Interstellar comet 2I/Borisov as seen by MUSE: C$_2$, NH$_2$ and red CN detections

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ABSTRACT

We report the clear detection of C$_2$ and of abundant NH$_2$ in the first prominently active interstellar comet, 2I/Borisov. We observed 2I on three nights in November 2019 at optical wavelengths 4800–9300 Å with the Multi-Unit Spectroscopic Explorer (MUSE) integral-field spectrograph on the ESO/Very Large Telescope. These data, together with observations close in time from both 0.6-m TRAPPIST telescopes, provide constraints on the production rates of species of gas in 2I’s coma. From the MUSE detection on all epochs of several bands of the optical emission of the C$_2$ Swan system, a rich emission spectrum of NH$_2$ with many highly visible bands, and the red (1-0) bandhead of CN, together with violet CN detections by TRAPPIST, we infer production rates of $Q$(C$_2$) $= 1.1 \times 10^{24}$ mol s$^{-1}$, $Q$(NH$_2$) $= 4.8 \times 10^{24}$ mol s$^{-1}$ and $Q$(CN) $= (1.8 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{24}$ mol s$^{-1}$. In late November at 2.03 au, 2I had a production ratio of C$_2$/CN $= 0.61$, only barely carbon-chain depleted, in contrast to earlier reports measured further from the Sun of strong carbon-chain depletion. Thus, 2I has shown evolution in its C$_2$ production rate: a parent molecule reservoir has started sublimating. At $Q$(NH$_2$)/$Q$(CN) $= 2.7$, this second interstellar object is enriched in NH$_2$, relative to the known Solar System sample.

1. INTRODUCTION

Interstellar objects offer an unprecedented opportunity to closely study remnants of the star and planet formation process from systems other than our own. The comae of interstellar comets permit detailed characterization of the chemical composition of their volatile material and the physical properties of their dust. Although planet formation is a robust process, the architectures of extrasolar planetary systems are remarkably diverse; many are substantially different to the architecture of our own system. Characterizing planetesimals from other stars will contextualize the formation and evolution of our own system, through comparison to the Solar System minor planet populations.

2I/Borisov is the second interstellar object ever detected entering our Solar System, and the first to exhibit distinct cometary activity. In contrast to 2I, the first interstellar object, 1I/’Oumuamua, displayed a marked lack of a coma in deep stacks of images (e.g. Meech...
et al. 2017). The sublimation of volatiles from 1I was only inferred from the minor non-gravitational acceleration in its outbound trajectory (Micheli et al. 2018). However, 1I had distinctive characteristics even from the upper-limit measurements of its volatiles: for instance, it needed to be depleted in CN by at least a factor of 15 relative to typical abundances in comets, if the non-gravitational forces were due to the sublimation of H$_2$O ("Oumuamua ISSI Team et al. 2019). Only two previous Solar System comets have been seen with comparable CN depletions, and those were hypothesized to be potentially captured interstellar objects (Fink 1992; Schleicher 2008). 2I has a definitively interstellar origin, with an escape velocity, $v_{\infty} = 32.304 \pm 0.001$ km/s, on a hyperbolic trajectory with an eccentricity of 3.3575 $\pm$ 0.0003$^2$. This is well within the expected distribution of values for the eccentricity of a detectable active interstellar object, given the inherent bias in the Sun’s gravitational focusing of the trajectories of these objects (Engelhardt et al. 2017). 2I entered the Solar System at an inclination of 44$^\circ$ to the ecliptic, and its inbound trajectory passed outside of the orbit of Mars at 2.006 au, near the peak of detectable perihelion values for active objects (Engelhardt et al. 2017). Hubble Space Telescope optical imaging indicates a nuclear size of 0.2–0.5 km for 2I (Jewitt et al. 2019), supported by upper limits from ground-based infrared imaging (Bolin et al. 2019). From this, the size distribution of interstellar objects is such that the discovery of 2I is consistent with extrapolations based on 1I (Jewitt et al. 2019).

