

Chemical composition of comets C/2021 A1 (Leonard) and C/2022 E3 (ZTF) from radio spectroscopy and the abundance of HCOOH and HNCO in comets^{*,**}

N. Biver^{1,***}, D. Bockelée-Morvan¹, B. Handzlik², Aa. Sandqvist³, J. Boissier⁴, M. N. Drozdovskaya⁵, R. Moreno¹, J. Crovisier¹, D. C. Lis⁶, M. Cordiner^{7,8}, S. Milam⁷, N. X. Roth^{7,9}, B. P. Bonev⁹, N. Dello Russo¹⁰, R. Vervack¹⁰, C. Opitom¹¹, and H. Kawakita¹²

¹ LESIA, Observatoire de Paris, PSL Research University, CNRS, Sorbonne Université, Université Paris-Cité, 5 place Jules Janssen, 92195 Meudon, France

² Astronomical Observatory, Jagiellonian University, ul. Orla 171, 30-244, Kraków, Poland

³ Stockholm Observatory, Stockholm University, SCFAB-AlbaNova, 10691 Stockholm, Sweden

⁴ IRAM, 300 rue de la Piscine, 38406 Saint Martin d'Hères, France

⁵ Physikalisch-Meteorologisches Observatorium Davos und Weltstrahlungszentrum (PMOD/WRC) Dorfstrasse 33, 7260 Davos Dorf, Switzerland

⁶ Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, 4800 Oak Grove Drive, Pasadena, CA 91109, USA

⁷ Solar System Exploration Division, Astrochemistry Laboratory Code 691, NASA-GSFC, Greenbelt, MD 20771, USA

⁸ Department of Physics, Catholic University of America, Washington, DC 20064, USA

⁹ Department of Physics, American University, Washington, DC, USA

¹⁰ Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory, 11100 Johns Hopkins Rd., Laurel, MD 20723, USA

¹¹ Institute for Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Royal Observatory, Edinburgh EH9 3HJ, UK

¹² Koyama Astronomical Observatory, Kyoto Sangyo University, Motoyama, Kamitamo, Kita, Kyoto 603-8555, Japan

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ABSTRACT

We present the results of a molecular survey of long period comets C/2021 A1 (Leonard) and C/2022 E3 (ZTF). Comet C/2021 A1 was observed with the Institut de radioastronomie millimétrique (IRAM) 30-m radio telescope in November–December 2021 before perihelion (heliocentric distance 1.22 to 0.76 au) when it was closest to the Earth (≈ 0.24 au). We observed C/2022 E3 in January–February 2023 with the *Odin* 1-m space telescope and IRAM 30-m, shortly after its perihelion at 1.11 au from the Sun, and when it was closest to the Earth (≈ 0.30 au). Snapshots were obtained during 12–16 November 2021 period for comet C/2021 A1. Spectral surveys were undertaken over the 8–13 December 2021 period for comet C/2021 A1 (8 GHz bandwidth at 3 mm, 16 GHz at 2 mm, and 61 GHz in the 1 mm window) and over the 3–7 February 2023 period for comet C/2022 E3 (25 GHz at 2 mm and 61 GHz at 1 mm). We report detections of 14 molecular species (HCN, HNC, CH₃CN, HNCO, NH₂CHO, CH₃OH, H₂CO, HCOOH, CH₃CHO, H₂S, CS, OCS, C₂H₅OH and aGg'-(CH₂OH)₂) in both comets. In addition, HC₃N, and CH₂OHCHO were marginally detected in C/2021 A1, and CO and H₂O (with *Odin*) were detected in C/2022 E3. The spatial distribution of several species (HCN, HNC, CS, H₂CO, HNCO, HCOOH, NH₂CHO, and CH₃CHO) is investigated. Significant upper limits on the abundances of other molecules and isotopic ratios are also presented. The activity of comet C/2021 A1 did not vary significantly between 13 November and 13 December 2021, when observations stopped, just before it started to exhibit major outbursts seen in the visible and from observations of the OH radical. Short-term variability in the outgassing of comet C/2022 E3 of the order of $\pm 20\%$ is present and possibly linked to its 8 h rotation period. Both comets exhibit rather low abundances relative to water for volatile species such as CO (<2%) and H₂S (0.15%). Methanol is also rather depleted in comet C/2021 A1 (0.9%). Following their revised photo-destruction rates, HNCO and HCOOH abundances in comets observed at millimetre wavelengths have been reevaluated. Both molecules are relatively enriched in these two comets ($\sim 0.2\%$ relative to water). Since the combined abundance of these two acids (0.1–1%) is close to that of ammonia in comets, we cannot exclude that these species could be produced by the dissociation of ammonium formate and ammonium cyanate if present in comets.

Key words. molecular data – comets: general – radio lines: planetary systems – submillimeter: planetary systems – comets: individual: C/2021 A1 (Leonard) – comets: individual: C/2022 E3 (ZTF)

1. Introduction

Comets are the most pristine remnants of the formation of the Solar System 4.6 billion years ago. They sample some of the oldest and most primitive material in the Solar System, including ices, and are thus our best window on the volatile composition of the solar proto-planetary disk. Comets may also have played a role in the delivery of water and organic material to the early Earth (see [Hartogh et al. 2011](#), and references therein). The latest simulations of the early Solar System's evolution

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*** Corresponding author; nicolas.biver@obspm.fr

(Brasser & Morbidelli 2013; O’Brien et al. 2014) suggest a more complex scenario. On the one hand, ice-rich bodies that formed beyond Jupiter may have been implanted early in the outer asteroid belt and participated in the supply of water to the Earth. On the other hand, current comets are coming from either the Oort Cloud or the scattered disk of the Kuiper belt and may have formed in the same trans-Neptunian region, sampling the same diversity of formation conditions. Understanding the diversity in composition and isotopic ratios of cometary materials is thus essential for assessing such scenarios (Altweig & Bockelée-Morvan 2003; Bockelée-Morvan et al. 2015).

Comet C/2021 A1 (Leonard) is a long-period dynamically old Oort-Cloud comet (OCC, with an initial semi-major axis of 2000 au and an inclination of 132.7°) that reached perihelion at a heliocentric distance $r_h=0.615$ au on 3.3 January 2022 UT. It came as close as 0.234 au to the Earth on 12.6 December 2021. It was anticipated to become a bright comet visible to the naked eye, but it under-performed until 14 December when it was in solar conjunction. Then monitoring of the outgassing rate via observations of the OH radical (Crovisier et al. 2021) and visual magnitudes showed strong outbursts of activity, repeating on a ~5 day period from 15 December to 7 January 2022¹. Then, it developed spectacular ion and dust tails while being mostly observable from the southern hemisphere. Later on, the comet faded rapidly, and images taken in April–May 2022 suggest that it was disintegrating during this outbursting phase. The derived pre-disintegration nucleus radius was 0.6 ± 0.2 km (Jewitt et al. 2023). We observed comet C/2021 A1 with the Institut de radioastronomie millimétrique (IRAM) 30-m telescope briefly between 12.0 and 16.4 November, and extensively between 8.4 and 13.4 December 2021 UT, before it reached declinations that are too low for the northern observatories.

Comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF) is also a long-period dynamically old OCC (with an initial semi-major axis of 1400 au and an inclination of 109.2°). It reached perihelion at $r_h = 1.112$ au on 12.8 January 2023 UT. It was closest to the Earth on 1.8 February 2023 at 0.284 au, and reached naked eye visibility (total magnitude of 4.8). It attracted public attention and was the target of a worldwide campaign because it was discovered 11 months ahead of its peak brightness, expected to happen at the end of January 2023 when the comet was circumpolar for the northern hemisphere and visible to the naked eye all night². The comet was further advertised in NASA news releases at the end of 2021³. We observed comet C/2022 E3 with the *Odin* space telescope from 19.3 to 20.3 January 2023 (Biver et al. 2023b) and with the IRAM-30m radio telescope between 3.7 and 7.1 February. Due to its high activity and a favourable apparition, this comet was the focus of an international observing campaign, from the radio – OH observed with the Nançay Radio Telescope (NRT) and the Green Bank Telescope – to the infrared (ground-based observations with IRTF and Keck-NIRSPEC and from space with the *James Webb* Space Telescope on 28 February and 4 March, Milam et al. 2023).

In this paper, we report clear detections of HCN, HNC, CH₃CN, HNCO, NH₂CHO, CH₃OH, H₂CO, HCOOH, H₂S, and CS in both comets, the more marginal detections of

CO, HC₃N, CH₃CHO, OCS, (CH₂OH)₂, CH₂OHCHO, and C₂H₅OH, obtained by averaging several lines, as well as significant upper limits on the abundances of SO, SO₂, H₂CS, CH₂CO, PH₃, and other species.

In addition, following the revised photo-destruction rates of several molecules by Hrodmarsson & van Dishoeck (2023), especially of HNCO and HCOOH for which the lifetime has been reduced by nearly one order of magnitude in comparison to previously published or assumed destruction rates (Heays et al. 2017; Huebner & Mukherjee 2015; Biver et al. 2021a), we have reevaluated their abundances in all comets in which they were observed or searched for.

In Sect. 2, we present the observations and spectra of the detected molecules. The information extracted from the observations to analyse the data and compute production rates is provided in Sect. 3. In Sect. 4, we present the retrieved production rates and abundances or upper limits, which are discussed and compared to other comets. The new analysis of HNCO and HCOOH observations are detailed in Sect. 5 followed by the conclusions in Sect. 6.

2. Observations

2.1. Observations of comet C/2021 A1 with the IRAM-30m

Comet C/2021 A1 (Leonard)⁴ was the focus of a worldwide campaign as it was expected to become very bright at its closest approach to Earth (total visual magnitude $m_1 \sim 4$). It was less active than anticipated until 14 December, when it started to undergo a series of recurrent outbursts bringing it to a maximum brightness of around $m_1 = 3$ between 15 and 25 December 2021.

It was the target of the observing proposal 100-21 scheduled at the IRAM 30-m telescope between 8 and 13 December 2021. Weather conditions were marginal during the first four days (half of the day too icy, windy, or foggy to observe, with precipitable water vapour (pwv) in the 3 to 7 mm range otherwise). On the first day (observations were taking place during daytime), when observations resumed after an ice storm, the leftover ice or the impact of de-icing on the antenna reduced the beam efficiency by a factor of 3 (at 1 mm wavelength) to 1.5 (at 2 mm). The last two days offered good weather conditions with $pwv = 1\text{--}3$ mm (Table A.1). A few other snapshots (less than 0.5 h of observations) were obtained between 12 and 16 November during observing run 001-21 when comet 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko was too high in elevation for tracking (Biver et al. 2023a).

Observations were obtained in wobbler switching mode with the secondary (wobbling) mirror alternating pointing between the ON and OFF positions separated by 180° every 2 seconds. The wobbler was not working on 14–16 November 2021 and we had to use the position switching mode (PSW). The reference OFF positions in PSW mode were at 300° from the source, alternating ON and OFF every 15 seconds. We used the EMIR (Eight MIXer Receiver, Carter et al. 2012) 3 mm, 2 mm, and 1 mm band receivers in 2SB mode connected to the FTS (Fast Fourier Transform Spectrometer) and the VESPA (VErsatile SPectrometer Array) high-resolution spectrometer (Table A.1). The FTS offers an instantaneous bandwidth of 16 GHz in two polarisations with 200 kHz spectral resolution. The VESPA autocorrelator was optimised to provide 4–6 windows of 20–40 kHz spectral resolution on lines of interest in the centre of the Intermediate Frequency windows (6.25 ± 0.25 GHz).

¹ <http://www.aerith.net/comet/catalog/2021A1/2021A1.html>

² <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12940168>

³ <https://science.nasa.gov/resource/whats-up-december-2021/>, <https://www.nasa.gov/image-article/views-of-comet-leonard-from-two-sun-watching-spacecraft/>

⁴ <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12940168>

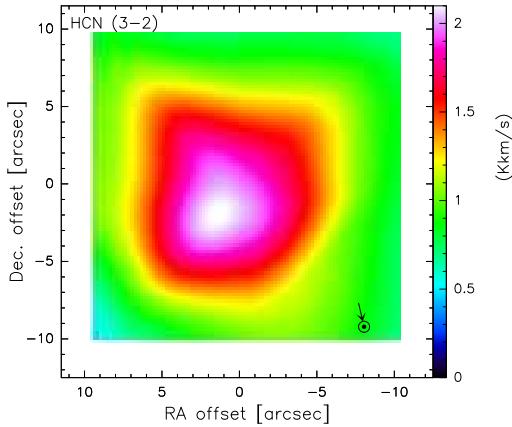


Fig. 1. Coarse map of the HCN(3–2) line integrated intensity in comet C/2021 A1 on 13.4 December 2021. The beam size is 9.3''. Solar phase angle was 158.6°. The direction of the Sun (PA=193.1°) is indicated at the lower right.

Comet C/2021 A1 was tracked with the IRAM-30m control software (NCS) using the latest JPL Horizons⁵ orbital elements available: #15 in November, #17 on 8 December, and #18 on 9–13 December 2021. Offsets (up to 7'') were added during the observation to take into account the difference between the position computed by the NCS and the very latest (1–3 days old) astrometric measurements. This was a critical point as for such a new comet relatively close to Earth, positions errors can easily reach the beam size (10'' at 240 GHz). The comet position was also checked in real time using coarse (5–9 points) mapping of HCN $J=3-2$ (Fig. 1). Ephemeris offsets were computed afterwards using the JPL#19 orbit solution (yielding values in agreement with the astrometry that was used). Final pointing offsets for each observation were computed after taking into account reconstruction of pointing errors and finally from intensity maps of HCN, that generally yielded residual offsets of less than 1.2''.

Representative spectra of comet C/2021 A1 (Leonard) are provided in Figs. 2 and 3 and Figs. A.1–A.3. They show individual lines or averages of several lines for the complex organics from the observations centred on the nucleus. Detailed line intensities are provided in Tables online and for some molecules with useful spatial information in Table B.5 of Sect. 4.3. Spectra showing the full spectral coverage with the wide band FTS are available online.

2.2. Observations of comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF) with *Odin*

Comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF) was favourably placed (solar elongation between 60° and 120°) for *Odin* during one of its yearly astronomy science operations. 15 orbits (~24h) were dedicated to observe the H₂O(1₁₀ – 1₀₁) line at 556.9 GHz in this comet. *Odin* (Frisk et al. 2003) is a small satellite in a polar orbit (period 95 min) equipped with a 1.1 m sub-millimetre radiometer. *Odin* houses four sub-mm receivers covering the 486–504 GHz and 541–581 GHz range with 3 backends: one acousto-optical-spectrometer (AOS) with 1 GHz band width and 1.2 MHz spectral resolution and two autocorrelators (AC1 and AC2), covering 120 MHz with 140 kHz resolution in their highest resolution mode. Two of the receivers, 555B2 and 549A1, were supposed to observe the 556.9 GHz line, but the 549A1

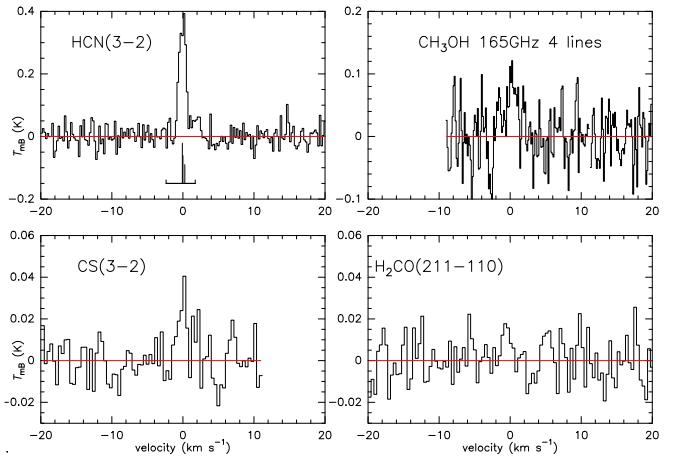


Fig. 2. Millimetre lines observed with IRAM-30m in comet C/2021 A1 during 12–16 November 2021 (average intensity). The CH₃OH line is the sum of the $J=1$ to 4 $J_1 - J_0$ E lines at 165050.175, 165061.130, 165099.240, and 165190.475 MHz observed with the high resolution backend VESPA. The vertical axis is main beam brightness temperature in K and the horizontal axis is Doppler velocity in the rest frame of the comet with respect to the main line.

receiver did not lock, and we only obtained data from the 555B2 receiver connected to the AOS and AC2. We aimed at alternating between pointing on the comet position and coarse 3 × 3 points maps spaced by 60 or 120''. The beam size was 127''. *Odin* achieved successful tracking of the comet on most of 14 of the 15 orbits scheduled from 19.3 to 20.3 January 2023 UTC (Table A.2). Part of the data from the 13th and 14th orbits was lost also due to memory overload. Reconstruction of the attitude of *Odin* did not always converge with good accuracy due to the lack of reference stars in the star-trackers field of view, but most of the pointings were within 15'' (≈12% of the beam width) of the comet position. Figure 4 shows the result from the combination of all the maps.

2.3. Observations of comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF) with the IRAM-30m

Comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF) was the target of the observing proposal 097-22 scheduled at the IRAM 30-m telescope between 3 and 8 February 2023. Weather conditions were very good to good during the first four days (but too windy followed by a technical issue with the antenna temperature control during 2/3 of the first night). The last night (February 7/8) was lost due to bad weather (snow + wind). Pointing and focus stability was not very good at the beginning of the nights. Very low opacity on 5.0 February (0.2–1 mm *pww*) enabled a short observation at 177–185 GHz, but the weather conditions degraded and the observing time was too limited to get a useful result on the H₂O line at 183.3 GHz. Table A.2 provides a log of the observations.

Wobbler switching mode with the secondary (wobbling) mirror alternating pointing between the ON and OFF positions separated by 120'' every 2 seconds could only be used on the last night as it had again issues as in November 2021. We had to rely on position switching mode (PSW) with reference OFF positions at 240'', alternating ON and OFF every 15 seconds. Even using symmetric mode (ON OFF OFF ON sequence), alternating the reference position in +RA and -RA, leaves some residual at the position of the strong ozone atmospheric lines, where the spectra are noisier with poorer baselines, especially around 231.13,

⁵ <https://ssd.jpl.nasa.gov/horizons.cgi>

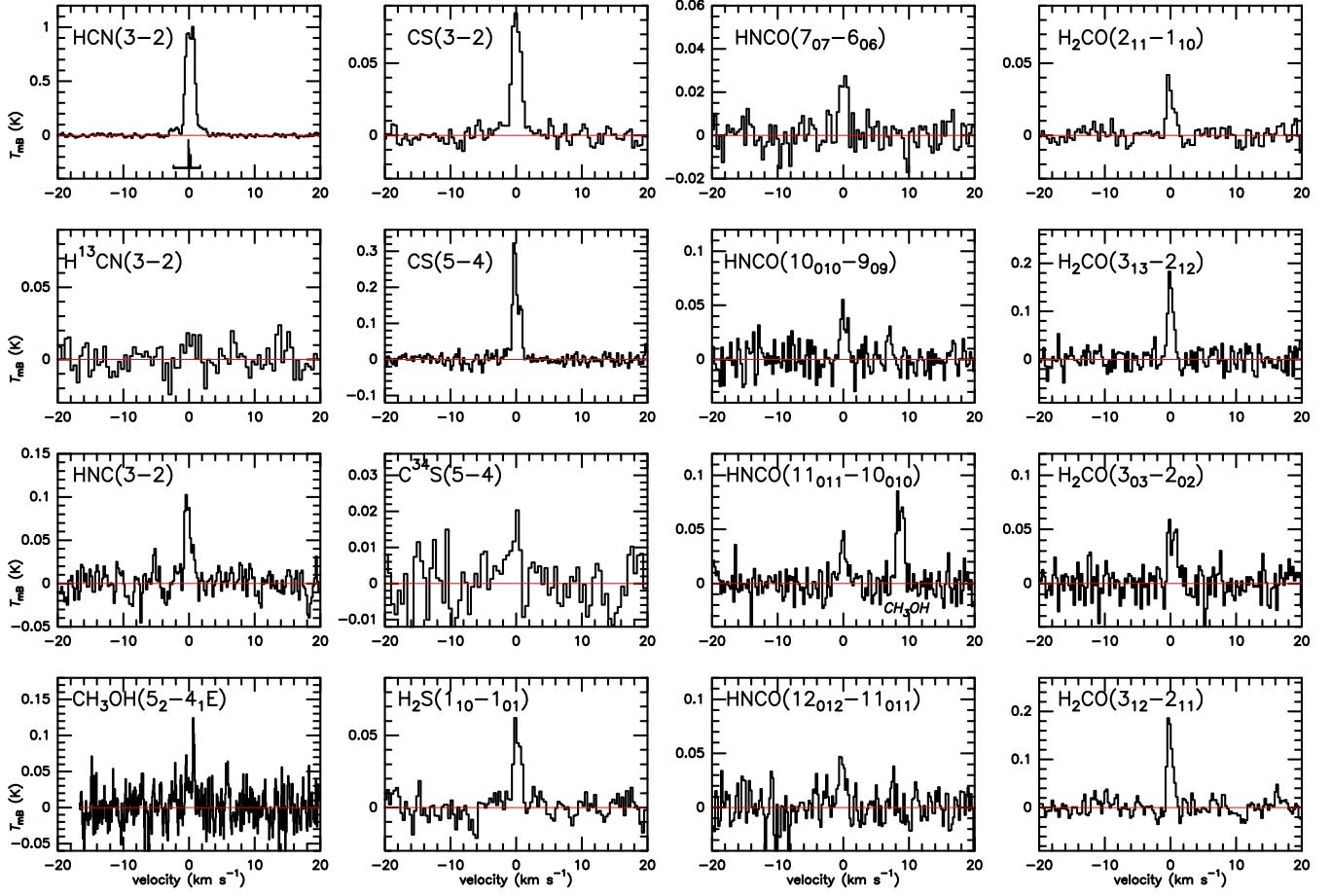


Fig. 3. Individual lines observed with IRAM-30m in comet C/2021 A1 during 8–13 December 2021 (weighted averages). The vertical axis is main beam brightness temperature in K and the horizontal axis is Doppler velocity in the rest frame of the comet with respect to the line. The position and relative intensity of the hyperfine components of the HCN(3–2) line have been drawn below the line.

