THE (p,n) REACTION AT INTERMEDIATE ENERGIES WITH THE ISOTOPES OF OXYGEN (^{16}O, ^{17}O, ^{18}O) AND ^{9}Be AS PART OF A UNIFIED APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF THESE NUCLEI

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Preliminary work on this project was described last year. During the past year a second detector station was commissioned for the beam swinger facility, which can be used for measurements at laboratory angles between 24^{o} and 48^{o}. With a flight of 76 m, we achieved an energy resolution of about 350 keV for 80 MeV neutrons from the $^{16}O(p,n)^{16}F$ reaction at 99 MeV with the 49 mg/cm^2 $^{9}Be^{16}O$ target contributing about 310 keV. With a thinner 23 mg/cm^2 ^{12}C target, we achieved an energy resolution of 230 keV for 80 MeV neutrons from the $^{12}C(p,n)^{12}N$ reaction. This resolution is better than anticipated when this project was approved; we need to be able to clearly separate the ground and first-excited states of ^{17}F which are 500 keV apart. Further work awaits the construction of a third detector station for measurements at laboratory angles between 48^{o} and 72^{o} in order to achieve the momentum transfer up to 3 fm^{-1} needed for this project.

THE ^{27}Al, ^{40}Ca AND $^{48}Ca(p,n)$ REACTIONS AT 160 MeV

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We obtained some data in October 1979 on coherent and incoherent neutron production in the 160 MeV (p,n) reaction on nuclei with one excess neutron (^{27}Al), many excess neutrons (^{48}Ca), and no excess neutrons (^{40}Ca). For a coherent process, the scattering amplitudes from different nucleons are summed; whereas for an incoherent process, the squares of the amplitudes are summed. Neutron production will be studied in order to look for a predicted suppression at forward angles (within an angular region of the order of λ/R) in the cross section for an incoherent process, an expected suppression (outside of this angular region) in the cross section for a coherent process, and information on the relative amounts of coherent and incoherent neutron production in the region of the giant resonances.

The neutron spectra from intermediate-energy (p,n) reactions on nuclei with excess neutrons can be regarded to consist of the ground state (and other low-lying individual nuclear states), and giant-resonance and continuum regions. The excitation of the giant resonance is always a coherent process and the excitation of the continuum is always an incoherent process. The ground-state transition is an incoherent process for a target with one excess neutron and a coherent process for a target with many