



HERSCHEL OBSERVATIONS OF MAJOR MERGER PAIRS AT $z = 0$: DUST MASS AND STAR FORMATION

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ABSTRACT

We present *Herschel* PACS and SPIRE far-infrared (FIR) and submillimeter imaging observations for a large K-band selected sample of 88 close major-merger pairs of galaxies (H-KPAIRs) in 6 photometric bands (70, 100, 160, 250, 350, and 500 μm). Among 132 spiral galaxies in the 44 spiral–spiral (S+S) pairs and 44 spiral–elliptical (S+E) pairs, 113 are detected in at least 1 *Herschel* band. The star formation rate (SFR) and dust mass (M_{dust}) are derived from the IR SED fitting. The mass of total gas (M_{gas}) is estimated by assuming a constant dust-to-gas mass ratio of 0.01. Star-forming spiral galaxies (SFGs) in S+S pairs show significant enhancements in both specific star formation rate (sSFR) and star formation efficiency (SFE), while having nearly the same gas mass compared to control galaxies. On the other hand, for SFGs in S+E pairs, there is no significant sSFR enhancement and the mean SFE enhancement is significantly lower than that of SFGs in S+S pairs. This suggests an important role for the disk–disk collision in the interaction-induced star formation. The M_{gas} of SFGs in S+E pairs is marginally lower than that of their counterparts in both S+S pairs and the control sample. Paired galaxies with and without interaction signs do not differ significantly in their mean sSFR and SFE. As found in previous works, this much larger sample confirms that the primary and secondary spirals in S+S pairs follow a Holmberg effect correlation on sSFR.

Key words: galaxies: evolution – galaxies: general – galaxies: interactions – galaxies: starburst

Supporting material: figure set, machine-readable tables

1. INTRODUCTION

Galaxy interactions and mergers are important external mechanisms for triggering galactic evolution (Kormendy & Kennicutt 2004). Both observations and numerical simulations have shown that dynamical instabilities induced by galaxy interactions can cause cold gas inflow and massive star formation in the central region of disk galaxies (see, e.g., Bahcall et al. 1995; Dasyra et al. 2006; Hopkins et al. 2006). Merger-induced star formation was first predicted by Toomre & Toomre (1972) and confirmed by Larson & Tinsley (1978) in a study of optical colors of Arp galaxies. Many subsequent studies of the H_α emission and Far-infrared (FIR) emission in Arp galaxies and in paired galaxies provided further support of this theory (see Kennicutt 1996 for a review). On the other hand, Haynes & Herter (1988) found little or no enhanced FIR emission in a sample of optically selected pairs compared to a control sample of single galaxies. In a more influential paper, Bergvall et al. (2003) reported a multi-wavelength study in which they found no significant star formation rate (SFR) enhancement for a sample of morphologically selected merger candidates. Apparently, only some merging galaxies have significantly enhanced SFR, with ultra-luminous infrared

galaxies (ULIRGs) as the extreme examples, and the others do not. Therefore, whether the mean SFR of a merger sample shows significant enhancement depends very much on how it is selected. Kennicutt et al. (1987) and Bushouse et al. (1988) found that merger candidates that show strong signs of tidal interactions have significantly stronger SFR enhancement than optically selected paired galaxies, the latter being only marginally enhanced (a factor of ~ 2) compared to single galaxies. Telesco et al. (1988) found a strong tendency for pairs with the highest FIR color temperatures to have the smallest separation. Xu & Sulentic (1991) showed that the enhancement of the FIR emission of close spiral–spiral (S+S) pairs with separation less than the size of the primary and with signs of interaction is significantly stronger than that of wider pairs and pairs without interaction signs. Sulentic (1989) found that elliptical–elliptical (E+E) pairs are equally quiet in the FIR emission as single ellipticals. Very few E's in S+E pairs are FIR bright, possibly cross-fueled by their S companions (Domingue et al. 2003).

More recently, large digitized surveys (e.g., SDSS, 2MASS, 2df, etc.) enabled large and homogeneously selected pair samples. A clear anti-correlation between the specific SFR (sSFR = SFR/ M_{star}) and the pair separation has been well

established (Barton et al. 2000; Lambas et al. 2003; Alonso et al. 2004; Nikolic et al. 2004; Ellison et al. 2008; Li et al. 2008; Scudder et al. 2012; Patton et al. 2013). In particular, close pairs with projected separation $r_{\text{proj}} \leq 20 h^{-1} \text{ kpc}$ have relatively strong sSFR enhancement of a factor of $\gtrsim 2$ (Ellison et al. 2008), while the sSFR enhancement of wider pairs is significantly weaker (Scudder et al. 2012; Patton et al. 2013). On the other hand, not all star-forming galaxies (SFGs) in close pairs have enhanced sSFRs. Xu et al. (2010) studied the sSFR enhancement in a sample of K-band-selected close major-merger pairs (primary-to-secondary mass ratio $m_{\text{pri}}/m_{\text{2nd}} \leq 2.5$) using *Spitzer* FIR observations and found that (1) on average, SFGs in S+E pairs do not show any sSFR enhancement compared to their counterparts in a mass-matched control sample; and (2) the sSFR enhancement in S+S major-merger pairs is mass dependent in the sense that significant sSFR enhancement is confined to massive SFGs while no enhancement is found in low-mass SFGs with nearly equal (low) mass companions. Using data obtained in *Herschel* (PEP/HerMES) and *Spitzer* surveys of the COSMOS field (Scoville et al. 2007), Xu et al. (2012a) studied the cosmic evolution of the sSFR enhancement in close major-merger pairs since $z = 1$, and found that the sSFR enhancement in massive S+S pairs decreases with increasing redshift, while there is no significant sSFR enhancement in massive S+E pairs at any redshift. Other authors also found evidence for the lack of SFR enhancement in S+E pairs (Hwang et al. 2011; Moon & Yoon 2015) or low SFR activity in spiral galaxies with early-type close neighbors (Park & Choi 2005, 2009; Park et al. 2008). The literature results on the sSFR enhancement in close minor-merger pairs are controversial. Woods & Geller (2007) found that in close minor mergers, only secondary companions are sSFR enhanced, while there is no significant enhancement in primary companions. This is the opposite of the results of Lambas et al. (2003) that show stronger sSFR enhancement in the primaries. More recently, Scudder et al. (2012) found that both the primaries and the secondaries have significantly enhanced sSFRs in close minor-merger pairs. Lanz et al. (2013) studied SEDs for 31 interacting galaxies in 14 major and minor-merger systems, and found increases in SFR but not sSFR as the interaction sequences progress from non-interacting to strongly interacting.

In this paper, we present new FIR imaging observations in the six photometry bands (70, 100, 160, 250, 350, and 500 μm) of *Herschel* PACS (Poglitsch et al. 2010) and SPIRE (Griffin et al. 2010), for a large and complete sample of close major-merger pairs of SFGs (including both S+S and S+E pairs). The focus of this new study is on the dependence of the SFR enhancement on the dust mass, which is a good proxy of gas mass. Star formation activity in galaxies is fueled by cold gas, which dominates the gas mass, and all SFGs are gas-rich. Does the SFR enhancement depend on the gas content of a paired SFG? Both in simulations (Hopkins et al. 2009; Perret et al. 2014; Scudder et al. 2015) and in observations (Xu et al. 2012a) there have been indications that the SFR enhancement may decrease with increasing gas fraction. According to Hopkins et al. (2009) (see also Mihos & Hernquist 1996), this is because the gravitational torque imposed by the stellar disk on the gas disk is less effective when the gas fraction is high, therefore less disk gas can sink to the nuclear region to fuel the merger-induced starburst by losing angular momentum to stars. Maps of the dust emission

in the six *Herschel* bands enabled us to accurately estimate the dust mass (and its distribution) for individual SFGs. All galaxies in our *Herschel* sample, a subset of the KPAIR sample of K-band selected major-merger pairs (Domingue et al. 2009; Xu et al. 2012b), have $M_{\text{star}} > 10^{10} M_{\odot}$ and normal metallicity. Therefore their gas mass is likely to be related to dust mass with a rather constant gas-to-dust ratio of ~ 100 (Draine & Li 2007), and the sSFR versus M_{gas} relation for these paired SFGs can be explored using the *Herschel* observations. It is worth noting that it is difficult to directly measure the gas mass in individual galaxies in close major-merger pairs. The angular resolutions of single-dish HI 21 cm line observations are too coarse (beam $\gtrsim 5'$) to resolve pairs into individual galaxies, while the interferometry observations using the VLA are very expensive in terms of the integration time.

The rest of the paper is arranged as follows. Section 2 describes the selection of the H-KPAIR sample, and the details of the *Herschel* observation and photometry are given in Section 3. Section 4 shows the images and catalogs of the H-KPAIR galaxies and describes the estimation of dust mass and SFRs using SED fittings, while we describe the selection, data reduction, and photometry on control sample galaxies in Section 5. Sections 6 and 7 show statistical comparison results on sSFRs, total gas masses, and star formation efficiencies (SFEs) in H-KPAIRs and the control sample. Discussions will be given in Section 8. We summarize our results and briefly introduce future plans in Section 9.

Throughout this paper, we adopt the Λ -cosmology with $\Omega_{\text{m}} = 0.3$ and $\Omega_{\Lambda} = 0.7$, and $H_0 = 70 \text{ (km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}\text{)}$.

2. THE *Herschel* KPAIR (H-KPAIR) SAMPLE

The local galaxy pairs sample used in this work (hereafter *Herschel* KPAIR sample, or H-KPAIR) was constructed from the KPAIR, which is a complete and unbiased K-band selected sample of 170 close major-merger galaxy pairs (see details in Domingue et al. 2009; Xu et al. 2010). Pairs in the KPAIR with the following characteristics are excluded from H-KPAIR: (1) Elliptical+Elliptical (E+E) pairs; (2) pairs with only one measured redshift; (3) pairs with recession velocities $< 2000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. The resulting sample contains 88 galaxy pairs (176 paired galaxies), of which 44 are Spiral+Spiral (S+S) pairs and 44 are Spiral+Elliptical (S+E) pairs. The interaction morphology of these pairs was visually checked by three of us (C. C., C. K. X., and D. D). Accordingly, pairs are classified into three types: (1) INT (with signs of interacting, e.g., morphological distortions, tidal tails and bridges, plumes etc.), (2) MER (merging systems) and (3) JUS (“just” pairs without clear signs of interaction). All galaxies have $z < 0.1$, with a median of $z = 0.04$.

3. *Herschel* OBSERVATIONS

3.1. PACS and SPIRE Images

Pairs in H-KPAIR were observed successfully using PACS and SPIRE photometers in the three PACS bands (70, 100, 160 μm) and three SPIRE bands (250, 350, 500 μm). The observations of 83 pairs were carried out within our own proposal (OT2_cxu_2). All but two of these pairs are smaller than $2'$, while the sizes of two large pairs (J1406+5043 and J2047+0019) are between $3'$ and $5'$.

PACS observations were done in the scanmap mode with medium scan speed ($20''/\text{s}$). Each pair was observed with four

Table 1
H-KPAIR Galaxy Sample

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Pair ID (KPAIR)	Galaxy ID (2MASX)	R.A. (J2000)	decl. (J2000)	z redshift	K_s (mag)	Type	Int-type	Herschel-ID	$s(p)$ (kpc)	$\delta(Vz)$ (km s^{-1})
J0020+0049	J00202580+0049350 J00202748+0050009	5.107446 5.114637	0.826346 0.833554	0.014864 0.016204	10.98 10.5	S E	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	11.44	402.0
J0118-0013	J01183417-0013416 J01183556-0013594	19.642259 19.648352	-0.228261 -0.233075	0.045344 0.045524	12.05 12.88	S S	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	27.23	54.0
J0211-0039	J02110638-0039191 J02110832-0039171	32.776675 32.784577	-0.655108 -0.654777	0.017746 0.018066	11.42 10.9	S S	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	10.63	96.0
J0338+0109	J03381222+0110088 J03381299+0109414	54.550919 54.554136	1.16912 1.161523	0.039201 0.040644	12.42 12.77	S E	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	24.9	432.9
J0754+1648	J07543194+1648214 J07543221+1648349	118.633109 118.634232	16.805959 16.809722	0.045869 0.046216	12.03 11.55	S S	MER MER	OT2_cxu_2	13.89	104.1
J0808+3854	J08083377+3854534 J08083563+3854522	122.14073 122.148487	38.914841 38.914504	0.040173 0.040094	12.37 11.88	S E	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	18.71	23.7
J0823+2120	J08233266+2120171 J08233421+2120515	125.886114 125.892554	21.338096 21.34764	0.018076 0.018075	12.15 11.52	S S	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	15.44	0.3
J0829+5531	J08291491+5531227 J08292083+5531081	127.312147 127.336797	55.522992 55.518931	0.025059 0.025243	11.73 11.42	S S	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	27.75	55.2
J0836+4722	J08364482+4722188 J08364588+4722100	129.186777 129.191208	47.371907 47.369469	0.05256 0.05256	12.28 11.9	S S	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	15.8	0.0
J0838+3054	J08381759+3054534 J08381795+3055011	129.573312 129.5748	30.914861 30.916973	0.047559 0.048068	12.65 11.94	S S	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	9.09	152.7
J0839+3613	J08385973+3613164 J08390125+3613042	129.748888 129.755226	36.221234 36.217846	0.055618 0.054846	12.04 12.55	E S	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	26.58	231.6
J0841+2642	J08414959+2642578 J08415054+2642475	130.456662 130.460609	26.716073 26.713209	0.084834 0.085834	12.27 12.99	S E	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	30.64	300.0
J0906+5144	J09060283+5144411 J09060498+5144071	136.511812 136.520782	51.744702 51.735305	0.02912 0.029131	11.68 11.95	E S	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	24.29	3.3
J0912+3547	J09123636+3547180 J09123676+3547462	138.151523 138.153186	35.788345 35.796182	0.023532 0.023512	11.53 12.34	E S	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	14.24	6.0
J0913+4742	J09134461+4742165 J09134606+4742001	138.435884 138.441955	47.704599 47.700051	0.051226 0.052729	11.91 12.1	E S	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	24.32	450.9
J0915+4419	J09155467+4419510 J09155552+4419580	138.977827 138.981364	44.33086 44.332785	0.039568 0.039576	12.23 11.31	S S	MER MER	OT1_dsanders_1	9.69	2.4
J0926+0447	J09264111+0447247 J09264137+0447260	141.671319 141.672412	4.790211 4.790559	0.089132 0.090744	13.16 12.48	S S	MER MER	OT2_cxu_2	8.13	483.6
J0937+0245	J09374413+0245394 J09374506+0244504	144.433951 144.437634	2.760819 2.74737	0.024156 0.023497	10.01 10.45	S E	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	25.64	197.7
J1010+5440	J10100079+5440198 J10100212+5440279	152.503332 152.508859	54.672181 54.674434	0.046004 0.046283	12.2 12.34	S S	MER MER	OT2_cxu_2	13.92	83.7
J1015+0657	J10155257+0657330 J10155338+0657495	153.969058 153.972451	6.959172 6.963758	0.029931 0.029116	12.28 11.3	S E	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	13.02	244.5
J1020+4831	J10205188+4831096 J10205369+4831246	155.216286 155.223658	48.519406 48.523383	0.052968 0.053118	13.26 12.27	S E	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	25.94	45.0
J1022+3446	J10225647+3446564 J10225655+3446468	155.73532 155.735626	34.78235 34.779681	0.05537 0.056375	13.18 12.39	S S	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	11.56	301.5
J1023+4220	J10233658+4220477 J10233684+4221037	155.902453 155.903524	42.346583 42.351041	0.045621 0.045444	12.36 13.01	S S	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	15.98	53.1
J1027+0114	J10272950+0114490 J10272970+0115170	156.872904 156.873782	1.246742 1.254605	0.023592 0.023376	11.79 10.9	S E	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	14.21	64.8
J1032+5306	J10325316+5306536 J10325321+5306477	158.22153 158.221747	53.114916 53.113263	0.06403 0.063881	12.62 12.15	S E	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	8.32	44.7
J1033+4404	J10332972+4404342 J10333162+4404212	158.373843 158.381778	44.076176 44.072572	0.052303 0.052089	11.91 12.37	S S	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	27.42	64.2
J1036+5447	J10364274+5447356 J10364400+5447489	159.178124 159.183338	54.79323 54.796929	0.045841 0.045784	12.47 11.63	S E	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	16.9	17.1
J1039+3904	J10392338+3904501 J10392515+3904573	159.847442 159.854824	39.080611 39.082589	0.043464 0.04332	12.49 12.29	S E	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	20.35	43.2
J1043+0645	J10435053+0645466 J10435268+0645256	160.960666 160.969501	6.76296 6.75702	0.028694 0.028115	11.96 12.2	S S	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	23.23	173.7
J1045+3910	J10452478+3910298 J10452496+3909499	161.353285 161.354008	39.174955 39.163873	0.026834 0.025699	11.63 11.41	S E	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	22.72	340.5
J1051+5101	J10514368+5101195 J10514450+5101303	162.93181 162.935331	51.022155 51.025075	0.025027 0.023807	10.27 10.97	E S	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	6.99	366.0

