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INVESTIGATING THE POTENTIAL DILUTION OF THE METAL CONTENT OF HOT GAS IN EARLY-TYPE GALAXIES BY ACCRETED COLD GAS

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ABSTRACT

The measured emission-weighted metal abundance of the hot gas in early-type galaxies has been known to be lower than theoretical expectations for 20 years. In addition, both X-ray luminosity and metal abundance vary significantly among galaxies of similar optical luminosities. This suggests some missing factors in the galaxy evolution process, especially the metal enrichment process. With *Chandra* and *XMM-Newton*, we studied 32 early-type galaxies ($kT \lesssim 1$ keV) covering a span of two orders of $L_{X,\text{gas}}/L_K$ to investigate these missing factors. Contrary to previous studies that X-ray faint galaxies show extremely low Fe abundance ($\sim 0.1 Z_\odot$), nearly all galaxies in our sample show an Fe abundance at least $0.3 Z_\odot$, although the measured Fe abundance difference between X-ray faint and X-ray bright galaxies remains remarkable. We investigated whether this dichotomy of hot gas Fe abundances can be related to the dilution of hot gas by mixing with cold gas. With a subset of 24 galaxies in this sample, we find that there is virtually no correlation between hot gas Fe abundances and their atomic gas content, which disproves the scenario that the low metal abundance of X-ray faint galaxies might be a result of the dilution of the remaining hot gas by pristine atomic gas. In contrast, we demonstrate a negative correlation between the measured hot gas Fe abundance and the ratio of molecular gas mass to hot gas mass, although it is unclear what is responsible for this apparent anti-correlation. We discuss several possibilities including that externally originated molecular gas might be able to dilute the hot gas metal content. Alternatively, the measured hot gas Fe abundance may be underestimated due to more complex temperature and abundance structures and even a two-temperature model might be insufficient to reflect the true value of the emission weighted mean Fe abundance.

Key words: galaxies: elliptical and lenticular, cD – ISM: abundances – ISM: atoms – ISM: molecules – X-rays: galaxies – X-rays: ISM

Online-only material: color figures

1. INTRODUCTION

Most early-type galaxies (elliptical and lenticular galaxies) are composed of old, low-mass stars with little ongoing star formation activity. Over several gigayears, gas lost from aging stars serves as a substantial source of hot metal-rich interstellar medium (ISM). Such enriched hot gas radiates mainly in X-rays at a temperature of $10^{6.4} - 10^{7.0}$ K via thermal bremsstrahlung with metal line emission. In addition to hot gas, unresolved low-mass X-ray binaries (LMXBs) and other stellar components contribute to the diffuse X-ray emission.

Early-type galaxies with similar optical luminosities (L_{opt}) might be expected to have similar X-ray luminosities (L_X), since a comparable amount of stellar mass from their similar stellar populations should release similar amounts of material into the ISM over a given time period. The surprisingly large dispersion in the L_X/L_{opt} relation was first reported in observations by the *Einstein Observatory* (e.g., Canizares et al. 1987; Fabbiano et al. 1992), with a variation in X-ray luminosity among early-type galaxies of similar optical luminosities up to two orders of magnitude (O’Sullivan et al. 2001). Such a discrepancy has been a well-known puzzle in X-ray astronomy for the last three decades.

Another puzzle involves the metallicity of the hot ISM in early-type galaxies. The ISM metal abundance traces the history of the star formation and galaxy evolution. The ultimate sources of enriched hot gas are red giant winds, planetary nebulae, and supernova (SN) ejecta. Given that the stars of early-type galaxies have measured abundances near solar, and Type Ia supernovae

(SNe Ia) contribute even higher metallicities, the hot ISM should show an abundance well above solar. However, contrary to theoretical derivation, *ASCA* detected an Fe abundance approaching $\sim 0.1 Z_\odot$ for most elliptical galaxies (Arimoto et al. 1997). Such anomalously low abundance values likely resulted from the inability of *ASCA* to spatially resolve the LMXB components or temperature gradients (the “Fe bias”¹).

To some extent, the low-metallicity issue has been partially resolved at least for some X-ray bright galaxies. Current missions such as *Chandra*, *XMM-Newton*, and *Suzaku* observe that the metal abundance of the ISM in hot gas-rich galaxies tend to be approximately solar or slightly super-solar (e.g., Humphrey & Buote 2006; Xu et al. 2002; Loewenstein & Davis 2010). However, this is still at odds with our classical understanding of the enrichment processes of such systems. The origin of the metal discrepancy for X-ray bright galaxies has been reviewed in Pipino & Matteucci (2011 and references therein). One possibility is that a large fraction of SNe Ia ejecta may condense into dust rather than staying in the X-ray-emitting hot phase. Fe-enriched gas cools faster than metal-poor gas because of its larger radiative emissivity. In fact, giant ellipticals may contain up to $10^7 M_\odot$ of dust (Temi et al. 2004), which makes dust-assisting cooling efficient. However, simulations have revealed that it is unlikely for Fe ejecta to cool and drop out of the hot gas phase (Tang & Wang 2010). Alternatively, a variation in SN Ia yields or a large uncertainty in star formation history may also

¹ It has been shown that Fe abundance is biased low if non-isothermal gas is fit with a single-temperature component (Buote 2002).

help explain the disagreement. Moreover, Pipino et al. (2005) also investigated whether the dilution from freshly accreted cold gas could reduce hot gas metal abundance.

For X-ray faint galaxies (with only small amounts of hot ISM), the metallicity discrepancy is much worse, where very sub-solar ($\sim 10\%$ solar) abundances have been reported even with current missions (e.g., NGC 1291, Irwin et al. 2002; NGC 4697, Sarazin et al. 2001; NGC 3585, NGC 4494, NGC 5322, O’Sullivan & Ponman 2004). Early-type galaxies of various masses may have intrinsically different stellar Fe abundance which may be a factor in driving abundance differences. However, even elliptical galaxies with the same stellar metallicity show up to a factor of 10 variation in ISM metal abundance (Humphrey & Buote 2006), making such an explanation unlikely.

The inconsistency with theory and the fact that abundances vary widely among early-type galaxies of similar optical luminosities predict a crucial missing (possibly external) factor in the enrichment process. It has been suggested that galactic winds, SNe Ia, and active galactic nuclei could drive gaseous outflow (Mulchaey & Jeltama 2010; Alatalo et al. 2011). There is also observational evidence for gas being removed from galaxies through ram pressure in dense environments (Owen et al. 2006; Sun et al. 2007). Through such processes, enriched gas of early-type galaxies can be transported into their environments, eventually enriching intragroup medium (IGrM) or intracluster medium (ICM). It also helps to explain the large scatter in the L_X/L_{opt} relation, in the sense that outflows were able to more efficiently remove gas from X-ray faint galaxies. However, such a process cannot explain the heavy element deficiency of the remaining gas, since it should work equivalently for both metals and hydrogen. Another explanation associates the dilution by the accretion of the relatively pristine local intergalactic medium. However, this explanation faces difficulties when it comes to isolated galaxies not to mention field galaxies tend to have a lower ISM metallicity than cluster galaxies.

The role played by dilution via the accretion of surrounding cold gas in the enrichment processes has not been observationally investigated thoroughly. While the classical view of early-type galaxies is that they contain little or no cold (atomic or molecular) ISM, an increasing number of early-type galaxies have been found to contain a significant amount of cold gas in the phase of H I (up to $10^9 M_\odot$; Oosterloo et al. 2010) and H₂ (up to $10^9 M_\odot$; Young et al. 2011). The fraction of early-type galaxies that are reported to have strong H I absorption is around 50%, which is as significant as the H I detection fraction for star formation galaxies (Thom et al. 2012). Such H I gas is also bound to its host galaxy, with the velocities of detected H I below the escape velocity (Thom et al. 2012). Additional studies show that the H I structures in early-type galaxies can reach out to many tens of kpc from the stellar body (Helmboldt 2007). Due to their relatively large orbits, when cold gas is compressed toward the galaxy center, their large potential energy difference would be eventually transformed into kinetic energy. Such a process may heat up the cold gas into the X-ray-emitting phase. The overall detection rate of H₂ gas is 22%, according to the largest volume-limited CO survey to date (ATLAS^{3D} collaboration²). H₂ gas is more bound to their host galaxies than H I, and their distributions are more concentrated (Davis et al. 2011). Molecular gas could be shock heated to 10^6 K or higher via relative stellar velocities and interacting with hot gas (Young

et al. 2011). Moreover, field galaxies tend to contain larger H I halo than galaxies in groups and clusters which may have had their H I halo destroyed by stripping or ram pressure (Oosterloo et al. 2010), while H₂ gas mass of galaxies does not seem to depend on environments (Young et al. 2011). The origin of such cold gas remains ambiguous. One explanation is that they may be the leftovers from the epoch of galaxy formation, or high angular momentum tidal gas that survived the merging process when early-type galaxies were transformed from spirals and settled into stable orbits around the newly formed galaxies (Barnes 2002). They also have been proposed to originate from recent accretion from filaments, recent mergers, and internal star formation (Davis et al. 2011). Li et al. (2011) provide evidence for the interaction between cold gas and hot gas through SNe Ia feedback. It is therefore desirable to explore the part played by cold gas in galaxy enrichment processes.

