

# Kinetic tomography of the Galactic disk

## Local ISM motions using 3D dust, line emission, and machine vision

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In collaboration with  
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R. A. Benjamin, P. Hennebelle, J. E. G. Peek, H. Beuther,  
G. Edenhofer, E. Zari, C. Swiggum, & C. Zucker

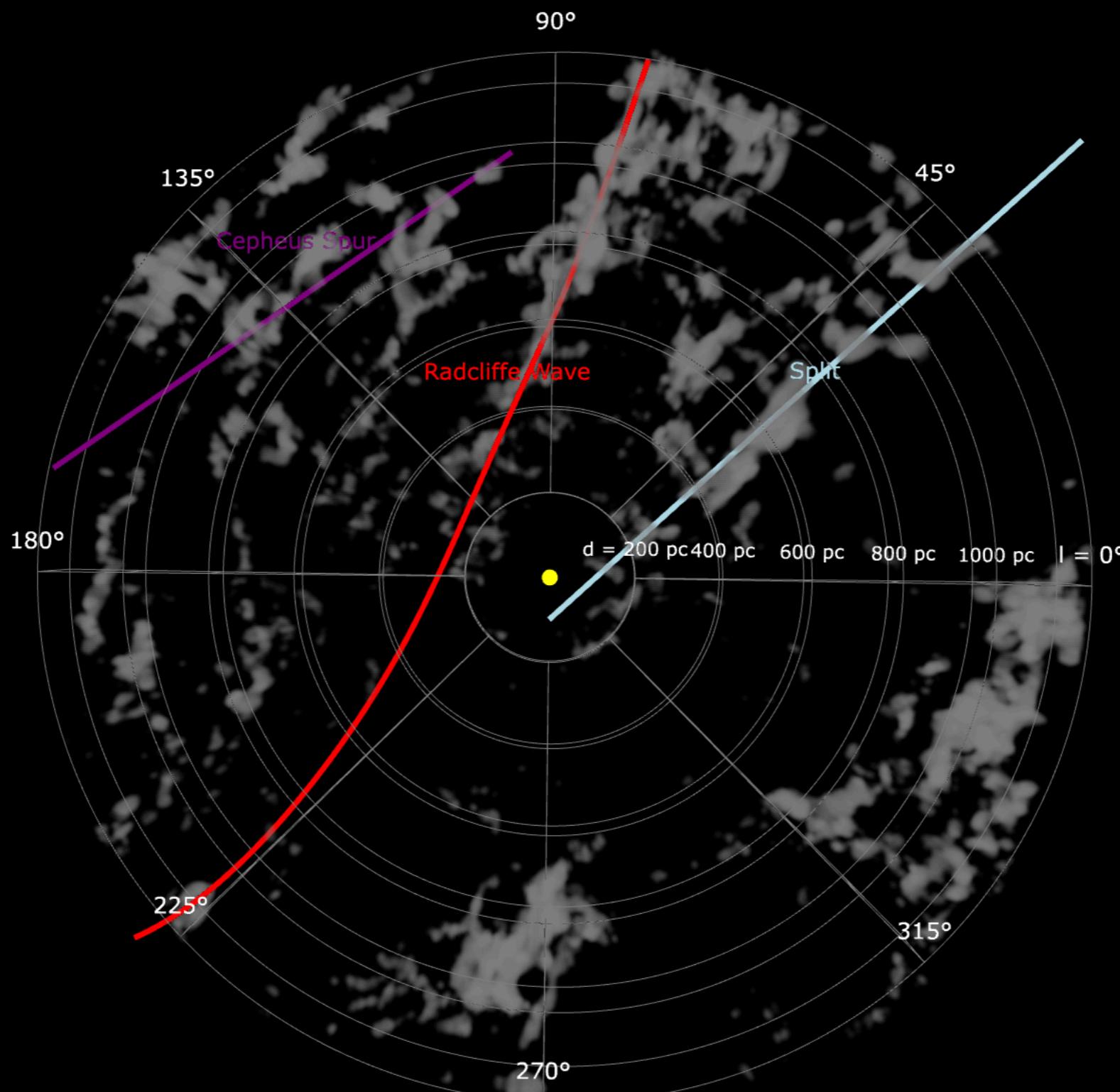
Soler et al. A&A (2025)

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# Galactic 3D dust map out to 1.25 kpc from the Sun

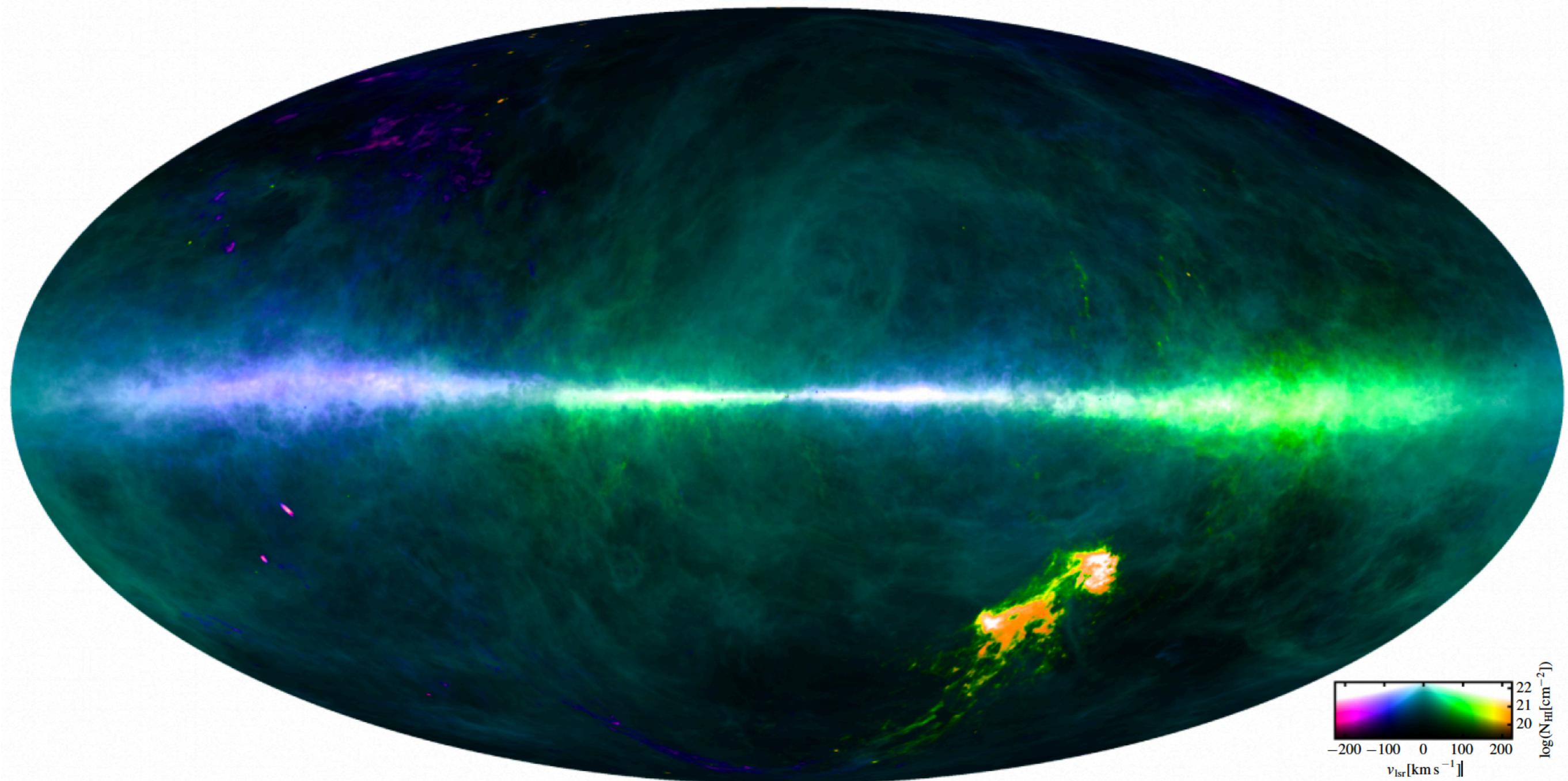
Edenhofer et al. (2024)



# Neutral atomic hydrogen (HI) emission

$\theta \approx 16.2'$

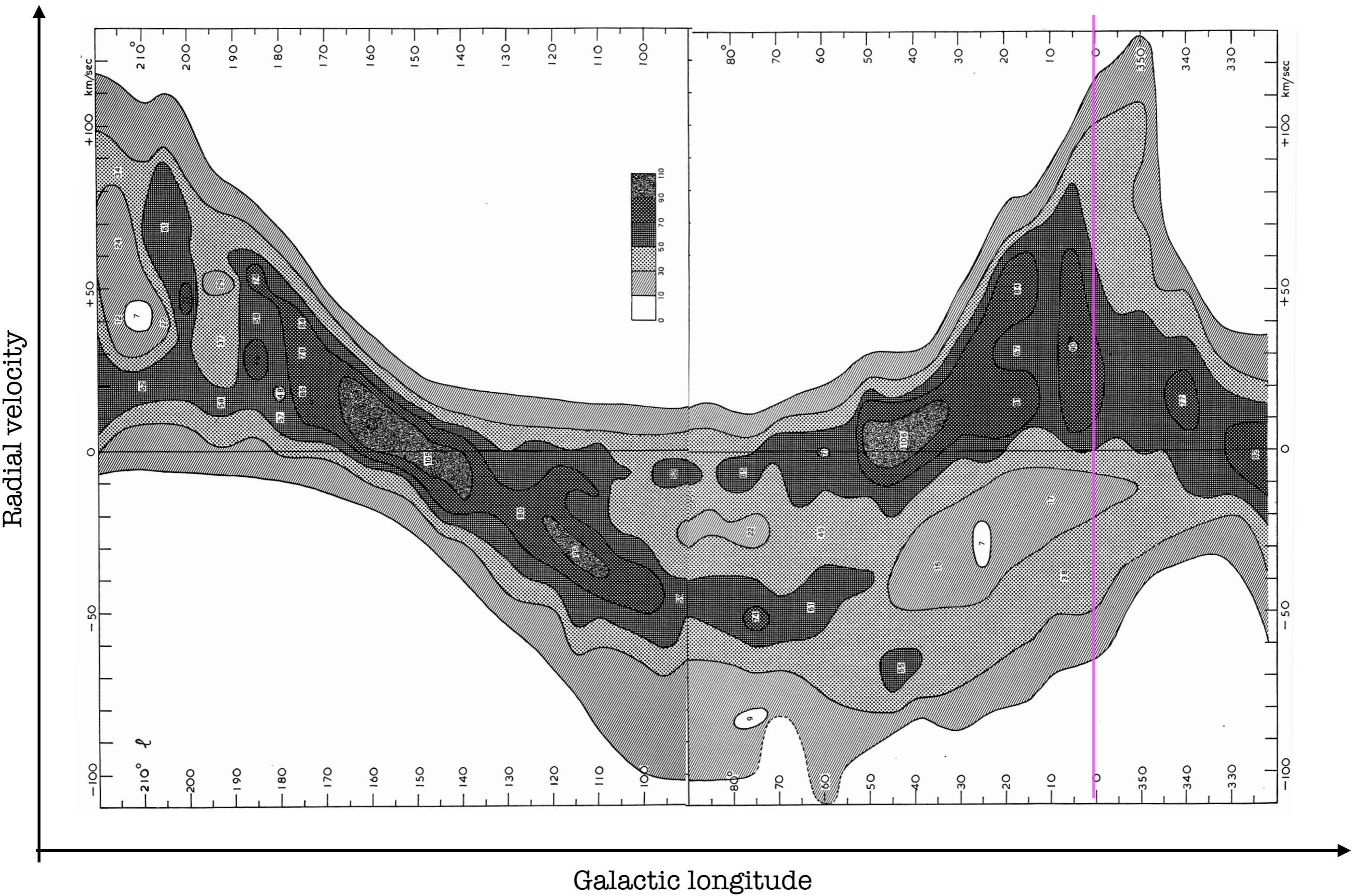
HI4PI Collaboration. A&A (2016)



# HI emission toward the Milky Way

$\theta \approx 2^\circ$

van de Hulst, Muller & Oort. BAN (1954)



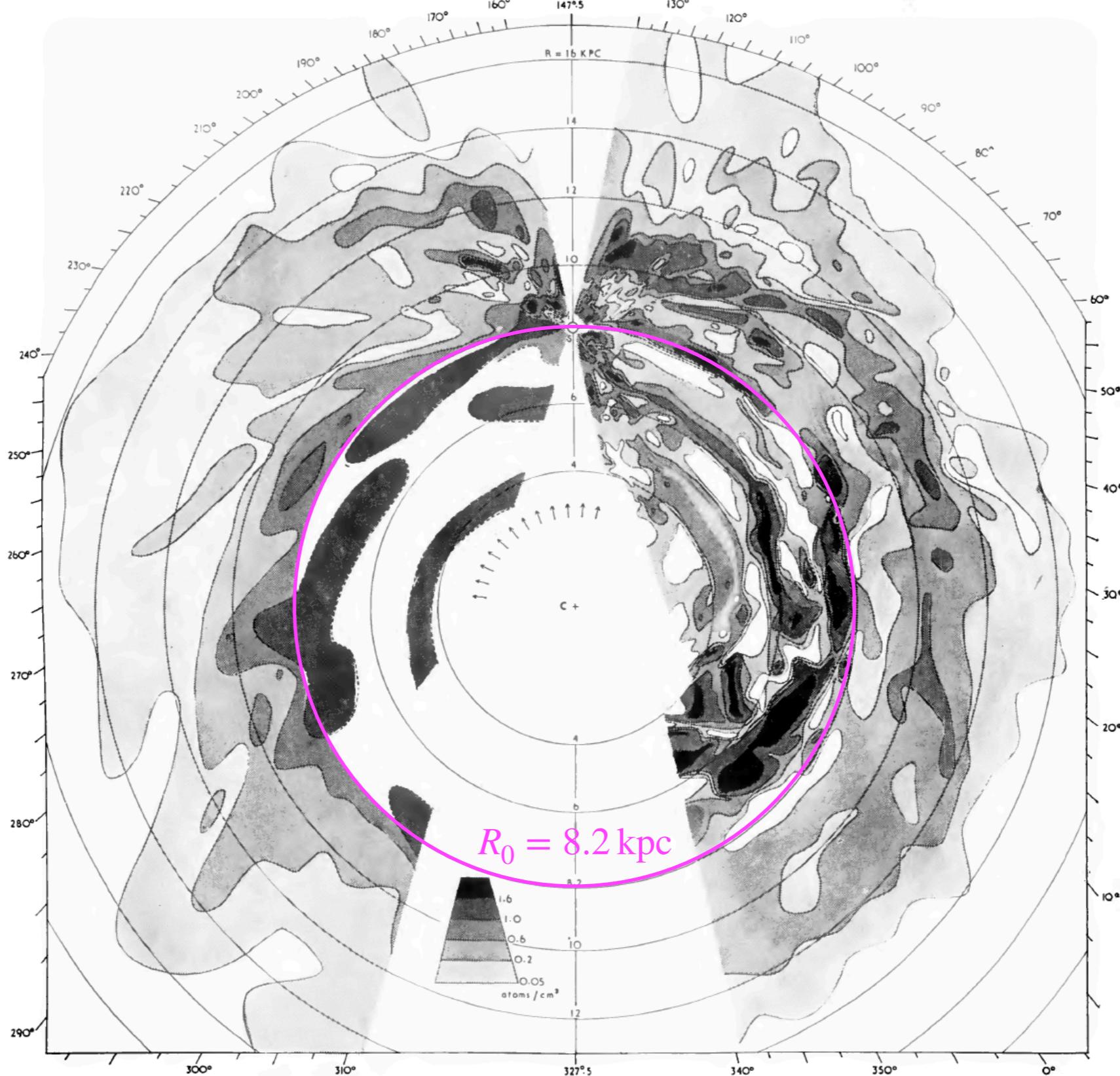
# Kinetic tomography of the Galactic disk

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# Face-on mapping of the Milky Way using HI

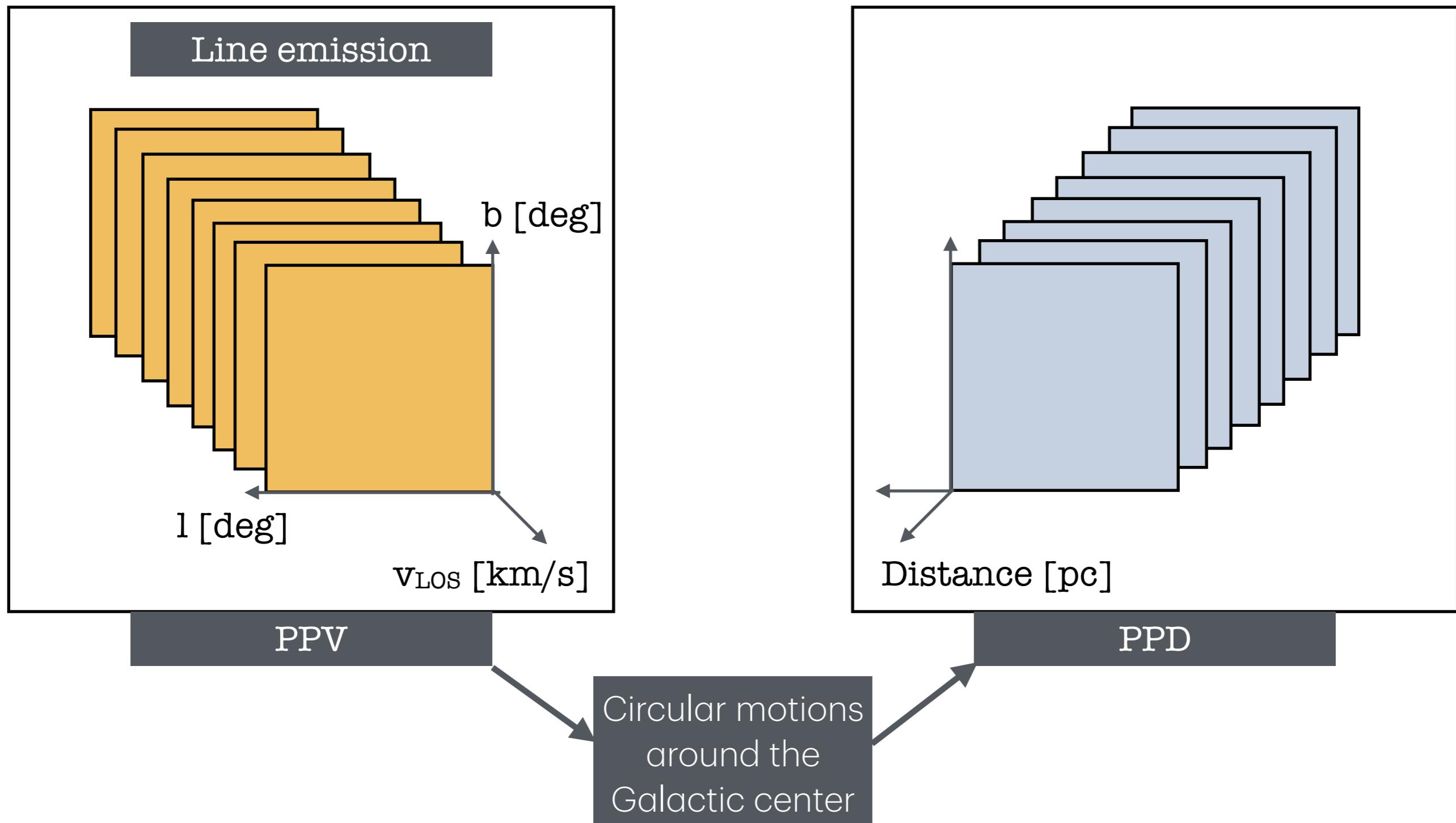
$$\theta \approx 2^\circ$$

Oort, Kerr & Westerhout. MNRAS (1958)



