

# THE QUASAR-LBG TWO-POINT ANGULAR CROSS-CORRELATION FUNCTION AT $z \sim 4$ IN THE COSMOS FIELD

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## ABSTRACT

In order to investigate the origin of quasars, we estimate the bias factor for low-luminosity quasars at high redshift for the first time. In this study, we use the two-point angular cross-correlation function (CCF) for both low-luminosity quasars at  $-24 < M_{1450} < -22$  and Lyman-break galaxies (LBGs). Our sample consists of both 25 low-luminosity quasars (16 objects are spectroscopically confirmed low-luminosity quasars) in the redshift range  $3.1 < z < 4.5$  and 835 color-selected LBGs with  $z'_{\text{LBG}} < 25.0$  at  $z \sim 4$  in the COSMOS field. We have performed our analysis for the following two quasar samples: (1) the spectroscopic sample (the 16 quasars confirmed by spectroscopy), and (2) the total sample (the 25 quasars including 9 quasars with photometric redshifts). The bias factor for low-luminosity quasars at  $z \sim 4$  is derived by utilizing the quasar-LBG CCF and the LBG auto-correlation function. We then obtain the 86% upper limits of the bias factors for low-luminosity quasars, which are 5.63 and 10.50 for the total and the spectroscopic samples, respectively. These bias factors correspond to the typical dark matter halo masses,  $\log(M_{\text{DM}}/(h^{-1}M_{\odot})) = 12.7$  and 13.5, respectively. This result is not inconsistent with the predicted bias for quasars that is estimated by the major merger models.

*Key words:* galaxies: active – large-scale structure of universe – quasars: general

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The observed close relationship between the mass of the spheroidal component of a galaxy and its central supermassive black hole (SMBH) suggests that the evolutions of galaxies and SMBHs are closely related (e.g., Marconi & Hunt 2003; Häring & Rix 2004; McConnell & Ma 2013). Accordingly, some important questions arise regarding when and how such a coevolution has been established and what physical processes are essentially important. A straightforward approach for exploring these issues is investigating the statistical properties of quasars at high redshifts, where the quasar activity (which corresponds to the growth of SMBHs) is much more active than in the local universe (e.g., Richards et al. 2006; Croom et al. 2009a), because different evolutionary scenarios for SMBHs predict different statistical properties of quasars as a function of redshift (e.g., Hopkins et al. 2007).

The quasar activity is thought to be powered by mass accretion onto a SMBH at the center of massive galaxies

(Rees 1984). The most efficient gas fueling mechanism is thought to be major and minor mergers of galaxies (e.g., Sanders et al. 1988; Taniguchi 1999; see also Taniguchi 2013). Therefore, in order to constrain the triggering mechanism for quasar activity, we need detailed studies of the environmental properties of quasars.

Motivated by these considerations, the two-point auto-correlation function (ACF) of quasars has been studied based on wide-field survey data, e.g., the 2dF Quasar Redshift Survey and the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (e.g., Croom et al. 2005; Porciani & Norberg 2006; Myers et al. 2006, 2007; Shen et al. 2007; da Ángela et al. 2008; Shen et al. 2009; Ross et al. 2009; Ivashchenko et al. 2010; White et al. 2012). The ACFs have also been investigated for active galactic nuclei (AGNs), including quasars selected through X-ray data (e.g., Miyaji et al. 2007; Ueda et al. 2008; Gilli et al. 2009; Starikova et al. 2011; Krumpel et al. 2012; Koutoulidis et al. 2013; Allevato et al. 2014). Most of these studies have shown that luminous AGNs tend to live in massive dark matter halos ( $\sim 10^{12} - 10^{13.5} h^{-1} M_{\odot}$ ), suggesting that luminous AGN activity

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is triggered by galaxy mergers because such massive dark matter halos could be assembled by successive mergers of small dark matter halos. It is also reported that galaxy mergers do not account for the majority of the moderate X-ray luminous AGNs at  $z \lesssim 2.2$  (Alleavato et al. 2011). However, it is difficult to investigate the small-scale clustering properties of quasars because of their low number density.

Here it should be noted that the mass of dark matter halos hosting quasars can also be estimated through the two-point cross-correlation function (CCF) for quasars and galaxies, combined with the ACF for galaxies. The advantage of the CCF is that the required size of the quasar sample is relatively smaller than the ACF analysis, though we need a high number of galaxies around quasars for the CCF analysis. In addition, it is possible to study the small-scale clustering properties of quasars through the CCF, which is too challenging for the ACF study. Therefore, in order to understand the triggering mechanism of quasar activity, it is useful to investigate the CCF for quasars and the galaxies around them. Several pioneering studies have been made to date (e.g., Adelberger & Steidel 2005; Coil et al. 2009; Mountrichas et al. 2009; Padmanabhan et al. 2009; Hickox et al. 2011; Miyaji et al. 2011; Shirasaki et al. 2011; Mountrichas & Georgakakis 2012; Komiya et al. 2013; Shen et al. 2013; Zhang et al. 2013; Krolewski & Eisenstein 2015). For instance, Zhang et al. (2013) investigated the spatial clustering of galaxies around quasars at redshifts from 0.6 to 1.2. They found that the clustering amplitude is significantly larger for quasars with more massive black holes, or with bluer colors, while there is no dependence on the quasar luminosity. This suggests that the mass of dark matter halos in which quasars reside is not correlated with the quasar luminosity. In addition, it is possible that the triggering mechanism of high- and low-luminosity quasars may be the same in this luminosity range.

The CCF of quasars and galaxies has also been investigated at higher redshifts. Shirasaki et al. (2011) investigated the projected CCF of AGNs and galaxies at redshifts from 0.3 to 3.0 and found a significant excess of galaxies around the AGNs. They found that AGNs at higher redshifts reside in denser environments than those at lower redshifts. This suggests that major mergers are the preferred mechanism for triggering AGN activity at high redshifts. They also reported that there is no luminosity dependence of AGN clustering. At  $z \sim 3$  Francke et al. (2008) studied the two-point angular CCF of AGNs and Lyman-break galaxies (LBGs; see also Bielby et al. 2011) and found that AGNs tend to be clustered more strongly than LBGs. They also found no luminosity dependence of AGN clustering. At  $z > 3$  the clustering of LBGs around quasars has recently been studied (e.g., Husband et al. 2013). However the luminosity dependence of quasar clustering has not been studied, due to the lack of adequate samples of low-luminosity quasars and the galaxies around them. Therefore, the triggering mechanism of low-luminosity quasars at  $z > 3$  has not yet been studied.

Motivated by the scenario described above, we study the two-point angular CCF of the 25 low-luminosity quasars (16 objects are spectroscopically confirmed low-luminosity quasars) and 835 LBGs in the redshift range  $3.1 < z < 4.5$  in the COSMOS field. Then we derive the bias factor for low-luminosity quasars and constrain the dark matter halo mass in which low-luminosity quasars at  $z \sim 4$  exist. The outline of this paper is as follows. In Section 2, we describe the data of low-

**Table 1**  
Properties of the Low-luminosity Quasars at  $z \sim 4$

ID <sup>a</sup>	R.A. (degree)	Decl. (degree)	$M_{1.450}$ (mag)	$z_{\text{sp}}$	$z_{\text{adopt}}$ <sup>b</sup>
298002	150.43706	1.649305	-22.34	3.89	3.89
329051	150.16891	1.774590	-22.71	...	4.35
330806	150.10738	1.759201	-22.85	4.14	4.14
381470	149.85396	1.753672	-22.11	...	3.30
422327	149.70151	1.638375	-22.49	3.20	3.20
507779	150.48563	1.871927	-23.78	4.45	4.45
519634	150.27715	1.958373	-22.61	...	3.40
710344	150.62828	2.006204	-22.06	...	3.45
804307	150.00438	2.038898	-23.56	3.50	3.50
887716	149.49590	1.968019	-22.38	...	3.23
1046585	149.85153	2.276400	-22.39	3.37	3.37
1060679	149.73622	2.179933	-22.23	4.20	4.20
1110682	149.50595	2.185332	-22.71	...	3.28
1159815	150.63844	2.391350	-22.98	3.65	3.65
1163086	150.70377	2.370019	-23.00	3.75	3.75
1271385	149.86966	2.294046	-23.42	3.35	3.35
1273346	149.77692	2.444306	-22.65	4.16	4.16
1371806	150.59184	2.619375	-22.10	...	3.12
1465836	150.13036	2.466012	-22.56	3.86	3.86
1575750	150.73715	2.722578	-22.78	3.32	3.32
1605275	150.62006	2.671402	-22.82	3.14	3.14
1657280	150.24078	2.659058	-22.74	3.36	3.36
1719143	149.75539	2.738555	-22.26	3.52	3.52
1730531	149.84322	2.659095	-22.15	...	3.51
1743444	149.66605	2.740230	-22.54	...	3.15

**Notes.**

<sup>a</sup> ID for Table 3 of Masters et al. (2012).

<sup>b</sup> Redshift given by Masters et al. (2012) and adopted in our analysis.

