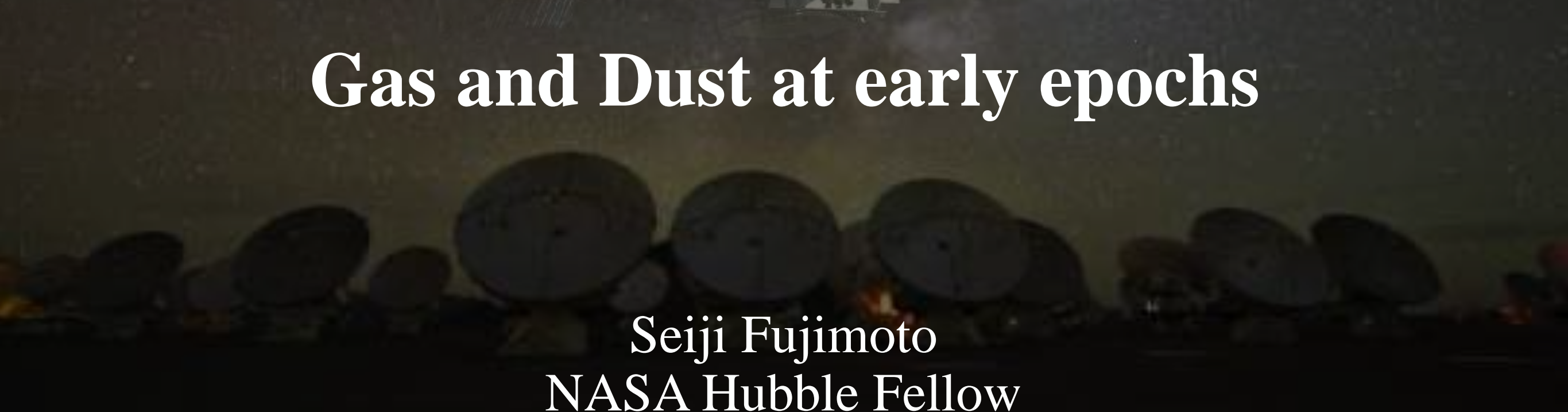




# Gas and Dust at early epochs



Seiji Fujimoto  
NASA Hubble Fellow  
(UT Austin → U. Toronto)





UNIVERSITY OF  
**TORONTO**



David A. Dunlap Department of Astronomy & Astrophysics  
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

**DUNLAP INSTITUTE**  
*for* **ASTRONOMY & ASTROPHYSICS**



**CITA | ICAT**

Canadian Institute for Theoretical Astrophysics | L'Institut Canadien d'astrophysique théorique

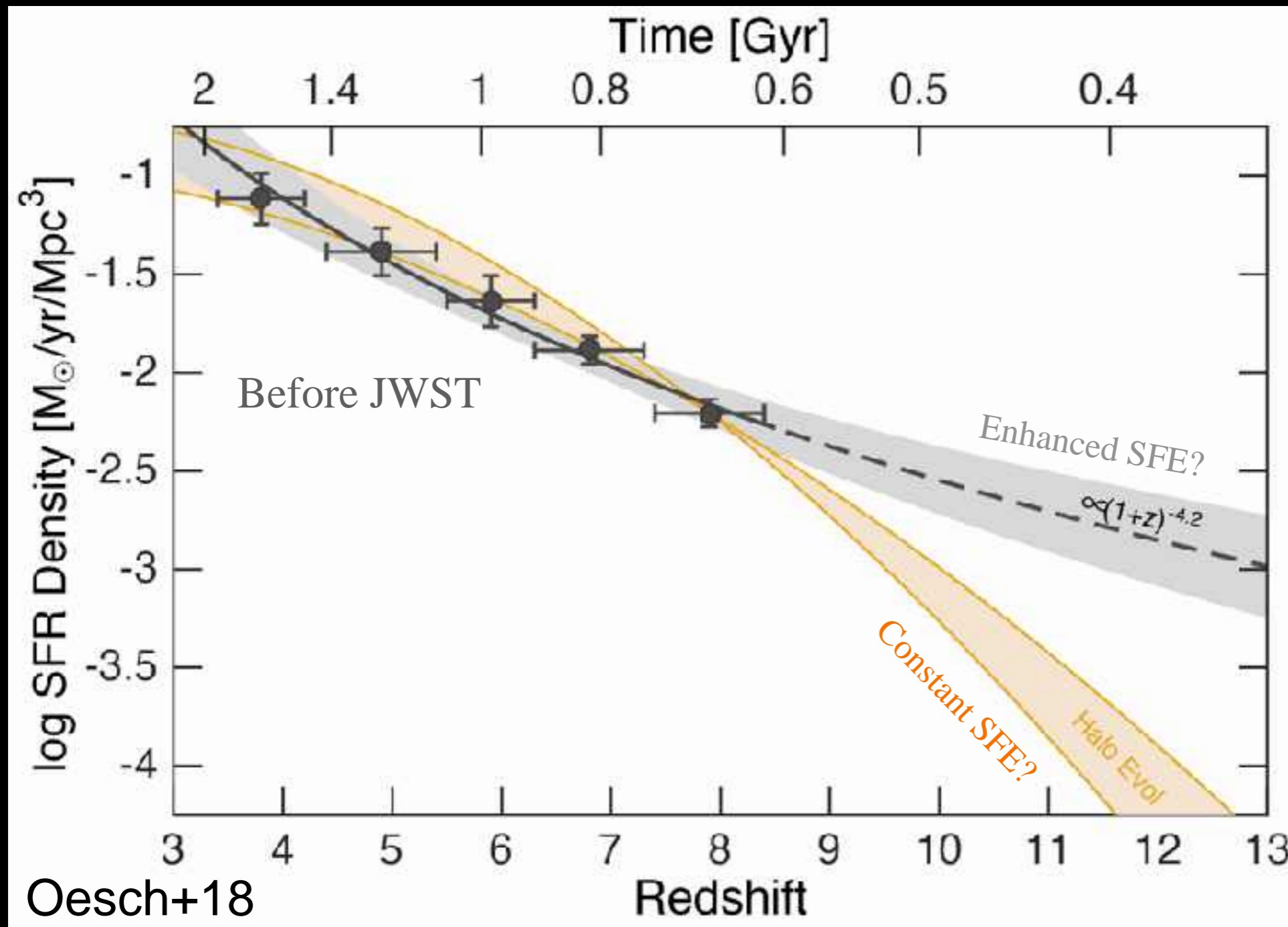
- CITA fellow (theory) — **DL: Nov. 4th**
- Dunlap fellow (observation, instrument) — **DL: Nov. 18th**



Seiji Fujimoto ([fujimoto@utexas.edu](mailto:fujimoto@utexas.edu)) UT Austin → U. Toronto

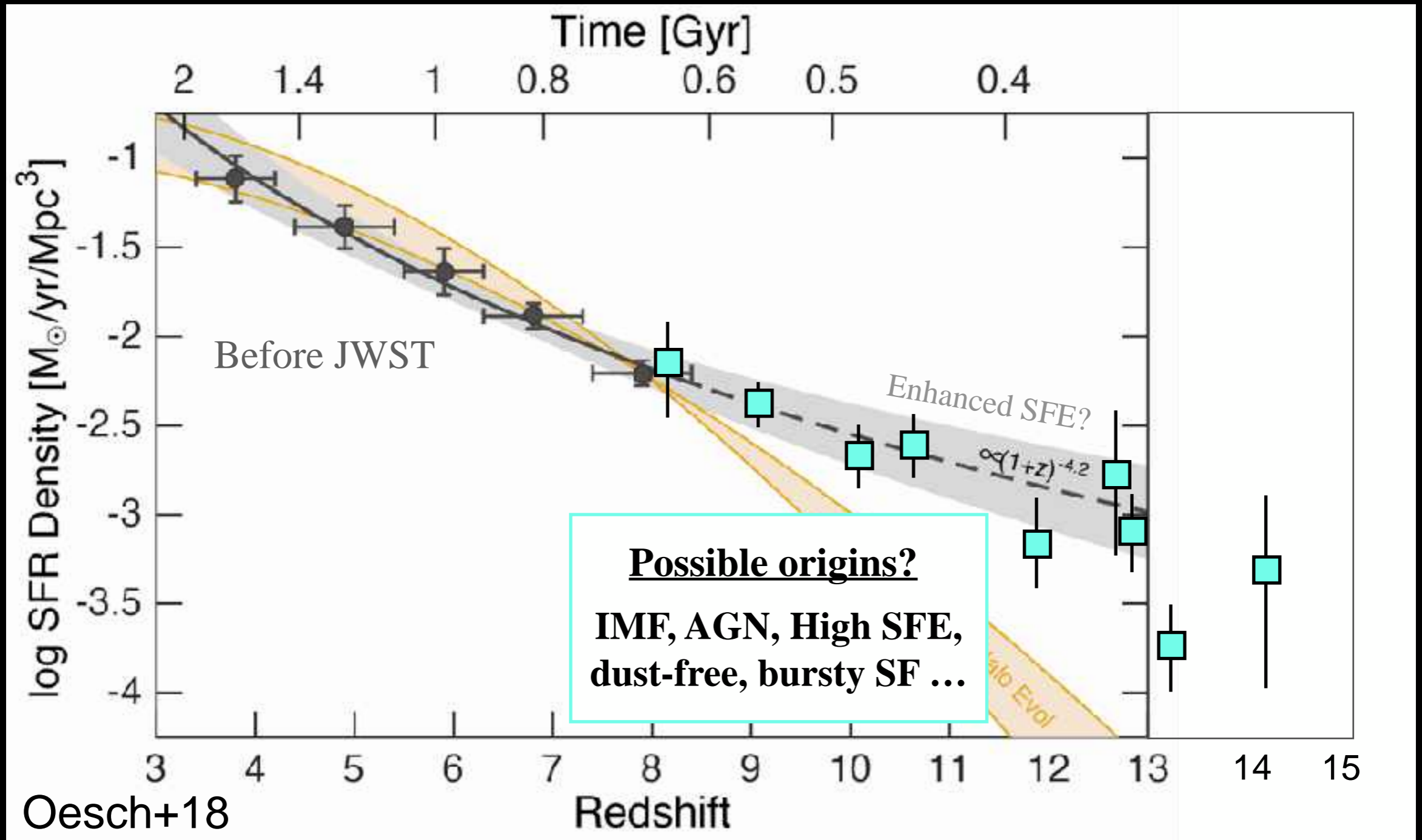
# Gas and Dust at early epochs

## Key Clues to Cosmic Star-formation History (CSFH)



# Gas and Dust at early epochs

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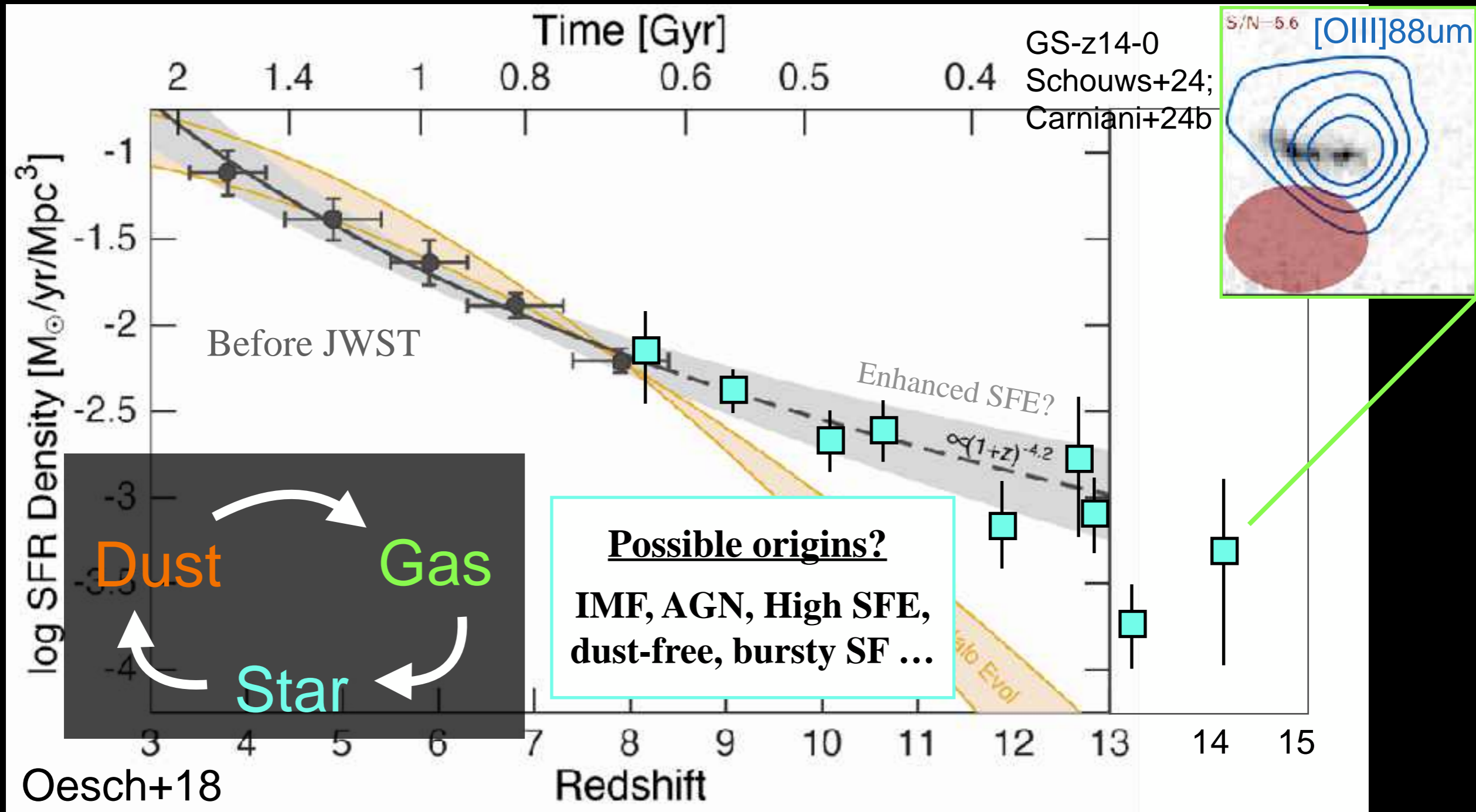
Recent JWST

Compilation from Breakthrough Workshop 2024 Team + Harikane+24b

See also talks by Pascal, Stefano, Callum, Ivan, Pratika, Marko, Alice, Andrea, Fengyuan, Alba, Masami, Max

# Gas and Dust at early epochs

## Key Clues to Cosmic Star-formation History (CSFH)

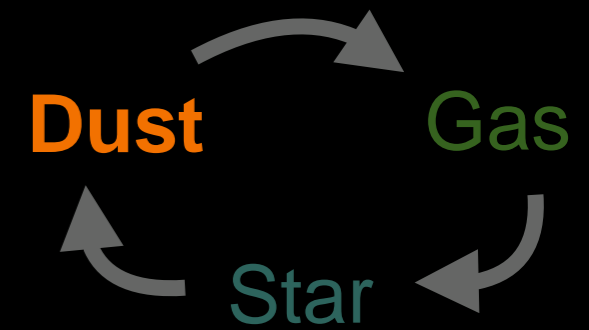


**Recent JWST**

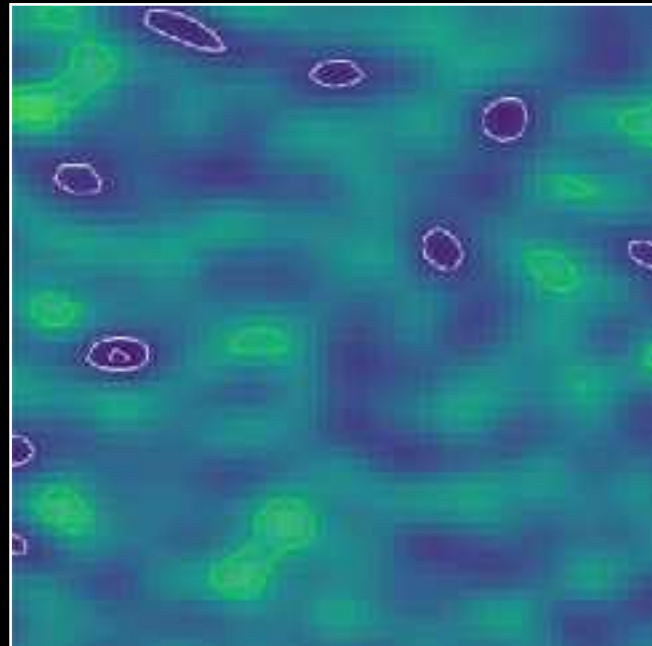
Compilation from Breakthrough Workshop 2024 Team + Harikane+24b

See also talks by Pascal, Stefano, Callum, Ivan, Pratika, Marko, Alice, Andrea, Fengyuan, Alba, Masami, Max

# ALMA follow-up for JWST sources at $z > 10$

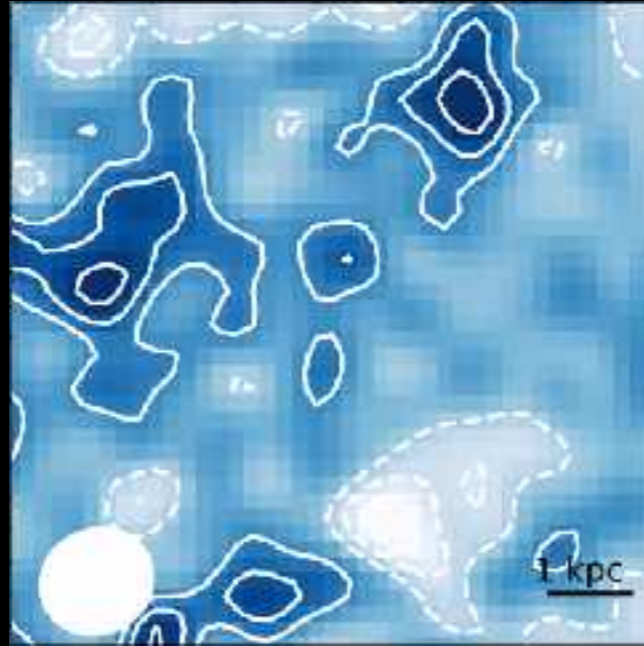


GS-z14-0



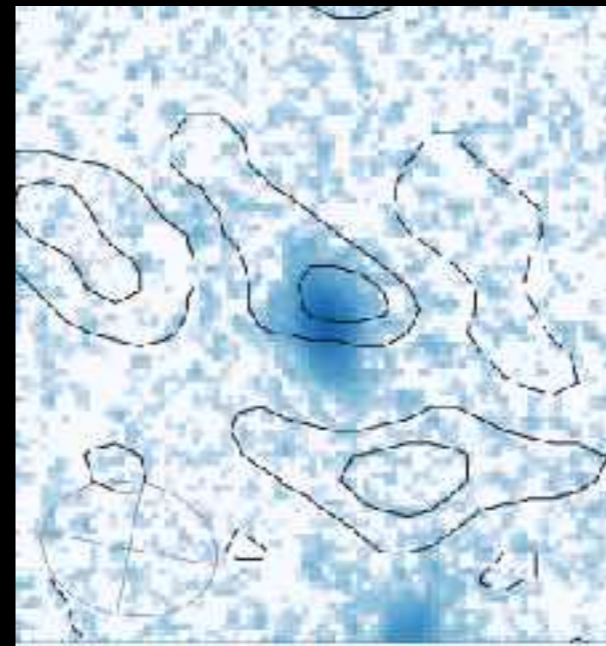
Schouws+24; Carniani+24b

GLz12/GHZ2



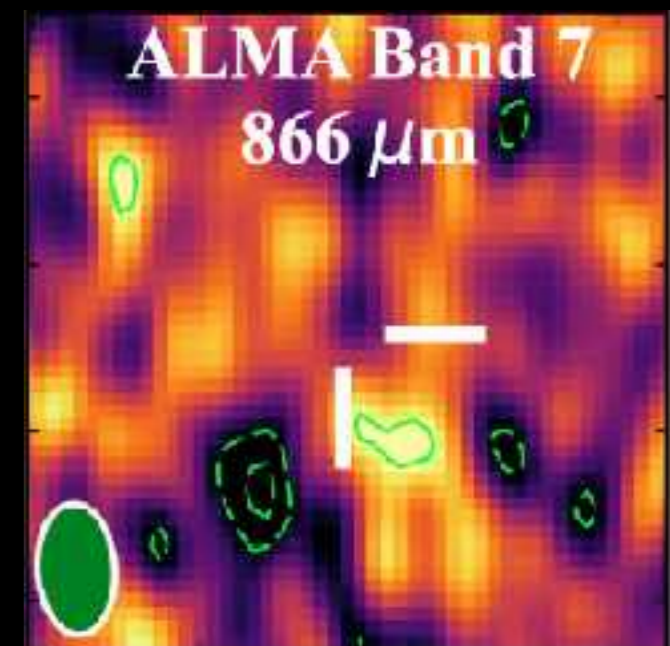
Bakx+23

GLz10/GHZ1



Yoon, Carlli, Fujimoto+23

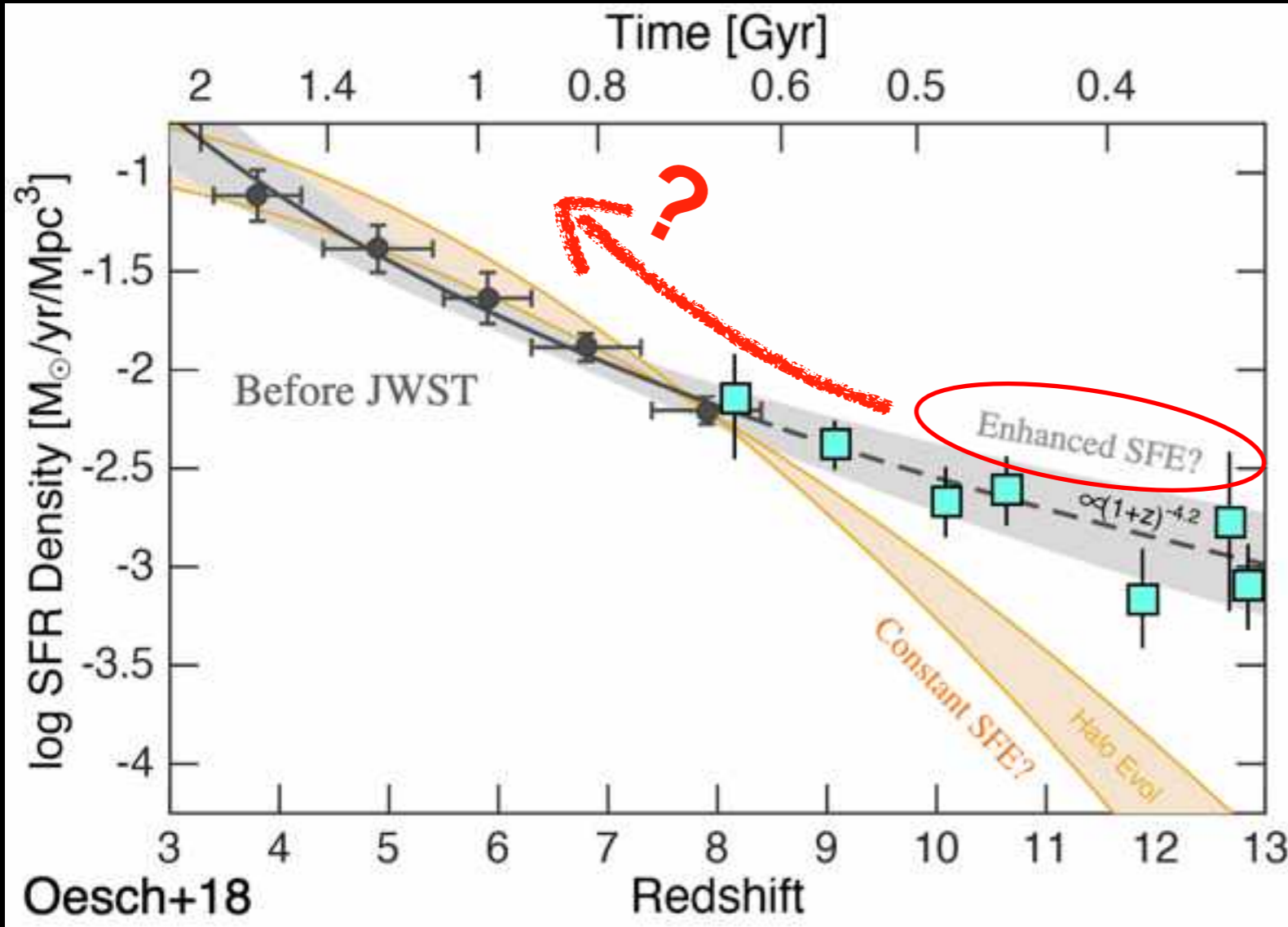
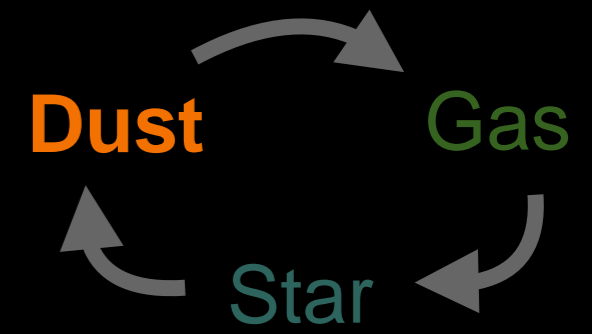
S5-z17-1



Fujimoto+23

- No robust dust detection so far at  $z > 10$
- Dust is ejected by radiative outflow? (e.g., Ziparo+23, Ferrara+23)
- At  $z > 9-14$ , CMB temperature ( $>30-40\text{K}$ ) is critical... (e.g., da Cunha+13)

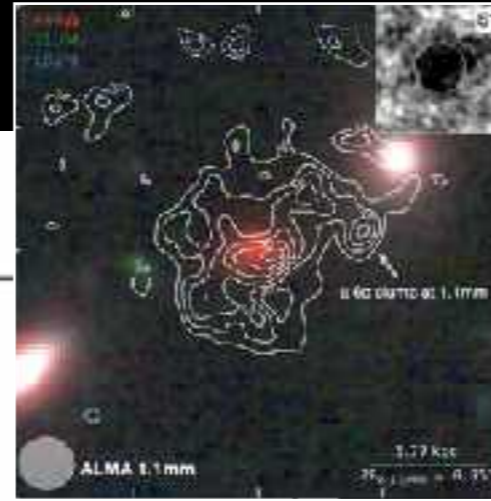
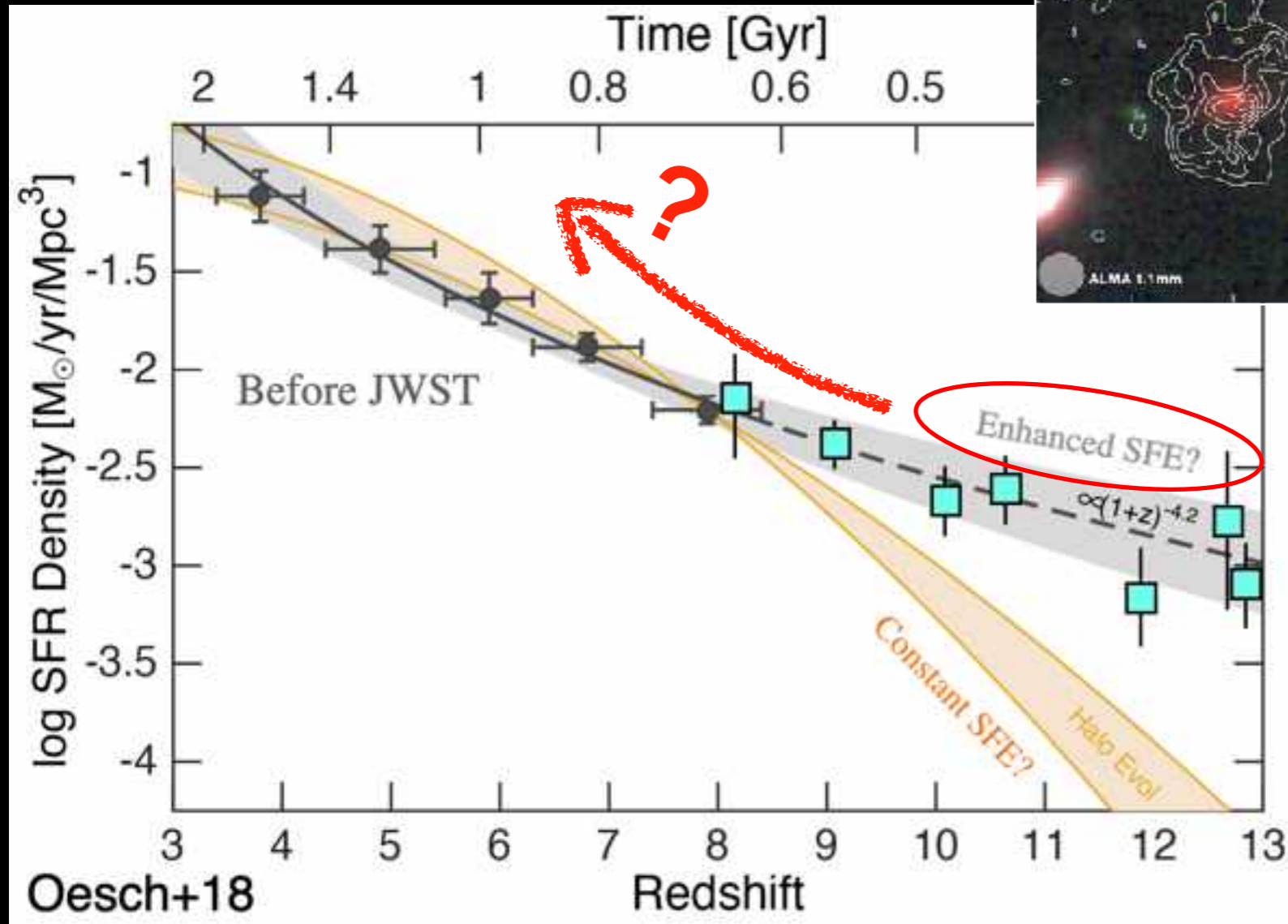
# How about $z \sim 4-8$ ?



HST-dark / Optical-NIR dark / Dusty galaxies;

see also e.g., Caputi+12, Wang+13, Simpson+15, Stefanon+15, Fujimoto+16, Yamaguchi+19, Wang+19, Williams+19, Franco+20, Zavala+22, Xiao+23, Rodighiero+23, Fujimoto+23b, Barrufet+23,24, Gottumukkala+24, talks by Fengyuan, Andrea, Ivan, Norma, Alba

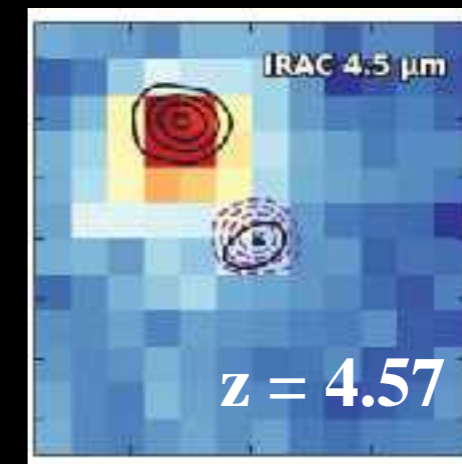
# How about $z \sim 4-8$ ?



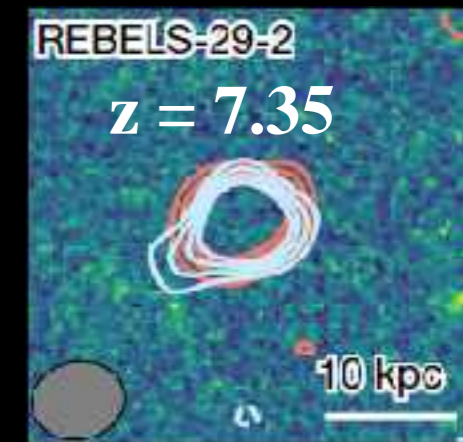
HST-dark, massive galaxy  
at  $z = 5.579$   
(see Mengyuan's talk)



IRAC-dark objects  
detected by ALMA



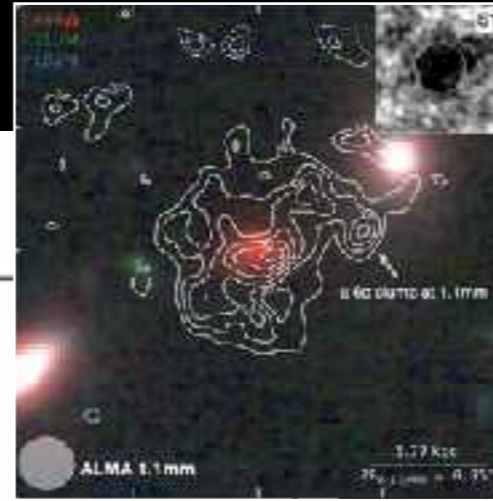
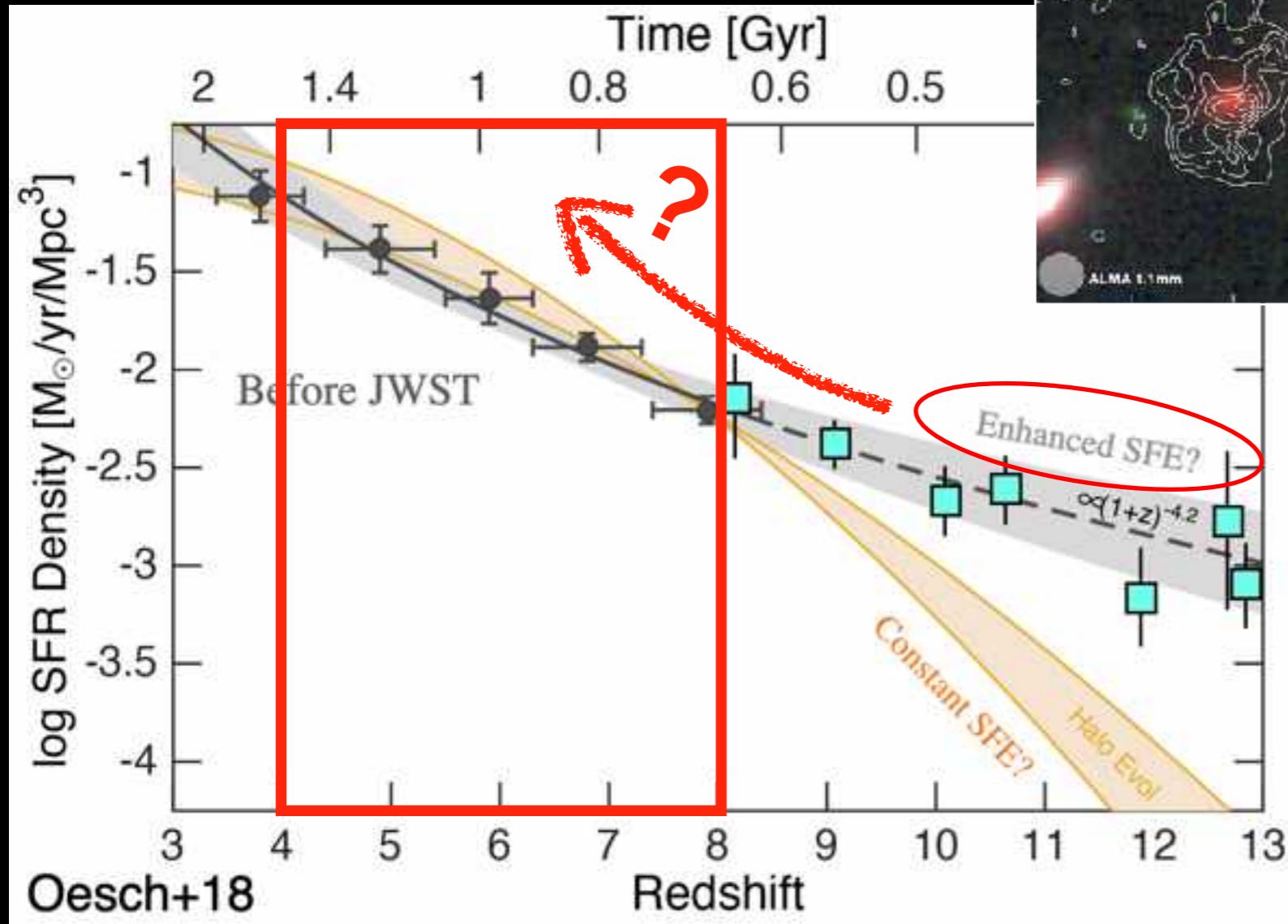
Romano, ALPINE+20



Fudamoto, REBELS+21



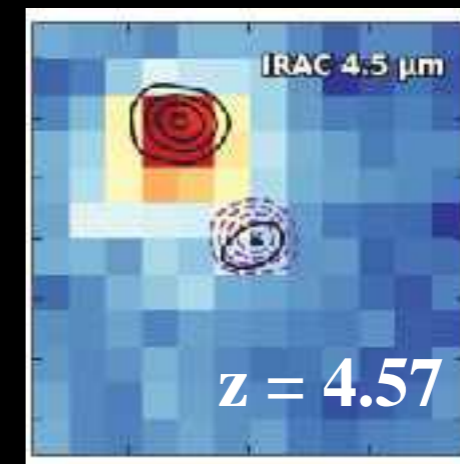
# How about $z \sim 4-8$ ?