This paper focuses on the metal abundance of X-ray faint early-type galaxies and the metal abundance difference between X-ray faint and the much better studied X-ray bright galaxies. As mentioned above, one explanation for this discrepancy is that accreted cold gas may have played a crucial role in the enrichment process of the X-ray hot gas in early-type galaxies by diluting the metal content of hot gas-poor (hot gas mass $\sim 1 \times 10^7 M_\odot$) galaxies from their original approximately solar value to $\sim 20\%$ – 30% solar. For galaxies with such H I structures destroyed (such as cluster galaxies which may have experienced stripping or ram pressure in a more dense ICM environment), the metal abundance of the hot gas should be much closer to solar. In this scenario X-ray bright galaxies would be relatively unaffected by dilution with cold gas due to their copious amount of existing hot metal-enriched gas ($\sim 10^{10} M_\odot$), making any cold gas dilution inconsequential.

Many observations of X-ray faint galaxies do not have a sufficiently high X-ray count rate to constrain model parameters well, due to their low X-ray brightness. Their unresolved LMXBs and background also contribute a large fraction to the diffuse emission, leading to a poor signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) for the hot gas component. It is natural to suspect that the low measured abundance of X-ray faint early-type galaxies is an outcome of low S/N or some other artificial bias. Unlike hot gas in the ICM, temperatures of hot gas in the ISM are usually ≈ 0.3 – 1 keV. Fe abundances in this temperature range can only be derived with complicated, incompletely ionized Fe-L lines. This makes the Fe abundance measurement sensitive to instruments, the choice of spectral models, background subtraction, etc. We address such artificial factors in this work.

We assume $H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$, $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.7$, and $\Omega_M = 0.3$. Throughout this paper, all uncertainties are given at the 90% confidence level unless otherwise stated. We adopt the solar abundance standard of Asplund et al. (2009), which considered the deviations from local thermodynamic equilibrium. Sample selection is presented in Section 2. Sections 3 and 4 are dedicated to observations and data reduction. In Section 5, we report several relationships between galaxy properties. In Section 6, we examined potential biases. The implications of our results are discussed in Section 7. Finally, we summarize our main conclusions in Section 8.

2. SAMPLE SELECTION

2.1. X-Ray Observations

Our ultimate goal is to study the X-ray-emitting hot gas properties (e.g., metal abundance) of nearby early-type galaxies

² <http://www-astro.physics.ox.ac.uk/atlas3d/>

as completely as possible. We select our sample from a volume-limited sample of 260 nearby early-type galaxies from ATLAS^{3D} plus 61 galaxies studied with *ROSAT* from Irwin & Sarazin (1998). We only considered galaxies that have *Chandra* or *XMM-Newton* observations with a total exposure time of at least 25 ks. We did not consider any galaxies residing in cluster centers since it is extremely challenging to disentangle the strong ICM emission from relatively weak ISM emission. We ultimately selected 32 galaxies with sufficient X-ray counts to have their metal abundance constrained with our model. Our sample included galaxies both in groups/clusters and in the field. Classification of galaxy environments is based on Faber et al. (1989). Eight of our galaxies are at group centers (NGC 507, NGC 1399, NGC 4472, NGC 4636, NGC 1332, NGC 4261, NGC 1407, NGC 5846). We kept such relatively bright group center galaxies to form the bright end of this relatively continuous sample. The archived data itself does not form a statistically complete sample. Still, our sample of 32 early-type galaxies covers a span of L_X/L_K of more than two orders of magnitudes ($0.03\text{--}3.00 \times 10^{30} \text{ erg s}^{-1} L_{K,\odot}^{-1}$), containing a sufficient number of X-ray faint, X-ray bright, and intermediate-brightness galaxies. For the majority of the galaxies in this sample, we adopted the distance estimation derived from surface brightness fluctuations of Tonry et al. (2001). If not available, we used the distance determined from redshift as given in NED³ and our assumed cosmology. Galaxy properties and observation logs are summarized in Table 1.

2.2. Assumed $H\text{I}$ and H_2 Gas Mass Values

We use the atomic neutral gas ($M(\text{H I})$) mass and molecular gas ($M(\text{H}_2)$) mass to represent the amount of cold gas mass in each galaxy obtained from the literature. Only 24 galaxies in our sample have published masses of atomic and molecular gas as listed in Table 2. Most of the atomic neutral gas masses were obtained with the Westerbork Synthesis Radio Telescope (WSRT). Molecular gas masses were derived with the measurements of $^{12}\text{CO}(1\text{--}0)$ and $(2\text{--}1)$ emission lines obtained with IRAM 30 m telescope.

3. DATA REDUCTION

3.1. X-Ray Data

3.1.1. *Chandra*

We used CIAO4.3 to reduce ACIS-I or ACIS-S data (Table 3). All data were reprocessed from level 1 events, which guarantees the latest and consistent calibrations. Only the events with grades 0, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are included. We also removed bad pixels, bad columns, and node boundaries. We filtered background flares with the light curve filtering script `lc_clean`. The effective exposure times are shown in Table 3. Bright point sources including nuclei resolved with `wavdetect` were removed. In our spectral analysis, each spectrum contains at least 25 counts per energy bin.

3.1.2. *XMM-Newton*

Only data from the European Photon Imaging Camera (EPIC) are reported in this paper (Table 3). Both MOS and PN detectors were processed. The standard Science Analysis System (SAS 11.0.0) pipeline tools were used throughout this analysis. Tasks

Table 1
Sample Properties

Name	Morphology	D (Mpc)	N_{H} (10^{20} cm^{-2})	r_e (arcmin)	Environment ^a
IC 1459	E3-4	29.2	1.1	0.57	1
NGC 507	SA0	70.0	5.3	0.89	2
NGC 720	E5	27.7	1.5	0.60	0
NGC 1291	SB0	10.1	2.1	0.90	0
NGC 1316	SAB0	20.9	1.9	1.34	1
NGC 1332	S0	22.9	2.2	0.46	2
NGC 1380	SA0	17.6	1.4	0.66	1
NGC 1395	E2	24.8	2.0	0.81	1
NGC 1399	E1	20.0	1.5	0.67	2
NGC 1404	E1	21.0	1.5	0.40	1
NGC 1407	E0	28.8	5.4	1.17	2
NGC 3607	SA0	22.8	1.4	0.72	1
NGC 3608	E2	22.9	1.4	1.12	1
NGC 3923	E4-5	22.9	6.2	0.83	1
NGC 4125	E6	23.9	1.8	0.97	1
NGC 4261	E2-3	20.0	1.8	0.60	2
NGC 4278	E1-2	16.1	1.8	0.57	1
NGC 4365	E3	20.4	1.7	0.80	1
NGC 4374	E1-2	18.5	2.6	0.85	1
NGC 4382	SA0	18.5	2.5	0.91	1
NGC 4406	E3	17.1	2.7	1.73	1
NGC 4459	SA0	7.8	4.7	0.59	1
NGC 4472	E2	16.3	1.5	1.73	2
NGC 4477	SB0	16.5	2.6	0.63	1
NGC 4526	SAB0	16.9	1.5	0.74	1
NGC 4552	E0-1	15.3	2.6	0.49	1
NGC 4636	E0-1	14.7	1.9	1.47	2
NGC 4649	E2	16.8	2.2	1.15	1
NGC 4697	E6	11.8	2.1	1.20	1
NGC 5846	E0-1	24.9	4.3	1.04	2
NGC 5982	E3	42.0	1.5	0.80	1
NGC 7619	E	53.0	5.0	0.62	1

Note.

^a 0: galaxies in the field. 1: galaxies in groups and clusters but not at centers. 2: galaxies at group center (Faber et al. 1989).

`emchain` and `epchain` were used to generate calibrated event files from raw data. `PATTERN` ≤ 12 was used to select MOS data sets, while `PATTERN` ≤ 4 was used for PN data sets. The removal of bright pixels and hot columns was done by applying the expression (`FLAG==0`). Point sources resolved with `edetect_chain` and verified by eye were removed. The remaining exposure time after filtering for background flares is shown in Table 3. The minimum counts for each energy bin is 25 for MOS and 50 for PN.

3.1.3. Regions and Background

We adopted the effective radii for each galaxy from the Third Reference Catalogue of Bright Galaxies (RC3; de Vaucouleurs et al. 1991). The extracted aperture for $L_{X,\text{gas}}$, $M_{X,\text{gas}}$ as well as metal abundance and temperature determinations was chosen to be exactly two effective radii for each galaxy.

