

O'zbekiston Respublikasi
Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi
Buxoro Davlat Universiteti
kimyo guruhi talabasi

Noorganik kimyo fanidan

R E F E R A T

Mavzu: Xlorning olinishi, xossalari va
birikmalari

Bajardi

Rasulova F

Tekshirdi:

Nazarov N

2016 yil

Xlor

Cl_2 , tartib nomeri $Z=17$, atom ogirligi 35,5 izotoplarning massa sonlari 35 va 37. Elektron konfiguratsiyasi $1\text{S}^22\text{S}^22\text{p}^63\text{S}^23\text{r}^5$

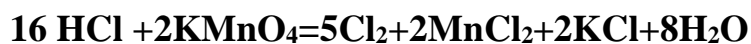
Xlori 1774 yili Sheyele xlorid kislotaga MnO_2 ta'sir ettirish yo'li bilan kashf etgan. Faqat 1810 yilda Devining xizmatlari tufayli, xlor ximiyaviy element sifatida tanilgan (yunoncha «xloros»-yashil-sarik)

Xlor tabiatda keng tarkalgan; Yer kobigida ogirlik jixatidan $4,8 \cdot 10^{-2} \%$ tarkalgan. Xlor tabiatda birikmalar xolida buladi: NaCl , $\text{NaCl} \cdot \text{KCl}$, $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot \text{KCl} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. NaCl tuzi xlor sanoati uchun zaruriy xom ashyodir. Inson organizmida kariyb 0,25% gacha xlor buladi. Nixoyat, oshkozon suyukligida 0,3-0,4% HCl ning bulishi juda katta fiziologik axamiyatga ega. Inson va xayvonlar organizmida NaCl ning borligi organizm xujayralarida «suv balansini» boshkarib turadi.

Tabiiy birikmalarda xlor ikki izotop xolida uchraydi: $^{35}_{17}\text{Cl}$, $^{37}_{17}\text{Cl}$. Xlorning tabiiy izotoplaridan tashkari 5 ta sun'iy radioaktiv izotoplari

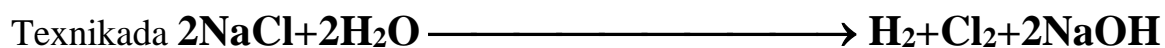
$^{33}_{17}\text{Cl}$, $^{34}_{17}\text{Cl}$, $^{36}_{17}\text{Cl}$, $^{38}_{17}\text{Cl}$, $^{39}_{17}\text{Cl}$ lar olingan.

Laboratoriyada xlor asosan xlorid kislotaga oksidlovchilar ta'sir ettirish yuli bilan olinadi.



Texnikida Cl_2 faqat osh tuzini suvdagi eritmasini elektroliz qilish yuli bilan olinadi.

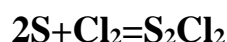
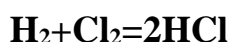
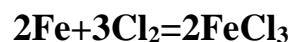
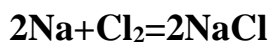
elektroliz



Shunday qilib, bu reaksiyadan asosiy maksad NaOH olish bulsada, qushimcha maxsulot sifatida juda kup miqdorda Cl_2 olinadi.

Xlor sarik-yashil tusli gaz, uning qaynash xaroratsi-34°S; kotish xaroratsi - 102,4°S. Xlor molekulasi 727°S da 0,03%, 1727°S da esa 52% parchalanadi. Uy xaroratsida bir xajm H₂O da 2,3 xajm Cl₂ eriydi. Xlorning suvdagi eritmasi «xlorli suv» dan + 8°S dan past xaroratlarda Cl₂ x 8H₂O tarkibli xlor gidrat ajratib olinishi mumkin.

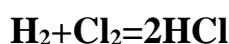
Xlor kuchli oksidlovchi, kupchilik metallar va metallmaslar bilan birikadi.



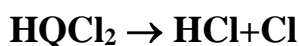
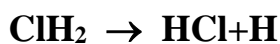
Xlor suv va ishqorlar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi.



Xlorning vodorodli birikmasi vodorod xlorid, vodorod bilan xlor aralashmasiga kuyosh nuri ta'sir ettirish yoki bu aralashmani yokish orqali sintetik usulda olinishi mumkin:



Bu reaksiya fotoximiyaviy reaksiyalar katorga kiradi.



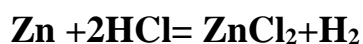
Vodorod xlorid olishning yana bir usuli-osh tuziga konsentrlangan H₂SO₄ ta'sir ettirishdir. Reaksiya ikki boskichda boradi:



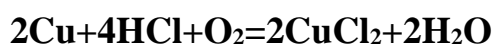
Vodorod xlorid odatdagi sharoitda gaz, uning qaynash xaroratsi -84,90S, muzlash xaroratsi - 114,8°S, 20°S da 11 suvda 450 litr HCl gazi eriydi.

HCl ning suvdagi (37,29%) eritmasi kuchli kislota bulib, xlorid kislota (tuz kislotasi) nomi bilan yuritiladi. Xlorid kislota eritmasi past xaroratlarga kadar sovitilganda $\text{HCl}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{HCl}\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{HCl}\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ tarkibli kristallgidratlar xosil buladi.

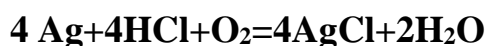
Aktivlik katorining chap tomonidagi metallar xlorid kislotadan H_2 sikib chikarib, tuz xosil qiladi.



Misga xlorid kislota xavo kislorodi ishtirokida ta'sir eta oladi:

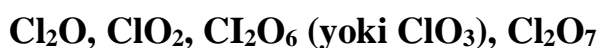


Kumushga xavo ishtirokida konsentrlangan HCl sekin ta'sir etadi:



Metall xloridlar xlorid kislota ning tuzlaridir. Kupchilik metallarning xloridlari suvda yaxshi eriydi. Lekin kumush xlorid AgCl , mis(I)-xlorid CuCl , simob(I)- xlorid Hg_2Cl_2 , talliy (I)- xlorid TlCl , kurgoshin (II)-xlorid PbCl_2 yomon eriydi.

Xlor bilan kislorod bevosita birikmaydi, lekin bilvosita yullar bilan xlorning kuyidagi oksidlari olingan:



Shuningdek, ClO_2 va Cl_2O parchalanganda oralik maxsulot sifatida ClO xosil bulishi xam isbot qilingan.

Cl_2O -xlor(I)-oksid, kuruk simob(II)- oksidga 0°S da xlor yuborish yuli bilan xosil qilinadi:



Cl_2O - sarik kungiz gaz, u bekaror modda bulganidan salga portlaydi. Bu moddaning dipol momenti 1,96 debay, xlor atomi bilan kislorod atomi orasidagi masofa $\text{Cl}-\text{O}$ -masofasi) 1,68 Å ga teng. ClO^- gipoxlorit- ion nomi bilan

yuritiladi masalan, NaClO- natriy gipoxlorit deyiladi. Gipoxlorit kislota (HClO), u xlorning gidrolizi natijasida xosil buladi:



HClO juda kuchsiz kislotalardan xisoblanadi:uning dissosilanish konstantasi $K_q \cdot 10^{-8}$ ga teng. Gipoxlorit kislota parchalanib, atomar kislород chikarib turadi.



