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Cho'ntakbop qo'llanma

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Kitobda kimyo faniga doir mavzular aks etgan bo'lib, 7 – 9-sinf va akademik litsey, kasb-hunar kollejlari o'quvchilariga mo'ljallangan so'nggi yillardagi darsliklarga tayanilgan. Unda kimyo fanining barcha mavzulari mufassal va ommabop tarzda berilgan. Shuningdek, sohaga doir muhim ma'lumotlar jadval, formula hamda ilovalar asosida tushuntirilgan.

Cho'ntakbop qo'llanma umumta'lim maktablari, akademik litsey, kasb-hunar kollejlari o'quvchilari, abituriyentlar hamda mazkur fanga qiziquvchi keng kitobxonlar ommasiga mo'ljallangan.

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Kimyoning asosiy tushuncha va qonunlari


A	
Agregat holatlar –	<p>moddalarning uch xil agregat holatlari ko'rsatiladi: gaz, suyuq, qattiq holatlar.</p> <p>Gazlarning uchuvchan bo'lishi, ularning aniq hajmi yo'qligi, ya'ni qanday idishga solinsa ham o'sha idishning butun hajmini egallashi, shu bilan birga, ularni xohlagancha siqish mumkinligi gaz molekulari orasidagi masofa juda uzoq bo'lishi, natijada molekulararo ta'sir juda kam bo'lishi bilan tushuntiriladi.</p> <p>Suyuqliklarda molekular orasidagi masofa nisbatan yaqin bo'ladi, natijada ular oquvchan holatga keladi. Suyuqliklar aniq hajmga ega bo'ladi, ularni amalda siqib bo'lmaydi.</p> <p>Qattiq moddalar gaz va suyuqliklardan farq qilib, mexanik mustahkamlikka, aniq hajmiy o'lcham va shaklga ega.</p>
Atom –	<p>markazda musbat zaryadlangan yadro va uning atrofida harakatlanuvchi manfiy zaryadlangan elektronlardan tashkil topgan elektroneytral zarracha; kimyoviy yo'l bilan parchalanmaydigan eng kichik zarracha; oddiy va murakkab moddalar molekulasini tarkibiga kiruvchi eng kichik zarracha.</p>
Aralashma –	<p>o'zgaruvchan tarkibga ega va fizik usullar bilan toza moddalarga ajratilishi mumkin bo'lgan moddalar.</p>
Atom-molekulyar ta'limotning asosiy qoidalar –	<p>a) moddalar molekularlardan tashkil topgan;</p> <p>b) molekular atomlardan tashkil topgan;</p> <p>c) atomlar murakkab tuzilishga ega bo'lib, proton, neytron, elektron va boshqa mikro-zarrachalardan iborat;</p> <p>d) atom va molekular doimiy to'xtovsiz harakatda bo'ladi.</p>

	e) oddiy moddalarning molekulari bir xil element atomlaridan, murakkab moddalarning molekulari har xil element atomlaridan tashkil topgan. Asoschilari: M.V.Lomonosov (1741-yil), J.Dalton (1803-yil).
Absolyut massa –	elementning bitta atomi massasi.
Atomning absolyut massasini toplash –	shu atomning nisbiy atom massasi 1 m.a.b. ga, ya'ni $1,66 \cdot 10^{-27}$ kg ga ko'paytiriladi.
Avogadro qonuni –	bir xil sharoitda, ya'ni bir xil harorat va bosimda teng hajmda olingan turli gazlarning molekular soni bir xil bo'ladi.
Avogadro qonunining birinchi xulosasi –	ko'pchilik oddiy gazlarning molekulari ikki atomdan tashkil topgan, ular molekulyar holda bo'ladi. Masalan: $H_2, O_2, F_2, N_2, Cl_2, Br_2, J_2$
Avogadro qonunining ikkinchi xulosasi –	har qanday gazning 1 moli normal sharoitda 22,4 l hajmni egallaydi. Unda $6,02 \cdot 10^{23}$ ta molekula bo'ladi.
Avogadro qonunining uchinchi xulosasi –	<p>bir xil sharoitda teng hajmda olingan ikki gazning massalari nisbatl ularning molekulyar massalari nisbatiga teng bo'ladi.</p> $\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{M_1}{M_2}$ <p>m_1 – birinchi gazning massasi; m_2 – ikkinchi gazning massasi; M_1 – birinchi gazning molekulyar massasi; M_2 – ikkinchi gazning molekulyar massasi.</p>
Asoslarning ekvivalenti –	<p>uning molekulyar og'irligi asos tarkibidagi gidroksidlar soniga bo'lgan nisbatga teng.</p> $E_{asos} = \frac{M_r(asos)}{n(OH)}$ <p>E_{asos} – asos ekvivalenti; $M_{r(asos)}$ – asosning molekulyar massasi; $n(OH)$ – gidroksid guruh soni.</p>

B	
Bir massa atom birligi –	$1,66 \cdot 10^{-27}$ kg yoki $1,66 \cdot 10^{-24}$ g
Bertolldlar –	nomolekulyar strukturali birikmalar ko'pincha o'zgaruvchan tarkibli bo'ladi. Ular tarkibning doimiylik qonuniga bo'ysunmaydigan moddalardir. Masalan: $UO_{2,5}$ dan $UO_{3,0}$ gacha; $VO_{0,8}$ dan $VO_{1,3}$ gacha; $ZrN_{0,59}$, $ZrN_{0,89}$, $ZrN_{0,89}$
Boyl-Mariott qonuni (dolmiy harorat) –	o'zgarmas haroratda ($T = \text{const}$) ma'lum bir massali gazning hajmi shu gazning bosimiga teskari proporsional bo'ladi. $\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{V_1}{V_2}$ yoki $p_1 V_1 = p_2 V_2$
Bir gazning ikkinchi gazga nisbatan zichligini topish –	$D = \frac{M_1}{M_2}$ D – birinchi gazning ikkinchi gazga nisbatan zichligi; M_1 – birinchi gazning molekulyar massasi; M_2 – ikkinchi gazning molekulyar massasi
D	
Daltonidlar –	molekulyar strukturali birikmalar, ular tarkibning doimiylik qonuniga bo'ysunuvchi moddalardir.
E	
Elementlarning massa nisbatlari –	modda tarkibidagi har bir element massalarining eng kichik bo'linmas butun sonlardagi nisbati tushuniladi. Masalan, $C_6H_{12}O_8$ uchun: $m(C):m(H):m(O) = 6A_r(C):12A_r(H):8A_r(O) = A_r(C):2A_r(H):A_r(O) = 12:2:16 = 6:1:8$, demak, $m(C):m(H):m(O) = 6:1:8$
Elektron –	manfiy zaryadli zarracha, massasi proton massasidan 1840 marta kichkina (massaga ega emas deb qabul qilingan). Belgisi – e
Ekvivalentlar qonuni –	reaksiyaga kirishayotgan moddalar o'zlarining ekvivalentlariga proporsional miqdorda reaksiyaga kirishadi. Asoschisi: J. Dalton.

Ekvivalentlar qonunining matematik ifodasi –	$\frac{M_A}{M_B} = \frac{E_A}{E_B}$ <p>M_A va M_B – o'zaro ta'sirlashayotgan A va B moddalarning massalari; E_A va E_B – o'zaro ta'sirlashayotgan A va B moddalarning ekvivalentlari.</p>
Ekvivalent miqdor –	1 og'irlik qism vodorod yoki 8 og'irlik qism kislorod bilan birika oladigan yoki birikmalarda ularning o'mini to'la ola biladigan modda miqdori. Ekvivalent («teng qiymatli») tushunchasini 1814-yilda Vollaston fanga kiritgan.
Element tartib raqami –	shu element atomidagi protonlar soni va elektronlar soni teng bo'ladi.
F	
Fizikaviy hodisa –	modda tarkibi o'zgarmay, shakli va agregat holati o'zgarishi. Masalan: suvning muzlashi, shakarning erishi, temirning suyuqlanishi, maydalanish, elektr toki, mexanik harakat, yadro reaksiyalari, suyuqlanish, kristallanish va boshq.
Fizikaviy xossa –	moddaning boshqa moddalarga aylanish qobiliyatini hisobga olmasdan uning individualligini aniqlaydigan belgilariga – fizikaviy xossa deyiladi. Masalan: qaynash temperaturasi, suyuqlanish temperaturasi, agregat holati, zichligi, suvda va boshqa erituvchilarda eruvchanligi, rangi, hidi, elektr va issiqlik o'tkazuvchanligi, qutbliligi.
G	
Gramm-atom –	elementning atom massasiga son jihatdan teng grammlarda olingan miqdori gramm-atom deyiladi. Xalqaro birliklar sistemasida gramm-atom, gramm-molekula, gramm-ion tushunchalari o'rniga atom-mol, molekula-mol, ion-mol tushunchalari ishlatilgan.
Gramm-molekula –	moddaning molekulyar massasiga son jihatdan teng qilib gramm hisobida olingan miqdori gramm-molekula yoki qisqacha mol deyiladi. Masalan: 98 g H_2SO_4 , 1

	gramm-molekula yoki 1 molni; 196 g H_2SO_4 2 gramm-molekula yoki 2 molni tashkil etadi.
Gey-Lyussakning hajmly nisbatlar qonuni –	kimyoviy reaksiyaga kirishuvchi gazlarning hajmlari o'zaro va reaksiya natijasida hosil bo'ladigan gazlarning hajmlari bilan oddiy butun sonlar nisbati kabi nisbatda bo'ladi.
Gey-Lyussak qonuni –	o'zgarmas bosimda ($P=const$) ma'lum bir massali gazning hajmi shu gazning haroratiga to'g'ri proporsional bo'ladi. $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2}$ yoki $V_1 T_2 = V_2 T_1$
Gazlarning zichligi –	$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$; ρ – gazning zichligi; birligi: g/l ; m – massa; V – hajm
Gaz hajmini topish –	$V = V_m \frac{m}{M}$; $V = V_m \frac{N}{N_A}$; $V = n \cdot V_m$ V_m – molyar hajm; V – berilgan gaz hajmi; M – gazning molekulyar massasi; m – gazning massasi; N – gazning molekular soni; N_A – Avogadro soni; n – gazning mol miqdori.
Gazning molekulari sonini topish –	$N_0 = n \cdot N_A$; $N_0 = N_A \frac{m}{M}$; $N_0 = N_A \frac{V}{V_m}$ N_A – Avogadro soni $6,02 \cdot 10^{23}$, m – massa (gramm) n – gaz miqdori (mol), V_m – molyar hajm (22,4 l), M – molekulyar massa
Gaz massasini topish –	$m = M \frac{N_0}{N_A}$; $m = \rho \cdot V$; $m = n \cdot M$; $m = M \frac{V}{V_m}$ m – gaz massasi; ρ – gaz zichligi. N_A – Avogadro soni; N_0 – berilgan son; M – molekulyar massa V_m – molyar hajm; V – berilgan hajm; n – modda miqdori (mol)
Gazning molyar hajmi –	har qanday gazning bir moli normal sharoitda 22,4 litr hajmni egallaydi. $V_m = \frac{V(x)}{n(x)}$ = gazning molyar hajmi (22,4 l); $V_{(x)}$ – x gazning hajmi; $n_{(x)}$ – x gazning miqdori (mol) $V_m = \frac{RT}{p} 1$ mol gaz uchun

Gazning hajmiy ulushi –	$\varphi_A = \frac{V_A}{V_A + V_B + \dots} \quad \varphi_A = \frac{n_A}{n_A + n_B + \dots}$ <p>φ_A – A gazning hajmiy ulushi; V_A – A gazning hajmi; V_B – B gazning hajmi; n_A – A gazning miqdori; n_B – B gazning miqdori.</p>
Gazlarning hajmlari ma'lum bo'lganda	$M_{\text{ort}} = \frac{V_1 \cdot M_1 + V_2 \cdot M_2}{V_1 + V_2}$ <p>V_1 – birinchi gazning hajmi;</p>
Gazlarning o'rtacha molekulyar massasini topish –	<p>V_1 – ikkinchi gazning hajmi; M_1 va M_2 – birinchi va ikkinchi gazlarning molekulyar massalari.</p>
Gazlarning miqdorlari ma'lum bo'lganda gazlarning o'rtacha molekulyar massasini topish –	$M_{\text{ort}} = \frac{n_1 \cdot M_1 + n_2 \cdot M_2}{n_1 + n_2}$ <p>n_1 – birinchi gazning miqdori; n_2 – ikkinchi gazning miqdori; M_1 va M_2 – birinchi va ikkinchi gazlarning molekulyar massalari.</p>
Gazlarning hajmiy ulushlari ma'lum bo'lganda gazlarning o'rtacha molekulyar massasini topish –	$M_{\text{ort}} = \varphi_1 \cdot M_1 + \varphi_2 \cdot M_2$ <p>φ_1 – birinchi gazning hajmiy ulushi; φ_2 – ikkinchi gazning hajmiy ulushi; M_1 va M_2 – birinchi va ikkinchi gazlarning molekulyar massalari.</p>
Gazlarning o'rtacha molekulyar	

massasi asosida har bir gazning massasini topish –	M_1 – birinchi gazning molekulyar massasi; M_2 – ikkinchi gazning molekulyar massasi; n_1 – birinchi gazning miqdori; n_2 – ikkinchi gazning miqdori; $m_{\text{sistema}} = n_1 \cdot M_1 + n_2 \cdot M_2$ – sistema massasi; m – masala shartida berilgan gazlarning massasi; x – M_1 gaz massasi; y – M_2 gaz massasi
Gazlarning o'rtacha molekulyar massasi asosida har bir gazning hajmini topish –	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;">M_1</div> <div style="margin-right: 20px;">\</div> <div style="margin-right: 20px;">M</div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;">/</div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;">$n_1 \cdot V_1$</div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;">x</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 5px 0;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;">M_2</div> <div style="margin-right: 20px;">/</div> <div style="margin-right: 20px;">M</div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;">\</div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;">V_{sistema}</div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;">V</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;"></div> <div style="margin-right: 20px;">/</div> <div style="margin-right: 20px;">$n_2 \cdot V_2$</div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;">y</div> </div> <p> M_1 – birinchi gazning molekulyar massasi; M_2 – ikkinchi gazning molekulyar massasi; n_1 – birinchi gazning miqdori; n_2 – ikkinchi gazning miqdori; $V_{\text{sistema}} = n_1 \cdot V_1 + n_2 \cdot V_2$ – sistema hajmi; V – masala shartida berilgan gazlarning hajmi; x – M_1 gaz hajmi; y – M_2 gaz hajmi. </p>
Gramm-ekvivalent –	moddaning ekvivalent massasiga son jihatidan teng qilib grammlar hisobida olingan miqdoriga gramm-ekvivalent deyiladi.
H	
Har qanday moddaning 1 moll deb –	uning molekulyar massasiga son jihatidan teng qilib grammlarda ifodalangan qismiga aytiladi.
Hajmiy ulush berilganda massa ulushini topish –	$\omega_1 = \frac{\varphi_1 \cdot M_1}{\varphi_1 \cdot M_1 + \varphi_2 \cdot M_2} \cdot 100\%$ <p> ω_1 – birinchi gazning massa ulushi; φ_1 – birinchi gazning hajmiy ulushi; φ_2 – ikkinchi gazning hajmiy ulushi; M_1 va M_2 – birinchi va ikkinchi gazlarning molekulyar massalari. </p>
I	
Izotoplar –	yadro zaryadi bir xil, atom massasi har xil bo'lgan atomlar guruhi. Masalan: $H_1^1, H_1^2, H_1^3, O_8^{16}, O_8^{17}, O_8^{18}$.

Izobarlar –	yadro zaryadi har xil, atom massasi bir xil bo'lgan atomlar guruhi. Masalan: $Ar_{18}^{40}, K_{19}^{40}, Ca_{20}^{40}$.
Izotonlar –	neytronlar soni bir xil, yadro zaryadi va atom massasi har xil bo'lgan atomlar guruhi. Masalan: B_5^{11}, C_6^{12} .
Indeks –	molekuladagi elementlar atomlari sonini ko'rsatuvchi raqamlar indeks deyiladi.
Ideal gazning holat tenglamasi –	$PV = RT$ 1 mol gaz uchun $PV = nRT$ n mol gaz uchun P – bosim; V – hajm; R – universal gaz doimiysi (8,314 kJ/mol·K); n – modda miqdori, T – temperatura ($273+t^{\circ}$)
K	
Kimyoviy element –	yadro zaryadlari bir xil bo'lgan atomlarning muayyan turi.
Kimyoviy formula –	oddiy yoki murakkab moddalar tarkibini kimyoviy elementlarning belgilari (zarurat bo'lsa indekslar) orqali ifodalash kimyoviy formula deyiladi.
Kimyoviy hodisa –	modda tarkibining o'zgarishi bilan sodir bo'ladigan hodisalar. Masalan: oksidlanish, yonish, chirish, zanglash, achish, izomerlanish.
Kimyoviy xossalari –	moddalar bir-biri bilan ta'sirlashganda yoki tashqi omillar (temperatura, bosim, nurlanish) ta'sirida boshqa moddalarga aylanishida o'zlarining tarkib va tuzilishlarini o'zgartirish qobiliyatlarini aniqlaydigan belgilariga kimyoviy xossalari deyiladi.
Koeffitsiyent –	kimyoviy reaksiyada moddaning nechta molekulasini ishtirok etayotganini ko'rsatuvchi raqam koeffitsiyent deyiladi. Koeffitsiyentlar kimyoviy formulalarning tarkibiy qismi emas.
Karrali nisbatlar qonuni –	agar ikki element o'zaro birikib bir necha birikmalar hosil qilsa, elementlardan bining shu birikmadagi ikkinchi elementning bir xil og'irlik miqdoriga to'g'ri keladigan

	og'irlik miqdorlari o'zaro oddiy va butun sonlar nisbati kabi nisbatda bo'ladi. Asoschisi: J.Dalton (1804-yil)
Kislotalarning ekvivalenti –	uning molekulyar og'irligini reaksiyada almashina oladigan vodorodlar soniga bo'lgan nisbatga teng. $E_{kislota} = \frac{M_r(kislota)}{n(H)}$ $E_{kislota}$ – kislota ekvivalenti; $M_{r(kislota)}$ – kislota molekulyar massasi; $n(H)$ – vodorod atomlari soni.
M	
Molekula –	muayyan moddaning kimyoviy xossalarini o'zida saqlab qoladigan eng kichik zarracha molekula deyiladi. Fizikaviy hodisalar paytida modda molekulasini o'z xossalarini saqlab qoladi, chunki u boshqa moddaga aylanmaydi.
Massa atom birligi –	uglerod – 12 izotopining 1 ta atomi massasining 1/12 qismiga aytiladi. U $m_{(a m b)} = 1/12m_{(c)} = 1/12 \cdot 1,993 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{kg} = 1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{kg} = 1,66 \cdot 10^{-24} \text{g}$ ga teng.
Molekulaning absolyut massasini topish –	uning nisbiy molekulyar massasi 1 massa atom birligiga ko'paytiriladi.
Mol –	modda miqdori bo'lib, uglerod – 12 izotopining 12 grammida nechta atom bo'lsa, shuncha struktura birlik (atom, molekula, ion) saqlagan modda miqdori. Birligi: mol; belgisi: n yoki ϑ .
Modda miqdorini topish formulasi –	$n = \frac{m}{M}, \quad n = \frac{V}{V_m}, \quad n = \frac{N}{N_A}$ <p>n – modda miqdori, birligi mol yoki gramm-molekula; m – berilgan modda massasi; M – berilgan modda molekulyar massasi; V – berilgan gaz hajmi;</p>

	$V_m = 22,4 \text{ l}$ – gazning molyar hajmi; N – berilgan modda molekulari soni; $N_A = 6.02 \cdot 10^{23}$
Massaning saqlanish qonuni –	kimyoviy reaksiyaga kirishayotgan moddalar massalarining yig'indisi reaksiya natijasida hosil bo'lgan moddalar massalarining yig'indisiga teng bo'ladi. Asoschisi: M.V.Lomonosov (1748-yil).
Mendeleyev-Klapeyron tenglamasi –	$PV = \frac{m}{M}RT$ P – gazning bosimi; V – gazning hajmi; m – gazning massasi; M – gazning molekulyar massasi; $T = 273 + t^\circ$ – gazning absolyut harorati; R – universal gaz doimiysi.
Moleazning nisbiy zichligi bo'yicha topish –	$D_{M_2} = \frac{M_1}{M_2} \text{ dan } M_1 = D_{M_2} \cdot M_2$ D_{M_2} – gazning nisbiy zichligi; M_1 – birinchi gazning molekulyar massasi; M_2 – ikkinchi gazning molekulyar massasi.
Massa ulush berilganda hajmli ulushni topish –	$\varphi_1 = \frac{\omega_1 \cdot M_2}{\omega_1 \cdot M_2 + \omega_2 \cdot M_1} \cdot 100\%$ φ_1 – birinchi gazning hajmiy ulushi; ω_1 – birinchi gazning massa ulushi; ω_2 – ikkinchi gazning massa ulushi; M_1 va M_2 – birinchi va ikkinchi gazlarning molekulyar massalari.
N	
Neytronlar soni –	element atom massasidan tartib raqami ayirmasiga teng. $N = A - Z$
Neytron –	zaryadsiz, massasi 1 ga teng bo'lgan zarracha. Belgisi – n_0
Nisbiy molekulyar massa –	bu modda molekulasini massasining ^{12}C atomining 1/12 qismidan qancha katta ekanligini ko'rsatadigan songa aytiladi. $M_2 = \frac{m_{(\text{molekula})}}{m_{(\text{a.m.b.})}} = \frac{m_{(\text{molekula})} \text{ kg}}{1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}}$

Normal sharoitda berilgan hajmdagi gaz massasini toplash –	$m = \frac{M \cdot V}{V_m} \cdot M$ – gazning molekulyar massasi; V – gazning berilgan hajmi; V_m – molyar hajm (n.sh. 22,4 l)
Normal sharoit –	101,325 kPa yoki 760 mm. sim. ust. yoki 1 atm. bosim va 273 K yoki 0°C
O	
Oddiy moddalar-ning ekvivalenti –	uning atom og'irligining valentligiga bo'lgan nisbatga teng. $E = \frac{A_r}{v}$ E – ekvivalenti; A_r – atom massa; v – valentlik.
Oksidlarning ekvivalenti –	uning molekulyar og'irligini oksid hosil qilgan elementning umumiy valentligiga bo'lgan nisbatga teng. $E_{\text{oksid}} = \frac{M_{r(\text{oksid})}}{V_E \cdot n_E}$ E_{oksid} – oksid ekvivalenti; $M_{r(\text{oksid})}$ – oksidning molekulyar massasi; V_E – elementning valentligi, n_E – element atomlar soni.
Oksidlovchilarning ekvivalenti –	uning molekulyar og'irligini qabul qilgan elektronlar soniga bo'lgan nisbatga teng. $E_{\text{oksidlovchi}} = \frac{M_{r(\text{oksidlovchi})}}{n(e^-)}$ $E_{\text{oksidlovchi}}$ – oksidlovchi ekvivalenti; $M_{r(\text{oksidlovchi})}$ – oksidlovchi molekulyar massasi; $n(e^-)$ – qabul qilingan elektronlar soni.
P	
Proton –	zaryadi + 1 ga, massasi 1 ga teng zarracha. Belgisi – P_{+1}

Q	
Qaytaruvchilarning ekvivalenti –	<p>uning molekulyar og'irligini bergan elektronlar soniga bo'lgan nisbatga teng.</p> $E_{\text{qaytaruvchi}} = \frac{M_{r(\text{oksidlovchi})}}{n(e^-)}$ <p>$E_{\text{qaytaruvchi}}$ – qaytaruvchi ekvivalenti; $M_{r(\text{oksidlovchi})}$ – qaytaruvchi molekulyar massasi; $n(e^-)$ – berilgan elektronlar soni.</p>
S	
Sof moddalar –	tarkibi va xossalari butun hajm bo'yicha bir xil bo'lgan modda sof (toza) modda deyiladi.
T	
Tarkibning doimiylik qonuni –	har qanday kimyoviy toza modda qachon, qayerda va qanday usulda olinishidan qat'i nazar doimiy o'zgarmas sifat va miqdor tarkibga ega bo'ladi. Asoschisi: J.Prust.
Tuzlarning ekvivalenti –	<p>uning molekulyar og'irligini metallning umumiy valentligiga bo'lgan nisbatga teng.</p> $E_{\text{tuz}} = \frac{M_{r(\text{tuz})}}{n(\text{Me}) \cdot V_{\text{Me}}}$ <p>E_{tuz} – tuz ekvivalenti; $M_{r(\text{tuz})}$ – tuz molekulyar massasi; $n(\text{Me})$ – metall atomlari soni; V_{me} – metall valentligi.</p>
U	
Universal gaz doimiy-si –	$R = \frac{P_0 V_0}{T_0}$ <p>(atmosfera bosimda – 0,082 ga; kPa da – 8,314 ga; mm.sim.usl.da – 62,358 ga teng). Birliqi:</p> $\frac{\text{Joul}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}$
V	
Valentlik –	biror kimyoviy element atomining boshqa element atomlaridan muayyan sondagisini birlashtirib olish xossasidir. Ikki elementdan

	tashkil topgan murakkab moddalar molekulasidagi elementlar valentliklarining umumiy soni o'zaro teng bo'ladi. Valentlik bir element atomining ayni molekula tarkibidagi boshqa elementlar bilan hosil qiladigan bog'lanishlar sonidir.
X	
Xossalar –	moddalar bir-biridan farq qiladigan yoki o'xshaydigan belgilari ularning xossalari deyiladi.
SH	
Sharh qonuni (doimiy hajm) –	o'zgarmas hajmda ($V=\text{const}$) ma'lum bir massali gazning bosimi shu gazning temperaturasiga to'g'ri proporsional bo'ladi. $\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2}$ yoki $P_1 T_2 = P_2 T_1$

Atom tuzilishi va D.I.Mendeleyev davriy sistemasi

Kimyoviy elementlar –	shartli ravishda metallar va metallmaslarga bo'linadi.
Metallar deb –	atomlari orasidagi bog'lanish metall bog'lanishli oddiy moddalarga aytiladi. Ular yuqori issiqlik va elektr o'tkazuvchanligi, qattiqligi, bolg'alanuvchanligi, yaltiroqligi bilan ajralib turadilar, barcha metallar qattiq (Hg dan tashqari).
Metallmaslar deb –	atomlari orasidagi bog'lanish kovalent bog'lanishli oddiy moddalarga aytiladi. Davriy sistemada 22 ta metallmas bo'lib, $H_2, N_2, Cl_2, F_2, O_2, He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe, Rn$ – gaz holda , Br_2 – suyuq holda , B, C, Si, P, S, Se, Te, I_2, At, As – qattiq holda bo'ladi.
Kimyoviy xossalariga ko'ra –	tipik metallarning gidroksidlari asos, metallmaslarniki esa kislota xossaga ega. Metallmaslarning vodorod bilan hosil qilgan

	birikmalari uchuvchan xususiyatga ega. Ayrim metallmaslar tashqi ko'rinishi bilan metallarga o'xshasa-da, lekin metallmasdir. Masalan: J,
Amfoter elementlar –	ba'zi elementlar metallarga ham, metallmaslarga ham xos xususiyatlarni namoyon qilgani uchun amfoter elementlar deyiladi. Masalan: Al, Zn, Be va boshqalar.
Kimyoviy elementlar davriy qonuni va davriy sistemasi –	1869-yilda D.I.Mendeleyev kimyoviy elementlar davriy qonuni va davriy sistemasini kashf etdi.
Davriy qonun ta'rifi –	kimyoviy elementlar va ular hosil qilgan oddiy va murakkab birikmalarning xossalari shu elementlar atomining yadro zaryadi bilan davriy ravishda bog'liq.
Guruhlar –	xossalari o'xshash bo'lgan elementlarning vertikal qatori.
Davr –	ishqoriy metallar bilan boshlanib inert gazlar bilan tugallanadigan elementlarning gorizontal qatori.
Davriy jadvalda –	7 ta davr bor, ulardan 1-2 – 3-davrlar kichik davrlar, 4-5 – 6-7-davrlar katta davrlar deb ataladi. Kichik davrlar bitta qatordan, katta davrlar ikkita qatordan iborat. 1-davrda 2 ta, 2 – 3-davrlarda 8 tadan, 4 – 5-davrlarda 18 tadan, 6 – 7-davrlarda 32 tadan element joylashgan. 8 ta guruh bo'lib, ularning har biri 2 ta: bosh va yonaki guruhchaga bo'lingan. Har bir guruhchada kimyoviy jihatdan o'xshash elementlar joylashgan.
Vodorod –	elementning xossalari o'ziga xos bo'lganligi (metallar bilan hosil qilgan birikmalarida galogenlar xossalari, metallmaslar bilan hosil qilgan birikmalarida ishqoriy metallar xossalari namoyon qilishi) uchun u qat'iy bir guruhga joylashtirilmaydi.

VIII guruh –	VIII guruh yonaki guruhchasidagi 9 ta elementning jadvalda joylashuvi boshqa yonaki guruh elementlarinikidan farq qiladi. Bu elementlar 2 ta oila: temir (Fe, Co, Ni) va platina (Ru, Rh, Pd, Os, Ir, Pt) oilasiga bo'linadi.
Har qaysi guruhda	I – II guruhlarda s elementlar, qolgan guruhlarda p elementlar joylashgan. Har bir guruhning yonaki guruhchasi d elementlardan yoki f elementlardan tashkil topgan.
f elementlar –	(lantanoidlar va aktinoidlar) jadval pastida alohida joylashgan. Lantanoidlarda gorizontal o'xshashlik kuchli ifodalangan, ular oltinchi davr, III guruh elementlari hisoblanadi. Aktinoidlarda gorizontal o'xshashlik juda ham kam ifodalangan, ular yettinchi davr, III guruh elementlari hisoblanadi.

**Anorganik moddalarning sinflanishi,
Oksidlarning sinflari**

Oksidlar	Misollar
Asosli	Suv bilan reaksiyaga kirishib tegishli asosni hosil qiladigan oksidlar. Masalan: $Li_2O, K_2O, Na_2O, CaO, BaO$
Kislotali	Suv bilan ta'sirlashib kislotalarni hosil qiluvchi oksidlar. Masalan: $NO_2, N_2O_5, CO_2, SO_2, SO_3, P_2O_3, P_2O_5, MnO_2, Mn_2O_7, Cr_2O_7, As_2O_5$
Amfoter	Ham kislota, ham asos xossasiga ega bo'lgan oksidlar. Masalan: $BeO, ZnO, Al_2O_3, SnO, SnO_2, PbO, PbO_2, Fe_2O_3, Cr_2O_3, MnO_2$
Befarq (Indifferent)	CO, N_2O, NO, SiO, SO
Peroksid	Tarkibida peroksid [-O – O-] bog'i va boshqa kimyoviy almashuvchi bog'lar bo'lgan peroksidlar deyiladi. Masalan: $H_2O_2, Na_2O_2, BaO_2, ZnO_2$

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Subperoksid	Aktiv metallar subperoksidlar hosil qiladi: $KO_2, K_2O_4, RbO_2, CsO_2$
Aralash oksidlar	Bunday moddalar qatoriga oksidlarning aralashmasi yoki ularni tuzlar deb qarashga to'g'ri keladi. $Pb_2O_3 (PbO \cdot PbO_2), Pb_3O_4 (2PbO \cdot PbO_2), Fe_3O_4 (FeO \cdot Fe_2O_3), Mn_3O_4 (2MnO \cdot MnO_2)$

Kislotalarning sinflari

Kislota turlari		Misollar
Tarkibida klorod bor-yo'qligiga qarab	klorodsiz	$HF, HCl, HBr, HI, H_2S, H_2Se, HCN, HSCN$
	klorodli	$HNO_3, H_2SO_4, HClO_3, HClO_4, H_2CrO_4, H_2Cr_2O_4, HNO_2, H_2SiO_3, H_2CO_3, HClO, H_3PO_3, H_2SO_3, H_3PO_2, HClO_2, HPO_3$
Tarkibida vodorod atomining soniga qarab	bir negizli	$HF, HCl, HBr, HI, HCN, HSCN, HPO_3, HNO_3, HClO_3, HClO_4, HNO_2, HClO, HClO_2, H_3PO_2$
	ikki negizli	$H_2S, H_2Se, H_2SO_4, H_2CrO_4, H_2Cr_2O_7, H_2SiO_3, H_2CO_3, H_3PO_3, H_2SO_3$
	ko'p negizli	$H_3PO_4, H_4P_2O_7$

Asoslarning sinflari

Asoslar	Misollar
Ishqorlar	Suvda yaxshi erib, kuchli dissotsiyanuvchi gidroksidlar ishqorlar deyiladi. Masalan: $LiOH, NaOH, KOH, RbOH, CsOH, Ca(OH)_2, Ba(OH)_2, Sr(OH)_2$ lar kiradi. Ishqor «o'yuvchi», «yemiruvchi» ma'nosini beradi.

Suvda erimaydigan (asoslar)	Suvda kam eriydigan va juda kam disotsiyalanuvchi gidroksidlar. Masalan: $Mg(OH)_2$, $Fe(OH)_2$, $Mn(OH)_2$, NH_4OH , $Cu(OH)_2$, $Hg(OH)_2$ misol bo'ladi.
Amfoter (asoslar)	Ham asos, ham kislotalik xossasini namoyon etuvchi gidroksidlar. $Cu(OH)_2$, $Be(OH)_2$, $Al(OH)_3$, $Cr(OH)_3$, $Mn(OH)_2$

Tuzlarning sinflari

Tuzlar	Misollar
O'rt (normal)	O'rt tuzlar tarkibi faqat metall atomi (yoki ammoniy kationi) va kislota qoldig'idan iborat bo'ladi. Masalan: $AlCl_3$, FeS , Na_2SO_4 , K_2CO_3 , Na_3PO_4 , K_3PO_4 , $Ca_2(PO_4)_2$, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$
Nordon	Nordon tuzlar tarkibida metall atomi va kislota qoldig'idan tashqari yana metall atomi bilan almashina oladigan vodorod atomi ham bo'ladi. Masalan: $NaHSO_4$, $KHCO_3$, NaH_2PO_4 , K_2HPO_4 , $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2$, $Fe(HPO_4)_2$
Asosli	Asosli tuzlar tarkibida metall atomi va kislota qoldig'idan tashqari OH^- (gidrokso guruhlari) saqlagan tuzlar. Masalan: $AlOHCl_2$, $Al(OH)_2Cl$, $ZnOHNO_3$, $AlOH(NO_3)_2$, $AlOHCO_3$
Kompleks	Kompleks tuzlar tarkibida qat-tiq holda ham, eritmada ham mavjud bo'la oladigan kompleks ion saqlagan moddalar. Masalan: $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$, $K_3[Fe(CN)_6]$, $Na_3[Co(NO_2)_6]$, $K_2[HgI_4]$, $Na_2[Zn(OH)_4]$
Qo'sh	Qo'sh tuzlar tarkibida bir xil kislota qoldig'i va ikki xil metall atomlari saqlagan tuzlar. Masalan: $KAl(SO_4)_2$, $KCr(SO_4)_2$, $K_2NH_4PO_4$, $KCr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, $(NH_4)_2Fe(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$

Aralash	Aralash tuzlar bir xil kislota qoldig'i va ikki xil metall atomi saqlagan tuzlar. Masalan: $\text{Ca}(\text{OCl})\text{Cl}$
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Yadro reaksiyalari

Radioaktivlik –	kimyoviy elementlarning beqaror izotop-lari yadrolaridan turli zarrachalar va nurlar chiqarib boshqa xil yadroga aylanishi ho-disasi. Lotincha so'z bo'lib, («radio» – nur chiqara-man, «aktovus» – faol) faol nur chiqaruv-chi demakdir. 1934-yilda Fredrik Jalilo-Kyuri va Iren Kyu-ri sun'iy radioaktivlikni kashf etdilar.
Radioaktiv elementlar –	barcha izotoplari radioaktiv bo'lgan kimyo-vly elementlar radioaktiv elementlar de-yiladi.
Radioaktiv nurlar –	1899-yil Rezerford radioaktiv nurlarni α , β va γ nurlariga ajratdi. Xuddi o'sha yili A.Bekkerel ham β nurlar elektronlar oqimi-dan iborat ekanligini isbotladi.
α nurlar –	massasi 4 ga, zaryadi +2 ga teng. α^+ yoki He^4 shaklida yoziladi.
β nurlar –	elektronlar oqimidan iborat bo'lib, massasi 0 ga, zaryadi -1 ga teng. e^- yoki β^- shak-lida yoziladi.
γ nurlar –	1900-yilda fransuz olimi P.Uilard tomo-nidan aniqlangan bo'lib, bu nur elektro-magnit to'lqinlardan iborat. Massaga ham, zaryadga ham ega emas.
β^+ zarracha –	massasi elektron massasi bilan bir xil, zaryadi son jihatidan elektron zaryadi-ga teng, ishorasi qarama-qarshi bo'lgan zarracha. U pozitron deb ataladi.
α yemirilish –	α yemirilish oqibatida radioaktiv ele-mentning yadrosi 2 ta proton va 2 ta neytron yo'qotadi. Bunda elementning massasi to'rt birlikka, zaryadi ikki birlikka kamayadi.

	<p>Masalan: $Th_{90}^{232} \rightarrow He_2^4 + Ra_{88}^{228}$</p> $E_z^A \rightarrow He_2^4 + E_{z-2}^{A-4}$
β^- yemirilish –	<p>radioaktiv element β^- yemirilishga uchraganda element atomi yadrosidagi neytron protonga aylanadi va yadrodan elektron ajralib chiqadi. Bunda elementning atom massasi o'zgarmaydi, zaryadi bir birlikka ortadi. Natijada hosil bo'lgan elementning yadrosi davriy sistemada o'zidan bitta o'ngda joylashgan element yadrosiga aylanadi:</p> $E_z^A \rightarrow \beta_-^0 + \mathcal{E}_{z+1}^A$ <p>Masalan: $Np_{93}^{239} \rightarrow \beta_-^0 + Pu_{94}^{239}$</p>
β^+ yemirilish –	<p>radioaktiv element β^+ yemirilishga uchraganda element atomi yadrosidagi proton neytronga aylanadi va yadrodan pozitron ajralib chiqadi. Bunda elementning atom massasi o'zgarmaydi, zaryadi bir birlikka kamayadi. Natijada hosil bo'lgan elementning yadrosi davriy sistemada o'zidan bitta chapda joylashgan element yadrosiga aylanadi:</p> $E_z^A \rightarrow \beta_+^0 + \mathcal{E}_{z-1}^A$ <p>Masalan: $Co_{27}^{55} \rightarrow \beta_+^0 + Fe_{26}^{55}$</p>
k qamrash –	<p>yadroning elektron birlitirib olishi yoki elektronning yadroga qulashi. Radioaktiv element yadrosi yaqinida joylashgan elektron qavatdagi elektronlardan biri yadroga qulashi natijasida elektron yadrodagi proton bilan birikib, neytronga aylanadi:</p> $E_z^A + \beta_-^0 \rightarrow E_{z-1}^A$ <p>Masalan: $K_{19}^{40} + \beta_-^0 \rightarrow Ar_{18}^{40}$</p>
Yadro reaksiyalari –	<p>element izotopi yadrosiga elementar zarrachalar yoki yengil element yadrolarining ta'siri natijasida yangi element izotopi yadrolari va elementar zarrachalar hamda yengil element yadrolari hosil bo'lishi bilan</p>

	boradigan jarayonlar yadro reaksiyalari deyiladi.
Yadro reaksiyalarini tuzish –	yadro reaksiyalari tenglamalarini tuzishda reaksiyaning ikkala tomonidagi zaryadlar va massalar yig'indilari bir-biriga tenglashtiriladi. Bunda elektron zaryadi manfiy, proton va pozitron zar yadi musbat bilan ifodalanadi. Neytron va gamma nur zaryadsizdir. Bundan tashqari, elektron, pozitron va gamma kvantlarning massalari hisobga olinmaydi.
Elementar zarrachalar –	proton – 1_1p ; neytron – 1_0n ; elektron – ${}^{-1}_-e$ yoki β^- ; pozitron – ${}^0_+e$ yoki β^+

Elementlar valentligi va davriy sistema

Valent elektronlar –	Elementlarning kimyoviy bog' hosil qilishda qatnasha oladigan elektronlari valent elektronlar deyiladi. Bosh guruhcha elementlarining tashqi pog'onasidagi elektronlar soni ularning guruh raqamiga teng. Davriy sistemada asosiy guruhcha elementlarining valentliklari quyidagicha:																
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Guruh raqami</th> <th>I</th> <th>II</th> <th>III</th> <th>IV</th> <th>V</th> <th>VI</th> <th>VII</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Valentligi</td> <td>I</td> <td>II</td> <td>III</td> <td>II, IV</td> <td>III IV V</td> <td>II IV VI</td> <td>I III V VII</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Guruh raqami	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Valentligi	I	II	III	II, IV	III IV V	II IV VI	I III V VII
Guruh raqami	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII										
Valentligi	I	II	III	II, IV	III IV V	II IV VI	I III V VII										
N, O, F elementlari –	Davriy sistemada N, O, F elementlari o'z guruhlariga teng valentlikni namoyon qilmaydi. Ular ikkinchi davr elementlari bo'lgani bois, qo'shimcha d pog'onasi mavjud emas.																
Yon guruhcha elementlari –	Yon guruhcha elementlari atomlari uchun guruh tartib raqami bilan tashqi elektronlar soni orasida aniq bog'lanish yo'q, chunki bunday elementlar elektronlari ichki pog'onachalarning (n-1) d va (n-2) f qobiqchalarini to'ldiradi. Shu sababli ba'zi yon guruhcha elementlari atomlari eng ko'pi bilan ikkita elektronga ega deyiladi (bundan ba'zi chetlanish hollarida elektron s orbitaldan d orbitalga o'tadi).																

**Bosh guruhcha elementlarining kislorod
va vodorod bilan hosil qilgan birikmalaridagi
maksimal valentliklari**

Guruh	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Kislorod bilan	I E_2O	II EO	III E_2O_3	IV EO_2	V E_2O_5	VI EO_3	VII E_3O_7
Vodorod bilan	I EH	II EH_2	III EH_3	IV EH_4	III EH_3	II H_2E	I HE

**Elementlarning ba'zi fizik xossalari va
davriy sistema**

Atomlarning davriy xossalari –	davriy xossa deb bir nechta elementdan keyin takrorlanadigan xossalarga aytiladi. Ularga atom radiusi, elektronga moyillik, ionlanish potentsiali, elektromanfiylik, kislotat – asos xossalari; davriy bo'lmagan xossalar atom massa, tartib raqam va boshqa shunga o'xshash faqat ortib boradigan yoki kamayib boradigan xossalar kiradi.
Atom radiusi –	atom markazidan eng chetki elektrongacha bo'lgan masofa.
Davriy jadvalda atom radiusining o'zgarishi –	davriy jadvalda yuqoridan pastga ortib boradi. Sababi har bir davrga o'tganda bitta elektron qavat qo'shiladi. Bu esa guruhlar-da yuqoridan pastga tomon metallik xossasining ortib borishiga olib keladi. Chapdan o'ngga tomon kamayib boradi. Sababi elektron qavat soni o'zgarmasdan faqat elektronlar soni ortib borganligi uchun, ularning zichligi oshadi, natijada yadroga kuchli tortiladi. Bu esa chapdan o'ngga qarab metallmaslik xossasi ortishiga olib keladi.
Ionlanish energiyasi –	neytral atomdan bitta elektronni tortib olish uchun kerak bo'ladigan minimal energiya miqdoridir. Element atomining ionlanish energiyasi qanchalik katta bo'lsa, shu

	element o'zining elektronini shunchalik qiyin beradi, aksincha, ionlanish energiyasi qanchalik kichik bo'lsa, o'sha element shunchalik elektronini oson beradi. Demak, metallarning ionlanish energiyalari metallarnikiga nisbatan katta bo'ladi.
Bosh guruhcha elementlari uchun ionlanish energiyasi –	yuqoridan pastga qarab ionlanish energiyasi kamayib boradi. Sababi shu yo'nalishda atom radius ortib boradi.
Davrlar uchun ionlanish energiyasi –	davrlarda ionlanish energiyasi (I) chapdan o'ngga qarab ortib boradi. Sababi shu yo'nalishda atom radius kamayib boradi.
Elektronga moyillik –	neytral holdagi atomga bitta elektron birikishi natijasida ajralib chiqadigan energiya miqdoridir.
Davrlar uchun elektronga moyillik energiyasi –	chapdan o'ngga o'tgan sayin elektronga moyillik (E) energiyasi ortib boradi.
Bosh guruh elementlari uchun elektronga moyillik energiyasi –	yuqoridan pastga qarab bu energiya kamayib boradi.
Nisbiy elektromanfiylik –	nisbiy elektromanfiylik qiymati tushunchasini fanga 1932-yil L.Poling kiritgan. Ta'rif: «Molekula tarkibidagi atomning o'ziga bog'lovchi elektronni tortish xususiyati uning elektromanfiyligi deyiladi».
Davrlar uchun elektromanfiylik –	chapdan o'ngga o'tgan sayin elektromanfiylik ortib boradi.
Bosh guruhcha elementlari uchun elektromanfiylik qiymati –	yuqoridan pastga qarab bu energiya kamayib boradi.

Ba'zi elementlarning nisbiy elektromanflyligi

H 2,1						
Li 0,97	Be 1,47	B 2,01	C 2,50	N 3,07	O 3,50	F 4,10
Na 1,01	Mg 1,23	Al 1,47	Si 1,74	P 2,1	S 2,6	Cl 2,83
K 0,91	Ca 1,04	Ga 1,82	Ge 2,02	As 2,20	Se 2,48	Br 2,48
Rb 0,89	Sr 0,99	In 1,49	Sn 1,72	Sb 1,82	Te 2,01	I 2,21
Cs 0,86	Ba 0,97	Tl 1,44	Pb 1,55	Bi 1,67	Po 1,76	At 1,96

Valentlik haqida so'z borganda quyidagi umumiy xususiyatlar kuzatiladi:

1 – 3 elektroni bo'lgan element atomlari –	tashqi valent qobig'ida 1 – 3 elektroni bo'lgan atomlar faqat qaytaruvchi bo'lishi mumkin, chunki ularning elektron qabul qilishi (vodorod va bordan tashqari) deyarli mumkin emas.
4 – 7 elektroni bo'lgan element atomlari –	valent qobig'ida 4 – 7 elektroni bo'lgan elementlar atomlarining elektron qobig'i sakizta elektronga to'lguncha elektron qabul qilishi mumkin, ya'ni bu elementlar atomlari kimyoviy jarayonlarda ham oksidlovchi, ham qaytaruvchi bo'lishi mumkin.
Atomlarning oksidlovchilik xossalari –	atom yoki ionlarning radiuslari kamaygan sari elektronlarning yadroga tortilishi kuchayadi va ularning oksidlovchilik xossalari kuchayadi yoki qaytaruvchilik xossalari susayadi.
Atomlarning qaytaruvchilik xossalari –	element atomining radiusi har bir guruhning bosh guruhchalarida yuqoridan pastga tushish tartibida kattalashgani uchun atomlarning qaytaruvchilik xossalari kuchayadi. Davrlarda esa tartib raqami

	ortishi tartibida radius kichiklashishi natijasida elementlar atomlarining qaytaruvchilik xossasi susayadi, oksidlovchilik xossalari kuchayadi.
Yonaki guruhcha elementlari –	atomlarining radiusi kattalashishi va yadro zaryadi sezilarli darajada ortishi natijasida qaytaruvchilik xossasining kamayishi yuz beradi, bu esa metallarning kimyoviy aktivligi kamayishiga sabab bo'ladi.
Kislota-asosli xossa –	element atomlarida ularning oksidlari orqali aks ettiriladi: agar ular oksidlari bevosita yoki bilvosita asos hosil qilib, kislotalar bilan reaksiyada tuzlar hosil qilsa, bu oksidlar asosli xossalarni namoyon etadi. Aks holda, element atomi oksidi kislotali xossaga ega bo'ladi.
Amfoter xossa –	ayni bir element atomlarining birkmalarida valentligiga qarab asosli xossasi kislotali xarakterga ham o'tib ketishi mumkin. Masalan: $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_2$ tipik asos, $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$ amfoter xossa, H_2CrO_4 ($\text{CrO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$) esa faqat kislotali xossaga ega.
Asos va kislota xossaga ega bo'lgan elementlar –	asos hosil qiladigan elementlar davrlarning boshlanishida, kislotali xossalari esa davr oxirida joylashgan elementlar atomlarining (asosan, yuqori oksidlanish darajasiga ega bo'lgan) oksidlarida amalga oshadi. Oraliq elementlar metall xossaga ega bo'lishiga qaramasdan, ularning maksimal oksidlanish darajasidagi birkmalarida kuchli kislotali xossa kuzatiladi. Ularning oraliq oksidlanish darajasidagi oksidlari amfoter xossaga ega bo'ladi.

Atom tarkibi va tuzilishi

<p>Atom tuzilishining Rezerford modeli –</p>	<p>1911-yilda ingliz olimi E.Rezerford tomonidan yaratilgan, unga ko'ra, yadro atrofida harakatlanayotgan elektronga 2 ta kuch ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Birinchi kuch markazdan qochma kuch bo'lib, bunda elektron atom orbitasidan chiqib ketishga intiladi. Ikkinchi kuch yadroning tortish kuchi bo'lib, bunda yadro elektronni o'ziga batamom tortib olishga harakat qiladi. Qachonki bu ikki kuch o'zaro tenglashganda atom barqaror bo'ladi va elektron atomdan chiqib ham ketmaydi, yadroga qulab ham tushmaydi.</p>
<p>Atom tuzilishining planetar modeli –</p>	<p>N.Bor tomonidan yaratilgan. Bu nazariya 2 ta postulatlardan iborat.</p> <p>Borning I postulati – atomda elektron yadrodan ma'lum bir o'zgarmas masofada, ya'ni statsionar orbitada harakat qiladi. Bunda atom energiya yutmaydi va chiqarmaydi (atom nurlanmaydi). Bu fikrga ko'ra, elektron yadro atrofidagi elektron qavatlarida joylashgan bo'lib, har bir qavat o'ziga xos energiyaga ega. Elektron qavat atomdan uzoqlashgan sari uning va undagi elektronning energiyasi ortib boradi.</p> <p>Borning II postulati – atomda elektron bir orbitaldan ikkinchi orbitalga o'tganda energiya yutiladi yoki chiqariladi. Bunda ikki holat ro'y beradi:</p> <p>a) elektron yadroga yaqin orbitaldan yadrodan uzoq orbitalga o'tsa energiya yutadi;</p> <p>b) elektron yadrodan uzoq orbitaldan yadroga yaqin orbitalga o'tsa energiya chiqaradi.</p>

Kvant sonlar¹

Bosh kvant son –	n harfi bilan belgilanib, har bir qavatdagi elektronning energiyasini belgilaydi va uning yadrodan qancha masofada joylashganligini ko'rsatadi. Davriy sistemada bosh kvant son element joylashgan davr raqamiga mos keladi va atomdagi elektron qavatlar sonini bildiradi. Masalan: III davr elementlari uchun n=3 bo'lib, ularning atomlarida 3 ta elektron qavat bor.
Har bir qavatdagi qavatlar soni –	$N_{orb} = n^2$ formula orqali topiladi.
Energetik qavatdagi elektronlarning maksimal soni –	$N_e = 2n^2$ formula orqali topiladi.
Orbital kvant son –	yadro atrofida harakatlanayotgan elektron bulutining shaklini ifodalaydi va l (el) harfi bilan belgilanadi. Pog'onachadagi elektronlarning energiyasini ham ifodalaydi.
Orbital kvant sonning qiymati –	bosh kvant son qiymati bilan bog'liq bo'lib, 0 dan n-1 gacha qiymatlarni qabul qiladi. n=1 bo'lganda l=0 n=2 bo'lganda l=0, 1 n=3 bo'lganda l=0, 1, 2 n=4 bo'lganda l=0, 1, 2, 3 umumiy holda s=0, p=1, d=2, f=3
l=0 bo'lganda –	elektron bulut shakli sharsimon bo'lib, s orbitalga mos keladi.
l=1 bo'lganda –	elektron bulut shakli gantelsimon bo'lib, p orbitalga mos keladi.

¹ Atom elektron qavatlaridagi elektronlarning holatini to'liq tavsiflash uchun kvant sonlar tushunchasi kiritilgan.

$l=2$ bo'lganda –	elektron bulut shakli yaproqsimon bo'lib, d orbitalga mos keladi.																																																		
$l=3$ bo'lganda –	elektron bulut shakli yanada murakkab bo'lib, f orbitalga mos keladi.																																																		
Har bir elektron orbitaldagi elektronlar soni –	$N = 2(2l+1)$ formula orqali topiladi.																																																		
s orbitalda –	$l=0$ bo'lib, eng ko'pi bilan $N=2(2\cdot 0+1)=2$ ta elektron sig'adi.																																																		
p orbitalda –	$l=1$ bo'lib, eng ko'pi bilan $N=2(2\cdot 1+1) = 6$ ta elektron sig'adi.																																																		
d orbitalda –	$l=2$ bo'lib, eng ko'pi bilan $N=2(2\cdot 2+1) = 10$ ta elektron sig'adi.																																																		
f orbitalda –	$l=3$ bo'lib, eng ko'pi bilan $N=2(2\cdot 3+1) = 14$ ta elektron sig'adi.																																																		
Magnit kvant son –	a) m, harfi bilan belgilanib, elektron bulutlarning magnit maydoni ta'sirida biror aniq yo'nalishiga nisbatan egallagan; b) -l dan +l gacha qiymatlarini qabul qiladi, holatini ko'rsatadi; c) har bir elektron qavat va qavatcha uchun to'g'ri keluvchi energetik yacheykalar sonini bildiradi.																																																		
Bosh, orbital va magnit kvant sonlarining taqsimlanishi –	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">N</th> <th rowspan="2">0 (s)</th> <th rowspan="2">1 (p)</th> <th rowspan="2">2 (d)</th> <th rowspan="2">3 (f)</th> <th>elektron</th> <th>qavatdagi</th> </tr> <tr> <th>n^2 orbital soni</th> <th>$2n^2$ elektron soni</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>□</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>□</td> <td>□□□</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>□</td> <td>□□□</td> <td>□□□□□</td> <td></td> <td>9</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>□</td> <td>□□□</td> <td>□□□□□</td> <td>□□□□□□□</td> <td>16</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>m_l</td> <td>0</td> <td>-1,0,1</td> <td>-2,-1,0,1,2</td> <td>-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							N	0 (s)	1 (p)	2 (d)	3 (f)	elektron	qavatdagi	n^2 orbital soni	$2n^2$ elektron soni	1	□				1	2	2	□	□□□			4	8	3	□	□□□	□□□□□		9	18	4	□	□□□	□□□□□	□□□□□□□	16	32	m_l	0	-1,0,1	-2,-1,0,1,2	-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3		
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Har bir qavat- chadagi yacheykalar soni –	$2l+1$ formula orqali topiladi.
s orbital uchun –	$l=0$, yacheyka soni $2 \cdot 0 + 1 = 1$ ta bo'ladi.
p orbital uchun –	$l=1$, yacheyka soni $2 \cdot 1 + 1 = 3$ ta bo'ladi.
d orbital uchun –	$l=2$, yacheyka soni $2 \cdot 2 + 1 = 5$ ta bo'ladi.
f orbital uchun –	$l=3$, yacheyka soni $2 \cdot 3 + 1 = 7$ ta bo'ladi.
Spin kvant soni –	elektronning o'z o'qi atrofida harakatlani- nishini ko'rsatadi va m_s harfi bilan belgila- nadi. Agar elektron o'z o'qi atrofida soat strelkasi bo'yicha aylansa (\uparrow holat) – $\frac{1}{2}$ qiymatni, soat strelkasiga teskari yo'nalish- da harakatlansa (\downarrow holat) – $-\frac{1}{2}$ qiymatni qa- bul qiladi.
Klechkovskiy- ning 1-qoida- si –	elektron pog'onachalarning elektronlar bilan to'lib borish ketma-ketligi ularning bosh va or- bital kvant sonlar yig'indisi ($n + l$) qiymati ortib borishi tartibida bo'ladi.
Klechkovskiy- ning 2-qoida- si –	agar bir nechta pog'onacha uchun n va l qiymatlari yig'indisi bir xil bo'lsa, bunda av- val bosh kvant soni kichik bo'lgan pog'onacha to'ladi. Ya'ni: 1s, 2s, 2p, 3s, 3p, 4s, 3d, 4p, 5s, 4d, 5p, 6s, 4f, 5d, 6p, 7s, 5f, 6d, ... tartibida bo'ladi.
Pauli prinsipi –	atomda to'rtta kvant son bir xil bo'lgan ikki- ta elektron bo'lishi mumkin emas.
Gund qoidasi –	atomda elektron spinlar yig'indisi maksimal qiymatga ega bo'lgan holatda atom ener- getik afzallikka ega bo'ladi.

Kimyoviy bog'lanishlarning ba'zi xususiyatlari

Kimyoviy bog'lanishlarning muhim xususiyatlariga –	bog' uzunligi, bog'lanish energiyasi, bog'larning to'yinuvchanligi va yo'naluvchanligi kiradi.								
Bog' uzunligi –	kimyoviy bog' hosil qilgan ikki element yadrosi orasidagi masofa. Bog' uzunligi nanometr (nm)larda o'lchanadi. Ko'pchilik hollarda bog' uzunlashgan sari uning uzilishi osonlashadi. Bog' uzunligi molekula hosil qiluvchi atomning radiusi bilan bog'liq.								
Galoidvodorodlarda bog' uzunligi –	molekulalar: <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">H-F</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">H-Cl</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">H-Br</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">H-I</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">nm 0,092</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">< 0,128</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">< 0,142</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">< 0,162</td> </tr> </table> Bu qatorda bog' uzunligi elementlar tartib raqami ortib borishi tartibida ortib boradi.	H-F	H-Cl	H-Br	H-I	nm 0,092	< 0,128	< 0,142	< 0,162
H-F	H-Cl	H-Br	H-I						
nm 0,092	< 0,128	< 0,142	< 0,162						
Agar shu qatorda vodorod elementi o'rniga boshqa element atomini qo'ysak ham bu qonuniyat saqlanib qoladi –	molekulalar: <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">C-F</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">C-Cl</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">C-Br</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">C-I</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">nm 0,138</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">< 0,177</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">< 0,194</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">< 0,214</td> </tr> </table>	C-F	C-Cl	C-Br	C-I	nm 0,138	< 0,177	< 0,194	< 0,214
C-F	C-Cl	C-Br	C-I						
nm 0,138	< 0,177	< 0,194	< 0,214						
Alkanlarda –	C-C bog'i 0,154 – 0,158 nm								
Arenlarda –	C=C bog'i 0,139 – 0,142 nm								
Alkenlarda –	C=C bog'i 0,134 nm								
Alkinlarda –	C≡C bog'i 0,120 nm tartibida bog' uzunligi kamayib boradi.								
Bir davrda joylashgan element atomlaridan hosil bo'lgan ikki atomli molekullarda –	$N \equiv N$ $O = O$ $F = F$ 0,109 < 0,120 < 0,141 tartibida bog'lanish uzunligi ortib boradi.								

Bir davr elementlarini hosil qilgan bog'lovchi elektronlar soni bir xil bo'lganda –	Li-H Be-H B-H C-H N-H 0,159 > 0,129 > 0,121 > 0,112 > 0,103 O-H F-H > 0,096 > 0,091 tartibida kamayib boradi.
Bog'lanish energiyasi –	kimyoviy bog'ni uzish uchun talab etiladigan eng kam energiya miqdordir. Bog'lanish energiyasi qanchalik katta bo'lsa, molekula shuncha barqaror bo'ladi. U kJ/mol yoki kkal/mol da o'lchanadi.
Bir davrda joylashgan element atomlaridan hosil bo'lgan ikki atomli molekullarda –	$N \equiv N$ $O = O$ $F = F$ 945,3 > 493,6 > 155 tartibida bog'lanish energiyasi kamayib boradi.
Bir davr elementlarini hosil qilgan bog'lovchi elektronlar soni bir xil bo'lganda –	Li-H Be-H B-H C-H N-H O-H F-H tartibida bog'lanish energiyasi ortib boradi.
Guruhlarda bog'lanish energiyasi xalogenlarning vodorodli birikmalari misolida –	H-O-H H-S-H H-Se-H H-Te-H kJ/mol 460,5 > 229,4 > 174,8 > 140,5 tartibida kamayib boradi.
Bog'larning to'yinuvchanligi –	atomlarning cheklangan miqdordagi bog'lar hosil qilish xususiyatidir. Elementlar atomlarining valent pog'onasidagi hamma elektronlari bog' hosil qilishda (toq elektronlar hisobiga kovalent yoki qutbli kovalent, taqsimlanmagan elektron juftlari donorlik, elektronlar bilan ishg'ol etilmagan orbitallar

	esa akseptorlik xususiyatlarni amalga oshirganda) qatnashgandan so'ng element o'zining to'yinuvchanlik xususiyatini namoyon qilgan bo'ladi.
Bog'larning yo'naluvchanligi –	hosil bo'layotgan kimyoviy bog'lar fazoda (x, y, z o'qlariga nisbatan) o'z yo'nalishiga ega bo'ladi. Bu bog'lanishlarning fazoda joylashuviga ko'ra σ – «sigma» va π – «pi» bog'lanishlar bor.
σ bog'lanish –	ikkala birikivchi atomlarning yadrolarini tutashtiruvchi to'g'ri chiziqning ustida orbitallar bir-birini qoplasa, σ bog'lanish hosil bo'ladi.
π bog'lanish –	ikkala birikivchi atomlarning yadrolarini tutashtiruvchi to'g'ri chiziqdan tashqarida orbitallar bir-birini qoplasa, π bog'lanish hosil bo'ladi. Fazoda σ bog'lanishga nisbatan perpendikulyar yo'nalgan bo'ladi. π bog'lar, asosan, qo'shbog' yoki uchbog'lar hosil bo'lganda yuzaga keladi. Barcha birlamchi bog'lar, qo'shbog'lar, uchbog'larning bittasi σ bog', qolganlari π bog'lar bo'lib, ular σ bog'larga nisbatan kuchsizdir.

Kimyoviy bog'lanish turlari

Kovalent bog'lanish –	atomlar orasida ikkala yadro uchun umumiy bo'lgan bog'lovchi elektron juftlar hosil bo'lishi hisobiga vujudga kelgan bog'lanish. Kovalent bog'lanishga to'yinuvchanlik va yo'naluvchanlik xossalari xos.
Qutbsiz kovalent bog'lanish –	nisbiy elektromanfiyligi bir xil yoki ular orasidagi farq juda kam bo'lgan element atomlar orasida hosil bo'ladigan bog'lanish. Bunda NEMlar orasidagi farq shartli ravishda 0 – 0,4 gacha deb qabul qilingan. Asosan, metallmaslar

	orasida hosil bo'ladi. Masalan: H_2 , Cl_2 , N_2 , O_2 , F_2 , I_2 , Br_2 .
Qutbsiz kovalent bog'lanishga xos xususiyatlar –	qutbli erituvchilar (suv)da yomon eriydi, qutbsiz erituvchilarda yaxshi eriydi, suyuqlanish va qaynash haroratlari past bo'ladi.
Qutbli kovalent bog'lanish –	nisbiy elektromanfiyliklari bir-biridan farq qiladigan turli element atomlar o'rtasida hosil bo'ladigan kovalent bog'lanish qutbli kovalent bog'lanish deyiladi. Bunda NEMlar orasidagi farq shartli ravishda 0,4 – 1,7 gacha yoki 2 gacha deb qabul qilingan. Masalan: SO_2 , NH_3 , $CHCl_3$, CH_2Cl_2 , CH_3Cl , ...
Ba'zi moddalarda kimyoviy bog' qutbli bo'lib, lekin molekulaning o'zi qutbsiz bo'lishi mumkin.	CH_4 , $BeCl_2$, BaH_2 , CO_2 , CCl_4 , BH_3 , BCl_3 , SO_3 , C_2H_2 .
Ba'zi moddalarda kimyoviy bog' ham qutbli, molekulaning o'zi ham qutbli bo'lishi mumkin.	NH_3 , H_2O , NF_3 , SO_2 , $HX(Cl, F, Br, J)$
Qutbli kovalent bog'lanishga xos xususiyatlar –	qutbli kovalent bog'lanishli moddalarda qarama-qarshi zaryadli qutblari orasida tortishuv kuchlari paydo bo'ladi, shu sababli bunday moddalarning suyuqlanish va qaynash haroratlari qutbsiz kovalent bog'lanishli moddalarnikidan yuqori bo'ladi, qutbli erituvchilar (suv)da yaxshi eriydi.
Ion bog'lanish –	ionlar orasida hosil bo'ladigan elektrostatik ta'sirlashuv natijasida yuzaga keladigan bog'lanish ion bog'lanish deyiladi. Ion bog'lanishli moddalar metall

	va metallmas element atomlaridan iborat bo'ladi. Ularning NEM qiymatlari orasidagi farq sharhli ravishda 1,7 yoki 2 dan katta bo'ladi deb qabul qilingan.
Ion bog'lanishli moddalarga xos xususiyatlar –	asosan, qattiq (kristall) holda bo'ladi. Suyuqlanish temperaturasi yuqori bo'ladi. Qutbli erituvchilar (suv)da yaxshi eriydi. Ularning eritmaları yoki suyuqlanmaları elektr tokini yaxshi o'tkazadi. Ion bog'lanishli moddalar to'yinuvchanlik, yo'naluvchanlik xossalari ega emas.
Metall bog'lanish –	miqdorlari bir-biriga teng bo'lgan harakatchan elektronlar bilan musbat zaryadlangan metall ionlari orasidagi tortishuv kuchlari hisobiga paydo bo'lgan bog'lanish metall bog'lanish deyiladi.
Metall bog'lanishga xos xususiyatlar –	metallar yuqori mustahkamlikka va suyuqlanish temperaturasi ega. Ular issiqlik va elektr tokini yaxshi o'tkazadi. Metall bog'lanishli moddalar to'yinuvchanlik va yo'naluvchanlik xossasiga ega emas.
Donor-akseptor bog'lanish –	bir element atomining taqsimlanmagan elektron jufti bilan boshqa element atomining vakant (bo'sh) elektron orbitali hisobiga hosil bo'lgan bog'lanish donor-akseptor (koordinatsion) bog'lanish deyiladi. Masalan: NH_4Cl , H_3O^+ , kompleks birkmalar. Donor-akseptor bog'lanishda taqsimlanmagan elektron juftlari bo'lgan element atomi donor, bo'sh (vakant) orbitali bo'lgan element atomi akseptor vazifasini bajaradi.
Vodorod bog'lanish –	vodorod atomiga nisbatan NEM (Nisbiy elektr manfiylik) qiymati kattaroq bo'lgan elementlar (F, O, N, Cl, S, Br)ning vodorod bilan bog'lanishidan hosil bo'ladi.
Vodorod bog'lanish moddaga quyidagi	a) ko'p molekullari polimer strukturalari hosil bo'ladi; b) ikkita molekula o'zaro assotsiyalanadi (organik kislota dimerlari, suv molekullari);

xususiyatlarni beradi:	c) vodorod atomi ikkita elektromanfiyligi katta bo'lgan atomlar qurshoviga joylashadi va bunday strukturalar anion holda mavjud bo'la oladi (KHF_2 ning anioni $-\text{HF}_2^-$).
Vodorod bog'lanish suvga quyidagi xususiyatlarni beradi:	a) suvning qaynash harorati VI A guruhchadagi boshqa gidridlarga nisbatan yuqori qiymatga ega bo'ladi; b) vodorod bog' bo'lishi natijasida muz kristall panjarasining molekulari orasida bo'shliq tufayli muzning zichligi suyuq suvnikiga nisbatan kichikroq bo'ladi; c) tashqaridan berilgan issiqlik ta'sirida suv molekularidan hosil bo'lgan strukturani parchalash uchun ko'p miqdorda issiqlik kerak. Bu esa suvda issiqlik sig'imining barcha moddalaridan katta bo'lishiga sabab bo'ladi.
Vodorod bog' 4 xil bo'lishi mumkin:	a) ko'p molekularni birashtiruvchi (suvda) turi; b) faqat dimerlar hosil qiladigan (karbon kislotalarga xos) turi; c) vodorod molekulari ikkita molekula anionlarini bog'lashi (ikkita F^- anionidan HF_2^- – fluoroniy ioni hosil bo'lishi); d) ichki molekulyar vodorod bog'lash (orto-xlorfenol, salitsil kislota, orto-nitrofenol, DNK, RNK molekularining qo'sh spirallari hosil bo'lishiga sababchi hollar).

Gibridlanish

Gibridlanish –	L.Poling: Turli atom orbitalari bir-biri bilan qo'shilib ulardan «o'rtacha» yoki «oraliq» orbitalar yuzaga keladi», – degan fikrni aytdi. Oraliq orbital gibrid orbital deb ataladi («gibrid» so'zi «qo'shilib chatishish» degan ma'noni anglatadi). Shakli va energiyasi har
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	<p>xil atom orbitallardan shakli va energiyasi bir xil orbitallar hosil bo'lishi gibridlanish deb ataladi.</p> <p>Orbitallarning gibridlanishiga sabab sistema energiyasining kamayishi-dir. Gibridlanishda qatnashayotgan atom orbitalar soni hosil bo'lgan gibrid orbitalar soniga teng. Masalan, 1 ta s orbital va 3 ta p orbitaldan 4 ta sp^3 gibrid orbital hosil bo'ladi. 1 s orbital va 2 ta p orbitaldan 3 ta sp^2 gibrid orbital hosil bo'ladi. 1 s orbital va 1 ta p orbitaldan 2 ta sp gibrid orbital hosil bo'ladi.</p>
sp^3 gibridlanish –	bu gibrid orbitalar fazoda $109^\circ, 28'$ burchak ostida joylashadi va, asosan, tetraedrik tuzilishga ega molekularlar hosil bo'ladi.
Tetraedrik shaklga ega bo'lgan sp^3 gibridlangan birikmalar –	alkanlar, sikloparafinlar, CCl_4 , P_4O_{10} , P_2S_5 , PO_4^{-3} , ClO_4^- , NH_4^+ , SiH_4 , $SiCl_4$, CH_3J , SO_4^{-2} , H_3O^+ , $[Cu(NH_3)_4]SO_4$.
Trigonal shaklga ega bo'lgan sp^3 gibridlangan birikmalar –	NH_3 , ClO^- , ClO_3^- , PCl_3 , PF_3 , H_2S , PH_3 , SiO_2 , Cl_2 , HCl , HF , olmos
sp^2 gibridlanish –	1 s va 2 ta p orbitallarning gibridlanishi natijasida hosil bo'ladi.
sp^2 gibridlanish –	bu gibrid orbitalar fazoda 120° burchak ostida joylashadi va teng tomonli tekis uchburchak ko'rinishiga ega bo'ladi.
Teng tomonli uchburchak shaklga ega bo'lgan sp^2 gibridlangan birikmalar –	alkenlar, aromatik uglevodorodlar, alkadiyenlar (tarkibida qo'shbo'g' bo'lgan barcha uglevodorodlar), BCl_3 , BF_3 , $AlCl_3$, $AlBr_3$, CO_3^{-2} , COF_2 , SO_3^{-2} , SO_3 .
Burchak shaklga ega bo'lgan sp^2 gibridlangan birikmalar –	NO_2 , SO_2 , grafit.

sp gibridlanish –	bitta s va bitta p orbitallarning gibridlanishi natijasida hosil bo'ladi.
sp gibridlanish –	bu gibrid orbitallar fazoda 180° burchak ostida joylashadi va chiziqli ko'rinishga ega bo'ladi.
Chiziqli shaklga ega bo'lgan sp gibridlanishli birikmalar –	alkinlar, CO ₂ , BeCl ₂ , BeF ₂ , CuC ₂ , Ag ₂ C ₂ , [Ag(NH ₃) ₂]Cl, HCN, BeBr ₂ .
sp ³ d gibridlanish –	1 ta s, 3 ta p va 1 ta d orbitallarning gibridlanishi natijasida hosil bo'ladi.
sp ³ d gibridlanish –	bu gibrid orbitallar molekularining fazodagi shakli asosi kvadrat prizma yoki uch yoqlama antiprizma ko'rinishda bo'ladi.
sp ³ d gibridlanishli birikmalar –	PCl ₅ , PF ₅ , Fe(CO) ₅ , SF ₄ , XeF ₂ , SOF ₄ , XeO ₂ F ₂
sp ³ d ² gibridlanish –	1 ta s, 3 ta p va 2 ta d orbitallarning gibridlanishi natijasida hosil bo'ladi.
sp ³ d ² – gibridlanish –	bu gibrid orbitallarni molekularining fazodagi shakli oktaedrik ko'rinishda bo'ladi.
sp ³ d ² gibridlanishli birikmalar –	[Fe(CN) ₆] ³⁻ , [Fe(CN) ₆] ⁴⁻ , [Cu(H ₂ O) ₆] ²⁺ , [CoF ₆] ³⁻ , [PF ₆] ⁻ , [Co(NH ₃) ₆] ³⁺ , [AlF ₆] ³⁻ , [Fe(H ₂ O) ₆] ²⁺ , XeF ₄ , ClF ₄ , SF ₆ .
σ bog'lar –	gibridlangan orbitallardan hosil bo'ladi.
π bog'lar –	gibridlanishda ishtirok etmagan orbitallardan hosil bo'ladi.

Kristall panjara turlari

Molekulyar kristall panjara –	kristall panjara tugunlarida molekulalar joylashadi.
Molekulyar kristall panjara –	kimyoviy bog'lanish turl qutbli yoki qutbsiz kovalent.

Molekulyar kristall panjarali moddalar xossalari –	past haroratda suyuqlanadi, suvda kam yoki yomon eriydi, organik erituvchilarda yaxshi eriydi, elektr tokini o'tkazmaydi. Ba'zi birlarida sublimatsiyalanish xossasi bor.
Molekulyar kristall panjarali moddalar –	NH_3 , N_2 , H_2O , O_2 , F_2 , Cl_2 , CO_2 , nodir gazlar, oq fosfor, S, organik moddalar, qutbsiz va qutbli kovalent bog'lanishli moddalar.
Ionli kristall panjara –	kristall panjara tugunlarida <i>ionlar</i> joylashadi. Kimyoviy bog'lanish turi ionli.
Ionli kristall panjarali moddalar xossalari –	ularning kristallari qattiq, faqat yuqori haroratda suyuqlanadi, qutbli erituvchilarda yaxshi eriydi, eritmalarda ham, suyuqlanmalarda ham elektr tokini o'tkazadi.
Ionli kristall panjarali moddalar –	tuzlar, metall oksidlar, asoslar.
Atom kristall panjara –	kristall panjara tugunlarida <i>atomlar</i> joylashadi.
Atom kristall panjara –	kimyoviy bog'lanish turi kuchli kovalent xususiyatga ega.
Atom kristall panjarali moddalar xossalari –	ularning kristallari juda qattiq (olmos, SiC), yuqori haroratda suyuqlanadi, nurni kuchli sindiradi (olmosda), elektr tokini o'tkazadi (grafitda).
Atom kristall panjarali moddalar –	olmos, grafit, karbin, qizil fosfor, qora fosfor, SiO_2 , Ge, Si, B, B_4C_3 , SiC.
Metall kristall panjara –	kristall panjara tugunlarida <i>metall atomlari</i> joylashadi. Kimyoviy bog'lanish turi metall bog'lanishli xususiyatga ega.
Metall kristall panjarali moddalar xossalari –	elektr tokini va issiqlikni yaxshi o'tkazadi, bolg'alanuvchan, cho'ziluvchan.
Metall kristall panjarali moddalar –	barcha metallar.

**Element atomlari gidridlari va
gidroksidlarining xossalari**

Metall gidridlari –	ionli bog'ga ega.
Metallmaslar gidridlari –	kovalent bog'lanishga ega.
Metall gidroksidlari –	asos xossaga ega.
Metallmaslar gidroksidlari –	kislota xossaga ega.
II davrda elementlarning gidridlarida E – H bog'lining qutblilik darajasi –	Li dan B gacha kamayadi va C dan F gacha ortib boradi.
Guruhlarda elementlar gidridlarining qutblilik darajasi –	kamayib boradi (VI – VII guruhda), ortib boradi (I – II guruhda). P gacha kamayadi, keyin ortadi (guruhda).
VI – VII guruh elementlarining gidridlari –	kislota xossaga ega.
Elementlarning vodorodli birikmalari barqarorligi –	guruhlarda yuqoridan pastga qarab kamayadi.
Elementlar gidroksidlari asoslik xossasi guruhlarida –	yuqoridan pastga qarab ortib boradi.
Elementlar gidroksidlari kislotalik xossasi guruhlarida –	yuqoridan pastga qarab kamayadi.
Elementlar gidroksidlari asoslik xossasi davrlarda –	chapdan o'ngga qarab kamayib boradi.
Elementlar gidroksidlari kislotalik xossasi davrlarda –	chapdan o'ngga qarab ortib boradi.

Eritmalar

Eritma –	ikki yoki undan ortiq komponentlardan tashkil topgan gomogen sistema.
Eritmalar –	uch xil: gaz, suyuq va qattiq bo'ladi.
Osmotik bosim –	yarimo'tkazgich parda orqali erituvchi molekullarning eritmaga o'tish xossasiga osmos hodisasi deyiladi va buning natijasida hosil bo'lgan bosimga osmotik bosim deyiladi.
Osmotik bosim formulasi –	$P_{osmos} = \frac{1000mRT}{MV}$ <p>P_{osmos} – eritmaning osmotik bosimi; m – erigan modda massasi; R – universal gaz doimlysi; T – harorat; V – eritma hajmi; M – erigan modda molekulyar massasi.</p>
Massa ulush –	<p>100 g eritmada erigan moddaning gramm hisobidagi miqdoriga aytiladi.</p> $\omega_x = \frac{m_x}{m_{eritma}} ; \quad \omega_x = \frac{m_x}{V \cdot \rho}$ <p>m_x – erigan modda massasi; ω_x – erigan modda massa ulushi; m_{eritma} – eritma massasi; ρ – eritma zichligi; V – eritma hajmi.</p>
Foiz konsentrat-siya –	$C\% = \frac{a}{a+b} \cdot 100\%$ <p>$C\%$ – foiz konsentratsiya; a – erigan modda massasi; b – erituvchi massasi; $a+b$ – eritmaning massasi</p>
Hajmly ulushni topish –	$\varphi_x = \frac{V_x}{V_{sistema}} \cdot 100\%$ <p>φ_x – x moddaning hajmiy ulushi; V_x – x moddaning hajmi; $V_{sistema}$ – sistema hajmi.</p>
Eritma zichligini topish –	$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$ <p>ρ – eritma zichligi; m – eritma massasi; V – eritma hajmi.</p>

Eritma massasini topish –	$m = \rho \cdot V$ <p>ρ – eritma zichligi; m – eritma massasi; V – eritma hajmi.</p>
Eritma hajmini topish –	$V = \frac{m}{\rho}$ <p>ρ – eritma zichligi; m – eritma massasi; V – eritma hajmi.</p>
Molyar konsentratsiya –	1 litr eritmada erigan moddaning mollar soniga aytiladi.
Molyar konsentratsiya –	$C_M = \frac{n}{V} = \frac{a \cdot 1000}{V \cdot M}$ <p>C_m – molyar konsentratsiya; a – erigan modda massasi; n – erigan moddaning miqdori; V – eritma hajmi (ml); M – erigan moddaning molekulyar massasi.</p>
Molyal konsentratsiya –	<p>1000 gramm erituvchida erigan moddaning mollar soniga aytiladi.</p> $C_m = \frac{n}{1000}$ <p>C_m – molyal konsentratsiya; n – erigan modda miqdori.</p>
Normal (ekvivalent) konsentratsiya –	<p>1 litr eritmada erigan moddaning grammekvivalentlar miqdori.</p> $C_n = \frac{n_e}{V} = \frac{a \cdot 1000}{V \cdot E}$ <p>C_n – normal konsentratsiya; a – erigan modda massasi; n_e – erigan moddaning ekvivalent miqdori; V – eritma hajmi (ml); E – erigan moddaning ekvivalenti.</p>
Eritmaning titri	$C_{titr} = \frac{a}{V} = \frac{C_n \cdot E}{1000} = \frac{C_M \cdot M}{1000}$ <p>C_{titr} – eritmaning titri; C_m – molyar konsentratsiya; C_n – normal konsentratsiya; a – erigan modda massasi; n – erigan moddaning miqdori; V – eritma hajmi (ml); E – erigan</p>

	moddaning ekvivalenti; M – erigan moddaning molekulyar massasi.
Suyultirish qonuni –	reaksiyada ishtirok etayotgan moddalarning normal konsentratsiyalari bir xil bo'lib, ular hajmlari teng miqdorda bo'lsa, moddalar qoldiqsiz reaksiyaga kirishadi: $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{C_2}{C_1}$ V_1 – birinchi eritmaning hajmi; V_2 – ikkinchi eritmaning hajmi; C_1 – birinchi eritmaning konsentratsiyasi; C_2 – ikkinchi eritmaning konsentratsiyasi.
Eritmaning muzlash harorati –	eritma muzlash haroratining pasayishi eritmada erigan modda miqdoriga to'g'ri proporsional. $\Delta t_{\text{muz}} = K \cdot C$; $\Delta t_{\text{muz}} = t_{\text{muz}} - t^0_{\text{muz}}$ t_{muz} – eritmaning muzlash harorati; t^0_{muz} – toza erituvchining muzlash harorati; Δt_{muz} – muzlash haroratining pasayishi; K – erituvchining krioskopik konstantasi (suv uchun $K=1,86$, benzol uchun $K=5,12$); C – molyar konsentratsiya.
Eritmaning muzlash haroratini topish –	1000 g erituvchida 1 mol modda eriganda uning muzlash harorati necha gradusga pasayishini ko'rsatadi. $\Delta t_{\text{muzlash}} = \frac{a \cdot 1000 \cdot K}{M \cdot b}$ $\Delta t_{\text{muzlash}}$ – eritma muzlash harorati; a – erigan modda massasi; b – erituvchi massasi; M – erigan moddaning molekulyar massasi; K – erituvchining krioskopik konstantasi.
Eritmaning qaynash harorati –	eritma qaynash haroratining ko'tarilishi eritmada erigan modda miqdoriga to'g'ri proporsional. $\Delta t_{\text{qay}} = E \cdot C$; $\Delta t_{\text{qay}} = t_{\text{qay}} - t^0_{\text{qay}}$ t_{qay} – eritmaning qaynash harorati; t^0_{qay} – toza erituvchining qaynash harorati; Δt_{qay} – qaynash haroratining ortishi; E – erituvchining ebullioskopik konstantasi (suv uchun $E=0,52$, benzol uchun $E=2,57$); C – molyar konsentratsiya.

Eritmaning qaynash haroratini topish –	<p>1000 g erituvchida 1 mol modda eriganda uning qaynash harorati necha gradusga ko'tarilishini ko'rsatadi.</p> $\Delta t_{qaynash} = \frac{a \cdot 1000 \cdot E}{M \cdot b}$ <p>$\Delta t_{qaynash}$ – eritma qaynash harorati; a – erigan modda massasi; b – erituvchi massasi; M – erigan moddaning molekulyar massasi; E – erituvchining ebullioskopik konstantasi.</p>
Folz konsentratsiyadan molyar konsentratsiyaga o'tish –	$C_M = \frac{C_{\%} \cdot \rho \cdot 10}{M}$ <p>C_m – molyar konsentratsiya; $C_{\%}$ – foiz konsentratsiya; ρ – eritma zichligi; M – erigan moddaning molekulyar massasi.</p>
Molyar konsentratsiyadan foiz konsentratsiyaga o'tish –	$C_{\%} = \frac{C_M \cdot M}{\rho \cdot 10}$ <p>C_m – molyar konsentratsiya; $C_{\%}$ – foiz konsentratsiya; ρ – eritma zichligi; M – erigan moddaning molekulyar massasi.</p>
Normal konsentratsiyadan foiz konsentratsiyaga o'tish –	$C_{\%} = \frac{C_n \cdot E}{\rho \cdot 10}$ <p>C_n – normal konsentratsiya; $C_{\%}$ – foiz konsentratsiya; ρ – eritma zichligi; E – erigan moddaning ekvivalenti.</p>
Folz konsentratsiyadan normal konsentratsiyaga o'tish –	$C_n = \frac{C_{\%} \cdot \rho \cdot 10}{E}$ <p>C_n – normal konsentratsiya; $C_{\%}$ – foiz konsentratsiya; ρ – eritma zichligi; E – erigan moddaning ekvivalenti.</p>

Folz konsentratsiyali eritmalar ni aralashtirish –	<p>agar birinchi va ikkinchi eritmaning foiz konsentratsiyasi va massasi ma'lum bo'lsa, ularni aralashtirishdan olingan eritmaning foiz konsentratsiyasi quyidagi formula bilan topiladi:</p> $C_m = \frac{m_1 \cdot C_1 + m_2 \cdot C_2}{m_1 + m_2}$ <p>m_1 – birinchi eritma massasi; m_2 – ikkinchi eritma massasi; C_1 – birinchi eritma foiz konsentratsiya; C_2 – ikkinchi eritma foiz konsentratsiya.</p>
Molyar konsentratsiyali	<p>agar birinchi va ikkinchi eritmaning molyar konsentratsiyasi va hajmi ma'lum bo'lsa, ularni aralashtirishdan olingan eritmaning molyar</p>
eritmalar ni aralashtirish –	<p>konsentratsiyasi quyidagi formula bilan topiladi:</p> $C_M = \frac{V_1 \cdot C_1 + V_2 \cdot C_2}{V_1 + V_2}$ <p>V_1 – birinchi eritma hajmi; V_2 – ikkinchi eritma hajmi; C_1 – birinchi eritma molyar konsentratsiya; C_2 – ikkinchi eritma molyar konsentratsiya.</p>
Eruvchanlik –	<p>ayni haroratda 100 gramm erituvchida erigan moddaning gramm hisobidagi miqdori.</p>
Eruvchanlik koeffitsiyentini toplash –	$S = \frac{m_x}{m_{\text{erituvchi}}} \cdot 100\%$ <p>S – eruvchanlik koeffitsiyenti; m_x – x moddaning massasi.</p>
Aralashtirish usuli –	<div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>C_1 – birinchi eritmaning massa ulushi; C_2 – ikkinchi eritmaning massa ulushi; $C\%$ – tayyorlanishi kerak bo'lgan eritma massa ulushi; $m_1 = C_1 - C\%$ – birinchi eritma massasi; $m_2 = C_2 - C\%$ – ikkinchi eritma massasi; $m_{\text{siatama}} = m_1 + m_2$ – eritma massasi; m – tayyorlanishi kerak bo'lgan eritma</p>

	massasi; $x - m$ massali $C_1\%$ li eritma tayyorlash uchun kerak bo'lgan C_1 konsentratsiyali eritma massasi; $y - m$ massali $C_2\%$ li eritma tayyorlash uchun kerak bo'lgan C_2 konsentratsiyali eritma massasi.
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Dispers sistemalar

Dispers sistemalar –	bir modda ichida ikkinchi modda zarrachalarining tarqalishi (disperslanish)dan hosil bo'lgan mikroheterogen sistemalar dispers sistemalar deyiladi.
Dispers sistemalar –	har qanday dispers sistema dispersion muhit va unda tarqalgan dispers fazadan tashkil topadi.
Dispers sistemalar –	zarrachalar o'lchamiga qarab dispers sistemalar chin eritmalar, kolloid eritmalar va dag'al dispers sistemalar ga bo'linadi.
Chin eritmalar –	zarrachalar o'lchami (dispers faza) molekula yoki ion holdagi zarrachalardan iborat bo'ladi, ya'ni zarrachalar o'lchami 1 nm dan kichik bo'ladi. Masalan: shakar eritmasi, osh lizi eritmasi va hokazo.
Kolloid eritmalar –	dispers faza zarrachalari diametri 1 – 100 nm oralig'ida bo'ladi.
Dag'al dispers sistemalar –	zarrachalar o'lchami 100 nm dan katta bo'ladi. Masalan: loyqa, sut qaymog'i, qatiq.
Emulsiya –	Ikki ta bir-birida erimaydigan suyuq moddalarning o'zaro maydalangan dispers holatidagi aralashmasi. Masalan: mayda yog' tomchilarining suvda bir tekis tarqalgan holati, sut.
Suspenziya –	suyuq modda tarkibida zarrachalar o'lchami 100 nm dan katta bo'lgan qattiq modda zarrachalarining tarqalgan holati. Masalan: loyqa suv.

Eritmaning ayrim fizik-kimyoviy kattaliklari hamda bu kattaliklarning o'zaro bir-birlga bog'liqligi

	Eritma konsentratsiyalari			Eritmaning titri T (g/ml da)	Qoidalar
	(Foiz(ω % da	Molyar C_m (mol/l yoki M)	Normal C_n (mol/l yoki N		
Foiz (ω % da)	$\omega = \frac{m_1}{m_2} \cdot 100\%$ $\omega = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot 100\%$	$\omega = \frac{C_m \cdot M}{\rho \cdot 10}$	$\omega = \frac{C_n \cdot M \cdot E}{\rho \cdot 10}$	$\omega = \frac{T \cdot V}{m_1} \cdot 100\%$ $\omega = \frac{T}{\rho} \cdot 100\%$	g eritmada 100 erigan moddaning massasi
Molyar C_m (mol/l) (yoki M)	$C_m = \frac{\omega \cdot \rho \cdot 10}{M}$	$C_m = \frac{\omega}{V}$ $C_n = \frac{\omega \cdot 1000}{M \cdot V}$	$C_n = C_m \cdot E$	$C_m = \frac{T}{M}$ $C_n = \frac{T \cdot 1000}{M}$	l eritmada erigan 1 moddaning miqdori
Normal C_n ((mol/l yoki N	$C_n = \frac{\omega \cdot \rho \cdot 10}{M \cdot E}$	$C_n = \frac{C_m}{E}$	$C_n = \frac{\omega}{V \cdot E}$ $C_n = \frac{\omega \cdot 1000}{M \cdot E}$	$C_n = \frac{T}{M \cdot E}$ $C_n = \frac{T \cdot 1000}{M \cdot E}$	l eritmada erigan 1 moddaning gramm ekvivalent miqdori
Eritmaning titri T (g/ml da)	$T = \frac{\omega \cdot m_1}{V} \cdot 100\%$ $T = \frac{\omega \cdot \rho}{100}$	$T = C_m \cdot M$ $T = \frac{C_m \cdot M}{1000}$	$T = C_n \cdot M \cdot E$ $T = \frac{C_n \cdot M \cdot E}{1000}$	$T = \frac{m_1}{V}$	ml eritmada 1 erigan moddaning massasi

Ikki komponentli dispers sistemalar

Dispers muhitning agregat holati	Dispers fazaning agregat holati	Misollar
Gaz	Gaz	Havo, gazlar aralashmasi
Gaz	Suyuq	Havodagi namlik, havoga purkalgan suyuqliklar (aerozollar)
Gaz	Qattiq	Chang
Suyuq	Gaz	Gaz moddalarning suvdagi eritmaları (chin eritma)
Suyuq	Suyuq	Sulfat kislotaning suvdagi eritmasi (chin eritma), sut (emulsiya)
Suyuq	Qattiq	Osh tuzi, shakar, qutbli molekula-li moddalarning suvdagi chin eritmaları, loyqa suv (dag'al dispers sistema)
Qattiq	Gaz	Aktivlangan ko'mir ustida gaz moddalarning adsorbsiyalanishi, penoplastlar, peobeton, pemza shlak, non, patir
Qattiq	Suyuq	Nam tuproq, mevalarda erigan suyuqlik, tabiiy marvarid
Qattiq	Qattiq	Qotishmalar, sement, beton, rangli shisha, ko'pchilik nodir toshlar

Elektrolitik dissotsiyalanish nazariyasi

Elektrolitlar –	eritmalar yoki suyuqlanmalarda ionlarga ajraladigan va shu sababli elektr tokini o'tkazadigan moddalarga elektrolitlar deyiladi.
Noelektrolitlar –	eritmalar yoki suyuqlanmalarda ionlarga ajralmaydigan va shu sababli elektr tokini o'tkazmaydigan moddalarga noelektrolitlar deyiladi.
Elektrolitlarga misollar –	kislotalar, asoslar, deyarli barcha tuzlar

Noelektrolitlarga misollar –	qutbsiz kovalent bog'lanishli birikmalar, gazlar, organik moddalar
Kuchli elektrolitlar –	Kuchli asoslar – LiOH, NaOH, KOH, RbOH, CsOH, FrOH, Ca(OH) ₂ , Sr(OH) ₂ , Ba(OH) ₂ Kuchli kislotalar – HCl, HBr, HI, HNO ₃ , H ₂ SO ₄ , HMnO ₄ , HClO ₃ , HClO ₄ Tuzlar – suvda eriydigan barcha tuzlar kuchli elektrolitlar hisoblanadi.
Kuchsiz elektrolitlar –	Kuchsiz asoslar – NH ₄ OH, Mg(OH) ₂ , Be(OH) ₂ va suvda yomon eriydigan asoslar (amfoter gidroksidlar). Kuchsiz kislotalar – H ₂ CO ₃ , H ₂ S, H ₂ SO ₃ , H ₂ SiO ₃ , HNO ₂ , CH ₃ COOH, HCN, HCOOH va boshqa organik moddalar.
Ion almashinish reaksiyalari –	5 xil bo'ladi: 1. Neytrallanish reaksiyalari kislota va asoslar o'rtasida sodir bo'ladi: $\text{NaOH} + \text{HCl} = \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 2. Cho'kma hosil bo'ladigan reaksiyalar (oxirigacha boradi): $\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{NaCl} = \text{AgCl}\downarrow + \text{NaNO}_3$ 3. Gaz ajralishi bilan boradigan reaksiyalar (oxirigacha boradi): $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{CO}_2\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 4. Koordinatsion birkmalar hosil bo'ladigan reaksiyalar: $\text{AgCl}\downarrow + \text{HCl} = \text{H}[\text{AgCl}_2]$ 5. Qaytar reaksiyalar.
Dissotsilyanish darajasi –	dissotsilangan molekular sonining erigan modda molekularining umumiy soniga nisbati elektrolitning dissotsilyanish darajasi deb ataladi. $\alpha = \frac{n}{N} \cdot 100\%$ α – dissotsilyanish darajasi; n – dissotsilangan molekular soni; N – umumiy molekular soni.
Kislotalar –	dissotsilyanganda kation sifatida vodorod ioni va anion sifatida kislota qoldig'i hosil qiladigan moddalar kislotalar deb ataladi.

Asoslar –	dissotsilanganda anion sifatida gidroksid ioni va kation sifatida metall (ammoniy) ioni hosil qiladigan moddalar asoslar deb ataladi.
Tuzlar –	dissotsilanganda kation sifatida metall (ammoniy) ioni va anion sifatida kislota qoldig'i hosil qiladigan moddalar tuzlar deb ataladi.

