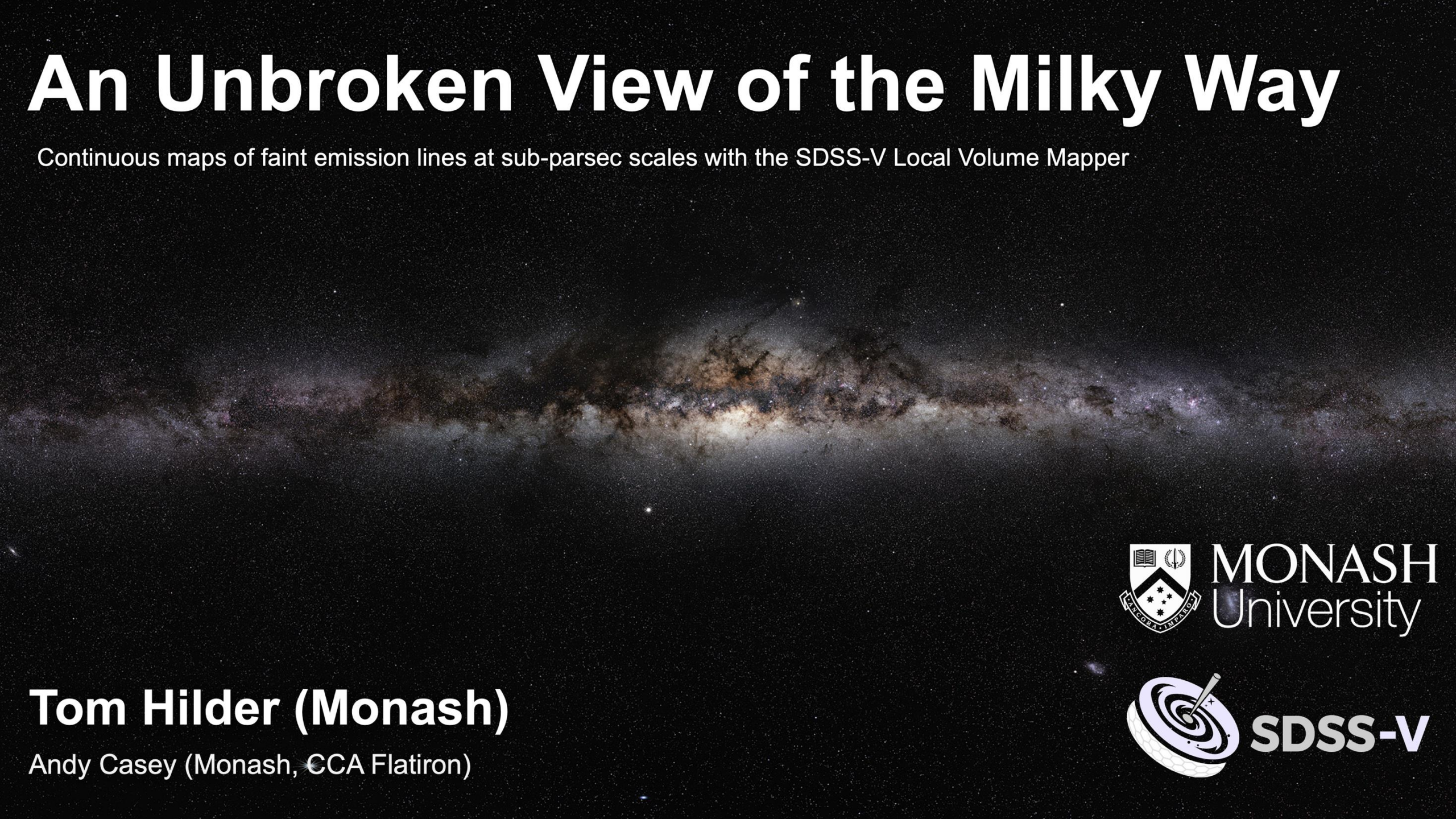


An Unbroken View of the Milky Way

Continuous maps of faint emission lines at sub-parsec scales with the SDSS-V Local Volume Mapper

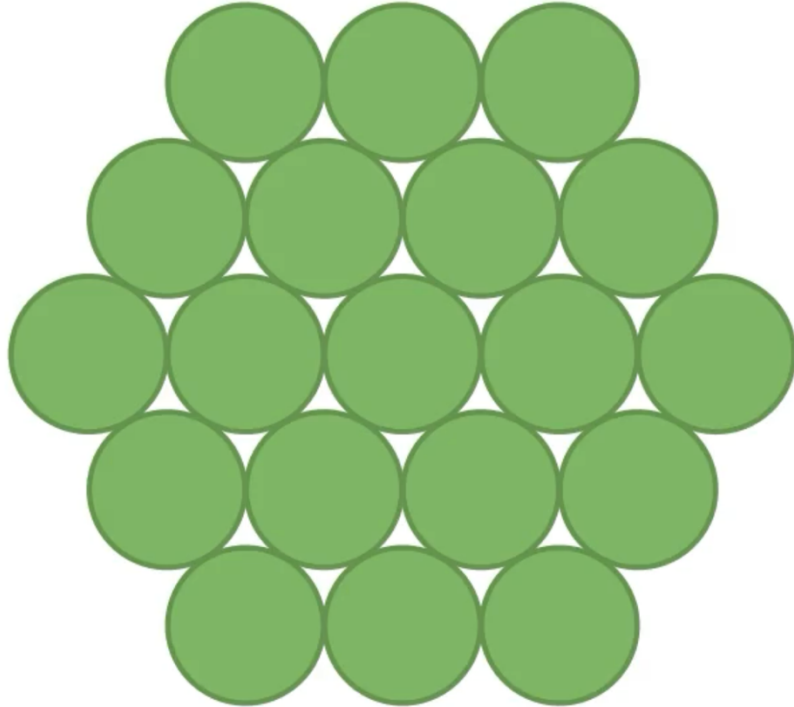


Tom Hilder (Monash)

Andy Casey (Monash, CCA Flatiron)



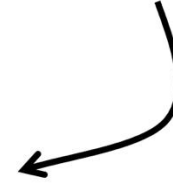
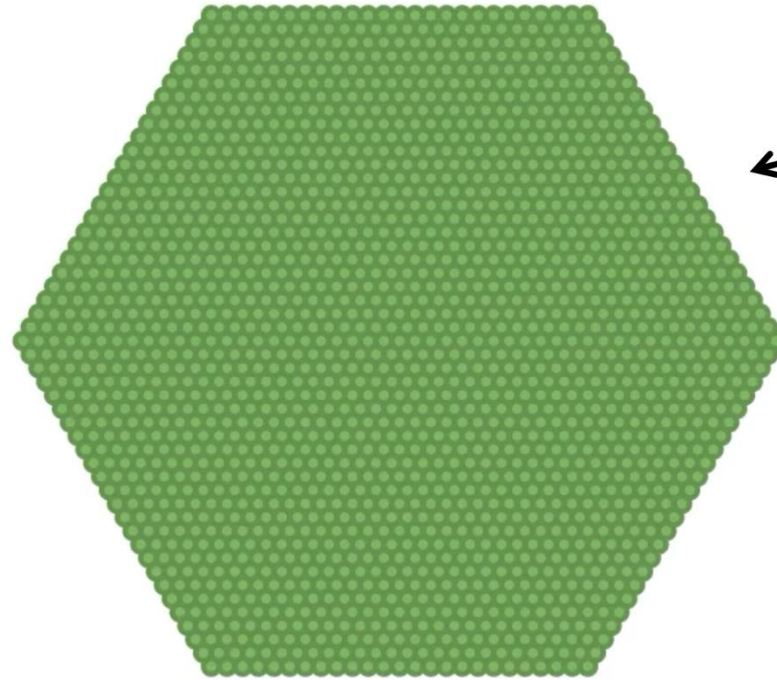
Local Volume Mapper