The cometary activity of 2I provides the first opportunity for an extensive compositional study of a volatile-rich interstellar object. A dusty coma with an initial colour of $g'-r' = 0.63 \pm 0.03$ and D-type visible spectrum implied a first-look similarity to long-period comets (Guzik et al. 2019; de León et al. 2019; Jewitt & Luu 2019; Bolin et al. 2019; Yang et al. 2019). High-airmass spectra soon after the 2019 August 30 discovery showed the presence of CN (Fitzsimmons et al. 2019). Ongoing upper limits on C$_2$ (Opitom et al. 2019b; Kareta et al. 2019), edging towards weak detections (Lin et al. 2019), have been at levels implying that 2I is carbon-depleted, similar to $\sim$30% of the Solar System comets (A’Hearn et al. 1995; Cochran et al. 2012). The brightening rate in Ye et al. (2019)’s pre-discovery observations of 2I back to December 2018 appears flat, as does the more densely sampled brightening rate since discovery (e.g. Fig. 3, Opitom et al. 2019b). This is consistent with the behaviour of dynamically new comets, and much less steep than that of Jupiter-family comets (Whipple 1978). 2I’s lack of detection in Ye et al. (2019)’s earlier imaging implies that activity driven by species more volatile than H$_2$O, such as CO or CO$_2$, began between $\sim$7.8 – 8.5 au. H$_2$O sublimation has apparently driven 2I’s activity from around 6 au inward (Fitzsimmons et al. 2019; Jewitt & Luu 2019; Ye et al. 2019), with detections of water products increasing toward perihelion. No evidence of water-ice rich grains was found on October 9 at 2.41 au by Yang et al. (2019). By October 11, the [OI] 6300 Å detection of McKay et al. (2019) implied, if it is produced solely by water dissociation, an H$_2$O production rate for 2I of $(6.3 \pm 1.5) \times 10^{26}$ mol s$^{-1}$. A marginal 18-cm OH production rate was measured from October 2-25 with the Nançay radio telescope at $(3.3\pm0.9) \times 10^{27}$ mol s$^{-1}$ (Crovisier et al. 2019). Swift/UVOT measurements show an increasing water production rate, going from $(7.0 \pm 1.5) \times 10^{26}$ to $(10.7 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{26}$ mol s$^{-1}$ from November 1 to December 1, 2019 (Xing et al. 2020).

We report the first observations from our ongoing detailed and comprehensive characterization of 2I’s composition and activity over time, using the Multi-Unit Spectroscopic Explorer (MUSE; Bacon et al. 2010) on the 8.2 m UT4 of the ESO/Very Large Telescope (VLT). Constraining the composition and nature of 2I’s volatiles and the production of its dust particles across the spatial distribution of the coma requires both spectroscopy and imaging (e.g. Opitom et al. 2019a). MUSE’s wide-field integral-field spectroscopy, with medium spectral resolution and sensitivity to faint and diffuse targets, is ideally suited to the task. Its 4800–9300 Å wavelength range contains several molecular and atomic species seen in emission in normal Solar System comets (e.g., Feldman et al. 2004). The species that directly leave the nucleus of the comet are termed “parent” species, and are non-detectable in the optical. They fragment to detectable “daughter” species, by many and varied paths, predominantly photodissociation. The common daughter species C$_2$ and CN have strong emission bands, with C$_2$ (0-0) at bandhead 5165 Å and the red CN system Π-X $^2\Sigma^+$, with bandheads at 9109 Å and 7822 Å. Several bands of the amino radical NH$_2$, the primary dissociation product of ammonia (NH$_3$), are also covered, such as the (0,3,0) band at 6300–6340 Å. Although forbidden oxygen is encompassed in the wavelength range (e.g. at 6363 Å), MUSE’s resolution is not sufficient to isolate it from its overlap with NH$_3$, and thus we do not place any constraint on H$_2$O production. Our future reports will provide simultaneous maps of the distribution in the coma of multiple gas species and dust, which we have sampled frequently throughout 2I’s perihelion passage.

In these November 2019 high-airmass and near-twilight observations, the slowly brightening comet is too faint for high-quality gas maps. Here we report detections, initial production rates and relative abundances of three gas species: C$_2$, NH$_2$, and CN. These species are commonly seen in the decades of measurements of Solar System comets (e.g. A’Hearn et al. 1995;
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We observed 2I/Borisov with the MUSE integral-field spectrograph on VLT’s UT4 at Paranal, Chile, on 2019 November 14, 15, and 26, as detailed in Table 1. These measurements are the first part of our ongoing campaign to regularly monitor 2I through its perihelion passage, providing a record of the comet’s composition and ejected dust, across a range of viewing angles and distances from the Sun. The coma of 2I has thus far been comparatively compact in our observations; the entire coma fits well within the 1×1 arcmin field of view. MUSE’s FOV is sampled at 0.2 spatial resolution and operates with a spectral resolution of $R \approx 3000$ at very high throughput (Bacon et al. 2010).

