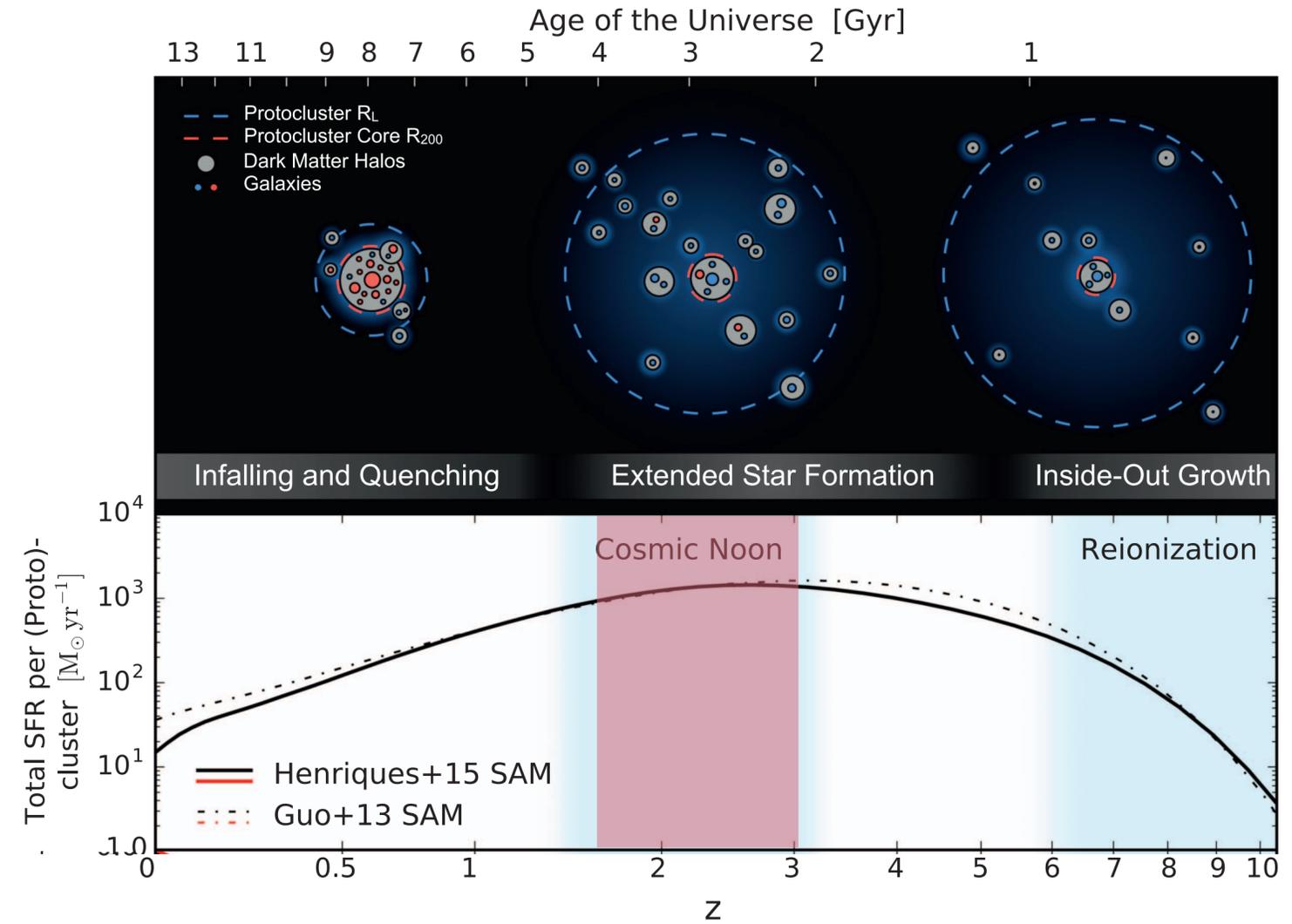
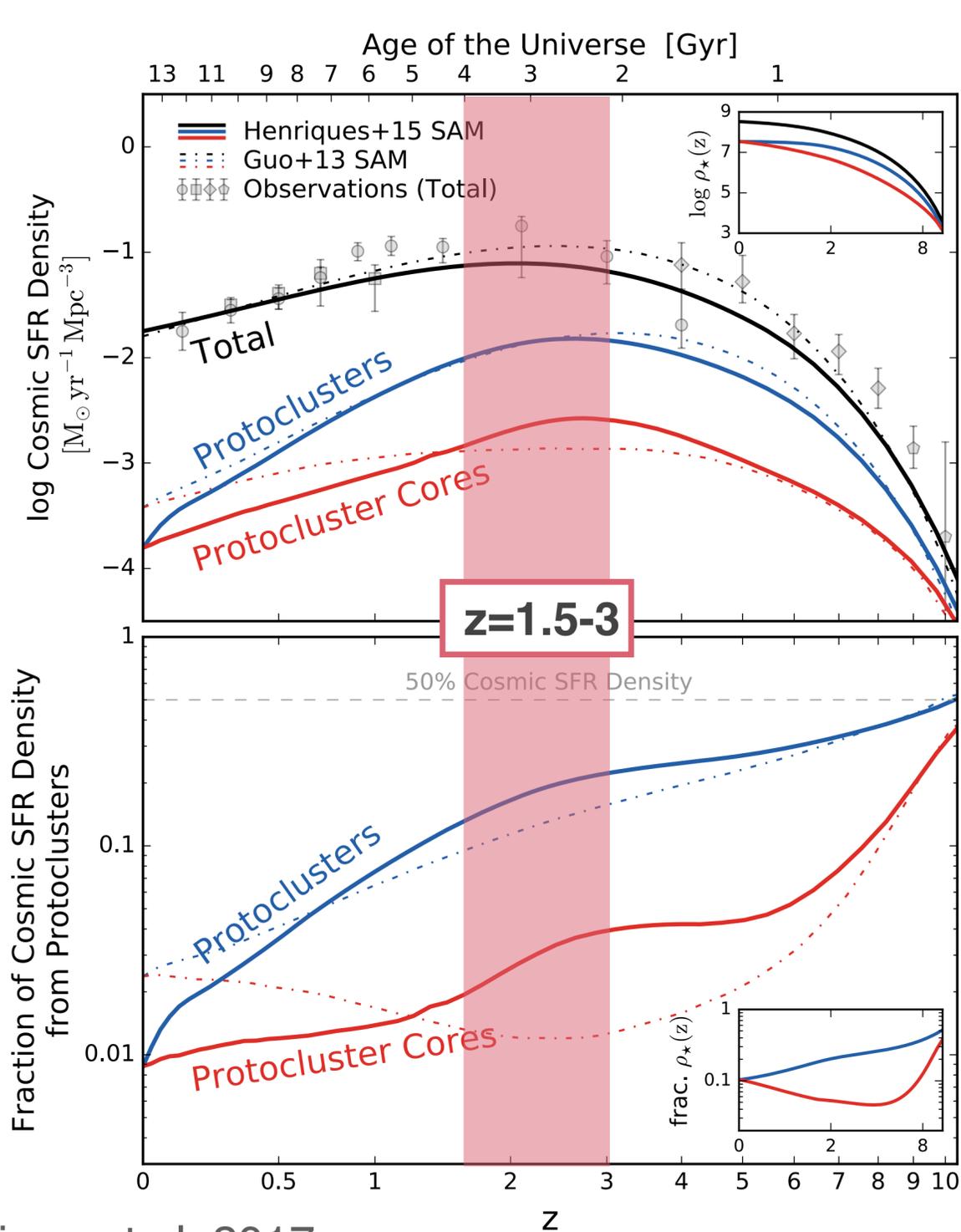


