

A deep search for large complex organic species toward IRAS16293-2422 B at 3 mm with ALMA

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ABSTRACT

Context. Complex organic molecules (COMs) have been detected ubiquitously in protostellar systems. However, at shorter wavelengths (~ 0.8 mm), it is generally more difficult to detect larger molecules than at longer wavelengths (~ 3 mm) because of the increase in millimeter dust opacity, line confusion, and unfavorable partition function.

Aims. We aim to search for large molecules (more than eight atoms) in the Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array (ALMA) Band 3 spectrum of IRAS 16293-2422 B. In particular, the goal is to quantify the usability of ALMA Band 3 for molecular line surveys in comparison to similar studies at shorter wavelengths.

Methods. We used deep ALMA Band 3 observations of IRAS 16293-2422 B to search for more than 70 molecules and identified as many lines as possible in the spectrum. The spectral settings were set to specifically target three-carbon species such as i- and n-propanol and glycerol, the next step after glycolaldehyde and ethylene glycol in the hydrogenation of CO. We then derived the column densities and excitation temperatures of the detected species and compared the ratios with respect to methanol between Band 3 (~ 3 mm) and Band 7 (~ 1 mm, Protostellar Interferometric Line Survey) observations of this source to examine the effect of the dust optical depth.

Results. We identified lines of 31 molecules including many oxygen-bearing COMs such as CH_3OH , CH_2OHCHO , $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, and $\text{c-C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}$ and a few nitrogen- and sulfur-bearing ones such as HOCH_2CN and CH_3SH . The largest detected molecules are gGg-(CH_2OH)₂ and CH_3COCH_3 . We did not detect glycerol or i- and n-propanol, but we do provide upper limits for them which are in line with previous laboratory and observational studies. The line density in Band 3 is only ~ 2.5 times lower in frequency space than in Band 7. From the detected lines in Band 3 at a $\gtrsim 6\sigma$ level, $\sim 25 - 30\%$ of them could not be identified indicating the need for more laboratory data of rotational spectra. We find similar column densities and column density ratios of COMs (within a factor ~ 2) between Band 3 and Band 7.

Conclusions. The effect of the dust optical depth for IRAS 16293-2422 B at an off-source location on column densities and column density ratios is minimal. Moreover, for warm protostars, long wavelength spectra (~ 3 mm) are not only crowded and complex, but they also take significantly longer integration times than shorter wavelength observations (~ 0.8 mm) to reach the same sensitivity limit. The 3 mm search has not yet resulted in the detection of larger and more complex molecules in warm sources. A full deep ALMA Band 2 – 3 (i.e., $\sim 3 - 4$ mm wavelengths) survey is needed to assess whether low frequency data have the potential to reveal more complex molecules in warm sources.

Key words. Astrochemistry – Stars: low-mass – Stars: protostars – ISM: abundances – ISM: molecules

1. Introduction

In the interstellar medium (ISM) complex organic molecules (COMs), defined as species with at least six atoms containing carbon (Herbst & van Dishoeck 2009), are particularly prominent in the protostellar phase. Although other phases of star formation such as the prestellar phase (e.g., Bacmann et al. 2012; Jiménez-Serra et al. 2016; McGuire et al. 2020; Scibelli & Shirley 2020) and the later protoplanetary disk phase (Öberg et al. 2015; Walsh et al. 2016; Booth et al. 2021; Brunken et al. 2022) show detections of these species, COMs are more easily detectable in the line-rich protostellar envelopes due to their higher temperatures (e.g., Blake et al. 1987; Belloche et al. 2013; Bergner et al. 2017; van Gelder et al. 2020; Nazari et al. 2021; Yang et al. 2021; McGuire 2022; Bianchi et al. 2022; Hsu et al. 2022).

Many COMs, including species with more than eight atoms, are expected to form in ices under laboratory conditions (ethanol – $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, Öberg et al. 2009; Chuang et al. 2020; Fedoseev et al. 2022; aminomethanol – $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, Theulé et al. 2013; glycerol – $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, Fedoseev et al. 2017; 1-

propanol – $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, Qasim et al. 2019a,b; glycine – $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$, Ioppolo et al. 2021). However, there is a lot of debate regarding the ice or gas-phase formation of particular COMs (e.g., Ceccarelli et al. 2022). Two examples of these species are formamide (NH_2CHO) and acetaldehyde (CH_3CHO) for which both gas and ice formation pathways are suggested (e.g., Jones et al. 2011; Barone et al. 2015; Vazart et al. 2020; Chuang et al. 2020, 2021, 2022; Fedoseev et al. 2022; Garrod et al. 2022). To obtain clues as to the formation mechanism of COMs from an observational perspective, it is possible to search for the solid state signatures of COMs in ices (Schutte et al. 1999; Öberg et al. 2011) with telescopes such as the *James Webb Space Telescope* (Yang et al. 2022; McClure et al. 2023; Rocha et al. in prep.) using laboratory spectra available from, for example, the Leiden Ice Database for Astrochemistry (Rocha et al. 2022) and to examine the gas-phase correlations between different COMs in large samples of sources (Belloche et al. 2020; Coletta et al. 2020; Jørgensen et al. 2020; Nazari et al. 2022a; Taniguchi et al. 2023; Chen et al. 2023). However, observations and models show that physical effects such as the source structure or dust optical depth could affect the snowline locations,

42 gas-phase emission, and column density correlations of simple
 43 and complex molecules (Jørgensen et al. 2002; Persson et al.
 44 2016; De Simone et al. 2020; Nazari et al. 2022b; Murillo et al.
 45 2022a; Nazari et al. 2023a,b). Hence, interpretations of COM
 46 formation routes based on gas-phase observations can be af-
 47 fected by these physical factors. For example, an anticorrelation
 48 between column densities of two species (or a large scatter in the
 49 column density ratios) could have a physical origin rather than a
 50 chemical origin.

51 Among the low-mass protostars, the IRAS16293-2422
 52 (IRAS16293 hereafter) triple protostellar system (Wootton 1989;
 53 Maureira et al. 2020) is one of the closest protostars, and one
 54 of the richest and most well-studied objects from a chemical
 55 perspective. The first detection of methanol (CH_3OH ; the sim-
 56 plest COM) toward a low-mass protostar was carried out by van
 57 Dishoeck et al. (1995) for this system. Since then, its chem-
 58 istry and in particular the COMs in this system have been stud-
 59 ied in more detail (Cazaux et al. 2003; Butner et al. 2007;
 60 Bisschop et al. 2008; Ceccarelli et al. 2010; Jørgensen et al.
 61 2011; Jørgensen et al. 2012; Kahane et al. 2013; Jaber et al.
 62 2014). More recently, the Protostellar Interferometric Line Sur-
 63 vey (PILS; Jørgensen et al. 2016) studied IRAS16293 in Band
 64 7 (~329.147 – 362.896 GHz) of the Atacama Large Millime-
 65 ter/submillimeter Array (ALMA). This survey detected many
 66 COMs for the first time in the ISM, adding further information
 67 on complexity in space (Coutens et al. 2016; Lykke et al. 2017;
 68 Calcutt et al. 2018a; Jørgensen et al. 2018; Manigand et al. 2019;
 69 Manigand et al. 2021; Coutens et al. 2022).

70 However, a limitation of higher-frequency observations of
 71 ALMA (~330 GHz) is the higher degree of line blending. The
 72 reason is that for observations probing the same gas, the line
 73 width – although constant in velocity space – increases in fre-
 74 quency space (Jørgensen et al. 2020). Therefore, the detection of
 75 larger COMs with more than eight atoms, which have relatively
 76 weak lines, is expected to be easier at lower frequencies. More-
 77 over, the heavier molecules have their Boltzmann distribution
 78 peak at lower frequencies than the lighter molecules at the same
 79 excitation temperature, and thus their lines are stronger at lower
 80 frequencies and they are more easily detected at long wavelength
 81 observations. On the other hand, the Boltzmann peak moves to
 82 the higher frequencies for higher temperatures (see Fig. 2 of
 83 Herbst & van Dishoeck 2009). Therefore, if the large molecules
 84 are thermally sublimated in the inner hot regions around the pro-
 85 tostar (tracing warm or hot regions), it is difficult to observe these
 86 larger species even at low frequencies (although favored), unless
 87 the data are sensitive enough, which can be achieved at the ex-
 88 pense of the angular resolution and longer integration times. The
 89 combination of the increase in line width in frequency space and
 90 the Boltzmann distribution peak of the lighter molecules being
 91 at higher frequencies also lead to spectra being more crowded,
 92 and thus it is more difficult to detect large molecules at high fre-
 93 quencies.

94 Moreover, dust optical depth effects could be an impor-
 95 tant issue at higher-frequency ALMA Bands 6 (~240 GHz) and
 96 7 (~330 GHz). This is because of the larger dust opacity of
 97 ~1 mm-sized grains at shorter wavelengths (i.e., higher frequen-
 98 cies). For example, López-Sepulcre et al. (2017) found that NGC
 99 1333 IRAS 4A1 in Perseus does not host any COMs when
 100 searched for with ALMA and the Plateau de Bure Interferom-
 101 eter. However, later, De Simone et al. (2020) detected methanol
 102 around this source at longer wavelengths with the Very Large
 103 Array (VLA). Another example is the ring-shaped structure of
 104 methanol around the dust continuum in the massive protostellar
 105 system 693050 (also known as G301.1364-00.2249) observed

by van Gelder et al. (2022b) at ~220 GHz with ALMA, which
 106 indicates dust attenuation on-source.
 107

For this work, we used the deep Band 3 ALMA observa-
 108 tions of IRAS16293 B to search for larger species (more than
 109 eight atoms). This dataset was specifically optimized to hunt for
 110 molecules such as glycerol and i- and n-propanol. Although the
 111 main aim is to specifically hunt for large molecules, we identi-
 112 fied as many molecules as possible from the Cologne Database
 113 for Molecular Spectroscopy (CDMS; Müller et al. 2001; Müller
 114 et al. 2005) and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory database (JPL;
 115 Pickett et al. 1998) in our data. We fit the spectrum to derive
 116 the column densities and excitation temperatures of the detected
 117 species and we compared our results with those of PILS in
 118 Band 7. In particular, we examined whether dust attenuation is
 119 important for column densities and their ratios with respect to
 120 methanol (typically used as a reference species).
 121

The paper is structured such that the observations are ex-
 122 plained in Sect. 2. The results including the detected species and
 123 their column densities and excitation temperatures are given in
 124 Sect. 3. We discuss our findings, in particular the comparison
 125 with the PILS results in Sect. 4. Finally, we present our conclu-
 126 sions in Sect. 5.
 127

2. Observations and methods

2.1. Data

This paper uses the data of IRAS16293 B taken with ALMA in
 130 Band 3 (project code: 2017.1.00518.S; PI: E. F. van Dishoeck).
 131 For more information on the data calibration, reduction, and
 132 imaging, as well as the first results on the gas accretion flow
 133 in the IRAS16293 system, readers can refer to Murillo et al.
 134 (2022b); here we give a brief description of the data. We used
 135 the data with the configuration C43-4, which were calibrated
 136 with the CASA pipeline (McMullin et al. 2007) and then self-
 137 calibrated with CASA. Continuum subtraction was done on the
 138 self-calibrated image datacubes using STATCONT (Sánchez-
 139 Monge et al. 2018).
 140

The data have an angular resolution of $\sim 0.9'' \times 0.7''$, which is
 141 larger than that of PILS ($\sim 0.5''$). The frequency ranges covered
 142 were ~ 90.59 – 91.41 GHz (continuum), ~ 93.14 – 93.20 GHz,
 143 and ~ 103.28 – 103.52 GHz. After conversion of the flux to
 144 brightness temperature, the rms found from line-free regions in
 145 each spectral window was ~ 0.1 K, ~ 0.3 K, and 0.2 K (compara-
 146 ble to PILS), respectively, following a 171.7 minute on-source
 147 integration time. The spectral resolution was 0.805 km s^{-1} ,
 148 0.049 km s^{-1} , and 0.088 km s^{-1} . Given that the lines have a full
 149 width at half maximum (FWHM) of ~ 1 – 2 km s^{-1} , some lines
 150 are not fully resolved in the continuum window. The frequency
 151 range was optimized to cover transitions of larger species such
 152 as glycerol as well as i- and n-propanol. It also serendipitously
 153 covered transitions from other oxygen- and nitrogen-bearing
 154 COMs including glycolaldehyde (CH_2OHCHO), propanal (g-
 155 $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CHO}$), and glyccolonitrile (HOCH_2CN). The spectrum of
 156 IRAS16293 B (Fig. 1) was extracted from the same $0.5''$ offset
 157 position from the continuum peak of B that was used in many
 158 of the works from ALMA-PILS ($\alpha_{J2000} = 16^{\text{h}}32^{\text{m}}22^{\text{s}}.58$ and
 159 $\delta_{J2000} = -24^{\circ}28'32.8''$, Coutens et al. 2016; Jørgensen et al.
 160 2018; Calcutt et al. 2018b). Maps of a few common species trac-
 161 ing cold gas structures are presented in Murillo et al. (2022b).
 162

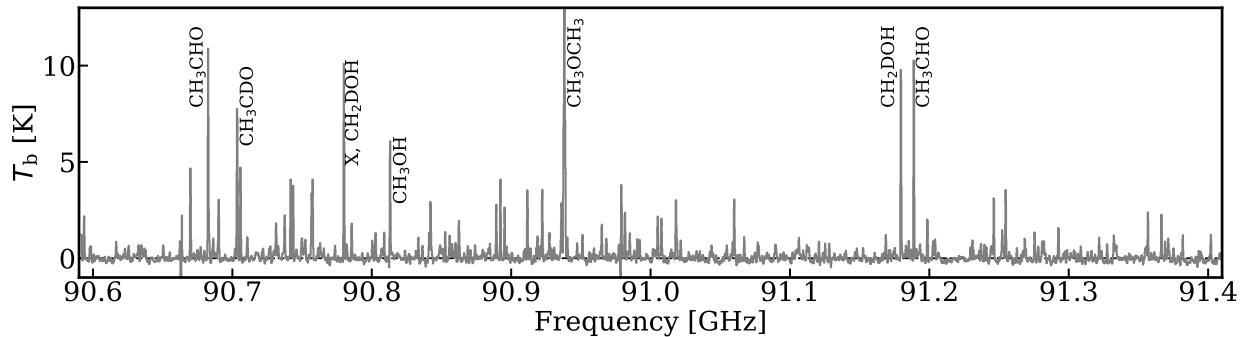


Fig. 1: Spectrum of IRAS16293 B Band 3 data for the continuum window. A few strong lines are highlighted; for the full line identification and fitting, readers can refer to Fig. B.1. We note that "X" indicates a line that has not been identified yet and that was not (fully) fitted with the considered molecules for this work. The spectrum of IRAS16293 B is line rich even at ALMA Band 3 wavelengths (~ 3 mm).

163 2.2. Spectral modeling

164 For this work, we identified as many molecules as possible us-
 165 ing the CASSIS¹ spectral analysis tool (Vastel et al. 2015). We
 166 consider a molecule as detected if it has at least three lines at
 167 a peak of the $\geq 3\sigma$ level. We also report column densities of
 168 the molecules that have one or two detected lines without any
 169 overprediction of the emission in the spectrum. These column
 170 densities are only tentative and not as robust as those found for
 171 molecules with many detected lines because of the limited fre-
 172 quency coverage, but they should be reliable for the most abun-
 173 dent and common molecules such as $^{13}\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$. Using CAS-
 174 SIS, we fit for the identified molecules. In the fitting procedure,
 175 the spectrum was considered as a whole; and all the lines of
 176 a molecule were fitted simultaneously assuming local thermo-
 177 dynamic equilibrium (LTE) conditions. The fitting followed a
 178 similar procedure as the fit-by-eye method used in Nazari et al.
 179 (2022a). This includes varying the column densities (N) and
 180 excitation temperatures (T_{ex}) in the LTE models to produce a
 181 synthetic spectrum that matches the data (for more informa-
 182 tion on this process, see below). The line lists were taken from
 183 the CDMS (Müller et al. 2001; Müller et al. 2005) or the JPL
 184 database (Pickett et al. 1998). Appendix A gives more informa-
 185 tion on the spectroscopic studies used for our assignments and
 186 Table B.2 presents the transitions covered in the data.

187 In the fitting process, the FWHM was first fitted for the
 188 unblended line(s) of each molecule. Then it was fixed to that
 189 value when the column density and excitation temperature were
 190 being determined. The FWHM for all considered species is
 191 $\sim 1.8 \pm 0.5 \text{ km s}^{-1}$, except for (formic acid) t-HCOOH, which
 192 is slightly lower (i.e., $\sim 1 \text{ km s}^{-1}$). The typical FWHM here is
 193 $\sim 1.5 - 2$ times larger than the typical FWHM found in PILS
 194 ($\sim 1 \text{ km s}^{-1}$). However, the spectral resolution for the continuum
 195 spectral window (i.e., the major spectral window where most
 196 lines lie; Fig. B.1) is $\sim 0.8 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ in this work. This implies
 197 that not all lines are spectrally resolved. Therefore, the higher
 198 FWHM measured here could be due to this low spectral reso-
 199 lution. The excitation temperature was only fitted if there were
 200 enough (≥ 2) detected lines of a molecule with a range of E_{up}
 201 (e.g., $\sim 100 - 400 \text{ K}$). The typical uncertainty on the excitation
 202 temperature is $\sim \pm 50 \text{ K}$. If not enough lines with a range of
 203 E_{up} were detected, the temperature is fixed to 100 K, which is
 204 similar to excitation temperatures assumed or found for many

species in PILS (Lykke et al. 2017; Calcutt et al. 2018b; Jørgensen et al. 2018). The exceptions to this rule were t-HCOOH and NH₂CHO. Only one line was detected for each of these two molecules and their temperatures were fixed to 300 K to be consistent with PILS (Coutens et al. 2016; Jørgensen et al. 2018). Moreover, for the isotopologues for which a determination of the excitation temperature was not possible, the temperature was fixed to that of the other isotopologues with a determined T_{ex} . Deuterated methanol, CH₂DOH, has three detected lines, with upper energy levels of $\sim 10 \text{ K}$, $\sim 100 \text{ K}$, and $\sim 400 \text{ K}$. It was not possible to fit all three lines of this molecule with a single excitation temperature. Therefore, we adopted the same temperature as the methanol isotologue that has the most lines detected (i.e., CHD₂OH). However, this temperature fits the $\sim 100 \text{ K}$ line better than the other two. For aGg'-(CH₂OH)₂, we note that again a single temperature cannot fit all of its lines. In particular, the line at 90.593 GHz with $E_{\text{up}} = 19 \text{ K}$ gets overestimated regardless of the temperature assumed. This could be because of this line being (marginally) optically thick; therefore, we ignored this line and fixed the temperature to that of gGg'-(CH₂OH)₂. A similar two-component temperature structure was found for glycolonitrile (HOCH₂CN) toward IRAS 16293 B (Zeng et al. 2019). Using this method the rest of the lines are explained reasonably well (i.e., within $\sim 20 - 30\%$; see Fig. B.1).

The column density was always treated as a free parameter. The uncertainty on column densities was measured from the same method explained in Nazari et al. (2022a) and the typical uncertainty from the fits is on the order of 20%. Figure B.1 shows the final fitted model for each molecule. As this figure shows, there are still unidentified lines in the spectrum (see Sect. 3.1 for more details). In this process, the source velocity was fixed to $V_{\text{lsr}} = 2.7 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ and a beam dilution of unity was assumed resulting in our column densities being representative of those within a beam. This is different from the assumption in PILS where the source size was set to $0.5''$. Nevertheless, this assumption does not change the conclusions as long as the lines are optically thin. This is because only the number of molecules and their ratios are of interest here. The number of molecules (N) is constant regardless of the source size assumed. The number of molecules is equal to $N \times A$, where A is the emitting area. Hence a decrease in the emitting area increases the fitted column densities and vice versa such that the number of molecules stays the same as long as the lines stay optically thin (also see van Gelder et al. 2022a; Nazari et al. 2023c). However, we note that

¹ <http://cassis.irap.omp.eu/>

with this assumption, we ignored any potential differences between the emitting areas of various molecules. This assumption can only be improved with higher angular resolution data than presented in this work.

