^{180}Hg

^{180}Hg was discovered by Hansen et al. in 1970 and reported in "Studies of the α-active isotopes of mercury, gold and platinum" (1970Ha18). A lead target was bombarded with 600 MeV protons by the synchrocyclotron at CERN and ^{179}Hg and ^{180}Hg were separated and identified with the the isotope-separator-on-line facility ISOLDE. "The α-decay energy for ^{180}Hg is 6.118 MeV; $T_{1/2}$ was found to be 2.9$\pm$0.3 sec."

Adapted from reference (2011Me01)

1970Ha18 P. G. Hansen, H. L. Nielsen, K. Wilsky, M. Alpsten *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. A **148**, 249 (1970).

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