Table 1
(Continued)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Pair ID (KPAIR)	Galaxy ID (2MASX)	R.A. (J2000)	decl. (J2000)	z redshift	K_s (mag)	Type	Int-type	<i>Herschel</i> -ID	s(pc) (kpc)	$\delta(V_z)$ (km s^{-1})
J1059+0857	J10595869+0857215 J10595915+0857357	164.994547 164.996465	8.955983 8.95992	0.063163 0.062696	12.01 12.95	E S	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	21.62	140.1
J1101+5720	J11014357+5720058 J11014364+5720336	165.431565 165.431837	57.334969 57.342686	0.046903 0.047823	12.46 13.17	E S	JUS JUS	KPGT_soliver_1	28.03	276.0
J1106+4751	J11064944+4751119 J11065068+4751090	166.706021 166.711183	47.853312 47.85252	0.064324 0.06544	12.66 12.44	S S	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	17.92	334.8
J1120+0028	J11204657+0028142 J11204801+0028068	170.194061 170.200062	0.470612 0.468579	0.025534 0.025618	11.78 11.0	S S	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	12.33	25.2
J1125+0226	J11251704+0227007 J11251716+0226488	171.321025 171.321518	2.450198 2.446913	0.050379 0.050659	12.75 12.14	S S	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	12.99	84.0
J1127+3604	J11273289+3604168 J11273467+3603470	171.887066 171.894471	36.071335 36.063083	0.035053 0.035137	11.67 10.82	S S	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	27.43	25.2
J1137+4728	J11375476+4727588 J11375801+4728143	174.478176 174.491711	47.466349 47.470652	0.034334 0.033875	11.28 11.86	E S	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	26.63	137.7
J1144+3332	J11440335+3332062 J11440433+3332339	176.013986 176.018049	33.535072 33.54277	0.031799 0.031464	11.74 12.66	E S	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	20.48	100.5
J1148+3547	J11484370+3547002 J11484525+3547092	177.182095 177.188549	35.783414 35.785896	0.064099 0.063619	12.81 11.94	S S	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	29.11	144.0
J1150+3746	J11501333+3746107 J11501399+3746306	177.555564 177.558293	37.769659 37.775167	0.055042 0.05554	12.7 12.44	S S	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	25.36	149.4
J1150+1444	J11505764+1444200 J11505844+1444124	177.740186 177.743517	14.738912 14.736805	0.057202 0.056202	12.69 11.73	S E	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	17.17	300.0
J1154+4932	J11542299+4932509 J11542307+4932456	178.595801 178.596149	49.547493 49.546019	0.070154 0.071182	13.0 12.02	S E	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	8.23	308.4
J1202+5342	J12020424+5342317 J12020537+5342487	180.517927 180.522233	53.708769 53.713478	0.064651 0.06395	12.97 12.43	S E	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	27.14	210.3
J1205+0135	J12054066+0135365 J12054073+0134302	181.419422 181.419711	1.59349 1.575058	0.022002 0.020894	12.1 11.21	S E	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	30.83	332.4
J1211+4039	J12115507+4039182 J12115648+4039184	182.97949 182.98535	40.655067 40.655124	0.022854 0.023505	11.82 11.98	S S	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	7.73	195.3
J1219+1201	J12191719+1200582 J12191866+1201054	184.821646 184.827781	12.01619 12.018189	0.027303 0.026767	11.83 12.8	E S	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	13.18	160.8
J1243+4405	J12433887+4405399 J12433936+4406046	190.911978 190.914009	44.094436 44.101295	0.041791 0.040958	12.09 11.94	S E	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	22.6	249.9
J1252+4645	J12525011+4645272 J12525212+4645294	193.208797 193.21717	46.757577 46.758185	0.061331 0.060982	12.42 12.2	S E	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	27.67	104.7
J1301+4803	J13011662+4803366 J13011835+4803304	195.319279 195.326491	48.06018 48.058471	0.030278 0.029846	12.2 12.67	S S	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	11.84	129.6
J1308+0422	J13082737+0422125 J13082964+0422045	197.114112 197.123418	4.370179 4.367971	0.025476 0.025696	13.39 12.44	S S	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	18.52	66.0
J1313+3910	J13131429+3910360 J13131470+3910382	198.309546 198.311265	39.176686 39.177305	0.071586 0.071586	12.24 13.1	E S	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	8.29	0.0
J1315+4424	J13151386+4424264 J13151726+4424255	198.807791 198.821937	44.407356 44.407105	0.03586 0.035743	12.01 11.23	S S	INT INT	OT1_rmushotz_1	27.84	35.1
J1315+6207	J13153076+6207447 J13153506+6207287	198.878026 198.896085	62.129135 62.124613	0.030566 0.030586	11.99 11.54	S S	INT INT	OT1_dsanders_1	22.39	6.0
J1332-0301	J13325525-0301347 J13325655-0301395	203.230301 203.235759	-3.026349 -3.027679	0.049306 0.048316	12.95 12.19	S S	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	21.45	297.0
J1346-0325	J13462001-0325407 J13462215-0325057	206.583483 206.592397	-3.428114 -3.418283	0.024781 0.025521	11.19 11.66	S E	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	25.03	222.0
J1400-0254	J14003661-0254327 J14003796-0254227	210.152556 210.15818	-2.909102 -2.906313	0.025579 0.026884	11.49 11.73	S S	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	12.23	391.5
J1400+4251	J14005783+4251203 J14005879+4250427	210.240969 210.244986	42.85566 42.845198	0.032741 0.033522	11.87 12.18	S S	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	27.27	234.3
J1405+6542	J14055079+6542598 J14055334+6542277	211.461632 211.472286	65.716632 65.707721	0.03063 0.030762	12.8 12.0	S E	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	23.27	39.6
J1406+5043	J14062157+5043303 J14064127+5043239	211.589913 211.671969	50.725106 50.723327	0.006456 0.007258	9.7 9.56	S E	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	25.21	240.6
J1407-0234	J14070703-0234513 J14070720-0234402	211.779296 211.780016	-2.580923 -2.577849	0.058555 0.057555	12.44 12.96	S E	INT INT	OT2_cxu_2	14.43	300.0
J1423+3400	J14234238+3400324 J14234632+3401012	215.926602 215.943004	34.009016 34.017002	0.013553 0.012573	11.48 11.04	S S	JUS JUS	OT2_cxu_2	16.14	294.0

Table 1
(Continued)

(1) Pair ID (KPAIR)	(2) Galaxy ID (2MASX)	(3) R.A. (J2000)	(4) decl. (J2000)	(5) z redshift	(6) K_s (mag)	(7) Type	(8) Int-type	(9) <i>Herschel</i> -ID	(10) $s(p)$ (kpc)	(11) $\delta(Vz)$ (km s^{-1})
J1424–0304	J14245831–0303597	216.242996	–3.066606	0.052517	12.37	S	JUS	OT2_cxu_2	13.91	300.0
	J14245913–0304012	216.246381	–3.067027	0.053517	11.9	S	JUS			
J1425+0313	J14250552+0313590	216.272925	3.233119	0.037083	11.98	E	INT	OT2_cxu_2	22.37	114.0
	J14250739+0313560	216.280712	3.232055	0.037463	12.97	S	INT			
J1429+3534	J14294766+3534275	217.448585	35.574313	0.028996	10.93	S	JUS	KPGT_soliver_1	22.07	180.3
	J14295031+3534122	217.459663	35.570065	0.029597	11.9	S	JUS			
J1433+4004	J14334683+4004512	218.445139	40.080911	0.026047	10.78	S	INT	OT2_cxu_2	28.01	114.0
	J14334840+4005392	218.451475	40.094155	0.026427	11.17	S	INT			
J1444+1207	J14442055+1207429	221.085649	12.128593	0.030445	11.51	S	MER	OT2_cxu_2	8.26	299.4
	J14442079+1207552	221.086655	12.132	0.031443	10.72	S	MER			
J1500+4317	J15002374+4316559	225.098935	43.282197	0.031088	11.34	E	JUS	OT2_cxu_2	14.58	147.0
	J15002500+4317131	225.10417	43.286997	0.031578	11.73	S	JUS			
J1505+3427	J15053137+3427534	226.380709	34.464851	0.074528	12.98	S	INT	OT2_cxu_2	9.55	300.0
	J15053183+3427526	226.38266	34.464635	0.073528	12.36	E	INT			
J1506+0346	J15064391+0346364	226.682879	3.776844	0.036278	11.48	S	JUS	OT2_cxu_2	25.24	315.0
	J15064579+0346214	226.690883	3.772574	0.035228	11.6	S	JUS			
J1510+5810	J15101587+5810425	227.566059	58.178518	0.030343	11.77	S	JUS	OT2_cxu_2	10.54	402.0
	J15101776+5810375	227.574164	58.176979	0.031683	12.35	S	JUS			
J1514+0403	J15144544+0403587	228.689368	4.06633	0.0386	11.89	S	INT	OT2_cxu_2	18.81	186.0
	J15144697+0403576	228.695709	4.066007	0.03922	12.06	S	INT			
J1523+3748	J15233768+3749030	230.907038	37.817522	0.023365	12.55	S	INT	OT2_cxu_2	20.09	78.3
	J15233899+3748254	230.912489	37.807073	0.023626	12.43	E	INT			
J1526+5915	J15264774+5915464	231.698953	59.262907	0.044712	12.45	S	INT	OT2_cxu_2	8.77	224.1
	J15264892+5915478	231.703856	59.263304	0.045459	12.13	E	INT			
J1528+4255	J15281276+4255474	232.053241	42.929924	0.018839	10.02	S	INT	OT2_cxu_2	26.53	243.0
	J15281667+4256384	232.069607	42.944107	0.018029	10.59	S	INT			
J1552+4620	J15523258+4620180	238.135769	46.338356	0.059385	12.07	E	INT	OT2_cxu_2	19.46	489.0
	J15523393+4620237	238.141398	46.339933	0.061015	12.75	S	INT			
J1556+4757	J15562191+4757172	239.091225	47.954829	0.019103	12.1	S	JUS	OT2_cxu_2	22.96	240.0
	J15562738+4757302	239.114264	47.958429	0.019903	12.16	E	JUS			
J1558+3227	J15583749+3227379	239.656243	32.460535	0.049368	13.16	S	INT	OT2_cxu_2	10.8	261.0
	J15583784+3227471	239.657667	32.463088	0.048498	12.29	S	INT			
J1602+4111	J16024254+4111499	240.677392	41.197267	0.033536	11.69	S	JUS	OT2_cxu_2	18.66	69.0
	J16024475+4111589	240.686475	41.199706	0.033306	12.5	S	JUS			
J1608+2529	J16080559+2529091	242.023328	25.485866	0.041547	11.94	S	MER	OT2_cxu_2	10.96	224.1
	J16080648+2529066	242.02704	25.485182	0.042294	11.32	S	MER			
J1608+2328	J16082261+2328459	242.094219	23.479425	0.04092	13.17	S	JUS	OT2_cxu_2	22.25	31.8
	J16082354+2328240	242.098125	23.473347	0.040814	12.44	S	JUS			
J1614+3711	J16145418+3711064	243.72577	37.185123	0.058169	12.13	S	INT	OT2_cxu_2	9.13	0.0
	J16145421+3711136	243.725893	37.187131	0.058169	12.04	E	INT			
J1628+4109	J16282497+4110064	247.104069	41.168463	0.033017	11.47	S	JUS	OT2_cxu_2	27.9	370.8
	J16282756+4109395	247.114849	41.161	0.031781	11.52	S	JUS			
J1635+2630	J16354293+2630494	248.928908	26.513727	0.070061	12.29	S	INT	OT2_cxu_2	14.99	378.0
	J16354366+2630505	248.931925	26.514045	0.071321	12.22	E	INT			
J1637+4650	J16372583+4650161	249.357631	46.837824	0.057817	11.8	S	JUS	OT2_cxu_2	25.82	299.7
	J16372754+4650054	249.364787	46.834858	0.056818	12.44	S	JUS			
J1702+1859	J17020320+1900006	255.513366	19.000181	0.057322	12.39	E	INT	OT2_cxu_2	17.14	462.6
	J17020378+1859495	255.515763	18.997088	0.05578	13.18	S	INT			
J1704+3448	J17045089+3448530	256.212001	34.814721	0.057213	13.06	S	INT	OT2_cxu_2	11.74	270.0
	J17045097+3449020	256.212288	34.817342	0.056313	12.4	S	INT			
J2047+0019	J20471908+0019150	311.829434	0.320801	0.012971	9.08	S	JUS	OT2_cxu_2	28.98	414.0
	J20472428+0018030	311.851263	0.300826	0.011591	9.74	E	JUS			

Note. Descriptions of columns: (1) Pair ID. The designations are “KPAIR J0020+0049,” etc. (2) Galaxy ID, taken from 2MASS. (3) R.A. (deg, J2000). (4) decl. (deg, J2000). (5) redshift z taken from SDSS or other telescopes. (6) K_{rms} (K_{20}) magnitude taken from 2MASS. (7) Morphological type (S: Spirals, E: Ellipticals). (8) Interacting morphological type (INT: with interaction signs; MER: mergers; JUS: without interacting signs, “just” pairs). (9) *Herschel* proposal ID. (10) Projected separation ($s(p)$) between two galaxies in pairs, in kpc. (11) The difference in radial velocity ($\delta(Vz)$) between two galaxies in pairs, in km s^{-1} .