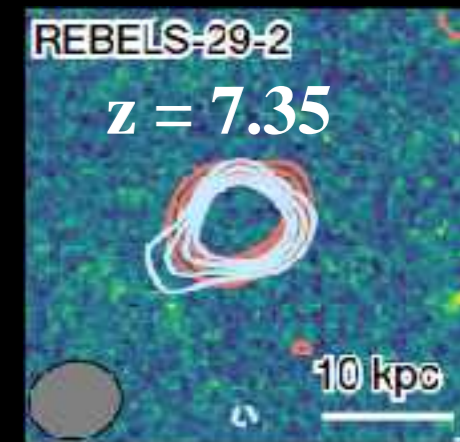
HST-dark, massive galaxy at  $z = 5.579$  (see Mengyuan's talk)



IRAC-dark objects detected by ALMA



Romano, ALPINE+20



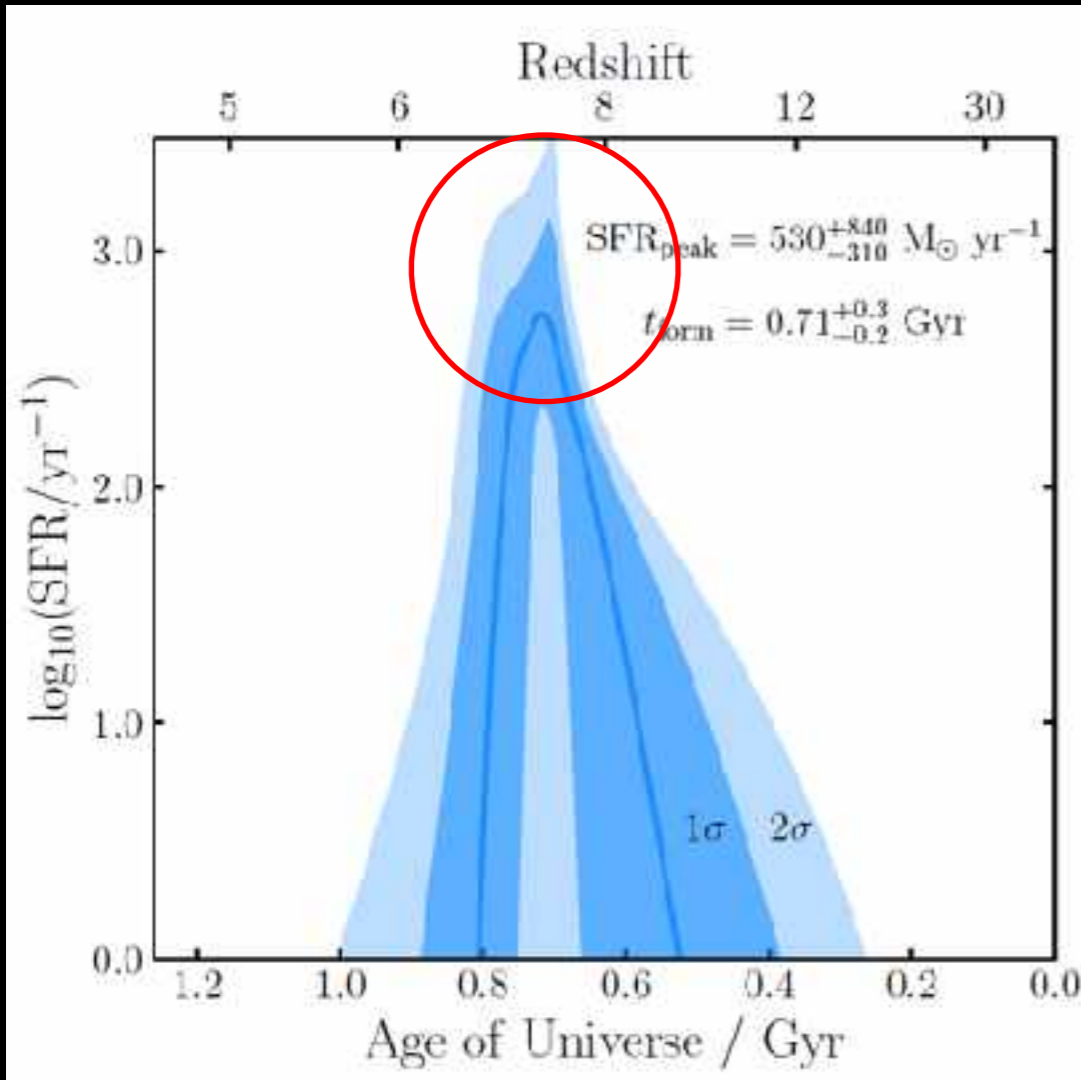
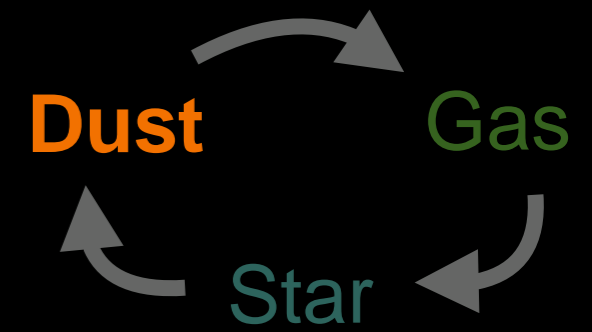
Fudamoto, REBELS+21

Cosmic SFH measurements at  $z > 4$  rely on optical/NIR-selected sources...

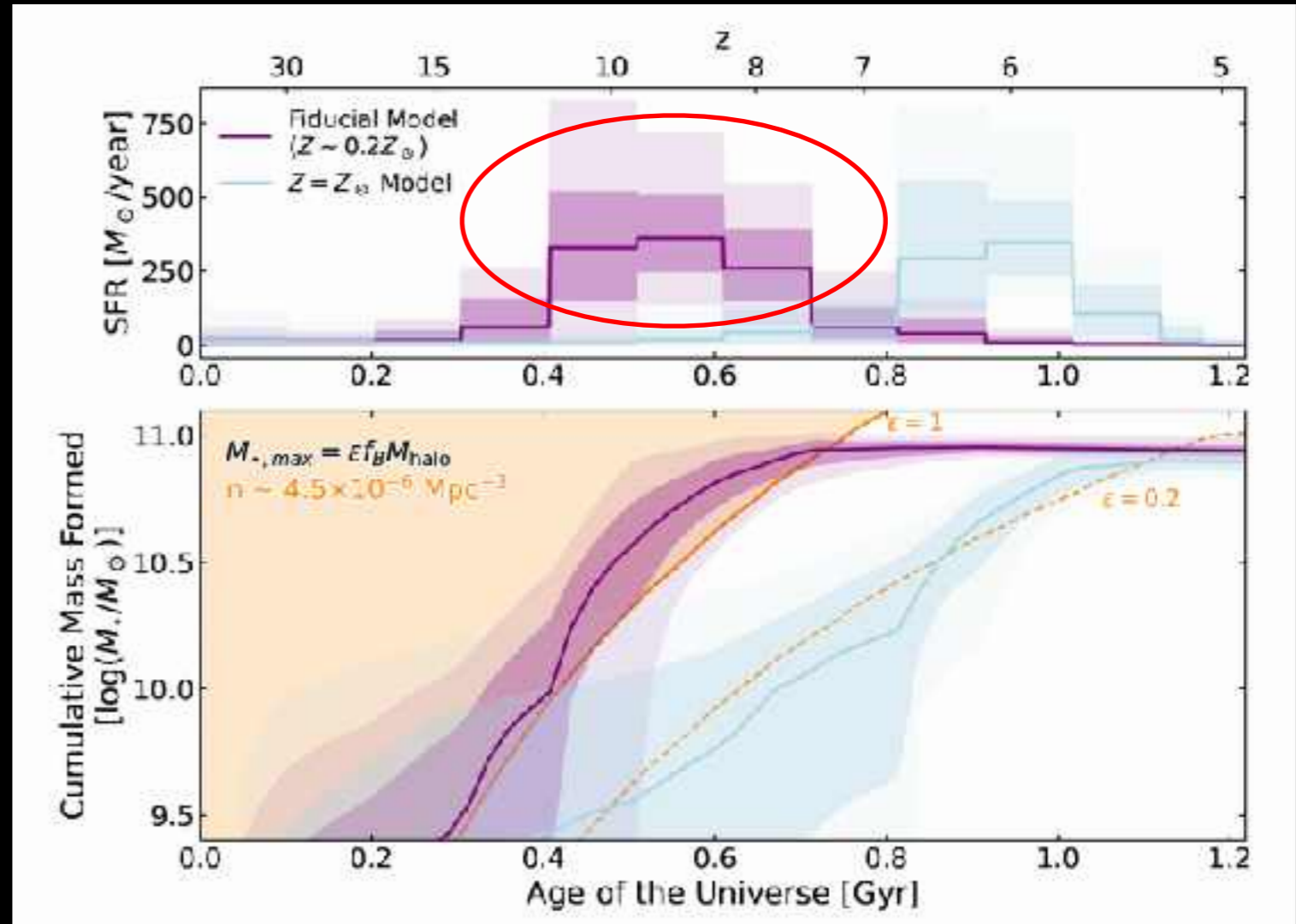
HST-dark / Optical-NIR dark / Dusty galaxies;

see also e.g., Caputi+12, Wang+13, Simpson+15, Stefanon+15, Fujimoto+16, Yamaguchi+19, Wang+19, Williams+19, Franco+20, Zavala+22, Xiao+23, Rodighiero+23, Fujimoto+23b, Barrufet+23,24, Gottumukkala+24, talks by Fengyuan, Andrea, Ivan, Norma, Alba

# Where are the progenitor of quiescent galaxies at $z \sim 4-5$ ?



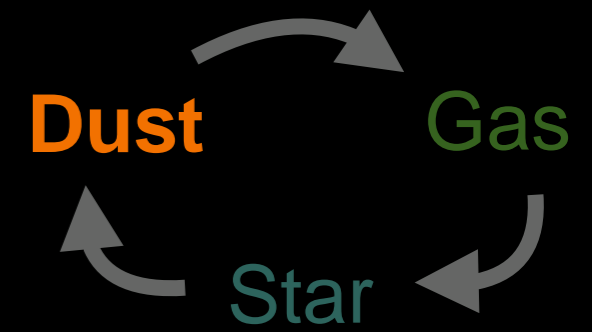
Carnall+23



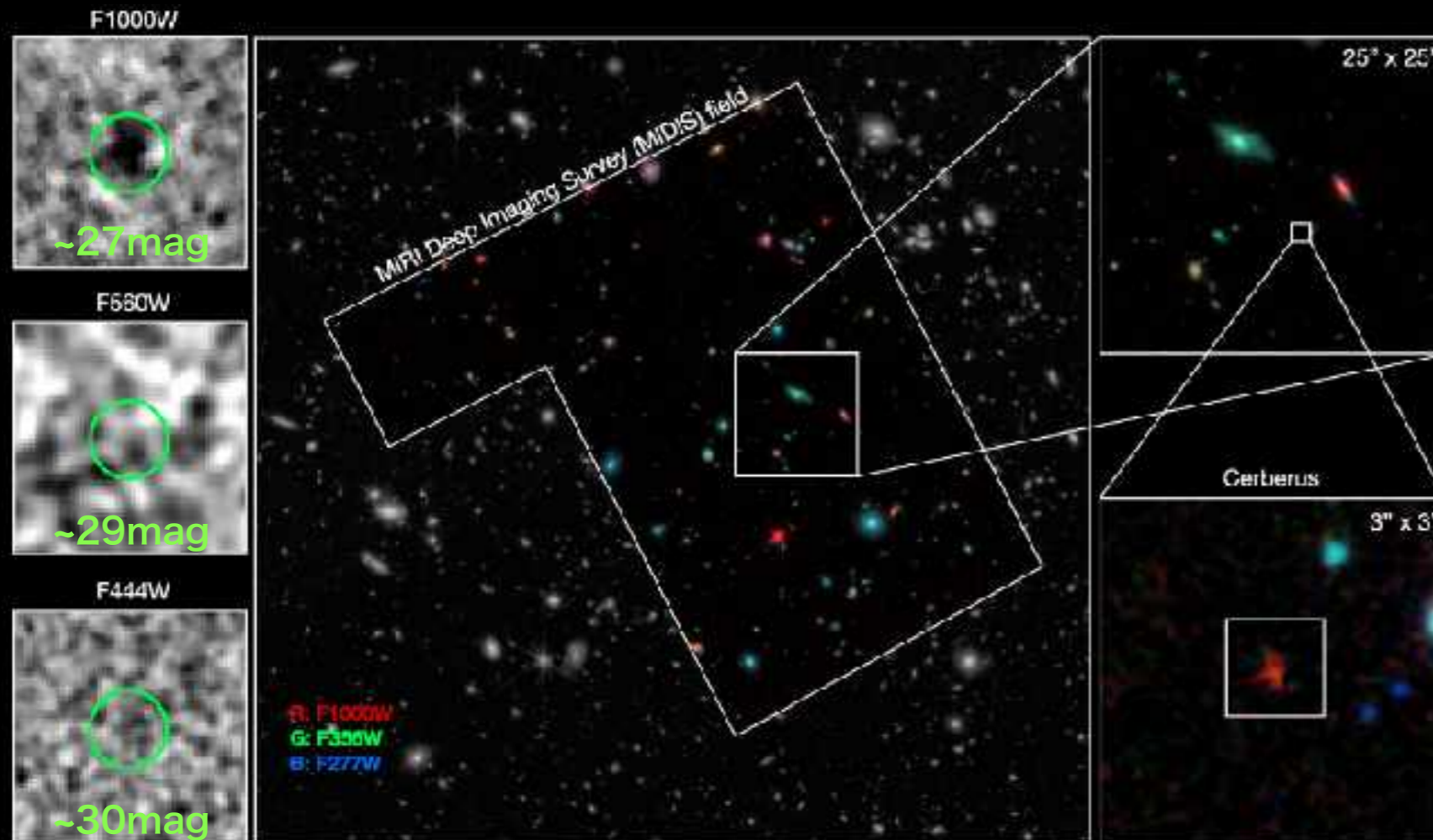
de Graaf+24

- SFH analysis suggests **SFR  $\sim 300-500 M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$  at  $z \sim 7-10$**
- **Why did not JWST observations find them? Maybe dust obscured?**

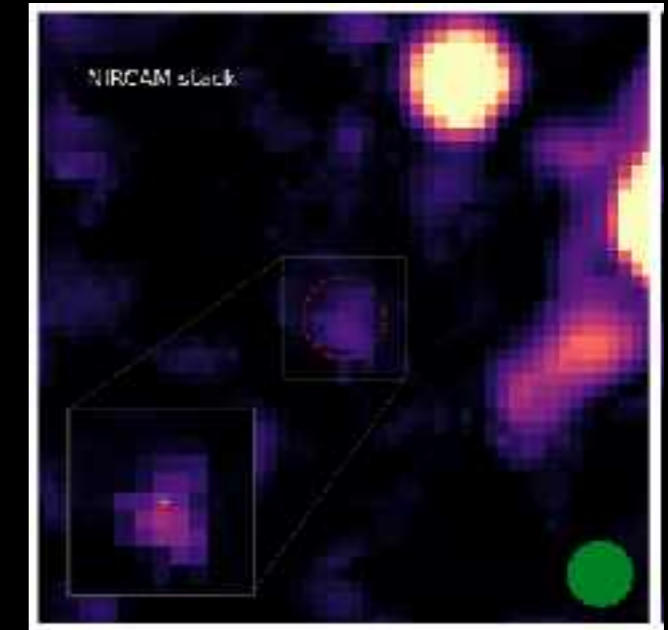
# NIRCam-dark galaxies



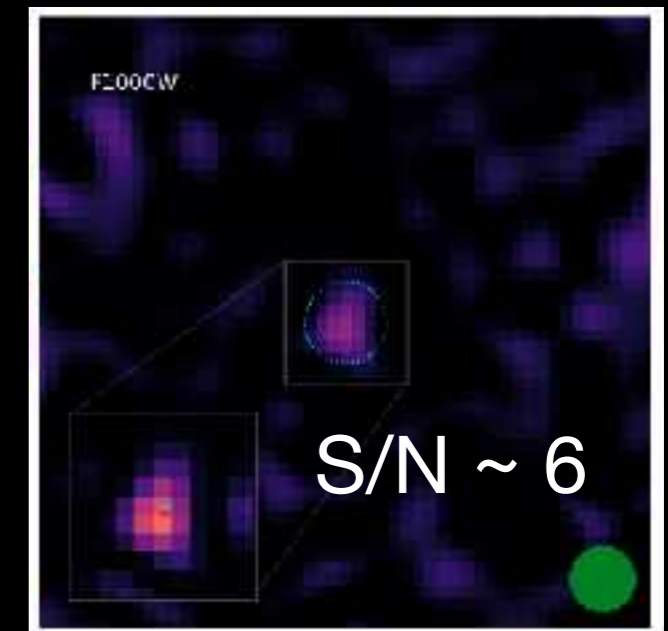
MIRI Deep Imaging Survey (MIDIS) Field  $\sim 2.3 \text{ arcmin}^2$



NIRCam stack

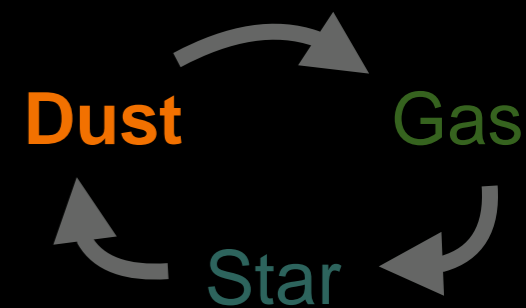


F1000W

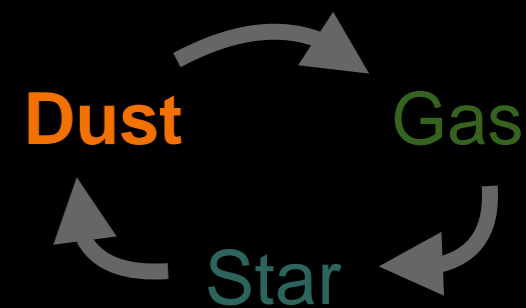


- $z \sim 4$  low mass dusty galaxy?
- $z \sim 15$  little red dot (LRD) ?

# A young, red quasar embedded in dusty starburst host at $z=7.2$



# A young, red quasar embedded in dusty starburst host at $z=7.2$



\*Detected also in SCUBA2 for long years!  
(Cowie+17)

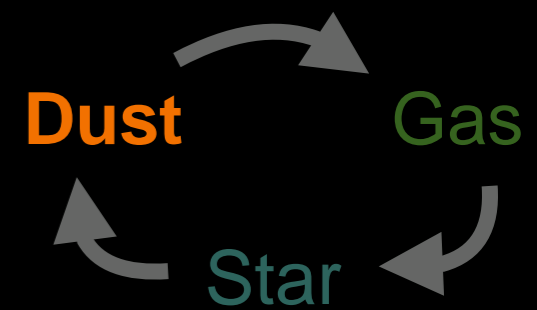
Bright [CII] & dust cont.  
(SFR ~ 1,600  $M_{\text{sun}}/\text{yr}$ )

detected in NOEMA

red compact source at  $z=7.2$

OG "Little Red Dot" before JWST

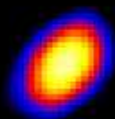
# A young, red quasar embedded in dusty starburst host at $z=7.2$



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(Cowie+17)

Bright [CII] & dust cont.  
(SFR~1,600 Msun/yr)

detected in NOEMA



Article

## A dusty compact object bridging galaxies and quasars at cosmic dawn

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-022-04454-1>  
Received: 23 March 2021  
Accepted: 24 January 2022  
Published online: 13 April 2022  
Check for updates

S. Fujimoto<sup>1,2\*</sup>, G. B. Brammer<sup>1,2</sup>, E. Welson<sup>1,2</sup>, G. E. Magli<sup>1,2,3</sup>, V. Kokorev<sup>2</sup>, T. R. Greve<sup>1,2</sup>, S. Toft<sup>1,2</sup>, F. Walter<sup>4,5</sup>, R. Valiante<sup>6</sup>, M. Ginolfi<sup>7</sup>, B. Schneider<sup>4,8</sup>, F. Valentino<sup>1,2</sup>, L. Colina<sup>1,2</sup>, M. Vestergaard<sup>9,10</sup>, R. Marques-Chaves<sup>11</sup>, J. P. U. Fynbo<sup>12</sup>, M. Krips<sup>13</sup>, C. L. Steinhardt<sup>12</sup>, L. Cortesi<sup>14</sup>, F. Rizzo<sup>15</sup> & P. A. Oesch<sup>16</sup>

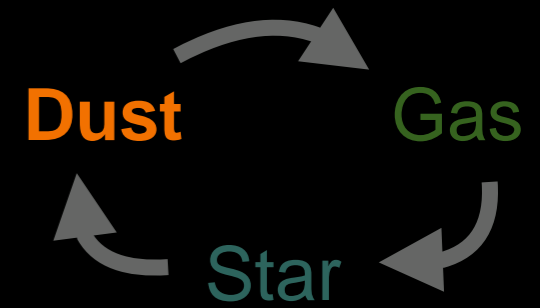
Understanding how super-massive black holes form and grow in the early Universe has become a major challenge<sup>1</sup> since it was discovered that luminous quasars existed

common at  $z > 7$  than our understanding to date up to  $z = 6$  (ref. <sup>26</sup>). We note in passing that classical colour selections for high- $z$  quasars in ground-based surveys would recover the identification of GNz7q (Methods). This implies that these quasar populations could have been missed in previous surveys owing to their faint nature in the MIR and X-rays and in their rest frame UV lines, which are here overcome by the uniquely deep and rich multiwavelength datasets of the GOODS North field. A systematic high-resolution, deep imaging survey in the optical-MIR bands may discover additional objects similar to GNz7q. Furthermore, follow-up spectroscopy of broad Balmer lines for  $z > 7$  objects will become possible with the launch of the James Webb Space Telescope. This will have the power to decisively determine whether the quasar classification is correct and to determine how common such quasars truly are. Even a non-detection of broad lines would imply intriguing conclusions, that is, the existence of extraordinarily luminous and compact star-forming regions or stark differences between the first quasars and their descendants.

red compact source at  $z=7.2$

OG "Little Red Dot" before JWST

# A young, red quasar embedded in dusty starburst host at $z=7.2$



 **Probing the Host Galaxies of 45 Broad-line Little Red Dots at  $z_{\text{spec}}=4.13-8.50$  with ALMA** 2024.1.00551.S

## ABSTRACT

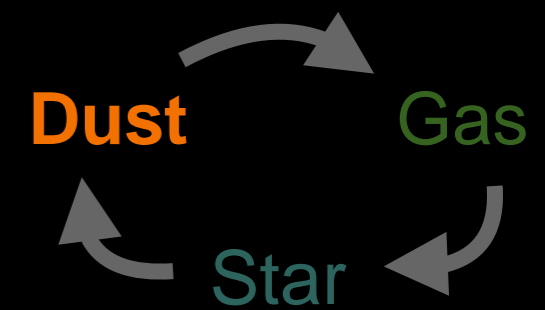
We propose the first systematic ALMA census of the [CII] and dust continuum in 45 red-color compact objects, known as Little Red Dots, with  $z_{\text{spec}}=4.13-8.50$ , whose AGN origin has been spectroscopically confirmed by recent JWST observations. Despite their surprising abundance, the physical properties of LRDs' host galaxies remain unknown due to potentially significant dust obscuration. Building upon lessons from recent submm/mm follow-up studies of UV-faint dusty quasars/AGNs, we aim to unveil the hidden star formation and gas content in this new population. Our program will: (1) quantify the fraction of gas-rich, vigorously star-forming hosts, (2) characterize typical star formation rates and gas masses (including through stacking), and (3) provide initial dynamical mass constraints. We have constructed the largest spec- $z$  LRD sample to date, from a dedicated search of literature, public, and internal resources, including the latest JWST surveys. This study will provide the community with the first comprehensive reference ALMA results for a wide variety of LRDs, offering invaluable insights into the rapid SMBH growth and early co-evolution with their host galaxies.

Approved

**PI: S. Fujimoto**  
with UNCOVER/ASPIRE/ALT/EIGER teams

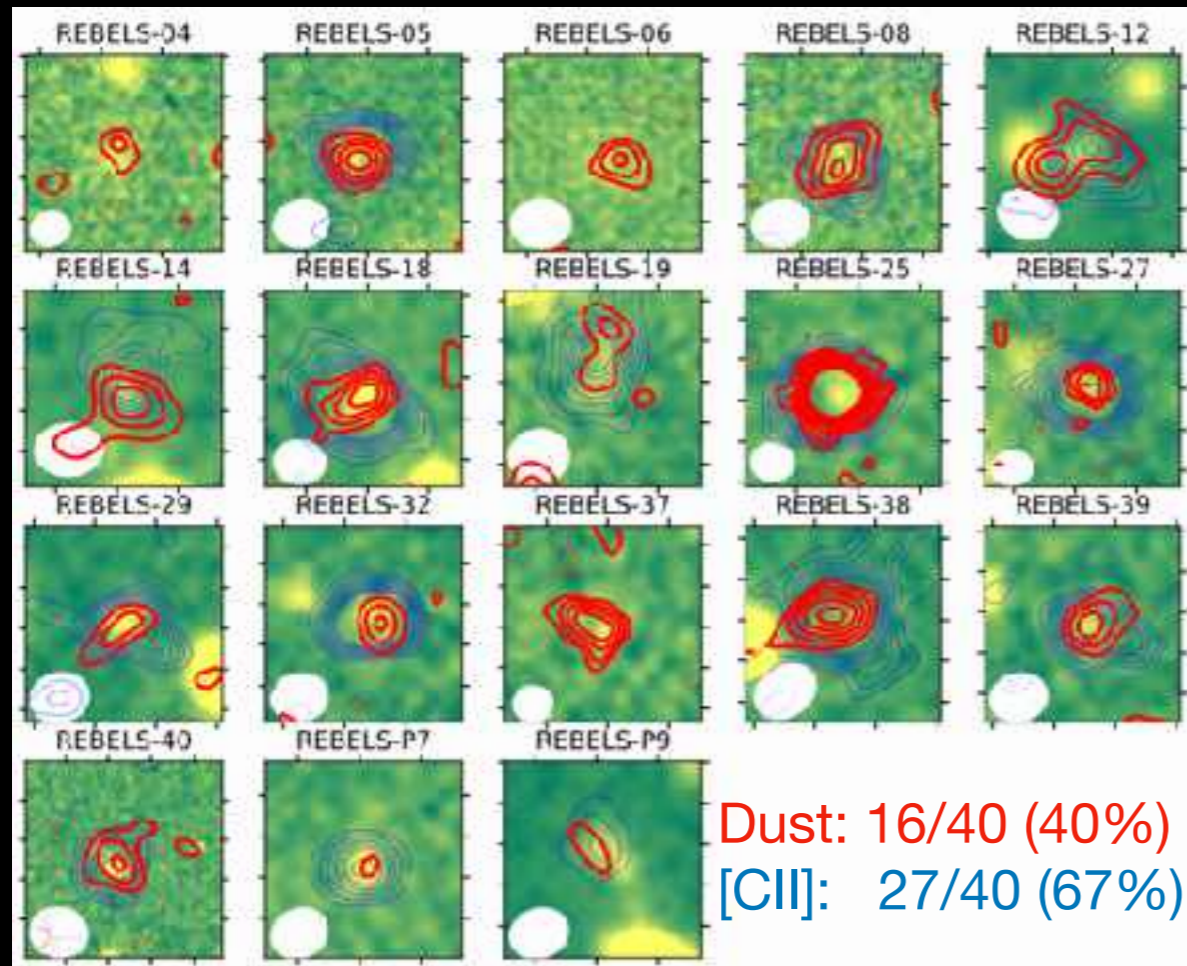
SCIENCE CATEGORY:	Cosmology and the High Redshift Universe				
ESTIMATED 12-M TIME:	44.8 h	ESTIMATED 7-M TIME:	0.0 h	ESTIMATED TP TIME:	0.0 h
DUPLICATE OBSERVATION JUSTIFICATION:	Some LRDs in the A2744 field have been observed in a previous wide, shallow mosaic observation. In addition to the different frequency setup optimized for the [CII] line, $>2x$ and $>4x$ better sensitivity are achieved for the continuum and the line, respectively, in this proposed observations.				

# Dust continuum in UV-bright galaxies at $z \sim 7$

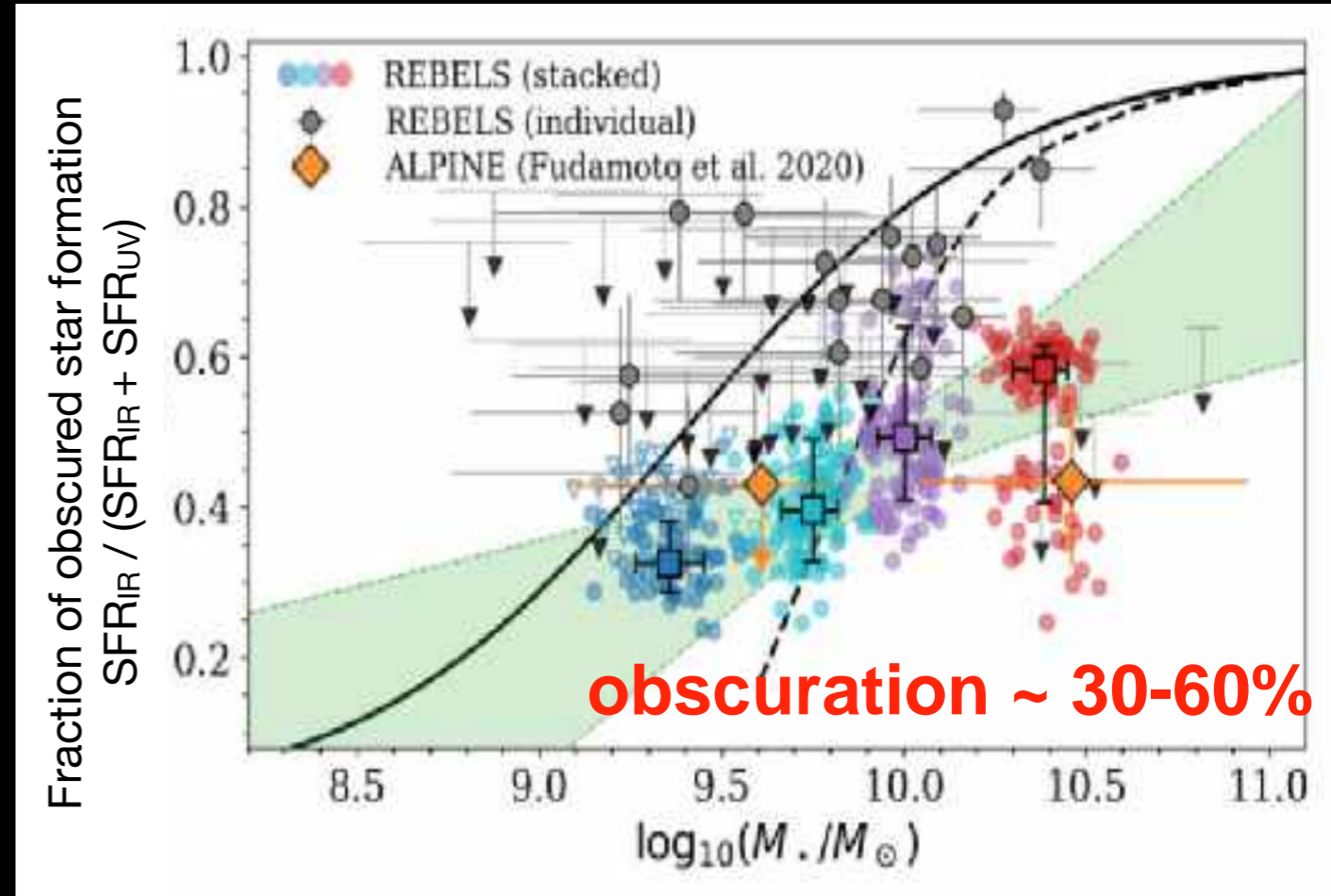


—ALMA REBELS Survey (Bouwens+22)—

Dust & [CII] follow-up for  $N=40$   $M_{UV} \sim [-21:-23]$  galaxies at  $z \sim 7$



Inami+22



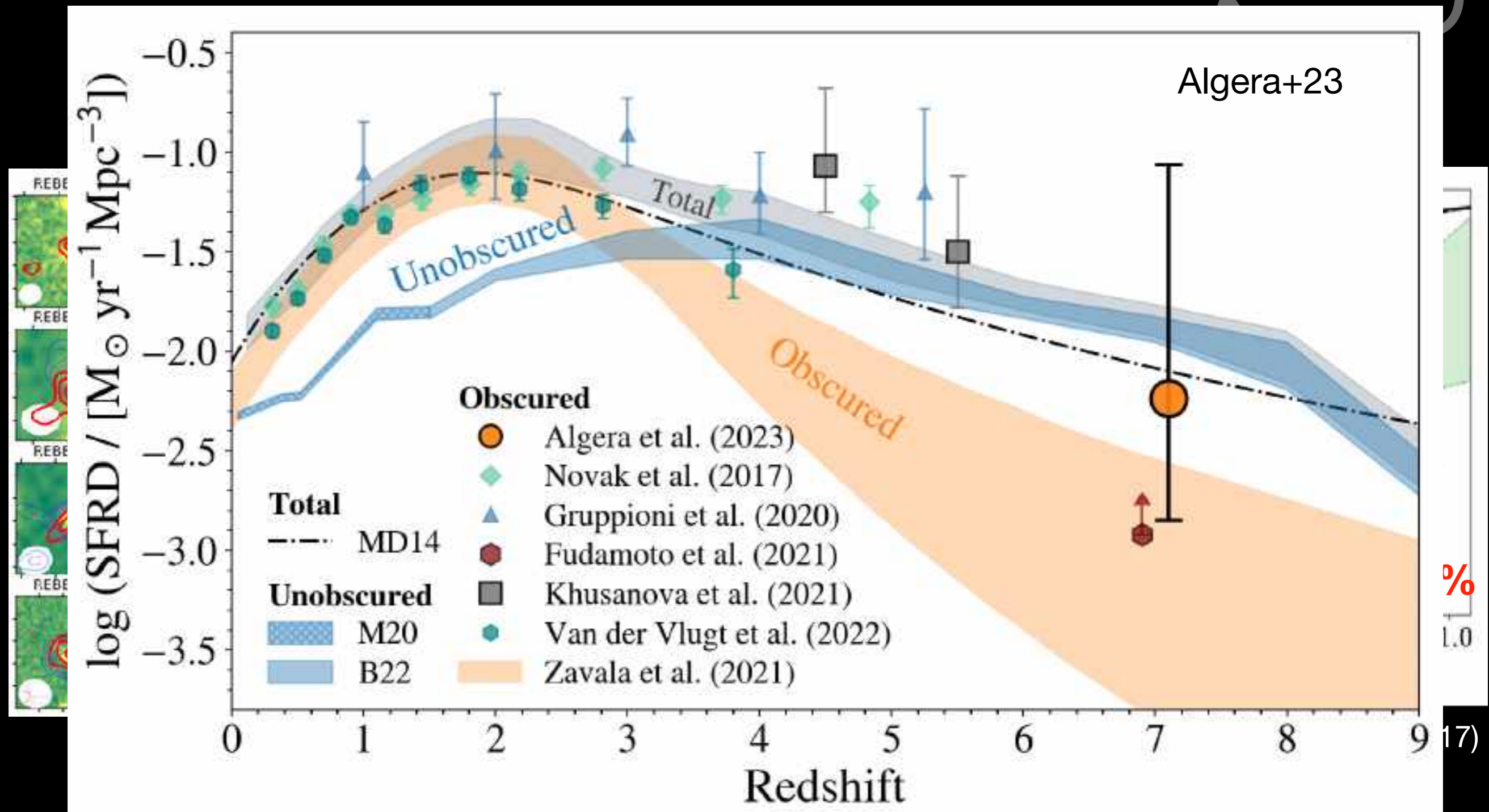
Algera+23 (See also e.g., Whitaker+17)