- SDSS-V
- Optical + near-IR IFU survey
- Las Campanas, Chile

Full IFU

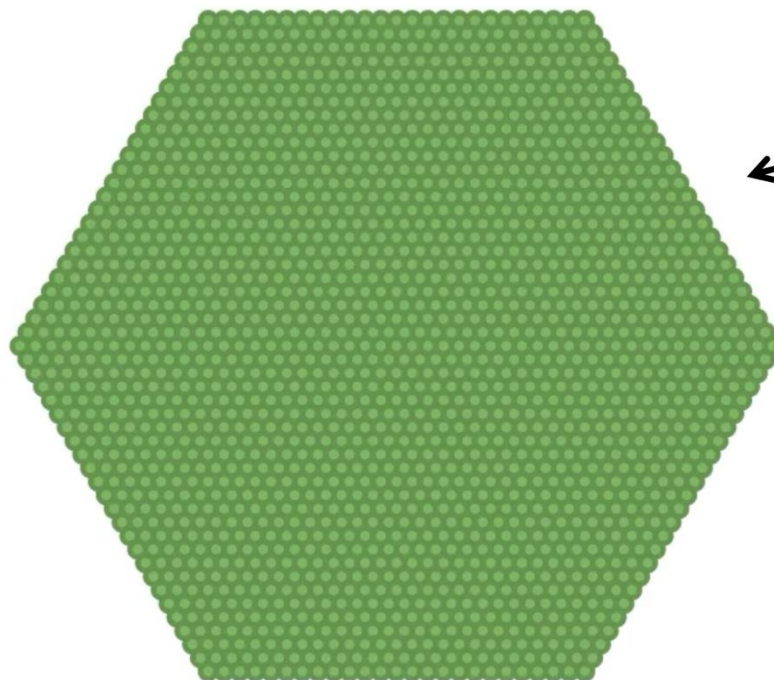
1801 fibres



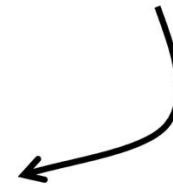
0.5°



Full IFU



1801 fibres



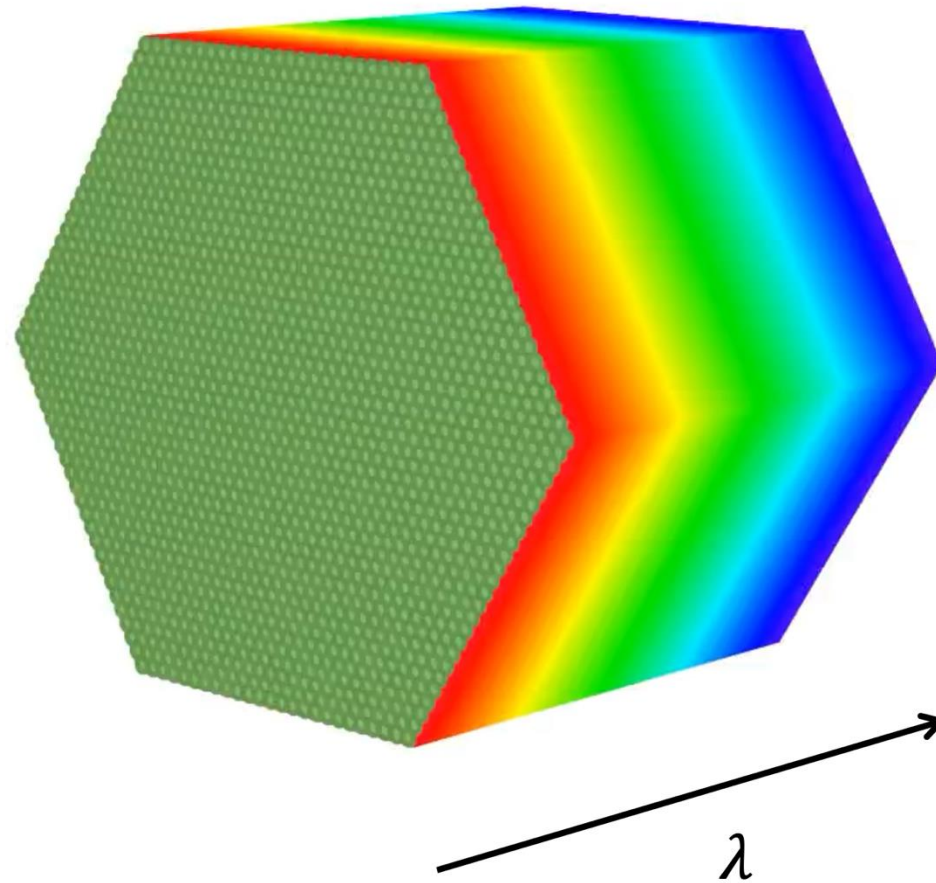
**Ultra wide field
spectroscopy**



0.5°

- $3600 - 9300 \text{ \AA}$

- $R \sim 4000$



Orion

0.07 pc/spaxel

Gum

LMC

10 pc/spaxel

SMC

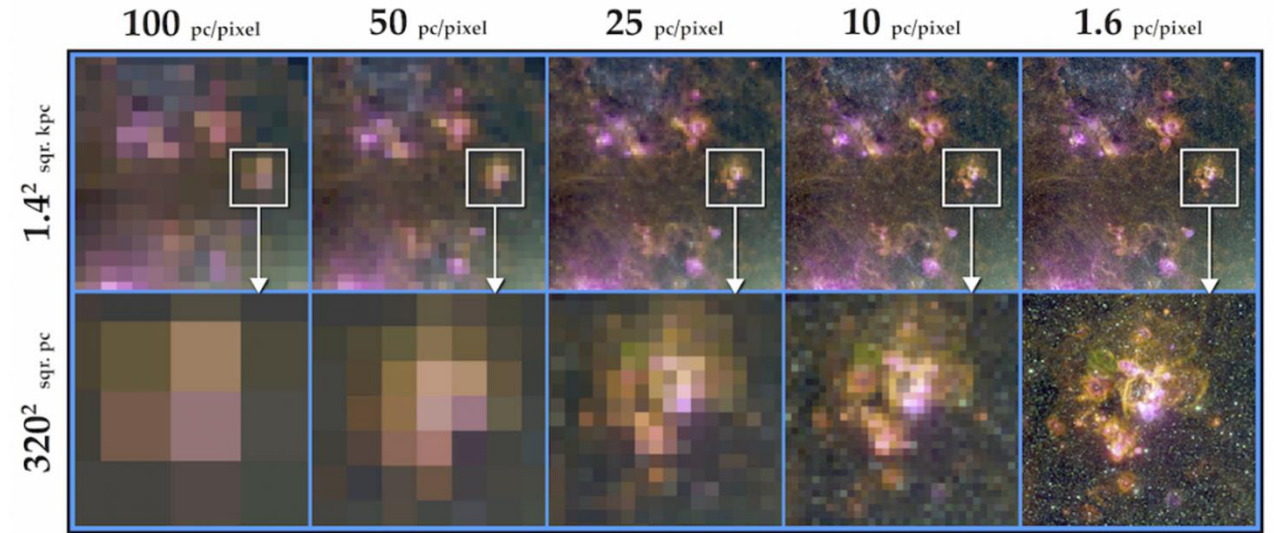
Milky Way

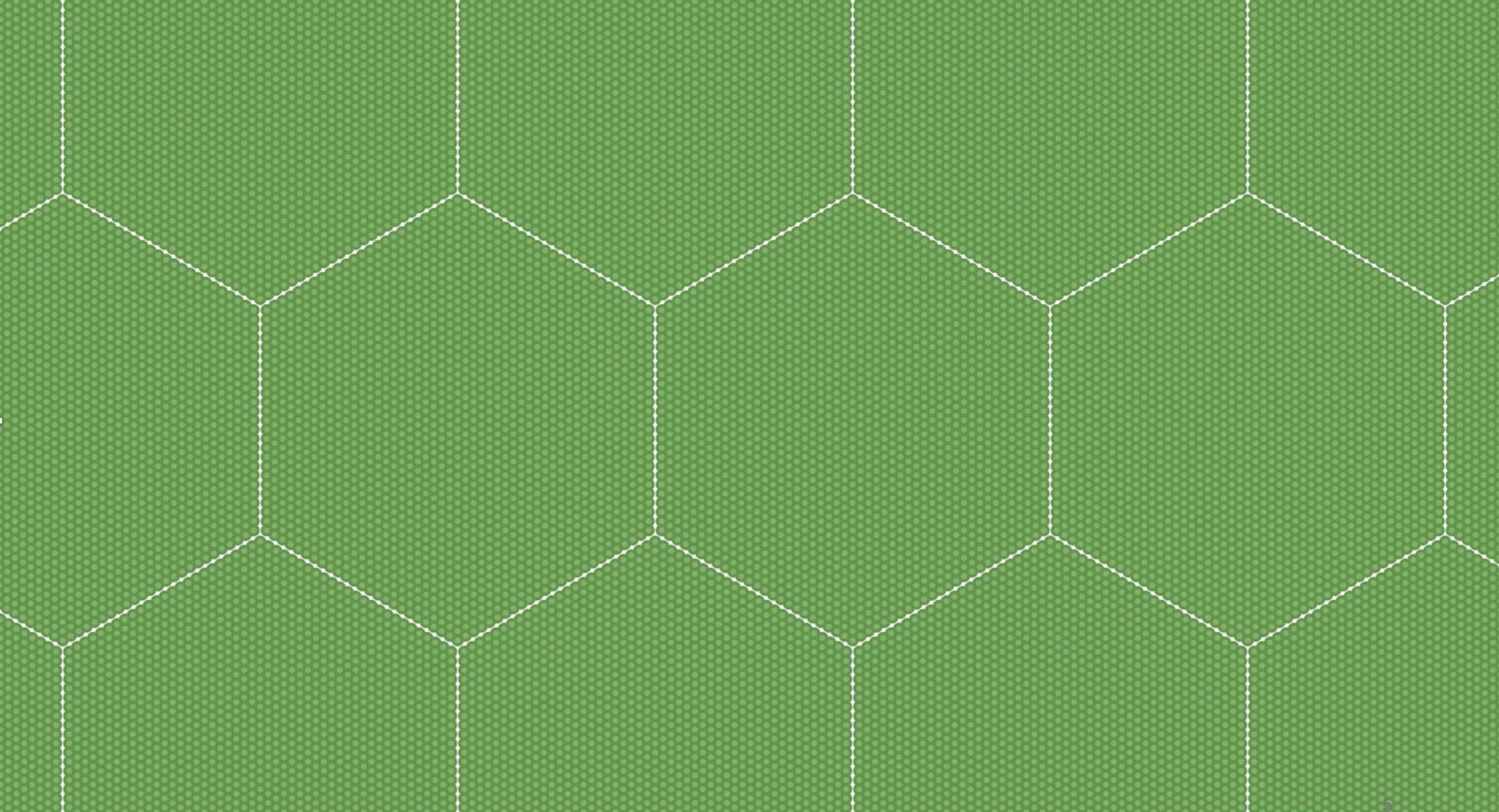
< 1 pc/spaxel

All sky

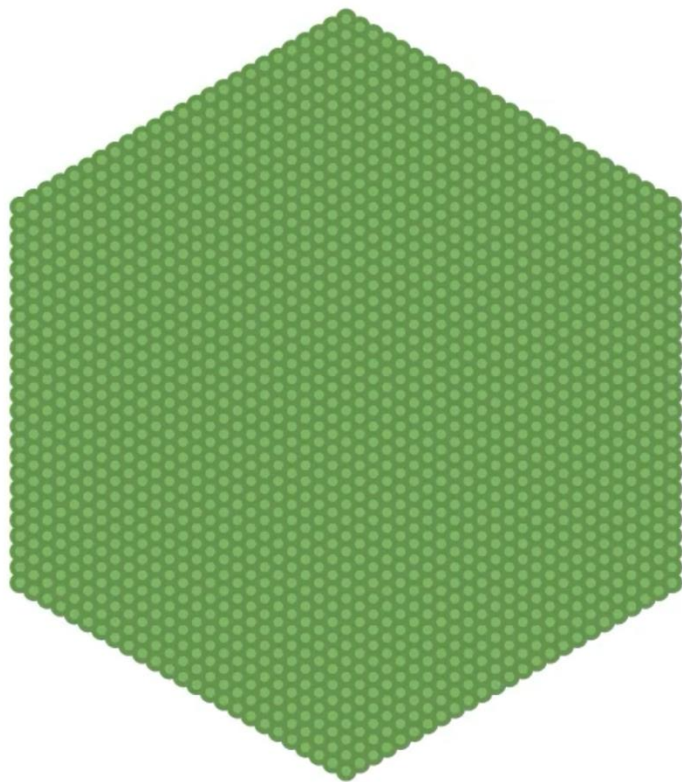
Why?