Shu sababli nam xlor okartirish xossasiga ega buladi. Gipoxloritlarni olish uchun ishqorlarning eritmalariga xlor ta'sir etiriladi:



Bu reaksiya natijasida xosil bulgan suyuklik kup vaktlardan beri Laborak suvi nomi bilan okartirish maksadlari uchun ishlatilib keladi. Kaliy gidroksid eritmasiga Cl yuborilishidan xosil bulgan suyuklik javel suvi deyiladi va matolarni okartirish uchun ishlatiladi. Gipoxlorit kislota tuzining okartirish xossasi kuyidagi reaksiyaga asoslangan:



Okartirish, shuningdek, dizenfeksiya qilish uchun xlorli oxak keng ishlatiladi, modda Ca(OH)₂ga Cl₂ ta'sir etirib olinadi.



Xlorit kislota ning angidridi Cl₂O₃ olingan emas. Xlorit kislota ning HClO₂ uzi xam faqat suyultirilgan suvdagi eritmalarda buladi xolos. Urtacha kuchdagi kislota uning dissosilanish konstantasi odatdagi xaroratda $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ ga teng.

Xlor (IV)- oksid ClO₂ ga muvofik keladigan kislota olingan emas. Xlor (IV) - oksid olish uchun xloratlarni sulfat kislota bilan parchalash yoki ularni biror kaytaruvchi ta'sirida kaytarish kerak:



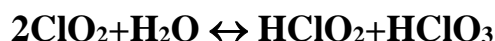
Texnikada ClO₂ olishda kaytaruvchi sifatida SO₂ qullaniladi:



ClO_2 - utkir xidli, yashil - sarik tusli, uz-uzidan portlaydigan gaz. Uning qaynash xaroratsi 11°S , muzlash xaroratsi -59°S . U sovutilganda kungir tusli suyuklikka aylanadi. ClO_2 ishqorlar bilan xlorit va xloritlar xosil qiladi:



Suv bilan esa xlorit va xlorat kislotalarning eritmalarini xosil qiladi:



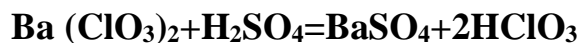
Xlorat angidrid Cl_2O_5 olingan emas; xloratlar gipoxloritlarning $50-60^\circ\text{S}$ da parchalanishidan xosil buladi.



Qaynoq ishqor eritmasiga Cl_2 yuborish yuli bilan bertole tuzi KClO_3 olinadi:

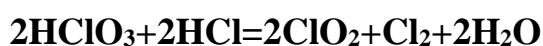


Xlorat kislota xosil qilish uchun $\text{Va}(\text{ClO}_3)_2$ ga sulfat kislota ta'sir ettiriladi.

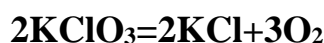


Xlorat kislota barkaror modda, erkin xolatda parchalanadi, lekin uning konsentrlangan (suvdagi 40% li) eritmaları olingan. Eritmaning konsentrasiyasi yanada oshirilganda HClO_3 parchalanib ketadi. HClO_3 bir negizli va kuchli kislota. Uning 1N eritmasining effektiv dissosialanish darajasi 79% ga teng . U kuchli oksidlovchi.

Xlorat kislota uzining kup xossalari bilan nitrat kislota HNO_3 ni eslatadi; xususan xlorat kislota xlorit kislota bilan aralashmasi xuddi zar suvi singari nixoyatda kuchli oksidlovchi xisoblanadi:



Xlorat kislota tuzlari metall xloratlar MeClO_3 odatdagi xaroratda tamomila barkaror, suvda yaxshi eriydigan rangsiz moddalar bulib, kizdirilganda (katalizator ishtirokida) kislorod ajratib parchalanadi:



Katalizatorsiz kizdirilganda parchalanish kuyidagicha boradi.



Xlor(VI) oksid odatdagi xaroratda koramtir- kizil tusli suyuklik. Xlor (VI) - oksidning suyuk xolatdagi molekulyar og'irligi Cl_2O_6 formulaga, bug xolatdagisi esa- ClO_3 formulaga muvofik keladi.

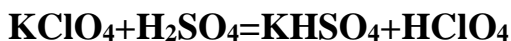
Xlor (VI) - oksid asta - sekin suvda erib, xlorat va perxlorat kislotalarning aralashmasini xosil qiladi:



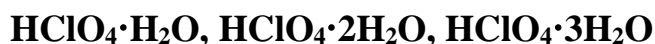
Cl_2O_7 rangsiz, moysimon suyuklik, u kuyidagi reaksiya orqali olinadi.



Perxlorat kislota HClO_4 esa perxloratlarga konsentrlangan H_2SO_4 ta'sir ettirishdan xosil buladi:

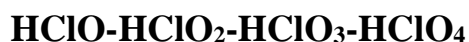


Perxlorat uz navbatida xloratlarning katalizatorsiz sharoitda parchalanishidan xosil buladi. Perxlorat kislota nixoyatda kuchli kislota . Perxlorat kislota suv bilan bir necha gidratlar xosil qiladi, chunonchi:



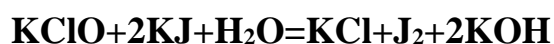
Xlorning kislorodli kislotalarining kuchi xlorning oksidlanish darajasi ortishi bilan, lekin ularning oksidlash kobilyati xlorning oksidlanish darajasi ortgan sayin kamayadi:

Kislotaning kuchi ortishi →

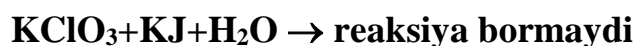


Oksidlanish qobiliyatining pasayishi →

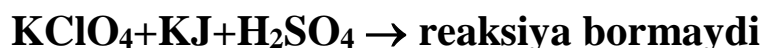
Bu katorda chapdan unnga tomon kislotalarning barkarorligi xam ortadi. Gipoxlorit anion ClO^- ning xosilalari xar kandy muxitda xam oksidlovchi bula oladi;



Xlorat anion ClO_3 ning xosilalari ancha barkaror; ular faqat kislotali muxitda oksidlovchi sifatida reaksiyaga kirishadi;



Perxlorat anion ClO_4 ning xosilalari odatdagi xaroratda, xatto kislotali muxitda xam, oksidlovchi sifatida reaksiyaga kirishmaydi:



Galogenlar

Davriy sistemaning VII guruh asosiy guruhcha elementlariga ftor (F), xlor (Cl), brom (Br), yod (J), va astat (At) elementlari kiradi Galogenlar grekcha so'zdan olingan bo'lib, «galos»- tuz, «gennaos»- tug'diraman demakdir. Galogenlar faol metallmaslar bo'lib, tabiatda sof holda uchramaydi.

