

ExoMol molecular line lists – XXXIII. The spectrum of Titanium Oxide

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ABSTRACT

Accurate line lists are crucial for correctly modelling a variety of astrophysical phenomena, including stellar photospheres and the atmospheres of extrasolar planets. This paper presents a new line database TOTO for the main isotopologues of titanium oxide (TiO): $^{46}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$, $^{47}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$, $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$, $^{49}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$, and $^{50}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$. The $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ line list contains transitions with wave-numbers up to $30\,000\text{ cm}^{-1}$, i.e. longwards of $0.33\ \mu\text{m}$. The TOTO line list includes all dipole-allowed transitions between 13 low-lying electronic states ($X^3\Delta$, $a^1\Delta$, $d^1\Sigma^+$, $E^3\Pi$, $A^3\Phi$, $B^3\Pi$, $C^3\Delta$, $b^1\Pi$, $c^1\Phi$, $f^1\Delta$, $e^1\Sigma^+$). Ab initio potential energy curves (PECs) are computed at the icMRCI level and combined with spin–orbit and other coupling curves. These PECs and couplings are iteratively refined to match known empirical energy levels. Accurate line intensities are generated using ab initio dipole moment curves. The TOTO line lists are appropriate for temperatures below 5000 K and contain 30 million transitions for $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$; it is made available in electronic form via the CDS data centre and via www.exomol.com. Tests of the line lists show greatly improved agreement with observed spectra for objects such as M-dwarfs GJ876 and GL581.

Key words: molecular data – opacity – astronomical data bases: miscellaneous – planets and satellites: atmospheres – brown dwarfs – stars: low-mass.

1 INTRODUCTION

Titanium oxide, TiO, is the most important transition metal diatomic in astronomy, dominating the spectra of cool stars in the near-IR and visible region, and was recently found to be present in the atmosphere of at least one hot gas giant exoplanet (Nugroho et al. 2017; Sedaghati et al. 2017). This makes TiO an important probe of the physics that govern these types astronomical objects, e.g. temperature, radiative properties, and chemistry. However, being able to accurately model opacities of key molecules in stars and planets is critical for thorough testing and refinement of models of their formation and evolution. Because TiO generates strong opacity across the visible and near-IR, TiO line lists are important ingredients of models of a variety of objects, including cool giant stars (Alvarez & Mennessier 1997; Couch, Evans & Sarre 2003;

Jurdana-Sepic & Kotnik-Karuzza 2004; Davies et al. 2013), cool dwarf stars (Petrov et al. 1994; Allard & Hauschildt 1995; Johns-Krull, Valenti & Koresko 1999; Dawson & De Robertis 2000; Cushing et al. 2009), protostars (Allard, Hauschildt & Schweitzer 2000; Hillenbrand et al. 2012), brown dwarfs (Allard & Hauschildt 1995; Martin et al. 1998; Pavlenko, Osorio & Rebolo 2000; Clarke, Tinney & Covey 2002; Clarke, Tinney & Hodgkin 2003; Maness et al. 2007; Reiners et al. 2007) and hot Jupiter exoplanets (Desert et al. 2008; Fortney et al. 2008; Showman et al. 2009; Spiegel, Silverio & Burrows 2009; Fortney et al. 2010). Brown dwarfs, red dwarfs, and hot Jupiter exoplanets will be particularly important objects for astrophysical study in the next few decades as high-quality spectroscopic observations of a large sample of these objects are becoming available. TiO is key to answering critical questions about the structure of these objects; for example, Madhusudhan & Gandhi (2017) have shown that the abundance of TiO is crucial in determining the degree of temperature inversion in giant exoplanets.

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There have been a number of previous ab initio studies of the potential energy curves (PECs) and spectroscopy of $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$, including those of Bauschlicher, Bagus & Nelin (1983), Dolg et al. (1987), Sennesal & Schamps (1987), Bauschlicher, Langhoff & Komornicki (1990), Schamps, Sennesal & Carette (1992), Langhoff (1997), and Miliordos & Mavridis (2010).

The two most important of these studies are by Langhoff (1997) and from Miliordos & Mavridis (2010). Langhoff (1997) performed very sophisticated multireference ab initio calculations, especially for the time period, for the PECs and relevant electronic transition moments of TiO. Miliordos & Mavridis (2010) performed higher level calculations than Langhoff (1997), but considered only the properties of individual states and not the transition moments that are of critical importance to spectroscopy.

Because of its importance, there is a long history of generating line lists for TiO (Collins & Faÿ 1974; Collins 1975; Plez 1992; Jorgensen 1994; Plez 1998; Schwenke 1998). Of these, we highlight the line lists due to (a) Schwenke (1998) as this line list is constructed through a variational treatment of the nuclear motion equation explicitly incorporating spin-orbit coupling (SOC) between some electronic states, and (b) Plez (1998) which has been continually updated to include molecular constants and experimental transition frequencies (Ryabchikova et al. 2015). Among astronomers and through the research conducted for this publication, the updated version of the Plez (1998) line list as detailed in Ryabchikova et al. (2015) is known to perform the best especially when modelling higher resolution spectra. However, recent studies (Hoeijmakers et al. 2015) have emphasized deficiencies in existing line lists in terms of completeness and accuracy which have motivated this current update.

Traditionally, spectra are fit using model or effective Hamiltonian, employing software packages such as PGOPHER (Western 2017). The line list Plez (1998), and its subsequent incarnations, used this approach. With the advent of high-performance computers, however, it has become possible to solve the nuclear motion Hamiltonian directly using variational methods. Schwenke (1998) was one of the first cases of a sophisticated treatment enabling coupling of different electronic states.

The ExoMol project (Tennyson & Yurchenko 2012) aims to produce high-temperature line lists of spectroscopic transitions for key molecular species likely to be significant in the analysis of the atmospheres of extrasolar planets and cool stars. Transition metal (TM) species have proven to be the most difficult to produce accurate line lists for (Tennyson et al. 2016b) primarily due to their complicated electronic structure, density of electronic states, and the relatively low accuracy of available ab initio electronic structure methods for these multireference systems (McKemmish et al. 2016a; Tennyson et al. 2016a). Nevertheless, ExoMol has produced line lists for some astronomically important transition metal (TM) diatomic species, specifically, VO (McKemmish, Yurchenko & Tennyson 2016b) and ScH (Lodi, Yurchenko & Tennyson 2015).

TM diatomics are unusual molecules astrophysically because their important spectral features are associated with transitions between electronic states. The accurate treatment of many, coupled electron states remains difficult. To treat the electronic structure of TM diatomics even reasonably needs high-quality ab initio multireference (MR) methods capable of treating multiple electronic states. Langhoff (1997) performed state-of-art ab initio calculations of transition dipole moments for the lowest 11 electronic states of TiO using a mixture of complete active space self-consistent field (CASSCF) and internally contracted multireference configuration-interaction (icMRCI) procedures. Despite the vast increase in

computer power since, however, there has been little impetus in the quantum chemistry community to develop improved methods for treating multiple electronic states in molecules such as TiO, and, as we have shown previously (McKemmish et al. 2016a; Tennyson et al. 2016a), none of the available methods show sufficient spectroscopic accuracy. This is an exciting opportunity for method development in quantum chemistry, but lead time for developing and validating methods is significant and thus we proceeded to present an update to TiO line list at this time.

There is a long history of spectroscopic studies of TiO due to its importance in astronomy and also its experimental characterization is extensive. McKemmish et al. (2017) collated all available rovibrationally resolved and assigned spectroscopic data, then used a MARVEL (measured active vibration-rotation energy levels) approach to extract empirical energy levels. These data forms the primary data set for the refinement of the PECs and SOC curves in our spectroscopic of TiO.

1.1 Overview

The full TiO line list developed in this manuscript is called TOTO, with data available for all major isotopologues: $^{46}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$, $^{47}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$, $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$, $^{49}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ and $^{50}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$. We develop the components of these line lists systematically:

- (i) Spectroscopic model: energies – presented in Section 2. It incorporates the PECs, SOC and other coupling terms that provide the self-consistent physically motivated description of the molecule and can be used by our variational diatomic rovibronic nuclear-motion program DUO (Yurchenko et al. 2016) to produce a set of energy levels and rovibronic wavefunctions.
- (ii) Spectroscopic model: intensities – presented in Section 3. It provides the diagonal and off-diagonal dipole moments.
- (iii) Line list – presented in Section 4. It consists of energy levels and transition intensities. Note that the set of energy levels uses empirical known energy levels from our MARVEL analysis (McKemmish et al. 2017) to improve upon some of the DUO energy levels (DUO ELs) produced using the spectroscopic model; this thus represents our best current understanding of all the energy levels within TiO, attaining completeness using the DUO ELs and accuracy using the MARVEL energy levels.
- (iv) Partition function – also developed in Section 4.

Given the importance of TiO astronomically, the quality of existing ab initio methods and the potential for substantial improvements into the future particularly with increased experimental data, we anticipate that this line list will be improved in the future; the component nature of the TOTO line list and its systematic presentation in this manuscript and the accompanying supporting materials will substantially assist in these future improvements.

2 SPECTROSCOPIC MODEL: ENERGIES

2.1 Approach

The ExoMol line lists are computed using a variational approach based on PECs rather than an effective Hamiltonian approach based on spectroscopic or equilibrium constants in order to maximize the quality of the extrapolated energy levels. Our model is self-consistent, incorporating all electronic states in a single description using the DUO program of Yurchenko et al. (2016).

The potential energy curves of the low-lying electronic states of TiO are reasonably well known, particularly from calculations of

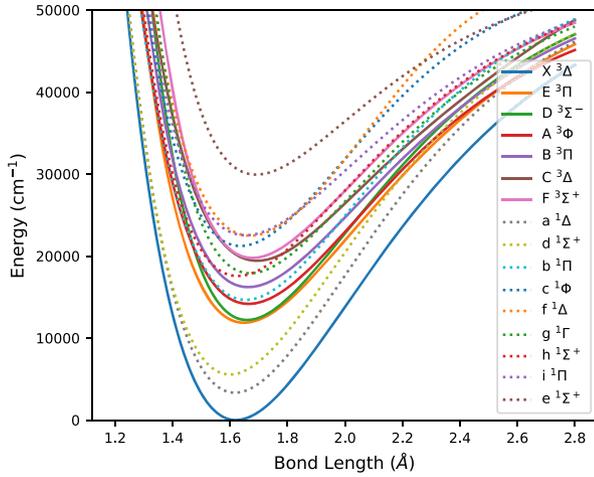


Figure 1. Fitted PECs for $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$.

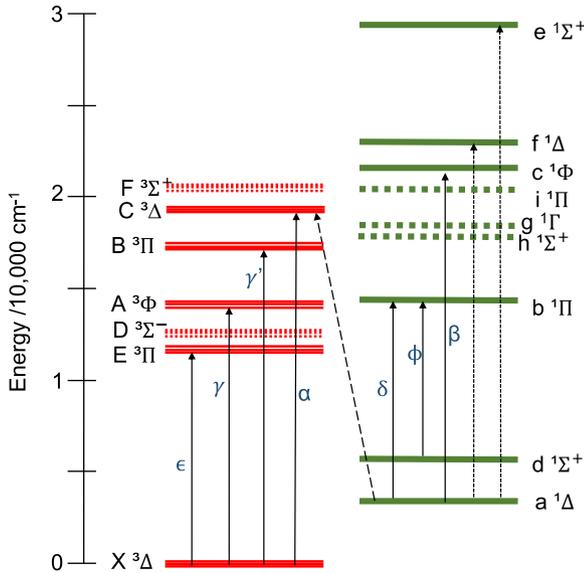


Figure 2. Electronic states of TiO, all included in our energy spectroscopic model; solid horizontal lines are states that have been observed, whereas the dotted lines are purely theoretical results. The vertical lines denote allowed spectroscopic bands, with solid lines labelled by their historical band designation; the dotted intercombination band has no historical designation.

Miliordos & Mavridis (2010). These PECs are illustrated in Fig. 1. Fig. 2 summarizes the major band systems linking these states.

Many of these levels are well understood, but there are no reliable observations of the $\text{D}^3\Sigma^-$, $\text{F}^3\Sigma^+$, $\text{g}^1\Gamma$, $\text{h}^1\Sigma^+$, and $\text{i}^1\Pi$ states. We do have reasonable results for their energies from Miliordos & Mavridis (2010), but the errors are likely to be in excess of 100 cm^{-1} .

The component of the spectroscopic model that determines energy levels consists of the fitted PECs, SOC terms and other coupling terms. For TiO, ab initio methods perform quite poorly, particularly for the term energies for electronically excited states. Therefore, for spectroscopic accuracy, we need to rely on experimental data. Fortunately, a substantial quantity of experimental data for $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ is available. Therefore, for this molecule, for most curves (particularly PECs) we start with simple flexible models such as extended Morse oscillators rather than ab initio results.

The parameters of these curves were determined by using the DUO code to predict the rovibronic energy levels associated with this energy spectroscopic models, then refining the parameters in order to minimize the difference between the MARVEL experimental energy levels and the DUO predictions for these energy levels. This refinement was done by fitting curves related to one electronic state at a time against this electronic state energy levels while keeping other curves fixed to ensure that the parameters remained physically reasonable. Curve couplings were retained in all fits frozen at their ab initio values. Since parameters representing individual curves are linear dependent (see e.g. Zare et al. 1973), this procedure was repeated until convergence of all parameters and guarantee that all parameters are blended in the final spectroscopic model.

2.2 Fitted curves

The TiO spectroscopic model is presented in the `48Ti-16O_TOTO.duo.model` file in the supplementary information to this manuscript as a DUO input file.