Tuzlar gidrollzi

Tuzlar gidrollzi –	Tuz ionlari bilan suv ionlari orasida bo'ladigan va, odatda, kuchsiz elektrolit (kuchsiz kislota, kuchsiz asos va asosli yoki kislotali tuz) hosil bo'lishiga olib keladigan o'zaro ta'sirlashuv gidrollz deb ataladi.
Kuchli asos bilan kuchli kislotadan hosil bo'lgan tuzlar –	gidrollzga uchramaydi. Muhit neytral bo'ladi.
Anion bo'yicha gidrollzlanish –	kuchli asos bilan kuchsiz kislotadan hosil bo'lgan tuzlar gidrollzga uchraydi. Muhit ishqoriy bo'ladi.
Kation bo'yicha gidrollzlanish –	kuchsiz asos bilan kuchli kislotadan hosil bo'lgan tuzlar gidrollzga uchraydi. Muhit kislotali bo'ladi.
Ham kation, ham anion bo'yicha gidrollzlanish –	kuchsiz asos bilan kuchsiz kislotadan hosil bo'lgan tuzlar gidrollzga ham, kation ham anioni hisobiga oxirigacha to'liq gidrollzga uchraydi. Muhit agar asos kuchliroq bo'lsa kuchsiz ishqoriy , kislota kuchliroq bo'lsa kuchsiz kislotali , asos va kislota kuchi teng bo'lsa neytral bo'ladi.
Tuzlar gidrollziga turli omillar ta'siri –	Quyidagi hollarda gidrollzlanish ortadi: harorat ko'tarilishi, eritma suyultirilishi, kuchsiz asos va kuchli kislotadan tashkil topgan tuzlarda ishqoriy muhitni, kuchli asos va kuchsiz kislotadan tashkil topgan tuzlarda kislotali muhitni ta'minlash. Quyidagi hollarda gidrollzlanish sekinlashadi: harorat pasayishi, eritmadan tuz

	konsentratsiyasi oshirilishi, kuchsiz asos va kuchli kislotadan tashkil topgan tuzlarda kislotali muhitni, kuchli asos va kuchsiz kislotadan tashkil topgan tuzlarda ishqoriy muhitni ta'minlash.
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Ayrim tuzlar suvdagi eritmasining indikatorlarga ta'siri

Tuzlarning eritmaları	Tuzlar eritmalarining indikator rangiga ta'siri		
	Lakmus (sariq rangli)	Fenolftalein (pushti rangli)	Metiloranj (qizil rangli)
Kuchli asos va kuchli kislota	rangl o'zgarmaydi	rangl o'zgarmaydi	rangl o'zgarmaydi
Kuchsiz asos va kuchli kislota	qizaradi	rangl o'zgarmaydi	pushti
Kuchli asos va kuchsiz kislota	ko'karadi	to'q qizil	sariq

Oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalari

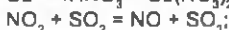
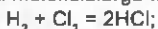
Oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalari – oksidlanish darajasi o'zgarishi bilan boradigan reaksiyalar.

Oksidlovchi – elektron qabul qiladi va qaytariladi. Bu jarayon **qaytarilish** deyiladi.

Qaytaruvchi – elektron beradi va oksidlanadi. Bu jarayon **oksidlanish** deyiladi.

Oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarining turlari:

1. Molekulalararo va atomlararo: bunday oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarida oksidlovchi va qaytaruvchi har xil atom yoki molekulalarga tegishli bo'ladi. Masalan:



2. Ichki molekulyar: bunday oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarida oksidlovchi va qaytaruvchi vazifasini bitta molekula ichiga kiruvchi har xil element atomlari bajaradi.



3. Disproporsiyalanish: bunday oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarida oksidlovchi va qaytaruvchi vazifasini bitta element atomlari bajaradi, shuning uchun ba'zan uni o'zi oksidlanish va o'zi qaytarilish reaksiyalari ham deb atashadi. Masalan:



4. Sinproporsiyalanish: sinproporsiyalanish reaksiyasi disproporsiyalanish reaksiyasining teskarisi hisoblanadi, ya'ni bitta element atomi ikki xil oksidlanish darajasidan bir xil (oraliq) oksidlanish darajasiga o'tadi.



Eng muhim oksidlovchilar: metallmaslar, metallmaslarning eng yuqori musbat oksidlanish darajasidagi birikmalari – H_2SO_4 , HClO_4 , HClO_3 , HNO_3 , KMnO_4 , SO_3 , NO_2 , $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$, K_2CrO_4 , K_2FeO_4 , elektroliz jarayonidagi anod.

Eng muhim qaytaruvchilar: metallar, Fe^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Cr^{2+} , Sn^{2+} , I^- , Br^- , Cl^- , S^{2-} , NH_3 , CH_4 , H_2 , HNO_2 , H_2SO_3 , elektroliz jarayonidagi katod.

Ba'zi oksidlovchilarning reaksiya muhitiga bog'liq ravishda qaytarilish mahsulotlari

Oksidlovchi	Muhit	Qaytarilgan mahsulotlar
KMnO_4 (Mn^{7+})	Kislotali	Mn^{2+} M: $10\text{KI} + 2\text{KMnO}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 2\text{MnSO}_4 + 5\text{I}_2 + 6\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$
	Neytral	MnO_2 (Mn^{4+}) M: $6\text{NaBr} + 2\text{KMnO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{MnO}_2 + 3\text{Br}_2 + 2\text{KOH} + 6\text{NaOH}$

	Asosli	MnO_4^{-2} (Mn^{+6}) M: $2KMnO_4 + KNO_2 + 2KOH = 2K_2MnO_4 + KNO_3 + H_2O$
+1 -1 H_2O_2	Kislotali	H_2O_2 – oksidlovchi M: $H_2O_2 + 2FeSO_4 + H_2SO_4 = Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + 2H_2O$
	Neyt., asos.	H_2O_2 – qaytaruvchi M: $2NaCrO_2 + 3H_2O_2 + 2NaOH = 2Na_2CrO_4 + 4H_2O$
$K_2Cr_2O_7$ (Cr^{+6})	Kislotali	Cr^{+3} M: $K_2Cr_2O_7 + 3K_2SO_3 + 4H_2SO_4 = Cr_2(SO_4)_3 + 4K_2SO_4 + 4H_2O$

Elektroliz

Elektroliz deb –	elektrolit eritmasi yoki suyuqlanmasi orqali elektr toki o'tishi natijasida sodir bo'ladigan oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalariga aytiladi.
Katodda sodir bo'ladigan jarayonlar –	1) metall Beketov qatorida H dan keyinda tursa, katodda metall ionlari qaytariladi va metall ajralib chiqadi; 2) metall Beketov qatorida Al dan keyin, H dan oldinda tursa, katodda metall ionlari va vodorod ionlari qaytariladi va metall va H_2 bir vaqtda ajralib chiqadi; 3) metall Beketov qatorida Li va Al oralig'ida tursa, katodda metall ionlari o'rniga vodorod ionlari qaytariladi va H_2 ajralib chiqadi.
Anodda sodir bo'ladigan jarayonlar –	1) agar eritmada kislorodsiz kislotalarning anionlari (I^- , Br^- , Cl^- , S^{2-}) mavjud bo'lsa, anodda shu anionlar oksidlanadi va ajralib chiqadi. F^- ionlari bundan mustasno; 2) agar eritma tarkibida kislorodli kislota anionlari mavjud bo'lsa, anodda kislota qoldig'i o'rniga gidroksid ionlari oksidlanadi va O_2 ajralib chiqadi.

Faradeyning 1-qonuni –	elektrolit eritmasi yoki suyuqlanmasi orqali doimiy tok o'tkazilganda elektrodalarda ajralib chiqayotgan modda massasi shu elektrolit eritmasi orqali o'tayotgan tok miqdoriga to'g'ri proporsional.
	$m = K \cdot Q$ $Q = I \cdot t$ <p>m – ajralib chiqayotgan modda massasi; Q – tok miqdori. I – tok kuchi (Amper); t – elektroliz uchun ketgan vaqt (sekund).</p>
Elektrokimyoviy ekvivalent	$K = \frac{E}{96500}$ <p>K – elektrokimyoviy ekvivalent, uning ma'nosi eritmadan 1 Kl miqdorda tok o'tganda ajralib chiqadigan modda massasidir. E – kimyoviy ekvivalent; 96500 – Faradey soni (sekundda), u soatda 26,8 ga, minutda esa 1608,3 ga teng.</p>
Faradeyning 2-qonuni –	ketma-kel ulangan elektrolit eritmaları orqali 96500 Kl tok o'tganda elektrodalarda ajralib chiqayotgan modda massasi shu moddaning kimyoviy ekvivalentiga teng bo'ladi.
Faradeyning 2-qonuni bo'yicha elektrodalarda ajralib chiqayotgan modda massasini topish –	$m = \frac{I \cdot t \cdot E}{96500}$ <p>m – ajralib chiqayotgan modda massasi (g); E – kimyoviy ekvivalent; I – tok kuchi (Amper); t – elektroliz uchun ketgan vaqt (sekund).</p>
Elektroliz tok bo'yicha unumini topish –	<p>a) $\eta = \frac{m \cdot 96500}{I \cdot t \cdot E}$ η – reaksiya unumi; m – ajralib chiqayotgan modda massasi; E – kimyoviy ekvivalent; I – tok kuchi (Amper); t – elektroliz uchun ketgan vaqt (sekund).</p> <p>b) $\eta = \frac{m_{\text{ajralib}}}{m_{\text{nazariy}}} \cdot 100\%$</p>

	η – reaksiya unumi; $m_{tajriba}$ – tajribada ajralib chiqqan modda massasi; $m_{nazariy}$ – shu moddaning ajralib chiqishi uchun kerak bo'lgan modda massasi.
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Vodorod ko'rsatkich va dissotsilanish konstantasi

Kuchsiz elektrolitlarning dissotsilanish konstantasini topish –	$K_{diss} = \frac{\alpha^2}{1 - \alpha} \cdot C$ K_{diss} – dissotsilanish konstantasi; α – dissotsilanish darajasi; C – molyar konsentratsiya.
Kuchsiz elektrolitlarning dissotsilanish darajasini topish –	$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{K_{diss}}{C}}$
Eritma pH ni topish –	$pH = -\lg[H^+]$
Eritma pOH ni topish –	$pOH = -\lg[OH^-]$
Kuchsiz elektrolitlarning eritmalarida $[H^+]$ ni topish –	$[H^+] = \sqrt{K_{diss} \cdot C}$

Kimyoviy reaksiya tezligi

Reaksiya tezligi –	reaksiya tezligi deb vaqt birligi ichida reaksiyaga kirishuvchi (yoki hosil bo'luvchi) moddalar konsentratsiyasining o'zgarishiga aytiladi. $v = \frac{C_2 - C_1}{t_2 - t_1} = \pm \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta t}$ v – kimyoviy reaksiyaning o'rtacha tezligi; C_2 va C_1 – moddalarning oxirgi va boshlang'ich konsentratsiyalari; t_2 va t_1 oxirgi va boshlang'ich vaqtlar.
Reaksiya tezligiga konsentratsiyaning ta'siri	doimiy haroratda kimyoviy reaksiyaning tezligi moddalar konsentratsiyasi ko'paytmasiga to'g'ri proporsional. Tenglamasi $aA + bB = cC + dD$ reaksiya uchun $V = k[A]^a[B]^b$ k – reaksiyaning tezlik konstantasi bo'lib,

(massalar ta'siri qonuni) –	reaksiyaga kirishuvchi moddalarning tabiatiga, temperaturaga, katalizatorlarning bor-yo'qligiga bog'liq, lekin konsentratsiyasiga bog'liq emas. [A] va [B] lar – A va B moddalarning konsentratsiyalari.
Agar reaksiyada qattiq modda qatnashsa –	uning konsentratsiyasi deyarli o'zgarmaydi va shu sababli uning qiymati tezlik ifodasiga kirmaydi. Masalan: $C_{1(s)} + O_{2(g)} = CO_{2(g)}$ reaksiya uchun tezlik ifodasi $V = k[O_2]$ bo'ladi.
Reaksiya tezligiga haroratning ta'siri: Vant-Goff qonuni –	harorat har $10^\circ C$ ga oshirilganda kimyoviy reaksiya tezligi 2 – 4 marta oshadi: $v_{t_2} = v_{t_1} \cdot \gamma^{\frac{t_2 - t_1}{10}}$ v_{t_1} va v_{t_2} – t_1 va t_2 haroratdagi reaksiya tezligi γ – reaksiya tezligining harorat koeffitsiyenti, u reaksiyaga kirishuvchi moddalarning harorati $10^\circ C$ ko'tarilganda reaksiyaning tezligi necha marta ortishini ko'rsatadi.
Harorat o'zgaranda reaksiya tezligi necha marta oshganini topish formulasi –	$\frac{v_{t_2}}{v_{t_1}} = \gamma^{\frac{t_2 - t_1}{10}}$ v_{t_1} va v_{t_2} – t_1 va t_2 haroratdagi reaksiya tezligi.
Bosimning ta'siri –	agar reaksiyada gaz moddalar ishtirok etayotgan bo'lsa, reaksiyaning tezligi gazning porsial bosimiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Masalan: $Fe_3O_4 + 4CO = 3Fe + 4CO_2$ reaksiya uchun $V = k [P_{O_2}]^4$ Qattiq moddalarga bosim ta'sir qilmaydi.
Aktivlanish energiyasi –	Noaktiv zarrachalarni aktiv holatga keltirish uchun sarf bo'ladigan energiya aktivlanish energiyasi deyiladi. Aktivlanish energiyasi qancha kichik bo'lsa, reaksiya tezligi shuncha katta bo'ladi.
Katalizator –	reaksiya tezligini o'zgartiradigan, lekin o'zi mahsulotlar tarkibiga kirmaydigan moddalar katalizator deyiladi.

	Katalizator ishlatishdan maqsad aktivlanish energiyasini kamaytirishdir.
Katalitik reaksiyalar –	katalizatorlar ishtirokida boradigan reaksiyalar.
Kataliz –	kimyoviy reaksiya tezligining katalizator ishtirokida o'zgarishidir. Kataliz ikki turga bo'linadi: geterogen kataliz va gomogen kataliz.
Ingibitor –	reaksiya tezligini sekinlashtiradi yoki to'xtatib qo'yadi.
Promotorlar –	katalizatorlarga qo'shilganda ularning aktivligini oshiradigan moddalar.

Kimyoviy muvozanat

Qaytar reaksiyalar –	<p>reaksiyaga kirishuvchi moddalarning bir qismi reaksiya mahsulotlariga aylanib, ayni vaqtda, reaksiya mahsulotlari qaytadan dastlabki moddalarga aylanib turadigan kimyoviy jarayonlar qaytar reaksiyalar deyiladi:</p> $aA + bB \rightleftharpoons cC + dD$ <p>To'g'ri reaksiya tezligi: $V_1 = k[A]^a[B]^b$ Teskari reaksiya tezligi: $V_2 = k[C]^c[D]^d$ To'g'ri va teskari reaksiya tezligi teng bo'lganda kimyoviy muvozanat qaror topadi, ya'ni: $V_1 = V_2$</p> $K_m = \frac{[C]^c \cdot [D]^d}{[A]^a \cdot [B]^b}$ <p>Bu yerda: K_m – muvozanat konstantasi; [A], [B], [C] va [D] – A, B, C, D moddalarning konsentratsiyalari.</p>
Le Shatlye prinsipi –	muvozanatda turgan sistemaga biron tashqi ta'sir (bosim, harorat, konsentratsiya) o'tkazilsa, muvozanat shu ta'sirni kamaytiradigan tomonga siljiydi.
Muvozanatda turgan sistemaga konsentratsiyaning ta'siri –	chap tomondagi moddalar konsentratsiyasi oshirilsa, kimyoviy muvozanat o'ngga siljiydi. O'ng tomondagi moddalar konsentratsiyasi oshirilsa, kimyoviy muvozanat chapga siljiydi.

<p>Muvozanatda turgan sistemaga bosimning ta'siri –</p>	<p>o'ng tomondagi gaz moddalar konsentratsiyasi yig'indisi chap tomondagi gaz moddalar konsentratsiyasi yig'indisidan katta bo'lganda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – bosim oshirilganda kimyoviy muvozanat chapga siljiydi; – hajm kamayganda chapga siljiydi. <p>Chap tomondagi gaz moddalar konsentratsiyasi yig'indisi o'ng tomondagi gaz moddalar konsentratsiyasi yig'indisidan katta bo'lganda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – bosim oshirilganda kimyoviy muvozanat o'ngga siljiydi; – hajm kamayganda o'ngga siljiydi. <p>Chap tomondagi gaz moddalar konsentratsiyasi yig'indisi o'ng tomondagi gaz moddalar konsentratsiyasi yig'indisiga teng bo'lganda kimyoviy muvozanat siljmaydi (bosim ta'sir qilmaydi).</p>
<p>Muvozanatda turgan sistemaga haroratning ta'siri –</p>	<p>agar to'g'ri reaksiya issiqlik ajralishi (+Q) bilan borayotgan bo'lsa, haroratning oshirilishi kimyoviy muvozanatni chapga siljitadi, haroratning pasaytirilishi kimyoviy muvozanatni o'ngga siljitadi. Agar to'g'ri reaksiya issiqlik yutilishi (-Q) bilan borayotgan bo'lsa, haroratning oshirilishi kimyoviy muvozanatni o'ngga siljitadi, haroratning pasaytirilishi kimyoviy muvozanatni chapga siljitadi.</p>
<p>Katalizatorning ta'siri –</p>	<p>katalizator kimyoviy muvozanatga ta'sir etmaydi, balki muvozanat qaror topishini tezlashtiradi.</p>

VODOROD

Belgisi – H. 1766-yil Genri Kavendish kislotalardan metallni siqib chiqarish natijasida «yonuvchi havo» yig'ib, uning tarkibini tekshiradi. Faqatgina 1787-yilda A.Lavuazye «havo» suv tarkibiga kirishini aniqlab beradi. Biroq kimyogar olimlarning fikricha, XVI asr boshlarida kashf etilgan va u «gidrogenium», ya'ni «suv hosil qiluvchi», «vodorod» deb nomlanadi. Vodorod keng tarqalgan element bo'lib, Yer kurrasida suvni ham hisobga olgan holda 1% ni tashkil qiladi. Vodorod yunoncha «hydrogenium» – «suv tug'diruvchi» so'zidan olingan, davriy sistemaning I guruh kimyoviy elementi, tartib raqami 1, atom massasi 1,0079. Ba'zi xossalari jihatidan VII guruh elementlariga ham o'xshaydi. Yengil, rangsiz, hidsiz va mazasiz gaz; havodan 14,5 marta yengil; erkin vodorod atmosferaning yuqori qismlaridagina uchraydi. Ikkita turg'un izotopi – yengil H yoki protiy va og'ir H yoki deyteriy D dan iborat. Vodorodning radioaktiv izotopi – o'rta og'ir H yoki tritiy sun'iy olingan. Erkin vodorod ikki atomli molekulalar (H_2)dan iborat.

Vodorodning zichligi $0,0000899 \text{ g/sm}^3$, $t_{\text{buyuq}} = -259,2^\circ\text{C}$; $t_{\text{qayn}} = -252,3^\circ\text{C}$ da 1 hajm suvda 0,0215 hajm vodorod eriydi.

Vodorod bog'lanish. Suvning bir molekulasidagi vodorod ikkinchi molekulasidagi kislorod bilan ham ma'lum darajada bog'lanishi mumkin, buning natijasida suvning ikki molekulasi bir-biri bilan bog'lanadi (suv assotsiatsiyasi); bu vodorodli bog'lanish deb ataladi. Buning yordami bilan 2, 3, 4... molekulalar o'zaro bog'lanishi mumkin. Bunday bog'lanish asosiy bog'lanishga qaraganda, albatta, kuchsiz bo'ladi.

Ishlatilishi. Vodorod gidrogenizatsiya jarayonida, ya'ni suyuq yog'larni qattiq holga keltirishda keng qo'llaniladi. Vodoroddan keng ko'lamda foydalaniladigan soha kimyo sanoatidir. Metil spirti va ammiak sanoatida keng qo'llanib kelinmoqda. Bundan tashqari, hozirgi vaqtda vodorod issiqlik energiyasi manbai hisoblanadi. Vodorod yondirilganda atmosferani zaharli toksinlar bilan zararlamaydi. Sintetik ammiak olishda, aerostatlarni to'ldirishda, avtogen payvandlashda va shu kabilarda ishlatiladi. Vodorod kosmosdagi eng ko'p tarqalgan element, u plazma holida quyosh va yulduzlar massasining deyarli yarmini tashkil qiladi. Vodorod suv (eng ko'p tarqalgan), toshko'mir, neft, tabiiy gaz, hayvonlar

va o'simliklar organizmi tarkibiga kiradi. Vodorod tabiiy gazlar, shuningdek, suvdan elektrolizlab olinadi. Vodorod fan-texnikaning juda ko'p sohalarida qo'llaniladi.

Izotoplari: Protiy – H_1^1 , Deyteriy – D_1^2 , Tritiy – T_1^3 .

Olinishi:

- 1) $Zn + 2HCl = ZnCl_2 + H_2$
- 2) $Zn + H_2SO_4 = ZnSO_4 + H_2$
- 3) $Fe + H_2SO_4 = FeSO_4 + H_2$
- 4) $2Al + 2NaOH + 6H_2O = 2Na[Al(OH)_4] + 3H_2$
- 5) $2NaCl + 2H_2O \xrightarrow{\text{elektroliz}} H_2 + Cl_2 + 2NaOH$

Sanoatda olinishi:

- 1) $C + H_2O \xrightarrow{1000^\circ C} CO + H_2$
- 2) $CO + H_2O \rightleftharpoons CO_2 + H_2$
- 3) $3Fe + 4H_2O \xrightleftharpoons{650-800^\circ C} Fe_3O_4 + 4H_2$

Kimyoviy xossalari:

1. $H_2 \leftrightarrow 2H^0$ ($2000 - 3500^\circ C$).
2. $H_2 + F_2 = 2HF$
 $H_2 + Cl_2 = 2HCl$
3. $2H_2 + O_2 = 2H_2O$ ($550^\circ C$)
4. $H_2 + S = H_2S$ ($150 - 200^\circ C$),
 $3H_2 + N_2 = 2NH_3$ ($500^\circ C$, p, kat. Fe)
5. $2H_2 + C(\text{koks}) = CH_4$ ($600^\circ C$, p, kat. Pt)
 $H_2 + 2C(\text{koks}) = C_2H_2$ ($1500 - 2000^\circ C$).
6. $H_2 + 2Na = 2NaH$ ($300^\circ C$).
 $H_2 + Ca = CaH_2$ ($500 - 700^\circ C$).
7. $4H_2 + Fe_3O_4 = 3Fe + 4H_2O$ ($570^\circ C$).
($Fe_3O_4 = FeO \cdot Fe_2O_3$).
8. $H_2 + Ag_2SO_4 = 2Ag + H_2SO_4$ ($200^\circ C$).
 $4H_2 + 2Na_2SO_4 = Na_2S + 4H_2O$ ($550 - 600^\circ C$,
kat. Fe_2O_3).
9. $3H_2 + 2BCl_3 = 2B + 6HCl$ ($800 - 1200^\circ C$).
10. $4H_2 + CO_2 = CH_4 + 2H_2O$ ($200^\circ C$, kat. Cu_2O).
11. $H_2 + CaC_2 = Ca + C_2H_2$ ($2200^\circ C$).
12. $H_2 + 2C(\text{koks}) + N_2 = 2HCN$ ($1800^\circ C$).
13. $H_2 + BaH_2 = Ba(H_2)_2$ ($0^\circ C$, p).
14. $2H^0 + KNO_3 = KNO_2 + H_2O$



H_2O – suv

1. $2\text{H}_2\text{O} \leftrightarrow 2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2$ (1000°C dan yuqori)
2. $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{HClO}_4 = \text{ClO}_4^- + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+$,
 $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{HCN} \leftrightarrow \text{CN}^- + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+$.
3. $4\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{NaOH} = [\text{Na}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]^+ + \text{OH}^-$,
 $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{NH}_3 \leftrightarrow \text{NH}_4^+ + \text{OH}^-$.
4. $6\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Al}_2\text{S}_3 = 2\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{S}\uparrow$,
 $2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{SiCl}_4 = \text{SiO}_2\downarrow + 4\text{HCl}$,
 $6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{qaynoq}) + \text{Mg}_3\text{N}_2 = 3\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2\downarrow + 2\text{NH}_3\uparrow$,
 $2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CaC}_2 = \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{C}_2\text{H}_2\uparrow$.
5. $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O} = 2\text{NaOH}$, $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CaO} = \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$,
 $3\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{La}_2\text{O}_3 = 2\text{La}(\text{OH})_3$.
6. $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Cl}_2\text{O}_7 = 2\text{HClO}_4$, $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{SO}_3 = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$,
 $6\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} = 4\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$.
7. $2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CaH}_2 = \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{H}_2\uparrow$.
8. $2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{M} = 2\text{MOH} + \text{H}_2\uparrow$ (M = Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs),
 $2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{M} = \text{M}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{H}_2\uparrow$ (M = Ca, Sr, Ba, Ra).
9. $4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{bug'}) + 3\text{Fe} = \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 + 4\text{H}_2$ (570°C).
10. $6\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons}) + 2\text{Al} = 2\text{Na}[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4] + 3\text{H}_2\uparrow$.
11. $2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{CrSO}_4 = \text{H}_2\uparrow + 2\text{CrOHSO}_4$.
12. $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{C}(\text{koks}) \leftrightarrow \text{CO} + \text{H}_2$ (800 – 1000°C),
 $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO} \leftrightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2$ (230°C, kat. Fe_2O_3).
13. $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{F}_2 = 2\text{HF} + \text{O}^0$
 $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}^0 = \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$, $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_3 = \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{O}_2$
(UB – nurlar).
14. $2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{qaynoq}) + 2\text{XeF}_2 = \text{O}_2\uparrow + 2\text{Xe}\uparrow + 4\text{HF}$.
15. $2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{Co}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 = 4\text{CoSO}_4 + \text{O}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$,
 $2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{KMnO}_4 = 4\text{MnO}_4\downarrow + 3\text{O}_2\uparrow + 4\text{KOH}$.
16. $2\text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{elektroliz}} 2\text{H}_2\uparrow(\text{katod}) + \text{O}_2\uparrow(\text{anod})$.

Suvning qattqligi va uni yumshatish yo'llari

Ma'lumki, sayyoramiz yuzasining 2/3 qismi suv bilan qoplangan. Inson hayotini suvsiz tasavvur qilish mumkin emas. Kundalik turmush, ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarining ajralmas qismi bo'lgan suv ma'lum darajada tozalashdan

o'tkazilishi lozim. Tabiiy suvlar tarkibida magniy va kalsiy xloridlar, sulfallar, gidrokarbonatlar va boshqa qo'shimchalar mavjud bo'ladi.

Qattiq suv – tarkibida Ca^{+2} va Mg^{+2} ionlari ko'p bo'lgan suv.

Yumshoq suv – tarkibida Ca^{+2} va Mg^{+2} ionlari bo'lmagan yoki juda kam bo'lgan suv.

Qattiq suv ko'p texnik maqsadlar uchun yaroqsiz hisoblanadi. Qattiq suvdan foydalanilganda isitish tizimi bug' qozonlari devorlari magniy, kalsiy karbonatlar va boshqa tuzlardan iborat quyqa bilan qoplanib qoladi. Quyqa suv isishini qiyinlashtiradi, yoqilg'i sarfi ortishiga, qozon devorlarining ishdan chiqishiga sabab bo'ladi.

Qattiq suvda sovun ko'pirmaydi, chunki magniy va kalsiy ionlari sovun bilan suvda erimaydigan birikmalar hosil qiladi. Qattiq suvda go'sht, sabzavotlar, don mahsulotlari yaxshi pishmaydi, sifatli choy tayyorlab bo'lmaydi.

Suvda vaqtinchalik (karbonat), doimiy, kalsiy, magniy va umumiy qattiqlik farqlanadi. Ya'ni:

– **vaqtinchalik qattiqlik** suvda magniy va kalsiy gidrokarbonatlar $[Ca(HCO_3)_2; Mg(HCO_3)_2]$ mavjudligi bilan bog'liq;

– **doimiy qattiqlik** suvda magniy va kalsiy sulfatlar va xloridlar $[CaSO_4, CaCl_2, MgSO_4, MgCl_2]$ mavjudligi bilan bog'liq;

– **kalsiy qattiqligi** suvda kalsiy tuzlari mavjudligi bilan bog'liq;

– **magniy qattiqligi** suvda magniy tuzlari mavjudligi bilan bog'liq;

– **umumiy qattiqlik** – suvning kalsiy va magniy qattiqligi yig'indisi.

Suvning qattiqligini pasaytirish, yumshatish uchun distillatsiya (suvni haydash) hamda kimyoviy usullardan foydalaniladi. Kimyoviy usullarda magniy va kalsiy ionlari suvdan erimaydigan birikmalar tarzida chiqarib yuboriladi. Buning uchun:

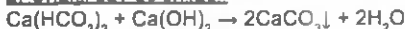
1. Suvni qaynatish yo'li bilan vaqtinchalik qattiqlik yo'qotiladi:



Uyingizda choy damlash uchun suv qaynatiladi. Doimo suv qaynatadigan idish tubiga e'tibor bering. Suvda erimay-

digan toshsimon quyqani ko'rasiz, u CaCO_3 va MgCO_3 tuzlaridir.

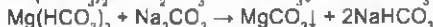
2. Ohakli suv qo'shiladi:



3. Ishqor ta'sir ettiriladi:



4. Soda (Na_2CO_3) qo'shib Mg^{2+} va Ca^{2+} ionlari cho'ktinladi:



Bunda kalsiy va magniy ionlari suvda erimaydigan karbonatlar tarzida eritmadan chiqarib yuboriladi.

Doimiy qattqlik suvni qaynatish bilan yo'qolmaydi. U soda yoki natriy fosfat qo'shib yo'qotiladi:



Metallarning asosiy olinish usullari

Usullar	Xarakteristika	Misollar
Metallotermiya	Rudalar tarkibidagi metallni boshqa metallar yoki kremniy bilan qaytarish.	$\text{TiO}_2 + \text{Si} = \text{Ti} + \text{SiO}_2$ $\text{MnO}_2 + \text{Si} = \text{Mn} + \text{SiO}_2$
Alyuminioter-miya	Rudalardagi metallarni alyuminiy bilan qaytarish.	$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{Al} = \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{Cr}$
Elektroliz	Elektr toki ta'sirida boradigan oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalari; sanoatda ishqoriy va ishqoriy-yer metallari va alyuminiy olish shu usulga asoslangan.	$\text{NaCl} = \text{Na}^+ + \text{Cl}^-$ $\text{Na}^+ + e^- = \text{Na}^0$ $2\text{Cl}^- - 2e^- = 2\text{Cl}^0 = \text{Cl}_2$ $2\text{NaCl} = 2\text{Na}^0 + \text{Cl}_2$
Koks bilan qaytarish	Koks, CO ta'sirida qaytarish.	$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 \rightarrow \text{FeO} \rightarrow \text{Fe}$
Gidrometal-lurgiya	Bu usulda tuz, kislota, asoslarning suvi eritmaları yordamida metallar qaytariladi.	$\text{CuO} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{CuSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ $\text{CuSO}_4 + \text{Fe} = \text{FeSO}_4 + \text{Cu}$

I A GURUH ELEMENTLARI

Li – LITIY

Belgisi – Li. Litiy 1817-yilda A.Arvedson tomonidan al-yuminosilikat holdagi mineral tarkibidan ajratib olingan va ilk bora kashf etilgan. Litiy 1818-yil G.Devi va Brandelar tomonidan elektroliz usulida yanada sof holda olingan. Litiy faol metall bo'lgani uchun tabiatda faqat birikmalar holda uchraydi. Litiy erkin holda juda yengil, hatto benzinda ham cho'kmaydigan kumushsimon oq metall. Ishqoriy metallar guruhiga mansub kimyoviy element (lot. *lithium* va yunon. *lithos* – tosh), tartib raqami 3, atom massasi 6,941; zichligi 0,536 g/sm (metallar ichida eng yengili), $t_{\text{suyuq}} = 180,5^{\circ}\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qayn}} = 1370^{\circ}\text{C}$. Litiy juda faol metall. 1855-yilda esa taniqli olimlar Binzen va Mattesen litiy xloridini elektr toki yordamida elektroliz usuli bilan sof litiy metalni olishni sanoat miqyosida tatbiq qilishni taklif etdi. Litiyning bugungi kungacha 150 dan ortiq turli minerallari ma'lum. Biroq, asosan, sanoatda va ishlab chiqarishda uning 56 ta minerallari litiy ajratib olish uchun asosiy xomashyo manbai bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Ular sinivaldit, petalit, ambligokit va boshqalardir.

Ishlatilishi. Yadro energetikasida litiy keng qo'llaniladi. Li izotopi – tritiy olish uchun yagona sanoat manbai. Litiy yadro reaktorlarining rostlovchi sterjenlarini tayyorlash uchun ishlatiladi. Qotishmalarni oksidsizlantirish, legirlash va modifikatsiyalashda ishlatiladi, rangli metallurgiyada metallning mexanik xossalarni yaxshilashda qo'llaniladi. Litiy birikmalari maxsus oyna, issiqqa chidamli chinni, sopol, shuningdek, plastik moylar olishda ishlatiladi.

Kimyoviy xossalari:

- $2\text{Li} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{LiOH} + \text{H}_2\uparrow$.
- $2\text{Li} + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = 2\text{LiCl} + \text{H}_2\uparrow$.
 $2\text{Li} + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{LiHSO}_4 + \text{SO}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
 $3\text{Li} + 4\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) = 3\text{LiNO}_3 + \text{NO}\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $2\text{Li} + \text{H}_2 = 2\text{LiH}$ ($500 - 700^{\circ}\text{C}$).
 $2\text{Li} + \text{E}_2 = 2\text{LiE}$ (20°C , E = F, Cl, Br; yod bilan $t > 200^{\circ}\text{C}$, E = I).
 $4\text{Li} + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ ($t > 200^{\circ}\text{C}$, Li_2O_2 qo'shimchasi).
 $2\text{Li} + \text{S} = \text{Li}_2\text{S}$ ($t > 130^{\circ}\text{C}$).
 $6\text{Li} + \text{N}_2 = 2\text{Li}_3\text{N}$ (20°C).

- $$2\text{Li} + 2\text{C} = \text{Li}_2\text{C}_2 \quad (t > 200^\circ\text{C}, \text{vak.}).$$
- $$4\text{Li} + \text{Si} = \text{Li}_4\text{Si} \quad (600 - 700^\circ\text{C}, \text{Li}_2\text{Si} \text{ qo'shimchasi}).$$
- $2\text{Li} + 2\text{NH}_3 = 2\text{LiNH}_2 + \text{H}_2\uparrow \quad (220^\circ\text{C}).$
 - $2\text{Li} + \text{NH}_3 = \text{Li}_2\text{NH} + \text{H}_2\uparrow \quad (400^\circ\text{C}).$

Li_2O – LITIV OKSID

- $\text{Li}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{LiOH}.$
- $\text{Li}_2\text{O} + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = 2\text{LiCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}.$
 $\text{Li}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{S} = \text{Li}_2\text{S} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \quad (900 - 1000^\circ\text{C}).$
- $2\text{Li}_2\text{O} + \text{Si} = 4\text{Li} + \text{SiO}_2 \quad (1000^\circ\text{C}).$
 $\text{Li}_2\text{O} + \text{Mg} = 2\text{Li} + \text{MgO} \quad (t > 800^\circ\text{C}).$
 $3\text{Li}_2\text{O} + 2\text{Al} = 6\text{Li} + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \quad (t > 1000^\circ\text{C}).$
 $\text{Li}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2 = \text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3 \quad (500 - 600^\circ\text{C}).$
 $\text{Li}_2\text{O} + \text{SiO}_2 = \text{Li}_2\text{SiO}_3 \quad (1200 - 1300^\circ\text{C}).$

LiOH – LITIV GIDROKSID

- $\text{Li}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{LiOH} \quad (800 - 1000^\circ\text{C}, \text{H}_2 \text{ atmosferasida}).$
- $\text{LiOH} + \text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{LiCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- $2\text{LiOH}(\text{kons.}) + \text{CO}_2 = \text{Li}_2\text{CO}_3\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O} \quad (20^\circ\text{C}).$
 $4\text{LiOH}(\text{suyul.}) + \text{SiO}_2 = \text{Li}_4\text{SiO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \quad (20^\circ\text{C}).$
 $2\text{LiOH}(\text{to'yingan}) + \text{SO}_2 = \text{Li}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- $2\text{LiOH}(\text{sovuq}) + \text{Cl}_2 = \text{LiClO} + \text{LiCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $6\text{LiOH}(\text{issiq}) + 3\text{Cl}_2 = \text{LiClO}_3 + 5\text{LiCl} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Na – NATRIY

Belgisi – Na. 1807-yili ingliz kimyogari va fizigi G.Devi natriyni NaOH dan elektroliz yo'li bilan birinchi bo'lib ajratib oldi. Natriy yunoncha «nitron» – tabiiy soda; qadimiy yahudiycha «neter» – ko'piruvchi degan so'zdan olingan. Lotincha – *natrium*, tartib raqami 11, atom massasi 22,99877, zichligi $0,968 \text{ g/sm}^3$, $t_{\text{suyul.}} = 98^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{erim.}} = 882,9^\circ\text{C}$. Natriy Ishqorly metallar guruhiga kiruvchi yengil yumshoq metall, kumushsimon – oq rangli, havoda tez oksidlanadi.

Natriy tiosulfat – $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, monoklinik prizma shaklidagi yirik kristallardan iborat tinliq modda, zichligi $1,685 \text{ g/sm}^3$, $t_{\text{suyul.}} = 48^\circ\text{C}$. 100°C da suvsizlanadi, suvda eriydi (1000

g suvda 20°C da 4,43 mol), $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ monoklinik kristallardan iborat modda; suvda yaxshi eriydi.

Minerallari. Tabiatda, asosan, tosh tuz (galit), glabuer tuzi $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, chili selitrasi, alyumosilikatlar tarzida uchraydi. Natriy tuzlari dengiz suvida ham bo'ladi. Tabiatda erkin holda uchramaydi, havoda oksidlanadi, kerosin ichida saqlanadi.

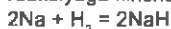
Ishlatilishi. Natriy va natriy-kaliyli qotishmasi yadro energetika qurilmalarida issiqlik eltuvchi suyuq metall tarzida ishlatiladi. Metallurgiyada ba'zi nodir metallar (titan, sirkoniy, tantal)ni olishda natriy qaytaruvchi vazifasini o'taydi; qotishmalar (masalan, qo'rg'oshin asosidagi)ga ular mustahkamligini oshirish uchun qo'shiladi. Organik sintez (masalan, sintetik kauchuklar olish)da natriy katalizator hisoblanadi. Kristallik metall, pichoq bilan oson kesiladi, alangani sariq tusga bo'yaydi, faol metall; suvda, kislotada va spirtida eriydi, benzolda erimaydi, u kimyo laboratoriyalarida ko'p ishlatiladi, birikmalari turmushda va sanoatda katta ahamiyatga ega.

Kimyoviy xossalari:

1. $2\text{Na} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\uparrow$
2. $2\text{Na} + 2\text{HCl} (\text{suyul.}) = 2\text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\uparrow$
3. $2\text{Na} + 2\text{NaOH} = 2\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\uparrow \quad (600^\circ\text{C})$
4. Metallmaslar bilan reaksiyalari:

a) vodorod bilan (250 – 400°C, p)

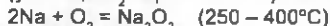
reaksiyaga kirishadi:



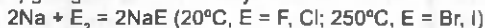
b) kislorod bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi:



(yonishi, Na_2O qo'shimchasi)



c) galogenlar bilan reaksiyalari:

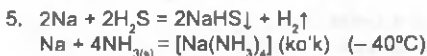


d) xalkogenlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi:



e) azot, fosfor va uglerod bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi:

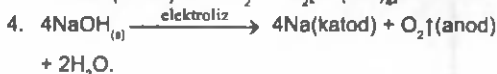
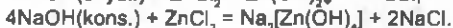
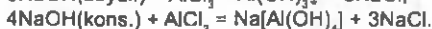
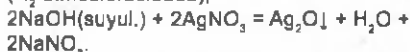




NaOH – NARIY GIDROKSID

- $\text{NaOH} + \text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons., sovuq}) = \text{NaHSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $\text{NaOH} + \text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NaNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{kons.}) = \text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $2\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{suyul.}) = \text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $3\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) + \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{suyul.}) = \text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $\text{NaOH} + \text{HF}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NaF} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $\text{NaOH} + 2\text{HF}(\text{kons.}) = \text{Na}(\text{HF}_2) + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) + \text{HCN} = \text{NaCN} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- $6\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) + 4\text{F}_2 = \text{OF}_2\uparrow + 6\text{NaF} + \text{O}_2\uparrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons., sovuq}) + \text{E}_2 = \text{NaEO} + \text{NaE} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $(\text{E} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I})$
 $6\text{NaOH}(\text{kons., issiq}) + 3\text{E}_2 = \text{NaEO}_3 + 5\text{NaE} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $12\text{NaOH}(\text{kons., issiq}) + 5\text{Cl}_2 + \text{Br}_2 = 2\text{NaBrO}_3 + 10\text{NaCl} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $2\text{NaOH} + 2\text{Na} = 2\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2 \quad (600^\circ\text{C})$
 $4\text{NaOH} + 3\text{Ca} = 3\text{CaO} + \text{Na}_2\text{O} + 2\text{Na} + 2\text{H}_2 \quad (600^\circ\text{C})$
 $2(\text{NaOH} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) + 2\text{Al} = 2\text{NaAlO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2 \quad (400 - 500^\circ\text{C})$
 $2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{issiq}) + \text{Al} = 2\text{Na}[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_6] + 3\text{H}_2\uparrow$
 $2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Zn} = \text{Na}_2[\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_4] + \text{H}_2\uparrow$
 $\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) + \text{EO}_2 = \text{NaHEO}_3 (\text{E} = \text{C}, \text{S})$
 $2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) + \text{EO}_2 = \text{Na}_2\text{EO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $4\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) + \text{SiO}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{t}} \text{Na}_4\text{SiO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $2\text{NaOH} + \text{SiO}_2 = \text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \quad (900 - 1000^\circ\text{C})$
 $4\text{NaOH} + 6\text{NO} = 4\text{NaNO}_2 + \text{N}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \quad (350 - 400^\circ\text{C})$
 $4\text{NaOH}(\text{issiq}) + 4\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2 = 4\text{NaNO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $\text{NaOH} + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 2\text{NaAlO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \quad (900 - 1100^\circ\text{C})$
 $\text{NaOH} + \text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 = \text{NaAlO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \quad 1000^\circ\text{C}$
 $\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) + \text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 = \text{Na}[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4]$
 $2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) + \text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2 = \text{Na}_2[\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_4] \quad (20^\circ\text{C})$
- $\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) + \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{kons.}) = \text{NaCl} + \text{NH}_3\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 (qaynash.)
 $2\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) + \text{FeI}_2 = 2\text{NaI} + \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2\downarrow$

(N₂ atmosferasidada),



K – KALIY

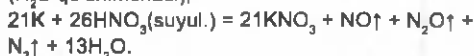
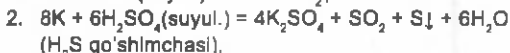
Belgisi – K. 1807-yilda K.Deviy tomonidan kashf etilgan. Yer qobig'ida 2,5% ni tashkil etadi. *Caium* nomi arabcha *du-aljan* – kul so'zidan olingan, davriy sistemaning I guruh kimyoviy elementi, tartib raqami 19, atom massasi 39,102; kumushrang kubik kristall metall, zichligi 0,8621g/sm³; yumshoq, oq kumushsimon metall, $t_{\text{eritilish}} = 63,5^\circ\text{C}$; $t_{\text{qayn}} = 757,5^\circ\text{C}$ (762,2°C). Kaliy ancha faol metall bo'lganligi uchun barcha metallmaslar bilan oson ta'sirlashadi. Kaliy havoda tez oksidlanadi va suv bilan reaksiyaga kirishib vodorod ajratib chiqaradi.

Minerallari. Kaliy birikmalari qadimdan ma'lum bo'lsa-da, tabiatda faqat birikma holida uchraydi; silvin, silvinit, kamallit, kainit va boshqalar.

Ishlatilishi. Qishloq xo'jaligida kaliy selitrasi qora porox tayyorlashda, shisha ishlab chiqarishda, go'shtni konservalash, bo'yoqchilik, farmatsevtika va tibbiyotda ishlatiladi.

Qotishmalari. Elektroliz usulda katod plastinkasida qotishmasi olinadi.

Kimyoviy xossalari:



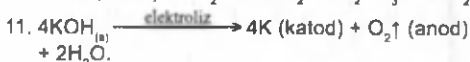
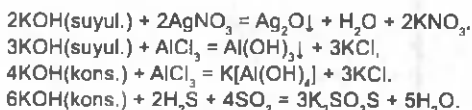
- (– 50°C, suyuq NH₃ da),
4. $3K + P(\text{qizil}) = K_3P(\text{yashil})$ (200°C, Ar atmosferasida).
 5. $2K + 2H_2S = 2KHS\downarrow + H_2\uparrow$
 6. $2K + 2NH_{3(g)} = 2KNH_2 + H_2$ (65 – 105°C).

KH – KALIY GIORID

1. $KH + HCl(\text{suyul.}) = KCl + H_2\uparrow$.
2. $2KH + O_2 = 2KOH$ ($t > 200^\circ\text{C}$).
3. $KH + Cl_2 = KCl + HCl$ (400 – 450°).
4. $KH + CO_2 = K(\text{HCOO})$ ($t \leq 150^\circ\text{C}$, p).
5. $4KH + 3SiO_2 = 2K_2SO_3 + Si + 2H_2$ (500°C).

KOH – KALIY GIDROKSID

1. $KOH + HCl(\text{suyul.}) = KCl + H_2O$,
 $KOH + HNO_3(\text{suyul.}) = KNO_3 + H_2O$,
 $2KOH + H_2SO_4(\text{suyul.}) = K_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$,
 $KOH + H_2SO_4(\text{kons., sovuq}) = KHSO_4 + H_2O$,
 $KOH(\text{suyul.}) + H_3PO_4(\text{kons.}) = KH_2PO_4 + H_2O$,
 $2KOH(\text{suyul.}) + H_3PO_4(\text{suyul.}) = K_2HPO_4 + 2H_2O$,
 $3KOH(\text{kons.}) + H_3PO_4(\text{suyul.}) = K_3PO_4 + 3H_2O$,
 $KOH(\text{suyul.}) + HF(\text{suyul.}) = KF + H_2O$,
 $KOH(\text{kons.}) + 2HF(\text{kons.}) = K(\text{HF}_2) + H_2O$,
 $KOH(\text{kons.}) + HCN = KCN + H_2O$.
2. $4KOH + 4O_3 = 4KO_3 + O_2 + 2H_2O$ ($t \leq 20^\circ\text{C}$).
3. $2KOH(\text{kons.}) + 6H_2O(\text{issiq}) + 2Al = 2K[Al(\text{OH})_4] + 3H_2\uparrow$
4. $2KOH(\text{kons.}) + EO_2 = K_2EO_3 + H_2O$ (E = C, S),
 $KOH + EO_2 = KHEO_3\downarrow$ (etanolda).
5. $4KOH + 6NO = 4KNO_2 + N_2 + 2H_2O$ (400°C).
6. $2KOH(\text{suyul.}) + 2NO_2 = KNO_2 + KNO_3 + H_2O$.
7. $4KOH(\text{issiq}) + 4NO_2 + O_2 = 4KNO_3 + 2H_2O$.
8. $2KOH + Al_2O_3 = 2KAlO_2 + H_2O$ (900 – 1100°C),
 $KOH + Al(\text{OH})_3 = KAlO_2 + 2H_2O$ (1000°C).
9. $2KOH(\text{kons., issiq}) + 3H_2O + Al_2O_3 = 2K[Al(\text{OH})_4]$,
 $KOH(\text{kons.}) + Al(\text{OH})_3 = K[Al(\text{OH})_4]$.
10. $KOH(\text{kons.}) + NH_4Cl(\text{kons.}) = KCl + NH_3\uparrow + H_2O$
 (qaynash.).



Rb – RUBIDIY

Belgisi – Rb. 1861-yilda nemis olimlari R. Bunzen va G. Kirxgof tomonidan spektr analiz orqali kashf etilgan. Rubidiy (lot. *rubidius* – qizil, to'q qizil (spektrning qizil sohasidan aniqlangan)) – ishqoriy metallar guruhiga kiruvchi kimyoviy element, davriy sistemaning I guruh elementi, tartib raqami 37, atom massasi 85,47, zichligi 1,532 g/sm³, $t_{\text{eritilish}} = 39,49^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qaynash}} = 686^\circ\text{C}$, kumushday oq kubik kristallik yumshoq metall, uning spektrida qizil chiziqlar bor. Rubidiy – oson suyuqlanuvchan qovushqoq kumushrang oq metall. U alangani pushtiga bo'laydi, havoda nihoyatda oson oksidlanadi, suvda va spirt-da eriydi, suvni ajratadi. Kimyoviy jihatdan juda faol metallardan biri.

Minerallari. Uran rudalari tarkibida uchraydi. Tabiatda ancha keng tarqalgan, lekin tarqoq holda, asosan, uning minerallari kaliy yoki litiy bilan birgalikda uchraydi.

Ishlatilishi. Rubidiy fotoelementlar, kunduzgi yorug'lik lampalarida, vakuum texnikasida qo'llaniladi. Seziy kabi ionli raketa dvigatellari uchun istiqbolli yoqilg'i hisoblanadi. Rubidiy yarim o'tkazgichli texnikada pezeolement kristallarini hosil qilishda va maxsus qotishmalar tayyorlashda ishlatiladi. Rubidiy bromid va yodid tibbiyotda keng qo'llaniladi.

Qotishmalari. Rubidiy geksakobaltat, rubidiy polusulfid, rubidiy ozonid, rubidiy oksid.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

- $8\text{Rb} + 6\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul., sovuq}) = 4\text{Rb}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{SO}_2 + \text{S}\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (H_2S qo'shimchasi).
- $21\text{Rb} + 26\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul., sovuq}) = 21\text{RbNO}_3 + \text{NO}\uparrow + \text{N}_2\text{O}\uparrow + \text{N}_2\uparrow + 13\text{H}_2\text{O}.$

RbOH – RUBIDIY GIDROKSID

1. $\text{RbOH} + \text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{RbCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $2\text{RbOH} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) = \text{Rb}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{RbOH} + \text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) = \text{RbNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
2. $4\text{RbOH}_{(a)} + 3\text{O}_2 = 4\text{RbO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} (450^\circ\text{C})$,
 $4\text{RbOH} + 4\text{O}_3 = 4\text{RbO}_3 + \text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} (20^\circ\text{C})$.
3. $2\text{RbOH}(\text{kons.}) + \text{CO}_2 = \text{Rb}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $\text{RbOH}_{(a)} \xrightarrow{\text{elektroliz}} 4\text{Rb} (\text{katod}) + \text{O}_2\uparrow (\text{anod}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Cs – SEZIY

Belgisi – Cs, Lotincha «cesius» – havorang so'zidan olingan, 1860-yilda R. Bunzen va G. Kirxgof tomonidan kashf etilgan, kumushday oq faol ishqoriy metall; davriy sistemaning I guruh kimyoviy elementi. Seziy ishqoriy metallar guruhiga mansub, tartib raqami 55, atom massasi 132,9054; zichligi $1,900 \text{ g/sm}^3$; $t_{\text{suyuq}} = 28,5^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qaym}} = 670^\circ\text{C}$. Seziy – oltindek sarg'ish, tovlanadigan, juda yumshoq metall, suv bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi, spirtida va kislotalarda eriydi. Xossalari bo'yicha kaliyga, natriyga o'xshash, lekin kimyoviy jihatdan ancha faol; havoda o'z-o'zidan darhol alanganadi, suv bilan shiddatli reaksiyaga kirishib, portlash yuz beradi.

Minerallari. Seziy quyidagi minerallar tarkibida bo'ladi: pollutsit – $\text{Cs}[\text{AlSiO}_2\text{O}_6]$ va biotit.

Ishlatilishi. Seziy, asosan, fotoelementlar (yorug'likka sezgirligi barcha metallarnikidan yuqori), gaz yutgichlar (vakuum lampalaridan qoldiq havoni yo'qotishni ta'minlaydi) ishlab chiqarishda va fotokatod qotishmalarni tayyorlashda ishlatiladi. Kelgusida «Seziy plazma»si ionli raketa dvigateli (RD)da qo'llaniladi.

Qotishmalari. Seziy qotishmalari mis, kumush, oltin elementlari bilan olinadi.

1. $2\text{Cs} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{CsOH} + \text{H}_2\uparrow$.
2. $2\text{Cs} + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = 2\text{CsCl} + \text{H}_2\uparrow$,
 $8\text{Cs} + 6\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul., sovuq}) = 4\text{Cs}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{SO}_2\uparrow + \text{S}\downarrow + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{H}_2\text{S qo'shimchasi})$,
 $21\text{Cs} + 26\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul., sovuq}) = 21\text{CsNO}_3 + \text{NO}\uparrow + \text{N}_2\text{O}\uparrow + \text{N}_2\uparrow + 13\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

3. $2\text{Cs} + 2\text{CsOH} = 2\text{Cs}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\uparrow$ (300 – 350°C).
4. $2\text{Cs} + \text{H}_2 = 2\text{CsH}$ (300 – 350°C, p).
5. $\text{Cs} + \text{O}_2(\text{havo}) = \text{CsO}_2$ (yondirish).
4. $\text{Cs} + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{Cs}_2\text{O}$ (sovuqda). Cs_2O – seziiy oksid
1. $2\text{Cs}_2\text{O} = \text{Cs}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{Cs}$ (300 – 500°C).
2. $\text{Cs}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{CsOH}$.
3. $\text{Cs}_2\text{O} + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = 2\text{CsCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $\text{Cs}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2(\text{nam}) = \text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$.
- $\text{Cs}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{CO}_2 = 2\text{CsHCO}_3$ (20°C).

II A GURUH ELEMENTLARI

Be – BERILLIY

Belgisi – Be. 1798-yilda taniqli fransuz kimyogari L.Voklen tomonidan yarim noyob berill minerali tarkibidan berilliy olingan. Oradan 30 yil o'tgach Germaniyada F.Vyoler, Fransiya da E.Byussilar ilgari ajratib olinganga nisbatan toza berilliy-ni kukun ko'rinishida mustaqil olishdi. Kimyoviy element, Be (lot. *berillium*), tartib raqami 4, atom massasi 9,01218. Berilliy yengil, och kulrang metall; zichligi $1,848 \text{ g/sm}^3$, $t_{\text{eruyiq}} = 1287^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qayn}} = 2450^\circ\text{C}$.

Berilliylash – po'lat yoki boshqa qotishmalar (asosan, issiqbardosh)ni berilliy bilan diffuzion to'yintirish. Berilliylash natijasida po'latning qattiqligi, $800 - 1100^\circ\text{C}$ da issiqbardosh va korroziyaga bardoshlilik oshadi. Berilliylash kukunsimon aralashmalarda yoki gaz muhitida o'tkaziladi.

Minerallari. Yer kurrasida berilliyning 40 ga yaqin minerallari mavjud. Sanoat miqyosida ahamiyatga ega minerallari berill, xrizoberill, fenakit, gelvit, bertrandit va danalitlardir. Berilliy minerali berilliy tarkibida ($\text{Be}_3\text{Al}_2(\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18})$), 14,1% BeO ko'pincha ishqor metallar qo'shimchasi bilan bo'ladi.

Ishlatilishi. Berilliy samolyotsozlik, elektrotexnikada ishlatiladigan alyuminiy, magniy, mis qotishmalari tarkibiga kiradi. Berilliy yadro texnikasida konstruksion material (neytronlarni susaytiruvchi va qaytaruvchi) bo'lib xizmat qiladi; radiy, poloniy, aktiniy va boshqa (α zarrachalar bilan bombardimon qilinganda neytronlarni intensiv nurlatadigan) neytron manbalarida qo'llaniladi. Rentgen nurlari o'tkazuvchanligi yuqoriligi tufayli berilliydan rentgen trubkalarning darchalari tayyorlanadi.

Qotishmalari – berilliy asosidagi qotishmalar. Asosiy afzalliklari $600 - 800^\circ\text{C}$ haroratgacha solishtirma mustahkamligi va solishtirma birligining yuqoriligi hamda neytronlarni qamrash, ko'ndalang kesimining kichikligidir. Asosiy kamchiliklari esa xona va kriogen (120°C dan past) haroratlari pastligi bo'lsa, zahariligi berilliy qotishmasidan tayyorlanadigan buyumlar va yarim fabrikatlar, asosan, kukun metallurgiyasi usullari bilan kamdan kam hollarda quyish usuli bilan olinadi. Berilliy qotishmasidan yadro energetikasi, kosmonavtika, aviatsiya, kemasozlik va boshqa sohalarda foydalaniladi.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

- $2\text{Be} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{BeO}\downarrow + \text{Be}(\text{OH})_2\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\uparrow$ (qaynash).
- $\text{Be} + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{BeCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\uparrow$,
 $3\text{Be} + 8\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul., issiq}) = 3\text{Be}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NO}\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $\text{Be} + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Na}_2[\text{Be}(\text{OH})_4] + \text{H}_2\uparrow$,
 $\text{Be} + 2\text{NaOH} = \text{Na}_2\text{BeO}_2 + \text{H}_2$ (400 – 500°C).
- $2\text{Be} + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{BeO}$ (900°C, havoda yonishi).
- $\text{Be} + \text{E}_2 = \text{BeE}_2$ (xona haroratida, E = F; 250°C, E = Cl; 480°C, E = Br, I).
- $\text{Be} + \text{S} = \text{BeS}$ (1150°C),
 $3\text{Be} + \text{N}_2 = \text{Be}_3\text{N}_2$ (700 – 900°C),
 $2\text{Be} + \text{C}(\text{grafit}) = \text{Be}_2\text{C}$ (1700 – 1900°C, vak.).
- $\text{Be} + 4\text{HF}(\text{kons.}) = \text{H}_2[\text{BeF}_4] + \text{H}_2\uparrow$.
- $3\text{Be} + 2\text{NH}_3 = \text{Be}_3\text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2$ (500 – 700°C).
- $\text{Be} + \text{C}_2\text{H}_2 = \text{BeC}_2 + \text{H}_2$ (400 – 450°C).

BeO – BERILLIY OKSID

- $\text{BeO} + 2\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) = \text{BeCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{BeO} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) = \text{BeSO}_4\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $\text{BeO} + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons., issiq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Na}_2[\text{Be}(\text{OH})_4]$,
 $\text{BeO} + 2\text{NaOH} = \text{Na}_2\text{BeO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (250 – 300°C).
- $\text{BeO} + 2\text{Na}_2\text{O} = \text{Na}_4\text{BeO}_3$ (500°C).
- $\text{BeO} + 2\text{HF} = \text{BeF}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (220°C),
 $\text{BeO} + 4\text{HF}(\text{kons.}) = \text{H}_2[\text{BeF}_4] + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $2\text{BeO} + 2\text{F}_2 = 2\text{BeF}_2 + \text{O}_2$ ($t > 400^\circ\text{C}$).
- $2\text{BeO} + 3\text{C}(\text{grafit}) = \text{Be}_2\text{C} + 2\text{CO}$ (1800 – 1930°C),
 $\text{BeO} + \text{C}(\text{grafit}) + \text{Cl}_2 = \text{BeCl}_2 + \text{CO}$ (700 – 900°C).
- $2\text{BeO} + \text{SiO}_2 = \text{Be}_2\text{SiO}_4$ (fenakit) (1500 – 1600°C),
 $\text{BeO} + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = (\text{BeAl}_2)\text{O}_4$ (xrizoberill) (1400°C).
- $\text{BeO} + \text{Mg} = \text{MgO} + \text{Be}$ (700 – 800°C).

Be(OH)₂ – BERILLIY GIDROKSID

- $\text{Be}(\text{OH})_2 = \text{BeO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (200 – 800°C).
- $\text{Be}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{BeCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $\text{Be}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = \text{Na}_2[\text{Be}(\text{OH})_4]$,
 $\text{Be}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{NaOH} = \text{Na}_2\text{BeO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 (200 – 300°C).

4. $2\text{Be}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{CO}_2 = \text{Be}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{OH})_2\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
5. $\text{Be}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{HF}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{BeF}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $\text{Be}(\text{OH})_2 + 4\text{HF}(\text{kons.}) = \text{H}_2[\text{BeF}_4] + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Mg – MAGNIY

Belgisi – Mg. Magniy birinchi marotaba 1808-yilda olingan. 1830-yilda Faradey elektroliz yo'li bilan bir necha gramm ajratib oldi. 1860-yillarga kelib magniy Angliya va AQShda olina boshlandi. Davriy sistemaning II guruh kimyoviy elementi, Mg (lot. *magnesium*), tartib raqami 12, atom massasi 24,305. Yaltiroq kumushsimon – oq, juda yengil metall, havoda sekin oksidlanib, oksid pardasi bilan qoplanadi; zichligi $1,74 \text{ g/sm}^3$, $t_{\text{eritilish}} = 651^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qaynash}} = 1110^\circ\text{C}$, magniy ko'p yorug'lik taratib, ravshan yonadi, alangasida ultrabinafsha nurlari ko'p, sovuq suvda erimaydi, kislotalar va ammoniy tuzlarida eriydi.

Minerallari. Tabiatda silikatlar tarzida keng tarqalgan metallardan biri. Yer yuzida og'irligi bo'yicha 2,35%. Magniy karbonatlari – magnezit va dolomitning nihoyatda katta to'plamlari mavjud, shuningdek, kamallit ham muhim sanoat xomashyosi hisoblanadi. Olivin – MgSiO_4 , talk – $\text{Mg}_3\text{H}_2(\text{SiO}_3)_4$, asbest – $\text{Mg}_3\text{H}_4\text{Si}_2\text{O}_4$, dolomit – $\text{MgCO}_3 \cdot \text{CaCO}_3$, magnezit – MgCO_3 ; Xloridlar: bishofit – $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, kamallit – $\text{KCl} \cdot \text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Quyidagi 4 ta mineral sanoatda magniy olishda keng qo'llaniladi: magnezit – MgCO_3 , dolomit – $\text{CaCO}_3 \cdot \text{MgCO}_3$, kamallit – $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot \text{KCl} \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, bishofit – $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Ishlatilishi. Magniy, asosan, yengil qotishmalar ishlab chiqarishda; metallurgiyada ba'zi metall va qotishmalarni oksidlantirish va oltingugurtdan tozalashda, qiyin tiklanuvchi metallar (masalan, titan) hosil qilishda; magniy kukunining oksidlagichlar bilan aralashmalari yorituvchi va yondiruvchi reaktorlar, snaryadlar tayyorlashda, kino va fototexnikada; magniy birikmalari qurilish materiallari (sement, ksilolit, fibrolit va boshqa) ishlab chiqarishda ishlatiladi. Mexanik xossalari yuqori, raketasozlik, kosmik texnika jihozlari tayyorlashda va boshqalarda ishlatiladi. Magniyning ko'pgina qotishmalari texnikada qo'llaniladi, o'zi kimyo laboratoriyalarida, fotografiyada ishlatiladi.

Qotishmalari. Magniy asosidagi alyuminiy, rux, marganes, sirkoniy, litiy, siyrak-yer elementlari va boshqa qo'shilgan quyma va deformatsiyalanuvchi qotishmalar. Yengil konstruksion materiallar bo'lib, ularning zichligi 1,48 – 1,81 g/sm³, ya'ni po'latga nisbatan 4 marta, alyuminiy va uning qotishmalariga nisbatan 1,5 marta kichik. Magniy qotishmasidan tayyorlangan detallarni kriogen va yuqori haroratlarda ishlatish mumkin. ML 4 (tarkibi 5,7% Al, 2 – 3% Zn, 0,15 – 0,5% Mn) va ML 5 (tarkibi 7,5 – 9,3% Al, 0,2 – 0,8% Zn, 0,15 – 0,5% Mn) markali qotishmalari keng qo'llaniladi.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

1. $Mg + 2H_2O(\text{issiq}) = Mg(OH)_2\downarrow + H_2\uparrow.$
2. $Mg + HCl(\text{suyul.}) = MgCl_2 + H_2\uparrow.$
3. $4Mg + 10HNO_3(\text{suyul.}) = 4Mg(NO_3)_2 + N_2O\uparrow + 5H_2O.$
4. $Mg + 2NH_4Cl(\text{kons., issiq}) = MgCl_2 + 2NH_3\uparrow + H_2\uparrow.$
5. $Mg + H_2 = MgH_2 (175^\circ C, p, \text{kat. } MgI_2).$
6. $2Mg + O_2 = MgO (600 - 650^\circ C, \text{havoda yonishi}).$
 $3Mg + N_2 = Mg_3N_2 (780 - 800^\circ C, \text{havoda yonishi}).$
7. $Mg + 2N_2O_4 = Mg(NO_3)_2\downarrow + 2NO (150^\circ C, \text{vak.}).$
8. $4Mg + SiO_2 = Mg_2Si + 2MgO (t < 800^\circ C, H_2 \text{ atmosferasida}).$
 $2Mg + SiO_2 = Si + 2MgO (1000^\circ C).$

MgO – MAGNIY OKSID

1. $MgO + H_2O(\text{bug'}) = Mg(OH)_2 (100 - 125^\circ C).$
2. $MgO + HCl(\text{suyul.}) = MgCl_2 + H_2O.$
3. $2MgO + H_2O + CO_2 = Mg_2CO_3(OH)_2.$
4. $MgO + C(\text{koks}) = Mg + CO (t > 2000^\circ C).$
 $MgO + Ca = CaO + Mg (1300^\circ C).$
5. $MgO + C(\text{koks}) + Cl_2 = MgCl_2 + CO (800 - 1000^\circ C).$
6. $MgO + H_2O_2(\text{kons.}) = MgO_2\downarrow + H_2O (t \leq 20^\circ C).$
7. $2MgO + CS_2 = 2MgS + CO_2 (600 - 700^\circ C).$
8. $MgO + M_2O_3 = (MgM_2)O_4$
 $(1200 - 1400^\circ C, M = Al, Cr, Fe).$

Mg(OH)₂ – MAGNIY GIDROKSID

1. $\text{Mg(OH)}_2 = \text{MgO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (350 – 480°C).
2. $\text{Mg(OH)}_2 + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{MgCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
3. $2\text{Mg(OH)}_{2(\text{q})} + \text{CO}_2 = \text{Mg}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{OH})_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (20°C),
 $\text{Mg(OH)}_{2(\text{suspenziya})} + 2\text{CO}_2 = \text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_{2(\text{er})}$
(20°C).
4. $\text{Mg(OH)}_2 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{to'yingan}) = \text{Na}_2[\text{Mg(OH)}_4]\downarrow$
(100 – 110°C).
5. $\text{Mg(OH)}_2 + 2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{kons., issiq}) = \text{MgCl}_2 + 2\text{NH}_3\uparrow$
 $+ 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Ca – KALSIY

Belgisi – Ca. 1808-yilda olingan (*calcium*, lotincha «*calx*» – ohak so'zidan, ilk bor so'ndirilgan ohakdan olingan); davriy sistemaning II guruh kimyoviy elementi, tartib raqami 20, atom massasi 40,08; $t_{\text{suyuq}} = 851^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qayn}} = 1484^\circ\text{C}$, zichligi 1,540 g/sm³, ishqoriy-yer metallar guruhiga mansub kimyoviy element. Kumushrang kubik shaklli, qo'rg'oshindan biroz qattiqroq, uni kesish va bolg'alash juda oson, elektr tokini yaxshi o'tkazadi. Ikki valentli, suv bilan shiddatli ravishda reaksiyaga kirishadi, sovuqda, quruq holda faol emas, alangani qizg'ish-sariq tusga bo'yaydi. Kalsiy yer qobig'ining 3,4% ni tashkil qiladi. Yer qobig'ida tarqalishi bo'yicha elementlar o'rtasida beshinchi o'rinni (kislrod, kremniy, alyuminiy va temirdan keyin) egallaydi.

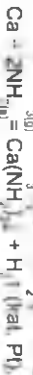
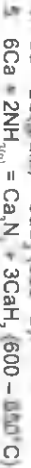
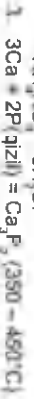
Minerallari. Asosiy minerallari: kalsiy (bo'r, marmar, ohaktosh) angidrit, gips, flyurit (plavik shpat).

Ishtatilishi. Kalsiydan sof metall ko'rinishida ko'pgina no-dir va qiyin eriydigan metallar, ular birikmalarini qaytaruvchi sifatida foydalaniladi. Kalsiy po'lat, bronza va boshqa qotishmalarning oksidsizlantiruvchisi sifatida ham ishlatiladi, anti-fraksion materiallar tarkibiga kiradi. Kalsiy birikmalari (ohak, sement) qurilishda keng ishlatiladi.

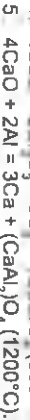
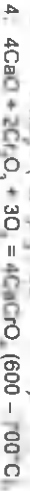
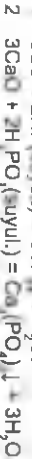
Qotishmalari. Elektroliz usulda qaytarilganda quyidagi metall elementlar bilan qotishmalar hosil qiladi: U, Th, Cr, V, Zr, Cs, Rb, Ti, Be.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

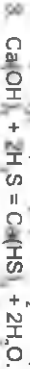
1. $\text{Ca} + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{CaCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\uparrow$.
2. $4\text{Ca} + 10\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) = 4\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{N}_2\text{O}\uparrow + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$,



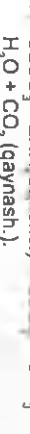
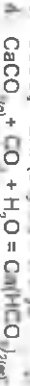
CaO — KALSIY OKSID



Ca(OH)₂ — KALSIY DUKONUM



CaCO₃ — KALSIY KARBONAT



CaC_2 – KALSIY ATSETILENID

1. $\text{CaC}_2 = \text{Ca} + 2\text{C}$ (grafit) [$t > 2200^\circ\text{C}$].
2. $\text{CaC}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2\downarrow + \text{C}_2\text{H}_2\uparrow$.
3. $\text{CaC}_2 + 2\text{HCl}$ (suyul.) = $\text{CaCl}_2 + \text{C}_2\text{H}_2\uparrow$.
4. $\text{CaC}_2 + \text{H}_2 = \text{Ca} + \text{C}_2\text{H}_2$ ($t > 2200^\circ\text{C}$).
5. $2\text{CaC}_2 + 5\text{O}_2 = 2\text{CaO} + 4\text{CO}_2$
($700 - 900^\circ\text{C}$, CaCO_3 qo'shimchasi).
6. $\text{CaC}_2 + 5\text{Cl}_2 = \text{CaCl}_2 + 2\text{CCl}_4$ ($t > 250^\circ\text{C}$).
7. $\text{CaC}_2 + \text{N}_2 = \text{Ca}(\text{CN})_2$ ($300 - 350^\circ\text{C}$).

Sr – STRONSIY

Belgisi – Sr. Stronsiyni 1808-yilda ingliz kimyogari G.Devi elektroliz usuli bilan ajratib olgan. Element Shotlandiyaning Stronsian qishlog'i yaqinida topilgan stronsianit minerali nomidan olingan. Davriy sistemaning II guruh elementi, ishqoriy -yer metallar guruhiga mansub kimyoviy element (lot. *stronsium*), tartib raqami 38, atom massasi 87,62. Stronsiy kumush-simon-oq yumshoq metall, zichligi 2,630 g/sm; selestin va stronsianit mineralidan olinadi.

Stronsiyning yadro sinashlarida hosil bo'ladigan radioaktiv izotopi ^{87}Sr , ayniqsa, ^{90}Sr juda zaharli, $t_{\text{suyuq}} = 770^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qayn}} = 1380^\circ\text{C}$; och sariq faol metall, suvni ajratadi, uchuvchan birikmalarining bug'i alangani qizartiradi.

Minerallari. 1792-yilda stronsianit minerali tarkibidan kashf qilingan; stronsianit – SrCO_3 , selestin – SrSO_4 .

Ishlatilishi. Stronsiy mis va bronzani oksidsizlantirishda, elektr-vakuum texnikasida gazlarni yutuvchi sifatida ishlatiladi; uning tuzlari yorltuvchi tarkiblar tayyorlashda, glazur va emallar ishlab chiqarishda ishlatiladi. Shuningdek, u yadro sinashlarda ham qo'llaniladi. Uning eng radioaktiv izotoplari ishlatiladi, biroq sinov paytida radioaktiv izotopi (89, 90) juda zaharlidir.

Qotishmalari. Stronsiy, uglerod, temirlar bilan qotishma hosil qiladi.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

1. $\text{Sr} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2\downarrow + \text{H}_2\uparrow$ (20°C).
 $2\text{Sr} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (bug') = $\text{SrO} + \text{SrH}_2$ ($200 - 300^\circ\text{C}$).
2. $\text{Sr} + 2\text{HCl}$ (suyul.) = $\text{SrCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$.

- $4\text{Sr} + 10\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) = 4\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{N}_2\text{O}\uparrow + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $4\text{Sr} + 10\text{HNO}_3(\text{j.suyul.}) = 4\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$
 $+ 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$

$\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2$ – STRONSIY GIDROKSID

- $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2 = \text{SrO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} (500 - 850 \text{ }^\circ\text{C})$
- $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{SrCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) = \text{SrSO}_4\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $3\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{suyul.}) = \text{Sr}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2\downarrow + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{EO}_2 = \text{SrEO}_3\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O} (E = \text{C, S})$
 $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{EO}_2 = \text{Sr}(\text{HEO}_3)_{2(\text{er})}$
- $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{HF}(\text{kons.}) = \text{SrF}_2\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2(\text{to'yingan, sovuq}) + \text{H}_2\text{S}_{(g)} = \text{SrS}\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Ba – BARIY

Belgisi – Ba. 1808-yilda ingliz kimyogari G.Devi bariyini sof metall holida olishga muvassar bo'ldi. Bundan 30 yil muqaddam, 1774-yilda shved kimyogari K.Sheelee kimyoviy element bariyini «og'ir yer» ko'rinishida – BaO oksidini – kashf etdi. Bariy (yunon. «*barys*» – og'ir, lot. «*barum*» – og'ir so'zidan olingan) ishqoriy yer metallar guruhidagi kimyoviy element, davriy sistemaning II guruh elementi, tartib raqami 56, atom massasi 137,34; zichligi 3,780 g/sm³; $t_{\text{suyilash}} = 710^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qaynash}} = 1640^\circ\text{C}$. Kumushdek oq metall; bariyning suvda eriydigan tuzlari nihoyatda zaharli va yumshoq kumushsimon oq metall.

Minerallari. Bariyning keng tarqalgan minerallari – barit (og'ir shpat) BaSO₄ va viterit BaCO₃. Bariy va uning birikmalari radioaktiv va rentgen nurlardan himoyalaydigan materiallarga qo'shiladi. Bariy titanat BaTiO₂ – muhim segnetoelektriklardan biri.

Ishlatilishi. Odatda, metall o'z oksidini alyuminiy bilan tiklab olinadi. Qotishmalari, masalan, qo'rg'oshin (antifraksiya va bosmaxona qotishmalari), alyuminiy, magniy bilan (vakuum qurilmalardagi gaziyutgichlar) ishlatiladi. Bariy nitrat Ba(NO₃)₂ pirotexnikada, bariy xromat BaSrO₄ (sariq) va manganat (ko'k) bo'yoq va boshqalarni tayyorlashda, po'lat qotishmalarini tayyorlashda ham keng qo'llaniladi.

Qotishmalari. Bariyning alyuminiy, mis, rubidiylar bilan vakuum texnikasi uchun qotishmasi olinadi.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

1. $Ba + 2H_2O = Ba(OH)_2 + H_2\uparrow$ (20°C).
2. $Ba + 2HCl(\text{suyul.}) = BaCl_2 + H_2\uparrow$.
3. $4Ba + 10HNO_3(\text{suyul.}) = 4Ba(NO_3)_2 + N_2O\uparrow + 5H_2O$,
 $4Ba + 10HNO_3(\text{juda.suyul.}) = 4Ba(NO_3)_2 + NH_4NO_3 + 3H_2O$.
4. $3Ba + N_2 = Ba_3N_2$ (200 – 460°C, havoda yonishi).
5. $Ba + C(\text{grafit}) = BaC_2$ (500°C).
6. $Ba + H_2S = BaS + H_2$ ($t > 350^\circ C$).
7. $2Ba + 3CO_2 = 2BaCO_3 + C(\text{grafit})$.

Ba(OH)₂ – BARIY HIDROKSID

1. $Ba(OH)_2 = BaO + H_2O$ (780 – 800°C).
2. $Ba(OH)_2 + 2HCl(\text{suyul.}) = BaCl_2 + 2H_2O$,
 $Ba(OH)_2 + H_2SO_4(\text{suyul.}) = BaSO_4\downarrow + 2H_2O$,
 $Ba(OH)_2 + 2HF(\text{kons.}) = BaF_2\downarrow + 2H_2O$,
 $3Ba(OH)_2 + 2H_3PO_4(\text{suyul.}) = Ba_3(PO_4)_2\downarrow + 6H_2O$,
 $Ba(OH)_2 + H_3PO_4(\text{kons.}) = BaHPO_4\downarrow + 2H_2O$.
3. $Ba(OH)_2 + EO_2 = BaEO_3\downarrow + H_2O$ (E = C, S),
 $Ba(OH)_2 + 2EO_2 = Ba(HEO)_2$.
4. $Ba(OH)_2 + H_2O_2(\text{kons.}) = BaO_2\downarrow + 2H_2O$ (0°C).
5. $Ba(OH)_2 + 2H_2S(\text{to'yingan}) = Ba(HS)_2 + 2H_2O$,
 $Ba(OH)_2 + H_2S(\text{suyul.}) = BaS + 2H_2O$.
6. $Ba(OH)_2 + K_2CrO_4 = BaCrO_4\downarrow + 2KOH$.

Ra – RADIY

Belgisi – Ra. 1898-yili P.Kyuri, M.Skladovskaya-Kyuri, J.Bemonlar tomonidan kashf qilingan. Radiy birinchi marta 1910-yilda M.Kyuri va fransiyalik kimyogar A.Devernlar tomonidan elektrolitik usulda olingan. Radium lotincha «radius» – nur so'zidan olingan, davriy sistemaning II guruh elementi, tartib raqami 88, atom massasi [226], ishqoriy yer metallari guruhiga mansub radioaktiv metall, kumushday oq, ishqoriy elementlarning eng kuchli ishqorlisi; zichligi 5,500 g/sm³, $t_{\text{suyuliq}} = 960^\circ C$, $t_{\text{qayn}} = 1500^\circ C$ ga yaqin, kislotalarda eriydi, radioaktivlik xususiyatini uning 0,00000001 grammidan bilish mumkin, nurlari suvni, ammiakni, vodorod xloridni ajratadi. 1 g radiy 1 soatda 137kJ issiqlik miqdorida energiya beradi.

Kuchli fiziologik ta'siri bor: organizm to'qimalarini yemiradi, bakteriyalarni o'ldiradi.

Minerallari. Radioaktiv minerallar tarkibida uchraydi (U, To, Pa, Po).

Ishlatilishi. Rاديyning radioaktiv xususiyatlari tibbiyotda saraton kasalligini davolashda (radioterapiya), texnikada quy-ma mahsulotlarning, payvand choklarning (gammadefetosko-piya) sifatini tekshirishda amalda uzoq vaqtlardan beri ishlatib kelinayotgan elementlardan biri. Keyinchalik bu maqsadlarda (Co, Cs va boshqa) ishlatilayotganligi uchun radiyning qo'lla-nilishi cheklanadi. Rاديy tibbiyotda radon manbai bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Rاديydan yarqiroq moddalar tayyorlashda, neytron man-balari sifatida foydalaniladi.

Qotishmasi. Elektroliz usulda radiy qotishmasi hosil qilinadi.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

1. $Ra + 2H_2O = Ra(OH)_2 + H_2\uparrow$.
2. $Ra + 2HCl(\text{suyul.}) = RaCl_2 + H_2\uparrow$.
3. $Ra + H_2SO_4(\text{suyul.}) = RaSO_4\downarrow + H_2\uparrow$.
4. $4Ra + 10HNO_3(\text{suyul.}) = 4Ra(NO_3)_2 + N_2O\uparrow + 5H_2O$.
5. $2Ra + O_2 = 2RaO$ (100°C, havoda yonishi).
6. $Ra + Cl_2 = RaCl_2$ (20°C).
7. $3Ra + N_2 = Ra_3N_2$ (100°C, havoda yonishi).
8. $Ra + S = RaS$ (150°C).

ρ ELEMENTLAR KIMYOSI III A GURUH ELEMENTLARI

B – BOR

Belgisi – B. 1808-yilda taniqli fransuz kimyogarlari J.Gey-Lyussak va L.Tenar bor kislotasidan bor elementini topishdi. Lekin olingan moddaning tarkibida borning miqdori 70% dan oshmagan. Faqat oradan 101 yil o'tgandan keyin amerikalik kimyogar E.Veyntraub tomonidan 99% li bor kimyoviy elementi sof holda olindi. Davriy sistemaning III guruh kimyoviy elementi (arabcha *buqag'* so'zidan olingan), tartib raqami 5, atom massasi 10,81. Borning kristall va amorf shakl o'zgarishlari bor; amorf bor qo'ng'ir kukun, zichligi $2,34 \text{ g/sm}^3$, $t_{\text{eruyilish}} = 2075-21800\text{C}$, $t_{\text{eritilish}} = 37070\text{C}$; kristall bor qattiqligi jihatidan olmosga yaqinlashib boradi. Elektr tokini o'tkazadi, tabiatda uchraydigan birikmalari: borat kislota H_3BO_3 va bura $\text{H}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$ – kulrang qora rangli kristall modda.

Minerallari. Sassolin – $\text{B}(\text{OH})_3$, yeremeyevit – AlBO_3 , asharit – MgHBO_3 . Tabiatda, asosan, borat kislotasi tuzlari (boratlar) ko'rinishida uchraydi; ulardan eng avval ma'lumi – bura (tuz – $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$). Boratlarni parchalab bor angidridi B_2O_3 olinadi; B_2O_3 ni magniy bilan qaytarib bor hosil qilinadi.

Ishtatilishi. Bor hamda uning nitridi, karbiti va boshqa birikmalari yarim o'tkazgich materiallardir. Bor birikmalari (masalan, borat kislota) tibbiyotda va qishloq xo'jaligida mikroo'g'it sifatida ishlatiladi. Borning tabiiy izotoplaridan biri ^{10}B issiqlik neytronlarini keng qamrash xossasidan muhofaza materiallari, yadro reaktorlari va neytron hisoblagichlarining rostlovchi sterjenlarini yasashda foydalaniladi.

Qotishmalari. Po'lat metall bilan borning aralashmasi qattiq po'latga aylanadi. Sanoatda Pf-1 markasi bor.

1. $2\text{B} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{bug'}) = \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} (700 - 800^\circ\text{C})$.
2. $\text{B} + 3\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = \text{B}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow + 3\text{NO}_2\uparrow$.
3. $2\text{B}(\text{amorf}) + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{Na}[\text{B}(\text{OH})_4] + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}\uparrow$.
4. $4\text{B} + 4\text{NaOH} + 3\text{O}_2 = 4\text{NaBO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} (350 - 400^\circ\text{C})$.
5. $4\text{B} + 3\text{O}_2 = 2\text{B}_2\text{O}_3 (700^\circ\text{C}, \text{havoda yonishi})$.
6. $2\text{B} + 3\text{E}_2 = 2\text{BE}_3 (30^\circ\text{C}, \text{E} = \text{F}; t > 400^\circ\text{C}, \text{E} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I})$.

7. $2B + 3S = B_2S_3$ ($t > 600^\circ C$).
8. $2B + N_2 = 2BN$ ($900 - 1000^\circ C$).
9. $B + P(\text{qizil}) = BP$ ($900 - 1200^\circ C$).
10. $2B + 6HE = BE_3 + 3H_2$ ($400 - 500^\circ C$, $E = F, Cl$).
 $2B + 3H_2S = B_2S_3 + 3H_2$ ($800 - 900^\circ C$).
 $2B + 2NH_3 = 2BN + 3H_2$ ($1000 - 1200^\circ C$).
11. $5B + 3NO = B_2O_3 + 3BN$ ($800^\circ C$).
12. $2B + 3CO = B_2O_3 + 3C(\text{grafit})$ [$1400^\circ C$].
 $4B + 3CS_2 = 2B_2S_3 + 3C(\text{grafit})$ [$930^\circ C$].
13. $4B + 3SiO_2 = 2B_2O_3 + 3Si$ ($1300 - 1500^\circ C$).

B_2O_3 – BOR (III) OKSID

1. $B_2O_3(\text{amorf}) + 3H_2O = 2B(OH)_3 \downarrow$.
2. $2B_2O_3(\text{amorf}) + 2NaOH(\text{suyul.}) = Na_2B_4O_7 + H_2O$ ($20^\circ C$),
 $B_2O_3(\text{amorf}) + 2NaOH(\text{kons.}) + 3H_2O = 2Na[B(OH)_4]$ ($20^\circ C$).
3. $B_2O_3 + 2NaOH = 2NaBO_2 + H_2O$ ($400 - 550^\circ C$).
4. $B_2O_3(\text{amorf}) + 8HF(\text{kons.}) = 2H[BF_4] + 3H_2O$.
5. $B_2O_3 + 3CaF_2 + 3H_2SO_4(\text{kons.}) = 2BF_3 \uparrow + 3CaSO_4 \downarrow + 3H_2O$ (qaynash.).
6. $B_2O_3 + 2NH_3 = 2BN + 3H_2O$ ($2000^\circ C$; kat. C, Mg).
7. $B_2O_3 + 2Al = Al_2O_3 + 2B$ ($800 - 900^\circ C$).
8. $B_2O_3 + 6Mg = Mg_3B_2 + 3MgO$ ($750 - 900^\circ C$).
 $Mg_3B_2 + H_3PO_4(\text{kons.}) = B_4H_{10e1} + Mg_3(PO_4)_2 \downarrow$
($t < +10^\circ C$).
9. $B_2O_3 + 3C(\text{koks}) + 3Cl_2 = 2BCl_3 + 3CO$ ($1000^\circ C$).

$Na_2B_4O_7$ – NATRIY TETRABORAT

1. $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O = Na_2B_4O_7 + 10H_2O$ ($t > 380^\circ C$).
2. $Na_2B_4O_7 + 2H_2SO_4(\text{kons.}) + 5H_2O = 4B(OH)_3 \downarrow + 2NaHSO_4$ ($40 - 50^\circ C$).
3. $Na_2B_4O_7 + 2NaOH = 4NaBO_2 + H_2O$ ($700 - 750^\circ C$).
4. $Na_2B_4O_7 + 3B_2O_3 = 2NaB_5O_9$ ($650 - 700^\circ C$).

$B_3H_6N_3$ – BORAZOL (ANORGANIK BENZOL)

1. $B_3H_6N_3 = 3BN + 3H_2$ (300°C yoki yorug'likda).
2. $B_3H_6N_3 + 9H_2O(\text{issiq}) = 3B(OH)_3\downarrow + 3NH_3\uparrow + 3H_2\uparrow$.
3. $B_3H_6N_3 + 3NaOH(\text{kons.}) + 12H_2O = 3Na[B(OH)_4] + 3H_2\uparrow + 3(NH_3 \cdot H_2O)$.
4. $B_3H_6N_3 + 21O_2 = 6B_2O_3 + 12NO + 12H_2O$ (elektr razryadi).

Al – ALYUMINIY

Belgisi – Al. 1825-yilda fizik X.Ersted tomonidan kashf etilgan. 1827-yil Veler alyuminiyni metall holdidagi kaliy ta'sir ettirish yo'li bilan ajratib olgan. Davriy sistemaning III guruh kimyoviy elementi, alyuminiy lotincha «*alumen*» (*aluminis*) – achchiq-tosh demakdir, tartib raqami 13, atom massasi 26,98154. Alyuminiy – kumushsimon-oq metall, yengil va bolg'alanuvchan, korroziyabardosh; zichligi 2,289 g/sm³; $t_{\text{eruyiq}} = 660^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qayn}} = 2520^\circ\text{C}$. Yer qobig'ida 8,80% alyuminiy bor, kumushdek oq, yengil, kub shaklidagi kristallik metall, havoda o'zgarmaydi, chunki usti yupqa oksid qavati bilan qoplangan bo'ladi. Metallar ichida tabiatda tarqalishi bo'yicha 1-o'rinni, amalda foydalanilishi bo'yicha esa 2-o'rinni (temirdan keyin) egallaydi.

Alyuminiy konstruksiyalar qurilishida asosiy materiali alyuminiy qotishmalari yoki texnik alyuminiydan iborat bo'lgan konstruksiya va buyumlardir. Afzalligi: yengil, mustahkam, bezak uchun mos; kamchiligi: bir xil mustahkamlikdagi birkmalar (ayniqsa, payvand birkmalar) olishning murakkabligi, alyuminiy qotishmalar elastiklik modulining pastligi (po'latga nisbatan taxminan 3 marta). Alyuminiy konstruksiyalar tayyorlashda yupqa (1 mm dan kam) metall list va presslangan yupqa devorli profillarda ishlatiladi.

Alyuminiylash – metall buyumlarni korroziyadan saqlash, tashqi ko'rinishini yaxshilash, ularga maxsus fizik-kimyoviy xossa berish maqsadida ular sirtiga alyuminiy yoki u asosidagi qotishmalarni yugurtirish. Diffuzion usul gaz-alangali va plazmali purkash, plakirovkalash, metallni vakuum ostida bug'latish, eritmaga botirish bilan amalga oshiriladi. Samolyot, raketa, avtomobil detallari, ro'zg'or buyumlari va boshqalar alyuminiylanadi.

Minerallari. Turli minerallar ko'rinishida uchraydi. Shulardan boksit va alyumosilikatlar ko'p tarqalgan.

Ishtatlashi. Alyuminiy oksidi Al_2O_3 eritmasi erigan kriolit Na_3AlF_6 da elektroliz yo'li bilan olinadi. Alyuminiyning turli birikmalari ham keng ishlatiladi; masalan, alyuminiyli achchiqtosh qadimdan gazmollarni bo'yashda, terini yaxshi oshlashda, bo'yoqni mustahkamlashda foydalanilgan. Alyuminiy va alyuminiy qotishmalari elektrotexnikada (elektr o'tkazuvchanligi yuqori), mashinasozlikda konstruksion material sifatida, aviasozlik, qurilish va boshqalarda ishlatiladi.

Qotishmalari. Alyuminiy asosidagi mis, magniy, rux, kremniy, marganes, litiy, kadmiy, sirkoniy, xrom va boshqa qo'shimchali qotishmalari bor. Mexanik xossalari yuqori, zichligi kichik, elektr va issiqlik o'tkazuvchanligi yuqori, korroziyabardosh. Mashinasozlikning ko'p sohalarida, qurilishda, ro'zg'or buyumlari ishlab chiqarishda ishlatiladi. Ishlab chiqarish usullariga qarab alyuminiy qotishmalarini deformatsiyalanadigan, quyma va termik ishlanadigan xillarga ajratish mumkin. Ishlab chiqarilish va ishlatilish hajmi bo'yicha qora metallardan keyin ikkinchi o'rinda turadi. Mis, magniy, titan, temir va boshqa asosidagi qotishmalarida alyuminiy eng ko'p tarqalgan legirovchi qo'shilmalardan biri. Texnikadagi ko'pchilik metallar alyuminotermiya usulida olinadi.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

1. $2(Al, Hg) + 6H_2O = 2Al(OH)_3\downarrow + 3H_2\uparrow + 2Hg\downarrow$
($20^\circ C$).
2. $2Al + 6HCl(\text{suyul.}) = 2AlCl_3 + 3H_2\uparrow$.
3. $8Al + 30HNO_3(\text{suyul.}) = 8Al(NO_3)_3 + 3N_2O + 15H_2O$,
 $8Al + 30HNO_3(\text{juda. suyul.}) = 8Al(NO_3)_3$
 $+ 3NH_4NO_3 + 9H_2O$.
4. $2Al + 2NaOH(\text{kons.}) + 6H_2O(\text{kons.}) =$
 $2Na[Al(OH)_4] + 3H_2\uparrow$.
5. $8Al + 18H_2O + 3KNO_3 + 5KOH = 8K[Al(OH)_4]$
 $+ 3NH_3\uparrow$ (qaynash.).
6. $4Al(\text{kukun}) + 3O_2 = 2Al_2O_3$ (havoda yonishi).
7. $2Al + 3F_2 = 2AlF_3$ ($600^\circ C$).
 $2Al(\text{kukun}) + 3E_2 = 2AlE_3$; ($E = Cl, Br$). ($25^\circ C$)
 $2Al(\text{kukun}) + 3I_2 = 2AlI_3$ ($25^\circ C$, kat. H_2O tomchisi).
8. $2Al + 3S = Al_2S_3$ ($150 - 200^\circ C$).

9. $2\text{Al}(\text{kukun}) + \text{N}_2 = 2\text{AlN}$ ($800 - 1200^\circ\text{C}$).
 $4\text{Al} + \text{P}_4 = 4\text{AlP}$ ($500 - 800^\circ\text{C}$, H_2 atmosferasida).
10. $4\text{Al} + 3\text{C}(\text{grafit}) = \text{Al}_4\text{C}_3$ ($1500 - 1700^\circ\text{C}$).
11. $2\text{Al} + 6\text{HF}_{(\text{g})} = 2\text{AlF}_3 + 3\text{H}_2$ ($450 - 500^\circ\text{C}$).
 $2\text{Al} + 3\text{H}_2\text{S} = \text{Al}_2\text{S}_3 + 3\text{H}_2$ ($600 - 1000^\circ\text{C}$).
12. $2\text{Al} + 2\text{NH}_3 = 2\text{AlN} + 3\text{H}_2$ ($t > 600^\circ\text{C}$).
13. $8\text{Al} + 3(\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}\text{Fe}^{\text{III}})\text{O}_4 = 4\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 9\text{Fe}$ ($t > 2000^\circ\text{C}$).

Al_2O_3 – ALYUMINIY OKSID

1. $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = 2\text{AlCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
2. $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{Na}[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4]$.
 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{NaOH} = 2\text{NaAlO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($900 - 1100^\circ\text{C}$).
3. $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 2\text{NaAlO}_2 + \text{CO}_2$ ($1000 - 1200^\circ\text{C}$).
4. $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7 = \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 3\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$
 $(400 - 470^\circ\text{C})$,
 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{KHSO}_4 = \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 3\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $(400 - 550^\circ\text{C})$.
5. $2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 9\text{C}(\text{koks}) = \text{Al}_4\text{C}_3 + 6\text{CO}$
 (1800°C) .
6. $2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{elektroliz, } (\text{Na}_3[\text{AlF}_6]) \text{ suyuqlanmasida}} 4\text{Al}$ (katod) + $3\text{O}_2\uparrow$ (anod).

$\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ – ALYUMINIY GIDROKSID

1. $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 = \text{AlO}(\text{OH}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($t \leq 200^\circ\text{C}$).
 $2\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 = \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($t > 575^\circ\text{C}$).
2. $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{AlCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
3. $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 + \text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = \text{Na}[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4]$.
 $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 + \text{NaOH} = \text{NaAlO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1000°C).
4. $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{HF}(\text{kons.}) + 3\text{NaF} = \text{Na}_3[\text{AlF}_6]\downarrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Al_2S_3 – ALYUMINIY SULFID

1. $\text{Al}_2\text{S}_3 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{S}\uparrow$ (20°C).
2. $\text{Al}_2\text{S}_3 + 6\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = 2\text{AlCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{S}\uparrow$.
3. $\text{Al}_2\text{S}_3 + 30\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = 2\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$
 $+ 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 24\text{NO}_2 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $2\text{Al}_2\text{S}_3 + 9\text{O}_2 = 2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{SO}_2$ ($700 - 800^\circ\text{C}$).

Al_4C_3 – ALYUMINIY KARBID

1. $\text{Al}_4\text{C}_3 = 4\text{Al} + 3\text{C}(\text{grafit}) \quad [t > 2200^\circ\text{C}]$.
2. $\text{Al}_4\text{C}_3 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O} = 4\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow + 3\text{CH}_4\uparrow$.
3. $\text{Al}_4\text{C}_3 + 12\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = 4\text{AlCl}_3 + 3\text{CH}_4\uparrow$.
4. $\text{Al}_4\text{C}_3 + 4\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) + 12\text{H}_2\text{O} = 4\text{Na}[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4] + 3\text{CH}_4\uparrow$.
5. $\text{Al}_4\text{C}_3 + 6\text{O}_2 = 2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{CO}_2 \quad (650 - 700^\circ\text{C})$.

