





The mechanisms for quiescent galaxy formation at z<1

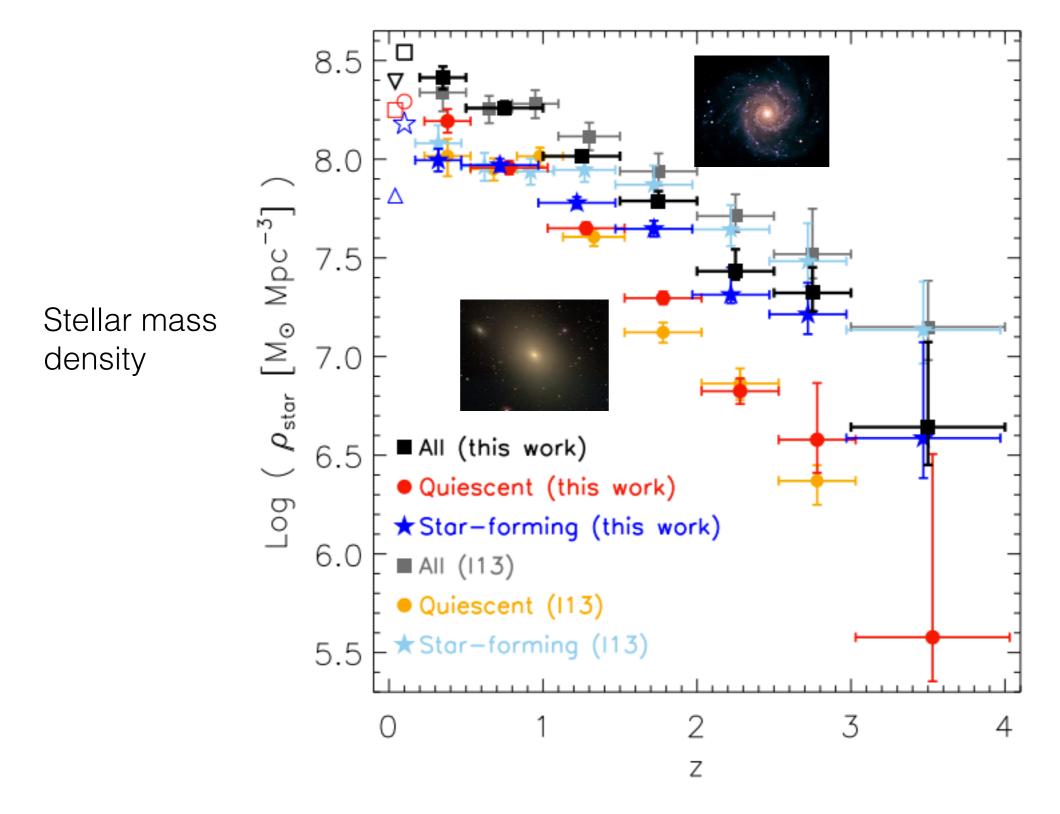
Kate Rowlands







Building the quiescent galaxy population

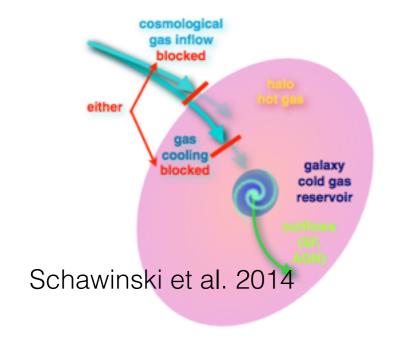


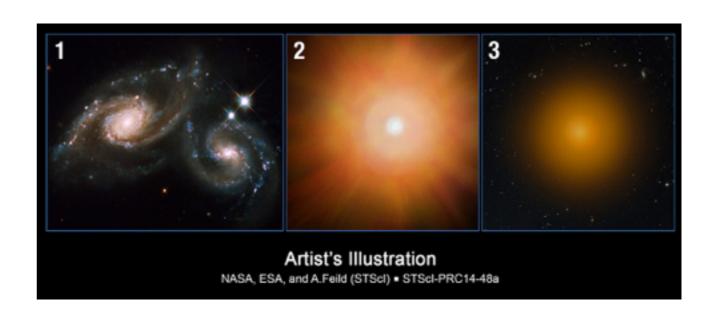
Muzzin et al. (2013), Ilbert et al. (2013)

How to stop star formation? How fast?

- Stop gas getting to galaxy halo/mass quenching
- Starvation, strangulation
- Exhaustion secular evolution

- Expel/heat gas
 - Starburst-driven winds
 - Active galactic nuclei (AGN)
- Exhaust gas starburst