2.2.1 Diagonal terms

PECs: The most important component of this element of the spectroscopic model is the PECs. We choose to use extended Morse oscillator (EMO) potentials (Lee et al. 1999), with functional form,

$$V(r) = T_e + (A_e - T_e)(1 - \exp[\beta_{\text{EMO}}(r - r_e)])^2, \quad (1)$$

where

$$\beta_{\text{EMO}} = \begin{cases} b_0 + b_1 \left(\frac{r^2 - r_e^2}{r^2 + r_e^2} \right) & r \leq r_e \\ \sum_{i=0}^4 b_i \left(\frac{r^4 - r_e^4}{r^4 + r_e^4} \right)^i & r > r_e \end{cases}, \quad (2)$$

T_e is the term energy, A_e is the dissociation asymptote fixed at $55\,410\text{ cm}^{-1}$ based on experiments (Naulin, Hedgecock & Costes 1997). $(A_e - T_e)$ is the dissociation energy of the corresponding PEC, r_e is the equilibrium bond length and b_i are vibrational fitting parameters. Most curves are obtained by fitting against experimentally available energy levels from an updated MARVEL analysis (see next section for further details). The exceptions were the $\text{D}^3\Sigma^-$, $\text{F}^3\Sigma^+$, $\text{g}^1\Gamma$, $\text{h}^1\Sigma^+$, and $\text{i}^1\Pi$, which have not been observed experimentally; the values chosen here are based on results from Miliordos & Mavridis (2010), but we caution that our results for these states are qualitative only. Note that none of these states are likely to be involved in strong absorption features for TiO; if they were, they would already have been observed experimentally.

Table 1 provides the fitting parameters for the PECs, while Fig. 1 shows the curves graphically.

Diagonal SOC: We did obtain ab initio diagonal SOC results (e.g. using icMRCI/aug-cc-pVDZ with a (4,3,3,1) active space based on state-specific or minimal state CASSCF orbitals); our previous study on ScH showed that these couplings show little sensitivity to basis set used (Lodi et al. 2015). We explored the effect of using fitted forms of these ab initio curves in our spectroscopic model; however, we found that the variation of the SOC across the bond lengths of relevance to our nuclear wave functions was generally small or otherwise unreliable compared to the absolute error of this curve in most cases. Therefore, a constant SOC parameter refined against experimental values was used in preference to the more complex behaviour shown by ab initio spin-orbit curves. These values are given in Table 2.

Table 1. Fitted parameters of PECs for TiO from new DUO TiO spectroscopic model, using equation (1). T_e is given in cm^{-1} , while the equilibrium bond lengths, r_e , are given in \AA ; all other parameters are dimensionless.

State	T_e	r_e	b_0	b_1	b_2	b_3	b_4
X $^3\Delta$	0.0	1.620 281 94	1.807 849 6	0.166 10	−0.547 5	0.360	
A $^3\Phi$	14 166.887	1.664 500 0	1.801 512	0.155 9	1.018	−2.94	
B $^3\Pi$	16 211.043	1.663 127	1.861 748				
C $^3\Delta$	19 424.750	1.693 913 4	1.860 210	0.286 7	1.965	−19.77	36.0
D $^3\Sigma^-$	12 202	1.659	2.0				
E $^3\Pi$	11 865.7334	1.649 087	1.865 071				
F $^3\Sigma^+$	19 771.508	1.678	2.027 47	0	0	0	
a $^1\Delta$	3 336.346	1.616 640 5	1.881 696	0.297 1	−0.106 1		
b $^1\Pi$	14 657.030	1.654 616	1.921 713	0.493 2	0.037		
c $^1\Phi$	21 225.082	1.636 462	2.099 26	0.419 5	2.00	−1.8	
d $^1\Sigma^+$	5 552.3390	1.599 556 3	1.932 144 1	0.200 92	−0.005 2		
e $^1\Sigma^+$	29 930.14	1.690 81	2.277 02				
f $^1\Delta$	22 479.964	1.669 986 5	2.031 612	0.410 8	6.064		
g $^1\Gamma$	17 900	1.67	2	0	0	0	
h $^1\Sigma^+$	17 564.880	1.626 585 028	2	0	0	0	
i $^1\Pi$	22 534.4	1.654 16	1.942 2	0	0	0	

Table 2. Fitted constants, as defined in Yurchenko et al. (2016), affecting energy levels of individual electronic states: diagonal spin–orbit, SO, spin–spin, λ_{SS} , spin–rotational, γ_{SR} , and lambda doubling λ_{opq} , λ_{p2q} constants in cm^{-1} . Note $\lambda_q = 0$ for all states.

State	SO	λ_{SS}	γ_{SR}	λ_{opq}	λ_{p2q}
X $^3\Delta$	101.226 0	−0.247 20	0.000 061		
E $^3\Pi$	86.615 7	0.315 6	0.013 4	−0.860 5	−0.025 0
A $^3\Phi$	173.320	−0.547 1	0.020 36		
B $^3\Pi$	20.473	−0.585	0.020 25	0.591	−0.020 29
C $^3\Delta$	98.712 2	−0.263 9	−0.044 50		

Other diagonal terms: To improve the quality of the fit of the DUO levels against the MARVEL energies, we included some scalar spin–spin, spin–rotation and Λ -doubling constants, tabulated in Table 2.

2.2.2 Off-diagonal coupling terms

The effect of the off-diagonal SOCs and electronic angular momentum coupling terms is dependent on their magnitude and the energy difference between the two interacting states. We chose to take a minimalist approach and only incorporate couplings for which we were reasonably confident of our ab initio results and which had a non-negligible impact on the final line list. Further, we used explicit lambda doubling terms rather than incorporating $\Pi - \Sigma$ SOCs as these proved more effective at modelling the observed lambda doubling patterns; this only influenced the E-d coupling which was neglected despite having a magnitude of around $25i$. These are shown in Table 3. Their magnitudes were determined using state-specific or minimal state CASSCF/aug-cc-pVDZ with a (4,3,3,1) active space. We used constant values rather than bond-length dependent values to reflect the reliability of these results and their relatively small influence on the final line list.

2.3 Discussion

Accuracy of Duo energy levels from the energy spectroscopic model

To explore the success of this optimisation process, in Table 4, we tabulate the root mean squared errors for individual energy levels

Table 3. Off-diagonal spin–orbit ($\langle \text{State}' | \Sigma | \text{SO} | \text{State}'' \rangle$) and electronic angular momentum coupling terms ($\langle \text{State}' | L_x | \text{State}'' \rangle$), in cm^{-1} and au, respectively.

Parameter	State	Σ'	Σ''	Value
Spin–orbit				
$\langle ^3\Delta_z \text{SO}_x ^3\Pi_y \rangle$	X–E	0	1	40.7 <i>i</i>
$\langle ^3\Delta_z \text{SO}_x ^3\Phi_y \rangle$	X–a	1	0	118.0 <i>i</i>
$\langle ^3\Pi_x \text{SO}_x ^1\Delta_{xy} \rangle$	E–a	1	0	42.0 <i>i</i>
$\langle ^3\Pi_x \text{SO}_x ^1\Pi_y \rangle$	E–b	0	0	71.9 <i>i</i>
$\langle ^3\Phi_x \text{SO}_x ^1\Delta_{xy} \rangle$	A–a	1	0	17.2 <i>i</i>
$\langle ^3\Phi_x \text{SO}_x ^1\Phi_y \rangle$	A–c	0	0	65.5 <i>i</i>
$\langle ^3\Delta_z \text{SO}_z ^1\Delta_{xy} \rangle$	C–a	0	0	17.8 <i>i</i>
$\langle ^3\Delta_z \text{SO}_z ^1\Phi_y \rangle$	C–c	1	0	79.14 <i>i</i>
L_x				
$\langle ^3\Delta_z L_x ^3\Pi_y \rangle$	X–E			0.88 <i>i</i>
$\langle ^3\Delta_z L_x ^3\Phi_y \rangle$	X–A			0.08 <i>i</i>
$\langle ^1\Delta_z L_x ^1\Pi_y \rangle$	a–b			0.90 <i>i</i>
$\langle ^1\Delta_z L_x ^1\Phi_y \rangle$	a–c			0.22 <i>i</i>
$\langle ^1\Sigma^+ L_x ^1\Pi_y \rangle$	d–b			0.40 <i>i</i>

for each spin–rovibronic band against empirical MARVEL energy levels. The quality of our fit to MARVEL energies is very good for low lying electronic states, particularly the X $^3\Delta$ state; which can be attributed to low mixing between states. The highest lying singlet and triplet states (e $^1\Sigma^+$ and C $^3\Delta$) in our energy spectroscopic model have significant errors, particularly the C $^3\Delta$ state at high vibrational levels. This is almost certainly due to neglected interactions between electronic states, probably including those states not incorporated into our energy spectroscopic model. Many attempts to improve this fitting using additional couplings (e.g. between the i $^1\Pi$ –C $^3\Delta$ state) were unsuccessful and did not lead to an improvement in fit quality. Overall, the singlet state energy levels are better reproduced than the triplet state energy levels as their energy spacings are more regular in the absence of spin–coupling interactions.

Table 4 compares the analogous results from the Plez and Schwenke line lists. This table clearly shows that our new TiO energy spectroscopic model reproduces the MARVEL empirical energy levels better than those of Plez and Schwenke, which is expected because we performed explicit fitting to

Table 4. Quality of our calculated energy levels and those of Plez (1998) and Schwenke (1998) compared to the empirical MARVEL energy levels (McKemmish et al. 2017) for rotational states with $J \leq J^{\max}$.

State	v	J^{\max}	ExoMol		Plez (1998)		Schwenke (1998)	
			rmsd	max	rmsd	max	rmsd	max
$X^3\Delta$	0	95	0.041	0.135	0.624	3.442	0.572	1.126
	1	95	0.013	0.04	0.599	3.309	0.611	1.282
	2	95	0.025	0.056	0.317	2.344	0.607	1.579
	3	95	0.022	0.054	0.497	2.741	0.744	2.416
	4	95	0.045	0.238	1.101	5.612	1.173	5.457
	5	95	0.065	0.141	0.741	4.764	0.820	4.017
$E^3\Pi$	0	35	0.022	0.075	0.720	1.698	1.657	2.998
	1	25	0.275	0.552				
$A^3\Phi$	0	95	0.454	0.583	0.628	3.632	0.746	2.113
	1	95	0.208	0.380	0.602	3.702	0.790	2.257
	2	95	0.052	0.164	0.594	3.997	0.806	2.239
	3	95	0.303	0.510	0.300	2.182	0.717	1.955
	4	95	0.499	0.646	0.412	4.175	0.747	3.584
	5	95	0.743	1.042	0.492	3.078	0.733	2.228
$B^3\Pi$	0	95	0.143	0.338	5.901	14.999	18.602	49.894
	1	95	0.236	0.946	0.988	3.854	27.948	49.896
$C^3\Delta$	0	95	0.093	0.159	3.693	10.452	0.998	3.521
	1	95	0.229	0.400	1.944	4.868	1.027	3.865
	2	95	0.142	0.220	2.074	6.221	1.119	3.37
	3	95	0.143	0.311	2.148	11.849	2.475	8.545
	4	95	0.782	4.503	1.401	3.741	2.845	9.8
	5	91	2.181	7.871	3.03	9.874	3.318	11.107
	6	86	4.043	11.124	2.424	8.545	7.523	19.053
	7	49	0.931	3.754	1.381	5.869	10.036	16.303
$a^1\Delta$	0	95	0.006	0.015	0.156	0.276	0.19	0.385
	1	92	0.017	0.060	8.66	19.956	2.219	11.846
	2	60	0.236	1.390	14.223	14.328	0.195	0.517
	3	59	0.038	0.088				
$d^1\Sigma^+$	0	92	0.021	0.105	0.414	1.064	0.121	0.288
	1	85	0.018	0.034	8.279	8.454	0.116	0.291
	2	75	0.015	0.048	15.81	15.932	0.103	0.316
	3	70	0.027	0.092	22.841	22.933	0.08	0.201
	4	50	0.026	0.049	29.444	29.497	0.059	0.215
	5	55	0.101	0.194	35.565	35.61	0.051	0.087
$b^1\Pi$	0	95	0.089	0.338	1.425	4.08	2.984	3.55
	1	86	0.084	0.343	6.519	6.902	3.227	3.839
	2	71	0.083	0.347	12.848	13.251	3.189	3.74
	3	73	0.092	0.484	17.632	18.093	2.943	3.28
	4	66	0.064	0.277	21.108	21.527	2.603	2.999
$c^1\Phi$	0	95	0.164	0.939	1.245	5.402	0.205	0.383
	1	93	0.035	0.146	9.394	19.004	2.201	10.538
	2	60	0.157	0.877	15.244	15.41	0.783	1.947
	3	59	0.077	0.329				
$f^1\Delta$	0	71	0.030	0.143	4.594	4.645	0.155	0.458
	1	62	0.028	0.095	4.540	4.612	0.345	0.771
	2	23	0.308	0.593	4.211	4.565	0.301	0.432
$e^1\Sigma^+$	0	49	0.718	1.288				
	1	59	1.095	2.309				

these results. Note that more recently, the Plez line list has been updated to explicitly include empirical energy levels (Ryabchikova et al. 2015); this is not considered in this section as our focus here is on the underlying spectroscopic model itself.

Population of different electronic states

Table 5 shows the population of different electronic states as a function of temperature, as calculated by considering each state's contribution to the total partition function. 99.7 per cent of the total population is in the ground electronic state at 1000 K, decreasing

Table 5. Population of different electronic states relative to total population for $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ at different temperatures (K). Calculated based on partition function for the full line list compared to the partition function from the individual state(s).

