

# A Wide and Deep Exploration of Radio Galaxies with Subaru HSC (WERGS). X. The Massive and Passive Nature of Radio Galaxies at $z \sim 4$

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## Abstract

High- $z$  radio galaxies (HzRGs) are considered important objects for understanding the formation and evolution of massive galaxies in the early Universe. However, until to date, detailed studies of the stellar population of HzRGs, such as the star formation history, have been scarce. Therefore, this study conducted a new survey to establish a less-biased sample of HzRGs and consequently investigate their properties. We utilized a sample of  $g$ -dropout Lyman break galaxies (LBGs) obtained from an optical wide and deep imaging survey made by Subaru Hyper Suprime-Cam. Based on the cross matching of this LBG sample with the Very Large Array Faint Images of the Radio Sky at Twenty cm radio survey data, we constructed a photometric sample of HzRGs at  $z \sim 4$  for a  $\sim 560$  deg $^2$  survey field. Consequently, we identified 146 HzRG candidates. To analyze the characteristics of these candidates, we focus on objects exhibiting the near-infrared photometry of VIKING or UKIRT Infrared Deep Sky Survey and the mid-infrared photometry of unWISE (28 objects). The results indicate that seven objects exhibit spectral energy distributions (SEDs) consistent with galaxies at  $z \sim 4$ . The HzRG candidates have very large stellar masses with  $\sim 4.2 \times 10^{11} M_{\odot}$  on average. This stellar mass is similar to that of previously discovered ultra-steep-spectrum HzRGs at  $z \sim 4$ , though our sample is affected by a sample selection bias that selects only HzRGs with  $M_{\star} > 10^{11} M_{\odot}$ . Further, the SEDs of those HzRG candidates suggest a past fast quenching with a rough timescale of  $\sim 0.1$  Gyr, as evidenced from the rest-frame  $UVJ$  diagram.

Unified Astronomy Thesaurus concepts: [Galaxy evolution \(594\)](#)

## 1. Introduction

Various observational studies have reported a positive correlation between the mass of a supermassive black hole (SMBH) and the bulge mass of its host galaxy, suggesting a coevolutionary relationship between SMBHs and galaxies (e.g., J. Magorrian et al. 1998; A. Marconi & L. K. Hunt 2003; J. Kormendy & L. C. Ho 2013). One proposed model to explain this coevolution is a scenario wherein two gas-rich galaxies undergo a major merger (e.g., D. B. Sanders et al. 1988; P. F. Hopkins et al. 2008). In this scenario, initially gas-rich galaxies approach due to their gravity, collide, and merge. This process rapidly increases star formation activity within the galaxy as gas is compressed. Furthermore, gas losing angular momentum begins to accrete toward the SMBH. Consequently, the SMBH becomes active and behaves as an active galactic nucleus (AGN). The AGN activity generates outward radiation pressure, heating and expelling gas surrounding the AGN, which, in turn, suppresses star formation activity in the galaxy. Eventually, the galaxy is expected to

transform into an elliptical or radio galaxy with diminished star-forming activity.

Among AGNs, galaxies that have radio jets and are bright in radio are referred to as radio-loud AGNs. Here, the type-2 radio-loud AGN is referred to as the radio galaxy. Radio galaxies are interesting objects through which the stellar component of galaxies can be examined. Low-redshift ( $z < 1$ ) radio galaxies are characterized by their high mass, with a typical stellar mass of  $\sim 10^{11} M_{\odot}$  (e.g., P. N. Best et al. 2005a; Y. Toba et al. 2019). One notable feature of low- $z$  radio galaxies is the suppression of star formation (e.g., R. Morganti et al. 2005; P. N. Best & T. M. Heckman 2012; A. C. Fabian 2012; N. P. H. Nesvadba et al. 2017; J. M. Comerford et al. 2020). J. M. Comerford et al. (2020) reported that radio galaxies exhibit, on average, a star formation rate (SFR) of  $\sim 1/30$  of that of main-sequence galaxies. These radio galaxies tend to exhibit a low mass accretion rate onto SMBHs; for example, P. N. Best & T. M. Heckman (2012) found that 80% of radio galaxies have an Eddington ratio of  $\lambda_{\text{Edd}} < 10^{-2}$ , assuming that the ratio of the SMBH mass to stellar mass is constant.

High- $z$  ( $z > 1$ ) radio galaxies (HzRGs) are also characterized mostly by the evolved stellar populations with a stellar mass of



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$\sim 10^{11} M_{\odot}$  (e.g., N. Seymour et al. 2007; C. De Breuck et al. 2010; A. Saxena et al. 2019). Moreover, radio galaxies exhibit a correlation known as the  $K-z$  relation; that is, a tight relation between the redshift and the apparent  $K$ -band magnitude (e.g., S. J. Lilly & M. S. Longair 1982; M. J. Jarvis et al. 2001; C. De Breuck et al. 2002; C. J. Willott et al. 2003; K. J. Inskip et al. 2010). This correlation is consistent with passively evolving massive galaxies with a past instantaneous starburst (e.g., C. J. Willott et al. 2003). Thus, HzRGs can be considered to reside in environments wherein the structure formation was already advanced in the high-redshift Universe, such as protoclusters of galaxies. HzRGs have been utilized as beacons for identifying and studying protoclusters and overdensity regions (e.g., O. Le Fevre et al. 1996; S. M. Pascale et al. 1996; B. P. Venemans et al. 2007; N. A. Hatch et al. 2011; M. Hayashi et al. 2012; E. A. Cooke et al. 2014; H. Uchiyama et al. 2022a). This renders them highly intriguing objects for investigating the nature of HzRGs themselves and their relationship to the environment.

Despite the importance of HzRGs described above, HzRGs with  $z > 4$  are rare and challenging to discover (e.g., J. Wolf et al. 2021; K. Ichikawa et al. 2023). An effective method to identify HzRGs is the ultra-steep-spectrum (USS) technique introduced by K. C. Chambers et al. (1996). The USS is defined as a radio spectrum characterized by a spectral index  $\alpha < -1.3$  where  $F_{\nu} \propto \nu^{\alpha}$  (e.g., C. De Breuck et al. 2000; A. Saxena et al. 2018, 2019). This method facilitated the successful discovery of several HzRGs. However, the number of known HzRGs at  $z \gtrsim 4$  remains limited (e.g., G. Miley & C. De Breuck 2008; A. Saxena et al. 2019; J. W. Broderick et al. 2022). Moreover, this selection method is biased toward HzRGs with the USS feature. Thus, HzRGs without the USS characteristics have been found through alternative selection methods such as the Lyman break technique (M. J. Jarvis et al. 2009; T. Yamashita et al. 2020; D. Shobhana et al. 2023). Hence, there is a need for new explorations that can capture a broader range of HzRGs, including those without significant USS features, to investigate the general population of HzRGs.

To explore HzRGs in a systematic manner, a powerful observational program was conducted recently, which is Hyper Suprime-Cam Subaru Strategic Program (HSC-SSP; H. Aihara et al. 2018). HSC-SSP is an optical multiband imaging observation that covers a wide area with  $\sim 3$  mag deeper than the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (D. G. York et al. 2000). T. Yamashita et al. (2020) discovered a new HzRG at  $z = 4.72$  by adopting the  $r$ -dropout Lyman break method on the HSC-SSP data, and revealed its massive nature ( $M_{*} \sim 3 \times 10^{11} M_{\odot}$ ). To study the statistical characteristics of HzRGs and their stellar population, this study conducted a new systematic survey of HzRGs using the HSC-SSP data. Consequently, by selecting HzRGs that are detected in past near-infrared and mid-infrared surveys, we estimated their stellar mass and star formation history. This study focused only on radio galaxies, by excluding radio-loud quasars. This is because the rest-frame UV and optical emission of radio-loud quasars is dominated by power-law AGN radiation, which is not helpful for investigating their host galaxies. Whereas radio galaxies are type-2 AGNs and thus their rest-frame UV and optical emission are mostly of stellar origin. This survey is part of an ongoing project called “A Wide and Deep Exploration of Radio Galaxies with Subaru HSC (WERGS; T. Yamashita et al. 2018; Y. Toba et al. 2019; K. Ichikawa et al. 2021),” which is a

systematic study of radio galaxies in both the low- $z$  and high- $z$  Universe observed by HSC-SSP.

This paper is structured as follows. In Section 2, we present the data and analysis methods. Section 3 presents the spectral energy distribution (SED) fitting results for HzRG candidates. In Section 4, we discuss the statistical properties and characteristics of the HzRG candidates. Finally, the conclusion is presented in Section 5. Throughout the paper, we adopt the cosmological parameters of the  $\Lambda$ CDM model, specifically  $H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ ,  $\Omega_M = 0.27$ , and  $\Omega_{\Lambda} = 0.73$ , which are the same as those adopted in T. Yamashita et al. (2018). Unless otherwise stated, all magnitudes are presented in the AB system (J. B. Oke & J. E. Gunn 1983).

## 2. Data and Analysis

### 2.1. Data

In this study, we selected  $z \sim 4$  radio galaxies based on the following procedure. The fundamental strategy is the same as the method adopted by T. Yamashita et al. (2020); that is, via the positional matching between a Lyman break galaxy (LBG) sample selected from the HSC-SSP data and a radio-source catalog made by the Faint Images of the Radio Sky at Twenty cm (FIRST; R. H. Becker et al. 1995; D. J. Helfand et al. 2015). HSC (S. Miyazaki et al. 2018) is a wide-field prime-focus camera with 90'-diameter field of view, installed on the Subaru Telescope. HSC employs five optical bands ( $g$ ,  $r$ ,  $i$ ,  $z$ , and  $y$ ) as broadband filters (S. Kawanomoto et al. 2018). HSC-SSP (H. Aihara et al. 2018) is an optical imaging survey conducted using HSC over 330 nights, comprising three layers (ultra-deep, deep, and wide). We utilized the wide-layer data of the S19A data release (H. Aihara et al. 2022), covering an observation area of approximately  $560 \text{ deg}^2$ . The  $5\sigma$  limiting magnitudes for  $g$ ,  $r$ ,  $i$ ,  $z$ , and  $y$  are 26.5, 26.5, 26.2, 25.2, and 24.4 mag, respectively. The point-spread function (PSF) size in full width at half-maximum (FWHM) is  $\sim 0.^{\prime\prime}7$  (L. P. Garate-Nuñez et al. 2024). In some previous studies on LBGs based on the S16A data release (Y. Harikane et al. 2018, 2022; Y. Ono et al. 2018), the cmodel magnitude that is measured by combining de Vaucouleurs's and exponential profiles (K. Abazajian et al. 2004; J. Bosch et al. 2018) was used to measure the total fluxes and colors of sources. However, Y. Harikane et al. (2022) found that the S16A and S19A databases yielded several differing values from each other for the cmodel calculations. Consequently, they determined the best agreement between the cmodel of the S16A data release and a  $2''$ -diameter aperture following the aperture correction, namely, convolvedflux\_0\_20\_mag of the S19A data release. The aperture correction factor is calculated in each band by considering the PSF. In general, the aperture photometry is not suitable for measuring the total flux; however, it can produce consistent values when measuring colors between different bands. Therefore, the magnitude used in this study is  $(g, r, i)$  \_convolvedflux\_0\_20\_mag for the LBG selection.

