

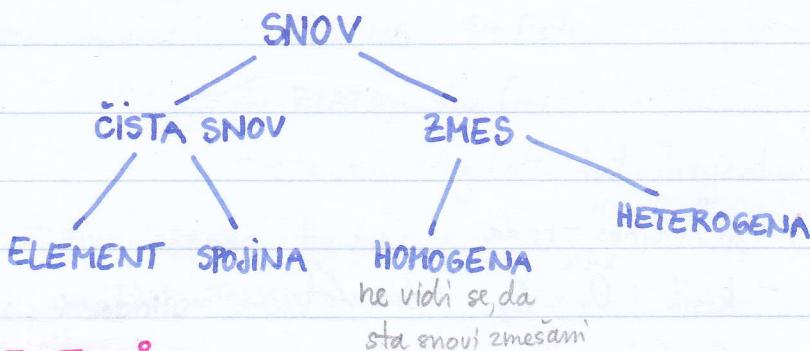
Hg - raztopljiva zlato

ELEMENTI

- trdni : večina elementov
 - tekoči : Hg, Br₂
 - plinasti : H₂, N₂, O₂, F₂, Cl₂, žlahtni plini (He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe, Rn)
- gradniki so dvoatomne molekule gradniki so atomi

* iz molekul so: - el. f. gl. skupine (F₂, Cl₂, Br₂, I₂, At₂)

- P₄
- O₂
- S₈
- N₂
- H₂



ELEMENTI

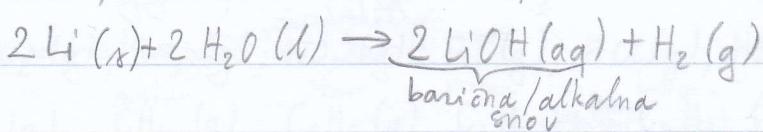
GLAVNE SKUPINE:

K - za normalno delovanje srca

I. Alkalijiske kovine: - reaktivnost narašča po skupini navzdol

- Li, Na, K - shranjujemo v petrolojiju

- Rb, Cs - v zatemnjeneh steklenih ampulah

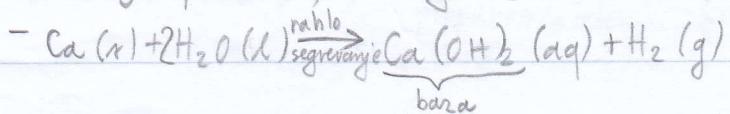


- mehke kovine, lahko režemo z nožem

Ca - za kosti

II. Zemeljsko-alkalijiske kovine: - najdemo jih v zemeljski skorji, predvsem Ca in Mg

- CaCO₃^(s) (apnenec), CaMg(CO₃)₂ (s) (dolomit)





^{nipoščenega imena}
III. - Al - lahka kovina, avtomobilска, letalska, kolesarska, prehransvena ind.

IV. - C (s): (grafit, diamant, fuleren, nano-črke, saje, koks, oglje, ...)

- Si - računalniška ind., polprevodnik, (Silicijeva dolina v Kaliforniji)

- Sn - kositer! latinsko "stannum"

- Pb - svinec! lat. "plumbum"

V. - v trdnem ag. stanju, razen dušika

- P - fosfor - beli $\text{P}_4(\text{s})$ (strupen), rdeči, črni
shranjujemo ga pod vodo

Zalotropske modifikacije

en element v različnih oblikah

- As (n) arzen

- Sb (n) antimon

VI. Halkogeni elementi: - gr. "halkos" - ruda

- kisik: O_2 , O_3 - dve allotropski modifikaciji

- $\text{S}_8(\text{s})$ - žveplo, z vodo se ne mesă, tvori stevilne ruže
 α -žveplo, β -žveplo, plastično žveplo, žveplou cvet $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{različne} \\ \text{oblike} \end{array} \right.$
vulkanizerstvo - gume

VII. Halogeni elementi: - jod - sivi, ima kovinski sjaj, cepavje nekovina, sublimira
 $\text{I}_2(\text{s})$

- At* (x)

- Astat - ni halogen, ker ne tvori soli, je iz atomov

* jod, žveplo, fosfor - nekovine v
trdnem ag. stanju

Prehodni elementi oz. KOVINE prehoda:

Te je treba znati:

- TITAN, Ti (r)
- VANADIJ, V (r)
- KROM, Cr (r)
- MANGAN, Mn (r)
- ŽELEZO, Fe (r) lat. "ferum"
- KOBALT, Co (r)
- NIKELJ, Ni (r)
- BAKER, Cu (r) lat. "cuprum"
- CINK, Zn (r)

*^zlahne kovine: - PLATINA, Pt (r)

- ZLATO, Au (r)
- SREBRO, Ag (r) lat. "argentum"
- živo SREBRO, Hg (l)
- PALADIJ, Pd (r)
- nitke čarnic VOLFRAM, W (r)

SPODINE

Primeri spojin, ki so pri sobnih pogojih plini:

voi vodikovi halogenidi

- CO_2 (g), CO (g), SO_2 (g), SO_3 (g), NO_x (g), HF (g), HCl (g), HBr (g),
 HI (g), H_2S (g), $\overset{\text{amoniak}}{\text{NH}_3}$ (g), $\overset{\text{metan}}{\text{CH}_4}$ (g), $\overset{\text{etan}}{\text{C}_2\text{H}_6}$ (g), $\overset{\text{propan}}{\text{C}_3\text{H}_8}$ (g), $\overset{\text{butan}}{\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}}$ (g);
- $\overset{\text{eten}}{\text{C}_2\text{H}_4}$ (g), $\overset{\text{etin}}{\text{C}_2\text{H}_2}$ (g)
 $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$ $\text{CH} \equiv \text{CH}$

Primeri spojin, ki so pri sobnih pogojih tekočine:

- H_2O (l), H_2O_2 (l), $\overset{\text{vodikov peroksid}}{\text{CH}_3\text{OH}}$ (l), $\overset{\text{metanol}}{\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}}$ (l) / $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, $\text{CH}_3-\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{etanol}}{\text{C}}}-\text{CH}_3$ (l) $\overset{\text{propanon/aceton}}{\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}}$ (l)

mala ideja

* ionski kristali: kovina + nekovina

glukoz, fruktosa → izomera
(enaka molekula ka formula)

Primeri spojin, ki so pri sobnih pogojih v trdjem ag. stanju:

NaCl (s) apnenec, CaCO_3 (s) saharozna/kuhinjski, CuCl_2 (s), $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (s), $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ (s), $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$ (s) sladkor

modra galica bakrov, glukoz / kruni grorodni sulfat pentahidrat tudi fruktosa

ZMESI

mešanje dveh/več očitih snovi

očite snovi dobimo narav z metodami ločevanja

1. HOMOGENE ZMESI

→ delcev n. n. prostim sicerom ne vidijo, izgledajo kot ciste mori

- prave raztopine $(\text{NaCl}(s) \text{ in } \text{H}_2\text{O}(l))$ $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}(\text{aq})$ $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}(l) \text{ in } \text{H}_2\text{O}(l))$ $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6(s) \text{ in } \text{H}_2\text{O}(l))$

- npr. raztopina NaCl , raztopina alkohola v vodi, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6(\text{aq})$,

sirup, vino, mleko, alitine - medenina (Zn, Cu), bronz (Sn, Cu), amalgam (Hg, \dots)

zrak ($\approx 8\% \text{ N}_2, 21\% \text{ O}_2, < 1\% \text{ zlahtni plini}$), kis, $(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}(l) \text{ in } \text{H}_2\text{O}(l))$

2. HETEROGENE ZMESI

→ delci n. razlikujejo med seboj po fizikalnih lastnostih

(barva, velikost, oblika delcev, ag. stanje, gostota, ...)

- ames perk-aemlia, čokolada z lečniki, $\text{CaCO}_3(s) \text{ in } \text{H}_2\text{O}(l)$, mirkva in NaCl , $\text{Fe}(s)$ in perk, I_2 in mirkva, oglj-voda, benzin-voda, hokran-voda



IZUMITI JED
V TEKOČEM
STANJU

* homogene zmesi - tekočine ločimo
z destilacijo (na osnovi različnih veličic)

(H)
R-stavki: tveganje za nevarnost
(P)
S-stavki: varnostna navodila

VARNO DELO V KEMIJSKEM LABORATORIJU

"...ni nestrupnil"

snovi, le
koučina
ločuje strup
od zdravila..."
Paracelsus

TOKSIKOLOGIJA

1. Veda o strupenih snovih in njihovem učinkovanju.

2. Na nevarnost snovi vplivajo: fizikalno - kemiske lastnosti snovi

- način, s katerim pride snov v stik

z ravnjenjem → v telesom → v iniciiranju/brizganju
(oralno) (intravenozno)

- količina snovi, s katero snov v stiku
- čas in pogostost izpostavljenosti

3. AKUTNA ali TOKSIČNA ZASTRUPITEV:

V akutni razstrupitvi govorimo kadar pride v enkratni stik s toksično snovjo in ta površoci takojno okvaro zdravja.

Primeri:

- ugriz strupene kače
- čebelji pih
- ravnjenje strupene gobe
- vdihovanje ogljikovega monokrida, CO(g)
- odmerek heroina → vtrzg v žilo

nizja je letalna doza, bolj smrtonosna je snov

Toksičnost oz. strupenost snovi, ki je povečana v akutno razstrupitvijo
izrazimo s ~~LETALNO~~ ^{smrtno} dozo, LD₅₀. To je odmerk, ki povzroči smrt polovice testirane populacije.

v mg toksične snovi/kg telesne mase (vrsta testirane živali in način doziranja)

4. KRONIČNA ZASTRUPITEV:

U Kronični zastrupti govorimo kadar mo strojeni mori izpostavljeni doljš časovo obdobje in praviloma v manjših količinah:

- izpostavljenost sevanju
- izpostavljenost živemu srebru, Hg
- kajanje

Vaja → DZ, str. 16/17 c, 18, 21

polno navedeni podatki:
 $LD_{50} = 105 \text{ mg/kg telesne mase (podgana, intravenozno)}$

17. c) PODGANA: $192 \text{ mg} \dots 1 \text{ kg}$
 $\times \dots 0,28 \text{ kg}$
 $x = 53,76 \text{ mg}$

$105 \text{ mg} \dots 1 \text{ kg}$
 $\times \dots 0,28 \text{ kg}$
 $x = 29,4 \text{ mg}$

ZADEC: $224 \text{ mg} \dots 1 \text{ kg}$
 $\times \dots 0,45 \text{ kg}$
 $x = 100,8 \text{ mg}$

$58 \text{ mg} \dots 1 \text{ kg}$
 $\times \dots 0,45 \text{ kg}$
 $x = 26,1 \text{ mg}$

18. $m(\text{struhnina}) = 5,5 \text{ mg}$
a) $m(\text{podgane}) = 350 \text{ g} = 0,35 \text{ kg}$
 $LD_{50} = ?$

$5,5 \text{ mg} \dots 0,35 \text{ kg}$
 $\times \dots 1 \text{ kg}$
 $x = 15,7 \text{ mg}$

$LD_{50} = 15,7 \text{ mg struhnina/kg tel. mase}$
(podgana, oralno)

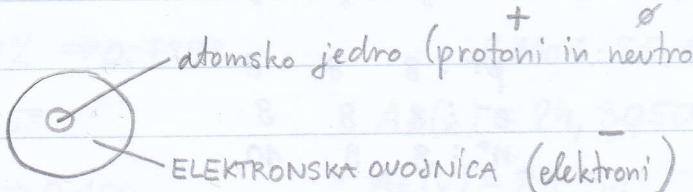
b) $15,7 \text{ mg} \dots 1 \text{ kg}$
 $5,7 \text{ mg} \dots x$
 $x = 0,3 \text{ kg}$ $m = 0,3 \text{ kg}$

21. $LD_{50} = 1,8 \text{ mg/kg tel. mase (miš, subkutano)}$
 $m(\text{otrok}) = 20 \text{ kg}$

$1,8 \text{ mg} \dots 1 \text{ kg}$
 $\times \dots 20 \text{ kg}$
 $x = 36 \text{ mg}$

ATOM IN NJEGOVA ZGRADBA

Zgradba:



atomsko jedro (protoni in neutroni)

ELEKTRONSKA OVODNICA (elektroni)

* atom je nавзен električno neutralen (enako št. p^+ in e^-)

* skoraj celotna masa atoma je skoncentrirana na atomsko jedro

Primer 1: atom natrija

ali Na^{11} — vrstno/zaporedno št. elementa v periodnem sistemu

$$\text{št. } p^+ = \text{št. } e^-$$

(masno št. je rel. atom. masa, zato krojena na celo št.): $\text{Na} \Rightarrow \text{masno št.} = 23$

relativna atomská masa (A_r), masno št. je vsota p^+ in n^0

$$\text{št. } p^+ = 11$$

$$\text{št. } e^- = 11$$

$$\text{št. } n^0 = 23 - 11 = 12$$

\downarrow
povprečno število
vseh izotopov elementa \Rightarrow pove, kolikokrat je atom posameznega elementa
ki se nahaja iz določenih delov, teži od $\frac{1}{12}$ mase izotopa ogljika 12 (^{12}C)
v naravi \Rightarrow je BREZ enote.