State	Population rel. to total population					
	1000	1500	2000	3000	5000	8000
X $^3\Delta$	9.97×10^{-1}	9.86×10^{-1}	9.68×10^{-1}	9.21×10^{-1}	7.91×10^{-1}	5.76×10^{-1}
E $^3\Pi$	4.40×10^{-8}	1.28×10^{-5}	2.17×10^{-4}	3.57×10^{-3}	3.01×10^{-2}	7.88×10^{-2}
D $^3\Sigma^-$	1.26×10^{-8}	4.37×10^{-6}	8.03×10^{-5}	1.43×10^{-3}	1.29×10^{-2}	3.51×10^{-2}
A $^3\Phi$	1.79×10^{-9}	1.55×10^{-6}	4.53×10^{-5}	1.29×10^{-3}	1.68×10^{-2}	5.59×10^{-2}
B $^3\Pi$	9.14×10^{-11}	2.14×10^{-7}	1.03×10^{-5}	4.80×10^{-4}	9.34×10^{-3}	3.90×10^{-2}
C $^3\Delta$	9.86×10^{-13}	1.07×10^{-8}	1.11×10^{-6}	1.11×10^{-4}	4.01×10^{-3}	2.35×10^{-2}
F $^3\Sigma^+$	2.66×10^{-13}	3.45×10^{-9}	3.89×10^{-7}	4.27×10^{-5}	1.65×10^{-3}	1.02×10^{-2}
a $^1\Delta$	2.65×10^{-3}	1.31×10^{-2}	2.87×10^{-2}	6.09×10^{-2}	9.93×10^{-2}	1.04×10^{-1}
b $^1\Pi$	2.64×10^{-10}	2.95×10^{-7}	9.74×10^{-6}	3.12×10^{-4}	4.48×10^{-3}	1.58×10^{-2}
c $^1\Phi$	2.03×10^{-14}	5.31×10^{-10}	8.50×10^{-8}	1.32×10^{-5}	6.78×10^{-4}	4.93×10^{-3}
d $^1\Sigma^+$	5.35×10^{-5}	7.63×10^{-4}	2.85×10^{-3}	1.03×10^{-2}	2.57×10^{-2}	3.42×10^{-2}
e $^1\Sigma^+$	4.31×10^{-20}	7.31×10^{-14}	9.44×10^{-11}	1.20×10^{-7}	3.30×10^{-5}	6.08×10^{-4}
f $^1\Delta$	3.70×10^{-15}	1.75×10^{-10}	3.75×10^{-8}	7.82×10^{-6}	4.98×10^{-4}	4.03×10^{-3}
g $^1\Gamma$	2.58×10^{-12}	1.36×10^{-8}	9.79×10^{-7}	6.85×10^{-5}	1.84×10^{-3}	9.27×10^{-3}
h $^1\Sigma^+$	1.95×10^{-12}	8.81×10^{-9}	5.85×10^{-7}	3.78×10^{-5}	9.58×10^{-4}	4.68×10^{-3}
i $^1\Pi$	3.56×10^{-15}	1.73×10^{-10}	3.78×10^{-8}	8.08×10^{-6}	5.33×10^{-4}	4.41×10^{-3}
$T_e < 17,000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	9.91×10^{-1}	9.47×10^{-1}
$T_e > 17,000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$	5.79×10^{-12}	3.68×10^{-8}	3.10×10^{-6}	2.69×10^{-4}	9.03×10^{-3}	5.26×10^{-2}
D+F+g+h+i	1.26×10^{-8}	4.40×10^{-6}	8.23×10^{-5}	1.59×10^{-3}	1.79×10^{-2}	6.37×10^{-2}

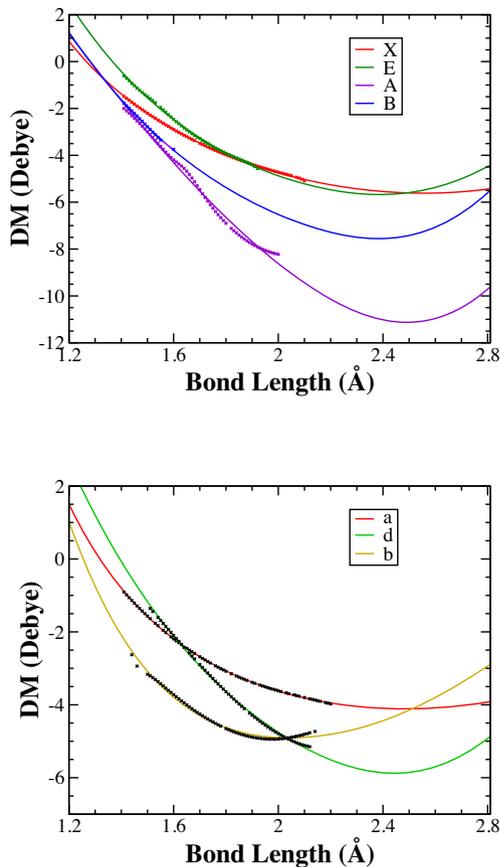


Figure 3. Ab initio diagonal dipole moment in crosses, and the fitted curves as lines.

to 92.3 per cent at 3000 K and 80.7 per cent at 5000 K. The a $^1\Delta$ and d $^1\Sigma^+$ states have populations of 6.1 per cent and 1.0 per cent at 3000 K, respectively, while the other states have contributions less than 1 per cent. In particular, up to 3000 K, consideration of all electronic states with $T_e < 17000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ recovers all but 0.01 per cent of the total population.

3 SPECTROSCOPIC MODEL: INTENSITIES

The intensity component of the spectroscopic model refers to the set of diagonal and off-diagonal dipole moment curves that are used to produce a particular set of transition intensities. Experimental measurements of absolute intensities for TiO are non-existent or extremely unreliable; however, there are a number of experimental measurements of lifetimes of certain states and various attempts at obtaining relative transition intensities either from astrophysical sources or in the laboratory, although these are fraught with uncertainties, particularly over larger spectral regions.

Ab initio calculations can provide reasonable results for absolute intensities based on diagonal and off-diagonal dipole moment curves. These should not be relied upon for anywhere near sub-1 per cent accuracy as for the main group molecules like CO_2 (Polyansky et al. 2015) and H_2O (Lodi, Tennyson & Polyansky 2011), but can be trusted to within a factor of 2 or better, depending on the particular states involved.

Rather than using the ab initio results as grid point inputs for the nuclear motion calculation, it has been shown (Medvedev et al. 2016) that it is preferable to represent the dipoles using a functional forms. This also ensures the results show physical behaviour at long bond lengths and do not display unphysical kinks (Tennyson 2014).

In our intensity spectroscopic model, we include all diagonal and off-diagonal dipole moments involving observed electronic states with $T_e < 17000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, i.e. X $^3\Delta$, E $^3\Pi$, A $^3\Phi$, B $^3\Pi$, a $^1\Delta$, d $^1\Sigma^+$, b $^1\Pi$. As shown in Table 5, the population of the more highly excited states at 3000 K (the highest temperature for which TiO is dominant in stars) is only around 1 in 10000. This approximation

Table 6. Specifications for diagonal dipole moment in Duo, where dipole moment is given in Debye. The equilibrium dipole moment is taken at: 1.60 Å for $d^1\Sigma^+$, 1.62 Å for $X^3\Delta$ and $a^1\Delta$ states and 1.65 Å for all other states. Experimental permanent electric dipole moments are obtained from Steimle & Virgo (2003), who used optical Stark spectra. Uncertainties in the experimental values are given in brackets.

	Exp	Ab Initio	j	Extrapolation parameters				Fit characteristics			
	μ_{req}	μ_{req}		m	t	l_1	l_2	μ_{req}	μ'_{req}	$ \mu _{max}$	r for $ \mu _{max}$
$X^3\Delta$	-3.34(1)	-3.214	1	-1.533	-2.680	-6.589	17.146	-3.223	-6.210	-5.378	2.346
$E^3\Pi$	-3.2(4)	-3.146	1	-1.562	-0.268	-22.210	43.049	-3.213	-7.597	-4.848	2.166
$D^3\Sigma^-$		-7.372	1	-1.397	-3.390	-19.057	30.732	-7.526	-7.355	-9.387	2.213
$A^3\Phi$	-4.89(5)	-5.109	1	-1.497	-9.145	11.893	4.613	-5.135	-12.034	-11.312	2.493
$B^3\Pi$	-4.9(2)	-4.292	1	-1.493	-1.341	-29.652	59.303 ^a	-5.135	-11.101	-7.829	2.209
$a^1\Delta$		-2.300	1	-0.561	-2.010	-9.719	22.956	-2.300	-5.215	-4.112	2.485
$d^1\Sigma^+$		-2.098	1	-1.537	-3.820	-1.978	18.271	-2.121	-8.800	-2.312	2.445
$b^1\Pi$		-4.002	1	-1.464	-0.055	-21.501	33.970	-4.069	-4.960	-4.907	2.043

Note: ^aConstrained $l_2 = -2l_1$.

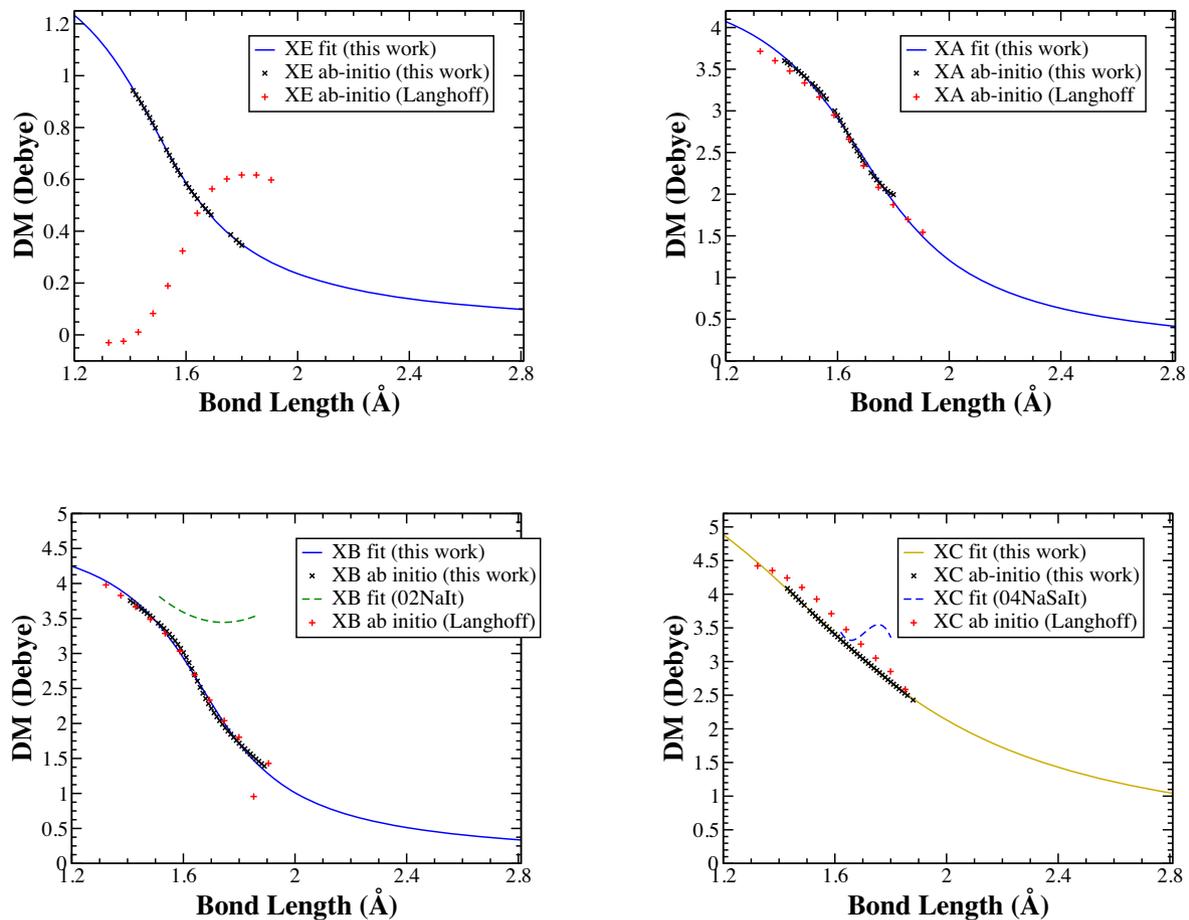


Figure 4. Ab initio off-diagonal dipole moments involving $X^3\Delta$ electronic state for triplets in crosses, and the fitted curves in lighter continuous curves.

therefore has negligible effect, compared to the other errors within the line list.

3.1 Diagonal dipole moment curves

The ab initio methodology is MRCI/aug-cc-pVQZ based on state-selective or minimal-state $(4s,3d)_{\Pi}$ $(2p)_{\text{O}}$ active space with core + $(3s,3p)_{\Pi}$ and $(2s)_{\text{O}}$ closed and doubly occupied orbitals (see Supplementary Information, for example, input files). The dipoles are calculated using MOLPRO (Werner et al. 2012) and the finite field difference expression (see McKemmish et al. 2016a, for

details); a Davidson correction was not included. Scalar relativistic corrections were also not considered: there is considerable evidence (Lodi et al. 2008; Azzam et al. 2015), at least for molecules not containing a transition metal, that scalar relativistic and core corrections nearly cancel for dipole moments; we therefore followed the recommendation (Tennyson 2014) that calculations should not include one without the other.

The ab initio data points for the diagonal dipole moments are indicated by the dark dots in Fig. 3, with key quantities given in Table 6. It is clear that all fitted curves are smooth. Quantitative results are provided in the Supplementary Information.

Table 7. Ab initio off-diagonal dipole moments in Debye at $r = 1.60 \text{ \AA}$, μ_{eq} , and parameters for fitting curve in units of Debye and \AA .