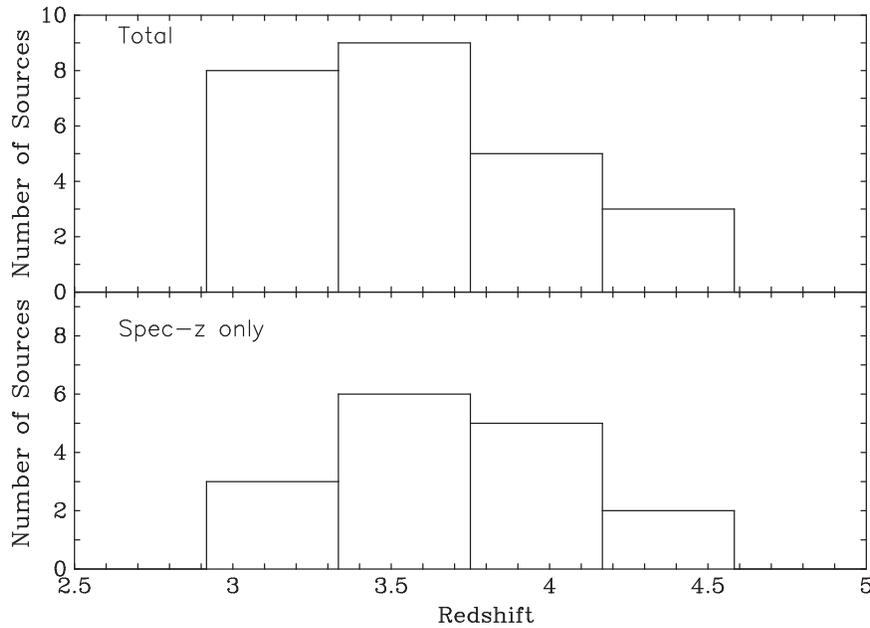
luminosity quasars focused in this study and the method used for the photometric selection of LBG candidates. In Section 3, we report the results of the clustering analysis of quasars and LBGs. In Sections 4 and 5, we give our discussion and summary. Throughout this paper we adopt a  $\Lambda$ CDM cosmology, with  $\Omega_m = 0.3$ ,  $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.7$ ,  $\sigma_8 = 0.9$ , and a Hubble constant of  $H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$ . We use the AB magnitude system. All of the errors reported in this paper are  $1\sigma$ .

## 2. THE SAMPLE

### 2.1. The Cosmic Evolution Survey

Wide and deep multi-wavelength data are publicly available in the Cosmic Evolution Survey (COSMOS) field (Scoville et al. 2007). Therefore we can select large numbers of high- $z$  galaxies and quasars in the same field to study their statistical properties, such as the CCF. Another advantage of the COSMOS data set is the dense sampling in the optical wavelength with intermediate-band filters, which makes the estimates of the photometric redshifts of galaxies far more accurate than in other deep-survey fields (Ilbert et al. 2009; see also Cardamone et al. 2010). For the above reasons, we decided to focus on the COSMOS field for the CCF analysis at  $z \sim 4$ .

COSMOS is a treasury program of the *Hubble Space Telescope* (HST). It comprises 270 and 320 orbits allocated in the HST Cycles 12 and 13, respectively (Koekemoer et al. 2007; Scoville et al. 2007). The COSMOS field covers an area of  $\sim 1^\circ 4' \times 1^\circ 4'$  square that corresponds to  $\sim 2 \text{ deg}^2$ , centered at R.A. (J2000) = 10:00:28.6 and decl. (J2000) = +02:12:21.0.



**Figure 1.** Redshift distribution of the low-luminosity quasars at  $3.1 < z < 4.5$  that are used in this work. The upper and lower panels show the redshift distribution of 25 low-luminosity quasars (total) and 16 spectroscopically confirmed low-luminosity quasars, respectively.

We use an upgraded version of the photometric redshift catalog from Ilbert et al. (2009; see also Capak et al. 2007), including the new UltraVISTA data from the DR1 release (McCracken et al. 2012), to select samples of both quasars and LBGs at  $z \sim 4$ . This catalog covers an area of  $\sim 2 \text{ deg}^2$  and contains several photometric measurements. Specifically, in this paper we use the  $u^*$ -band  $3''$  diameter aperture apparent magnitude measured on the image obtained with MegaCam (Boulade et al. 2003) on the Canada–France–Hawaii Telescope, and the  $3''$  diameter aperture apparent magnitudes of the  $g'$ -,  $r'$ -, and  $z'$ -bands (Taniguchi et al. 2007) measured on the image obtained with the Subaru Suprime-Cam (Miyazaki et al. 2002). The  $5\sigma$  limiting AB apparent magnitudes are  $u^* = 26.5$ ,  $g' = 26.5$ ,  $r' = 26.6$ , and  $z' = 25.1$  ( $3''$  diameter aperture). We also use the Advanced Camera for Surveys catalog (Koekemoer et al. 2007; Leauthaud et al. 2007) when we select the low-luminosity quasars in order to separate galaxies from point sources (see Ikeda et al. 2011, 2012 for more details).

### 2.2. Selection for Quasars at $z \sim 4$

In order to calculate the bias factor for low-luminosity quasars at  $z \sim 4$ , we need a low-luminosity quasar sample. Ikeda et al. (2011) identified eight low-luminosity quasars through spectroscopic follow-up observations for their optical color-selected photometric quasar candidates. Additional low-luminosity quasars were also found by using the multi-wavelength imaging data, including the optical broad, intermediate, narrowband, near-infrared, and *Spitzer*/IRAC photometric measurements (Masters et al. 2012). To select low-luminosity quasars at  $z \sim 4$  in the COSMOS field we used the following selection criteria:

$$-24.0 < M_{1450} < -22.0, \quad (1)$$

and

$$3.1 < z < 4.5. \quad (2)$$

Note that we adopt both  $z$  and  $M_{1450}$  as given in Masters et al. (2012). Then we reject objects that lie in masked regions (Capak et al. 2007). As a result, we selected 25 quasars at  $3.1 < z < 4.5$ . Among them, 16 objects are spectroscopically confirmed quasars. We refer to this sample as the spectroscopic sample, while the sample of 25 quasars is referred to as the total one. The contents of the total sample have been selected by utilizing the 29 band photometric data to remove contaminants. Since they have been selected by utilizing such a large amount of photometric data, we consider the contamination rate for the total sample to be very low. Table 1, Figure 1, and Figure 2 show the properties of these quasars, their redshift distributions, and their magnitude distributions, respectively. The median, mean, and the standard deviation of the redshift of the 25 quasars (16 spectroscopically confirmed quasar redshift) are 3.45 (3.59), 3.59 (3.68), and 0.40 (0.40), respectively.

### 2.3. Selection for LBGs at $z \sim 4$

We also select a sample of LBGs in the redshift range  $3.1 < z < 4.5$  in the COSMOS field, utilizing the two color diagram of  $r' - z'$  versus  $g' - r'$  (Figure 3). For the selection of LBGs at  $z \sim 4$ , we adopt the following selection criteria:

$$149.411400 < \text{R. A. (degree)} < 150.826934, \quad (3)$$

$$1.49878 < \text{Decl. (degree)} < 2.91276, \quad (4)$$

$$z' < 25.0, \quad (5)$$

$$u^* \geq 27.05, \quad (6)$$

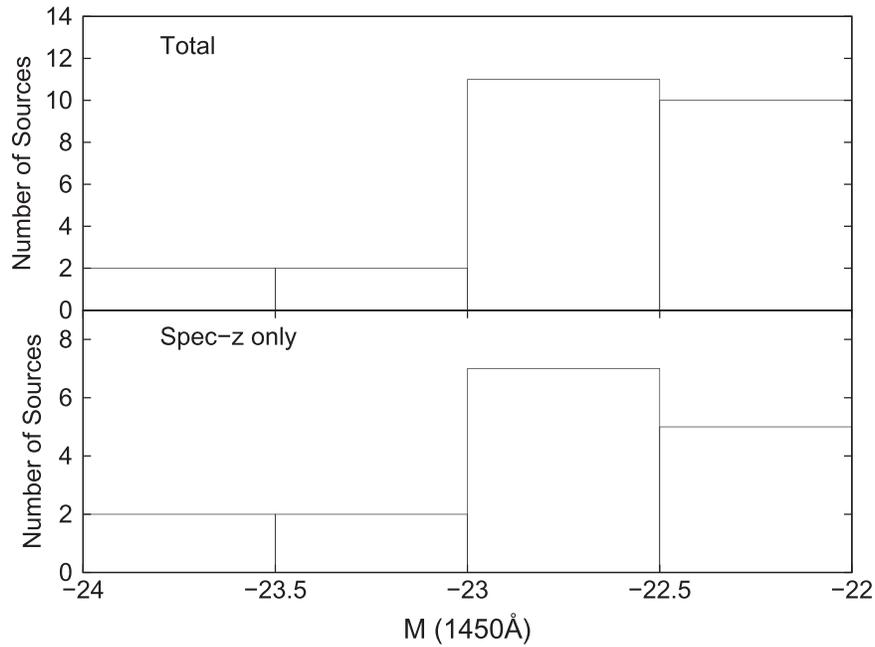
$$g' - r' \geq 1.0, \quad (7)$$

$$g' - r' > 1.1(r' - z') + 1.1, \quad (8)$$

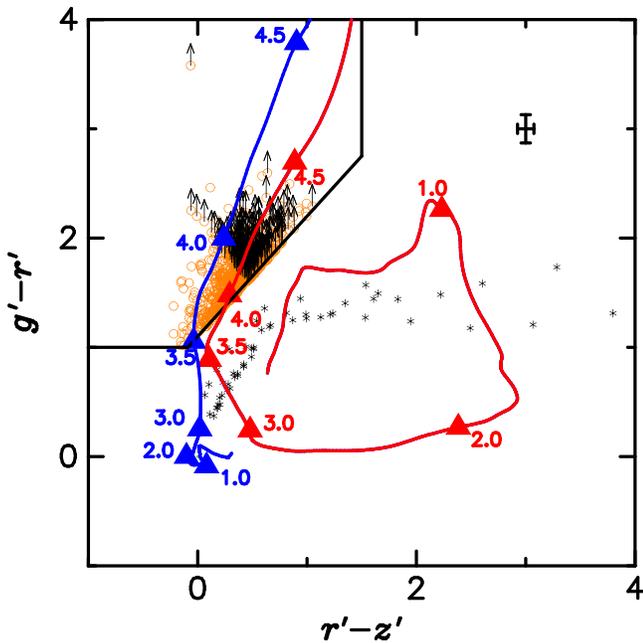
and,

$$r' - z' \leq 1.5, \quad (9)$$

where  $u^* = 27.05$  corresponds to the  $3\sigma$  limiting magnitude in the  $u^*$ -band. The criterion (8) is adopted to select LBGs without