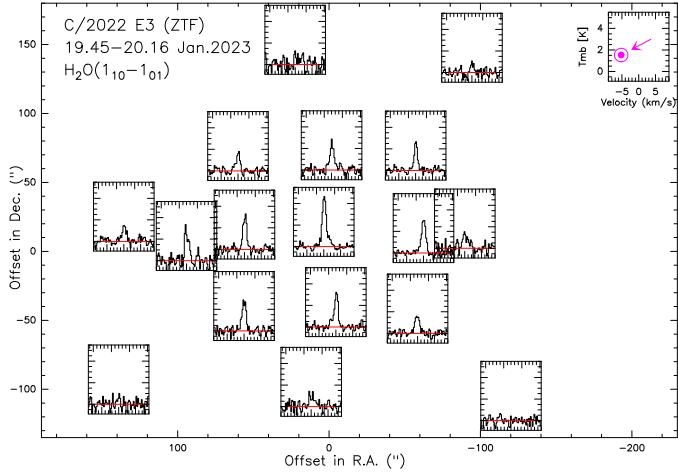


Fig. 4. Map of the average spectra of the $\text{H}_2\text{O}(1_{10}-1_{01})$ line obtained with *Odin* between 19.45 and 20.16 January 2023 in comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF), as a function of the pointing offset (in arcsec). A baseline in red is plotted on each spectrum. Solar phase angle was 61.6° , and the direction of the Sun ($\text{PA}=120.2^\circ$) is indicated at the upper right with scales for individual AC2 spectra.

237.17, 242.34, 249.80, 249.97, and 267.28 GHz. As for comet C/2021 A1, we used the EMIR receivers and the FTS and VESPA spectrometers (Sect. 2.1).

Comet C/2022 E3 was tracked with the IRAM-30m control software (NCS) using the latest JPL Horizons orbital elements available at the beginning of the observations, JPL#41, adding up offsets ($\sim 5''$ in declination) from the latest astrometric measurements available and confirmed by coarse mapping of the strongest lines in the setup. Final offset in the reduced data take into account a more recent (JPL#45) orbit solution and reconstructed pointing corrections of the antenna to cope with potential approximations during real time observations (Fig. 5).

Representative spectra of comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF) are provided in Fig. 6 and Figs. A.4–A.6. They show individual lines or averages of several lines for the complex organics from the observations centred on the nucleus. Detailed line intensities are provided online, and for some molecules with useful spatial information in Table B.6 of Section 4.3. Spectra showing the full spectral coverage with the FTS are provided online.

Figs. A.3 and A.6 show the average of 3 to 97 lines, weighted according to the noise in each spectrum. We have selected the strongest lines with expected similar S/N (within a factor around four) which are not blended with other lines. This is only for the purpose of highlighting detection and line shapes.

2.4. Observations with the Nançay Radio Telescope

The NRT performances and the observing procedure used for comets were described in Crovisier et al. (2002). The integration time is usually about one hour per day. However, from 12

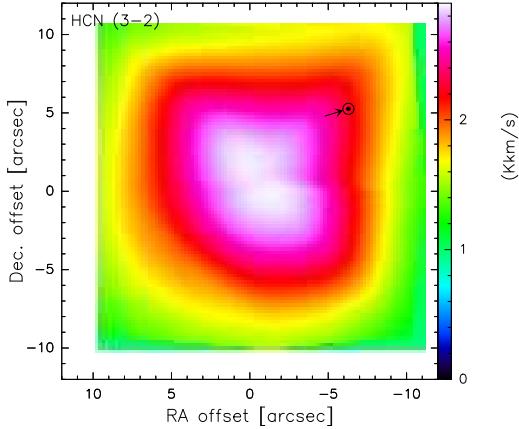


Fig. 5. Coarse (3×3 points) map of the HCN(3-2) line integrated intensity on 4.67 February 2023 in comet C/2022 E3. Solar phase angle was 45.5° . The direction of the Sun (PA=287°) is indicated at the upper right.

September to 14 December 2021, it was limited to 30 min due to work on the focal track. The beam size at 18-cm wavelength is $3.5 \times 18'$.

2.4.1. Comet C/2021 A1 (Leonard)

C/2021 A1 (Leonard) was observed at the NRT from 1 October 2021 to 14 February 2022 almost every day or every other day⁶.

A succession of outbursts was observed, beginning on 13 December just at the end of the IRAM observations (Crovier et al. 2021; Jehin et al. 2021). The OH production rate, which was $2.5 \pm 0.1 \times 10^{28}$ molecules s^{-1} on average for 8–12 December, rose to $6.3 \pm 0.3 \times 10^{28}$ molecules s^{-1} on 13.5, up to $22.1 \pm 0.2 \times 10^{28}$ molecules s^{-1} on 15.5 December.

Representative spectra for selected dates are shown in Fig. 7. The evolution of the retrieved OH production rate is plotted in Fig. 8.

2.4.2. Comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF)

C/2022 E3 (ZTF) was observed at the NRT from 17 October to 23 December 2022⁷. The retrieved OH production rate rose from 3.3 to 8.1×10^{28} molecules s^{-1} . Then the observations were interrupted due to a technical failure on 24 December 2022. They were resumed from 17 to 24 February 2023 in a degraded mode, resulting in an upper limit $Q(\text{OH}) \leq 6 \times 10^{28}$ molecules s^{-1} .

3. Data analysis

3.1. Expansion velocity and outgassing pattern

The lines profiles (Figs. 2–3) of comet C/2021 A1 do not show systematic asymmetry, excepted for small shifts with respect to the rest velocity in the comet frame. In November the mean Doppler shift of the line is slightly negative ($\delta v = -0.03 \pm 0.03 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ for HCN(3-2)) and positive for most lines in December ($\delta v(\text{HCN}(3-2)) = +0.18 \pm 0.01 \text{ km s}^{-1}$). The two-Gaussian fit (Biver et al. 2021a) used to estimate the expansion

velocity from the velocity at half maximum intensity VHM , yields $VHM = -0.75 \pm 0.04 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ and $VHM = +0.53 \pm 0.03 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ in November (from HCN) and $VHM = -0.63 \pm 0.01 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ and $VHM = +0.97 \pm 0.01 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ in December (all lines). Those asymmetries are expected for a preferential outgassing at a higher rate and velocity on the sunward hemisphere, since in November the phase angle was $\sim 51^\circ$ (the sunlit hemisphere is mostly facing us) and in December it was between 116° and 159° (Table A.1) so that we were mostly facing the night side of the comet. We could have simulated a two-component outgassing pattern with a higher production rate and expansion velocity on the day side, but this would not change significantly the retrieved production rates for the optically thin lines from using an isotropic model with a constant expansion velocity equal to the mean of the day and night sides. Thus, we assumed isotropic outgassing with $v_{exp} = 0.60 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ in November and $v_{exp} = 0.73 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ in December. The actual expansion velocities needed to fit the observed profiles are 5–10% lower than the VHM (that is -0.58 and 0.88 km s^{-1} in December) due to thermal broadening. An example of simulated profile with asymmetric outgassing is shown in Fig. 9.

In the case of comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF), the full width at half maximum ($FWHM$) of the water line at 556.9 GHz is of the order of 1.60 km s^{-1} , but the line is asymmetric and redshifted due to opacity effects (see for example Lecacheux et al. 2003). In addition the uncertainty on the frequency calibration is of the order of 0.05 km s^{-1} , so it is difficult to derive information on the gas velocity asymmetry from these data, but the average expansion velocity should be of the order of 0.8 km s^{-1} . IRAM data obtained two weeks later provide more accurate line profiles but also show evidence of variation with time. On the basis of the lines with the best signal-to-noise ratio (HCN, CH₃OH, H₂S, CS, H₂CO, and CH₃CN), the weighted average $VHMs$ are -0.83 ± 0.01 and $+0.64 \pm 0.01 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, with a mean Doppler shift of the lines of $-0.12 \pm 0.01 \text{ km s}^{-1}$. Since the phase angle was not too large (45° , Table A.2), we deduce that outgassing was larger on the day-side with a larger expansion velocity. From the $VHMs$ and fits to line profiles (Figs. 10, 11) we estimate that the expansion velocity was of the order of 0.76 km s^{-1} on the day side and 0.52 km s^{-1} on the night side, with a production rate two times higher on the day side to get the average measured Doppler shift. Nevertheless, assuming isotropic outgassing with the average $v_{exp} = 0.68 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ yields very similar production rates and we assume isotropic outgassing at this velocity to compute and compare the production rates. Model fits with constant velocities in Figs. 9, 10, and 11 are underestimating the signal around zero velocity. Better fits to the line shapes are obtained when simulating radial acceleration of the expansion velocity, using the parameter $x_{acc} = 4$ from the formula in Biver et al. (2011, 2022) and $v_{exp,0} = 0.9 \times v_{exp}$. This illustrate a possible way to improve the fit, with a slightly lower (≈ 3 –10%) production rate for most molecules. But there are other possible explanations, like variation of the gas temperature and different azimuthal gas distribution. We keep the simpler model with constant velocity and isotropic outgassing for the computation of production rates and abundances of the numerous molecules observed.

3.2. Gas temperature

Several species such as methanol are detected through multiple transitions coming from different rotational upper energy levels E_u . In the case of local thermal equilibrium (LTE) we

⁶ <https://lesia.obspm.fr/planeto/cometes/basecom/LD/indexld.html>

⁷ <https://lesia.obspm.fr/planeto/cometes/basecom/ZT/indexzt.html>

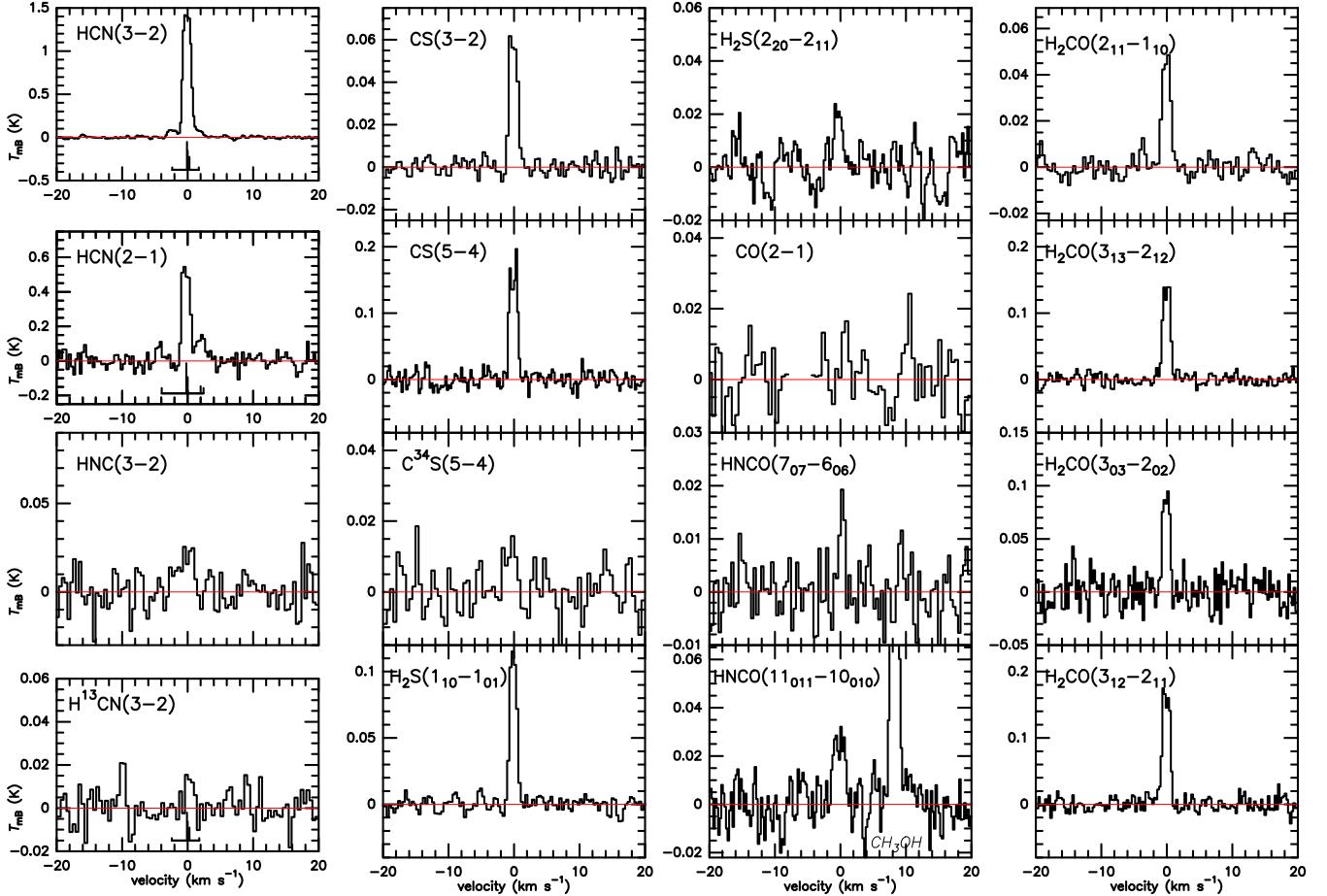


Fig. 6. Individual lines observed with IRAM-30m in comet C/2022 E3 during 3–6 February 2023 (average intensity, excluding offset positions). The vertical axis is main beam brightness temperature in K. The horizontal axis is the Doppler velocity in the rest frame of the comet with respect to the line. A galactic contamination of CO has been blanked out. The position and relative intensity of the hyperfine components of the HCN(3–2), HCN(2–1), and H¹³CN(3–2) lines have been drawn below the lines.

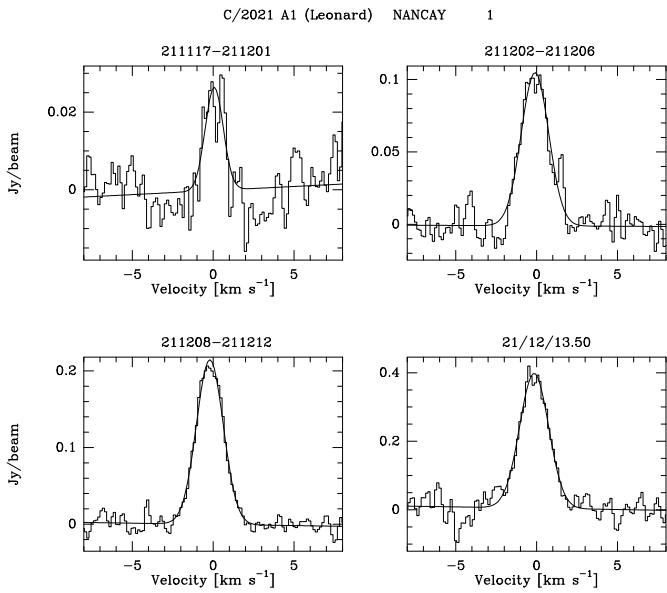


Fig. 7. Selected averages of the OH lines observed at the NRT in comet C/2021 A1 (Leonard) in November–December 2021 (averages of the 1667 and 1665 MHz lines scaled to 1667 MHz).

expect the relative population levels (p_u) to follow the Boltzmann law ($p_u \propto \exp(-E_u/kT)$). When we plot the logarithm of the populations p_u versus the upper energy levels E_u (the so-called rotational diagram) the mean slope of the linear fit of the data is $1/T_{rot}$, where T_{rot} is the rotational temperature, equal to the gas kinetic temperature T in LTE. Due to radiative decay and infrared pumping, deviations from LTE can be observed in some series of lines, especially the CH₃OH lines at 242 GHz, for which $T_{rot} < T$. In such a case the full non-LTE modelling of the evolution of the population of the rotational level throughout the cometary atmosphere is required to estimate the value of T resulting in the measured T_{rot} within the radio telescope beam. We provide in Figs. C.1–C.13 the rotational diagrams for species for which we observed several transitions with sufficient signal-to-noise ratio (S/N>3) and in Table 1 the measured T_{rot} and inferred T .

The average gas kinetic temperature T for comet C/2021 A1 inferred from CH₃OH and CH₃CN rotational temperatures (Table 1) is $T = 25 \pm 5$ K in November and $T = 61 \pm 3$ K in December. In December the temperature inferred from HNCO lines (Figs. C.4) suggests a lower value of T , but we have not taken into account the effect of infrared pumping that could modify the value expected for $T_{rot}(\text{HNCO})$ for a given T . The spatial distribution of HNCO is also not well constrained: if it comes

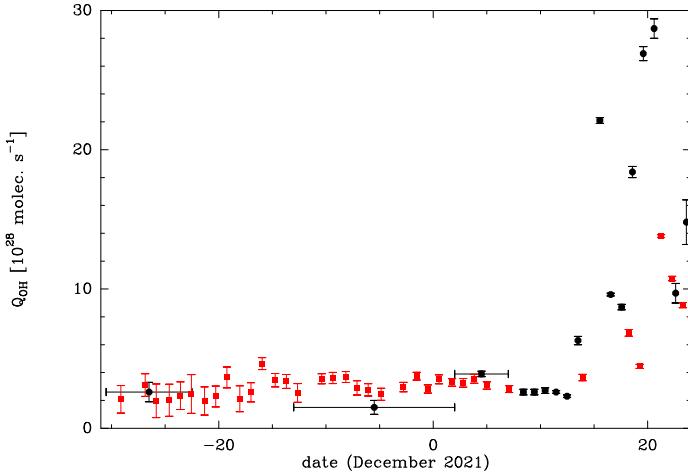


Fig. 8. Time evolution of comet C/2021 A1 (Leonard), single days, and averages of selected periods in November–December 2021. The OH production rates from the NRT are plotted in black. The daily water production rates inferred from SOHO/SWAN observations of the wide H Lyman- α coma, which tends to smooth out short term variations, are plotted in red. (Combi et al. 2023a).