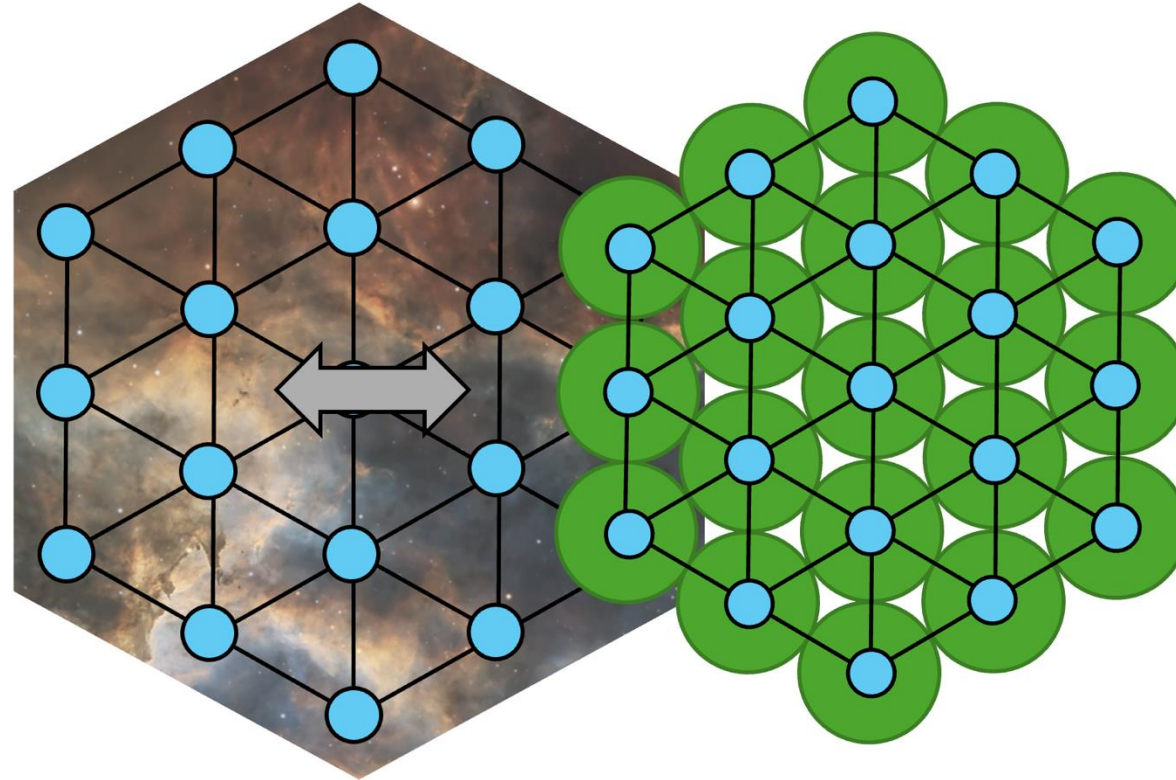
- How energy/momentum injected + transported through ISM
 - Stellar feedback
 - Connect small and large-scale evolution
- Emission lines
 - Gas density, temp, pressure, kinematics
 - **Weaker auroral and recombination lines**
- Abundance discrepancy problem





Spectra modelled independently





Nearby spaxels are **Model** spaxels
more **similar** **together**

Spectrospatial models

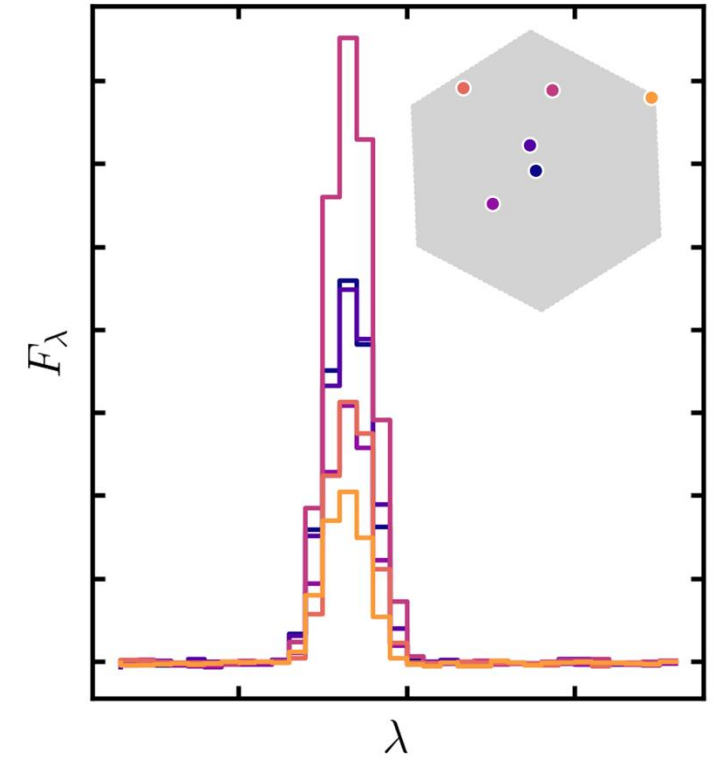
$$F_{\lambda}(\lambda_i, F_j, \text{const}_j) = \overbrace{F_j \text{Gaussian}(\lambda_i)}^{\text{emission line}} + \overbrace{\text{const}_j}^{\text{continuum}} + \text{noise}$$

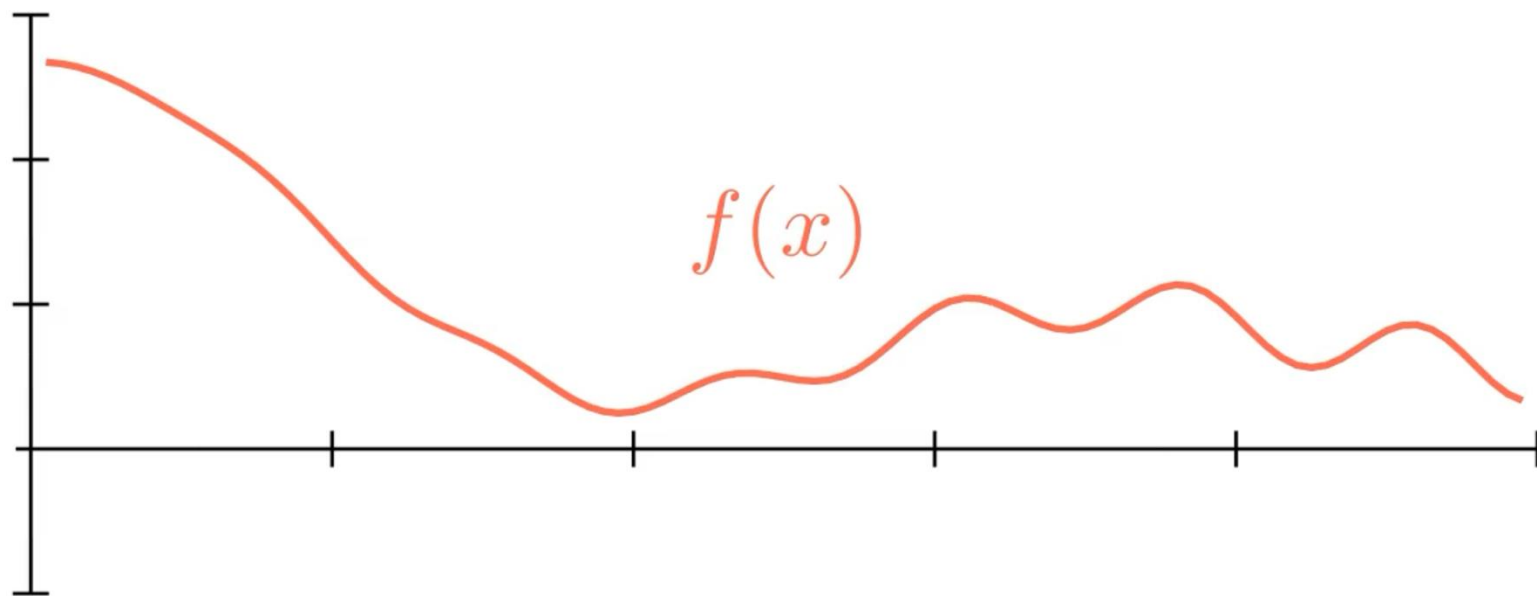
Change to **function**

Fit for line flux in each spaxel

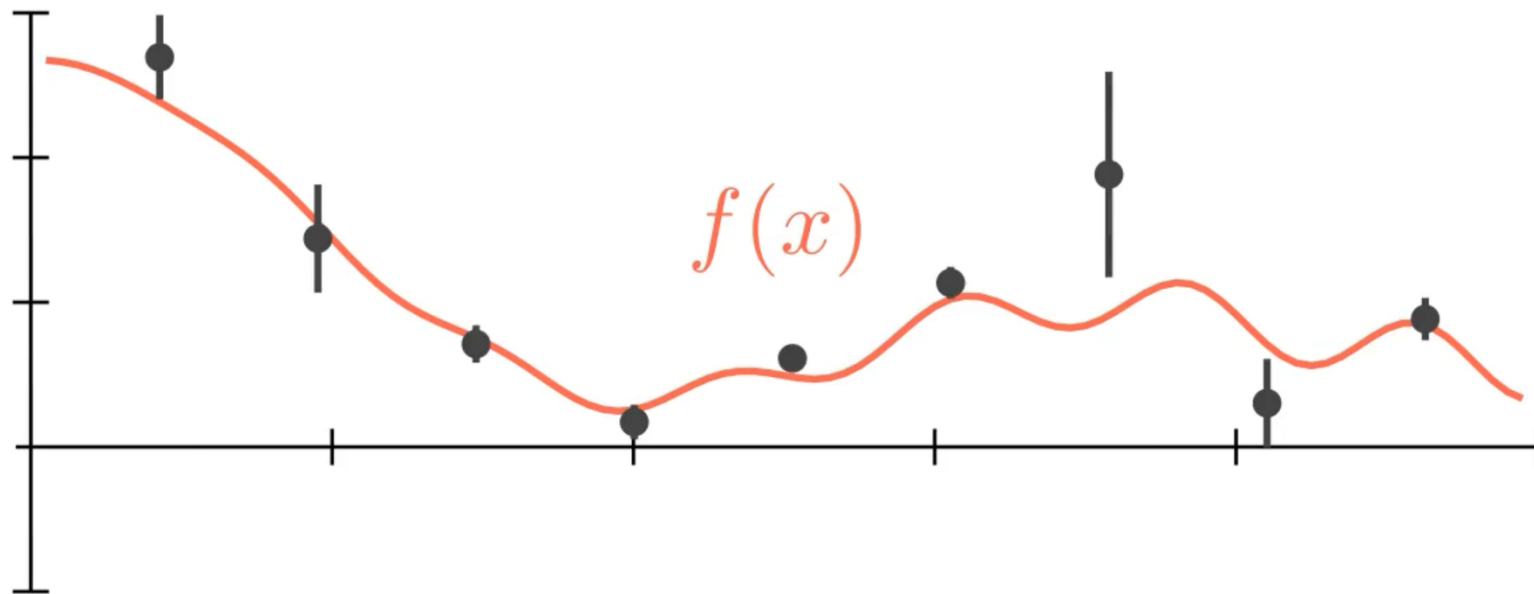
$$F_{\lambda}(\lambda_i, \underbrace{x_j, y_j}_{\text{spatial dependence}}, \underbrace{F}_{\text{spatial dependence}}, \text{const}_j) = \underbrace{F(x_j, y_j)}_{\text{spatial dependence}} \text{Gaussian}(\lambda_i) + \text{const}_j + \text{noise}$$

