

Table 1. COMs and COM precursors transitions covered in our L1517B observations and their derived line parameters.

Species	Line	Dust peak					Methanol peak				
		Frequency (MHz)	Area ^a (mK km s ⁻¹)	Linewidth (km s ⁻¹)	LSR velocity ^b (km s ⁻¹)	S/N ^c	Area ^a (mK km s ⁻¹)	Linewidth (km s ⁻¹)	LSR velocity ^b (km s ⁻¹)	S/N ^c	
CH ₃ OH	2 _{0,2} → 1 _{0,1} A	96741.371	206.1 ± 1.9	0.278 ± 0.004	5.785 ± 0.002	109	241.1 ± 2.0	0.277 ± 0.005	5.788 ± 0.002	121	
	2 _{1,2} → 1 _{1,1} A	95914.310	< 6	...	...	...	< 6	...	...	...
	2 _{1,1} → 1 _{1,0} A	97582.798	< 2.4	...	...	...	< 2.4	...	...	...
	2 _{1,2} → 1 _{1,1} E	96739.358	150.4 ± 1.9	0.262 ± 0.008	5.786 ± 0.003	80	181.6 ± 2.0	0.262 ± 0.003	5.785 ± 0.003	92	
	2 _{0,2} → 1 _{0,1} E	96744.545	9.7 ± 1.9	0.244 ± 0.012	5.84 ± 0.04	5.1	11.2 ± 2.0	0.23 ± 0.08	5.78 ± 0.03	5.6	
	2 _{1,1} → 1 _{1,0} E	96755.501	< 6	...	...	...	< 6	...	...	...
CH ₃ O	1 _{0,0,6,1} → 0 _{0,1,6,0}	82455.980	< 5	...	...	...	< 4	...	...	...
	1 _{0,0,2,2} → 0 _{0,1,2,1}	82458.252	5.4 ± 1.2	0.41 ± 0.08	5.81 ± 0.03	4.5	4.2 ± 0.9	0.39 ± 0.08	5.82 ± 0.03	4.7	
	1 _{0,1,2,2} → 0 _{0,0,2,1}	82471.825	5.4 ± 1.2	0.41 ± 0.08	5.81 ± 0.03	4.5	4.2 ± 0.9	0.39 ± 0.08	5.82 ± 0.03	4.7	
	1 _{0,1,6,1} → 0 _{0,0,6,0}	82524.180	< 5	...	...	...	< 4	...	...	...
CCCO	10 → 9	96214.813	< 7	...	...	...	< 7	...	...	...
t-HCOOH	1 _{1,1} → 0 _{0,0}	87926.863	< 1.9	...	...	...	< 2.2	...	...	...
H ₂ CCO	4 _{1,3} → 3 _{1,2}	81586.299	11.1 ± 1.3	0.53 ± 0.10	5.89 ± 0.04	8.5	12.6 ± 1.2	0.70 ± 0.25	5.95 ± 0.11	10	
	5 _{1,5} → 4 _{1,4}	100094.510	9.9 ± 0.9	0.53 ± 0.10	5.89 ± 0.04	11	12.6 ± 1.2	0.70 ± 0.25	5.95 ± 0.11	10	
	4 _{0,4} → 3 _{0,3}	80832.189	21 ± 4	0.53 ± 0.10	5.89 ± 0.04	5.2	17 ± 4	0.70 ± 0.25	5.95 ± 0.11	4.2	
