

Population III Binaries

Matthew Turk (UCSD)
Tom Abel (Stanford)
Brian O'Shea (MSU)
Mike Norman (UCSD)

See also: Stacy et al, Clark et al

Cosmological Star Formation is an
inherently multi-scale problem.

$10^6 M_{\odot}$

Halo

$10^2 M_{\odot}$

Star

$10^{-2} M_{\odot}$

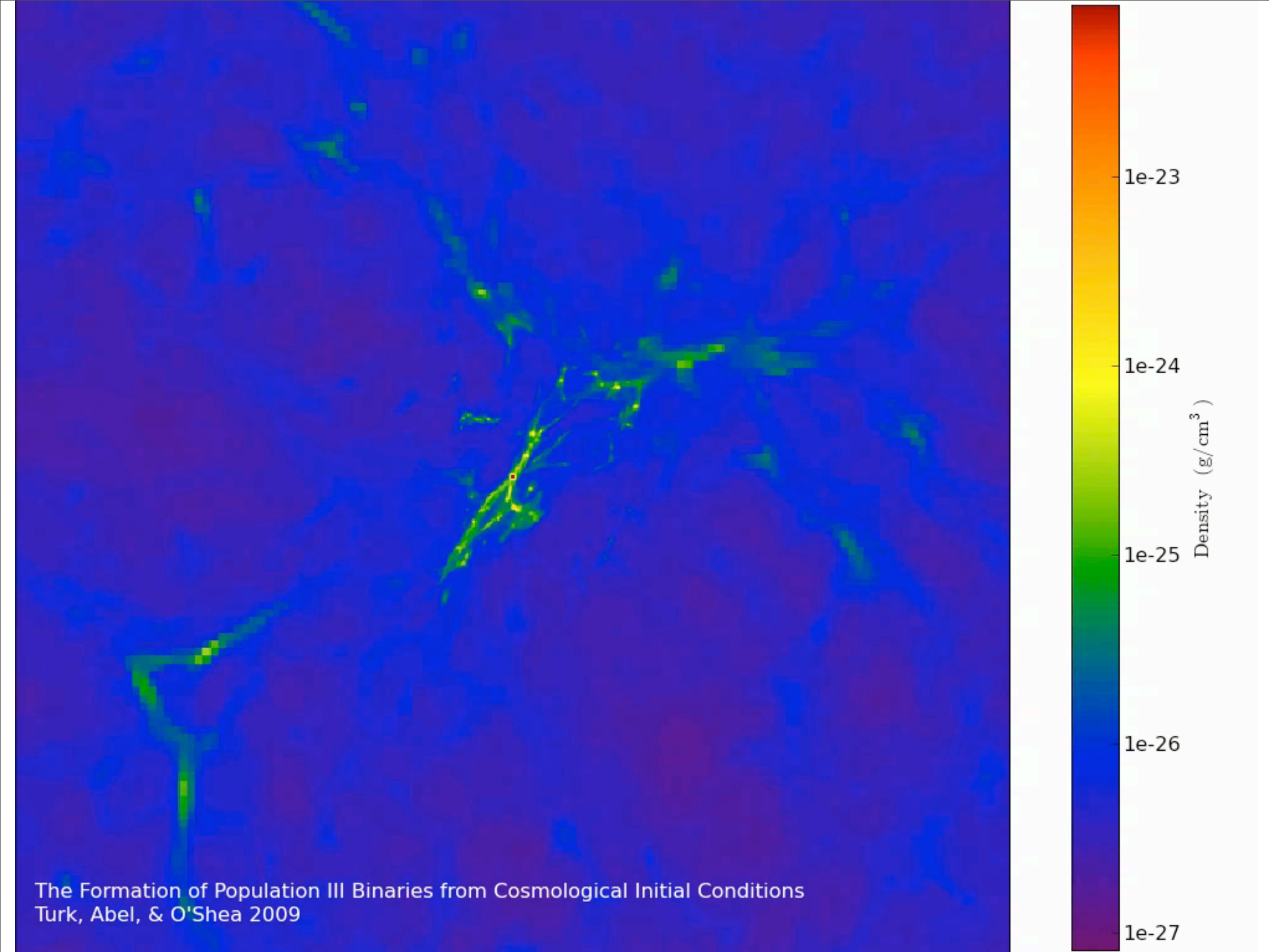
Protostar

Enzo

Adaptive Mesh Refinement

Modified chemistry solver valid
at densities up to 10^{20} g/cc.

Up to 33 levels of refinement.



fragments at 10^{13} cm^{-3}

64 cells per Jeans Length

two bound clumps

463^3 cells

with Tom Abel, Brian O'Shea

X

Y

Z

(3500 AU)

-1146 years

-555 years

0 years

rho

h2

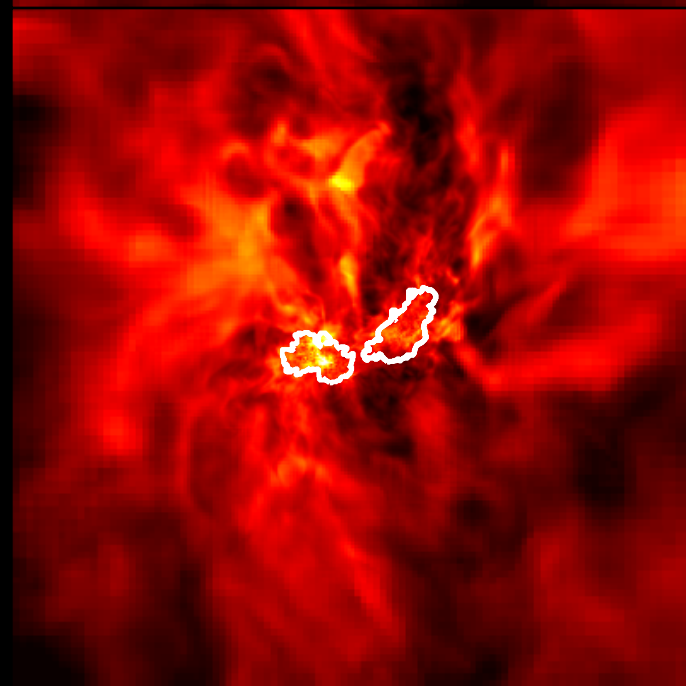
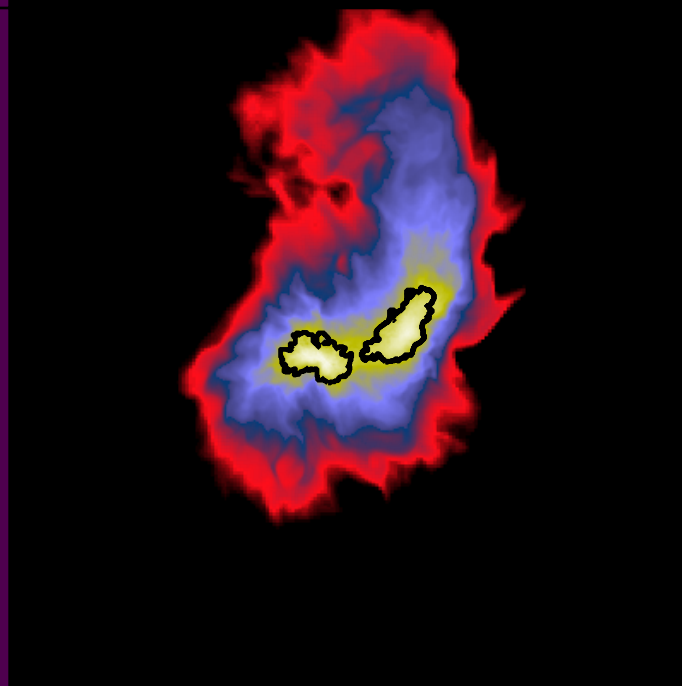
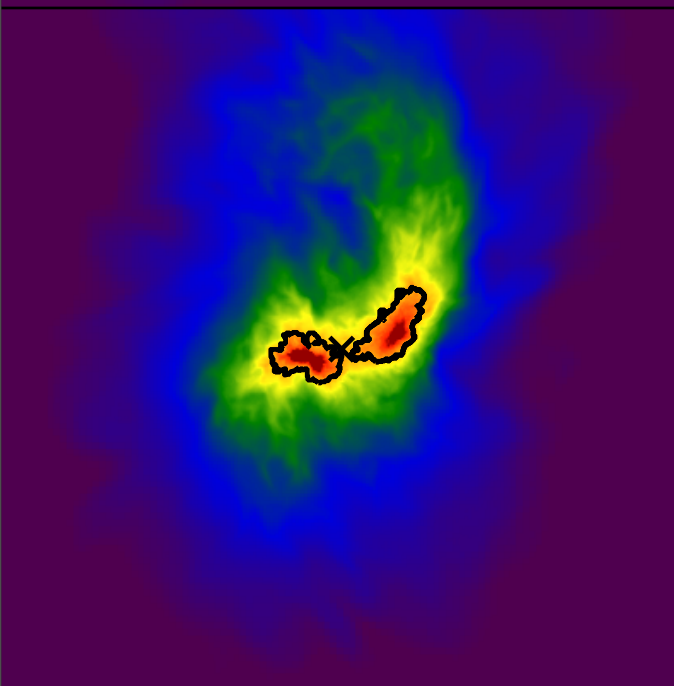
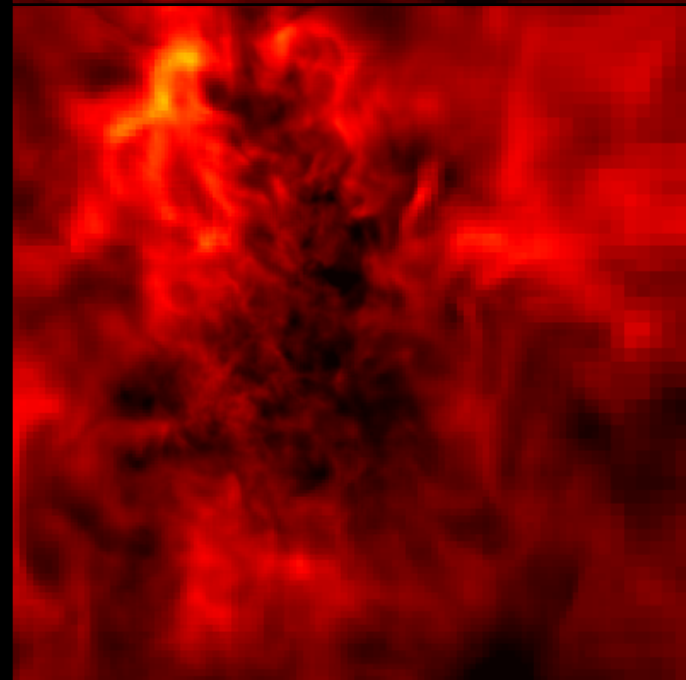
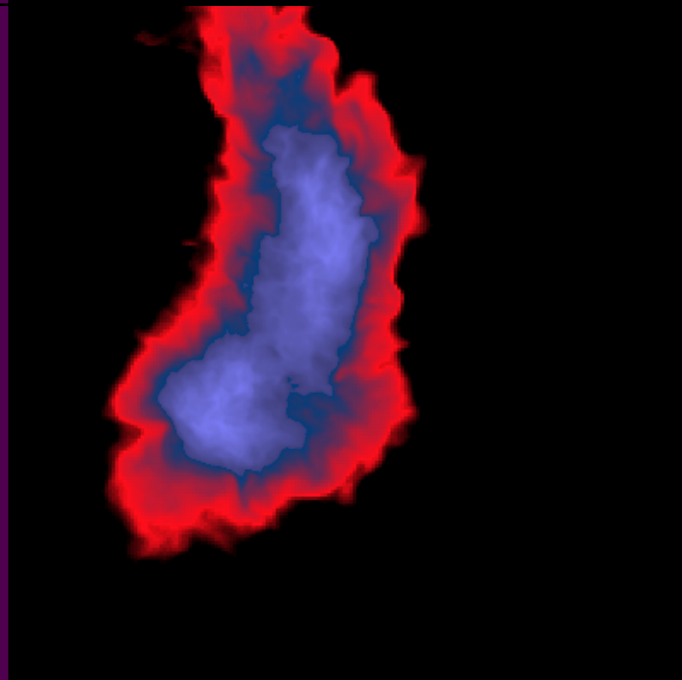
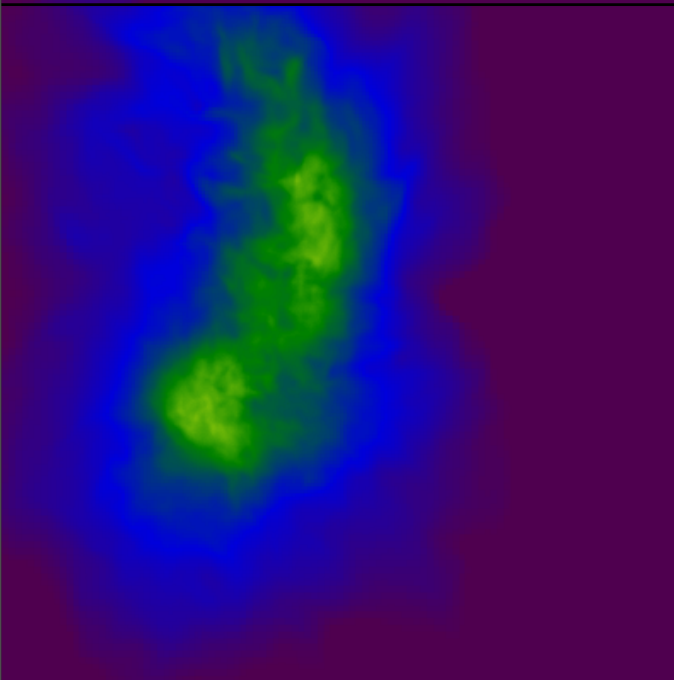
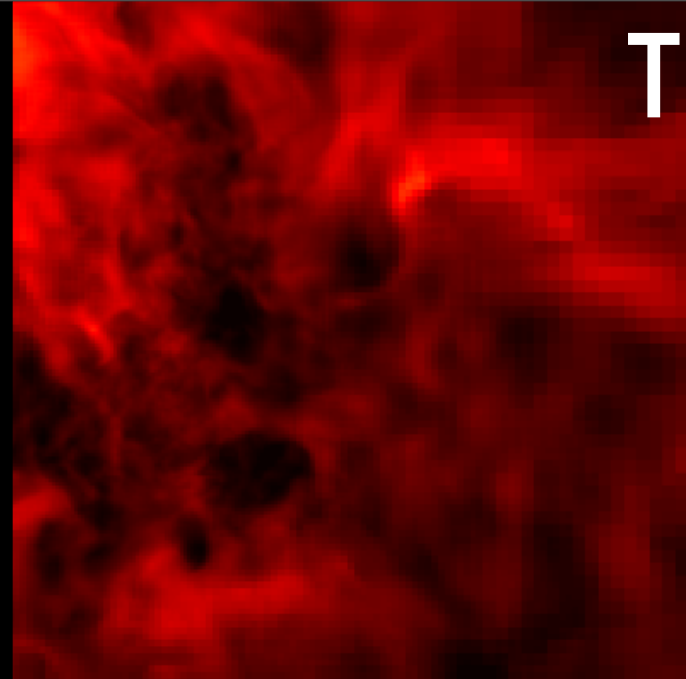
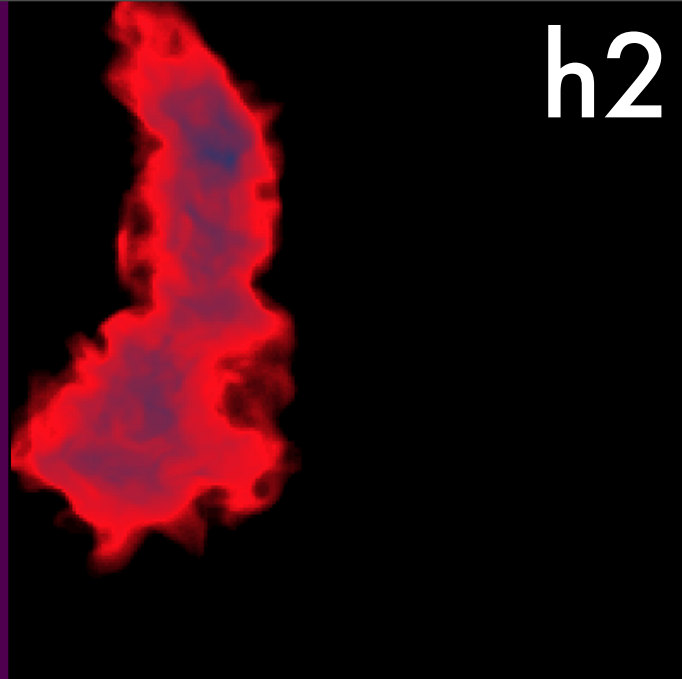
T

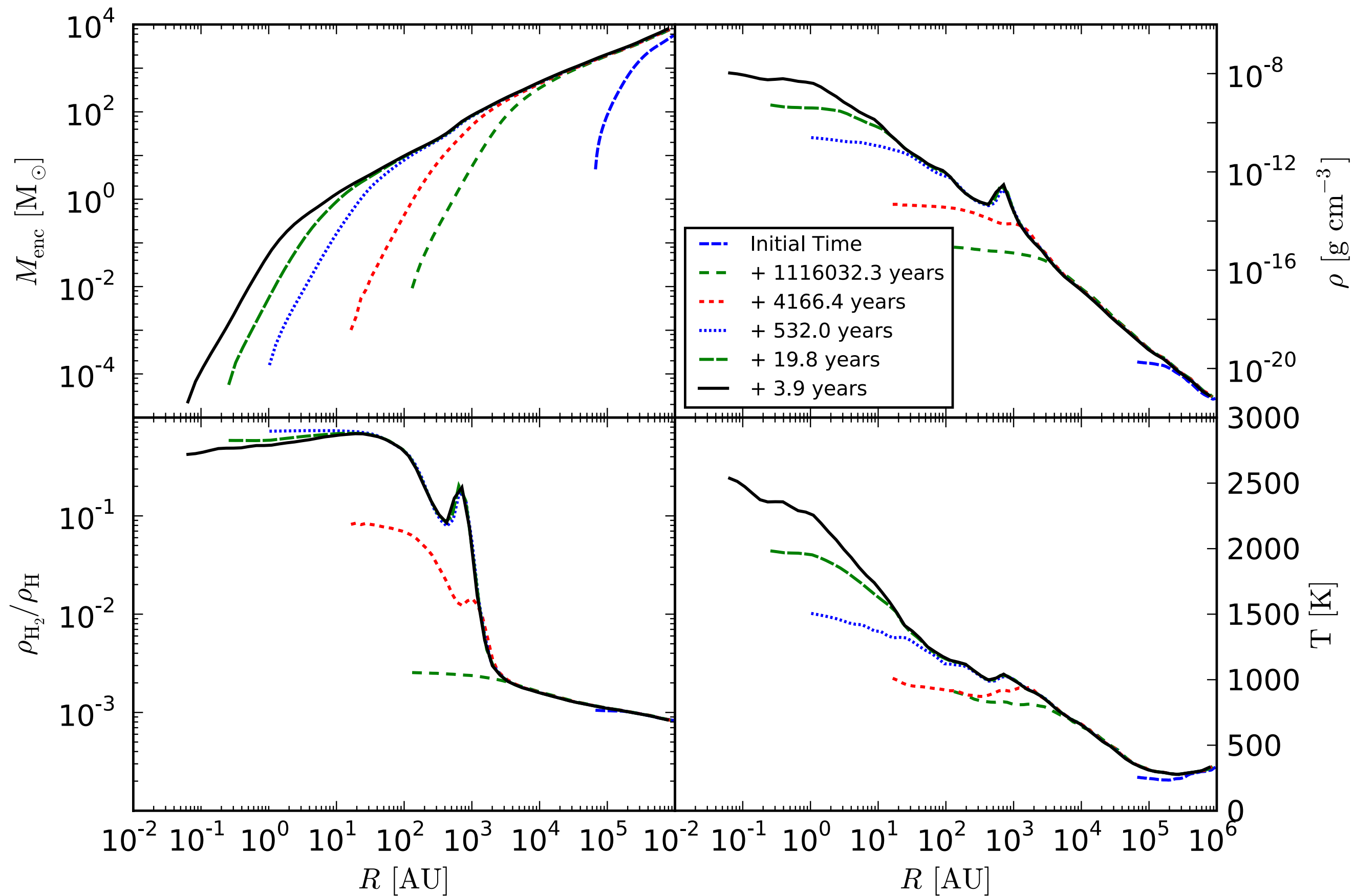
(3500 AU)