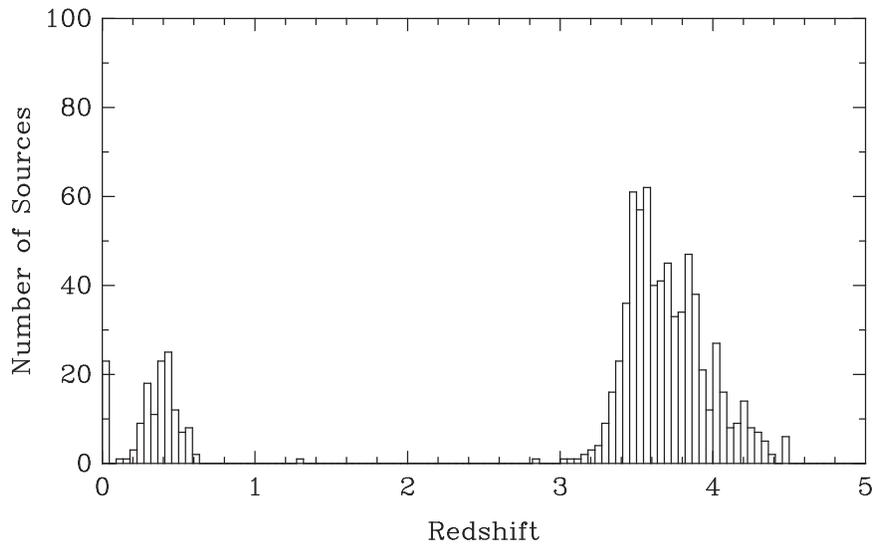
**Figure 2.** Magnitude distribution of the low-luminosity quasars at  $3.1 < z < 4.5$  that are used in this work. The upper and lower panels show the magnitude distribution of 25 low-luminosity quasars (total) and 16 spectroscopically confirmed low-luminosity quasars, respectively.



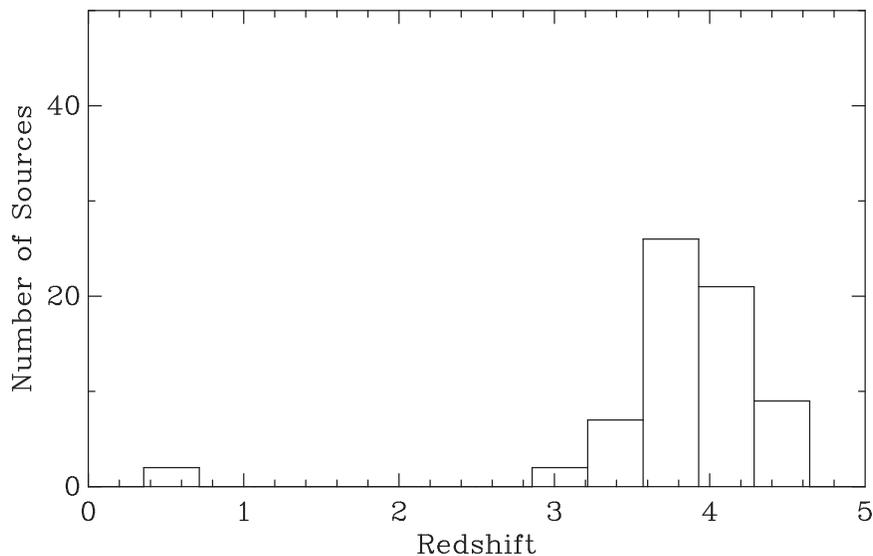
**Figure 3.** Two-color diagram of  $g' - r'$  vs.  $r' - z'$ , which we use for the  $z \sim 4$  LBG selection. Orange circles denote the LBG candidates with  $z' < 25.0$ . Orange circles with a black arrow show the LBG candidates that are not detected in the  $g'$ -band at a  $3\sigma$  limiting magnitude,  $g' = 27.05$  (242 objects among 835 objects). For those cases, the  $3\sigma$  lower limit of their  $g' - r'$  color is plotted. The blue and red lines are the color track of the model star-forming galaxy (where the instantaneous-burst model of Bruzual & Charlot 2003 with a metallicity of  $Z = 0.02$ , an age of 0.025 Gyr, and a Ly $\alpha$  equivalent width = 21 Å (Jones et al. 2012) are adopted) and elliptical galaxy colors (where the stellar population model of Bruzual & Charlot 2003 with a metallicity of  $Z = 0.02$  and an exponential decay time of  $\tau = 1$  Gyr are adopted, and the age of the model elliptical is 8 Gyr). The IGM absorption is corrected by adopting the model of Madau (1995), for both color tracks. Triangles denote the color of the model elliptical and star-forming galaxy at  $z = 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0,$  and  $4.5$ , respectively. Black asterisks show the colors of G, K, and M-type stars (Pickles 1998). The black solid line shows our photometric criteria used to select LBG candidates at  $z \sim 4$ . The error bar of the upper right side in this figure denotes a  $1\sigma$  error for the  $g' - r'$  and  $r' - z'$  of our LBG candidates.

significant contamination from low- $z$  elliptical galaxies (see Figure 3). In order to remove low- $z$  objects, we add the criteria (6), (7), and (9). These selection criteria are adjusted to select LBGs with photometric redshifts ( $z_{\text{ph}}$ ), whose distribution is similar to the redshift distribution of our quasar sample. We also remove eight spectroscopically confirmed quasars satisfying the above criteria from the LBG sample because those eight objects are apparently not LBGs. Note that seven objects among the eight removed objects are included in our quasar sample, while the remaining object is not because its magnitude ( $M_{1450} = -20.91$ ) is out of the magnitude range of our quasar sample ( $-22 < M_{1450} < -24$ ).

As a result, we obtain a sample of 835 LBGs at  $z \sim 4$  in the COSMOS field. We use the upgraded photometric redshift (originally described in Ilbert et al. 2009, including the new UltraVISTA DR1 data) to investigate the photometric redshift distribution of the color-selected galaxies. Figure 4 shows the photometric redshift distribution of color-selected galaxies. The median, mean, and the standard deviation of the redshift of the color-selected galaxies are 3.59, 3.13, and 1.32, respectively. As shown in Figure 4, there are some low- $z$  ( $z < 1$ ) galaxies in the color-selected LBG sample. We consider most of these contaminants to be low- $z$  elliptical galaxies, as inferred from the color track of the model elliptical galaxy shown in Figure 3. Note that it is difficult to remove these low- $z$  contaminants by modifying the adopted color-selection criteria because the optical colors of LBGs and those contaminants are similar. The median, mean, and the standard deviation of the photometric redshift of the color-selected galaxies, after removing objects whose photometric redshifts are below 3, are 3.67, 3.71, and 0.62, respectively. These results are similar to those of low-luminosity quasars in this work. The typical error of the photometric redshift for the color-selected LBGs is  $\sim 0.1$ . There are 67 spectroscopically confirmed objects in our color-selected galaxies and their redshift distribution is shown in Figure 5. We



**Figure 4.** Photometric redshift distribution of the 835 color-selected galaxies used in this paper.



**Figure 5.** Spectroscopic redshift distribution of the 67 objects among the 835 color-selected galaxies used in this paper.

confirm that the spectroscopic redshift distribution of color-selected galaxies is also similar to that of the low-luminosity quasars in this paper.

Figure 6 shows the magnitude distribution of the color-selected galaxies used in this paper and we also confirm that the magnitude distribution of the spectroscopic sample does not drop at a much brighter limit than that of the full photometric sample. These results may be somewhat surprising in the sense that generally, any spectroscopic sample tends to be brighter than the photometric sample in the same survey. However, in our case, we are now focusing only on relatively bright LBGs, even for the photometric sample whose magnitude is much brighter than the limiting magnitude of the COSMOS survey. This is because we would like to remove most contaminants from our sample and select a sample with errors of photometric redshift that are as small as possible. In addition, we also expect the bright LBGs and the quasar sample to show a strong correlation because it has been reported that LBG clustering becomes stronger with increasing UV luminosity (e.g., Ouchi

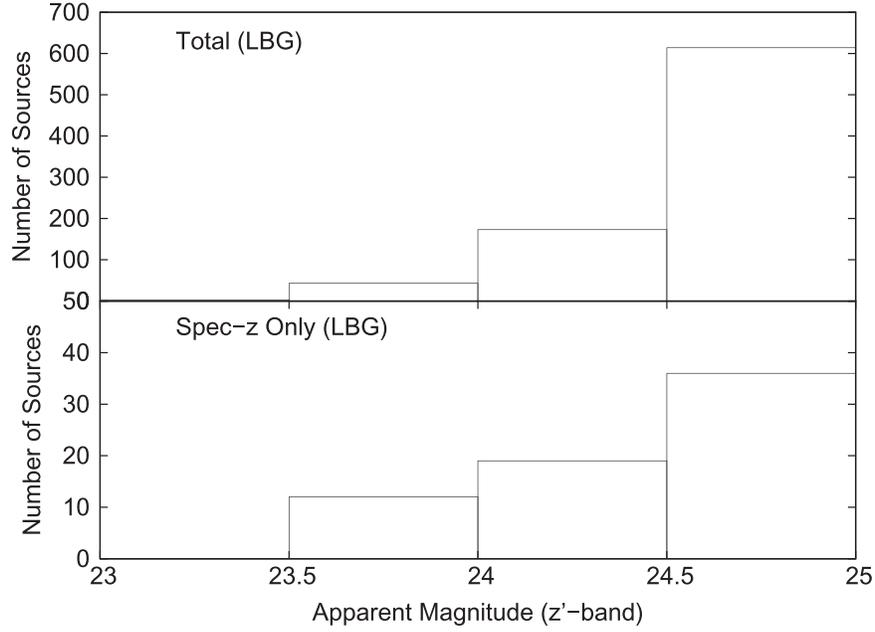
et al. 2004); thus it is theorized that brighter LBGs exist in more massive dark matter halos. Therefore, bright LBGs are useful for investigating the clustering of quasars and galaxies. As our measured CCF and ACF will become weaker than the real CCF and ACF due to these low- $z$  galaxies, we correct our CCF and ACF by utilizing the contamination rate for color-selected galaxies (see Sections 3.1 and 3.2).