(This table is available in machine-readable form.)

concatenated PACS observations. The first two are for the 70 and 160 μm bands with orientation angles of $+45^\circ$ (nominal) and -45° (orthogonal), respectively, and the other two are for

the 100 and 160 μm bands of the same cross-scan configuration. For small pairs ($<2'$), each scan map has six scans with separation of $30''$ and scan length = 3. This yields nearly

uniform coverage of a $3' \times 3'$ region, leaving enough margins outside the pairs for background determination. The average 4σ sensitivity limits are 36, 42, and 56 mJy for the three PACS bands. For large pairs we used scan number = 10, separation = $36''$, and scan length = $6'$, yielding a uniform coverage of a $6' \times 6'$ region and the average 4σ sensitivity limits of 30, 36, and 48 mJy. Data reduction was carried out using the *Herschel* Interactive Processing Environment (HIPE; Ott 2010), with the mapmaking done using UNIMAP (Traficante et al. 2011). The mean beam size (FWHM) are $5''.7$, $6''.8$, and $12''.0$ for 70, 100, and $1600 \mu\text{m}$ images, respectively.

SPIRE observations of small pairs were done in the small-map mode, providing uniformly covered cross-scan maps of $4' \times 4'$ in 3 SPIRE bands. For large pairs, the observations were done in the large-map mode with nominal scan speed ($30''/\text{s}$), both scan length and scan height equal to $6'$, and in the A and B directions. For both the small and large maps, each observation has 4 repeats, yielding confusion limited 4σ sensitivities of 29, 30, and 34 mJy in the 3 SPIRE bands, respectively. The SPIRE data were reduced using HIPE 10.0.0, which uses the de-striper for the mapmaking. Bad pixels (PSWF8, PSWE9, PSWB5, PSWD11) were masked. The mean beam FWHM are $18''.2$, $24''.9$, and $36''.3$ for 250, 350, and $500 \mu\text{m}$ images, respectively.

The remaining 5 pairs in H-KPAIR were observed by other OT and KPGT projects, and their *Herschel* data were taken from the archives. SPIRE images of two pairs (J1101+5720 and J1429+3534) were taken directly from HerMES data release v2. In Table 1 we present the pair and galaxy ID, R.A., and decl., redshift (z), Ks-band magnitude (from 2MASS), morphological types (spiral or elliptical), interaction morphological types (as described in Section 2), and *Herschel* proposal ID for 176 paired galaxies in the H-KPAIR sample. SDSS, PACS, and SPIRE images of all pairs are shown in Figure 1.

3.2. PACS and SPIRE Photometry

We made extended-source photometry on individual galaxies in each pair to get their integrated FIR-submillimeter fluxes. The following two methods were used.

1. *Aperture photometry*: for pairs with large separation compared with the beam size of a given band, elliptical/circular apertures were selected and aperture photometry was performed. The photometric error is the quadratic sum of the background subtraction error and the rms error as calculated in Dale et al. (2012). For PACS data, photometry in aperture matching annuli were used to determine the values for sky background subtraction. For SPIRE data, the sky background was estimated using the mean of photometric measurements on eight elliptical/circular regions (of the same size as the photometric aperture) surrounding the pair. Aperture corrections were applied according to measurements on the point-spread function (PSF) images.
2. *IMFIT model-fitting photometry*: for blended pairs with small separation, IMFIT (Erwin 2015) was used to do the two-component simultaneous model fitting to get the deblended flux for each galaxy. The PACS photometry simultaneously fits a combination of sky level, Gaussians, and exponential disks for both galaxy components. Initial parameters include the peak intensity, coordinates and

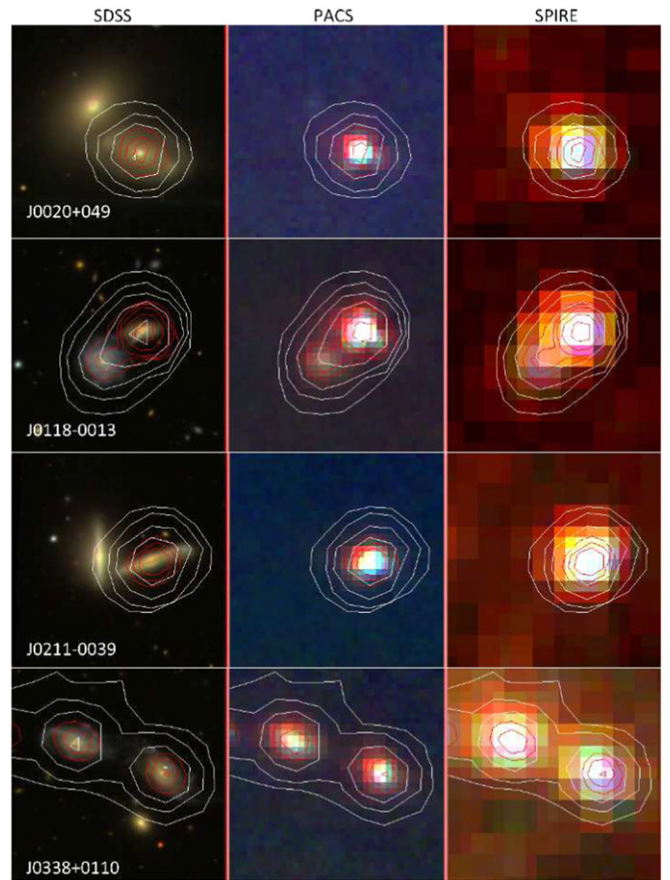


Figure 1. SDSS, *Herschel* PACS, and SPIRE three-color images of H-KPAIR galaxy pairs. All images are overlaid by the same two sets of contours of $70 \mu\text{m}$ (red) and $250 \mu\text{m}$ (white) images.

(The complete figure set (22 images) is available.)

appropriate scale. The IMFIT uses χ^2 minimization and the residual images were examined and adjusted manually. Subsequent initial parameter adjustments were performed to minimize the residual images. The relative flux of each galaxy is fairly robust to the parameter adjustments. Total aperture flux of the pair with division based on relative fits was therefore the chosen photometric method. Errors are based on the area-dependent background error estimation for this large aperture, with a conservative approach based on half the area of the flux assigned to each galaxy. The pair J0926+0447 is too blended for the fits to converge to a useful residual and the relative flux could not be determined. The reported errors for this pair are large, but constrained by the total flux. The SPIRE photometry uses two types of models in IMFIT: (1) PSF model for point-like galaxies; (2) two-dimensional (2D) Gaussian for extended galaxies. Both models also include a uniform background. The photometric errors were estimated using the rms error measured on the residual images: $\text{error}_{\text{rms}} = \text{rms}(\text{residual, per pixel}) \times N/\sqrt{n}$ (N : number of pixels in the aperture; n : number of beams in the aperture).

Color corrections were made for 3 SPIRE bands with multiplicative correcting factors of 0.95385, 0.95632, 0.97215 for 250, 350, $500 \mu\text{m}$ fluxes, respectively. No calibration errors

are included in the PACS and SPIRE photometric errors. Upper limits of 4σ were given for non-detections in both the aperture and model-fitting photometry methods.

4. DUST MASS, L_{IR} , AND STELLAR MASS

The dust mass M_{dust} and integrated infrared luminosity L_{IR} (8–1000 μm) of individual galaxies are estimated via FIR-submillimeter spectral energy distribution (SED) fitting using the dust emission model of Draine & Li (2007; hereafter DL07). The DL07 model includes emissions from polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) molecules and graphite and silicate grains, covering the entire IR wavelength range from the mid-infrared (MIR) through the submillimeter. It is consistent with observations of a variety of infrared continuum and PAH features in local galaxies (e.g., Draine et al. 2007; see also Dale et al. 2012 for more detailed descriptions). In the SED fittings, the Milky way extinction curve (MW3.1) is assumed and the maximum interstellar radiation field intensity is fixed at $U_{\text{max}} = 10^6$. The best-fit values of parameters M_{dust} , γ , qPAH (between 0.5 and 4.5 with the step of 0.1), and U_{min} (among values of 0.10, 0.15, 0.20, 0.30, 0.40, 0.50, 0.70, 0.80, 1.00, 1.20, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 7.00, 8.00, 12.0, 15.0, 20.0, and 25.0) are then found via a simple χ^2 minimization. The errors of M_{dust} include two terms: (1) error associated with model fitting, estimated using Bayesian analysis (da Cunha et al. 2008); and (2) error caused by observational uncertainties, estimated using a Monte-Carlo method: it equals to the standard deviation of the values of M_{dust} resulting from fittings of 300 simulated IR-submillimeter SEDs. In each SED, the flux in a given *Herschel* band is generated randomly, assuming a Gaussian probability distribution with the mean equal to the observed flux and the σ equal to the photometric error. The mean errors of M_{dust} for spirals in H-KPAIRs are estimated to be: 0.086 ± 0.020 dex ($\log_{10}(M_{\odot})$), 0.101 ± 0.044 dex, and 0.213 ± 0.191 dex for those with all 6-band *Herschel* detections, 5-band *Herschel* detections, and 4-band *Herschel* detections, respectively.

We carried out a test to check whether the lack of MIR broadband fluxes in the SED fittings introduces any bias, using ~ 25 H-KPAIR spirals observed by *Spitzer* (Xu et al. 2010). As shown in Figure 2, the M_{dust} obtained using SED fittings with and without MIR fluxes (IRAC 8 and MIPS 24 μm) agrees very well with each other. The scatter is quite small and much lower than other uncertainties. We also found good agreement between L_{IR} and L_{TIR} (estimated from 24, 70, 160 μm luminosities; Dale et al. 2005). Thus, both the M_{dust} and L_{IR} estimated using the DL07 model SED fittings from FIR-submillimeter bands are reliable even though the MIR data points are missing. On the other hand, in trials that used the two-graybody model (2GB; Dunne & Eales 2001) in the SED fittings of H-KPAIR galaxies, we found that the resulting M_{dust} and L_{IR} are both systematically lower than those obtained using the DL07 model (Figure 3). This is mainly due to the fact that the 2GB model does not include the MIR emission at $\lambda < 20 \mu\text{m}$; therefore it underestimates M_{dust} and L_{IR} (Dale et al. 2012).

It should be noted that there might be a systematic underestimation (up to 20%) of the L_{IR} for galaxies with very warm MIR-to-FIR colors ($f(25 \mu\text{m})/f(60 \mu\text{m}) > 0.2$). These sources are generally associated with bright active galactic nuclei (AGNs; Surace et al. 1998). As discussed in Section 8.1, very few galaxies in our samples may be associated with bright

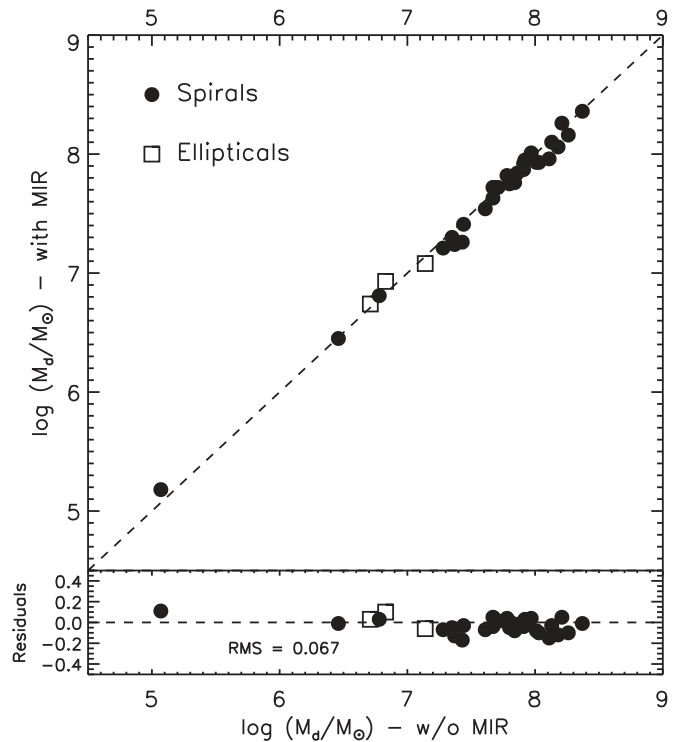


Figure 2. Comparison of dust masses using the DL07 SED fitting with and without MIR fluxes for H-KPAIR galaxies with *Spitzer* observations by Xu et al. (2010). Spirals are shown as black dots and ellipticals are shown as open squares. Residuals are shown in the bottom panel.

