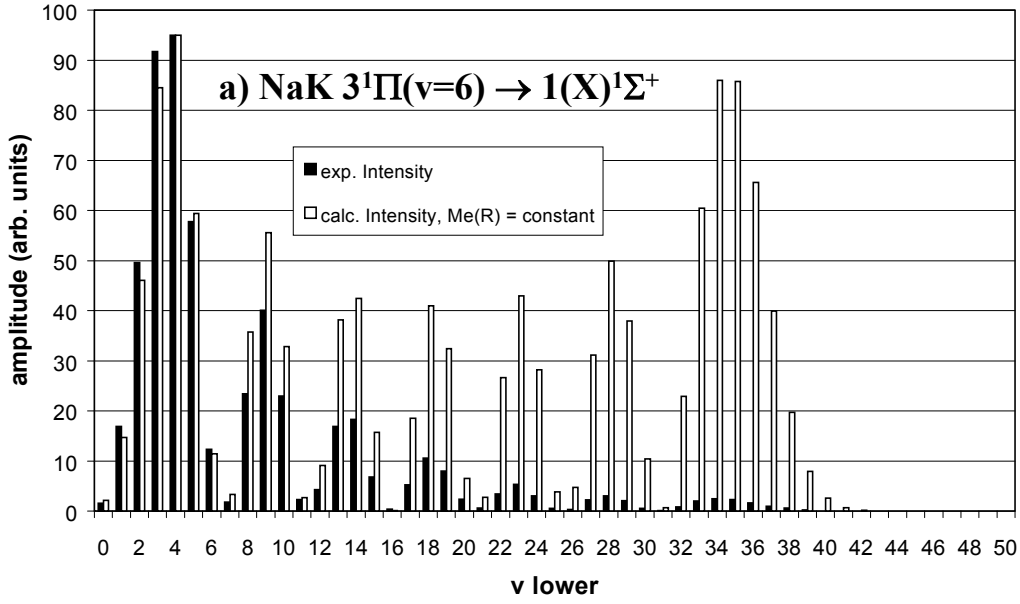
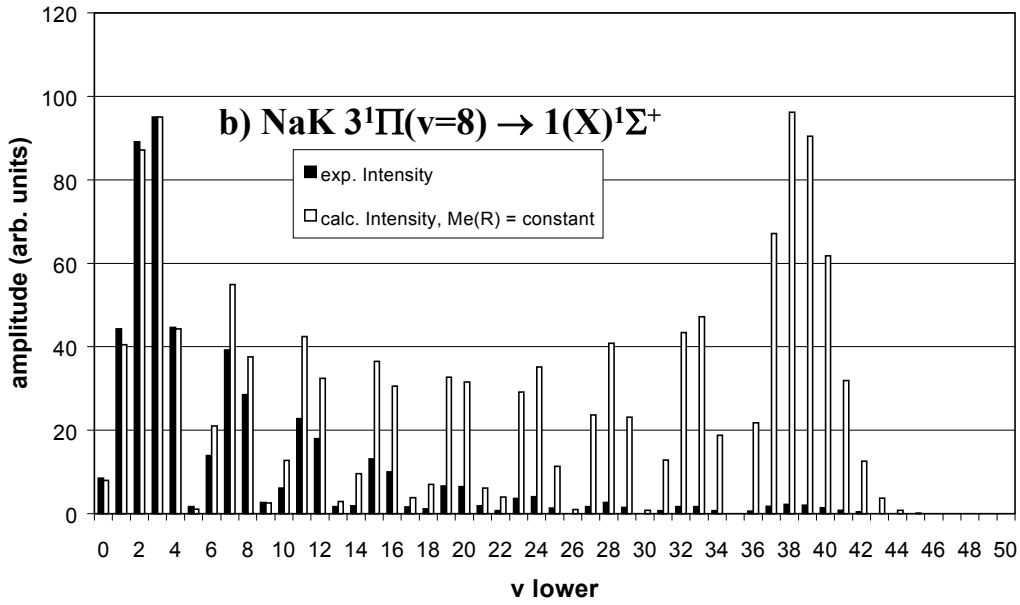
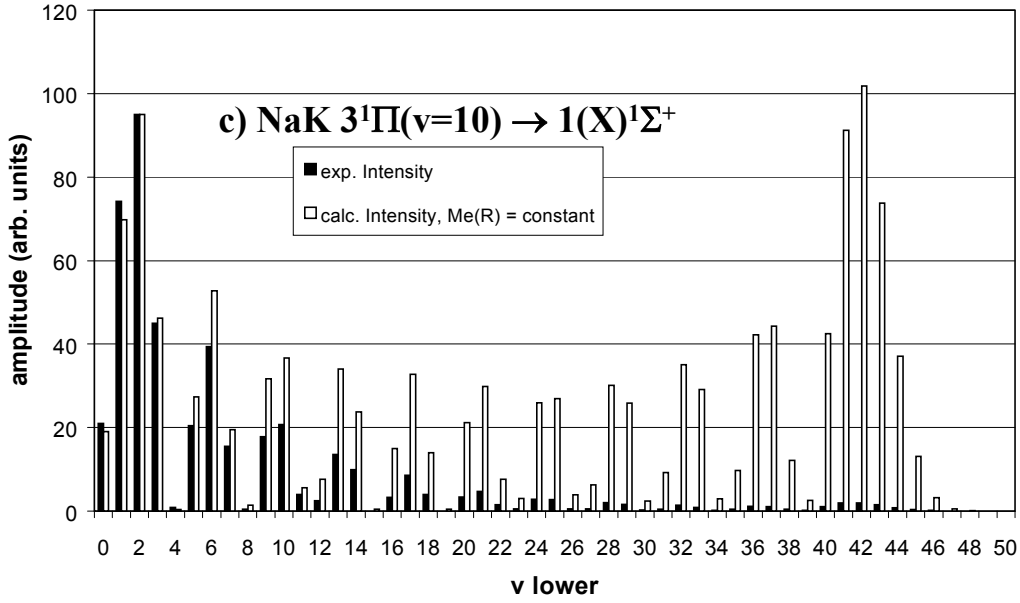

