

@articleNoeske:2007aa, Abstract = We analyze star formation (SF) as a function of stellar mass (M^*) and redshift z in the All-Wavelength Extended Groth Strip International Survey. For 2905 field galaxies, complete to 1010(1010.8) Msolar at $z \leq 0.7(1)$, with Keck spectroscopic redshifts out to $z=1.1$, we compile SF rates (SFRs) from emission lines, GALEX, and Spitzer MIPS 24 μ m photometry, optical-NIR M^* measurements, and HST morphologies. Galaxies with reliable signs of SF form a distinct “main sequence” (MS), with a limited range of SFRs at a given M^* and z (1 sigma ± 0.3 dex), and $\log(\text{SFR})$ approximately proportional to $\log M^*$. The range of $\log(\text{SFR})$ remains constant to $z \leq 1$, while the MS as a whole moves to higher SFR as z increases. The range of the SFR along the MS constrains the amplitude of episodic variations of SF and the effect of mergers on the SFR. Typical galaxies spend 67

Adsnote = Provided by the SAO/NASA Astrophysics Data System, Adsurl = <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2007ApJ...660L..43N>, Arxivurl = <http://arXiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0701924>, Author = Noeske, K. G. and Weiner, B. J. and Faber, S. M. and Papovich, C. and Koo, D. C. and Somerville, R. S. and Bundy, K. and Conselice, C. J. and Newman, J. A. and Schiminovich, D. and Le Floch, E. and Coil, A. L. and Rieke, G. H. and Lotz, J. M. and Primack, J. R. and Barmby, P. and Cooper, M. C. and Davis, M. and Ellis, R. S. and Fazio, G. G. and Guhathakurta, P. and Huang, J. and Kassin, S. A. and Martin, D. C. and Phillips, A. C. and Rich, R. M. and Small, T. A. and Willmer, C. N. A. and Wilson, G., Date-Added = 2013-07-30 21:48:42 +0000, Date-Modified = 2013-07-30 21:48:42 +0000, Doi = 10.1086/517926, Eprint = [arXiv:astro-ph/0701924](http://arXiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0701924), Journal = , Keywords = Galaxies: Evolution, Galaxies: Formation, Galaxies: High-Redshift, Galaxies: Starburst, Month = may, Pages = L43-L46, Title = Star Formation in AEGIS Field Galaxies since $z=1.1$: The Dominance of Gradually Declining Star Formation, and the Main Sequence of Star-forming Galaxies, Volume = 660, Year = 2007, Bds-File-1 = YnBsaXN0MDDUAQIDBAUGJCVYJHZlcnNpb25YJG9iamVjdHNZJGFyY2hpdmVyVCR0b3ASAAGGoKgHCBMUFRYaBds-Url-1 = <http://dx.doi.org/10.1086/517926>, Bds-Url-2 = <http://arXiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0701924>, Bds-Url-3 = <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2007ApJ...660L..43N>

@articleBlanton:2006aa, Abstract = We investigate the relationship between the colors, luminosities, and environments of galaxies in the Sloan Digital Sky Survey spectroscopic sample, using environmental measurements on scales ranging from 0.2 to 6 h-1 Mpc. We find that (1) the relationship between color and environment persists even to the lowest luminosities we probe ($M_r - 5 \log_{10} h^{-1}$) (2) at luminosities and colors for which the galaxy correlation function has a large amplitude, it also has a steep slope; and (3) in regions of a given overdensity on small scales (1 h-1 Mpc), the overdensity on large scales (6 h-1 Mpc) does not appear to relate to the recent star formation history of the galaxies. Of these results, the last has the most immediate application to galaxy formation theory. In particular, it lends support to the notion that a galaxy’s properties are related only to the mass of its host dark matter halo, and not to the larger scale environment. Based on observations obtained with the Sloan Digital Sky Survey., Adsnote = Provided by the SAO/NASA Astrophysics Data System, Adsurl = <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2006ApJ...645..977B>, Arxivurl = <http://arXiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0411037>, Author = Blanton, M. R. and Eisenstein, D. and Hogg, D. W. and Zehavi, I., Date-Added = 2013-07-25 21:22:32 +0000, Date-Modified = 2013-07-25 21:22:32 +0000, Doi = 10.1086/500918, Eprint = [arXiv:astro-ph/0411037](http://arXiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0411037), Journal = , Keywords = Galaxies: Clusters: General, Galaxies: Fundamental Parameters, Galaxies: Statistics, Month = jul, Pages = 977-985, Title = The Scale Dependence of Relative Galaxy Bias: Encouragement for the “Halo Model” Description, Volume = 645, Year = 2006, Bds-File-1 = YnBsaXN0MDDUAQIDBAUGJCVYJHZlcnNpb25YJG9iamVjdHNZJGFyY2hpdmVyVCR0b3ABds-Url-1 = <http://dx.doi.org/10.1086/500918>, Bds-Url-2 = <http://arXiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0411037>, Bds-Url-3 = <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2006ApJ...645..977B>