Local background, extracted from a region away from the source region on the same ccd chip, is used as background for spectral analysis for both *Chandra* and *XMM-Newton*. The area of the local background was chosen to be at least twice the area of the source region to ensure a sufficient S/N ratio for background subtraction. For X-ray bright galaxies observed with *Chandra*, the emission sometimes filled the entire chip due to the relatively

³ <http://ned.ipac.caltech.edu/>

Table 2
H I, H₂, Stellar Metallicity Values, and Ages

Name	$M(\text{H I})$ ($10^8 M_{\odot}$)	$M(\text{H}_2)$ ($10^8 M_{\odot}$)	Mgb	Fe5270	Fe5335	Age (Gyr)
IC 1459	2.5 ^a	<5.57 ^k	5.60 ± 0.02^f	3.36 ± 0.02^f	2.97 ± 0.02^f	$3.5^{+1.7}_{-0.4}^a$
NGC 507			4.52 ± 0.11^n	2.95 ± 0.12^n	2.6 ± 0.15^n	$9.2^{+0.2}_{-0.2}^o$
NGC 720	<0.59 ^b	<0.24 ^b	5.17 ± 0.11^n	2.94 ± 0.12^n	2.80 ± 0.14^n	$3.9^{+2.1}_{-2.1}^a$
NGC 1291	8.1 ^j	0.22 ^j				$7.1^{+1.63}_{-1.32}^q$
NGC 1316	<1.60 ^k	5.23 ^k	4.07 ± 0.03^f	3.13 ± 0.02^f	2.64 ± 0.03^f	3.2 ^p
NGC 1332						$4.1^{+5.4}_{-0.9}^r$
NGC 1380						$4.4^{+0.7}_{-0.7}^a$
NGC 1395			4.95 ± 0.04^f	2.98 ± 0.03^f	2.72 ± 0.04^f	$6.0^{+1.6}_{-0.9}^a$
NGC 1399			5.74 ± 0.11^f	3.15 ± 0.08^f	2.85 ± 0.09^f	$11.5^{+1.1}_{-2.1}^r$
NGC 1404			4.65 ± 0.10^f	2.92 ± 0.07^f	2.59 ± 0.08^f	$12.0^{+2.0}_{-3.0}^a$
NGC 1407	<1.52 ^b	<0.34 ^b	4.94 ± 0.09^l	3.65 ± 0.14^l	3.37 ± 0.18^l	$6.6^{+1.9}_{-1.5}^a$
NGC 3607	<0.83 ^e	2.63 ^g	4.43 ± 0.08^l	3.37 ± 0.03^l	3.19 ± 0.10^l	$3.1^{+0.5}_{-0.5}^s$
NGC 3608	0.03 ^e	<0.38 ^g				$10.7^{+0.5}_{-0.9}^v$
NGC 3923			4.54 ± 0.08^l	3.33 ± 0.10^l	0.54 ± 0.08^l	$2.8^{+0.3}_{-0.1}^r$
NGC 4125	<0.37 ^b	<0.34 ^b	4.37 ± 0.05^m	3.02 ± 0.05^m	3.06 ± 0.06^m	$13^{+0.5}_{-0.5}^r$
NGC 4261	<2.95 ^h	<0.49 ^h	5.11 ± 0.04^n	3.14 ± 0.05^n	2.88 ± 0.08^n	$12.6^{+0}_{-0.6}^a$
NGC 4278	6.9 ⁱ	<0.08 ^b	5.24 ± 0.07^m	2.79 ± 0.07^m	2.83 ± 0.08^m	$14.1^{+1.4}_{-1.2}^v$
NGC 4365	<0.4 ^a	<0.42 ^g	4.74 ± 0.07^n	3.48 ± 0.03^n	3.13 ± 0.14^n	5.9 ^x
NGC 4374	<0.4 ^e	<0.16 ^g	4.78 ± 0.03^n	2.94 ± 0.04^n	2.69 ± 0.04^n	$12.7^{+2.0}_{-2.0}^n$
NGC 4382	<0.09 ^e	<0.25 ^g				$5.4^{+0.5}_{-0.5}^v$
NGC 4406	1 ^e	<0.25 ^g	4.95 ± 0.07^m	3.04 ± 0.07^m	2.91 ± 0.09^m	11 ^u
NGC 4459	<0.08 ^e	1.73 ^g				$7.1^{+0.7}_{-0.6}^k$
NGC 4472	<0.83 ^h	0.006 ^h	4.85 ± 0.06^n	2.97 ± 0.07^n	2.84 ± 0.08^n	$7.6^{+1.7}_{-1.6}^a$
NGC 4477	<0.09 ^e	0.35 ^g				9.6 ^y
NGC 4526	21.37 ^h	1.1 ^h				1.6 ^z
NGC 4552	<0.07 ^e	<0.19 ^g	5.15 ± 0.03^n	3.02 ± 0.04^n	2.95 ± 0.04^n	$12^{+1.0}_{-1.0}^r$
NGC 4636	10 ^h	0.01 ^h				$7.6^{+3.0}_{-3.0}^a$
NGC 4649	<0.15 ^e	<0.28 ^g	5.33 ± 0.04^n	3.01 ± 0.04^n	3.01 ± 0.05^n	$13^{+1.0}_{-1.0}^r$
NGC 4697	<0.42 ^b	<0.30 ^b	4.08 ± 0.05^n	2.97 ± 0.06^n	2.57 ± 0.06^n	$7.2^{+1.7}_{-1.5}^a$
NGC 5846	3.5 ^a	<0.60 ^g	4.93 ± 0.05^n	2.95 ± 0.06^n	2.77 ± 0.06^n	$12^{+0.6}_{-1.6}^a$
NGC 5982	0.34 ⁱ	<0.57 ^w				$10.7^{+0.5}_{-0.7}^v$
NGC 7619			5.06 ± 0.04^n	3.03 ± 0.05^n	3.08 ± 0.06^n	12.9 ^u

References. (a) Serra & Oosterloo 2010; (b) Welch et al. 2010; (c) Haynes et al. 1988; (d) Taniguchi et al. 1994; (e) Serra et al. 2012; (f) Beuing et al. 2002; (g) Young et al. 2011; (h) <http://goldmine.mib.infn.it/>; (i) Oosterloo et al. 2010; (j) Li et al. 2011; (k) Lees et al. 1991; (l) Emsellem et al. 2011; (m) Denicolo et al. 2005; (n) Serra et al. 2008; (o) Trager et al. 2000; (p) Terlevich & Forbes 2002; (q) Noll et al. 2009; (r) Humphrey & Buote 2008; (s) Annibali et al. 2010; (t) Sil'chenko 2006; (u) Zhang et al. 2008; (v) Kuntschner et al. 2010; (w) Shapiro et al. 2010; (x) Howell 2005; (y) McDermid et al. 2006; (z) Gallagher et al. 2008.

small area of the S3 chip. Since X-ray bright galaxies are usually in clusters or at group centers, the adoption of local background enables us to subtract the surrounding ICM or IGrM, assuming the surface brightnesses of ICM/IGrM are uniform on a scale of ~ 20 kpc. The variation of background emission is also relatively insignificant for X-ray bright galaxy studies. For X-ray faint galaxies, the emission usually does not fill the entire chip, which makes it ideal to use local background for spectral studies unless they are very nearby. One counterexample is the X-ray faint galaxy NGC 4697, which is at a distance of only 11 Mpc and has a very extended X-ray emission distribution that extends beyond the S3 chip boundaries. For this galaxy, we also tried to use “stowed background”⁴ for the spectral fitting. We fit a

spectrum extracted from the S1 chip with a stowed background⁵ of the same region on the S1 chip to determine the surface brightness of cosmic X-ray and Galactic emission background since the S1 chip is more offset and less contaminated by source emission. Then, we fit the spectrum of NGC 4697 extracted from the S3 chip with a corresponding stowed background by adding scaled X-ray background components obtained with the S1 chip to the fitting. The determinations for Fe metal abundance (see model fitting procedure in Section 4.1) with these two different methods are $0.42^{+0.22}_{-0.14} Z_{\odot}$ with $\chi^2_{\nu} = 1.01$ (local background) and $0.35^{+0.17}_{-0.13} Z_{\odot}$ with $\chi^2_{\nu} = 1.18$ (stowed background), consistent within the uncertainties. Therefore, it

⁴ Particle background inside the detector observed with ACIS stowed.

⁵ <http://cxc.harvard.edu/contrib/maxim/stowed>

Table 3
Observational Log

Name	<i>Chandra</i>	Exposure Time (ks)		<i>XMM</i>	Exposure Time (ks)
	ObsID	ACIS-S	ACIS-I	ObsID	MOS1, MOS2, PN
IC 1459	2196	54		0135980201	29, 29, 24
NGC 507	317, 2882	15	43	0080540101	34, 34, 30
NGC 720	492, 7062	31, 23		0112300101	27, 28, 19
	7372, 8448	49, 8		0602010101	84, 84, 69
	8449	19			
	8198, 8464	47, 47			
NGC 1291	8465	45			
	795, 2059	34, 22		0201690201	19, 19, 18
NGC 1316	11272, 11273	68, 49			
	2022	27		0302780101	87, 85, 49
NGC 1332	2915, 4372	16, 43		0502070201	49, 48, 29
NGC 1380	9526	39		0304190101	59, 59, 50
NGC 1387	4188		42	0210480101	46, 46, 40
NGC 1395	799		16	0305930101	57, 57, 37
NGC 1399	319, 9530	54, 54		0040060101	114, 111, 89
NGC 1404	2942, 4147	28	45	0304940101	30, 16, 22
NGC 1407	791	43		0404750101	41, 39, 32
				0110930201	9, 8, 5
NGC 3607/3608	2038		27	0693300101	38, 38, 26
NGC 3923	1563, 9507	17, 78		0027340101	38, 38, 32
				0602010301	99, 99, 76
NGC 4125	2071	62			
NGC 4261	9569	99			
NGC 4278	4741, 7077	35, 111		0205010101	29, 30, 24
	7078, 7079	52, 106			
	7080, 7081	56, 112			
	11269, 12124	78, 25			
NGC 4365	2015, 5921	39, 38		0205090101	25, 26, 24
	5922, 5923	39, 35			
	5924, 7224	25, 41			
NGC 4374	803, 5908	27, 45			
	6131	32			
NGC 4382	2016	40		0201670101	19, 19, 17
NGC 4406	318	32		0108260201	73, 75, 50
NGC 4459	2927	10		0550540101	74, 74, 71
	11784	30		0550540201	19, 19, 17
NGC 4472	321, 11274	31, 39		0200130101	83, 83, 80
NGC 4477	9527	35		0112552101	13, 13, 9
NGC 4526	3925	40		0205010201	22, 22, 21
NGC 4552	2072	51		0141570101	24, 27, 19
NGC 4636	323	43		0111190701	59, 59, 57
NGC 4649	785	16		0021540201	49, 46, 46
	8182, 8507	37, 17		0502160101	74, 74, 70
NGC 4697	784, 4727	38, 40		0153450101	47, 50, 45
	4728, 4729	34, 22			
	4730	35			
NGC 5846	788, 7923	21	87	0021540501	15, 15, 11
	7062, 8448	23, 8		0602010101	85, 85, 80
	8449	19			
NGC 5982				0693300301	23, 24, 21
NGC 7619	3955	29		0149240101	40, 40, 37

is reliable to use local background for galaxies in our sample, even in extreme cases such as NGC 4697.