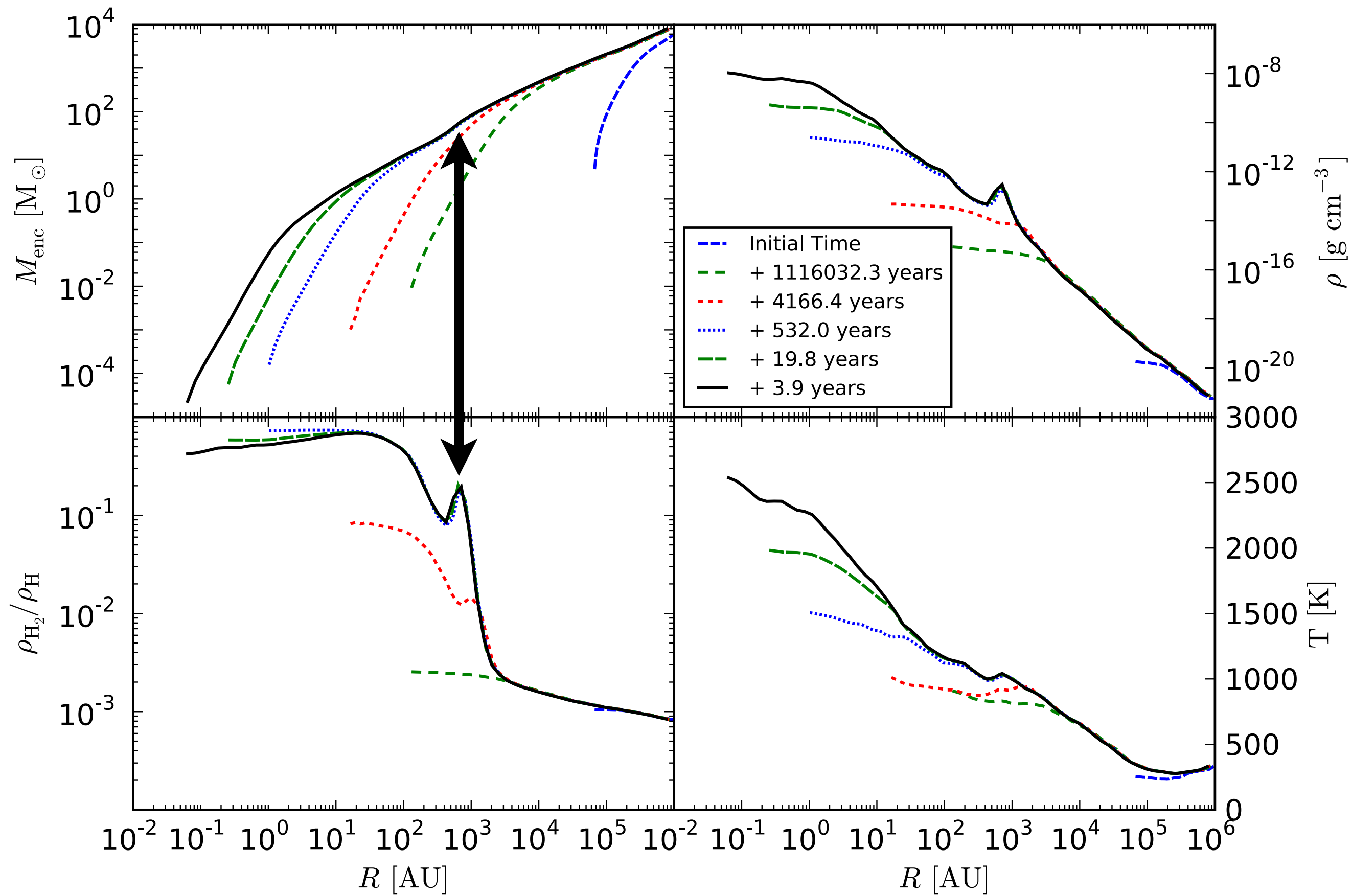
-1146 years

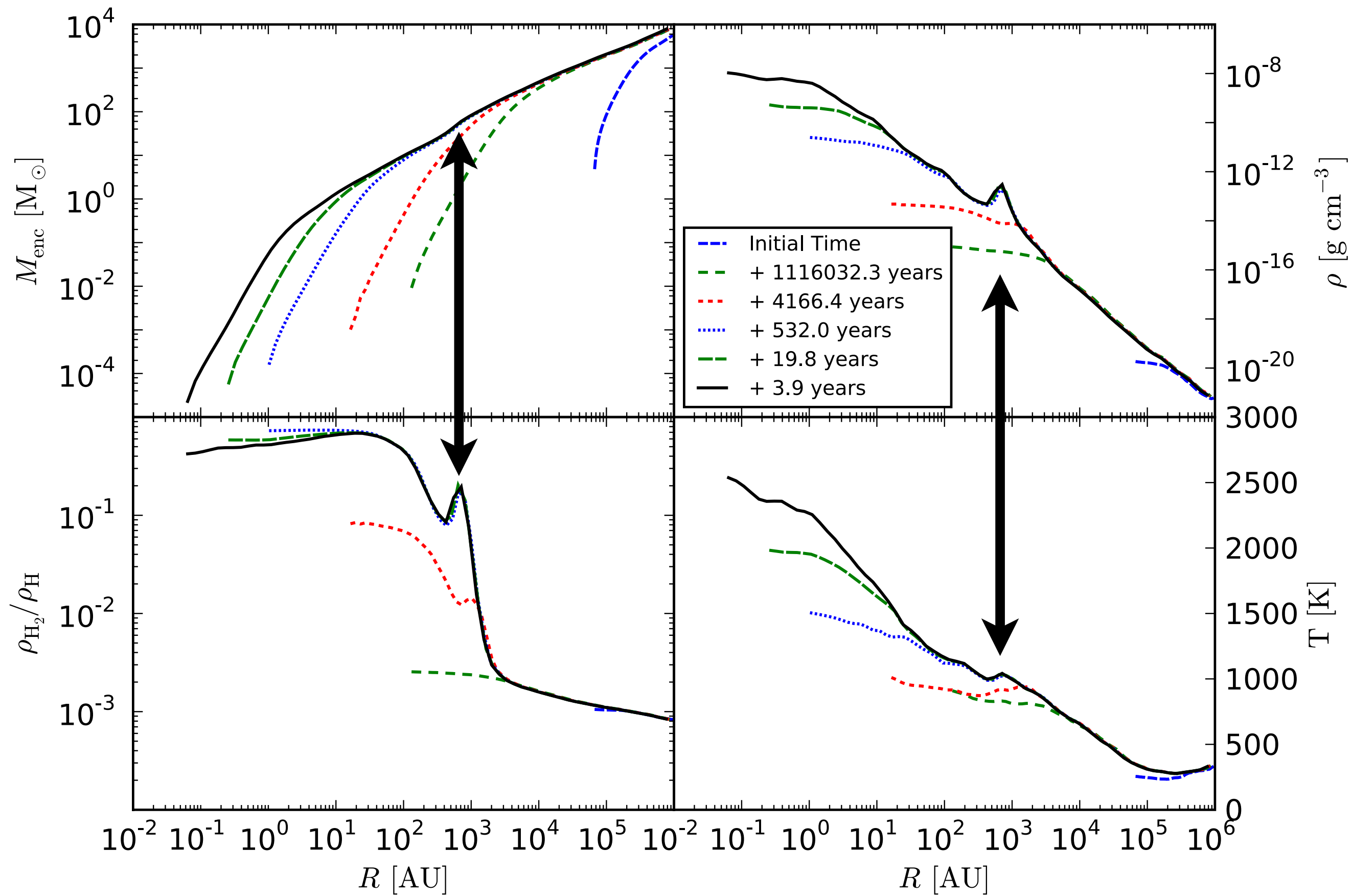
-555 years

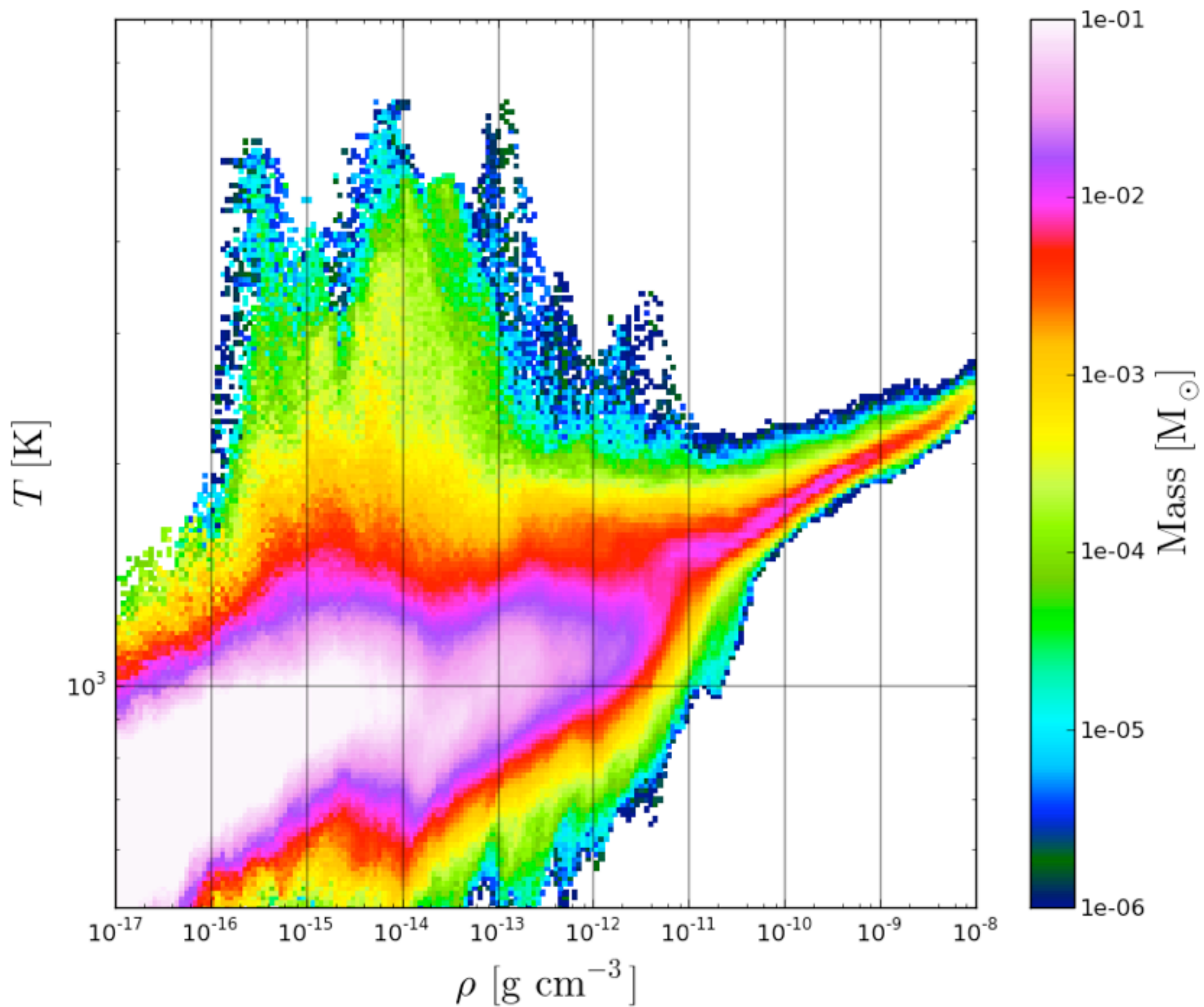
0 years

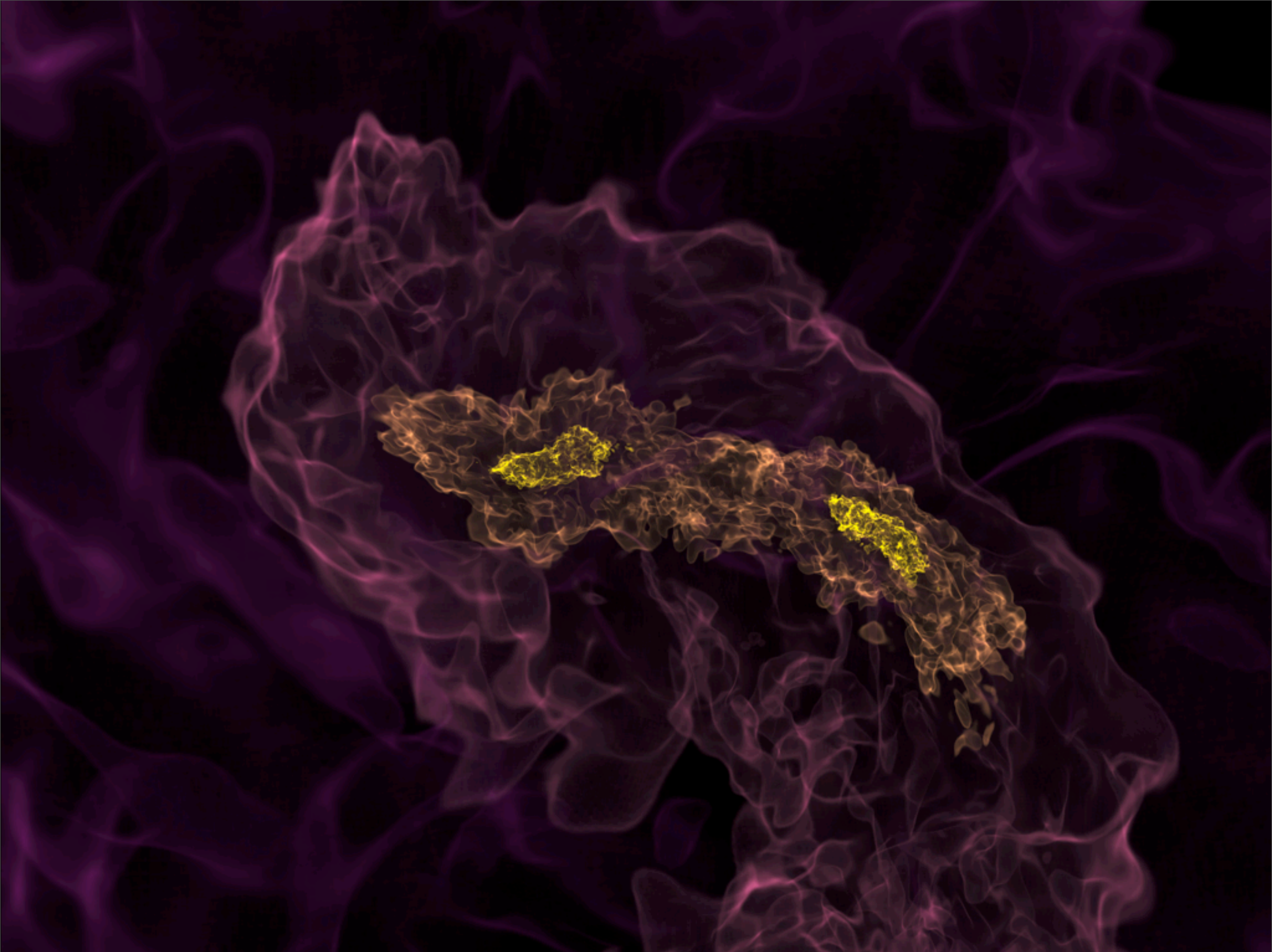


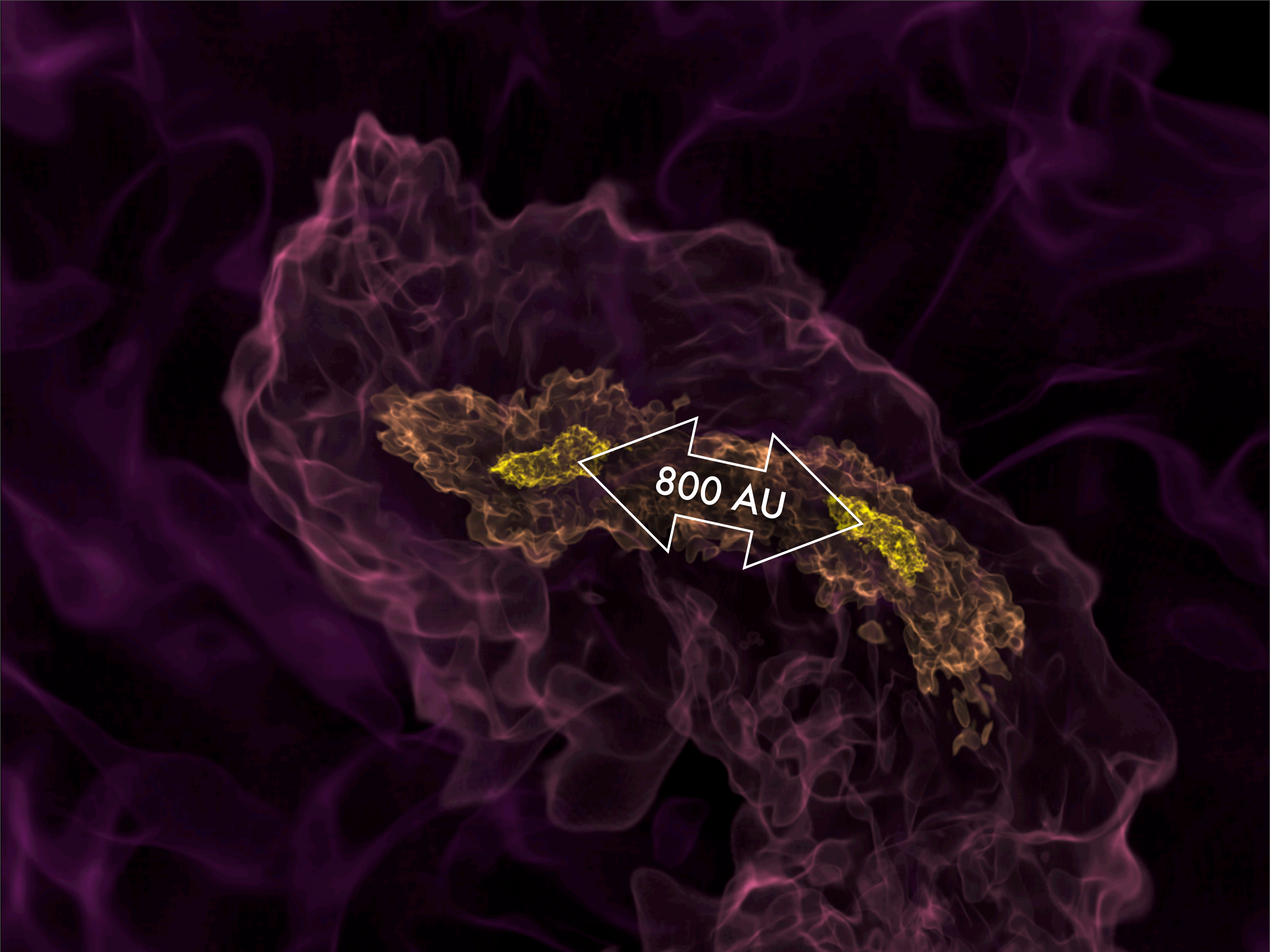


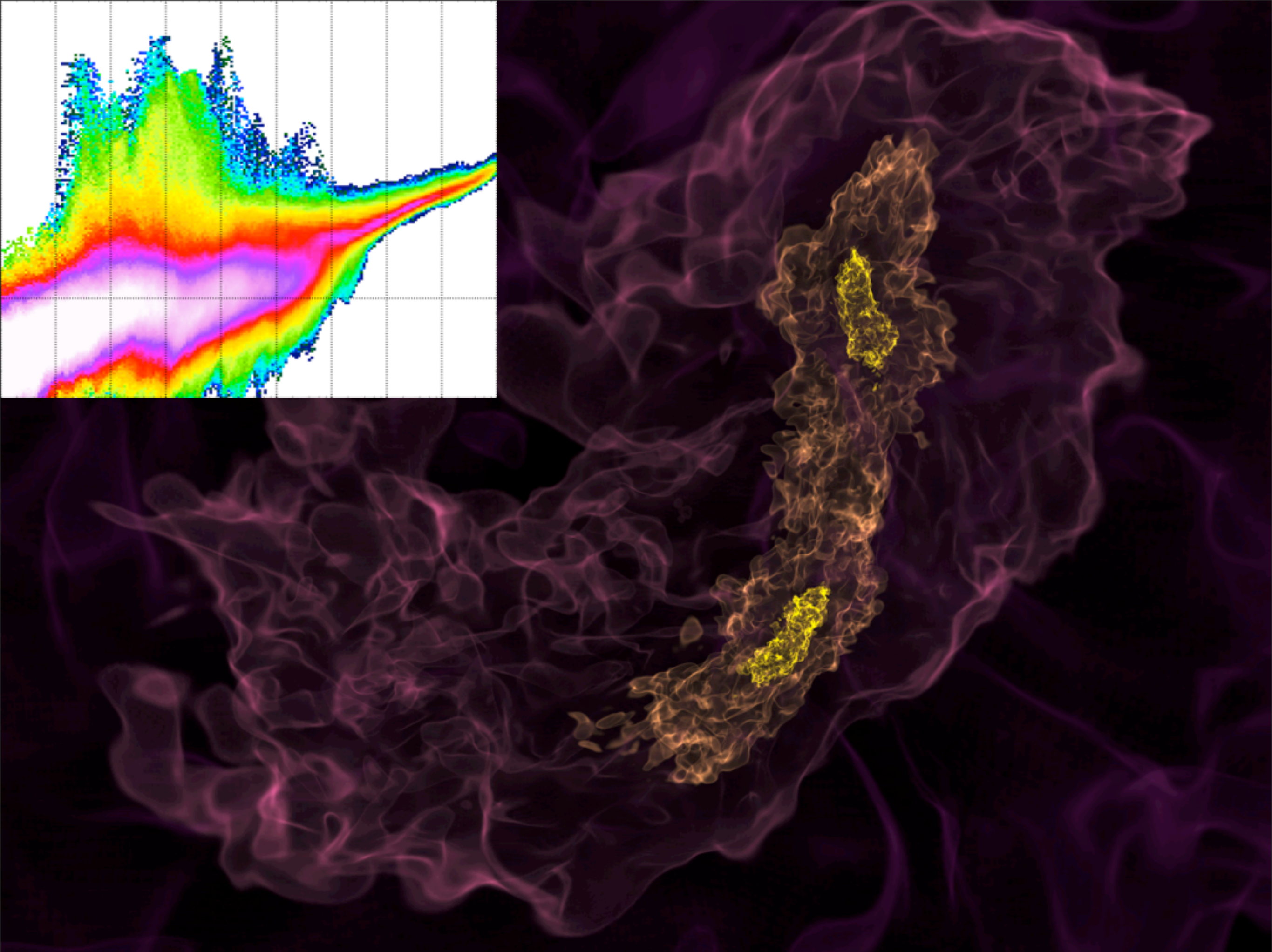
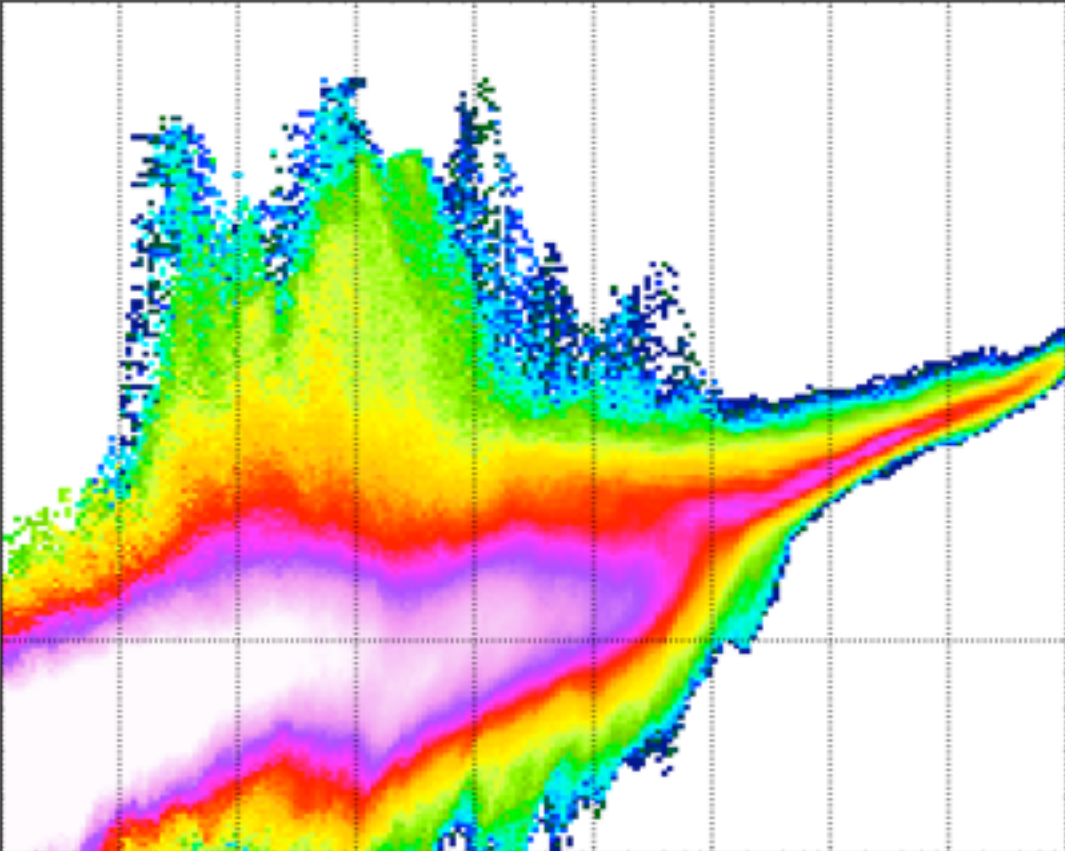


