## (P,N) TYPE CHARGE-EXCHANGE REACTIONS IN INVERSE KINEMATICS

Sam Lipschutz, Michigan State University, East Lansing MI, USA

S. Lipschutz<sup>1,3,10</sup>, S. Austin<sup>3,10</sup>, D. Bazin<sup>3</sup>, B. Crider<sup>2,3</sup>, C. Sullivan<sup>1,3,10</sup>, K. Foss<sup>3</sup>, S. Go<sup>4</sup>, R. Grzywacz<sup>4</sup>, C.J. Guess<sup>9</sup>, J. Hill<sup>3</sup>, K. Kolos<sup>4</sup>, S. Liddick<sup>2,3</sup>, M. Madurga<sup>4</sup>, K. Miki<sup>13</sup>, S. Noji<sup>3,6,10</sup>, S. V. Paulauskas<sup>3,4</sup>, G. Perdikakis<sup>5</sup>, J. Pereira<sup>3,10</sup>, W.A. Peters<sup>4,11,12</sup>, C. Prokop<sup>2,3</sup>, L. Riley<sup>8</sup>, M. Sasano<sup>7</sup>, A. Stoltz<sup>3</sup>, R. Taverner<sup>1,3,10</sup>, J. Tompkins<sup>3</sup>, R.G.T. Zegers<sup>1,3,10</sup>

Department of Physics and Astronomy Michigan State University, East Lansing MI, USA
Department of Chemistry Michigan State University, East Lansing MI, USA
National Superconducting Cyclotron Laboratory, East Lansing MI, USA
Department of Physics and Astronomy University of Tennessee, Knoxville TN, USA
Department of Physics Central Michigan University, Mt Pleasant MI, USA
Research Center for Nuclear Physics, Osaka University, Ibaraki, Osaka, Japan
RIKEN Nishina Center, 2-1 Hirosawa, Wako, Saitama, Japan
Department of Physics and Astronomy Ursinus College, Collegeville PA, USA
Department of Physics and Astronomy Swarthmore College, Swarthmore PA, USA
Joint Institute for Nuclear Astrophysics, USA
Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Oak Ridge TN, USA
Physics Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge TN, USA

Charge-exchange experiments at intermediate energy yield important information about collective excitations with spin-isospin degrees of freedom. The properties of isovector giant resonances in neutron-rich rare-isotopes provide stringent tests of theoretical models and are important inputs for modeling of astrophysical phenomena. The (p,n) charge-exchange reaction in inverse kinematics has been developed as a new tool for investigating isovector giant resonances in rare isotopes. The technique, which involves the detection of low-energy neutrons that recoil from a hydrogen target, while detecting fast beam-like ejectiles in a magnetic spectrometer, was successfully employed at NSCL to study the <sup>56</sup>Ni(p,n) reaction. Continuing with this technique a <sup>16</sup>C(p,n) experiment at 100 MeV/u aimed at extracting isovector multipole strengths up to excitation energies of 30 MeV was performed. The Low Energy Neutron Detector Array (LENDA) and the Versatile Array of Neutron Detectors at Low Energy (VANDLE) were utilized in combination with the Ursinus Liquid Hydrogen Target and the S800 spectrometer to perform this experiment. Preliminary results will be shown.