# Selenium

### General Information

### **Discovery**

Selenium was discovered by J.J.Berzelius in 1817 in Stockholm, Sweden.

### **Appearance**

Selenium exists as several allotropic forms. The most stable variety, crystalline hexagonal selenium, is a metallic grey colour. Crystalline monoclinic selenium is deep red. Amorphous selenium is either red (in powder form) or black (in vitreous form).

#### Source

Most of the world's selenium is obtained from the anode muds from electrolytic copper refineries. These muds are either roasted with soda or sulphuric acid, or smelted with soda to release the selenium. Selenium is found in a few rare minerals.

#### **Uses**

Selenium exhibits both photovoltaic action (converts light to electricity) and photoconductive action (electrical resistance decreases with increased illumination). Selenium is therefore useful in photocells and solar cells. It can also convert a.c. electricity to d.c. electricity, so is extensively used in rectifiers. It is used by the glass industry, and to make stainless steel. It is also used in photocopiers.

## **Biological Role**

Selenium is an essential trace element but is toxic in excess. It is carcinogenic and teratogenic. Hydrogen selenide and other selenium compounds are extremely toxic.

#### **General Information**

Selenium burns in air, is unaffected by water and dissolves in concentrated nitric acid and alkalis.

# **Physical Information**

Atomic Number 34

Relative Atomic Mass (<sup>12</sup>C=12.000) 78.96

Melting Point/K 490

Boiling Point/K 958.1

Density/kg m<sup>-3</sup> 4790 (293K)

Ground State Electron Configuration [Ar]3d<sup>10</sup>4s<sup>2</sup>4p<sup>4</sup>

Electron Affinity (M-M<sup>-</sup>)/kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> 195

# Key Isotopes

Nuclide	<sup>74</sup> Se	<sup>75</sup> Se	<sup>76</sup> Se	<sup>77</sup> Se	<sup>78</sup> Se	<sup>80</sup> Se
Atomic mass	73.923	74.923	75.919	76.920	77.917	79.917
Natural abundance	0.9%	0%	9%	7.6%	23.5%	49.6%
Half-life	stable	120.4 days	stable	stable	stable	stable

Nuclide 82Se

Atomic mass 81.917

Natural abundance 9.4%

Half-life stable

# Ionisation Energies/kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>

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М	- M <sup>+</sup>	940.9
M <sup>+</sup>	- M <sup>2+</sup>	2044
M <sup>2+</sup>	- M <sup>3+</sup>	2974
M <sup>3+</sup>	- M <sup>4+</sup>	4144
M <sup>4+</sup>	- M <sup>5+</sup>	6590
M <sup>5+</sup>	- M <sup>6+</sup>	7883
M <sup>6+</sup>	- M <sup>7+</sup>	14990
M <sup>7+</sup>	- M <sup>8+</sup>	19500
M <sup>8+</sup>	- M <sup>9+</sup>	23300
M <sup>9+</sup>	- M <sup>10+</sup>	27200

# Other Information

Enthalpy of Fusion/kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>	5.1

Enthalpy of Vaporisation/kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> 90

#### **Oxidation States**

Main	Se' <sup>v</sup> , Se <sup>v</sup> '

Others Se<sup>-II</sup>, Se<sup>I</sup>, Se<sup>II</sup>

#### Covalent Bonds/kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>

Se - H	3	05

Se - C 245

Se - O 343

Se - F 285

Se - Cl 245

Se - Se 330