

The quenching of star formation activity and the evolution of the colour-magnitude relation in galaxies

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- sample of ~ 90,000 galaxy spectra (λ ~ 5500 9500 Å)
- **redshift** range 0.4 < z < 1.3
- large angular coverage ~ 23.5 deg² (over 2 sky area)



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Is the <u>DEPLETION</u> of gas the <u>MAIN DRIVER</u> of this transition?

VIPERS observed colour-magnitude



time

- Population of high SF galaxies not observed today
- edge fixed at a ightarrowpercentage drop in number density

Assigining a SFH to each galaxy



1. **PEGASE templates** built on exponentially delayed SFH

$$SFR(t,\tau) = \frac{t}{\tau^2} \exp\left[-\frac{t^2}{2\tau^2}\right]$$

Assigining a SFH to each galaxy



1. **PEGASE templates** built on exponentially delayed SFH





2. **SED fitting** find the best PEGASE template which match the observed **spectrum** and the **photometric points**

Synthetic evolution - SFH exponentially delayed

 $Z_{\text{start}} \simeq 1.15 \text{ (OBSERVED)} \\ Z_{\text{end}} \simeq 0.47 \text{ (PREDICTED)} \qquad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta t \simeq 3.26 \text{ Gyr}$



Synthetic evolution - SFH exponentially delayed



Start = 1.0 < z < 1.3



Clear excess of predicted bright/blue galaxies

TOY-MODELS ---- SFH with QUENCH at the observed cosmic time



SFH QUENCHED within 1, 2, 3 Gyr after the observed cosmic time



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Summary and future works

- A quenching event is required at least for bright galaxies near the bright edge (at all U - V colours) with quenching spread in 2 to 3 Gyr.
- Use Semi-Analytic Models (GALFORM) to vary the physics (e.g. AGN feedback) and probe the relation progenitor / descendant

