Germanium



General Information

Discovery

Germanium was discovered by C.A. Winkler in 1886 in Freiberg, Germany. It was predicted by Mendeleev in 1871 who named it ekasilicon.

Appearance

Germanium is a grey-white metalloid, crystalline and brittle, retaining a lustre in air.

Source

Germanium is found in small quantities in the minerals germanite and argyrodite. It is also present in zinc ores, and commercial production of germanium is by processing zinc smelter flue dust. It can also be recovered from the by-products of combustion of certain coals, which ensures a copious future supply.

Uses

Germanium is a very important semiconductor. The pure element is doped with arsenic, gallium or other elements and used as a transistor in thousands of electronic applications.

Germanium is also finding use as an alloying agent, in fluorescent lamps and as a catalyst. Both germanium and germanium oxide are transparent to infrared radiation and so are used in infrared spectroscopes. Germanium oxide has a high index of refraction and dispersion and is used in wide-angle camera lenses and microscope objectives.

Biological Role

Germanium has no known biological role. It is non-toxic. Certain germanium compounds have low mammalian toxicity but marked activity against some bacteria, which has stimulated interest in their use in pharmaceutical products.

Physical Information

Atomic Number	32
Relative Atomic Mass (¹² C=12.000)	72.61
Melting Point/K	1210.6
Boiling Point/K	3103
Density/kg m ⁻³	5323 (293K)
Ground State Electron Configuration	$[Ar]3d^{10}4s^{2}4p^{2}$
Electron Affinity (M-M ⁻)/kJ mol ⁻¹	116

Key Isotopes

Nuclide ⁶⁸ Ge ⁷⁰ Ge ⁷¹ Ge ⁷² Ge ⁷³ Ge ⁷⁴ Ge Atomic mass 67.928 69.924 70.925 71.923 72.923 73.922 Natural abundance 0% 20.5% 0% 27.4% 7.8% 36.5% Half-life 287 days stable 11.4 days stable stable stable Nuclide 7 ⁶ Ge 7 ⁷ Ge -	•						
Atomic mass 67.928 69.924 70.925 71.923 72.923 73.922 Natural abundance 0% 20.5% 0% 27.4% 7.8% 36.5% Half-life 287 days stable 11.4 days stable stable stable Nuclide 76 76 77 77 77 75 75 75 Atomic mass 75.921 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 Natural abundance 78% 0% 75	Nuclide	⁶⁸ Ge	⁷⁰ Ge	⁷¹ Ge	⁷² Ge	⁷³ Ge	⁷⁴ Ge
Natural abundance0%20.5%0%27.4%7.8%36.5%Half-life287 daysstable11.4 daysstablestablestablestableNuclide76Ge77Ge <td< td=""><td>Atomic mass</td><td>67.928</td><td>69.924</td><td>70.925</td><td>71.923</td><td>72.923</td><td>73.922</td></td<>	Atomic mass	67.928	69.924	70.925	71.923	72.923	73.922
Half-life287 daysstable11.4 daysstablestablestableNuclide76Ge77GeAtomic mass75.921Natural abundance7.8%0%Half-lifestable11.3 h	Natural abundance	0%	20.5%	0%	27.4%	7.8%	36.5%
Nuclide76Ge77GeAtomic mass75.921Natural abundance7.8%0%Half-lifestable11.3 h	Half-life	287 days	stable	11.4 days	stable	stable	stable
Nuclide76 Ge77 GeAtomic mass75.921Natural abundance7.8%0%Half-lifestable11.3 h							
Atomic mass75.921Natural abundance7.8%0%Half-lifestable11.3 h	Nuclide	⁷⁶ Ge	⁷⁷ Ge				
Natural abundance7.8%0%Half-lifestable11.3 h	Atomic mass	75.921					
Half-life stable 11.3 h	Natural abundance	7.8%	0%				
	Half-life	stable	11.3 h				

Ionisation Energies/kJ mol ⁻¹				
М	- M ⁺	762.1		
M+	- M ²⁺	1537		
M ²⁺	- M ³⁺	3302		
M ³⁺	- M ⁴⁺	4410		
M^{4+}	- M ⁵⁺	9020		
M ⁵⁺	- M ⁶⁺	11900		
M ⁶⁺	- M ⁷⁺	15000		
M ⁷⁺	- M ⁸⁺	18200		
M ⁸⁺	- M ⁹⁺	21800		
M ⁹⁺	- M ¹⁰⁺	27000		

Other Information	
Enthalpy of Fusion/kJ mol ⁻¹	34.7
Enthalpy of Vaporisation/kJ mol ⁻¹	327.6
Oxidation States	
Ge ^{ll} , Ge ^{l∨}	
Covalent Bonds/kJ mol ⁻¹	
Ge - H	288
Ge - C	237
Ge - O	363
Ge - F	464
Ge - Cl	340
Ge - Ge	163