3.2. 2MASS

To characterize the optical brightness of each galaxy, we use the K -band luminosity, which is more representative of relatively old stellar populations in early-type galaxies, instead of the historically used B -band luminosity. L_K of these galaxies are

derived from Two Micron All Sky Survey (2MASS) archived images. The K -band photometry region is the same as that used in the *Chandra* and *XMM-Newton* analyses. Bright nuclear and foreground sources (detected by eye) were excluded and refilled with a local surface brightness component using `dmfilth` in CIAO4.3. We obtained the counts from the source region after subtracting the local background component. We converted it to the corresponding magnitudes and corrected for Galactic extinction. K -band infrared solar luminosity is assumed to be

Table 4
 L_X , L_K , and Hot Gas Mass

Name	L_X (10^{40} erg s $^{-1}$)	L_K ($10^{10} L_\odot$)	$M_{X,\text{gas}}$ ($10^8 M_\odot$)
IC 1459	2.1	26.7	2.2
NGC 507	168.7	56.1	169.0
NGC 720	4.4	17.0	4.2
NGC 1291	0.3	7.8	0.5
NGC 1316	3.7	43.1	5.7
NGC 1332	1.0	14.5	1.7
NGC 1380	1.0	9.1	3.4
NGC 1395	3.0	20.1	4.1
NGC 1399	9.1	18.8	8.3
NGC 1404	10.0	13.4	4.3
NGC 1407	8.6	38.2	6.1
NGC 3607	1.3	12.9	2.5
NGC 3608	1.3	2.9	3.2
NGC 3923	4.0	24.2	6.7
NGC 4125	3.7	21.8	7.5
NGC 4261	1.8	8.8	7.5
NGC 4278	0.6	6.3	1.0
NGC 4365	0.5	16.0	1.9
NGC 4374	5.4	22.4	4.9
NGC 4382	1.4	20.2	2.0
NGC 4406	10.4	26.2	8.7
NGC 4459	0.07	1.5	0.5
NGC 4472	13.7	35.3	10.5
NGC 4477	1.1	5.7	3.1
NGC 4526	0.4	13.0	0.7
NGC 4552	2.0	7.7	0.7
NGC 4636	20.6	10.8	6.8
NGC 4649	10.6	29.4	5.6
NGC 4697	0.5	8.2	2.2
NGC 5846	30.5	23.8	17.8
NGC 5982	8.7	21.8	22.2
NGC 7619	18.7	32.4	19.3

Note. All quantities were measured within two effective radii given in Table 1.

$L_{K,\odot} = 5.67 \times 10^{31}$ erg s $^{-1}$ (Mannucci et al. 2005). L_K of galaxies in this sample are listed in Table 4.

4. DATA ANALYSIS

4.1. Spectral Analysis

4.1.1. Spectral Modeling

For those galaxies with both *Chandra* and *XMM-Newton* observations, we conducted joint fits for the measurements of temperature and metal abundance. We performed spectral analysis with Xspec 12.7.0. The model we adopted to fit the diffuse emission for each galaxy is `phabs * (vapec + vapec + powerlaw+mekal+powerlaw)`. The absorbing column density (N_H) was fixed at the Galactic value (Dickey & Lockman 1990). `vapec+vapec` represent two temperature components of bremsstrahlung emission from the hot gas, with their elemental abundances tied to each other. We set $\text{Mg}=\text{Al}$, $\text{Si}=\text{S}$, and $\text{He}=\text{C}=\text{N}=\text{Ar}=\text{Ca}=1$ (Nagino & Matsushita 2010; Hayashi et al. 2009). We use this two-temperature-component model to reduce the Fe bias, brought about by multi-temperature gas. The first `powerlaw` with an index of 1.6 represents the contribution from unresolved LMXBs (Irwin et al. 2003). In addition to hot gas and unresolved LMXBs, faint stellar X-ray sources such as cataclysmic variables (CVs) and coronally active binaries (ABs) also contribute to L_X . Revnivtsev et al. (2007, 2008, 2009) calibrated the X-ray emission from such

old stellar populations in several extremely gas-poor galaxies. We estimated such stellar contributions from their L_K based on an L_X/L_K relation averaged over these gas-poor early-type galaxies given by Revnivtsev et al. (2008): $L_{0.5-2.0\text{keV}}/L_K = 5.9 \times 10^{27}$ erg s $^{-1} L_{K,\odot}^{-1}$. The `mekal+powerlaw` component represents CV/ABs. The temperature of `mekal` is fixed at 0.5 keV, and the index of `powerlaw` is fixed at 1.9 (Revnivtsev et al. 2008). In our spectral analysis, we fixed such CV/ABs components at the estimated flux based on the L_K of each galaxy. The ratio of the fluxes of the `mekal` component and the `powerlaw` was set to 2.03 (Revnivtsev et al. 2008).

We tested the effects of our spectral model and assumptions on NGC 4459, which is the X-ray faintest galaxy in this sample. The two temperature thermal component model gives an Fe abundance of $0.22^{+0.09}_{-0.06} Z_\odot$. After setting $\text{Al} \neq \text{Mg}$ and $\text{S} \neq \text{Si}$, we obtained an Fe abundance of $0.23^{+0.07}_{-0.07} Z_\odot$. The calibration of the X-ray emission of CV/ABs is not well determined, and varies between $L_X/L_K = (4.1-6.9) \times 10^{27}$ for M32, N3379, and M31 (Revnivtsev et al. 2007, 2008). We varied the CV/ABs component by 100% by completely ignoring it and by doubling the contribution of such component, which gives an Fe abundance of $0.23^{+0.07}_{-0.06} Z_\odot$ and $0.22^{+0.07}_{-0.07} Z_\odot$, respectively, indicating that uncertainties in the CV/AB normalization are not relevant to our metal abundance determinations.

4.1.2. Joint Fitting Chandra and XMM

In order to minimize statistical uncertainty, if available, *Chandra* and *XMM-Newton* observations were jointly fit for each galaxy, with all normalizations varied independently, but only the flux and normalization of *Chandra* are used to determine L_X and $M_{X,\text{gas}}$,⁶ since we left all normalizations of each data set untied. We use 0.5–8.0 keV for ACIS-I, ACIS-S and PN, 0.3–8.0 keV for MOS to fit the spectra. It is important to justify that the cross calibrations are sufficient to provide reliable abundances. We examined all galaxies in our sample by determining their hot gas Fe abundance within two effective radii separately with *Chandra* and *XMM-EPIC*. Among them, 15 galaxies contain sufficient data to determine temperatures and metallicities separately from either data set. All of these 15 galaxies show consistency within the uncertainties between *Chandra* and *XMM-EPIC* results. Overall, this cross check gives us confidence in our joint fitting strategy.

4.2. Determination of $L_{X,\text{gas}}$ and $M_{X,\text{gas}}$

$L_{X,\text{gas}}$ estimated in this paper is contributed only by hot gas from 0.1–2.0 keV, excluding X-ray emission contributed by CV/ABs, and unresolved LMXBs, which have been removed spectrally. Assuming a spherical distribution of hot gas, we obtained their volume from the size of extraction region. Based on the sum of the best-fit normalizations of the thermal emission model `vapec+vapec`, we derived the average hot gas density. With hot gas density and volume, we obtained hot gas mass ($M_{X,\text{gas}}$) for galaxies in this sample. We assume that the hot gas density is a single value in the given volume for each galaxy. To test how a density gradient affects the result, we divide NGC 720 into 10 spatial bins within two effective radii. We analyzed each bin separately and obtained a sum of gas masses of the 10 bins that is within 10% of the gas mass obtained by analyzing a single integrated bin of a size of two effective radii.

⁶ For NGC 5982, *XMM-Newton* results are used to determine L_X and $M_{X,\text{gas}}$, since *Chandra* data are not available.