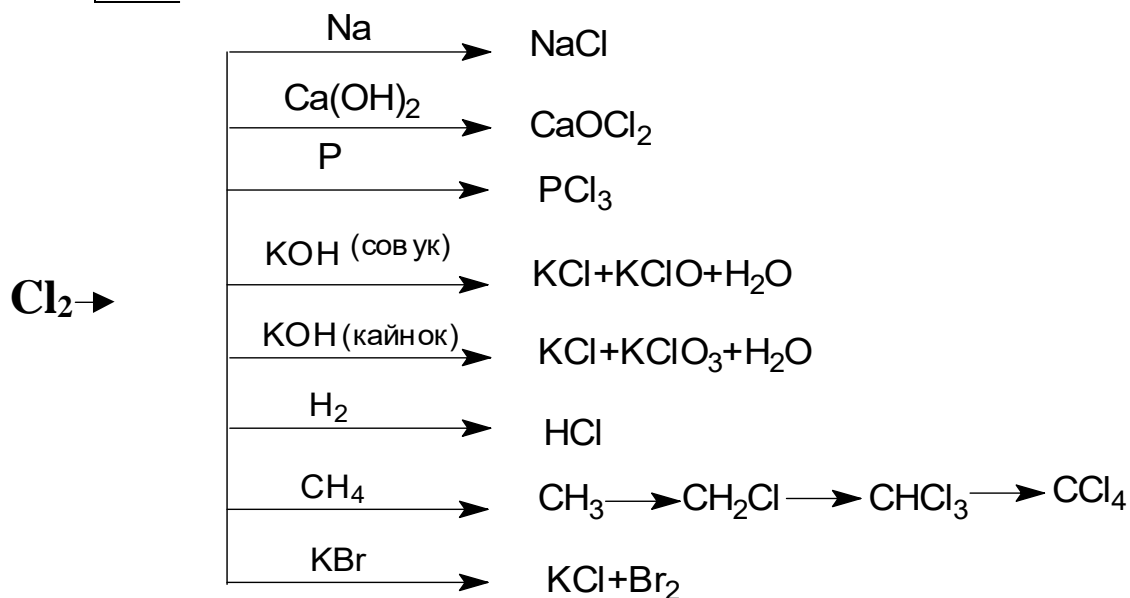
Galogenlar atomi sirtqi qavatining elektron tuzilishi konfiguratsiyasi quyidagicha: (F): $2s^2 2p^5$; (Cl): $3s^2 3p^5$; (Br): $4s^2 4p^5$; (J): $5s^2 5p^5$; (At): $6s^2 6p^5$

Galogenlar oksidlovchilardir. Ular juda ko'p elementlar bilan galogenidlar hosil qiladi. Xlor (grekcha «xloros»-yashil) 1810 yilda ingliz kimyogari Devi tomonidan fanga ma'lum qilindi. Xlor er yuzida 0,017 % ni (massa jihatidan) tashkil qilinadi. Uning tabiatda keng tarqalgan birikmalari NaCl , $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot \text{KCl}$ dengiz va ko'l suvlarida erigan holatda uchraydi.

Galogenlarning ayrim xossalari

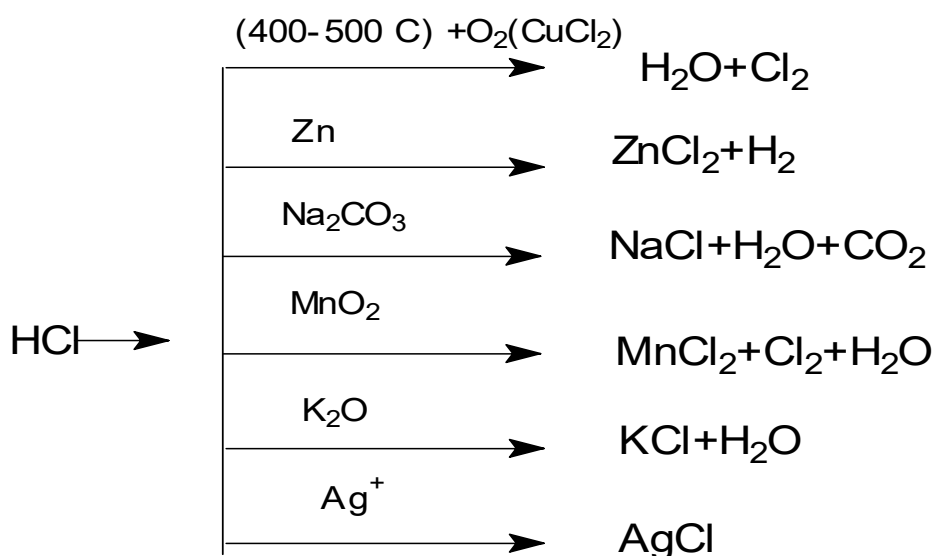
| Galogenlarning xossalari | Ftor | Xlor | Brom | Yod | Astat |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| $\rho = 2 \text{ g/sm}^3$ | 1,11 | 1,57 | 3,12 | 4,93 | |
| Atomning ionlanish energiyasi, Ev | 17,42 | 12,97 | 11,84 | 10,45 | 9,2 |
| Atomning radiusi, nm | 0,064 | 0,099 | 0,114 | 0,133 | 0,23 |
| Ionlanish radiusi nm | 0,133 | 0,181 | 0,196 | 0,220 | |

| Oddiy sharoitdagi fizik holati | Ko'k-sariq gaz | Sarg'ish yashil gaz | Qo'ng'ir suyuqlik | Kulrang krist | Qoram tir ko'k krist |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Suyuqlanish harorati S | -219,6 | -101,0 | -7,3 | 113,6 | 227 |
| Qaynash harorati ⁰ S | -188,1 | -34,1 | -59,2 | 185,5 | 317 |
| Er kobidagi tarqalishi, % | $6,5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ | $4,5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ | $1,6 \cdot 10^{-4}$ | $3 \cdot 10^{-5}$ | |
| Elektromanfiyligi | 4 | 3 | 2,8 | 2,5 | - |
| Nisbiy atom massasi | 18,99 | 35,453 | 79,904 | 126,904 | 210 |



Fizik xossalari: xlor havodan 2,5 marta og'ir. (1 l xlorning massasi 3,24 g) 1 hajm suvda 2 hajm xlor eriydi va sarg'ish tusli xlorli suv hosil bo'ladi. Xlor juda zaharli gaz.

Vodorod xlorid- HCl-o'tkir hidli rangsiz gaz. Suyuqlanish harorati - 84,9°S, muzlash harorati -114,8°S ga teng. 20°S dagi 1 l eritmasi kuchli kislota bo'lib, xlorid kislota nomi bilan yuritiladi, nam havoda tutaydi.



