## Stable isotopes of argon available from ISOFLEX

Isotope	Z(p)	N(n)	Atomic Mass	Natural Abundance	Enrichment Level	Physical Form
Ar-36	18	18	35.9675462	0.337%	≥99.90%	Gas
Ar-38	18	20	37.9627322	0.063%	99.90%	Gas
Ar-40	18	22	39.96238312	99.60%	99.99%	Gas

Ar

Argon was discovered in 1894 by Sir William Ramsay and Lord Rayleigh. Its name derives from the Greek word *argos*, meaning "inactive." Today the chemical symbol for argon is *Ar*, but until 1957 its symbol was simply *A*.

Argon is a colorless and odorless gas that is present to a very small extent in the atmosphere. It is practically insoluble in water. It makes a good atmosphere for working with air-sensitive materials

since it is heavier than air and less reactive than N<sub>2</sub>. It is an effective "blanket" for the production of titanium and other reactive elements. It provides a protective atmosphere for growing silicon and germanium crystals.

Commercial applications for argon include its use in electric light bulbs and in fluorescent tubes. It is also used as an inert gas shield for arc welding and cutting.

## **Properties of Argon**

Name	Argon
Symbol	Ar
Atomic number	18
Atomic weight	39.948
Standard state	Gas at 298 ºK
CAS Registry ID	7440-37-1
Group in periodic table	18
Group name	Noble gas
Period in periodic table	3
Block in periodic table	p-block



## Properties of Argon (continued)

Color	Colorless
Classification	Nonmetallic
Melting point	-189.30 °C
Boiling point	-185.80 °C
Thermal conductivity	0.01772 W/(m-K)
Heat of vaporization	6.50 kJ·mol⁻¹
Heat of fusion	1.18 kJ·mol <sup>-1</sup>
Density	1.784 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Electron configuration	[Ne]3s <sup>2</sup> 3p <sup>6</sup>
Oxidation state	0

