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### Article

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# DUALZ—Deep UNCOVER-ALMA Legacy High-Z Survey

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## Abstract

We present the survey design and initial results of the Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array (ALMA) Cycle 9 program of DUALZ, which aims to establish a joint ALMA and JWST public legacy field targeting the massive galaxy cluster A2744. DUALZ features a contiguous  $4' \times 6'$  ALMA 30 GHz-wide mosaic in Band 6, covering areas of  $\mu > 2$  down to a sensitivity of  $\sigma = 32.7 \mu\text{Jy}$ . Through a blind search, we identified 69 dust continuum sources at a signal-to-noise ratio (SNR)  $\gtrsim 5.0$  with median redshift and intrinsic 1.2 mm flux of  $z = 2.30$  and  $S_{1.2\text{mm}}^{\text{int}} = 0.24 \text{ mJy}$ . Of these, 27 have been spectroscopically confirmed, leveraged by the latest NIRSpect observations, while photometric redshifts are also constrained by the comprehensive Hubble Space Telescope (HST), NIRCam, and ALMA data sets for the remaining sources. With priors, we further identify a [C II]158  $\mu\text{m}$  line emitter at  $z = 6.3254 \pm 0.0004$ , confirmed by the latest NIRSpect spectroscopy. The NIRCam counterparts of the 1.2 mm continuum exhibit undisturbed morphologies, denoted either by disk or spheroid, implying the triggers for the faint millimeter emission are less catastrophic than mergers. We have identified eight HST-dark galaxies ( $F_{150W} > 27 \text{ mag}$ ,  $F_{150W} - F_{444W} > 2.3$ ) and two JWST-dark ( $F_{444W} > 30 \text{ mag}$ ) galaxy candidates among the ALMA continuum sources. The former includes face-on disk galaxies, hinting that substantial dust obscuration does not always result from inclination. We also detect a marginal dust emission from an X-ray-detected galaxy at  $z_{\text{spec}} = 10.07$ , suggesting an active coevolution of the central black hole and its host. We assess the infrared luminosity function up to  $z \sim 10$  and find it is consistent with predictions from galaxy formation models. To foster diverse scientific outcomes from the community, we publicly release reduced ALMA mosaic maps, cubes, and the source catalog at <https://jwst-uncover.github.io/DR2.html#DUALZ>.



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## 1. Introduction

Star-forming activity plays an important role in the mass assembly of galaxies. A large amount of dust through supernovae and asymptotic giant branch stars is also produced in this process, which can make the activity dust obscured. Because of the thermal power of dust heated by these intense star-forming activities re-emitting in infrared (IR) wavelengths and of the negative- $k$  correction at millimeter and submillimeter, IR observations (especially at millimeter and submillimeter) are powerful probes to comprehensively study the formation and evolution of galaxies (see reviews in, e.g., C. M. Casey et al. 2014; J. A. Hodge & E. da Cunha 2020).

Previous IR observations using single-dish telescopes have revealed the presence of a unique high-redshift ( $z > 1$ ) population that is bright at submillimeter to millimeter wavelengths, with extremely high star formation rates reaching up to the order of  $\sim 1000 M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}$  submillimeter galaxies (SMGs; e.g., I. Smail et al. 1997; D. H. Hughes et al. 1998). However, the number density of SMGs is relatively small and contributes only around  $\sim 10\%$ – $20\%$  to the cosmic IR background light (e.g., S. Eales et al. 2000; I. Smail et al. 2002; K. Coppin et al. 2006; K. K. Knudsen et al. 2008; T. A. Perera et al. 2008; A. Weiß et al. 2009; B. Hatsukade et al. 2011; K. S. Scott et al. 2012; L. L. Cowie et al. 2017), suggesting that more abundant faint millimeter and submillimeter populations ( $S_{1\text{mm}} \lesssim 1 \text{mJy}$ ) dominate the majority of the dust-obscured mass assembly of galaxies throughout cosmic history.

The Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array (ALMA) provides a unique far-IR (FIR) window to identify and characterize these faint submillimeter and millimeter populations, thanks to its improved sensitivity and angular resolution (e.g., B. Hatsukade et al. 2013, 2018; Y. Ono et al. 2014; S. Carniani et al. 2015; M. Aravena et al. 2016; S. Fujimoto et al. 2016, 2023b; I. Oteo et al. 2016; F. Walter et al. 2016; J. S. Dunlop et al. 2017; H. Umehata et al. 2017; M. Franco et al. 2018; J. A. Zavala et al. 2018, 2021; A. M. Muñoz Arancibia et al. 2019; M. Béthermin et al. 2020; J. González-López et al. 2020; A. Klitsch et al. 2020; L. L. Cowie et al. 2022, 2023; C. Gómez-Guijarro et al. 2022). These studies indicate that the faint submillimeter and millimeter sources newly identified with ALMA are more numerous than the SMGs, contributing to the cosmic infrared background light (CIB) by  $\sim 70\%$ – $100\%$  down to  $\sim 0.01 \text{mJy}$  (e.g., A. M. Muñoz Arancibia et al. 2019; S. Fujimoto et al. 2023b), and these deep ALMA observations have succeeded in detecting faint dust emission even from main-sequence galaxies (e.g., M. Aravena et al. 2020). These new ALMA sources are typically characterized as massive galaxies with the stellar mass of  $M_{\text{star}} \gtrsim 10^{10} M_{\odot}$  at  $z \simeq 1$ – $3$  (e.g., J. S. Dunlop et al. 2017; M. Aravena et al. 2020), while potentially less-massive ( $M_{\text{star}} \lesssim 10^{10} M_{\odot}$ ) dusty galaxies are also identified even at  $z > 7$  (Y. Fudamoto et al. 2021). Successful dust continuum detection has also been made from follow-up ALMA observations for UV-selected galaxies at  $z \simeq 4.5$ – $7.5$  (e.g., M. Béthermin et al. 2020; R. J. Bouwens et al. 2022a). However, these ALMA observations also reveal that the majority of UV-selected galaxies do not display detectable dust emission (e.g., R. Bouwens et al. 2020), and the triggers for dusty star-forming activities remain unclear.

The advent of JWST offers an unparalleled opportunity to characterize distant galaxies in exceptional detail. The superb spatial resolution of NIRCcam is almost three times better than that of the Hubble Space Telescope (HST; J. P. Gardner et al. 2023), and its new spectroscopic window at the near-IR (NIR) to mid-IR (MIR) wavelengths can detect a rich variety of nebular emission lines and enable unprecedented interstellar medium (ISM) characterizations (e.g., K. M. Pontoppidan et al. 2022). This opportunity paves the way for an in-depth characterization of dusty galaxies, such as their internal structures, color gradients, kinematics, chemical enrichment, and ionization state (e.g., C. M. Casey et al. 2017; T. L. Suzuki et al. 2021; C.-C. Chen et al. 2022; C. Giménez-Arteaga et al. 2023; V. Kokorev et al. 2023a; W. Rujopakarn et al. 2023), thereby complementing and enhancing our understanding derived from ALMA observations.

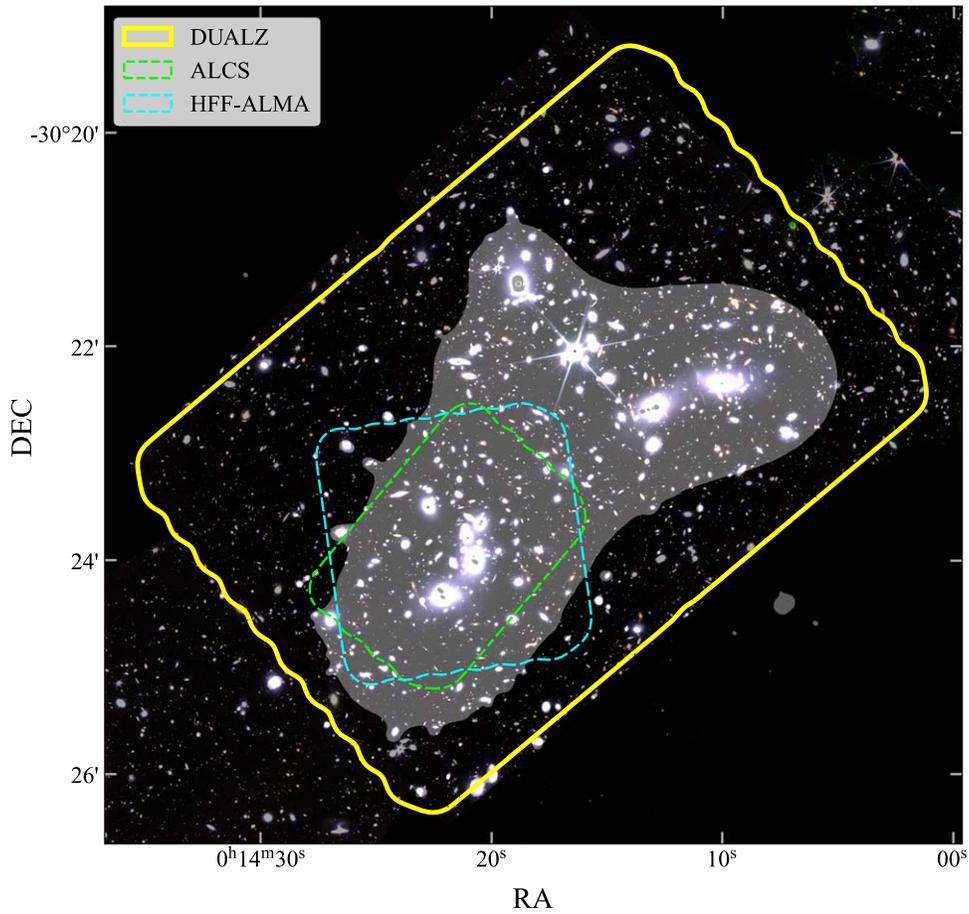
In this paper, we present the Deep UNCOVER-ALMA Legacy High- $z$  (DUALZ) Survey, specifically designed to establish A2744 (A2744), one of the best-studied massive galaxy lensing clusters, as a joint ALMA and JWST legacy field. This is the first public ALMA survey that uniquely positions us at the intersection of both ALMA and JWST data, aiming to support a broad array of legacy science from the community. Consequently, we make both ALMA and JWST data publicly available.<sup>29</sup> In Section 2, we describe the survey design, observations, and data processing of DUALZ. Section 3 outlines the methods for ALMA source extraction, identification of NIRCcam counterparts, and the derivation of basic physical properties. In Section 4, we present the initial outcomes of this survey, and in Section 5, we overview several examples of potential further science cases. We summarize this study in Section 6. Throughout this paper, we assume a flat Universe with  $\Omega_{\text{m}} = 0.3$ ,  $\Omega_{\Lambda} = 0.7$ ,  $\sigma_8 = 0.8$ , and  $H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ . We use magnitudes in the AB system (J. B. Oke & J. E. Gunn 1983). We account for the cosmic microwave background (CMB) effect following the recipe presented by E. da Cunha et al. (2013; see also A. Pallottini et al. 2015; Z.-Y. Zhang et al. 2016; G. Lagache et al. 2018).

## 2. Observations

### 2.1. Survey Design

A2744 (A2744), at  $z = 0.308$ , is one of the best-studied massive galaxy clusters and is the target of our survey. A2744 has been extensively observed using HST as part of the Hubble Frontier Field Survey (HFF; J. M. Lotz et al. 2017). A2744 features a low IR background and a high magnification area that aligns well with the NIRCcam field of view. Over 200 hr of JWST Cycle 1 and Cycle 2 observations, including the GTO, ERS, GO, and DDT programs, have been performed and further scheduled toward this cluster. In particular, the 82 hr public GO treasury program in JWST Cycle 1—UNCOVER (#2561; PIs I. Labbé & R. Bezanson) is designed to obtain deep NIRCcam and NIRSpec observations over an extended  $4' \times 6'$  field, covering the area with magnifications of  $\mu \geq 2$  around the primary cluster observed in HFF and two additional subclusters

<sup>29</sup> <https://jwst-uncover.github.io/>



**Figure 1.** ALMA footprints overlaid on the NIRCcam RGB (R: F444W, G: F356W, B: F277W) map of A2744 taken in UNCOVER (R. Bezanson et al. 2024). The yellow solid curve shows the relative sensitivity response to the deepest 20% of the mosaic of DUALZ, matched to the NIRCcam footprint of the UNCOVER survey, and the green and cyan dashed curves present those of ALMA-HFF (A. M. Muñoz Arancibia et al. 2023) and ALCS (S. Fujimoto et al. 2024a). The white-shaded region indicates the highly magnified area with magnifications of  $\geq 2$  (L. J. Furtak et al. 2023a).

at northern and western regions (L. J. Furtak et al. 2023a). UNCOVER consists of two components: (1) a deep NIRCcam pre-imaging mosaic in eight filters for 3.7–6.0 hr per band in late 2022, and (2) an ultra-deep 2.7–17.4 hr NIRSpec/prism low-resolution follow-up of NIRCcam-detected high-redshift galaxies roughly 6 months later (R. Bezanson et al. 2024).

The ALMA Band 6 program of DUALZ was designed to homogeneously map the main UNCOVER  $4' \times 6'$  field at the 1.2 mm wavelength and was accepted in Cycle 9 (#2022.1.00073.S; PI: S. Fujimoto). The full  $4' \times 6'$  mosaic map was achieved with four tiles due to the maximum pointing number limitation in ALMA mosaic observations. Four frequency setups were used to carry out a 30 GHz-wide spectral scan from 244–274 GHz to reach the requested continuum sensitivity, thereby maximizing the chances of serendipitous line detection. Figure 1 shows the ALMA footprint of DUALZ overlaid on the NIRCcam color image obtained in A2744. We also illustrate the ALMA footprints of two other ALMA Band 6 programs, ALMA-HFF (A. M. Muñoz Arancibia et al. 2023) and ALMA Lensing Cluster Survey<sup>30</sup> (ALCS; S. Fujimoto et al. 2023b), designed to observe the primary cluster observed in HFF. Compared to previous ALMA programs, DUALZ increases the homogeneous 1.2 mm mapping area in A2744 by approximately a factor of 6.

## 2.2. Observation and Data

The ALMA Band 6 observations were completed in 2022 October. Although a cyberattack on the ALMA observatory caused a delay in the QA process, the data was not impacted by the incident. The observations were conducted under the array configurations of C-2 and C-3 with 43–45 antennae, baseline lengths ranging from 14–368 m to 15–500 m, and average precipitable water vapor (PWV) of 0.42–1.20 mm. The total observation time was 33.3 hr. Bandpass calibrations were performed using J2258–2758 and J0334–4008, while phase calibrations were carried out using J2359–3133. The observation log is summarized in Table 1, along with that of the previous ALMA programs.

The ALMA data were processed and calibrated with the Common Astronomy Software Applications (CASA) package version 6.4.12 (Team CASA et al. 2022) using the standard pipeline script. We generated images from the calibrated visibilities using the natural weighting, a pixel scale of  $0''.10$ , and a primary beam limit down to 0.1, by running the CASA task TCLEAN. For the continuum maps, the TCLEAN routines were executed down to the  $2\sigma$  level with a maximum iteration number of 100,000 in the automask mode.<sup>31</sup> For the cubes, we adopted a common spectral channel bin of  $50 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . As we

<sup>30</sup> <http://www.ioa.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp/ALCS/>

<sup>31</sup> We adopt NOISETHRESHOLD = 4.25, SIDELOBETHRESHOLD = 2.0, MINBEAMFRAC = 0.3, LOWNOISETHRESHOLD = 1.5, NEGATIVETHRESHOLD = 0.0, following the CASA automasking guide.

**Table 1**  
Log of ALMA Observations in A2744

Program ID (1)	UT Start Date (2)	$L_{\text{base}}$ (m) (3)	$N_{\text{ant}}$ (4)	Area (5)	Tuning (6)	$t_{\text{obs}}$ (min) (7)	PWV (mm) (8)
2022.1.00073.S	2022-10-04, 10-10	15–500	43	A	T1	133.0	0.60
	2022-10-14	15–500	44	A	T2	132.9	0.71
	2022-10-07, 10-11	15–500	43	A	T3	133.2	0.56
	2022-10-17	14–456	45	A	T4	133.5	1.39
	2022-10-21	14–368	43	B	T1	133.1	0.40
	2022-10-20, 10-21	14–368	43	B	T2	133.0	0.49
	2022-10-07, 10-10	15–500	45	B	T3	133.1	0.42
	2022-10-18	14–456	45	B	T4	133.9	1.04
	2022-10-16, 10-17	14–456	45	C	T1	133.1	1.20
	2022-10-14, 10-16	14–483	43	C	T2	134.2	0.57
	2022-10-03	15–500	43	C	T3	132.8	0.46
	2022-10-17	14–456	45	C	T4	134.8	1.10
	2022-10-07, 10-10	15–500	43	D	T1	133.3	0.42
	2022-10-19, 10-20	14–368	45	D	T2	132.9	0.70
	2022-10-21, 10-22	14–368	44	D	T3	133.3	0.42
2022-10-04, 10-06	15–500	43	D	T4	133.2	0.55	
2018.1.00035.L	2019-03-14, 03-16	14–360	45	primary cluster	T5	90.5	0.55
2013.1.00999.S	2014-06-29, 07-29, 12-24, 12-31	14–820	33	primary cluster	T6	354.6	1.06

**Notes.** (1) ALMA project ID. (2) Observation starting date in UTC (YYYY-MM-DDDD). (3) Baseline length. (4) Average number of 12 m antenna used for the observations. (5) Observing area. In #2022.1.00073.S, the observations were split into four tiles of A, B, C, and D to fully cover the UNCOVER area of  $\sim 4' \times 6'$ . (6) Frequency tuning ID (T1: 244.01–247.75 GHz and 259.01–262.75 GHz, T2: 247.76–251.50 GHz and 262.76–266.50 GHz, T3: 251.51–255.25 GHz and 266.51–270.25 GHz, T4: 255.26–259.00 GHz and 270.26–274.00 GHz, T5: 253.8–257.6 GHz and 268.8–272.6, T6: 250.1–253.8 GHz and 265.1–268.8 GHz). (7) Observing time, including overheads and calibrations. (8) Average precipitable water vapor (PWV) during observations.

did not find any significant signals standing out in each channel either by bright line and/or continuum emitters in the cube with the spectral resolution above, we used the cube produced without the CLEAN iteration. To avoid missing any strongly lensed (distorted) objects, we also produced a lower-resolution map and cube by applying a  $uv$ -taper parameter of  $1''5 \times 1''5$ . We refer to our ALMA maps (cubes) without and with the  $uv$ -taper as natural and tapered maps (cubes), respectively.

To leverage the ancillary data sets from the previous ALMA programs of ALMA-HFF and ALCS, we also created a deep ALMA map around the primary cluster. The previous ALMA data were reduced, calibrated, and combined in the same manner as in S. Fujimoto et al. (2024a). We further combined<sup>32</sup> our calibrated visibilities of DUALZ for the pointings that fall within a  $20''0$  radius from the footprints of ALMA-HFF and ALCS. The natural and tapered maps and cubes were produced in the same manner as above. We refer to the ALMA maps from the DUALZ data and this combined data set around the primary cluster as Wide and Deep maps, respectively. In total, we produced four types of ALMA maps (cubes) in DUALZ—Wide-natural, Wide-tapered, Deep-natural, and Deep-tapered maps (cubes). In Figure 2, we show the Wide-natural and Deep-tapered maps and their relative sensitivity response maps. The basic data properties (depth, beam size) are summarized in Table 2. The sensitivity as a function of frequency in our data cubes is also summarized in Figure 3.

### 2.3. Survey Area

Figure 4 shows the effective survey area of DUALZ after applying the lensing correction at  $z = 2$ , using the lens model

<sup>32</sup> We use CASA task CONCAT, where the weight is applied based on the data depths.