Our observing strategy at each epoch is based on previous successful observations of comets with MUSE (e.g., C/2015 ER61; Opitom et al. 2019a). We acquire four 600 s exposures, with VLT UT4 tracked at the comet’s on-sky rate of motion. We apply small dithering and a rotation of 90° between exposures. This allows later reduction of the signature of the detector gaps, streaked background stars, and better IFU-to-IFU uniformity in the combined data cubes. Sky exposures of 180 s were acquired, in an exposure sequence of OSOOSO (O = on source, S = sky), for additional clean sky emission measurements. A spectrophotometric standard star was observed on the same night for later flux calibrations; LDS749B at airmass $X = 1.2$ on Nov 14, and CPD-69 177 at $X = 1.5$ on Nov 15, and at $X = 1.4$ on Nov 26. All observations were made in clear or photometric conditions, with 0.7-0.9′′ seeing. The November 14-15 observations had a high sky background from the nearly full Moon $80-90′′$ distant.

Dark subtraction, flat-fielding, telluric correction, and cube reconstruction of the MUSE observations were made with its data reduction pipeline (Weilbacher et al. 2016). Using the in-frame sky for simultaneous sky measurement was more accurate than sky subtraction from the sky exposures. The sky was thus estimated directly from zones covering about 20% of the science exposures. For more details, we refer the reader to the MUSE pipeline manual. For the data from 14 and 15 November, we report only the first two exposures of each night. The final two exposures during twilight on 14 and 15 November had sufficiently strong sky background to be inadequately corrected by the pipeline, and we do not consider them further in this first analysis. The data cubes were flux calibrated and the telluric correction was made using the spectrophotometric standard star observations from that night. Because of the differential tracking and the lack of point-like sources in the field of view, the cubes obtained over the same night could not easily be re-combined using the MUSE pipeline. We thus reduced the cubes separately and combined the extracted spectra.

2. OBSERVATIONS AND DATA REDUCTION

2.1. MUSE

Near simultaneous observations were made with both 0.6-m TRAPPIST-North (TN) and TRAPPIST-South (TS) robotic telescopes located in the Atlas Mountains in Morocco and ESO/La Silla Observatory in Chile (Jehin et al. 2011). TS and TN are equipped with 2k×2k CCD cameras and HB comet narrow-band filters (Farnham et al. 2000) with a field of view of $\sim 20′×20′$. The images were binned 2×2, resulting in a plate scale of 1.2″/pixel. The narrow-band TS data for November 14–15 had low signal-to-noise, as the comet was at high airmass with full moon contamination, but good measurements were acquired with TN on November 10 and 17 with the CN filter. Data were acquired on November 25 with TN, and simultaneously with MUSE on November 26 with TS, in both cases under clear conditions and using both C2 and CN filters (Table 1). The data reduction of the TRAPPIST narrow band images followed standard procedures using frequently updated master bias, flat, and dark frames. The dust contamination was removed, the sky contamination subtracted, and the flux calibration performed using regularly updated zero points based on observations of photometric standard stars, as described in Opitom et al. (2016) and Moulan et al. (2018).

3. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In Fig. 1, we present two MUSE spectra of the interstellar comet 2I/Borisov, each extracted over a 10″ radius circular aperture. The spectra from 14 and 15 November are extracted from the two darkest-time cubes on each epoch, and subsequently co-added. Those from 26 November are from each of the four exposure cubes acquired that night, and then co-added. Cometary spectra are a superposition of the many emission bands from molecular gas, and the continuum of sunlight reflected from the dust in the coma. MUSE observations of 67P (where only dust was detected: Guilbert-Lepoutre et al. 2016) were corrected for the difference in spectral slope between the two comets, and used to subtract the dust-reflected sunlight contribution, producing the spectra...
Table 1. Observations of 2I/Borisov by MUSE/VLT and TRAPPIST