3. Results

3.1. Deep search and the considered species

The spectrum of IRAS16293 B at ~ 3 mm wavelengths is line rich and crowded (see Fig. 1 for an overview). In total, 16 molecules were detected and 15 were tentatively detected (see Table 1). Ratios of the detected molecules with respect to methanol are presented in the left panel of Fig. 2 (see Sect. 4.2.3 for a discussion on the comparison with PILS). Among these species, many "standard" COMs such as methanol (CH_3OH), ethanol ($\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$), ethyl cyanide ($\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$), acetaldehyde (CH_3CHO), methyl formate (CH_3OCHO), and dimethyl ether (CH_3OCH_3) with some of their isotopologues are apparent. The frequency range did not cover transitions of CH_3CN and HNCO or their isotopologues. We also detected one carbon chain molecule, cyanoacetylene (HCCCN). It should be noted that the frequency range of the observations covers HC_5N transitions, but this carbon chain was not detected toward IRAS16293 B. It was, however, detected $\sim 12''$ off-source to the west of IRAS16293 B (Murillo et al. 2022b).

This dataset was specifically taken to search for large species due to the expected lower line density and line confusion in Band 3 in comparison with Band 7 used for PILS. Moreover, at the same excitation temperature, heavier molecules have their Boltzmann distribution peak at lower frequencies, which increases the chance of detecting them in Band 3. Particularly, the frequency windows were selected to search for glycerol ($\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$) and propanol ($\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH}$). Iso-propanol ($i\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH}$) and normal-propanol ($n\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH}$) have been detected previously in the ISM (Belloche et al. 2022; Jiménez-Serra et al. 2022), although not yet in IRAS16293 B (Taquet et al. 2018). In addition to these molecules, we searched for and detected large and complex species such as aGg'- and gGg'-ethylene glycol ($\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2$, glycolaldehyde (CH_2OHCHO), and acetone (CH_3COCH_3).

Table B.1 presents the upper limits of the molecules we searched for but do not detect, including glycerol and iso-propanol. The largest molecule that we searched for is cyanonaphthalene ($\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{CN}$; McNaughton et al. 2018) and its upper limit is given in Table B.1. Figures 3, B.2, and B.3 present the lines of g-Isopropanol, Ga-n-propanol, and G'Gg'gg'-Glycerol with the model upper limits. We note that in Fig. 3, the lines that seem to agree well with the data in the first two panels are well explained with other molecules (see the cyan line as the total fitted model for the detected or tentatively detected species), and thus they could not be the lines of g-Isopropanol. Moreover, the line at around 91.345 GHz overestimates the data. The ratio of measured upper limits with respect to methanol are presented in the right panel of Fig. 2. The ratios span a range of ~ 5 orders of magnitude from $\sim 10^{-6}$ to ~ 0.1 , which is similar to the range seen for the detected molecules (left panel of Fig. 2).

The line density of the lines detected at $\gtrsim 6\sigma$ level in Band 3 (~ 100 GHz) data is one per ~ 8.5 MHz (see Fig. B.1 for the variations in line density across the frequency range), while the line density is one per ~ 3.5 MHz in Band 7 (~ 345 GHz; Jørgensen et al. 2016). Therefore, as expected, the spectrum has a lower line density in Band 3 than Band 7, although only by a factor of ~ 2.5 , resulting in a relatively line-rich spectrum still. Although

Table 1: Fitted parameters for detected and tentatively detected Band 3 species toward IRAS 16293 B.

Species	N (cm $^{-2}$)	T_{ex} (K)	$N_X/N_{\text{CH}_3\text{OH}}$	# Detected lines
$^{13}\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$	$1.2^{+0.4}_{-0.2} \times 10^{17}$	130^{+30}_{-20}	$1.5^{+0.7}_{-0.4} \times 10^{-2}$	2
CH_2DOH	$1.5^{+0.1}_{-0.3} \times 10^{17}$	[170]	$1.8^{+0.6}_{-0.5} \times 10^{-2}$	3
CHD_2OH	$1.9^{+0.4}_{-0.3} \times 10^{17}$	170^{+40}_{-40}	$2.3^{+0.9}_{-0.6} \times 10^{-2}$	9
CD_3OH	$5.6^{+0.7}_{-0.9} \times 10^{16}$	[170]	$6.9^{+2.4}_{-1.8} \times 10^{-3}$	1
CH_3CHO	$3.5^{+0.2}_{-0.4} \times 10^{16}$	70^{+20}_{-10}	$4.3^{+1.5}_{-1.0} \times 10^{-3}$	3
$^{13}\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$	$2.1^{+0.3}_{-0.3} \times 10^{15}$	[100]	$2.6^{+0.9}_{-0.7} \times 10^{-4}$	2
CH_2DCHO	$4.0^{+0.5}_{-0.5} \times 10^{15}$	[100]	$4.9^{+1.7}_{-1.2} \times 10^{-4}$	2
CH_3CDO	$5.0^{+2.0}_{-2.0} \times 10^{15}$	110^{+30}_{-30}	$6.1^{+3.2}_{-2.8} \times 10^{-4}$	3
CHD_2CHO	$3.0^{+0.5}_{-0.8} \times 10^{15}$	[100]	$3.7^{+1.4}_{-1.2} \times 10^{-4}$	3
CH_3COOH	$1.0^{+0.6}_{-0.2} \times 10^{16}$	170^{+30}_{-70}	$1.2^{+0.8}_{-0.4} \times 10^{-3}$	3
CH_2OHCHO	$4.6^{+0.6}_{-0.6} \times 10^{16}$	280^{+20}_{-40}	$5.6^{+2.0}_{-1.4} \times 10^{-3}$	6
$^{13}\text{CH}_2\text{OHCHO}$	$\sim 2.0 \times 10^{15}$	[280]	$\sim 2.4 \times 10^{-4}$	2
CHDOHCHO	$2.5^{+0.8}_{-0.8} \times 10^{15}$	120^{+50}_{-50}	$3.1^{+1.5}_{-1.2} \times 10^{-4}$	4
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	$6.2^{+0.8}_{-0.7} \times 10^{16}$	170^{+20}_{-20}	$7.6^{+2.7}_{-1.8} \times 10^{-3}$	5
$a\text{-a-CH}_2\text{DCH}_2\text{OH}$	$2.4^{+0.5}_{-0.3} \times 10^{16}$	[170]	$3.0^{+1.1}_{-0.7} \times 10^{-3}$	1
$a\text{-CH}_3\text{CHDOH}$	$2.1^{+0.4}_{-0.3} \times 10^{16}$	[170]	$2.5^{+1.0}_{-0.6} \times 10^{-3}$	3
CH_3OCH_3	$8.5^{+2.5}_{-2.5} \times 10^{16}$	100^{+20}_{-20}	$1.0^{+0.5}_{-0.4} \times 10^{-2}$	10
CH_3OCHO	$1.0^{+0.1}_{-0.2} \times 10^{17}$	140^{+20}_{-30}	$1.2^{+0.4}_{-0.4} \times 10^{-2}$	10
$a\text{Gg}'\text{-}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2$	$\sim 1.4 \times 10^{17}$	[160]	$\sim 1.7 \times 10^{-2}$	15
$g\text{Gg}'\text{-}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2$	$5.0^{+1.7}_{-1.4} \times 10^{16}$	160^{+40}_{-40}	$6.1^{+2.9}_{-2.1} \times 10^{-3}$	15
D_2CO	$6.9^{+0.6}_{-0.6} \times 10^{15}$	[100]	$8.5^{+2.9}_{-1.9} \times 10^{-4}$	1
HCCCN	$6.2^{+0.9}_{-0.8} \times 10^{13}$	[100]	$7.6^{+2.8}_{-1.8} \times 10^{-6}$	1
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$	$1.4^{+0.2}_{-0.1} \times 10^{16}$	[100]	$1.8^{+0.7}_{-0.4} \times 10^{-3}$	1
NH_2CHO	$5.6^{+1.2}_{-1.1} \times 10^{16}$	[300]	$6.8^{+2.7}_{-1.9} \times 10^{-3}$	1
CH_3COCH_3	$1.6^{+0.6}_{-0.5} \times 10^{16}$	130^{+20}_{-20}	$2.0^{+1.0}_{-0.7} \times 10^{-3}$	17
t-HCOOH	$7.7^{+1.1}_{-1.1} \times 10^{16}$	[300]	$9.5^{+3.4}_{-2.4} \times 10^{-3}$	1
c-C ₂ H ₄ O	$5.5^{+0.7}_{-0.5} \times 10^{15}$	[100]	$6.7^{+2.4}_{-1.5} \times 10^{-4}$	2
c-C ₂ H ₃ DO	$1.2^{+0.2}_{-0.2} \times 10^{15}$	[100]	$1.5^{+0.5}_{-0.4} \times 10^{-4}$	2
CH_3SH	$4.5^{+0.5}_{-0.7} \times 10^{15}$	[100]	$5.5^{+1.9}_{-1.4} \times 10^{-4}$	2
HOCH_2CN	$1.0^{+0.1}_{-0.1} \times 10^{15}$	[100]	$1.2^{+0.4}_{-0.3} \times 10^{-4}$	2

Notes. Measured column densities toward the $0.5''$ offset position from B in a $\sim 1''$ beam. If a source size of $0.5''$ was assumed, these column densities would increase by a factor of five (i.e., $\frac{0.5^2+1^2}{0.5^2}$). The major isotopologue of methanol was detected, but its column density was calculated by scaling the $^{13}\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ column density by $^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C} = 68$ (Milam et al. 2005). The FWHM for all molecules is $\sim 1.8 \pm 0.5$ km s $^{-1}$. Species whose excitation temperature is fixed have their temperature given in square brackets. The right-most column gives an estimate of the number of relatively unblended lines that were detected for each molecule. Those detected with only one line should be taken with caution. However, we note that all of these species are detected in PILS (see the text for references).

many lines ($\sim 70\%$) in the Band 3 spectrum of IRAS16293 B were identified, we could not associate any simple or complex species to $\sim 25 - 30\%$ of lines at the $\gtrsim 6\sigma$ level. Potentially more high-resolution laboratory spectra are needed to identify those lines. This is particularly important for the (doubly) deuterated isotopologues of known COMs and larger COMs with more than eight atoms.

3.2. Fitting results for the detected species

Derived column densities and excitation temperatures are given in Table 1. The measured excitation temperatures span a range

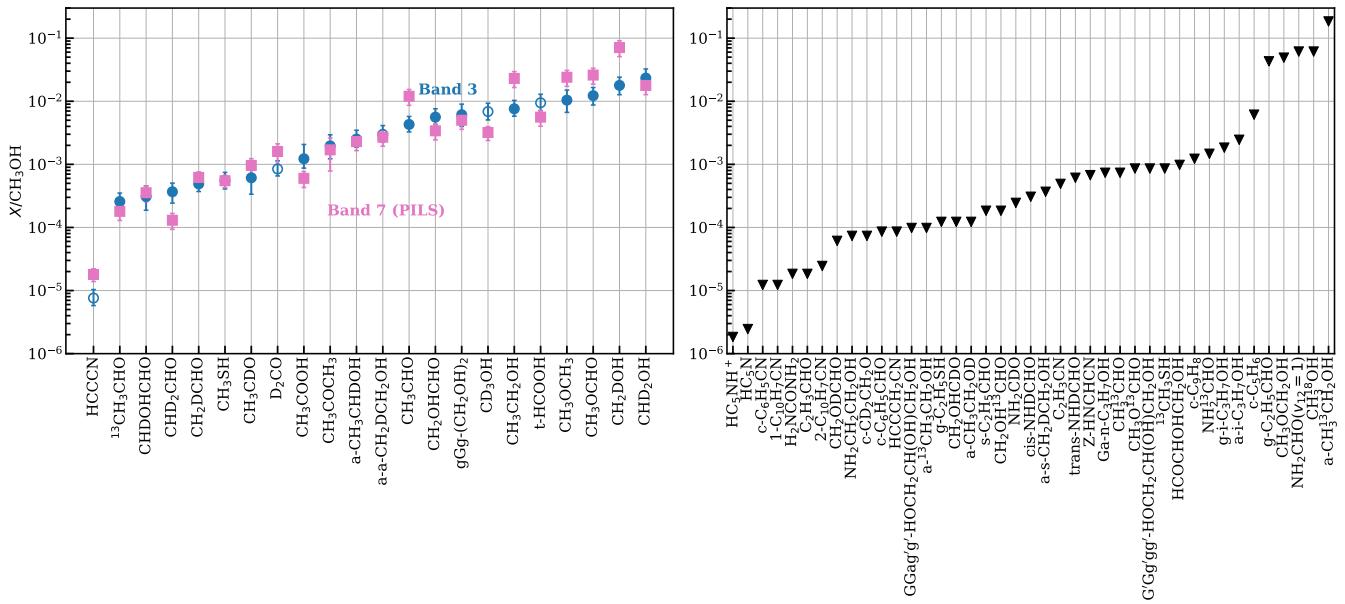


Fig. 2: Column density ratios of detected species and upper limits with respect to methanol. Left: Column density ratios for the detected species with respect to methanol for our Band 3 data (blue). The same ratios from PILS in Band 7 (pink) are also shown for comparison (see the text for references). The hollow symbols show the species that only have one detected line. Right: Ratios of the upper limits measured in this work (Table B.1) with respect to methanol. In both panels, the species are ordered from left to right by increasing Band 3 ratios with respect to methanol.

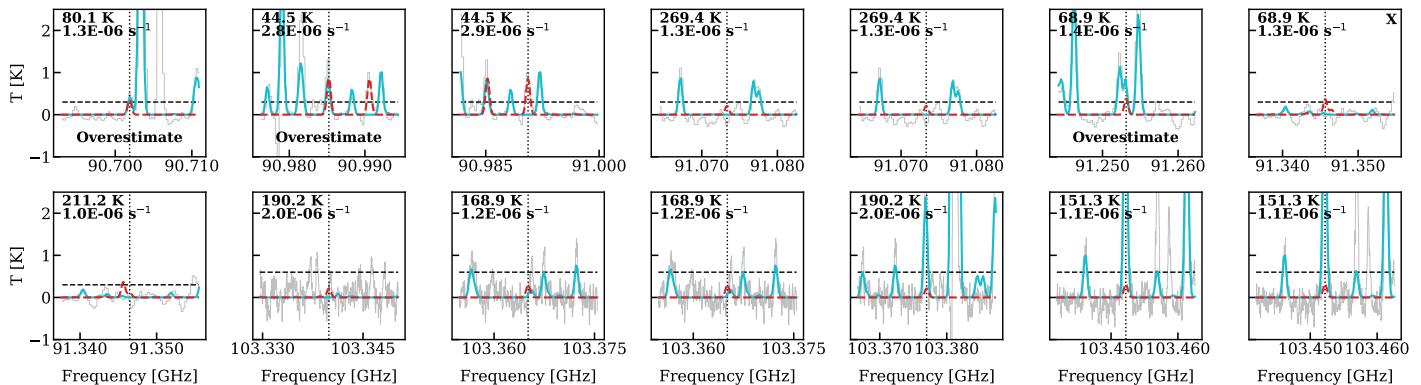


Fig. 3: Lines of g-Isopropanol and the model for its upper limit in red dashed lines ($1.5 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$). Gray is the data and cyan is the total fitted model from the detected and tentatively detected species. The vertical dotted lines show the transition frequency of each line. The E_{up} and A_{ij} are printed in the top left of each panel. The line that was used to find the 3σ upper limit is indicated by an "X" in the top right. The horizontal dashed lines show the 3σ level. Only lines with $A_{ij} > 10^{-6} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and $E_{\text{up}} < 300 \text{ K}$ are shown.

between ~ 50 and ~ 300 K. Figure B.4 presents the excitation temperatures where a determination was possible for molecules with sufficient detected lines. The species on the x-axis are roughly ordered by increasing binding energies in the ice from left to right (Minissale et al. 2022; Ligerink & Minissale 2023). The error bars are too large to robustly confirm whether there is any correlation between the excitation temperature and binding energy.

The column densities measured here span a range of ~ 4 orders of magnitude. The most abundant molecule is methanol, after that (and its isotopologues), CH_3OCHO and CH_3OCH_3 were found to be the second and third most abundant species as found in many other protostellar systems (Coletta et al. 2020; Chen et al. 2023). The column density of CH_3OH was determined by scaling the $^{13}\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ column density by $^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$ of 68 (Milam

et al. 2005) and was found to be $8.2 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ in the $\sim 1''$ beam. We note that the $^{13}\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ lines used for measurement of column density of this molecule are relatively weak and hence optically thin. They either have a large E_{up} (~ 500 K) or a low A_{ij} ($\sim 6 \times 10^{-8} \text{ s}^{-1}$). Therefore, $^{13}\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ in this study should robustly determine the column density of the major isotopologue without the need for $\text{CH}_3^{18}\text{OH}$. The least abundant molecule at the $0.5''$ offset location is HCCCN with a column density of $6.2 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (see Murillo et al. 2022b for its map).

3.3. Glycolonitrile and ethylene oxide

Here we focus on the tentative detection of HOCH₂CN (glycolonitrile) and c-C₂H₄O (ethylene oxide). These two molecules

347 are among the less common species studied toward protostars
 348 in Table 1. Glycolonitrile is an interesting interstellar molecule
 349 to study given that it is a rarely observed prebiotic molecule.
 350 Ethylene oxide is an interesting molecule because it is the only
 351 species in Table 1 with a cyclic structure.

352 Glycolonitrile was detected toward IRAS 16293 B using
 353 lower frequency ($\lesssim 266$ GHz) observations than PILS (Zeng
 354 et al. 2019). Later it was also detected in PILS by Ligterink et al.
 355 (2021), mainly toward the half-beam offset position ($\sim 0.25''$ off-
 356 set from the continuum peak) and not the full-beam offset pos-
 357 ition ($0.5''$ offset). It is interesting that in the Band 3 data,
 358 HOCH₂CN was tentatively detected toward the full-beam off-
 359 set position of PILS. This could be due to the larger beam size of
 360 the Band 3 observations and the inclusion of the hotter gas close
 361 to the protostar in the beam given that the binding energy of this
 362 molecule is relatively high ($\sim 10\,400$ K; Ligterink & Minissale
 363 2023).

364 Our tentative column density ratio of HOCH₂CN/CH₃OH
 365 ($\sim 10^{-4}$) agrees well with what Ligterink et al. (2021) found
 366 for this source in Band 7. Moreover, our column density for
 367 HOCH₂CN, after correction for beam dilution (see Sect. 4.2.2),
 368 is within a factor of about two of what Zeng et al. (2019)
 369 found for their warm component of the same source from their
 370 Band 3 data. Moreover, glycolonitrile has been (tentatively)
 371 detected toward other objects such as the Serpens SMM1-a
 372 protostar and the G+0.693-0.027 molecular cloud with simi-
 373 lar HOCH₂CN/CH₃OH ratios of a few 10^{-4} (Requena-Torres
 374 et al. 2006; Ligterink et al. 2021; Rivilla et al. 2022). A recent
 375 study searched for its minor isotopologues in IRAS16293B and
 376 SMM1-a, but it resulted in non-detections (Margulès et al. 2023).

