

# **Molecular Gas Content and Star-Formation In LSBGs**

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# *Outline:*

- *Background*
- *Sample selection and observation*
- *Analysis & Discussion*

# Background

- Low Surface Brightness galaxies(LSBGs):

Surface Brightness is at least one magnitude lower than the ambient night sky.

$$[\mu_0(B) > 22.0 \sim 23.0 \text{ mag arcsec}^{-2}]$$

- Features:

Optical dim ,

diffusion Stellar disk,

gas rich(HI) ,

low metallicity ,

low SFR.....



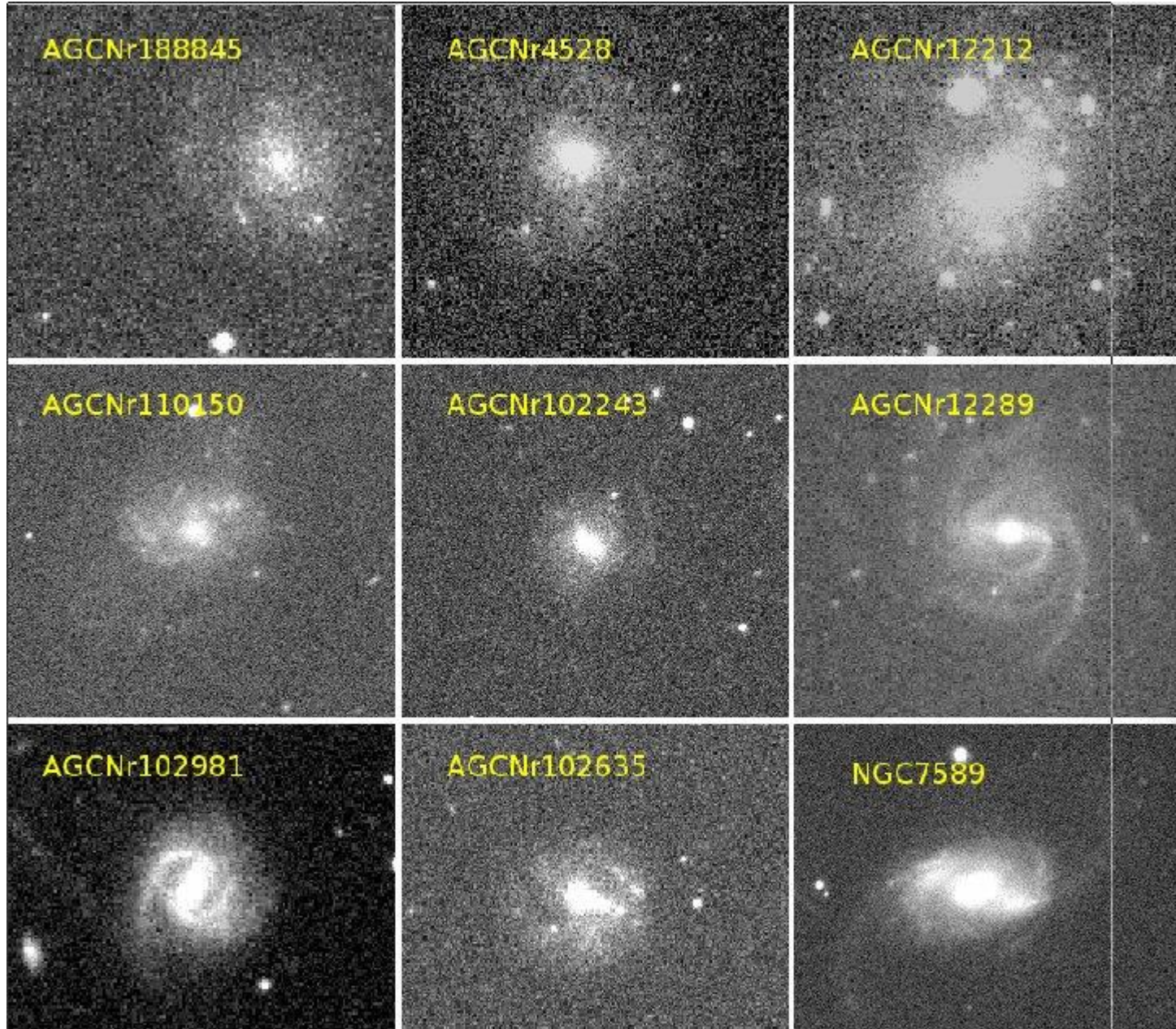
Puzzle:

- Gas-rich(HI) but low-SFR
- The star formation is directly related with molecular gas

Low SFR:  $SFR/M_{H_2}$  or  $M_{H_2}/M_{HI}$  ?

So it is necessary to observe the molecular gas content in LSBGs

# Sample selection and observation

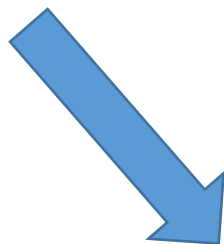


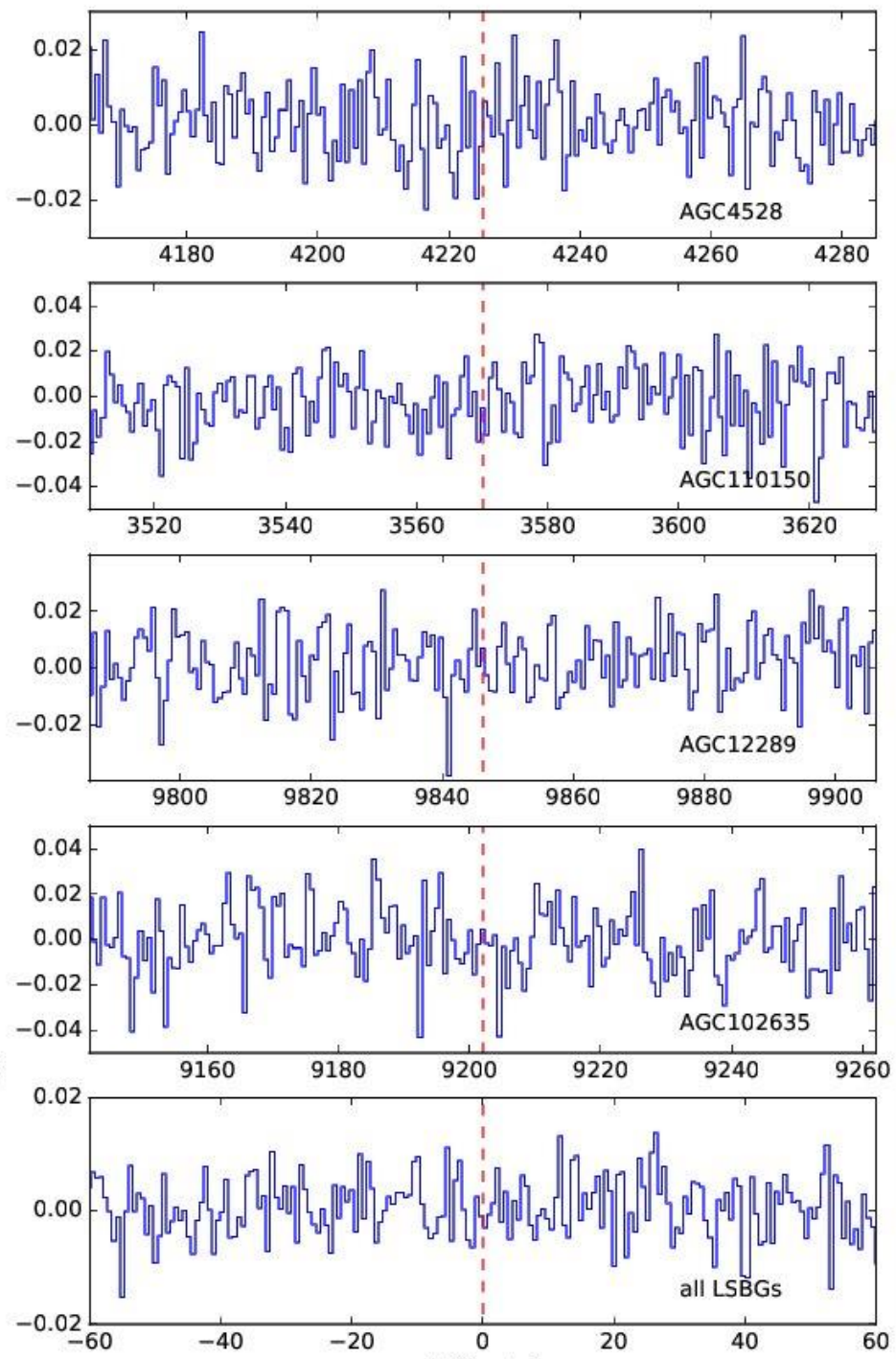
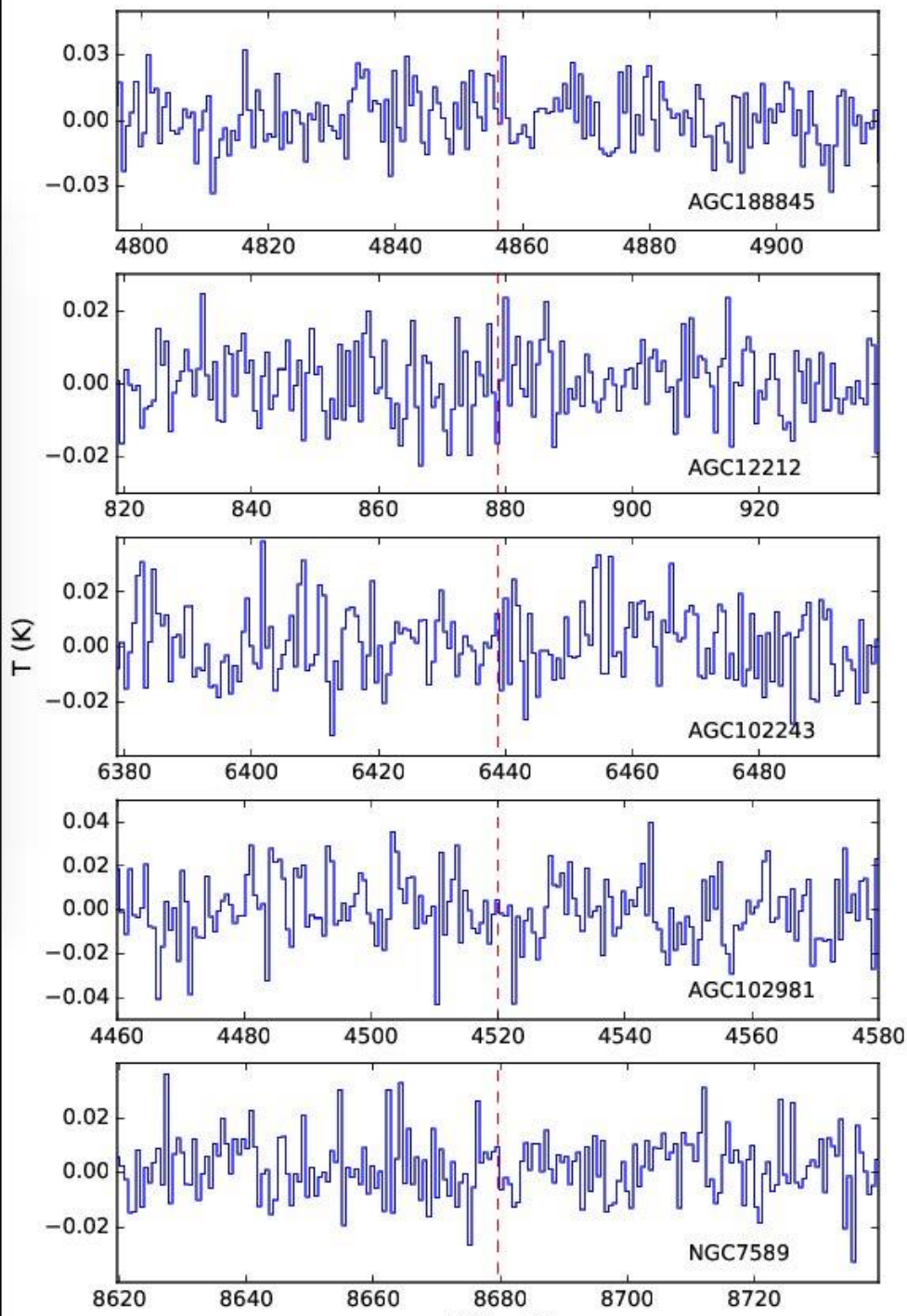
Nine face-on LSBGs ( $\alpha 40$ )