| Time UT       | Instrument/Filter | Time MJD (s) | Exposure (s) | Airmass | \(r_H\) (au) | \(\Delta\) (au) | \(\alpha\) (degrees) |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|---------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 2019-Nov-10 05:05 | TN/CN           | 2458797.70833 | 1500         | 1.41    | 2.102       | 2.285         | 25.64             |
| 2019-Nov-14 08:03 | MUSE            | 2458801.83542 | 600         | 2.07    | 2.078       | 2.230         | 26.26             |
| 2019-Nov-14 08:19 | MUSE            | 2458801.84653 | 600         | 1.86    | 2.078       | 2.230         | 26.26             |
| 2019-Nov-15 08:02 | MUSE            | 2458802.83472 | 600         | 2.04    | 2.072       | 2.217         | 26.40             |
| 2019-Nov-15 08:18 | MUSE            | 2458802.84583 | 600         | 1.84    | 2.072       | 2.217         | 26.40             |
| 2019-Nov-17 05:00 | TN/CN           | 2458804.70833 | 1500         | 1.45    | 2.061       | 2.191         | 26.65             |
| 2019-Nov-25 05:15 | TN/CN           | 2458812.71885 | 1500         | 1.45    | 2.029       | 2.101         | 27.58             |
| 2019-Nov-25 05:40 | TN/CN           | 2458812.72980 | 1500         | 1.38    | 2.029       | 2.101         | 27.58             |
| 2019-Nov-26 07:17 | MUSE            | 2458813.80347 | 600         | 2.12    | 2.025       | 2.091         | 27.69             |
| 2019-Nov-26 07:34 | MUSE            | 2458813.81528 | 600         | 1.89    | 2.025       | 2.091         | 27.69             |
| 2019-Nov-26 07:45 | TS/C2          | 2458813.82291 | 1500         | 1.60    | 2.025       | 2.091         | 27.68             |
| 2019-Nov-26 07:46 | MUSE            | 2458813.82361 | 600         | 1.76    | 2.025       | 2.091         | 27.69             |
| 2019-Nov-26 08:03 | MUSE            | 2458813.83542 | 600         | 1.61    | 2.025       | 2.091         | 27.69             |
| 2019-Nov-26 08:10 | TS/CN           | 2458813.84375 | 1500         | 1.44    | 2.024       | 2.090         | 27.69             |

Note—\(r_H\) and \(\Delta\) are the heliocentric and geocentric distances, \(\alpha\) the phase angle.

The MUSE November 14 observations were off-centred in the 1 arcmin² field of view, though contained all the apparent coma.

Figure 1. Spectra of the interstellar comet 2I/Borisov from two epochs: 14-15 November (combined due to bright moon conditions) and 26 November 2019, observed by the MUSE VLT integral-field spectrograph. On both co-added epochs, the full spectra are extracted over a 10'' radius aperture centred on the comet. Light reflected from 2I’s dust has been subtracted using a spectral-slope-corrected continuum of 67P (Guilbert-Lepoutre et al. 2016). Several features are visible in both epochs, including the emission lines of the Swan system of C\(_2\), many lines of NH\(_2\) through the bands 10, 9, 8 and 7, and red CN. Gas species and some telluric emission lines, or terrestrial atmospheric lines, are indicated above the spectra. The majority of the non-labeled lines in the red region of the spectrum may be attributed to tellurics.
shown in Fig. 1. All of the most common Solar System comet gas species with emission bands in the MUSE wavelength coverage are present. The spectra exhibit the distinctive shape of \( C_2(\Delta v = 0) \) emission with its bandhead at 5165 Å, many notably bright red lines of \( C_2 \), including those at 5733, 5976, 5995, 6021, 6334 Å (Cochran & Cochran 2002), the cometary [OI] forbidden lines overlapping with \( NH_2 \), including those at 5373, 5976, 5995, 6021, 6334 Å. The spectral slope of the reddened continuum on November 26 was measured as 11.0 ± 0.2 \( \%/10^3 \) Å. This is similar to the spectral slope measured at red wavelengths by de León et al. (2019) on September 13, and so the dust colour of 2I appears consistent.