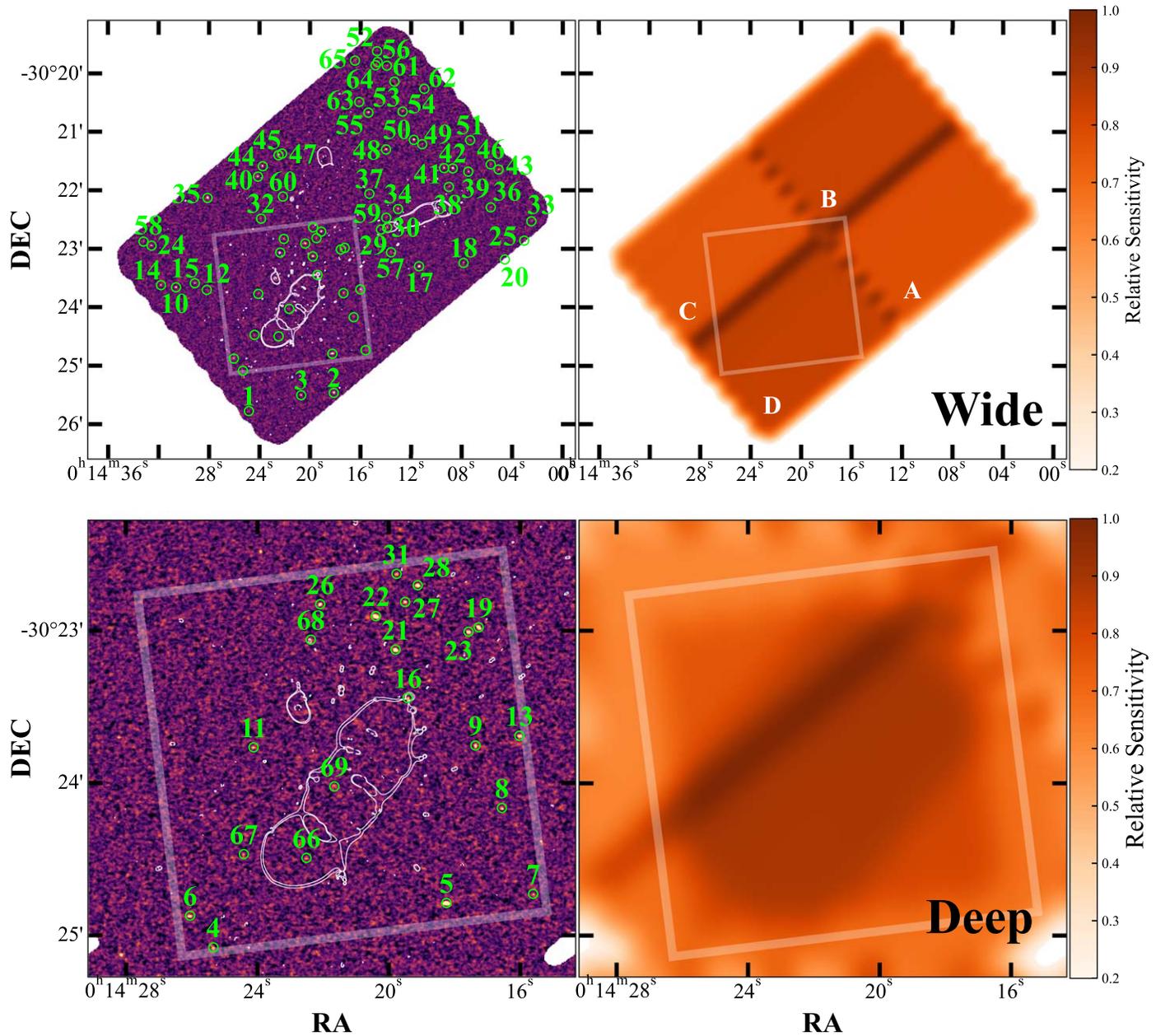
presented in L. J. Furtak et al. (2023a). At a given limiting source flux at 1.2 mm ( $S_{1.2\text{mm,limit}}$ ), we calculate the areas whose lens-corrected sensitivities detect the source flux at levels  $\geq 5\sigma$ , down to the relative response to the deepest  $\geq 20\%$  of the Wide mosaic map. For comparison, Figure 4 also illustrates the effective survey areas estimated in the same manner as above, applying the lens correction when necessary, from the recent ALMA surveys. This figure demonstrates the capacity of DUALZ to efficiently explore the faint ( $\lesssim 0.5$  mJy) regime more extensively ( $\gtrsim 3$  arcmin<sup>2</sup>) than most other ALMA surveys.

## 3. Data Analysis

### 3.1. ALMA Source Extraction

We conduct the ALMA source extraction following the same procedure as in S. Fujimoto et al. (2024a) for the Wide-natural and Wide-tapered maps across the  $\sim 4' \times 6'$  area. We use the maps before primary beam (PB) correction for source extraction. We run version 2.5.0 of SEXTRACTOR (E. Bertin & S. Arnouts 1996) and extract sources showing positive peak counts exceeding a  $2.0\sigma$  threshold, where an island of emission is considered a single source. To estimate the expected number of genuine sources, we also implement a negative peak analysis (e.g., B. Hatsukade et al. 2013; Y. Ono et al. 2014; S. Carniani et al. 2015; S. Fujimoto et al. 2016, 2023b). We produce inverted maps by multiplying both natural and tapered maps by  $-1$ . Following this, SEXTRACTOR is applied again to extract sources displaying negative peak counts exceeding the  $2.0\sigma$  level. In both positive and negative maps, we use sources that are identified in regions whose relative sensitivity to the deepest part of the mosaic extends down to 20%.

In Figure 5, we present histograms of the positive and negative sources as a function of the signal-to-noise ratio



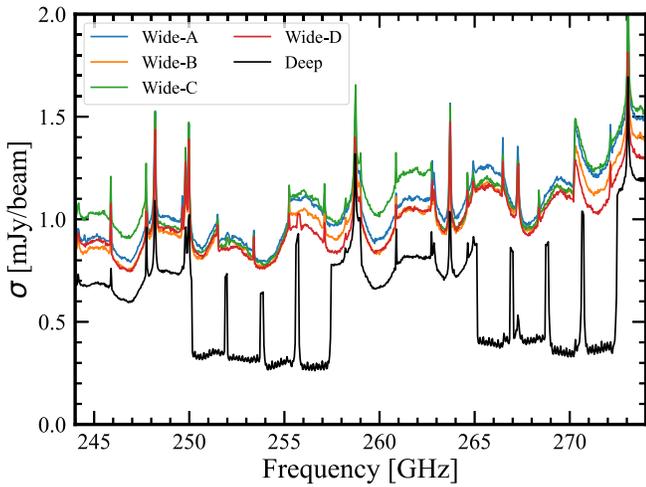
**Figure 2.** ALMA Band 6 continuum mosaic maps without primary beam correction (left) and relative sensitivity response maps of the mosaic (right) of DUALZ-wide (top panels) and DUALZ-deep (bottom panels). The DUALZ-wide mosaic was accomplished by combining the four mosaics of A, B, C, and D labeled on the top-right panel. The labeled green circles represent the ALMA continuum sources. The white lines denote the  $\mu = 200$  magnification curve at  $z = 6$ . The white square indicates the footprint of the ALMA-HFF, inside of where we use the DUALZ-deep map to complementarily identify further faint ALMA sources.

(SNR) at the peak count, based on the sources selected from the above-described procedure. The excess of positive sources over negative sources in these histograms suggests the existence of real sources. We find a clear excess extending down to an SNR of  $\gtrsim 5$  ( $\gtrsim 4$ ) in the natural (tapered) maps. We also observe the excess likely continuing down to SNR  $\sim 3.5$  in every map. In this paper, our goal is to present secure sources as initial results and thus adopt the SNR thresholds at 5.0 and 4.4 in the Wide-natural and -tapered maps, respectively.

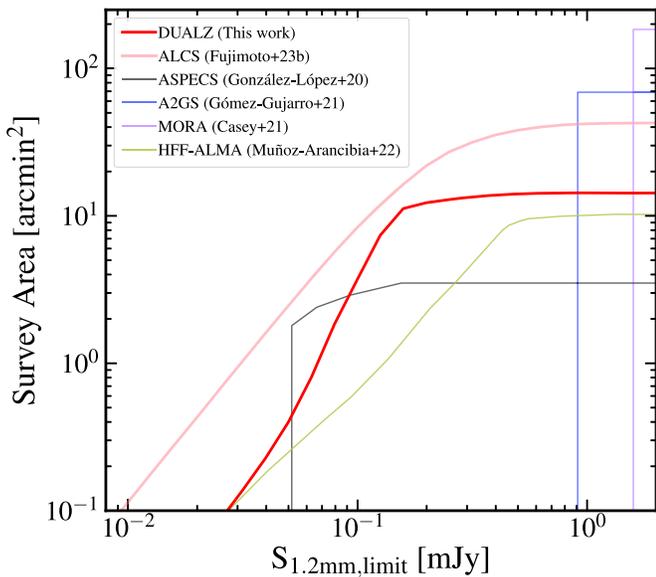
To complementarily detect even fainter sources from the Deep maps, we also apply the same procedures to the deep-natural and tapered maps. Based on the positive and negative source histograms, we set the SNR thresholds at 4.8 and 4.2 for the deep-natural and -tapered maps, respectively.

With these SNR thresholds, we identify 65 ALMA sources from the Wide maps and an additional four ALMA sources from the deep maps. We summarize the total 69 ALMA sources and their ALMA ID (AID) in Table 3. Of note, Figure 5 shows that a single negative source exceeding the SNR thresholds remains in both Wide and Deep maps. This implies that  $\sim 1$ – $2$  out of the 69 sources might be spurious, while also demonstrating the high purity  $p > 0.97$  of our ALMA sources (e.g., J. González-López et al. 2020; C. Gómez-Guijarro et al. 2022), defined as

$$p = \frac{N_{\text{pos}} - N_{\text{neg}}}{N_{\text{pos}}}, \quad (1)$$



**Figure 3.** Sensitivity (PB = 1.0) of the Wide-natural and Deep-natural data cube. The previous data covers 250–257.5 GHz and 265–272.5 GHz, where the sensitivity of the deep cube is better than that of the Wide cube by a factor of  $\sim 3$ .



**Figure 4.** Survey area against the limiting 1.2 mm flux ( $S_{1.2\text{mm,limit}}: 5\sigma$ ) for DUALZ and other large ALMA surveys in the literature (J. González-López et al. 2020; C. M. Casey et al. 2021; C. Gómez-Guijarro et al. 2022; A. M. Muñoz Arancibia et al. 2023; S. Fujimoto et al. 2024a). For the lensing cluster studies, the lens correction is applied assuming  $z = 2.0$ .

**Table 2**  
Properties of ALMA Maps

Map	$\sigma$ ( $\mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$ )	Beam (arcsec)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Wide ( $\sim 4' \times 6'$ )		
Wide-natural	32.7	$1.02 \times 0.77$
Wide-tapered	43.6	$1.81 \times 1.60$
Deep ( $\sim 2' \times 2'$ )		
Deep-natural	27.7	$1.00 \times 0.75$
Deep-tapered	38.6	$1.81 \times 1.60$

**Note.** (1) Map names. (2) Sensitivity (PB = 1.0) of the continuum maps evaluated by the standard deviation of the pixel count. (3) FWHM of the synthesized beam size.

where  $N_{\text{pos}}$  and  $N_{\text{neg}}$  represent the number of positive and negative sources at a given SNR, respectively. We further discuss the potential of spurious sources in Section 4.2.2.

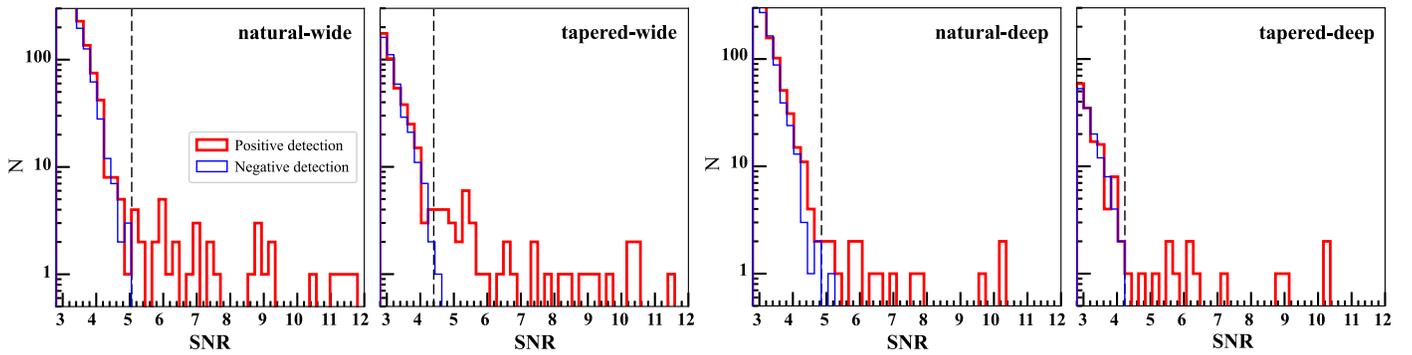
The 1.2 mm flux densities for our 69 ALMA sources are measured using three different methods: (1) peak pixel count, (2)  $1''$ -radius aperture photometry, and (3) 2D elliptical Gaussian fitting with CASA IMFIT. We also assess the SNR of each measurement. If the SNR of the IMFIT measurement exceeds 10, we adopt the IMFIT measurement; otherwise, we use the measurement with the best SNR. These measurements are performed with the maps prior to PB correction, while the PB correction is subsequently applied to the output values. In Table 3, we also list the final 1.2 mm flux measurement after the PB correction.

### 3.2. NIRCam Counterparts

We cross-match our ALMA continuum source catalog with the DR2 NIRCam source catalog presented in J. R. Weaver et al. (2024). The source extraction of the NIRCam catalog was performed with a combined image of F277W+F356W+F444W, and the photometry was processed with all public JWST/NIRCam, HST/ACS, and HST/WFC3 imaging available in A2744, including the JWST Cycle 1 programs of UNCOVER (#2561; PIs I. Labbe & R. Bezanson; R. Bezanson et al. 2024), GLASS (#1324; PI: T. Treu; T. Treu et al. 2022), and DDT (#2756; PI: W. Chen; G. Roberts-Borsani et al. 2023). These NIRCam observations homogeneously observed the wavelength range at  $\sim 1\text{--}5 \mu\text{m}$  with eight filters of F090W, F115W, F150W, F200W, F277W, F356W, F410M, and F444W down to the  $5\sigma$  limiting magnitudes of  $\sim 29\text{--}30$  mag for point sources (R. Bezanson et al. 2024).

With a search radius of  $1''$ , we identify 67 ALMA sources with NIRCam counterparts. When we identify multiple NIRCam sources within the search radius, we adopt the nearest one as the counterpart. The spatial offset ranges from  $0''0\text{--}0''7$  with a median of  $0''12$ , close to the pixel scale of  $0''1$  in our ALMA maps (Section 2.2). The high fraction (67/69) of the NIRCam presence and the small median spatial offset validate the robust selection of our ALMA continuum sources and the decent NIRCam sensitivity, even for dusty objects. For the remaining two sources without NIRCam counterparts, AID20 falls slightly outside the edge of the NIRCam footprint, while AID60 does not show any counterparts in the NIRCam filters, even in F444W. This suggests that the latter could be a dust-obscured high-redshift galaxy (e.g., Y. Fudamoto et al. 2021) or just spurious. We further discuss the ALMA sources without NIRCam counterparts in Section 4.2.2. In Figure 6, we show the NIRCam RGB color cutouts at all 69 ALMA source positions. In Table 3, we also list the NIRCam source ID (NID) and the observed NIRCam photometry (i.e., without lens correction) in F150W and F444W filters with a  $0''32$ -diameter aperture taken from J. R. Weaver et al. (2024).

We note that the misidentification of the NIRCam counterpart may also occur due to chance projection. Based on the NIRCam source catalog from J. R. Weaver et al. (2024), the number density of the NIRCam sources is estimated to be  $\sim 0.26 \text{ arcsec}^{-2}$  down to F150W of 29.0 mag, equal to the faintest NIRCam counterpart among our ALMA sources. This surface density yields a probability of chance projection (A. J. B. Downes et al. 1986) being  $\sim 0\%\text{--}30\%$  with the spatial offsets of  $0''0\text{--}0''7$ . By integrating these probabilities,



**Figure 5.** Differential counts of positive (red) and negative (blue) sources as a function of peak SNR. From left to right, we present the results obtained from the Wide-natural, Wide-tapered, Deep-natural, and Deep-tapered maps. The vertical dashed line denotes the SNR threshold adopted in this paper for each map, to reliably identify ALMA sources in a blind manner.

we obtain the expected number of chance projections to be  $\sim 2.3$  among our ALMA sources, which is comparable to the number of negative sources above our SNR threshold (see Figure 5). Though this is the regime of small number statistics, this suggests that one or two spurious sources might be included in our ALMA sources, especially in those with large spatial offsets from their NIRCcam counterparts.

### 3.3. NIRSpect Prism Spectroscopy

Following the survey design of UNCOVER (R. Bezanson et al. 2024), a systematic NIRSpect follow-up was performed for NIRCcam-selected galaxies with the Multiobject Spectroscopy (MOS) mode in 2023 July–August. Based on exciting high-redshift source candidates (e.g., very high-redshift galaxies, faint active galactic nuclei (AGNs), quiescent galaxies, strongly magnified and multiply imaged sources), the MOS configurations with the multishutter array (MSA) were designed to maximize the number of the observed exciting candidates. Among the NIRCcam counterparts of the ALMA sources, 17 sources were assigned to the MSA masks. Multiple emission lines have been detected from all 17 of these ALMA sources, securely determining their spectroscopic redshift ( $z_{\text{spec}}$ ). The full description of the NIRSpect data reduction and the redshift estimates will be presented in S. H. Price et al. (2025; see also A. D. Goulding et al. 2023; V. Kokorev et al. 2023b; B. Wang et al. 2023b; H. Atek et al. 2024; A. J. Burgasser et al. 2024; S. Fujimoto et al. 2024b; L. J. Furtak et al. 2024; J. E. Greene et al. 2024). In Table 3, we also list MSA ID (MID) for the 17 ALMA sources.

As an example of the redshift estimate with the NIRSpect prism, Figure 7 shows the 1D and 2D prism spectrum taken from one of the ALMA sources (AID3). The inset panel presents the MSA shutter positions overlaid on the NIRCcam RGB image. Because the source morphology in NIRCcam indicates that the emission from the source can be included in all three shutters of the MSA, here we perform a global background subtraction by using a nearby empty shutter, instead of the standard three shutter-nod method, and extract the 1D spectra from the central (red curve) and outer disk regions (magenta curve). From a spectral energy distribution (SED) template fitting using EAZY (G. B. Brammer et al. 2008) in the same manner as S. Fujimoto et al. (2024b), the source redshift is determined at  $z_{\text{spec}} = 2.985$ . Fixing the redshift, a subsequent spline fitting to the continuum combined with the single Gaussian for each emission line yields the successful multiple line detection at  $\text{SNR} \geq 4$ , including  $\text{H}\alpha + [\text{N II}]$ ,  $[\text{S II}]$ ,

$[\text{S III}]$ ,  $\text{HeI}$ ,  $\text{Pa}\gamma$ , and  $\text{Pa}\beta$  in both regions. The dust attenuation is estimated via the Balmer decrement of  $\text{Pa}\gamma/\text{Pa}\beta$  with the D. Calzetti et al. (2000) law, resulting in  $A_V \sim 3$  and  $A_V \sim 0$  in the central and outer disk region, respectively. This provides the spectroscopic evidence of the physical association between the ALMA emission and the significant dust attenuation in a high-redshift galaxy and also unveils its central concentration, possibly related to the process of the massive bulge formation. Note that AID3 is detected with a better SNR in the tapered map (Table 3), suggesting the presence of extended dust continuum. Meanwhile, the NIRSpect results indicate less dust obscuration in the outer regions. As shown in the inset panel of Figure 7, the NIRCcam RGB image of AID3 reveals a complex morphology, consisting of dusty red regions and less-obscured blue regions, where the other MSA shutter coincides with the blue regions. This likely reflects the less obscuration measured in the outer MSA shutter, consistent with this geometric interpretation. The joint ALMA and NIRSpect MSA analysis demonstrates the power of determining the source redshift and gaining insights into dust-obscured properties in high-redshift galaxies, also in a spatially resolved manner. Further NIRSpect analyses and results for dusty galaxies in A2744 will be presented in separate papers (S. H. Price et al. 2025; C. Williams et al. 2025, in preparation).

### 3.4. Physical Properties

To obtain the physical properties constrained owing to the rich JWST and HST photometry available in A2744, we further cross-match the 67 NIRCcam counterparts of our ALMA sources with the physical parameter catalog constrained with all available HST and JWST data in A2744 and the ALMA photometry obtained from the DUALZ survey (B. Wang et al. 2025). The details of the SED analysis is presented in B. Wang et al. (2025), and here we briefly explain the SED model procedures.