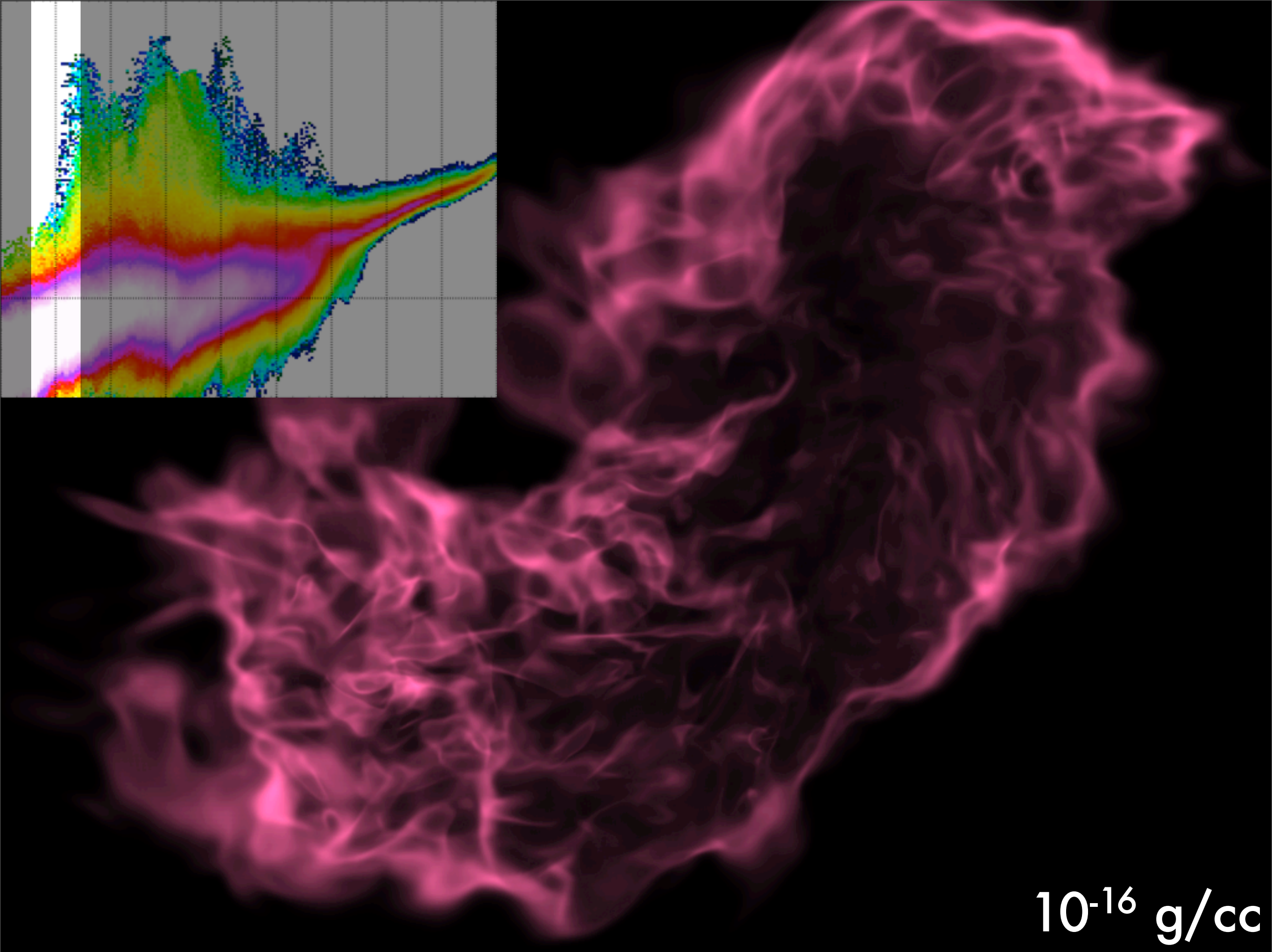
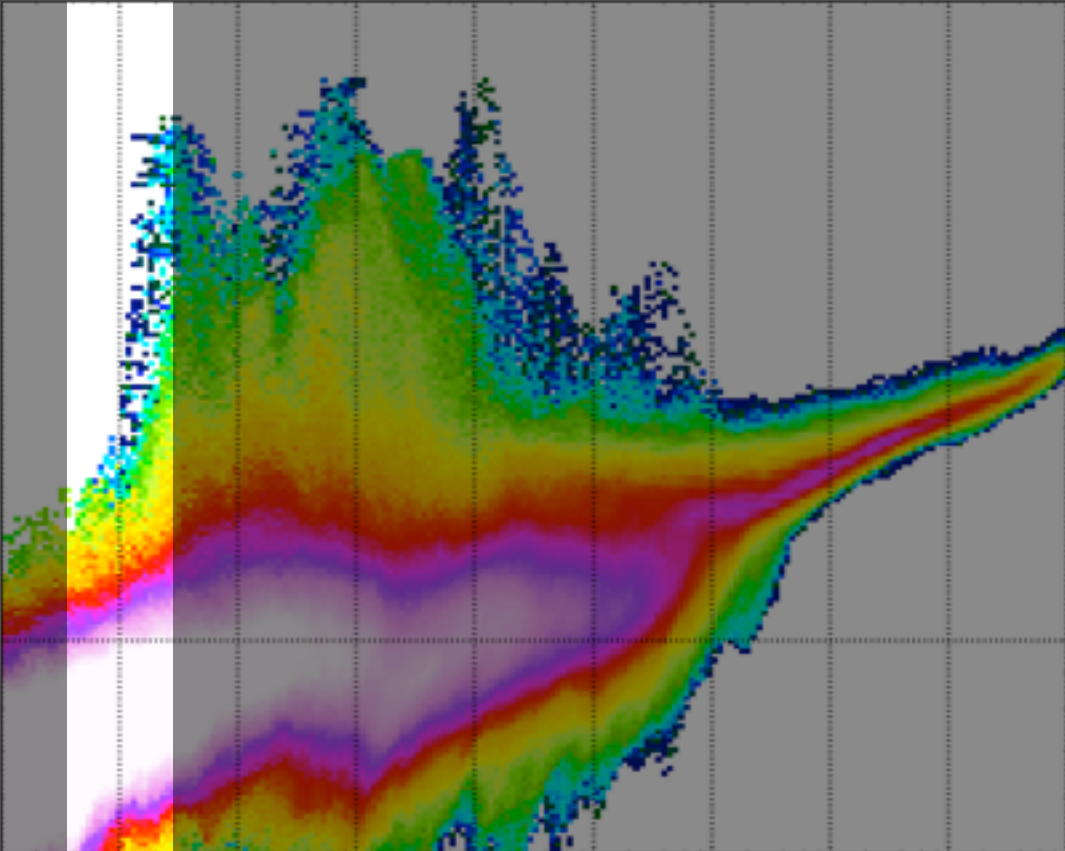


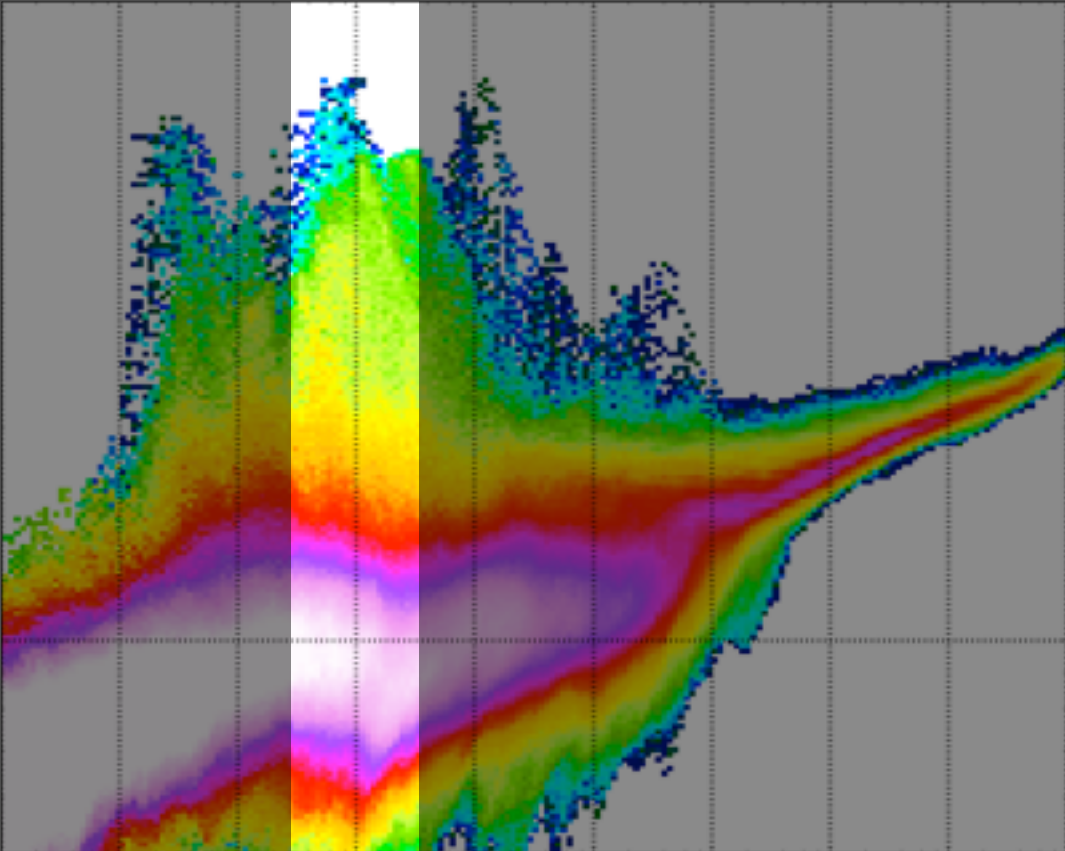




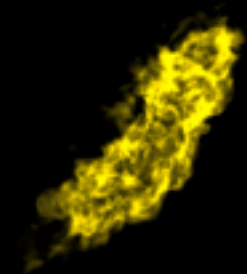
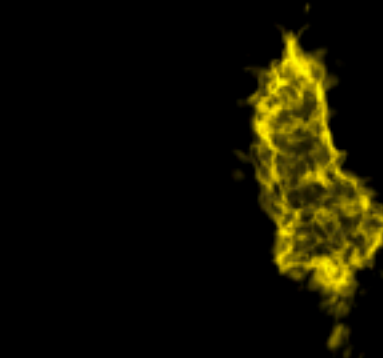
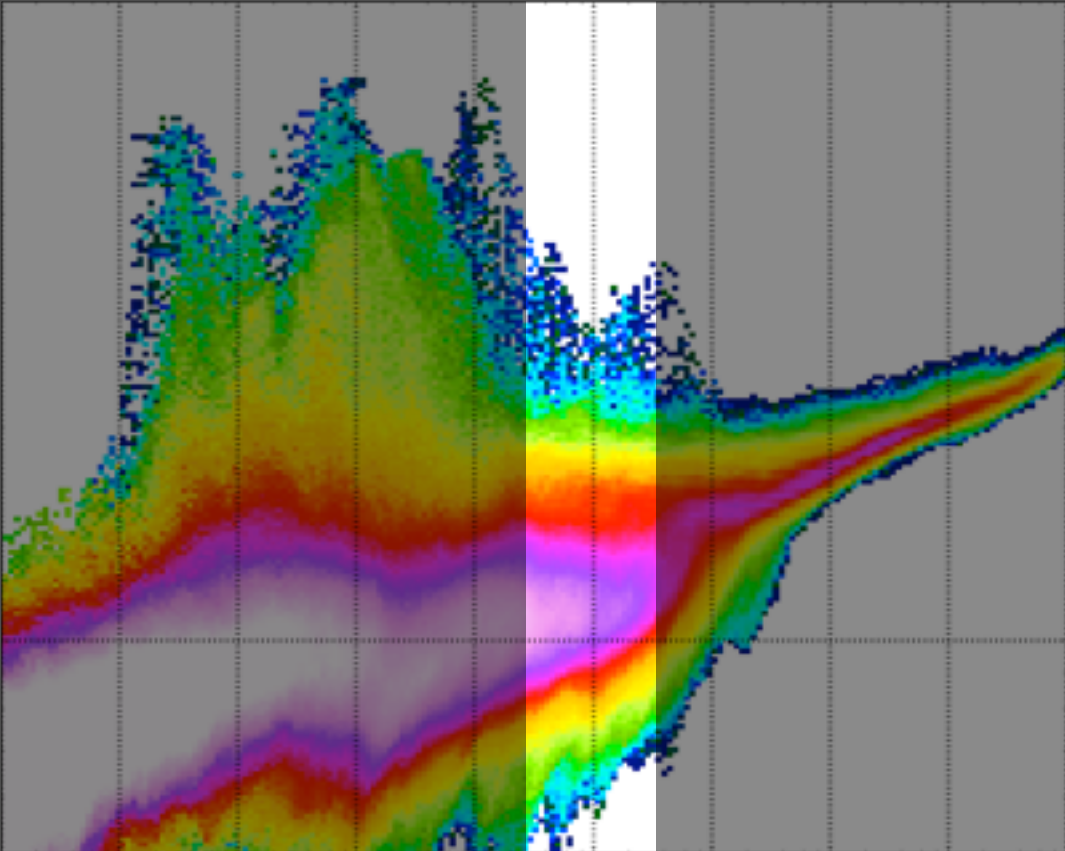




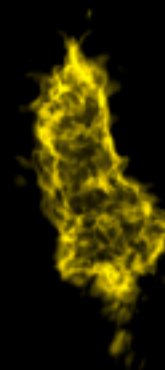
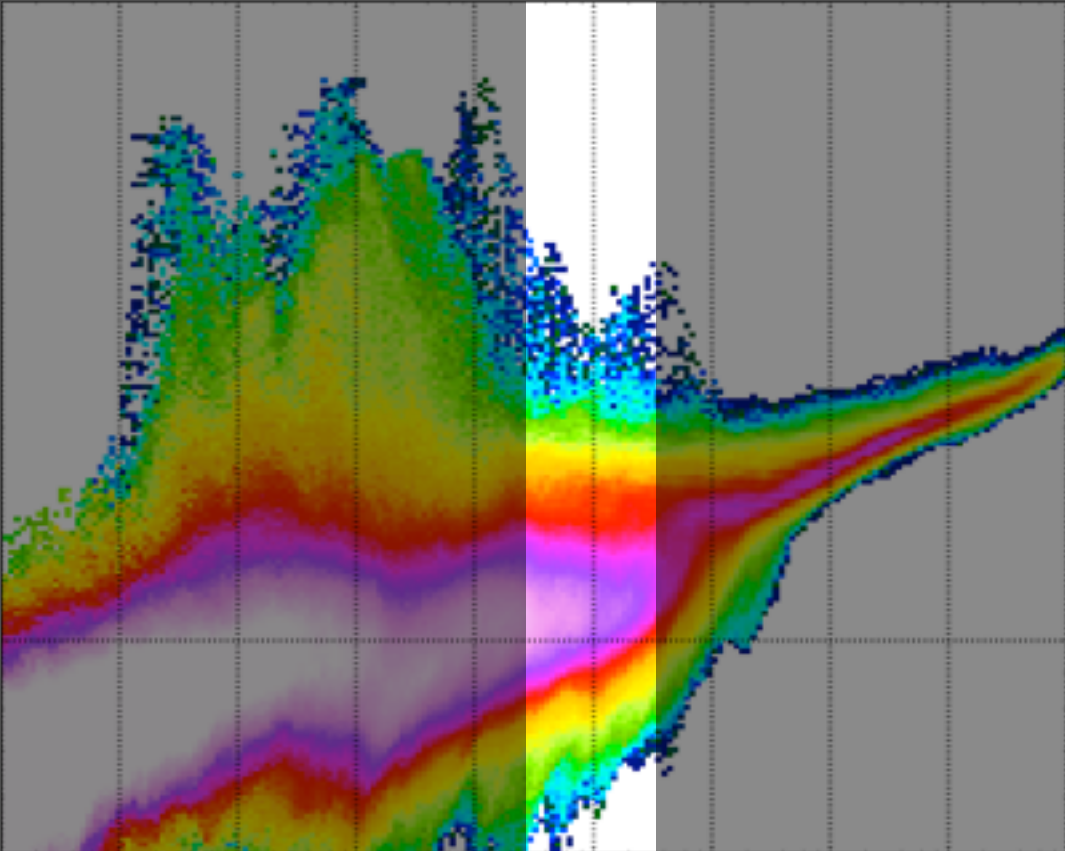




