1. NUCLEAR g-FACTORS AND STRUCTURE OF THE HIGH-SPIN ISOMERS IN ^{190,192,194}Pt

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Integral perturbed angular distribution method in an external magnetic field has been used to measure the g-factors of isomers in the ^{190,192,194}Pt, populated in the (α, 2n)-reaction. The results are as follows: ^{190}Pt, g(12^+) = -0,17(12), g(10^-) = -0,0016(36), g(7^-) = +0,62(9); ^{192}Pt, g(12^+) = -0,18(9), g(10^-) = -0,0012(10), g(7^-) = 0,48(12); ^{194}Pt, g(12^+, new assignment) = 0,17(7), g(7^-) = +0,26(8). The 12^+ states have the rotational-aligned ($\nu i_{13/2}^{-2}$) structure. The missing rotation-aligned ($\nu i_{13/2}^{-2}$)12^+ state is suggested to be isomeric in ^{194}Pt (instead of the 10^+ state) and to which the g = -0,17(6) value has to be attributed. From the g-factors of the 10^- states in ^{190}Pt and ^{192}Pt, which have the configuration $\nu 9/2^-[505]\otimes \nu 11/2^+[615]$, the anomalous g_l-factor for neutrons has been derived as δg_l = -0,028(6). Positive values of g-factors of the 7^- isomers confirm the prediction of the non-axial rotor + 2 quasiparticles model about the change of the intrinsic structure from mainly ($\nu i_{13/2}$, νj) to mainly ($\pi h_{11/2}$, πj) in transition from Hg to Pt nuclei.