

Multi-scale multi-resolution 3D dust astrometry of the Milky Way and its molecular clouds

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In collaboration with: Blakesley Burkhart (Flatiron/Rutgers), Dan Foreman-Mackey (CCA/Google), Andrew Gordon Wilson (NYU) and Geoff Pleis (UBC), Julianne Dalcanton (CCA), David Hogg (NYU/CCA), Coryn Bailer-Jones (MPIA), Morgan Fouesneau (MPIA), Rene Andrae (MPIA), Thomas Müller (MPIA), Piero Coronica (MPCDF), Timoteo Colnaghi (MPCDF)

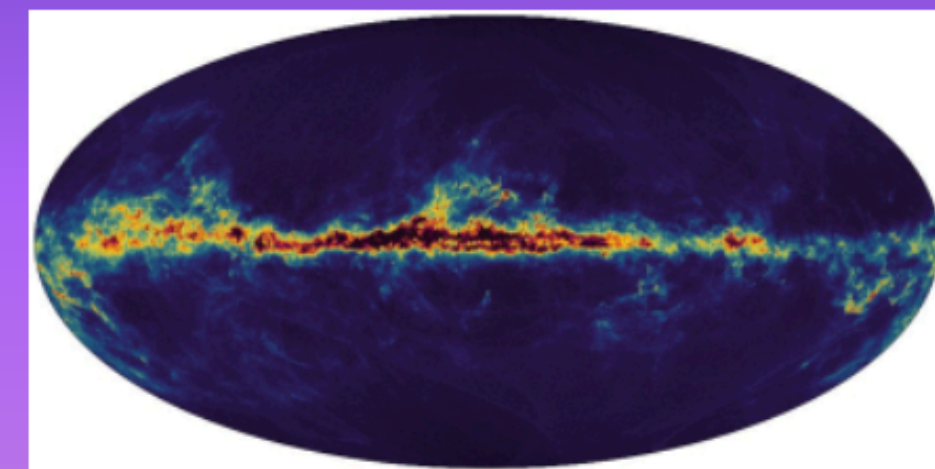
Dust is crucial to galaxy evolution - Life cycle of dust

Formed in evolved stars



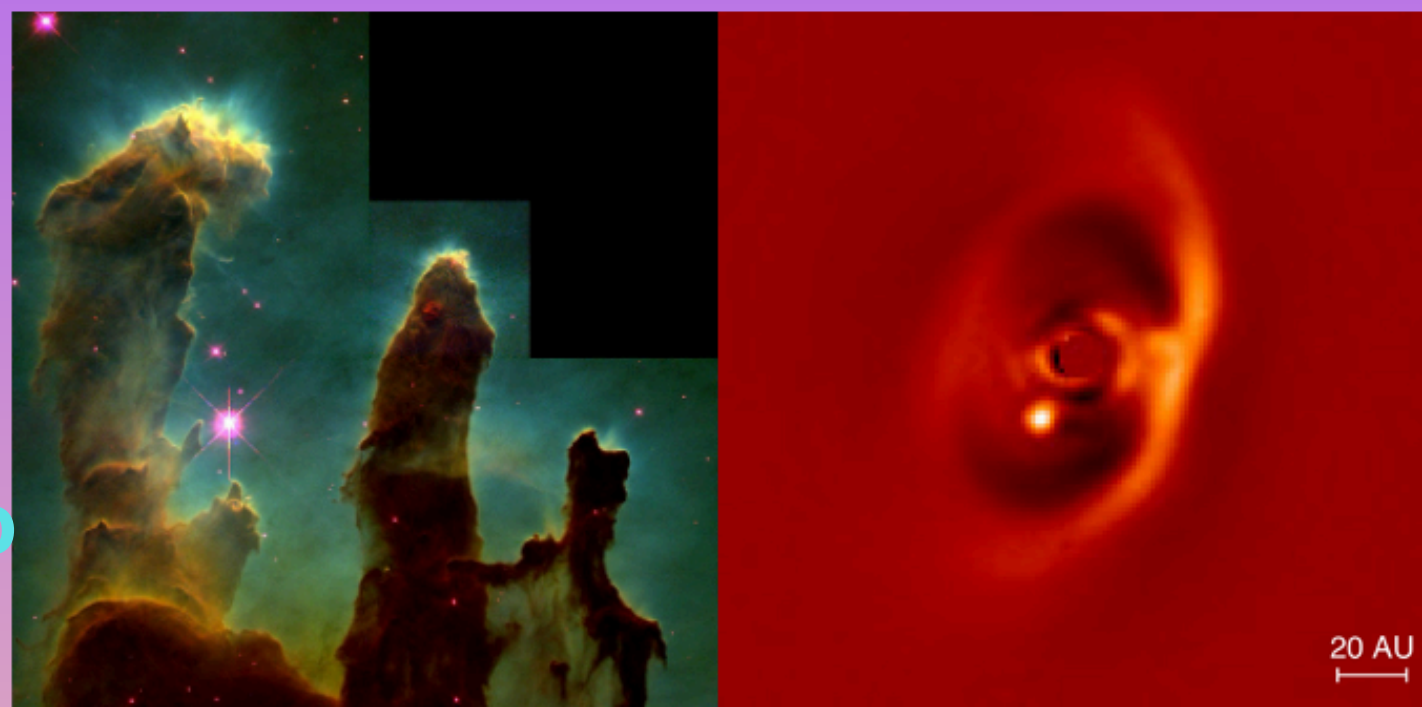
Ejected by stellar winds, Planetary nebulae and supernovae

<1% of total baryonic mass



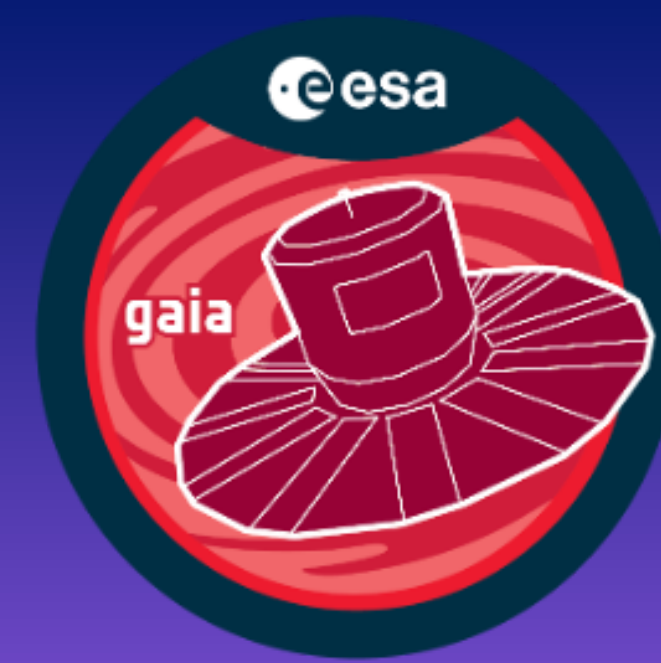
Processed in the ISM

Incorporated back into star and planet formation

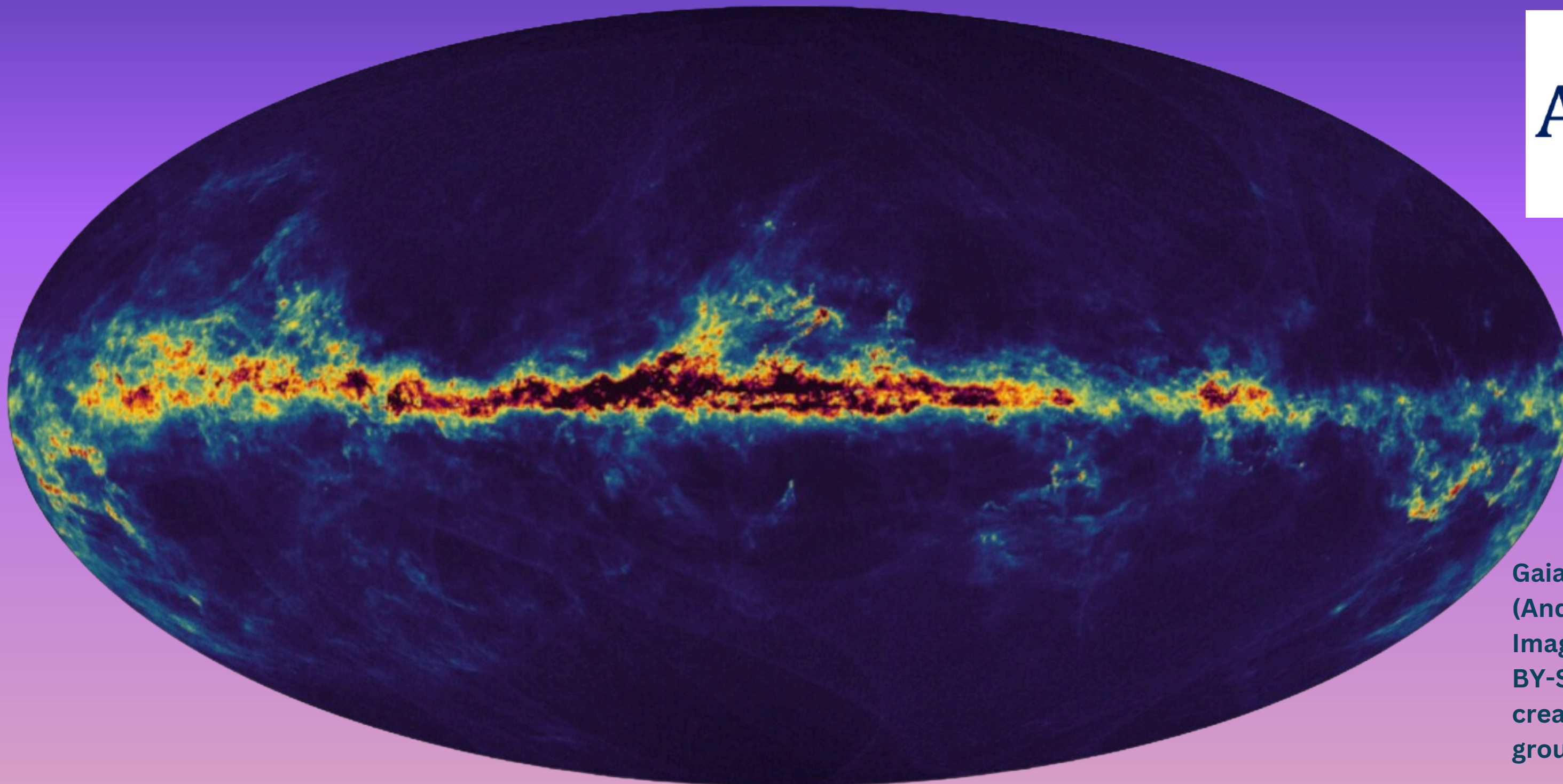


Gaia Era - Map dust in 3D

- Precise parallaxes and extinctions to hundreds of millions of stars
- Stellar 3D positions, proper motions and extinctions - 3D Dust density
- 3D dust density - Structure of the Milky Way



$$A_V = \int_0^s \rho ds$$



Gaia DR3 GSPphot extinctions
(Andrae et al., 2022).

