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Validation tests of the W2020 energy levels of water vapor

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Abstract

A decade ago, a task group (TG) of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) performed an exhaustive collection and review of measured transitions, applied the MARVEL procedure, and derived recommended empirical energy levels for nine major water isotopologues. Very recently, using an improved methodology, the sets of empirical energy levels of H₂¹⁶O, H₂¹⁸O and H₂¹⁷O were updated, leading to the so-called W2020 energy levels and transition wavenumbers [Furtenbacher et al. J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data 49 (2020) 043103; <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0030680>].

Here we present validation tests of the W2020 line list of H₂¹⁶O against spectra recorded by cavity ring down spectroscopy (CRDS) referenced to a frequency comb (FC), newly recorded in the 8040-8630 cm⁻¹ region. The recorded spectra are found in excellent agreement with previous high-quality studies available in the literature. While these literature sources were all incorporated in the transition database used to derive the W2020 energy levels, the direct superposition of the FC-CRDS spectra to the W2020 line list of H₂¹⁶O shows a number of large disagreements. Cases where deviations largely exceeding the W2020 claimed uncertainty on the transition frequencies are noted. The resulting W2020 list is thus less accurate than some of the published original sources used to derive the W2020 energy levels. We conclude that the sophisticated global procedure and algorithm elaborated to identify and adequately weight inaccurate line positions among the large W2020 transition database do not always prevent less accurate data from “spoiling” higher quality data sources.

The W2020 list of H₂¹⁶O is also compared to newly recorded CRDS spectra in the 13000-13200 cm⁻¹ region (corresponding to the region of the A-band of O₂), where previous observations were very scarce. In the same way, as in the previous region, substantial position deviations are evidenced, and in many cases, the W2020 error bars appear to be strongly underestimated.

1. Introduction

Transition frequencies corresponding to the energy differences between two energy levels, a given energy level can be involved in many absorption or emission lines. The determination of its energy is thus expected to benefit from the measured frequencies of the various transitions sampling the considered level. The idea of inverting transition frequencies to derive energy levels is closely related to the Rydberg–Ritz combination principle established for the hydrogen atom [1]. The method can also be applied to derive empirical rovibrational energy values from transition frequencies provided by high-resolution molecular spectra [2,3]. The MARVEL (Measured Active Rotational–Vibrational Energy Levels) methodology has been developed for this purpose [4,5]. Due to the major importance of the water molecule, over a decade ago, the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) supported the project “A database of water transitions from experiment and theory”, largely devoted to the determination of recommended values for rovibrational energy levels of the main isotopologues of water. The IUPAC- task group (TG) first task was to perform an exhaustive review and evaluation of rovibrational line positions available in the literature. Then, for each isotopologue, the procedure and code MARVEL were applied to the constructed catalog of published absorption and emission line positions and recommended sets of energy levels were released for each isotopologue, with their self-consistent uncertainties [6-9]. For instance, for the main isotopologue, H_2^{16}O , 184,667 transitions were gathered from 97 literature sources, and 18,486 energy levels were derived [8]. As a result of the considerable differences in the line position accuracies, the uncertainties (often unreported) were estimated by the MARVEL procedure and used to weight the corresponding line positions.

Very recently, the group maintaining MARVEL energy levels reported an update of the IUPAC-TG energy levels for H_2^{16}O , H_2^{18}O , and H_2^{17}O [10, 11]. The so-called W2020 energy levels benefited from a series of recent high-quality measurements and from improvements in the MARVEL protocol (xMARVEL) with the introduction of cycles and segments [10, 12, 13]. As a result, the W2020- H_2^{16}O transition dataset gathers 286,987 non-redundant rovibrational transitions, and 19,225 empirical energy levels were determined with corresponding uncertainties [11]. The new xMARVEL protocol has been improved to better evaluate and take into account the uncertainties with the introduction of estimated segment uncertainty (ESU), recalibration of the line positions of some sources, and “weighted least-squares refinement of the line uncertainties built upon consecutive addition of transition blocks of decreasing accuracy *leading to highly accurate empirical energy values*” [10].

The identification and adequate weighting of nearly 300,000 line positions of about 200 sources, as was done for the H_2^{16}O isotopologue, is a real challenge. It has led to a high sophistication in the developed procedure in order to treat sources with very different quality globally (from Lamb dip measurements to emission spectroscopy at medium resolution, from the microwave to the UV). While the algorithms and the amount and quality of the input data have been improved, there are a lot of issues that are very hard to account for. They include absence or over (and under) estimation of the

uncertainties in the original works, typographical errors in the original works, and in their implementations into MARVEL, to name a few. Therefore, at the final stage of such a complex process, validation tests of the obtained W2020 line positions by direct comparison to spectra deserve to be performed to check that no biases were introduced in the procedure. Such validations are the object of the present contribution.

During the last years, we have produced a series of spectra analyses of the water isotopologues by cavity ring down spectroscopy (CRDS) in the near-infrared ($5690 - 8340 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) [14-26]. These studies were all included as input data sources in the W2020 transition database. In principle, the MARVEL procedure has been developed to obtain empirical energy levels and transition wavenumbers of higher accuracy than that of each of the original sources. This is indeed the final statement of Ref. [11]: *As to the final conclusion of this study, we recommend that both the validated rovibrational transitions and the accurate empirical energy levels of this study should be included in the next generation of line-by-line spectroscopic information systems, such as HITRAN.* In order to test this recommendation, in this contribution, we directly superimpose our CRDS spectra to the W2020 stick spectra of the main isotopologue, H_2^{16}O , in the $8000 - 8600 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ interval. From these comparisons, it appears that this recommendation is not justified in the considered spectral region and that in some cases the resulting W2020 lists have an accuracy poorer than some of the original sources included in the MARVEL process.