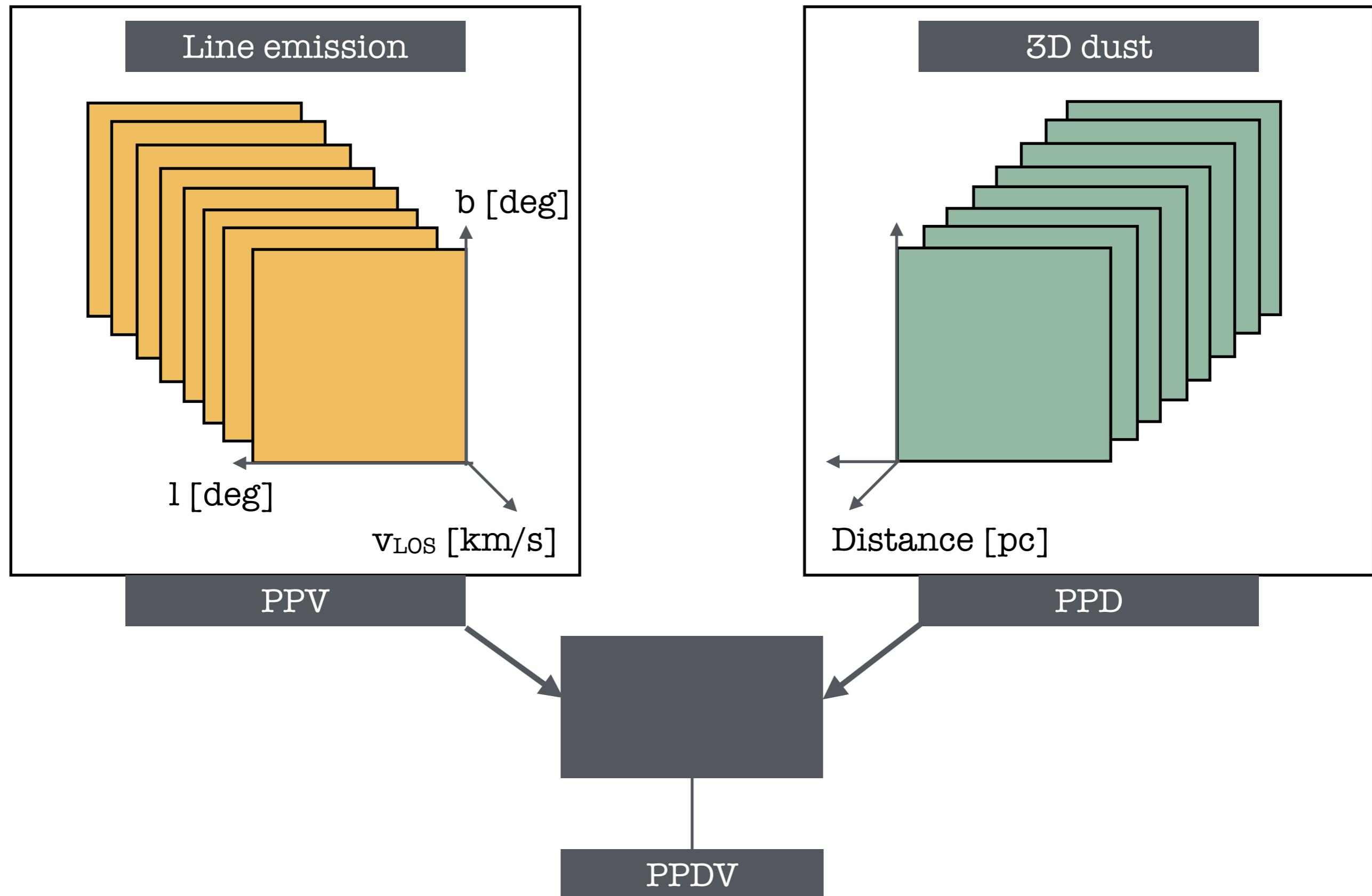
# Face-on mapping of the Milky Way (kinematic distances)

Oort, Kerr & Westerhout. MNRAS (1958)



# Kinetic tomography

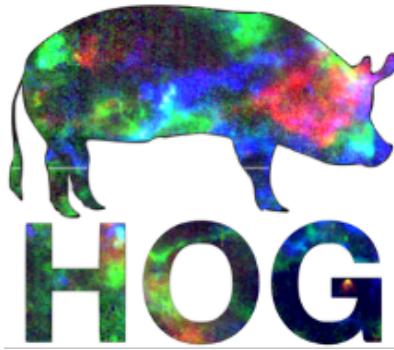
Tchernyshyov & Peek. ApJ (2017)



# Kinetic tomography of the Galactic disk Local ISM motions using 3D dust, line emission, and machine vision

# Histogram of oriented gradients (HOG)

Soler, J.D. et al. A&A (2019)



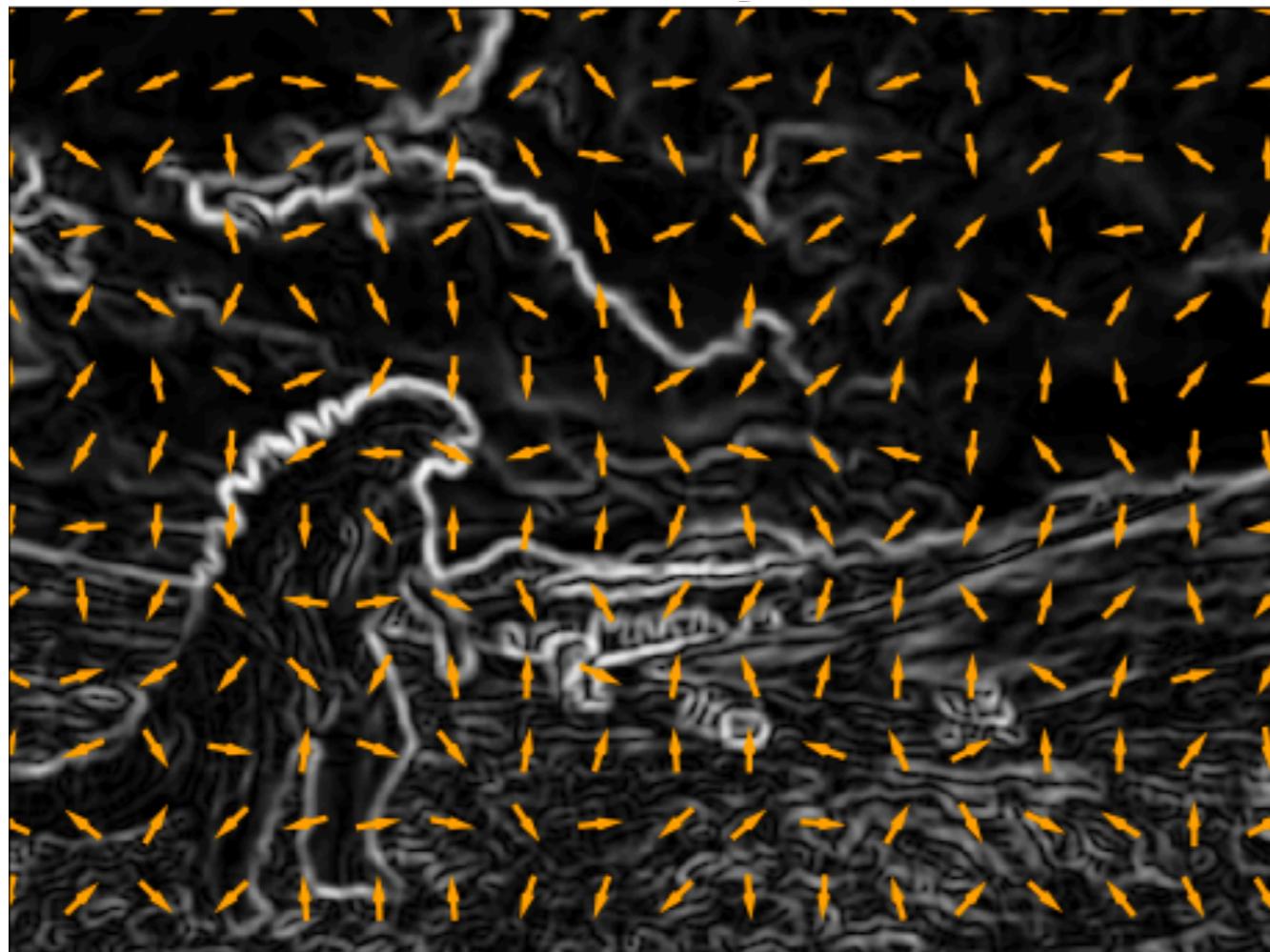
# Histogram of oriented gradients (HOG)

Soler, J.D. et al. A&A (2019)



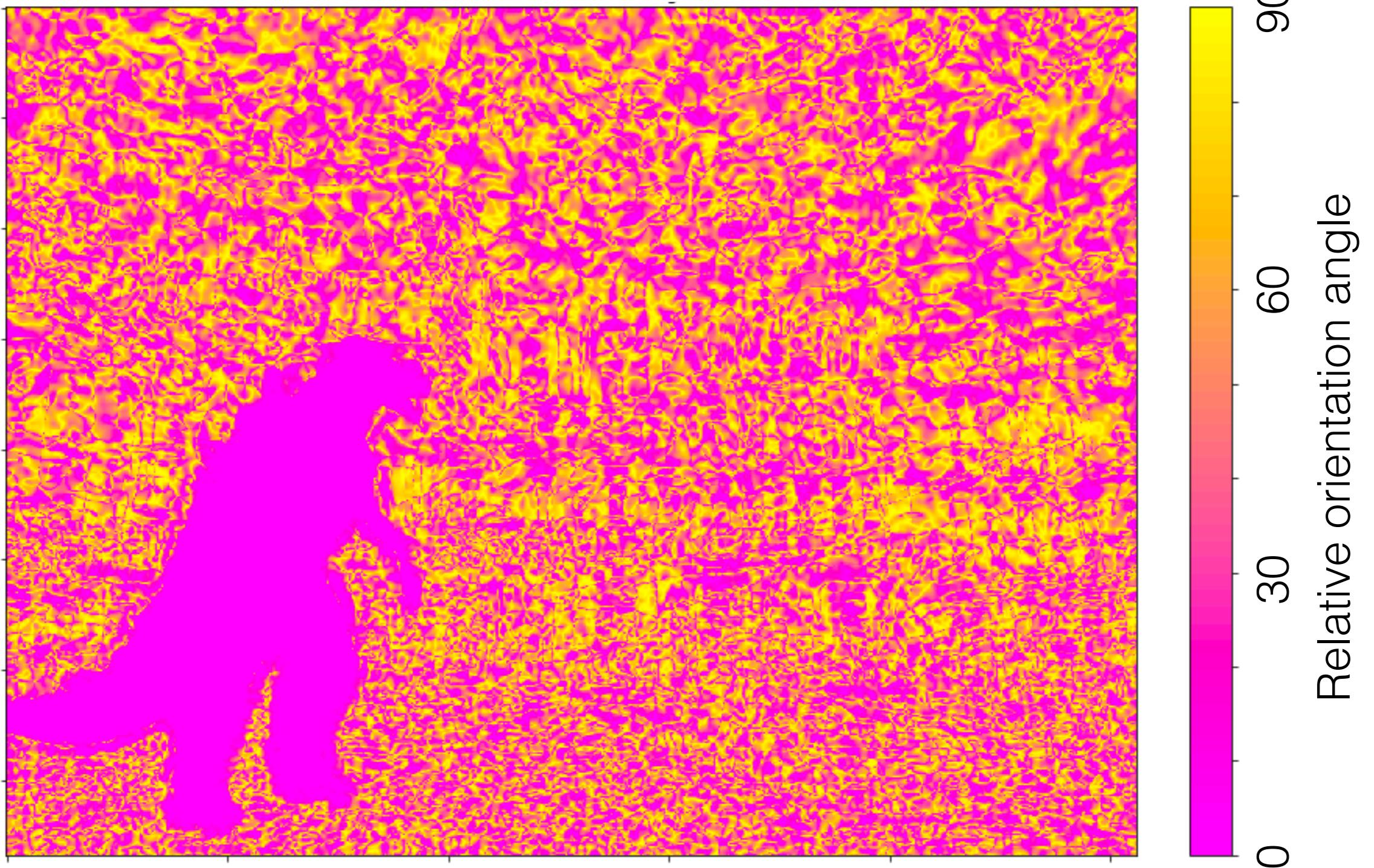
# Histogram of oriented gradients (HOG)

Soler, J.D. et al. A&A (2019)



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Soler, J.D. et al. A&A (2019)

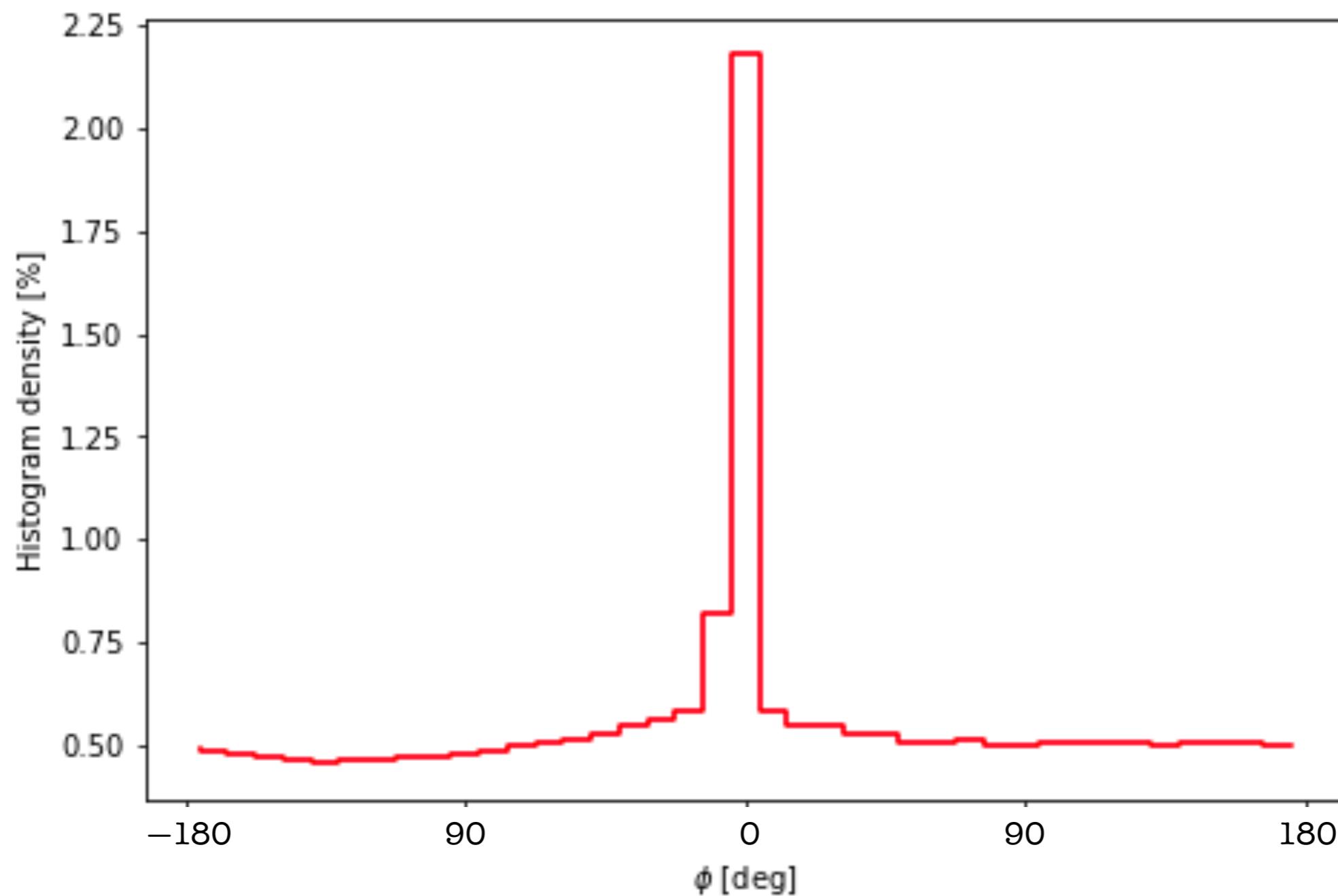


# Projected Rayleigh statistic

Soler, J.D. et al. A&A (2019); Jow et al. MNRAS (2018)

