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Spectroscopy of ^{161}Yb with ATLAS/Gammasphere J. GAISON, Drexel University, Philadelphi, PA 19104, USA, J. CARROLL, M. LITZ, US Army Research Laboratory, Adelphi, MD 20783, USA, X. WANG, M. RILEY, J. BARON, S. MILLER, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306, USA, J. SIMPSON, Daresbury Laboratory, Daresbury, Warrington, WA4 4AD, United Kingdom, E. PAUL, A. BOSTON, H. BOSTON, J. NOLAN, M. REES, J. REVILL, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, L69 7ZE, United Kingdom, R. JANSSENS, M. CARPENTER, F. KONDEV, T. LAURITSEN, S. ZHU, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, IL 60439, USA, L. RIEDINGER, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996, USA, D. HARTLEY, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD 21402, USA, A. AYANGEAKAA, U. GARG, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556, USA, C. CHIARA, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742, USA
— An experiment was performed at Argonne National Laboratory's ATLAS accelerator using the Gammasphere array (∼100 HPGe detectors) whose primary aim was to investigate the collective bands beyond band termination in ^{160}Yb via the ^{120}Sn(^{44}Ca,4n) fusion-evaporation reaction. The high spin yield of the 4n channel was enhanced significantly by selecting a beam energy of 222 MeV and a considerable amount of data of 3n and 5n channels were also obtained. Here is presented the preliminary result of an initial spectroscopic analysis of ^{161}Yb, the product of the 3n channel. The RadWare (coincidence analysis) software package was utilized and the possibility of revised level placements has been suggested by the analysis, in comparison with previous level schemes.

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