### 3. CLUSTERING ANALYSIS OF QUASARS AND LBGs

#### 3.1. Quasar-LBG Two-point Angular CCF at $z \sim 4$

Using the samples of quasars and LBGs described in Sections 2.2 and 2.3, we calculate the quasar-LBG two-point angular CCF,  $\omega_{QL}(\theta)$ , at  $z \sim 4$  using the following equation (Croft et al. 1999; Francke et al. 2008):

$$\omega_{QL}(\theta) = \frac{\langle D_Q D_L \rangle}{\langle D_Q R \rangle} - 1, \quad (10)$$



**Figure 6.** Magnitude distribution of the color-selected galaxies used in this paper. Upper and lower panels show the magnitude distribution of 835 color-selected galaxies (total) and 67 spectroscopically confirmed galaxies at  $z \sim 4$ , respectively.

**Table 2**  
Summary of the  $\omega_{\text{QL}}$  at  $z \sim 4$

$\theta$ (arcsec)	$\omega_{\text{QL}}$ (Total)	$\sigma_{\omega_{\text{QL}}}$ (Total)	$D_{\text{Q}}D_{\text{L}}(\theta)$ (Total)	$\omega_{\text{QL}}$ ( $z_{\text{sp}}$ only)	$\sigma_{\omega_{\text{QL}}}$ ( $z_{\text{sp}}$ only)	$D_{\text{Q}}D_{\text{L}}(\theta)$ ( $z_{\text{sp}}$ only)
14	0.4970	0.9997	2	1.2178	1.4805	2
46	-0.1950	0.2877	9	-0.1506	0.3389	6
99	0.0838	0.2156	32	0.1674	0.3189	22
262	0.0463	0.0625	382	0.0523	0.0693	242
792	0.0284	0.0225	2803	0.0347	0.0282	1832

where  $\langle D_{\text{Q}}D_{\text{L}} \rangle$  and  $\langle D_{\text{Q}}R \rangle$  are the normalized quasar-LBG and quasar-random number of pairs defined as follows:

$$\langle D_{\text{Q}}D_{\text{L}} \rangle = \frac{D_{\text{Q}}D_{\text{L}}(\theta)}{N_{\text{Q}}N_{\text{L}}}, \quad (11)$$

and

$$\langle D_{\text{Q}}R \rangle = \frac{D_{\text{Q}}R(\theta)}{N_{\text{Q}}N_{\text{R}}}, \quad (12)$$

where  $D_{\text{Q}}D_{\text{L}}(\theta)$  and  $D_{\text{Q}}R(\theta)$  are the number of data-data and data-random pairs at angular separation  $\theta \pm \Delta\theta$ , respectively. In Equations (11) and (12),  $N_{\text{Q}}$ ,  $N_{\text{L}}$ , and  $N_{\text{R}}$  are the total numbers of the quasar, LBG, and random sample, respectively. We create the 100,000 random samples, which are avoiding the masked regions, and we calculate the quasar-LBG CCF. The errors in  $\omega_{\text{QL}}(\theta)$  are estimated by the bootstrap method as follows (Ling et al. 1986):

$$\sigma_{\omega_{\text{QL}}} = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ \frac{\omega_i(\theta) - \langle \omega(\theta) \rangle}{N-1} \right]^2 \right\}^{1/2}, \quad (13)$$

where  $N$  is the number of bootstrap samples and  $\langle \omega(\theta) \rangle$  is calculated as

$$\langle \omega(\theta) \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\omega_i(\theta)}{N}. \quad (14)$$

We use  $N = 1000$ , and Figure 5 shows the result of the quasar-LBG two-point angular CCF at  $z \sim 4$ . Previous investigators mentioned that the Poisson error becomes increasingly inaccurate at larger scales (e.g., Mountrichas et al. 2009). We also confirmed that the errors that are calculated by the bootstrap method are about two times larger than the Poisson errors. We calculate the CCF for both the total and spectroscopic samples. We summarize  $\omega_{\text{QL}}(\theta)$  and the errors of  $\omega_{\text{QL}}(\theta)$  in Table 2. The observed two-point angular CCF is approximated by a power-law form at large scales as follows:

$$\omega_{\text{QL}}(\theta) = A_{\omega}^{\text{CCF}} (\theta^{-\beta} - C), \quad (15)$$

where  $\beta$  is fixed to be 0.8 (Franke et al. 2008) and  $C$  is the integral constraint (Groth & Peebles 1977). To avoid the one-halo term and negative value at the second bin, we do not use  $\omega_{\text{QL}}(\theta)$  on smaller scales (angular separation  $< 80$  arcsec) to calculate  $A_{\omega}^{\text{CCF}}$ . Here we estimate the integral constraint as

**Table 3**  
Summary of the Quasar-LBG CCF

$N_Q$	$N_{\text{LBG}}$	QSO Magnitude	LBG Magnitude	Redshift	$A_w^{\text{CCF}}$	$A_w$	$A_w$ (86% upper limit)	$r_0$ ( $h^{-1}$ Mpc)
16 <sup>a</sup>	835	$-24.0 < M_{1450} < -22.0$	$z' < 25.0$	$3.1 < z < 4.5$	$3.33^{+3.06}_{-1.60}$	$3.43^{+3.16}_{-1.64}$	$< 6.59$	$< 10.72$
25 <sup>b</sup>	835	$-24.0 < M_{1450} < -22.0$	$z' < 25.0$	$3.1 < z < 4.5$	$1.77^{+1.66}_{-0.86}$	$1.82^{+1.71}_{-0.88}$	$< 3.53$	$< 7.60$

**Notes.**

<sup>a</sup> Number of spectroscopically confirmed quasars.

<sup>b</sup> Total number of quasars.

follows:

$$C = \frac{\sum RR(\theta)\theta^{-0.8}}{\sum RR(\theta)}. \quad (16)$$

We calculate  $C$  and a value of  $C = 0.00601$  in this case. Using Equations (15) and (16), we calculate  $A_w^{\text{CCF}}$  to fit the two-point angular CCF. As a result, we obtain  $A_w^{\text{CCF}} = 1.77^{+1.66}_{-0.86}$  and  $3.33^{+3.06}_{-1.60}$  for the total and the spectroscopic samples, respectively.

Since we use the photometric sample of LBGs, the derived correlation amplitude is affected by some contamination of galaxies at lower redshifts. Accordingly, the effect of the contamination on the derived correlation amplitude should be corrected. We estimated the contamination rate,  $f_c$ , utilizing the distribution of spectroscopic redshifts in our LBG sample (see Figure 5). In a naive estimate, the contamination rate is calculated through the following formula using the spectroscopic redshift of our color-selected LBGs:  $f_c = (N(z_{\text{sp}} < 3.1) + N(z_{\text{sp}} > 4.5))/N_{\text{total}}$ , where the numbers of contaminating objects are  $N(z_{\text{sp}} < 3.1) = 2$  and  $N(z_{\text{sp}} > 4.5) = 0$ , among our color-selected and spectroscopically confirmed objects ( $N_{\text{total}} = 67$ ). Therefore the contamination rate in our color-selected LBG sample is estimated to be  $f_c = 2/67 \sim 0.03$ . In order to calculate  $A_w$  (CCF) accurately, we need to calculate the contamination rate in the total sample for low-luminosity quasars. Therefore we calculate the contamination rate for the total sample,  $f_{\text{cq}}$ , as follows:

$$f_{\text{cq}} = \int_{M=-24}^{M=-22} \frac{n_{\text{total}}(M) [f_r \Phi_{\text{LBG}}(M) / \Phi_{\text{QSO}}(M)] dM}{N_{\text{total}}}, \quad (17)$$

where  $f_r$ ,  $n_{\text{total}}(M)$ ,  $\Phi_{\text{LBG}}(M)$ ,  $\Phi_{\text{QSO}}(M)$ , and  $N_{\text{total}}$  are the fraction of high-redshift galaxies that pass quasar selections, the magnitude distribution of low-luminosity quasars for the total sample, the luminosity function of LBGs, the luminosity function of quasars, and the total number of low-luminosity quasars, respectively. Masters et al. (2012) estimated  $f_r$  and they found that only two objects among 386 spectroscopically confirmed high-redshift galaxies pass their quasar selection. Therefore  $f_r$  is estimated to be  $\sim 0.005$ . We use  $\Phi_{\text{LBG}}(M)$ , which is derived by Bouwens et al. (2007), and  $\Phi_{\text{QSO}}(M)$ , which is derived by Masters et al. (2012), in this paper. Using the above results and Equation (17) we calculate  $f_{\text{cq}}$  and the calculated  $f_{\text{cq}}$  is  $\sim 0.05$ . Since the contamination rate for the total sample is so low, we do not worry about the impact on the CCF due to including high-redshift galaxies in the total sample.

Even if some high-redshift galaxies such as bright LBGs are included in the total sample, we posit that the clustering signal will not become weak due to contaminants such as bright LBGs because the LBG ACF becomes stronger with increasing UV luminosity. From the above, we do not use the contamination rate for the total sample, though we use the contamination rate for LBGs to calculate the  $A_w$  (CCF). For taking the estimated contamination rate into account, we calculate  $A_w$  (CCF) using the following equation,

$$A_w(\text{CCF}) = \frac{A_w^{\text{CCF}}}{(1 - f_c)}. \quad (18)$$

We then obtain  $A_w(\text{CCF}) = 1.82^{+1.71}_{-0.88}$  and  $3.43^{+3.16}_{-1.64}$  for the total and the spectroscopic samples, respectively. The results of  $A_w^{\text{CCF}}$  and  $A_w(\text{CCF})$  are given in Table 3. We find that the observed CCF,  $\omega_{\text{QL}}(\theta)$ , is larger than 0 at smaller scales. However, there is some possibility that this result is only caused by the position of the LBGs because of the small number of quasars (i.e., this result is not caused by the position of quasars).

