

R15c **Molecular Gas Distribution and Cloud Properties in Young Starburst in the Blue Compact Dwarf Galaxy NGC 5253**

Rie E. Miura, Daniel Espada, Koichiro Nakanishi(NAOJ), Hajime Sugai(IPMU), Hirota Akihiko (NAOJ)

Blue compact dwarf galaxies (BCD) are defined as faint (absolute blue magnitudes fainter than -18.5 mag) and compact (diameters less than 1 kpc), and often have starburst cores with high star formation rate. Since dwarf galaxies have in general low gas densities and low star formation efficiencies, how such starburst is generated is still unknown. To understand trigger of starburst in BCD, we have started to study molecular/dense molecular/ionized gas properties in BCD galaxies. The first case study is the nearby BCD galaxy NGC 5253 which is known to host young nuclear starburst in its center. We have reported the highest resolution and sensitivity observation with ALMA Band6 towards NGC 5253 in Miura et al. (2016 ASJ Spring). In this presentation, we will report that a total of 101 molecular clouds are identified from the ALMA CO(2-1) data using CPROPS algorithm, and they have a typical size of 4 pc and a velocity width of 2 km/s. We compare the properties of the identified clouds with those of other galaxies, and also discuss the global molecular gas distribution comparing with some numerical simulation results.