377 Ethylene oxide has been detected toward several objects,
 378 mainly high-mass protostars, but also pre-stellar cores and the
 379 comet 67P (Dickens et al. 1997; Nummelin et al. 1998; Ikeda
 380 et al. 2001; Requena-Torres et al. 2008; Bacmann et al. 2019;
 381 Drozdovskaya et al. 2019). This molecule has also been detected
 382 toward IRAS16293 A and B by PILS (Lykke et al. 2017; Mani-
 383 gand et al. 2020). The ratio for ethylene oxide to methanol from
 384 this work is $\sim 7 \times 10^{-4}$, which agrees well with the ratio from
 385 PILS of $\sim 3 - 6 \times 10^{-4}$ (Lykke et al. 2017; Jørgensen et al. 2016,
 386 2018). Its deuterated species were studied and detected toward
 387 IRAS16293 B by Müller et al. (2023a,b). We also tentatively de-
 388 tected one of its deuterated species, c-C₂H₃DO, in our Band 3
 389 data. The ratio of this molecule with respect to methanol in our
 390 data is $\sim 1 - 2 \times 10^{-4}$ which agrees well with the same ratio in
 391 PILS ($\sim 9 \times 10^{-5}$; Jørgensen et al. 2018; Müller et al. 2023a).

392 4. Discussion

393 4.1. Dust optical depth

394 For this section we calculated the continuum optical depth
 395 at ~ 348.815 GHz (corresponding to ALMA Band 7) and at
 396 ~ 91 GHz (corresponding to ALMA Band 3). The continuum op-
 397 tical depth as a zeroth-order approximation is given by (see Riv-
 398 illa et al. 2017 and van Gelder et al. 2022b)

$$399 \tau_\nu = -\ln\left(1 - \frac{F_\nu}{\Omega_{\text{beam}} B_\nu(T_{\text{dust}})}\right), \quad (1)$$

400 where F_ν is the continuum flux density within the beam, $\Omega_{\text{beam}} =$
 401 $\pi\theta_{\min}\theta_{\max}/(4\ln(2))$ is the beam solid angle with θ_{\min} and θ_{\max} as
 402 the beam minor and major axes, B_ν is the Planck function, and
 403 T_{dust} is the dust temperature. We took the continuum image of
 404 the PILS survey at $\nu \sim 348.815$ GHz from the ALMA archive and

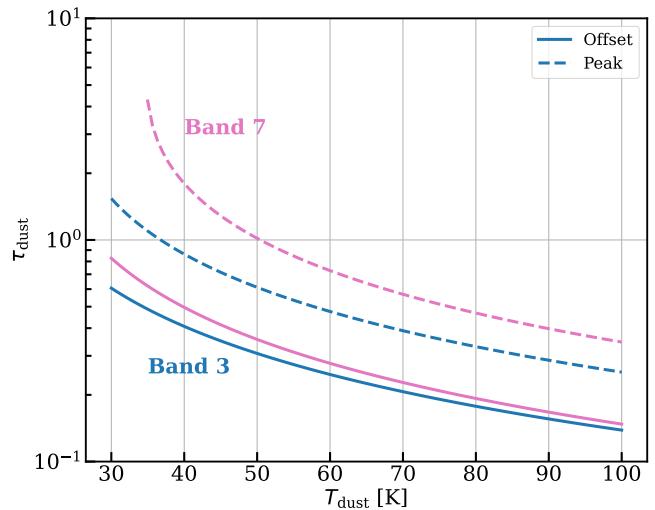


Fig. 4: Continuum optical depth as a function of temperature at the peak of the continuum (dashed) and the $0.5''$ offset position where the spectrum was extracted (solid line). Blue shows the optical depth for the Band 3 continuum at a frequency of ~ 91 GHz and pink shows the PILS continuum at a frequency of ~ 348.815 GHz.

404 found F_ν to be within the beam of those observations at the peak
 405 of the continuum and at the $\sim 0.5''$ offset position where the spec-
 406 trum was extracted. For this measurement we used CASA (Mc-
 407 Mullin et al. 2007) version 6.5.2.26 and found the continuum
 408 flux density to be ~ 1.16 Jy beam $^{-1}$ and ~ 0.55 Jy beam $^{-1}$ at the
 409 peak and the offset position. We did the same for the Band 3 data
 410 at a frequency of ~ 91 GHz and found the Band 3 continuum flux
 411 density to be $\sim 9.07 \times 10^{-2}$ Jy beam $^{-1}$ and $\sim 5.25 \times 10^{-2}$ Jy beam $^{-1}$
 412 at the peak and the offset positions, respectively. Next, we cal-
 413 culated τ_{dust} for a range of dust temperatures that are feasible for
 414 IRAS16293B as suggested by Jacobsen et al. (2018).

415 Figure 4 presents the continuum optical depth for the var-
 416 ious temperatures. The temperature of the inner regions based
 417 on models of Jacobsen et al. (2018) is ~ 90 K. At 90 K, both the
 418 PILS and Band 3 peak continuum are marginally optically thick
 419 with the PILS continuum having an optical depth of ~ 1.5 times
 420 larger. However, at the location off-source, the dust optical depth
 421 for the PILS continuum is almost the same as that of Band 3,
 422 which is ~ 0.15 . Therefore, it is safe to assume that the dust at
 423 the offset location at $T_{\text{dust}} = 90$ K is almost completely optically
 424 thin in Band 3 and Band 7 datasets. Even assuming the unreal-
 425 istic worst case scenario of $T_{\text{dust}} = 30$ K in Fig. 4 and assuming
 426 that all the dust is in a column between the observer and the
 427 protostar, the difference between Band 3 and Band 7 dust attenu-
 428 ation (i.e., $e^{-\tau}$) is around 25% at the offset location at most.

429 4.2. Comparison with PILS

430 In this section we compare the excitation temperatures and col-
 431 umn densities of the same molecules detected in the PILS Band
 432 7 survey and this work.

433 4.2.1. Excitation temperature

434 The measured excitation temperatures are presented in Fig. B.4.
 435 The species are roughly ordered by increasing binding energy (a

measure of how strongly bound a molecule is in ices) from left to right. However, given that the uncertainties are relatively large, the number of detected lines for each species is small, and the lines are biased toward lower E_{up} ; it is not possible to identify a clear trend between the binding energies (or sublimation temperatures) and excitation temperatures. Another effect that can complicate the picture and change Fig. B.4 is that the molecules with lower binding energies than water are expected to desorb with water if initially mixed with it (Collings et al. 2004; Busch et al. 2022; Garrod et al. 2022). This would be in line with the measured excitation temperatures of the molecules toward the left hand side of Fig. B.4 being at around ~ 100 K (i.e., the desorption temperature of water). Therefore, a strong trend might not be expected in Fig. B.4.

Nevertheless, our excitation temperatures mostly agree with those found by Jørgensen et al. (2018) for IRAS16293 B. The only exceptions are CH_3OCHO and $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ where their excitation temperatures are found to be higher in PILS. This could be due to the lines that are covered in the Band 3 data having a lower E_{up} than those covered in the Band 7 data. For example, if the two lines of $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ with $E_{\text{up}} \sim 80 - 90$ K are ignored, a fit at $T_{\text{ex}} \sim 240$ K (i.e., agreeing with the PILS temperature) can match the brightness temperatures of the rest of the lines within $\sim 40 - 50\%$. Our excitation temperatures also agree well with what is found for the companion source, IRAS16293A, in PILS (Manigand et al. 2020).

4.2.2. Column density

Making a direct comparison of the column densities from PILS and this work should be done with caution due to the different beam sizes in the two sets of observations. Therefore, before comparison, column densities of Band 7 were corrected to match the Band 3 results. PILS studies use a source size of $0.5''$ in their analysis, while we found the column densities averaged over the Band 3 beam. Our assumption corresponds to the Band 3 emission filling the beam uniformly (i.e., $\theta_s \gg \theta_b$). The PILS column densities were converted to an average over the PILS beam (or filling the PILS beam uniformly) by multiplication with their beam dilution factor of $\frac{0.5^2}{0.5^2+0.5^2} = 0.5$. After this modification, we also investigated how the different beam sizes in PILS and our study can affect the comparison (assuming that the column densities are averaged over the respective beams). Figure B.5 presents a two-dimensional Gaussian distribution with two circular regions representing the beams of Band 3 and Band 7. Assuming a uniform beam, we calculated the mean in the two beams and found around a 10% difference between these two, which is smaller than the typical uncertainties on the column densities and it was thus ignored.

Figure 5 presents the column densities from PILS and this work after correction for beam dilution. The column densities of PILS are taken from Coutens et al. (2016) (NH_2CHO), Jørgensen et al. (2016) (CH_2OHCHO , CHDOHCHO , $\text{gGg-(CH}_2\text{OH)}_2$, and CH_3COOH), Calcutt et al. (2018b) ($\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$, HC_3N), Jørgensen et al. (2018) (CH_3OH , $^{13}\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$, CH_3CDO , CH_3CHO , CH_2DOH , $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, $\text{a-CH}_3\text{CHDOH}$, CH_3OCH_3 , CH_3OCHO , $\text{a-a-CH}_2\text{DCH}_2\text{OH}$, and t-HCOOH), Persson et al. (2018) (D_2CO), Manigand et al. (2020) (CH_2DCHO), Drozdovskaya et al. (2022) (CHD_2OH), Ilyushin et al. (2022) (CD_3OH), Drozdovskaya et al. (2018) (CH_3SH), Ferrer Asensio et al. (2023) (CHD_2CHO), and Lykke et al. (2017) (CH_3COCH_3). In addition, we did not include $^{13}\text{CH}_2\text{OHCHO}$ and $\text{gGg-(CH}_2\text{OH)}_2$ in Fig. 5 because our measured column

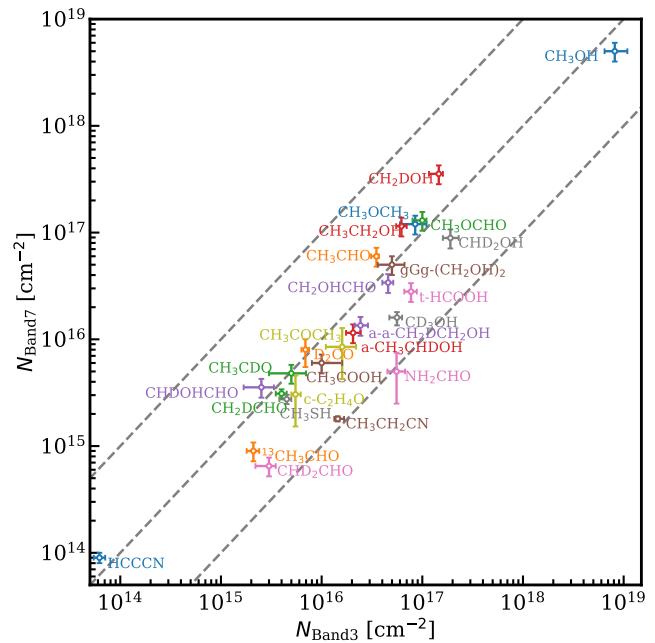


Fig. 5: Column density of the various molecules from the ALMA Band 7 observations (PILS; ~ 345 GHz) as a function of those from Band 3 (~ 100 GHz). Beam dilution was corrected for the column densities in this figure. Dashed lines present where the values of the y-axis are the same as the values of the x-axis, where they are ten times higher and ten times lower than the values of the x-axis.

densities are approximate. Moreover, the column density of CH_3COOH in PILS was found from old spectroscopic data (Jørgensen et al. 2016). To avoid a bias, we redid the fit to CH_3COOH in the Band 7 data using new spectroscopic data (Ilyushin et al. 2013; see Appendix A), and found that the column density in Jørgensen et al. (2016) was underestimated by a factor of about two. Therefore, in this work we refer to the updated column density of CH_3COOH using the new spectroscopic data ($\sim 1.2 \times 10^{16}$).

Figure 5 shows that the column densities from the Band 3 observations generally agree with those of PILS. There are a few data points where the Band 3 column densities are $\gtrsim 3$ times higher than those of Band 7. Among those molecules, NH_2CHO and $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$ seem to be outliers that have Band 3 column densities that are ten times higher than Band 7. However, because the column densities of these two molecules in this work were measured based on only one line, those values should be considered with caution. Therefore, we excluded these two molecules from further analysis.

Taking only the molecules with at least three detected lines in Band 3 (see Table 1), the average of (\log_{10} of) the Band 3 column densities weighted by the uncertainty on each data point is $4.4 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. This value for Band 7 column densities (measured using many more lines per molecule due to the larger frequency coverage) is $2.7 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. These two agree well within the uncertainties. Moreover, the scatter around the line of $N_{\text{Band}3} = N_{\text{Band}7}$ is a factor of 1.9 below the line and 1.8 above the line. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a tight, one-to-one correlation between the two column densities with a scatter of less than a factor of two. This agrees well with the low dust

527 optical depth found for the Band 3 and Band 7 observations at
 528 the offset location where the spectra were extracted.

529 4.2.3. Ratios

530 The column density ratios are normally more informative than
 531 absolute column densities because the latter depends on the
 532 beam and the assumed beam dilution factor. The left panel of
 533 Fig. 2 shows that the ratios with respect to methanol from Band
 534 3 agree well with those from Band 7 (PILS) for almost all
 535 molecules. Figure 6 presents the ratio between the Band 3 and
 536 Band 7 results for individual molecules. This figure shows, even
 537 more clearly, that the results from the Band 3 data (this work)
 538 generally agree within a factor of about two with the results from
 539 the Band 7 data. Four molecules show larger than a factor of two
 540 difference between the two datasets and they are marked with an
 541 ellipse. This could be due to the lines of these species becoming
 542 optically thick. This argument is more convincing for CH_3CHO
 543 and $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ given that there is good agreement between
 544 Band 3 and Band 7 results for their minor isotopologues. More-
 545 over, the value for CH_2DOH is likely uncertain given that no
 546 single temperature could be fitted to its lines and hence the as-
 547 sumed T_{ex} does not fit all its lines equally well in this work (see
 548 Sect. 2.2). The slight variations between the Band 3 and Band 7
 549 ratios could be due to the smaller number of lines covered in the
 550 Band 3 dataset compared with the PILS dataset, which also sets
 551 looser constraints on the excitation temperatures. Another factor
 552 in these variations could be the different beam sizes in the two
 553 datasets (see Sect. 4.2.2).

554 We found a good match between Band 3 and Band 7 data
 555 when comparing the ratios of the various COMs relative to
 556 methanol. The molecules that have column densities with a fac-
 557 tor of > 2 difference between Band 3 and Band 7 in Fig. 5 (i.e., t-
 558 HCOOH , CD_3OH , and CHD_2CHO) show good agreement (fac-
 559 tor of < 2) when their column density ratios with respect to
 560 methanol are compared between the two sets of observations.

561 4.3. Comparison with other studies

562 In this section we put some of the measured ratios (Fig. 2) in the
 563 context of other works. We mainly focus on the upper limit ratios
 564 because similar comparisons have been made in the PILS pa-
 565 pers between the measured column density ratios of IRAS 16293
 566 B and other sources. The ratios of aGg'- and gGg'-($\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2$
 567 to CH_3OH from our observations is between $\sim 4 \times 10^{-3}$ and
 568 $\sim 2 \times 10^{-2}$. The laboratory experiments and Monte Carlo simu-
 569 lations found the $(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2/\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ ratio to be $\sim 10^{-2} - 9 \times 10^{-2}$
 570 and $\sim 2 \times 10^{-2} - 4 \times 10^{-2}$ (Fedoseev et al. 2015), which agrees with
 571 our observations. Moreover, Fedoseev et al. (2017) found a ratio
 572 of glycerol/ethylene glycol upper limit of around 0.01 in labora-
 573 tory experiments which, from the ethylene glycol/methanol ratio
 574 of Fedoseev et al. (2015), gives a glycerol/methanol upper limit
 575 of between 10^{-4} and 9×10^{-4} . Our upper limit ratios of GGag'g'-
 576 and G'Gg'gg'-glycerol to methanol are $< 10^{-4}$ and $< 8 \times 10^{-4}$,
 577 which are on the same order of magnitude as reported in labora-
 578 tory experiments and Monte Carlo simulations (Fedoseev et al.
 579 2015, 2017).

580 Propanal was found to form n-propanol (Qasim et al.
 581 2019a,b), and both were not detected in the Band 3 data. How-
 582 ever, we note that propanal was detected toward IRAS 16293 B
 583 by PILS (Lykke et al. 2017) and Qasim et al. (2019a) found that
 584 the ratio of their upper limit ratio for n-propanol/propanal for
 585 IRAS 16293 B is consistent with their laboratory experiments.

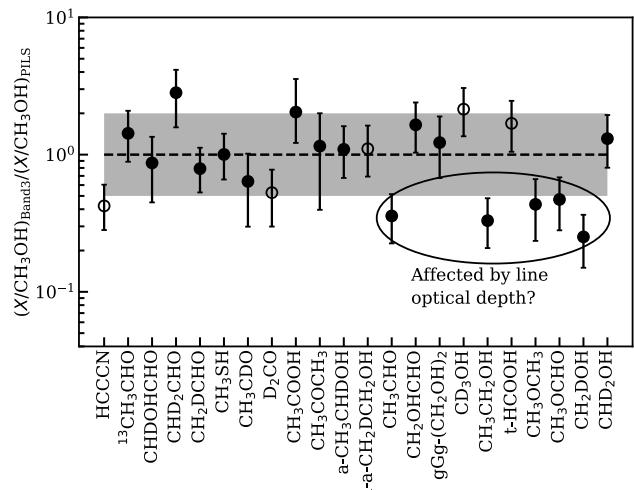


Fig. 6: Ratio between Band 3 and PILS column density ratios with respect to methanol (i.e., the ratio of blue to pink from the left panel of Fig. 2). The horizontal dashed line indicates where the ratio between Band 3 and PILS are the same. The shaded gray area indicates the region with a factor of two difference between Band 3 and PILS results. The species are ordered in the same way as in the left panel of Fig. 2. The hollow symbols show the species that have only one detected line.

Our upper limit ratio of Ga-n-propanol/methanol is $< 7 \times 10^{-4}$, which is a factor of about six lower than the detected ratio toward G+0.693-0.027 ($\sim 4 \times 10^{-3}$; Jiménez-Serra et al. 2022 and methanol from Rodríguez-Almeida et al. 2021). Our upper limit ratios of g-, a-Isopropanol, and Ga-n-propanol with respect to methanol agree within a factor of about two with those detected toward Sgr B2(N2b) (~ 0.002 ; Belloche et al. 2022). Band 3 ratios of s- and g-propanal/methanol are $< 2 \times 10^{-4}$ and < 0.04 , respectively. These are in agreement with the abundance ratios of propanal/methanol in TMC-1 (around 0.01, Agúndez et al. 2023) and PILS (around 2×10^{-4} ; Lykke et al. 2017). Moreover, the abundance of indene with respect to H_2 toward TMC-1 (Cernicharo et al. 2021) is on the same order of magnitude as our upper limit ratio of indene/ H_2 , assuming a lower limit on the H_2 column density of 10^{25} cm^{-2} from Jørgensen et al. (2016) for IRAS 16293 B. However, using the same lower limit column density for H_2 toward IRAS 16293 B, our upper limit abundances of 1-CNN, 2-CNN, and benzonitrile are a factor of about two to ten lower than what is found for TMC-1 (Gratier et al. 2016; McGuire et al. 2021).

