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where  $\rho$  is the nuclear density,  $V_C$  is the Coulomb potential,  $V_N$  is the nuclear potential, and  $V_{\text{eff}}$  is the effective potential.

The optical model calculations were performed by means of the code SP1 (code 6), using a four-parameter potential

$$V(r) = V_C + (V + iW) \left[ 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{r - R}{a}\right) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{r - R}{a} \right)^2 \right) \right],$$

where  $V_C$  is the Coulomb potential of a uniformly charged sphere of the same radius as the core nuclear part.

### 3. OPTICAL MODEL RESULTS

The optical model calculations were performed by means of the code SP1 (code 6), using a four-parameter potential

$$V(r) = V_C + (V + iW) \left[ 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{r - R}{a}\right) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{r - R}{a} \right)^2 \right) \right],$$

where  $V_C$  is the Coulomb potential of a uniformly charged sphere of the same radius as the core nuclear part.



of  $^{16}\text{O}$  and  $^{20}\text{O}$  were well described by the theoretical model, whereas the imaginary value of the real volume fraction for  $^{20}\text{O}$  was 0.17. The real volume fraction for  $^{16}\text{O}$  had a small negative value, which is not physically meaningful. The model was also applied to the data of the present authors (1980) for the  $^{16}\text{O}$  and  $^{20}\text{O}$  isotopes in the depth 10 and 15 m, respectively. The results are shown in Figure 1. The model fits the data well, and the real volume fraction for  $^{16}\text{O}$  is in agreement with previous results.

#### 5. CONCLUSION

The model described in this paper for the present data for  $^{16}\text{O}$  and  $^{20}\text{O}$  were well described by the theoretical model, whereas the imaginary value of the real volume fraction for  $^{20}\text{O}$  was 0.17. The real volume fraction for  $^{16}\text{O}$  had a small negative value, which is not physically meaningful, so that good fits could still be obtained by setting the real volume fraction for the depth 5 and 10 m to be fixed. The model for the present data for  $^{16}\text{O}$  had a quadratic variation in terms of the parameter  $\alpha_1^2(\alpha_1^{1/2} + \alpha_2^{1/2})^2$  in agreement with previous results.

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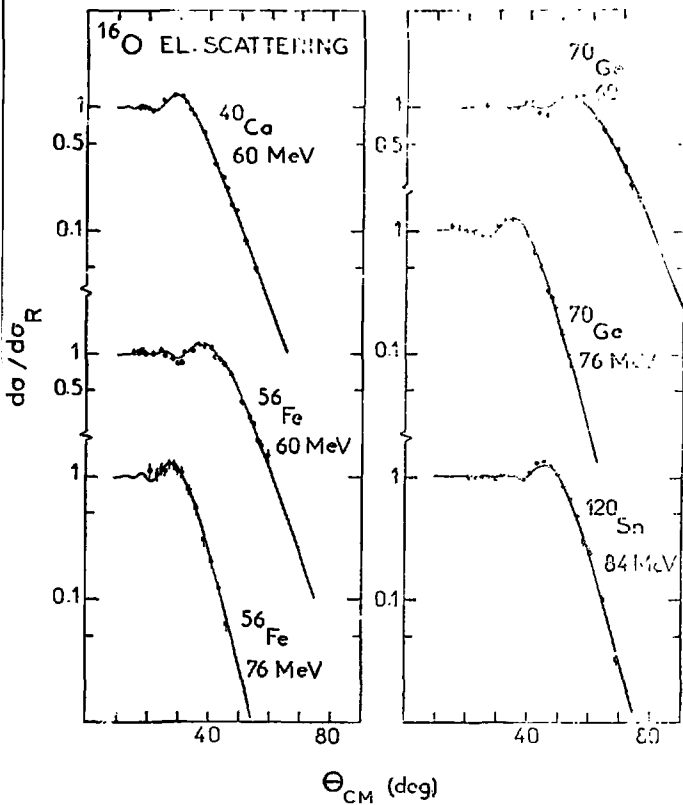
Table 5.