→ položaj natrija v.p.s.: - alkalijska kovina

- I. gl. sk. \Rightarrow št. zunanjih/valenčnih elektronov = 1 Na^+

- 3. periodi \Rightarrow št. lupin = 3

2 8 1 → porazdelitev e^- po lupinah

Primer 2: atom halogena

$\text{Cl}^{35,45}$

vrstno št. = 17

17

$$A_r(\text{Cl}) = 35,45$$

masno št. = 35

$$\text{št. } p^+ = 17$$

$$\text{št. } e^- = 17$$

$$\text{št. } n^0 = 18$$

* izotopi
 \downarrow
različne fizikalne,
iste kemijiske
lastnosti

→ položaj v.p.s.: - nekovina

- VII. gl. sk. \Rightarrow 7 zunanjih e^- $\cdot \ddots \text{Cl}^{\cdot \cdot \cdot}$

- 3. perioda \Rightarrow 3 lupine

2 8 7

2 klorova izotopa :

Cl^{35}
17%
75%
v naravi

$$A_r(\text{Cl}) = w(35) \cdot A_r(35\text{Cl}) + w(37\text{Cl}) \cdot A_r(37\text{Cl}) = \\ = 0,75 \cdot 35 + 0,25 \cdot 37 = \underline{\underline{35,5}}$$

Primer : izotopi vodika

^1_1H ^2_1H ^3_1H
deuterij tricij

$p^+ : 1 \quad 1 \quad 1$
 $e^- : 1 \quad 1 \quad 1$
 $n^0 : 0 \quad 1 \quad 2$

izotopi kisika

$^{16}_8\text{O}$ $^{17}_8\text{O}$ $^{18}_8\text{O}$

$p^+ : 8 \quad 8 \quad 8$
 $e^- : 8 \quad 8 \quad 8$
 $n^0 : 8 \quad 9 \quad 10$

VADA

DZ, str. 30/25

$$\text{Ar}^{(121)\text{Sb}} = 120,9038 \quad w_{\%}^{(121)\text{Sb}} = 0,57213 = 57,213\%$$

$$\text{Ar}^{(123)\text{Sb}} = 122,9042 \quad w_{\%}^{(123)\text{Sb}} = 100\% - 57,213\% = 42,787\%$$

$\rightarrow * \text{Ar}(\text{el.}) = w(1.\text{izotopa}) \cdot \text{Ar}(1.\text{izotopa}) + w(2.\text{iz.}) \cdot \text{Ar}(2.\text{iz.}) + w(3.\text{iz.}) \cdot \text{Ar}(3.\text{iz.})$
 $\rightarrow \text{Ar}(\text{Sb}) = ?$

$$\text{Ar}(\text{Sb}) = w^{(121)\text{Sb}} \cdot \text{Ar}^{(121)\text{Sb}} + w^{(123)\text{Sb}} \cdot \text{Ar}^{(123)\text{Sb}}$$

$$\text{Ar}(\text{Sb}) = 0,57213 \cdot 120,9038 + 0,42787 \cdot 122,9042$$

$$\text{Ar}(\text{Sb}) = 121,7597$$

$$\text{Ar}(\text{Sb}) = 121,756$$

str. 31/33b

$$\text{Ar}^{(185)\text{Re}} = 184,953$$

$$\text{Ar}^{(187)\text{Re}} = 186,956$$

$$\text{Ar}(\text{Re}) = 186,21$$

$$w^{(185)\text{Re}} = ?$$

$$w^{(187)\text{Re}} = ?$$

$$\text{Ar}(\text{Re}) = w^{(185)\text{Re}} \cdot \text{Ar}^{(185)\text{Re}} + w^{(187)\text{Re}} \cdot \text{Ar}^{(187)\text{Re}}$$

$$186,21 = x \cdot 184,953 + (1-x) \cdot 186,956 \quad w^{(185)\text{Re}} + w^{(187)\text{Re}} = 100\% = 1$$

$$186,21 = 184,953 \cdot x + 186,956 - 186,956x$$

$$186,21 - 186,956 = -2,003x$$

$$-0,746 = 2,003x$$

$$x = \frac{0,746}{2,003}$$

$$x = 0,372441$$

$$w_{\%}^{(185)\text{Re}} = 37,2441\%$$

$$w_{\%}^{(187)\text{Re}} = 1 - 0,372441$$

$$w_{\%}^{(187)\text{Re}} = 0,62756$$

$$w_{\%}^{(187)\text{Re}} = 62,756\%$$

str. 31/30

$$Ar(24_x) = 23,9850$$

$$\omega_{\%}(24_x) = 78,99\% \Rightarrow 0,7899$$

$$Ar(25_x) = 24,9858$$

$$\omega_{\%}(25_x) = 10\% \Rightarrow 0,100$$

$$Ar(26_x) = 25,9826$$

$$\omega_{\%}(26_x) = 11,01\% \Rightarrow 0,1101$$

$$Ar(x) = ?$$

$$Ar(x) = \omega(24_x) \cdot Ar(24_x) + \omega(25_x) \cdot Ar(25_x) + \omega(26_x) \cdot Ar(26_x)$$

$$Ar(x) = 0,7899 \cdot 23,9850 + 0,100 \cdot 24,9858 +$$

$$0,1101 \cdot 25,9826$$

$$Ar(x) = 24,30501$$

$$Ar(x) = 24,31$$

$$x = Mg$$



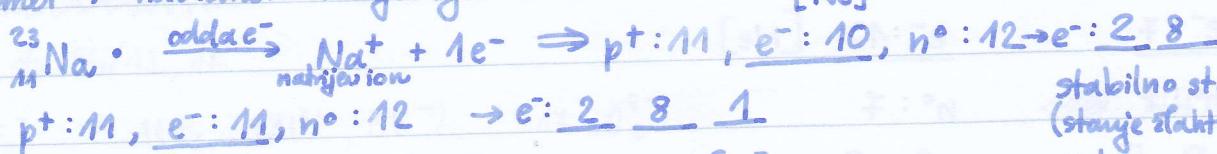
1. Ioni so delci z nabojem.

2. Pozitivni ioni \rightarrow kationi, negativni ioni \rightarrow anioni

3. Ioni nastanejo iz atomov z oddajanjem ali sprejemanjem elektronov. Atomi kovin elektrone oddajajo in pri tem tvorijo pozitivne ione, atomi nekovin elektrone sprejemajo in pri tem tvorijo negativne ione.

1. gl. sk.

Primer 1: nastanek natrijevega iona (Na^+)



stabilno stanje
(stanje zlatnih plinov)

*tem primeru Neona

*atom
Ne in Na^+ sta
izoelektronska
(enako št. e^-)

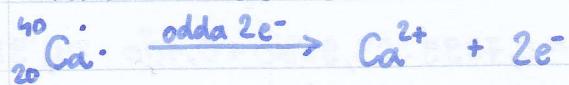
*LitijDEV ion: Li^+ , KALiDEV: K^+ , RUBIDIJEV: Rb^+ ,

CERiDEV: Cs^+



2. gl.sk.

Primer 2: model manganek Ca^{2+} ionu



$$p^+: 20 \quad p^+: 20$$

$$e^-: 20 \quad e^-: 18 \quad [\text{Ar}]$$

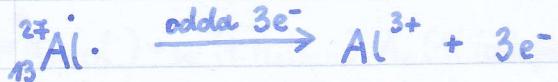
$$n^+: 20 \quad n^+: 20$$

2 8 8 2 2 8 8

* $\text{Be}^{2+}, \text{Mg}^{2+}, \text{Ca}^{2+}, \text{Ba}^{2+}, \text{Sr}^{2+}$

3. gl.sk.

Primer 3: model manganek Al^{3+} ionu



$$p^+: 13 \quad p^+: 13$$

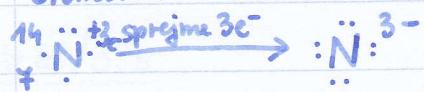
$$e^-: 13 \quad e^-: 10 \quad [\text{Ne}]$$

$$n^+: 14 \quad n^+: 14$$

2 8 3 2 8

5. gl.sk.

Primer 4: model N^{3-} ionu (NITRIDNI ion)



$$p^+: 7 \quad p^+: 7$$

$$e^-: 7 \quad e^-: 10 \quad [\text{Ne}]$$

$$n^+: 7 \quad n^+: 7$$

2 5 2 8



FOSFIDNI ion, ARZENIDNI ion

6. gl. sk.

Primer 5: nastanek S^{2-} iona (SULFIDNI ion)



$$p^+ : 16$$

$$p^+ : 16$$

$$\underline{e^- : 16}$$

$$\underline{e^- : 18} \quad [\text{Ar}]$$

$$n^o : 16$$

$$n^o : 16$$

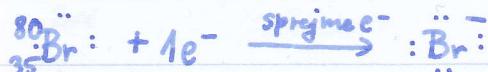
2 8 6 2 8 8



OKSIDNI ion, SELENIDNI, TELURIDNI

f.gl. sk.

Primer 6: nastanek Br^- iona (BROMIDNI ion)



$$p^+ : 35$$

$$p^+ : 35$$

$$\underline{e^- : 35}$$

$$\underline{e^- : 36} \quad [\text{Kr}]$$

$$n^o : 45$$

$$n^o : 45$$

2 8 18 7

2 8 18 8



FLUORIDNI, KLORIDNI, JODIDNI

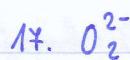
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DZ, str. 34/12, 1f



$$\text{F}^- / 10\text{e}^-$$

$$\text{X}^{3+} / 10\text{e}^-$$



$$p^+ : \Rightarrow 2\ddot{\text{O}} \xrightarrow{\text{bisik}} 2+8 = \underline{\underline{16}}$$

$$e^- : 16+2 = \underline{\underline{18}}$$



$$\text{N} + 4\text{H}$$

$$p^+ : 7+4 \cdot 1 = \underline{\underline{11}}$$

$$e^- : \underline{\underline{10}}$$



$$p^+ : 7+3 \cdot 8 = \underline{\underline{31}}$$

$$e^- : \underline{\underline{32}}$$



$$p^+ : 1+6+3 \cdot 8 = \underline{\underline{31}}$$

$$e^- : \underline{\underline{32}}$$



$$p^+ = 15+4 \cdot 8 = \underline{\underline{47}}$$

$$e^- = \underline{\underline{50}}$$

ELEKTRONSKA OVOJNICA

1. V njej krožijo elektroni. Njihovega položaja ne moremo matematično določiti, lahko pa določimo verjetnost, s katero se elektron nahaja v majhnem prostoru okoli jedra.

