^{103}Ru

^{103}Ru was discovered by Bohr and Hole in 1946, in their paper entitled "Radioactivity Induced by Neutrons and Deuterons in Ruthenium" (1946Bo28). Targets of natural ruthenium metal were bombarded with 5.5 MeV deuterons, as well as fast and slow neutrons, from the cyclotron at the Stockholm Forskningsinstitutet för Fysik. The activities were measured with glass Geiger-Muller counters following chemical separation. "It then follows that the 41 d period must be assigned to ^{103}Ru, as the substance concerned emits negative electrons." Previously, half-lives of 46(3) d (1936Li02) and 45 d (1942Ni01) were reported without a mass assignment. Also, a 4 h period was assigned to ^{103}Ru and a 45 h was assigned to ^{105}Rh (1938De02) which was incorrect.

Adapted from reference (2012Ny02)

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