AGNs. Therefore our results shall not be affected significantly by this possible bias. Indeed, Figure 4 shows the dependence of L_{IR} estimations using DL07 SED fittings without or with MIR (*Spitzer* IRAC and MIPS 24 μm) data points on *Spitzer* MIR-to-FIR colors: $f(24 \mu\text{m})/f(70 \mu\text{m})$, for 30 spirals in H-KPAIRs that were also included in Xu et al. (2010). There is only one spiral in pairs (J20471908+0019150) with warm MIR-to-FIR color ($f(24 \mu\text{m})/f(70 \mu\text{m}) > 0.2$), and there are no obvious underestimations of L_{IR} without the use of MIR points.

For H-KPAIR and control sample galaxies (see Section 5) with a number of *Herschel* band of detections less than four, we used an empirical relation between M_{dust} and $L_{250 \mu\text{m}}$ (the monochromatic luminosity νL_{ν} at 250 μm) to estimate the dust mass (or its upper limit) from the 250 μm flux (or the upper limit). The adopted relation is $\log(M_{\text{dust}}/M_{\odot}) = -0.13 + 0.83 \times \log(L_{250 \mu\text{m}}/L_{\odot})$. The L_{IR} (or its upper-limit) of these galaxies was estimated from the the 100 μm flux (or the upper-limit) according to another empirical relation: $\log(L_{\text{IR}}/L_{\odot}) = 0.84 + 0.95 \times \log(L_{100 \mu\text{m}}/L_{\odot})$. Both relations were derived using H-KPAIR spirals with all 6-band or 5-band detections. Comparing results obtained from SED fittings to those calculated using these relations, the rms errors of the two empirical relations are 0.27 dex (for M_{dust}) and 0.11 dex (for L_{IR}), respectively.

In Tables 2 and 3 we listed the *Herschel* fluxes, stellar mass M_{star} , the SFR, and total gas masses M_{gas} ($M_{\text{gas}} = 100 \times M_{\text{dust}}$) of paired spiral and elliptical galaxies, respectively. The SFR is derived from L_{IR} using the formula of Kennicutt (1998), with an additional correction factor of $10^{-0.20}$ for the conversion from the Salpeter IMF to the Kroupa IMF (Calzetti 2013). It is worth noting that this formalism misses the contribution from

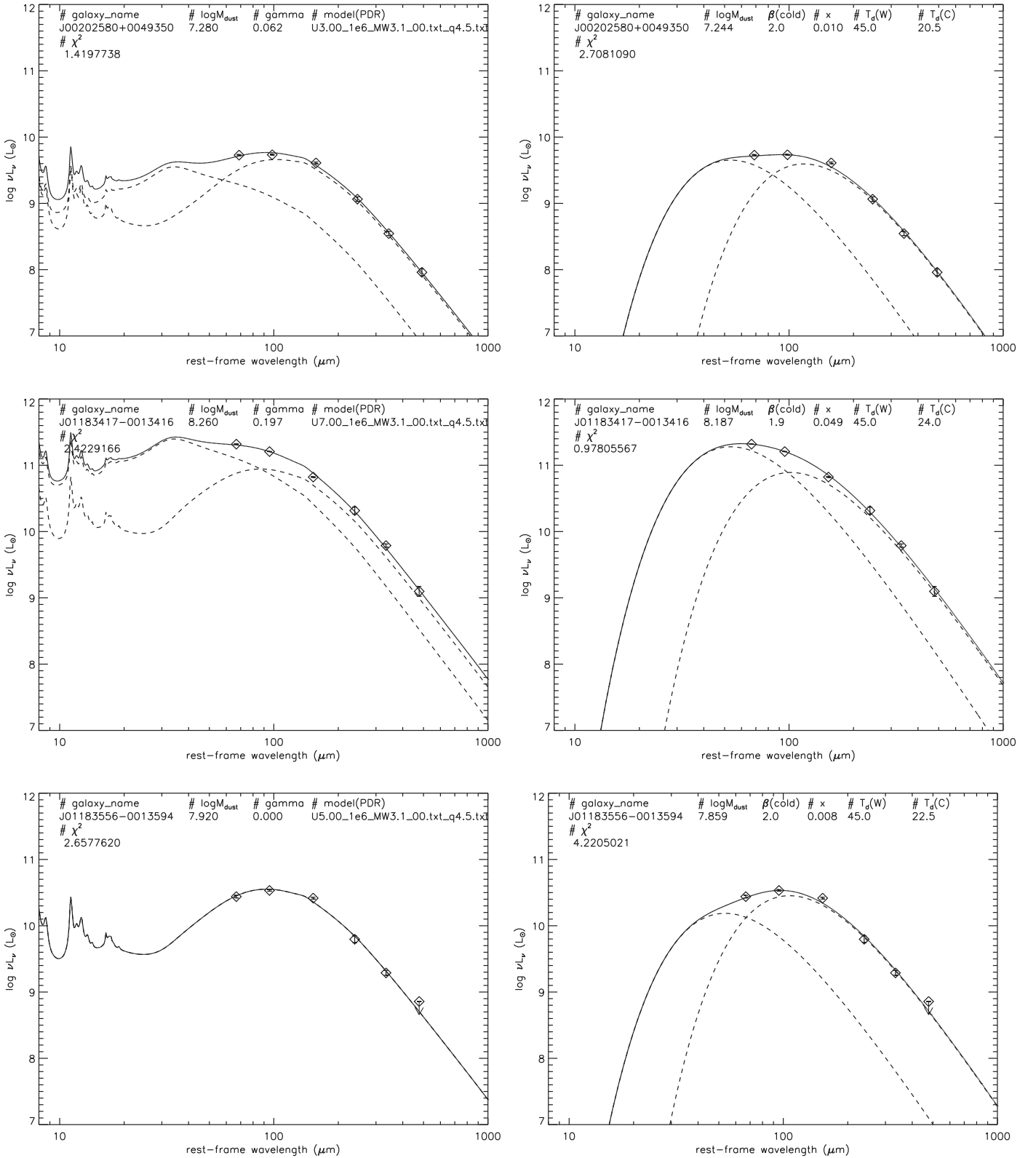


Figure 3. Examples of DL07 (left panels) and 2 GB (right panels) SED fittings for 3 spirals in H-KPAIR.

unobscured UV radiation, which is on the order of 20% for KPAIR galaxies (Yuan et al. 2012). It is also contaminated by the dust emission powered by the radiation of old stars (Buat & Xu 1996). However, since the same formalism is applied to both H-KPAIR galaxies and control galaxies, these possible

biases shall not affect the results on the star formation enhancement of paired galaxies. M_{star} is estimated using 2MASS Ks band luminosity: $M_{\text{star}}/L_{\text{K}} = 1.32 M_{\odot}/L_{\odot}$ (Xu et al. 2004; Domingue et al. 2009), with an additional correction factor of $10^{-0.39}$ (Xu et al. 2012b) in order to match

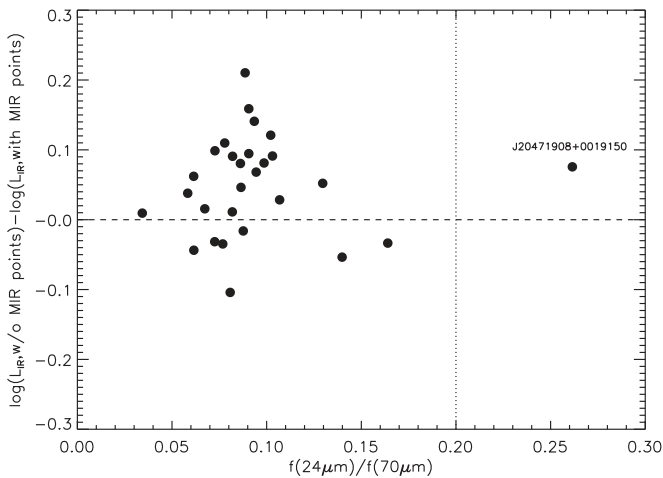


Figure 4. Differences between L_{IR} using the DL07SED fitting without and with MIR fluxes vs. MIR-to-FIR color: $f(24\ \mu\text{m})/f(70\ \mu\text{m})$, for H-KPAIR spiral galaxies with *Spitzer* observations by Xu et al. (2010).

those given in SDSS value-added catalogs (Kauffmann et al. 2003; with Kroupa IMF).

Chang et al. (2015) recently published stellar masses and SFRs for 1 M galaxies from SDSS+*WISE*, estimated based on 0.4 to 22 μm SEDs using the MAGPHYS (da Cunha et al. 2008) energy balance SED fitting technique. Chang et al.’s work also includes 85 spirals in pairs and all 132 spirals in controls in our samples. Comparisons of stellar masses and SFRs estimated in our work and in Chang et al. (2015) are shown in Figures 5 and 6, respectively.

From the comparisons, for most of the spirals with higher stellar masses, we found that using 2MASS Ks band luminosities (our work) and SED model fitting (Chang et al. 2015) will result in very similar M_{star} values. While this only applies for spirals with the lowest stellar masses, Chang et al. (2015) estimated lower M_{star} (~ 0.3 dex) than ours. For comparison, for SFRs Chang et al.’s (2015) values are systematically lower than ours, especially for spirals in the control sample. This may be caused by: (1) in our work, larger beams of *Herschel* FIR-to-submillimeter bands resulting in more background contaminations; (2) in Chang et al. (2015), underestimation of dust obscurations for optical-to-MIR bands in MAGPHYS SED fittings; (3) the fact that the sizes of our local paired and control galaxies are generally much larger than the PSFs of SDSS and *WISE*, therefore, using MODELFLUX for SDSS 5-bands and PSF model flux for *WISE* 4-bands (although applied a correction using R_e) may still cause some flux loss in Chang et al. (2015), especially for the estimations of SFRs using *WISE* bands.

5. CONTROL SAMPLE

The control sample was selected among 2MASS galaxies of redshift $z < 0.1$ (from SDSS), found in four Level-5 HerMES fields: Bootes HerMES, EGS HerMES, ELAIS N1 HerMES, and Lockman SWIRE. Details of the *Herschel* PACS and SPIRE observations in these fields can be found in Oliver et al. (2012). The morphologies of these galaxies (S or E) were obtained from visual classifications by Galaxy Zoo (data release v1, Lintott et al. 2011). For those galaxies labeled “UNCERTAIN” in the Galaxy Zoo catalog, two of us (C. C. and C. K. X) visually re-classified them into S or E categories

using SDSS optical images. For those galaxies with controversial classifications between us, we used an automatic classification algorithm described in Xu et al. (2010) ($u-r$ color and R_{50}/R_{90} ratio) as the third party. Then, close pairs (have companions with projected distance < 70 kpc and $dM_{\text{star}} < 0.4$ dex), peculiars (visually selected by C. C. and C. K. X.), and objects at the edge of PACS or SPIRE images (with low coverage) were rejected from the sample. The resulting parent control sample was then 1-to-1 matched with H-KPAIRs. The matched control galaxies have: (1) the same morphology (S or E); (2) similar stellar mass: $\delta M_{\text{star}} < 0.1$ dex except for the match of J13082737+0422125, which is $\delta M_{\text{star}} = 0.15$; (3) with the closest z to that of the corresponding H-KPAIR galaxy.

The *Herschel* PACS images at 100 and 160 μm (the 70 μm band was not included in the HerMES survey) and SPIRE images at 250, 350, 500 μm were taken from the HerMES data release (v2) for the 176 control sample galaxies. PACS and SPIRE aperture photometries were made using IDL/phot and circular apertures. Fixed circular aperture sizes were used for most galaxies, with aperture radii of 12”, 18” for PACS 100 and 160 μm , and 24”, 33”, 33”, and 48” for SPIRE 250, 350, and 500 μm , respectively. Larger apertures were used for a few extended galaxies. The background and error estimates are similar to those in the aperture photometry of H-KPAIR galaxies (Section 3). The total dust masses, SFRs and stellar masses of control sample galaxies were calculated using the same method as for the H-KPAIR galaxies (Section 4). In Table 4 we list the galaxy ID (name), R.A. and decl., redshifts, the *Herschel* fluxes, stellar mass M_{star} , the SFR, and total gas masses M_{gas} ($M_{\text{gas}} = 100 \times M_{\text{dust}}$) of spiral galaxies in the control sample.

It should be noted in the following comparisational analysis with the control sample, each galaxy in the pairs of our H-KPAIR sample was included independently, rather than the pair as whole, which would introduce a bias.

