

IV BOB. 10-MAVZU.

Oksidlar

O'rganiladigan natijalar

- Asosli oksidlar
- Kislotali oksidlar
- Amfoter oksidlar

Noorganik moddalar tarkibiga ko'ra oddiy va murakkab moddalarga bo'linadi. Murakkab moddalar o'z navbatida oksidlar, asoslar, kislotalar va tuzlarga bo'linadi.

Oksidlar tabiatda keng tarqalgan noorganik birikmalar sinfidir.

Oksidlarga suv H_2O , qum SiO_2 , loy Al_2O_3 , karbonat anhidrid CO_2 , magnit temirtosh Fe_3O_4 kabi mashhur birikmalar kiradi. Oksidlar suyuq, qattiq va gazsimon holatda bo'ladi.

Oksidlar oziq-ovqat sanoati, tibbiyot, qurilish va kimyo korxonalarida keng qo'llanadi.

Oksidlarning umumiy formulasi: E_xO_y ,
E – kimyoviy element atomlari;
O – kislorod atomlari;
x, y – oksid hosil qiluvchi elementlar atomlari sonini ko'rsatadigan indekslar.

Oksidlarni nomlash

1. O'zgarmas valentli element oksidi uchun: element nomi + oksid so'zi.

K_2O – kaliy oksidi

CaO – kalsiy oksidi

Al_2O_3 – alyuminiy oksidi

2. O'zgaruvchan valentli element oksidi uchun: element nomi + element valentligi qavs ichida rim raqamida + oksid so'zi

N_2O_5 – azot (V) – oksidi

SO_3 – oltingugurt (VI) – oksidi

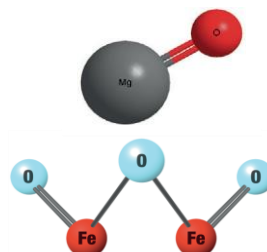
Kimyoviy xossalariga ko'ra oksidlar tuz hosil qiluvchi va tuz hosil qilmaydiganlarga bo'linadi.

Tuz hosil qilmaydigan oksidlar kislotalar yoki ishqorlar bilan o'zaro ta'sir qilmaydigan. Tuz hosil qilmaydigan oksidlar kam: N_2O , NO , CO , SiO .

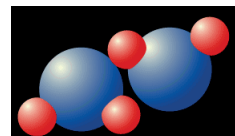
Tuz hosil qiluvchi oksidlar kislotalar yoki asoslar bilan reaksiyaga kirishib, tuz va suv hosil qiluvchi oksidlardir.

Tuz hosil qiluvchi oksidlar orasida asosli, kislotali va amfoter oksidlar ajralib turadi.

Metallar



Metallmaslar

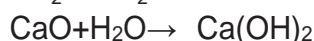
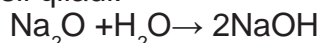


Oddiy moddalar – bir turdagi atomlardan tashkil topgan

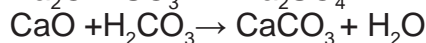
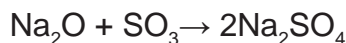
Oksidlar – biri kislorod bo'lgan, ikki elementdan tashkil topgan murakkab moddalar.

Oksid hosil qilmaydigan yagona element fluor bo'lib, u kislorod bilan birikib, kislorod flori OF_2 ni hosil qiladi. Buning sababi shundaki, fluor kislorodga qaraganda faolroq element ekanida.

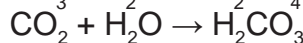
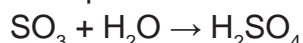
1. Asosli oksidlar asosli xossani namoyon etadi, suv bilan ta'sirlashib, asos hosil qiladi:



Asosli oksidlar kislotali oksidlar va kislotalar bilan reaksiyaga kirishib, tuz hosil qiladi:

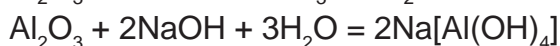
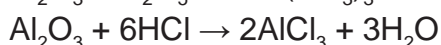
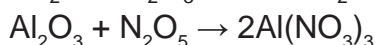
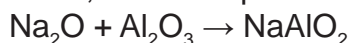


2. Kislotali oksidlar kislota xossalarini namoyon etadi, suv bilan ta'sirlashib kislota hosil qiladi:



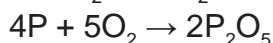
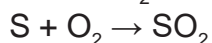
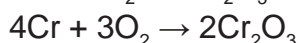
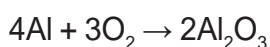
Kislotali oksidlar asosli oksidlar va asoslar bilan reaksiyaga kirishib, tuz hosil qiladi: $SO_3 + CuO = CuSO_4$, $N_2O_5 + 2NaOH = 2NaNO_3 + H_2O$

3. Amfoter oksidlar ham asosli, ham kislota xossalarini namoyon etadi: ular asosli va kislotali oksidlar bilan ham, sos va kislotalar bilan ham reaksiyaga kirishib, tuz hosil qiladi:

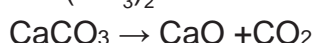
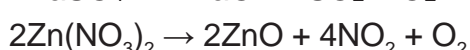
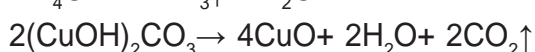
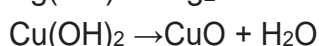
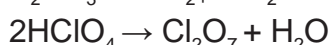
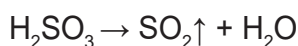


Oksidlarni turli yo'llar bilan olish mumkin.