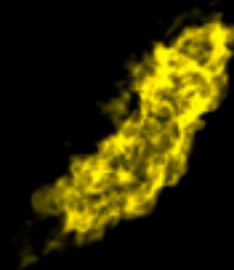
10^{-14} g/cc



10^{-12} g/cc

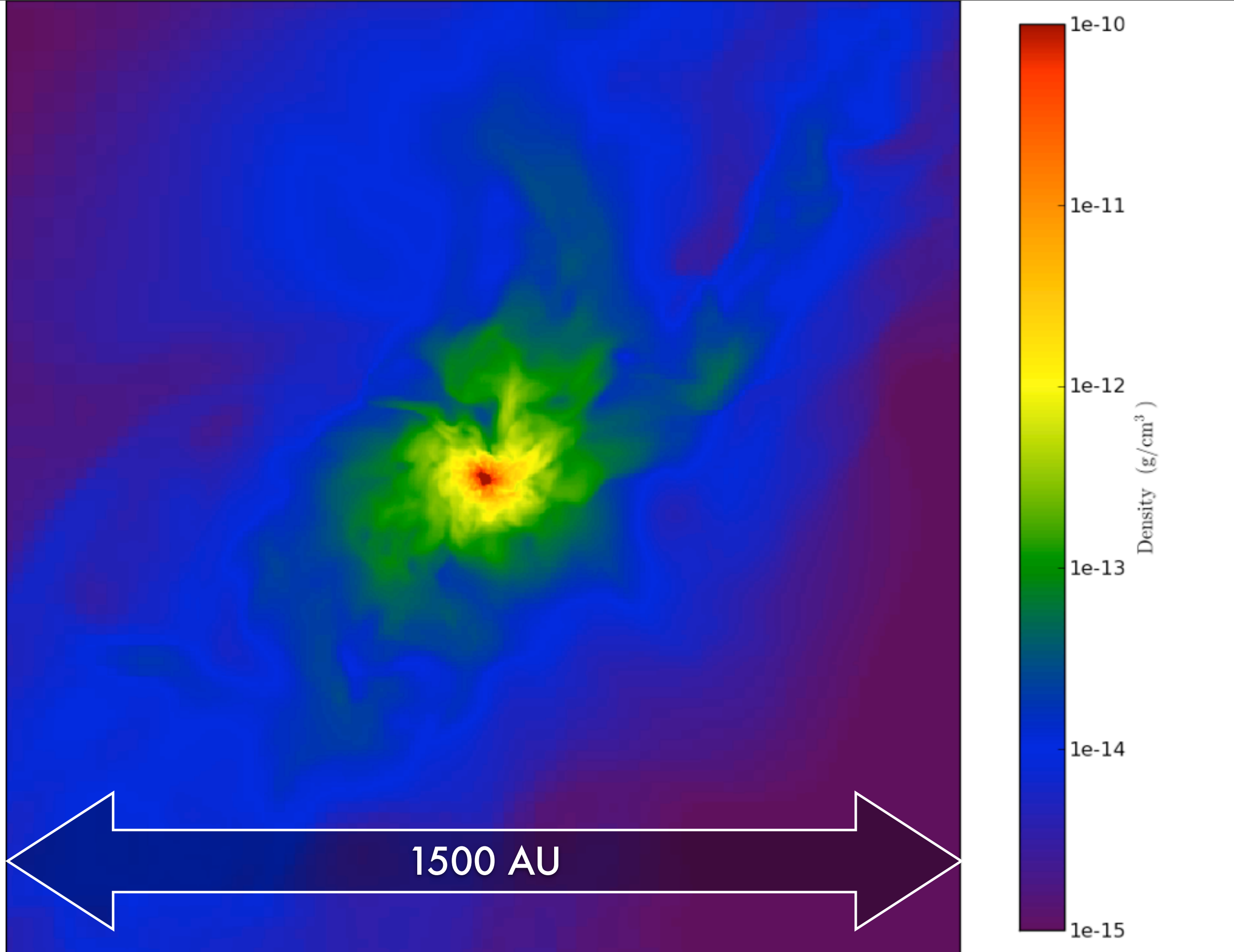


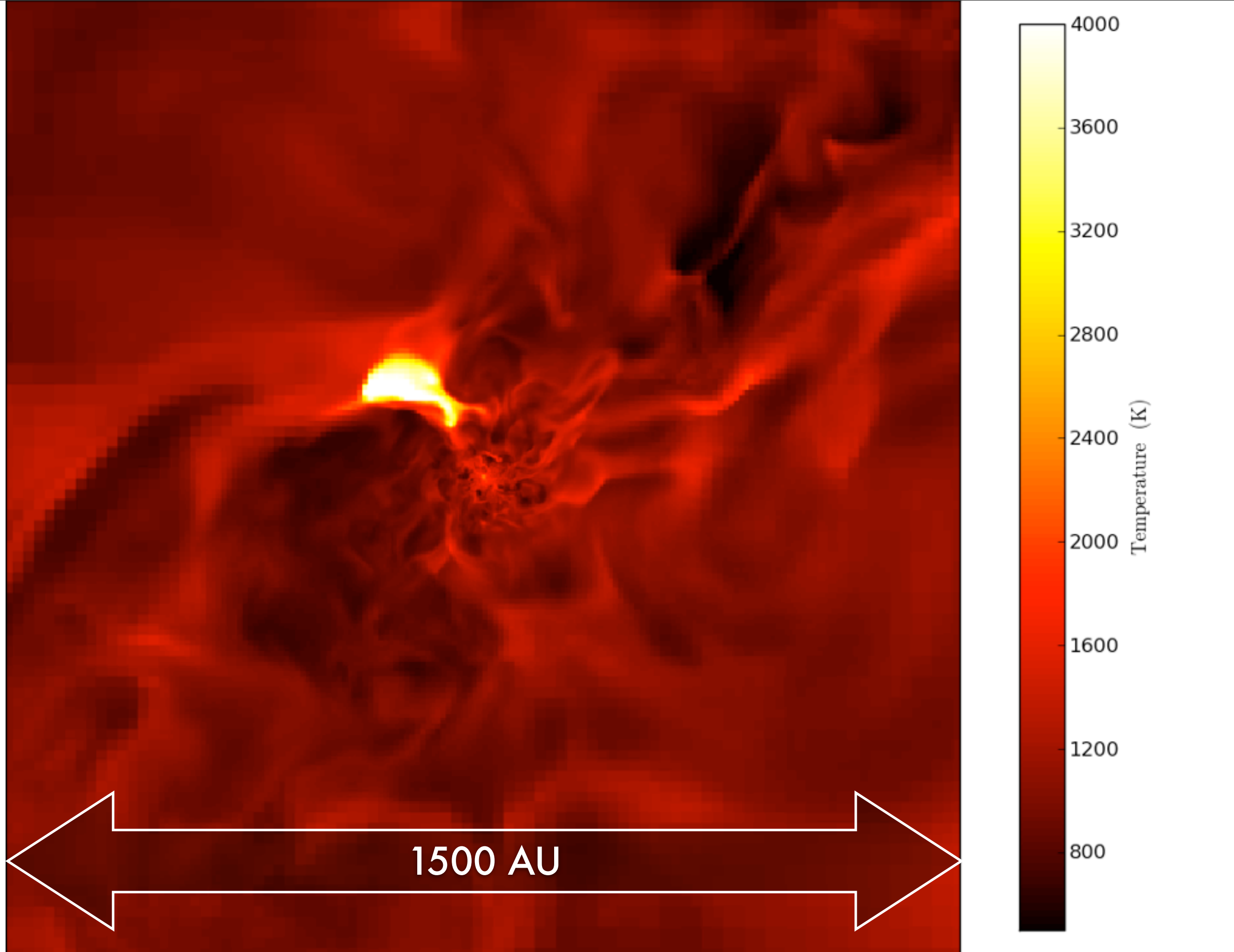
$6.3 M_{\odot}$

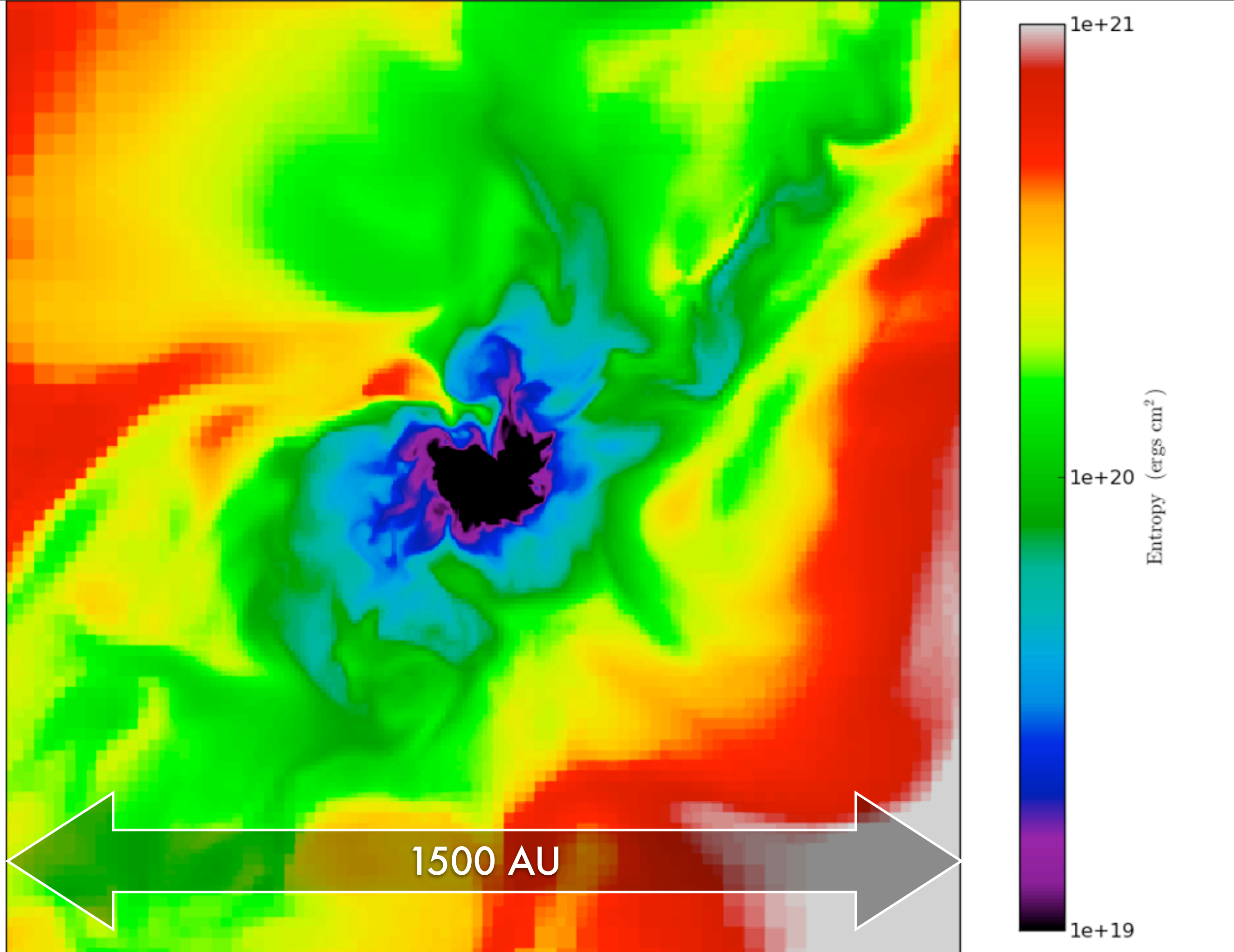


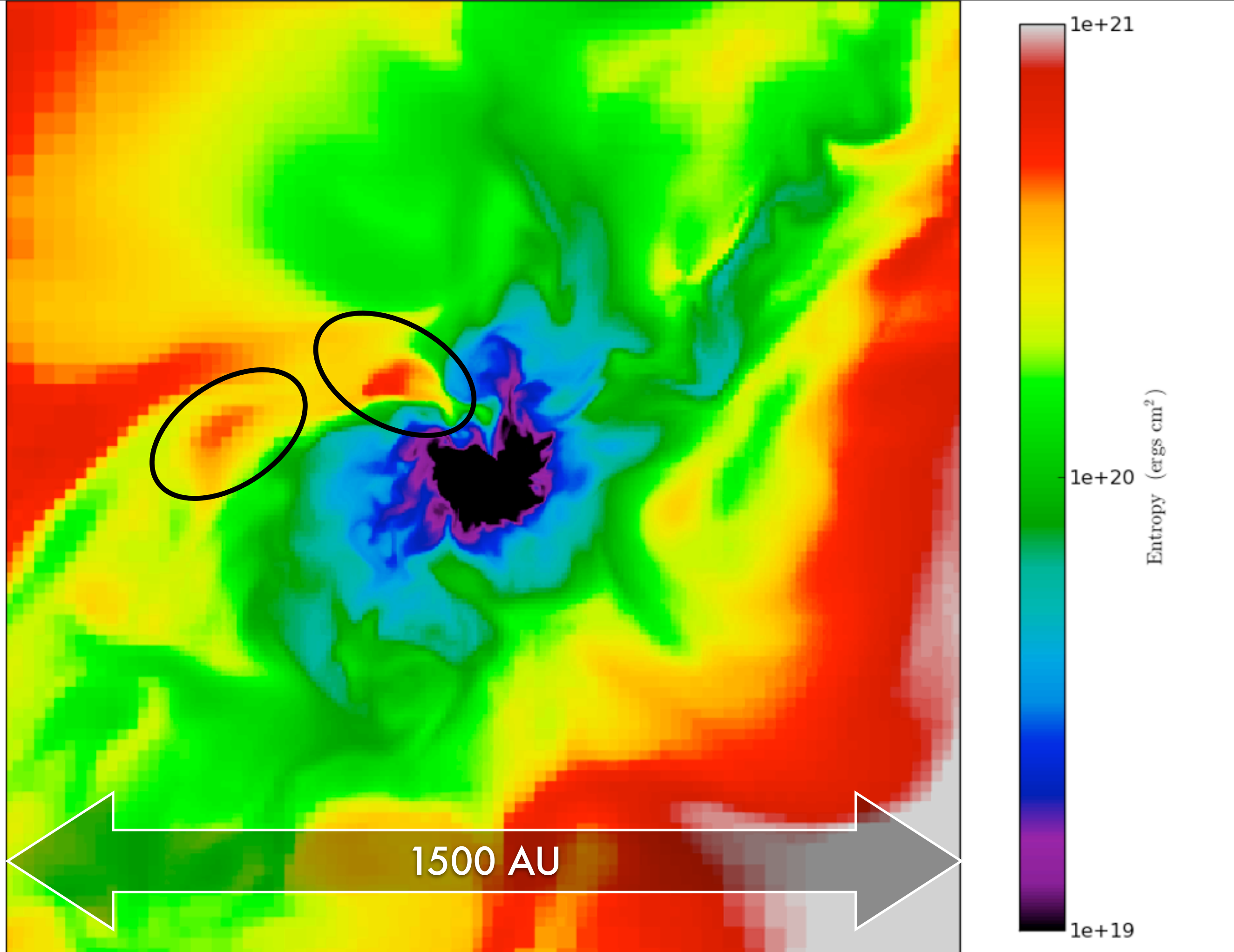
$10 M_{\odot}$

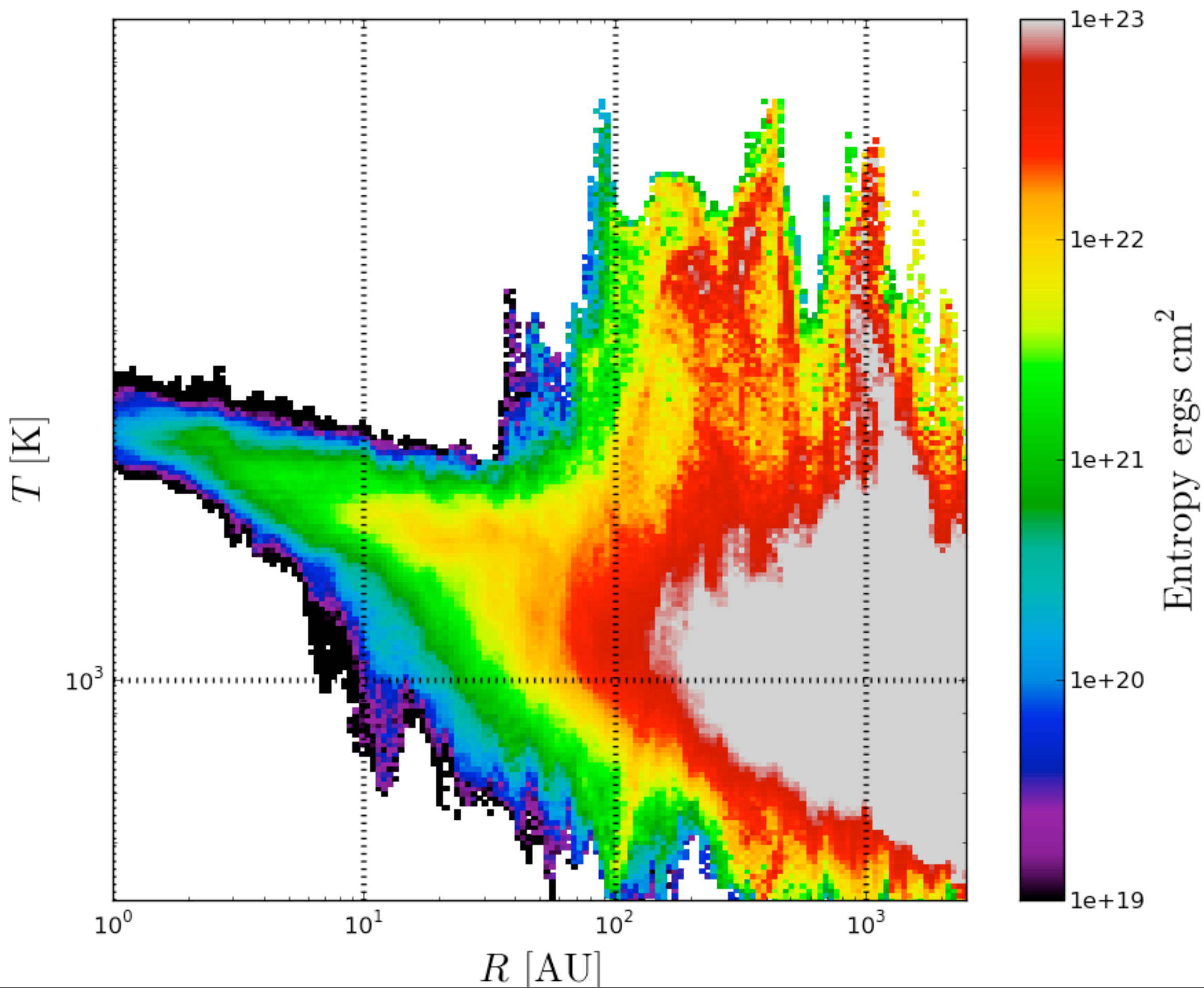
10^{-12} g/cc



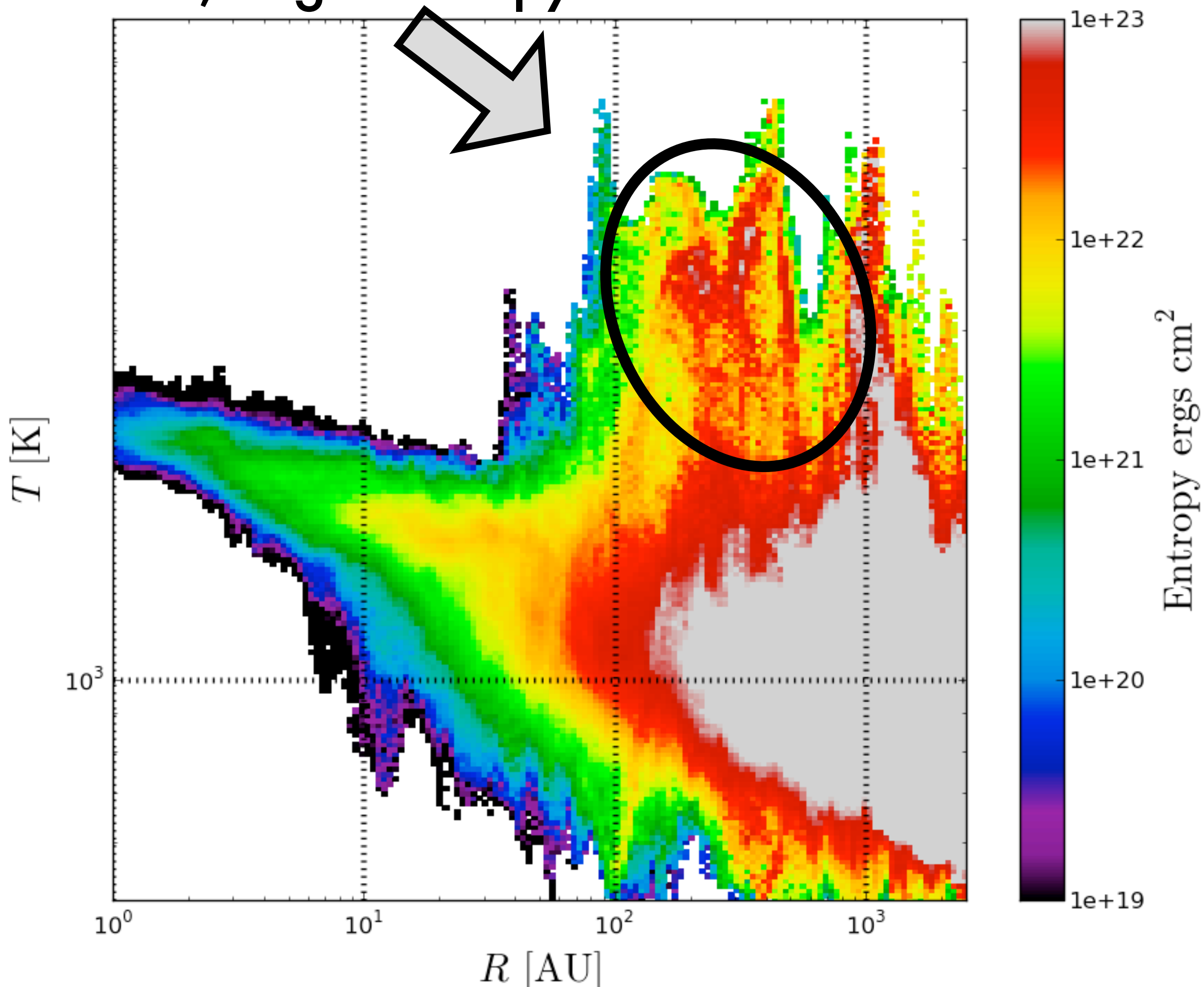


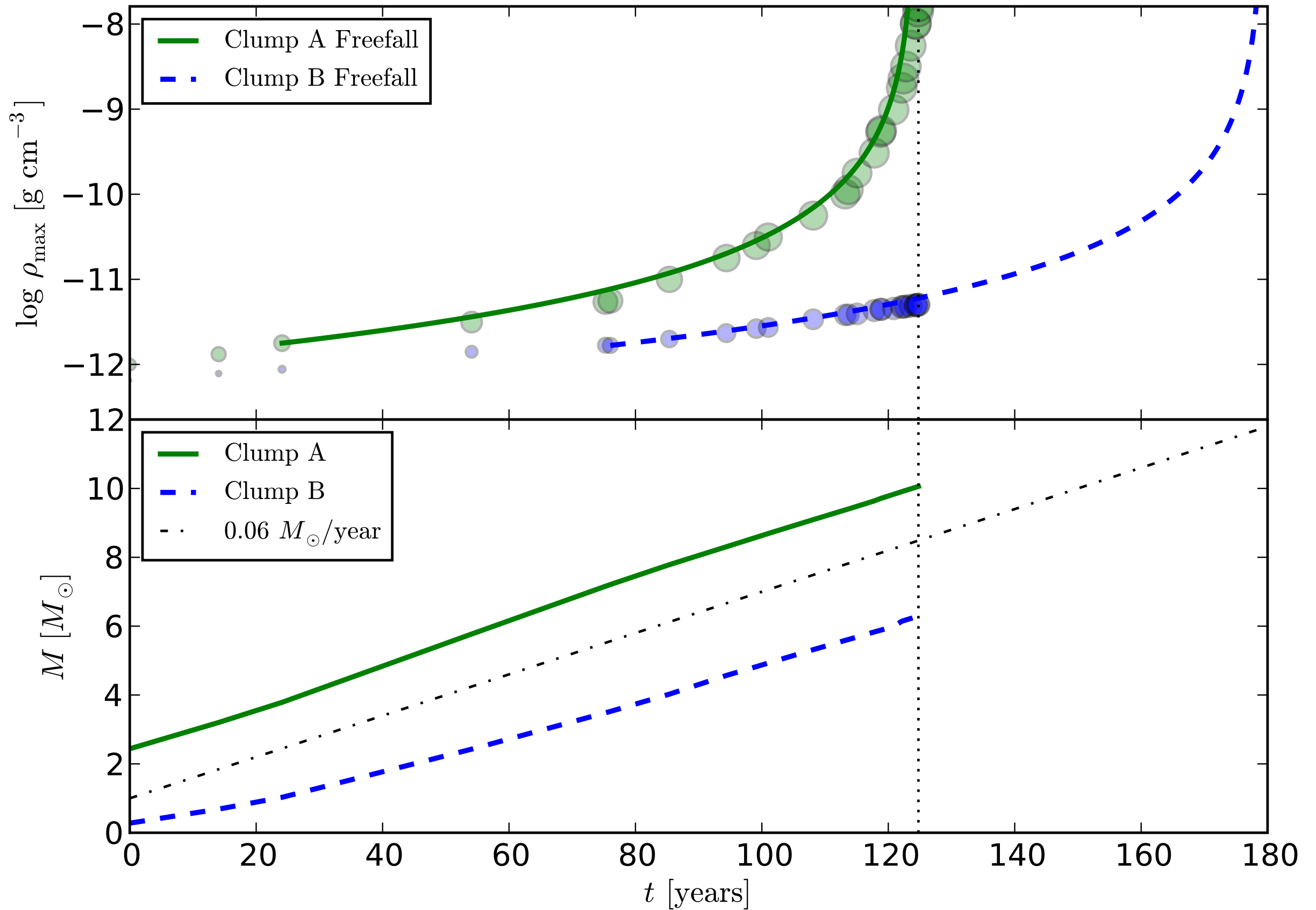


