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Universiteit Leiden



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Title: Identifying the origins of galaxy formation

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Stellingen

behorende bij het proefschrift

Identifying the origins of galaxy formation

1. Luminous Lyman- α emitters reside in ionised bubbles which make them easier to observe.
Chapters 2 & 6
2. Understanding the physics of galaxies requires spectroscopy at such a high spatial resolution that the main components of the galaxies can be studied individually.
Chapter 3, 4 & 5
3. The CR7 galaxy is currently the best known site to observationally study the properties of PopIII-like stars.
Chapters 4 & 5
4. At the peak of star formation history, a Lyman- α selected sample of galaxies misses the galaxies that contain the majority of stars.
Chapter 7
5. Halo binding energy is the most fundamental property of a dark matter halo in determining the properties of its host galaxy.
Chapter 10
6. The current growth rate of a galaxy knows about its growth rate history.
Chapter 11
7. Star-forming galaxies lie on a narrow relation between stellar mass, growth rate and alpha-enhancement.
Chapter 12
8. Extragalactic astronomy needs a set of 4m class space telescopes with wide-field UV (0.1-0.3 μm) and NIR (1-5 μm) integral field spectrographs.
9. Most properties commonly discussed in extragalactic astrophysics are poorly defined.
10. A fraction of research funding and telescope time should be awarded through a lottery.
11. All scientific articles should be reviewed by at least two independent referees.
12. The variety among the set-up, topics, speakers and aims of astronomy conferences is too low.
13. University education focusses too much on training specialists instead of generalists.
14. The impact of a scientific discovery depends on the name given to the discovery.
15. This is the most read sentence of my thesis.

Jorryt J.A. Matthee
Leiden, September 2018