^{189}Hg

N. Poffe et al. reported the observation of ^{189}Hg in "Réactions (p,xn) induites dans l'or par des protons de 155 MeV" in 1960 (1960Po07). Gold targets were bombarded with 155 MeV protons from the synchrocyclotron of the Paris Faculty of Sciences and ^{189}Hg was identified by half-life and γ-ray measurements following magnetic separation: "Half-lives and main γ-ray energies have been measured for ^{190}Hg, ^{189}Hg, ^{188}Hg and their daughter products."

The assignment was changed (2016Th03) from the original compilation (2011Me01) which credited an earlier publication by Smith and Hollander (1955Sm42) with the discovery of ^{189}Hg. However, the tentatively reported half-life of about 20 min. is more than a factor of two larger than the correct value of 7.6(2) min (2017Jo05).

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