Technetium



General Information

Discovery

Technetium was discovered by C. Perrier and E.G. Segre in 1937 in Palermo, Italy. It was the first element to be produced artificially.

Appearance

Technetium is a silvery-grey metal that tarnishes slowly in moist air. It is usually obtained as a grey powder.

Source

The metal is produced in tonne quantities from the fission products of uranium nuclear fuel.

Uses

Technetium is a remarkable corrosion inhibitor for steel, and can protect steel by the addition of very small amounts. This use is limited to closed systems as technetium is radioactive.

Biological Role

Technetium has no known biological role. It is a radioactive element.

General Information

Technetium is an excellent superconductor at 11 K and below. It resists oxidation, burns in oxygen and dissolves in nitric and sulphuric acids.

Physical Information

Atomic Number 43

Relative Atomic Mass (¹²C=12.000) 98.91

Melting Point/K 2445

Boiling Point/K 5150

Density/kg m⁻³ 11500 (293K)

Ground State Electron Configuration [Kr]4d⁵5s²

Electron Affinity (M-M⁻)/kJ mol⁻¹ 96

Key Isotopes

Nuclide ⁹⁷Tc ⁹⁸Tc ⁹⁹Tc

Atomic mass 97.911 98.90

Natural abundance 0% 0% 0%

Half-life $2.6x10^6 yrs 1.5x10^6 yrs 2.12x10^5 yrs$

Ionisation Energies/kJ mol -1

М	- M ⁺	702
M ⁺	- M ²⁺	1472
M ²⁺	- M ³⁺	2850
M ³⁺	- M ⁴⁺	4100
M ⁴⁺	- M ⁵⁺	5700
M ⁵⁺	- M ⁶⁺	7300
M ⁶⁺	- M ⁷⁺	9100
M ⁷⁺	- M ⁸⁺	15600
M ⁸⁺	- M ⁹⁺	17800
M ⁹⁺	- M ¹⁰⁺	19900

Other Information

Enthalpy of Fusion/kJ mol⁻¹ 23.81

Enthalpy of Vaporisation/kJ mol⁻¹ 585.22

Oxidation States

Main Tc^{IV} , Tc^{V} , Tc^{VII}

Others Tc^{-I} , Tc^{O} , Tc^{VI}

Covalent Bonds/kJ mol⁻¹

Not applicable