## **ALMA science IV:**

# **ALMA+Subaru observations of high-redshift cluster galaxies**

- 1. ALMA + Subaru/narrow-band synergy**
- 2. ALMA + Subaru/medium-band synergy**

# Why high-redshift cluster/protocluster?



expected contribution to the cosmic star formation rate density

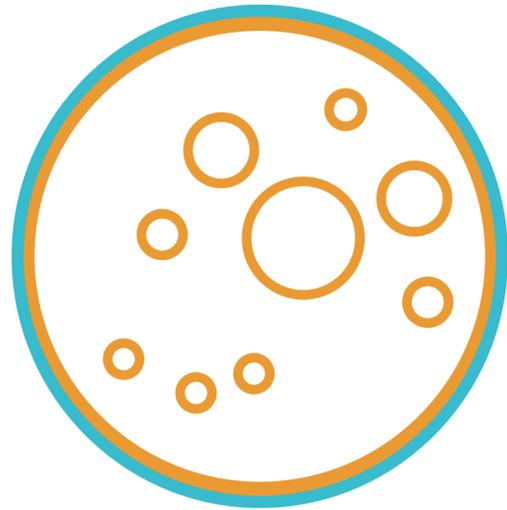
▶ 1% at  $z=0$

▶ 20% at  $z=2$

(Proto-)clusters are increasingly more important at higher redshift

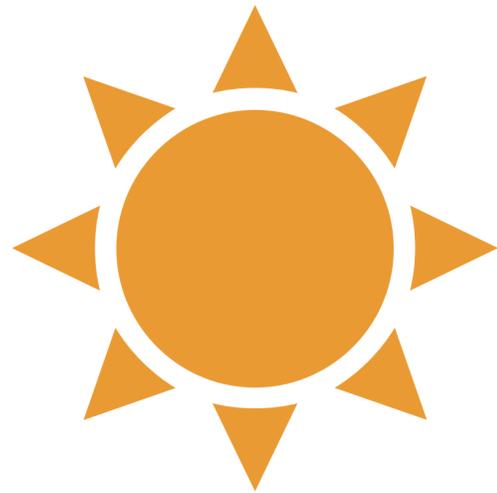
# Why Subaru?