In the later analysis, we also used the cmodel magnitude, which is the appropriate model magnitude, as the total magnitude. Each magnitude was corrected for the galactic extinction (D. J. Schlegel et al. 1998).

FIRST is a 1.4 GHz radio survey obtained with the Very Large Array (VLA). The catalog version utilized in this study is the final data release (14Dec17 Version; D. J. Helfand et al. 2015). The spatial resolution is  $5.^{\prime\prime}4$  and the positional accuracy

is better than  $1''.0$ . The limiting flux of FIRST is  $\sim 1$  mJy at  $5\sigma$  sensitivity. As it covers the entire HSC-SSP observation area, the FIRST survey data are highly suitable for investigating the characteristics of optical sources detected by the HSC in the radio frequency range.

VISTA Kilo-degree Infrared Galaxy Survey (VIKING; M. Arnaboldi et al. 2007) is a near-infrared imaging survey conducted using Visible and Infrared Survey Telescope for Astronomy (VISTA), which is a wide-field near-infrared telescope featuring a 4 m primary mirror and equipped with a near-infrared camera VIRCAM (VISTA InfraRed CAMera; G. B. Dalton et al. 2006). The  $5\sigma$  limiting magnitudes for  $Z$ ,  $Y$ ,  $J$ ,  $H$ , and  $K_S$  are 22.7, 22.0, 21.8, 21.2, and 21.2 mag, respectively. The median PSF size in FWHM is  $0''.9$  (S. K. Andrews et al. 2014). The data release employed in this study is DR4 (A. Edge et al. 2013). The total observation area of the VIKING survey is  $1350 \text{ deg}^2$ , with the portion overlapping the HSC coverage amounting to  $262 \text{ deg}^2$ .

The UKIRT Infrared Deep Sky Survey (UKIDSS; A. Lawrence et al. 2007) is a near-infrared imaging survey conducted using the United Kingdom Infra-Red Telescope (UKIRT), which is a 3.8 m telescope dedicated to infrared observations and equipped with the Wide Field Camera (M. Casali et al. 2007). The UKIDSS Large Area Survey (LAS) DR11 used in this study was conducted using  $Y$ ,  $J$ ,  $H$ , and  $K$  filters with  $5\sigma$  limiting magnitudes of 20.8, 20.5, 20.2, and 20.2 mag, respectively. The median PSF size in FWHM is  $1''.2$  (S. Dye et al. 2018). The total observation area covered by the UKIDSS LAS is  $4028 \text{ deg}^2$ . For this specific study, a subset of  $156 \text{ deg}^2$  within the HSC-SSP observation area was utilized, which does not overlap with the VIKING observation area.

unWISE (E. F. Schlafly et al. 2019) is a catalog that combines three years of ALLWISE data (E. L. Wright et al. 2010), which is derived from previous WISE observations, and NEOWISE data (A. Mainzer et al. 2014), which provides ongoing observations. The unWISE catalog provides photometric data for two mid-infrared bands at  $3.4$  (W1) and  $4.6$  (W2)  $\mu\text{m}$ . The  $5\sigma$  limiting magnitudes for these bands are 20.6 and 20.1 mag, respectively. The median PSF size in FWHM is  $6''.1$  and  $6''.8$ , respectively (D. Lang 2014). unWISE is an all-sky survey and covers the entire HSC-SSP observation area.

## 2.2. Photometry of VIKING and UKIDSS Sources

This study used the near-infrared VIKING and UKIDSS photometric data for analyzing the SED of HzRGs. However, there are some instances wherein an object is visually confirmed in the image while categorized as undetected in the VIKING and UKIDSS photometric catalogs. Owing to the very low number density of HzRGs, such cases must be addressed. Therefore, we relied on photometric information derived directly from the image data instead of the magnitudes listed in the VIKING and UKIDSS photometry catalogs. This approach ensured that the photometric data used for SED fitting of HzRGs included any data that were treated as undetected in the catalogs. We employed aperture photometry for  $Z$ ,  $Y$ ,  $J$ ,  $H$ , and  $K_S$  in VIKING and  $Y$ ,  $J$ ,  $H$ , and  $K$  in UKIDSS. The photometry center of the target objects was determined using the coordinates from the HSC-SSP data. For each target object, we calculated the sum of pixel counts within an aperture circle with a diameter of  $4''$ . This specific aperture size was chosen as it almost captures the total flux of the object. To subtract possible background residuals, the average count of the

background obtained from the sky area surrounding the source was measured. This sky area was defined as a ring-like region with inner and outer diameters of  $12''$  and  $20''$ , respectively, centered on the target source. The count from the sky area was then normalized to an area with a diameter of  $4''$  and consequently subtracted from the target source counts.

As described in Section 2.1, photometric data obtained with different instruments exhibit different image quality. To check the consistency of the photometry, we focused on the  $y$ -band magnitude measured with HSC-SSP, VIKING, and UKIDSS. We randomly selected 1000 objects that are observed in both HSC-SSP and the near-infrared (VIKING or UKIDSS), and detected with signal-to-noise ratio ( $S/N$ )  $> 10$  in the near-infrared bands. We selected objects whose morphology was neither point-like nor very extended.<sup>11</sup> As a result, the difference between the HSC and VIKING  $y$ -band magnitudes,  $y_{\text{HSC}} - y_{\text{VIKING}}$ , is  $-0.02$  on average with a standard deviation of 0.22. The difference between the HSC and UKIDSS  $y$ -band magnitudes,  $y_{\text{HSC}} - y_{\text{UKIDSS}}$ , is  $-0.02$  on average with a standard deviation of 0.29. These differences were negligibly small in the following analysis.

To estimate the photometric errors, we employed the following method. We prepared a square image with  $12'$  per side, centered on each target object. Subsequently, the aperture photometry for 10,000 random coordinates was performed by adopting the same method as for the target objects. Since some of the 10,000 photometric measurements were affected by astronomical objects, we created a  $3\sigma$  clipping for the photometric measurements and derived the standard deviation to estimate the sky fluctuation, which corresponded to the photometric error for the target objects.

## 2.3. Selection of HzRGs

### 2.3.1. LBG Selection

We first created a clean sample of HSC sources by excluding false objects in the sample and objects with unreliable photometric values. The flags used for creating the clean sample are summarized in Table 1. In addition, we adopted a criterion of  $i$ -band  $S/N > 5$  for secure detections of sources.

The  $g$ -dropout LBGs were selected from the clean sample by applying the color criteria shown below (Figure 1), which are the same as the criteria adopted in earlier HSC-SSP studies on LBGs (Y. Harikane et al. 2018, 2022; Y. Ono et al. 2018):

1.  $g - r > 1.0$
2.  $r - i < 1.0$
3.  $g - r > 1.5 \times (r - i) + 0.8$ .

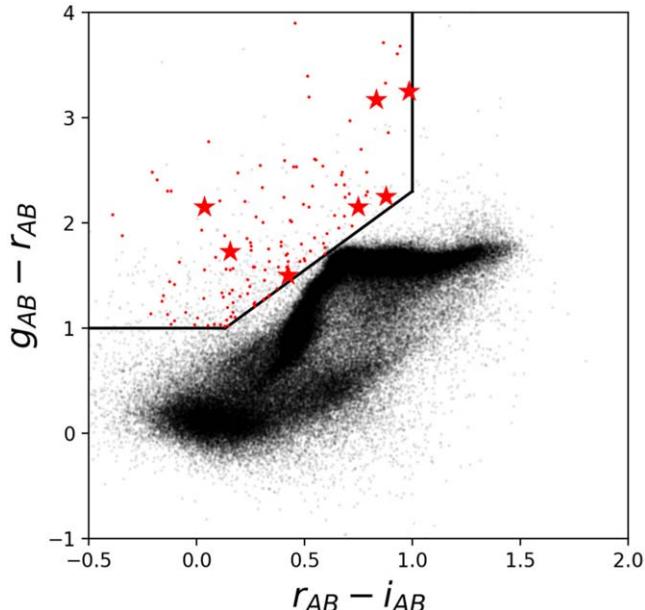
The number of  $g$ -dropout LBGs selected through these criteria was 2,553,430 in  $\sim 560 \text{ deg}^2$ .

Y. Ono et al. (2018) reported the expected redshift range of the  $g$ -dropout LBGs selected through these color criteria with the HSC photometric system to be approximately  $3.3 < z < 4.5$ . They also showed the distribution of the spectroscopic redshift of  $g$ -dropout LBGs selected with HSC-SSP, which is consistent with the expected redshift range.

<sup>11</sup> To quantify the extendedness of HSC sources, we focus on the ratio of the 2nd-order adaptive moment of the source to that of the PSF, as measured in the HSC  $i$ -band. Specifically, we select objects satisfying both  $1.1 < \text{ishape\_hsm\_moment\_11/ishape\_hsm\_psfmoment\_11} < 2.0$  and  $1.1 < \text{ishape\_hsm\_moment\_22/ishape\_hsm\_psfmoment\_22} < 2.0$  to collect objects that are moderately extended. See M. Akiyama et al. (2018) for more details.

