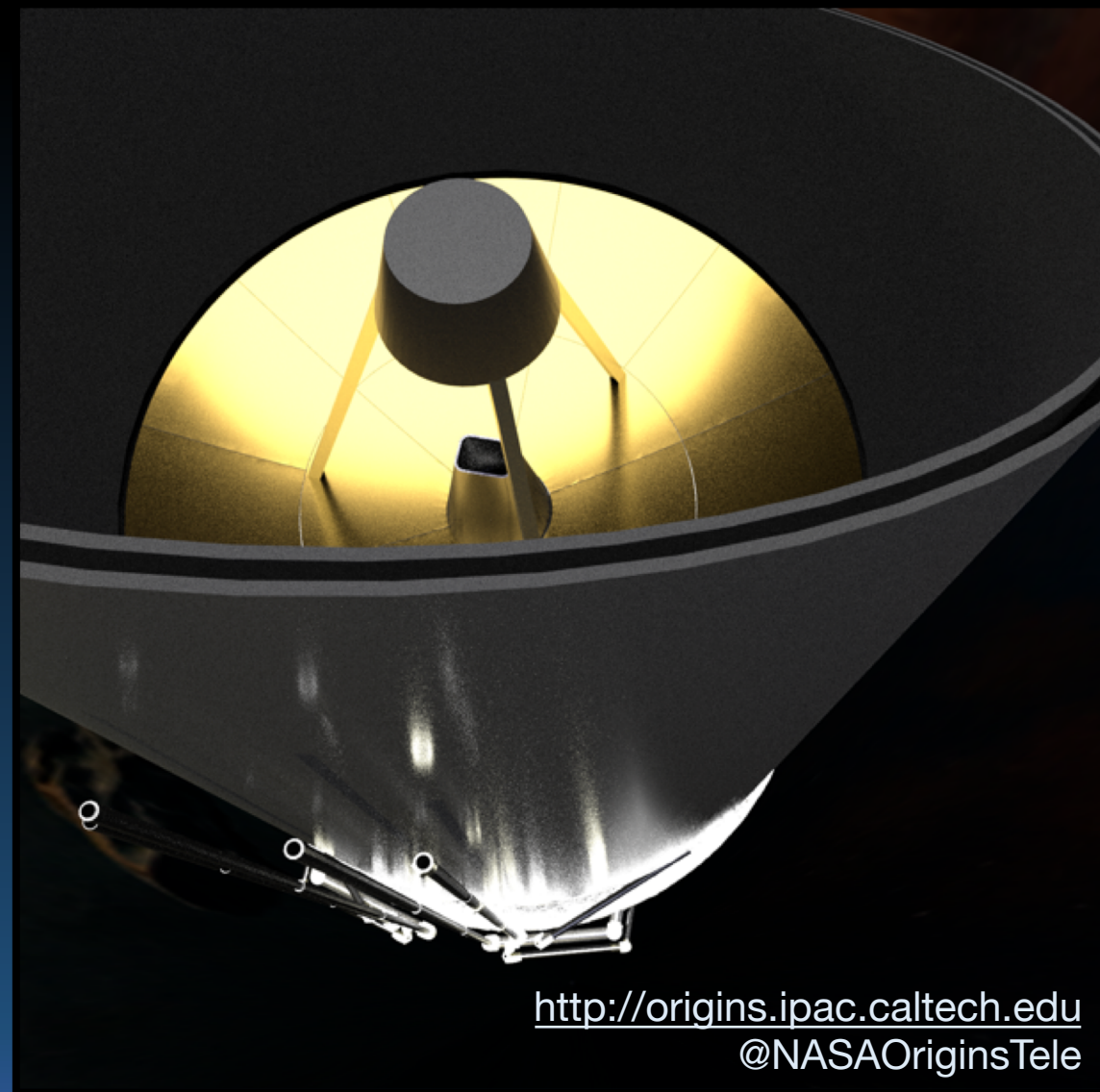


Origins

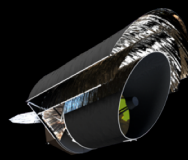
Klaus Pontoppidan
Space Telescope Science Institute

On behalf of the Origins Science and Technology
Definition team



<http://origins.ipac.caltech.edu>
@NASAOriginsTele





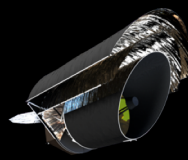
By the community, for the community

- Through the Astrophysics Roadmap, the community expressed interest in a “Far-IR Surveyor” mission.
- Origins Space Telescope one of 4 NASA flagship concepts to be submitted to the 2020 decadal survey.



Origins Science and Technology Definition Team



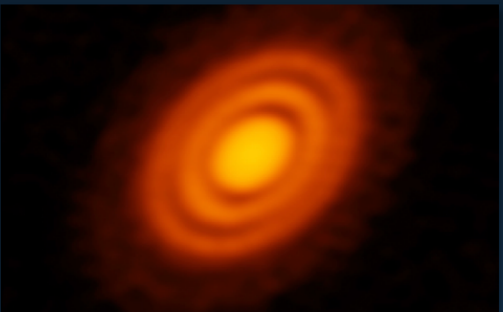


Three science themes



I. How does the Universe work?

How do galaxies form stars, build up metals, and grow their central black holes from reionization to today?



II. How did we get here?

How do the conditions for habitability develop during the process of planet formation?

III. Are we alone?

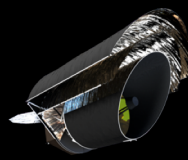
Do planets orbiting M dwarf stars support life?