$F(x, y)$ gives line flux for any x, y

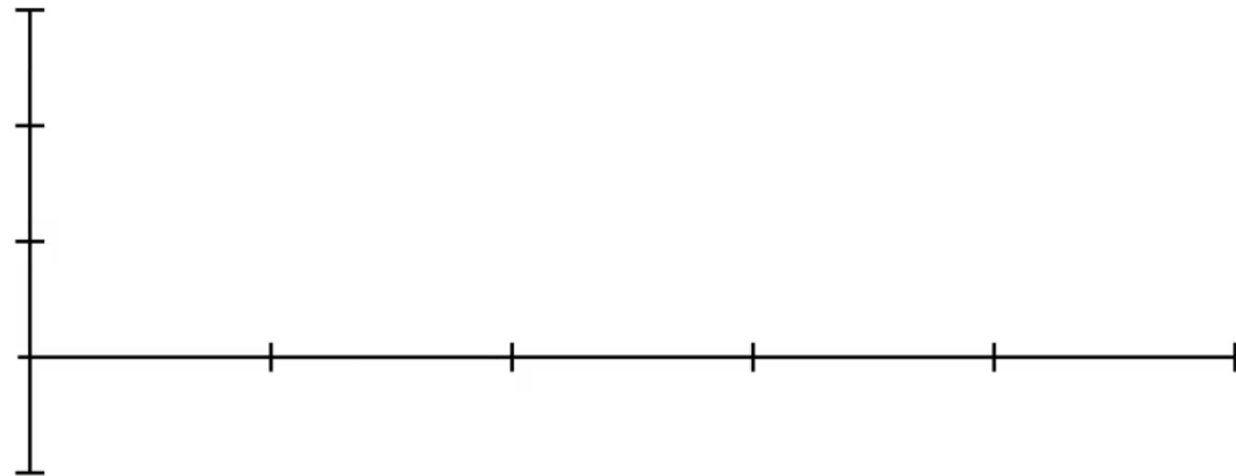




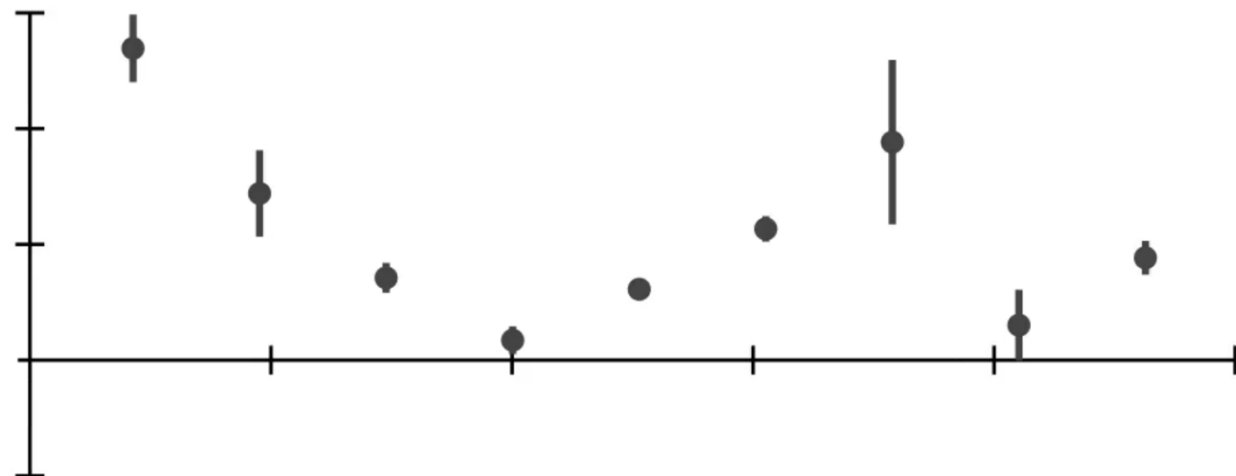
$$\mathbf{y} \sim \mathcal{N}(f(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{C})$$



$$f(\mathbf{x}) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}'))$$

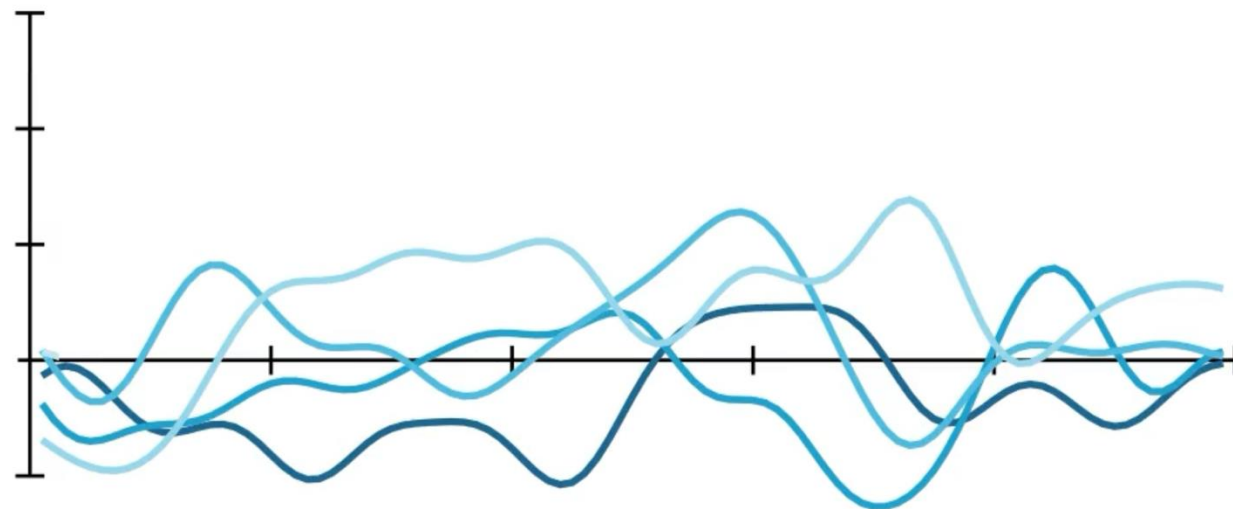


$$\mathbf{y} \sim \mathcal{N}(f(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{C})$$

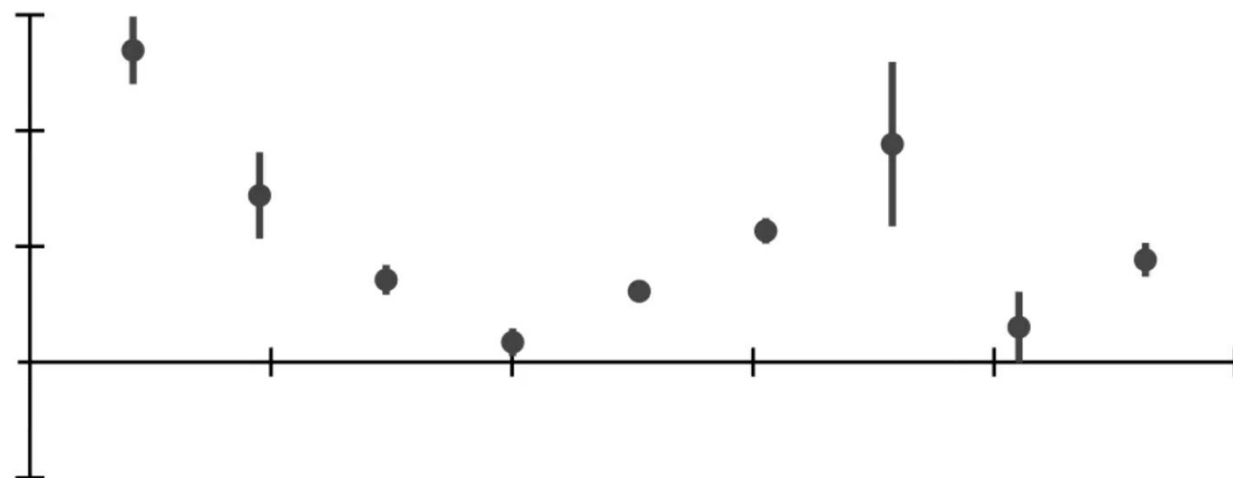


$$f(\mathbf{x}) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}'))$$

$$k(x_i, x_j) = \lambda^2 \exp(-s |x_i - x_j|^2)$$



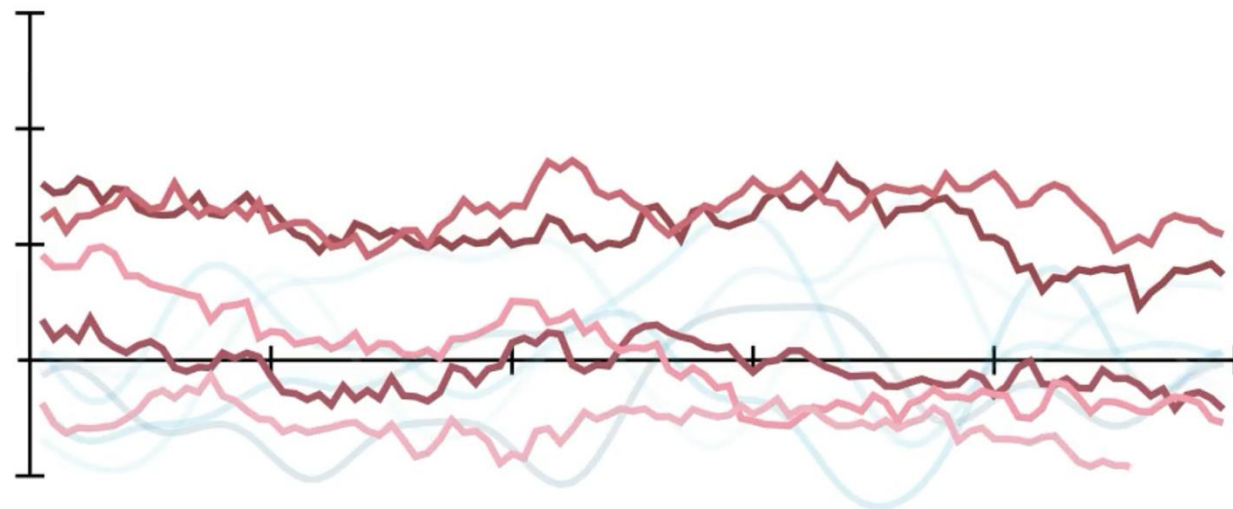
$$\mathbf{y} \sim \mathcal{N}(f(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{C})$$