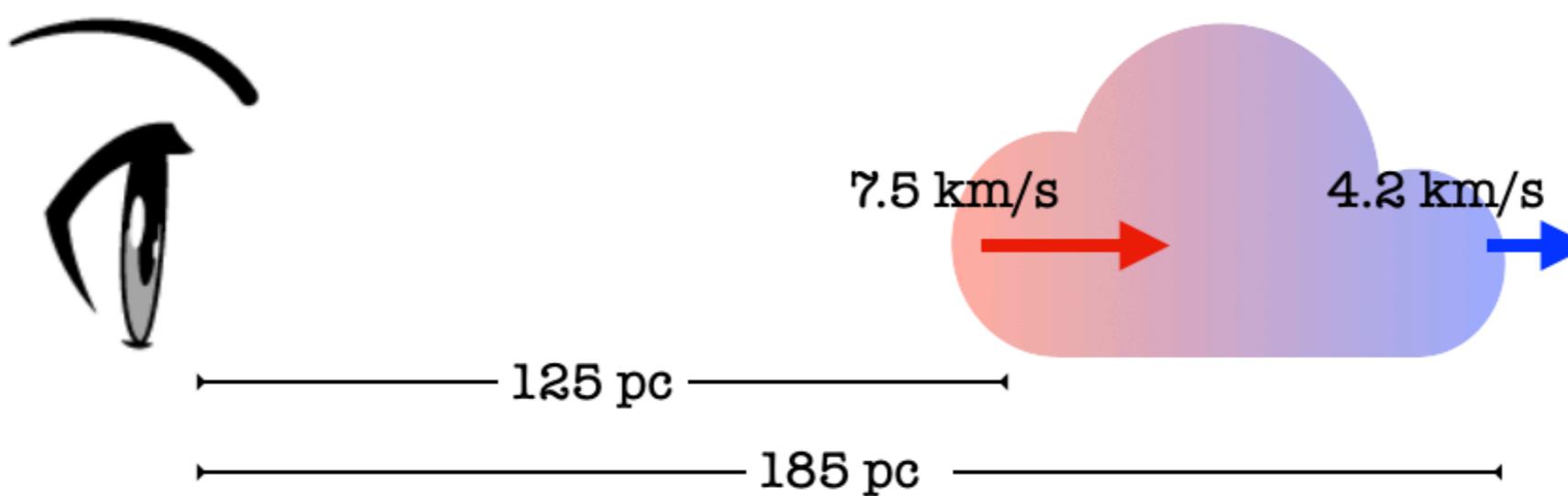
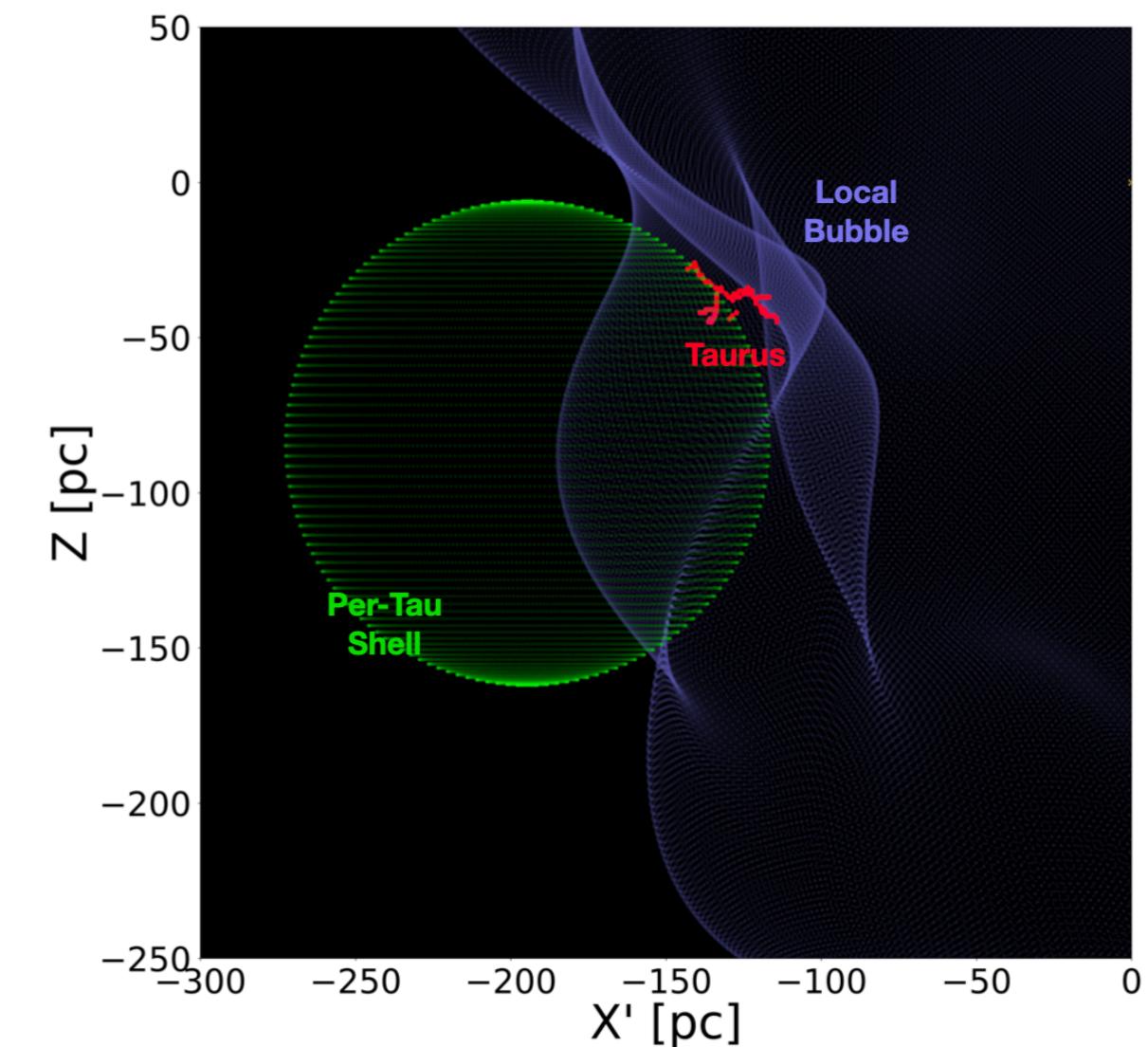
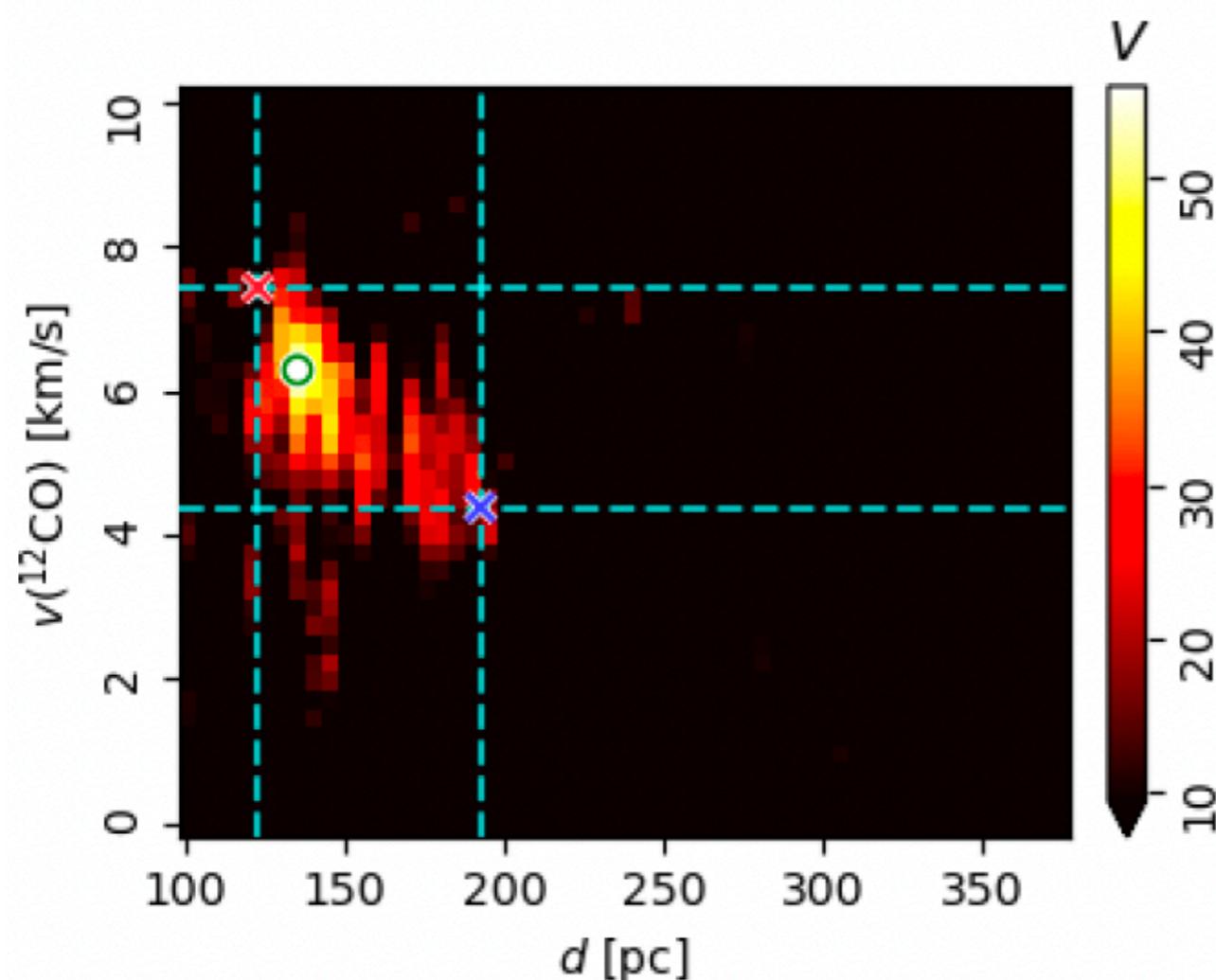


$$V_d = \frac{\sum_i^N w_i \cos(\phi_i)}{\sqrt{\sum_i^N w_i^2 / 2}}$$



# Pilot study: dynamics of the Taurus molecular cloud

Soler, Zucker, et al. A&A (2023)



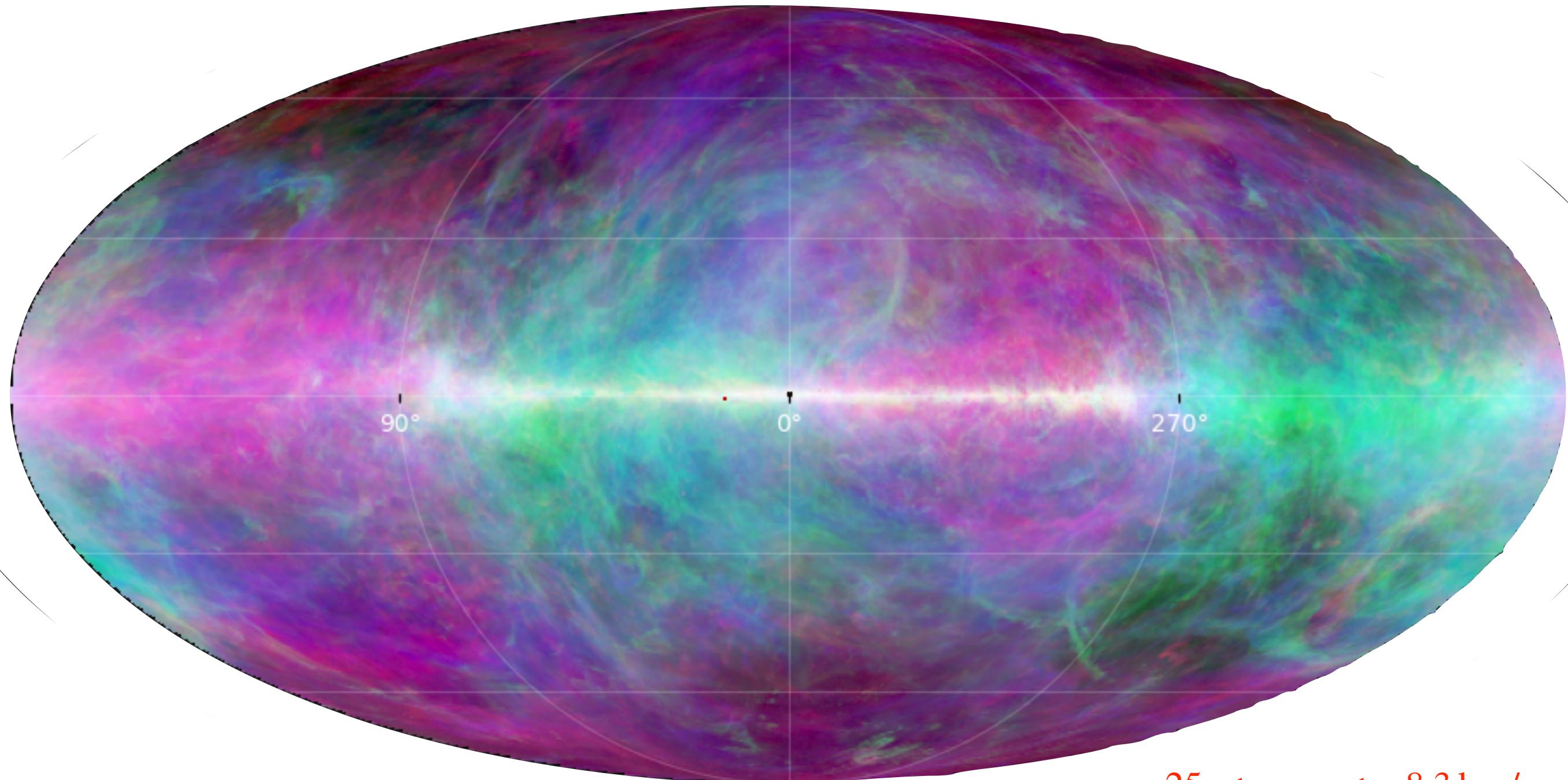
# Kinetic tomography of the Galactic disk Local ISM motions using 3D dust, line emission, and machine vision

Soler et al. A&A (2025)

# HI emission

$\theta \approx 16.2'$

Soler et al. (2025) A&A



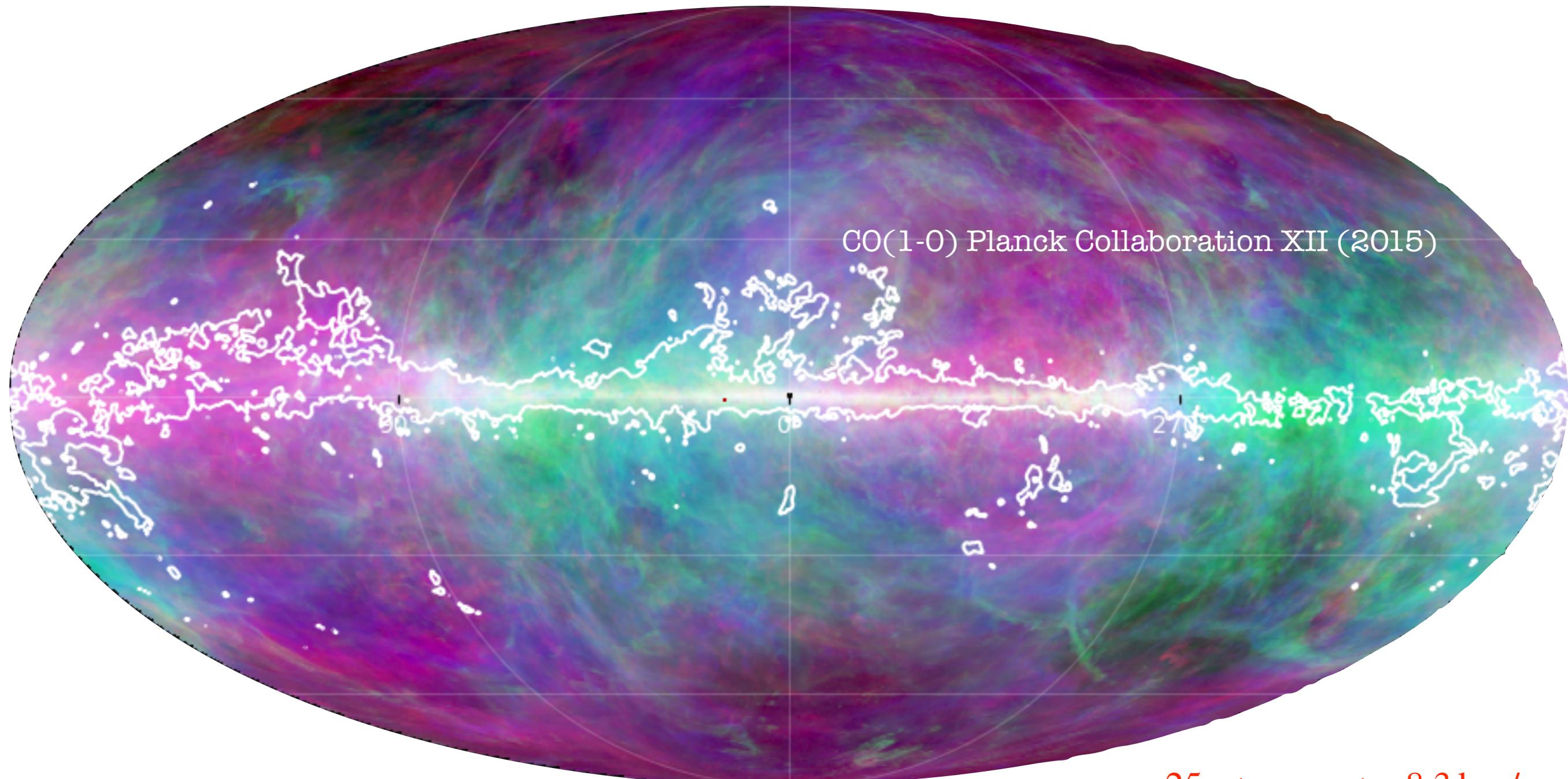
HI4PI Collaboration. A&A (2016)

$-25 < v_{\text{LSR}} < -8.3 \text{ km/s}$   
 $-8.3 < v_{\text{LSR}} < 8.3 \text{ km/s}$   
 $8.3 < v_{\text{LSR}} < 25 \text{ km/s}$

# HI and CO emission

$\theta \approx 16.2'$

Soler et al. (2025) A&A



HI4PI Collaboration. A&A (2016)