# Dust continuum in UV-bright galaxies at $z \sim 7$

Dust

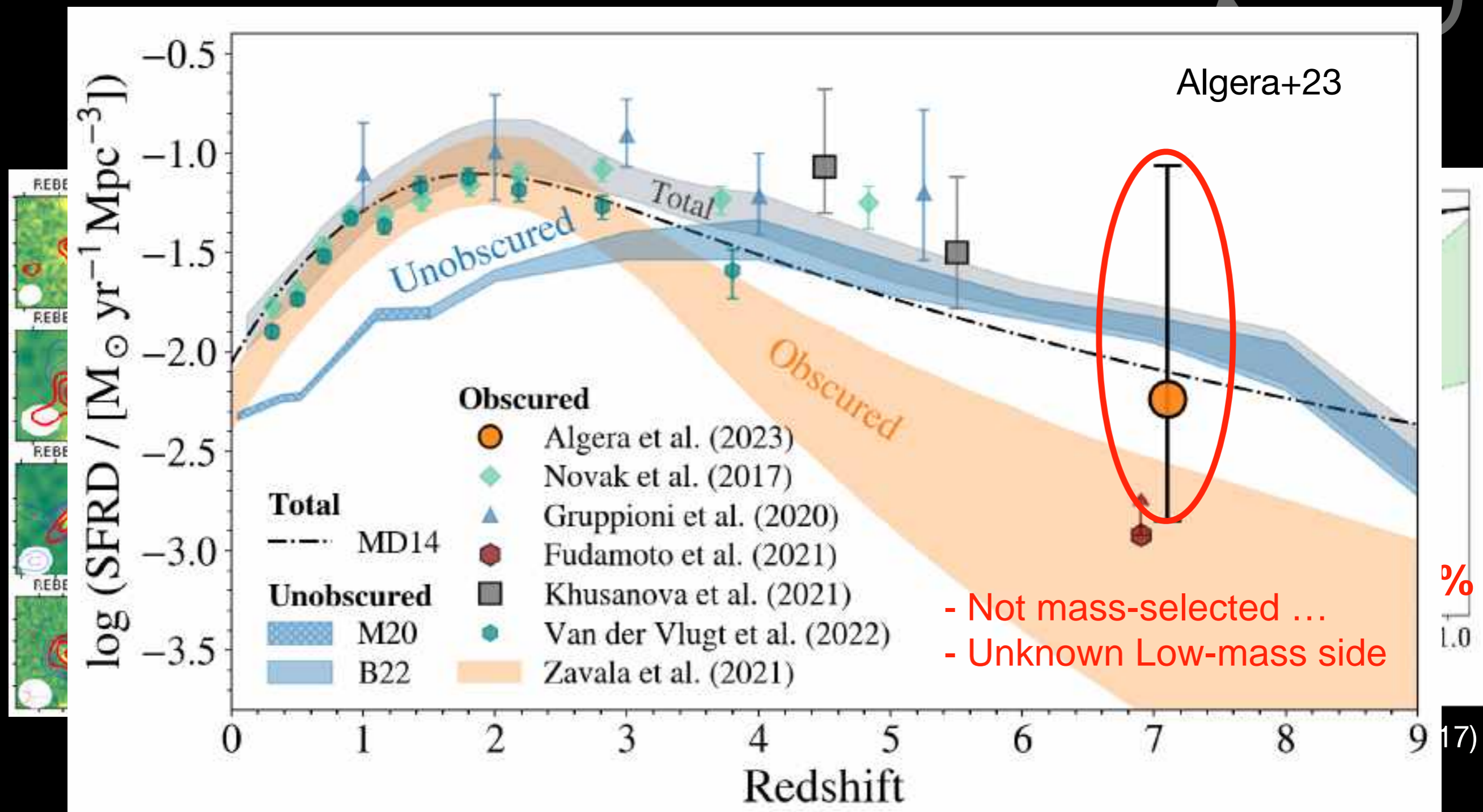
Gas



# Dust continuum in UV-bright galaxies at $z \sim 7$

Dust

Gas

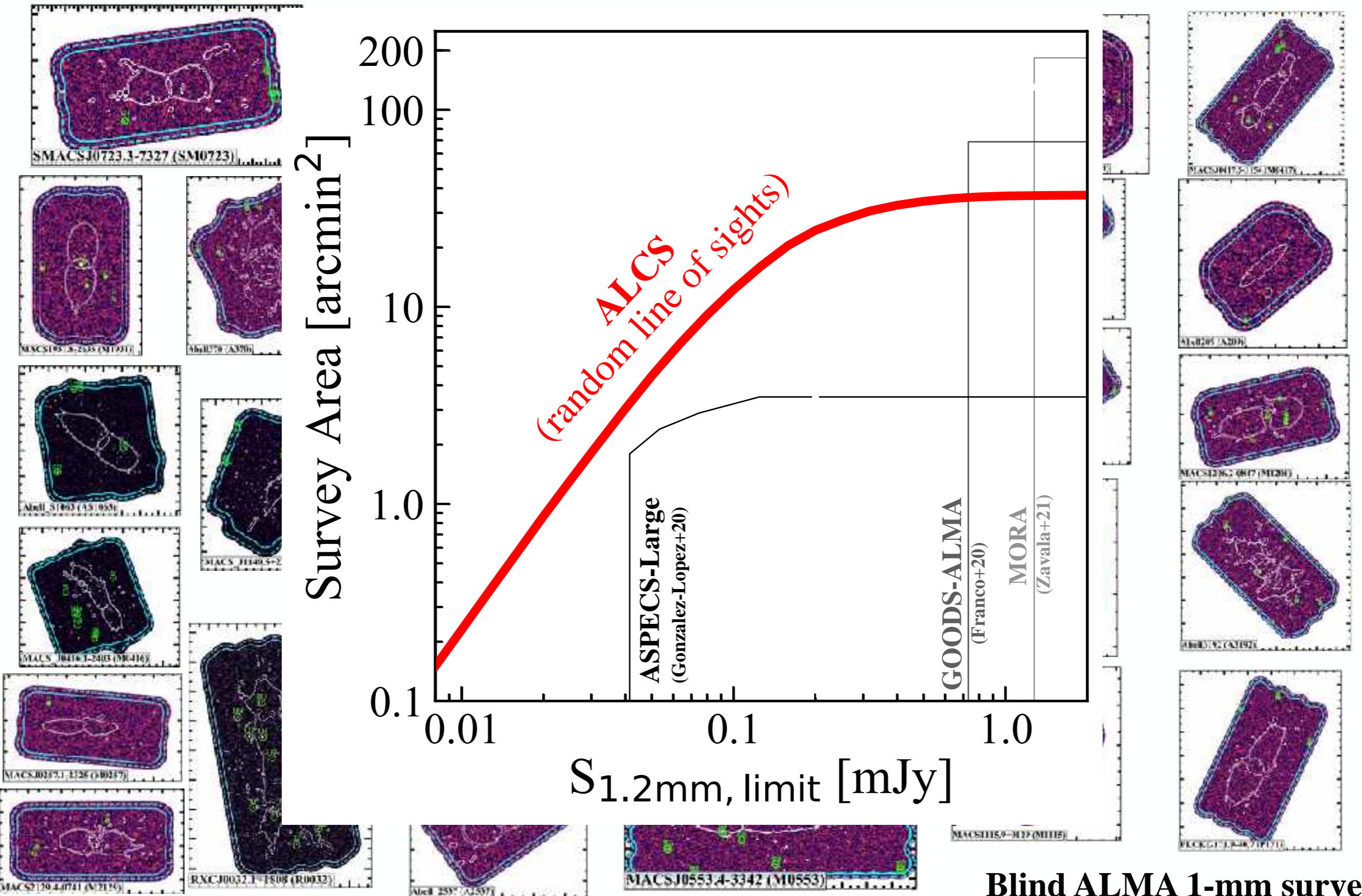


*HST/NIRCam-dark? Abundant faint AGN hosts? UV-selected galaxies?*

**Wide x Deep x Blind Survey for IR sources is required**

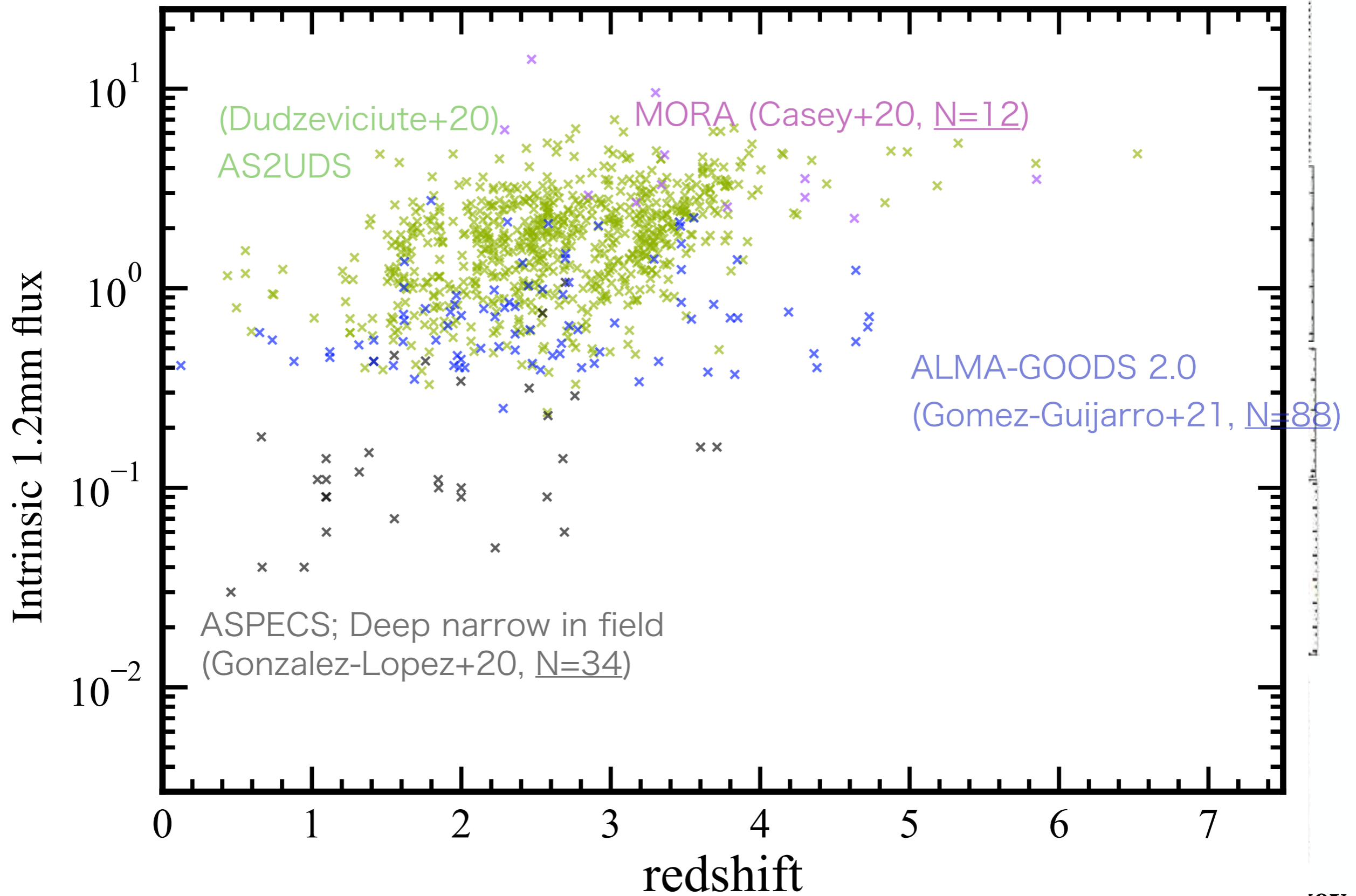


# ALMA Lensing Cluster Survey (ALCS)



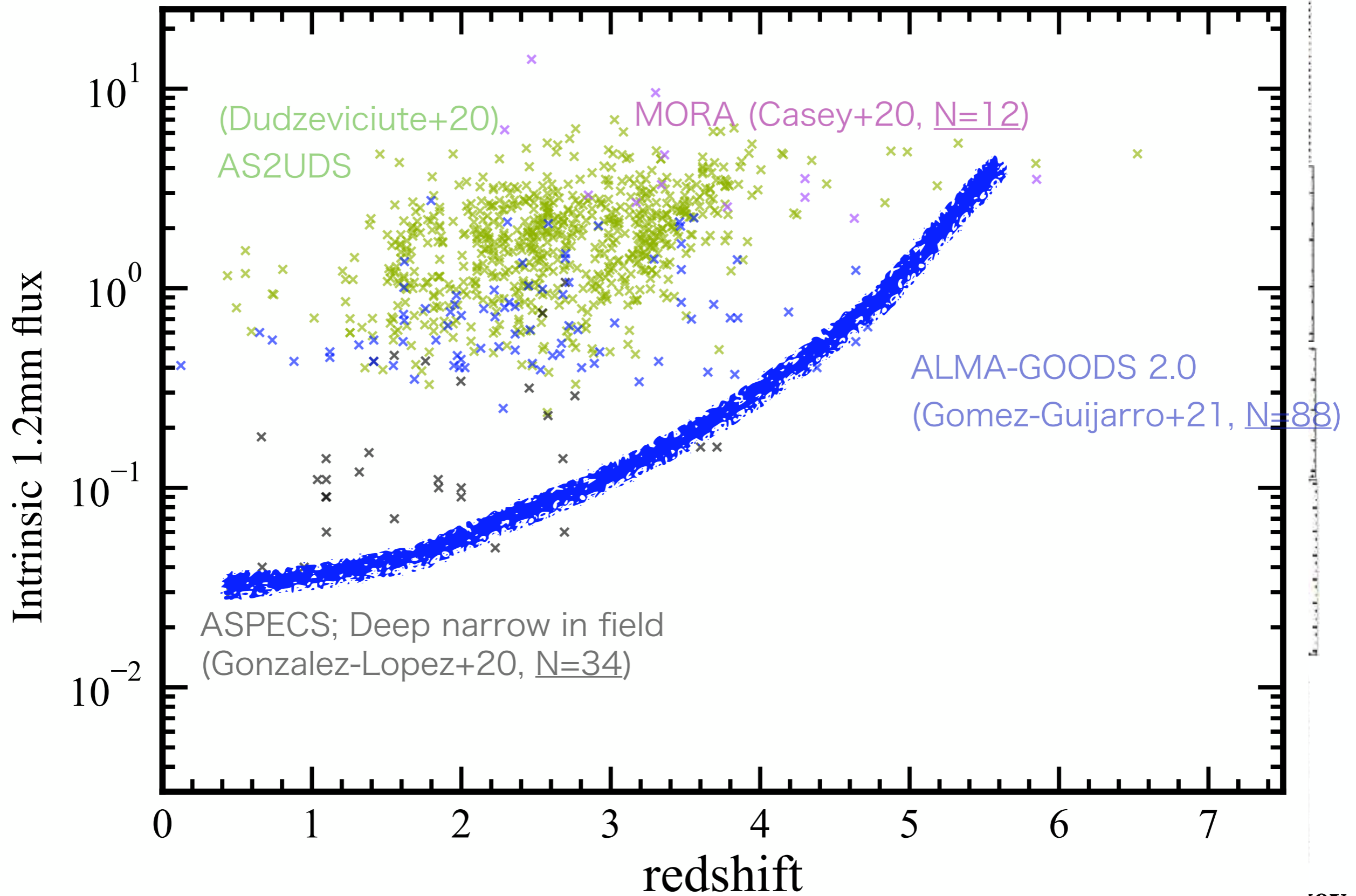
Blind ALMA 1-mm survey  
for **33** massive lensing clusters

# ALMA Lensing Cluster Survey (ALCS)



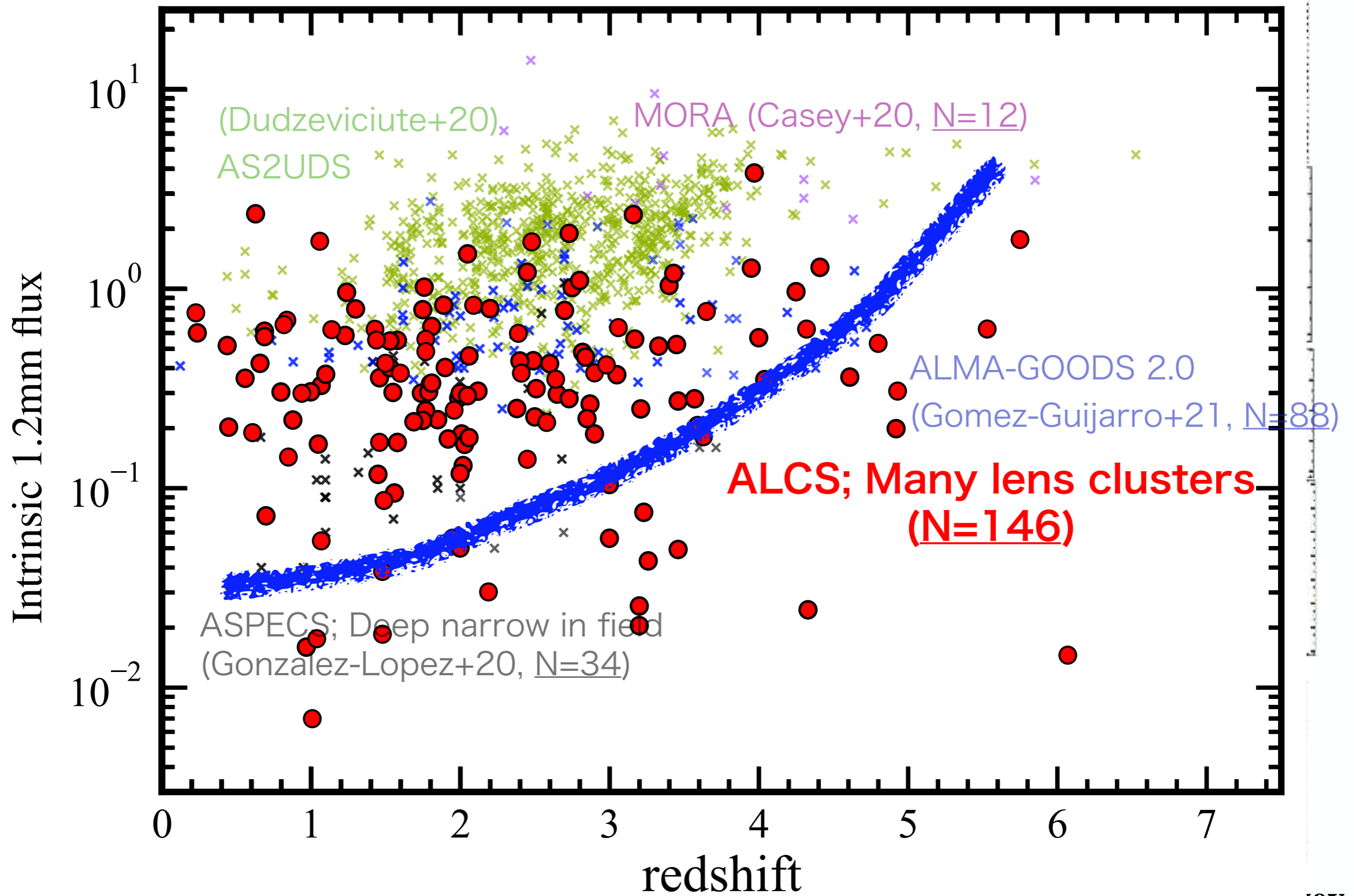
ey

# ALMA Lensing Cluster Survey (ALCS)



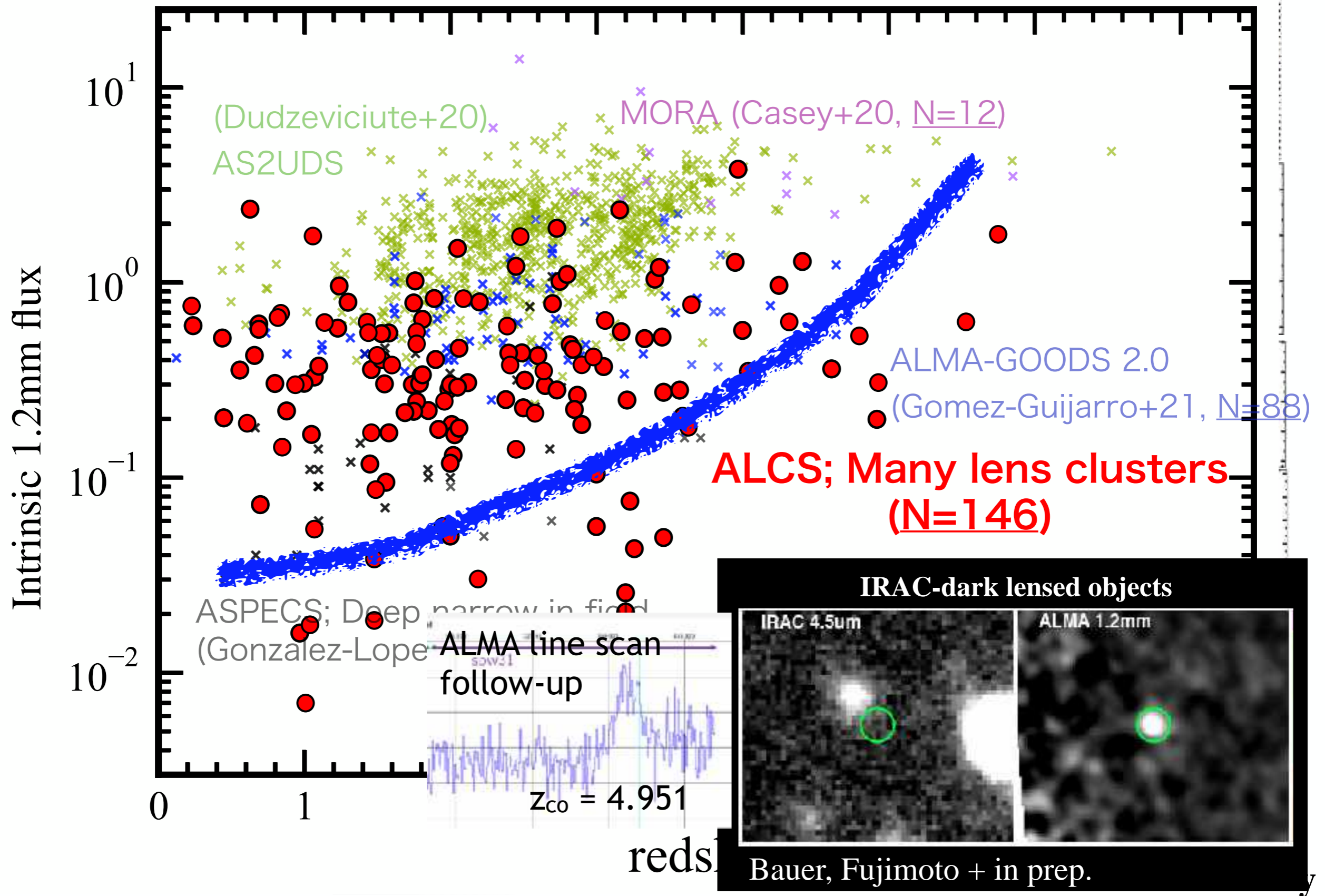
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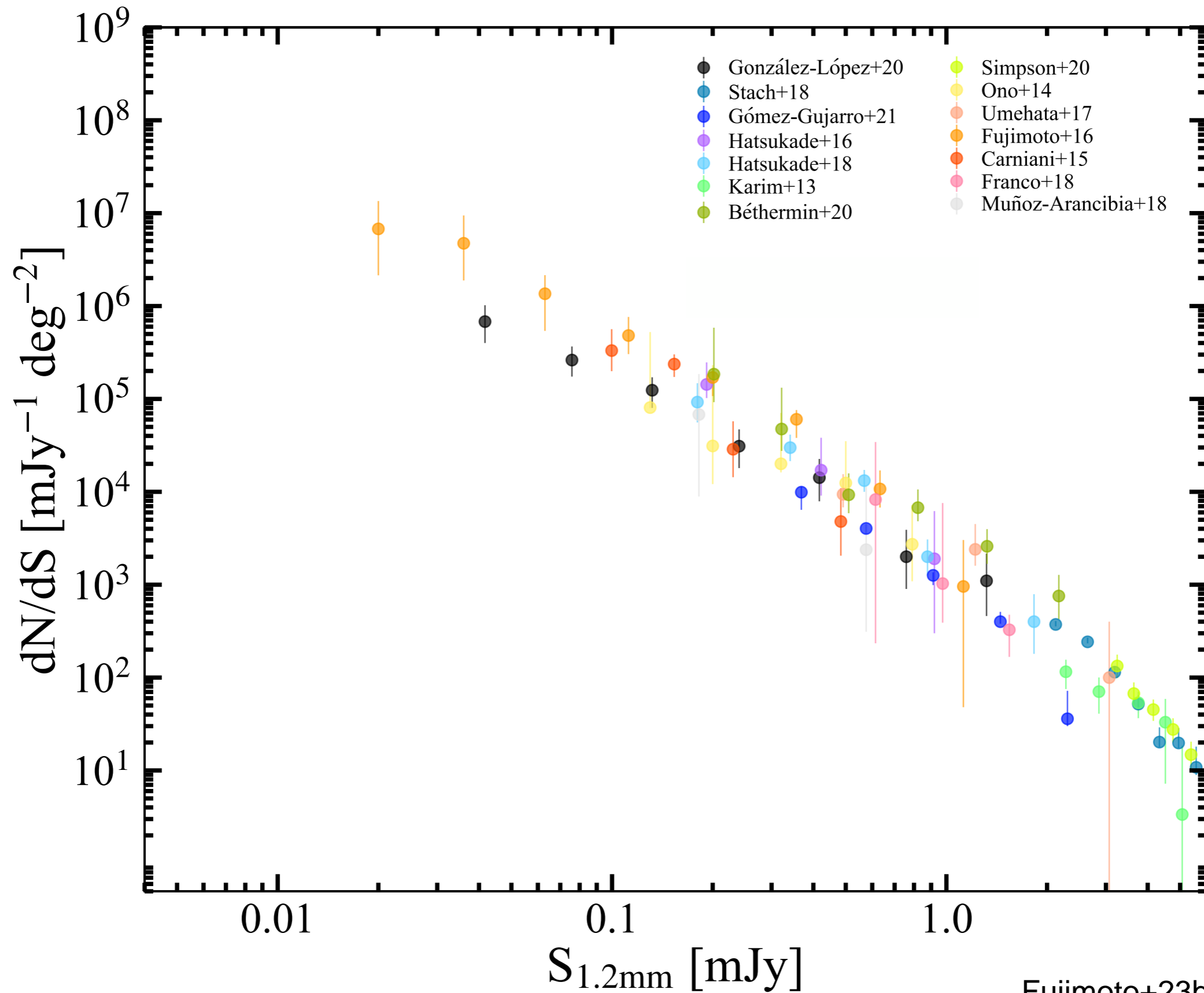
ey