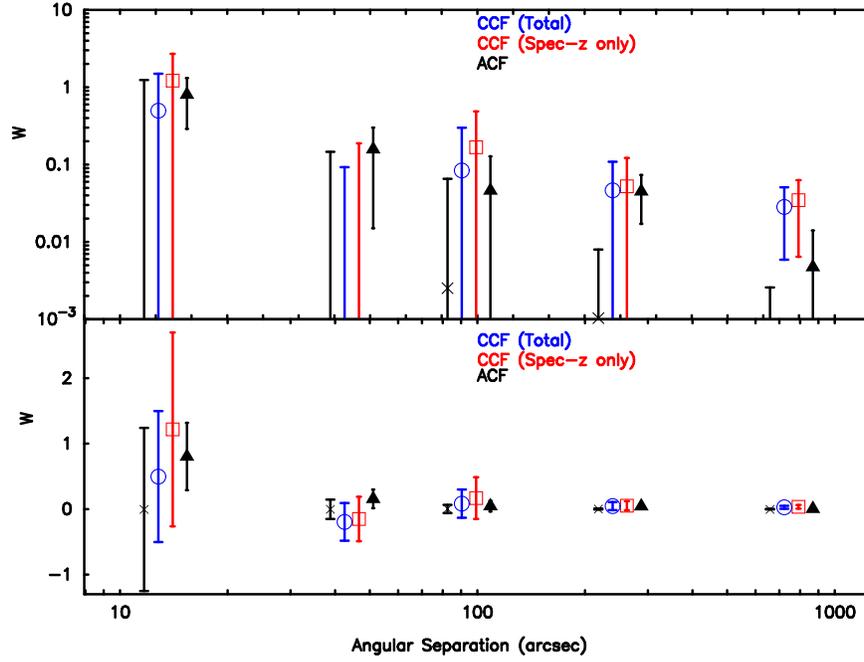
In order to confirm that this result ( $\omega_{\text{QL}}(\theta) > 0$ ) is caused by the position of quasars and LBGs, we also generate 16 random points for quasars ( $R_Q$ ) and calculate the random-LBG CCF 6000 times. Using  $\omega_{R_Q\text{L}}(\theta) = \frac{\langle R_Q D_L \rangle}{\langle R_Q R \rangle} - 1$ , we find that  $\omega_{R_Q\text{L}}(\theta) \sim 0$  at all scales, while the errors are large at smaller scales (see Figure 7). We also calculate that the probability of  $A_w$  (CCF) for random quasars is larger than that of  $A_w$  (CCF) for real quasars. As a result, this probability is  $\sim 20\%$ . Since this probability seems to be high, we treat  $A_w(\text{CCF}) + \sigma_{A_w(\text{CCF})}$  as the 86% upper limit. We then calculate the 86% upper limits of the spatial correlation length and the bias factor for low-luminosity quasars in the same way.

### 3.2. LBG Two-point Angular ACF at $z \sim 4$

To constrain the quasar triggering mechanism, we have to calculate the CCF and the LBG two-point angular ACF. Since we have calculated the CCF in Section 3.1, we calculate the LBG ACF at  $z \sim 4$  in Section 3.2. In order to calculate the LBG two-point angular ACF at  $z \sim 4$ , we use the Landy & Szalay (1993) estimator:

$$\omega_{\text{LL}}(\theta) = \frac{\langle DD \rangle - 2\langle DR \rangle + \langle RR \rangle}{\langle RR \rangle}, \quad (19)$$

where  $\langle DD \rangle$ ,  $\langle DR \rangle$ , and  $\langle RR \rangle$  are the normalized data–data, data–random, and random–random number of pairs. Those are



**Figure 7.** Two-point angular quasar-LBG CCF (red open squares and blue open circles), the random-LBG CCF (black crosses), and the LBG ACF (filled black triangles) at  $z \sim 4$  in the COSMOS field. The top and bottom panels show the two-point angular quasar-LBG CCF and the LBG ACF in double-logarithmic and semilogarithmic graph, respectively. The data are shown with slight shifts in the horizontal direction for clarity.

defined as follows:

$$\langle DD \rangle = \frac{D_L D_L(\theta)}{N_L(N_L - 1)/2}, \quad (20)$$

$$\langle DR \rangle = \frac{D_L R(\theta)}{N_L N_R}, \quad (21)$$

and,

$$\langle RR \rangle = \frac{RR(\theta)}{N_R(N_R - 1)/2}, \quad (22)$$

where  $D_L D_L(\theta)$ ,  $D_L R(\theta)$ , and  $RR(\theta)$  are the number of data–data, data–random, and random–random pairs at angular separation  $\theta \pm \Delta\theta$ , respectively. In Equations (20)–(22),  $N_L$  and  $N_R$  are the total number of data in the LBG and random samples, respectively. Using 100,000 random samples which are avoiding the masked regions, we calculate the two-point ACF of LBGs. The obtained results are shown in Figure 7 and Table 4. We find that the quasar-LBG two-point CCF is similar with the LBG two-point ACF at  $z \sim 4$ . The observed two-point angular ACF is also approximated by a power-law form at large scales as follows:

$$\omega_{LL}(\theta) = A_\omega^{\text{ACF}} (\theta^{-\beta} - C), \quad (23)$$

where  $\beta$  is fixed to be 0.8 (Francke et al. 2008) and  $C$  (which gives a value of  $C = 0.00601$  in this case) is the integral constraint. To avoid the one-halo term, we do not use  $\omega_{LL}(\theta)$  on small scales (angular separation  $< 40$  arcsec) to calculate  $A_\omega^{\text{ACF}}$ . We calculate the correlation amplitude of the LBG ACF,  $A_\omega^{\text{ACF}}$ , using Equations (16) and (23). As a result,  $A_\omega^{\text{ACF}}$  is  $3.65_{-1.38}^{+2.23}$ . In addition, we calculate the correlation amplitude for

**Table 4**  
Summary of the  $\omega_{LL}$  at  $z \sim 4$

$\theta$ (arcsec)	$\omega_{LL}$	$\sigma_{\omega_{LL}}$	$D_L D_L(\theta)$
14	0.8034	0.5134	40
46	0.1576	0.1426	220
99	0.0463	0.0816	512
262	0.0452	0.0280	5851
792	0.0047	0.0093	42091

**Table 5**  
Summary of the LBG ACF

$N_{\text{LBG}}$	LBG Magnitude	Redshift	$A_\omega^{\text{ACF}}$	$A_w$	$r_0$ ( $h^{-1}$ Mpc)
835	$z' < 25.0$	$3.1 < z < 4.5$	$3.65_{-1.38}^{+2.23}$	$3.88_{-1.47}^{+2.37}$	$6.52_{-1.96}^{+3.16}$

ACF,  $A_\omega$  (ACF) as follows:

$$A_\omega(\text{ACF}) = \frac{A_\omega^{\text{ACF}}}{(1 - f_c)^2}, \quad (24)$$

the calculated  $A_\omega(\text{ACF})$  is  $3.88_{-1.47}^{+2.37}$ . These results are listed in Table 5.

### 3.3. The Spatial Correlation Function

In order to calculate the bias factor for LBGs and low-luminosity quasars, we calculate the spatial correlation function for the ACF and CCF. The spatial correlation function is given as follows:

$$\xi(r) = (r/r_0)^{-\gamma}, \quad (25)$$

**Table 6**  
Summary of the Bias Factor

$N_Q$	$N_{\text{LBG}}$	QSO Magnitude	LBG Magnitude	Redshift	$b_{\text{QSO}}$	$b_{\text{LBG}}$	$b_{\text{QL}}$
16	835	$-24.0 < M_{1450} < -22.0$	$z' < 25.0$	$3.1 < z < 4.5$	$< 10.50$	$4.92^{+2.07}_{-1.29}$	$< 7.69$
25	835	$-24.0 < M_{1450} < -22.0$	$z' < 25.0$	$3.1 < z < 4.5$	$< 5.63$	$4.92^{+2.07}_{-1.29}$	$< 5.65$

where  $r_0$  is the spatial correlation length and  $\gamma = \beta + 1$ . The spatial correlation function for the ACF is calculated with the following relation (Totsuji & Kihara 1969),

$$A_w(\text{ACF}) = \frac{H_\gamma r_0^\gamma \int F(z) r_c^{1-\gamma}(z) N_g^2(z) E(z) dz}{(c/H_0) \left[ \int N_g(z) dz \right]^2}, \quad (26)$$

where  $r_c$  is the comoving radial distance,  $N_g(z)$  is the redshift distribution of LBGs, and  $F(z)$  is the evolution of clustering with redshift, which is assumed to be negligible and is set equal to 1 in this paper. In Equation (26),  $H_\gamma$  and  $E(z)$  are calculated as follows:

$$H_\gamma = \Gamma(1/2) \frac{\Gamma[(\gamma - 1)/2]}{\Gamma(\gamma/2)}, \quad (27)$$

and

$$E(z) = [\Omega_m(1+z)^3 + \Omega_\Lambda]^{1/2}. \quad (28)$$

The spatial correlation function for the CCF is also calculated following the relation (Croom & Shanks 1999);

$$A_w(\text{CCF}) = \frac{H_\gamma r_0^\gamma \int F(z) r_c^{1-\gamma}(z) N_g(z) N_q(z) E(z) dz}{(c/H_0) \left[ \int N_g(z) dz \int N_q(z) dz \right]}, \quad (29)$$

where  $N_q(z)$  is the redshift distributions of quasars. We calculate the spatial correlation lengths of the LBG ACF and the quasar-LBG CCF using these equations. As a result, the spatial correlation length for the LBG ACF is  $6.52^{+3.16}_{-1.96} h^{-1}$  Mpc. The 86% upper limits of the spatial correlation lengths for the quasar-LBG CCF are  $7.60 h^{-1}$  Mpc and  $10.72 h^{-1}$  Mpc for the total and the spectroscopic sample, respectively. These results are also summarized in Tables 3 and 5.