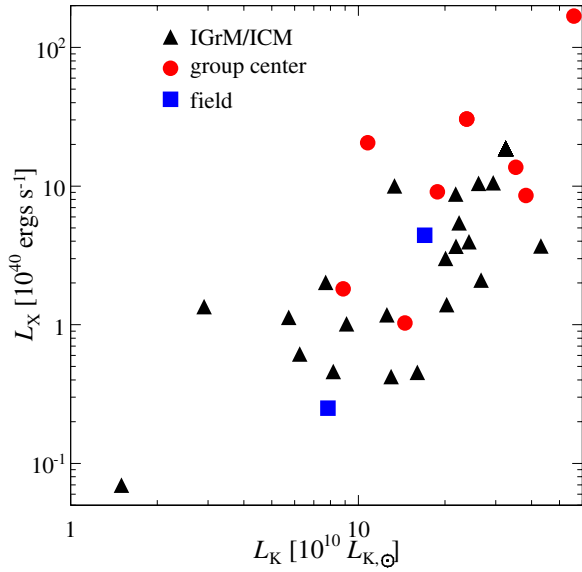


Figure 1. L_X as a function of L_K . Circles: galaxies at group centers. Triangles: galaxies in groups/clusters but not at centers. Boxes: galaxies in the field. (A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)

5. RESULTS

In Figure 1, we plot $L_{X,\text{gas}}$ for each galaxy as a function of L_K , which shows the scatter of $L_{X,\text{gas}}/L_K$ is more than a factor of 50. This factor is in line with but somewhat smaller than previously found (e.g., Boroson et al. 2011). Since our work aims at studying hot gas Fe abundance only in galaxies with sufficient X-ray counts, we eliminated galaxies that are extremely X-ray faint, leading to a smaller scatter in the $L_{X,\text{gas}}-L_K$ relation. The span of $L_{X,\text{gas}}$ is from $7 \times 10^{38} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ to $1.7 \times 10^{42} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$; the span of L_K is from $1.5 \times 10^{10} L_\odot$ to $5.6 \times 10^{11} L_\odot$ (Table 4). Galaxies that reside at group centers are among the brightest. Galaxies in the field are on average fainter than galaxies in groups and clusters.

Hot gas Fe abundance ranges from $0.22 Z_\odot$ (NGC 4459) to $1.9 Z_\odot$ (NGC 1407; Table 5; Figure 2). The Fe abundance generally increases with $L_{X,\text{gas}}/L_K$ for most galaxies (Figure 2), which gives a Spearman correlation coefficient of $\rho = 0.449$ with a null hypothesis probability of 1.24% for the $L_{X,\text{gas}}/L_K$ -Fe relation using the ASURV software package.⁷ The slope becomes flatter for X-ray bright galaxies such as those at group centers. Excluding group centers, we obtained a Spearman correlation coefficient of $\rho = -0.673$ with a null hypothesis probability of 0.12%. We also break galaxies in our sample into various environments as galaxies in the field, galaxies in groups and clusters but not at centers, and galaxies that reside at group centers, although only two galaxies in our sample are in field. A gradient in luminosity, temperature and hot gas Fe abundance can be seen as galaxies in denser environments are brighter, hotter, and Fe richer.

Only 22 galaxies in this sample have published Lick/IDS index measurements (listed in Table 2) from which we obtain the stellar metallicity [Fe/H] (Thomas et al. 2011; Maraston & Strömbäck 2011; Thomas et al. 2010; Johansson et al. 2012). The relation between the hot gas Fe and stellar metallicity is indeed very random (Figure 3(a)), although NGC 1407, the galaxy with the highest hot gas Fe, does have the highest

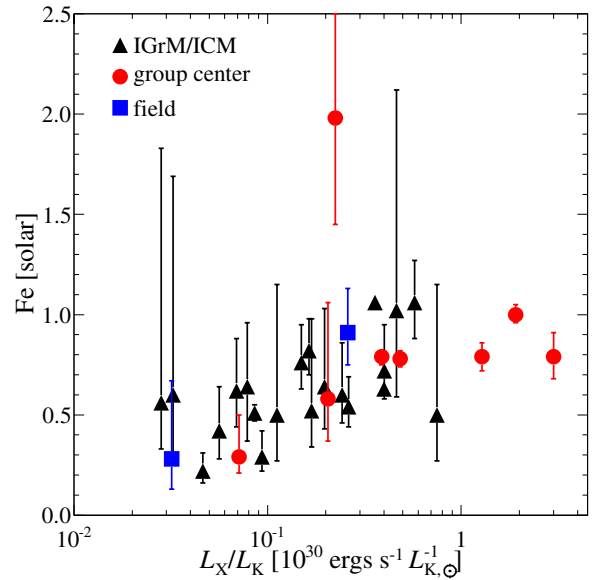


Figure 2. Best-fit hot gas Fe abundance as a function of the ratio of L_X to L_K . Circles: galaxies at group centers. Triangles: galaxies in groups/clusters but not at centers. Boxes: galaxies in the field. (A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)

stellar metallicity. For galaxies of similar stellar abundance, the scatter of their ISM Fe is up to a factor of five. Therefore, the discrepancy in ISM abundance among galaxies is unlikely to be a result of the variation in stellar metallicity. We also tried to associate hot gas Fe abundance with stellar ages which we obtained from the literature (listed in Table 1). There is virtually no correlation between these two variables as shown in Figure 3(b). Therefore, the variation of hot gas Fe abundance is unlikely to be caused by differing galaxy ages either.

To test the cold gas dilution scenario, we studied a sub sample of 24 galaxies with cold gas data available. We related the hot gas Fe abundance to the ratio of their atomic gas mass $M(\text{H I})$ to hot gas mass $M_{X,\text{gas}}$ and to the ratio of molecular gas mass $M(\text{H}_2)$ to hot gas mass $M_{X,\text{gas}}$, respectively, $(M(\text{H I})/M_{X,\text{gas}})$ and $(M(\text{H}_2)/M_{X,\text{gas}})$. Such a ratio is larger for X-ray faint galaxies at a given cold gas mass. We find that there is virtually no correlation between Fe and $M(\text{H I})/M_{X,\text{gas}}$ as shown in Figure 4(a); using ASURV which takes into account upper limit of variables, we obtained a Spearman correlation coefficient of $\rho = -0.089$ with a null hypothesis probability of 67.1%, illustrating the limited effect of atomic gas on the hot gas metal content. In contrast, we find that Fe abundance generally decreases with $M(\text{H}_2)/M_{X,\text{gas}}$ as shown in Figure 4(b); we obtained a Spearman correlation coefficient of $\rho = -0.459$ with a null hypothesis probability of 2.76%. We summarized the correlations for each relation in Table 6.

6. POSSIBLE ABUNDANCE DETERMINATION BIASES

Previously determined extremely low Fe abundances for NGC 1291 (Irwin et al. 2002) and NGC 4697 (Sarazin et al. 2001) are not confirmed because in our analysis we free individual elements, take account of CV/ABs, allow multi-temperature components, and adopt a revised abundance table. Only by eliminating such improvements can we recover the $\sim 10\%$ Fe abundances for these galaxies found by previous studies. Here, we discuss some additional potential biases to abundance determinations.

⁷ <http://astrostatistics.psu.edu/statcodes/asurv>

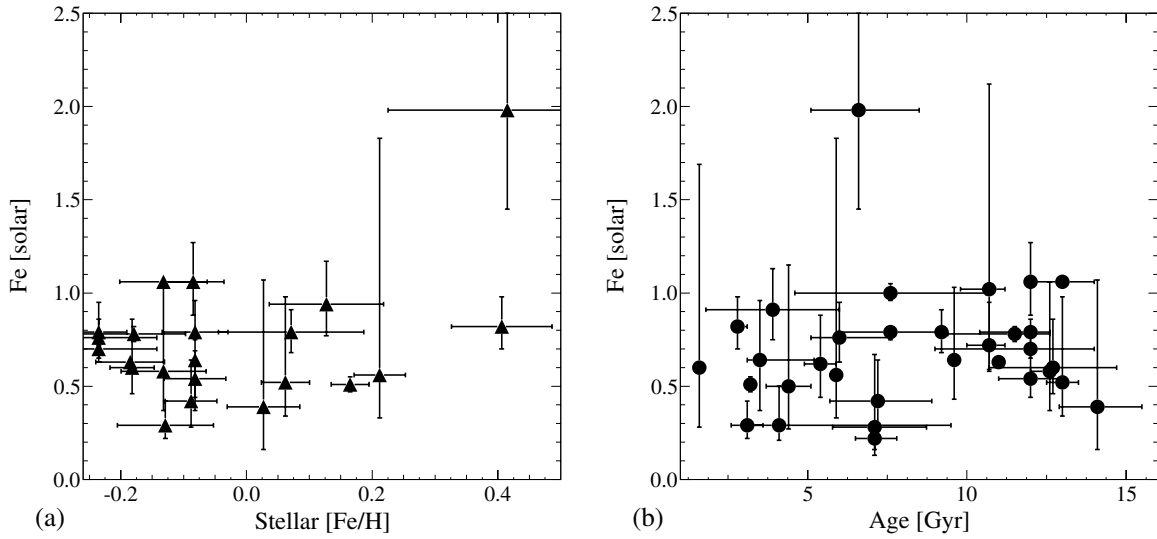


Figure 3. (a) Best-fit hot gas Fe abundance as a function of stellar Fe abundance. (b) Best-fit hot gas Fe abundance as a function of stellar age. Hot gas Fe abundance is not correlated with stellar Fe abundance or stellar age.