Image Credits: ESA/Gaia/DPAC - CC
BY-SA 3.0 IGO. Acknowledgements:
created by T.E.Dharmawardena, Gaia
group @ MPIA

Dust astrocartography

Distribution - A novel 6D dust astrocartography code

- An open source 6D dust cartography package
- Input (public): Any stellar distance and extinction catalogue
- Input (testing): Add line absorption, velocity catalogues, stellar proper motions
- 3D mapping: Map 3 kpc all sky volume at 0.1-0.7 pc resolution in one week on one H100 GPU [Dharmawardena+2024]
- Latest developments:
 - Latent Variable Nearest Neighbour Gaussian Processes
 - Custom multiscale kernel
 - Deep kernel learning: expand to 6D mapping (testing phase)

www.mwdust.com

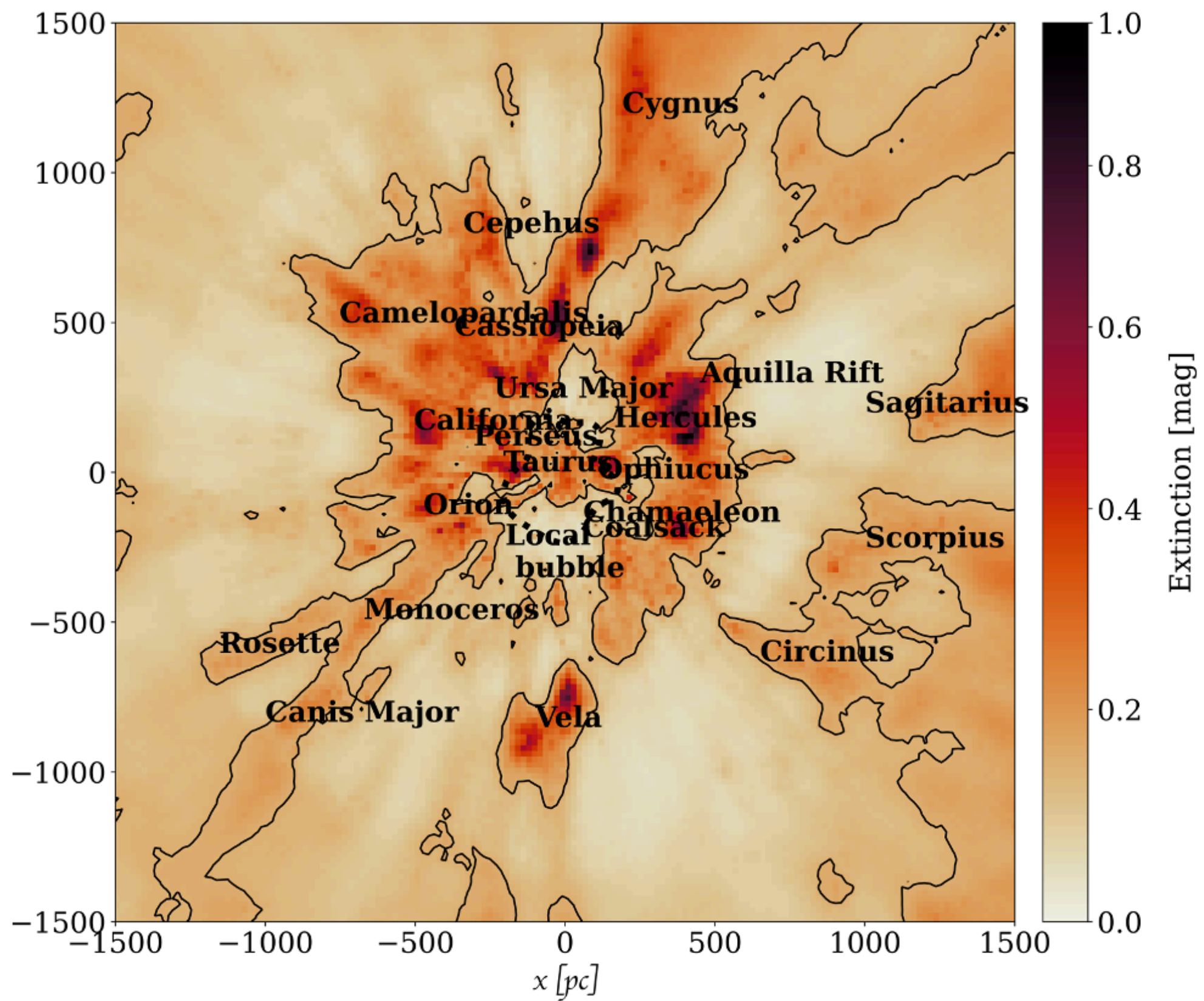
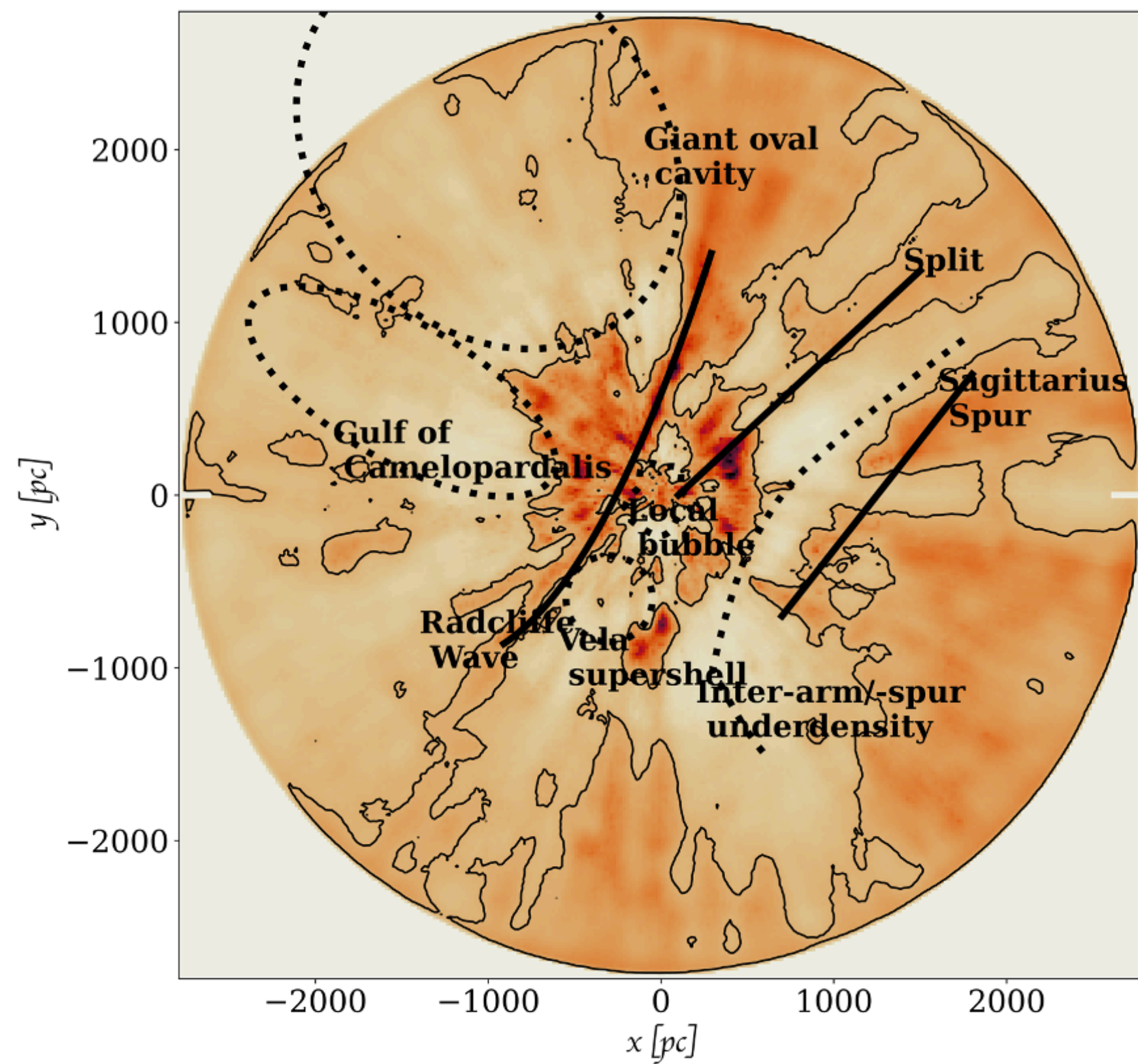