IV. Discovery space

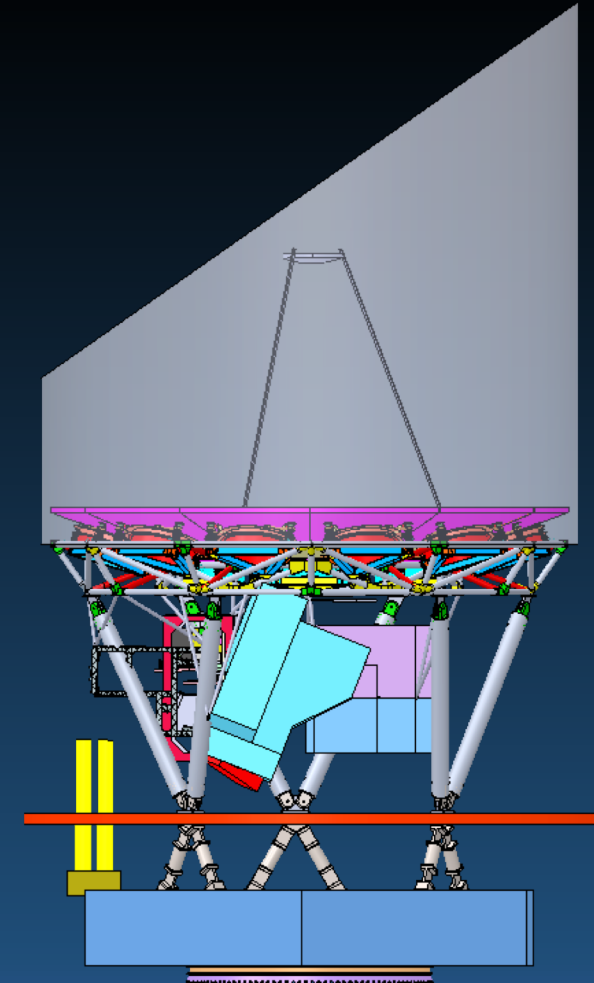
Dominated by general observer programs

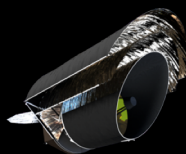




Baseline Mission Concept

- Only 1 new and simple Deployment: sunshield
- Launch on SLS or BF3, orbit at L2
- Wavelength Coverage 3-600 μm
- Telescope: JWST-size collecting area, $\sim 25 \text{ m}^2$
- Cold telescope & instruments: $\sim 4.5 \text{ K}$
- Three optimized instruments
- Fast motion of telescope: 60 arcseconds/second
- Affordable at current funding levels
- **Detectors are the major technology development**

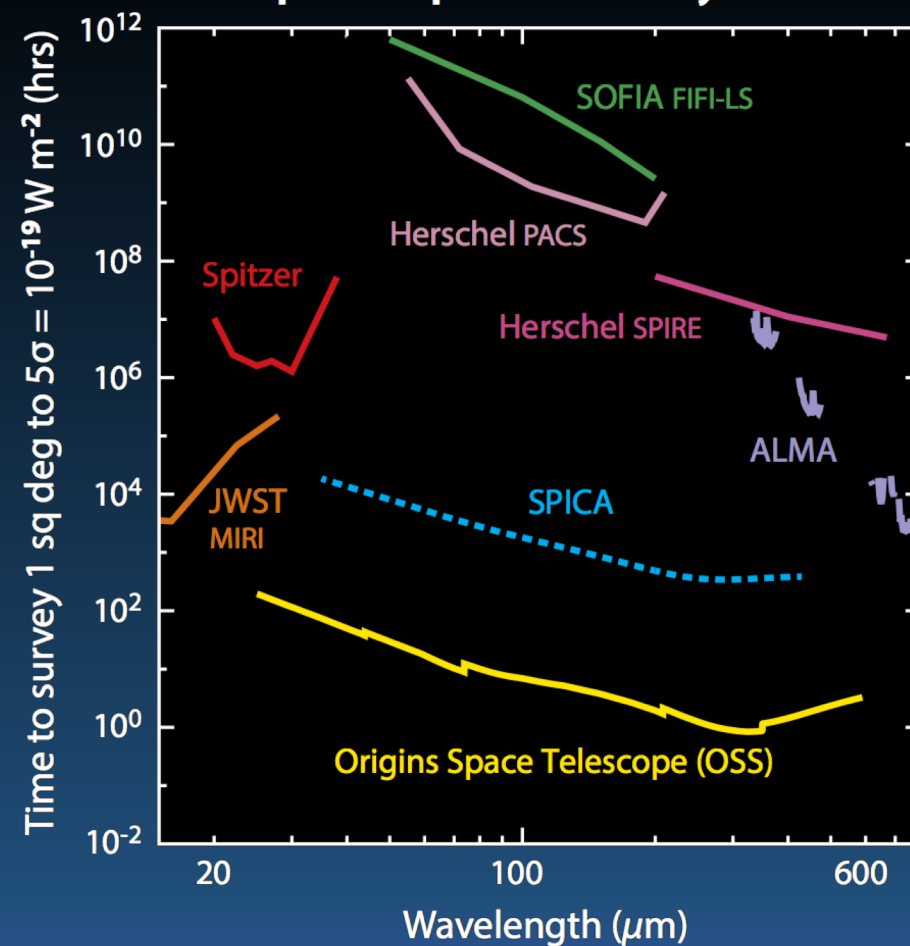


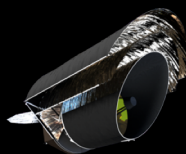


1000x better sensitivity - 10^9 x faster surveys

● Equivalent difference for an optical telescope to achieve 1000 times higher sensitivity

