

Abstract Submitted  
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**g-Factors in  $^{94}\text{Zr}$** <sup>1</sup> D.A. KOVACHEVA, C.A. COPOS, University of Richmond — V.Werner<sup>2</sup>, P. Boutachkov<sup>3</sup>, E. Stefanova<sup>3</sup>, N. Benczer-Koller<sup>3</sup>, G. Kumbartzki<sup>3</sup>, N. Pietralla<sup>4</sup>, M. Perry<sup>5</sup>, M. Fetea<sup>1</sup>, H. Ai<sup>2</sup>, R.B. Cakirli<sup>2</sup>, <sup>6</sup>, R.F. Casten<sup>2</sup>, M. Chamberlain<sup>2</sup>, <sup>7</sup>, C.R. Fitzpatrick<sup>2</sup>, <sup>7</sup>, A.B. Garnsworthy<sup>2</sup>, <sup>7</sup>, G. Gurdal<sup>2</sup>, <sup>8</sup>, A. Heinz<sup>2</sup>, X.Liang<sup>2</sup>, <sup>9</sup>, P. Maier-Komor<sup>10</sup>, E.A. McCutchan<sup>2</sup>, D.A. Meyer<sup>2</sup>, J. Qian<sup>2</sup>, K.-H. Speindel<sup>11</sup>, A.E. Stuchbery<sup>12</sup>, N.J. Thompson<sup>2</sup>, <sup>7</sup>, E. Williams<sup>2</sup>, R. Winkler<sup>2</sup>, K. Aleksandrova<sup>1</sup>, G. Anderson<sup>1</sup>, B. Darakchieva<sup>1</sup>, M. Evtimova<sup>1</sup>, P. Manchev<sup>1</sup>, J.P. Greene<sup>2</sup>, C. Lambie-Hanson<sup>2</sup>. <sup>1</sup> U. of Richmond, <sup>2</sup> WNSL, Yale, <sup>3</sup> Rutgers University, <sup>4</sup> Universitat zu Koln, DE, <sup>5</sup> Florida State University, <sup>6</sup> Istanbul University, TR, <sup>7</sup> U. of Surrey, UK, <sup>8</sup> Clark University, <sup>9</sup> U. of Paisley, UK, <sup>10</sup> Technische Universitat Munchen, DE, <sup>11</sup> Universitat Bonn, DE, <sup>12</sup> Australian National University — An experiment was performed to investigate the p-n configurations in symmetric and mixed-symmetric low-lying states, in  $^{94}\text{Zr}$ . A precession nuclear measurement was used to deduce g-factors. The  $^{94}\text{Zr}$  was accelerated at WNSL to 275 MeV with intensities of 1pnA. The  $^{94}\text{Zr}$  isotope was Coulomb excited in the C layer and exposed to a strong transient magnetic field in the Gd layer of the multilayered target. Gamma rays were detected in coincidence with the forward-scattered C in either of four clover Ge detectors. Preliminary results on anisotropy ratios of intensities at two angles will be presented

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D.A. Kovacheva  
Department of Physics, University of Richmond

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