→ ORBITAL ⇒ prostor × 95% matematične verjetnosti, da se v tem prostoru nahaja elektron.

V vsaki orbitali sta lahko največ 2 elektrona, ki krožita v nasprotni smeri (imata nasprotni spin $\uparrow\downarrow$)
Poznamo orbitale, ki so različne po velikosti, obliki in umrejenosti v prostoru.

O s-orbitala, elementi I. in II. gl. sk.

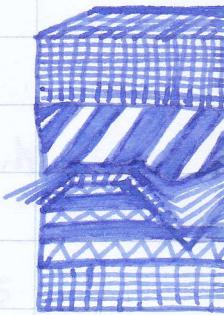
8, ∞ p-orbitala, od III. do VIII. gl. sk.

~~d~~ d-orbitala, prehodni elementi

f-orbitala

- vsaka lupina razstavljena je na podlupine (s,p,d,f), ki imajo različno energijo
- vsaka podlupina razstavljena je na eno ali več orbital, v kateri so razporejeni ē
- vsi orbitali v isti podlupini imajo enako energijo
- razporočitev elektronov po orbitalah imenujemo elektronska konfiguracija

Energijski diagram poljenja orbitala



$1s$
 $1s^2$

$1s\ 1s\ 1s\ 1s$
 $4p_x\ 4p_y\ 4p_z$

$2s$
 $2s^2$

$1s\ 1s\ 1s\ 1s$
 $3p_x\ 3p_y\ 3p_z$

$2s$
 $2s^2$

$1s\ 1s\ 1s\ 1s$
 $2p_x\ 2p_y\ 2p_z$

$1s$
 $1s^2$

$1H : 1s^1$

$2He : 1s^2$

$3e^-$

$3Li : 1s^2 2s^1$

$4Be : 1s^2 2s^2$

$5B : 1s^2 2s^2 2p_x^1$

$6C : 1s^2 2s^2 2p_x^1 2p_y^1$

$7N : 1s^2 2s^2 2p_x^1 2p_y^1 2p_z^1$

$8O : 1s^2 2s^2 2p_x^2 2p_y^1 2p_z^1$

$9F : 1s^2 2s^2 2p_x^2 2p_y^2 2p_z^1$

$10Ne : 1s^2 2s^2 2p_x^2 2p_y^2 2p_z^2$

$11Na : 1s^2 2s^2 2p_6 3s^1$

$12Mg : 1s^2 2s^2 2p_6 3s^2$

$13Al : 1s^2 2s^2 2p_6 3s^2 3p_x^1$

4. lupina (N)
3 podlupine
9 orbitala } najveć
18 e⁻

3. lupina (M)
2 podlupini
4 orbitala } 8 e⁻

2. lupina (L)
2 podlupini
4 orbitala } 8 e⁻

1. lupina (K)
1 podlupina
1 orbitala } 2 e⁻

$1s^2 2s^2 2p_6 3s^2 3p_x^1 3p_y^1$

$1s^2 2s^2 2p_6 3s^2 3p_x^1 3p_y^1 3p_z^1$

$1s^2 2s^2 2p_6 3s^2 3p_x^2 3p_y^1 3p_z^1$

$1s^2 2s^2 2p_6 3s^2 3p_x^2 3p_y^2 3p_z^1$

$1s^2 2s^2 2p_6 3s^2 3p_x^2 3p_y^2 3p_z^2$

$1s^2 2s^2 2p_6 3s^2 3p_6 4s^1$

kratiji zapis (s prethodnim zabiljekom plinom)

$\hookrightarrow K : [Ar] 4s^1$

$20Ca : 1s^2 2s^2 2p_6 3s^2 3p_6 4s^2$ / Ca : [Ar] 4s²

$21Sc : 1s^2 2s^2 2p_6 3s^2 3p_6 4s^2 3d^1$ / Sc : [Ar] 4s² 3d¹

$26Fe : 1s^2 2s^2 2p_6 3s^2 3p_6 4s^2 3d^6$ / Fe : [Ar] 4s² 3d⁶

$31Ga : 1s^2 2s^2 2p_6 3s^2 3p_6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p_x^1$

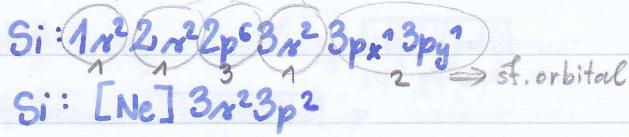
/ Ga : [Ar] 4s² 3d¹⁰ 4p_x¹

Vađa

1. Elektronska konfiguracija za atom Si: podlupine



3. perioda



IV. gl. sk.

st. lupin: 3 (3.rd perioda)

st. podlupin: 5

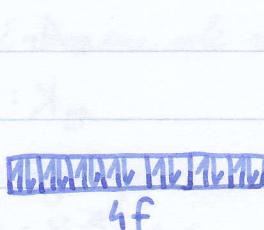
st. orbital: 8

st. samskih e⁻: 2

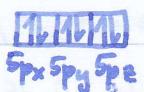
st. zunanjih/valenčnih e⁻: 4 (IV. skupina)



5d



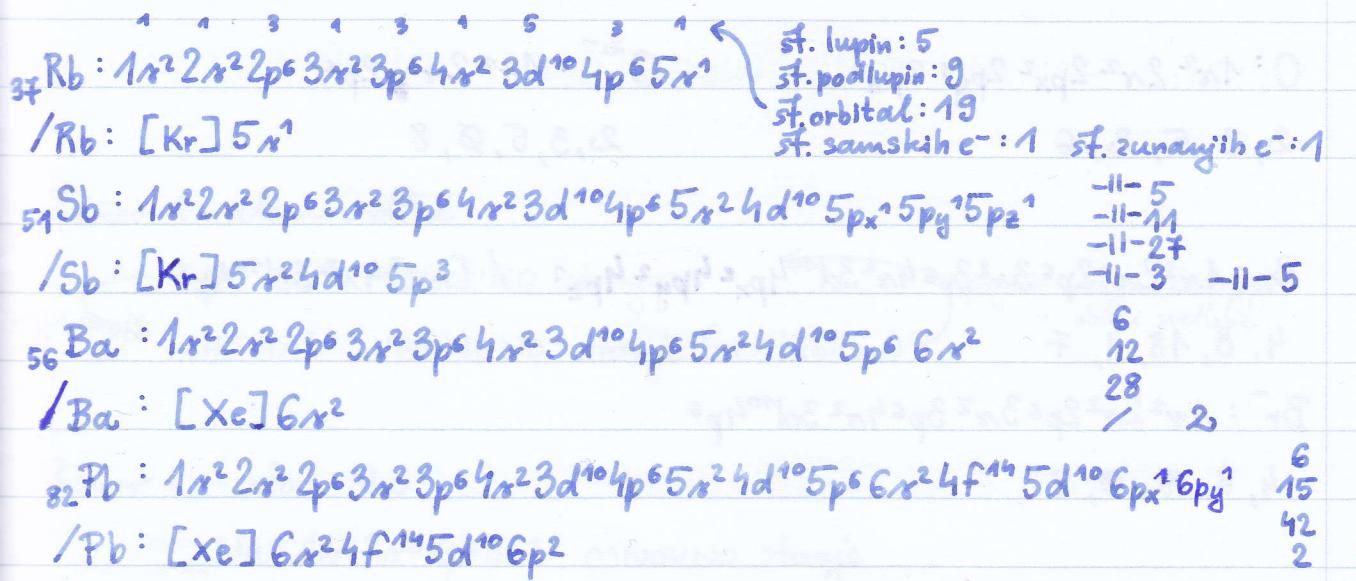
6. lupina (P) }
4 podlupine }
16 orbital } $32 e^-$



4d



5. lupina (O) }
3 podlupine }
9 orbital } $18 e^-$



ELEKTRONSKA KONFIGURACIJA IONOV

atom natrija, Na



st. lupin: 3

st. podlupin: 4

st. orbital: 6

st. samskih e⁻: 1

st. zunanjih e⁻: 1

natrijev ion, Na^+



st. lupin: 2

st. podlupin: 3

st. orbital: 5

st. samskih e⁻: 0

st. zunanjih e⁻: 8



-11-3

-11-5

-11-7

-11-1

-11-3



-11-2

-11-3

-11-5

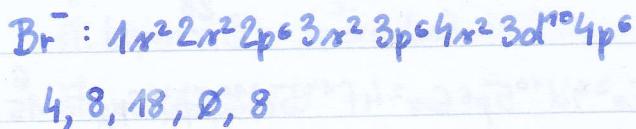
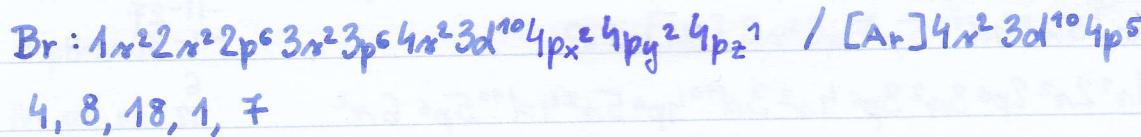
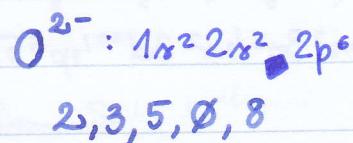
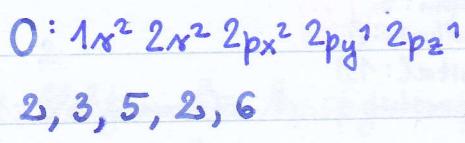
-11-8



3, 5, 9, 3, 5



3, 5, 9, 0, 8

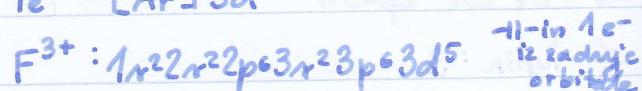
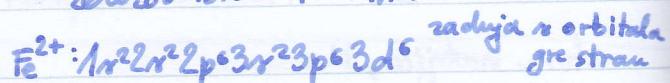


EL. KONF. IONOV KOVIN PREHODA

atom želera



želozov ion F^{2+} in F^{3+}



atom vanadija



vanadijucion V^{3+}



OSNOVNO IN VZBUDENO STANJE ATOMA

Primer 1: atom vodika

${}^1\text{H} : 1s^1$ OSNOVNO stanje
segundarjev ${}^1\text{H} : 4s^1$ VZBUDENO stanje (ni stabilno)

pogosto oddaja energijo
v obliki svetlobe

Primer 2: atom Na

${}^{11}\text{Na} : 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^1$ OSNOVNO stanje

${}^{11}\text{Na} : 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3p^1$ VZBUDENO stanje

je vedno enako
st. e⁻

ATOMSKI IN IONSKI RADIJ

1. Velikost atomov izražamo s njegovim polmerom/radijem.

Polmeri atomov so veliki sol 25-300 pm (pikometrov), $1\text{pm} = 10^{-12}\text{m}$
(velikost radijov lahko podajamo tudi v Å.) $1\text{\AA} = 10^{-10}\text{m}$
(ängström)

2. Velikost atomov po skupini manjša naredno manjša, raj ne povečuje št. polnih krepin v el. ovajnici atomov.

Po periodi, pa se velikost atomov manjša od leve proti desni.