Xlorning kislorodli kislotalari

HClO-gipoxlorid, HClO₂- xlorit, HClO₃-xlorat, HClO₄-perxlorat kabi kislotalari mavjud. Kislotalarda xlorning valentligi ortishi bilan kislotalarning kuchi ham ortib boradi:

Kislotalarning tuzlarida gipoxloritdan boshlab barqarorlik ortib boradi.

HClO ning 3 xil parchalanadi:

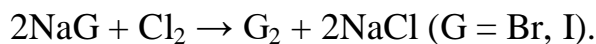
OLISH USULLARI.

Galogenlarni erkin holda olishning deyarli barcha usullari ularning manfiy zaryadlangan ionlarini turli oksidlov-chilar yoki elektr toki taʼsirida oksidlashga asoslangan.

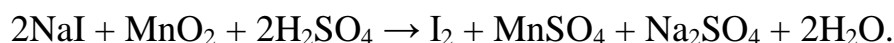
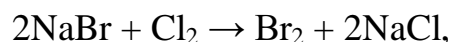
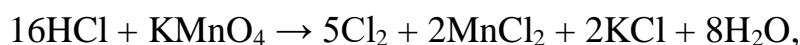
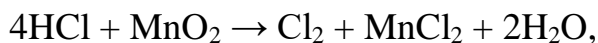
Sanoat usullari: F₂ – KF·HF (t = 250 °S) yoki KF·2HF (t = 100 °S) suyuqlanmalarining elektrolizi;

Sl₂ – ishqoriy metallar xloridlarining suvli eritmalarini elektro-liz qilish;

Br_2, I_2 – bromidlar va yodidlar eritmalarini xlor bilan oksidlash:

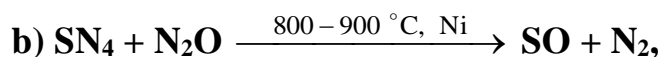
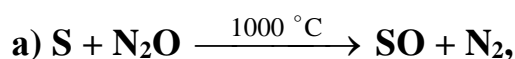


Laboratoriya usullari: $\text{S}_2, \text{Br}_2, \text{I}_2$ – konsentrlangan xlorid kislota, bromidlar, yodidlarni turli kuchli oksidlovchilar bilan oksidlash:

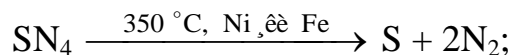


Sanoatda vodorod olish usullari: 1) ishqorlarning suvli eritmalarini elektroliz qilish;

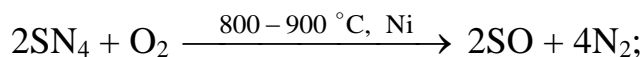
2) konversiya usuli:



3) SN_4 ni parchalash:

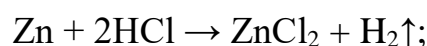


4) metanni chala oksidlash:



5) koks gazini o'ta sovitish (-196°S ga qadar).

Labarotoriyada vodorod olish usullari: 1) turli vororodli birik-malar: suv, kislota, ishqorlarni vodorod bilan qaytarish. Ko'pincha suyulti-rilgan $\text{HCl}, \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ lar bilan Zn ning o'zaro ta'siri qo'llaniladi:



2) suvni elektroliz qilish. Suvning elektr o'tkazuvchligini oshirish uchun unga elektrolit NaOH, H₂SO₄ yoki Na₂SO₄ qo'shiladi.

KIMYOVIY XOSSALARI.

Oddiy modda holidagi galogenlarning kimyoviy faolligi o'ta yuqori. Ular kuchli oksidlovchi xossasini namoyon etadi, metallar va ko'pchilik metallmaslar bilan shiddatli reaksiyaga kirishadi, qator murakkab moddalarni oksidlaydi. At₂ – F₂ qatorda oksidlovchilik qobiliyati ortadi.

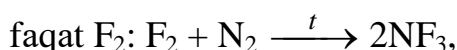
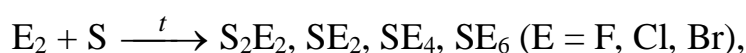
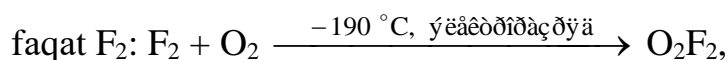
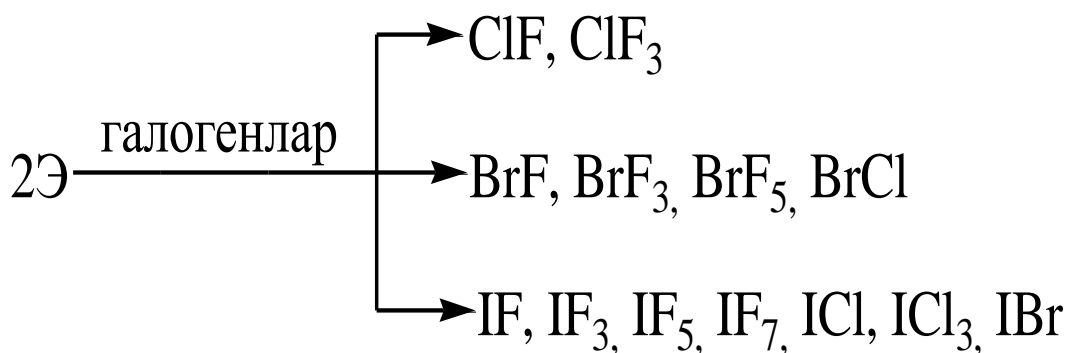
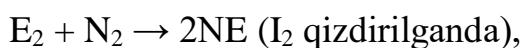
F₂ – kuchli oksidlovchilardan biri, ko'pchilik oddiy moddalar bilan odatdagi sharoitdayoq, ularning baʼzilari (S, P) bilan hatto suyuq havo haroratida (–190 °S) shiddatli reaksiyaga kirishadi; inert gazlar (Kr, Xe, Rn) ni va N₂O hamda SiO₂ kabi barqaror birikmalarni oksidlaydi.

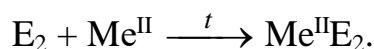
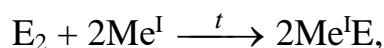
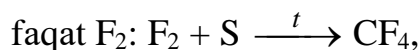
Br₂, I₂, At₂ kuchli oksidlovchilar ta'sirida, Cl₂ – faqat F₂ bilan o'zaro taʼsirlashganda oksidlanadi.

Br₂, I₂, At₂ qatorda oksidlanish qobiliyati ortadi.

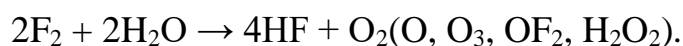
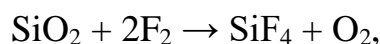
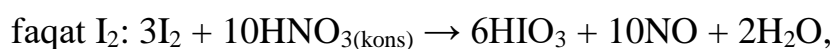
Cl₂, Br₂, I₂ uchun disproporsiyalanish reaksiyalari xarakterli; Cl₂, Br₂, I₂ qatorda disproporsiyalanish qobiliyati kamayadi.