Moon

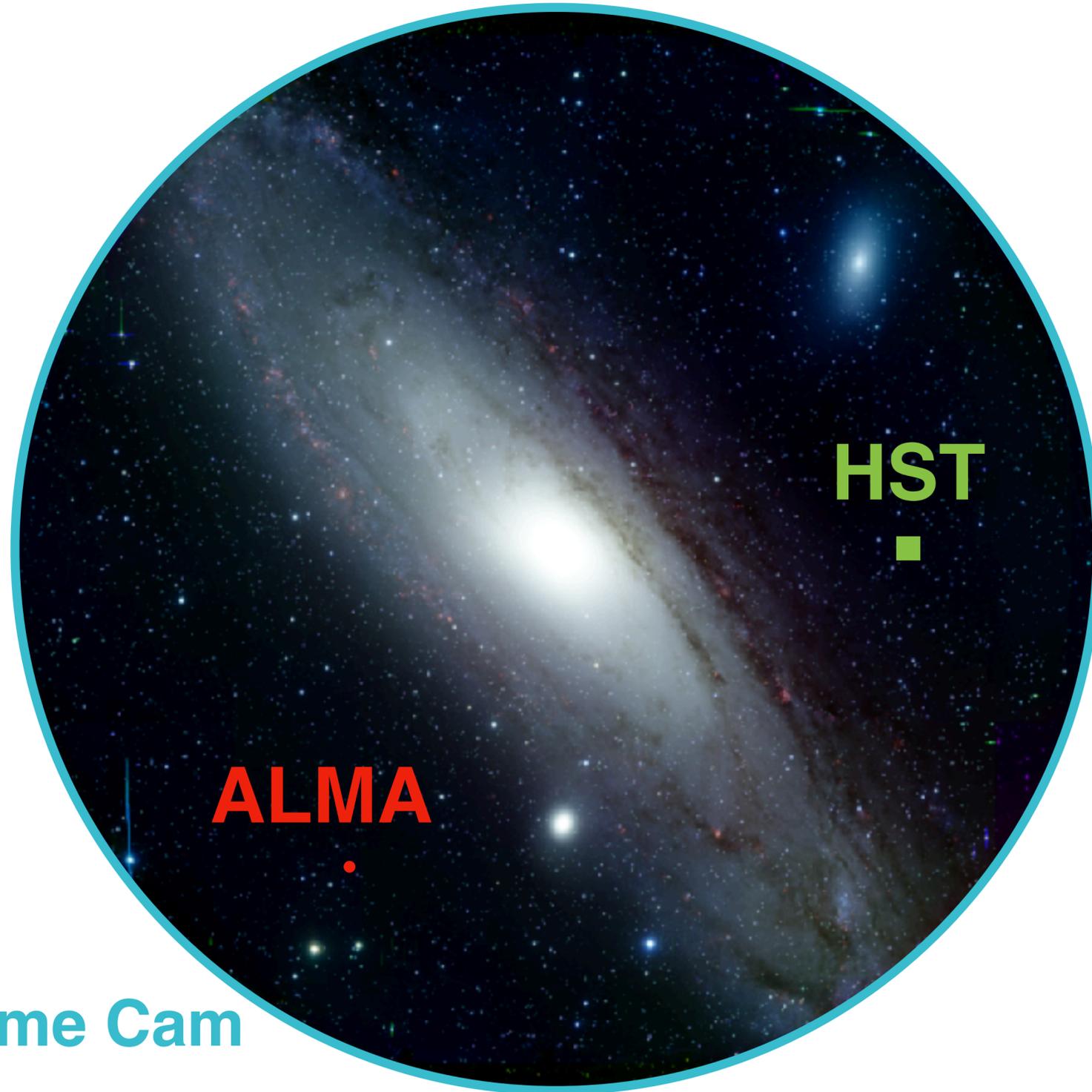


Subaru/Suprime-Cam

Sun

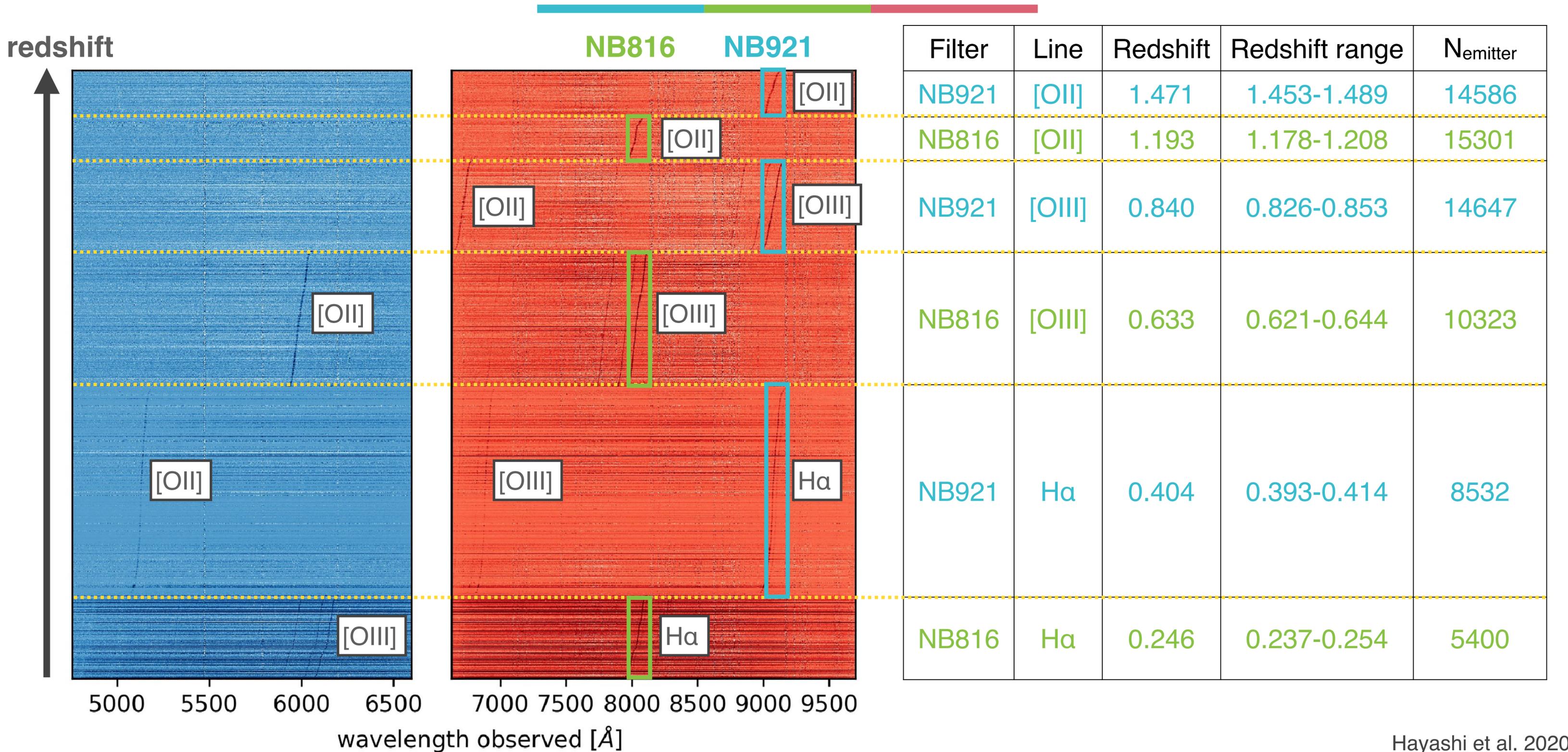


Subaru/Hyper Suprime Cam