3. Kationi so vedno manjši sol njihovih atomov, anioni pa večji.

Primer: atom Na Na^+

Na : 131pm

$\text{Na}^+ : 102\text{pm}$

Na : $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^1$
več elektronov

$\text{Na}^+ : 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6$

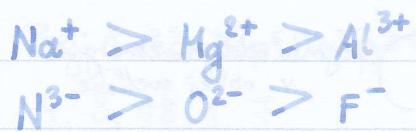
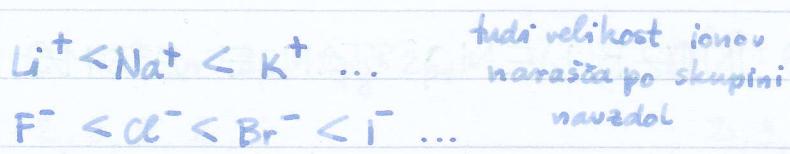
Primer: atom Cl Cl^-

Cl : 99pm

$\text{Cl}^- : 181\text{pm}$

Cl : $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^5$

$\text{Cl}^- : 1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6$



IONIZACIJSKA ENERGIJA

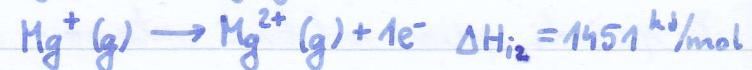
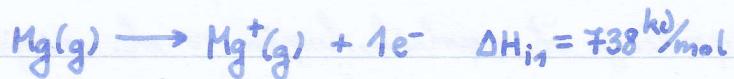
1. Energija, ki je potrebna za odstranitev enega elektrona iz atoma ali iona plinastega elementa v njegovem osnovnem stanju.
 Za odstranitev 1. e⁻ - najvišje večanega - potrebujemo t.i. prvo ionizacijsko e. Za odstr. 2. e⁻ potrebujemo drugo, 3. e⁻ tretjo itd.

2. Ionizacijska e. se po skupini navzdol manjša, po periodi od leve proti desni se veča.

Primer: atom Mg



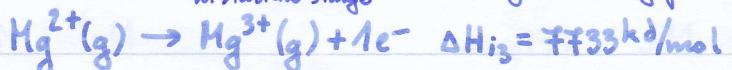
2 8 2



* če hočemo 1 molu ionov Mg⁺(g) odstraniti se 2. zunaj e⁻, mu moramo dovesti 1451 kJ

Tej količini energije rečemo druga ionizacijska energija.

ni stabilno stanje



* med 3. in 2. io.e. je največja razlika, torej tvori Mg²⁺ ione

* za ionizacijo enega mola atomov Mg v njegove

običajne ione, Mg²⁺, potrebujemo energijo ionizacije,

ki jo izračunamo: 1mol (+38 kJ/mol) + 1451 kJ/mol = 2189 kJ

Vaja \rightarrow DZ, str. 44

a)
5. x

$$E_{i1} = 496 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$E_{i2} = 4562 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$E_{i3} = 6910 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$E_{i4} = 9543 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

} največja razlika
torj tuji ion x^+

formula klorida, oksida
 XCl , X_2O

$$E_i = 1 \text{ mol} \cdot 496 \text{ kJ/mol} = \underline{\underline{496 \text{ kJ}}}$$

prepisemo 1. ionizacijsko E

b) Y

$$E_{i1} = 578 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$E_{i2} = 1817 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$E_{i3} = 2745 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$E_{i4} = 11577 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

} največja razlika
 y^{3+}



$$E_i = 1 \text{ mol} \cdot (578 + 1817 + 2745) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$$

$$E_i = \underline{\underline{5140 \text{ kJ}}}$$

sestojimo prve 3
ionizacijske E

c) W

$$E_{i1} = 550 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$E_{i2} = 1064 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$E_{i3} = 4138 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$E_{i4} = 5500 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

} w^{2+}



$$E_i = 1 \text{ mol} \cdot (550 + 1064) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} = \underline{\underline{1614 \text{ kJ}}}$$

sestojimo
prvi 2 lo.E

SPOJIN

POIMENOVANJE BINARNIH

1. Binarna spojina je sestavljena iz dveh različnih elementov.

a) KOVINA + NEKOVINA ; npr. $NaCl$, $MgBr_2$

b) NEKOVINA + NEKOVINA ; npr. CO_2 , PCl_3

BINARNA spojina

1. del

pozitivni del

poimenujemo ga
tako, da osnovnu imenu
elementa, ki je zapisan v.p.s.

dodamo končnico -ev oz. -ov

2. del

negativni del

poimenujemo ga tako,
da latinski osnovi imena elementa
dodamo končnico -id

OH^- - hidroksid

H^- - hidrid

P^{3-} - fosfid

N^{3-} - nitrid

O^{2-} - oksid

S^{2-} - sulfid

F^- - fluorid Br^- - bromid Se^{2-} - selenid

Cl^- - klorid I^- - jodid Te^{2-} - telurid

2. Binarne spojine lahko poimenujemo:

a) z grškimi števniki

1 - mono

2 - di

3 - tri

4 - tetra

5 - penta

6 - heksa

7 - hepta

8 - okta

9 - nona

10 - deka

AlBr_3 - aluminijev tribromid

P_4O_{10} - tetra fosforjev dekaoksid

SCl_6 - žveplov heksaklorid

Ag_2S - disrebrov sulfid

MoO_2 - molibdenov dioksid

Zn_3N_2 - tricinkov dinitrid

CrP - kromov fosfid

WC - volframov karbid

CaC_2 - kalcijev dikarbid

BeC_2 - berlijev dikarbid

b) z oksidacijskim st. (po Stocku)

* Pravila za določanje oksidacijskih števil / samostojen el. ima oksid. st. enako niti

1. Elementi prve gl. sk. imajo v spojinah oksid. št. :

+1 (H_2O , $\overset{+1}{\text{NaCl}}$, $\overset{+1}{\text{Li}_2\text{S}}$, $\overset{+1}{\text{KClO}_3}$, $\overset{+1}{\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3}$, ...), edina izjema je vodik

in hidridih, ($\overset{-1}{\text{H}} \Rightarrow \text{H}^-$; hidridni ion) ($\overset{+1}{\text{Li}} \overset{-1}{\text{H}}$, $\overset{+2}{\text{Mg}} \overset{-1}{\text{H}}$)

2. El. druge gl. sk. imajo v spojinah oksid. št. :

+2 ($\overset{+2}{\text{MgO}}$, $\overset{+2}{\text{BeCl}_2}$, $\overset{+2}{\text{CaCO}_3}$)

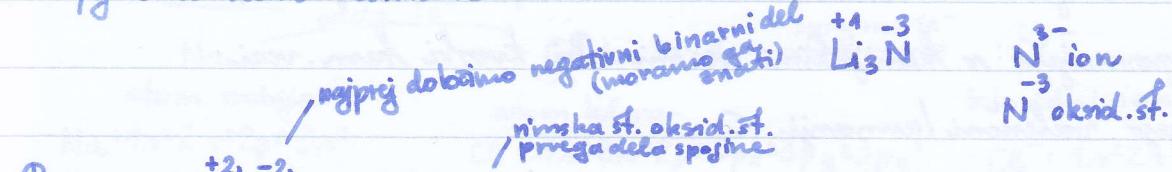
3. Aluminij ima vedno v spojinah okid. št. +3 ($\text{Al}^{+3}\text{Cl}_3$, Al_2O_3)

4. Kisik ima v spojinah vedno okid. št. -2, meden v peroksidu ima št. -1 ($\text{H}_2\bar{\text{O}}^2$, $\text{Li}_2\bar{\text{O}}^2$, KClO_3 ; peroksid: $\text{H}_2\bar{\text{O}}_2^1$ (vodikov), $\text{Na}_2\bar{\text{O}}_2^1$ (natrjev))

5. El. v osnovnem/elementarnem stanju imajo okid. št. 0

($\text{I}_2(n)$, $\text{K}(n)$, $\text{P}_4(n)$, ...)

6. Spajne so vedno neutralne.



Primeri: NO^{+2} - dusikov (II) oksid

NO_2^{+4} - dusikov (IV) oksid *brezgrškega
stevnika*
-4

$\text{N}_2\text{O}_3^{+3-2}$ - dusikov (III) oksid
 $6:2 = -6$

$\text{N}_2\text{O}_5^{+5-2}$ - dusikov (V) oksid

$\text{N}_2\text{O}^{+1-2}$ - dusikov (I) oksid

PCl_5^{+5-1} - fosforjev (V) klorid

v P.S. enkrat negativen

$\text{Zn}_3\text{N}_2^{+2-3}$ - cinkov (II) nitrid

$\text{Ag}_2\bar{\text{S}}^{+1-2}$ - srebrav (I) sulfid

NaCl^{+1-1} - natrjev klorid *- oksid. st. ne navajamo, ker vemo, da imajo
el. 1. st. okid. st. vse +1*

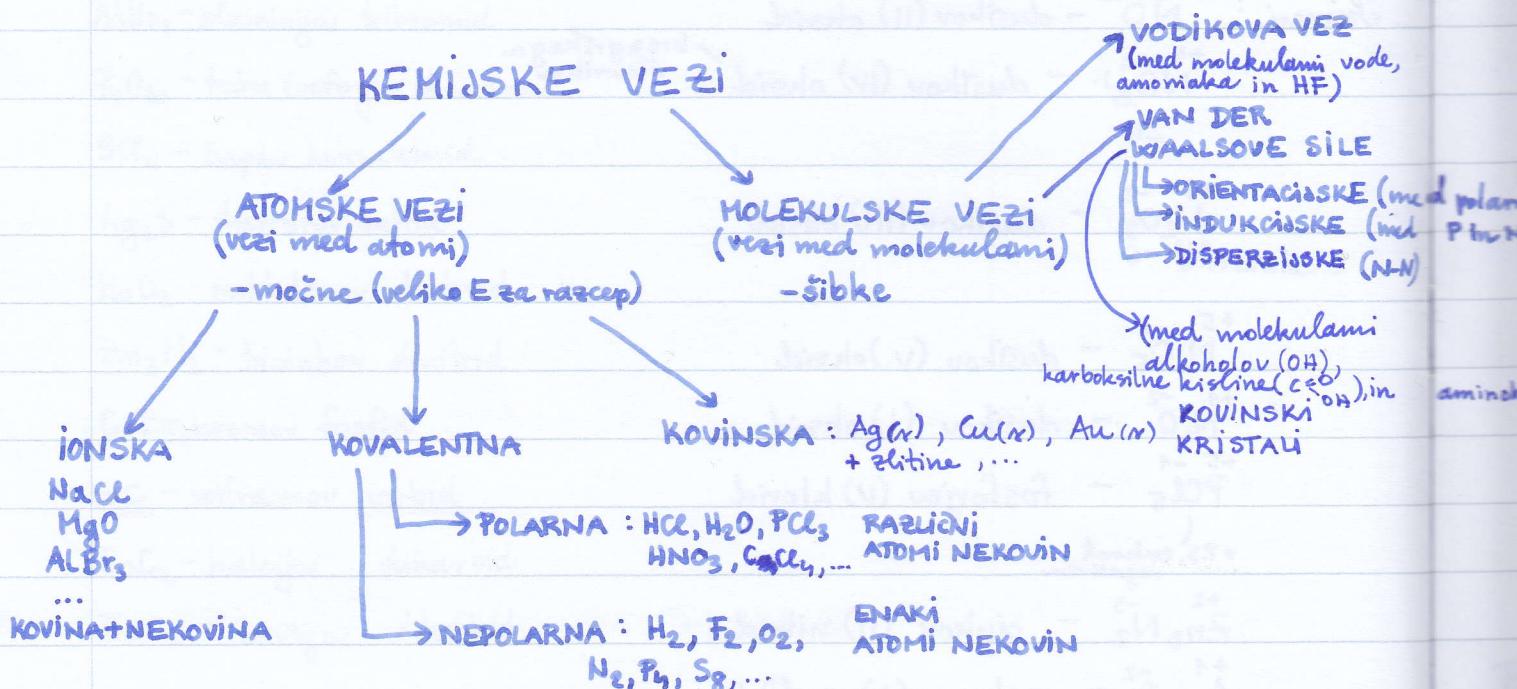
MgCl_2^{+2-1} - magnesijev klorid -II-

$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3^{+3-2}$ - aluminijev oksid -II-

K POVEZOVANJE GRADNIKOV SNOVI

KEMIJSKE VEZI

1. Čimorji gradniki mori, kot so atomi, molekule, ioni, se med njimi povezujejo s kemijskimi vezmi. Pri tretji kem. vezriodeljujejo valenčni izmenjivi ϵ .