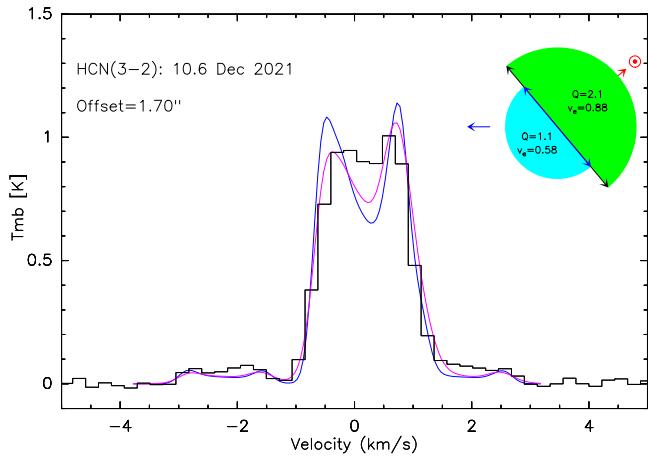


Fig. 9. Average spectrum of the HCN(3-2) line observed from 8.5 to 13.4 December in comet C/2021 A1, with simulated profiles. The model in blue assumes a production rate of 2.1×10^{25} molecules s $^{-1}$ at 0.88 km s^{-1} on the sunward hemisphere and 1.1×10^{25} molecules s $^{-1}$ at 0.58 km s^{-1} on the opposite hemisphere mostly facing the observer. The mean phase angle is $\sim 140^\circ$, and the tilt of 40° (or 140°) with respect to the comet–observer line of sight is taken into account in this 3D simulation, as depicted in the upper right. The model in purple uses variable velocities in both hemispheres (see text), with production rates of 2.3×10^{25} molecules s $^{-1}$ and 0.9×10^{25} molecules s $^{-1}$, respectively. The vertical axis is main beam brightness temperature in K. The horizontal axis is the Doppler velocity in the rest frame of the comet.

from a distributed source then the observed rotational temperature will be compatible with a higher value of T . We have adopted $T = 30 \text{ K}$ in November and $T = 60 \text{ K}$ in December.

In the case of comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF), due to higher signal-to-noise ratios, we have numerous measurements of rotational temperatures (rotational diagrams in Figs. C.5–C.13). Inferred gas temperatures T are provided in Table 1. From methanol data, the weighted average and dispersion is $T = 58 \pm 4 \text{ K}$, from CH₃CN we get $T = 68 \pm 9 \text{ K}$, and $T = 53 \pm 16 \text{ K}$ from the four other species in Table 1. We adopt the average $T = 60 \text{ K}$

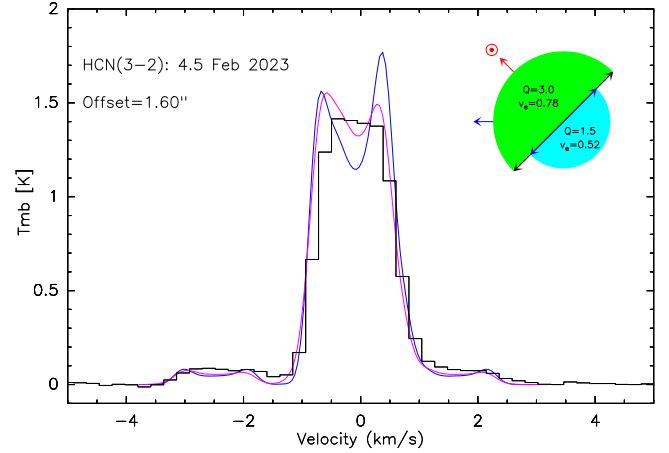


Fig. 10. Average FTS spectrum of the HCN(3-2) line observed from 3.7 to 6.7 February in comet C/2022 E3 with simulated profiles. The model in blue assumes a production rate of 3.0×10^{25} molecules s $^{-1}$ at 0.76 km s^{-1} on the sunward hemisphere and 1.5×10^{25} molecules s $^{-1}$ at 0.52 km s^{-1} on the other hemisphere, as depicted in the upper right. The model in purple uses variable velocities in both hemispheres (see text), with production rates of 3.0×10^{25} molecules s $^{-1}$ and 1.0×10^{25} molecules s $^{-1}$, respectively. The mean phase angle is $\sim 45^\circ$. The vertical axis is main beam brightness temperature in K, and the horizontal axis is Doppler velocity in the rest frame of the comet.

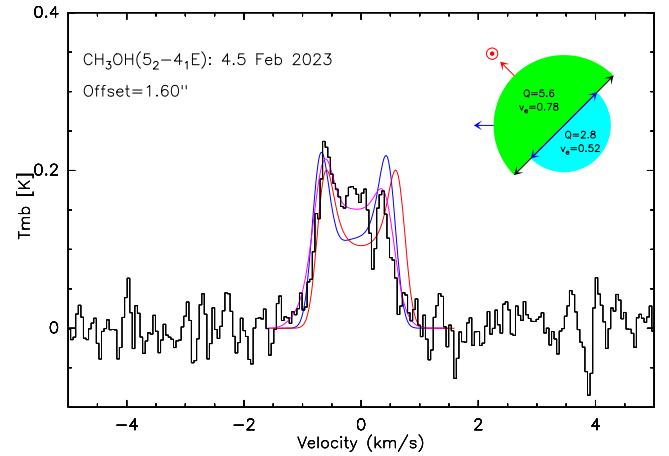


Fig. 11. Average spectrum of the CH₃OH line at 266.838 GHz observed from 3.7 to 6.7 February 2023 in comet C/2022 E3 at the same time as HCN(3-2). The model in blue assumes a production rate of 5.6×10^{26} molecules s $^{-1}$ at 0.76 km s^{-1} on the sunward hemisphere and 2.8×10^{26} molecules s $^{-1}$ at 0.52 km s^{-1} on the other hemisphere, as depicted in the upper right, while the red profile comes from symmetric outgassing at 0.68 km s^{-1} and same total production rate (8.4×10^{26} molecules s $^{-1}$). The model in purple uses the same variable velocities in both hemispheres as in Fig. 10, with production rates of 6.4×10^{25} molecules s $^{-1}$ and 2.0×10^{25} molecules s $^{-1}$, in sunward and other hemispheres, respectively. The mean phase angle is $\sim 45^\circ$. The vertical axis is main beam brightness temperature in K, and the horizontal axis is Doppler velocity in the rest frame of the comet.

to derive production rates of comet C/2022 E3 for all species. All measurements, given their uncertainties, are within 10 K of this value (Table 1) but due to likely different collision rates for the different molecules, small deviations are not surprising. Also for NH₂CHO, HCOOH, HNCO, and CH₃CHO we have not taken into account infrared pumping that could introduce more differences between T_{rot} and T . We have also investigated

Table 1. Rotational temperatures and inferred gas kinetic temperatures.

UT (mm/dd.d)	Molecule	Freq. range (GHz)	lines (^c)	off. (^a) (")	T_{rot} (^b) (K)	T_{gas} (K)
C/2021 A1 (Leonard)						
11/15.9	CH ₃ OH	250–254	12	1.4	23 ± 5	26 ± 6
11/14.8	CH ₃ OH	165–169	6	1.5	22 ± 9	21 ± 9
12/12.8	CH ₃ OH	241.8	13	1.6	54.1 ± 7.1	63 ± 8
12/10.6	CH ₃ OH	250–254	20	1.7	65.3 ± 5.2	70 ± 6
12/11.1	CH ₃ OH	165–169	10	1.9	56.0 ± 6.9	56 ± 7
12/10.6	CH ₃ OH	250–267	5	1.7	54.4 ± 7.3	55 ± 7
12/12.5	HNCO	153–264	9	1.5	30.4 ± 3.6	37 ± 6
12/12.5	HNCO _d ^(d)				37.0 ± 5.4	48 ± 7
12/11.1	CH ₃ CN	147–165	11	1.9	53 ± 11	53 ± 10
12/12.8	CH ₃ CN	220–257	13	1.7	62.9 ± 9.3	63 ± 9
12/12.5	NH ₂ CHO	213–267	25	1.5	116 ± 59	102 ± 52
C/2022 E3 (ZTF)						
02/05.2	CH ₃ OH	165–169	10	2.0	53.0 ± 1.7	55 ± 2
				9.1	51.5 ± 6.3	57 ± 7
				13.0	53.5 ± 7.8	63 ± 10
02/05.2	CH ₃ OH	165–169	v- ^(e)	2.0	52.3 ± 1.9	54 ± 2
			v+	2.0	55.0 ± 3.5	58 ± 4
02/04.6	CH ₃ OH	250–254	28	1.6	58.4 ± 1.6	63 ± 2
			22	9.8	48.7 ± 4.6	59 ± 6
02/04.6	CH ₃ OH	250–267	5	1.6	54.3 ± 1.9	56 ± 2
02/05.1	CH ₃ OH	241.8	14	1.8	42.2 ± 1.4	54 ± 3
02/05.1	CH ₃ CN	257	4	1.8	68 ± 16	68 ± 16
02/05.2	CH ₃ CN	147–165	12	2.1	52.3 ± 4.0	73 ± 8
02/05.8	CH ₃ CN	220–239	9	2.7	47.4 ± 9.2	54 ± 13
02/05.2	NH ₂ CHO	149–265	40	2.1	79 ± 14	84 ± 15
02/05.2	HNCO	153–264	12	2.1	50 ± 9	76 ± 13
02/05.2	HCOOH	151–270	29	2.1	49 ± 9	49 ± 9
02/05.2	CH ₃ CHO	151–271	79	2.1	43 ± 6	44 ± 6

Notes. Subscript “_d” has been added to the molecules for which a daughter Haser density profile is assumed with the parent scale length provided below. ^(a)Mean pointing offset. ^(b)Result of non-linear fit with χ^2 minimisation. ^(c)Number of lines used for the determination of T_{rot} . In some cases lines have been averaged by groups of two lines having similar spectral characteristics (same J level, close energy levels and Einstein A coefficients). ^(d)Assuming a distributed source with a parent scale length of L_p =5000 km. ^(e)Temperatures deduced from the negative (blueshifted) part of the line (respectively positive or redshifted side for v+) sampling mostly the day-side of the coma (respectively night-side).

possible day versus night differences of the coma temperature. The positive parts of the 166 GHz methanol lines only suggest marginally higher temperature on the night side than on the day-side (blueshifted parts of the lines, Table 1).

4. Production rates and abundances

Production rates are computed using our excitation and radiative transfer codes, and parameters as in previous papers (Biver et al. 2021a). We assumed isotropic outgassing and a constant velocity and temperature (Sects. 3.1 and 3.2). We provide both daily production rates when the molecules are detected with a sufficiently high signal-to-noise (Tables B.1 and B.2) and averages over the 13–16 November and 8–13 December 2021 periods for comet C/2021 A1 (Leonard) and 3–7 February 2023 for comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF) (Tables B.3 and B.4). For the molecules for

which we observed several lines ‘*i*’, either detected individually with a S/N >5 or not, the final production rate is the weighted average of all production rates Q_i . They are computed on each considered line (even when Q_i is negative) and averaged with weighting according to $1/\sigma(Q_i)^2$ were $\sigma(Q_i)$ is the uncertainty in production rate deduced from the line ‘*i*’.

4.1. Reference water production rate

Water production rates are inferred from the monitoring of OH lines at 18-cm with the NRT (Sect. 2.4) and H₂O observations at 557 GHz with *Odin* (Sect. 2.2). Water production rates for these comets were also obtained from SOHO/SWAN (Combi et al. 2023a,b). For the period of observations with the IRAM-30m radio telescope, and to compute relative abundances, we estimate $Q_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 2, 3$, and 4×10^{28} molecules s⁻¹ for the 12, 13–16 November, and 8–13 December 2021, respectively, for comet C/2021 A1 (Leonard). For comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF), extrapolation from *Odin* production rates in Table 2, following $1/r_h^2$, yields $Q_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 5 \times 10^{28}$ molecules s⁻¹ for the 3–7 February period. These values also follow the longer term trend of brightness evolution. We use these values to determine collisional rates and abundances relative to water.

4.2. Temporal variations in the production rates

Evidence for short-term variability in the outgassing is present both in *Odin* and IRAM data for comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF), but not for comet C/2021 A1. Visual inspection of the production rates folded on a single period seems to indicate a periodic pattern of about 0.35 days in $Q_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ and 0.38 days in $Q_{\text{CH}_3\text{OH}}$, while optical observations have reported a periodic pattern in the CN structures of 0.363 ± 0.004 days (Knight et al. 2023) and 0.354 ± 0.004 days (Manzini et al. 2023). We fitted (Figs. 12 and 13) a sine-wave variation (for simplicity – a more complex profile would require more parameters) to our water and methanol production rates and found similar periods. Table 2 provides the fitted parameters and their uncertainty based on χ^2 minimisation for a simple sinusoidal pattern. The relative amplitudes are 18% for methanol and 5% for H₂O. H₂O being observed with a beam about ten times larger (the *Odin* beam radius of 33000 km covers molecules emitted over a full period of 0.38 days), and having optically thick lines, it is expected to display shallower variations. The amplitude of the variations for production rate of methanol are more likely to represent the full extent of variations of outgassing of the nucleus and are similar to the variations ($\pm 20\%$) observed for HCN. This has to be taken into account when deriving precise ratios (e.g. isotopic ratios in Sect. 4.6), but for general abundances averaged over the four days the impact is small, especially as on the 4, 5, and 6 February evenings (Table A.2) the observations covered more than a full period of ~ 0.36 days.

For other species day-to-day variations of the production rates are provided in Tables B.1 and B.2, and plotted in Figs. 14 and 15, together with some estimates of the A/ρ quantity⁸ in order to have a rough idea of the relative evolution of the dust production rate.

4.3. Molecules coming from a distributed source

The coarse mapping done during the observations provides some information on the spatial extent of the emission for some

⁸ <https://www.lesia.obspm.fr/comets>

Table 2. Time periods found to fit comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF) production rates.

Molecule	$Q^{(a)}$ (molecules s^{-1})	$\Delta Q^{(b)}$ (molecules s^{-1})	T_p (days)	Confidence Level or χ^2	Method
H_2O	$6.27 \pm 0.07 \times 10^{28}$	0	0	$\chi^2_{10} = 2.51$	Constant
H_2O	$6.23 \pm 0.08 \times 10^{28}$	$0.31 \pm 0.11 \times 10^{28}$	0.349 ± 0.022	$\chi^2_{10} = 2.44$	Sine first order
CH_3OH	$9.12 \pm 0.18 \times 10^{26}$	$1.69 \pm 0.28 \times 10^{26}$	0.3841 ± 0.0029	$\chi^2_8 = 2.31$	Sine first order

Notes. ^(a)Mean production rate. ^(b)Amplitude in production rate of the sine fitting.

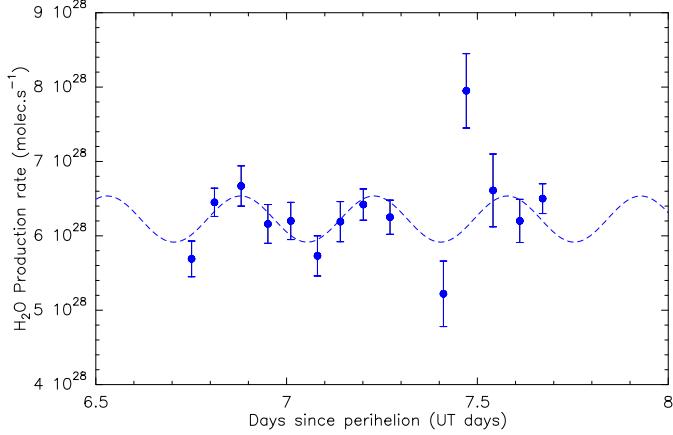


Fig. 12. Water production rates (in molecules s^{-1}) of comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF) between 19.3 and 20.3 January 2023 derived from observations with *Odin* (central pointings). A best fit sinusoidal variation is plotted in blue.

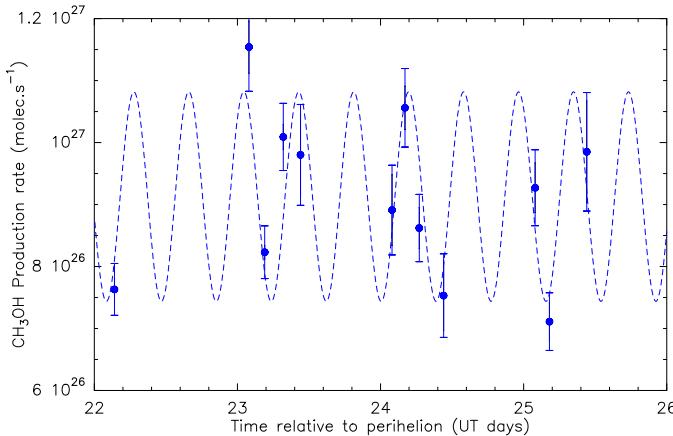


Fig. 13. Methanol production rates (in molecules s^{-1}) of comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF) between 3.7 and 7.1 February 2023 derived from observations with IRAM 30m. An average 5% calibration uncertainty has been added to the formal uncertainty due to system temperature noise. A best fit sinusoidal variation is plotted in blue.

molecules, within $14''$ from the nucleus (2400 km at the distance of comet C/2021 A1 in December 2021) to $\sim 20''$ (4500 km) for comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF). Tables B.5 and B.6 provide information on the spatial extent of the emission of some molecules (average line intensities as a function of pointing offset) and constraints on the scale length and production from a distributed source. We adjusted a Haser daughter species density profile to the data and provide the result of the χ^2 minimisation with 1σ uncertainty on the scale length (L_p) and production rate (Q_p).

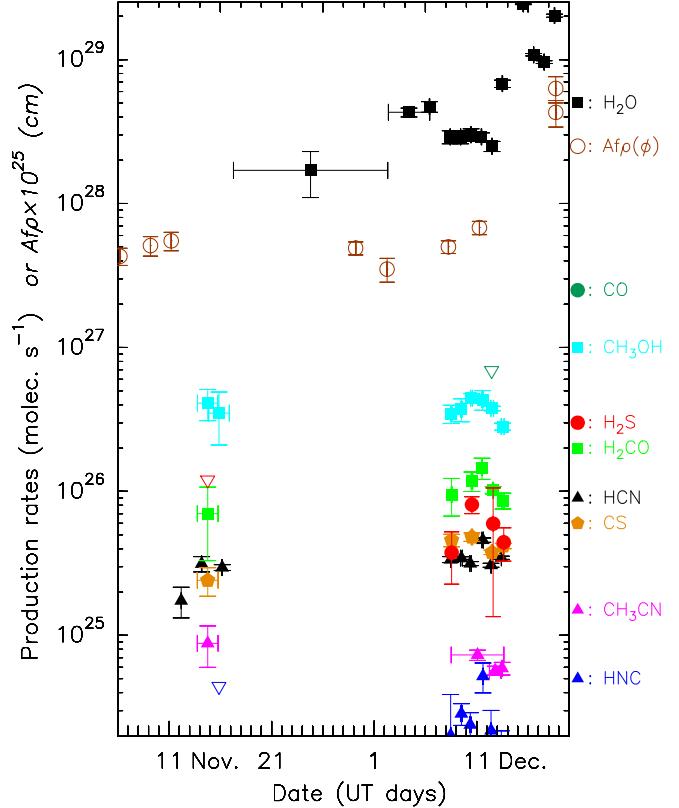


Fig. 14. Production rates of comet C/2021 A1 (Leonard) in November and December 2021. Water production rates are $1.1 \times Q_{OH}$ from Sect. 2.4. $Af\rho$ were measured from images of the comet by N. Biver, not corrected for the phase angle.

Values for other fixed scale lengths (Q_p and corresponding χ^2) are provided. These results have to be taken with caution since: (i) the excitation of the rotational levels is not perfectly known due to variable temperature in the coma, unknown collisional cross-sections, and other poorly estimated processes that can mimic extended emission, (ii) the comet was variable in activity (it underwent a huge outburst on 14 December just after the last observation), (iii) the observations are mostly probing the 1600–5000 km spatial scales (beam size – extent of the mapping), so that information on very different scale lengths is not well constrained.