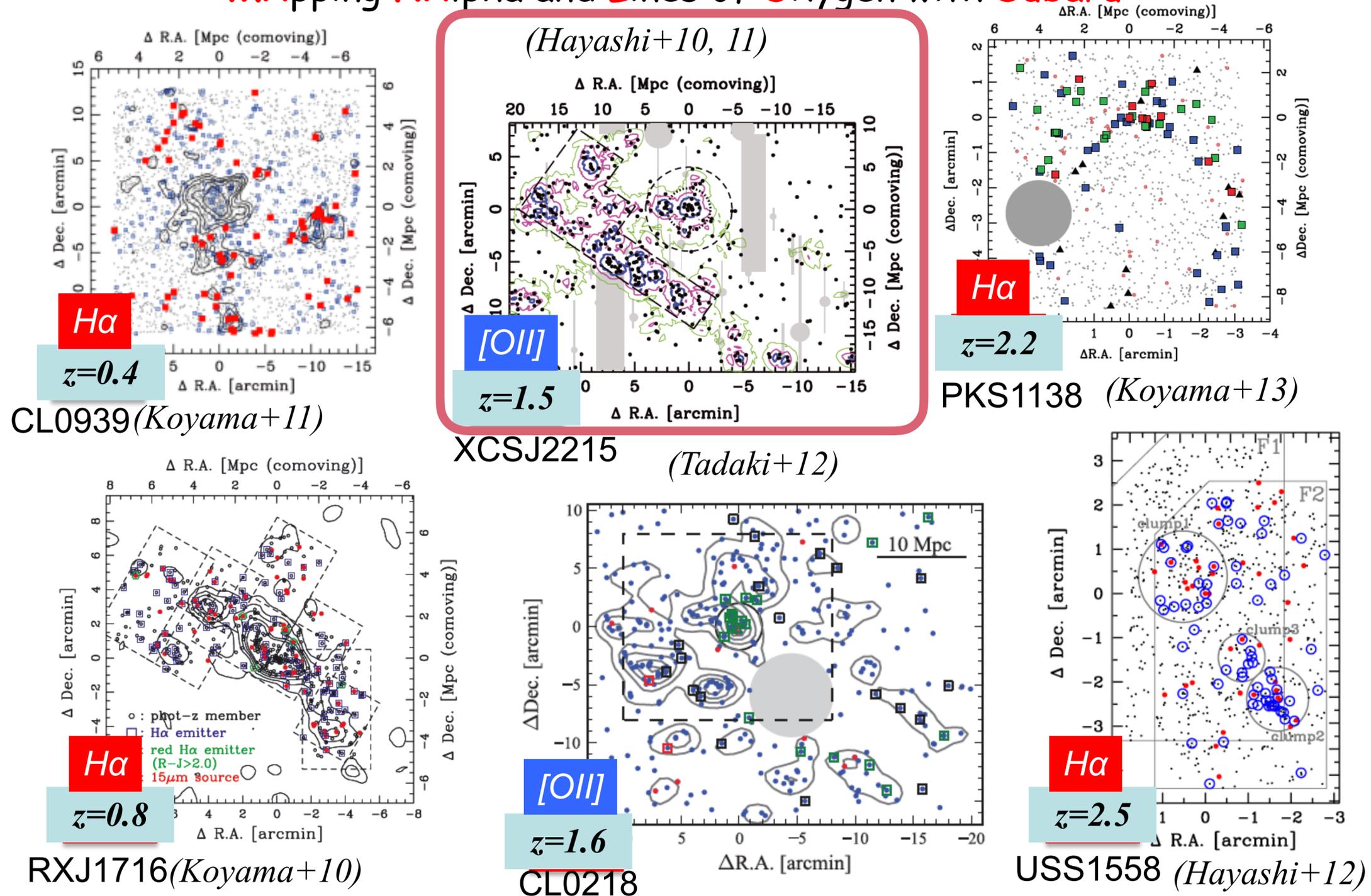
$d \sim 1.5^\circ$

# Emission-line galaxies identified by narrow-band observations



# MAHALO-Subaru project (PI: