may show compact (Xu et al. 2014) as well as ring structures (Xu et al. 2015). This strongly indicates that the $\alpha_{\text{CO}}$ may not have the same value for all LIRGs.

To explore the changing mechanism of the SFE between the ‘main sequence’ and the starburst regimes, we observe a sample of LIRGs at 0.1 < z < 0.2 with the Swedish-ESO PI receiver for the Atacama Pathfinder Experiment (APEX/SEPIA, Billade et al. 2012; Belitsky et al. 2017) targeting the CO ($J = 2-1$) emission line. We attempt a cosmological model with $H_0 = 70$ km s$^{-1}$ Mpc$^{-1}$, $\Omega_m = 0.3$, and $\Omega_{\Lambda} = 0.7$.

2 GALAXY SAMPLES AND DATA

2.1 Sample selection

The Herschel Astrophysical Terahertz Large Area Survey (H-ATLAS; Eales et al. 2010) covered 600 deg$^2$ of the extragalactic sky with the PACS and SPIRE cameras in the 100, 160, 250, 350, and 500 $\mu$m bands. We selected targets from the equatorial $H$-ATLAS fields covered by the Galaxy And Mass Assembly survey that has a rich multibandwidth, band-pass coverage (Driver et al. 2016), including NUV and FUV bands from the GALEX imaging, the optical images and spectroscopy from SDSS or GAMA, near-IR imaging from the VISTA project, and mid-IR imaging from WISE and the Herschel far-IR photometry.

Making use of the public H-ATLAS DR1 catalogue (Valiante et al. 2016), we select sources with reliable optical counterpart, spectroscopic redshift at 0.1 < z < 0.2, and located at the top of the sSFR distribution ($M_*$ from GAMA and SFR from $L_{IR}$). These criteria allow weeding out the most intensely starbursting objects from the sample. Using these targets, we explore their molecular gas content via their CO emission. These observations complement our recent Valparaiso ALMA Line Emission Survey (VALES, Villanueva et al. 2017; Hughes et al. 2017a; 2017b), which is the largest CO-detected galaxy sample at z ~ 0.15. Fig. 1 shows the sSFR/sSFR Ms of the current CO-detected galaxy sample with different redshift. There are several parametrizations of the main-sequence galaxies (e.g. Speagle et al. 2014; Schreiber et al. 2015). As the follow up work of our VALES project, we adopt the sSFR = sSFR(M$_*$, z) given by Genzel et al. (2015) as the VALES I paper (Villanueva et al. 2017).

2.2 APEX/SEPIA Band-5 observations

SEPIA Band-5 is a spectrograph that covers the frequency range 159–211 GHz, recently mounted at APEX. The water absorption line at 183 GHz is the main feature of the atmosphere at these frequencies. SEPIA Band-5 is the only instrument that is able to detect CO ($J = 2-1$) at redshifts from 0.1 to 0.2 in the Southern hemisphere. We were awarded 21h of APEX/SEPIA Band-5 observations (APEX programs 097.F-9724(A); 098.F-9712(B), PI: E. Ibar). Each target’s exposure time was about 40min, reaching an rms of about
Figure 2. The observed CO ($J = 2–1$) spectra for APEX/SEPIA Band-5 observed galaxies centred on spectroscopic redshifts taken from GAMA. The postage image in the upper left-hand panel of each spectrum comes from the SDSS colour image with a scale of 25 $\times$ 25 arcsec$^2$. The scale bar in the optical image denotes a length of 5 arcsec. The top 12 galaxies have CO detection with 5$\sigma$. We fit the CO emission by a single Gaussian profile and show the result as a red line. Typical FWHM is 300 km s$^{-1}$. HATLAS J115849.9$-$013146 is an isolated galaxy with fitted FWHM of about 1000 km s$^{-1}$, much larger than that of other galaxies. This galaxy is isolated and located in a group of three galaxies at $z = 0.147$ within 65 kpc ($\simeq 25.3$ arcsec). The Petrosian radii of these three galaxies are 2.99, 2.63, and 2.89 arcsec, corresponding to a physical Petrosian diameter about 15 kpc. The first four targets have lower S/N between 3 and 5. We also fit the CO emission by a single Gaussian profile and show the result as a red line. The final eight galaxies have no clear CO emission.