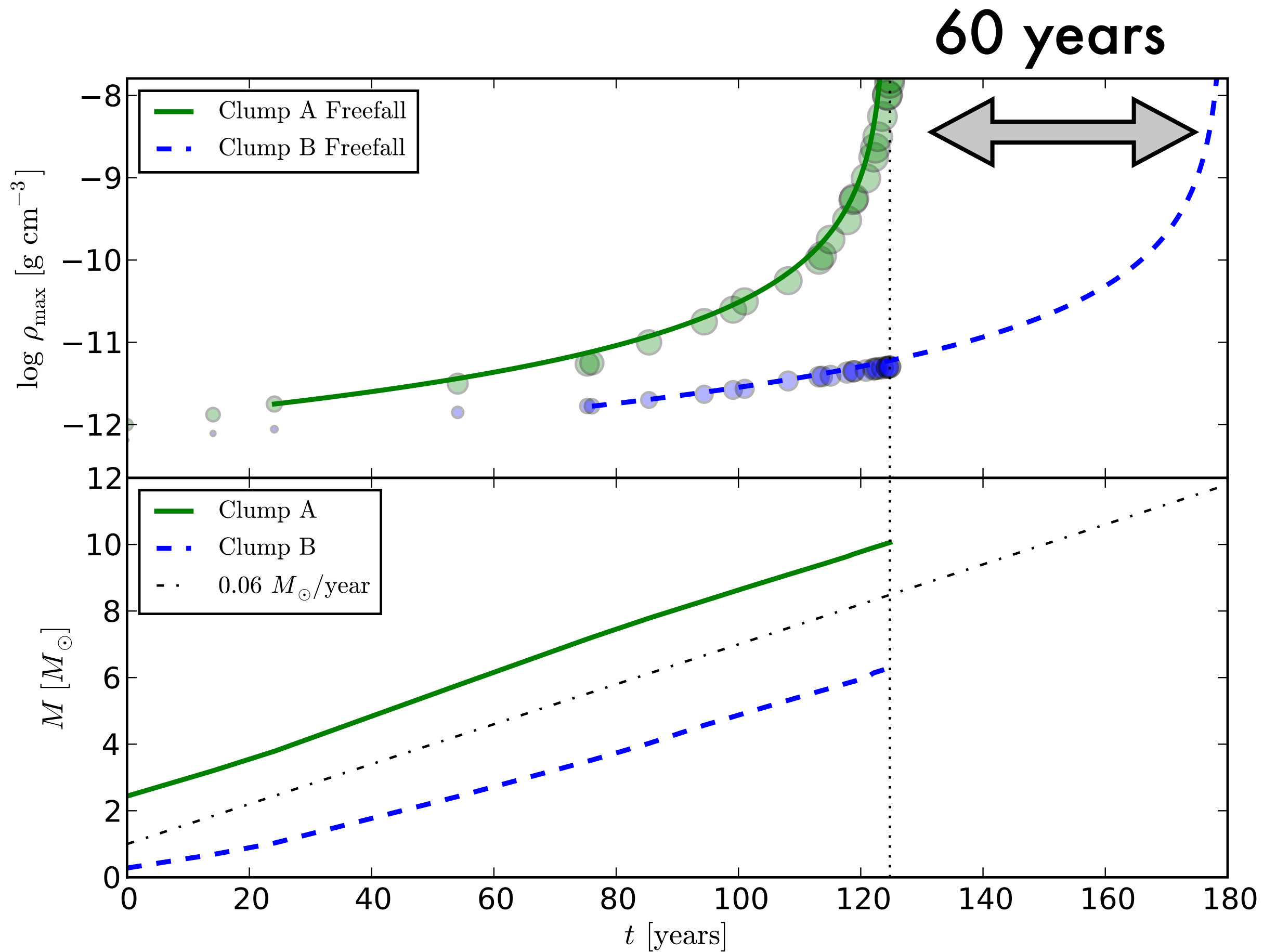


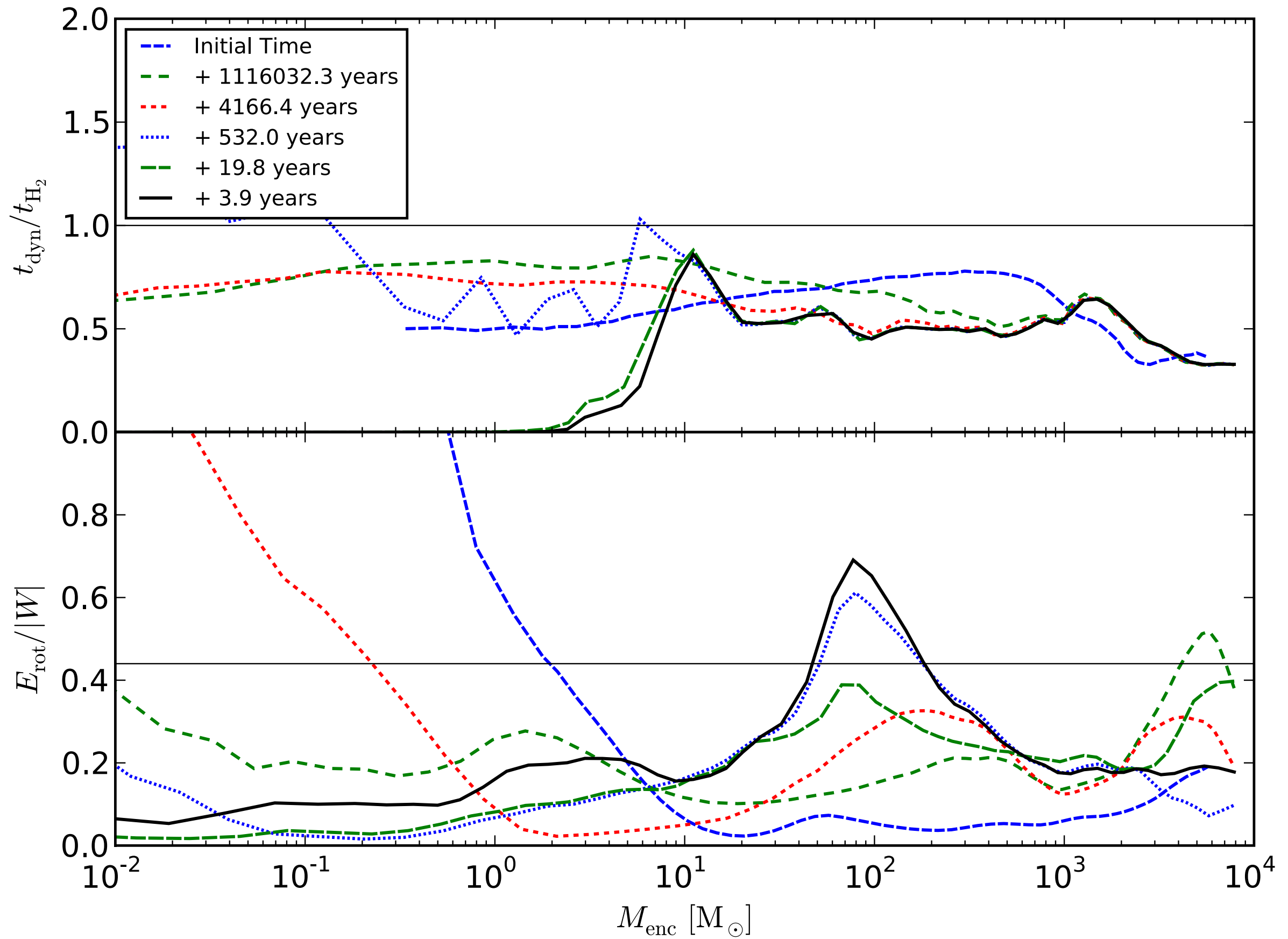


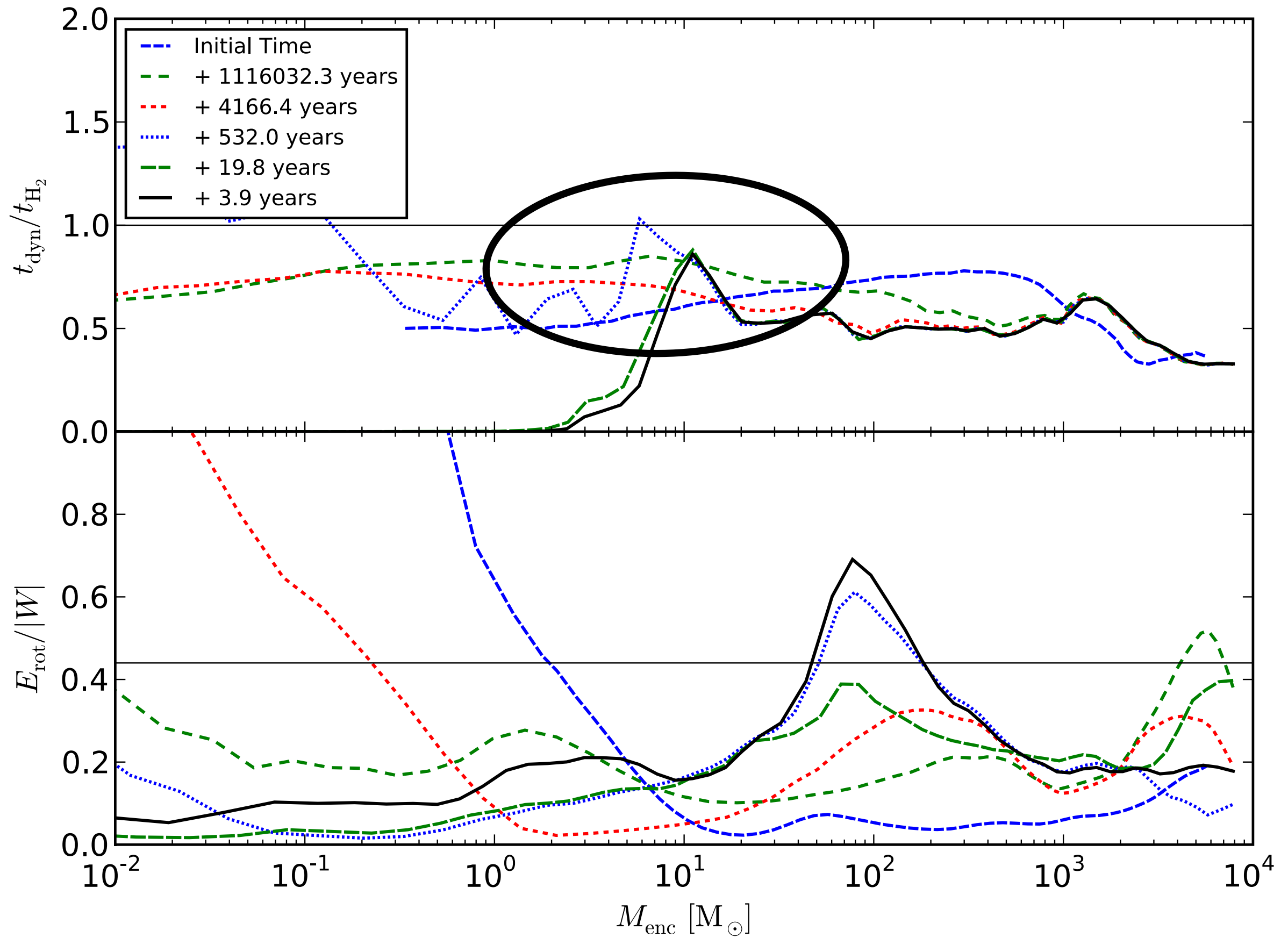
Confined, High Entropy

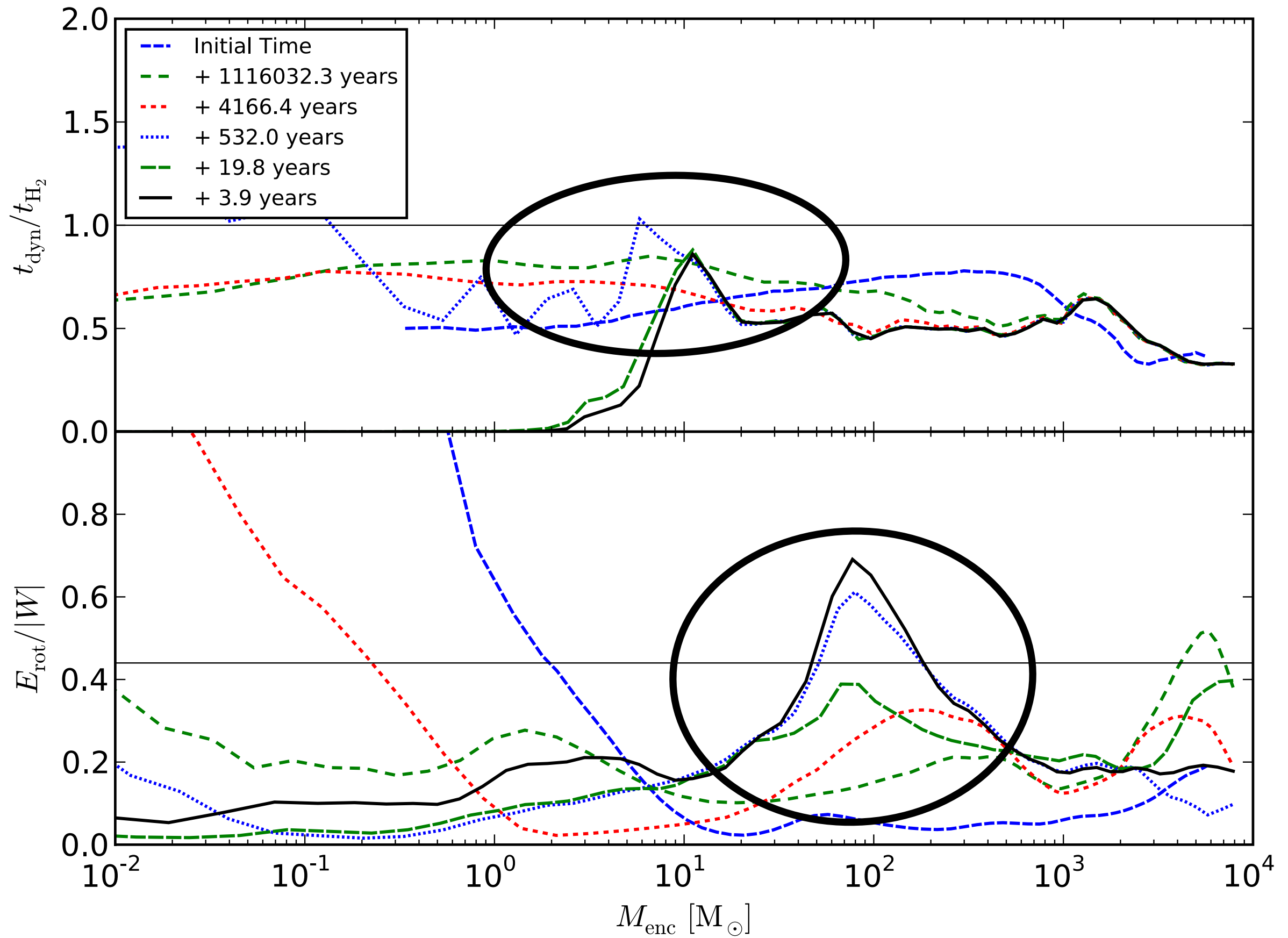










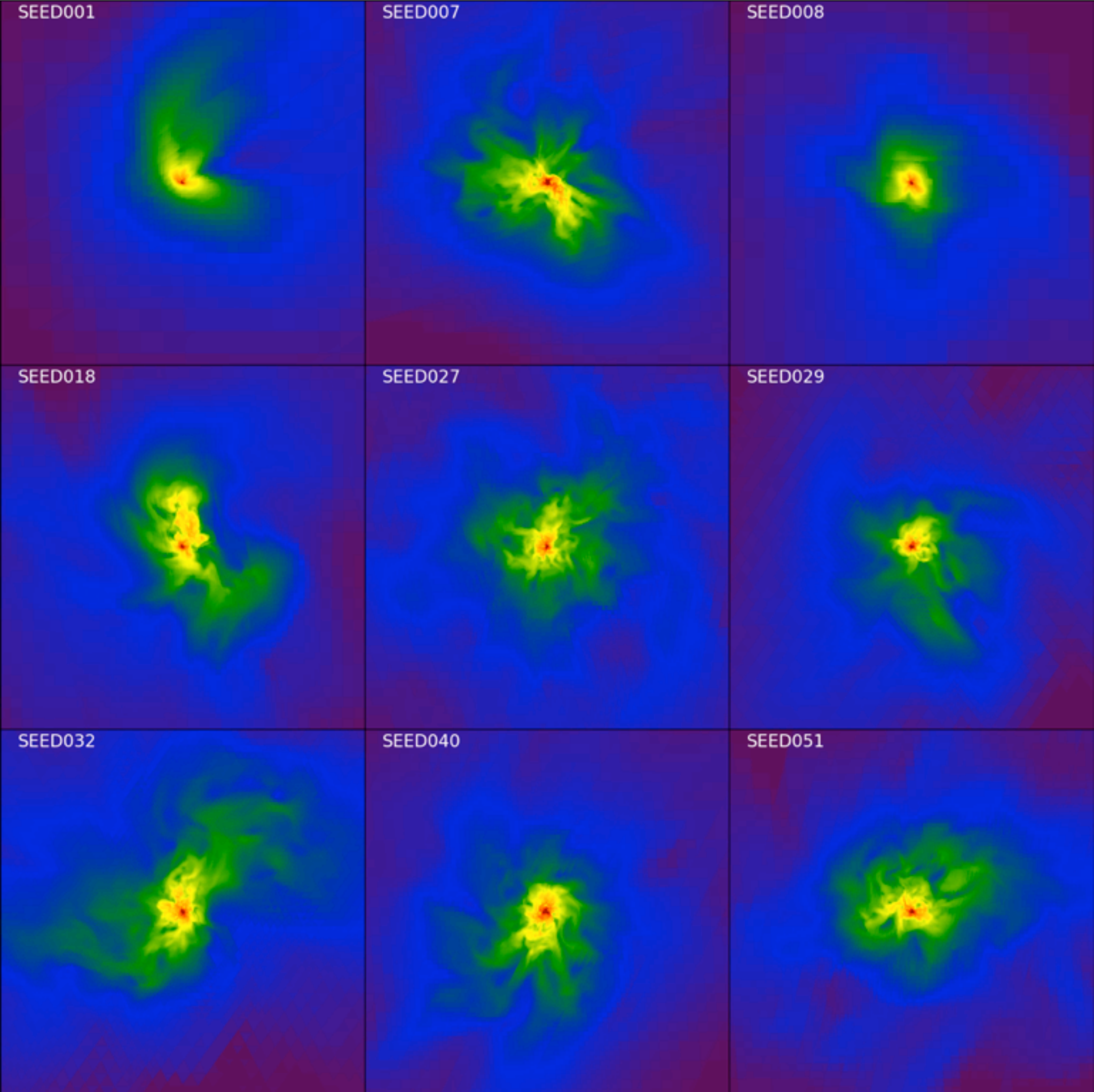


“Princeton Twist”

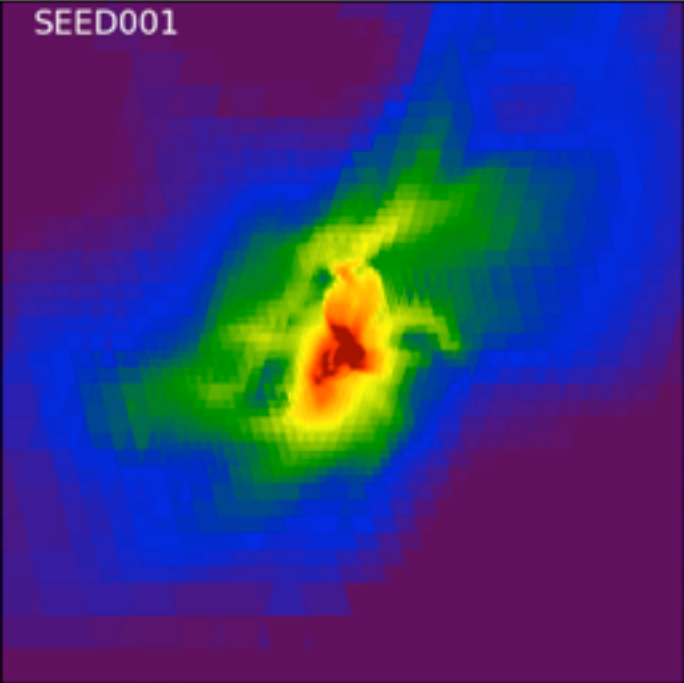
40 random seeds (10 done)
10⁻⁸ g/cc maximum density
track down fragmentation