Kodama)

## MApping H $\alpha$ and Lines of Oxygen with Subaru

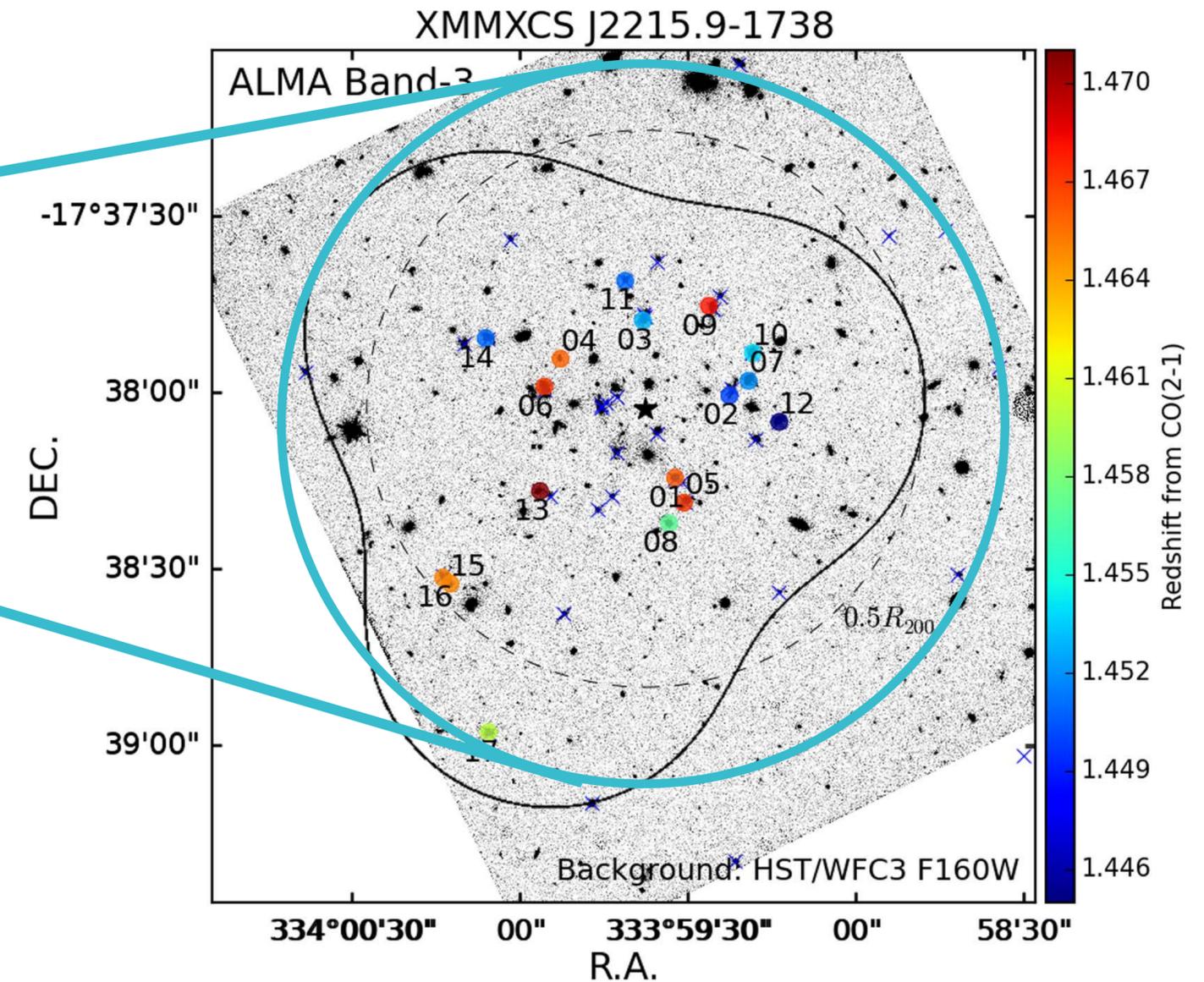
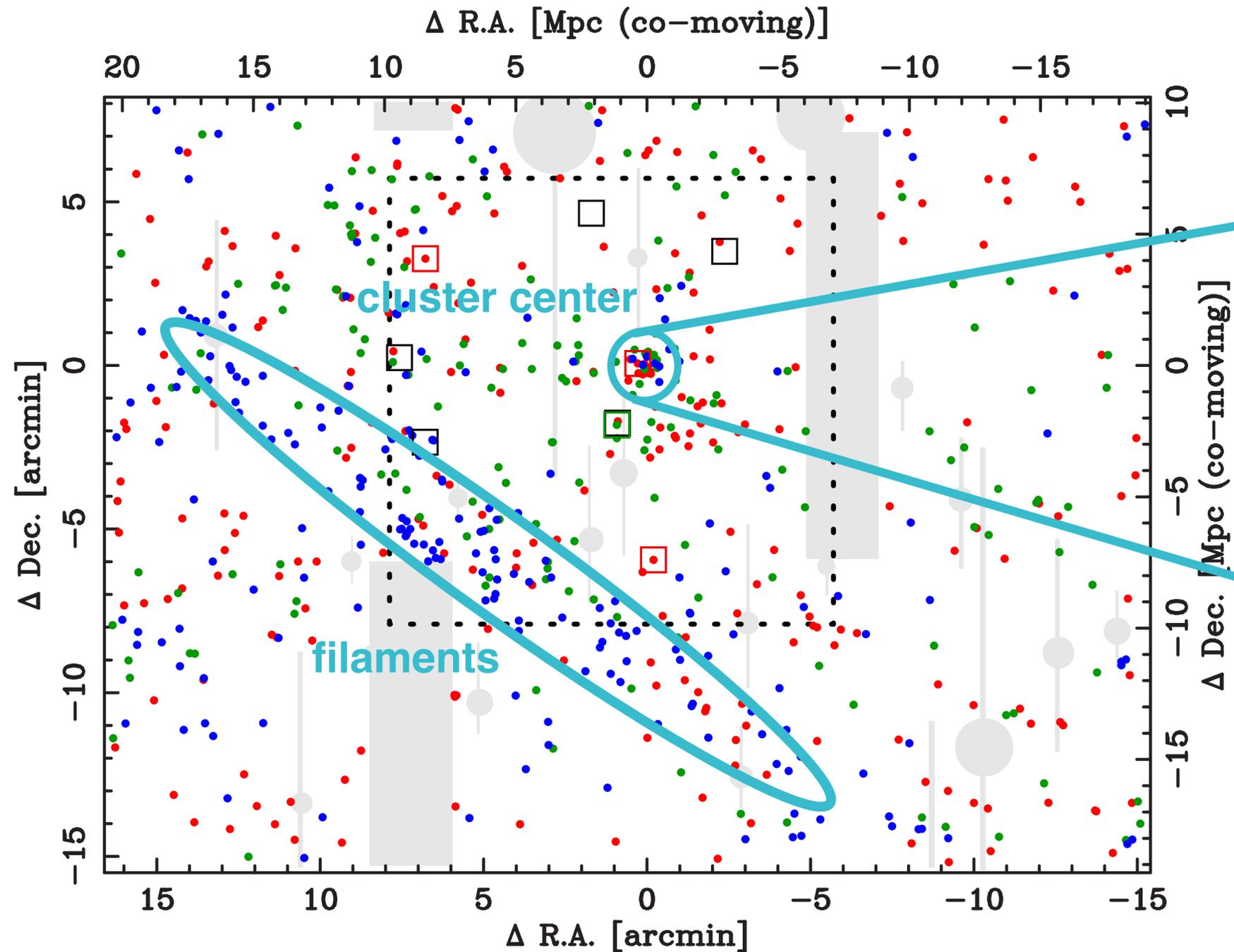