0.5 mK at 111 km s$^{-1}$ channel width. The measured precipitable water vapour during the observations was about 0.8 (in a range between 0.6 and 1.2). The APEX/SEPIA Band-5 data were reduced with CLASS software Version 1.1. For every target, we trimmed the edge (about 3 per cent) of the spectrum and subtracted the baseline by using a first-order polynomial. Fig. 2 shows the CO line observations: 16 galaxies have S/N > 3 and were fitted by single Gaussian profile (the top 12 spectra in Fig. 2 have S/N>5). 8 galaxies have no CO detection down to 5$\sigma$ in the APEX spectra. In Fig. 2 we also show the SDSS postage image of each target in the upper-left corner of the CO spectrum.

2.3 Galaxy Sample over 0.1 < z < 0.2 for this study

We have combined these new SEPIA Band-5 observations to the VALES sample. We select the 16 galaxies with APEX/SEPIA Band-5 detections together with the 17 galaxies previously detected by ALMA and shown by Villanueva et al. (2017) in the same redshift
range. These 33 galaxies between $0.1 < z < 0.2$ lie in the grey shaded region of Fig. 1. The cosmological time-scale within this redshift range $\Delta z(0.1 - 0.2)$ is about 1 Gyr, which is about the typical gas depletion time-scale of normal SFGs. Thus the cosmological evolution of the galaxies in this sample can be neglected for normal galaxies, although many starburst cycles could be expected for more active galaxies.

Based on the visual inspection of SDSS images of the 16 APEX galaxies, we identify 7 possibly interacting (mergers) and 9 isolated galaxies. On the other hand, the 17 ALMA CO-detected galaxies include 3 mergers and 14 isolated galaxies. The stellar masses are derived using MAGPHYS (da Cunha, Charlot & Elbaz 2008), whereas the SFR(M$_\odot$/yr) = $10^{-10}L_{IR}/L_{\odot}$ (Villanueva et al. 2017) masses are derived using the $L_{IR}(8-1000\mu m)$ derived from fitting the broad-band far-IR photometry (assuming a Chabrier IMF Chabrier 2003). We follow the same procedure to derive galaxy properties as Villanueva et al. (2017). We list the main properties of the APEX observed targets in Table 1. For the targets with no CO detection, we list the upper limit (5$\sigma$) of the CO flux.

3 RESULTS

We define $SFE = \frac{SFR}{L_{CO}}$ and present the observed SFE versus $L_{IR}$ in Fig. 3. The $L_{CO}(J=1-0) = 3.25 \times 10^7 S_{CO} \Delta v \nu_{obs} D_L^2 (1 + z)^{-3} (K \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ pc}^2)$,

$$L'_{CO}(J=1-0) = 3.25 \times 10^7 S_{CO} \Delta v \nu_{obs} D_L^2 (1 + z)^{-3} (K \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ pc}^2),$$

where $S_{CO}$ is the velocity-integrated flux density in units of $Jy \text{ km s}^{-1}$, $\nu_{obs}$ is the observed frequency of the emission line in GHz, $D_L$ is the luminosity distance in Mpc, and $z$ is the redshift. We
assume a \( L_{\text{CO}}(J=2-1)/L_{\text{CO}}(J=1-0) \) ratio of 0.85, although we reckon this may vary from 0.5 to 1 for different source cases (Carilli & Walter 2013). We expect this systematic variation will affect our result by 0.3 dex at most.

For the ‘normal’ galaxies at \( 2 \times 10^9 < L_{\text{IR}} < 10^{11} L_{\odot} \), the SFE is roughly constant with scatter of about 0.5 dex, so the SFR and the cold molecular gas mass are roughly proportional to each other (Villanueva et al. 2017). The constant SFE indicates that the gas of the normal spiral galaxies is just enough to maintain a long depletion time-scale.