In Table 3, we present the flux and gas production rates in the coma of 2I for several nights spanning our observations in November 2019, and we consider each observed gas species in turn below. For the MUSE spectra, the gas species’ integrated flux was retrieved for each continuum-subtracted emission band (cf. Fig. 1). We then used the parameters given in Table 2 to convert the fluxes into column densities, as per the standard equation (e.g. Eq. 1, Beaver et al. 1990):

\[
N = \frac{4\pi F}{\Omega g(r_H)} = 6.81 \times 10^{11} \frac{F r_H^2}{g(\text{Hau}) \theta^2}
\]

where \( N \) is the column density, \( F \) the emission band’s flux, \( \Omega \) the solid angle of the telescope’s aperture, \( r_H \) the heliocentric distance, \( g \) the fluorescence scattering efficiency, and \( \theta \) the diameter of the measurement aperture (here 10″). Using these column densities, we computed 2I’s gas production rates (Table 3) using a H"{a}ser model (H"{a}ser 1957). Note that while a few bands of \( CO^+ \) are located in the MUSE spectral range, there is too much structure in the \( C_2 \) to reliably detect \( CO^+ \) at present. Also, \( C_2 \) and \( N_2^+ \) emission are both too far to the blue to see in MUSE data. At present, given the medium spectral resolution of MUSE, we do not identify any unusual/ unidentified lines. For the TRAPPIST narrow-band images, the gas production rates were derived from median radial brightness profiles for the CN and \( C_2 \) images. The R broadband continuum filter images were used to remove the dust contamination. The fluxes were then converted to column densities and the profiles were fitted with a H"{a}ser model at 10,000 km from the nucleus (corresponding to 6.9 arcsec), using the same parameters as for the MUSE spectra (Table 2).

\( C_2 \) Swan (\( \Delta v = 0 \)) Band-Sequence: In Fig. 2, we show the two detections of \( C_2 \) in the MUSE spectra. In order to interpret the results, we produced a model spectra assuming fluorescence equilibrium (Rousset et al. 2000). Because the probability of intercombination transitions is low, this is a valid assumption, even if the timescale for \( C_2 \) radicals to equilibrate is long. This model provided a better fit to the measured spectrum than a simple mix of two Boltzmann populations. This is most likely due to the large 10 arcsec radius of the field of view used to extract these spectra, which would provide ample time for the majority of radicals to reach equilibrium. From this synthetic spectrum, we computed the whole flux received from the complete Swan \( \Delta v = 0 \) band, which are given in Table 3. The resulting production rate of \( Q(C_2) = 1.1 \times 10^{24} \text{ mol s}^{-1} \) is above the upper limits from other facilities published previously; we discuss this further in § 4. There are other notable lines and features in the spectrum. For instance, at 5188 Å there is a feature due to the \( NH_2 \) radical. At 1 au, this line is usually much weaker than the \( C_2 \) feature.

\( NH_2 \) emission bands: Many bright emission lines of \( NH_2 \) are present in the MUSE spectra, including the AX (0,10,0)(0,0,0) and AX (0,8,0)(0,0,0). We fit the flux in the \( NH_2 \)(0,10,0) band at 5680–5750 Å by fitting individual emission features within the band with gaussians (Fig. 2), as the \( NH_2 \)(0–8–0) 6324–6337 Å emission appeared too heavily contaminated by residuals from the sky subtraction of terrestrial [OI] and/or cometary [OI] emission. This is the first report of 2I’s \( NH_2 \) production rate.

\( CN(1-0) \) red emission band: We integrate the continuum-removed flux over 9100–9270 Å with IRAF as for the \( NH_2 \) band. This value was then corrected by a factor of 1.4 to account for the flux at longer wavelengths (Fink 2009), which were avoided because of the telluric noise, and potential second-order contamination.
The measurement uncertainties of $\sim 10\%$ are more substantial than any uncertainty in the fluorescence efficiency (g-factor) known for the CN red band; Paganini & Mumma (2016) find a g-factor of $41.9 \times 10^{-3}$ photons/molecule/s at 1 au, which is very close to the Fink (1994) value of $41 \times 10^{-3}$ photons/molecule/s.

**CN(0-0) violet emission band**: As the red emission band of CN is not as frequently used to measure CN production rates, we provide simultaneous or near-simultaneous constraints available from the TRAPPIST narrow-band imaging at 3890 Å. As shown in Table 3, the CN production rates are consistent between these independent measurements from the red and violet bands. This verifies that it is reasonable to compare the production rates of gas species in 2I measured from the red and CN band.

We note that Fink (e.g., 2009) also measured Solar System comets in the red band of CN, and had production rates consistent with those of other surveys such as A’Hearn et al. (1995) and Cochran et al. (2012), so there is precedent for using the red CN band to examine cometary composition.

