## APPLICATION OF THE 'MLR' DIRECT POTENTIAL FITTING (DPF) METHOD FOR THE $X^1\Sigma_g^+$ STATE OF $\mathrm{Cs}_2$

JOHN A. COXON, Department of Chemistry, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 4J3, Canada; PHOTOS G. HAJIGEORGIOU, Department of Life and Health Sciences, University of Nicosia, 46 Makedonitissas Avenue, P.O Box 24005, 1700 Nicosia, Cyprus.

A set of  $16544 \ A^1 \Sigma_u^+ - X^1 \Sigma_g^+$  fluorescence line positions<sup>a</sup> with a measurement precision of  $0.001 \ \mathrm{cm}^{-1}$ , and which samples ground state levels up to v'' = 135 lying about  $28 \ \mathrm{cm}^{-1}$  below the dissociation limit, has been employed in least-squares fits using the MLR direct potential fitting approach <sup>b</sup>. As well as the extended MLR model employed recently for Li<sub>2</sub>, a further extension employing three  $y_i$ -variables leads to an optimum model for Cs<sub>2</sub> that ensures a realistic extrapolation into the long-range region in accord with the theoretical dispersion constants.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>C. Amiot and O. Dulieu, J. Chem. Phys. 117, 5155 (2002).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>R. J. Le Roy and R. D. E. Henderson, Mol. Phys. **105**, 663 (2007).