		Ab initio		Fitting parameters		
		$ \mu _{\text{eq}}$	$ \mu _{\text{eq}}^{\text{fitted}}$	c	a	r_m
$\langle^3\Delta_z \mu_x ^3\Pi_x\rangle$	X-E	0.584	0.587	1.608	3.907	1.4848
$\langle^3\Delta_z \mu_x ^3\Phi_x\rangle$	X-A	2.955	2.913	4.495	3.312	1.687
$\langle^3\Delta_z \mu_x ^3\Pi_x\rangle$	X-B	3.011	2.937	5.013	4.101	1.667
$\langle^3\Delta_z \mu_z ^3\Delta_z\rangle$	X-C	3.404	3.409	7.482	1.652	1.515
$\langle^3\Pi_y \mu_x ^3\Sigma^-\rangle$	E-D	0.295	0.299	1.010	2.549	1.258
$\langle^3\Pi_x \mu_x ^3\Pi_x\rangle$	E-B	0.622	0.361	0.721	4^a	1.6^a
$\langle^3\Sigma^+ \mu_x ^3\Pi_y\rangle$	D-B	1.903	1.866	3.114	3.756	1.686
$\langle^3\Pi_x \mu_x ^3\Delta_z\rangle$	E-C	0.129	0.126	0.593	8.229	1.530
$\langle^3\Phi_x \mu_x ^3\Delta_z\rangle$	A-C	0.268	0.296	0.652	4^a	1.6^a
$\langle^3\Pi_x \mu_x ^3\Delta_z\rangle$	B-C	0.198	0.165	0.330	4^a	1.6^a

Note. ^aConstrained

A good benchmark comparison for our data is the results from Miliordos & Mavridis (2010), which provide good data for equilibrium diagonal dipole moments from a variety of high-level ab initio methods. The finite field dipole moments obtained in this study are generally consistent with the Miliordos & Mavridis (2010) finite field results, within calculation errors of about 0.4 Debye

(this estimate is based on the spread of values from Miliordos & Mavridis (2010) for a single finite field dipole moment with varying theoretical methods).

For smooth interpolation and extrapolation, we fit ab initio data to functional forms. The functional form of the diagonal dipole moment curves is derived from a diabatic model for an avoided crossing between a neutral and ionic electronic state, as discussed by McKemmish et al. (2016b). The resulting functional form is

$$\mu_{\text{GS}}(r) = \frac{(\sqrt{4j^2 + \lambda^2} + \lambda)^2 \mu_{\text{ionic}}(r)}{(\sqrt{4j^2 + \lambda^2} + \lambda)^2 + 4j^2}. \quad (3)$$

The j parameter controls the interaction between the ionic and covalent diabatic potentials and therefore how sharp the transition is. It is fixed at 1 for all TiO diagonal dipole moments. The λ parameter controls the distance between the two diabatic states and their crossing points and is of the form $\lambda = m(r - d)(r - k)$, where $k = 2.75 \text{ \AA}$ and $d = 1 \text{ \AA}$ are the crossing points of the ionic and covalent diabatic curves (assuming that the ionic curve is a quadratic function of energy and the covalent curve is a linear or constant function). m together with j control the depth of the ionic well. μ_{ionic} is a functional form of the dipole moment of the ionic

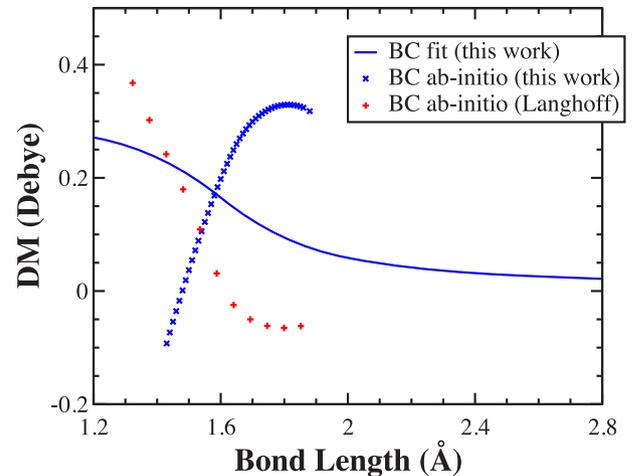
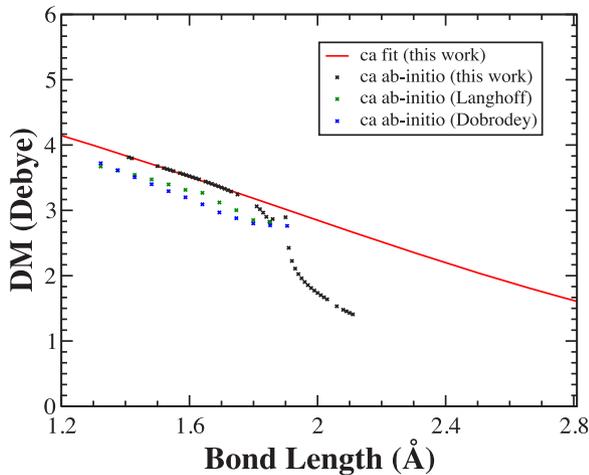
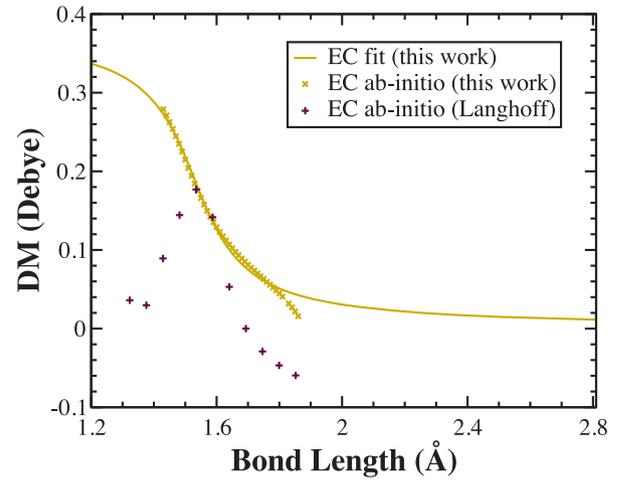
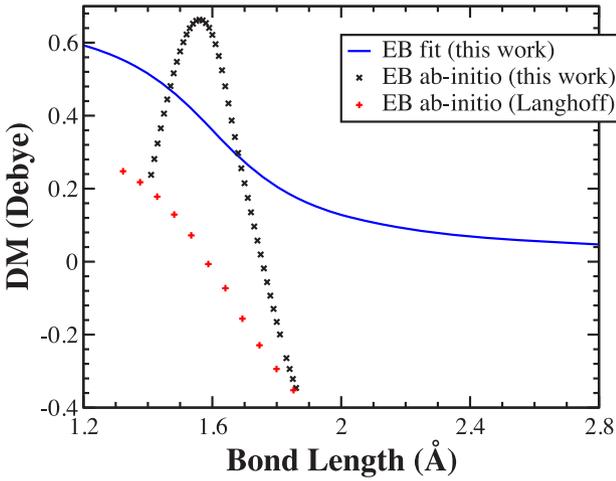


Figure 5. Other ab initio off-diagonal dipole moment curves for triplets in crosses, and the fitted curves in continuous curves.

Table 8. Singlet ab initio off-diagonal dipole moments (State $^i|\mu_x|\text{State}^j$) in Debye from Langhoff (1997) at $r = 1.59 \text{ \AA}$, μ_{eq} , and new parameters for fitting curve (this work).

	Ab initio	Fitting parameters				
		$ \mu _{\text{eq}}$	$ \mu _{\text{eq}}^{\text{fitted}}$	c	a	r_m
$\langle^1\Delta_z \mu_x ^1\Pi_x\rangle$	a–b	3.108	3.101	3.996	3.334	1.953
$\langle^1\Delta_z \mu_x ^1\Phi_x\rangle$	a–c	3.314	3.295	4.723	1.705	2.019
$\langle^1\Delta_z \mu_z ^1\Delta_z\rangle$	a–f	3.829	3.808	5.608	1.911	1.930
$\langle^1\Sigma^+ \mu_x ^1\Pi_x\rangle$	d–b	2.099	2.114	4.227	1.146	1.6 ^a
$\langle^1\Pi_y \mu_x ^3\Delta_{xy}\rangle$	b–f	0.851	0.814	1.518	6.621	1.617

Note. ^aConstrained

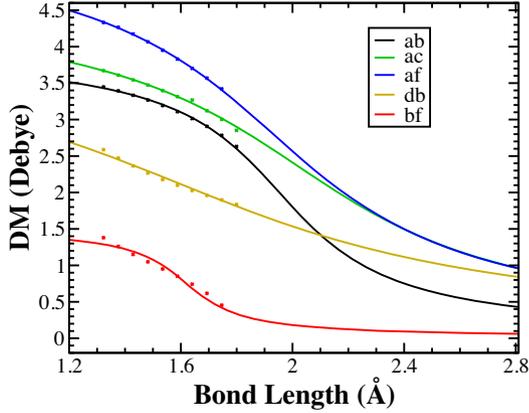


Figure 6. Ab initio off-diagonal dipole moment for singlets in crosses from Langhoff (1997), and the fitted curves (this work) in continuous curves.

diabatic state, empirically expanded in the form $\mu_{\text{ionic}}(r) = tr + l_1 r^{-1} + l_2 r^{-3}$, where t , l_2 , l_1 are fitting parameters.

The fitted curves are given in Fig. 3. The parameters of these fits are given in Tables 6. All fits are satisfactory.

3.2 Off-diagonal dipole (transition) moment curves

3.2.1 Method

The reference ab initio results The best existing calculations are from Langhoff (1997) and were based on state-averaged (SA) CASSCF orbitals with $(4s,3d)_{\text{Ti}} (2p)_{\text{O}}$ active space with core $+(3s,3p)_{\text{Ti}} (2s)_{\text{O}}$ using an augmented triple zeta basis set, with dynamic electron correlation effects subsequently included using icMRCI for all electronic states except the $C^3\Delta$ state.

The triplet off-diagonal dipole moments involving the $X^3\Delta$ state are the most important parameters of our intensity spectroscopic model, so we choose to perform new ab initio calculations for these parameters; results for other triplet off-diagonal dipole moments are naturally obtained through this method. These were done using MOLPRO. The active space was identical to Langhoff (1997), as was the icMRCI methodology (for completeness, we note that the value of n in icMRCI(n) notation introduced in Tennyson et al. (2016a) is equal to one plus the number of states with the same $C_{\infty v}$ spin symmetry lower in energy than the target state). We used the more modern and slightly larger basis set aug-cc-pVQZ, but the effect of this will be modest. The most substantial methodology change from Langhoff (1997) is that we used state-selective or minimal state (SS/MS) CASSCF calculations (not SA CASSCF orbitals). As described in Tennyson et al. (2016a), the use of SS/MS CASSCF orbitals is theoretically preferable as it enables these orbitals to

optimally describe each electronic state (whereas for SA CASSCF orbitals, there is a compromise between describing many electronic states) and has been shown to have a qualitatively important effect in practice, though SS/MS methodology can be more time consuming and lead to convergence difficulties especially at longer bond lengths. We make one major improvement in methodology since Tennyson et al. (2016a) that reduces calculation difficulty using SS/MS CASSCF orbitals: for off-diagonal dipole moment calculations, we could describe each electronic state using its MRCI wavefunction built from different non-orthogonal CASSCF orbitals; this was made possible using the biorth keyword introduced in the 2015 version of MOLPRO. This meant that we no longer needed to calculate MS CASSCF orbitals for each off-diagonal dipole moment individually.

For singlet off-diagonal dipole moments (which are less important to the overall spectroscopy of TiO because less than 7 per cent of a population of $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ are in singlet states even at 3000 K, see Table 5), we chose to use the results from Langhoff (1997) as the basis of our fit. Note that this means we do not have any dipole moments incorporating the $e^1\Sigma^+$ state, and thus no associated transitions; we retain the $e^1\Sigma^+$ state in our model because we have good experimentally derived MARVEL energies for this state to aid our fitting, and want to enable future work to introduce dipole moments associated with this state.

Functional form. Here, we choose to fit all off-diagonal dipole moments to the functional form

$$\mu_{\text{fit}}(r) = \frac{c}{2\pi} (\pi + 2 \tan^{-1}(-a(r - r_m))), \quad (4)$$

where c , $a > 0$, and r_m are free parameters that are modified to optimize the quality of the fit. Usually m is around r_e . This functional form smoothly goes to 0 as the bond length increases while not increasing substantially at low bond lengths (as an exponential fit would).

3.2.2 Results and discussion

Triplet off-diagonal dipole moments involving the $X^3\Delta$ state.

Our results for the triplet off-diagonal dipole moments involving the $X^3\Delta$ state are shown in Fig. 4 and compared against results from Langhoff (1997), Namiki & Ito (2002) (02NaIt), and Namiki, Saitoh & Ito (2004) (04NaSaIt) where available. Our results and Langhoff's agree semiquantitatively in all cases except the $X^3\Delta - E^3\Pi$ dipole moment. Our investigations showed that the $E^3\Pi$ state from Langhoff may be qualitatively incorrectly modelled. Also the behaviour of our dipole moment (i.e. decreasing as bond length increases) is more physically realistic in the absence of curve crossings, which are not expected for these low lying states. Given these two factors combined with the improvements in our ab initio methodology compared to Langhoff, we choose to use our ab initio results for our new line lists.

The parameters of the fitted curves are in Table 7, while the solid lines in Fig. 4 show the fit. Qualitatively, the X–A, X–B, and X–C off-diagonal dipole moments are much larger than the X–E result, as expected given that the latter is a much weaker transition than the previous three strongly allowed bands that dominate the spectra of the photospheres of M stars.

Other triplet off-diagonal dipole moments. We also performed ab initio calculations for other triplet off-diagonal dipole moments,

with results compared against Langhoff’s results in Fig. 5. Qualitatively, only our result for the E–C curve and the Langhoff B–C curve smoothly converge towards zero at long bond length because these states go to the same atomic limits. All other curves from both us and Langhoff show clear signs of the effect of curve crossings or computational convergence issues (e.g. changing CASSCF orbital type).