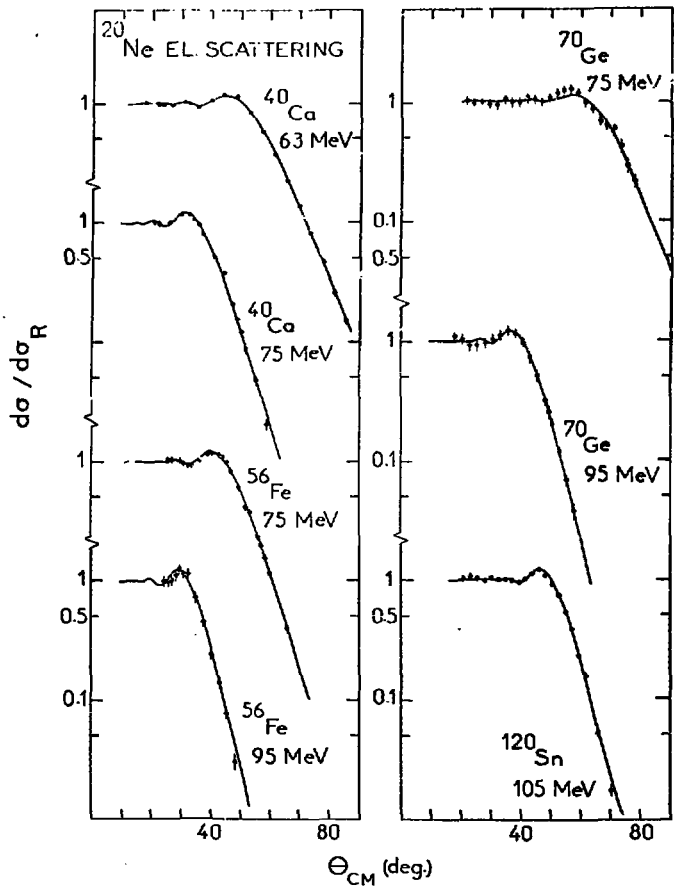
Ion	Element	Temperature (K)		
		W	V	W/V
$^{16}\text{O}$	$^{16}\text{O}$	1.0	1.0	1.0
	$^{17}\text{O}$	1.0	1.0	1.0
	$^{18}\text{O}$	1.0	1.0	1.0
	$^{16}\text{C}$	1.0	1.0	0.9
	$^{16}\text{N}$	1.0	1.0	0.9
$^{20}\text{Ne}$	$^{20}\text{Ne}$	1.0	1.0	1.0
	$^{21}\text{Ne}$	1.0	1.0	0.9
	$^{20}\text{C}$	1.0	1.0	0.9
	$^{20}\text{N}$	1.0	1.0	0.9
	$^{20}\text{O}$	1.0	1.0	0.9
$^{28}\text{Si}$	$^{28}\text{Si}$	1.0	1.0	1.0
	$^{29}\text{Si}$	1.0	1.0	0.9

<sup>a)</sup> with  $V = 5 \text{ MeV}$ ;  $W = 10 \text{ MeV}$  for  $^{16}\text{O}$ ,  $^{20}\text{Ne}$ ,  $^{28}\text{Si}$  and  $^{20}\text{C}$ .



1. The  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -action on  $\mathbb{R}^3$  is defined by  $(x, y, z) \mapsto (-x, -y, z)$ . The quotient space is a cone with a singular point at the origin. The fundamental group of the cone is  $\mathbb{Z}$ .
2. The  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -action on  $\mathbb{R}^3$  is defined by  $(x, y, z) \mapsto (x, -y, z)$ . The quotient space is a cone with a singular point at the origin. The fundamental group of the cone is  $\mathbb{Z}$ .
3. The  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -action on  $\mathbb{R}^3$  is defined by  $(x, y, z) \mapsto (x, y, -z)$ . The quotient space is a cone with a singular point at the origin. The fundamental group of the cone is  $\mathbb{Z}$ .





BARRIER HEIGHT (MeV)