* oggikovodiki so nepolarne molekule

IONSKA VEZ

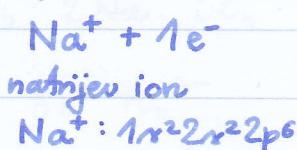
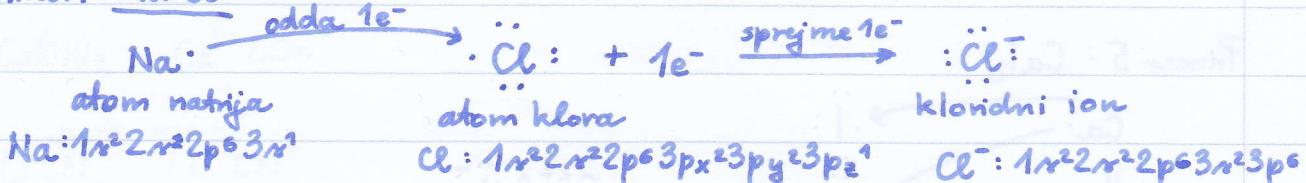
1. Značilna za povezovanje atomov kovin z atomi nekovin.

ne moremo jo določiti oddike

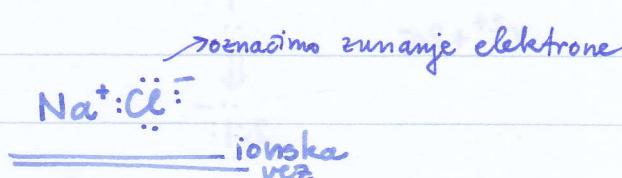
Ni usmerjena in pomeni elektrostatički privlek

med pozitivnim in negativnim ionom. Je rečno močna vez.

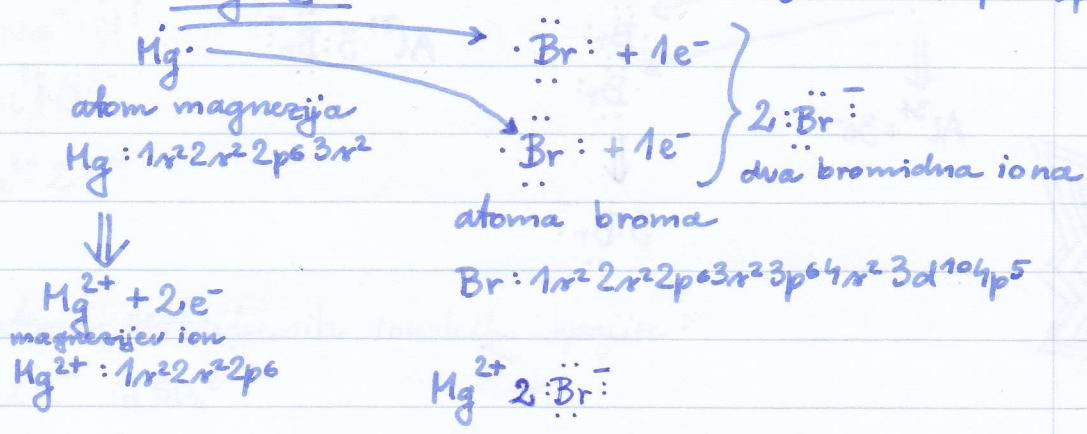
Primer 1: NaCl



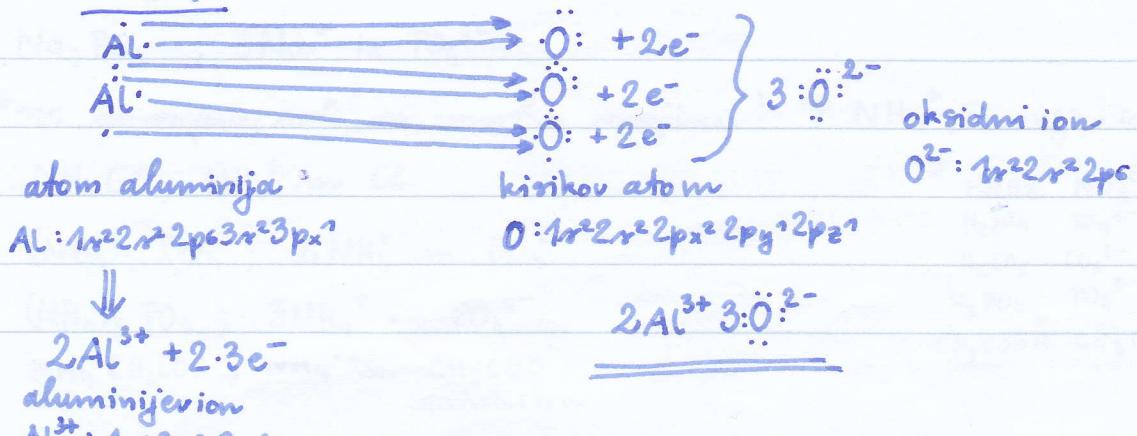
(med polarnimi)
med P in N
N)



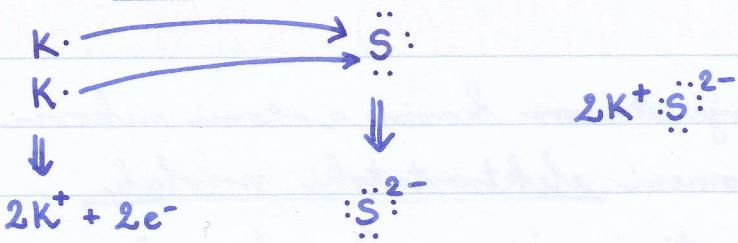
Primer 2: MgBr₂



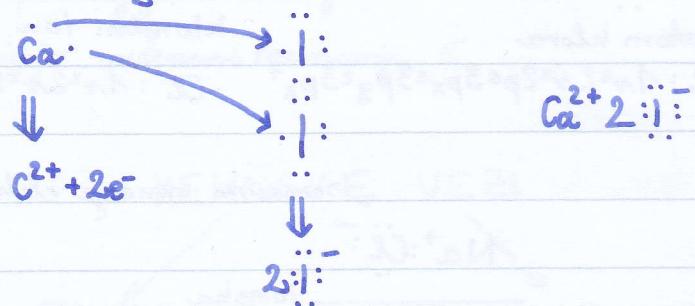
Primer 3: Al₂O₃



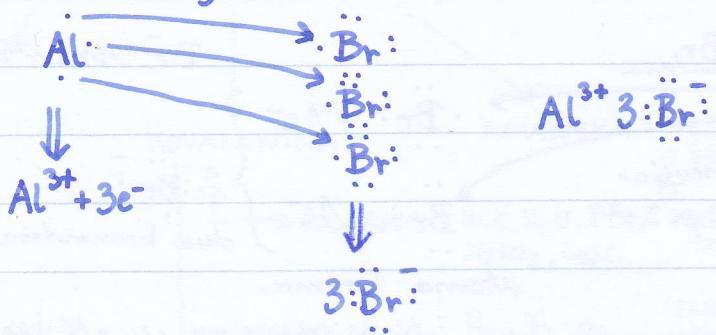
Primer 4: K₂S



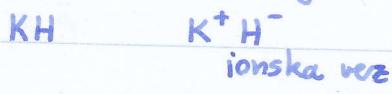
Primer 5: CaI₂



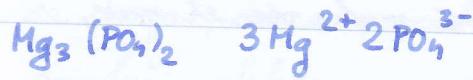
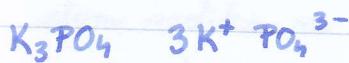
Primer 6: AlBr₃



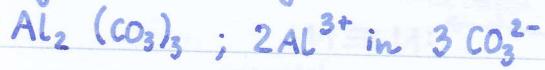
Primeri ionskih spojin:



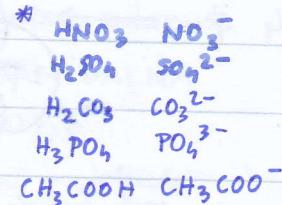
pri sestavljenih ionskih spojinah
 $NaOH$ $Na^+ OH^-$ ne pišemo zunanjih e⁻



Primeri nekaterih sestavljenih ionskih spojin:



* ne amonijevi noli so ionische spojine! $\Rightarrow NH_4^+$, amonijevi ion



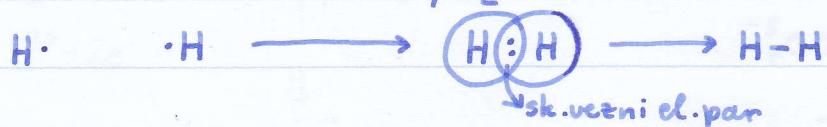
KOVALENTNA VEZ

1. Je močna in usmerjena vez. Znacičilna je za povezovanje atomov nekovin, pri čemer mora priti do nastanka vsej enega skupnega veznega elektronskega para.

a) KOVALENTNA NEPOLARNA vez

- znacičilna za povezovanje istovrstnih atomov nekovin

Primer 1: molekula vodika; H_2



vsek atom vodika prispeva namski e^- v sk. vez. el. par,
ki je enakovreden jedru obeh atomov

Primer 2: molekula halogena; X_2 (F_2, Cl_2, Br_2, I_2)



v molekuli fluorja je 1 vezni in 6 neveznih el. parov

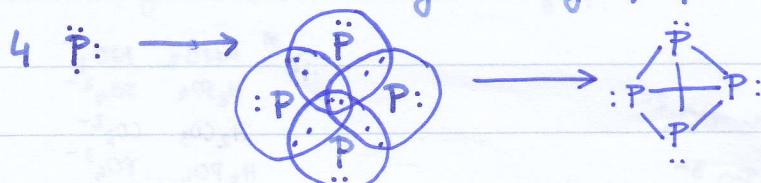
Primer 3: molekula O_2



Primer 4: molekula N_2 ,



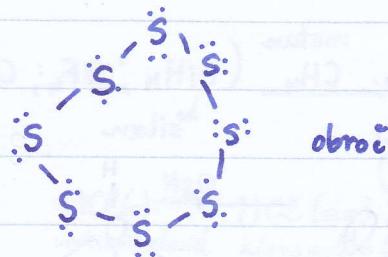
Primer 5: molekula belega fosforja; P_4



vsek fosforjev atom prispeva $3e^-$ za tvorbo treh skupnih el. parov.