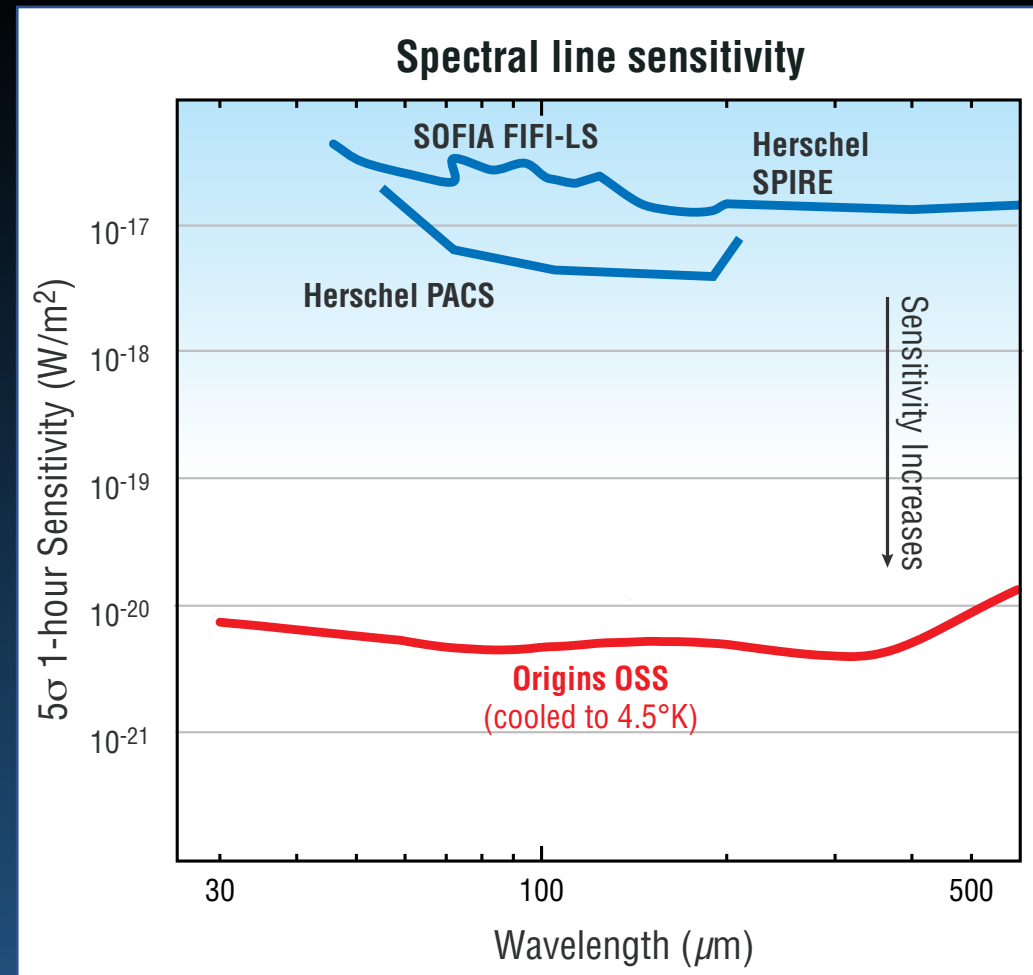
Spatial-Spectral Survey Time

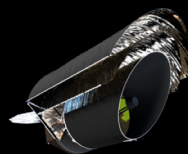




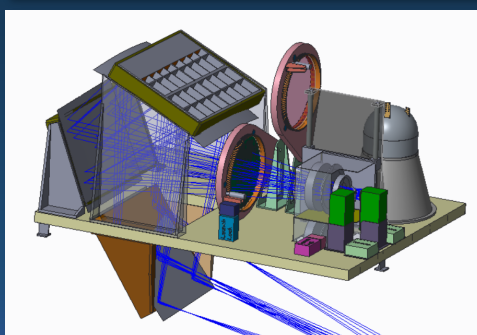
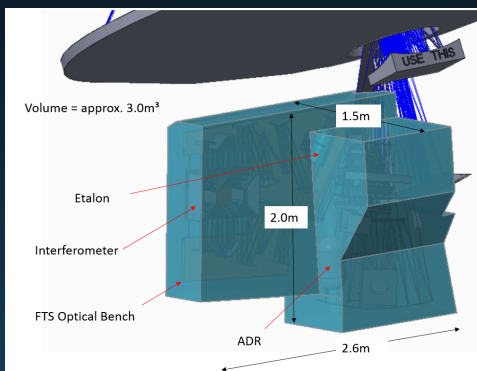
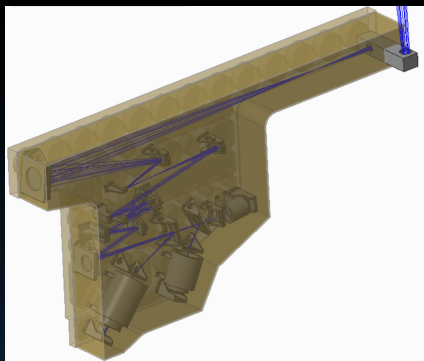
1000x better sensitivity - 10^9 x faster surveys

● Equivalent difference for an optical telescope to achieve 1000 times higher sensitivity