Galogenlarning oddiy moddalar bilan reaksiyalari





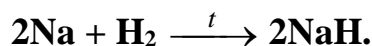
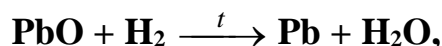
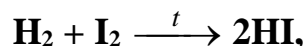
Galogenlarning muhim reagentlar bilan reaksiyalari



Vodorod – metallmas element. U kovalent birikmalar va H^- anion saqlagan ion birikmalar hosil qiladi. Vodorodning metall bog'lanish tipidagi birikmalari ham maълum.

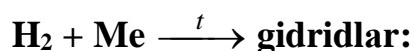
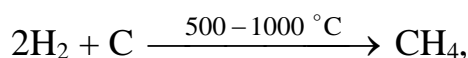
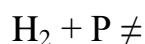
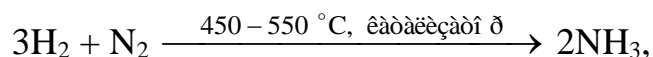
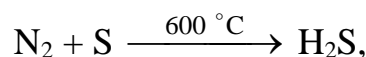
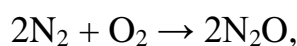
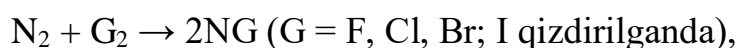
Odatdagi sharoitda molekulyar vodorodning faolligi nisbatan kam, ancha faol metallmaslar bilangina o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishadi. U qizdiril-ganda metallar, ko'pgina metallmaslar, murakkab moddalar bilan o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishadi. Vodorod qaytaruvchilik xossa namoyon etadi; qizdi-rilganda u metallarni ularning oksidlari, galogenidlari, nitratlaridan, metallmaslarni – yuqori oksidlanish

darajasidan quyi oksidlanish daraja-sigacha qaytaradi; kuchli qaytaruvchilar bilan o'zaro taʼsirlashganda N₂ qaytariladi:



H₂ ga sekin elektr razryadi quyi bosimda taʼsir ettirilganda hosil bo'ladigan atomar vodorod yuqori kimyoviy faollikka ega; odatdagi sharoit-da ko'pgina metallmaslar (N₂, P, As, O₂, S va boshqalar) bilan bevosita birikadi, ko'p metallarning oksidlarini qaytaradi.

Vodorodning oddiy moddalar bilan reaksiyalari



tuzsimon (IA-guruh *s*-elementlari, Ca, Sr, Ba);

metallsimon (*d*-, *f*-elementlari);

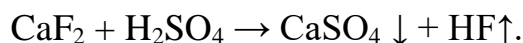
polimer (Be, Mg, IIIA-guruh *r*-elementlari).

BINAR BIRIKMALARI

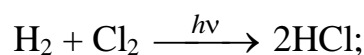
GALOGENLARNING VODORODLI BIRIKMALARI. Vodorodli birikmalar NG – rangsiz gazlar (NF – dan tashqari), suvda yaxshi eriydi; HF – havoda kuchli tutovchi o'tkir hidli suyuqlik, zaharli, suvda cheksiz eriydi. HF ning suyuq bo'lishiga sabab vodorod bog'lar hisobiga molekulalarning

assosiyalanishi $(NF)_x$ dir. Molekulalarning termik barqarorligi HF, HCl, HBr, HI qatorda keskin pasayadi, HI – kuchsiz qizdirilganda parchalanadi.

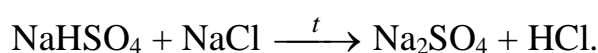
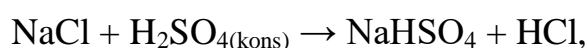
Olish usullari. HF – plavik shpatiga konsentrlangan H_2SO_4 taʼsiri:



HCl – *canoatda*: 1) sintetik usul:



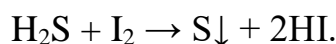
laboratoriyada: sulfat usuli:



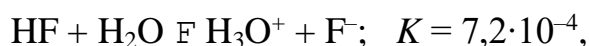
HBr, HI – fosfor bromidi va yodidining gidrolizi:



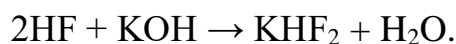
HI – quyidagi reaksiya boʻyicha:



Kimyoviy xossalari. NG larning suvli eritmaları (HF dan tashqari) – kuchli kislotalar; HF – oʻrtacha kuchli kislota; HF ning suyultirilgan suvdagi eritmasida quyidagi muvozanat qaror topadi:

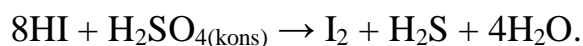
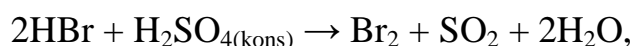
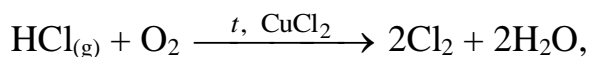
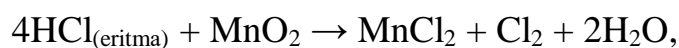


HF ishqorlar bilan oʻzaro taʼsir etib, nordon tuzlarni hosil qiladi:

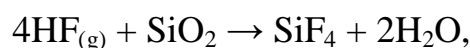


HBr, HI – qaytaruvchilar; HCl kuchli oksidlovchilar taʼsirida oksidlanadi; gazsimon vodorod xlorid kislorod bilan katalizator ishtirokida qizdirilganda oksidlanadi:





Vodorod ftorid va plavik kislota kvarts va shishani gazsimon krem-niy ftorid SiF_4 hosil bo'lishi natijasida emiradi:



plavik kislota

KISLORODLI BIRIKMALARI. Quyida odatdagi sharoitda nisbatan barqaror galogenlarning kislorodli birikmalarining formulalari va baʼzi xossalari keltirilgan:

| Galogenning oksidlanish darajasi | -1 | +1 | +4 | +6 | +7 | +5 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Birikma formulasi | OF_2 | Cl_2O | ClO_2 | Cl_2O_6 | Cl_2O_7 | I_2O_5 |
| Agregat holati. Rangi | Gaz. Sariq | Gaz. Sariq | Suyuqlik. Qo'ng'ir | Suyuqlik. To'q-qizil | Suyuqlik. Rangsiz | Kristall modda. Rangsiz |

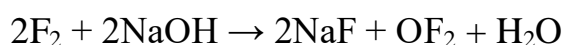
← oksidlovchilik xossalari kuchayadi

Bular gazlar, suyuqliklar va qattiq moddalar, termik beqaror, suvda yaxshi eriydi (OF_2 dan tashqari). OF_2 suvda kam eriydi va u bilan reaksiyaga kirishmaydi. Cl_2O va ClO_2 zaharli.

Vodorodning ikkita kislorodli birikmasi maʼlum – N_2O va N_2O_2 . N_2O toʻgʻrisida maʼlumotlar oldingi bobda keltirildi. Bu bobda vodorod peroksid N_2O_2 ning olish usullari va xossalari oʻrganiladi.

