

## Argon →

- (1) Argon is used in filling electric bulbs.
- (2) It is used in discharge tube for illumination purposes.
- (3) It is chiefly used in welding and other operations which require absence of nitrogen as well as a non oxidising atmosphere.

**Kr and Xe** → Kr and Xe are also used in filling electric bulbs. Modern researches have shown that these gases are superior to Argon for this purpose.

**Ra** → Radon has not found any important industrial operation. However, it has been used in the treatment of Cancer. It is also gaining some importance in radioactive research.

## COMPOUNDS OF Noble Gases: →

The noble gases have most stable  $s^2p^6$  outer shell electronic configuration. Due to this these gases ordinarily do not take part in a chemical reaction. Previously noble gases were assumed to be completely inert gases but modern researches have proved that some heavier noble gases undergo into chemical combination.

**Compounds known before 1962** → Before 1962 a very few chemical compounds of noble gases were known. Some of them has been discussed here.

**Hydrates** → Hydrates are formed by compressing the gases with water. When noble gases are

Uses of Noble Gases → there are several applications of noble gases.

### Application of Helium →

- (i) Helium is used in filling air ships and weather balloons. Although it is three times heavier than air.
- (ii) Helium-oxygen mixtures are used for respiration in deep sea divers instead of air because Helium is much less soluble in blood than nitrogen under high pressure.
- (iii) Helium has a number of scientific uses. It is used in producing very low temperatures.
- (iv) Helium is used to provide an inert atmosphere in several metallurgical processes i.e. in the preparation of reactive metals like titanium. In the preparation of Mg.

### Application of Neon →

- (i) It produces a beautiful orange-red glow when an electric current is passed through it. Under a low pressure 2 cm. This glow is visible even in the darkest. For this reason, Neon lights are used as beacon lights for air pilots. Neon is now extensively used in advertising by coloured lights and in fluorescent tubes.
- (ii) It has a remarkable property of carrying exceedingly high currents when a voltage of the order of 200 volts is applied. It is therefore used in safety devices for protecting electrical instruments such as voltmeters, relays, etc.

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The hydrates and deuterates of heavier gases are much more stable. Thus,  $\text{Xe} \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is the most stable hydrate.

## Clathrates or Cage Compounds $\rightarrow$

Noble gases form a number of compounds in which the gases are trapped within the cavities of crystal lattices of certain organic and inorganic substances.

Such compounds are known as clathrates. These are also called cage compounds.

When quinol (o-dihydroxy Benzene) is allowed to crystallise from its solution in water in the presence of heavier noble gas under a pressure of 10 to 40 atmosphere, the atoms of the noble gases get trapped within the lattice of quinol crystal.

In other words, the crystals obtained are not of the quinol but of a clathrate compound of the noble gas with quinol. The crystals are quite stable and can persist for several years.

However, when heated or dissolved the gas escapes and quinol remains behind as such.

Similarly when water is allowed to freeze in the presence of Argon, Krypton or Xenon. Under high pressure, the atoms of the noble gases get trapped in the crystal structure of ice, yielding clathrate compounds. —

Compounds discovered after 1962: →

Bartlett in 1962, found that oxygen gas reacts with  $\text{PtF}_6$  to give a solid compound of the

formula  $\text{O}_2\text{PtF}_6$ . The X-ray examination showed that compound actually consisted of  $\text{O}_2^+$  and  $\text{PtF}_6^-$  ions and could be represented as  $\text{O}_2^+\text{PtF}_6^-$ .

Since ionization energy of Xenon (280 k-cal) is quite close to that of the oxygen (314 k-cal) it occurred to Bartlett that the reaction between Xenon and  $\text{PtF}_6$  should also be tried.

He actually found that reaction occurred fairly readily even at room temperature yielding a red solid compound having the composition  $\text{XePtF}_6$ . This was the first real compound of any noble gases.

Ionization energy of Xe and Kr is comparable with normal non-metals such as C, O, N etc. Xenon therefore forms a large number of compounds with ~~Xenon~~ oxygen and fluorine. Krypton comes next. Xe and Kr can combine with strongly electronegative elements.

Xenon combines directly with fluorine. Its compound with oxygen are obtained from fluorides.

Xenon chloride is known but not stable. Only one compound with nitrogen is not but highly unstable.

Some stable compounds of Xenon are given here in table.