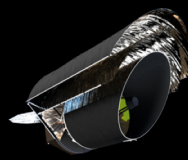
Instruments



Instrument	Wavelengths (μm)	Instantaneous Field of View	Observing Modes
MISC Mid-Infrared Spectrometer	2.8–20 (simultaneous)	5" (2.8 - 10.5 μm) 3."4 (10.5 - 20 μm) set by field stop	Transiting exoplanet spectrometer
OSS Origins Survey Spectrometer	25–590 (simultaneous) 100-200 (with Etalon)	14' slit (grating mode); single beam (high-resolution modes)	$R = 300$ grating spectroscopy with wide-field survey capability $R = 43,000(112 \mu\text{m}/\lambda)$ FTS $R = 325,000(112 \mu\text{m}/\lambda)$ Etalon
FIP Far-Infrared Imager and Polarimeter	50 and 250 (two bands)	3.'6 x 2.'5 (50 μm) 13.'5 x 9' (250 μm)	Broadband imaging, pointed observations or wide-field survey; polarimetry

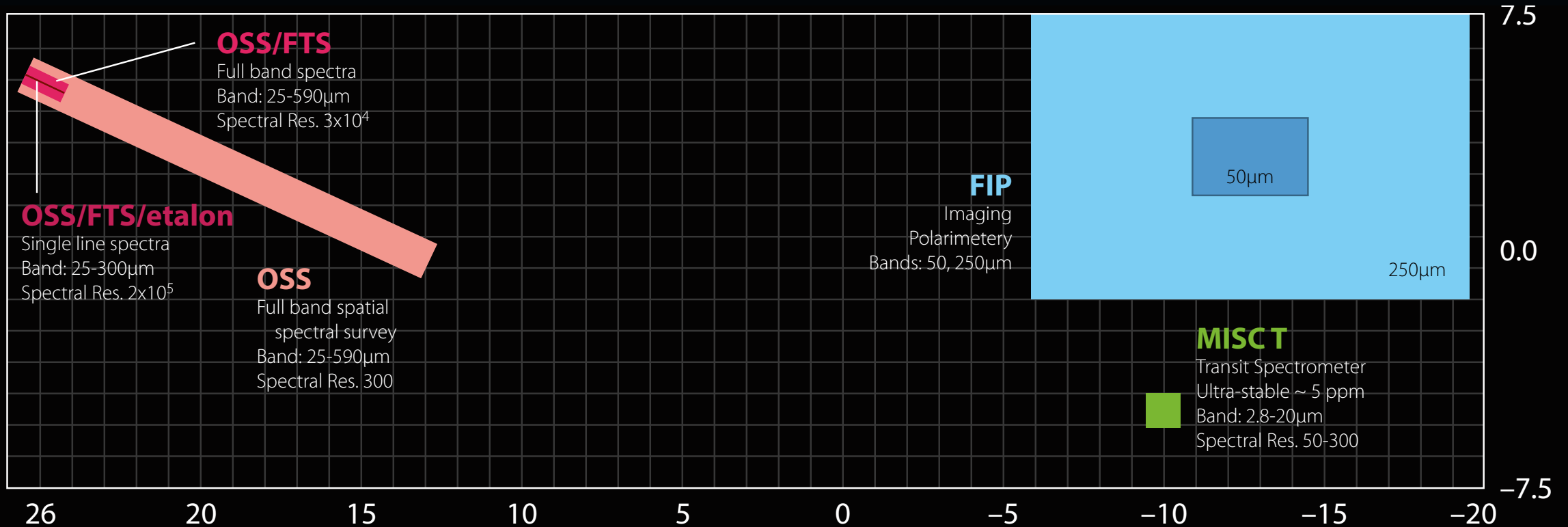
The OSS FTS mode offers a 1000-fold improvement to previous line sensitivities at high spectral resolution.