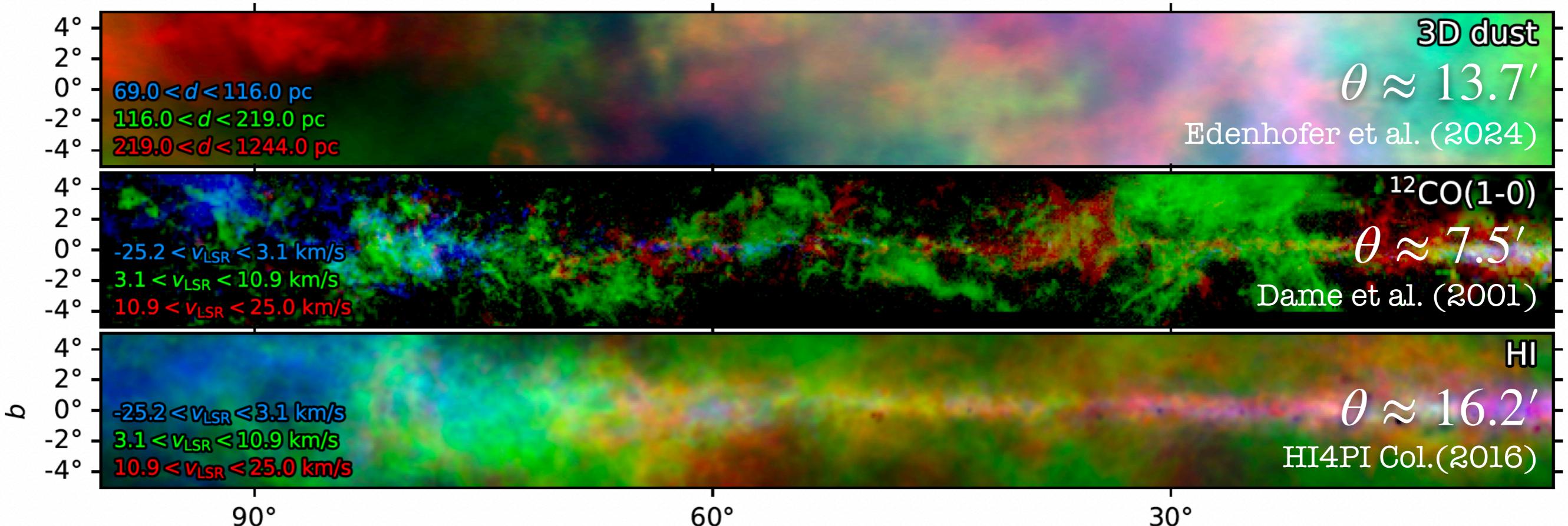
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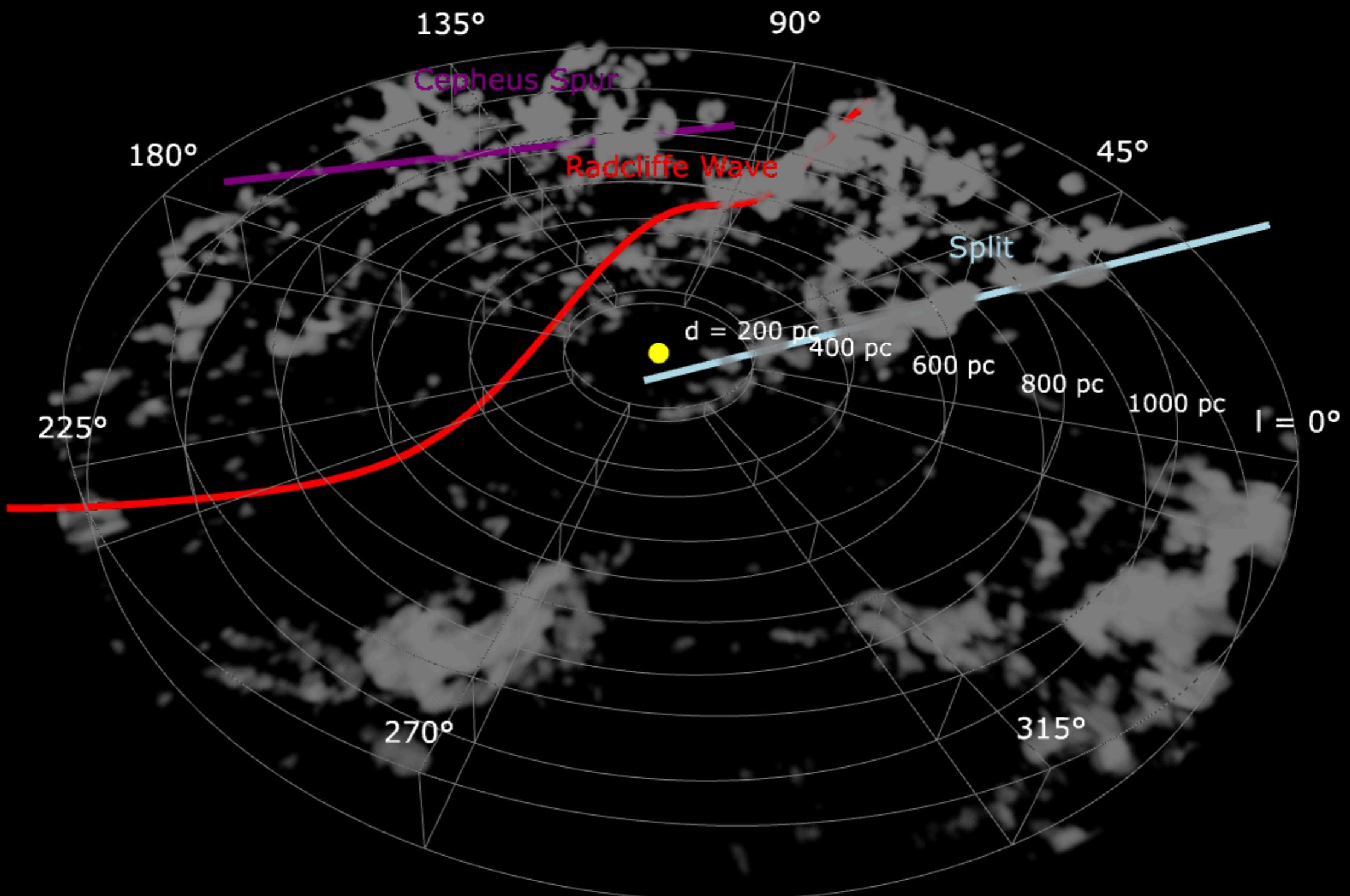
# 3D dust and line emission toward the Galactic plane

Soler et al. (2025) A&A



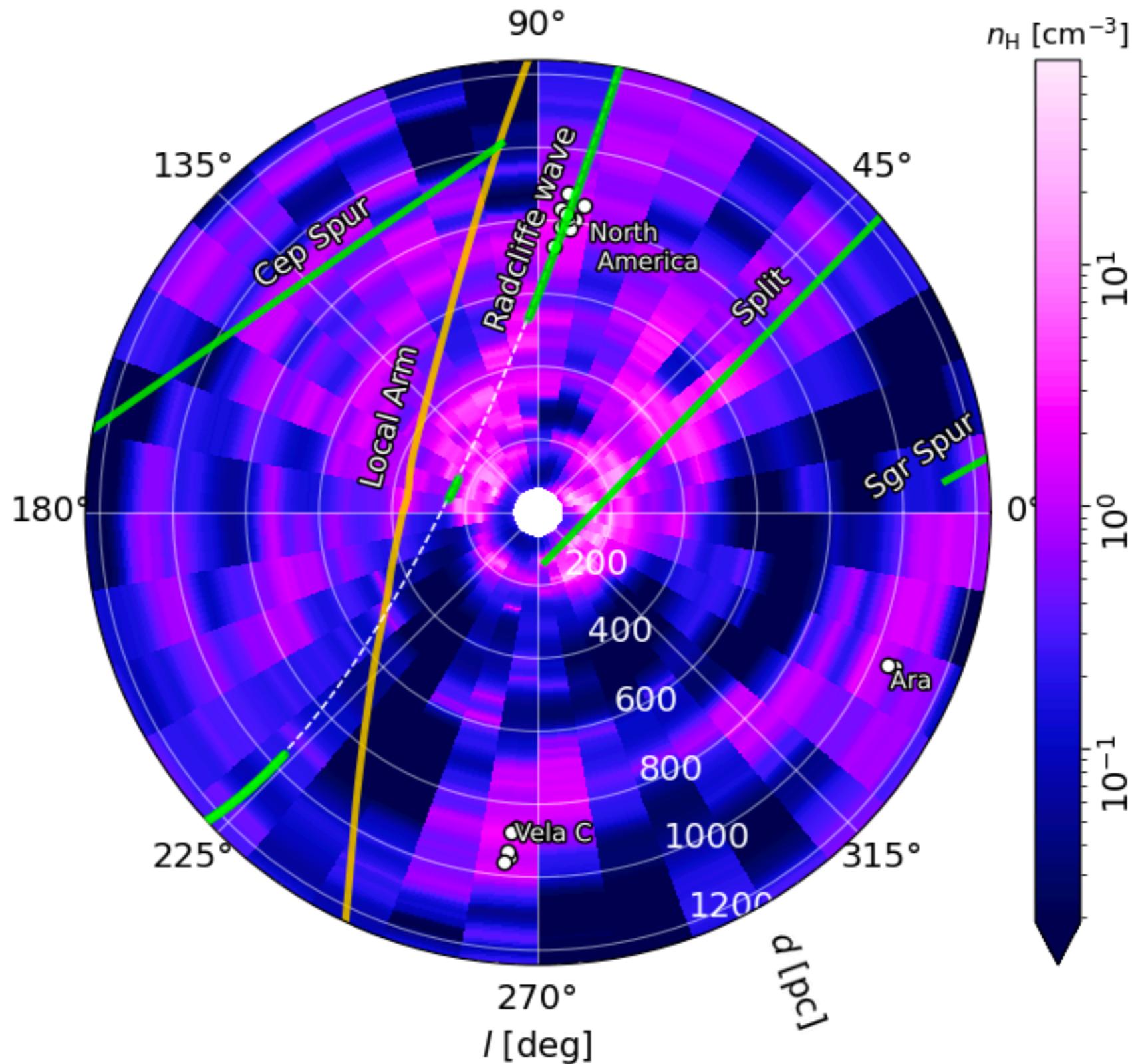
# 3D dust within $|b| \leq 5^\circ$

Soler et al. (2025) A&A



# Segmentation of the local Galactic plane

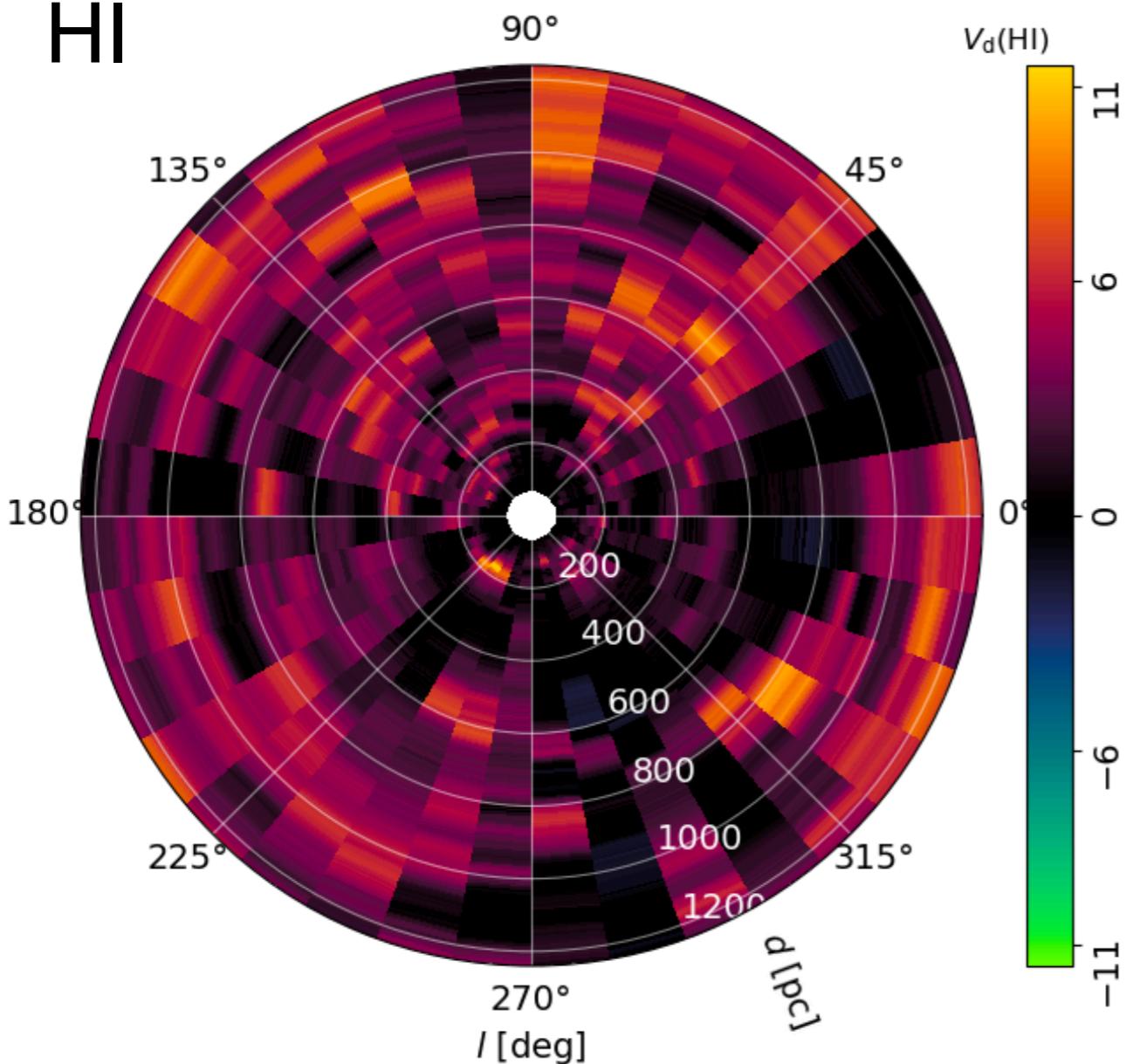
Soler et al. (2025) A&A



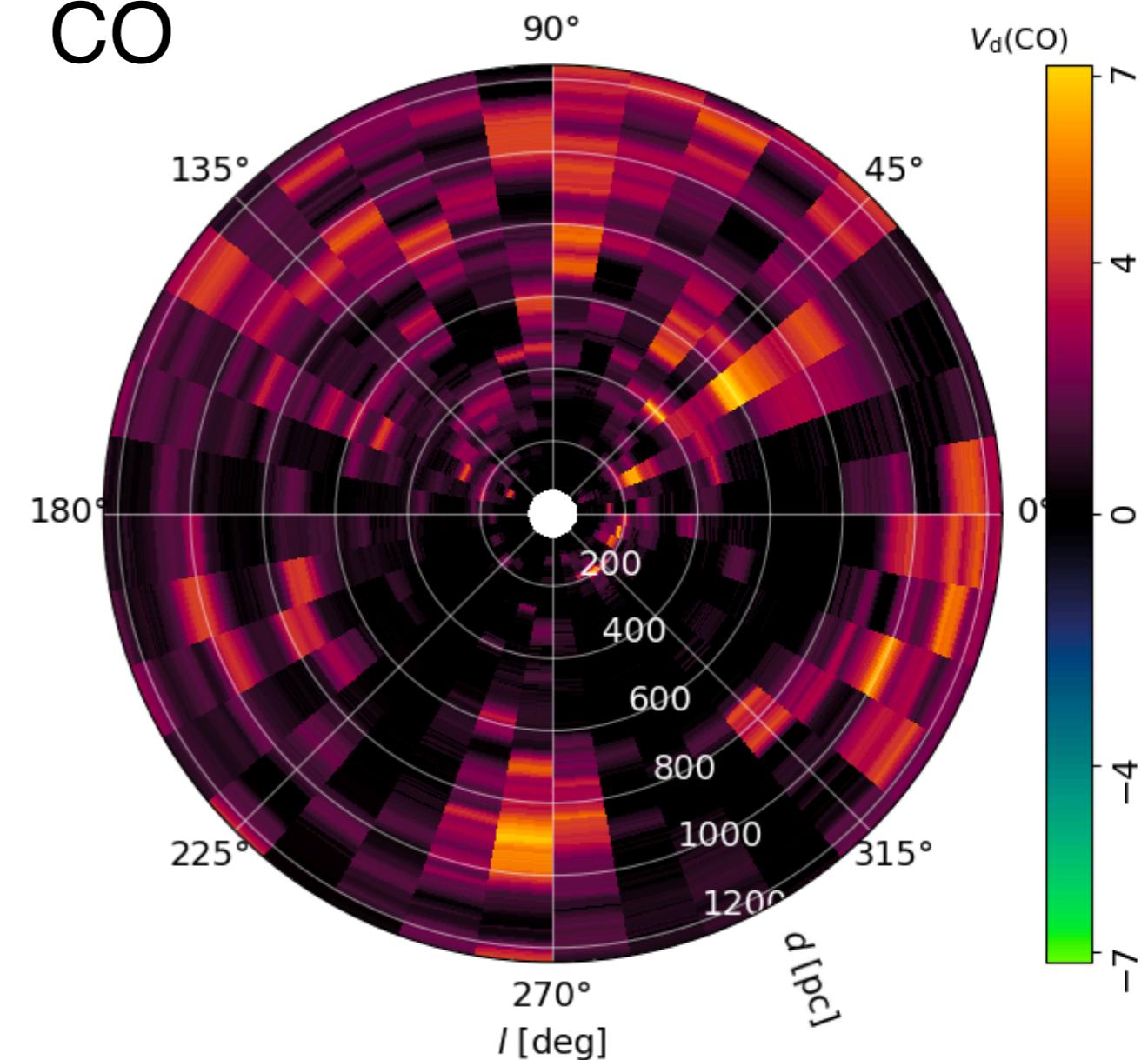
# Morphological correlation between 3D dust and line emission