www.github.com/thavisha/distribution

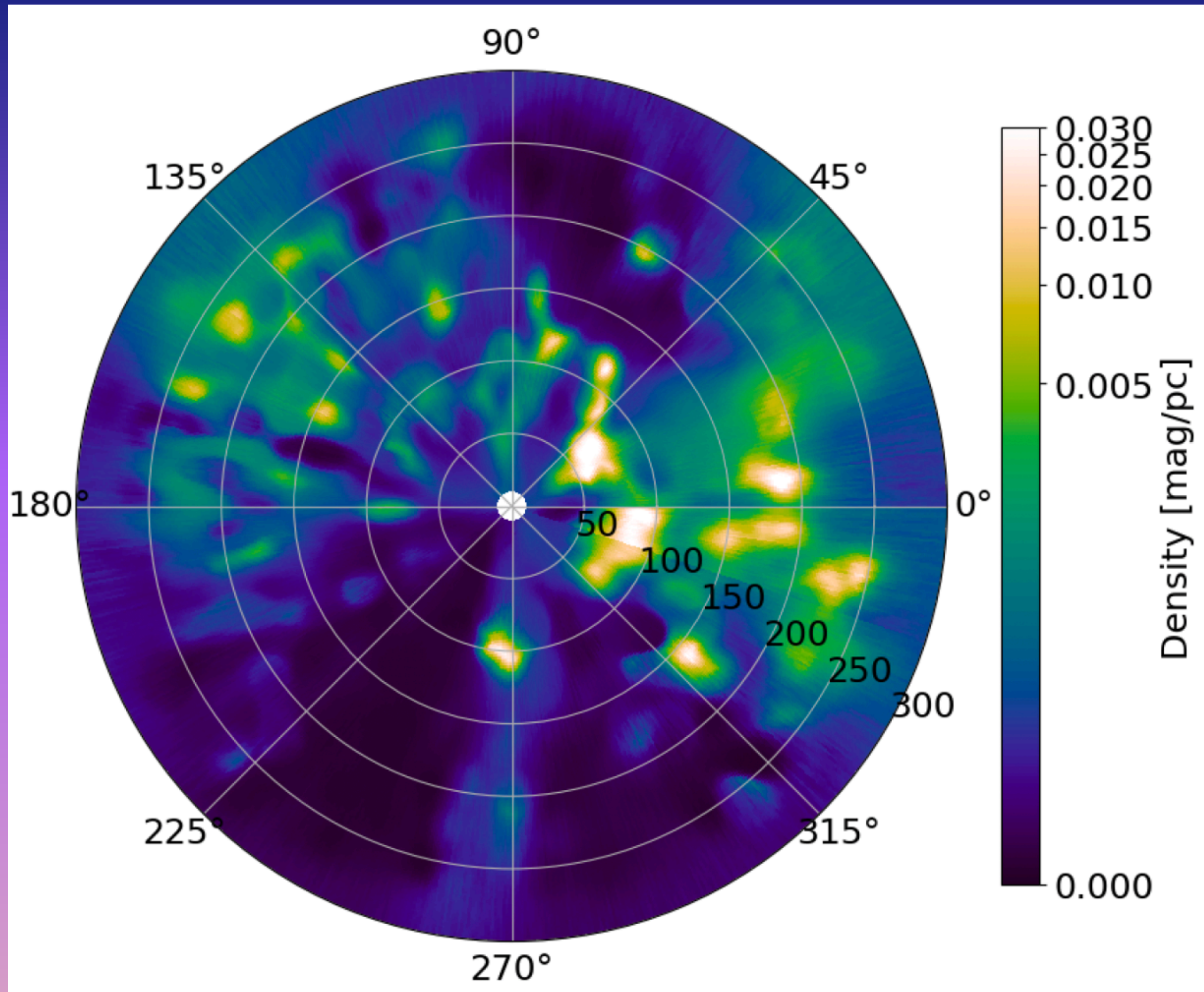


Dust astrocartography of the Milky Way

The 3D structure of the Milky Way - Large scale



The 3D structure of the Milky Way - Inner 300 pc



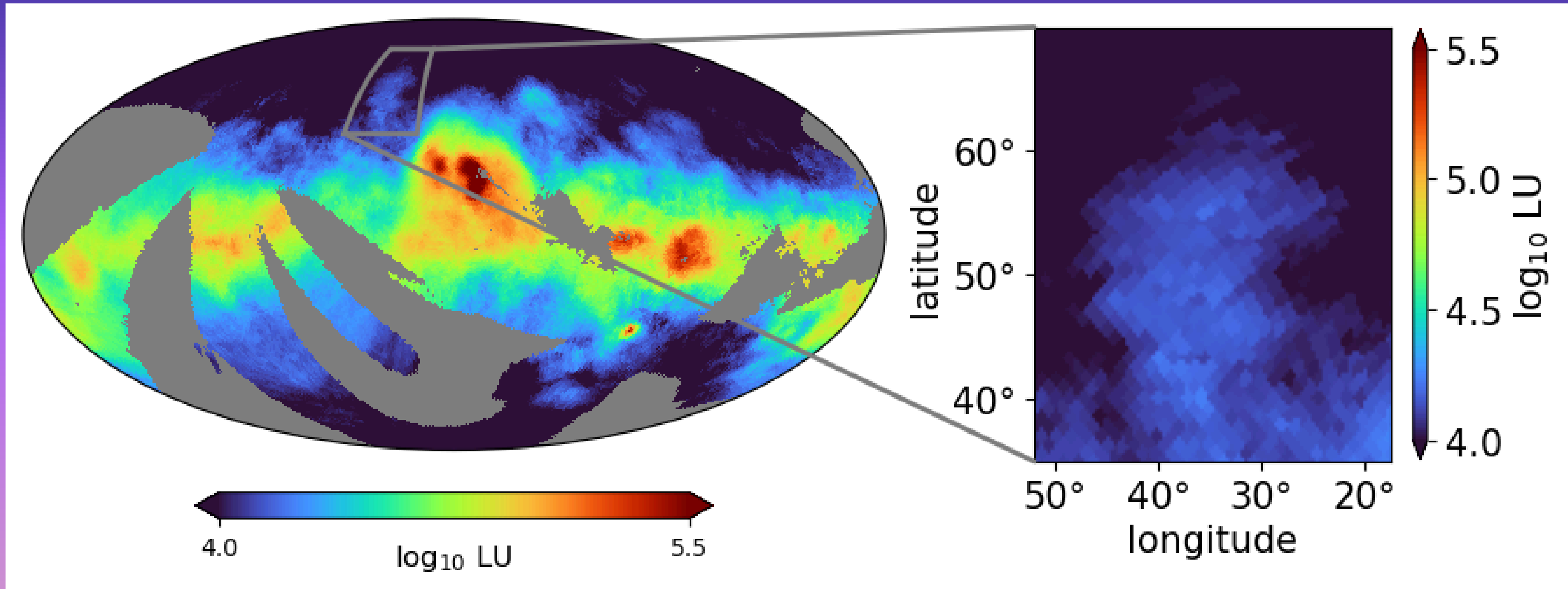
Dust cartography of the newly discovered nearest molecular cloud, Eos



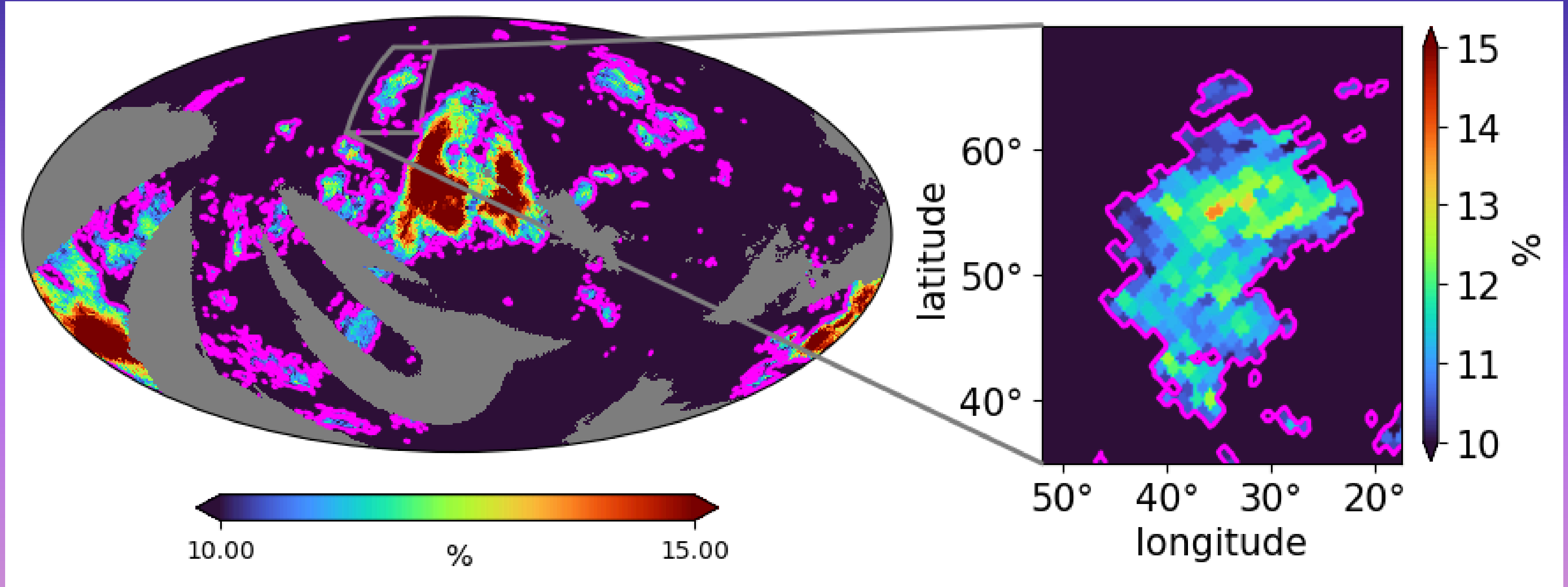
In collaboration with **Blakesley Burkhart**
(Flatiron/Rutgers)

The Eos Cloud - Discovered in H₂ fluorescence in the UV

- New large nearby diffuse cloud
- First molecular cloud to be discovered in H₂ fluorescence in the UV (FIMS/SPEAR data; Jo+2017)