The Band 3 upper limit ratio of urea/methanol is $< 2 \times 10^{-5}$, which is in-line and on the lower end of the observed range (either upper limit or detected) in the literature toward SgrB2 (Belloche et al. 2019), NGC 6334I (Ligterink et al. 2020), and G+0.693-0.027 systems (Zeng et al. 2023). The upper limit $\text{NH}^{13}\text{CHO}/\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ in this work is consistent with the detected ratios toward NGC 6334I (Ligterink et al. 2020; methanol from Bøgelund et al. 2018) and G+0.693-0.027 systems (Zeng et al. 2023; methanol from Rodríguez-Almeida et al. 2021). Moreover, the upper limit ratios of z-cyanomethanimine and glyceraldehyde to methanol toward G+0.693-0.027 (Jiménez-Serra et al. 2020) are consistent with our upper limit ratios. However, the ratio of ethanolamine/methanol toward this source (Rivilla et al. 2021) was found to be around one order of magnitude higher than the Band 3 upper limit measurement of IRAS 16293 B.

621 B. The discussed ratios in this section may be generally higher
 622 in G+0.693-0.027 than IRAS 16293 B. Given the small sample
 623 size and the upper limit nature of our results, it is not possible to
 624 draw further conclusions on the significance of these differences
 625 and similarities. This is particularly the case, because of the up-
 626 per limits reported here tend to depend on the assumed excitation
 627 temperature and more importantly the lines covered in our data.

628 5. Conclusions

629 We analyzed the deep ALMA Band 3 (\sim 100 GHz) data of
 630 IRAS16293 B in this work. We searched for large organic
 631 species in this dataset and derived the corresponding col-
 632 umn densities and excitation temperatures of various oxygen-
 633 , nitrogen-, and sulfur-bearing molecules. Below are the main
 634 conclusions of this work.

- 635 – The line density for lines detected at a $\gtrsim 6\sigma$ level in Band 3
 636 observations is one per \sim 8.5 MHz, which is only \sim 2.5 times
 637 lower than that of PILS: the spectrum is relatively rich and
 638 crowded even at \sim 3 mm observations.
- 639 – We detected around 31 molecules (including minor isotopo-
 640 logues), thereof \sim 15 tentatively, in the Band 3 dataset. These
 641 include O-bearing COMs such as CH₃OH, CH₂OHCHO,
 642 CH₃OCH₃, CH₃OCHO, gGg-(CH₂OH)₂, CH₃COCH₃, and
 643 c-C₂H₄O. We also tentatively detected a few N- and S-
 644 bearing species such as HOCH₂CN and CH₃SH.
- 645 – We searched for many large COMs among which are glycer-
 646 ol and isopropanol, but we did not detect them. The up-
 647 per limits on the 41 non-detected species are also provided,
 648 which generally agree with the previous laboratory experi-
 649 ments and observations.
- 650 – In the Band 3 spectrum, \sim 25 – 30% of all lines at the $\gtrsim 6\sigma$
 651 level were not identified. This points to the need for addi-
 652 tional spectroscopic information.
- 653 – We find good agreement between the column densities of
 654 Band 3 and Band 7 observations with a scatter of less than
 655 a factor of two. Moreover, the Band 3 ratios with respect to
 656 methanol agree within a factor of about two with those from
 657 the Band 7 observations.
- 658 – We conclude that around IRAS16293 B, the dust optical
 659 depth does not affect the column densities and the ratios
 660 of various molecules, especially for the spectrum extracted
 661 from a position off-source (where the dust column density is
 662 lower than on-source).

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Table A.1: Spectroscopic information

Name	Species	Catalog	References
Methanol	$^{13}\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$	CDMS	Xu & Lovas (1997)
Methanol	CH_2DOH	JPL	Pearson et al. (2012)
Methanol	CHD_2OH	CDMS	Drozdovskaya et al. (2022)
Methanol	CD_3OH	CDMS	Ilyushin et al. (2022)
Acetaldehyde	CH_3CHO	JPL	Kleiner et al. (1996)
Acetaldehyde	$^{13}\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$	CDMS	Margulès et al. (2015)
Acetaldehyde	CH_2DCHO	CDMS	Coudert et al. (2019)
Acetaldehyde	CH_3CDO	CDMS	Coudert et al. (2019)
Acetaldehyde	CHD_2CHO	JPL format	Ferrer Asensio et al. (2023)
Acetic acid	CH_3COOH	CDMS	Ilyushin et al. (2013)
Glycolaldehyde	CH_2OHCHO	CDMS	Müller 2021, unpublished
Glycolaldehyde	$^{13}\text{CH}_2\text{OHCHO}$	CDMS	Haykal et al. (2013)
Glycolaldehyde	CHDOHCHO	CDMS	Bouchéz et al. (2012)
Ethanol	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	CDMS	Pearson et al. (2008); Müller et al. (2016)
Ethanol	a-a- $\text{CH}_2\text{DCH}_2\text{OH}$	CDMS	Walters et al. (2015)
Ethanol	a- CH_3CHDOH	CDMS	Walters et al. (2015)
Dimethyl ether	CH_3OCH_3	CDMS	Endres et al. (2009)
Methyl formate	CH_3OCHO	JPL	Ilyushin et al. (2009)
aGg'-ethylene glycol	aGg'-(CH_2OH) ₂	CDMS	Christen et al. (1995); Christen & Müller (2003)
gGg'-ethylene glycol	gGg'-(CH_2OH) ₂	CDMS	Christen et al. (2001); Müller & Christen (2004)
Formaldehyde	D_2CO	CDMS	Dangoisse et al. (1978); Bocquet et al. (1999)
Cyanoacetylene	HCCN	CDMS	de Zafra (1971); Creswell et al. (1977); Yamada et al. (1995); Thorwirth et al. (2000)
Ethyl cyanide	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$	CDMS	Pearson et al. 1994; Fukuyama et al. 1996; Brauer et al. 2009
Formamide	NH_2CHO	CDMS	Kuklich & Nelson 1971; Hirota et al. 1974; Kryvda et al. 2009; Motiyenko et al. 2012
Acetone	CH_3COCH_3	JPL	Groner et al. (2002); Ordu et al. (2019)
Formic acid	t-HCOOH	CDMS	Winnewisser et al. (2002)
Ethylene oxide	c- $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}$	CDMS	Creswell & Schwendeman (1974); Hirose (1974); Medcraft et al. (2012)
Ethylene oxide	c- $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{DO}$	CDMS	Müller et al. (2023a)
Methanethiol	CH_3SH	CDMS	Zakharenko et al. (2019)
Glycolonitrile	HOCH_2CN	CDMS	Margulès et al. (2017)

Notes. For acetone, we use a corrected entry (Ordu et al. 2019) for the apparent issues seen in Lykke et al. (2017).

Appendix B: Additional plots and tables

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Figure B.1 presents the fitted models of each molecule to the Band 3 data, highlighting a number of lines that are yet to be determined. Figures B.2 and B.3 present the transitions of G-a-n-propanol and G'Gg'gg'-Glycerol with the models determining their upper limits in orange. The total fit to the detected and tentative molecules is also shown in cyan. Figure B.4 presents the excitation temperatures when a measurement was possible for Band 3 results (PILS temperatures are shown for comparison). Figure B.5 shows the comparison of Band 3 and Band 7 beams on top of a two-dimensional Gaussian distribution, representing the spatial extents of COMs (e.g., see Jørgensen et al. 2016). This was done to examine the difference between the mean flux in the two beams, which is around 10%. Table B.1 shows the upper limits found for the molecules searched for but not detected. Table B.2 presents the covered transitions of the (tentatively) detected molecules in the data.

964 Appendix A: Spectroscopic data

965 The spectroscopic information are summarized in Table A.1.
966 The vibrational correction factor is assumed as one for all
967 molecules except for the following species. The vibrational
968 correction factor of 1.457 was used for CH_2DOH at a tem-
969 perature of 300 K (Lauvergnat et al. 2009; Jørgensen et al.
970 2018). For CH_2OHCHO , a factor of 2.86 was adopted at 300K
971 to take the higher (than ground state) vibrational states into
972 account, which were calculated in the harmonic approxima-
973 tion. For $^{13}\text{CH}_2\text{OHCHO}$ and CHDOHCHO , a vibrational fac-
974 tor of 2.8 was used at a temperature of 300 K (Jørgensen et al.
975 2016). An upper limit vibrational factor of 2.824 at 300 K
976 (Durig et al. 1975; Jørgensen et al. 2018) was assumed for a-
977 a- $\text{CH}_2\text{DCH}_2\text{OH}$ and a- CH_3CHDOH . Moreover, following Jør-
978 gensen et al. (2018), we multiplied the column densities of these
979 two species by an additional factor of ~ 2.69 to account for the
980 presence of the gauche conformer. We assumed a vibration cor-
981 rection factor of 4.02 for aGg-(CH_2OH)₂ and gGg-(CH_2OH)₂
982 and added an additional factor of ~ 1.38 to include the contribu-
983 tion from the higher gGg conformer at 300 K (Müller & Christen
984 2004; Jørgensen et al. 2016). A vibrational correction factor of
985 1.09 at 100 K was used for HCCN (Mallinson & Fayt 1976;
986 Calcutt et al. 2018b). For $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$, a vibrational correction
987 factor of 1.113 was assumed at 100 K. A vibrational correction
988 factor of 1.5 was assumed for NH_2CHO at 300 K. For t-HCOOH,
989 a vibrational correction factor of 1.103 at 300 K was assumed
990 (Perrin et al. 2002; Baskakov et al. 2006; Jørgensen et al. 2018).

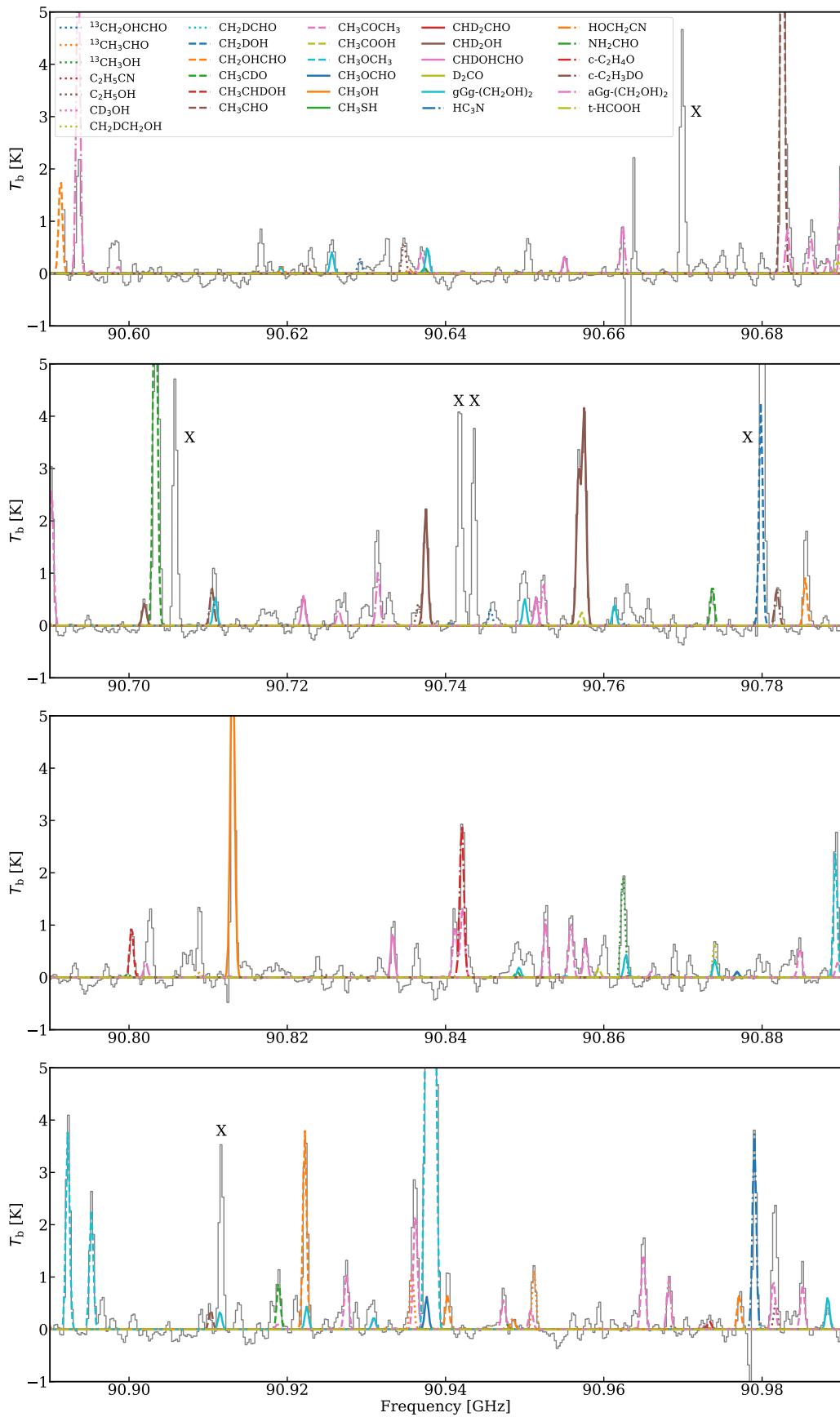


Fig. B.1: Fitted model for each molecule on top of the Band 3 data in gray. For readability, the y-axis limit was set to 5 K; however, no line was overestimated except those of methanol and one line of $\text{aGg}'-(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2$, which are potentially optically thick. The lines that have an intensity higher than 2 K (i.e., detected at a $\gtrsim 7 - 10\sigma$ level) but that were not identified are indicated by an "X".