An arctan fit to our E–C results was reasonable. However, for the E–B, A–C, and B–C curves, the *ab initio* results do not have the correct long-range behaviour, so the values of two of the parameters in the fit (r_e and a) were constrained with only c allowed to vary, meaning the results were of the right order of magnitude. Overall, this is an unsatisfactory result, but the effect on the final line list should be negligible as none of these lines are particularly strong and the thermal population of the lower states is minimal. Quantitatively, fewer than 0.5 per cent of $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ molecules at 3000 K are in the E $^3\Pi$, A $^3\Phi$, or B $^3\Pi$ state (see Table 5).

Singlet off-diagonal dipole moments. For the singlet off-diagonal dipole moments, we chose to fit the results from Langhoff (1997) to our arctan functional form. Parameters of the fit and original results are shown in Table 8, while the fits and *ab initio* data points are shown in Fig. 6. The curves all monotonically decrease, thus adverse effects of the fit to the desired functional form are minimal.

4 THE COMPLETE LINE LIST

4.1 Method

The nuclear-motion Schrödinger equation for diatomic systems with many coupled electronic states was solved directly using the program DUO (Yurchenko et al. 2016) with the TOTO spectroscopic model to produce a set of DUO ELs, i.e. the `*.states` file, and transition intensities, i.e. the `*.trans` file following standard ExoMol format (Tennyson, Hill & Yurchenko 2013). One key input parameter for this calculation include the value of $\max(E_{\text{lower}})$, which is the maximum energy of the lower energy level in the transitions. We chose $\max E_{\text{lower}} = 20\,000\text{ cm}^{-1}$ because this meant that the lower energy levels contained 95 per cent of the total population at 5000 K according to the estimated partition function. The upper energy threshold was set at $50\,000\text{ cm}^{-1}$. The frequency range considered is up to $30\,000\text{ cm}^{-1}$; however, at higher frequencies in this range, our line list will be incomplete (e.g. the $e^1\Sigma^+ - a^1\Delta$ transition is not present in our model). DUO uses a grid-based sinc DVR method to solve the coupled Schrödinger equation; for our final line list calculations we used 301 grid points uniformly distributed between 1.2 and 4.0 Å, which were fully converged (within 10^{-6} cm^{-1}) with respect to the number of points. The vibrational basis set was contracted to 30 for each electronic state. We calculated rotational levels up to $J = 200$.

We supplemented the completeness offered by the DUO spectroscopic model with the accuracy of the MARVEL energy levels by replacing individual $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ DUO ELs with MARVEL empirical energy levels. Furthermore, the overall DUO error is expected to be larger than the isotopologue error. Therefore, the initial line list was improved by substituting quasi-experimental isotopic energy levels obtained by adding the MARVEL $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ energies to the DUO predicted isotopic energy difference, see Polyansky et al. (2017).

This step maximizes the accuracy of the TOTO line list for absolute frequency descriptions of line positions. This is particularly important for very high resolution spectroscopy of exoplanets

currently being pursued by many groups. Note that the MARVEL energy levels have been updated since the original publication in McKemmish et al. (2017) with three key sets of experimental data, namely: Bittner & Bernath (2018) with singlet data, Hodges & Bernath (2018) with $C^3\Delta - X^3\Delta$ data and infrared spectra from Witsch et al. (2018) and Breier et al. (2019). We have updated the original MARVEL TiO files to v2.0. These can be found in the Supplementary Information of this manuscript.

The lifetimes for each quantum state are calculated using EXOCROSS (Yurchenko, Al-Refaie & Tennyson 2018), and reported as part of the `*.states` file. Note that the $e^1\Sigma^+$, $F^3\Sigma^+$, $g^1\Gamma$, $h^1\Sigma^+$, and $i^1\Pi$ quantum states have infinite lifetime in this line list, as we have not included any transitions involving this electronic state due to lack of reliable *ab initio* results.

4.2 Partition function

The partition function for each set of energy levels was calculated using EXOCROSS (Yurchenko et al. 2018) at 1 K intervals up to 8000 K. Results at representative temperature intervals are shown in Table 9. We compare the partition function from Tatum (1966) and Schwenke (1998) against one computed for $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ with DUO ELs excluding the $D^3\Sigma^-$, $F^3\Sigma^+$, $g^1\Gamma$, $h^1\Sigma^+$, and $i^1\Pi$ states, one with MARVEL energy levels also excluding these states, one with DUO ELs with approximate values for these additional electronic states and five recommended partition functions for each major isotopologue of TiO which utilize these additional electronic states and MARVELized energy levels.

The Schwenke (1998) and TOTO partition functions are very similar for temperatures, and certainly within the mutual errors of both models. There is, however, a substantial improvement from Tatum (1966) results.

It is clear that replacing the DUO ELs with MARVEL energy levels has a negligible effect on the partition function (less than 0.1 per cent). Therefore, as expected this replacement of energy levels with experimentally derived MARVEL energy levels is much more important for ensuring accuracy than completeness of data.

Adding the $D^3\Sigma^-$, $F^3\Sigma^+$, $g^1\Gamma$, $h^1\Sigma^+$, and $i^1\Pi$ electronic states has an influence of 0.2 per cent at 3000 K, 1.8 per cent at 5000 K and 6.4 per cent at 8000 K. This gives confidence that at astrophysically relevant temperatures for TiO (i.e. usually 3000 K or below), the effects of neglecting these electronic states is negligible in the context of the current accuracy of TiO opacity measurements.

ExoMol follows the HITRAN convention of explicitly including the full nuclear spin multiplicity in the partition function (Gamache et al. 2017). The nuclear degeneracy factors mean that the partition function for $^{47}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ and $^{47}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ are approximately six and eight times larger than the $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ partition function at a given temperature. Apart from this, the partition function slightly increases with isotopologue mass. This can be attributed to the slight decrease in vibrational and rotational energy level spacings. This effect is modest, around 2–3 per cent.

4.3 Characteristics of TOTO line list

4.3.1 States and trans files

The final `48Ti-16O_TOTO.states` file contains 301 245 energy levels. For 17 802 of these energy levels, the original DUO energy values were replaced by the MARVEL data. Our `48Ti-16O_TOTO.trans` file contains 58 983 952 transitions.

Table 9. Partition functions for $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$. The Schwenke (1998) partition function was found at <http://kurucz.harvard.edu/molecules/tio/tiopart.dat>.

$T(\text{K})$	$^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ Tatum (1966)	$^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ Schwenke (1998)	$^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ Duo ELs	$^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ Marvelized ELs	$^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ Duo all states	$^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ Rec. PF	$^{46}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ Rec. PF	$^{47}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ Rec. PF	$^{49}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ Rec. PF	$^{50}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ Rec. PF
0	–	–	6	6	6	6	6	21	27	6
1	–	–	6.486 1	6.486 1	6.486 1	6.486 1	6.470 2	$3.887 0 \times 10^1$	$5.195 1 \times 10^1$	6.501 3
5	–	–	$1.606 0 \times 10^1$	$1.607 8 \times 10^1$	$1.606 0 \times 10^1$	$1.606 0 \times 10^1$	$1.592 3 \times 10^1$	$9.595 8 \times 10^1$	$1.290 1 \times 10^2$	$1.618 9 \times 10^1$
10	–	$2.910 7 \times 10^1$	$2.910 9 \times 10^1$	$2.916 4 \times 10^1$	$2.910 9 \times 10^1$	$2.910 9 \times 10^1$	$2.883 1 \times 10^1$	$1.738 4 \times 10^2$	$2.339 4 \times 10^2$	$2.937 1 \times 10^1$
50	–	$1.425 6 \times 10^2$	$1.425 7 \times 10^2$	$1.427 2 \times 10^2$	$1.425 7 \times 10^2$	$1.425 7 \times 10^2$	$1.410 9 \times 10^2$	$8.510 6 \times 10^2$	$1.146 3 \times 10^3$	$1.439 7 \times 10^2$
80	–	$2.547 7 \times 10^2$	$2.547 9 \times 10^2$	$2.549 7 \times 10^2$	$2.547 9 \times 10^2$	$2.547 9 \times 10^2$	$2.521 1 \times 10^2$	$1.520 8 \times 10^3$	$2.048 5 \times 10^3$	$2.573 1 \times 10^2$
100	–	$3.440 2 \times 10^2$	$3.440 4 \times 10^2$	$3.442 3 \times 10^2$	$3.440 4 \times 10^2$	$3.440 4 \times 10^2$	$3.404 1 \times 10^2$	$2.053 5 \times 10^3$	$2.766 2 \times 10^3$	$3.474 5 \times 10^2$
200	–	$9.088 6 \times 10^2$	$9.089 2 \times 10^2$	$9.091 4 \times 10^2$	$9.089 2 \times 10^2$	$9.089 2 \times 10^2$	$8.992 3 \times 10^2$	$5.425 0 \times 10^3$	$7.308 4 \times 10^3$	$9.180 4 \times 10^2$
300	–	$1.589 4 \times 10^3$	$1.589 5 \times 10^3$	$1.589 7 \times 10^3$	$1.589 5 \times 10^3$	$1.589 5 \times 10^3$	$1.572 2 \times 10^3$	$9.486 2 \times 10^3$	$1.278 2 \times 10^4$	$1.605 8 \times 10^3$
500	–	$3.208 5 \times 10^3$	$3.208 8 \times 10^3$	$3.209 0 \times 10^3$	$3.208 8 \times 10^3$	$3.208 8 \times 10^3$	$3.171 5 \times 10^3$	$1.914 3 \times 10^4$	$2.581 3 \times 10^4$	$3.243 8 \times 10^3$
800	–	$6.370 0 \times 10^3$	$6.370 6 \times 10^3$	$6.370 8 \times 10^3$	$6.370 6 \times 10^3$	$6.370 6 \times 10^3$	$6.290 3 \times 10^3$	$3.798 7 \times 10^4$	$5.127 2 \times 10^4$	$6.446 3 \times 10^3$
1000	$1.027 0 \times 10^4$	$9.024 7 \times 10^3$	$9.025 6 \times 10^3$	$9.025 7 \times 10^3$	$9.025 6 \times 10^3$	$9.025 6 \times 10^3$	$8.907 4 \times 10^3$	$5.380 5 \times 10^4$	$7.265 8 \times 10^4$	$9.137 0 \times 10^3$
1500	$1.912 0 \times 10^4$	$1.778 2 \times 10^4$	$1.778 4 \times 10^4$	$1.778 4 \times 10^4$	$1.778 4 \times 10^4$	$1.778 4 \times 10^4$	$1.753 7 \times 10^4$	$1.059 8 \times 10^5$	$1.432 2 \times 10^5$	$1.801 7 \times 10^4$
2000	$3.081 0 \times 10^4$	$2.988 1 \times 10^4$	$2.988 3 \times 10^4$	$2.988 5 \times 10^4$	$2.988 6 \times 10^4$	$2.988 6 \times 10^4$	$2.945 6 \times 10^4$	$1.780 5 \times 10^5$	$2.407 3 \times 10^5$	$3.029 1 \times 10^4$
3000	$6.308 0 \times 10^4$	$6.573 6 \times 10^4$	$6.565 5 \times 10^4$	$6.567 5 \times 10^4$	$6.576 0 \times 10^4$	$6.576 0 \times 10^4$	$6.478 2 \times 10^4$	$3.916 7 \times 10^5$	$5.298 3 \times 10^5$	$6.668 3 \times 10^4$
5000	$1.707 0 \times 10^5$	$2.025 1 \times 10^5$	$1.996 6 \times 10^5$	$1.998 1 \times 10^5$	$2.032 9 \times 10^5$	$2.032 9 \times 10^5$	$2.002 2 \times 10^5$	$1.210 7 \times 10^6$	$1.638 1 \times 10^6$	$2.061 9 \times 10^5$
8000	$4.990 0 \times 10^5$	–	$6.470 8 \times 10^5$	$6.474 9 \times 10^5$	$6.910 8 \times 10^5$	$6.910 8 \times 10^5$	$6.813 6 \times 10^5$	$4.117 8 \times 10^6$	$5.565 8 \times 10^6$	$7.002 3 \times 10^5$

Table 10. Extract from the state file for $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$. Full tables are available from www.exomol.com.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
n	\tilde{E}	g	J	τ	g	$+/-$	elf	State	v	Λ	Σ	Ω	\tilde{E}_{Duo}
385	23432.014308	3	1	1.3511E-07	0.5000	+	f	b1Pi	10	1	0	1	23 432.014 308
386	23654.113628	3	1	6.3865E-08	0.0845	+	f	B3Pi	9	1	-1	0	23 654.113 628
387	23675.747870	3	1	6.4765E-08	0.4154	+	f	B3Pi	9	1	0	1	23 675.747 870
388	23731.604159	3	1	3.0397E-06	0.0211	+	f	E3Pi	14	1	-1	0	23 731.604 159
389	23768.803862	3	1	1.9771E-01	-0.0011	+	f	X3Delta	27	2	-1	1	23 768.803 862
390	23816.500357	3	1	3.0184E-06	0.4788	+	f	E3Pi	14	1	0	1	23 816.500 357
391	24085.108637	3	1	1.0677E-02	1.0011	+	f	D3Sigma -	13	0	1	1	24 085.108 637
392	24179.682010	3	1	5.3403E-08	-0.0011	+	f	C3Delta	6	2	-1	1	24 179.682 010
393	24187.550885	3	1	-1.0000E + 00	2.0023	+	f	F3Sigma +	5	0	1	1	24 187.550 885
394	24188.111429	3	1	-1.0000E + 00	0.5000	+	f	i1Pi	2	1	0	1	24 188.111 429
395	24190.413889	3	1	-1.0000E + 00	-1.0011	+	f	F3Sigma +	5	0	0	0	24 190.413 889
396	24254.153701	3	1	1.3701E-07	0.5000	+	f	b1Pi	11	1	0	1	24 254.153 701
397	24430.660917	3	1	6.4350E-08	0.0838	+	f	B3Pi	10	1	-1	0	24 430.660 917

Column	Notation	
1	n	Energy level reference number (row)
2	\tilde{E}	Term value (in cm^{-1})
3	g_{tot}	Total degeneracy
4	J	Rotational quantum number
5	τ	Lifetime (s)
6	g	Landé factors
7	$+/-$	Total parity
8	elf	Rotationless parity
9	State	Electronic state
10	v	State vibrational quantum number
11	Λ	Projection of the electronic angular momentum
12	Σ	Projection of the electronic spin
13	Ω	Projection of the total angular momentum ($\Omega = \Lambda + \Sigma$)
14	\tilde{E}_{Duo}	Energy from DUO using TOTO spectroscopic model

Table 11. Extract from the transition file for $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$. Full tables are available from www.exomol.com.

f	i	$A(f \leftarrow i) / \text{s}^{-1}$
48 953	48 319	4.4282E-03
48 324	48 949	4.4283E-03
83 765	84 381	4.7035E-20
17 291	19 040	4.7189E-07
30 933	31 554	6.7524E-11
698	1 169	6.3331E-12
26 823	26 176	2.1256E-07
105 306	104 729	1.6203E-02
104 733	105 301	1.6200E-02

Note: f : Upper (final) state counting number; i : lower (initial) state counting number; $A(f \leftarrow i)$: Einstein A coefficient in s^{-1} .