with Mike Norman, Tom Abel

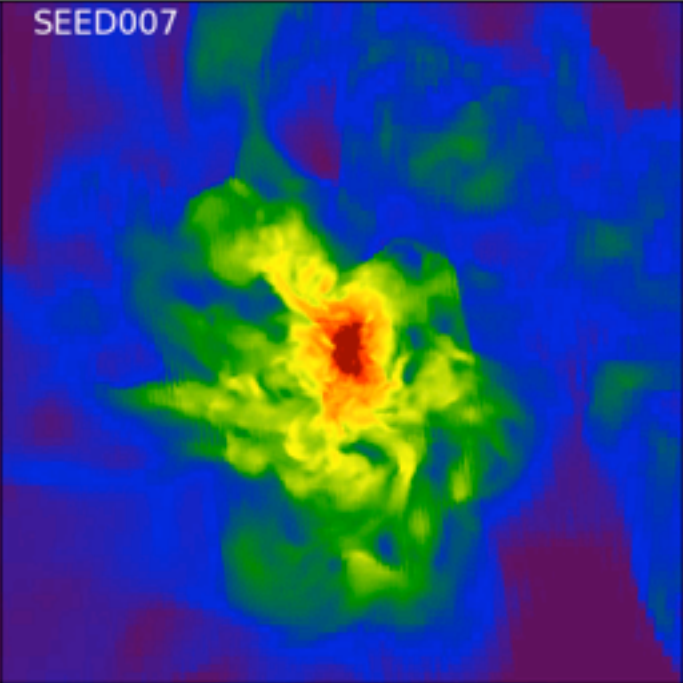
5000 au



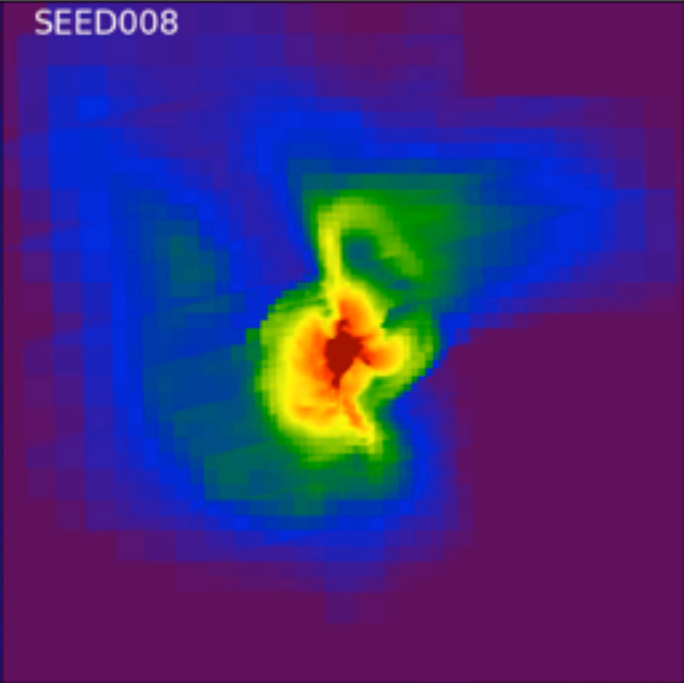
SEED001



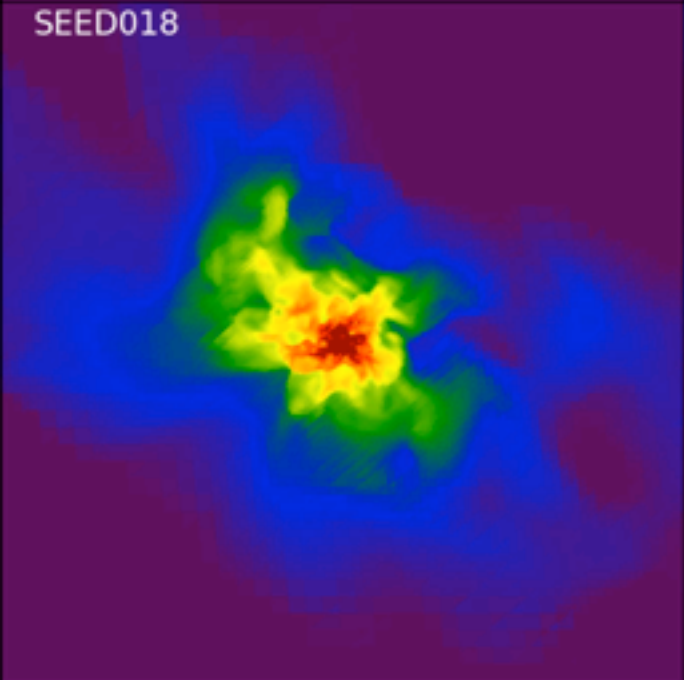
SEED007



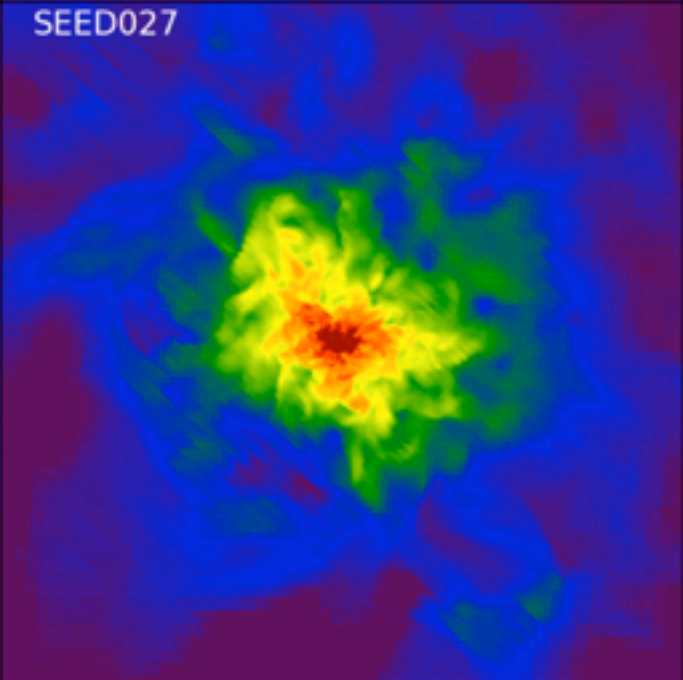
SEED008



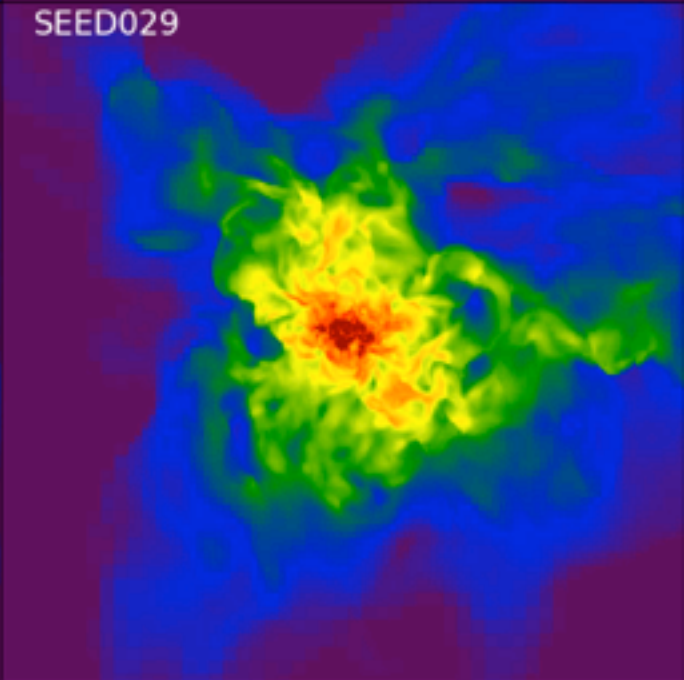
SEED018



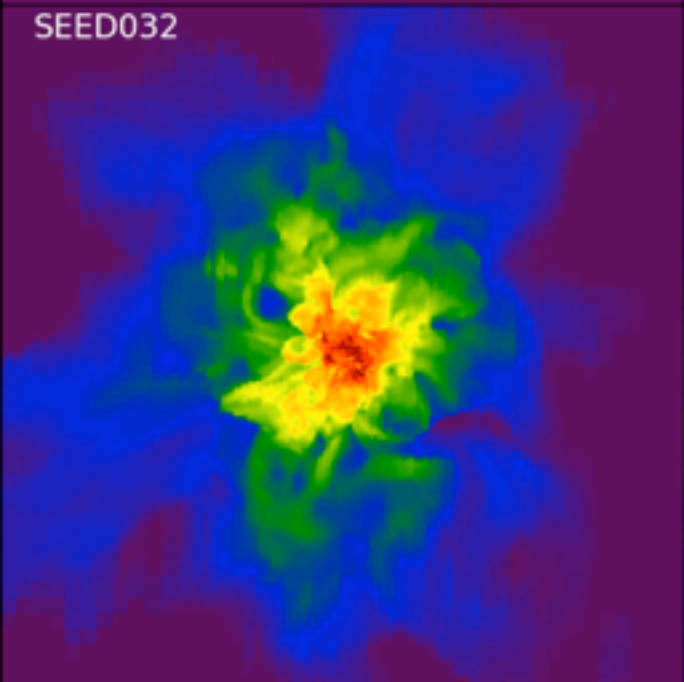
SEED027



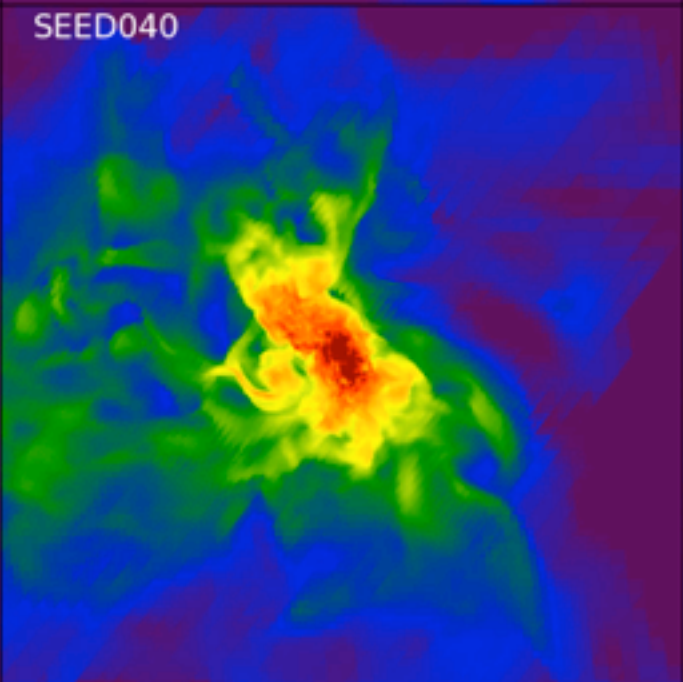
SEED029



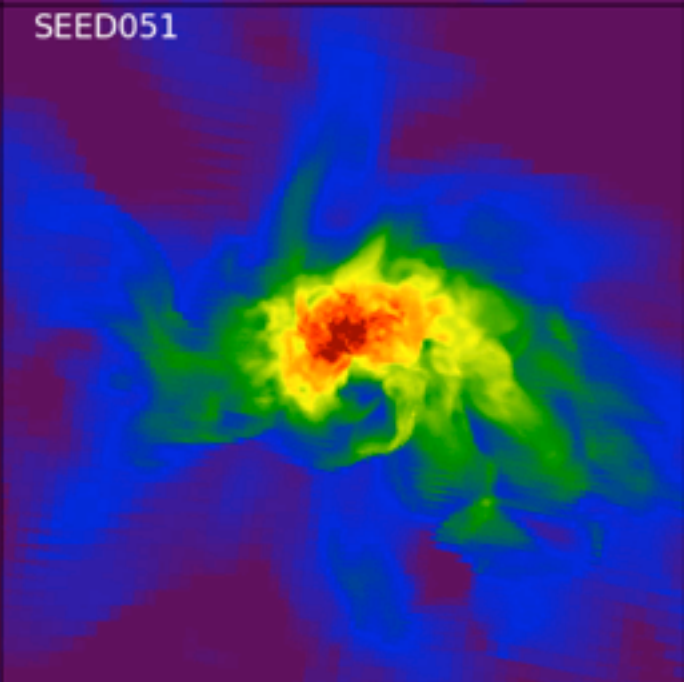
SEED032



SEED040

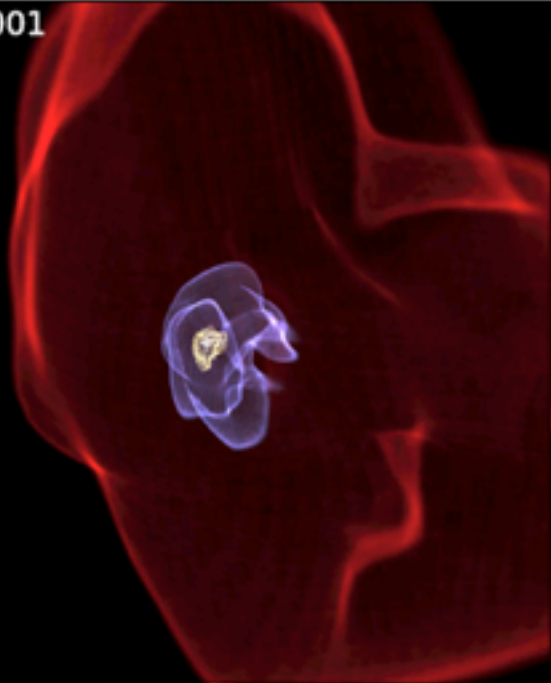


SEED051

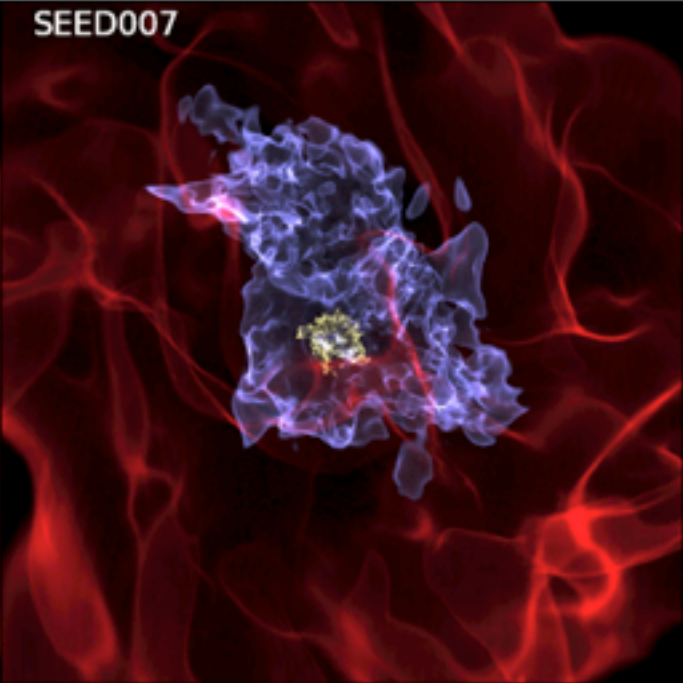


100 au

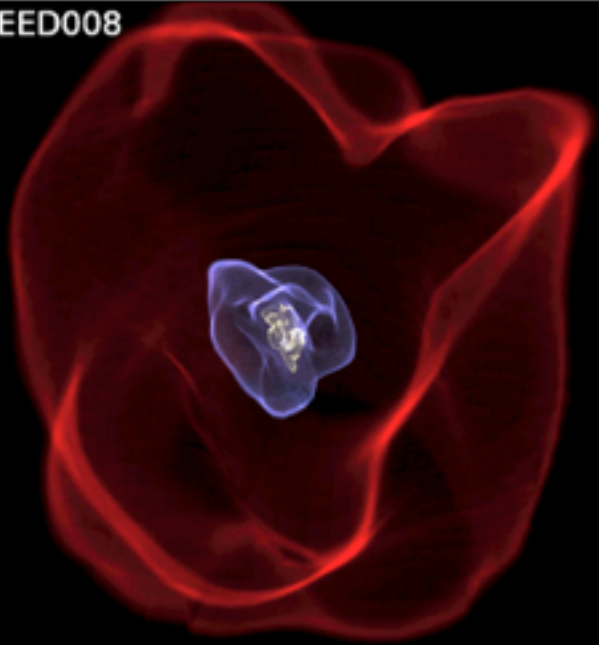
SEED001



SEED007



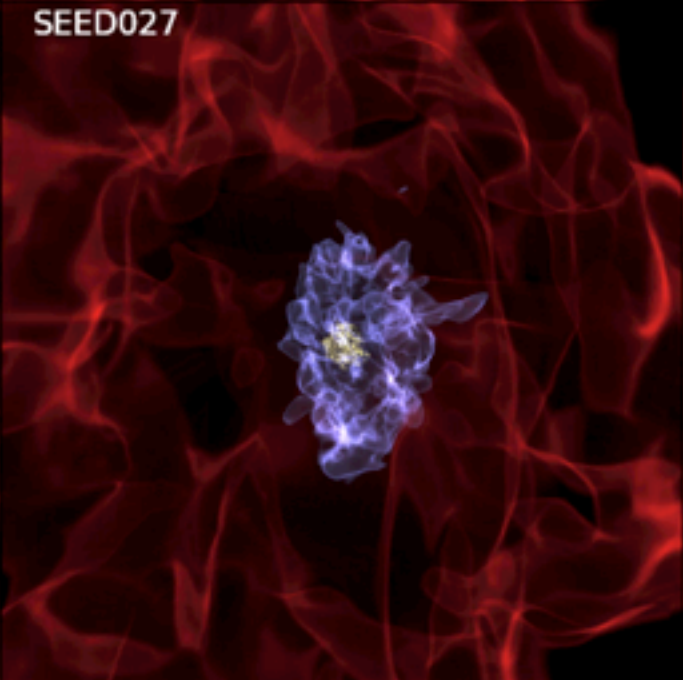
SEED008



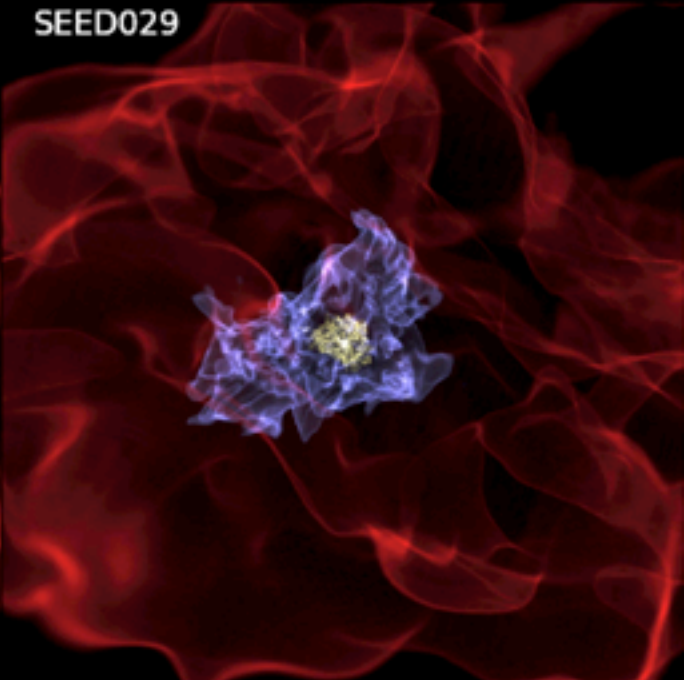
SEED018



SEED027



SEED029

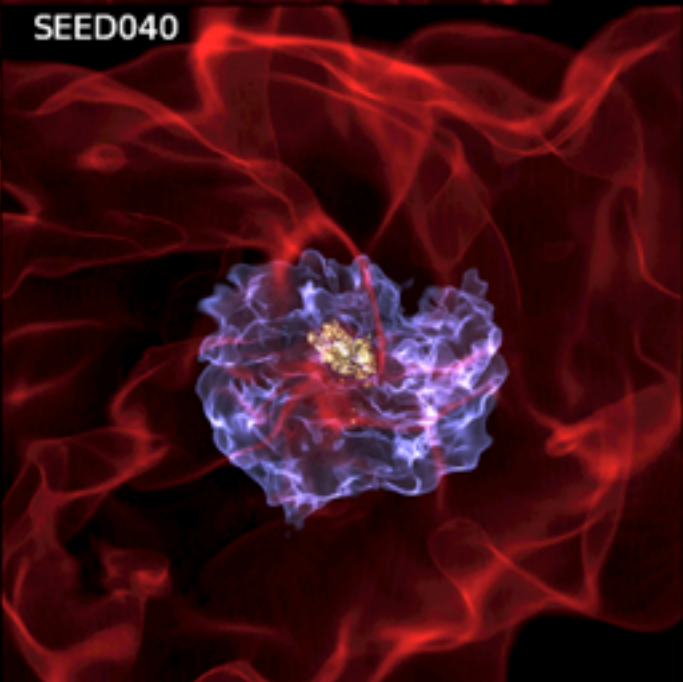


500 au

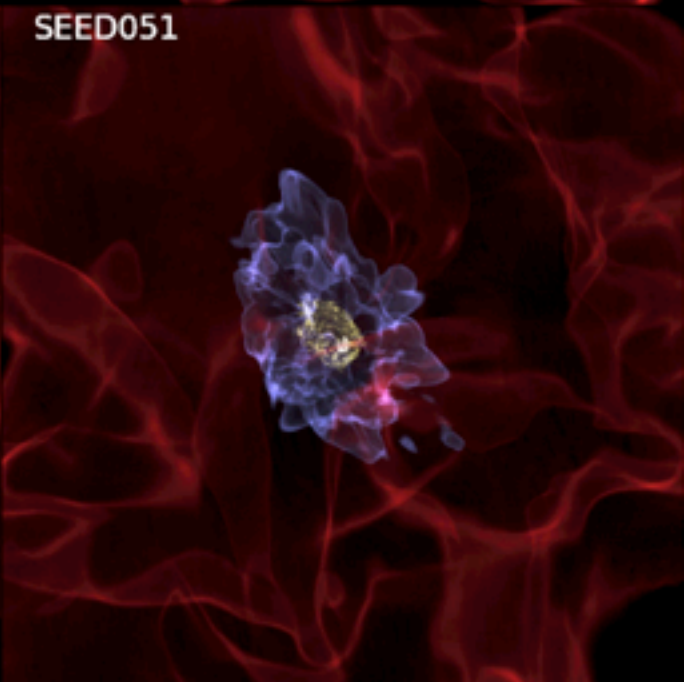
SEED032



SEED040

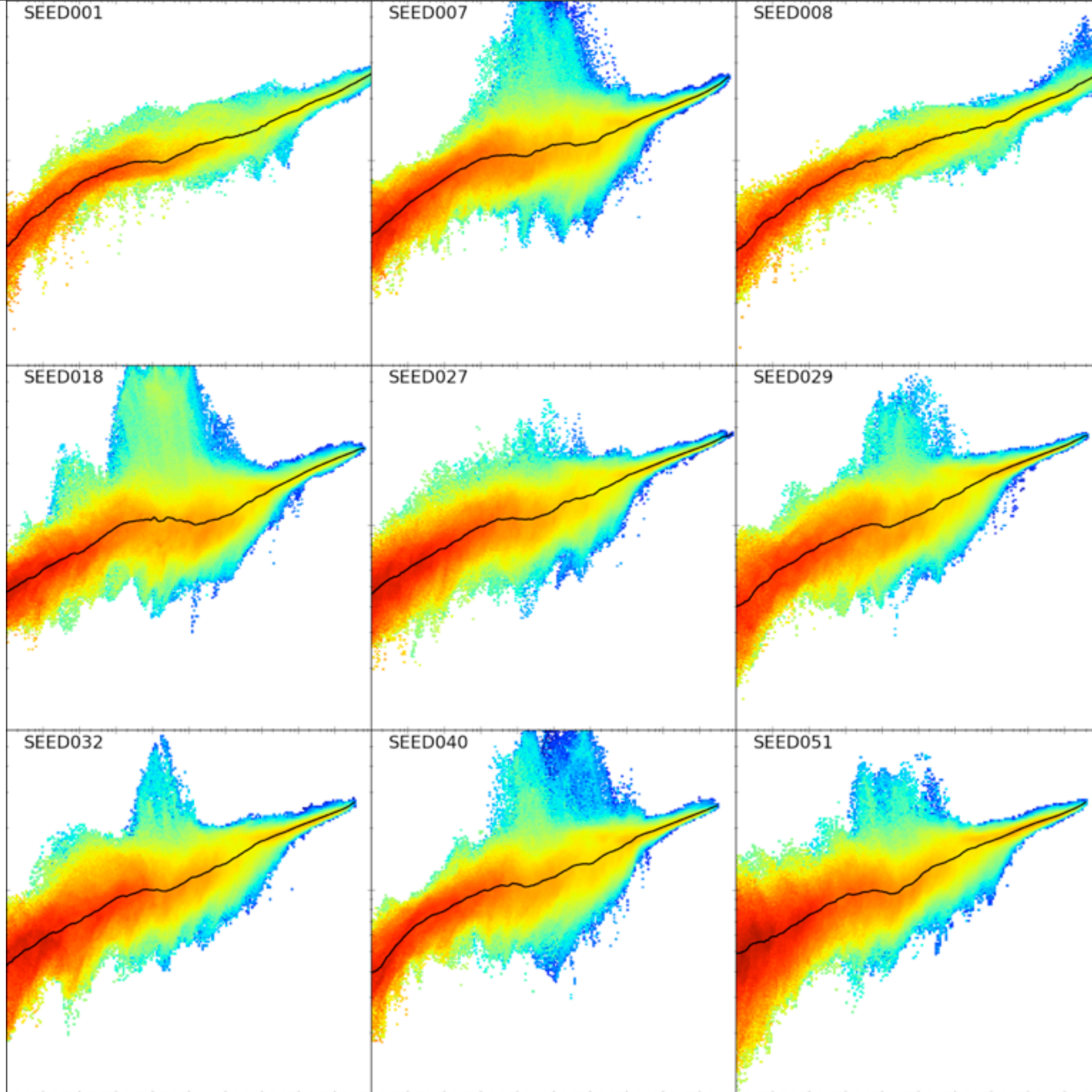


SEED051



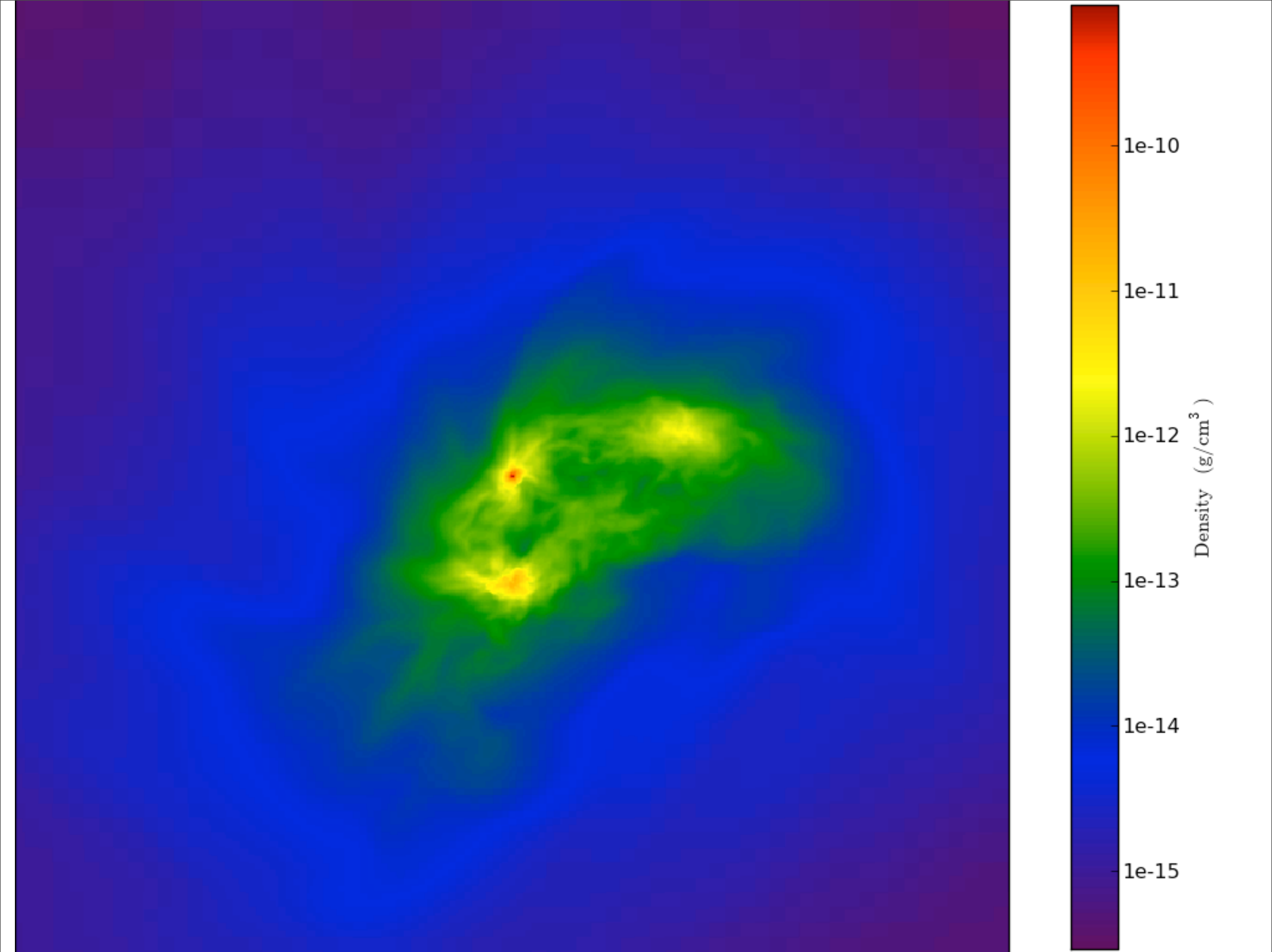
1 pc

ρ v. T

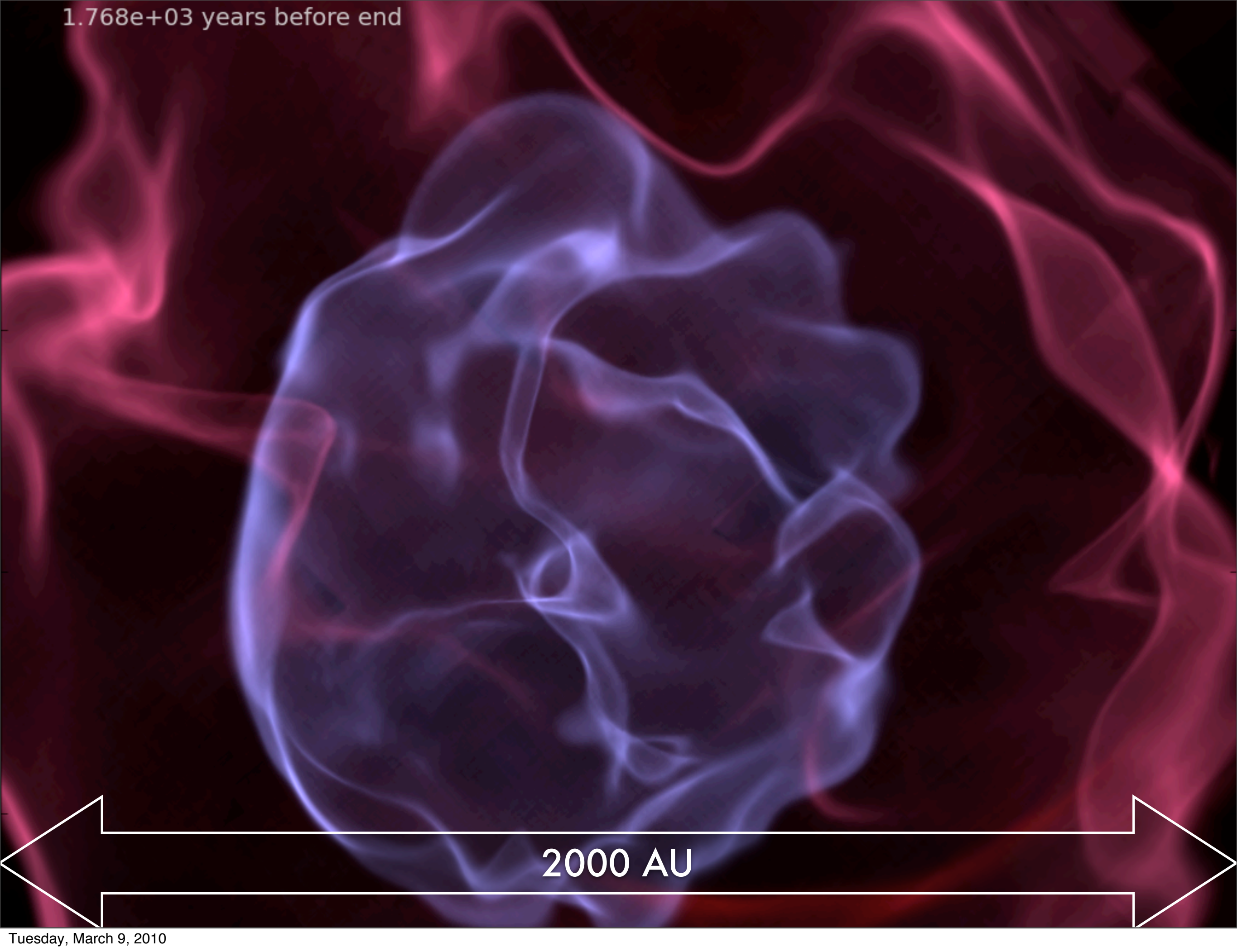


SEED018

A second case of early-time fragmentation.