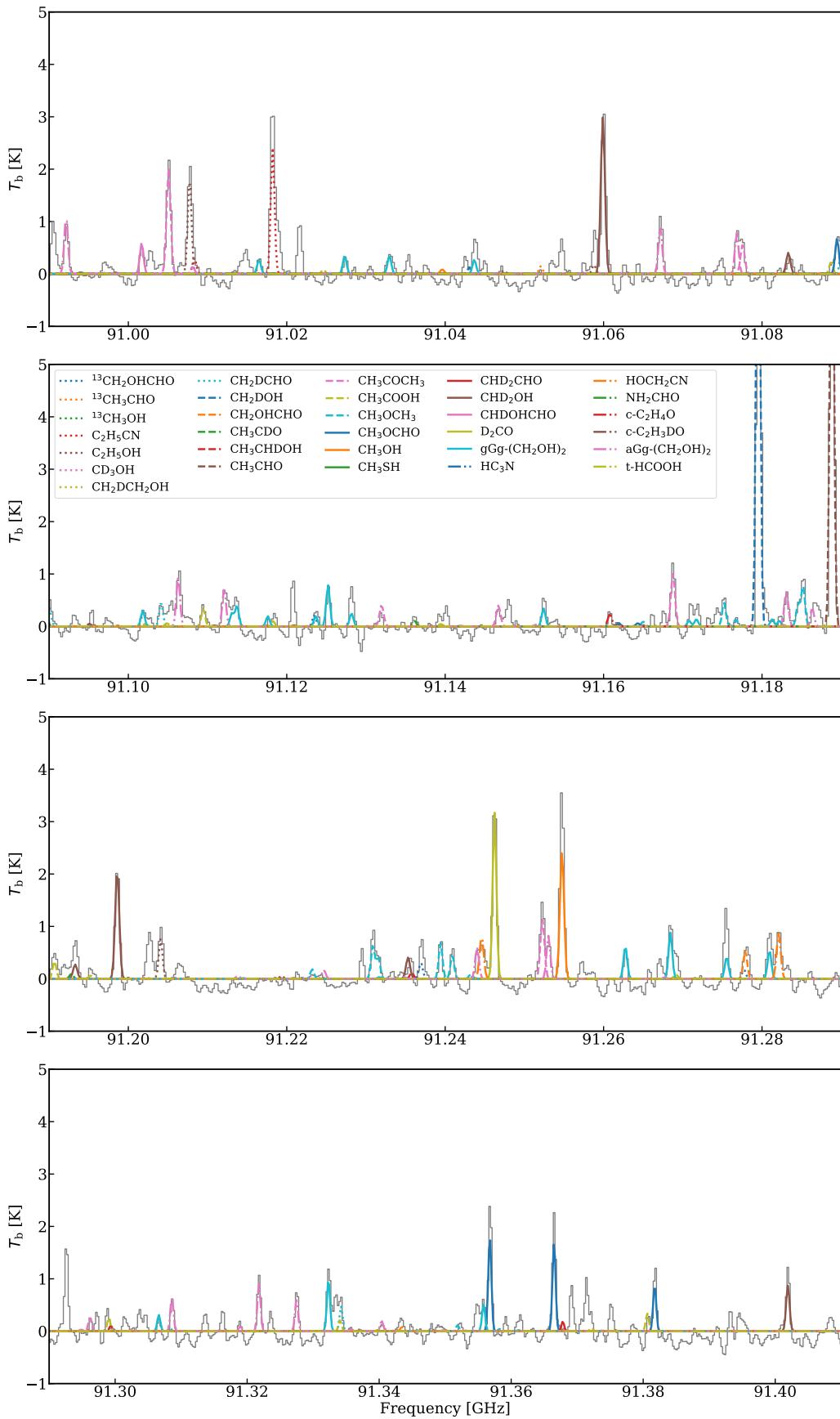


Fig. B.1: Continued

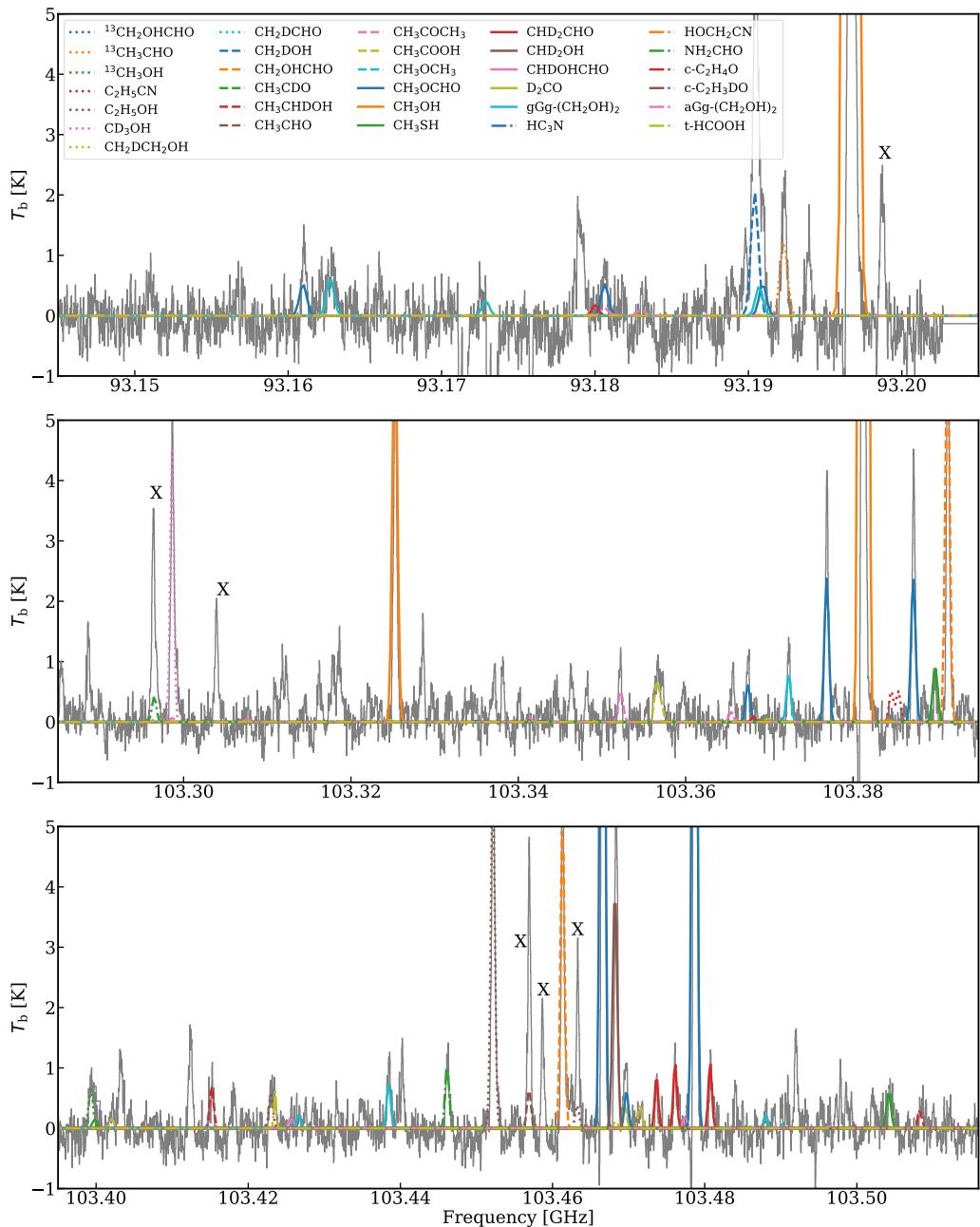


Fig. B.1: Continued

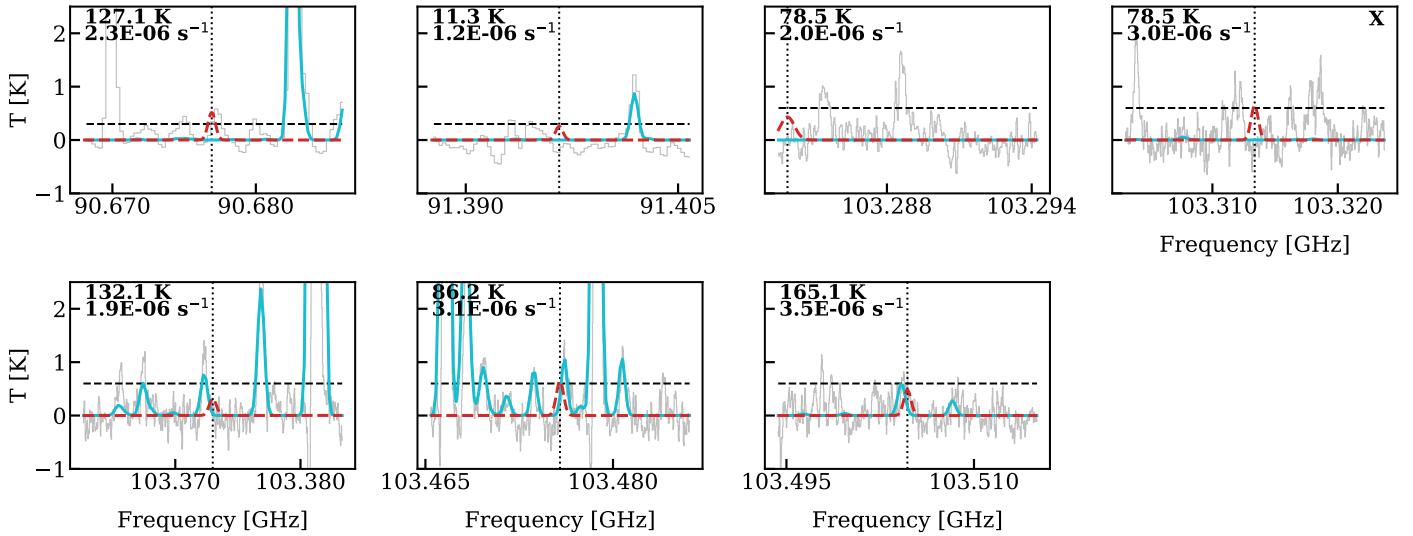


Fig. B.2: Lines of Ga-n-propanol and the model for its upper limit ($6 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-2}$) in red. The symbols are the same as in Fig. 3.

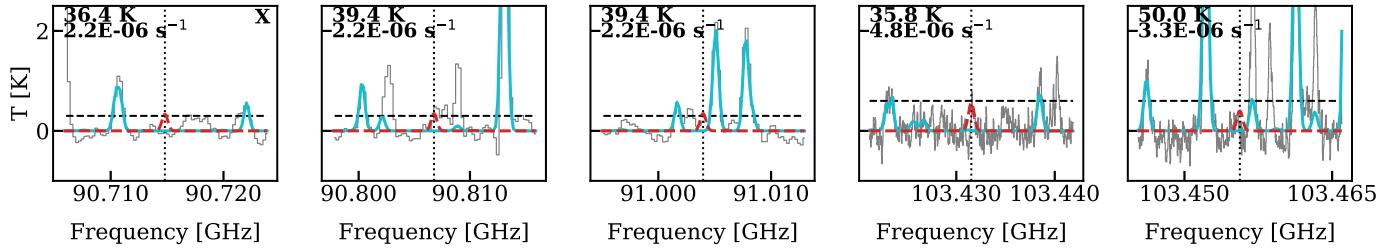


Fig. B.3: Lines of G'Gg'gg'-Glycerol and the model for its upper limit ($7 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-2}$) in red. The symbols are the same as in Fig. 3.

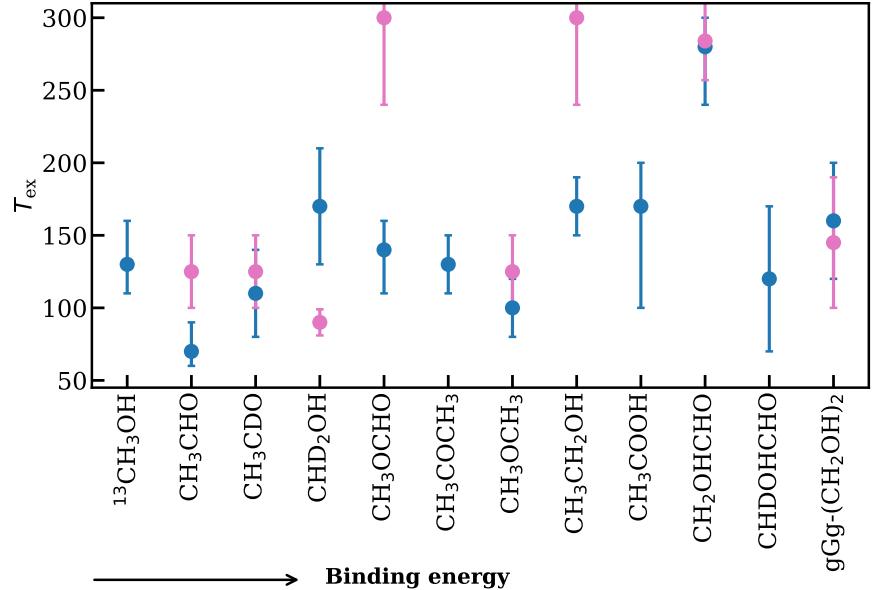


Fig. B.4: Excitation temperatures for molecules where a determination was possible. The species are ordered by their binding energies taken from Minissale et al. (2022) and Ligterink & Minissale (2023). The binding energy of the isotopologues was assumed to be the same as the major isotopologue. Band 3 results are shown in blue and Band 7 (PILS) in pink. PILS results with a fixed temperature are not shown. The temperatures for molecules from Jørgensen et al. (2018) are shown with either $300 \pm 60 \text{ K}$ or $125 \pm 25 \text{ K}$ depending on the group with which they were associated.

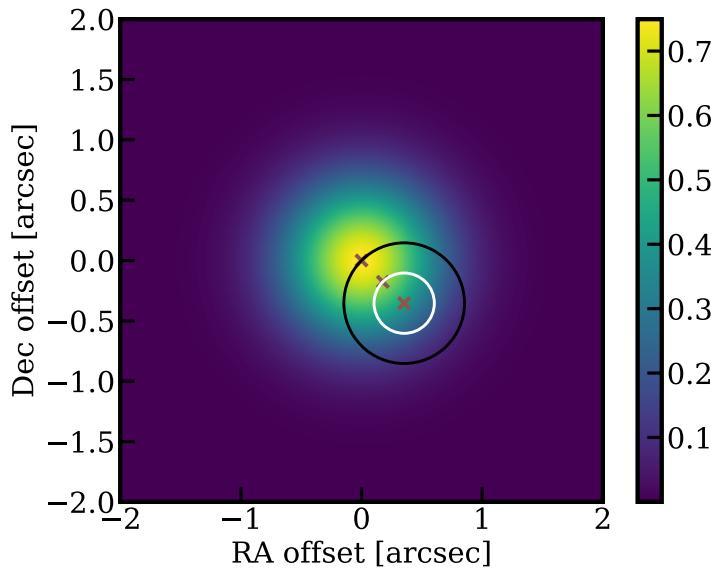


Fig. B.5: Two-dimensional Gaussian function with a total integration of one and a FWHM of $0.5''$ (color scale). This was assumed as a typical emission distribution for COMs based on the results of PILS (e.g., Jørgensen et al. 2016). Two circular regions with radii of $0.25''$ and $0.5''$ are overplotted, representing beams of PILS (white) and Band 3 (black), respectively. The crosses show the peak position, $0.25''$, and $0.5''$ offset positions.

Table B.1: Upper limits of non-detections.

Name	Molecular formula	Upper limit (cm^{-2})
Methanol	$\text{CH}_3^{18}\text{OH}$	$<5.0 \times 10^{17}$
Formamide	NH_2CDO	$<2.0 \times 10^{15}$
Formamide	$\text{NH}_2^{13}\text{CHO}$	$<1.2 \times 10^{16}$
Formamide	cis-NHDCHO	$<2.5 \times 10^{15}$
Formamide	trans-NHDCHO	$<5.0 \times 10^{15}$
Formamide	$\text{NH}_2\text{CHO}(v_{12} = 1)$	$<5.0 \times 10^{17}$
Z-cyanomethanimine	Z-HNHCN	$<5.5 \times 10^{15}$
Methanethiol	$^{13}\text{CH}_3\text{SH}$	$<7.0 \times 10^{15}$
Cyanodiacylene	HC_5N	$<2.0 \times 10^{13}$
Ethylene oxide	c-CD ₂ CH ₂ O	$<6.0 \times 10^{14}$
Acetaldehyde	$\text{CH}_3^{13}\text{CHO}$	$<6.0 \times 10^{15}$
Vinyl cyanide	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{CN}$	$<4.0 \times 10^{15}$
Glycolaldehyde	CH_2OHCDO	$<1.0 \times 10^{15}$
Glycolaldehyde	CH_2ODCHO	$<5.0 \times 10^{14}$
Glycolaldehyde	$\text{CH}_2\text{OH}^{13}\text{CHO}$	$<1.5 \times 10^{15}$
Methyl formate	$\text{CH}_3\text{O}^{13}\text{CHO}$	$<7.0 \times 10^{15}$
Propargyl cyanide	HCCCH ₂ CN	$<7.0 \times 10^{14}$
Propenal	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{CHO}$	$<1.5 \times 10^{14}$
Protonated cyanodiacylene	HC_5NH^+	$<1.5 \times 10^{13}$
Urea	H_2NCONH_2	$<1.5 \times 10^{14}$
Ethanol	a- $^{13}\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	$<8.0 \times 10^{14}$
Ethanol	a-CH ₃ ¹³ CH ₂ OH	$<1.5 \times 10^{18}$
Ethanol	a-CH ₃ CH ₂ OD	$<1.0 \times 10^{15}$
Ethanol	a-s-CH ₂ DCH ₂ OH	$<3.0 \times 10^{15}$
Gauche-ethyl mercaptan	g-C ₂ H ₅ SH	$<1.0 \times 10^{15}$
Methoxymethanol	$\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{OH}$	$<4.0 \times 10^{17}$
s-propanal	s-C ₂ H ₅ CHO	$<1.5 \times 10^{15}$
g-propanal	g-C ₂ H ₅ CHO	$<3.5 \times 10^{17}$
Cyclopentadiene	c-C ₅ H ₆	$<5.0 \times 10^{16}$
Ethanolamine	$\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	$<6.0 \times 10^{14}$
Ga-n-propanol	Ga-n-C ₃ H ₇ OH	$<6.0 \times 10^{15}$
Glyceraldehyde	$\text{HCOCHOHCH}_2\text{OH}$	$<8.0 \times 10^{15}$
g-Isopropanol	g-i-C ₃ H ₇ OH	$<1.5 \times 10^{16}$
a-Isopropanol	a-i-C ₃ H ₇ OH	$<2.0 \times 10^{16}$
Benzonitrile	c-C ₆ H ₅ CN	$<1.0 \times 10^{14}$
Benzaldehyde	c-C ₆ H ₅ CHO	$<7.0 \times 10^{14}$
GGag'g'-Glycerol	GGag'g'-HOCH ₂ CH(OH)CH ₂ OH	$<8.0 \times 10^{14}$
G'Gg'gg'-Glycerol	G'Gg'gg'-HOCH ₂ CH(OH)CH ₂ OH	$<7.0 \times 10^{15}$
Indene	c-C ₉ H ₈	$<1.0 \times 10^{16}$
1-cyanonaphthalene	1-C ₁₀ H ₇ CN	$<1.0 \times 10^{14}$
2-cyanonaphthalene	2-C ₁₀ H ₇ CN	$<2.0 \times 10^{14}$

Notes. Upper limits on column densities toward the 0.5'' offset position from source B in a ~1'' beam. If a source size of 0.5'' was assumed, these values would increase by a factor of ~5. The upper limits are measured by fixing T_{ex} to 100 K and FWHM to 2 km s⁻¹. Vibrational correction factors are not included in these values.

Table B.2: Transitions of the species studied here in the data that have $E_{\text{up}} < 1000 \text{ K}$ and $A_{ij} > 10^{-9} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (not all were detected).

Species	Transition J K L M	Frequency (MHz)	A_{ij} (s^{-1})	E_{up} (K)
CH_3OH	20 3 18 5 - 19 2 18 5	90 813.078	2.80×10^{-6}	808.3
	20 2 18 2 - 20 2 19 1	91 254.751	5.29×10^{-8}	514.3
	1 0 1 4 - 2 1 2 4	93 196.672	4.19×10^{-6}	302.9
	12 3 10 1 - 13 0 13 1	103 325.252	1.81×10^{-8}	228.8
	12 2 10 2 - 12 1 11 1	103 381.258	3.98×10^{-7}	207.1
$^{13}\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$	18 -4 15 0 - 17 -5 12 0	90 862.42	1.17×10^{-6}	475.4
	8 -2 7 0 - 8 1 7 0	103 399.296	6.15×10^{-8}	107.6
CH_2DOH	22 3 19 0 - 21 4 17 2	90 762.771	5.43×10^{-8}	580.9
	2 1 1 0 - 1 1 0 0	90 779.841	1.57×10^{-6}	10.6
	25 0 25 1 - 24 3 21 2	91 043.068	2.77×10^{-7}	702.0
	9 1 8 1 - 9 0 9 1	91 179.518	2.06×10^{-6}	113.9
	29 2 28 1 - 28 4 24 2	91 392.257	1.91×10^{-8}	955.2
	28 3 25 0 - 28 3 26 0	91 395.302	9.47×10^{-8}	911.8
	18 4 14 0 - 17 5 13 0	93 190.407	1.27×10^{-6}	430.1
	26 1 25 1 - 25 4 22 1	93 193.888	2.35×10^{-9}	772.1
	18 6 12 2 - 18 6 12 1	103 347.889	1.51×10^{-9}	522.9
	18 6 13 2 - 18 6 13 1	103 347.925	1.51×10^{-9}	522.9
CHD_2OH	10 3 2 1 - 11 0 2 1	90 701.939	5.61×10^{-8}	144.1
	20 4 1 1 - 20 4 2 0	90 717.394	1.02×10^{-9}	474.9
	18 4 2 0 - 18 3 1 2	90 737.495	7.34×10^{-7}	392.4
	10 4 2 1 - 11 3 2 0	90 756.808	4.52×10^{-7}	165.0
	10 2 1 2 - 9 3 1 2	90 757.511	5.45×10^{-7}	141.1
	2 1 1 2 - 3 1 1 1	90 767.952	1.35×10^{-9}	27.7
	8 2 1 0 - 8 0 2 1	90 863.187	3.73×10^{-9}	84.9
	6 2 1 2 - 7 2 1 0	90 945.187	1.94×10^{-9}	73.2
	12 0 1 2 - 12 2 2 0	90 972.887	6.69×10^{-9}	173.9
	10 4 1 1 - 11 3 1 0	91 059.907	4.61×10^{-7}	165.0
	22 5 1 0 - 21 6 1 1	91 083.326	3.39×10^{-7}	583.4
	24 0 1 0 - 23 3 1 1	91 110.901	1.39×10^{-8}	590.9
	18 10 1 0 - 19 9 1 2	91 193.289	2.03×10^{-7}	647.5
	18 10 2 0 - 19 9 2 2	91 193.289	2.03×10^{-7}	647.5
	18 4 1 0 - 18 3 2 2	91 198.598	6.93×10^{-7}	392.4
	22 5 2 0 - 21 6 2 1	91 235.311	3.40×10^{-7}	583.5
	12 2 2 0 - 12 1 1 1	91 401.917	1.16×10^{-7}	169.5
	10 3 1 2 - 11 2 1 1	103 468.208	7.46×10^{-7}	156.7
	6 1 2 2 - 7 1 2 0	103 504.343	3.22×10^{-9}	63.3
CD_3OH	10 4 6 1 - 11 3 8 1	103 298.627	1.47×10^{-6}	156.5
CH_3CHO	25 3 23 3 - 26 0 26 3	90 618.941	2.12×10^{-8}	526.0
	7 3 5 4 - 8 2 7 4	90 622.765	5.86×10^{-7}	250.3
	4 2 3 1 - 5 0 5 2	90 636.495	3.21×10^{-9}	18.3
	34 4 30 8 - 35 2 34 7	90 670.793	8.13×10^{-9}	970.9
	11 1 10 2 - 11 0 11 2	90 682.574	3.14×10^{-6}	64.9
	28 5 23 3 - 29 3 26 3	90 723.537	1.86×10^{-8}	636.9
	31 2 29 0 - 32 0 32 0	90 730.219	2.82×10^{-9}	475.7
	13 2 11 6 - 14 1 14 6	90 731.485	6.83×10^{-7}	471.1
	37 4 33 5 - 37 4 34 4	90 737.826	3.52×10^{-7}	897.9
	21 6 15 5 - 22 5 17 5	90 743.918	6.78×10^{-7}	500.7
	35 4 32 4 - 36 2 35 4	90 746.919	3.37×10^{-9}	825.9
	29 3 27 4 - 29 2 27 5	90 791.888	1.23×10^{-9}	628.4
	21 2 19 6 - 22 1 22 6	90 856.686	3.05×10^{-7}	604.1
	9 0 9 5 - 8 1 7 5	90 868.634	2.84×10^{-7}	245.7
	28 2 26 2 - 27 4 23 2	90 905.459	2.57×10^{-8}	391.5
	5 0 5 8 - 4 0 4 8	90 910.33	2.42×10^{-5}	391.6
	24 4 20 8 - 24 4 21 7	90 999.685	4.68×10^{-8}	693.0
	40 5 36 0 - 41 2 39 0	91 005.733	6.98×10^{-8}	817.0
	17 2 16 3 - 16 3 13 3	91 095.085	5.97×10^{-7}	355.3

Table B.2: continued.