IV A GURUH ELEMENTLARI

C – UGLEROD

Belgisi – C, juda qadim zamonlardan ma'lum, Mendelejev davriy sistemasining IV guruh kimyoviy elementi, C (*carbo-nium*) lotincha ko'mir so'zidan olingan, tartib raqami 6, atom massasi 12,011; 120 atm. bosimda $t_{\text{suyuq}} = 4000^{\circ}\text{C}$; $t_{\text{eritilish}} = 4200^{\circ}\text{C}$. Erkin holatdagi uglerod olmos va grafitdir. Uglerod karbin deb ataluvchi yana bitta allotrop shaklga ega bo'lib, tabiatda juda kam uchraydi. Uglerodning sodda birikmalari (karbonat anhidrid, metan) Quyosh sistemasining deyarli hamma planetalari atmosferasida topilgan (masalan, Mars atmosferasida uglerod, asosan, karbonat anhidriddan tashkil topgan). Barcha o'simlik va hayvon organizmlari uglerod birikmalaridan iborat (o'rtacha massa bo'yicha uglerod 18% ni tashkil etadi).

Uglerodlash. 1. Suyuq po'latga yetishmagan uglerodning tarkibida uglerod bo'lgan materiallar (qattiq yoki suyuq cho'yan, koks, antratsit, pista ko'mir va boshqalar) kiritib me'yorga yetkazish. 2. Marten pechi shixtasiga uglerod yetishmaganda unga uglerodli moddalar kiritish. 3. Po'lat buyumlarning qattiqligi va yeyilishga chidamliligini oshirish uchun sirtqi qatlamini uglerodga to'yintirish.

Uglerodli po'lat – tarkibida 0,04% uglerod va doimiy qo'shimchalar (1% gacha oltingugurt, 0,009% gacha fosfor) bo'lgan legirlanmagan po'lat; bu qo'shimchalar po'lat ishlab chiqarish sharoitlari bilan bog'liq holda ishtirok etadi. Tarkibidagi uglerod miqdoriga ko'ra past uglerodli (C 0,25% gacha), o'rtacha uglerodli (C 0,25 – 0,6%) va yuqori uglerodli (C 0,6% dan ortiq) xillarga bo'linadi. Uglerodli po'lat qora metallurgianing asosiy qismini tashkil etib, turli konstruksiyalar va asbobsozlikda keng qo'llaniladi.

Minerallari. Olmos kristalidagi hamma uglerod atomlari o'zaro juda mustahkam bog'langan va fazoda uzluksiz uch yo'lovchi karkas hosil qiladi. Grafitdagi uglerod atomlari yondosh – parallel qatlamlarda joylashgan; bunda qatlam ichidagi atomlarning o'zaro bog'lanishi qatlamlararo bog'lanishga nisbatan kuchliroq bo'ladi. Uglerodning asosiy minerallari – karbonatlar. Uglerodning asosiy miqdori ko'mir, neft, torf, tabiiy yonuvchi gazlar tarkibida bo'ladi, karbonat anhidrid CO_2 ko'rinishida Yer atmosferasi tarkibiga (0,03% ulushi) kiradi.

Ishlatilishi. Uglerod metallurgiya sohasida yoqilg'i sifatida keng qo'llaniladi. Olmos dielektrik, grafit esa elektr tokini

yaxshi o'tkazadi. Olmos kimyoviy jihatdan turg'un, grafit esa reaksiyaga anchagina moyil. Olmos va grafit, asosan, tabiiy xomashyoni qayta ishlab olinadi. Sanoatda tarkibi bo'yicha toza uglerodga yaqin bo'lgan mahsulotlar: koks, qurum, pista ko'mir, faol ko'mir ishlab chiqarilmoqda. Uglerod birikmalari organik kimyoda batafsil o'rganiladi.

1. $C + H_2O$ (bug') $= CO + H_2$ (800 – 1000°C).
2. $C + 2H_2SO_4$ (kons., issiq) $= CO_2\uparrow + 2SO_2\uparrow + 2H_2O$,
 $C + 4HNO_3$ (kons., issiq) $= CO_2\uparrow + 4NO_2\uparrow + 2H_2O$.
3. $C + 2H_2 = CH_4$ (600°C, p, kat. Pt),
 $2C + H_2 = C_2H_2$ (1500 – 200°C).
4. $C + O_2 = CO_2$ (600 – 700°C, havoda yonishi),
 $2C + O_2 = 2CO$ ($t > 1000^\circ C$).
5. $C + 2F_2 = CF_4$ ($t > 900^\circ C$).
6. $C + 2S = CS_2$ (700 – 800°C).
7. $2C + H_2 + N_2 = 2HCN$ ($t > 1800^\circ C$).
8. $C + Si = SiC$ (1200 – 1300°C).
9. $2C + Ca = CaC_2$ (550°C).
10. $C + 2PbO = 2Pb + CO_2$ (600°C).
11. $2C + Na_2SO_4 = Na_2S + 2CO_2$ (600°C),
 $2C + Na_2CO_3 = 2Na + 3CO$ (900 – 1000°C).
12. $3C + 8H_2SO_4$ (kons.) $+ 2K_2Cr_2O_7$ (kons.) $= 3CO_2\uparrow$
 $+ 2Cr_2(SO_4)_3 + 2K_2SO_4 + 8H_2O$.

CC —«IS GAZI»

1. $CO + H_2O$ (bug') $= CO_2 + H_2$ ($t > 230^\circ C$, kat. Fe_2O_3).
2. $CO + NaOH = HCOONa$ [120 – 130°C, p].
3. $CO + H_2 = CH_4 + H_2O$ (150 – 200°C, kat. Ni),
 $CO + 2H_2 = CH_3OH$ (250 – 300°C, p, kat. CuO/Cr_2O_3).
4. $2CO + O_2 = 2CO_2$ (20°C, kat. MnO_2/CuO).
5. $CO + NH_3 = HCN + H_2O$ (500 – 800°C, kat. Al_2O_3/ThO_2).
6. $3CO + H_2O + KOH + 2KMnO_4 = 2MnO_2\downarrow$
 $+ 3KHCO_3$ (kat. Ag).
 $3CO + 4H_2O + KOH + K_2Cr_2O_7 = 2Cr(OH)_3\downarrow$
 $+ 3KHCO_3$ (kat. HgO).
7. $CO + Na_2O_2 = Na_2CO_3$ (20°C).

CO₂ – KARBONAT ANGIORID

1. $2\text{CO}_2 = 2\text{CO} + \text{O}_2$ ($t > 2000^\circ\text{C}$).
2. $\text{CO}_2 + \text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NaHCO}_3$,
 $\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
3. $\text{CO}_2 + \text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 = \text{BaCO}_3\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{CO}_2 + \text{BaCO}_{3(\text{aq})} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Ba}(\text{HCO}_3)_{2(\text{er})}$.
4. $\text{CO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2 = \text{CH}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (200°C , kat. Cu_2O).
5. $\text{CO}_2 + \text{C} = 2\text{CO}$ ($t > 1000^\circ\text{C}$).
6. $\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{Mg} = \text{C} + 2\text{MgO}$,
 $2\text{CO}_2 + 5\text{Ca} = \text{CaC}_2 + 4\text{CaO}$ (500°C).
7. $2\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 = 2\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{O}_2$ (20°C).

H₂CO₃ – KARBONAT KISLOTA

1. $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_{3(\text{er})} = \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
2. $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NaHCO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
3. $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 2\text{NaHCO}_3$.
4. $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 = \text{CaCO}_3\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{CaCO}_{3(\text{aq})} = \text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_{2(\text{er})}$.

HCN – SIANID KISLOTA

1. $\text{HCN} + \text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = \text{NaCN} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
2. $4\text{HCN} + 5\text{O}_2 = 4\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{N}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
(havoda yonishi).
 $4\text{HCN} + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{C}_2\text{N}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (150°C , kat. Ag).
3. $2\text{HCN}_{(\text{aq})} + \text{Cl}_2 = \text{C}_2\text{N}_2 + 2\text{HCl}$
(kat. aktivlashtirilgan ko'mir).
 $\text{HCN} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Cl}_2 = \text{HOCN} + 2\text{HCl}$ (kat. Al_2O_3).
4. $2\text{HCN} + 5\text{HClO} = 2\text{CO}_2\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{N}_2\uparrow + 5\text{HCl}$.
5. $2\text{HCN} + \text{NO}_2 = \text{C}_2\text{N}_2 + \text{NO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (20°C).

HNCS – RODANID KISLOTA

1. $\text{HNCS} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{CO}_2\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{S}\uparrow + \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ (qaynash).
 $2\text{HNCS} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) = (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{CSO}$ ($40 - 50^\circ\text{C}$).
2. $\text{HNCS}(\text{suyul.}) + \text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NaNCS} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

3. $\text{HNCS} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{kons.}) = \text{HCN} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} (20^\circ\text{C}).$
 $5\text{HNCS} + 4\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 6\text{KMnO}_4 = 5\text{HCN} + 6\text{MnSO}_4 + 3\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}.$

HOCN – SIANAT KISLOTA

1. $\text{HOCN}(\text{suyul.}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{issiq}) = \text{NH}_3\uparrow + \text{CO}_2\uparrow$
2. $\text{HOCN}(\text{suyul.}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{CO}_2\uparrow.$
3. $\text{HOCN} + \text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NaOCN} + \text{H}_2\text{O}.$

SI – KREMNIY

Belgisi – Si. Davriy sistemaning IV guruh kimyoviy elementi (lot. *silicium*, «*silix*» – chaqmoqtosh so'zidan olingan), tartib raqami 14, atom massasi 28,086. Kremniy kristallik panjarasi olmosnikiga o'xshash bo'lgan, metalldek yaltiraydigan to'q-kulrang kristall; zichligi $2,330 \text{ g/sm}^3$, $t_{\text{eritilish}} = 1417^\circ\text{C}$. Amorf kremniyning zichligi $2,0 \text{ g/sm}^3$, $t_{\text{eritilish}} = 2600^\circ\text{C}$; suvda erimaydi, HF va KOH da eriydi. Kristallik kremniy zichligi $2,4 \text{ g/sm}^3$, $t_{\text{eritilish}} = 1423^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qaynash}} = 3250^\circ\text{C}$, $\text{HNO}_3 + \text{HF}$ da eriydi. Kremniy Yer po'sti massasining 27,1% ni tashkil etadi va silikatlar hamda kremnezyomlar ko'rinishida bo'ladi.

Minerallari. Chaqmoqtosh (kremen) – $x\text{SiO}_2 \cdot y\text{H}_2\text{O}$, bunda $x > y$ bo'lishi kerak, silanlar, silikat anhidrid SiO_2 (kremnezyom). Tabiatda silikat anhidridning bundan boshqa qum, kvars, kristobalit, opal, tridimit, leshatelerit kabi turli xillari uchraydi. Qum, qumtuproq kvarsdir. Tabiiy eng toza yirik kvars kristallari tog' xrustali deyiladi.

Ishlatilishi. Kremniy yarimo'tkazgichli asboblarda tayyorlashda material sifatida ishlatiladi, metallurgiyada metallarni oksidsizlantirishda foydalaniladi, qurilishda va tibbiyotda ham qo'llaniladi.

Qotishmalari. Kremniy temir va rangli metallarning ko'pgina qotishmalari tarkibiga kiradi, ularning quyuluvchanlik xossasini yaxshilaydi, korroziyabardoshlilik va mexanik mustahkamligini oshiradi.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

1. $\text{Si}(\text{amorf}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{bug'}) = \text{SiO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2 (400 - 500^\circ\text{C}).$
2. $\text{Si}(\text{amorf}) + 4\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = \text{Na}_4\text{SiO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\uparrow.$

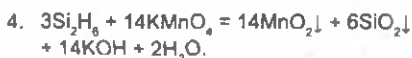
3. $\text{Si}(\text{amorf}) + 6\text{HF}(\text{kons.}) = \text{H}_2[\text{SiF}_6] + 2\text{H}_2\uparrow$,
 $\text{Si} + 4\text{HF} = \text{SiF}_4 + 2\text{H}_2$ (40 – 100°C).
4. $3\text{Si} + 18\text{HF}(\text{kons.}) + 4\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) = 3\text{H}_2[\text{SiF}_6] + 4\text{NO}\uparrow + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
5. $3\text{Si} + 18\text{HF}(\text{kons.}) + 2\text{KClO}_3 = 3\text{H}_2[\text{SiF}_6] + 2\text{KCl} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{Si} + 6\text{HF}(\text{kons.}) + \text{KNO}_3 = \text{H}_2[\text{SiF}_6] + 2\text{KNO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
6. $\text{Si} + \text{O}_2 = \text{SiO}_2$ (1200 – 1300°C).
7. $\text{Si} + 2\text{F}_2 = \text{SiF}_4$ (20°C, F da yonishi).
8. $\text{Si} + \text{Cl}_2 = \text{SiCl}_4$ (340 – 420°C, Ar oqimida).
9. $\text{Si} + 2\text{Br}_2 = \text{SiBr}_4$ (620 – 700°C, Ar oqimida).
10. $\text{Si} + 2\text{I}_2 = \text{SiI}_4$ (750 – 810°C, Ar oqimida),
 $\text{Si} + 4\text{HI} = \text{SiI}_4 + 2\text{H}_2$ (400 – 500°C).
11. $\text{Si} + \text{S} = \text{SiS}$ (650 – 700°C, p),
 $\text{Si} + 2\text{S} = \text{SiS}_2$ (250 – 600°C).
12. $\text{Si} + 2\text{E} = \text{SiE}_2$ (800°C; E = Se, Te; Ar atmosferasida).
13. $3\text{Si} + 2\text{N}_2 = \text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ (1200 – 1500°C),
 $\text{Si} + \text{C}(\text{grafit}) \xrightarrow{\text{I}} \text{SiC}$ (1200 – 1300°C).
14. $\text{Si} + \text{M} = \text{MSi}$ (suyuqlantirilganda: M = Na, K, Rb, Cs),
 $\text{Si} + 2\text{M} = \text{M}_2\text{Si}$ (suyuqlantirilganda: M = Mg, Ca),
15. $3\text{Si} + 4\text{NH}_3 = \text{Si}_3\text{N}_4 + 6\text{H}_2$ (1300 – 1500°C).
16. $\text{Si} + 2\text{H}_2\text{S} = \text{SiS}_2 + 2\text{H}_2$ (1200 – 1300°C).

SiH₄ – SILAN

1. $\text{SiH}_4 = \text{Si} + 2\text{H}_2$ (400 – 1000°C).
2. $\text{SiH}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{issiq}) = \text{SiO}_2\downarrow + 4\text{H}_2$
(kat. suyul. H₂SO₄, NaOH).
3. $\text{SiH}_4 + 4\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = \text{Na}_4\text{SiO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\uparrow$.
4. $\text{SiH}_4 + 2\text{O}_2 = \text{SiO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (150°C, havoda yonishi).
5. $3\text{SiH}_4 + 8\text{KMnO}_4 = 8\text{MnO}_2\downarrow + 3\text{SiO}_2\downarrow + 8\text{KOH} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Si_nH_{2n+2} – POLISILANLAR

1. $\text{Si}_2\text{H}_6 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{issiq}) = 2\text{SiO}_2\downarrow + 7\text{H}_2\uparrow$
(suvda yoki suyul. NaOH da).
2. $\text{Si}_2\text{H}_6 + 8\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{Na}_4\text{SiO}_4 + 7\text{H}_2\uparrow$.
3. $2\text{Si}_2\text{H}_6 + 7\text{O}_2(\text{havo}) = 4\text{SiO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
(yonish, 20°C).



SiO_2 – KREMNIY (IV)-OKSID

1. $\text{SiO}_2 + 6\text{HF}(\text{kons.}) = \text{H}_2[\text{SiF}_6] + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($t \leq 35^\circ\text{C}$),
 $\text{SiO}_2 + 4\text{HF}_{(\text{g})} = \text{SiF}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($250 - 400^\circ\text{C}$).
2. $\text{SiO}_2(\text{amorf}) + 4\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = \text{Na}_4\text{SiO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{SiO}_2 + 2\text{NaOH} = \text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($900 - 1000^\circ\text{C}$).
3. $\text{SiO}_2(\text{amorf}) + 2\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{kons.}) = \text{Na}_4\text{SiO}_4 + 2\text{CO}_2\uparrow$.
 $\text{SiO}_2 + \text{M}_2\text{CO}_3 = \text{M}_2\text{SiO}_3 + \text{CO}_2$ (1150°C , $\text{M} = \text{Na}, \text{K}$).
4. $\text{SiO}_2 + 2\text{F}_2 = \text{SiF}_4 + \text{O}_2$ ($250 - 400^\circ\text{C}$).
 $\text{SiO}_2 + 2\text{NaF} + 4\text{HF}(\text{kons.}) = \text{Na}_2[\text{SiF}_6] + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
5. $3\text{SiO}_2 + 2\text{Al}_2\text{S}_3 = 3\text{SiS}_2 + 2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ($1200 - 1300^\circ\text{C}$).
6. $\text{SiO}_2 + \text{Si} = 2\text{SiO}$ ($1100 - 1400^\circ\text{C}$, vak.).
 $\text{SiO}_2 + \text{C}(\text{koks}) = \text{SiO} + \text{CO}$ (1300°C , vak.;
 Si, SiC qo'shimchalari).
7. $\text{SiO}_2 + 2\text{Mg} = 2\text{MgO} + \text{Si}$ ($800 - 900^\circ\text{C}$, Ar atmosferasida).

Sn – QALAY

Belgisi – Sn. Qalay keng tarqalgan metallar tarkibiga kirmaydi (Yer po'stlog'ida og'irlik jihatidan 0,008 % qalay bor), ammo rudalardan qalay suyuqlantirib olish oson bo'lganligi uchun, u insoniyatga juda qadim zamonlardan oq ma'lum. Insonlar qalaydan (qalay bilan mis qotishmasi – bronza holda) o'z madaniy hayotining dastlabki davrlaridayoq (bronza asri) foydalangan edi. Qalay davriy sistemaning IV guruh kimyoviy elementi, tartib raqami 50, atom massasi 118,69; $t_{\text{suyuq}} = 231,8^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qayn}} = 2270^\circ\text{C}$ va 2362°C (u 1200°C da ucha boshlaydi). Qalay – kumushsimon-oq metall, yumshoq va plastik, havoda sekin xiralashadi. Qalay buyumlarning sovuqda yemirilib, kukunga aylanib kelishining sababi ana shu qalayli ruda (odatda, kassiterit) avval flotatsiya usulida boyitiladi, so'ngra ko'mir va flyuslar bilan qaytariladi yoki elektr pechlarida eritiladi. Qalayning taxminan 40% konserva sanoatida oq tunuka ishlab chiqarishga sarflanadi. Chunki qalay korroziyaga chidamli, temirni oson qoplaydi, uning korroziyon mahsulotlari zararsiz.

Minerallari. Qalay minerallaridan kassiterit (qalayli tosh) SnO_2 sanoat ahamiyatiga ega, $\text{Cu}_2\text{FeSnS}_4$ stannin esa kam ahamiyatga ega. Qalay kamdan kam hollarda tabiatda sof holda uchraydi.

Ishlatilishi. Kislotalarda va ishqorlarda erib, tuzlar hosil qiladi. Qalay kimyo laboratoriyalarida, texnikada, qotishmalar tayyorlashda va metall buyumlarni oqlashda va shu kabilarda ishlatiladi. Qalay kavsharlash, oqartirish, bronza, bosmaxona, podshipnik va boshqa qotishmalar tayyorlashda qo'llaniladi. SnS_2 sulfidi oltin yugurtirish bo'yog'i tarkibiga kiradi. SnO_2 dioksidi issiqbardosh emallar va qo'rg'oshin-qalayli sirtlar tayyorlashda ishlatiladi. Yuqori tozalikdagi qalay yarimo'tkazgichlar texnikasi va elektronikada ishlatiladi.

Qotishmalari. Qalay quyidagi moddalar bilan qotishmalar hosil qiladi: bronza, latun, babbitt va tipografiyada keng qo'llaniladigan qalayli qotishmalar mavjud.

- $$\text{Sn} + 3\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) \xrightarrow{\tau} \text{H}[\text{SnCl}_3] + \text{H}_2\uparrow$$

$$\text{Sn} + 2\text{HCl}_{(\text{g})} = \text{SnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2 \text{ (150 - 250}^\circ\text{C)}$$
- $$\text{Sn} + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) \xrightarrow{\tau} \text{SnSO}_4 + \text{SO}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

[$\text{Sn}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ qo'shimchasi].
- $$\text{Sn} + 4\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) = \text{SnO}_2\downarrow + 4\text{NO}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

(qaynash.),

$$5\text{Sn} + 12\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) \xrightarrow{\tau} 5\text{Sn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{N}_2\uparrow + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

(NO qo'shimchasi),

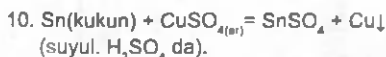
$$4\text{Sn} + 10\text{HNO}_3(\text{j.suyul.}) \xrightarrow{\tau} 4\text{Sn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$$
- $$\text{Sn} + \text{NaOH}(\text{kons., sovuq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\tau} \text{Na}[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_3] + \text{H}_2\uparrow$$

$$\text{Sn} + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Na}_2[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_6] + 2\text{H}_2$$

(qaynash.).
- $$3\text{Sn} + 4\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) + 18\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) = 3\text{H}_2[\text{SnCl}_6] + 4\text{NO}\uparrow + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$$
- $$\text{Sn} + \text{O}_2 = \text{SnO}_2 \text{ (200}^\circ\text{C, havoda yondirish)}$$
- $$\text{Sn} + 2\text{E}_2 = \text{SnE}_4 \text{ (} \leq 100^\circ\text{C, E = F; 20}^\circ\text{C, E = Cl, Br)}$$
- $$\text{Sn} + \text{I}_2 = \text{SnI}_2 \text{ (suyul. HCl da qaynash.)}$$

$$\text{Sn} + 2\text{I}_2 = \text{SnI}_4 \text{ (suyuq CCl}_4 \text{ da)}$$
- $$\text{Sn} + \text{E} = \text{SnE} \text{ (900}^\circ\text{C; E = S, Se, Te)}$$

$$\text{Sn} + 2\text{S} = \text{SnS}_2 \text{ (430 - 440}^\circ\text{C, NH}_4\text{Cl ishtirokida)}$$



SnO – QALAY (II)-OKSID

1. $2\text{SnO} = \text{SnO}_2 + \text{Sn}_{(\text{g})}$ (400°C).
2. $\text{SnO} + 3\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) = \text{H}[\text{SnCl}_3] + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
3. $\text{SnO} + \text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Na}[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_3]$ (20°C).
 $\text{SnO} + 2\text{NaOH} = \text{Na}_2\text{SnO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (400°C).
4. $2\text{SnO} + \text{O}_2(\text{havo}) = 2\text{SnO}_2$ ($> 220^\circ\text{C}$).
5. $\text{SnO} + 2\text{HF}(\text{kons.}) = \text{SnF}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (60°C).
6. $\text{SnO} + \text{MO} = (\text{MSn})\text{O}_2$ (1000°C ; $\text{M} = \text{Ca}, \text{Sr}, \text{Ba}$).

SnO₂ – QALAY (IV)-OKSID

1. $\text{SnO}_2 + 6\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) = \text{H}_2[\text{SnCl}_6] + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
 $\text{SnO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul., issiq}) \longrightarrow \text{Sn}(\text{SO}_4)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
2. $\text{SnO}_2 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Na}_2[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_6]$
 ($60 - 70^\circ\text{C}$).
 $\text{SnO}_2 + 2\text{NaOH} = \text{Na}_2\text{SnO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($350 - 400^\circ\text{C}$).
3. $\text{SnO}_2 + 2\text{M}_2\text{O} = \text{M}_4\text{SnO}_4$ (500°C ; $\text{M} = \text{Na}, \text{K}$).
4. $\text{SnO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2 = \text{Sn} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($500 - 600^\circ\text{C}$).
 $\text{SnO}_2 + 2\text{C}(\text{koks}) = \text{Sn} + 2\text{CO}$ ($800 - 900^\circ\text{C}$).
5. $\text{SnO}_2 + \text{Sn} = 2\text{SnO}$ ($1000 - 1100^\circ\text{C}$).

Sn(OH)₂ – QALAY (II)-GIDROKSID

1. $\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_2 = \text{SnO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 ($60 - 120^\circ\text{C}$, H_2 atmosferasida).
2. $\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_2 + 3\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) = \text{H}[\text{SnCl}_3] + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
3. $\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = \text{Na}[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_3]$.
 $2\text{Na}[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_3]_{(\text{er})} \longrightarrow \text{Sn}\downarrow + \text{Na}_2[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_6]$ (20°C).
 $\text{Na}[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_3]_{(\text{er})} = \text{NaOH} + \text{SnO}\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 (N_2 atmosferasida, qaynash.).
 $2\text{Na}[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_3]_{(\text{er})} \xrightarrow{\text{elektroliz}} 2\text{Sn}\downarrow (\text{katod}) + \text{O}_2\uparrow (\text{anod}) + 2\text{NaOH} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Pb – qo'rg'oshin

Belgisi – Pb. Davriy sistemaning IV guruh kimyoviy elementi (lot. *plumbum*), tartib raqami 82, atom massasi 207,2. Qo'rg'oshin ko'kimtir-kulrang, bolg'alanuvchan yumshoq metall, zichligi $11,340 \text{ g/sm}^3$, $t_{\text{suyuq}} = 327,4^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qayn}} = 1745^\circ\text{C}$; qo'rg'oshin havoda oksidlanib qorayadi va gidroksikarbonat bilan qoplanib qoladi; konsentrlangan ishqorlarda eriydi, sulfat va xlorid kislotalarga yuzaki ta'sir etib, qo'rg'oshin sirtini suvda erimaydigan Pb_2O_4 – PbCl_2 bilan qoplab turadi. Dunyo miqyosida yiliga o'rtacha 2 mln tonnadan ortiq qo'rg'oshin eritib olinadi.

Qo'rg'oshinlash – metall buyumlarni korroziyadan saqlash maqsadida ularga qo'rg'oshin qo'shimcha qilish. Buyumlar eritilgan qo'rg'oshinga botiriladi, metallashda galvanik va boshqa usullardan foydalaniladi.

Minerallari. Asosiy minerali – qo'rg'oshin yaltirog'i yoki galenit. Sanoatda tarkibida qo'rg'oshin bo'lgan sulfidli ruda avval flotatsiyalab boyitiladi, keyin koks va ohaktosh solingan pechda qizdiriladi, hosil bo'lgan qo'rg'oshin elektroliz usulida tozalanadi.

Ishlatilishi. Qo'rg'oshindan kimyo zavodlarining uskunalari, akkumulyator plastinkalari, babbittlar, chochmalar tayyorlanadi. Qo'rg'oshin radioaktiv nurlanishdan himoyalashda ishlatiladigan asosiy xomashyodir. Uning birikmalari turli sohalarda: tetraetilqo'rg'oshin antidetonatori, har xil bo'yoqlar – qizil surik Pb_2O_4 , sariq glet PbO , qo'rg'oshinli oq bo'yoqlar $2\text{PbCO}_3 \cdot \text{Rb}(\text{ON})_2$, qo'rg'oshin sulfid PbS – yarimo'tkazgichlar tayyorlashda qo'llaniladi. Eritib olingan qo'rg'oshinning asosiy qismi akkumulyatorlar plastinalari tayyorlash uchun ishlatiladi. Qo'rg'oshindan, korroziyaga chidamliligi tufayli, kimyoviy apparaturalar (asosan, sulfat kislota ishlab chiqarishda), elektr kabeli qoplamasi va boshqalar tayyorlashda foydalaniladi.

Qotishmalari – qalay, surma, mis va boshqa metallar qo'shilgan qo'rg'oshin asosida tayyorlanadi. Uncha qattiq emas, suyuqlanish harorati past, zichligi katta, yaxshi texnologik va antifraksiyon xususiyatga ega, korroziyabardoshlilik yuqori. Podshipnik materiallari, bosmaxonada va boshqa oson eruvchi qotishmalar sifatida, pitra, kabel qoplamalari uchun ishlatiladi.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

- $\text{Pb} + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 (> 80\%) = \text{Pb}(\text{HSO}_4)_2 + \text{SO}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
(30 – 50°C),
 $\text{Pb} + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) = \text{PbSO}_4\downarrow + \text{SO}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
(qaynash.).
- $3\text{Pb} + 8\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul., issiq}) = 3\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NO}\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- $\text{Pb} + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\tau} \text{Na}_2[\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_4] + \text{H}_2\uparrow$
- $2\text{Pb} + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{PbO}$ ($t > 600^\circ\text{C}$),
 $3\text{Pb} + 2\text{O}_2 = (\text{Pb}^{2+}\text{Pb}^{\text{IV}})\text{O}_4$ (400 – 500°C).
- $\text{Pb} + \text{E}_2 = \text{PbE}_2$ (200 – 300°C; E = F, Cl, Br, I),
 $\text{Pb} + 2\text{F}_2 = \text{PbF}_4$ (400 – 500°C).
- $\text{Pb} + 2\text{HF} = \text{PbF}_2 + \text{H}_2$ (160°C).
- $\text{Pb} + \text{E} = \text{PbE}$ (800 – 1200°C; E = S, Se, Te).
- $\text{Pb}(\text{kukun}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 \xrightarrow{\tau} 2\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$,
 $2\text{Pb} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 + \text{CO}_2 \xrightarrow{\tau} \text{Pb}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{OH})_2$.

PbO – QO'RG'OSHIN (II)-OKSID

- $\text{PbO} + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{PbCl}_2\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{PbO} + 2\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) = \text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $\text{PbO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{issiq}) + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = \text{Na}_2[\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_4]$,
 $\text{PbO} + 2\text{NaOH} = (\text{Na}_2\text{Pb})\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (400°C).
- $2\text{PbO} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\tau} \text{Pb}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{OH})_2\downarrow$.
- $6\text{PbO} + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{Pb}_3\text{O}_4$ (445 – 480°C).
- $2\text{PbO} + \text{Ca}(\text{ClO})_2 = 2\text{PbO}_2\downarrow + \text{CaCl}_2$
(suyul. NaOH da).
- $\text{PbO} + \text{H}_2 = \text{Pb} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (200 – 350°C),
 $\text{PbO} + \text{CO} = \text{Pb} + \text{CO}_2$ (300 – 400°C).

PbO₂ – QO'RG'OSHIN (IV)-OKSID

- $2\text{PbO}_2 = 2\text{PbO} + \text{O}_2$ (600°C).
- $\text{PbO}_2 + 10\text{HCl}_{(\text{gl})} \xrightarrow{\tau} \text{H}_2[\text{PbCl}_6] + \text{PbCl}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0°C),
 $\text{PbO}_2 + 4\text{HCl}(\text{kons., issiq}) = \text{PbCl}_2\downarrow + \text{Cl}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $\text{PbO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons., sovuq}) = \text{Pb}(\text{SO}_4)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

- $$2\text{PbO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = 2\text{PbSO}_4\downarrow + \text{O}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}.$$
- $3\text{PbO}_2 = (\text{Pb}^{\text{II}}\text{Pb}^{\text{IV}})\text{O}_4\downarrow + \text{O}_2\uparrow$ (335 – 375°C, ρ , suyul. NaOH da).
 $\text{PbO}_2 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Na}_2[\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_6]$ (qaynash.).
 - $2\text{PbO}_2 + 4\text{KO}_2 = 2\text{K}_2\text{PbO}_3(\text{sariq}) + 3\text{O}_2$ (400 – 500°C).
 - $\text{PbO}_2 + 2\text{S} = \text{PbS} + \text{SO}_2$ (400°C),
 $\text{PbO}_2(\text{nam}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{S}_{(\text{g})} \xrightarrow{\tau} \text{PbS} + \text{S} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
 - $\text{PbO}_2(\text{nam}) + \text{SO}_2 \xrightarrow{\tau} \text{PbSO}_4$ (20°C).
 - $\text{PbO}_2 + \text{Pb} + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = 2\text{PbSO}_4\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
 - $\text{PbO}_2 + 4\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) + 2\text{KI} = \text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{I}_2\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{KNO}_3,$
 $\text{PbO}_2 + 2\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{kons.}) = \text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{O}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
 - $5\text{PbO}_2 + 2\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) + 2\text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 = 5\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{HMnO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O},$
 $\text{PbO}_2 + 8\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) + 2\text{FeO} = \text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}.$

Pb(OH)₂ – qo'rg'oshin (II)-gidroksid

- $\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2 = \text{PbO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (100 – 145°C).
- $\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{PbCl}_2\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O},$
 $\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2(\text{suspenziya}) + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) = \text{PbSO}_4\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O},$
 $\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) = \text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
- $\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = \text{Na}_2[\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_4]_{(\text{er})},$
 $\text{Na}_2[\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_4]_{(\text{er})} = \text{PbO}\downarrow + 2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (qaynash.).
- $2\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2(\text{suspenziya}) + \text{CO}_2 = \text{Pb}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{OH})_2\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}.$
- $\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{kons.}) = \text{PbO}_2\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (suyul. NaOH da).

V A GURUH ELEMENTLARI

N_2 – AZOT

Belgisi – N. XVIII asr oxirlarida fransuz kimyogari A.Lavua-
zye «azot» so'zini taklif qildi, «azote» yunon tilida «hayotsiz»
degan ma'noni bildiradi («a» – inkor qo'shimchasi, «zote» –
hayot); Azot lotincha *nitrogenium* – «selitra tug'diruvchi» de-
makdir. Azot 1772-yilda D.Rezerford tomonidan kashf etilgan.
Tartib raqami 7, atom massasi 14,0067. Azot rangsiz va hidsiz
gaz; zichligi 1,25 g/sm; $t_{\text{suyuq}} = -210^{\circ}\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qaynash}} = -196^{\circ}\text{C}$. Havon-
ing asosiy tarkibiy qismi (hajm bo'yicha 78%)ni tashkil etadi.
Azot nafas olishga yordam bermaydi (nomi shundan); tirik
to'qimalarning muhim moddalari (oqsil va nuklein kislotalar)
tarkibiga kiradi; o'simliklar ozig'ining asosiy elementlaridan
biri.

Azotlash, nitridlash – titan va po'lat buyumlar sirtqi (0,2 –
0,8 mm) qatlamini azot bilan diffuzion to'yintirish. Po'latni azot
ammiak muhitida, shuningdek, karbamid va sianid asosidagi
tuzlar eritmasida (suyuq azot) 500 – 650°C haroratda o'tka-
ziladi, natijada qattqlik, yeyilishga chidamlilik, korroziyabar-
doshlik (havoda va suvda), toliqishga qarshiligi ortadi.

Azotli o'g'itlar – o'simliklarni azot bilan oziqlantirish man-
bal sifatida foydalaniladigan mineral va organik moddalar.
Azotning o'simliklarni azotdan tashqari boshqa elementlar
bilan oziqlantiradigan organik (go'ng, torf, kompost), sanoat-
da ishlab chiqariladigan mineral (ammoniy sulfat, ammoniy
xlorid, ammiakli selitra, natriyli selitra, karbamid va boshqa)
va ko'p (lyupin, seradella va boshqa) xillari bor. Azotli o'qitlar,
ayniqsa, azot miqdori kam bo'lgan o'rmon-qir namlik hudud-
larda va dehqonchilikda sug'oriladigan, qoratuproqsiz hudud-
larda, qishloq xo'jaligi ekinlari hosildorligini oshirishda sama-
rali vosita hisoblanadi. Azotli o'g'itlar berish me'yori tuproq
sharoitiga, ekinlarning biologik xususiyatlariga va boshqa
sabablarga bog'liq; ular 30 – 150 kg (azotga aylantirib hi-
soblanganda) miqdorida beriladi.

Minerallari. Chili, Norvegiya selitralari holida tabiatda
uchraydi.

Ishlatilishi. Azot sovutish qurilmasi sifatida ishlatiladi. Azot
sanoatda, jumladan, 500 – 600°C gacha haroratda ishlaydigan

detallar (silindrlar gilzasi, tirsakli val, dvigatellarning yoqilg'i bilan ta'minlash qismlari) uchun keng qo'llaniladi.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

- $N_2 + 3H_2 = 2NH_3$ (500°C, p, kat. Fe, Pt).
 $N_2 + H_2 = N_2H_4$ (diamin (1000°C)).
- $N_2 + O_2 = 2NO$ (2000°C, kat. Pt/MnO₂).
 $N_2 + 3F_2 = 2NF_3$ (elektr razryadi).
 $N_2 + 2C(\text{grafit}) = C_2N_2$ (elektr razryadi).
- $N_2(\text{nam}) + 6Li = 2Li_3N$ (20°C),
 $N_2 + 6Na = 2Na_3N$ (100°C, elektr razryadi).
 $N_2 + 3Mg = Mg_3N_2$ (havoda, 700 – 800°C).
 $N_2 + 2Al(\text{kukun}) = 2AlN$ (800 – 1200°C).
- $N_2 + 3LiH = Li_3N + NH_3$ (500 – 600°C).
 $N_2 + CaC_2 = Ca(CN)_2$ (300 – 350°C).

NH₃ – AMMIK

- $2NH_3 = N_2H_4 + H_2$ (20°C, UB-nurlar),
 $2NH_3 = N_2 + 3H_2$ (1200 – 1300°C).
- $NH_3 + HCl = NH_4Cl$
 $NH_3 + H_2SO_4 = NH_4HSO_4$,
 $2NH_3 + H_2SO_4 = (NH_4)_2SO_4$.
 $NH_3 + H_2S = NH_4HS$ (0°C, efirda).
 $2NH_3 + H_2S = (NH_4)_2S$ (-40°C).
- $4NH_3 + 3O_2 = 2N_2 + 6H_2O$ (yonishi).
- Nitrat kisloata olinishining sanoat usuli:
 a) $4NH_3 + 5O_2 = 4NO + 6H_2O$ (800°C, kat. Pt/Rh),
 b) $2NO + O_2 = 2NO_2$ (20°C),
 c) $4NO_2 + O_2 + 2H_2O(\text{issiq}) = 4HNO_3(\text{kons.})$.
- $2NH_3 + 4O_3 \xrightarrow{\tau} NH_4NO_3 + 4O_2 + H_2O$ (20°C).
- $4NH_3 + 3F_2 = NF_3 + 3NH_4F$ (130 – 140°C,
 N₂atmosferasida).
 $2NH_3 + Cl_2 = NH_2Cl + NH_4Cl$
 (20°C, N₂atmosferasida),
 $8NH_3 + 3Cl_2 = N_2 + 6NH_4Cl$ (xlorda yonishi).
- $NH_3 + H_2O + CO_2 = NH_4HCO_3$ (20°C, p).
- $2NH_3 + CO_2 = NH_4(NH_2COO)$ (20°C).
 $2NH_3 + CO_2 = C(NH_2)_2O + H_2O$
 (180 – 500°C, p),

9. $\text{NH}_3 + \text{CO} = \text{HCN} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
(500 – 800°C, kat. $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{ThO}_2$).
10. $2\text{NH}_3 + 2\text{Li} = \text{LiNH}_2 + \text{H}_2$ (220°C),
 $\text{NH}_3 + 2\text{Li} = \text{Li}_2\text{NH} + \text{H}_2$ (400°C).
 $2\text{NH}_3 + 2\text{Na} = 2\text{NaNH}_2 + \text{H}_2$ (350°C).
 $2\text{NH}_3 + 3\text{Mg} = \text{Mg}_3\text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2$ (600 – 850°C).
 $2\text{NH}_3 + 2\text{Al} = 2\text{AlN} + 3\text{H}_2$ ($t > 600^\circ\text{C}$).
11. $2\text{NH}_3 + 6\text{MnO}_2 = 3\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
(500 – 600°C),
 $2\text{NH}_3 + 3\text{CuO} = 3\text{Cu} + \text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (500 – 550°C).

NH_4NO_3 – AMMONIY NITRAT

1. $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 = \text{N}_2\text{O} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (190 – 245°C).
 $2\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 = \text{N}_2 + 2\text{NO} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (250 – 300°C).
 $2\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 = 2\text{N}_2 + \text{O}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($t > 300^\circ\text{C}$).
2. $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 + \text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = \text{NaNO}_3 + \text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
3. $6\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 + 3\text{MnO}_2 \xrightarrow{t} 3\text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{N}_2$
 $+ 4\text{NH}_3 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($t \approx 175^\circ\text{C}$).

$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ – AMMONIY SULFAT

1. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{NH}_4\text{HSO}_4 + \text{NH}_3$ (235 – 357°C).
2. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{NH}_4\text{HSO}_4$.
3. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{NH}_3\uparrow$
 $+ 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (qaynash.).
4. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{BaCl}_2 = \text{BaSO}_4\downarrow + 2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$.
5. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{KMnO}_4 = 2\text{MnO}_2\downarrow + \text{N}_2\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
(suyul. KOHda qaynash.).
 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 = \text{N}_2 + \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
(250 – 350°C).

NH_4Cl – AMMONIY XLORID

1. $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} = \text{NH}_3 + \text{HCl}$ ($t > 337,8^\circ\text{C}$).
2. $2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}_{(q)} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) = (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{HCl}\uparrow$
(qaynash.).
3. $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{NaOH}(\text{to'yingan, issiq}) = \text{NaCl} + \text{NH}_3\uparrow$
 $+ \text{H}_2\text{O}$, $2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}_{(q)} + \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_{2(q)} = 2\text{NH}_3 + \text{CaCl}_2$
 $+ 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (200°C).

- $2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) + \text{Mg} = \text{MgCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\uparrow + 2\text{NH}_3\uparrow$.
- $2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + 4\text{CuO} = \text{N}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CuCl}_2 + 3\text{Cu}$
(300°C).
 $2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{FeO} = \text{FeCl}_2 + 2\text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
($500 - 700^\circ\text{C}$).
- $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{to'yingan}) + \text{KNO}_2(\text{to'yingan}) = \text{N}_2\uparrow + \text{KCl}$
 $+ 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (qaynash.).

N_2H_4 – GIDRAZIN

- $3\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 = 4\text{NH}_3 + \text{N}_2$ ($t > 350^\circ\text{C}$).
 $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 = \text{N}_2 + 2\text{H}_2$ ($200 - 300^\circ\text{C}$, kat. Pt, Rh, Pd).
- $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 + \text{HNO}_2(\text{kons.}) = \text{HN}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 + \text{O}_2(\text{havo}) = \text{N}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (yonishi).
- $3\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 + 6\text{OF}_2 = \text{N}_2 + 4\text{NF}_3 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (250°C).
- $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{m}) = \text{N}_2\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

HN_3 – AZID KISLOTA

- $2\text{HN}_3 = 3\text{N}_2 + \text{H}_2$ ($t > 300^\circ\text{C}$).
- $\text{HN}_3(\text{kons.}) + 3\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) = \text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{N}_2\uparrow + \text{Cl}_2\uparrow$
(kat. Pt).
- $2\text{HN}_3 + 4\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{N}_2\uparrow + \text{N}_2\text{O}\uparrow + 4\text{NO}_2\uparrow$
 $+ 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $\text{HN}_3(\text{kons.}) + \text{HNO}_2 = \text{N}_2\uparrow + \text{N}_2\text{O}\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
(qaynash.).
- $\text{HN}_3 + \text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NaN}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $2\text{HN}_3 + \text{M}_2\text{CO}_3 = 2\text{MN}_3 + \text{CO}_2\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
($\text{M} = \text{Li}^+, \text{Na}^+, \text{K}^+, \text{Rb}^+, \text{Cs}^+, \text{NH}_4^+$).

N_2O – AZOT (II)-OKSID

- $2\text{N}_2\text{O} = 2\text{N}_2 + \text{O}_2$ ($t > 500^\circ\text{C}$).
- $\text{N}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = 2\text{NO}\uparrow + \text{SO}_2\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
(N_2 atmosferasida qaynash.).
- $\text{N}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2 = \text{N}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($150 - 200^\circ\text{C}$).
- $6\text{N}_2\text{O} + \text{P}_4 = \text{P}_4\text{O}_6 + 6\text{N}_2$ ($550 - 625^\circ\text{C}$).
 $2\text{N}_2\text{O} + \text{C}(\text{grafit}) = \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{N}_2$ ($450 - 600^\circ\text{C}$).
- $\text{N}_2\text{O} + \text{Mg} = \text{N}_2 + \text{MgO}$ (500°C).
 $\text{N}_2\text{O} + 2\text{Cu} = \text{N}_2 + \text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ ($500 - 600^\circ\text{C}$).
- $3\text{N}_2\text{O} + 2\text{NH}_3 = 4\text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (250°C).

7. $\text{N}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{SO}_2 \xrightarrow{\tau} \text{N}_2\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$.
8. $5\text{N}_2\text{O} + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 2\text{KMnO}_4 = 10\text{NO}\uparrow + 2\text{MnSO}_4 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

NO – AZOT (II)-OKSID

- $2\text{NO} = \text{N}_2 + \text{O}_2$ ($t > 700^\circ\text{C}$, kat. BaO),
 $4\text{NO}_{(g)} \xrightarrow{\tau} \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{N}_2\text{O}_3$.
- $4\text{NO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\tau} \text{N}_2\text{O} + 2\text{HNO}_3$
 (amalda bormaydi).
- $4\text{NO} + 2\text{NaOH}_{(aq)} \xrightarrow{\tau} 2\text{NaNO}_2 + \text{N}_2\text{O}$
 $+ \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (20°C),
 $6\text{NO} + 4\text{NaOH} = 4\text{NaNO}_2 + \text{N}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 ($350 - 400^\circ\text{C}$).
- $2\text{NO} + 2\text{H}_2 = \text{N}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (200°C).
- $2\text{NO} + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{NO}_2$ (20°C , juda tez).
- $4\text{NO} + 4\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) + \text{O}_2 = 4(\text{NO})\text{HSO}_4$
 $+ 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (20°C).
- $2\text{NO} + \text{C}(\text{grafit}) = \text{N}_2 + \text{CO}_2$ ($400 - 500^\circ\text{C}$),
 $10\text{NO} + 4\text{P}(\text{qizil}) = 5\text{N}_2 + \text{P}_4\text{O}_{10}$ ($150 - 200^\circ\text{C}$).
- $2\text{NO} + 4\text{Cu} = \text{N}_2 + 2\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ ($500 - 600^\circ\text{C}$).
- $2\text{NO} + 2\text{H}_2\text{S} = \text{N}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{S}$ ($300 - 350^\circ\text{C}$).
- $2\text{NO} + 2\text{SO}_2 \xrightarrow{\tau} \text{N}_2 + 2\text{SO}_3$ (20°C , p),
 $2\text{NO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{issiq}) + \text{SO}_2 = \text{N}_2\text{O}\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$.
- $2\text{NO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 3\text{HClO} = 2\text{HNO}_3 + 3\text{HCl}$,
 $2\text{NO} + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) + 2\text{CrO}_3 = 2\text{HNO}_3$
 $+ \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- NO va NO_2 aralashmasi reaksiyalari:
 - $\text{NO} + \text{NO}_2 = \text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ (-80°C);
 - $\text{NO} + \text{NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{bug'}) = 2\text{HNO}_{2(lq)}$,
 $\text{NO} + \text{NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{HNO}_{2(er)}$;
 - $\text{NO} + \text{NO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suvsiz}) = 2(\text{NO})\text{HSO}_4\downarrow$
 $+ \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (20°C);
 - $\text{NO} + \text{NO}_2 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{sovuq}) = 2\text{NaNO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{NO} + \text{NO}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 2\text{NaNO}_2 + \text{CO}_2$
 ($450 - 500^\circ\text{C}$);
 - $\text{NO} + \text{NO}_2 + 2\text{HClO}_4(\text{kons.}) = 2(\text{NO})\text{ClO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

N_2O_5 - AZOT (III)-OKSID

- $N_2O_5 = NO_2 + NO$ (5 - 100°C)
- $N_2O_5 + H_2O$ (savuq) \xrightarrow{T} HNO_3
[aniqrog] $NO(OH) + N(HO)_2$
 $3N_2O_5 + H_2O$ (ssiq) = $2HNO_3 + 4NO\uparrow$
 $N_2O_{3(9)} + H_2O$ (bug') = $2HNO_3$
3 $N_2O_5 + 2NaOH$ (suyul.) = $2NaNO_3 + H_2O$
4 $N_2O_5 + 2NH_4OH$ [suyul.] = $2NH_4NO_3 + H_2O$
5 $2N_2O_5 + O_2 = 2N_2O_4$ (-15°C)
6 $N_2O_5 + 3Cu = N_2 + 3CuO$ (600°C)

NO_2 - azot (IV)-oksid

- $N_2O_4 = 2NO_{(g)}$ (20,7 - 135°C)
- $2NO_2 = 2NO + O_2$ (135 - 620°C)
- $4NO_{(g)} + H_2O$ (savuq) = $2HNO_3 + N_2O_3$
 $3NO + H_2O$ (ssiq) = $2HNO_3 + NO\uparrow$
4. $2NO + 2NaOH$ (suyul.) = $NaNO_2 + NaNO_3 + H_2O$
5. $4NO + O_2 + 2H_2O = 4HNO_2$
6. $4NO + O_2 + 4NaOH$ (ssiq) = $4NaNO_3 + 2H_2O$
7. $2NO + 7H_2 = 2NH_3 + 4H_2O$ (kat. Pt, Ni)
8. $NO + H_2O$ (ssiq) + $SO_2 = H_2SO_3 + HNO\uparrow$
9. $2NO_2 + 2S = N_2 + 2SO_2$
10. $10NO + 8P = 5N_4 + 2P_2O_{10}$ (130 - 150°C)
11. $6NO + 2C_8 = 3N_2\uparrow + 2CO_2\uparrow + 4SO_2$ (20°C)
11. $2NO_{2(g)} + Na = NO\uparrow + NaNO_2$
 $NO + K = KNO$ (20°C)
12. $2NO_2 + 4Cu = N_2 + 4CuO$ (500 - 600°C)
12. $4NO_2 + 3H_2SO_4$ (suyul.) + $6FeSO_4 = N_2\uparrow$
+ $3Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + 2H_2O + 2HNO_3$

N_2O_5 - azot (V) oksid

- $2N_2O_5 \xrightarrow{T} 4NO_2 + O_2$ (20 - 50°C)
- $N_2O_5 + H_2O = 2HNO_3$
- $N_2O_5 + 3NaOH$ (suyul.) = $NaNO_3 + H_2O$
- $N_2O_5 + 2NH_4OH$ [suyul.] = $2NH_4NO_3 + H_2O$
- $N_2O_5 + H_2O_2$ (suvuz) = $HNO_3 + HNO_4$
[aniqrog] $HNO_2(O_2)$ (-80°C)

- $N_2O_{5(a)} + 2NH_3 = H_2O + 2(NO_2)NH_2$ (nitroil amid).
- $3N_2O_5 + Al_2O_3 = 2Al(NO_3)_3$ (35 – 40°C).
- $N_2O_5 + 5Cu = 5CuO + N_2$ (500°C).

HNO_2 – NITRIT KISLOTA

- $2HNO_{2(a)} = NO + NO_2 + H_2O$,
 $3HNO_{2(ot)} = HNO_3 + 2NO + H_2O$ ($t > 100^\circ C$).
- $HNO_2 + NaOH(\text{suyul.}) = NaNO_2 + H_2O$.
 $HNO_2 + NH_4OH$ (kons., sovuuq) = $NH_4NO_2 + H_2O$.
- $2HNO_2 + O_2 \xrightarrow{\tau} 2HNO_3$.
- $2HNO_3 + 2HI = I_2\downarrow + 2NO\uparrow + 2H_2O$
(N_2O qo'shimchasi).
 $HNO_2 + H_2O_2(\text{kons.}) = HNO_3 + H_2O$ (qaynash.).
 $HNO_2(\text{kons.}) + N_2H_4 = HN_3 + 2H_2O$.
- $HNO_2 + NH_2OH = H_2N_2O_2 + H_2O$.
- $3HNO_2 + 3H_2SO_4 + 6FeSO_4(\text{kons.}) = N_2\uparrow$
 $+ 3Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + 4H_2O$.
 $5HNO_2(\text{kons.}) + HNO_3(\text{suyul.}) + 2KMnO_4 =$
 $2Mn(NO_3)_2 + 2KNO_3 + 3H_2O$.

NH_4NO_2 – AMMONIY NITRIT

- $NH_4NO_2 = N_2 + 2H_2O$ (60 – 70°C).
- $NH_4NO_2 + HCl(\text{suyul.}) = NH_4Cl + HNO_2$ (20°C).
- $NH_4NO_2 + NaOH(\text{kons.}) = NaNO_2 + NH_3\uparrow + H_2O$.
- $2NH_4NO_2(\text{suyul.}) + O_2 \xrightarrow{\tau} 2NH_4NO_3$.
- $5NH_4NO_2 + 3H_2SO_4(\text{suyul.}) + 2KMnO_4 = 5NH_4NO_3$
 $+ 2MnSO_4 + 3H_2O + K_2SO_4$.
- $2NH_4NO_{2(a)} + 2H_2SO_4(\text{suyul.}) + 2FeSO_4 = 2NO\uparrow$
 $+ Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + (NH_4)_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$.

HNO_3 – NITRAT KISLOTA

- $4HNO_3 = 4NO_2 + 2H_2O + O_2\uparrow$ (20°C, yorug'likda).
- $HNO_3 + H_2O = NO_3^- + H_3O^+$.
- $HNO_3(\text{suyul.}) + NaOH = NaNO_3 + H_2O$,
 $HNO_3(\text{suyul.}) + NH_3 \cdot H_2O = NH_4NO_3 + H_2O$.
- $2HNO_3(\text{kons.}) + Ag = AgNO_3 + NO_2\uparrow + H_2O$.
 $8HNO_3(\text{suyul.}) + 3Cu = 3Cu(NO_3)_2 + 2NO\uparrow + 4H_2O$.

- $10\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) + 4\text{Mg} = 4\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{N}_2\text{O}\uparrow$
 $+ 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (H_2 qo'shimchasi).
- $12\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) + 5\text{Sn} \xrightarrow{\tau} 5\text{Sn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{N}_2\uparrow$
 $+ 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (NO qo'shimchasi).
- $30\text{HNO}_3(\text{j.suyul.}) + 8\text{Al} = 8\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + 3\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$
 $+ 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (H_2 qo'shimchasi).
- $12\text{HNO}_3(\text{j.suyul.}) + 5\text{Fe} = \text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + \text{N}_2\uparrow + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 ($0 - 10^\circ\text{C}$).
- $4\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) + \text{Fe} = \text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + \text{NO}\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $4\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons., issiq}) + \text{Hg} = \text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NO}_2\uparrow$
 $+ 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $8\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul., sovuq}) + 6\text{Hg} = 3\text{Hg}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$
 $+ 2\text{NO}\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $4\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) + \text{Ge} \xrightarrow{\tau} \text{GeO}_2\downarrow + 4\text{NO}_2\uparrow$
 $+ 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $6\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) + \text{S} = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 6\text{NO}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 (qaynash.).
- $5\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) + \text{P}(\text{qizil}) = \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 + 5\text{NO}_2\uparrow$
 $+ \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (qaynash.).
- $10\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons., issiq}) + \text{I}_2 = 2\text{HIO}_3 + 10\text{NO}_2\uparrow$
 $+ 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
5. $2\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) + \text{MgO} = \text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
 6. $2\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) + \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 = \text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
 7. $4\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) + \text{Na}_2[\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_4] = \text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
 $+ 2\text{NaNO}_3 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
 $2\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) + \text{Na}_2[\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_4] = \text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2\downarrow$
 $+ 2\text{NaNO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
 8. $2\text{HNO}_3 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 2\text{NaNO}_3 + \text{CO}_2\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $2\text{HNO}_3(\text{j.suyul.}) + \text{CaSO}_3 = \text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{SO}_2\uparrow$
 $+ \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
 9. $\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) + \text{KF} = \text{KNO}_3 + \text{HF}\uparrow$.
 10. $3\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) + [\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]\text{OH} = \text{AgNO}_3$
 $+ 2\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
 11. $2\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons., issiq}) + \text{SO}_2 = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{NO}_2\uparrow$.
 12. $2\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) + \text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 +$
 $\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\uparrow (0^\circ\text{C})$,
 $4\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) + \text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 +$
 $4\text{NO}_2\uparrow$ (qaynash.).

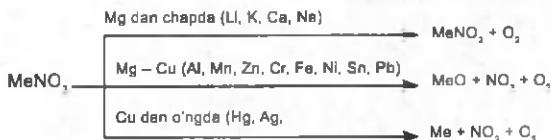
- $6\text{HNO}_3(60\%\text{-li}) + \text{HI} = \text{HIO}_3 + 6\text{NO}_2\uparrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (qaynash.),
 $4\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) + 3\text{KI}_{(\text{aq})} = \text{K}[\text{I}_3] + 2\text{NO}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{KNO}_3$ (20°C).
13. $2\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}, \text{sovuq}) + 3\text{H}(\text{PH}_2\text{O}_2) \xrightarrow{\tau} 3\text{H}_2(\text{PHO}_3) + 2\text{NO}\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
14. $4\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) + \text{MCl}_2 = \text{M}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + 2\text{HCl} + \text{NO}_2\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($\text{M} = \text{Fe}, \text{Cr}$).
15. $2\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}, \text{sovuq}) + \text{H}_2\text{S}(\text{to'yingan}) \xrightarrow{\tau} \text{S}\downarrow + 2\text{NO}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
 $4\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) + \text{Na}_2\text{S} = 2\text{NaNO}_3 + 2\text{NO}_2\uparrow + \text{S}\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $8\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) + \text{CuS}_{(\text{aq})} = \text{CuSO}_4 + 8\text{NO}_2\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (qaynash.).
16. $\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) + 3\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) = (\text{NO})\text{Cl} + 2\text{Cl}^0 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (20°C),
 $2\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) + 6\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{NO}\uparrow + 3\text{Cl}_2\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($100 - 150^\circ\text{C}$).
17. $\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) + 4\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) + \text{Au} = \text{H}[\text{AuCl}_4] + \text{NO}\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
 $4\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) + 18\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) + 3\text{Pt} = 3\text{H}_2[\text{PtCl}_6] + 4\text{NO}\uparrow + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
 $4\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) + 18\text{HF}(\text{kons.}) + 3\text{Si} = 3\text{H}_2[\text{SiF}_6] + 4\text{NO}\uparrow + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
 $2\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}, \text{Issiq}) + 4\text{HF}(\text{kons.}) + \text{W} \xrightarrow{\tau} \text{H}_2[\text{WO}_2\text{F}_4] + 2\text{NO}\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
 $2\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 6\text{Hg} = 2\text{NO}\uparrow + 3\text{Hg}_2\text{SO}_4\downarrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
18. $4\text{HNO}_3(\text{tutovchi}) + \text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} = 2\text{N}_2\text{O}_5 + 4\text{HPO}_3$ ($\text{O}_2 + \text{O}_3$ atmosferasida).

Turli konsentratsiyali nitrat kislotaning metallar bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashishi

Aktiv metallar bilan (Ca, Mg, Na, Zn, K...)	O'r-tacha aktiv metallar (Fe, Cr, Ni)	Kam aktiv metallar (Pb, Cu, Hg, Ag)	Qimmatbaho metallar (Au, Pt, Os, Ir)

Kons. HNO ₃ (yopliq idish)	Suyul. HNO ₃	Juda suyult. HNO ₃	Kons. HNO ₃	Turli kons. HNO ₃	Kons. HNO ₃	Suyul. HNO ₃ (yopliq idish)	Turli kons. HNO ₃
NO	N ₂ O, N ₂	NH ₃ (ammoniy tuzlari)	Ta'sir etmaydi	NO ₂ , NO, N ₂ O, NH ₃	NO ₂	NO	Ta'sir etmaydi

Nitrat kislota tuzlarining parchalanishi



P – FOSFOR

Belgisi – P. 1669-yilda kashf etilgan. Yunoncha «*phosphoros*» – yorug'lik tashuvchi demakdir, davriy sistemaning V guruh kimyoviy elementi, tartib raqami 15, atom massasi 30,97376. Fosfor, asosan, uch allotropik modifikatsiya holida uchraydigan metallmas element. Fosforning bir necha allotropik shakl o'zgarishlari bor: oq fosfor, qizil fosfor, binafsharang fosfor, qora fosfor. Fosfor – oq yoki sariq (aralashmalar tufayli) rangli kristall, qizil fosfor – amorf kukun; zichligi 2,300 g/sm³ atrofida, $t_{\text{eritilish}} = 92,01^{\circ}\text{C}$; $t_{\text{qaynash}} = 280,5^{\circ}\text{C}$. Qora fosfor ko'rinishi va tuzilishi bo'yicha grafitga o'xshaydi. Oq fosfor kimyoviy jihatdan ancha faol (qizdirishda, ishqalashda o'z-o'zidan alanganadi), qora fosfor esa uncha faol emas. Fosfor birikmalari o'simlik va hayvonlar hayotida muhim rol o'ynaydi; ular ba'zi oqsil modda (shuningdek, asab va miya hujayralari), ferment, vitaminlar tarkibiga kiradi. Fosfor o'simlik va hayvon organizmining oqsil moddalarida uchraydi, o'simliklarning donlaridagi, hayvonlarning sut, qon, miya va asab sistemasi oqsillarida bo'ladi, suyakda fosfor Ca₃(PO₄)₂ birikmasi holida bo'ladi.

Minerallari. Tabiatda fosforit Ca₃(PO₄)₂ va apatitlar Ca₃(PO₄)₂ – CaCl₂(yoki CaF₂) tarkibida uchraydi.

Ishlatilishi. Fosfor asta-sekin oksidlanganda nurlanadi (nomi shundan). Oq fosfor juda zaharli, yomon kuydiradi. Apatitlar va fosforitlar fosforning asosiy xomashyosidir. Fosforning ko'pchilik qismi fosforli o'g'itlar tayyorlash uchun sarflanadi. Fosfor metallurgiyada oksidsizlantirgich va ba'zi qotishmalarning komponentlari sifatida qo'llaniladi. Ko'pincha qizil fosfor gugurt ishlab chiqarishda ishlatiladi. Birinchi va Ikkinchi jahon urushi davrida oq fosfor yondiruvchi bomba va to'p snaryadlari tayyorlashda ishlatilgan.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

1. $2P(\text{qizil}) + 8H_2O_{(g)} = 2H_3PO_4 + 5H_2$
(700 – 900°C, ρ ; kat. Pt, Cu, Ti, Zr).
2. $P_4 + 6H_2SO_4(\text{kons.}) = 4H_2(\text{PHO}_3) + 6SO_2$,
 $P_4 + 3H_2SeO_3 + 3H_2O = 4H_2(\text{PHO}_3) + 3Se\downarrow$.
3. $P(\text{qizil}) + 5HNO_3(\text{kons.}) = H_3PO_4 + 5NO_2 + H_2O$
(qaynash.).
4. $P_4 + 8NaOH(\text{kons.}) + 4H_2O = 4Na_2(\text{PHO}_3) + 6H_2\uparrow$ (qaynash.),
 $P_4 + 3NaOH(\text{kons.}) + H_2O(\text{sovuq}) \xrightarrow{\tau} 3Na(\text{PH}_2\text{O}_2) + PH_3\uparrow$.
5. $2P_4 + 3Ba(\text{OH})_2(\text{kons.}) + 6H_2O = 3Ba(\text{PH}_2\text{O}_2)_2 + 2PH_3\uparrow$ (70°C).
6. $P_4 + 6H_2 = 4PH_3$ (300 – 360°C, ρ).
7. $P_4 + 5O_2 = P_4O_{10}$ (34 – 60°C, havoda yonishi),
 $4P(\text{qizil}) + 5O_2 = P_4O_{10}$ (240 – 400°C, havoda yonishi).
8. $P_4 + 6H_2O(\text{nam}) + 3O_2(\text{havo}) \xrightarrow{\tau} 4H_2(\text{PHO}_3)$ [20°C],
 $P_4 + 4H_2O(\text{nam}) + 4O_2 = 2H_4P_2O_6$ (30 – 40°C).
9. $P_4 + 10H_2O_2(\text{suyul.}) + 4NaOH(\text{j.suyul.}) = 4NaH_2PO_4 + 8H_2O$ (20°C),
 $2P(\text{qizil}) + 4H_2O_2(\text{suyul.}) + 2NaOH(10\% \text{ li}) \xrightarrow{\tau} Na_2H_2P_2O_6\downarrow + 4H_2O$ (30 – 50°C).
10. $P(\text{qizil}) \xrightarrow{\text{a. } 100-400^\circ\text{C (CO}_2 \text{ atmosferasida)}} PF_3, PF_5$ (-60°C).
11. $P_4 \xrightarrow{\text{Cl}_2, \text{ suyuq}} PCl_3 \xrightarrow{\text{Cl}_2, \text{ qayn.}} PCl_5$
(suyuq CS₂ da).

- $$\text{P}(\text{qizil}) \xrightarrow{\text{Cl}_2, 50-60^\circ\text{C} (\text{yunlahi})} \text{PCl}_3$$

$$\text{PCl}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{Cl}_2, 90^\circ\text{C} (\text{yunlahi})} \text{PCl}_5$$
12. $\text{P}(\text{qizil}) \xrightarrow{\text{Br}_2, 20^\circ\text{C}} \text{PBr}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{Br}_2, 100-150^\circ\text{C}} \text{PBr}_5$.
 13. $\text{P}_4 + 4\text{I}_2 = 2\text{P}_2\text{I}_4$ (zarg'aldoq) [20°C, CS₂ da],
 $2\text{P}(\text{qizil}) + 3\text{I}_2 = 2\text{PI}_3$ (CS₂ da qaynash.).
 14. $\text{P}_4 + 7\text{S} \xrightarrow{\text{t}} \text{P}_4\text{S}_7$ (20°C, CS₂ da),
 $\text{P}(\text{qizil}) \xrightarrow{\text{S}, 100-400^\circ\text{C} (\text{CO}_2 \text{ atmosferasida})} \text{P}_n\text{S}_n$
 $(n = 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10)$,
 $4\text{P}(\text{qizil}) + 9\text{S} \xrightarrow{\text{t}} \text{P}_4\text{S}_9$ (550°C, p, P₄S₇ qo'shimchasi).
 15. $\text{P}(\text{qizil}) \xrightarrow{\text{Na}} \text{Na}_3\text{P}, \text{Na}_2\text{P}_5$ (200°C),
 $2\text{P}(\text{qizil}) + 3\text{Ca} = \text{Ca}_3\text{P}_2$ (350 – 450°C).
 16. $\text{P}_4 + 6\text{HCl} = 2\text{PH}_3 + 2\text{PCl}_3$ (300°C).
 17. $6\text{P}_4 + 4\text{PI}_3 + 48\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (tomchilab) = $12\text{PH}_4\text{I} + 16\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ (30 – 40°C).
 18. $\text{P}_4 + 6\text{N}_2\text{O} = \text{P}_4\text{O}_6 + 6\text{N}_2$ (550 – 625°C),
 $\text{P}_4 + 6\text{CO}_2 = \text{P}_4\text{O}_6 + 6\text{CO}$ 650°C),
 $12\text{P}(\text{qizil}) + 10\text{KClO}_3 = 3\text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} + 10\text{KCl}$ (50°C).
 19. $\text{P}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ (suyul.) + $4\text{KMnO}_4 = 4\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4 + 4\text{MnSO}_4$ (20°C).
 20. $6\text{P}(\text{qizil}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (issiq) + $8\text{KMnO}_4 = 3\text{K}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_8 + 8\text{MnO}_2\downarrow + 2\text{KOH}$.
 21. $11\text{P}_4 + 96\text{H}_2\text{O} + 6^\circ\text{CuSO}_4 \xrightarrow{\text{t}} 24\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 + 2^\circ\text{Cu}_3\text{P}\downarrow + 60\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ (0°C),
 $\text{P}_4 + 16\text{H}_2\text{O} + 1^\circ\text{CuSO}_4 = 4\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 + 1^\circ\text{Cu}\downarrow + 10\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ (qaynash.).
 22. $\text{P}_4 + 16\text{H}_2\text{O} + 20\text{AgNO}_3 = 4\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 + 20\text{Ag}\downarrow + 20\text{HNO}_3$ (qaynash.).
 23. $\text{P}_{4(\text{c})} \rightarrow 4\text{P}(\text{qizil})$ [250 – 260°C, kat. I₂, Na].
 $\text{P}_{4(\text{c})} \rightarrow 4\text{P}(\text{qora})$ [20 – 200°C, p],
 $\text{P}_{4(\text{q})} \rightarrow 4\text{P}(\text{qora})$ [370 – 380°C, kat. Hg].
 $4\text{P}(\text{qizil}) = \text{P}_{4(\text{q})}$ (416°C).
 $4\text{P}(\text{qora}) = \text{P}_{4(\text{g})}$ (453°C),
 $\text{P}(\text{qora}) \rightarrow \text{P}(\text{qizil})$ [550 – 560°C, p].
 24. $\text{P}_{4(\text{g})} \xrightarrow{800-900^\circ\text{C}} 2\text{P}_{2(\text{g})} \xrightarrow{1700-1800^\circ\text{C}} 4\text{P}_{(\text{g})}$.

PH_3 – FOSFIN

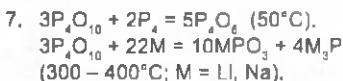
- $\text{PH}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) = \text{H}_2(\text{PHO}_3) + 3\text{SO}_2\uparrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $\text{PH}_3 + 8\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) = \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 + 8\text{NO}_2\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $\text{PH}_3 + 2\text{O}_2 = \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ (150°C).
- $\text{PH}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{I}_2 = \text{H}(\text{PH}_2\text{O}_2) + 4\text{HI}$,
 $\text{PH}_3 + \text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) + 2\text{NaClO} =$
 $\text{Na}(\text{PH}_2\text{O}_2) + 2\text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $2\text{PH}_3 + 4\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{kons.}) =$
 $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_8\downarrow + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $\text{PH}_3 + \text{HCl}_{(\text{g})} = \text{PH}_4\text{Cl}$ (30°C , namsiz sharoitda),
 $\text{PH}_3 + \text{HI}(\text{kons.}) = \text{PH}_4\text{I}$.

P_4O_6 – TETPAFOSFOR GEKSAOKSID

- $4\text{P}_4\text{O}_6 = 3\text{P}_4\text{O}_8 + 4\text{P}(\text{qizil})$ ($210 - 250^\circ\text{C}$, vak.).
- $\text{P}_4\text{O}_6 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{sovuq}) \xrightarrow{\text{t}}$ $2\text{H}_2(\text{PHO}_3) +$
 $\text{H}_2(\text{P}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_5)$,
 $6\text{P}_4\text{O}_6 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{issiq}) = 8\text{P}(\text{qizil})\downarrow +$
 $15\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 + \text{PH}_3\uparrow$.
- $\text{P}_4\text{O}_6 + 6\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{Na}_2(\text{PHO}_3) +$
 $\text{Na}_2(\text{P}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_5) + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $\text{P}_4\text{O}_6 + 2\text{O}_2 = \text{P}_4\text{O}_{10}$ ($50 - 120^\circ\text{C}$).
- $\text{P}_4\text{O}_6 + 6\text{E}_2 = 4\text{PE}_3\text{O} + \text{O}_2$ (20°C ; $\text{E} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}$).
- $\text{P}_4\text{O}_6 + 9\text{S} = \text{P}_4\text{S}_6 + 3\text{SO}_2$ ($t > 150^\circ\text{C}$).
- $\text{P}_4\text{O}_6 + 6\text{HCl}_{(\text{g})} = 2\text{H}_2(\text{PHO}_3) + 2\text{PCl}_3$.

P_4O_{10} – TETPAFOSFOR DEKAOKSID

- $\text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}, 0^\circ\text{C}} \text{HPO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}, 20^\circ\text{C}} \text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{qaynash.}} \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$.
- $\text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} + 4\text{HNO}_3(\text{suvsiz}) = 4\text{HPO}_3 + 2\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ (0°C),
 $\text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} + 4\text{HClO}_4(\text{suvsiz}) = 4\text{HPO}_3 + 2\text{Cl}_2\text{O}$,
(-25°C , O_3 atmosferada).
- $\text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} + 12\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = 4\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $\text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} + 6\text{F}_2 = 4\text{POF}_3 + 3\text{O}_2$ (100°C).
- $\text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} + 3\text{HF} = \text{POF}_3 + 3\text{HPO}_3$ ($120 - 170^\circ\text{C}$).
- $\text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} + 3\text{HE}_{(\text{g})} = \text{PE}_3\text{O} + 3\text{HPO}_3$ (200°C ; $\text{E} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}$),
 $\text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} + 6\text{PCl}_5 = 10\text{PCl}_3\text{O}$ ($150 - 175^\circ\text{C}$).

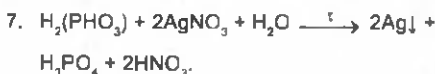
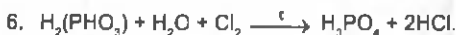


H(PH₂O₂) – GIPOFOSFIT KIBLOTA

- $3H(PH_2O_2) = 2H_2(PhO_3) + PH_3 \quad (50 - 140^\circ C),$
 $2H(PH_2O_2) = H_3PO_4 + PH_3 \quad (160 - 170^\circ C).$
- $H(PH_2O_2) + H_2O = H_2(PhO_3) + H_2\uparrow \quad (20^\circ C, \text{ kat. Pd}),$
 $8H(PH_2O_2)[\text{kons.}] = PH_3\uparrow + 4P(\text{qizil})\downarrow +$
 $2H_2\uparrow + 3H_3PO_4 + 4H_2O \quad (\text{qaynash.}).$
- $H(PH_2O_2) + H_2SO_4(\text{kons.}, \text{ sovuq}) = H_2(PhO_3) +$
 $SO_2 + H_2O.$
 $3H(PH_2O_2) + 2HNO_3(\text{suyul.}, \text{ sovuq}) \xrightarrow{t}$
 $3H_2(PhO_3) + 2NO\uparrow + H_2O.$
- $H(PH_2O_2) + NaOH(\text{suyul.}) = Na(PhO_2) + H_2O,$
- $3H(PH_2O_2)[\text{kons.}] + 3H_2O + 2CuSO_4(\text{suyul.}) =$
 $2CuH\downarrow + 3H_2(PhO_3) + 2H_2SO_4.$
- $H(PH_2O_2)[\text{kons.}] + 2AgNO_3 + H_2O = 2Ag\downarrow +$
 $H_2(PhO_3) + 2HNO_3 \quad (50^\circ C).$
- $3H(PH_2O_2)[\text{kons.}] + As_2O_3 = 2As\downarrow +$
 $3H_2(PhO_3) \quad [\text{suyul. HCl da}].$

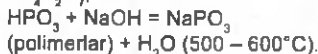
H₂(PHO₃) – FOSFIT KISLOTA

- $2H_2(PhO_3) = H_2(P_2H_2O_5) + H_2O \quad (100^\circ C, \text{ vak.}),$
 $4H_2(PhO_3) = 3H_3PO_4 + PH_3 \quad (170 - 200^\circ C, P_2H_4 -$
 $\text{qo'shimchasi}).$
- $H_2(PhO_3) + H_2O(\text{bug'}) = H_3PO_4 + H_2 \quad (100 - 120^\circ C).$
- $H_2(PhO_3) + H_2SO_4(96\% \text{ li, issiq}) =$
 $H_3PO_4 + SO_2 + H_2O,$
 $H_2(PhO_3) + NO_2(\text{tutovchi HNO}_3) = H_3PO_4 +$
 $NO\uparrow \quad (30 - 50^\circ C).$
- $H_2(PhO_3) + NaOH(\text{suyul.}) = NaH(PhO_3) + H_2O,$
 $H_2(PhO_3) + 2NaOH(\text{kons.}) = Na_2(PhO_3) + 2H_2O.$
- $2H_2(PhO_3)_{(sr)} + O_{2(g)} \xrightarrow{t}$
 $2H_3PO_4$
 $(\text{qaynash.}, \text{ kat. I}).$



HPO₃ – metafosfat kislota

1. $\text{HPO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ (qaynash.).
2. $\text{HPO}_3 + \text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = \text{NaPO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0°C),



3. $4\text{HPO}_3 + 4\text{NaOH}$ (30%-li, sovuq) = $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_4\text{O}_{12}\downarrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (kons. NaCl da).

H₃PO₄ – ortofosfat kislota

1. $2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 = \text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (150°C),
 $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 = \text{HPO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (300°C, vak.).
2. $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{kons.}) + \text{MOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{MH}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
(M = Na, K),
 $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{kons.}) + 2\text{MOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{M}_2\text{HPO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{kons.}) + 3\text{MOH}(\text{kons.}) = \text{M}_3\text{PO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
3. $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{kons.}) + \text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ (suyul.) =
 $\text{NH}_4(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4) + (\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4) + \text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{kons.}) + 2\text{NH}_4\text{OH}[\text{suyul.}] =$
 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 3\text{Mg} = \text{Mg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2\downarrow + 3\text{H}_2\uparrow$.
5. $3\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 4\text{Fe} = \text{FeHPO}_4\downarrow +$
 $\text{Fe}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 + 4\text{H}_2\uparrow$.
6. $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{kons.}) + \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 = \text{CaHPO}_4\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 3\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 = \text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2\downarrow + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
7. $2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 3\text{AgNO}_3 = \text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4 + 3\text{HNO}_3$.
8. $8\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{kons.}) + \text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} = 6\text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ (80 – 100°C).
9. $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{suvsiz.}) + \text{NaCl} = \text{NaPO}_3 + \text{HCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
(400 – 500°C),
 $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{kons.}) + \text{NaNO}_3 = \text{NaPO}_3(\text{Madrel tuzi}) +$

- $\text{HNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (330°C).
10. $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{kons.}) + 12\text{MO}_2 = \text{H}_2[\text{PM}_{12}\text{O}_{40}]_{(\text{er})}$
(HNO_3 da qaynash., $M = \text{Mo}, \text{W}$).

$\text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ – PIROFOSFAT KISLOTA

1. $\text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 = 2\text{HPO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (300°C, vak.).
2. $\text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ (HNO_3 ishtirokida).
3. $\text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 + 4\text{NaOH}(20\% \text{ li}) = \text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = \text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $\text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 + 2\text{NH}_{3(\text{g})} = (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7\downarrow$ (0 – 5°C, etanolda),
 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7(\text{suspenziya}) + 2\text{NH}_{3(\text{g})} \xrightarrow{t}$
 $(\text{NH}_4)_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7\downarrow$ ($t \leq 10^\circ\text{C}$, etanolda).
5. $\text{H}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7(\text{suyul.}) + 4\text{AgNO}_3 =$
 $\text{Ag}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7\downarrow(\text{oq}) + 4\text{HNO}_3$.

As – MISHYAK

Belgisi – As. XIII asming o'rtalarida nemis kimyogari A.Bolshtedskiy birinchi bo'lib margimushni erkin holda olgan deb hisoblanadi. Davriy sistemaning V guruh kimyoviy elementi (*arsenicum*, lotincha: «arsenu» kuchli demak), tartib raqami 33, atom massasi 74,9216. Bir necha shakl o'zgarishi bor: a – margimush kulrang romboedrik kristallardan iborat modda, a – margimush qora amorf modda, margimush odatdagi sariq margimushdir, kubik kristallardan iborat modda 358°C da ajraladi; suvda erimaydi, nitrat kislotada eriydi. Eng barqaror allotrop modifikatsiyasi metallsimon yoki kulrang deb ataladi, zichligi 5,720 g/sm³; $t_{\text{mushq}} = 817^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qayn}} = 615^\circ\text{C}$ da suyuqlanmay bug'ga aylanadi.

Minerallari. Margimushning rangi qalaydek oq. U vaqt o'tishi bilan ancha tez sariq-qo'ng'ir tusga kiradi, keyinchalik esa qorayib qoladi. Chizig'i kulrang margimush o'tkir yaltiraydi, metalldek (yangi singan joyida) tez xiralashadi va vaqt o'tishi bilan oksidlanib, qorayib qolgan yuzasi butunlay yaltiramaydigan bo'ladi. Margimush mo'rt, uning qattiqligi 3,5. Uning singan yuzasi donadordir. Solishtirma og'irligi 5,63 – 5,78. Diagnostik belgilari – sof tug'ma margimush shakli, qorayib qol-

gan yuzasi, ancha katta solishtirma og'irligi, singanda metall kabi o'tkir yaltirashi va mukammal ulanish tekisligiga qarab osonlikcha aniqlanadi.

Ishtatilishi. As_2O_3 oynalarning yaltirashini yo'qotish, charm va mo'ynalarni konservatsiya qilishda ishlatiladi. Margimush va uning birikmalari juda zaharli. Tibbiyotda tarkibida margimush bo'lgan preparatlar (novarsenol, osarsol va boshqalar)dan foydalaniladi.

Qotishmalari. Margimush qotishimalari ba'zan mis va qo'rg'oshin qotishmalariga kiritiladi (masalan, pitrat ishlab chiqarishda). Margimush qotishmalari inert atmosfera vakuum usulida olinadi.

Kimyoviy xossalari:

- $2As + 3H_2SO_4$ (kons., lssiq) = $As_2O_3 \downarrow + 3SO_2 + 3H_2O$.
- $2As + 6H_2S_2O_7$ (oleum) = $2As(HSO_4)_3 + 3H_2SO_4 + 3SO_2 \uparrow$.
- $As + 5HNO_3$ (kons.) = $H_3AsO_4 + 5NO_2 + H_2O$,
 $As + 3HCl$ (kons.) + HNO_3 (kons.) =
 $AsCl_3 + NO \uparrow + 2H_2O$.
- $2As + 2NaOH$ (20% li) + $2H_2O \xrightarrow{\tau} 2NaAsO_2 + 3H_2 \uparrow$ (qaynash.),
 $2As + 6KOH$ (20% li, sovuq) $\xrightarrow{\tau} 2K_3AsO_3 + 3H_2 \uparrow$.
- $2As + 3O_2 = 2As_2O_3$ (havoda yonishi).
- $2As + 5F_2 = 2AsF_5$ (20°C, florda yonishi).
- $2As + 3Cl_2 = 2AsCl_3$ (20 – 30°C, xlorda yonishl),
 $2As + 5Cl_2 + 8H_2O \xrightarrow{\tau} 2H_3AsO_4 + 10HCl$.
- $2As + 3E_2 = 2AsE_3$ (50 – 80°C, E = Br; suyuq CS_2 da qaynash. E = I).
- $As \xrightarrow{S} As_2S_3, As_2S_5, As_4S_4$ (500 – 600°C, N_2 atmosferasida).
- $As + 3M = M_3As$ (qizdirish; M = Li, Na, K),
 $M_3As + 3H_2O = AsH_3 \uparrow + 3MOH$.
- $2As + 3M = M_3As_2$ (qizdirish; M = Mg, Ca, Cu),
 $2As + M = MAs_2$ (qizdirish; M = Ca, Zn, Fe).
- $2As + 3Zn = Zn_3As_2$ (400 – 450°C),
 $Zn_3As_2 + 3H_2SO_4$ (suyul.) = $3ZnSO_4 + 2AsH_3 \uparrow$.

13. $\text{As} + \text{M} = \text{MAs}$ (qizdirish; $\text{M} = \text{Al, Ga, In, La}$),
 $\text{MAs} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{AsH}_3\uparrow + \text{M}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow$.
14. $\text{As} + 3\text{Na} + 3\text{NH}_4\text{Br} = \text{AsH}_3\uparrow + 3\text{NaBr} + 3\text{NH}_3$
 (-40°C , suyuq NH_3 da).
15. $2\text{As} + 6\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) + 5\text{NaClO} = 2\text{Na}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 5\text{NaCl} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $2\text{As} + 6\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{Na}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
16. $2\text{As} + 2\text{BrF}_5 = 2\text{AsF}_5 + \text{Br}_2$ ($100 - 200^\circ\text{C}$).
17. $\beta\text{-As}_{(q)} \rightarrow \alpha\text{-As}_{(q)}$ (270°C), $\gamma\text{-As}_{(q)} \rightarrow \alpha\text{-As}_{(q)}$
 (358°C yoki sekin yorug'likda).
18. $8(\alpha\text{-As})_{(q)} \xrightarrow{613-800^\circ\text{C}} 2\text{As}_{4(q)} \xrightarrow{800-1700^\circ\text{C}} \text{As}_{4(s)} + 2\text{As}_{2(g)}$

AsH₃ – ARSIN

1. $2\text{AsH}_3 = 2\text{As} + 3\text{H}_2$ ($t \leq 300^\circ\text{C}$).
2. $\text{AsH}_3 + 3\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) = \text{AsCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\uparrow$.
3. $\text{AsH}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons., sovuq}) = \text{AsSO}_4(\text{OH}) + \text{S}\downarrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{AsH}_3 + 8\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) = \text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 8\text{NO}_2\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $2\text{AsH}_3 + 3\text{O}_2 = \text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (havoda yonishi).
5. $\text{AsH}_3 + 3\text{I}_2 = \text{AsI}_3 + 3\text{HI}$ (20°C).
6. $\text{AsH}_3 + 3\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) + 4\text{NaClO} = \text{Na}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 4\text{NaCl} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
7. $\text{AsH}_3 + 3\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{kons.}) = \text{Na}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
8. $2\text{AsH}_3 + 3\text{MSO}_4(\text{kons.}) + 6\text{NaHCO}_3 = \text{M}_3\text{As}\downarrow + 3\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 6\text{CO}_2\uparrow + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($\text{M} = \text{Cu, Zn}$).
9. $2\text{AsH}_3 + 3\text{HgCl}_2 = \text{Hg}_3\text{As}_2\downarrow(\text{qora}) + 6\text{HCl}$
 (suyul. HCl da qaynash.).
10. $2\text{AsH}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} + 12\text{AgNO}_3 = \text{As}_2\text{O}_3\downarrow + 12\text{Ag}\downarrow + 12\text{HNO}_3$.

As₂O₃ – MISHYAK (III) OKSID

1. $\text{As}_2\text{O}_{3(q)} + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{sovuq}) = 2\text{HAsO}_2(\text{to'yingan})$,
2. $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{H}_3\text{AsO}_3 + \text{AsCl}_3$,
 $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{AsCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
3. $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{HE}_{(g)} = 2\text{AsE}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($140 - 200^\circ\text{C}$;
 $\text{E} = \text{F, Cl}$).

- $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 4\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 4\text{NO}_2$
(qaynash.).
- $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = 2\text{NaAsO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{Na}_3\text{AsO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
(Na_2HASO_3 qo'shimchasi).
- $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{kons., issiq}) = 2\text{NaAsO}_2 + \text{CO}_2\uparrow$.
- $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{HI}(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{AsI}_3\downarrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (20°C).
- $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{S}(\text{to'yingan}) = \text{As}_2\text{S}_3\downarrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
(kons. HCl da).
- $2\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 9\text{S} = 2\text{As}_2\text{S}_3 + 3\text{SO}_2$ (300°C).
- $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{E}_2 = 2\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 4\text{HE}$
(qaynash.; E = Cl, Br, I).
- $5\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 4\text{KMnO}_4 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O} =$
 $10\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 2\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 4\text{MnSO}_4$.
- $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{NaOH} + 2\text{NaNO}_3 = 2\text{Na}_2\text{AsO}_4 +$
 $2\text{NaNO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($400 - 500^\circ\text{C}$).
- $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{C}(\text{koks}) = 2\text{As} + 3\text{CO}$
(700°C , CO_2 qo'shimchasi).
- $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{elektroliz}} 2\text{H}_2\uparrow$ (katod) +
 $2\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4$ (anod).

As_2O_5 – MISHYAK (V) OKSID

- $\text{As}_2\text{O}_5 = \text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{O}_2$ ($t > 315^\circ\text{C}$).
- $\text{As}_2\text{O}_5 + 6\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{Na}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $2\text{As}_2\text{O}_5 + 5\text{C}(\text{koks}) = 4\text{As} + 5\text{CO}_2$ ($400 - 500^\circ\text{C}$).
- $\text{As}_2\text{O}_5 + 5\text{H}_2\text{S}_{(\text{g})} = \text{As}_2\text{S}_3\downarrow + 2\text{S}\downarrow + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$
($30 - 50^\circ\text{C}$, kons. HCl da).

H_3AsO_4 – ARSEMAT KISLOTA

- $\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 + \text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NaH}_2\text{AsO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}\downarrow$
(sovuqda),
 $\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{Na}_2\text{HASO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
($50 - 60^\circ\text{C}$).
- $2\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{S}_{(\text{g})} = \text{As}_2\text{S}_3\downarrow + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0°C , kons.
HCl da).
- $2\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4(\text{issiq}) + 2\text{SO}_{2(\text{g})} = \text{As}_2\text{O}_3\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 +$
 H_2O (qaynash.).
- $2\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4(\text{sovuq}) + 4\text{HI}(\text{kons.}) = \text{As}_2\text{O}_3\downarrow +$
 $2\text{I}_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

As₂S₃ – MISHYAK (III) SULFID

1. $\text{As}_2\text{S}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{S}$ (200 – 250°C).
2. $\text{As}_2\text{S}_3 + 9\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) = \text{As}_2\text{O}_3\downarrow + 12\text{SO}_2 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{As}_2\text{S}_3 + 28\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 28\text{NO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (qaynash.).
3. $\text{As}_2\text{S}_3 + 6\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = \text{Na}_3\text{AsO}_3 + \text{Na}_3[\text{AsS}_3] + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $\text{As}_2\text{S}_3 + 14\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{kons., issiq}) = 2\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
5. $2\text{As}_2\text{S}_3 + 9\text{O}_2 = 2\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{SO}_2$ (500°C).
6. $\text{As}_2\text{S}_3 + 2\text{S} = \text{As}_2\text{S}_5$ (100 – 120°C, p).
7. $\text{As}_2\text{S}_3 + 3\text{Na}_2\text{S}(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{Na}_3[\text{AsS}_3]$.
8. $\text{As}_2\text{S}_3 + 3\text{Na}_2\text{S}(\text{kons.}) + 2\text{S} = 2\text{Na}_3[\text{AsS}_4]$.

As₂S₅ – MISHYAK (V) SULFID

1. $\text{As}_2\text{S}_5 = \text{As}_2\text{S}_3 + 2\text{S}$ (90 – 500°C).
2. $2\text{As}_2\text{S}_5 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{As}_2\text{O}_3\downarrow + \text{As}_2\text{S}_3\downarrow + \text{S}\downarrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{S}\uparrow$ (qaynash.).
3. $\text{As}_2\text{S}_5 + 15\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons., issiq}) = 2\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 20\text{SO}_2 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{As}_2\text{S}_5 + 40\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 40\text{NO}_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (qaynash.).
4. $4\text{As}_2\text{S}_5 + 24\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = 3\text{Na}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 5\text{Na}_3[\text{AsS}_4] + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
5. $2\text{As}_2\text{S}_3 + 13\text{O}_2 = 2\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 10\text{SO}_2$ (300 – 400°C).
6. $\text{As}_2\text{S}_5 + 20\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{kons., issiq}) = 2\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
7. $\text{As}_2\text{S}_5 + 3\text{M}_2\text{S}(\text{to'yingan}) = 2\text{M}_3[\text{AsS}_4]$ (50 – 60°C; M = Na, K).

As₄S₄ – TETRAMISHYAK TETRASULFID

1. $\text{As}_4\text{S}_4 + 44\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) = 4\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 44\text{NO}_2 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (qaynash.).
2. $3\text{As}_4\text{S}_4 + 16\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = 4\text{NaAsO}_2 + 4\text{As}\downarrow + 4\text{Na}_3[\text{AsS}_3] + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (qaynash.).
3. $\text{As}_4\text{S}_4 + 7\text{O}_2 = 2\text{As}_2\text{O}_3 + 4\text{SO}_2$ (400 – 500°C).
4. $\text{As}_4\text{S}_4 + 6\text{Na}_2\text{S}(\text{kons., sovuq}) + 2\text{S} = 4\text{Na}_3[\text{AsS}_3]$,
 $\text{As}_4\text{S}_4 + 6\text{Na}_2\text{S}(\text{kons.}) + 6\text{S} = 4\text{Na}_3[\text{AsS}_4]$ (qaynash.).

VI A GURUH ELEMENTLARI

O_2 – KISLOROD

Belgisi – O. Kislrorod – Yer yuzida eng ko'p tarqalgan element. Toza holdagi kislrorodni dastavval 1772-yilda shved kimyogari Sheele, undan keyin esa 1774-yilda Pristli ajratib olishgan. Tabiatda ham, inson amaliy faoliyatida ham muhim ahamiyatga ega, O (lot. *oxygenium*), tartib raqami 8, atom massasi 15,9994. Normal sharoitdakislrorod – rangsiz, hidsiz va ta'imsiz gaz. Kislrorod birikmasi Yer qobig'idagi suv massasining taxminan 8/9 qismini (gidrosferalar), Yer qobig'ining taxminan yarmini tashkil etadi va faqat atmosferada (erkin holatda) azot (massasi jihatdan 21,15% qismini tashkil etadi)dan keyin 2-o'rinda turadi. Tirik organizmlarda o'rtacha hisobda taxminan 70% kislrorod massasi bor. Yerdagi erkin kislrorodlarning barcha massasi fotosintez jarayonida kislrorod ajratib chiqaradigan hayot faoliyatidan hosil bo'lgan va saqlanmoqda. Turli moddalarning kislrorod bilan oksidlanishi hayvonlar va o'simliklarning hayot faoliyatlari uchun kerakli energiya manbaidir. Insonning xo'jalik faoliyati kislrorodning Yerd aylanib yurishini o'zgartiradi; masalan, yoqilg'ilarning yonishi uchun dunyoda har yili 9 Gt ($9 \cdot 10^9 t$) kislrorod sarf bo'ladi. Odatdagi sharoitda kislrorod molekulasida ikki atomli (O_2); sokin elektr razryadda ozon (O_3) hosil bo'ladi.

Gaz holatidagi kislrorodning zichligi 1,429 g/sm (suyuq); $t_{qayn} = -182,9 C$, $t_{suyuq} = -218,9^{\circ}C$; kritik harorati Cl_2 , CO_2 , SO_2 larning haroratidan past va -118,840 ga teng. Kislrorod kimyoviy jihatdan eng faol (ftordan keyin) metallmas elementdir. Ko'pgina boshqa elementlar (vodorod, gologenlar, oltin-gugurt, metallar va boshqa) bilan bevosita ta'sirlashadi va, odatda, issiqlik ajraladi. Harorat oshirilganda oksidlanish tezlashadi va yonish boshlanadi. Metallarning oksidlanishi – korroziya texnikaga katta zarar keltiradi. Past haroratgacha sovutish usuli yordamida parchalash kislrorod olishning asosiy usulidir. Materiallarni alanganlash haroratigacha qizdirish yonuvchi gaz (atsetilin, propan, benzin bug'lar) yordamida amalga oshiriladi. Dastak yoki mashinaga o'rnatiladigan keskichli kislrorod bilan kesish past va o'rtacha uglerodli po'latlarni, kam legirlangan titan qotishmalarini kesishda ishlatiladi. Beton, temir-beton, o'rtacha chidamli materiallarni kesish-

da kislorodli naycha (kislorod o'tkaziladigan po'lat trubka)dan, xromli po'latlarni, cho'yan va mis qotishmalarini kesishda flyus qo'shilgan kislorod bilan kesishdan foydalaniladi; bu esa kesish paytida hosil bo'ladigan qiyin eriydigan shlamlarni chiqarib tashlashga imkon beradi. Kislorod bilan kesishdan randalash, yo'nish, tozalash va boshqalarda ham foydalaniladi.