6. SPECIFIC SFR ENHANCEMENT

Figure 7 is a scatterplot for the relation between M_{star} and the sSFR for spirals in H-KPAIR and in the control sample. The maximum likelihood Kaplan–Meier (K–M) estimator (Kaplan & Meier 1958, see also Xu et al. 1998), which exploits information in the upper limits, was used to calculate the means of the sSFR of different populations. For spirals in H-KPAIR the mean is $\log(\text{sSFR}/\text{yr}^{-1}) = -10.66 \pm 0.06$, and for spirals in the control sample it is nearly identical: $\log(\text{sSFR}/\text{yr}^{-1}) = -10.65 \pm 0.04$. However, detailed inspections of Figure 7 reveal a mismatch between the H-KPAIR and the control sample: while none of the control galaxies have a value or upper limit of $\log(\text{sSFR}/\text{yr}^{-1})$ below -11.3 , many H-KPAIR spirals have their $\log(\text{sSFR}/\text{yr}^{-1})$ values/upper limits below this threshold. This is due to the fact that control galaxies are more distant (median $z = 0.056$) than H-KPAIR galaxies (median $z = 0.040$), and their *Herschel* observations in the HerMES Level-5 survey (Oliver et al. 2012) are shallower than our H-KPAIR observations. Therefore their upper limits are in general significantly higher than those of H-KPAIR galaxies, and none of them were detected below $\log(\text{sSFR}/\text{yr}^{-1}) = -11.3$. This mismatch can bias the mean of the control sample toward higher values even though the K–M estimator is used, for the algorithm requires that the detections cover the entire data range and the detections and

Table 2
(Continued)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Galaxy ID (2MASX)	F70 μm (mJy)	F100 μm (mJy)	F160 μm (mJy)	P-PACS	F250 μm (mJy)	F350 μm (mJy)	F500 μm (mJy)	P-SPIRE	$\log M_{\text{star}}$ (M_{\odot})	SFR ($M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$)	$\log M_{\text{gas}}$ (M_{\odot})
J14245913-0304012	<40.60	<43.69	<27.89	AAA	222.15 \pm 16.49	129.20 \pm 15.86	61.39 \pm 13.81	GPP	11.12	<0.62	9.92
J14250739+0313560	<15.68	<13.71	<13.43	AAA	<39.41	<33.13	<33.58	PPP	10.36	<0.10	<9.01
J14294766+3534275	18.04 \pm 3.67	<175.35	49.51 \pm 12.07	AAA	66.45 \pm 10.80	<65.79	<46.34	APP	10.97	<0.68	9.02
J14295031+3534122	180.58 \pm 5.65	283.04 \pm 15.59	254.06 \pm 9.01	AAA	177.90 \pm 16.70	61.32 \pm 9.05	<49.03	APP	10.60	1.06	9.24
J14334683+4004512	886.49 \pm 12.00	1345.40 \pm 14.96	1763.50 \pm 37.31	AAM	892.53 \pm 74.85	446.44 \pm 41.59	206.70 \pm 10.84	AAG	10.94	4.38	10.11
J14334840+4005392	1459.00 \pm 12.23	2146.80 \pm 10.61	2496.30 \pm 37.31	AAM	1102.57 \pm 85.57	462.39 \pm 36.70	136.34 \pm 8.90	AAG	10.79	5.30	9.81
J14442055+1207429	258.73 \pm 11.30	392.32 \pm 12.00	565.22 \pm 29.96	MMM	180.05 \pm 20.87	164.41 \pm 12.67	68.79 \pm 11.10	GGP	10.76	1.15	9.21
J14442079+1207552	574.60 \pm 11.30	1234.18 \pm 12.00	1598.18 \pm 29.96	MMM	895.89 \pm 22.73	287.70 \pm 10.92	117.72 \pm 10.60	GGP	11.11	3.48	10.05
J15002500+4317131	27.94 \pm 5.11	<18.18	16.77	AAA	<45.82	<52.13	<48.99	PPP	10.73	<0.10	<8.96
J15053137+3427534	<13.13	<14.13	<12.73	AAA	<35.21	<36.48	<34.79	PPP	11.00	<0.44	<9.53
J15064391+0346364	33.08 \pm 7.23	32.59 \pm 7.23	<85.47	AAA	<45.73	<42.30	<35.47	GGP	10.93	0.21	<9.04
J15064579+0346214	232.45 \pm 9.24	477.59 \pm 13.24	780.68 \pm 66.13	AAA	441.27 \pm 36.88	202.46 \pm 10.04	88.87 \pm 10.08	GGP	10.86	2.22	9.97
J15101587+5810425	41.02 \pm 10.00	<18.51	<24.37	MMM	<66.01	<39.97	<37.62	PPP	10.70	<0.09	<9.07
J15101776+5810375	304.72 \pm 10.00	697.73 \pm 9.03	806.48 \pm 65.40	MMM	427.43 \pm 21.74	176.68 \pm 7.71	62.51 \pm 10.13	PPP	10.50	2.04	9.68
J15144544+0403587	<26.81	39.84 \pm 7.79	<69.46	AAA	64.47 \pm 12.30	29.82 \pm 7.12	<35.19	PPP	10.83	0.29	9.21
J15144697+0403576	<17.54	<18.90	<48.40	AAA	<33.51	<30.61	<35.12	PPP	10.77	<0.15	<8.99
J15233768+3749030	130.26 \pm 6.35	164.97 \pm 5.60	154.33 \pm 17.71	AAA	119.51 \pm 12.49	47.45 \pm 8.17	<53.55	APP	10.14	0.47	8.95
J15264774+5915464	<14.01	<12.35	<15.42	AAA	<28.48	<23.89	<29.13	PPP	10.77	<0.14	<9.06
J15281276+4255474	1502.20 \pm 17.05	3183.20 \pm 20.78	3633.40 \pm 41.97	AAA	1966.20 \pm 114.11	807.69 \pm 54.68	294.20 \pm 29.05	AAA	10.96	2.93	9.91
J15281667+4256384	84.09 \pm 6.07	147.59 \pm 5.43	192.57 \pm 21.48	AAA	72.08 \pm 10.49	<58.76	<49.29	AAA	10.70	0.14	8.46
J15523393+4620237	110.88 \pm 6.21	261.34 \pm 7.68	385.20 \pm 20.21	AAA	267.30 \pm 14.16	116.31 \pm 8.99	38.57 \pm 7.70	PPP	10.92	3.53	10.16
J15562191+4757172	522.75 \pm 7.89	721.78 \pm 7.39	761.40 \pm 17.63	AAA	466.39 \pm 34.08	198.57 \pm 19.07	66.37 \pm 7.78	AAP	10.15	1.50	9.37
J15583749+3227379	<8.29	<8.79	<10.26	AAA	78.57 \pm 18.18	32.05 \pm 7.55	<25.68	PPP	10.56	<0.12	9.50
J15583784+3227471	349.87 \pm 6.76	627.04 \pm 7.22	702.98 \pm 12.78	AAA	361.72 \pm 20.96	151.29 \pm 5.88	41.59 \pm 7.21	PPP	10.89	4.81	9.89
J16024254+4111499	1442.55 \pm 14.88	2267.31 \pm 12.52	2364.66 \pm 28.23	MMM	1056.54 \pm 27.49	470.49 \pm 34.98	184.42 \pm 11.57	GPP	10.81	10.66	10.13
J16024475+4111589	413.45 \pm 14.88	691.29 \pm 12.52	910.24 \pm 28.23	MMM	380.22 \pm 16.91	182.97 \pm 18.21	67.52 \pm 9.14	GPP	10.48	2.84	9.71
J16080559+2529091	<92.56	214.78 \pm 9.41	558.62 \pm 20.08	MMM	181.27 \pm 14.99	<67.98	<58.70	PPP	10.90	1.78	9.67
J16080648+2529066	131.04 \pm 14.51	240.68 \pm 9.41	122.49 \pm 20.08	MMM	342.93 \pm 19.66	198.37 \pm 18.06	<56.18	PPP	11.16	2.14	10.08
J16082261+2328459	138.82 \pm 9.96	267.16 \pm 8.47	669.17 \pm 33.34	AAM	326.25 \pm 13.67	99.03 \pm 12.32	57.11 \pm 8.58	GPP	10.38	1.82	9.93
J16082354+2328240	951.20 \pm 6.74	1278.60 \pm 16.78	1109.63 \pm 33.34	AAM	488.88 \pm 18.52	263.92 \pm 11.27	72.67 \pm 7.70	GPP	10.67	10.37	9.95
J16145418+3711064	<22.82	24.92 \pm 4.90	<22.74	AAA	<30.49	<46.44	<47.06	PPP	11.12	0.46	<9.29
J16282497+4110064	<51.50	<52.55	<45.85	AAA	<38.44	<40.42	<37.49	APP	10.89	<0.29	<8.93
J16282756+4109395	18.13 \pm 3.50	57.43 \pm 5.41	40.50 \pm 9.25	AAA	<38.44	<31.81	<37.19	APP	10.83	0.30	<8.90
J16354293+2630494	25.36 \pm 5.11	33.53 \pm 5.36	59.02 \pm 12.87	AAA	<38.60	<41.14	<36.54	PPP	11.23	0.90	<9.52
J16372583+4650161	41.58 \pm 6.93	107.55 \pm 6.02	308.13 \pm 24.89	AAM	140.86 \pm 9.72	106.33 \pm 18.11	53.50 \pm 9.39	GPP	11.26	1.64	10.20
J16372754+4650054	69.34 \pm 7.52	179.90 \pm 8.12	205.43 \pm 24.89	AAM	267.81 \pm 7.56	<109.99	<59.72	GPP	10.98	2.09	10.19
J17020378+1859495	<20.26	<18.22	<23.73	AAA	<28.63	<37.35	<31.44	PPP	10.67	<0.31	<9.23
J17045089+3448530	303.07 \pm 8.38	479.89 \pm 9.62	156.54 \pm 30.62	MMM	300.39 \pm 34.50	<117.59	<66.97	PPP	10.74	7.42	9.88
J17045097+3449020	1310.33 \pm 8.38	1628.11 \pm 9.62	1808.06 \pm 30.62	MMM	654.28 \pm 36.22	298.36 \pm 29.33	88.79 \pm 16.17	PPP	10.99	24.71	10.21
J20471908+0019150	1002.60 \pm 63.17	1419.10 \pm 54.45	3087.20 \pm 74.43	AAA	2383.84 \pm 105.02	1214.49 \pm 76.78	481.05 \pm 32.56	AAA	11.09	1.83	10.18

Note. Descriptions of columns: (1) Galaxy ID, taken from 2MASS. (2) *Herschel* PACS 70 μm flux (mJy). (3) *Herschel* PACS 100 μm flux (mJy). (4) *Herschel* PACS 160 μm flux (mJy). (5) *Herschel* PACS photometric methods, “A”: aperture, “M”: model fitting, “C”: compact. (6) *Herschel* SPIRE 250 μm flux (mJy). (7) *Herschel* SPIRE 350 μm flux (mJy). (8) *Herschel* SPIRE 500 μm flux (mJy). (9) *Herschel* SPIRE photometric methods, “A”: aperture, “P”: PSF fitting, “G”: Gaussian fitting. (10) Stellar mass ($\log(M_{\odot})$). (11) Star formation rate ($M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$). (12) Total gas mass ($\log(M_{\odot})$).

(This table is available in machine-readable form.)

Table 3
Herschel 6-band Fluxes and Physical Parameters of H-KPAIR Ellipticals

(1) Galaxy ID (2MASX)	(2) F70 μm (mJy)	(3) F100 μm (mJy)	(4) F160 μm (mJy)	(5) P-PACS	(6) F250 μm (mJy)	(7) F350 μm (mJy)	(8) F500 μm (mJy)	(9) P-SPIRE	(10) $\log M_{\text{star}}$ (M_{\odot})	(11) SFR ($M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$)	(12) $\log M_{\text{gas}}$ (M_{\odot})
J00202748+0050009	<25.37	32.41 \pm 7.31	91.59 \pm 12.06	AAA	55.55 \pm 10.24	<48.28	<46.92	APP	10.75	0.06	8.62
J03381299+0109414	326.73 \pm 12.60	647.89 \pm 9.68	837.69 \pm 22.90	AAA	<32.20	<67.56	<62.95	APP	10.55	4.85	<9.03
J08083563+3854522	<18.58	<16.62	<18.30	AAA	<29.87	<37.62	<51.16	PPP	10.89	<0.15	<8.99
J08385973+3613164	<59.26	31.69 \pm 5.30	<29.82	AAA	<41.85	<47.14	<37.81	PPP	11.12	0.53	<9.37
J08415054+2642475	<12.21	<14.45	<12.85	AAA	<34.25	<20.46	<29.21	PPP	11.13	<0.62	<9.64
J09060283+5144411	<20.84	<21.48	<21.92	AAA	<33.19	<24.55	<51.83	AAP	10.70	<0.10	<8.80
J09123636+3547180	<20.22	<18.51	<21.32	AAA	<31.78	<45.99	<44.77	PPP	10.56	<0.06	<8.61
J09134461+4742165	<10.53	17.28 \pm 3.35	<25.01	AAA	64.80 \pm 11.55	44.85 \pm 8.38	<32.64	GGP	11.10	0.25	9.46
J09374506+0244504	<49.45	<57.59	<65.53	AAA	129.50 \pm 15.27	107.02 \pm 16.36	80.00 \pm 15.11	AAA	10.96	<0.15	9.09
J10155338+0657495	25.62 \pm 4.03	33.36 \pm 4.06	26.67 \pm 5.34	AAA	<61.30	<50.34	<57.53	PPP	10.81	0.14	<8.98
J10205369+4831246	<18.30	20.07 \pm 3.82	48.91 \pm 6.01	AAA	46.45 \pm 10.62	<33.10	<36.51	PPP	10.99	0.31	9.37
J10272970+0115170	<46.39	<45.08	<58.29	AAA	<76.12	<42.78	<49.04	PPP	10.76	<0.12	<8.88
J10325321+5306477	<17.50	<16.11	<20.65	AAA	50.93 \pm 10.39	<35.66	<36.89	PPP	11.20	<0.37	9.55
J10364400+5447489	<15.18	27.10 \pm 4.76	57.72 \pm 11.39	AAA	<30.85	<23.60	<41.35	PPP	11.12	0.31	<9.11
J10392515+3904573	<14.47	<16.22	<21.51	AAA	<38.05	<21.70	<33.19	PPP	10.79	<0.16	<9.13
J10452496+3909499	<28.51	<38.90	<34.46	AAA	<35.64	<36.29	<31.78	APP	10.68	<0.13	<8.71
J10514368+5101195	47.68 \pm 6.11	99.25 \pm 6.01	138.40 \pm 17.17	AAA	55.87 \pm 10.04	<33.47	<29.42	PPP	11.12	0.18	8.71
J10595869+0857215	<14.47	<14.63	<20.26	AAA	<47.95	<27.39	<44.41	PPP	11.23	<0.32	<9.50
J11014357+5720058	<9.04	<178.93	<24.27	AAA	<55.69	<66.14	<85.02	PPP	10.80	<1.93	<9.34
J11375476+4727588	<24.93	<26.84	<72.58	AAA	<37.68	<30.10	<45.17	PPP	10.99	<0.17	<8.95
J11440335+3332062	89.03 \pm 6.78	192.15 \pm 7.59	193.80 \pm 8.79	AAA	105.13 \pm 11.00	<62.13	<34.15	PPP	10.73	0.48	9.04
J11505844+1444124	<20.46	<19.35	<22.64	AAA	<25.34	<28.65	<33.72	PPP	11.24	<0.32	<9.18
J11542307+4932456	<14.52	<15.08	<16.62	AAA	<33.47	<33.82	<32.59	PPP	11.35	<0.43	<9.48
J12020537+5342487	<14.04	<12.79	<13.48	AAA	<34.01	<33.20	<43.16	PPP	11.09	<0.30	<9.40
J12054073+0134302	<16.63	<20.56	<17.76	AAA	<43.02	<36.57	<39.41	AAA	10.52	<0.04	<8.57
J12191719+1200582	<24.65	<25.10	<33.60	AAA	<35.82	<39.65	<28.11	PPP	10.53	<0.09	<8.73
J12433936+4406046	<14.76	<15.11	<16.20	AAA	<46.90	<38.94	<27.56	PPP	10.88	<0.14	<9.16
J12525212+4645294	47.54 \pm 4.72	59.27 \pm 5.71	80.75 \pm 8.80	AAA	47.91 \pm 10.15	<29.37	<50.12	PPP	11.14	1.47	9.47
J13131429+3910360	<23.14	<24.15	<67.02	AAA	<24.10	<33.87	<28.42	PPP	11.26	<0.68	<9.36
J13462215-0325057	30.10 \pm 4.24	54.45 \pm 5.69	65.60 \pm 7.45	AAA	<37.54	<27.94	<27.52	AAP	10.53	0.16	<8.68
J14055334+6542277	26.07 \pm 4.78	<20.03	<31.41	AAA	<46.59	<26.44	<37.84	APP	10.62	<0.10	<8.96
J14064127+5043239	<204.35	<138.04	<124.38	AAA	<45.17	<51.68	<70.05	AAA	10.30	<0.04	<7.85
J14070720-0234402	<22.89	<24.17	<20.88	AAA	<53.97	<36.13	<35.11	PPP	10.76	<0.41	<9.46
J14250552+0313590	59.56 \pm 6.02	101.37 \pm 7.03	97.44 \pm 14.59	AAA	61.35 \pm 9.52	37.92 \pm 7.03	<35.97	PPP	10.75	0.58	9.14
J15002374+4316559	37.39 \pm 7.52	19.76 \pm 3.59	<23.67	AAA	<32.89	<36.62	<45.18	PPP	10.88	0.10	<8.82
J15053183+3427526	<13.13	<14.13	<12.73	AAA	<34.70	<33.02	<31.14	PPP	11.24	<0.43	<9.52
J15233899+3748254	<20.50	<18.09	<24.72	AAA	38.32 \pm 9.46	<36.84	<38.41	APP	10.19	<0.05	8.67
J15264892+5915478	<14.01	<12.35	<15.42	AAA	<25.85	<25.94	<28.87	PPP	10.91	<0.14	<9.04
J15523258+4620180	<15.23	<14.07	<17.84	AAA	<35.36	<40.27	<32.18	PPP	11.17	<0.28	<9.36
J15562738+4757302	<16.61	<15.53	<16.63	AAA	<40.91	<47.06	<39.00	AAP	10.17	<0.03	<8.58
J16145421+3711136	<22.82	<19.59	<22.74	AAA	<31.27	<43.27	<50.60	PPP	11.16	<0.36	<9.30
J16354366+2630505	<14.64	<15.37	<16.04	AAA	<40.94	<40.90	<41.63	PPP	11.27	<0.44	<9.55
J17020320+1900006	<20.26	<18.22	55.42 \pm 13.02	AAA	<28.45	<38.78	<31.68	PPP	11.00	<0.33	<9.25
J20472428+0018030	<61.19	<54.39	<61.46	AAA	<48.59	<51.33	<52.71	AAA	10.74	<0.05	<8.30

