

Response to referee report for manuscript ref. MN-19-2054-MJ

The paper presented here is very well written and offers important new insights. It studies the

Major comments:

1) One of the main points of the paper is studying the multiplicity of Pop III stars in a halo

-Resolution testing

2) The authors select their haloes by the halo finding algorithm Rockstar. They should add a b. Further, it is not entirely clear why atomic cooling haloes are excluded in this analysis and : In addition, the authors should state the fraction of haloes that have Pop III stars forming o The baryon fraction varies with redshift. Please give an estimate by how much this influences t

-address concern about Rockstar details, and Machacek halo definition -exclusion of atomic cooling haloes - we excluded these because of a bug in our code... how to explain this without simply saying that? -fraction of halos that halo Pop III stars forming outside the haloes: I'm not sure I will be able to tell exactly how many are not in halos. I need to look back at the data to see if I will be able to pick out which halos I artificially drew a halo around. -shall I look at the baryon fraction as a function of time to see how much it varies?

Minor comments:

The authors should state at one point in the paper for which properties they use comoving or pl

-We use physical units throughout the whole paper, apart from when we discuss the boxsize. I will make this more clear.

Introduction:

The authors write that Pop III star formation is generally more massive. While a fraction of th

-I will look at and add these citations and detail to the introduction.

The authors name a few processes for suppressing Pop III star formation. For completeness, they

-I will add this detail

The authors cite the well-known study from Machacek+01. However, a more recent result would be

-I will check out Visbal+ 14 (I think I have looked at this paper, will double check)

Methods:

In Wise+12, three different environment regions are picked. Please provide more description on

-I will look at that simulation again, if John could provide some insight here that would be nice.

The initialization at $z=130$ is very late. I am aware that it is impossible to repeat this simu.

-Personal question: why is this initialization late?

Why do the authors pick a non-zero metalicity threshold for Pop III star formation? How many P

-Simulation question

What is the physical motivation for a density threshold of $1.e6/cc$? Is there convergence?

-Simulation question

Similarly, why do the authors chose a H_2 fraction of $1.e-3$? (Is is a mass fraction or a number

-Simulation question

Do the authors set fixed mass limits to the IMF and if yes, which are they? If not, which is the

-We do set fixed mass limits, between 1 and 300 M_{sol} . I will add this detail. -What is the best way to get this information? Shall I look at all the Pop III stars at the end of the simulation and look at their masses? I should be able to get a fraction of these endings from that, correct?

One effect than can weaken the shielding is shifting out of the Lyman-Werner resonance lines (

-Will have to look at Hartwig+15.

In Figure 1, please mention in the caption or at the top / bottom of the left axis that a shield

-This is a good point, that is confusing. I will add this.

The analytic calculation of the shielding factor is a nice property of the paper. However, assu

-I will check out a more realistic H_2 fraction for a halo and try to get a nice plot out of that.

Results:

Figure 2 is quite empty, it would be useful to include the halo mass function of the earliest L

-Figure 2 is empty. I will add a vertical line at $10^5 M_{sol}$ to show our resolution limit. As far as the HMF of the earliest F
27, what is the HMF at that time and how does it compare with Sheth – Tormen? I will plot this up.

Figure 3 looks very nice. It would be helpful if an additional line that only provides the glo

-Woohoo! Figure 3 does look nice! I will add the global LWBG, hopefully it looks alright. I am fairly certain we did this and for some reason it all didn't seem to add up. I will try this again.

The authors find no correlation between the host halo mass and the Lyman-Werner background inte

-Haven't thought about the time integrated LW flux. Would like some advice on this point.

Figures 7 and 8 show very nice histograms as an additional panel on the right. I suggest to in

-I will add a histogram on the spread of the creation time in Figure 9.

Discussion:

The authors give three reasons for the halo mass spread. Can they estimate which of the three p

-It's not immediately obvious to me how we would be able to estimate this. I would have to look at these processes in more detail to see if there are some mass ranges correlated with them. Any insight from John?

One of the most extensive studies on over 1000 minihaloes was performed by Hirano+15, who also

-I will check out this paper, and see what can be added.

In Figure 10, the result from Yoshida+03 is hard to see, maybe use a different symbol / colour

-I will adjust this symbol.

Since the authors study star formation in minihaloes, it would be appropriate to also mention

-I will check out these papers and add accordingly.

The authors mention a few times that streaming velocities are another pathway of suppressing P

-I will check out these papers as well, and see if I can compare.