Instrument focal plane

Arcminutes



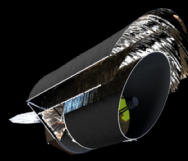
OSS = Origins Survey Spectrometer

FIP = Far-infrared Imager and Polarimeter

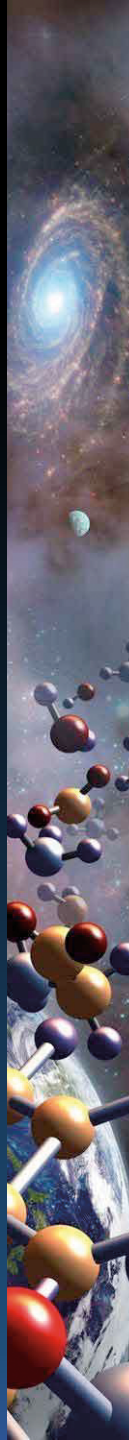
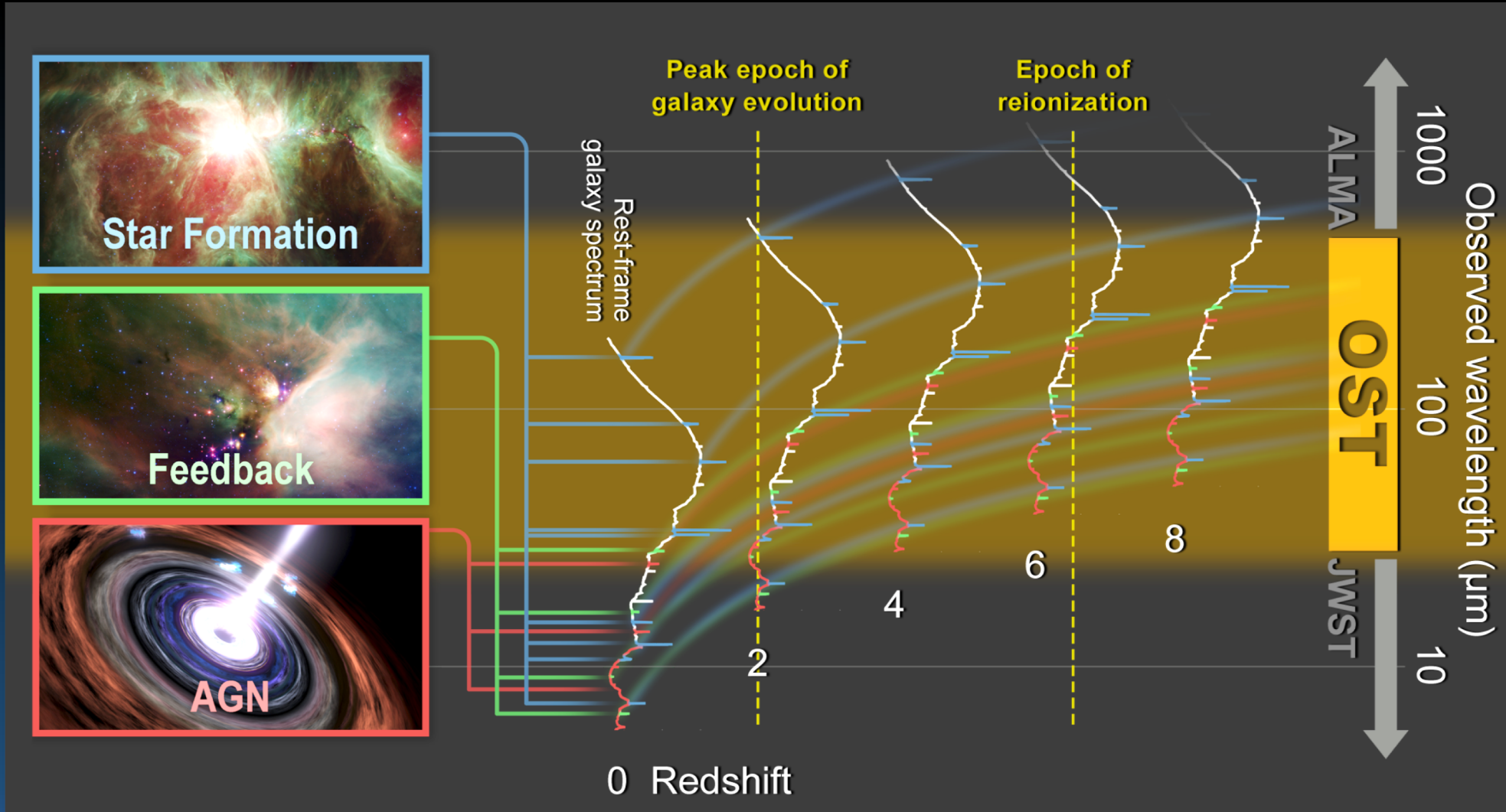