**Table 1**  
Criteria to Make the HSC Clean Sample

Parameter	Value	Band	Comment
detect_is_primary	True	...	Object is a primary one with no deblended children.
pixelflags_edge	False	<i>g, r, i, z, y</i>	Located within images.
pixelflags_saturatedcenter	False	<i>g, r, i, z, y</i>	None of the central $3 \times 3$ pixels of an object is saturated.
pixelflags_bad	False	<i>g, r, i, z, y</i>	None of the pixels in the footprint of an object is labeled as bad.
sdsscentroid_flag	False	<i>r, i</i>	Object centroid measurement has no problem.
cmodel_flux_flag	False	<i>g, r, i</i>	Cmodel flux measurement has no problem.
mask_s18a_bright_objectcenter	False	<i>g, r, i, z, y</i>	None of the pixels in the footprint of an object is close to bright sources.
merge_peak	True	<i>r, i</i>	$5\sigma$ detected in <i>r</i> and <i>i</i> and peak position of <i>r</i> and <i>i</i> is within $3''$ .
blendedness_abs	$\leq 0.2$	<i>r, i</i>	The target photometry is not significantly affected by neighbors.
inputcount_value	$\geq (3, 3, 5, 5, 5)$	<i>g, r, i, z, y</i>	Number of images contributing at center.



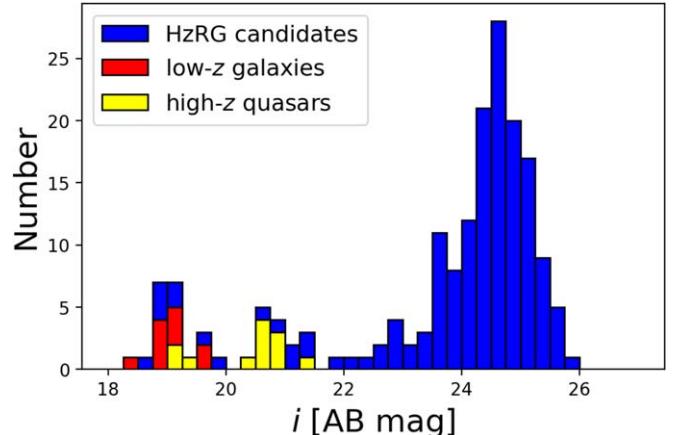
**Figure 1.** Distribution of  $g - r$  and  $r - i$  colors. The black dots denote sources with spectroscopic redshift within the range of  $0.1 < z_{\text{sp}} < 3.0$ , provided in the spectroscopic catalog of HSC-SSP S19A. The red dots show the 146 HzRG candidates, and the red stars denote the seven finally selected HzRG candidates for the SED analysis (see Section 2.4).

### 2.3.2. Cross Matching of the LBG Sample and Radio Catalog

We selected photometric candidates of HzRGs at  $z \sim 4$  by matching the  $g$ -dropout LBG sample with the coordinates of the FIRST radio sources. The search radius to match the LBG sample and the FIRST sample was  $1''$ , as adopted by T. Yamashita et al. (2018), who examined the optimal search radius to match the HSC-SSP and FIRST samples. T. Yamashita et al. (2018) reported that, through the adoption of the matching radius of  $1''$ , the contamination by chance coincidence was estimated to be 14%. Further, the completeness was estimated to be 93%. Thus, by adopting a matching radius of  $1''$  in our study, we aimed to explore the radio emission from LBGs, allowing us to identify HzRGs at  $z \sim 4$ . Through this matching procedure, we obtained 184 objects. Notably, among these 184 objects, there were no other HSC sources within  $1''$  from the FIRST positions.

### 2.3.3. Contamination

There is a possibility that low- $z$  radio galaxies and high- $z$  radio-loud quasars are also present among the HzRG



**Figure 2.** Distribution of  $i$ -band magnitudes for 184 HzRG candidates. The blue histogram shows all the 184 HzRG candidates; the red shows the 11 low- $z$  galaxies selected as HzRG candidates; and the yellow shows the 12 spectroscopically confirmed high- $z$  quasars.

candidates. To mitigate this, we excluded as many of such contaminations as possible. Specifically, we investigated whether any of the 184 HzRG candidates had already undergone spectroscopic observation and had known redshifts and photometric characteristics. For this purpose, we referred to the spectroscopic catalogs available in the HSC-SSP S19A database.

We searched spectroscopic data of the 184 HzRG candidates. Consequently, 23 were found to have spectroscopic information. We show the distribution of  $i$ -band magnitudes for 184 HzRG candidates and the 23 objects that have spectroscopic observations in Figure 2. Among these, 11 low- $z$  galaxies ( $z < 1.0$ ) and 12 high- $z$  quasars ( $3.0 < z < 5.0$ ) were identified. Figure 2 shows that the low- $z$  galaxies and high- $z$  quasars in our sample of HzRG candidates had relatively bright  $i$ -band magnitudes (brighter than 21.5 mag). As more than half of the HzRG candidates with  $i < 21.5$  were such contaminations (low- $z$  galaxies or high- $z$  quasars), we considered only  $g$ -dropout objects with  $i > 21.5$  as candidates of HzRGs hereafter. As a result, the number of HzRG candidates was reduced to 146. However, this sample of HzRG candidates (with  $i > 21.5$ ) can still be contaminated by low- $z$  galaxies and high- $z$  quasars. Thus, we selected the most reliable HzRGs among the candidates through the SED analysis (details in Sections 2.4 and 3).

**Table 2**  
Model Parameters for X-CIGALE Fits

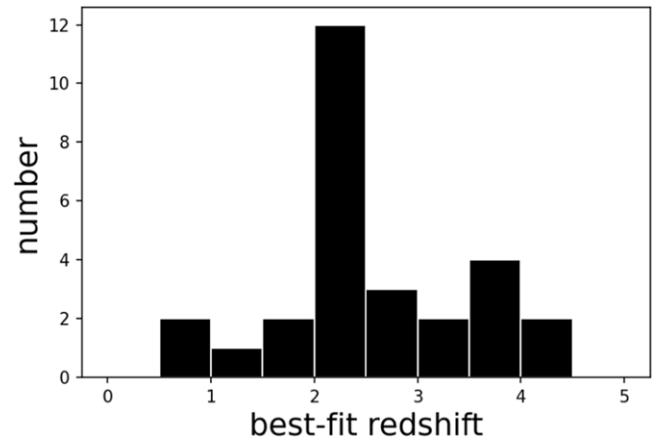
Star Formation History (SFH)	
Model	sfhdelayed
$\tau$ (Myr)	10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000
age (Myr)	100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 2000, 4000, 8000, 13000
SSP	
Model	G. Bruzual & S. Charlot (2003)
IMF	G. Chabrier (2003)
Metallicity	0.02
Nebular emission	
$\log U$	-4.0, -2.0
Dust attenuation	
Model	D. Calzetti et al. (2000)
$E(B - V)_{\text{lines}}$	0.01, 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, 1.2, 1.4, 1.6, 1.8, 2.0

### 2.3.4. Multiband Information

To conduct the SED analysis of the HzRG candidates, we integrated data from the optical observations of HSC-SSP and the infrared data sets of VIKING+UKIDSS and unWISE. First, we obtained unWISE mid-infrared data for 75 objects among the 146 HzRG candidates. These 75 sources were detected in W1 and/or W2 bands with  $>5\sigma$ , whereas the other 71 sources were not detected in both the W1 and W2 bands. This was achieved by performing a positional match with a search radius of  $3''$  with the unWISE catalog, adopting the same search radius as adopted by Y. Toba et al. (2019). Second, we acquired VIKING data for 21 sources, and UKIDSS data for an additional seven sources. Among these 28 sources, the near-infrared photometric magnitudes of 17 objects are provided in the VIKING (16 objects) or UKIDSS (1 object) catalogs, and magnitudes of 11 objects are not presented in the two catalogs. Therefore, our own photometry described in Section 2.2 was actually effective to search for HzRGs. In the analysis given below, we adopted our own photometry for near-infrared magnitudes for all 28 sources. By combining these mid- and near-infrared photometric data, we can study the SED in the range of  $0.5 \mu\text{m} \lesssim \lambda_{\text{obs}} \lesssim 4.6 \mu\text{m}$ .

### 2.4. SED Analysis

We removed possible contaminants from the HzRG candidates to create a reliable sample of HzRGs at  $z \sim 4$ . For this purpose, we conducted an SED fitting using a tool called X-CIGALE (G. Yang et al. 2020; see also D. Burgarella et al. 2005; S. Noll et al. 2009; M. Boquien et al. 2019) to estimate the photo- $z$  of the HzRG candidates. X-CIGALE can perform photo- $z$  estimation (e.g., K. Małek et al. 2014; Y. Toba et al. 2020). X-CIGALE is designed for SED modeling, ensuring the energy conservation in the UV/optical and infrared regimes. For the SED fitting, we employed a galaxy model that considers star formation history, stellar population, nebular emission, dust attenuation, and redshift as parameters (Table 2). As the available photometric information was not sufficient to



**Figure 3.** Best-fit redshift distribution of 28 HzRG candidates.

precisely determine detailed star formation history, a simple star formation model known as the delayed model was adopted. It is defined as:

$$\text{SFR}(t) \propto \frac{t}{\tau} \times \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau}\right),$$