a) NaK 3¹Π(v=6) → 1(X)¹Σ⁺
exp. Intensity
calc. Intensity, Me(R) = constant
amplitude (arb. units)
v lower


b) NaK 3¹Π(v=8) → 1(X)¹Σ⁺
exp. Intensity
calc. Intensity, Me(R) = constant
amplitude (arb. units)
v lower


c) NaK 3¹Π(v=10) → 1(X)¹Σ⁺
exp. Intensity
calc. Intensity, Me(R) = constant
amplitude (arb. units)
v lower

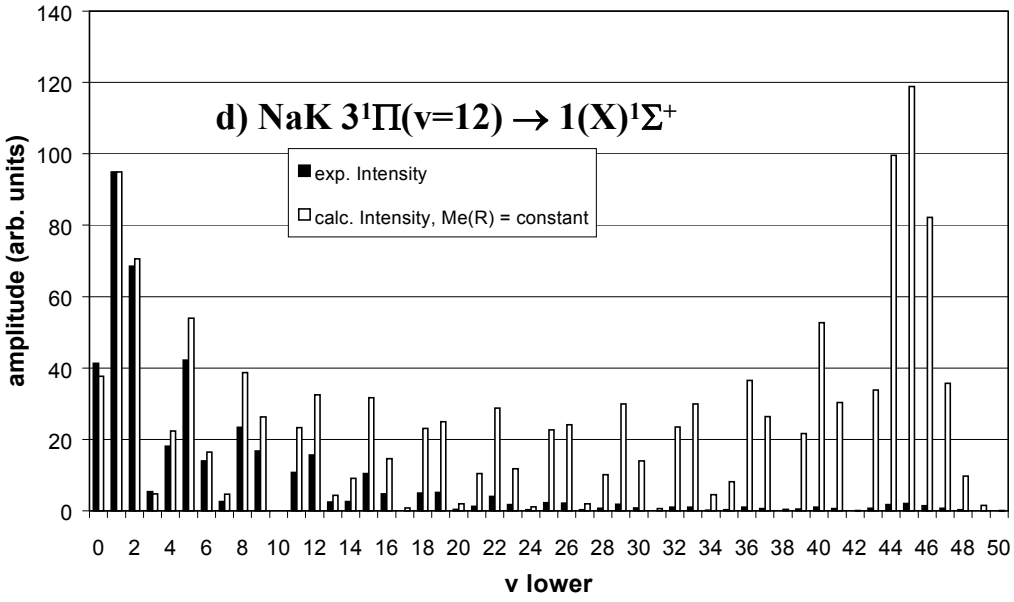
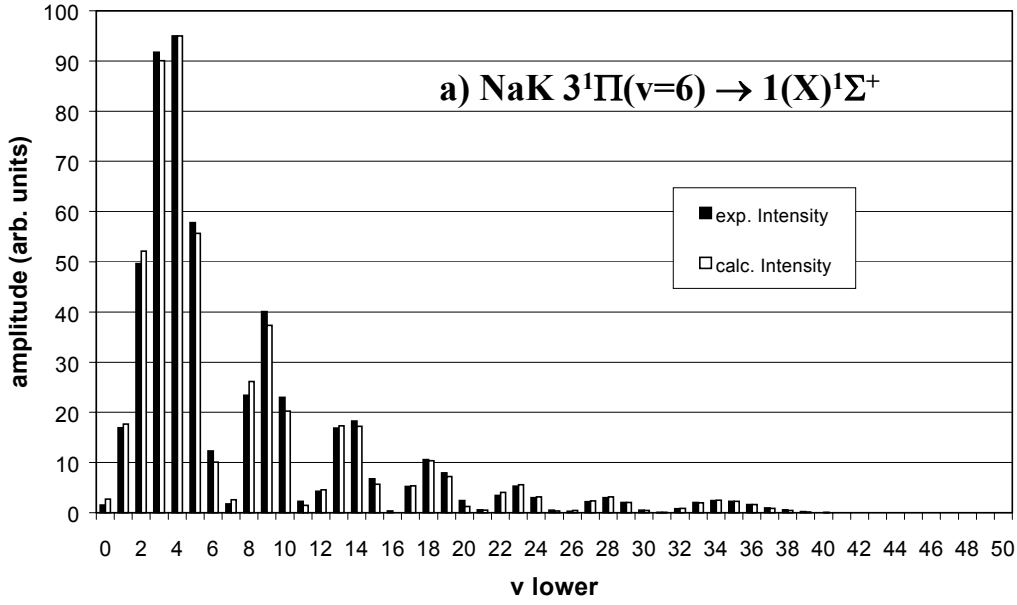
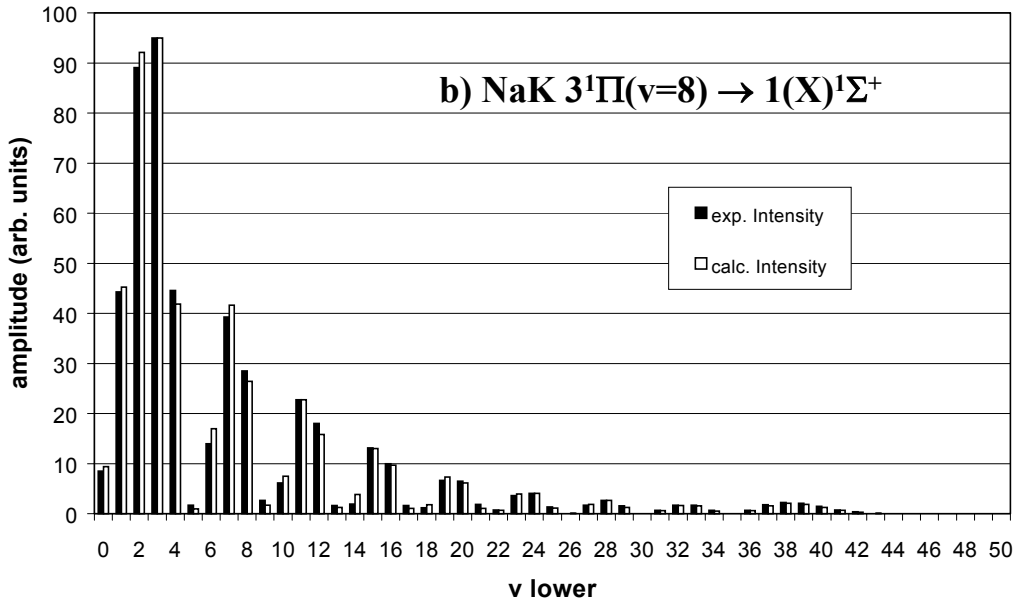
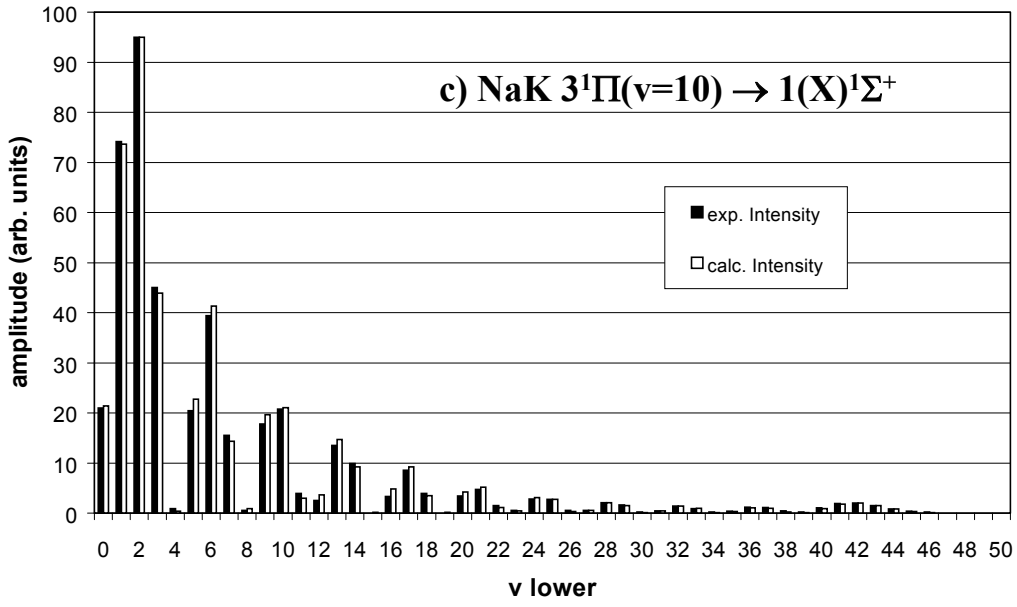


