^{171}Hg

^{171}Hg was discovered by Kettunen et al. in 2004, and published in "Decay studies of ^{170,171}Au, $^{171-173}$Hg, and ^{176}Tl" (2004Ke06). The cyclotron of the Accelerator Laboratory of the University of Jyväskylä in Finland was used to produce the isotopes by the ^{96}Ru(^{78}Kr,3n) fusion evaporation reaction. The isotopes were separated by the gas-filled recoil separator RITU, and implanted into a position sensitive silicon strip detector. The identification was based on correlations between the daughter and granddaughter activities of ^{167}Pt and ^{163}Os, respectively. "A new α-decaying isotope ^{171}Hg and the previously known ^{172}Hg isotope were produced via 3n- and 2n-fusion evaporation channels in the bombardment of the ^{96}Ru target with the ^{78}Kr ion beam."

Adapted from reference (2011Me01)

2004Ke06 H. Kettunen, T. Enqvist, T. Grahn, P. T. Greenlees *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **69**, 054323 (2004).

2011Me01 D. Meierfrankenfeld, A. Bury, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **97**, 134 (2011).

Please cite this abstract as: "FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:10.11578/frib/2279152"