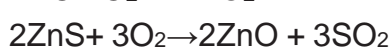
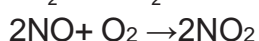
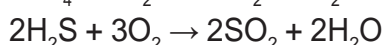
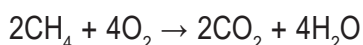
1. Aksariyat oksidlarni kislorodning oddiy modda bilan o'zaro ta'sirida olish mumkin:



2. Murakkab moddalarning parchalanishi:



3. Murakkab moddalarning yonishi:



1-tajriba. Oddiy moddalardan oksid olish.

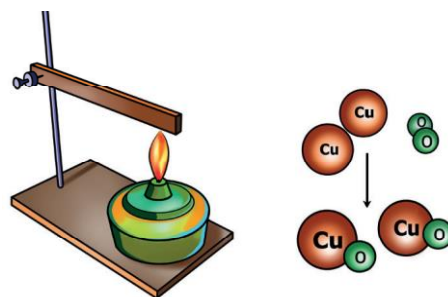
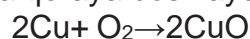
Misni qizdirish orqali mis (II) – oksidini olish.

Zarur jihozlar: qisqich, spirt lampasi.

Reaktivlar: mis sim.

Ishning borishi:

mis simni qichqich bilan ushlab spirt lampasi alangasida qizdiriladi. Mis sim sekin-aseta qoraya boshlaydi. Bu mis (II) – oksididir.



2-tajriba. Murakkab moddalardan oksid olish.

Mis (II) gidroksokarbonatni termik parchalab mis (II) oksidi va karbonat angidrid olish mumkin.

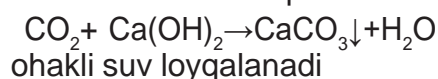
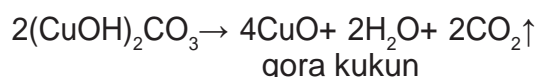
1. Qurilma yig'iladi.

2. Probirkaga hajmining 1/3 qismicha mis (II) gidroksid karbonat kukuni solinadi, probirkani gaz chiqadigan nay bilan tiqin bilan yopiladi.

3. Gaz chiqadigan trubkani ohak suvili stakanga tushiriladi.

4. Probirka qizdiriladi.

Isitish probirkaning yuqori qismidan uning tubigacha bo'lgan yo'nalishda, barcha mis (II) gidroksid karbonat qora kukunga aylanguncha bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshiriladi.



Asosiy tushunchalar

Oksidlar suv, asos va kislotalar bilan reaksiyaga kirishishiga qarab, bir nechta guruhga bo'linadi:

Asosli oksidlar: Na_2O , BaO , CuO va hokazo.

Kislotali oksidlar: CO_2 , SO_3 , P_2O_5 va hokazo.

Amfoter oksidlar: ZnO , Al_2O_3 , Sb_2O_3 va hokazo.

Tuz hosil qilmaydigan: CO , NO , N_2O va hokazo





Xrom (VI)- oksidi



xrom (II)- oksidi



mis (I) - oksidi



Xrom (III)-oksidi



temir (III)-oksidi



mis (II)-oksidi



Rux oksidi



marganes (IV)-oksidi



suv

Namunaviy masalalar yechish

1. Mis metalining tabiatda uchraydigan azurit deb ataluvchi minerali – $\text{Cu}_3\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_8$ formula bilan ifodalanadi. Ushbu murakkab modda parchalanganda sizga tanish bo'lgan uch xil oksid hosil bo'ladi.



Reaksiya tenglamani yozing va tenglang.

Yechish:

1) Azurit deb ataluvchi $\text{Cu}_3\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_8$ moddani sifat tarkibi formuladan ko'rinib turibdi. Demak, azurit mis, uglerod, vodorod hamda kislorod atomlaridan tashkil topgan murakkab modda. Ushbu modda parchalanganda modda tarkibiga kiruvchi elementlarning oksidlari hosil bo'ladi.

Modda tarkibidagi kislorod atomlari mis, uglerod va vodorodlarning oksidlarini hosil bo'lishi uchun sarflanadi.



Topshiriqlar

1. Keltirilgan oksidlarni nomlang: FeO , SO_2 , BaO , NO_2 , K_2O , Cu_2O .
2. Olmaliq kon metallurgiya kombinatida qayta ishlanadigan ruda tarkibida 49,6% marganes va 50,4% kislorod bo'lgan oksid mavjud. Rudaning formulasini toping.
3. Mis (II)-oksidini qanday usullar bilan hosil qilish mumkin?
4. Ohaktoshni qizdirish yo'li bilan olinadigan oksidning ishlatilish sohasini ayting.
5. Quyidagi oksidlarning qaysi birida kislorodning massa ulushi eng ko'p?
 Cu_2O , CuO , $(\text{CuOH})_2\text{CO}_3$.
6. Quyidagi oddiy va murakkab moddalarni oksidlanish reaksiyalari tenglamalarini yozing: bariy – Ba(II), azot – N (II), propan – C_3H_8 .
7. Quyidagi reaksiya tenglmalarini tugallang va tegishli koeffitsiyentlar tanlab tenglamani tenglang:
a) $\text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{O}_2 = ? + ?$ b) $\text{CS}_2 + \text{O}_2 = ? + ?$