# ALMA Lensing Cluster Survey (ALCS)

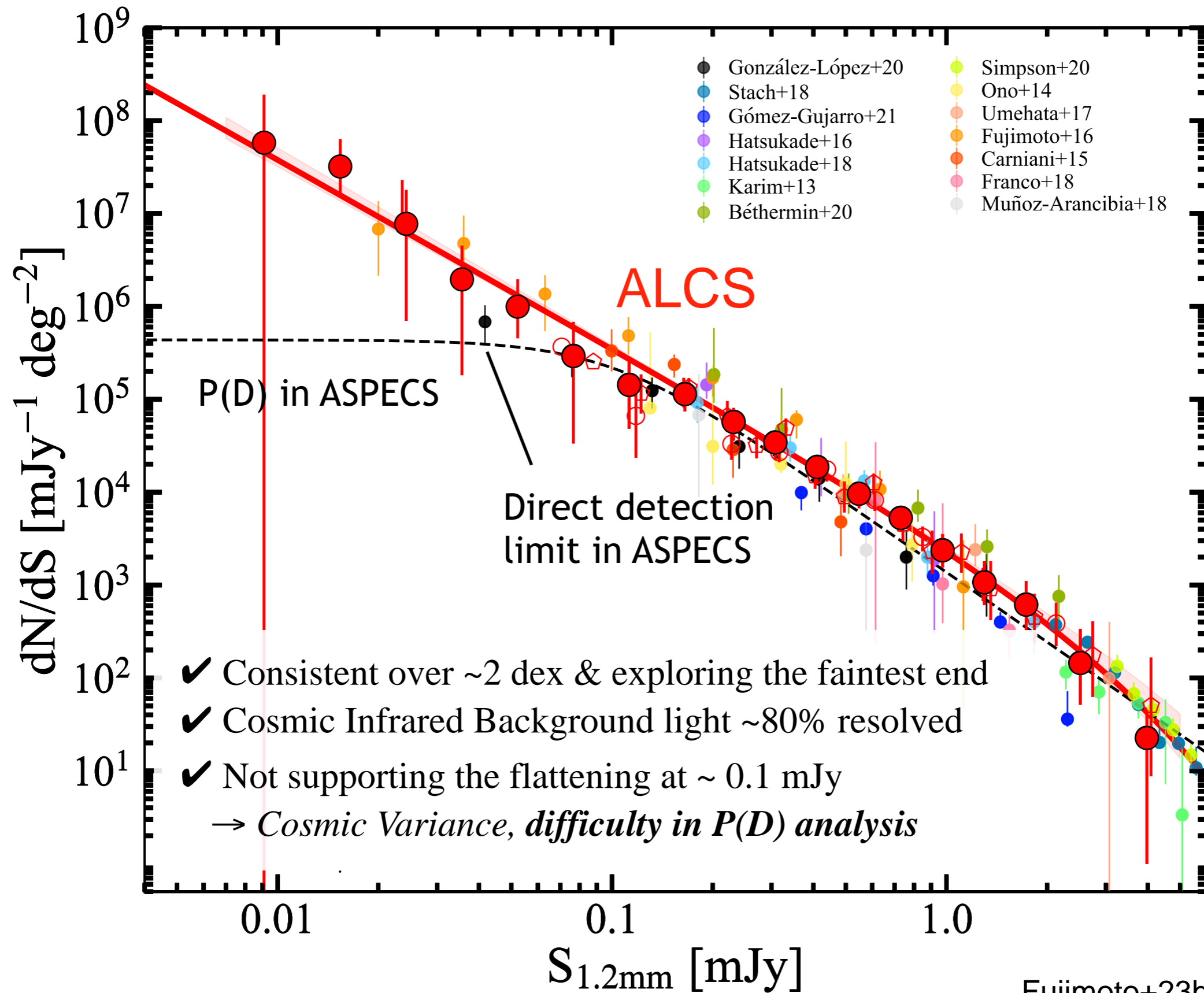




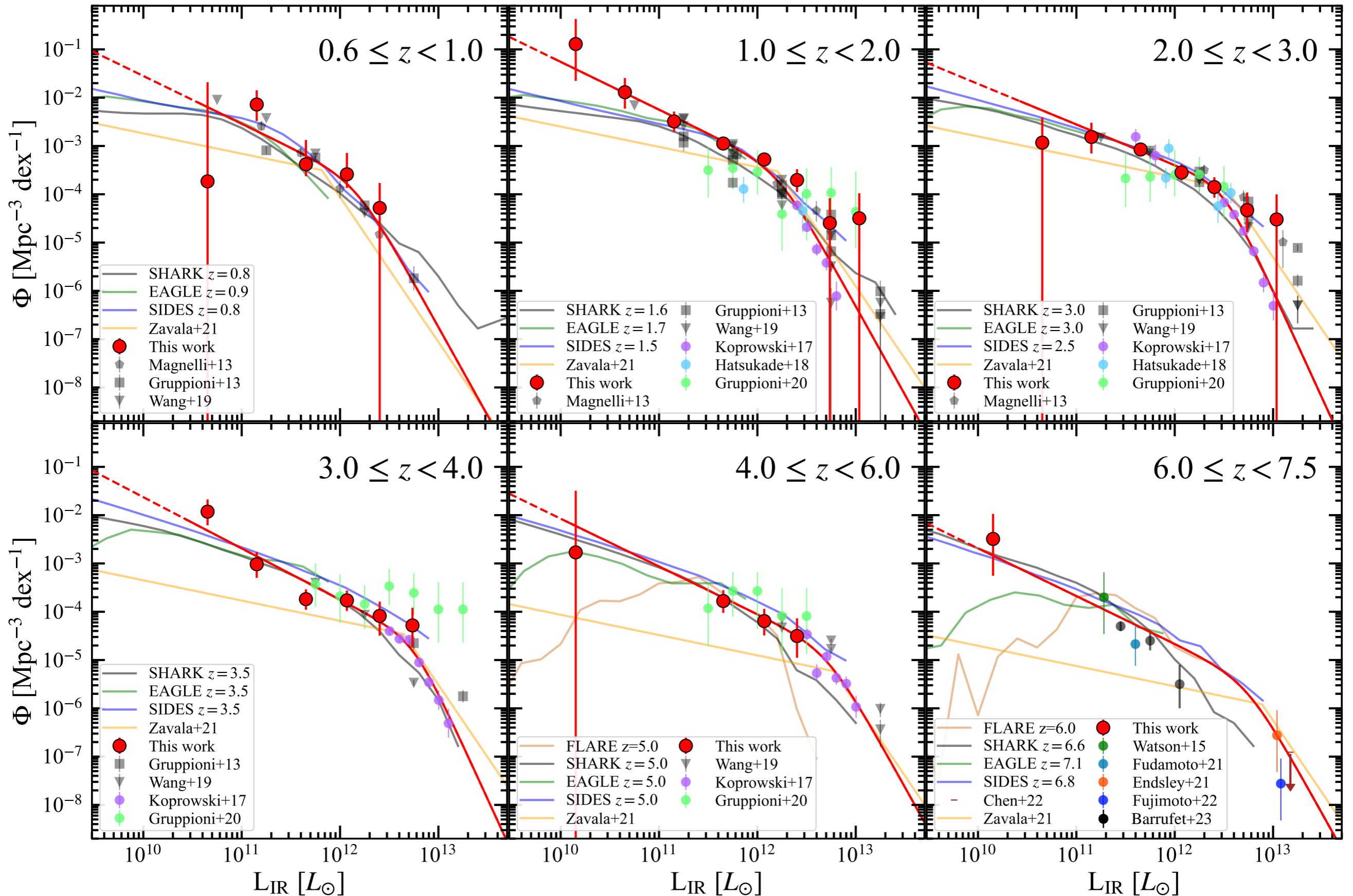
# Number counts at 1.2mm



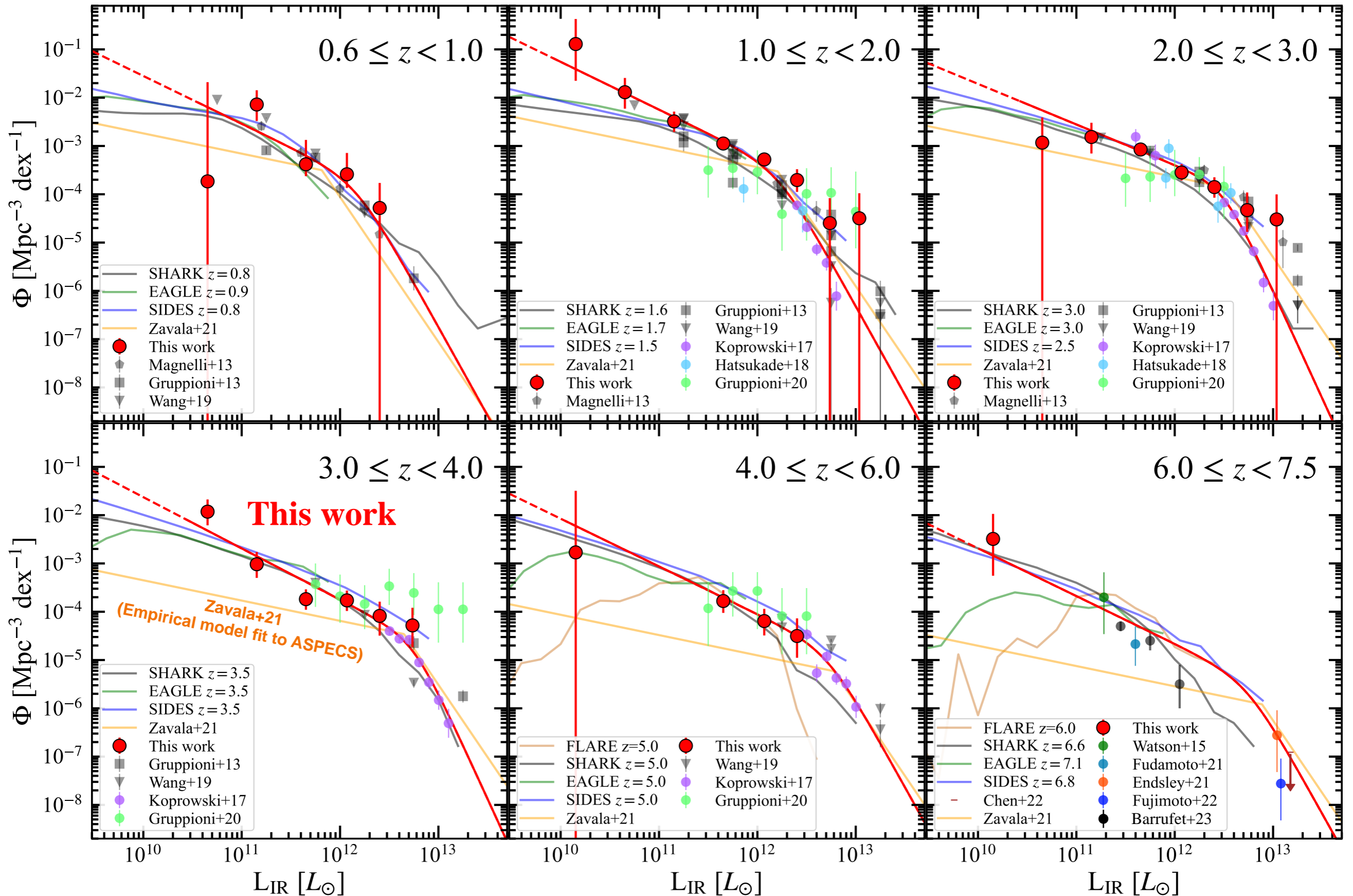
# Number counts at 1.2mm



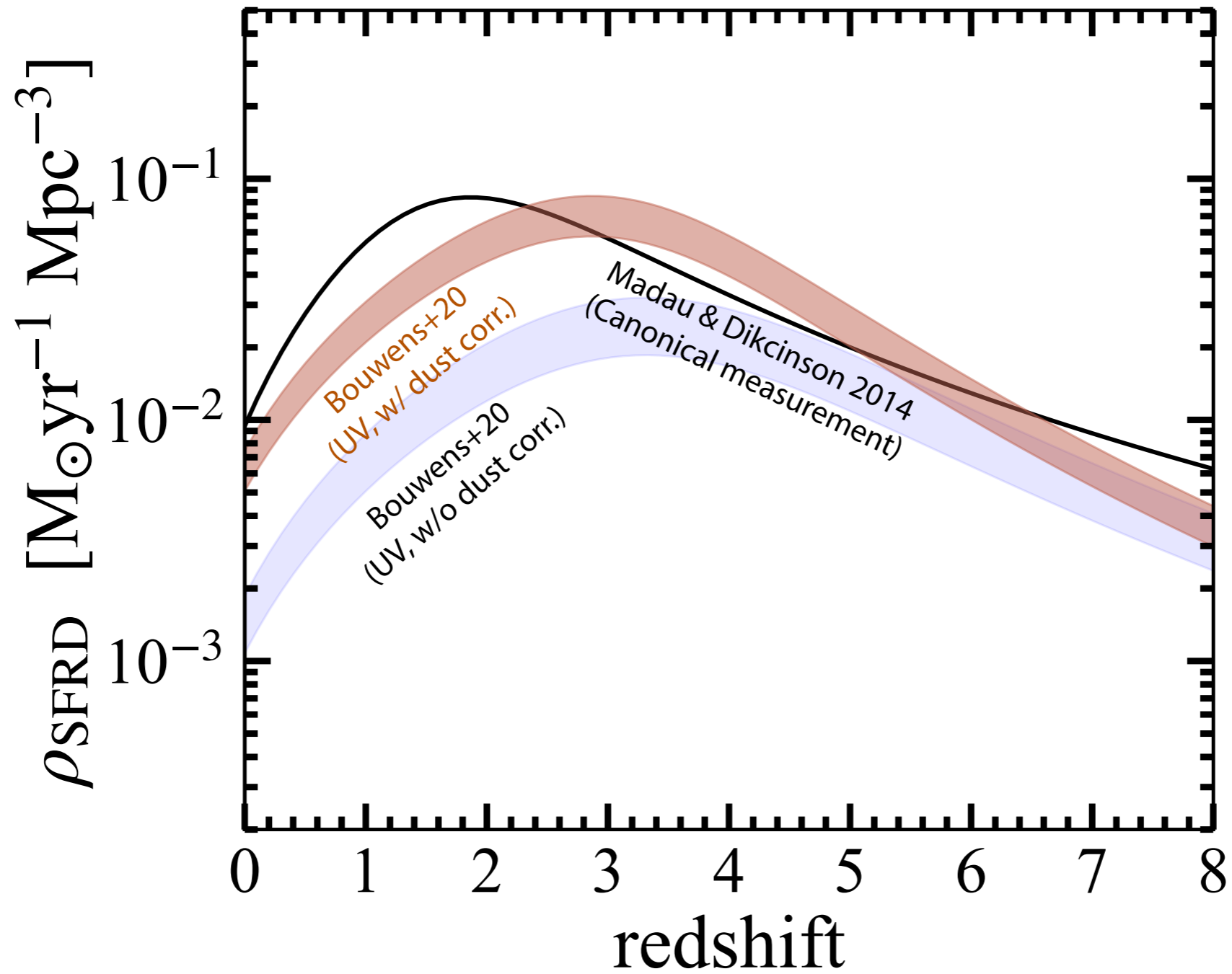
# Infrared LFs at $z \sim 1 - 8$



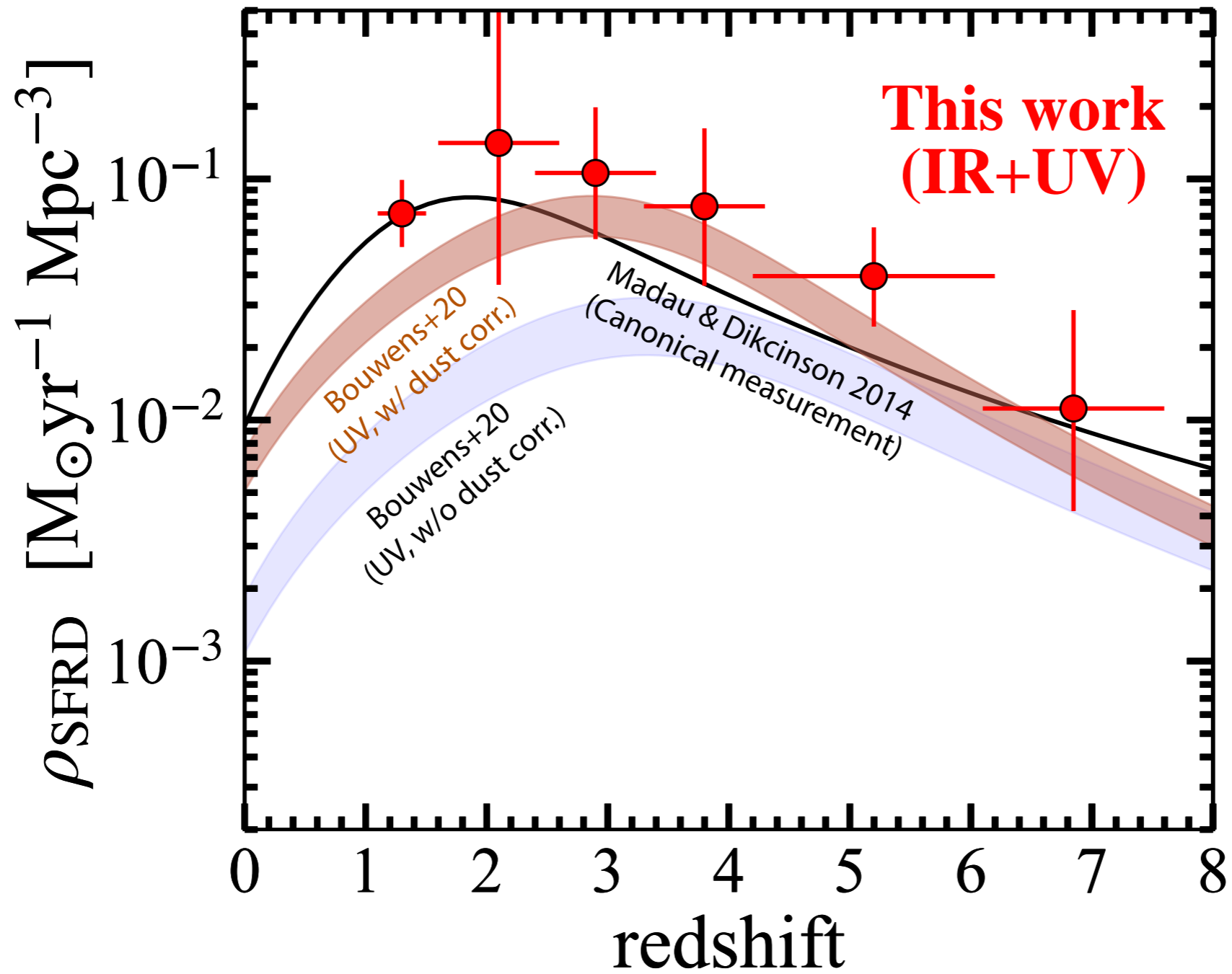
# Infrared LFs at $z \sim 1 - 8$



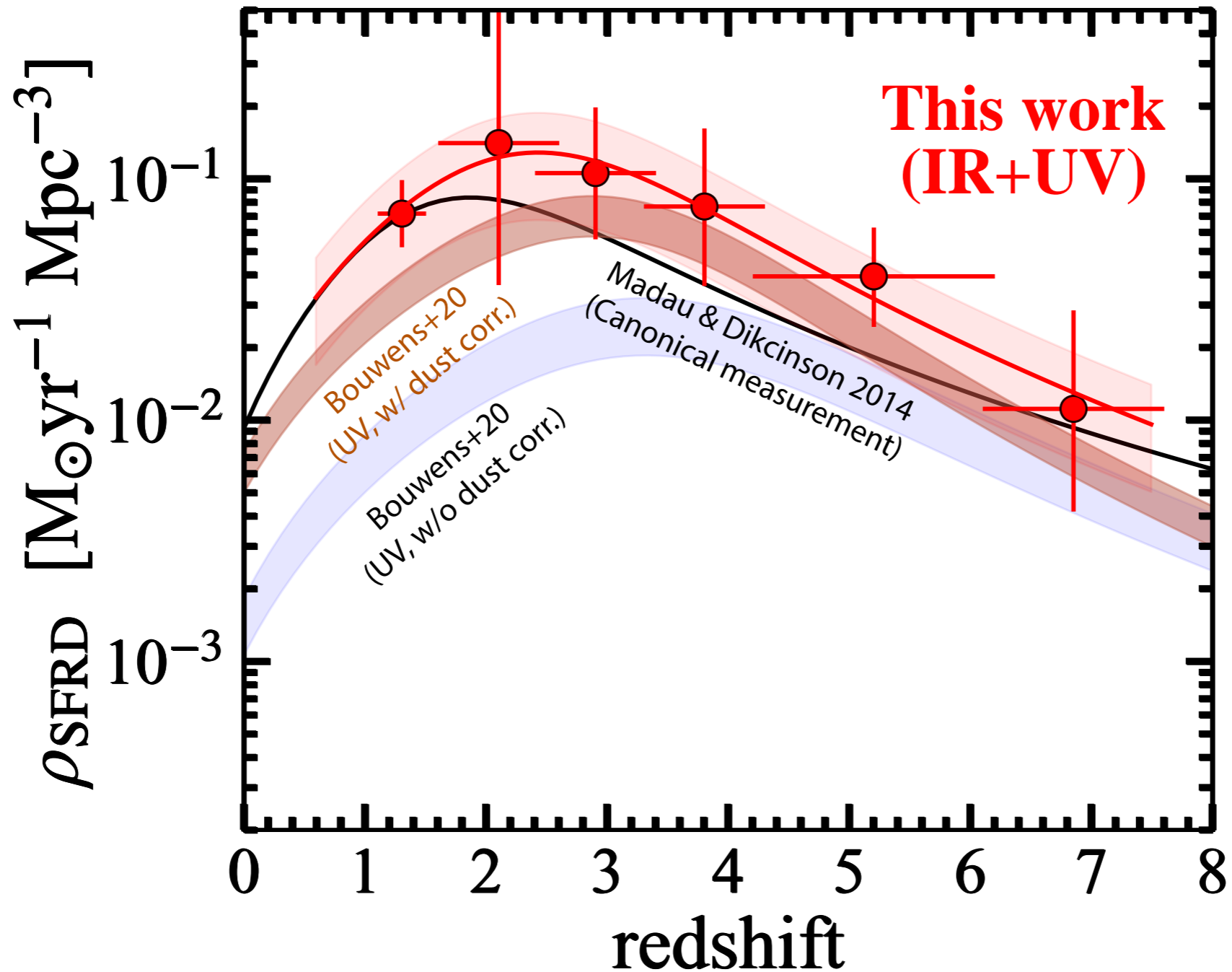
# UV+IR LFs = Total CSFH at $z \sim 1-8$



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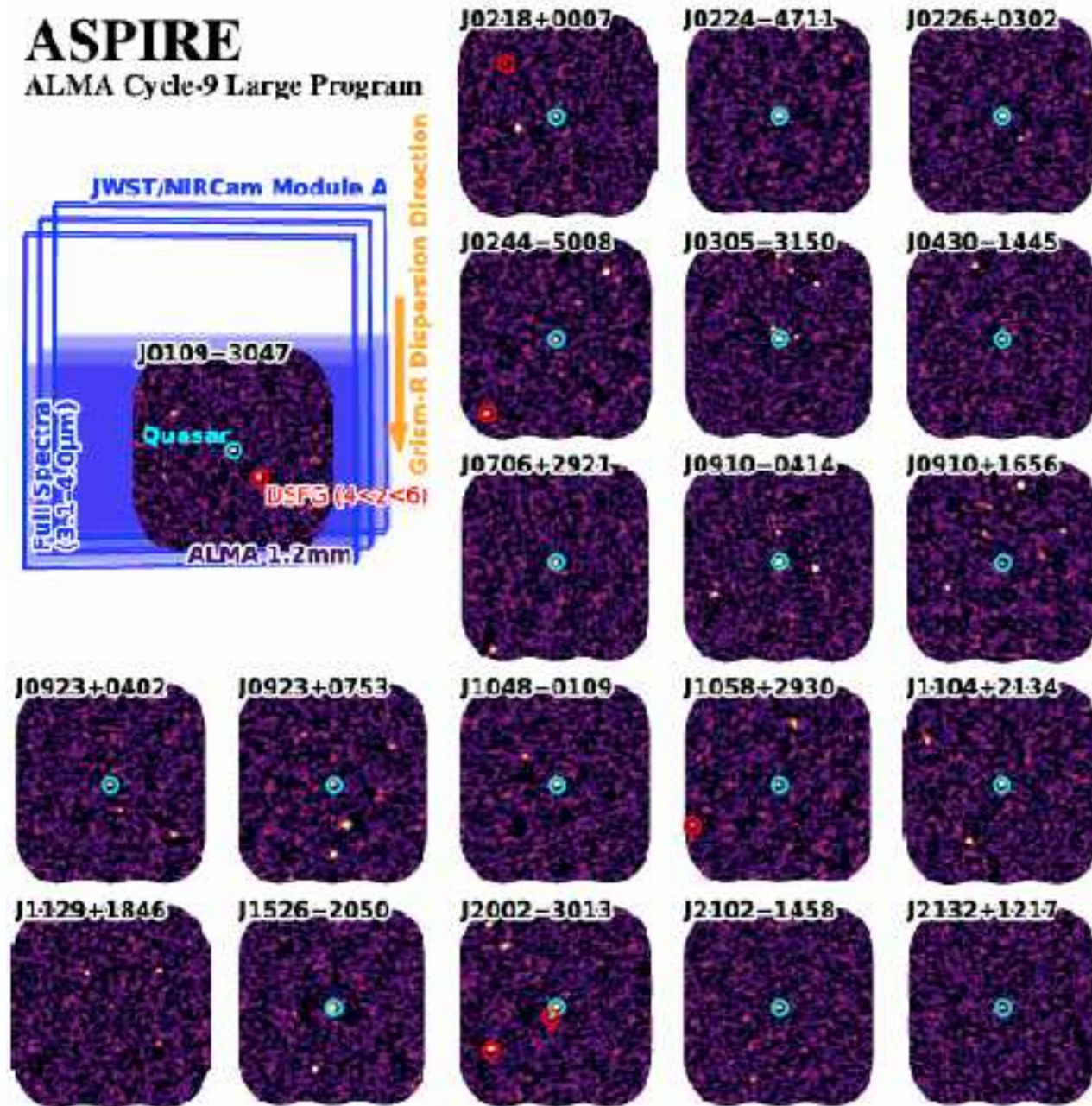
# UV+IR LFs = Total CSFH at $z \sim 1-8$



- $160 \pm 60\%$  of previous measurements at  $z > 4$ .  
**Potential contributions ( $\sim 60\%$ ) from NIR-dark objects at  $z > 4$ .**

# ASPIRE x ALMA

$z=4-6$  UVLF **spectroscopically** constrained by serendipitous ALMA sources



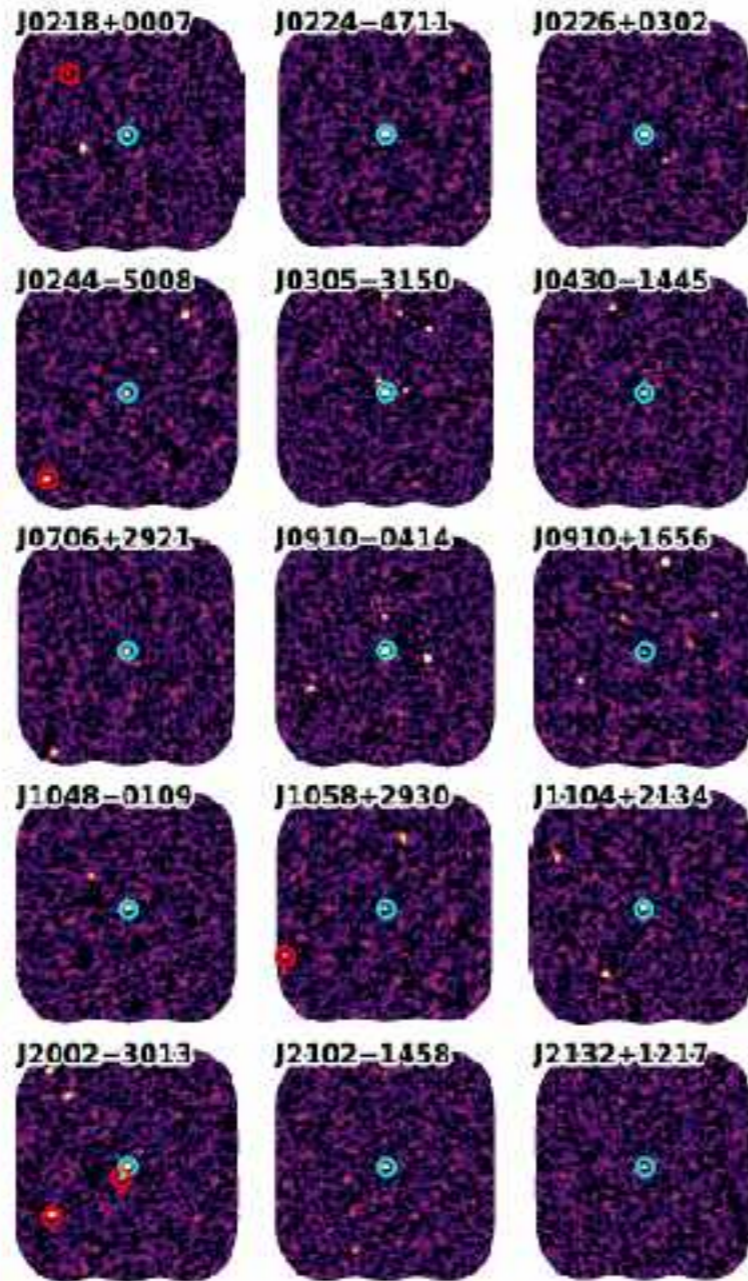
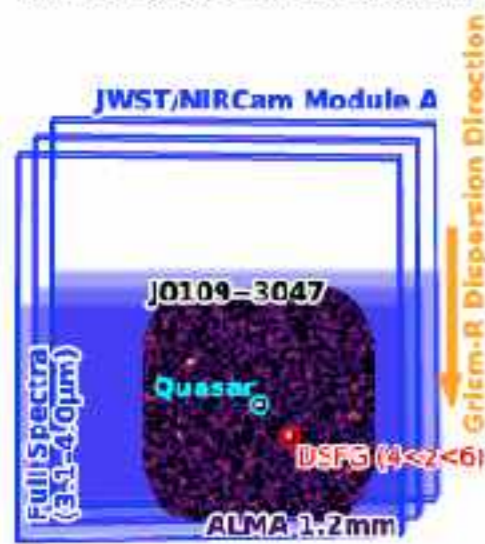
ASPIRE: NIRCam grism survey for  $z \sim 6$  quasars  
ALMA: 1-mm mosaic around these quasar fields



# ASPIRE x ALMA

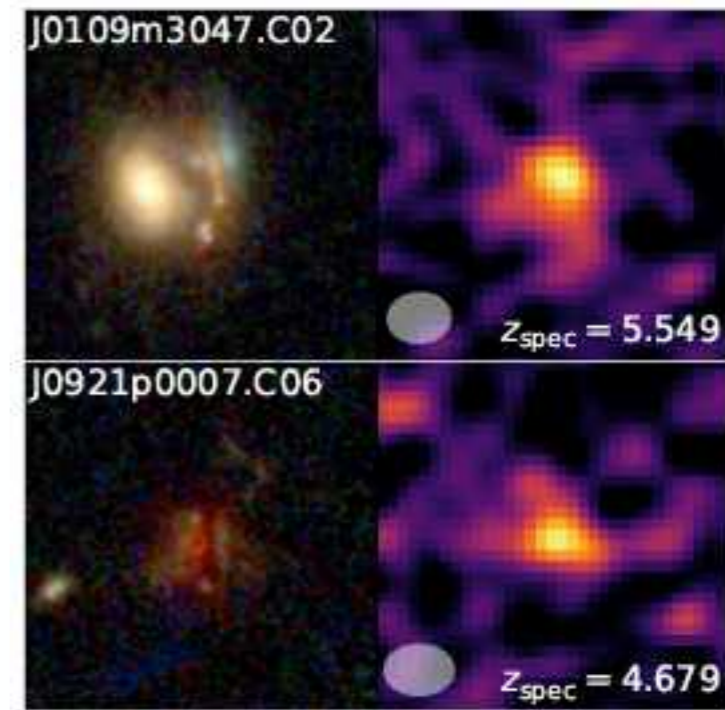
$z=4-6$  UVLF **spectroscopically** constrained by serendipitous ALMA sources

**ASPIRE**  
ALMA Cycle-9 Large Program

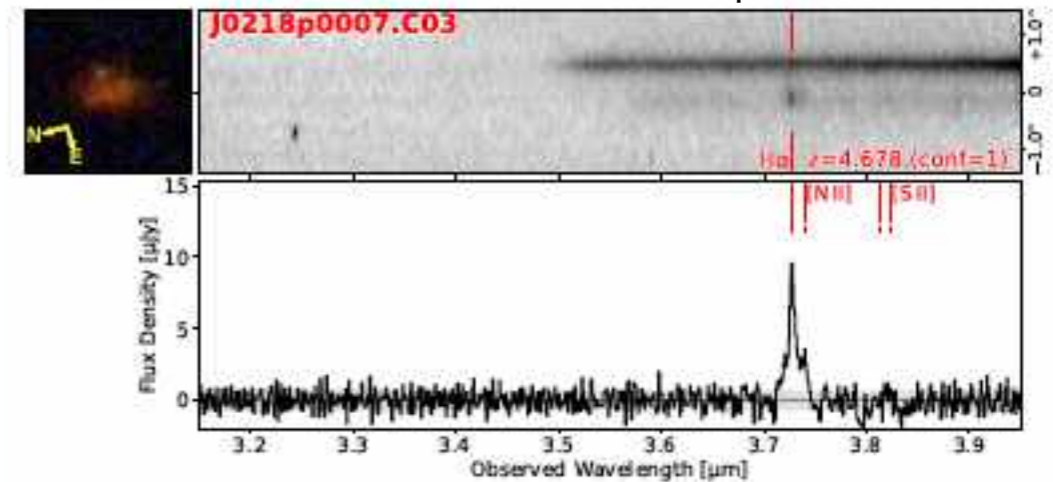


NIRCam

ALMA



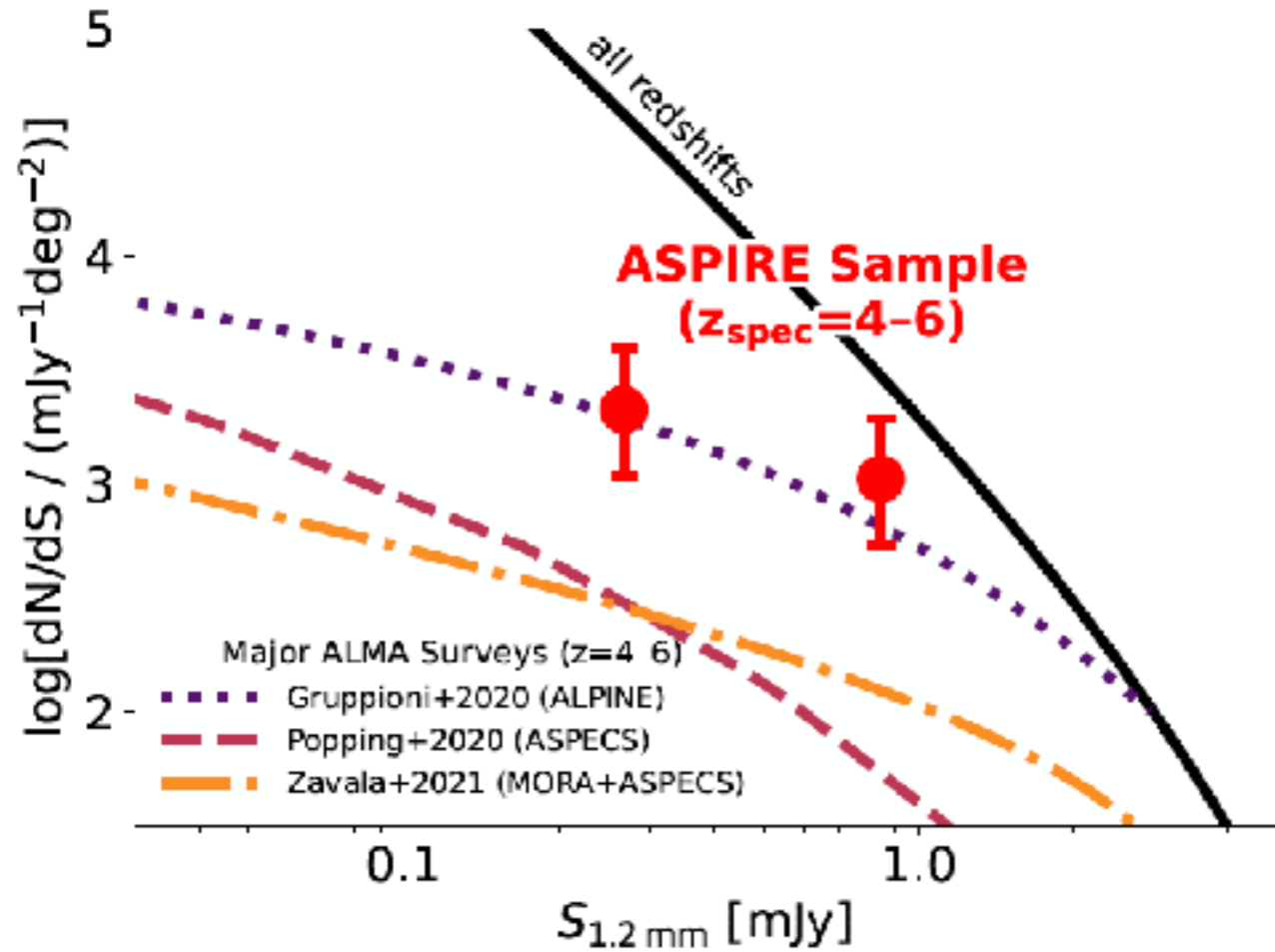
NIRCam Grism → spec-z



ASPIRE: NIRCam grism survey for  $z \sim 6$  quasars  
ALMA: 1-mm mosaic around these quasar fields

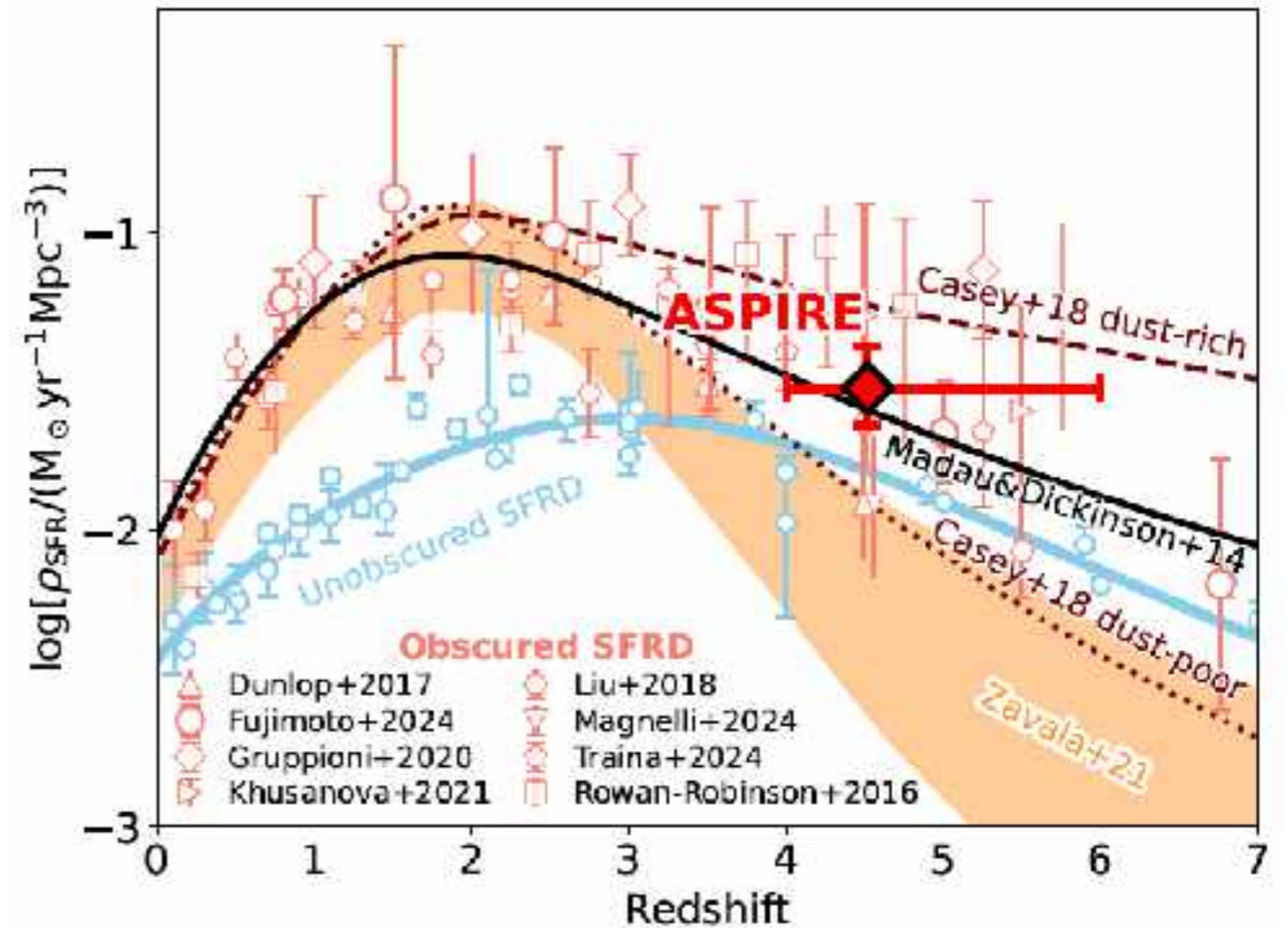
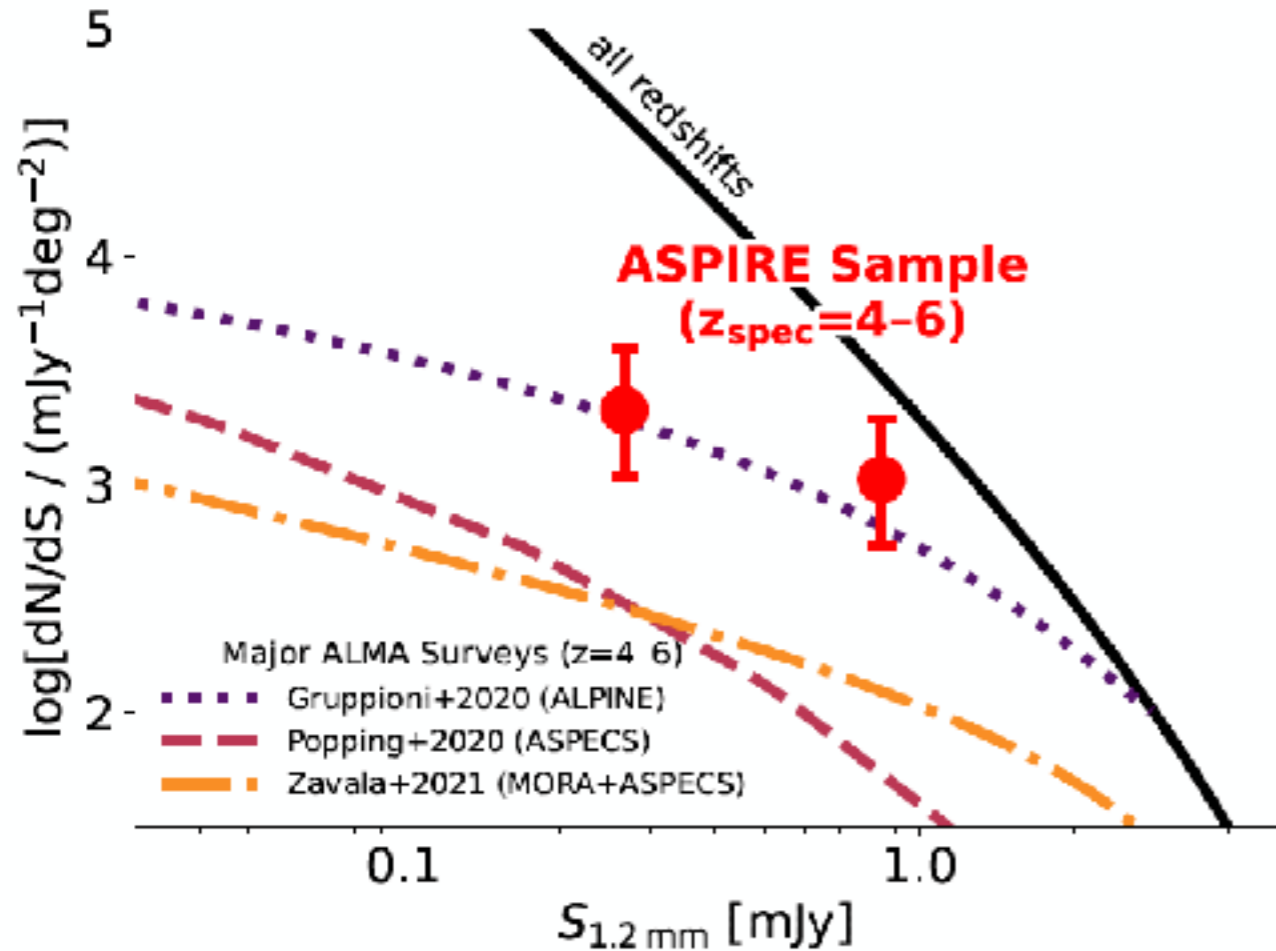
# ASPIRE x ALMA

**$z=4-6$  UVLF spectroscopically constrained by serendipitous ALMA sources**

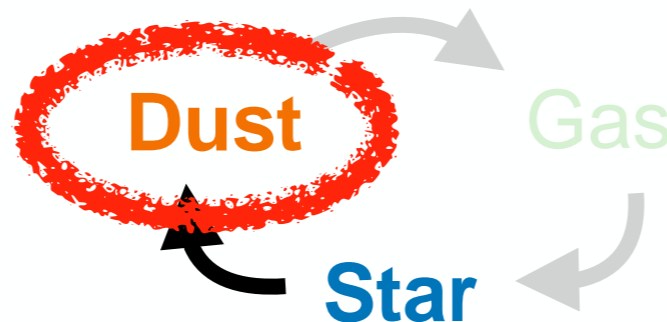


# ASPIRE x ALMA

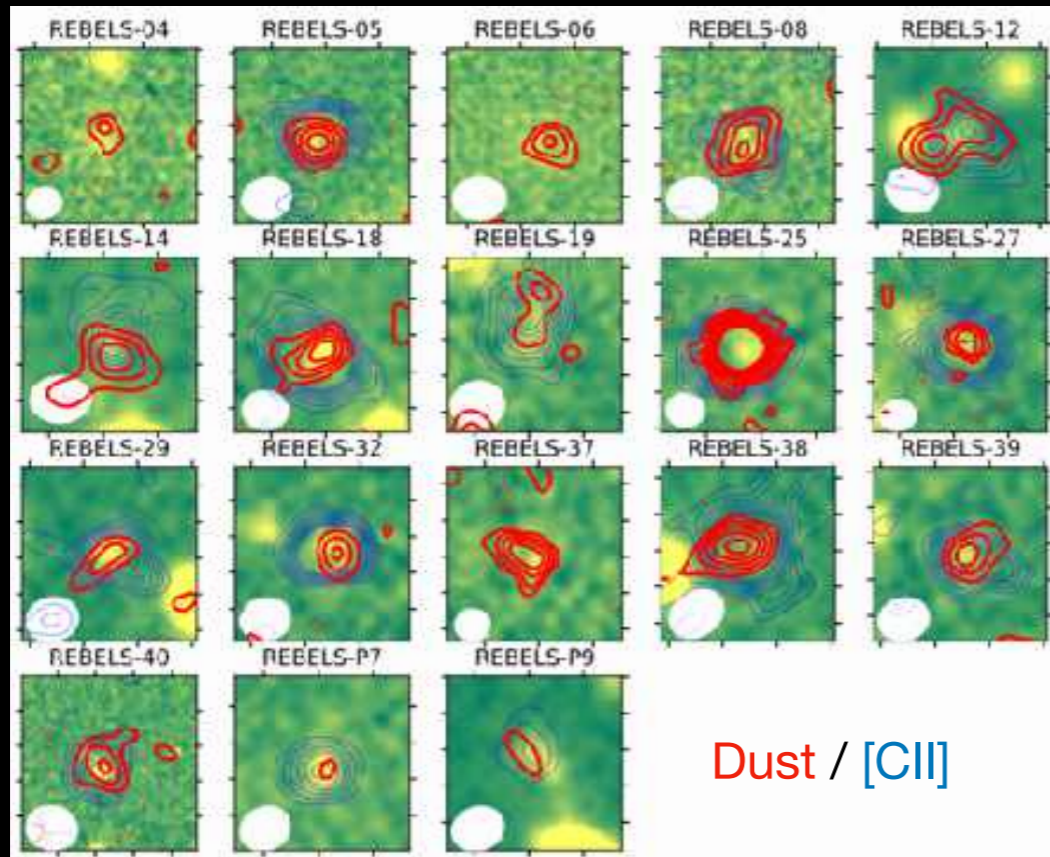
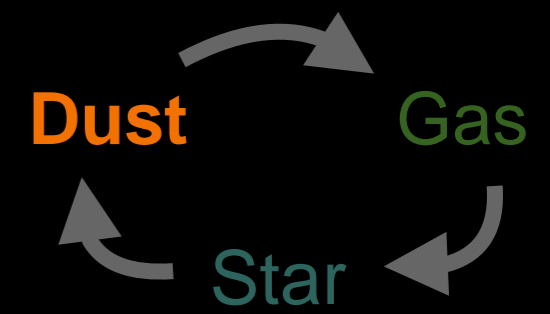
**z=4-6 UVLF spectroscopically** constrained by serendipitous ALMA sources



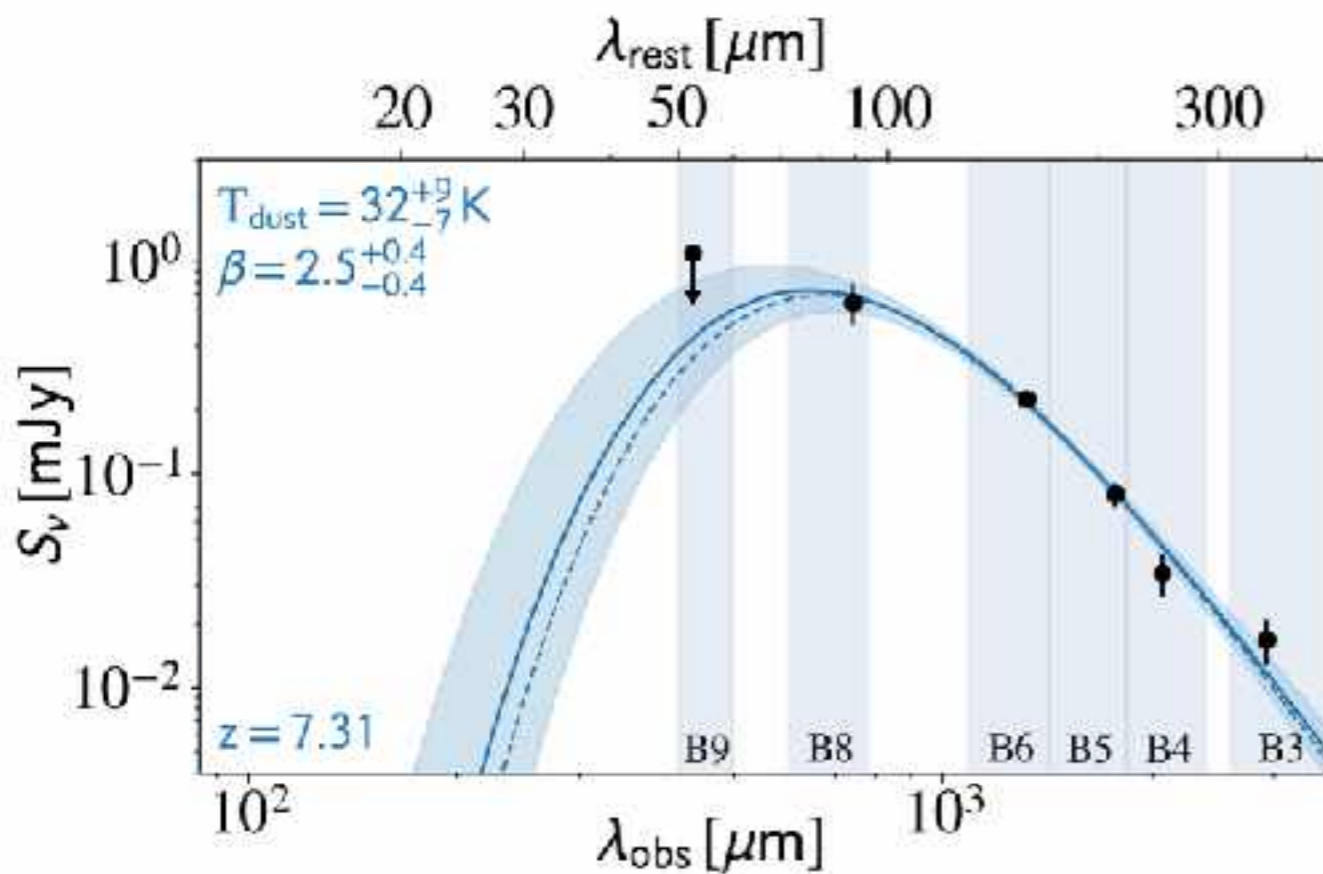
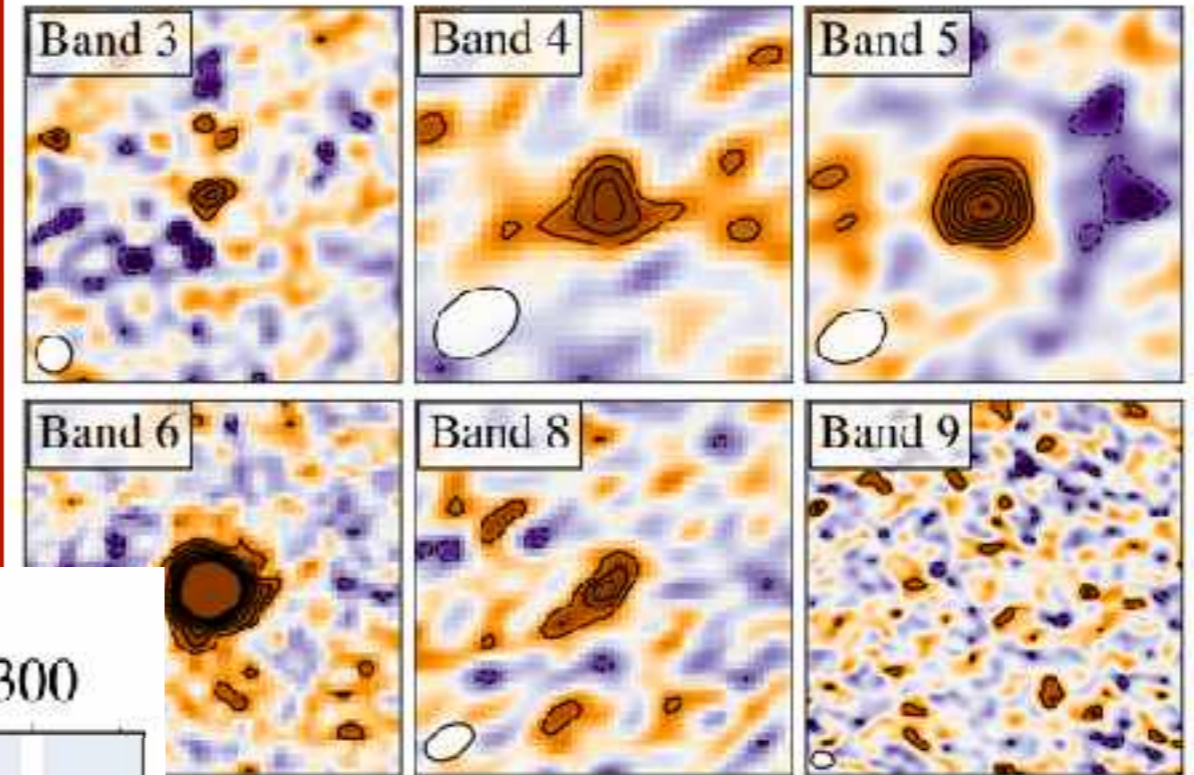
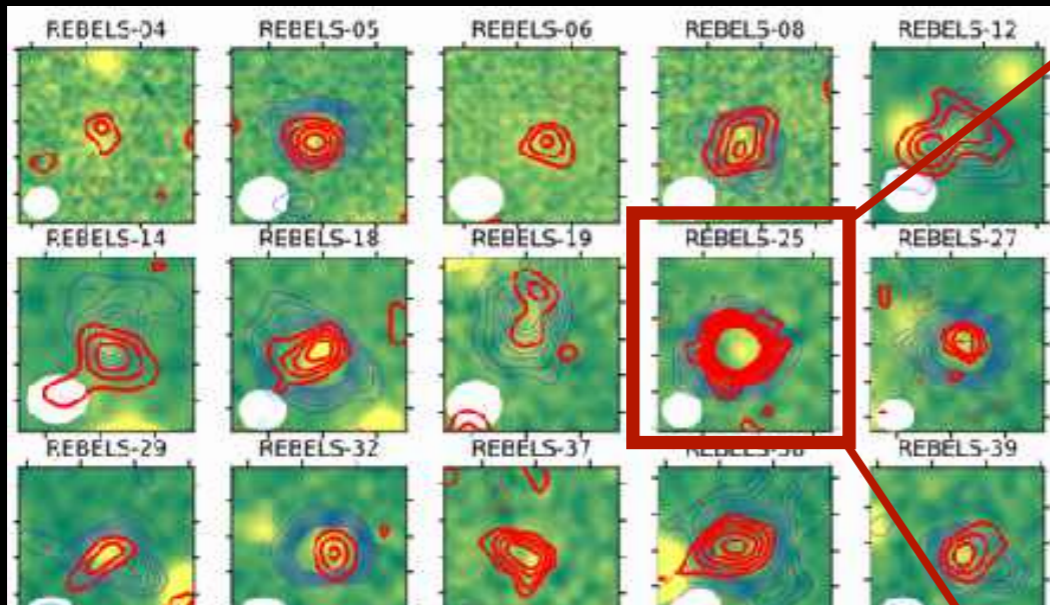
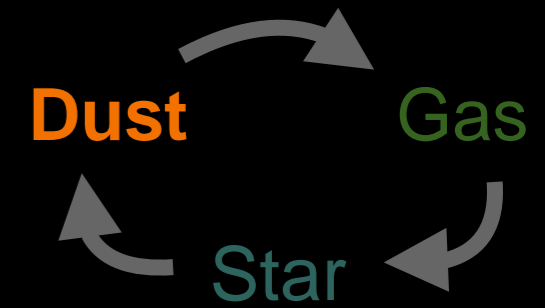
Potential excess from previous optical-NIR based measurements spectroscopically confirmed at  $z=4-6$ , consistent with ALCS