MISCT = Mid-Infrared Transit Spectrometer

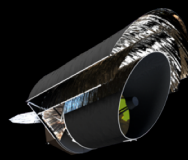
FTS = Fourier Transform Spectrometer for OSS





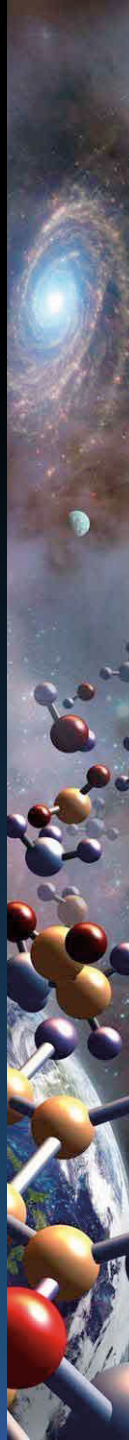
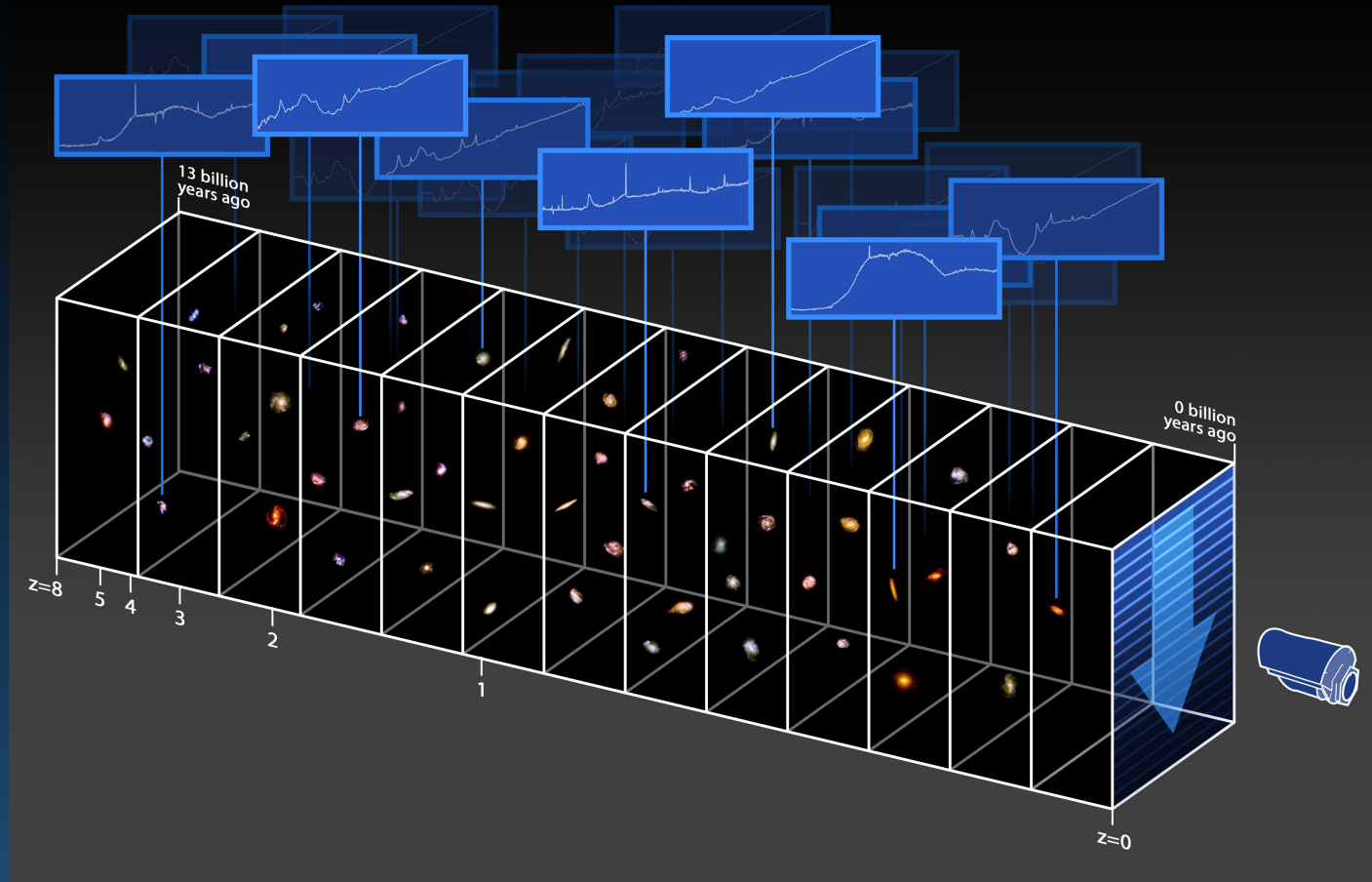
Tracing galaxy and black hole growth through cosmic time