HCN: it has been shown to be mostly released from nucleus ices (Cordiner et al. 2014), but the IR observations (Dello Russo et al. 2016; Lippi et al. 2021) that probe the inner part of the coma also generally find higher production rates of HCN than the radio ones (Biver et al. 2024). The observations of both comets (data were treated day by day to limit time variability effects) suggest

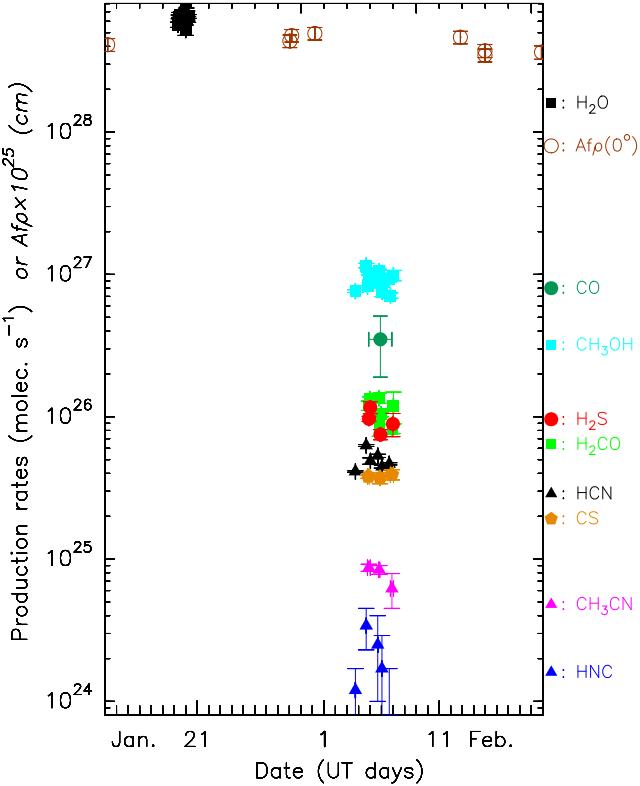


Fig. 15. Production rates of comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF) in January and February 2023. Water production rates are from *Odin* observations (Sect. 2.2, Fig. 12). We note that $Af\rho(0^\circ)$ were measured from images of the comet by N. Biver and have been corrected for the phase angle.

that a fraction of HCN is produced in the coma. The best fit to the 12.5 and 13.4 December observations of comet C/2021 A1 yield a parent scale length of the order of 350 km with $Q_p(\text{HCN})$ larger by 15 to 35% than with $L_p = 0$. HCN(3–2) data from comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF) yield a scale length of 600 ± 500 km while HCN(2–1) suggest $L_p(\text{HCN}) < 780$ km, implying also $Q_p(\text{HCN})$ larger by $\approx 20\%$ (Tables B.5 and B.6). In both comets the retrieved parent scale length is smaller than the beam size, so the extended production of HCN needs to be further investigated at higher spatial resolution. The retrieved production rate would only be increased by $\approx 20\%$, but other issues show that the excitation of HCN is not fully understood. We also cannot exclude that an excitation process, for example a larger gas temperature or electron collision rate that would decrease the $J=3$ rotational level population close to the nucleus, is responsible for this apparent distributed production. Also the imperfect modelling of the line shape (underestimation of the $J(3-2)$ $F = 2-2$ and $F = 3-3$ hyperfine satellite lines and a signal strength around zero velocity in Figs. 9, 10 being too high), suggest that there are other issues. A much larger opacity could provide a better fit to the line shape, although requiring unrealistic production rate and line intensity.

HNC: the mean of offset observations of HNC(3–2) on the whole period does not yield a significant detection (signal-to-noise is below 2) but $L_p = 0 \pm 700$ km from χ^2 minimisation is the best fit to comet C/2021 A1 data. In comet C/2022 E3 we find $L_p > 2800$ km at $1-\sigma$, also poorly constrained with signal below $3-\sigma$ at offsets larger than $5''$. Interferometric observations of HNC (Cordiner et al. 2017; Roth et al. 2021) suggest a parent scale length of the order of ~ 2000 km at 1 au (scaled as r_h^{-2}),

somewhat compatible with our data. Therefore, we provide in the tables $Q_p(\text{HNC})$ for nuclear source $L_p = 0$ and $L_p(\text{HNC}) = 1000$ km and 2000 km for comets C/2021 A1 and C/2022 E3, respectively.

CS: in comet Leonard we obtained data at offset positions on three different dates: 10.5, 12.5, and 13.6 December. The only two points obtained on the first date do not yield significant constraints ($L_p(\text{CS}) > 800$ km at 1σ) and are not listed in Table B.5. The larger dataset of $J=5-4$ line observations of 12.48 December (Table B.5) yields a reliable value (reduced $\chi^2_\nu = 0.94$): $L_p(\text{CS}) = 500^{+580}_{-390}$ km. We tried to combine the $J=5-4$ and $J=3-2$ observations of 13.6 December but they yield a large value for $L_p(\text{CS}) > 2700$ km (mostly driven by the CS(5–4) data that yield $L_p(\text{CS}) > 2400$ km at 1σ). This implies a too large value $Q_p(\text{CS}) = 12.6 \times 10^{25}$ molecules s^{-1} for the nominal fitted value of $L_p(\text{CS}) = 7000$ km. Since CS(3–2) and CS(5–4) were not observed simultaneously, the constraint may not be reliable. CS(3–2) data taken alone suggests $L_p(\text{CS}) \sim 1400$ km, with $Q_p(\text{CS}) = 5.2 \times 10^{25}$ molecules s^{-1} although compatible with any value of L_p at 1σ .

In comet C/2022 E3, taken separately, CS(3–2) and CS(5–4) maps yield parent scale lengths of $L_p(\text{CS}) = 1400^{+2000}_{-930}$ and 700^{+1450}_{-620} km, or $L_p(\text{CS}) = 1900^{+900}_{-570}$ km combining all data (larger since constrained by a unique value for $Q_p(\text{CS})$, Table B.6).

Around these heliocentric distances (0.8 and 1.2 au), the CS_2 photo-dissociation scale lengths are expected to be ~ 260 and 560 km. The average of all measurements obtained, yield $L_p(\text{CS}) > 800$ and $1300-2200$ km, respectively. Most other observations also suggest a parent scale length for CS that is about 3–5 times the CS_2 dissociation scale length (Biver et al. 2022; Roth et al. 2021). Hence, we use $L_p(\text{CS})=1000$ and 2000 km for C/2021 A1 and C/2022 E3, respectively. This is equivalent to assuming that CS comes from a parent molecule X-CS with a photo-dissociation rate at 1 au $\beta_0(\text{X-CS}) \sim 4.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$, which is comparable to the revised photo-destruction rate of H_2CS ($\beta_0(\text{H}_2\text{CS}) = 4.9 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$, Hrodmarsson & van Dishoeck 2023). However upper limits on the H_2CS abundance are much lower than for CS parent. We note that assuming that CS comes directly from the nucleus reduces the production rate by only $\sim 14\%$ when comparing to the case of production by dissociation of CS_2 with its known lifetime.

H_2CO : combining the two $J_{K_a K_c} = 3_{1K_c}$ lines at 211.211 and 225.698 GHz observed on 12.6 December provides some constraints on the spatial distribution of H_2CO in the coma of comet C/2021 A1. The retrieved parent scale length is 1500^{+3700}_{-970} km (Table B.5) within the range of values (0.2–1.6× the photo-destruction scale length L_d of H_2CO , which is 2200 km around 12 December), found from previous observations (Biver et al. 2022, 1999; Roth et al. 2021; Cordiner et al. 2014). The $+1\sigma$ uncertainty is large and the upper limit not very precise (χ^2 does not increase as steeply as for the lower limit). In addition, if there is some nucleus contribution, we can mostly say that the H_2CO coming from a distributed source must have a parent scale length larger than 1400 km. We use $L_p(\text{H}_2\text{CO}) = 1500$ and 2800 km ($0.68 \times L_d(\text{H}_2\text{CO})$) to retrieve the (parent) production rate of H_2CO in December and November, respectively.

For comet C/2022 E3 (Table B.6), we made observations at offset positions up to $20''$ on 5.00 February and $28''$ on 5.95 February (4400–6500 km with a 2400 km beam) that provide more stringent constraints on the spatial distribution of H_2CO . For the assumed Haser daughter distribution profile, we found $L_p(\text{H}_2\text{CO}) = 1000 \pm 430$ and 1700 ± 1100 km, respectively. The observations of 6.94 February as well as those obtained

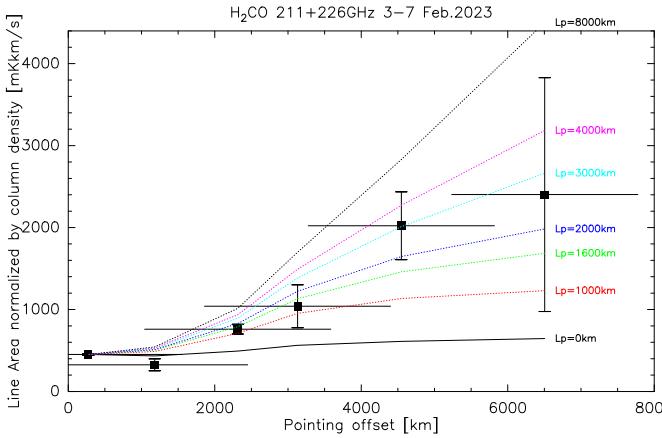


Fig. 16. Spatial distribution of formaldehyde in comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF). This plot shows for the average of all observations of the twin 211 GHz and 226 GHz lines observed together in comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF) from 3 to 7 February 2023: (i) in black squares (with error-bars) the observed line integrated intensity, (ii) in solid and dotted lines the expected intensity for parent scale length of 0 or 1000–8000 km. For better visibility a normalisation has been applied: at each offset the line intensity is multiplied by the column density at the first offset divided by the one expected at the considered offset point, for a parent distribution. Production rate of the models are adjusted to get the same integrated intensity at the first point. Deviation from a flat line for $L_p = 0$ (black continuous line) is due to excitation effects. Vertical axis is normalised integrated intensity in mK km/s and horizontal axis is pointing offset converted into km at the distance of the comet.

for other lines ($2_{11} - 1_{10}$ line at 150.498 GHz) provide looser constraints that fully encompass those values. Fig. 16 shows the combination of all H₂CO observations at 211 and 226 GHz in comet C/2022 E3 versus expected evolution of line intensity as a function of pointing offset for various parent scale lengths – the retrieved $L_p(\text{H}_2\text{CO})$ is 1700 ± 500 km which corresponds to $0.36 \pm 0.11 \times L_d(\text{H}_2\text{CO})$ at 1.18 au from the sun, with $v_{exp} = 0.68 \text{ km s}^{-1}$.

NH₂CHO and **CH₃CHO**: we have also studied the spatial distribution of these two species (only NH₂CHO in C/2021 A1): results are not conclusive and may be affected by excitation effects (especially for the high K_a transitions of formamide). Slightly distributed production (with $L_p \sim 1500$ km) could be favoured for comet C/2022 E3, but a nuclear source is not clearly excluded (within the $2 - \sigma$ uncertainty) as for formaldehyde.

In addition, if a significant production of the molecules comes from the sublimation of icy grains in the coma, all species could also show some distributed production. But the least distributed species like HCN, could put an upper limit on the spatial extent of the distributed production. The production of CS and H₂CO remains clearly more distributed and they are thus daughter products.

4.4. Relative abundances

Abundances relative to water, assuming $Q_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 2 - 3 \times 10^{28} \text{ molecules s}^{-1}$ in November and $Q_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 4 \times 10^{28} \text{ molecules s}^{-1}$ in December 2021 for comet C/2021 A1 and $Q_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 5 \times 10^{28} \text{ molecules s}^{-1}$ in early February 2023 for comet C/2022 E3 are provided in Table 3. Abundances have also been measured for several molecules in comet C/2021 A1 in the infrared by Faggi et al. (2023), but during the outbursting period of the comet in December–January. While these authors

found very similar abundances for HCN, OCS, H₂CO, and compatible with our upper limit on CO, they did not detect CH₃OH. Their inferred CH₃OH/H₂O is very low, down to one order of magnitude lower than our abundance (based on the secure detection of over 42 lines). Either the comet had exhausted its methanol content during the outburst phase at the end of December, or the infrared observations missed part of the methanol emission, following a trend also seen in millimetre investigations (Biver et al. 2011) which show an apparent decrease in methanol abundance as comets get closer to the Sun. The methanol observations of Faggi et al. (2023) were obtained at 0.62 au from the Sun, where the sampled gas coma gets warmer (assumed to be 120 K) and the fraction of methanol in an excited torsional state may also depopulate the ground vibrational levels.

4.5. Upper limits

The surveys cover part of the 2 mm wavelength range and most of the 1 mm (210–272 GHz) as shown in spectra online. Most of the known organic molecules have many transitions in these wavelength ranges. We have not noticed clearly unidentified lines (above the $5 - \sigma$ level). We checked the sensitivity of the observations for the following molecules: CH₃SH, CH₃OCH₃, CH₃COCH₃, c-C₂H₄O, c-C₃H₂, CH₃NH₂, C₂H₃CN, CH₃Cl, and propanal. Averaging the lines expected to be the strongest did not yield any significant signal. $3 - \sigma$ upper limits on abundances and production rates are provided in Tables 3, B.3, and B.4, and for the species not listed the upper limits on abundances are not expected to be better than in previous comets such as 46P/Wirtanen (Biver et al. 2021a).

4.6. Isotopic ratios

Isotopic ratios of H, C, N, and S and upper limits on their abundances in some molecules are provided in Table 4. Regarding HCN isotopologues, none are clearly detected but upper limits or marginal signal at the $2-3-\sigma$ level are compatible with values observed in other comets (Biver et al. 2024). Note that for ¹⁵N/¹⁴N, the Earth value of 272 corresponds already to an enrichment compared to the estimated solar value of 450 (Marty et al. 2011), showing that fractionation was important already for Earth nitrogen but even more for the material that was incorporated into cometary ices 4.5 billion years ago.

The ³²S/³⁴S could be measured in CS in both comets, but in comet C/2022 E3 it seems lower than the Earth value while compatible with terrestrial value for H₂S: this comet seems enriched in C³⁴S, at the $3-\sigma$ level. However the PSW observing mode used for comet C/2022 E3 is more prone to produce ripples that affect the signal of marginal lines. We also provide upper limits on abundances of deuterated species. None yields a D/H below the Earth VSMOW (Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water) value, but since some enrichment has been observed in the interstellar medium and in some molecules ejected by comet 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko observed by the ROSINA mass spectrometer on board the Rosetta spacecraft (Drozdovskaya et al. 2021; Müller et al. 2022), we provide those upper limits.

5. The abundance of HNCO and HCOOH in comets

The molecules HNCO and HCOOH were first detected in comets C/1996 B2 (Hyakutake) and C/1995 O1 (Hale-Bopp) in 1996–1997 (Lis et al. 1997; Bockelée-Morvan et al. 2000). They have been detected in several comets since (Biver et al. 2023a) but

Table 3. Molecular abundances.

Molecule	Name	Abundance relative to water in %		
		C/2021 A1 (Leonard)	C/2022 E3 (ZTF)	All comets
HCN	Hydrogen cyanide	0.09 ± 0.01	0.09 ± 0.01	0.08–0.25
HNC	Hydrogen isocyanide	0.005 ± 0.0005	0.0015 ± 0.0003	0.0015–0.035
HNC _d ^(a)		0.006 ± 0.0007	0.0032 ± 0.0006	
CH ₃ CN	Methyl cyanide	0.016 ± 0.001	0.017 ± 0.001	0.008–0.054
HC ₃ N	Cyanoacetylene	0.004 ± 0.001	<0.0022	0.002–0.068
HNCO	Isocyanic acid	0.073 ± 0.008	0.042 ± 0.004	<0.01–0.62
NH ₂ CHO	Formamide	0.023 ± 0.002	0.019 ± 0.001	0.015–0.022
CO	Carbon monoxide	<2.0	0.7 ± 0.3	0.4–35
H ₂ CO	Formaldehyde	0.12 ± 0.01	0.12 ± 0.01	
H ₂ CO _d ^(b)		0.26 ± 0.01	0.22 ± 0.01	0.13–1.4
CH ₃ OH	Methanol	0.88 ± 0.02	1.76 ± 0.01	0.7–6.1
HCOOH	Formic acid	0.19 ± 0.02	0.19 ± 0.01	<0.04–0.58
CH ₃ CHO	Acetaldehyde	0.036 ± 0.009	0.070 ± 0.004	0.05–0.08
(CH ₂ OH) ₂	Ethylene-glycol	0.13 ± 0.03	0.13 ± 0.02	0.07–0.35
C ₂ H ₅ OH	Ethanol	0.18 ± 0.04	0.17 ± 0.03	0.11–0.19
CH ₂ OHCHO	Glycolaldehyde	0.051 ± 0.012	<0.024	0.016–0.039
CH ₂ CO	Ketene	0.033 ± 0.015	<0.03	≤0.0078
HCOOCH ₃	Methyl formate	<0.15	<0.10	0.06–0.08
c-C ₂ H ₄ O	Ethylene-oxide	<0.024	<0.017	<0.029
H ₂ S	Hydrogen sulphide	0.15 ± 0.02	0.18 ± 0.04	0.09–1.5
CS	Carbon monosulphide	0.06 ± 0.01	0.049 ± 0.004	0.05–0.20
CS _d ^(c)		0.10 ± 0.01	0.075 ± 0.003	0.05–0.20
OCS	Carbonyl sulphide	0.11 ± 0.03	0.068 ± 0.016	0.05–0.40
SO	Sulphur monoxide	<0.04	<0.03	0.04–0.30
SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide	<0.04	<0.03	0.03–0.23
H ₂ CS	Thioformaldehyde	<0.03	<0.02	0.009–0.090
CH ₃ SH	Methyl mercaptan	<0.08	<0.06	<0.06
c-C ₃ H ₂	Cyclopropenylidene	<0.024	<0.011	<0.009
l-C ₃ H ₂	Propadienylidene	<0.004	<0.002	<0.0026
PH ₃	Phosphine	<0.16	<0.09	<0.07

Notes. Molecules with a “_d” are modelled with a daughter distribution with the following parent scale length: ^(a)Assuming a daughter distribution with $L_p = 1000$ and 2000 km (Cordiner et al. 2014, 2017). ^(b)Assuming a daughter distribution with $L_p = 1500$ and 1700 km (fitted values for C/2021 A1 and C/2022 E3). ^(c)Assuming a daughter distribution with $L_p = 4 \times \bar{L}(\text{CS}_2)$.

Table 4. Isotopic ratios.

Ratio	Molecule	C/2021 A1	C/2022 E3 ^(a)	Other comets ^(b)	Earth ^(c)
¹² C/ ¹³ C	HCN	>47	135 ± 75	88–114	89.4
¹⁴ N/ ¹⁵ N	HCN	131 ± 81	223 ± 138	139–205	272
³² S/ ³⁴ S	CS	17.8 ± 5.6	11.2 ± 3.7	16–23	22.7
	H ₂ S	>3.4	16.5 ± 7.3	16–23	22.7
D/H	H ₂ O		<6.4 × 10 ⁻⁴	[1.4–6.4] × 10 ⁻⁴	1.6 × 10 ⁻⁴ ^(d)
	HCN		<1.8%	0.23%	
	H ₂ CO		<3.1%	<0.7%	
	CH ₂ DOH		<1.7%	<0.35%	
	CH ₃ OD		<2.5%	<1.0%	

Notes. ^(a)The lines observed in C/2022 E3 are only present at the 1.5–3 σ level. ^(b)Bockelée-Morvan et al. (2015); Biver et al. (2016); Cordiner et al. (2019). ^(c)Šimečková et al. (2006). ^(d)VSMOW value.

Table 5. Revised abundances of HNCO and HCOOH in comets.