Recently, we proposed a complete empirical line list (MC2020, hereafter) for water in natural isotopic abundance in the $5690 - 8340 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ region [27]. In the same way, as done for the W2020 line list, our line positions were obtained from a set of empirical rotation-vibration energy levels. In the considered region, a total of 57,995 energy levels were needed to generate the line list of the first six isotopologues of water vapor in natural isotopic abundance (the intensity cut off at 296 K was fixed to $5 \times 10^{-30} \text{ cm/molecule}$). Contrary to the W2020 approach, which considers **all** available experimental sources (including a large amount of emission data), our upper energy level values rely on a selection of high-resolution absorption studies at room temperature (see Table 2 of Ref. [27]): the CRDS studies of Refs. [14-26, 28-30] including highly accurate measurements by CRDS referenced to a frequency comb [25, 26, 28, 29], Lamb dip measurements [31], FTS studies of Refs. [32-42] and a study by intracavity laser absorption spectroscopy [43] for the deuterated isotopologues. All these sources (30 in total for the main isotopologue) are part of the large transition database managed by the xMARVEL procedure. Note that the MC2020 dataset also includes 4206 IUPAC-TG energy levels adopted after experimental validation [27].

The comparison of the W2020 and MC2020 line positions is discussed in section 2 on the basis of new spectra recorded by CRDS referenced to a frequency comb (FC) in the $8000 - 8600 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ region. The MC2020 line positions are observed to show better agreement with the spectrum than the W2020 positions not only below 8340 cm^{-1} where previous CRDS studies were published but also above 8340

cm^{-1} , where a large number of new transitions are detected. A systematic comparison of the W2020 [11] and MC2020 [27] line positions in the $5690 - 8340 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ region is included in Section 2 and provided as Supplementary Material.

In Section 3, validation tests are presented at significantly higher energy, near 13000 cm^{-1} in a region of weak absorption (line intensities smaller than $10^{-26} \text{ cm}^2/\text{molecule}$). Previous observations in the region are very scarce, and most of the W2020 line positions rely on empirical energy levels determined from transitions located in different spectral regions.

In the conclusion (Section 4), the obtained results are summarized, and we underline the general importance of validation tests against high-quality spectra before recommending spectroscopic line lists obtained by theory or after a complex treatment of a large experimental dataset as performed for the W2020 line lists.

2. Region $5690 - 8600 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

2.1 W2020 and CRDS spectra in the $8040 - 8630 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ region

The water vapor spectrum in the $7911 - 8337 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ region has been the subject of a previous CRDS study [20]. The present new recordings extending up to 8600 cm^{-1} were performed in flow regime at a pressure regulated at 1.0 Torr using as light sources two external cavity laser diodes (ECDL) (the one used in Ref. [20] and a new one below and above 8300 cm^{-1} , respectively). The reader is referred to Refs. [25, 44-46] for the description of the cavity ring down spectrometer and the frequency tuning of the ECDL. The accurate frequency value associated to each ring-down event was obtained by using a Fizeau type wavemeter (High Finesse WS-U-30 IR) and a self-referenced frequency comb. The FC referencing (already applied to water vapor spectra in Refs. [25, 26]) makes negligible the line position uncertainty due to the calibration of the frequency axis resulting in error bars mostly determined by the line center determination (typically 10^{-4} cm^{-1}). The noise equivalent absorption evaluated as the *rms* of the baseline fluctuations is around $5 \times 10^{-12} \text{ cm}^{-1}$. A separate publication will be devoted to the systematic analysis of the spectra covering the $8040 - 8630 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ region. In the $8040 - 8337 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ interval in common with Ref. [20], the present recordings will allow to slightly extend previous observations and improve the accuracy of the line parameters. Above 8337 cm^{-1} , only FTS studies are available [32, 40, 42] and a considerable number of transitions are newly detected.

We present in **Figs. 1** and **2** the superposition of the CRDS spectrum to the stick spectra corresponding to the W2020 list of H_2^{16}O and to the MC2020 and HITRAN2016 [47] lists of natural water. Although the present contribution is focused on line positions, let us mention that the W2020 intensities are the PoKaZaTeL variational values [48]. In contrast, intensity values computed on the basis of the results of Schwenke and Partridge (SP) [49-51] are attached to the MC2020 line positions. The HITRAN2016 list mixes intensity sources with theoretical and experimental origins in the region.

Error bars provided for each W2020 transition wavenumber are plotted in **Figs. 1** and **2**. In the case of the MC2020 line positions, only rough estimations are available for the position error bars,

according to the source of the upper level [27]: 10^{-6} cm^{-1} (Lamb dip), $2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (FC-CRDS), 10^{-3} cm^{-1} (standard CRDS, FTS and IUPAC-TG), 10^{-2} cm^{-1} (ICLAS and estimated) and a few tenth of wavenumber for SP variational positions. For the lines displayed in **Figs. 1** and **2**, the estimated error on the MC2020 positions is on the order of 10^{-3} cm^{-1} . For comparison, the Doppler line width is about $1.2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (HWHM) in the considered spectral region.

The sample of examples, presented in **Figs. 1** and **2**, show that the MC2020 line positions agree better with the FC-CRDS spectrum than the W2020 positions. **Table 1** lists the problematic lines with their different position values, the W2020 position uncertainty, the assignment, and the origin of the MC2020 upper energy values (all the sources are published studies by FTS, CRDS or FC-CRDS). In most of the cases provided in the Table, the deviations of the W2020 position from the observed line center largely exceed the claimed W2020 error bar, sometimes by more than two orders of magnitude (*e.g.* the position at $8130.0391 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ given with $2.43 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ error bar deviates from the MC2020 value by $2.86 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^{-1}$). It is important to recall that the MC2020 line positions in the region rely mostly on the results of the CRDS study of Ref. [20], which is one of the sources of the W2020 transition database.

