

[GC-13] A WISE/GALEX View of Red Sequence Galaxies

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We present mid-IR (MIR) and near-UV (NUV) properties of red sequence galaxies defined by optical color-magnitude relation. We use the Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer (WISE) preliminary released data matched with the SDSS DR7/GALEX GR6. The red sequence galaxies with little emission lines show a wide spread of MIR (3.4um -12um) colors, implying a variety of MIR excess emission. We focus on the properties of the red sequence galaxies with MIR excess, comparing the properties of post-starburst galaxies to trace how galaxies migrate to the red sequence.

[GC-14] Infrared Properties of the Abell 2199 Supercluster

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The A2199 supercluster at $z=0.03$ is one of the most massive system in nearby universe. In this supercluster, A2199 is kinematically connected to A2197 and several infalling galaxy groups. Thanks to a high-density environment and complex structures around A2199, this supercluster is an excellent laboratory for studying galaxy evolution. We determine the membership of galaxies in the supercluster using radial velocities of galaxies drawn from the SDSS spectroscopic DR7 data. We present an infrared view of this supercluster using AKARI and WISE data. We compare spatial distributions between early- and late-type galaxies, and also AGNs and star-forming galaxies. We also investigate how local and cluster-scale environments affect galaxy properties, such as IR-properties, star formation rates, and morphology transformations.