Primer 6: molekula žvepla; S_8

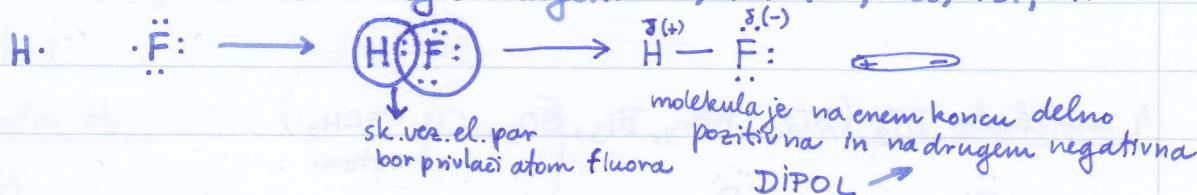
$S \cdot S \cdot$:



b) POLARNA KOVALENTNA vez

- analitna na povezovanje različnih atomov nekovin

Primer 1: molekula vodikovega halogenida; HX (HF , HCl , HBr , HI)

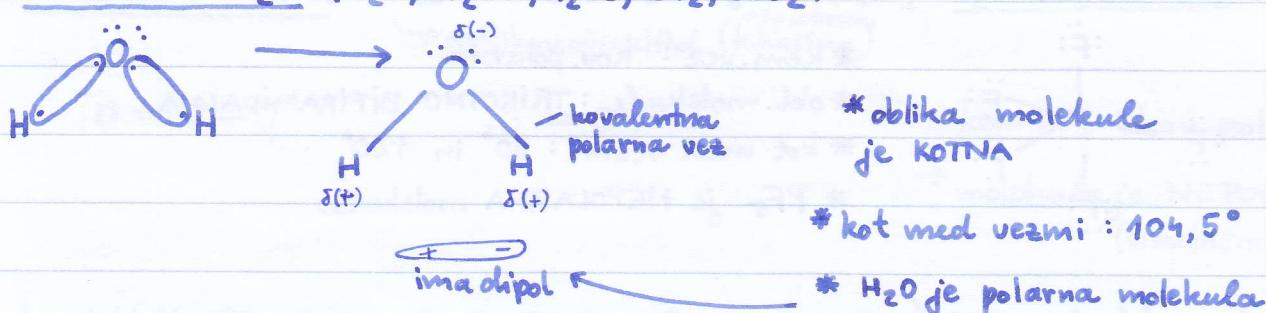


atom vodika in atom fluora prispevata 1 ramki e^- v sk.

vez. el. par, ki se pomakne bliže atomu fluora, ker ta bolj privlači elektrone; pri tem nastane dipol
(z aradi neveznih el. parov)

STRUKTURE NEKATERIH POMEMBNEDŠIH MOLEKUL

1. molekula H_2O (H_2S , H_2Se , H_2Te , OF_2 , OCl_2)

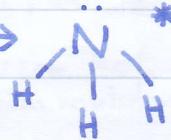
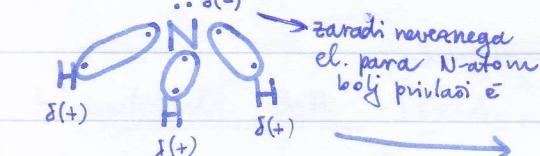


2. molekula NH_3 amonjek

$N: 1s^2 2s^2 2p_x^1 2p_y^1 2p_z^1$

(PH_3 , NF_3 , NC_3 , NBr_3 , NI_3 , PF_3 , PCl_3 , PBr_3 , PI_3)

fosfin

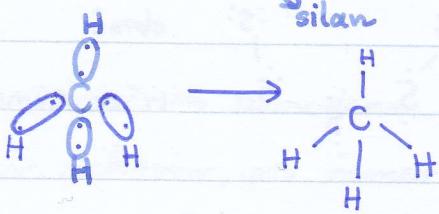


* kemijska vez: kovalentna polarna
* oblika molekule: TIRAMIDALNA

* kot med vezmi: 107,3°

* NH_3 je polarna molekula

3. molekula CH_4 (metan, SiH_4 , CF_4 , CCl_4 , CBr_4 , Cl_4 , SiF_4 , SiBr_4 , Si_4 , SCl_4)



* kem. vez.: kov. polarna

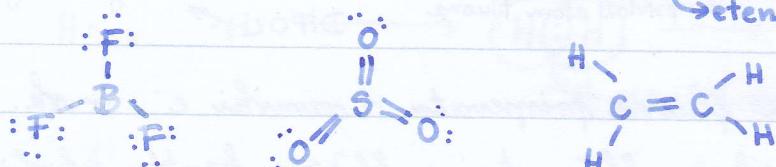
* obl. molekule: TETRAEDRIČNA

* kot med vezmi: $109,5^\circ$

* CH_4 je NEPOLARNA molekula

→ simetrična zgradba: vektorska
vsota vseh dipolov je enaka nič

4. molekula BF_3 (BCl_3 , BBr_3 , Bl_3 , SO_3 , $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$)



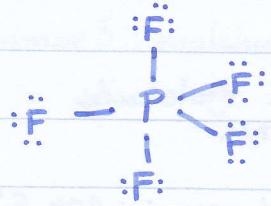
* kem. vez: kov. polarna

* obl. molekule: TRIKOTNA / PLANARNA

* kot med vezmi: 120°

* BF_3 je NEPOLARNA molekula (simetrična zgradba)

5. molekula PF_5 (PCl_5 , PBr_5 , PI_5 , NF_5 , NCl_5 , NBr_5)



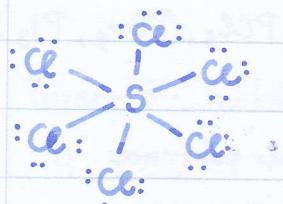
* kem. vez: kov. polarna

* obl. molekule: TRIKOTNO BIPIRAMIDALNA

* kot med vezmi: 90° in 120°

* PF_5 je NEPOLARNA molekula

6. molekula SCl_6 (SF_6 , SBr_6 , SI_6 , SeF_6 , SeCl_6 , SeBr_6 , SeI_6)



* kem. vez: kov. polarna

* obl. molekule: OKTAEDRIČNA

* kot med vezmi: 90°

* SCl_6 je NEPOLARNA molekula

f) linearne molekule → kot med vezmi: 180°

vodikov halogenid

a) molekula HX ($\text{HF}, \text{HCl}, \text{HBr}, \text{HI}$)

$\delta(+)$ $\delta(-)$



→ kem. vez: kov. polarna, molekula je POLARNA



→ oblika: linear



vodikov klorid klorovodikova kislina

b) molekula H_2



c) molekula X_2 ($\text{F}_2, \text{Cl}_2, \text{Br}_2, \text{I}_2$)



vez: nepolarna kovalentna

molekule so NEPOLARNE

(če je vez nepolarna, so molekule avtomatično nepolarne)

(če je vez polarna so lahko nepolarne ali polarne)

d) O_2

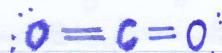


e) N_2



f) molekula CO_2 (CS_2)

→ ogljikov disulfid (nepolarna)



→ kem. vez: kov. polarna

→ molekula je NEPOLARNA
(simetrična egrajdba)

g) molekula CO



$\delta(+)$ $\delta(-)$

→ vez: kov. pol.

→ molekula je POLARNA

h) molekula BeF_2



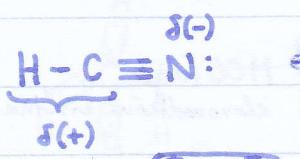
($\text{BeCl}_2, \text{BeBr}_2, \text{Bel}_2$) *

je jonska spojina ampak besljij je izjema in tuji kovalentne polare vez

→ besljij se v spojinah obnaša kot nekovina in tuji kovalentne vez in molekule (NEPOLARNE)



i) molekula HCN (plin)



→ vez: kov. polarna
→ molekula je POLARNA

j) molekula etina - C_2H_2 (g)



→ vez: kov. pol.
→ molekula je NEPOLARNA

VAF → učb., str. 77/1-5; 78/3.4.-1-2

1. Polarna kovalentna vez je med atomi različnih nekovin, nepolarna pa med istimi atomi nekovin.

2. Molekula elementa pomeni več atomov istega elementa, ki so povezani skupaj, molekula spojine pa je sestavljena iz atomov različnih elementov.

3. $\text{H}-\ddot{\text{C}}:$, kov. polarna vez, linearna oblika, polarna molekula

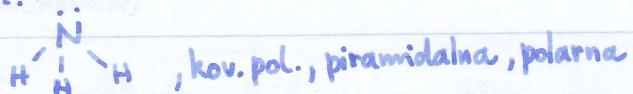
$:\ddot{\text{C}}-$ Be- $\ddot{\text{C}}:$, kov. pol., linearna, nepolarna

$:\ddot{\text{O}}=\text{C}=\ddot{\text{O}}:$, kov. pol., linearna, nepolarna

$\text{H}-\underset{\delta(+)}{\text{C}}\equiv\underset{\delta(-)}{\text{N}}:$, kov. pol., linearna, polarna



$:\ddot{\text{F}}-\text{B}-\ddot{\text{F}}:$, kov. pol., trikotna/planarna, nepolarna



$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{E} \end{array}$, kov. pol., tetraedrična, nepolarna

$:\ddot{\text{F}}-\text{P}-\ddot{\text{F}}:$, kov. pol., trikotno bipiramidalna, nepolarna

$:\ddot{\text{F}}-\text{S}-\ddot{\text{F}}-\ddot{\text{F}}-\ddot{\text{F}}:$, kov. pol., oktaedrična, nepolarna

4. Ker so v molekulji H_2O okoli

centralnega kisika 4 el. pari (dva vezna, dva neverzna).

Kot med vezmi je manjši zaradi razlik v odbojih med veznimi in neverznimi el. pari.

5. Ker so v molekulji NH_3 okoli

dusika 4 el. pari (3 vezni, 1 neverzni).

Kot je manjši, ker je (kot pri H_2O), odboj med veznim in neverznim el. parom večji kot odboj

med veznima el. paroma.

1. Elektronegativnost je sila, s katero atom v molekuli privlači elektrone.

Elektronegativnost se po skupini navzdol manjša, po periodi v desno pa veča.

2. Dipol je, ko je molekula na enem koncu delno pozitivna na drugem pa negativna, ker ta del bolj privlači elektrone kot drugi.

ELEKTRONEGATIVNOST

1. Je sila, s katero atom v molekuli privlači elektrone.

2. Po skupini navzdol pada, po periodi v desno se veča.

Najbolj el. negativen je atom FLUORA (4,0), najmanj pa atom FRANCIA (0,7).

3. Razlika v elektronegativnosti med atomi v molekuli ali formulski enoti spredeljuje vrsto vezi med atomi.

1.) ΔEN . 0 - 0,5 : KOVALENNTNA NEPOLARNA VEZ

Primer : molekula Cl_2 : $\ddot{Cl} - \ddot{Cl}$:
3,0 3,0
 $\Delta EN = 0$

2.) ΔEN . 0,5 - 1,8 : KOVALENNTNA POLARNA VEZ

Primer : molekula HCl : H - \ddot{Cl} :
2,1 3,0
 $\Delta EN = 0,9$

Primer : molekula NH_3 :  N : 3,0
H : 2,1 } $\Delta EN = 0,9$

3.) $\Delta EN > 1,8$: IONSKA VEZ

Primer : Na^+Cl^- (formulska enota) Primer : K^+Br^-
0,9 3,0
 $\Delta EN = 2,1$ 0,8 2,8
 $\Delta EN = 2,0$

VEZI MED MOLEKULAMI - MEDMOLEKULSKE VEZI

1. To so vezi med primarnimi atomskimi vsemi, nizke veri.

1.) VAN DER WAALSOVE SILE



a) ORIENTACIJSKE SILE → delujejo med polarnimi molekulami

polarna molekula se s svojim stalnim dipolom približa drugi polarni molekuli, orientira se tako, da se negativni pol ene pol. molekule približa pozitivnemu polu druge.

Primer:

→ med molekulami HCl (g)

(vodikovih halogenidov) HBr (g)

H₂S (g)

HCN (g)

PCl₃

→ med različnimi polarnimi molekulami HCl...H₂S

HBr...PBr₃

b) INDUKCIJSKE SILE → med polarnimi in nepolarnimi molekulami

pol. molekula se na dovolj kratki razdalji približa nepol. molekuli, ki jo na kratek čas polarizira (poravnava inducirajočega momenta dipola)

Primer: H₂S...CH₄

HCl...CO₂

HCN...N₂

PBr₃...SCl₆

najstekljivejše
c) DISPERZIJSKE SILE → med nepolarnimi molekulami in atomi člahtnih plinov
so posledica povezav med kratkotrajnimi (trenutnimi) dipoli
nesečnjih molekul

tudi
med

Primer: med molekulami CO_2

-II-

CH_4 (ogljikovodikov)

C_2H_6

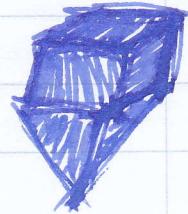
...

