List of Figures

1.1	Hale-Bopp at perihelion (Photography by Nicola Biver)	23
1.2	Orbit of Hale-Bopp around perihelion (Presentation by JPL Solar System Group)	24
1.3	Sodium tail of Comet Hale-Bopp observed on April 16, 1997 with the INT telescope at La Palma. From Cremonese et al. [1997]	25
3.1	Encounter sequence of comet Halley ([Keller et al., 1986])	33
3.2	Final image of Borrelly's nucleus with a resolution of about 45 meters. The distance to the nucleus was 3616 km. The Sun direction is down and slightly out of the image plane. (Image courtesy of DS1 science team)	34
3.3	After some orbits the upper layers are depleted of the most volatile materials. (Drawing based on [Rauer, pers. comm.])	36
4.1	A schematic view of the process leading to the formation of the coma and the tail, as well as the main processes within the coma (Drawing based on [Rauer, pers. comm.])	37
5.1	Principle of the optical longslit spectroscopy	44
5.2	Cut through a reduced spectrum at 80000 km projected nucleocentric distance sunward. The spectrum was obtained on December 19, 1997 ($r_h = 3.8$ AU, 1200 s exposure time). The underlying continuum level caused by solar light scattered on dust particles has been subtracted. The main gas emission bands are marked. Residuals of night sky emissions are indicated (NS)	46
7.1	Spectrum obtained at the Danish 1.54m telescope on April 25, 1996. The approximate location of the reflex is marked in red. The horizontal axis shows the spatial direction, the vertical axis the dispersion direction	55
8.1	The left panel shows a longslit spectrum before data reduction, the right panel shows the same spetrum fully reduced	57
8.2	Flowchart for first part of the data reduction	58
8.3	Flowchart for the second part of the data reduction	61

200 LIST OF FIGURES

9.1	left: Detection of the CN $(0,0)$ emission band obtained at $r_h = 9.8$ AU on November 13, 1999, using the VLT(UT1)/FORS1. The spectrum has been averaged by a factor of 10 in spatial direction and a factor of 2 in wavelengths direction. right: Same spectrum as to the left, but binned further (factors 4 and 2 in spatial and wavelengths direction, respectively) [Rauer <i>et al.</i> , 2002].	70
9.2	Spectrum at 80000 km projected nucleocentric distance sunward averaged over 31000km, the CN (0,0) emission band appears at 3880 Å [Rauer $et~al.$, 2002].	70
9.3	The left panel shows a spectrum obtained on January 21, 1998 ($r_h = 4.1 \text{ AU}$, 1200 s exposure time) for comparison. The right side displays an average of two spectra obtained on November, 25, 1998 ($r_h = 7.0 \text{ AU}$, 2400 s total exposure time). The position of the CN, CO ⁺ and C ₃ emission bands are indicated [Rauer <i>et al.</i> , 2002]	71
9.4	Cuts through spectra obtained at different heliocentric distances, taken at about $7 \cdot 10^4$ km projected distance sunward. The spectrum at 4.1 AU has been reduced by a factor of 5 in intensity. The spectra at 7.0 AU and 7.4 AU are offset in intensity for display [Rauer et al., 2002]	72
10.1	Line of sight integration used for the Haser model	75
10.2	Haser parent scale lengths versus heliocentric distance. Solid line: fit of equation (10.4) to the data [Rauer $et~al.,~2002$]	81
10.3	Radial profiles of CN, C_2 , C_3 and NH_2 - top row from left to right: Dec. 6, 1997 at r_h =3.66 AU, Dec. 19, 1997 at r_h =3.78 AU, bottom row from left to right: Jan. 20, 1998 at 4.14 AU, Mar. 21, 1998 at 4.74 AU. Overplotted are the best fitting Haser profiles determined using different scale lengths. The measured profiles and the fitted Haser profiles of the radicals have been offset vertically for display	84
10.4	Production rates versus heliocentric distance computed using different Haser scale lengths taken from: crosses: A'Hearn <i>et al.</i> [1995]; stars: Cochran <i>et al.</i> [1992]; diamonds: Fink <i>et al.</i> [1991]; triangles: this work (see Table 10.3)	86
10.5	Ratio of the CN production rates determined using the Haser scale lengths from A'Hearn, Cochran, Fink (top to bottom) to the the CN production rates obtained using the Haser scale length determined in this work versus heliocentric distance	88
10.6	Ratio of C ₂ , C ₃ and NH ₂ production rates to CN production rate versus heliocentric distance computed using the Haser scale lengths derived in this work (see Table 10.3). Solid lines denote the mean value as given by A'Hearn et al. [1995] for 'typical' and 'depleted' comets. The range given for both classes is indicated as right hatches ('typical') and left hatches (depleted) [Rauer et al., 2002]	89
10.7	Ratio of $Q(C_2)/Q(CN)$ for production rates derived using the scale lengths given by A'Hearn <i>et al.</i> [1995] (Table 10.3)	90

