

¹⁸²Hg

¹⁸²Hg was discovered by Demin in 1968 et al. in “New Mercury Isotopes” (1968De01). ¹⁸²Hg was produced by the fusion-evaporation reactions ¹⁴⁷Sm + ⁴⁰Ar and ¹⁷⁰Yb + ²⁰Ne at the homogeneous magnetic-field cyclotron of the Laboratory for Nuclear Reactions in Dubna, Russia. The alpha radiation was then analyzed by a semiconductor spectrometer. “The ¹⁸²Hg assignment is confirmed also by the fact that the decay curve of ¹⁷⁸Pt in the appropriate part of the excitation function shows a slight activation in accordance with the half-life of ¹⁸²Hg.”

Adapted from reference (2011Me01)

1968De01 A. G. Demin, T. Fenyes, I. Mahunka, V. G. Subbotin, and L. Tron, Nucl. Phys. A **106**, 337 (1968).

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

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