CH ₃ OCHO	7 _{2,6,0} → 6 _{2,5,0}	84454.754	< 2.0	...	...	...	< 2.5	...	...	...
CH ₃ OCH ₃	3 _{1,3,1} → 2 _{0,2,1}	82650.180	< 3	...	...	...	< 2.4	...	...	...
	4 _{1,4,0} → 3 _{0,3,0}	99326.000	< 2.0	...	...	...	< 2.2	...	...	...
CH ₃ CHO	5 _{1,4,0} → 4 _{1,3,0}	98900.944	< 3	...	...	...	4.0 ± 0.8	0.21 ± 0.05	5.765 ± 0.018	5.0
	5 _{0,5,0} → 4 _{0,4,0}	95963.459	< 7	...	...	...	< 7	...	...	...
	4 _{1,3,0} → 3 _{1,2,0}	79150.166	< 3	...	...	...	3.9 ± 0.7	0.21 ± 0.05	5.765 ± 0.018	5.6
	4 _{1,3,2} → 3 _{1,2,2}	79099.313	< 3	...	...	...	3.9 ± 0.7	0.21 ± 0.05	5.765 ± 0.018	5.6
c-C ₃ H ₂ O	6 _{1,6} → 5 _{1,5}	79483.519	< 3	...	...	...	< 3	...	...	...
HCCCHO	9 _{0,9} → 8 _{0,8}	83775.816	< 2.0	...	...	...	< 2.5	...	...	...
CH ₃ CN	6 ₀ → 5 ₀	110383.500	6.4 ± 1.9	0.13 ± 0.13	5.902 ± 0.023	3.4	< 6	...	...	...
	6 ₁ → 5 ₁	110381.372	11.8 ± 1.9	0.24 ± 0.08	5.81 ± 0.03	6.2	< 6	...	...	...
	6 ₂ → 5 ₂	110374.989	< 10	...	...	...	< 6	...	...	...
CH ₃ NC	5 ₀ → 4 ₀	100526.541	4.2 ± 0.9	0.6 ± 0.3	< 6	4.7	< 2.2	...	...	...
CH ₂ CHCN	9 _{0,9,0,8} → 8 _{0,8,0,7}	84945.988	< 2.0	...	...	...	< 2.5	...	...	...
	9 _{1,9,0,9} → 8 _{1,8,0,8}	83207.496	< 3	...	...	...	< 2.4	...	...	...
	10 _{0,10,0,9} → 9 _{0,9,0,8}	94276.625	< 3	...	...	...	< 2.4	...	...	...
HCCCN	9 → 8	81881.461	693.6 ± 1.0	0.395 ± 0.001	5.824 ± 0.001	694	346.7 ± 0.9	0.383 ± 0.002	5.816 ± 0.001	385	
	11 → 10	100076.392	286.5 ± 0.7	0.318 ± 0.001	5.842 ± 0.001	409	96.3 ± 0.8	0.290 ± 0.003	5.837 ± 0.001	120	
HCCNC	8 ₈ → 7 ₈	79484.131	16.1 ± 1.1	0.31 ± 0.15	5.83 ± 0.07	15	6.9 ± 0.9	0.29 ± 0.16	5.86 ± 0.06	7.7	
	10 ₁₀ → 9 ₁₀	99354.250	6.8 ± 0.7	0.31 ± 0.15	5.83 ± 0.07	9.7	< 3	...	...	...