We fit the scaling relation between SFE and IR luminosity for all the \( L_{\text{IR}} > 10^{11} L_{\odot} \) galaxies from the VALES including our new
4 DISCUSSION

4.1 The origin of the SFE scatter

To understand the true SFE distribution of our sample, we need to tackle the molecular gas content. We use the \( M_{\text{HI}} = \alpha_{\text{CO}} L_{\text{CO}} \) relation as the primary estimator. To maintain consistency with previous VALES papers in this series, we follow the choice of \( \alpha_{\text{CO}} \) based on the optical SDSS morphology as in Villanueva et al. (2007): \( \alpha = 0.8 \text{M}_\odot (\text{K km s}^{-1} \text{pc}^2)^{-1} \) for merger systems and \( \alpha = 4.6 \text{M}_\odot (\text{K km s}^{-1} \text{pc}^2)^{-1} \) for isolated disk or bulgy galaxies (Solomon & Vanden Bout 2005; Bolatto et al. 2013).

The HI mass can also be estimated from the gas-to-dust ratio. We assume a constant gas-to-dust ratio \( \delta = M_{\text{gas}}/M_{\text{dust}} = 100 \) (Magdis et al. 2012), where \( M_{\text{dust}} \) is derived from the MAGPHYS fits. The typical range of the \( M_{\text{dust}} \sim 10^{7.5} - 8.6 \text{M}_\odot \) and the results are listed in Table 1. The results are illustrated in Fig. 4. Observationally, a typical range of the \( \delta \) is from about 50 to 150 (Magdis et al. 2012); hence, this can change the \( M_{\text{HI}}/L'_{\text{CO}} \) from 0.5 to 1.5 times of the current value. As an independent approach of estimating the molecular mass, the gas-to-dust ratio method shows a good agreement with the \( \alpha_{\text{CO}} L_{\text{CO}} \) estimations (see also Hughes et al. 2017b).

The SFE results are illustrated in Fig. 5. In this figure, we identify two populations of SFGs: one as an extension of the ‘main sequence’ galaxies with higher SFRs up to \( L_{\text{IR}} \sim 10^{11.5} \text{L}_\odot \), the other population has SFE between the ‘main sequence’ and ULIRGs with a clear trend towards high SFE at higher \( L_{\text{IR}} \). The SFE based on the gas-to-dust ratio method suggests a population filling the parameter space between the normal spirals and ULIRGs (Fig. 5). Our observations reveal the existence of a wide range of SFE (specially between \( L_{\text{IR}} \lesssim 10^{11} - 12 \text{L}_\odot \)), combining both star formation modes: ‘disc-like’ and ‘starburst’ features.

Looking at the scatter of the correlation in Fig. 5, we find that the SFE should be anticorrelated with the galaxy gas radius\(^1\). Fig. 6 shows the ALMA resolved CO radius \( (R_{\text{CO}}) \) against the SFR/\( M_{\text{dust}}^{1.4} \), which highlights the importance of the \( R_{\text{CO}} \) in controlling the SFE. For the more normal SFGs (resolved by ALMA at 3.5 arcsec), we find that the physical sizes of the CO emitting regions tend to be larger for lower SFE, whereas compact CO emitters tend to have higher SFE. For all of the ULIRGs observed by APEX (unresolved in CO), we use the SDSS r band Petrosian radius to estimate the \( R_{\text{CO}} \sim R/r_{\text{IR}}/1.6 \) following Villanueva et al (2017) and show the results in Fig. 6. We find that all of the APEX targets have similar CO radii, which is mainly caused by the narrow redshift range and the limited spatial resolution of SDSS.

For normal SFGs, the main sequence shows SFR \( \sim M_{\text{dust}}^{1/4} \), where \( \beta \gtrsim 0.6 \) for local galaxies (Brinchmann et al. 2004). The typical gas fractions \( f_\text{g} = M_{\text{HI}}/(M_{\text{dust}} + M_{\text{HI}}) \) of local galaxy samples are of about 10 per cent (Narayanan, Bothwell & Dave 2012b). If the SFR \( \propto L_{\text{IR}} \), then the combination of these three relations will result in SFE \( \propto (1/f_\text{g} - 1)M_{\text{dust}}^{1.4} \). The \( f_\text{g} \) index describes the slope of the SFE and \( L_{\text{IR}} \) relation, whereas the \( f_{\text{g}} \) accounts for the Y-axis intercept (the green lines in Fig. 5).