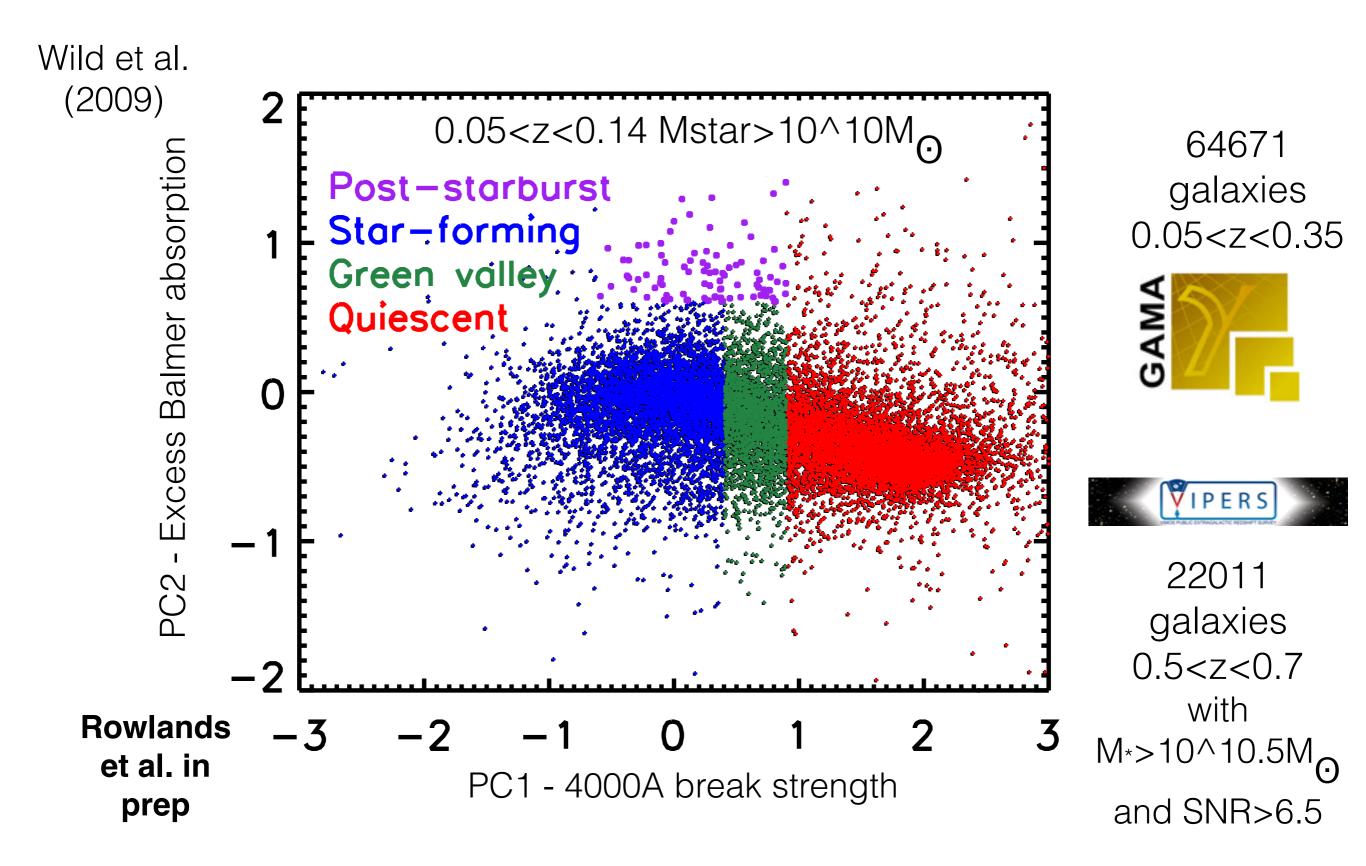
Schawinski et al. 2007, Cortese & Hughes 2009; Salim et al. 2012; Fang et al. 2012, 2013; Yesuf et al. 2014, Schawinski et al. 2014, Smethurst et al. 2015, Peng, Maiolino & Cochrane 2015, Trayford et al. 2015

