



Cylinder Gas China High Purity Odorless Krypton Industrial 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 Gas
- Purity: 99.999%
- Appearance: Colorless, Odorless
- Cylinder Pressure: 15MPa/20MPa
- Boiling Point: -153.3°C
- Melting Point: -156.6 °C
- 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



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, making up 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 nitrogen.

Uses: Krypton has several applications in various fields. It is used in lighting, particularly in certain types of high-intensity discharge lamps, where its strong emission lines produce a characteristic white light. Krypton is also used in flash photography, as it produces a bright white light when electrically excited. Additionally, krypton is utilized in certain laser technologies and as a filling gas in certain types of insulation windows.

Isotopes: Krypton has several naturally occurring isotopes, including stable isotopes such as krypton-84, krypton-86, krypton-82, and krypton-83.

Radioactive isotopes such as krypton-85 are also present in trace amounts in the environment.

Medical Applications: Krypton-81m, a radioactive isotope of krypton, is used in nuclear medicine for lung ventilation studies. It can be inhaled and used to image lung airflow and diagnose certain lung conditions.

Compounds: Krypton is generally considered to be chemically unreactive and does not form stable compounds under normal conditions. However, it can form weakly bound compounds with highly electronegative elements, such as fluorine and oxygen, under specific conditions.

Basic Info

Transport Package:	40L, 47L, 50L	Melting Point	-156.6 °C
Trademark:	CMC	Boiling Point	-153.3°C
Specification	Purity	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: H₂, O₂, N₂, Ar, CO₂, propane, acetylene, helium, laser mixed gas, SiH₄, SiH₂Cl₂, SiHCl₃, SiCl₄, NH₃, CF₄, NF₃, SF₆, HCL, N₂O, doping mixed gas (TMB, PH₃, B₂H₆) and other electronic gases.

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