Finally, considering that APEX measured the total CO flux within a primary beam of \( \sim 35 \) arcsec at \( \sim 200\text{GHz} \), which is larger than the typical size of a \( z \sim 0.1 \) galaxy, in the case of merging systems, close counterparts may also contribute to the CO flux. This may be the case, for example, of HATLAS J121005.9+002639, where we see a possible broadening of the CO line emission. This broadening could be due to a close counterpart that is at the same redshift, as seen in Fig. 2. We also note that parameters such as \( M_{\text{dust}} \) could be affected too. Nevertheless, we estimate that the total stellar mass within the 35 arcsec is no more than \( \sim 2 \) times larger than the stellar mass of the central galaxy. Thus, the stellar mass will not significantly affect the main trends we find in our data.

4.2 Confronting the bimodality in star formation efficiencies

Previous studies have shown that the SFE in SFGs follow a bimodal behaviour for normal and starburst galaxies (Daddi et al. 2010; Genzel et al. 2010). Based on the existence of the ‘main sequence’ followed by normal SFGs, Sargent et al. (2014) show that this bimodal SFE can be nicely illustrated by plotting SFE/SFE\( _{\text{ms}} \) versus sSFR/sSFE\( _{\text{ms}} \), where SFE/SFE\( _{\text{ms}} \) is the SFE normalized by the central galaxy. Thus, the stellar mass will not significantly affect the main trends we find in our data.

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\( ^1 \) The Kennicutt–Schmidt law follows \( \Sigma_{\text{SFR}} \propto \Sigma_{\text{gas}}^{1.4} \). If we make the rough assumption that the SFR \( \propto \Sigma_{\text{SFR}} \propto \Sigma_{\text{gas}} \propto M_{\text{gas}} \), then the SFR\( ^2 \propto \Sigma_{\text{gas}}^{2.4} \propto M_{\text{gas}}^{2.8} \). So, SFR/\( M_{\text{dust}}^{1.4} \propto R_{\text{CO}}^{-0.8} \). Since the SFR/\( M_{\text{dust}}^{1.4} \) is monotonically increasing with SFE, if the Kennicutt–Schmidt law is valid for all the galaxies, galaxies with small gas radii would have higher SFE.
Figure 5. The SFE versus $L_{IR}$ relation. The colour and symbol codes are the same as Fig. 3. We estimate the $M_{H_2}$ with two methods: assuming an $\alpha_{CO}$ that depends on the optical morphology (solid circles) and considering a simple gas-to-dust mass ratio (solid squares). We adopt the $\alpha_{CO} = 4.6 M_\odot (K \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ pc}^2)^{-1}$ for the isolated galaxies and $\alpha_{CO} = 0.8 M_\odot (K \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ pc}^2)^{-1}$ for the merging galaxies to derive the $M_{H_2}$ from $L_{CO}$, as in previous papers of the VALES series. The $H$-ATLAS data allow deriving the galaxy dust masses, which can be converted into $H_2$ mass by assuming the gas-to-dust ratio $\delta = M_{\text{gas}}/M_{\text{dust}} = 100$ (Magdis et al. 2012). Typical values for $\delta$ are in the range of 50–150, which can be affect the range of $M_{H_2}$ by 0.3 dex. The SFE of the APEX data nicely bridge the gap between the normal star forming local galaxies and the local ULIRGs. The shaded region corresponds to that where the SFE transitions occurs.

Figure 6. The radius versus the SFR/$M_{H_2}^{1.4}$ for all the ALMA resolved galaxies and the APEX targets. The SFR/$M_{H_2}^{1.4}$ shows a monotonic relation with SFE. For the ALMA resolved galaxies, the slope of the correlation is about $-0.6 \pm 0.04$. We also show the $-0.8$ slope as a dashed line, which is expected from the Kennicutt–Schmidt law. We do not have enough resolution for the APEX targets’ CO radius ($R_{CO}$), so we use their SDSS r band Petrosian radii/1.6 instead (Villanueva et al. 2017). The orange dots show the lower limits of the radii of ULIRGs sample of the Solomon et al. (1997).