As concerns HITRAN2016 line positions [47], they generally agree with the CRDS spectrum and coincide with the MC2020 values because most originate from a first version of the MC2020 list [52].

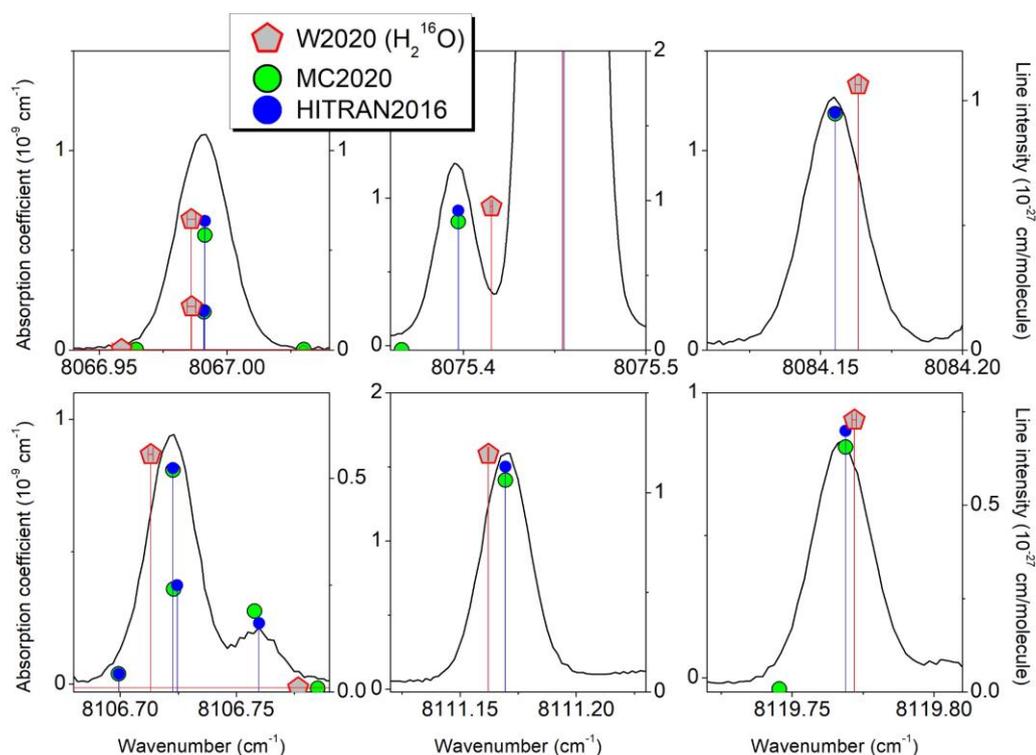


Fig. 1

Examples of discrepancies between the FC-CRDS of water vapor recorded at 1.00 Torr and the W2020 line list of H_2^{16}O [11] (grey pentagons). The MC2020 [27] and HITRAN2016 [47] lists of natural water are plotted for comparison (green and blue circles, respectively).

Table 1Comparison of the H₂¹⁶O transitions showing important position differences, displayed in Figs. 1-3, 6.

$(V_1V_2V_3)JKaKc$								MC2020 [27]			HITRAN2016 [47]		W2020 [11]			Meas. (This work)	R^d
Upper level				Lower level				Position ^a (cm ⁻¹)	Intensity ^b (cm/molecule)	Source ^c	Position (cm ⁻¹)	Intensity (cm/molecule)	Position (cm ⁻¹)	Pos. Unc. (cm ⁻¹)	Intensity (cm/molecule)	Position (cm ⁻¹)	
050	8	7	1	000	9	8	2	8066.9909	1.901E-28	FTS	8066.990900	1.945E-28	8066.9861535024	1.60E-03	2.179E-28	8066.99052	3
050	8	7	2	000	9	8	1	8066.9913	5.757E-28	FTS	8066.991300	6.473E-28	8066.9860360875	1.66E-03	6.538E-28	8066.99052	3
031	6	5	2	000	7	7	1	8075.3973	8.581E-28	CRDS	8075.397300	9.320E-28	8075.4154056696	6.02E-04	9.575E-28	8075.39576	33
041	2	0	2	010	3	2	1	8084.1552	9.469E-28	CRDS	8084.155200	9.510E-28	8084.1632629320	1.00E-03	1.064E-27	8084.15461	9
031	14	2	13	000	15	2	14	8106.7227	5.188E-28	CRDS	8106.722700	5.241E-28	8106.7131260397	1.03E-03	5.560E-28	8106.72227	9
050	8	4	5	000	8	3	6	8111.1696	1.063E-27	FC-CRDS	8111.169500	1.130E-27	8111.1621815133	1.91E-04	1.193E-27	8111.16959	39
041	6	0	6	010	6	2	5	8119.7689	6.548E-28	CRDS	8119.768900	6.980E-28	8119.7719282555	7.71E-04	7.272E-28	8119.76747	6
111	11	6	6	000	12	8	5	8127.2930	1.508E-28	CRDS	8127.293000	1.820E-28	8127.2971691295	8.55E-04	1.605E-28	8127.29323	5
050	14	4	11	000	15	1	14	8130.0391	3.184E-28	CRDS	8130.039100	3.450E-28	8130.0104514772	2.43E-04	3.411E-28	8130.03640	107
041	6	3	3	010	7	3	4	8171.1013	2.893E-27	CRDS	8171.101300	3.030E-27	8171.1068258698	5.34E-04	3.180E-27	8171.10028	12
041	4	1	4	010	4	1	3	8194.9260	1.058E-27	CRDS	8194.926000	9.990E-28	8194.9309331881	5.10E-04	1.171E-27	8194.92556	11
031	11	4	8	000	11	6	5	8212.4782	1.919E-28	FTS	8212.478200	1.930E-28	8212.4858878476	5.07E-04	2.033E-28	8212.47781	16
041	2	2	1	010	3	2	2	8225.6318	5.538E-27	FTS	8225.631800	5.590E-27	8225.6273492445	5.07E-04	6.120E-27	8225.63099	7
050	8	4	5	000	8	1	8	8373.1227	7.577E-27	FC-CRDS	8373.122490	8.413E-27	8373.1154645483	2.52E-04	8.682E-27	8373.12285	29
031	10	6	5	000	11	6	6	8374.7169	7.311E-27	CRDS	8374.716409	7.465E-27	8374.7109784661	3.10E-04	7.734E-27	8374.71792	22
130	10	6	4	000	10	7	3	8404.0919	2.504E-29	estimated	8404.350500	2.652E-29	8404.0596599018	-1.00E+00	4.218E-29	8404.09726	
050	11	5	6	000	11	2	9	8444.3589	2.727E-27	CRDS	8444.346869	3.047E-27	8444.3472713304	1.83E-04	3.206E-27	8444.35805	59
130	10	6	4	000	11	5	7	8472.6758	1.111E-27	estimated			8472.6434325378	-1.00E+00	1.179E-27	8472.68042	
050	9	6	4	000	9	5	5	8486.8443	1.296E-27	CRDS	8486.843174	1.424E-27	8486.8495531909	1.09E-03	1.457E-27	8486.84099	8
141	9	0	9	000	10	0	10				13032.507075	1.996E-28	13032.5041108916	1.69E-02	1.600E-28	13032.53359	2
240	8	2	7	000	9	1	8				13065.552492	9.740E-29	13065.5518211326	1.85E-03	6.057E-29	13065.57542	13
090	4	1	4	000	3	0	3				13098.217056	9.030E-29	13098.0051902323	1.18E-03	1.162E-28	13098.25826	214
240	6	0	6	000	6	1	5				13099.021474	8.751E-28	13099.0208384440	1.00E-02	1.209E-27	13098.95766	6
141	7	1	6	000	8	1	7				13108.642694	3.769E-28	13108.6414279826	1.94E-02	3.017E-28	13108.56996	4
240	1	1	1	000	0	0	0				13262.564410	2.007E-27	13262.5644083504	9.62E-03	3.066E-27	13262.59066	3