@articleYork:2000aa, Abstract = The Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) will provide the data to support detailed investigations of the distribution of luminous and nonluminous matter in the universe: a photometrically and astrometrically calibrated digital imaging survey of π sr above about Galactic latitude 30° in five broad optical bands to a depth of $g' \approx 23$ mag, and a spectroscopic survey of the approximately 106 brightest galaxies and 105 brightest quasars found in the photometric object catalog produced by the imaging survey. This paper summarizes the observational parameters and data products of the SDSS and serves as an introduction to extensive technical on-line documentation., Adsnote = Provided by the SAO/NASA Astrophysics Data System, Adsurl = <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2000AJ....120.1579Y>, Arxivurl = <http://arXiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0006396>, Author = York, D. G. and Adelman, J. and Anderson, Jr., J. E. and Anderson, S. F. and Annis, J. and Bahcall, N. A. and Bakken, J. A. and Barkhouser, R. and Bastian, S. and Berman, E. and Boroski, W. N. and Bracker, S. and Briegel, C. and Briggs, J. W. and

Brinkmann, J. and Brunner, R. and Burles, S. and Carey, L. and Carr, M. A. and Castander, F. J. and Chen, B. and Colestock, P. L. and Connolly, A. J. and Crocker, J. H. and Csabai, I. and Czarapata, P. C. and Davis, J. E. and Doi, M. and Dombeck, T. and Eisenstein, D. and Ellman, N. and Elms, B. R. and Evans, M. L. and Fan, X. and Federwitz, G. R. and Fiscelli, L. and Friedman, S. and Frieman, J. A. and Fukugita, M. and Gillespie, B. and Gunn, J. E. and Gurbani, V. K. and de Haas, E. and Haldeman, M. and Harris, F. H. and Hayes, J. and Heckman, T. M. and Hennessy, G. S. and Hindsley, R. B. and Holm, S. and Holmgren, D. J. and Huang, C.-h. and Hull, C. and Husby, D. and Ichikawa, S.-I. and Ichikawa, T. and Ivezić, Ž. and Kent, S. and Kim, R. S. J. and Kinney, E. and Klaene, M. and Kleinman, A. N. and Kleinman, S. and Knapp, G. R. and Korienek, J. and Kron, R. G. and Kunszt, P. Z. and Lamb, D. Q. and Lee, B. and Leger, R. F. and Limmongkol, S. and Lindenmeyer, C. and Long, D. C. and Loomis, C. and Loveday, J. and Lucinio, R. and Lupton, R. H. and MacKinnon, B. and Mannery, E. J. and Mantsch, P. M. and Margon, B. and McGehee, P. and McKay, T. A. and Meiksin, A. and Merelli, A. and Monet, D. G. and Munn, J. A. and Narayanan, V. K. and Nash, T. and Neilsen, E. and Neswold, R. and Newberg, H. J. and Nichol, R. C. and Nicinski, T. and Nonino, M. and Okada, N. and Okamura, S. and Ostriker, J. P. and Owen, R. and Pauls, A. G. and Peoples, J. and Peterson, R. L. and Petravick, D. and Pier, J. R. and Pope, A. and Pordes, R. and Prosapio, A. and Rechenmacher, R. and Quinn, T. R. and Richards, G. T. and Richmond, M. W. and Rivetta, C. H. and Rockosi, C. M. and Ruthmansdorfer, K. and Sandford, D. and Schlegel, D. J. and Schneider, D. P. and Sekiguchi, M. and Sergey, G. and Shimasaku, K. and Siegmund, W. A. and Smee, S. and Smith, J. A. and Snedden, S. and Stone, R. and Stoughton, C. and Strauss, M. A. and Stubbs, C. and SubbaRao, M. and Szalay, A. S. and Szapudi, I. and Szokoly, G. P. and Thakar, A. R. and Tremonti, C. and Tucker, D. L. and Uomoto, A. and Vanden Berk, D. and Vogeley, M. S. and Waddell, P. and Wang, S.-i. and Watanabe, M. and Weinberg, D. H. and Yanny, B. and Yasuda, N. and SDSS Collaboration, Date-Added = 2013-07-17 22:44:41 +0000, Date-Modified = 2013-07-17 22:44:41 +0000, Doi = 10.1086/301513, Eprint = arXiv:astro-ph/0006396, Journal = , Keywords = Cosmology: Observations, Instrumentation: Miscellaneous, Month = sep, Pages = 1579-1587, Title = The Sloan Digital Sky Survey: Technical Summary, Volume = 120, Year = 2000, Bdsk-File-1 = YnB-saXN0MDDUAQIDBAUGJCVYJHZlcnNpb25YJG9iamVjdHNZJGFyY2hpdmVyVCR0b3ASAAGGoKgHCBMUFRYaIVUk- Bdsk-Url-1 = <http://dx.doi.org/10.1086/301513>, Bdsk-Url-2 = <http://arXiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0006396>, Bdsk-Url-3 = <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2000AJ...120.1579Y>