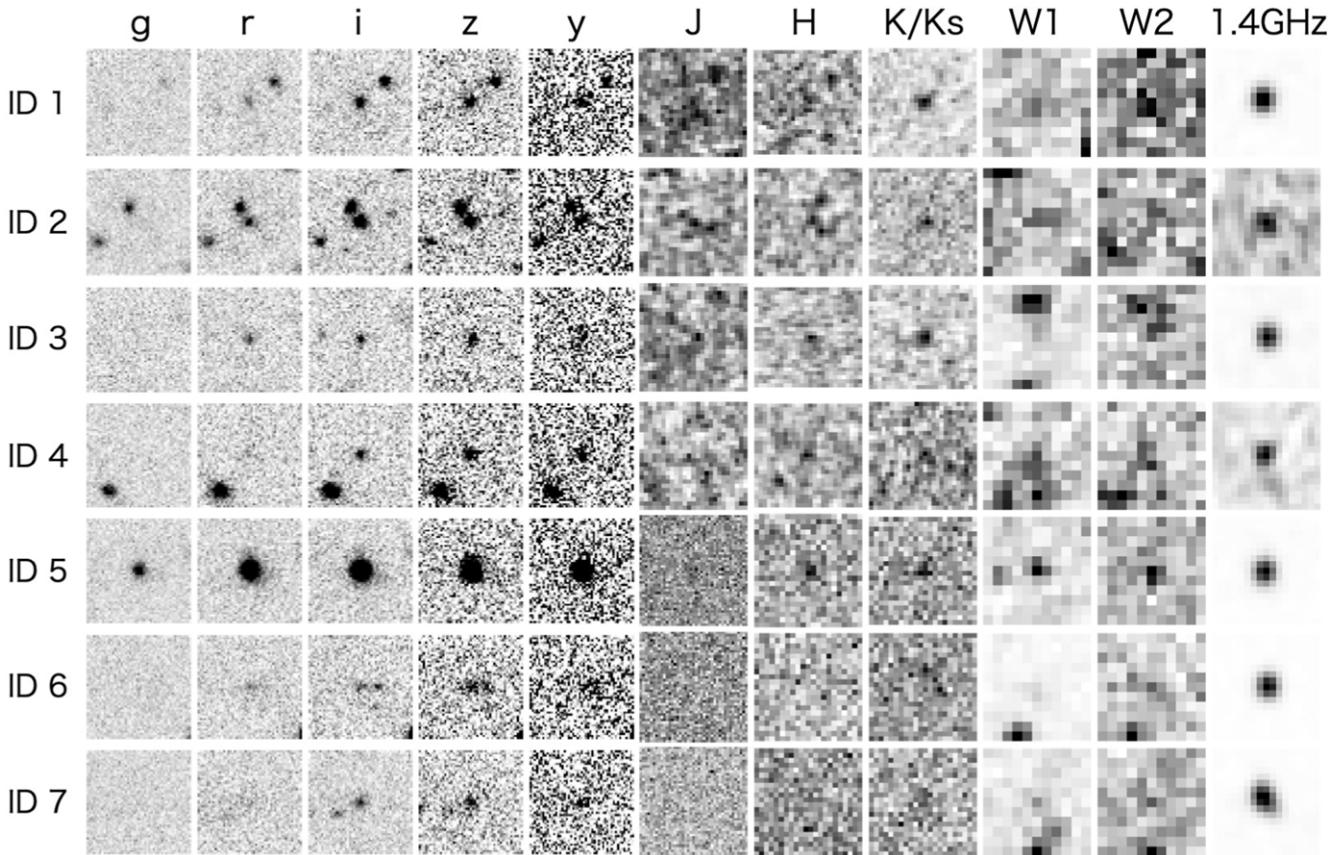
where  $t$  is the time after the start of the SFR peak, and  $\tau$  is the epoch of the SFR peak. The stellar population model used in the SED fitting was BC03 (G. Bruzual & S. Charlot 2003), and we assumed the initial mass function of G. Chabrier (2003). The stellar metallicity was assumed to be the solar value ( $Z = 0.02$ ). The nebular emission module, based on the empirical templates of A. K. Inoue (2011), describes the line emission, which is sometimes essential for strong emission-line galaxies (D. P. Stark et al. 2013). The ionization parameter  $U$  is assumed to be -4.0 or -2.0. To model the dust attenuation, the extinction law of D. Calzetti et al. (2000) was adopted.  $E(B - V)$  was parameterized from 0 to 2 to reproduce dusty objects as well (see Table 2). In the fitting process, the data were treated as  $2\sigma$  upper limits if their detection significance was below  $2\sigma$  for HSC-SSP, UKIDSS, and VIKING data, and as  $5\sigma$  upper limits for unWISE data when the detection significance was below  $5\sigma$ . We performed the SED fitting for a total of 28 sources: 21 HzRG candidates with VIKING and 7 HzRG candidates with UKIDSS. Because no objects among the 28 HzRG candidates exhibited a spectroscopic redshift, the photometric redshift was also estimated during the SED fitting, as described in Section 3.2.

We did not include the AGN component in the SED fit with X-CIGALE. This is because the continuum emission in the rest-frame UV and optical range of radio galaxies is mostly dominated by the stellar component owing to the type-2 AGN nature of radio galaxies. Although the AGN emission is significant in the rest-frame infrared wavelength, it is beyond the scope of this study.

## 3. Results

### 3.1. Photometric Redshift

Figure 3 shows the distribution of the best-fit photometric redshift of the 28 HzRG candidates selected in Section 2. The distribution was considerably wider than the expected redshift range; its median, average, and standard deviation were 2.30,



**Figure 4.** Images of the seven HzRG candidates of HSC-SSP, VIKING or UKIDSS, unWISE, and FIRST, from left to right. The HSC-SSP *grizy* and VIKING *JHK<sub>s</sub>* or UKIDSS *JHK* images are shown with a width of 8', and subsequently the WISE W1W2 and FIRST 1.4 GHz images with a width of 20'. North is upward and east is to the left.

**Table 3**

Best-fit Redshift and Reduced  $\chi^2$  of the 7 HzRG Candidates

ID <sup>a</sup>	Name	Best-fit. Redshift	Reduced $\chi^2$
1	HSC J145117.98+005348.7	3.80	0.81
2	HSC J145153.78+004152.7	4.35	0.61
3	HSC J122115.75+001225.1	4.06	1.61
4	HSC J092207.70-014006.2	3.94	1.46
5	HSC J085505.52+034804.9	3.46	0.99
6	HSC J234821.76-001923.0	3.83	1.27
7	HSC J093820.82-004333.4	3.99	0.98

**Note.**

<sup>a</sup> ID 1, 2, 3, and 4 use VIKING as near-infrared data, while ID 5, 6, and 7 use UKIDSS as near-infrared data.

2.54, and 1.00. This wide distribution of the photometric redshift was attributed to the contamination of low-redshift galaxies ( $\sim 70\%$  of the parent sample). Notably, many of those contaminating galaxies were at  $z \sim 2$ . M. Kubo et al. (2024) reported that fast-quenching galaxies at  $z \sim 2$  exhibited a spectral break at  $\lambda_{\text{rest}} \sim 1600 \text{ \AA}$ , which can be misidentified as the bright near-infrared feature of  $z \sim 4$  galaxies. We selected objects exhibiting the photometric redshift in the range of  $3.3 < z_{\text{ph}} < 4.5$  as the final HzRG candidates, based on the SED fit with X-CIGALE (Sections 2.3.1 and 2.4). This redshift range was expected for *g*-dropout LBGs selected through the HSC broadband photometry (Section 2.3.1). Consequently, we selected seven objects as the final HzRG candidate sample. The

best-fit redshift of the final sample of the seven HzRG candidates is summarized in Table 3. The images of the seven HzRG candidates are shown in Figure 4. The photometric information for the seven HzRG candidates is shown in Table 4. The best-fit models well described the observed photometric data, as the reduced  $\chi^2$  of the best-fit models was moderately small ( $\sim 0.6$ –1.6). The median, average, and standard deviation of the best-fit redshift were 3.93, 3.91, and 0.27, respectively. The SED plotting the observed photometric data with the best-fit model for the seven HzRG candidates is shown in Figure 5. The SED of the seven HzRG candidates is compared with the SED of high- $z$  radio-loud quasars in our original sample (Section 2.3.3) in Figure 6. Among the 12 high- $z$  quasars in our original sample, nine objects have VIKING or UKIDSS near-infrared data and unWISE mid-infrared data. We obtained the median SED of the nine high- $z$  quasars in the observed frame (the upper panel in Figure 6). It is compared with the SED of the seven HzRG candidates in the rest frame by assuming the median spec- $z$  of the nine quasars ( $z_{\text{sp}} = 3.87$ ) in the lower panel of Figure 6. The median SED of high- $z$  quasars is consistent with the power-law continuum emission at the longer wavelength side than the Lyman-break feature, and significantly bluer than our HzRG candidates. This suggests that the radio-loud quasars were successfully removed by the bright-magnitude cut (Section 2.3.3).

In X-CIGALE, the best-fit model is selected based on the smallest reduced  $\chi^2$ . However, parameter errors are not evaluated for best-fit models, rather, they are for Bayesian estimates of model parameters. One caveat to evaluate the

**Table 4**  
Magnitude Information for ID 1, 2, 3, and 4 with HSC, VIKING, and unWISE Data, and ID 5, 6, and 7 with HSC, UKIDSS, and unWISE Data<sup>a</sup>

ID	<i>g</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>Y</i>
1	>27.49	24.87 ± 0.08	23.93 ± 0.04	23.53 ± 0.06	23.18 ± 0.13	>23.99	>22.75
2	26.79 ± 0.29	24.26 ± 0.04	23.36 ± 0.02	23.16 ± 0.04	23.01 ± 0.09	22.76 ± 0.38	>23.02
3	26.92 ± 0.41	24.98 ± 0.07	24.77 ± 0.07	24.04 ± 0.07	23.53 ± 0.12	>24.01	>23.34
4	>27.49	25.66 ± 0.18	24.58 ± 0.05	23.52 ± 0.06	23.27 ± 0.08	>23.76	>23.12
5	24.03 ± 0.02	22.53 ± 0.01	22.02 ± 0.01	21.66 ± 0.01	21.54 ± 0.02	...	21.01 ± 0.40
6	26.81 ± 0.42	25.24 ± 0.11	25.12 ± 0.10	24.20 ± 0.12	24.13 ± 0.19	...	>21.35
7	26.86 ± 0.51	24.99 ± 0.15	24.47 ± 0.05	23.70 ± 0.08	23.40 ± 0.13	...	>21.83
ID	<i>J</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>K<sub>s</sub></i>	<i>K</i>	W1	W2	FIRST flux
1	22.16 ± 0.41	>22.16	21.22 ± 0.35	...	20.72 ± 0.11	>20.10	16.60 ± 0.14
2	>22.92	>21.99 ± 0.53	20.98 ± 0.28	...	20.75 ± 0.13	>20.10	1.08 ± 0.15
3	>23.22	>23.22	>21.41	...	20.28 ± 0.08	>20.10	12.71 ± 0.16
4	>22.85	>22.85	>21.53	...	20.25 ± 0.08	19.95 ± 0.14	1.22 ± 0.15
5	20.64 ± 0.29	20.18 ± 0.29	...	19.58 ± 0.30	19.62 ± 0.04	19.49 ± 0.09	21.39 ± 0.14
6	>21.44	>20.66	...	19.82 ± 0.20	20.20 ± 0.08	20.13 ± 0.17	23.82 ± 0.10
7	>21.86	>20.97	...	>20.04	20.36 ± 0.09	>20.10	33.16 ± 0.15

**Notes.** The flux information of FIRST is given in units of mJy, at the lower-right end.

<sup>a</sup> The limiting magnitudes are  $2\sigma$  for HSC, VIKING, and UKIDSS, and  $5\sigma$  for unWISE.

Bayesian model parameters is that they can significantly deviate from the best-fit estimates when the probability distribution of the photometric redshift exhibits double (or multiple) peaks. This is because the Bayesian model parameters and their errors are evaluated by considering the entire probability distribution of the photometric redshift. To avoid such cases, we performed the second X-CIGALE runs for the final HzRG candidate sample by limiting the search range of the photometric redshift within 3.3–4.5. Based on this limitation, we avoided multiple peaks of the redshift probability distribution and focused only on the peak around the best-fit model.