The main products of the catalog are inferred using the *Prospector* Bayesian inference framework (B. D. Johnson et al. 2021), leveraging simple stellar populations from FSPS (C. Conroy & J. E. Gunn 2010) with a Chabrier initial mass function (IMF; G. Chabrier 2003), where MIST isochrones (J. Choi et al. 2016; A. Dotter 2016) and the MILES (P. Sánchez-Blázquez et al. 2006) stellar library are adopted. The complex stellar populations are modeled using *Prospector- $\beta$*  (B. Wang et al. 2023a), with a star formation history (SFH) modeled as mass formed in seven logarithmically spaced time bins. Dust is described using a

**Table 3**  
ALMA Source Catalog of the DUALZ Survey

AID	NID	MID	R.A.	Decl.	SNR	Map	PB	$S_{1.2\text{mm}}$	F150W	F444W	$z_{\text{phot}}$	$z_{\text{spec}}$	$\mu$	References
(1)	(2)	(3)	(deg)	(deg)	(5)	(6)	(7)	( $\mu\text{Jy}$ )	(mag)	(mag)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Identified from Wide maps ( $N = 65$ )														
1	3843	...	3.6036340084	-30.429562044	5.26	nat	0.63	274 $\pm$ 52	22.37	20.39	1.53 $^{+0.09}_{-0.09}$	...	1.6	...
2	5107	...	3.5755829201	-30.424377998	41.37	nat	0.58	3019 $\pm$ 121	28.04	21.99	4.05 $^{+0.19}_{-0.20}$	...	1.7	...
3	5000	3928	3.5863514538	-30.425044018	15.05	tap	0.84	797 $\pm$ 53	27.23	23.68	2.97 $^{+1.20}_{-0.25}$	2.99	1.8	P25
4	7360	6291	3.6056154652	-30.418060598	5.26	tap	0.84	277 $\pm$ 53	21.24	20.98	2.90 $^{+0.02}_{-0.03}$	2.68	2.3	P25
5	9018	...	3.5760482064	-30.413200341	45.16	tap	0.84	3041 $\pm$ 119	27.28	23.46	2.56 $^{+0.08}_{-0.08}$	2.582	2.0	K23
6	8700	...	3.6085747745	-30.414590756	10.48	nat	0.85	547 $\pm$ 52	22.12	20.06	2.67 $^{+0.08}_{-0.08}$	...	2.2	...
7	9103	...	3.5650518436	-30.412200215	6.12	nat	0.83	275 $\pm$ 53	23.21	20.95	1.28 $^{+0.10}_{-0.05}$	...	1.5	...
8	14034	...	3.5690145916	-30.402797638	6.32	nat	0.84	293 $\pm$ 53	23.87	19.66	2.43 $^{+0.07}_{-0.09}$	2.582	2.0	W15
9	16840	...	3.5723726430	-30.395953862	7.47	tap	0.84	395 $\pm$ 53	24.15	21.84	3.61 $^{+0.09}_{-0.15}$	...	3.2	...
10	17539	...	3.6276995116	-30.394278417	21.53	nat	0.76	1055 $\pm$ 80	27.17	22.95	3.52 $^{+0.14}_{-0.17}$	...	1.4	...
11	16790	...	3.6005232329	-30.396157886	5.17	nat	0.97	175 $\pm$ 34	22.02	20.03	0.84 $^{+0.05}_{-0.05}$	0.943	2.0	W15
12	17269	...	3.6175368981	-30.395012711	5.98	nat	0.76	280 $\pm$ 58	24.43	23.37	4.66 $^{+0.07}_{-0.08}$	...	1.6	...
13	17477	16609	3.5667961215	-30.394887615	15.27	nat	0.85	700 $\pm$ 52	25.79	21.29	2.82 $^{+0.09}_{-0.11}$	3.06	2.3	P25
14	17833	16987	3.6326634712	-30.393641545	14.00	nat	0.75	607 $\pm$ 59	25.54	23.40	3.87 $^{+0.20}_{-0.95}$	3.97	1.4	P25
15	18358	17516	3.6214797562	-30.393109357	13.17	nat	0.76	563 $\pm$ 58	24.97	22.44	3.63 $^{+0.12}_{-0.36}$	3.22	1.5	P25
16	19562	18708	3.5809797340	-30.390749405	5.47	tap	0.85	286 $\pm$ 52	19.42	19.35	0.29 $^{+0.02}_{-0.04}$	0.29	1.0	P25
17	21370	...	3.5474110725	-30.388288554	55.22	nat	0.78	2815 $\pm$ 74	24.60	20.48	2.82 $^{+0.09}_{-0.12}$	...	1.9	...
18	21322	...	3.5327225543	-30.387320373	6.56	tap	0.78	374 $\pm$ 57	21.56	20.43	1.37 $^{+0.83}_{-0.17}$	...	1.6	...
19	43148	42272	3.5719637485	-30.383017638	13.54	tap	0.88	685 $\pm$ 51	22.86	19.68	1.45 $^{+0.07}_{-0.12}$	1.67	2.7	P25
20	...	...	3.5190587771	-30.386326057	8.90	nat	0.22	1505 $\pm$ 201	26.80	(outside)	...	...	1.5 <sup>a</sup>	...
21	21972	21111	3.5825066752	-30.385467633	42.03	nat	0.98	1491 $\pm$ 60	24.73	21.63	2.91 $^{+0.06}_{-0.08}$	3.06	4.2	P25
22	24143	...	3.5850010413	-30.381794100	24.50	nat	0.81	1713 $\pm$ 123	23.41	20.40	2.95 $^{+0.12}_{-0.09}$	3.058	3.0	M23
23	43086	...	3.5732506606	-30.383496723	24.55	nat	0.90	913 $\pm$ 61	23.28	20.02	1.18 $^{+0.05}_{-0.03}$	1.498	2.6	M23
24	23634	...	3.6357674798	-30.382387125	11.26	nat	0.76	599 $\pm$ 59	25.04	21.48	2.49 $^{+0.14}_{-0.18}$	...	1.3	...
25	24731	...	3.5126765859	-30.380965658	6.94	nat	0.30	712 $\pm$ 148	25.63	21.74	2.77 $^{+0.09}_{-0.14}$	...	1.5	...
26	24823	...	3.5920643028	-30.380487291	11.53	nat	0.76	530 $\pm$ 58	26.17	21.45	2.34 $^{+0.12}_{-0.10}$	2.644	2.3	M23
27	24852	23955	3.5812925141	-30.380249578	9.12	nat	0.87	330 $\pm$ 51	27.36	22.36	3.57 $^{+0.21}_{-0.16}$	3.47	2.9	P25
28	26131	...	3.5797072291	-30.378412661	21.51	nat	0.89	938 $\pm$ 72	24.07	20.52	2.34 $^{+0.13}_{-0.08}$	2.409	2.6	M23
29	27243	...	3.5599875905	-30.377803997	5.89	nat	0.79	289 $\pm$ 57	(masked)	24.49	...	...	1.0 <sup>a</sup>	...
30	29349	...	3.5579207350	-30.377236095	6.71	tap	0.79	379 $\pm$ 57	21.72	20.57	2.87 $^{+0.10}_{-0.06}$	...	9.0	...
31	27891	...	3.5823806198	-30.377169986	5.76	nat	0.79	298 $\pm$ 56	26.55	23.87	4.75 $^{+0.11}_{-0.14}$	...	2.9	...
32	28824	...	3.5995953836	-30.374707127	7.37	nat	0.76	383 $\pm$ 58	24.95	21.48	2.04 $^{+0.09}_{-0.09}$	...	1.7	...
33	30188	...	3.5103148006	-30.375437642	6.05	nat	0.68	358 $\pm$ 66	23.61	21.01	0.86 $^{+0.02}_{-0.03}$	...	1.3	...
34	31310	30414	3.5543532540	-30.371954754	13.10	nat	0.79	644 $\pm$ 57	23.92	20.33	2.49 $^{+0.22}_{-0.25}$	2.34	3.8	P25
35	33393	...	3.6172781655	-30.368795269	35.60	nat	0.76	1970 $\pm$ 99	20.98	20.15	1.13 $^{+0.00}_{-0.00}$	...	1.3	...
36	31567	...	3.5237288439	-30.371468917	8.72	nat	0.78	330 $\pm$ 57	24.11	21.50	2.41 $^{+0.40}_{-0.31}$	...	2.0	...
37	43092	42203	3.5638034680	-30.367614211	5.38	tap	0.91	263 $\pm$ 49	21.11	19.07	1.30 $^{+0.08}_{-0.06}$	1.32	2.1	P25
38	36415	...	3.5375675466	-30.365649191	6.95	nat	0.78	342 $\pm$ 57	21.95	19.82	1.65 $^{+0.09}_{-0.12}$	...	2.9	...
39	39567	...	3.5311608452	-30.361293935	9.22	nat	0.78	501 $\pm$ 57	23.73	20.10	1.43 $^{+0.06}_{-0.06}$	...	1.8	...
40	36484	35516	3.6006012798	-30.362713723	15.98	nat	0.77	750 $\pm$ 58	25.52	21.57	2.60 $^{+0.16}_{-0.23}$	2.5	1.6	P25

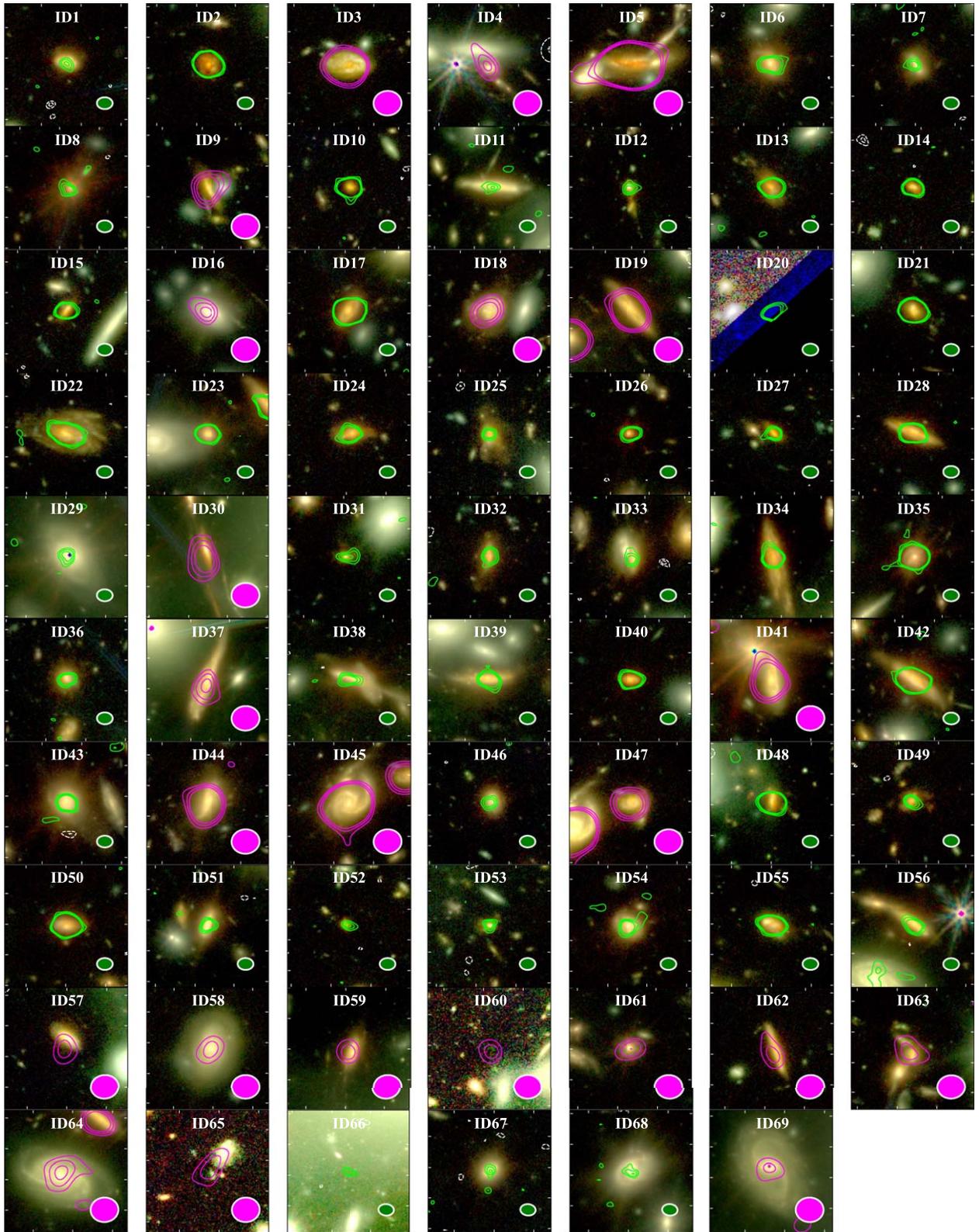
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**Table 3**  
(Continued)

AID	NID	MID	R.A.	Decl.	SNR	Map	PB	$S_{1.2\text{mm}}$	F150W	F444W	$z_{\text{phot}}$	$z_{\text{spec}}$	$\mu$	References
(1)	(2)	(3)	(deg)	(deg)	(5)	(6)	(7)	( $\mu\text{Jy}$ )	(mag)	(mag)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
41	39317	...	3.5391400276	-30.360299747	10.55	tap	0.79	596 $\pm$ 57	24.09	21.60	1.34 $^{+0.60}_{-0.09}$	...	1.9	...
42	39328	38369	3.5362849803	-30.360378268	50.38	nat	0.78	2677 $\pm$ 88	23.25	19.71	1.47 $^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$	1.89	2.0	P25
43	38303	...	3.5211455073	-30.360680181	11.09	nat	0.75	546 $\pm$ 60	21.73	19.36	1.34 $^{+0.08}_{-0.13}$	...	1.6	...
44	38852	38163	3.5990300334	-30.359756669	12.18	tap	0.79	682 $\pm$ 56	21.43	19.35	1.27 $^{+0.10}_{-0.06}$	1.36	1.5	P25
45	40516	...	3.5938353534	-30.356617123	24.72	tap	0.84	1540 $\pm$ 119	20.93	18.81	1.28 $^{+0.07}_{-0.05}$	...	1.5	...
46	38707	...	3.5237433941	-30.359220841	5.86	nat	0.75	293 $\pm$ 59	23.92	21.63	2.22 $^{+0.46}_{-0.08}$	...	1.7	...
47	40522	...	3.5926432857	-30.356140111	8.34	tap	0.84	444 $\pm$ 53	25.63	22.85	2.59 $^{+0.14}_{-0.37}$	...	1.7	...
48	43129	...	3.5583154162	-30.354968641	23.83	nat	0.83	1222 $\pm$ 93	26.75	24.23	3.52 $^{+0.11}_{-0.32}$	...	1.8	...
49	41848	...	3.5463708998	-30.353475868	6.77	nat	0.85	277 $\pm$ 52	25.36	22.03	2.30 $^{+0.25}_{-0.13}$	...	1.7	...
50	42323	...	3.5491493630	-30.352244608	39.28	nat	0.83	1871 $\pm$ 71	24.03	20.56	2.30 $^{+0.20}_{-0.04}$	...	1.7	...
51	44013	...	3.5305552202	-30.352316924	7.60	nat	0.78	317 $\pm$ 57	24.21	21.88	1.20 $^{+0.14}_{-0.20}$	...	1.5	...
52	53471	...	3.5612865835	-30.326962648	5.36	nat	0.81	216 $\pm$ 40	27.44	23.76	3.82 $^{+0.18}_{-0.63}$	...	1.4	...
53	50074	...	3.5555550052	-30.335626961	6.31	nat	0.83	261 $\pm$ 54	24.57	23.04	3.64 $^{+0.09}_{-0.11}$	...	1.5	...
54	46628	...	3.5528433792	-30.344172744	8.76	nat	0.83	441 $\pm$ 54	21.68	20.12	1.56 $^{+0.12}_{-0.28}$	...	1.5	...
55	46360	...	3.5641530944	-30.344466238	17.08	nat	0.83	970 $\pm$ 93	23.99	21.53	3.20 $^{+0.08}_{-0.08}$	...	1.6	...
56	52675	...	3.5611003202	-30.330042986	8.83	nat	0.83	415 $\pm$ 53	22.65	19.86	1.47 $^{+0.10}_{-0.11}$	...	1.3	...
57	22699	...	3.5566688470	-30.384298577	4.51	tap	0.78	255 $\pm$ 57	23.30	21.54	2.51 $^{+0.09}_{-0.07}$	...	2.8	...
58	24619	...	3.6384449479	-30.381212884	4.59	tap	0.67	306 $\pm$ 67	19.71	19.22	0.89 $^{+0.05}_{-0.07}$	...	1.2	...
59	29373	...	3.5582540814	-30.374436946	4.68	tap	0.79	264 $\pm$ 56	22.61	20.67	2.55 $^{+0.06}_{-0.05}$	...	4.3	...
60	...	...	3.5923715243	-30.368396301	4.63	tap	0.78	265 $\pm$ 57	> 29.35	>29.41	...	...	2.2 <sup>a</sup>	...
61	52679	...	3.5580404441	-30.331104285	4.91	tap	0.83	262 $\pm$ 53	22.18	20.75	1.32 $^{+0.42}_{-0.58}$	...	1.3	...
62	49492	48540	3.5456886277	-30.337677783	4.47	tap	0.82	243 $\pm$ 54	23.99	21.14	1.62 $^{+0.11}_{-0.12}$	1.65	1.4	P25
63	48152	47271	3.5671705172	-30.341419478	4.41	tap	0.83	236 $\pm$ 53	24.73	21.66	1.90 $^{+0.17}_{-0.23}$	1.84	1.5	P25
64	52684	...	3.5618008005	-30.330958075	5.37	tap	0.84	286 $\pm$ 53	18.77	18.72	0.65 $^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$	0.644	1.2	K22
65	52426	...	3.5685704345	-30.329641642	4.68	tap	0.66	1137 $\pm$ 242	27.29	28.10	0.65 $^{+0.08}_{-0.09}$	...	1.2	...
Additionally identified from Deep maps ( $N = 4$ )														
66	10578	...	3.5938124804	-30.408262675	4.93	nat	0.89	150 $\pm$ 47	29.36	>29.47	9.89 $^{+1.22}_{-9.20}$	...	3.4	...
67	11129	...	3.6017503242	-30.407851038	5.20	nat	0.90	157 $\pm$ 45	22.48	20.45	1.08 $^{+0.04}_{-0.05}$	1.1	2.9	K22
68	23405	...	3.5932584449	-30.384374741	5.01	nat	0.82	166 $\pm$ 51	18.76	18.58	0.31 $^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$	0.296	1.0	K22
69	15750	14267	3.5902747340	-30.400439262	4.21	tap	0.85	175 $\pm$ 44	18.45	18.15	0.56 $^{+0.05}_{-0.06}$	0.50	3.4	P25

**Note.** (1): ALMA Source ID. (2): NIRCcam Source ID in the DR2 catalog (J. R. Weaver et al. 2024) of the NIRCcam counterparts identified with the  $1''$  search radius. (3): MSA ID for the sources observed with NIRSpect prism (S. Price 2025, in preparation). (4): Source coordinate of the ALMA continuum peak in the natural map. (5): Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of the peak pixel in the natural or the tapered map (the map showing the higher SNR being adopted). (6): Map used for the source identification, where the source SNR is maximized. “nat” and “tap” denote the natural-weighted and  $uv$ -tapered maps, respectively. (7): Relative sensitivity response to the deepest of the mosaic. (8): Source flux density at 1.2 mm without the lens correction, measured either by the peak pixel in the natural map, the peak pixel in the tapered map, a  $1''$ -radius aperture in the natural map, or the 2D elliptical Gaussian fitting with CASA IMFIT (the measurement showing the highest SNR being adopted). (9)–(10): Aperture magnitude with a  $0''.32$  diameter in the NIRCcam/F150W and F444W filters without the lens correction, measured in J. R. Weaver et al. (2024). For nondetection, we place the  $2\sigma$  upper limit from the error estimate for the closest nearby source in the catalog. (11): Photometric redshift using EAZY and Prospector estimated in B. Wang et al. (2025, in preparation). (12): Spectroscopic redshift presented in literature (K22; V. Kokorev et al. 2022, K23; V. Kokorev et al. 2023a, L17; N. Laporte et al. 2017, M23; A. M. Muñoz Arancibia et al. 2023, X. Wang et al. 2015) and the latest NIRSpect spectroscopy (P25; S. H. Price et al. 2025). (13): Magnification factor based on the mass model presented in L. J. Furtak et al. (2023b). (14): The reference of the spectroscopic redshift.