Notes. Line profiles were fitted using MADCUBA, except for methanol (CH₃OH), cyanoacetylene (HCCCN) and acetonitrile (CH₃CN), where we used CLASS (see Section X for details). ^(a) Uncertainties in the line area are calculated as $\Delta T(\Delta v \delta v)^{1/2}$, with ΔT the RMS noise level, Δv the line width, and δv the velocity resolution of the spectrum. Similarly, upper limits are calculated as $3 \Delta T(\Delta v \delta v)^{1/2}$. ^(b) LSR stands for *local sidereal rest*. ^(c) This refers to the signal to noise ratio in integrated intensity area. If a certain value has no uncertainty, this means that it had to be fixed so that MADCUBA could fit the LTE model.

Table 2. Excitation/kinetic temperatures (T), column densities (N_{obs}), and abundances (χ_{obs}) of COMs and COM precursors toward the dust and methanol peaks in L1517B.

Molecule	Dust peak			Methanol peak		
	T (K)	N_{obs} (cm^{-2})	χ_{obs}	T (K)	N_{obs} (cm^{-2})	χ_{obs}
CH ₃ OH A	10.0	$4.71^{+0.03}_{-0.04} \cdot 10^{12}$	$1.34^{+0.23}_{-0.17} \cdot 10^{-10}$	10.0	$(5.48 \pm 0.04) \cdot 10^{12}$	$5.7^{+0.6}_{-0.5} \cdot 10^{-10}$
CH ₃ OH E	10.0	$4.6^{+3.3}_{-0.7} \cdot 10^{12}$	$1.4^{+0.9}_{-0.3} \cdot 10^{-10}$	10.0	$(5.6 \pm 0.3) \cdot 10^{12}$	$5.9^{+0.7}_{-0.6} \cdot 10^{-10}$
CH ₃ OH	10.0	$9.3^{+3.3}_{-0.7} \cdot 10^{12}$	$2.84^{+0.91}_{-0.52} \cdot 10^{-10}$	10.0	$(1.11 \pm 0.03) \cdot 10^{13}$	$1.160^{+0.135}_{-0.113} \cdot 10^{-9}$
CH ₃ O	10 ± 4	$(2.8 \pm 0.9) \cdot 10^{11}$	$7.95^{+2.89}_{-2.48} \cdot 10^{-12}$	7 ± 4	$(1.8 \pm 0.6) \cdot 10^{11}$	$1.92^{+0.68}_{-0.63} \cdot 10^{-11}$
CH ₃ OCHO	7.7	$< 9 \cdot 10^{11}$	$< 4.3 \cdot 10^{-11}$	9.7	$< 1.0 \cdot 10^{12}$	$< 1.45 \cdot 10^{-10}$
CH ₃ OCH ₃	7.7	$< 1.0 \cdot 10^{12}$	$< 4.7 \cdot 10^{-11}$	9.7	$< 5 \cdot 10^{11}$	$< 6.5 \cdot 10^{-11}$
CH ₃ CHO	7.7	$< 2.5 \cdot 10^{11}$	$< 1.13 \cdot 10^{-11}$	9.7	$(2.1 \pm 0.4) \cdot 10^{11}$	$2.16^{+0.48}_{-0.43} \cdot 10^{-11}$
t-HCOOH	7.7	$< 3 \cdot 10^{12}$	$< 1.49 \cdot 10^{-10}$	9.7	$< 1.9 \cdot 10^{12}$	$< 2.8 \cdot 10^{-10}$
c-C ₃ H ₂ O	7.7	$< 1.5 \cdot 10^{10}$	$< 7.6 \cdot 10^{-13}$	9.7	$< 5 \cdot 10^{10}$	$< 7.3 \cdot 10^{-12}$
H ₂ CCO	7.7 ± 1.0	$(8.4 \pm 1.3) \cdot 10^{11}$	$2.41^{+0.54}_{-0.46} \cdot 10^{-11}$	10 ± 3	$(7.2 \pm 1.9) \cdot 10^{11}$	$7.57^{+2.27}_{-2.07} \cdot 10^{-11}$
CCCO	7.7	$< 2.4 \cdot 10^{11}$	$< 1.11 \cdot 10^{-11}$	9.7	$< 1.2 \cdot 10^{12}$	$< 1.71 \cdot 10^{-10}$
HCCCHO	7.7	$< 1.6 \cdot 10^{11}$	$< 7.6 \cdot 10^{-12}$	9.7	$< 1.9 \cdot 10^{11}$	$< 2.8 \cdot 10^{-11}$
HCCNC	6.7	$(2.4 \pm 1.0) \cdot 10^{11}$	$6.9^{+3.3}_{-3.0} \cdot 10^{-12}$	5.3	$(1.9 \pm 0.8) \cdot 10^{11}$	$1.92^{+0.89}_{-0.82} \cdot 10^{-11}$
CH ₂ CHCN	6.7	$< 4 \cdot 10^{10}$	$< 1.84 \cdot 10^{-12}$	5.3	$< 3 \cdot 10^{10}$	$< 4.7 \cdot 10^{-12}$
CH ₃ NC	6.7	$(1.9 \pm 0.9) \cdot 10^{10}$	$5.27^{+2.83}_{-2.47} \cdot 10^{-13}$	5.3	$< 2.3 \cdot 10^{10}$	$< 3.4 \cdot 10^{-12}$
CH ₃ CN	10.0	$(2.1 \pm 0.3) \cdot 10^{11}$	$6.06^{+1.32}_{-1.09} \cdot 10^{-12}$	10.0	$< 1.4 \cdot 10^{11}$	$< 2.10 \cdot 10^{-11}$
HCCCN	10.0	$(5.16 \pm 0.04) \cdot 10^{12}$	$1.471^{+0.250}_{-0.180} \cdot 10^{-10}$	10.0	$(3.72 \pm 0.09) \cdot 10^{12}$	$3.88^{+0.44}_{-0.37} \cdot 10^{-10}$

Notes. Temperatures (T) refer to excitation temperatures (T_{ex}) for all the species except for methanol (CH₃OH), cyanoacetylene (HCCCN) and acetonitrile (CH₃CN), where they refer to kinetic temperatures (T_{kin}). We used MADCUBA to derive the molecular parameters from the observations except for methanol, cyanoacetylene and acetonitrile, where we used RADEX. Molecular abundances were calculated using an H₂ column density of $(3.5 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ for the dust continuum peak and of $(9.6 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ for the position of the methanol peak. For the non-detections and also for some detections, we had to fix the excitation temperature (T_{ex}) so that MADCUBA could fit the column density (N_{obs}).