Table 5
Spectral Analysis Results

Name	Fe	T_1 (keV)	L_{X1} (10^{40} erg s $^{-1}$)	T_2 (keV)	L_{X2} (10^{40} erg s $^{-1}$)	χ^2/dof
IC 1459	$0.64^{+0.32}_{-0.27}$	$0.31^{+0.05}_{-0.08}$	0.56	$0.99^{+0.03}_{-0.09}$	1.57	422.03/374
NGC 507	$0.79^{+0.12}_{-0.11}$	$1.00^{+0.03}_{-0.04}$	65.4	$1.49^{+0.09}_{-0.09}$	105	958.90/910
NGC 720	$0.91^{+0.22}_{-0.16}$	$0.26^{+0.08}_{-0.04}$	0.65	$0.60^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$	3.76	1354.57/1177
NGC 1291	$0.28^{+0.39}_{-0.15}$	$0.20^{+0.03}_{-0.04}$	0.130	$0.91^{+0.11}_{-0.15}$	0.12	789.78/788
NGC 1316	$0.51^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$	$0.52^{+0.10}_{-0.03}$	1.77	$0.95^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$	1.93	2114.24/1780
NGC 1332	$0.29^{+0.21}_{-0.08}$	$0.39^{+0.10}_{-0.03}$	1.03	$1.73^{+0.78}_{-0.40}$	1.03	143.91/139
NGC 1380	$0.50^{+0.65}_{-0.23}$	$0.21^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$	0.73	$0.54^{+0.06}_{-0.09}$	0.66	231.54/221
NGC 1395	$0.76^{+0.19}_{-0.13}$	$0.68^{+0.06}_{-0.06}$	0.69	$0.82^{+0.84}_{-0.06}$	2.32	569.80/533
NGC 1399	$0.78^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$	$0.88^{+0.09}_{-0.02}$	~ 0	$1.04^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$	9.10	2123.75/1351
NGC 1404	$0.70^{+0.08}_{-0.05}$	$0.34^{+0.03}_{-0.01}$	3.83	$0.69^{+0.03}_{-0.02}$	6.19	619.60/467
NGC 1407	$1.98^{+1.02}_{-0.53}$	$0.83^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$	7.35	$1.69^{+0.41}_{-0.14}$	1.21	791.31/719
NGC 3607	$0.29^{+0.13}_{-0.07}$	$0.43^{+0.09}_{-0.06}$	1.11	$0.63^{+0.20}_{-0.04}$	0.06	238.33/200
NGC 3608	$1.02^{+1.10}_{-0.43}$	$0.19^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$	0.09	$0.54^{+0.04}_{-0.09}$	0.38	319.85/294
NGC 3923	$0.82^{+0.16}_{-0.12}$	$0.30^{+0.03}_{-0.05}$	1.51	$0.63^{+0.03}_{-0.02}$	2.46	1470.81/1330
NGC 4125	$0.52^{+0.46}_{-0.18}$	$0.25^{+0.07}_{-0.04}$	1.81	$0.54^{+0.10}_{-0.07}$	1.87	166.83/176
NGC 4261	$0.58^{+0.48}_{-0.21}$	$0.72^{+0.07}_{-0.07}$	1.39	$3.02^{+1.55}_{-1.35}$	0.47	200.54/198
NGC 4278	$0.39^{+0.68}_{-0.23}$	$0.08^{+0.06}_{-0.08}$	0.41	$0.74^{+0.10}_{-0.07}$	0.21	452.50/444
NGC 4365	$0.56^{+1.27}_{-0.23}$	$0.25^{+0.07}_{-0.04}$	~ 0	$0.58^{+0.04}_{-0.06}$	0.45	806.15/783
NGC 4374	$0.60^{+0.26}_{-0.14}$	$0.27^{+0.15}_{-0.27}$	5.4	$0.69^{+0.04}_{-0.06}$	~ 0	499.16/496
NGC 4382	$0.62^{+0.26}_{-0.18}$	$0.29^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$	1.16	$0.75^{+0.10}_{-0.33}$	0.24	305.38/298
NGC 4406	$0.63^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$	$0.77^{+0.01}_{-0.05}$	10.4	$0.94^{+0.01}_{-0.02}$	0.1	1564.47/1169
NGC 4459	$0.22^{+0.09}_{-0.06}$	$0.52^{+0.07}_{-0.06}$	0.07	$2.94^{+1.38}_{-0.95}$	~ 0	433.43/429
NGC 4472	$0.79^{+0.03}_{-0.04}$	$0.95^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$	11.9	$1.67^{+0.06}_{-0.10}$	1.80	1528.00/1189
NGC 4477	$0.64^{+0.39}_{-0.21}$	$0.24^{+0.02}_{-0.03}$	0.75	$0.67^{+0.03}_{-0.10}$	0.38	228.77/194
NGC 4526	$0.60^{+1.09}_{-0.32}$	$0.23^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$	0.36	$0.54^{+0.68}_{-0.32}$	0.06	205.81/212
NGC 4552	$0.54^{+0.15}_{-0.10}$	$0.39^{+0.06}_{-0.06}$	1.05	$0.70^{+0.05}_{-0.05}$	1.00	523.57/468
NGC 4636	$1.00^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$	$0.31^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$	1.55	$0.75^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$	19.1	1926.00/1117
NGC 4649	$1.06^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$	$0.86^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$	10.6	$1.03^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$	~ 0	3700.31/2301
NGC 4697	$0.42^{+0.22}_{-0.14}$	$0.21^{+0.02}_{-0.08}$	0.30	$0.40^{+0.11}_{-0.08}$	0.16	1026.25/1017
NGC 5846	$0.79^{+0.07}_{-0.07}$	$0.44^{+0.08}_{-0.05}$	5.08	$0.76^{+0.03}_{-0.02}$	25.4	1015.02/817
NGC 7619	$1.06^{+0.21}_{-0.18}$	$0.85^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$	18.3	$0.88^{+0.29}_{-0.03}$	0.535	448.73/420

Notes. T_1 (L_1) and T_2 (L_2) represent the best-fit temperatures (luminosities) of each *v*ap_{ec} component in the two-temperature model. All quantities were measured within two effective radii given in Table 1.

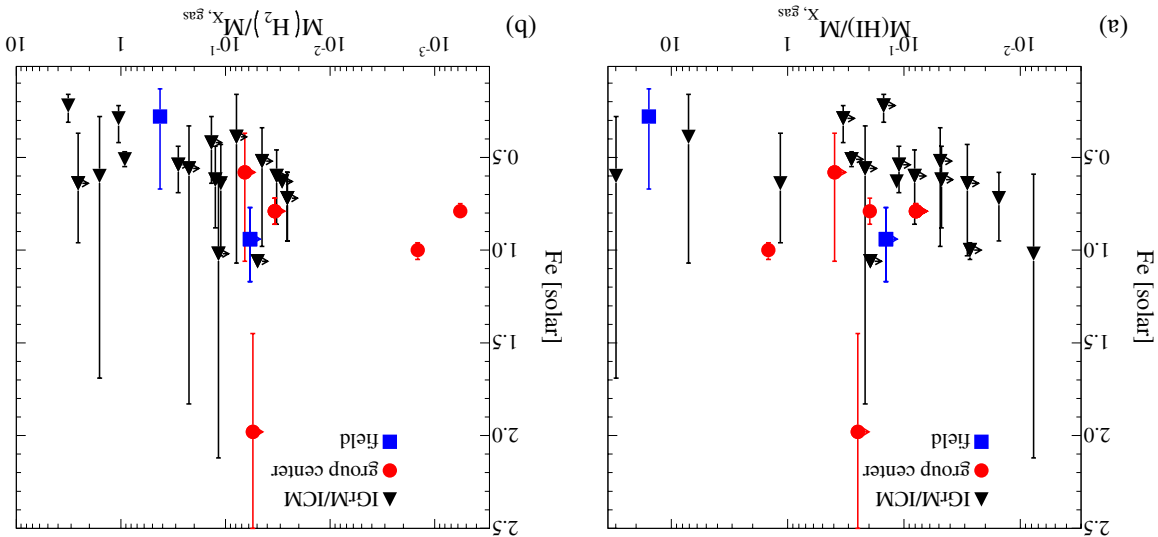


Figure 4. (a) The best-fit hot gas Fe abundance as a function of the ratio of atomic gas mass M_{HI} to hot gas mass $M_{\text{X,gas}}$. Circles: galaxies at group centers. Triangles: galaxies in groups or clusters but not at group centers. Boxes: galaxies in the field. One-sided error bars represent upper limit on cold gas mass. (b) The best-fit hot gas Fe abundance as a function of the ratio of molecular gas mass M_{H_2} to hot gas mass $M_{\text{X,gas}}$. (c) The best-fit hot gas Fe abundance as a function of the ratio of atomic gas mass M_{HI} to hot gas mass $M_{\text{X,gas}}$. (d) The best-fit hot gas Fe abundance as a function of the ratio of molecular gas mass M_{H_2} to hot gas mass $M_{\text{X,gas}}$. (A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)

Table 6
Summary of Correlations for Each Relation

Relations	Correlation Coefficient ρ	Null Hypothesis Probability	Number of Galaxies
$\text{Fe}-L_X/L_K$	0.449	0.0124	32
$\text{Fe}-L_X/L_K$	0.673	0.0012	24 ^a
$\text{Fe}-\text{Age}$	-0.179	0.3193	32
$\text{Fe}-Z_{\text{star}}$	0.146	0.5032	22
$\text{Fe}-M(\text{H}_2)$	-0.409	0.0498	24 ^b
$\text{Fe}-M(\text{H}_1)$	-0.089	0.6709	24 ^b
$\text{Fe}-M(\text{H}_2)/M(\text{X})$	-0.459	0.0276	24 ^b
$\text{Fe}-M(\text{H}_1)/M(\text{X})$	-0.059	0.7769	24 ^b
$M(\text{H}_2)-M(\text{X})$	-0.323	0.1211	24 ^b
$M(\text{H}_1)-M(\text{X})$	-0.335	0.1085	24 ^b

^a Group center galaxies excluded.
^b Galaxies with cold gas data.