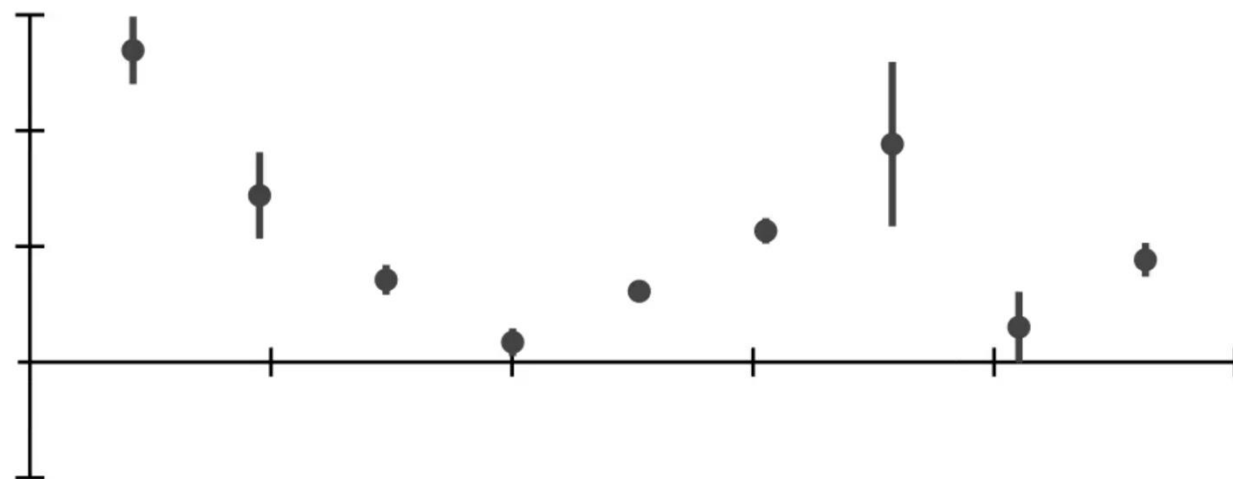
$$f(\mathbf{x}) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}'))$$

$$k(x_i, x_j) = \lambda^2 \exp(-s |x_i - x_j|^2)$$

$$k(x_i, x_j) = \lambda^2 \exp(-s |x_i - x_j|)$$



$$\mathbf{y} \sim \mathcal{N}(f(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{C})$$



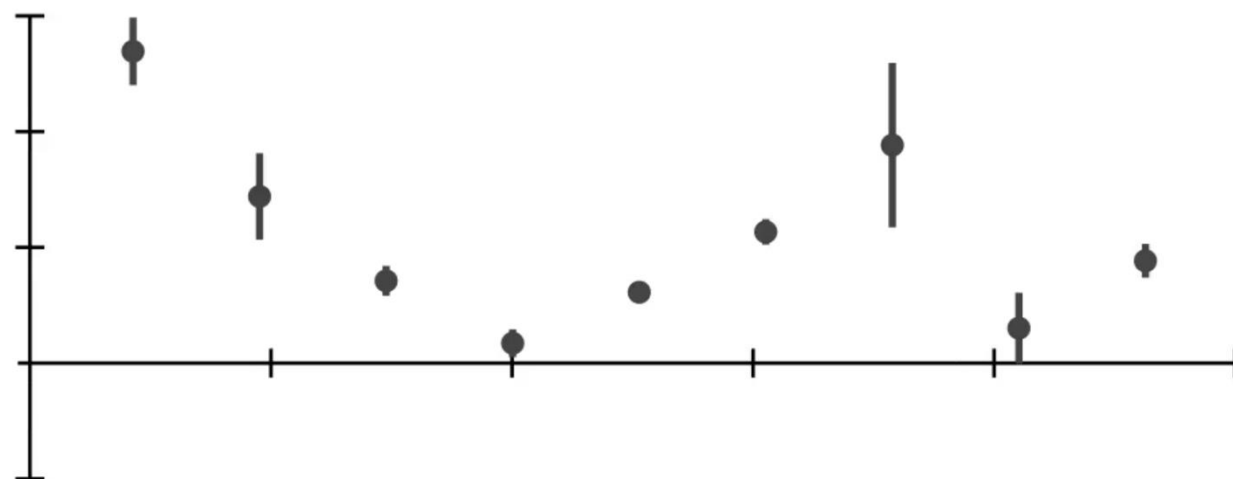
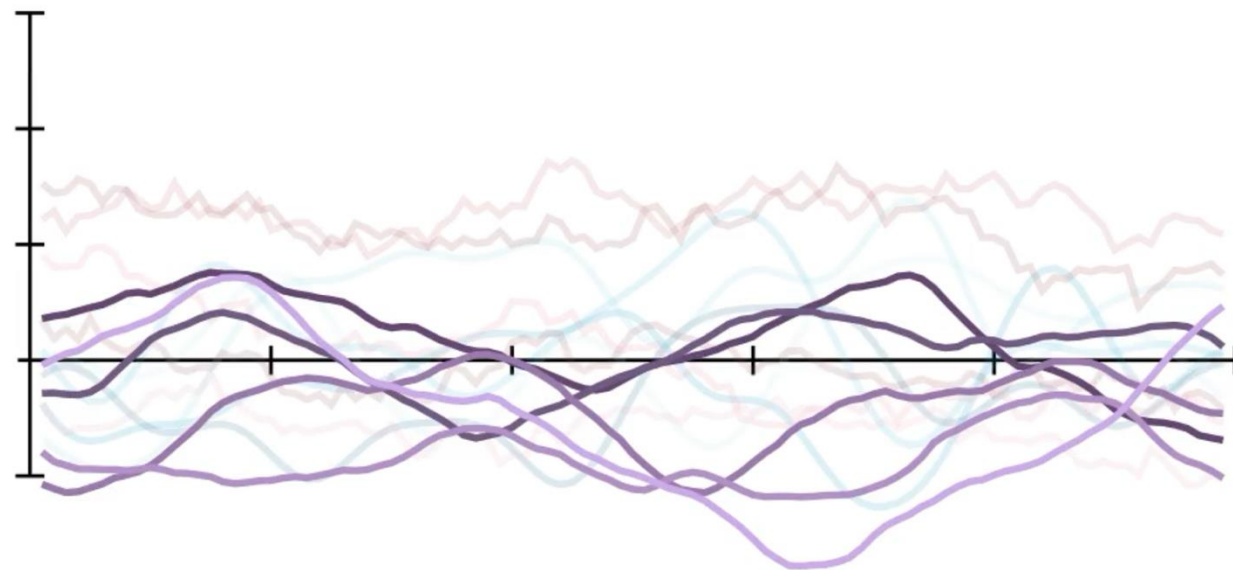
$$f(\mathbf{x}) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}'))$$

$$k(x_i, x_j) = \lambda^2 \exp(-s |x_i - x_j|^2)$$

$$k(x_i, x_j) = \lambda^2 \exp(-s |x_i - x_j|)$$

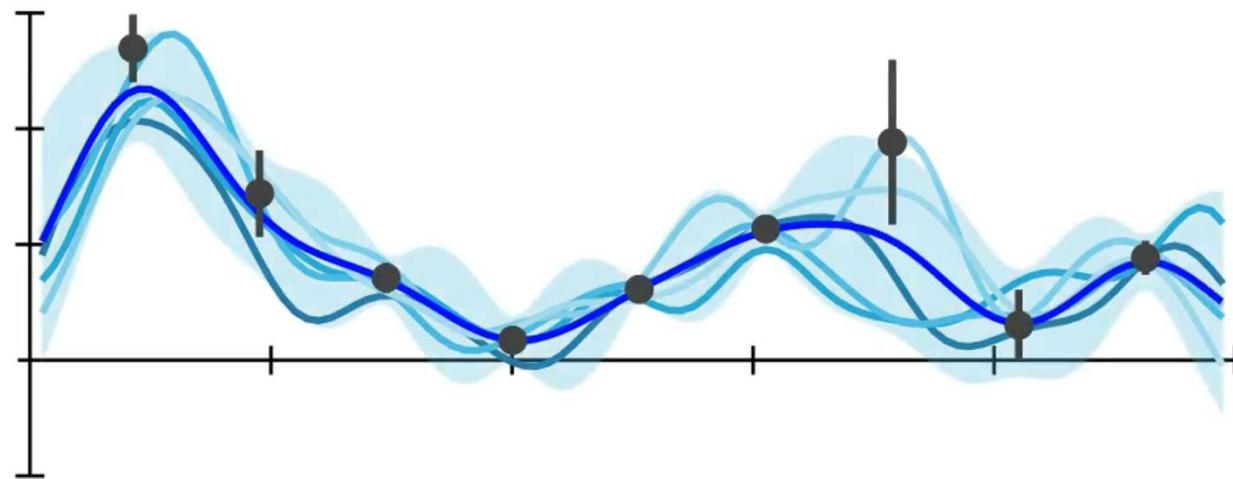
$$k(x_i, x_j) = \lambda^2 \left(1 + \frac{|x_i - x_j|}{s}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{|x_i - x_j|}{s}\right)$$

$$\mathbf{y} \sim \mathcal{N}(f(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{C})$$