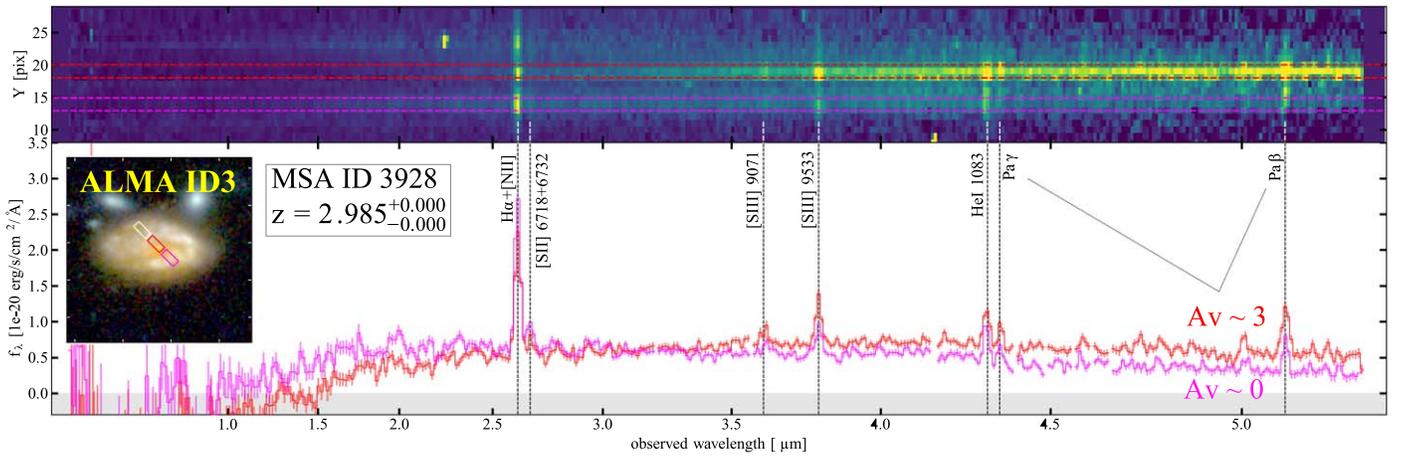
<sup>a</sup> We assume  $z = 2.0$  and  $z = 9.0$  for ID20 and ID60, respectively (see the text). For ID29, we interpret it as a cluster member galaxy based on its location, color, and morphology.



**Figure 6.** RGB NIRCcam color cutouts ( $8'' \times 8''$ ) for the 69 ALMA sources identified in the survey (R: F444W, G: F277W, B: F150W). The green and magenta contours represent the  $3\sigma$ ,  $4\sigma$ , and  $5\sigma$  significance levels of the ALMA 1.2 mm continuum in the natural and tapered maps, respectively, with the map showing the higher SNR being adopted. The white contours denote the  $-3\sigma$ ,  $-4\sigma$ , and  $-5\sigma$  significance levels. The ellipse displayed at the bottom right represents the ALMA synthesized beam.

two-component model (S. Charlot & S. M. Fall 2000) with a flexible dust attenuation curve (S. Noll et al. 2009), and the dust emission (B. T. Draine & A. Li 2007), stellar metallicity, and

mid-IR AGNs are all included in the fit. *Prospector- $\beta$*  uses informed priors for redshift and mass based on the observed evolution of the galaxy stellar mass function, and SFH based on the



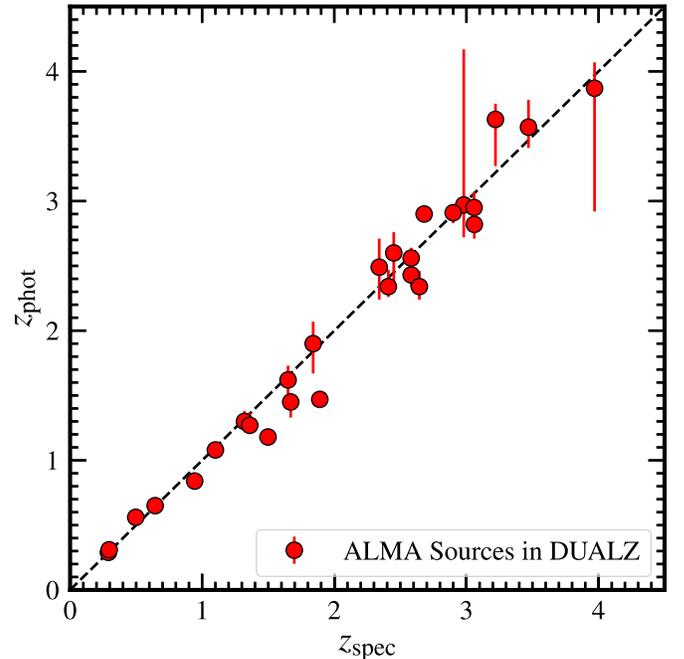
**Figure 7.** Example of the 2D (top) and 1D (bottom) JWST/NIRSpec prism spectra taken for the ALMA sources in DUALZ. The inset panel shows the NIRCcam RGB  $5'' \times 5''$  cutout, where the three shutter positions are overlaid. The inset label shows the MSA ID and our best-fit redshift estimate from the prism spectrum. To avoid self-subtraction, we use the global background subtraction for the 2D and 1D spectra instead of the standard three shutter-nod method for this source in this paper (see the text). The red and magenta curves (horizontal dashed lines) in the bottom (top) panel indicate the 1D spectra (extraction apertures) for the data taken from the shutters highlighted with the red and magenta rectangles in the inset panel, respectively. The black vertical lines denote wavelengths of the emission lines detected at  $\text{SNR} \geq 4.0$ . The Balmer decrement via  $\text{Pa}\gamma/\text{Pa}\beta$  shows the spatial variation of the dust attenuation, demonstrating the power of NIRSpec MSA also in the spatially resolved fashions.

observational result that massive galaxies form earlier while low-mass galaxies form later, to fully exploit the `Prospector` Bayesian framework. Simultaneously, the lensing magnification is accounted for during the parameter fitting process because the scale-dependent priors necessitate a self-consistent treatment of the magnification factor,  $\mu$ . A sampling of the posterior space is performed using the nested sampler `dynesty`, and an SPS model emulator, `parrot`, is employed to decrease runtime (E. P. Mathews et al. 2023).

An independent SED fitting using `EAZY` (G. B. Brammer et al. 2008) has also been performed. `EAZY` is a flexible galaxy photometric redshift code that fits observed SEDs using a nonnegative linear combination of templates by minimizing the  $\chi^2$  statistics. To avoid the inclusion of nonphysical contributions from templates older than the Universe at a given redshift, the updated `sfnz` template set is adopted. This set includes a template from a  $z \sim 8$  extreme emission-line galaxy (A. C. Carnall et al. 2023), enabling the model to account for high-redshift observations. Following standard `EAZY` methodology, the photometric zero-point offsets (A. Muzzin et al. 2013; R. E. Skelton et al. 2014; K. E. Whitaker et al. 2014; C. M. S. Straatman et al. 2016) and common priors on the magnitude and the UV slope to regulate both low- and high- $z$  solutions are applied to the fitting.

In Table 3, we list our photometric redshift estimates  $z_{\text{phot}}$  mainly from `Prospector`. In a few cases, the two  $z_{\text{phot}}$  estimates deviate by more than 1.0, and in such cases, we adopt the  $z_{\text{phot}}$  estimate from `EAZY`, which is expected to provide stable fits due to its smaller number of parameters. We also cross-match the NIRCcam counterparts with the spectroscopic redshift ( $z_{\text{spec}}$ ) compilation in A2744 from the literature (S. Fujimoto et al. 2024a) and the latest NIRSpec results (S. Price 2025, in preparation) and list  $z_{\text{spec}}$  values when matched. This yields 27 sources whose redshifts have been spectroscopically determined.

In Figure 8, we compare  $z_{\text{phot}}$  and  $z_{\text{spec}}$  for the 27 spec- $z$  confirmed ALMA sources identified in the DUALZ survey. We find that all of the  $z_{\text{phot}}$  estimates show excellent agreement with  $z_{\text{spec}}$ : all 27 sources fall in the range of  $|z_{\text{spec}} - z_{\text{phot}}| /$



**Figure 8.** Comparison between  $z_{\text{phot}}$  and  $z_{\text{spec}}$  for the spec- $z$  confirmed 27 ALMA sources identified in the DUALZ survey. All 27 sources fall in  $|z_{\text{spec}} - z_{\text{phot}}| / (1 + z_{\text{spec}}) < 0.15$ .

$(1 + z_{\text{spec}}) < 0.15$ , indicating the outlier fraction described in H. Hildebrandt et al. (2012) to be zero. This validates our SED fitting methods, likely owing to the comprehensive data sets of HST, JWST, and ALMA. In the following analysis, we use  $z_{\text{spec}}$  if available, and otherwise, we use  $z_{\text{phot}}$ . For AID20 that slightly falls outside the NIRCcam footprint, we assume  $z = 2.0$  based on the median redshift estimated to be  $z \sim 2$  in previous ALMA studies for faint-millimeter sources (e.g., J. S. Dunlop et al. 2017; M. Aravena et al. 2020; Y. Yamaguchi et al. 2020; C. Gómez-Guijarro et al. 2022; S. Fujimoto et al. 2024a). For AID60 that lacks a NIRCcam counterpart, we assume  $z = 9.0$ , because we find that  $z \gtrsim 9$  is required to explain the uniquely NIR-faint and millimeter-detected color property by scaling

and shifting the best-fit SED template of the NIR-faint dusty galaxy, REBELS-29-2, at  $z = 6.68$  (Y. Fudamoto et al. 2021). We further discuss AID60 in Section 4.2.2, including the possibility of it being spurious. Based on the above procedure of the redshift estimate and the latest mass model in A2744 presented in L. J. Furtak et al. (2023b), we also summarize the magnification  $\mu$  estimate for the 69 ALMA sources in Table 3.

By following these procedures, we estimate the redshift, magnification, and intrinsic 1.2 mm flux after the lens correction ( $S_{1.2\text{mm}}^{\text{int}}$ ) for our ALMA sources to be  $z = 0.29\text{--}9.89$ ,  $\mu = 1.0\text{--}9.3$ , and  $S_{1.2\text{mm}}^{\text{int}} = 0.04\text{--}1.65$  mJy. The intrinsically faintest source is AID30 ( $z_{\text{phot}} = 2.87_{-0.06}^{+0.10}$ ,  $\mu = 9.0$ ,  $S_{1.2\text{mm}}^{\text{int}} = 0.04$  mJy), and we confirm its strongly distorted morphology in the NIRCcam maps (see Figure 6). The typical properties of our ALMA sources are characterized by these median values of  $z = 2.30$ ,  $\mu = 1.7$ , and  $S_{1.2\text{mm}}^{\text{int}} = 0.24$  mJy, respectively. The full SED results (e.g., SFR,  $M_{\text{star}}$ ) are presented in B. Wang et al. (2025).

## 4. Initial Results

### 4.1. Morphology of the ALMA Sources

The median flux density at 1.2 mm for the 69 ALMA sources, after lens correction, is estimated at 0.24 mJy (Section 3.4). While our sample also includes some of the intrinsically bright sources, this indicates that the ALMA sources in DUALZ are typically at least  $\sim 5$  times fainter than the classical dusty starburst populations identified in submillimeter/millimeter single-dish surveys, so-called SMGs ( $S_{1\text{mm}} \gtrsim 1$  mJy). The great sensitivity and spatial resolution of the NIRCcam maps, homogeneous at  $\sim 1\text{--}5 \mu\text{m}$  in UNCOVER, offer a unique opportunity to examine the NIR morphology for these faint ALMA millimeter sources and thus lead to the JWST insight into what triggers the dusty star-forming activities in these faint mm sources, and a potential difference from that of SMGs.

From visual inspection in Figure 6, we find that almost all NIRCcam counterparts of the ALMA sources show undisturbed morphology, denoted either by disk or spheroid. Although several sources (AID12, AID33, AID38, AID55, AID56, AID63) have another galaxy nearby, which may indicate merging galaxies, the dust-emitting region traced by the ALMA contours always arises from the central red-colored NIRCcam galaxy with the undisturbed morphology, instead of the collisional plane with the potential merging galaxies. This leads to the conclusion that the dominant populations for the faint ALMA millimeter sources are represented by undisturbed disk and spheroid galaxies, with the merger fraction among them being  $< 10\%$  ( $= 6/70$ ) at maximum. Such undisturbed, smooth stellar structures have also been reported in recent MIRI observations for faint ALMA millimeter sources in HUDF (L. A. Boogaard et al. 2024) and NIRCcam observations for lensed ALMA sources (C. Cheng et al. 2023). The low merger fraction among the faint ALMA millimeter sources aligns with recent ALMA and HST studies (e.g., S. Fujimoto et al. 2018), indicating that the origin of the faint-millimeter emission is not the merging event but instead less violent mechanisms such as gas-rich disk instability (e.g., S. Fujimoto et al. 2018; W. Rujopakarn et al. 2019). In contrast, around 80% of the SMGs at  $z = 1\text{--}3$  have disturbed morphologies in the rest-frame optical wavelength with HST/F160W (C.-C. Chen et al. 2015). A high merger fraction is also reported among brighter millimeter sources ( $S_{1.1\text{mm}} \sim 1$  mJy)

identified in GOODS-S (M. Franco et al. 2020). These results may suggest a critical transition in the submillimeter/millimeter flux density, above which the merging event becomes the dominant mechanism to yield such bright fluxes in the submillimeter/millimeter wavelengths. We note, however, that S. Gillman et al. (2024) found little difference in the NIRCcam and MIRI morphologies of 80 SMGs compared to control samples of field galaxies with matched specific SFR and  $M_{\text{star}}$ . The authors concluded that the triggering mechanisms of SMGs are driven by a combination of their high gas fractions and gravitational instabilities. This result indicates that dust obscuration may still be significant even in the rest-frame optical, potentially leading to an overestimation of the merger fraction in previous HST-based studies that identified disturbed morphologies.

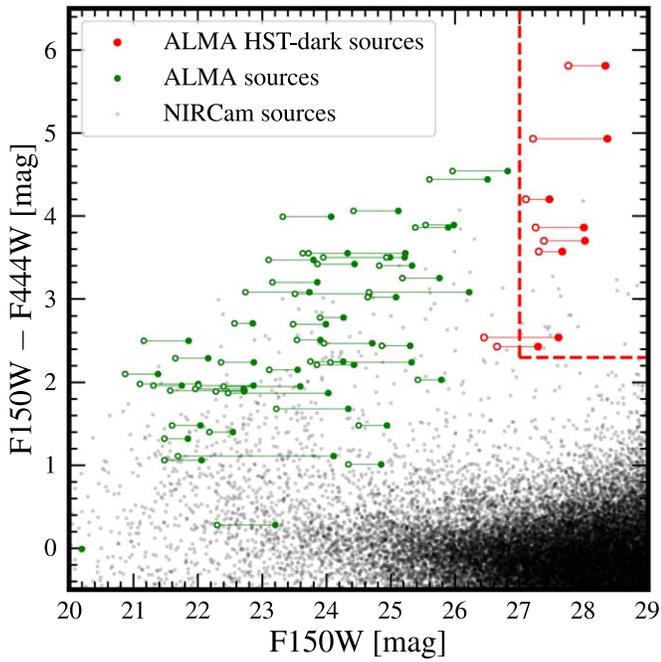
It is noteworthy that a certain number of the sources (AID8, AID10, AID23, AID26, AID25, AID35, AID36, AID40, AID43, AID61) shows a very bright, pointlike component in F444W at the center of the galaxy. Although this is based on visual inspection, this might indicate the emergence of an AGN, which has been routinely identified in recent HST and JWST studies, despite their small survey volumes (e.g., T. Morishita et al. 2020; S. Fujimoto et al. 2022; R. Endsley et al. 2023; L. J. Furtak et al. 2023b, 2023c; Y. Harikane et al. 2023b; D. D. Kocevski et al. 2023; M. Onoue et al. 2023; J. Matthee et al. 2024; I. Labbe et al. 2025), or a very compact bulge (e.g., F. Lelli et al. 2021; C.-C. Chen et al. 2022; L. A. Boogaard et al. 2024; W. Rujopakarn et al. 2023). The dedicated SED analysis will be presented in a separate paper.

### 4.2. Optical–NIR Dark Galaxies

#### 4.2.1. HST-dark Galaxies

Recent ALMA studies have reported submillimeter/millimeter sources that are very faint in optical–NIR bands ( $\gtrsim 26\text{--}27$  mag) and sometimes invisible even in deep HST/F160W images, known as HST-dark galaxies (e.g., J. M. Simpson et al. 2014; S. Fujimoto et al. 2016, 2022; M. Franco et al. 2018; C. M. Casey et al. 2019; T. Wang et al. 2019b; C. C. Williams et al. 2019; Y. Yamaguchi et al. 2019; M. Romano et al. 2020; H. Umehata et al. 2020; Y. Fudamoto et al. 2021; I. Smail et al. 2021; F. Sun et al. 2021; M. Talia et al. 2021; C. Gómez-Guijarro et al. 2022; S. M. Manning et al. 2022; X. Shu et al. 2022; M. Giuliotti et al. 2023; M. Y. Xiao et al. 2023). These HST-dark galaxies are likely to be heavily dust-obscured ( $A_V \gtrsim 2\text{--}5$ ) massive galaxies at  $z \gtrsim 3$  (e.g., T. Wang et al. 2019b), and some have been spectroscopically confirmed even at  $z > 7$  (Y. Fudamoto et al. 2021), underlining the incompleteness of galaxy surveys at  $z \gtrsim 3$  based on imaging at  $\lesssim 2 \mu\text{m}$  (e.g., S. Fujimoto et al. 2024a). With the great sensitivity of NIRCcam at  $\sim 1\text{--}5 \mu\text{m}$ , recent JWST studies have overcome these galaxies' inherently low luminosities and further characterized the nature of these HST-dark galaxies (e.g., L. Barrufet et al. 2023b; V. Kokorev et al. 2023a; J. McKinney et al. 2023a; I. Smail et al. 2023).

Benefiting from the first homogeneous wide ALMA and JWST maps available in DUALZ and the support of lensing, we also search for HST-dark galaxies among our 69 ALMA sources. Slightly modifying the classical color cut of F160W – [4.5]  $> 2.3$  (e.g., K. I. Caputi et al. 2012; T. Wang et al. 2016), L. Barrufet et al. (2023b) defined the HST-dark galaxies using the criteria of F150W – F444W  $> 2.3$  mag and



**Figure 9.** Color–magnitude diagram (F150W vs. F150W–F444W). Filled and open green circles denote our ALMA sources before and after lens correction, respectively. Filled and open red circles indicate the eight ALMA sources whose colors meet the selection criteria (red dashed line; F150W > 27 mag, F150W–F444W > 2.3 mag) of the HST–dark galaxies, similar to the method of L. Barrufet et al. (2023). Black circles represent the NIRCcam sources detected in UNCOVER (J. R. Weaver et al. 2024).

F160W > 27 mag. Similarly, we regard the sources with F150W – F444W > 2.3 mag and F150W > 27 mag (after lens correction) as HST–dark galaxies in this paper. Since the dust-emitting regions in high- $z$  galaxies have been measured to be compact (FWHM  $\sim 0''.2 - 0''.3$ ; e.g., S. Ikarashi et al. 2015; J. M. Simpson et al. 2015; J. A. Hodge et al. 2016; S. Fujimoto et al. 2017, 2018; B. Gullberg et al. 2019), we use the NIRCcam photometry with a  $0''.32$ -diameter measured in J. R. Weaver et al. (2024) to fairly investigate the same regions.

Figure 9 shows the F150W – F444W versus F150W distribution of our 69 ALMA sources and the NIRCcam-detected sources in UNCOVER. We identify eight ALMA sources (AID2, AID3, AID5, AID10, AID27, AID31, AID48, and AID52) that satisfy the above color criteria for the HST–dark galaxies. The redshift and  $M_{\text{star}}$  for these galaxies are estimated to be  $z = 2.58\text{--}4.75$  and  $\log(M_{\text{star}}/M_{\odot}) = 9.81\text{--}10.66$ , with medians of  $z = 3.52$  and  $\log(M_{\text{star}}/M_{\odot}) = 9.96$ , based on the Prospector fit (Section 3.4). Compared to the median values of  $z = 3.80$  and  $\log(M_{\text{star}}/M_{\odot}) = 10.60$  estimated in the HST–dark galaxies identified in the field survey presented in T. Wang et al. (2019b), our HST–dark ALMA galaxies are less massive, likely due to the deep detection limits enabled by gravitational lensing support. This suggests that the HST–dark galaxy population exists not only at the massive end ( $\log(M_{\text{star}}/M_{\odot}) \gtrsim 10.5$ ; e.g., J. R. Weaver et al. 2023) of the stellar mass function at these epochs, but also at the less-massive regime down to  $\log(M_{\text{star}}/M_{\odot}) = 9.8$  at least, indicative of an additional component contributing to the cosmic SFR density at  $z \gtrsim 3$  across a wide mass range (see also, e.g., H. S. B. Algera et al. 2023; M. Y. Xiao et al. 2023).

