## FIRST OBSERVATION OF HIGH SPIN STATES IN 166Ta\*

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The signature inversion in doubly odd nuclei is a striking phenomenon in the N~90 nuclear region (e.g., see Ref.1). To test the theoretical models<sup>2</sup>), measurement of <sup>164</sup>Lu (Z=71, N=93) was performed<sup>3</sup>), and the measurement of <sup>166</sup>Ta (Z=73, N=93) is a subsequent study of this problem.

In the present work, the experiment was done using the  $^{141}Pr(^{28}Si,3n)^{166}Ta$  reaction at 127MeV. The HI-13 tandem accelerator provided the  $^{28}Si$  beam. The target consisted three stacked 500µg/cm<sup>2</sup> foils of  $^{141}Pr$  that was enriched to 98%.  $\gamma$ - $\gamma$  coincidences were measured by using 6 Compton Suppressed HPGe detectors and a HPGe planner.  $4 \times 10^7$  two-foil coincident events were obtained. Since there was no high spin state data of  $^{166}Ta$  published before, the measurement of excitation function of  $^{28}Si + ^{141}Pr$  with the beam energy from 123MeV to 131MeV was also carried out.

A strongly coupling band shown in the figure is identified as the yrast band of  $^{166}$ Ta via excitation function and  $\gamma$ - $\gamma$  coincident experiments. Spin assignment of the levels is according to systematic



proposed level structure of <sup>166</sup>Ta yrast band

analysis and the measurement of DCO ratio. The structure of <sup>166</sup>Ta yrast band shows an expected larger amplitude of M1 transition zigzag behavior before signature inversion and a desired larger angular momentum (rotational frequency) of the signature inversion point compared with <sup>164</sup>Lu. More detail study of the experimental data is in processing.

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Reference

1) R. Bengtsson et al. Nucl. Phys. A415 (1984) 189

2) K.Hara and Y.Sun Nucl. Phys. A531 (1991) 221

3) Y.-Z.Liu et al. to be published