LIST OF FIGURES 201

	Electron temperature T_e as calculated by the ComChem model for 3.51 AU, 3.78 AU and 4.74 AU	110113
14.1	CO production rate (diamonds) estimated for the modeling and CO rates (crosses) measured by Biver et al. [1997]	118
14.2	Water production rate (diamonds) estimated for the model input and water production rates (crosses) measured by Weaver <i>et al.</i> [1999b] and (stars) Dello Russo <i>et al.</i> [2000]	119
14.3	Carbon dioxide production rates (diamonds) estimated for the modeling and production rates (crosses) measured by Weaver <i>et al.</i> [1999b]	119
14.4	Colored contour plot of the χ^2 values vs. the reactions rates for reactions R_1	
14.5	and R_2	123
	and R_2 (cont.)	124
	Flowchart for obtaining abundance ratios using the ComChem model Spatial column density profiles for the C_2 and C_3 radicals (Diamonds sunward,	128
15.3	triangles tailward profiles)	129
	Iteration $0,1,2)$	130
10.4	the abundance ratios $Q(C_2H_2)/Q(C_2H_6)$ parameter space. Each dotted lines mark the abundance ratios $Q(C_2H_2)/Q(C_2H_6)$ 1:1, 1:10, 1:50 and 1:100	132
15.5	Iteration for the ratio $Q(C_2H_2):Q(C_2H_6)$ 1:1	133
15.6	The results of the iterations are presented in this type of plot	134
16.1	17.8.1996	139
	2.10.1996	141
	6.12.1997	143
	19.12.1997	145
	20.1.1998 - sunward profile	147
	20.1.1998 - tailward profile	149
	22.1.1998	151 153
	Overview of the best fitting C_2 profiles	153
	Overview of the best fitting C_3 profiles	154
17.1	Evolution of abundance ratios over heliocentric distance	158
18.1	Example history output for the C_2 profile at $r_h=3.78\mathrm{AU}$	159
18.2	C_2 formation at r_h =3.78AU	160
18.3	C_3 formation at 3.78AU	162

202 LIST OF FIGURES

18.5	Formation of the C_3 radical	63 64 65
	Example for sensitivity test for electron impact dissociation of C_3H_4 (solid line: nominal value, dotted line: reaction rate decreased, dashed line: reaction rate	73 74
	Abundance ratio of C_2H_2 relative to C_2H_6 versus heliocentric distance. The solid line is the mean values derived in this work, the dotted lines are the associated errors. The values determined by Dello Russo <i>et al.</i> [2001] are	80
20.3	Evolution of the abundance ratios of C_3H_4 to C_2H_2 and C_2H_6 over heliocentric	82 83
21.1 21.2	Temperature ranges for the formation processes of C_2H_2 , C_2H_6 and C_3H_4 . Green shaded areas denote formation in the gas-phase, blue areas formation on grain surfaces (light blue marks less efficient processes). The pink box	86 90
D.1	C ₂ formation at 3.78 AU	27
D.2		28
D.3	C_2H_2 formation at 3.78 AU	29
D.4		30
D.5	C_2H_6 formation at 3.78 AU	01
D.6	- *	31
D^{7}	C ₃ formation at 3.78 AU	32
D.7	C_3 formation at 3.78 AU	32 33
D.8	C_3 formation at 3.78 AU	32 33 34
D.8 D.9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	32 33 34 35
D.8 D.9 D.10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	32 33 34 35 36
D.8 D.9 D.10 D.11	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	32 33 34 35

List of Tables

1.1	New molecules detected in comet Hale-Bopp and their abundance relative to water. Molecules marked with an asterisk have been detected in comet Hyakutake and the detection has been confirmed in comet Hale-Bopp	25
4.1	Acceleration due to solar wind pressure	39
4.2	Overview of the gas-phase reaction categories in a cometary coma with examples (adapted from Schmidt <i>et al.</i> [1988]	40
4.3	Reaction coefficients k for dissociation of H_2O [Huebner $et\ al.,\ 1992$]	41
6.1	Emission lines of ethane in the infrared wavelength range (Herzberg [1945] and Lii and Allinger [1992])	49
7.1	Telescopes used in the longterm-monitoring program. The asterisks indicates no imaging capability	54
10.1	Scale lengths for parent and daughter species as given in the literature	75
10.2	Error in determination of Haser parent scale	77
10.3	Parent and daughter Haser scale lengths, l_p and l_d , published in the literature and derived in this work. The scale lengths can be scaled to other heliocentric distances as $l_{p,d} \cdot \mathbf{r}_h^{b_{p,d}}$ (see equation (10.4)) [Rauer et al., 2002]	79
10.4	Production rates computed using a Haser model. The Haser scale lengths used have been derived in this work (see Table 10.3)	85
10.5	The mean and maximum (in brackets) ratios for the production rates computed with the Haser scale lengths given by different authors (see Table 10.3).	87
11.1	Reaction rate coefficients estimated by Boice et al. [1986]	99
11.2	Estimates for the branching ratio for electron impact dissociation of hydrocarbons (Alman and Ruzic [2000])	100
11.3	Reaction rate coefficients based on estimates by Alman and Ruzic $[2000]$	100
13.1	Subset of the data used for analysis with the ComChem model	115

