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Assessing the performance of forthcoming Infrared telescopes

Bisigello, Laura

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Document Version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:

2017

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Bisigello, L. (2017). *Assessing the performance of forthcoming Infrared telescopes*. [Thesis fully internal (DIV), University of Groningen]. University of Groningen.

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PROPOSITIONS

accompanying the dissertation

ASSESSING THE PERFORMANCE OF FORTHCOMING INFRARED TELESCOPES

1. In a microwave kinetic inductance detector array, the responsivity based on the readout frequency response is inversely proportional to the responsivity based on a calibrated optical source, for a small difference in optical power (Chapter 2).
2. By using a two-dimensional Gaussian function, it is possible to characterise the level of crosstalk on microwave kinetic inductance detector arrays and correct images for this effect a posteriori (Chapter 3).
3. At $z < 7$, having ancillary *Hubble Space Telescope* data to complement the NIRCam broad-band observations obtained with the *James Webb Space Telescope* is fundamental to limit the fraction of outliers in redshift (Chapter 4).
4. When observing galaxies with the two imaging cameras on the *James Webb Space Telescope*, observations with the MIRI/F560W and/or F770W broad-band filters are essential to have a good estimation of stellar masses at $z=10$ (Chapter 5).
5. The presence of numerous nebular emission lines makes the photometric redshift and stellar mass estimation challenging (Chapter 4, 5).
6. The multi-Gaussian decomposition of the specific star-formation-rate distribution allows for the derivation of the main-sequence of star-forming galaxies without selection effects (Chapter 6).
7. The fraction of starbursts increases with redshift and decreases with stellar mass (Chapter 6).
8. A high percentage of PhD students and post-docs leave astronomy because of the nomadic lifestyle associated with the astronomy career.
9. North Italy is not Milan.
10. It is possible to obtain a PhD degree in astrophysics without working during weekends.
11. Astronomical observations are based on the principle of the “maximum results with the minimum effort”.

Laura Bisigello