



## Electronic Grade Gas Ultra High Purity 99.999% 5n Cylinder Gas Krypton

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
- Supply Ability: 10000tons/year



### Product Specification

- Product Name: Krypton
- Valve: Qf-2/Cga580
- Boiling Point: -153.3 °C
- Melting Point: -156.6 °C
- Cylinder Pressure: 15MPa/20MPa
- Cylinder Standard: DOT/ISO/GB
- Transport Package: 10L, 40L, 47L, 50L
- Specification: 10L, 40L, 47L, 50L
- Trademark: CMC
- Origin: China
- HS Code: 28042900
- Supply Ability: 5000 M3/Year
- CAS No.: 7439-90-9
- Formula: Kr
- EINECS: 7439-90-9



### More Images



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 element in the Earth's atmosphere, making up only about 1 part per million by volume. It is obtained as a byproduct of the separation of air during the production of liquid oxygen and liquid nitrogen.

Uses: Krypton has several applications in various industries. It is used in lighting, particularly in certain types of high-intensity discharge lamps, such as those used in photography and projection systems. Krypton is also used in lasers, as it can emit intense, narrow-wavelength light when energized. Additionally, krypton is used in some types of windows and insulation materials for their insulating properties.

Medical Imaging: Krypton-81m, a radioactive isotope of krypton, is used in nuclear medicine for lung ventilation studies. It can be inhaled and detected to assess lung function and diagnose certain respiratory conditions.

Isotopes: Krypton has several stable and radioactive isotopes. The most stable isotope is krypton-84, which constitutes about 57% of naturally occurring krypton. Other stable isotopes include krypton-86, krypton-82, and krypton-83. Radioactive isotopes of krypton, such as krypton-85 and krypton-89, are also used in various scientific and industrial applications.

Environmental Impact: Krypton is considered a non-toxic and non-reactive gas, and its environmental impact is minimal. However, as a greenhouse gas, it does have a small contribution to the greenhouse effect.

Basic Info

Transport Package:	10L, 40L, 47L, 50L	Melting Point	-156.6 °C
Trademark:	CMC	Boiling Point	-153.3 °C
Specification	100.00%	Production Capacity	5000 M3/Year
Cylinder Pressure	15MPa/20MPa	Valve	Qf-2/Cga580

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

## About us



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						





 **Shanghai Kemike Chemical Co.,Ltd**

 +86 18762990415

 [williamchen@cmc-chemical.com](mailto:williamchen@cmc-chemical.com)

 [gascylindertank.com](http://gascylindertank.com)