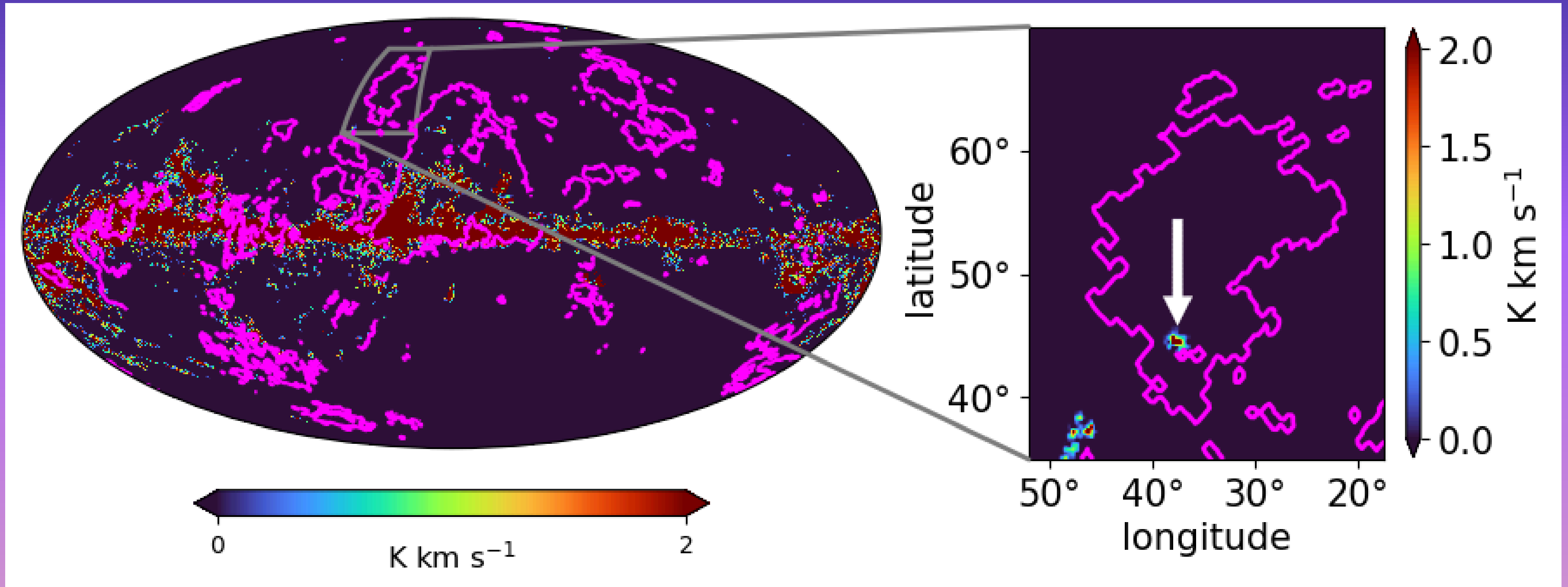


The Eos Cloud - On-sky boundary in H2 intensity/Total FUV intensity



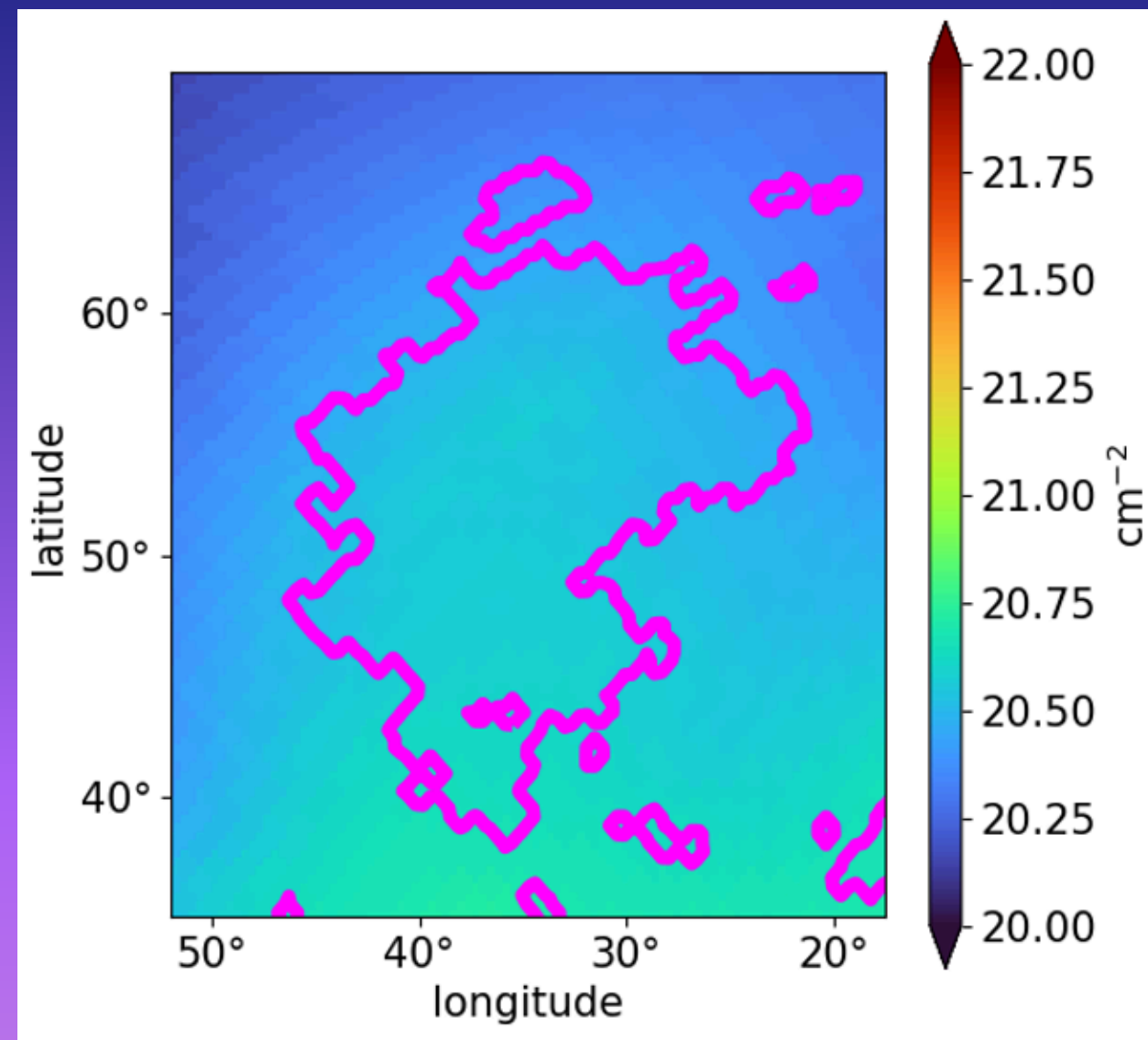
The Eos Cloud - CO dark

- CO emission - Very little CO present (data from Dame+2020) - matches Planck CO maps
- CO-dark molecular gas
- Kinematic distance to CO clump: 280 (+180/-210)

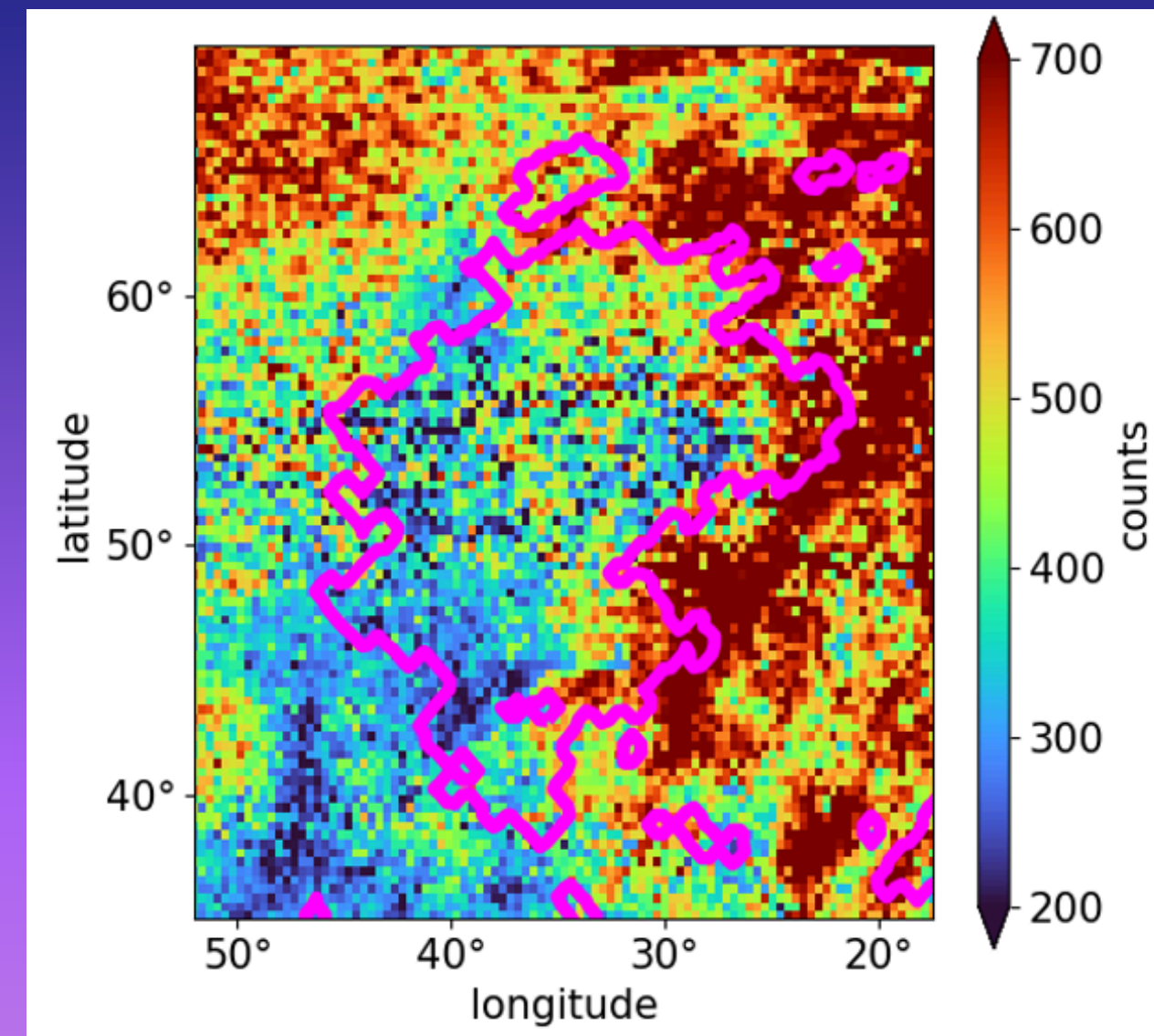


Burkhart, Dharmawardena + in prep.
(shared first author)

The Eos Cloud - Other tracers



- HI - diffused in atomic gas (data from H4PI)
- Formed of molecular gas and not atomic

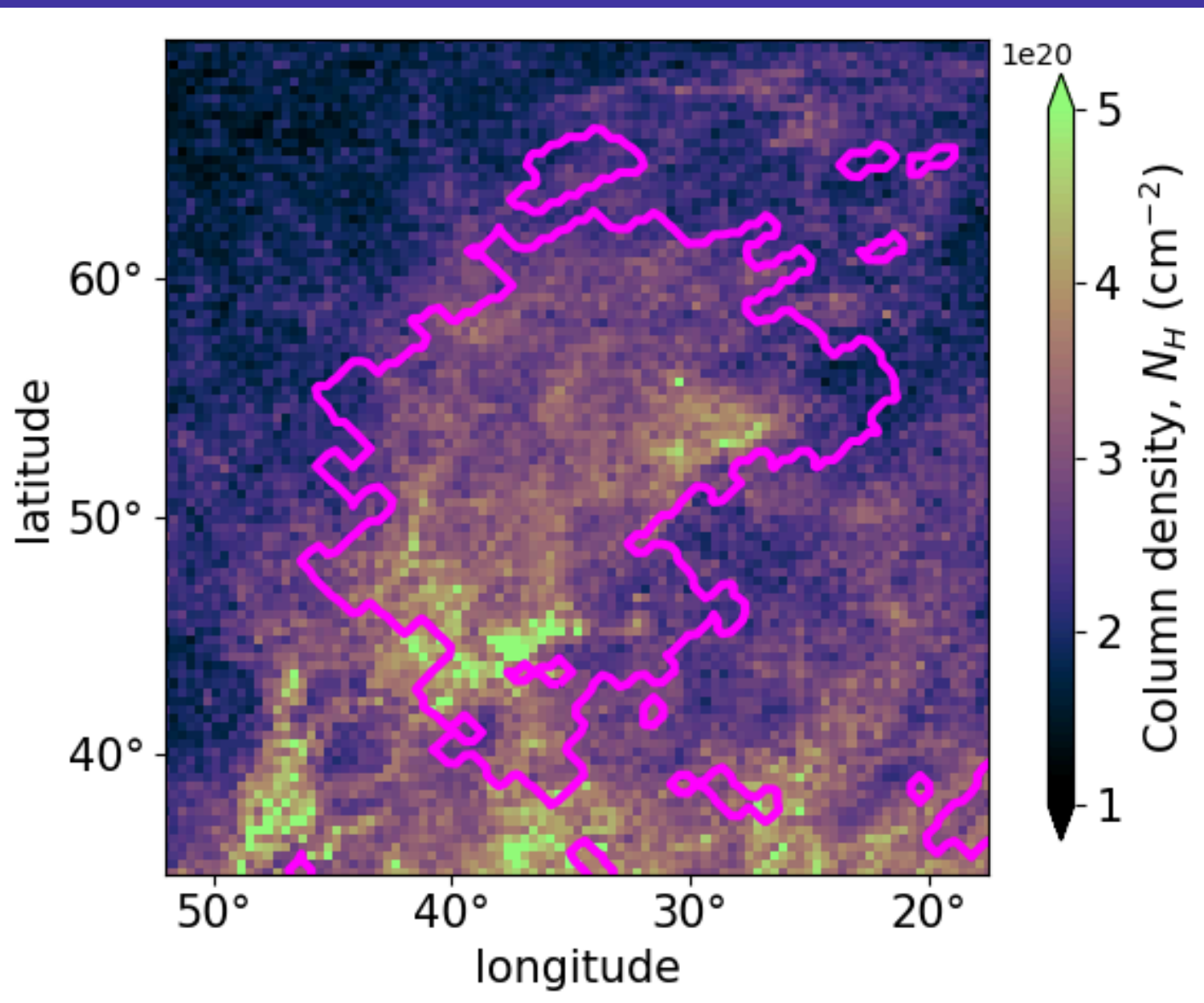


- 1/4 KeV soft x-ray - clear gap (data from Rosat)
- Absorbing background Galactic xray emission