### 3.2. SED Parameters

The evaluated parameters of the best-fit models (Table 3) are summarized in Table 5, and the Bayesian estimates of the dust extinction and stellar mass with the estimated errors are presented in Table 6. The best-fit redshift and Bayesian redshift were nearly consistent within the range of the estimated uncertainty, although the discrepancy was moderately large for ID 5. This relatively large discrepancy is likely because the probability distribution function of the redshift and  $E(B - V)$  of ID 5 is broad and asymmetric. Among the model parameters, the age of the stellar population was allowed to be up to 1.3 Gyr, which corresponds to the age of the Universe at  $z \sim 4$ .

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1. Selection Effects

The derived physical parameters of HzRGs presented in Section 3.2 are interesting to study the stellar population and star formation history of HzRGs. However, we may discover only HzRGs in a specific range of the stellar mass ( $M_*$ ) owing to various selection effects. Therefore, before discussing the outcomes of the SED fit, we assessed such possible selection effects by using X-CIGALE. Specifically, we created various spectral models of galaxies at  $z = 4$  and applied various selection criteria to estimate the number of galaxies that were selected as a function of the stellar mass. The spectral models were created by adopting the delayed star formation model with  $\tau = 10$

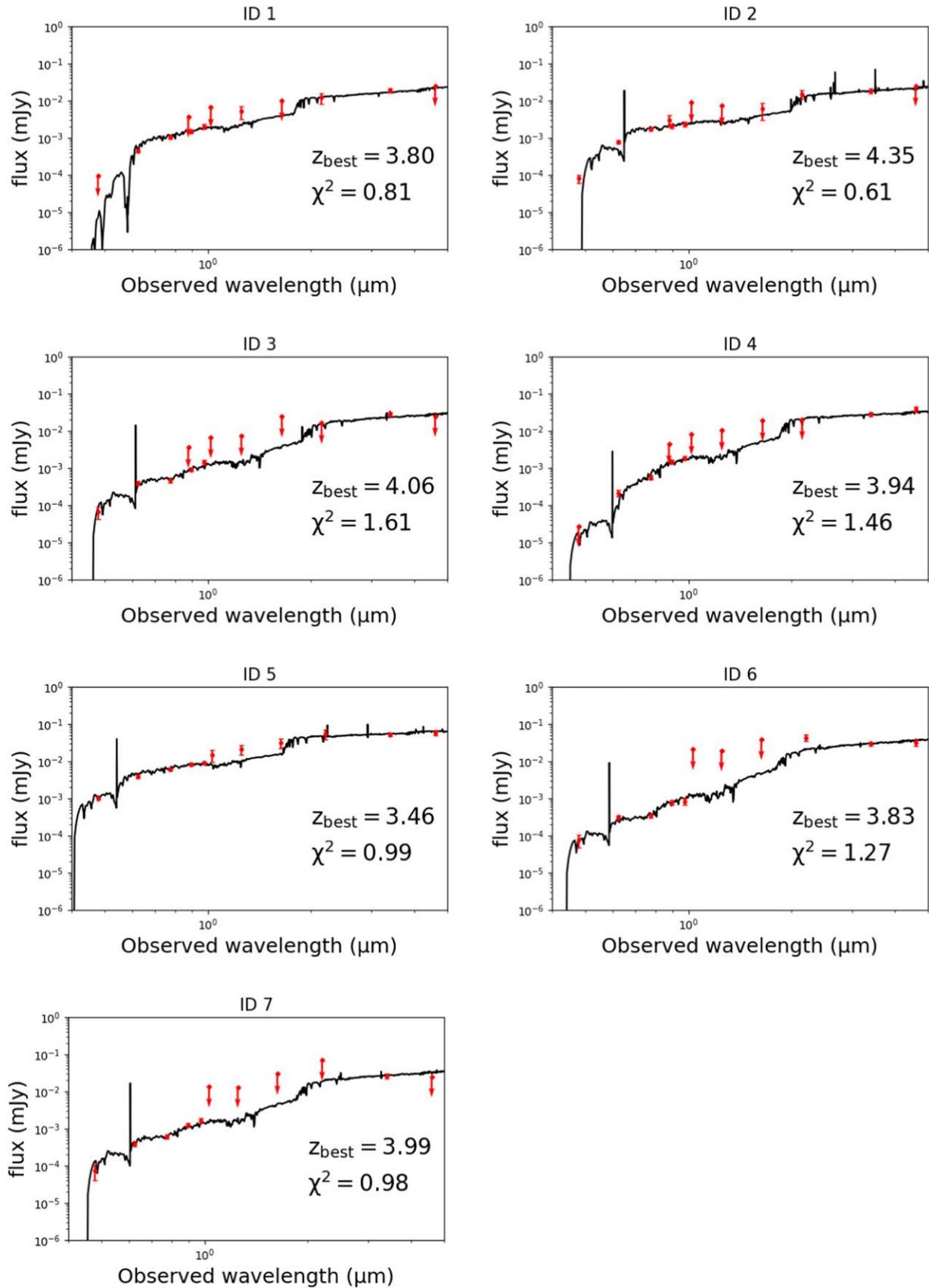
–1500 Myr, age = 100–1500 Myr, and  $E(B - V) = 0.01$ –2.0. Consequently, we obtained 17,856 models with the stellar mass of  $9.0 < \log M_*/M_\odot < 12.0$  with an average of  $\log M_*/M_\odot = 10.6$  and standard deviation of 0.8. The distribution of the stellar mass of these models is shown in Figure 7(a). Subsequently, the following criteria were applied to the spectral models to examine the completeness related to each criterion:

1. bright magnitude limit ( $i = 21.5$ ) to remove contaminations (see Section 2.3.3),
2.  $5\sigma$  *i*-band limiting magnitude,
3.  $5\sigma$  infrared limiting magnitude (W1 < 20.6, W2 < 20.1),
4. the *g*-dropout criteria (see Section 2.3.1).

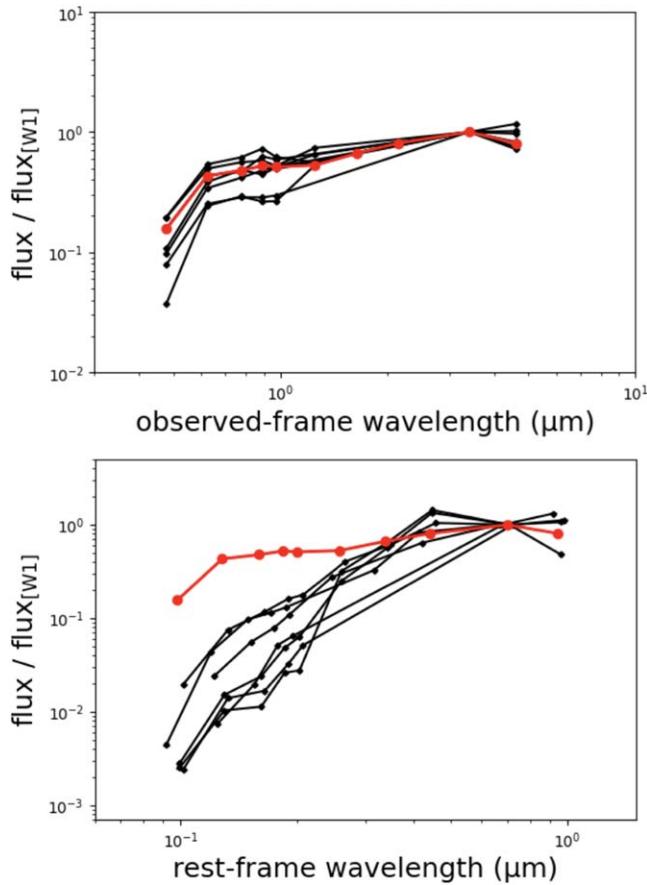
Figure 7 shows the estimated completeness related to each criterion, as a function of the stellar mass. Based on the condition of  $i > 21.5$  that excludes optically bright objects, some massive galaxies with  $10^{11}$ – $10^{12} M_\odot$  were removed; however, its fraction was not high ( $\lesssim 0.1$ ; see Figure 7(b)). The optical magnitude affected the selection of galaxies in all mass ranges ( $9 < \log M_*/M_\odot < 12$ ); as shown in Figure 7(c), the completeness was moderate ( $\sim 0.4$ –0.5) in the massive range ( $\log M_*/M_\odot \gtrsim 11$ ) but it was lower ( $\sim 0.2$ –0.4) in the less-massive range ( $\log M_*/M_\odot \lesssim 11$ ). The selection completeness related to the *g*-dropout criteria did not strongly depend on the stellar mass ( $\sim 0.4$ –0.6; Figure 7(f)). However, the mid-infrared magnitude limits strongly affected the selection bias, as shown in Figures 7(d) and (e). As evident, galaxies with  $M_* < 10^{11} M_\odot$  were not selected. Therefore, it must be considered that our HzRG sample is affected by a strong selection effect in the sense we select only HzRGs with  $M_* > 10^{11} M_\odot$ .

### 4.2. Stellar Mass and Dust Extinction

The SED fit with X-CIGALE indicated that the stellar mass of our HzRG sample ranged from  $2.6 \times 10^{11} M_\odot$  to  $5.6 \times 10^{11} M_\odot$ , with an average mass of  $4.2 \times 10^{11} M_\odot$ . In Figure 8, the stellar mass of a HzRG at  $z = 4.72$  selected through the *r*-dropout Lyman break technique ( $(2.6 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{11} M_\odot$ ; T. Yamashita et al. 2020) is shown; it was similarly massive to our *g*-dropout



**Figure 5.** SED fitting results for the seven HzRG candidates. Black lines represent the best-fit SED models. Filled red circles denote the photometric data measured with HSC, VIKING (ID 1, 2, 3, and 4) or UKIDSS (ID 5, 6, and 7), and unWISE, while red arrows denote the  $2\sigma$  upper limit in HSC, VIKING, and UKIDSS and the  $5\sigma$  upper limit in unWISE. The photo- $z$  and the reduced  $\chi^2$  of the best-fit model for each object are shown at the lower-right side in each panel.



**Figure 6.** The upper panel shows the observed-frame SED of the nine high- $z$  quasars (black) and the median SED of those nine high- $z$  quasars (red) with the photometric data of HSC, VIKING or UKIDSS, and unWISE, normalized by the unWISE W1 flux. The lower panel compares the rest-frame SED of the seven HzRG candidates (black) and the median SED of high- $z$  quasars (red), normalized by the unWISE W1 flux.