Kislotalardosh materiallar – kislorodning yemiruvchi ta'siriga chidamli materiallar. Asosan, kimyo sanoatida turli sig'imdagi idishlar, ularni futerovkalash uchun, trubalar, shlanglar, asoslar yotqizishda, minoralar qurishda, shuningdek, kislotalarga chidamli germetiklar va zichlagichlar sifatida ishlatiladi. Kislotalardosh materiallar metallar – yuqori darajada ligirlangan po'latlar va cho'yanlar, nikel, mis, alyuminiy, titan, sirkoniy, qalay, qo'rg'oshin, kumush, niobiy, tantal, oltin, platina va boshqa ba'zi metallar hamda qotishmalar; metallmas materiallar – tog' jinslari (andezit, beshtuanit, kvartsit, grenit, felzit), tosh quyma (diabaz, bazalt), polimerlar (polivinilxlorid, polietilen, ftoroplastlar va boshqa), keramika, betonlar, sintetik kauchuklarning ba'zi turlari asosida olinadigan rezina, shisha emallar, sementlar, mastikalar va boshqalar bo'lishi mumkin.

Ishlatilishi. Kislorod metallarga gaz alangasida ishlov berish, payvandlash, gaz yordamida kesish jarayonlarida foydalaniladi. Kislorod kimyo sanoatida sun'iy suyuq yoqilg'i, azot va sulfat kislotalari, metall oksidlari va peroksidlarini olishda, suyuq kislorod portlatishda, reaktiv dvigatellarda hamda sovuq agent sifatida foydalaniladi. Ballonga to'ldirilgan toza kisloroddan kosmik parvozlarda, suv ostida suzishda, tibbiyotda foydalaniladi.

Qotishmalari. Po'lat va cho'yan sanoatida kislorod oksidlash maqsadida ishlatiladi.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

1. $O_2 + 2H_2 = 2H_2O$ ($550^\circ C$, H_2 ning O_2 da yonishi)
2. $O_2 + F_2 = O_2F_2$ ($-183^\circ C$, elektr razryadi),
 $O_2 + N_2 = 2NO$ (elektr razryadi).
 $O_2 + S = SO_2$ (havoda yonishi),
 $5O_2 + 4P(\text{qizil}) = P_4O_{10}$ (havoda yonishi).
 $O_2 + C(\text{grafit}) = CO_2$ ($600 - 700^\circ C$,
havoda yondirish),
 $O_2 + 2C(\text{grafit}) = 2CO$ ($t > 1000^\circ C$).

3. $O_2(\text{havo}) + 4Li = 2Li_2O$ ($t > 200^\circ C$, Li_2O_2 qo'shimchasi).
 $O_2 + 2Na = Na_2O_2$ (havoda yondirish, Na_2O qo'shimchasi),
 $O_2 + Na_2O_2 = 2NaO_2$ ($400^\circ C$, p).
 $O_2(\text{havo}) + K = KO_2$ (K_2O_2 qo'shimchasi),
 $O_2(\text{havo}) + M = MO_2$ ($M = Rb, Cs$).
 $O_2 + 2Mg = 2MgO$ (havoda yonishi),
 $3O_2 + 4Al = 2Al_2O_3$ (havoda yonishi).
 $O_2 + Ca = 2CaO$ ($t > 300^\circ C$).
 $2O_2 + 3Ba = 2BaO + BaO_2$ (havoda yonishi),
 $O_2 + 2Ba = 2BaO$ ($t > 800^\circ C$),
 $O_2 + 2BaO = 2BaO_2$ ($t \leq 500^\circ C$),
 $O_2 + BaO_2 = Ba(O_2^-)_2$ ($t \leq 100^\circ C$, p).
 $O_2 + 2Zn = 2ZnO$ (havoda yonishi),
 $O_2 + 4Cu = 2Cu_2O$ ($160 - 250^\circ C$).
4. $O_2 + 4Fe(OH)_2(\text{suspenziya}) = 4FeO(OH)\downarrow + 2H_2O$,
 $O_2 + 4Cr(OH)_2 + 2H_2O = 4Cr(OH)_3\downarrow$.
5. $O_2 + H_2SO_4(\text{suyul.}) + Pb = PbSO_4\downarrow + H_2O_2$,
6. $11O_2 + 4Fe(S_2) = 2Fe_2O_3 + 8SO_2$ (havoda kuydirish).

O_3 – ozon

Ozon molekulası — O_3

Geometrik formulasi — 

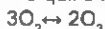
Gibridlanishi — sp^2

1840-yilda birinchi marta olingan.

Suyuq ozon to'q ko'k rangda, qattiq holatda, qora rangda bo'ladi. Suyuqlanish temperaturasi $-192^\circ C$.

Olinishi:

1. Ozonatorida elektr toki yordamida kislorod cho'g'langan spiral orqali o'tkazib olinadi:



Kimyoviy xossalari:





- $\text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = 2\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}.$
- $\text{O}_3 + \text{M}_2\text{O}_2 = \text{MO}_3 + \text{MO}_2$ (M = K, Rb, Cs; suyuq CCl_2F_2 da),
 $\text{O}_3 + \text{MO}_2 = \text{MO}_3 + \text{OH}^0$ (20°C).
- $\text{O}_3 + \text{MOH} = \text{MO}_3 + \text{OH}^0$ (M = K, Rb, Cs; suyuq NH_3 da).
- $\text{O}_3 + \text{NO} = \text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2$ (Yer atmosferasidagi ozon qatlamining yemirilishi).
- $\text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{KI} = \text{I}_2\downarrow + \text{O}_2\uparrow + 2\text{KOH},$
 $3\text{O}_2 + \text{KI} = \text{KIO}_3 + 3\text{O}_2\uparrow$ (kons. KOH da).
- $2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{Ag} = (\text{Ag}^{\text{I}}/\text{Ag}^{\text{III}})\text{O}_2 + 2\text{O}_2$ (20°C).
- $\text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{S}_{(\text{g})} = \text{SO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O},$
 $4\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{S}_{(\text{er})} = 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4.$
- $4\text{O}_3 + 3\text{PbS} = 3\text{PbSO}_4$ (20°C).
- $\text{O}_3 + \text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{MnO}_2\downarrow + \text{O}_2\uparrow + 2\text{HNO}_3.$

H_2O_2 – VODOROD PEROKSID

- $2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$ ($t > 150^\circ\text{C}$ yoki 20°C , kat. NaOH, MnO_2 , Pt, Cu).
- $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{kons.}) + \text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 = \text{BaO}_2\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
- $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{KI} = \text{I}_2\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4,$
 $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{KI} = \text{I}_2\downarrow + 2\text{KOH},$
 $3\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{KI} = \text{KIO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (kons. KOH da).
- $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{FeSO}_4 \xrightarrow{\tau} \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O},$
 $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{KNO}_3 \xrightarrow{\tau} \text{KNO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (suyul. H_2SO_4 da).
 $4\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{PbS}(\text{qora}) = \text{PbSO}_4(\text{oq}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O},$
 $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}.$
- $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{NaOH} + \text{Na}[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_3] = \text{Na}_2[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_6],$
 $3\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{Na}_3[\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_6] = 2\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{NaOH}.$
- $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{kons.}) + \text{Mn}(\text{OH})_2 = \text{MnO}_2\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
- $2\text{H}_2\text{O}_{2(\text{er})} + \text{N}_2\text{H}_4 = \text{N}_2\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
- $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{O}_3 = 2\text{O}_2\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O},$
 $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{Cl}_2(\text{to'yingan}) = \text{O}_2\uparrow + 2\text{HCl}.$
- $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{Ag}_2\text{O} = 2\text{Ag}\downarrow + \text{O}_2\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O},$
 $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2 = \text{O}_2\uparrow + \text{Hg}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{HNO}_3.$
- $2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{Ca}(\text{ClO})_2 = \text{CaCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2\uparrow.$



OF₂ – KISLOROD FTORID

1. $2\text{OF}_2 = \text{O}_2 + \text{F}_2$ ($t > 200^\circ\text{C}$).
2. $4\text{OF}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{---}} 2\text{O}_3 + \text{O}_2 + 8\text{HF}$ (20°C),
 $\text{OF}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{bug'}) = \text{O}_2 + 2\text{HF}$ ($t > 250^\circ\text{C}$).
3. $\text{OF}_2 + 4\text{HE} = \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{E}_2 + 2\text{HF}$ ($t \leq 0^\circ\text{C}$; E = Cl, Br, I).
4. $\text{OF}_2 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}, \text{ issiq}) = \text{O}_2\uparrow + 2\text{NaF} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
5. $\text{OF}_2 + 2\text{H}_2 = \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{HF}$ (20°C).
6. $3\text{OF}_2 + 4\text{NH}_3 = 3\text{H}_2\text{O} + 6\text{HF} + 2\text{N}_2$ (200°C).
7. $2\text{OF}_2 + \text{F}_2 + \text{N}_2\text{H}_4 = 2\text{NF}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (150°C).
8. $2\text{OF}_2 + 2\text{Xe} = 2\text{XeF}_2 + \text{O}_2$ ($t > 25^\circ\text{C}$).
9. $\text{OF}_2 + 2\text{ClF}_3 = \text{ClOF}_2 + \text{ClF}_5$ (20°C).

O₂F₂ – DIKISLOROD DIFTORID

1. $\text{O}_2\text{F}_2 = \text{O}_2 + \text{F}_2$ ($t > -57^\circ\text{C}$).
2. $\text{O}_2\text{F}_2 + 2\text{HE} = 2\text{HF} + \text{E}_2 + \text{O}_2$ ($t \leq 0^\circ\text{C}$; E = Cl, Br, I).
3. $2\text{O}_2\text{F}_2 + 4\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = 4\text{NaF} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 3\text{O}_2\uparrow$
 (20°C).
4. $\text{O}_2\text{F}_2 + 3\text{H}_2 = 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{HF}$ (20°C).
5. $\text{O}_2\text{F}_2 + \text{Xe} = \text{XeF}_2 + \text{O}_2$ (-60°C).
6. $\text{O}_2\text{F}_2 + \text{ClF} = \text{ClO}_2\text{F}_3$ (-78°C).

S – OLTINGUGURT

Belgisi – S. Oltingugurt bilan insoniyat qadimdan tanish.

Sulfur – lotincha och sariq degan so'z, davriy sistemaning VI guruh kimyoviy elementi, tartib raqami 16, atom massasi 32,064, qattiq mo'rt sariq modda, bir necha allotropik shakl o'zgarishlari bor. Odatdagi sharoitda oktaedrik (rombik) oltingugurt uchraydi. Uning zichligi $2,07\text{g}/\text{sm}^3$, $t_{\text{suyuq}} = 112,8^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qayn}} = 444,6^\circ\text{C}$ ga teng, elektr o'tkazmaydi, suvda deyarli erimaydi, uglerod sulfidida, benzolda va taluolda eriydi. Elektr va issiqlik o'tkazuvchanligi juda kuchsiz (yaxshi izolyator). U ishqalanish natijasida manfly elektr bilan zaryadlanadi va qo'l issiqligidan yorilib-yorilib ketadi. Oltingugurt o'ziga xos rangi, biroz qattiqligi, mo'rtligi, kristallarning singan joyida yog'dek

yaltirashi va oson eruvchanligi bilan xarakterlidir. Gugurt yoqanda ($112,8^{\circ}\text{C}$ da) oson eriydi hamda ko'k alanga bilan o'ziga xos hid SO_2 chiqarib yonadi. Oltinugurt uglerod disulfidida, skipidarda, kerosinda eriydi, lekin HCl va H_2SO_4 da parchalanmaydi. Konsentrlangan HNO_3 bilan oltinugurtni oksidlab H_2SO_4 ga aylantiradi.

$95,5^{\circ}\text{C}$ dan yuqorida prizmatik (monoklinik) oltinugurt barqarordir. Yana amorf oltinugurt ham bor.

Minerallari. FeS_2 – temir kolchedan, ZnS – rux aldamasi, PbS – rux aldamasi, Cu_2S – mis yaltirog'i, CuFeS_2 – mis kolchedani, $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ – gips, $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ – magniy sulfat va boshqa minerallar holda uchraydi. Oltinugurt tabiatda erkin holda ham uchraydi.

Ishlatilishi. Oltinugurt, asosan, sanoatning ko'pgina tarmoqlari uchun zarur bo'lgan sulfat kislotasi ishlab chiqarish uchun qishloq xo'jaligida (zararkunandalarga qarshi kurashda), rezina sanoatida (vulkanizatsiyalash jarayonida), gugurtlar, mushaklar, bo'yoqlar va boshqalar ishlab chiqarishda qo'llaniladi. Kimyo laboratoriyalarida, qishloq xo'jaligida, kauçukni vulkanlashda, tibbiyotda ishlatiladi.

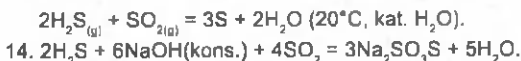
Qotishmalari. Oltinugurt metallar tarkibida kam konsentratsiya miqdorida qotishmada ishtirok etadi.

- $3\text{S} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{bug'}) = 2\text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{SO}_2$ ($t > 400^{\circ}\text{C}$).
- $\text{S} + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) = 3\text{SO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (qaynash.),
 $\text{S} + 6\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 6\text{NO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (qaynash.).
- $4\text{S} + 6\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3\text{S} + 2\text{Na}_2\text{S} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (qaynash., Na_2SO_3 qo'shimchasi).
- $\text{S} + \text{H}_2 = \text{H}_2\text{S}$ ($150 - 200^{\circ}\text{C}$).
- $\text{S} + \text{O}_2 = \text{SO}_2$ ($280 - 360^{\circ}\text{C}$, havoda yonishi, SO_3 qo'shimchasi).
- $\text{S} + 3\text{F}_2 = \text{SF}_6$ (20°C).
- $\text{S} + \text{Cl}_2 = \text{SCl}_2$ ($t \leq 20^{\circ}\text{C}$),
 $2\text{S} + \text{Cl}_2 = \text{S}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ($125 - 130^{\circ}\text{C}$),
 $2\text{S} + 2\text{Cl}_2 + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{SCl}_2\text{O}$ ($180 - 200^{\circ}\text{C}$, kat. aktivlangan ko'mir).
- $2\text{S} + \text{Br}_2 = \text{S}_2\text{Br}_2$ (100°C , p).
- $2\text{S} + \text{C}(\text{graft}) = \text{CS}_2$ ($700 - 800^{\circ}\text{C}$).
- $\text{S} + 2\text{Cl}_2 + 4\text{NaF} = \text{SF}_4 + 4\text{NaCl}$ ($200 - 300^{\circ}\text{C}$, p).
- $\text{S} + \text{HI} = \text{I}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{S}$ (500°C).
- $3\text{S} + 2\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_{2(\text{aq})} = \text{SCl}_2 + \text{S}_2\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{SO}_2$ (kat. AlCl_3).

13. $S + 4CoF_3 = 4CoF_2 + SF_4$ (350 – 400°C).
14. $S + 2Na = Na_2S$ ($t > 130^\circ C$),
 $3S + 2Al = Al_2S_3$ (150 – 200°C).
15. $3S + SO_2 = 2S_2O$ [aniqrog'i S(S)O] ($t > 100^\circ C$, vak.,
elektr razryadi),
 $2S + CuO = Cu + S_2O$ [aniqrog'i S(S)O]
(150 – 200°C, vak.).
16. $10S + 12AgI + 16NH_{3(aq)} = S_4N_4 + 6Ag_2S \downarrow + 12NH_4I$.
17. $S_{8(a)} \xrightarrow{550^\circ C} S_{8(g)} \xrightarrow{650^\circ C} S_{4(g)} \xrightarrow{900^\circ C} S_{2(g)}$
 $\xrightarrow{1500-2700^\circ C} S_{(a)}$

H_2S – VODOROD SULFID

- $H_2S = H_2 + S$ (400 – 1700°C).
- $H_2S + H_2SO_4(\text{kons.}) = S \downarrow + SO_2 \uparrow + 2H_2O$ (20°C),
 $H_2S + 3H_2SO_4(\text{kons.}) = 4SO_2 \uparrow + 4H_2O$ (qaynash.).
- $H_2S(\text{to'yingan}) + 2HNO_3(\text{kons., sovuq}) =$
 $S \downarrow + 2NO_2 \uparrow + 2H_2O$,
 $H_2S + 8HNO_3(\text{kons.}) = H_2SO_4 + 8NO_2 \uparrow + 4H_2O$
(qaynash.).
- $H_2S + NaOH(\text{suyul.}) = NaHS + H_2O$,
 $H_2S + 2NaOH(\text{kons.}) = Na_2S + 2H_2O$.
- $H_2S + 2NH_{3(aq)} = (NH_4)_2S$ (-40°C).
- $2H_2S(\text{to'yingan}) + O_2 = 2S \downarrow + 2H_2O$ (yorug'likda),
 $2H_2S + 3O_2 = 2SO_2 + 2H_2O$ (250 – 300°C, havoda
yonishi).
- $H_2S + 4Cl_2 + 4H_2O = H_2SO_4 + 8HCl$.
- $H_2S(\text{to'yingan}) + E_2 = S \downarrow + 2HE$ (E = Br, I).
- $2H_2S + 2Na = 2NaHS + H_2$ (150°C).
- $H_2S + Sn = SnS + H_2$ (400 – 450°C).
- $H_2S + ZnO = ZnS + H_2O$ (800 – 1000°C).
- $H_2S(\text{to'yingan}) + Na_2CO_3 = NaHS + NaHCO_3$,
 $H_2S(\text{to'yingan}) + 2AgNO_3 = Ag_2S \downarrow + 2HNO_3$,
 $H_2S(\text{to'yingan}) + MCl_2 = MS \downarrow + 2HCl$
(M = Pb, Cu, Cd, Hg).
 $3H_2S(\text{to'yingan}) + 2KMnO_4 = 2MnO_2 \downarrow + 3S \downarrow + 2H_2O$
+ 2KOH,
 $3H_2S(\text{to'yingan}) + 4H_2SO_4(\text{suyul.}) + K_2Cr_2O_7 = 3S \downarrow$
+ $Cr_2(SO_4)_3 + 7H_2O + K_2SO_4$.
- $H_2S + SO_2 = H_2S_2O_3$ (-70°C).



SO_2 – OLTINGUGURT (IV)-OKSID

- $\text{SO}_2 = \text{S} + \text{O}_2 \text{ (2500}^\circ\text{C).}$
- $\text{SO}_2(\text{suyul.}) + n\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{SO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (sulfit kislotasi),
- $3\text{SO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + \text{S}\downarrow \text{ (150}^\circ\text{C, } p).$
- $\text{SO}_2 + \text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) = (\text{NO}^+)\text{HSO}_4 \text{ (0 – 5}^\circ\text{C),}$
 $\text{SO}_2 + 2\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons., issiq}) = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{NO}_2\uparrow.$
- $\text{SO}_2 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons., issiq}) = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O,}$
 $\text{SO}_2 + \text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NaHSO}_3.$
- $2\text{SO}_2 + \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2(\text{to'yingan}) = \text{Ca}(\text{HSO}_3)_2(\text{aq}) \text{ (20}^\circ\text{C),}$
 $\text{SO}_2 + \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2(\text{suspenziya}) = \text{CaSO}_3\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 (qaynash.).
- $\text{SO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 = 2\text{NaHSO}_3.$
- $\text{SO}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{kons.}) = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{CO}_2\uparrow \text{ (20}^\circ\text{C),}$
- $2\text{SO}_2 + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{SO}_3 \text{ (400 – 500}^\circ\text{C, kat. Pt, V}_2\text{O}_5,$
 $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3).$
 $2\text{SO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 \xrightarrow{\quad} 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4.$
- $\text{SO}_2 + \text{O}_3 = \text{SO}_3 + \text{O}_2 \text{ (20}^\circ\text{C).}$
- $\text{SO}_2 + \text{F}_2 = \text{SO}_2\text{F}_2 \text{ (20}^\circ\text{C, kat. Pt),}$
 $\text{SO}_2 + 3\text{F}_2 = \text{SF}_6 + \text{O}_2 \text{ (650}^\circ\text{C).}$
- $\text{SO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{I}_2 = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{HI.}$
- $\text{SO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) + 2\text{KClO}_3(\text{to'yingan}) = 2\text{KHSO}_4$
 $+ 2\text{ClO}_2\uparrow,$
 $3\text{SO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{KIO}_3 = 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{KI.}$
- $\text{SO}_2 + 3\text{S} = 2\text{S}_2\text{O} \text{ (} t > 100^\circ\text{C, vak., elektr razryadi).}$
- $2\text{SO}_2 + \text{SeO}_2 = \text{Se} + 2\text{SO}_3,$
 $\text{SO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{issiq}) + \text{NO}_2 = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{NO}\uparrow.$
- $\text{SO}_2 + \text{C}(\text{koks}) = \text{S} + \text{CO}_2 \text{ (400 – 600}^\circ\text{C).}$
- $\text{SO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{S} = \text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_2 \text{ (-70}^\circ\text{C),}$
 $\text{SO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{S} = 3\text{S} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ (20}^\circ\text{C, kat. H}_2\text{O).}$
- $4\text{SO}_2 + 6\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{S} = 3\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3\text{S} + 5\text{H}_2\text{O,}$
- $5\text{SO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{KMnO}_4 = 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{MnSO}_4 +$
 $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ (suyul. H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ da),}$
 $\text{SO}_2 + \text{PbO}_2(\text{suspenziya}) = \text{PbSO}_4\downarrow.$

Na_2SO_3 – NATRIY SULFIT

- $4\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 = \text{Na}_2\text{S} + 3\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ (600 – 700}^\circ\text{C).}$
- $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = 2\text{NaCl} + \text{SO}_2\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O.}$

3. $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}, \text{sovuq}) = 2\text{NaHSO}_4 + \text{SO}_2\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + 2\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{NO}_2\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
4. $2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3(\text{suyul.}) + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$
5. $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + 2\text{NaOH} + \text{E}_2 = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{NaE} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 (E = Cl, Br, I).
 $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3(\text{suyul.}) + \text{Na}_2\text{S}(\text{suyul.}) + \text{I}_2 = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3\text{S} + 2\text{NaI}$
6. $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3(\text{suyul.}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{SO}_2 = 2\text{NaHSO}_3$
7. $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{AgNO}_3 = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{Ag}\downarrow + 2\text{HNO}_3$
 $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 = 2\text{FeSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$
8. $5\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 2\text{KMnO}_4 = 5\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{MnSO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$
 $3\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{KMnO}_4 = 3\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{MnO}_2\downarrow + 2\text{KOH}$
 $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + 2\text{KOH}(\text{kons.}) + 2\text{KMnO}_4 = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $3\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + 4\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + \text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 = 3\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$

SO_3 – OLTINGUGURT (VI)-OKSID

1. $2\text{SO}_3 = 2\text{SO}_2 + \text{O}_2$ (400 – 700°C),
2. $\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{suyul. } \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}, \text{suvsiz})$
 $\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suvsiz}) = \text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$
3. $\text{SO}_3 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

H_2SO_4 – SULFAT KISLOTA

1. $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suvsiz}) = \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{SO}_3$ (450°C).
2. $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}, \text{sovuq}) + \text{NaOH} = \text{NaHSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 2\text{NaOH} = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
3. $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + \text{CaO} = \text{CaSO}_4\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 = \text{CaSO}_4\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2 = 2\text{HNO}_3 + \text{BaSO}_4\downarrow$
4. $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) + \text{NaCl} = \text{NaHSO}_4 + \text{HCl}\uparrow$ (30 – 50°C),
 $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) + 2\text{NaCl}_{(\text{q})} = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{HCl}\uparrow$
 (qaynash.).
5. $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 = 2\text{NaHSO}_4$

6. H_2SO_4 (suyul., issiq) + $Na_2CO_3 = Na_2SO_4 + CO_2\uparrow + H_2O$,
 H_2SO_4 (suyul., sovuq) + $CaCO_3 = CaSO_4\downarrow + CO_2\uparrow + H_2O$.
7. H_2SO_4 (suyul.) + $Zn = ZnSO_4 + H_2\uparrow$,
 $5H_2SO_4$ (kons.) + $4Zn = 4ZnSO_4 + H_2S\uparrow + 4H_2O$
(S, SO_2 qo'shimchalari).
 $2H_2SO_4$ (kons.) + $Cu = CuSO_4 + SO_2\uparrow + 2H_2O$.
 $2H_2SO_4$ (kons.) + $2Ag = Ag_2SO_4\downarrow + SO_2\uparrow + 2H_2O$.
 $2H_2SO_4$ (kons., issiq) + $2Hg = Hg_2SO_4\downarrow + SO_2\uparrow + 2H_2O$.
8. H_2SO_4 (kons.) + $H_2S = S\downarrow + SO_2\uparrow + 2H_2O$,
 $2H_2SO_4$ (kons.) + $S = 3SO_2\uparrow + 2H_2O$ (qaynash.).
 $2H_2SO_4$ (kons., issiq) + C (grafit) = $2SO_2\uparrow + CO_2\uparrow + 2H_2O$.
9. $3H_2SO_4$ (kons.) + $2KBr = SO_2\uparrow + Br_2 + 2H_2O + 2KHSO_4$ (40 – 60°C, S qo'shimchasi),
 $5H_2SO_4$ (kons.) + $8KI = H_2S\uparrow + 4I_2\downarrow + 4H_2O + 4K_2SO_4$ (qaynash.; S, SO_2 qo'shimchalari).
10. H_2SO_4 (kons.) + $HCOOH = CO\uparrow + H_2SO_4 \cdot H_2O$,
11. H_2SO_4 (kons.) + $F_2 = 2HF + SO_2$ [aniqrog'i $SO_2(O_2^{2-})$] (0°C).
12. H_2SO_4 (suvsiz) + $SO_3 = H_2S_2O_7$ (20°C).

Konsentrlangan H_2SO_4 ning metallar bilan ta'siri

Konsentrlangan H_2SO_4 elektrokimyoviy kuchlanishlar qatorida joylashgan metallar bilan quyidagicha reaksiyaga kirishadi.		
Vodorodgacha bo'lgan metallar Li, K, Ca, Na, Mg, Al, Mn, Cr, Zn, Fe, Ni, Sn, Pb	Vodoroddan o'ngdagi metallar Cu, Hg, Ag, Pt, Au	Au, Pt va ayrim bir metallar bilan umuman ta'sirlashmaydi
Reaksiya olib borilayotgan sharoitga bog'liq ravishda SO_2 , S yoki H_2S hosil bo'lishi mumkin.	Bu metallar nisbatan kuchsiz qaytaruvchi bo'lganligi sababli, S^{+6} da faqat S^{-4} (SO_2 ajraladi) gacha qaytariladi.	
<i>Suyultirilgan H_2SO_4 vodoroddan o'ng tomonda turgan metallar bilan umuman ta'sirlashmaydi.</i>		

$\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$ – disulfat kislota

1. $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7 = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{SO}_3\uparrow$ (80 – 100°C).
2. $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{issiq}) = 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$.
3. $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7 + 4\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}, \text{issiq}) = 2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $2\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7 + 2\text{Cu} = \text{CuSO}_4 + \text{SO}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ (200°C).
5. $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{HCl} = \text{HSO}_3\text{Cl} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ (0°C, oleumda).
6. $2\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} = 4\text{HPO}_3 + 4\text{SO}_3\uparrow$ (55 °C).

$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3\text{S}$ – tiosulfat kislota

1. $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3\text{S} = \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{S}\downarrow + \text{SO}_2$ (suyul. H_2SO_4 da).
2. $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3\text{S} + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}, \text{issiq}) = \text{S}\downarrow + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
3. $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3\text{S} + 4\text{E}_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 8\text{HE}$ (E = Cl, Br).
4. $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3\text{S} = \text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{SO}_3$ (20°C, efrida).

$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3\text{S}$ – natriy tiosulfat

1. $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3\text{S} = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{S}$ (220 – 300°C).
2. $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3\text{S} + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}, \text{sovuq}) = 2\text{NaCl} + \text{SO}_2\uparrow + \text{S}\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
3. $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3\text{S} + 2\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{S}\uparrow + 2\text{NaCl}$ (qaynash.).
4. $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3\text{S} + 2\text{HCl} = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_3\text{S} + 2\text{NaCl}$ (- 80°C).
5. $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3\text{S} + 2\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}, \text{sovuq}) = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{S}\downarrow + 2\text{NO}_2\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
6. $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3\text{S} + 10\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) + 4\text{I}_2 = 2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 8\text{NaI} + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
7. $2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3\text{S} + \text{O}_2(\text{havo}) = 2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{S}$ (120 – 150°C).
8. $5\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3\text{S} + 8\text{NaIO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = 9\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 4\text{I}_2\downarrow$.

VII A GURUH ELEMENTLARI

F₂ – FTOR

Belgisi – F. 1810-yilda kashf etilgan bo'lib, faqat 1886-yildagina erkin holda olingan. Davriy sistemaning VII guruh kimyoviy elementi (*fluorum*, lotincha «*fluor*» – kuydiradigan degan so'z bilan atalgan). Metallmas kimyoviy elementlar ichida eng faoli ftoridir, shuning uchun ham u tabiatda umuman erkin holda uchramaydi, tartib raqami 9, atom massasi 18,9984, zichligi 1,14 g/sm³ (havoga nisbatan), toqayn = -188,13°C, t suyuq = -219,6°C.

Ftor oksidlarlari – F₂O₂ jigarrang gaz, -163°C dan past haroratda qizil kristallik modda; -163,5°C da qotadi, -57°C da qaynaydi, suyuqlanganda qip-qizil suyuqlikka aylanadi; t_{qayn} = -57°C, -50°C da atomlarga ajralib ketadi; F₂O – rangsiz gaz, kuchli oksidlovchi; hidi ozon hidiga o'xshaydi; t_{siyuq} = -223,8°C, t_{qayn} = -144,8°C, F₂O – sariq suyuqlik, suvda oz eriydi, F₂O₃ juda past haroratlarda mavjud bo'la oladi. Suyakda, tishda bo'ladi, piyoz va yasmiqda ham bor, sarg'ish-yashil gaz; o'zi ham, birikmalari ham zaharli, suvda erimaydi.

Ftorid kislota – HF, vodorod ftoridning suvdagi eritmasi; nisbatan kuchsiz kislota; sotiladigan eritmasi 35,35% li bo'ladi; zichligi 1,15 g/sm³, t_{eritma} = 35°C, t_{qayn} = 120°C; ftorid kislota ning konsentrlangan eritmalarida ftor ionlari bilan HF₂ tarkibli murakkab ionlar ko'proq bo'ladi, shuning uchun ftorid kislota ning KF HF, KF 2HF, KF₃HF, KF₄HF tarkibli tuzlari bor; terini kuydiradi, tirnoq ostlarini yara qiladi; zahari shishani o'yadi.

Minerallari. Ftor metallmaslarning eng faoll, shuning uchun erkin holda uchramaydi, asosan, tabiatda oksid holda, kislorod birikmalari bilan gazsimon holatda keng tarqalgan bo'ladi; eng muhim mlinerall flyuorit CaF₂ dir.

Ishlatilishi. Anorganik kimyoda ftor quyidagi moddalar bilan reagent sifatida qatnashib birikmalar hosil qiladi: UF₆, CF₄, SF₆.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

1. F₂ + H₂O(muz) = HOF + HF (t ≤ 0°C).
2. 4F₂ + 6NaOH(suyul.) = OF₂↑ + 6NaF + 3H₂O + O₂↑.

3. $F_2 + H_2 = 2HF$ (-250°C dan 20°C gacha, qorong'ida).
 $F_2 + O_2 = O_2F_2$ (-183°C, elektr razryadi).
 $5F_2 + E_2 = 2EF_5$ (E = Cl va Br, 200°C; E = I, 20°C).
 $3F_2 + S = SF_6$ (20°C).
 $3F_2 + N_2 = 2NF_3$ (elektr razryadi).
 $5F_2 + 2P(\text{qizil}) = 2PF_5$ (20°C).
 $F_2 + Xe = XeF_2$ (400°C, p).
 $F_2 + 2Na = 2NaF$
 $3F_2 + 2Sb = 2SbF_3$ (20°C).
4. $F_2 + 2NaCl = 2NaF + Cl_2$.
5. $3F_2 + 8NH_3 = N_2 + 6NH_4F$ (NH_3 ning F_2 da yonishi, 130 – 140°C).
6. $2F_2 + SiO_2 = SiF_4 + O_2$ (20°C).
7. $2F_2 + 2Na_2CO_3 = 4NaF + 2CO_2 + O_2$ (20°C).

HF – VODOROD FTORID

1. $HF(\text{suyul.}) + NaOH(\text{suyul.}) = NaF + H_2O$,
 $6HF(\text{kons.}) + NaOH(\text{sovuq}) = Na(HF_2) + H_2O$.
2. $4HF(\text{suyul.}) + SiO_2 = SiF_4 + 2H_2O$,
 $6HF(\text{kons.}) + SiO_2 = H_2[SiF_6] + 2H_2O$.
3. $2HF(\text{suyul.}) + Na_2O_2 = 2NaF + H_2O_2$.

Cl₂ – XLOR

Belgisi – CL (*chlorum*, yunon. «*chloros*» – och-yashil, sarg'ish-yashil, lot. *xlorum*). Davriy sistemaning VII guruh kimyoviy elementi, tartib raqami 17, atom massasi 35,453, zichligi 3,2g/sm³, $t_{\text{qayn}} = -33,6^\circ\text{C}$; och yashil-sariq o'tkir hidli bo'g'uvchi gaz; bir hajm suvda 2 hajm xlor eriydi; zaharli; nafas yo'llariga va shilliq pardalarga ta'sir etadi, uning suvdagi eritmasi xlorli suv deyiladi, faol metallmas. Odatdagi haroratda bosim ostida yengil suyuqlanadi.

Xloridlar – xlorning boshqa elementlar bilan birkmasi, masalan, natriy xlor NaCl – osh tuzi. Xlorli ohak – oqartiradigan ohak.

Minerallari. Tabiatda quyidagi minerallar tarkibida uchraydi: osh tuzi NaCl, silvinit NaCl • KCl, karnallit KCl • MgCl₂ • 6H₂O va boshqa ko'rinishda keng tarqalgan. Xlor-

ning juda ko'p tuzlari okean, dengiz, daryo va ko'l suvlarida erigan bo'ladi.

Ishtatilishi. Suvlarni dezinfektsiyalashda, qishloq xo'jaligi zararkunandalariga qarshi kurashda va kimyo laboratoriyalarida ishlatiladi. Tarkibida xlor tutgan polimerlar (polixlorvinil, xloroprenli kauchuk, xlor tolasi va boshqa)ni sintezlashda ishlatiladi; suvni zararsizlantirish (xlorlash)da, gazlama va qog'oz massasini oqartirishda foydalaniladi.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

- $2\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\nu} 4\text{HCl} + \text{O}_2$ (yorug'likda yoki qaynash.).
- $\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{sovuq.}) = \text{NaCl} + \text{NaClO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
 $3\text{Cl}_2 + 6\text{NaOH} = 5\text{NaCl} + \text{NaClO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 (qaynash.).
- $\text{Cl}_2 + \text{H}_2 = 2\text{HCl}$
- $\text{Cl}_2(\text{nam}) + 2\text{Na} = 2\text{NaCl}$ (20°C),
 $3\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{M} = 2\text{MCl}_3$ (20°C , $\text{M} = \text{Sb}$; $t > 250^\circ\text{C}$,
 $\text{M} = \text{Fe}$).
 $3\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{P}(\text{qizil}) = 2\text{PCl}_3$ (P ni Cl_2 da yoqish).
- $\text{Cl}_2(\text{suyul.}) + 2\text{NaI}(\text{sovuq}) = 2\text{NaCl} + \text{I}_2\downarrow$,
 $3\text{Cl}_2(\text{kons.}) + \text{NaI}(\text{issiq}) + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} = 6\text{HCl} + \text{NaIO}_3$.
- $\text{Cl}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{HCl} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2\uparrow$.
- $2\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{bug'}) + \text{C}(\text{koks}) = \text{CO}_2 + 4\text{HCl}$
 ($500 - 600^\circ\text{C}$),
 $2\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{C}(\text{koks}) + \text{TiO}_2 = \text{TiCl}_4 + 2\text{CO}$ (900°C).
- $\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{AgClO}_3(\text{to'yingan}) = 2\text{AgCl}\downarrow + \text{O}_2\uparrow + 2\text{ClO}_2\uparrow$.

HCl – VODOROD XLORID

- $6\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) + 2\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{NO}\uparrow + 3\text{Cl}_2\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($100 - 150^\circ\text{C}$).
- $\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) + \text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) + \text{NH}_4\text{OH} = \text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{HCl}^{(g)} + \text{NH}_3^{(g)} = \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}^{(q)}$ (20°C).
- $4\text{HCl}^{(g)} + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Cl}_2^{(g)}$ ($t \leq 600^\circ\text{C}$, kat. CuCl_2),
 $2\text{HCl} + \text{F}_2 = 2\text{HF} + \text{Cl}_2$ (20°C).
- $2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) + \text{M} = \text{MCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\uparrow$ ($\text{M} = \text{Fe}, \text{Zn}$).
- $2\text{HCl}^{(g)} + \text{Cu} = \text{CuCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$ ($600 - 700^\circ\text{C}$),
 $4\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) + 2\text{Cu} + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{CuCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) + \text{CaCO}_3 = \text{CaCl}_2 + \text{CO}_2\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

8. $4\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) + \text{MnO}_2 = \text{MnCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Cl}_2\uparrow$,
 $4\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) + \text{PbO}_2 = \text{PbCl}_2\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Cl}_2\uparrow$.
9. $16\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) + 2\text{KMnO}_4 = 2\text{MnCl}_2 + 5\text{Cl}_2\uparrow + 2\text{KCl} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $14\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) + \text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 = 2\text{CrCl}_3 + 3\text{Cl}_2\uparrow + 7\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{KCl}$ (60 – 80°C).
10. $4\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) + \text{Ca}(\text{ClO})_2 = 2\text{Cl}_2\uparrow + \text{CaCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $6\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) + \text{KClO}_3 = 3\text{Cl}_2\uparrow + \text{KCl} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
11. $2\text{HCl}_{(\text{er})} \xrightarrow{\text{elektroliz}} \text{H}_2\uparrow$ (katod) + Cl_2 (anod).

Cl_2O – XLOR (I)-OKSID

1. $4\text{Cl}_2\text{O} = 3\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{ClO}_2$ ($t > 20^\circ\text{C}$ yoki yorug'likda).
2. $\text{Cl}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\quad} 2\text{HClO}$ (20°C).
3. $\text{Cl}_2\text{O} + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = 2\text{NaClO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $3\text{Cl}_2\text{O} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} + 6\text{AgNO}_3 = 4\text{AgO}\downarrow + 2\text{AgClO}_3 + 6\text{HNO}_3$.

ClO_2 – XLOR (IV)-OKSID

1. $6\text{ClO}_2 = 4\text{ClO}_3 + \text{Cl}_2$ (yorug'likda),
 $2\text{ClO}_2 = \text{Cl}_2 + \text{O}_2$ (40 – 70°C).
2. $2\text{ClO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{sovuq}) = \text{HClO}_2 + \text{HClO}_3$ (yorug'likda),
 $6\text{ClO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{Issiq}) = \text{HCl} + 5\text{HClO}_3$.
3. $2\text{ClO}_2 + 8\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) = 5\text{Cl}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $\text{ClO}_2 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{sovuq}) = \text{NaClO}_2 + \text{NaClO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $8\text{ClO}_2 + 8\text{NaOH}(\text{Issiq}) = 3\text{NaCl} + 5\text{NaClO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
5. $2\text{ClO}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = \text{NaClO}_2 + \text{NaClO}_3 + \text{CO}_2\uparrow$.
6. $2\text{ClO}_2 + 10\text{HI}(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{HCl} + 5\text{I}_2\downarrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
7. $2\text{ClO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = 2\text{HClO}_2 + \text{O}_2\uparrow$ (0°C),
 $2\text{ClO}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 = 2\text{NaClO}_2 + \text{O}_2\uparrow$,
 $2\text{ClO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = 2\text{NaClO}_2 + \text{O}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
8. $\text{ClO}_2 + \text{O}_3 = \text{ClO}_3 + \text{O}_2$ (-10°C).
9. $2\text{ClO}_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 10\text{FeSO}_4 = 5\text{Fe}(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 2\text{HCl} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

ClO_3 – XLOR (VI)-OKSID

1. $4\text{ClO}_3 \xrightarrow{\quad} 2\text{ClO}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 + 4\text{O}_2$ (20°C).
2. $2\text{ClO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{HClO}_3 + \text{HClO}_4$.
3. $2\text{ClO}_3 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NaClO}_3 + \text{NaClO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Cl_2O_7 – XLOR (VII)-OKSID

1. $2\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_7 = 2\text{Cl}_2 + 7\text{O}_2$ (120°C).
2. $\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow 2\text{HClO}_4$.
3. $\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_7 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = 2\text{NaClO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $5\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_{7(n)} + 7\text{I}_2 = 7\text{I}_2\text{O}_8 + 5\text{Cl}_2$.

HClO – GIPOKLORIT KISLOTA

1. $3\text{HClO} = \text{HClO}_3 + 2\text{HCl}$ ($60 - 80^\circ\text{C}$).
2. $2\text{HClO}(\text{to'yingan}) = \text{Cl}_2\text{O}_{(\text{er})} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (20°C , qorong'ida).
3. $\text{HClO} + \text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) = \text{Cl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $\text{HClO} + \text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NaClO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
5. $\text{HClO} + 2\text{HI} = \text{HCl} + \text{I}_2\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
6. $\text{HClO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2\uparrow + \text{HCl}$.
7. $4\text{HClO} + \text{MnS} = \text{MnSO}_4 + 4\text{HCl}$.

HClO_2 – XLORIT KISLOTA

1. $4\text{HClO}_2 \xrightarrow{t} \text{HCl} + \text{HClO}_3 + 2\text{ClO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (20°C , yorug'likda).
2. $5\text{HClO}_2 = 4\text{ClO}_2 + \text{HCl} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (40°C).
3. $\text{HClO}_2 + 3\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{Cl}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{HClO}_2 + 4\text{HI}(\text{kons.}) = \text{HCl} + 2\text{I}_2\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $\text{HClO}_2 + \text{NaOH}(\text{suyul., sovuq}) = \text{NaClO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
5. $\text{HClO}_2 + \text{HClO} = \text{HCl} + \text{HClO}_3$.
6. $5\text{HClO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 2\text{KMnO}_4 = 5\text{HClO}_3 + 2\text{MnSO}_4 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

HClO_3 – XLORAT KISLOTA

1. $6\text{HClO}_3(\text{kons.}) = 4\text{ClO}_2 + \text{Cl}_2\text{O}_7 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($40 - 60^\circ\text{C}$),
 $3\text{HClO}_3(\text{kons.}) = \text{HClO}_4 + \text{Cl}_2\uparrow + 2\text{O}_2\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
(qaynash.).
2. $\text{HClO}_3(\text{kons.}) + 5\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) = 3\text{Cl}_2\uparrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
(qaynash.).
3. $\text{HClO}_3(\text{suyul.}) + 6\text{HI}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{HCl} + 3\text{I}_2\downarrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $6\text{HClO}_3(\text{kons.}) + 5\text{HI}(\text{kons.}) = 3\text{Cl}_2\uparrow + 5\text{HIO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $\text{HClO}_3 + \text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NaClO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
5. $\text{HClO}_3(\text{kons.}) + \text{HClO}_2 = 2\text{ClO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
6. $2\text{HClO}_3(\text{kons.}) + \text{I}_2 = \text{Cl}_2\uparrow + 2\text{HIO}_3$.

- $\text{HClO}_3 + 3\text{SO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{HCl} + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$,
 $\text{HClO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 6\text{FeSO}_4 = 3\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{HCl} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $2\text{HClO}_3(\text{kons.}) + 3\text{C}(\text{grafit}) = 2\text{HCl} + 3\text{CO}_2\uparrow$.

KClO₃ – KALY XLORAT

- $4\text{KClO}_3 = 3\text{KClO}_4 + \text{KCl}$ (400°C),
 $2\text{KClO}_3 = 2\text{KCl} + 3\text{O}_2$ (150 – 300 °C, kat. MnO₂).
- $\text{KClO}_3 + 6\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) = \text{KCl} + 3\text{Cl}_2\uparrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $3\text{KClO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{KHSO}_4 + 2\text{ClO}_2\uparrow + \text{KClO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $2\text{KClO}_3 + \text{E}_2 = 2\text{KEO}_3 + \text{Cl}_2\uparrow$ (E = Br, I; issiq suyul. HNO₃ da).
- $2\text{KClO}_3 + 3\text{S} = 2\text{KCl} + 3\text{SO}_2$ ($t > 130^\circ\text{C}$),
 $10\text{KClO}_3 + 12\text{P}(\text{qizil}) = 10\text{KCl} + 3\text{P}_4\text{O}_{10}$ ($t > 250^\circ\text{C}$).
- $2\text{KClO}_3(\text{to'yingan}) + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) + \text{SO}_2 = \text{KHSO}_4 + 2\text{ClO}_2\uparrow$.

HClO₄ – FERKLORAT KISLOTA

- $\text{HClO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + \text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NaClO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{HClO}_4(\text{kons., sovuq}) + \text{KOH}(\text{to'yingan}) = \text{KClO}_4\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $4\text{HClO}_4 + 2\text{F}_2 = 4\text{ClO}_3\text{F}\uparrow + \text{O}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $2\text{HClO}_4(\text{kons.}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{I}_2 = 2\text{H}_5\text{IO}_6 + \text{Cl}_2\uparrow$.
- $\text{HClO}_4(\text{kons.}) + \text{MCl}(\text{kons.}) = \text{MClO}_4\downarrow + \text{HCl}$ (M = K, Rb, Cs).
- $4\text{HClO}_4(\text{suvsiz}) + \text{P}_4\text{O}_{10} = 2\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_7 + 4\text{HPO}_3$ (-25°C, O₃ atmosferasida).
- $4\text{HClO}_4(\text{suvsiz}) + 7\text{C}(\text{grafit}) = 7\text{CO}_2\uparrow + 2\text{Cl}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Br₂ – BROM

Belgisi – Br (lotincha «*bromum*», yunoncha «*bromos*» – yomon hidli, – qo'lansa, badbo'y demakdir). Galogenlar guruhiga mansub, davriy sistemaning VII guruh kimyoviy elementi, tartib raqami 35, atom massasi 79,904. 1826-yilda fransuz kimyogari A.Balar tomonidan kashf qilingan; Brom o'tkir hidli, to'q qizil tusli, qizg'ish-kulrang og'ir suyuqlik; odatdagi haroratda ham bug'lanib turadi; suvda eriydi (suv ham

bromda eriydi); zichligi $3,102 \text{ g/sm}^3$, $t_{\text{erim}} = -7,3^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qayn}} = 58,8^\circ\text{C}$; 100 g suvda 0°C da 4,17 g, $19,90^\circ\text{C}$ da 3,58 g brom eriydi. Brom spirtida, efirda, uglerod sulfidida va xloroformda yaxshi eriydi. Zaharli, shilliq pardalarga ta'sir etadi, terini o'yadi. Tabiatda brom xlorning dolmiy yo'ldoshi. Bromidlar (NaBr , KBr , MgBr_2) xloridlar (masalan, NaCl) qatlamlarida, dengiz va sho'r ko'llar suvida bor.

Minerallari. Tabiatda bromargirit AgBr , embolit $\text{Ag}(\text{Cl}, \text{Br})$ kabi brom minerallari uchraydi.

Ishlatilishi. Laboratoriyalarda oksidlovchi sifatida va organik sintezlarda ishlatiladi. Brom birikmalari (AgBr) fotografiyada, antidektanatorlar (etilbromid, dibrometan), insektitsidlar (hasharotlarga qarshi kimyoviy oksidlar) va boshqa sifatida qo'llaniladi. NaBr , KBr , shuningdek, bromning organik hosilalaridan tibbiyotda asabiylik, uyqusizlik kasalliklarini davolashda foydalaniladi.

Qotishmalari. Tarkibida brom tutgan metall birikmalari mavjud bo'lib, ular dibrommetan pretroidlar holida uchraydi.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

- $2\text{Br}_{2(\text{er})} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 3\text{HBr} + \text{O}_2\uparrow$ (yorug'likda yoki qaynash.).
- $\text{Br}_2 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NaBr} + \text{NaBrO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
($0 - 5^\circ\text{C}$),
 $3\text{Br}_2 + 6\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = 5\text{NaBr} + \text{NaBrO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
($50 - 80^\circ\text{C}$),
 $3\text{Br}_2 + 3\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{kons., issiq}) = 5\text{NaBr} + \text{NaBrO}_3 + 3\text{CO}_2\uparrow$.
- $\text{Br}_2 + \text{H}_2 = 2\text{HBr}$ (350°C , kat. Pt).
- $\text{Br}_2 + \text{F}_2 = 2\text{BrF}$ ($t \leq 0^\circ\text{C}$),
 $\text{Br}_2 + 3\text{F}_2 = 2\text{BrF}_3$ (-40°C , suyuq CCl_3F da),
 $\text{Br}_2 + 5\text{F}_2 = 2\text{BrF}_5$ (200°C).
- $\text{Br}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 = 2\text{BrCl}$ (0°C),
 $\text{Br}_2 + 5\text{Cl}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{issiq}) = 2\text{HBrO}_3 + 10\text{HCl}$.
- $\text{Br}_2 + \text{I}_2 = 2\text{IBr}$ (45°C , N_2 atmosferasida).
- $3\text{Br}_2 + 2\text{P}(\text{qizil}) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{H}_2(\text{PHO}_3) + 6\text{HBr}$
($100 - 150^\circ\text{C}$),
 $3\text{Br}_2 + \text{S} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 6\text{HBr}$.
- $\text{Br}_{2(\text{er})} + \text{H}_2\text{S}(\text{to'yingan}) = 2\text{HBr} + \text{S}\downarrow$.

9. $\text{Br}_2 + 2\text{NaI} = 2\text{NaBr} + \text{I}_2\downarrow$.
10. $4\text{Br}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{BaS} = \text{BaSO}_4\downarrow + 8\text{HBr}$,
 $\text{Br}_2 + \text{SO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{HBr} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$.
11. $\text{Br}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + 2\text{NaOH} = 2\text{NaBr} + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $4\text{Br}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3\text{S} + 10\text{NaOH} = 2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 8\text{NaBr} + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
12. $\text{Br}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{KNO}_2 = 2\text{HBr} + \text{KNO}_3$.

HBr – VODOROD BROMID

1. $2\text{HBr} = \text{H}_2 + \text{Br}_2$ ($t > 1000^\circ\text{C}$).
2. $2\text{HBr}(\text{kons.}) + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) = \text{Br}_2 + \text{SO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
3. $\text{HBr}(\text{suyul.}) + \text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NaBr} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $2\text{HBr}(\text{suyul.}) + \text{Mg} = \text{MgBr}_2 + \text{H}_2\uparrow$.
5. $4\text{HBr}(\text{kons.}) + \text{O}_2 \xrightarrow{\tau} 2\text{Br}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
6. $2\text{HBr} + \text{Cl}_2 = 2\text{HCl} + \text{Br}_2$,
 $5\text{HBr}(\text{kons.}) + \text{HBrO}_3 = 3\text{Br}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
7. $4\text{HBr}(\text{kons.}) + \text{MnO}_2 = \text{MnBr}_2 + \text{Br}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $2\text{HBr}(\text{kons.}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{kons.}) = \text{Br}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
8. $14\text{HBr}(\text{kons.}) + \text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7(\text{tu}) = 2\text{CrBr}_3 + 3\text{Br}_2 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{KBr}$ ($60 - 80^\circ\text{C}$).

HBrO – GIPOBROMID KISLOTA

1. $5\text{HBrO} \xrightarrow{\tau} \text{HBrO}_3 + 2\text{Br}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (20°C).
2. $\text{HBrO} = \text{HBr} + \text{O}^\circ$ (yorug'likda yoki $t > 30^\circ\text{C}$ da),
3. $3\text{HBrO} = \text{HBrO}_3 + 2\text{HBr}$ ($60 - 80^\circ\text{C}$).
4. $\text{HBrO} + \text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NaBrO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
5. $\text{HBrO}(\text{kons.}) + \text{HBr}(\text{kons.}) = \text{Br}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{HBrO}(\text{kons.}) + 2\text{HI}(\text{kons.}) = \text{HBr} + \text{I}_2\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
6. $\text{HBrO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2\uparrow + \text{HBr}$.

HBrO₃ – BROMAT KISLOTA

1. $4\text{HBrO}_3 = 2\text{Br}_2 + 5\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (qaynash.).
2. $\text{HBrO}_3 + \text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NaBrO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
3. $\text{HBrO}_3(\text{kons.}) + 5\text{HBr}(\text{kons.}) = 3\text{Br}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $\text{HBrO}_3(\text{suyul.}) + 6\text{HI}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{HBr} + 3\text{I}_2\downarrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
5. $2\text{HBrO}_3(\text{kons.}) + \text{I}_2 = \text{Br}_2 + 2\text{HIO}_3$,
 $6\text{HBrO}_3(\text{kons.}) + 5\text{HI}(\text{kons.}) = 3\text{Br}_2 + 5\text{HIO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
6. $\text{HBrO}_3 + 3\text{SO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{HBr} + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$.

- $$2\text{HBrO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{S} = \text{HBr} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ (qaynash.)}$$
- $$2\text{HBrO}_3(\text{kons.}) + 3\text{C}(\text{grafit}) = 2\text{HBr} + 3\text{CO}_2\uparrow$$
7. $\text{HBrO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{XeF}_2 = \text{HBrO}_4 + 2\text{HF} + \text{Xe}\uparrow$

HBrO_4 – PERBROMAT KISLOTA

1. $2\text{HBrO}_4(\text{kons.}) \xrightarrow{t} 2\text{HBrO}_3 + \text{O}_2 \text{ (20}^\circ\text{C)}$.
2. $\text{HBrO}_4 + \text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NaBrO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
3. $2\text{HBrO}_4(\text{kons.}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{I}_2 \xrightarrow{t} 2\text{H}_6\text{I}_2\text{O}_8 + \text{Br}_2$.

I_2 – YOD

Belgisi – I. «Jodum» lotincha soʻz boʻlib, binafsha demakdir; davriy sistemaning VII guruh kimyoviy elementi, tartib raqami 53, atom massasi 126,9044, rombik kristallardan iborat toʻq kulrang modda; 46,5°C dan pastda barqaror boʻlgan monoklinik kristall formasi ham bor, oʻziga xos hidi mavjud; zichligi 4,95 g/sm³, $t_{\text{suyul.}} = 114,2^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qayn.}} = 184^\circ\text{C}$; yod odatdagi haroratda uchib turadi; sekin qizdirilganda ham suyuqlanmay uchadi; bugʻlari ikki atomdan iborat boʻlib, binafsha tuslidir. Yod nomini 1813-yilda Gey-Lyussak taklif etgan. Suvda oz eriydi (0°C da 5524 g suvda 1 g yod eriydi); baʼzi organik suyuqliklarda yaxshi eriydi; spirdagi va efrdagi eritmasi qoʻngʻir; uglerod sulfidagi va xloroformdagi eritmasi binafsha rangdadir. Yodning bunday har xil tusda boʻlishi sababi shuki, u erituvchi molekular bilan birkib turli solvatlar hosil qiladi.

Ishtatlashi. Yod kimyo laboratoriyalarida va tibbiyotda ishlatiladi. Yod eritmasi qoʻngʻir tusli suyuqlik boʻlib, yodning etil spirdagi eritmasi sifatida tibbiyotda keng qoʻllaniladi. Shuningdek, yod zaharli boʻlmagan, hidsiz ochiq qoʻngʻir kukun yodoform oʻrnida antiseptik sifatida ishlatiladi.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

1. $3\text{I}_2 + 10\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) = 6\text{HIO}_3 + 10\text{NO}\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
(qaynash.),
 $\text{I}_2 + 10\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons., issiq}) = 2\text{HIO}_3 + 10\text{NO}_2\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
 $3\text{I}_2 + 2\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) + 6\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) = 6\text{ICl} + 2\text{NO}\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (60 – 80°C).
2. $\text{I}_2 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NaI} + \text{NaIO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0°C),
 $3\text{NaIO}_{(\text{er})} = 2\text{NaI} + \text{NaIO}_3$ (20°C).

3. $3I_2 + 6NaOH(\text{issiq}) = 5NaI + NaIO_3 + 3H_2O$.
4. $I_2 + H_2 = 2HI$ ($500^\circ C$, kat. Pt).
5. $I_2(\text{suspenziya}) + 3F_2 = 2IF_3 \downarrow$ ($-45^\circ C$, suyuq CCl_3F da),
 $I_2 + 5F_2 = 2IF_5$ ($20^\circ C$),
 $I_2 + E_2 = 2IE$ ($20^\circ C$, $E = Cl$; $45^\circ C$, $E = Br$),
 $I_2 + 3Cl_2 = I_2Cl_6$ ($-78^\circ C$).
6. $I_2 + 5E_2 + 6H_2O(\text{issiq}) = 2HIO_3 + 10HE$ ($E = Cl, Br$).
 $I_2 + 5O_3 + H_2O = 2HIO_3 + 5O_2$ ($20^\circ C$).
 $5I_2 + 2P(\text{qizil}) + 8H_2O = 2H_3PO_4 + 10HI$
($150 - 200^\circ C$).
7. $I_2 + 2Na = 2NaI$ ($t > 100^\circ C$),
 $3I_2 + 2Al = 2AlI_3$ ($20^\circ C$, kat. H_2O).
8. $I_2 + KI(\text{kons.}) = K[I(I)]_{2(er)}$.
9. $I_2 + 2HEO_3 = 2HIO_3 + E_2$ ($E = Cl, Br$),
 $I_2 + 2HEO_4(\text{kons.}) + 4H_2O = 2H_5IO_6 + E_2$.
10. $7I_2 + 5Cl_2O_{7(m)} = 7I_2O_5 + 5Cl_2$.
 $I_2 + 5NaClO + 2NaOH = 5NaCl + 2NaIO_3 + H_2O$,
 $I_2 + 5H_2O_2(\text{kons., lssiq}) = 2HIO_3 + 4H_2O$.
11. $I_2(\text{suspenziya}) + H_2S(\text{to'yingan}) = 2HI + S \downarrow$,
 $I_2 + SO_2 + 2H_2O = 2HI + H_2SO_4$

HI – VODOROD YODID

1. $2HI = H_2 + I_2$ ($t > 200^\circ C$).
2. $14HI(\text{kons.}) + 2H_2SO_4(\text{kons.}) = 7I_2 \downarrow + H_2S + S \downarrow + 8H_2O$.
3. $HI(\text{suyul.}) + NaOH(\text{suyul.}) = NaI + H_2O$.
 $4HI + O_2(\text{havo}) = 2I_2 \downarrow + 2H_2O$ (yorug'likda; kat. Cu).
4. $2HI + S = I_2 + H_2S$ ($500^\circ C$).
5. $2HI + Cl_2(\text{suyul.}) = I_2 + 2HCl$ ($20^\circ C$),
 $HI + 3Cl_2(\text{to'yingan}) + 3H_2O(\text{issiq}) = HIO_3 + 6HCl$.
6. $2HI + HEO = HE + I_2 \downarrow + H_2O$ ($E = Cl, Br$).
7. $6HI(\text{suyul.}) + HEO_3(\text{suyul.}) = HE + I_2 \downarrow + 3H_2O$
($E = Cl, Br$),
 $5HI(\text{kons.}) + 6HEO_3(\text{kons.}) = 5HIO_3 + 3E_2 + 3H_2O$.
8. $5HI(\text{kons.}) + HIO_3 = 3I_2 \downarrow + 3H_2O$ ($20^\circ C$).
9. $2HI + NO_2 = I_2 \downarrow + NO \uparrow + H_2O$.

10. $2\text{HI}(\text{suyul.}) + \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 = 2\text{FeSO}_4 + \text{I}_2\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$,
 $14\text{HI}(\text{kons.}) + \text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 = 2\text{CrI}_3 + \text{I}_2\downarrow + 7\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{K}[\text{I}(\text{I})_2]$,
 $4\text{HI}(\text{kons.}) + \text{MnO}_2 = \text{MnI}_2 + \text{I}_2\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

HIO – GIPOYODIT KISLOTA

1. $5\text{HIO} \xrightarrow{t} \text{HIO}_3 + 2\text{I}_2\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} (20^\circ\text{C})$.
2. $3\text{HIO} + 3\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = 2\text{NaI} + \text{NaIO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

HIO₃ – YODAT KISLOTA

1. $\text{HIO}_3 = \text{I}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O} (240 - 250^\circ\text{C})$.
2. $2\text{HIO}_3(\text{kons.}) + 10\text{HCl}(\text{kons., sovuq}) = \text{I}_2\downarrow + 5\text{Cl}_2\uparrow + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{HIO}_3 + 4\text{HI}(\text{kons.}) = 3\text{I}_2\downarrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} (20^\circ\text{C})$.
3. $\text{HIO}_3 + \text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{NaIO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $2\text{HIO}_3 + 5\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 = 5\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{I}_2\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $2\text{HIO}_3 + 5\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 10\text{FeSO}_4 = 5\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{I}_2\downarrow + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

H₅IO₆ – ORTOPERYODAT KISLOTA

1. $2\text{H}_5\text{IO}_6 = \text{I}_2\text{O}_5 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 (t > 122^\circ\text{C})$.
2. $\text{H}_5\text{IO}_6(\text{suyul.}) + 3\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{Na}_3\text{H}_2\text{IO}_6\downarrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
3. $\text{H}_5\text{IO}_6 + 2\text{NO}_2 = \text{HIO}_3 + 2\text{HNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $5\text{H}_5\text{IO}_6 + 2\text{MnSO}_4 = 2\text{HMnO}_4 + 5\text{HIO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

VIII A GURUH ELEMENTLARI

KrF₂ – KRIPTON (II)-FTORID

Belgisi – Kr. 1898-yilda kashf etilgan. Krypton yunoncha «*kryptos*» – yashirin demakdir, davriy sistemaning VIII guruh kimyoviy elementi, tartib raqami 36, atom massasi 83,7; zichligi 3,74 g/sm³; t_{qayn} = -156,45°C, t_{erit} = -153,2°C. Rangsiz inert gaz bo'lib, Yer qobig'ida 0,03% ni tashkil qiladi.

Krypton izotoplari: Kr⁷⁸ – 0,35%, Kr⁸⁰ – 2,01%, Kr⁸² – 11,53%, Kr⁸³ – 11,53%, Kr⁸⁴ – 57,11%, Kr⁸⁶ – 17,47%.

Minerallari. Inert gazlar tarkibida bo'ladi.

Ishlatilishi. Sanoatda lyuminensiyalangan chiroqlarni ishlab chiqarishda va elektr lampalarni to'ldirish uchun ishlatiladi.

Qotishmalari. Inert gaz bo'lganligi uchun ham qotishma hosil qilmaydi.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

1. $\text{KrF}_2 \longrightarrow \text{Kr} + 2\text{F}^\circ (-40^\circ\text{C}),$
 $\text{KrF}_2 = \text{Kr} + \text{F}_2 (20^\circ\text{C}).$
2. $2\text{KrF}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{Kr}\uparrow + 4\text{HF} + \text{O}_2\uparrow.$
3. $2\text{KrF}_2 + 4\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = 2\text{Kr}\uparrow + 4\text{NaF} + \text{O}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
4. $3\text{KrF}_2 + \text{Xe} = \text{XeF}_6 + 3\text{Kr} (20^\circ\text{C}).$

Xe – KSENON

Belgisi – Xe. XIX asrning oxiriga qadar havo faqat kislorod bilan azotdan iborat deb o'ylanar edi. Biroq 1884-yilda ingliz fizigi Reley havodan olingan azotning zichligi azot birikmalaridan olingan sof azotning zichligiga qaraganda hamisha ozroq ortiq bo'lishiga e'tibor berdi va uning tarkibida kislorod va azotdan tashqari inert gazlar borligini aniqladi. Ksenon 1898-yilda U. Ramzay va M. Travers tomonidan kashf etilgan. Birinchi kimyoviy birikmasi XePtF₆ 1962-yilda N. Bartlett tomonidan olingan. Argondan keyin yana to'rtta gazsimon element – geliy, neon, krypton va ksenon kashf etildi. Bu elementlar havoda nihoyatda oz miqdorda bo'ladi. Ularning hammasi argon bilan birga inert gazlar deb ataladi, chunki ular ham argon singari boshqa elementlar bilan reaksiyaga kiritilmaydi. Shu bilan birga, inert gazlarning boshqa xususiyatlari ham bor. Bu

xususiyat shundan iboratki, ularning molekulari faqat birgina atomdan tuzilgan, boshqacha aytganda, ularning atomlari molekular bo'lib birikkan emas. Davriy sistemaning VIII guruh elementi, tartib raqami 54, atom massasi 131,3, suyuq havodan olinadi; $t_{\text{suyuq}} = -112^{\circ}\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qayn}} = -108,1^{\circ}\text{C}$, zichligi $5,85 \text{ g/sm}^3$, rangsiz inert gaz.

Ishlatilishi. Ksenon yadro reaktorida izotoplari olinib, siklotron asbobida ishlatiladi. Elektr lampalarni to'ldirish uchun qo'llaniladi.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

1. $\text{Xe} + \text{F}_2 = \text{XeF}_2$ (20°C , p).
 $\text{Xe} + 2\text{F}_2 = \text{XeF}_4$ (400°C , p ; Xe_2 , XeF_6 qo'shimchalari).
 $\text{Xe} + 3\text{F}_2 = \text{XeF}_6$ (300°C , p , XeF_4 qo'shimchasi).
 $\text{Xe} + \text{Cl}_2 = \text{XeCl}_2$ (-230°C dan 20°C gacha, elektr razryadi).
2. $\text{Xe} + 3\text{KrF}_2 = \text{XeF}_6 + 3\text{Kr}$ (20°C).
 $\text{Xe} + \text{O}_2\text{F}_2 = \text{XeO}_2\text{F}_2$ (20°C).

XeO_4 – KSENON (VIII)-OKSID

1. $\text{XeO}_4 \xrightarrow{t} \text{Xe} + 2\text{O}_2$ ($t \leq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$).
 $2\text{XeO}_4 = 2\text{XeO}_3 + \text{O}_2$ ($t > 20^{\circ}\text{C}$).
2. $\text{XeO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_4\text{XeO}_6$ (0°C).
 $\text{H}_4\text{XeO}_6 = \text{XeO}_3 + \text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (20°C).
3. $\text{XeO}_4 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{XeO}_4$.
 $\text{XeO}_4 + 3\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = \text{Na}_3\text{HXeO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $\text{XeO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{HIO}_3 = \text{XeO}_3 + \text{H}_6\text{IO}_6$.
5. $5\text{XeO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{MnSO}_4 = 2\text{HMnO}_4 + 5\text{XeO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$.

D ELEMENTLAR KIMYOSI

Cu – mis

Belgisi – Cu. Lotincha «*cuprum*», Kipr orolining nomidan olingan. Davriy sistemaning I guruh kimyoviy elementi, tartib raqami 29, atom massasi 63,546, zichligi $8,920 \text{ g/sm}^3$, $t = 1083^\circ\text{C}$; $t_{\text{qaym}} = 2573^\circ\text{C}$; qizil rangli kubik kristallik metall, issiqlik va elektr o'tkazuvchanligi katta; havoda oksidlanib qorayadi, nam havoda gidroksikarbonat hosil bo'lgani uchun ko'karaadi; kislotalarda va ammiakda erib tuzlar hosil qiladi. Misdan kimyoviy apparaturalar (issiqlik almashgichlar, muzlatkichlar, plazmatron detallari va boshqalar) tayyorlanadi. 30% dan ortiq mis sanoatda mis qotishmalari sifatida ishlatiladi.

Minerallari. Asosiy minerallari xalkozin – Cu_2S , xalkopirit – CuFeS_2 , kuprit – Cu_2O va malaxit – $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{CO}_3$ lardir. Tabiatda sof metall holida va oltingugurt (sulfidlar) hamda klorod bilan birkma holida uchraydi. 250 dan ortiq minerallari mavjud.

Xalkozin – Cu_2S . Mineralning nomi grekcha «*xalkos*» – mis so'zidan olingan. Uning sinonimi: mis yaltirog'i. Xalkozinning kimyoviy tarkibida Cu – 79,9%, S – 20,1%. Ko'pincha kumushda, ba'zan Fe, Co, Ni, As, Au aralashmalari bo'ladi. Xalkozinning rangi qo'rg'oshindek kulrangdir.

Xalkopirit – CuFeS_2 . Yunoncha «*xalkos*» – mis, «*piros*» – o't (olov) demakdir. Sinonimi: mis kolchedani. Kimyoviy tarkibi: Cu – 34,57%, Fe – 30,54%, S – 34,9%. Xalkopiritni kimyoviy analiz qilganda ham shunga yaqin natijalar olinadi. Ba'zan juda oz miqdorda Ag, Au va boshqalar aralashmasi bo'ladi. Xalkopiritning rangi jez-sariq, to'q sariq yoki ola-bula bo'lib tovlanadi.

Bornit – Cu_5FeS_4 . Sinonimi: ola mis rudasi. U tabiiy sharoitlarda xalkopirit bilan cheklangan qattiq eritma hosil qiladi. Bu harorat pasayishi bilan parchalanib ketadi. Bornitning kimyoviy tarkibi turg'un emas. Cu_5FeS_4 kimyoviy formulasiga muvofiq, nazariy jihatdan u quyidagicha bo'lishi kerak: Cu – 63,3%, Fe – 11,2%, S – 25,5%. Lekin bu shu mineral tarkibida xalkopirit bilan xalkozinni qattiq eritma holida saqlab turish kabi qobiliyatga ega bo'lgani uchun ancha o'zgaruvchandir.

Kubanit – CuFe_3S_3 . Rombik singoniyada kristallana-

di. Kimyoviy tarkibi: Cu – 22 – 24%, Fe – 40 – 42%, S – 34 – 35%. Uning rangi bronza sariq bo'lib, pirotenning rangiga juda ham o'xshab ketadi. U metall kabi yaltiraydi. Qattiqligi 3,5. Kubanit xalkopirit bilan paragenetik mahkam bog'langan. Ko'pincha bornit qattiq eritmalarning parchalanish mahsuloti bo'lib, xalkopirit orasida mikroskopda ko'rish mumkin bo'lgan mayda plastinkachalar holida uchraydi. Birinchi marta kubanit Minas-Jereyda (Braziliya) Morro-Velo oltin rudali kvars tomirlarida topilgan edi.

Kovellin – CuS yoki $\text{Cu}_2\text{S} \cdot \text{CuS}_2$. Mineral italyan mineralshunosi Kovelli nomi bilan atalgan. Sinonimi: mis zangorisi. Kimyoviy tarkibi: Cu – 66,5%, S – 33,5%. Kimyoviy tekshirishlar Fe, kamroq Se, Ag va Pb aralashmasi borligini ko'rsatadi.

Kuprit – Cu_2O . Mineralning nomi lotincha «*cuprum*» – mis so'zidan kelib chiqqan. Sinonimi: qizil mis rudasi. G'ishtsimon mis rudasi (tarkibida temir gidroksidlari aralashmasi bor) va qatronsimon mis rudasi (tarkibida kremnozyom va temir gidroksidlari aralashmasi bor) haqiqatda kaloidal mineral aralashmalardan iborat. Kimyoviy tarkibi Cu 88,8%. Ko'pincha mexanik aralashmalar sifatida sof tug'ma mis borligi, yashirin kristallangan xillari tarkibida esa Fe_2O_3 va H_2O borligi aniqlangan.

Kupritning rangi qizil, qo'rg'oshin-kulranglari mayin.

Tenorit – CuO . Cu – 79,9%, C – 20,1%. Sinonimi: melakonit (massiv-yaxlit xili). Singoniyasi monoklin. Juda kam uchraydi. Odatda, mayda tangachasimon agregatlar holida uchraydi. Rangi qora yoki kulrang-qora, qattiqligi 3,5 ga teng, mo'rt. Solishtirma og'irligi 5,8 – 6,4.

Malaxit – $\text{Cu}_2[\text{CO}_3][\text{OH}]_2$ yoki $\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}[\text{OH}]_2$. Yunoncha «*malaxe*» – gulxayri demakdir. Shu o'simlik rangiga o'xshaganligi uchun shunday nom berilgan. Kimyoviy tarkibi: CuO – 71,9% (Cu – 57,4%), CO_2 – 19,9%, H_2O – 8,2%. Juda kam miqdorda CaO, Fe_2O_3 , SiO_2 va boshqalar borligi ham aniqlandi. Malaxitning rangi yashil.

Malaxit faqat mis sulfidi konlarining oksidlanish zonasida paydo bo'ladi; ayniqsa, agar ular ohaktoshlar orasida yotgan bo'lsa yoki birlamchi rudalar tarkibida karbonatlar ko'p bo'lsa, uning paydo bo'lishi uchun qulay sharoit vujudga keladi. Oksidlangan mis rudalarida eng ko'p tarqalgan mineral hisoblanadi.

Amaliy ahamiyati. Malaxitning ba'zan katta massalar holida topiladigan oqish shakldagi xillari har xil bezak ishlarida qo'llaniladi va hashamdor buyumlar – guldonlar, qutichalar, stollar ishlanadi. Malaxitning mayda kukunlari bo'yoq tayyorlash uchun qo'llaniladi.

Azurit – $\text{Cu}_3[\text{CO}_3]_2[\text{OH}]_2$ yoki $2\text{CuCO}_3\cdot\text{Cu}[\text{OH}]_2$. Nomi fransuzcha «azure» – lojuvard, havorang so'zidan kelib chiqqan. Sinonimi: mis koki (mis lazuri). Kimyoviy tarkibi – CuO – 69,2% (Cu – 55,3%), CO_2 – 25,6%, H_2O – 5,2%. Kristallari kimyoviy jihatdan toza. Mayda kristallar druzasi, yaxlit donador massalar, ba'zan radial shu'la kabi tuzilgan agregatlar va tuproqsimon holatda topiladi. Azuritning rangi to'q ko'k, tuproqsimon massalari havorang.

Amaliy ahamiyati. Azurit misning boshqa kislorodli birikmalari bilan birga metallurgiya pechlarida mis eritish uchun ishlatiladi. Toza azurit agar kattaroq massalar bo'lib topilsa, ko'k bo'yoq tayyorlash uchun ishlatiladi.

Bundan tashqari, yana har xil aralashmalar ham bo'ladi. Singoniyasi triklin; simmetriya ko'rinishi pinakoidal. Ko'pincha yashirin kristallangan massa holida buyraksimon shakllar yoki qobiq tomirchalar va noto'g'ri shaklli buyumlar holida tarqaladi.

Ishlatilishi. Misli qotishma va turi birikmalari 50 dan ortiq mahsulotlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Jami ishlab chiqarishda misning 40% turi mis qotishmalaridan olinadi. Mis va ruxdan tayyorlangan latundan har xil mislar, quvur, soatlar mexanizmi va detallari tayyorlansa, mis va qalay qotishmalaridan tayyorlangan bronzadan esa turi podshipniklar, halqalar va yuqori quvvatli transportning detallari tayyorlanadi. Elektrotexnikada elektr simlari tayyorlash uchun, metallurgiyada turi qotishmalar tayyorlash uchun va katalizator sifatida ishlatiladi; mis birikmalari qishloq xo'jaligi zararkunandalariga qarshi kurashda, mineral bo'yoqlar sanoatida va boshqa maqsadlarda ishlatiladi. Mis elektr va issiqlik o'tkazuvchanligining yuqoriligi, elastikligi va korroziyabardoshliligi uning qaysi sohalarda ishlatilishini belgilab beradi. Qazib olinadigan misning taxminan 50% elektrotexnika sanoati ehtiyojlari uchun ishlatiladi. Alyuminiyli mis bronzalari, asosan, yuqori zangdan saqlovchi xususiyatga ega bo'lgan aviatsiya dvigatellarida, quvur va boshqa sohalarda qo'llaniladi.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

- $\text{Cu} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}, \text{sovuq}) = \text{CuO} + \text{SO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $\text{Cu} + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = \text{CuSO}_4 + \text{SO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 (Cu_2S qo'shimchasi).
- $2\text{Cu} + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suvsiz}) = \text{Cu}_2\text{SO}_4\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{SO}_2\uparrow$
 (200°C).
- $2\text{Cu} + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + \text{O}_2(\text{havo}) \xrightarrow{\quad} 2\text{CuSO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $\text{Cu} + 4\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) = \text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NO}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $3\text{Cu} + 8\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) = 3\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NO}\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $3\text{Cu} + 2\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) + 6\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) = 3\text{CuCl}_2 + 2\text{NO}\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($30 - 50^\circ\text{C}$).
- $2\text{Cu} + 4\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{CuCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- $2\text{Cu} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{O}_2 = \text{Cu}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{OH})_2\downarrow$.
- $4\text{Cu} + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ ($t > 200^\circ\text{C}$, kislorod yetishmaganda),
 $2\text{Cu} + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{CuO}$ ($400 - 500^\circ\text{C}$, kislorodning mol miqdorida).
 $\text{Cu} + \text{CuO} = \text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ ($1000 - 1200^\circ\text{C}$).
- $\text{Cu} + \text{Cl}_2(\text{nam}) = \text{CuCl}_2$ (20°C),
 $\text{Cu}(\text{kukun}) + \text{Br}_2 = \text{CuBr}_2$ (efirda).
- $2\text{Cu} + \text{E} = \text{Cu}_2\text{E}$ ($300 - 400^\circ\text{C}$, $\text{E} = \text{S}, \text{Se}$),
 $\text{Cu}(\text{kukun}) + \text{S}(\text{kukun}) = \text{CuS}$ (20°C , suyuq CS_2 da).
- $2\text{Cu} + 2\text{HCl}_{(\text{aq})} = 2\text{CuCl} + \text{H}_2$ ($500 - 600^\circ\text{C}$).
 $2\text{Cu}(\text{suspenziya}) + 4\text{HBr}_{(\text{aq})} = 2\text{H}[\text{CuBr}_2] + \text{H}_2\uparrow$
 (efirda).
- $4\text{Cu} + \text{SO}_2 = \text{Cu}_2\text{S} + 2\text{CuO}$ ($600 - 800^\circ\text{C}$).
 $2\text{Cu} + 2\text{NO} = 2\text{CuO} + \text{N}_2$ ($500 - 600^\circ\text{C}$).
 $4\text{Cu} + 2\text{NO}_2 = 4\text{CuO} + \text{N}_2$ ($500 - 600^\circ\text{C}$),
 $\text{Cu} + 2\text{N}_2\text{O}_4 = \text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NO}$ (80°C).

 Cu_2O – mis (I)-oksid

- $2\text{Cu}_2\text{O} = 4\text{Cu} + \text{O}_2$ (1800°C).
- $2\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 \xrightarrow{\quad} 4\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2\downarrow$.
- $\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + 2\text{HE}(\text{suyul.}) = 2\text{CuE}\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($\text{E} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}$),
 $\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + 4\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{H}[\text{CuCl}_2] + \text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $2\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + 8\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) + \text{O}_2 = 4\text{CuCl}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

- $\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) = \text{CuSO}_4 + \text{Cu}\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}.$
- $\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + 6\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
- $2\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 = 4\text{CuO} (500^\circ\text{C}).$
- $\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2 = 2\text{Cu} + \text{H}_2\text{O} (t > 250^\circ\text{C}).$
- $\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + \text{CO} = 2\text{Cu} + \text{CO}_2 (250 - 300^\circ\text{C}).$
- $3\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + 2\text{Al} = 6\text{Cu} + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 (1000^\circ\text{C}).$
- $3\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + 2\text{NH}_3 = 2\text{Cu}_3\text{N} (\text{yashil}) + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} (250^\circ\text{C}).$
- $2\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + 3\text{S} = 2\text{Cu}_2\text{S} + \text{SO}_2 (t > 600^\circ\text{C}).$
- $5\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + 13\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{1M}) + 2\text{KMnO}_4 = 10\text{CuSO}_4 + 2\text{MnSO}_4 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 13\text{H}_2\text{O}.$

CuO – MIS (II)-OKSID

- $4\text{CuO} = 2\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 (1026 - 1100^\circ\text{C}).$
- $\text{CuO} + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{CuCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}.$
- $\text{CuO} + \text{Na}_2\text{O} = \text{Na}_2\text{CuO}_2 (800 - 1000^\circ\text{C}).$
- $\text{CuO} + \text{H}_2 = \text{Cu} + \text{H}_2\text{O} (150 - 250^\circ\text{C}).$
- $\text{CuO} + \text{CO} = \text{Cu} + \text{CO}_2 (250 - 450^\circ\text{C}).$
 $\text{CuO} + \text{C}(\text{koks}) = \text{Cu} + \text{CO} (1200^\circ\text{C}).$
- $3\text{CuO} + 2\text{Al} = 3\text{Cu} + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 (1000 - 1100^\circ\text{C}).$
- $3\text{CuO} + 2\text{NH}_3(\text{g}) = 3\text{Cu} + \text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} (500 - 550^\circ\text{C}).$

Cu(OH)₂ – MIS (II)-GIDROKSID

- $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 = \text{CuO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} (200^\circ\text{C}).$
- $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{CuCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
- $2\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2(\text{suspenziya}) + \text{CO}_2 = \text{Cu}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{OH})_2\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}.$
- $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2(\text{suspenziya}) + \text{H}_2\text{S}(\text{to'yingan}) = \text{CuS}\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}.$

Cu₂CO₃(OH)₂ – MIS (II)-GIDROKSIKARBONAT

- $\text{Cu}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{OH})_2 = 2\text{CuO} + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} (180 - 200^\circ\text{C}).$
- $\text{Cu}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{OH})_2 + 4\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = 2\text{CuCl}_2 + \text{CO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
- $\text{Cu}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{OH})_2 + 4\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{CuCl}_2 + \text{CO}_2\uparrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}\uparrow + 4\text{NH}_3 (\text{qaynash}).$
- $\text{Cu}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{OH})_2 + 8\text{KCN}(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{K}_2[\text{Cu}(\text{CN})_4] + \text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 + 2\text{KOH}.$
- $\text{Cu}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{OH})_2 + \text{CO}_2 = 2\text{CuCO}_3(\text{oq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} (180^\circ\text{C}, p).$

Cu₂S – MIS (I)-SULFID

1. $\text{Cu}_2\text{S} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{Cu} + \text{SO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2$ ($t > 600^\circ\text{C}$).
2. $\text{Cu}_2\text{S} + 6\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) \xrightarrow{t} 2\text{CuSO}_4 + 5\text{SO}_2\uparrow + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
3. $\text{Cu}_2\text{S} + 8\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}, \text{sovuq}) \xrightarrow{t} 2\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{S}\downarrow + 4\text{NO}_2\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{Cu}_2\text{S} + 12\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = \text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{CuSO}_4 + 10\text{NO}_2\uparrow + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $8\text{Cu}_2\text{S} + 15\text{O}_2 = 6\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + 4\text{CuSO}_4 + 4\text{SO}_2$ ($500 - 600^\circ\text{C}$),
 $2\text{Cu}_2\text{S} + 3\text{O}_2 = 2\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + 2\text{SO}_2$ ($1200 - 1300^\circ\text{C}$).
5. $\text{Cu}_2\text{S} + 2\text{Cu}_2\text{O} = 6\text{Cu} + \text{SO}_2$ ($1200 - 1300^\circ\text{C}$).
6. $\text{Cu}_2\text{S} + \text{CuCl}_2(\text{suyul.}) = 2\text{CuCl}\downarrow + \text{CuS}\downarrow$ (qaynash.).
7. $\text{Cu}_2\text{S} + 2\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3(\text{aq}) = 2\text{CuSO}_4 + 4\text{FeSO}_4 + \text{S}\downarrow$ (80°C).
8. $\text{Cu}_2\text{S} + 2\text{FeS} + \text{S} = 2(\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}\text{Cu}^{\text{I}})\text{S}_2$ ($800 - 1000^\circ\text{C}$)

CuS – MIS (II)-SULFID

1. $2\text{CuS} = \text{Cu}_2\text{S} + \text{S}$ ($200 - 450^\circ\text{C}$).
2. $\text{CuS} + 4\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = \text{CuSO}_4 + 4\text{SO}_2\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (S qo'shimchasi).
3. $\text{CuS} + 8\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = \text{CuSO}_4 + 8\text{NO}_2\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $\text{CuS}(\text{nam}) + 2\text{O}_2 \xrightarrow{t} \text{CuSO}_4$,
 $2\text{CuS} + 3\text{O}_2 = 2\text{CuO} + 2\text{SO}_2$ ($300 - 500^\circ\text{C}$, CuSO_4 qo'shimchasi).
5. $2\text{CuS} + \text{H}_2 = \text{Cu}_2\text{S} + \text{H}_2\text{S}$ ($600 - 700^\circ\text{C}$).
6. $\text{CuS} + 2\text{FeCl}_3(\text{aq}) = \text{CuCl}_2 + 2\text{FeCl}_2 + \text{S}\downarrow$ (qaynash.).

Ag – KUMUSH

Belgisi – Ag. Lotincha «*argentum*» so'zidan olingan bo'lib, «oq kukun» degan ma'noni anglatadi, davriy sistema-ning I guruh kimyoviy elementi, tartib raqami 47, atom mas- sasi 107,868, yaltiroq oq metall, yaxshi bolg'alanadi, zichligi $10,500 \text{ g/sm}^3$, $t_{\text{su-yuq}} = 961^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qayn}} = 2170^\circ\text{C}$; kukun holida qora tusli, kristallari kubik sistemali; HNO_3 , qaynoq H_2SO_4 , KCN va NaCN eritmalarida eriydi. Elektr va issiq o'tkazuvchanligi kat-

ta, havoda o'zgarmaydi. Tabiatda tug'ma va birikmalar (kumush yaltirog'i Ag_2S , xlorargirit AgCl) holda uchraydi, lekin ikkala xili ham kamyob. Kumushning asosiy massasi boshqa metallar, chunonchi, qo'rg'oshin va mis rudalari bilan birga qazib olinadi. Kumush elektr va issiqlikni boshqa metallarga qaraganda yaxshi o'tkazadi, yorug'likni yaxshi qaytaradi, kimyoviy jihatdan juda turg'un.

Kumushlash buyumlarni korroziyadan saqlash, yalti-roq qilish va bezash maqsadida ular sirtiga galvanik usulda kumush qatlami qoplashdir.

Ishlatilishi. Asosan, qotishma holda tanga pul zarb qilishda, zargarlik va uy-ro'zg'or buyumlari, laboratoriya idishlari tayyorlashda, shuningdek, kimyoviy apparatlarni futerovkalashda, radiodetalarni qoplashda, kumush-rux akkumulyatori ishlab chiqarishda va boshqalarda qo'llaniladi. Ag^+ ionlar bakteriyalarni o'ldiradi, ozgina miqdori ham ichimlik suvini tozalaydi. Kumush galogenidlari (AgBr , AgI) fotomateriallar ishlab chiqarishda, koloidal kumush va uning birikmalari (masalan, lyapis AgNO_3) tibbiyotda qo'llaniladi. Kumush, asosan, mis bilan qotishtirilib, kumush buyumlar, tangalar va boshqa narsalar tayyorlashda ishlatiladi. Sof kumush nozik zargarlik ishlarida, ishqor eritiladigan tigellar tayyorlashda, buyumlarni kumush bilan oqartirishda ishlatiladi. Kumushning asosiy massasi (80% ga yaqini) sof tug'ma holda emas, balki kumushga boy qo'rg'oshin-rux, oltin va mis konlaridan qo'shimcha mahsulot sifatida olinadi.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

1. $\text{Ag} + 2\text{HCl}_{(\text{aq})} = 2\text{AgCl} + \text{H}_2 (200^\circ\text{C}).$
2. $2\text{Ag} + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = \text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_4\downarrow + \text{SO}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
3. $3\text{Ag} + 4\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) = 3\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{NO}\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
4. $2\text{Ag} + \text{H}_2\text{S}(\text{nam}) = \text{Ag}_2\text{S} + \text{H}_2.$
 $4\text{Ag} + 2\text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{O}_2(\text{havo}) = 2\text{Ag}_2\text{S} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
5. $4\text{Ag} + 2\text{SO}_2 + 2\text{O}_2 = 2\text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_4 (t > 450^\circ\text{C}).$
6. $2\text{Ag} + 2\text{O}_3 = (\text{Ag}^{\text{I}}\text{Ag}^{\text{III}})\text{O}_2(\text{qora}) + 2\text{O}_2 (20^\circ\text{C}).$
7. $\text{Ag} + \text{F}_2 = \text{AgF}_2(\text{ko'k}) [t > 300^\circ\text{C}],$
 $2\text{Ag} + 2\text{HF}(\text{kons.}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = 2\text{AgF} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} (60 - 80^\circ\text{C}).$
8. $2\text{Ag} + \text{E}_2 = 2\text{AgE} (\text{E} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}; 150 - 200^\circ\text{C}),$
 $2\text{Ag} + \text{E} = \text{Ag}_2\text{E} (t > 200^\circ\text{C}, \text{E} = \text{S}, \text{Se}, \text{Te}).$

Ag₂O – KUMUSH (I)-OKSID

1. $2\text{Ag}_2\text{O} = 4\text{Ag} + \text{O}_2$ (160 – 300°C).
2. $\text{Ag}_2\text{O} + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = 2\text{AgCl}\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{Ag}_2\text{O} + 2\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) = 2\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
3. $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}(\text{suspenziya}) + \text{CO}_2 = \text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3\downarrow$.
4. $\text{Ag}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2 = 2\text{Ag} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $\text{Ag}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{Ag}\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2\uparrow$.

AgNO₃ – KUMUSH (I)-NITRAT

1. $2\text{AgNO}_3 = 2\text{Ag} + 2\text{NO}_2 + \text{O}_2$ (300 – 500°C).
2. $2\text{AgNO}_3 + 2\text{KOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{Ag}_2\text{O}\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{KNO}_3$,
 $\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{KOH} = \text{AgOH}\downarrow + \text{KNO}_3\downarrow$ (etanolda, – 50°C).
3. $\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{KE}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{AgE}\downarrow + \text{KNO}_3$ (E = Cl, Br, I).
4. $2\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{S} = \text{Ag}_2\text{S} + 2\text{HNO}_3$.
5. $2\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{suyul.}) = \text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3\downarrow + 2\text{NaNO}_3$,
 $2\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) = \text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_4\downarrow + 2\text{NaNO}_3$,
 $3\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 = \text{Ag}_3\text{PO}_4\downarrow + 3\text{NaNO}_3$,
 $\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{KCN}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{AgCN}\downarrow + \text{KNO}_3$,
 $\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{KNCS}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{AgNCS}\downarrow + \text{KNO}_3$,
 $2\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3(\text{suyul.}) = \text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_3\downarrow + 2\text{NaNO}_3$.
6. $2\text{AgNO}_3 + 3\text{NH}_4\text{OH} + \text{HC}(\text{H})\text{O} = 2\text{Ag}\downarrow + \text{HCOONH}_4$
 $+ 2\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Au – OLTIN

Belgisi – Au. Aurum lotincha «*aurora*» so'zidan olingan bo'lib, «*shafaq*» degan ma'noni anglatadi, davriy sistema-ning I guruh kimyoviy elementi, tartib raqami 79, atom mas-sasi 196,967, tabiatda erkin holda uchraydi; kub shaklidagi kristallardan iborat, yaltiroq sariq rangli, og'ir, yumshoq va juda plastik metall. Zichligi 19,299 g/sm³, $t_{\text{suyul.}} = 1064^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{erit.}} = 2947^\circ\text{C}$. Kislotalarda erimaydi, faqat zar suvida va KCN da eriydi. Kimyoviy jihatdan oltin boshqa asl metallar kabi juda inert. Tabiatda, asosan, sof holda uchraydi. Asosiy oltin koni ham, uning sochma konlari ham (asosiy konlarda oltinning mayda zarralari qattiq tog' jinslari orasida bo'ladi; ular buzilganda oltinni qum va loylar bilan birga suv daryolar o'zanlariga olib ketib, u yerda sochma konlar hosil bo'ladi)

sanoat ahamiyatiga ega. Oltinni ajratib olishda amalgamat-siya, sianlash va ion almashinish sorbsiyalari jarayonlari katta ahamiyatga ega. Oltinning miqdori proba bilan ifodalanadi; odatda, mis qo'shilma bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Tovar ishlab chiqarish sharoitida oltin barcha tovarlar narxining umumiy ekvivalenti vazifasini bajaradi. Xalq tilida tilla deb ham yuritiladi. Oltin yugurtirish (zolocheniye) – buyumlar sirtiga yupqa (mkm ning ulushlaridan bir necha mkm gacha) oltin qoplash; bunda buyum bezaladi, himoyalanadi yoki ham himoyalanib, ham bezaladi.

Ishlatilishi. Texnikada oltin boshqa metallar bilan qotishmalar holida ishlatiladi; bu esa oltinning mustahkamligini oshiradi hamda uni tejashga imkon beradi. Zargarlik buyumlari, tangalar, medallar, tish protezlash korxonasining yarim fabrikalarida ishlatiladi. Oltinning platinali qotishmasi kimyoviy turg'un apparaturalar ishlab chiqarishda, platinali va kumushli qotishmasi esa elektrotexnikada ishlatiladi.

Qotishmalari. Oltinning rangli metallar bilan qotishmasi pishiqligi jihatdan yuqori turadi.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

1. $Au + HNO_3(\text{kons.}) + 4HCl(\text{kons.}) = H[AuCl_4] + NO\uparrow + 2H_2O.$
2. $2Au + 6H_2SeO_4 = Au_2(SeO_4)_3 + 3SeO_2 + 6H_2O$
(200°C).
3. $2Au + 3F_2 = 2AuF_3$ (300 – 400°C).
4. $2Au + 3Cl_2 = 2AuCl_3$ ($t \leq 150^\circ C$),
 $2Au + Cl_2 = 2AuCl$ (150 – 250°C).
5. $2Au + 2Br_2 = AuBr_3 + AuBr$ (20 – 35°C).
6. $2Au + I_2 = 2AuI$ (120 – 393°C, p).
7. $Au + NaNO_3 = NaAuO_2 + NO$ (350 – 400°C).

Au₂O₃ – OLTIN (III)-OKSID

1. $2Au_2O_3 = 4Au + 3O_2$ (160 – 290°C).
2. $Au_2O_3 + 8HCl(\text{kons.}) = 2H[AuCl_4] + 3H_2O.$
3. $Au_2O_3 + 2NaOH(\text{kons., issiq}) + 3H_2O = 2Na[Au(OH)_4].$
4. $Au_2O_3 + 3H_2 = 2Au + 3H_2O$ ($t > 260^\circ C$),
 $Au_2O_3 + 3CO = 2Au + 3CO_2$ (100°C).

AuCl₃ – OLTIN (III)-XLORID

1. $\text{AuCl}_3 = \text{AuCl} + \text{Cl}_2$ (150 – 185°C).
2. $\text{AuCl}_3 + \text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) = \text{H}[\text{AuCl}_4]$.
3. $2\text{AuCl}_3 + 6\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{Au}_2\text{O}_3\downarrow + 6\text{NaCl} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $2\text{AuCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{S} = \text{Au}_2\text{S}_3\downarrow + 6\text{HCl}$ (efirda).
5. $2\text{AuCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{Au}(\text{kolloid}) + 3\text{O}_2\uparrow + 6\text{HCl}$.
6. $\text{AuCl}_3 + 3\text{FeSO}_4 = \text{Au} + \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{FeCl}_3$ (200°C).

Zn – RUX

Belgisi – Zn. Rux (lotincha *zincum*, nemischa *Zink*; XVI asrda yashagan olimlar asarlarida uchraydigan termin) – qadimdan ma'lum kimyoviy element, davriy sistemaning II guruh kimyoviy elementi, tartib raqami 30, atom massasi 65,37, och zangori-oq rangli metall; zichligi $7,130 \text{ g/sm}^3$; $t_{\text{eritilish}} = 419,5^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qayn}} = 907^\circ\text{C}$, yaltiroq och ko'kimtir, geksagonal kristallik metall, havoda oksid va gidroksikarbonat bilan qoplanadi, bu qavat uni oksidlanishdan saqlaydi, suvda erimaydi, kislota va ishqorlarda eriydi.

Ruxlash – po'lat va cho'yan buyumlarni korroziyadan saqlash uchun ularning sirtini rux qatlami bilan qoplash.