6.1. “Frankenstein” Test

One potential bias that may affect abundance determination may originate from the different ratios of X-ray-emitting components for X-ray faint and X-ray bright galaxies. The fraction of X-ray emission produced by hot gas is smaller for X-ray faint galaxies than for X-ray bright galaxies. For example, the ratio of hot gas to unresolved LMXBs to CV/ABs to background of a typical X-ray faint galaxy is 83:5:2:10 while that of a typical X-ray faint galaxy is 20:20:10:50. To explore this effect, we built a spectrum of a typical X-ray faint galaxy out of the X-ray components of a typical X-ray bright galaxy by separating and rearranging the contributions from the hot gas, LMXBs, CV/ABs, and background: a so-called Frankenstein galaxy. We chose NGC 720 as a representative X-ray bright galaxy. The X-ray emission from this galaxy is partitioned as follows: 5.7% unresolved LMXB, 62.5% gas, 1.8% CV/AB, and 30% background. NGC 720, as a galaxy in the field, is not influenced by any environmental effects such as ram pressure, tidal disruption, or galaxy harassment. The morphology of NGC 720 also appears very symmetric. The temperature radial profile of this galaxy shows little gradient (Humphrey & Buote 2011),

which minimizes any biasing in the measurement of Fe abundance due to multi-temperature components. All these factors assure a relatively robust metal abundance measurement. There are five main *Chandra* ACIS-S observations of NGC 720 with comparable exposure times. We combined the spectra of resolved point sources⁸ from all five observations for the LMXBs spectrum. The spectrum of the hot gas was extracted from only one observation (the extracted region is the same as Section 4.1.2). The background component was extracted from various source-free off-center regions of three observations. We then simulated the spectrum of CV/ABs (mekal+powerlaw). Combining these spectra produced a typical X-ray faint galaxy spectrum that contains 23% hot gas, 20% LMXBs, 10% CV/ABs, and 47% background. We fit this Frankenstein spectrum with a separate local background spectrum and compared it with the results of the original X-ray bright galaxy NGC 720. The best-fit Fe for this Frankenstein galaxy is $0.79^{+1.31}_{-0.31} Z_{\odot}$.

⁸ The brightest point sources were not included. Such point sources can definitely be resolved by *Chandra* for all galaxies in our sample, and they may have a spectral shape different from the unresolved fainter LMXBs (Irwin et al. 2003).

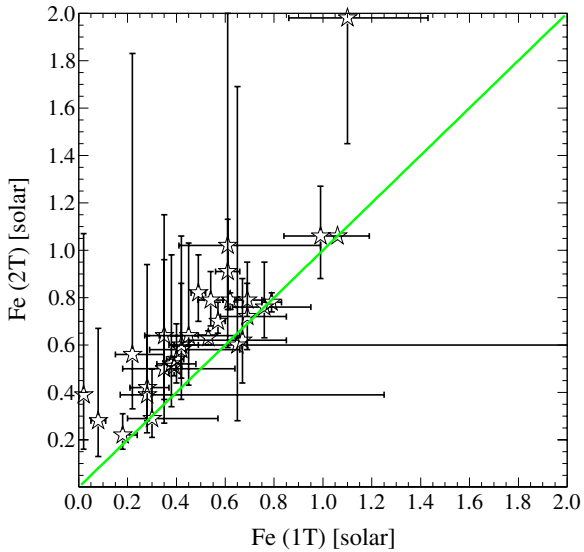


Figure 5. Comparison of best-fit Fe abundance obtained with one thermal temperature model vs. two thermal temperature model. Solid line: $\text{Fe (1T)} = \text{Fe (2T)}$.

(A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)

while that of the original X-ray bright galaxy NGC 720 is $0.91^{+0.22}_{-0.16} Z_{\odot}$, consistent within the uncertainties. Therefore, the ratio of spectral components is unlikely to cause the measured low abundance of X-ray faint galaxies.

6.2. Complex Temperature Structure

When fitting intrinsically multi-temperature systems with a single-temperature model, the measured Fe abundance is systematically low, and is sometimes referred to as the Fe bias (Buote 2002). To address how significant this effect is, we tried to fit the hot gas component with just a single vaepec model for each galaxy. We compared the Fe abundance as measured with a single-temperature model (1T) to the Fe abundance measured with a two-temperature model (2T). The measured Fe abundances are plotted in Figure 5. The Fe abundance measured with 2T is on average 20% greater than with 1T. In Figure 6(a), we show the ratio of Fe abundance determined with 2T model and that with 1T model as a function of $L_{X,\text{gas}}/L_K$. “Fe bias” does bias low the measured hot gas Fe abundance but seems equally effective for both X-ray faint and X-ray bright galaxies and therefore is unlikely to cause the Fe abundance discrepancy between X-ray faint and X-ray bright galaxies.

We also simulated a spectrum with a model of phabs * (cevmk1 + powerlaw + mekal + powerlaw), where the Xspec model cevmk1 represents a continuously varying multi-temperature hot gas emission. The Fe abundance of cevmk1 was set to $1.0 Z_{\odot}$. The simulated spectrum was built to have the same count rate, exposure times, CV/ABs, and LMXBs as NGC 720. We fit this simulated spectrum with the 2T model phabs * (vaepec + vaepec + powerlaw + mekal + powerlaw) as described earlier. We still obtained an Fe abundance of vaepec+vaepec to be around $1.0 Z_{\odot}$, even when we vary the power-law index for the temperature distribution and the maximum temperature in cevmk1 by at least 50%. This test demonstrates that the 2T model we applied is sufficient to describe continuous varying multi-temperature structures.

However, the hot gas Fe abundance may indeed be underestimated due to more complex temperature and abundance struc-

tures, such that even a 2T model might be insufficient to reflect the real value of the Fe abundance. It is impractical to fit galaxies in our sample with 2T/2Fe model with the limited S/N of our data set. Therefore, we simulated a spectrum based on NGC 720 with a 2T model. We let each vaepec component have different temperatures and Fe abundances but the same flux (2T/2Fe model: $T_1 = 0.2$, $\text{Fe}_1 = 1.4 Z_{\odot}$ and $T_2 = 0.6$, $\text{Fe}_2 = 0.4 Z_{\odot}$; higher metallicity gas is supposed to cool faster). We fit this spectrum with a 2T model but tied the Fe abundance of each vaepec to each other. We obtained an Fe abundance of only $0.5 Z_{\odot}$, smaller than the emission-weighted average abundance of the two vaepec but still between the bookend values. The measured Fe abundance is further reduced by 25% if we fit this spectrum with a 1T model. We did the same test based for NGC 4697 (2T/2Fe model: $T_1 = 0.2$, $\text{Fe}_1 = 0.8 Z_{\odot}$ and $T_2 = 0.4$, $\text{Fe}_2 = 0.2 Z_{\odot}$), and obtained a best-fit Fe abundance of $0.22 Z_{\odot}$ with 2T model for this simulated spectrum. The Fe abundance was underestimated to the same degree for NGC 720 and NGC 4697. In our work, we focus on the relative difference of Fe abundance between X-ray faint and X-ray bright galaxies instead of their absolute values. Such a uniform underestimation for Fe abundance should not seriously affect our conclusions. Exploring a larger Fe/T parameter space modeling and a more realistic simulation are needed in future work to address this point more fully.

7. DISCUSSION

In this paper, we have demonstrated a discrepancy in the hot gas metal abundance between X-ray faint and X-ray bright galaxies. As shown in Figure 2, it is evident that abundance increases with $L_{X,\text{gas}}/L_K$ for X-ray faint galaxies but less so for X-ray brightest galaxies. This indicates that X-ray faint galaxies are more affected by the origin of this variation. In this work, we found that there is essentially no correlation between hot gas Fe abundance and the ratio of atomic gas mass to hot gas mass ($M(\text{H I})/M_{X,\text{gas}}$). Hot gas Fe abundance does not appear to be related to $M(\text{H I})$ either as shown in Table 6. Thus, this would seem to rule out the scenario that the accretion of pristine atomic gas could affect the metal content of hot gas of early-type galaxies. Atomic gas is usually distributed in large orbits and in some cases they are in a shape of a ring surrounding the galaxy (e.g., NGC 1291). The accretion of such outskirt gas may not be efficient. Moreover, such accretion may be suppressed during the process of gaseous outflows.