204 LIST OF TABLES

14.1	The composition and surface temperature assumed as input parameter for the ComChem model for each of the 8 heliocentric distances used in this study. The upper indexes denote the method used to derive the production rates. (1) Production rates interpolated from Biver et al. [1997], (2) species not observed at large heliocentric distances, values are extrapolations (3) production rate of CS was assumed	120
14.2	Derived reaction rates for reactions R_1 and R_2 normalized to $r_h{=}1\mathrm{AU}$	122
14.3	The main reactions and their reaction rates. The asterisks mark reactions for which rate coefficients have been derived in this work. Coefficients which have been derived in this work are printed in bold, while the old estimates for these coefficients are printed in italics. A complete list of reactions related to the C_2 and C_3 chemistry is given in appendix E_1,\ldots, R_n .	126
15.1	An extract of the composition (the complete composition is given in table 14.1)	130
17.1	Production rates for C_2H_2,C_2H_6 and C_3H_4 derived in this work	157
19.1	Example for the sensitivity of C_2H_2 , C_2H_6 and C_3H_4 production rates to uncertainties in the $Q(H_2O)$	168
19.2	Example for the sensitivity of C_2H_2 , C_2H_6 and C_3H_4 production rates to uncertainties in the $Q(CO)$	169
19.3	Example for the sensitivity of C_2H_2 , C_2H_6 and C_3H_4 production rates to uncertainties in the $Q(CO_2)$	169
19.4	Iterations for C_3H_4 abundance using different starting values	175
19.5	Productionrates derived from asymmetric spatial profiles obtained on the night of Jan. 20, 1998	176
19.6	Summary of the upper limits for the quantitative errors	177
20.1	Abundance ratios relative to carbon monoxide derived in this work	180
20.2	Upper limits for the abundance ratios relative to CO of solid acetylene and ethane in NGC 7538:IRS9 derived by Boudin <i>et al.</i> [1998]	181
20.3	Abundance ratio of ethane relative to acetylene derived in this work and for some comets [Dello Russo <i>et al.</i> , 2001]	182
20.4	Abundance ratios of C_3H_4 to C_2H_2 and C_2H_6	182

LIST OF TABLES 205

A.1	Overview of the dataset used in this study. The first column gives the date of the observations, for observations runs covering several nights the date of the first and the last observation is given. Columns three to four list the heliocentric and geocentric distance of the comet and the phaseangle β . Columns five and six denote the telescope and the instrument used for the observations. For technical data on the instruments see table 7.1 in chapter 7. The molecules for which production rates have been derived using the Haser model are listed in column seven. For molecules in brackets only upper limits have been derived. Column eight and nine show the	
	wavelengths resolution obtained and the slit width used. THe last column gives some general comments on the observing conditions	222
B.1	Fluorescence efficiencies (g-factors) used. The values correspond to $r_h=1$ AU and scale proportional to r_h^{-2}	223
B.2	Fluorescence efficiencies (g-factors) used for the NH ₂ (0-10-0) emission band (normalized to 1 AU). Computed g-factors from Kawakita and Watanabe [2002] have been interpolated to the heliocentric distances of the observations.	223
B.3	Fluorescence efficiencies (g-factors) used for the CN $(0,0)$ emission band (normalized to 1 AU). Up to $r_h = 5$ AU, the values were taken from model calculations made by Schleicher [Schleicher, 1983] to take into account the Swings effect. Beyond this distance, only the scaling with solar flux has been taken into account. Therefore the normalized values in this table remain constant.	224
C.1	Spectrophotometric standard stars used for the absolute calibration, relative quality R within a night and inter-calibration quality $R_{\rm inter}$. If more than one star is listed, the first star was used for the calibration and the second one to determine the relative quality R . As a reference for the inter-calibration the	
	night of the $21./22.1.1998$ was used (see section 8)	225

206 LIST OF TABLES