

TRAPPIST comet production rates: 19P/Borrelly, 67P/C-G, 104P/Kowal 2, C/2019 L3 (ATLAS), and C/2021 A1 (Leonard)

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E. Jehin, Y. Moulane, J. Manfroid, M. Vander Donckt, F. Pozuelos, M. Ferrais, and D. Hutsemekers (STAR Institute, University of Liege) report that they obtained from TRAPPIST-North (code=Z53, Morocco) and TRAPPIST-South (code=I40, Chile) robotic telescopes (Jehin et al. 2011) recent observations using cometary HB narrowband filters (Farnham et al. 2000) for the following comets and computed preliminary production rates at 10.000 km using a Haser Model ($V_p=V_d=1\text{km/s}$) (Haser 1957). The dust production rates proxy $A(0)f(\rho)$ was estimated by profile fitting at 10.000 km (A'Hearn et al. 1984) and corrected for the phase angle (Schleicher 2007).

19P/Borrelly

Date UT=2022-01-17, $r_h=1.32$ au, $\Delta=1.22$ au, $DT=-7$ days

$Q(\text{OH})=(2.76\pm 0.41)$ E28 s-1; $Q(\text{NH})=(1.44\pm 0.10)$ E26 s-1; $Q(\text{CN})=(5.75\pm 0.65)$ E25 s-1;

$Q(\text{C2})=(3.83\pm 0.08)$ E25 s-1; $Q(\text{C3})=(6.74\pm 0.22)$ E24 s-1

$A(0)f_p(\text{BC})=1847\pm 35$ cm

67P/C-G

Date UT=2022-01-21, $r_h=1.55$ au, $\Delta=0.58$ au, $DT=+70$ day

$Q(\text{OH})=(2.16\pm 0.24)$ E27 s-1; $Q(\text{NH})=(2.67\pm 0.55)$ E25 s-1; $Q(\text{CN})=(6.10\pm 0.56)$ E24 s-1;

$Q(\text{C2})=(6.55\pm 0.55)$ E24 s-1; $Q(\text{C3})=(4.38\pm 2.30)$ E23 s-1

$A(0)f_p(\text{BC})=365\pm 10$ cm

104P/Kowal 2

Date UT=2022-01-18, $r_h=1.08$ au, $\Delta=0.65$ au, $DT=+10$ day

$Q(\text{OH})=(5.05\pm 0.22)$ E27 s-1; $Q(\text{NH})=(4.12\pm 0.39)$ E25 s-1; $Q(\text{CN})=(1.34\pm 0.15)$ E25 s-1;

$Q(\text{C2})=(1.40\pm 0.16)$ E25 s-1; $Q(\text{C3})=(2.92\pm 0.18)$ E24 s-1

$A(0)f_p(\text{RC})=100\pm 10$ cm

C/2019 L3 (ATLAS)

Date UT=2022-01-19, $r_h=3.56$ au, $\Delta=2.61$ au, $DT=+12$ day

$Q(\text{CN})=(1.26\pm 0.10)$ E26 s-1; $Q(\text{C2})=(1.19\pm 0.11)$ E26 s-1; $Q(\text{C3})=(5.16\pm 0.49)$ E24 s-1

$A(0)f_p(\text{BC})=24710\pm 125$ cm

With a dust/gas ratio of $\text{Log}[A(0)f_p(\text{BC})/Q(\text{CN})]=-21.71$, C/2019 L3 appears as a very dusty comet, compared to the ratio of -23.30 ± 0.32 for typical comets (A'Hearn et al. 1995).

C/2021 A1 (Leonard)

Date UT=202-01-22, $r_h=0.64$ au, $\Delta=1.17$ au, DT=+18 days

$Q(\text{OH})=(5.78\pm 0.41)$ E28 s⁻¹; $Q(\text{NH})=(1.61\pm 0.15)$ E26 s⁻¹; $Q(\text{CN})=(4.75\pm 0.10)$ E25 s⁻¹;

$Q(\text{C2})=(6.70\pm 0.13)$ E25 s⁻¹; $Q(\text{C3})=(4.33\pm 0.20)$ E24 s⁻¹

Afp(BC)= 2597 \pm 46 cm

Notations: r_h = heliocentric distance (in au), Δ =geocentric distance (in au), DT= Time to perihelion. OH, NH, C3, CN, C2 are the HB gaseous narrowband filters for the corresponding species, and BC, GC, RC are the blue, green and red dust continuum filters (Farnham et al. 2000)

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