$\text{Ar} \dots \text{CH}_4$

$\text{N}_2 \dots \text{PBr}_5$

...

močnejša od Van der Waalsovih



2.) VODIKOVA VEZ

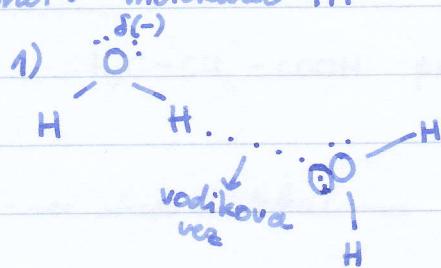
o vodikovi vezi gorovimo, kadar se vodikov atom, ki je vezan na elektronegativni atom fluora, kisika ali dušika ene molekule, vidi na neverni el. par fluorovega, dušikovega ali kisikovega atoma druge molekule

Primer 1: molekula H_2O

Primer 2: molekula NH_3

Primer 3: molekula HF

} samo te anorganske snovi



* Posledice H-vezi med molekulami H_2O :

- visoko vrelisce

- nenavadna temperaturna ovisnost gostote
(največja gostota pri 4°C)

- visoka specifična, talilna,
izparilna toplota vode

- led ima manjšo

gostoto od vode

- voda je pri sobnih

pogojih tekočina
(ostali halogenidi so plni zaradi
manjšega vrelisca)

Formula spojine

T_v (vrelisce)
naravnost
z molsko
maso,

H_2O

100°C

ampak gima najvišjega
voda zaradi

H_2S

-60°C

vodikove vezi
(anomalija vode)

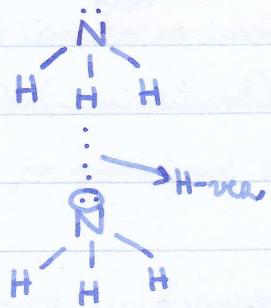
H_2Se

-42°C

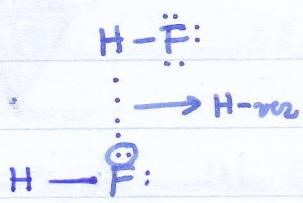
H_2Te

-2°C

2)



3)



Formula HX	T_v	
HF	20°C	(g)
HCl	-85°C	
HBr	-67°C	
HI	-35°C	

→ Primeri vodikovih vezi med molekulami organiskih spojin:

1.) ALKOHLI, $\text{R}-\ddot{\text{O}}-\text{H}$,

HIDROKSILNA FUNKCIONALNA SKUPINA

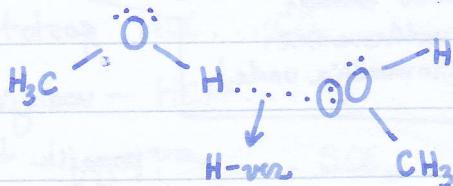
$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{OH}$ metanol

$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$ etanol

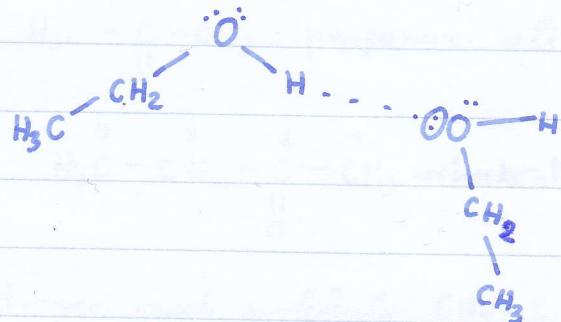
$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\underset{\text{OH}}{\text{CH}_2}$ propan-1-ol

$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\underset{\text{OH}}{\text{CH}}-\text{CH}_3$ propan-2-ol

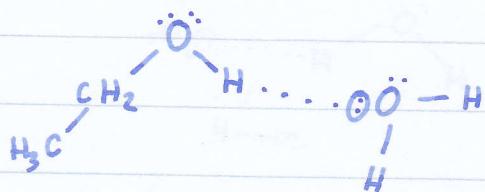
H-verz med molekulama CH_3OH :



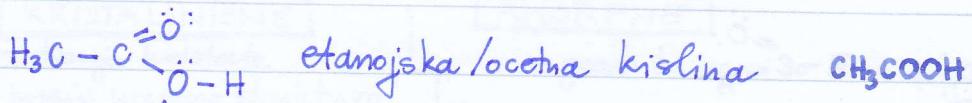
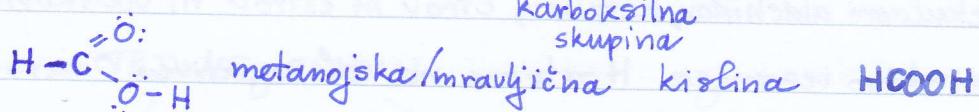
H-ver med molekulama $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$:



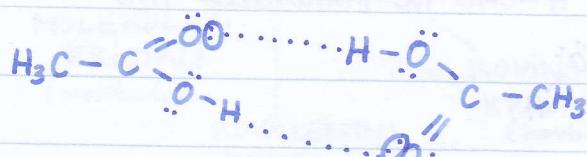
-II- $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ in molekulu H_2O :



2.) KARBOKSILNE KISLINE, $\text{R}-\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{H}}{\text{||}}}-\text{O}-\text{H}$



H-ver med molekulama CH_3COOH :



DIMER ETANOJSKE KISLINE

KE

organiski derivati amoniaka

3.) AMINI, R - NH₂

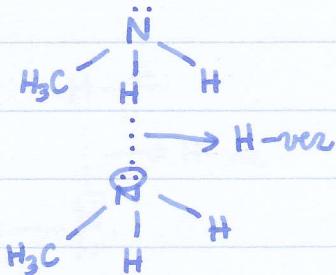
H₃C - NH₂ metanamin

H₃C - CH₂ - NH₂ etanamin

H₃C - CH₂ - CH₂ - NH₂ propan-1-amin

(H₃C)₂NH dimetilamin

H-verz med molekulama CH₃NH₂:



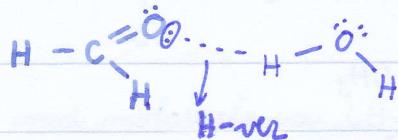
* Med molekulami aldehydov, ketonov, etrov in estrov ni vodikovih vezi, ker ni direktno vezanega H-atoma na el.negativen O-atom

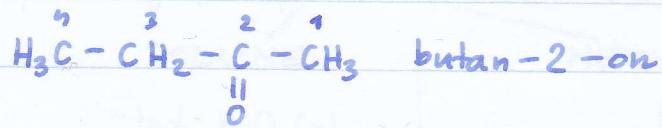
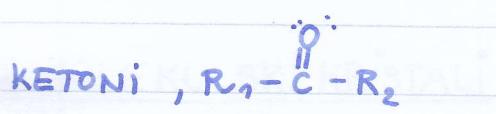
ALDEHIDI, R - C = O:

H - C = O: metanal ali formaldehid

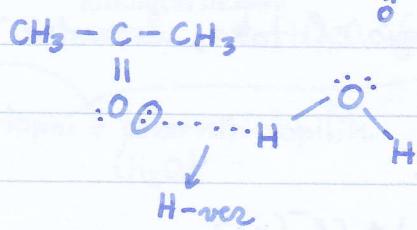
H₃C - CHO etanal / acetaldehid

H-verz med molekulo H-CHO in molekulo H₂O:

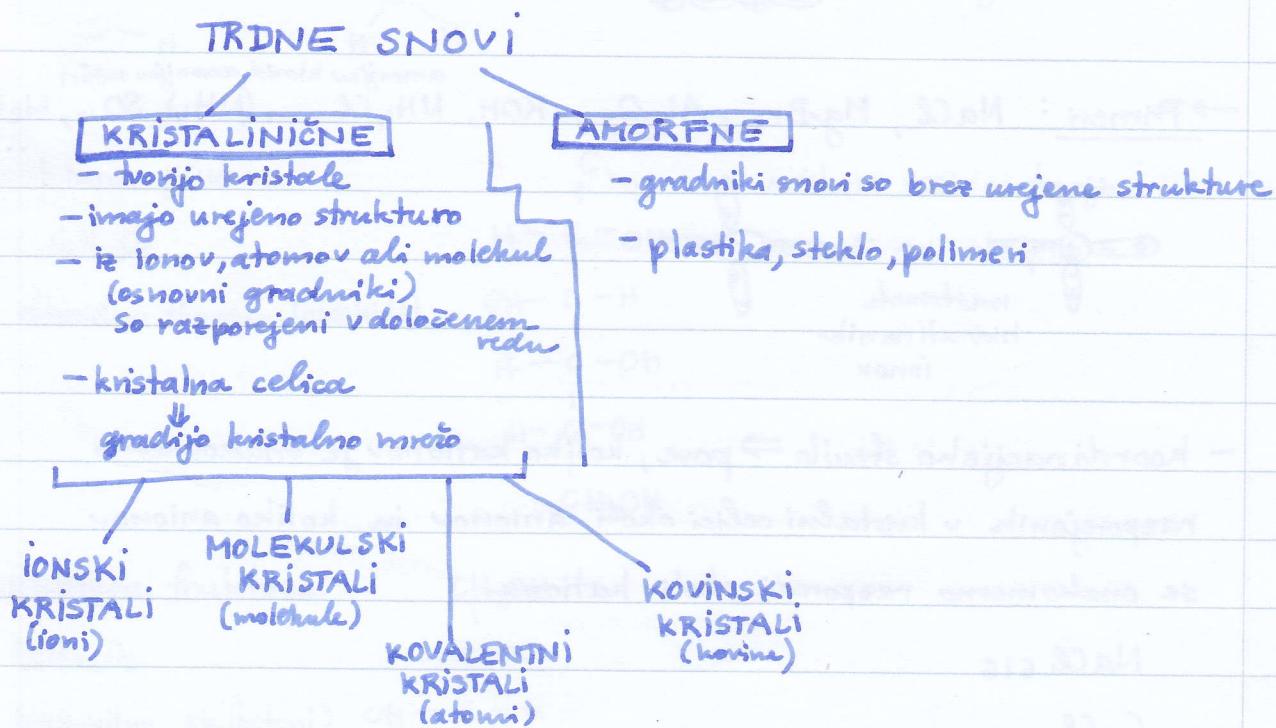




H-verz med molekulo $\text{CH}_3 - \overset{\text{||}}{\underset{\text{O}}{\text{C}}} - \text{CH}_3$ in molekulo H_2O :



ZGRADBA TRDNE SNOVI - KRISTALI



1. IONSKI KRISTALI

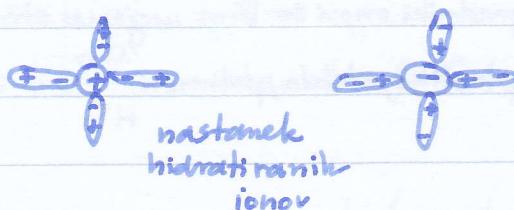
- osnovni gradniki so ioni, ki so povezani z ionsko vezjo (močna vez)
(mrežne entalpije so velike → potrebno veliko E za razcep ionskega kristala)
- visoko talisce (T_{tal.} 801°C)
- dobro topni v vodi (večinoma)
srebravi halogenidi BaSO₄(r) CaCO₃(r) Ca₃(PO₄)₂(r)
(razen AgCl, AgBr, AgI, sulfati, karbonati, fosfati kovin II. gl. skupine)
- v trdnem agregatnem stanju ne prevajajo el. toka,
prevajajo ga v talini in raztopini
 $\text{NaCl}(r) \rightarrow \text{Na}^+ + \text{Cl}^-$
ni presto gibljivih ionov $\text{NaCl}(r) \xrightarrow{\text{voda}} \text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})$
hidratirani ioni → nosilci el. toka

struktura:

- krhki, drobljivi



→ Primeri: NaCl, MgBr₂, Al₂O₃, KOH, NH₄Cl, (NH₄)₂SO₄, Li₂CO₃ ...
amonijev klorid amonijev sulfat



- koordinacijsko število ⇒ pore, koliko kationov je enakomerno rasporejenih v kristalni celici okoli anionov in koliko anionov se enakomerno rasporedi okoli kationa