@articleColless:2003aa, Abstract = The 2dF Galaxy Redshift Survey (2dFGRS) is designed to measure redshifts for approximately 250000 galaxies. The 2dFGRS uses the 2dF multifibre spectrograph on the Anglo-Australian Telescope, which is capable of observing 400 objects simultaneously over a 2 degree diameter field. The source catalogue for the survey is a revised and extended version of the APM galaxy catalogue, and the targets are galaxies with extinction-corrected magnitudes brighter than $b_J=19.45$. The main survey regions are two declination strips, one in the southern Galactic hemisphere spanning 80×15 degrees around the South Galactic Pole, and the other in the Northern Galactic hemisphere spanning 75×10 degrees along the celestial equator; in addition, there are 99 fields spread over the southern Galactic cap. The survey covers 2000 square degrees and has a median depth of $z=0.11$. Adaptive tiling is used to give a highly uniform sampling rate of 93. *Adscment = 2df100k.dat102426x1222dF100krelease, Adsnote = ProvidedbytheSAO/NASAAstrophysicsDataSystem, Adurl = [http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2003yCat.7226....0C, AutColless,M.andDalton,G.andMaddox,S.andSutherland,W.andNorberg,P.andCole,S.andBland-Hawthorn,J.andBridg](http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2003yCat.7226....0C,AutColless,M.andDalton,G.andMaddox,S.andSutherland,W.andNorberg,P.andCole,S.andBland-Hawthorn,J.andBridg) Added = 2013-07-11 22:39:38 +0000, Date-Modified = 2013-07-11 22:39:39 +0000, Journal = VizieROnlineDataCatalog, Keywords = Surveys, Galaxycatalogs, Redshifts, Month = jun, Pages = 0, Title = The2dFGalaxyRedshiftSurvey100kDataRelease(2dFGRSTeam,2001), Volume = 7226, Year = 2003, Bdsk-Url-1 = <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2003yCat.7226....0C>*

@articleSpringel:2005aa, Abstract = The cold dark matter model has become the leading theoretical picture for the formation of structure in the Universe. This model, together with the theory of cosmic inflation, makes a clear prediction for the initial conditions for structure formation and predicts that structures grow hierarchically through gravitational instability. Testing this model requires that the precise measurements delivered by galaxy surveys can be compared to robust and equally precise theoretical calculations. Here we present a simulation of the growth of dark matter structure using 2,1603 particles, following them from redshift $z = 127$ to the present in a cube-shaped region 2.230 billion lightyears on a side. In postprocessing, we also follow the formation and evolution of the galaxies and quasars. We show that baryon-induced features in the initial conditions of the Universe are reflected in distorted form in the low-redshift galaxy