In Figure 10, we also display ALMA, HST, and JWST cutouts for these eight HST–dark ALMA sources, where the ALMA

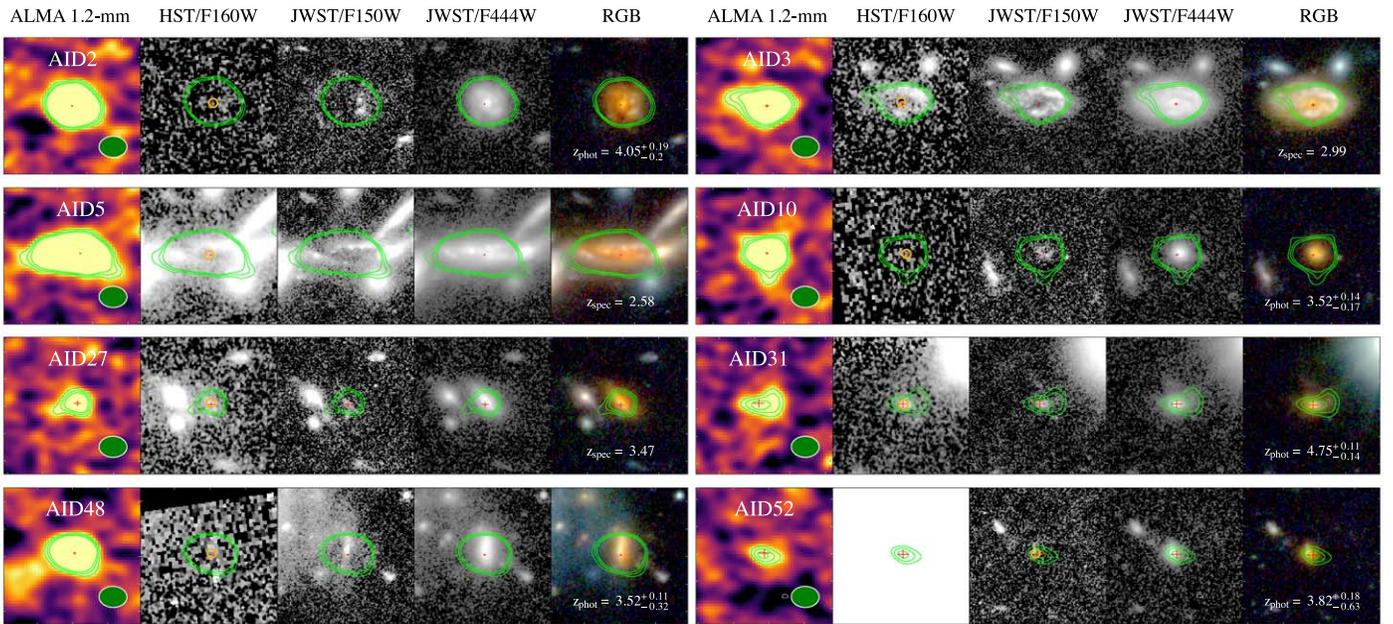
source position is marked by the red cross. We find that four sources (AID3, AID5, AID27, and AID48) likely show edge-on disk morphology, while the other sources (AID2, AID10, AID31, and AID52) appear to exhibit face-on disk morphology. This suggests that the heavy dust obscuration among the HST–dark ALMA galaxies is not always caused by their inclination, but may also be associated with compact dusty star-forming regions (I. Smail et al. 2021; C. Gómez-Guijarro et al. 2023; B. Lorenz et al. 2023). However, it is worth mentioning that dust lanes are clearly observed in the edge-on HST–dark ALMA galaxies AID3 and AID5, right where the dust emission originates. Thus, inclination likely does play a role in creating heavy dust obscuration in some of the HST–dark galaxies (E. J. Nelson et al. 2023). Interestingly, we also find that the dust emission is always located at the center of the NIRCcam counterpart, regardless of their edge-on or face-on morphologies. This implies that such significantly dust-obscured star formation plays a crucial role in the formation of bulges and/or the evolution to compact quiescent galaxies in the high-redshift Universe (e.g., S. J. Lilly et al. 1999; R. Genzel et al. 2003; L. J. Tacconi et al. 2008; R. C. Hickox et al. 2012; S. Toft et al. 2014; C.-C. Chen et al. 2015; S. Ikarashi et al. 2015; J. M. Simpson et al. 2015; G. Barro et al. 2016; J. A. Hodge et al. 2016; S. Fujimoto et al. 2017, 2018; B. Gullberg et al. 2019).

#### 4.2.2. JWST–dark Galaxies

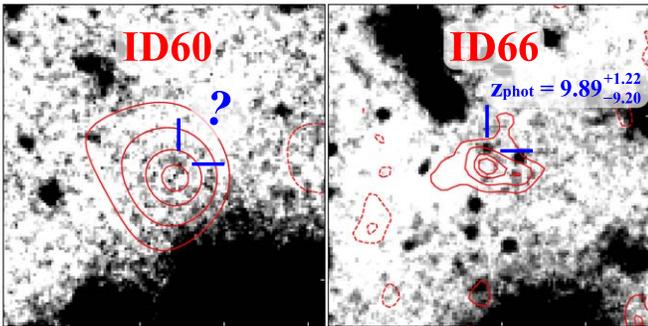
The presence of HST–dark galaxies at  $z \sim 3\text{--}5$  underlines the potential challenges associated with identifying similarly dust-reddened objects at  $z \sim 6$  even with JWST/NIRCcam (V. Kokorev et al. 2023a). Indeed, several reports exist of IRAC–dark galaxies, invisible even in Spitzer/IRAC maps, out to  $z \sim 6\text{--}7$  (e.g., Y. Fudamoto et al. 2021; S. Fujimoto et al. 2022, 2024a). Even with less dust obscuration, similar challenges would naturally arise for low-mass, moderately dust-obscured galaxies at very high redshifts ( $z \gtrsim 9$ ). Therefore, we also explore “JWST–dark” ALMA galaxies by defining the ALMA sources with the NIRCcam counterpart whose intrinsic magnitude (i.e., after lens correction) in F444W is fainter than 30.0 mag. Among our 69 ALMA sources, we identify two such ALMA sources, AID60 and AID66, satisfying this criterion.

Figure 11 shows the ALMA contours overlaid on the combined F277W+F356W+F444W image. Continuous positive pixels are found near both AID60 and AID66 within a radius of  $0''.25$ . The positional uncertainty for these two ALMA sources is estimated to be  $\sim 0''.2\text{--}0''.3$  considering their beam sizes and SNRs,<sup>33</sup> suggesting these continuous pixels may represent the NIRCcam counterparts for these ALMA sources. The potential counterpart of AID66 is included in the catalog of J. R. Weaver et al. (2024), while that of AID60 is not. This places a  $2\sigma$  upper limit with a  $0''.32$  aperture of 29.4 mag in F444W (30.1 mag after the lens correction, assuming  $z = 9$ ). For AID66, the SED fitting result suggests  $z_{\text{phot}} = 9.89_{-9.20}^{+1.22}$ , with a consistent  $z_{\text{phot}}$  estimate also obtained via EAZY (see Table 3). The lower- $z$  solution in the  $z_{\text{phot}}$  estimate is a natural consequence of the lack of secure upper limits bluer than the Ly $\alpha$  break, even with deep NIRCcam maps, for faint sources of this level. We confirm that similar NIRCcam (F444W > 30 mag) and ALMA ( $S_{1.2\text{mm}} \sim 0.2$  mJy) SED properties are reproduced by shifting the best-fit IRAC–dark galaxy template of REBELS-

<sup>33</sup> <https://help.almascience.org/kb/articles/what-is-the-absolute-astrometric-accuracy-of-alm>



**Figure 10.** RGB NIRCcam color cutouts ( $5'' \times 5''$ ) for the eight HST-dark ALMA sources, selected with the color–magnitude criteria (Figure 9). For the selection, we use the  $0.32''$ -diameter aperture photometry in NIRCcam to fairly investigate the NIR color properties in the compact dust-emitting regions, and thus, the outer regions are clearly visible in HST/F160W in some cases. Using the intrinsic magnitude after the magnification correction may also make some sources clearly visible in HST. The RGB filter assignment is identical to Figure 6. Green contours represent the  $3\sigma$ ,  $4\sigma$ , and  $5\sigma$  significance levels of the ALMA 1.2 mm continuum in the natural map. The red cross and its bar scale indicate the ALMA peak pixel position and its positional uncertainty, calculated based on the ALMA beam size and SNR (see the text). The ellipse displayed in the bottom panel represents the ALMA synthesized beam. The brown circle denotes the  $0.32''$ -diameter aperture used for the NIRCcam photometry (J. R. Weaver et al. 2024).



**Figure 11.** NIRCcam F277W+F356W+F444W detection image cutout ( $5'' \times 5''$ ) around the JWST-dark (F444W > 30 mag) ALMA galaxy candidates. The red solid (dashed) contours represent the  $3.0\sigma$ ,  $3.5\sigma$ ,  $4.0\sigma$ , and  $4.5\sigma$  ( $-3.0\sigma$  and  $-3.5\sigma$ ) significance levels of the ALMA 1.2 mm continuum in the Wide-natural and Deep-tapered maps for AID60 and AID66, respectively, where the map showing the higher SNR is adopted. The blue cross denotes the potential NIRCcam counterpart, with that of AID66 estimated to have  $z_{\text{phot}} \sim 9$  by our SED fits (B. Wang et al. 2025), but that of AID60 is not included in the NIRCcam catalog (J. R. Weaver et al. 2024), placing a  $2\sigma$  upper limit of 29.4 mag in F444W. While the ALMA SNR close to the detection limit indicates these could be just spurious, the probability of chance projection of  $z > 9$  NIRCcam candidates is estimated to be  $\sim 0.04\%$  (see the text).

29-2 (Y. Fudamoto et al. 2021) to  $z \geq 9$ , indicating that these JWST-dark ALMA galaxy candidates could be higher-redshift versions of the HST-dark and IRAC-dark galaxies. Such low-mass, dusty galaxies at  $z \geq 9$  may represent the dust-obscured phase of the progenitors of the remarkably UV-bright galaxies recently discovered at  $z > 9$  (e.g., S. Carniani et al. 2024), during which most of their stars are formed (A. Ferrara 2024).

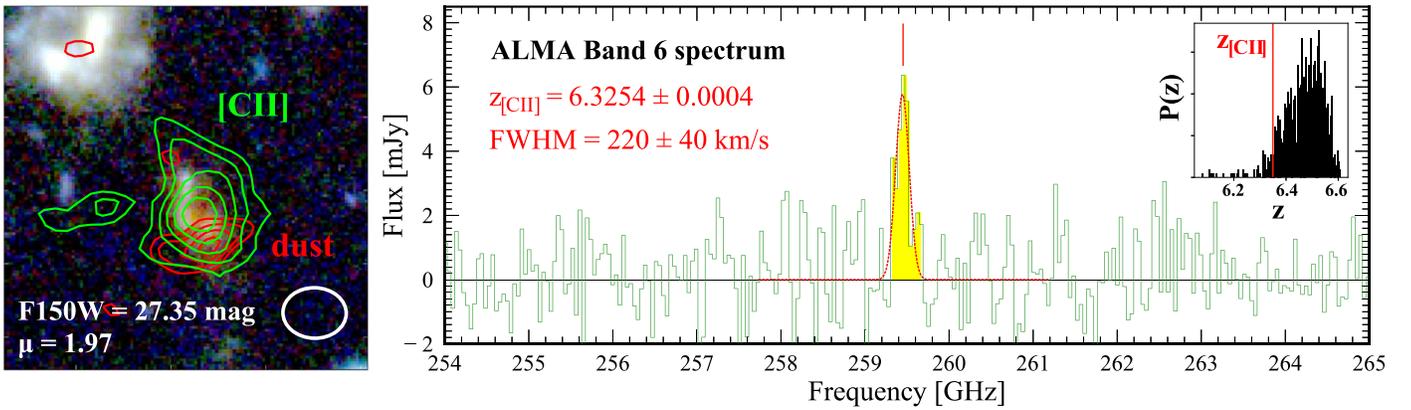
We note that AID60 and AID66 are detected in ALMA with  $\text{SNR} = 4.63$  and  $4.93$ , respectively, in the Wide-tapered and Deep-natural maps, whose selection thresholds are  $\text{SNR} = 4.4$  and  $4.8$  (Section 3.1). Given that one negative peak is detected

close to the SNR threshold in each map (see Figure 5), their SNRs close to the selection thresholds suggest the possibility that both ALMA sources could be spurious. Nonetheless, identifying a very faint  $z_{\text{phot}} \sim 9$  NIRCcam source close to a spurious source position is a remarkable coincidence. From the SED catalog of B. Wang et al. (2025), we obtain the number density of  $1.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ arcsec}^{-2}$  for sources with F150W magnitudes comparable to the NIRCcam counterpart of AID66 and  $z_{\text{phot}}$  estimates by our SED fit exceeding 8.5. This suggests that the probability of chance projection (A. J. B. Downes et al. 1986) with a  $0.25''$  offset is approximately 0.03%. If we examine the surface density of all NIRCcam sources with the comparable F150W magnitude ( $> 29.5$  mag), regardless of the redshift, this probability increases to  $\sim 6\%$ . We also note that AID60 meets our JWST-dark criterion of F444W > 30 mag after applying a lensing correction of  $\mu = 2.2$  assuming  $z = 9$ . We confirm that the magnification remains  $\mu = 2.0$  when assuming  $z = 2$ , indicating that AID60 is classified as a JWST-dark source regardless of the redshift solution.

In summary, while we cannot rule out the possibility that these ALMA sources are spurious, these results suggest that AID60 and AID66 may be plausible JWST-dark ALMA galaxy candidates, representing low-mass, moderately dusty galaxies at  $z \sim 9$  that may represent the dusty obscured phase of the progenitors of the remarkably UV-bright galaxies recently discovered at  $z > 9$  (A. Ferrara 2024).

#### 4.3. [C II] Line Emitter at $z = 6.33$

The homogeneous ALMA Band 6 mapping with the 30 GHz-wide ( $\sim 244$ – $274$  GHz) frequency setup offers us a unique opportunity to search for line emitters in a blind manner. In particular, the frequency coverage corresponds to the [C II]  $158 \mu\text{m}$  line redshift from 5.94 to 6.79. In this



**Figure 12.** [C II] line emitter at  $z = 6.33$  serendipitously detected (SNR = 7.0 with an aperture) in the ALMA data cube of DUALZ. Left panel: RGB NIRCcam color cutout ( $5'' \times 5''$ ) centered on the [C II] emitter. The green (red) contours indicate the  $2\sigma$ ,  $3\sigma$ ,  $4\sigma$ ,  $5\sigma$ , and  $6\sigma$  ( $2\sigma$ ,  $2.5\sigma$ ,  $3\sigma$ , and  $3.5\sigma$ ) significance levels of the velocity-integrated [C II] (dust continuum) intensity. The white ellipse denotes the ALMA synthesized beam. In the NIRCcam map, three components are detected within a  $0.5''$  radius, with  $z_{\text{phot}}$  values for all three components within  $z \sim 5.9$ – $6.6$ . The inset labels show the properties of the nearest NIRCcam counterpart. Right panel: ALMA Band 6 spectrum for the [C II] emitter with the Deep-natural cube. The red dashed curve presents the best-fit Gaussian for the line emission, and the inset label denotes the best-fit line properties. The inset panel shows the comparison between  $z_{\text{CII}}$  and  $P(z)$  obtained from the *Prospector* fit for the nearest NIRCcam counterpart.

Section, we search for the [C II] line emitters screened by NIRCcam priors.

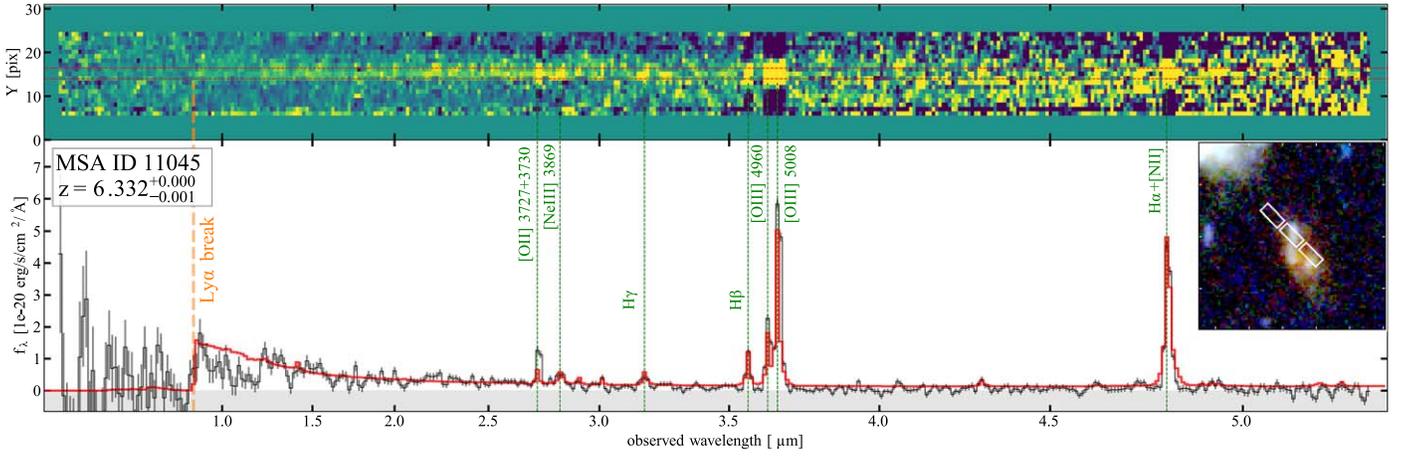
We produce ALMA Band 6 spectra with the beam size aperture at source positions of 150 NIRCcam galaxies that are bright ( $F150W < 27.5$  mag) with  $z_{\text{phot}}$  estimates at  $z_{\text{phot}} = 6$ – $7$  in both *Prospector* and *EAZY*. Figure 12 shows a plausible [C II] line emitter found in our search among the ALMA Band 6 spectra. The line feature is detected at  $259.445 \pm 0.015$  GHz with the line width of  $220 \pm 40$  km s $^{-1}$ , resulting in the [C II]-based redshift estimate of  $z = 6.3254 \pm 0.0004$ . The NIRCcam segmentation map suggests three components around the [C II] source positions within  $0.5''$ , indicative of a merging system. The  $z_{\text{phot}}$  estimates of all three components are consistent within  $z \sim 5.9$ – $6.6$ , which is precisely consistent with the [C II]-based redshift (see  $P(z)$  in Figure 12). The velocity-integrated map shows the [C II] SNR = 6.3 at the peak pixel with an elongated shape that matches the morphology observed in the NIRCcam maps. With aperture-based photometry optimized to the [C II] line structure, the [C II] SNR increases to 7.0, suggesting that this is a comparably secure identification of the [C II] line emitters presented in previous ALMA studies in a blind manner (e.g., S. Fujimoto et al. 2021). The magnification factor of the NIRCcam counterpart is estimated to be  $\mu = 1.97$ . We infer the [C II] luminosity to be  $\log(L_{\text{[CII]}}/L_{\odot}) = 9.1$  in the observed frame (i.e., without lens correction). The dust continuum is also detected at SNR  $\sim 4$ ,<sup>34</sup> while this is not included in the 69 ALMA continuum sources due to the SNR thresholds adopted in the initial blind search (Section 3.1). This continuum detection suggests the IR luminosity of  $\log(L_{\text{IR}}/L_{\odot}) = 11.6$  in the observed frame, assuming a modified blackbody with a dust temperature of 45 K and dust-emissivity index of 1.8 (e.g., L. Liang et al. 2019; L. Sommovigo et al. 2022).

One of the three NIRCcam components was assigned in an MSA mask of NIRSpc and received 2.7 hr of exposure with prism. In Figure 13, we show the 2D and 1D spectra taken for the NIRCcam counterpart of the [C II] line emitter. The inset panel shows the three shutter positions overlaid on the NIRCcam

RGB image. In the same fitting procedures as AID3 described in Section 3.3, the source redshift is securely confirmed at  $z = 6.332$  with successful multiple line detection of [O III] 5008, 4960, [O II] 3727+3730, H $\alpha$ + [N II], H $\beta$ , and H $\gamma$  at SNR  $\geq 4$ . The dust attenuation is estimated via the Balmer decrement of H $\gamma$ /H $\beta$  with the D. Calzetti et al. (2000) law, resulting in  $A_V = 1.4$ , which infers the H $\beta$ -based SFR after dust and lens correction of  $34 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ , using the calibration of E. J. Murphy et al. (2011). From the optical line ratios of ([O III] + [O II])/H $\beta$  ( $\equiv$  R23) and [O III]/[O II] ( $\equiv$  O32), the gas-phase metallicity is also estimated to be  $12 + \log(\text{O}/\text{H}) = 7.84$ , with the calibration of K. Nakajima et al. (2022).<sup>35</sup> Based on these SFR and metallicity measurements, the L. Vallini et al. (2015) model predicts the [C II] line luminosity from this source of  $\log(L_{\text{[CII]}}/L_{\odot}) = 8.6$ . Although the [C II] luminosity obtained from the observation ( $\log(L_{\text{[CII]}}/L_{\odot}) = 9.1$ ) is higher than this model prediction, we confirm that this difference is still consistent within the  $1\sigma$  error, after taking the uncertainties in the metallicity estimate and the dust correction for the SFR estimate into account. We also confirm that the SFR–[C II] relation calibrated with local metal-poor dwarf galaxies in I. De Looze et al. (2014) suggests  $\log(L_{\text{[CII]}}/L_{\odot}) = 9.3$  with our SFR estimate. We thus conclude that the [C II] line emitter at  $z = 6.33$  found in DUALZ falls in the typical SFR– $L_{\text{[CII]}}$  relation within the uncertainties of both measurement and relation, instead of being an exceptionally [C II] bright source. The ratio between [C II] and IR luminosity,  $\log(L_{\text{[CII]}}/L_{\text{IR}}) = -2.5$ , is comparable to those found in star-forming galaxies of similar  $L_{\text{IF}}$  at low redshift. It exceeds the typical luminosity ratio seen in observations at  $z > 5$  by a factor of a few (see, e.g., L. Liang et al. 2024). However, it is still consistent with previous results given the large observed scatter of the line ratio in, e.g., REBELS (R. J. Bouwens et al. 2022b). In Table 4, we summarize our measurements and uncertainties for the physical properties of the [C II] line emitter at  $z = 6.33$ .

