



## Electronic Grade China Factory Price High Purity 6n Cylinder Gas Sih4 Gas Silane

Our Product Introduction

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### Basic Information

- Place of Origin: China
- Brand Name: CMC
- Certification: COA
- Model Number: sih4
- Minimum Order Quantity: 1kg
- Price: US \$45/kg
- Packaging Details: Cylinder/Tank
- Delivery Time: 15 days
- Payment Terms: L/C, T/T
- Supply Ability: 50000kg/month



### Product Specification

- Product Name: Silane
- Melting Point: -185 °C
- Appearance: Colorless, Garlic Smell
- Boiling Point: -112 °C
- Cylinder Pressure: 12.5MPa/15MPa/20MPa
- Valve: Diss632
- Cylinder Standard: GB/ISO/DOT
- Transport Package: Y-Cylinder, T-Drum, T-Cylinder, T-Drum, Tt, Tanker
- Specification: 20L, 40L, 280L And Customizable
- Trademark: CMC
- Origin: Suzhou, China
- HS Code: 2812190091
- Supply Ability: 50000kg/Month
- CAS No.: 7803-62-5



### More Images



## Product Description

### Product Description

Silane refers to a group of chemical compounds that contain a silicon atom bonded to hydrogen atoms. The most common and simplest form of silane is monosilane (SiH<sub>4</sub>). Here are some key points about silane:

Structure: Silane has a tetrahedral structure, with a central silicon atom bonded to four hydrogen atoms. The chemical formula for monosilane is SiH<sub>4</sub>.

Properties: Silane is a colorless, flammable gas with a pungent odor. It is less dense than air and can form explosive mixtures when exposed to air. Silane is highly reactive and can react with oxygen, water, and other compounds.

Production: Silane can be produced through various methods, such as the reaction of silicon with hydrogen or the hydrolysis of silicon halides. Industrial-scale production often involves the reaction of metallurgical-grade silicon with hydrogen chloride.

Applications: Silane has several applications in different industries:

Semiconductor Industry: Silane is used as a precursor gas in the production of silicon-based materials, such as silicon wafers and thin-film silicon solar cells. It is an important source of silicon for the deposition of amorphous and polycrystalline silicon films.

Chemical Industry: Silane derivatives are used as coupling agents, adhesion promoters, and surface modifiers in various formulations such as coatings, adhesives, and sealants. They can enhance the bonding between different materials, such as glass, metal, and plastics.

Electronics Industry: Silane is involved in the manufacturing of electronic components, including integrated circuits and flat-panel displays. It is used for the deposition of silicon-based thin films for insulation, passivation, and other purposes.

Solar Energy: Silane is used in the production of silicon-based photovoltaic cells, which convert sunlight into electricity.

It is important to note that silane is a highly reactive and potentially hazardous compound, requiring careful handling and storage due to its flammability and reactivity. Safety precautions should be followed when working with silane to mitigate the risks associated with its use.

#### Basic Info.

|                   |                        |                     |                   |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Model NO.         | SiH <sub>4</sub>       | Boiling Point       | -112 °C           |
| Density           | 1.34 Kg/M <sup>3</sup> | Melting Point       | -185 °C           |
| Cylinder Pressure | 12.5MPa/15MPa/20MPa    | Transport Package   | 47L/440L/ISO Tank |
| Specification     | 47L/440L/ISO Tank      | Origin              | China             |
| HS Code           | 2931900090             | Production Capacity | 20, 000tons/Year  |

#### Specification:

CAS No.: 7803-62-5

EINECS No.: 232-263-4

UN No.: UN2203

Purity: 99.9999%

Dot Class: 2.1

Appearance: Colorless

Grade Standard: Electronic Grade

| Specification                            | 99.9999%    |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Carbon Monoxide                          | ≤ 0.05 ppm  |
| Carbon Dioxide                           | ≤ 0.05 ppm  |
| Total chloride                           | ≤ 0.1 ppm   |
| Methane                                  | ≤ 0.05 ppm  |
| C2-C4                                    | ≤ 0.1 ppm   |
| Nitrogen                                 | ≤ 0.5 ppm   |
| Oxygen                                   | ≤ 0.05 ppm  |
| Moisture                                 | ≤ 0.1 ppm   |
| Silyl Ether                              | ≤ 0.1 ppm   |
| Methyl Silane                            | ≤ 0.1 ppm   |
| Disilane                                 | ≤ 0.3 ppm   |
| Hydrogen                                 | ≤ 20 ppm    |
| Aluminum                                 | ≤ 0.02 ppba |
| Antimony                                 | ≤ 0.02 ppba |
| Arsenic                                  | ≤ 0.02 ppba |
| Gallium                                  | ≤ 0.02 ppba |
| Boron                                    | ≤ 0.02 ppba |
| Phosphorus                               | ≤ 0.02 ppba |
| Iron + Chromium + Nickel + Copper + Zinc | ≤ 1 ppba    |

#### Detailed Photo



#### Packaging & Shipping

#### Cylinder Specifications Contents

| Cylinder Capacity | Valve   | Weight |
|-------------------|---------|--------|
| 47L               | DISS632 | 10 kgs |
| 440L              | DISS632 | 120 kg |

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: H<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, Ar, CO<sub>2</sub>, propane, acetylene, helium, laser mixed gas, SiH<sub>4</sub>, SiH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, SiHCl<sub>3</sub>, SiCl<sub>4</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, CF<sub>4</sub>, NF<sub>3</sub>, SF<sub>6</sub>, HCL, N<sub>2</sub>O, doping mixed gas (TMB, PH<sub>3</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) and other electronic gases.

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