# XCS2215 cluster at $z=1.46$

NB912 [OII], NB912+NB921 [OII], NB921 [OII]

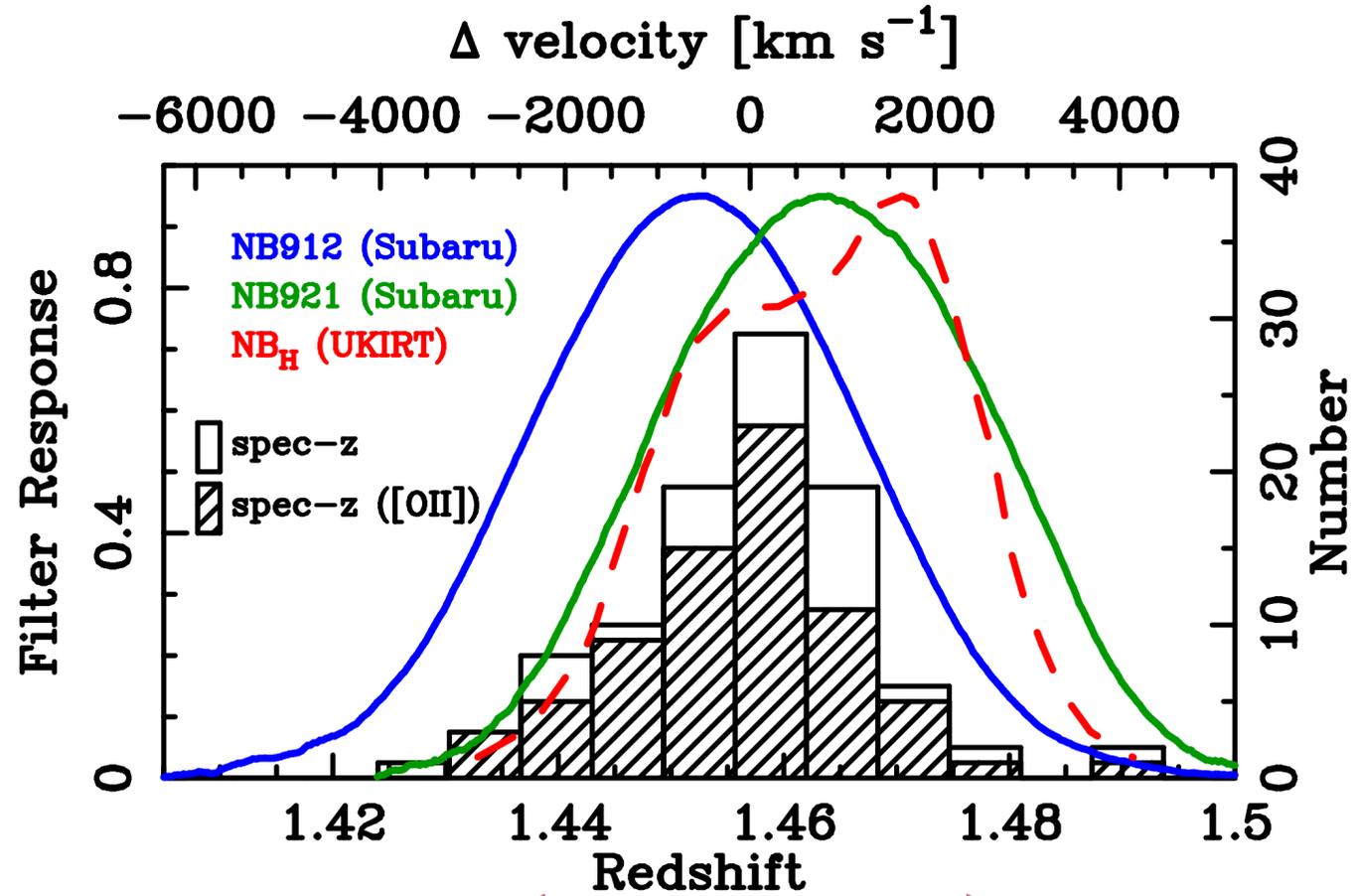
efficient observations of CO(2-1) line emission

