

## DIRECT POTENTIAL FIT FOR THE $X^1\Sigma$ STATE OF $F_2$ : PERTURBATION OF THE HIGHEST OBSERVED $v=22$ VIBRATIONAL LEVEL

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The high-resolution vacuum-uv spectrographic data<sup>1</sup> for the C - X emission and C,(D,E),H,h,I - X( $v = 0$ ) absorption transitions of  $F_2$ , in combination with pure rotation<sup>2</sup> and vibration-rotation<sup>3</sup> Raman data, have been employed in a least-squares analysis. Attention was given to the extensive blending in the absorption data and to account for plate-to-plate shifts in the emission data. The C - X data, with an estimated uncertainty of  $0.05 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , sample X state vibrational levels  $v = 1 - 22$ , for which the potential energy function was fitted using the extended-MLR model<sup>4</sup>. 3549 line positions in the weighted fit provided estimates of 1303 term values of excited electronic states and 17 parameters for the ground state. The highest observed  $v = 22$  level of the ground state, which lies only  $114 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  below the  $F(2P_{3/2}) + F(2P_{3/2})$  dissociation limit, is found to be perturbed; all rotational levels ( $J = 0 - 19$ ) lie at energies  $5 - 13 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  below their expected positions. A deperturbation model was employed within the direct potential fit; in this novel approach, the eigenvalue of each J-level in  $v = 22$  was determined from a  $2 \times 2$  matrix, with the diagonal level of the perturbing state represented by  $E_p + B_p J(J+1)$ , and the off-diagonal element by  $a + b(J + 1/2)$ . However, the b-parameter was indeterminate; a successful fit of the entire data set with inclusion of the deperturbation model for  $v = 22$  provided the estimates  $E_p = -70.5(3.7) \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $B_p = 0.226(6) \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $a = 16.2(8) \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $R_e = 1.412555(4) \text{ \AA}$ . There is much interest in an identification of the perturbing state. The results indicate a J-independent spin-orbit interaction with a weakly-bound perturbing state ( $R_e = 2.8 \text{ \AA}$ ), lying  $40 - 50 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  above  $v = 22$ . The absence of a J-dependent  $b(J + 1/2)$  Coriolis interaction implies a perturber with  $0_g^+$  symmetry. A plausible candidate is the  $a'(0_g^+)$  state which dissociates to the same atomic limit and which is repulsive at short-R.

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