ORIGINS Space Telescope

From the first stars to life

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Origins Space Telescope: Interstellar Medium, Milky Way, and Nearby Galaxies

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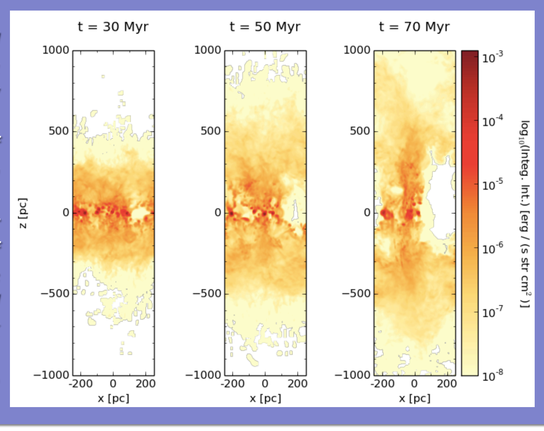
Galaxy Feedback Mechanisms at z<1: Origins will allow for a characterization of the mechanisms of feedback from AGN/star formation across the spectrum of galaxy masses and types and quantify the amount of material recycled/expelled from galaxies at z<1.

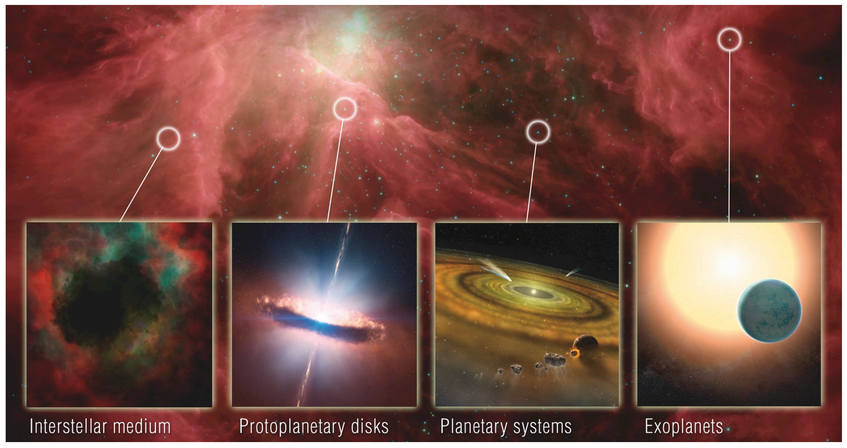


Extraplanar [CII] emission as a probe of outflow activity. Simulations of stellar feedback in a galaxy disk, showing star formation driving of galactic outflows visible in [CII] emission. (Franeck et al. in prep., Walch et al. 2015)

M82; Engelbracht et al. (2006) Dust in the galactic wind

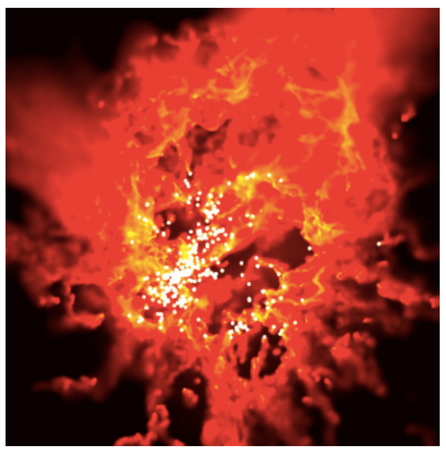
Water Transport to Terrestrial Planet Zone: Observe gas-phase water in interstellar clouds and dense star-forming cores to probe critical processes related to formation and transport of water to the terrestrial planet zone, as a key input to habitability.

Background: Orion star-forming region – credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech/T. Megeath. Insert credits: NASA/ T.B.Griswold (1,4) / ESO/L. Calcada (2) / NASA ARC (3)



Magnetic Fields and Turbulence - Role in Star Formation: The Origins Space Telescope will enable an understanding of the role of magnetic fields and turbulence in star formation, connecting galactic-scale physics to protostellar cores.

Artist impression of chaotic magnetic field lines very near a newly emerging protostar [Credit: NRAO/AUI/NSF; D. Berry]



Cloud disruption by ionizing radiation in a massive cluster; Dale et al. 2014

Regulating the Multiphase ISM: The Origins Space Telescope will establish the interstellar processes that maintain a multi-phase ISM, regulate the transition of gas between phases, and form molecular clouds.

M51 as seen with PAWS, H_2 in red and H in blue Credit: PAWS team/IRAM/NASA HST/ T.A. Rector (University of Alaska Anchorage), E. Schinnerer

Key diagnostics for ISM, Milky Way, and nearby galaxies in the Far-IR:

- Peak and long-wavelength tail of the dust spectral energy distribution (SED)
- Dominant cooling lines for ISM gas: [CII] 158 μm, [OI] 63 μm, [OIII] 88 μm, [NII] 122 & 205 μm
- Low-lying H2O rotational lines to probe cold water in the ISM
- HD to probe total gas mass
- Dust polarization near peak of SED

How do stars get their mass?: The Origins Space Telescope will determine the relative roles of stochastic vs. secular accretion processes in forming stars. The fundamental requirement for characterizing the full spectrum of protostellar accretion variability is far-infrared photometric monitoring of protostars.

Science app credits to the Origins Space Telescope ISM, Milky Way, and Nearby Galaxies Science Working Group
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The **Origins Space Telescope** is the mission concept for the **Far Infrared Surveyor**, a study in development by NASA in preparation for the *2020 Astronomy and Astrophysics Decadal Survey*.

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