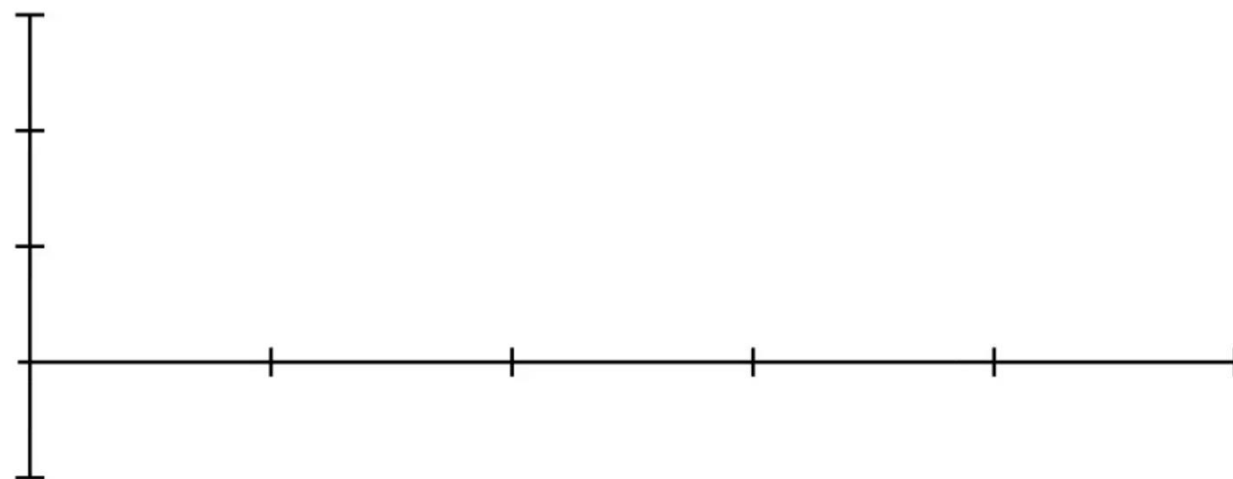


$$f(\mathbf{x}) \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}'))$$

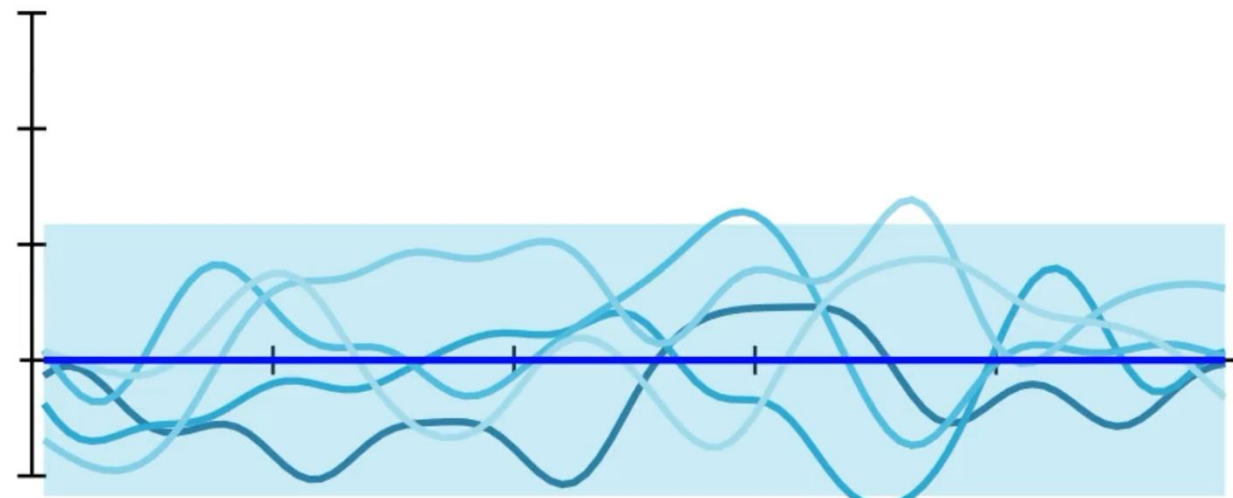
$$k(x_i, x_j) = \lambda^2 \exp(-s |x_i - x_j|^2)$$



$$\mathbf{y} \sim \mathcal{N}(f(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{C})$$

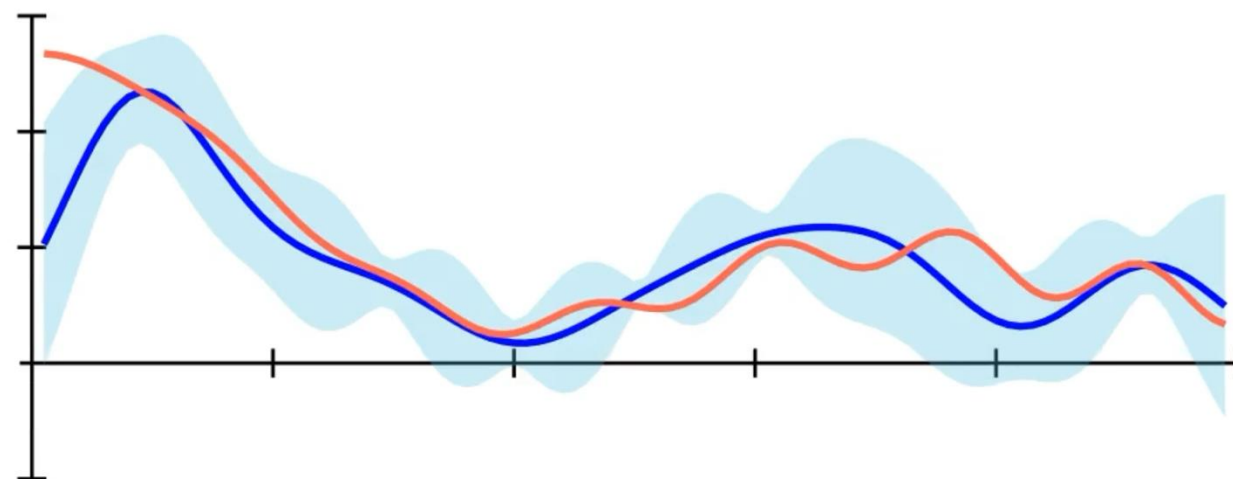


Prior

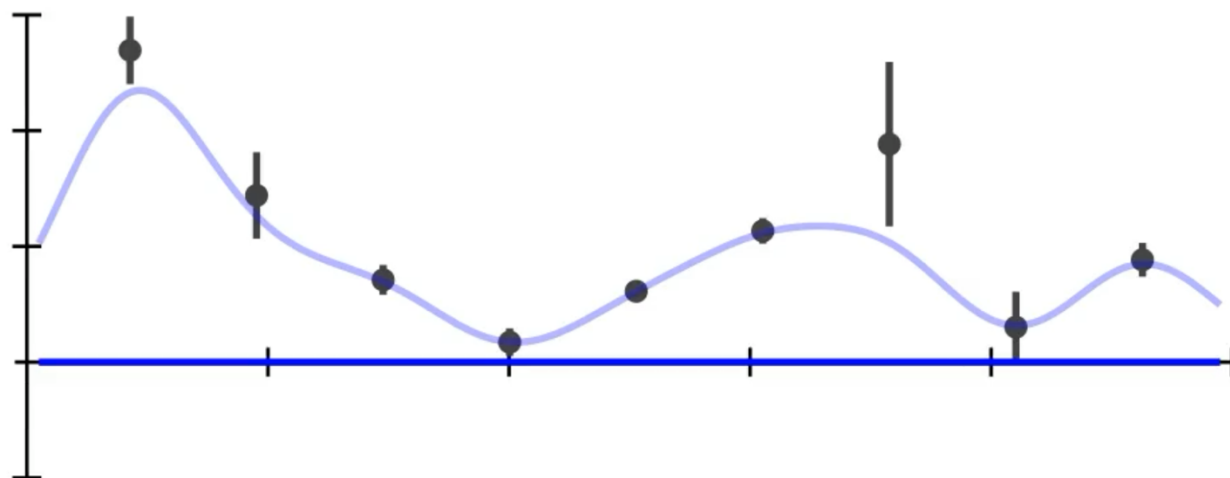
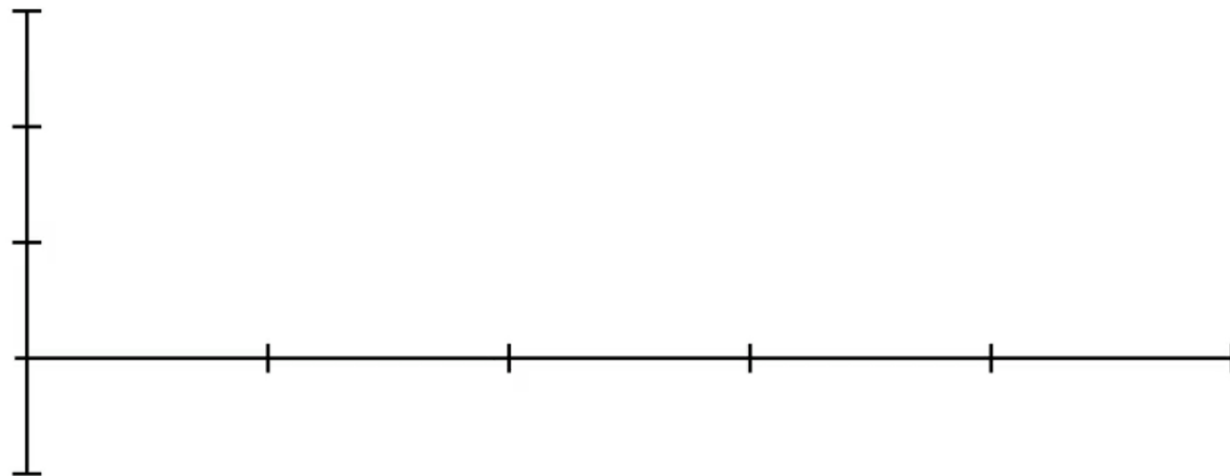