Soler et al. (2025) A&A

HI

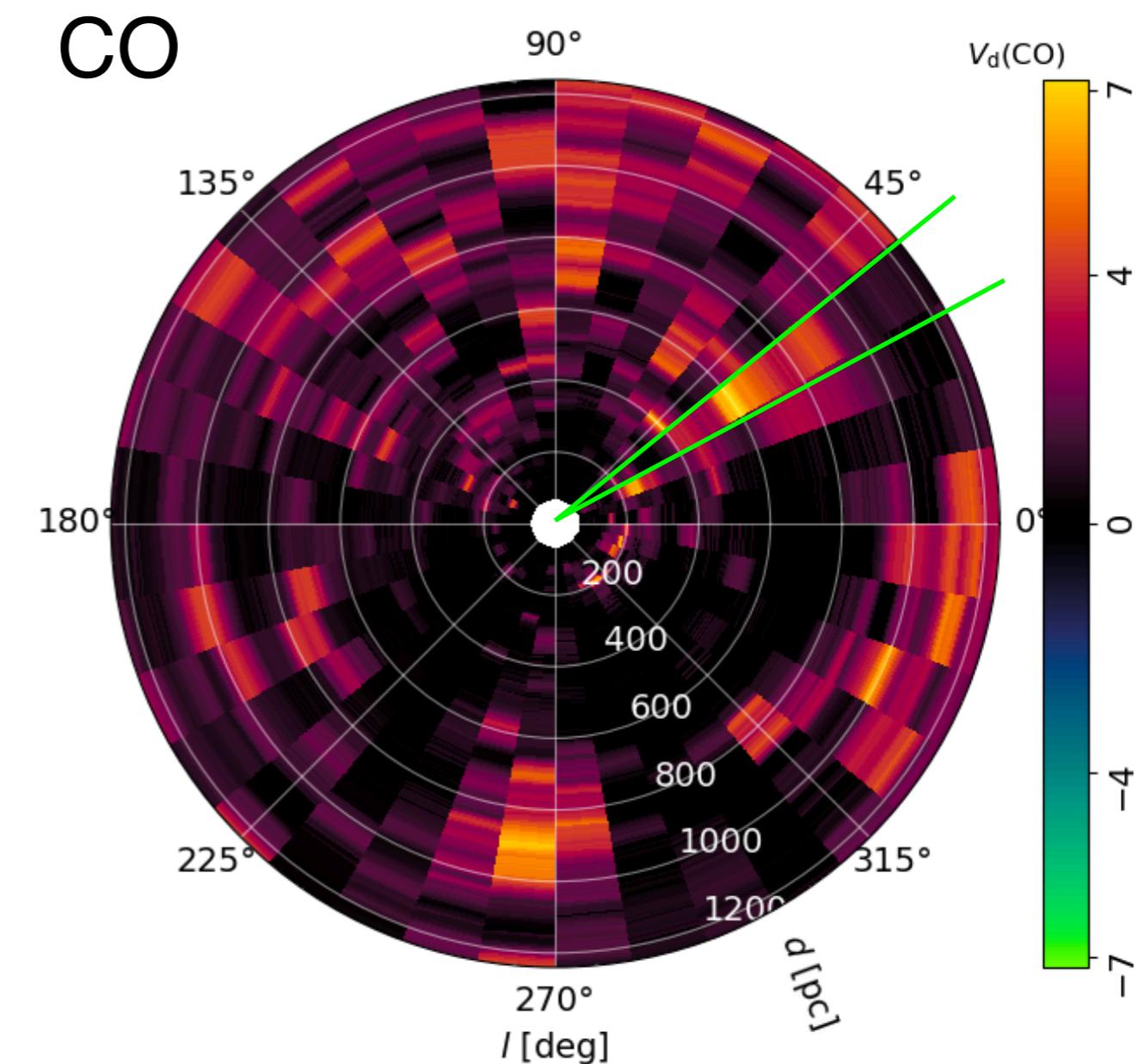


CO



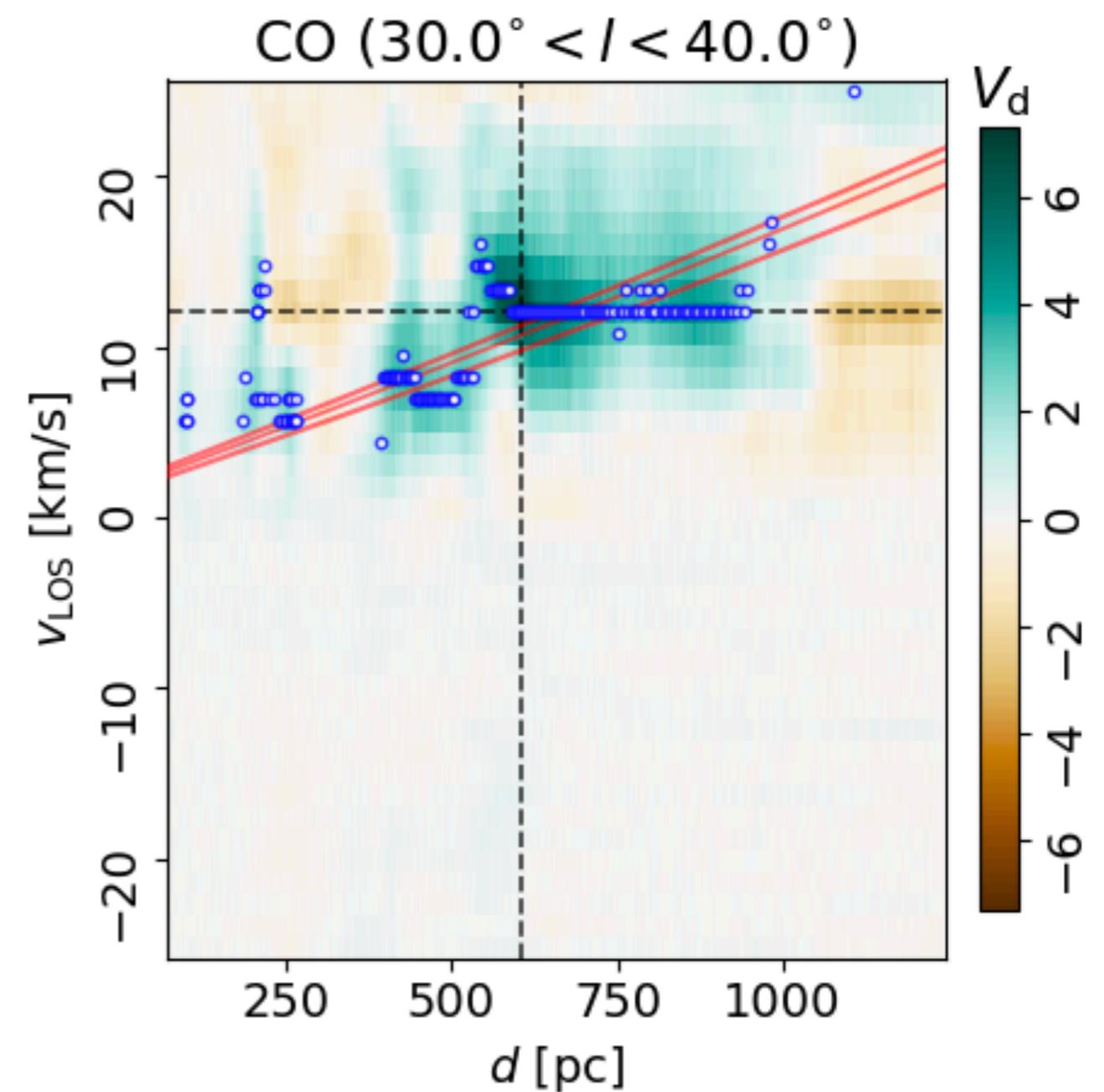
# Morphological correlation between 3D dust and CO emission

Soler et al. (2025) A&A



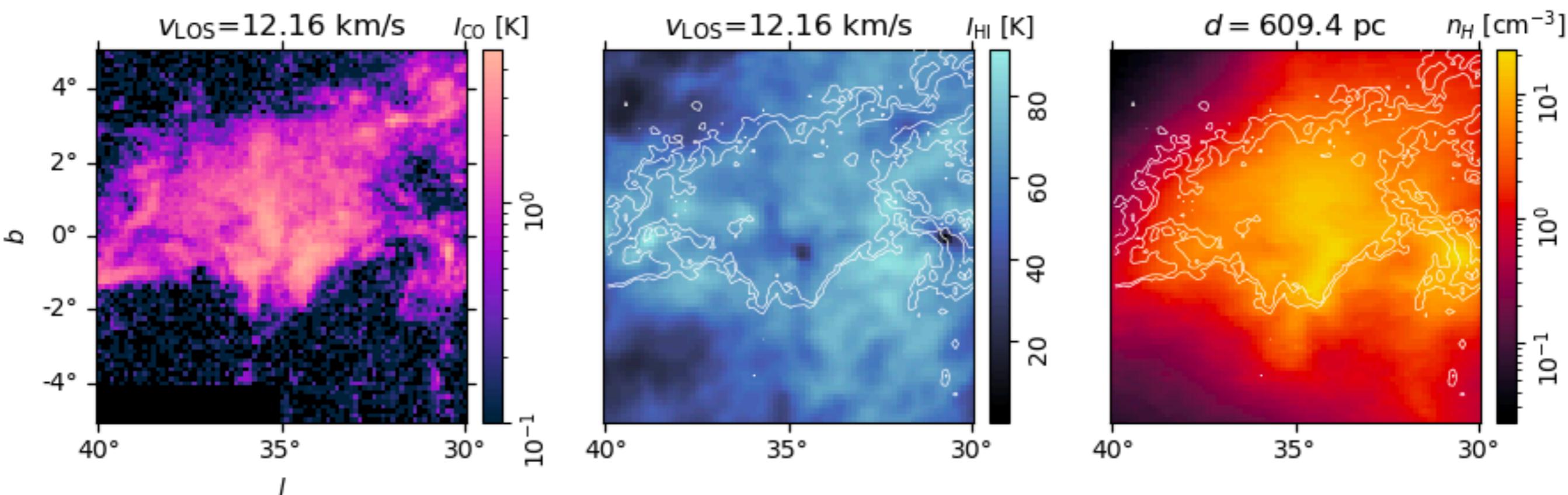
# Morphological correlation between 3D dust and CO emission

Soler et al. (2025) A&A



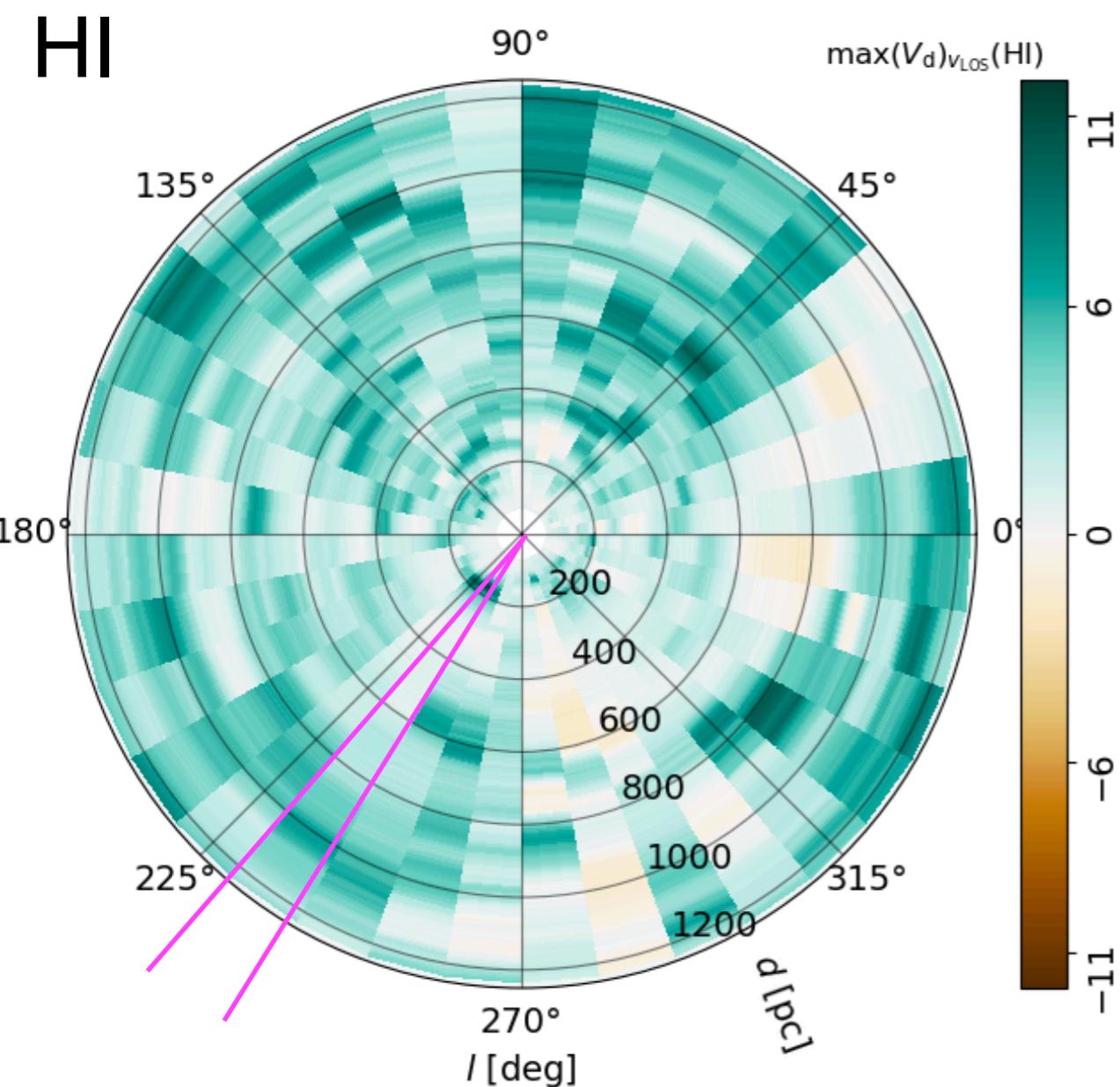
# Morphological correlation between 3D dust and CO emission

Soler et al. (2025) A&A



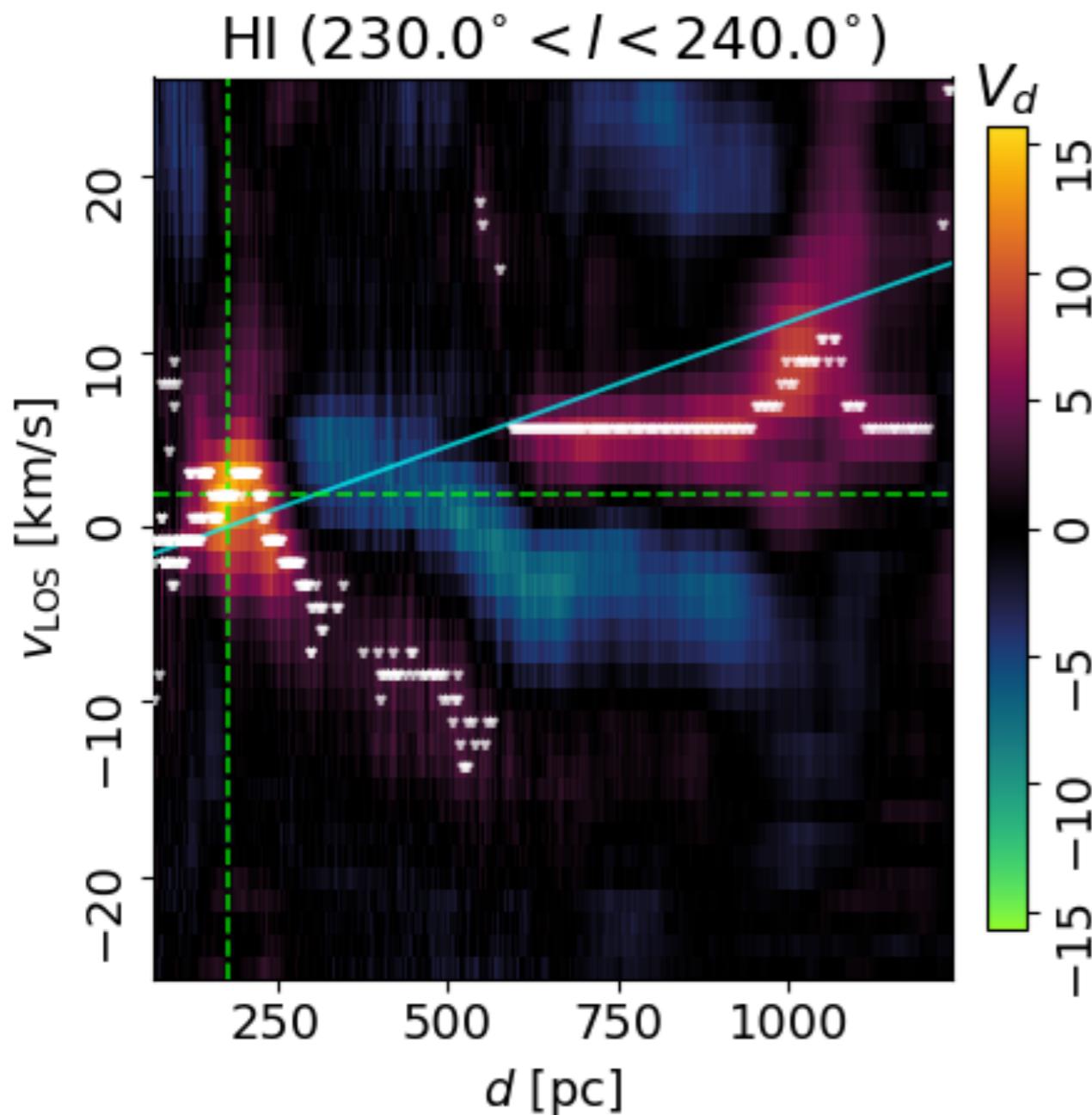
# Morphological correlation between 3D dust and HI emission

Soler et al. (2025) A&A



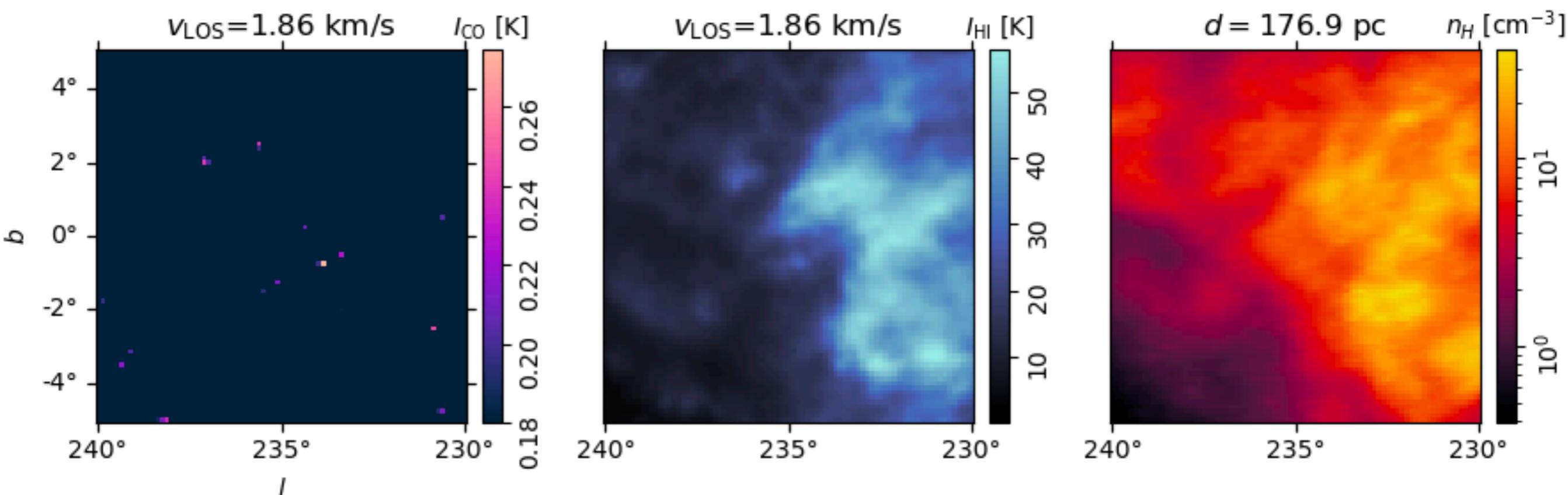
# Morphological correlation between 3D dust and HI emission