Comet	Dates (yyyy/mm/dd-dd)	r_h range (au)	$Q_{\text{HNCO}}/Q_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$	$Q_{\text{HCOOH}}/Q_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$
C/1996 B2 (Hyakutake)	1996/03–04	1.10–0.65	$0.11 \pm 0.02\%$	$<1.4\%$
C/1995 O1 (Hale-Bopp)	1997/02–05	0.92–1.28	$0.22 \pm 0.01\%$	$0.44 \pm 0.03\%$
153P/Ikeya-Zhang	2002/05/08–12	1.25	$0.049 \pm 0.008\%$	$<0.12\%$
C/2004 Q2 (Machholz)	2005/01/13–17	1.21	$0.025 \pm 0.003\%$	$0.09 \pm 0.02\%$
73P-C/Schwassmann-W.3	2006/05/10–18	1.00	$0.066 \pm 0.014\%$	$<0.18\%$
73P-B/Schwassmann-W.3	2006/05/10–18	1.00	$0.075 \pm 0.011\%$	$<0.15\%$
8P/Tuttle	2007/12/29–31	1.11	$<0.06\%$	$0.42 \pm 0.11\%$
C/2007 N3 (Lulin)	2009/02/26–27	1.41	$0.025 \pm 0.009\%$	$<0.13\%$
103P/Hartley 2	2010/10/25–29	1.06	$0.034 \pm 0.012\%$	$<0.17\%$
C/2009 P1 (Garradd)	2012/02/15–19	1.73	$0.031 \pm 0.010\%$	$<0.14\%$
C/2013 R1 (Lovejoy)	2013/11/08–46	0.83–1.13	$0.050 \pm 0.007\%$	$0.17 \pm 0.03\%$
C/2012 S1 (ISON)	2013/11/14–15	0.61–0.64	$0.21 \pm 0.06\%$	$0.58 \pm 0.09\%$
C/2012 F6 (Lemmon)	2013/03/14–39	0.75–0.78	$0.10 \pm 0.02\%$	$0.25 \pm 0.06\%$
C/2011 L4 (PanSTARRS)	2013/03/14–39	0.33–0.83	$0.62 \pm 0.12\%$	$\leq 0.93\%$
C/2014 Q2 (Lovejoy)	2015/01/13–26	1.30	$0.016 \pm 0.001\%$	$0.055 \pm 0.004\%$
C/2013 US ₁₀ (Catalina)	2015/12/30–34	1.18	$0.051 \pm 0.019\%$	$<0.22\%$
46P/Wirtanen	2018/12/11–18	1.06	$<0.011\%$	$<0.043\%$
67P/Churyumov-G.	2021/11/12–16	1.22	$0.085 \pm 0.024\%$	$<0.33\%$
C/2021 A1 (Leonard)	2021/12/08–13	0.76–0.81	$0.073 \pm 0.008\%$	$0.19 \pm 0.02\%$
C/2022 E3 (ZTF)	2023/02/03–07	1.18	$0.042 \pm 0.004\%$	$0.19 \pm 0.02\%$

there were large uncertainties on their destruction rates and lifetimes and a simple excitation model was used to derive their abundances. [Hrodmarsson & van Dishoeck \(2023\)](#) have recently published photo-dissociation and photo-ionisation rates for HNCO and HCOOH that significantly differ from those assumed in the past ([Biver et al. 2021a](#), and references therein). The new values ($\beta_0(\text{HNCO}) = 38 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$, $\beta_0(\text{HCOOH}) = 54 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$, in the solar radiation field at 1 au) are 5 to 10 times higher than previously assumed, with a stated 2σ uncertainty of the order of 20–30% ([Hrodmarsson & van Dishoeck 2023](#)). We have decided to revisit all millimetre observations of comets reporting a detection of at least one of these molecules and recomputed production rates and abundances relative to water assuming values of:

$$\begin{aligned} - \beta_0(\text{HNCO}) &= 3.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}; \\ - \beta_0(\text{HCOOH}) &= 5.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

The contribution of Solar Lyman- α to their photo-dissociation is minor and their photo-dissociation cross-section extends well into the 130–200 nm range where the solar flux is less affected by solar activity ([Huebner et al. 1992](#)). Therefore, we do not expect a large variation with solar activity. An overview of the observations analysed in this work, partly published in previous papers is given in Table A.3.

Table 5 provides the abundances relative to water of HNCO and HCOOH in these comets. In these calculations infrared pumping via the rotational bands is not taken into account, but with those reduced lifetimes, the photo-dissociation of the molecules takes place in a region where collisional excitation dominates (within ~ 2000 km from the nucleus) and the photo-dissociation process is as efficient as vibrational excitation (g -factors comparable to β). So the new reduced lifetimes (compared to previous calculations) should also reduce the uncertainties from the neglected infrared pumping.

HNCO is relatively well detected in the two comets via its $K_a = 0$ lines at 2 mm and 1 mm wavelengths, and marginal signals at an offset of 10'' (Tables B.5, B.6) suggest that it may be produced by a distributed source with a scale length

$L_p(\text{HNCO})$ larger than 2000 km. Indeed, assuming a parent scale length of 5000 km also provides a better agreement between the observed rotational temperature and the predicted one for $T = 60$ K (Table 1).

HCOOH: In Tables B.5 and B.6 we have selected the lower energy lines that are expected to be the strongest, that is those with $K_a = 0$ to 2. For comet C/2021 A1, since at the offset position the weighted average intensity is similar to the one at the central position, we do not find a solution for a reasonably small parent scale length, but data are compatible within 1σ with $L_p(\text{HCOOH}) = 2000$ km, and $L_p(\text{HCOOH}) = 0$ km cannot be fully excluded. Similarly, for comet C/2022 E3, we derive $L_p(\text{HCOOH}) = 0$ –5200 km in the $\pm 1\sigma$ interval, so that distributed source as well as nuclear source are not excluded. Hence, if HCOOH is produced by the sublimation and dissociation of ammonium formate, then this must take place within a few thousands of kilometers from the nucleus at 0.78–1.18 au from the Sun.

The revised measured abundances in comets (increased by a factor 1.2 to 5) of these two molecules are plotted in Fig. 17 as a function of heliocentric distance at which they were detected. This plots suggest that their abundance relative to water increases for comets observed closer to the Sun. This needs to be confirmed, but can suggest that the molecules could be at least in part produced by the degradation of parents in the coma such as ammonium salts. Their combined abundance relative to water in comets (~ 0.1 –1%) is comparable to that of NH_3 (0.2–5%, [Biver et al. 2024](#)), the other decomposition product of ammonium salts. Interestingly, a similar trend with heliocentric distance has been observed for the abundance of ammonia (see, e.g. [Dello Russo et al. 2016](#)).

6. Conclusions

We have undertaken a comprehensive and sensitive spectroscopic survey at 2 mm and 1 mm of two long period comets,

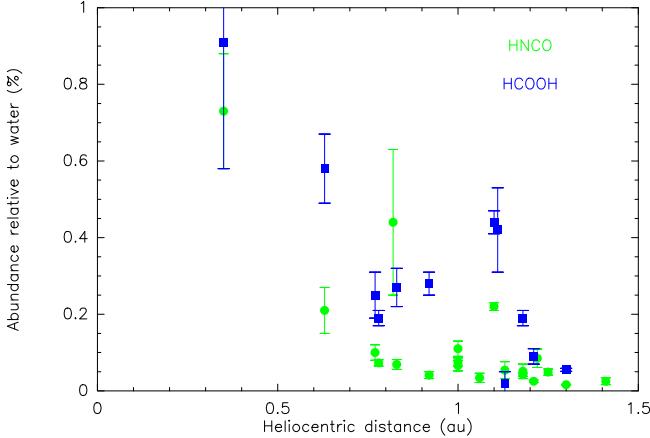


Fig. 17. Abundances relative to water of HNCO (green) and HCOOH (blue) in comets as a function of the heliocentric distance. Even though there is dispersion between comets, the trend appears to be that these species are more abundant in the coma close to the Sun.

C/2021 A1 (Leonard) and C/2022 E3 (ZTF) when they were relatively close to the Earth (0.2–0.3 au). We collected in addition some useful spatial information from coarse mapping, to probe the spatial distribution of selected molecules. The main results can be summarised as follows:

- Both comets exhibited relatively stable (within $\pm 20\%$) production rates during the observational periods, although C/2021 A1 underwent a series of disintegration outbursts just after our IRAM-30m observing run;
- We determined the abundance relative to water or a significant upper limit for 26 molecules. Comets C/2021 A1 and C/2022 E3 share similar compositions: they are depleted in hypervolatiles (low CO and H₂S abundances relative to water) and have a relatively low methanol abundance relative to water (0.9 and 1.8% respectively) compared to the mean of other comets;
- Constraints on the presence of distributed sources have been obtained. A slightly distributed source (scale length smaller than 1/3 beam) for HCN fits better the data than direct release from the nucleus. The parent source of formaldehyde was found to have a scale length $L_p(\text{H}_2\text{CO}) = 0.68$ and 0.36 ± 0.11 times the photo-dissociation length of formaldehyde ($L_d(\text{H}_2\text{CO})$) in C/2021 A1 and C/2022 E3 respectively. We measured $L_p(\text{CS}) \approx 4 \times L_d(\text{CS}_2)$, suggesting that the dissociation rate of the parent producing CS is $\beta_0 = 4.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$ at 1 au from the Sun. This is comparable to the photo-dissociation rate of H₂CS, but the H₂CS upper limit is more than 3 times lower than the CS abundance;
- Both comets are relatively depleted in sulphur-bearing species compared to other comets, with H₂S/H₂O in the low range (0.15–0.18%) and the sum of sulphur-bearing molecule abundances below $\sim 0.5\%$. SO and SO₂ are not detected with abundances below the lowest measured in a comet and OCS is detected in both comets but with a low abundance, too;
- We obtained only shallow constraints on isotopic ratios: $^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$, $^{14}\text{N}/^{15}\text{N}$, and $^{32}\text{S}/^{34}\text{S}$ are compatible with values observed in other comets (90, 150, and 23, respectively), although the $\text{C}^{32}\text{S}/\text{C}^{34}\text{S}$ seems marginally twice lower than the terrestrial value in comet C/2022 E3;
- HNCO and HCOOH are well detected in both comets. Because of recently published lifetimes for these molecules

that are significantly shorter than previous estimates, we have revised their inferred abundances in all comets for which detections of these species have been reported. The values found in C/2021 A1 (0.07% and 0.19%) and C/2022 E3 (0.04% and 0.19%) are close to their median abundances relative to water in other comets, 0.05% and 0.25%, respectively. Their total abundance is also about half the median abundance of NH₃ in comets. We cannot exclude that these species are produced in the coma by a distributed source, and their abundance in the comae seems to increase at lower heliocentric distances. This favours the hypothesis that HNCO, HCOOH, and consequently an important fraction of NH₃ could come from the decomposition of ammonium salts.

These observations have provided complementary and new insights regarding the source of several cometary molecules that are unlikely present as such in cometary ices. Further investigations at higher spatial resolution (e.g. interferometric investigations undertaken on those comets under reduction or on future comets), will be very useful to pin down the production processes and the scale lengths of these molecules (CS, H₂CO, HNCO, HCOOH).

Data availability

The radio spectra are available at the CDS via anonymous ftp to <cdsarc.cds.unistra.fr> (130.79.128.5) or via <https://cdsarc.cds.unistra.fr/viz-bin/cat/J/A+A/690/A271>. The tables of line intensities are available at <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13332037>. The spectra of comets are available at <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13341404>.

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Appendix A: Additional material

Table A.1. Log of observations of comet C/2021 A1 (Leonard) in 2021.

UT date (mm/dd.d–dd.d)	$\langle r_h \rangle$ (au)	$\langle \Delta \rangle$ (au)	Phase ^(a)	Tel.	Integ. time (min) ^(c)	pwv ^(b) (mm)	Mode ^(d)	Freq. range (GHz)
11/12.18–12.20	1.218	1.192	48.5°	IRAM	28	4.8	WSW	248.7–256.5, 264.4–272.2
11/13.19–13.22	1.203	1.157	49.5°	IRAM	33	6.6	WSW	146.9–154.7, 162.6–170.4
11/14.16–14.20	1.188	1.123	50.6°	IRAM	34	4.4	PSW	248.7–256.5, 264.4–272.2
14.22–14.24	1.187	1.121	50.7°	IRAM	16	5.0	PSW	209.7–217.5, 225.4–233.1
11/15.18–15.22	1.172	1.087	51.8°	IRAM	36	3.1	PSW	146.9–154.7, 162.6–170.4
11/16.15–16.20	1.157	1.053	52.9°	IRAM	44	1.3	PSW	248.7–256.5, 264.4–272.2
12/08.44–08.47	0.826	0.288	115.5°	IRAM	42	2.0	WSW	248.4–256.5, 264.4–272.5
08.52–08.58	0.824	0.286	116.4°	IRAM	64	2.5	WSW	146.6–154.8, 162.6–170.7
12/09.41–09.58	0.813	0.266	124.0°	IRAM	150	4.6	WSW	248.4–256.5, 264.4–272.5
12/10.29–10.44	0.800	0.250	131.8°	IRAM	136	4.7	WSW	248.4–256.5, 264.4–272.5
10.46–10.54	0.798	0.248	133.0°	IRAM	124	8–19	WSW	146.6–154.8, 162.6–170.7
10.54–10.59	0.798	0.248	133.5°	IRAM	124	4–8	WSW	146.6–154.8, 162.6–170.7
12/11.51–11.53	0.785	0.237	142.7°	IRAM	28	6.0	WSW	82.9–90.9, 224.8–232.8
11.57–11.59	0.785	0.237	143.5°	IRAM	28	5.7	WSW	248.4–256.5, 264.4–272.5
11.59–11.66	0.784	0.237	143.7°	IRAM	65	3–5	WSW	248.4–256.5, 264.4–272.5
12/12.38–12.41	0.774	0.233	150.7°	IRAM	9	2.8	WSW	248.4–256.5, 264.4–272.5
12.42–12.54	0.773	0.233	151.4°	IRAM	113	1.8	WSW	240.0–248.1, 256.0–264.1
12.56–12.65	0.772	0.233	152.5°	IRAM	109	2.0	WSW	209.4–217.5, 225.4–233.4
12/13.38–13.41	0.762	0.236	158.0°	IRAM	19	0.7	WSW	248.4–256.5, 264.4–272.5
13.43–13.50	0.761	0.236	158.4°	IRAM	79	0.4	WSW	217.5–225.5, 234.5–241.5
13.52–13.57	0.760	0.237	158.7°	IRAM	56	1.0	WSW	240.0–248.1, 256.0–264.1
13.60–13.66	0.759	0.237	159.1°	IRAM	62	2.1	WSW	146.6–154.8, 162.6–170.7

Notes. ^(a)Phase angle. ^(b)Mean precipitable water vapour in the atmosphere above the telescope.

^(c)Total (offset positions included) integration time (ON+OFF) on the source. ^(d)Observing mode: WSW = Wobbler Switching (reference at $\pm 3'$); PSW = Position Switching (reference at $5'$).

Table A.2. Log of observations of comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF) in 2023.

UT date (mm/dd.d–dd.d)	$\langle r_h \rangle$ (au)	$\langle \Delta \rangle$ (au)	Phase ^(a)	Tel.	Integ. time (min) ^(c)	pwv ^(b) (mm)	Mode ^(d)	Freq. range (GHz)
01/19.33–19.42	1.117	0.523	61.7°	<i>Odin</i>	81	0	DSW	556.43-557.44
01/19.45–19.75	1.118	0.516	61.7°	<i>Odin</i>	233	0	DSW	556.43-557.44, map 3x3, step 1'
01/19.78–19.88	1.118	0.511	61.6°	<i>Odin</i>	85	0	DSW	556.43-557.44
01/19.98–20.14	1.119	0.504	61.6°	<i>Odin</i>	108	0	DSW	556.43-557.44, map 3x3, step 2'
01/20.19–20.28	1.119	0.501	61.5°	<i>Odin</i>	72	0	DSW	556.43-557.44
02/03.67–03.78	1.168	0.291	45.4°	IRAM	93	0.8	PSW	248.3-256.4, 264.3-272.4
02/04.65–04.69	1.173	0.300	45.5°	IRAM	39	0.5	PSW	248.3-256.4, 264.3-272.4
04.71–04.78	1.173	0.301	45.5°	IRAM	65	0.2	PSW	240.1-248.2, 256.1-264.2
04.81–04.86	1.174	0.302	45.5°	IRAM	56	0.3	PSW	240.1-248.2, 256.1-264.2
04.88–04.95	1.174	0.303	45.5°	IRAM	76	0.2	PSW	146.8-154.9, 162.8-170.9
04.97–05.02	1.174	0.304	45.6°	IRAM	59	0.2	PSW	209.4-217.5, 225.4-233.5
05.03–05.04	1.175	0.304	45.6°	IRAM	16	1.1	PSW	161.0-169.1, 177.0-185.4
02/05.65–05.69	1.178	0.312	45.8°	IRAM	40	1.8	PSW	248.3-256.4, 264.3-272.4
05.71–05.81	1.178	0.314	45.8°	IRAM	94	0.9	PSW	217.5-225.5, 233.5-241.5
05.84–05.89	1.179	0.315	45.9°	IRAM	58	0.5	PSW	146.8-154.9, 162.8-170.9
05.91–06.00	1.179	0.317	45.9°	IRAM	95	0.4	PSW	209.4-217.5, 225.4-233.5
06.03–06.04	1.180	0.318	46.0°	IRAM	17	0.8	PSW	248.3-256.4, 264.3-272.4
02/06.66–06.69	1.183	0.328	46.0°	IRAM	31	1.7	WSW	248.3-256.4, 264.3-272.4
06.69–06.70	1.183	0.328	46.0°	IRAM	8	1.6	PSW	248.3-256.4, 264.3-272.4
06.71–06.73	1.183	0.329	46.0°	IRAM	23	2.0	WSW	248.3-256.4, 264.3-272.4
06.75–06.80	1.184	0.329	46.0°	IRAM	48	3.5	WSW	240.1-248.2, 256.1-264.2
06.88–06.90	1.184	0.331	46.0°	IRAM	23	1.7	WSW	209.4-217.5, 225.4-233.5
06.92–07.00	1.185	0.333	46.0°	IRAM	91	2.5	WSW	209.4-217.5, 225.4-233.5
07.02–07.04	1.185	0.334	46.0°	IRAM	25	1.9	WSW	146.8-154.9, 162.8-170.9

Notes. ^(a)Phase angle. ^(b)Mean precipitable water vapour in the atmosphere above the telescope.

^(c)Total (offset positions included) integration time (ON+OFF) on the source. ^(d)Observing mode: WSW = Wobbler Switching (reference at $\pm 2'$); PSW = Position Switching (reference at $4'$), DSW = Dicke Switching (reference at $\sim 42'$).

Table A.3. Observations of HNCO and HCOOH in comets.