Notes.

^a The MC2020 positions and intensities were reported in Ref. [27] for the 5690 - 8340 cm⁻¹ and are presently calculated from known empirical energy values for the lines in the 8120 - 8230 cm⁻¹ interval.

^b Intensity values derived from the results of Schwenke and Partridge (SP) [49-51]

^c Experimental origin of the upper energy value used to compute the MC2020 positions: FTS, CRDS or FC-CRDS (labeled CA-CRDS in Ref. [27]).

^d $R = \frac{|Meas.-W_{2020}|}{UncW_{2020}}$ is the ratio of the absolute deviation of the W2020 position from the CRDS position value measured in this work by the W2020 wavenumber uncertainty.

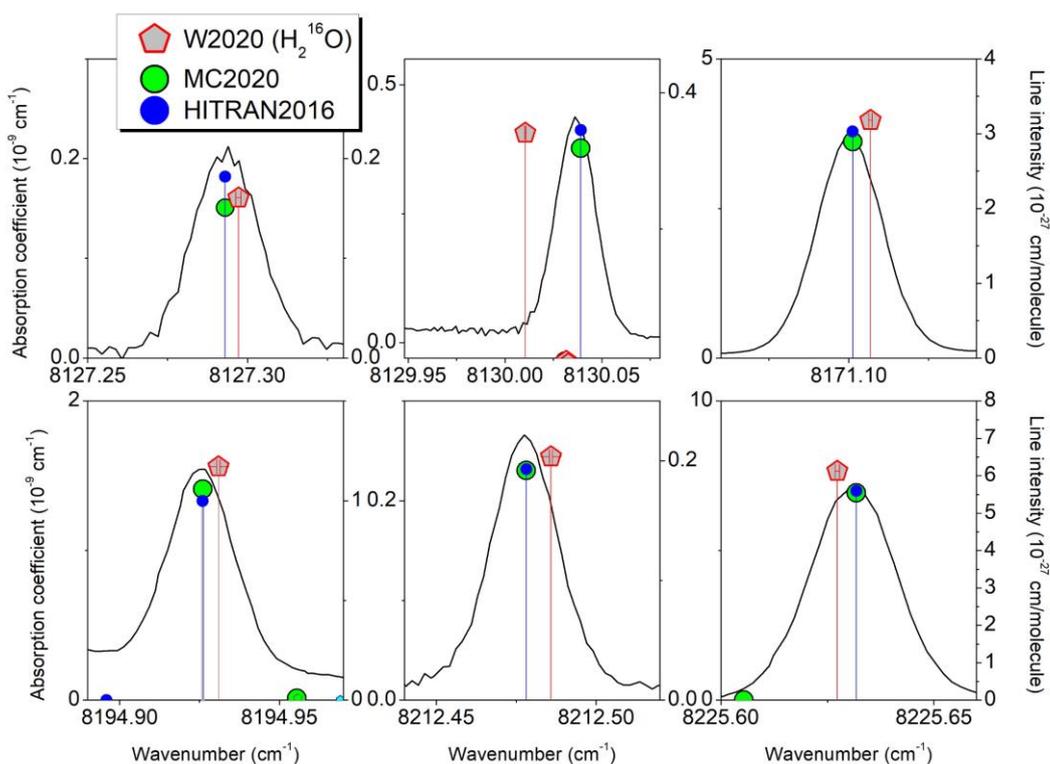


Fig. 2

Same as Fig. 1 in the 8120 - 8230 cm^{-1} region.