distribution, an effect that can be used to constrain the nature of dark energy with future generations of observational surveys of galaxies., Adsnote = Provided by the SAO/NASA Astrophysics Data System, Adsurl = <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2005Natur.435..629S>, Arxivurl = <http://arXiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0504097>, Author = Springel, V. and White, S. D. M. and Jenkins, A. and Frenk, C. S. and Yoshida, N. and Gao, L. and Navarro, J. and Thacker, R. and Croton, D. and Helly, J. and Peacock, J. A. and Cole, S. and Thomas, P. and Couchman, H. and Evrard, A. and Colberg, J. and Pearce, F., Date-Added = 2013-07-11 21:39:23 +0000, Date-Modified = 2013-07-11 21:39:23 +0000, Doi = 10.1038/nature03597, Eprint = [arXiv:astro-ph/0504097](http://arXiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0504097), Journal = , Month = jun, Pages = 629-636, Title = Simulations of the formation, evolution and clustering of galaxies and quasars, Volume = 435, Year = 2005, Bds-File-1 = YnB-saXN0MDDUAQIDBAUGJCVYJHZlcnNpb25YJG9iamVjdHNZJGFyY2hpdmVyVCR0b3ASAAGGoKgHCBMUFRYaIVUk Bds-Url-1 = <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nature03597>, Bds-Url-2 = <http://arXiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0504097>, Bds-Url-3 = <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2005Natur.435..629S>

@articleCroton:2005aa, Abstract = We use the 2dF Galaxy Redshift Survey to measure the dependence of the bJ-band galaxy luminosity function on large-scale environment, defined by density contrast in spheres of radius 8h-1 Mpc, and on spectral type, determined from principal component analysis. We find that the galaxy populations at both extremes of density differ significantly from that at the mean density. The population in voids is dominated by late types and shows, relative to the mean, a deficit of galaxies that becomes increasingly pronounced at magnitudes brighter than MbJ-5log10h_j -18.5. In contrast, cluster regions have a relative excess of very bright early-type galaxies with MbJ-5log10h_j -21. Differences in the mid- to faint-end population between environments are significant: at MbJ-5log10h_j = -18 early- and late-type cluster galaxies show comparable abundances, whereas in voids the late types dominate by almost an order of magnitude. We find that the luminosity functions measured in all density environments, from voids to clusters, can be approximated by Schechter functions with parameters that vary smoothly with local density, but in a fashion that differs strikingly for early- and late-type galaxies. These observed variations, combined with our finding that the faint-end slope of the overall luminosity function depends at most weakly on density environment, may prove to be a significant challenge for models of galaxy formation., Adsnote = Provided by the SAO/NASA Astrophysics Data System, Adsurl = <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2005MNRAS.356.1155C>, Arxivurl = <http://arXiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0407537>, Author = Croton, D. J. and Farrar, G. R. and Norberg, P. and Colless, M. and Peacock, J. A. and Baldry, I. K. and Baugh, C. M. and Bland-Hawthorn, J. and Bridges, T. and Cannon, R. and Cole, S. and Collins, C. and Couch, W. and Dalton, G. and De Propris, R. and Driver, S. P. and Efstathiou, G. and Ellis, R. S. and Frenk, C. S. and Glazebrook, K. and Jackson, C. and Lahav, O. and Lewis, I. and Lumsden, S. and Maddox, S. and Madgwick, D. and Peterson, B. A. and Sutherland, W. and Taylor, K., Date-Added = 2013-07-11 21:04:05 +0000, Date-Modified = 2013-07-11 21:04:05 +0000, Doi = 10.1111/j.1365-2966.2004.08546.x, Eprint = [arXiv:astro-ph/0407537](http://arXiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0407537), Journal = , Keywords = galaxies: luminosity function, mass function, galaxies: statistics, large-scale structure of Universe, Month = jan, Pages = 1155-1167, Title = The 2dF Galaxy Redshift Survey: luminosity functions by density environment and galaxy type, Volume = 356, Year = 2005, Bds-File-1 = YnB-saXN0MDDUAQIDBAUGJCVYJHZlcnNpb25YJG9iamVjdHNZJGFyY2hpdmVyVCR0b3ASAAGGoKgHCBMUFRYaIVUk Bds-Url-1 = <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2966.2004.08546.x>, Bds-Url-2 = <http://arXiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0407537>, Bds-Url-3 = <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2005MNRAS.356.1155C>