<sup>34</sup> While our continuum map was generated without masking the [C II] line channels, the contribution of the [C II] line flux within the 30 GHz bandwidth is estimated to be  $\sim 30 \mu\text{Jy}$ , which is comparable to the  $1\sigma$  noise level. Also given the offset between [C II] and dust, the [C II] line has a negligible effect on the dust continuum detection.

<sup>35</sup> To cover the parameter space of the relatively high R23 = 9.28 observed in the [C II] line emitter, we use the R23–metallicity relation calibrated for large H $\beta$  equivalent width sources in K. Nakajima et al. (2022). In this conversion, we assume  $12 + \log(\text{O}/\text{H}) \gtrsim 8.1$ , which is implied from the high O32 ( $\equiv 4.35$ ) and the O32–metallicity calibration (e.g., R. Maiolino et al. 2008; M. Curti et al. 2017; F. Bian et al. 2018; K. Nakajima et al. 2022).



**Figure 13.** The 2D (top) and 1D (bottom) JWST/NIRSpec prism spectra taken for the [C II] line emitter at  $z = 6.33$ . The inset panel shows the NIRCcam RGB  $3.6 \times 3.6$  cutout, where the three shutter positions are overlaid. The inset label shows its MSA ID and our best-fit redshift estimate from the prism spectrum. The red horizontal dashed lines in the top panel indicate the extraction aperture for the 1D spectrum. The black and red curves in the bottom panel denote the extracted 1D spectra and the best-fit EAZY template (see the text). The green vertical lines represent wavelengths of the emission lines detected at  $\text{SNR} \geq 4.0$ .

We note that a slight redshift difference ( $\approx 300 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ) is observed between the ALMA- and NIRSpec-based redshift measurements. This offset is consistent with the mean offset value recently reported in the NIRSpec prism spectra due to the intrashutter source positioning effect (F. D’Eugenio et al. 2025), and thus it may be attributed by the uncertainty of the wavelength calibration. Another possibility is the slight positional difference in the [C II]-emitting and NIRSpec-observed regions (see Figures 12 and 13), where a complex gas kinematic may take place due to the merging process. Therefore, we remark on this potential spatial offset effect for readers to also consider when comparing the physical properties constrained with ALMA and NIRSpec for the [C II] line emitter.

Owing to the blind aspect of the DUALZ survey, our successful identification of the [C II] line emitter enables us to provide a lower limit on the [C II] luminosity function (LF) at  $z = 6\text{--}7$ . Assuming a typical line width of  $\text{FWHM} = 200 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  and a  $5\sigma$  detection limit, we obtain an effective survey area after the lens correction of  $\sim 2.3 \text{ arcmin}^2$  at  $\log(L_{[\text{C II}]} / L_{\odot}) = 8.8$ . Based on the redshift range of  $z = 5.94\text{--}6.79$  and the lower limit estimate from the Poisson uncertainty at the single-sided confidence level of 84.13% presented in N. Gehrels (1986), we infer the lower limit of  $3.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Mpc}^{-3}$ .

In Figure 14, we present the cumulative volume density of the [C II] line emitters, including our lower-limit estimate and recent ALMA measurements at  $z \sim 5\text{--}6$  (A. M. Swinbank et al. 2012; Y. Matsuda et al. 2015; Y. Yamaguchi et al. 2017; E. A. Cooke et al. 2018; N. H. Hayatsu et al. 2019; R. Decarli et al. 2020; L. Yan et al. 2020; S. Fujimoto et al. 2021; B. D. Uzgil et al. 2021). These upper and lower limit estimates are summarized in Table 5. The red shaded regions indicate the possible parameter space from our and recent ALMA measurements. For comparison, we also show predictions from the semianalytical models (G. Popping et al. 2016; G. Lagache et al. 2018) and from the empirical relations by combining the observed SFR function (SFRF; R. Smit et al. 2016) for optically selected galaxies and the  $\text{SFR}\text{--}L_{[\text{C II}]}$  relation calibrated among local star-forming galaxies (I. De Looze et al. 2014). We find the predictions from both semianalytical models and the SFRF falling below our lower-limit estimate, indicating that the [C II] emitters could be more abundant than the predictions from the

**Table 4**

Observed Physical Properties of the [C II] line Emitter at  $z = 6.33$

Parameter	Value
R.A. [deg]	3.6123908
Decl. [deg]	$-30.4056401$
$z_{[\text{C II}]}$	$6.3254 \pm 0.0004$
$z_{\text{prism}}$	$6.332 \pm 0.001^{\text{a}}$
$m_{\text{F150W}}$ [mag]	$27.35 \pm 0.09$
$m_{\text{F444W}}$ [mag]	$26.35 \pm 0.04$
$\mu$	1.97
FWHM ([C II]) [ $\text{km s}^{-1}$ ]	$220 \pm 40$
$L_{[\text{C II}]} \times \mu$ [ $10^9 L_{\odot}$ ]	$1.37 \pm 0.22$
$f_{1.2\text{mm}} \times \mu$ [ $\mu\text{Jy}$ ]	$130 \pm 32$
$L_{\text{IR}} \times \mu$ [ $10^{11} L_{\odot}$ ]	$4.02 \pm 0.99^{\text{b}}$
$L_{\text{H}\alpha + [\text{N II}]} \times \mu$ [ $10^8 L_{\odot}$ ]	$10.8 \pm 0.3$
$L_{\text{H}\beta} \times \mu$ [ $10^8 L_{\odot}$ ]	$2.74 \pm 0.20$
$L_{\text{H}\gamma} \times \mu$ [ $10^8 L_{\odot}$ ]	$1.10 \pm 0.22$
$L_{[\text{O III}]5008} \times \mu$ [ $10^8 L_{\odot}$ ]	$16.3 \pm 0.3$
$L_{([\text{O III}]3727+3730)} \times \mu$ [ $10^8 L_{\odot}$ ]	$3.74 \pm 0.32$
$L_{[\text{Ne III}]3869} \times \mu$ [ $10^8 L_{\odot}$ ]	$1.23 \pm 0.30$
R23	$9.28 \pm 1.06$
O32	$4.35 \pm 0.38$
Ne3O2	$0.33 \pm 0.09$
$12 + \log(\text{O}/\text{H})$	$7.84^{+0.25}_{-0.16}$
$A_{\text{v}}$ [mag]	$1.40 \pm 1.40^{\text{c}}$
$\text{SFR}_{\text{H}\beta} \times \mu$ [ $M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ ]	$67^{+223}_{-52}^{\text{d}}$
$M_{\text{star}} \times \mu$ [ $10^8 M_{\odot}$ ]	$3.4^{+1.7}_{-1.3}$
MSA ID	11045
NIRCcam ID <sup>e</sup>	12053

**Notes.** The coordinate denotes the [C II] line peak position in the velocity-integrated map. The physical properties based on the NIRCcam and NIRSpec data represent one of the nearest NIRCcam counterparts, which is observed with the NIRSpec prism (Figure 13).

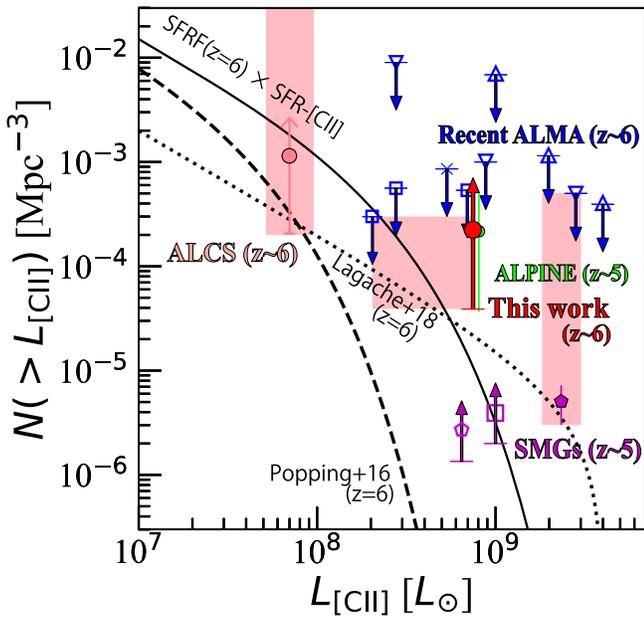
<sup>a</sup> The slight redshift difference may indicate the velocity difference between the [C II]-emitting and the NIRSpec-observed regions.

<sup>b</sup> Assuming a modified blackbody with a dust temperature of 45 K and dust-emissivity index of 1.8.

<sup>c</sup> Based on the Balmer decrement via  $\text{H}\gamma/\text{H}\beta$ .

<sup>d</sup> Using the calibration of E. J. Murphy et al. (2011), after dust correction. The error bar is based on the uncertainty of  $A_{\text{v}}$ .

<sup>e</sup> Source ID in the DR2 UNCOVER NIRCcam Source catalog of J. R. Weaver et al. (2024).



**Figure 14.** Cumulative [C II] luminosity function from recent [C II] line studies at  $z \sim 5-6$ . The red circle shows the volume density of the [C II] line emitter, based on our single successful detection in DUALZ (Section 4.3). The lower limit is estimated from the Poisson uncertainty at the single-sided confidence level of 84.13%, as presented in N. Gehrels (1986). Recent ALMA blind line survey results are indicated by the blue triangle (243 archival data cubes; Matsuda et al. 2015), blue inverse triangle (four lensing clusters; Y. Yamaguchi et al. 2017), blue square (ASPECS; R. Decarli et al. 2020; B. D. Uzgil et al. 2021), and blue cross (SSA22; N. H. Hayatsu et al. 2017, 2019), respectively. The green circle denotes the ALPINE results (F. Loiacono et al. 2021). The magenta square and pentagon show the serendipitous [C II] line detection from bright SMGs at  $z \sim 5$  reported in A. M. Swinbank et al. (2012) and E. A. Cooke et al. (2018), respectively. The red shaded regions indicate the current constraints based on both our results and those previously obtained. For comparison, we also present the semianalytical model results (G. Popping et al. 2016; G. Lagache et al. 2018) and the SFR function (SFRF; R. Smit et al. 2018), including the dust correction, whose SFR value is converted into  $L_{[C II]}$  using the local empirical relation (I. De Looze et al. 2014).

recent galaxy models. The prediction from the SFRF also falls below the measurement from SMGs at the bright end. This is likely explained by the lack of the heavily dust-obscured galaxies in the optically selected galaxies that are used for the SFRF measurement (R. Smit et al. 2016).

#### 4.4. ALMA Views of $z \gtrsim 9$ Galaxies

Recent ALMA observations report that a sizeable fraction of bright optically selected galaxies at  $z \sim 4-8$  have dust emission similar to those of low- $z$  starbursts (e.g., D. Watson et al. 2015; R. A. A. Bowler et al. 2018; Y. Tamura et al. 2019; M. Béthermin et al. 2020; H. Inami et al. 2022; J. Witstok et al. 2022), indicating that the dust-obscured star formation may still contribute to a notable portion of the total SFR density out to  $z \sim 7$  (S. Fujimoto et al. 2024a; H. S. B. Algera et al. 2023; L. Barrufet et al. 2023a). Following the successful identifications of dozens of bright galaxy candidates at  $z \gtrsim 9$  with JWST (e.g., M. Castellano et al. 2022; R. P. Naidu et al. 2022b; C. T. Donnan et al. 2023; S. L. Finkelstein et al. 2023; Y. Harikane et al. 2023a), deep ALMA observations have also been swiftly performed through the Director’s Discretionary Time (DDT) for several of these bright JWST galaxy candidates at  $z \sim 9-17$ . In these ALMA DDT observations,

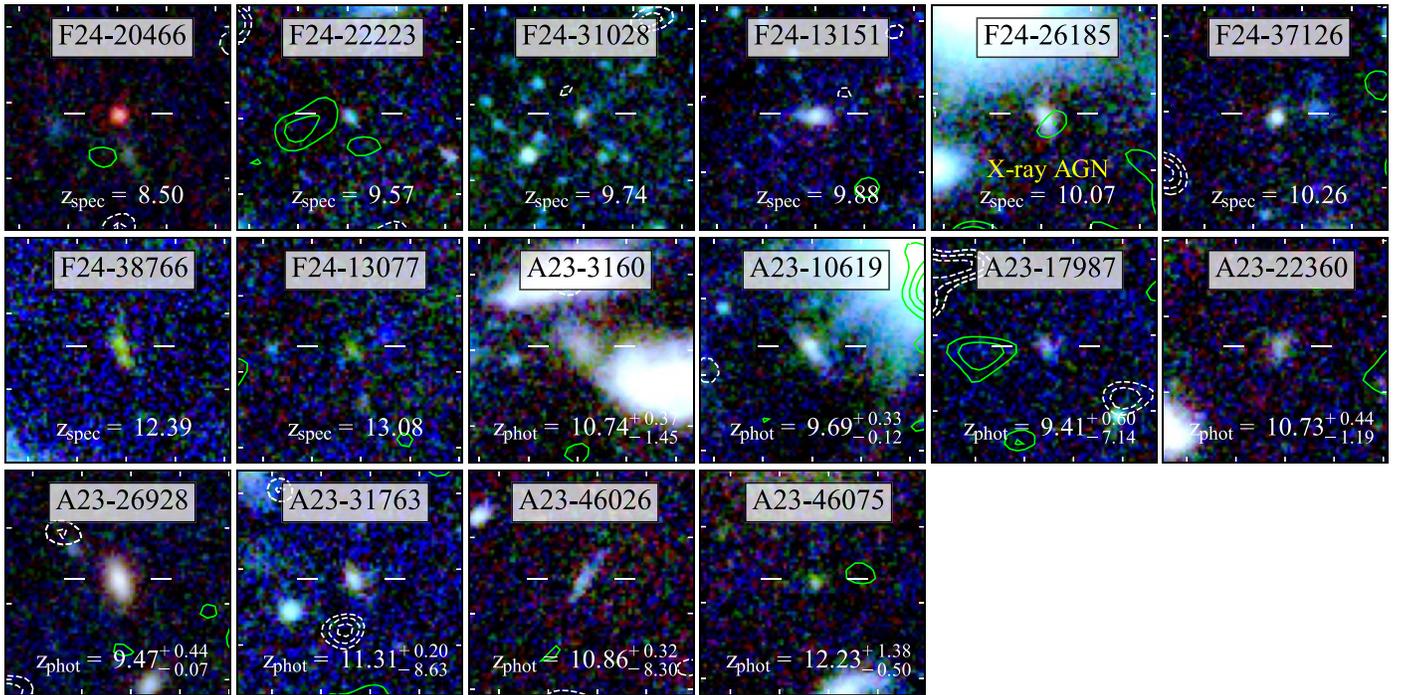
**Table 5**  
Constraints on [C II] Luminosity Function at  $z \sim 6$

$\log(L_{[C II]}/L_{\odot})$	$\log(\Phi)$ (lower) ( $\text{Mpc}^{-3} \text{ dex}^{-1}$ )	$\log(\Phi)$ (upper) ( $\text{Mpc}^{-3} \text{ dex}^{-1}$ )
7.85	-3.71	...
8.28-8.84	-4.49	-3.47
9.37-9.45	-5.52	-3.30

**Note.** Lower and upper boundaries drawn as the red shaded regions in Figure 14 constrained from DUALZ and previous ALMA studies.

no robust dust continuum detection has been made so far (T. J. L. C. Bakx et al. 2023; S. Fujimoto et al. 2023a, 2024c; I. Yoon et al. 2023), while a marginal ( $\sim 3\sigma$ ) detection is reported from the remarkably luminous galaxy candidate at  $z_{\text{phot}} = 10.5$  (I. Yoon et al. 2023).

To enrich our understanding of the ALMA views of high-redshift galaxies newly identified with JWST with a larger sample, we also investigate whether  $z \gtrsim 9$  galaxy candidates identified in the DUALZ field show any marginal dust continuum detection or not. In Figure 15, we show the ALMA Band 6 1.2 mm continuum contours obtained from the Wide-natural map and overlaid on the NIRCcam color  $3'' \times 3''$  cutout for eight galaxies that are spectroscopically confirmed at  $z \gtrsim 8.5$  in the NIRSspec MSA follow-up in A2744 (A. D. Goulding et al. 2023; V. Kokorev et al. 2023b; G. Roberts-Borsani et al. 2023; B. Wang et al. 2023b; K. Boyett et al. 2024; S. Fujimoto et al. 2024b) and fall in the ALMA footprint of DUALZ. Because S. Fujimoto et al. (2024b) reported the 100% success ratio among the photometric candidates selected in H. Atek et al. (2023a), we also present eight galaxy candidates at  $z \simeq 9-15$  presented in H. Atek et al. (2023a) that are not included in the MSA design, but have the same robustness at  $z \gtrsim 9$ . We find that none of these JWST high- $z$  galaxies show a dust continuum above the  $3\sigma$  level, while F24-26185 shows a marginal ALMA detection ( $\sim 2.6\sigma$ ) coinciding with the JWST source position with the spatial offset of  $\sim 0''.1$ . Interestingly, F24-26185 has been reported to show an X-ray detection in the 1.25 Ms deep Chandra data, suggesting the emergence of a massive black hole ( $M_{\text{BH}} \approx 4 \times 10^7 M_{\odot}$ ; A. Bogdan et al. 2024) at  $z_{\text{phot}} = 10.3$  (UHZ1; e.g., M. Castellano et al. 2023), and the follow-up NIRSspec spectroscopy has successfully confirmed its redshift at  $z = 10.07$  (see also A. D. Goulding et al. 2023). Although it is difficult to draw a definitive conclusion as to whether the marginal ALMA detection is really associated with F24-ID26185 or just spurious with this low significance of the ALMA emission, it is an interesting coincidence that such a marginal detection only happens in the  $z = 10.07$  X-ray AGN among the 16 JWST sources at  $z \simeq 9-15$ . If it is real, the inferred obscured SFR fraction from this potential dust continuum emission is  $\approx 50\%$ , where comparably highly obscured  $z \gtrsim 7$  galaxies have been recently reported (e.g., H. B. Akims et al. 2022; H. S. B. Algera et al. 2023). The marginal ALMA detection may indicate the dusty star-forming activity in the host galaxy, which would play an important role in the early coevolution between the central supermassive black hole and its host (e.g., R. Wang et al. 2013; C. J. Willott et al. 2015; B. P. Venemans et al. 2018; T. Izumi et al. 2019; A. Pensabene et al. 2020; M. Neeleman et al. 2021; S. Fujimoto et al. 2022).



**Figure 15.** ALMA 1.2 mm views of  $z \gtrsim 9$  galaxies in UNCOVER. RGB NIRCcam color cutouts ( $3'' \times 3''$ ) for spec- $z$  confirmed galaxies presented in S. Fujimoto et al. (2024b; hereafter F24) and photometric galaxies presented in H. Atek et al. (2023a; hereafter A23) at  $z \gtrsim 9$ . The white bars mark the  $z \gtrsim 9$  galaxies, and the inset labels present their IDs and their  $z_{\text{spec}}$  or  $z_{\text{phot}}$  estimates in F24 or A23. The green (white) contours denote  $2.0\sigma$ ,  $2.5\sigma$ , and  $3.0\sigma$  ( $-2.0\sigma$ ,  $-2.5\sigma$ , and  $-3.0\sigma$ ) significance levels of the ALMA 1.2 mm continuum in the natural map. F24-26185 has been reported to be an X-ray AGN at  $z \sim 10$  (A. Bogdan et al. 2024) and confirmed at  $z = 10.07$  (see also A. D. Goulding et al. 2023). Interestingly, the marginal ALMA detection ( $\sim 2.6\sigma$ ) coinciding with the source position is identified only in F24-26185, implying an early active coevolution of the central black hole and its host at  $z > 10$ .