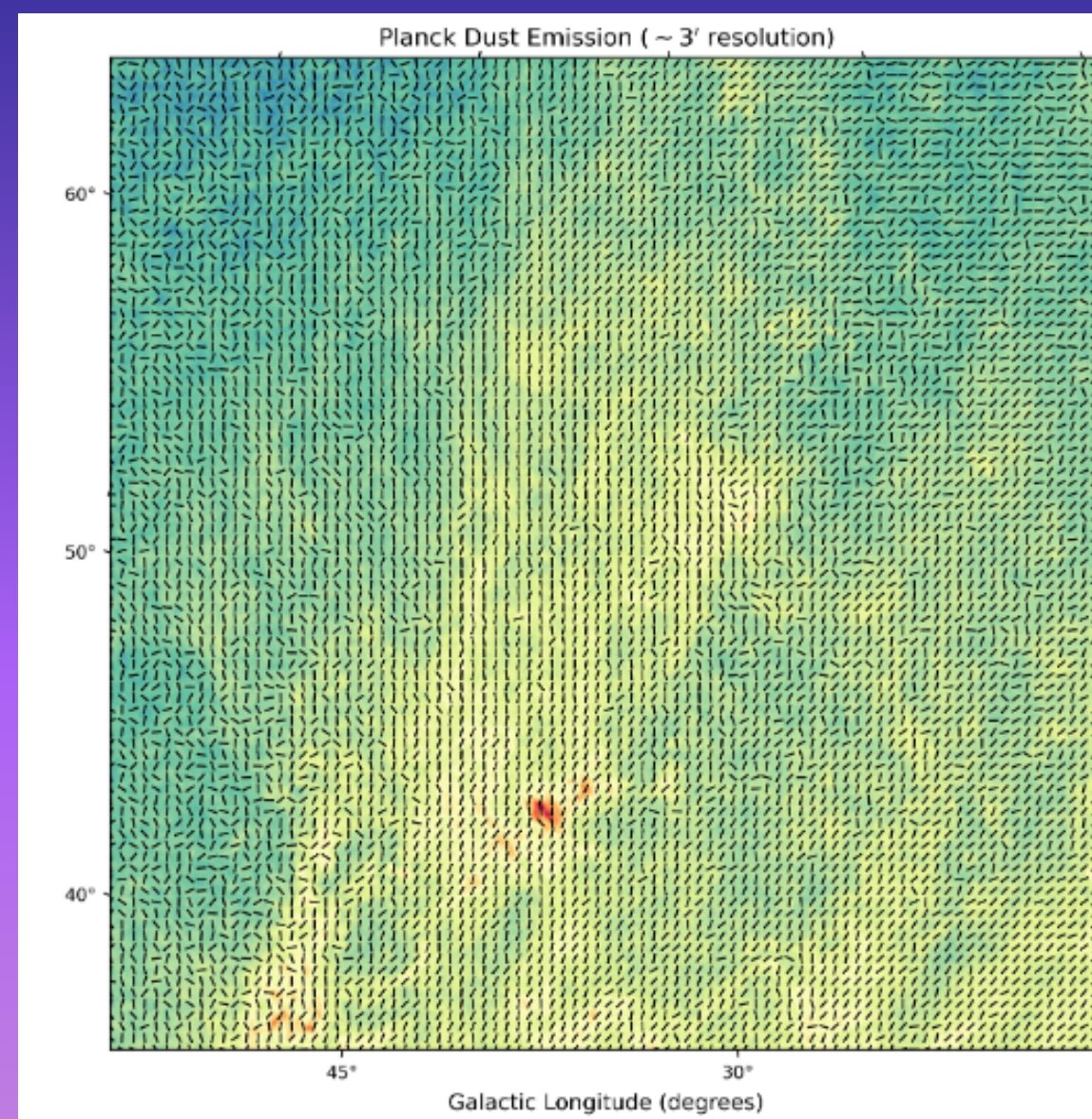
Burkhart, Dharmawardena + in prep.

(shared first author)

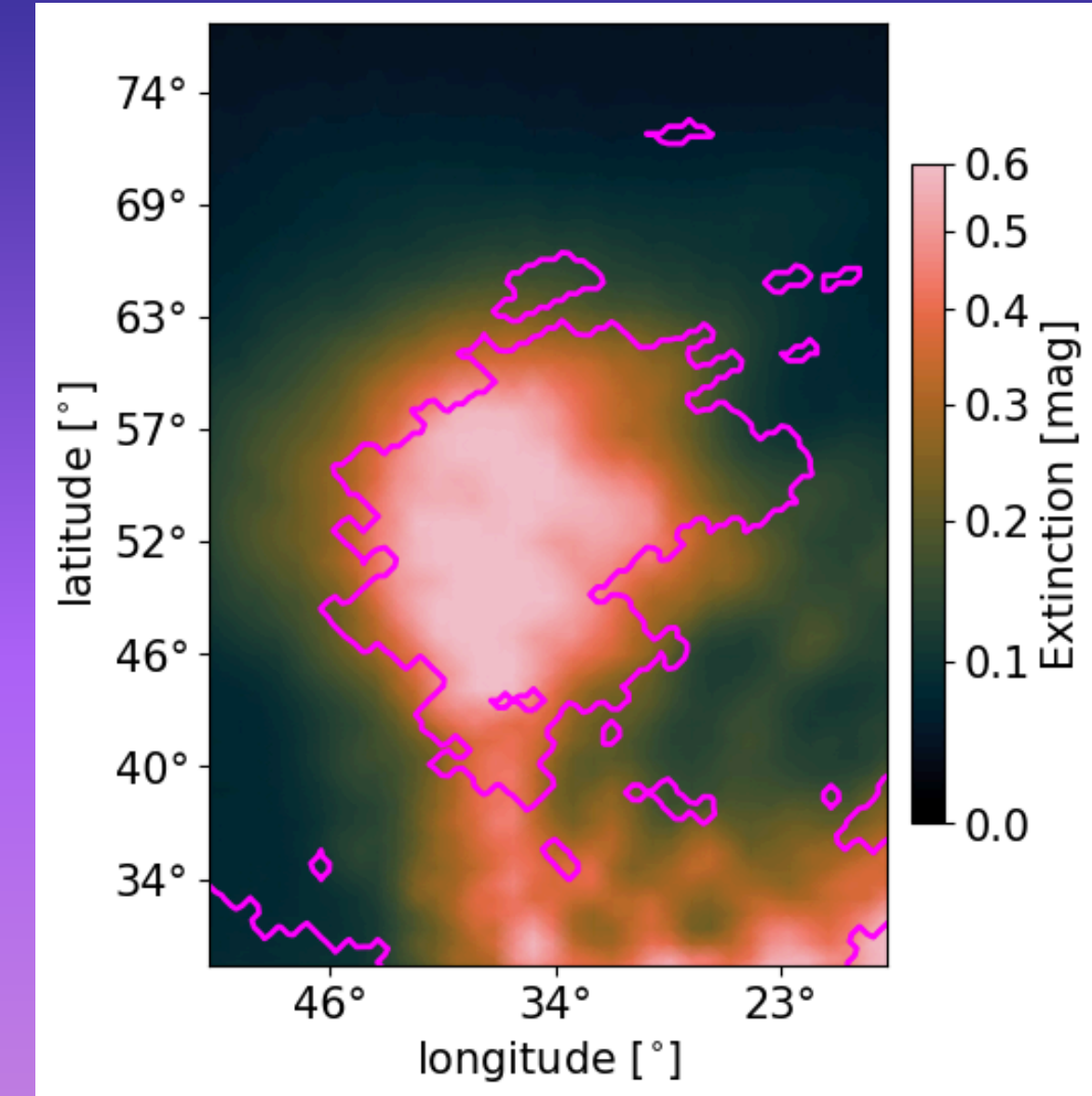
The Eos Cloud - Other tracers



- Planck column density from 545 GHz map



- Dust polarisation - Planck magnetic field from 545 GHz map
- Magnetic fields ordered in Eos cloud and disordered outside

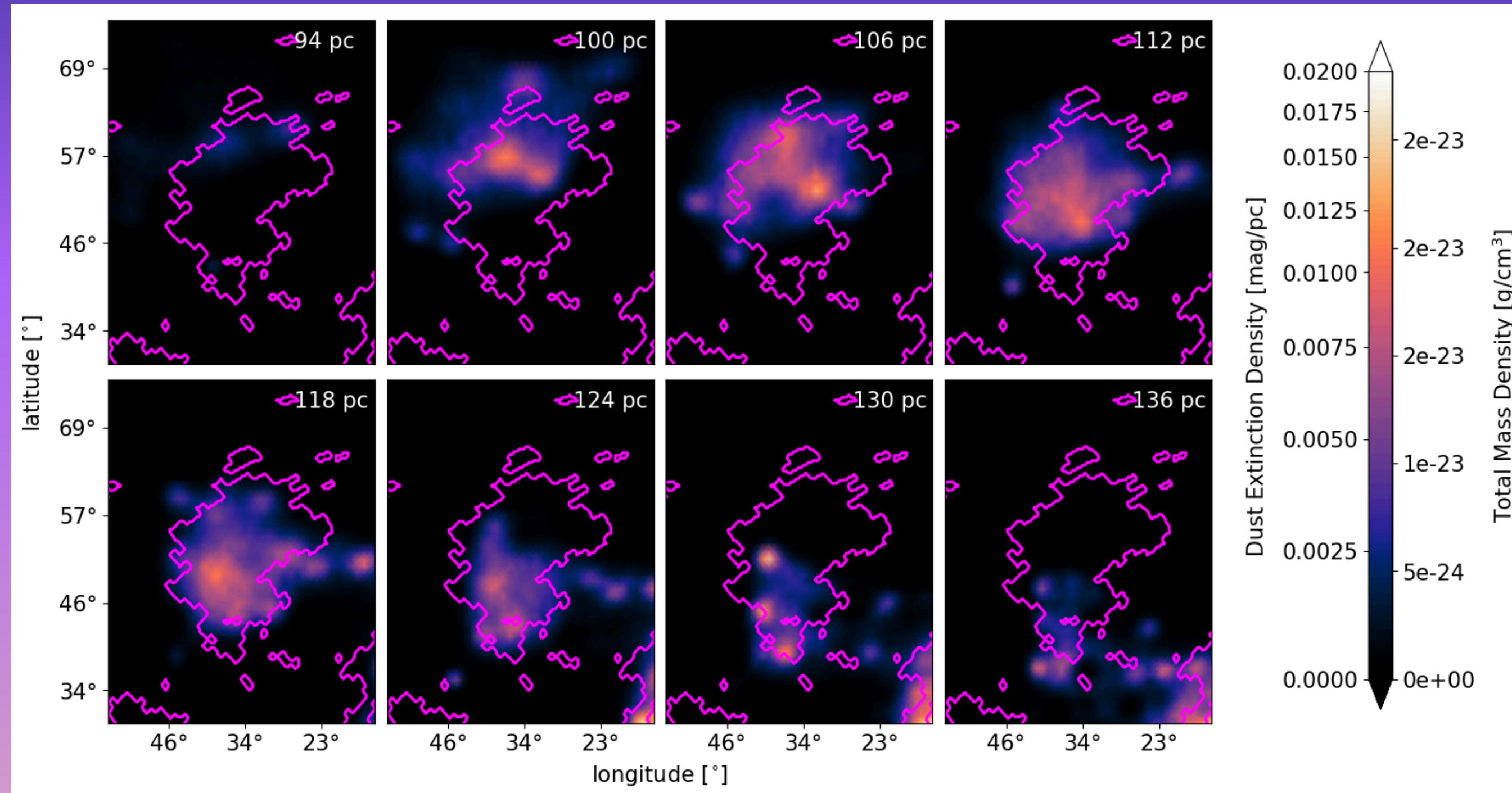


- Integrated dust extinction with **Distribution**

Burkhart, Dharmawardena + in prep.
(shared first author)