@articleMuldrew:2012aa, Abstract = The influence of a galaxy's environment on its evolution has been studied and compared extensively in the literature, although differing techniques are often used to define environment. Most methods fall into two broad groups: those that use nearest neighbours to probe the underlying density field and those that use fixed apertures. The differences between the two inhibit a clean comparison between analyses and leave open the possibility that, even with the same data, different properties are actually being measured. In this work, we apply 20 published environment definitions to a common mock galaxy catalogue constrained to look like the local Universe. We find that nearest-neighbour-based measures best probe the internal densities of high-mass haloes, while at low masses the interhalo separation dominates and acts to smooth out local density variations. The resulting correlation also shows that nearest-neighbour galaxy environment is largely independent of dark matter halo mass. Conversely, aperture-based methods that probe superhalo scales accurately identify high-density regions corresponding to high-mass haloes. Both methods show how galaxies in dense environments tend to be redder, with the exception of the largest apertures, but these are the strongest at recovering the back-

ground dark matter environment. We also warn against using photometric redshifts to define environment in all but the densest regions. When considering environment, there are two regimes: the 'local environment' internal to a halo best measured with nearest neighbour and 'large-scale environment' external to a halo best measured with apertures. This leads to the conclusion that there is no universal environment measure and the most suitable method depends on the scale being probed., Adsnote = Provided by the SAO/NASA Astrophysics Data System, Adsurl = <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2012MNRAS.419.2670M>, Archiveprefix = arXiv, Arxivurl = <http://arXiv.org/abs/1109.6328>, Author = Muldrew, S. I. and Croton, D. J. and Skibba, R. A. and Pearce, F. R. and Ann, H. B. and Baldry, I. K. and Brough, S. and Choi, Y.-Y. and Conselice, C. J. and Cowan, N. B. and Gallazzi, A. and Gray, M. E. and Grützbauch, R. and Li, I.-H. and Park, C. and Pilipenko, S. V. and Podgorzec, B. J. and Robotham, A. S. G. and Wilman, D. J. and Yang, X. and Zhang, Y. and Zibetti, S., Date-Added = 2013-07-08 21:55:44 +0000, Date-Modified = 2013-07-08 21:55:44 +0000, Doi = 10.1111/j.1365-2966.2011.19922.x, Eprint = 1109.6328, Journal = , Keywords = methods: numerical, methods: statistical, galaxies: evolution, galaxies: haloes, dark matter, large-scale structure of Universe, Month = jan, Pages = 2670-2682, Primaryclass = astro-ph.CO, Title = Measures of galaxy environment - I. What is 'environment'?, Volume = 419, Year = 2012, Bdsk-File-1 = YnB-saXN0MDDUAQIDBAUGJCVYJHZlcnNpb25YJG9iamVjdHNZJGFyY2hpdmVyVCR0b3ASAAGGoKgHCBMUFRYaIVUk Bdsk-Url-1 = <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2966.2011.19922.x>, Bdsk-Url-2 = <http://arXiv.org/abs/1109.6328>, Bdsk-Url-3 = <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2012MNRAS.419.2670M>

@articleMoustakas:2013aa, Abstract = We measure the evolution of the stellar mass function (SMF) from $z = 0-1$ using multi-wavelength imaging and spectroscopic redshifts from the PRism MUlti-object Survey (PRIMUS) and the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS). From PRIMUS we construct an i j 23 flux-limited sample of 40, 000 galaxies at $z = 0.2-1.0$ over five fields totaling 5.5 deg^2 , and from the SDSS we select 170, 000 galaxies at $z = 0.01-0.2$ that we analyze consistently with respect to PRIMUS to minimize systematic errors in our evolutionary measurements. We find that the SMF of all galaxies evolves relatively little since $z = 1$, although we do find evidence for mass assembly downsizing; we measure a 30Adsnote = Provided by the SAO/NASA Astrophysics Data System, Adsurl = <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2013ApJ...767...50M>, Archiveprefix = arXiv, Arxivurl = <http://arXiv.org/abs/1301.1688>, Author = Moustakas, J. and Coil, A. L. and Aird, J. and Blanton, M. R. and Cool, R. J. and Eisenstein, D. J. and Mendez, A. J. and Wong, K. C. and Zhu, G. and Arnouts, S., Date-Added = 2013-07-07 05:19:54 +0000, Date-Modified = 2013-07-07 05:19:54 +0000, Doi = 10.1088/0004-637X/767/1/50, Eid = 50, Eprint = 1301.1688, Journal = , Keywords = galaxies: evolution, galaxies: high-redshift, large-scale structure of universe, surveys, Month = apr, Pages = 50, Primaryclass = astro-ph.CO, Title = PRIMUS: Constraints on Star Formation Quenching and Galaxy Merging, and the Evolution of the Stellar Mass Function from $z = 0-1$, Volume = 767, Year = 2013, Bdsk-File-1 = YnB-saXN0MDDUAQIDBAUGJCVYJHZlcnNpb25YJG9iamVjdHNZJGFyY2hpdmVyVCR0b3ASAAGGoKgHCBMUFRYaIVUk Bdsk-Url-1 = <http://dx.doi.org/10.1088/0004-637X/767/1/50>, Bdsk-Url-2 = <http://arXiv.org/abs/1301.1688>, Bdsk-Url-3 = <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2013ApJ...767...50M>

