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The Herschel view of AGN accretion and galaxy star formation

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Several studies have been claiming that active galactic nuclei (AGN) play a fundamental role in shaping the evolution of galaxies. We exploited deep Herschel data in the far-infrared and sub-millimeter, combined with multi-wavelength ancillary data, to characterise the UV-to-sub-millimeter spectral energy distributions (SEDs) of large samples (about 4500) of star forming galaxies and measure their possible AGN emission component. First, I will describe how broad-band SED-fitting decomposition allows us to isolate active galaxies and trace the cosmic AGN accretion history since $z \sim 3$. Later on, I will discuss the mutual relationships between AGN activity, star formation rate (SFR) and stellar mass (M^*) in Herschel galaxies, mapping the average AGN accretion rate in the SFR- M^* plane at different cosmic epochs.