As a distinct validation test, the newly recorded FC-CRDS was considered above 8340 cm^{-1} , thus in a region for which no CRDS study was previously reported. The energy levels derived from the same sources as considered for MC2020 [27] were used to generate a line list in the $8340 - 8600 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ interval on the basis of SP variational line lists [49-51]. As illustrated in **Fig. 3**, the comparison with the W2020 list shows similar situations than below 8340 cm^{-1} , the MC2020 positions being in better agreement with the observations than the W2020 values. It indicates that position values available in the literature (and thus included in the W2020 transition database) can provide energy levels more accurately than the W2020 values. Let us note that the W2020 list includes some positions with large error bars corresponding to unknown upper energy values for which a variational value was adopted. Two such examples are displayed in **Fig. 3**: the transitions at 8404.059 and 8472.643 cm^{-1} are provided with an artificial -1 cm^{-1} error bar. Both transitions are provided without complete vibration-rotation assignment in the W2020 list while they should be assigned to $(130) 10_{64} - (000) 10_{73}$ and $(130) 10_{64} - (000) 11_{57}$ transitions, respectively (we use the $(V_1 V_2 V_3) J_{K_a K_c}$ notation for the vibration-rotation energy levels). In agreement with the W2020 transition database, we confirm that the $(130) 10_{64}$ upper level (which is common to the two transitions) was not yet determined correctly. It can nevertheless be estimated reasonably by extrapolation from nearby rovibrational levels as was done in Ref. [27]. For the four other

examples displayed in **Fig. 3**, the needed upper energy level was obtained from the CRDS studies [16-18,20,25]. The three strongest problematic lines at 8373.1227, 8374.7169, and 8444.3589 cm^{-1} were also measured from FTS spectra recorded in Reims [32]. The FTS line positions, marked with a yellow star on **Fig. 3**, agree with the MC2020 values. These are clear examples when the xMARVEL code considered the coinciding CRDS and FTS data but converges to a different position, possibly due to the improper treatment of inaccurate sources impacting the resulting value and/or biases in the procedure.

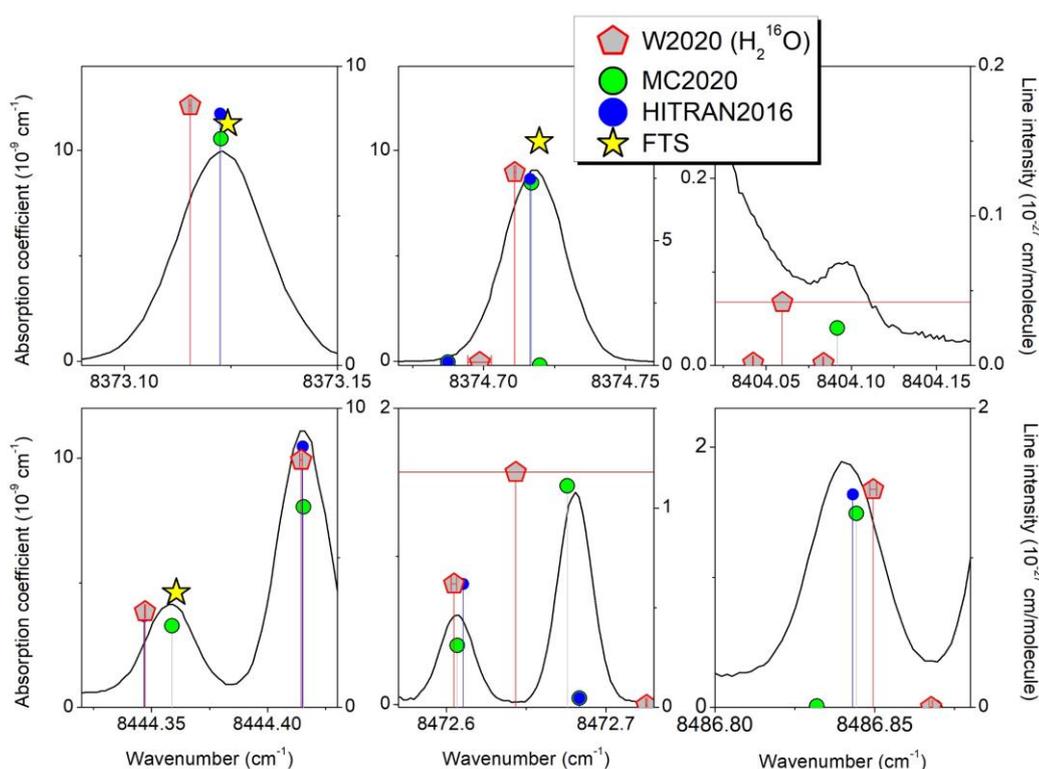


Fig. 3

Same as Fig. 1 in the region above 8340 cm^{-1} which is newly recorded by CRDS. Among the six problematic lines, the three strongest ones (at 8373.1227, 8374.7169 and 8444.3589 cm^{-1}) were measured by FTS in Ref. [32]. The corresponding FTS positions are indicated with yellow stars. The two W2020 line positions with very large error bar (at 8404.0596 and 8486.8496 cm^{-1}) reach the same (130) 10_{64} upper level. The energy of this upper level is unknown in the literature.

As mentioned above, the systematic line list retrieval and assignment of the new FC-CRDS spectra are displayed in **Figs. 1-3** will be reported elsewhere. For the purpose of the present comparison, we have derived the line centers of the 18 problematic lines listed in **Table 1**. The obtained values have been used in **Fig. 4** for a comparison with W2020 and MC2020. The overview comparison of the line positions confirms the conclusions drawn from the direct comparison to the spectrum. We have included in the last column of **Table 1**, the ratio $R = \frac{|Meas. - W2020|}{UncW2020}$ corresponding to the absolute deviation of the

W2020 position from the CRDS position value measured in this work by the W2020 wavenumber uncertainty. For the transitions displayed in **Figs. 1-3**, R values range between 3 and 107.