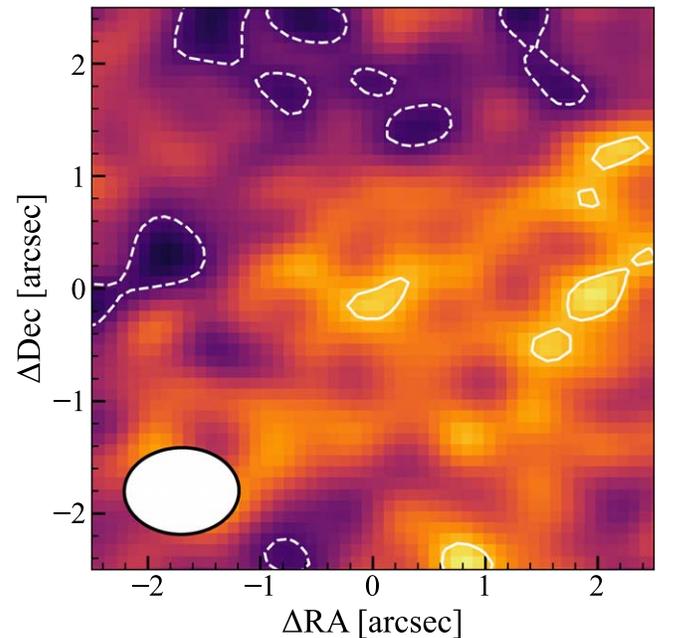
In the Wide-natural map, we identify 3388 sources with  $\text{SNR} = 2.5\text{--}3.0$ , yielding the number density of such marginal signals to be  $3.9 \times 10^{-2} \text{ arcsec}^{-2}$  in our ALMA map. This infers the probability of the chance projection (A. J. B. Downes et al. 1986) with the  $0''.1$  offset to be  $\sim 0.77\%$ . While these calculations indicate that the probability of the marginal ALMA detection being spurious still remains, the possibility decreases by multiplying with probabilities of facts that similar marginal detections are not identified in all other 15 galaxies at  $z \gtrsim 9$ , but identified only in the  $z = 10.07$  X-ray AGN host galaxy.

In short, although there remains a small likelihood ( $< 1\%$ ) of the signal being spurious, the marginal ALMA detection in F24-26185 (a.k.a UHZ1) is a plausible signature of the presence of the active coevolution of the central black hole and its host at  $z > 10$ .

In Figure 16, we present a stacked ALMA map generated from the Wide-natural images of 16 sources at  $z_{\text{spec}}$  or  $z_{\text{phot}} \gtrsim 9$ . The  $1\sigma$  noise level is reduced to  $11.8 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$  after primary beam correction, corresponding to an effective noise of  $6.2 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$  when accounting for lensing magnification (median magnification factor of 1.9). We detect marginal ( $\sim 2.3\sigma$ ) emission at the stacked position, inferring an intrinsic (lens-corrected) 1.2 mm flux density of  $14.0 \pm 6.2 \mu\text{Jy}$ . As in the case of UHZ1, the current SNR remains insufficient for a definitive conclusion. Nevertheless, these results demonstrate the potential of deep ALMA observations with gravitational lensing to probe the faint dust continuum emission from galaxies at  $z \gtrsim 9$ .

#### 4.5. First Look at IRLF out to $z \sim 10$

The first public homogeneous wide ALMA and JWST blind maps of DUALZ provide us a new NIR-millimeter window to



**Figure 16.** Stacked ALMA 1.2 mm continuum map constructed using the Wide-natural images of 16 galaxies with  $z_{\text{spec}}$  or  $z_{\text{phot}} \gtrsim 9$  presented in Figure 15. Solid (positive) and dashed (negative) contours start at  $\pm 2\sigma$  and increase in steps of  $1\sigma$ , where  $1\sigma = 11.8 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$  after primary beam correction. The synthesized beam is shown as the white ellipse at the bottom left. A marginal detection ( $\sim 2.3\sigma$ ) is visible at the central stacked position, implying an intrinsic (lens-corrected) flux density of  $14.0 \pm 6.2 \mu\text{Jy}$  when adopting a median magnification factor of 1.9 for the stacked sources.

identify the high-redshift galaxy populations more comprehensively than ever before. The successful identification of the HST-dark ALMA galaxies at  $z \sim 3\text{--}5$  (Section 4.2.1) indicates

that DUALZ overcomes the incompleteness of the galaxy surveys at  $<2\ \mu\text{m}$  wavelengths and directly measures their dust-obscured star-forming activities. The further potential identification of the JWST-dark ALMA galaxies (Section 4.2.2) and the marginal ALMA detection from the X-ray AGN at  $z = 10.07$  (Section 4.4) also enable us to obtain first possible constraints on the dust-obscured activities at  $z \gtrsim 9$ . In this Section, we evaluate the IRLFs at  $z \sim 1\text{--}5$  from our ALMA sources and at  $z \gtrsim 9$  from the two JWST-dark ALMA galaxy candidates and the marginal ALMA detection in the X-ray AGN at  $z = 10.07$ .

Based on our  $z_{\text{photo}}$  estimates (Section 3.4), we derive the IRLFs in the same manner as S. Fujimoto et al. (2024a), although we note that we assume a modified blackbody for the  $L_{\text{IR}}$  estimate due to the lack of multiple FIR-band constraints, different from S. Fujimoto et al. (2024a). We assume the modified blackbody with the dust temperature of  $T_{\text{d}} = 35\ \text{K}$  and the dust-emissivity index  $\beta_{\text{d}} = 1.8$  (e.g., V. Mauerhofer & P. Dayal 2023). We calculate the uncertainty from the Poisson error based on the values presented in N. Gehrels (1986) that are applicable in small number statistics. Note that we do not apply the completeness correction to our IRLF measurements in this paper as initial results. A complete measurement, including the completeness correction based on the proper size measurements and uncertainties from the magnification, 1.2 mm flux, and  $L_{\text{IR}}$  measurements, will be presented in a separate paper.

In Figure 17, we show our IRLF measurements at  $1 \leq z < 2$ ,  $2 \leq z < 3$ , and  $3 \leq z < 5$ . For comparison, we also show recent IRLF measurements both from ALMA (M. P. Koprowski et al. 2017; B. Hatsukade et al. 2018; U. Dudzevičiūtė et al. 2020; C. Gruppioni et al. 2020; S. Fujimoto et al. 2024a) and single-dish observations (C. Gruppioni et al. 2013; B. Magnelli et al. 2013; F. Wang et al. 2019a), the best-fit double power-law (DPL) functions obtained from the ALCS survey (S. Fujimoto et al. 2024a) and a backward evolution model with 1.2 mm and 3 mm number count constraints available in the literature (J. A. Zavala et al. 2021), and the theoretical model predictions (C. d. P. Lagos et al. 2020; J. W. Trayford et al. 2020; M. Béthermin et al. 2022; A. P. Vijayan et al. 2022; V. Mauerhofer & P. Dayal 2023). Our measurements are consistent with the previous measurements and the model predictions within their scatters. Compared with the best-fit DPL function of ALCS, we find that the faintest data points in our measurements always fall below the ALCS DPL function. This is likely explained by the lack of completeness correction in our measurements, which can be significant, especially in the faint end. On the other hand, we find that most of our measurements, especially at faint regimes ( $L_{\text{IR}} \lesssim 10^{11.5\text{--}12}$ ), fall above the best-fit DPL obtained in J. A. Zavala et al. (2021). This is likely because the 1.2 mm and 3 mm number count constraints available at that time and used for the fit in J. A. Zavala et al. (2021) did not cover those faint regimes in the wide redshift range, which might lead to the faint-end slope being underestimated.

Figure 17 also presents the potential constraints on the IRLF at  $z = 8\text{--}11$ . The three individual data points (red open circles) are obtained by assuming that the two JWST-dark ALMA galaxy candidates and the marginal ALMA detection in the X-ray AGN at  $z = 10.07$  are all real. The additional data point (red open square) is derived from the marginal detection obtained by stacking the Wide-natural ALMA images of the 16 NIRCcam galaxies at  $z \gtrsim 9$  (Section 4.4). Here we calculate the survey volume with the SNR threshold of 2.5 and the redshift

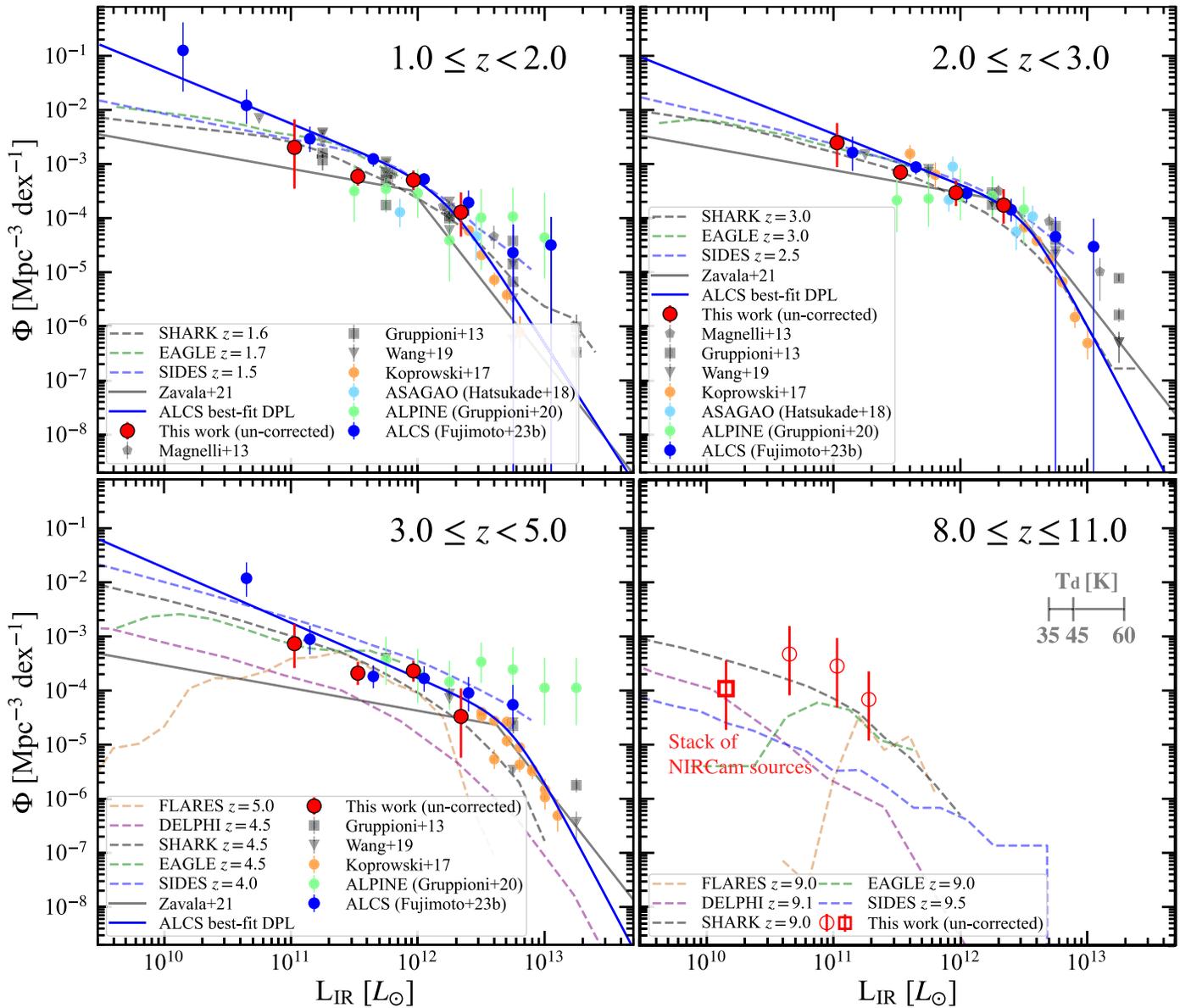
range of  $z = 8\text{--}11$ , where we assume the redshift of the JWST-dark ALMA galaxy candidates at  $z = 9$ . The  $L_{\text{IR}}$  values are estimated in the same manner as above. We find that these potential constraints are still consistent with the model predictions of FLARES, SHARK, and EAGLE within the errors. Although these potential constraints could be upper limits, given the remaining possibility that their ALMA detections are just spurious (Sections 4.2.2 and 4.4), this comparison result indicates that the identification of the JWST-dark ALMA galaxies and/or the marginal ALMA detection from X-ray AGNs at  $z \gtrsim 9$  within the survey volume of DUALZ are not in tension with predicted abundances. We note the completeness correction increases our volume density estimates, which may make the situation challenging. However, the spatial size of the galaxies at  $z \gtrsim 9$  is small (effective radius of  $\lesssim 0''.1$ ; Y. Ono et al. 2023) relative to the beam sizes in our ALMA maps ( $\sim 1''\text{--}2''$ ). The lensing magnifications are estimated to be moderate ( $\mu \sim 2\text{--}4$ ) among these three sources. Therefore, the impact of the completeness correction, including the lensing distortion, is likely modest among these three sources. We also note that significant uncertainties remain in the estimate of  $L_{\text{IR}}$ . For instance, an increasing dust temperature ( $T_{\text{d}}$ ) trend toward higher redshift has been reported (e.g., C. Schreiber et al. 2018). Extrapolating the best-fit redshift evolution model for  $T_{\text{d}}$  from L. Sommovigo et al. (2022) suggests  $T_{\text{d}}$  of  $\sim 60\ \text{K}$  at  $z \sim 10$ . Adopting  $T_{\text{d}} = 60\ \text{K}$  would increase the inferred  $L_{\text{IR}}$  values of all data points in the  $z = 8\text{--}11$  panel of Figure 17 by a factor of  $\sim 4$ , which brings a tension between the individual data points and the current simulations. On the other hand, recent studies have also identified the presence of dusty star-forming galaxies with  $T_{\text{d}} \approx 30\text{--}35\ \text{K}$  at  $z \sim 7$ , consistent with the assumptions adopted in our analysis. Deeper follow-up observations in multiple ALMA bands are essential to improve the accuracy of  $L_{\text{IR}}$  estimates and to robustly constrain the IRLFs out to  $z \sim 10$ .

## 5. Impact of ALMA $\times$ JWST Legacy A2744 Field on Other Topics

In Section 5, we overview our initial results from the DUALZ survey. We anticipate that the legacy aspect of DUALZ will continue to generate more discoveries through wide use from the community, including the discovery we cannot fully imagine now. The ancillary data sets in A2744 will be further enriched in upcoming months and years with the scheduled NIRCcam/Wide Field Slitless Spectroscopy (WFSS) observations (#2883; PI F. Sun, #3561; PIs J. Matthee & R. Naidu, #3538; PI E. Iani), NIRCcam medium-band observations (#4111; PI K. Suess), and high-resolution deep ALMA Band 6 imaging (#2023.1.00626.S; PI V. Kokorev) that will accelerate and broaden the array of the legacy science. Below, we describe some of the key legacy science cases enabled by the synergy of ALMA and JWST in A2744.

### 5.1. What Triggers Dusty Star Formation?

Even beyond the 69 ALMA-detected sources, the homogeneous ALMA 1.2 mm map automatically generates the best control sample of ALMA nondetected galaxies that also receive the same benefits from the rich JWST data and the lensing magnifications. This allows us to measure correlations between the 1.2 mm flux density (+upper limit) and rest-UV to optical properties such as morphology (e.g., merger, clumpiness), size,



**Figure 17.** IRLF measurements out to  $z \sim 10$ . The red-filled circles represent our DUALZ measurements. The red open circles indicate the possible constraints from the two JWST-dark ALMA galaxy candidates (Section 4.2.2) and the marginal ( $\sim 2.6\sigma$ ) ALMA detection from the X-ray AGN at  $z = 10.07$  (Section 4.4) if they are real. The red open square denotes the marginal ( $\sim 2.3\sigma$ ) ALMA detection in the stacked image of the 16 NIRCcam sources at  $z \gtrsim 9$  presented in Figure 15. Our measurements do not include completeness correction. Previous IRLF measurements with Herschel (C. Gruppioni et al. 2013; B. Magnelli et al. 2013; F. Wang et al. 2019a) ALMA+SCUBA2 (M. P. Koprowski et al. 2017), and ALMA (B. Hatsukade et al. 2018; U. Dudzevičiūtė et al. 2020; C. Gruppioni et al. 2020; S. Fujimoto et al. 2024a) are shown in gray and other colored symbols, together with the best-fit DPL function estimated in J. A. Zavala et al. (2021) and S. Fujimoto et al. (2024a). The other color lines show the predictions from simulations (M. Béthermin et al. 2022; C. d. P. Lagos et al. 2020; J. W. Trayford et al. 2020; A. P. Vijayan et al. 2022; V. Mauerhofer & P. Dayal 2023), where the turnover in the faint IR luminosity range in some of these simulations is caused by the incompleteness due to the mass resolution limit in their calculations. The gray bar represents the increase of the  $L_{\text{IR}}$  at  $z = 9$  with increasing  $T_d$  assumption.

Sérsic index, spatial offsets among emission, color gradient, the Balmer decrement, stellar mass, stellar age, and metallicity that are all decisively probed by the deep sensitivity at  $1\text{--}5\ \mu\text{m}$  with the improved spatial resolution ( $> \times 4\text{--}10$  than Hubble and Spitzer) owing to the deep NIRCcam imaging plus lensing. The comparison of those physical properties between ALMA-detected and nondetected samples will allow us to investigate what are the key parameters regulating dust emission.

### 5.2. Search for Ultra-high- $z$ Galaxies

JWST has sparked a revolution of effort to discover and study galaxies at very early cosmic epochs. Dozens of high-redshift

galaxy candidates have been identified at  $z \simeq 9\text{--}17$  toward both lensing clusters and blank fields (e.g., M. Castellano et al. 2022; H. Atek et al. 2023a, 2023b; D. Austin et al. 2023; R. J. Bouwens et al. 2023; L. D. Bradley et al. 2023; C. T. Donnan et al. 2023; S. L. Finkelstein et al. 2023; I. Labbé et al. 2023; G. C. K. Leung et al. 2023; C. M. Casey et al. 2024). Including some systematic spectroscopic measurements (e.g., S. Fujimoto et al. 2024b; Y. Harikane et al. 2024), their abundance at the bright end ( $M_{\text{UV}} \lesssim -20$ ) exceeds nearly all theoretical predictions so far (e.g., P. S. Behroozi & J. Silk 2015; P. Dayal et al. 2017; L. Y. A. Yung et al. 2019, 2020; P. Behroozi et al. 2020; C. A. Mason et al. 2023; S. M. Wilkins et al. 2022, 2023; V. Mauerhofer & P. Dayal 2023), raising a tension even with the

flat cold dark matter model in some cases (e.g., M. Boylan-Kolchin 2023). In this context, a noteworthy result is that a remarkably UV-bright galaxy candidate at  $z \sim 16$  turns out to be a lower-redshift galaxy at  $z = 4.9$  due to the underlying red continuum plus the strong optical line contributions to the NIRCam broadband photometry, which mimics the high-redshift Ly $\alpha$  break feature (see also, e.g., R. P. Naidu et al. 2022a; P. Arrabal Haro et al. 2023; S. Fujimoto et al. 2023a; J. McKinney et al. 2023b; J. A. Zavala et al. 2023). Although nondetection of the dust continuum in the ALMA map does not completely rule out the lower- $z$  solution in those ultra-high- $z$  candidates, it still rules out the possibility of the lower- $z$  dusty star-forming galaxy with  $\text{SFR} \gtrsim 30 M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}$  (S. Fujimoto et al. 2023a). The presence of the homogeneous ALMA data in DUALZ is helpful in investigating the lower- $z$  possibility for (ultra-)high- $z$  candidates in A2744.

