^{172}Hg

The discovery by Seweryniak et al. of ^{172}Hg was published in "Decay properties of the new isotopes ^{172}Hg and ^{173}Hg" in 1999 (1999Se14). The isotope ^{172}Hg was produced by the ATLAS superconducting linear accelerator at Argonne National Laboratory by the fusion evaporation reaction, ^{78}Kr(^{96}Ru,2n). To identify the mass, the isotopes were separated using the Argonne Fragment Mass Analyzer. Three strong lines "are also present in decays followed within 100 ms by α particles corresponding to the decay of ^{168}Pt (E_α ≈6.83 MeV), and thus are assigned to the decay of the previously unknown isotope ^{172}Hg."

Adapted from reference (2011Me01)

1999Se14 D. Seweryniak, J. Uusitalo, M. P. Carpenter, D. Nisius *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C **60**, 031304 (1999).

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

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