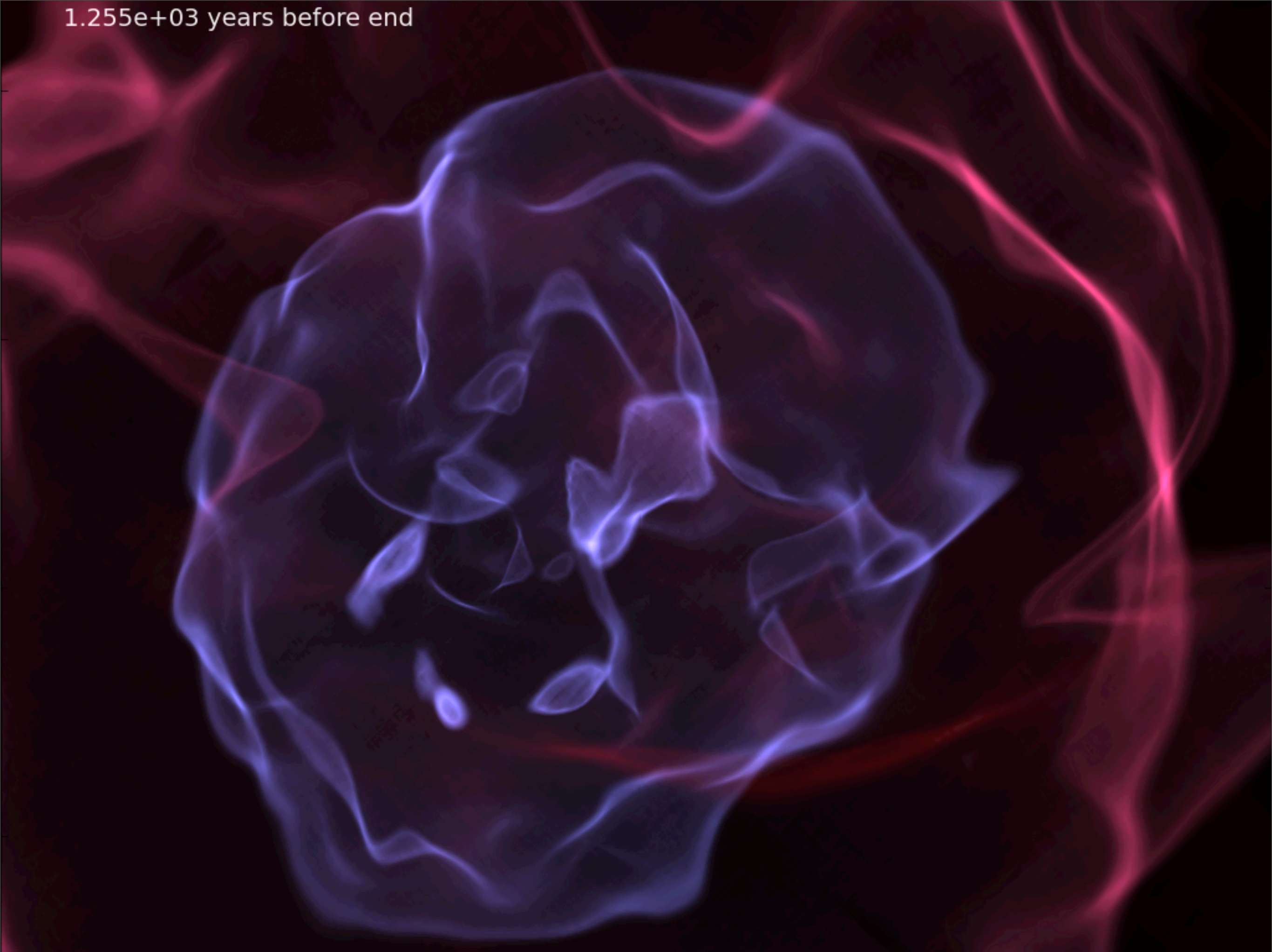


1.768e+03 years before end

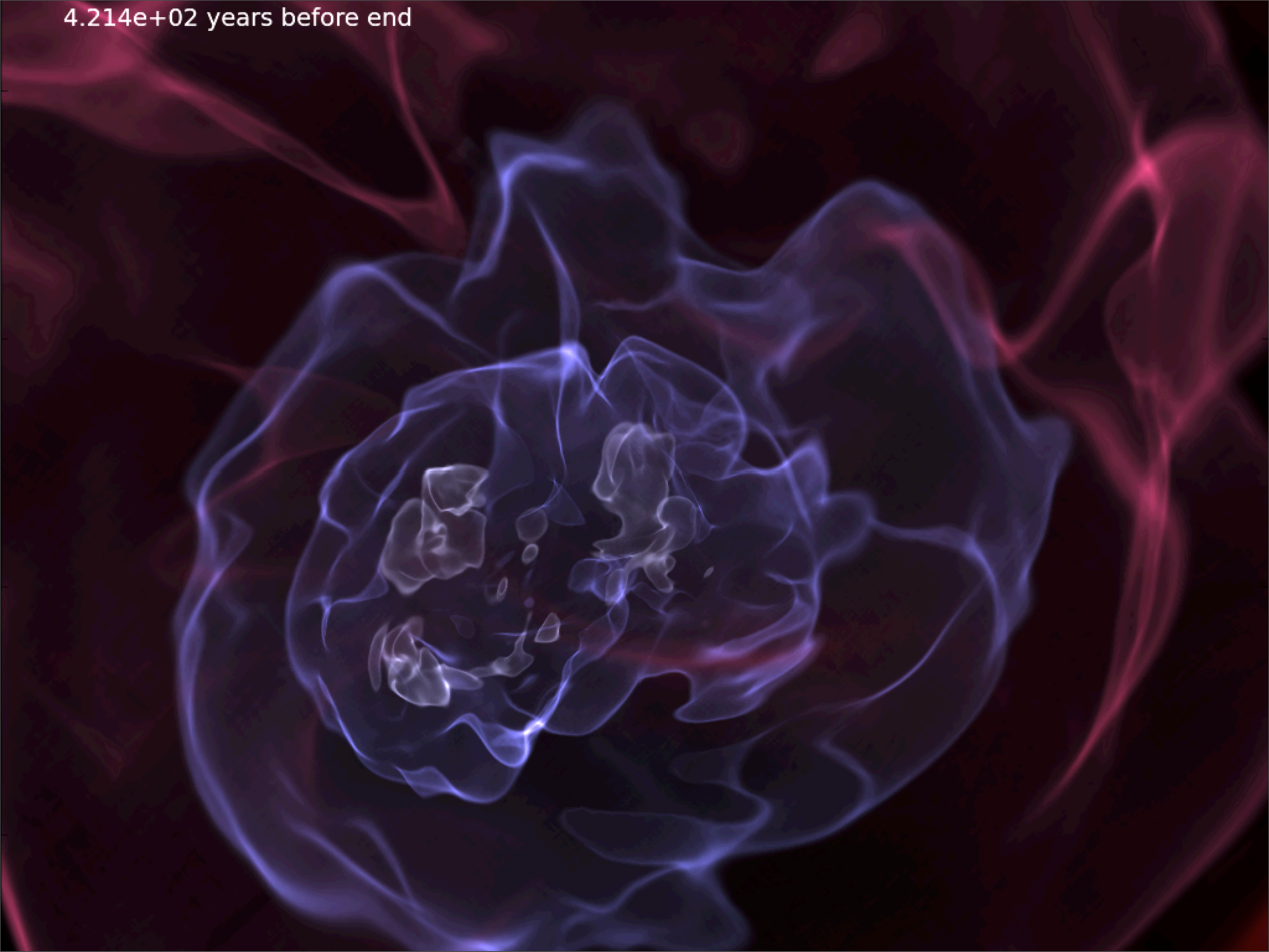


2000 AU

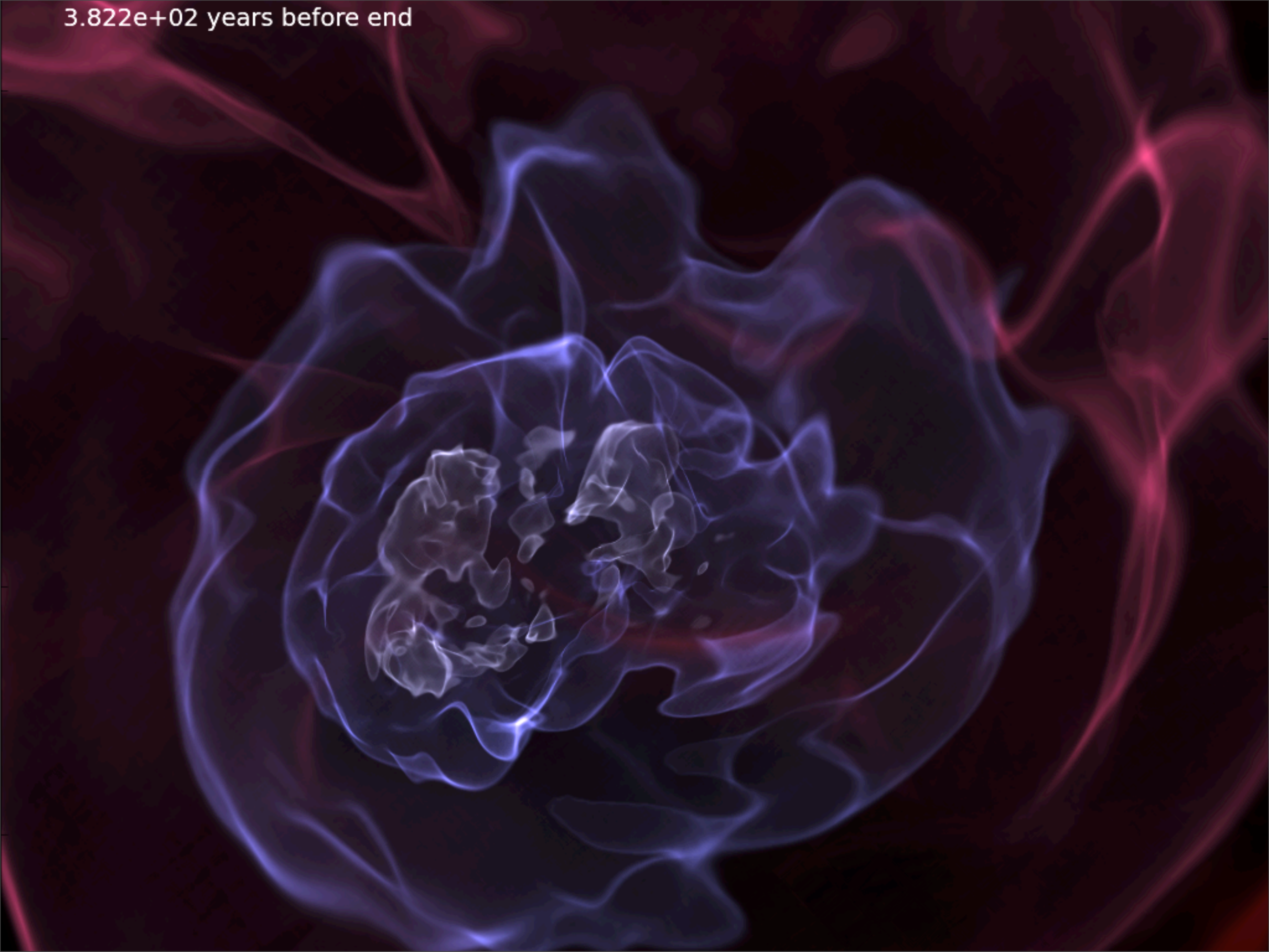
1.255e+03 years before end



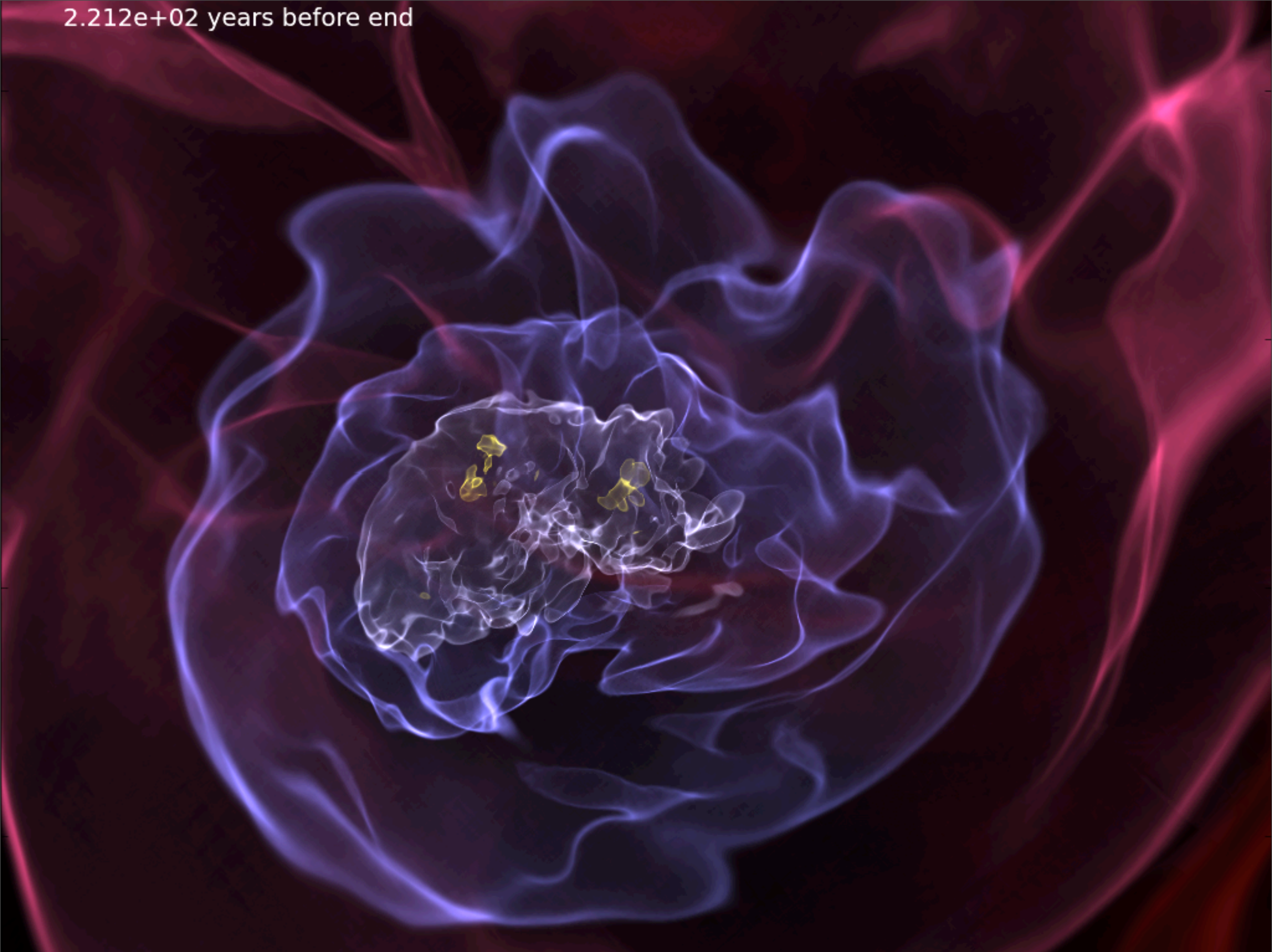
4.214e+02 years before end



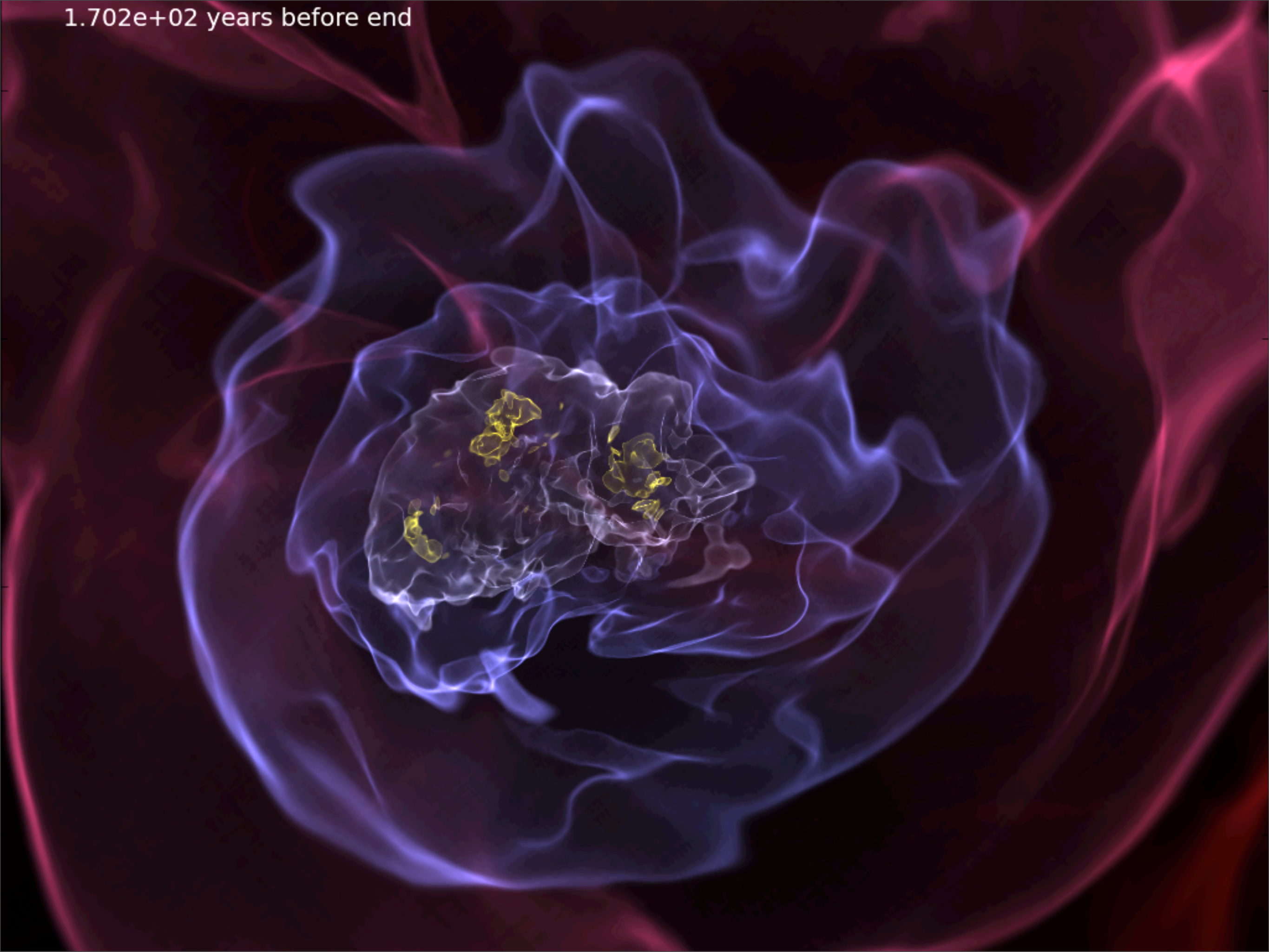
3.822e+02 years before end



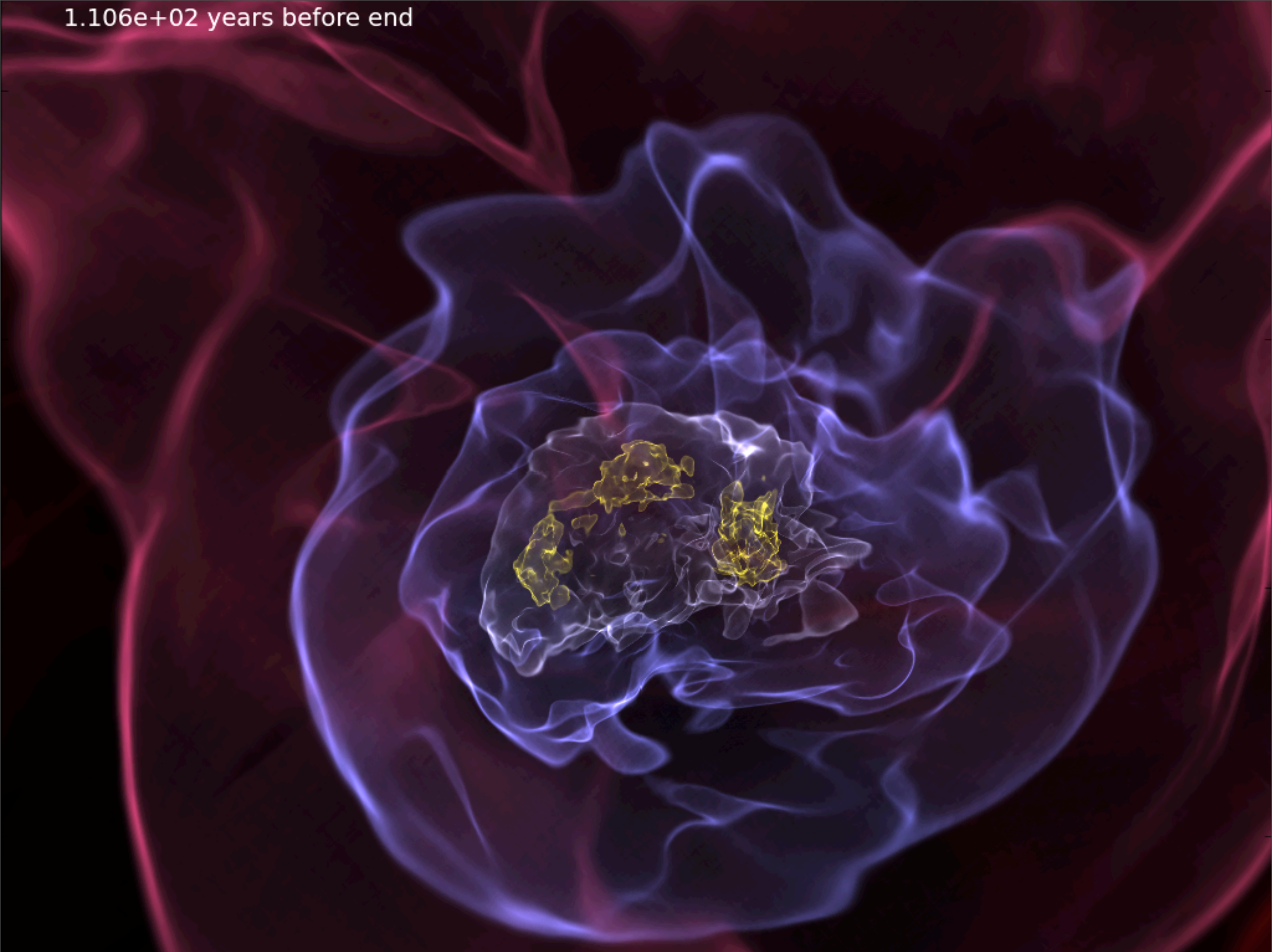
2.212e+02 years before end



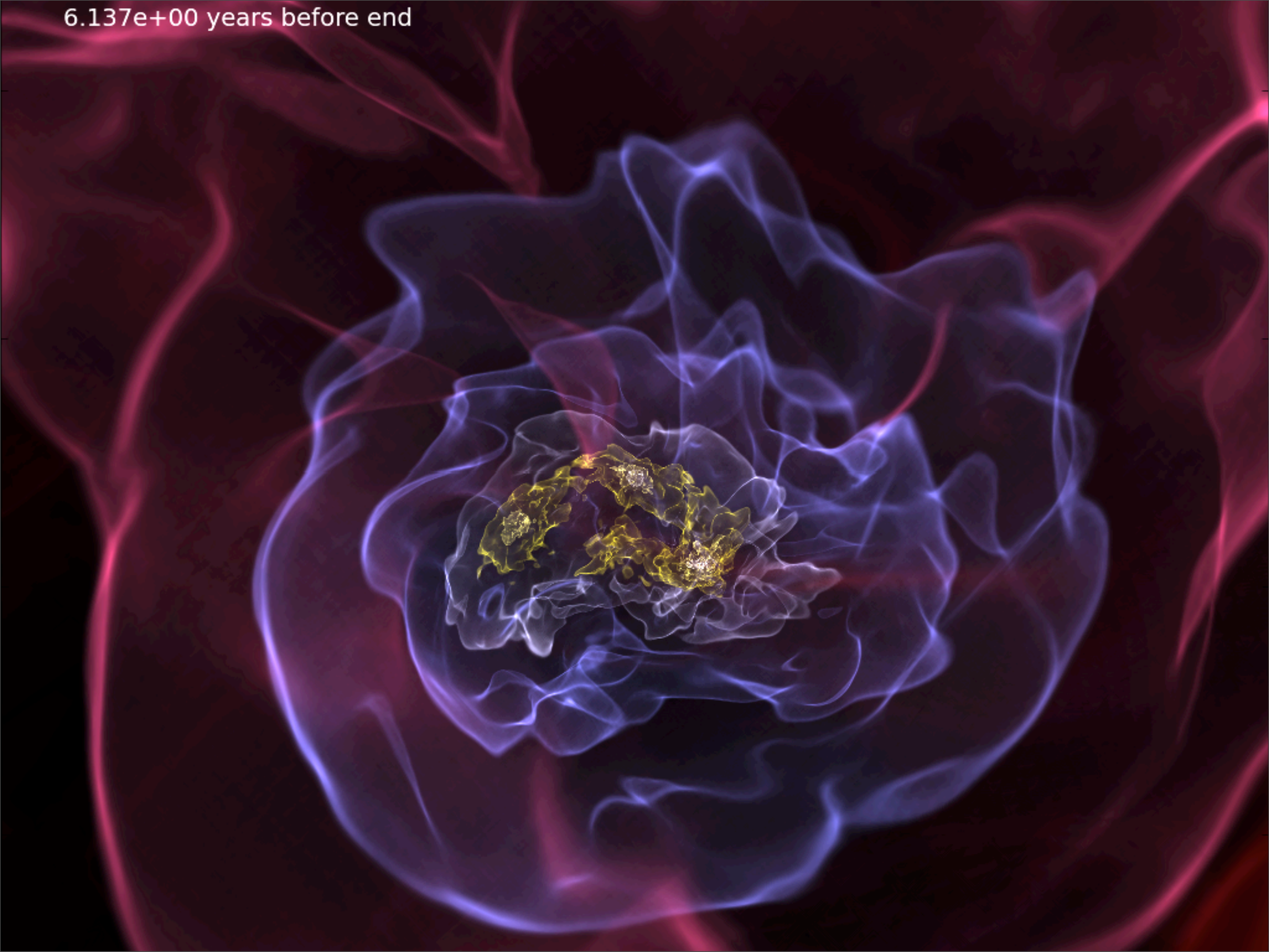
1.702e+02 years before end



1.106e+02 years before end



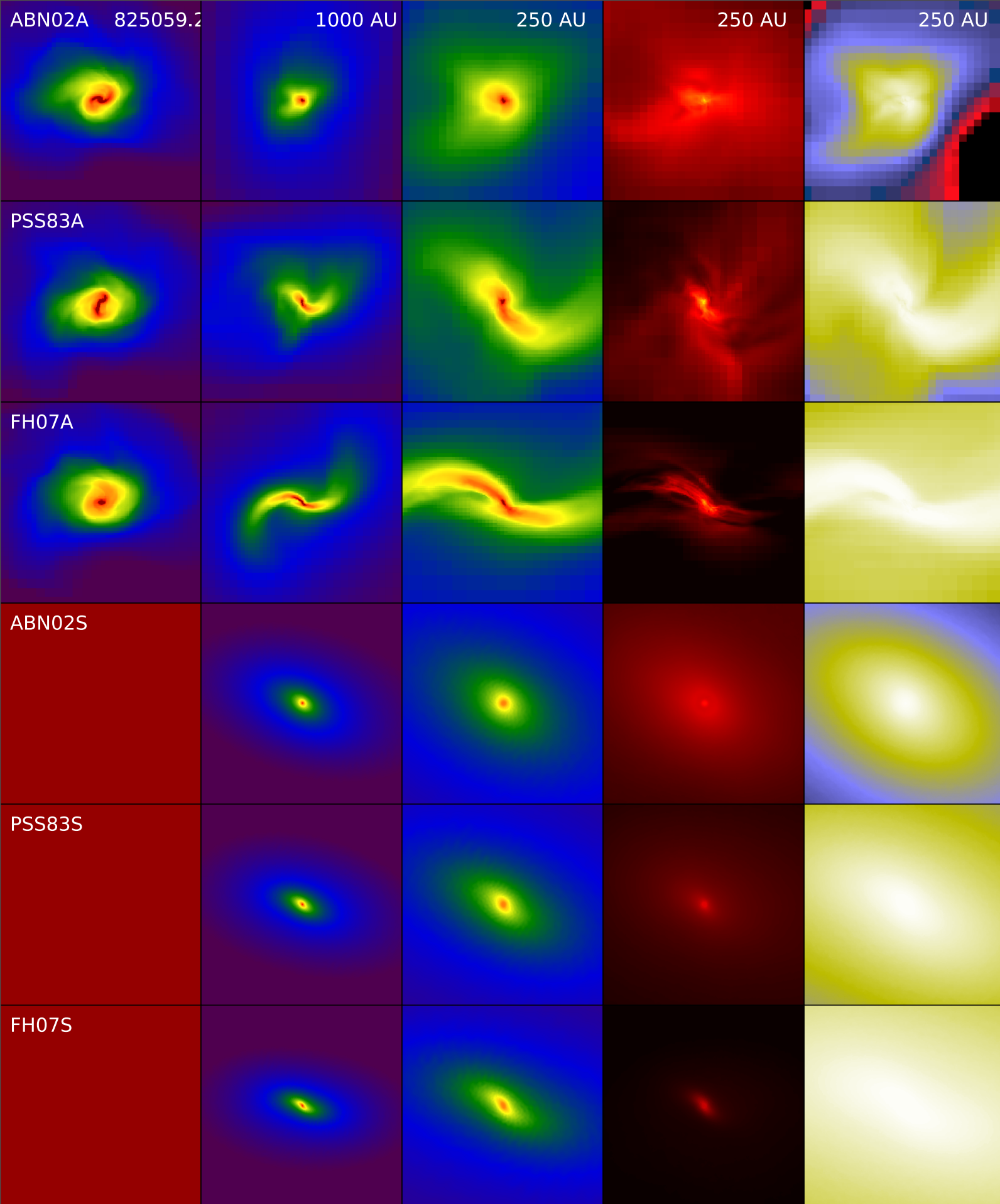
6.137e+00 years before end



A Brief Word About H_2 Chemical Rates

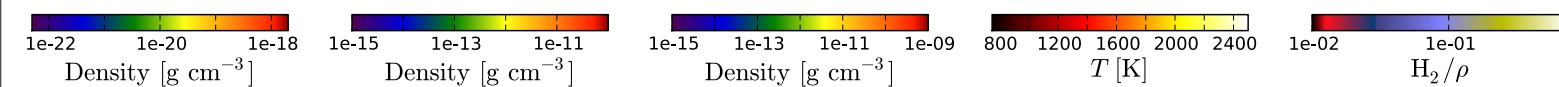
three rate coefficients
branched at 10^2 cm^{-3}
16 cells per Jeans Length
stopped at $\sim 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