Fig. 4 Revised. Experimental and calculated relative intensities for transitions from $3^1\Pi$(v, J=30, f) to different $1(X)^1\Sigma^+$(v", J=30, e) levels. (a) v = 6, (b) v = 8, (c) v = 10, (d) v = 12. In these calculations, the transition dipole moment was taken to be constant with internuclear separation. Experimental and calculated values are normalized to each other at the highest intensity experimental peak.


a) NaK 3¹Π(v=6) → 1(X)¹Σ⁺
amplitude (arb. units)
v lower
exp. Intensity
calc. Intensity


b) NaK 3¹Π(v=8) → 1(X)¹Σ⁺
amplitude (arb. units)
v lower
exp. Intensity
calc. Intensity


c) NaK 3¹Π(v=10) → 1(X)¹Σ⁺
amplitude (arb. units)
v lower
exp. Intensity
calc. Intensity

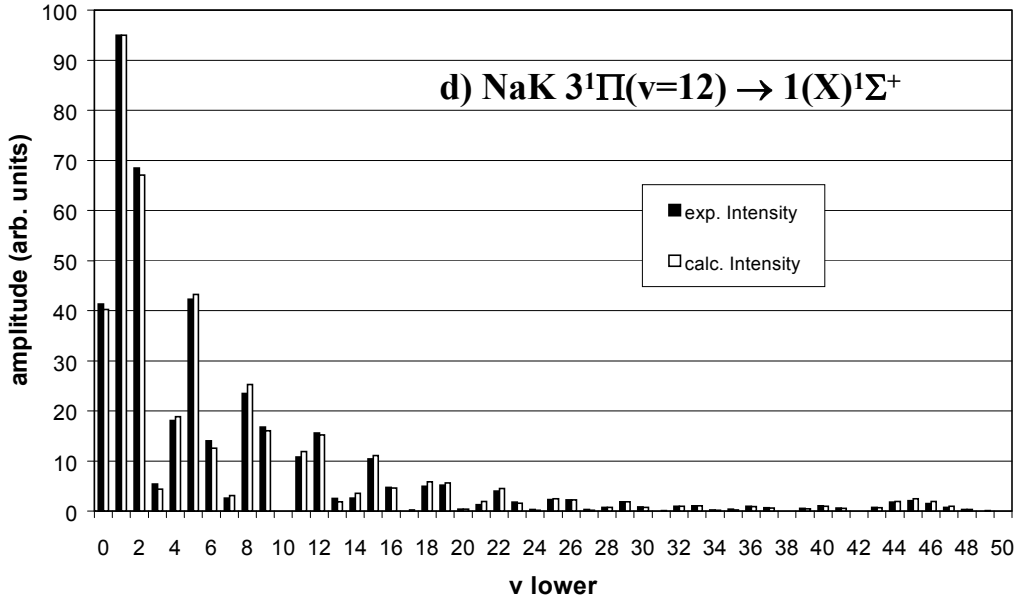


Fig. 5 Revised. Experimental and calculated relative intensities for transitions from $3^1\Pi$(v, J=30, f) to different $1(X)^1\Sigma^+$(v", J=30, e) levels. (a) v = 6, (b) v = 8, (c) v = 10, (d) v = 12. In these calculations, the transition dipole moment was taken to be with $p_2/p_1 = -78.4$ (Å)^2, $p_3/p_1 = 2233.1$ (Å)^4, $p_4/p_1 = -26001$ (Å)^6, and $p_5/p_1 = 108087$ (Å)^8. Experimental and calculated values are normalized to each other at the highest intensity peak.