Species	Transition J K L M	Frequency (MHz)	A_{ij} (s $^{-1}$)	E_{up} (K)
	30 3 28 7 - 31 0 31 8	91 155.32	5.90×10^{-9}	829.2
	11 1 10 0 - 11 0 11 0	91 188.823	3.22×10^{-6}	64.8
	36 4 33 4 - 37 2 36 4	91 189.824	3.10×10^{-9}	859.3
	34 4 31 4 - 35 2 34 4	91 213.789	3.73×10^{-9}	793.4
	31 5 27 0 - 30 6 24 0	91 296.802	7.77×10^{-7}	516.1
	20 1 19 8 - 19 3 17 7	93 202.965	6.38×10^{-9}	581.1
	33 4 30 1 - 34 2 33 1	103 321.687	1.06×10^{-8}	556.4
	5 2 4 7 - 4 1 3 8	103 326.134	2.76×10^{-9}	401.5
	33 2 32 0 - 32 3 29 0	103 354.087	1.84×10^{-7}	520.8
	34 4 31 1 - 35 2 34 1	103 378.41	1.03×10^{-8}	587.9
	32 2 30 5 - 33 0 33 5	103 395.991	3.64×10^{-9}	711.1
	36 5 32 1 - 37 3 35 1	103 429.039	1.42×10^{-8}	674.0
	11 2 9 3 - 11 1 10 3	103 456.903	4.86×10^{-6}	275.9
	30 8 23 3 - 31 7 24 3	103 489.605	9.90×10^{-7}	779.4
	30 8 22 3 - 31 7 25 3	103 496.344	9.90×10^{-7}	779.4
$^{13}\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$	37 6 32 -3 - 36 7 29 -3	90 765.097	7.94×10^{-7}	918.8
	27 7 21 -3 - 28 6 22 -3	90 791.095	7.33×10^{-7}	655.2
	16 2 14 1 - 15 3 12 1	90 802.2	6.92×10^{-8}	132.8
	27 7 20 -3 - 28 6 23 -3	90 830.059	7.34×10^{-7}	655.2
	22 3 20 -3 - 23 0 23 -3	90 904.355	2.60×10^{-8}	452.6
	5 1 5 0 - 4 1 4 0	90 935.753	2.41×10^{-5}	15.4
	5 1 5 1 - 4 1 4 1	90 951.18	2.41×10^{-5}	15.4
	33 4 30 -3 - 34 2 33 -3	90 961.839	1.73×10^{-8}	746.1
	5 1 5 -3 - 4 1 4 -3	91 052.078	2.44×10^{-5}	221.8
	34 4 31 -3 - 35 2 34 -3	91 058.163	1.68×10^{-8}	776.8
	29 2 27 -2 - 28 4 24 -2	91 172.915	1.78×10^{-8}	612.2
	25 3 23 -3 - 26 0 26 -3	91 232.409	2.32×10^{-8}	517.4
	29 3 26 -3 - 29 3 27 -3	91 304.282	6.05×10^{-7}	620.5
	5 2 4 1 - 4 2 2 1	91 305.92	1.01×10^{-7}	22.5
	23 1 22 1 - 22 3 19 1	91 313.98	3.30×10^{-8}	253.5
	32 5 28 0 - 31 6 25 0	91 370.438	8.31×10^{-7}	531.6
	11 2 10 -2 - 11 1 10 -2	91 386.732	7.84×10^{-7}	272.2
	39 5 35 0 - 40 3 38 0	91 395.629	8.97×10^{-9}	758.9
	36 9 27 -3 - 37 8 29 -3	93 187.027	8.16×10^{-7}	985.7
	5 0 5 1 - 4 0 4 1	93 192.298	2.70×10^{-5}	13.5
	36 9 28 -3 - 37 8 30 -3	93 194.864	8.16×10^{-7}	985.7
	39 4 36 -3 - 40 2 39 -3	103 353.904	2.05×10^{-8}	943.5
	18 3 16 -3 - 19 0 19 -3	103 463.152	4.01×10^{-8}	378.7
	38 5 34 -2 - 39 2 37 -2	103 484.196	7.87×10^{-8}	928.7
	12 2 10 -3 - 12 1 11 -3	103 487.851	5.26×10^{-6}	285.2
CH_3CDO	5 1 5 0 - 4 1 4 0	90 703.205	2.39×10^{-5}	14.8
	5 1 5 1 - 4 1 4 1	90 703.424	2.39×10^{-5}	14.8
	16 3 13 5 - 15 4 12 4	90 707.948	5.88×10^{-8}	341.0
	5 1 5 3 - 4 1 4 3	90 773.736	2.41×10^{-5}	216.4
	4 2 2 3 - 4 1 3 3	90 799.825	2.55×10^{-6}	217.0
	22 2 21 1 - 21 3 18 2	90 823.11	2.02×10^{-7}	232.9
	10 1 9 5 - 10 0 10 5	90 849.045	2.77×10^{-6}	253.5
	8 2 6 0 - 8 1 7 0	90 918.912	3.66×10^{-6}	39.8
	14 3 12 3 - 15 0 15 3	90 926.592	2.93×10^{-8}	311.4
	17 2 16 1 - 16 3 13 2	90 947.817	4.54×10^{-7}	144.3
	11 5 6 2 - 12 4 8 2	91 192.805	5.21×10^{-7}	102.6
	15 2 14 4 - 14 3 12 4	91 214.539	3.12×10^{-7}	315.3
	22 8 14 5 - 23 7 16 5	91 278.766	6.04×10^{-7}	539.7
	25 12 13 2 - 24 6 19 4	103 300.073	9.11×10^{-7}	539.8
	16 11 6 1 - 15 3 13 4	103 316.694	3.40×10^{-7}	329.6
	2 2 1 4 - 2 1 2 4	103 470.435	2.49×10^{-6}	209.1

Table B.2: continued.

Species	Transition J K L M	Frequency (MHz)	A_{ij} (s $^{-1}$)	E_{up} (K)
CH ₂ DCHO	6 3 4 2 - 7 2 6 1	90 671.76	1.70×10^{-7}	59.2
	5 2 3 1 - 4 2 3 2	90 897.364	4.40×10^{-7}	43.7
	5 2 3 2 - 4 2 3 1	90 979.724	2.97×10^{-7}	43.7
	3 1 3 0 - 2 0 2 0	91 090.016	3.43×10^{-6}	7.0
	13 1 12 2 - 13 0 13 2	91 104.13	3.02×10^{-6}	104.7
	18 2 16 0 - 18 2 17 0	91 308.321	5.09×10^{-7}	162.7
	13 1 12 1 - 13 0 13 1	91 334.229	3.06×10^{-6}	104.6
	6 3 4 1 - 7 2 6 2	91 344.243	5.69×10^{-8}	59.3
	25 8 18 0 - 26 7 19 0	103 303.817	1.11×10^{-6}	409.4
	25 8 17 0 - 26 7 20 0	103 308.431	1.11×10^{-6}	409.4
	16 4 12 0 - 17 2 15 0	103 450.4	1.69×10^{-8}	151.2
	11 2 10 1 - 11 1 10 2	103 463.833	1.35×10^{-8}	87.7
CHD ₂ CHO	6 1 5 2 - 5 1 4 2	103 473.67	3.75×10^{-9}	40.1
	6 0 6 1 - 5 0 5 1	103 476.11	3.72×10^{-9}	17.4
	6 0 6 0 - 5 0 5 0	103 480.72	3.72×10^{-9}	17.4
CH ₃ CH ₂ OH	39 13 27 1 - 38 14 25 0	90 616.41	4.90×10^{-7}	916.5
	39 13 26 1 - 38 14 24 0	90 616.41	4.90×10^{-7}	916.5
	39 3 36 1 - 39 4 36 0	90 634.74	5.11×10^{-6}	728.3
	47 1 46 2 - 46 1 46 1	90 673.782	1.70×10^{-8}	916.6
	47 1 46 2 - 46 0 46 1	90 673.816	3.95×10^{-8}	916.6
	47 2 46 2 - 46 1 46 1	90 674.536	3.95×10^{-8}	916.6
	47 2 46 2 - 46 0 46 1	90 674.571	1.70×10^{-8}	916.6
	42 5 38 1 - 43 5 38 2	90 701.878	1.88×10^{-8}	844.8
	31 8 24 2 - 30 6 24 1	90 724.54	2.48×10^{-8}	497.7
	28 12 17 2 - 29 11 18 2	90 736.55	7.33×10^{-7}	521.5
	28 12 16 2 - 29 11 19 2	90 736.571	7.33×10^{-7}	521.5
	38 6 33 1 - 39 7 33 2	90 809.192	1.68×10^{-8}	724.0
	19 3 16 1 - 19 2 17 1	90 824.709	5.78×10^{-8}	232.3
	21 20 1 2 - 21 19 2 0	90 947.962	6.04×10^{-8}	694.1
	21 20 2 2 - 21 19 3 0	90 947.962	6.04×10^{-8}	694.1
	21 2 19 1 - 21 2 19 0	90 968.68	7.21×10^{-8}	262.0
	7 2 6 1 - 6 3 4 0	90 981.716	5.24×10^{-7}	89.7
	29 2 27 1 - 29 7 23 2	90 992.97	8.40×10^{-8}	432.1
	14 2 13 2 - 13 3 10 2	91 007.739	9.91×10^{-7}	92.6
	36 10 27 1 - 35 11 24 1	91 030.651	3.31×10^{-8}	737.8
	36 10 26 1 - 35 11 25 1	91 030.969	3.31×10^{-8}	737.8
	18 3 15 1 - 18 2 16 1	91 047.417	5.85×10^{-8}	216.2
	25 2 24 2 - 24 3 21 2	91 058.798	1.52×10^{-7}	272.8
	25 11 15 2 - 26 10 16 2	91 204.078	8.20×10^{-7}	424.7
	25 11 14 2 - 26 10 17 2	91 204.079	8.20×10^{-7}	424.7
	20 3 17 1 - 20 3 17 0	91 219.35	5.52×10^{-8}	249.4
	7 2 6 0 - 7 1 7 0	91 241.609	7.12×10^{-9}	84.9
	30 3 28 2 - 31 0 31 2	91 250.931	1.83×10^{-8}	399.7
	38 16 22 1 - 38 16 22 0	91 332.886	8.06×10^{-8}	990.3
	38 16 23 1 - 38 16 23 0	91 332.886	8.06×10^{-8}	990.3
	31 8 23 2 - 30 6 25 1	93 145.898	3.66×10^{-8}	497.7
	35 10 26 2 - 34 9 25 0	93 180.157	6.27×10^{-9}	655.1
	35 10 25 2 - 34 9 26 0	93 183.533	6.27×10^{-9}	655.1
	25 6 20 1 - 25 6 20 0	103 300.62	4.91×10^{-9}	376.3
	7 0 7 0 - 6 1 6 0	103 300.759	6.84×10^{-8}	79.9
	4 2 3 1 - 4 0 4 1	103 320.469	1.28×10^{-8}	74.8
	34 8 26 1 - 34 8 26 0	103 381.264	9.03×10^{-9}	635.1
	34 8 27 1 - 34 8 27 0	103 385.983	8.98×10^{-9}	635.1
	9 2 8 1 - 9 1 9 1	103 387.337	2.99×10^{-8}	103.7
	37 9 28 1 - 37 9 28 0	103 403.957	2.12×10^{-8}	745.6
	37 9 29 1 - 37 9 29 0	103 404.936	2.12×10^{-8}	745.6

Table B.2: continued.

Species	Transition J K L M	Frequency (MHz)	A_{ij} (s $^{-1}$)	E_{up} (K)
	27 5 22 0 - 26 6 20 1	103 422.99	1.25×10^{-6}	403.0
	15 2 13 0 - 15 0 15 1	103 431.155	1.90×10^{-8}	163.3
	6 2 5 0 - 5 2 4 0	103 452.151	8.32×10^{-6}	79.2
	38 11 27 1 - 38 11 27 0	103 457.114	1.75×10^{-8}	825.6
	38 11 28 1 - 38 11 28 0	103 457.118	1.75×10^{-8}	825.6
	6 2 5 0 - 6 0 6 0	103 463.245	5.33×10^{-7}	79.2
	6 0 6 2 - 5 0 5 2	103 480.355	1.26×10^{-8}	17.5
	9 1 8 0 - 8 2 7 0	103 488.524	7.92×10^{-8}	96.5
CH ₂ DCH ₂ OH	44 3 41 - 43 6 38	90 856.753	1.14×10^{-7}	811.0
	8 2 7 - 8 1 8	90 874.001	3.63×10^{-6}	33.4
CH ₃ CHDOH	46 6 40 - 45 9 37	90 764.508	9.58×10^{-8}	946.6
	11 3 8 - 11 2 9	90 800.322	5.71×10^{-6}	64.1
	13 2 12 - 12 3 9	90 973.356	8.44×10^{-7}	78.6
	5 5 1 - 6 4 2	91 219.103	1.43×10^{-7}	38.3
	5 5 0 - 6 4 3	91 220.883	1.43×10^{-7}	38.3
	15 9 7 - 16 8 8	91 235.784	5.29×10^{-7}	183.0
	15 9 6 - 16 8 9	91 235.788	5.29×10^{-7}	183.0
	10 7 4 - 11 6 5	91 299.292	4.07×10^{-7}	96.2
	10 7 3 - 11 6 6	91 299.396	4.07×10^{-7}	96.2
	7 3 4 - 7 2 5	103 415.2	6.61×10^{-6}	32.5
	20 2 19 - 19 3 16	103 499.655	3.16×10^{-7}	174.2
	11 2 9 - 10 3 8	103 508.282	2.08×10^{-6}	59.8
CH ₃ OCHO	27 16 12 4 - 28 15 14 4	90 592.278	1.03×10^{-7}	580.3
	23 3 20 0 - 24 2 23 0	90 649.201	7.44×10^{-9}	173.2
	33 19 14 2 - 34 18 16 2	90 707.602	1.06×10^{-7}	570.2
	33 19 15 1 - 34 18 17 1	90 719.908	1.06×10^{-7}	570.2
	33 19 14 0 - 34 18 17 0	90 740.574	1.06×10^{-7}	570.2
	33 19 15 0 - 34 18 16 0	90 740.574	1.06×10^{-7}	570.2
	9 4 6 1 - 9 3 6 2	90 876.84	6.31×10^{-8}	37.2
	17 3 14 5 - 17 2 15 5	90 937.614	1.13×10^{-6}	286.2
	27 16 11 5 - 28 15 13 5	91 018.326	1.04×10^{-7}	580.5
	19 5 14 5 - 19 4 15 5	91 089.478	1.38×10^{-6}	316.9
	36 5 31 3 - 35 7 28 3	91 134.07	2.89×10^{-8}	603.3
	26 8 19 3 - 25 9 16 3	91 161.894	2.21×10^{-7}	437.0
	26 8 18 5 - 25 9 16 5	91 164.314	2.14×10^{-7}	437.1
	36 20 16 5 - 37 19 18 5	91 179.846	1.14×10^{-7}	845.3
	34 6 29 0 - 35 4 32 0	91 179.968	8.61×10^{-9}	377.6
	34 6 29 0 - 35 3 32 0	91 194.313	1.29×10^{-8}	377.6
	9 4 5 0 - 9 3 6 0	91 356.766	1.03×10^{-6}	37.2
	9 4 5 2 - 9 3 6 2	91 366.495	9.71×10^{-7}	37.3
	14 2 12 2 - 14 2 13 1	91 381.738	4.08×10^{-7}	67.0
	10 3 8 1 - 10 1 9 2	93 160.968	2.82×10^{-7}	38.5
	12 3 10 3 - 12 2 11 3	93 180.635	9.90×10^{-7}	239.5
	10 3 8 0 - 10 1 9 0	93 190.933	2.83×10^{-7}	38.5
	43 15 29 4 - 42 16 27 4	103 307.836	2.85×10^{-7}	893.2
	32 19 13 2 - 33 18 15 2	103 335.016	1.47×10^{-7}	550.7
	32 19 14 1 - 33 18 16 1	103 342.834	1.47×10^{-7}	550.7
	25 6 19 5 - 25 5 20 5	103 367.418	2.23×10^{-6}	405.1
	32 19 13 0 - 33 18 16 0	103 367.795	1.47×10^{-7}	550.7
	32 19 14 0 - 33 18 15 0	103 367.795	1.47×10^{-7}	550.7
	24 6 18 0 - 24 5 19 0	103 376.842	2.21×10^{-6}	203.8
	24 6 18 2 - 24 5 19 2	103 387.2	2.21×10^{-6}	203.8
	36 12 24 5 - 35 13 22 5	103 456.449	3.03×10^{-7}	675.5
	8 2 6 2 - 7 2 5 2	103 466.572	1.52×10^{-5}	24.6
	25 6 19 3 - 25 5 20 3	103 469.71	2.28×10^{-6}	405.0
	8 2 6 0 - 7 2 5 0	103 478.663	1.52×10^{-5}	24.6

Table B.2: continued.

Species	Transition J K L M	Frequency (MHz)	A_{ij} (s ⁻¹)	E_{up} (K)
<chem>CH3OCH3</chem>	15 3 12 0 - 14 4 11 0	90 889.262	1.02×10^{-6}	122.5
	15 3 12 1 - 14 4 11 1	90 892.26	1.02×10^{-6}	122.5
	15 3 12 5 - 14 4 11 5	90 895.187	1.02×10^{-6}	122.5
	15 3 12 3 - 14 4 11 3	90 895.33	1.02×10^{-6}	122.5
	6 0 6 0 - 5 1 5 0	90 937.508	3.63×10^{-6}	19.0
	6 0 6 1 - 5 1 5 1	90 938.107	3.63×10^{-6}	19.0
	6 0 6 5 - 5 1 5 5	90 938.705	3.63×10^{-6}	19.0
	6 0 6 3 - 5 1 5 3	90 938.707	3.63×10^{-6}	19.0
	5 3 2 3 - 6 4 2 3	91 164.996	1.15×10^{-7}	36.1
	5 3 2 1 - 6 4 3 1	91 175.203	1.44×10^{-7}	36.1
	5 3 2 5 - 6 4 3 5	91 176.676	3.45×10^{-7}	36.1
	5 3 2 0 - 6 4 3 0	91 184.531	3.46×10^{-7}	36.1
	5 3 2 3 - 6 4 3 3	91 185.031	2.31×10^{-7}	36.2
	5 3 2 1 - 6 4 2 1	91 185.221	2.02×10^{-7}	36.1
	5 3 3 3 - 6 4 2 3	91 223.214	2.31×10^{-7}	36.1
	5 3 3 1 - 6 4 3 1	91 230.878	2.02×10^{-7}	36.1
	5 3 3 5 - 6 4 2 5	91 231.569	3.46×10^{-7}	36.1
	5 3 3 0 - 6 4 2 0	91 239.423	3.47×10^{-7}	36.1
	5 3 3 1 - 6 4 2 1	91 240.896	1.44×10^{-7}	36.1
	5 3 3 3 - 6 4 3 3	91 243.249	1.16×10^{-7}	36.2
	9 0 9 3 - 10 3 8 3	91 345.408	2.47×10^{-8}	53.6
	9 0 9 5 - 10 3 8 5	91 345.55	2.47×10^{-8}	53.6
	9 0 9 1 - 10 3 8 1	91 351.871	2.51×10^{-8}	53.6
	9 0 9 0 - 10 3 8 0	91 358.263	2.53×10^{-8}	53.6
<chem>CH3COCH3</chem>	32 12 20 3 - 33 13 20 3	103 489.911	1.08×10^{-6}	717.6
	32 12 21 1 - 33 13 21 1	103 489.975	1.08×10^{-6}	717.6
	32 12 20 0 - 33 13 21 0	103 490.039	1.08×10^{-6}	717.6
	32 12 21 0 - 33 13 20 0	103 490.039	1.08×10^{-6}	717.6
	32 12 20 5 - 33 13 21 5	103 490.157	1.08×10^{-6}	717.6
	32 12 21 5 - 33 13 20 5	103 490.157	1.08×10^{-6}	717.6
	32 12 20 1 - 33 13 20 1	103 490.221	1.08×10^{-6}	717.6
	32 12 21 3 - 33 13 21 3	103 490.403	1.08×10^{-6}	717.6
	41 27 14 0 - 41 26 15 0	90 595.197	2.62×10^{-5}	708.7
	20 17 3 2 - 20 16 4 2	90 598.617	1.28×10^{-5}	186.7
<chem>CH3C(=O)CH3</chem>	20 17 4 2 - 20 16 5 2	90 636.946	1.29×10^{-5}	186.7
	20 17 3 3 - 20 16 4 3	90 688.355	1.29×10^{-5}	186.8
	13 3 10 1 - 13 2 11 1	90 690.157	9.47×10^{-6}	59.9
	13 4 10 1 - 13 3 11 1	90 690.212	9.47×10^{-6}	59.9
	9 7 2 3 - 8 8 0 3	90 808.887	4.05×10^{-7}	38.5
	27 19 8 1 - 27 18 10 1	90 812.649	6.42×10^{-7}	315.8
	12 2 10 2 - 12 1 11 2	90 841.133	7.02×10^{-6}	48.5
	12 3 10 2 - 12 2 11 2	90 841.14	7.02×10^{-6}	48.5
	12 2 10 3 - 12 1 11 3	90 841.209	7.02×10^{-6}	48.5
	12 3 10 3 - 12 2 11 3	90 841.217	7.02×10^{-6}	48.5
	13 3 10 0 - 13 2 11 0	90 842.133	9.52×10^{-6}	59.8
	13 4 10 0 - 13 3 11 0	90 842.19	9.53×10^{-6}	59.8
	20 17 4 1 - 20 16 5 1	90 855.834	1.29×10^{-5}	186.7
	13 6 7 1 - 12 9 4 1	90 879.456	1.57×10^{-7}	70.3
	7 3 5 3 - 6 2 4 3	90 884.785	2.10×10^{-5}	19.7
	7 3 5 2 - 6 2 4 2	90 889.558	2.10×10^{-5}	19.7
	20 17 3 1 - 20 16 4 1	90 927.486	1.29×10^{-5}	186.8
	26 19 8 3 - 26 18 9 3	90 930.919	1.63×10^{-5}	296.2
	7 3 5 1 - 6 2 4 1	90 936.196	2.10×10^{-5}	19.6
	23 12 11 2 - 23 11 12 2	90 947.328	2.04×10^{-5}	218.4
	23 12 11 3 - 23 11 12 3	90 950.792	2.04×10^{-5}	218.4
	27 19 8 3 - 27 18 10 3	90 959.492	1.83×10^{-6}	315.8

Table B.2: continued.