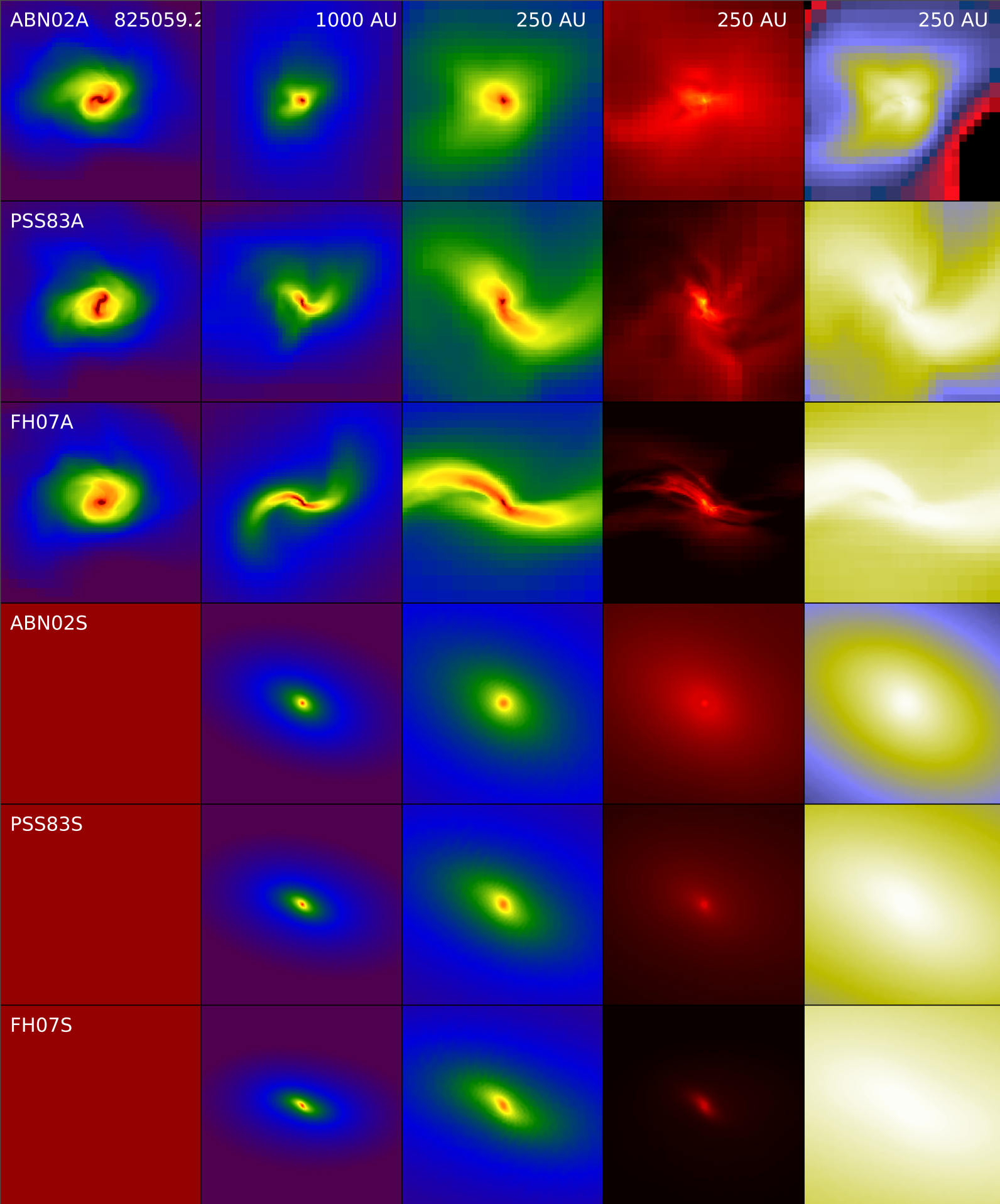
with Tom Abel, Paul Clark, Simon Glover,
Ralf Klessen, Thomas Greif, Volker Bromm



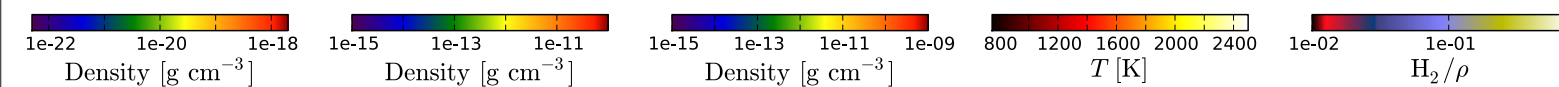
AMR

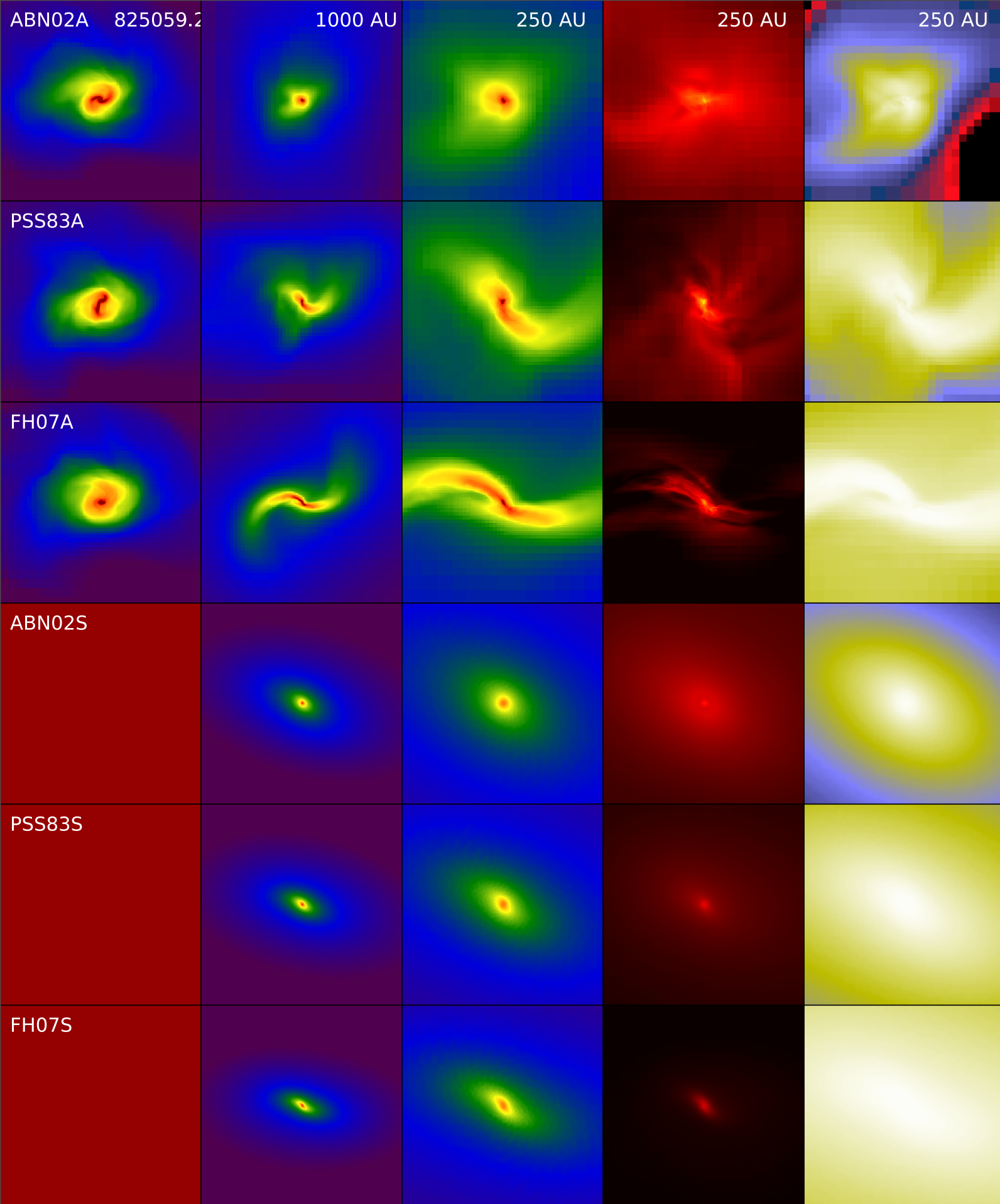
SPH



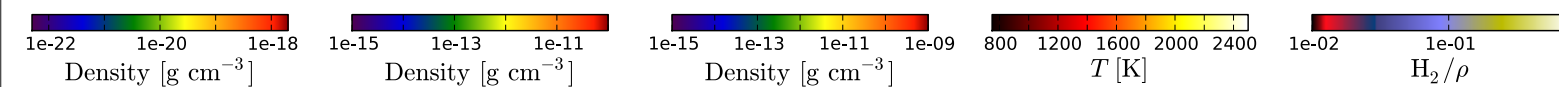


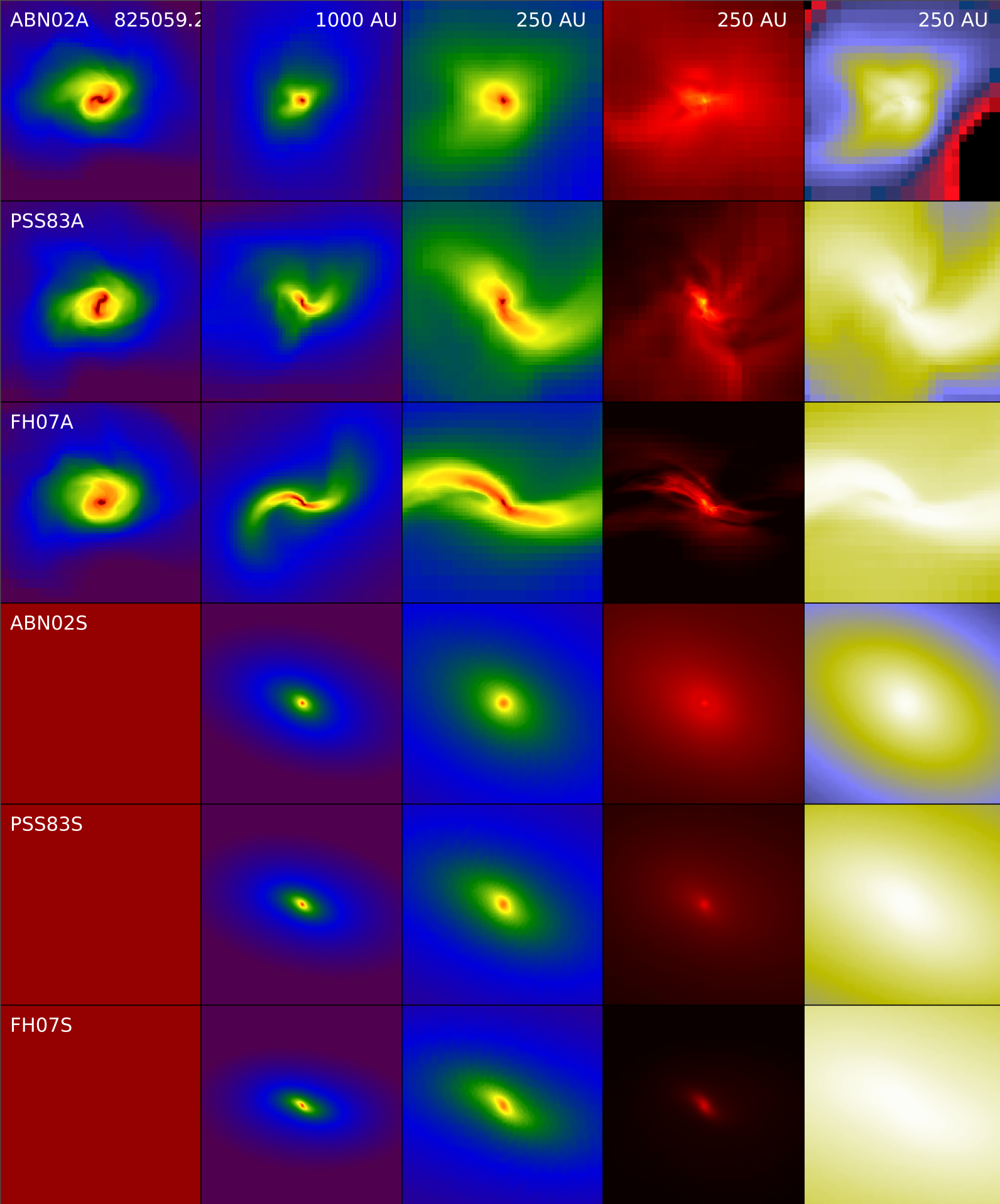
Abel, Bryan,
Norman 2002



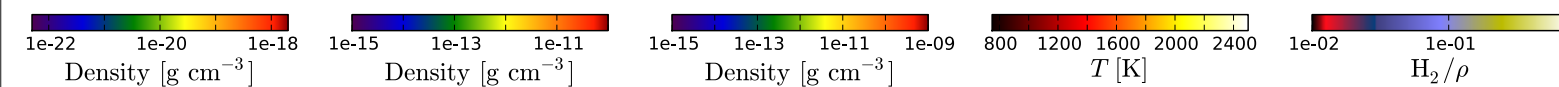


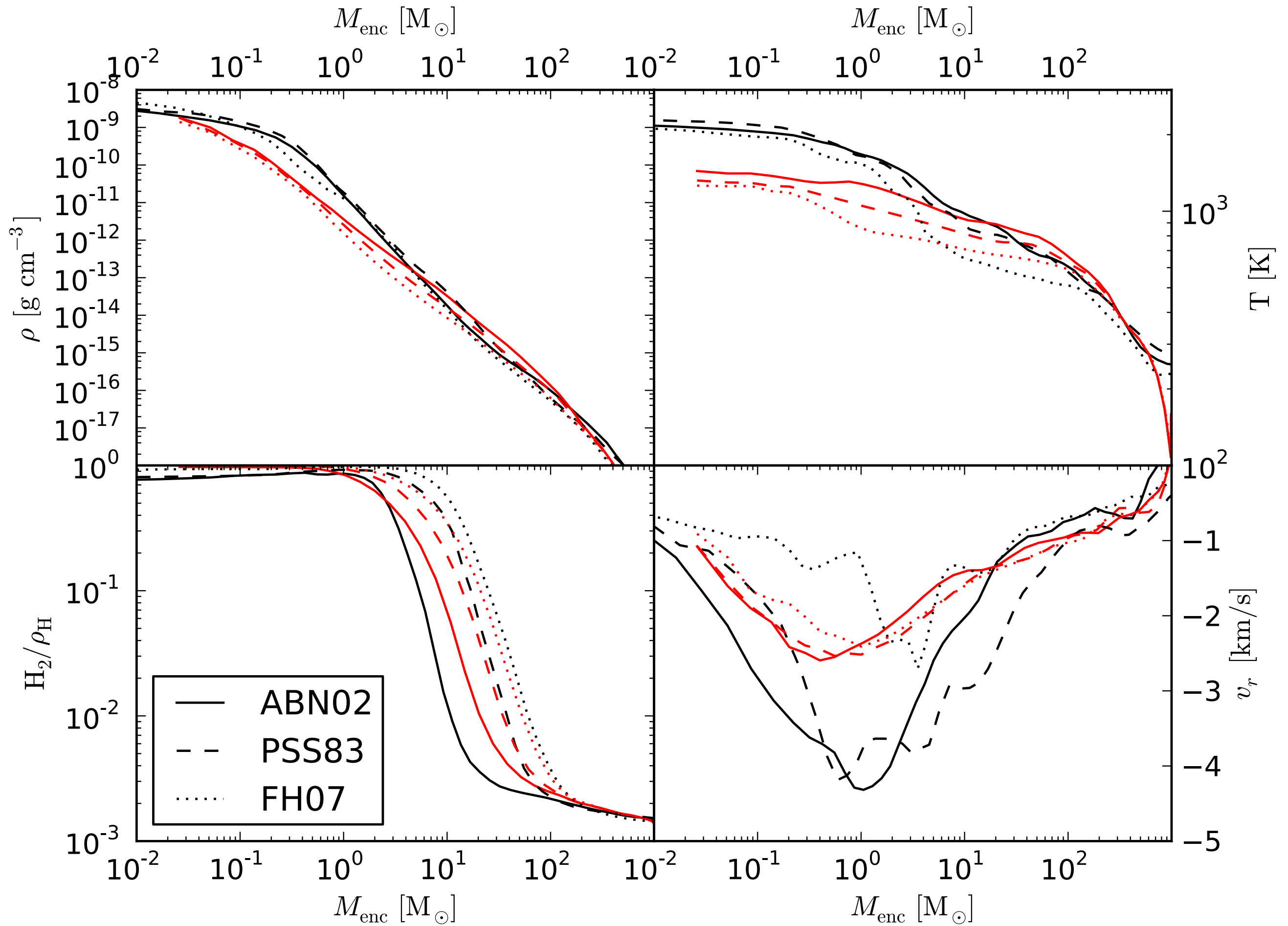
Palla, Salpeter,
Stahler 1983





Flower & Harris
2007





We see early-time fragmentation. Still seems like about one out of five.

Three-body H_2 rates change the character of collapse, mostly at the disk-formation scale.

Thank you.

Collaborators:

Tom Abel
Brian O'Shea
Mike Norman
Paul Clark
Simon Glover
Ralf Klessen
Volker Bromm
Thomas Greif