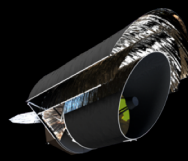




Origins mapping speeds enables vast unbiased galaxy surveys

- Measure how galaxies form stars, build up metals, and grow their black holes from reionization ($z=0-8$) to today.
- Using massive, and deep, 3D surveys of millions of galaxies:
 - measure **star-formation** and **black hole-accretion rates** over 95% of cosmic time
 - trace the **rise of metals**, dust and organic molecules
 - measure galactic outflows and **feedback** over the past 10 Gyr

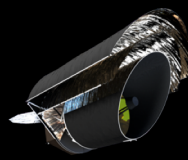




Following the trail of water

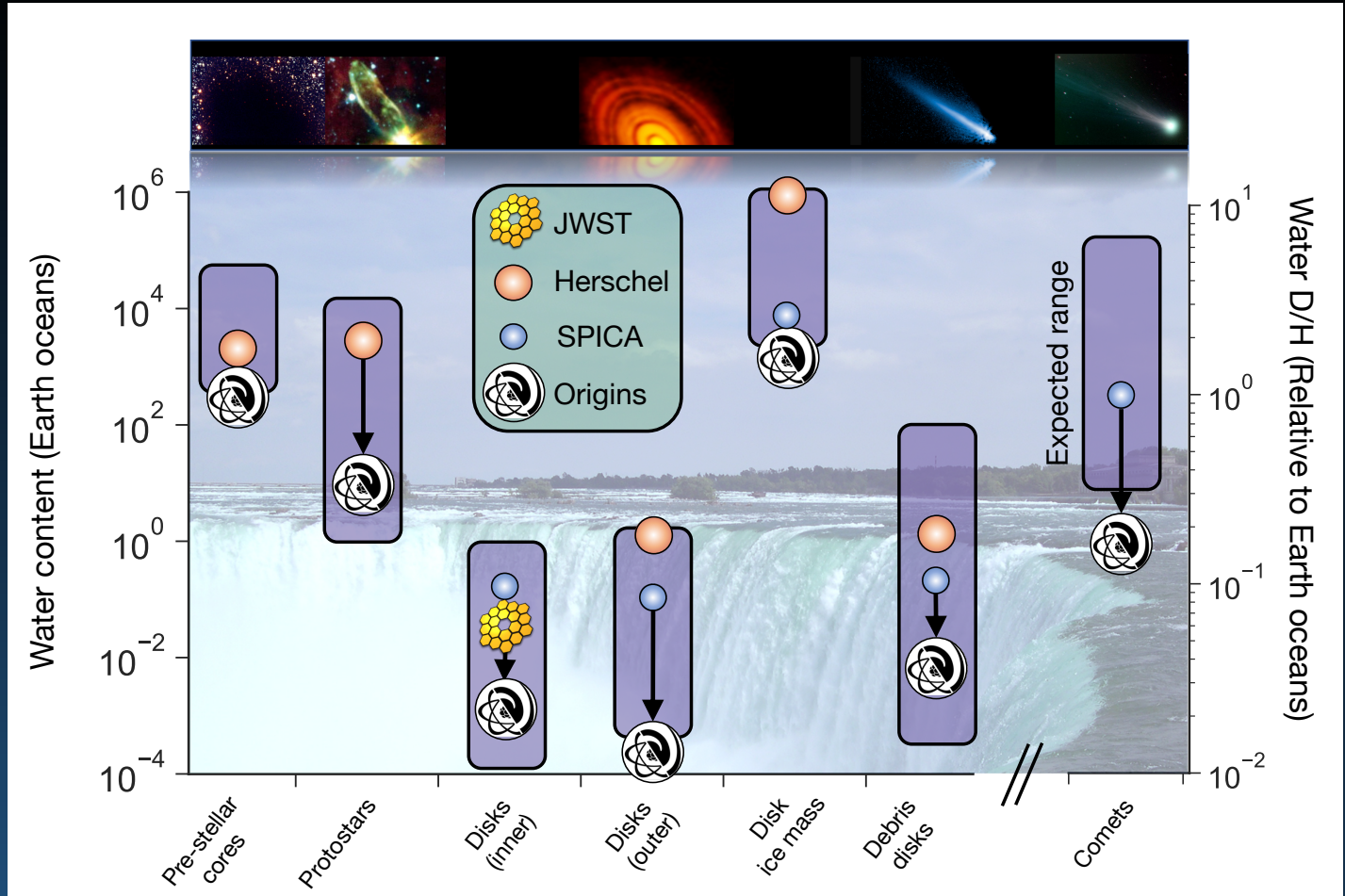
TRACING WATER EMISSION IN DISKS

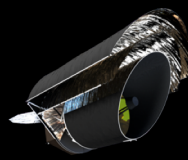




Water and disk masses across all evolutionary stages

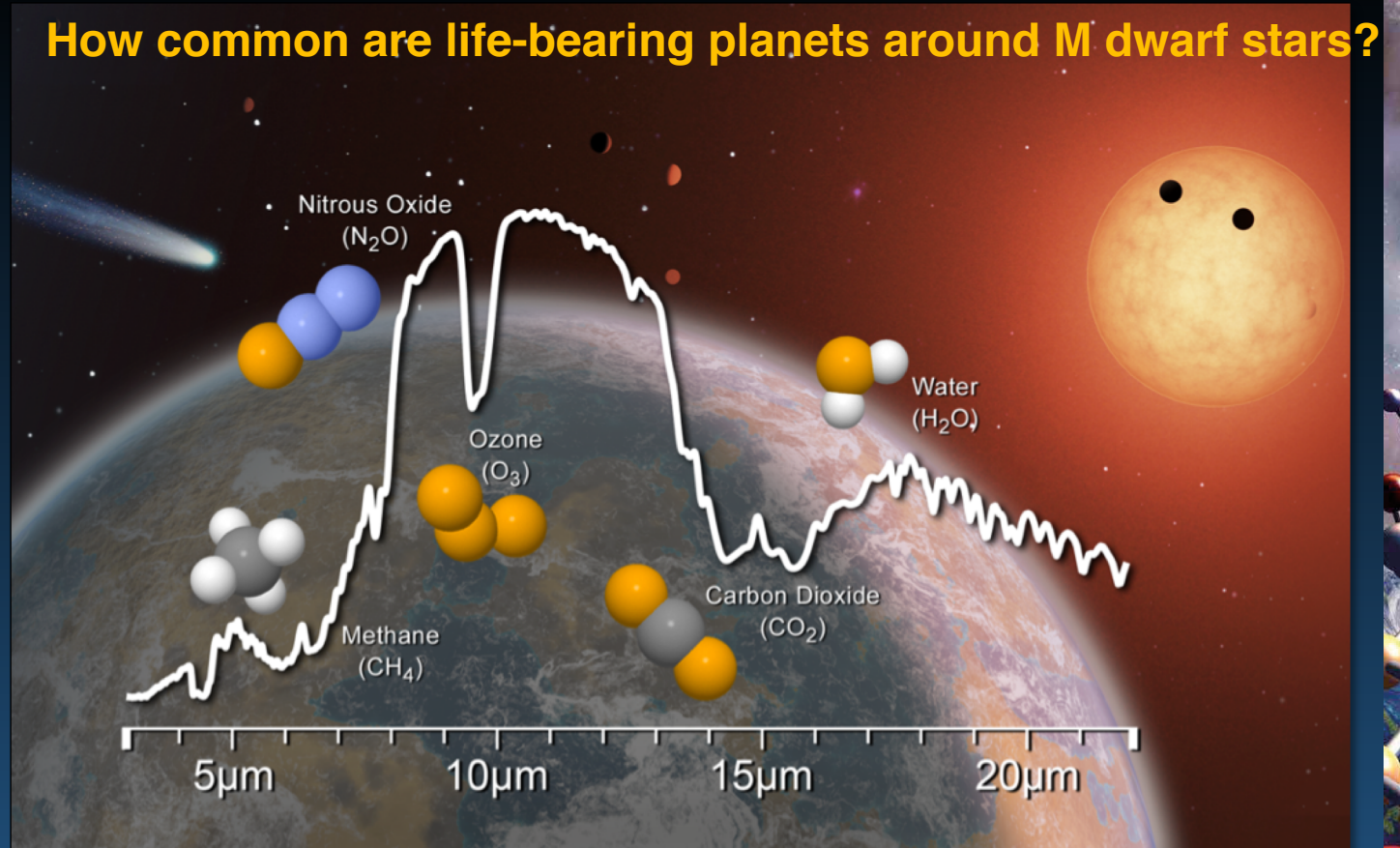
- Detect nearly the entire rotational spectrum of **water** in **1000 planet-forming disks** to reveal the trail of life's ingredients.
- Use the ground-state line of deuterated hydrogen (HD) to determine the **planet-forming mass** in disks.
- Measure the D/H ratio in over 100 comets to understand the **delivery of water** to our own inhabited planet.