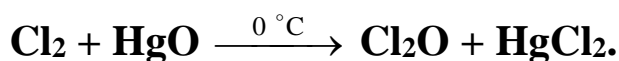
Olish usullari. Galogenlarning kislorodli birikmalri beqaror boʻlganligi sababli oddiy moddalarni bevosita taʼsir ettirib olish mumkin emas. Ular bilvosita yoʻllar bilan olinadi.

OF_2 – sovuq suyultirilgan ishqor eritmasiga F_2 taʼsiri:



(O_2 , O_3 , H_2O_2 – qoʻshimcha mahsulotlar).

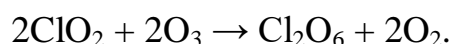
Cl_2O – quyidagi reaksiya boʻyicha:



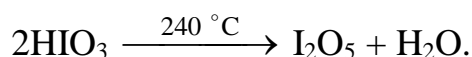
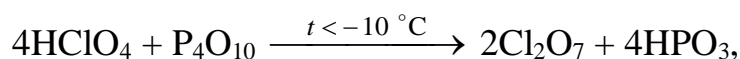
ClO_2 – quyidagi reaksiya boʻyicha:



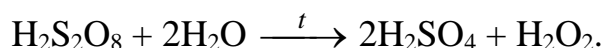
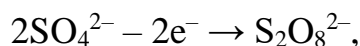
Sl_2O_6 – quyidagi reaksiya boʻyicha:



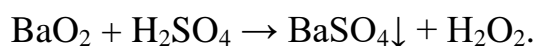
Cl_2O_7 , I_2O_5 – perxlorat va yodat kislotalarni suvsizlantirish:



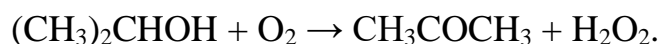
H_2O_2 – 1) H_2SO_4 ni elektrokimyoviy oksidlashda hosil boʻladigan $N_2S_2O_8$ ning suvli eritmasini kuchsiz qizdirish:



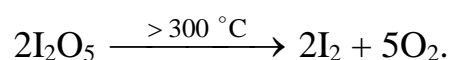
2) metallarning peroksidlariga sulʼfat kislota taʼsiri:



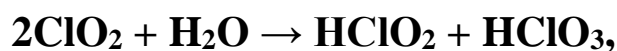
3) qator organik birikmalarni, masalan izopropil spirtni, katali-tik oksidlash:



Kimyoviy xossalari. Galogenlarning kislorodli birikmalari, I_2O_5 dan tashqari, termodinamik beqaror, $\Delta_f G^\circ_{298} > 0$. Ular qizdirilganda, silkitilganda, organik moddalar ishtirokida oson portlaydi. Cl_2O va Cl_2O_6 odatdagi haroratda sekin parchalanadi, Cl_2O_7 xlorning qolgan oksid-lariga qaraganda birmuncha barqaror, I_2O_5 faqat o'rtacha qizdirilganda par-chalanadi:



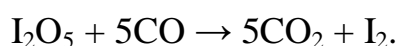
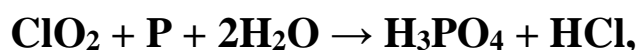
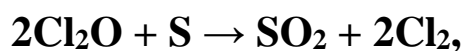
Galogenlarning hamma kislorodli birikmalari, OF_2 dan tashqari – kislotali oksidlar. Cl_2O , Cl_2O_7 , I_2O_5 suv bilan o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishib, tegishli kislotalarni hosil qiladi. SiO_2 va Cl_2O_6 suv bilan o'zaro taʼsirlashganda disproporsiyalanadi va ikkita kislota hosil qiladi, ishqorlar bilan reaksiyasi ham shunga o'xshash boradi:



(boshlang'ich paytda)



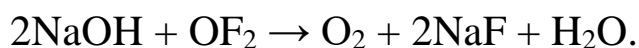
Galogenlarning kislorodli birikmalari – kuchli oksidlovchilar:



Oraliq oksidlanish darajasiga ega bo'lgan xlor oksidlari uchun disproporsiyalanish reaksiyalari xosdir:



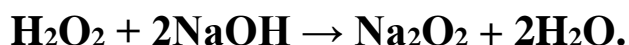
OF₂ ning kuchli oksidlovchilik xossasi musbat oksidlanish daraja-siga ega bo'lgan O⁺² kislorod atomlarining bo'lishiga bog'liq:



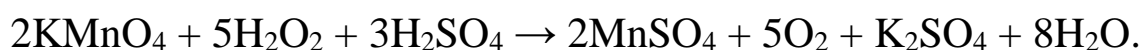
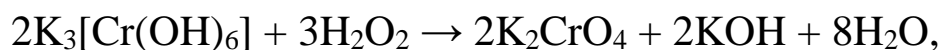
Vodorod peroksid – juda beqaror birikma, juda past haroratdayoq parchalanadi:



Yoritilganda, qizdirilganda, katalizatorlar ishtirokida parchalanish tezlashadi. N₂O₂ parchalanishining katalizatorlari – MnO₂, kukunsimon metallar (Pt, Ag), *d*-elementlar oksidlari, ko'mir. N₂O₂ ning suvli eritmasi – juda kuchsiz ikki negizli kislota ($K_1 = 1,39 \cdot 10^{-12}$), nordon va o'rta tuzlar hosil qiladi: NaHO₂, Na₂O₂, BaO₂ va boshqalar:



Vodorod peroksid kuchli oksidlovchilik xossasini namoyon etadi; juda kuchli oksidlovchilar taʼsirida oksidlanadi:



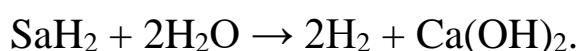
Uning uchun disproporsiyalanish reaksiyasi xarakterlidir (N₂O₂ ning o'z-o'zidan parchalanishiga qarang).

N₂O₂ molekulari, N₂O kabi, ligandlar sifatida qator komplekslar tarkibiga kirishi mumkin, masalan [Fe(H₂O)₅(H₂O₂)]³⁺.

VODORODNING BOSHQA BINAR BIRIKMALARI.

Vodorodning binar birikmalari orasida ularning quyidagi guruhlari farqlanadi: IA guruh *s*-elementlari va ishqoriy-er metallarning tuzsimon gidridlari, *d*- va *f*-elementlarning metallsimon gidridlari, *r*-elementlarning kovalentli vodorodli birikmalari.

Ishqoriy va ishqoriy-er metallarning gidridlari – yuqori suyuqlanish haroratiga ega bo'lgan rangsiz kristall moddalar, termik barqaror, ulardagi bog'lanish ionliga yaqin. Ular kuchli qaytaruvchilar hisoblanadi, suv bilan shiddatli parchalanadi:



Metallsimon gidridlar – metall bog'lanish tipidagi birikmalar, nostexiometrik tarkibga ega. Ular qattiq mo'rt moddalar. Metallarga o'xshash yaltiroq, sezilarli elektr o'tkazuvchanlikka ega.