Note. Descriptions of Columns: (1) Galaxy ID, taken from 2MASS. (2) *Herschel* PACS 70 μm flux (mJy). (3) *Herschel* PACS 100 μm flux (mJy). (4) *Herschel* PACS 160 μm flux (mJy). (5) *Herschel* PACS photometric methods, “A”: aperture, “M”: model fitting, “C”: compact. (6) *Herschel* SPIRE 250 μm flux (mJy). (7) *Herschel* SPIRE 350 μm flux (mJy). (8) *Herschel* SPIRE 500 μm flux (mJy). (9) *Herschel* SPIRE photometric methods, “A”: aperture, “P”: PSF fitting, “G”: Gaussian fitting. (10) Stellar mass ($\log(M_{\odot})$). (11) Star formation rate ($M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$). (12) Total gas mass ($\log(M_{\odot})$).

(This table is available in machine-readable form.)

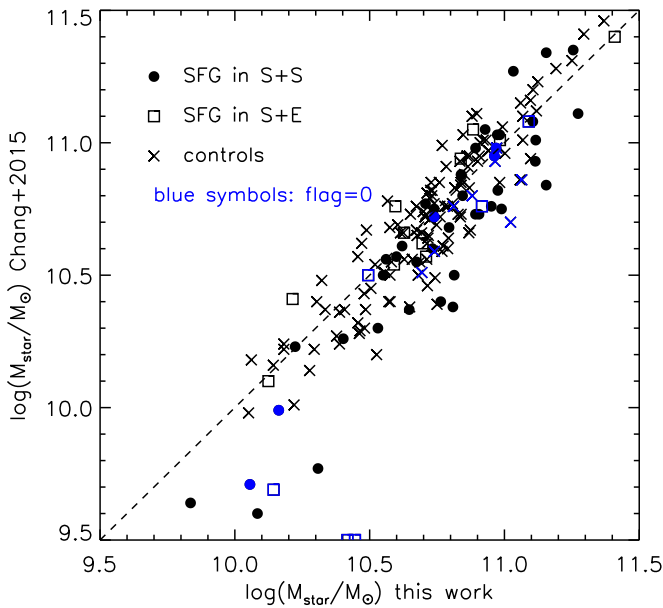


Figure 5. Comparison of stellar masses estimated in our work and in Chang et al. (2015). Star-forming spirals in S+S pairs are shown as black dots, those in S+E pairs are shown as open squares, and SFGs in the control sample are shown as crosses.

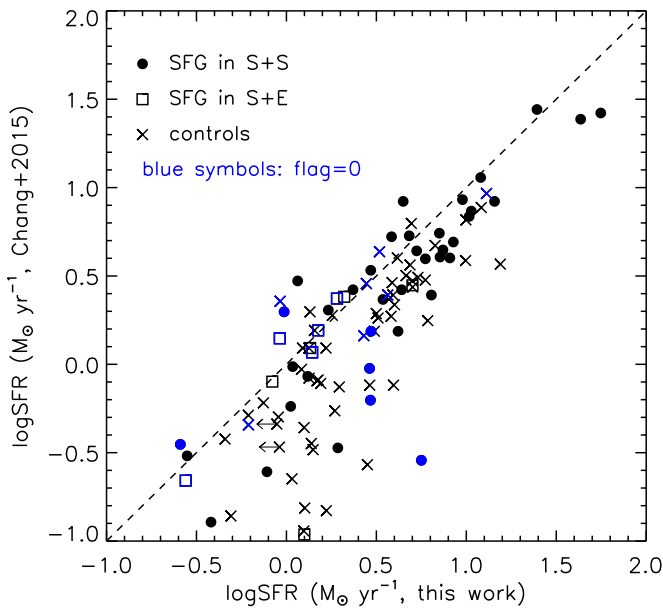


Figure 6. Comparison of SFRs estimated in our work and in Chang et al. (2015). Star-forming spirals in S+S pairs are shown as black dots, those in S+E pairs are shown as open squares, and SFGs in the control sample are shown as crosses.

upper limits are well mixed (Feigelson & Nelson 1985). In order to confirm that this is indeed the case, the following test was carried out: a hybrid sample was constructed by replacing those galaxies in the control sample that matched to the low sSFR H-KPAIR galaxies ($\log(\text{sSFR}/\text{yr}^{-1})$ values/upper limits below -11.3) with the H-KPAIR galaxies themselves. Again using the K–M estimator, we found a mean $\log(\text{sSFR}/\text{yr}^{-1}) = -10.94 \pm 0.05$ for such a sample, significantly lower than the result for the control sample. The implicit assumption in this test is that below $\log(\text{sSFR}/\text{yr}^{-1}) = -11.3$ the control and H-KPAIR samples have nearly identical sSFR

distributions, which is reasonable if the red spirals with low sSFRs are similar to early-type galaxies that show no interaction-induced star formation enhancement (Sulentic 1989).

In Figure 7 we plotted the lines representing the blue sequence and the red sequence, taken from Figure 7 of Schiminovich et al. (2007), where it is also shown that galaxies with $\log(\text{sSFR}/\text{yr}^{-1}) < -11.3$ belong to the red sequence.

In order to minimize the bias due to the mismatch, we confined the star formation enhancement analysis to H-KPAIR galaxies with values/upper limits of $\log(\text{sSFR}/\text{yr}^{-1}) \geq -11.3$ and the control galaxies matched to them. Among these 101 paired SFG galaxies, the sSFR of 5 galaxies are upper limits; for their matches in the control sample, 19 have the sSFR in upper limits. It is possible that the true values of some of the upper limits are below the $\log(\text{sSFR})$ cutoff. However, they are only small fractions of both samples. Furthermore, because in the K–S estimator the probability distributions of the true values of the upper limits are estimated using data points included in the analysis (none of them is below the cutoff), the possible contamination by low sSFR red spirals should not significantly affect the mean sSFR of SFGs in both the H-KPAIR and control samples.

We found a mean of $\log(\text{sSFR}/\text{yr}^{-1}) = -10.34 \pm 0.05$ for SFGs in the H-KPAIR, and $\log(\text{sSFR}/\text{yr}^{-1}) = -10.67 \pm 0.04$ for their matches in the control sample. The corresponding sSFR enhancement (Xu et al. 2010) is $\text{enh} = \langle \log(\text{sSFR}) \rangle_{\text{pair}} - \langle \log(\text{sSFR}) \rangle_{\text{cont}} = 0.33 \pm 0.06$. This indicates that the sSFR of paired SFGs is enhanced on average by a factor of ~ 2 compared to control galaxies, and the enhancement is significant at the $>5\sigma$ level. When paired SFGs are divided into subsamples of galaxies in S+S pairs and in S+E pairs, we found a mean of $\log(\text{sSFR}/\text{yr}^{-1}) = -10.21 \pm 0.06$ for the S+S subsample and $\log(\text{sSFR}/\text{yr}^{-1}) = -10.64 \pm 0.07$ for the S+E subsample. This shows that SFGs in S+S pairs have strong sSFR enhancement (with $\text{enh} = 0.46 \pm 0.08$) and those in S+E have no significant sSFR enhancement. The result is in very good agreement with that of (Xu et al. 2010) based on *Spitzer* observations of a smaller subsample of KPAIR. We further divided the S+S and S+E subsamples by the interaction morphology (INT/MER vs JUS), and found that the mean values for SFGs in S+S pairs of INT/MER types and of JUS type are $\log(\text{sSFR}/\text{yr}^{-1}) = -10.14 \pm 0.07$ and $\log(\text{sSFR}/\text{yr}^{-1}) = -10.31 \pm 0.08$, respectively. This suggests that SFGs in S+S pairs of INT and MER types are slightly more enhanced (by 0.17 dex) than those in JUS pairs, though the significance of the difference is only at the 1.5σ level. No significant sSFR enhancement is found for SFGs in S+E pairs of either the INT/MER types (mean $\log(\text{sSFR}/\text{yr}^{-1}) = -10.58 \pm 0.11$) or the JUS type (mean $\log(\text{sSFR}/\text{yr}^{-1}) = -10.71 \pm 0.11$).

In Figure 8 we compared the sSFR of SFGs in S+S pairs and S+E pairs with the controls in four M_{star} bins ($\log(M_{\text{star}}/M_{\odot}) < 10.4$, $10.4 \leq \log(M_{\text{star}}/M_{\odot}) < 10.7$, and $10.7 \leq \log(M_{\text{star}}/M_{\odot})$). For SFGs in S+S pairs we found a similar amount of sSFR enhancement in different M_{dust} bins. For SFGs in S+E pairs no significant sSFR enhancement is found in any M_{dust} bin. It is worth noting that Xu et al. (2010) found that SFGs in S+S pairs in their lowest M_{star} bin (corresponding to $9.3 < \log(M_{\text{star}}/M_{\odot}) < 9.8$ for the M_{star} calibration used in this paper) do not show any significant sSFR enhancement. These low-mass galaxies are not included in H-KPAIR because of the exclusion of pairs of $v < 2000 \text{ km s}^{-1}$.

Table 4
(Continued)

