CORRIGENDUM

KYUICHI YASUI, "Fractofusion Mechanism," *Fusion Technol.*, **22**, 400 (1992).

Equations (3), (7), (8), (9), (19), and (29) through (34) in this technical note should be replaced by the following corrected equations:

$$V = 5 \times 10^2 l \ (\mathrm{kV}) \ , \tag{3}$$

$$V = 5 \times 10^2 a^2 \ (\mathrm{kV}) \ , \tag{7}$$

$$V_s = 2.5 \times 10^2 a^{1.54} \ (\mathrm{kV}) \ , \tag{8}$$

$$V_s > V \quad (a < 0.22 \ \mathrm{mm}) \ ,$$

$$V_s < V \quad (0.22 < a < 1.0 \ \mathrm{mm}) \ , \tag{9}$$

$$q(t) \sim \frac{Q}{2\sinh(\varphi)} \left\{ \exp\left(-\frac{t}{2L_c C_c \alpha} \right) \exp(\varphi) - \exp\left(-2\alpha t + \frac{t}{2L_c C_c \alpha} \right) \exp(-\varphi) \right\} \ , \tag{19}$$

$$N_{tot} = 3 \times 10^{10} a^2 \ , \tag{29}$$

$$Y_{tot} < \begin{cases} 1 \times 10^5 vp \exp(-2/a)/a & (a < 0.22 \ \mathrm{mm}) \\ 1 \times 10^5 vp \exp(-2.8/a^{0.77})/a & (0.22 < a < 1.0 \ \mathrm{mm}) \ , \end{cases} \tag{30}$$

$$Y_{tot}^{ul} = \begin{cases} 5 \times 10^7 \exp(-2/a)/a & (a < 0.22 \ \mathrm{mm}) \\ 5 \times 10^7 \exp(-2.8/a^{0.77})/a & (0.22 < a < 1.0 \ \mathrm{mm}) \ , \end{cases} \tag{31}$$

$$y^{ul} = \begin{cases} 2 \times 10^4 a^2 \exp(-2/a) & (a < 0.22 \ \mathrm{mm}) \\ 2 \times 10^4 a^2 \exp(-2.8/a^{0.77}) & (0.22 < a < 1.0 \ \mathrm{mm}) \ , \end{cases} \tag{32}$$

$$Y_{tot,max}^{ul} = 3 \times 10^6 \ \mathrm{cm}^{-3} \qquad (a = 1.0 \ \mathrm{mm}) \ , \tag{33}$$

and

$$y_{max}^{ul} = 1 \times 10^3 \qquad (a = 1.0 \ \mathrm{mm}) \ . \tag{34}$$

In Figs. 1 and 2, the fractofusion yield is slightly overestimated when $0.22 < a < 1.0$ mm (a factor of ~2) [see the corrected Eqs. (31) and (32)]. In Table I, the values of $Y_{tot,max}^{ul}$ are overestimated by a factor of 2.3.

Note that the arguments and the conclusions in the technical note are still qualitatively correct.

Note: An experimental result connected with the fractofusion mechanism was recently reported by A. G. Lipson et al., *Phys. Lett. A*, **166**, 43 (1992).