### 3.4. The Bias Factor

We now investigate the bias factor for low-luminosity quasars at  $z \sim 4$  in the COSMOS field to study the luminosity dependence of the quasar clustering and constrain the triggering mechanism of the quasar activity. In order to investigate the quasar bias factor, we have to estimate the galaxy bias at the same redshift. In this paper, we estimate the galaxy bias factor at the same redshift using LBGs. The bias

factors for LBGs and quasars are defined as follows:

$$b_{\text{LBG}}(z) = \sqrt{\frac{\xi_L(8, z)}{\xi_{\text{DM}}(8, z)}}, \quad b_{\text{QSO}}(z) = \sqrt{\frac{\xi_Q(8, z)}{\xi_{\text{DM}}(8, z)}}, \quad (30)$$

where  $\xi_L(8, z) = (r_0(z)/8)^\gamma$ ,  $\xi_Q(8, z) = (r_0(z)/8)^\gamma$ , and  $\xi_{\text{DM}}(8, z)$  are the spatial correlation functions of LBGs, quasars, and dark matter halos evaluated at  $8 h^{-1}$  Mpc, respectively. The correlation function of dark matter halos is as follows (Peebles 1980):

$$\xi_{\text{DM}}(8, z) = \frac{\sigma_8^2(z)}{J_2}, \quad (31)$$

where  $J_2 = 72/[(3 - \gamma)(4 - \gamma)(6 - \gamma)2^\gamma]$  and  $\sigma_8^2(z)$  is the dark matter density variance in a sphere with a comoving radius of  $8 h^{-1}$  Mpc. We calculate  $\sigma_8(z)$  using the following equation:

$$\sigma_8(z) = \sigma_8 \frac{D(z)}{D(0)}, \quad (32)$$

where  $D(z)$  is the linear growth factor scaled to unity at the present time and we calculate it as follows (Myers et al. 2006):

$$D(z) = \frac{g_z}{g_0} \frac{1}{(1+z)}. \quad (33)$$

We calculate  $g_z$  by using the following equation (Carroll et al. 1992; Myers et al. 2006):

$$g_z = \frac{5\Omega_{mz}}{2} \left[ \Omega_{mz}^{4/7} - \Omega_{\Lambda z} + \left( 1 + \frac{\Omega_{mz}}{2} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{\Omega_{\Lambda z}}{70} \right) \right]^{-1}, \quad (34)$$

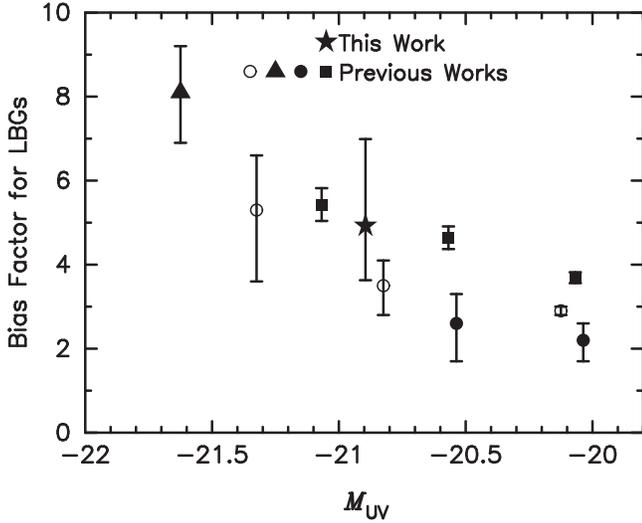
where we also calculate  $\Omega_{mz}$  and  $\Omega_{\Lambda z}$  as follows (Myers et al. 2006):

$$\Omega_{mz} = \left( \frac{H_0}{H_z} \right)^2 \Omega_m (1+z)^3, \quad \Omega_{\Lambda z} = \left( \frac{H_0}{H_z} \right)^2 \Omega_\Lambda, \quad (35)$$

where  $H_z$  is expressed as follows (Myers et al. 2006):

$$H_z = H_0 [\Omega_m(1+z)^3 + \Omega_\Lambda]^{1/2}. \quad (36)$$

Using Equations (30)–(36), we calculate the correlation function of the dark matter halos evaluated at  $8 h^{-1}$  Mpc and the bias factor for LBGs. As a result, the bias factor for the LBGs is  $4.92^{+2.07}_{-1.29}$ . Next, we describe how to calculate the bias factor for low-luminosity quasars at  $z \sim 4$  using the bias factor



**Figure 8.** Bias factor for LBGs as a function of UV magnitude. Star, square, open circle, triangle, and solid circle points show our result, and the results of Hildebrandt et al. (2009), Ouchi et al. (2004), Allen et al. (2005), and Ouchi et al. (2001), respectively.

for LBGs. In order to calculate the bias factor for low-luminosity quasars, we use the relations as follows (Mountrichas et al. 2009):

$$b_{\text{LBG}}^2 = \sigma_{8,\text{LBG}}^2 / \sigma_{8,\text{DM}}^2, \quad b_{\text{QSO}} b_{\text{LBG}} = b_{\text{QL}}^2, \quad (37)$$

where  $b_{\text{QL}}$  is the bias factor for the quasar-LBG CCF and this is calculated as

$$b_{\text{QL}}^2 = \sigma_{8,\text{QSO-LBG}}^2 / \sigma_{8,\text{DM}}^2. \quad (38)$$

We then obtain the 86% upper limits of  $b_{\text{QL}} = 5.65$  and  $7.69$  for the total and the spectroscopic sample, respectively. Based on these values, we derive the 86% upper limits of  $b_{\text{QSO}} = 5.63$  and  $10.50$  for the total and spectroscopic sample, respectively. The results of the bias factors for  $b_{\text{LBG}}$ ,  $b_{\text{QL}}$ , and  $b_{\text{QSO}}$  are summarized in Table 6.

### 3.5. The Typical Dark Matter Halo Mass

The inferred bias factor for low-luminosity quasars can be used to calculate the typical dark matter halo mass ( $M_{\text{DM}}$ ). To calculate the typical dark matter halo mass in which low-luminosity quasars at  $z \sim 4$  reside, we use Equation (8) of Sheth et al. (2001), with parameters that are recalibrated by Tinker et al. (2005) as follows:

$$b(M, z) = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a} \delta_c} \left[ a \nu^2 \sqrt{a} + b \sqrt{a} (a \nu^2)^{(1-c)} - \frac{(a \nu^2)^c}{(a \nu^2)^c + b(1-c)(1-c/2)} \right], \quad (39)$$

where  $\nu = \frac{\delta_c}{\sigma(m)D(z)}$ ,  $a = 0.707$ ,  $b = 0.35$ ,  $c = 0.80$ , and  $\delta_c \sim 1.686$  is the critical overdensity.  $\sigma(M)$  is the linear theory rms mass fluctuation on the mass scale  $M$  and we calculate it using Equations (A8)–(A10) of van den Bosch (2002). The dark matter halo mass can be estimated more accurately by utilizing the halo occupation distribution models. However, the errors in the derived quasar bias are still large and

therefore we only use Equation (39). We then obtain the 86% upper limits of  $\log(M_{\text{DM}}/(h^{-1}M_{\odot})) = 12.7$  and  $13.5$ , for the total and the spectroscopic sample, respectively.

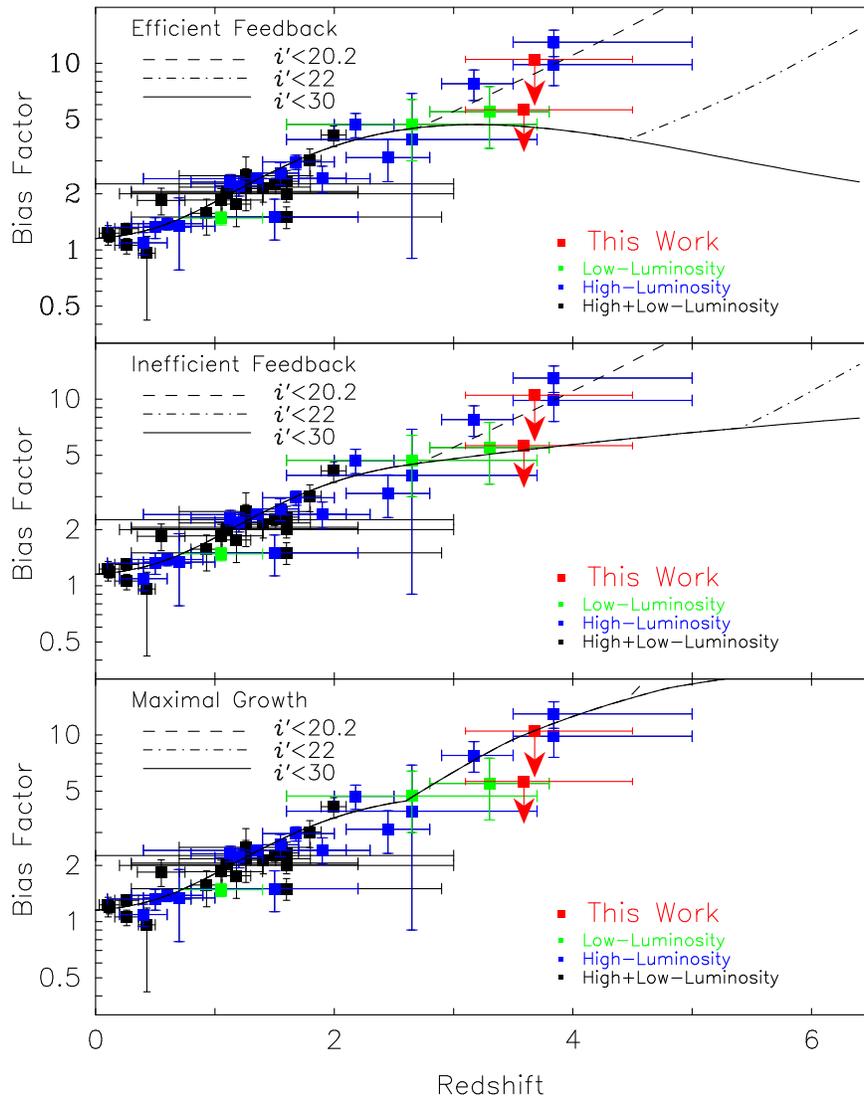
## 4. DISCUSSION

We calculated the quasar-LBG two-point CCF and the LBG ACF at  $z \sim 4$  to investigate the luminosity dependence of quasar clustering and constrain the dark matter halo mass in which low-luminosity quasars at  $z \sim 4$  reside. Since the LBG ACF at  $z \sim 4$  has been studied by many investigators (Ouchi et al. 2001, 2004, 2005; Allen et al. 2005; Kashikawa et al. 2006; Lee et al. 2006; Hildebrandt et al. 2009; Savoy et al. 2011; Barone-Nugent et al. 2014), we compare the previous results of  $b_{\text{LBG}}$  with the derived  $b_{\text{LBG}}$  in this work (Figure 8). Our inferred bias factor for LBGs ( $b_{\text{LBG}}$  is  $4.92^{+2.07}_{-1.29}$  at  $M_{\text{UV}} < -20.9$ ) is not inconsistent with the luminosity dependence of the galaxies bias factor that is reported from previous studies. We also found that the quasar-LBG CCF shows similar clustering with the LBG ACF, while the errors of our results are large, due to the low numbers of low-luminosity quasars.

