^{105}Ru

^{105}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. "We are thus forced to assign the two nuclei [4.4 h and 37 h] to ^{105}Ru and ^{105}Rh." Previously, the 4 h half-life had been reported without a mass assignment (1936Li02, 1942Ni01). Also, a 4 h period was assigned to ^{103}Ru and a 20 h was assigned to ^{105}Ru (1938De02) which was incorrect.

Adapted from reference (2012Ny02)

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