^{100}Ru

In 1931, Aston reported the first observation of stable ^{100}Ru in "Constitution of Osmium and Ruthenium" (1931As01). Ruthenium tetroxide was used in the Cavendish mass spectrograph. "Every device was tried to eliminate the mercury lines, but only on one spectrum were they so reduced that it was possible to draw conclusions that ruthenium had six isotopes with the possibility of an extremely faint seventh. The following figures, which are only rough estimates from the photometry of the faint lines, are the best available: Mass-number (Percentage abundance): 96 (5), (98) (?), 99 (12), 100 (14), 101 (22), 102 (30), 104 (17)."

Adapted from reference (2012Ny02)

1931As01 F. W. Aston, Nature **127**, 233 (1931).

2012Ny02 A. Nystrom and M. Thoennessen, At. Data Nucl. Data Tables **98**, 95 (2012).

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