Species	Transition J K L M	Frequency (MHz)	A_{ij} (s $^{-1}$)	E_{up} (K)
	23 12 11 1 - 23 11 12 1	90 964.992	2.04×10^{-5}	218.4
	9 7 3 3 - 8 8 1 3	90 965.369	4.04×10^{-7}	38.3
	41 27 14 1 - 41 26 15 1	90 972.394	2.64×10^{-5}	708.7
	22 8 14 1 - 21 11 11 1	90 977.509	7.34×10^{-8}	183.5
	23 12 11 0 - 23 11 12 0	90 981.426	2.04×10^{-5}	218.4
	7 3 5 0 - 6 2 4 0	90 985.117	2.10×10^{-5}	19.5
	12 2 10 1 - 12 1 11 1	91 005.085	7.06×10^{-6}	48.4
	12 3 10 1 - 12 2 11 1	91 005.092	7.06×10^{-6}	48.4
	9 7 2 1 - 8 8 0 1	91 057.153	3.53×10^{-7}	38.4
	11 1 10 2 - 11 0 11 2	91 077.508	3.96×10^{-6}	37.8
	11 2 10 2 - 11 1 11 2	91 077.509	3.96×10^{-6}	37.8
	11 1 10 3 - 11 0 11 3	91 077.598	3.96×10^{-6}	37.8
	11 2 10 3 - 11 1 11 3	91 077.598	3.96×10^{-6}	37.8
	23 18 5 2 - 23 17 6 2	91 131.97	1.70×10^{-5}	238.0
	22 9 14 1 - 21 10 11 1	91 132.382	7.38×10^{-8}	183.5
	20 17 3 0 - 20 16 4 0	91 146.721	1.30×10^{-5}	186.7
	12 2 10 0 - 12 1 11 0	91 168.75	7.11×10^{-6}	48.3
	12 3 10 0 - 12 2 11 0	91 168.757	7.11×10^{-6}	48.3
	20 17 4 0 - 20 16 5 0	91 183.074	1.30×10^{-5}	186.7
	41 25 16 2 - 41 24 17 2	91 202.244	2.72×10^{-5}	700.6
	41 25 16 3 - 41 24 17 3	91 205.905	2.72×10^{-5}	700.6
	11 1 10 1 - 11 0 11 1	91 252.28	3.99×10^{-6}	37.7
	11 2 10 1 - 11 1 11 1	91 252.281	3.99×10^{-6}	37.7
	41 27 14 2 - 41 26 15 2	91 294.888	2.67×10^{-5}	708.7
	23 18 6 3 - 23 17 7 3	91 296.205	1.70×10^{-5}	237.9
	41 25 16 1 - 41 24 17 1	91 318.968	2.73×10^{-5}	700.7
	41 27 14 3 - 41 26 15 3	91 393.556	2.66×10^{-5}	708.7
	9 6 4 3 - 8 7 1 3	93 175.842	5.69×10^{-7}	36.6
	25 19 7 1 - 25 18 7 1	93 183.007	1.96×10^{-6}	277.6
	8 5 3 1 - 8 2 6 1	103 297.162	1.37×10^{-7}	29.4
	31 22 10 2 - 31 21 11 2	103 298.616	3.10×10^{-5}	415.4
	24 10 15 1 - 23 11 12 1	103 309.761	1.14×10^{-7}	219.0
	31 22 10 1 - 31 21 11 1	103 352.24	3.07×10^{-5}	415.4
	42 28 14 1 - 42 27 15 1	103 365.841	3.62×10^{-5}	745.1
	31 22 10 0 - 31 21 11 0	103 425.624	3.11×10^{-5}	415.5
CH ₃ COOH	9 5 4 0 0 - 8 7 1 0 0	90 619.38	1.29×10^{-8}	40.6
	21 13 9 0 2 - 20 16 4 0 1	90 638.822	4.29×10^{-9}	207.8
	22 8 14 0 1 - 21 10 11 0 2	90 670.076	4.28×10^{-9}	203.4
	22 9 14 0 1 - 21 10 11 0 2	90 670.227	1.80×10^{-8}	203.4
	23 17 6 0 1 - 23 16 7 0 2	90 689.582	4.84×10^{-6}	260.4
	35 13 23 0 2 - 34 15 20 0 1	90 716.134	2.96×10^{-9}	496.3
	35 12 23 0 2 - 34 15 20 0 1	90 716.134	1.12×10^{-8}	496.3
	35 12 23 0 2 - 34 14 20 0 1	90 716.15	2.96×10^{-9}	496.3
	35 13 23 0 2 - 34 14 20 0 1	90 716.15	1.12×10^{-8}	496.3
	8 6 2 0 0 - 8 4 5 0 0	90 727.049	2.18×10^{-8}	34.4
	6 3 4 0 1 - 5 2 3 0 2	90 757.201	4.46×10^{-6}	17.0
	13 7 7 0 0 - 12 9 3 0 0	90 762.796	2.50×10^{-9}	78.4
	9 3 6 0 0 - 8 4 4 0 0	90 771.09	2.25×10^{-9}	36.3
	36 26 10 0 0 - 35 29 6 0 0	90 852.622	1.11×10^{-9}	623.9
	27 19 8 0 1 - 27 18 9 0 2	90 859.346	5.46×10^{-6}	351.7
	10 8 3 0 0 - 10 5 5 0 0	90 898.339	1.21×10^{-7}	52.9
	8 6 2 0 0 - 7 7 0 0 0	90 901.78	1.30×10^{-7}	34.4
	25 13 13 0 0 - 24 16 8 0 0	90 917.361	3.12×10^{-9}	280.1
	22 14 9 0 2 - 21 17 4 0 1	90 947.862	3.54×10^{-9}	229.2
	35 19 16 0 0 - 34 24 11 0 0	90 949.971	1.58×10^{-9}	558.0
	15 9 6 0 0 - 14 12 2 0 0	90 983.691	3.65×10^{-9}	108.9

Table B.2: continued.

Species	Transition J K L M	Frequency (MHz)	A_{ij} (s $^{-1}$)	E_{up} (K)
	44 28 16 0 0 - 44 27 17 0 0	90 987.155	7.54×10^{-6}	901.4
	4 3 1 0 2 - 3 2 2 0 1	91 024.622	1.97×10^{-6}	9.4
	7 5 2 0 0 - 7 3 5 0 0	91 062.482	1.18×10^{-8}	26.6
	8 6 2 0 0 - 8 3 5 0 0	91 071.232	1.01×10^{-7}	34.4
	12 8 5 0 0 - 11 10 2 0 0	91 077.987	2.76×10^{-9}	71.2
	23 17 7 0 0 - 23 16 8 0 0	91 088.715	4.68×10^{-6}	259.9
	38 25 13 0 2 - 38 24 14 0 1	91 102.138	6.82×10^{-6}	678.6
	16 7 9 0 0 - 16 7 10 0 0	91 104.88	7.50×10^{-7}	115.2
	16 7 9 0 0 - 16 6 10 0 0	91 109.457	4.22×10^{-6}	115.2
	33 20 13 0 2 - 33 19 14 0 1	91 118.246	6.41×10^{-6}	507.8
	22 12 10 0 1 - 22 12 11 0 2	91 139.444	8.11×10^{-7}	224.9
	7 5 2 0 0 - 7 2 5 0 0	91 145.635	5.62×10^{-8}	26.6
	9 7 2 0 1 - 9 5 5 0 2	91 159.53	5.66×10^{-8}	42.9
	16 8 9 0 0 - 16 7 10 0 0	91 190.673	4.23×10^{-6}	115.2
	16 8 9 0 0 - 16 6 10 0 0	91 195.251	7.52×10^{-7}	115.2
	8 4 4 0 0 - 7 6 2 0 0	91 196.807	1.85×10^{-8}	32.0
	27 14 14 0 0 - 26 17 9 0 0	91 250.365	2.62×10^{-9}	325.9
	6 3 3 0 0 - 5 4 2 0 0	91 269.118	1.58×10^{-6}	18.9
	21 16 6 0 1 - 21 15 7 0 2	91 299.04	4.57×10^{-6}	220.0
	25 18 7 0 2 - 25 17 8 0 1	91 334.072	5.25×10^{-6}	304.3
	23 15 9 0 0 - 23 13 10 0 0	91 339.865	5.76×10^{-7}	251.5
	30 8 23 0 2 - 31 5 26 0 1	91 340.082	1.66×10^{-9}	333.7
	30 7 23 0 2 - 31 6 26 0 1	91 340.082	1.66×10^{-9}	333.7
	17 12 5 0 0 - 17 10 7 0 0	91 354.78	8.80×10^{-8}	142.6
	16 7 9 0 2 - 16 7 10 0 1	91 372.165	7.96×10^{-7}	115.0
	16 7 9 0 2 - 16 6 10 0 1	91 380.62	4.25×10^{-6}	115.0
	21 14 8 0 1 - 21 12 9 0 2	91 402.908	4.92×10^{-7}	211.6
	5 3 3 0 0 - 4 1 3 0 0	103 295.419	3.09×10^{-9}	13.2
	37 13 24 0 1 - 36 16 21 0 2	103 296.257	1.76×10^{-8}	557.0
	37 14 24 0 1 - 36 16 21 0 2	103 296.257	4.57×10^{-9}	557.0
	37 14 24 0 1 - 36 15 21 0 2	103 296.268	1.76×10^{-8}	557.0
	37 13 24 0 1 - 36 15 21 0 2	103 296.268	4.57×10^{-9}	557.0
	46 30 16 0 0 - 46 29 17 0 0	103 322.329	1.03×10^{-5}	987.8
	39 26 13 0 2 - 39 25 14 0 1	103 324.61	9.26×10^{-6}	716.2
	17 13 4 0 0 - 16 15 1 0 0	103 347.172	1.82×10^{-9}	145.9
	25 15 11 0 2 - 25 13 12 0 1	103 356.352	1.15×10^{-6}	290.6
	14 4 10 0 0 - 14 4 11 0 0	103 356.454	8.11×10^{-7}	80.3
	14 4 10 0 0 - 14 3 11 0 0	103 356.459	4.22×10^{-6}	80.3
	14 5 10 0 0 - 14 4 11 0 0	103 356.671	4.22×10^{-6}	80.3
	14 5 10 0 0 - 14 3 11 0 0	103 356.676	8.11×10^{-7}	80.3
	23 18 6 0 0 - 23 17 7 0 0	103 357.115	6.18×10^{-6}	264.9
	37 25 12 0 0 - 37 24 13 0 0	103 369.818	8.93×10^{-6}	647.3
	24 9 15 0 2 - 23 11 12 0 1	103 397.728	6.75×10^{-9}	242.8
	24 10 15 0 2 - 23 11 12 0 1	103 397.836	2.84×10^{-8}	242.8
	30 20 11 0 0 - 30 19 12 0 0	103 402.047	8.44×10^{-6}	426.4
	38 10 29 0 0 - 39 7 32 0 0	103 406.702	2.41×10^{-9}	531.8
	38 9 29 0 0 - 39 8 32 0 0	103 406.702	2.41×10^{-9}	531.8
	4 2 2 0 0 - 3 1 3 0 0	103 412.258	5.21×10^{-7}	9.3
	18 14 5 0 0 - 17 16 2 0 0	103 452.707	1.38×10^{-9}	163.5
	6 4 2 0 1 - 5 4 1 0 2	103 468.297	2.68×10^{-6}	19.3
	15 5 10 0 1 - 15 5 11 0 2	103 469.421	9.90×10^{-7}	94.9
	15 5 10 0 1 - 15 4 11 0 2	103 469.491	4.83×10^{-6}	94.9
	15 6 10 0 1 - 15 5 11 0 2	103 471.5	4.83×10^{-6}	94.9
	15 6 10 0 1 - 15 4 11 0 2	103 471.57	9.90×10^{-7}	94.9
	34 24 11 0 0 - 33 27 6 0 0	103 481.533	2.07×10^{-9}	553.7
	4 2 2 0 0 - 3 0 3 0 0	103 486.332	1.19×10^{-7}	9.3

Table B.2: continued.

Species	Transition J K L M	Frequency (MHz)	A_{ij} (s $^{-1}$)	E_{up} (K)
CH_2OHCHO	11 2 10 - 11 1 11	90 591.344	5.85×10^{-6}	38.2
	4 2 2 - 3 1 3	90 785.464	6.54×10^{-6}	8.0
	11 4 8 - 11 3 9	90 922.214	1.24×10^{-5}	46.5
	32 11 22 - 31 12 19	90 940.226	2.43×10^{-6}	368.0
	32 11 21 - 31 12 20	90 977.093	2.43×10^{-6}	368.0
	43 16 28 - 42 17 25	91 277.849	2.30×10^{-6}	682.0
	43 16 27 - 42 17 26	91 277.921	2.30×10^{-6}	682.0
	10 0 10 - 9 1 9	103 391.285	2.79×10^{-5}	28.3
	15 4 12 - 15 3 13	103 461.311	1.78×10^{-5}	76.8
$^{13}\text{CH}_2\text{OHCHO}$	49 19 31 - 48 20 28	90 623.698	2.17×10^{-6}	891.0
	49 19 30 - 48 20 29	90 623.7	2.17×10^{-6}	891.0
	23 5 18 - 23 4 19	90 629.152	1.69×10^{-5}	171.7
	24 6 18 - 24 5 19	90 745.683	1.83×10^{-5}	190.0
	33 20 13 - 34 19 16	90 765.157	1.15×10^{-6}	546.9
	33 20 14 - 34 19 15	90 765.157	1.15×10^{-6}	546.9
	6 4 3 - 7 1 6	90 791.284	1.47×10^{-8}	21.1
	23 3 20 - 24 2 23	90 833.934	7.95×10^{-8}	161.2
	12 3 10 - 12 1 11	91 019.113	9.70×10^{-9}	48.3
	17 3 14 - 17 2 15	91 123.479	1.24×10^{-5}	93.1
	18 13 5 - 19 12 8	91 151.742	7.59×10^{-7}	194.7
	18 13 6 - 19 12 7	91 151.742	7.59×10^{-7}	194.7
	25 6 19 - 25 5 20	91 236.931	1.88×10^{-5}	204.6
	12 4 9 - 12 3 10	91 277.72	1.26×10^{-5}	52.7
	9 7 3 - 8 7 2	103 285.896	1.65×10^{-7}	53.9
	9 7 2 - 8 7 1	103 285.9	1.65×10^{-7}	53.9
	37 13 25 - 36 14 22	103 343.428	3.52×10^{-6}	489.6
	37 13 24 - 36 14 23	103 349.948	3.52×10^{-6}	489.6
	9 6 4 - 8 6 3	103 420.473	2.33×10^{-7}	46.2
	9 6 3 - 8 6 2	103 420.752	2.33×10^{-7}	46.2
	26 8 18 - 25 9 17	103 459.303	3.85×10^{-6}	233.1
	52 8 44 - 53 7 47	103 468.404	2.66×10^{-7}	815.0
CHDOHCHO	8 5 4 - 7 5 3	90 593.937	1.71×10^{-7}	33.1
	22 16 6 - 23 15 9	90 597.888	6.78×10^{-7}	276.4
	22 16 7 - 23 15 8	90 597.888	6.78×10^{-7}	276.4
	8 5 3 - 7 5 2	90 599.345	1.71×10^{-7}	33.1
	3 3 0 - 2 2 1	90 655.047	1.65×10^{-5}	8.2
	8 3 6 - 7 3 5	90 678.44	2.41×10^{-7}	24.5
	46 8 39 - 47 5 42	90 679.401	1.48×10^{-7}	625.6
	17 3 14 - 17 2 15	90 722.053	1.16×10^{-5}	91.2
	20 15 5 - 21 14 8	90 728.937	6.15×10^{-7}	236.2
	20 15 6 - 21 14 7	90 728.937	6.15×10^{-7}	236.2
	23 5 18 - 23 4 19	90 751.425	1.59×10^{-5}	168.3
	9 0 9 - 8 1 8	90 833.314	1.85×10^{-5}	22.7
	18 14 4 - 19 13 7	90 851.935	5.40×10^{-7}	199.3
	18 14 5 - 19 13 6	90 851.935	5.40×10^{-7}	199.3
	8 4 5 - 7 4 4	90 856.595	2.12×10^{-7}	28.3
	16 13 3 - 17 12 6	90 964.082	4.53×10^{-7}	165.7
	16 13 4 - 17 12 5	90 964.082	4.53×10^{-7}	165.7
	20 4 16 - 20 3 17	91 001.685	1.40×10^{-5}	126.9
	8 4 4 - 7 4 3	91 021.872	2.13×10^{-7}	28.3
	14 12 2 - 15 11 5	91 062.071	3.52×10^{-7}	135.3
	14 12 3 - 15 11 4	91 062.071	3.52×10^{-7}	135.3
	12 11 1 - 13 10 4	91 141.943	2.36×10^{-7}	108.1
	12 11 2 - 13 10 3	91 141.943	2.36×10^{-7}	108.1
	24 3 21 - 25 2 24	91 154.596	6.48×10^{-8}	170.4
	10 10 1 - 11 9 2	91 198.912	1.11×10^{-7}	84.2

Table B.2: continued.