Data

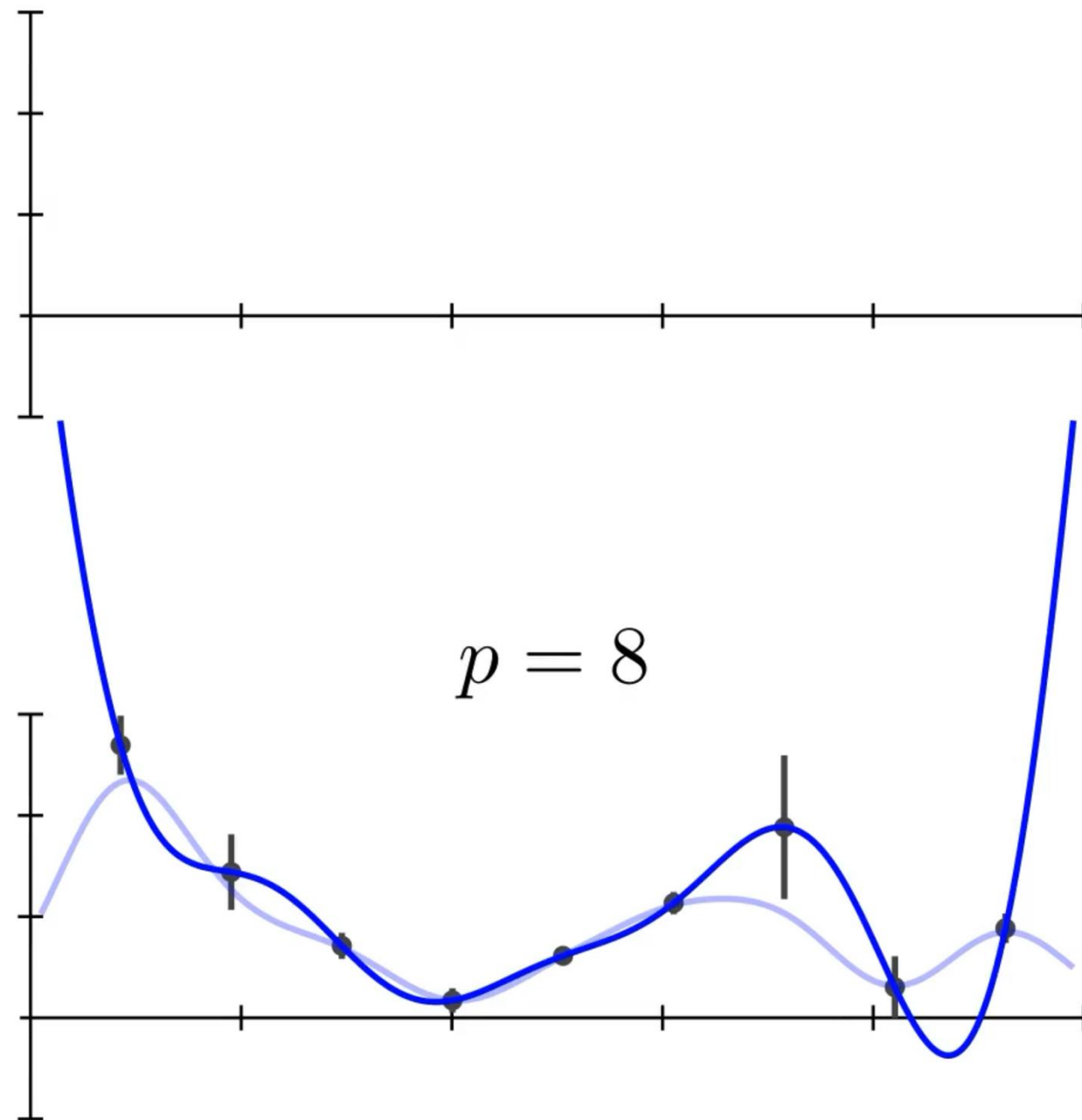
Posterior



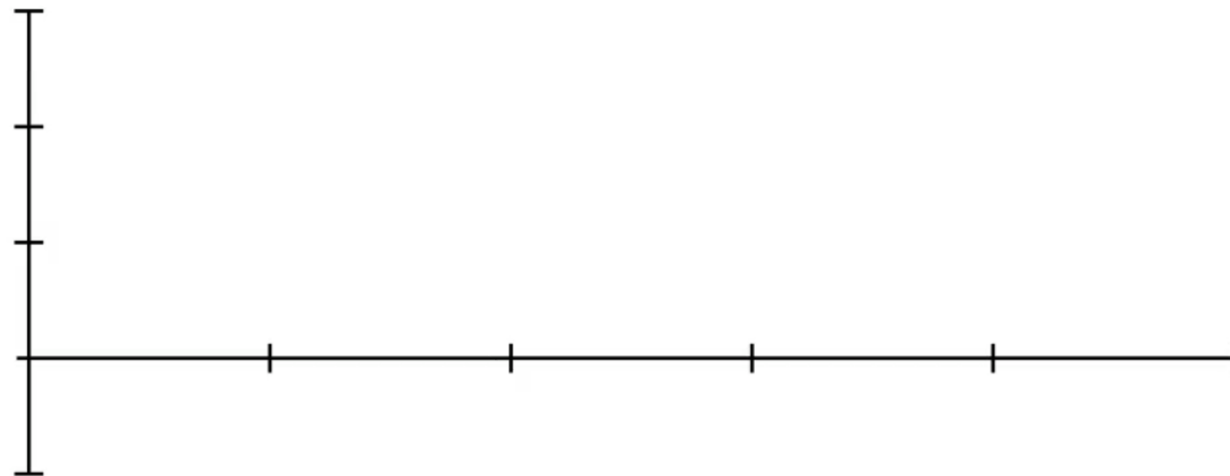
$$f(x_i) = \sum_{j=1}^p X_j e^{-\omega_j x_i}$$



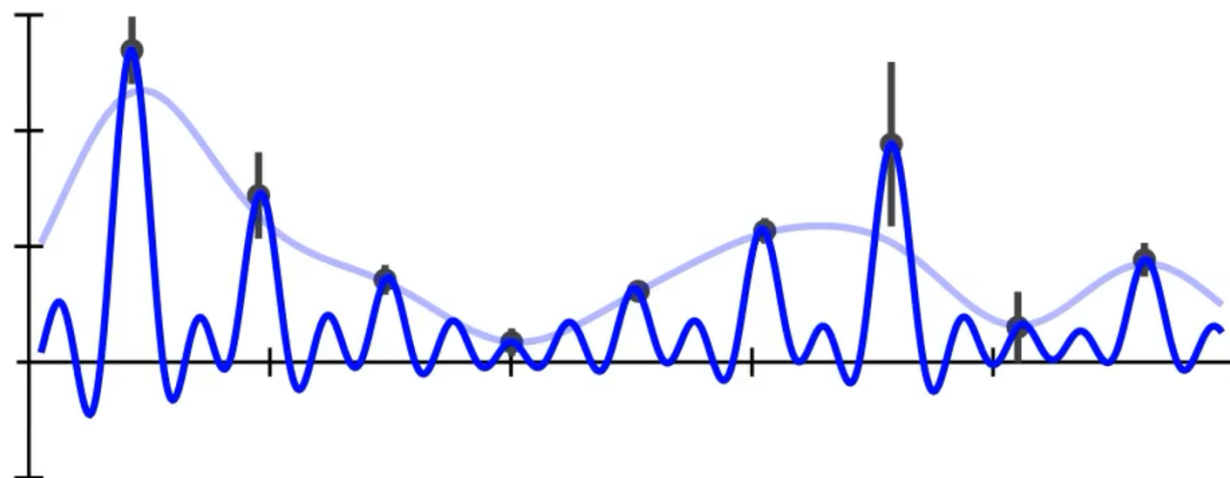
$$f(x_i) = \sum_{j=1}^p X_j e^{-\omega_j x_i}$$



