

## $^{186}\text{Hg}$

$^{186}\text{Hg}$  was first observed by Albouy et al. in 1960: “Nouveaux isotopes de période courte obtenus par spallation de l’or” (1960A120). Gold targets were bombarded with 155 MeV protons from the Orsay synchro-cyclotron and the isotopes were produced in spallation reactions. Half-life and  $\gamma$ -ray measurements were performed following double magnetic separation. “Les isotopes de mass 187, 186 et 185, de période courte, ont pu être observés grâce au montage d’un scintillateur à l’intérieur du séparateur, derrière le collecteur du 2<sup>e</sup> étage.” [The short-lived isotopes of mass 187, 186, and 185 could be observed thanks to a scintillator mounted inside the separator after the collector of the second stage.]

Adapted from reference (2011Me01)

1960A120 G. Albouy, M. M. Gusakow, and N. Poffe, J. Phys. Radium **21**, 751 (1960).

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

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