26 540 994 and 33 005 825 of these transitions have intensities above $10^{-32} \text{ cm molecule}^{-1}$ at 1500 and 3000 K respectively, while there are 374 819 and 898 090 transitions with intensities above $10^{-20} \text{ cm molecule}^{-1}$. Tables 10 and 11 give extracts of

states and transitions files. Note that the states file also contains Landé g factors computed using our DUO wavefunctions (Semenov, Yurchenko & Tennyson 2017); these can be used to model the spectrum of TiO in a magnetic field.

Fig. 7 identifies the main bands in the absorption spectrum of TiO at 2000 K. The strongest visible bands have cross-sections up to $10^{-16} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ molecule}^{-1}$, while the infrared and microwave bands are much weaker, peaking at just above $10^{-20} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ molecule}^{-1}$. The $A^3\Phi - X^3\Delta$, $B^3\Pi - X^3\Delta$, and $C^3\Delta - X^3\Delta$ bands have similar peak cross-sections, while the $E^3\Pi - X^3\Delta$ band is much weaker and does not dominate the total absorption in any spectral region. The singlet bands dominate the spectra in the region from 4 500 to 11 000 cm^{-1} , particularly the $b^1\Pi - a^1\Delta$ and $b^1\Pi - d^1\Sigma^+$ transitions. Interestingly, the $a^1\Delta - X^3\Delta$ intercombination band is observable in the range 2000–4500 cm^{-1} . In the visible region, there are many bands that contribute to the overall spectra, though there is usually a dominant triplet progression.

Fig. 8 shows the TiO absorption spectrum as a function of temperature. As expected, the spectra becomes less defined and broader at higher temperatures. The near-infrared bands between 5000 and

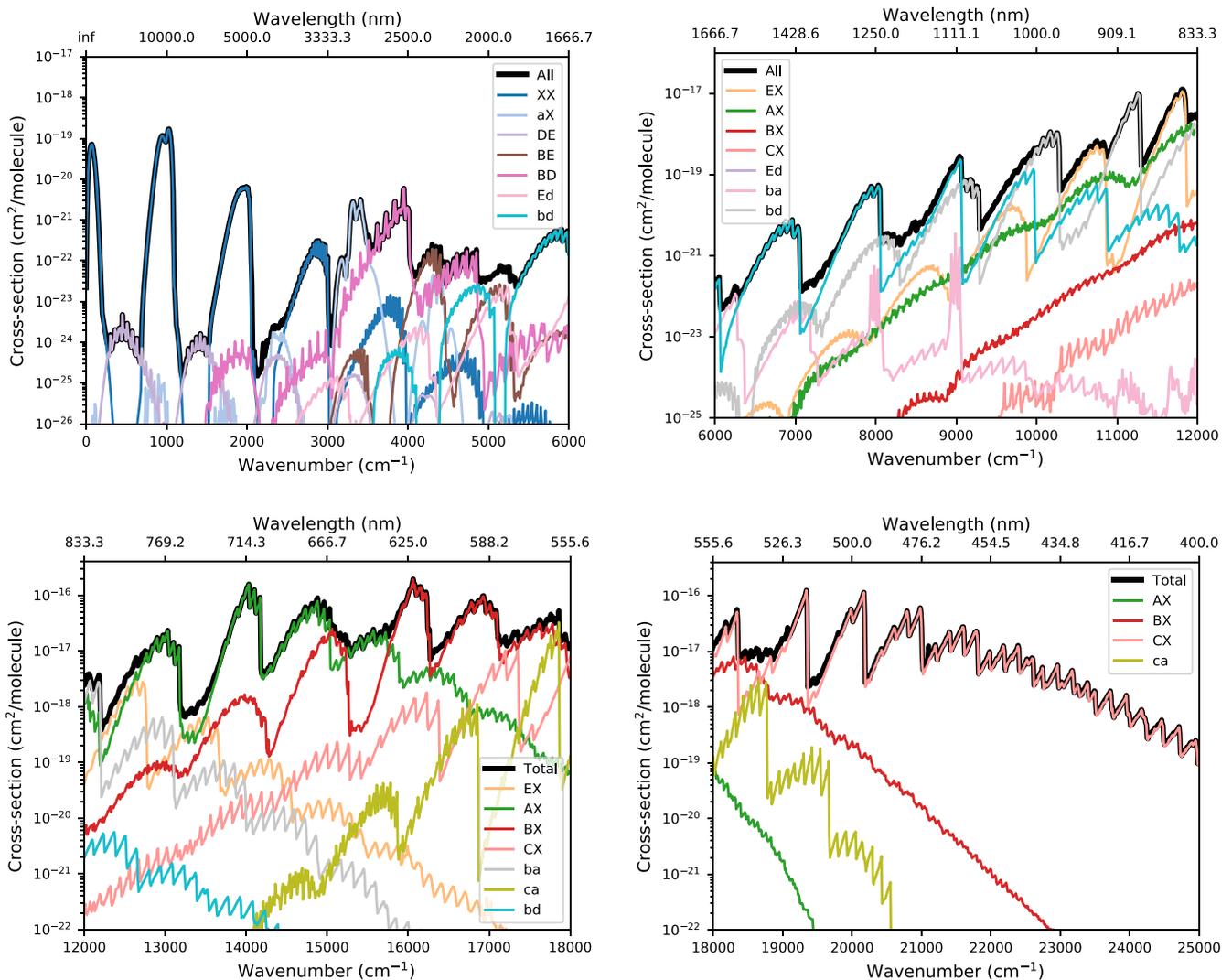


Figure 7. Decomposition of the total cross-section of TiO using TOTO below $25\,000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ into the main bands for an assumed temperature of 2000 K. Individual lines have been broadened with a Gaussian profile with a half width at half-maximum (HWHM) of 2 cm^{-1} , $T = 2000 \text{ K}$. Note that different y-axis scales have been used for each sub-figure.

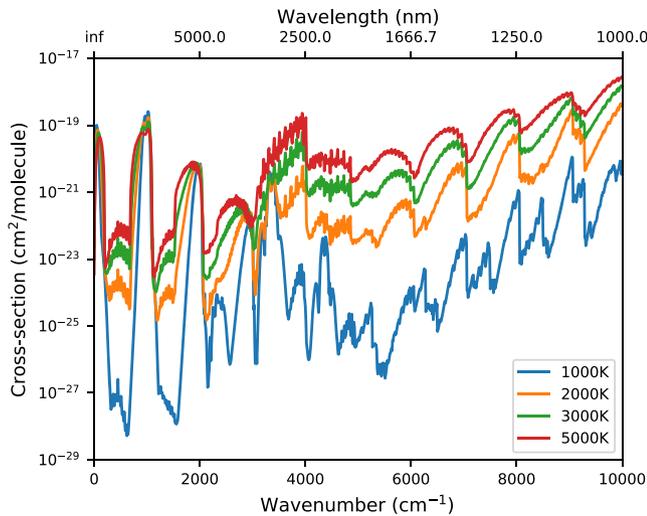


Figure 8. Overview of the full spectrum of TiO using TOTO as a function of temperature for $T = 1000, 2000, 3000,$ and 5000 K, absorption cross-sections with $\text{HWHM} = 2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

Table 12. Lifetimes of $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ excited rovibronic states from Hedgecock, Naulin & Costes (1995) compared to lifetimes for TOTO.

State	ν	Experiment		TOTO
		τ (ns)	$\Delta\tau$ (ns)	τ (ns)
$A^3\Phi_2$	0	103.3	3.6	110.9
$A^3\Phi_3$	0	101.9	3.6	109.1
$A^3\Phi_4$	0	98.7	4.4	107.5
$A^3\Phi_2$	1	112.9	1.8	111.3
$A^3\Phi_3$	1	109.2	2.8	109.5
$A^3\Phi_4$	1	105.6	3.6	107.9
<hr/>				
$B^3\Pi_0$	0	65.6	1.2	66.7
$B^3\Pi_1$	0	64.6	1.6	62.2
$B^3\Pi_2$	0	66.1	1.2	63.1
$B^3\Pi_0$	1	66.5	1.0	61.4
$B^3\Pi_1$	1	67.6	1.2	62.3
$B^3\Pi_2$	1	69.0	1.2	63.8
$B^3\Pi_0$	2	63.8	1.4	61.7
$B^3\Pi_1$	2	67.8	1.4	62.5
$B^3\Pi_2$	2	68.1	2.0	63.5
<hr/>				
$C^3\Delta$	0	43.3	1.0	53.3
$C^3\Delta$	1	43.0	1.2	53.2
<hr/>				
$c^1\Phi$	0	38.3	1.6	27.9
$c^1\Phi$	1	37.3	5.2	28.3
$f^1\Delta$	0	43.2	2.0	37.5

10000 cm^{-1} (mostly $b^1\Pi$ - $a^1\Delta$ and $b^1\Pi$ - $d^1\Sigma^+$ transitions) are particularly pronounced, as the lower $a^1\Delta$ and $d^1\Sigma^+$ singlet states become increasingly populated at higher temperatures.

4.4 Comparisons

4.4.1 Lifetimes

Table 12 compares the TiO lifetimes obtained using the TOTO line list against the experimental measurements of Hedgecock et al. (1995); they are quite close, particularly for the $A^3\Phi$ and $B^3\Pi$ states which will have the biggest effect on the observed astronomical spectra of TiO.

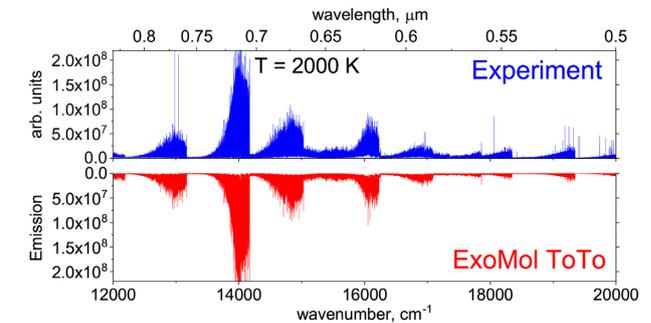
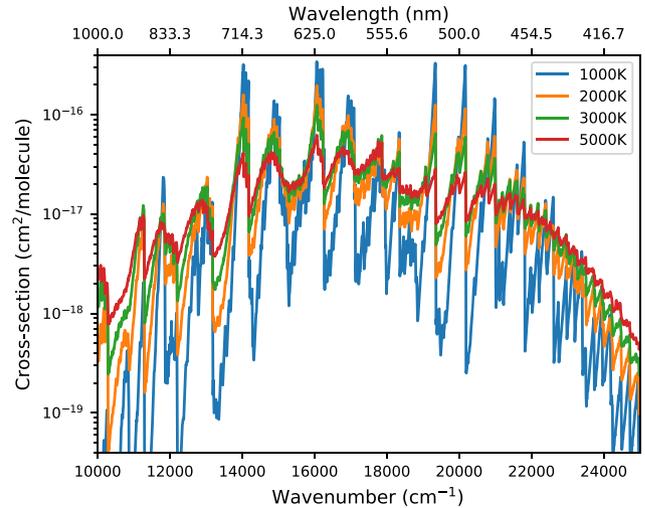


Figure 9. Overview comparison between the TOTO line list and experimental spectra from the Kitt Peaks archive. The experimental Kitt Peak spectra were measured with the 1 m Fourier transform interferometer associated with the McMath–Pierce Solar Telescope of the National Solar emission. TOTO emission spectrum (photon s^{-1}) were computed using the Gaussian line profile ($\text{HWHM} = 0.05 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) at $T = 2000$ K and terrestrial isotopic abundances of the five stable isotopologues of TiO considered here. The theoretical spectrum was re-scaled to match the experimental spectrum.

4.4.2 Experimental spectra

Figs 9–11 compare experimental spectra in different wavelength bands obtained from the Kitt Peak archive (Bernath, personal communication 2018) against cross-sections calculated using ExoCross using the TOTO line list.

Fig. 9 shows the overview of all spectra. The bands are the same between the two spectra. The experimental spectra are stronger than the TOTO line list in the region above 16500 cm^{-1} ; while there are reasons to be uncertain of the relative intensities of the TOTO bands, the intensity calibration of the experimental spectrum is not sufficiently accurate for any changes to be made to TOTO.