Soler et al. (2025) A&A



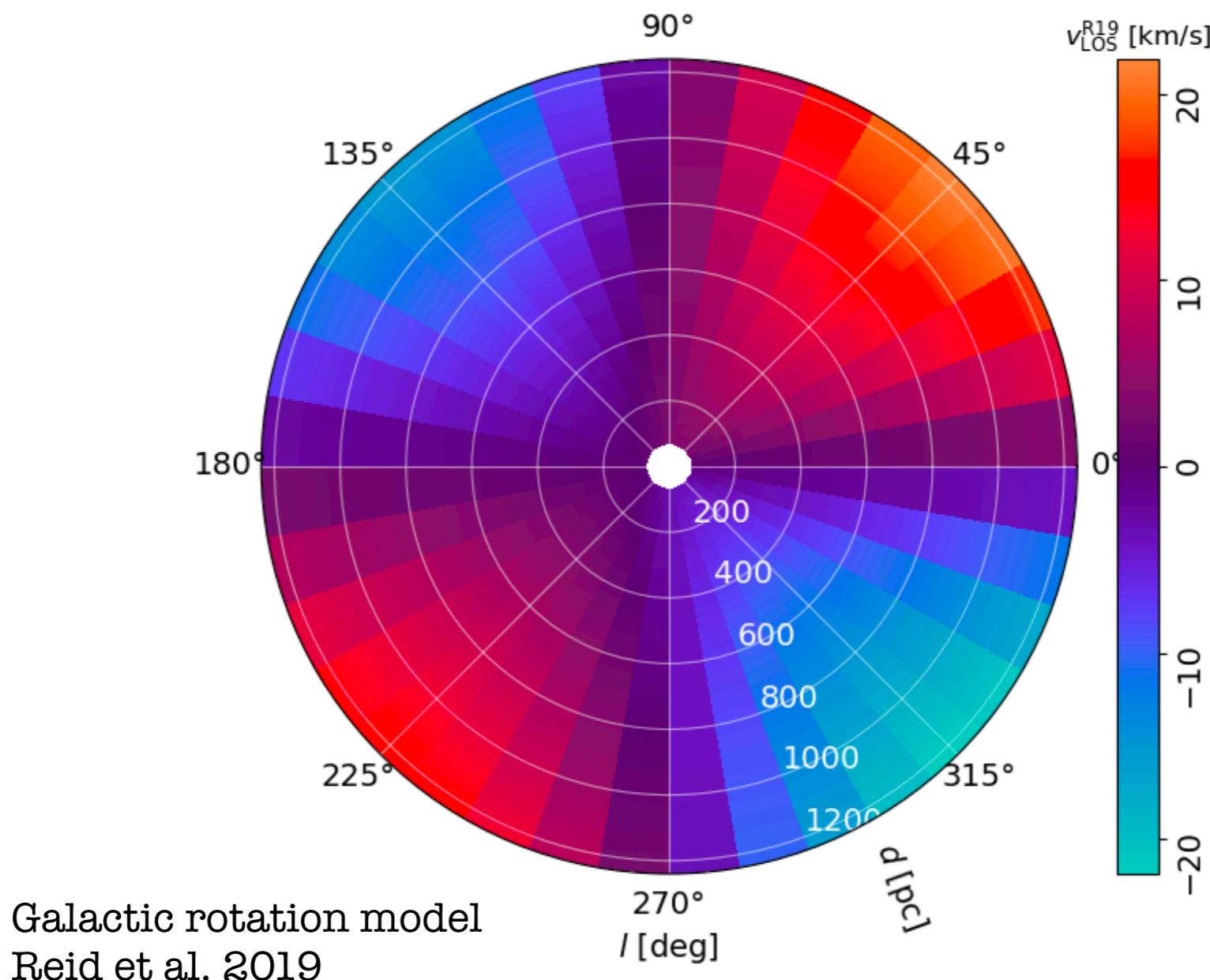
# Morphological correlation between 3D dust and HI emission

Soler et al. (2025) A&A



# Expected LOS velocities

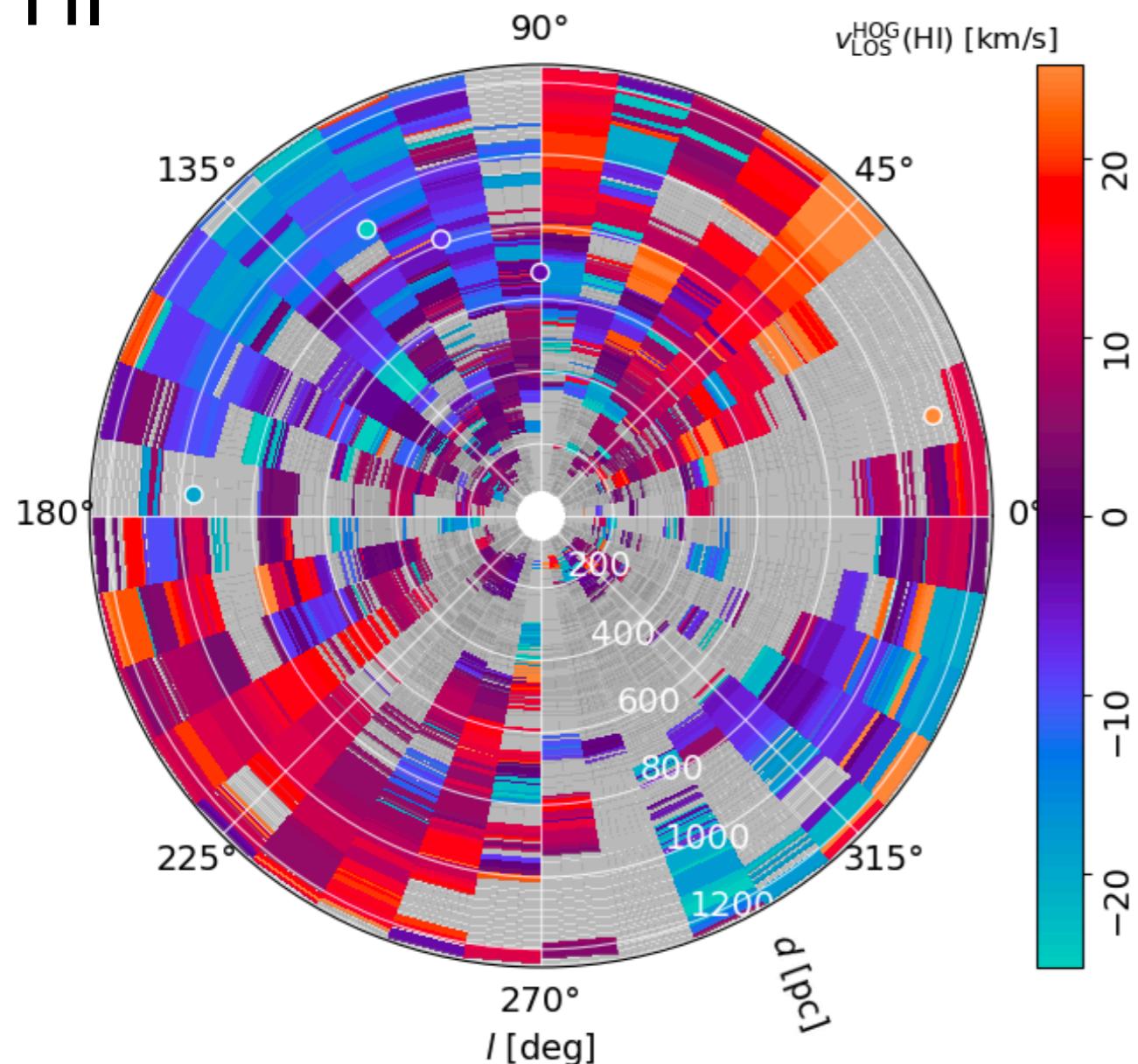
Soler et al. (2025) A&A



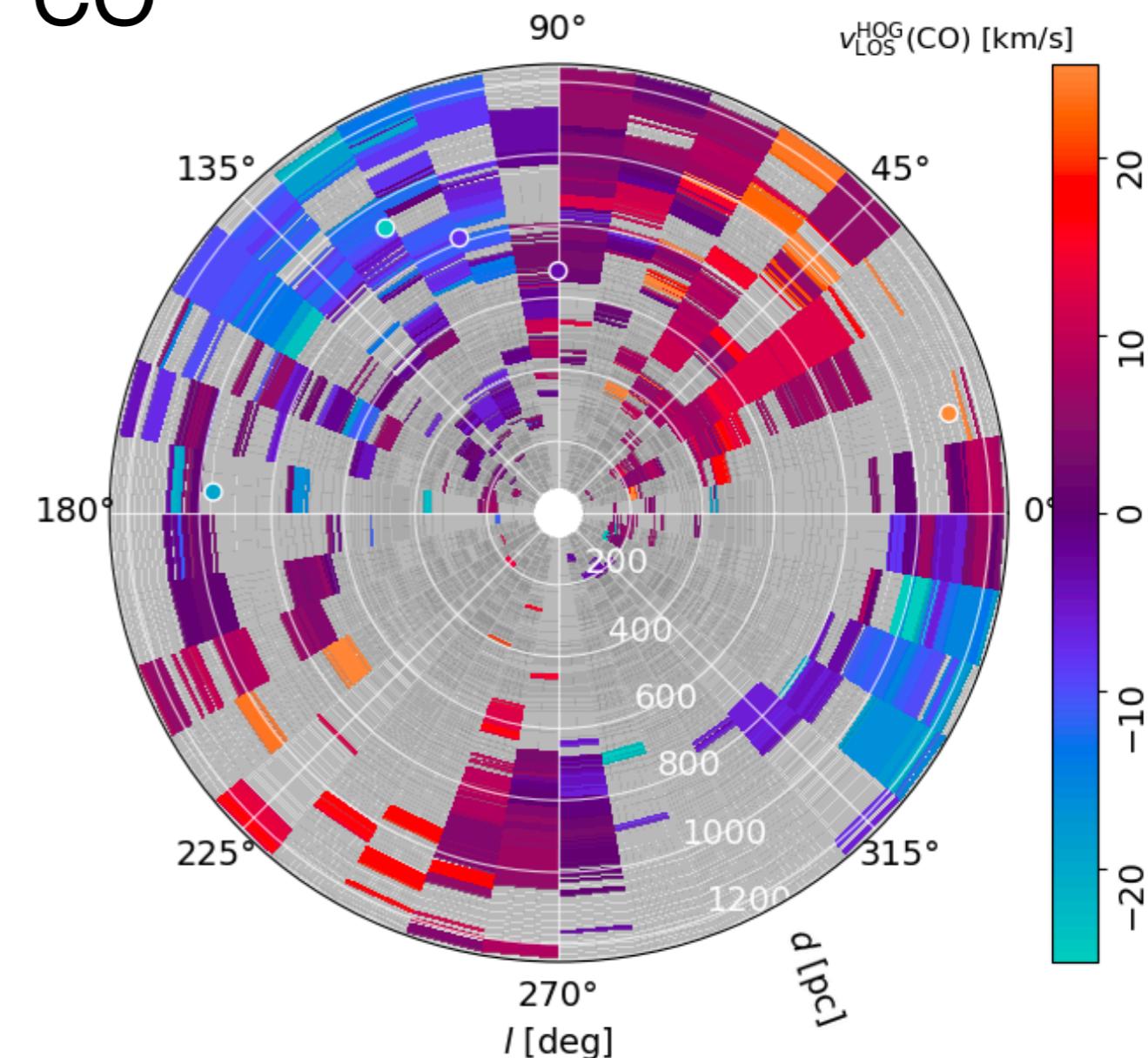
# Reconstructed LOS velocities

Soler et al. (2025) A&A

HI

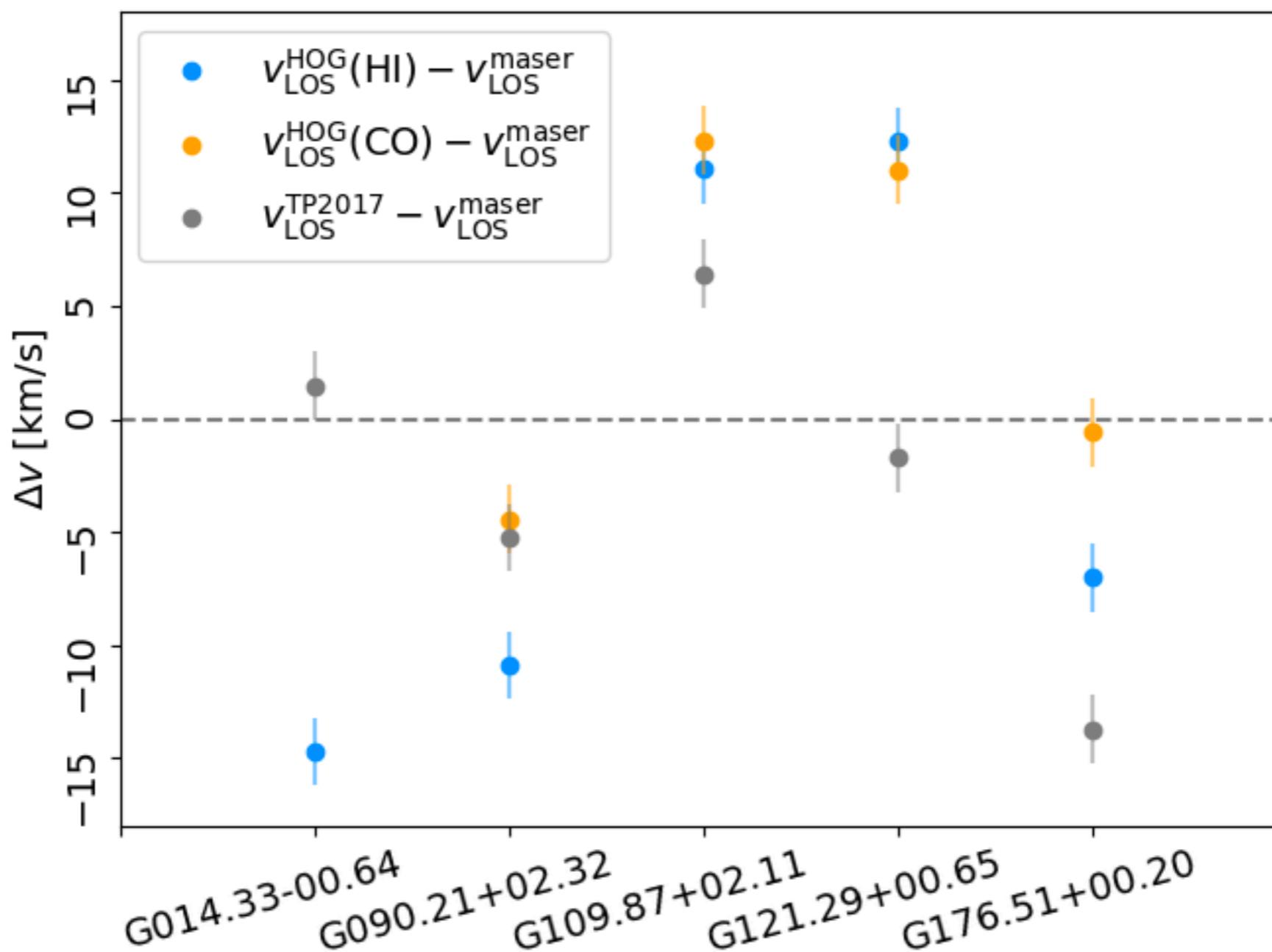


CO



# Comparison to masers

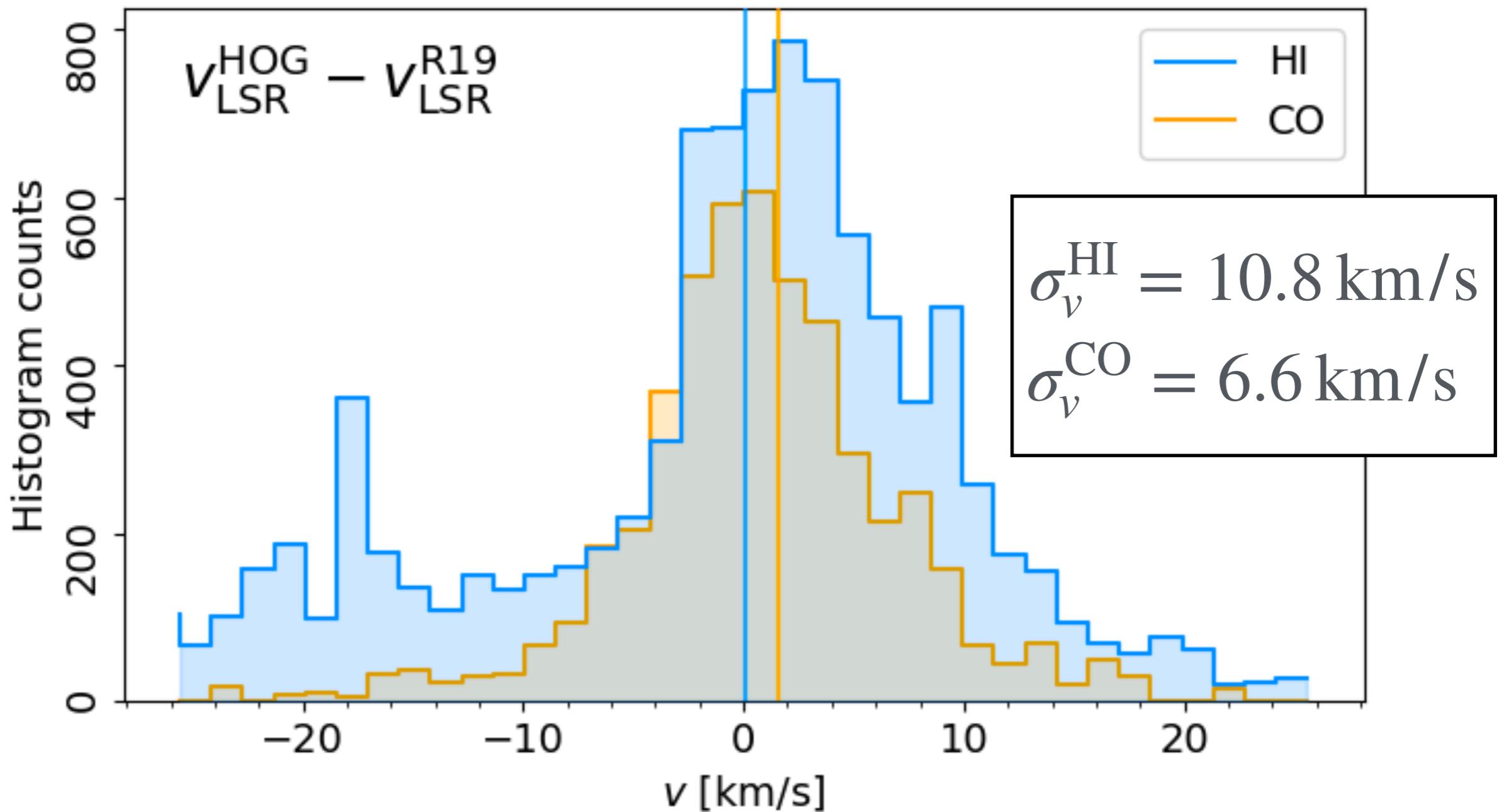
Soler et al. (2025) A&A



TP2017 - Tchernyshyov & Peek. ApJ (2017)