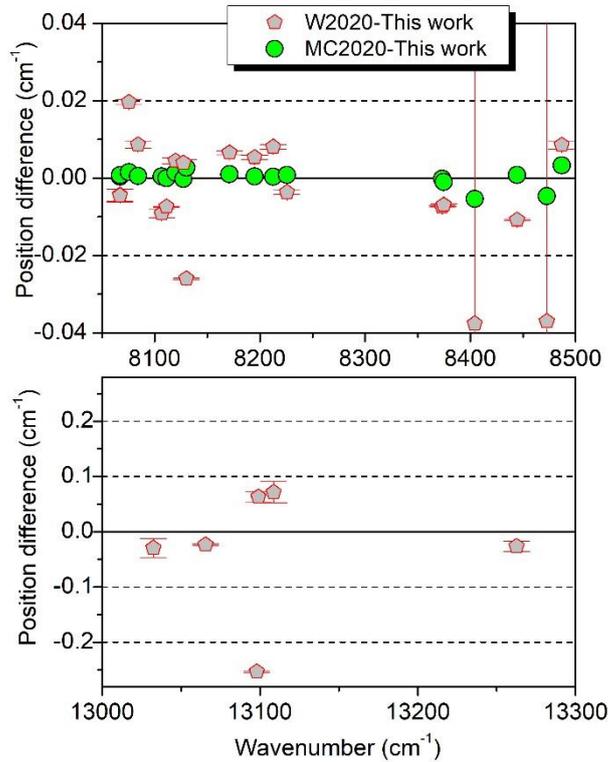


Fig. 4

Upper panel: Differences between the W2020 (MC2020) positions and the values presently derived from the new FC-CRDS spectrum in the 8100 - 8600 cm^{-1} region (grey pentagons and green circles, respectively). The W2020 error bars are displayed (the two very large values correspond to the $(130) 10_{6,4}$ transitions reaching the $(130) 10_{6,4}$ upper level which is experimentally unknown - see Text). The error bar on the MC2020 positions below 8340 cm^{-1} is 10^{-3}cm^{-1} [27].

Lower panel: Differences between the W2020 positions and the values presently derived from the new CRDS spectrum in the 13000 - 13300 cm^{-1} region. Note the change of the ordinate scale.

2.2 Systematic comparison of the W2020 and MC2020 positions in the 5690 - 8340 cm^{-1} region

The first step of a systematic comparison between the W2020 and MC2020 positions of H_2^{16}O is to associate transitions of the two lists. The rovibrational assignment was the first criterion. All the MC2020 transitions are provided with a unique assignment, but a significant number of the W2020 transitions have an upper level without vibrational labeling and $K_a K_c$ values (only the J value is given). In those cases, W2020 and MC2020 transitions were associated when they have identical lower state and upper J value and their positions and intensities are close (within 0.1cm^{-1} and 15-20 %, respectively). (Note that 420 W2020 assignments differ from those in MC2020). In order to be consistent with the W2020 approach, we limit the comparison to transitions with MC2020 positions calculated from accurate upper energy levels determined by FTS, CRDS, FC-CRDS or Lamb dip, and thus excluded those with estimated or with variational origins (see Table 2 of Ref. [27]). The MC2020 uncertainty of the compared line positions is thus believed to be better than 10^{-3}cm^{-1} . The comparison

file is provided as Supplementary Material. The corresponding histogram of the position differences is presented in **Fig. 5**. Of a total of more than 25,000 line positions, 69 % W2020 and MC2020 values coincide within the 10^{-3} cm^{-1} MC2020 uncertainty. It leaves about 8000 positions showing larger deviations which are thus believed to be less accurate in the W2020 list.

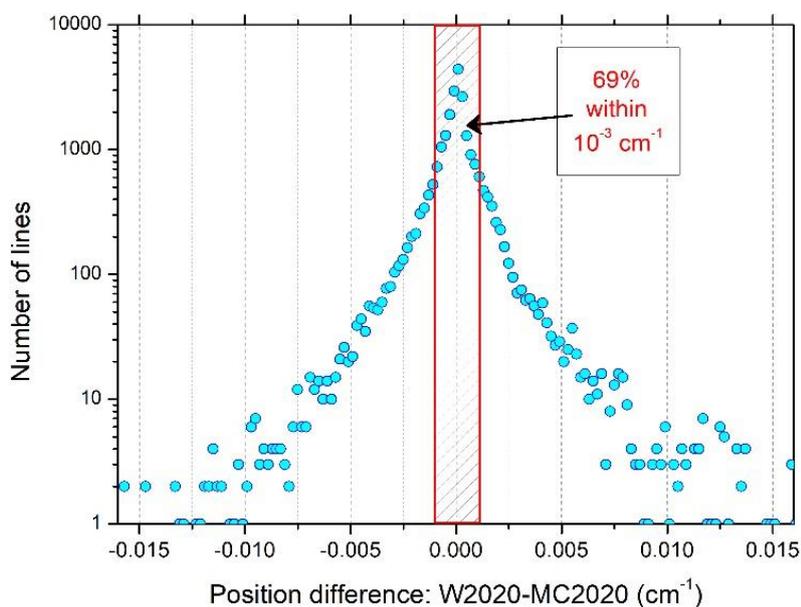


Fig. 5

Differences between the W2020 and MC2020 line positions of H_2^{16}O in the $5690 - 8340 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ region. The histogram presents the number of lines *versus* the deviation value ($2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ step). About 69 % of the W2020 and MC2020 values coincide within the 10^{-3} cm^{-1} estimated uncertainty of the MC2020 values.