Ishlatilishi. Rux dunyoda ishlab chiqarish hajmi bo'yicha metallurgiyada po'lat (temir), alyuminiy va misdan keyin 4-o'ringa turadi. Uning ishlatilish sohasi borgan sari kengayib bormoqda. Rux nafaqat sof metall holida, balki xlorid, oksid, sulfat va ruxli kukun holida ham keng qo'llaniladi. Dunyoda jami ruxning 47% dan ortig'i metallarni ruxlash uchun ishlatiladi. Metallurgiyada temir va po'latlarni galvanik qoplash orqali ularni zanglashdan saqlaydi. 19% rux latun va bronza ishlab chiqarishda, 14% rux turli ruxli qotishmalar ishlab chiqarishda foydalaniladi. Rux po'lat buyumlarni korroziyadan saqlash uchun ular sirtini qoplash (ruxlash)da va ko'pgina qotishmalar, masalan, misli qotishma (latun) tayyorlashda ishlatiladi. Rux birkmalaridan zaharsiz va yaxshi qoplanadigan bo'yoqlar. ZnO (rux oksidi) – ruxli bellila, ZnS (rux sulfid) – litopon tayyorlashda foydalaniladi. ZnS rux sulfidning CdS kadmiy sulfid bilan aralashmasi (lyuminessent xossalari) televidion trubkalar va ekranlar tayyorlashda qo'llaniladi. Uy jihozlari tayyorlashda, ruxlashda, galvanik elementlar va qotishmalar tayyorlashda ishlatiladi.

Qotishmalari – rux asosidagi alyuminiy, mis va magniy qotishmalari karbyurator va nasoslarning korpuslari, sirpanish podshipniklarining ichki halqasi, badiiy buyumlar quyishda ishlatiladi.

Kimyoviy xossalari:

1. $\text{Zn} + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{bug'}) = \text{ZnO} + \text{H}_2 \text{ (600 – 800}^\circ\text{C)}$.
2. $\text{Zn} + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\uparrow$.
3. $\text{Zn} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) = \text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\uparrow$,
 $4\text{Zn} + 5\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) = 4\text{ZnSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{S}\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ (S, SO}_2 \text{ qo'shimchalari)}$.

4. $Zn + 4HNO_3(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = Zn(NO_3)_2 + 2NO_2\uparrow + 2H_2O$,
 $4Zn + 10HNO_3(\text{suyul.}, \text{issiq}) = 4Zn(NO_3)_2 + N_2O\uparrow + 5H_2O$,
 $4Zn + 10HNO_3(\text{j. suyul.}, \text{issiq}) = 4Zn(NO_3)_2 + NH_4NO_3 + 3H_2O$.
5. $Zn + H_3PO_4(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = ZnHPO_4\downarrow + H_2\uparrow$.
6. $Zn + 2NaOH(\text{kons.}) + H_2O = Na_2[Zn(OH)_4] + H_2\uparrow$.
7. $2Zn + 2H_2O + O_2 \xrightarrow{t} 2Zn(OH)_2\downarrow (20^\circ C)$.
8. $2Zn + H_2O + O_2 + CO_2 \xrightarrow{t} Zn_2CO_3(OH)_2\downarrow (20^\circ C)$.
9. $2Zn + O_2 = 2ZnO (t > 225^\circ C, \text{havoda yonishi})$.
10. $Zn + E_2 = ZnE_2 (t > 60^\circ C, E = F; 60^\circ C, \text{suvda}, E = Cl, Br, I)$.
11. $Zn + E = ZnE (t > 130^\circ C, E = S; 800 - 900^\circ C, \text{vak.}, E = Se, Te)$.
12. $3Zn + 2E = Zn_3E_2 (400 - 650^\circ C; E = P, As)$.
13. $3Zn + SO_2 = ZnS + 2ZnO (600 - 700^\circ C)$.
14. $Zn + CO_2 = ZnO + CO (800 - 950^\circ C)$.
15. $3Zn + 2NH_{3(g)} = Zn_3N_2 + 3H_2 (500 - 600^\circ C)$.
16. $Zn(\text{kukun}) + CdSO_4 = ZnSO_4 + Cd\downarrow$.
17. $Zn + 2MCl_3 = ZnCl_2 + 2MCl_2 (500^\circ C; M = Sm, Eu, Yb)$.

ZnO – RUX OKSID

1. $ZnO + 2HCl(\text{suyul.}) = ZnCl_2 + H_2O$.
2. $ZnO + NaOH(40\%-\text{li}) + H_2O = Na[Zn(OH)_3]$
(qaynash.),
 $ZnO + 2NaOH(60\%-\text{li}) + H_2O = Na_2[Zn(OH)_4]$
(90°C).
3. $ZnO + 2NaOH = Na_2ZnO_2 + H_2O (500 - 600^\circ C)$.
4. $ZnO(\text{suspenziya}) + SO_2 = ZnSO_3\downarrow$,
 $ZnO + SiO_2 = ZnSiO_3 (1200 - 1400^\circ C)$,
 $2ZnO + SiO_2 = Zn_2SiO_4 (900 - 1000^\circ C)$,
 $ZnO + Fe_2O_3 = (Fe_2Zn)O_4 (800 - 1000^\circ C)$,
 $ZnO + H_2S = ZnS + H_2O (450 - 550^\circ C)$.
5. $ZnO + C(\text{koks}) = Zn + CO (1100 - 1200^\circ C)$.

Zn(OH)₂ – RUX GIDROKSID

1. $Zn(OH)_2 = ZnO + H_2O (100 - 250^\circ C)$,
2. $Zn(OH)_2 + 2HCl(\text{suyul.}) = ZnCl_2 + 2H_2O$.
3. $Zn(OH)_2 + 2NaOH(\text{kons.}) = Na_2[Zn(OH)_4]$.



Hg – SIMOB

Belgisi – Hg. Kimyoviy element, Hg (lotincha *hydrargyrum*, yunoncha *hydros* – suv va *arguros* – kumush), davriy sistemaning II guruh elementi; kumushday oq suyuq metall. Qadimdan ma'lum, tartib raqami 80, atom massasi 200,59, oddiy haroratda yagona suyuq metall. Zichligi 13,520 g/sm³, $t_{\text{suyuq}} = 38,89^\circ\text{C}$ (barcha ma'lum suyuqliklar ichida eng og'iri), $t_{\text{qayn}} = 357,25^\circ\text{C}$, suvda va HCl da erimaydi, HNO₃ da eriydi; bug'i va birkmalari zaharli. Deyarli barcha metallar simobda amalgama hosil qilib eriydi. Qattiq simob 1759-yilda Peterburgda M.P.Braun va M.V.Lomonosovlar tomonidan olingan.

Ishlatilishi. Toza simob havoda oksidlanmaydi; bo'yoqlar, portlovchi moddalar, termometrlar tayyorlashda va tibbiyotda, oltin sanoatida, fizika va kimyo laboratoriyalarida ishlatiladi. To'g'rilagichlarda, kunduzgi yorug'lik lampalari, kvartsi simob lampalar, manometrlar tayyorlashda, oltinni ajratib olishda keng qo'llaniladi.

- $2Hg + 2H_2SO_4(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = Hg_2SO_4\downarrow + SO_2\uparrow + 2H_2O$ (HgSO₄ qo'shimchasi),
 $Hg + 2H_2SO_4(\text{kons.}) = HgSO_4 + SO_2\uparrow + H_2O$ (HNO₃ ishtirokida qaynash.).
- $6Hg + 8HNO_3(\text{suyul.}, \text{sovuq}) = 3Hg_2(NO_3)_2 + 2NO\uparrow + 4H_2O$,
 $Hg + 4HNO_3(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = Hg(NO_3)_2 + 2NO_2\uparrow + 2H_2O$.
- $3Hg + 2HNO_3(\text{kons.}) + 6HCl(\text{kons.}) = 3HgCl_2 + 2NO\uparrow + 4H_2O$ (50 – 70°C).
- $2Hg + 4HCl(\text{suyul.}) + O_2 = 2HgCl_2 + 2H_2O$.
- $Hg + 4HI(\text{kons.}) = H_2[HgI_4] + H_2\uparrow$.
- $2Hg + O_2 = 2HgO$ (250 – 350°C).
- $Hg + Cl_2 = HgCl_2$ (70 – 120°C),
 $Hg + HgCl_2 = Hg_2Cl_2$ (250 – 300°C).
- $Hg + Br_2(\text{to'yingan}) = HgBr\downarrow$ (20°C),
 $Hg + HgBr_2 = Hg_2Br_2$ (250 – 300°C).
- $3Hg + 2I_2 = HgI_2 + Hg_2I_2\downarrow$ (etanolda).
- $Hg + S = HgS$ ($t > 130^\circ\text{C}$),
 $Hg + E = HgE$ (550 – 600°C; E = Se, Te).
- $2Hg + 4N_2O_{4(g)} = 2Hg(NO_3)_2 + 4NO$.

Sc – SKANDIY

Belgisi – Sc (lot. *scandia*, element kashf etilgan joy – Skandinaviya nomidan). D.I.Mendeleyev davriy sistemani tuzganda bu element topilmagan bo'lsa-da, u o'zining davriy qonuniga asoslanib 21-joyni bo'sh qoldirdi va bu elementning borligini oldindan aytdi, butun xossalarini ko'rsatib, unga eka-bor deb nom berdi. Haqiqatan ko'p o'tmay (1879-yilda Skandinaviyada) bu element topildi va D.I.Mendeleyevning aytganlari to'g'ri chiqdi. Skandiy davriy sistemaning III guruh kimyoviy elementi, tartib raqami 21, atom massasi 44,956, kumushsimon, geksagonal kristallik metall. Skandiy – och sariq tusda tovlanib turadigan kumushsimon rangli metall; zichligi 3,02 g/sm³, $t_{\text{suyuq}} = 1544^{\circ}\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qayn}} = 2836^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Ishlatilishi. Skandiyli ferritlardan EHMning tez ishlovchi xotira elementlari tayyorlanadi. Skandiy boshqa sohalar (metallurgiya, raketa va aviasozlik)da qo'llash ustida tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda.

Qotishmalari. Skandiy – tarqoq element; u volfram, qalay, uran, temir ishlab chiqarish chiqindilarini qayta ishlab olinadi.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

1. $2\text{Sc} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{issiq}) = 2\text{Sc}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow + 3\text{H}_2\uparrow$.
2. $2\text{Sc} + 6\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = 2\text{ScCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\uparrow$.
3. $8\text{Sc} + 30\text{HNO}_3(\text{j.suyul.}) = 8\text{Sc}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + 3\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $4\text{Sc} + 3\text{O}_2 = 2\text{Sc}_2\text{O}_3$ (200 – 250°C, havoda yonishi),
 $4\text{Sc} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + 3\text{O}_2 = 4\text{Sc}(\text{OH})_3$.
5. $2\text{Sc} + 3\text{Cl}_2 = 2\text{ScCl}_3$ (400°C),
 $2\text{Sc} + 3\text{S} = \text{Sc}_2\text{S}_3$ (600 – 800°C),
 $2\text{Sc} + \text{N}_2 = 2\text{ScN}$ (500 – 900°C).
6. $\text{Sc} + 6\text{NO}_2 = \text{Sc}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + 3\text{NO}$ ($t \leq 120^{\circ}\text{C}$).

Ti – TITAN

Belgisi – Ti. Davriy sistemaning IV guruh kimyoviy elementi, Ti (lot. *titanium*), tartib raqami 22, atom massasi 47,90. Titan po'latga o'xshash kulrang yumshoq metall, texnik titan qora qattiq kukun, $t_{\text{qayn}} = 3169^{\circ}\text{C}$; $t_{\text{suyug}} = 1668^{\circ}\text{C}$, zichligi 4,515 g/sm³, kislotalarda eriydi. Yengil, qiyin eruvchi, juda mustahkam va plastik, kimyoviy jihatdan turg'un. Chet elda yiliga o'rtacha 3 mln ga yaqin titan dioksidi ishlab chiqariladi. 1791-yilda Gregor (Angliya) tomonidan temirli titan – menakenit minerali tarkibidan kashf etildi va menaken deb ataldi. 1795-yil nemis kimyogari Klaprot rutil minerali tarkibidan yangi element kashf etib, uni titan deb nomladi. Oradan ancha yil o'tgach ma'lum bo'ldiki, menaken va titan bitta kimyoviy element ekan. 1910-yilda amerikalik kimyogar Xanter titan tetraxloridni natriy bilan qaytarib sof titan olishga muvassar bo'ldi va xalq xo'jaligida foydalana boshlandi. Yer qobig'ida titan konstruksion metallar ichida tarqalishiga ko'ra temir, al-yuminiy va magniydan keyin to'rtinchi o'rinda bo'lsa, barcha kimyoviy elementlar orasida Yer qobig'ida tarqalishi bo'yicha 9-o'rinda turadi. U nafaqat yerda, ya'ni tuproqda, balki o'simliklarda, torfda, toshko'mirda, hatto hayvonlar suyagida, inson va jonivorlar qonida ham uchraydi.

Ishlatilishi. Po'lat tayyorlashda po'latdan kislorod va azotni yo'qotish uchun titan ishlatiladi. Kimyo sanoatidagi titanli quvur o'tkazgichlar, nasoslar va reaktorlar agressiv muhitlarga turg'unligi bo'yicha boshqa metall materiallarga qaraganda ancha yuqori. Titaning gazni yutish xususiyatidan vakuum texnikasida foydalanilmoqda. Oq bo'yoq titanli belila – TiO₂ dan ishlab chiqariladi. Titan va uning qotishmalari zanglamasligi uchun ham kimyo, mashina qurilishi sanoatida, issiqlik energiya tarmoqlarida, tibbiyotning jarrohlik asboblari keng foydalaniladi. Samolyot va reaktiv dvigatellarning asosiy qismi va dvigatelning asosi aynan titanli qotishmalardan yasaladi. Titan metall holda taxminan 75 – 80% li aviatsiya, kosmik va suvda suzuvchi kema texnikalarida, kimyo va boshqa tarmoqlarda ishlatiladi.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

1. $\text{Ti} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{bug'}) = \text{TiO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2$ ($t > 800^\circ\text{C}$).
2. $2\text{Ti} + 6\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = 2\text{TiCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\uparrow$.
3. $2\text{Ti} + 6\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = \text{Ti}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 3\text{SO}_2\uparrow + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $\text{Ti}(\text{kukun}) + 4\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = \text{TiO}(\text{OH})_2\downarrow + 4\text{NO}_2\uparrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
5. $3\text{Ti} + 18\text{HF}(\text{kons.}) + 4\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = 3\text{H}_2[\text{TiF}_6] + 4\text{NO}\uparrow + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
6. $\text{Ti} + 6\text{HF}(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = \text{H}_2[\text{TiF}_6] + 2\text{H}_2\uparrow$.
7. $\text{Ti}(\text{kukun}) + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{t} \text{N}_2\text{TiO}_3\text{q}\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\uparrow$ (qaynash., p).
8. $\text{Ti} + \text{O}_2 = \text{TiO}_2$ ($600 - 800^\circ\text{C}$).
 $\text{Ti} + 2\text{E}_2 = \text{TiE}_4$ ($\text{E} = \text{F}, 150^\circ\text{C}$; $\text{E} = \text{Cl}, t > 300^\circ\text{C}$).
9. $\text{Ti} \xrightarrow{\text{E}_2} \text{TiE}_2, \text{TiE}_3, \text{TiE}_4$ ($100 - 600^\circ\text{C}$; $\text{E} = \text{Br}, \text{I}$).
10. $\text{Ti} \xrightarrow{\text{E}} \text{TiE}, \text{TiE}_2, \text{TiE}_3, \text{Ti}_2\text{E}_3$ ($400 - 600^\circ\text{C}$; $\text{E} = \text{S}, \text{Se}, \text{Te}$).
11. $2\text{Ti} + \text{N}_2 = 2\text{TiN}$ ($t > 800^\circ\text{C}$),
 $\text{Ti} + \text{P}(\text{qlzil}) = \text{TiP}$ ($950 - 1000^\circ\text{C}$).
12. $\text{Ti} + \text{C}(\text{grafit}) = \text{TiC}$ ($1800 - 2400^\circ\text{C}$),
 $\text{Ti} + 2\text{Si} = \text{TiSi}_2$ ($900 - 1350^\circ\text{C}$).

TiO_2 – TITAN (IV)-OKSID

1. $6\text{TiO}_2 = 2\text{Ti}_3\text{O}_5 + \text{O}_2$ ($1800 - 2200^\circ\text{C}$, vak.).
2. $\text{TiO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(96\%) \xrightarrow{t} \text{Ti}(\text{SO}_4)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($180 - 200^\circ\text{C}$).
 $\text{TiO}_2 + 6\text{HF}(\text{kons.}) = \text{H}_2[\text{TiF}_6] + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
3. $2\text{TiO}_2 + \text{H}_2 = \text{Ti}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1000°C , TiCl_4 ishtirokida),
 $\text{TiO}_2 + \text{H}_2 = \text{TiO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1750°C).
4. $2\text{TiO}_2 + \text{CO} = \text{Ti}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{CO}_2$ (800°C).
5. $3\text{TiO}_2 + \text{Ti} = 2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_3$ (binafsha) [$900 - 1000^\circ\text{C}$],
 $\text{TiO}_2 + \text{Ti} = 2\text{TiO}$ (sariq) [$1400 - 1500^\circ\text{C}$].
6. $\text{TiO}_2 + 2\text{C}(\text{koks}) + 2\text{Cl}_2 = \text{TiCl}_4 + 2\text{CO}$ ($600 - 800^\circ\text{C}$).
7. $2\text{TiO}_2 + 7\text{C}(\text{koks}) + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = 2(\text{Ti}, \text{Fe}) + 7\text{CO}$ ($1600 - 1700^\circ\text{C}$).

Cr – XROM

Belgisi – Cr. Lotincha «chromium», yunoncha «chroma» – rang, bo'yoq so'zidan olingan, davriy sistemaning VI guruh kimyoviy elementi, tartib raqami 24, atom massasi 51,996; zichligi 7,190 g/sm³, $t_{\text{suyuq}} = 1890^{\circ}\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qayn}} = 2200^{\circ}\text{C}$, havoda oksidlanmaydi, oq-kulrang qattiq metall. Kislotalarda, ishqorlarda eriydi, suvda erimaydi. Xrom, asosan, metallurgiyada ishlatiladi; u zanglamaydigan, issiqbardosh, kislotabardosh po'lat tarkibiga kiradi. Tarkibida xrom bo'lgan qotishmalardan korroziyaga uchraydigan detallar (suvosti kemasi korpusining detallari, kimyoviy apparaturalar) tayyorlanadi. Boshqa metallarni korroziyadan saqlash maqsadida ularning sirtiga xrom qoplanadi (xromlanadi).

Xromlash: 1. Metall buyumlarni korroziyadan saqlash, mexanik yeyilishga qarshiligini oshirish va bezash maqsadida ularning sirtiga elektrolitik usulda xrom yugurtirish. 2. Po'lat buyumlarga olovbardoshlik, issiqbardoshlik, toliqishga qarshilik, yeyilishga chidamlilik, kislota va dengiz suvlariga korroziyabardoshlilikni oshirish uchun ularning sirtqi qatlamlarini xrom bilan to'yintirish.

Minerallari. Xrom minerallaridan xromit (xromli temirtosh) katta amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

Ishlatilishi. Xromli po'latlar tayyorlashda va metallarni korroziyadan saqlash uchun metall sirtini qoplashda ishlatiladi; xrom birikmalari bo'yagichlar, oksidlovchi modda, teri oshlovchi modda sifatida ishlatiladi.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

1. $2\text{Cr} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{bug'}) = \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2$ ($600 - 700^{\circ}\text{C}$).
2. $\text{Cr} + 2\text{HCl} = \text{CrCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$ ($1150 - 1200^{\circ}\text{C}$).
3. $\text{Cr} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) = \text{CrSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\uparrow$.
4. $4\text{Cr}(\text{kukun}) + 3\text{O}_2 = \xrightarrow{\quad} 2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ (600°C).
5. $2\text{Cr} + \text{O}_2 \xrightarrow{\quad} 2\text{CrO}(\text{qora})$ [$30 - 50^{\circ}\text{C}$],
 $3\text{CrO} = \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Cr}$ ($t > 700^{\circ}\text{C}$).
6. $\text{Cr} + 2\text{F}_2 = \text{CrF}_4$ ($350 - 500^{\circ}\text{C}$, CrF_5 qo'shimchasi).
7. $3\text{Cr} + 8\text{F}_2 = 2\text{CrF}_3 + \text{CrF}_6$ (400°C , ρ , -150°C gacha sovutish).
8. $2\text{Cr}(\text{kukun}) + 3\text{E}_2 = 2\text{CrE}_3$ $1100 - 1200^{\circ}\text{C}$; E = Cl, Br).

9. $2\text{Cr} + 3\text{I}_2 = 2\text{CrI}_3(\text{qora}) [t \leq 475^\circ\text{C}]$,
 $\text{Cr} + \text{I}_2 = \text{CrI}_2(\text{qizil}) [700^\circ\text{C}]$.
10. $\text{Cr} \xrightarrow{\text{S}, t} \text{CrS}, \text{Cr}_2\text{S}_3 (1000^\circ\text{C})$.
11. $\text{Cr} + \text{N}_2 = 2\text{CrN}(\text{qora}) [800 - 900^\circ\text{C}]$.
12. $2\text{Cr} + \text{KClO}_3 = \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{KCl} (500 - 700^\circ\text{C})$,
 $2\text{Cr} + 3\text{KNO}_3 = \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{KNO}_2 (400 - 550^\circ\text{C})$.

Cr_2O_3 – xrom (III)-oksid

1. $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{MOH} = 2\text{MCrO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} (400 - 500^\circ\text{C}; \text{M} = \text{Li}, \text{Na})$.
2. $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{FeO} = (\text{Cr}_2\text{Fe})\text{O}_4 (1600^\circ\text{C})$.
3. $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7 = \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 3\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 (400 - 450^\circ\text{C})$.
4. $2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{O}_2 = 4\text{CrO}_2(\text{qora}) [400^\circ\text{C}, p]$.
5. $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{C}(\text{grafit}) + 3\text{Cl}_2 = 2\text{CrCl}_3 + 3\text{CO} (800^\circ\text{C})$.
6. $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{Al} = 2\text{Cr} + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 (800^\circ\text{C})$,
 $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{Ca} = 2\text{Cr} + 3\text{CaO} (700 - 800^\circ\text{C})$.
7. $5\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 6\text{NaBrO}_3 =$
 $5\text{H}_2\text{CrO}_4 + 3\text{Br}_2 + 3\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 (\text{qaynash.})$.
8. $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{KClO}_3 + 2\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 = 2\text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4 + \text{KCl} + 2\text{CO}_2$
 $(500 - 700^\circ\text{C})$,
 $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{NaNO}_3 + 2\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 2\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4 + 3\text{NaNO}_2$
 $+ 2\text{CO}_2 (400 - 600^\circ\text{C})$.

CrO_3 – xrom (VI)-oksid

1. $\text{CrO}_3 + 2\text{MOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{M}_2\text{CrO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{M} = \text{Na}, \text{K})$.
2. $2\text{CrO}_3 + 2\text{NH}_4\text{OH}[\text{suyul.}] = (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
3. $2\text{CrO}_3 + 5\text{F}_2 = 2\text{CrF}_6 + 3\text{O}_2 (t > 300^\circ)$.
4. $2\text{CrO}_{3(\text{aq})} + 3\text{H}_2\text{S}_{(\text{aq})} = 2\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow + 3\text{S}\downarrow$.

$\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_2$ – xrom (II)-gidroksid

1. $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{CrCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
2. $4\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 = 4\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow$.

$\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$ – xrom (III)-gidroksid

1. $2\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3 = \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} (430 - 1000^\circ\text{C})$.
2. $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{CrCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

- $$2\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) = \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O},$$
- $$\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul.}) = \text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}.$$
- $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{HF}(\text{kons.}) = \text{CrF}_3\downarrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
 - $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = \text{Na}_3[\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_6],$
 $\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3 + \text{MOH} = \text{MCrO}_2(\text{yashil}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ (300 - 400}^\circ\text{C; M = Li, Na)}.$
 - $2\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3 + 4\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{kons.}) =$
 $2\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}.$

$\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ — KALIY DIXROMAT

- $4\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 = 4\text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4 + 2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{O}_2 \text{ (500 - 600}^\circ\text{C)}.$
- $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7(\text{q}) + 14\text{HE}(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{CrE}_3 + 3\text{E}_2 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O} +$
 $2\text{KE} \text{ (E = Cl, Br, I)}.$
- $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(96\%\text{-li}) = 2\text{KHSO}_4 + 2\text{CrO}_3\downarrow +$
 $\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ (75 - 90}^\circ\text{C)}.$
- $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 2\text{KOH}(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{K}_2\text{CrO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}.$
- $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 7\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 6\text{KI} = \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 3\text{I}_2\downarrow +$
 $4\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O},$
 $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7(\text{q}) + 7\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) + 6\text{KBr} = \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 +$
 $3\text{Br}_2 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ (qaynash.)}.$
 $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 4\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 3\text{H}_2\text{S} = \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 3\text{S}\downarrow$
 $+ 7\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4,$
 $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 3\text{H}_2\text{S} = 2\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3\downarrow + 3\text{S}\downarrow + 2\text{KOH},$
 $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O} + 3\text{K}_2\text{S} = 2\text{K}_3[\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_6] + 3\text{S}\downarrow +$
 $2\text{KOH} \text{ (kons. KOH da)}.$
 $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 3\text{SO}_2 = \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 +$
 $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O},$
 $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 4\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 3\text{KNO}_2 = \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 +$
 $3\text{KNO}_3 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4,$
 $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 7\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 6\text{FeSO}_4 = \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 +$
 $3\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4.$
- $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 8\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) + 3\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} = 2\text{CrCl}_3 +$
 $3\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{H})\text{O} + 7\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{KCl} \text{ (qaynash.)}.$
 $8\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11} = 8\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + 8\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 + 4\text{CO}_2 +$
 $11\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ (120 - 450}^\circ\text{C)}.$
- $3\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 21\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 8\text{Al} = 6\text{CrSO}_4 +$
 $4\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 21\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4.$
 $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 4\text{Al} = 2\text{Cr} + 2\text{KAlO}_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \text{ (800 - 900}^\circ\text{C)}.$

- $$\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 3\text{H}_2 = \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{KOH} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} (500^\circ\text{C}),$$
- $$\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{S} = \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 (800 - 1000^\circ\text{C}),$$
- $$\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 2\text{C}(\text{koks}) = \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{CO} (800^\circ\text{C}).$$
8. $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 2\text{AgNO}_3 = \text{Ag}_2\text{CrO}_4\downarrow + 2\text{KNO}_3.$

$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ – AMMONIY DIXROMAT

- $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 = \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{N}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} (168 - 185^\circ\text{C}).$
- $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 14\text{HE}(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = 2\text{CrE}_3 + 3\text{E}_2 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{NH}_4\text{E} (\text{E} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}).$
- $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{kons.}) = \text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4 + (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CrO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}.$
- $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 2(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O})[\text{kons.}] = 2(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CrO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}.$
- $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 7\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 6\text{KI} = \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 3\text{I}_2\downarrow + 3\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O} + (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4.$

Mn – MARGANES

Belgisi – Mn. 1774-yilda shved olimi Sheyelle tomonidan temir qotishmasi tarkibidan topilgan, so'ng uning vatandoshi Y.Gan tomonidan sof holda ajratib, metall holida olingan. Davriy sistemaning VII guruh kimyoviy elementi (lot. *manganium*), tartib raqami 25, atom massasi 54,93, oq, qattiq va mo'rt kumushsimon kubik kristallik modda, kislotalarda eriydi, zichligi 7,440 g/sm³, $t_{\text{eriyish}} = 1244^{\circ}\text{C}$; $t_{\text{qaynash}} = 2070^{\circ}\text{C}$. Oksidlari elektr pechlarida kremniy bilan qaytarib, MnSO₄ eritmalarini elektroliz qilib va boshqa usullar bilan olinadi.

Minerallari. Tabiatda marganes minerallar tarkibida uchraydi; alabandin – MnS, gauerit – MnS₂, manganozit – MnO, gausmanit – Mn₃O₄ va boshqalar. Marganes minerallardan eng ko'p tarqalgani piroluzit va isilomelan.

Ishlatilishi. Marganes, asosan (90%), metallurgiyada po'latni oksidsizlash, oltingugurtdan tozalash va legirashda ishlatiladi (po'latga qovushqoqlik va qattiqlik beradi). Marganesning karbonil birikmalari, masalan, C₆H₅Mn(CO)₃ motor yonilg'isining antidetinatori sifatida ishlatiladi. U texnikada katta ahamiyatga ega; metallurgiyada ishlatiladi; qotishmalarni qattiq va mustahkam qiladi.

Qotishmalari. Marganes sanoatda po'lat va cho'yanlar tarkibida bo'lib qotishma hosil qiladi.

Kimyoviy xossal:

1. $\text{Mn}(\text{kukun}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{bug'}) = \text{Mn}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{H}_2 (150^{\circ}\text{C}).$
2. $\text{Mn}(\text{kukun}) + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{MnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\uparrow,$
 $\text{Mn}(\text{kukun}) + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) = \text{MnSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\uparrow.$
3. $\text{Mn} + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) = \text{MnSO}_4 + \text{SO}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
(70 – 80°C),
 $3\text{Mn} + 8\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul., issiq}) = 3\text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NO}\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
4. $\text{Mn}(\text{kukun}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{kons.}) =$
 $\text{MnCl}_2 + 2(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}) + \text{H}_2\uparrow.$
5. $\text{Mn} + \text{O}_2 = \text{MnO}_2 (t \leq 450^{\circ}\text{C}),$
 $4\text{Mn} + 3\text{O}_2 = 2\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3 (t \leq 800^{\circ}\text{C}),$
6. $3\text{Mn} + 4\text{F}_2 = \text{MnF}_2 + 2\text{MnF}_3 (t > 100^{\circ}\text{C}),$
 $\text{Mn} + 2\text{F}_2 = \text{MnF}_4(\text{zangori}) [600^{\circ}\text{C}, 60^{\circ}\text{C gacha}$
sovutish].

- $Mn + E_2 = MnE_2$ ($200^\circ C$; $E = Cl, Br, I$).
- $Mn + S = MnS$ ($t \leq 1580^\circ C$).

MnO – MARGANES (II)-OKSID

- $MnO + 2HCl(\text{suyul.}) = MnCl_2 + H_2O$.
- $2MnO + O_2 \xrightarrow{t} 2MnO_2$ ($300 - 500^\circ C$).
- $MnO + H_2 = Mn + H_2O$ ($1400^\circ C$),
 $3MnO + 2Al = 3Mn + Al_2O_3$ ($800^\circ C$).

Mn₂O₃ – MARGANES (III)-OKSID

- $6Mn_2O_3 = 4(Mn^{II}Mn^{III})_2O_4 + O_2$ ($940 - 1090^\circ C$).
- $Mn_2O_3 + 6HCl(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = 2MnCl_2 + Cl_2\uparrow + 3H_2O$.
 $Mn_2O_3 + 3H_2SO_4(50\%-\text{li}, \text{sovuq}) = Mn_2(SO_4)_3 + 3H_2O$.
 $Mn_2O_3 + 2HNO_3(\text{suyul.}) = Mn(NO_3)_2 + MnO_2\downarrow + H_2O$ (qaynash.).
- $2Mn_2O_3 + O_2 \xrightarrow{t} 4MnO_2$ ($300^\circ C$).
- $3Mn_2O_3 + H_2 = 2(Mn^{II}Mn^{III})_2O_4 + H_2O$ ($t \leq 230^\circ C$).
 $Mn_2O_3 + H_2 = 2MnO + H_2O$ ($300 - 800^\circ C$).
- $Mn_2O_3 + CO = 2MnO + CO_2$ ($600 - 800^\circ C$).
- $Mn_2O_3 + 2Al = Al_2O_3 + 2Mn$ ($800^\circ C$).

MnO₂ – MARGANES (IV)-OKSID

- $4MnO_2 = 2Mn_2O_3 + O_2$ ($530 - 585^\circ C$).
- $MnO_2 + 4HCl(\text{kons.}) = MnCl_2 + 2H_2O$ ($0^\circ C$, $MnCl_2$ qo'shimchasi),
 $MnCl_{4(\text{er})} = MnCl_2 + Cl_2\uparrow$ ($20^\circ C$).
- $2MnCl_2 + 8HCl(\text{kons.}) = 2MnCl_3 + Cl_2\uparrow + 4H_2O$ ($-63^\circ C$, etanolda),
 $2MnCl_3 = 2MnCl_2 + Cl_2\uparrow$ ($t > -40^\circ C$, etanolda).
- $4MnO_2 + 6H_2SO_4(\text{kons.}) = 2Mn_2(SO_4)_3 + O_2\uparrow + 6H_2O$ ($t \leq 110^\circ C$),
 $2MnCl_2 + 2H_2SO_4(\text{kons.}) \xrightarrow{t} 2MnSO_4 + O_2\uparrow + 2H_2O$ (qaynash.).
- $2MnO_2 + 3NaOH(\text{kons.}) \rightarrow MnO(OH)\downarrow + Na_3MnO_4 + H_2O$ ($0^\circ C$).

- $$4\text{MnO}_2 + 12\text{NaOH} + \text{O}_2 = 4\text{Na}_3\text{MnO}_4 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \quad (800^\circ\text{C}).$$
- $\text{MnO}_2 + \text{KNO}_3 + 2\text{KOH} = \text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4 + \text{KNO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \quad (350 - 450^\circ\text{C}),$
 $3\text{MnO}_2 + \text{KClO}_3 + 3\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 = 3\text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4 + \text{KCl} + 3\text{CO}_2 \quad (400^\circ\text{C}).$
 - $\text{MnO}_2 + \text{SO}_2 = \text{MnSO}_4 \quad (450^\circ\text{C}).$
 - $\text{MnO}_2 + \text{H}_2 = \text{MnO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \quad (170 - 800^\circ\text{C}).$
 $\text{MnO}_2 + \text{C}(\text{koks}) = \text{Mn} + \text{CO}_2 \quad (600 - 700^\circ\text{C}),$
 $\text{MnO}_2 + \text{CO} = \text{MnO} + \text{CO}_2 \quad (20^\circ\text{C}, \text{kat. CuO}).$
 - $\text{MnO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = \text{MnSO}_4 + \text{O}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
 $\text{MnO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul., issiq}) + \text{KNO}_2 = \text{MnSO}_4 + \text{KNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}.$
 $\text{MnO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 2\text{FeSO}_4 = \text{MnSO}_4 + \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
 - $6\text{MnO}_2 + 2\text{NH}_3 = 3\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \quad (500 - 600^\circ\text{C}).$

Mn_2O_7 – MARGANES (VII)-OKSID

- $\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_7 = \text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{O}_2 \quad t > 55^\circ\text{C}.$
 $2\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_7 \xrightarrow{t} 4\text{MnO}_2 + 3\text{O}_2 \quad (0^\circ\text{C}, \text{O}_3, \text{nam havoda, HMnO}_4 \text{ qo'shimchalari}).$
- $\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{sovuq}) = 2\text{HMnO}_4(\text{er}).$
- $\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_7 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul., sovuq}) = 2\text{NaMnO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}.$
- $\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_7 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(98\%\text{-li}) = 2(\text{MnO}_3^+)\text{HSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \quad (0 - 10^\circ\text{C}).$
 $\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_7 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(98\%\text{-li}) = \text{Mn}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 2\text{O}_2\uparrow + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \quad (70 - 75^\circ\text{C}).$

$\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_2$ – MARGANES (II)-GIDROKSID

- $\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_2 = \text{MnO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \quad (220 - 800^\circ\text{C}, \text{N}_2 \text{ atmosferasida}).$
- $\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{MnCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
- $\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{NaOH}(> 50\%\text{li}) = \text{Na}_2[\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_4]\downarrow$
 (qaynash., N_2 atmosferasida),
 $\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{q}) \xrightarrow{t} \text{Na}_2[\text{Mn}(\text{OH})_4] \quad (130^\circ\text{C}, \text{N}_2 \text{ atmosferasida}).$

- $Mn(OH)_2 + 2NH_4Cl(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = MnCl_2 + 2NH_3\uparrow + 2H_2O.$
- $2Mn(OH)_2 + O_2 = 2MnO_2 + 2H_2O (300^\circ C),$
 $4Mn(OH)_2(\text{suspenziya}) + O_2(\text{havo}) = 4MnO(OH)\downarrow + 2H_2O.$
- $Mn(OH)_2 + H_2O_2(\text{kons.}) = MnO_2\downarrow + 2H_2O$
(qo'shimcha O_2 ning ajralishi).
- $2Mn(OH)_2 + Ca(ClO)_2 = 2MnO_2\downarrow + CaCl_2 + 2H_2O.$
- $Mn(OH)_2 + Br_{2(\text{aq})} = MnO_2\downarrow + 2HBr.$

K_2MnO_4 – KALIY MANGANAT

- $3K_2MnO_4 = 2K_3MnO_4 + MnO_2 + O_2 (190 - 500^\circ C).$
- $3K_2MnO_4(\text{suyul.}) + 2H_2O \xrightarrow{\tau} 2KMnO_4 + MnO_2\downarrow + 4KOH.$
- $3K_2MnO_4 + 4HCl(\text{suyul.}) = 2KMnO_4 + MnO_2\downarrow + 4KCl + 2H_2O,$
 $K_2MnO_4 + 8HCl(\text{kons.}) = MnCl_2 + 2Cl_2\uparrow + 2KCl + 4H_2O.$
- $3K_2MnO_4 + 2CO_2 = 2KMnO_4 + MnO_2\downarrow + 2K_2CO_3.$
- $2K_2MnO_4(\text{aq}) + Cl_2 = 2KMnO_4 + 2KCl.$
- $K_2MnO_4 + C_2H_5OH(\text{issiq}) \xrightarrow{\tau} MnO_2\downarrow + CH_3C(H)O + 2KOH.$
- $2K_2MnO_4 + 2H_2O \xrightarrow{\text{elektroliz}} H_2\uparrow (\text{katod}) + 2KMnO_4 (\text{anod}) + 2KOH.$

$HMnO_4$ – PERMANGANAT KISLOTA

- $4HMnO_4(20\%-\text{li}) \xrightarrow{\tau} 4MnO_2\downarrow + 3O_2\uparrow + 2H_2O (20^\circ C).$
- $2HMnO_4 + 14HCl(\text{kons.}) = 2MnCl_2 + 5Cl_2\uparrow + 8H_2O.$
- $HMnO_4 + NaOH(\text{suyul.}) = NaMnO_4 + H_2O$
(sovuqda).

$KMnO_4$ – KALIY PERMANGANAT

- $2KMnO_4 = K_2MnO_4 + MnO_2 + O_2 (200 - 240^\circ C),$
 $3KMnO_4 = K_3MnO_4 + 2MnO_2 + 2O_2 (500 - 700^\circ C).$
- $4KMnO_4 + 2H_2O \xrightarrow{\tau} 4MnO_2\downarrow + 3O_2\uparrow + 4KOH.$

3. $2\text{KMnO}_4 + 16\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = 2\text{MnCl}_2 + 5\text{Cl}_2\uparrow + 8\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{KCl}$,
 $2\text{KMnO}_4 + 16\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) + 2\text{KCl}(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{K}_2[\text{MnCl}_6]\downarrow + 3\text{Cl}_2\uparrow + 8\text{H}_2\text{O} (0^\circ\text{C}, \text{efirda})$,
 $\text{KMnO}_{4(\text{aq})} + 8\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) + \text{KCl}(\text{to'yingan}) = \text{K}_2[\text{MnCl}_5]\downarrow + 2\text{Cl}_2\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
4. $4\text{KMnO}_4 + 6\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(60\%\text{li}) = 4\text{MnSO}_4 + 2\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 5\text{O}_2\uparrow + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{O}_3 \text{ qo'shimchasi})$,
 $2\text{KMnO}_{4(\text{aq})} + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(98\%\text{li}) = 2\text{KHSO}_4 + \text{Mn}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{O} (20^\circ\text{C})$,
 $2\text{KMnO}_{4(\text{aq})} + 4\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(98\%\text{li}) = \text{Mn}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{O}_2 (70 - 75^\circ\text{C})$.
5. $4\text{KMnO}_4(\text{to'yingan}) + 4\text{KOH}(15\%\text{li}) = 4\text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4 + \text{O}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{qaynash.})$,
 $4\text{KMnO}_4(\text{kons.}) + 4\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_{2(\text{aq})} = 4\text{BaMnO}_4\downarrow + \text{O}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 4\text{KOH} (\text{qaynash.})$.
6. $2\text{KMnO}_4 + 2(\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O})[\text{kons.}] = 2\text{MnO}_2\downarrow + \text{N}_2\uparrow + 2\text{KOH} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
7. $2\text{KMnO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 = 2\text{MnSO}_4 + 5\text{O}_2\uparrow + 8\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$,
 $2\text{KMnO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 5\text{KNO}_2 = 2\text{MnSO}_4 + 5\text{KNO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$.
8. $2\text{KMnO}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 10\text{FeSO}_4 = 2\text{MnSO}_4 + 5\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
9. $2\text{KMnO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{issiq}) + 3\text{MnSO}_4 = 5\text{MnO}_2\downarrow + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$,
 $2\text{KMnO}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) + 3\text{MnSO}_4 = 5\text{Mn}(\text{SO}_4)_2 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O} (50 - 60^\circ\text{C})$.
10. $2\text{KMnO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{r}} 2\text{MnO}_2\downarrow + 2\text{KOH} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 (kat. AgNO_3),
 $2\text{KMnO}_{4(\text{aq})} + 3\text{H}_2\text{S} = 2\text{MnO}_2\downarrow + 3\text{S}\downarrow + 2\text{KOH} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
11. $2\text{KMnO}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 10\text{KI} = 5\text{I}_2\downarrow + 2\text{MnSO}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O} + 6\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$,
 $8\text{KMnO}_4(\text{kons.}) + 8\text{KOH}(\text{kons.}) + \text{KI}_{(\text{aq})} = 8\text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4 + \text{KIO}_4\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $2\text{KMnO}_4(\text{kons.}) + 2\text{KOH}(\text{kons.}) + \text{KIO}_{3(\text{aq})} = 2\text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4 + \text{KIO}_4\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
12. $2\text{KMnO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + 5\text{K}_2\text{SO}_3 = 2\text{MnSO}_4 + 6\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

- $$2\text{KMnO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 3\text{K}_2\text{SO}_3(\text{kons.}) = 2\text{MnO}_2\downarrow + 3\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{KOH}.$$
13. $2\text{KMnO}_4 + 2\text{KOH}(\text{kons.}) + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_3 = 2\text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} (20^\circ\text{C}).$
 $\text{KMnO}_4 + 2\text{KOH}(\text{kons.}) + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_3 = \text{K}_3\text{MnO}_4 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} (0^\circ\text{C}).$
14. $2\text{KMnO}_4 + 3\text{KOH}(\text{kons.}) + \text{K}_2(\text{PHO}_3) = 2\text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4 + \text{K}_3\text{PO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
 $4\text{KMnO}_4(\text{kons.}) + 6\text{KOH}(\text{kons.}) + \text{K}(\text{PH}_2\text{O}_2) = 4\text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4 + \text{K}_3\text{PO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
15. $2\text{KMnO}_4 + 2\text{KOH}(\text{kons.}) + \text{KCN} = 2\text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4 + \text{KOCN} + \text{H}_2\text{O}.$
 $8\text{KMnO}_4 + 10\text{KOH}(\text{kons.}) + \text{KNCS} = 8\text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4 + \text{KOCN} + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
16. $2\text{KMnO}_4 + 2\text{BrF}_3 = \text{K}_2[\text{MnF}_6] + \text{MnO}_2 + 3\text{O}_2 + \text{Br}_2 (100 - 150^\circ\text{C}).$
17. $\text{KMnO}_4 + 2\text{HSO}_3\text{F}_{(a)} = \text{MnO}_3\text{F} + \text{KSO}_3\text{F} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 (0^\circ\text{C}).$
18. $\text{KMnO}_4 + \text{MNO}_3 = \text{MMnO}_4\downarrow + \text{KNO}_3 (M = \text{Rb, Cs, Ag}).$
19. $2\text{KMnO}_4 + 3\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} = 2\text{MnO}_2\downarrow + 3\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{H})\text{O} + 2\text{KOH} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} (20 - 30^\circ\text{C}).$

Fe – TEMIR

Belgisi – Fe. Davriy sistemaning VIII guruh kimyoviy elementi (lotincha «*ferrum*» – qo'rg'on), tartib raqami 26, atom massasi 55,847. Toza temir uning oksidini vodorod bilan qaytarib yoki temir tuzlarini elektroliz qilish orqali olinishi mumkin. Kumushday oq yaltiroq, hajmi markazlashgan kubik kristallik yumshoq metall. Temir – insonga qadimdan ma'lum bo'lgan eng eski va eng ko'p olinadigan metall. Kristallik tuzillishi yoki magnit xossasi bo'yicha farq qiladigan allotropik modifikatsiyaga ega. Temir plastik, yaxshi bolg'alani, prokatlanadi, shtamplanadi va sim bo'lib cho'ziladi. Quruq havoda o'zgarmaydi, ammo nam havoda zanglab ketadi. Temir hozirgi zamon texnikasida (mustahkamligi past bo'lganligidan sof holda amalda foydalanilmasa ham) muhim metall hisoblanadi. Barcha metall mahsulotlarning taxminan 95% temir qotishmalariga to'g'ri keladi. Temir asosida yuqori va past haroratlar vakuum va yuqori bosimlar, agressiv muhitlar, yuqori o'zgaruvchan kuchlanishlar, nurlanishlar va boshqa ta'sirlarga chidaydigan yangi materiallar yaratilmoqda.

Minerallari. Uning muhim minerallari magnetit, titanomagnetit, gematit va boshqa temir rudalari konlarini tashkil etadi.

Ishlatilishi. Temirdan cho'yan, po'lat, tunuka tayyorlanadi. Maxsus yo'llar bilan tayyorlangan toza temir zanglamasligi va kislotalar ta'siriga bardosh berishi yaqinda ma'lum bo'lgan. Temir suyultirilgan kislotalardan vodo-rodni siqib chiqaradi. Konsentrlangan HNO_3 temirni passivlashtiradi, ishqorlar temirga ta'sir etmaydi. Tabiatda temir keng tarqalgan, metallar orasida alyuminiydan (massa ulushi bo'yicha) keyin ikkinchi o'rinda turadi. Temir rudalardan uglerodning turli qotishmalari cho'yan (domna jarayoni bilan) va po'latlar (marten, konverter, elektr yordamida eritish jarayonlari bilan) ko'rinishida olinadi.

Qotishmalari. Temir asosida uglerodli qotishmalar olinadi. Asosiy qotishmasi po'lat va cho'yandir.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

1. $3\text{Fe} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{bug'}) = \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 + 4\text{H}_2$ (800°C, FeO qo'shimchasi).

2. $\text{Fe} + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{FeCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\uparrow$ (havosiz joyda),
 $\text{Fe} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) = \text{FeSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\uparrow$
 (CO_2 atmosferasida).
3. $\text{Fe} + 4\text{HNO}_3(\text{suyul., issiq}) = \text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + \text{NO}\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$,
 $5\text{Fe} + 12\text{HNO}_3(\text{j.suyul.}) = 5\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{N}_2\uparrow + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 ($0 - 10^\circ\text{C}$, N_2O , NH_4NO_3 qo'shimcha).
4. $\text{Fe} + 2\text{NaOH}(50\%) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Na}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_4] + \text{H}_2\uparrow$
 (N_2 atmosferasida qaynash.).
5. Temirning zanglashi:
 - a) $2\text{Fe} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{namlik}) + \text{O}_2(\text{havo}) \xrightarrow{t} 2\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2$;
 - b) $2\text{Fe} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{namlik}) + \text{O}_2(\text{havo}) + 4\text{CO}_2 \xrightarrow{t} 2\text{Fe}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$,
 $\text{Fe}(\text{HCO}_3)_2(\text{nam}) \xrightarrow{t} \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{CO}_2$ (30°C);
 - c) $4\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{O}_2(\text{havo}) + (2n - 4)\text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{t} 2(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O})$,
 $(\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}) \xrightarrow{t} 2\text{FeO}(\text{OH}) + (n - 1)\text{H}_2\text{O}$;
 - d) $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{t} \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 + (n + 1)\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
6. $3\text{Fe}(\text{kukun}) + 2\text{O}_2 = \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ ($150 - 600^\circ\text{C}$, havoda yonishi).
7. $4\text{Fe} + 20\text{NaOH}(50\%-\text{li}) + 3\text{O}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = 4\text{Na}_5[\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_6]\downarrow$ ($20 - 25^\circ\text{C}$).
8. $2\text{Fe} + 3\text{E}_2 = 2\text{FeE}_3$ ($t > 300^\circ\text{C}$, $\text{E} = \text{F}$; $200 - 250^\circ\text{C}$, $\text{E} = \text{Cl}$).
9. $2\text{Fe} + 3\text{Br}_2(\text{to'yingan}) = 2\text{FeBr}_3$ (qaynash.),
 $\text{Fe} + \text{Br}_2 = \text{FeBr}_2$ ($600 - 700^\circ\text{C}$).
10. $3\text{Fe} + 4\text{I}_2 \xrightarrow{t} \text{Fe}_3\text{I}_8$ (20°C),
 $\text{Fe} + \text{I}_2 = \text{FeI}_2$ (500°C).
11. $\text{Fe} + \text{E} = \text{FeE}$ ($600 - 950^\circ\text{C}$; $\text{E} = \text{S, Se, Te}$).
12. $\text{Fe} + \text{P}(\text{qizil}) \rightarrow \text{Fe}_3\text{P, Fe}_2\text{P, FeP, FeP}_2$ ($600 - 700^\circ\text{C}$).
13. $\text{Fe} + 2\text{HE} = \text{FeE}_2 + \text{H}_2$ ($800 - 900^\circ\text{C}$; $\text{E} = \text{F, Cl, Br}$).
14. $2\text{Fe} + 3\text{SO}_2(\text{nam}) \xrightarrow{t} \text{FeSO}_4 + \text{FeSO}_3\text{S}$ (20°C).
15. $\text{Fe} + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = 3\text{FeO}$ (900°C).
16. $18\text{Fe} + \text{C}_6\text{H}_6 = 6\text{Fe}_3\text{C} + 3\text{H}_2$ (700°C , vak.).
17. $\text{Fe} + 5\text{CO} = [\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5]$ ($180 - 220^\circ\text{C}$, p).
18. $\text{Fe} + \text{CuSO}_4(\text{aq}) = \text{FeSO}_4 + \text{Cu}\downarrow$.
19. $\text{Fe} + 2\text{KOH} + 3\text{KNO}_3 = \text{K}_2\text{FeO}_4 + 3\text{KNO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 ($400 - 420^\circ\text{C}$).

$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{Fe} + \text{O}_2$ (not possible)

- $4\text{Fe} + \text{O}_2 = \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 + \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2 - 700^\circ\text{C}$
- $\text{FeO} + 2\text{HCl}(\text{aq}) = \text{FeCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $\text{FeO} + 4\text{HNO}_3(\text{aq}) = \text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- $\text{FeO} + \text{HNO}_3 = \text{H}_2\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} (400 - 500^\circ\text{C})$
- $6\text{FeO} + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 (\text{slow} - \text{slow})$
- $\text{FeO} + \text{H}_2\text{S} = \text{FeS} + \text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{slow})$
- $\text{FeO} + \text{H}_2 = \text{Fe} + \text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{slow})$
 $\text{FeO} + \text{C}(\text{graphite}) = \text{Fe} + \text{CO} (1500^\circ\text{C})$

$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{Fe} + \text{O}_2$ (not possible)

- $4\text{Fe} + \text{O}_2 = 4\text{FeO} + \text{O}_2 (1200 - 1500^\circ\text{C})$
- $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{HCl}(\text{aq}) = 2\text{FeCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{HCl} = 2\text{FeCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{slow})$
(slowly)
- $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{aq}) = \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{HNO}_3(\text{aq}) = 2\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{aq}) = 2\text{NaFeO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
(slowly)
- $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 2\text{NaFeO}_2 + \text{CO}_2 (\text{slow} - \text{slow})$
- $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{Na}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{slow}} 2\text{Na}_2\text{FeO}_2 (\text{slow} - \text{slow})$
- $2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 = 4\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2 (\text{slow})$
- $3\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2 = 2\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{slow})$
 $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2 = 2\text{Fe} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} (1500 - 1800^\circ\text{C})$
- $2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{C} = 2\text{Fe} + 2\text{CO}_2 (\text{slow})$
 $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{CO} = 2\text{Fe} + 3\text{CO}_2 (\text{slow})$
- $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Fe} = 3\text{FeO} (\text{slow})$

$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{Fe} + \text{O}_2$ (not possible)

- $2\text{Fe} + \text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{O}_2 = 3\text{FeO} + \text{O}_2 (1 > 1538^\circ\text{C})$
- $\text{Fe} + \text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{O}_2 = \text{FeCl}_2 + 2\text{Fe} + \text{O}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 $\text{Fe} + \text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{O}_2 + 10\text{HNO}_3(\text{aq}) = 3\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + \text{NO}_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- $\text{Fe} + \text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{O}_2 + 4\text{HNO}_3 = \text{Na}_2\text{FeO}_4 + 2\text{Na}_2\text{Fe} + \text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} - \text{slow}$

- $4(\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}\text{Fe}^{\text{III}})_2\text{O}_4 + \text{O}_2(\text{havo}) = 6\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 (450 - 600^\circ\text{C}).$
- $(\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}\text{Fe}^{\text{III}})_2\text{O}_4 + 4\text{H}_2 = 3\text{Fe} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} (1000^\circ\text{C}).$
 $(\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}\text{Fe}^{\text{III}})_2\text{O}_4 + 4\text{CO} = 3\text{Fe} + 4\text{CO}_2 (700^\circ\text{C}).$
- $(\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}\text{Fe}^{\text{III}})_2\text{O}_4 + \text{Fe} = 4\text{FeO} (900 - 1000^\circ\text{C}).$

Fe(OH)₂ – TEMIR (II)-GIDROKSID

- $\text{Fe(OH)}_2 = \text{FeO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} [150 - 200^\circ\text{C}].$
- $\text{Fe(OH)}_2 + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{FeCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
- $\text{Fe(OH)}_2 + 2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) = \text{FeCl}_2 + 2\text{NH}_3\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
- $4\text{Fe(OH)}_2(\text{suspenziya}) + \text{O}_2(\text{havo}) = 4\text{FeO(OH)}\downarrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{qaynash.}).$
- $\text{Fe(OH)}_2 + \text{NaNO}_2(\text{kons.}) = \text{FeO(OH)}\downarrow + \text{NO}\uparrow + \text{NaOH} (60^\circ\text{C}).$

FeSO₄ – TEMIR (II)-SULFAT

- $2\text{FeSO}_4 = \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{SO}_3 (300^\circ\text{C}).$
 $4\text{FeSO}_4 = 2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 4\text{SO}_2 + \text{O}_2 (700^\circ\text{C}, \text{SO}_3 \text{ qo'shimchasi}).$
- $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{FeSO}_4 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O} (t \leq 250^\circ\text{C}, \text{H}_2 \text{ atmosferasida}).$
- $2\text{FeSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) + 2\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) = \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 2\text{NO}_2\uparrow + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} (95 - 100^\circ\text{C}).$
- $\text{FeSO}_4 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{Fe(OH)}_2\downarrow + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 (\text{N}_2 \text{ atmosferasida}).$
- $4\text{FeSO}_4 + \text{O}_2(\text{havo}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{t} 4\text{FeSO}_4(\text{OH})\downarrow.$
- $2\text{FeSO}_4(\text{kons.}) + \text{CuSO}_4 = \text{Cu}\downarrow + \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3.$
- $10\text{FeSO}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{KMnO}_4 = 5\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 2\text{MnSO}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4.$
 $6\text{FeSO}_4 + 7\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + \text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 = 3\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4.$
 $2\text{FeSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{suyul.}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{kons.}) = \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}.$
 $6\text{FeSO}_4(\text{kons.}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) + 2\text{KNO}_3 = 3\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 2\text{NO}\uparrow + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$

$\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ – TEMIR (III)-SULFAT

1. $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 = \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{SO}_3(500 - 700^\circ\text{C}).$
 $2\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 = 2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{SO}_2 + 3\text{O}_2(900 - 1000^\circ\text{C}).$
2. $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{FeSO}_4(\text{OH})\downarrow + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$
 $(150^\circ\text{C}, p).$
3. $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = 2\text{FeSO}_4(\text{OH})\downarrow +$
 $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4.$
 $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 6\text{NaOH}(15 - 20\%-\text{li}) = 2\text{FeO}(\text{OH})\downarrow +$
 $3\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ (qaynash.)}.$
4. $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{FeSO}_4 + 8\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = (\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}_2)$
 $\text{O}_4\downarrow + 4\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ (qaynash.)}.$
5. $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 2\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{FePO}_4\downarrow$

FeCl_2 – TEMIR (II)-XLORID

1. $\text{FeCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{FeCl}(\text{OH})\downarrow + \text{HCl} \text{ (qaynash.)}.$
2. $\text{FeCl}_{2(\text{aq})} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons., issiq}) = \text{FeSO}_4 + 2\text{HCl}\uparrow,$
 $\text{FeCl}_2 + 4\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) = \text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + \text{NO}_2\uparrow + 2\text{HCl}\uparrow +$
 $\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ (qaynash.)}.$
3. $\text{FeCl}_2 + 2\text{NaOH}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2\downarrow + 2\text{NaCl}$
 $(\text{N}_2 \text{ atmosferasida}).$
4. $4\text{FeCl}_2 + 3\text{O}_2 = 2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 4\text{Cl}_2 (450 - 480^\circ\text{C}).$
5. $4\text{FeCl}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 = 4\text{FeO}(\text{OH})\downarrow + 8\text{HCl}\uparrow$
 $(\text{qaynash.)}.$
6. $\text{FeCl}_2 + \text{H}_2 = \text{Fe} + 2\text{HCl} (t > 500^\circ\text{C}).$
7. $2\text{FeCl}_{2(\text{aq})} + \text{Cl}_2 = 2\text{FeCl}_3.$
8. $\text{FeCl}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{S} = \text{FeS}\downarrow + 2\text{NaCl}.$
9. $5\text{FeCl}_2 + 8\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) + \text{KMnO}_4 = 5\text{FeCl}_3 + \text{MnCl}_2 +$
 $4\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{KCl},$
 $6\text{FeCl}_2 + 14\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) + \text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 = 6\text{FeCl}_3 + 2\text{CrCl}_3$
 $+ 7\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{KCl}.$
10. $3\text{FeCl}_2 + 6\text{KCN}(\text{suyul.}) = 6\text{KCl} + (\text{Fe}^{2+})_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]\downarrow$
 $(\text{N}_2 \text{ atmosferasida}).$
 $\text{FeCl}_2 + 6\text{KCN}(\text{kons.}) = \text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] + 2\text{KCl}.$
11. $\text{FeCl}_2 + \text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] = \text{K}(\text{Fe}^{3+})[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]\downarrow + 2\text{KCl}.$
12. $\text{FeCl}_{2(\text{aq})} \xrightarrow{\text{elektroliz}} \text{Fe}\downarrow (\text{katod}) + \text{Cl}_2\uparrow$
 $(\text{anod}) [90^\circ\text{C}, \dots \text{suyul. HCl da}].$

FeCl₃ – TEMIR (III)-XLORID

1. $2\text{FeCl}_3 = 2\text{FeCl}_2 + \text{Cl}_2$ (500°C).
2. $2\text{FeCl}_{3(\text{aq})} + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}, \text{ issiq}) = \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 6\text{HCl}\uparrow$.
3. $2\text{FeCl}_3 + 2\text{KI} = 2\text{FeCl}_2 + \text{I}_2\downarrow + 2\text{KCl}$ (sovuqda, FeI₃ qo'shimchasi),
 $2\text{FeCl}_3 + 3\text{Na}_2\text{S} = 2\text{FeS}\downarrow + \text{S}\downarrow + 6\text{NaCl}$ (sovuqda, Fe₂S₃ qo'shimchasi).
4. $2\text{FeCl}_3 + \text{H}_2 = 2\text{FeCl}_2 + 2\text{HCl}$ (250 – 300°C),
 $2\text{FeCl}_3 + \text{Fe} = 3\text{FeCl}_2\downarrow$
5. $\text{FeCl}_3 + \text{Al} = \text{Fe} + \text{AlCl}_3$ (200°C),
 $2\text{FeCl}_3 + \text{M} = 2\text{Fe} + 3\text{MCl}_2$ (300 – 400°C;
M = Mg, Zn).
6. $2\text{FeCl}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{SO}_2 = 2\text{FeCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{HCl}$,
 $2\text{FeCl}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{S} = \text{Fe}(\text{S}_2) + \text{FeCl}_2 + 4\text{HCl}$ (600°C).
7. $\text{FeCl}_3 + 6\text{KCN}(\text{kons.}) = \text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] + 3\text{KCl}$.
 $\text{FeCl}_3 + \text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] = \text{K}(\text{Fe}^{3+})[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]\downarrow + 3\text{KCl}$.

FeS – TEMIR (II)-SULFID

1. $\text{FeS} = \text{Fe} + \text{S}$ ($t > 799^\circ\text{C}$, vak.).
2. $\text{FeS} + 2\text{HCl}(\text{suyul.}) = \text{FeCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{S}\uparrow$ (Fe ishtirokida, H₂ qo'shimchasi).
3. $\text{FeS} + 2\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}(\text{kons.}) = \text{Fe}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2 + \text{H}_2\text{S}\uparrow$.
4. $2\text{FeS} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) + 18\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) = \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 18\text{NO}_2\uparrow + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
5. $\text{FeS}(\text{nam}) + 2\text{O}_2(\text{havo}) \longrightarrow \text{FeSO}_4$ (S, Fe₂O₃ · n H₂O qo'shimchalari).
6. $2\text{FeS} + \text{S} + \text{K}_2\text{S} = 2\text{K}[\text{FeS}_2]$ (qizil) [950 – 1000°C].
7. $2\text{FeS} + \text{S} + \text{Cu}_2\text{S} = 2(\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}\text{Cu}^{\text{I}})\text{S}_2$ (xalkopirit) (800 – 1000°C),
 $2(\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}\text{Cu}^{\text{I}})\text{S}_2 + 5\text{O}_2 + 2\text{SiO}_2 = 2\text{Cu} + 2\text{FeSiO}_3 + 4\text{SO}_2$ (1000°C).

Fe(S₂) – PIRIT

1. $\text{Fe}(\text{S}_2) = \text{FeS} + \text{S}$ ($t > 1170^\circ\text{C}$, vak.).
2. $2\text{Fe}(\text{S}_2) + 14\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{kons.}) = \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 15\text{SO}_2\uparrow + 14\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (qaynash.).

- $$\text{Fe}(\text{S}_2) + 18\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) = \text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 15\text{NO}_2\uparrow + 7\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ (qaynash.)}$$
3. $4\text{Fe}(\text{S}_2) + 11\text{O}_2 = 8\text{SO}_2 + 2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \text{ (800}^\circ\text{C)}$.

Pt – PLATINA

Belgisi – Pt. Lotincha «*platinum*», fransuzcha «*plat*» – tekis, ispancha «*platinas*» so'zidan olingan bo'lib, kumush kabi degan ma'noni bildiradi; dielektrik plastina, davriy sistemaning VIII guruh kimyoviy elementi. 1803-yilda Volloston platinani toza holda olgan. Tartib raqami 78, atom massasi 195,09; kulrang-oq kubik kristallardan iborat metall; zichligi $21,450 \text{ g/sm}^3$, $t_{\text{buyuq}} = 1772^\circ\text{C}$, $t_{\text{qayn}} = 3827^\circ\text{C}$; kimyoviy ta'sirlarga chidaydi; kimyoviy turg'un (xona haroratida platinaga faqat «zar suvi» va brom ta'sir qiladi); zar suvida va suyuqlangan ishqorlarda eriydi. Platina qarshilik termometrlari va termoparalar (platinaning palladiy, rodiy, iridiy, ruteniy, osmiyl qotishmasidan), elektr kontaktlari va qizdirgichlari uchun foydalaniladi.

Ishlatilishi. Platina kimyoviy idishlar tayyorlash uchun va katalizator sifatida ishlatiladi. Platina nikel va mis shlam (kukunsimon chiqindi)laridan, boyatilgan sochma konlardan, temir-tersakka chiqarilgan texnika buyumlaridan olinadi. Korroziyabardosh, yuqori haroratga turg'un, bosim ostida yaxshi ishlanuvchanlik kabi muhim xossalarga egaligidan platina texnikaning barcha sohalarida ishlatiladi. Platina eng keng tarqalgan katalizatorlardan biri, xususan, oksidlanish reaksiyalari (SO_2 ni oksidlab, sulfat kislotasini sintezlash, NH_3 ni oksidlab, azot kislotasini sintezlash)da ishlatiladi. Platining ko'p qismi zargarlik buyumlari tayyorlashda qo'llaniladi.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

1. $\text{Pt} + 2\text{HE}(\text{kons.}, \text{issiq}) + 2\text{E}_2 = \text{H}_2[\text{PtE}_6]$ (qaynash.; E = Cl, Br).
2. $3\text{Pt} + 18\text{HE}(\text{kons.}) + 4\text{HNO}_3(\text{kons.}) = 3\text{H}_2[\text{PtE}_6] + 4\text{NO}\uparrow + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (qaynash.; E = Cl, Br).
3. $2\text{Pt}(\text{kukun}) + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{PtO}$ ($t \leq 510^\circ\text{C}$),
 $\text{Pt} + \text{O}_2 = \text{PtO}_2$ ($400 - 500^\circ\text{C}$, p).
4. $\text{Pt} + 2\text{F}_2 = \text{PtF}_4$ (450°C),
 $\text{Pt} + 3\text{F}_2 = \text{PtF}_6$ ($550 - 600^\circ\text{C}$, tezda sovutish)

5. $\text{Pt} + \text{O}_2 + 3\text{F}_2 = (\text{O}_2^*)(\text{PtF}_4)$ (450°C).
6. $\text{Pt} + 2\text{Cl}_2 = \text{PtCl}_4$ ($275 - 300^\circ\text{C}$, Cl_2 oqimida),
 $2\text{Pt} + 3\text{Cl}_2 = (\text{Pt}^{\text{II}}\text{Pt}^{\text{IV}})\text{Cl}_6$ ($t \leq 400^\circ\text{C}$, p),
 $\text{Pt} + \text{Cl}_2 = \text{PtCl}_2$ (500°C , Cl_2 oqimida).
7. $\text{Pt} + \text{S} = \text{PtS}$ (200°C),
 $\text{Pt} + 2\text{S} = \text{PtS}_2$ (650°C).
8. $\text{Pt} + \text{XeF}_4 = \text{PtF}_4 + \text{Xe}\uparrow$ (suyuq HF da).
9. $\text{Pt} + 6\text{HCl}(\text{kons.}) \xrightarrow{\text{elektroliz}} 2\text{H}_2\uparrow$ (katod) +
 $\text{H}_2[\text{PtCl}_6]$ (anod).

O'zbekistonda metallurgiya. Cho'yan va po'lat ishlab chiqarish

Cho'yanning po'latdan farqi qanday izohlanadi? Nima uchun cho'yan mo'rt bo'ladi, po'lat esa mustahkam?

O'zbekistonda metallurgiya sanoati, asosan, Bekobodda joylashgan bo'lib, Bekobod metallurgiya zavodida qora metall mahsulotlari – po'lat va cho'yan ishlab chiqariladi. **Cho'yanning olinishi.** Cho'yan tarkibi, asosan, temir oksidlaridan iborat bo'lgan temir rudalaridan domna pechlarida – domnalarda suyuqlantirib olinadi. Domna pechlari o'tga chidamli g'ishtlardan qurilgan, balandligi 27 – 31 m gacha bo'ladigan minoralardir. Domnaning yuqori qismidan temir rudasi, *koks-C*, *flyus-ohaktosh* va qum aralashmasi beriladi. Domnaning pastki qismidan *furmalar* – maxsus teshiklar orqali $600 - 800^\circ\text{C}$ gacha qizdirilgan havo purkaladi. Ko'pincha havo bilan toza kislorod ham purkaladi (kislorodli purkama). Koksning yonishidan domnada yuqori harorat hosil qilinadi. Kislorodli purkama haroratning ko'tarilishi va cho'yan suyuqlantirishning tezlashishini ta'minlaydi. Domnada koks harorat va qaytaruvchi vazifasini bajaruvchi CO manbai bo'lib hizmat qiladi.

Domnada quyidagi jarayonlar yuz beradi:

1. Koksning bir qismi yonib CO_2 hosil qiladi: $\text{C} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2$
2. Yuqori haroratda CO_2 koks bilan ta'sirlashib CO ga aylanadi:



3. CO temir rudasini erkin temirgacha qaytaradi:





4. Rudadagi qo'shimchalar fiyus bilan oson suyuqlanuvchan, yengil moddalar shlak hosil qiladi:



Rudadan qaytarish natijasida olingan g'ovak temir CO, koks uglerodi, kremniy marganes, fosfor, oltingugurt bilan ta'sirlashib suyuq cho'yan hosil bo'ladi. Cho'yan va shlak domnaning quyi qismi – gomga oqadi. Gomda ikki suyuq qatlam – yuqorida shlak, pastda cho'yan qatlami hosil qiladi. Shlak qatlami cho'yanni oksidlanishdan himoyalaydi. Cho'yan va shlak davriy ravishda maxsus tirqishlar orqali domna pechidan chiqarib turiladi.

Domna pechi 10 yilgacha uzluksiz ishlatiladi, so'ngra pech ta'mirlanadi. Domna pechida sutkasiga 10000 t atrofida cho'yan olish mumkin. Keyingi yillarda domnaga kislorod bilan tabiiy gaz ham purkash yo'lga qo'yildi. Tabiiy gaz tarkibidagi metan yonib karbonat angidrid va suv bug'larini hosil qiladi, ular esa cho'g'langan ko'mir bilan ta'sirlashadi, natijada domna gazi is gazi va vodorod – kuchli qaytaruvchilar bilan boyiydi. Tabiiy gazni bu jarayonga qo'shish bilan koks sarfi 10 – 20% ga kamaytiriladi.

Cho'yanning xossalari. Domnalarda olingan cho'yan 2 – 4,5% C va oz miqdorlarda kremniy, marganes, oltingugurt, fosfor tutadi. Cho'yan temirdan qattiq, mo'rt bo'ladi, bolg'alnmaydi. Quyma va to'yingan cho'yanlar farqlanadi. Quyma cho'yandan buyumlar tayyorlanadi. To'yingan cho'yandan po'lat olinadi.

Cho'yan temirning uglerod bilan hosil qilgan qotishmasi bo'lib, tarkibida 2 – 4,5% uglerod bo'ladi. Shuningdek, cho'yan tarkibida 1,5% gacha Mn, 4,5% gacha Si va oz miqdorda S hamda P bo'ladi.

Ligenerlangan cho'yan tarkibida Cr, Ni, Si va Mn bo'ladi.

Cho'yan domna pechlarida olinadi. Xomashyo temir rudasi: Fe_2O_3 , Fe_3O_4 va koks.

Cho'yan – qora metallurgiyaning birlamchi mahsuloti. Po'lat cho'yandan olinadi.

Quyma cho'yan kulrang bo'lib, undagi uglerod grafit shaklida mavjud. Undan trubalar, ko'priklar uchun panjaralar, mashina qismlari, kimyoviy uskunalari tayyorlanadi.

To'yingan cho'yan oq rangli, undagi uglerod temir karbid shaklida bo'ladi. Undan po'lat olishda foydalaniladi.

Po'lat olish. Po'lat olish jarayonining mohiyati cho'yan tarkibidagi uglerod, oltingugurt, fosfor, kremniy va boshqa qo'shimchalarni kuydirib chiqarib yuborishdan iborat. Uglerod miqdori qancha kamaytirilsa, po'latning qattiqligi shunchalik kamayib boradi. Kislorod manbai havo va ruda yoki metallo-lom shaklida maxsus qo'shiladigan temir oksidlaridan foydalaniladi. Dastlab temir qisman oksidlanadi, so'ngra FeO kremniy, marganes, fosfor va uglerodni oksidlaydi.

Po'latning xossalari. Kimyoviy tarkibiga ko'ra po'lat **uglerodli va legirlangan** po'latlarga bo'linadi. Legirlangan po'latlar tayyorlashda po'latning xossalarini kuchli tarzda o'zgartirish xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan turli tegirlovchi qo'shimchalar: xrom, nikel, titan, molibden, vanadiy, volfram va boshqalar qo'shiladi.

Hamma po'latlar umumiy bo'lgan mustahkamlik va plastiklik xususiyatlariga ega. Ularni bolg'alash, yoyish, shtamp-lash, sim qilib cho'zish mumkin. Po'lat texnikada ishlatilish sohaslariga qarab konstruksion, asbob-uskunabop va alohida xossali turlarga bo'linadi.

Po'lat tarkibida 2% gacha uglerod bo'lgan temirning qotishmasidir.

Uglerodli po'lat tarkibida 2% gacha C, 0,1 – 1% gacha Mn, 0,4% gacha Si, S va P bo'lgan po'latdir.

Legirlangan po'lat po'latga alohida xossalar (mexanik puxtalik, korroziyaga bardoshlilik, elektr, magnit xossalari) berish uchun Cr, Ni, Mo, Al va boshqa qo'shimchalar qo'shib tayyorlanadi.

Marten pechlarida, kislorodli konvertorlarda po'lat olinadi. Marten pechlarining xomashyosi cho'yan va po'lat hamda cho'yan buyumlarining chiqindilaridir.

Po'latni toblash, qizdirish, sementlash, azotlash, bolg'alash yo'llari bilan xossalari o'zgarishini qadimdan mahalliy hunarmandlar, temirchilar, pichoqchilar juda yaxshi bilishgan.

Konstruksion po'latlar yuqori darajada mustahkamlikka va plastiklikka ega bo'lib, ularga bosim ostida ishlov berish, ularni kesish, payvandlash qiyinchilik tug'dirmaydi. Ulardan mashina qismlari, konstruksion buyumlar va binolar qurishda foydalaniladi.

Asbob-uskunabop po'latlar yuqori darajada mustahkamlikka va qattqlikka ega, yemirilishga chidamli bo'ladi. Ular kesuvchi va o'lchov asboblari, shtamplar tayyorlashda ishlatiladi. Ularning alohida guruhini tez kesuvchi po'latlar tashkil etib, katta tezlikda kesish jarayonida ham (600 – 700°C) kesish xususiyatlarini saqlab qoladi.

Alohida xossali po'latlar (zanglamaydigan, yuqori haroratga chidamli, magnit xossali va b.) yuqori haroratlarda ham atmosferada, kislotalar eritmalarida va boshqa korroziyon muhitlarda korroziyaga chidamli bo'lib, ulardan gaz turbinalari, reaktiv dvigatellar, raketa qurilmalari, magnit qurilmalari tayyorlanadi.

Cho'yan va po'lat ishlab chiqarishda atrof-muhit muhofazasi. Cho'yan olish va uni qayta ishlovdan o'tkazib po'lat olish murakkab jarayonlardan iborat va atrof-muhitning chang, qurum, zaharli gazlar, shlaklar, oqova suvlar bilan ifloslanishiga olib keladi. Shuning uchun rudalardan temir va po'latni to'g'ridan to'g'ri olish usullarini ishlab chiqish ustida tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Bu jarayonlarda qaytaruvchi sifatida koksdan foydalanilmaydi, uning o'rniga vodorod va tabiiy gaz kabilar ishlatiladi.

Rudalardan olinadigan g'ovak temir juda toza bo'lib (uglerod va boshqa qo'shimchalar tutmaydi), marten va elektr pechlarida po'lat va kukunsimon po'lat olishda keng qo'llanilmoqda.

Temir rudalaridan kokssiz temir olish usuli qora metallurgiyada yangi chiqindisiz texnologiyalar qo'llashga misol bo'ladi. Bunda sezilarli darajada suv sarfi, oqova suvlar miqdori hamda qattiq chiqindilar va atmosferaga chiqariladigan gazlar miqdori ham kamayadi.

ORGANIK KIMYO

Organik kimyoga kirish.

Uglerod atomiga xos bo'lgan xususiyatlar.

Organik birikmalarning tuzilish nazariyasi yaratilishi (A.M.Butlerov, A.Kekule, A.Kuper, B.Meyer, Sh.Jerar)

XIX asr boshlari organik kimyoda minglab organik moddalarning kashf etilish va sintez qilinish davri bo'ldi, ammo ularda sodir bo'layotgan kimyoviy o'zgarishlar va qonuniyatlarini asoslab beruvchi nazariyaning yo'qligi organik kimyoning yanada rivojlanishiga to'sqinlik qildi.

Organik kimyodagi yig'ilgan faktlarga va o'zining boy tajribasiga asoslangan holda rus olimi Aleksandr Mixaylovich Butlerov 1861-yilda organik birikmalarning kimyoviy tuzilish nazariyasini yaratdi.

Organik moddalar molekulasini hosil qilgan hamma atomlar o'z valentligiga muvofiq ravishda ma'lum izchillikda birikkan.

Moddalarning xossalari molekulyar tarkibiga qanday atomlar va qancha atom kirishganigagina emas, balki molekulasida bu atomning qanday tartibda birikkanligiga ham bog'liq bo'ladi.

Izomeriya bir nechta moddalarning tarkibi hamda molekula massasi bir bo'lib, lekin molekularning tuzilishi bilan farqlanadigan hodisadir.

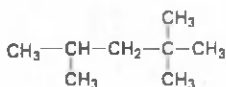
Berilgan moddalarning xossalariga ko'ra uning molekula tuzilishini aniqlash, molekulasining tuzilishidan esa xossalarni oldindan aytish mumkin.

Modda molekulasidagi atomlar va atomlar guruhi o'zaro bir-biriga ta'sir etadi.

Organik moddalar tarkibi, tuzilishi va xossalarni o'rganish usullari birlamchi, ikkilamchi, uchlamchi va to'rtlamchi uglerod atomlaridir.

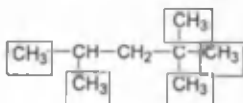
Organik moddalardan birlamchi, ikkilamchi, uchlamchi va to'rtlamchi uglerod atomlarini ajratib olish uchun uning struktura formulasini yozish kerak.

Masalan:



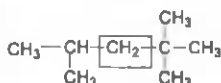
2, 2, 4 – trimetil pentan (trimetilizobutilmetan)[izooktan]

Ushbu modda tarkibidagi birlamchi uglerod atomlarini topish uchun quyidagi qoidaga yondashamiz: agar uglerod atomi bitta uglerod atomi va 3 ta vodorod atomi bilan bog'langan bo'lsa, bu uglerod birlamchi uglerod atomi deyiladi.

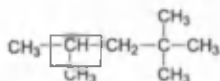


Ushbu belgilar asosida ko'rsatilgan radikallar birlamchi uglerod atomlaridir.

Modda tarkibidagi ikkilamchi uglerod atomlarini topish uchun quyidagi qoidaga yondashamiz: agar uglerod atomi ikkita uglerod atomi va ikkita vodorod atomi bilan bog'langan bo'lsa, bu uglerod ikkilamchi uglerod atomi deyiladi.

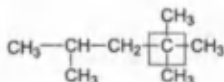


Ushbu belgilar asosida ko'rsatilgan radikallar uchlamchi uglerod atomidir. Modda tarkibidagi uchlamchi uglerod atomlarini topish uchun quyidagi qoidaga yondashamiz: agar uglerod atomi uchta uglerod atomi va bitta vodorod atomi bilan bog'langan bo'lsa, bu uglerod uchlamchi uglerod atomi deyiladi.



Ushbu belgilar asosida ko'rsatilgan radikallar uchlamchi uglerod atomidir.

Modda tarkibidagi to'rtlamchi uglerod atomlarini topishda quyidagi qoidaga yondashamiz: agar uglerod atomi to'rtta uglerod atomi bilan bo'g'langan bo'lsa, bu uglerod to'rtlamchi uglerod atomi deyiladi.



Ushbu belgilar asosida ko'rsatilgan radikallar bilan bog'langan uglerod atomi to'rtlamchi uglerod atomidir.

Alkanlar. Tarkibi va kimyoviy tuzilishi. Izomeriyasi, molekularning fazoviy tuzilishi (glbridlanishi).

Alkanlarning nomenklaturasi.

Alkanlarning gomologik qatori. Radikallar.

Alkanlar olinishi va xossalari

Umumiy formulasi C_nH_{2n+2} bo'lgan molekulari o'zaro faqat 8 bog'lar bilan bog'langan uglerod va vodorod atomlaridan tuzilgan birikmalar to'yingan uglevodorodlar yoki alkanlar (parafinlar) deyiladi. Tuzilishi o'zaro o'xshash, kimyoviy xossalari esa yaqin bo'lib, tarkibi bir yoki bir necha CH_2 guruh bilan farq qiluvchi moddalar qatori gomologik qator deyiladi. Gomologik qatordagi moddalar esa gomologlar deb ataladi.

Gomologik qator a'zolarining fizik-kimyoviy xossalari biridan ikkinchisiga o'tganda asta-sekin o'zgarib boradi. Qatordagi ayrim a'zolarining xossalarini o'rganish bilan bu qatordagi quyi va yuqori gomologlarning xossalarini ham o'rganib boramiz.

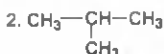
Nomi	Formulasi	Izomerlar soni
Metan	CH_4	
Etan	$CH_3 - CH_3$	
Propan	$CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_3$	
Butan	$CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3$	2 ta
Pentan	$CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3$	3 ta
Geksan	$CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3$	5 ta
Geptan	$CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3$	9 ta
Oktan	$CH_3 - (CH_2)_6 - CH_3$	18 ta
Nonan	$CH_3 - (CH_2)_7 - CH_3$	35 ta
Dekan	$CH_3 - (CH_2)_8 - CH_3$	75 ta
Undekan	$CH_3 - (CH_2)_9 - CH_3$	

Dodekan	$\text{CH}_3 - (\text{CH}_2)_{10} - \text{CH}_3$	
Tridekan	$\text{CH}_3 - (\text{CH}_2)_{11} - \text{CH}_3$	
Tetradekan	$\text{CH}_3 - (\text{CH}_2)_{12} - \text{CH}_3$	
Pentadekan	$\text{CH}_3 - (\text{CH}_2)_{13} - \text{CH}_3$	4347 ta
Eykozan	$\text{CH}_3 - (\text{CH}_2)_{18} - \text{CH}_3$	

Izomeriyasi.

Alkanlarda izomeriya xossasi butandan boshlanadi. C_4H_{10} da 2 ta izomer bor.

1. $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$ (n – butan), [metiletilmetan]

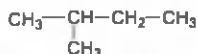


2-metil propan (yoki izobutan) [trimetilmetan]

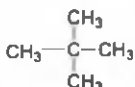
C_5H_{12} da esa 3 ta izomer mavjud.



n – pentan.



2 – metil butan [dimiletalmetan]



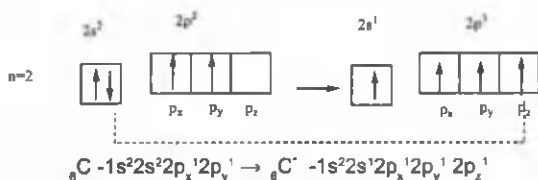
2, 2 – dimetil propan (neopentan) [tetrametilmetan]

Radikallar $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}$ formula bilan ifodalanadi. Bu radikallar tegishli uglevodorodlardagiga nisbatan bitta kam vodorod atomi mavjud bo'ladi. Masalan: CH_4 metan CH_3 – metil radikali, $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_3$ etan $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2$ – etil radikali bo'ladi.

Alkanlarning gibridlanishi

Organik birikmalarda uglerod atomi 3 xil $\text{sp}^3 - \text{sp}^2$ va sp – gibridlanish holatida bo'lishi mumkin.

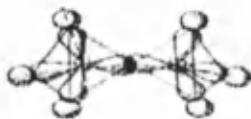
Metan molekulasining hosil bo'lishida sp^3 gibridlanish so'dir bo'ladi. Bunda uglerod atomi «qo'zg'algan» holatga o'tadi, ya'ni $2s^2$ dagi elektronlar bir-biridan ajraladi.



Uglerod atomidagi bitta s va uchta p orbitalning qo'shishidan hosil bo'lgan to'rtta sp^3 gibrid orbitallar fazoda ma'lum burchak ostida joylashib tetraedrni hosil qiladi. To'rtta gibrid orbitallar tetraedr markazidan uning uchlari tomon yo'nalib joylashadi, bu esa ularning o'zaro itarilish energiyasi juda kam bo'lishiga sababchi bo'ladi. Gibrid orbitalarning yo'nalishlari orasidagi burchak $109^\circ 28'$ ga teng. Tetraedrning uchlari tomon yo'nalgan to'rtta sp^3 orbitallar to'rtta vodorodning s orbitalari bilan qoplanib metan molekulasini hosil qiladi.

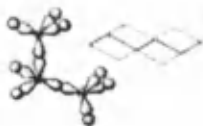


Metanning tetraedr molekulasida σ -bog'lar hosil bo'lishi.



Etan molekulasining tuzilishi.

Propan va undan keyin keladigan to'yingan uglevodorodlarda ham C – H bog'lar o'rtasidagi burchak $109^\circ 28'$ ga teng.

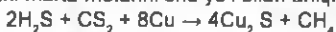


Propan (A) va boshqa uglevodlar (B) zanjirining tuzilishi.

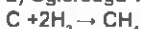
To'yingan uglevodorodlar zanjirida uglerod atomlari ikkita parallel tekisliklarda joylashadi. To'yingan uglevodorodlardagi barcha C – H va C – C bog'lar δ bog'lardir. C – C bog'ning uzunligi 1,54 Å ga teng.

Olinishi.

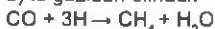
1) Uglerod disulfid gazini vodorod sulfidi ishtrokida mis ustidan o'tkazish natijasida hosil bo'ldi. 1856-yilda Bertlo birinchi marta metanni shu yo'l bilan aniqlagan.



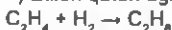
2) Uglerodga vodorod ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



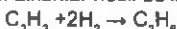
3) Is gazidan olinadi.



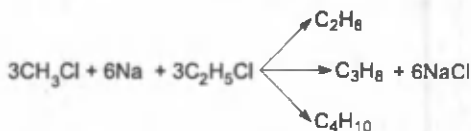
4) Etilen qatori uglevodorodlarini gidrogenlab olinadi.



5) Atsetilen qatori uglevodorodlar to'liq gidrogenlanganda ham alkanlar hosil bo'ladi.



6) To'yingan uglevodorodlarning monogalogenli hosilasiga metallar (Na, Zn) ta'sir ettirib olinadi. Bu reaksiyani birinchi bo'lib 1855-yil A.Vyurs aniqlagan.



7) Karbon kislotalarning natriyli tuzlariga ishqor ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



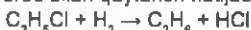
8) To'yingan uglevodorodlarning yodli hosilasiga shu galogenlarning vodorodli birikmasi ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



9) Spirtlarga vodorod galogenidlari ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



10) To'yingan uglevodorodlar monogalogenli hosilasini vodorod bilan qaytarish natijasida olinadi.

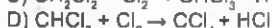
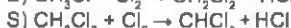
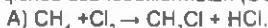


11) Natriy atsetat eritmasi elektroliz qilish natijasida olinadi.

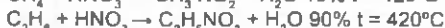


Kimyoviy xossasi:

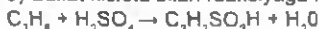
1) Alkanlar yorug'lik nuri ta'sirida galogenlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi. Masalan: xlor bilan kirishganda birinchi bosqichda xlorometan (CH_3Cl), ikkinchi bosqichda dixlorometan (CH_2Cl_2), uchinchi bosqichda trixlorometan (CHCl_3 xloroform), to'rtinchi bosqichda esa tetraxlorometan (CCl_4) hosil bo'ladi.



2) Alkanlar nitrolanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi.



3) Sulfat kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



4) Sulfoxlorlanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi.



5) Sulfooksidlanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi va sulfo birkimlar hosil bo'ladi.



6) Krekenglanish reaksiyasi:



7) Izomerlanish reaksiyasi:



8) KMnO_4 ishtirokida oksidlanishi:



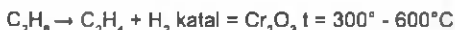
9) Alkanlar oksidlanganda:



10) Metan gidrolizlanganda is gazi (sintez gazi) hosil bo'ladi.



11) Degidrogenlanish reaksiyasi:



12) Alkanlar yonganda karbonat angidrid va suv hosil bo'ladi.

12) Umumiy yonish tenglamasi:



Tabiatda tarqalishi:

To'yingan uglevodorodlarning quyi vakillari tabiiy gazning tarkibiy qismini tashkil qiladi. Qattiq holdagi to'yingan uglevodorodlar bitum, asfalt, azokerit (tog' mumi)larning asosiy tarkibiy qismidir, neft to'yingan uglevodorodlar aralashmasiga boy tabiiy manbadir. To'yingan uglevodorodlarning ba'zi vakillari o'simliklardan ajratib olingan.

Parafin uglevodorodlari fiziologik faol moddalar bo'lmas-da, lekin kuchli erituvchilar hisoblanadi, shu sababli organizm uchun xavflidir.

Fizik xossalari. Alkanlarning dastlabki vakillari $C_1 - C_4$ oddiy sharoitda gaz holdagi moddalar, $C_5 - C_{16}$ gacha bo'lganlari suyuqlik va C_{17} dan boshlab esa qattiq moddalardir.

Gomologik qatorda uglerod atomlarining soni ortishi bilan alkanlarning suyuqlanish va qaynash harorati hamda solishtirma og'irligi oshib boradi. Alkanlarning solishtirma og'irligi va zichligi gomologik qatordagi uglevodorodlarning molekulyar og'irligi oshishi bilan ortib boradi.

Alkanlarning solishtirma og'irligi va zichligi gomologik qatordagi uglevodorodlarning molekulyar og'irligi oshishi bilan ortib boradi. Tarmoqlangan zanjirli izomerlarning qaynash haroratlari normal zanjirli izomerlarnikidan pastroq bo'ladi. Masalan, n-pentan $36^\circ C$ da, izopentan $28^\circ C$ da qaynaydi. To'yingan uglevodorodlar suvda juda yomon eriydi, organik erituvchilarda yaxshi eriydi.

Ishtatilishi. Metan sanoatda va turmushda keng ko'lamda ishlatiladi. Metan yonganda ko'p issiqlik chiqarganligi sababli (36000 kJ/m^3) yoqilg'i sifatida ham ishlatiladi. Hozirgi vaqtda metandan juda ko'p xomashyolar olinadi. Masalan, metandan maxsus qurilmada havoni kamroq berib $1500^\circ C$ gacha qizdirilganda vodorod va uglerod (bu aralashma **qorakuya** holida bo'ladi) olinadi. Hosil qilingan bu qorakuya esa avto rezina balon ishlab chiqarishda xomashyo, metan metanol, sirka kislota, sintetik kauchuk, sintetik benzin va juda ko'p

boshqa qimmatbaho mahsulotlar olishda daslabki xomash-yodir. Yuqoridagi mahsulotlarni sanoatda sintez qilishda sintez gazidan ($\text{CO} + 2\text{H}_2$) foydalaniladi.

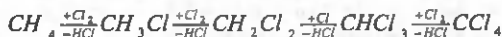
Alkanlarning galogenli birikmalari xossalari.
Alkanlarning ayrim namoyandalari misolida
alkanlarning ahamiyati va ishlatilishi

Alkanlarning galogenli hosilalari molekulasidagi galogen atomlarining soniga qarab bir, ikki va ko'p galogenli hosilalarga bo'linadi.

Galogenalkillar tarkibini $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}\text{X}$ yoki R-X (bunda $\text{X} = \text{F}, \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}$) umumiy formula bilan ifodalash mumkin. Galogenalkillar uglevodorodlar singari kimyoviy xossalari bir-biriga o'xshash, tarkibi o'zaro bir yoki bir necha metilen guruhiga farq qiladigan moddalarning gomologik qatorini tashkil qiladi.

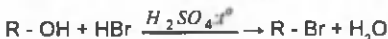
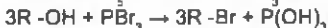
Galoidalkillarning olinish usullari:

1. To'yingan uglevodorodlarni bevosita xlorlash va bromlash orqali xlorli va bromli hosilalar olinadi. Bu reaksiya qizdirish yoki yorug'lik nuri ta'sirida boradi:

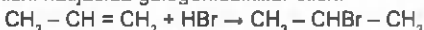


Erkin fluor bilan alkanlarni fluorlash juda ham shiddatli, ko'p hollarda portlash bilan boradi va uglevodorodning molekulasini destruksiya uchraydi. Shuning uchun ham bevosita fluorlash amalda deyarli qo'llanilmaydi. Yodli hosilalarni esa bu usulda olib bo'lmaydi.

2. Spirtlarga galogenid kislotalar, shuningdek, fosfor va olingugurtning galogenli birikmalarini ta'sir ettirib ham galoidalkillar olinadi:



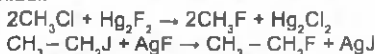
3. Etilen uglevodorodlariga vodorod galogenidlarning birikishi natijasida galogenidalkillar olish:



Alkil floridlarning olinishi:

Vodorod florid etilen uglevodorodlariga odatdagi sharoitda birikmaydi, balki etilening polimerlanishiga olib kela-

di. Shuning uchun alkil floridlar olish uchun alkil yodid, xlorid yoki bromidga simob, kumush, kobalt va boshqa floridlar ta'sir ettiriladi:



Alkil yodidlarning olinishi:

Natriy yodidning atsetondagi eritmasiga tegishli alkil xloridlar ta'sir ettirilsa, alkil yodid hosil bo'ladi.



Galoidalkillarning fizik xossalari.

Odatdagi sharoitda metil (CH_3F), etil ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{F}$), propil ($\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{F}$) va butil florid ($\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{F}$), metil xlorid (CH_3Cl) va etil xlorid ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$) hamda metil bromid (CH_3Br) gazlardir.

Galoidalkillarning o'rta vakillari suyuqliklardir, yuqori vakillari esa qattiq moddalar. Bu moddalar molekulari tarkibiga kirgan galogen atom massasining ortib borishi bilan ularning qaynash haroratlari va nisbiy zichliklari ortib boradi. Yodalkillarning nisbiy zichligi katta va ular qaynash haroratlari tegishli bromalkillarnikidan yuqori, bromalkillarniki esa xloralkillarnikiga nisbatan yuqoridir. Ularning galogen qatorida ularning molekulyar massasi ortib borishi bilan nisbiy zichligi kamayib, qaynash harorati ortib boradi.

Metil xlorid – CH_3Cl rangsiz alanga bilan yonadigan, suvda erimaydigan, metil va etil spirtlarda erimaydigan rangsiz gazdir. Sanoat miqyosida u metanni to'g'ridan to'g'ri xlorlash yo'li bilan olinadi. Xlor bilan metan 1: 12 nisbatdagi aralashmasi, 400 – 450°C da katalizator (CuCl_2 , SbCl_3) ustidan o'tkazilsa, 90 – 95% gacha metil xlorid, oz miqdorda metilen xlorid va xloroform hosil bo'ladi. Metil xloridni trimetilaminning vodorod xlorid tuzini xlorid kislota bilan qizdirish orqali ham olish mumkin:



Metil xlorid gaz oson suyuqlanadi. Bug'latilganda juda ko'p issiqlik yutadi.

Metil xlorid laboratoriya va kimyo sanoatida metillovchi reagent sifatida va sovutgich inshootlarida keng ishlatiladi.