Fig. 10 compares the Kitt Peak and TOTO spectra in wavenumber bands of just under 1000 cm^{-1} . Overall, the spectra show very good agreement. The band heads are clearly very well reproduced in all cases. There are a few lines in the experimental spectra that are clearly experimental errors or impurities, e.g. the anomalous peak at 18050 cm^{-1} . The experimental data has stronger

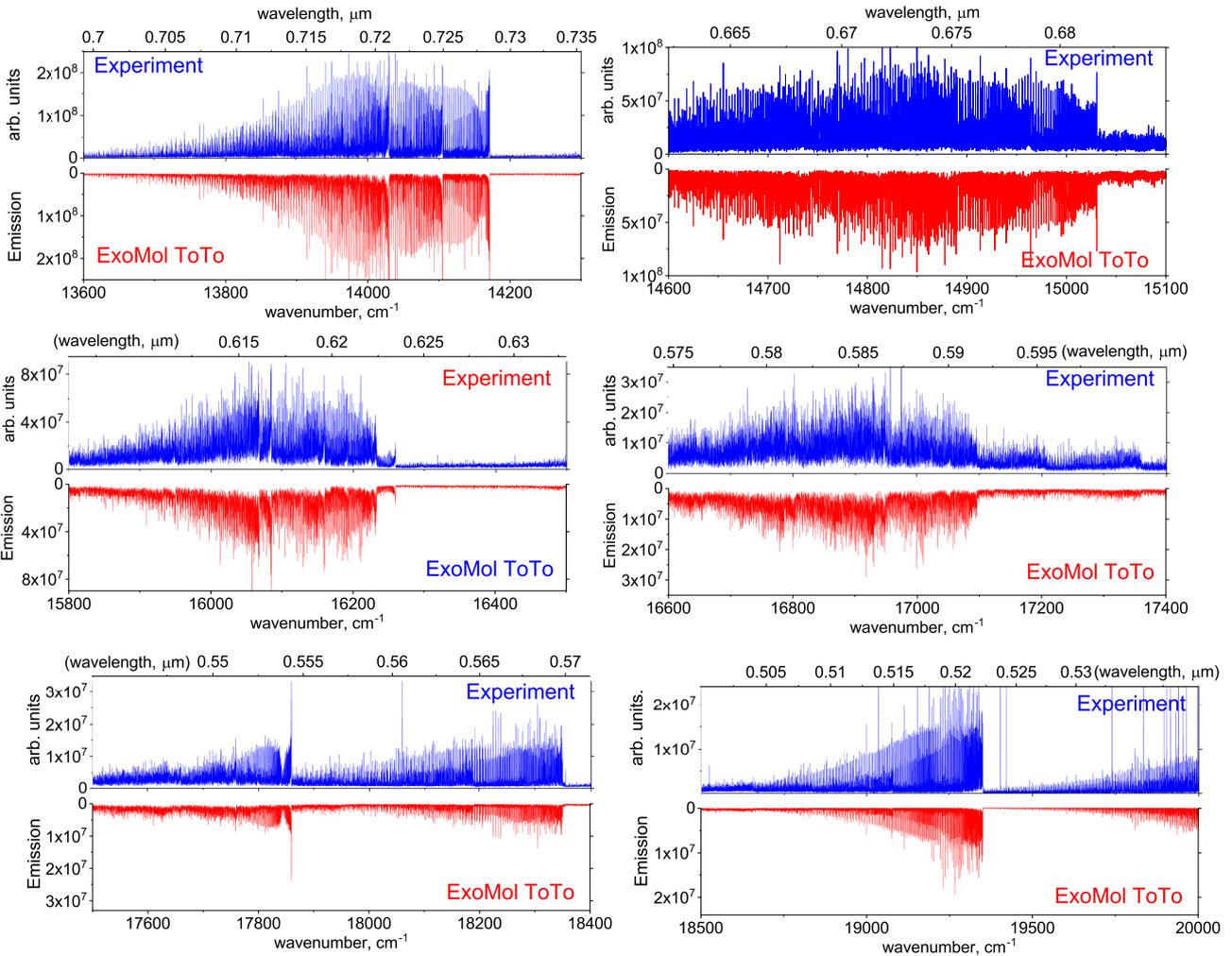


Figure 10. Comparison between the TOTO line list and experimental spectra from the Kitt Peaks archive at high resolution in bands with widths around 500–900 cm^{-1} . Details as for Fig. 9.

lines than the TOTO model in the region 17 100–17 400 cm^{-1} with some structure; looking at the bands in this region, it is possible that the TOTO C–X band intensity should be slightly higher.

Fig. 11 compares the experimental spectra with that obtained using the TOTO line list in a specific spectral region at higher resolution. At this higher resolution, the contribution of the minor TiO isotopologues becomes clear, with these peaks forming the weaker underlying structure of the spectra while absorption from $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ accounts for the strong lines and band structure.

4.4.3 Comparison against Schwenke line list

Low resolution. Fig. 12 compares the ExoCross cross-sections of the Schwenke (1998) and TOTO line lists from 0 to 30 000 cm^{-1} at 1000 K. There is good agreement across the whole spectra range, with the most significant differences occurring in the mid IR region from about 3000–5000 cm^{-1} , involving weaker transitions that are sensitive to parameters not yet well-constrained experimentally or theoretically such as the parameters of the $\text{D}^3\Sigma^-$ electronic state and SOC. The TOTO extends more smoothly to the high-frequency region of the spectra.

4.4.4 High resolution M-dwarf spectra

Past searches for the presence of TiO in the atmospheres of exoplanets have been impeded by inaccuracies in the line positions in available TiO line lists. This was first noted by Hoeijmakers et al. (2015), who searched for the presence of TiO absorption in the transmission spectrum of the hot gas giant HD 209458 b using the cross-correlation technique (Snellen et al. 2010), and a TiO template based on the line list used by Freedman, Marley & Lodders (2008), itself a modification of the list by Schwenke (1998). Upon comparison with high-resolution observed spectra of cool main-sequence M-dwarf stars, these authors noted strong discrepancies between the observed spectra and the theoretical TiO template, leading them to the conclusion that the accuracies of the tabulated line positions were inadequate for the application of the cross-correlation technique at optical wavelengths.

Nugroho et al. (2017) noted that the accuracy of the line list appeared to increase at wavelengths greater than 630 nm. They proceeded to observe the dayside of the extremely irradiated hot Jupiter WASP-33 b at near-infrared wavelengths, and applied the cross-correlation technique in a similar manner, this time using the line list provided by Plez (1998). This line list exhibited similar inaccuracies at optical wavelengths, but was observed to match observed M-dwarf spectra in a number of bands, allowing Nugroho

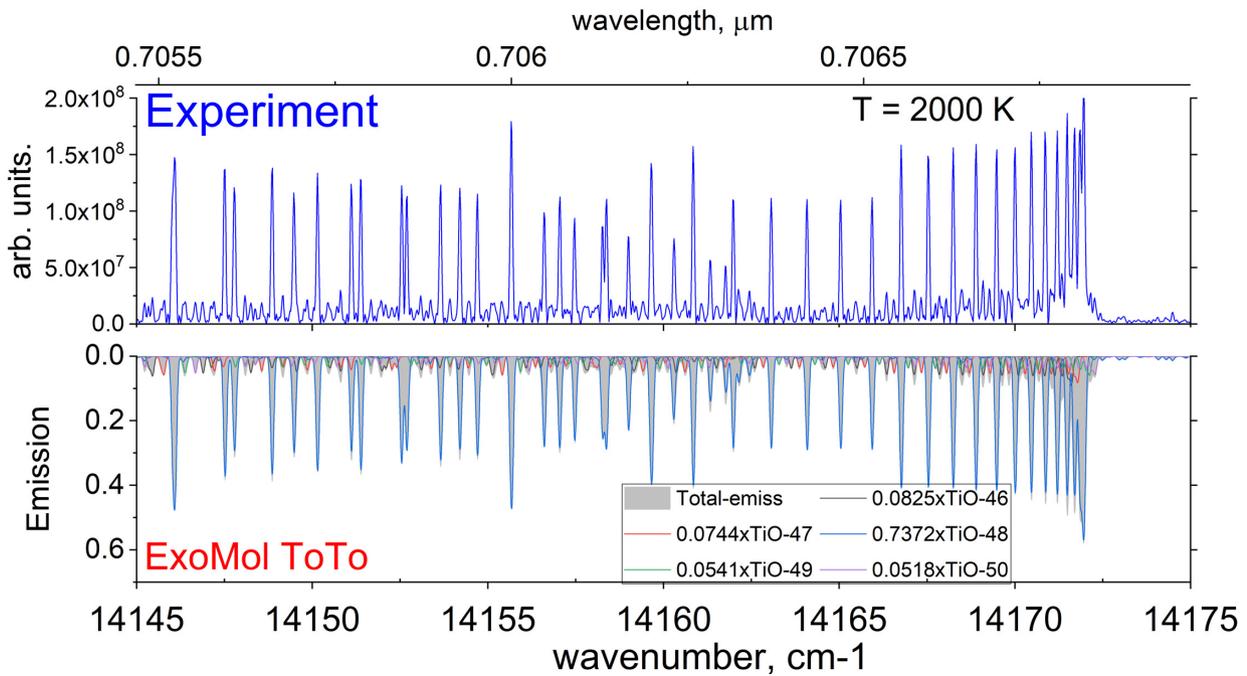


Figure 11. Comparison between the TOTO line list and experimental spectra from the Kitt Peaks archive at high resolution. Details as for Fig. 9, except for this figure also incorporates minor isotopologues in the TOTO spectra whose intensity is scaled by the standardised relative abundance of these isotopologues.

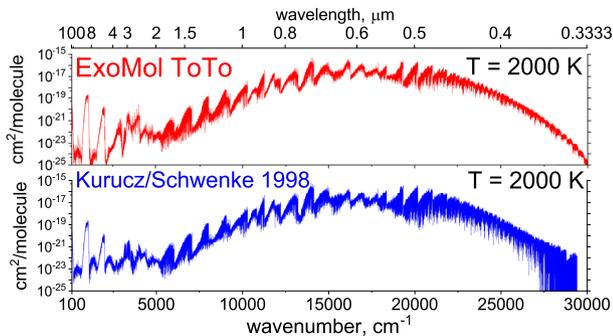


Figure 12. Comparison between TOTO line list and the Schwenke (1998) line list. Both cross-sections were computed using Doppler broadening at $T = 1000$ K.

et al. (2017) to robustly detect the signature of TiO absorption in the dayside spectrum of an exoplanet for the first time.

Since 1998, the various TiO line lists have periodically been improved, mainly driven by the availability of new experimental constraints (see e.g. Freedman et al. 2008). However, these improvements have not been comprehensively documented in the literature, and they have generally not been adopted in models of exoplanet atmospheres and stellar photospheres. The latest of these was published by Bertrand Plez in 2012, which we sourced from the VALD data base (Ryabchikova et al. 2015). In the following, this version of Plez’s line list from 2012 will be referenced to as Plez-2012.

We compared synthetic spectra generated using the TOTO line list presented in this work and the line list Plez-2012, to high-resolution observations of M-dwarfs in a similar fashion as was done by Hoeijmakers et al. (2015) and Nugroho et al. (2017), in order to assess their (relative) accuracy and to determine whether it is suitable for application of the cross-correlation technique to

high-resolution observations of exoplanets. The observed M-dwarf spectra are taken from the ESO data archive, and consist of an observation of GL 581 by the HARPS spectrograph at optical wavelengths (PID 072.C-0488, P.I. Mayor), and an observation of Wolf 359 by the UVES spectrograph (PID 082.D-0953, P.I. Liefke), covering the near-infrared.

Fig. 13 shows a comparison between synthetic spectra generated using the present TOTO line list data with Plez-2012, a PHOENIX stellar photosphere model that uses a previous version of the Plez line list (Husser et al. 2013), and the HARPS observation of GL 581. The wavelength range is chosen to match the range shown in (Hoeijmakers et al. 2015). The list by Plez-2012 and the present TOTO line list show comparable performance in many regions with most lines matching the observed stellar spectrum both in terms of relative depth and position. However, at multiple locations in the 529.5–529.6 nm range, the TOTO line list is superior to the Plez-2012 line list, with the former matching the stellar intensity pattern and line positions in this region more closely (e.g. the 529.56 and 529.53 lines). The PHOENIX stellar photosphere model appears to use an older line list, as most lines show significant mismatches with the data, consistent with what was observed in Hoeijmakers et al. (2015). Overall, it is clear that the TOTO data significantly outperforms any line list data discussed in Hoeijmakers et al. (2015).

For a more broad picture, Fig. 14 compares the high resolution spectra of the M-dwarf GJ 876 obtained with the HARPS spectrograph against synthetic spectra including all molecular and atoms species and using the Plez-2012 line list and the TOTO line list from this work. It is clear that also in these regions, the TOTO line list shows significant improvements, particularly in the regions around 6174 Å ($B^3\Pi-X^3\Delta$ band) and 8202 Å ($b^1\Pi-a^1\Delta$ band).