3. Region $13000 - 13300 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

In order to consider to what extent the inaccuracies of the W2020 list evidenced in the $8000 - 8600 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ region are present in other spectral regions, we present here validation tests in the $13000 - 13300 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ region, on the basis of CRDS spectral newly recorded at the Institute of Atmospheric Optics, Tomsk. A separate publication will be devoted to the presentation of the setup and the systematic analysis of the spectra. Briefly, an ECDL (Sacher Lasertechnik TEC-500-0770-030) was used as a light source, and the room temperature recordings were performed at two pressures around 9 and 19 Torr. The noise equivalent absorption evaluated as the *rms* of the baseline fluctuations is around $5 \times 10^{-11} \text{ cm}^{-1}$. The recorded spectra cover the entire range of the A band of oxygen near 760 nm, largely used by different space missions, for air-mass determination. Although being a transparency window for water vapor (maximum line intensities are on the order of $10^{-26} \text{ cm/molecule}$), it is important to quantify to what extent the O_2 retrieval is affected by water interfering lines. Accurate values of the line positions of O_2 (present as an impurity in the water vapor sample) were used to calibrate the spectra: twenty-seven O_2 positions sampling the $13020 - 13170 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ interval were used to adjust the frequency axis, leading to an *rms* of $1.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for the (meas. - HITRAN2016) position differences.

It is worth underlining that the quality of the water vapor line lists in this region is not at the level achieved in the 8000 cm^{-1} range both for line positions and line intensities. As intensity measurements are mostly absent, spectroscopic databases as HITRAN2016 adopted line intensities computed variationally using an *ab initio* dipole moment surface. The comparison with the present measured CRDS values shows frequent discrepancies by factors larger than 2, and a large dispersion is observed between the SP [49-51], BT2 [53] and PoKaZaTeL [48] calculated values. The intensity retrieval and comparison to calculated values will be included in the above-mentioned future publication.

As concerns line positions, many of the observed transitions are newly detected and part of them reach energy levels that were not yet determined experimentally. The known energy levels rely on the most sensitive previous work in the region, performed by ICLAS [54], and on measurements performed in different spectral regions. As no recent measurements were published in the region, the IUPAC-TG [8] and W2020 energy levels are close. Note that HITRAN2016 line positions in the region mostly rely on the IUPAC-TG line positions [8].

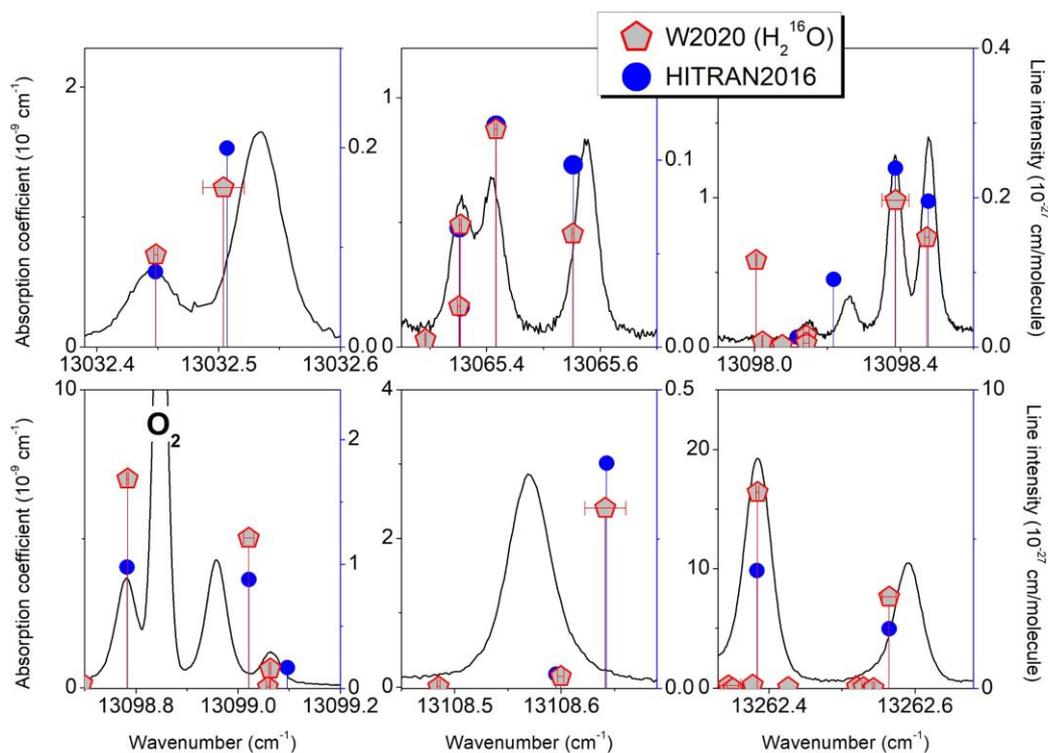


Fig. 6

Examples of discrepancies between the CRDS spectrum of water vapor recorded at 9.00 Torr and the W2020 line list of H_2^{16}O (grey pentagons). The HITRAN2016 [47] list of natural water is plotted for comparison (blue circles). Note the important differences between the (variational) line intensities included in W2020 and HITRAN2016 lists (from PoKaZaTeL [49] and BT2 [53] origin, respectively).