### Table 3. Flux from gas species detected in the coma of 2I/Borisov and their production rates in 2019 November

| Date      | Instrument | $C_2(\Delta v=0)$ | Q(C$_2$) | NH$_2$(0-10-0) | Q(NH$_2$) | CN(1-0) | Q(CN) |
|-----------|------------|-------------------|---------|----------------|-----------|---------|-------|
|           |            | $\times 10^{24}$  | $\times 10^{-15}$ | $\times 10^{24}$ | $\times 10^{-14}$ | $\times 10^{-16}$ | $\times 10^{24}$ |
| Nov. 10   | TN         | …                 | …       | …              | …         | …       | 6.6   |
| Nov. 14-15| MUSE       | $6.8 \times 10^{-14}$ | 1.1     | $1.4 \pm 0.1$  | 4.2       | $3.2 \pm 0.3$ | …    |
| Nov. 17   | TN         | …                 | …       | …              | …         | …       | 7.2   |
| Nov. 25   | TN         | $< 4.4 \times 10^{-16}$ | $< 2.0$ | …              | …         | …       | 6.2   |
| Nov. 26   | MUSE       | $7.3 \times 10^{-14}$ | 1.1     | $1.5 \pm 0.1$  | 4.8       | $3.4 \pm 0.3$ | …    |
| Nov. 26   | TS         | $< 4.3 \times 10^{-16}$ | $< 2.0$ | …              | …         | …       | 6.9   |

**NOTE**: The measured $C_2$ and CN fluxes differ between TRAPPIST and MUSE because of the measurement technique. TN/T5 fluxes are per arcsec$^2$ measured at a projected radial distance from the nucleus equivalent to 10,000 km at the comet. MUSE fluxes are total integrated fluxes through a circular aperture of 10") radius.

4. DISCUSSION

2I’s $C_2$ production has started in earnest (Fig. 3, upper left panel), given our high signal-to-noise prominent detection of $C_2$ (Fig. 2). In contrast, Fig. 3 (lower left panel) shows the CN production rate of 2I was stable within uncertainties between the end of September and the end of November. The higher CN production rate measurement on September 20 was under challenging conditions, since the sky background at this time was high; the SNR of Fitzsimmons et al. (2019) is much better than the marginal detection of Kareta et al. (2019). Records of the CN production rate at distances of several au are still sparse for dynamically new comets, though some have shown slow-increasing behaviour on inward approach (Whipple 1978).

The production of $C_2$ relative to that of CN has increased relatively quickly in the coma of 2I. Fig. 4 (left panel) shows that the transition can be placed in the second week of November. It may be that a new source of $C_2$, such as sublimation of organic-rich grains or another parent molecule, turned on once the comet came closer to the Sun. Cochran et al. (2012) found that $C_2$/CN production rate ratios are constant with heliocentric distance (see their Fig. 10). In contrast, Langland-Shula & Smith (2011) concluded from their much smaller population snapshot that the $C_2$/CN in the coma of comets tends to increase as the heliocentric distance diminishes, with a best-fit power-law index of $2.2 \pm 0.6$. However, most of their measurements were within 2 au. Thus, the fast increase of 2I’s production rate ratio may be notable: 2I was depleted in $C_2$ on October 13, in comparison to comets observed at the same heliocentric distance (Opitom et al. 2019b). A suitable comparison may be C/2009 P1 Garradd. This comet had a sudden increase in $C_2$ between 2.47 and 2.00 au inbound (McKay 2013), together with a huge change in CO/H$_2$O during its apparition (Feaga et al. 2014). Unlike 2I (Fitzsimmons et al. 2019), however, C/2009 P1 was unusual in that it was an exceptionally dusty comet. One interpretation of the change in composition of the coma is that the subsurface layers of 2I that are now contributing to its activity are less carbon-depleted than 2I’s uppermost layer. In this scenario, inbound sublimation removed the $C_2$-depleted layer. This would imply that our November observations of the coma displays a more representative volatile composition. It is also possible that a $C_2$-rich region has been recently exposed, implying a heterogeneity of the nucleus.

There have been few rates of change of the $C_2$/CN production rates measured for individual Solar System comets outside 2 au. Langland-Shula & Smith (2011)’s four Q($C_2$)/Q(CN) measurements beyond 2 au are from only two different comets$^5$. Intriguingly, Schulz et al.

