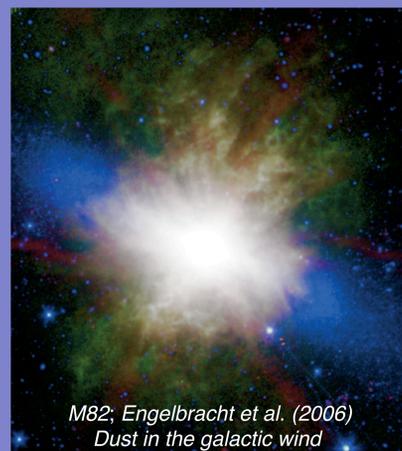
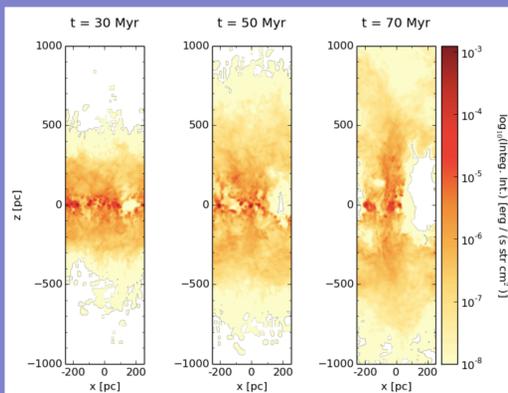


# Origins Space Telescope: Interstellar Medium, Milky Way, and Nearby Galaxies

Cara Battersby (Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics) for the Origins Space Telescope Science and Technology Definition Team

**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  $z < 1$ .

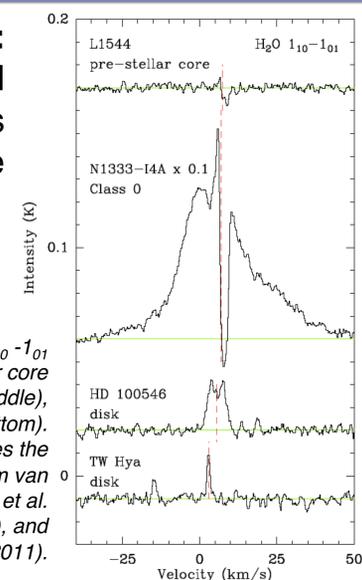
Extrplanar [CII] emission as a probe of outflow activity. Simulations of stellar feedback in a galaxy disk, showing star formation driving of galactic outflows visible in [CII] emission. (Franeck et al. in prep., Walch et al. 2015)



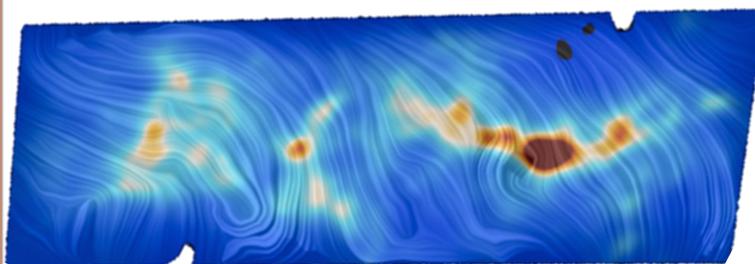
**Water Transport to Terrestrial Planet Zone:** Observe gas-phase water in interstellar clouds and dense star-forming cores to probe critical processes related to formation and transport of water to the terrestrial planet zone, as a key input to habitability.



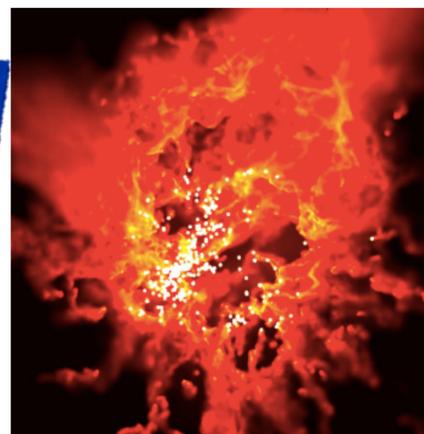
Herschel-HIFI spectra of the  $H_2O$   $1_{10}-1_{01}$  line at 557 GHz in a prestellar core (top), a protostellar envelope (middle), and two protoplanetary disks (bottom). The red dashed line indicates the systemic velocity of the source. From van Dishoeck et al. (2014), Caselli et al. (2012), Kristensen et al. (2012), and Hogerheijde et al. (2011).



**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.



A map of inferred magnetic field lines (texture) and total intensity dust emission (color scale) in the Vela C molecular cloud, from Fissel et al. 2016. This map, made with BLASTPol (the Balloon-borne Large Aperture Submillimeter Telescope for Polarimetry) is the most detailed magnetic field map ever made for a GMC forming high-mass stars



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  $\mu$ m, [OI] 63  $\mu$ m, [OIII] 88  $\mu$ m, [NII] 122 & 205  $\mu$ m
- Low-lying  $H_2O$  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  
Leads: Cara Battersby & Karin Sandstrom

Team: Adamo, Aguirre, Alto, Bally, Bjerkeli, Bolatto (lead for Galaxy Feedback case), Dame, Dunham (lead for protostar accretion case), Duval, Evans, Fischer, Gerin, Goldsmith (lead for water case), Heyer (co-lead for multiphase ISM case), Hull (co-lead for turbulence and polarization case), Imara, Kamenetzky, Leisawitz, Leroy, Leslie, Longmore, Meixner, Melnick, Milam, Mills, Narayanan, Padgett, Pillai (co-lead for multiphase ISM case), Pineda, Pontoppidan, Rigopoulou, Roellig, Rosolowsky (co-lead for turbulence and polarization case), Sadavoy, and Smith