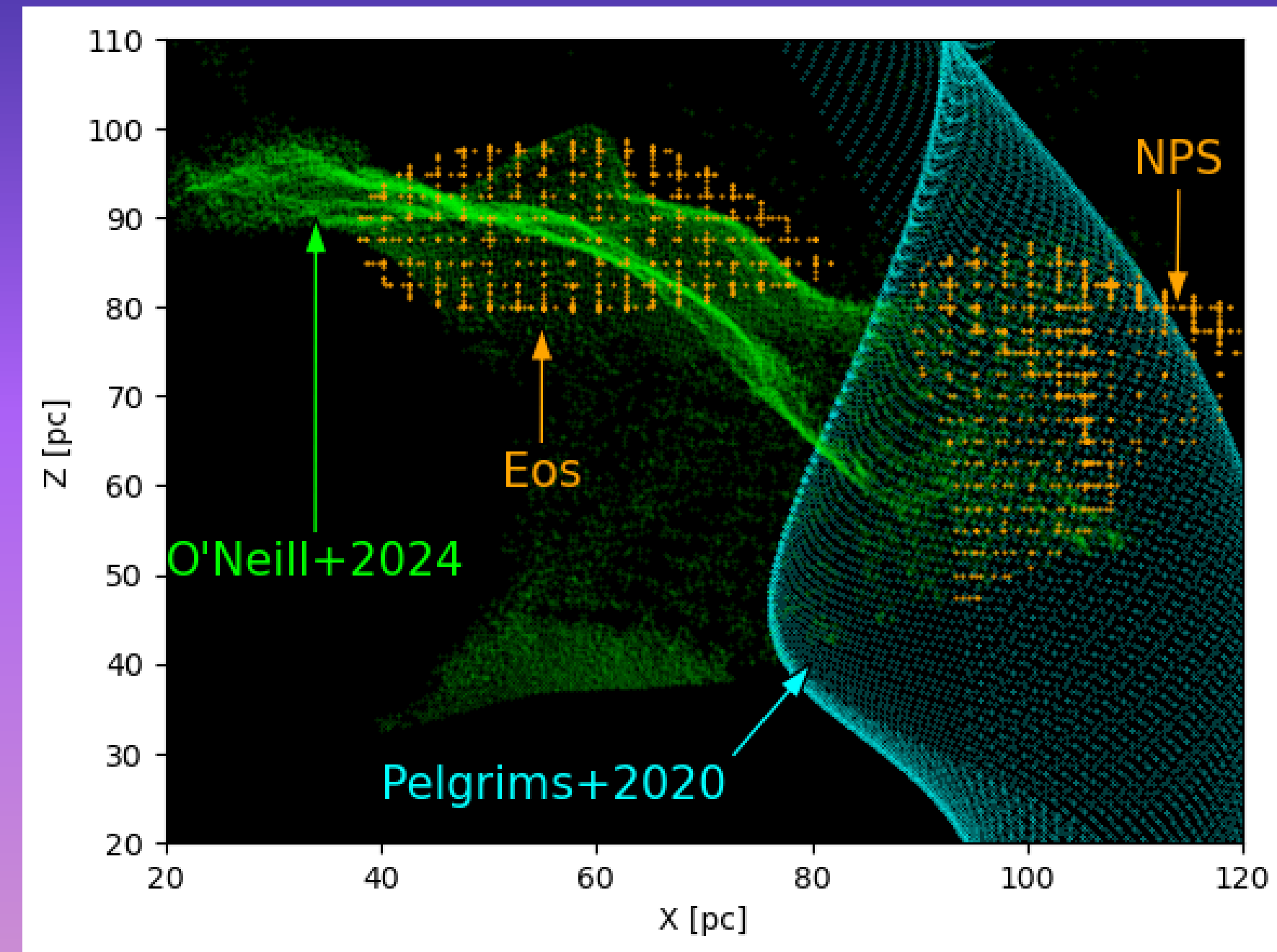
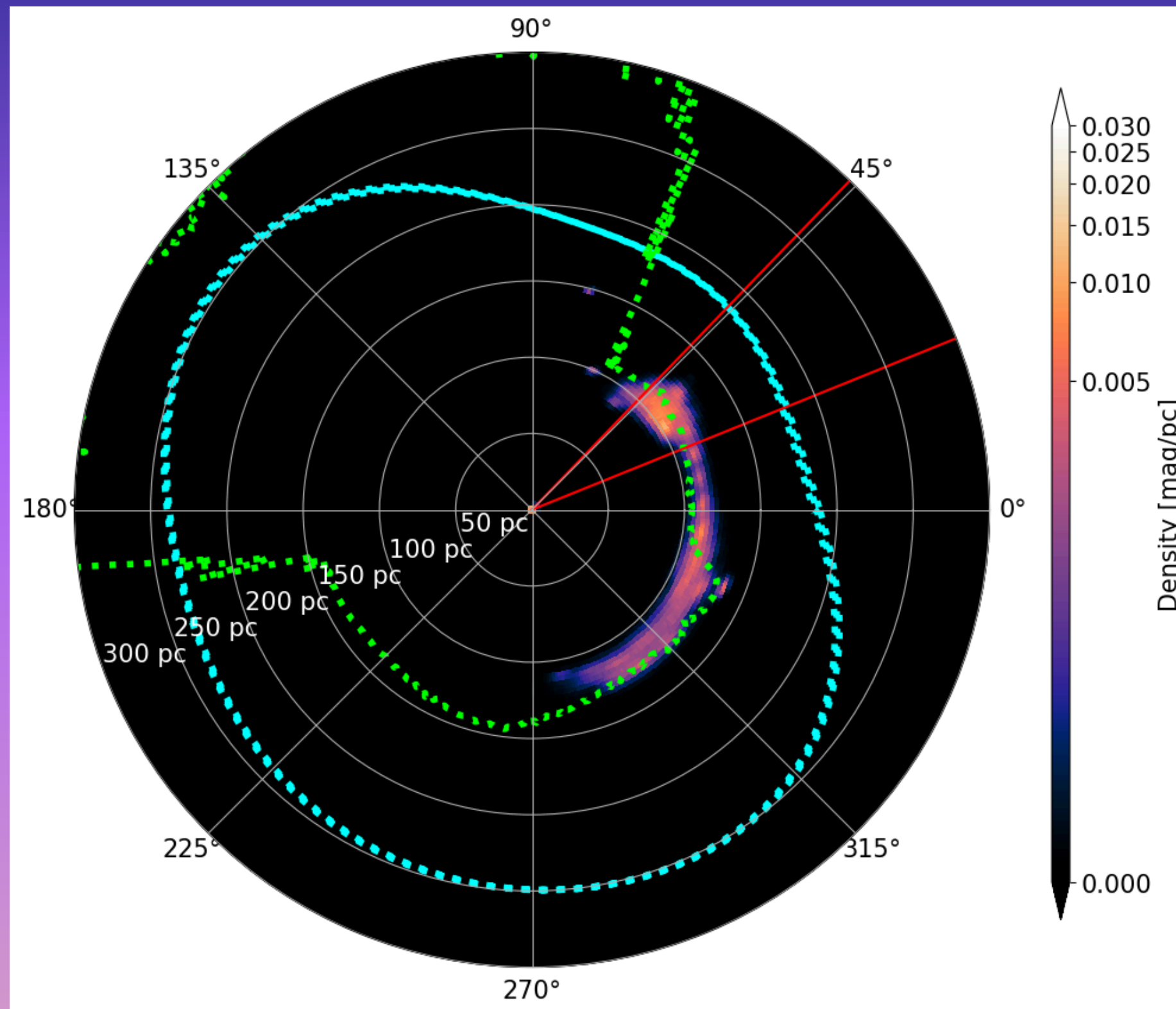
The Eos Cloud - Confirming size and position with 3D dust cartography

- 3D dust density distribution with **Distribution**
- Size: Height: 35 pc; Width: 52 pc; l : 45 pc
- Largest single molecular cloud on sky (45 moons)