HzRG sample. Figure 8 also shows the stellar mass of 13 USS-selected HzRGs at similar redshift ( $3.0 < z < 5.0$ ; N. Seymour et al. 2007; C. De Breuck et al. 2010; A. Saxena et al. 2019), which ranged from  $0.4 \times 10^{11} M_{\odot}$  to  $3.2 \times 10^{11} M_{\odot}$  with an average mass of  $1.5 \times 10^{11} M_{\odot}$ . N. Seymour et al. (2007) and C. De Breuck et al. (2010) estimated the stellar mass of HzRGs using the PEGASE 'spectrophotometric' model (M. Fioc & B. Rocca-Volmerange 1997), and A. Saxena et al. (2019) employed the Python package SymPy to estimate the stellar mass. There were some ( $>10$ ) HzRGs with an upper limit on the stellar mass in the redshift range of  $3.0 < z < 5.0$  (N. Seymour et al. 2007; C. De Breuck et al. 2010; A. Saxena et al. 2019) owing to insufficient observational limits. These were not considered in the discussion here. As shown in Figure 8, the stellar mass of HzRGs selected via the Lyman break technique appeared to be somewhat more massive than that of USS-selected HzRGs. To check whether the stellar mass is statistically different between HzRG samples selected by the Lyman break technique and the USS criterion, we performed the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test. As a result, we obtained a  $p$ -value of  $1.2 \times 10^{-3}$ , suggesting that the difference in the mass distributions of the two HzRG samples was statistically significant. This difference was plausibly caused by the selection effect in this study described in Section 4.1; that is, the magnitude limit in near-infrared and mid-infrared facilitated the sampling of HzRGs with

**Table 5**  
Best-fit Parameters of the 7 HzRG Candidates

ID	Best. Redshift	Best. $\tau$ (Myr)	Best. Age (Myr)	Best. $\log U$	Best. $E(B - V)_{\text{lines}}$
1	3.80	10	200	-4.0	0.40
2	4.35	100	600	-2.0	0.20
3	4.06	100	900	-4.0	0.01
4	3.94	50	600	-2.0	0.01
5	3.46	50	400	-4.0	0.10
6	3.83	100	1000	-2.0	0.01
7	3.99	100	900	-2.0	0.01

**Table 6**  
Bayesian Estimates of Model Parameters of the 7 HzRG Candidates

ID	Bayes. Redshift	Bayes. $E(B - V)_{\text{lines}}$	Bayes. $M_{\star}$ ( $M_{\odot}$ )
1	$4.07 \pm 0.29$	$0.6 \pm 0.3$	$(2.8 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{11}$
2	$4.16 \pm 0.24$	$0.5 \pm 0.3$	$(2.6 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{11}$
3	$3.74 \pm 0.28$	$0.6 \pm 0.6$	$(4.3 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{11}$
4	$4.03 \pm 0.25$	$0.6 \pm 0.6$	$(5.2 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{11}$
5	$3.71 \pm 0.16$	$0.5 \pm 0.3$	$(4.7 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{11}$
6	$3.80 \pm 0.17$	$0.1 \pm 0.1$	$(5.6 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{11}$
7	$3.83 \pm 0.24$	$0.6 \pm 0.5$	$(4.6 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{11}$

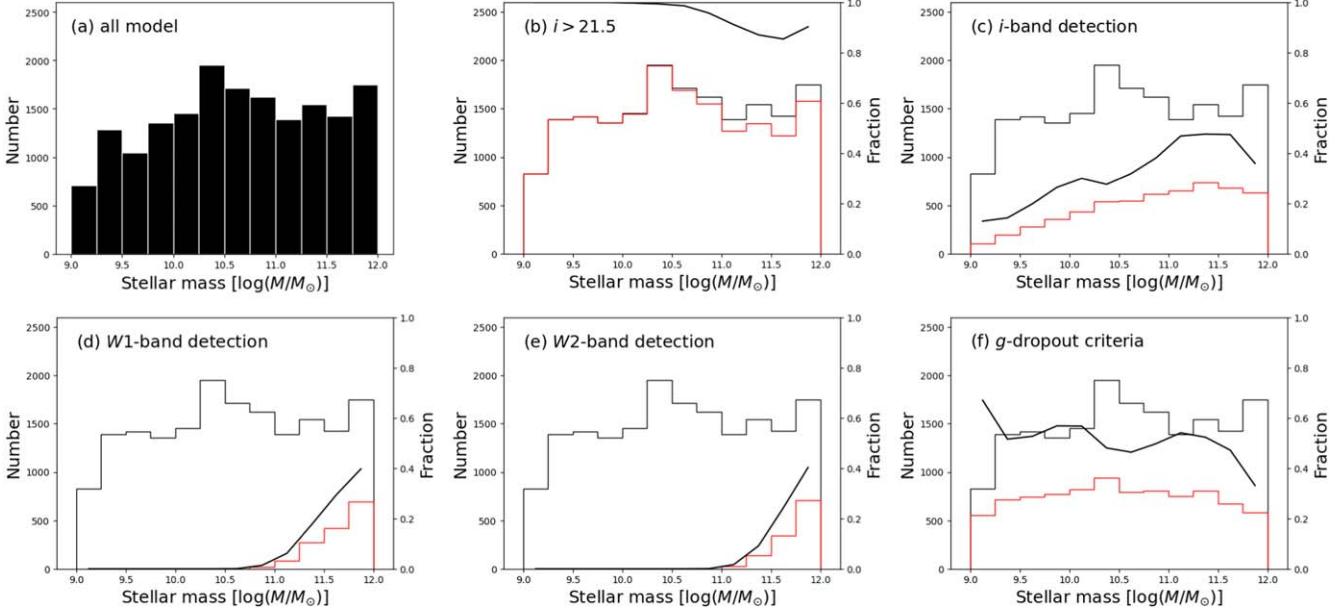
$M_{\star} > 10^{11} M_{\odot}$ . Future deeper infrared surveys are required for fair investigations of the stellar-mass distribution of HzRGs selected through the Lyman break technique.

Here we compare the inferred stellar mass of the HzRG candidates with the stellar mass function of galaxies (not only HzRGs) at  $z \sim 4$  (I. Davidzon et al. 2017). I. Davidzon et al. (2017) obtained the mass function for galaxies in the redshift range of  $3.5 < z < 4.5$  including both star-forming and passive galaxies in the COSMOS field; the characteristic mass was  $\log(M_{\star}/M_{\odot}) = 11.10 \pm 0.21$ . The stellar mass of our HzRG candidate sample, which is  $(4.2 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{11} M_{\odot}$  on average, was  $\sim 3$  times larger than this characteristic mass. Thus, our HzRG sample corresponds almost to the massive end of the mass distribution of galaxies at  $z \sim 4$ .

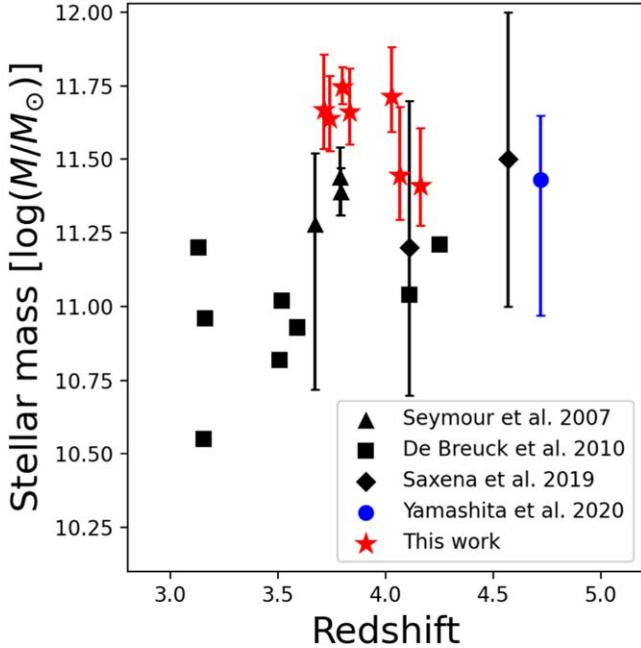
The average of  $E(B - V)$  of our HzRG candidate sample was  $0.5 \pm 0.2$ . F. Cullen et al. (2018) formulated an empirical relation between the dust extinction and the stellar mass for star-forming galaxies at  $z \sim 3.5$ . By applying this empirical relation to our HzRG candidate sample, the mean stellar mass of  $4.2 \times 10^{11} M_{\odot}$  predicted the dust extinction of  $E(B - V) = 0.37^{+2.3}_{-2.0}$  considering the D. Calzetti et al. (2000) estimation of  $R_V = 4.05 \pm 0.80$ . This almost corresponded to the  $E(B - V)$  inferred from the X-CIGALE analysis (Table 6). Thus, the nature of the dust extinction of our HzRG sample was almost consistent with star-forming galaxies in a similar redshift range. However, the absolute values of the SFR of the HzRG estimated in this study can be highly uncertain (see Section 2.4) and thus further discussion on this topic is not straightforward.

### 4.3. Rest-frame UVJ Color

In order to investigate the stellar population of HzRGs, we employed the rest-frame UVJ color diagram (e.g., I. Labb   et al. 2005; S. Wuyts et al. 2007; R. J. Williams et al. 2009;

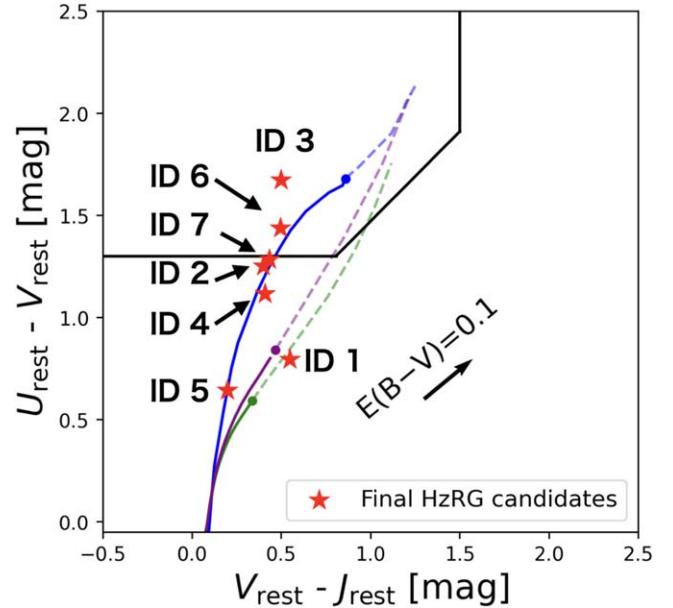


**Figure 7.** (a) Number of all models as a function of the stellar mass of galaxies. Panels (b)–(f) show the number of input models (black histogram), models satisfying the criterion (red histogram), and the fraction of galaxies satisfying the criterion (black solid line) as a function of the stellar mass: (b) bright magnitude limit, (c)  $i$ -band detection, (d)  $3.4\ \mu\text{m}$  magnitude limit, (e)  $4.6\ \mu\text{m}$  magnitude limit, and (f)  $g$ -dropout criteria.



