

Title:

2D simulation for circum-stellar disks

Supermassive stars are promising candidates for the origin of supermassive black holes observed in the early universe. They are supposed to form as a result of rapid accretion of primordial gas, although it can be obstructed by the time variation caused by circum-stellar disk fragmentation due to gravitational stability. To assess the time variation of the accretion rate, we study the disk evolution around supermassive star using two-dimensional hydrodynamical simulation. We give the progress status of this simulation at this report.

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