In **Fig. 6**, the CRDS spectrum is superimposed to the stick spectra corresponding to the W2020 list of H₂¹⁶O and to the HITRAN2016 list of natural water. Large variations between the W2020 and HITRAN2016 line intensities are noted, both showing deviations from the measurements (see values included in **Table 1**). In the same way as in the previous region, part of the W2020 line positions deviate significantly from the observations. As illustrated in **Fig. 4** (lower panel), the W2020 claimed error bars appear to be considerably underestimated in some cases. The corresponding deviations exceed the W2020 uncertainty by values ranging between 2 and 214 (see *R* values in **Table 1**)

4. Concluding remarks

The elaboration of the most accurate set of rovibrational energy levels of water vapor (and other major atmospheric species) is of importance for the spectroscopic community. In principle, the accuracy of the derived energy values should benefit from all the measurements of transition frequencies available in the literature. The laudable objective to be exhaustive has led the authors of the IUPAC-TG and W2020 energy levels to collect a large variety of measurements in a single transition database for each water isotopologue. In the case of H₂¹⁶O, the W2020 transition database gathers about 300,000 transition frequencies of about 200 literature sources [10,11]. The accuracy of the collected transition frequencies spans over seven orders of magnitude (see Table 1 of Ref. [10]). The MARVEL and xMARVEL procedures have been developed to treat this large amount of data in a consistent way, but this task is made very challenging not only due to the variety and amount of data but also because (i) spectral calibration of some spectra is not accurate, (ii) reliable experimental uncertainties are generally unreported in the original sources, (iii) rovibrational assignments are not always consistent and (iv) part of the reported line positions are assigned to several transitions, in particular in emission spectra (v) some references include artifacts, spurious lines or even impurity lines assigned to water vapor transitions. As a result, due to conflictive measurements, a number of inaccurate IUPAC-TG energy levels were obtained because the MARVEL procedure inadvertently privileged less accurate data and excluded accurate measurements (see detailed discussion and examples in Refs. [18-20]). The difficulty in consistently treating the whole transition dataset led to some misleading statements on the accuracy of some experimental sources: in Ref. [12], Tobias et al. excluded the FTS study of Ref. [32] and the FC-CRDS works of Refs. [25,26] claiming that they “are not sufficiently accurate for the purposes of the present study” while these studies are among the most relevant and accurate in the near-infrared (They are now included in the W2020 transition database [10]).

All these difficulties resulted in increased complexity and sophistication in the new MARVEL procedure (see Fig. 1 of Ref. [10]), which, in our opinion, makes it necessary to carry out validation tests at the end of the process. As an increased accuracy is *expected* from the global treatment of all literature sources, Furtenbacher and coworkers recommended the W2020 transition frequencies for spectroscopic databases as HITRAN [12]. The validation tests presented above in two distinct spectral regions do not support this recommendation. By contrast, the comparison to CRDS spectra referenced

to a frequency comb near 8400 cm^{-1} indicates that more accurate transition frequencies can be obtained using a limited number of high-quality experimental sources (about 30 compared to 200 for the MC2020 [27] and W2020 [11] line lists, respectively). The MC2020 line positions in the $5690 - 8340\text{ cm}^{-1}$ region rely on absorption measurements, all published and included in the W2020 transition databases. We thus conclude that in many cases, the W2020 positions are affected by other (less accurate) experimental sources or/and that the xMARVEL treatment is not optimum.

In our opinion, some issues are related to the choice of treating the sources in a similar way and not favoring recent sources against elder ones, absorption data against emission data. This option misses the progress and improvements with time. There are different groups who have successively published several analyses of water spectra in the same region and their most recent line list is expected to supersede the previous ones by correcting assignment errors, improving the line position accuracy, etc. Treating equivalently the different iterations leads to intermediate values which are worse than those of the most recent publication. As an example, in our current analysis of the water spectrum in the oxygen A-band region, we discovered that a few W2020 energy levels rely on (or are impacted by) line positions of the A band of oxygen which were erroneously assigned to water transitions in the FTS spectra of Ref. [55]. These erroneous lines were removed in the updated analysis of the same FTS spectra [56] but part of the O_2 line positions of Ref. [55] are included in the W2020 transition database [11].

The series of examples presented in **Figs. 1-3** and **6** have also illustrated the fact that the wavenumber uncertainty attached to the W2020 positions can be considerably underestimated (by a factor up to 200 – see **Table 1**) and should be used with caution. The systematic comparison of the MC2020 and W2020 lists of H_2^{16}O in the $5690 - 8340\text{ cm}^{-1}$ region (about 25,000 line positions) suggests that the accuracy of more than one-third of the W2020 positions in the region can be improved using data available in the literature.

The global inversion of transition frequencies to derive energy levels is particularly complex in the case of H_2^{16}O . Let us underline that having at disposal high-quality spectra for direct comparison to the generated line list is a crucial advantage, in particular in cases of discrepancies between different sources. Figure 1 in the HITRAN2012 paper [55] proposes an overview of an “ideal” process of compiling a database from multiple and diverse sources. Validation of the parameters against laboratory and field (atmospheric) data is an integral part of the process. We recommend that a similar procedure should be a part of the MARVEL database as well, prior to the official release or making definitive statements on the relative quality of the input experimental data. Although we did not perform a systematic comparison of the W2020 positions of H_2^{17}O and H_2^{18}O [11] to our CRDS spectra recorded with isotopically enriched samples [22, 24-26], some examples suggest that the W2020 line lists of H_2^{17}O and H_2^{18}O show deficiencies similar to those of the main isotopologue.

The correction of the transition frequencies of theoretical line lists, using empirical energy levels provided by the MARVEL procedure has proven to be highly valuable not only in the case of water

isotopologues but also for other molecules such as $S^{16}O_2$ [57], C_2H_2 [58], H_2S [59], NH_3 [60], or formaldehyde [61]. The lower state energy combination relations allow for propagating experimental accuracy of measured transitions to not yet observed transitions located in distinct spectral regions. The above difficulties related to the amount of data to be treated in the case of water isotopologues are significantly reduced for the above molecules, for which the number of sources is more limited. Nevertheless, going back to spectra as presented above for water vapor appears to be a necessary step to close the loop and ensure the quality of the released positions and associated error bars.

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