In contrast, we found a significant anti-correlation between the hot gas Fe abundance as measured in X-ray and the ratio of molecular gas mass to hot gas mass ($M(\text{H}_2)/M_{X,\text{gas}}$); galaxies with a larger molecular gas fraction tend to have lower Fe abundance while galaxies with a smaller cold gas fraction show a higher Fe abundance (Figure 4). The Spearman correlation coefficient is $\rho = -0.459$ with a null hypothesis probability of 2.76%. Hot gas Fe is also correlated with $M(\text{H}_2)$ as shown in Table 6. Unlike atomic gas, molecular gas is usually located in the inner regions of galaxies which makes it easier for it to interact with hot gas. This result seemingly suggests a scenario where the molecular gas has been shock heated to the X-ray-emitting phase by relative velocities between stellar wind and ambient hot gas. However, unlike atomic gas, it is unjustified to assume that molecular gas is pristine. In fact, molecular gas is usually associated with new star formation, which makes its metallicity no less than that of hot gas, putting this dilution scenario in doubt.

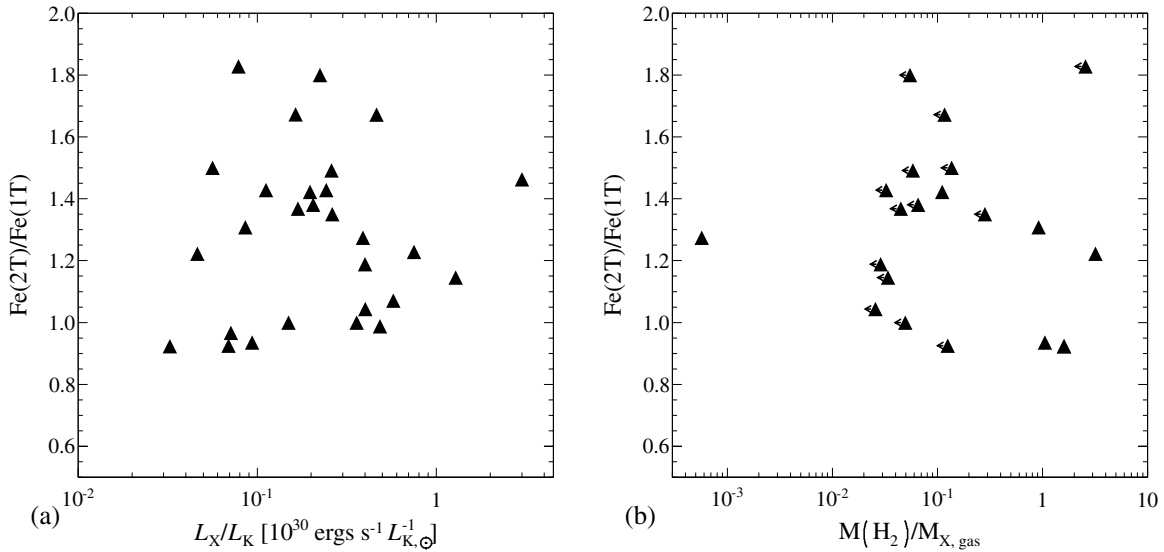


Figure 6. (a) The ratio of Fe (2T) of Fe (1T) as a function of the ratio of L_X to L_K . (b) The ratio of Fe (2T) of Fe (1T) as a function of the ratio of $M(\text{H}_2)$ to $M_{X,\text{gas}}$.

To search for an alternative explanation, we first examined the reliability of the molecular gas mass estimation. $M(\text{H}_2)$ adopted in this paper were derived from CO emission lines (e.g., Young et al. 2011). Those authors assume a constant conversion between $M(\text{H}_2)$ and CO emission. In fact, $M(\text{H}_2) - F_{\text{CO}}$ is a function of stellar metallicity as lower metallicity systems have a higher $M(\text{H}_2)/F_{\text{CO}}$ ratio (Genzel et al. 2012). However, as illustrated in Section 5, stellar metallicity and hot gas metallicity are not directly related. Therefore, this bias should not be responsible for this apparent anti-correlation between hot gas Fe and $M(\text{H}_2)/M_{X,\text{gas}}$. Moreover, even if higher stellar metallicity galaxies tend to have higher hot gas Fe abundance, the true anti-correlation between hot gas Fe– $M(\text{H}_2)/M_{X,\text{gas}}$ would have been even stronger because assuming a constant conversion for all galaxies could only underestimate the $M(\text{H}_2)$ for lower metallicity systems.

Second, this apparent anti-correlation may be a result of complex temperature structures in a sense that a larger molecular gas fraction may lead to a more non-uniform temperature distribution of hot gas through cooling and therefore bias low the measurement of hot gas Fe abundance. This scenario predicts that the ratio of Fe abundance determined with a 2T model to that with a 1T model should depend on molecular gas fraction. However, as shown in Figure 6(b), these two factors are not related. Therefore, we do not think complex temperature structure drives this hot gas Fe– $M(\text{H}_2)/M_{X,\text{gas}}$ anti-correlation. Still, it could be a result of complex abundance structure as proposed in Section 6.2. The interaction with molecular gas may cause multi-phase metal abundance distributions which would bias low the measured hot gas Fe abundance. The test of this scenario is beyond the scope of this paper. We expect more simulation works in the future to cast light on this issue.

Third, this apparent anti-correlation may stem from a third factor that is linked to both molecular gas and hot gas Fe abundance. Whatever this third factor is, the question why there is a discrepancy of the hot gas Fe metallicity between X-ray faint and X-ray bright galaxies remains unanswered. Using three-dimensional simulations, Tang & Wang (2010) found that SN ejecta has a tendency to move outward substantially faster than the ambient medium via buoyancy force and effectively reduces

the average Fe abundance of hot gas. If this process is plausible, we can conclude that systems with smaller angular momentum and larger potential wells are more likely to retain their Fe abundance since it is easier for them to resist such buoyancy force. X-ray bright galaxies are usually massive galaxies which also tend to be slow rotating galaxies (Emsellem et al. 2011). Consequently, X-ray bright galaxies would have a larger Fe abundance than X-ray faint galaxies in this scenario. It has been speculated that slow rotating galaxies as well as massive galaxies contain less molecular gas (Young et al. 2011). Hence, X-ray bright galaxies tend to lack molecular gas. As a result, molecular gas and hot gas Fe abundance appear to be anti-correlated. Yet, it is unclear how dynamic mass, angular momentum and molecular gas content of galaxies are physically related.

Finally, we still try to explore the possibility that molecular gas may have diluted the metal content of hot gas. In addition to internal stellar mass loss, molecular gas in early-type galaxies have also been proposed to originate externally such as accretion through filaments and mergers with late-type galaxies. Davis et al. (2011) show that quite a few galaxies have their molecular gas kinematically misaligned with respect to the stars, suggesting external origin. Combes et al. (2007) inferred that CO-rich galaxies may be more metal and α -element poor owing to a slow star formation fueled by relatively pristine gas. Davis et al. (2011) also found that the molecular and atomic gas are always kinematically aligned. Therefore, it is possible that molecular gas in early-type galaxies may originate from the condensation of surrounding atomic gas. In that case, the molecular gas might be relatively less contaminated and potentially dilute the hot gas metal content.

There are many other factors that may contribute to the discrepancy between X-ray faint and X-ray bright galaxies as well as the apparent anti-correlation between hot gas Fe abundance and molecular gas content. In fact, early-type galaxies may be quite heterogeneous with various assembly and enrichment histories. Both a case-to-case study and a larger and more complete sample are required to address such issues in the future. Nevertheless, various explanations are not exclusive to each other. A combined scenario may eventually solve the discrepancy.

8. SUMMARY

We studied a sample of 32 early-type galaxies with quality *Chandra* and *XMM-Newton* data covering a large span of X-ray luminosities. We derive a number of their properties, including L_X , L_K , temperature, and ISM Fe metallicity. We attempt to relate these properties to their stellar metallicity, stellar age, and cold gas masses, to investigate the causes of the low metallicity of hot gas in X-ray faint galaxies and the metal abundance difference between X-ray faint and X-ray bright galaxies. We summarize our main results as follows.

- Galaxies with similar L_K are observed to have $L_{X,\text{gas}}$ that vary more than a factor of 50 generally in agreement with previous studies.
- Hot gas Fe abundances of early-type galaxies are mostly lower than solar abundance with the brighter/hotter galaxies having a higher Fe abundance than fainter/cooler galaxies. This variation does not originate from the variations in stellar metallicities or stellar ages.
- Extremely low Fe abundance ($\sim 0.1 Z_\odot$) of early-type galaxies found by previous studies was not confirmed in this work. Nearly all galaxies in our sample have an Fe abundance of at least $0.3 Z_\odot$ due to the adoptions of corrected models and an updated abundance table.
- Low X-ray count rate and the non-gaseous components of the X-ray emission do not substantially bias measurement of hot gas Fe abundance.
- Hot gas Fe abundances of early-type galaxies and their atomic gas mass $M(\text{H I})$ are not related. This puts a strong upper limit on the role played by the accretion of atomic gas mass in the metal content of hot gas.
- Early-type galaxies that have a larger ratio of cold gas mass $M(\text{H}_2)$ to hot gas mass $M_{X,\text{gas}}$ tend to have a lower Fe abundance. However, it is not clear what is the cause of this anti-correlation.

Deeper observations of X-ray as well as radio observations of more early-type galaxies, especially for galaxies in the field, are needed to further test the role played by neutral gas more thoroughly.

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