Figure 7. The SFR–SFE relation as shown in fig. 11 in Sargent et al. (2014). We employ the normal galaxies case equation (4) in Sargent et al. (2014) to derive the SFE/$SFE_{\text{ms}}$. Here, we only plot the representative samples in Sargent et al. (2014), and we show their result by thick line as well as the uncertainty by the shaded region. The VALES (blue and purple bullets) and APEX (red bullets) samples show a large range along the sSFR/$SFE_{\text{ms}}$ and they are not only consistent with the local normal SFGs at the low sSFR/$SFE_{\text{ms}}$ end but also transition smoothly between the normal SFGs and the ULIRGs. Indeed, it is evident that Sargent et al. (2014)’s predictions are significantly affected by low number statistics of the most strongly starbursting galaxies (specially at sSFR/sSFR$_{\text{ms}} > 3$). Our study clearly shows that the most ‘starbursty’ galaxies (see VALES range in Fig. 1) present a wide range of SFEs, i.e. not all galaxies with high sSFR are passing through a dominant starburst phase. As shown in Fig. 3, there is...
a smooth transition of SFEs as a function of IR luminosities, in contrast with a bimodal behaviour.

Our evidence is also supported by a recent study by Lu et al. (2017), using local LIRGs, which shows a similarly smooth transition in SFEs as analysed by the [CI]370 µm/CO(7–6) and C(60 µm/100 µm) ratios (fig. 17, panel c in their paper). Here, we will consider the CO(7–6) as a proxy for the SFR and [CI]370 µm as a proxy for the $M_{\text{H}_2}$. (Jiao et al. 2017). Lu et al. (2017) suggest that the change in effective SFE could be correlated to the far-IR colour, i.e. the dust temperature. Another study by Michiyama et al. (2016) on a sample of 26 nearby merging galaxies with ASTE CO (3–2) observation also confirmed the smooth transition of SFE on the local galaxies. On the other hand, a smooth transition of the SFE is also found by the recent study by Lee et al. (2017), using a sample of 20 intermediate redshift (0.25 < $z$ < 0.65) LIRGs in the Cosmological Evolution Survey (COSMOS). We conclude that our findings are consistent with previous studies of LIRGs at low and intermediate redshifts.

We have identified different parameters responsible for the observed scatter of the SFE in SFGs, nevertheless the only parameter that most probably causes the appearance of a bimodal behaviour comes from the bimodal assumption of the $\alpha_{\text{CO}}$ conversion factor. It is well known that $\alpha_{\text{CO}}$ is dependent on the physical properties of the ISM (e.g. metallicity, density, temperature; Solomon & Vanden Bout 2005), so that making a global assumption for a single $\alpha_{\text{CO}}$ value over the whole galaxy can be significantly affected by complex systematical uncertainties (e.g. Sandstrom et al. 2013).

5 CONCLUSION

Our new APEX/SEPIA Band-5 observations double the number of sources with CO detections in the ALMA-based VALES sample at 0.1 < $z$ < 0.2, specially covering the parameter space at higher sSFR. In this work, we concentrate in an investigation of the global SFE of CO-detected galaxies, including previous low-$z$ surveys taken from the literature. To avoid the uncertainties on the $\alpha_{\text{CO}}$ conversion factor, we explore the correlation between the SFR/$L_{\text{CO}}$ ratio and the IR luminosity. We find that this ratio remains relatively constant up to $L_{\text{IR}} \sim 10^{11} L_{\odot}$ (a scatter of $\sim 0.5$ dex), although above this value, there is a clear increment in the effective SFE. Benefited by the large sSFR/sSFR$_{\text{ms}}$ of our VALES and APEX sample, we find a smooth transition of the SFE instead of a steep jump from the normal SFGs to the ULIRGs. The smooth increment as a function of far-IR luminosity (specifically between $10^{11}$ – $10^{12} L_{\odot}$) is consistent with the previous LIRGs study (Lee et al. 2017; Lu et al. 2017). This suggests that the dominating star formation mechanism (starburst or disc-like) smoothly changes between powerful ULIRGs and normal galaxies. We conclude that the main parameters controlling the scatter of the global SFE versus LIR correlation are the assumed $\alpha_{\text{CO}}$ conversion factor, the gas fraction, and the physical size of the galaxies.

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