



## China Supply Best Price Rare Gases Kr High Purity Krypton Gas

Our Product Introduction

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### Basic Information

- Place of Origin: China
- Brand Name: CMC
- Certification: COA
- Model Number: Kr
- Minimum Order Quantity: 1kg
- Price: US \$ 1/kg
- Packaging Details: Cylinder/Tank
- Delivery Time: 15 days
- Payment Terms: L/C, T/T
- Supply Ability: 10000tons/year



### Product Specification

- Product Name: Krypton
- Valve: Qf-2/Cga580
- Appearance: Colorless
- Cylinder Pressure: 15MPa/20MPa
- Cylinder Standard: DOT/ISO/GB
- Transport Package: 40L, 47L, 50L
- Specification: 40L, 47L, 50L
- Trademark: CMC
- Origin: China
- HS Code: 28042900
- Supply Ability: 5000 M3/Year
- CAS No.: 7439-90-9
- Formula: Kr
- EINECS: 231-098-5
- Constituent: Industrial Pure Air



### More Images



## Product Description

### Product Description

Krypton is a chemical element with the symbol Kr and atomic number 36. Here are some key points about krypton:

Chemical Symbol: Kr

Atomic Number: 36

Atomic Weight: 83.798 atomic mass units

State at Room Temperature: Krypton is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless gas. It belongs to the group of noble gases in the periodic table.

Noble Gas: Like other noble gases, krypton is chemically inert and does not readily react with other elements. It has a full outer electron shell, making it stable and unreactive under normal conditions.

Occurrence: Krypton is a rare gas found in trace amounts in the Earth's atmosphere, estimated to be around 1 part per million by volume. It is obtained as a byproduct of the separation of air during the production of liquid oxygen and nitrogen.

Uses: Krypton has a few specialized applications. It is used in certain types of lighting, such as krypton-filled incandescent lamps and fluorescent lamps, where it produces a distinctive white or bluish-white light. Krypton is also used in some laser applications and as a filling gas in certain types of plasma displays.

Isotopes: Krypton has several stable isotopes, including krypton-84, krypton-86, krypton-82, and krypton-83. These isotopes have different atomic masses but similar chemical properties.

Nuclear Applications: Krypton-85, a radioactive isotope of krypton, is used in various nuclear applications. It is used as a tracer in environmental studies to determine air circulation patterns and in leak detection for sealed systems.

Compounds: Krypton is generally unreactive and does not readily form compounds under normal conditions. However, under extreme conditions, such as high pressures or low temperatures, krypton can form compounds with highly electronegative elements like fluorine and oxygen. Examples include krypton difluoride (KrF<sub>2</sub>) and krypton oxides (KrO and KrO<sub>3</sub>).

#### Basic Info

Transport Package:	40L, 47L, 50L	Melting Point	-156.6 °C
Trademark:	CMC	Boiling Point	-153.3°C
Specification	99.999%	Production Capacity	5000 M3/Year
Cylinder Pressure	15MPa/20MPa	Valve	Qf-2/Cga580
Appearance	Colorless, Odorless	Density	3.736 Kg/M3

#### Specification

Specification	Company Standard
Kr	≥ 99.999%
O2	≤ 0.5 ppm
N2	≤ 2.0 ppm
Moisture	≤ 0.5 ppm
Ar	≤ 2.0 ppm
CO2	≤ 0.5 ppm
Xe	≤ 2.0 ppm
CF4	≤ 0.5 ppm
H2	≤ 0.5 ppm

#### Detailed Photos







## Packaging & Shipping

Company

Profile



Shanghai Kemike Chemical Co., Ltd is staffed by trained personnel, combine many years experience in Gas industry .We supply cylinder gas, electronic gas, etc ., and the gas holder, panel, valves and fittings and other equipment, parts and engineering services to our customers in China and worldwide; The products are involved in various industrial fields, such as semiconductor chip, solar cell, LED, TFT-LCD, optical fiber, glass, laser, medicine , etc.. Our mission is to partner with our global customers to provide support, solutions and quality products that are innovative, reliable, and safe.



Our products mainly include: H<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, Ar, CO<sub>2</sub>, propane, acetylene, helium, laser mixed gas, SiH<sub>4</sub>, SiH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, SiHCl<sub>3</sub>, SiCl<sub>4</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, CF<sub>4</sub>, NF<sub>3</sub>, SF<sub>6</sub>, HCL, N<sub>2</sub>O, doping mixed gas (TMB, PH<sub>3</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) and other electronic gases.

SiCl <sub>4</sub>	NH <sub>3</sub>	NH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> F	SiH <sub>4</sub>	Kr	H <sub>2</sub> S	WF <sub>6</sub>	F <sub>6</sub> +Cl <sub>2</sub>
4MS	C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>8</sub>	C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>8</sub>	TEOS	CH <sub>4</sub>	PH <sub>3</sub>	SF <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	HCl+Ne
CF <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>8</sub>	SiH <sub>2</sub>						TMB+H <sub>2</sub>
SiF <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	Cl <sub>2</sub>						He +As
BBr <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	DCE						Ge+Se
POCl <sub>3</sub>	N <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>						D+B
BCl <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>						CO+NO
SiHCl <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub>	HF						Ar+O <sub>2</sub>
TMAI	DMZn	DEZn						Xe+NO
AsH <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>						
GeH <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	B <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>						
H <sub>2</sub> Se	GeCl <sub>4</sub>							