### 5.3. Size and Morphology from UV, Optical, to FIR

The galaxy size is one of the fundamental observables to quantify galaxy evolution, which is directly related to the mass assembly through star-forming activities. Therefore, the size and morphological studies in multiwavelengths from rest-frame UV (unobscured star formation), optical (stellar), and FIR emission (obscured star formation) are fundamental probes for the galaxy evolution in a comprehensive manner. Recent ALMA observations toward the classical SMG-class bright dusty starbursts ( $S_{1\text{mm}} \gtrsim$  a few mJy) have revealed the compact sizes ( $\lesssim 1\text{--}2$  kpc; e.g., S. Ikarashi et al. 2015; J. M. Simpson et al. 2015; J. A. Hodge et al. 2016; S. Fujimoto et al. 2017, 2018; K.-i. Tadaki et al. 2020) of their dusty star-forming regions that are comparable to that of the stellar distribution of the compact quiescent galaxies (e.g., G. Barro et al. 2013; A. van der Wel et al. 2014; C. C. Williams et al. 2014). These results start to connect the evolutionary sequence between the specific galaxy populations, while moderate star-forming activities occurring in a large variety of distant star-forming galaxies would also play an essential role in the mass assembly and, subsequently, the morphological transformation, given their long depletion timescales of  $\sim 0.5\text{--}1$  Gyr (e.g., L. J. Tacconi et al. 2010). The ALMA sources identified in DUALZ are much fainter than the classical SMGs (Section 3.4), making them the optimal samples to study the role of the moderate star-forming activity. They are also helpful in studying their contribution to the mass assembly and the morphological transitions in a comprehensive manner from rest-frame UV, optical, and FIR wavelengths, which are leveraged by the gravitational lensing and the high-resolution images of HST and JWST. Although the initial visual characterizations with NIRCam are presented in Section 4.1, the systematic size measurements, the morphology classification, and the presence or absence of the substructures (e.g., spiral arm, bar, star-forming clumps in the disk) in these multiwavelengths will also be further investigated in a separate paper.

### 5.4. Spatially Resolved Galaxy SEDs

A total of 20 NIRCam broad- and medium-band filters, after completing the NIRCam Medium-band program (#4111; PI K. Suess), will offer an unprecedented opportunity to characterize the SEDs of distant galaxies, securely disentangling the stellar continuum and nebular emission lines. Furthermore, the SED

analysis can be performed in spatially resolved manners (e.g., pixel-to-pixel basis) owing to the high-resolution and great sensitivity of NIRCam, allowing us to investigate the spatial variations of the physical properties and resolve several problems in the spatially integrated SED analysis such as the “outshining” from the recent bursts (e.g., C. Papovich et al. 2001; J. Pforr et al. 2012; C. Giménez-Arteaga et al. 2023; D. Narayanan et al. 2024) and the break of the energy balance of the dust attenuation/re-emission due to the spatial offset between the dust-obscured and unobscured regions directly observed with ALMA (e.g., G. Popping et al. 2017; D. Narayanan et al. 2018; A. Ferrara et al. 2023; V. Kokorev et al. 2023a). The dedicated SED analysis will also constrain the SFH of the galaxies, and together with the spatially resolved analysis, it will be an excellent probe for understanding the dramatic morphological transformations of the galaxies across cosmic time and how and where the first SF activities emerge. The high-resolution ALMA Band 6 imaging (#2023.1.00626.S; PI V. Kokorev) will also provide unique opportunities to directly investigate the associations of the dust-emitting regions and the underlying NIR properties.

### 5.5. Faint Quasars/AGNs

Recent HST and JWST observations routinely identify red compact sources at  $z \sim 3\text{--}8$  that are likely explained either by the faint quasar/AGN populations or compact dusty starbursts (e.g., T. Morishita et al. 2020; S. Fujimoto et al. 2022; H. B. Akins et al. 2023; R. Endsley et al. 2023; L. J. Furtak et al. 2023b, 2023c; M. Onoue et al. 2023; G. Barro et al. 2024; J. E. Greene et al. 2024; I. Labbe et al. 2025). Despite their original small survey volumes, some of them have been already confirmed to be the quasar/AGN populations from the broad-line H $\beta$  detection with JWST spectroscopy (D. D. Kocevski et al. 2023; V. Kokorev et al. 2023b; S. Fujimoto et al. 2024b; L. J. Furtak et al. 2024; J. Matthee et al. 2024), indicating that the faint end of the high-redshift quasar/AGN LFs is steeper than ever thought (e.g., Y. Harikane et al. 2023b; R. Maiolino et al. 2024) based on the extrapolation of previous UV-optical-based type-I quasar/AGN studies (e.g., Y. Matsuoka et al. 2018), but likely close to the X-ray based quasar/AGN studies (e.g., E. Giallongo et al. 2019). I. Labbe et al. (2025) identified 26 red compact sources at  $z \sim 3\text{--}7$  in UNCOVER, where the dust continuum is not detected from any of them, and the joint JWST+ALMA SED analysis prefers the models with the AGN-induced host dust rather than the dusty obscured star formation. Although the follow-up spectroscopy with the high spectral resolution is required to conclude whether these abundant red compact objects are faint AGNs (via, e.g., identifications of broad lines and/or high ionization state lines) or other populations, the ALMA submillimeter/millimeter observations will be a helpful probe for the red compact objects to disentangle their scenarios between the quasar/AGN or the compact dusty starburst statistically. It is worth mentioning that recent ALMA and deep X-ray studies also suggest a very high AGN fraction ( $\sim 90\%$ ) among the ALMA faint-millimeter sources at  $z \sim 2$  (Y. Ueda et al. 2018). In fact, some of our ALMA sources also show pointlike morphology in the F444W band (Section 4.1). In addition to the red compact objects identified from the NIRCam data, the ALMA-detected sources are also exciting targets to understand the emergence of the faint AGNs at high redshifts.

### 5.6. Dust Attenuation

Understanding dust attenuation in galaxies is crucial to studying the true picture of the galaxies at all redshifts (e.g., S. Salim & D. Narayanan 2020). The dust attenuation will be securely measured via the Balmer decrement from the latest NIRSpec/MSA (Section 3.3) and NIRCam/WFSS (#2883, #3561, #3538) observations, which may be even achieved in spatially resolved fashions (see Section 3.3). Owing to the total of 20 NIRCam broad- and medium-band filters, which securely separate the line and underlying continuum in each filter, the dust attenuation distribution will also be studied from the pixel-by-pixel-based SED analysis (Section 5.4). For the ALMA-detected sources, we can independently infer the total energy of the re-emitted thermal IR emission and directly measure the spatial positions of the dust emission. These indicate that comprehensive studies will be available from the dust obscuration to its re-emission in great detail. With the high-resolution NIRCam images, the secure measurements on the dust attenuation will also answer the question of whether it is dependent on the galaxy inclination (e.g., W. Wang et al. 2018; C. Gómez-Guijarro et al. 2023; B. Lorenz et al. 2023; E. J. Nelson et al. 2023).

### 5.7. SFR– $M_{\text{star}}$ –Metallicity Relation

Compared to the classical SMGs ( $S_{1\text{mm}} \gtrsim$  a few mJy) that are dusty starburst galaxies with vigorously high SFR ( $\gtrsim 500\text{--}1000 M_{\odot} \text{yr}^{-1}$ ), the faint submillimeter/millimeter sources that are newly identified with ALMA start to capture the moderate star formation in the ordered disk or compact core (e.g., W. Rujopakarn et al. 2019; K.-i. Tadaki et al. 2020) and reveal that the majority ( $>90\%$ ) of these faint ALMA sources fall within or even below the main sequence of the SFR– $M_{\text{star}}$  relation (e.g., M. Aravena et al. 2020). To understand the evolutionary context of these faint ALMA sources, it is also important to study their chemical enrichment and investigate their distribution on the fundamental SFR– $M_{\text{star}}$ –metallicity relation (e.g., G. Ucci et al. 2023), where the gas-phase metallicity measurements via the optical line methods (e.g., M. Pettini & B. E. J. Pagel 2004) will be available with the scheduled NIRSpec/MSA (#2561) and NIRCam/WFSS (#2883, #3561, #3538) observations. The SFR and  $M_{\text{star}}$  parameters will also be measured with unprecedented levels owing to the total of 20 NIRCam filters both from all available broad- and medium-band filters, which the secure dust correction will also refine via the Balmer decrement (Section 5.6) and the spatially resolved SED fitting (Section 5.4).

### 5.8. 1.2 mm Number Counts

Recent ALMA observations allow us to explore a faint submillimeter/millimeter regime ( $S_{1\text{mm}} < 1$  mJy) without uncertainties from source confusion and blending, owing to ALMA’s high sensitivity and angular resolution relative to the single-dish telescopes. However, the survey area in the deepest layer ( $S_{1\text{mm}} \simeq 0.01\text{--}0.1$  mJy) is still very limited due to its small field of view (see Figure 4), and thus there remains large uncertainty in the faint-end slope estimate in the submillimeter/millimeter number counts (e.g., J. González-López et al. 2020; S. Fujimoto et al. 2024a). As a result, the origin of the CIB has not yet been fully accounted for as yet, despite its importance implied by the

fact that the total energy of the CIB has been known to be comparable to the cosmic optical background light since its initial discovery with the Cosmic Background Explorer satellite (J.-L. Puget et al. 1996; D. J. Fixsen et al. 1998; M. G. Hauser et al. 1998; M. G. Hauser & E. Dwek 2001; H. Dole et al. 2006). Given the deepest survey area newly added by DUALZ (see Figure 4) and that the 69 ALMA sources are already identified with high purity (Section 3.1), DUALZ provides essential constraints on the faint end of the 1.2 mm number counts independent from previous surveys. Although the magnification uncertainty could be a complication in these lensing studies, the secure  $z_{\text{phot}}$  measurements with the rich NIRCam data sets are beneficial to mitigate the magnification uncertainty, which will be further refined with the scheduled NIRCam medium-filter observations (#4111) and the NIRSpec/MSA (#2561) and NIRCam/WFSS (#2883, #3561, #3538) spectroscopy.

### 5.9. IRLF and Cosmic SFRD at $z \gtrsim 3$

While we show the initial results of the IRLF measurement out to  $z \sim 10$  in Section 4.5, a complete measurement will be further required, including the completeness correction based on the proper size measurements and realistic uncertainties in the 1.2 mm flux and magnification estimates. For the JWST-dark ALMA galaxy candidates and the marginal ALMA detection from the X-ray AGN at  $z \sim 10$ , the confirmations of their ALMA detection and spectroscopic redshifts are essential in the first place. These results will provide important constraints on the obscured side of the star-forming activity in the Universe at  $z \gtrsim 3$  that has not yet been well constrained with the blind submillimeter/millimeter surveys so far.

### 5.10. CO, [C I], and [C II] Line LFs

The cold ISM, such as the neutral atomic gas and the dense molecular gas, comprises key elements regulating the galaxy formation and evolution as the fuel of the star formation, and thus CO, [C I], and [C II] LF measurements and their evolution are important probes to understand the cosmic SFR history. With the lensing support, the 30-GHz-wide ( $\sim 244\text{--}274$  GHz) ALMA cube of DUALZ will be a powerful probe for the medium- $J$  CO transitions ( $4 \lesssim J_{\text{up}} \lesssim 8$ ) and two [C I] transitions at  $z \sim 1\text{--}3$  and  $z \sim 6\text{--}7$  [C II] line. The rich NIRCam data sets are very helpful to nail down the redshift solution even when only a single FIR line is detected in the ALMA data cube. In the deep ALMA Band 6 observations in ASPECS (F. Walter et al. 2018), 35 moderately secure line emitters have been identified (R. Decarli et al. 2020). Given the larger survey area of DUALZ than that of ASPECS (see Figure 4), resulting in  $\sim 3$  times more continuum source identification in DUALZ,<sup>36</sup> a simple scaling suggests that we may expect to identify  $\sim 100$  FIR line emitters in the DUALZ data cube that are similarly secure to the FIR line emitters identified in ASPECS. These indicate that the ALMA data cube of DUALZ is one of the best data sets to conduct FIR line LF measurements beyond the lower limit in the  $z = 6$  [C II] LF from the successful identification of the single [C II] line emitter at  $z = 6.33$  (Section 4.3).

<sup>36</sup> Note that 25 sources are identified in the ASPECS Band 6 observations with the same SNR threshold at  $\sim 5.0$  (J. González-López et al. 2020).

### 5.11. Faint End of SFR– $L_{[\text{C II}]}$ Relation at $z = 6 - 7$

The 30-GHz frequency setup covers the [C II] emission at  $z = 5.94\text{--}6.79$ . In addition to one successful [C II] line identification demonstrated in Section 4.3, a complete search may identify more [C II] line emitters within the above redshift range. Apart from the blind search, the scheduled multiple JWST spectroscopic programs using NIRCam/WFSS and NIRSpec/MSA will surely dramatically increase the spec- $z$  sample via the rest-frame optical emission lines within the above redshift range. Thus, the [C II]-line stacking with the ALMA data cube will also be available without concerns of the velocity offset of Ly $\alpha$  (e.g., J.-B. Jolly et al. 2021). If we assume  $N = 100$ , a typical magnification of  $\mu = 2$ , and a line width of  $150 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , the stacked [C II] spectrum reaches sensitivity down to  $L_{[\text{C II}]} \simeq 1 \times 10^7 L_{\odot}$ , which corresponds to  $\text{SFR} \sim 1 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$  based on the SFR– $L_{[\text{C II}]}$  relation calibrated among the local galaxies (I. De Looze et al. 2014; see also, e.g., T. K. D. Leung et al. 2020; L. Liang et al. 2024). This level of the faint end of SFR– $L_{[\text{C II}]}$  relation has never been explored, even in recent ALMA large programs (e.g., ASPECS, ALPINE, ALCS), and it provides important insights on the cold ISM properties of the low-mass early galaxies. Such constraints are also beneficial for predictions of the future [C II] intensity mapping experiment (e.g., B. Yue & A. Ferrara 2019; S. Yang et al. 2022).

## 6. Summary

In this paper, we present ALMA Band 6 observations of DUALZ, which is designed to establish the first joint ALMA and JWST public legacy field. The ALMA observations achieve a homogeneous 1.2 mm mosaic mapping toward the massive galaxy cluster A2744 over a  $4' \times 6'$  area that has also been observed in a deep and homogeneous NIRCam+NIRSpec program of the JWST treasury program UNCOVER (R. Bezanson et al. 2024), where many more imaging and spectroscopic programs are scheduled in JWST Cycle 2. The multiple frequency setups are used for the ALMA observations to continuously cover the 244–274 GHz range, which maximizes the identification of the line emitters as well as the continuum sources in a blind manner. The major findings of this paper are summarized below:

1. The observations achieved the continuum sensitivity down to  $\sigma = 32.7 \mu\text{Jy}$  over the  $4' \times 6'$  area, homogeneously enlarging the ALMA survey area around the A2744 by  $\sim 6$  times more than the previous ALMA programs in this field. We produced the wide homogeneous and deep maps by combining the previous data around the primary cluster region, and identified 69 continuum sources with peak pixel  $\text{SNR} \gtrsim 5.0$ . The positive and negative source analysis suggests that there may be one or two spurious sources above our SNR thresholds, yielding the purity among our 69 continuum sources of  $> 0.97$ .
2. Out of the 69 ALMA continuum sources, 67 sources have counterparts in the deep NIRCam maps with the spatial offset of  $0''0\text{--}0''70$ , equal to 0%–30% probability of the chance projection based on the surface density of the NIRCam sources. Seventeen ALMA sources have been observed in the NIRSpec prism follow-up with MSA, where multiple emission lines are successfully detected from all MSA-observed ALMA sources, securely

determining their source redshifts. The NIRSpec prism spectra taken in different shutters of MSA show the spatial variation of the dust attenuation via  $\text{Pa}\gamma/\text{Pa}\beta$  in an ALMA-detected galaxy at  $z = 2.985$ , demonstrating the power of the joint ALMA and NIRSpec MSA analysis to gain insights into dust-obscured properties in high-redshift galaxies, also in a spatially resolved manner.

3. Leveraged by the latest NIRSpec prism spectroscopy, a total of 27 ALMA sources have the spectroscopic redshifts, while the photometric redshifts are also constrained with *Prospector* and *EAZY* codes using the comprehensive HST, JWST, and ALMA data sets for the remaining sources. These ALMA sources show the redshifts (the median values) of  $z = 0.29\text{--}9.89$  (2.30), the lensing magnifications of  $\mu = 1.0\text{--}9.3$  (1.8), and the intrinsic 1.2 mm flux densities after the lensing correction of  $S_{1.2\text{mm}}^{\text{int}} = 0.04\text{--}1.65 \text{ mJy}$  (0.24 mJy).
4. Almost all NIRCam counterparts show undisturbed, ordered morphologies either by disks or spheroids. Although some have potential merging companions nearby, the dust continuum arises not from the potential merging plane but around the central region of the counterpart, indicating a low merging fraction ( $< 10\%$ ) for the ALMA continuum sources in UNCOVER. In contrast to the disturbed morphology observed in the majority ( $\sim 80\%$ ) of the bright SMGs ( $>$  a few mJy at submillimeter/millimeter), this indicates that the faint ALMA millimeter sources display less violent mechanisms than merging events.
5. By using the color and magnitude criteria of  $\text{F150W} - \text{F444W} > 2.3$  and  $\text{F150W} > 27.0$  mag, we identify eight HST-dark galaxies among the ALMA continuum sources that are characterized with  $z = 2.58\text{--}4.79$  and  $\log(M_{\text{star}}/M_{\odot}) = 9.81\text{--}10.66$  by the *Prospector* fit. From the NIRCam maps, the dust lane is clearly observed in some of these HST-dark ALMA galaxies with edge morphology, exactly from where the dust emission arises. However, several HST-dark ALMA galaxies show face-on morphology in contrast, indicating that the inclination does not always cause significant dust obscuration.
6. We also identify two candidates of the JWST-dark galaxy among our ALMA sources that are fainter than 30.0 mag in F444W after the lens correction. Several potential counterparts are visible in the  $\text{F277W} + \text{F356W} + \text{F444W}$  detection map, where one of the possible counterparts with a spatial offset of  $0''25$  shows the photometric redshift of  $z \sim 9$  by our SED fits. Although there still remains the possibility that these ALMA sources are spurious, the probability of the chance projection of the  $z \sim 9$  NIRCam faint source is estimated to be  $\sim 0.04\%$ .
7. By analyzing 30 GHz-wide Band 6 spectra extracted at 150 bright ( $\text{F150W} < 27.5$  mag) NIRCam source positions whose redshift estimates are  $z \sim 6\text{--}7$ , we identify one secure ( $\text{SNR} = 7.0$ ) emission line at  $259.445 \pm 0.015 \text{ GHz}$  with a line width of  $\text{FWHM} = 220 \pm 40 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ . This corresponds to the [C II] redshift at  $z = 6.3254 \pm 0.0004$ , which is spectroscopically confirmed in the follow-up NIRSpec spectroscopy. The key optical emission lines are all detected, such as  $\text{H}\alpha + [\text{N II}]$ ,  $[\text{O III}]5008$ ,  $\text{H}\beta$ ,  $\text{H}\gamma$ ,  $[\text{O II}]3727 + 3730$ , and  $[\text{Ne III}]3869$ . With the strong line calibrations, the gas-

phase metallicity is securely measured to be  $12+\log(\text{O}/\text{H}) = 7.84^{+0.25}_{-0.16}$ , where the observed [C II] luminosity is consistent with the typical  $\text{SFR}-L_{[\text{CII}]}$  relation both from observations and theoretical models within the errors. This successful [C II] line identification provides a lower limit of  $3.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{Mpc}^{-3}$  in the [C II] LF at  $z \sim 6$  at  $\log(L_{[\text{CII}]} / L_{\odot}) = 8.8$ , which places higher than predictions from semianalytical models.

8. By searching for any marginal detection from 16 spectroscopic and photometric galaxies at  $z \gtrsim 9$  presented in S. Fujimoto et al. (2024b) and H. Atek et al. (2023a), we find that none of these candidates show a dust continuum emission above  $3\sigma$  levels, while a marginal continuum detection ( $2.6\sigma$ ) takes place only at the X-ray-detected AGN host galaxy at  $z = 10.07$ . While this marginal ALMA continuum could be spurious, the sheer coincidence of such a marginal detection identified only from the X-ray AGN host galaxy at  $z > 10$  may indicate an active coevolution of the early massive black hole and its host.
9. Based on the secure redshift constraints for our ALMA sources, we derive the IR LFs at  $z = 1-5$ . We find that our IRLF measurements are consistent with previous results, but likely have a small underestimate of the faint end, which is explained by the lack of completeness correction in our measurements. By assuming that the ALMA emission is all real for the JWST-dark galaxy candidates and the marginal detection in the X-ray AGN candidate, we also derive possible constraints in the IRLF at  $z \sim 10$ . The possible constraints are consistent with predictions from the galaxy formation models, indicating that identifying the JWST-dark galaxy candidates and the faint-millimeter emission from the X-ray AGN host galaxy at  $z = 10.07$  is not unfeasible in the abundance perspective.
10. We also introduce several key legacy science cases that are enabled by the synergy of ALMA and JWST in A2744, including NIRCam/Wide-Field-Slitless-Spectroscopy, NIRCam medium-band imaging observations, and high-resolution ALMA imaging that are all scheduled in A2744 in upcoming months and years.

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*Software:* CASA (v6.4.1; Team CASA et al. 2022), SOURCE EXTRACTOR (E. Bertin & S. Arnouts 1996), ASTROPY (Astropy Collaboration et al. 2013).

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