

## IV BOB. 5-MAVZU.

### Kislorodning kimyoviy xossalari

### O'rganiladigan natijalar

- Kimyoviy xossalari
- Yonish
- Oksidlar

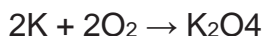
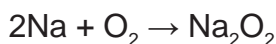
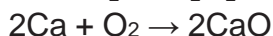
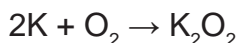
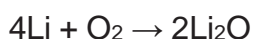
### Yerda kislorod moddasi yo'qolsa, nima bo'ladi deb o'ylaysiz?

Kislorod kimyoviy faol moddadir. U ko'plab boshqa moddalar bilan reaksiyaga kirishishga qodir, ammo bu reaksiyalarning aksariyati xona haroratidan yuqori haroratni talab qiladi. Qizdirilganda kislorod metallmaslar va metallar bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi. Kislorod asosan II valentlikni namoyon etadi.

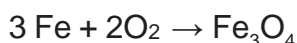
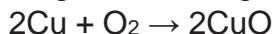
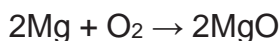
Kislorod bilan birikmaning ko'plab reaksiyalarining o'ziga xos xususiyati katta miqdorda issiqlik va yorug'likning chiqishi hisoblanadi. Bunday jarayonlar yonish deb ataladi.

### Kislorodning metallar bilan o'zaro ta'siri

Ishqoriy metallar bilan (litiydan tashqari) kislorod peroksidlar va oksidlar hosil qiladi.



Qolgan metallar bilan qizdirilganda oksidlar hosil qiladi:



Temirning  
yonishi



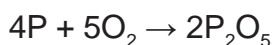
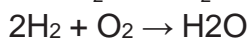
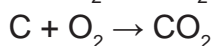
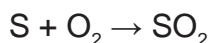
Fosforning  
yonishi



Oltingugurtning  
yonishi

### Kislorodning metallmaslar bilan o'zaro ta'siri

Kislorod metallmaslar bilan (oltingugurt, grafit, vodorod, fosfor va boshqalar) qizdirilganda reaksiyaga kirishadi:

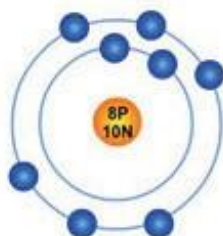
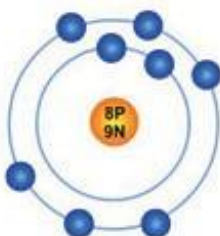


Kislorod  $\text{O}_2$  ishtirokidagi deyarli barcha reaksiyalar ekzotermik bo'ladi. Istisno tariqasida azot bilan reaksiya  $-1200^\circ\text{C}$  dan yuqori haroratda yoki elektr razryadda boradi:  $\text{N}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NO} - Q$

### Asosiy tushunchalar

**Yonish** – moddalarning kislorod bilan reaksiyasi natijasida issiqlik va yorug'lik ajralishi bilan boradigan jarayon.

**Oksid** – biri kisloroddan iborat binar birikma.

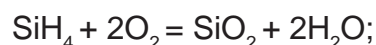
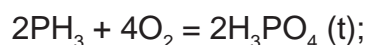
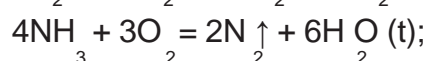


Kislorodli kolbaga temirdan iborat cho'g'langan simni kiritamiz. Sim yorqin porlay boshlaydi va Bengali olovi yonayotgandek, turli yo'nalishlarda uchqunlarni sochadi. Reaksiya natijasida  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  moddasi hosil bo'ladi. Ushbu moddaning tarkibi 3 ta temir atomini o'z ichiga oladi, ulardan biri II valentli, qolgan ikkita atomi esa III valentlikka ega. Shuning uchun bu moddaning formulasi  $\text{FeO} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  sifatida ifodalanishi mumkin.

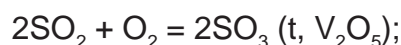
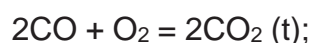
Temirning kislorod bilan reaksiyasi natijasida hosil bo'lgan bu birikma po'latdan yasalgan mahsulotlarni kesish uchun ishlatiladi.

### Murakkab noorganik moddalar bilan o'zaro ta'siri

Murakkab moddalar mo'l kislorodda yondirilganda, tegishli elementlarning oksidlari hosil bo'ladi:



Kislorod oksidlar va gidroksidlar bilan ham reaksiyaga kirishadi:

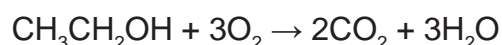
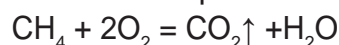


Kislorod uchta barqaror izotopga ega:

$^{16}\text{O}$ ,  $^{17}\text{O}$  va  $^{18}\text{O}$ . Ularning o'rtacha miqdori mos ravishda Yerdagi kislorod atomlari umumiy sonining 99,759%, 0,037% va 0,204% ni tashkil qiladi.

### Murakkab organik moddalar bilan o'zaro ta'siri

Deyarli barcha organik moddalar kislorodda yonib, karbonat ангидрид va suv hosil qiladi:



Oksidlar binar birikmalardir:

$\text{CaO}$  – kalsiy oksidi;

$\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  – natriy oksidi;

$\text{SO}_2$  – oltingugurt (IV)- oksidi;

$\text{SO}_3$  – oltingugurt (VI)- oksidi;

$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  – alyuminiy oksidi;

$\text{CuO}$  – mis (II)- oksidi;

$\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$  – azot (III)- oksidi.

### Topshiriqlar

1. Qaysi formulalar noto'g'ri tuzilgan?  
 $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{SiO}_4$ ,  $\text{ZnO}$ ,  $\text{SO}_3$ ,  $\text{NaO}$ ,  $\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_7$ ,  $\text{MnO}_4$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ .
2. 1,2 g magniyning kislorod bilan reaksiyasidan necha g va necha mol oksid hosil bo'ladi?
3. Temir kislorodda yonganda qanday birikma hosil bo'ladi?
4. 1 mol miqdordagi qaysi moddadan ko'proq kislorod olish mumkin:  $\text{KMnO}_4$ ,  $\text{KNO}_3$ ,  $\text{KClO}_3$  yoki  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ?
5. 2 mol glyukozani oksidlanishi uchun zarur bo'lgan kislorod massasini aniqlang.