# REBELS-25: Massive dust reservoir at $z=7.31$



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Massive reservoir of cold dust:

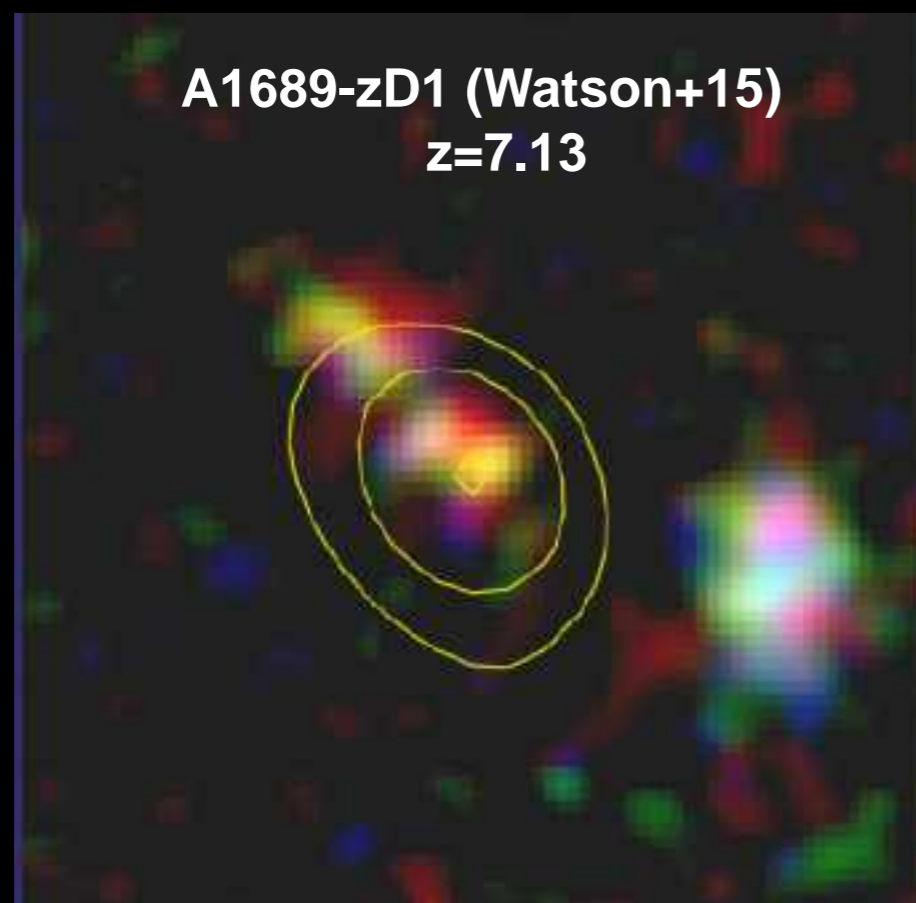
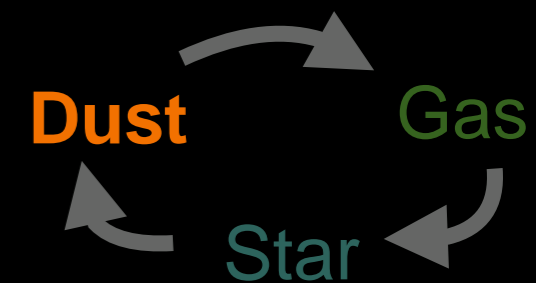
$$\log(M_{\text{dust}}/M_{\odot}) = 8.1^{+0.6}_{-0.4}$$

$$M_{\text{dust}}/M_{\star} \sim 0.01$$

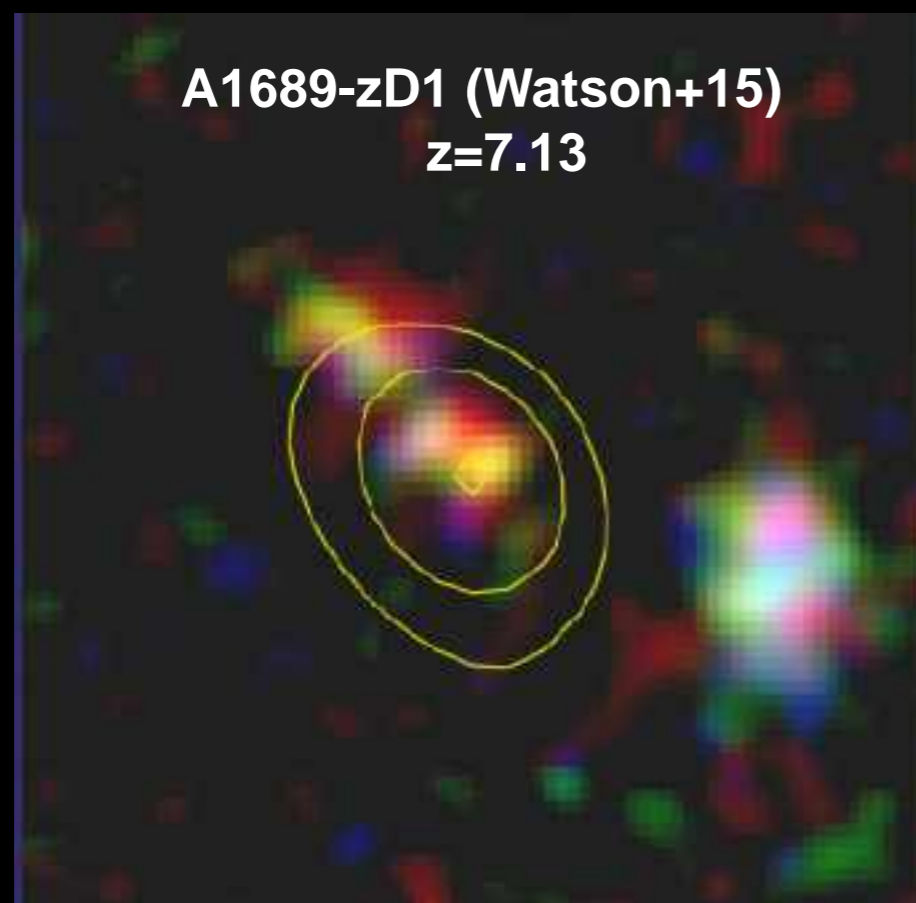
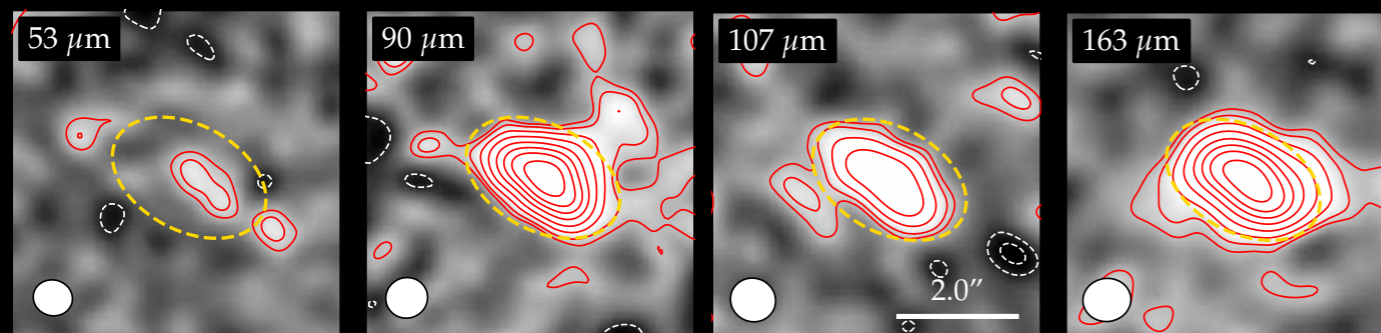
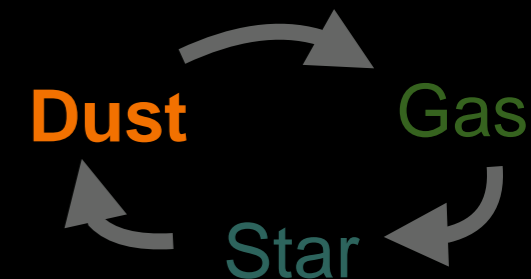
(cf.  $\sim 0.001$  in local galaxies)

Algera, REBELS team+24, MNRAS, 533, 3

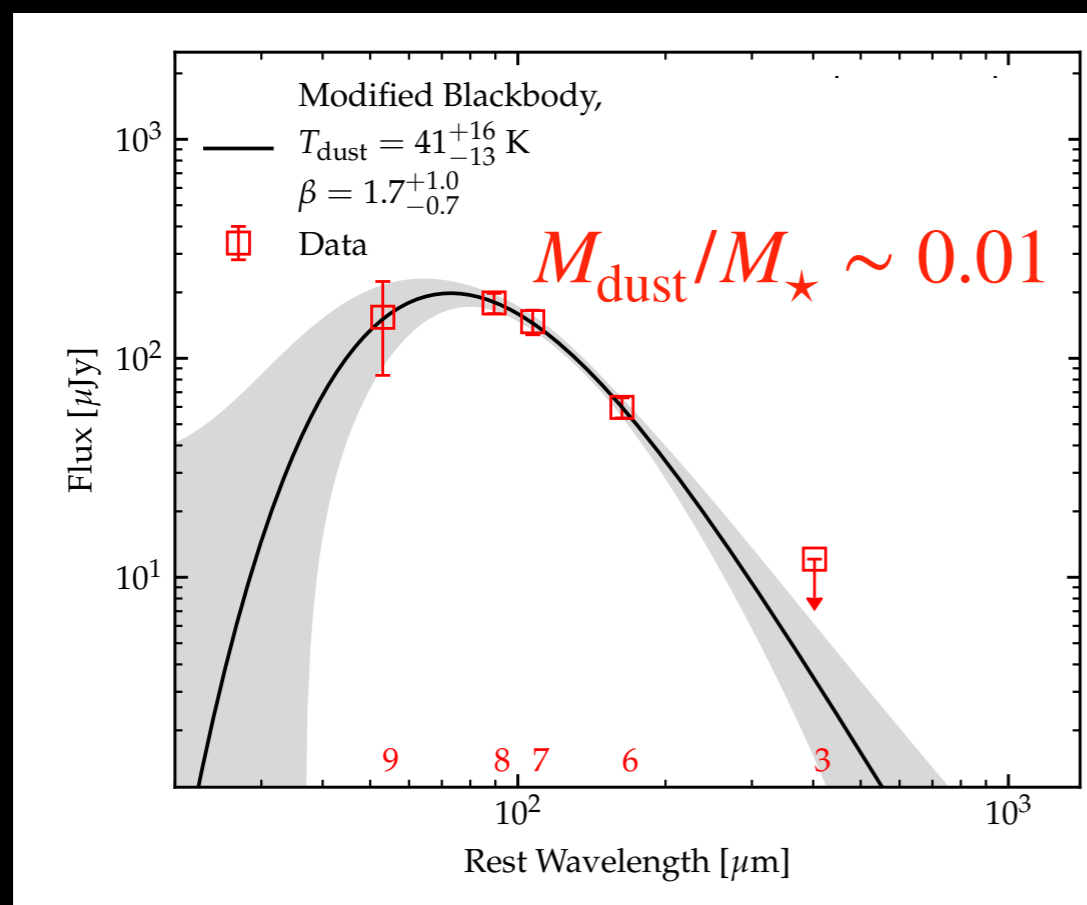
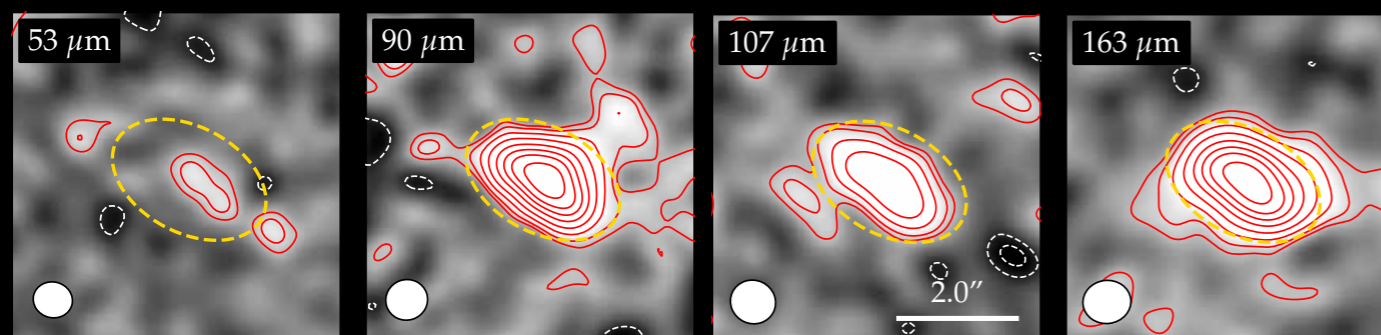
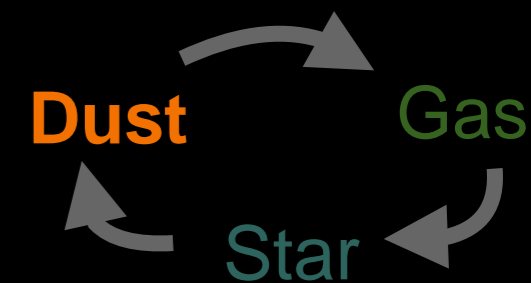
# A high $M_{\text{dust}}/M_{\star}$ also in a sub- $L^*$ galaxy at $z=7$



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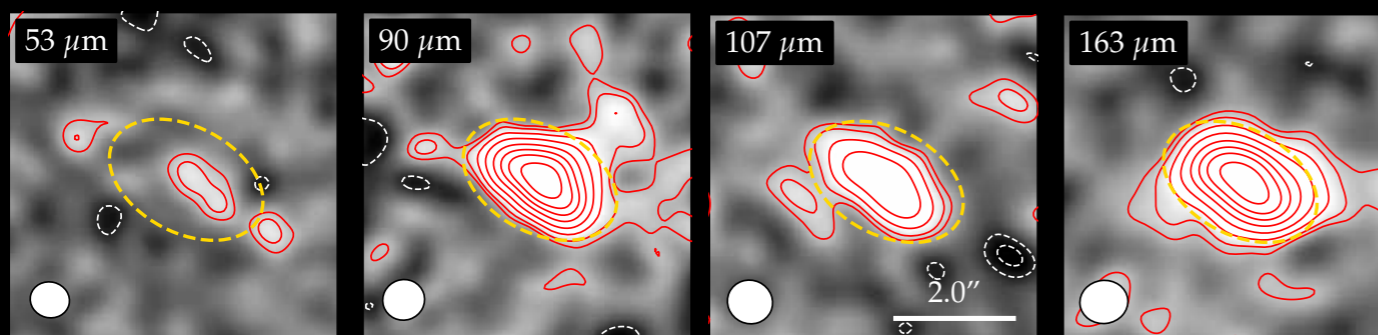
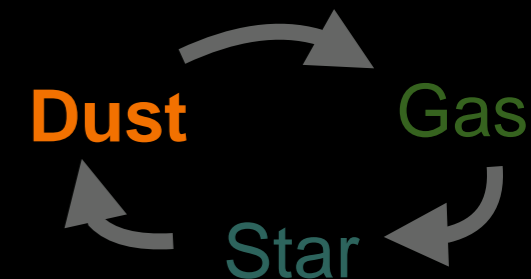


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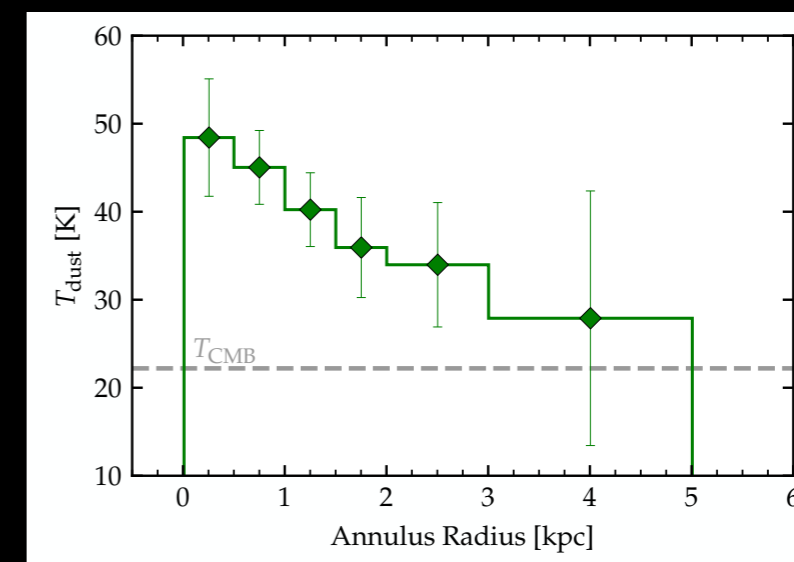
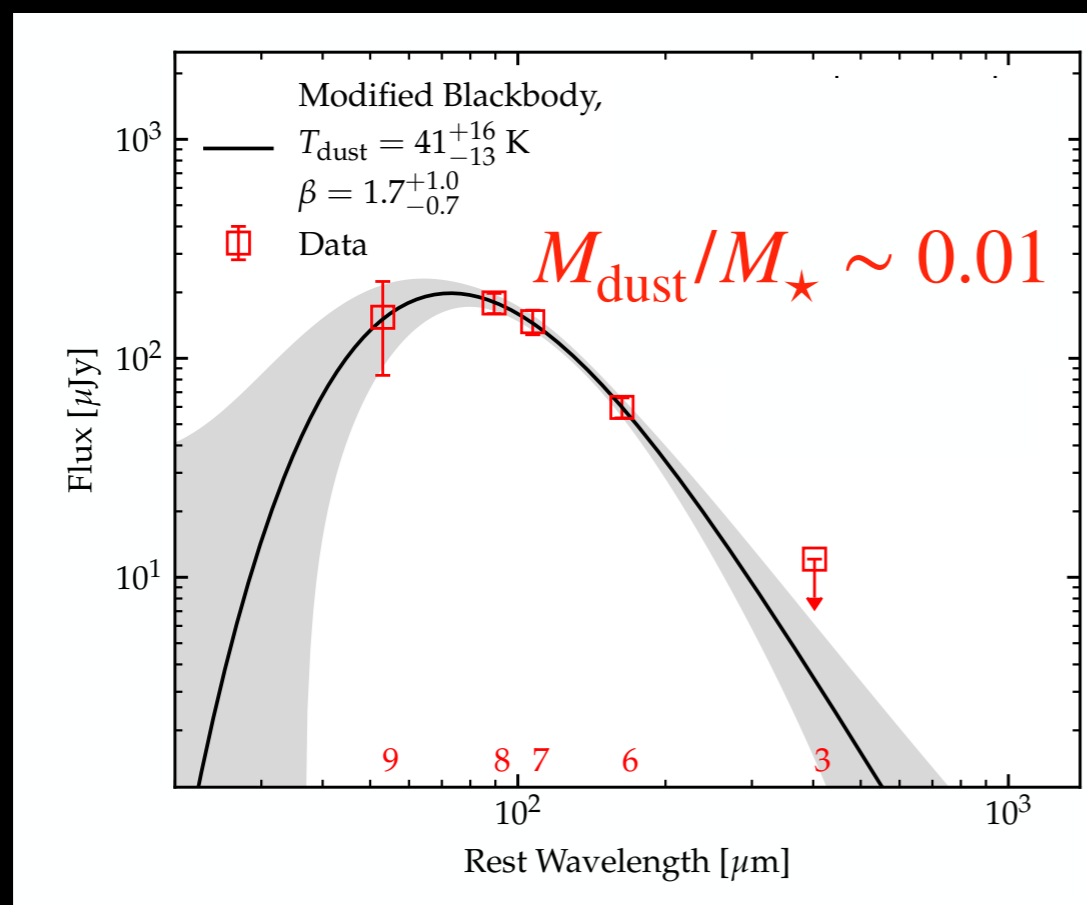
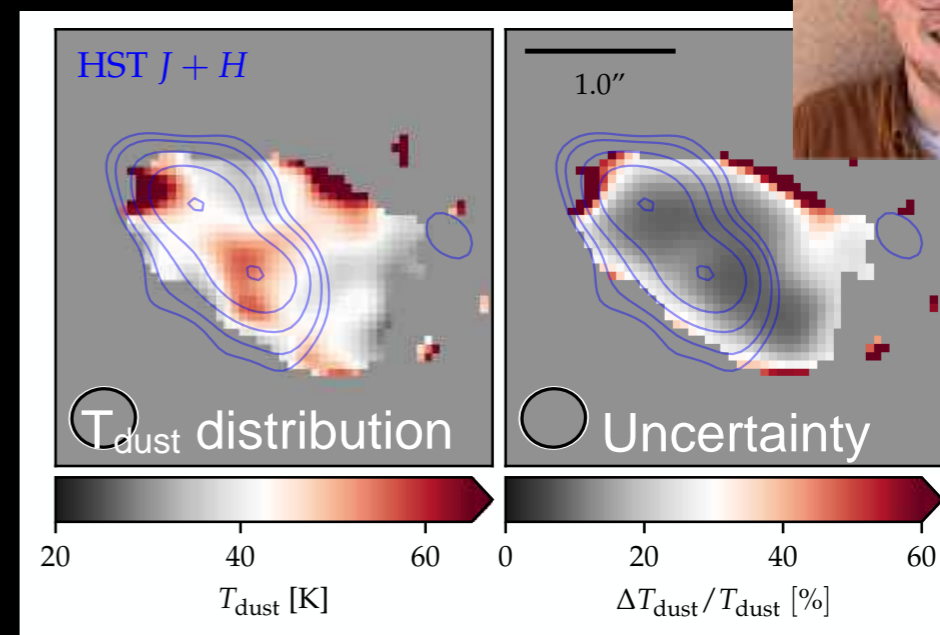




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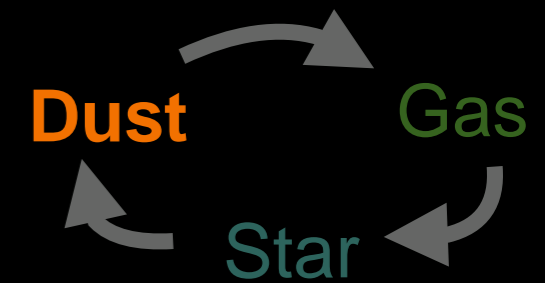


Akins, Fujimoto, Watson+22

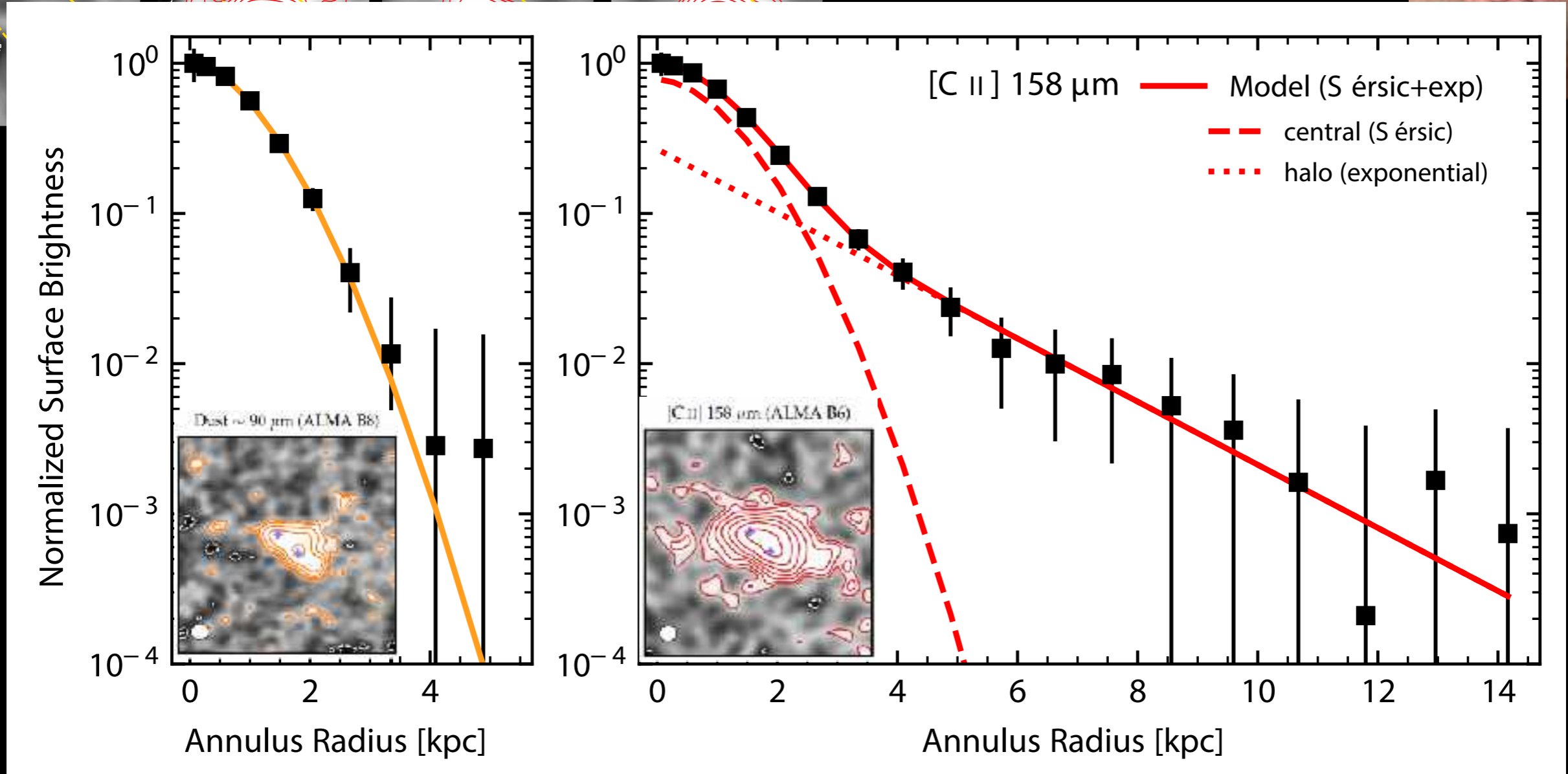


- $M_{\text{dust}}$  estimate even increases by  $\sim 60\%$ , considering low  $T_{\text{dust}}$  component
- $T_{\text{dust}}$  is close to  $T_{\text{CMB}}$  at outskirts  $\rightarrow$  **A large portion of  $M_{\text{dust}}$  might be missed**

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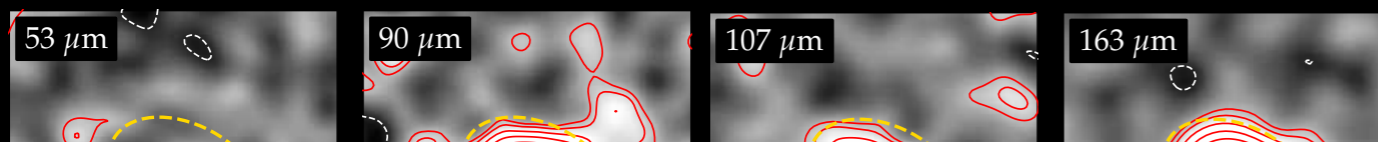
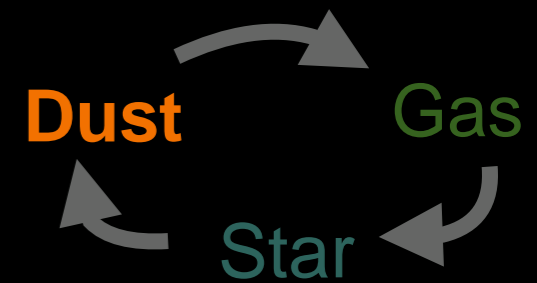


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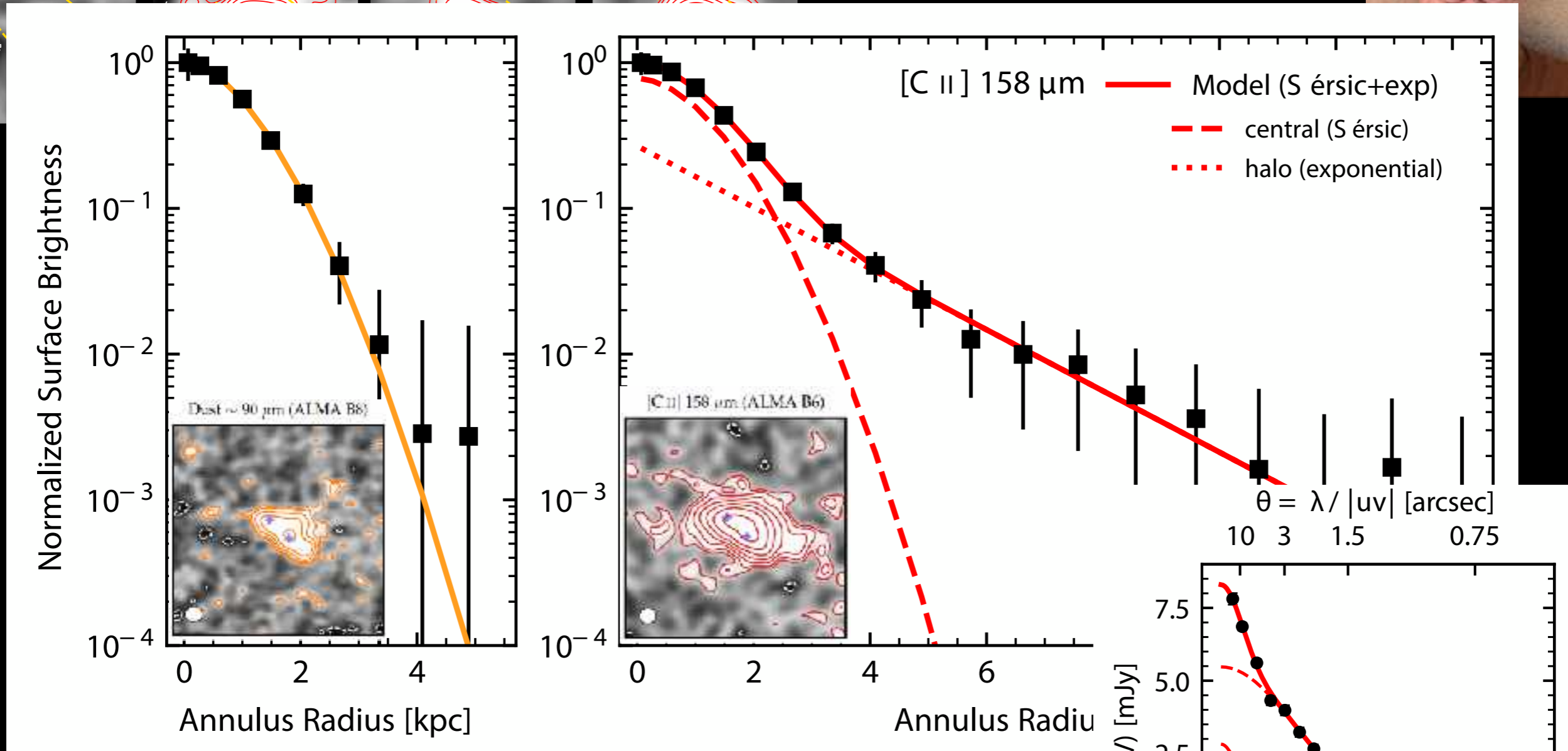
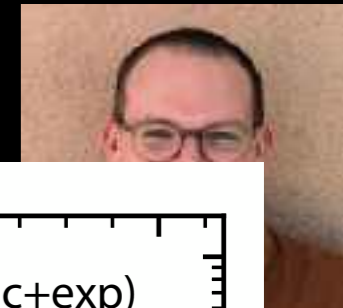


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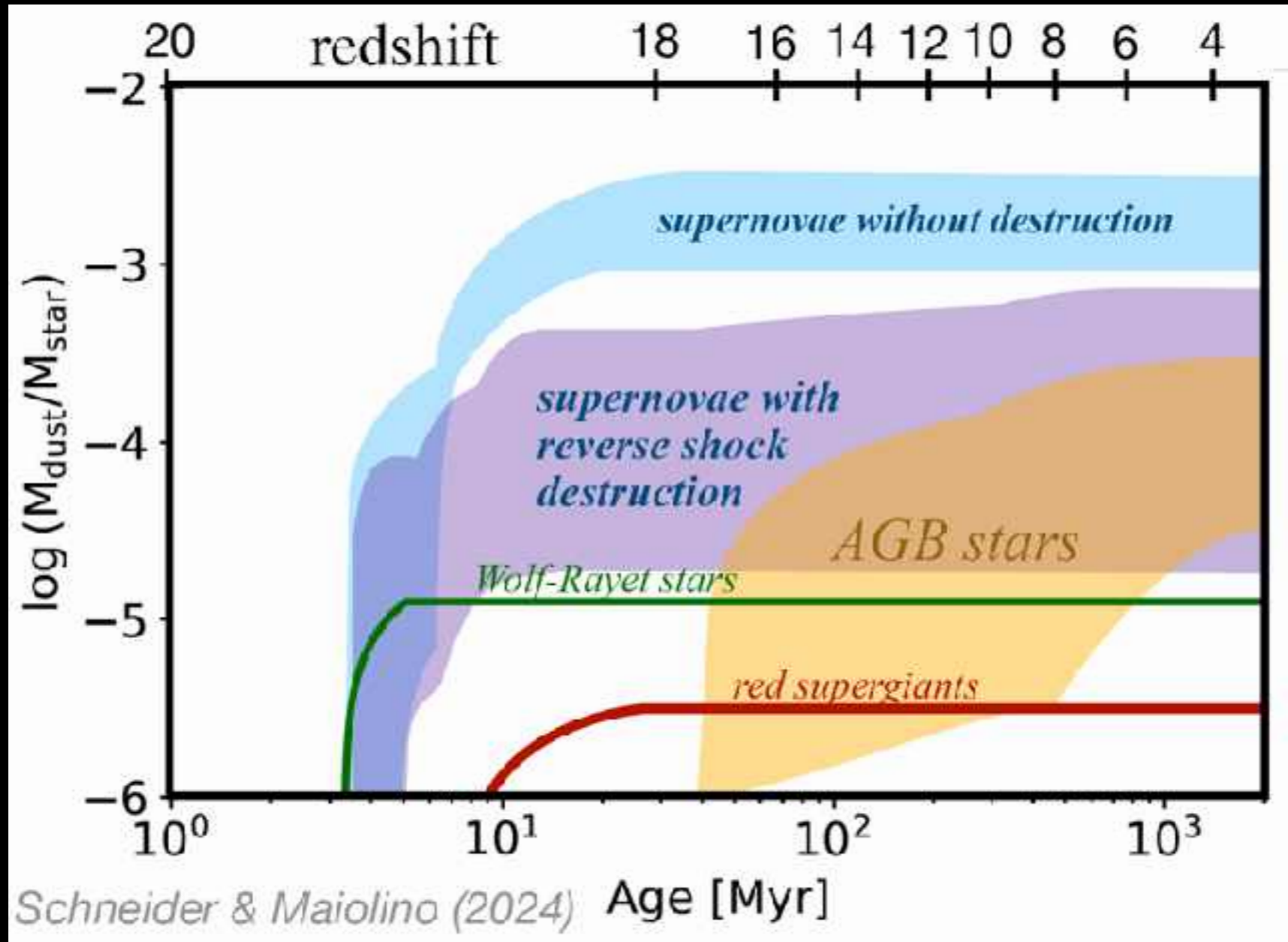
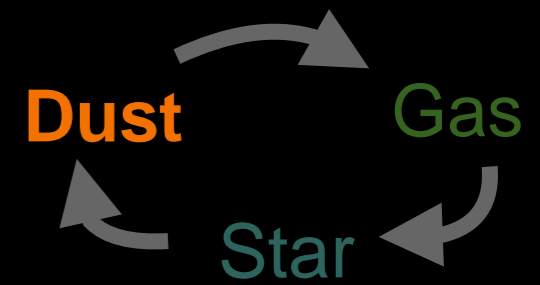