$^5$ 017P and C/1995 O1 (Hale-Bopp)
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Figure 2. Detections in the MUSE spectra in Fig. 1: C$_2$ on 14-15 November (top), C$_2$ on 26 November (middle), and NH$_2$ on 26 November (lower). For C$_2$, observational data are shown in blue, the green spectra are fits computed with a fluorescence equilibrium. The observed NH$_2$ (0,10,0) spectrum is shown in blue, with the gaussian fits to the component emission lines in red. Note that this is the NH$_2$ (0,3,0) band in modern notation as explained by (Cochran & Cochran 2002) (1998) reported a strong evolution in Q(C$_2$)/Q(CN) for comet 46P/Wirtanen, with the comet being C$_2$ depleted at 2 au, but having a normal abundance ratio at 1 au. However, Fink & Combi (2004) found this may be explained by varying Haser model parameters. Thus, it is hard to robustly say if 2I’s inbound abundance ratio change with $r_H$ is unusually rapid. The lack of suitable Solar System comparison data reflects the challenge of measuring C$_2$ at heliocentric distances greater than a few au. Additionally, the parameters (cf. Table 2) and techniques used for computing production rates vary in the literature, and critically, these techniques are only resilient up to about 2 au. Acquiring and analysing comet gas production rates in a uniform manner, particularly in detail when comets are inbound between 3 and 2 au, will be a fruitful goal for 8m+ telescopes in the future — particularly given the expected increase in the rate of interstellar object discovery with the advent of the Rubin Observatory’s$^6$ surveying (Moro-Martín et al. 2009; Cook et al. 2016; Trilling et al. 2017). We encourage the community to try to measure 2I’s gas production ratios as often as possible through and beyond 3 au, to see if the behaviour is symmetric.

Comparing the ratio of C$_2$ to CN production in 2I’s coma is useful to define its relationship to Solar System comet populations. Using a similar model and model parameters as we use in this work, A’Hearn et al. (1995) define a carbon-chain depleted comet as one with log[Q(C$_2$)/Q(CN)] < −0.18. Based on their non-detections or weak detections of C$_2$, previous studies concluded that 2I is depleted in carbon-chain species (Fig 4, right panel), similar to some Solar System comets (Kareta et al. 2019; Opitom et al. 2019b; Lin et al. 2019). According to A’Hearn et al. (1995)’s definition of carbon-chain depletion occurring at log[Q(C$_2$)/Q(CN)] ≤ −0.21, 2I is still carbon-chain depleted at the epochs we measure, but not nearly as much as was first thought (Fig. 4, right panel). In our Solar System, both Oort-family and Jupiter-family comets show carbon-chain depletion consistent with 2I’s depletion. Therefore, 2I is not directly analogous to any one dynamical family of comets. Unfortunately, it will not be possible to identify a likely region of origin in its star’s protoplanetary disk via comparison with the formation of Solar System comets.

The detection of NH$_2$ in the MUSE data is significant, because NH$_2$ is a dissociation product of NH$_3$, which is a primary nitrogen reservoir in solar system comets. NH$_2$ is prominent in our spectra, yielding a ratio for 2I of Q(NH$_2$)/Q(CN)=2.7. Only a handful of optical studies of Solar System comet composition include measurements of the NH$_2$ production rates: Beaver et al. (1990) (6 comets at 0.65-1.8 au), Fink (2009) (50 comets), and Cochran et al. (2012) (26 comets

$^6$ Formerly known as the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope.
Figure 3. Pre-perihelion production rates of C\(_2\) (upper) and CN (lower) in 2I/Borisov in 2019 September–November; its perihelion is 2019 December 8. The left two panels show the measurements and upper limits in Fitzsimmons et al. (2019), Kareta et al. (2019), Opitom et al. (2019b), Lin et al. (2019), and this work. The dark blue shaded region in the bottom left panel shows the continuous upper and lower limit measurements provided in Kareta et al. (2019) for the production of CN during this period. The right two panels show our observations with MUSE, Trappist North and Trappist South.