# Residual velocities (streaming motions)

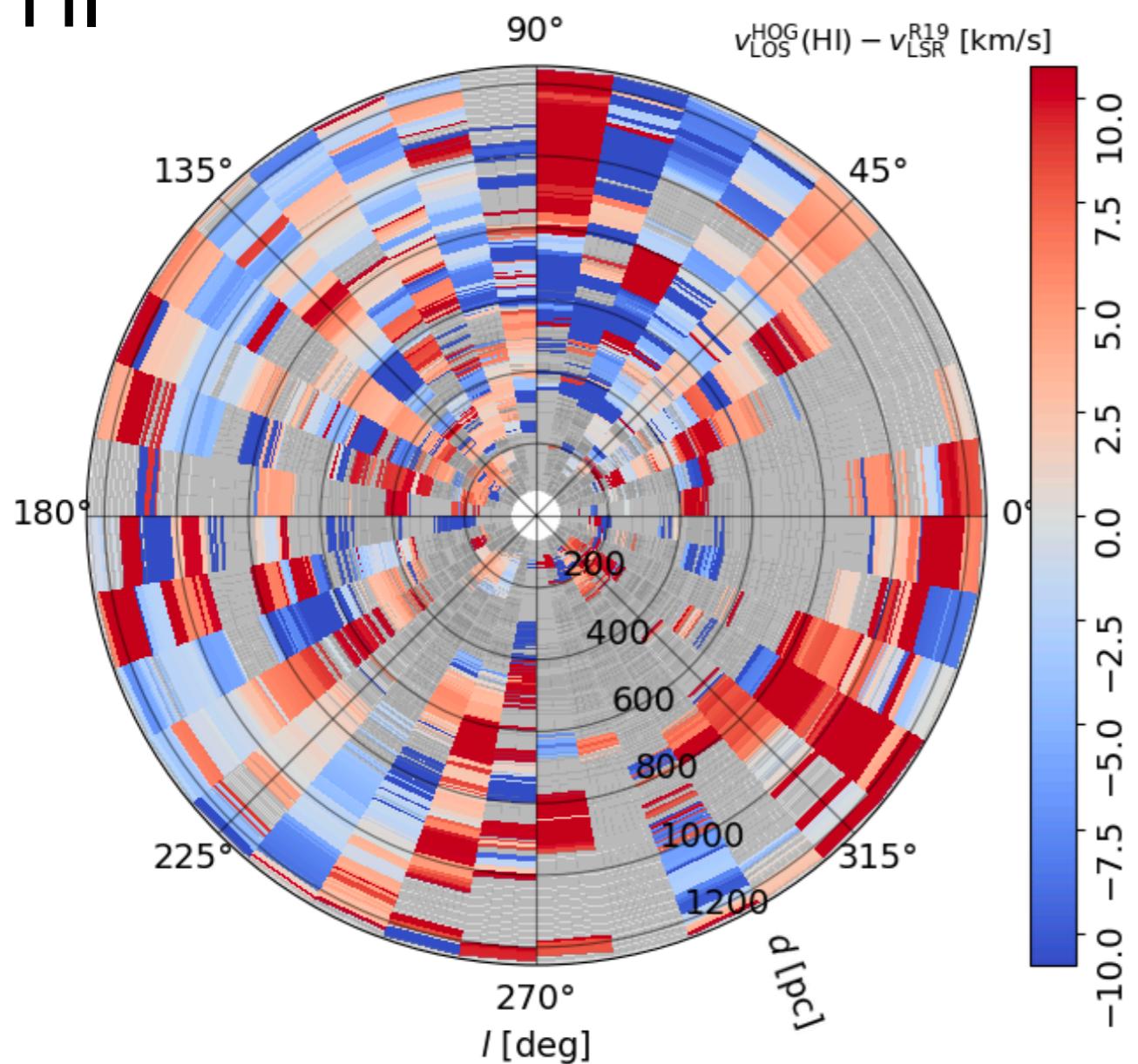
Soler et al. (2025) A&A



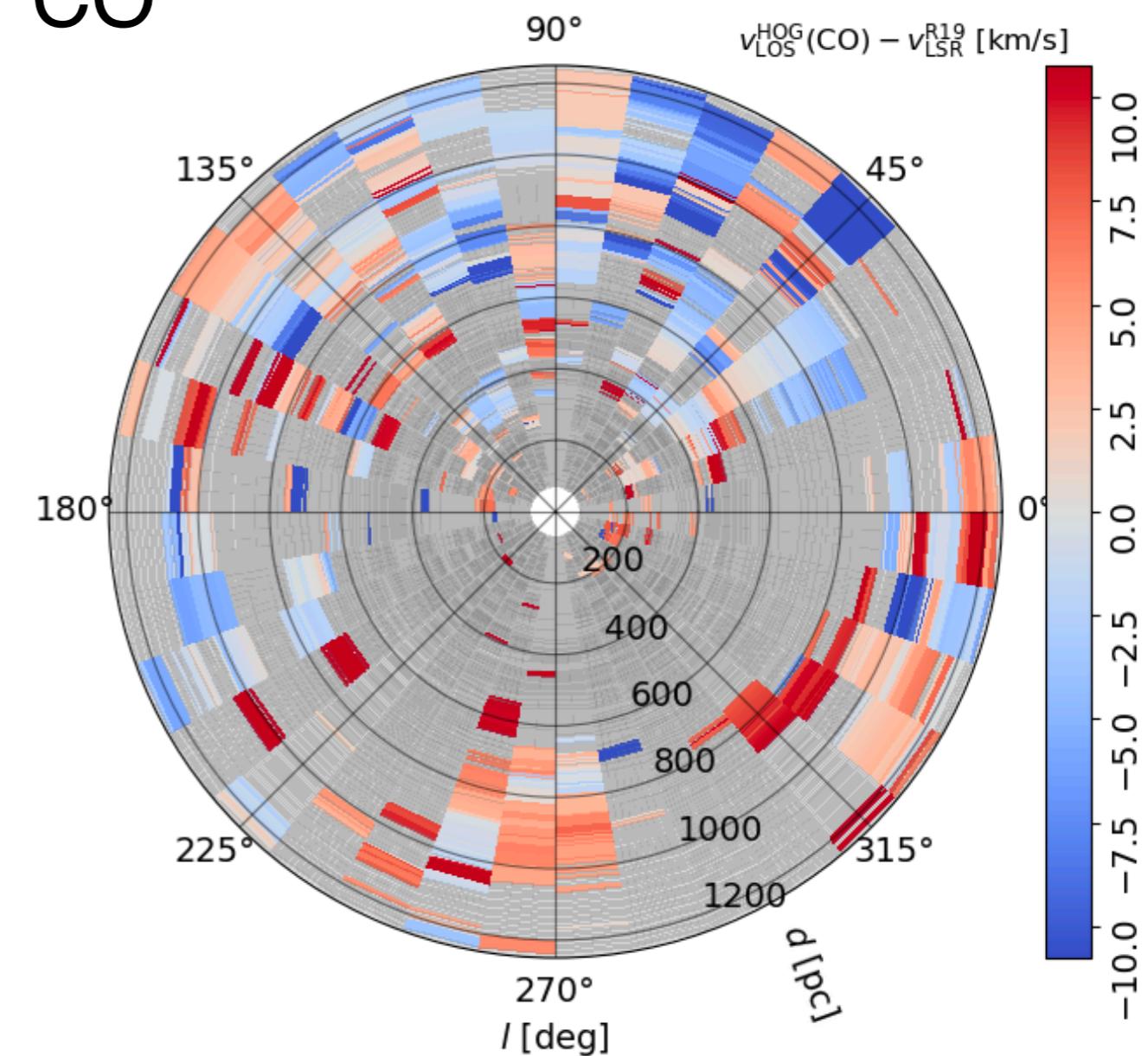
# Residual velocities (streaming motions)

Soler et al. (2025) A&A

HI

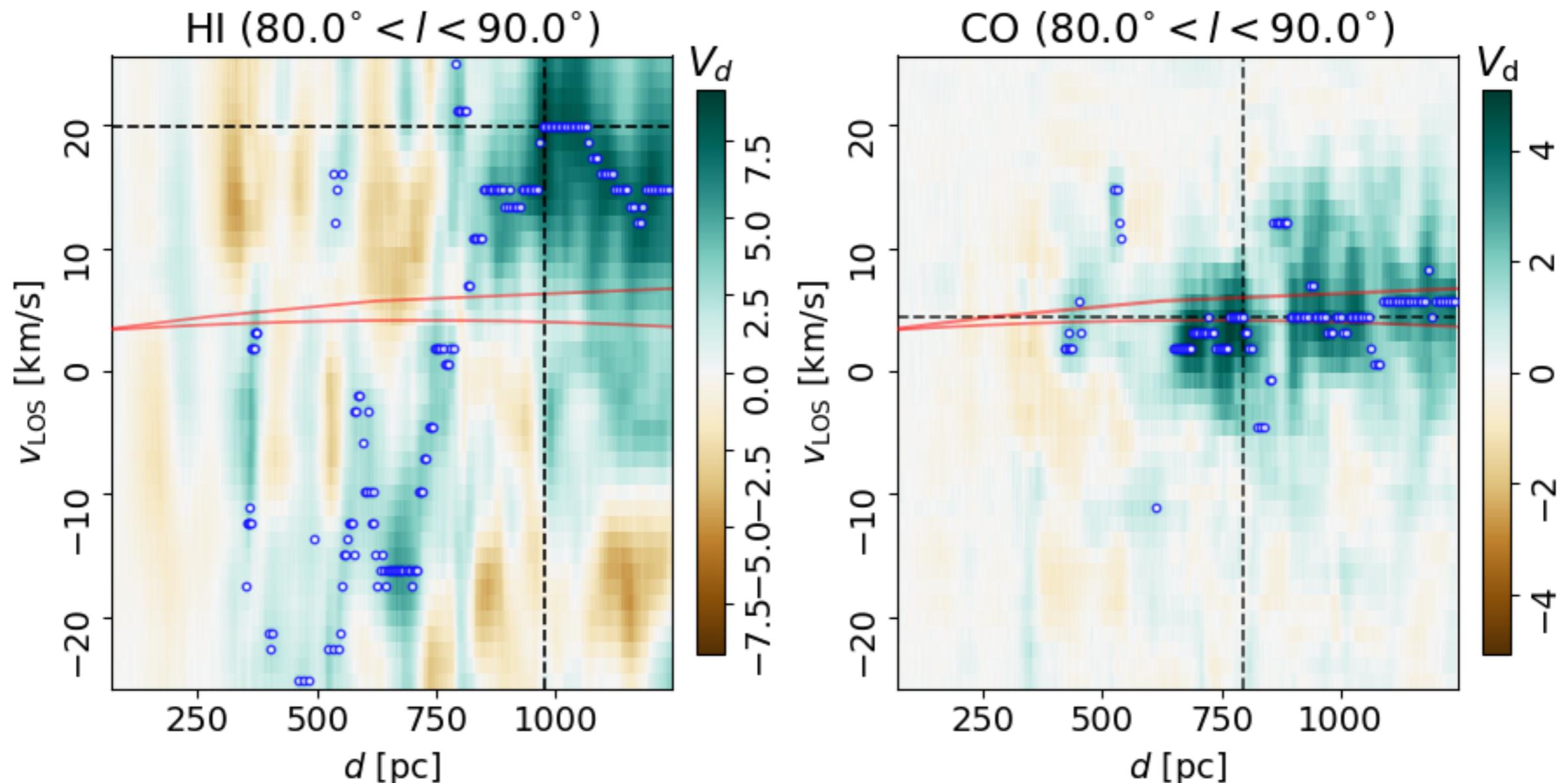


CO



# Residual velocities (streaming motions)

Soler et al. (2025) A&A



“How about just good old physics?”

Unidentified ancient Roman tetrarch

# Kinetic energy densities

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Soler et al. (2025) A&A

$$\langle E_{\text{K}}^X \rangle_{kq} = \frac{1}{2} \rho_{kp^*q}^{\text{eff},X} \left[ (v_{\text{LOS}}^X)_{kp^*q} - (v_{\text{LOS}}^{R19})_{kq} \right]^2$$

Also momentum densities  
and mass flow rates!

# Kinetic energy densities

Soler et al. (2025) A&A

$$\langle E_K^X \rangle_{kq} = \frac{1}{2} \rho_{kp^*q}^{\text{eff},X} \left[ (v_{\text{LOS}}^X)_{kp^*q} - (v_{\text{LOS}}^{R19})_{kq} \right]^2$$

HI or CO

Effective density

Distance channel

Galactic longitude tile

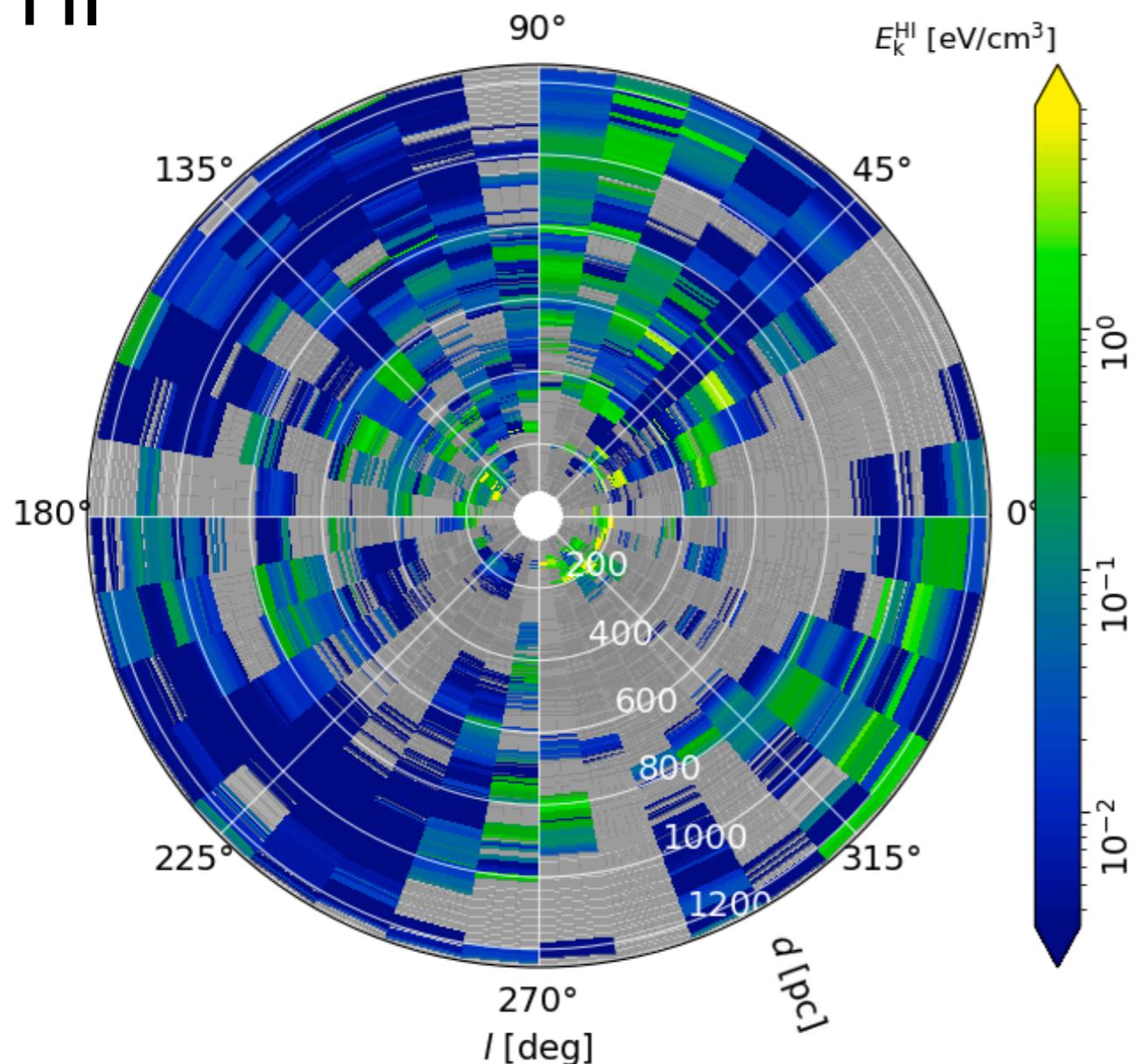
v<sub>LSR</sub> channel with maximum correlation

The diagram illustrates the components of the kinetic energy density equation. The equation is  $\langle E_K^X \rangle_{kq} = \frac{1}{2} \rho_{kp^*q}^{\text{eff},X} \left[ (v_{\text{LOS}}^X)_{kp^*q} - (v_{\text{LOS}}^{R19})_{kq} \right]^2$ . There are two main terms: the first term is  $\frac{1}{2} \rho_{kp^*q}^{\text{eff},X}$ , which is influenced by 'HI or CO' (indicated by a downward arrow) and 'Effective density' (indicated by a downward arrow). The second term is  $\left[ (v_{\text{LOS}}^X)_{kp^*q} - (v_{\text{LOS}}^{R19})_{kq} \right]^2$ , which is influenced by 'Distance channel' (indicated by two upward arrows), 'Galactic longitude tile' (indicated by one upward arrow), and 'v<sub>LSR</sub> channel with maximum correlation' (indicated by one upward arrow).