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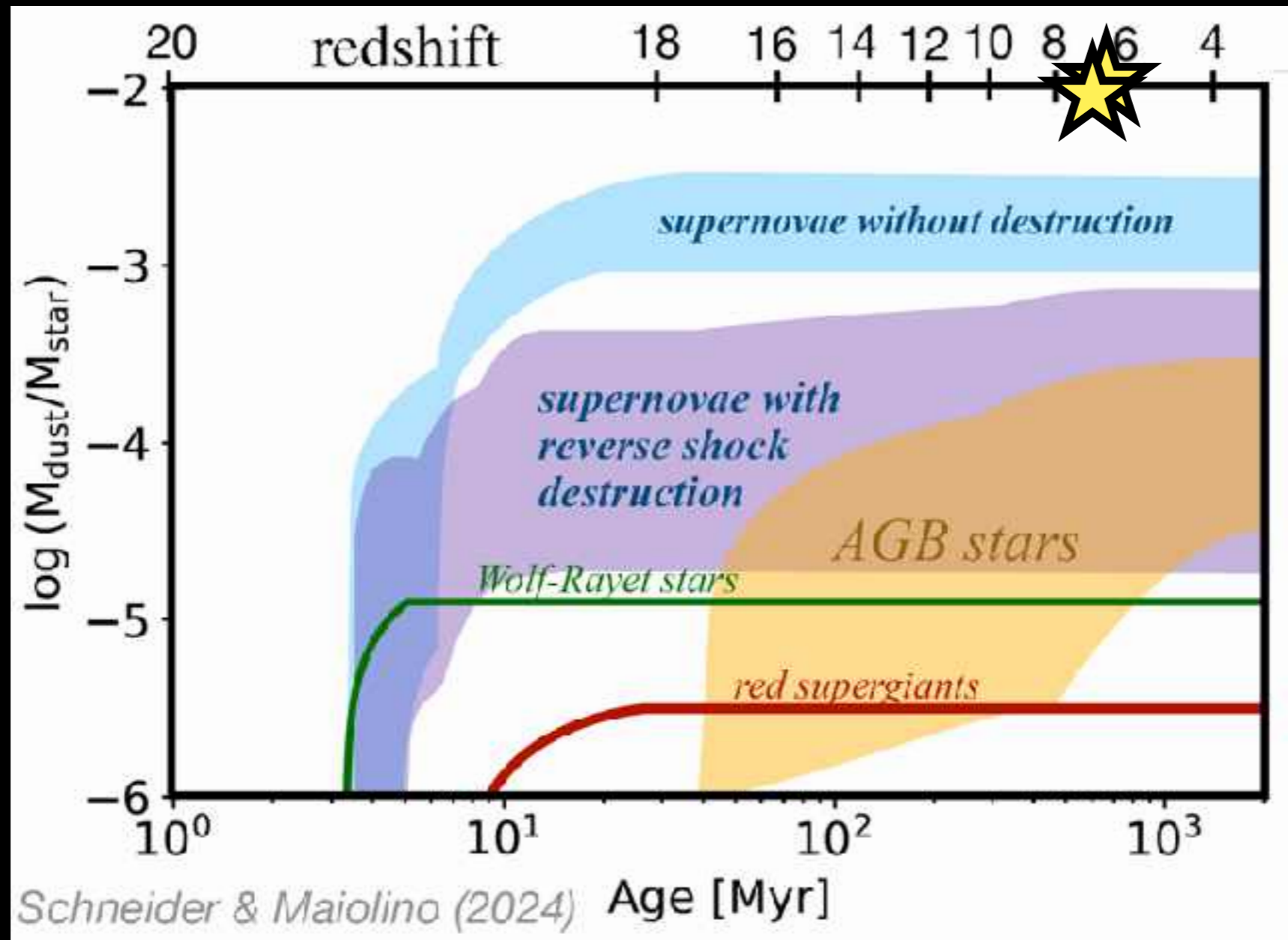
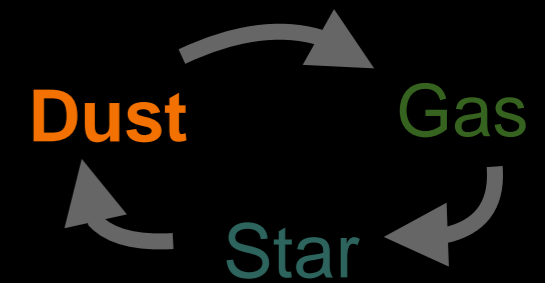
A1689-zD1 results; see also Watson+15, Knudsen+18, Bak

(spatially integrated)

# Efficient Dust growth (+ SN ejection) is required



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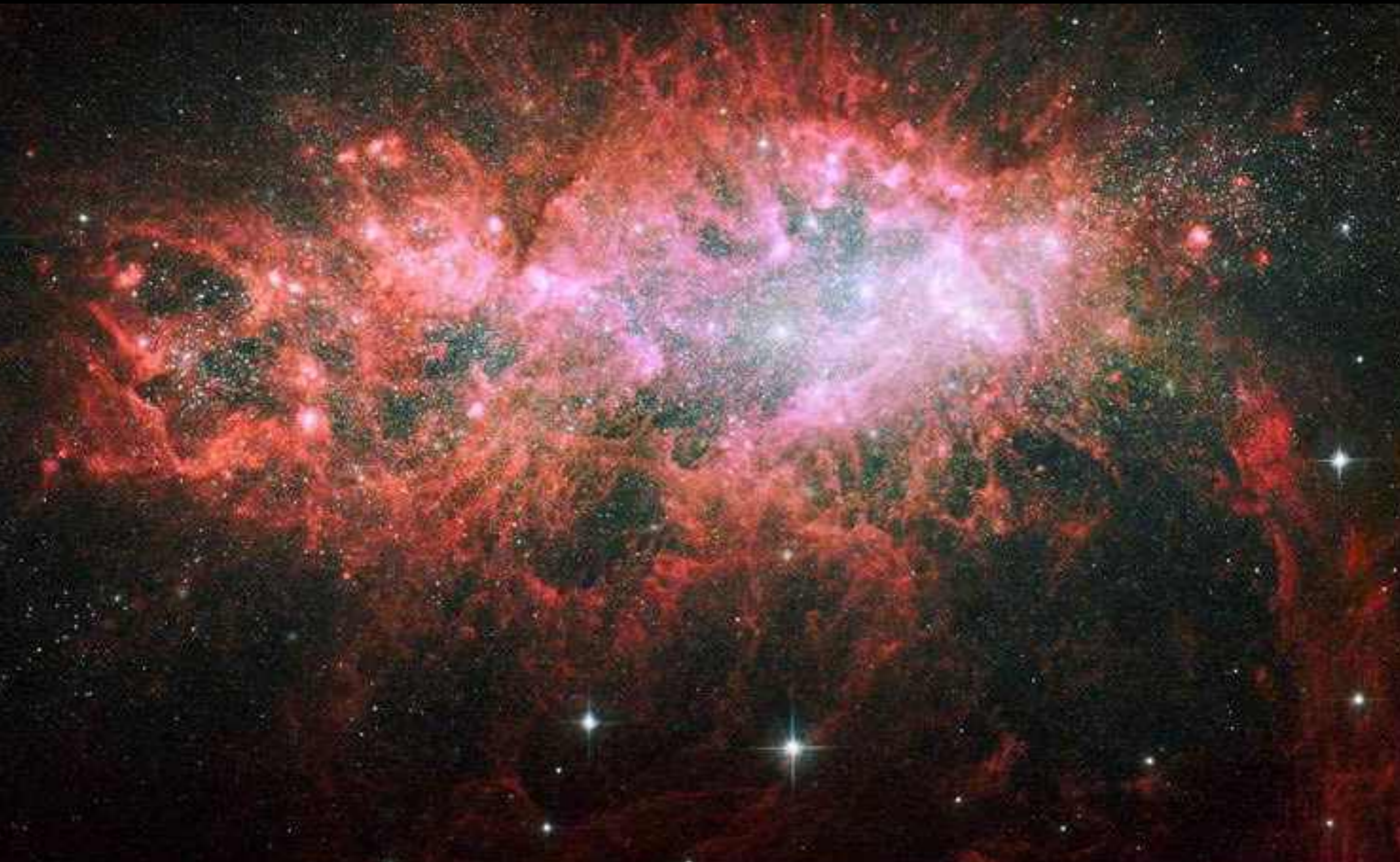
← A1689-zD1  
REBELS-25

Efficient Dust growth (+ SN ejection )

→ Detailed ISM characterizations is important (**Cold dense ISM gas?**)

# How to dive into detailed ISM physics in early galaxies?

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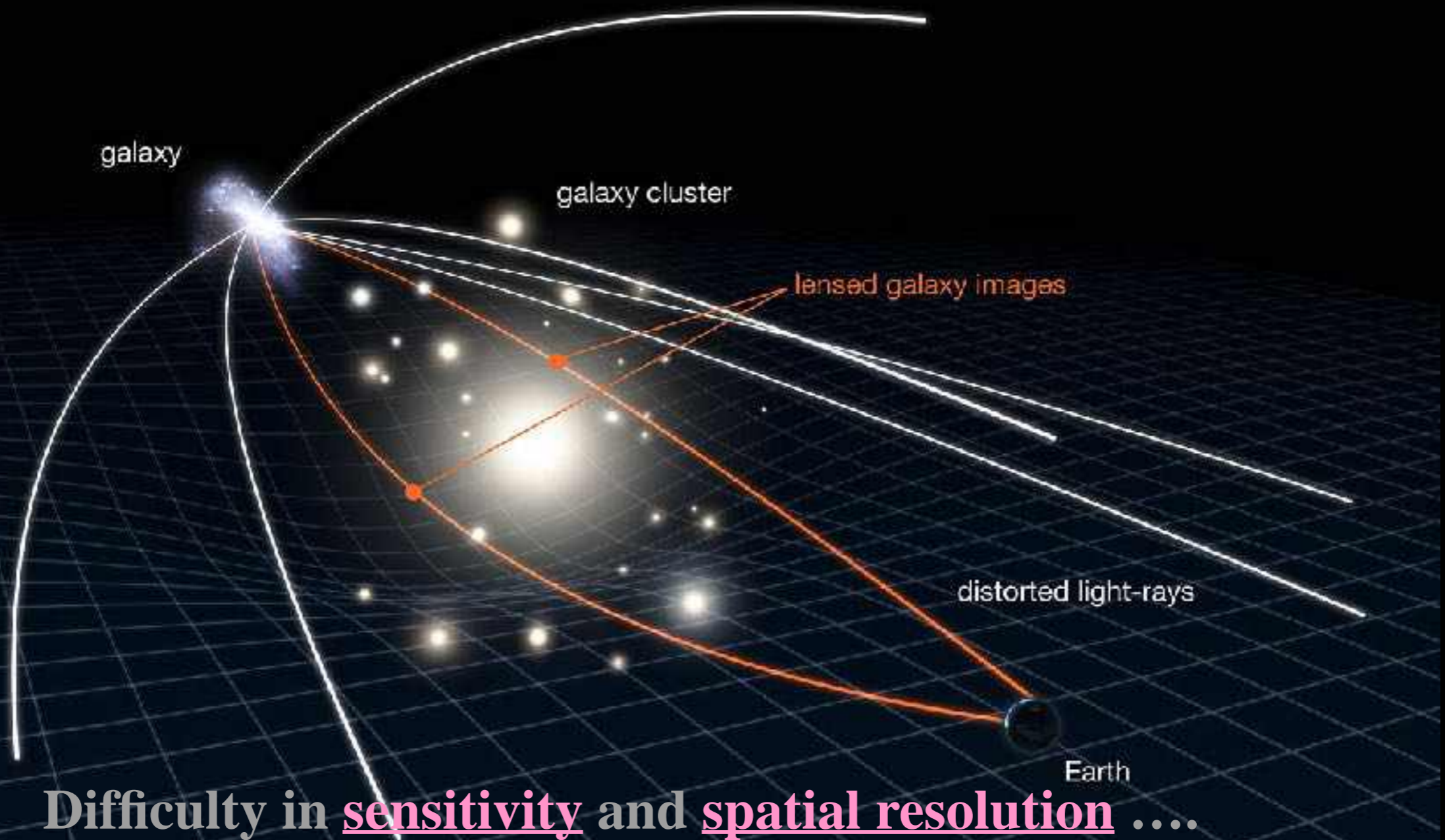
# How to dive into detailed ISM physics in early galaxies?

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Difficulty in sensitivity and spatial resolution ....

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Difficulty in sensitivity and spatial resolution ....

Overcome by making use of the gravitational lensing



# Approved programs scheduled in 2022–2024 for

Telescope	Instrument/band	PI	Time (hrs)	Scope	Observation
JWST cy1	NIRSpec IFU, NIRCam	S. Fujimoto	13,2	Key optical emission lines & UV-optical continuum	late 2022 ~ early 2023
JWST cy2	NIRCam	S. Fujimoto	5,0	Mapping H $\alpha$	early 2024
ALMA cy8	Band6, 5	S. Fujimoto	16,3	Deep [CII]158um & [OI]146um follow-up	late 2022
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# Approved programs scheduled in 2022–2024 for a single lensed galaxy at $z = 6$

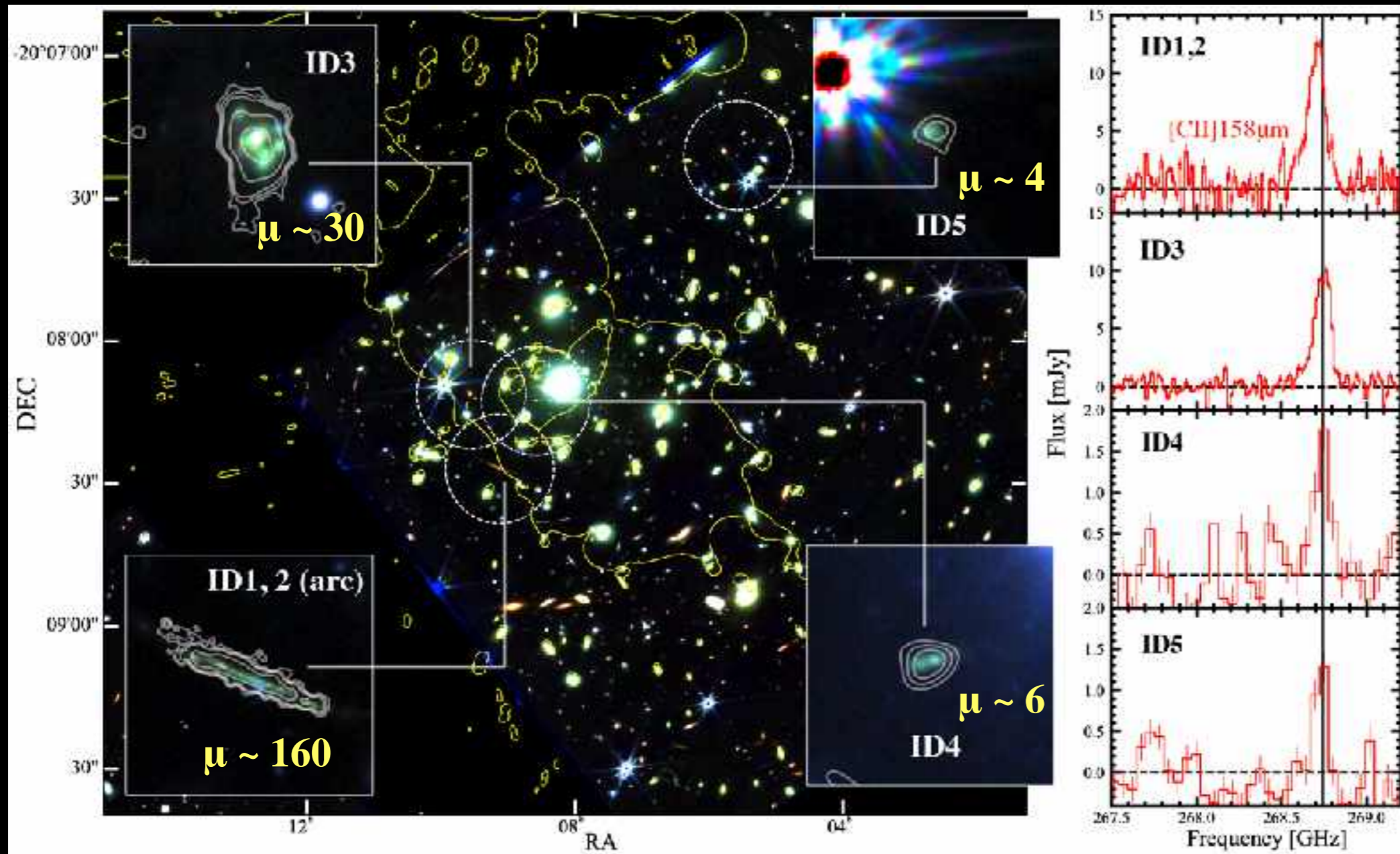
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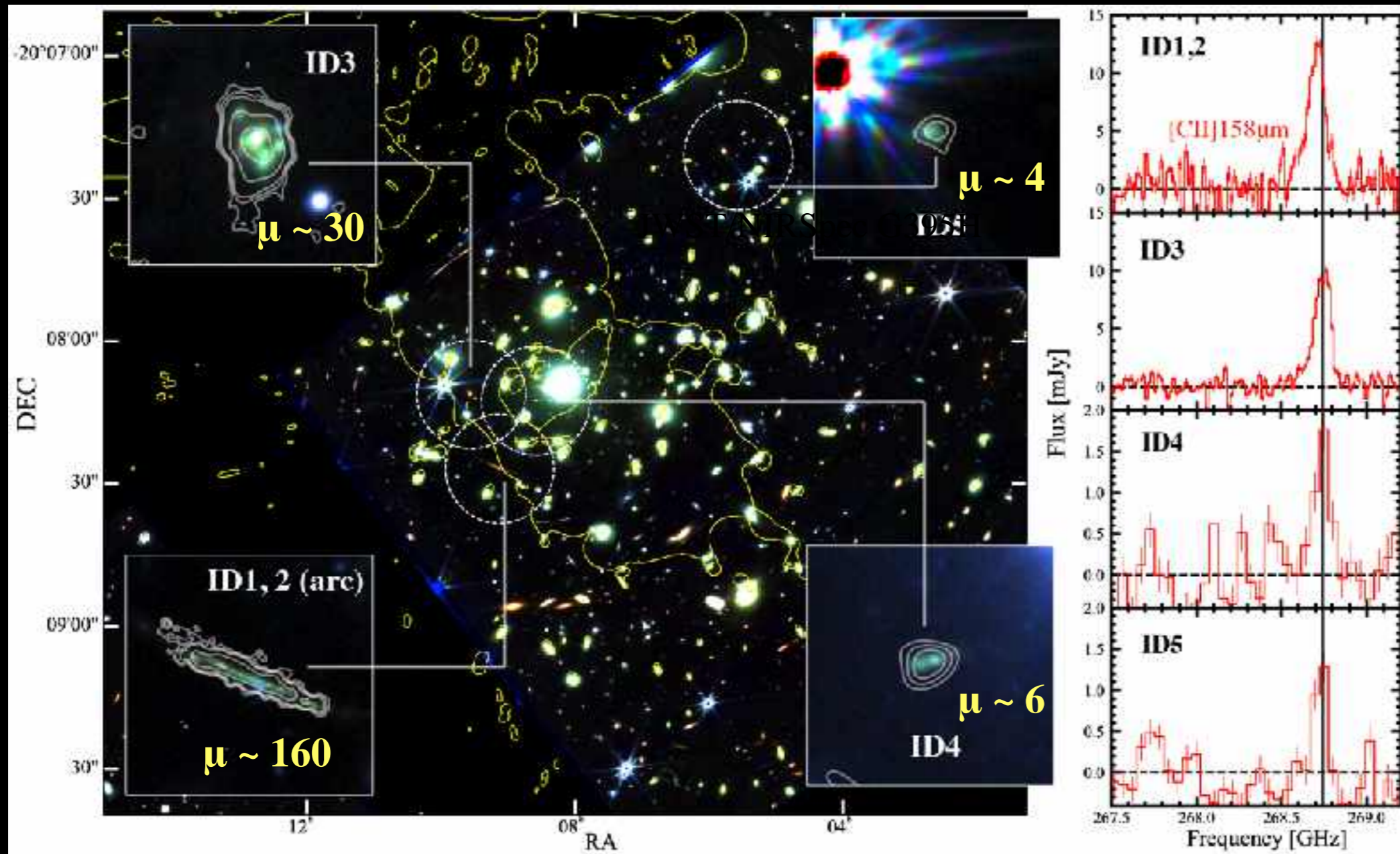
**~160hrs**

# Target: A sub- $L^*$ main-sequence galaxy at $z=6.07$



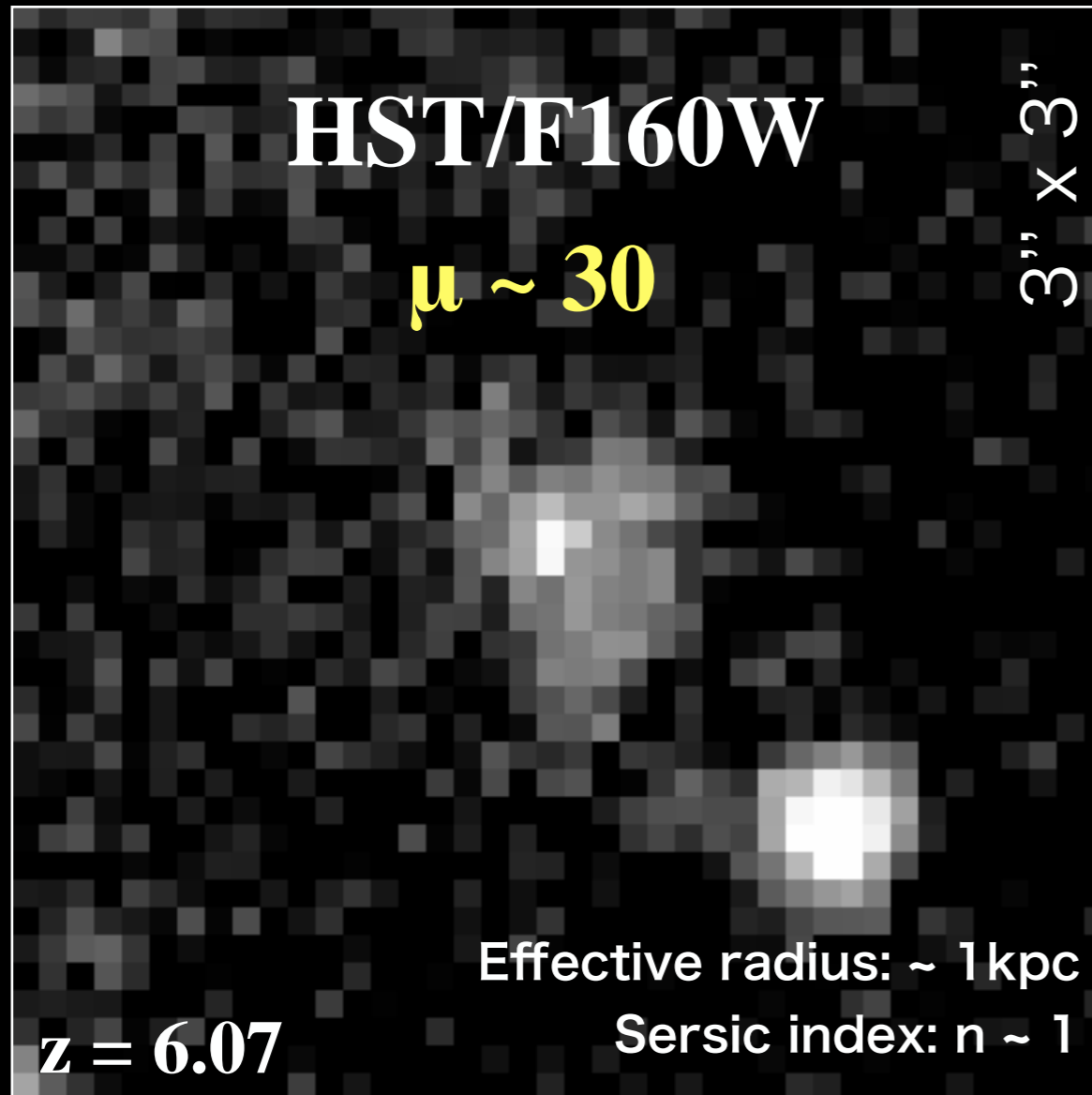
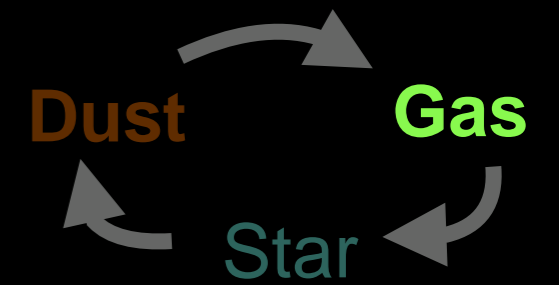
- **Multiple images** spectroscopically confirmed at  $z=6.07$  with [CII]158um ( $\rightarrow$  secure  $\mu$ !)
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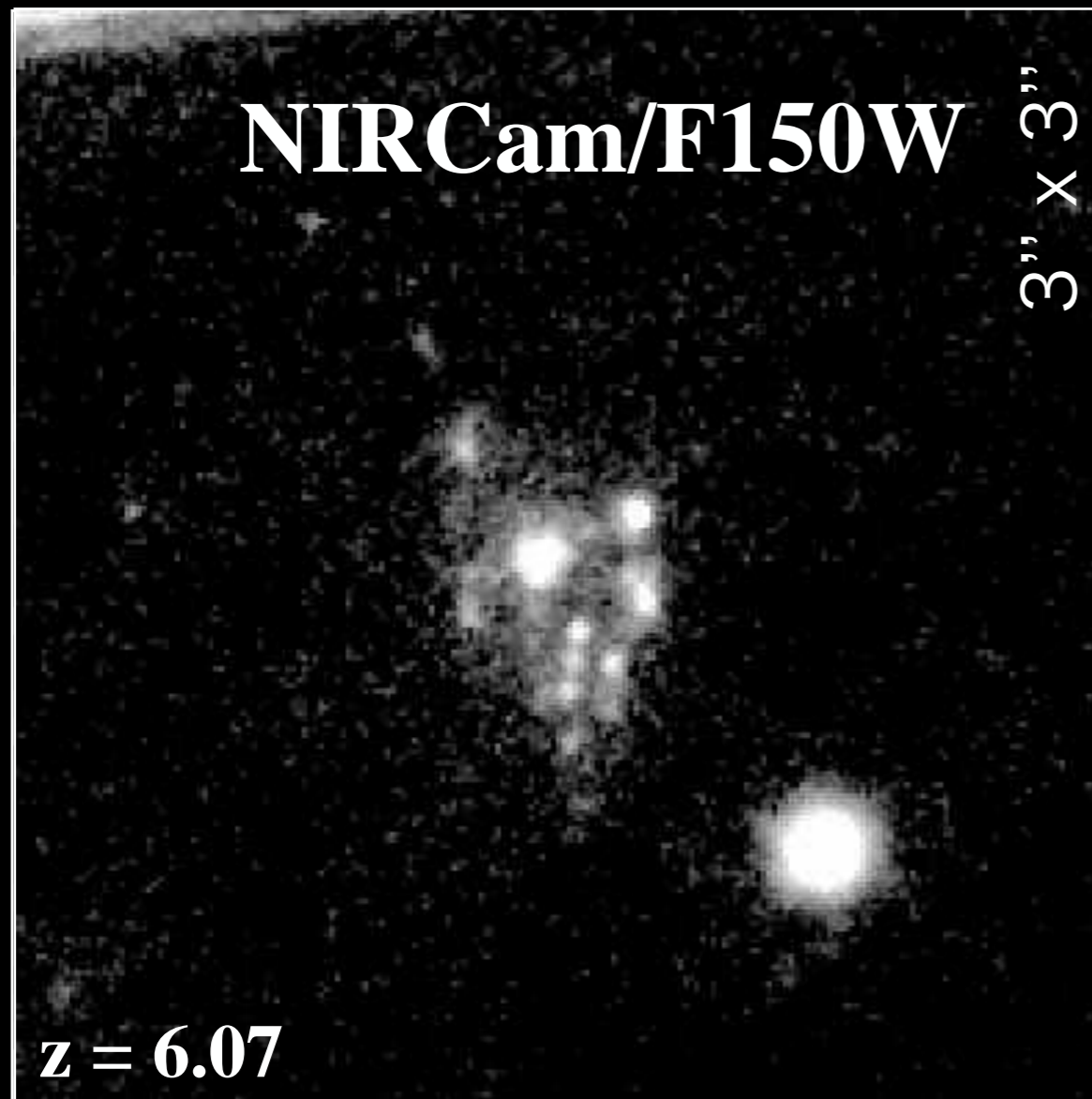
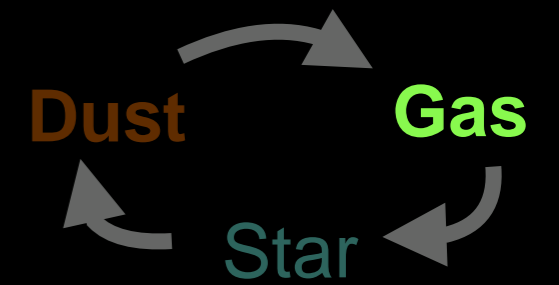


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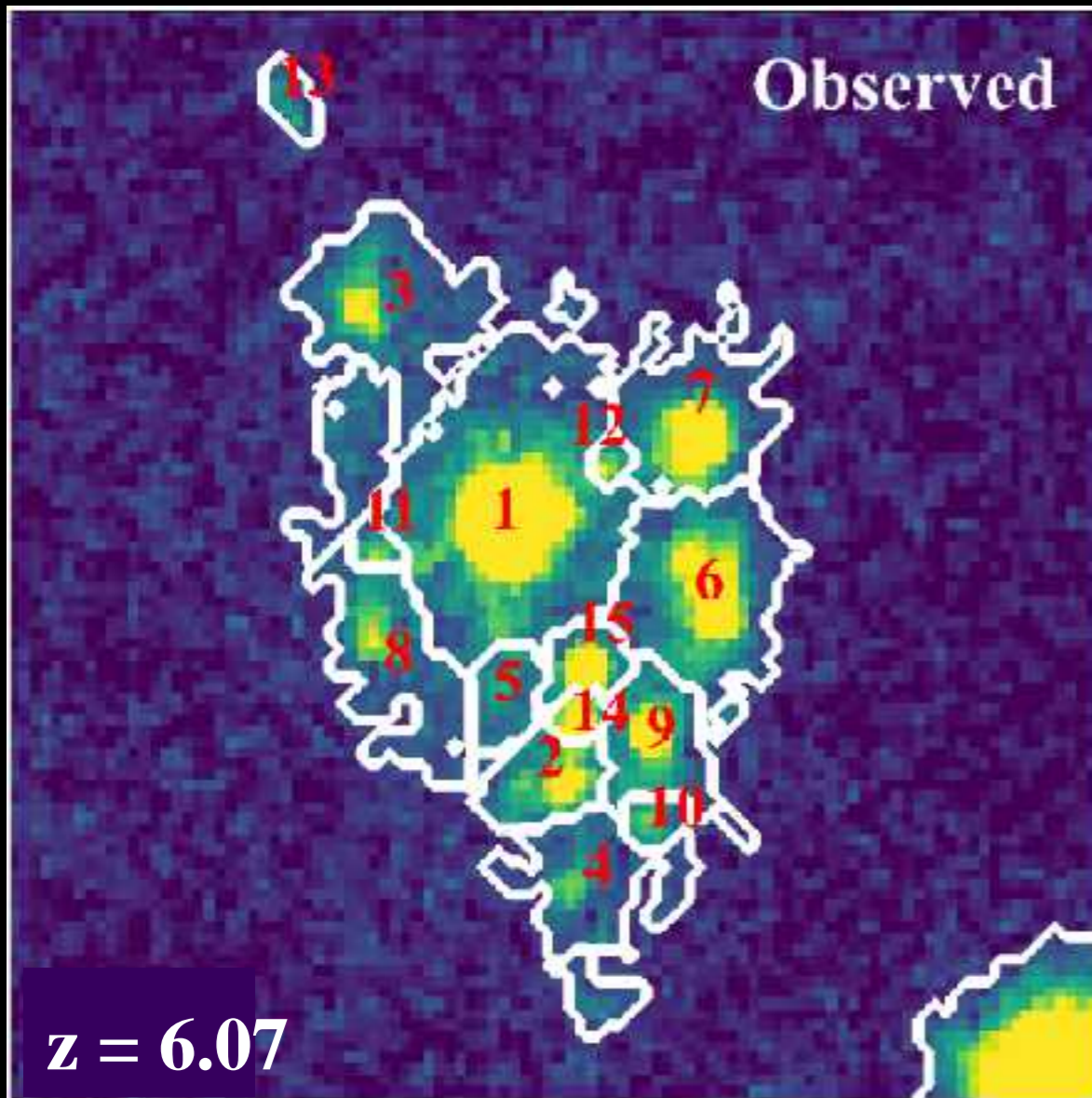
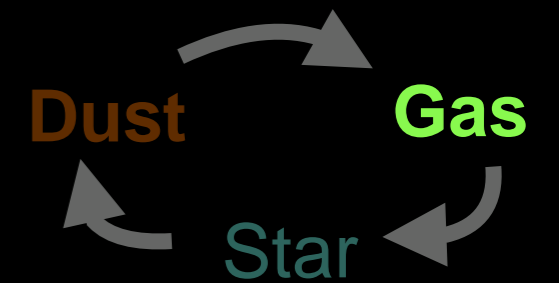
# Deepest Dive into the Early Galaxy