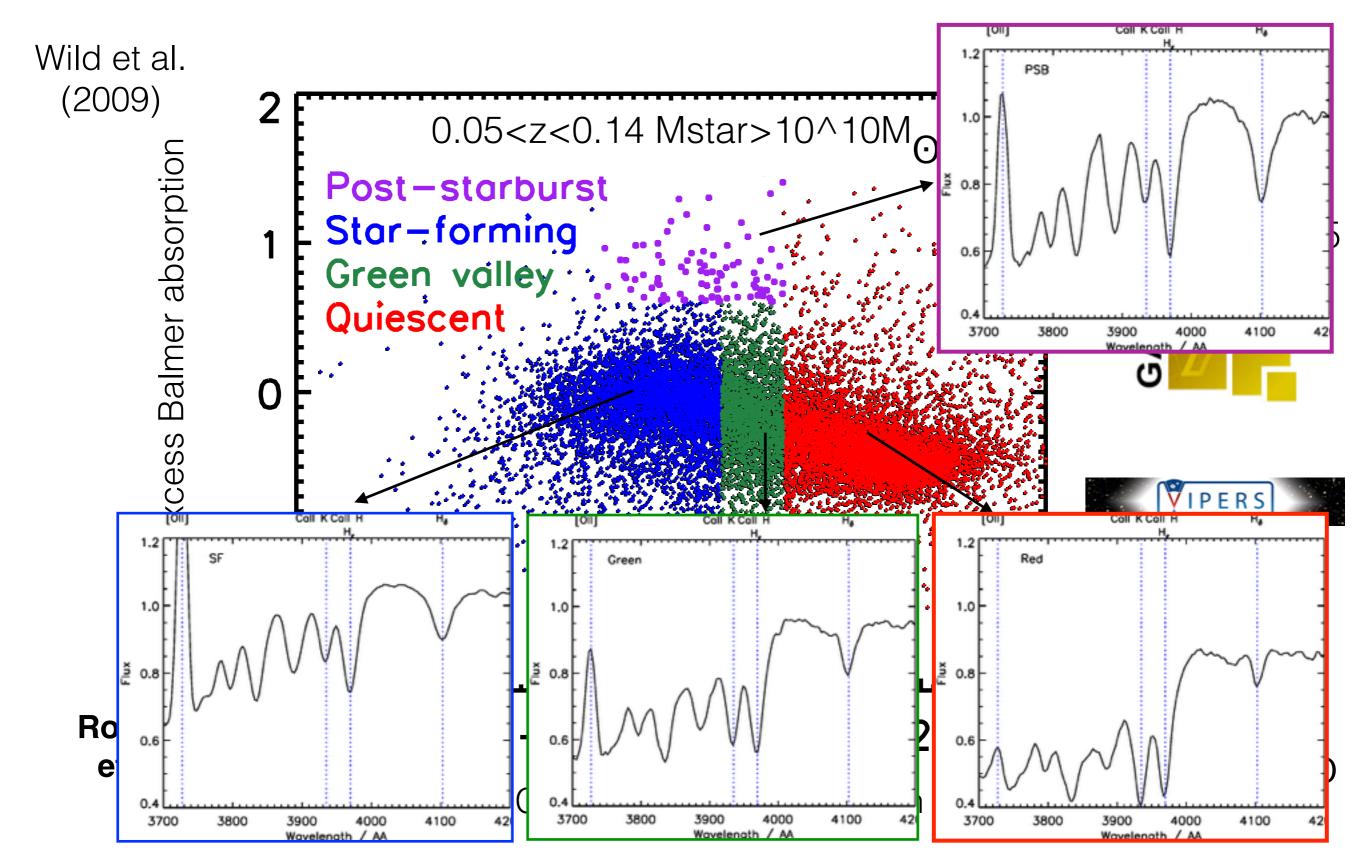
64671 galaxies 0.05<z<0.35