Figure 4. Pre-perihelion ratio of the production rates of C\(_2\) and CN in 2I/Borisov in 2019 September–November; its perihelion is 2019 December 8. We show the measurements and upper limits in Fitzsimmons et al. (2019), Kareta et al. (2019), Opitom et al. (2019b), Lin et al. (2019), and this work as a function of 2I/Borisov’s heliocentric distance in the left panel. The two black points show the ratios measured with the observations with MUSE on November 14-15 and November 25, when both CN and C\(_2\) are detected at high SNR. In the right panel, the purple histograms show the ratio of production rates for comets in the sample presented in A’Hearn et al. (1995). The solid lines indicate the measured values and upper limits for Borisov, with the same color scheme as in the left panel. The black dashed line indicates the commonly accepted definition for carbon depleted comets, log[Q(C\(_2\))/Q(CN)] ≤ -0.18.

with NH\(_2\) detections that were observed on at least three nights, although with some overlap with the sample of Fink (2009)). Fig. 5 shows that the NH\(_2\) to CN production ratio that we measure for 2I at 2.02 au of log[Q(NH\(_2\))/Q(CN)] = 0.43 is higher than almost all of the comets in the Cochran et al. (2012) and Fink (2009) data sets, with the exception only of comets 102P and C/1988 Y1. Cochran et al. (2012) report a mean log production rate ratio with respect to CN of 0.09 ± 0.25 for the 26 comets with NH\(_2\) in their restricted dataset; thus 2I is within 1.4σ. While there is no notable trend of the NH\(_2\)/CN production ratio currently known between 1 and 2 au, we note that for Fink (2009)’s data set, only two comets have NH\(_2\) production rates measured beyond 2 au (one is relatively rich and one is poor in NH\(_2\)), and for Cochran et al. (2012), there are no values of the NH\(_2\)/CN ratio beyond 2 au. The current statistics are insufficient to refine the comparison.
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Figure 5. Ratio of the production rates of NH\(_2\) and CN for the comets with NH\(_2\) detections reported by Fink (2009); Cochran et al. (2012). The bin size is larger than the measurement uncertainties, where they exist. Only two comets (labelled) have a higher ratio than 2I/Borisov.

of 2I’s NH\(_2\)/CN production ratio more finely relative to a dynamical origin as Oort or Jupiter family comets. Comparison to literature values requires care, because the MUSE spectrum has been extracted close to the nucleus (within 10 arcsec), and NH\(_2\) has a much shorter lifetime than C\(_2\) and CN, while usually long-slit spectra are extracted on a larger area (∼1 arcmin). Nuclei size should also be considered, as at 0.2–0.5 km, 2I is smaller than most well-studied comets to date. Nevertheless, 2I is relatively rich in NH\(_2\) compared to the available bulk of Solar System comets.

The kinship of 2I’s physical properties implies an origin system that had a planetesimal-forming disk with many chemical similarities to our own. Many difficulties remain in linking the span of processes from disk to comets. Our own system’s cometary populations appear largely homogeneous, with subtle compositional variation (c.f. Cochran et al. 2012). Identifying nuanced differences that could produce variation like the NH\(_2\) enrichment we observe in 2I will be an ongoing task.

5. CONCLUSION

We report the detection of C\(_2\), NH\(_2\) and the red bandhead of CN in 2I/Borisov, the first interstellar object detected passing through the Solar System with prominent cometary activity. We present measurements from the MUSE ESO/VLT integral-field spectrograph taken on three nights in November 2019. These measurements are the first of a larger observing program that is monitoring 2I through its perihelion passage. We combine these data with complementary observations from the two TRAPPIST telescopes in order to constrain the production rates of various species in the coma of 2I. The CN production rates measured near-simultaneously from the violet and red bandheads of CN emission are consistent within uncertainties. As of 2019 November 26, the dust continuum of 2I has a spectral slope in the optical of 11.0 ± 0.2 %/10\(^3\) Å, consistent with earlier reports. The C\(_2\) production of 2I has activated, and a changing C\(_2\)/CN production ratio is apparent. At this epoch, 2I is only slightly depleted in C\(_2\) at Q(C\(_2\))/Q(CN)=0.61, but it is rich in NH\(_2\) relative to almost all Solar System comets, at Q(NH\(_2\))/Q(CN)=2.7. The known sample of Solar System comets observed at 2 au and beyond is sufficiently small to hamper comparison, particularly in the production rates for NH\(_2\) relative to that of CN in carbon-chain depleted comets. 2I’s chemical composition retains many similarities to the broader population of Solar System comets.

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