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singlet–triplet crossing

Point of intersection between the potential energy surfaces of states of different multiplicity.
Note:
The intersection belongs to a $(3N-7)$-dimensional subspace of the $(3N-6)$-dimensional nuclear coordinate space and therefore appears as a line on a two-dimensional energy surface (N is the number of nuclei). In this case the branching plane is one-dimensional and is defined by the gradient difference vector $\boldsymbol{x}_1$.

Source:
PAC, 2007, *79*, 293 *(Glossary of terms used in photochemistry, 3rd edition (IUPAC Recommendations 2006))* on page 421