Comet	HNCO				HCOOH			
	(yyyy/mm/dd-dd)	r_h (au)	telescopes ^(a)	lines ^(b)	(yyyy/mm/dd-dd)	r_h (au)	telescopes ^(a)	lines ^(b)
C/1996 B2 (Hyakutake)	1996/03–04	1.10–0.65	CSO, PdB,IRAM	1(+2)	1996/04/11	0.65	IRAM	(2)
C/1995 O1 (Hale-Bopp)	1997/02–05	0.92–1.28	CSO, PdB,IRAM	4(+1)	1997/02–05	0.92–1.28	CSO, PdB,IRAM	7(+1)
153P/Ikeya-Zhang	2002/05/12	1.255	IRAM	1	2002/05/10–12	1.23	IRAM	(2)
C/2004 Q2 (Machholz)	2005/01/16–18	1.21	IRAM	1	2005/01/15–18	1.21	IRAM	(3)
73P-C/S.-W.3	2006/05/09–18	1.00	CSO, IRAM	1(+1)	2006/05/13–18	1.00	IRAM	(3)
73P-B/S.-W.3	2006/05/09–18	1.00	CSO, IRAM	2	2006/05/13–18	1.00	IRAM	(3)
8P/Tuttle	2007/12/29–31	1.10	IRAM	1	2007/12/29–31	1.11	IRAM	1+(2)
C/2007 N3 (Lulin)	2009/02/26–27	1.41	IRAM	1	2009/02/25–27	1.41	IRAM	(3)
103P/Hartley 2	2010/10/25–29	1.06	IRAM, CSO	1(+3)	2010/10/25–39	1.06	IRAM, CSO	(9)
C/2009 P1 (Garradd)	2012/02/15–19	1.73	IRAM	1(+6)	2012/02/15–19	1.73	IRAM	(10)
C/2013 R1 (Lovejoy)	2013/11/08–16	1.13	IRAM	(5)	2013/11/08–16	1.13	IRAM	(21)
	2013/11/27–31	0.92	IRAM	1(+5)	2013/11/27–31	0.92	IRAM	7(+13)
	2013/12/09–16	0.83	IRAM	1(+9)	2013/12/09–16	0.82	IRAM	2(+24)
C/2012 S1 (ISON)	2013/11/14–15	0.62	IRAM	1	2013/11/14–15	0.62	IRAM	2(+6)
C/2012 F6 (Lemmon)	2013/03/14–18	0.75	IRAM	(6)	2013/03/14–39	0.75	IRAM	(16)
	2013/04/06–08	0.75	IRAM	1(+8)	2013/04/06–08	0.78	IRAM	(22)
C/2011 L4 (PanSTARRS)	2013/03/14–18	0.36	IRAM	2(+4)	2013/03/14–18	0.36	IRAM	1(+21)
C/2014 Q2 (Lovejoy)	2015/01/13–16	1.31	IRAM	4(+2)	2015/01/13–16	1.31	IRAM	6+(14)
	2015/01/23–26	1.30	IRAM	4(+1)	2015/01/23–26	1.29	IRAM	3(+9)
C/2013 US ₁₀ (Catalina)	2015/12/30–34	1.18	IRAM	(6)	2015/12/30–34	1.18	IRAM	(10)
46P/Wirtanen	2018/12/11–18	1.06	IRAM	(10)	2018/12/11–18	1.06	IRAM	(17)
67P/Churyumov-G.	2021/11/12–16	1.22	IRAM	(10)	2021/11/12–16	1.22	IRAM	(14)
C/2021 A1 (Leonard)	2021/12/08–13	0.78	IRAM	6(+6)	2021/12/08–13	0.78	IRAM	2(+26)
C/2022 E3 (ZTF)	2023/02/03–07	1.18	IRAM	3(+9)	2023/02/03–07	1.18	IRAM	13(+17)

Notes. ^(a)Radio telescopes used: IRAM 30-m, CSO = Caltech Submillimeter Observatory 10.4-m, PdB = Plateau de Bure interferometer in single-dish ON-OFF mode.

^(b)The number of lines in parenthesis have a S/N < 3, but are used to infer abundances.

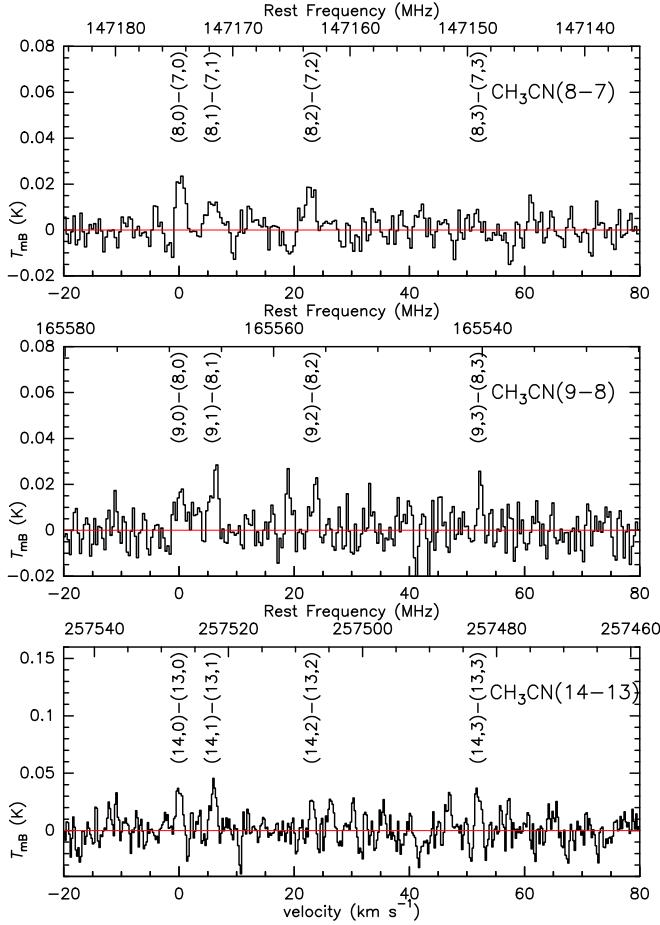


Fig. A.1. CH₃CN series of four lines observed with IRAM-30m in comet C/2021 A1 on 8–13 December 2021 (average intensity). The vertical axis is main beam brightness temperature in K, horizontal axis is Doppler velocity in the rest frame of the comet with respect to the $(J, 0) - (J - 1, 0)$ line, with frequencies in the rest frame of the comet given on the upper axis.

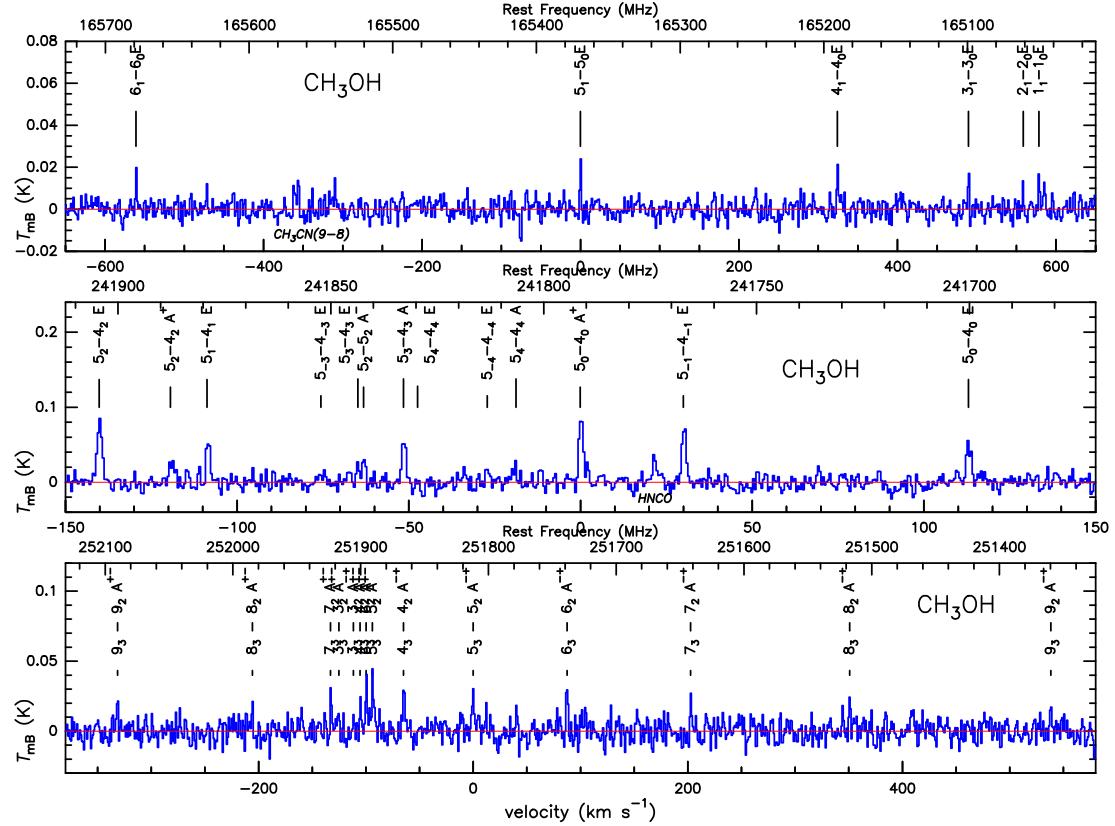


Fig. A.2. CH_3OH series of lines around 166, 242, and 252 GHz observed with IRAM-30m in comet C/2021 A1 on 8–13 December 2021 (average intensity). The vertical axis is main beam brightness temperature in K, horizontal axis is Doppler velocity in the rest frame of the comet with respect to the main line, with frequencies in the rest frame of the comet given on the upper axis.

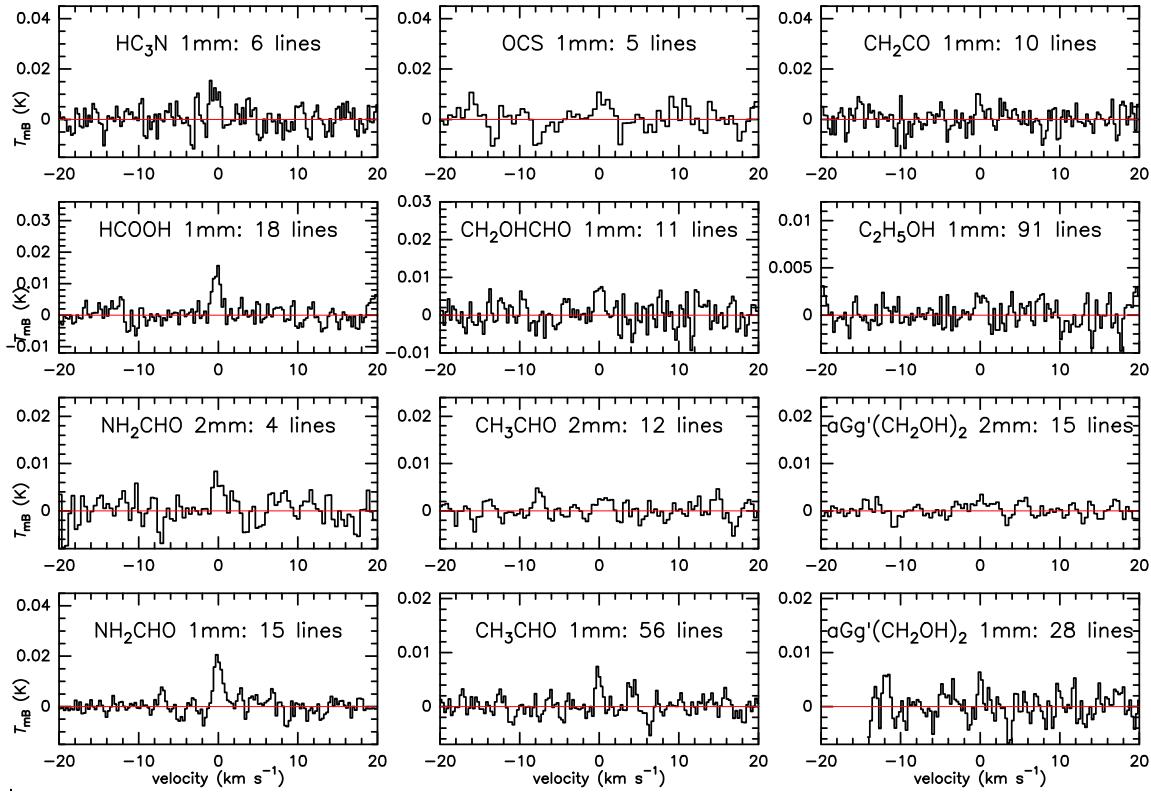


Fig. A.3. Spectra of molecules obtained by averaging several lines observed with IRAM-30m in comet C/2021 A1 between 8 and 13 December 2021. The vertical axis is main beam brightness temperature in K. The horizontal axis is the Doppler velocity in the rest frame of the comet. The number of lines averaged is provided for each molecule, either in the 2 mm band (147–153 and 163–171 GHz) or 1 mm band (209–272 GHz).

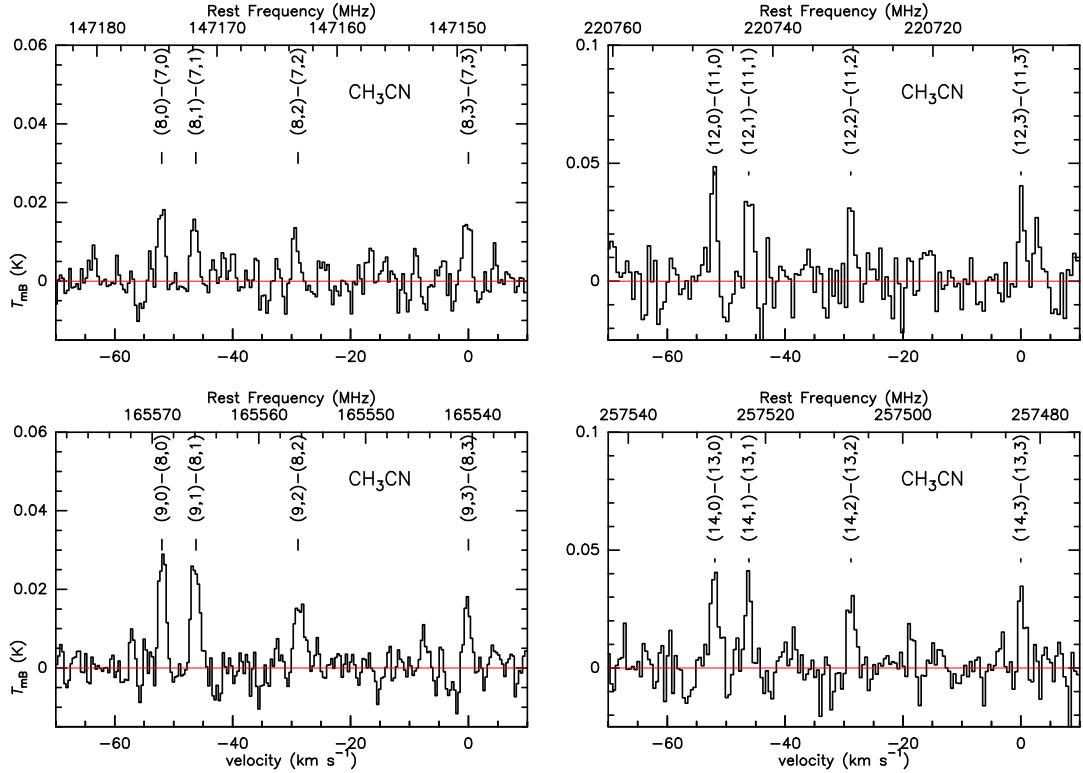


Fig. A.4. CH_3CN series of lines at 147, 165, 220, and 257 GHz observed with IRAM-30m in comet C/2022 E3 on 3–6 February 2023 (average intensity). The vertical axis is main beam brightness temperature in K. The horizontal axis is the Doppler velocity in the rest frame of the comet with respect to the main line, with frequencies in the rest frame of the comet given on the upper axis.

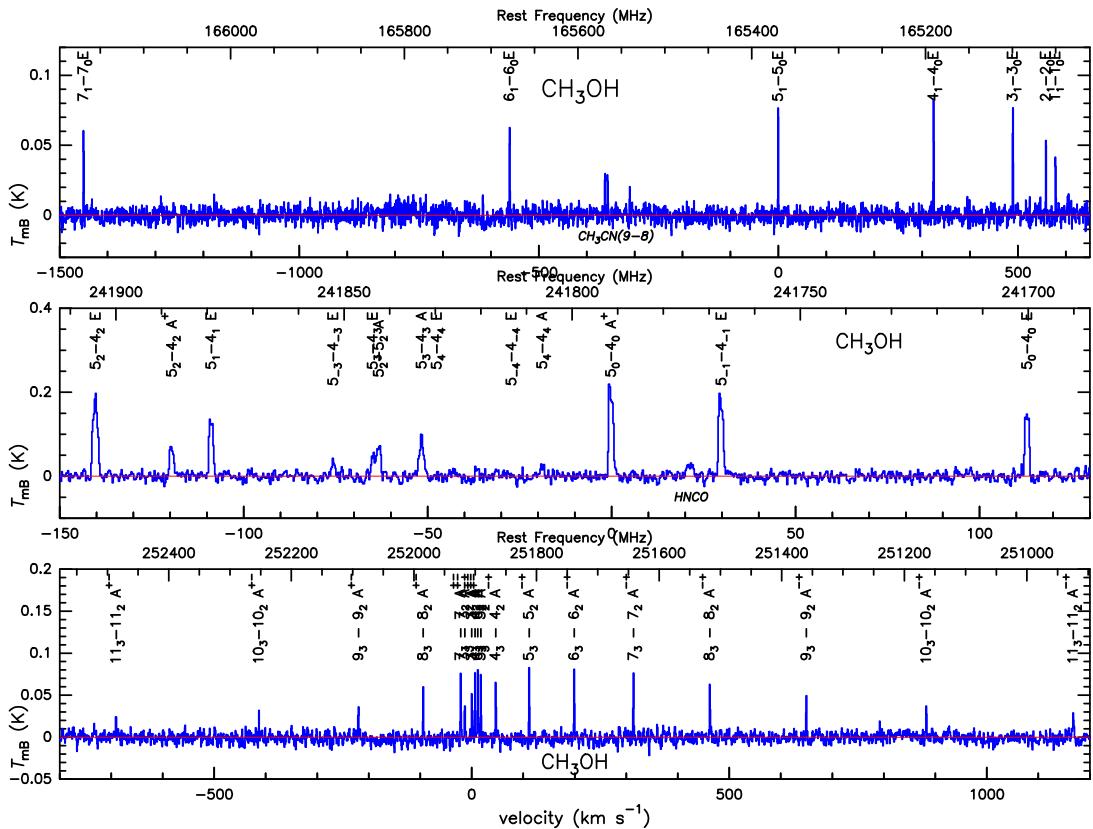


Fig. A.5. CH_3OH series of lines around 165, 242, and 252 GHz observed with IRAM-30m in comet C/2022 E3 on 3–6 February 2023 (average intensity). The vertical axis is main beam brightness temperature in K. The horizontal axis is the Doppler velocity in the rest frame of the comet with respect to the main line, with frequencies in the rest frame of the comet given on the upper axis.

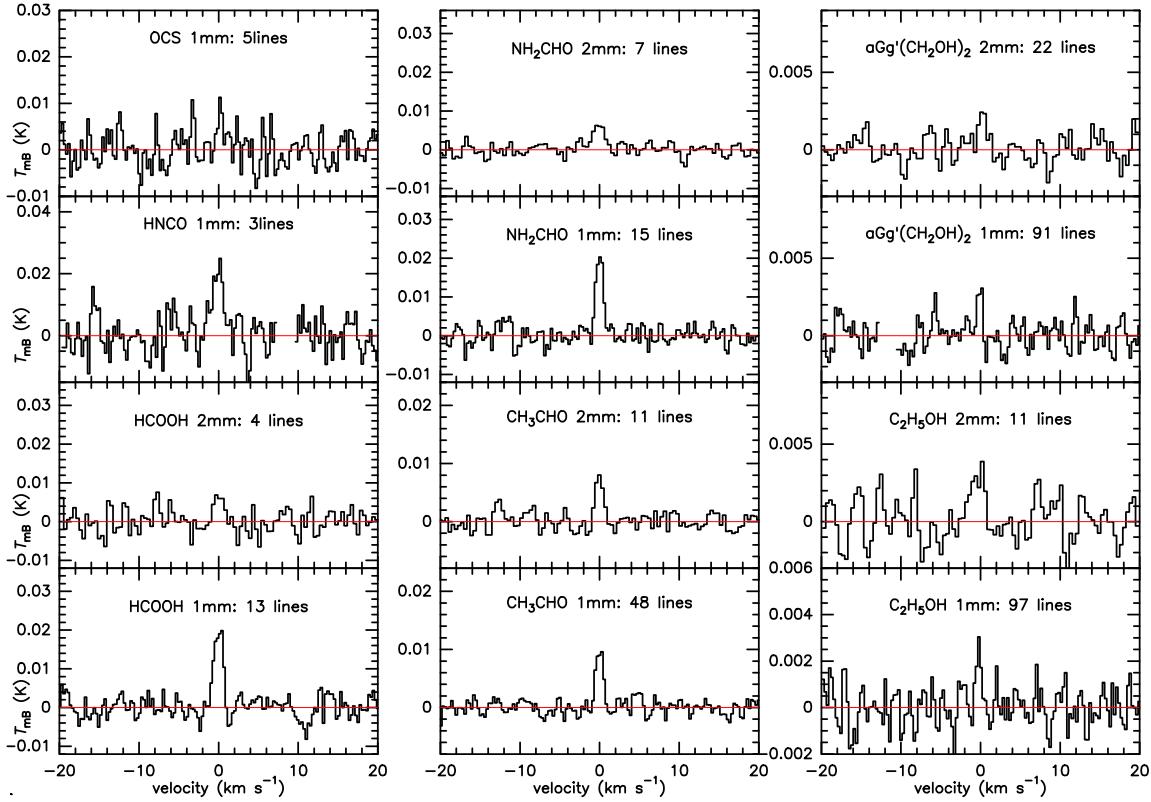


Fig. A.6. Spectra of molecules obtained by averaging several lines observed with IRAM-30m in comet C/2022 E3 between 3 and 6 February 2023. The vertical axis is main beam brightness temperature in K. The horizontal axis is the Doppler velocity in the rest frame of the comet. The number of lines averaged is provided for each molecule, either in the 2 mm band (147–155, 163–171, and 176–184 GHz) or 1 mm band (209–272 GHz).