(1) Galaxy ID (Control)	(2) R.A. (J2000)	(3) decl. (J2000)	(4) z redshift	(5) F100 μm (mJy)	(6) F160 μm (mJy)	(7) F250 μm (mJy)	(8) F350 μm (mJy)	(9) F500 μm (mJy)	(10) $\log M_{\text{star}}$ ($\log M_{\odot}$)	(11) SFR ($M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$)	(12) $\log M_{\text{gas}}$ ($\log M_{\odot}$)	(13) Galaxy ID (Pair)
btsh-200	217.19626	33.387711	0.0424442	817.96 \pm 19.21	767.78 \pm 21.78	376.05 \pm 9.11	159.56 \pm 12.17	46.20 \pm 10.36	10.77	5.92	9.78	J15064579+0346214
btsh-102	218.83510	33.846039	0.0581498	168.61 \pm 6.19	209.07 \pm 8.98	127.37 \pm 14.89	67.08 \pm 16.65	54.19 \pm 13.48	10.68	2.82	9.80	J15101587+5810425
lk-365	162.09343	58.195721	0.0465291	37.22 \pm 7.18	138.01 \pm 9.67	89.73 \pm 15.62	48.23 \pm 10.88	<58.27	10.49	0.45	9.90	J15101776+5810375
egs-044	214.52928	52.697277	0.0659781	61.25 \pm 5.59	95.40 \pm 8.69	<47.40	<50.54	<63.38	10.73	1.40	<9.55	J15144544+0403587
lk-169	159.02901	59.379044	0.0732209	104.47 \pm 7.13	168.32 \pm 8.29	80.07 \pm 13.21	<51.76	<60.20	10.67	2.91	9.82	J15144697+0403576
btsh-050	218.26311	34.744881	0.0296272	75.02 \pm 8.03	187.08 \pm 10.74	190.83 \pm 7.02	113.02 \pm 14.13	54.16 \pm 11.13	10.14	0.40	9.97	J15233768+3749030
lk-091	163.20827	57.747452	0.0730649	175.22 \pm 7.75	151.40 \pm 9.59	77.31 \pm 9.95	51.25 \pm 11.66	<36.18	10.70	5.03	9.61	J15264774+5915464
lk-106	159.34660	57.520683	0.0718920	397.72 \pm 7.14	376.18 \pm 10.43	168.52 \pm 16.53	<64.12	<61.08	10.87	9.96	10.07	J15281276+4255474
lk-164	163.10425	59.685532	0.0277227	1146.73 \pm 12.16	1605.01 \pm 17.47	875.35 \pm 19.63	416.53 \pm 35.14	132.22 \pm 26.56	10.74	2.78	9.99	J15281667+4256384
lk-269	161.45438	56.701805	0.0672907	57.40 \pm 6.92	103.00 \pm 8.95	48.54 \pm 10.61	<54.29	<58.99	10.84	1.38	9.57	J15523393+4620237
lk-146	162.65512	59.095657	0.0323721	290.86 \pm 7.64	259.00 \pm 10.45	145.66 \pm 13.88	<64.38	<61.28	10.22	1.43	9.40	J15562191+4757172
lk-040	162.04411	56.704330	0.0477595	74.63 \pm 6.81	125.26 \pm 10.66	74.89 \pm 7.77	<37.45	<47.58	10.48	0.87	9.46	J15583749+3227379
lk-028	161.42595	60.067890	0.0719979	53.20 \pm 7.18	103.07 \pm 11.01	71.96 \pm 10.60	<53.86	<68.80	10.79	1.48	9.77	J15583784+3227471
egs-026	213.78456	51.613804	0.0742349	244.41 \pm 10.83	287.85 \pm 12.13	127.77 \pm 14.48	<71.02	<62.44	10.75	6.71	10.00	J16024254+4111499
lk-224	165.37244	57.117775	0.0451835	303.19 \pm 7.74	467.53 \pm 12.26	229.45 \pm 9.54	108.68 \pm 9.88	<60.84	10.58	1.97	9.84	J16024475+4111589
lk-366	162.32683	58.345104	0.0280867	78.43 \pm 8.30	237.33 \pm 9.72	215.25 \pm 10.28	112.63 \pm 13.33	<87.83	10.81	0.32	9.87	J16080559+2529091
lk-281	164.13226	57.347748	0.0675492	51.07 \pm 7.74	127.73 \pm 9.47	120.37 \pm 12.37	65.86 \pm 13.76	<75.45	11.11	1.06	10.31	J16080648+2529066
btsh-028	218.14639	34.364929	0.0422711	30.39 \pm 6.33	68.86 \pm 8.07	57.41 \pm 9.14	<53.69	<70.53	10.47	0.29	9.27	J16082261+2328459
lk-345	162.32899	57.821774	0.0702557	128.20 \pm 7.22	176.90 \pm 9.49	66.96 \pm 13.36	<68.14	<53.16	10.57	3.23	9.72	J16082354+2328240
lk-387	160.41603	58.317230	0.0722775	65.57 \pm 6.61	96.26 \pm 10.94	84.75 \pm 12.78	<63.62	<61.34	11.10	1.82	9.83	J16145418+3711064
lk-243	161.15924	56.369724	0.0240542	1293.33 \pm 11.99	1304.87 \pm 16.83	588.23 \pm 21.66	286.68 \pm 21.50	<135.42	10.81	3.66	9.63	J16282497+4110064
lk-139	159.74431	58.376003	0.0679610	172.97 \pm 7.39	165.39 \pm 9.12	84.48 \pm 10.98	62.33 \pm 12.82	<97.77	10.74	4.14	9.73	J16282756+4109395
lk-278	163.33688	57.242729	0.0802541	75.46 \pm 6.70	91.48 \pm 8.92	53.06 \pm 13.16	<71.33	<54.35	11.19	2.60	9.75	J16354293+2630494
egs-038	213.91566	52.543880	0.0737351	61.64 \pm 5.41	143.09 \pm 7.66	164.18 \pm 11.88	66.53 \pm 14.99	<48.53	11.29	2.04	10.52	J16372583+4650161
lk-227	162.26764	56.223995	0.0719589	549.85 \pm 8.26	538.53 \pm 11.64	269.88 \pm 10.05	115.67 \pm 12.98	61.87 \pm 10.89	10.90	15.46	10.19	J16372754+4650054
en1-041	241.28255	54.887733	0.0632211	<27.27	<45.90	58.78 \pm 14.37	<54.11	<113.47	10.60	<0.60	9.59	J17020378+1859495
lk-122	160.10104	58.155136	0.0720025	174.47 \pm 6.81	321.35 \pm 10.52	175.95 \pm 9.86	73.90 \pm 15.11	<55.78	10.72	3.16	10.17	J17045089+3448530
lk-376	159.78526	58.231022	0.0729322	57.36 \pm 7.32	<45.37	83.03 \pm 8.45	<68.12	<66.86	10.90	1.63	9.83	J17045097+3449020
lk-240	160.43297	56.250572	0.0704346	58.85 \pm 6.97	80.12 \pm 9.71	64.40 \pm 11.86	<43.86	<55.05	10.98	1.55	9.71	J20471908+0019150

Note. Descriptions of Columns: (1) Control Galaxy ID. (2) Control Galaxy R.A. (deg, J2000). (3) Control Galaxy decl. (deg, J2000). (4) Control Galaxy redshift z taken from SDSS. (5) *Herschel* PACS 100 μm flux (mJy). (6) *Herschel* PACS 160 μm flux (mJy). (7) *Herschel* SPIRE 250 μm flux (mJy). (8) *Herschel* SPIRE 350 μm flux (mJy). (9) *Herschel* SPIRE 500 μm flux (mJy). (10) Stellar mass ($\log M_{\odot}$). (11) Star formation rate ($M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$). (12) Total gas mass ($\log M_{\odot}$). (13) ID of matched H-KPAIR galaxy.

(This table is available in machine-readable form.)

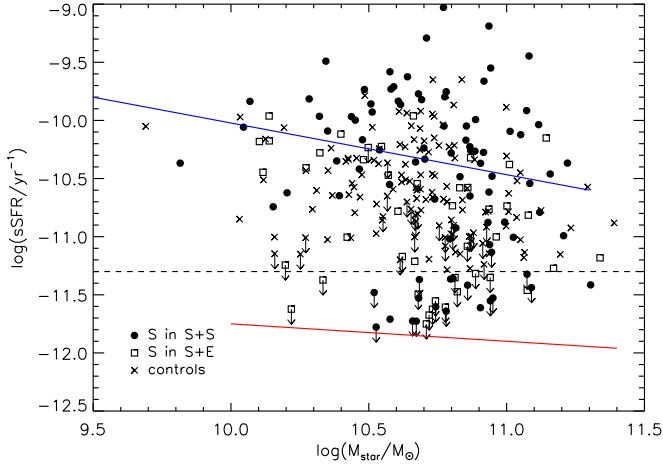


Figure 7. Stellar mass (M_{star}) vs. sSFR scatter plot, for S in S+S (filled circles) and S+E (open squares) pairs, and control samples (crosses). The blue and red lines represent the blue and red sequences, taken from Schiminovich et al. (2007).

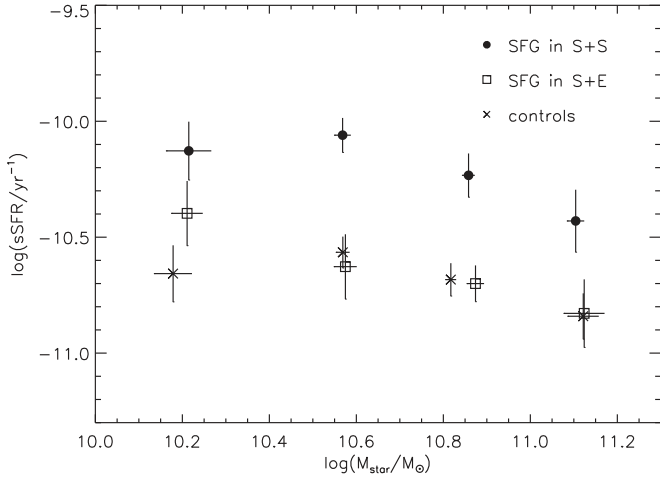


Figure 8. Plot of the mean values of sSFRs in four stellar mass (M_{star}) bins: for SFGs in S+S (black filled circles) and S+E (open squares) pairs, and control samples (crosses).

7. STAR FORMATION EFFICIENCY ENHANCEMENT

According to James et al. (2002) the total gas mass (M_{gas}) can be estimated from M_{dust} : $M_{\text{gas}}/M_{\text{dust}} = 1/(Z \times e \times f) = 114/Z$, where Z is the metallicity in solar units, $e = 0.456$ is the fraction of metals incorporated in dust in the ISM, and $f = 0.019$ is the metal mass fraction in gas of solar metallicity. Draine et al. (2007) found a very similar gas-to-dust ratio ($M_{\text{gas}}/M_{\text{dust}} \sim 100$) for SINGS galaxies, including interacting galaxies. Studies on gas-to-dust mass ratios in local galaxies (e.g., Rémy-Ruyer et al. 2014) show that for metal-rich galaxies the ratios are uniformly distributed, and only very metal-poor galaxies have significantly higher $M_{\text{gas}}/M_{\text{dust}}$ ratios. In the local universe, only low-mass galaxies have such low metallicities (Tremonti et al. 2004). All SFGs in H-KPAIR have $M_{\text{star}} > 10^{9.8} M_{\odot}$, and the control galaxies are 1-to-1 matched to paired galaxies according to M_{star} . Therefore we adopted a fixed gas-to-dust ratio of 100 for the conversion from M_{dust} to M_{gas} . Using the K-M estimator, we found that the means of $\log(M_{\text{gas}}/M_{\text{star}})$ of SFGs in S+S pairs, in S+E pairs, and in the control sample are -0.93 ± 0.05 , -1.07 ± 0.07 , and -1.00 ± 0.04 , respectively. For both SFGs in S+S pairs

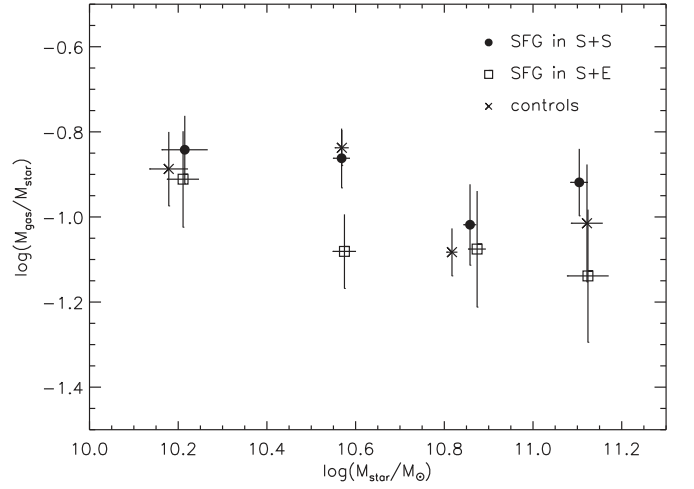


Figure 9. Plot of means of $\log(M_{\text{gas}}/M_{\text{star}})$ in four stellar mass (M_{star}) bins for SFGs in S+S (filled circles) and S+E (open squares) pairs, and control samples (crosses).

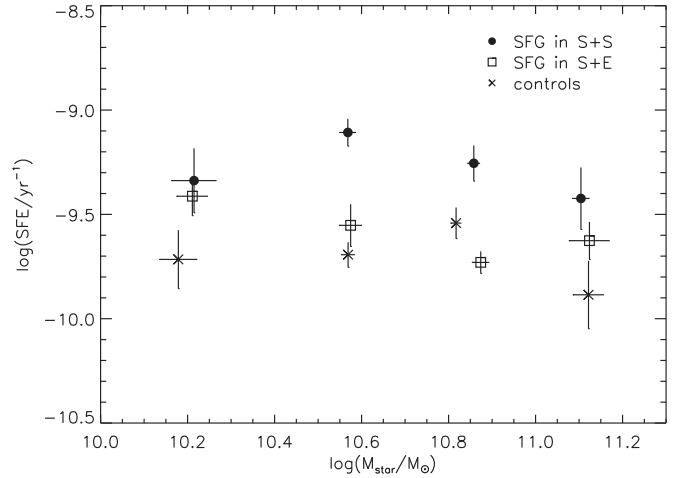


Figure 10. Statistical comparison of star formation efficiencies (SFE = $\text{SFR}/M_{\text{gas}}$) in four stellar mass (M_{star}) bins for SFGs in S+S (filled circles) and S+E (open squares) pairs, and control samples (crosses).

and in S+E pairs, the mean $\log(M_{\text{gas}}/M_{\text{star}})$ differs from that of control galaxies only at a $\sim 1\sigma$ level. In Figure 9 the means of $\log(M_{\text{gas}}/M_{\text{star}})$ of different samples in different mass bins are compared. No clear trend is found in the plot.

The SFE is defined as the ratio between the SFR and total gas mass: $\text{SFE} = \text{SFR}/M_{\text{gas}}$. The SFE analysis was confined to SFGs with M_{gas} detections. The means of $\log(\text{SFE}/\text{yr}^{-1})$ of SFGs in S+S pairs, in S+E pairs, and in the control sample are found to be -9.26 ± 0.05 , -9.56 ± 0.05 , and -9.67 ± 0.05 , respectively. Figure 10 shows that the means of $\log(\text{SFE})$ of SFGs in S+S pairs are consistently above that of control galaxies at a ~ 0.4 dex level in all mass bins. On the other hand, the means of $\log(\text{SFE})$ of SFGs in S+E pairs are seen both above and below that of control galaxies, consistent with no significant SFE enhancement.

