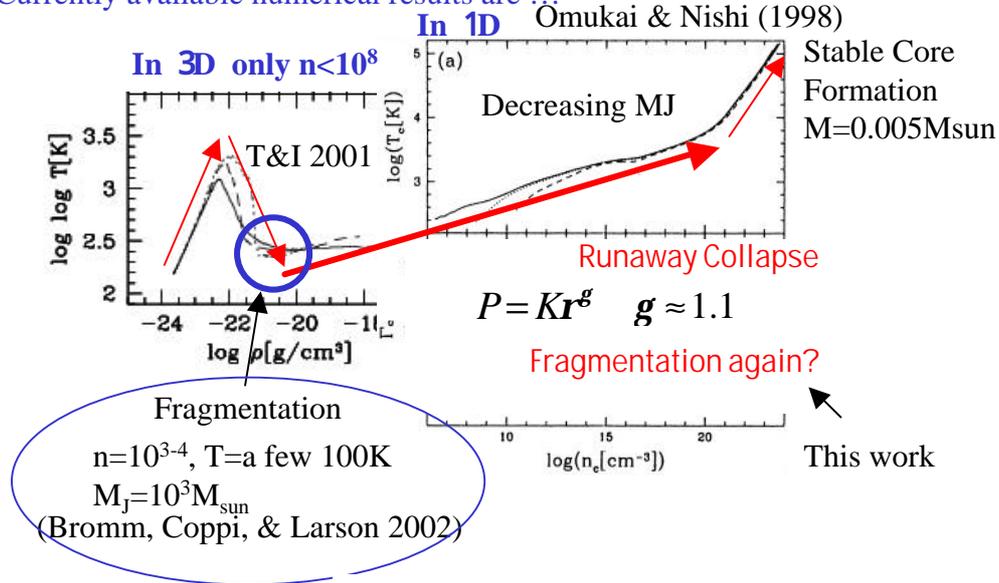


初代原始星形成時の分裂可能性

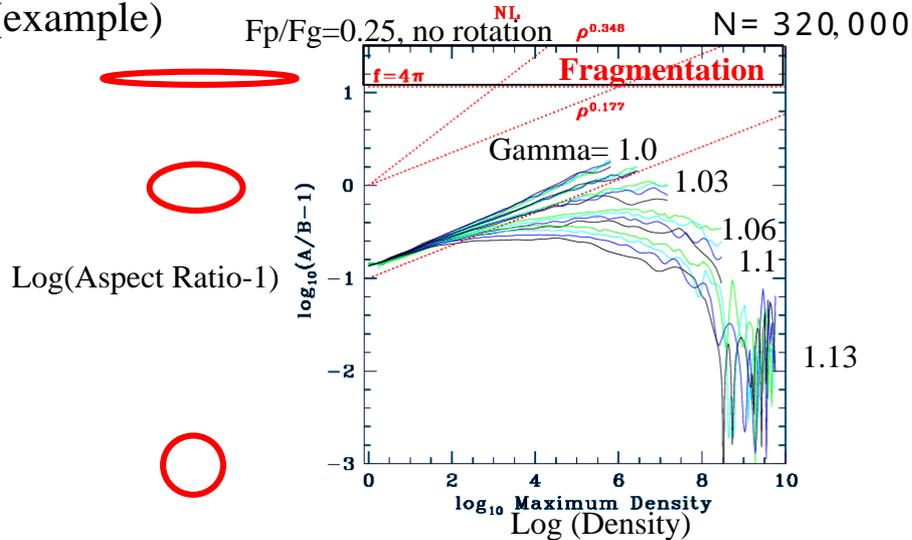
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Introduction

Currently available numerical results are ...



Results (example)



Summary

- * Results of current 3D cosmological calculations of primordial cloud collapse are available only for $n < 10^8$ although a stable core of the first star forms at $n=10^{24}$ (in 1D results).
- * During runaway collapse of fragments in $10^4 < n < 10^{20}$, growth of non-sphericity are suppressed in $\gamma=1.1$ cloud, different from isothermal clouds. Fragmentation take place only for $F_p/F_g < 0.2$, $\Delta > 1$.
- * Almost spherical primordial fragments tend to form a single protostar without further fragmentation. Possibility of binary formation will be smaller than present-day star formation.