

Distant star formation in the faint radio sky Algera, H.S.B.

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Propositions accompanying the thesis

Distant Star Formation in the Faint Radio Sky

- 1. The faint radio sky almost exclusively harbors distant star formation (*Chapter 2*).
- 2. Observations of high-redshift submillimeter galaxies clearly demonstrate that the far-infrared/radio correlation depends on galaxy physical properties (*Chapter 3*).
- 3. Surveys of radio free-free emission provide a new and consistent view of star formation in the early Universe (*Chapters 4 & 5*).
- 4. Synchrotron ageing causes a deficit in the high-frequency radio emission of typical star-forming galaxies at high redshift (*Chapter 5*).
- 5. Stacking is a powerful tool for pushing available data to their limits, but must be employed with extreme caution.
- 6. A true understanding of the radio sky requires multi-frequency observations.
- 7. Any observational result ought to be verified with mock sources and/or simulations.
- 8. Astronomy is 10% good ideas and 90% better data.
- 9. The devil is in the details, and the details should be in the appendix (*Chapters 2, 3, 4 & 5*).
- 10. Politicians would do well to learn from the astronomer's ability to focus on the long term.
- 11. A creative outlet is valuable in balancing the oftentimes rigidness of science.
- 12. The true beauty of astronomy is in how it demonstrates our insignificance.

Hiddo Algera Leiden, September 2021