

## <sup>193</sup>Hg

The discovery of <sup>193</sup>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. For <sup>193</sup>Hg “the requisite quantitative relationship between 10-hour mercury and 15.3 hour Au<sup>193</sup> daughter has been demonstrated.” The <sup>193</sup>Hg half-life corresponds to an isomer and the ground state half-life of 4 h was reported six years later by Malysheva and Alimarin ([1958Ma50](#)).

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

- [1952Fi06](#) R. W. Fink and E. O. Wiig, J. Am. Chem. Soc. **74**, 2457 (1952).  
[1958Ma50](#) T. V. Malysheva and I. P. Alimarin, Soviet Phys. JETP **35**, 1103 (1958).  
[2011Me01](#) D. Meierfrankenfeld, A. Bury, and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **97**, 134 (2011).

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