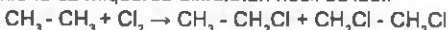
Etil xlorid – $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$ odatdagi sharoitda suvda yomon, organik erituvchilarda esa yaxshi eriydigan rangsiz gazdir. Sovutilganda oson bug'lanuvchan suyuqlikka (qaynash harorati +13,1°C) aylanadi. U quyidagi usullar bilan olinadi:

1. Etilenga vodorod xloridning birikishidan (gidroxlorlanish) etil xlorid hosil bo'ladi:

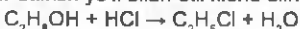


Reaksiya suvsiz alyuminiy xlorid yoki temir xlorid katalizatorligida boradi. Bu etil xlorid olishning asosiy sanoat usulidir.

2. Etan 125 – 150°C da yorug'lik ta'sirida xlorlanib, asosiy etil xlorid oz miqdorda dixloretan hosil bo'ladi:



3. Etil spirtga yangi hosil bo'layotgan vodorod xloridni ta'sir ettirish yo'li bilan etil xlorid olinadi:



Etil bromid – $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2\text{Br}$ 38°C da qaynaydigan suyuqlikdir. U etilsulfat kislotaga kaliy va natriy bromid ta'sir ettirish natijasida olinadi.



Etil bromid organik moddalarga etil guruhini kiritish uchun ishlatiladi. U jarrohlikda milkni vaqtinchalik og'riq sezdirmaydigan qilib qo'yadi.

Etil yodid – $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{I}$ 72°C da qaynaydigan o'ziga xos hidli og'ir suyuqlik bo'lib, etil spirtga yod va fosfor ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



U laboratoriyada organik moddalarning molekulalariga etil radikalini kiritishda keng ishlatiladi.

Galoidalkillarning ishlatilishi:

Metilen xlorid – CH_2Cl_2 42°C da qaynaydigan, yonmaydigan va oson uchuvchan erituvchi sifatida laboratoriyada va sanoatda keng ishlatiladi.

Metilen yodid – CH_2J_2 180°C da qaynaydi, 15°C dagi zichligi 3,333 g/sm³. Og'ir bo'lganligi tufayli u tog' jinslaridan olingan minerallarning solishtirma og'irliklarini aniqlashda ishlatiladi.

Dixloretan – $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl} - \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ o'ziga xos hidli, rangsiz suyuqlik. Dixloretan ba'zida «golland ximiklarining moyi» deyiladi, chunki XVIII asming oxiriga Gollandiyada etilen bilan xlordan olingan. Dixloretan yog', smola, mum, kauchuk va boshqa organik moddalar uchun yaxshi erituvchilardir, chunki u oson bug'lanadi va ancha qiyin alangalanadi. U polimerlar ishlab chiqarish uchun muhim bo'lgan vinilxlorid va etilendiamin olishda, shuningdek, boshqa sintezlarda xomashyo sifatida qo'llaniladi.

Xloroform (trixlorometan) – CHCl_3 o'ziga xos hidli rangsiz suyuqlik. 61,3°C da qaynaydi. 15°C dagi zichligi 1,498 g/

sm³ suvda erimaydi, spirt va efirda yaxshi eriydi. Tibbiyotda narkoz sifatida ishlatiladi.

Yodoform (triyodmetan) – CHI₃ sariq kukun-poroshok – tibbiyotda ochiq jarohatlarning bitishini tezlashtirish uchun ishlatiladi.

Tetraxlormetan – CCl₄ og'ir bug' hosil qilib, bu bug' yo-nayotgan buyumni havo kislorodidan ajratib qo'yadi. Shuning uchun tetraxlormetan yong'inni o'chirishda qo'llaniladi.

**To'yingan karbosiklik birikmalar – sikloalkanlar.
Izomeriyasi va nomenklaturasi.**

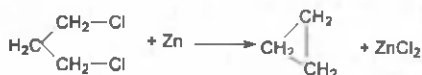
**Sikloalkanlar olinishi va fizik-kimyoviy xossalari.
Sikloalkanlarning ishlatilishi**

Umumiy formulasi C_nH_{2n} bo'lgan siklik birikmalar sikloal-kanlar deyiladi. Sikloalkanlarning gibridlanish turi sp³ gibrid-lanishga ega.



Sikloalkanlarning olinishi.

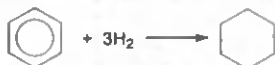
1. To'yingan uglevodorodlarning digalogenli hosilasiga natriy va rux metallari ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



2. To'yingan uglevodorodlarning digalogenli birikmalariga litiy amalgamasi ta'sir ettirib olinadi. (Konner, Uilson 1967-yil).



3. Aromatik uglevodorodlardan va uning gomologlaridan olinadi.

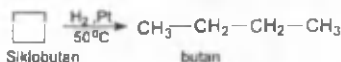
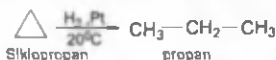


Sikloalkanlarning fizik xossalari.

Siklopropan va siklobutan normal sharoitda gazlar, siklo-pentan va siklogeksan suyuqlik. Sikloparafinlar suvda amal-da erimaydi.

Sikloalkanlarning kimyoviy xossalari.

1. Sikloalkanlar vodorod bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.

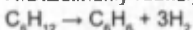


2. Galogenlar bilan o'rin olish reaksiyasiga qatnashadi.

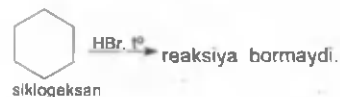
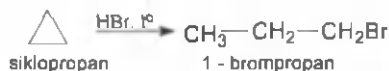


3. Sikloparafinlar degidrogenlanish (vodorod ajratish) reaksiyasiga ham moyil.

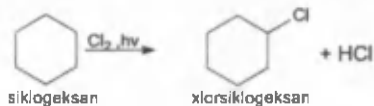
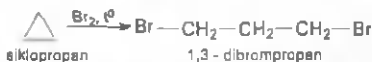
N.D.Zelinskiy reaksiyasi



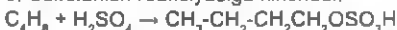
4. Vodorod galogenidlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.

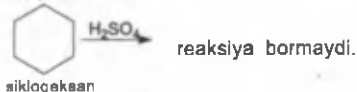
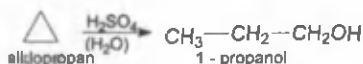


5. Galogenlar bilan birikish reaksiyasiga kirishadi.

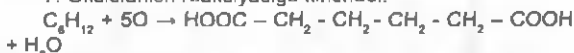


6. Sulfolanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi.

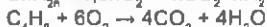




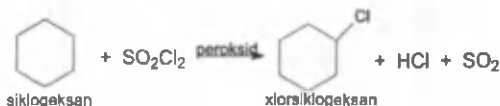
7. Oksidlanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi.



8. Yonish reaksiyasiga kirishadi.



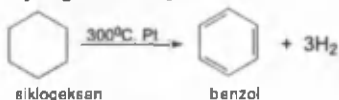
9. Sulfoxlorlanish reaksiyasi.



10. Nitrolanish reaksiyasi.



11. Sikloparafinlar degidrogenlash (vodorod ajratish) reaksiyasiga ham moyil.



Sikloalkanlarning ishlatilishi.

Sikloparafinlardan siklogeksan, metilsiklogeksan va boshqa ba'zi birari amaliy ahamiyatga ega. Neftni aromatlash jarayonida aromatik uglevodorodlarga – benzol, tallual va boshqa moddalarga aylanadi. Ular bo'yoqlar, dorilar va hokazolar olishda keng qo'llaniladi. Sikloparafin narkoz uchun ishlatiladi.

Siklogeksanolni nitrat kislota yordamida oksidlash natijasida olingan adipin kislota poliamid tolalar, kapron, neylon olishda ishlatiladi.

Alkenlar

Umumiy formulasi C_nH_{2n} bo'lgan, tarkibida bitta qo'shbo'g'i mavjud uglerodning vodorodli birikmasiga aytiladi.

Etilen qatorli uglevodorodlar	
Etilen (eten)	$CH_2 = CH_2$
Propilen (propen)	$CH_2 = CH - CH_3$
Butilen (buten - 1)	$CH_2 = CH - CH_2 - CH_3$
Amilen (penten - 1)	$CH_2 = CH - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3$
Geksilen (geksen - 1)	$CH_2 = CH - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3$
Geptilen (gepten - 1)	$CH_2 = CH - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3$
Oktilen (okten - 1)	$CH_2 = CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3$

Olinishi.

1) Spirtni sulfat kislota ishtirokida degidratlab olinadi.



Katalizatorlar (H_3PO_4 , $HOOC - COOH$, $KHSO_4$, $CuSO_4$,

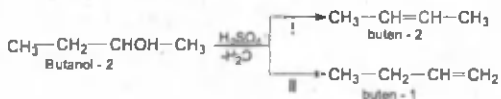
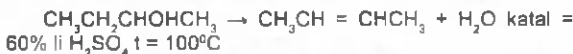
$ZnCl_2$)

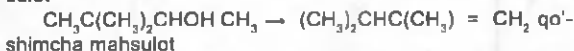
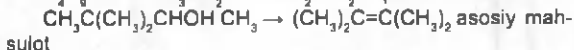
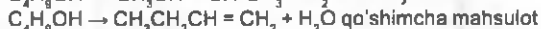
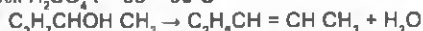
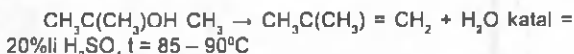


ThO_2

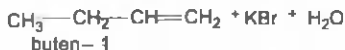
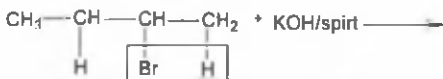
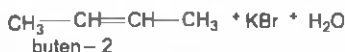
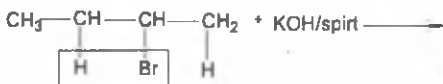
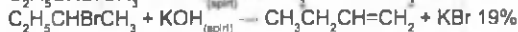
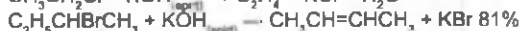
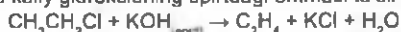


Propanol - 1 ni degidratlab propen olinishi





2) To'yingan uglevodorodlarning monogalogenli hosilalariga kaliy gidroksidning spirtidagi eritmasi ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



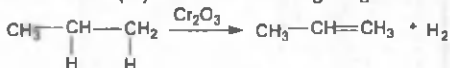
3) To'yingan uglevodorodlarning digalogenli hosilalariga metall ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



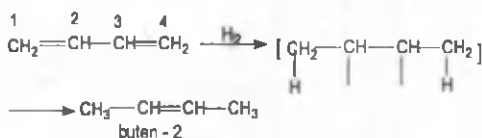
4) Alkanlarni krekinglab to'yinmagan uglevodorodlar olinadi.



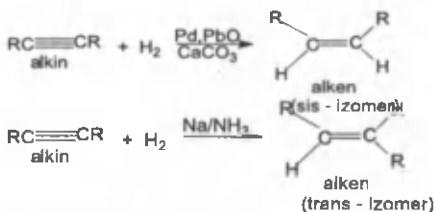
Alkanlar xrom (III)-oksid ta'sirida degidrogenlanadi:



5) Butadiyen – 1,3 ni gidrogenlanish reaksiyasi:

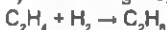


6) Alkinlarni gidrogenlab alken olish mumkin



Kimyoviy xossasi:

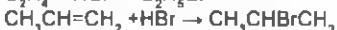
1) Alkenlarni gidrogenlanish reaksiyasi:



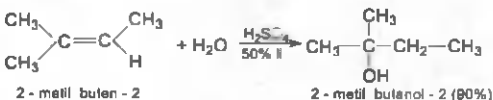
2) Alkenlarni galogenlash reaksiyasi:



3) Alkenlar vodorod galogenidlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



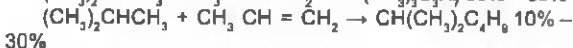
4) Gidratlanish reaksiyasi:

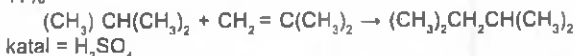
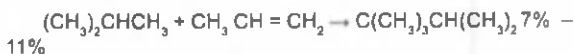


5) Sulfolanish reaksiyasi $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OSO}_3\text{H}$

98% H_2SO_4 $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OSO}_3\text{H} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ qizdirish

6) Alkanlar bilan alkenlar reaksiyaga kirishib izomer holatdagi yuqori to'yingan uglevodorodlarni olish mumkin.

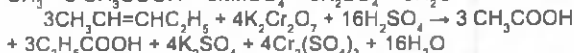




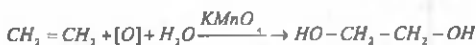
7) Kislorod ta'sirida oksidlanganda aldegidlar hosil bo'ldi.



8) Kuchli oksidlovchilar ta'sirida oksidlanish reaksiyasi.



9) Etilen qatori uglevodorodlari oksidlanish reaksiyasida qatnashadi.

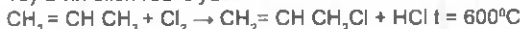


etilenglikol (etandiol)

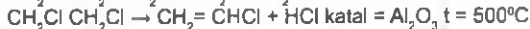
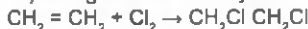


Propen atseton

10) O'rin olish reaksiyasi:

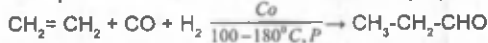


11) Galogenlanish reaksiyasi:



Propen

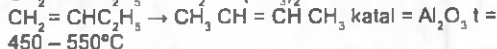
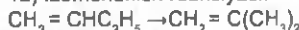
1 - xlor 2 - propanol



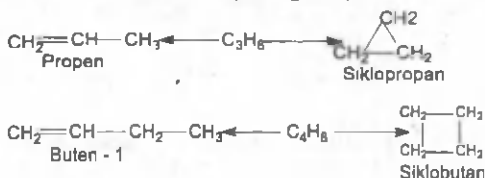
etilen

propanal

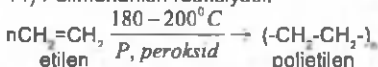
12) Izomerlanish reaksiyasi.



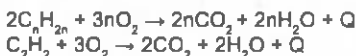
13) To'ynmagan uglevodorodlardan to'ynmagan uglevodorodlar va sikloalkanlar olish mumkin.



14) Polimerlanish reaksiyasi.



15) Etilen qatori uglevodorodlar oksidlanganda (yonganda) karbonat anhidrid va suv hosil bo'ladi:



Ishlatilishi. Etilen turli organik birikmalar sintez qilib olishda xomashyo hisoblanadi. Sanoatda etilen, polietilen, etil spirti, etilenglikol va o'ta kuchli zaharlovchi modda – ipritni sintez qilishda foydalaniladi. Polietilen radio va elektronika, qishloq xo'jaligida (pomidor va sitrus mevalar issiqxonalariga ozroq miqdorda yuborilsa, pishishini tezlatadi) va boshqa sohalarda keng qo'llaniladi.

To'ynmagan uglevodorodlar	
Gidrogenlanish	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_3$
Galogenlarni birlashtirib olish	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}-\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ $\text{CH}\equiv\text{CH} + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{CHCl}_2-\text{CHCl}_2$
Galogen vodorodlar birlashtirib olish	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3-\text{CHCl}$ $\text{CH}\equiv\text{CH} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3-\text{CHCl}_2$
Suv birlashtirib olish	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ $\text{CH}\equiv\text{CH} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3-\text{COH}$
Oksidlash	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 + [\text{O}] + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CHOH}-\text{CHOH}$
Polimerlanish	$n\text{H}_2\text{C}=\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}} \longrightarrow \left(-\text{H}_2\text{C}-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}- \right)_n$

Alkenlarni aniqlash reaksiyalari

Organik moddaning nomi	Sifat reaksiyasini beradigan modda	Reaksiyalari
Etilen	Bromli suv (rangsizlantiradi)	$CH_2=CH_2 + Br_2 \rightarrow CH_2Br - CH_2Br$
	Kaliy permanganat (qo'ng'ir rang)	$3CH_2=CH_2 + 2KMnO_4 + 4H_2O \rightarrow 3HOCH_2-CH_2OH + 2KOH + 2MnO_2$
	Kaliy permanganat kislotali sharoitda (rangsizlanadi)	$CH_2=CH_2 + 2KMnO_4 + 3H_2SO_4 \rightarrow HOOC - COOH + K_2SO_4 + 2Mn \xrightarrow{S} \frac{S}{2MnSO_4} O_4 + 4H_2O$

Alkinlar

Umumiy formulasi C_nH_{2n-2} bo'lgan, tarkibida bitta uch bog' tutgan uglevodlar alkinlar deb ataladi.

Atsetilen qatori uglevodorodlar	
Atsetilen (etin)	$CH \equiv CH$
Allilen (propin)	$CH \equiv C - CH_3$
Krotonilen (butin - 1)	$CH \equiv CH - CH_2 - CH_3$
Valerilen (pentin - 1)	$CH \equiv CH - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3$
Geksin	$CH \equiv CH - (CH_2)_3 - CH_3$
Geptin	$CH \equiv CH - (CH_2)_4 - CH_3$
Oktin	$CH \equiv CH - (CH_2)_5 - CH_3$
Nonin	$CH \equiv CH - (CH_2)_6 - CH_3$
Deftsin	$CH \equiv CH - (CH_2)_7 - CH_3$

Olinishi.

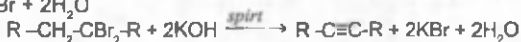
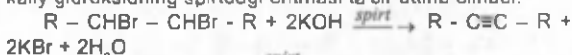
1) Kalsiy karbidni gidroliz qilib olinadi. Bu reaksiyani birinchi bo'lib F.Veler 1862-yilda aniqlagan.



2) To'yingan uglevodorodlarni $1500^\circ C$ da qizdirish natijasida atsetilen qatori uglevodorodlar olinadi.



3) To'yingan uglevodorodlarning digalogenli hosilasiga kaliy gidroksidning spirdagi eritmasi ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



spirdagi eritma

4) Etilen qatori uglevodorodlarning monogalogenli hosilasiga kaliy gidroksidning spirdagi eritmasi ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



5) To'yingan uglevodorodlarning digalogenli hosilasiga natriy amidli ta'sir ettirib olinadi:



6) A.E.Fovorskiy reaksiyasi;



7) To'yingan uglevodorodlarning tetragalogenli hosilalariga metallar ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



8) Alkanlar degidrogenlanganda alken undan so'ng alkinlar hosil bo'ladi.



9) Kumush atsetilid xlorid kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.

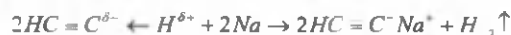


10) Alkinlarning natriyli birikmasidan ham alkinlar olinadi.



Kimyoviy xossasi:

1) Alkinlar ishqoriy metallar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi:



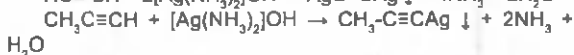
2) Alkinlar mis oksidning ammiakdagi eritmasi bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



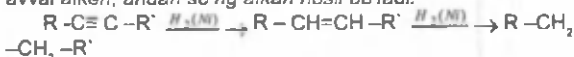
3) Atsetilen simob (II)-yodid bilan ishqoriy muhitdagina reaksiyaga kirishadi.



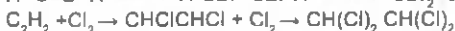
4) Atsetilen kumush oksidning ammiakdagi eritmasi bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi:



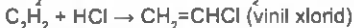
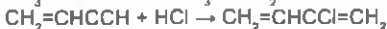
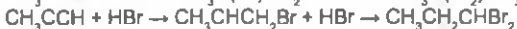
5) Alkinlar gidrogenlanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi. Bunda avval alken, undan so'ng alkan hosil bo'ladi.



6) Galogenlanish reaksiyasi:

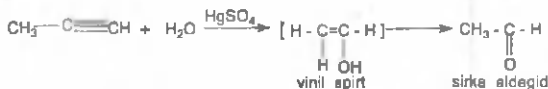


7) Vodород galogenidlari bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi:

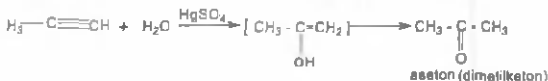


8) Atsetilen qatori uglevodorodlar gidratlanganda olingan mahsulotga qarab aldegid yoki keton hosil bo'ladi. Ushbu reaksiyani birinchi bor Kucherov aniqlagan.

Kucherov reaksiyasi:



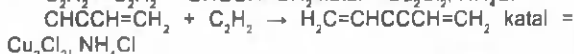
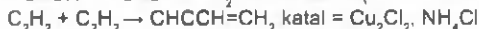
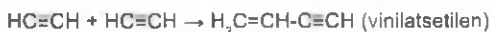
Propin suv bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda dimetil keton (atseton) hosil bo'ladi:



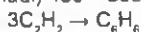
9) Alkinlar karbon kislotalar bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda vinil efirlar hosil bo'ladi.



10) Polimerlanish reaksiyasi (J. Nyulend). Atsetilen dimerlanganda vinilatsetilen hosil bo'ladi:



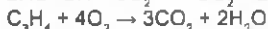
11) Zeliniskiy reaksiyasi (atsetilendan benzol sintez qilinadi) 450 – 500°C



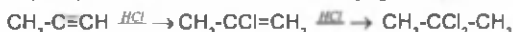
12) Atsetilen (etin) trimerlanganda benzol hosil bo'ladi (Kazanskiy reaksiyasi).



13) Alkinlar yonganda karbonat anhidrid va suv hosil bo'ladi.



14) Propin vodorod xlorid bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi:



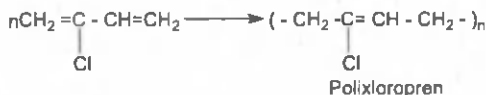
15) Alkinlar oksidlanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi.



Vinilatsetilen vodorod xlorid bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda xloropren hosil bo'ladi:



Atse- tilen	Bromli suv (rangsizlantiradi)	$\text{CH}\equiv\text{CH} + 2\text{Br}_2 \rightarrow \text{CHBr}_2-\text{CHBr}_2$
	Kumush oksidning ammiakdagi eritmasi	$\text{CH}\equiv\text{CH} + 2[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{AgC}\equiv\text{CAg} + 4\text{NH}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
	Mis bir xloridning ammiakdagi eritmasi	$\text{HC}\equiv\text{CH} + 2[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_2]\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{CuC}\equiv\text{CCu} + 4\text{NH}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$



Fizikavly xossalari.

C₂ – C₄ oddiy sharoitda gaz.

C₅ – C₁₆ suyuqliklar.

C_{18} va undan yuqorilari qattiq moddalardir.

Bularning barchasi suvda yomon eriydi, organik erituvchilarda yaxshi eriydi.

Ishlatilishi.

Atsetilen organik sintezlarda keng ishlatiladi. U sintetik kauchuklar, polivinil xlorid va boshqa polimerlar ishlab chiqarishda boshlang'ich moddalardan biridir. Atsetilendan sirka kislota, tetraaxlor etan $CHCl_2-CHCl_2$ va 1, 2, 2 – trixloretan olinadi. Atsetilen kislorodda yonganda alanganing harorati $3150^\circ C$ ga yetadi, shuning uchun u metallarni payvandlashda va qirqishda ishlatiladi.

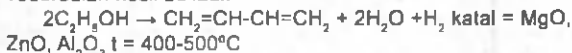
Diyen uglevodorodlari

Umumiy formulasi C_nH_{2n-2} bo'lgan tarkibida ikkita qo'sh bog' mavjud uglerodning vodorodli birikmasiga aytiladi. Diyen uglevodorodlari alkinlarga izomer bo'la oladi.

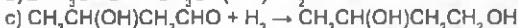
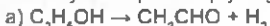
Diyen qatori uglevodorodlar	
Allen (propadiyen)	$CH_2=C=CH_2$
1,3 – butadiyen	$CH_2=CH-CH=CH_2$
1,2 – butadiyen	$CH_2=C=CH-CH_3$
Pentadiyen – 1,4	$CH_2=CH-CH_2-CH=CH_2$
2 – metil – 1,3 – butadiyen	$CH_2=C(CH_3)-CH=CH_2$
Geksadiyen – 1,5	$CH_2=CH-CH_2-CH_2-CH=CH_2$

Olinishi.

1) Spirt katalizator ishtirokida degidratlansa, diyen uglevodorodlari hosil bo'ladi.



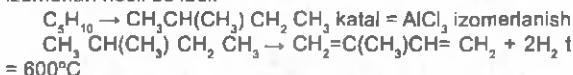
Reaksiya bosqichlari quyidagicha:



2) Atsetilen qatori uglevodorodlar gidrogenlanganda ham diyen uglevodlari hosil bo'ladi.



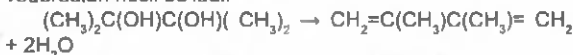
3) To'yingan uglevodorodlar katalizator ishtirokida izomerlanib, so'ng degidrogenlansa, diyen uglevodorodlarining izomerlari hosil bo'ladi.



1. Katalizatorlar ishtirokida izomerlanadi va harorat hamda katalizator ishtirokida metan gazi ajratib yuborilsa, diyen uglevodorodlari hosil bo'ladi.

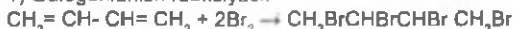


2. Ikki atomli spirtlar degidratlanganda ham diyen uglevodorodlari hosil bo'ladi.



Kimyoviy xossasi:

1) Galogenlanish reaksiyasi:



2) Vodorod galogenidlari bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.

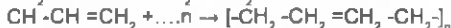
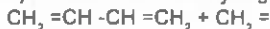


3) Hidrogenlanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi

(katalizator Ni, Pt, Pd) ishtirokida



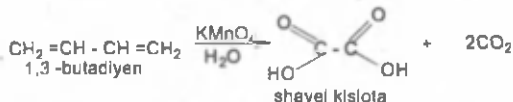
4) Polimerlanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi:



5) Yonish reaksiyasi:



6) Oksidlanish reaksiyasi.

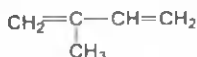


Fizik xossasi. 1,3 – butadiyen normal sharoitda gaz, $-4,5^\circ\text{C}$ da suyuqlanadi. 2-metil butadiyen $-1,3$ uchuvchan suyuqlik, $34,1^\circ\text{C}$ temperaturada qaynaydi.

Ishlatilishi. Geksaxlorbutadiyen ($\text{CCl}_2=\text{CCl}-\text{CCl}=\text{CCl}_2$) tokdagi filoksera (kuya)ga qarshi kurashda qo'llaniladi.

Tablyy kauchuk

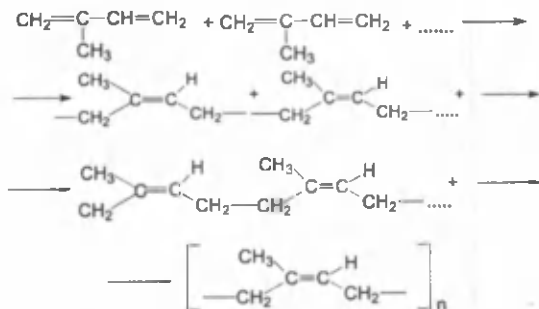
Molekula tuzilishi. Tabiiy kauchuk molekulari tuzilishini aniqlash uchun kichkina bo'lakchalari probirkaga solinadi va probirkaning og'zi gaz o'tkazgich nay o'rnatilgan tiqin bilan berkitiladi. Gaz o'tkazgich nayning ikkinchi uchi boshqa probirkaga solinadi. Kauchuk olingan probirka qizdirilganda kauchukning parchalanishini kuzatish mumkin. Ikkinchi probirkaga suyuq mahsulotlar, bromli suv quyilsa, aralashma rangsizlanadi. Bundan ma'lumki, tabiiy kauchukning parchalanishidan hosil bo'lgan mahsulotlarda to'yinmagan birikmalar bo'ladi. Bu birikmalar, asosan, izopren yoki



2-metil -1, 3 – butadiyen ekanligi tajribada isbotlangan.

Demak, tabiiy kauchuk makromolekulari izopren molekularining qoldiqlaridan iborat.

Izoprenning polimerlanish jarayonini quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:



Shunisi xarakterliki, tabiiy kauchuk makromolekulasida – CH₂ guruhlar qo'shbog'ning bir tomonida joylashgan (sis forma) va izoprenning monomer zvenolari muntazam ravishda takrorlanadi, polimer molekularining fazodagi bunday tuzilishi steromuntazamlik deyiladi. Molekulasining bunday tuzilishi tabiiy kauchukda elastiklik – tashqi kuch ta'sirida cho'zilish va siqilib, so'ng yana o'zining oldingi holatiga qaytish hamda

yeyilishga chidamlilik beradi. Bu xossalar yuqori sifatli avtomobil va aviatsion shinalar olish uchun zarurdir.

Tabiatda tarqalishi.

Tabiiy kauchuk ba'zi o'simliklarning sut shirasida bo'ladi. U ko'proq Brazilyada o'sadigan geveya daraxtidan olinadi. Kauchukning molekulyar massasi 170000 ga yaqin bo'lib, unda 2500 izopren molekulalar polimerlanganligi aniqlangan.

Markaziy Osiyoda o'sadigan ko'ksag'iz, tog'sag'iz o'simliklarida uchraydi.

Bizning mamlakatimizda tabiiy kauchuk olinadigan tabiiy manbalar yo'q.

Fizikaviy xossalari.

Tabiiy kauchuk elastik bo'lgani uchun yeyilishga juda chidamli. Uning qimmatli xususiyatlaridan yana biri suv va gaz yuqtirmasligidir. Bundan tashqari, u yaxshi elektr izolyator.

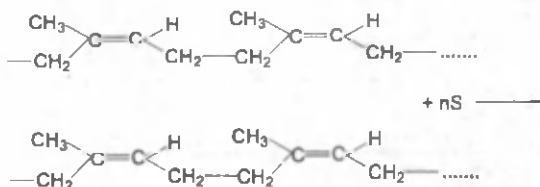
Kauchuk suvda amalda erimaydi. Etil spirtida bo'kadi, vodorod sulfidida, xloroformda va benzinda avval bo'kadi, so'ngra eriydi.

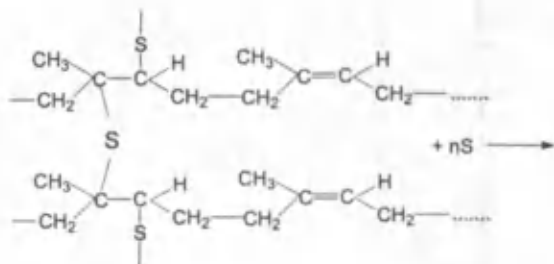
Yuqori haroratda kauchuk yumshoq va yopishqoq, sovuqda esa qattiq va mo'rt bo'ladi. Kauchuk uzoq vaqt saqlansa qattiq bo'lib qoladi.

Kimyoviy xossalari:

Tabiiy kauchukning qayd etilgan kamchiliklarini yo'qotish uchun kimyoviy xossalardan foydalaniladi.

Kauchuk molekulalarida qo'shbog'lar bor, shuning uchun unga birkish reaksiyalari xos. Masalan, kauchuk 130 – 140°C haroratgacha oltingugurt bilan qizdirilsa (vulkanizatsiya qilinsa), oltingugurt atomlari ba'zi bir qo'shbog'larga birikadi va molekulalarini go'yo bir-biriga «tikadi». Kauchukning vulkanizatsiya jarayonini soddalashtirilgan holda quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:




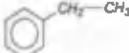
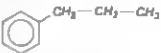
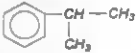


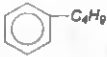


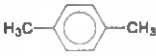
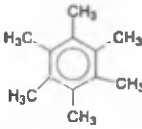
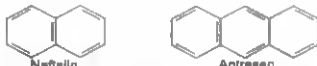


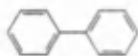
Kauchukni vulkanizatsiyalashdan oldin to'ldirgichlar sifatida, shuningdek, turli bo'yoqlar ishlatiladi. Vulkanizatsiya natijasida vulkanizatsiya qo'llanmagan kauchukka nisbatan ancha mustahkam rezina olinadi. Agar vulkanizatsiyada rezina hosil qilish uchun ortiqcha oltingugurt qo'shilsa, noelastik qattiq material – ebonit hosil bo'ladi.

Aromatik uglevodorodlar

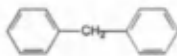
Molekulasida benzol halqasi yoki yadrosi bo'lgan uglevodorodning vodorodli birikmalari aromatik uglevodorodlarga kiradi. Ularning umumiy formulasi C_nH_{2n-6} bo'ladi.

Benzol qatori uglevodorodlar	
Benzol	 yoki 
Toluol (metil-benzol)	
Etilbenzol	
Propilbenzol	
Izopropilbenzol (kumol)	

Butilbenzol	
Orto-ksilol 1,2 – dimetil- benzol	
Meta-ksilol 1,3 – dimetil- benzol	
Para-ksilol 1,4 dimetil- benzol	
Geksametil- benzol	
Bisiklik va trisiklik hosilalar	



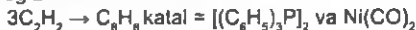
Difenil



Difenilmetan

Olinishi.

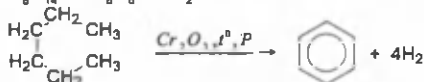
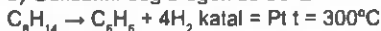
1) Atsetilen va uning gomologlaridan benzol va uning gomologlarini olish mumkin.



2) Benzoy kislotani natriyli tuzga ishqor ta'sir ettirib benzol olinadi:



3) Geksanni degidrogenlab benzol olinadi.



n – Geksan

4) To'yinmagan uglevodorodlardan ham aromatik uglevodorodlar olinadi:

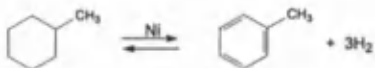


5) Sikloalkanlarni degidrogenlab aromatik uglevodorodlar olinadi.



Siklogeksan

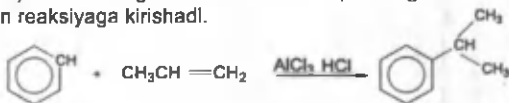
Benzol



Metilsiklogeksan

Metilbenzol (toluol)

6) Aromatik uglevodorodlar etilen qatori uglevodorodlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



propilen

izopropilbenzol (kumol)

7) Benzoy kislotadan olinishi.



Benzoy kislota benzol

Fizik xossalari. Benzol – rangsiz, suvda erimaydigan, o'ziga xos hidli suyuqlik. Uning qaynash harorati $80,1^\circ C$. Sovutilganda u osongina qotib, oq kristal massaga aylanadi, suyuqlanish harorati $5,5^\circ C$. Aromatik uglevodorodlarning qaynash harorati ularning nisbiy molekulyar massasi ortib borgan sari qonuniy ravishda ortadi.

Ishtatilishi. Benzol bo'yoqlar, dorilar, portlovchi moddalar, o'simliklarni himoya qilish vositalari, plastmassalar va sintetik tolalar olishda eng qimmatli mahsulotdir. U, shuningdek, ko'p organik moddalar uchun erituvchidir. Toluol bo'yoqlar va trinitrotoluol olishda ishlatiladi. Masalan, geksaxlorbenzol C_6Cl_6 bilan g'alla urug'lari qattiq qorakuya kasalligiga qarshi dorilanadi.

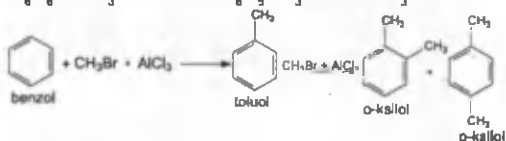
Benzol gomologlarining olinishi

Olinishi.

1) Xlor benzol va to'yinmagan uglevodorodlarning monogalogenli hosilasi aralashmasiga ishqoriy metallar ta'sir ettirish natijasida olinadi.



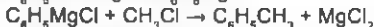
2) Benzol to'yingan uglevodorodlar monogalogenli birikmalar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi. Fridel – Krafts sintezi



3) Benzol propilen bilan birikib izopropil benzol (kumol) hosil qiladi.



4) Xlor benzol magniy ishtirokida magniy organik birikma hosil qiladi.

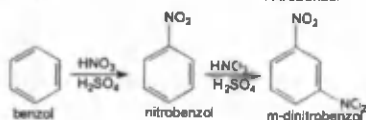
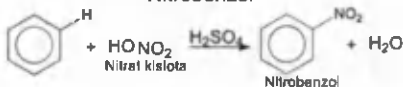


5) To'yinmagan uglevodorodlarni degidrogenlab benzol gomologlari olinadi.



Kimyoviy xossasi.

1) Aromatik uglevodorodlar nitrolanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi.



2) Benzol sulfat kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



3) Benzol galogenlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



4) Benzol karbon kislota xlor anhidridlari bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



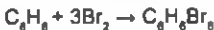
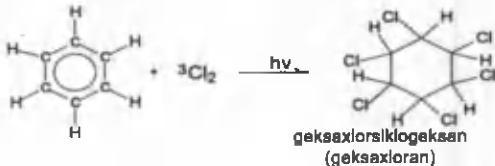
5) Toluol oksidlanganda benzoy kislota hosil bo'ladi.



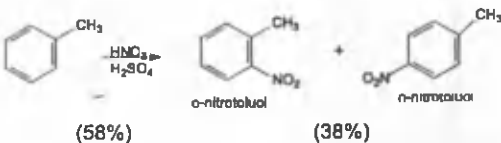
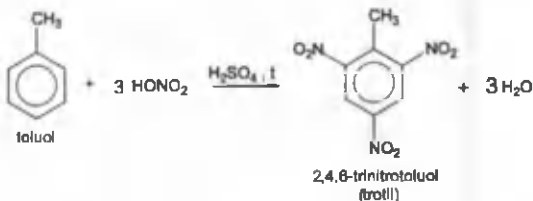
Toluol Benzoy kislota



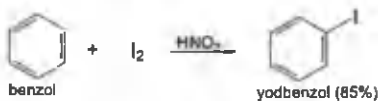
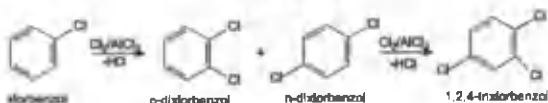
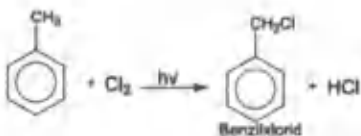
6) Benzol yorug'lik nuri ta'sirida galogenlanganda geksaxloran hosil bo'ladi.



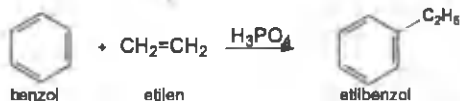
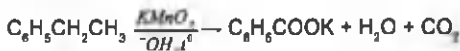
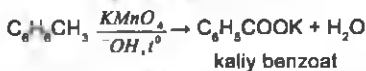
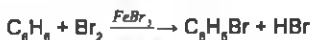
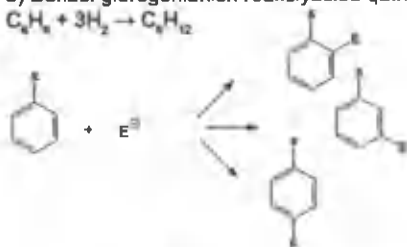
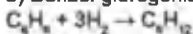
7) Toluol nitrat kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda trotil hosil bo'ladi.

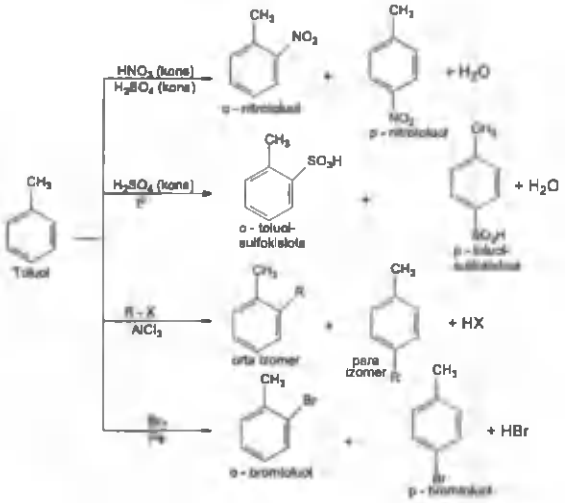
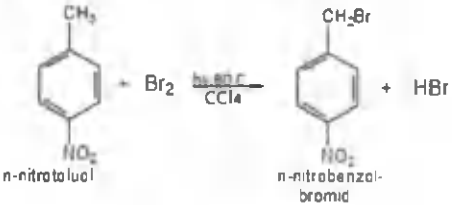
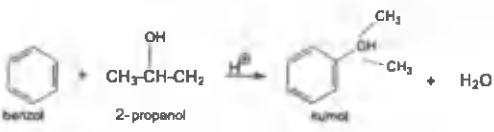
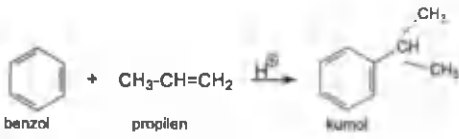


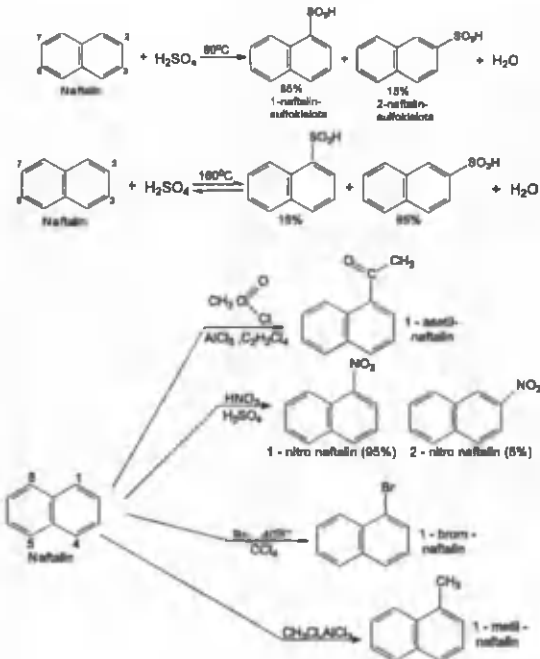
8) Toluol xlor bilan yorug'lik nuri ishtirokida reaksiyaga kirishganda benzil xlorid hosil bo'ladi.



9) Benzol hidrogenlanish reaksiyasida qatnashadi.







Spiirtlar yoki alkanollar

Spiirtlar deb molekularidagi bitta vodorod atomi gidroksil guruhga almashgan uglevodorod hosilalariga aytiladi. Ularning umumiy formulasi: R-OH yoki $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}\text{OH}$

Bir atomli spiirtlar	
Metil spirt (metanol)	CH_3OH
Etil spirt (etanol)	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$
Propil spirt (propanol - 1)	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH}$
Propil spirt (propanol - 2)	$\text{CH}_3\text{-CHOH-CH}_3$

Butil spirt (butanol – 1)	C_4H_9OH
Butil spirt (butanol – 2)	$CH_3-CHOH-CH_2-CH_3$
2 – metil butanol – 2	$CH_3-C(CH_3)(OH)-CH_2-CH_3$
Amil spirt (pentanol – 1)	$C_5H_{11}OH$
Geksil spirt (geksanol – 1)	$C_6H_{13}OH$
Geptil spirt (geptanol – 1)	$C_7H_{15}OH$
Oktil spirt (oktanol – 1)	$C_8H_{17}OH$
Desil spirt	$C_{10}H_{21}OH$
Dodesil spirt	$C_{12}H_{25}OH$



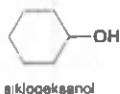
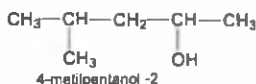
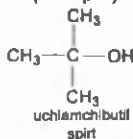
Etanol
(etil spirt)



2-propanol
(izopropil spirt)



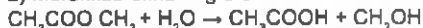
2-propen-1-ol
(alil spirt)



Olinishi.

1) $CO + 2H_2 \rightarrow CH_3OH$ sanoatda olinishi.

2) Murakkab efirlarni gidrolizlab olinadi.



3) To'yingan uglevodorodlarning monogalogenli hosilasi suvli eritmasiga ishqor ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



4) Etilen qatorl uglevodorodlari suv biriktirib oladi.



etilen

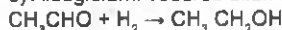
etanol



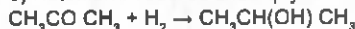
propen

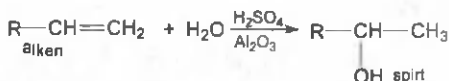
2-propanol

5) Aldegidlarni vodorod bilan qaytarib olinadi.



6) Ketonlarni vodorod bilan qaytarib olinadi.



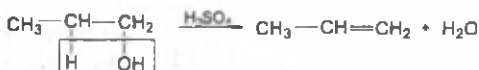


Fizik xossasi. Uglarod atomlari qisqa zanjirli bir atomli to'yingan birlamchi spirtlar suyuqliklar, yuqorilari esa ($\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31}\text{OH}$ dan boshlab) qattiq moddalar. Spirtlarning nisbiy molekulyar massasi ortib borgan sari ularning qaynash haroratlari ko'tariladi.

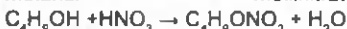
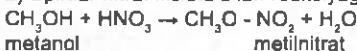
Metanol, etanol va propanollar suvda cheksiz miqdorda eriydi. Boshqa gomologlarining eruvchanligi ancha kam. Yuqori spirtlar ($\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{23}\text{OH}$ dan boshlab) amalda erimaydi. Metanol, etanol, 1-propanollar o'ziga xos alkogol hidga ega, ulardan keyingi vakillari o'tkir hidli, ba'zilari qo'lansa hidli. Yuqori spirtlar hidsiz bo'ladi. Metanol (metil spirt) CH_3OH juda zaharli, uning ozgina miqdori ko'zni ko'r qilishi yoki o'limga olib kelishi mumkin.

Kimyoviy xossasi:

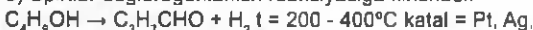
1) Spirtlar degidratlanish reaksiyasida qatnashadi:



2) Spirtlar nitrat kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.

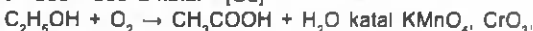
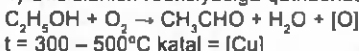


3) Spirtlar degidrogenlanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi.

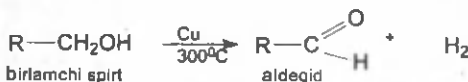


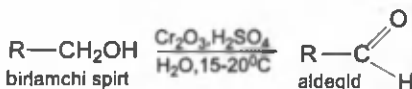
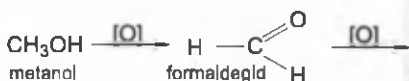
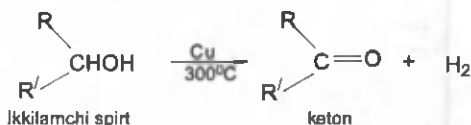
Ni, Pd

4) Oksidlanish reaksiyasiga qatnashadi.



$\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ ishtirokida.





5) Spirtlar o'zaro bir-biri bilan reaksiyaga kirishib oddiy efirlarni hosil qiladi.



6) Spirtlar vodorod yodid bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



Qo'llanilishi. Etanol xalq xo'jaligining turli sohalarida keng qo'llaniladi. U ko'p miqdorda sintetik kauchuk ishlab chiqarishda ishlatiladi. Shuningdek, loklar, dorilar hamda hidli moddalar ishlab chiqarishda erituvchi va dastlabki xomashyodir. Undan sirka kislotasi, dietilefir, turli murakkab efirlar, bo'yoqlar va boshqa moddalar olinadi. Etanol tibbiyotda dezinfeksiyalovchi vosita sifatida ishlatiladi. Etanoldan, shuningdek, spirtli ichimliklar tayyorlanadi. Lekin shuni nazarda tutish kerakki, etanol – zaharli narkotik modda. U tezda qonga singadi va organizmga kuchli ta'sir qiladi. Spirtli ichimliklar asab tizimini (asab hujayralarini yemiradi), ovqat hazm qilish organlarini,

yurakni, qon tomirlarni og'ir kasalliklarga duchor qiladi. Spirtli ichimliklar, ayniqsa, bolalik va yoshlik davrida organizmga katta zarar yetkazadi.

Alkogol juda ko'p jarayonlar biokimyosi va fiziologiyasiga yomon ta'sir qiladi. Alkogol asab tizimlariga ta'sir qilib, impulslarni mushaklarga yetkazib berish vaqtini sezilarli darajada uzaytiradi. Nogiron bolalarning ko'payish ehtimoli ortadi.

Ba'zi mamlakatlarda etanol ichki yonuv motorlarida yoqilg'i sifatida ishlatiladi. Texnika maqsadlarida ishlatiladigan etanol denaturatsiyalanadi, ya'ni u ichishga yaroqsiz qilinadi (unga qo'lansa ta'mli moddalar va bo'yoqlar qo'shiladi).

Metanol, asosan, formaldegid, ba'zi dori moddalar ishlab chiqarish uchun qo'llanilmoqda. Shuningdek, loklar, bo'yoqlarni erituvchi sifatida ham qo'llaniladi.

Pentil spirtlar atir-upa sanoati uchun kerakli murakkab efir ishlab chiqarish uchun ishlatilib kelmoqda. *Izopentilspirt* sut mahsulotlarining yog'liligini aniqlashda reagent sifatida ishlatiladi.

Ko'p atomli spirtlar

Ko'p atomli spirtlar deb to'yilgan uglevodorodlar molekulasidagi bir nechta vodorod atomi gidroksil guruhga almashgan uglevodorod hosilalariga aytiladi. Ularning umumiy formulasi: $C_nH_{2n}(OH)_2$, $C_nH_{2n-1}(OH)_3$, $C_nH_{2n-2}(OH)_4$.

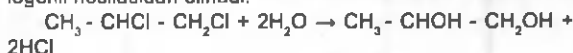
Ikki atomli va ko'p atomli spirtlar	
Etilenglikol (etandiol - 1,2)	$\begin{array}{c} CH_2 - OH \\ \\ CH_2 - OH \end{array}$
Glitserin (Propantriol - 1,2,3)	$\begin{array}{c} CH_2 - OH \\ \\ CH - OH \\ \\ CH_2 - OH \end{array}$
Dezoksiriboza (3 - atomli spirt)	$CH_2OH - CHOH - CHOH - CH_2 - CHO$
Riboza (4 - atomli spirt)	$CH_2OH - CHOH - CHOH - CHOH - CHO$
Glyukoza	$CH_2OH - CHOH - CHOH - CHOH - CHOH - CHO$
Fruktoza	$CH_2OH - CHOH - CHOH - CHOH - CO - CH_2OH$

Etilenglikol. Etilenglikol shirin ta'mli sharbatsimon suyuqlik, hidsiz, zaharli bo'lib, to'yingan ikki atomli spirtlar – glikollarning vakilidir. Uning ko'pchilik vakillari shirin ta'mli bo'lgani uchun ham glikollar degan nom berilgan (grekcha «glikos» – shirin). Suv va spirt bilan yaxshi aralashadigan, 197°C da qaynaydigan suyuqlik bo'lib, gigroskopik xususiyatga ega.

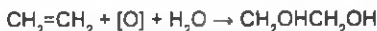
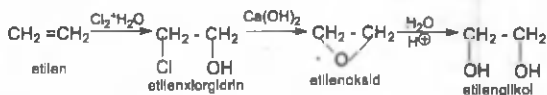
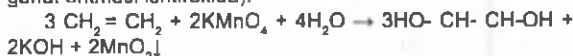
Etilenglikol sanoatning turli tarmoqlarida islatiladigan birkmadir. U suv bilan aralashganda suvning muzlash haroratini pasaytirib yuborishi sababli «antifrizlar», ya'ni past haroratida muzlaydigan aralashmalar tayyorlashda ishlatiladi. Antifrizlardan samolyot va avtomashinalarning motorini sovitishda foydalaniladi. Hozirgi vaqtda etilenglikol sintetik tola – lavsan va turli xil plastmassalar olishda keng ishlatilmoqda.

Olinishi.

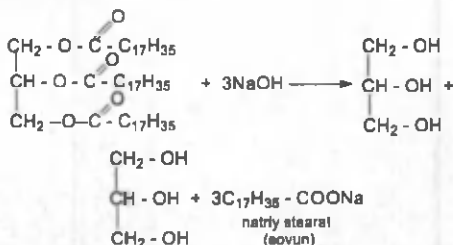
1) Ko'p atomli spirtlar to'yingan uglevodorodlarning digalogenli hosilasidan olinadi.



2) Etilen qatori uglevodorodlaridan olinishi (kaliy permanganat eritmasi ishtirokida).

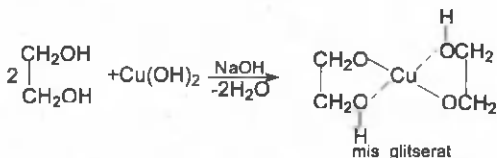


3) Yog'lar natriy gidroksid bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda ham hosil bo'ladi.

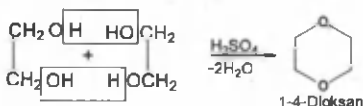


Kimyoviy xossasi:

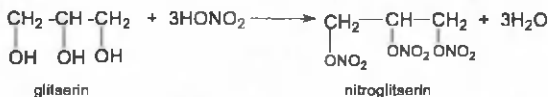
1) Ikki atomli spirtlar mis (II)-gidroksid bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



2) Etilenglikolni molekulararo degidratlanishga uchratganda siklik birikma – dioksan olinadi.



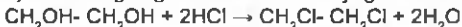
3) Ko'p atomli spirtlar nitrat kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



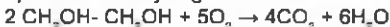
4) Ko'p atomli spirtlar metallar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



5) Vodород galogenidlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.

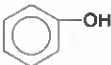


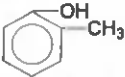
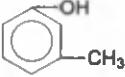


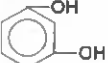

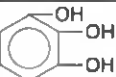
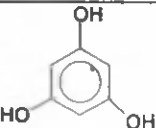
6) Yonish reaksiyasiga kirishadi.



Fenollar

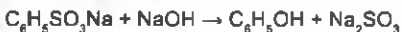
Molekuladagi gidroksil guruhlar benzol yadrosi bilan birikkan aromatik uglevodorodlar hosilalari fenollarga kiradi.

Fenollar	
Fenol yoki karbol kislota	

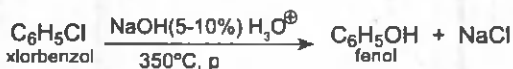
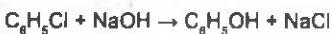
Orto-krezol	
Meta-krezol	
Para-krezol	
Pirokatexin	
Rezorsin	
Gidroxinon	
Pirogallol	
Flyuroglyutsin	

Olinishi.

1) Aromatik birikmalar hosilasiga ishqorlar ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



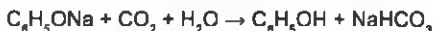
2) Xlorbenzolga ishqor ta'sir ettirish natijasida ham olinadi.



3) Kumolni oksidlab olinadi:

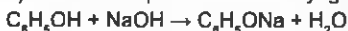


4) Natriy fenolyatga karbonat angidrid eritmasi ta'sir et-
tirib olinadi.

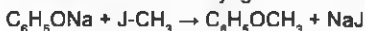


Kimyoviy xossasi:

1) Fenollar ishqorlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



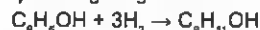
2) Natriy fenolyat to'yingan uglevodorodlarning monoga-
logenli hosilasi bilan reaksiyaga kiririshadi.



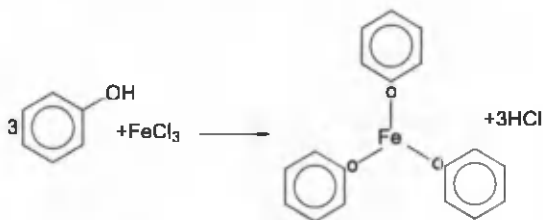
3) Natriy fenolyat boshqa organik birikmalar bilan ham
reaksiyaga kirishadi.



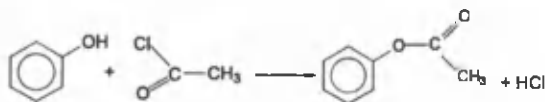
4) Fenol gidrogenlanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi.



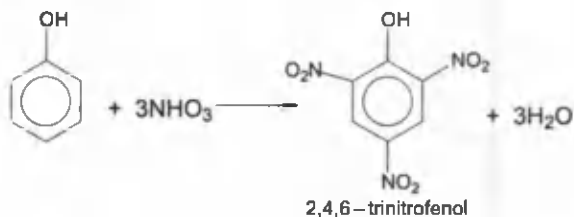
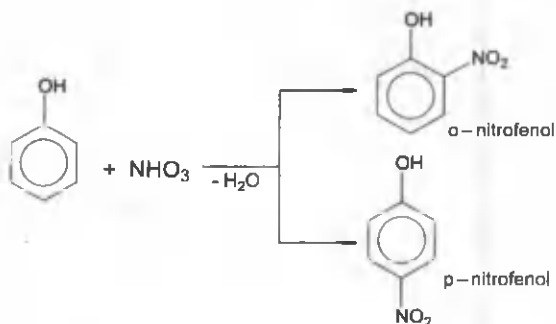
5) Fenol katalizator ishtirokida $FeCl_3$ bilan reaksiyaga
kirishib temir fenolyatni hosil qiladi.



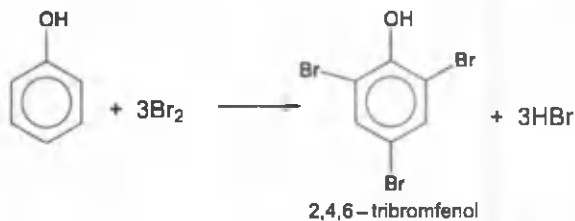
6) Fenol sirka kislotaning xlorangidridi bilan reaksiyaga
kirishadi.

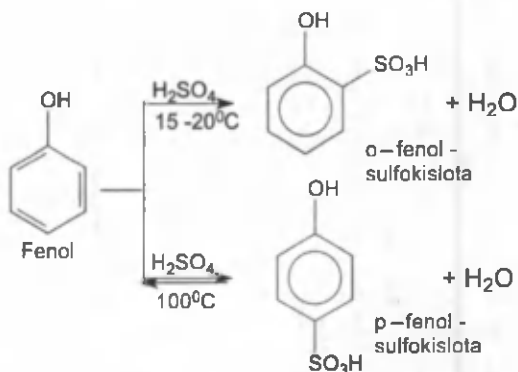


7) Fenol nitrat kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



8) Fenol galogenlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.





Qo'llanilishi. Fenol fenolformaldegid plastmassalar, bo'yoqlar, dorilar, portlovchi moddalar va boshqa mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarishda qo'llaniladi. Fenolning suvdagi eritmasi dezinfeksiyalash xossalariga ega.

Trinitrofenol (pikrin kislota) portlovchi moddalar (pikratlar – pikrin kislota tuzlari) olishda ishlatiladi. Shuningdek, kuygan joylarni davolashda ham qo'llaniladi.

Fenol va uning hosilalari zaharli moddalar, inson, hayvon va o'simlik organizmlari uchun juda xavfli. Shuning uchun ularni ishlab chiqarishda bu moddalarning atrof-muhitga chiqishiga yo'l qo'ymaydigan tegishli asbob-uskunalar qo'llaniladi. Maxsus qurilmalar yordamida fenol qoldiqlari tutib qolinadi, tarkibida fenol bo'lgan qo'shimcha ishlab chiqarish mahsulotlari katalitik oksidlantiriladi, oqar suvlar ozon bilan ishlanadi va hokazo. Olimlar atrof-muhitni himoya qilishning boshqa yo'llarini ham qidirmoqdalar.

Fenolformaldegid smolalar to'ldiruvchisiz (quyma plastmassalar) hamda kukunsimon va tolasimon moddalar–to'ldiruvchilar bilan qattimli plastiklarni bog'lovchi sifatida ishlatiladi. Yelim va lok holdagi fenolformaldegid smolalardan g'ovak plastlar olinadi. Yog'och uni, asbest, talk, kaolin va boshqalar to'ldiruvchi bo'lishi mumkin. Asbest to'ldiruvchi sifatida ishlatilganda kimyoviy apparaturalar tayyorlashda qo'llaniladigan kimyoviy mustahkam material olinadi.

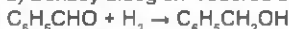
Aromatik spirtlar

Olinishi.

1) Benzol gomologlarining xlorli hosilasi gidrolizlab olinadi.



2) Benzoyl aldegidni vodorod bilan qaytarib olinadi.



Kimyoviy xossasi:

1) Aromatik spirtlar vodorod galogenidlari bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



2) Degidratlanish reaksiyasi:



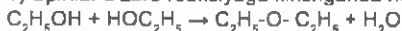
Oddiy efirlar

Umumiy formulasi $R-O-R_1$ yoki $C_nH_{2n+1}-O-C_nH_{2n+1}$ bo'lgan organik birikmalar oddiy efirlar deyiladi.

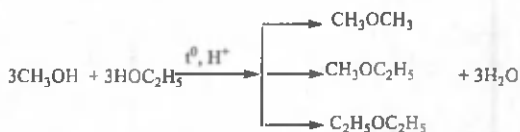
Oddiy efirlar	
Dimetil efir	CH_3-O-CH_3
Metiletil efir	$CH_3-O-C_2H_5$
Metilpropil efir	$CH_3-O-C_3H_7$
Metilizopropil efir	$CH_3-O-CH(CH_3)-CH_3$
Dietil efir	$C_2H_5-O-C_2H_5$
Etilpropil efir	$C_2H_5-O-C_3H_7$
Etilizopropil efir	$C_2H_5-O-CH(CH_3)-CH_3$
Dipropil efir	$C_3H_7-O-C_3H_7$
Diizopropil efir	$CH_3-CH(CH_3)-O-CH(CH_3)-CH_3$

Olinishi.

1) Spirtlar o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishganda hosil bo'ladi.



Agar turli xil spirtlar aralashmasi reaksiyada ishtirok etsa, oddiy efirlarning aralashmasi hosil bo'ladi.



2) Spirlarning natriyli birikmasiga to'yingan uglevodorodlarning monogalogenli hosilasi ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



Kimyoviy xossasi:

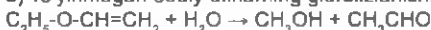
1) Oddiy efirlar sulfat kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



2) Oddiy efirlar vodorod galogenidlari bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



3) To'yinmagan oddiy efirlarning gidrolizlanishi.



Aldegid va ketonlar.

Tarkibida -CHO funksional guruhi mavjud bo'lgan organik birikmalarga aldegidlar deyiladi. Ularning umumiy formulasi: R-CHO.

Chumoli aldegid (metanal yoki formaldegid)	HCHO
Sirka aldegid (etanal yoki atsetaldegid)	CH ₃ CHO
Propion aldegid (propanal)	CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CHO
Moy aldegid (butanal)	CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CHO
Valerian aldegid (pentanal)	CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CHO
Geksanal	CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CHO
Palmitin aldegid	CH ₃ -(CH ₂) ₁₄ -CHO
Stearin aldegid	CH ₃ -(CH ₂) ₁₈ -CHO

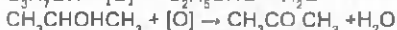
Ketonlar

Atseton (dimetilketon)	CH ₃ -CO-CH ₃
------------------------	-------------------------------------

Metiletilketon	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CO}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$
Metilpropilketon	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CO}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$
Diethylketon	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CO}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$
Dipropilketon	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CO}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$

Olinishi.

1) Spirtlar oksidlanganda aldegid va ketonlar hosil bo'ladi.

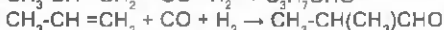


2) Spirtlar degidrogenlanib aldegid va keton hosil qiladi.

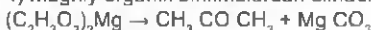


400°C

3) Etilen qatori uglevodorodlarga sintez gazi ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



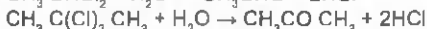
4) Magniy organik birikmalardan olinadi.



5) Alkinlarni gidrolizlab olinadi.

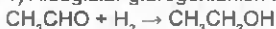


6) To'yingan uglevodorodlarning digalogenli hosilasi gidrolizlab olinadi.

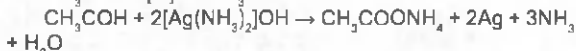
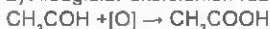


Kimyoviy xossasi:

1) Aldegidlar gidrogenlanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi.



2) Aldegidlar oksidlanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi.



3) Ketonlar ham aldegidlar singari oksidlanish reaksiyasida ishtirok etadi



Formaldegid.

Olinishi. Kimyoviy xossasi.

1) Metanni oksidlab olinadi: $\text{CH}_4 + 2[\text{O}] \rightarrow \text{H-COH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

2) Spirtlarni degidrogenlab olinadi: $\text{CH}_3\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{H-COH} +$

H_2

3) Formaldegid ishqor bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.

$\text{H-CHO} + \text{KOH} + \text{H-CHO} \rightarrow \text{H-COOK} + \text{CH}_3\text{OH}$

Atsetaldegid.

Olinishi. Kimyoviy xossasi.

1) Etilenni oksidlab aldegid olinadi:

$2\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}$

2) Atsetaldigid oksidlanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi.

$\text{CH}_3\text{COH} + [\text{O}] \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$

$\text{CH}_3\text{COH} + \text{Ag}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + 2\text{Ag}$

Ishlatilishi. Metanal va etanal eng ko'p qo'llaniladi.

Metanalning ko'p miqdori *fenolformaldegid smolalar* olishda ishlatiladi. U metanalning fenol bilan reaksiyaga kirishuvidan hosil bo'ladi. Bu smola turli plastmassalar ishlab chiqarish uchun zarur. Fenolformaldegid smoladan turli to'ldirgichlar qo'shib tayyorlangan plastmassalar *fenoplastlar* deyiladi. Fenolformaldegid smolani atseton yoki spirtida eritib turli loklar olinadi.

Metanalning karbamid $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ bilan reaksiyaga kirishuvidan *karbamid smola*, undan esa *aminoplastlar* olinadi. Bu plastmassalardan elektrotexnika ehtiyojlari uchun mikrog'ovak materiallar tayyorlanadi.

Metanal ba'zi bir dori moddalar va bo'yoqlar ishlab chiqarishda ham ishlatiladi.

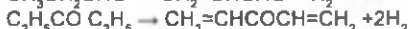
Metanalning massa ulushlarda 0,4 yoki 40% li suvli eritmasi keng qo'llaniladi. U formalin deb ataladi. Formalinning ishlatilishi uning oqsillarni ivitish xossasiga asoslangan. Masalan, teri sanoatida formalinning oshlash ta'siri oqsilning ivishi bilan tushuntiriladi. Oqsilning ivishi natijasida teri qotadi va chirimaydigan bo'ladi. Formalinning biologik preparatlarni saqlashda ishlatilishi ham mana shu xossasiga asoslangan. Ba'zan formalin urug'larni dezinfeksiyalashda va dorilashda ishlatiladi.

Etanal, asosan, sirka kislota ishlab chiqarishda qo'llaniladi.

To'yinmagan aldegid va ketonlar

Olinishi.

1) Aldegid va ketonlar degidrogenlab olinadi.



2) Etilen qatori uglevodorodlar oksidlab olinadi.



Kimyoviy xossasi:

1) Sianid kislotasi bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



2) Anorganik tuzlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



3) Hidrogenlanish reaksiyasi:



4) Hidrolizga uchraydi:



Karbon kislotalar

Karbon kislotalar molekularida uglevodorod radikali (-COOH) yoki vodorod atomi bilan brikkan bir yoki bir necha karboksil guruh bo'lgan organik moddalardir.

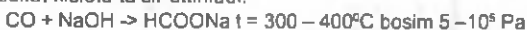
Bir asosli to'yingan karbon kislotalarga molekularida to'yingan uglevodorod radikali yoki vodorod atomi bilan brikkan bitta karboksil guruh bo'lgan organik moddalarga aytiladi. Ularning umumiy formulasi quyidagicha: $R\text{-COOH}$ yoki $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}\text{COOH}$.

Bir negizli to'yingan karbon kislotalar	
Chumoli kislota	HCOOH
Sirka kislota	$\text{CH}_3\text{-COOH}$

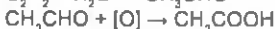
Prapion kislota	$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-COOH}$
Moy kislota	$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-COOH}$
Valerian kislota	$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-COOH}$
Kapron kislota	$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-COOH}$
Enant kislota	$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-COOH}$
Kalril kislota	$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-COOH}$
Pelargon kislota	$\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2)_6\text{-COOH}$
Miristin kislota	$\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2)_{12}\text{-COOH}$
Palmitin kislota	$\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2)_{14}\text{-COOH}$
Margarin kislota	$\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2)_{15}\text{-COOH}$
Stearin kislota	$\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2)_{16}\text{-COOH}$

Olinishi.

1) Is gaziga ishqor ta'sir ettiriladi, hosil bo'lgan mahsulotga sulfat kislota ta'sir ettiriladi.



2) Kucherov reaksiyasi mahsuloti oksidlab olinadi.



3) Spirtlar oksidlab olinadi.



4) Alkanlar oksidlab olinadi.



5) Etilen qatori uglevodorodlariga is gazisi suv ishtirokida ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



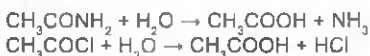
6) 1,1,1-tribrometanni gidrolizlab olinadi.



7) Sirka kislotaning natriyli tuzi gidrolizlab sirka kislota olinadi.

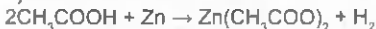


8) Organik birikmalar gidrolizlab olinadi.

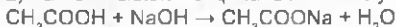


Kimyoviy xossasi:

1) Karbon kislotalar metallar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



2) Karbon kislotalar ishqorlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



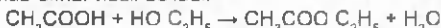
3) Karbon kislotalar anorganik tuzlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



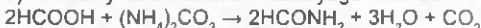
4) Karbon kislota tuzlari parchalanganda ketonlar hosil bo'ladi.



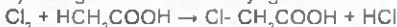
5) Karbon kislotalar spirtlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishib murakkab efirlar hosil bo'ladi.



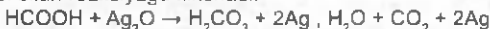
6) Ammoniy karbonat bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



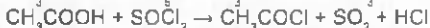
7) Galogenlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi:



8) Chumoli kislota kumush oksidining ammiakdagi eritmasi bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



9) Karbon kislotalar anorganik moddalar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



Ayrim vakillari (chumoli kislota)

Olinishi va kimyoviy xossasi.

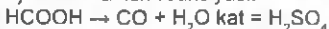
1) Is gazidan olinadi: $\text{CO} + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{HCOONa}$



2) Kumush oksidining ammiakdagi eritmasi bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



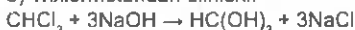
3) Parchalanish reaksiyasi:



4) Chumoli kislotalarning natriyli tuzi o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishganda oksalat kislotalarning natriyli tuzi hosil bo'ladi.



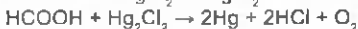
5) Trixlorometandan olinishi:



6) Sianid kislotani gidrolizlab olinadi.



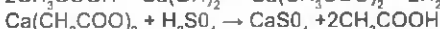
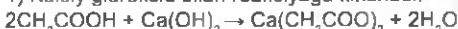
7) Chumoli kislotasi simob tuzlari bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



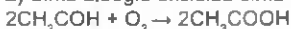
Sirka kislotasi

Olinishi va kimyoviy xossasi.

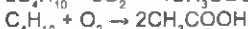
1) Kalsiy gidroksid bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



2) Sirka aldegid oksidlab sirka kislotasi olinadi.



3) To'yingan uglevododrolarni oksidlab sirka kislotasi olish mumkin.



Ishlatilishi. Chumoli kislotasi sanoatda kuchli qaytaruvchi sifatida ishlatiladi. Uning spirtidagi 1,25% li eritmasi (chumoli spirt) tibbiyotda ishlatiladi. Chumoli kislotaning murakkab efirlari erituvchi va xushbo'y moddalar sifatida ishlatiladi.

Eng ko'p ahamiyatga ega bo'lgani *sirka kislotadir*. U bo'yoqlar (masalan, indigo), dorilar (masalan, aspirin), murakkab efirlar, sirka anhidrid, monoxlorosirka kislotasi va hokazolar sintez qilish uchun zarur. Uning ko'p miqdori atsetat tola, yonmaydigan kinotasmalar, ultrabinafsha nurlarni o'tkazadigan organik shishalar ishlab chiqarishga sarflanadi. Uning tuzlari – atsetatlar keng qo'llaniladi. Qo'rg'oshin (II) atsetat qo'rg'oshinli belilalar, temir (II)-atsetat va alyuminiy atsetatlar matolarni bo'yashda teza (bo'yoqni mahkam ushlaydigan dori), mis (II)-atsetat o'simlik zararkunandalariga qarshi kurashda, 3 – 9% li sirka kislotasining suvdagi eritmasi ta'm beruvchi va konservalovchi vosita sifatida ishlatiladi.

Olinishida sirka kislotasi ishlatiladigan ba'zi birikmalar, masalan, 2,4 – dixlorfenoksisirka kislotaning natriyli tuzi yovvoyi o'tlarga qarshi kurashda ishlatiladigan gerbitsidlardir.

To'yinmagan bir asosli karbon kislotalar

Bir asosli to'yinmagan karbon kislotalarga molekularida to'yinmagan uglevodorod radikali yoki vodorod atomi bilan birikkan karboksil guruh bo'lgan organik moddalarga aytiladi. Ularning umumiy formulasi quyidagicha: R-COOH.

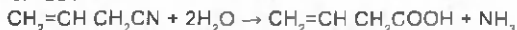
Bir negizli to'yinmagan karbon kislotalar	
Akril kislota	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{COOH}$
Vinil sirka kislota	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH}$
Metakril kislota	$\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{COOH}$
Kroton kislota	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{COOH}$
Olnen kislota	$\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_7-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-(\text{CH}_2)_7-\text{COOH}$ (sis - izomer) yoki $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{33}-\text{COOH}$
Elaidin kislota	$\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_7-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-(\text{CH}_2)_7-\text{COOH}$ (trans - izomer) yoki $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{33}-\text{COOH}$
Linol kislota	$\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_4-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ $(\text{CH}_2)_7-\text{COOH}$ yoki $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{31}-\text{COOH}$
Linolen kislota	$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{29}-\text{COOH}$

Olinishi va kimyoviy xossasi.

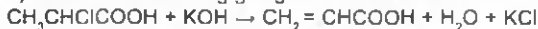
1) To'yinmagan uglevodorodlarning galogenli birikmasidan olinadi



2) To'yinmagan uglevodorodlarning sianidli birikmalaridan olinadi.

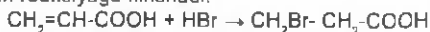


3) Karbon kislotalarning galogenli hosilasidan olinadi.

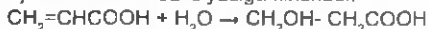


Spirt eritmasi.

4) To'yinmagan karbon kislotalar vodorod galogenidlari bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



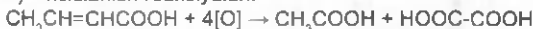
5) Gidratlanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi:



6) Galogenlanish reaksiyasi:

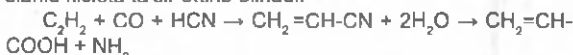


7) Oksidlanish reaksiyalari:



Ayrim vakillari (Akril kislota $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH-COOH}$)

1) Atsetilening is gazi bilan hosil qilgan aralashmasiga sianid kislota ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



2) Spirtlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.

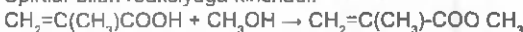


3) Atsetilenni is gazi bilan birgalikda gidrolizlab olinadi.



Metakril kislota ($\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{-COOH}$)

Spirtlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



Oksikarbon kislotalar.

Molekulasida gidroksil (OH) hamda kortaksil (COOH) guruhlar bo'lgan organik birikmalar oksikarbon kislotalar deyiladi.

Oksikarbon kislotalar	
Etanol kislota yoki gilikol kislota	$\text{CH}_2\text{OH-COOH}$
Propanol – 2 kislota yoki sut kislota	$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH(OH)-COOH}$
2 – metilpropanol – 2 kislota	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C(OH)-COOH}$
2- metilpropanol – 3 kislota	$\text{CH}_2\text{OH-CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{-COOH}$
Butanol – 2 kislota	$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH(OH)-COOH}$

Olinishi.

1) Ikki atomli spirtlarni oksidlab olinadi.



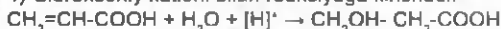
2) Karbon kislotalarning galogenli hosilasini gidrolizlab olinadi.



3) Aldegidlarga sianid kislota ta'sir ettirib olinadi:

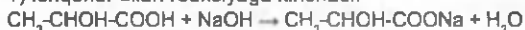


4) Hidroksoniy kationi bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



Kimyoviy xossasi:

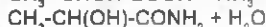
1) Ishqorlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



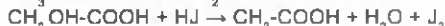
2) Spirtlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



3) Ammiak bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



4) Vodorod galogenidlari bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



To'yingan dikarbon kislotalar

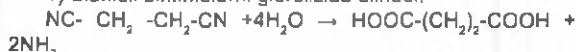
Molekulasida ikkita karboksil guruhi mavjud bo'lgan organik birikmalarga to'yingan dikarbon kislotalar deyiladi.

Ikki negizli to'yingan karbon kislotalar	
Oksalat kislota	HOOC-COOH
Malon kislota	HOOC-CH ₂ -COOH
Kahrabo kislota	HOOC-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -COOH
Glutar kislota	HOOC-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -COOH
Adipin kislota	HOOC-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -COOH
Propka kislota	HOOC-(CH ₂) ₆ -COOH
Sebasin kislota	HOOC-(CH ₂) ₇ -COOH

Ikki negizli to'ynmagan karbon kislotalar	
Malein kislota	HOOC-CH=CH-COOH (sis izomer)
Fumar kislota	HOOC-CH=CH-COOH (trans izomer)
Itakon kislota	CH ₂ =C(CH ₂ -COOH)-COOH
Sitrakon kislota	HOOC-C(CH ₃)=CH-COOH (sis izomer)
Mezakon kislota	HOOC-C(CH ₃)=CH-COOH (tran izomer)
Akonit kislota	CH ₂ (COOH)-C(CH ₃)=CH-COOH

Olinishi.

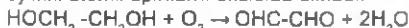
1) Sianidli birikmalarni gidrolizlab olinadi.



2) Karbon kislotalarning galogenli birikmasiga kaliy sianit ta'sir ettirib olamiz.



3) Ikki atomli spirlarni oksidlab olinadi.

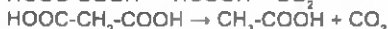


4) Oksikarbon kislotalarni oksidlab olinadi.



Kimyoviy xossasi:

Qisman parchalab, karbon kislota va karbonat anhidrid olinadi



Murakkab efirlar

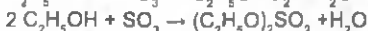
Spirlarning anorganik va organik kislotalar bilan hosil qilgan birikmasi **murakkab efirlar** deyiladi.

Murakkab eflirlar

Chumoli kislota-ning metil efliri yoki metil formiat	HCOOCH_3
Chumoli kislota-ning etil efliri	$\text{HCOOCH}_2\text{-CH}_3$
Sirka kislota-ning metil efliri	$\text{CH}_3\text{-COO-CH}_3$
Sirka kislota-ning etil efliri	$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-COO-CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$
Propion kislota-ning metil efliri	$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-COO-CH}_3$
Propion kislota-ning etil efliri	$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-COO-CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$
Moy kislota-ning metil efliri	$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-COO-CH}_3$
Moy kislota-ning etil efliri	$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-COO-CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$
Valerian kislota-ning metil efliri	$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-COO-CH}_3$
Valerian kislota-ning etil efliri	$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-COO-CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$
Tristearin	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{-O-C(=O)-C}_{17}\text{H}_{35} \\ \\ \text{CH-O-C(=O)-C}_{17}\text{H}_{35} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2\text{-O-C(=O)-C}_{17}\text{H}_{35} \end{array}$
Tripalmetin	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{-O-C(=O)-C}_{18}\text{H}_{31} \\ \\ \text{CH-O-C(=O)-C}_{15}\text{H}_{31} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2\text{-O-C(=O)-C}_{15}\text{H}_{31} \end{array}$
Palmitin kislota-ning mirtsil efliri	$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{31}\text{COO-C}_{31}\text{H}_{63}$
Metilakrilat	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH-C(=O)-O-CH}_3$
Metilmetakrilat	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2=\text{C-C(=O)-O-CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$

Olinishi.

1) Spirtlar anorganik moddalar bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda ham murakkab efir hosil bo'ladi.



Nitroglitserin kuchli portlovchi modda bo'lib, portlaganda parchalanadi va katta hajmni egallaydigan gazlar hosil bo'ladi.



2) Kumush atsetatga metil xlorid ta'sir ettirib ham olinadi.



3) Sirka aldegidning xlorangidridiga spirtlar ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



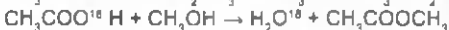
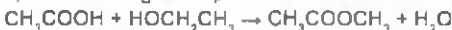
4) Sirka kislotaning xlorangidridiga etil spirtning natriyli birikmasi ta'sir etadi.



5) Sirka anhidridga spirt ta'sir etadi.



6) Sirka kislotaga etil spirti ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



Kimyoviy xossasi:

1) Ishqorlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



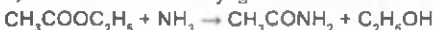
2) Parchalanishi



3) Gidratlanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi.



4) Ammiak bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



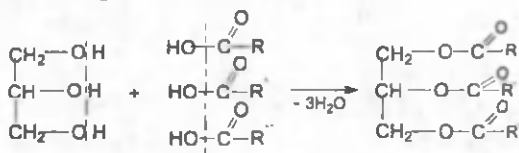
5) Hidrogenlanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi.



Yog'lar

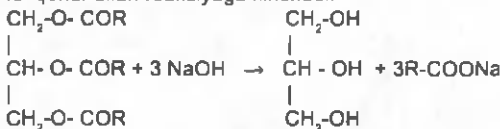
Olinishi.

Glitseringa karbon kislotalar ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



Kimyoviy xossasi:

Ishqordar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



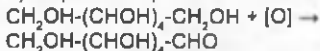
Uglevodlar

Olinishi.

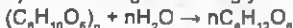
1) Aldegidlardan olinadi.



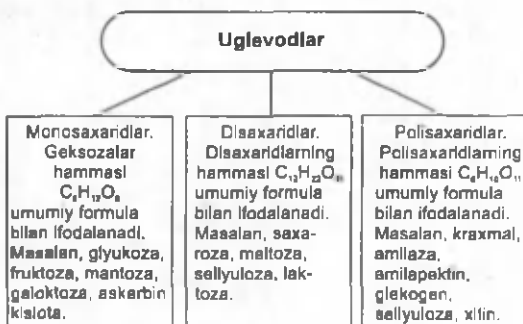
2) Ko'p atomli spirtlarni oksidlab uglevod olish mumkin.

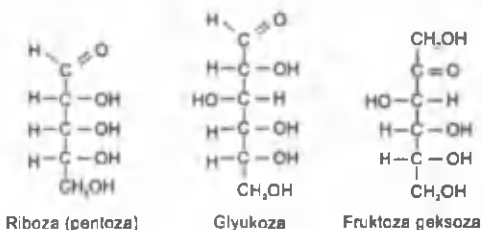
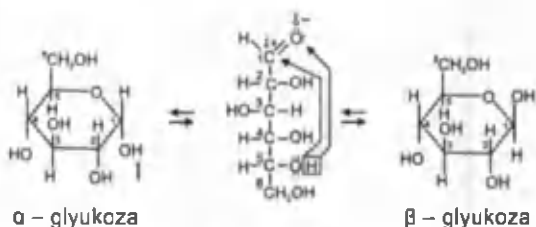


3) Kraxmalni gidrollzlab glyukoza olinadi.



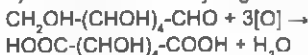
Uglevodlar



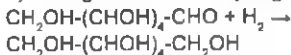


Kimyoviy xossasi:

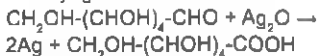
1) Oksidlanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi.



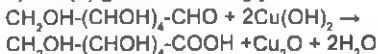
2) Hidrogenlanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi.



3) Glyukoza kumush oksidning ammlakdagi eritmasi bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.

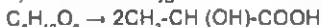


4) Mis (II)-gidroksid bilan glyukoza reaksiyaga kirishadi.



Glyukoza ning bi jg'ishi

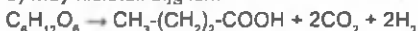
1) Sut kislotali bi jg'ish:



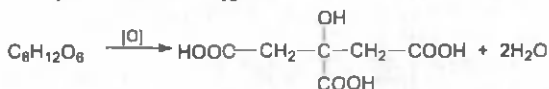
2) Spirtli bi jg'ish:



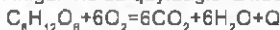
3) Moy kislotali bijg'ish:



4) Limon kislotali bijg'ish:



Qo'llanilishi. Glyukoza – qimmatli ozuqa mahsuloti. U organizmda murakkab biokimyoviy o'zgarishlarga uchraydi, natijada fotosintez jarayonida yig'ilgan energiya ajralib chiqadi. Organizmda glyukozaning oksidlanish jarayonini soddalashtirilgan holda quyidagicha ifodalash mumkin:



Bu jarayon bosqichma-bosqich sodir bo'ladi, shuning uchun energiya sekin ajraladi.

Glyukoza organizmda oson hazm bo'lgani uchun tibbiyotda quvvat beruvchi dori sifatida ishlatiladi. Glyukoza qandolatchilikda ham keng qo'llaniladi (marmelad, karamel, pryanik va boshqalar tayyorlashda).

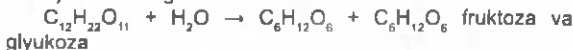
Glyukozani bijg'itish jarayoni ham katta ahamiyatga ega. Masalan, karam, bodring tuzlashda, qatiq ivitilganda glyukozaning sut kislotali bijg'ishi sodir bo'ladi. Yem-xashakni siloslashda ham shunday boradi. Agar siloslanayotgan massa yaxshilab bosilmasa, orasiga havo kirib moy kislotali bijg'ish sodir bo'ladi va ozuqa ishlatishga yaramay qoladi.

Amalda glyukozani spirtli bijg'itish ham qo'llaniladi, masalan, pivo ishlab chiqarishda.

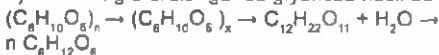
Riboza va dezoksiriboza. Pentozalardan riboza va dezoksiribozalar katta e'tiborga ega. Chunki ular nuklein kislotalar tarkibiga kiradi.

Uglevodlar (saxaroza va kraxmal)

1) Saxaroza gidrolizlanadi.



2) Kraxmal gidrolizlanganda glyukoza hosil bo'ladi.



Sellyuloza

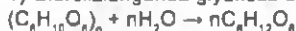
Olinishi.

Karbonat anhidridga suv ta'sir ettirib olinadi.

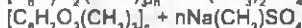


Kimyoviy xossasi:

1) Hidrolizlanganda glyukoza olinadi.



2) Trimetil sellyuloza quyidagicha olinadi.



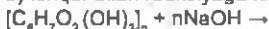
3) Nitrat kisloata bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda trinitrosellyuloza hosil bo'ladi.



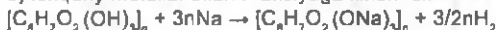
4) Sirka anhidrid bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



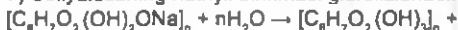
5) Ishqor bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



6) Ishqoriy metallar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



7) Sellyulozaning natriyli birikmasi gidrolizlanadi.



Aminlar (R-NH₂)

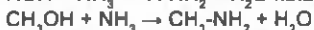
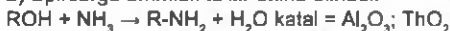
To'yingan aminlar	
Metilamin	H ₃ C-NH ₂
Dietilamin	(CH ₃) ₂ -NH ₂
Trimetilamin	(CH ₃) ₃ -N
Etilamin	CH ₃ -CH ₂ -NH ₂
Propilamin	CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -NH ₂
Butilamin	CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -NH ₂

Olinishi.

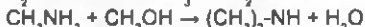
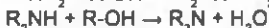
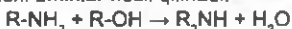
1) Sulfo birikmalarga ammiak ta'sir ettirish natijasida olinadi. Sanoatda



2) Spirtlarga ammlak ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



3) Birlamchi aminga spirt ta'sir ettirib ikkilamchi va uchlamchi aminlar hosil qillnadi.



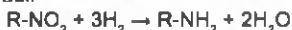
4) Kislota amidlari birikmalariga natriy gipoxlorid ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



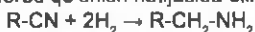
5) Aldegidlarning azidli birikmalariga natriy gipobromid ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



6) Nitro birikmalarni vodorod bilan qaytarish natijasida olinadi.



7) To'yingan uglevodorodlarning sianidli birikmalariga vodorod qo'shish natijasida olinadi.

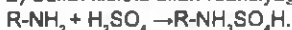


Kimyoviy xossasi:

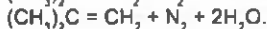
1) Vodorod galogenidlari bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



2) Sulfat kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



3) Nitrit kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



4) Sirka anhidrid bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



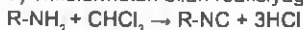
5) Sirka aldegidning xloridi hosilasi bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.




6) Galogenlanish reaksiyasi:



7) Trixolormetan bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.

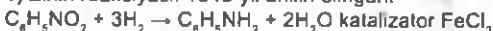


Aromatik aminlar

Anilin	
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Olinishi.

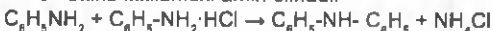
1) Zinin reaksiyasi. 1843-yil anilin olingan.



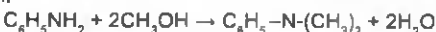
2) Xlorbenzolga ammiak ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



Hosil bo'lgan moddaga ammiakning xlori kompleks birk-masi ta'sir ettirib ikkilamchi amin olinadi.



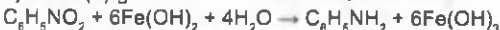
Anilinda spirt ta'sir ettirilganda esa uchlamchi amin olinadi.



3) Nitrobenzolga temir ishtirokida suv bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



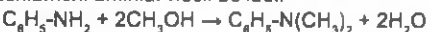
4) Temir (II)-gidroksid ta'sirida olinadi.



5) Benzol xloridga ammiak ta'sir ettirib olinadi.



6) Anilin spirtlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda ikkilamchi va uchlamchi aminlar hosil bo'ladi.



Kimyoviy xossasi:

1) Metil yodid bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



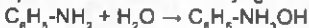
2) Nitrit kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



3) Xlorid kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



4) Anilin suv bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.

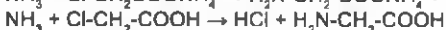
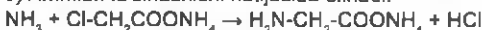


Aminokislotalar

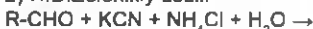
Aminokislotalar	
Aminosirka kislota (glitsin)	H_2N-CH_2-COOH
Aminoprapion kislota	$H_2N-CH_2-CH_2-COOH$
Aminomoy kislota	$H_2N-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-COOH$
Aminovalerian kislota	$H_2N-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-COOH$
Aminokapron kislota	$H_2N-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-COOH$
Aminoenant kislota	$H_2N-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-COOH$

Olinishi.

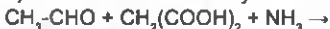
1) Ammiak ta'sirlashishi natijasida olinadi.



2) H.D.Zelenikiy usuli.

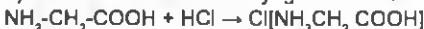


3) V.D.Rodionov usuli bo'yicha malon kislotadan olish:

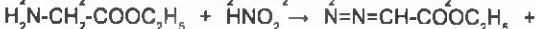
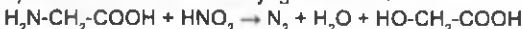


Kimyoviy xossasi:

1) Xlorid kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.

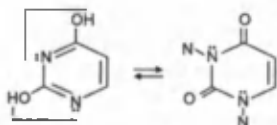


2) Nitrid kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.

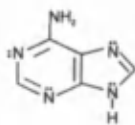


$2H_2O$

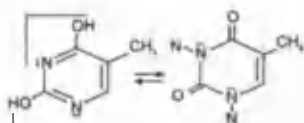
Geterotsiklik birikmalar



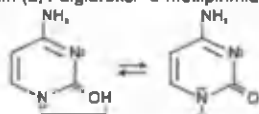
Uratsil (2,4-digidroksipirimidin)



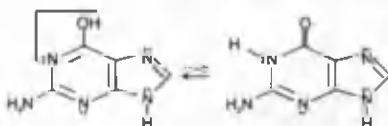
Adenin (6-amonopurin)



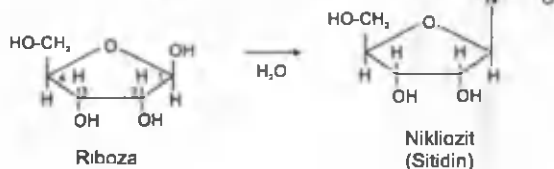
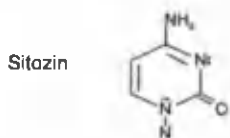
Timin (2,4-digidroksi -5-metilpirimidin)



Sitozin (4-amino -2-gidroksipirimidin)



Guanin (2-amino -6-gidroksipurin)



Oqsillar

Oqsillar molekulari murakkab tarkib va tuzilishga ega bo'lgan azotli yuqori molekulyar organik moddalardir.

1888-yilda rus biokimyogari A.Y.Danilevskiy oqsillarning molekularida takrorlanuvchi atomlarning peptid guruhi mavjudligini aniqladi. XX asming boshlarida olmoniyalik olim

E.Fisher va boshqa tadqiqotchilar o'z molekulasida tarkibida bir-biri bilan peptid bog'lar orqali birikkan 18 ta aminokislotalar qoldig'idan iborat birikmani sintez qilishga muvaffaq bo'ldilar.

Oqsillarning molekularida aminokislota qoldiqlari aniq izchillikda ko'p marotaba qaytariladi. Oqsillarda uzunasiga ketma-ket joylashgan aminokislotalar bo'g'inlaridan iborat polipeptid zanjirlar oqsil molekulasining birlamchi strukturasi deb ataladi.

Oqsil molekulasining spiral shaklini eslatuvchi fazoviy konfiguratsiyasi $-\text{CO}-$ va $\text{NH}-$ guruhlar orasida juda ko'p vodorod bog'lanishlar borligi tufayli oqsilning ikkilamchi strukturasi hosil bo'ladi. Ana shunday struktura oqsilning ikkilamchi strukturasi deb ataladi.

Fazoda spiral shaklida buralgan polipeptid zanjir – oqsilning uchlamchi strukturasi hosil qiladi. Uchlamchi struktura polipeptid zanjirlarda turli-tuman funksional guruhlar orasida o'zaro tortishuv borligi tufayli saqlanib turadi. Masalan, oltin-gugurt atomlari orasida ko'pincha disulfid ($-\text{S}-\text{S}-$), ko'prik karboksil guruh bilan gidroksil guruh orasida murakkab efir ko'prik, karboksil guruh bilan aminoguruh orasida tuz ko'prik hosil bo'ladi. Bu strukturada vodorod bog'lanish mavjudligi ahamiyatga sazovordir. Oqsilning strukturasi borligi tufayli ko'pchilik holatlarda oqsil molekulasida o'ziga xos biologik faollik yuzaga keladi.

Ba'zi oqsil makromolekulalari bir-biri bilan birlashib nisbatan yirik agregatlar hosil qiladi. Shunday hollarda oqsillarning to'rtlamchi strukturasi deb ataladigan oqsil polimeri hosil bo'ladi, bunda oqsil makromolekulasi monomerlik rolini bajaradi.

Oqsillarning fizik xossalari.

Suvda eruvchan va suvda erimaydigan oqsillar mavjud. Ularning ba'zilari suv bilan kolloid eritmalar hosil qiladi.

Oqsillarning kimyoviy xossalari.