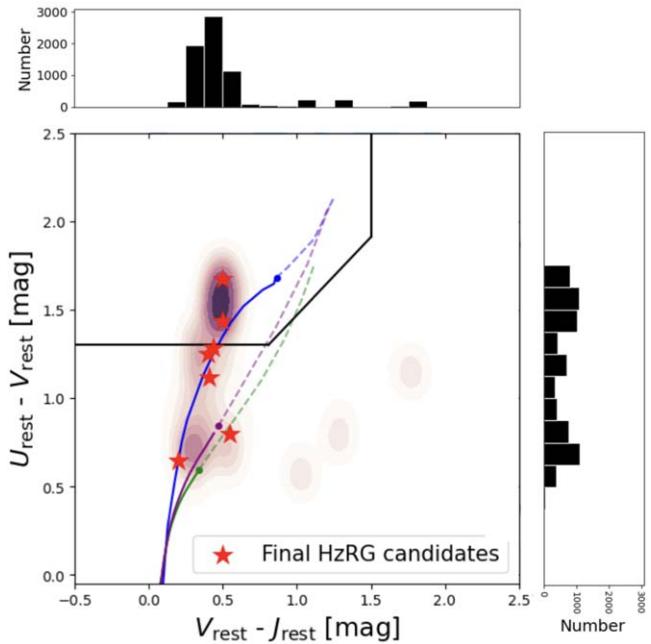
**Figure 8.** Stellar mass and redshift for the final HzRG candidate sample (red stars). The blue-filled circle denotes the HzRG selected by the  $r$ -dropout Lyman break technique (T. Yamashita et al. 2020). The black plots denote the stellar mass of HzRGs (triangles, N. Seymour et al. 2007; squares, C. De Breuck et al. 2010; diamonds, A. Saxena et al. 2019) selected by the USS method.

A. Muzzin et al. 2013). This diagram is widely used to select quenched galaxies effectively, by focusing on the  $4000\text{ \AA}$  break in the SED. The  $UVJ$  diagram is useful also to investigate how rapidly the past quenching process occurred (e.g., S. Belli et al. 2019; Z. Mao et al. 2022). The rest-frame  $UVJ$  magnitudes of our HzRGs cannot be measured directly from the observed photometric data. This is because the rest-frame  $J$ -band is beyond the WISE  $W2$  band. Therefore we estimated the  $UVJ$

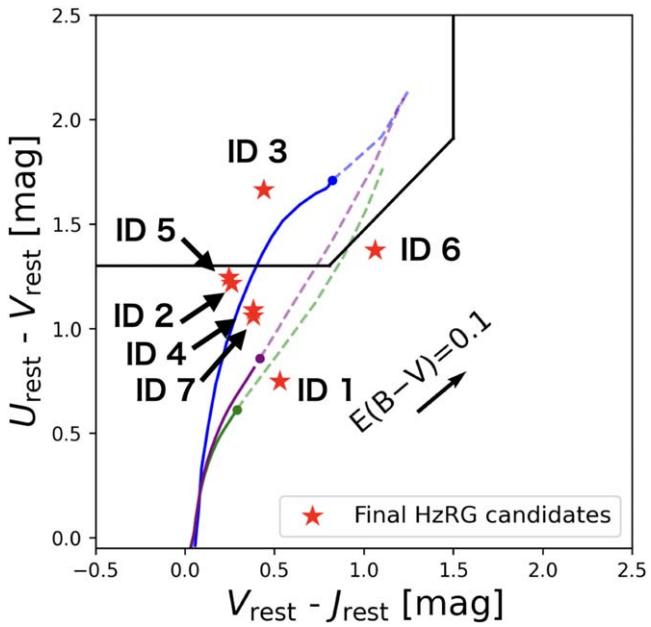


**Figure 9.** Rest-frame  $UVJ$  diagram. The red stars denote the colors of the seven HzRG candidates, estimated using the best-fit X-CIGALE models. The black line is the boundary for selecting passive galaxies reported by A. Muzzin et al. (2013). Galaxy evolutionary tracks of BC03 are also shown with  $\tau = 0.1, 0.5$ , and  $1.0$  Gyr (blue, purple, and green, respectively) by adopting the delayed star formation history with the solar metallicity and no dust absorption. The model tracks are shown using solid lines up to the age of  $1.5$  Gyr, which corresponds to the cosmic age at  $z \sim 4$ . Further, the tracks up to  $7$  Gyr are shown with dashed lines for reference. In addition, the reddening vector of  $E(B - V) = 0.1$  is shown with a black arrow.

magnitudes of our HzRG candidates from the best-fit galaxy spectral model in the SED fitting process. The rest-frame  $UVJ$  colors of our HzRG candidates, obtained in this manner, are presented in Figure 9. The criteria to select quenched galaxies shown by A. Muzzin et al. (2013) are as follows:  $U - V > 1.3$ ,  $V - J < 1.5$ , and  $U - V > (U - J) \times 0.88 + 0.59$ . Among our



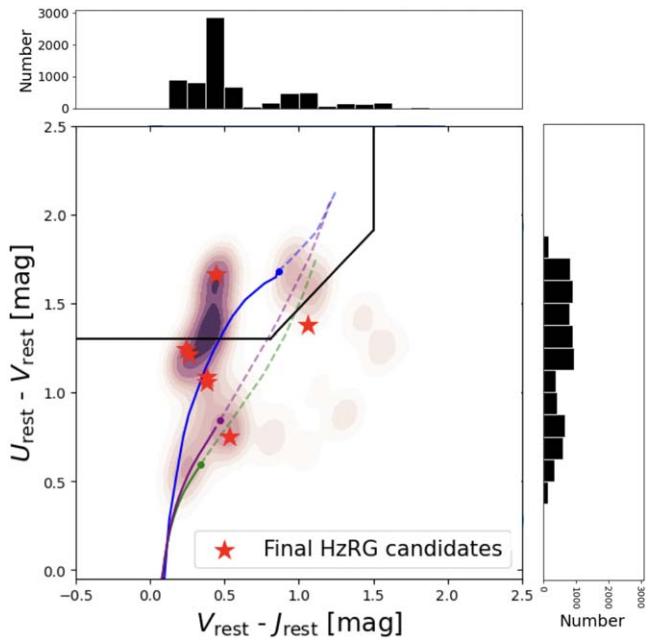
**Figure 10.** Same as Figure 9 but with the distribution of the  $UVJ$  colors of the 7000 simulated data sets (see the main text). The histograms of the projected colors are shown on the upper and right sides.



**Figure 11.** Same as Figure 9 but based on the sfh2exp models instead of the sfhdelayed models (see the main text).

HzRG candidates, ID 3 and 6 satisfied the criteria of the quenched galaxy, while the remaining 5 HzRG candidates did not. Notably, the  $UVJ$  colors of IDs 2, 4, and 7 were close to the boundary, suggesting that their star-forming activity was not completely quenched but close to the quenched status.

To date, various physical mechanisms have been proposed for the fast and slow quenching of the star formation in galaxies. One fast-quenching process is the supernova feedback, which is a gas-removal process owing to the starburst-driven superwind with a timescale of  $\sim 0.1$  Gyr (e.g., A. Dekel & J. Woo 2003; D. Ceverino & A. Klypin 2009). However, this



**Figure 12.** Same as Figure 10 but based on the sfh2exp models instead of the sfhdelayed models (see the main text).

quench mechanism is considered to work mostly in low-mass galaxies (e.g., C. Clarke & M. S. Oey 2002; J. S. B. Wyithe & A. Loeb 2013). Thus, this process is probably not adequate to explain the quench in our HzRGs whose stellar mass is very massive ( $> 10^{11} M_{\odot}$ ; Table 6). A more plausible process of the quenching in massive galaxies is the quasar-mode AGN feedback, which rapidly ( $< 0.1$  Gyr) suppresses the star formation owing to powerful radiative or kinematic energy of quasars (e.g., V. Springel et al. 2005; A. R. King 2010; R. J. Smethurst et al. 2021). Another possible mechanism that realizes the quenching in galaxies more slowly is the radio-mode AGN feedback, whose typical timescale exceeds 1 Gyr (e.g., P. N. Best et al. 2005b; D. J. Croton et al. 2006). This process is caused by relativistic jets seen in radio-loud AGNs, thus, one plausible mechanism that quenches the star formation in radio galaxies. To provide a constraint on the physics governing the star formation history of HzRGs through the quenching timescale, we investigated the galaxy evolutionary track in the  $UVJ$  diagram by adopting the BC03 model (Section 3.2). Here we adopted the delayed star formation models as adopted in Sections 2 and 3, with  $\tau = 0.1, 0.5$ , and 1.0 Gyr. We adopted the Solar metal abundance as it gives no significant effects on the color track in the range of  $0.1 \lesssim Z/Z_{\odot} \lesssim 1.0$ . The results shown in Figure 9 indicate that the rest-frame  $UVJ$  color of HzRGs was mostly explained by the models with  $\tau = 0.1$  Gyr, which is consistent with fast quenching models (e.g., S. Belli et al. 2019). However, without considering the uncertainty in the rest-frame  $UVJ$  colors inferred from the best-fit SED models, it is unclear how this result is conclusive. Therefore, we investigated the uncertainty of the  $UVJ$  color of the seven HzRG candidates, by performing the SED fitting for 1000 sets of photometric data simulating each of the seven HzRG candidates with varying magnitudes within the photometric error (i.e., 7000 simulated data sets were created in total). Figure 10 shows the distribution of the  $UVJ$  colors of the simulated 7000 models. As evidently shown, fast

