^{192}Hg

The discovery of ^{192}Hg was published in 1952 by Fink et al. in "Neutron-deficient Mercury Isotopes" (1952Fi06). The Rochester cyclotron was used to bombard gold with 55, 65, and 96 MeV protons. ^{192}Hg was identified by the activity from the ^{192}Au daughter. "With protons of 60 to 96 mev. on 0.003 inch gold foils in the Rochester cyclotron, a new mercury activity of half-life 5.7 $\pm$ 0.5 hours is observed."

Adapted from reference (2011Me01)

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