HI (Arecibo)

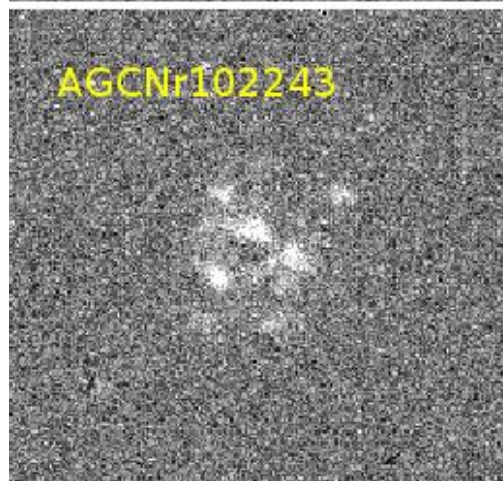
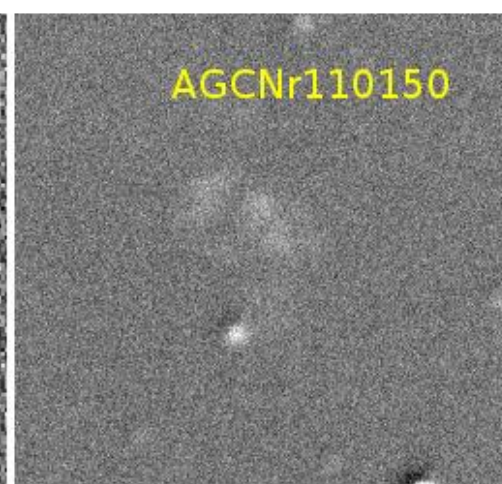
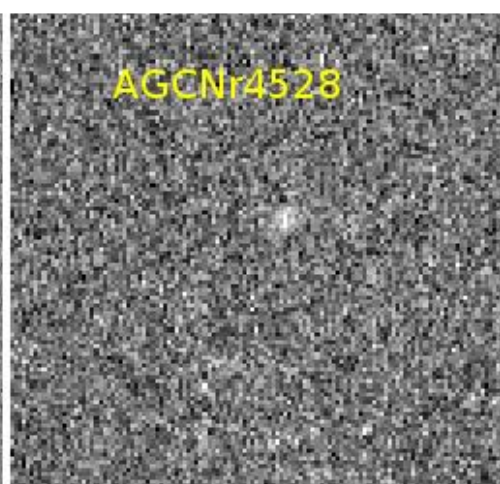
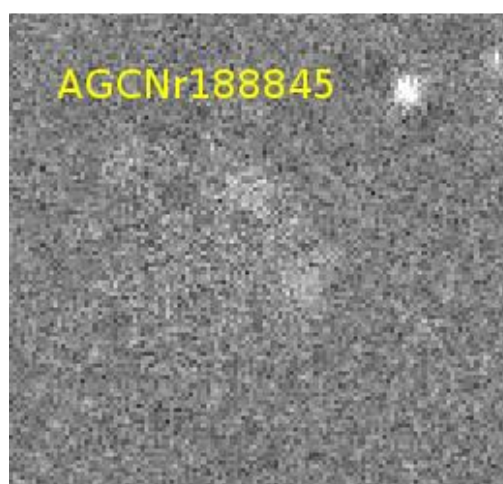
$H_{\alpha}$  (2.16meter)