@articlePozzetti:2010aa, Abstract = We present the galaxy stellar mass function (GSMF) to redshift $z = 1$, based on the analysis of about 8500 galaxies with I j 22.5 (AB mag) over 1.4 deg^2 , which are part of the zCOSMOS-bright 10k spectroscopic sample. We investigate the total GSMF, as well as the contributions of early- and late-type galaxies (ETGs and LTGs, respectively), defined by different criteria (broad-band spectral energy distribution, morphology, spectral properties, or star formation activities). We unveil a galaxy bimodality in the global GSMF, whose shape is more accurately represented by 2 Schechter functions, one linked to the ETG and the other to the LTG populations. For the global population, we confirm a mass-dependent evolution ("mass-assembly downsizing"), i.e., galaxy number density increases with cosmic time by a factor of two between $z = 1$ and $z = 0$ for intermediate-to-low mass ($\log (M/M_{\text{sun}})$ 10.5) galaxies but less than 15Adsnote = Provided by the SAO/NASA Astrophysics Data System, Adsurl = <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2010AArchiveprefix = arXiv, Arxivurl = http://arXiv.org/abs/0907.5416>, Author = Pozzetti, L. and Bolzonella, M. and Zucca, E. and Zamorani, G. and Lilly, S. and Renzini, A. and Moresco, M. and Mignoli, M. and Cassata, P. and Tasca, L. and Lamareille, F. and Maier, C. and Meneux, B. and Halliday, C. and Oesch, P. and Vergani, D. and Caputi, K. and Kovač, K. and Cimatti, A. and Cucciati, O. and Iovino, A. and Peng, Y. and Carollo, M. and Contini, T. and Kneib, J.-P. and Le Fèvre, O. and Mainieri, V. and Scodreggio, M. and Bardelli, S. and Bongiorno, A. and Coppia, G. and de la Torre, S. and de Ravel, L. and Franzetti, P. and Garilli, B. and Kampczyk, P. and Knobel, C. and

Le Borgne, J.-F. and Le Brun, V. and Pellò, R. and Perez Montero, E. and Ricciardelli, E. and Silverman, J. D. and Tanaka, M. and Tresse, L. and Abbas, U. and Bottini, D. and Cappi, A. and Guzzo, L. and Koekemoer, A. M. and Leauthaud, A. and Maccagni, D. and Marinoni, C. and McCracken, H. J. and Memeo, P. and Porciani, C. and Scaramella, R. and Scarlata, C. and Scoville, N., Date-Added = 2013-07-02 15:32:58 +0000, Date-Modified = 2013-07-02 15:32:58 +0000, Doi = 10.1051/0004-6361/200913020, Eid = A13, Eprint = 0907.5416, Journal = , Keywords = galaxies: evolution, galaxies: luminosity function, mass function, galaxies:, statistics, galaxies: formation, Month = nov, Pages = A13, Primaryclass = astro-ph.CO, Title = zCOSMOS - 10k-bright spectroscopic sample. The bimodality in the galaxy stellar mass function: exploring its evolution with redshift, Volume = 523, Year = 2010, BdsK-File-1 = YnB-saXN0MDDUAQIDBAUGJCVYJHZlcnNpb25YJG9iamVjdHNZJGFyY2hpdmVyVCR0b3ASAAGGoKgHCBMUFRYaIVUk, BdsK-Url-1 = <http://dx.doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/200913020>, BdsK-Url-2 = <http://arXiv.org/abs/0907.5416>, BdsK-Url-3 = <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2010A>

