

VI BOB. 6-MAVZU.

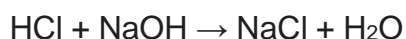
Neytrallanish reaksiyalari

O'rganiladigan natijalar

- Asos
- Kislota
- Neytrallanish reaksiyasi

Agar teng miqdorda xlorid kislotali va natriy gidroksidni aralashtirsangiz, u holda muhit neytral bo'lgan eritma hosil bo'ladi, ya'ni unda kislota ham, ishqor ham bo'lmaydi. Reaksiya natijasi tenglamasini yozamiz.

1 mol vodorod xlorid (HCl) va 1 mol natriy gidroksid (NaOH) reaksiyaga kirishganda, 1 mol natriy xlorid (NaCl) va 1 mol suv (H₂O) hosil bo'ladi. E'tibor bering, bu reaksiya jarayonida ikkita murakkab modda o'z tarkibiy qismlarini almashtiradi va ikkita yangi murakkab modda hosil bo'ladi:



Ikki murakkab modda tarkibiy qismlarini almashadigan reaksiyalar almashinish reaksiyalari deyiladi.

Almashuv reaksiyasining alohida, biz ko'rgan holati neytrallanish reaksiyasidir.

Neytrallanish reaksiyasi – kislota va asosning o'zaro ta'siri.

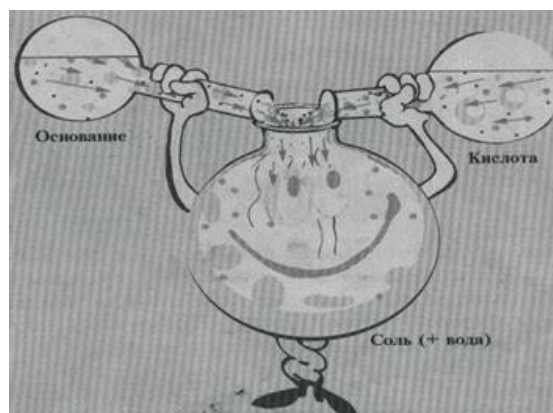
Neytrallanish reaksiya sxemasi: KISLOTA + ASOS = TUZ + SUV

Xlorid kislota va natriy asosining ta'sirlashishidan oldin ularni lakmus qog'ozi bilan tekshirish mumkin:

Xlorid kislotali mavjudligida lakmus qizil tusga kiradi.

Natriy gidroksidi eritmasida – ko'k tusga kiradi.

Xlorid kislota va natriy gidroksiddan hosil bo'lgan moddaga botirsangiz, u binafsha tusga kiradi, neytral reaksiya ko'rsatadi.

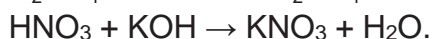
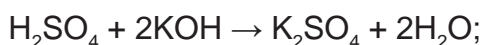


Olingan eritma qizdirilsa, suv asta-sekin bug'lanadi. Kolbada osh tuzi (natriy xlorid)ning cho'kmasi qoladi.

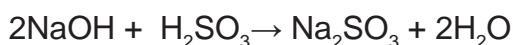


Neytrallanish reaksiyalari kuchli va kuchsiz kislotalar hamda ishqorlar o'rtasida sodir bo'lishi mumkin.

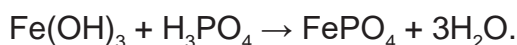
1. Kuchli kislota – kuchli asos:



2. Kuchli asos va kuchsiz kislota:



3. Kuchsiz asos va kuchsiz kislota:



Asosiy tushunchalar

Neytrallanish reaksiyasi – kislota va asos ta'sirlashuvidan suv va tuz hosil bo'ladigan kimyoviy jarayon.



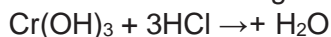
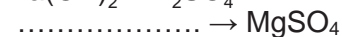
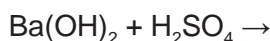
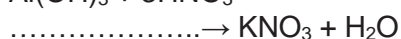
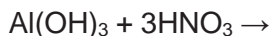
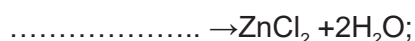
Kimyoviy moddalarning bu xossalari farmakologiya, tibbiyot va sanoatda amaliy qo'llanadi.

Neytrallanish reaksiyalari oshqozon kasalliklarini davolashda eng ko'p qo'llanadi. Kislotalilikning oshishi bilan antasidlar – magniy oksidi, kalsiy karbonat va boshqalar buyuriyadi.

Bu kimyoviy reaksiya kundalik hayotda ham qo'llanadi. Sirka kislotasi yoki boshqa kislota teriga to'kilsa, kuyish paydo bo'lishi mumkin. Birinchi yordam sifatida, joyni toza suv bilan yaxshilab yuvish, so'ngra uni osh sodasi eritmasi bilan neytrallashtirish kerak. Asoslar bilan kuyganda ham xuddi shunday usul qo'llanadi. Neytrallovchi sifatida limon yoki sirka kislotasining kuchsiz eritmasi ishlatiladi.

Topshiriqlar

1. Reaksiya tenglamalarini tiklang, reaksiya turlarini ko'rsating.



2. Ushbu asoslarning $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$, $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$, $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ xlorid va sulfat kislotalar bilan o'zaro ta'siri reaksiya tenglamalarini tuzing:

3. Keltirilgan formulalardan 10 xil kislota formulasini tuzing.

