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Experimental techniques to use the (d,n) reaction for spectroscopy of low-lying proton-resonances

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Studies of rp-process nucleosynthesis in stellar explosions show that establishing the lowest $l=0$ and $l=1$ resonances is the most important step to determine reaction rates in the astrophysical rp-process path. At the RESOLUT facility, we have used the (d,n) reaction to populate the lowest p- resonances in ^{26}Si , and demonstrated the usefulness of this approach to populate the resonances of astrophysical interest [1]. In order to establish the (d,n) reaction as a standard technique for the spectroscopy of astrophysical resonances, we have developed a compact setup of low-energy neutron-detectors, ResoNEUT and tested it with the stable beam reaction $^{12}\text{C}(d,n)^{13}\text{N}$ in inverse kinematics. Most recently, the detectors were included in a study of the radioactive beam reaction $^{17}\text{F}(d,n)^{18}\text{Ne}$ in inverse kinematics. Performance data from these experiments will be presented. P.N. Peplowski *et al.* Phys.Rev. C **79**, 032801 (2009)

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