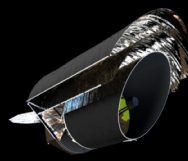




Searching for biosignatures in M-dwarf planets

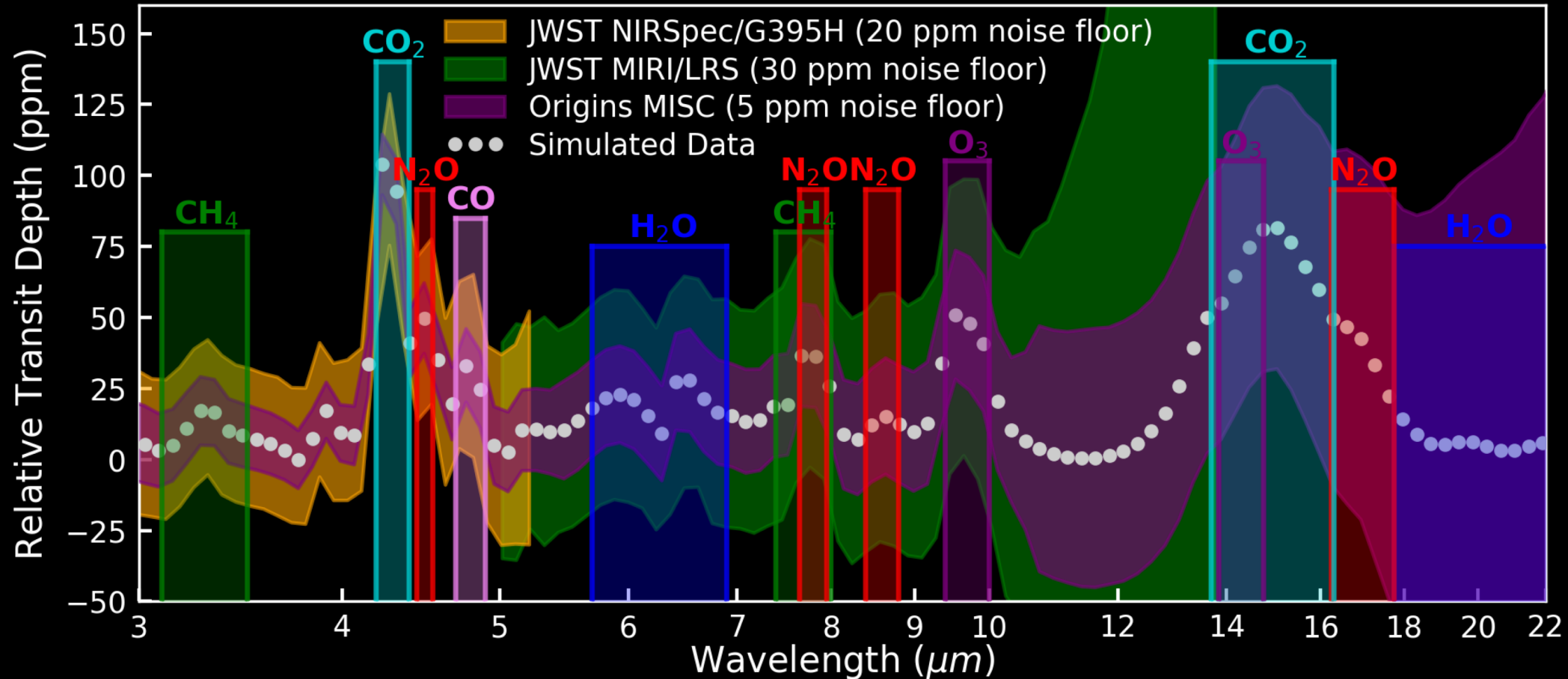
- Assess the **habitability** of nearby exoplanets and search for **signs of life**.
- Constrain the presence of **bio-indicators** (H_2O and CO_2) and **biosignatures** (O_3 , N_2O and CH_4) in rocky planets transiting **M dwarfs**.
- Be capable of answering the age-old question of "Are we alone?"

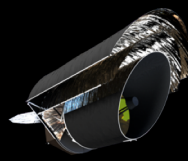




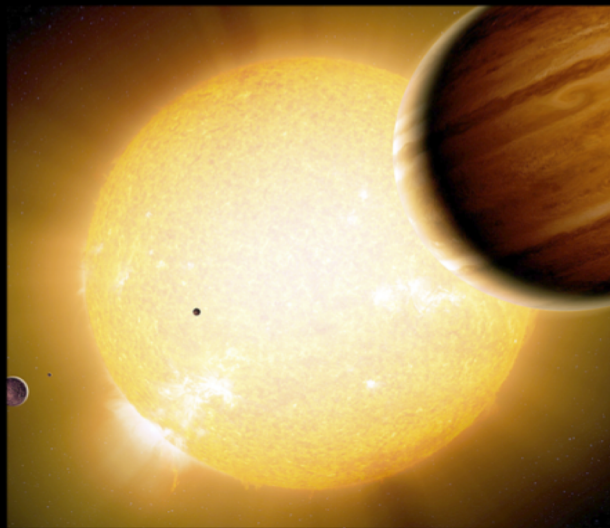
Detections of biosignatures require 5ppm precision

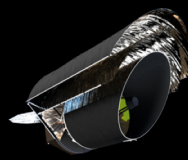
85 Transits (Per Telescope) of TRAPPIST-1e, $K_{mag}=10.3$, $R=50$





Open vast, new discovery space





Contact and next steps

- Meet the *Origins* team at the NASA booth
- Try the *Origins* Virtual Reality experience!
- Many *Origins* posters in multiple sessions
- Join the *Origins* Scavenger hunt!
- Follow us on @NASAOriginsTele
- More information on <http://origins.ipac.caltech.edu>

Consider *Origins* when preparing decadal white papers