@articleCoil:2011aa, Abstract = We present the PRISM Multi-object Survey (PRIMUS), a spectroscopic faint galaxy redshift survey to $z \sim 1$. PRIMUS uses a low-dispersion prism and slitmasks to observe 2500 objects at once in a 0.18 deg² field of view, using the Inamori Magellan Areal Camera and Spectrograph camera on the Magellan I Baade 6.5 m telescope at Las Campanas Observatory. PRIMUS covers a total of 9.1 deg² of sky to a depth of $i_{AB} \sim 23.5$ in seven different deep, multi-wavelength fields that have coverage from the Galaxy Evolution Explorer, Spitzer, and either XMM or Chandra, as well as multiple-band optical and near-IR coverage. PRIMUS includes 130,000 robust redshifts of unique objects with a redshift precision of $\sigma_z/(1+z) \sim 0.005$. The redshift distribution peaks at $z \sim 0.6$ and extends to $z = 1.2$ for galaxies and $z = 5$ for broad-line active galactic nuclei. The motivation, observational techniques, fields, target selection, slitmask design, and observations are presented here, with a brief summary of the redshift precision; a forthcoming paper presents the data reduction, redshift fitting, redshift confidence, and survey completeness. PRIMUS is the largest faint galaxy survey undertaken to date. The high targeting fraction ($\sim 80\%$) is provided by the SAO/NASA Astrophysics Data System, Adsurl = <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2011ApJ...741....8C>, Archiveprefix = arXiv, Arxivurl = <http://arXiv.org/abs/1011.4307>, Author = Coil, A. L. and Blanton, M. R. and Burles, S. M. and Cool, R. J. and Eisenstein, D. J. and Moustakas, J. and Wong, K. C. and Zhu, G. and Aird, J. and Bernstein, R. A. and Bolton, A. S. and Hogg, D. W., Date-Added = 2013-07-02 14:35:08 +0000, Date-Modified = 2013-07-02 14:35:08 +0000, Doi = 10.1088/0004-637X/741/1/8, Eid = 8, Eprint = 1011.4307, Journal = , Keywords = galaxies: distances and redshifts, galaxies: evolution, galaxies: high-redshift, large-scale structure of universe, surveys, Month = nov, Pages = 8, Primaryclass = astro-ph.CO, Title = The PRISM Multi-object Survey (PRIMUS). I. Survey Overview and Characteristics, Volume = 741, Year = 2011, BdsK-File-1 = YnB-saXN0MDDUAQIDBAUGJCVYJHZlcnNpb25YJG9iamVjdHNZJGFyY2hpdmVyVCR0b3ASAAGGoKgHCBMUFRYaIVUk, BdsK-Url-1 = <http://dx.doi.org/10.1088/0004-637X/741/1/8>, BdsK-Url-2 = <http://arXiv.org/abs/1011.4307>, BdsK-Url-3 = <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2011ApJ...741....8C>

@articleCool:2013aa, Abstract = The PRISM Multi-object Survey (PRIMUS) is a spectroscopic galaxy redshift survey to $z \sim 1$ completed with a low-dispersion prism and slitmasks allowing for simultaneous observations of 2500 objects over 0.18 deg². The final PRIMUS catalog includes 130,000 robust redshifts over 9.1 deg². In this paper, we summarize the PRIMUS observational strategy and present the data reduction details used to measure redshifts, redshift precision, and survey completeness. The survey motivation, observational techniques, fields, target selection, slitmask design, and observations are presented in Coil et al. Comparisons to existing higher-resolution spectroscopic measurements show a typical precision of $\sigma_z/(1+z) = 0.005$. PRIMUS, both in area and number of redshifts, is the largest faint galaxy redshift survey completed to date and is allowing for precise measurements of the relationship between active galactic nuclei and their hosts, the effects of environment on galaxy evolution, and the build up of galactic systems over the latter half of cosmic history., Adsnote = Provided by the SAO/NASA Astrophysics Data System, Adsurl = <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2013ApJ...767..118C>, Archiveprefix = arXiv, Arxivurl = <http://arXiv.org/abs/1303.2672>, Author = Cool, R. J. and Moustakas, J. and Blanton, M. R. and Burles, S. M. and Coil, A. L. and Eisenstein, D. J. and Wong, K. C. and Zhu, G. and Aird, J. and Bernstein, R. A. and Bolton, A. S. and Hogg, D. W. and Mendez, A. J., Date-Added = 2013-07-02 14:35:08 +0000, Date-Modified = 2013-07-02 14:35:08 +0000, Doi = 10.1088/0004-637X/767/2/118, Eid = 118, Eprint = 1303.2672, Journal = , Keywords = galaxies: distances and redshifts, galaxies: evolution, galaxies: high-redshift, large-scale

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