V va IV^A–VII^A guruh *r*-elementlarining vodorodli birikmalari – (N₂O va NF dan tashqari) kovalent bog'lanishli, gazsimon moddalar. V_e, Mg va III^A guruh *r*-elementlarinig vodorodli birikmalari – polimerlar.

V va IV^A–VII^A guruh *r*-elementlari vodorodli birikmalarining xossalari davrlarda va guruhlarda qonuniyat bo'yicha o'zgaradi.

GIDROKSIDLARI VA ULARNING HOSILALARI

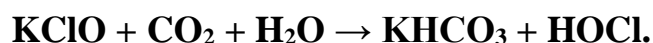
GIDROKSIDLARI. Galogenlar gidroksidlarining formulalari va ularning baъzi xossalari quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan.

| Galogen ning oksidlanish darajasi | Gidroks id formula si | Odatda gi sharoitd a agregat holati. Rangi | Kislot a- asosli xossas | Kislotala r-ning nomi | Dissosialan ish konstantasi , <i>K</i> | Tuzlarning nomi |
|--|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|
|--|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|

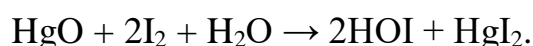
| | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--|---------------|
| +1 | HClO | Faqat eritmadga mavjud bo'ladi | Kuchsiz kislota | Gipoxlorit | $3,4 \cdot 10^{-8}$ | Gipoxloritlar |
| | HBrO | --/ | --/ | Gipobromit | $2 \cdot 10^{-8}$ | Gipobromitlar |
| | HIO | --/ | Amfoter | Gipoyodit | $K_k = 1 \cdot 10^{-8}$ | Gipoyoditlar |
| +3 | HClO ₂ | --/ | O'rtacha kuchli kislota | Xlorit | $1,1 \cdot 10^{-8}$ | Xloritlar |
| +5 | HClO ₃ | --/ | Kuchli kislota | Xlorat | – | Xloratlar |
| | HBrO ₃ | --/ | --/ | Bromat | – | Bromatlar |
| | HIO ₃ | Rangsiz kristall | O'rtacha kuchli kislota | Yodat | 0,2 | Yodatlar |
| +7 | HClO ₄ | Oquvchan suyuqlik | Kuchli kislota | Perxlorat | – | Perxloratlar |
| | H ₅ IO ₆ | Rangsiz kristall | Kuchsiz kislota | Peryodat | $K_1 = 5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ $K_2 = 2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ $K_3 = 10^{-15}$ | Peryodatlar |

Hamma gidroksidlar suvda yaxshi eriydi. NClO_4 , HIO_3 , H_5IO_6 erkin holda maʼlum, qolgan gidroksidlar erkin holda beqaror, suyultirilgan suvli eritmalardagina mavjud boʻladi.

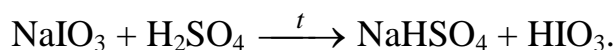
Olish usullari. HOCl , HOBr – gipoxloritlar va gipobromitlarni kislotalar bilan parchalash:



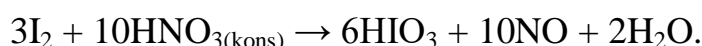
HOI – quyidagi reaksiya boʻyicha:



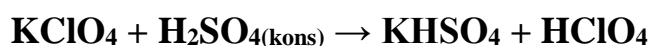
NGO_3 ($G = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}$) – 1) xloratlar, bromatlar, iodatlarga kuchli kislotalarning taʼsiri:



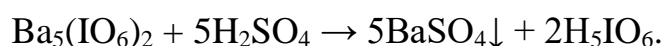
2) galogenlarning kuchli oksidlovchilar bilan oksidlanishi:



NClO_4 , H_5IO_6 – perxloratlar va periodatlarning H_2SO_4 bilan parchalanishi:



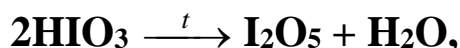
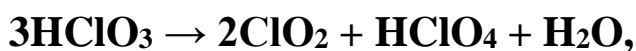
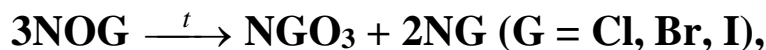
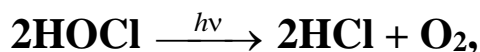
HClO_4 aralashmadan past bosimda haydaladi.



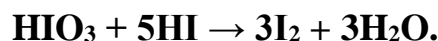
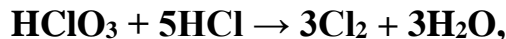
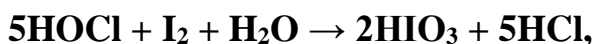
Kimyoviy xossalari. HIO – asos xossaga ega boʻlgan kuchsiz amfoter elektrolit, qolgan gidroksidlar – kislorodli kislotalar (oksokislotalar). H_5IO_6 – oʻrta va nordon tuzlar hosil qiladigan besh negizli kislota. Bir negizli kislotalarning kislotali xossasi, galogenning oksidlanish darajasi kattalashib borishi va uning atom raqamining kamayishi bilan kuchayadi.

Galogenlarning oksokislotalari beqaror. NOG , HClO_2 , NGO_3 (HIO_3 dan tashqari) faqat suyultirilgan eritmalarda mavjud boʻladi. HClO_4 , HIO_3 , H_5IO_6

qizdirilganda oson parchalanadi. SHaroitga bog'liq holda parchala-nishning turli tiplari bo'lishi mumkin:



Oksokislotalar – kuchli oksidlovchilar. Ularning oksidlovchilik xossasi (bir xil oksidlanish darajasiga ega bo'lganda) galogen atom raqa-mining va oksidlanish darajasining kamayishi bilan kuchayadi:



Shuningdek, HClO_2 , HClO_3 uchun disproporsiyalanish reaksiya-lari ham xarakterli (yuqoriga qarang).

Quyida gidroksidlar kislotali xossasining o'zgarishi va oksidlov-chilik faolligining yo'nalishi ko'rsatilgan:

Elementning

oksidlanish

darajasi

+1

+3

kislotali xossa

kuchayadi

↑

HClO

HBrO

HIO

kislotali xossa kuchayadi

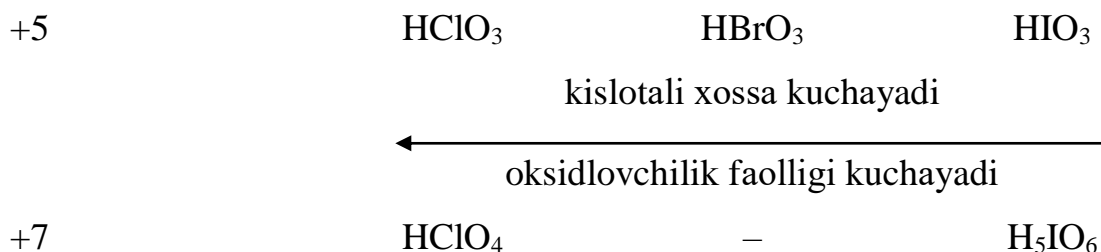
oksidlovchilik faolligi kuchayadi

←

HClO_2

–

–



OKSOKISLOTALARNING TUZLARI. Olish usullari.