Oqibatida cho'kmalar hosil bo'ladigan reaksiyalar oqsillar uchun maxsus reaksiyalar jumlasiga kiradi. Ba'zi hollarda hosil bo'lgan cho'kma mo'l miqdorda suvda erib ketadi.

Ba'zan oqsil ivib qoladi (qaytmas jarayon hosil bo'ladi) – bu jarayon oqsilning denaturatsiyasi deb yuritiladi. Buning natijasida oqsil molekulasida qaytmas kimyoviy o'zgarishga uchraydi. Etanol oqsillarni turlicha cho'ktiradi.

Oqsillar yengil metall va ammoniy tuzlari (NaCl , MgSO_4 , ZnSO_4 , $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ va hokazo) bilan cho'ktirilsa, hosil bo'lgan cho'kma qaytadan suvda erishi mumkin. Lekin oqsillarga og'ir metallarning (Fe , Pb , Hg va hokazo) tuzlari ta'sir etganida oqsil qaytmas tarzda ivib qoladi. Oqsil qizdirilganda xuddi shunday jarayon sodir bo'ladi.

Oqsillarning rangli reaktivasi:

1. Agar ozgina oqsil eritmasiga kamroq miqdorda natriy peroksid eritmasidan quyib, unga tomchilatib CuSO_4 eritmasi qo'shilsa, qizil – gunafsha rang paydo bo'ladi. Tarkibida peptid guruhlari bor boshqa birikmalar bilan ham xuddi ana shunday reaksiya sodir bo'ladi. Bu reaksiya **Byuret reaksiyasi** deyiladi.

2. Oqsillarga konsentrlangan nitrat kislotaga ta'sir ettirilganda oqsillar sariq rangga bo'yaladi. Bu reaksiya oqsil tarkibida aromatik aminokislotalarning qoldiqlari borligini isbotlaydi.

3. Agar oqsil eritmasiga qo'rg'oshin (II)-atsetat eritmasidan solib, uning ustiga natriy gidroksid qo'shib qizdirilsa, qora rangli cho'kma tushadi. Bu tajriba oqsil tarkibida oltingurt borligini ko'rsatadi.

Oqsil gidrolizi. Oqsillar ishqor yoki kislotalar bilan birga qizdirilsa, gidroliz sodir bo'ladi.

1. Byuret reaksiyasi. Ikkita probirka olib, ularning biriga tuxum oqsilining 1% eritmasidan 2 ml, ikkinchisiga jelatinning 1% li eritmasidan shuncha qo'shing, har ikkala probirkaga 10% li o'yuvchi natriy eritmasidan 4 ml dan, mis (II)-sulfatning 1% li eritmasidan 0,5 ml dan qo'shing. Har ikkala probirkada qizil gunafsha rang paydo bo'ladi.

2. Ksantoprotein reaksiyasi. Ikkita probirkaga yuqoridagi tajribadagidek oqsil va jelatin eritmasidan quyung. Har ikkala probirkaga 1 ml dan konsentrlangan nitrat kislotaga eritmasidan qo'shing. Har ikkala probirkani ehtiyotlik bilan qizdiring. Birinchi probirkada limon rangli suyuqlik paydo bo'ladi. Jelatinning tarkibida aromatik aminokislotalar bo'lmagani uchun bunday yorqin rang paydo bo'lmaydi.

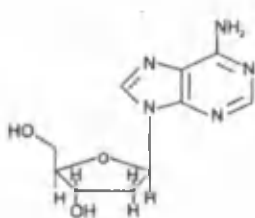
3. Oqsillarni cho'ktirish. To'rtta probirka olib, ularning har biriga oqsilning 1% li eritmasidan 2 – 3 ml dan quyung. Birinchi probirkaga 8 – 10 ml etil spirti yoki atseton, ikkinchisiga mis kuporosining 10% li eritmasidan 0,5 ml, uchinchisiga konsentrlangan xlorid kislotaga eritmasidan 1 – 2 ml tomchilla-

tib qo'shing. Barcha probirkalarda oqsilning cho'kishi (eritmaning loyqalanishi) kuzatiladi. To'rtinchi probirka qizdirilganda oqsilning termik denaturalanishi, ya'ni ivib qolishi kuzatiladi.

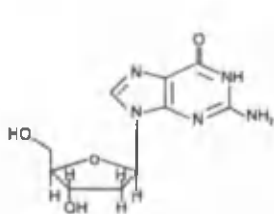
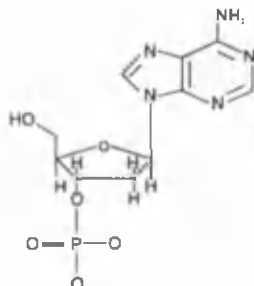
Nuklein kislotalar

DNK molekulasining tuzilishi

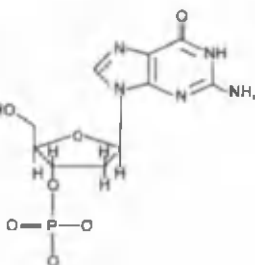
DNK molekulasini monomeri dezoksiribonukleotidlar (yoki dezoksiribonitridlar) bo'lib, ular dizoksiriboza (peptoz)ning 1 – C atomidagi glikozid gidroksil guruhi (purin yoki pirimidinli) azotli asos qoldig'iga almashinuvi, C₃ va C₅ – atomidagi gidroksilning fosfat kislota qoldig'i bilan efrlanishidan hosil bo'ladi. DNK molekulasining spirali hosil bo'lishida quyidagi komplementarlik sharti bajariladi: adenin (A) – timin (T), guanin (G) – sitozin (C) va, aksincha, timin (T) – adenin (A), sitozin (C) – guanin (G)

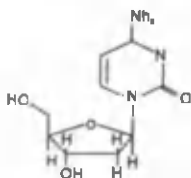


dizoksiriboza – adenin

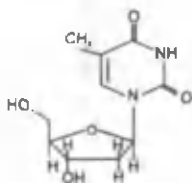
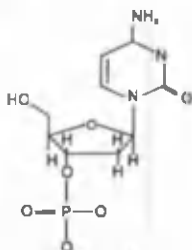


dizoksiriboza – guanin

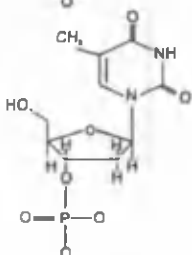




dizoksiriboza – adenin

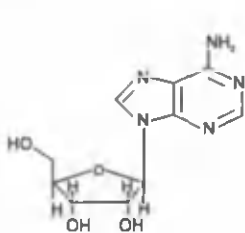


dizoksiriboza – timin

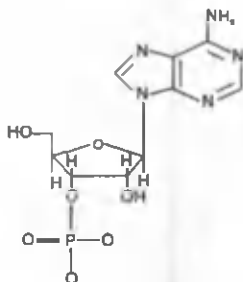


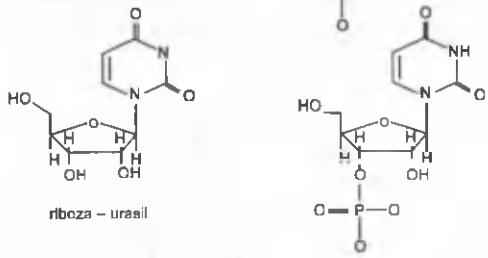
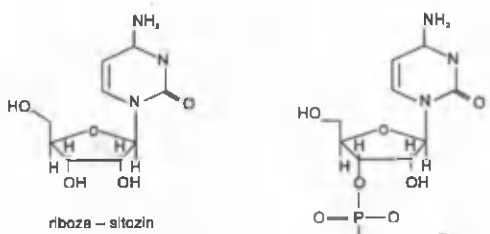
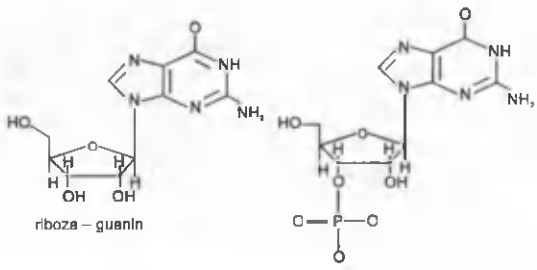
RNK molekulasining tuzilishi

RNK molekulasi^{ning} asosini ribonuklotidlar tashkil etib, ular riboza (pentoza) 1 – C atomidagi gidroksil guruhining azotli asoslarga, C₃ va C₅ – atomidagi gidroksilning fosfat kislota qoldig'i bilan almashinishidan hosil bo'ladi. RNK molekulasi^{ning} spirali hosil bo'lishida quyidagi komplementarlik sharti bajariladi: adenin (A); urasil (U); sitozin (C); guanin (G)



riboza – adenin



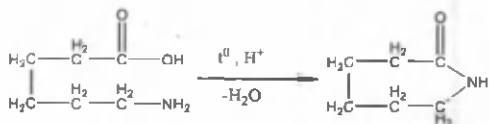


Sintetik tolalar

Paxta, kanop, zlg'ir kabi o'simliklardan olinadigan jun, ipak kabi hayvonot olami vakillarining mahsuli bo'lmish tabiiy tolalar inson ehtiyoji uchun qadim zamonlardan beri xizmat qilib kelmoqda. Kimyoviy qayta ishlash yo'li bilan ayrim tabiiy tolalarga yangi sifat va xossalar baxsh etish mumkinligi isbotlangach esa viskoza, mis – ammiakli tola, atsetat ipagi kabi sun'iy tolalar keng qo'llanila boshlandi. Sintetik yuqori

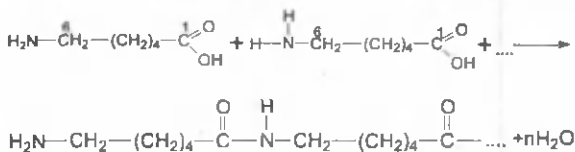
molekulyar birikmalar kimyosi rivojlanishi bilan insoniyat yangi xilma-xil moddalar va materiallar, jumladan, sintetik tolalarga ham ega bo'la bordi. Sintetik emulsiyalar va yelimlarning hozirda keng qo'llanilayotgan turlari bunga yaqqol misoldir. Biroq lavsan, kapron, nitron, neylon kabi sintetik tolalarning bugungi hayotimizdagi mavqeyi ancha yuqoridir.

Kapron poliamid tolalar jumlasiga kiradi. Uni olish uchun kaprolaktamdan foydalaniladi. Bu modda δ – aminogeksan yoki ϵ – aminokapron kislotaning ichki suvsizlanish mahsulidir:



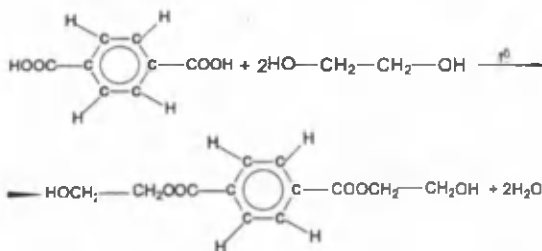
Kaprolaktam sanoatda fenol yoki benzoldan bir qator o'zgarishlar orqali olinadi.

Kapron termoplastik polimer bo'lib, uning alohida bo'g'ini δ – aminokapron kislota molekulasining qoldig'i hisoblanadi. Sanoatda, ya'ni amalda kaprolaktam yuqori bosim va harorat ta'sirida to'g'ridan to'g'ri polimerlanadi. Uning havo kislorodi bilan oksidlanishini bartaraf etish uchun polimerlanish jarayoni azotli inert atmosferada olib boriladi.

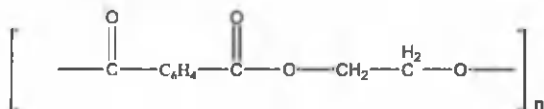


Oq shoxsimon massadan iborat bu polimer 260 – 270°C haroratda suyuqlantiriladi va mayda teshikli fileralardan ip shaklida o'tkazilib, g'altakchalarga o'rab olinadi. Uning ko'rinishi tabiiy ipakni eslatadi. Lekin kapron undan mustahkamligi va namlanmasligi bilan farq qiladi. Kapron tolasi kord, turli to'qimalar, yigiruv va tikuv iplari, arqonlar, to'rlar olishda ishlatiladi.

Lavsan poliefir tolalar jumlasiga kiradi. Boshqa davlatlarda lavsan turlicha nomlanadi. Lavsan olish uchun ikki atomli spirt etilengilokol ikki negizli aromatik karbon kislota – tereftal kislota bilan birga polikondensatsiyalanadi.

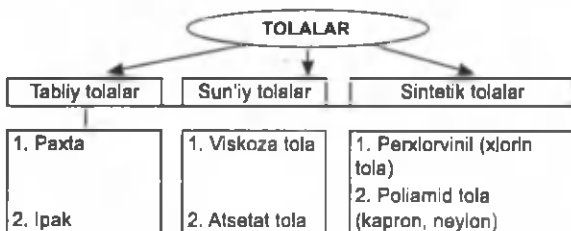


Hosil bo'lgan murakkab efir tegishli bosim va harorat ta'sirida hamda katalizatorlar (ishqoriy metallarning alkogolyatlari, qo'rg'oshin (II)-oksid va boshqalar) ishtirokida polikondensatlanadi:



Lavsan tashqi ko'rinishi bo'yicha junni eslatadi. Juda mustahkam, biroz dag'al, ishqalanish va kimyoviy ta'sirga chidamli. Undan tayyorlangan gazlamalar g'ijimlanmaydi. Lavsandan transportyor tasmalari, yelkan pardalari, trikotaj buyumlari tayyorlanadi.

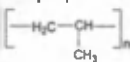
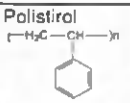

Tabiiy va sun'iy tolalar o'rniga noyob sifat va xossalarga ega bo'lgan sintetik tolalar ko'proq ishlatila boshlanishi bunday tolalar olish usullarining takomillashtirilishini talab qilmoqda. Shu sababli dunyo miqyosida sintetik tolalar ishlab chiqarish tez sur'atlar bilan ortib bormoqda.




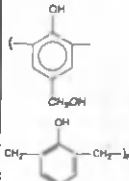
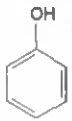
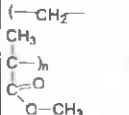
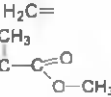
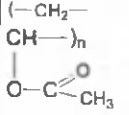
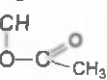
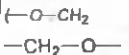
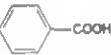
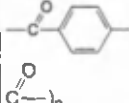
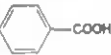
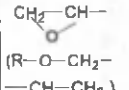
3. Jun

3. Poliefir (lavsan) tola
4. Poliakrilonitril (nitron) tola
5. Polipropilen tola

Sintetik yuqori molekulyar moddalar (polimerlar)

Polemning nomi va tuzilishi	Dastlabki monomerlar	Polimer sintez qilish sharoitlari	Polemning xossalari
Polietilen (-H ₂ C-CH ₂ -) _n	Etilen H ₂ C=CH ₂	Polimerlanish 200°C da yuqori bosim ostida yoki katalizator ishtirokida bosimsiz olib boriladi	Barqaror elektr izolyatsiya xossalari yuqori, solishtirma og'irligi kichik, termoplastik, kimyoviy jihatdan barqaror
Polipropilen 	Propilen CH=CH ₂ CH ₃	Eritmada katalizator ishtirokida polimerlanadi	Mexanik mustahkam va issiqqa chidamliligi polietilenikiga nisbatan yuqori. Kimyoviy jihatdan juda barqaror
Polistiroil 	Stirol H ₂ C=CH 	Inisator ishtirokida yoki inisatorsiz polimerlanadi	Elektr izolyatsiya xossalari yuqori, tinliq, yaxshi termoplastik. Yumshoq, harorati 70 - 80°C
Polibutadiyen (-H ₂ C-CH=CH-CH ₂ -) _n	H ₂ C=CH- CH=CH ₂	Natriy metali ishtirokida qizdirganda polimerlanadi	Kauchuksimon elastik polimer, namlik ta'siriga chidamli, gaz o'kazmaydi
Poliizopren (-H ₂ C-C(CH ₃)=CH-CH ₂ -) _n	Izopren (2-metil butadiyen - 1,3)	Katalizatorlar ishtirokida eritmada polimerlanadi	Ko'plab xossalari jihatidan tabiiy kauçukka o'xshash elastik material. Pishiqligi, yedirilish-

	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}- \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}=\text{CH}_2 \end{array}$		ga chidamliligi va elastikligi jihatidan butadiyen kauchukdan yuqori turadi
Polibutadiyenstiroil $\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)-$ _n	Butadiyen - 1,3 $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ va stiroil $\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ 	Inisatorlar (peroksidlar) ishtirokida qizdirilganda sopolimerlanadi	Elastik kauchuk pishiqligi, yedirilishga barqarorligi jihatidan butadiyen kauchukdan yuqori turadi
Polivinilxlorid $(-\text{H}_2\text{C}-\text{CH}-)$ _n Cl	Vinilxlorid $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{Cl}$	Inisator (peroksidlar) ishtirokida polimerlanadi	Mexanik jihatdan pishiq termoplastik elektr izolyatsiya xossalari yuqori, kimyoviy jihatdan barqaror
Politetraforetilen $(-\text{F}_2\text{C}-\text{CF}_2-)$ _n	Tetraforetilen $\text{F}_2\text{C}=\text{CF}_2$	50 – 100 atm bosim ostida qizdirilganda polimerlanadi	Issiqqa chidamliligi yuqori (300°C), kimyoviy barqarorligi eng yuqori, elektr izolyatsiya ham juda yuqori bo'ladi
Polixloropren $(-\text{H}_2\text{C}-\text{C}(\text{Cl})=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-)$ _n	Xloropren $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}(\text{Cl})-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$	Peroksid inisatorlar ishtirokida 40°C da polimerlanadi	Elastik pishiq, o'tga chidamli, yedirilishga, organik erituvchilar, oksidlovchilar va yorug'lik ta'siriga chidamli
Polivinil spirt $(-\text{H}_2\text{C}-\text{CH}(\text{OH})-)$ _n	Vinilatsetat $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{CH}_3$	Polivinilatsetatning gidrolizlanishi	Organik erituvchilar ta'siriga chidamli
Poliformaldegid $(-\text{H}_2\text{C}-\text{O}-)$ _n	Formaldegid $\text{H}-\text{COH}$	Metall – organik birikmalar ishtirokida polimerlanadi	Juda pishiq, oddiy erituvchilarda erimaydi

<p>Fenol – formaldegid smolasi</p> 	<p>Fenol</p>  <p>Formaldegid H – COH</p>	<p>Kislota yoki asoslar ishtirokida qizdirilganda polikondensatlanadi</p>	<p>Pishiq, elektr izolator xossalari yuqori, suv, organik erituvchilar va o'rtacha konsentratsiyali kislotalar ta'siriga chidamli</p>
<p>Polimetilmetakrilat</p> 	<p>Metilmetakrilat</p> 	<p>Inisator ishtirokida qizdirilganda polimerlanadi</p>	<p>Tiniq, issiqlik va yorug'lik ta'siriga chidamli, atsetonda, dixloretanda eriydi</p>
<p>Polivinilatsetat</p> 	<p>Vinilatsetat</p> 	<p>Inisator ishtirokida qizdirilganda polimerlanadi</p>	<p>Elastik, tipik, yorug'lik ta'siriga chidamli. Qizdirishga va kimyoviy reagentlar ta'siriga uncha chidamli emas</p>
<p>Polietilenterftalat</p> 	<p>Etilenglikol HOCH2 – CH2OH Terftal kislota</p> 	<p>Polikondensatlanadi</p>	<p>Pishiq, elastik, issiqqa (260°C) va kislotalar ta'siriga juda chidamli</p>
	<p>HOOC –</p> 		
<p>Epoksid smolasi</p> 	<p>Epixlorgidrin CH2 – CH O –CH2Cl va bifenollar</p>	<p>Ishqor ishtirokida qizdirilganda polikondensatlanadi</p>	<p>Elektr izolyatsiya xossalari yaxshi, ishqor, moy va erituvchilar ta'siriga chidamli</p>

$\begin{array}{c} \text{---CH---CH}_2 \\ \diagdown \\ \text{O} \end{array}$			
Poliakrilonitril $\left(\text{---H}_2\text{C---CH---} \right)_n$ $\begin{array}{c} \\ \text{C} \equiv \text{N} \end{array}$	Akril kislotaning nitrili $\text{H}_2\text{C} = \text{CH} -$ $\text{C} \equiv \text{N}$	Inisator ishtirokida polimerlanadi	Pishiq, elastik, namlik, yorug'lik va suyultirilgan kislotalar ta'siriga chidamli
Polibutadiyennitril $\left(\text{---H}_2\text{C---CH}=\text{CH---} \right)_n$ $\text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH} -$ $\begin{array}{c} \\ \text{C} \equiv \text{N} \end{array}$	Butadiyen $\text{H}_2\text{C} = \text{CH} -$ $\text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$ Akrilonitril $\text{H}_2\text{C} = \text{CH} -$ $\text{C} \equiv \text{N}$	Inisator ishtirokida sopolimerlanadi	Moy va benzin ta'siriga chidamli kauchuk, gaz o'tkazmaydi, issiqlik ta'siriga va yedirilishga chidamli
Mochevina formaldegid smolalar	Mochevina $\text{H}_2\text{N} - \text{CO} -$ NH_2 Formaldegid $\text{H} - \text{COH}$	Kislota va ishqorlar ishtirokida qizdirilganda polikondensatlanadi	Pishiq, tiniq, yorug'lik ta'siriga chidamli, o'rtacha konsentratsiyali kislotalarda
Enant $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \left(- \text{N} - (\text{CH}_2)_6 \right)_n \\ \diagup \\ \text{O} \\ \text{---C---} \end{array}$	Aminoenant kislota $\text{H}_2\text{N} - (\text{CH}_2)_6 -$ COH	Polikondensatlanadi	Pishiq, termoplastik, elastik, yorug'lik ta'siriga chidamli, issiqlik ta'siriga juda chidamli (kapronga nisbatan)
Anid (neylon)	Adipin kislota $\text{HOOC} -$ $(\text{CH}_2)_4 -$ COOH Geksometilendi-amin $\text{H}_2\text{N} - (\text{CH}_2)_6 -$ NH_2	Polikondensatlanadi	Pishiq, elastik, yedirilishga juda chidamli

ILOVALAR

1-ilova

Organik brikmalarning olinishi va xossalari


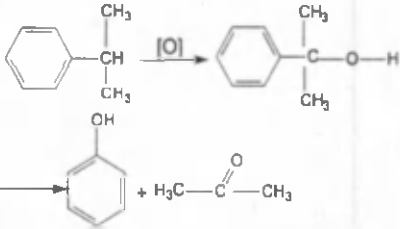
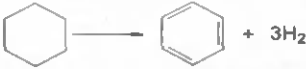
Reaksiyalar-ning nomi	Misollar
To'yingan uglevodorodlar	
Kislota ishqor va oksidlarning ta'siri	Oddiy sharoitda ta'sir qilmaydi.
Galogenlash	$C_2H_6 + Cl_2 \rightarrow C_2H_5Cl + HCl$
Nitrolash	$C_8H_{14} + HONO_2 \rightarrow C_8H_{13}NO_2 + H_2O$
Suffolash	$C_8H_{18} + HOSO_2OH \rightarrow C_8H_{17} - SO_2OH + H_2O$
Oksidlash	$C_2H_6 + 2KMnO_4 \rightarrow CH_3COOH + 2KOH + 2MnO_2$ $3 C_2H_6 + 2KMnO_4 + H_2O \rightarrow 3C_2H_5OH + 2KOH + 2MnO_2$ $C_2H_6 + 4KMnO_4 \rightarrow 3CH_3COOH + 4KOH + 4MnO_2 + H_2O$ $CH_4 + 2O_2 \rightarrow CO_2 + 2H_2O$
Termik parchalash	$CH_4 \xrightarrow{1000^\circ C} C + 2H_2$ $2 CH_4 \xrightarrow{1500^\circ C} C_2H_2 + 3H_2$
	$2CH_4 \xrightarrow{500^\circ C} C_2H_4 + 2H_2$ $C_8H_{18} \rightarrow C_4H_{10} + C_4H_8$
Degidrogenlash	$CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3 \rightarrow CH_2 = CH - CH = CH_2 + 2H_2 \uparrow$
Izomerlash	$CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3 \xrightarrow{AlCl_3} CH_3 - CH(CH_3) - CH_3$
Aromatlash	$C_8H_{14} \rightarrow C_8H_6 + 4H_2 \uparrow$
Alkillash	$C_4H_{10} + C_4H_8 \rightarrow C_8H_{18}$

To'ylinmagan uglevodorodlar	
Gidrogenlanish	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_3$
Galogenlar birkirib olish	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}-\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ $\text{CH}\equiv\text{CH} + 2\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{CHCl}_2-\text{CHCl}_2$
Galogenvodorodlar birkirib olish	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ $\text{CH}\equiv\text{CH} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3-\text{CHCl}_2$
Suv birkirib olish	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ $\text{CH}\equiv\text{CH} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3-\text{COH}$
Oksidlash	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 + [\text{O}] \rightarrow \text{CH}_2\text{OH}-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Polimerlash	$n\text{H}_2\text{C}=\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}} \longrightarrow \left(-\text{H}_2\text{C}-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}- \right)_n$
Bir atomli spirtlar	
Vodorodning metallarga almashinishi	$2\text{R}-\text{OH} + 2\text{Na} \rightarrow 2\text{R}-\text{ONa} + \text{H}_2\uparrow$
Oddiy efitlar hosil bo'ladigan degidratsiya	$\text{R}-\text{OH} + \text{OH}-\text{R}_1 \rightarrow \text{R}-\text{O}-\text{R}_1 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Etinfkatsiya	$\text{R}-\text{OH} + \text{HOOC}-\text{R}_1 \rightarrow \text{R}_1-\text{COO}-\text{R} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Vodorod galogenidlar bilan o'zaro ta'siri	$\text{R}-\text{OH} + \text{HBr} \rightarrow \text{R}-\text{Br} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Fosfor (V)-xlorid bilan o'zaro reaksiya	$\text{R}-\text{OH} + \text{PCl}_5 \rightarrow \text{R}-\text{Cl} + \text{HCl} + \text{POCl}_3$
Degidratlab to'yingan birkimlar hosil qilish	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

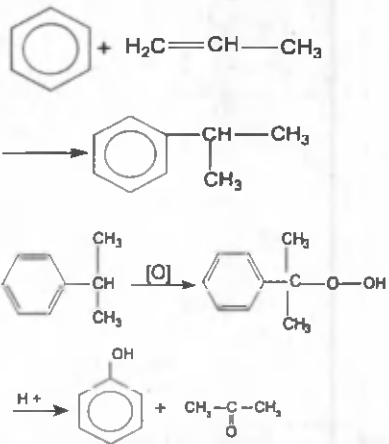
Degidrogenlanish	$R-CH_2OH \rightarrow R-COH + H_2\uparrow$
Oksidlanish	$R-CH_2OH + [O] \rightarrow R-CHO + H_2O$
Aldegidlar	
Qaytarilish	$CH_3-CHO + H_2 \rightarrow CH_3-CH_2OH$
Oksidlanish (kumush ko'zgu reaksiyasi)	$CH_3-CHO + Ag_2O \rightarrow CH_3-COOH + 2Ag$
Fosfor (V)-xlorid bilan o'zaro reaksiyasi	$R-CHO + PCl_5 \rightarrow R-CHCl_2 + POCl_3$
Polimerlanish	$H_2C=O + H_2C=O \rightarrow -CH_2-O-CH_2-$
Boshqa birlik-malar bilan polikondensatlanish	
Sifat reaksiyasi	Fuksin sulfit kislotaga ta'sirida qizil rangga kiradi.
Karbon kislotalar	
Oksidlanish (kumush ko'zgu reaksiyasi)	$H-COOH + Ag_2O \rightarrow HO-COOH + 2Ag$ Ushbu reaksiya faqat chumoli kislotalarda bo'ladi va karbonat kislotaga aylanadi.
Metallar bilan o'zaro ta'siri	$2R-COOH + Mg \rightarrow (R-COO)_2Mg + H_2$
Metallarning oksidlari va gidroksidlari bilan o'zaro ta'siri	$2R-COOH + MgO \rightarrow (R-COO)_2Mg + H_2O$ $R-COOH + NaOH \rightarrow R-COONa + H_2O$
Elektrolitik parchalanish	Anodda: $2CH_3COO^- - 2e^- \rightarrow H_3C-CH_3 + 2CO_2$
Fosfor (V)-xlorid bilan o'zaro reaksiyasi	$R-COOH + PCl_5 \rightarrow R-COCl + HCl + POCl_3$

Degidratlanib, anhidridlar hosil bo'lishi	$\text{CH}_3\text{-COOH} + \text{HOOC-CH}_3 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{-COOOC-CH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Etirifikatsiyalanib, murakkab eflrlar hosil qilish	$\text{R-COOH} + \text{HOCH}_3 \rightarrow \text{R-COOCH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ $\text{R-COOH} + \text{HOR}_1 \rightarrow \text{R-COOR}_1 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Qaytarilish	$\text{R-COOH} + 2\text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{R-CH}_2\text{OH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Galogenlar bilan o'zaro ta'siri	$\text{CH}_3\text{-COOH} + 2\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{ClCH}_2\text{-COOH} + \text{HCl}$
Murakkab eflrlar	
Gidrolizlanish	$\text{R-COO-R}_1 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{R-COOH} + \text{R}_1\text{-OH}$
Nitrobrlikmalar	
Qaytarilish	$\text{R-NO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{R-NH}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Aminlar	
Kislotalar bilan o'zaro ta'sirl	$\text{R-NH}_2 + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{R-NH}_3\text{Cl}$
Boshqa reaksiyalar bilan kondensatlanish	$\text{R-NH}_2 + \text{HOOC-R}_1 \rightarrow \text{R-NH-CO-R}_1 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

Eng muhim organik moddalarni olish usullari

Atsetaldigid (sirka alde- gid)	<p>Atsetilenni gidratlash:</p> $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CH} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{COH}$ <p>Etil spirtni oksidlash:</p> $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2\text{OH} + [\text{O}] \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CHO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ <p>Etil spirtni degidratlash:</p> $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{COH} + \text{H}_2\uparrow$ <p>Etilenni oksidlash:</p> $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2 + [\text{O}] \longrightarrow$  <p>epoksid</p>
Atseton	<p>Yog'ochni quruq haydash vaqtida hosil bo'ladi.</p> <p>Izopril spirtni qisman oksidlab olinadi:</p> $\text{CH}_3-\text{CHOH}-\text{CH}_3 + [\text{O}] \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CO}-\text{CH}_3 + \text{H}_2$ <p>Izopropil spirtning degidrogenlanishi.</p> $\text{CH}_3-\text{CHOH}-\text{CH}_3 \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CO}-\text{CH}_3 + \text{H}_2$ <p>Kumol usuli</p> 
Benzol	<p>Tashko'mirni kokslash paytida hosil bo'ladi:</p> <p>Siklogeksanning degidrogenlanishi:</p>  <p>Geksanning degidrogenlanishi:</p> $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_6 + 4\text{H}_2$

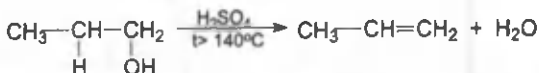
Glitserin	<p>Yog'larning parchalanishi (gidrolizlanishi): propilen asosida sintez qilish:</p> <p>a) $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \xrightarrow{500^\circ\text{C}} \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{HCl}$</p> <p>b) $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CH}_2\text{OH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$</p> <p>v) $\text{CH}_2\text{OH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{HOCl} \rightarrow \text{CH}_2\text{OH}-\text{CHCl}-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$</p> <p>g) $\text{CH}_2\text{OH}-\text{CHCl}-\text{CH}_2\text{OH} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CH}_2\text{OH}-\text{CHOH}-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$</p>
Karbomid (mochevina)	<p>Ammiak va uglerod (IV)-oksiddan sintez qilib olinadi:</p> $2\text{NH}_3 + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{CO}-\text{NH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Metil spirt	<p>Yog'ochni quruq haydash vaqtida hosil bo'ladi.</p> <p>Uglerod (II)-oksiddan va vodoroddan sintez qilib olinadi:</p> $\text{CO} + 2\text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{OH}$ <p>Metanning oksidlanishi:</p> $\text{CH}_4 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$
Etilen oksid (epoksid)	<p>Etilendan etilenxlorgidrin orqali olinadi:</p> $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{HOCl} \rightarrow \text{CH}_2\text{OH}-\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ $\begin{array}{c} \text{H}_2\text{C} \quad \text{CH}_2 \\ \quad \\ \text{OH} \quad \text{Cl} \end{array} + \text{NaOH} \longrightarrow$ $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2 \quad \text{CH}_2 \\ \diagdown \quad / \\ \text{O} \end{array} + \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ <p>Etilenni bevosita oksidlash</p> $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2 + [\text{O}] \longrightarrow$ $\longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2 \quad \text{CH}_2 \\ \diagdown \quad / \\ \text{O} \end{array}$
Toluol	<p>Toshko'mirni kokslash paytida hosil bo'ladi.</p> <p>Metilsiklogeksanni degidrogenlash:</p> $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{CH}_3 \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_6-\text{CH}_3 + 3\text{H}_2$ <p>Geptanning degidrogenlanishi:</p> $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{18} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_5-\text{CH}_3 + 4\text{H}_2$

Sirka kislota	<p>Yog'ochni quruq haydash vaqtida hosil bo'ladi:</p> <p>Etil spirtning suyultirilgan eritmasini bijg'itish:</p> $\text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{CH}_2\text{OH} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{COOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ <p>Atsetaldigidni oksidlash:</p> $2\text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{COH} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{COOH}$ <p>Butanni oksidlash:</p> $\text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3 + 5[\text{O}] \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{COOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Fenol	<p>Toshko'mirni kokslash paytida hosil bo'ladi:</p> <p>Benzoldan xlorbenzol orqali olinadi:</p> $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6 \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl} + \text{HCl}$ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl} + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH} + \text{NaCl}$ <p>Kumol usuli – benzoldan izopropilbenzol orqali olish:</p> 
Formaldegid	<p>Metil spirtni oksidlash:</p> $\text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{OH} + [\text{O}] \rightarrow \text{H} - \text{COH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ <p>Metanni oksidlash:</p> $\text{CH}_4 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H} - \text{COH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

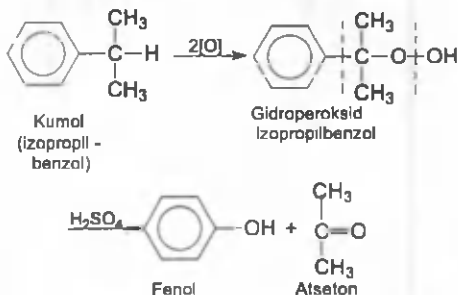
Oksalat kis- lota	Etilenglikolni oksidlab olinadi: $\text{H}_2\text{COH} - \text{CH}_2\text{OH} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{HOOC} - \text{COOH} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Natriy (kaliy) formiatdan olinadi: $2\text{HCOOH} + 2\text{Na} \rightarrow \text{NaOOC} - \text{COONa} + \text{H}_2$ $\text{NaOOC} - \text{COONa} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{HOOC} - \text{COOH} + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$
Etilenglikol	Etilendan dixlorethan olinadi: $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{CCl} - \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ $\text{H}_2\text{CCl} - \text{CH}_2\text{Cl} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{COH} - \text{CH}_2\text{OH} + 2\text{NaCl} + \text{CO}_2$
	Etendan etilenxlorgidrin orqali olinadi: $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{HOCl} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{COH} - \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ $\text{H}_2\text{COH} - \text{CH}_2\text{Cl} + \text{NaHCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{COH} - \text{CH}_2\text{OH} + 2\text{NaCl} + \text{CO}_2$ Etilen oksidning gidratlanishi: $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{O} \end{array} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 \\ \quad \\ \text{OH} \quad \text{OH} \end{array}$
Etil spirti	Tarkibida kraxmal bo'lgan mahsulotlar (don, boshqoqli o'simliklar, kartoshka)dan olinadi: $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_n \xrightarrow{\text{kraxmal}} \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11} \xrightarrow{\text{maltoza}} \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 \xrightarrow{\text{glyukoza}}$ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 \rightarrow 2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} + 2\text{CO}_2$ glyukozaning spirtli biyog'ishi Atsetaldigidning qaytarilishi: $\text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{COH} + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{CH}_3$ Yog'ochning gidrolizlanishi: $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_n + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ selyuloza glyukoza Etilenning sulfat kislotaga ta'sirida gidratlanishi: $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{HO} - \text{SO}_2 - \text{OH} \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{O} - \text{SO}_2 - \text{OH}$ $\text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{O} - \text{SO}_2 - \text{OH} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{CH}_2\text{OH} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ Etilenning bevosita gidrogenlanishi: $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_3\text{C} - \text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

Organik reaksiyalar to'plami

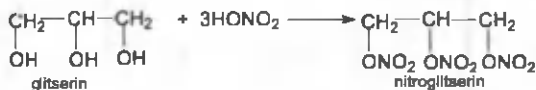
1. Propanol – 1 ni gidratlab propen olish.



2. Kumol usulida fenol va atseton olish:



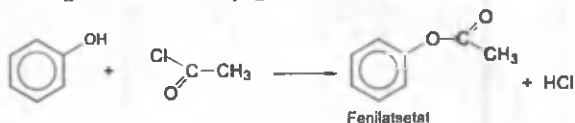
3. Glitseringa nitrat kislota ta'siri:



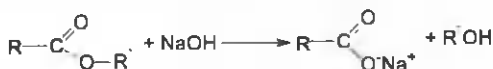
4. Etil spirti nitrat kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi:



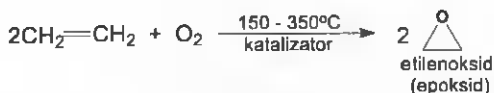
5. Fenilatsetatning olinishi: Fenol sirka kislotaning xlorangidridi bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



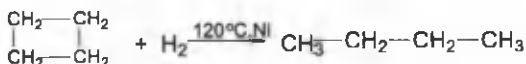
6. Karbon kislotalar ishqorlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



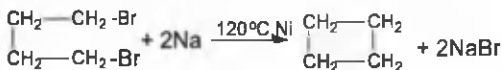
7. Etilen oksidlanganda epoksid hosil bo'ladi:



8. Sikloalkanlar gidrogenlanish reaksiyasiga kirishib to'yingan uglevodorodlarni hosil qiladi:



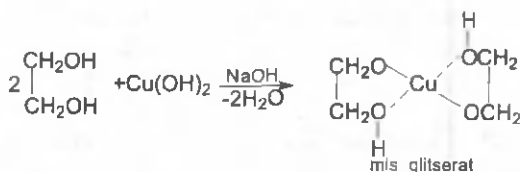
9. To'yingan uglevodorodlarning digalogenli hosilasiga aktiv metallar ta'sir ettirib sikloalkanlar hosil bo'ladi.



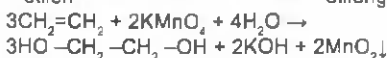
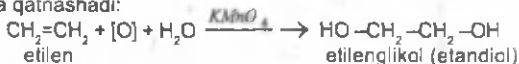
10. Sikloalkanlar galogenlar va vodorod galogenidlari bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



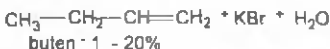
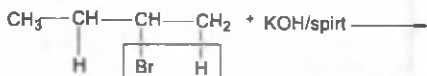
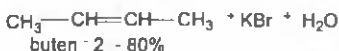
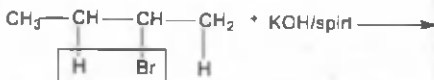
11. Etilenglikol mis (II)-gidroksid bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



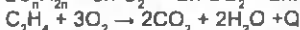
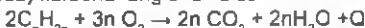
12. Etilen qatori uglevodorodlar oksidlanish reaksiyasida qatnashadi:



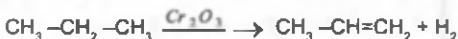
13. To'yingan uglevodorodlarning galogenli hosilasidan kaliy gidroksidning spirtidagi eritmasidan foydalanib etilen qatori uglevodorodlarini hosil qiladi.



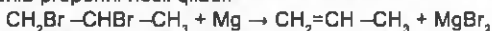
14. Etilen qatori uglevodorodlar to'liq oksidlanganda (yonganda) karbonat anhidrid va suv hosil bo'ladi:



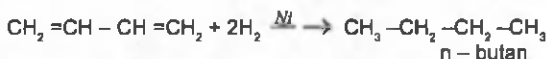
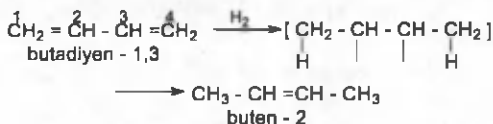
15. Alkanlar xrom (III)-oksid ta'sirida gidrogenlanadi:



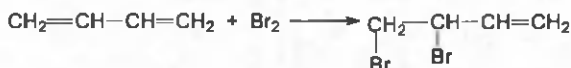
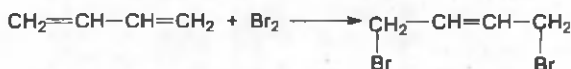
16. 1,2 – dibromopropan magniy metali bilan reaksiyaga kirishib propenni hosil qiladi:



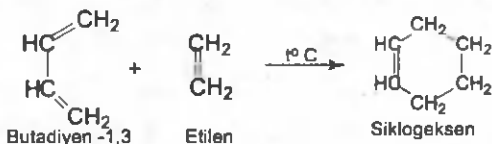
17. Butadiyen – 1,3 ning gidrogenlanish reaksiyasi



18. Butadiyen – 1,3 brom bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi:



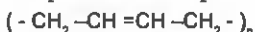
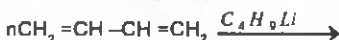
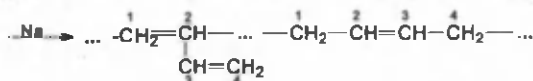
19. Butadiyen – 1,3 etilen bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi:



20. Butadiyen – 1,3 polimerlanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi.



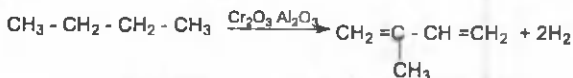
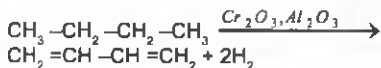
...



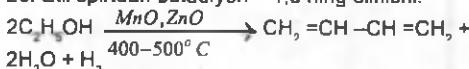
21. Karbon kislotalarning galogenli hosilasi ammiak bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi:



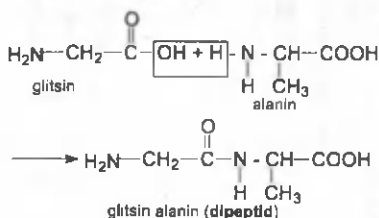
22. Butandan katalizator ishtirokida butadiyen – 1,3 ning olinishi:



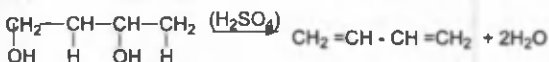
23. Etil spirt dan butadiyen – 1,3 ning olinishi.



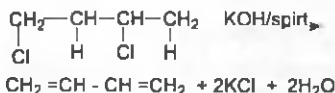
24. Dipeptid bog'larning hosil bo'lishi:



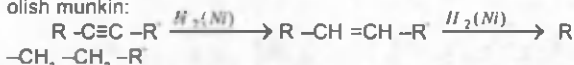
25. Ikki atomli spirt gidratlanganda 1,3 – butadiyen olinadi:



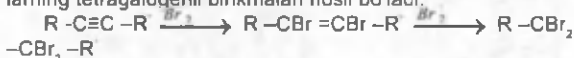
26. 1,3 – dixlor butanning kaliy gidroksidning spirtda gi eritmasi bilan reaksiyasi natijasida ham 1,3 – butadiyen olinadi:



27. Alkinlarga vodorod ta'sir ettirib, alken va alkanlarni olish mumkin:



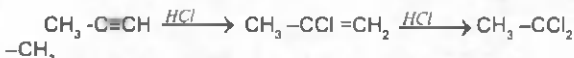
28. Alkinlar galogenlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda alkenlarning digalogenli hosilasi va to'liq galogenlansa, alkanlarning tetragalogenli birikmalari hosil bo'ladi:



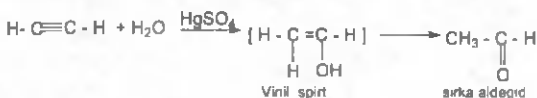
29. Atsetilen vodorod xlorid bilan reaksiyaga kirishib vinil xloridni hosil qiladi:



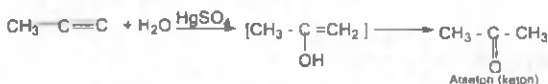
30. Propin vodorod xlorid bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



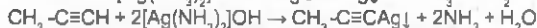
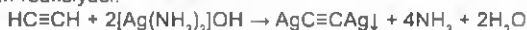
31. Atsetilen suv bilan reaksiyaga kirishib sirka aldegidni hosil qiladi. Kucherov reaksiyasi:



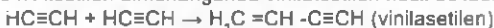
32. Propin suv bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda, dimetil keton (atseton) hosil bo'ladi:



33. Alkinlarning kumush oksidining ammiakdagi eritmasi bilan reaksiyasi:



34. Atsetilen dimerlanganda vinilatsetilen hosil bo'ladi.



35. Kumush atsetilenid xlorid kislotasi bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



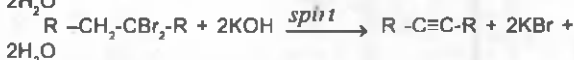
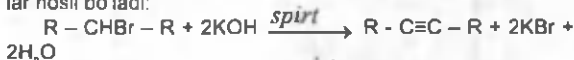
36. Alkinlar oksidlanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi:



37. Atsetilen yonganda karbonat angidrid va suv hosil bo'ladi:



38. To'yingan uglevodorodlarning digalogenli hosilasiga kaliy gidroksidning spirtidagi eritmasi ta'sir ettirilganda alkinlar hosil bo'ladi:



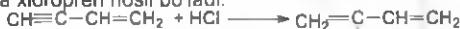
39. Alkinlarning natriyli birikmasidan ham alkinlar olinadi:



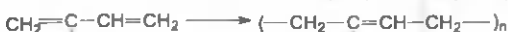
40. Benzol katalizator ishtirokida xlor bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi:



41. Vinilatsetilen vodorod xlorid bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda xloropren hosil bo'ladi:



xloropren (2-xlorbutadiyen-1,3)

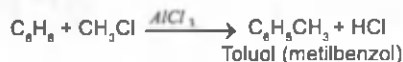


polixloropren

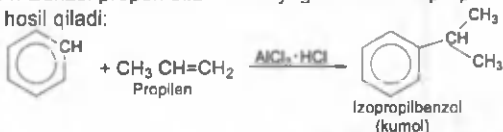
42. Benzol nitrat kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi:



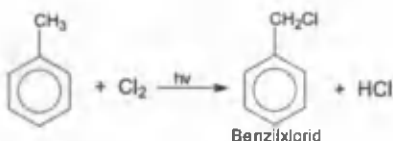
43. Benzol katalizator ishtirokida metilxlorid bilan reaksiyaga kirishib toluol hosil qiladi:



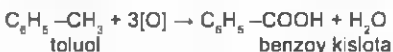
44. Benzol propen bilan reaksiyaga kirishib izopropilbenzolni hosil qiladi:



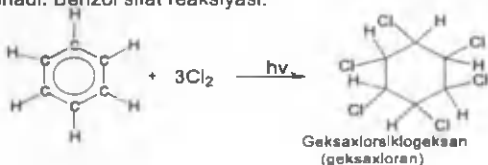
45. Toluol yorug'lik nuri ta'sirida xlor bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi:



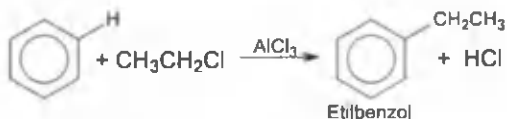
46. Toluol oksidlanib benzoy kislotani hosil qiladi:



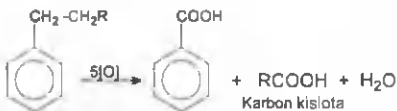
47. Benzol yorug'lik nuri ta'sirida xlor bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi. Benzol sifat reaksiyasi:



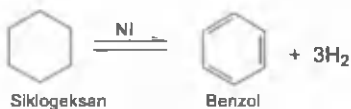
48. Benzol katalizator ishtirokida etilxlorid bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi:

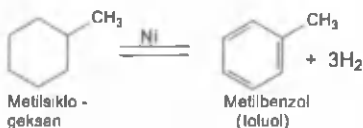


49. Benzol gomologlari oksidlanish reaksiyasiga kirishadi:

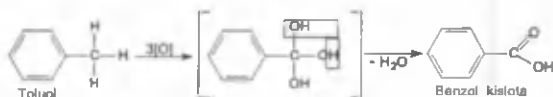


50. Sikloalkanlarning gidrogenlanish reaksiyasi:

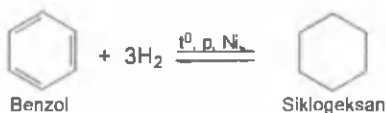




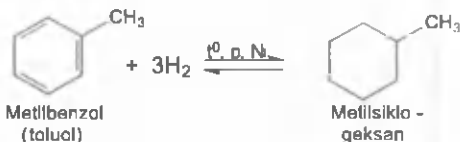
51. Toluol oksidlanganda benzoil kislotasi olinadi:



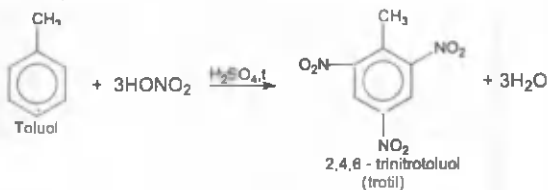
52. Benzol vodorod bilan reaksiyaga kirishib siklogeksan-
ga aylanadi.



53. Toluol vodorod bilan reaksiyaga kirishib metilsiklogeksan-
ga aylanadi.

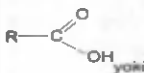
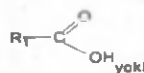


54. Toluol nitrat kislotasi bilan reaksiyaga kirishib trotilni
hosil qiladi:



Organik birikmalarning umumiy formulasi

Birikmalarning oilasi	Moddalarning formulasi	Misollar
Alkanlar	$C_n H_{2n+2}$	Metan, etan, propan
Sikloalkanlar	$C_n H_{2n}$	Siklopropan
Alkenlar	$C_n H_{2n}$	Eten, propen, buten – 1
Alkinlar	$C_n H_{2n-2}$	Etin, propin, butin – 1
Diyen uglevodorodlari	$C_n H_{2n-2}$	1,3 – butadiyen
Aromatik uglevodorodlar	$C_6 H_6$	Benzol
Aromatik uglevodorodlar gomologlari	$C_6 H_5 - C_n H_{2n+1}$ $C_6 H_5 - C_n H_{2n-1}$	Toluol, etilbenzol. Stirol
Bir atomli spirtlar	$C_n H_{2n+1} OH$	Metanol, propanol – 2
Ko'p atomli spirtlar	$C_n H_{2n} (OH)_2$ $C_n H_{2n-1} (OH)_3$ $C_n H_{2n-2} (OH)_4$	Etilenglikol. Glitserin. Butantetraol – 1,2,3,4
Fenollar	$C_6 H_5 OH$	Fenol, karbol kislotasi
Aldegidlar	$C_n H_{2n+1} CHO$	Metanal, chumoli aldegid, formaldegid (H - CHO) Sirka aldegid ($CH_3 - CHO$)
Ketonlar	$R - \overset{O}{\parallel} C - R_1$ yoki $C_n H_{2n+1} - CO - C_n H_{2n+1}$	Dimetilketon (atseton) $CH_3 - CO - CH_3$ Metiletiketoni $CH_3 - CO - C_2 H_5$

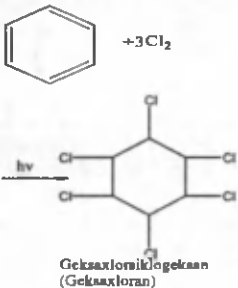
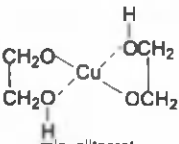
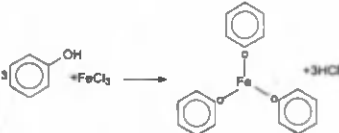
Oddiy efirlar	$C_n H_{2n} O_{n+1}$ $C_n H_{2n+1}$	Dimetilefir $CH_3 - O - CH_3$
Karbon kislotalar	 $C_n H_{2n+1} COOH$	Metan kislota, chumoli kislota, (H - COOH), sirkakislota ($CH_3 - COOH$)
To'yingmagan karbon kislota	 $C_n H_{2n-1} COOH$	Fumar kislota $HOOC - CH=CH - COOH$
Murakkab efirlar	$C_n H_{2n+1} - COO -$ $C_n H_{2n+1}$	Etilatsetat $CH_3 - COO - C_2H_5$
Uglevodlar (monosaxaridlar)	$C_6 H_{12} O_6$ $C_5 H_{10} O_5$ $C_5 H_{10} O_4$	Glyukoza, fruktoza, riboza, dizaksinboza
Uglevodlar (disaxaridlar)	$C_{12} H_{22} O_{11}$	Saxaroza, maltoza
Uglevodlar (polisaxaridlar)	$(C_6 H_{10} O_5)_n$	Kraxmal, sellyuloza
Aminlar	$(C_n H_{2n+1})_1 NH_2$ $(C_n H_{2n+1})_2 NH$ $(C_n H_{2n+1})_3 N$	Metilamin $CH_3 NH_2$ Dimetilamin $(CH_3)_2 NH$ Trimetilamin $(CH_3)_3 N$
Anilin	$C_6 H_5 NH_2$	Anilin $C_6 H_5 NH_2$

Organik birikmalarning gidrolizlanishi

Murakkab efirlar	$\begin{aligned} & \text{H}-\text{COO}-\text{CH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}-\text{COOH} + \text{CH}_3\text{OH} \\ & \text{CH}_3-\text{COO}-\text{CH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3-\text{COOH} + \text{CH}_3\text{OH} \\ & \text{CH}_3-\text{COO}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3-\text{COOH} + \\ & \quad \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} \\ & \text{C}_2\text{H}_5-\text{COO}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_5-\text{COOH} + \\ & \quad \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} \\ & \text{CH}_3-\text{COO}-\text{C}_3\text{H}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3-\text{COOH} + \\ & \quad \text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH} \\ & \text{CH}_3-\text{COO}-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3-\text{COOH} + \\ & \quad \text{CH}_3-\text{CHOH}-\text{CH}_3 \end{aligned}$
Yog'lar	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{C} \begin{array}{l} \nearrow \text{O} \\ \searrow \text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{35} \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}-\text{O}-\text{C} \begin{array}{l} \nearrow \text{O} \\ \searrow \text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{35} \end{array} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{C}-\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{35} \end{array} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{CH}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2-\text{OH} \end{array} + 3\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{35}\text{COOH}$
Saxaroza	$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ <p style="text-align: center;">glyukoza fruktoza</p>
Laktoza	$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ <p style="text-align: center;">glyukoza galaktoza</p>
Maltoza	$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ <p style="text-align: center;">glukopraloza</p>
Kraxmal	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_n + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow n\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ <p style="text-align: center;">glyukoza α</p>
Sellyuloza	$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_n + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow n\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ <p style="text-align: center;">glyukoza β</p>

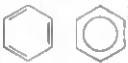
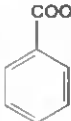
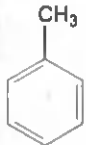
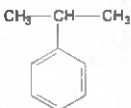
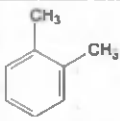

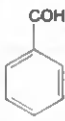
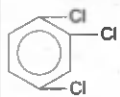
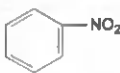

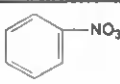
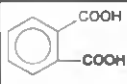
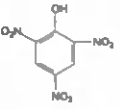
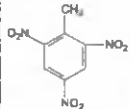
Organik moddalarning rangli reaksiyalari

Organik moddaning nomi	Sifat reaksiyasini beradigan modda	Reaksiyalar
Etilen		
	Bromli suv (rangsizlantiradi)	$\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH}_2 + \text{Br}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_2\text{Br} - \text{CH}_2\text{Br}$
	Kaliy permanganat (qo'ng'ir rang)	$3\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH}_2 + 2\text{KMnO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow 3\text{HOCH}_2 - \text{CH}_2\text{OH} + 2\text{KOH} + 2\text{MnO}_2$
	Kaliy permanganat kislotali muhitda (rangsizlantiradi)	$5\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH}_2 + 2\text{KMnO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow 5\text{HO} - \text{CH}_2 = \text{CH}_2\text{OH} + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{MnSO}_4$
Atsetilen	Bromli suv (rangsizlantiradi)	$\text{CH} \equiv \text{CH} + \text{Br}_2 \rightarrow \text{CHBr}_2 - \text{CHBr}_2$
	Kumush oksidining ammiakdagi eritmasi	$\text{CH} \equiv \text{CH} + 2[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{AgC} \equiv \text{CAg} + 4\text{NH}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
	Mis (I)-oksidning ammiakdagi eritmasi	$\text{CH} \equiv \text{CH} + 2[\text{Cu}(\text{NH}_3)_2]\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{CuC} \equiv \text{CCu} + 4\text{NH}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$


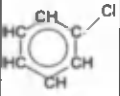

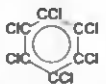

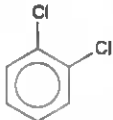
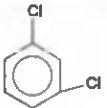
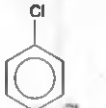

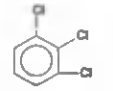
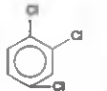
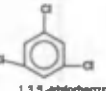

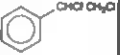

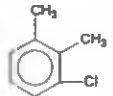
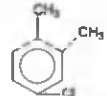

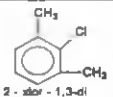
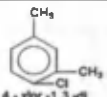
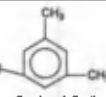
Benzol	Yorug'lik nuri ta'sirida xlor bilan reaksiyaga kirishishi. Benzolning sifat reaksiyasi.	 <p>Geksaxloroniklogeksan (Geksaxloran)</p>
Spirtlar	Kaliy bixromat eritmasi to'q yashil rangga kiradi.	$K_2Cr_2O_7 + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow H_2Cr_2O_7 + K_2SO_4$ $H_2Cr_2O_7 \rightarrow 2CrO_3 + H_2O$ $3CH_3-CH_2-OH + 2CrO_3 + 3H_2SO_4 \rightarrow 3CH_3-COH + Cr_2(SO_4)_3 + 6H_2O$
Etilenglikol	Mis(II)-gidroksid (to'q ko'k rang)	$2 \begin{array}{c} CH_2OH \\ \\ CH_2OH \end{array} + Cu(OH)_2 \xrightarrow[-2H_2O]{NaOH}$  <p>mis glltserat</p>
Fenol	Sifat reaksiyasi	

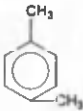


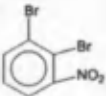
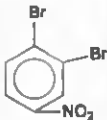

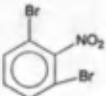
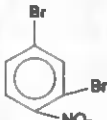
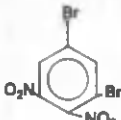

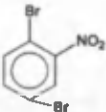
Aldegidlar	Kumush oksidining ammiakdagi eritmasi	$\text{Ag}_2\text{O} + \text{H}-\text{CHO} \rightarrow \text{H}-\text{COOH} + 2\text{Ag}$ $\text{Ag}_2\text{O} + \text{CH}_3-\text{CHO} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3-\text{COOH} + 2\text{Ag}$
Glyukoza	Kumush oksidining ammiakdagi eritmasi	Glyukoza tarkibida aldegid guruhi bo'lgani uchun kumush oksidning ammiakdagi eritmasi bilan reaksiyaga kirishib kumush cho'kmaga tushadi.

Siklik ko'rinishdagi moddalar

Moddalar-ning formu-lasi	Moddalar-ning nomla-nishi	Moddalar-ning formu-lasi	Moddalarning nomlanishi
	Benzol		Benzoyl kislota
	Metilbenzol (toluol)		Izopropil benzol (kumol)
	1,2 – dimetil benzol		Geksaxlor benzol
	Benzal- degid		1,2,4 – trixlor benzol
	Nitrobenzol		1,3,5 – trixlor benzol
	Benzol nitrat		Orta-ftal- kislota
	Pikrin kislota 2,4,6 – trinitro- fenol		Trotil 2,4,6 – trinitro- toluol

Siklik birkmalarning galogenli hosilasi

Nomi	Formu- laali	Galogenli birkmalarning izomeriyasi		
Benzol		 Xlorbenzol	 Geksa- xlorciklo- geksan (geksoxlo- ran)	 Geksoxlorben- zol
Benzol		 Orta- dixlorbenzol	 Meta- dixlorbenzol	 Para- dixlorbenzol
Benzol		 1,2,3 -trixlorbenzol	 1,2,4 -trixlorbenzol	 1,3,5 -trixlorbenzol
Vinil benzol	 CH=CH ₂	 CHCl ₂ CH=CH ₂		
Orta ksilol (1,2-di- metil benzol)	 CH ₃ CH ₃	 CH ₃ CH ₃ Cl 3-xlor -1,2 -di metilbenzol	 CH ₃ CH ₃ Cl 4 - xlor -1,2-di metilbenzol	
Meta ksilol (1,3-di- metil benzol)	 CH ₃ CH ₃	 CH ₃ CH ₃ Cl 2 - xlor -1,3-di metilbenzol	 CH ₃ CH ₃ Cl 4 - xlor -1,3-di metilbenzol	 CH ₃ CH ₃ Cl 5 - xlor -1,3-di metilbenzol

Para ksilol (1,4-dimetilbenzol)		 <p>2-xlor -1,4-dimetilbenzol</p>		
Dibrombenzollar nitrolanganda				
Digalogenning nomi	Digalogenning formulasi	Digalogenning nitroll birliklari		
Orta-dibrombenzol				
Meta-dibrombenzol				
Para-dibrombenzol				

Organik kimyodan murakkab reaksiylar

$C_6H_5NO_2 + 3(NH_4)_2S \rightarrow C_6H_5NH_2 + 3S + 6NH_3 + 2H_2O$	4/12
$5 C_6H_{12}O_6 + 24KMnO_4 + 36H_2SO_4 \rightarrow 30CO_2 + 24MnSO_4 + 12K_2SO_4 + 66H_2O$	65/132
$3C_2H_2 + 8KMnO_4 + 4H_2O \rightarrow 3HOOC-COOH + 8MnO_2 + 8KOH$	15/19
$3CH_3OH + 8H_2SO_4 + 2K_2Cr_2O_7 \rightarrow 3HCOOH + 2Cr_2(SO_4)_3 + 2K_2SO_4 + 11H_2O$	13/18
$H_2O_2 + PbO_2 + 2CH_3COOH \rightarrow (CH_3COO)_2Pb + O_2 + 2H_2O$	12/14
$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + 12O_2 \rightarrow 12CO_2 + 11H_2O$	13/23
$2Cu(OH)_2 + HCOH \rightarrow Cu_2O + HCOOH + 2H_2O$	3/4
$2C_8H_8 + 15O_2 \rightarrow 12CO_2 + 6H_2O$	17/18
$2KMnO_4 + C_6H_5CH_3 \rightarrow C_6H_5COOK + 2MnO_2 + 2KOH + H_2O$	3/6
$4KMnO_4 + 5C_2H_5OH + 6H_2SO_4 \rightarrow 5CH_3COOH + 4MnSO_4 + 11H_2O + 2K_2SO_4$	15/22
$6KMnO_4 + 4C_4H_{10} + 9H_2SO_4 \rightarrow 5CH_3COOC_2H_5 + 6MnSO_4 + K_2SO_4 + 14H_2O$	19/28
$8KMnO_4 + 5C_6H_5CHCHC_2H_5 + 12H_2SO_4 \rightarrow C_6H_5COOH + 4K_2SO_4 + 8MnSO_4 + 2H_2O$	25/20
$4KMnO_4 + C_8H_5C_7H_5 \rightarrow C_8H_5COOK + K_2CO_3 + KOH + 4MnO_2 + 2H_2O$	5/9
$6KMnO_4 + 5C_6H_5CH_3 + 9H_2SO_4 \rightarrow 5C_6H_5COOH + 6MnSO_4 + 3K_2SO_4 + 14H_2O$	20/28
$5C_6H_5C_2H_5 + 12KMnO_4 + 18H_2SO_4 = 5C_6H_5COOH + 6K_2SO_4 + 12MnSO_4 + 5CO_2 + 28H_2O$	35/56
$18KMnO_4 + 5C_6H_5C_3H_7 + 27H_2SO_4 \rightarrow 5C_6H_5COOH + 18MnSO_4 + 9K_2SO_4 + 42H_2O + 10CO_2$	50/84

$8\text{KMnO}_4 + 5\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CHCHC}_2\text{H}_5 + 12\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 5\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH} + 5\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{COOH} + 4\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 8\text{MnO}_2 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$	25/34
$8\text{KMnO}_4 + \text{C}_2\text{H}_2 + 10\text{KOH} \rightarrow 8\text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4 + 2(\text{COOK}) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	19/16
$3\text{CH}_3\text{OH} + 2\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 8\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 3\text{HCOOH} + 3\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 11\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$	13/18
$4\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{C}_8\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_8 + 16\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow 6\text{CO}_2 + 4\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 4\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 22\text{H}_2\text{O}$	21/36
$\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{C}_4\text{H}_{10} + 4\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5 + \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$	6/8
$\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 3\text{COOH-COOH} + 4\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 6\text{CO}_2 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	8/15
$\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 3\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} + 4\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 3\text{CH}_3\text{COH} + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$	8/12
$\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 3\text{CH}_3\text{OH} + 8\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 3\text{HCOOH} + 2\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 2\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 11\text{H}_2\text{O}$	13/18
$2\text{KClO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow 2\text{KHSO}_4 + 2\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{ClO}_2$	5/8
$\text{Pb}_3\text{O}_4 + 2\text{KJ} + 8\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \rightarrow 2\text{CH}_3\text{COOK} + \text{J}_2 + 3\text{Pb}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	11/10
$\text{PbO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \rightarrow 3\text{Pb}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$	4/6
$\text{CH}_3\text{COH} + 2\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + \text{Cu}_2\text{O} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	3/4
$3\text{C}_2\text{H}_4 + 2\text{KMnO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 3\text{CH}_2\text{OHCH}_2\text{OH} + 2\text{KOH} + 2\text{MnO}_2$	6/7
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_4 + 4\text{KMnO}_4 \rightarrow 2\text{CO}_2 + 4\text{MnO}_2 + 4\text{KOH}$	5/10
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_2 + \text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3 \rightarrow (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{COHC}\equiv\text{CH}$	2/1
$5\text{HOC}-(\text{CH}_2)_2-\text{COH} + 4\text{KMnO}_4 + 6\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow 5\text{HOOC}-(\text{CH}_2)_2-\text{COOH} + 4\text{MnSO}_4 + 2\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	15/17

$6\text{KMnO}_4 + \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOK} +$ $2\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 + 6\text{MnO}_2 + \text{KOH} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	7/13
$\text{PbO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \rightarrow (\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2\text{Pb}$ $+ 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$	4/4
$4\text{C}_3\text{H}_8(\text{ONO}_2)_3 = 12\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{N}_2 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$	4+29
$3\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 2\text{Bi}(\text{OH})_3 = 2\text{Bi} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} +$ $\text{CH}_2(\text{OH})(\text{CHOH})_4\text{COOH}$	5+8
$5\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2 + 6\text{KMnO}_4 + 9\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 =$ $5\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + 5\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3 + 3\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 +$ $6\text{MnSO}_4 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$	20+28

Kimyo fani rivojiga hissa qo'shgan olimlar

A

Ar-Roziy (865 – 925) – markaziy osiyolik ensiklopedist olim. U atomlarning bo'linishini, atom mayda bo'laklar bilan bo'shliqlardan iborat ekanligini va ular doimo harakatda bo'lishini izohlab berdi.

Abu Rayhon Beruniy (979 – 1048) – atomlarni bo'linmaydigan zarrachalar deb qaraydigan olimlarga qarshi o'z fikrini bildirgan va atomlarning bo'linadigan mayda zarrachalar ekanligini e'tirof etgan.

Abu Ali ibn Sino (980 – 1037) – dorivor, tabiiy kimyoviy birikmalarning tarkibi va xossalariga ko'ra sinflarga toifalashtirgan. Tarkibning doimiyliigi haqidagi dastlabki ma'lumotlarni aytgan.

A.Bekkerel (fransuz olimi) – 1896-yilda uran tuzlaridan rentgen nurlariga o'xshash nurlar chiqishini aniqlagan.

A.I.Bayer (nemis kimyogari) – 1872-yilda fenol va formaldegiddan smolasimon mahsulot oldi. Belgiyalik olim **L.X.Bakeland** bu moddani sanoatda ishlab chiqish usulini joriy etdi. 1912-yildan boshlab bakelit deb atalgan fenolformaldegid smola ishlab chiqarildi.

A.Y.Danillevskiy (rus biokimyogari) – 1888-yilda oqsillarning molekulalarida takrorlanuvchi atomlarning peptid guruhi mavjudligini ko'rsata oldi.

A.Y.Fersman – fosforni «*hayot va tafakkur elementi*» deb atagan.

A.M.Butlerov – 1861-yilda organik moddalarning tuzilish nazariyasini yaratdi. Organik moddalar molekulasini hosil qilgan hamma atomlar o'z valentligiga muvofiq ravishda ma'lum izchillikda birikkan. Moddalarning xossalari molekulyar tarkibiga qanday atomlar va qancha atom kirishgani emas, balki molekulada bu atomning qanday tartibda birikkanligiga ham bog'liq bo'ladi. **Izomeriya** bir nechta moddaning tarkibi hamda molekula massasi bir xil bo'lib, lekin molekulasi-ning tuzilishi bilan farqlanadigan hodisa. Berilgan moddaning xossasiga ko'ra uning molekula tuzilishini aniqlash, molekulasi-ning tuzilishidan esa uning xossalarini oldindan aytish mumkin. Modda molekulasidagi atomlar va atomlar guruhi

bir-biriga o'zaro ta'sir etadi. 1867-yilda birinchi bo'lib izobutanni oldi. Formaldegid ammiak bilan aldegidammiak emas, balki geksametilentetra amin (urotropin) hosil qilishni aniqladi. **Reaksiyasi:** $6\text{CH}_2 = \text{O} + 4\text{NH}_3 = 6\text{H}_2\text{O} + (\text{CH}_2)_6\text{N}$. 1861-yilda qand moddasini oldi. 1827-yilda birinchi organik kimyo darsligini nashr qildi. 1861-yilda organik moddalarning kimyoviy tuzilish nazariyasining asosiy g'oyalarini Shpeyerda – tabiatshunoslarning qurultoyida «Kimyoviy moddalarning tuzilishi haqida»gi ma'ruzasida bayon qilgan. A.M. Butlerov organik moddalarning tuzilish nazariyasini o'zining «Organik kimyoni to'liq o'rganishni amalga oshirish» darsligida batafsil bayon qilgan. Uning birinchi nashri 1864-yilda chiqqan. U turli atom massaga ega, lekin kimyoviy xossalari bir xil bo'lgan atomlarni **Izotoplar** deb atagan.

A.N. Prilejyev – 1909-yilda alkenlarni perbenzoy kislota bilan oksidlab epoksidlar olishni kashf etdi.

A.E. Favorskly – 1888-yilda alkinlarning spirtlar bilan birikib vinil birikmalar hosil qilishini kashf etdi. **Reaksiyasi:** $\text{CH}\equiv\text{CH} + \text{R-OH} \rightarrow \text{CH}_2=\text{CH-O-R}$. 1900-yilda atsetilen o'yuvchi kaliy va boshqa katalizatorlar ishtirokida aldegid va ketonlar bilan birlashtirib spirt hosil qiladi. **Reaksiyasi:** $\text{CH}_3\text{-CO-CH}_3 + \text{HC}\equiv\text{CH} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{-COH(CH}_3\text{)-C}\equiv\text{CH}$

A. Lavuazye – 1787-yilda vodorodning suv tarkibiga kirishini aniqlagan va unga **gidrogenium** – «suvni yaratuvchi» degan nom bergan.

B

Bersellus (shved olimi) – 1807-yilda tirik organizmdan olingan moddalarni organik modda deb atashni taklif qildi. 1827-yilda izomeriya (grekcha *isos* – teng va *meros* – qism) atamasini fanga kiritdi. 1814-yilda 46 elementning atom massalari asosida kimyoviy elementlar jadvalini tuzdi.

Bertlo – 1856-yilda metanning uglerod sulfid bilan vodorod sulfid aralashmasini nayda qizdirilgan mis ustidan o'tkazib hosil qildi. **Reaksiyasi:** $\text{CS}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{S} + 8\text{Cu} = \text{CH}_4 + 4\text{Cu}_2\text{S}$. 1897-yilda 1200°C da to'g'ridan to'g'ri uglerodga vodorod ta'sir ettirib metan olish yo'li topildi. **Reaksiyasi:** $\text{C} + 2\text{H}_2 = \text{CH}_4$

B.A. Dolgoploskly – 1956-yilda divinilni polimerlab stereoregulyar tuzilishga ega bo'lgan sis-1,4 divinil kauchukni sintez qildi.

B.de-Shankurtua – 1862-yilda kimyoviy elementlarning silindr shaklidagi jadvalini yaratdi.

D

D.Uotson va F.Krik – 1953-yil DNKning qo'sh spiralli makromolekulyar modelini ishlab chiqishdi.

Demokrit (mil. avv.460 – 370) – tabiatdagi barcha narsalar juda kichik zarrachalar – atomlardan tashkil topganligini bayon qildi.

Dalton – 1803 – 1804-yillarda atom-molekulyar ta'limotni rivojlantirdi va atom massasi haqidagi tushunchani fanga kiritdi.

Debereyner – 1817 – 1829-yillarda elementlarni triadalar-ga ajratdi, ya'ni o'xshash uchtadan iborat tabiiy oilalarini tuzdi.

D.I.Mendeleyev – 1869-yilda davriy qonunni kashf etdi.

E

E.Rezerford (ingliz olimi) – 1911-yilda atom tuzilishining planetar modelini taklif etdi.

F

F.Fisher va Tropshlar – 1926-yilda suyuq yoqilg'ini sintez qilish usulini ishlab chiqdilar. **Reaksiyasi:** $n\text{CO} + 2n\text{H}_2 = \text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n} + n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Ni va Co 200 – 300°C) $2n\text{CO} + n\text{H}_2 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_{2n} + n\text{CO}_2$ ($\text{FeC}_n\text{H}_{2n} + \text{H}_2 = \text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$). 1907-yilda tarkibida 18 ta aminokislota bor polipeptidni sintez qildi va oqsil molekulasining polipeptid tuzilishga ega ekanligini amalda isbotladi.

F.Panet – 1929-yilda tetraetil qo'rg'oshinni termik parchalash yo'li bilan birinchi marta metil erkin radikalini kashf qildi.

F.Vyoler (nemis kimyogari) – 1824-yilda laboratoriya sharoitida disiyandan o'simlik organizmida uchraydigan oksalat kislotani sintez qildi. **Reaksiyasi:** $\text{NC} - \text{CN} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{HOOC} - \text{COOH} + 2\text{NH}_3$. 1827-yilda alyuminiyni, 1828-yilda berilliy va ittriyni oldi.

F.Griinyar (fransuz kimyogari) – 1861-yilda magniy metaliga galoidalkil ta'sir ettirib magniy-organik birikma hosil qilgan. **Reaksiyasi:** $\text{CH}_3\text{I} + \text{Mg} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{MgI}$

F.A.Kekuli (nemis organik kimyogari) – birinchi marta o'zining organik kimyo darsligida organik kimyoga ta'rif berdi. 1865-yilda benzolga halqali formulani taklif qildi. Bu bilan A.M.Butlerovning organik moddalarning tuzilish nazariyasi-

ni aromatik birikmalarga tarqatib, ta'sir doirasini kengaytirdi. 1857-yilda «valentlik» tushunchasini kiritdi.

F.Senger – 1951 – 1953-yillarda birlamchi strukturasi aniqlangan dastlabki oqsil – insulinni olgan.

F.Misher – nuklein kislotalar tirik organizmlar hayotida katta ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan moddadir. U yiring hujayralari yadrosidan ajratib olingan yangi moddani nuklein deb atadi (lotincha «*nukleus*» – yadro demakdir).

F.Misher (shveysariyalik kimyogar) – 1869-yilda leykot-sitlarda yangi kimyoviy birikma borligini aniqladi va uni *nuklein* deb atadi.

Frankaln Eduard – «valentlik» tushunchasidan oldingi «*biriktirish kuchi*» haqidagi tushunchani kiritdi.

Franklend – 1852-yilda valentlik tushunchasini fanga kiritdi.

Fredrik Jolio-Kyuri va Iren Kyuri – 1934-yilda sun'iy radioaktivlikni kashf etishdi.

G

Gey-Lyussak – 1815-yilda bir qator kimyoviy reaksiyalarda bir necha atomlardan tashkil topgan muayyan guruhlar bir birikma molekulasidan ikkinchi birikma molekulasiga o'zgar-masdan o'tishini radikallar deb nomlashni taklif qildi.

G.A.Orlov – 1909-yilda CO bilan H₂ aralashmasi – Pd hamda Ni katalizatori ustidan bosim ostida o'tkazilganda etilen va boshqa to'yinmagan uglevodorodlar hosil bo'lishini topgan.

Gerbe – tadqiqotiga ko'ra, quyi molekulyar spirtlarni o'zlarining alkogolyatlari ishtirokida qizdirilganda yuqori molekulyar spirt hosil bo'ladi.

Gudir – kauchukni vulkanlab rezinaga aylantirishni kashf qildi.

Gofman – 1881-yilda amidlarni gipoxlorid yoki gipobromid tuzlarining ishqorli eritmasi bilan qizdirib aminlar olishni kasf etdi. **Reaksiyasi:** $R\text{-CONH}_2 + \text{NaClO} + 2\text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{RNH}_2 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

G.Y.Mulder – 1844-yilda oqsillarning hayot uchun o'ta zarur moddalar ekanligini ta'kidlagan va ular molekulasini tarkibiga kiruvchi atomlar guruhidan iborat radikalli «protein» (birlamchi) deb atagan edi.

G.Kavendish (ingliz olimi) – 1766-yilda vodorod – «yonuvchi havo»ni kashf etdi. 1783-yilda Parij shahrida **Jak Sharl** vodorod to'ldirilgan havo sharida uchirildi.

I

I.L.Kondakov (rus olimi) – 1902-yilda 2,3-dimetil butadien – 1,3 ni sintez qildi va uni polimerlab kauchuk modda – metilkauchuk oldi.

I.Shveyger (nemis kimyogari) – 1811-yilda «galogen» tushunchasini kiritgan bo'lib, «tuz hosil qiluvchi» degan ma'noni bildiradi.

J

J.Dalton – 1803-yilda karrali nisbatlar qonunini kashf qildi.

J.Nyulends (1837 – 1898) – 1865-yilda elementlar ekvivalentlariga asoslangan oktavalalar qonunini taklif etgan.

J.Pristli – kislorodni 1774-yil 1-avgustda kashf etdi. Pristlidan bexabar holda ushbu kashfiyot xuddi shu yil 30-sentyabrda **K.Sheelee** tomonidan ham e'tirof etildi. Uni yangi modda sifatida **A.Lavuazye** izohlab berdi. **A.Lavuazye** taklifi bilan kislorodga lotincha *oxygenium* deb nom berilgan, ya'ni *okzeyn* – nordon, *geniko* – hosil qilaman degan so'zlardan olingan.

J.Prust (fransuz olimi) – 1799-yilda u tomonidan tarkibning doimiylik qonuni taklif etildi, 1809-yilda ko'pchilik tomonidan e'tirof etildi.

K

Kolbe (nemis olimi) – 1849-yilda karbon kislota tuzlarini elektroliz qilish yo'li bilan to'yingan uglevodorodlar olish usulini kashf etdi, 1845-yilda sirka kislotani sintez qildi.

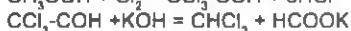
K.V.Sheelee – 1799-yilda glitserinni birinchi marta sintez qildi. 1813-yilda **M.E.Shevrel** glitserinni oldi.

K.Vinkler (nemis olimi) – 1866-yilda germaniy elementini kashf etdi.

L

Lavuazye – 1785-yilda radikal haqida tushunchani fanga kiritdi.

Liblx va Subeyranlar – 1831-yilda xloroformni birinchi marta spirdan olishgan. **Reaksiyasi:** $C_2H_5OH + Cl_2 = CH_3 - COH + 2HCl$



Lyekok de Buabadron (fransuz olimi) – 1875-yilda galiy elementini kashf etdi.

M

M.D.Lvov – 1867-yilda pentanning izomerlarini sintez qildi. 1929-yilda heptanning hamma izomerlari aniqlandi. 1933-yilda oktanning izomerlari topildi.

M.I.Konovalov – 1888-yilda to'yingan uglevodorodlarning nitrolanish reaksiyasini aniqladi. **Reaksiyasi:** $R-H + HNO_3 = R-NO_2 + H_2O$

M.G.Kucherov – 1881-yilda atsetilen $HgSO_4$ va H_2SO_4 ishtirokida suvni oson bitriktirib sirka aldegid hosil qilishni kashf etdi. **Reaksiyasi:**



M.E.Shevrel – 1813-yilda Sheeledan so'ng glitserinni sintez qildi. Etilenglikolga glitserin qo'shish avtomashinalar suv nasoslarining ishlash muddatini uzaytiradi.

M.N.Nabiyev – qoraqat fosfatlari asosida superfosfatlar olish texnologiyasini ishlab chiqqan.

M.V.Lomonosov (rus olimi) – 1748-yil va fransuz olimi **A.Lavuazyé** 1772 – 1789-yillarda massaning saqlanish qonunini kashf qildi. Shuningdek, 1756-yilda M.V.Lomonosov massaning saqlanish qonunini kashf etdi.

Mariya Skladovskaya Kyuri va Pyer Kyuri (fransuz olimlari) – Nobel mukofoti sohiblari, 1898-yilda radiometrik usul bilan radiy va poloniy elementlarini kashf etdilar.

N

N.N.Zinin (rus olimi) – 1842-yilda nitrobenzolni qaytarib ilgari o'simliklardan o'lingan anilinni sun'iy usulda hosil qildi. **Reaksiyasi:** $C_6H_5NO_2 + 6H = C_6H_5NH_2 + 2H_2O$

N.D.Zelinskiy va B.A.Kazaniskiy (rus kimyogarlari) – 1922-yilda 450 – 500°C haroratda faollashgan ko'mir ustidan atsetilen o'tkazib benzol oldilar. Keyinchalik boshqa katalizatorlardan foydalanib bu jarayonni ancha qulay sharoitlarda ham amalga oshirish mumkinligini aniqlashdi.

N.D.Zelinskiy (rus olimi) – ba'zi bir nav neftdan ajralib chiqadigan siklogeksandan benzol hosil bo'lishini isbotladi. 1927-yilda atsetilendan benzol olgan.

N.L.Meyer (1830 – 1895) – 1864-yilda elementlarning atom massalari ortib borishiga asoslangan jadvalni taklif qilgan.

N.N.Semyonov – zanjir reaksiyalarini ishlab chiqqan.

N.N.Zinin (rus olimi) – 1842-yilda sanoatda benzoldan anilin olish usulini ishlab chiqdi.

Nilsen (skandinav olimi) – 1879-yilda skandiy elementini kashf etdi.

Nobel – tutunsiz porox tarkibini ishlab chiqdi va dinamitni kashf qildi.

P

P.E.Bertlo (fransuz kimyogari) – 1854-yilda yog'ni sintez qildi. 1854-yilda sulfat kislota ishtirokida etilenni gidrolizlab etil spirt sintez qildi. Bungacha etil spirti faqat uglevodlarni biqitib olinardi. 1851-yilda benzolni birinchi bo'lib oldi. 1851-yilda birinchi bo'lib fenolni oldi, undan keyin 1867-yilda **Sh.A.Vyurs** olgan. 1862-yilda Suv va CO dan chumoli kislota sintez qildi. 1866-yilda atsetilen asosida bir qator aromatik uglevodorodlar oldi.

P.Uilard (fransuz olimi) – 1900-yilda γ nurlarni aniqlab, bu nurlar elektromagnit to'lqinlar ekanligini isbotladi.

Prust – 1801 – 1808-yillarda tarkibning doimiylik qonunini kashf etdi.

R

R.Boyl (1627 – 1691) – ingliz kimyogari va fizigi. U kimyoviy element eng oddiy, kimyoviy jihatdan bo'linmaydigan modda bo'lib, murakkab moddalar tarkibiga kirishini tushuntirdi.

Rezerford – 1899-yilda radioaktiv nurlarni o'rganish davomida bu nurlarni uch qismga: α , β , γ nurlarga ajratdi. O'sha yili **A.Bekkerel** ham β nurlar elektronlar oqimi ekanligini isbotladi.

S

Sabate – 1902-yilda sintetik benzin olishning boshqa usulini kashf etdi. **Reaksiyasi:** $\text{CO} + 3\text{H}_2 = \text{CH}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

S.V.Lebedev – uning usuliga ko'ra, 1932-yilda dunyoda birinchi marta sanoatda sintetik kauchuk ishlab chiqarila boshladi.

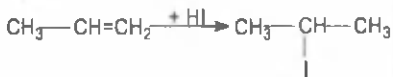
Svante Arrenius (shved olimi) – 1887-yilda elektrolitik dissotsilanish nazariyasini kashf etdi. U elektrolitlar sohasida olib borgan ilmiy ishlari uchun 1903-yilda Nobel mukofotiga sazovor bo'lgan.

V

Vyoler (nemis kimyogari) – 1824-yilda o'simliklarda ko'p uchraydigan organik modda – oksalat kislotani topdi. 1828-yilda tirik organizmda uchraydigan mochevinani sintez qildi.

Vyurs Sharl Adolf (fransiyalik olim) – 1855-yilda alkanlarning galojenli hosilalari natriy metali bilan reaksiyaga kirishib to'yingan uglevodorod hosil qilishini aniqladi. **Reaksiyasi:** $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-Br} + 2\text{Na} + \text{Br-CH}_2\text{-CH}_3 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_3 + 2\text{NaBr}$. 1856-yilda 1,2-dixloretanni gidroliz- lab etilenglikolni oldi. **Reaksiyasi:** $\text{Cl-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-Cl} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2 + 2\text{HCl}$. Metilamin va etilamin, fenol, etilen oksidlarni sintez qildi.

V.V.Markovnikov – 1869-yilda simmetriya bo'lmagan olefinlarga vodorod galojenidlarning birikishi Markovnikov qoidasiga binoan amalga oshirildi, ya'ni vodorod atomi qo'shbog' bilan bog'langan, o'zida eng ko'p vodorod atomini saqlagan uglerod atomiga birikadi. **Reaksiyasi.**



Birinchi bo'lib besh va olti a'zoli sikloparafinlarni neft tarkibidan ajratib olib o'rgandi. To'yinmagan uglevodorodlarning turli aralashmasi yuqori haroratda va bosimda ko'mirni vodorod atmosferasida qizdirib olinadi. Bu aralashma dvigatellarda suyuq yoqilg'i sifatida, shuningdek, organik sintezda zarur xomashyo o'rni ishlatiladi. Motor yoqilg'ilari detonatsiyaga eng chidamli bo'lishi kerak. Normal tuzilishga ega uglevodorodlar, masalan, n – pentan eng oson detonatsiyalanadi, detonatsiyaga chidamliligi nolga teng. Tarmoqlangan zanjirli uglevodorodlar, masalan, izooktan (2, 2, 4-trimetilpentan) eng kam detonatsiyalanadi. Benzinning oktan soni 93 ga teng bo'lsa, demak, u 93% izooktan va 7% pentan aralashmasidir. Yoqilg'ilarning detonatsiyaga chidamliligini oshirishga

ularga antidetonatorlar qo'shish bilan erishiladi. Ulardan biri tetraetilqo'rg'oshin $Pb(C_2H_5)_4$ dir. Lekin zaharli bo'lgani uchun ko'p mamlakatlarda undan foydalanilmaydi. Birmuncha samarali antidetonator – marganesli organik birkma $C_2H_5Mn(CO)_3$ dir. U zaharli emas va havoni ifloslantirmaydi.

V.G.Shuxov (rus muhandisi) – 1891-yilda krekingning sanoat usulini ishlab chiqqan.

Sh

Shevrel Mishel Ejen – A.Brakonno bilan hamkorlikda ko'plab yog'lar stearin va oleindan tashkil topganini aniqlagan (1817), stearin, olein va palmitin kislotalarni ajratib oldi. Hayvon to'qimalaridan xolesterin ajratib (1815), stearin sham-lar ishlab chiqarishga patent oldi.

Ba'zi xushbo'y hidli birikmalar

- Etil formiat HCOOC_2H_5 – rom hidli.
 Amlil formiat $\text{HCOOC}_6\text{H}_{11}$ – gilos hidli.
 Izoamil formiat $\text{HCOOC}_5\text{H}_{11}$ – olxo'ri, olcha hidli.
 Etil butirat $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$ – o'rik hidli.
 Butil butirat $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{COOC}_4\text{H}_9$ – ananas hidli.
 Izoamilizovalerat $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{COOC}_5\text{H}_{11}$ – olma hidli.
 Izopentilatsetat $\text{CH}_3\text{COO}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)$ – nok hidli.
 Pentil atsetat $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_5\text{H}_{11}$ – banan hidli.
 Etilpropionat $\text{SH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$ – o'rik hidli.
 Feniletilformiat $\text{HCOO}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ – xrizantema hidli.
 Benzilformiat $\text{HCOOCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ – jasmin hidli.
 Difenil efir $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 - \text{O} - \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ – geran (yorongul) hidli.
 Fenil etil spirt $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ – atirgul hidli.

Kundalik turmushda ko'p uchraydigan ba'zi bir moddalarning trivial nomlari va kimyoviy tarkibi

Nomi	Tarkibi
Azofoska	$\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 + (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4 + \text{KNO}_3$ aralashmasi
Alebastr	$\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 0,5\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Alund	Al_2O_3 asosida tayyorlangan yuqori haroratga chidamli material
Alyuminiyli achchiqtosh	$\text{KAl}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Angidrit (o'lk gips)	CaSO_4
Ammiakli suv	NH_3 ning suvli eritmasi
Ammoniyli selitra	NH_4NO_3
Ammofos	$\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$
Asbest	$3\text{MgO} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Barit (mi-neral)	BaSO_4
Baritli suv	$\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ ning suvli eritmasi
Baritli selitra	$\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
Berlin zan-gorisi	$\text{Fe}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]_3$
Bertolet tuzi	KClO_3
Boksit	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$
«Bordo suyuqligi»	$\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ eritmaları aralashmasi
Bromli suv	Bromning suvli eritmasi (eritmada HBrO va HBr)
Bura	$\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Vino spirti (etanol)	C_2H_5OH
Viterit (mineral)	$BaCO_3$
Vodorod peroksidi	H_2O_2
Galenit	PbS
Galit (osh tuzi)	$NaCl$
Gidroksoniy ionl	H_3O^+
Gil (tuproq)	$Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot 2H_2O$
Gips	$CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$
Glauber tuzi (mirabilit)	$Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$
Dala shpati	$K_2O \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 6SiO_2$
Diammofos	$(NH_4)_2HPO_4$
Dolomit	$MgCO_3 \cdot CaCO_3$
Javel suvi	KOH va xlorning suvli eritmasi
Zar suvi (podsho arog'i)	$HNO_3 \cdot 3HCl$
Inert (nodir) gazlar	He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe, Rn.
Is gazi	CO
Ichimlik sodasi	$NaHCO_3$
Kainit	$MgSO_4 \cdot KCl \cdot 3H_2O$
Kalomel	Hg_2Cl_2
Kalsinirlangan soda (kir yuvish sodasi)	Na_2CO_3

Kalsit	CaCO_3
Kalsiy karbid	CaC_2
Kaolin	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Kapron	$[-\text{NH}-(\text{CH}_2)_5-\text{CO}-]_n$ poliamid smola, tola
Karbin	C_n ($-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ yoki $=\text{C}=\text{C}=\text{C}=\text{C}=\text{C}-$)
Karborund	SiC
Karnelit	$\text{KCl} \cdot \text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Kaustik soda	NaOH
Kvars	SiO_2
Kinovar	HgS
Korund (mineral)	Al_2O_3
Kriolit	Na_3AlF_6 ($\text{AlF}_3 \cdot 3\text{NaF}$)
Kuydirilgan magneziya	MgO
Kuldiruvchi gaz	N_2O
Kuporosli moy	Texnik konsent. H_2SO_4 eritmasi (odatda 90,5 – 92,5%)
Lavsan	$[-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{CO}-]_n$
Lyapis	AgNO_3
Magnezit	MgCO_3
Magnitli temirtosh	Fe_3O_4
Malaxit	$\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{CuCO}_3$ ($\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{CO}_3$)
Mineral o'g'itlar: oddiy superfosfat	$\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 + \text{CaSO}_4$

qo'sh su- perfosfat pretsipitat ammofos ammoniyli selitra kaliyli selitra	$\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$ $\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ va $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$ NH_4NO_3 KNO_3
Mis kupo- rosi	$\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Mor tuzi	$\text{Fe}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Mochevina (karbamid)	NH_2CONH_2
Mussiv oltini	Sn_2S_3
Novshadil spirti	10% li NH_3 eritmasi
Natron ohagi	$2\text{CaO} + \text{NaOH}$
Nefelin (mi- neral)	$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$ ($(\text{Na}, \text{K})_2[\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_8]$)
Nitron poliakrilo- nitril smola- si, tola	$[-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}-]_n$ CN
Oddiy su- perfosfat	$\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 + \text{CaSO}_4$
Oleum	SO_3 ning konsentrlangan H_2SO_4 dagi eritmasi
Oq mag- neziya	$\text{XMgCO}_3 + \text{yMg}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{zH}_2\text{O}$
Ohaktosh (marmor)	CaCO_3

Ohak: So'ndiril- magan	CaO
Kuydirilgan	CaO
So'ndiril- gan	Ca(OH) ₂
Ohakli se- lltra	Ca(NO ₃) ₂ ·H ₂ O
Ohakli suv	Ca(OH) ₂ ning to'yingan suvli eritmasi
«Ohakli sut»	qattiq Ca(OH) ₂ kristallarining ohakli suv bilan hosil qilgan suspensiyalari
Oqlovchi ohak	Ca(ClO) ₂ , CaCl ₂ va Ca(OH) ₂ lar aralashmasi
Pergidrol	H ₂ O ₂ ning 30% li suvli eritmasi
Pirit (temir kol- chedanl)	FeS ₂
Piroksilln	Trinitrotsellyuloza [C ₈ H ₇ O ₂ (ONO ₂) ₃] (13 – 13,6%)
Plavik kis- lotasi	HF ning 40% li suvli eritmasi
Plavik shpa- ti (flyuorit)	CaF ₂
Potash	K ₂ CO ₃
Pretsipitat	CaHPO ₄ ·2H ₂ O
Po'lat qattiq po'lat yumshoq po'lat	Tarkibida 0,3 – 1,7% gacha C bo'ladi. Tarkibida 0,3% gacha C bo'ladi.
Rux al- damasi	ZnS
Ruxli belila	ZnO
Rutil	TiO ₂

Sariq qon tuzi	$K_4[Fe(CN)_6] \cdot 3H_2O$
Silvinit	$NaCl \cdot KCl$
Slyuda	$K_2O \cdot 3Al_2O_3 \cdot 6SiO_2 \cdot 2H_2O$
Sulema	Hg_2Cl_2
Susal oltini	SnS_2
Suyuq shisha	Na_2SiO_3 va K_2SiO_3 larning suvli eritmasi
Taxir tuz	$MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$
Titanli belila	TiO_2
Temir kuporosi	$FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$
Termit	Al va Fe_2O_3 larning ekvivalent aralashmasi
Tomas shlaki	$Ca_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot 2CaO$
Turnbullen ko'ki	$Fe_3[Fe(CN)_6]_2$
Fosgen	$COCl_2$
Fosforit	$Ca_3(PO_4)_2$
Florapatit	$Ca_5(PO_4)_3F$ ($3Ca_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot CaF_2$)
Xalkopirit	$FeCuS_2$
Hind selit-rasi	KNO_3
Xlorli ohak	$Ca(ClO)_2 + CaCl_2$
Xromkaliyli achchiqtosh	$KCr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$
Xromit (xromli temirtosh)	$FeCr_2O_4$ ($Fe(CrO_2)_2$)
Xromil aralashma	$H_2SO_4 + K_2Cr_2O_7$
Xrompik	$K_2Cr_2O_7$

Sementit	Fe_3C
Chili selit-rasi	NaNO_3
Cho'yan	93% Fe, 4,5% gacha C, 0,5 – 2% Si, 1 – 3% Mn, 0,02 – 2,5% P, 0,005 – 0,08% S.
Shox arog'i	kons. HNO_3 va HCl ning (1:3) aralashmasi
Shixta	$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{SiO}_2$ aralashmasi
Shisha	$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{CaO} \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2$
Enant	$[-\text{NH}-(\text{CH}_2)_6-\text{CO}-]_n$ polliamid smola, tola
Qizil temir tosh	Fe_2O_3
Qizil qon tuzi	$\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$
Qum	SiO_2
Quruq muz	Sovutib qotirilgan CO_2 ($t_{\text{ol}} = -78,5^\circ\text{C}$).
Qo'ng'ir temirtosh	$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Qo'rg'oshinli surik	Pb_3O_4
Qo'sh superfosfat	$\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$

Tayanch so'zlar lug'ati

A

Agregat holat – barcha moddalarning sharoitga qarab turli holatda – qattiq, suyuq, gaz va plazma holatida bo'lishi.