CO(2-1) (JCMT)





Ha:

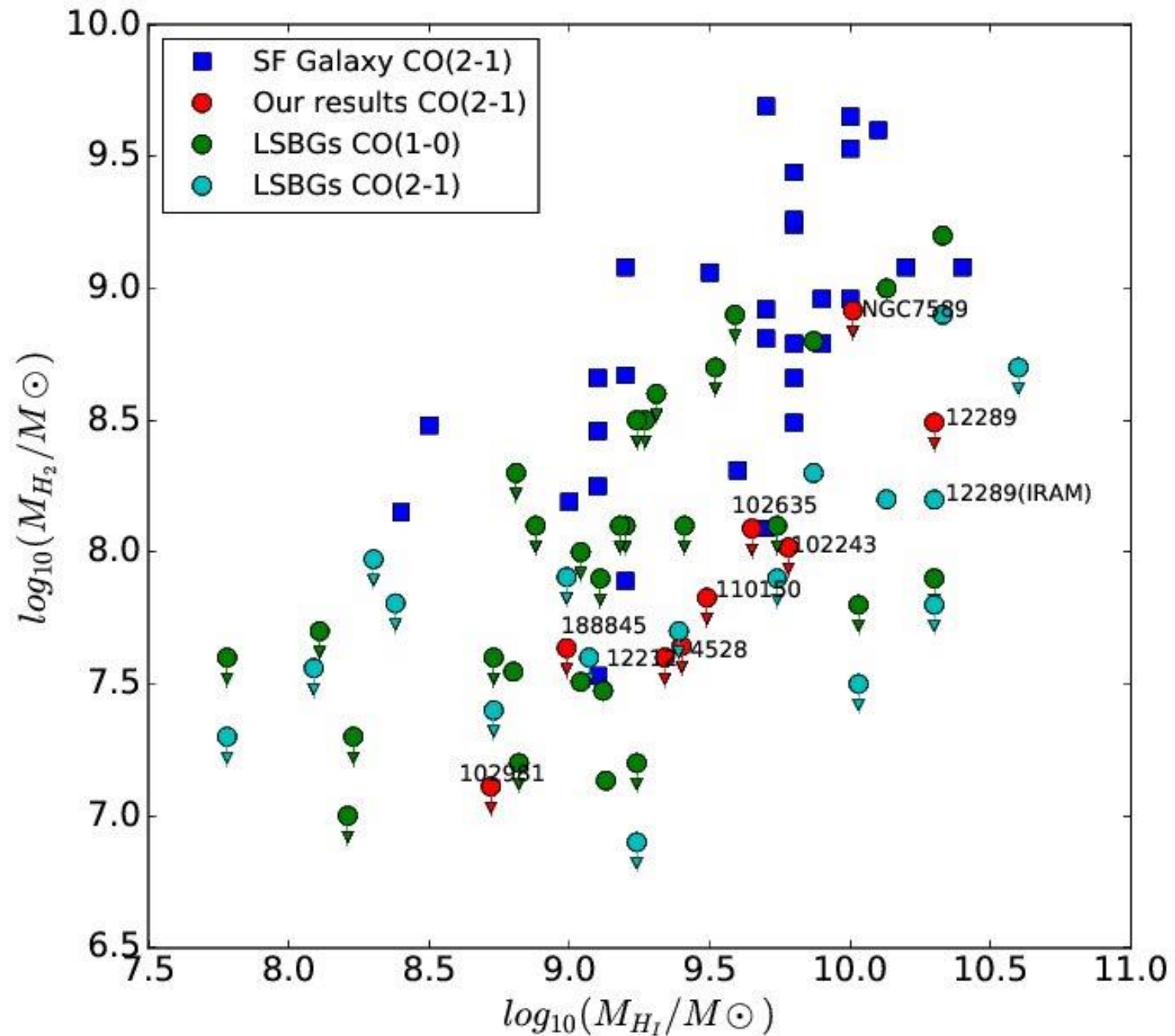


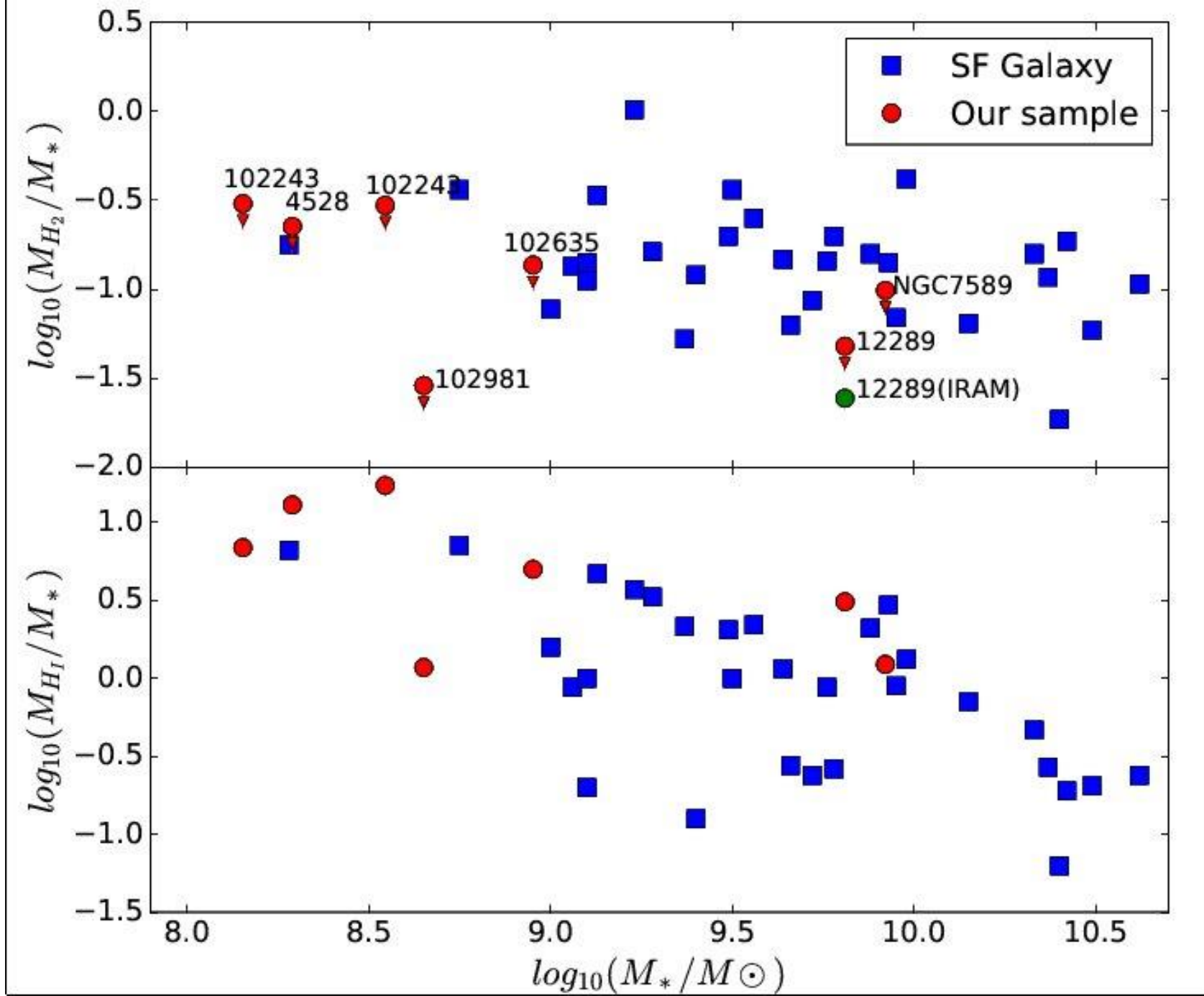


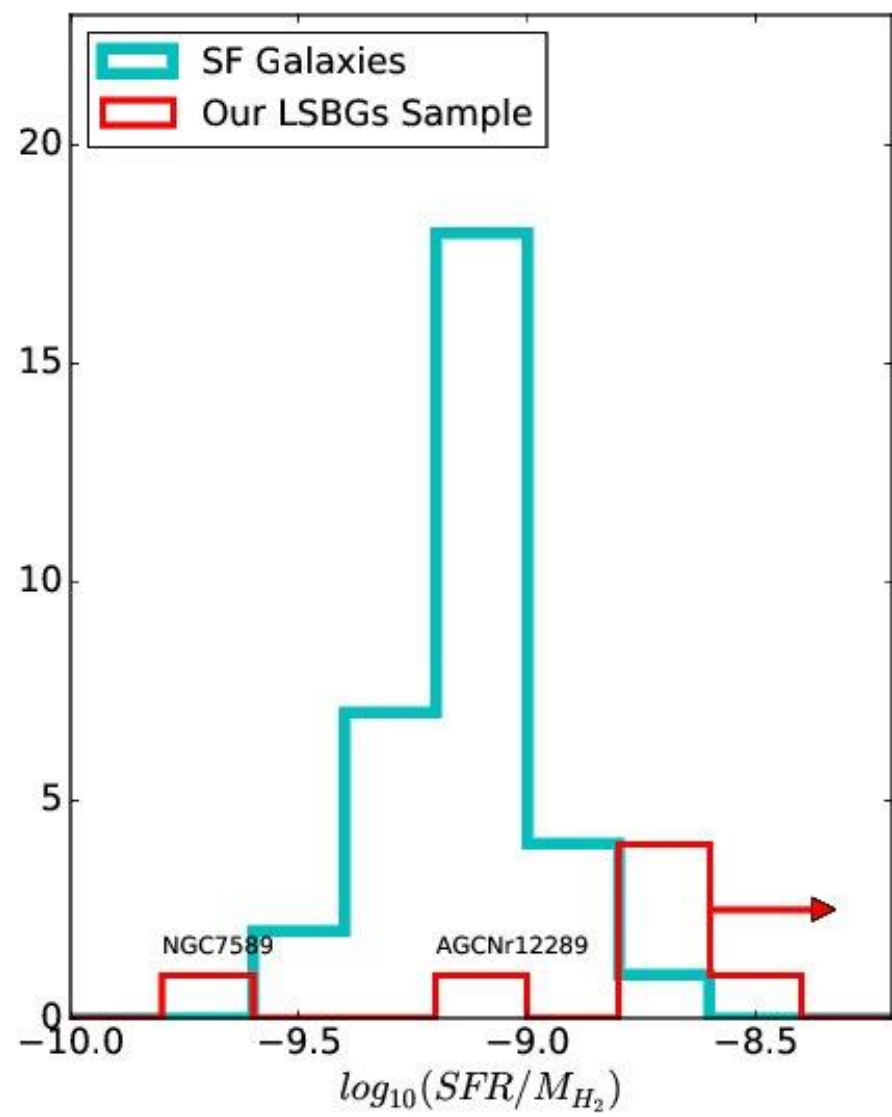