To constrain the triggering mechanism of the activity in low-luminosity quasars at  $z \sim 4$ , we calculated the bias factor for low-luminosity quasars in the COSMOS field, which is fainter than the characteristic absolute magnitude.<sup>21</sup> The 86% upper limits of bias factors of  $z \sim 4$  low-luminosity quasars are 5.63 and 10.50 for the total and the spectroscopic samples, respectively. The inferred bias factor for the total sample is smaller than that for the spectroscopic sample, while both results are just the 86% upper limits. In order to clarify the accurate bias factor for low-luminosity quasars, we need larger samples of low-luminosity quasars.

The bias factors for low-luminosity quasars derived in this work and results for different redshift and/or luminosity given in previous studies (Adelberger & Steidel 2005; Croom et al. 2005; Myers et al. 2006; Porciani & Norberg 2006; da Ângela et al. 2008; Francke et al. 2008; Coil et al. 2009; Gilli et al. 2009; Mountrichas et al. 2009; Padmanabhan et al. 2009; Ross et al. 2009; Shen et al. 2009; Ivashchenko et al. 2010; Hickox et al. 2011; Miyaji et al. 2011; Krumpel et al. 2012; Mountrichas & Georgakakis 2012; Koutoulidis et al. 2013) are shown in Figure 9. We also summarized our result and the previous results of the bias factor for quasars in Table 7. The bias factors that are plotted in Figure 9 and Table 7 show results calculated by the ACF or CCF. In order to study the redshift dependence of the bias factor for low-luminosity quasars from  $z \sim 3$  to  $z \sim 4$ , we compare previous results at  $z \sim 3$  with our result at  $z \sim 4$ . Francke et al. (2008) calculated the bias factor for AGNs at  $z \sim 3$  at the UV magnitude range between  $-26$  and  $-20$  and the obtained bias factor is  $5.5 \pm 2$ . Our result for the total sample is consistent with that of their study, though we cannot rule out the possibility of a lower value of the bias factor for low-luminosity quasars. We also compare the bias factor for luminous quasars that are brighter than the characteristic absolute magnitude at a similar redshift (Shen et al. 2009). Shen et al. (2009) calculated the bias factor for luminous quasars at  $3.5 < z < 5.0$  and the obtained bias factors are  $12.96 \pm 2.09$  (excluding negative data points of the

<sup>21</sup> The characteristic absolute magnitude is the absolute magnitude where the QLF changes its slope from steep at the brighter side to shallow at the fainter side, which is seen typically at  $M_{1450} \sim -24$  (see e.g., Ikeda et al. 2011).



**Figure 9.** Quasar bias factor as a function of redshift. Red, green, blue, and black squares show the bias factors for our results (total and spectroscopic sample), low-luminosity quasars ( $M_{1450} > -24$ ), high-luminosity quasars ( $M_{1450} < -24$ ), and high+low-luminosity quasars, respectively. Black lines show the quasar bias factors as a function of redshift with three different models. The model shown in the top panel assumes that SMBH growth shuts down after quasar phase (efficient feedback). The model shown in the middle panel assumes that all  $z > 2$  black holes grow with the observed quasar luminosity function to the characteristic peak luminosities at  $z \sim 2$ , then shut down (inefficient feedback). The model shown in the bottom panel assumes that quasar growth tracks host halo growth, even after a quasar episode, until  $z = 2$  (maximal growth). The dashed, dashed-dotted, and solid lines in each panel show the  $i'$ -band magnitude ranges at  $i' < 20.2$ ,  $i' < 22$ , and  $i' < 30$ , respectively (Hopkins et al. 2007).

correlation function) and  $9.85 \pm 2.27$  (including negative data points of the correlation function), respectively. Our result for the spectroscopic sample is consistent with their study, though we cannot rule out the possibility of a lower value of the bias factor for low-luminosity quasars. Our result for the total sample is much smaller than that of Shen et al. (2009). The 86% upper limits of the inferred bias factors for low-luminosity quasars at  $z \sim 4$  that correspond to the typical dark matter halo mass are  $\log(M_{\text{DM}}/(h^{-1}M_{\odot})) = 12.7$  and 13.5 for the total and the spectroscopic samples, respectively. This result is not inconsistent with the predicted bias for quasars, which is estimated by the major merger models (e.g., Hopkins et al. 2007).

Hopkins et al. (2007) predicted the bias factors as a function of redshift using three different models. The first one is that SMBH growth shuts down after each quasar phase (efficient feedback). This model assumes that each SMBH only experiences one phase

of quasar activity and SMBH growth will stop after this one quasar phase. The second one is that all SMBHs at  $z > 2$  grow with the QLF to the characteristic peak luminosities at  $z \sim 2$  and after that SMBH growth shuts down (inefficient feedback). This model assumes that  $z \sim 6$  quasars grow either continuously or episodically with their host systems until  $z \sim 2$ . Hence a quasar feedback at  $z > 2$  is insufficient to shut down a quasar. The last one is that the mass of the SMBH grows at an Eddington rate until  $z = 2$ . This model assumes that SMBHs will grow at their Eddington rate until  $z \sim 2$ . In the case of an efficient feedback and inefficient feedback model, they predict that the bias factor for low-luminosity quasars becomes weak with decreasing UV luminosity. In contrast, in the case of the maximal growth model, it is predicted that the luminosity dependence of the quasar bias will not be detected. Our result for the total sample is lower than that of the maximal growth model. However, those three models cannot be discriminated by our

