

^{183}Hg

Hansen et al. reported the first observations of ^{183}Hg in the paper “Decay Characteristics of Short-Lived Radio-Nuclides Studied by On-Line Isotope Separator Techniques” in 1969 ([1969Ha03](#)). 600 MeV protons from the CERN synchrocyclotron bombarded a lead target and ^{183}Hg was separated using the ISOLDE facility. The paper summarized the ISOLDE program and did not contain details about the individual nuclei other than in tabular form. The extracted half-life was 8.8(5) s and a detailed analysis was published in a subsequent paper ([1970Ha18](#)).

Adapted from reference ([2011Me01](#))

- [1969Ha03](#) P. G. Hansen, P. Hornshoj, H. L. Nielsen, K. Wilsky *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **28**, 415 (1969).
- [1970Ha18](#) P. G. Hansen, H. L. Nielsen, K. Wilsky, M. Alpsten *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. A **148**, 249 (1970).
- [2011Me01](#) D. Meierfrankenfeld, A. Bury, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **97**, 134 (2011).

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