Species	Transition J K L M	Frequency (MHz)	A_{ij} (s $^{-1}$)	E_{up} (K)
	10 10 0 - 11 9 3	91 198.912	1.11×10^{-7}	84.2
	9 1 9 - 8 1 8	91 353.121	2.83×10^{-7}	22.7
	52 8 44 - 53 7 47	93 165.385	1.71×10^{-7}	797.6
aGg-(CH ₂ OH) ₂	8 1 7 1 - 7 1 6 0	90 593.579	1.61×10^{-5}	19.1
	35 8 28 0 - 35 7 28 1	90 635.988	3.82×10^{-7}	343.2
	20 1 19 0 - 19 2 17 1	90 642.19	6.48×10^{-8}	101.7
	14 5 10 1 - 14 4 11 1	90 662.384	2.41×10^{-6}	64.3
	32 11 22 0 - 31 12 20 1	90 674.452	1.02×10^{-7}	319.4
	18 3 16 0 - 17 4 14 1	90 675.102	5.45×10^{-8}	88.0
	32 11 21 0 - 31 12 19 1	90 675.776	1.02×10^{-7}	319.4
	35 23 12 1 - 36 22 15 1	90 680.757	1.66×10^{-7}	569.3
	35 23 13 1 - 36 22 14 1	90 680.757	1.66×10^{-7}	569.3
	11 5 6 0 - 11 4 7 0	90 683.206	1.88×10^{-6}	44.8
	11 5 6 1 - 11 4 7 1	90 686.174	1.97×10^{-6}	45.1
	33 22 11 0 - 34 21 14 0	90 701.431	1.30×10^{-7}	513.0
	33 22 12 0 - 34 21 13 0	90 701.431	1.30×10^{-7}	513.0
	26 4 22 0 - 26 4 23 1	90 726.496	8.82×10^{-7}	184.8
	14 5 10 0 - 14 4 11 0	90 731.469	1.99×10^{-6}	64.0
	15 5 11 0 - 15 4 12 0	90 752.358	2.03×10^{-6}	71.4
	53 10 43 0 - 53 10 44 1	90 785.844	7.06×10^{-7}	762.7
	16 3 14 1 - 16 1 15 0	90 802.123	6.80×10^{-7}	71.5
	33 22 11 1 - 34 21 14 1	90 839.672	1.60×10^{-7}	513.4
	33 22 12 1 - 34 21 13 1	90 839.672	1.60×10^{-7}	513.4
	13 5 9 1 - 13 4 10 1	90 852.643	2.23×10^{-6}	57.4
	13 5 9 0 - 13 4 10 0	90 857.67	1.95×10^{-6}	57.1
	31 21 10 0 - 32 20 13 0	90 864.536	1.26×10^{-7}	460.0
	31 21 11 0 - 32 20 12 0	90 864.536	1.26×10^{-7}	460.0
	15 4 11 1 - 15 3 13 0	90 866.003	2.69×10^{-7}	67.7
	20 5 16 0 - 19 6 14 1	90 918.748	1.89×10^{-7}	116.1
	30 10 21 0 - 29 11 19 1	90 926.845	1.06×10^{-7}	278.1
	30 10 20 0 - 29 11 18 1	90 933.622	1.05×10^{-7}	278.1
	19 4 16 1 - 19 3 17 1	90 968.215	1.86×10^{-6}	101.9
	16 5 12 0 - 16 4 13 0	90 992.142	2.09×10^{-6}	79.4
	58 11 47 0 - 58 11 48 1	90 996.168	6.94×10^{-7}	911.4
	31 21 10 1 - 32 20 13 1	90 996.852	1.54×10^{-7}	460.4
	31 21 11 1 - 32 20 12 1	90 996.852	1.54×10^{-7}	460.4
	17 4 13 0 - 16 5 11 1	91 008.128	2.61×10^{-7}	84.1
	29 20 9 0 - 30 19 12 0	91 025.255	1.20×10^{-7}	410.0
	29 20 10 0 - 30 19 11 0	91 025.255	1.20×10^{-7}	410.0
	39 15 25 1 - 38 16 23 0	91 041.27	8.54×10^{-8}	494.3
	12 5 8 0 - 12 4 9 0	91 067.16	1.92×10^{-6}	50.7
	12 5 8 1 - 12 4 9 1	91 076.809	2.13×10^{-6}	51.0
	25 4 21 0 - 25 3 22 0	91 106.286	2.05×10^{-6}	171.7
	31 7 24 1 - 31 6 25 1	91 112.101	3.06×10^{-6}	270.7
	29 20 9 1 - 30 19 12 1	91 151.433	1.47×10^{-7}	410.3
	29 20 10 1 - 30 19 11 1	91 151.433	1.47×10^{-7}	410.3
	27 19 8 0 - 28 18 11 0	91 182.665	1.14×10^{-7}	362.9
	27 19 9 0 - 28 18 10 0	91 182.665	1.13×10^{-7}	362.9
	14 3 11 1 - 13 4 10 1	91 186.341	6.58×10^{-7}	57.4
	16 3 14 1 - 15 4 12 0	91 213.836	1.30×10^{-7}	71.5
	14 3 11 0 - 13 4 10 0	91 224.675	4.15×10^{-7}	57.1
	28 9 20 0 - 27 10 18 1	91 234.81	1.11×10^{-7}	239.8
	10 5 5 0 - 10 4 6 0	91 244.026	1.81×10^{-6}	39.3
	10 5 5 1 - 10 4 6 1	91 253.037	1.92×10^{-6}	39.7
	28 9 19 0 - 27 10 17 1	91 267.756	1.10×10^{-7}	239.8
	27 19 8 1 - 28 18 11 1	91 302.508	1.39×10^{-7}	363.2

Table B.2: continued.

Species	Transition J K L M	Frequency (MHz)	A_{ij} (s $^{-1}$)	E_{up} (K)
	27 19 9 1 - 28 18 10 1	91 302.508	1.39×10^{-7}	363.2
	11 5 7 0 - 11 4 8 0	91 308.601	1.87×10^{-6}	44.7
	11 5 7 1 - 11 4 8 1	91 321.795	2.05×10^{-6}	45.1
	16 5 12 1 - 16 4 13 1	91 327.482	1.50×10^{-6}	79.7
	25 18 7 0 - 26 17 10 0	91 335.784	1.06×10^{-7}	318.7
	25 18 8 0 - 26 17 9 0	91 335.784	1.06×10^{-7}	318.7
	18 4 15 1 - 17 5 12 1	91 340.39	4.62×10^{-7}	92.6
	37 14 24 1 - 36 15 22 0	91 349.668	8.79×10^{-8}	442.3
	37 14 23 1 - 36 15 21 0	91 349.672	8.79×10^{-8}	442.3
	15 1 14 1 - 15 1 15 0	93 180.613	3.17×10^{-7}	59.9
	18 2 16 1 - 17 4 14 1	93 181.585	4.49×10^{-8}	88.2
	19 1 18 1 - 18 2 16 0	103 296.497	1.03×10^{-7}	92.8
	25 7 19 0 - 24 8 17 1	103 307.653	2.11×10^{-7}	184.5
	19 2 17 1 - 19 2 18 0	103 341.273	2.55×10^{-7}	97.4
	17 6 11 0 - 17 5 13 1	103 365.434	4.16×10^{-7}	93.1
	15 6 10 0 - 15 5 10 1	103 477.405	5.87×10^{-7}	76.8
	30 10 21 1 - 29 11 19 0	103 489.245	1.47×10^{-7}	278.4
	30 10 20 1 - 29 11 18 0	103 496.358	1.48×10^{-7}	278.4
gGg-(CH ₂ OH) ₂	19 2 18 0 - 18 3 16 1	90 619.203	6.90×10^{-7}	91.9
	9 5 4 1 - 9 4 5 1	90 625.64	3.63×10^{-6}	34.2
	9 5 4 0 - 9 4 5 0	90 637.706	3.50×10^{-6}	34.1
	22 6 17 0 - 22 5 17 1	90 710.878	3.12×10^{-6}	141.6
	9 5 5 1 - 9 4 6 1	90 750.006	3.54×10^{-6}	34.2
	9 5 5 0 - 9 4 6 0	90 761.349	3.62×10^{-6}	34.1
	17 3 15 0 - 16 4 13 1	90 849.293	1.24×10^{-6}	78.8
	19 15 4 1 - 20 14 6 0	90 855.162	1.57×10^{-7}	202.0
	19 15 5 1 - 20 14 7 0	90 855.162	1.57×10^{-7}	202.0
	8 5 3 1 - 8 4 4 1	90 862.788	3.34×10^{-6}	29.8
	8 5 3 0 - 8 4 4 0	90 874.028	3.28×10^{-6}	29.7
	8 5 4 1 - 8 4 5 1	90 911.505	3.31×10^{-6}	29.8
	8 5 4 0 - 8 4 5 0	90 922.458	3.32×10^{-6}	29.7
	16 1 15 0 - 16 0 16 0	90 930.932	1.45×10^{-6}	66.7
	11 5 7 1 - 11 4 7 0	90 988.303	3.83×10^{-6}	44.5
	7 5 2 1 - 7 4 3 1	91 016.495	2.96×10^{-6}	25.9
	7 5 2 0 - 7 4 3 0	91 027.312	2.92×10^{-6}	25.8
	7 5 3 1 - 7 4 4 1	91 032.962	2.95×10^{-6}	25.9
	7 5 3 0 - 7 4 4 0	91 043.681	2.93×10^{-6}	25.8
	4 3 2 1 - 3 2 1 1	91 101.828	4.93×10^{-6}	9.3
	6 5 1 1 - 6 4 2 1	91 113.072	2.40×10^{-6}	22.5
	4 3 2 0 - 3 2 1 0	91 113.703	4.72×10^{-6}	9.3
	17 14 3 1 - 18 13 5 0	91 113.915	1.32×10^{-7}	169.9
	17 14 4 1 - 18 13 6 0	91 113.915	1.31×10^{-7}	169.9
	6 5 2 1 - 6 4 3 1	91 117.61	2.39×10^{-6}	22.5
	6 5 1 0 - 6 4 2 0	91 123.664	2.37×10^{-6}	22.4
	17 5 12 0 - 17 4 14 1	91 125.215	4.19×10^{-6}	87.2
	6 5 2 0 - 6 4 3 0	91 128.176	2.37×10^{-6}	22.4
	16 1 15 1 - 16 0 16 1	91 152.424	1.69×10^{-6}	66.8
	5 5 0 1 - 5 4 1 1	91 170.801	1.52×10^{-6}	19.5
	5 5 1 1 - 5 4 2 1	91 171.716	1.52×10^{-6}	19.5
	41 6 35 1 - 40 9 32 1	91 177.349	1.31×10^{-7}	446.6
	5 5 0 0 - 5 4 1 0	91 181.28	1.50×10^{-6}	19.5
	5 5 1 0 - 5 4 2 0	91 182.189	1.50×10^{-6}	19.5
	30 5 25 0 - 30 5 26 1	91 231.701	3.36×10^{-7}	244.5
	41 6 35 0 - 40 9 32 0	91 257.694	1.21×10^{-7}	446.6
	18 5 14 1 - 18 4 15 1	91 262.747	4.24×10^{-6}	96.0
	18 5 14 0 - 18 4 15 0	91 268.437	4.70×10^{-6}	96.0

Table B.2: continued.

Species	Transition J K L M	Frequency (MHz)	A_{ij} (s ⁻¹)	E_{up} (K)
	13 5 8 1 - 13 4 10 0	91 275.54	3.05×10^{-6}	56.7
	14 5 9 1 - 14 4 11 0	91 280.948	3.02×10^{-6}	63.6
	18 3 16 0 - 18 1 17 1	91 306.616	1.57×10^{-6}	87.5
	9 2 8 1 - 8 2 7 0	91 332.324	6.59×10^{-6}	23.8
	31 7 24 1 - 31 6 25 1	91 355.815	6.00×10^{-6}	268.3
	15 13 2 1 - 16 12 4 0	91 361.122	1.01×10^{-7}	140.7
	15 13 3 1 - 16 12 5 0	91 361.122	1.01×10^{-7}	140.7
	9 4 5 1 - 8 4 4 0	93 162.746	5.77×10^{-6}	29.8
	17 3 15 1 - 16 4 13 0	93 172.871	1.32×10^{-6}	78.9
	18 5 13 0 - 18 4 15 1	93 190.697	3.45×10^{-6}	96.1
	10 4 7 1 - 9 4 6 0	103 372.306	8.30×10^{-6}	34.7
	18 4 14 0 - 18 3 16 1	103 426.616	1.89×10^{-6}	92.5
	22 4 19 0 - 22 2 20 1	103 438.467	5.12×10^{-6}	131.6
	22 2 21 0 - 21 2 19 0	103 457.183	1.01×10^{-7}	121.0
	19 3 17 0 - 18 4 15 1	103 488.002	1.74×10^{-6}	96.6
D ₂ CO	5 1 4 - 5 1 5	91 246.233	1.61×10^{-6}	49.6
t-HCOOH	34 4 30 - 34 4 31	103 423.53	2.60×10^{-7}	700.5
c-C ₂ H ₄ O	11 6 5 - 11 5 6	90 842.056	8.21×10^{-6}	137.2
	21 14 7 - 21 13 8	91 160.793	1.21×10^{-5}	492.8
c-C ₂ H ₃ DO	9 5 5 - 9 3 6	90 667.609	1.17×10^{-7}	83.6
	7 2 5 - 7 2 6	90 683.057	9.45×10^{-8}	48.3
	7 2 5 - 7 1 6	90 710.475	4.70×10^{-6}	48.3
	10 8 2 - 10 7 3	90 781.87	6.42×10^{-6}	113.1
	13 8 6 - 12 11 1	90 852.748	1.17×10^{-9}	174.4
	12 7 6 - 11 10 1	91 140.581	1.69×10^{-9}	147.5
	13 2 11 - 12 5 8	91 153.128	1.10×10^{-8}	141.1
	13 3 11 - 12 4 8	91 366.508	1.10×10^{-8}	141.1
HC ₃ N	10 - 9	90 979.023	5.81×10^{-5}	24.0
CH ₃ CH ₂ CN	35 5 31 - 36 2 34	90 800.771	6.07×10^{-8}	299.2
	49 7 43 - 50 5 46	90 949.453	2.17×10^{-8}	581.9
	58 8 51 - 59 6 54	90 998.392	2.24×10^{-8}	807.6
	27 2 25 - 27 2 26	91 008.34	5.49×10^{-7}	169.8
	29 3 26 - 29 2 27	91 018.22	5.25×10^{-6}	199.1
	48 7 41 - 47 8 40	91 161.765	1.09×10^{-6}	560.8
	61 3 58 - 60 5 55	91 196.7	3.17×10^{-8}	828.0
	36 2 34 - 35 4 31	91 281.468	7.96×10^{-8}	294.8
	35 3 33 - 36 1 36	91 284.048	5.56×10^{-9}	280.5
	14 3 12 - 15 0 15	91 342.464	3.11×10^{-8}	55.2
	35 3 33 - 36 0 36	91 350.299	2.83×10^{-8}	280.5
	39 2 37 - 40 1 40	93 156.345	2.49×10^{-8}	343.8
	39 2 37 - 40 0 40	93 181.535	4.84×10^{-9}	343.8
	21 7 15 - 22 6 16	103 384.573	1.23×10^{-6}	153.8
	21 7 14 - 22 6 17	103 385.42	1.23×10^{-6}	153.8
	60 4 57 - 59 5 54	103 417.147	2.63×10^{-7}	802.3
HOCH ₂ CN	38 2 36 0 - 39 1 39 0	90 597.603	5.26×10^{-8}	338.5
	25 2 23 0 - 25 1 24 0	90 619.344	4.38×10^{-6}	151.6
	18 4 14 0 - 18 3 16 1	90 635.379	2.87×10^{-6}	98.0
	36 8 29 0 - 37 7 30 0	90 753.122	1.17×10^{-6}	383.8
	36 8 28 0 - 37 7 31 0	90 757.105	1.17×10^{-6}	383.8
	19 4 15 0 - 19 3 17 1	90 808.881	2.86×10^{-6}	106.4
	49 5 45 1 - 50 2 48 1	90 829.279	8.35×10^{-8}	583.4
	23 4 19 1 - 24 2 22 1	90 918.82	1.95×10^{-7}	149.9
	29 5 25 1 - 30 4 27 0	90 932.471	1.27×10^{-6}	232.8
	23 2 21 0 - 23 1 23 1	90 938.751	8.97×10^{-7}	129.5
	8 0 8 1 - 8 1 8 0	90 948.488	6.84×10^{-6}	21.3
	8 1 8 1 - 7 2 6 0	90 973.549	8.01×10^{-7}	22.3

Table B.2: continued.

Species	Transition J K L M	Frequency (MHz)	A_{ij} (s $^{-1}$)	E_{up} (K)
	20 4 16 0 - 20 3 18 1	91 039.63	2.87×10^{-6}	115.3
	42 2 40 0 - 41 4 37 0	91 089.387	1.69×10^{-7}	410.4
	56 7 50 1 - 55 8 47 1	91 170.271	1.30×10^{-6}	780.4
	49 5 45 0 - 50 2 48 0	91 212.431	1.20×10^{-7}	578.4
	10 0 10 1 - 9 0 9 1	91 244.602	2.25×10^{-5}	29.6
	35 6 30 1 - 36 5 32 0	91 280.978	1.27×10^{-6}	334.4
	10 0 10 0 - 9 0 9 0	91 282.104	2.27×10^{-5}	24.2
	29 2 27 1 - 29 2 28 1	91 307.51	1.12×10^{-7}	206.3
	21 4 17 0 - 21 3 19 1	91 343.484	2.87×10^{-6}	124.6
	34 3 32 0 - 33 4 29 0	93 175.688	1.03×10^{-6}	276.0
	16 1 15 0 - 15 1 15 1	93 179.831	4.57×10^{-7}	62.8
	30 9 21 0 - 31 8 23 1	93 190.634	9.50×10^{-7}	318.3
	30 9 22 0 - 31 8 24 1	93 190.64	9.50×10^{-7}	318.3
	35 2 33 0 - 34 3 31 1	103 318.063	3.15×10^{-6}	288.9
	45 3 42 1 - 45 3 42 0	103 318.312	9.15×10^{-8}	482.2
	59 9 51 1 - 58 10 49 0	103 334.357	1.76×10^{-6}	901.2
	59 9 50 1 - 58 10 48 0	103 341.424	1.76×10^{-6}	901.2
	20 2 18 0 - 19 2 18 1	103 352.311	7.48×10^{-8}	99.7
	21 4 17 1 - 22 3 19 0	103 384.207	1.71×10^{-6}	130.0
	32 2 30 1 - 32 2 30 0	103 402.141	1.77×10^{-6}	248.2
	27 4 23 1 - 26 5 21 0	103 421.493	1.71×10^{-6}	195.2
	57 7 50 0 - 56 8 49 0	103 437.673	1.87×10^{-6}	800.8
	46 8 38 1 - 47 7 40 0	103 440.794	1.79×10^{-6}	572.8
	48 4 44 1 - 48 4 44 0	103 506.105	1.08×10^{-7}	552.9
NH ₂ CHO	15 3 12 - 16 1 15	91 136.103	4.85×10^{-8}	149.5
	36 5 32 - 35 6 29	103 296.485	7.38×10^{-7}	755.7
	20 5 16 - 21 4 17	103 446.144	7.16×10^{-7}	288.6
CH ₃ SH	1 -1 1 1 - 0 0 0 1	90 637.359	7.97×10^{-7}	5.8
	12 -1 12 4 - 11 -2 10 4	91 128.19	3.80×10^{-7}	571.2
	9 1 8 1 - 9 0 9 1	103 389.812	2.55×10^{-6}	61.0
	12 3 9 1 - 13 2 11 1	103 399.789	5.79×10^{-7}	133.6
	8 0 8 0 - 7 1 6 0	103 504.193	1.54×10^{-6}	43.7
	27 5 22 -3 - 26 6 20 -3	103 508.935	5.40×10^{-7}	870.7
	27 -5 23 -3 - 26 -6 21 -3	103 509.321	5.40×10^{-7}	870.7