Optical Theorem and Effective Finite-Range Nuclear Interaction for Low-Energy Nuclear-Fusion Reactions

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Q values used in this paper are from old mass tables (*Nucl. Phys.*, 18 (1960) 529 and Nuclear Wallet Cards, July 1990, published by J. K. Tuli, National Nuclear Data Center for the U.S. Nuclear Data Network) and hence some values are obsolete. In the following, we present new modified sentences which include the updated Q values calculated from mass differences given in the latest Nuclear Wallet Cards (July 1995, fifth edition).

The sentences appearing in last four rows of page 1021 and the first eight rows of page 1022 contain incorrect Q values and should be replaced with the following sentences:

For ^APd(d, p)^{A+1}Pd, Q values are 5.4 MeV (A = 102), 4.87 MeV (A = 104), 7.34 MeV (A = 105), 4.31 MeV (A = 106), 7.0 MeV (A = 107), 3.9 MeV (A = 108), and 3.53 MeV (A = 110). For tritium producing ^APd(d, t)^{A-1}Pd reactions, all Q values are negative for stable ^APd (A = 102, 104, 105, 106, 108 and 110). However, there are other tritium producing reactions with positive Q values such as ⁶Li(d, t)⁵Li (Q = 0.592) (⁵Li decays to ⁴He + p with Q = 1.97 MeV and $\Gamma = 1.5$ MeV). If X-rays or bremsstrahlung radiation is not observed or is at a very low level in the electrolysis experiments [3], all of the above fusion reactions involving Pd isotopes are ruled and hence we need to look for other candidate fusion reactions with small values of Q, including those involving impurity isotopes in electrolysis experiments. Examples of other possible fusion reactions with small Q values are ¹⁰²Pd(⁷Li, ⁶Li)¹⁰³Pd (Q = 0.375 MeV), ¹⁰⁸Pd(¹⁴N, ¹⁵N)¹⁰⁷Pd (Q = 7.6 MeV), ¹¹⁰Pd(⁶Li, ⁵Li)¹¹¹Pd (Q = 0.086 MeV), etc.