3 pointings: ~50 galaxies



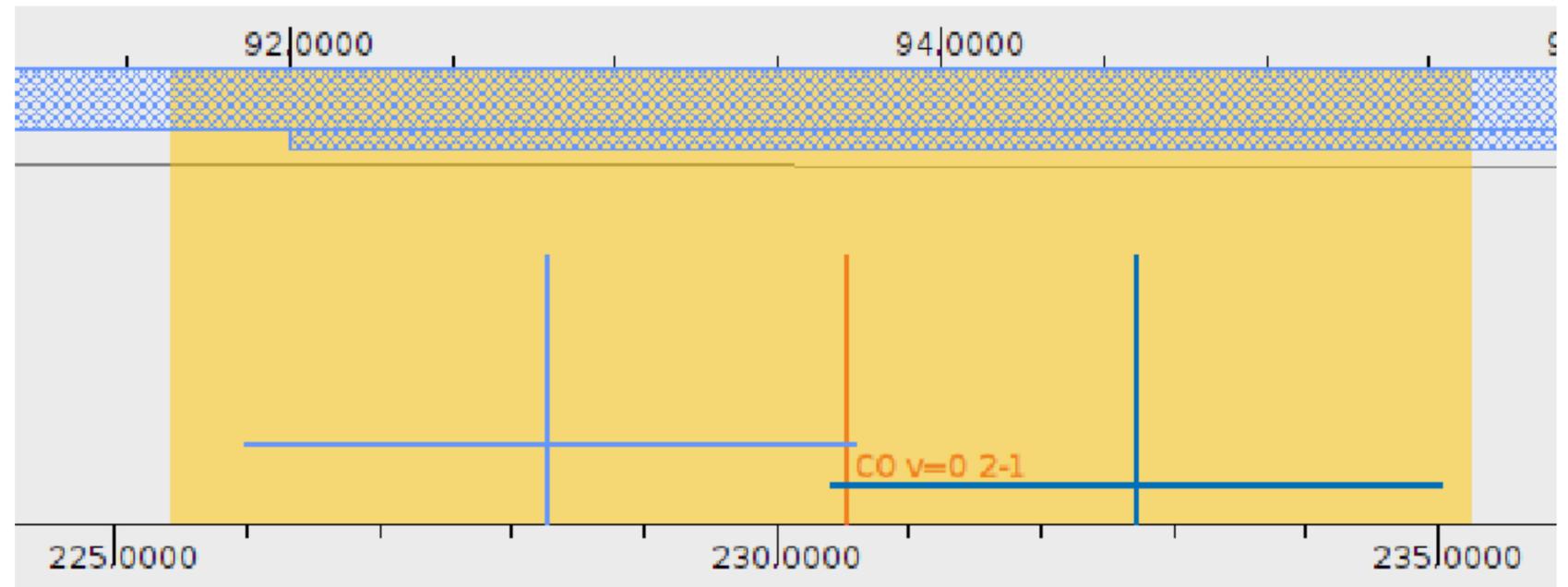
17 CO emitters are detected

# Subaru -> ALMA



NB surveys covers  $\Delta v = \pm 2000$  km s<sup>-1</sup>

## ALMA/Band-3 spectral setups



2 spectral windows covers  $\Delta v = \pm 6000$  km s<sup>-1</sup>

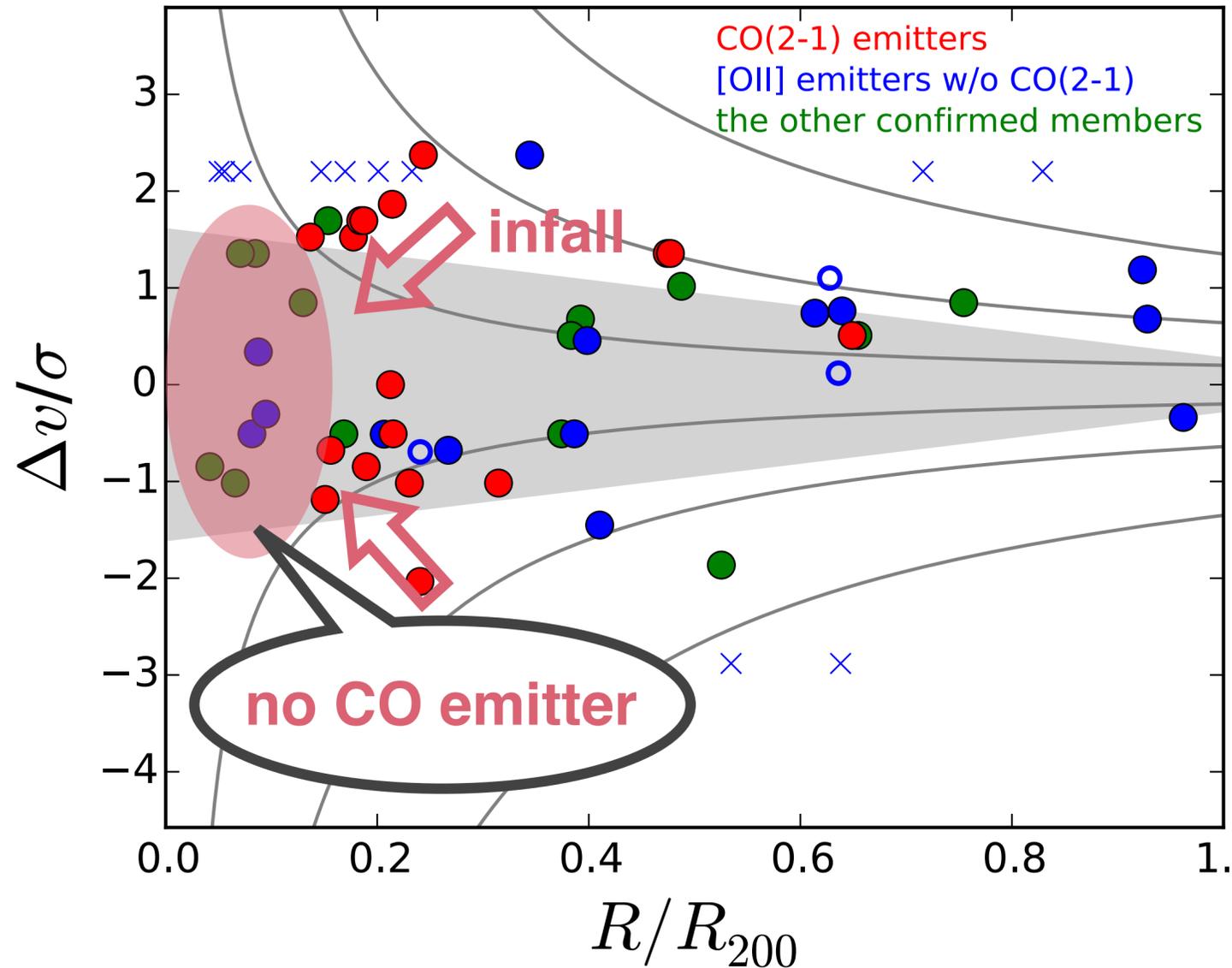
Normal case: photo-z selection => spectroscopic confirmation => CO line observations