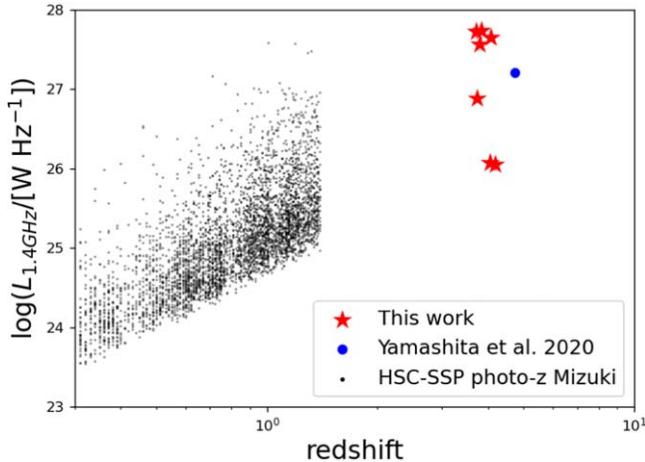
**Table 7**  
Radio Properties of the 7 HzRG Candidates

ID	FIRST Flux (mJy)	VLASS Flux (mJy)	$\alpha_{3000}^{1400}$	$L_{1.4 \text{ GHz}}$ ( $10^{27} \text{ W Hz}^{-1}$ )	$L_{3 \text{ GHz}}$ ( $10^{27} \text{ W Hz}^{-1}$ )
1	$16.60 \pm 0.14$	$6.06 \pm 0.31$	-1.32	$4.47 \pm 0.04$	$1.63 \pm 0.08$
2	$1.08 \pm 0.15$	$<0.36^a$	$<-1.44$	$0.11 \pm 0.01$	...
3	$12.71 \pm 0.16$	$8.61 \pm 0.35$	-0.51	$0.78 \pm 0.01$	$0.53 \pm 0.02$
4	$1.22 \pm 0.15$	$<0.36^a$	$<-1.60$	$0.12 \pm 0.02$	...
5	$21.39 \pm 0.14$	$7.20 \pm 0.31$	-1.43	$5.35 \pm 0.04$	$1.80 \pm 0.08$
6	$23.82 \pm 0.10$	$10.21 \pm 0.30$	-1.08	$3.67 \pm 0.02$	$1.61 \pm 0.05$
7	$33.16 \pm 0.15$	$14.22 \pm 0.46^b$	-1.11	$5.47 \pm 0.02$	$2.34 \pm 0.08$

#### Notes.

<sup>a</sup> The  $3\sigma$  limiting flux.

<sup>b</sup> This object shows a double-source image, and the flux shown here is the total of the two ( $9.84 \pm 0.34$  mJy and  $4.38 \pm 0.31$  mJy; see the main text).



**Figure 13.** The rest-frame 1.4 GHz radio luminosity as a function of the redshift. The red stars denote the 7 final HzRG candidates. The blue-filled circle denotes the radio galaxy at  $z = 4.72$  selected by the  $r$ -dropout Lyman break technique (T. Yamashita et al. 2020). For comparison, the black plots show the 4324 low- $z$  radio galaxies.

quenching was preferred rather than slow quenching, even when considering the uncertainty in the  $UVJ$  colors of HzRGs.

However, because of insufficient photometric data for the accurate SED analysis, we adopted some assumptions in the SED fitting procedure (see Section 2.4). To check the robustness of our discussion on the  $UVJ$  diagram, we investigated the SED fit adopting the double-exponential SFH model (sfh2exp; see M. Boquien et al. 2019) instead of the delayed SFH model (sfhdelayed). As a result, the best-fit sfh2exp models adequately described the observed photometric data of the seven HzRG candidates with the average  $\chi^2 = 1.27$ , which is similar to the best-fit sfhdelayed models ( $\chi^2 = 1.10$ ; see Table 3). Figure 11 shows the  $UVJ$  diagram by adopting the sfh2exp models for both the seven HzRG candidates and the galaxy evolutionary tracks, while Figure 12 shows the uncertainty in the  $UVJ$  colors estimated using the same method as in Figure 10. There is a significant change in ID 6, but the results are in line with the fast quenching track for objects except for ID 1 and ID 6. The similar results in the two different SFH models would reinforce the results.

#### 4.4. Radio Properties

Here we discuss the radio properties of the HzRG candidates, focusing specifically on the radio spectral index and radio

luminosity. The radio spectral index was obtained by combining the FIRST 1.4 GHz data and the 3 GHz data of the Very Large Array Sky Survey (VLASS; M. Lacy et al. 2020). VLASS is a radio survey observed with the VLA, conducted at 3 GHz. The angular resolution of the VLASS data is  $\sim 2.5''$  and the positional accuracy is better than  $1.0''$ . Version 3 of the Quick Look epoch 1 catalog was used, with  $\text{Duplicate\_flag} < 2$ ,  $\text{Quality\_flag} == (0|4)$ , and  $S_{\text{code}} \neq E$  as clean sample conditions,<sup>12</sup> which were adopted for making a clean sample of VLASS radio sources. The matching radius between HSC-SSP and VLASS sources was  $1''$ . As a result, four objects (ID 1, 3, 5, and 6) among the seven final HzRG candidates matched with VLASS sources. Though the VLASS counterpart of ID 7 was not found in the  $1''$  matching, its VLASS image clearly shows double radio sources with fluxes of  $9.84 \pm 0.34$  mJy (at  $1.4''$  from the HSC position) and  $4.38 \pm 0.31$  mJy (at  $2.9''$  separation). Thus, the sum of these two VLASS sources was treated as the VLASS flux of ID 7, that is  $14.22 \pm 0.46$ . The remaining two objects (ID 2 and 4) were not detected in the VLASS image.

The radio spectral index derived for the observed frequency range between 1.4 and 3.0 GHz ( $\alpha_{3000}^{1400}$ ) was obtained from the FIRST and VLASS fluxes, and is summarized in Table 7. The radio spectral index of IDs 2 and 4 was estimated by adopting the VLASS  $3\sigma$  upper limit of 0.36 mJy. The average of  $\alpha_{3000}^{1400}$  for the VLASS-detected five objects is  $\alpha_{3000}^{1400} = -1.09$ , while the median value also by taking the two VLASS-undetected sources into account (i.e., for the seven HzRG candidates) is -1.32. Among the seven HzRGs, four objects (ID 1, 2, 4, and 5) show the USS characteristic with  $\alpha < -1.3$  (e.g., C. De Breuck et al. 2000; A. Saxena et al. 2018), while three objects (ID 3, 6, and 7) do not satisfy the USS criterion. This suggests that HzRG searches based on the USS method can miss a fraction of HzRGs, and the Lyman break method is a powerful complementary way to assess the HzRG population.

The luminosity of our HzRG candidates was compared with low- $z$  radio galaxies that were taken from the HSC-SSP Mizuki photo-z catalog (M. Tanaka 2015; M. Tanaka et al. 2018) with FIRST and VLASS detections. The Mizuki photo-z works well, particularly in the redshift range of  $z \sim 0.3 - 1.4$ , where the HSC filters can detect the Balmer/4000 Å break (see, e.g., S. Ishikawa et al. 2020). For limiting the sample to galaxies with good photo-z accuracy, we selected galaxies with photo-z

<sup>12</sup> Duplicate\_flag is a flag to denote the duplicate status of the radio source. Quality\_flag is a flag to deal with spurious detections and duplicate objects due to the overlap between tile edges. Scode  $\neq$  E is a flag that excludes sources with empty data.

error  $\sigma < 0.1$  and reduced  $\chi^2 < 3$ , based on T. Yamashita et al. (2018), Y. Toba et al. (2019), and H. Uchiyama et al. (2022b). Through this selection and also requiring the FIRST and VLASS detections, we obtained 4324 low- $z$  radio galaxy sample at  $z = 0.3$ –1.4. The rest-frame radio luminosity of the four HzRG candidates having the VLASS counterpart was calculated by adopting the photo- $z$  and the derived radio spectrum index, and is given in Table 7. For the other radio galaxies, the radio luminosity was derived by assuming  $\alpha = -0.7$  (e.g., J. J. Condon 1992). Figure 13 shows the 1.4 GHz Luminosity of HzRGs (including the seven HzRG candidates and the HzRG at  $z = 4.72$  reported by T. Yamashita et al. 2020) and low- $z$  radio galaxies, as a function of the redshift. This figure shows that the radio luminosity of the 7+1 HzRGs corresponds to the luminous end of the luminosity distribution of low- $z$  radio galaxies. Especially, ID 1, 5, 6, and 7 are the most luminous in radio and thus are very interesting objects for future studies on the extremely powerful radio jets in the early Universe.

## 5. Conclusion

In this study, we searched for HzRGs at  $z \sim 4$  using the  $g$ -dropout Lyman break technique, which is free from the bias toward a steep radio spectral index that has been used in past HzRG searches. Owing to the deep and wide imaging data set obtained via the HSC-SSP survey, we obtained the following results and implications.

1. We discovered 146 HzRG candidates at  $z \sim 4$ , which exhibited a significant Lyman-break feature in their SED. Among them, we found seven HzRG candidates whose photometric redshifts were in the range of  $3.3 < z_{\text{ph}} < 4.5$ ; these were derived through the combination of the HSC-SSP, UKIDSS/VIKING, and unWISE survey data.
2. The SED fit with X-CIGALE suggested that the stellar mass of all seven HzRG candidates was very massive; it was distributed in the range of  $(2.6\text{--}5.6) \times 10^{11} M_{\odot}$ , with the average of  $4.2 \times 10^{11} M_{\odot}$ . This is significantly more massive than the characteristic mass of galaxies in the same redshift range. Although such a massive nature of HzRGs has been reported for USS-selected HzRGs, our results for HzRGs selected by the near-infrared-detected LBGs suggest that the massive nature is a general characteristic of HzRGs that is independent of the selection method. However, as infrared detection contributes to the stellar mass bias, further systematic studies with deeper photometric data are required to clarify the complete shape of the stellar mass distribution function of Lyman-break HzRGs.
3. The rest-frame  $UVJ$  diagram indicated that two of the seven HzRG candidates were classified as quiescent galaxies, while the remaining HzRGs were also close to being quiescent. The comparison with galaxy evolutionary models indicated that the timescale of the past quenching of HzRGs was fast ( $\sim 0.1$  Gyr).
4. The radio spectral index of seven HzRG candidates with a VLASS counterpart is diverse; four objects satisfy the USS criterion, but the remaining three objects do not. This demonstrates the importance of HzRG searches with the Lyman break method, which can select HzRGs that are missed by USS-based surveys.

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