Akva komplekslar – ligandlar vazifasini suv molekulasini bajaradigan kompleks birikmalar.

Alkimyo – arablar «*kimyo*» so'zi oldiga arab tiliga mos «*al*» qo'shimchasini qo'shib kimyoni «*alkimyo*» deb ataganlar. Alkimyo fanda taxminan 1000 yil (VI asrdan XVI asrgacha) hukmronlik qilgan.

Ammlakatlar – o'zining ichki sferasida ammiak molekulasini ushlab turuvchi kompleks birikmalar.

Anion – manfiy zaryadli ionlar, ular anod tomon harakatlanadi.

Anod – elektrning musbat tomoni bo'lib, manfiy zaryadli ionlarni o'ziga tortadi.

Atom yadrosi – atomning markazida joylashgan, uning tarkibida musbat zaryadli protonlar, zaryadsiz neytronlar va boshqa zarrachalar joylashgan.

Atomli kristall panjara – kristall panjara tugunlarida atomlar joylashgan bo'ladi. Masalan, olmos, grafit hamda silitsiy birikmalarida atomli kristall panjara mavjud.

Atsidokomplekslar – ligandlari kislota qoldiqlaridan iborat koordinatsion birikmalar.

B

Bosh kvant soni – ayni orbitaning energiyasi uning yadrosidan uzoq yoki yaqinligiga qay tarzda bog'liq ekanligini tavsiflaydi.

D

Dag'al dispers sistema – bunda dispers faza zarrachalarining o'lchami 100 nm dan katta bo'ladi. Unga suspenziya va emulsiya misol bo'la oladi. Masalan, ohak suti, loyqa suv suspenziyalardir, sut esa emulsiya hisoblanadi.

Davr – ishqoriy metallardan galogengacha bo'lgan elementlar qatori.

Davriy sistema – davriy qonunning jadval shaklida ifodalanishi.

Dipol – elektr manfiyligi bir xil bo'lgan ikki atom orasida kimyoviy bog' hosil bo'lsa, umumiy elektron juft, bu ikki atomga nisbatan simmetrik joylasha olmaydi. Ular qutbli molekullar bo'lib, dipol nomini olgan.

Dispers sistemalar – eritmalarning erigan yoki tarqalgan zarrachalari o'lchamiga ko'ra nomlanishi.

Donor – akseptor bog'lanish – bitta atomning ikki elektronli bulut bilan boshqa atomning erkin orbitali orasidagi bog'lanish.

E

Ekzotermik reaksiyalar – issiqlik chiqishi bilan boradigan reaksiyalar.

Elektrmanfiylik – molekuladagi atomlarning o'zagi elektronlarni tortib turgan qobiliyati.

Elektron juftlar – antiparallel spinli ikkita elektronning bitta orbitalda bo'la olishi.

Elektron pog'onachalar – elektron pog'onada joylashgan doirachalar bo'lib, ular s, p, d va f pog'onachalar nomi bilan yuritiladi.

Elektron pog'ona – yadro atrofida elektronlarning eng ko'p harakatlanadigan doirasi. Ular 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 raqamlari yoki K, L, M, N, O, Q harflari bilan belgilanadi.

Elementar yacheyka – fazoviy kristall panjaraning ko'p marta takrorlanib jismning butun hajmini hosil qiladigan qismi.

Elektronga moyillik – element atomi bir elektron birkitib ulganda ajralib chiqadigan energiya miqdori.

Emulsiya – biror suyuqlikning mayda tomchilari boshqa suyuqlikning molekullari orasida bir me'yorda taqsimlangan muallaq zarrachali suyuqliklari.

Endotermik reaksiyalar – issiqlik yutilishi bilan yuz beradigan reaksiyalar.

Erituvchi – eritmadagi ko'p qism bo'lib, moddalarni bir butun sistemada saqlab turadi.

Erkin radikallar – to'yinmagan valentlikka ega bo'lgan zarrachalar.

Eruvchanlik – moddaning suvda yoki boshqa erituvchida erish xossasi. Masalan, suvda qattiq, suyuq va gazsimon moddalar erishi mumkin.

F

Faza – geterogen sistemaning boshqa qismlaridan chegara sirtlari bilan ajralgan gomogen qismi. Gomogen sistema bir fazadan, geterogen sistema bir necha fazadan iborat bo'ladi.

Fizikavly kristall panjara – kristall moddalarda zarchalarning ma'lum tartib bilan joylashuvi.

Fizikaviy hodisa – moddaning rangi, holati o'zgarib, bir moddadan boshqa modda hosil bo'lmaslik hodisasi.

Flogiston – nemis olimi Shtal fikricha, «flogiston» bu – olov moddasidir. U ko'mir, yonuvchi gazlarda juda ko'p bo'ladi. Bu modda metallarda ham mavjud. Mazkur nazariya taxminan 100 yil hukmronlik qilib, Lomonosovning ishlari uning barbod bo'lishiga olib keldi.

G

Geterogen kataliz – unda reaksiyaga kirishuvchi moddalar va katalizator boshqa-boshqa fazalarda bo'ladi.

Geterogen sistema – bir necha fazadan iborat sistema.

Gomogen kataliz – unda reaksiyaga kirishayotgan moddalar ham katalizator, ham bir fazada (gaz holatida yoki eritmada) bo'ladi.

Gomogen sistema – bir fazadan iborat sistema.

H

Holat diagrammasi – sistema holatining va undagi fazalar muvozanatining tashqi sharoit yoki uning tarkibi bilan bog'langanligini tasvirlaydigan diagramma.

Hosil bo'lish issiqligi – oddiy moddalardan bir mol birikma hosil bo'lganida ajralib chiqadigan yoki yutiladigan issiqlik miqdori shu birikmaning hosil bo'lish issiqligidir.

I

Ichki energiya – moddaning umumiy energiya tuzumi, unga yadro, elektron energiyalar, kinetik va potensial energiyalar, kimyoviy energiya va boshqalar kiradi.

Ingibitor – reaksiya tezligini pasaytiradigan moddalar.

Ion bog'lanish – ionlar vositasidagi bog'lanish bo'lib, elektrmanfiyliklari keskin farq qiluvchi atomlar orasida sodir bo'ladi.

Ionlanish potentsiali – atomning elektron berish qobiliyatini miqdoriy jihatdan xarakterlovchi xususiyat.

Ionli kristall panjara – ionlardan tarkib topgan bo'ladi, panjara tugunlarida ionlar joylashgan.

Issiqlik effekti – kimyoviy reaksiyalar vaqtida issiqlik va boshqa energiya turlarining yutilishi yoki chiqarilishi.

Izobarlar – massalar soni bir-birliga teng bo'lgan turli elementlar atomlari.

Izotoplar – yadro zaryadi bir xil, ammo massalari har xil bo'lgan atomlar, masalan, $^{16}_8\text{O}$, $^{17}_8\text{O}$, $^{18}_8\text{O}$ va boshq.

K

Katalitik zaharlar – bunday moddalardan katalizatorga o'zgina qo'shilsa, uning faolligini keskin pasaytiradi.

Kataliz – reaksiya tezligining katalizator ta'sirida o'zgarishi. Kataliz manfiy, agar tezlikni kamaytirsa va oshirsa, musbat bo'ladi.

Katalizator – reaksiya tezligini o'zgartiradigan va reaksiya natijasida kimyoviy jihatdan o'zgarmaydigan moddalar.

Kation – katod tomon harakatlanuvchi musbat ion. Unga H^+ , Na^+ , NH_4^+ ionlari misol bo'la oladi.

Katod – elektrning manfiy qismi bo'lib, o'ziga musbat zarrachalar, kationlarni tortadi.

Kimyo – tabiat fanlaridan biri bo'lib, elementlar, ularning birikmalari, tarkibi, tuzilishi va ularda kechadigan o'zgarishlarni o'rganadi.

Kimyoviy bog'lanish – atomlararo ta'sir etuvchi va ulami birgallikda ushlab turuvchi kuchlar.

Kimyoviy energiya – modda ichki energiyasining bir turi bo'lib, kimyoviy jarayonlar vaqtida vujudga keladi.

Kimyoviy hodisa – biror moddaning boshqa moddaga aylanib kimyoviy reaksiya sodir bo'lishi.

Kimyoviy jarayonlar – moddalarda sodir bo'ladigan fizikaviy va kimyoviy jarayonlar majmuasi.

Kinetika – kimyoviy jarayonlar tezligi haqidagi ta'limot.

Kolloid dispers sistema – unda dispers faza zarrachalarining o'lchami 1 μm dan 100 μm gacha bo'ladi. Bunday zarrachalar yarimo'tkazgich pardadan o'ta olmaydi. Kolloid eritmalarga kraxmal, jelatin, kanifol eritmalari, oltin va kumush zollari kiradi.

Kompleks birlikmalar – yuqori tartibli birikmalarning nisbatan barqarorlari. Kompleks birikma, uning molekulasi yoki

ioni markaziy ion yoki atomga ega bo'lib, uni bir necha ion yoki molekulalar o'rab turadi.

Komponentlar – sistemadan ajratib olinganda mustaqil mavjud bo'la oladigan moddalar. Ular tarkibiy qismlar ham deyiladi.

Kovalent bog'lanish – elektrmanfiyliklari bir xil yoki o'zaro yaqin bo'lgan atomlar orasida elektron juft hosil bo'lish hisobiga vujudga keladigan bog'lanish.

L

Le-Shatlye prinsipi – kimyoviy muvozanat holatida turgan sistemada tashqi sharoitlardan biri (masalan, harorat, bosim yoki konsentratsiya) o'zgartirilsa, muvozanat tashqi o'zgarish ta'sirini kamaytiruvchi reaksiya tomonga siljiydi.

Ligandlar – kompleksning ichki sferasini tashkil qiluvchi atom yoki ionlar.

M

Magnit kvant son – atomlaridagi spektral chiziqlarning magnit maydonida taqsimlanishini tushuntiradi.

Massa ulushi – erigan moda massasi eritmaning umumiy massasiga nisbati erigan moddaning massasi ulushi. Massa ulush (ω) 0 dan 1 gacha bo'ladi.

Massalar ta'siri qonuni – kimyoviy reaksiya tezligi reaksiyaga kirishayotgan moddalarning konsentratsiyalari ko'paytmasiga to'g'ri proporsionaldir. Bu qoida 1867-yilda norvegialik ikki olim K.Guldberg va P.Vaage tomonidan kashf etilgan.

Metall bog'lanish – atomlar bir-biriga yaqinlashganida kristall panjara hosil bo'lishi natijasida qo'shni atomlarning valent orbitallari bir-birini qoplaydi va metall bog'lanishni hosil qiladi.

Metall kristall panjara – metallarning ichki tuzilishini ifodalaydi, metallar kristallik tuzilishiga ega, kristall panjara tugunlarida metall atomlari va ionlari joylashgan va ular orasida valent elektronlar erkin harakatda bo'ladi.

Mexanikaviy aralashma – tarkibi o'zgaruvchan sistemalar bo'lib, ular o'zaro ta'sirlashmaydi. Masalan, giltuproq bilan oltingugurt, ohak kukuni aralashmasi bunga misol bo'la oladi.

Molekulyar kristall panjara – moddalar kristall panjara tugunlarida neytral molekulalar bo'ladi. Masalan, azot,

vodorod, kislorod kabi gazlar past haroratdan qattiq holatga o'tganida molekulyar kristalli panjara hosil bo'ladi.

Molyar konsentratsiya – 1 litr eritmada 1 mol modda erigan holati. Agar 1 l eritmada 0,1 mol eruvchi modda bo'lsa, u detsimolyar eritma deyiladi (0,1 m).

Muvozanatning silljishi – tashqi muhit (bosim, harorat va konsentratsiya)ni o'zgartirish orqali muvozanatda turgan sistemaning tarkibini o'zgartirish.

N

Normal konsentratsiya – erigan moddaning 1 litr eritmadagi ekvivalentlar soni bilan ifodalanadi.

O'

O'ta to'yingan eritma – bunday eritmada bo'lgan eruvchi modda konsentratsiyasi to'yingan eritmadagiga qaraganda ortiq bo'ladi. Unga bir dona kristall tashlansa yoki silkitilsa, qayta kristallanish sodir bo'ladi.

Orbital kvant soni – elektron orbitalning shaklini tasvirlaydi. Uning qiymati 0 dan ∞ ga qadar bo'lishi mumkin.

P

Pauli prinsipi – bir atomda to'rtala kvant sonlari bir-birinikiga teng bo'lgan ikkita elektron bo'la olmaydi.

Pnevmatik kimyo – kimyo fanining gazlarga oid sohasi. Unga R.Boyl asos solgan.

Polikislotalar – kislota molekulasiga shu yoki boshqa kislotalaning angidridi kelib qo'shilgan mahsulot. Masalan: $H_2SO_4 + SO_3 \rightarrow H_2S_2O_7$ polikislota.

Promotorlar – katalizatorga qo'shilganda uning kattalik ta'sirini kuchaytiruvchi moddalar.

R

Reaksiya tezligi – reaksiyaga kirishuvchi moddalar konsentratsiyalarining vaqt birligi ichida o'zgarishi bilan o'lchanadi.

S

Suspenziya – qattiq modda mayda zarrachalarining suv bilan aralashmasi, bunga ohak, giltuproq va bo'yoqlarning suv va boshqa erituvchilar bilan aralashmasi misol bo'la oladi.

T

Tartib raqam – davriy sistemada element joylashgan katak raqami.

Termokimyo – kimyoviy reaksiyalarning energetik effektlarini o'rganadi.

Teskari reaksiya – reaksiya mahsulotlaridan dastlabki moddalarning hosil bo'lishi. Bunda reaksiya o'ngdan chapga tomon boradi.

Titr – eritmaning 1 millilitrdagi erigan moddaning massa miqdori bilan ifodalanadi, u analitik kimyoda ko'proq qo'llaniladi.

To'g'ri reaksiya – dastlabki moddalardan reaksiya mahsulotlarining hosil bo'lishi. Bunda reaksiya chapdan o'ngga boradi.

To'yingan eritma – erish vaqtida erimay qolgan modda bilan cheksiz uzoq vaqt birga mavjud bo'la oladigan yoki erigan moddaning ortiqchasi bilan dinamik muvozanatda turgan eritma.

To'yinmagan eritma – konsentratsiyasi to'yingan eritma konsentratsiyasidan past bo'lgan eritma.

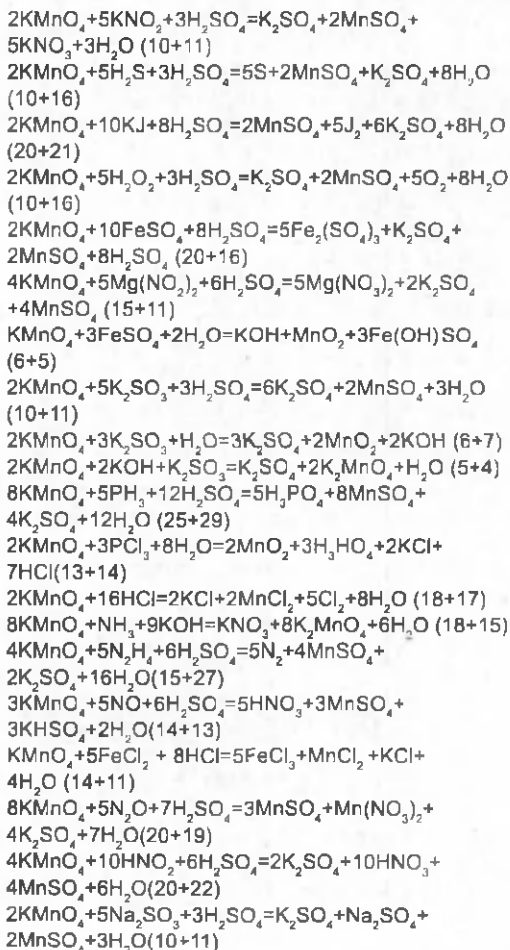
V

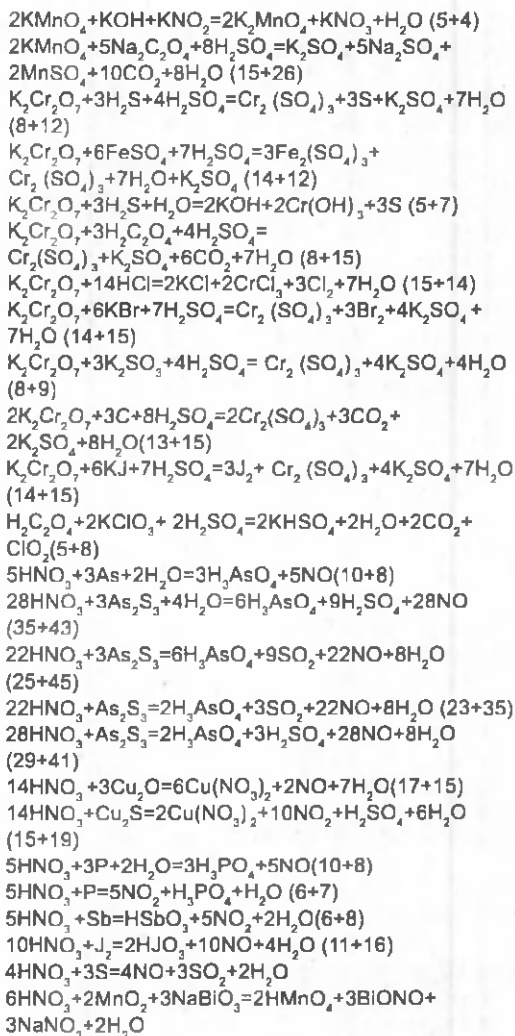
Vant – Goff qoldasi – harorat har 10°C ga oshganda reaksiya tezligi 2 – 4 marta oshishi bo'lib, uni dastlab Y.Vant – Goff tajriba asosida ta'riflagan.

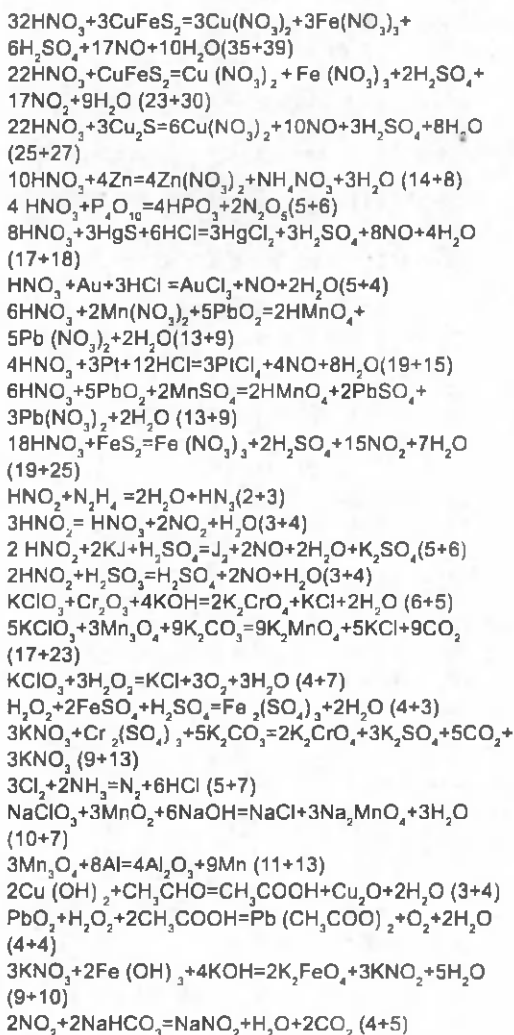
X

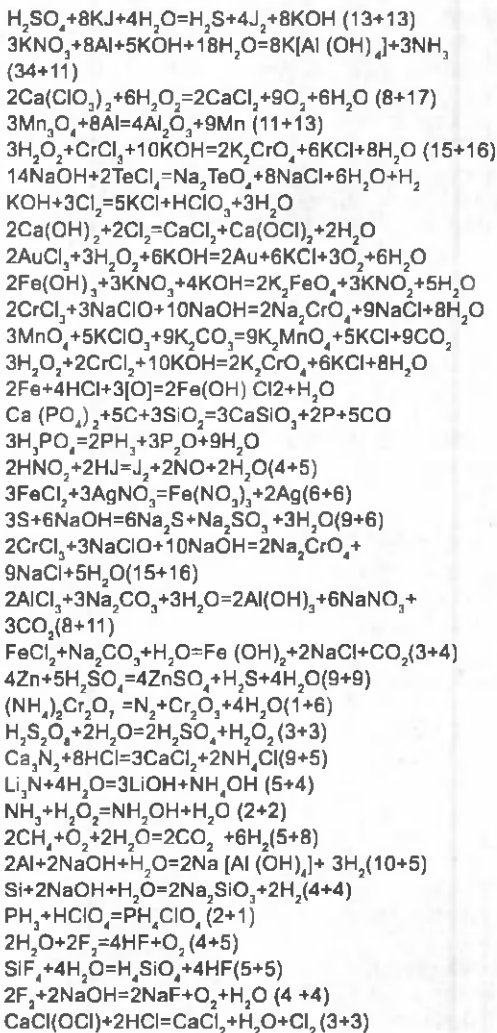
Xund qoldasi – ayni pog'onachada turgan elektronlarning mumkin qadar juftlashmaslikka intilishi.

Kimyoviy reaksiyalar

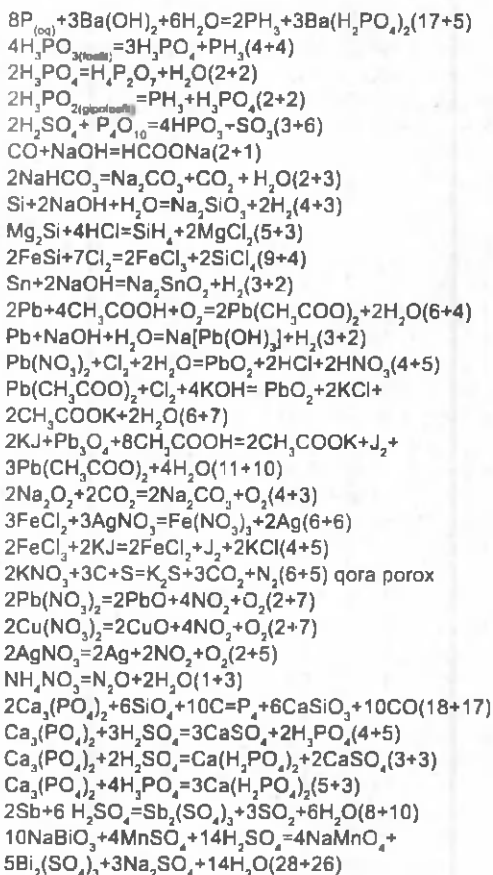








$2\text{Cu} + \text{O}_2 + 4\text{HCl} = \text{CuCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (6+5)
 $\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{NaOH} = \text{NaCl} + \text{NaClO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (3+3) lobarak suvi
 $\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{KOH} = \text{KCl} + \text{KClO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (3+3) javel suvi
 $4\text{HClO}_2 = 2\text{ClO}_2 + \text{HClO}_3 + \text{HCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (4+5)
 $2\text{NaClO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{SO}_2 = 2\text{NaHSO}_4 + 2\text{ClO}_2$ (4+4)
 $3\text{KClO} = 2\text{KCl} + \text{KClO}_3$ (3+3)
 $6\text{KOH} + 3\text{Cl}_2 = 5\text{KCl} + \text{KClO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (9+9)
 $2\text{HClO}_3 + 2\text{HCl} = 2\text{ClO}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (4+5)
 $4\text{KClO}_3 = \text{KCl} + 3\text{KClO}_4$ (4+4)
 $2\text{KClO}_3 = 2\text{KCl} + 3\text{O}_2$ (2+5)
 $2\text{HClO}_4 + \text{P}_2\text{O}_6 = \text{Cl}_2\text{O}_7 + 2\text{HPO}_3$ (3+3)
 $\text{KClO} + 2\text{KI} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{KCl} + \text{I}_2 + 2\text{KOH}$ (4+4)
 $\text{KClO}_3 + 6\text{KI} + 3\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{KCl} + 3\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 3\text{I}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (10+10)
 $4\text{HBr} + \text{MnO}_2 = \text{MnBr}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Br}_2$ (5+4)
 $\text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{Br}_2 = 2\text{HBr} + \text{S}$ (2+3)
 $\text{BaS} + 4\text{Br}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{BaSO}_4 + 8\text{HBr}$ (9+9)
 $\text{S} + 3\text{Br}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} = 6\text{HBr} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ (8+7)
 $2\text{HBr} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{Br}_2 + \text{SO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (3+4)
 $\text{Br}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{HBrO} + 10\text{HCl}$ (8+12)
 $\text{KBrO}_3 + 5\text{KBr} + 6\text{HCl} = 3\text{Br}_2 + 6\text{KCl} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (12+12)
 $2\text{KBrO}_4 = 2\text{KBrO}_3 + \text{O}_2$ (2+3)
 $\text{I}_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 2\text{HI} + 5\text{SO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (6+11)
 $2\text{HI} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{I}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{SO}_2$ (3+4)
 $2\text{Ag} + \text{O}_3 = \text{Ag}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2$ (3+2)
 $2\text{KI} + \text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{KOH} + \text{I}_2 + \text{O}_2$ (4+4)
 $2\text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{SO}_2 = 3\text{S} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (3+5)
 $3\text{S} + 6\text{NaOH} = \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + 2\text{Na}_2\text{S} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (9+6)
 $2\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{I}_2 = 2\text{NaI} + \text{Na}_2\text{S}_4\text{O}_8$ (3+3)
 $\text{F}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = \text{SO}_4 + 2\text{HF}$ (2+3)
 $\text{SO}_3 + \text{HCl} = \text{HSO}_3\text{Cl}$ (2+1)
 $2\text{NH}_3 + 3\text{CaOCl}_2 = \text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} + 3\text{CaCl}_2$ (5+7)
 $2\text{Na} + 2\text{NH}_3 = 2\text{NaNH}_2 + \text{H}_2$ (4+3)
 $\text{NH}_3 + \text{NaOCl} = \text{NaOH} + \text{NH}_2\text{Cl}$ (2+2)
 $\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{NH}_3 = \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (3+2)
 $\text{NCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{NH}_3 + 3\text{HClO}$ (4+4)
 $2\text{NF}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{N}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{HF}$ (5+7)
 $\text{NaNH}_2 + \text{N}_2\text{O} = \text{NaN}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (2+2)
 $\text{HN}_3 + 2\text{KI} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{I}_2 + 2\text{KOH} + \text{N}_2 + \text{NH}_3$ (5+5)
 $2\text{KNO}_3 + 3\text{C} + \text{S} = \text{K}_2\text{S} + 3\text{CO}_2 + \text{N}_2$ (6+5) qora porox



MUSTAQIL YECHISH UCHUN MASALA VA MASHQLAR. ORGANIK KIMYO

Organik birikmalarning kimyoviy tuzilish nazariyasi

1. Organik kimyo nimani o'rgatadi? Anorganik va organik moddalarga misollar keltiring.

2. Qanday kimyoviy reaksiyalar yordamida organik moddalami anorganik moddalardan farq qilish mumkin? Moddalar misolida tushuntiring: etil spirt (C_2H_5OH), saxaroza ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$), natriy xlorid, sulfat kislota. Reaksiyalarning tegishli tenglamalarini tuzing. Organik birikmalardagi uglerodni tajriba yo'li bilan qanday aniqlash mumkin?

3. Quyidagi birikmalar: a) metan CH_4 ; b) propan C_3H_8 ; c) butan C_4H_{10} ; d) benzol C_6H_6 da uglerod atom-molekulyar nuqtayi nazaridan qanday valentlik namoyon qiladi?

4. Butil spirt va dietil efirlarning sifat va miqdor tarkiblari bir xil, ya'ni $C_4H_{10}O$. Butil spirt yorug' alanga berib yonadi, natriy metali bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi. Dietil efir havo rang alanga berib yonadi, natriy metali bilan reaksiyaga kirishmaydi, uchuvchan. Nima uchun ushbu moddalar turli xossalarga ega?

5. Kraxmal, qand, parafinlarning organik moddalar ekanligini tajriba yo'li bilan qanday isbotlash mumkin?

6. Saxaroza $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ dagi elementlarning massa ulushlarini hisoblang.

7. Massasi 72 g glyukoza $C_6H_{12}O_6$ qancha modda miqdorini tashkil etishini hisoblang.

8. Modda miqdori 0,03 mol bo'lgan metanning hajmini aniqlang.

9. Propan C_3H_8 ning vodorodga va havoga nisbatan nisbiy zichligini hisoblang.

10. A.M.Butlerovning organik moddalarning kimyoviy tuzilishi nazariyasi asosiy qoidalarini ta'riflang. Molekulada atomlarning birikish tartibi to'g'risidagi ushbu nazariyani qanday tushunishingizni misollar orqali isbotlang.

11. C_4H_{10} va C_7H_{16} tarkibli moddalar misolida organik moddalar molekulasida atomlarning birikish tartibini ko'rsating.

12. Quyidagi uglevodorodlar: a) pentan C_5H_{12} ; b) heptan C_7H_{16} ; c) oktan C_8H_{18} ning struktura formulasini tuzing.

13. Uglarod, azot, kislorod, xlor atomlarining elektron qo'biqlari tuzilishining sxemasini tasvirlang hamda elektron formulalarini tuzing.

14. Xlor, vodorod xlorid molekularida, gidroksoniy va ammoniy ionlarida bog'lanishlar hosil bo'lish sxemasini ko'rsating. Bog'lanishlarning bunday turlarida nima umumiy-ligi va nimalar bilan farq qilishini ko'rsating.

15. H_2S ; HBr ; H_2O ; CH_4 NH_3 birikmalarida atomlarning zaryad zarrachalarining taqsimlanishini va elektron zichligi-ning siljishini ko'rsating.

16. Vodorod yodid molekulasida misolida kovalent bog'lanishning ion va erkin radikal parchalanishi qanday sodir bo'lishini ko'rsating.

17. Etan C_2H_6 molekulasida C — H bog'lanishlardan birining erkin radikal parchalanishini sxema tarzida tasvirlang. Hosil bo'ladigan uglevodorod radikalida qancha elektron bo'ladi?

To'yingan uglevodorodlar

1. Qanday uglevodorodlar to'yingan uglevodorodlar deyiladi? To'yingan uglevodorodlarning umumiy formulasini yozing.

2. Qanday birikmalarga izomerlar deyiladi? N-oktan izomerlarining hamma struktura formulalarini keltiring. Ularni sistematik nomenklatura bo'yicha nomlang.

3. «Gomologik qator» tushunchasini ta'riflang. To'yingan uglevodorodlar gomologik qatorining umumiy formulasi qanday? Tarkibida 6, 10, 13 va 15 ta uglarod atomi bo'lgan to'yingan uglevodorodlarning struktura va molekulyar formulasini yozing.

4. Uglevodorodlarning struktura formulasini tuzing:

a) 2,5-dimetilgeksan; b) 3-metilpentan; c) 2,2 – dimetil 3 – etiloktan; d) 2,2,3- trimetilpentan; e) 3 – metil 4 – etilgeitan.

5. Moddalarning qaysi birida uglarod elementining massa ulushi ko'p: a) etan yoki propanda; b) geksan yoki geptanda; c) butan yoki 2-metil-propanda; d) pentan yoki 2,2-dimetilpropanda. Javobingizni hisoblashlar bilan tasdiqlang.

6. Tetraxlormetan ba'zi bir yong'inlarni o'chirishda ish-

latiladi. Bunda uning qanday xossalariidan foydalaniladi? Tetraxlorometanning vodorodga nisbatan zichligini hisoblang.

7. Metan tarkibida uglerod va vodorod bo'lishini isbotlang. Tajriba o'tkazish rejasini va reaksiya tenglamasini tuzing.

8. Ikkita stakanning birida xloroform, ikkinchisida kaliy xlorid eritmasi bor. Agar ikkala stakanga kumush nitrat eritmasidan quyilsa nima kuzatiladi? Reaksiyalarning tegishli tenglamalarini yozing.

9. Xloroform tarkibida xlor borligini qanday isbotlash mumkin? Tajriba o'tkazish rejasini tuzing hamda reaksiyalar tenglamasini yozing.

10. Geksanning to'yingan uglevodorodligini isbotlang.

11. Qanday uglevodorodlar sikloparafinlar deyiladi? Javobingizni misollar bilan izohlang.

12. Quyidagi birikmalarning struktura formulalarini yozing: 1) metilsiklogeksan; 2) 1,3-dimetilsiklopentan; 3) 1,1,2-trimetilsiklogeksan.

13. C_5H_{10} molekulyar formulaga qancha sikloparafin mos keladi? Ularning struktura formulalarini yozing va nomlang.

14. Quyidagi sikloparafinlarning kimyoviy xossalari to'g'risida so'zlab bering: a) siklopropan; b) siklobutan. Reaksiyalar tenglamasini yozing.

15. Metilxlorid atsetilsellyuloza va nitrotsellyuloza laklarini erituvchi sifatida ishlatiladi. Agar metilxlorid uning massa ulushi nazariyga nisbatan 98,2% ni tashkil etsa, 120 l ($p = 1,336$) hajmda metilxlorid olish uchun qancha hajmda xlor va metan ishlatish kerak?

To'yinmagan uglevodorodlar.

Etilen uglevodorodlar

1. Qanday uglevodorodlar to'yinmagan uglevodorodlar deyiladi? Ular qanday klassifikatsiyalanadi? Bu uglevodorodlarning molekulyar formulalarini yozing.

2. Qanday uglevodorodlar etilen uglevodorodlar deyiladi? Qanday moddalar va nima uchun etilen uglevodorodlarga taalluqli?

3. Quyidagi etilen uglevodorodlarning struktura formulalarini tuzing: a) 2-metilbuten-1; b) buten-2; c) 2-metilpenten-3; d) 2,2,3,4-tetrametilgeksen-3; e) 2,3-dimetil-3-etilgeksen-1.

4. sp^2 -gibridlanishning mohiyati nimada? Uning sp^3 gibridlanishdan farqi nimada? Bog'lanishning hosil bo'lishi hamda uning xususiyatlarini etilen misolida ko'rib chiqing. Etilen molekulasining tuzilishi qanday fizik-kimyoviy xossalalar bilan tasdiqlanadi?

5. C_5H_{10} va C_7H_{14} tarkibli etilen uglevodorodlar izomerlarining struktura formulalarini yozing. Ularni sistematik nomenklatura bo'yicha nomlang.

6. Etilen gomologlarining geometrik izomeriyasi mavjudligi nima bilan izohlanadi? Quyidagi uglevodorodlar: a) buten-1; buten-2; b) 2-metilbuten-1; c) 2,4-dimetilgeksen-3 *sis-trans*-izomerlari ko'rinishida mavjud bo'ladimi? *Sis*-va *trans*-izomerlarining proyeksiyon formulalarini tuzing.

7. 2,8 g massali buten -2 yondirilganda qancha hajm uglerod (IV)-oksid (n. sh. da) hosil bo'ladi?

8. Agar etil spirt unumining massa ulushi nazariyga nisbatan 93% ni tashkil etsa, 672 m³ hajm etilenni to'g'ridan to'g'ri gidratlab qancha massa etil spirti olish mumkin?

9. Oksosintez usuli bilan massasi 320 kg bo'lgan moy aldegid olish uchun qancha hajm propilen sarflanadi? Aldegid unumining massa ulushi nazariyga nisbatan 91% ni tashkil etadi.

10. Kimyoviy ishlab chiqarishda ilmiy-texnik taraqqiyotning yo'nalishlaridan biri uning kam bosqichligidir. Etilenni to'g'ridan to'g'ri oksidlab atsetaldegid olishning sanoatda keng qo'llaniladigan usuli katta ahamiyatga ega. 896 m³ hajm etilendan bu usul bo'yicha qancha massa atsetaldegid olish mumkin? Atsetaldegidagi qo'shilmalarning massa ulushi 16%, aldegid unumining massa ulushi nazariyga nisbatan 87% ni tashkil etadi.

Hajmi 180 m³ bo'lgan tabiiy gazdan qancha massa akrilonitril olish mumkin? Gazda propanning hajmiy ulushi 37%, akrilonitril unumining massa ulushi nazariyga nisbatan 93% ni tashkil etadi.

11. 28 ml hajmdagi gazning yonishidan 85 ml hajm uglerod (II) oksid va 767,5 mg massali suv hosil bo'lgan. Shu

yondirilgan gazning molekulyar formulasini keltirib chiqaring. Gazning vodorodga nisbatan zichligi: 21.

12. Modda miqdori 0,5 mol bo'lgan uglevodorodning yonishidan modda miqdori har qaysisida 1,5 mol bo'lgan uglerod (IV) oksid va suv hosil bo'ladi. Moddaning vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 21 ga teng. Uglevodorodning molekulyar formulasini aniqlang.

13. Hajmi 11,2 l (n. sh. da) bo'lgan propilen bilan butilen aralashmasining massasi 24,5 g. Aralashmadagi har qaysi gazning hajmini aniqlang.

14. 4,48 l hajmdagi etilen bilan propilen aralashmasini yondirish uchun 18,48 l hajm kislorod sarflangan. Aralashmadagi har qaysi uglevodorodning hajmini aniqlang.

15. Agar aralashmaning massasi 13,3 g bo'lsa, 8,96 l hajmdagi etilen bilan propilen aralashmasini yondirish uchun qancha hajmda havo sarf bo'ladi?

Diyen uglevodorodlar

1. Qanday uglevodorodlar diene uglevodorodlar deyiladi? Diene uglevodorodlar gomologik qatorining umumiy formulasini keltiring. C_5H_8 tarkibli diene uglevodorodlar izomerlarning struktura formulalarini yozing hamda ularni sistematik nomenklatura bo'yicha nomlang.

2. Uglevodorodlarning struktura formulalarini tuzing: a) 2-metilbutadien-1,3; b) geksadien-2,4; c) 2,5-dimetilgeksadien-1,5; d) 2,3-dimetilbutadien-1,3; e) 2-etilpentadien-1,3.

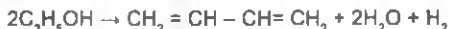
3. Butadienning yonish reaksiyasi issiqlik effekti 2310 kJ. Butadien yonganda qancha miqdorda issiqlik ajraladi: a) modda miqdori 0,5 mol; b) hajmi 5,6 l; c) massasi 108 g.

4. Massasi 5,4 g bo'lgan C_4H_6 tarkibli uglevodorod katalitik gidrogenlanganda 4,48 l hajmda (n. sh. da) vodorod sarflangan. Gidrogenlanish natijasida qanday uglevodorod hosil bo'ladi?

5. Hajmi 1 m³ bo'lgan butandan olingan butadienning massasini aniqlang. Undagi qo'shilmaning massa ulushi 10%.

6. Massasi 1 t, massa ulushi 96% bo'lgan etil spirdan qancha massa divinil olish mumkin? Ishlab chiqarishdagi yo'qotishning massa ulushi 25% ga teng.

7. S. V. Lebedev usuli bo'yicha etil spirtidan butadiyen olish reaksiyasini quyidagi tenglama bilan ifodalash mumkin:



Massa ulushi 96% ($p = 0,8$), hajmi 200 l bo'lgan etil spirtidan olinadigan butadienning massasini hisoblang. Hosil bo'lgan divinil unumining hajmiy ulushi nazariyga nisbatan 75% ni tashkil etadi.

8. S.V.Lebedev uslubi bo'yicha 230 kg massali etil spirtidan qancha hajmda butadien olish mumkin? Butadien unumining massa ulushi 20% ni tashkil etadi.

9. a) tabiiy kauchuk va tabiiy material guttapercha; b) rezina va kauchuk; v) rezina va ebonit bir-biridan nima bilan farq qiladi, ko'rsating.

10. Agar qo'shilmaning hajmiy ulushi 35% bo'lsa, 15 l hajm butadien bilan qancha hajmdagi kislorod reaksiyaga kirishadi?

Atsetilen uglevodorod

1. Qanday uglevodorodlar atsetilen uglevodorodlar deyiladi? Atsetilen uglevodorodlarning umumiy formulasini yozing. C_5H_8 tarkibli hamma izomerlarining struktura formulalarini yozing. Ularni sistematik nomenklatura bo'yicha nomlang.

2. Atsetilen molekulasining elektron tuzilish sxemasini tasvirlang.

3. Atsetilen molekulasini nima uchun chiziqli tuzilishga ega?

4. Quyidagi uglevodorodlarning struktura formulalarini yozing: a) 4,4 – dimetilpentin – 1; b) oktin – 4; c) 2 – metilgeksin – 3; d) 2,6 – dimetil-pentin – 3; e) 3 – metilbutin – 1, e) dimetilatsetilen.

5. Quyidagi uglevodorodlarning struktura formulalarini yozing: a) butin – 1; b) pentin – 2; v) 2,2 – dimetilgeksin – 3; g) 2,2,5 – trimetilgektin – 3; d) 3,3 – dimetilbutin- 1.

6. Massasi 120 g bo'lgan bromli suv orqali rangi batamom yo'qolguncha 4 l hajmda atsetilen o'tkazildi. Eritmadagi bromning massa ulushini aniqlang.

7. 7 m³ hajmdagi atsetilen bilan 5,6 m³ hajmdagi vodorod

xloridning o'zaro ta'sirlashuvidan qancha xlorvinil hosil bo'ladi? Shuncha hajmdagi xlorvinildan qancha massa polixlorvinil olish mumkin?

8. Massasi 130 kg bo'lgan texnik kalsiy karbiddan qancha hajm (n. sh. da) atsetilen olish mumkin? Undagi qo'shilmaning massa ulushi 20% ga teng.

9. Saratov konidan chiqadigan tabiiy gazning 1300 m³ hajmidan qancha hajmda atsetilen olish mumkin? Undagi metanning hajmiy ulushi 95%, metanning piroliz jarayonida atsetilen unumi hajmiy ulushi nazariyga nisbatan 8,8% ni tashkil etadi.

10. Plazma generatorida atsetilen olishda atsetilen unumining hajmiy ulushi 80% ni tashkil etadi. 800 m³ hajmdagi metandan qancha hajmda atsetilen olish mumkin?

Aromatik uglevodorodlar

1. Qanday birikmalarga aromatik birikmalar deyiladi?

2. Benzolning Kekule taklif etgan struktura formulasini yozing. Uning kamchiliklari nimada? Barcha 6 ta uglerod – uglerod bog'lanishlarning teng qiymatligi to'g'risida qanday dalillar bor?

3. Benzolning tuzilishi to'g'risidagi hozirgi zamon tushunchalari qanday? Benzol molekulasida uglerod atomlari qanday valent holatda bo'ladi? «Aromatik bog'lanish» iborasini qanday tushunish kerak?

4. Quyidagi birikmalarning struktura formulalarini yozing: a) 1,3,4 – trimetilbenzol; b) 1-etil-4 – propilbenzol; c) 1,2,4,5 – tetrametilbenzol; d) 1-metil – 2 – butilbenzol; e) 1,2 – dimetil – 4 – propilbenzol.

5. 15,6 g massa benzol massa ulushi 60% bo'lgan 100 ml (zichligi 1,373 g/ml) hajmdagi nitrat kislota bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashganda qanday mahsulot va qanday massa hosil bo'ladi? Nitrobenzol qayerda ishlatiladi?

6. 100 g massa benzolning vodorod bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashuvidan 100 g massa siklogeksan olingan. Siklogeksan unumining massa ulushini nazariyga nisbatan aniqlang.

7. Agar unumining massa ulushi nazariyga nisbatan 92% ni tashkil etsa, 246 g massa nitrobenzol olish uchun qancha

massa benzol sarf bo'ladi? Massasi 19,5 t bo'lgan benzoldan brombenzol olishda ajralib chiqqan gazni neytrallash uchun massa ulushi 10% (zichligi 1,10 g/ml) bo'lgan NaOH (natriy gidroksid) eritmasidan qancha hajm sarf qilinadi?

8. 42 g massa benzolni bromlashda 41 ml hajmda (zichligi 2,495 g/ml) brombenzol olingan. Brombenzol unumining nazariyga nisbatan massa ulushini aniqlang.

9. Ombor urug'ni dorilashga qarshi quyidagi hisobda dorilanadi: 1 t massa urug'; 1 kg massa geksaxloran, a) 30 t massa urug'ni dorilash uchun zarur bo'lgan geksaxloran massasini; b) xuddi shuncha massa geksaxloran olish uchun kerakli benzol va xlarning massasini hisoblang.

10. Katalitik degidrogenlash natijasida qanday aromatik moddalar hosil bo'ladi: a) siklogeksan; b) metilsiklogeksan; v) 1,2 – dimetilsiklogeksan. Olingan moddalarni nomlang.

11. Quyidagi uglevodorodlar: a) dimetilgeksan; b) 3,5- dimetilgeptan; c) 2,6 – dimetil – Z – etilgeptanni katalitik degidrotsikllashdan (aromatlash) hosil bo'lgan moddalarni nomlang.

12. 36,8 g massa toluol massa ulushi 60% bo'lgan 10 ml hajmdagi (zichligi 1,373 g/ml) eritma bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashganda qancha massa trinitrotoluol hosil bo'ladi?

13. Massasi 25 g bo'lgan toluolda yonmaydigan qo'shilmalarning massa ulushi 4% bo'lsa, u holda, toluol qancha hajm kislorod bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi?

14. Bug'ining vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 39 bo'lgan 3,9 g massa organik moddaning yonishi natijasida 13,2 g massada uglerod (IV)-oksid va 2,7 g massa suv hosil bo'lgan. Uglevodorodning formulasini keltirib chiqaring. S 15. 2,76 g massa modda yonganda 9,24 g massa uglerod (IV) oksid va 2,16 g massa suv hosil bo'lgan. Modda bug'ining vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 46 ga teng. Aromatik uglevodorodning molekulyar formulasini keltirib chiqaring, uning nomini ayting.

Uglevodorodlarning tabiiy manbalari

1. Avtomashina 850 km yo'l bosganda 20 kg massa benzin sarf bo'lgan. Agar benzindagi uglerodning massa ulushi

85%, vodorodning massa ulushi 15% bo'lsa, benzinning yonishi uchun kerak bo'lgan havoning hajmini hisoblang.

2. TTZ markali g'ildirakli traktor uchun bakda 60 kg massa kerosin yoqilg'isi bor. Agar uglerodning massa ulushi 86%, vodorodniki 14% bo'lsa, kerosinning yonishi uchun qancha hajmda havo sarf bo'ladi?

3. Neftni nbutandan piroliz qilish (parchalash, oksidlanish, degidrogenlash, izomerlash) natijasida etilen, propilen, butilen, izobutan, butadiyen va boshqalar olinadi. Tegishli reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.

4. Kokslash deb qanday jarayonga aytiladi? Toshko'mirni kokslash qanday sharoitlarda amalga oshiriladi? Bunda qanday uchta fraksiya hosil bo'ladi?

5. Toshko'mirni kokslash kimyoviy ishlab chiqarishning qanday asosiy ilmiy prinsiplariga asoslangan?

6. Massasi 30 g bo'lgan antratsit yondirilganda 53,2 l (n. sh. da) hajmda uglerod (IV)-oksid hosil qilingan. Antratsitdagi uglerodning massa ulushini aniqlang.

7. Har bir tonna ko'mirda azotning massa ulushi 2% ga teng. 1985-yilda qazib olingan toshko'mirni kimyoviy qayta ishlash natijasida agar qayta ishlangan ko'mirning massa ulushi olingan hamma ko'mirning 20% ni tashkil etsa, ammoniy sulfat mineral o'g'itidan qanday massa hosil qilish mumkin?

8. 1 t ko'mirdan o'rta hisobda 340 m³ hajmda koks gazi olinadi. 1 m³ hajmdagi koks gazi o'rtacha massada 80 — 120 g smolada, 7 — 10 g ammiakda, 40 — 45 g benzol uglevodorodlarda, 5 — 25 g vodorod sulfidida bo'ladi. Agar kokslanmaydigan qo'shilmalarning massa ulushi 2,5% ni tashkil etsa, massasi 50 t bo'lgan toshko'mir kokslanganda qancha massa yuqoridagi mahsulotlardan olish mumkin?

9. Toshko'mir smola va koks gazidan 1 mln t toshko'mirni kokslab massasi 6000 t bo'lgan benzol, 2000 t toluol, 2500 t naftalin, 300 t ksilol ajratib olinadi. 1990-yilda olinishi mo'ljallangan ko'mirdan ushbu mahsulotlardan qanchadan olish mumkin?

10. Koks gazi tozalangandan so'ng quyidagi tarkibga ega bo'ladi: vodorodning hajmiy ulushi — 60%, metan — 25%, uglerod (II)-oksid — 5%, etilen — 2%, azot — 4%, uglerod

(IV)-oksid — 2%, boshqa gazlar — 2%. 200 m³ hajmdagi koks gazidan qancha hajmda ammiak sintez qilish mumkin?

11. Koks gazi tozalangandan so'ng quyidagi tarkibga ega bo'ladi: vodorodning hajmiy ulushi — 60%, metan — 25% uglerod (II)-oksid — 5%, etilen — 2%, azot — 4%, uglerod (IV)-oksid — 2%, boshqa gazlar — 2%. 10 m³ hajmdagi koks gazini yondirish uchun qancha hajmda kislorod sarf bo'ladi? Agar vodorod, metan, uglerod (II)-oksid, etilenlarning issiqlik effektlari tegishli ravishda (kJ da) 490, 878, 568, 1400 bo'lsa, 10 m³ hajm koks gazi yonganda qancha issiqlik ajralib chiqadi?

12. Tahlil uchun olingan neft namunasidan xlor o'tkazildi. Bunda neftdan vodorod xlorid ajraladi. Mazkur tajriba qanday uglevodorodlar borligidan dalolat beradi?

13. Uchta probirkada toshko'mir, qo'ng'ir ko'mir va koks bor. Har qaysi moddani tashqi belgilariga ko'ra qanday aniqlash mumkin?

Spirtlar. Fenollar

1. Qanday moddalar spirtlar deyiladi? To'yingan bir atomli spirtlar gomologik qatorining umumiy formulasini yozing.

2. a) propilen; b) 2 – metilpenten-1; c) 2 – metilbuten-2 kislotali muhitda gidratlanganda qanday spirtlar hosil bo'ladi?

3. Sanoatda butanol-2 uglevodorodlar: buten-1 va buten-2 dan gidratlash reaksiyasi orqali olinadi. Buten-1 va buten-2 neft krekingi mahsulotlarida bo'ladi. Ushbu reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.

4. Atsetaldegiddan sirka kislota ishlab chiqarishda ishlatiladigan tabiiy gaz tarkibida hajmiy ulushi 0,97% bo'lgan metan bor. Agar atsetilendan metan hosil bo'lishi nazariyga nisbatan hajmiy ulushi 0,15%, atsetilendan atsetaldegid olish 0,6, atsetaldegiddan sirka kislota olishning hajmiy ulushi 0,9% ni tashkil etsa, massasi 60 kg bo'lgan sirka kislota olish uchun qancha hajmda tabiiy gaz sarf bo'ladi?

5. Metanol oksidlanganda massa ulushi 40% bo'lgan formaldegiddan massasi 2 t bo'lgan formalin olish uchun qancha hajmda havo sarf bo'ladi?

6. 1 t massa spirt ishlab chiqarish uchun 3,5 t massa don,

10 t kartoshka, 0,7 t etilen sarf bo'ladi. Massasi 30 t bo'lgan spirt olish uchun etilening metandan olinishini nazarda tutib metanning hajmiy ulushi 97% bo'lgan tabiiy gazdan qancha sarf qilinadi?

7. Massasi 1 t bo'lgan etil spirt olish uchun quyidagi xomashyo sarf qilinadi: massasi 3,7 t don; 10 t kartoshka; 5,4 t yog'och; 0,7 t etilen. Massasi 56 t bo'lgan etilendan etil spiriti olishda qancha massa oziq-ovqat va qurilish materiallarini tejash mumkin?

8. Etilenglikol olishning eng qulay sanoat usuli etilen oksidni gidratlashdir. Reaksiyaga kirishayotgan moddalarning miqdoriy nitsbati: suv — 20 mol; etilen oksid — 1 mol. Agar reaktorga 300 l hajmda suv quyilgan bo'lsa, hosil qilingan eritmadagi etilenglikolning massa ulushini hisoblang.

9. Massasi 2 t dietil efir olish uchun qancha massa etil spirt talab etiladi?

10. Etil spirtidan divinil olish reaksiyasining tenglamasini tuzing hamda massasi 10 000 t bo'lgan butadiyen olish uchun zarur bo'lgan etil spirtning massasini hisoblang.

11. Uglerodning massa ulushi 64,8%, vodorodniki 13,5%, kislorodniki 21,6% bo'lgan organik modda bug'ining havoga nisbatan nisbiy zichligi 2,55 ga teng. Moddaning molekulyar formulasini keltirib chiqaring, izomerlarining formulalarini yozing, ularni nomlang.

12. Massasi 13,80 g bo'lgan organik modda yondirilganda massasi 26,40 g bo'lgan uglërod (IV)-oksid va 16,20 g suv hosil bo'lgan. Ushbu modda bug'ining vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 23 ga teng. Moddaning molekulyar formulasini yozing.

13. Modda miqdori 0,15 mol bo'lgan organik modda yondirilganda modda miqdori 0,75 mol bo'lgan uglërod (IV)-oksid va modda miqdori 0,9 mol bo'lgan suv hosil bo'ladi. Modda bug'ining havoga nisbatan zichligi 3,034 ga teng. Moddaning molekulyar formulasini keltirib chiqaring.

14. Massasi 156 g bo'lgan metanol bilan etanol aralashmasining mol miqdorda natriy metalli bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashuvi natijasida 49 l hajmda vodorod ajralib chiqadi. Aralashmadagi har qaysi moddaning massasi qanday?

15. Massasi 7,8 g bo'lgan metanol bilan etanol aralashmasining mol miqdorda vodorod bromid bilan o'zaro ta'sir-

lashuvi natijasida 20,4 g massada metilbromid bilan etilbromid aralashmasi hosil bo'ladi. Aralashmadagi har qaysi moddaning massa ulushini aniqlang.

16. 28,6 g massadagi propanol-1 bilan butanol-1 aralashmasining natriy metali bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashuvi natijasida 4,48 l hajmda vodorod ajraladi. Aralashmadagi har qaysi moddaning massa ulushini aniqlang.

17. Tarkibida massa ulushi 0,5% fenol bo'lgan eritma dezinfeksiya uchun keng miqyosda ishlatiladi. 1,5 kg massada shuncha eritma tayyorlash uchun kerakli suv bilan fenolning massasini aniqlang.

18. Agar fenol bilan reaksiyaga kirishib 16,55 kg tribromfenol hosil bo'lsa, eritmada qancha massa brom bo'lgan?

19. Tarkibida massa ulushi 20% qo'shilma bo'lgan 281,25 kg massa texnik xlorbenzoldan gidroliz natijasida 112,8 kg massada fenol hosil qilinadi. Fenol unumining nazariyga nisbatan massa ulushini aniqlang.

Aldegidlar

1. Quyidagi birikmalarning struktura formulalarini yozing: a) propanal; b) 3-metilbutanal; c) 2-metilpenten-3-al; d) 2-metilpentanal; e) 2,2,4-trimetilpentanal; f) 2,3-dimetilpentanal.

2. Kucherov reaksiyasi bo'yicha massasi 90 t, massa ulushi 98% bo'lgan sirka aldegid olish uchun qancha hajmda atsetilen va suv kerak?

3. Metil spirt oksidlanganda massasi 4 t, massa ulushi 40% formaldegid olish uchun qancha hajmda havo va qancha massa metil spirti kerak bo'ladi?

4. Massa ulushi 25%, massasi 1800 kg bo'lgan atsetaldegid eritmasini sintez qilish uchun yetarli miqdorda kerak bo'ladigan, karbid usuli bilan atsetilen olish uchun qancha massa ohaktoshni kuydirish kerak?

5. Metanol ishlab chiqariladigan texnologik qurilmaning quvvati yiliga 200 ming tonnani tashkil etadi. Bunda qancha massa formaldegid olish mumkin?

6. Tabiiy gaz tarkibidagi metan formaldegidgacha cha-

la oksidlanganda quyidagi asosiy reaksiyalar boradi: formaldegid va metanol sintezi. Reaktor orqali hajm ulushi 98%, metanning formaldegidga aylanishi 45%, metanolga aylanishi 5% bo'lgan 2500 m³ tabiiy gaz o'tkazilganda qancha massa formaldegid va metanol hosil bo'ladi?

7. Agar formaldegid unumining massa ulushi nazariyga nisbatan 73% ni tashkil etsa, katalitik oksidlash yo'li bilan qattiq kumush katalizatorida massasi 4 t bo'lgan metanoldan massa ulushi 40% bo'lgan qancha massa formaldegid olish mumkin?

8. Etanning hajmiy ulushi 29%, atsetaldegid unumining massa ulushi nazariyga nisbatan 89% ni tashkil etgan 300 m³ tabiiy gazdan qancha massa sirka aldegid olish mumkin?

9. Atseton sanoatda lak-bo'yoq materiallarni erituvchisi sifatida ishlatiladi. Agar atseton unumining massa ulushi nazariyga nisbatan 89% ni tashkil etsa, 700 l ($\rho = 0,793 \text{ g/sm}^3$) hajmda atseton olish uchun propanol-2 dan qancha massa sarf bo'ladi?

10. Etilenni palladiy xlorid ishtirokida to'g'ridan to'g'ri oksidlash sirka aldegid sintez qilishning samarali usullaridan hisoblanadi. Agar aldegid unumining massa ulushi nazariyga nisbatan 95% ni tashkil etsa, 352 kg massa aldegid olish uchun qancha hajmda etilen sarf bo'ladi?

11. 17,8 g massa chumoli va sirka aldegidlar tegishli spirt-gacha katalitik gidrogenlanganda 11,2 l hajm (n. sh. da) vodorod sarf bo'ladi. Aralashmadagi har bir aldegidning massa ulushi qanday?

12. Modda miqdori 0,03 mol bo'lgan organik moddaning yonishidan 0,06 moldan uglerod (IV)-oksid va suv hosil bo'lgan. Modda bug'ining havoga nisbatan zichligi 1,5. Moddaning molekulyar formulasini keltirib chiqaring.

13. Uglerodning massa ulushi 62,06%, vodorodniki 10,32%, kislorodniki 27,58% bo'lgan organik modda bug'ining havoga nisbatan zichligi 2 ga teng. Moddaning molekulyar formulasini yozing va uni nomlang.

Karbon kislotalar

1. Quyidagi kislotalarning struktura formulalarini yozing: a) chumoli; b) sirka; c) moy; d) valerian; e) izomoy kislotalar.

2. $C_5H_{10}O_2$ tarkibli izomer kislotalarning struktura formulalarini tuzing. Ularni sistematik nomenklatura bo'yicha nomlang.

3. Sirka – massa ulushi 6% bo'lgan sirka kislota eritmasidan iborat va u oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini konservalashda ishlatiladi. 13 kg massa sirka tayyorlash uchun massa ulushi 80% bo'lgan sirka kislota essensiyasidan qancha massa olish kerak?

4. Teriga ishqor to'kilib kuygan bo'lsa, terining shu joyi 5 — 10 daqiqa davomida suv bilan yuviladi, so'ngra massa ulushi 1% bo'lgan sirka kislota bilan neytrallanadi. 600 g massa bunday eritma tayyorlash uchun massa ulushi 60% bo'lgan sirka kislota essensiyasidan qancha massa olish mumkin?

5. 200, 300 va 400 g massa va massa ulushi tegishli 80, 40 va 15% bo'lgan sirka kislota eritmaları aralastirildi. Olingan eritmadagi sirka kislotalarning massa ulushini aniqlang.

6. Massasi 800 g, massa ulushi 55% bo'lgan sirka kislota tayyorlash uchun massa ulushi 80% bo'lgan sirka kislota essensiyasidan va suvdan qancha massa olish kerak?

7. 1,4 l (n. sh. da) hajm vodorod olish uchun massa ulushi 10% bo'lgan sirka kislota eritmasidan va magniydan qancha massa kerak bo'ladi?

8. Massasi 75 g, massa ulushi 15% bo'lgan sirka kislotalarni neytrallash uchun massa ulushi 25% bo'lgan kaliy gidroksid eritmasidan qancha massa sarf etiladi?

9. Tarkibida massa ulushi 12% qo'shimchasi bo'lgan ohaktosh mol miqdorida sirka kislota bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashganda qancha hajmda uglerod (IV)-oksid ajraladi?

10. Massasi 1,2 t bo'lgan sirka kislotalarga xlor ta'sir ettirilganda qanday modda va qancha massada hosil bo'ladi?

11. Uglerodning massa ulushi 88% ni tashkil etgan 4 t massa ugleroddan qancha massa sirka kislota olish mumkin? Kislota unumining massa ulushi nazariyga nisbatan 93% ni tashkil etadi.

12. Sirka aldegidni oksidlash usuli bilan sirka kislota olishda tayyor mahsulotdagi sirka kislotalarning massa ulushi 93% ni tashkil etadi. Agar kislota unumining massa ulushi nazariyga nisbatan 98% ni tashkil etsa, 3 t massa sirka aldegidan qancha massa kislota olish mumkin?

13. 10,6 g massa chumoli va sirka kislota aralashmasini

neytrallashga 8 g massa natriy gidroksid sarf bo'ladi. Aralashmadagi chumoli va sirka kislotalarning massasini aniqlang.

14. 5,6 g massa chumoli va sirka kislota aralashmasi natriy karbonat bilan o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishganda 2,24 l hajm uglerod ajralib chiqadi. Aralashmadagi har bir kislota-ning massa ulushini aniqlang.

15. 10,4 g massa sirka va propion kislota aralashmasi magniy bilan o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishganda 1,68 l hajmda vodorod ajralib chiqadi. Aralashmadagi har qaysi kislota-ning massasini aniqlang.

16. 7,3 g massa akril kislotaga 200 g massa bromli suv qo'shildi. Aralashma bromli suv batamom rangsizlangunicha aralashtirildi. Eritmadagi bromning massa ulushi qanday?

17. 29,2 g massali akril kislota qancha massa brom bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi?

18. Sanoatda akril kislota olish usullaridan biri oksosintezdir:



365 kg massa akril kislota olish uchun qancha hajmda atsetilen sarf bo'ladi?

19. Akril kislota va uning metil efiri polimer materiallar ishlab chiqarishda monomer sifatida ishlatiladi. Akril kislota va uning metil efiri polimerlanish tenglamasini yozing. Bu polimerlarning sanoatda ishlatilishiga misollar keltiring.

20. 15 kg massa stearin kislota-ning natriy karbonat bilan reaksiyaga kirishuvidan qancha massa qattiq sovun olish mumkin?

21. Raqamlangan uchta probirkada glitserin, sirka kislota, chumoli kislota eritmasi bor. Bir xil reaktivlar yordamida qaysi probirkada nima borligini qanday aniqlash mumkin? Tajriba rejasi va reaksiyalarning tegishli tenglamalarini tuzing.

22. Etil spirt, sirka aldegid, sirka kislota-ning tajriba yo'li bilan qanday aniqlash mumkin? Tajriba rejasi va reaksiyalarning tegishli tenglamalarini tuzing.

23. Berilgan modda – olein kislota ekanligini tajriba yo'li bilan isbotlang. Tajriba rejasi va reaksiyalarning tegishli tenglamalarini tuzing.

24. Struktura formulalar yordamida quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirish mumkin bo'lgan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini tuzing:

a) atsetilen \rightarrow sirka aldegid \rightarrow sirka kislota \rightarrow sirka anhidrid;

b) sirkaetil efir \rightarrow sirka kislota \rightarrow kalsiy atsetat;

v) metan \rightarrow atsetilen \rightarrow sirka aldegid \rightarrow etil spirt \rightarrow sirkaetil efir.

Murakkab efirlar. Yog'lar

1. Nomi qayd etilgan murakkab efirlar:

a) chumoli-propil; b) sirka-metil; c) propion-etil; d) butilatsetat; e) sirka-izoamil; f) moy-etil efirlarning struktura formulalarini yozing.

2. Ushbu: a) chumoli kislolaning etil spirt bilan; b) sirka kislolaning metil spirt bilan; c) propion kislolaning butil spirt bilan; d) moy kislolaning amil spirt bilan eterifikatsiya reaksiyalari tenglamalarini tuzing.

3. Tegishli kislota va spirtlar: a) propion kislolaning metil efiri; b) moy kislolaning etil efiri; c) propion kislolaning butil efiri; d) xlor sirka kislolaning amil efirini qanday olish mumkin?

4. Agar efir unumining massa ulushi nazariyga nisbatan 80% ni tashkil etsa, 32 g massa sirka kislota va 56 g massa etil spirt eterifikatsiya reaksiyasiga kirishganda qancha massa sirka-etil efir hosil bo'ladi?

5. Hajmi 226 ml (zichligi 1,058 g/ml), massa ulushi 50% bo'lgan sirka kislota hajmi 120 ml, massa ulushi 96% bo'lgan etil spirt C_2H_5OH (zichligi 0,8 g/ml) bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda qancha massa efir hosil bo'ladi?

6. Sex bir yilda 13,76 t massa olma essensiyasi ishlab chiqardi: buning uchun 10,2 t massa izovalerian kislota va 8,8 t izoamil spirt sarflangan. Olma essensiyasi unumining massa ulushini aniqlang.

7. 136 g massa butilatsetat kaliy gidroksidning suvli eritmasi bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashganda, agar efirdagi qo'shilmalar massa ulushi 9% ni tashkil etsa, qanday maqsulotlar qancha massada hosil bo'ladi?

8. 132 g massa etilatsetat kaliy gidroksidning suvli eritmasi bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda qanday mahsulotlar qancha massada hosil bo'ladi?

9. Inson uchun yog'ga bo'lgan sutkalik talab kishining kasbiga ko'ra taxminan massa bo'yicha 106 — 163 grammni tashkil etadi. Oylik me'yor tristearin fermentati gidrolizi natijasida qancha massa glitserin va stearin hosil bo'ladi?

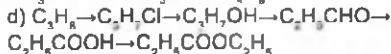
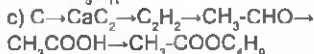
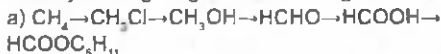
10. Inson organizmida 1 g massa yog' oksidlanganda taxminan 38,9 kJ issiqlik ajraladi. Agar yog'ning sutkalik me'yori massasi bo'yicha 106 g ni tashkil etsa, bir oyda inson organizmida qancha issiqlik hosil bo'ladi?

11. Shpatlyovka tayyorlash uchun massa ulushi 40% bo'lgan xo'jalik sovuni ishlatiladi. Agar shpatlyovka tarkibidagi sovunning massa ulushi 1,3% ni tashkil etsa, 400 kg massa shpatlyovka tayyorlash uchun qancha massa sovun sarf bo'ladi? 400 kg shpatlyovka tayyorlash uchun qo'shilmasining massa ulushi 18% bo'lgan tristearin glitserididan qancha massa sarf bo'ladi?

12. Ikkita probirkada sovun va natriy gidroksid eritmasi bor. Qaysi probirkada nima borligini tajriba yo'li bilan qanday isbotlash mumkin? Tajriba rejasi hamda tegishli reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.

13. To'rtta probirkada glitserin, sovun, formalin va etil spirt eritmalari bor. Qaysi probirkada nima borligini tajriba yo'li bilan qanday isbotlash mumkin? Tajriba rejasi hamda tegishli reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini tuzing.

Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini tuzing:



Uglevodlar

1. 10,8 g massa glyukozani qaytarish uchun qancha hajmda vodorod sarf bo'ladi?

2. a) 0,27 mol; b) 1,26 kg massa glyukozaning kumush oksidi bilan oksidlanishi natijasida qancha massa kumush ajraladi?

3. a) modda miqdori 0,75 mol; b) massasi 6,96 g kumush oksidi bilan qancha massa glyukozani oksidlash mumkin?

4. a) modda miqdori 6 mol; b) massasi 16,2 g glyukozani (mol miqdorda) kumush oksidi bilan oksidlash natijasida qancha massa kislota hosil bo'ladi?

5. 45 g massa glyukozaning to'la oksidlanishi uchun qancha hajmda havo sarf bo'ladi? Bunda qancha hajmda uglerod (IV)-oksid hosil bo'ladi?

6. 36 g massa glyukoza bijg'iganda, agar undagi qo'shilmanning massa ulushi 10 % bo'lsa, qancha hajmda uglerod (IV)-oksid hosil bo'ladi?

7. Glyukoza bijg'itilganda 150 g massa etil spirt hosil qilindi. Bunda hosil bo'lgan uglerod (IV)-oksid qancha hajmni egallaydi?

8. 72 g massa glyukoza sutkislotali bijg'itilganda 60 g massa sut kislota hosil bo'lgan. Sut kislota unumining nazariyga nisbatan massa ulushi qanchaga teng?

9. 72 g massa glyukoza bijg'itilganda 35 g massa etil spirt hosil bo'lgan. Etil spirt unumining nazariyga nisbatan massa ulushini aniqlang.

10. 22 t massa kraxmaldan, agar glyukoza unumining nazariyga nisbatan massa ulushi 90% ni tashkil etsa, qancha massa glyukoza hosil bo'ladi?

11. Kartoshka tugunaklarida kraxmalning massa ulushi o'rtacha 24%. Bir gektardan olinadigan hosil 285 sentnemi tashkil etsa, 15 ga maydonga ekilgan kartoshkadan qancha massa kraxmal olish mumkin?

12. Absolyut quruq 100 kg massa dondan o'rtacha 64,3 kg kraxmal olinsa (yo'qotish 2% ni tashkil etadi), 600 kg absolyut quruq dondan qancha massa makkajo'xori kraxmali olish mumkin?

13. Massa ulushi 18% saxaroza bo'lgan 500 g qand lavlagidan qancha massa saxaroza olish mumkin?

14. Hidroliz zavodida bir sutkada yog'och qipig'idan mas-sasi 100 t, massa ulushi 96% bo'lgan etil spirt olingan. Bu massa spirdan qancha massa butadiyen olish mumkin va yog'och qipig'idan qancha massa gidrolizga uchratilgan?

15. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirishga imkon beradigan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:

a) kraxmal \rightarrow glyukoza \rightarrow etil spirt \rightarrow uglerod (IV)-oksid.

b) sellyuloza \rightarrow glyukoza \rightarrow etil spirt \rightarrow divinil \rightarrow divinil kauchuk;

c) kraxmal \rightarrow glyukoza \rightarrow etil spirt \rightarrow sirka etil efir \rightarrow natriy atsetat.

16. Glyukoza molekulasida ikkita turli funksional guruhlar borligini bitta reaktiv yordamida qanday isbotlash mumkin? Tajriba rejasi va tegishli reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini tuzing.

17. Tajriba yo'li bilan glyukoza va glitserin eritmalarini qanday bilib olish mumkin? Tajriba rejasi va tegishli reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini tuzing.

18. Ikkita raqamlangan probirkalarda glyukoza va sa-xaroza eritmalari bor. Qaysi probirkada nima borligini tajriba yo'li bilan qanday isbotlash mumkin? Tajriba rejasi hamda tegishli reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini tuzing.

Aminlar

1. Quyidagi birikmalarning struktura formulalarini tuzing: a) dipropilamin; b) metilfenilamin; c) metiletilpropilamin; d) difenilamin.

2. 4 l hajm metilamin xlorid kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda qancha massa tuz hosil bo'ladi?

3. 6,72 l hajm propilamin 32 g massa sulfat kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda qancha massa tuz hosil bo'ladi?

4. 6 l hajm propilamin yonganda qancha hajmda azot ajralib chiqadi?

5. Massa ulushi 10%, massasi 60 g bo'lgan xlorid kislota bilan qancha hajmda metilamin reaksiyaga kirishadi?

6. Yonmaydigan qo'shilmalarining hajm ulushi 3% ni tashkil etsa, 7 l hajm etilamin yonganda qancha hajmda uglerod (IV)-oksid hosil bo'ladi?

7. Sex bir oyda 37,2 t massa anilin ishlab chiqaradi. Agar ishlab chiqarishdagi yo'qotishning massa ulushi 10% ni tashkil etsa, oylik normani bajarish uchun sex qo'shni sexdan qancha massa nitrobenzol olishi kerak?

8. Hozirgi davrda anilin olishning istiqbolli usuli nitrobenzolni vodorod bilan katalitik qaytarishdir:



Qo'shilmaning massa ulushi 3%, anilin unumining nazariyga nisbatan massa ulushi 98% bo'lgan 330 kg massa nitrobenzoldan hosil bo'lgan anilinning massasini aniqlang.

9. 37,85 g massa fenilammoniy xlorid 13 g massa natriy gidroksid bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda qancha massa anilin hosil bo'ladi?

10. Sanoatda aminobirikmalar nitrobirikmalarni cho'yan qirindi bilan kislotali muhitda qaytarib quyidagi sxema bo'yicha olinadi:



24,6 t massa nitrobenzoldan qancha massa anilin olish mumkin? Bunda qancha massa cho'yan qirindisi hamda massa ulushi 38% bo'lgan vodorod xloriddan (zichligi 1,189 g/ml) qancha hajm sarflanadi?

11. Quyi alkilaminlar sanoatda ammiak bilan bir atomli spirtlarni (C_1 dan C_4 gacha) o'zaro ta'sir ettirib olinadi. Massasi 450 kg, etanolning massa ulushi 96% bo'lgan etil spirtning 230 m³ hajm ammiak bilan reaksiyaga kirishuvidan qancha hajmda etilamin olish mumkin? Etilamin unumining hajmiy ulushi nazariyga nisbatan 96% ni tashkil etadi.

12. Uglarodning massa ulushi 65,75%, vodorodniki 15,06% azotniki 19,18% bo'lgan organik moddaning havoga nisbatan zichligi 2,52. Moddaning molekulyar formulasini keltirib chiqaring.

13. 0,9 g massa organik modda yondirilganda 1,76 g massa uglerod (IV)-oksid, 5,67 g massa suv va azot hosil bo'lgan. Moddaning vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 22,5. Moddaning molekulyar formulasini keltirib chiqaring.

Aminokislotalar

1. Quyidagi: a) aminosirka; b) L- aminopropion; c) α , β diaminomoy; d) L amino- β metilvalerian; e) β aminopropion; β amino-L metilpropion kislotalarning struktura formulalarini yozing.

2. $C_2H_5O_2N$ tarkibli aminokislotalarning struktura formulalarini yozing.

3. Aminopropion kislota asos va kislota xossalarini namoyon qilishini isbotlovchi reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

4. 45, 65 va 80 g massadagi eritmalar hamda sirka kislotalaning massa ulushi tegishlicha 14, 18 va 25% bo'lgan aminosirka kislota aralashtirildi. Hosil qilingan eritmadagi aminosirka kislotalaning massa ulushini aniqlang.

5. 2,67 g massa L aminopropion kislota qancha massa xlorid kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi?

6. 20,6 g massa β aminomoy kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishadigan massa ulushi 20 % bo'lgan sulfat kislota eritmasining massasini aniqlang.

7. 13,5 g massa aminosirka kislota massa ulushi 20% bo'lgan qancha hajm xlorid kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi?

8. 30 g massa aminosirka kislotalaning etil spirt bilan o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishuvidan qanday mahsulot qancha massada hosil bo'ladi?

9. 18 g massa propil spirtning α aminopropion kislota bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashuvidan hosil bo'lgan α aminopropion kislota propil efirining massasini aniqlang.

10. 23,4 g massa aminosirka kislotalaning butil efirini olish uchun aminosirka kislota va butil spirt qancha massa sarflanadi?

11. 35,1 g massa β aminovalerian kislota propil spirt bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda 45 g massada β aminovalerian kislota hosil bo'lgan. Efir unumining nazariyga nisbatan massa ulushini aniqlang.

12. Massa ulushi 96%, hajmi 119,8 ml (zichligi 0,8 g/ml) bo'lgan etil spirt modda miqdori 2 mol, massasi 210 g bo'lgan β aminopropion kislota bilan eterifikatsiya reaksiyasiga kirishib massasi 210 g bo'lgan efir hosil qilgan. Efir unumining nazariyga nisbatan massa ulushini aniqlang.

13. Aminosirka kislota olish maqsadida 189 g massa xlor-sirka kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishishi uchun qancha hajmda (n. sh. da) ammiak olish kerak?

14. 7 l ammiak 28,35 g massa xlor-sirka kislota bilan o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishganda qancha massa aminosirka kislota hosil bo'ladi?

15. 16,4 g massa aminosirka kislota va α aminopropion kislota aralashmasini neytrallash uchun 8 g massa natriy gidroksid sarflangan. Aralashmadagi har qaysi kislota ning massasini aniqlang.

16. Massasi 22 g bo'lgan α aminomoy va α aminovalerian kislotalar aralashmasini eterifikatsiyalash reaksiyasida 9,2 g massa etil spirt sarflangan. Aralashmadagi har qaysi kislota ning massa ulushini aniqlang.

Tarkibida azoti bor geterotsikllik birikmalar

1. Piridinning: a) suv bilan; b) xlorid kislota bilan; c) nitrat kislota bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashuv reaksiyalari tenglamalarini yozing.

2. 10,95 g massa xlorid kislota bilan qancha massa piridin reaksiyaga kirishadi?

3. 15,8 g massa piridin xlorid kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishganda qancha massa tuz hosil bo'ladi?

4. Qaysi birida azotning massa ulushi ko'p: piridindami yoki pirrolda? Javobingizni hisoblashlar bilan isbotlang.

5. Modda miqdori: a) 2 mol; b) 0,75 mol; c) 0,003 mol bo'lgan piridin bilan pirrolning massasini aniqlang.

6. Piridin moddaning qancha miqdorini tashkil etadi: a) 31,6 g massa; b) 1,58 g; c) 2,37 g massa.

7. 150 g massa suvda 15,8 g massa piridin eritilgan. Eritmada hosil bo'lgan moddaning massa ulushini aniqlang.

8. 23,7 g massa piridin 31 g massa sulfat kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishishi natijasida qancha massa tuz hosil bo'ladi?

9. 20 g massa piridin bilan, agar piridindagi qo'shilmalar massa ulushi 21% bo'lsa, qancha massa sulfat kislota reaksiyaga kirishadi?

10. 49,4 g massa piridin xlorid kislota bilan reaksiyaga kirishib 100 g massa tuz hosil qilgan. Tuz unumining nazariy-ga nisbatan massa ulushini aniqlang.

11. Modda miqdori 0,03 mol bo'lgan piridinning yonishi uchun qancha hajmda kislorod sarf bo'ladi?

12. Uglerodning massa ulushi 76%, vodorodniki 6,3% azotniki 17,7% bo'lgan organik moddaning vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 39,5. Moddaning molekulyar formulasini keltirib chiqaring.

13. 2,37 g massa organik modda yonganda 3,36 l hajm uglerod (IV)-oksid, massasi 1,35 g bo'lgan suv hamda azot hosil bo'ladi. Modda bug'ining havoga nisbatan zichligi 2,724 ga teng. Moddaning molekulyar formulasini keltirib chiqaring.

14. Piridin, pirrol, pirimidin va purinning struktura formulalarini yozing. Ularning tuzilishida qanday farq bor va nimasi umumiy?

15. Piridin va benzolning tuzilishiga ko'ra ularning kimyoviy xossalari taqqoslang. Javobingizni reaksiya tenglamalari bilan tasdiqlang.

Oqsillar

1. Katta odamning sutkalik ratsionida, albatta, 120 g massa oqsil bo'lishi kerak. Go'shtda oqsilning massa ulushi 20%, baliqda 18%, pishloqda 34%. Organizmda oqsilning sutkalik normasini ta'minlash uchun odam qancha massa go'sht iste'mol qilishi kerak? Baliq va pishloq uchun ham hisoblang.

2. No'xat tarkibida oqsilning massa ulushi 26%, soyada 65% ga teng. Bu oqsillar tarkibida organizm uchun kerakli aminokislotalar bo'ladi. Organizmda sutkasiga talab etiladigan oqsil mahsulotini ta'minlash uchun (120 g) ratsionga no'xatdan qancha massa qo'shish kerak? Soya uchun ham shunga o'xshash hisoblashlarni amalga oshiring.

3. Quyidagi o'zgarishlarni amalga oshirish mumkin bo'lgan reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing:

a) metan \rightarrow atsetilen \rightarrow sirka aldegid \rightarrow sirka kislota \rightarrow xlor sirka kislota \rightarrow gliksin \rightarrow gliksin tripeptid;

b) propan \rightarrow propil xlorid \rightarrow propanol \rightarrow propanal \rightarrow propan kislota \rightarrow α xlorpropan kislota \rightarrow alanin \rightarrow alanin tetrapeptid. Tegishli reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.

4. Uchta probirkada glitserin, oqsil, glyukoza eritmalari bor. Qaysi probirkada qanday modda borligini bitta reaktiv yordamida qanday bilish mumkin?

Tajriba rejasi va reaksiya tenglamasini tuzing.

5. Sut tarkibida oqsil borligini tajriba yo'li bilan qanday isbotlash mumkin?

6. Uchta probirkada oqsil, anilin, formaldegid eritmalari bor. Qaysi probirkada qanday modda borligini tajriba yo'li bilan qanday isbotlash mumkin?

7. Ikkita probirkada oqsil va kraxmal eritmalari bor. Qaysi probirkada qanday modda borligini tajriba yo'li bilan qanday isbotlash mumkin? Tajriba rejasini tuzing.

8. Oqsilda azot va oltingugurt borligini tajriba yo'li bilan qanday isbotlash mumkin? Tajriba rejasi va reaksiya tenglamasini yozing.

9. O'simlik kazeini (oqsil) fanera va yelim ishlab chiqarishda, to'qimachilik sanoatida suv o'tkazmaydigan gazlama tayyorlash uchun ishlatiladi. Sebergada oqsilning massa ulushi 35% ni tashkil etsa, 200 kg sebergaga urug'idan qancha massa kazein olish mumkin?

10. Qurilishda ishlatiladigan ohak-ishqorli kazeinli yelim quyidagi tarkibga ega (massa qismda): kazein — 100; so'ndirilgan ohak — 30; natriy gidroksid — 10; suv — 300. 800 kg massa kazeinli yelim tayyorlash uchun kerakli komponentlarning massasini aniqlang.

11. Ohak-silikatli kazeinli yelim qurilishda taxta yuzasiga plastik qavatlarini yopishtirishda ishlatiladi. Bunday yelimning tarkibi (massa qismda): kazein — 100; so'ndirilgan ohak — 30; natriy silikat — 70; mis (II)-xlorid — 3; suv — 350. 1500 kg massa ohak-silikatli kazeinli yelim tayyorlash uchun ushbu moddalardan qancha massadan olish zarur?

Nuklein kislotalar

1. Qanday moddalar nuklein kislotalar deyiladi?

2. Nuklein kislotalarning tuzilishi to'g'risida so'zlab bering.

3. Nuklein kislotalar tarkibiga kiruvchi peptoz, pirimidin va purin asoslarining formulalarini yozing.

4. Nukleozidlar nima? Ularning tuzilishi va klassifikatsiyasi qanday?

5. Organizmda energiyani ko'chirish jarayonida ishtirok etuvchi adenzin trifosfat nukleotid bo'lib, adenin, riboza va uch molekula fosfat kislotadan tuzilgan zanjirdan (bir-biri bilan anhidrid hosil bo'lish sxemasi bo'yicha birikkan) iborat. Adenzin trifosfatning struktura formulasini yozing.

6. Quyidagi nukleozidlar: adenzin (adenin va ribozadan); guanozin (guanin va ribozadan); dezoksitsitidin (sitozin va dezoksiribozadan); uridin (uratsil va ribozadan)ning hosil bo'lish sxemasini yozing.

7. a) adenzin trifosfat; b) uridin monofosfat; c) guanozin difosfatlarning to'la gidrolizlanish reaksiyalari tenglamalarini yozing.

8. Sitidin va uridindagi azotning massa ulushini hisoblang.

9. Uglarodning massa ulushi adenzinda ko'pmi yoki guanozinda?

10. Nuklein kislotalarning asos va pentozali tarkibida har xil funksional guruhlar bo'lganligi uchun ular asoslar ko'rinishini o'zgartiradigan kimyoviy reaksiyalarga kirishishi hamda nuklein kislotalarning struktura va funksiyalariga ta'sir etishi mumkin. Binobarin, azotli asoslardagi aminoguruh nitrit kislotasi (HNO_2) bilan reaksiyaga kirishishi mumkin.

Bunda $-\text{NH}_2$ guruh o'rniga $-\text{OH}$ guruh hosil bo'ladi. Agar yangi nukleoziddan tashqari yana azot bilan suv hosil bo'lsa, sitidin va nitrit kislotaning o'zaro ta'sirlashuv reaksiyasi tenglamasini yozing, hosil bo'lgan nukleozidning nomini ayting.

Sintetik yuqori molekulyar moddalar va ular asosida polimer materiallar olish

1. Polimerlanish reaksiyasi bilan polimerlar olishga ikki-uchta misol keltiring. Polimerlar sanoatda qayerlarda ishlatiladi?

2. Polimerlar olish asosida qanday reaksiyalar yotadi? Javobingizni ikki-uchta misol bilan izohlang.

3. Polikondensatlanish reaksiyasi bilan polimerlar olishga misollar keltiring.

4. Yuqori bosimdagi polimerning nisbiy molekulyar mas-

sasi 45 000, quyi bosimdagi polimerning massasi esa 300 000 ga teng. Polietilennning polimerlanish darajasini aniqlang.

5. Polipropilen tarkibida 1000 ta struktura bo'g'indan tuzilgan makromolekulalar bo'ladi. Polipropilennning nisbiy molekulyar massasini hisoblang. Polixlorvinilning polimerlanish darajasini aniqlang.

6. Butadiyen kauchukning nisbiy molekulyar massasi 80 000 — 450 000 ga teng. Butadien kauchukning polimerlanish darajasini aniqlang.

7. Etilennning ftorli hosilalarida massaga ko'ra 24% uglerod bo'ladi. Bu birikmaning vodorodga nisbatan zichligi 50 ga teng. Mazkur birikmaning formulasi keltirib chiqarib hamda polimerlanish reaksiyasi tenglamasini yozing.

8. Etan etilen olishda dastlabki xomashyo hisoblanadi, ular asosida organik sintezning muhim mahsulotlari olinadi. Etilen ishlab chiqarish asosida etanni degidrogenlash reaksiyasi yotadi. 450 m^3 hajmdagi tabiiy gazdan, agar undagi etanning massa ulushi nazariyga nisbatan 85% ni tashkil etsa, qancha hajmda etilen olish mumkin?

9. Butan sintetik kauchuk ishlab chiqarishda ishlatiladigan butadiyen olishda dastlabki xomashyo bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Butadien butanni degidrogenlanish reaksiyasi orqali tanlab ta'sir etadigan katalizatorlar ishtirokida olinadi. 600 m^3 hajmdagi tabiiy gazdan qancha massa butadiyen olish mumkin? Bunda butanning hajmiy ulushi 37%, butadiyen unumining massa ulushi nazariyga nisbatan 65% ni tashkil etadi.

10. Tetraftoretilen ftoroplast — 4 ni sintez qilishda monomer bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Tetraftoretilen radio va elektrotexnikada dielektrik sifatida ishlatiladi. Tetraftoretilennning polimerlanish reaksiyasi tenglamasini tuzing hamda monomerdagi elementlarning massa ulushini hisoblang.

11. Stiro polistirolni sintez qilishda monomer bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Stiro elektrotexnikada ishlatiladi. Polistiro plyonka yuqori tebranishli kabellarni izolyatsiya qilishda, shuningdek, kondensatorlar ishlab chiqarishda ishlatiladi. Stirolning polimerlanish tenglamasini yozing. Modda miqdori 0,328 mol bo'lgan stirolning massasini hisoblang.

12. Polistiro qutbsiz organik erituvchilar: benzol, toluol,

ksilol, uglerod tetraxloridlarda yaxshi eriydi. 25 g massa polistiroil 85 g massa benzolda entilganda hosil bo'lgan polistiroilning massa ulushini hisoblang.

13. Polimetilmetakrilat dixloretanda eritilib hosil qilingan maxsus yelim organik shishaga oson yopishadi. 15 g massa organik shishani massasi 45 g bo'lgan dixloretanda eritib hosil qilingan yelimdagi polimetilmetakrilatning massa ulushini hisoblang.

14. Agar ishlab chiqarishda fenol, formaldegid va ammiak 1: 1: 0,13 molyar nisbatda olinsa, tarkibida 188 kg massa fenol bor fenolformaldegid smola olish uchun reaktorga formaldegidning massa ulushi 40% bo'lgan formalindan hamda NH_3 ning massa ulushi 25% bo'lgan ammiak eritmasidan qancha massa solish zarur?

16. Yuqori bosimda va 190 — 250°C da polimerlash yo'li bilan 350 kg massa polietilen olish uchun, agar polimer unu-mining massa ulushi nazariyga nisbatan 92% ni tashkil etsa, qancha hajmda etilen (n. sh. da) talab etiladi?

17. Agar reaksiya natijasida 72 kg massa suv ajralgan bo'lsa, kapron hosil qilish uchun qancha massa ϵ aminokapron kislota olingan?

18. 2000 kg massa fenolformaldegid smola olish uchun qancha massa fenol va formaldegid talab etiladi?

19. 4000 kg butadiyen kauchuk ishlab chiqarish uchun tarkibidagi butanning hajm ulushi 46% bo'lgan tabiiy gazdan qancha hajm talab etiladi? Butadiyenning polimerlanish darajasini hisoblang.

20. Butadiyen-stirol kauchuk bir xil sondagi butadiyen bilan stirol molekulalarini sopolimerlash yo'li bilan hosil qilinadi deb hisoblab, 6000 kg massa butadiyen-stirol kauchuk ishlab chiqarish uchun kerak bo'ladigan butanning hajmini (n. sh. da) va stirolning massasini hisoblang.

Organik kimyodan bilimlarni umumlashtirish

1. Organik birikmalarning tuzilish nazariyasi asosiy qoidalarini ta'riflab bering. Har bir qoidani moddalarning formulalari hamda reaksiyalarning tenglamalari bilan izohlang.

2. Organik moddalarning kimyoviy tuzilish nazariyasidan

kelib chiqib, atom va molekullarning mavjudligini tushuntiring.

3. «Orbitallarning gibridlanish» tushunchasi va « sp^3 , sp^2 , sp gibridlanish» atamalarini tushuntiring.

4. Struktura hamda fazoviy izomerlarning hosil bo'lish sabablarini ko'rsating. Asosli javob bering.

5. Elektron tuzilishidan foydalanib etanol va fenol molekullaridagi atomlarning o'zaro ta'siri to'g'risida gapirib bering. Fenol va etanolni qanday bilish mumkinligini tajriba yo'li bilan isbotlang.

6. Ikkita uglerod atomli, to'yingan radikali bor, kumush ko'zgu reaksiyasini beradigan, qaytarilganda bir atomli spirt hosil qilsa, moddaning tuzilishi qanday bo'lishi mumkin? IZlanayotgan formulani hamda tegishli reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.

8. Quyidagi birikmalarning qaysi birida: geksanda yoki 1-bromgeksanda reaksiyaga kirishish xususiyati kuchli? Nima uchun? Katta tezlik bilan reaksiyaga kirishayotgan modda uchun bromlanish reaksiyasini ko'rib chiqing.

9. Chumoli va sirka kislotalarning kuchini taqqoslang, ularning farq qilish sabablarini tushuntiring.

10. Fenoldagi va etil spirdagi gidroksogruppa nima uchun turli xossalarga ega?

11. Metilamin nima uchun anilinga nisbatan kuchli asos hisoblanadi?

12. Spirtlar, aldegidlar, karbon kislotalar, murakkab efirlar, aminlar, aminokislotalarga xos reaksiyalarning tenglamalarini yozing.

13. Organik moddalar gomologik qatorlarining umumiy formulalarini yozing. Bu birikmalarning qatorini nomlang.

14. a) etilen; b) propen; c) buten-1; d) 2 – metilpropen-1 uglevodorodlarini gidratlash yo'li bilan spirtlar olish reaksiyalari tenglamalarini yozing. Hosil qilingan birikmalarning nomini ayting.

15. Quyidagi sxemalar bo'yicha reaksiya tenglamalarini yozing.

a) to'yingan uglevodorodlar → to'yingan uglevodorodlarning galogenli hosilalari → spirtlar → karbon kislotalar → galogen almashingan karbon kislotalar → aminokislotalar → oksillar;

b) to'yingan uglevodorodlar → to'yinmagan uglevodorodlar → aromatik uglevodorodlar → nitrobirikmalar → aminlar;

c) to'yingan uglevodorodlar → etilen uglevodorodlar → atsetilen uglevodorodlar → aldegidlar → karbon kislotalar → murakkab efirlar.

16. Etilenning gidratlanish, polimerlanish, oksidlanish, xlorlanish, gidroxlorlanish reaksiyalari natijasida qimmatbahoh mahsulotlar olinadi. Reaksiyalarning tegishli tenglamalarini yozing.

17. Atsetilen sanoatda gidratlanish, xlorlanish, gidroxlorlanish, dimerlanish jarayonlariga uchratiladi. Reaksiyalarning tegishli tenglamalarini tuzing.

18. Zavod miqyosida atsetaldegid olishda Kucherov reaksiyasi qo'llaniladi. Tarkibidagi qo'shilmalarning massa ulushi 20% va aldegid unumining massa ulushi nazariyga nisbatan 80% bo'lsa, massasi 150 kg bo'lgan texnik kalsiy karbiddan qancha massa aldegid olish mumkin?

19. S.V. Lebedev usuliga ko'ra, sintetik kauchuk olishda etil spirt dastlabki xomashyo hisoblanadi. 4 t massa etilen gidratlanganda qancha massa etanol hosil bo'ladi?

20. 1936-yilda N.D. Zelinskly va uning shogirdlari n alkanlarni 500°C da katalizator ishtirokida aromatlash yo'li bilan benzol olish usulini kashf etishgan. Massasi 369 kg bo'lgan geksan aromatlenganda (degidrogenlanganda), agar benzol unumining massa ulushi nazariyga nisbatan 85% ni tashkil etsa, bu usul bilan qancha massa benzol olish mumkin?

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