**Narrow-band: NB emitter selection => CO line observations**

# Subaru -> ALMA

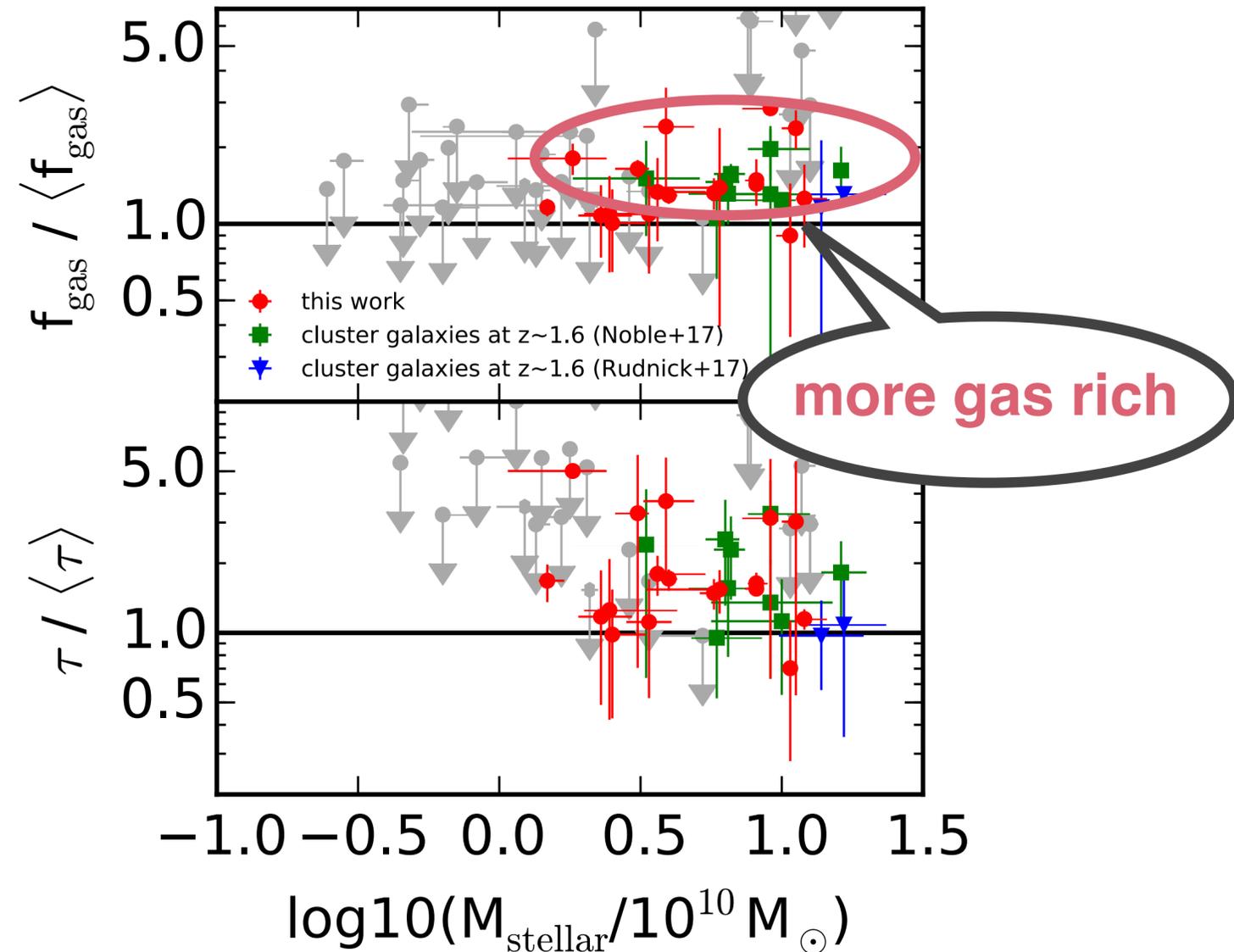


Phase-space diagram of cluster galaxies



CO emitters could have entered the cluster more recently than other quiescent and less massive [OII] emitters

Gas fraction and gas depletion timescale



Cluster galaxies could be more gas rich due to efficient accretion of gas

# Summary: ALMA + Subaru synergy

Subaru  
wide-field of view + unique filter set



ALMA  
spatially-resolved observations