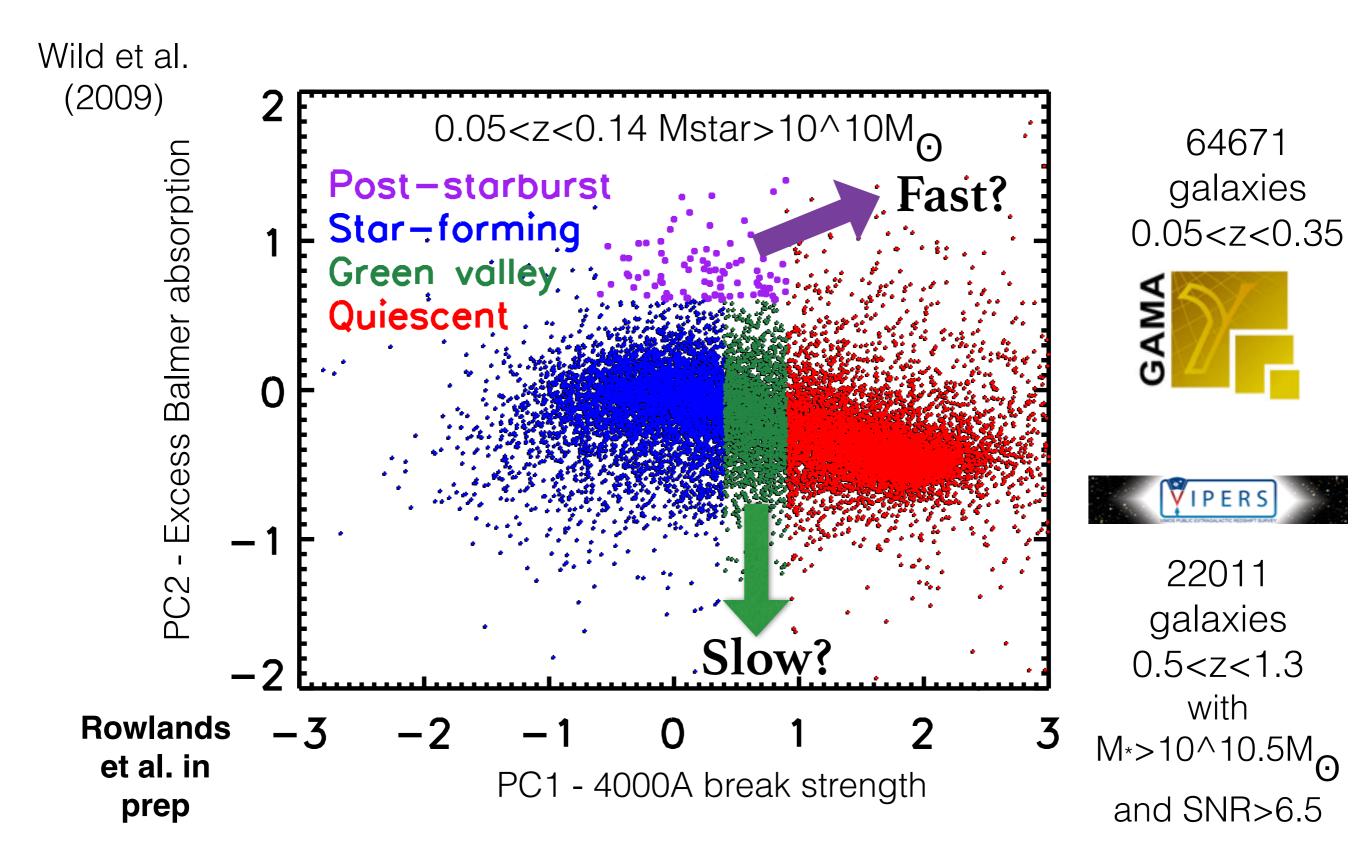


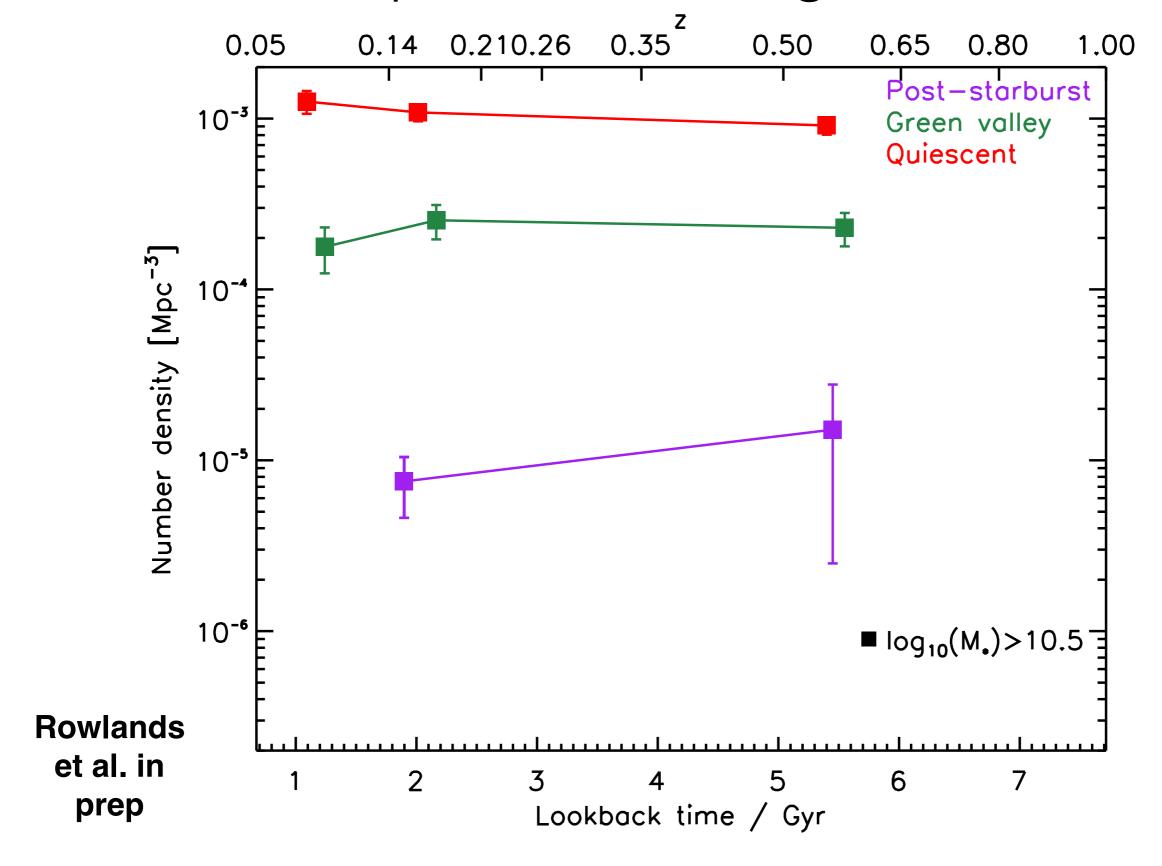