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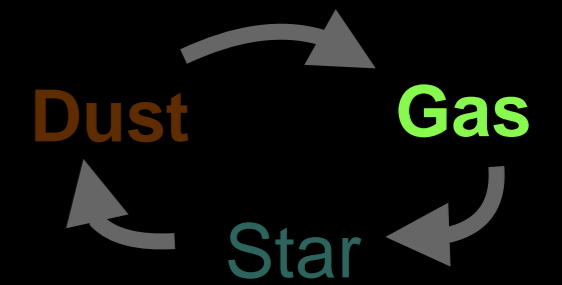
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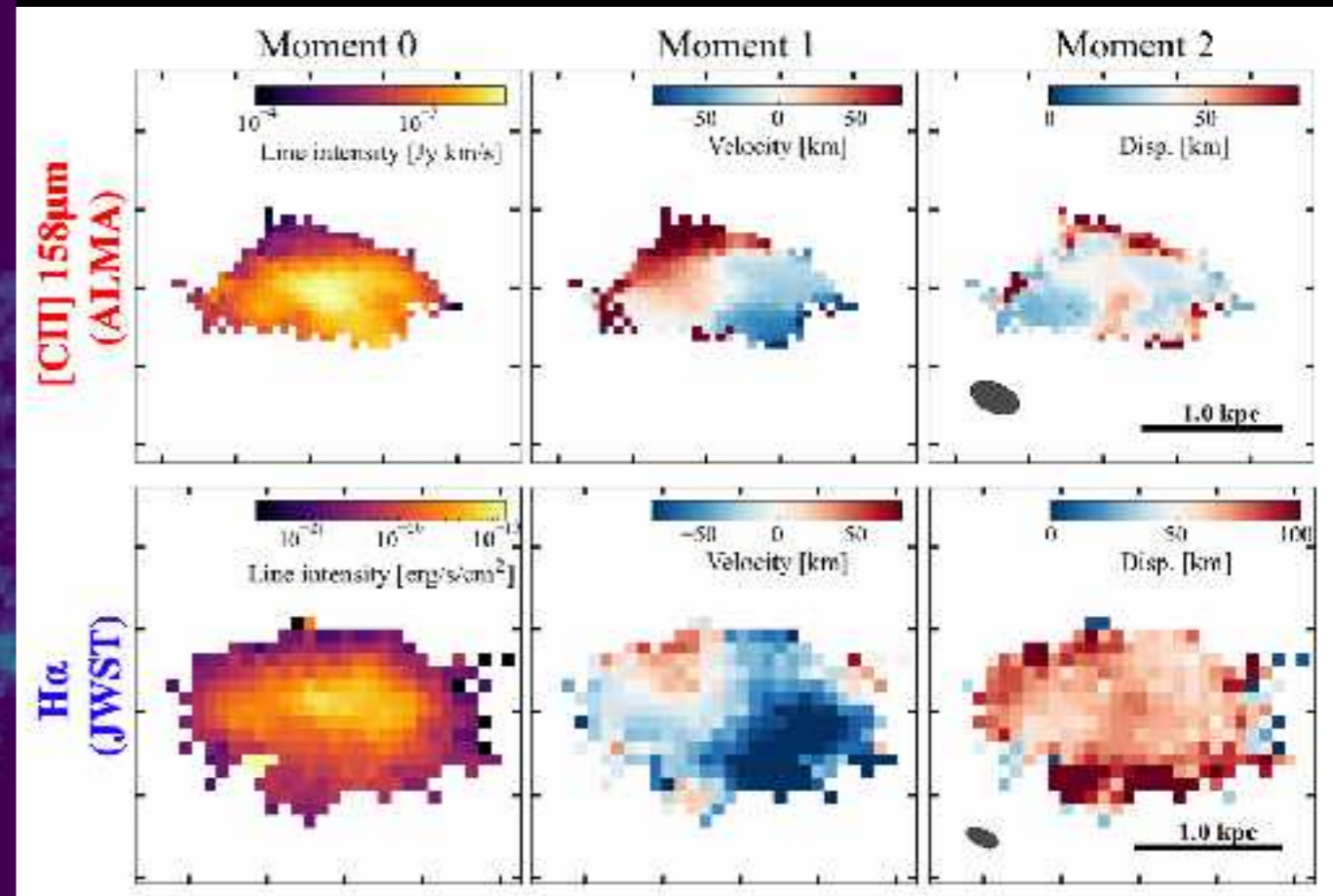
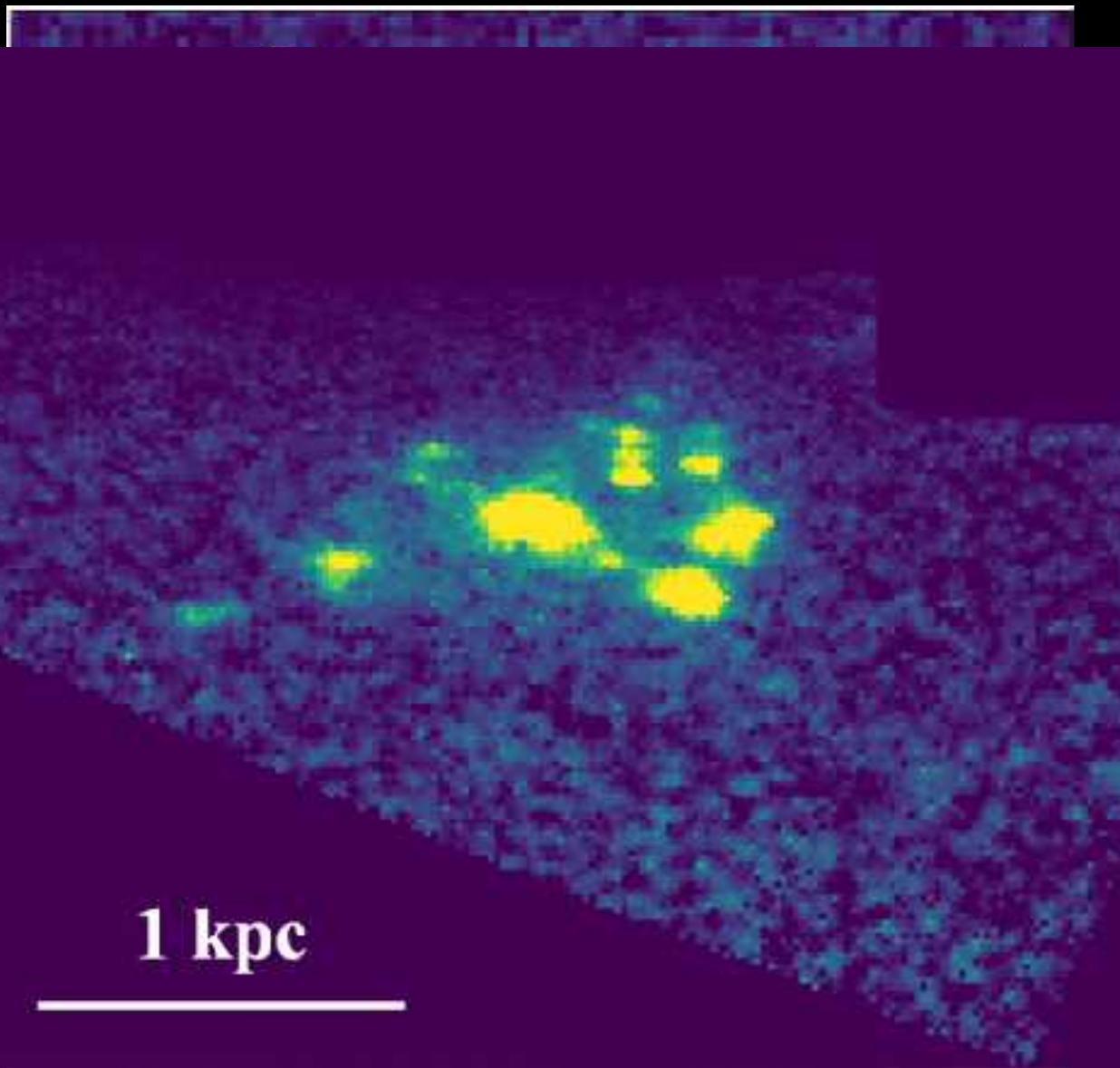
- A single disk galaxy resolved into ~ 15 individual small ( $R_e \sim 10\text{-}60\text{pc}$ , after lens corr.) clumps



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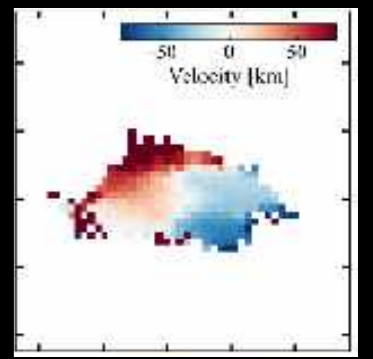
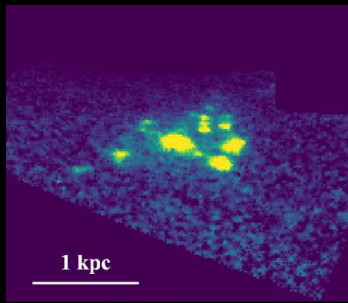
IFU (in the source plane)



- A single disk galaxy resolved into ~ 15 individual small ( $R_e \sim 10\text{-}60\text{pc}$ , after lens corr.) clumps
- Embedded in a smooth ( $\sigma \sim 20\text{km/s}$ ) rotating disk

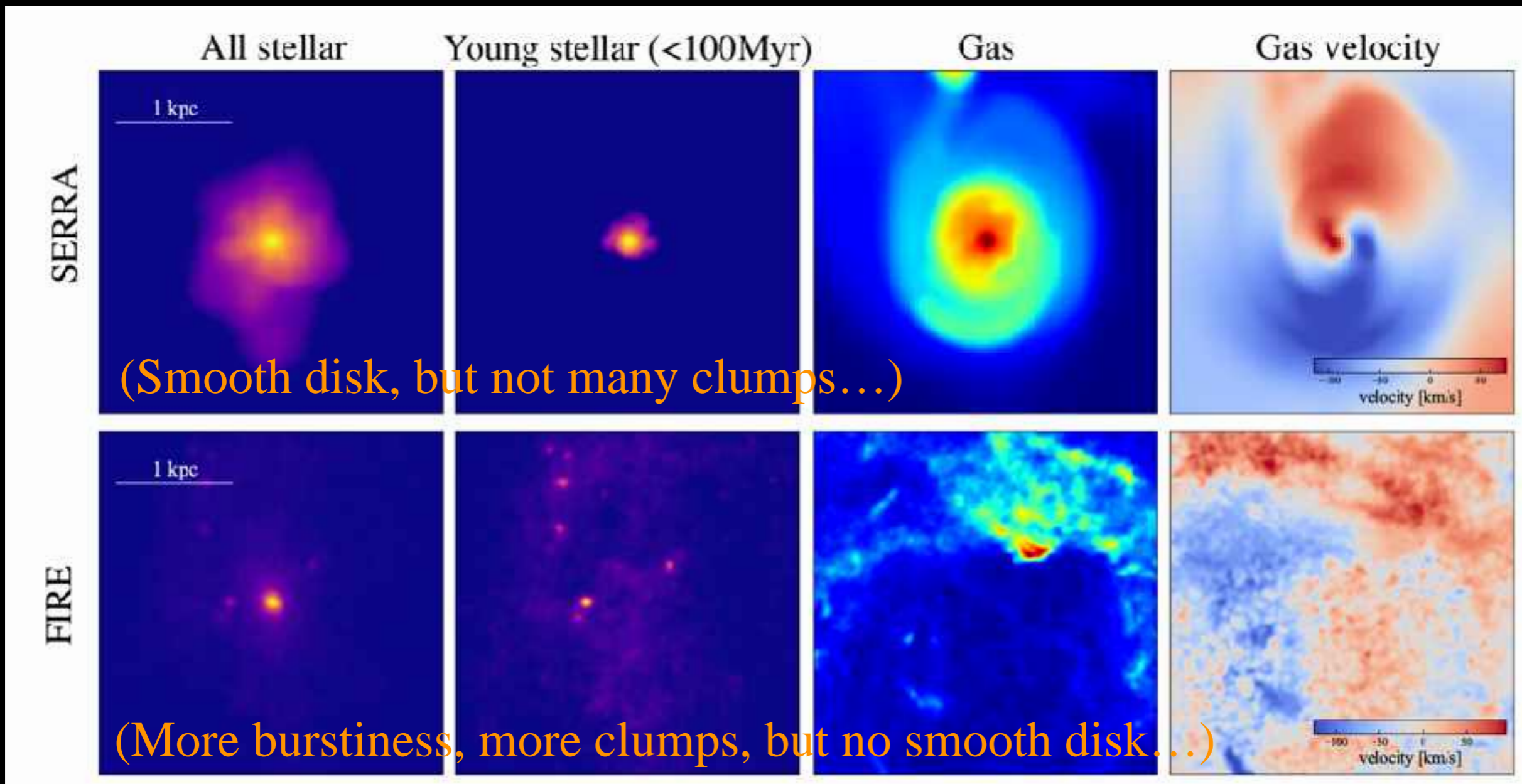
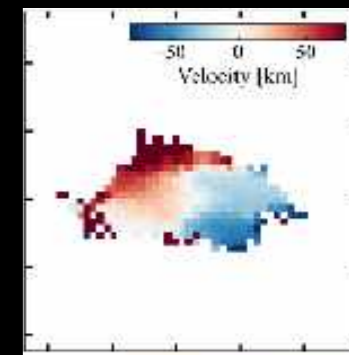
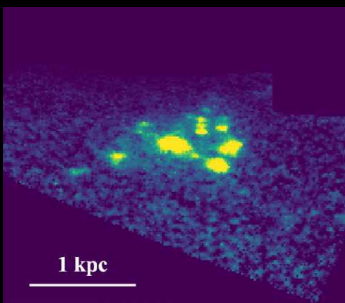
# Numerous clumps + Rotating disk

## = Challenging to current models



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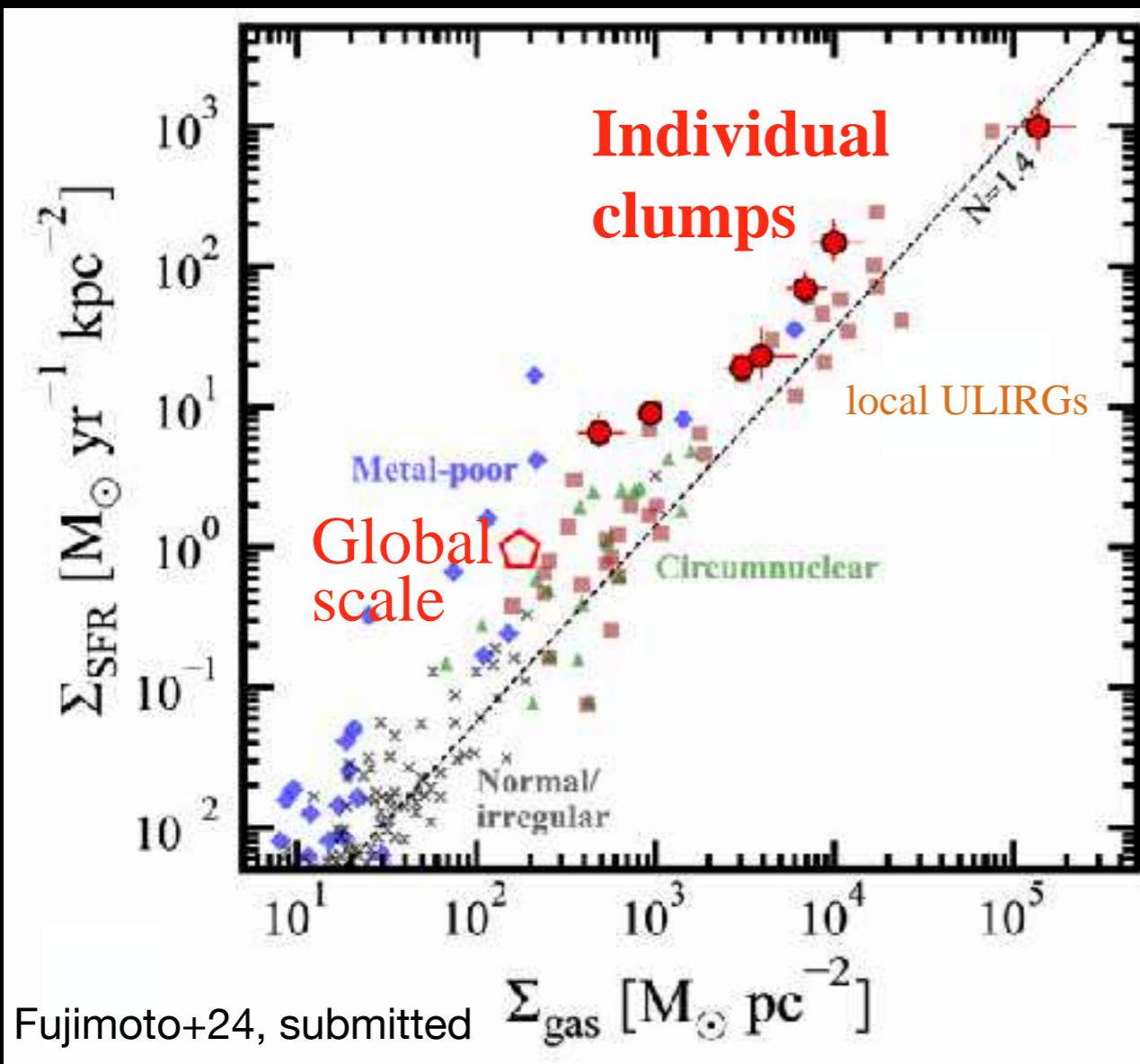
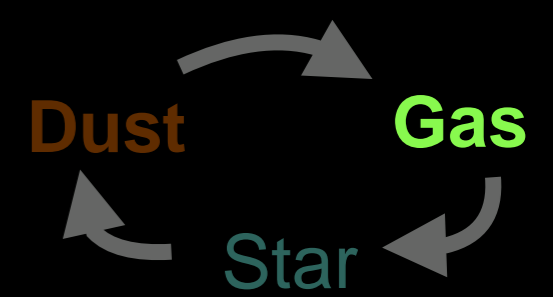
= Challenging to current models



Frequent bursty star-formation  $\Leftrightarrow$  Smooth rotating disk = **Weak feedback?**

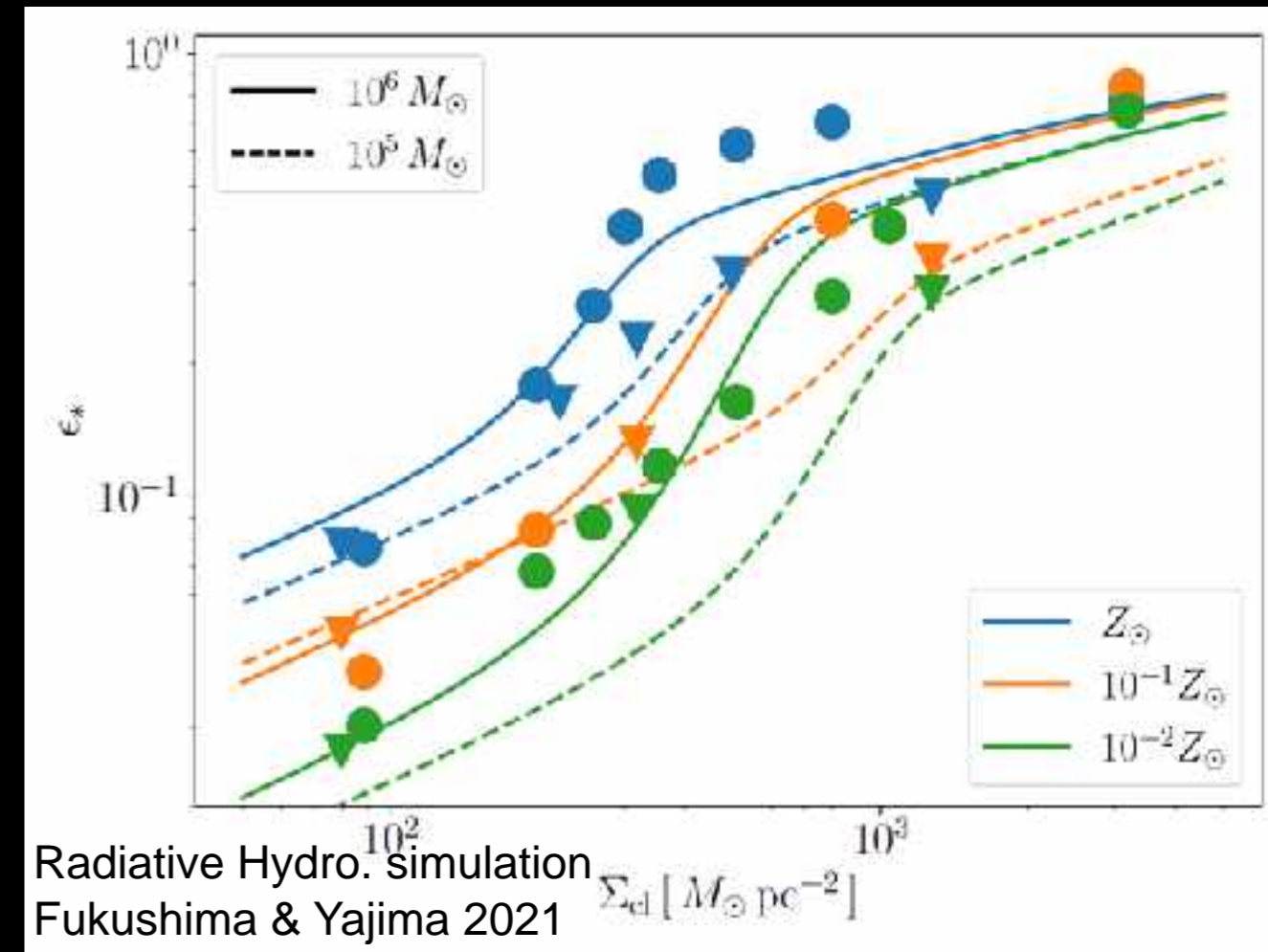
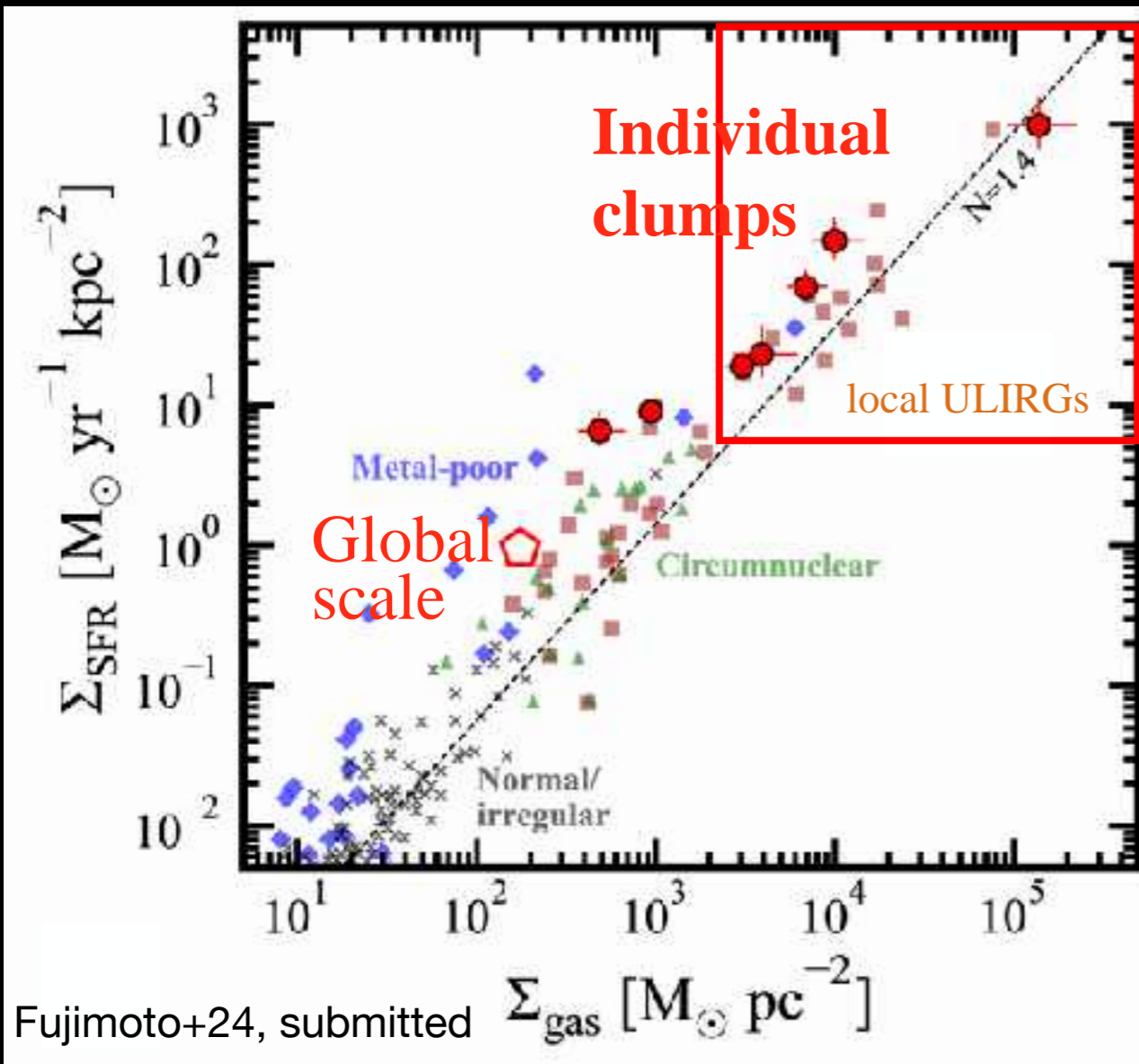
# Weak feedback in Early Galaxies?

( $L_{\text{[CII]}} \rightarrow M_{\text{gas}}$ ; Cross-checked with  $M_{\text{dyn}}$ ,  $\delta_{\text{GDR}}(Z)$ )



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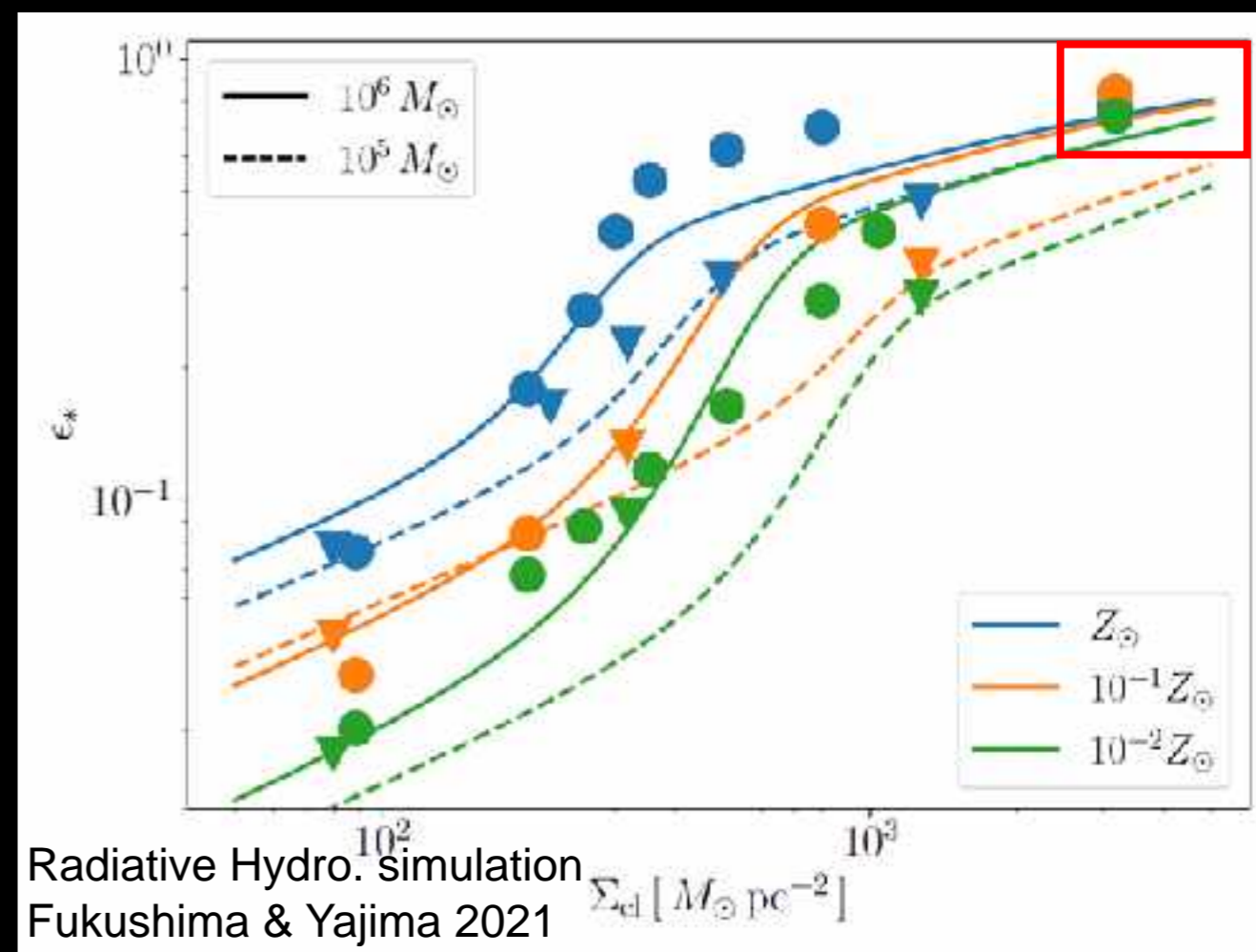
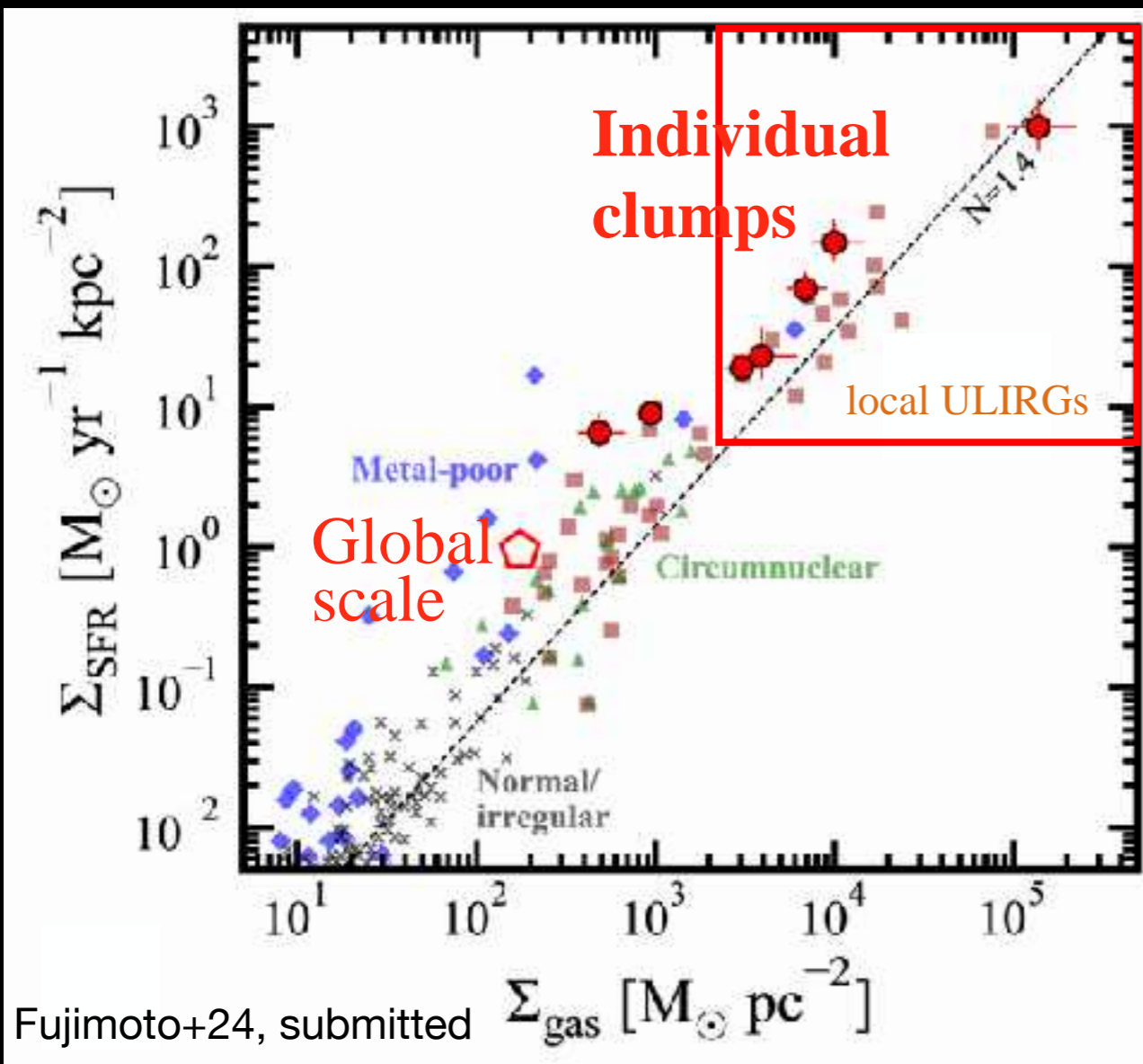


See also feedback-free burst model  
( $> 3,000 M_{\odot}/\text{pc}^2$ ; Dekel+23; Li+24)

$\epsilon_* \equiv M_{\text{star}} / (f_{\text{baryon}} M_{\text{halo}})$ : Integrated over the lifetime of the system

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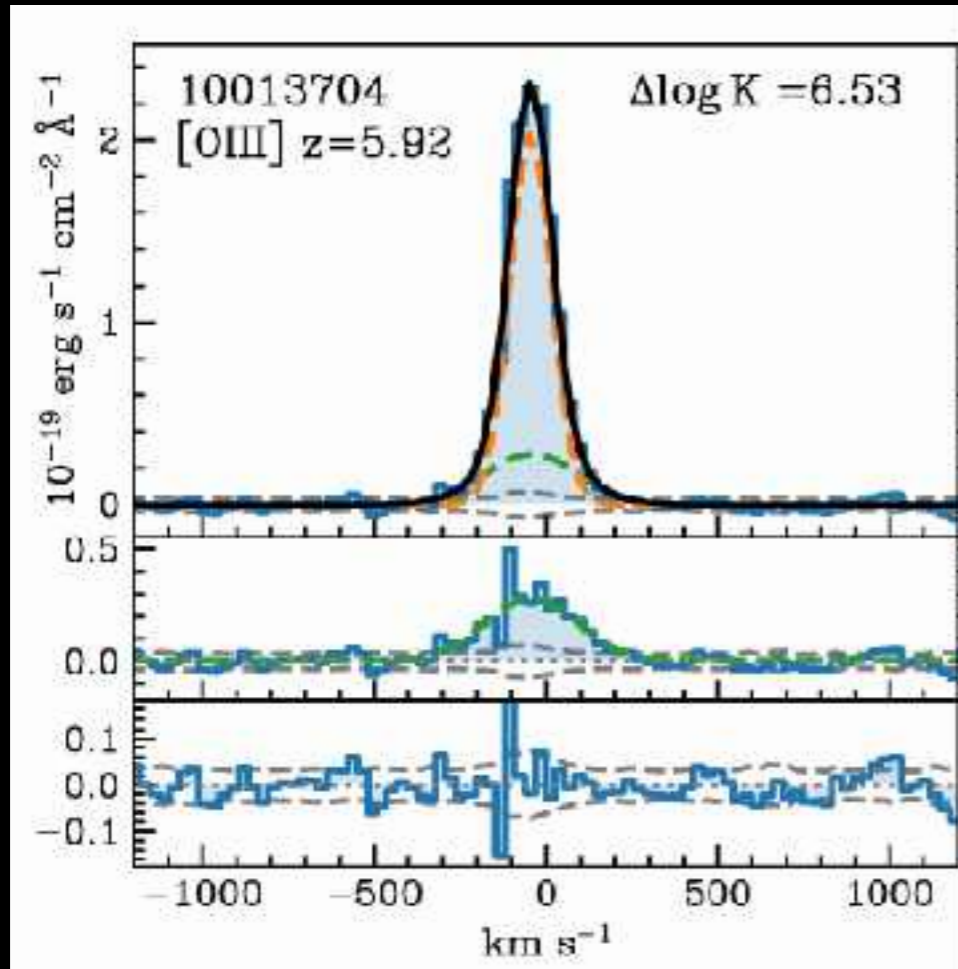
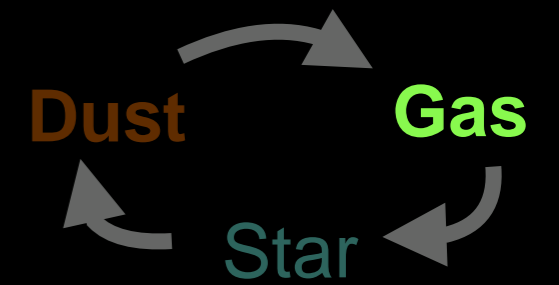


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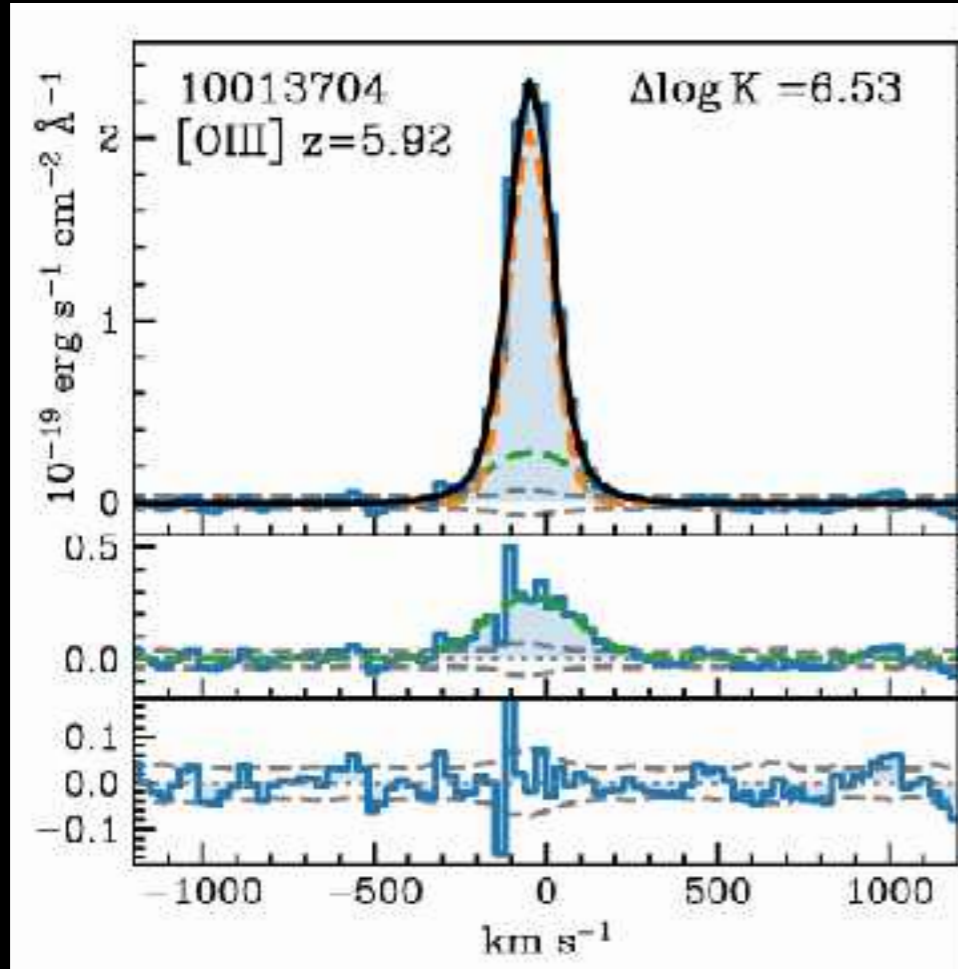
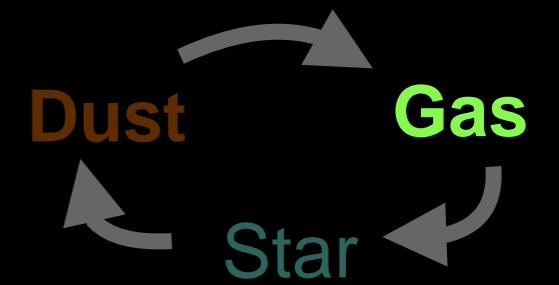
**Very high gas density (~comparable to local ULIRGs) observed, well aligned with weak feedback ~ high star-formation efficiency of  $\epsilon_* > 0.6 - 0.8$  (cf.  $\epsilon_* < 0.1$  in local galaxies)**