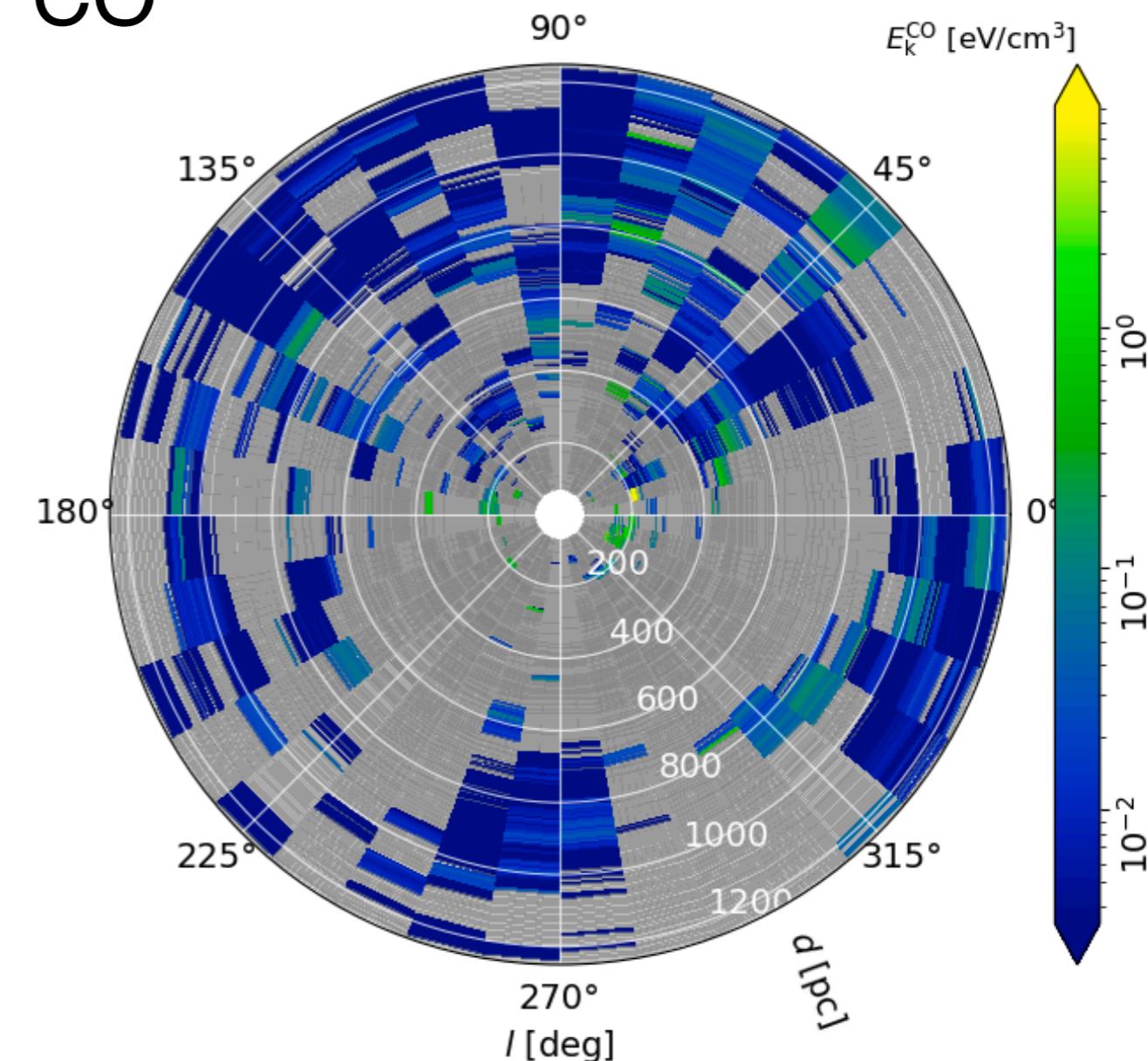
# Kinetic energy densities

Soler et al. (2025) A&A

HI

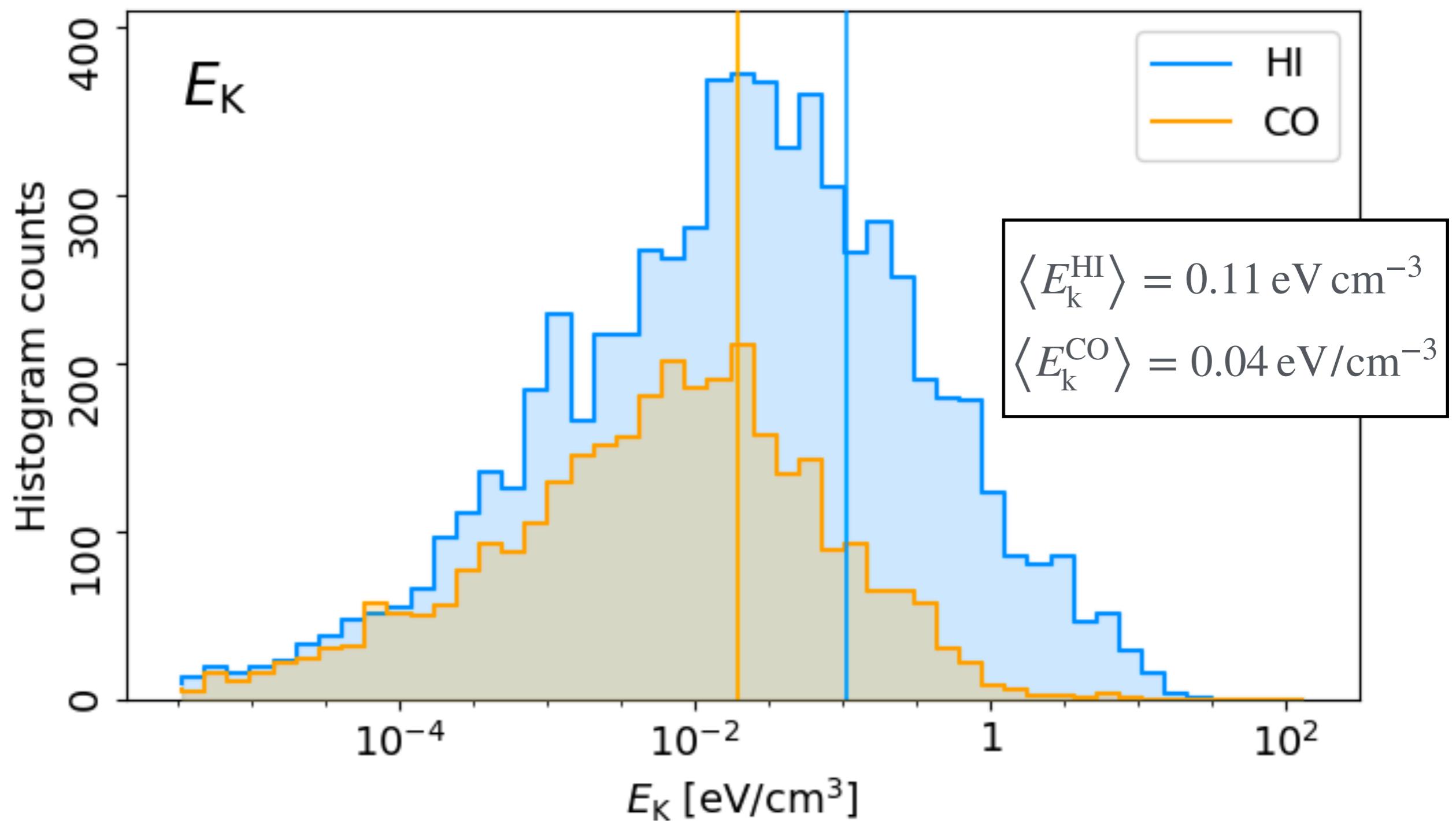


CO



# Kinetic energy densities

Soler et al. (2025) A&A



# Energy densities in the ISM

Draine. Physics of the interstellar and intergalactic medium (2011)

Component	$u(\text{eV cm}^{-3})$	Note
Far-infrared radiation from dust	0.31	<i>b</i>
Starlight ( $h\nu < 13.6 \text{ eV}$ )	0.54	<i>c</i>
Thermal kinetic energy $(3/2)nkT$	0.49	<i>d</i>
Turbulent kinetic energy $(1/2)\rho v^2$	0.22	<i>e</i>
Magnetic energy $B^2/8\pi$	0.89	<i>f</i>
Cosmic rays	1.39	<i>g</i>

*b* Chapter 12.

*c* Chapter 12.

*d* For  $nT = 3800 \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ K}$  (see §17.7).

*e* For  $n_{\text{H}} = 30 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ,  $v = 1 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , or  $\langle n_{\text{H}} \rangle = 1 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ,  $\langle v^2 \rangle^{1/2} = 5.5 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ .

*f* For median  $B_{\text{tot}} \approx 6.0 \mu\text{G}$  (Heiles & Crutcher 2005).

*g* For cosmic ray spectrum X3 in Fig. 13.5.

# Whodunit: supernovae

Soler et al. (2025) A&A

Energy input per SN (Martizzi et al. 2015)

$$10^{51} \text{ erg}$$

Efficiency in converting thermal to mechanical energy  
(Bacchini et al. 2020)

10 %

SNe needed to sustain energy density in the studied volume

$\approx 4000$

$$\langle E_k^{\text{HI}} \rangle = 0.68 \text{ eV/cm}^{-3}$$
$$\langle E_k^{\text{CO}} \rangle = 0.18 \text{ eV/cm}^{-3}$$

SNe rate (Walch et al. 2015)

$$15 \text{ Myr}^{-1} \text{ at } \Sigma = 10 M_{\odot} \text{ pc}^{-2}$$

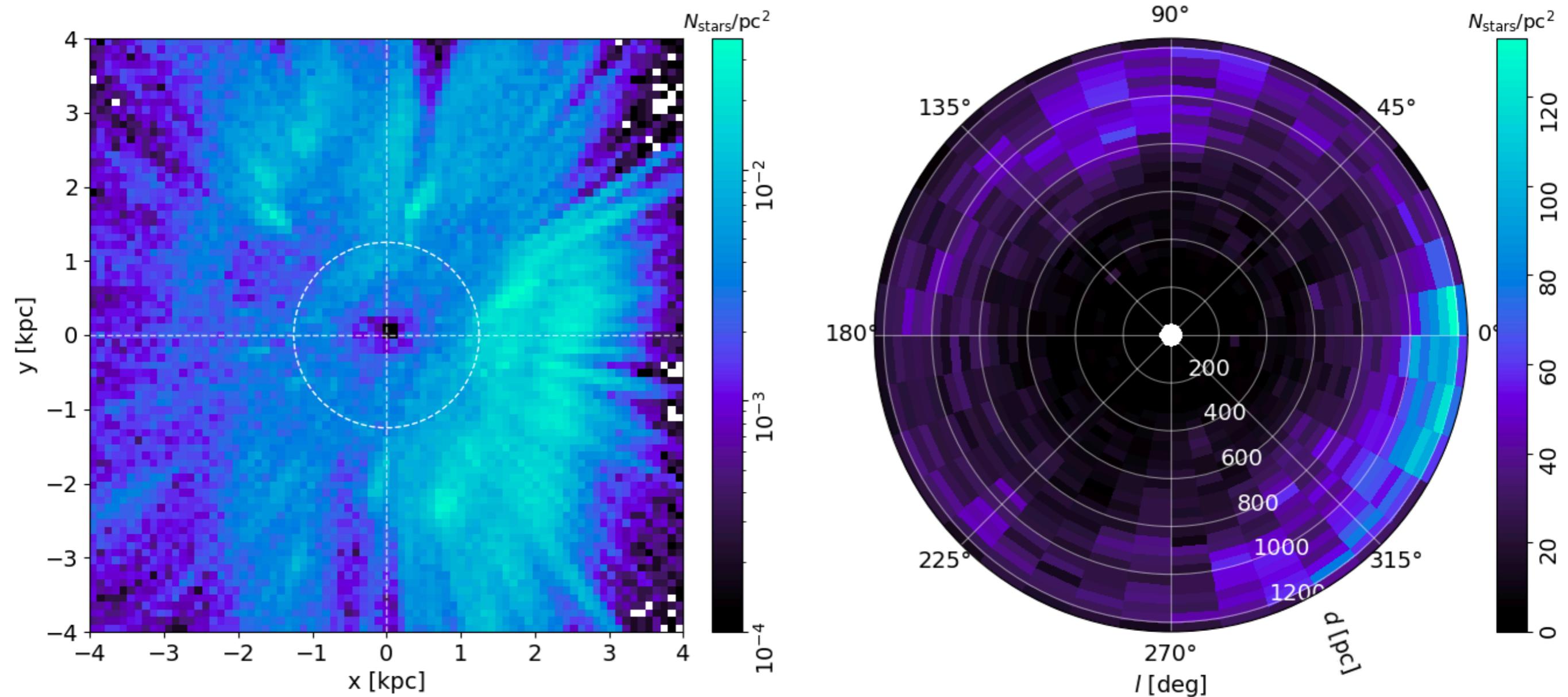
You would have to wait

200 Myr

to produce enough SNe to sustain the mean energy density

# Density of O,B, and A-type stars

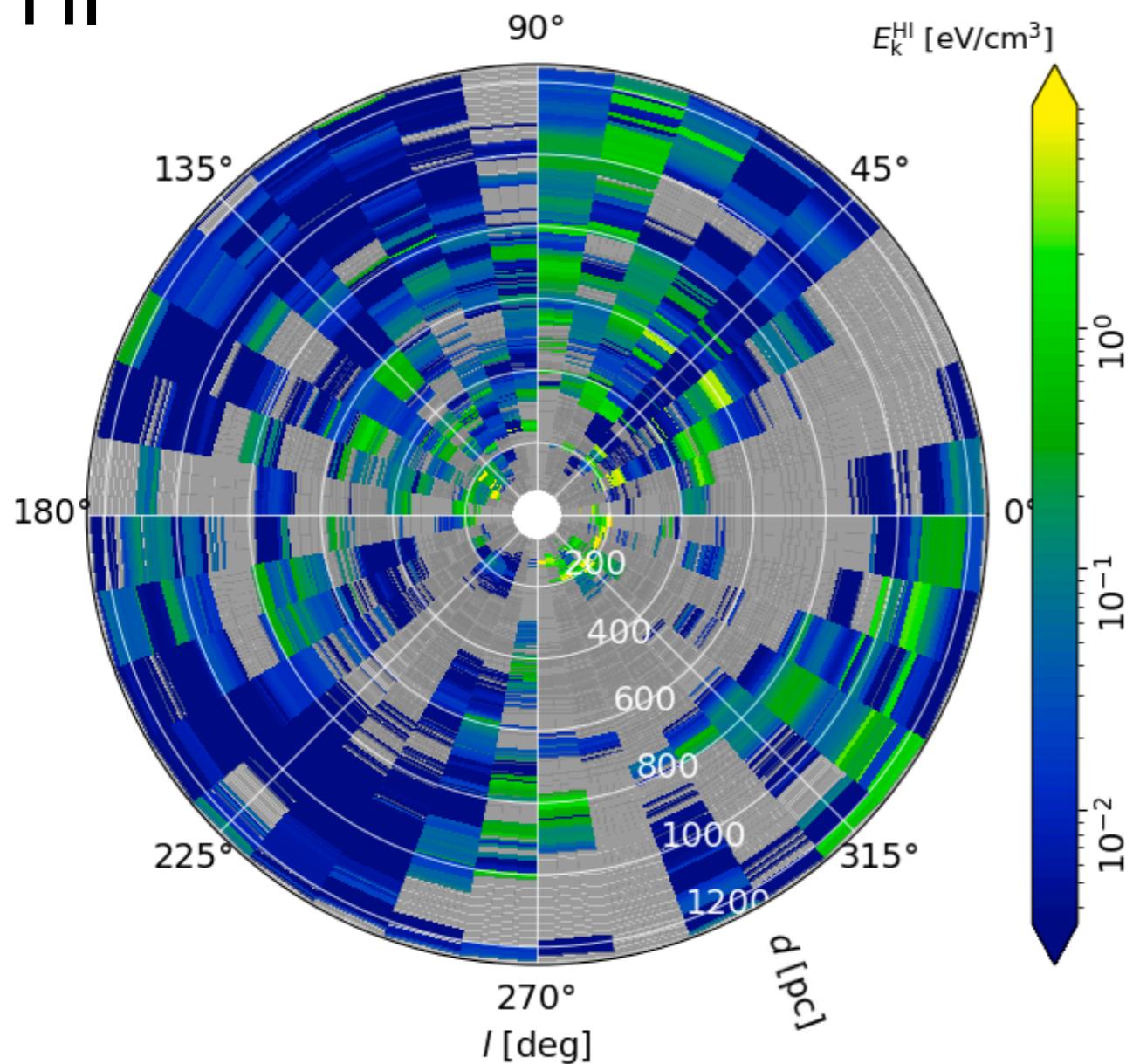
Zari et al. A&A (2021)



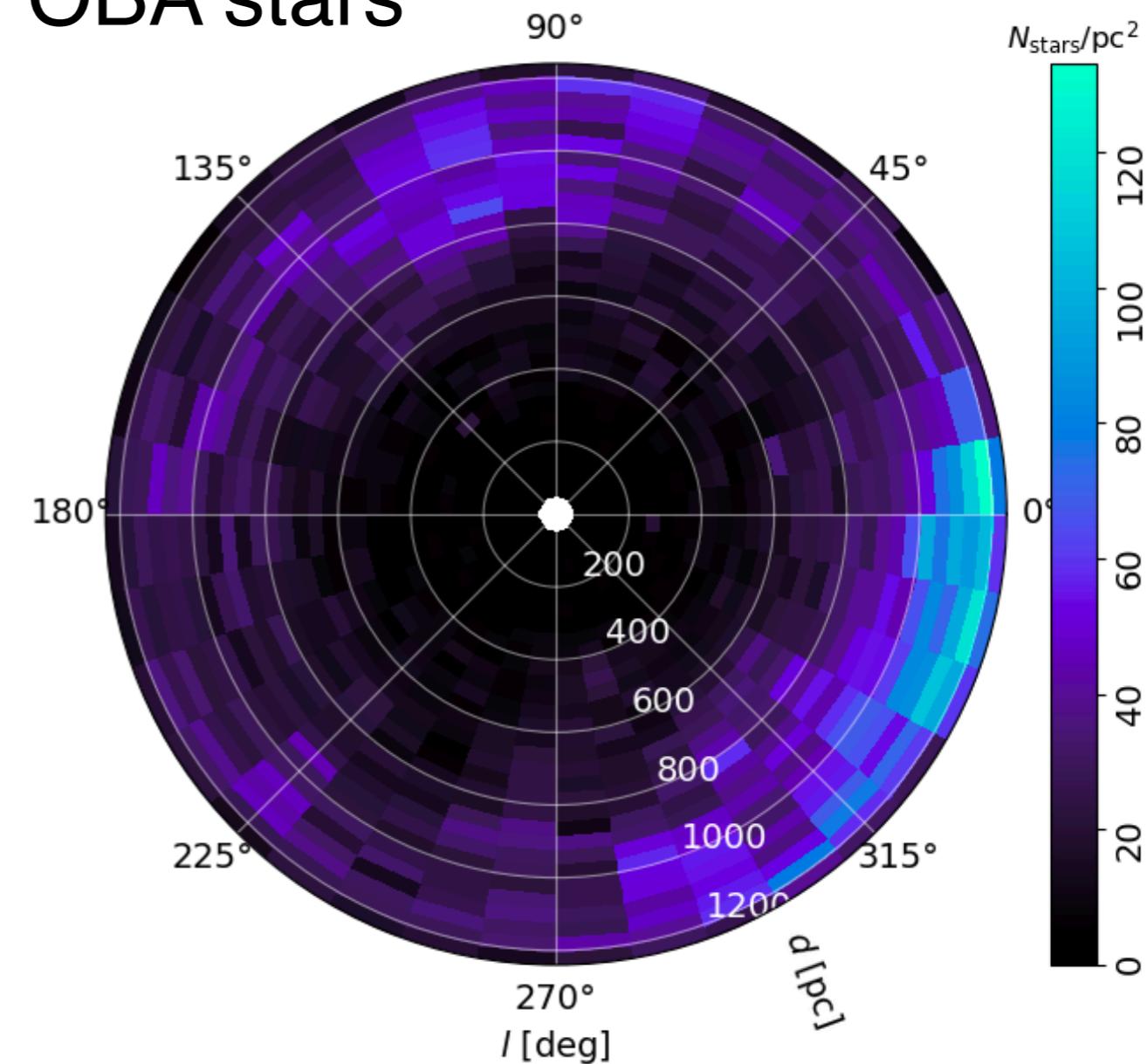
# Whodunit: supernovae?

Soler et al. (2025) A&A

HI



OBA stars



# Conclusions

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Soler et al. (2025) A&A

- Reconstruction of the line-of-sight (LOS) motions of the ISM based on the combination of HI and CO line emission and 3D dust.
- We used morphological correlation to assign LOS velocities to the dust across distance channels  
<https://github.com/solerjuan/astroHOG>
- Most of the material in the 3D dust model follows the large-scale pattern of Galactic rotation; however, we also identified streaming motions with amplitudes around 12.1 and 6.1 km/s for HI and CO, respectively.
- The mean kinetic energy densities related to these streaming motions is around 0.68 and 0.18 eV/cm<sup>3</sup> for either gas tracer.
- Energy overdensities appear concentrated in the Radcliffe wave and other large scale structures, suggesting they are not exclusively produced by supernova feedback.