**Table 7**  
Summary of the Reported Bias Factor for Quasars

Sample	$N_Q$	Quasar (AGN) Luminosity (mag or erg s <sup>-1</sup> )	z-range	Quasar (AGN) Bias	Type of CF	Reference
COSMOS	16	$-24.0 < M_{1450} < -22.0$	$3.1 < z < 4.5$	$< 10.50$	CCF	This work
COSMOS	25	$-24.0 < M_{1450} < -22.0$	$3.1 < z < 4.5$	$< 5.63$	CCF	This work
GOODS <sup>a</sup>	25	$-30 < M_{UV} < -25$	$1.6 < z < 3.7$	$3.9 \pm 3.0^b$	CCF	Adelberger & Steidel (2005)
GOODS	54	$-25 < M_{UV} < -20$	$1.6 < z < 3.7$	$4.7 \pm 1.7^b$	CCF	Adelberger & Steidel (2005)
2QZ <sup>c</sup>	18,066	$18.25 < b_J < 20.85$	$0.3 < z < 2.2$	$2.02 \pm 0.07$	ACF	Croom et al. (2005)
2QZ	$\sim 14,000^d$	$M_{bJ} < -22.5^e$	$0.80 < z < 1.06$	$1.57^{+0.30}_{-0.37}$	ACF	Porciani & Norberg (2006)
2QZ	$\sim 14,000^d$	$M_{bJ} < -22.5^e$	$1.06 < z < 1.30$	$1.76^{+0.35}_{-0.43}$	ACF	Porciani & Norberg (2006)
2QZ	$\sim 14,000^d$	$M_{bJ} < -22.5^e$	$1.30 < z < 1.51$	$2.13^{+0.29}_{-0.33}$	ACF	Porciani & Norberg (2006)
2QZ	$\sim 14,000^d$	$M_{bJ} < -22.5^e$	$1.51 < z < 1.70$	$2.33^{+0.33}_{-0.39}$	ACF	Porciani & Norberg (2006)
2QZ	$\sim 14,000^d$	$M_{bJ} < -22.5^e$	$1.70 < z < 1.89$	$3.02^{+0.45}_{-0.53}$	ACF	Porciani & Norberg (2006)
2QZ	$\sim 14,000^d$	$M_{bJ} < -22.5^e$	$1.89 < z < 2.10$	$4.13^{+0.49}_{-0.55}$	ACF	Porciani & Norberg (2006)
SDSS DR1	100,563 <sup>d</sup>	$14.5 \leq g < 21.0$	$0.4 < z < 1.0$	$1.34 \pm 0.56$	ACF	Myers et al. (2006)
SDSS DR1	100,563 <sup>d</sup>	$14.5 \leq g < 21.0$	$1.0 < z < 1.4$	$2.20 \pm 0.26$	ACF	Myers et al. (2006)
SDSS DR1	100,563 <sup>d</sup>	$14.5 \leq g < 21.0$	$1.4 < z < 1.7$	$2.58 \pm 0.35$	ACF	Myers et al. (2006)
SDSS DR1	100,563 <sup>d</sup>	$14.5 \leq g < 21.0$	$1.7 < z < 2.1$	$2.42 \pm 0.39$	ACF	Myers et al. (2006)
SDSS DR1	100,563 <sup>d</sup>	$14.5 \leq g < 21.0$	$2.1 < z < 2.8$	$3.12 \pm 0.80$	ACF	Myers et al. (2006)
2QZ+2SLAQ <sup>f</sup>	22,416 <sup>g</sup>	$18.25 < b_J < 20.85^h$	$0.3 < z < 2.9$	$1.5 \pm 0.2$	ACF	da Ángela et al. (2008)
	6374 <sup>i</sup>	$20.50 < g < 21.85^j$				
MUSYC ECDF-S <sup>k</sup>	58	$R < 25.5$	$2.7 < z < 3.8$	$5.5 \pm 2.0$	CCF	Francke et al. (2008)
AEIGS <sup>l</sup>	113	$M_B = -20.98$ (median)	$0.7 < z < 1.4$	$1.48 \pm 0.12$	CCF	Coil et al. (2009)
XMM-COSMOS <sup>m</sup>	538	$i' < 23.0$	$0.2 < z < 3.0$	$2.0 \pm 0.2$	ACF	Gilli et al. (2009)
2SLAQ	503	$18.00 \leq g \leq 21.85$	$0.35 \leq z \leq 0.75$	$1.84 \pm 0.3$	CCF	Mountrichas et al. (2009)
SDSS DR5	2476	$i \leq 19.1$	$0.25 < z < 0.60$	$1.09 \pm 0.15$	CCF	Padmanabhan et al. (2009)
SDSS DR5	30,239	$M_i < -22$	$0.3 \leq z \leq 2.2$	$2.06 \pm 0.03$	ACF	Ross et al. (2009)
SDSS DR5	7902	$M_i < -22$	$0.1 < z < 0.8$	$1.32 \pm 0.17$	ACF	Shen et al. (2009)
SDSS DR5	9975	$M_i < -22$	$0.8 < z < 1.4$	$2.31 \pm 0.22$	ACF	Shen et al. (2009)
SDSS DR5	11,304	$M_i < -22$	$1.4 < z < 2.0$	$2.96 \pm 0.26$	ACF	Shen et al. (2009)
SDSS DR5	3828	$M_i < -22$	$2.0 < z < 2.5$	$4.69 \pm 0.70$	ACF	Shen et al. (2009)
SDSS DR5	2693	$M_i < -22$	$2.9 < z < 3.5$	$7.76 \pm 1.44$	ACF	Shen et al. (2009)
SDSS DR5	1788	$M_i < -22$	$3.5 < z < 5.0$	$12.96 \pm 2.09$	ACF	Shen et al. (2009)
SDSS DR5	1788	$M_i < -22$	$3.5 < z < 5.0$	$9.85 \pm 2.27$	ACF	Shen et al. (2009)
SDSS DR7	37,290	$i \leq 19.1$	$0.8 \leq z \leq 2.2$	$1.50 \pm 0.37$	ACF	Ivashchenko et al. (2010)
Boö tes <sup>n</sup>	445	$\log L_{\text{bol}} = 45.86$ (median)	$0.7 < z < 1.8$	$2.17 \pm 0.55$	CCF	Hickox et al. (2011)
Boö tes	445	$\log L_{\text{bol}} = 45.86$ (median)	$0.7 < z < 1.8$	$2.50 \pm 0.65$	ACF	Hickox et al. (2011)
RASS <sup>o</sup>	1552	$43.7 < \log L_X (0.1-2.4 \text{ keV}) < 44.7$	$0.16 < z < 0.36$	$1.30 \pm 0.09$	CCF	Miyaji et al. (2011)
RASS	629	$43.05 \lesssim \log L_X (0.1-2.4 \text{ keV}) \lesssim 44.12$	$0.07 < z < 0.16$	$1.19^{+0.08}_{-0.09}$	ACF	Krumpe et al. (2012)
RASS	1552	$43.69 \lesssim \log L_X (0.1-2.4 \text{ keV}) \lesssim 44.68$	$0.16 < z < 0.36$	$1.06^{+0.09}_{-0.11}$	ACF	Krumpe et al. (2012)
RASS	876	$44.25 \lesssim \log L_X (0.1-2.4 \text{ keV}) \lesssim 45.04$	$0.36 < z < 0.50$	$0.96^{+0.22}_{-0.54}$	ACF	Krumpe et al. (2012)
XMM/SDSS	297	$41.0 < \log L_X (2-10 \text{ keV}) < 44.0$	$0.03 < z < 0.2$	$1.23^{+0.12}_{-0.17}$	CCF	Mountrichas & Georgakakis (2012)
Many <sup>p</sup>	1466	$\log L_X (0.5-8 \text{ keV}) \geq 41.0$	$0 < z < 3.0$	$2.26 \pm 0.16$	ACF	Koutoulidis et al. (2013)
SDSS DR7	8198	$-28.693 < M_i' < -22.576$	$0.3 < z < 0.9$	$1.38 \pm 0.10$	CCF	Shen et al. (2013)

**Notes.**<sup>a</sup> The Great Observatories Origins Deep Survey (GOODS; Dickinson et al. 2003).<sup>b</sup> The bias factors for quasars that are derived by Francke et al. (2008).<sup>c</sup> The 2dF QSO Redshift Survey (2QZ; Boyle et al. 2000).<sup>d</sup> The total numbers of quasars at  $0.80 < z < 2.10$  (Porciani & Norberg 2006).<sup>e</sup> The absolute magnitude range of quasars at  $0.80 < z < 2.10$  (Porciani & Norberg 2006).<sup>f</sup> The 2dF-SDSS LRG and QSO (2SLAQ; Cannon et al. 2006; Croom et al. 2009b).<sup>g</sup> The number of the 2QZ quasar sample.<sup>h</sup> The magnitude range of the 2QZ quasar sample.<sup>i</sup> The number of the 2SLAQ quasar sample.<sup>j</sup> The magnitude range of the 2SLAQ quasar sample.<sup>k</sup> The Multiwavelength Survey by Yale-Chile (MUSYC; Gawiser et al. 2006) Extended *Chandra* Deep Field-south (ECDF-S; Lehmer et al. 2005; Virani et al. 2006).<sup>l</sup> All-wavelength Extended Groth Strip International Survey (AEGIS; Davis et al. 2007).<sup>m</sup> *XMM-Newton* wide-field survey in the COSMOS field (XMM-COSMOS; Cappelluti et al. 2007; Hasinger et al. 2007).<sup>n</sup> Boötes multi-wavelength survey (Boötes; Hickox et al. 2007).<sup>o</sup> The *ROSAT* All Sky Survey (RASS; Voges et al. 1999).<sup>p</sup> *Chandra* Deep Field (CDF)-north, CDF-south, AEIGS, COSMOS, and Extend CDF-south.

result for the spectroscopic sample. While we can also constrain the quasar lifetime using the quasar bias factor and quasar space density in principle, it is currently too challenging to constrain it due to the lack of the spectroscopic sample of low-luminosity quasars. In order to measure the bias factor for low-luminosity quasars with smaller error bars, we need to use larger samples of low-luminosity quasars. Further observations of low-luminosity quasars in a wider survey area are crucial for providing firm constraints on different scenarios of quasar evolution and for elucidating the triggering mechanism of low-luminosity quasars, especially at  $z > 3$ , with smaller statistical errors. Surveys for high- $z$  low-luminosity quasars with the next-generation wide-field prime-focus camera for the Subaru Telescope (Hyper Suprime-Cam: Miyazaki et al. 2006, 2012), Euclid (Laureijs et al. 2011), and the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (Ivezic et al. 2008) will address these issues in the very near future.

## 5. SUMMARY

We have estimated the quasar-LBG two-point CCF for low-luminosity ( $-24 < M_{1450} < -22$ ) quasars and LBGs at  $3.1 < z < 4.5$  in the COSMOS field. Our quasar sample consists of 25 quasars with spectroscopic or photometric redshifts. This sample is referred to as the total sample. We also use 16 quasars with spectroscopic redshifts (the spectroscopic sample). We use a sample of 835 LBGs with  $z' < 25.0$  in the same redshift range. We have also estimated the LBG ACF at  $z \sim 4$  for comparison with the quasar-LBG CCF at  $z \sim 4$ . Our main results are summarized below.

1. The correlation amplitudes of the quasar-LBG CCF are  $1.82_{-0.88}^{+1.71}$  and  $3.43_{-1.64}^{+3.16}$  for the total and the spectroscopic samples, respectively. The correlation amplitude of the LBG ACF is  $3.88_{-1.47}^{+2.37}$ .
2. The 86% upper limits of the spatial correlation lengths for the quasar-LBG CCF are  $7.60 h^{-1} \text{Mpc}$  and  $10.72 h^{-1} \text{Mpc}$  for the total and the spectroscopic samples, respectively. The spatial correlation length for the LBG ACF is  $6.52_{-1.96}^{+3.16} h^{-1} \text{Mpc}$ .
3. The 86% upper limits of the bias factors of  $z \sim 4$  low-luminosity quasars are 5.63 and 10.50 for the total and the spectroscopic samples, respectively. The bias factor for the LBGs is  $4.92_{-1.29}^{+2.07}$ .
4. We find that the bias factor for the spectroscopic sample confirmed that there are low-luminosity quasars at  $z \sim 4$ , which is consistent with the bias factor for luminous quasars at  $z \sim 4$ , though we cannot rule out the possibility of a lower value of the bias factor for low-luminosity quasars.
5. We also find that the bias factor for low-luminosity quasars at  $z \sim 4$  is consistent with that of previous results at  $z \sim 3$  at a similar quasar luminosity, though we cannot rule out the possibility of a lower value of the bias factor for low-luminosity quasars.
6. The 86% upper limits of the inferred dark matter halo masses are  $\log(M_{\text{DM}}/(h^{-1}M_{\odot})) = 12.7$  and 13.5 for the total and the spectroscopic sample, respectively. This result is not inconsistent with the predicted bias for quasars that is estimated by the major merger models.

More specific constraints on SMBH growth scenarios will be obtained through larger samples of low-luminosity quasars at

higher redshifts that will be discovered by forthcoming wider and deeper quasar surveys.

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