

THE COUPLING OF MODES AND THE FORMATION OF POPULATION III OBJECTS

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We consider two density perturbation modes with significantly different length scales λ and L ($\lambda \ll L$) in a homogeneous Universe within Newtonian approximation. For the two modes the coupling terms in the corresponding Euler-Lagrange and Poisson equations are taken into account within lowest order of approximation. We assume that the λ -mode (high-frequency mode) is superimposed on the large-scale mode in such way that by an appropriate averaging procedure, the global behaviour is determined only by the single L -mode. Locally ($\Delta x \approx \lambda \ll L$) the space dependence of the L -mode can be neglected in comparison with the λ -mode, but its time evolution remains important for the evolution of the λ -mode perturbation δ . We obtain for δ the equation:

$$\ddot{\delta} + 2\dot{\delta}[H - \omega\dot{\mathcal{D}}] + \delta[\omega^2\dot{\mathcal{D}}^2 + \omega\mathcal{D}k_1^2(A_1 - \omega b^2) + k_2^2 A_2] = 0, \quad (1)$$

where $\varrho = \bar{\varrho}(1 + \mathcal{D} + \delta)$, b is the sound velocity with respect to the undisturbed homogeneous matter distribution, H is the Hubble parameter, $k_1 = 2\pi/L \ll k_2 = 2\pi/\lambda$, $\omega = L/\lambda$
 $A = b^2 - 4\pi G \bar{\varrho} / k^2$.

The equ. (1) describes after some time ($\omega\dot{\mathcal{D}} > H$) an amplification of δ with respect to the single mode solution, leading to a much shorter evolution time t_1 for δ . t_1 decreases with growing ratio L/λ . δ will be amplified only in the region of positive density contrast \mathcal{D} . It is reasonable to consider for the characteristic mass of the large-scale perturbation the maximum of the Jeans mass $\approx 10^{46} M_\odot$. Taking into account the observed limits on the background radiation fluctuations at the recombination epoch, we obtain, in dependence of the special choice of the parameters H , \mathcal{D}_0 , δ_0 , for the objects which condensed firstly the mass range $M/M_\odot = 30$ to 300 (within the redshift range $z=100$ to 10), typical for the considered population III objects.

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