# Presence of outflow does not contradict weak feedback

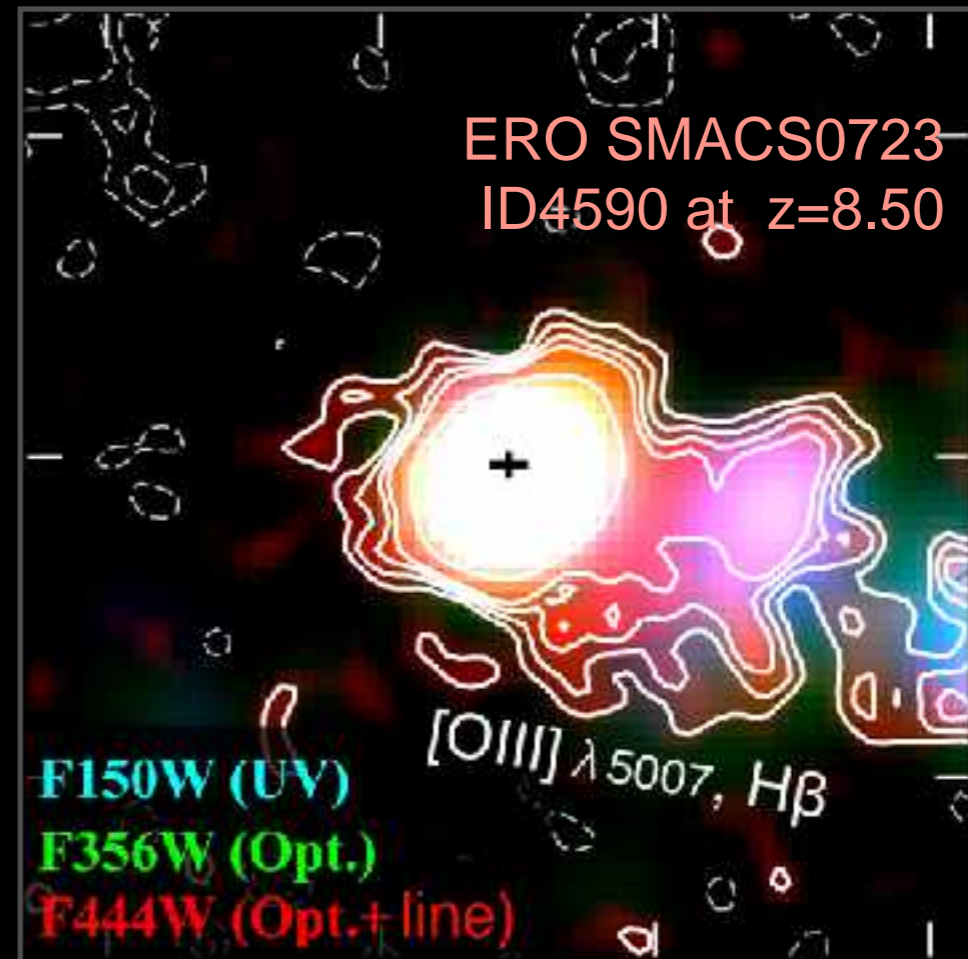


Carniani+24

# Presence of outflow does not contradict weak feedback



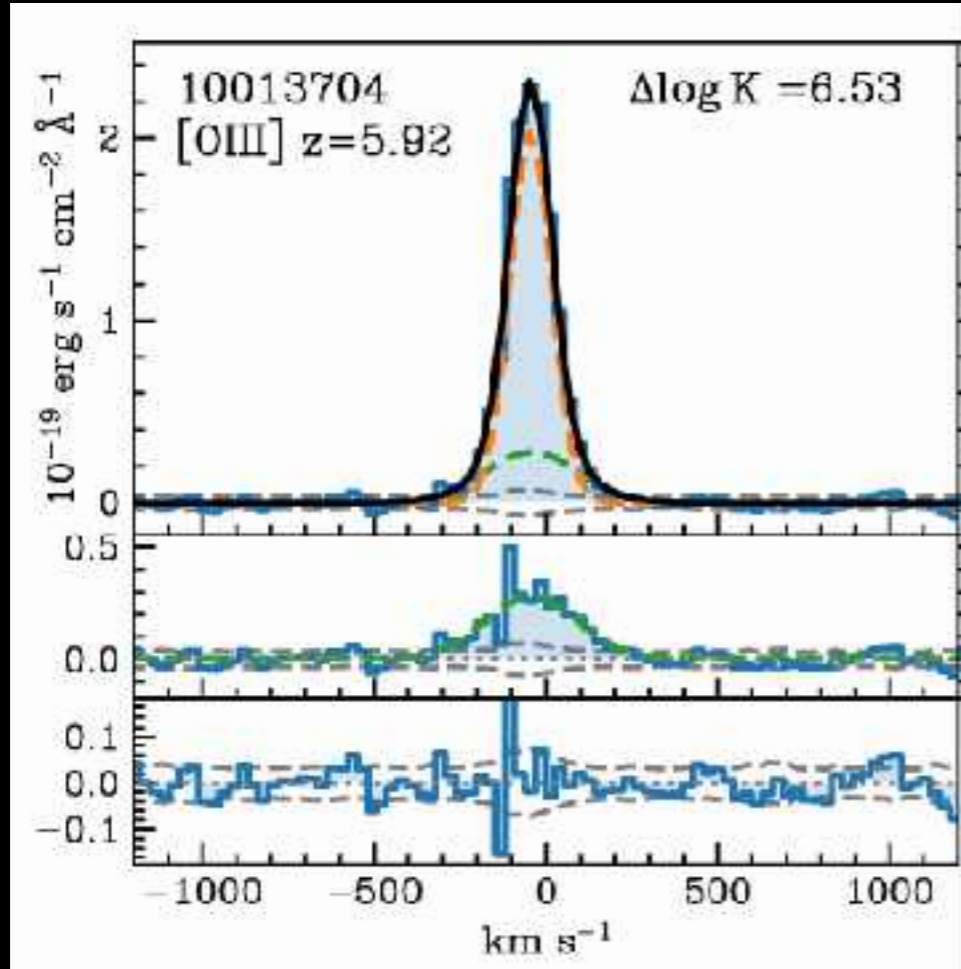
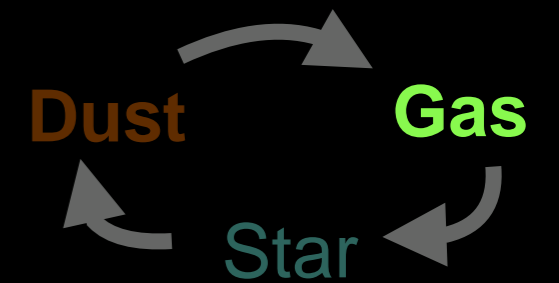
Carniani+24



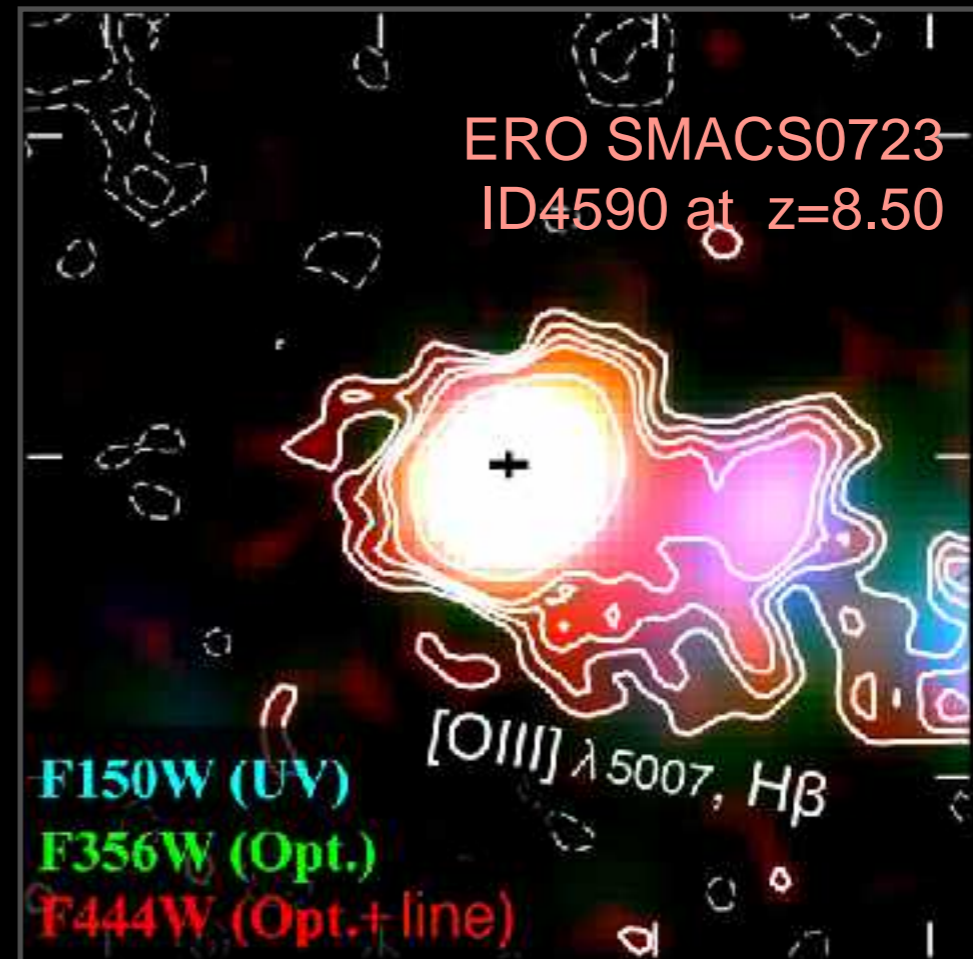
Fujimoto+22c



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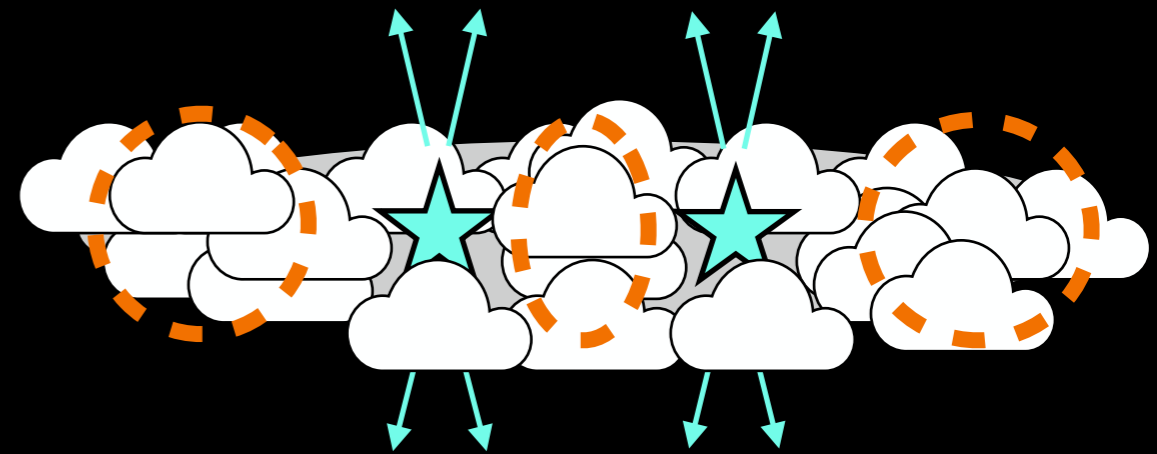
Carniani+24



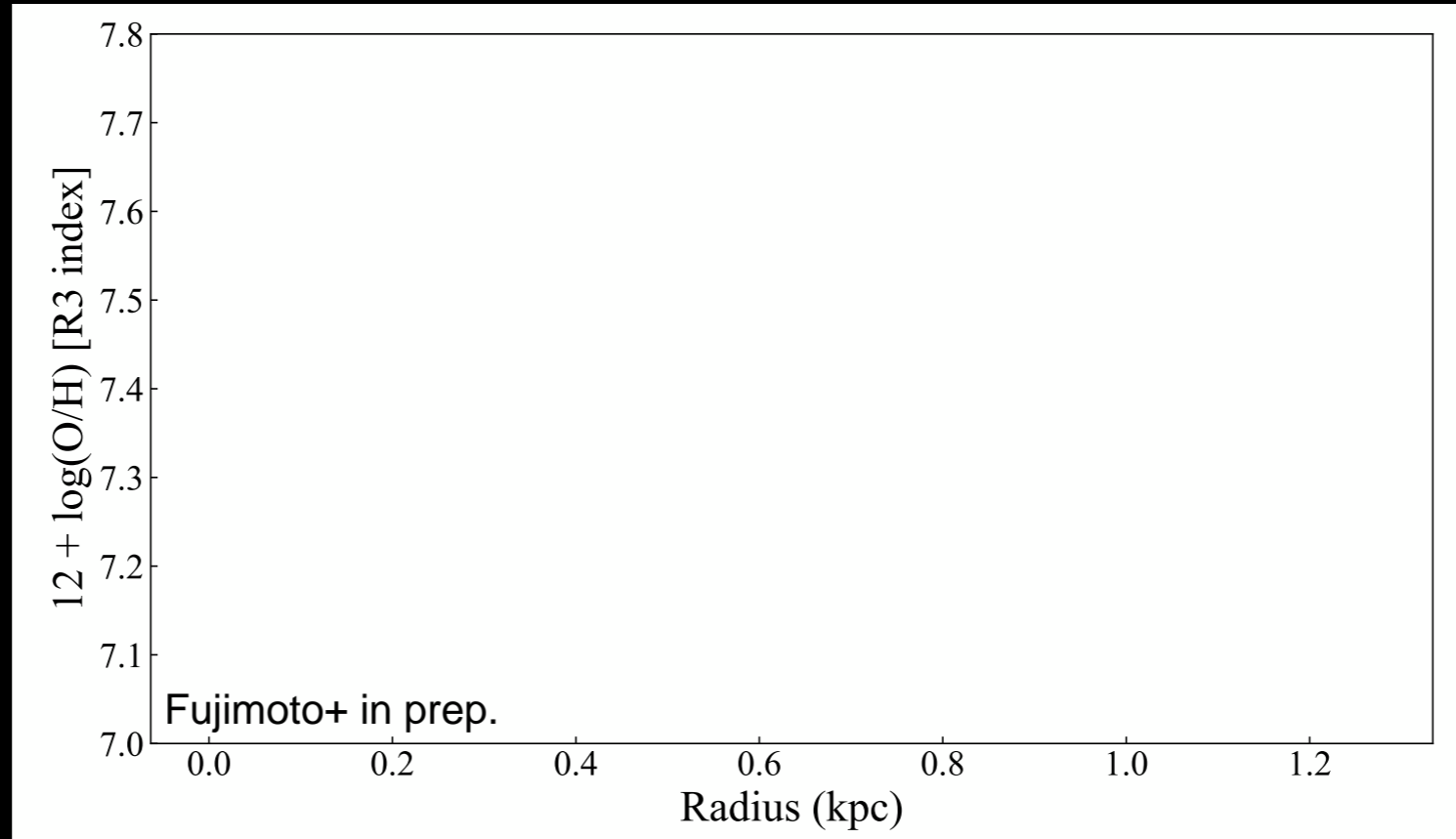
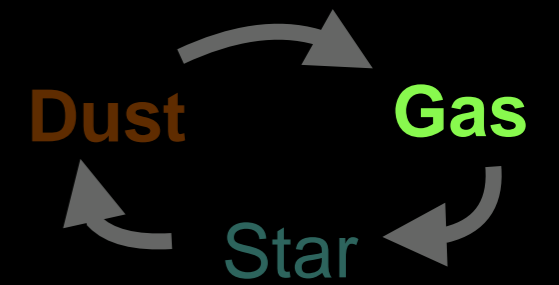
Fujimoto+22c

Outflow does exist in early galaxies

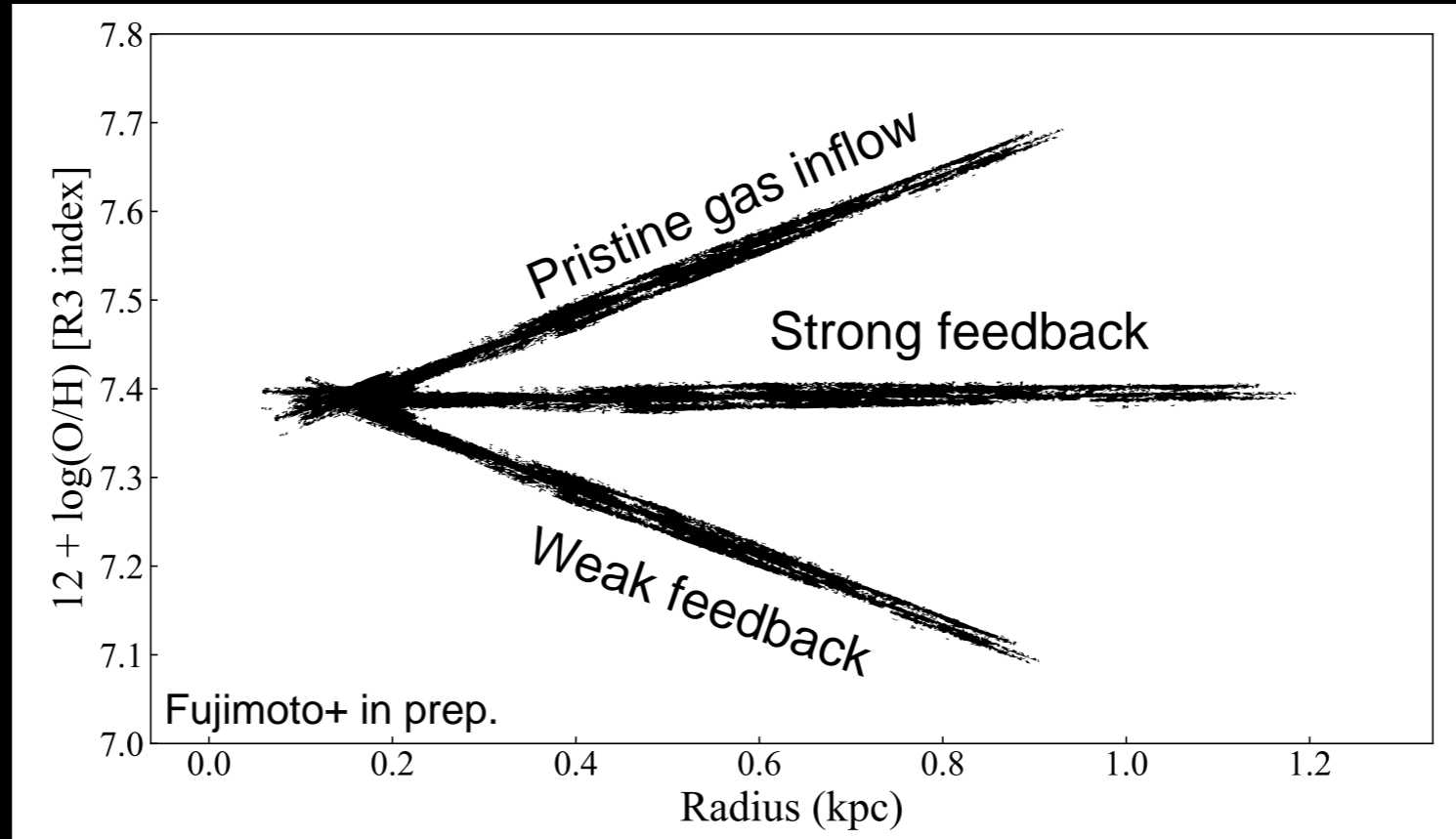
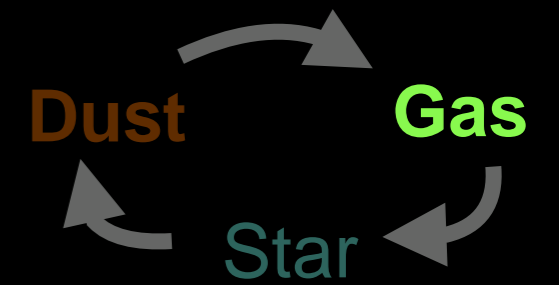
but High gas density maintains High SFE



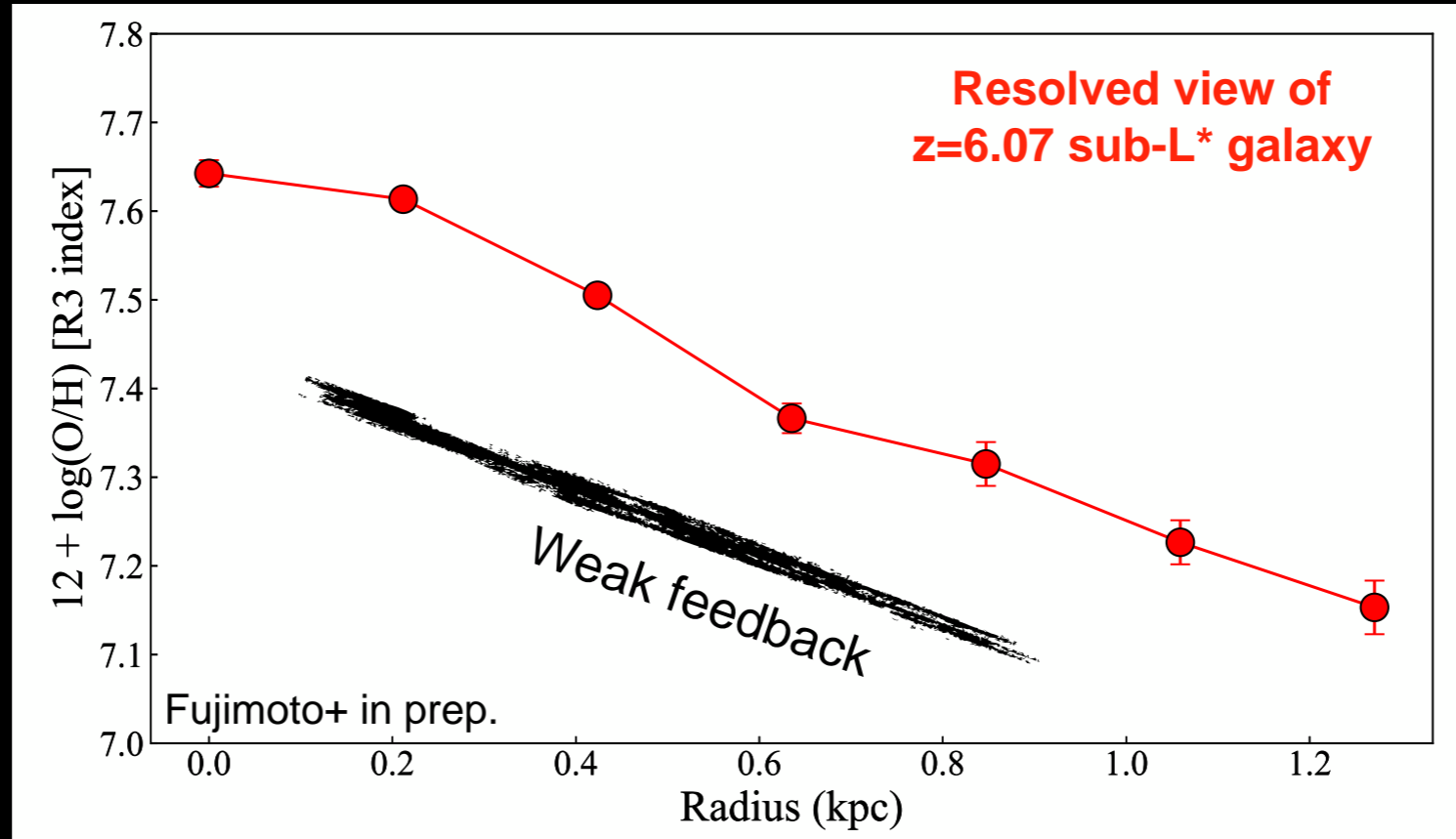
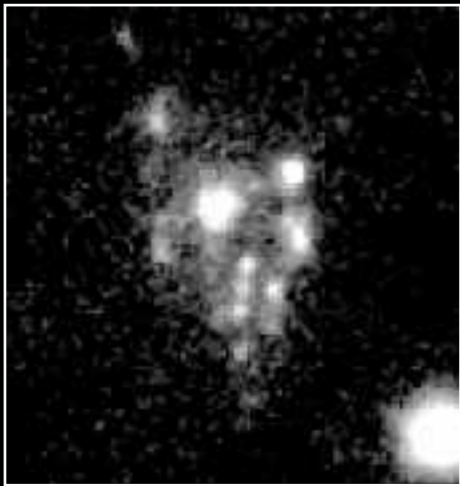
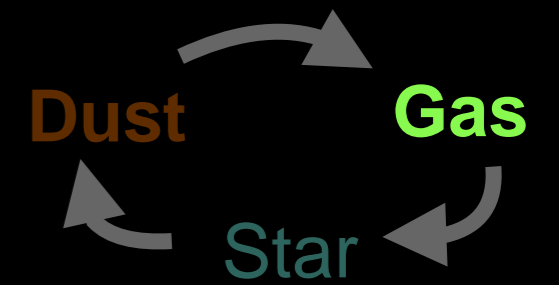
# Metallicity gradient: Probe for the feedback effect



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**Weak feedback is independently confirmed  
by the negative metallicity gradient**

# Summary

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## Gas and dust at early epochs

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## Gas and dust at early epochs

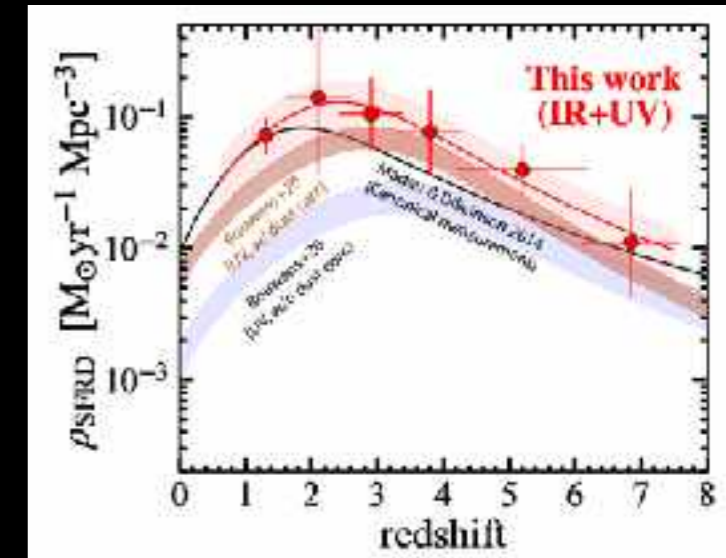
**High abundance of  
bright galaxies at  $z > 10$ ?**

# Summary

## Gas and dust at early epochs

High abundance of  
bright galaxies at  $z > 10$ ?

Star  
↓  
Dust



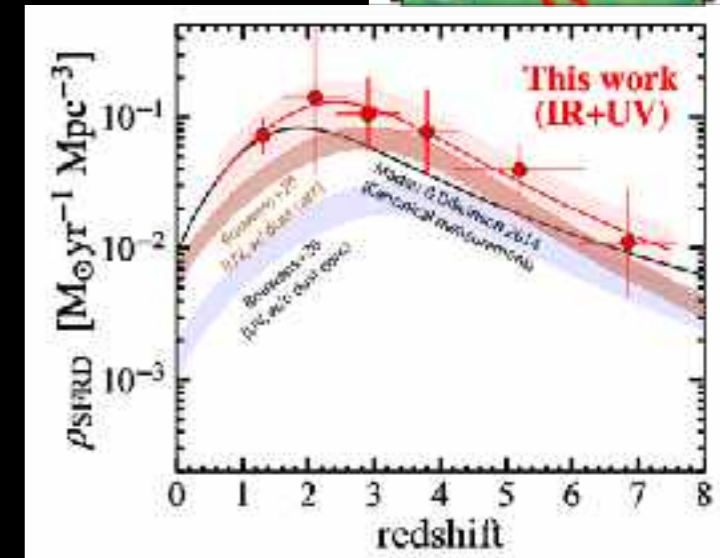
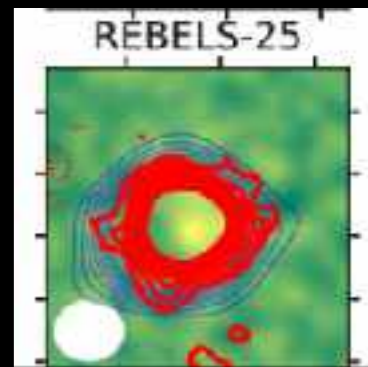
- Additional ( $\sim 60\%$ ) obscured SF component at  $z \sim 4-8$

# Summary

## Gas and dust at early epochs

High abundance of  
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Star  
↓  
Dust

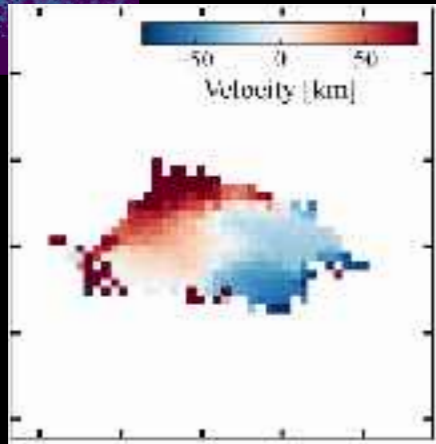
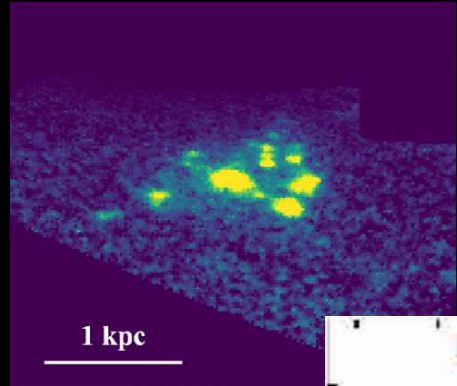


- Additional ( $\sim 60\%$ ) obscured SF component at  $z \sim 4-8$
- High  $M_{\text{dust}}/M_{\text{star}}$  at  $z > 7$   
→ *Efficient* dust growth (+SN eject)

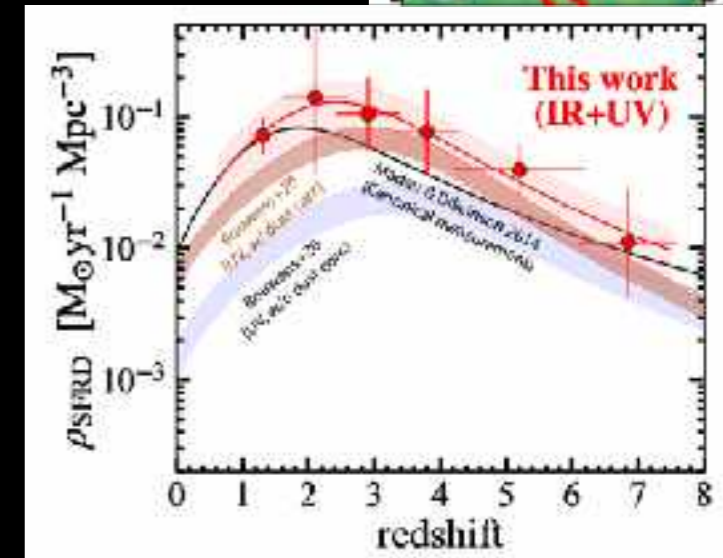
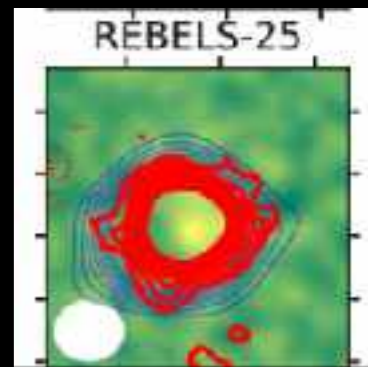
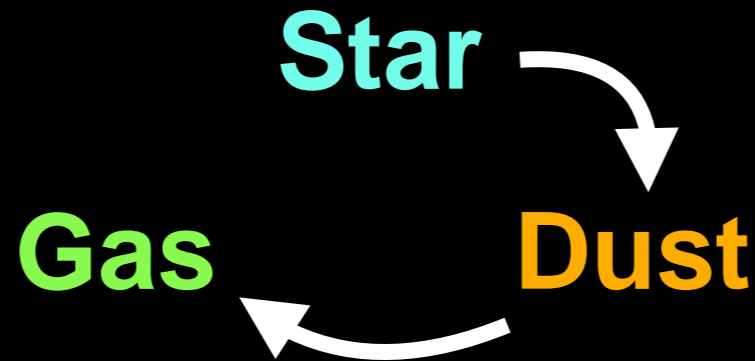


# Summary

## Gas and dust at early epochs



High abundance of bright galaxies at  $z > 10$ ?

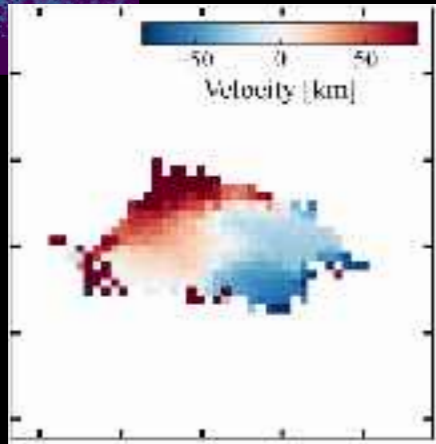
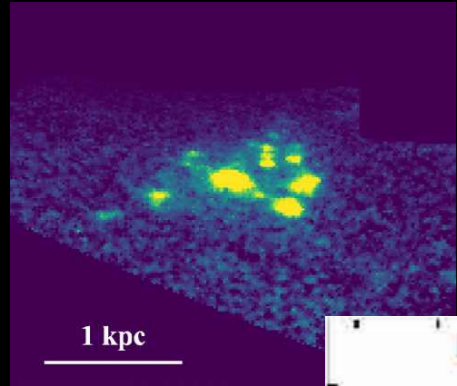


- Numerous clumps embedded in a smooth ( $\sigma \sim 20$  km/s) rotating gas disk

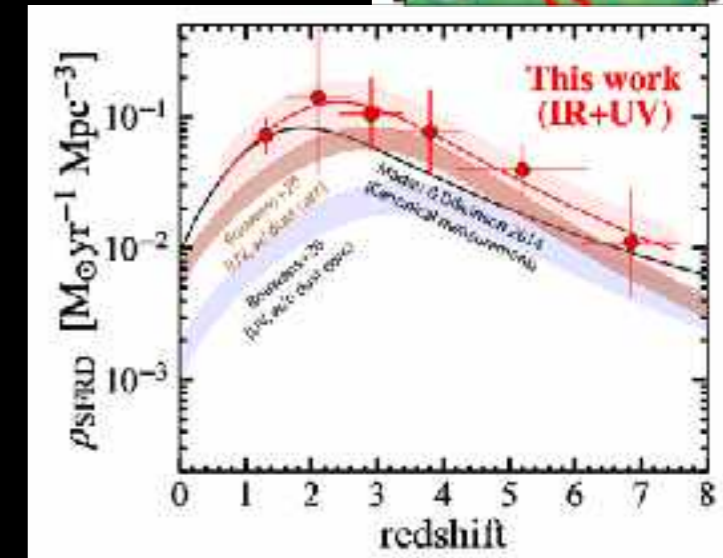
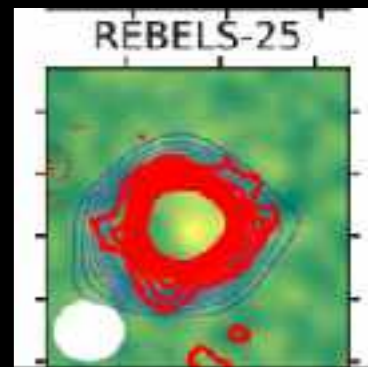
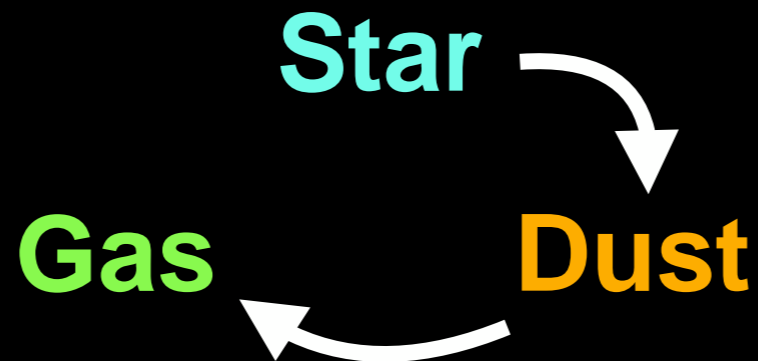
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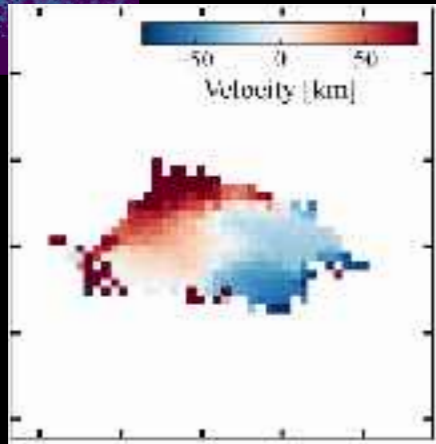
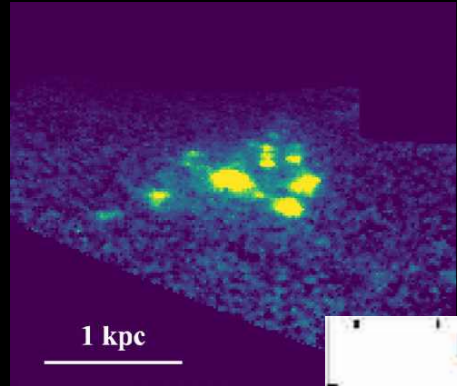


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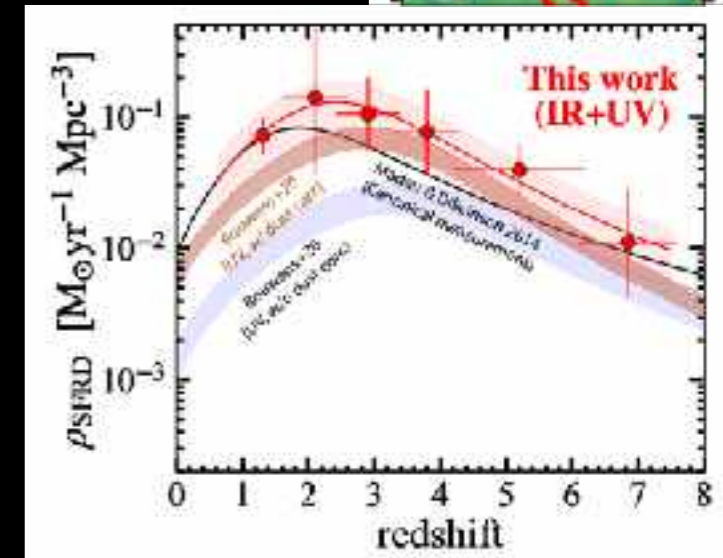
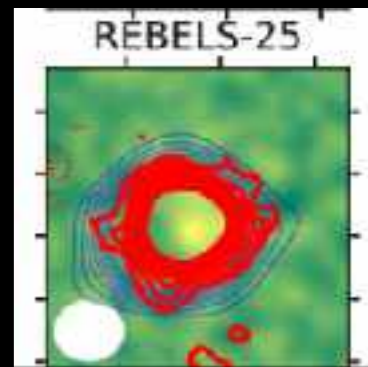
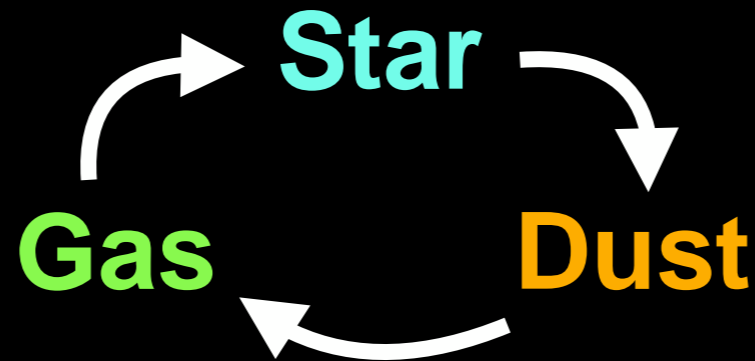
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**High ISM gas density  $\sim$  High SFE**