Me^IGO – galogenlarning ishqorlarning sovuq eritmalari, soda, potash bilan o'zaro taʼsiri:



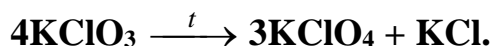
Me^IGO₃ – galogenlarning qizdirilgan ($t \approx 60 \div 70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) ishqor eritmalari bilan o'zaro taʼsiri:



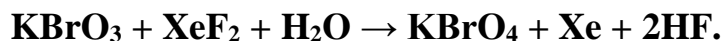
Me^IClO₄, Me₅^IO₆ – xlorat va yodatlarni elektr toki bilan oksidlash:



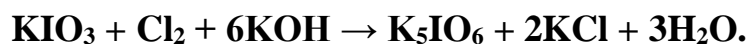
Me^IClO₄ – tegishli xloratlarni o'rtacha qizdirish:



KBrO₄ – quyidagi reaksiya bo'yicha:



Me₅^IO₆ – yodatlarni xlor bilan oksidlanishi:

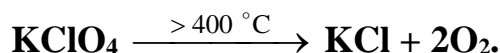
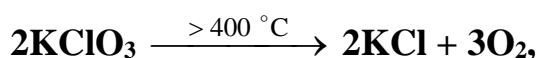


Kimyoviy xossalari. Galogenlar oksokislotalarining tuzlari, ularning tegishli kislotalariga nisbatan ancha barqaror. Ularning barqarorligi galogenlarning oksidlanish darajasi kattalashishi bilan ortadi. Gipoxloritlar va xloritlar beqaror, xona haroratidayoq eritmada sekin disproporsiyalanadi:

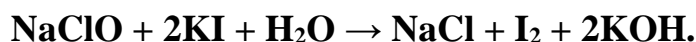
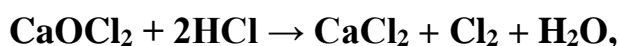


Hamma xloratlar odatdagi haroratda barqaror, perxloratlar – xlor-ning hamma kislorodli birikmalaridan qattiq holda ham, eritmada ham eng barqarori.

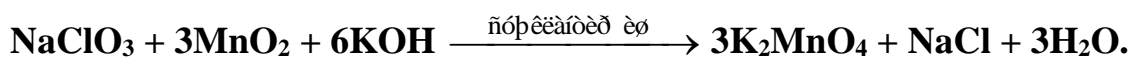
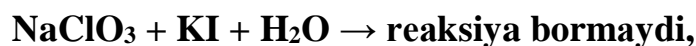
Xloratlar va perxloratlar qizdirilganda parchalanadi:



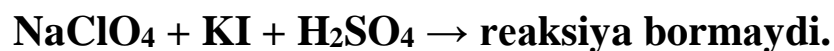
Tuzlarning oksidlovchilik xossalari galogenning oksidlanish darajasi kattalashishi bilan susayadi. NGO tuzlari – istalgan muhitda kuchli oksidlovchilar:



$\text{Me}^{\text{I}}\text{GO}_3$ – faqat kuchli kislotali muhitda, shuningdek qizdirilganda kuchli oksidlovchi:



$\text{Me}^{\text{I}}\text{SiO}_4$ eritmada oksidlovchi hisoblanmaydi, ular faqat qizdirilganda kuchli oksidlovchilar:



$\text{Me}^{\text{I}}\text{GO}$ va $\text{Me}^{\text{I}}\text{GO}_3$ uchun shuningdek disproporsiyalanish reaksiyalari ham xosdir (yuqoriga qarang).

ISHLATILISHI

F_2 , Cl_2 , Br_2 , I_2 qator galogenorganik birikmalar sintez qilish uchun, organik va noorganik preparatlar tayyorlash uchun ishlatiladi. F_2 izotoplarni ajratish uchun zarur; Cl_2 kuchli oksidlovchi sifatida kimyo sanoatining turli sohalarida, ichimlik suvni zararsizlantirish (suvni xlorlash), Br_2 olish uchun ishlatiladi; Br_2 –

dezinfeksiyalash uchun; I_2 – tib-biyotda antiseptik sifatida, o'ta toza metallar (Zr) olish uchun ishlatiladi.

Vodoroddan kimyo sanoatida NH_3 , HCl, spirtlar, aldegidlar, ketonlar olish uchun; yog'lar qattiq va suyuq yoqilg'ilarni gidrogenlash uchun; neftni qayta ishlash mahsulotlarini tozalash uchun; kislorod-vodorodli alanga ($t \approx 2800$ °C) bilan metallarni qirqish va payvandlashda, atomar- vodorodli payvandlashda ($t \approx 4000$ °S); metallurgiyada metallarni ularning oksidlaridan qaytarish uchun; vodorod izotoplari – deyteriy va tritiy – atom energetikasida (termoyadro yonilg'isi) sifatida ishlatiladi.

HCl dan metallurgiya, engil, oziq-ovqat sanoatida, tibbiyotda keng foydalaniladi. HF metall quymalardan qummi yo'qotish, shishaga ishlov berish, kimyoviy analizda silikatlarini parchalash uchun ishlatiladi.

Galogenlarning birikmalari qog'oz va gazlamalarni oqartirishda (gipoxloritlar $NaClO_2$, ClO_2), dezinfeksiyalashda (ClO_2 , gipoxloritlar), raketa yoqilg'isining oksidlovchisi (OF_2 , BrF_5 , perxloratlar) sifatida, qishloq xo'jaligi zararkunandalariga qarshi kurashda ($NaClO_3$, ftor birikmalari), katalizatorlar sifatida (ftor birikmalari, $AlCl_3$, $AlBr_3$), portlovchi moddalar tayyorlash uchun ($KClO_3$, NH_4ClO_3), tibbiyotda ($KClO_3$, brom va yod birikmalari), fotografiyada ($AgBr$) ishlatiladi.

Vodorodning quyidagi birikmalari keng ishlatiladi: LiH, NaH, CaH_2 , NH_3 , H_2O_2 , HF, HCl va boshqalar. N_2O_2 turli materiallarni oqartirish uchun, tibbiyotda dezinfeksiyalash uchun, oziq-ovqat sanoatida konservalash uchun, qishloq xo'jaligida urug'larni dezinfeksiyalashda, qator organik moddalar, polimerlar va h.o. larni ishlab chiqarishda ishlatiladi. Vodorodning boshqa birikmalarini ishlatilishi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar tegishli boblarda keltirildi.

Mundarija:

Xlor va uning birikmalari.-----

Xlorning olinishi.-----

Xlorning fizik-kimyoviy xossalari.-----

Xlorning ishlatilishi.-----

Xlorning kislorodli birikmalari, Galoganlar.-----