^{187}Hg

^{187}Hg was first observed by Albouy et al. in 1960: “Nouveaux isotopes de période courte obtenus par spallation de l’or” (1960Al20). Gold targets were bombarded with 155 MeV protons from the Orsay synchro-cyclotron and the isotopes were produced in spallation reactions. Half-life and γ-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^e 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.] The reported half-life of 3 min corresponds to an isomer and the ground state half-life of 2.2(3) min was measured ten years later by Hansen et al. (1970Ha18).

Adapted from reference (2011Me01)

1960Al20 G. Albouy, M. M. Gusakow, and N. Poffe, J. Phys. Radium **21**, 751 (1960).

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).

Please cite this abstract as: “FRIB Nuclear Data Group, *Discovery of Nuclides Project*, Isotope Database, doi:10.11578/frib/2279152”