# Constant SFR/M in Dense Molecular Gas in the Milky Way

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Star Formation and Dust in the Galactic Plane Spitzer Space Telescope • IRAC • N NASA / JPL-Caltech / S. Carey (SSC) ssc200









### Galactic SFR/M

Star formation in the Milky Way is resolved but incompletely observed

 Single dish observations indicate that L/M is ~ constant for massive clumps

This may indicate that SFR/M in dense molecular gas is also constant

 Critically analyze the observational evidence for constant SFR/M

### Galactic Surveys: High Mass Clumps





### Virial Mass

$$M_{\rm vir} = \frac{5R}{G} \frac{\Delta v^2}{8\ln 2} \frac{a_{\rm density}}{a_{\rm shape}}$$

Bertoldi & McKee 1992

#### Define a R (e.g. FWHM size)

•  $\Delta v$  determined from optically thin isotopomer

a<sub>density</sub> from dust continuum radiative transfer

a<sub>shape</sub> negligible for aspect ratios < 2</p>

# Density Correction

W43S 850µm



## Milky Way SFR/M



## Milky Way SFR/M





## **Dust Emission**



Mueller et al. 2002

## L/M Evolution



Data from Shirley et al. 2003

### Conclusion



Observational evidence in dense molecular gas tracers for a constant SFR/M in Galactic clumps
Calc L/M for all new Galactic mapping surveys
Does this interpretation extend to other galaxies?

ALMA: does this result extend to the scales of individual high-mass cores ?

 Theoretical explanation: mitigation of SFR via feedback "Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today... Calculate L/M."