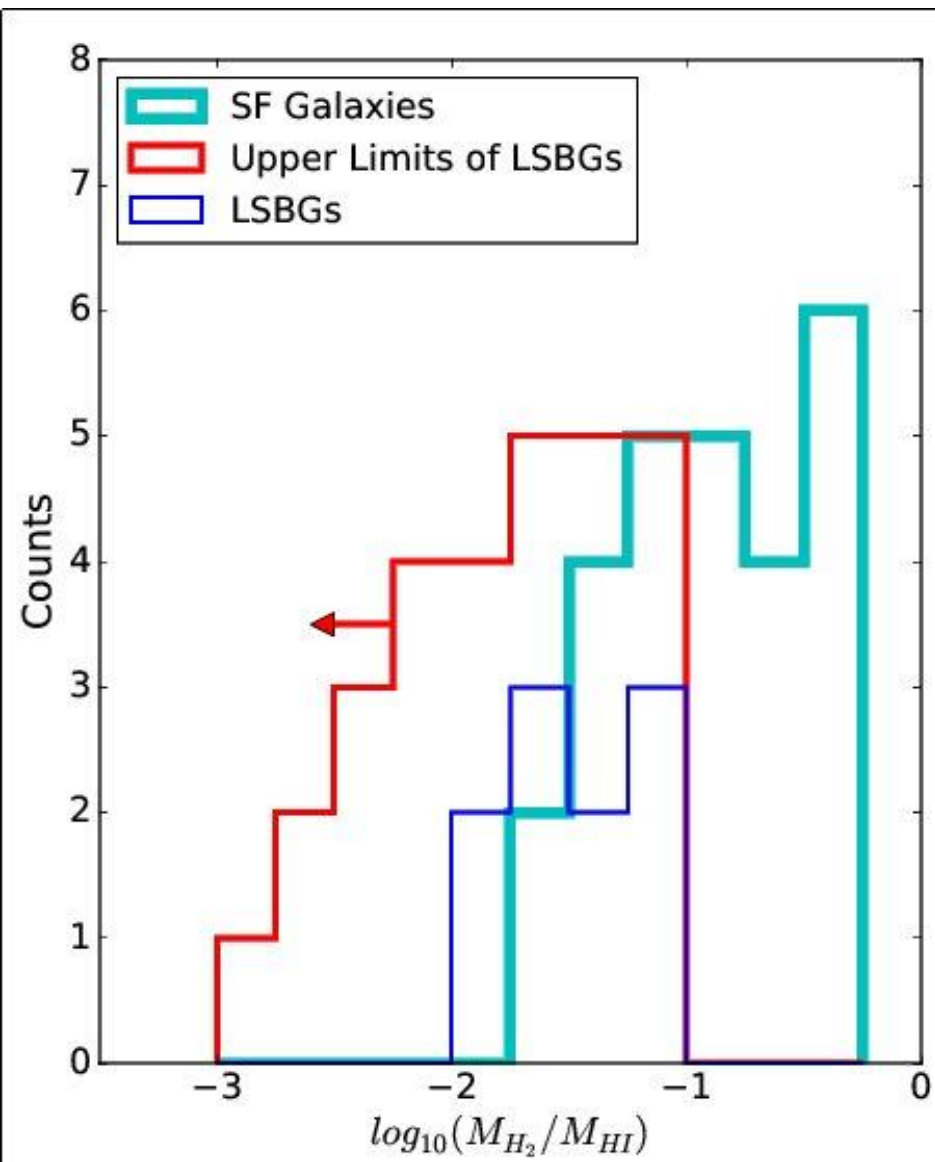
# Analysis & Discussion

- $3\sigma$  Upper limits of the  $H_2$  masses
- Ha Luminosity calculate SFR

The Star-Forming galaxies are from SMT sample (Jiang et al. 2015)







# Conclusion:

There may be a short of molecular gas content in LSBGs;

The low SFR in LSBGs may relate with the low efficient of atom forming molecular ( $M_{H_2}/M_{HI}$ ).

**Thanks**