$$f(x_i) = \sum_{j=1}^p X_j e^{-\omega_j x_i}$$



$p = 50$



$$f(x_i) = \sum_{j=1}^p X_j e^{-\omega_j x_i}$$

~~$O(n^3)$~~

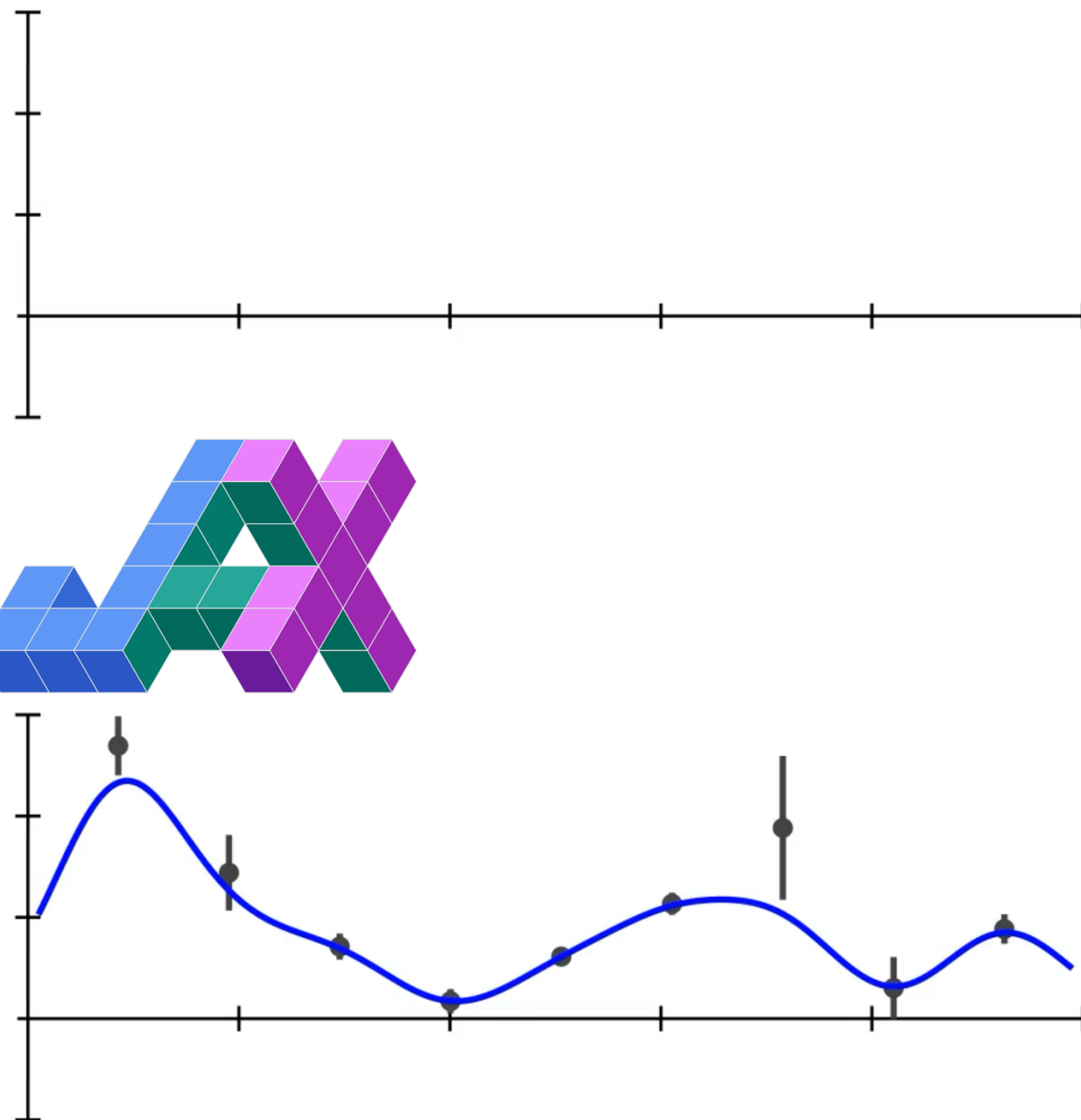
$O(n \log n)$



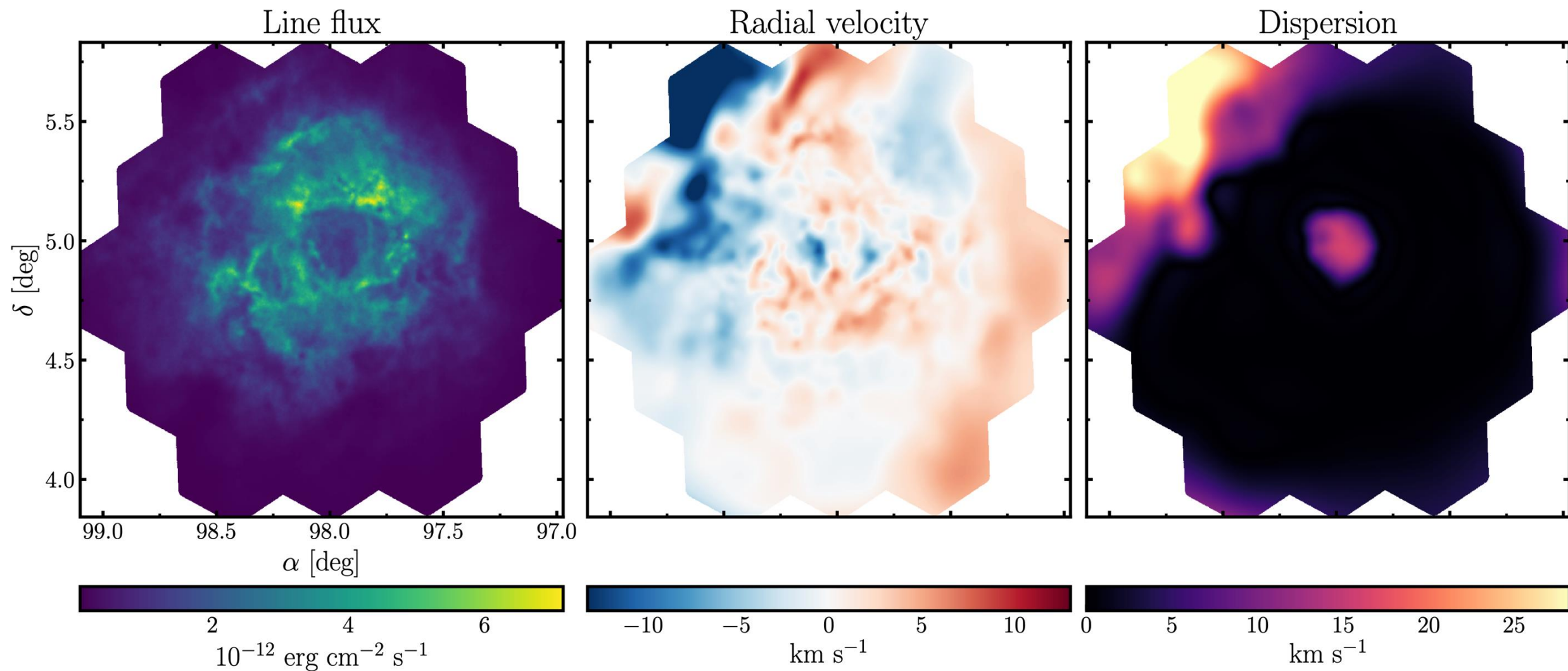
+



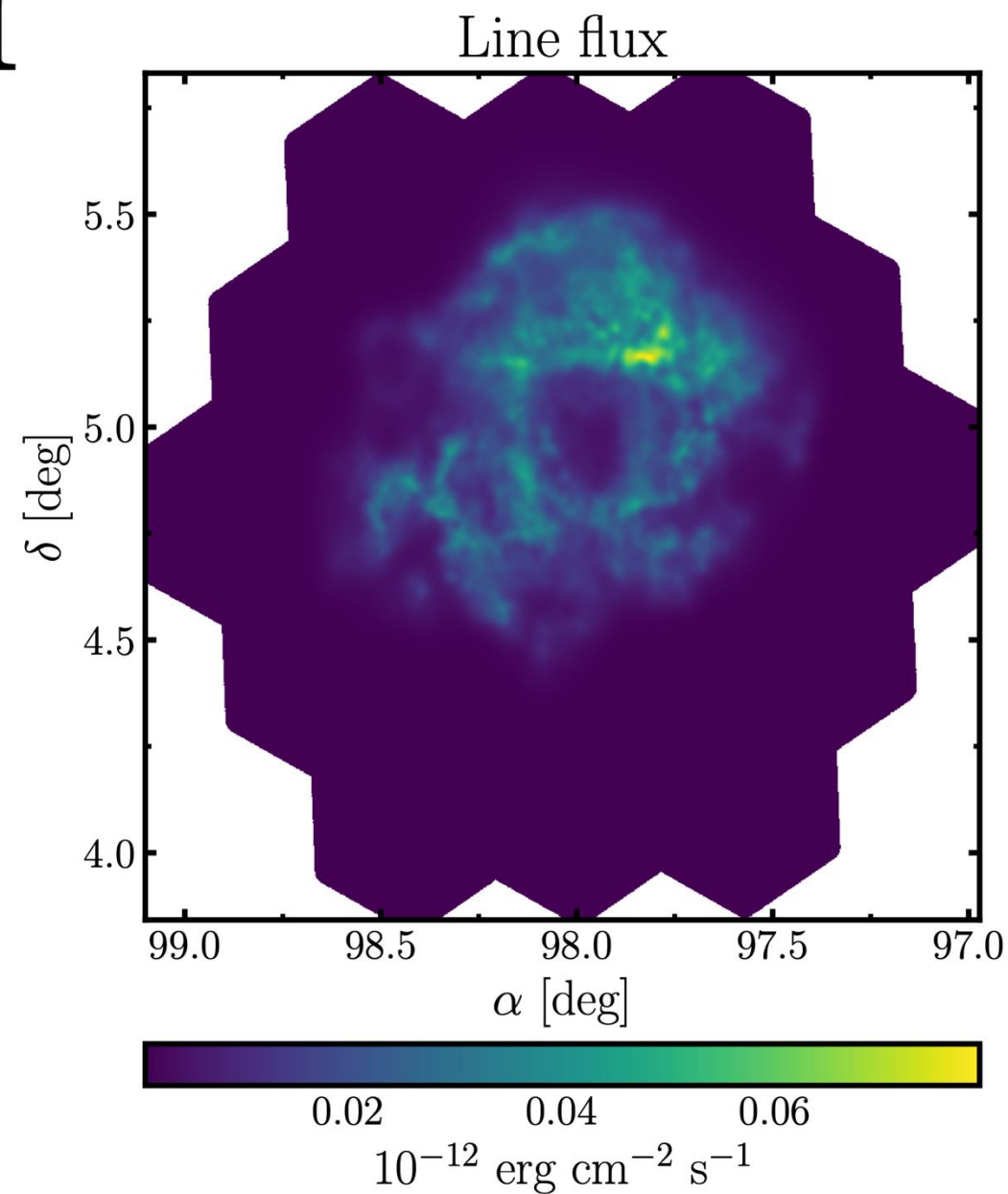
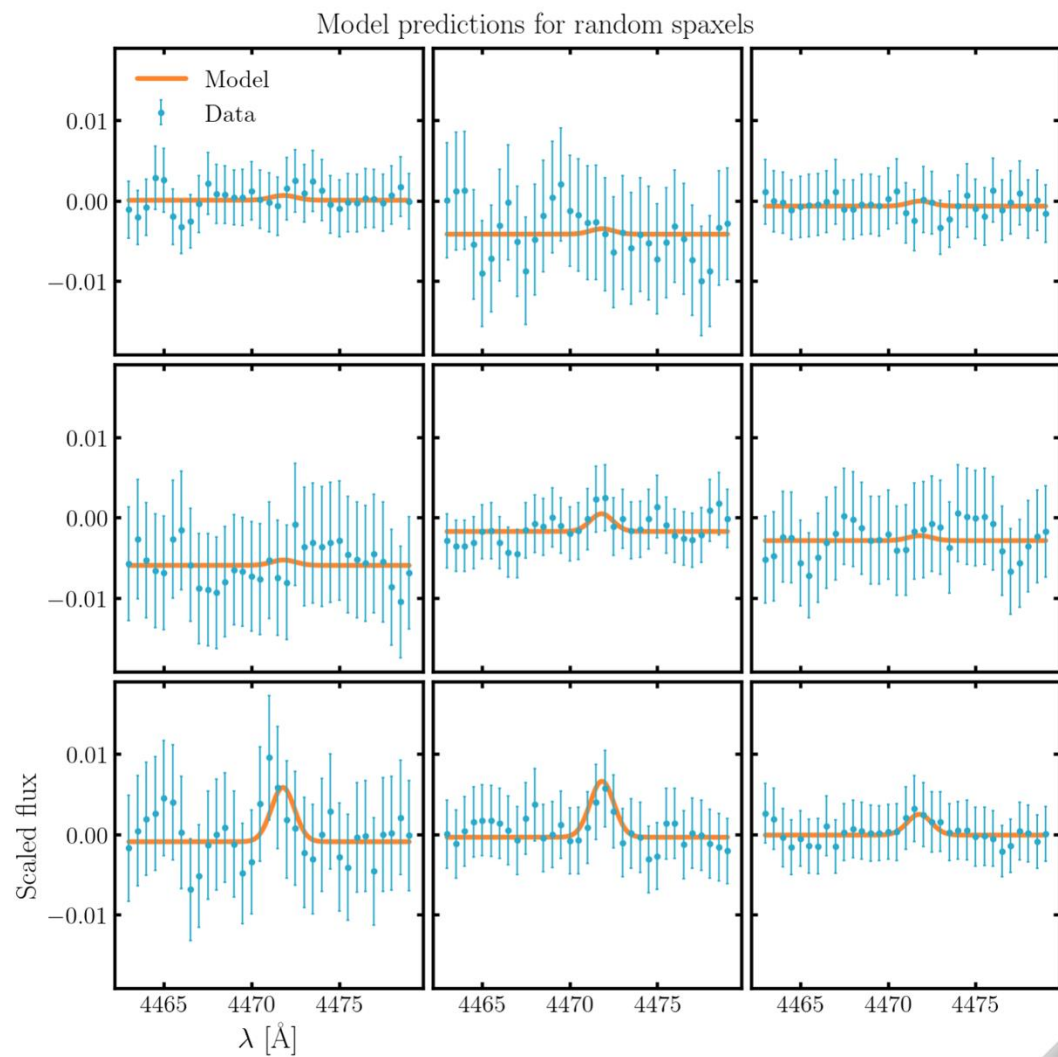
$$X_j \rightarrow \sqrt{\mathcal{F}[k]} X_j$$



Rosette Nebula: H α



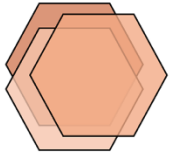
Rosette Nebula: HeI 4471



Future



Apply to other HII regions in LVM



Combine dithers for super-resolution



Couple strong lines with low S/N lines



Beyond LVM

Spectrospatial Models for LVM & Beyond

Spatial info -> higher precision

Continuous predictions on sky

Recover weak lines

General + scalable framework