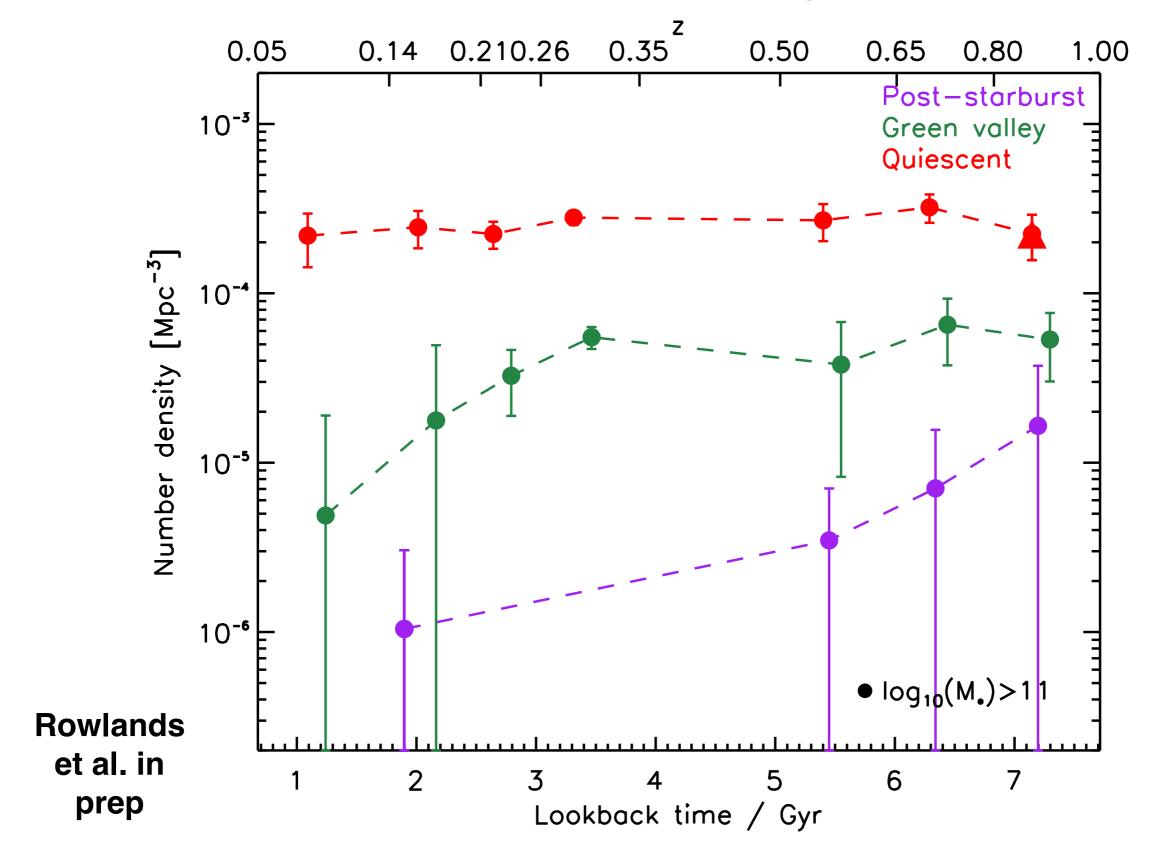
22011 galaxies 0.5<z<0.7 with M*>10^10.5M_O and SNR>6.5