To quantify the performance of the TOTO and Plez-2012 line lists over a larger spectral range, we cross-correlate the synthetic M-dwarf spectra generated using these lists with the observed M-dwarf spectra, in a bandwise fashion similar to Hoeijmakers et al. (2015) and Nugroho et al. (2017). The cross-correlation templates

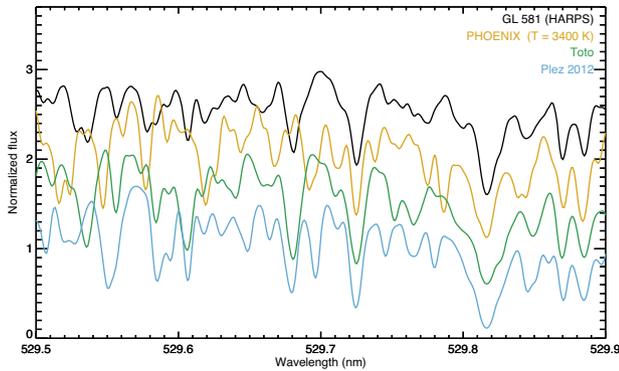


Figure 13. Stellar atmosphere models computed with the current Toto line list, the list Plez-2012 and PHOENIX, compared with HARPS observations of the M3V dwarf GL 581. The spectral region is chosen to match a key figure from Hoeijmakers et al. (2015).

are generated by simulating the emission spectrum of the M-dwarf without contribution from any species except $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$, and are cross-correlated with both a synthetic template that does include all elements (as to establish the maximal correlation in the case of a perfect line list), as well as the observed M-dwarf spectra. The data and the models are first continuum subtracted using a high-pass Gaussian filter with a width of 0.2 nm, after which the cross-correlation coefficient is computed over a range of radial velocities, in bands with widths of 10 nm each. The resulting correlation functions are shown in Figs 15 and 16. These show that the TOTO matches or outperforms the previous Plez-2012 line list in almost all bands.

The left row of panels of Figs 15 and 16 quantifies the contribution of $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ absorption to the full opacity of a model stellar spectra. The plots show that TiO absorption dominates in most regions from 430 to 900 nm, apart from the regions near 870–880 nm, 690–700 nm, and 430–450 nm; in these regions, absorption from other atoms or molecules dominates resulting in lower peak cross-correlations.

The right columns of Figs 15 and 16 show the cross-correlation of the $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ -only template with the observed M-dwarf spectra. Cross-correlation functions that have substantially smaller peaks in the right-hand than the left-hand column indicate that the line list is imperfect at these wavelength regions. TOTO is generally of comparable quality as the Plez-2012 data across the full wavelength range, but with substantial improvements in 840–850 nm and 450–470 nm. Other areas of significant improvement are around 600–670 nm (particularly the lower end of that range) and 845–880 nm (particularly the middle part of this region). The 845–880 nm ($11\,800\text{--}11\,360\text{ cm}^{-1}$) range corresponds to the E–X 0–0 band with underlying A–X 0–2 bands, while the 570–670 nm ($17\,540\text{--}14\,900\text{ cm}^{-1}$) range corresponds to the A–X 2–0 and B–X 0–0 bands. Looking at the existing experimental data as compiled in McKemmish et al. (2017), it is apparent that existing measurements in these spectral regions often originate from experiments performed by Phillips in the 1970s (e.g. Phillips 1973) which carry uncertainties of around 0.1 cm^{-1} . These uncertainties are too large for accurately computing the line lists in these regions. Therefore, new laboratory measurements in these regions would be highly desirable.

Comparing with similar Figures in Hoeijmakers et al. (2015) and Nugroho et al. (2017), the recent Plez-2012 line list appears to be far superior to earlier line lists by Plez and Schwenke, which

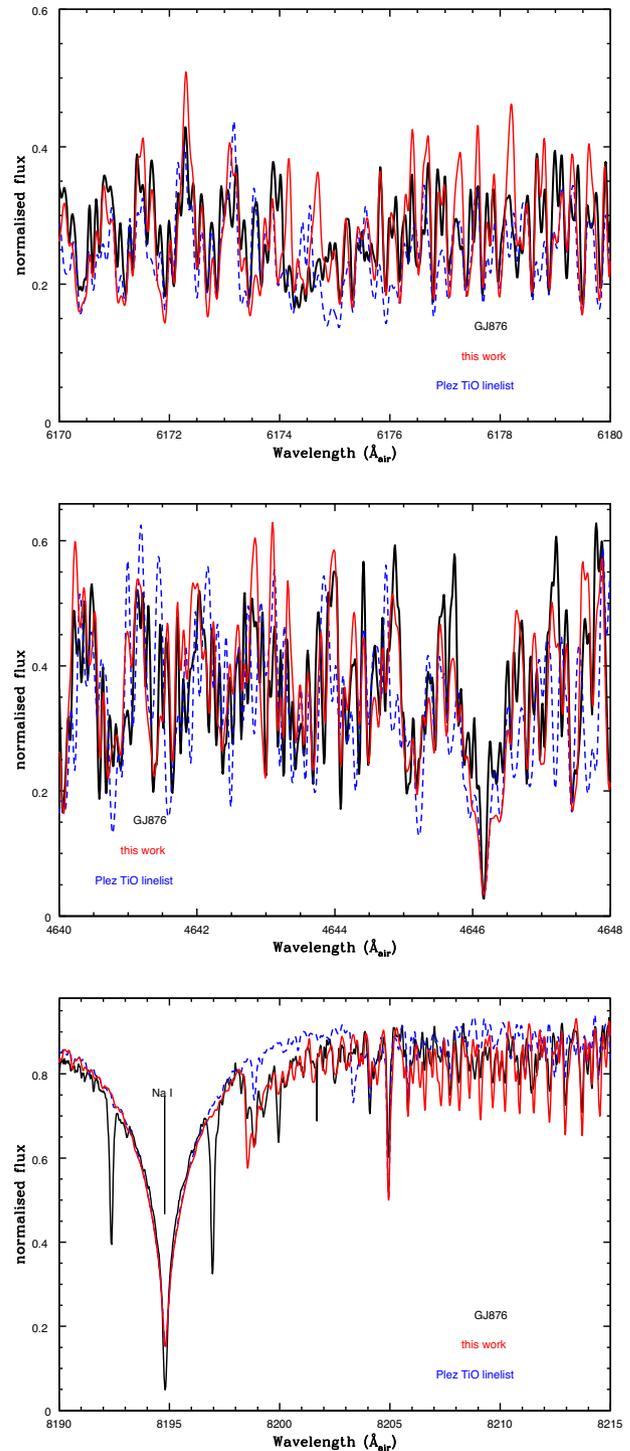


Figure 14. High-resolution comparison of M dwarf spectra of GJ876 against full stellar photosphere models using new TOTO line list and older Plez line list, in the region of the $B^3\Pi\text{--}X^3\Delta$ transition (top), $C^3\Delta\text{--}X^3\Delta$ transition (middle) and $b^1\Pi\text{--}a^1\Delta$ transition (bottom).

show very little correlation with observed M-dwarf spectra over the 500–630 nm range, and only small correlations from 630 to 670 nm. This improvement overall is almost certainly due to the replacement of theoretical transition frequencies with experimental frequencies. The TOTO does a more fundamental replacement in correcting the theoretical energy levels with experimentally derived energy levels from a MARVEL analysis.

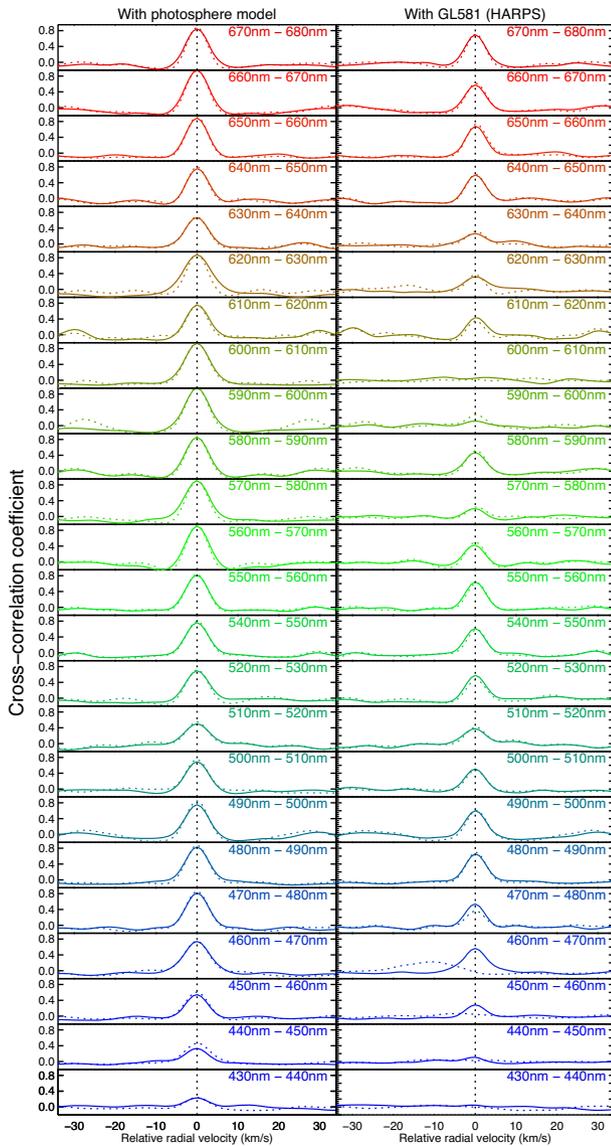


Figure 15. Bandwise cross-correlation in 10 nm bands between 430 and 680 nm between the TOTO line list and the HARPS data for the M3V dwarf GL 581 (PID 072.C-0488, P.I. Mayor, right column), and with a stellar photosphere model that uses the TOTO line list to generate TiO opacity (left column). The peak value of the cross-correlation functions in the left column indicate the maximum correlation between an observed M-dwarf spectrum and the TiO spectrum that can be achieved with a perfect line list. Dashed lines indicate cross-correlation functions obtained with the equivalent approach using the Plez-2012 line list.

5 CONCLUSION AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Our complete TOTO line list for $^{46}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$, $^{47}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$, $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$, $^{49}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$, and $^{50}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ can be accessed online at www.exomol.com in the ExoMol format described by Tennyson et al. (2016b). The main isotopologue $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$ line list contains 301 245 energy levels and 58 983 952 transitions. It includes the transition energies and Einstein coefficients $A(f \leftarrow i)$.

Our investigations have highlighted that for high-resolution applications such as molecular detection through cross-correlation of exoplanet spectra against templates, it is critical to ‘MARVELize’ line lists by replacing theoretical levels by experimentally derived energy levels (e.g. from MARVEL).

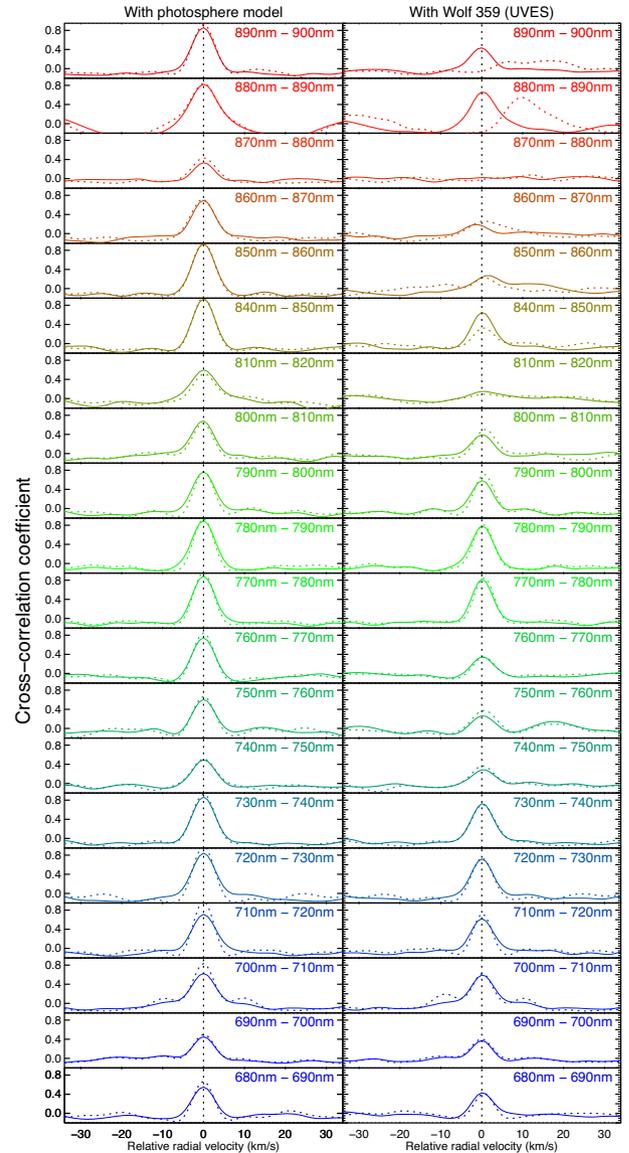


Figure 16. Band-wise cross-correlation in 10 nm bands between 680 and 900 nm between the TOTO line list and the UVES data for the Wolf 359, M6V (PID 082.D-0953, P.I. Liefke, right column), and with a stellar photosphere model that uses the TOTO line list to generate TiO opacity (left column).

The TOTO line list presented here is the best available line list for TiO and should be suitable for current and future exoplanet characterization studies. However, there are significant areas for improvement in this line list in both the theoretical treatment of the electronic structure problem (which will influence the intensities) and experimental high-resolution spectroscopy (which will improve the frequencies required for high-resolution cross-correlation studies). For the former, it is yet unclear which area of improvement is presently most urgent – transitions from the ground electronic state have the biggest influence on the final spectra, but transitions between higher electronic states have much larger uncertainties with current methods (they are often not qualitatively trustworthy). We performed a validation with the real-world TiO absorption spectrum by cross-correlating synthetic templates generated using the TOTO with observed high-resolution spectra M-dwarf spectra. This analysis demonstrates that future improvements on the TiO line list should focus on the wavelength regions of 570–640, 810–820,

and 850–880 nm, where only little correlation is currently observed. Improvements in either the theoretical treatment or the availability of new assigned experimental data can be readily incorporated into the line list. The Exomol team is open to future collaborations on this front.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Supplementary data are available at *MNRAS* online.

Table 10. Extract from the state file for $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$.

Table 11. Extract from the transition file for $^{48}\text{Ti}^{16}\text{O}$.

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