In Figure 11 we plotted the mean $\log(\text{SFE})$ against the gas fraction $f_{\text{gas}} = M_{\text{gas}}/(M_{\text{star}} + M_{\text{gas}})$ for the S+S pair and control samples. Within the range of f_{gas} covered by SFGs in our samples, which is $[0, 0.25]$, there is no significant dependence of the SFE enhancement on f_{gas} . Taken at the face

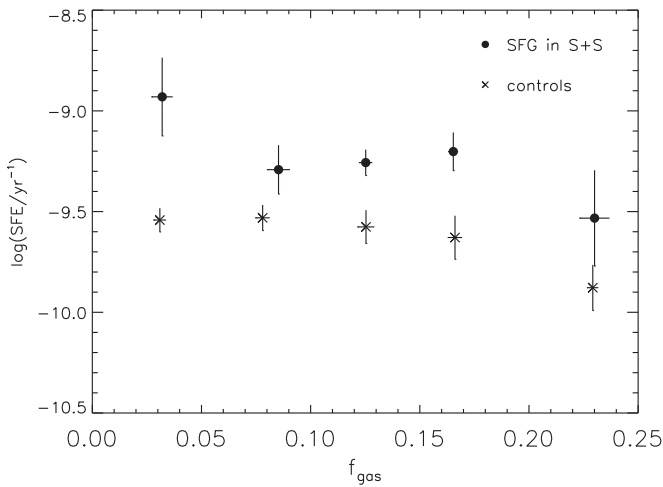


Figure 11. Statistical comparison of SFEs in five gas mass fraction ($f_{\text{gas}} = M_{\text{gas}}/(M_{\text{gas}} + M_{\text{star}})$) bins, for SFGs in S+S pairs (filled circles) and control samples (crosses).

value, this does not confirm the results of theoretical simulations showing weaker merger-induced star formation enhancement for high f_{gas} (Hopkins et al. 2009; Perret et al. 2014; Scudder et al. 2015). However, it appears that the effect of f_{gas} on star formation enhancement is significant only when $f_{\text{gas}} \gtrsim 0.3$ (Scudder et al. 2015), which is beyond the range covered by our samples.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1. AGNs in H-KPAIR

In the H-KPAIR sample, some spiral galaxies are classified as AGNs based on their optical spectra. J08364588+4722100, J11251716+0226488, J11484525+3547092, J13151386+4424264, J13325655−0301395, J14234632+3401012, J14294766+3534275, J15281276+4255474, and J20471908+0019150 are sub-classified (SUBCLASS) as AGNs or AGN Broadline in the SDSS archive (using line ratios). J09134606+4742001 and J13151726+4424255 are classified as AGNs in “Quasars and AGNs” (13th Ed.; Véron-Cetty & Véron 2010). J13462001−0325407 is classified as Sy2 in Véron-Cetty & Véron (2010).

The identification of AGNs has been successful through the use of *WISE* photometry (Jarrett et al. 2011; Stern et al. 2012; Mateos et al. 2012; Secretst et al. 2015). To apply the corresponding AGN color criteria of Mateos et al. (2012), the W1, W2, and W3 magnitudes are taken from the unWISE forced photometry catalog (Lang et al. 2014; Lang 2014). The catalog apertures are chosen from SDSS photometry and are held constant for each identified object across the three *WISE* bands. The forced photometry should be sufficient to measure the magnitude differences W1−W2 and W2−W3 for the placement of the H-KPAIRs in the *WISE* color−color diagram. A comparison to manual aperture photometry is examined in Domingue et al. (2015, in preparation). From the full set of spirals in the H-KPAIRs, only J13151726+4424255 falls within the color−color diagram area associated with AGNs in Mateos et al. (2012) and therefore this may be our only AGN candidate in addition to the optically determined AGNs. More details on discussions on *WISE* AGNs will be in D. Domingue et al. (2015, in preparation).

Table 5
sSFR and SFE Enhancement

(1) Type	(2) sSFR Enhancement (dex)	(3) SFE Enhancement (dex)	4 $\delta \log(M_{\text{gas}}/M_{\text{star}})$ (dex)
S in S+S	0.46 ± 0.08	0.41 ± 0.07	0.07 ± 0.06
S in S+E	0.03 ± 0.08	0.11 ± 0.07	-0.07 ± 0.08

Note. Mean values of sSFR and SFE enhancements (dex) and of the difference in $\log(M_{\text{gas}}/M_{\text{star}})$, for SFGs in S+S and S+E pairs.

Lam et al. (2013) found that the FIR/submillimeter properties of galaxies with AGNs are similar to those of star-forming galaxies, and the AGN contribution to the FIR/submillimeter luminosity is in general insignificant. Even in the MIR band where the AGN contribution is much stronger, Nordon et al. (2012) found that only in 2 out of 18 AGN-hosting galaxies is the emission significantly enhanced by the AGN. Therefore, differing from Xu et al. (2010), we choose to keep the AGN candidates in our analyses. Indeed we found that keeping or removing AGN candidates will not affect the major results of this paper.

8.2. Why is SFR Enhancement Absent in S+E Pairs?

The significant sSFR enhancements of SFGs in S+S pairs found in Xu et al. (2010) and in this work are due to a significant SFE enhancement within them, while they have the same mean gas content as the control galaxies. On the other hand, the lack of sSFR enhancement in SFGs in S+E pairs cannot be attributed to a deficiency of gas content, as speculated by Xu et al. (2010), but to a significantly lower SFE than that of SFGs in S+S pairs (Table 5). It is difficult to understand the SFE difference between SFGs in S+S pairs and those in S+E pairs, if the enhancement is triggered by tidal effects (the tidal effects caused by a spiral companion and by an elliptical companion should be similar). It has been suggested that cloud-cloud collisions (Scoville et al. 1986; Tan et al. 2006) or cloud-squeezing by shock-heated diffuse gas in two colliding disks (Jog & Solomon 1992; Saitoh et al. 2009; Hayward et al. 2014; Renaud et al. 2015) can trigger starbursts. Our results indicate that these mechanisms, associated with the collision between the ISM in two gas-rich galaxies (which is absent in S+E pairs), may indeed be the major mode for the SFR enhancement in paired SFGs (mostly early-stage mergers). Hwang et al. (2011) also found that in the GOODS-*Herschel* fields the SFR and sSFR increase as a late-type galaxy approaches a late-type neighbor (S+S pairs), while the SFR and sSFR decrease or do not change much as the galaxy approaches an early-type neighbor (S+E pairs). They argued for X-rays from the ellipticals as the reason for the suppression of star formations in the spirals in S+E pairs.

8.3. Separation and SFR Enhancement

In Section 5.7 of Xu et al. (2010), they discussed how the star formation enhancement is related to the projected separation between the two galaxies in pairs. Here we made a similar analysis using the normalized separation parameter: $\text{SEP} = s/(r1+r2)$. Here s is the projected separation, and $r1$ and $r2$ are the K -band Kron radii (taken from 2MASS) of the primary and the secondary, respectively, in the same units as those of s (arcsec). Figures 12 and 13 are plots of mean log

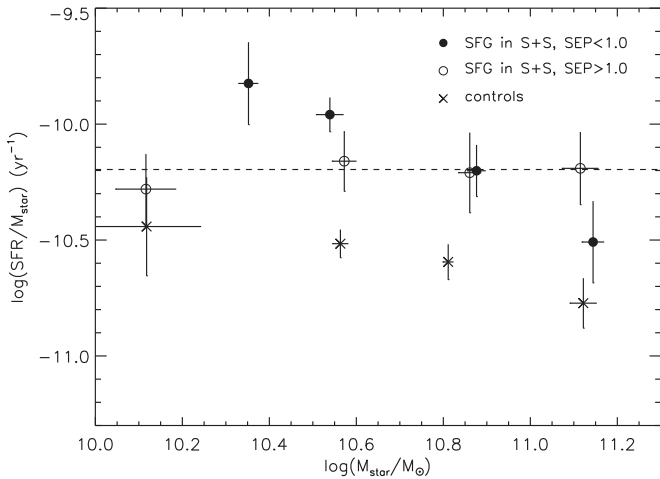


Figure 12. Similar to Figure 17 in Xu et al. (2010), average sSFRs of SFGs in S+S pairs, separated into two subsamples of $SEP < 1$ (filled dots) and $SEP > 1$ (open circles), respectively. The dotted line marks the mean $\log(SFR/M_{star})$ of all SFGs in the H-KPAIR sample.

(SFR/M_{star}) and $\log(SFR/M_{gas})$ versus $\log(M_{star})$ of star-forming spirals (SFGs) in S+S pairs, separated into two subsamples of $SEP < 1$ (39 SFGs) and $SEP > 1$ (30 SFGs). Similar to Xu et al. (2010), for both subsamples we found that the $\log(SFR/M_{star})$ and $\log(SFR/M_{gas})$ versus $\log(M_{star})$ relations scatter around the means of the total sample without any obvious trend, and no significant differences between the two subsamples are detected. This confirms Xu et al.’s (2010) finding and suggests that for early-stage mergers in H-KPAIR, the separation is not an important parameter anymore once the two galaxies are close enough. This is different from FIR-selected late-stage mergers for which Gao & Solomon (1999) found an anti-correlation between SFE and the pair separation.

8.4. “Holmberg Effect”

Figure 14 shows a correlation between the sSFR of primary galaxies and that of secondary galaxies in S+S pairs with the Spearman’s rank correlation coefficient equal to 0.56, while for corresponding control galaxies there is no such correlation. This reconfirms the “Holmberg effect” on the sSFR previously found by Xu et al. (2010) using *Spitzer* observations of a small subsample of KPAIR.

9. SUMMARY AND FUTURE PLAN

In this paper we present *Herschel* observations for a large and complete sample of close major-merger pairs of galaxies selected from a 2MASS/SDSS-DR5 cross-match. The H-KPAIR sample includes 176 galaxies (132 spirals and 44 ellipticals) in 88 pairs (44 S+S and 44 S+E). *Herschel* maps, in the 3 PACS bands at 70, 100 and 160 μm and the three SPIRE bands at 250, 350 and 500 μm , show very diversified FIR-submillimeter emission properties among H-KPAIR galaxies. The SFR (estimated using the IR luminosity), the sSFR, the total gas mass M_{gas} (estimated using the SED fitting resulted dust mass), and the SFE of the spiral galaxies in H-KPAIR are compared to those of single spirals in a control sample in order to study the interaction-induced enhancement. The control sample is selected from 2MASS galaxies with *Herschel* data obtained in HerMES Level-5 surveys. In order to minimize a bias due to different depths of the *Herschel* data of

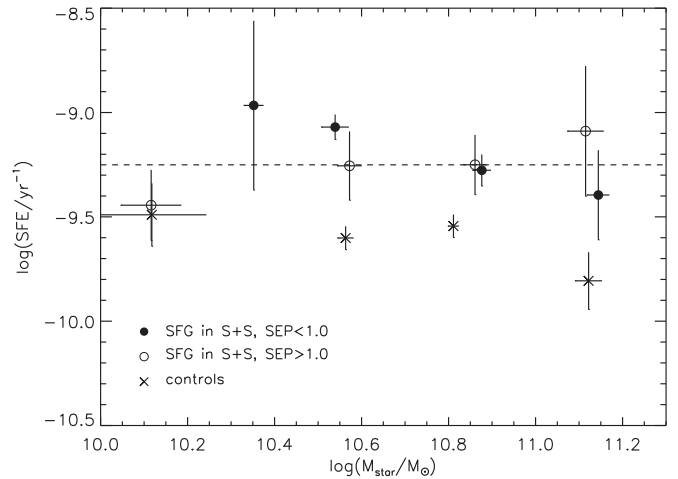


Figure 13. Average $\log(SFE)$ (SFR/M_{gas}) of SFGs in S+S pairs, separated into two subsamples of $SEP < 1$ (filled dots) and $SEP > 1$ (open circles), respectively. The dotted line marks the mean $\log(SFR/M_{gas})$ of all SFGs in the H-KPAIR sample.

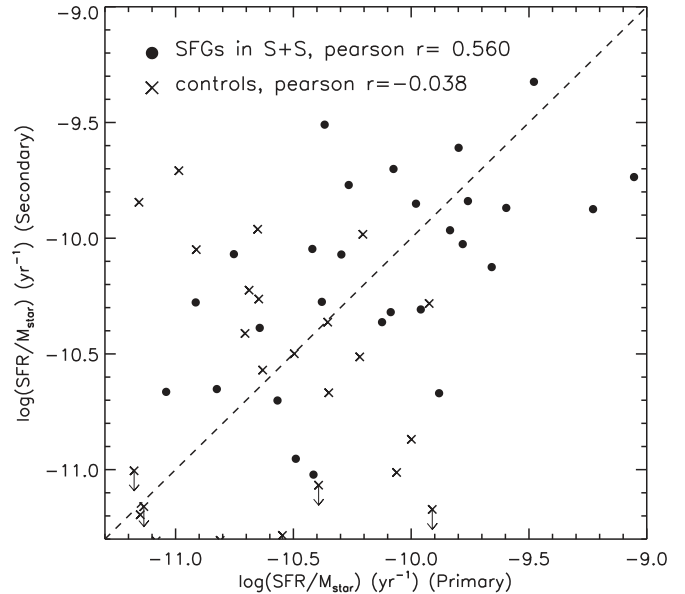


Figure 14. Plot of sSFRs of primary and secondary star-forming spiral galaxies in S+S pairs (filled circles) and control samples (crosses).

H-KPAIR and of the control sample, the enhancement analyses are confined to SFGs with $\log(sSFR/yr^{-1}) > -11.3$. The following results are found.

1. The mean $\log(sSFR)$ of the SFGs in S+S pairs is significantly higher than that of the SFGs in the control sample, but that of SFGs in the S+E pairs is not. The sSFR enhancement level for SFGs in S+S pairs is ~ 0.5 dex. This result is in very good agreement with Xu et al. (2010).
2. SFGs in S+S pairs of INT and MER types have enhancement of $\log(sSFR)$ (by 0.17 dex) above those in JUS pairs, though the significance of the difference is only at the 1.5σ level. No significant sSFR enhancement is found for SFGs in S+E pairs of either the INT/MER types or the JUS type.
3. There is no significant difference among the means of $\log(M_{gas}/M_{star})$ of SFGs in S+S pairs, in S+E pairs, and in the control sample.

4. The mean log(SFE) of the SFGs in S+S pairs is higher than those of the SFGs in S+E pairs and in the control sample. This indicates that star formation triggered by disk-disk collision may play an important role in the interaction-induced star formation activity.
5. There is no dependence of the SFE enhancement on the gas fraction, f_{gas} , in the range of f_{gas} of our sample ($0 < f_{\text{gas}} < 0.25$).

In future works we will study the atomic and molecular gas contents in H-KPAIR galaxies using GBT HI and IRAM-30 m CO observations (U. Lisenfeld et al. 2015, in preparation). Using *WISE* mid-infrared images, we will analyze the PAH properties and AGN activities of paired galaxies (D. Domingue et al. 2015, in preparation). Analysis on the stellar populations and metallicity gradients in paired galaxies and detailed studies on SFGs in S+E pairs will be carried out by using optical spectroscopic observations with the 2.16 m telescope of the National Astronomical Observatory of China (NAOC), and narrowband H_{α} imaging observations with the 2.4 m telescope of the Yunnan Astronomical Observatory.

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