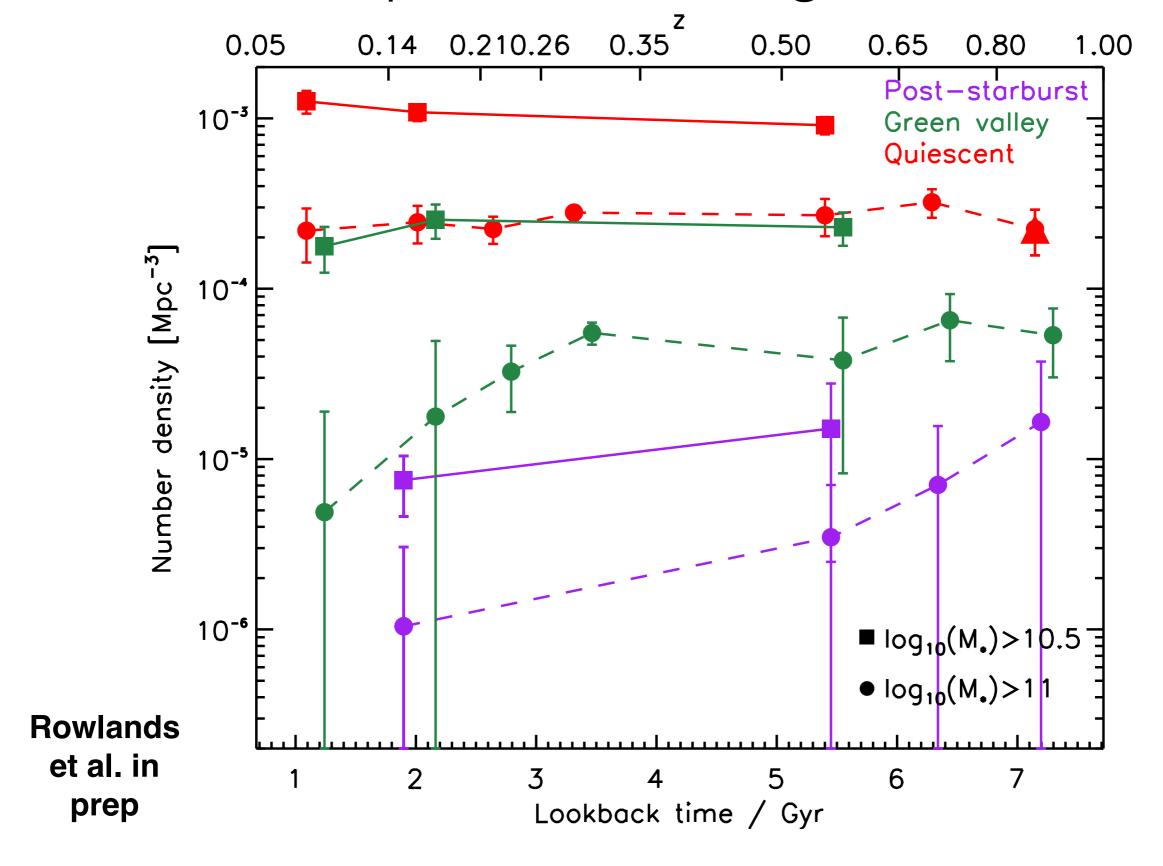


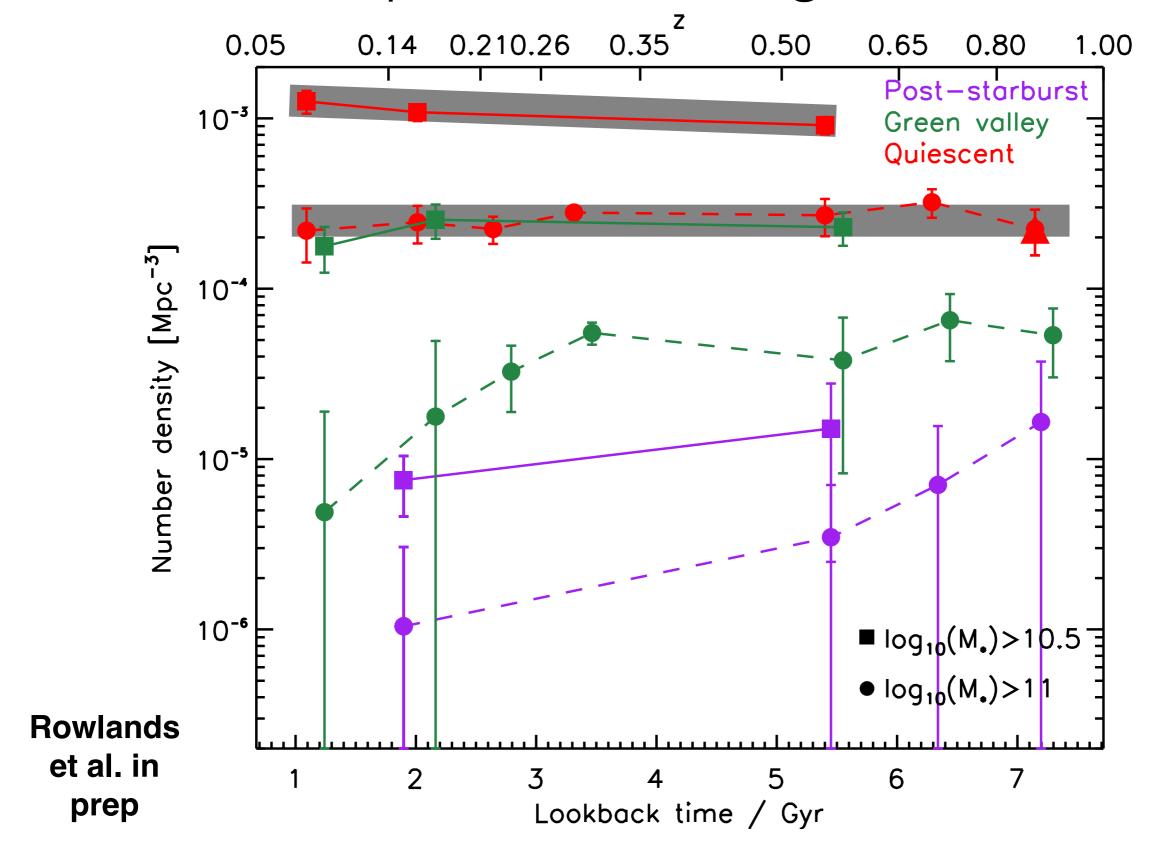




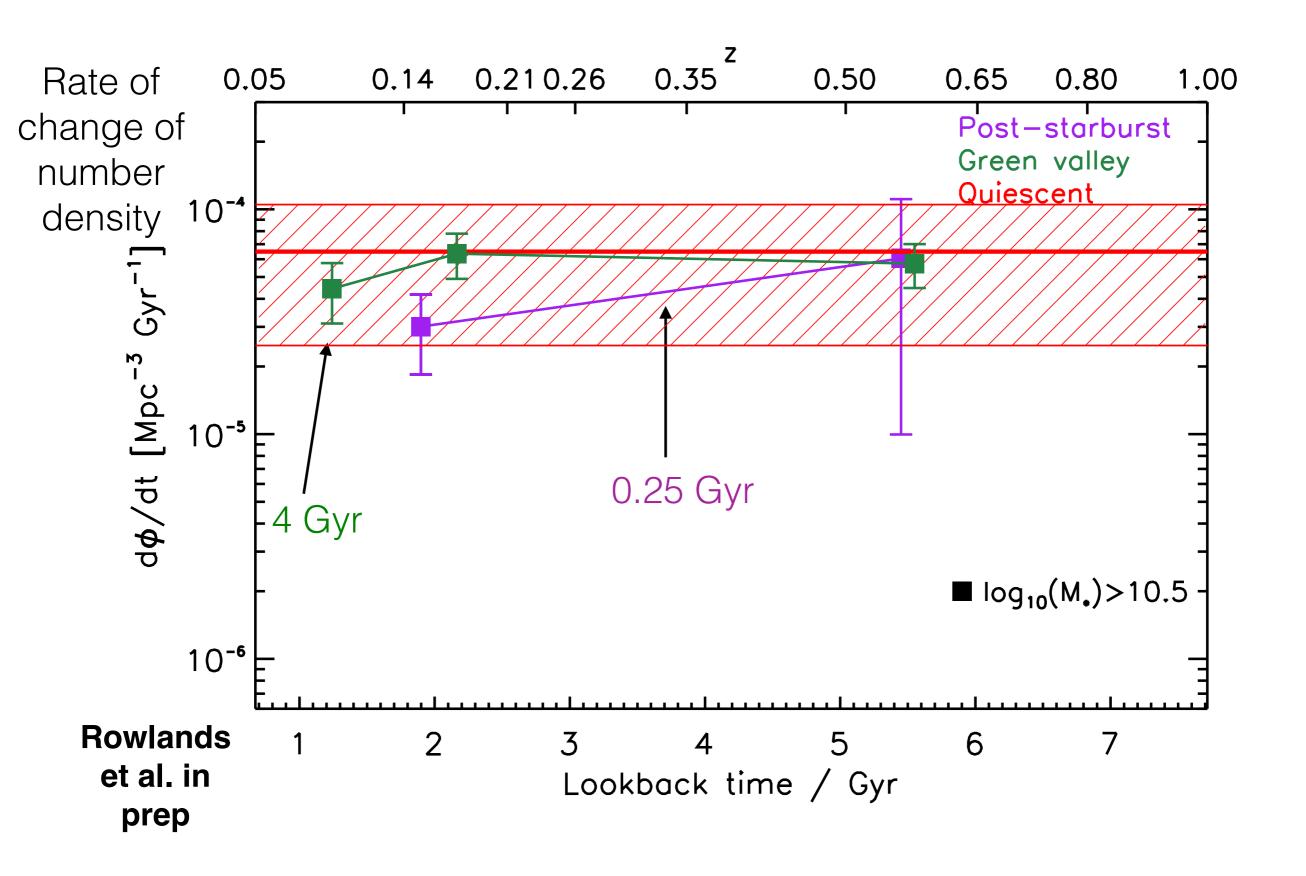




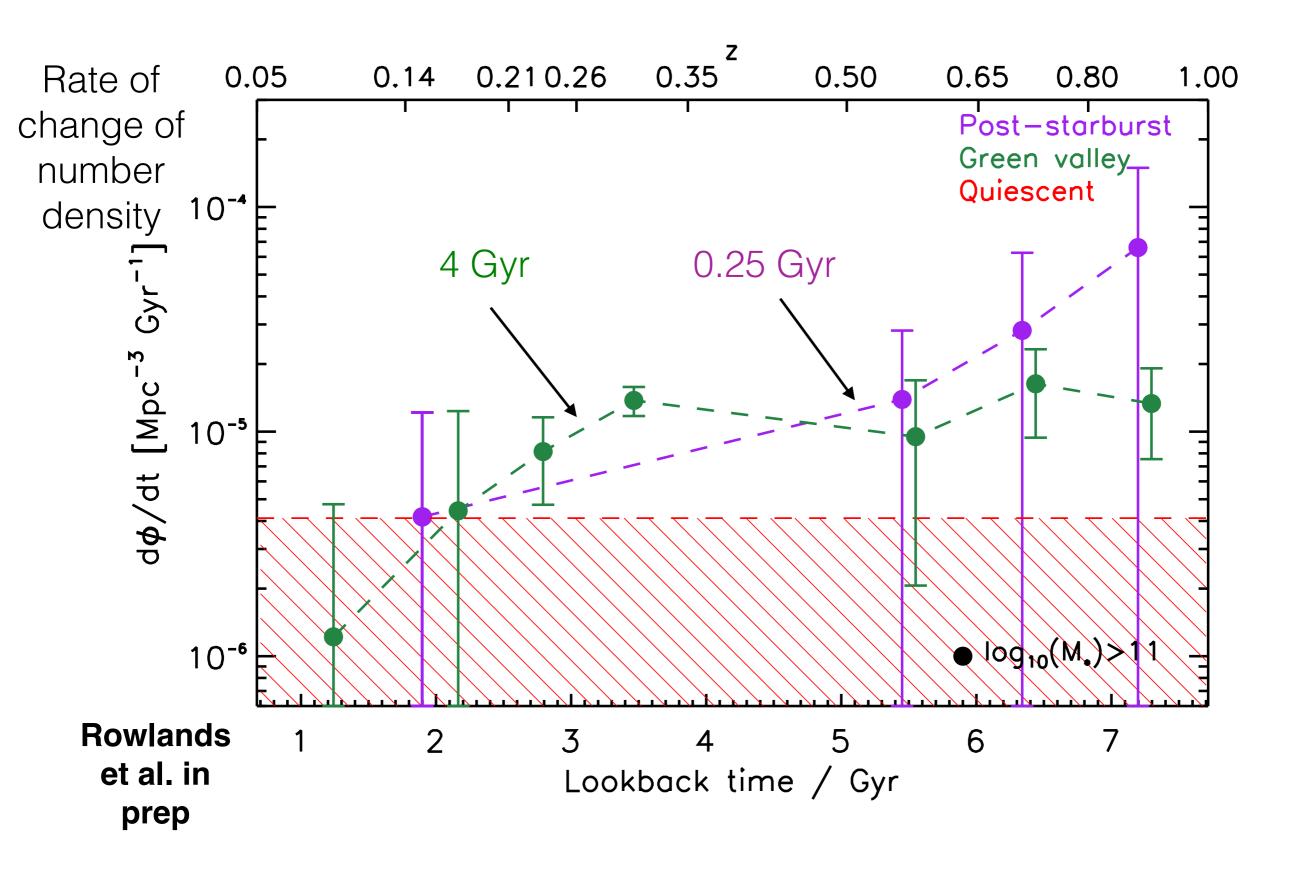




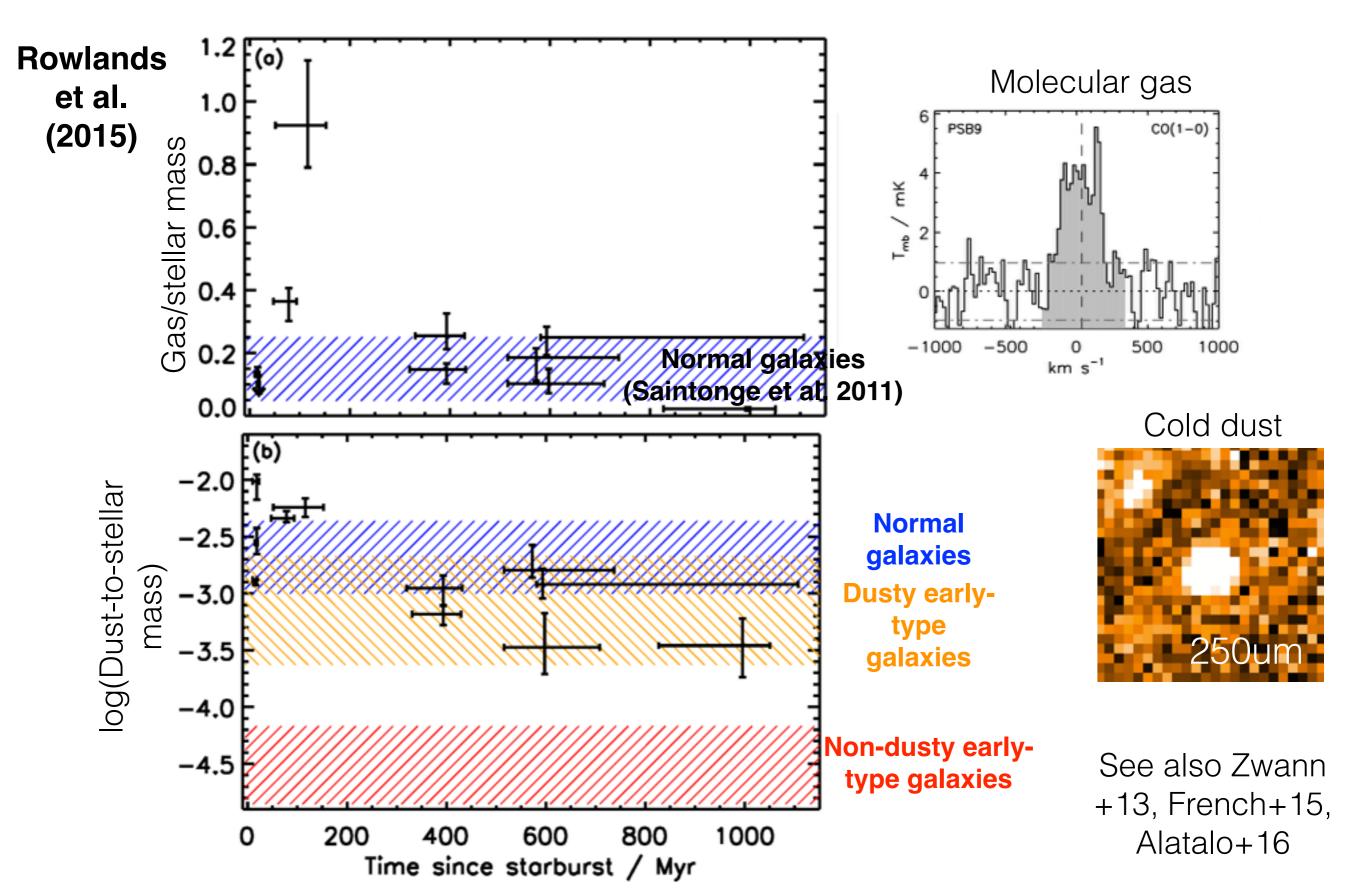
How quickly do galaxies stop forming stars?



How quickly do galaxies stop forming stars?



Post-starbursts at low-z are not dead?



Conclusions

- Quiescent population grows slowly from 0 < z < 1 for $M_{\star} > 10^{10.5} M_{\odot}$.
- Consistent with green valley galaxies quenching over ~4 Gyrs and post-starbursts aren't quenching.

Or

- Low number density of post-starbursts consistent with slow growth in quiescent population if green valley galaxies aren't quenching.
- Presence of quenching galaxies inconsistent with flat red sequence at M_{*}>10¹¹M_☉. Rejuvenation?
- Post-starbursts are rare at z<1 fast quenching route much less common at z~0 than at high redshift.