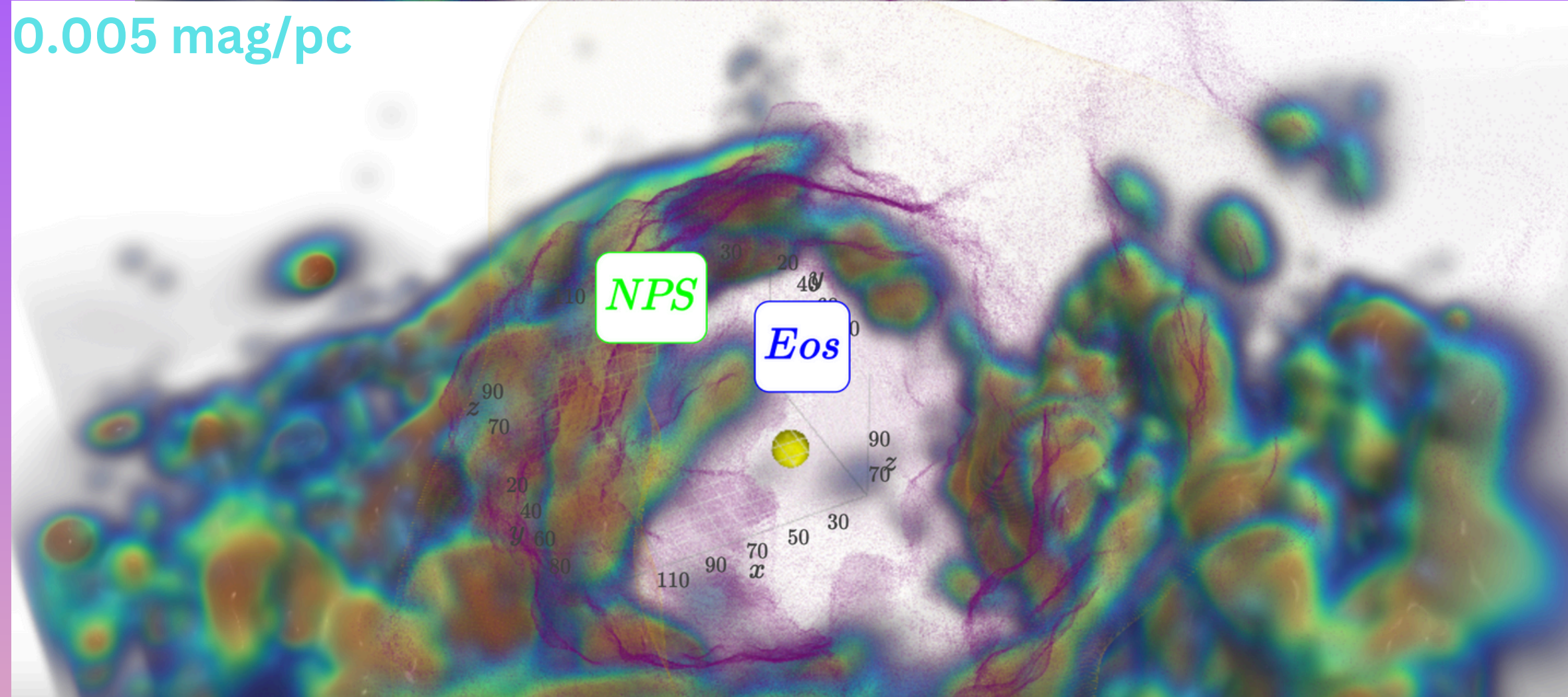
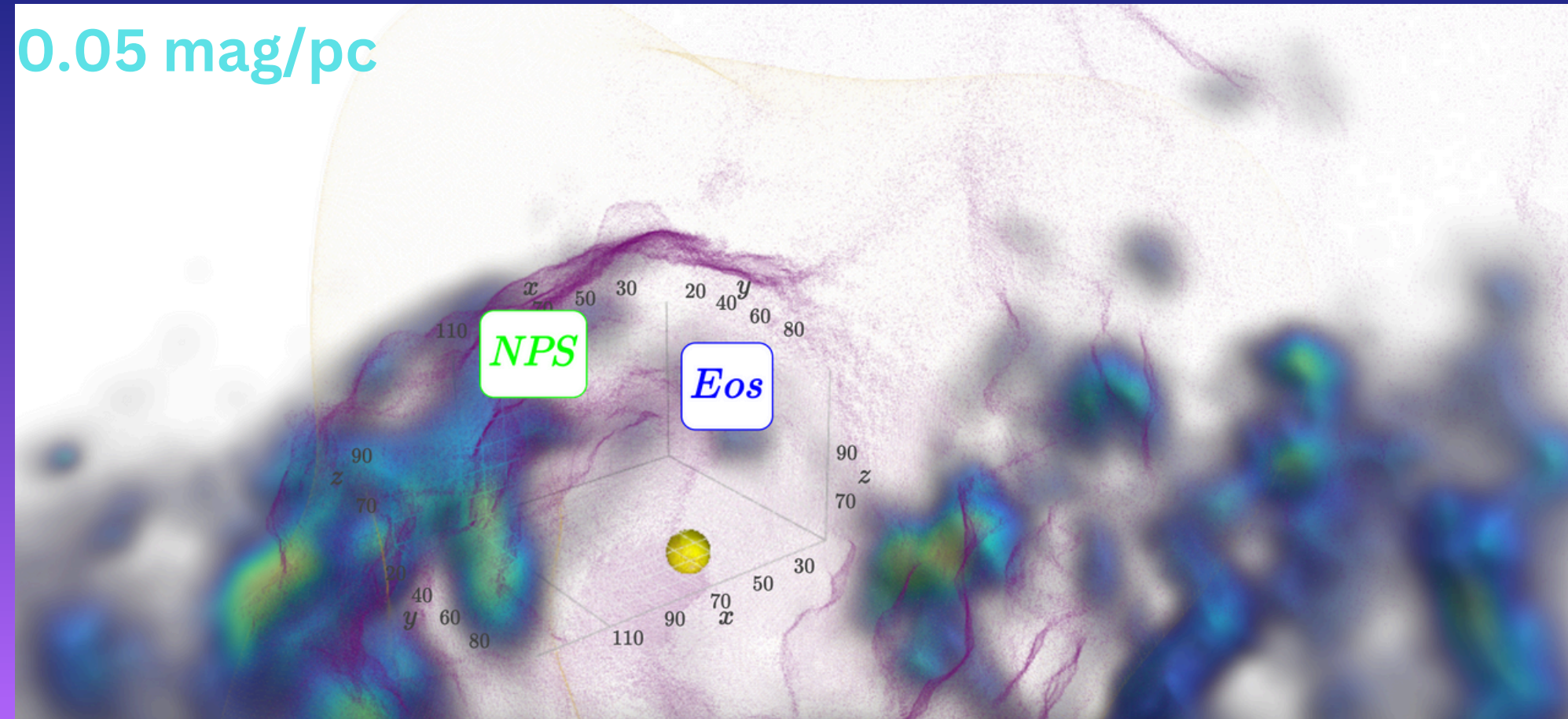
The Eos Cloud - Confirming size and position with 3D dust cartography

- Relationship to the local bubble
- UV fluorescence - excited by the x-ray emission from North Polar Spur



The Eos Cloud - Confirming size and position with 3D dust cartography

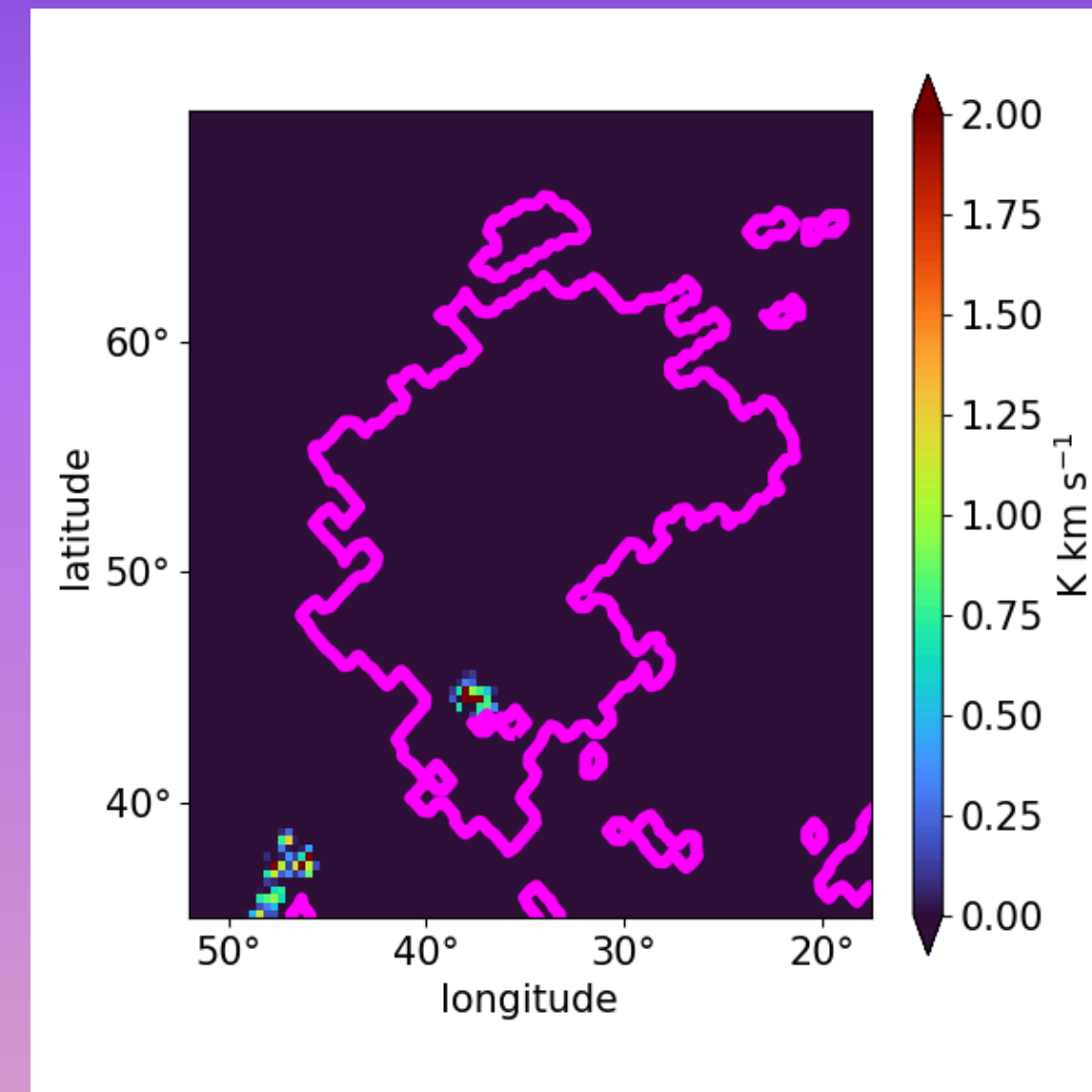
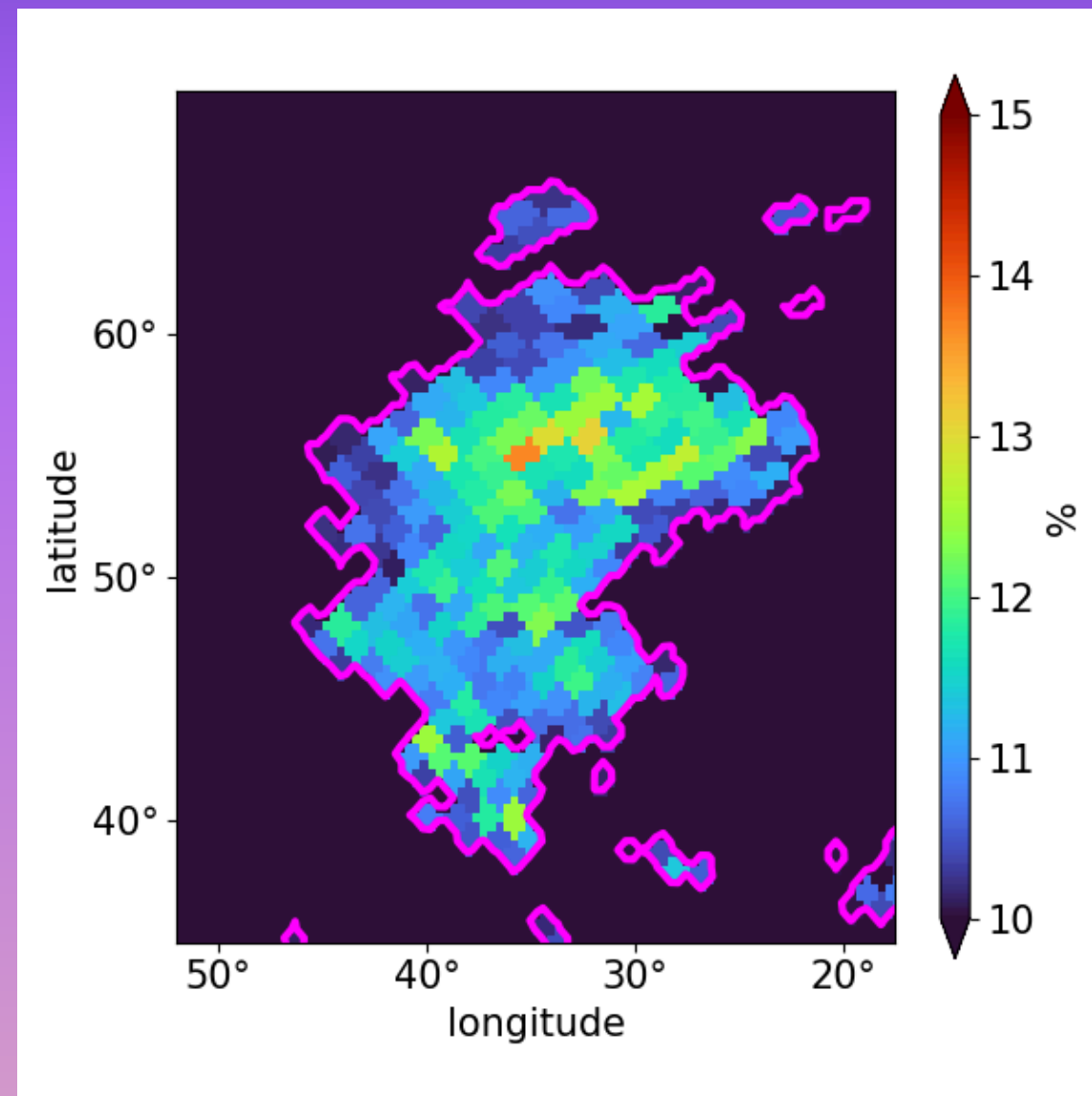
- Density scales