Appendix B: Tables of production rates

Table B.1. Daily production rates in C/2021 A1 in November-December 2021.

UT date (mm/dd,dd)	Molecule	r_h (au)	Production rate ($\times 10^{25}$ molecules s $^{-1}$)	Lines ^(a)
11/12.19	HCN	1.218	1.7 ± 0.5	1
11/14.18	HCN	1.187	3.1 ± 0.4	1
11/16.18	HCN	1.157	2.9 ± 0.2	1
12/08.46	HCN	0.826	3.4 ± 0.2	1
12/09.46	HCN	0.812	3.4 ± 0.1	1
12/10.32	HCN	0.800	3.2 ± 0.1	1
12/11.58	HCN	0.785	4.6 ± 0.2	2
12/12.40	HCN	0.774	3.1 ± 0.1	1
12/13.40	HCN	0.762	3.5 ± 0.1	1
12/09.50	HNC	0.812	0.28 ± 0.05	1
12/10.37	HNC	0.800	0.24 ± 0.05	1
12/11.62	HNC	0.784	0.51 ± 0.12	1
12/12.40	HNC	0.774	0.22 ± 0.08	1
12/13.47	CH ₃ CN	0.761	0.59 ± 0.06	7+(2)
12/08.55	H ₂ S	0.824	3.8 ± 1.5	(1)
12/10.53	H ₂ S	0.798	8.1 ± 1.1	1
12/12.60	H ₂ S	0.772	6.0 ± 4.6	(1)
12/13.63	H ₂ S	0.759	4.4 ± 1.2	1+(1)
12/08.55	CS	0.824	3.6 ± 0.4	1
12/10.53	CS	0.798	3.7 ± 0.2	1
12/12.48	CS	0.773	2.6 ± 0.1	1
12/13.59	CS	0.760	2.9 ± 0.1	2
12/08.55	H ₂ CO _d ^(b)	0.824	9.5 ± 2.8	1
12/10.53	H ₂ CO _d	0.798	11.8 ± 1.8	1
12/11.52	H ₂ CO _d	0.785	14.6 ± 2.5	1
12/12.60	H ₂ CO _d	0.772	10.2 ± 0.6	2+
12/13.55	H ₂ CO _d	0.760	8.6 ± 1.1	2+(2)
12/08.54	CH ₃ OH	0.824	35 ± 5	4+(8)
12/09.50	CH ₃ OH	0.812	37 ± 7	1
12/10.51	CH ₃ OH	0.798	44 ± 3	11
12/11.60	CH ₃ OH	0.784	43 ± 7	3+(16)
12/12.49	CH ₃ OH	0.774	38 ± 1	13+(6)
12/13.53	CH ₃ OH	0.760	28 ± 2	16+(14)

Notes. Subscript “_d” has been added to the molecules for which a daughter Haser density profile is assumed with the parent scale length provided below.

^(a)Number of lines used for the determination of Q , in parentheses the number of lines that are not individually detected.

^(b)Where we assume that H₂CO is produced in the coma with a Haser parent scale length of 1500 km in December.

Table B.2. Daily production rates in C/2022 E3 in February 2023.

UT date (mm/dd,dd)	Molecule	r_h (au)	Production rate ($\times 10^{25}$ molecules s $^{-1}$)	Lines ^(a)
02/03.73	HCN	1.168	4.1 ± 0.1	1+
02/04.67	HCN	1.173	6.3 ± 0.1	1+
02/05.03	HCN	1.175	4.9 ± 0.3	1+
02/05.67	HCN	1.178	5.3 ± 0.1	1+
02/06.03	HCN	1.180	4.5 ± 0.1	1+
02/06.67	HCN	1.183	4.7 ± 0.1	1+
02/03.73	HNC _d ^(b)	1.168	0.12 ± 0.05	1
02/04.67	HNC _d	1.173	0.34 ± 0.11	1
02/05.67	HNC _d	1.178	0.25 ± 0.15	1
02/06.03	HNC _d	1.180	0.17 ± 0.12	1
02/04.91	CH ₃ CN	1.174	0.87 ± 0.05	12
02/05.76	CH ₃ CN	1.178	0.84 ± 0.06	17
02/06.90	CH ₃ CN	1.184	0.62 ± 0.17	8+(4)
02/04.91	H ₂ S	1.174	9.4 ± 0.4	1+
02/05.02	H ₂ S	1.175	11.6 ± 1.1	2+
02/05.90	H ₂ S	1.179	7.5 ± 0.6	2+
02/07.00	H ₂ S	1.185	8.9 ± 1.7	2+
02/04.84	CS _d ^(c)	1.174	3.8 ± 0.1	2+
02/05.86	CS _d	1.179	3.7 ± 0.3	1+
02/06.90	CS _d	1.184	3.9 ± 0.3	2+
02/04.91	H ₂ CO _d ^(d)	1.174	12.0 ± 0.9	1+
02/05.00	H ₂ CO _d	1.174	13.3 ± 0.5	2+
02/05.76	H ₂ CO _d	1.178	13.5 ± 1.1	2+
02/05.91	H ₂ CO _d	1.179	10.2 ± 0.4	3+
02/06.97	H ₂ CO _d	1.185	8.3 ± 0.6	3+
02/03.73	CH ₃ OH	1.168	76 ± 2	27
02/04.67	CH ₃ OH	1.173	115 ± 4	27
02/04.91	CH ₃ OH	1.174	87 ± 1	43
02/05.76	CH ₃ OH	1.178	87 ± 3	32
02/06.03	CH ₃ OH	1.180	75 ± 6	15
02/06.76	CH ₃ OH	1.184	80 ± 2	41
02/03.73	NH ₂ CHO	1.168	1.5 ± 0.4	1
02/04.85	NH ₂ CHO	1.174	1.0 ± 0.1	14
02/05.85	NH ₂ CHO	1.179	0.9 ± 0.1	12
02/06.91	NH ₂ CHO	1.184	1.2 ± 0.3	12
02/04.81	HNCO	1.174	2.0 ± 0.3	3
02/05.81	HNCO	1.178	1.4 ± 0.6	2
02/06.82	HNCO	1.184	1.8 ± 0.9	3

Notes. Subscript “_d” has been added to the molecules for which a daughter Haser density profile is assumed with the parent scale length provided below.

^(a)Number of lines used for the determination of Q , in parentheses the number of lines that are not individually detected. A “+” indicates that offset data have been taken into account.

^(b)Where we assume that HNC is produced in the coma with a Haser parent scale length 2000 km. ^(c)Where we assume that CS is produced in the coma with a Haser parent scale length 2000 km. ^(d)Where we assume that H₂CO is produced in the coma with a Haser parent scale length 1700 km.

Table B.3. Production rates in C/2021 A1 in November-December 2021 (weekly average).

UT date (mm/dd.d)	Molecule	r_h (au)	Production rate ($\times 10^{25}$ molecules s $^{-1}$)	Lines ^(a)
13-16 November average				
11/15.8	HCN	1.17	3.0 ± 0.1	1
11/15.8	HNC _d ^(b)	1.17	<0.44	1
11/14.8	CH ₃ CN	1.18	0.9 ± 0.3	(8)
11/14.8	H ₂ S	1.18	<11.5	(1)
11/14.8	CS	1.18	2.2 ± 0.5	1
11/14.8	H ₂ CO _d	1.18	7.0 ± 3.7	(1)
11/15.3	CH ₃ OH	1.17	39 ± 9	2+(23)
08-13 December average				
12/10.8	HCN	0.79	3.4 ± 0.1	2
12/12.8	H ¹³ CN	0.77	<0.072	1
12/12.8	HC ¹⁵ N	0.77	<0.047	1
12/10.8	HNC _d ^(b)	0.79	0.24 ± 0.02	1
12/12.5	CH ₃ CN	0.77	0.62 ± 0.03	19+(6)
12/12.4	HC ₃ N	0.78	0.14 ± 0.05	(8)
12/12.4	NH ₂ CHO	0.78	0.91 ± 0.08	8+(27)
12/12.5	HNCO	0.78	2.95 ± 0.30	6+(6)
12/11.2	H ₂ S	0.79	5.9 ± 0.7	1+(1)
12/12.0	CS	0.78	2.9 ± 0.1	2
	CS _d ^(c)	0.78	4.1 ± 0.1	2
12/13.1	C ³⁴ S	0.77	0.15 ± 0.05	1
12/12.4	SO	0.78	<0.6	(5)
	SO _d ^(d)	0.78	<1.5	(5)
12/12.4	SO ₂	0.78	<1.6	(20)
12/12.4	OCS	0.78	4.3 ± 1.1	(6)
12/12.4	H ₂ CS	0.78	<0.8	(5)
12/12.0	H ₂ CO	0.78	5.0 ± 0.2	4+(2)
	H ₂ CO _d ^(e)	0.78	10.2 ± 0.5	4+(2)
12/12.5	CO	0.77	<78	(1)
12/12.4	HCOOH	0.78	7.6 ± 0.9	(28)
12/11.6	CH ₃ OH	0.78	35 ± 1	42+(14)
12/12.4	CH ₃ CHO	0.78	1.5 ± 0.3	(53)
12/12.4	(CH ₂ OH) ₂	0.78	5.3 ± 1.3	(39)
12/12.0	HCOOCH ₃	0.78	<5.8	(6)
12/12.4	CH ₂ OHCHO	0.78	2.0 ± 0.5	1+(10)
12/12.4	C ₂ H ₅ OH	0.78	7.3 ± 1.5	(84)
12/12.4	CH ₂ CO	0.78	1.3 ± 0.6	(10)
12/11.6	CH ₃ SH	0.79	<3.2	(32)
12/10.6	PH ₃	0.80	<6.4	(1)
12/11.6	c-C ₃ H ₂	0.80	<0.9	(11)
12/11.6	l-C ₃ H ₂	0.80	<0.2	(13)

Notes. Subscript “_d” has been added to the molecules for which a daughter Haser density profile is assumed with the parent scale length provided below.

^(a)Number of lines used for the determination of Q , in parentheses the number of lines that are not individually detected.

^(b)Where we assume that HNC is produced in the coma with a Haser parent scale length of 1000 km and 500 km in December (Cordiner et al. 2017).

^(c)Assuming a parent scale length of 1000 km (about 4× longer than the photo-dissociation scale length of CS₂, assumed parent otherwise).

^(d)Assuming a parent scale length of 1700 km (SO₂).

^(e)Where we assume that H₂CO is produced in the coma with a Haser parent scale length of 2800 km in November and 1500 km in December.

Table B.4. Production rates in C/2022 E3 (ZTF) in February 2023.

UT date (mm/dd.d)	Molecule	r_h (au)	Production rate ($\times 10^{25}$ molecules s $^{-1}$)	Lines ^(a)
3-7 February 2023 average				
02/04.6	HCN	1.17	4.6 ± 0.1	2
02/05.1	H ¹³ CN	1.18	<0.065	(1)
02/05.1	HC ¹⁵ N	1.18	<0.044	(1)
02/05.9	DCN	1.18	<0.084	(1)
02/04.6	HNC _d ^(b)	1.17	0.16 ± 0.03	1
02/05.1	CH ₃ CN	1.18	0.84 ± 0.03	20+(4)
02/05.2	HC ₃ N	1.18	<0.11	(8)
02/05.3	NH ₂ CHO	1.18	0.94 ± 0.05	14+(25)
02/05.3	HNCO	1.18	2.08 ± 0.21	3+(9)
02/05.5	H ₂ S	1.18	9.0 ± 0.2	2
02/05.2	H ₂ ³⁴ S	1.18	<0.7	(1)
02/05.2	CS	1.18	2.4 ± 0.1	2
	CS _d ^(c)	1.18	3.7 ± 0.1	2
02/05.3	C ³⁴ S _d	1.18	0.03 ± 0.01	1
	SO	1.18	<0.5	(5)
	SO _d ^(d)	1.18	<1.5	(5)
02/05.3	SO ₂	1.18	<1.5	(16)
02/05.3	OCS	1.18	3.4 ± 0.8	(6)
02/05.1	H ₂ CS	1.18	<0.9	(7)
02/05.2	H ₂ CO	1.18	6.1 ± 0.1	5+(1)
	H ₂ CO _d ^(e)	1.18	10.9 ± 0.2	5+(1)
	HDCO _d	1.17	<0.69	(5)
02/05.9	CO	1.18	35 ± 16	1
02/05.3	HCOOH	1.18	9.0 ± 0.7	13+(17)
02/05.1	CH ₃ OH	1.18	87.8 ± 0.8	62+(12)
02/05.3	CH ₃ CHO	1.18	3.4 ± 0.2	13+(66)
02/05.3	(CH ₂ OH) ₂	1.18	5.5 ± 0.7	6+(108)
02/05.3	HCOOCH ₃	1.18	<4.8	(6)
02/05.3	CH ₂ OHCHO	1.18	<1.2	(13)
02/05.3	C ₂ H ₅ OH	1.18	8.7 ± 1.3	4+(103)
02/05.3	CH ₂ CO	1.18	<1.5	(7)
02/05.3	CH ₃ SH	1.18	<3.1	(20)
02/05.3	CH ₃ NH ₂	1.18	<4.8	(21)
02/05.3	CH ₃ COCH ₃	1.18	<1.6	(29)
02/04.6	PH ₃	1.17	<4.4	(1)
02/05.3	c-C ₃ H ₂	1.18	<0.6	(23)
02/05.3	l-C ₃ H ₂	1.18	<0.1	(13)

Notes. Subscript “_d” has been added to the molecules for which a daughter Haser density profile is assumed with the parent scale length provided below.

^(a)Number of lines used for the determination of Q , in parentheses the number of lines that are not individually detected.

^(b)Where we assume that HNC is produced in the coma with a Haser parent scale length of 2000 km (Cordiner et al. 2017).

^(c)Assuming a parent scale length of 2000 km (about 4× longer than the photo-dissociation scale length of CS₂, assumed parent otherwise).

^(d)Assuming a parent scale length of 3800 km (SO₂).

^(e)Where we assume that H₂CO is produced in the coma with a Haser parent scale length of 1700 km.

Table B.5. Production from a distributed source based on offset pointings on comet C/2021 A1 (Leonard).

UT (mm/dd.d)	Molecule	Freq. range (GHz)	lines ^(a)	off. ^(b) ('')	Line intensity (K km s ⁻¹)	L_p ^(c) (km)	Q_p ^(d) ($\times 10^{25}$ molecules s ⁻¹)	χ^2
12/12.40	HCN	265.886	1	1.1	1.714 \pm 0.050	0 560 ⁺³³⁰ -220	2.9 \pm 0.1	15.2
				4.8	1.274 \pm 0.091		3.9 \pm 0.1	7.5
				8.4	0.977 \pm 0.092			
				11.0	1.113 \pm 0.125			
12/13.40	HCN	265.886	1	0.4	2.022 \pm 0.045	0 240 \pm 100	3.4 \pm 0.1	4.5
				10.0	0.939 \pm 0.072		3.9 \pm 0.1	0.1
				14.1	0.686 \pm 0.067			
12/10.6	HNC	271.981	1	1.7	0.121 \pm 0.012	0 \pm 700	0.19 \pm 0.02	2.7
12/11.0				4.7	0.011 \pm 0.049	1000	0.30 \pm 0.03	4.1
12/11.0				10.3	0.050 \pm 0.027			
12/12.5	CS	244.936	1	1.8	0.344 \pm 0.013	0 260 500 ⁺⁵⁸⁰ -390	2.2 \pm 0.1	3.7
				3.8	0.274 \pm 0.079		2.6 \pm 0.1	2.2
				8.2	0.242 \pm 0.038		3.0 \pm 0.1	1.9
				11.8	0.105 \pm 0.043		3.8 \pm 0.1	2.7
12/13.6	CS	244.936	1	1.1	0.357 \pm 0.020	0 260 1000	2.5 \pm 0.1	27.6
				8.7	0.170 \pm 0.079		2.9 \pm 0.1	20.0
				10.4	0.271 \pm 0.039		4.2 \pm 0.2	8.3
			146.969	1.7	0.143 \pm 0.011	7000 ⁺³⁶⁰⁰⁰ -430	12.6 \pm 0.5	2.4
				10.3	0.109 \pm 0.031			
12/12.6	H ₂ CO	211,226	2	0.9	0.185 \pm 0.012	0 1500 ⁺³⁷⁰⁰ -970	2.2 \pm 0.1	4.8
				10.2	0.078 \pm 0.022		10.2 \pm 0.6	1.4
				14.7	0.098 \pm 0.043		18.8 \pm 1.2	2.0
12/11.1	HNCO	153.865	1	1.9	0.040 \pm 0.006	0 2000 10000	3.2 \pm 0.3	13.5
				10.3	0.036 \pm 0.021		7.1 \pm 0.6	4.1
			219–264	3	0.050 \pm 0.005		23.0 \pm 1.9	1.8
				242,264	0.030 \pm 0.014			
12/12.7	HCOOH	215–268	13 ^(e)	1.5	0.0166 \pm 0.0024	0 2000	7.3 \pm 0.9	4.9
				10	0.0168 \pm 0.0074		19.4 \pm 2.5	2.7
12/12.2	NH ₂ CHO	211–267	11	1.4	0.0321 \pm 0.0031	0 \pm 400	10.8 \pm 1.1	
12/12.7		$K_a < 3$	11	10.2	0.0081 \pm 0.0079			

Notes. ^(a)Number of lines used or averaged. ^(b)Mean pointing offset. ^(c)Parent scale length in km. The value with uncertainty (or lower limit) is the one obtained from the χ^2 minimisation. ^(d)Production rates from nuclear or distributed source with given parent scale length.

^(e)The χ^2 fitting was computed using all individual lines intensities separately, not their average. ^(f)This χ^2 for HCN(3-2) includes an additional 10% calibration uncertainty. Without, χ^2 is about two orders of magnitude but leads to the same L_p .

Table B.6. Production from a distributed source based on offset pointings on comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF).