Burkhart,
Dharmawardena +
in prep. (shared
first author)

The Eos Cloud - Missing mass for star formation

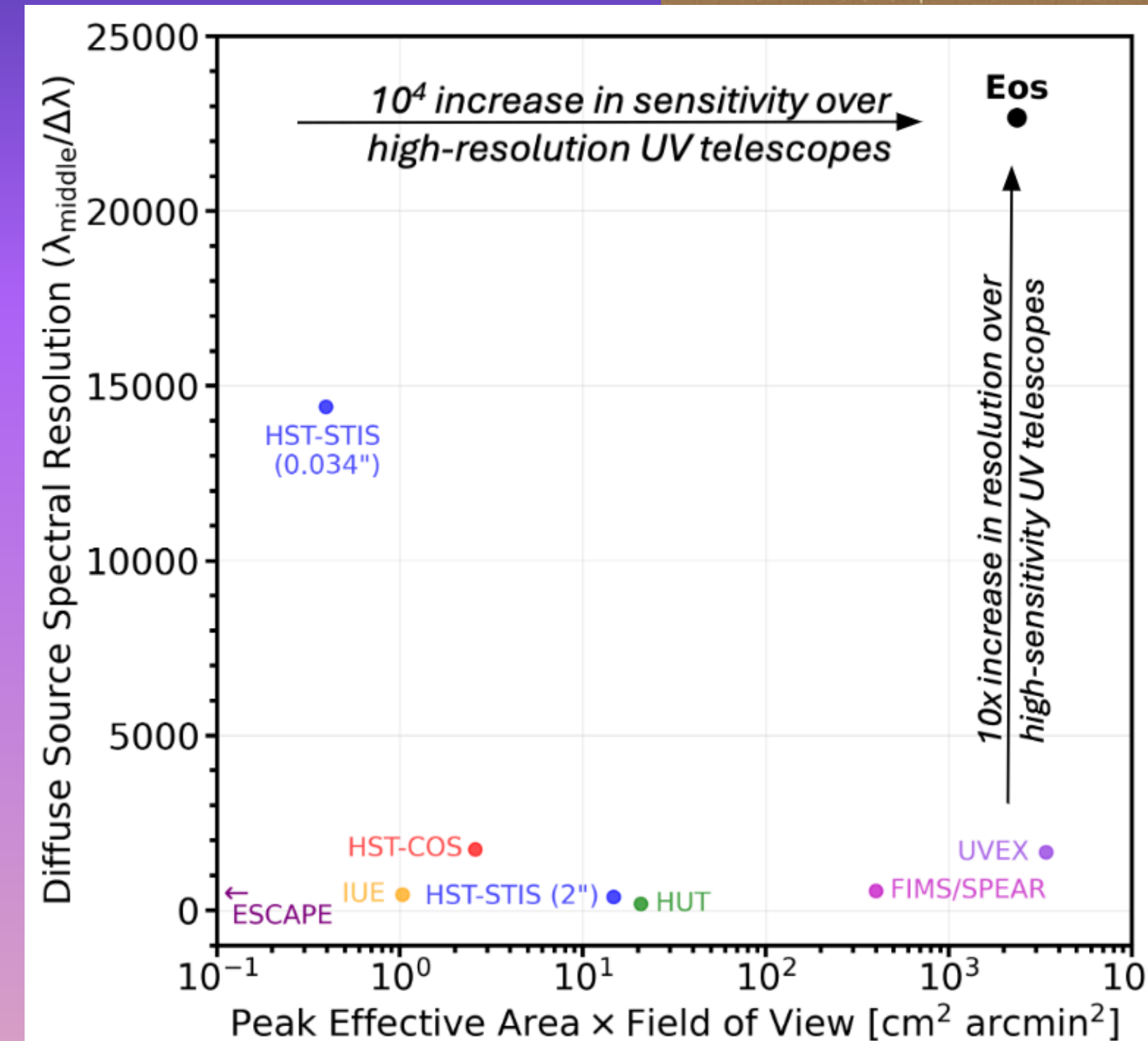
- Cloud mass based on **Distribution** 3D dust density maps
 - Total mass: $5.4e+03 M_{\odot}$ (few % in CO clump)
 - Density: $7.8e-2 M_{\odot} \text{ pc}^{-3}$
- Large mass of CO dark gas - Matches expectations from theory - >50% of mass for star formation is hidden



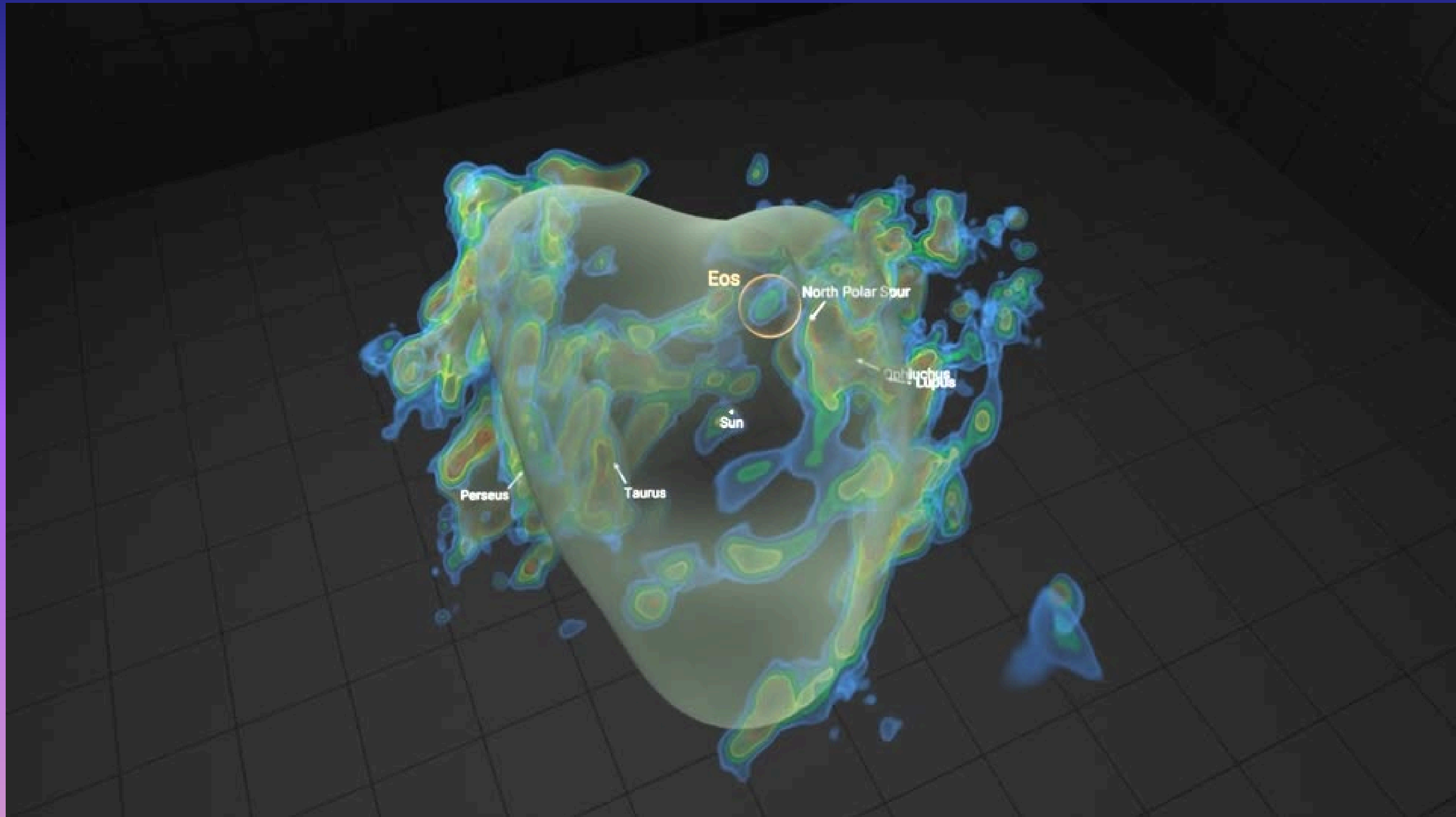
The Eos Mission - Proposed NASA SMEX mission



- Where is the hidden gas for star formation?
- Require a mission to map molecular clouds in far-UV in high resolution
- Eos mission - PI: Erika Hamden (University of Arizona)
- $R > 20,000$
- Wavelength range: 135 nm - 170 nm
- An industrial-scale, high-resolution spectroscopic census of all observable Galactic molecular clouds for the FIRST TIME in the UV



The Eos Cloud - Interactive view



To conclude....

- 3D dust cartography is crucial to determine the structure and parameters of molecular clouds and the Milky Way
- **Distribution** - An open source 3D dust density and extinction cartography package
 - www.mwdust.com
 - www.github.com/thavisha/distribution
- Recover a wide range of features from small parsec scale to massive kilo parsec scale filaments, sheet, bubbles to voids
- The local bubble is not a complete void and has diffuse material in within it.
- The Eos cloud - Discovery of the nearest diffused molecular cloud (formed nearly entirely of CO-dark molecular gas) - Burkhart, Dharmawardena + in prep.
- Upcoming
 - Simultaneous 3D gas maps with gas absorption and emission - 6D momentum maps
 - 3D structure of the LMC/SMC with GDR4
 - Eos telescope mission
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