UT (mm/dd.d)	Molecule	Freq. range (GHz)	lines ^(a)	off. ^(b) ('')	Line intensity (K km s ⁻¹)	L_p ^(c) (km)	Q_p ^(d) ($\times 10^{25}$ molecules s ⁻¹)	χ^2
02/04.55	HCN	265.886	1	1.6	2.292 \pm 0.011	0 600 \pm 500	4.6 \pm 0.3 5.4 \pm 0.3	2.2 ^(e) 0.9
				5.4	1.716 \pm 0.029			
				9.8	1.106 \pm 0.017			
				14.0	0.953 \pm 0.122			
02/05.03	HCN	177.261	1	0.9	1.122 \pm 0.061	0 \pm 800	4.9 \pm 0.2	0.01
				10.1	0.731 \pm 0.079			
02/04.55	HNC	271.981	1	1.6	0.038 \pm 0.009	0 2000 >2800	0.74 \pm 0.14 1.59 \pm 0.29 >1.92 \pm 0.34	9.2 6.3 6.0
				5.4	0.077 \pm 0.026			
				9.8	0.034 \pm 0.017			
				14.0	0.084 \pm 0.033			
02/05.23	CS	146.969	1	2.1	0.096 \pm 0.004	0 0 550 1400 1900 ⁺⁹⁰⁰ ₋₄₇₀ 2000	1.95 \pm 0.05 2.44 \pm 0.06 3.23 \pm 0.08 3.65 \pm 0.08 3.74 \pm 0.09	30.1 11.8 3.3 2.6 2.7
				8.8	0.087 \pm 0.010			
				13.0	0.059 \pm 0.009			
				1.8	0.247 \pm 0.008			
				5.1	0.196 \pm 0.018			
				8.4	0.166 \pm 0.034			
02/05.00	H ₂ CO	211,226	2	1.2	0.282 \pm 0.012	0 1000 ⁺⁵⁰⁰ ₋₃₃₀ 1700	7.29 \pm 0.28 10.89 \pm 0.41 13.25 \pm 0.51	12.4 1.7 3.4
				10.1	0.138 \pm 0.016			
				14.2	0.078 \pm 0.019			
				20.0	0.080 \pm 0.027			
02/05.95	H ₂ CO	211,226	2	1.3	0.209 \pm 0.008	0 1700 ⁺¹⁷⁰⁰ ₋₆₄₀	5.59 \pm 0.21 10.37 \pm 0.39	8.5 0.5
				10.1	0.107 \pm 0.018			
				20.1	0.053 \pm 0.020			
				28.3	0.032 \pm 0.019			
02/06.94	H ₂ CO	211,226	2	1.0	0.168 \pm 0.013	0 1700 ⁺³⁷⁰⁰ ₋₁₁₀₀	4.65 \pm 0.33 8.21 \pm 0.57	5.0 1.5
				4.9	0.117 \pm 0.026			
				10.0	0.100 \pm 0.018			
02/05.2	H ₂ CO	150.498	1	2.1	0.075 \pm 0.004	0 \pm 2200 1700	6.97 \pm 0.36 11.02 \pm 0.57	0.5 1.1
				8.8	0.045 \pm 0.011			
				13.0	0.037 \pm 0.012			
02/05.25	HNCO	220-264	3	2.1	0.036 \pm 0.005	0 >2000 6000	2.06 \pm 0.25 >3.97 \pm 0.46 7.95 \pm 0.92	6.2 3.4 2.7
				$K_a = 0$	5.1 0.048 \pm 0.011			
				9.1	0.043 \pm 0.018			
02/05.25	HNCO	219-265	6	2.0	0.013 \pm 0.003	0 >1000 6000	2.99 \pm 0.57 >6.44 \pm 1.20 24.9 \pm 4.6	8.4 7.3 6.5
				$K_a = 1$	5.2 0.021 \pm 0.007			
				9.3	0.023 \pm 0.009			
02/05.34	HCOOH	215-268	15	1.7	0.0276 \pm 0.0017	0 1100 ⁺³¹⁰⁰ ₋₁₁₀₀	10.39 \pm 0.71 17.11 \pm 1.03	0.9 0.1
				$K_a = 0 - 2$	5.1 0.0189 \pm 0.0057			
				15	9.9 0.0102 \pm 0.0046			
02/05.23	NH ₂ CHO	147-169	7	2.1	0.0120 \pm 0.0014	0 \pm 2500 1300	0.84 \pm 0.10 1.18 \pm 0.14	1.1 1.7
				$K_a = 0 - 2$	8.9 0.0040 \pm 0.0039			
				$J = 7 - 8$	13.0 0.0068 \pm 0.0036			
02/05.44	NH ₂ CHO	211-267	15	1.7	0.0235 \pm 0.0016	0 1300 ⁺²⁵⁰⁰ ₋₉₀₀	0.93 \pm 0.06 1.50 \pm 0.10	8.6 6.6
				$K_a = 0 - 2$	5.1 0.0329 \pm 0.0052			
				$J = 10 - 13$	9.9 0.0106 \pm 0.0038			
02/05.43	NH ₂ CHO	212-256	15	6	14.1 0.0062 \pm 0.0078	0 1300 >3000	1.07 \pm 0.13 1.98 \pm 0.23 >3.24 \pm 0.37	13.5 8.5 6.6
				$K_a = 3 - 5$	5.2 0.0158 \pm 0.0066			
				$J = 10 - 12$	10.0 0.0155 \pm 0.0031			
02/05.94	CH ₃ CHO	211-232	18	1.2	0.0115 \pm 0.0013	0 1600 ⁺⁵⁰⁰⁰ ₋₁₀₀₀	3.3 \pm 0.4 5.9 \pm 0.6	8.0 6.5
				$K_a = 0 - 3$	4.9 0.0061 \pm 0.0069			
				$J=11,12$	10.1 0.0043 \pm 0.0017			
02/05.13	CH ₃ CHO	251-271	16	1.6	0.0133 \pm 0.0017	0 2000 ⁺⁴⁰⁰⁰ ₋₁₆₀₀	3.5 \pm 0.4 7.7 \pm 0.9	1.8 0.2
				$K_a = 1 - 3$	5.4 0.0125 \pm 0.0044			
				$J=13,14$	9.8 0.0067 \pm 0.0029			
02/04.38				16	14.0 0.0040 \pm 0.0049			

Notes. ^(a)Mean pointing offset. ^(a)Number of lines used or averaged. ^(c)Parent scale length in km. The value with uncertainty (or lower limit) is the one obtained from the χ^2 minimisation. ^(d)Production rates from nuclear or distributed source with given parent scale length. ^(e)This χ^2 for HCN(3-2) includes an additional 10% calibration uncertainty. Without, χ^2 is about two orders of magnitude larger but minimisation leads to the same L_p .

Appendix C: Rotational diagrams

The logarithm of a quantity proportional to the line intensity (line area divided by column density) is plotted against the energy of the upper level for each observed rotational transition. The upper levels of the transition are given at the top. The inverse of the slope of a fitted line provides the rotational temperature (given in pink) of the group of lines.

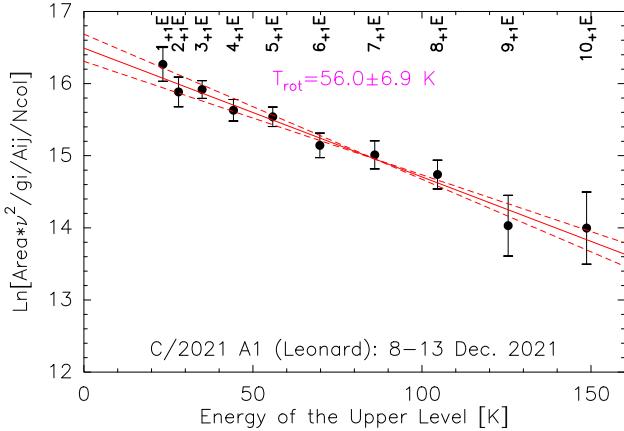


Fig. C.1. Rotational diagram of the CH_3OH lines around 166 GHz observed between 8.6 and 13.7 December 2021 in comet C/2021 A1 (Leonard).

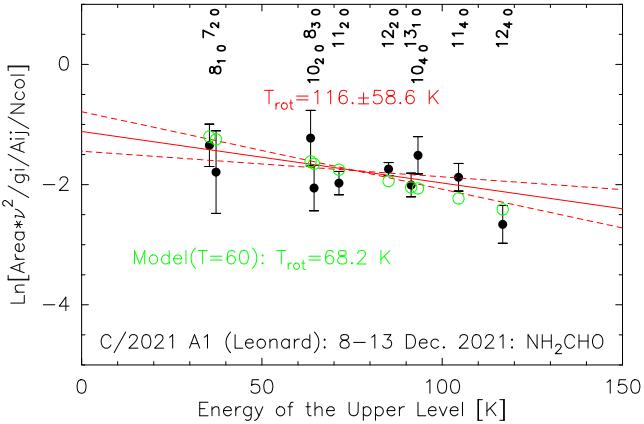


Fig. C.2. Rotational diagram of all the NH_2CHO lines observed between 8.6 and 13.7 December 2021 in comet C/2021 A1 (Leonard). Lines with same J number and $K_a = 0$ to 2 or 3 to 4 are averaged together. Scales as in Fig. C.1). The values in green are those expected from modelling with $T = 60$ K.

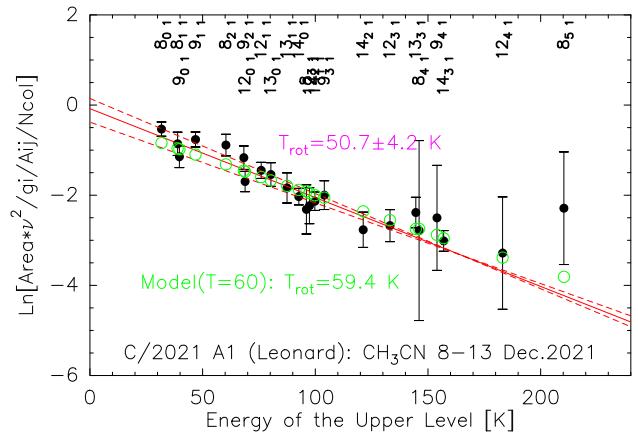


Fig. C.3. Rotational diagram of the CH_3CN lines at 147, 165, 220, 239, and 257 GHz observed between 8.4 and 13.7 December 2021 in comet C/2021 A1 (Leonard). Scales as in Fig. C.1). The values in green are those expected from modelling with $T = 60$ K.

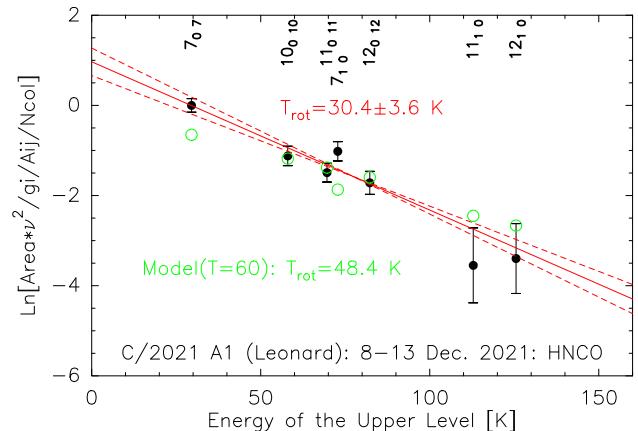


Fig. C.4. Rotational diagram of the HNCO lines at 1 mm and 2 mm observed between 8.4 and 13.7 December 2021 in comet C/2021 A1 (Leonard). Scales as in Fig. C.1).

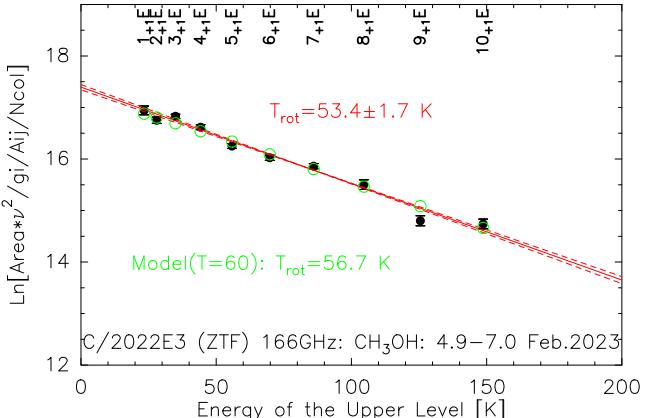


Fig. C.5. Rotational diagram of the CH_3OH lines around 166 GHz observed between 4.9 and 7.0 February 2023 in comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF). The values in green are those expected from modelling with $T = 60$ K.

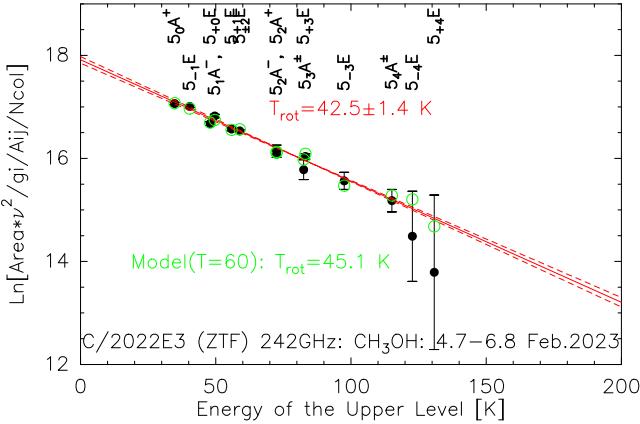


Fig. C.6. Rotational diagram of the CH_3OH lines at 242 GHz observed between 4.7 and 6.8 February 2023 in comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF). Scales as in Fig. C.5.

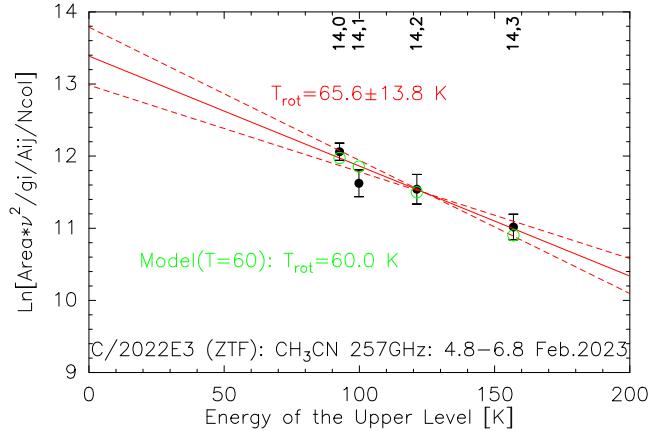


Fig. C.9. Rotational diagram of the CH_3CN lines at 257 GHz observed between 3.7 and 6.7 February 2023 in comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF). Scales as in Fig. C.5.

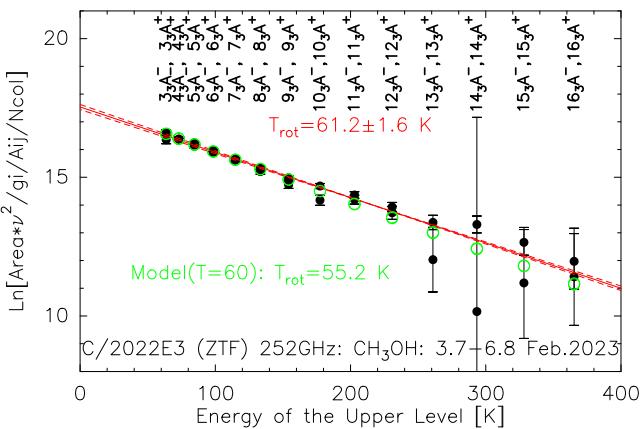


Fig. C.7. Rotational diagram of the CH_3OH lines around 252 GHz observed between 3.7 and 6.7 February 2023 in comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF). Scales as in Fig. C.5.

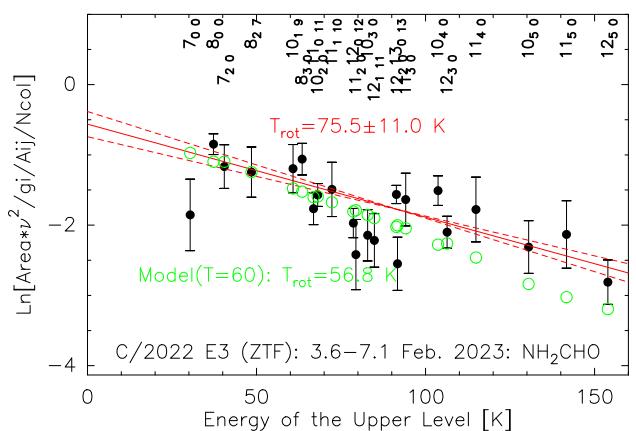


Fig. C.10. Rotational diagram of all the NH_2CHO lines observed between 3.6 and 7.1 February 2023 in comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF) at 1 mm and 2 mm. Some lines with the same J and K_a levels (and/or similar energy levels and Einstein A coefficients) have been grouped together (K_c given as 0 in the third quantum number of the line). Scales as in Fig. C.5.

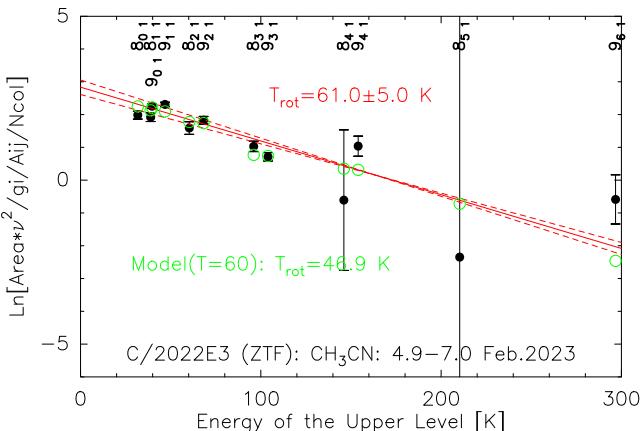


Fig. C.8. Rotational diagram of the CH_3CN lines at 147 and 165 GHz observed between 4.9 and 7.0 February 2023 in comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF). Scales as in Fig. C.5.

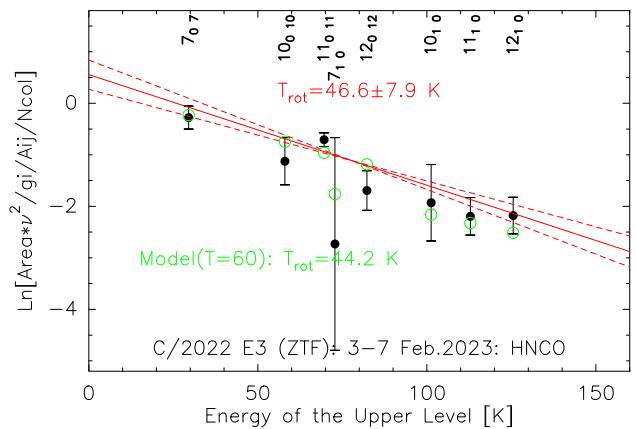


Fig. C.11. Rotational diagram of all the HNCO lines observed between 3.6 and 7.1 February 2023 in comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF). The lines with the same J for $K_a = 1$ levels have been grouped together. Scales as in Fig. C.5.

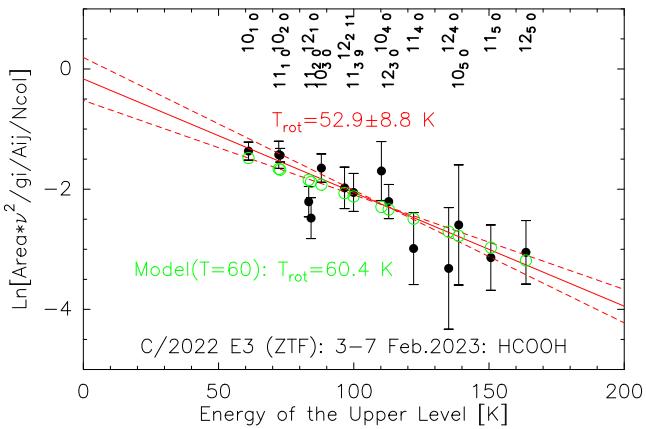


Fig. C.12. Rotational diagram of all the HCOOH lines observed between 3.6 and 7.1 February 2023 in comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF). Scales and grouping of lines as in Fig. C.10.

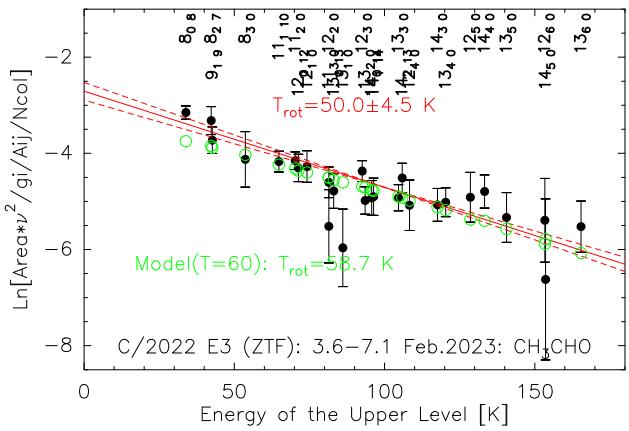


Fig. C.13. Rotational diagram of all the CH_3CHO lines observed between 3.6 and 7.1 February 2023 in comet C/2022 E3 (ZTF). Scales and grouping of lines as in Fig. C.10.