NaCl 6/6

CsCl 8/8

2. MOLEKULSKI KRISTALI

(Vander waalsove sile, H-vez)

- osnovni gradniki so molekule, ki so povezane z molekulskimi vezmi
- os. gradniki ^{so} lahko pol. ali nepol. molekule

POLARNE

- led, H_2O (r)

- glukoza (fruktoza), $C_6H_{12}O_6$ (r)

kuhinski sladkor
- saharoza, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ (r)

topni v polarnih topilih
(H_2O)

NEPOLARNE

- med molekulami so prevladujoče
dispersijske sile

- jod, I_2 (r)

- žveplo, S_8 (r)

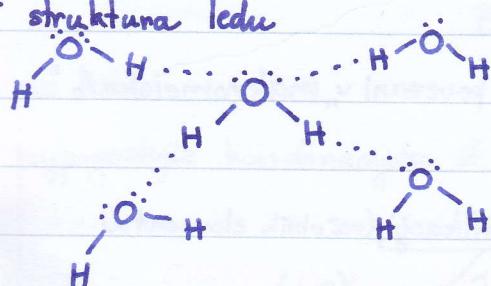
- beli fosfor, P_4 (r) ^{shranjivamo pod vodo}

- vasek, naftalin, ogljikovadiki v trdlem stanju

topni v nepolarnih topilih
(CCl_4 , CS_2 , heksan, cikloheksan)

vsitekozi ogljikovadiki

- struktura ledu

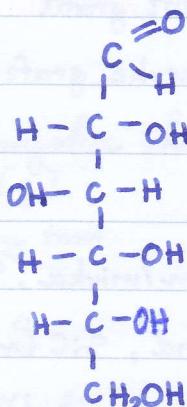


ena molekula vode se poveže s
4 vodikovimi vezmi

- struktura glukoze



aldehidna skupina (aldehidi)



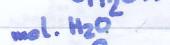
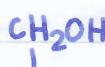
vodikove vezi se tvorijo

zaradi OH skupin

- struktura fruktoze



karbonilna sk. (ketoni)



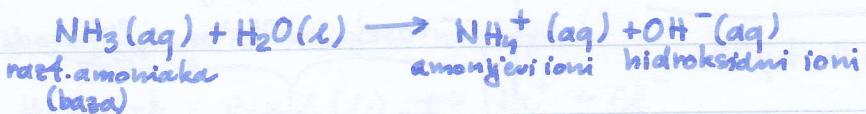
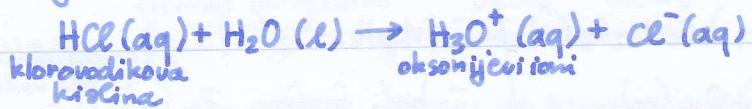
- polarne molekule imajo dipol



solvirane mol.
(v drugih topilih)

hidratirane molekule
(če se vezajo s vodo)

- imajo nizko tališče
 - značilen pojav sublimacije ($I_2(s)$, suhi led ($CO_2(s)$), kafra)
 - krhki, drobljivi
 - ne prevajajo el. toka (ne vsevijo prostih e^-)
- * izjeme so kisline in baze v vodnih raztopinah (nastanejo elektroliti)



3. KOVALENTNI KRISTALI

- os. gradniki so atomi nekovin, ki so med seboj povezani v „makromolekulo“ s kovalentno vezjo
- Primeri :- ogljik, $C(s)$ v obliki, alotropskih modifikacij (več oblik elementa)
 - vsi
 - diamant
 - grafit
 - fuleren (C_{60})
 - (* nanocevke, grafen) - še raziskava
- silicij, $Si(s)$
- bor, $B(s)$
- silicijev dioksid / kremen / mivka, $SiO_2(s)$
- silicijev karbid / karborund, $SiC(s)$
- imajo visoko tališče ; T_{mel} (grafit, diamant) nad $3000^\circ C$
- so trdi kristali ; diamant je najtrša naravna snov ; izjema grafit, ki je mehka in mazava snov (svinčnik)
 - zamudi strukture v plasteh, kise lusčijo
- ne prevajajo el. toka ; izjema grafit (v grafitu so C-atomi med seboj povezani s tremi naslednjimi C-atomi v plasteh, kar pomeni, da se vedno ustvarja ogljik 1 prosti e^- ; zamudi teh prostih e^- , je grafit el. prevoden)

4. KOVINSKI KRISTALI

- os. gradniki so atomi kovin, ki so povezani s kovinsko veijo
- imajo raznoliko tališče ; npr. alkalijске kovine - nizko tališče
- W (volfram) - zelo visoko
- prevajajo el. tok v trdnem ag. stanju in v talini (verok so kationi s prostimi e⁻)
- v vodi se ne raztopljujo ; iglama alkalijске in zemeljske alkalijске kovine
 ↓
 burno reagirajo potekravlo segrevanje



- so kovni

- najpogostejše koordinacijsko št. v kovinskih kristalih je 12

OSNOVNO KEMIJSKO RAČUNANJE

1. Množina snovi je ov. kemijška količina, enota mol

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

masa snovi [g]

množina snovi [mol]

molska masa snovi [g/mol]

2. Uholika masa snovi je številčno merna relativni atomski masi (to velja za atome el. in njihove ione) ov. rel. molekulski masi (-11- za spojine in sestavljenje ione).

$$\text{Ar(C)} = 12,01$$

rel. at. masa

$$M(\text{C}) = 12,01 \text{ g/mol}$$

- dodamo enoto

$$\text{Ar(K)} = 39,10$$

$$M(\text{K}) = 39,10 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$Ar(Na^+) = 22,99$$

$$Ar(Cl^-) = 35,45$$

$$M(Na^+) = 22,99 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M(Cl^-) = 35,45 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$Mr(O_2) = 2 \cdot Ar(O) = 2 \cdot 16 = 32$$

$$Mr(O_3) = 3 \cdot \overset{\text{ozone}}{Ar(O)} = 3 \cdot 16 = 48$$

rel. molekulská
masa $M(O_2) = 32 \text{ g/mol}$

$$M(O_3) = 48 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$Mr(H_3PO_4) = 3 \cdot Ar(H) + Ar(P) + 4 \cdot Ar(O) = 3 \cdot 1,008 + 30,37 + 4 \cdot 16 = 97,994$$

$$M(H_3PO_4) = 97,994 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$Mr(NH_3) = 14 + 3 \cdot 1,01 = 17,03$$

$$Mr(H_2SO_4) = 2 \cdot 1,01 + 32,1 + 4 \cdot 16 = 98,12$$

$$Mr(CH_3COOH) = 2 \cdot 12 + 4 \cdot 1,01 + 2 \cdot 16 = 60,04$$

$$Mr(CO_3) = Ar(C) + 3 \cdot Ar(O) = 12 + 3 \cdot 16 = 60$$

$$\begin{aligned} Mr(CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O) &= Ar(Cu) + Ar(S) + 4 \cdot Ar(O) + 5 \cdot Mr(H_2O) = \\ &= 63,55 + 32,07 + 4 \cdot 16 + 5 \cdot 18,016 = 249,7 \end{aligned}$$

Ionske spojine:

$$\text{formulská masa } (NaCl) = Ar(Na) + Ar(Cl) = 22,99 + 35,45 = 58,44$$

$$M(NaCl) = 58,44 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\text{form.m. } (Al_2(SO_4)_3) = 2Ar(Al) + 3Ar(S) + 12Ar(O) = 342,17$$

aluminijev sulfat sest

→ Izračunaj masne deleže (w) v spojini $Al_2(SO_4)_3$:

$$\begin{aligned} w\% (Al \text{ v spojini}) &= \frac{2 \cdot Ar(Al)}{\text{f.m. } (Al_2(SO_4)_3)} \text{ je ni masne uporabimo Ar} \\ &= 0,158 \end{aligned}$$

$$w\% (-II-) = 15,8\%$$

$$w\% (S \text{ v spojini}) = \frac{3Ar(S)}{\text{f.m. } (Al_2(SO_4)_3)} = 0,2812$$

$$w\% (-II-) = 28,12\%$$

$$w\% (O \text{ v spojini}) = \frac{12Ar(O)}{\text{f.m. } (Al_2(SO_4)_3)} = 0,5611$$

$$w\% (-II-) = 56,11\%$$

VADA

DZ, str. 84/14

$$\underline{Mr(XF_3) = 109}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{simbol } x = ? \\ M(X_2O_3) = ? \end{aligned}$$

$$Mr(XF_3) = Ar(x) + 3Ar(F)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 109 &= x + 3 \cdot 19,0 \\ 109 - 3 \cdot 19 &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 52$$

$$M(Cr_2O_3) = 152 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$Ar(x) = x = 52$$

$$\underline{x = Cr}$$

str. 85/2b) → izračunaj maso znavi

$$m = n \cdot M$$

$$b) 0,275 \text{ mol } P_4O_{10} \quad m = n \cdot M = 0,275 \text{ mol} \cdot 283,88 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M = \frac{m}{n}$$

$$M(P_4O_{10}) = 283,88 \text{ g/mol} \quad m = \underline{78,067 \text{ g}}$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$c) 1,25 \text{ mol } Br_2 \quad m = n \cdot M = 1,25 \text{ mol} \cdot 159,8 \text{ g/mol} = 199,75 \text{ g}$$

$$c) 6,65 \text{ mol } SO_2 \quad m = n \cdot M = 6,65 \text{ mol} \cdot 64,1 \text{ g/mol} = 426,265 \text{ g}$$

str. 84/15 $Mr(X_2O) = 2Ar(x) + Ar(O)$

$$143 = 2x + 16$$

$$-2x = -127$$

$$x = Cu$$

$$x = 63,5$$

$$M(CuCl_2) = 63,5 + 2 \cdot 35,5 = 134,5 \text{ g/mol}$$

str. 84/17

$$Mr(O_3) = 48$$

$$Mr(H_2O) = 18,02$$

$$48 : 18,02 = 2,66 \text{ kрат трји je O}_3 \text{ od H}_2\text{O}$$

$$Mr(Ne) = 20,2$$

$$48 : 20,2 = 2,38 \text{ kрат -и -}$$

$$Mr(F_2) = 38$$

$$48 : 38 = 1,26 \text{ kрат -и -}$$

DZ, str. 85/2

d) $n(\text{Au}) = 5,62 \cdot 10^3 \text{ mol}$
 $m = ?$

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$m = M \cdot n$$

$$m(\text{Au}) = n(\text{Au}) \cdot M(\text{Au})$$

$$m(\text{Au}) = 5,62 \cdot 10^3 \text{ mol} \cdot 196,97 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$m(\text{Au}) = 1,107 \cdot 10^6 \text{ g} = 1,107 \text{ t}$$

e) $n(\text{S}_8) = 3,33 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol}$

$$m = ?$$

$$m(\text{S}_8) = n(\text{S}_8) \cdot M(\text{S}_8)$$

$$m(\text{S}_8) = 3,33 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol} \cdot 256,56 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$m(\text{S}_8) = 8,54 \text{ g}$$

85/3

a) $m(\text{F}_2) = 23,5 \text{ g}$
 $n = ?$

$$n(\text{F}_2) = \frac{m(\text{F}_2)}{M(\text{F}_2)}$$

$$n = \frac{23,5 \text{ g}}{38,0 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,618 \text{ mol}$$

d) $m(\text{NH}_3) = 3,25 \text{ g}$
 $n = ?$

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$n = \frac{3,25 \text{ g/mol}}{17,05 \text{ g}} = 0,19 \text{ mol}$$

85/4

$$m = 66 \text{ g}$$

$$M = \frac{m}{n}$$

$$\underline{n = 1,5 \text{ mol}}$$

$$M = \frac{66 \text{ g}}{1,5 \text{ mol}}$$

$$\underline{M = ?}$$

$$M = 44 \text{ g/mol}$$

86/6

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 5 \text{ mol}$$

$$m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) \cdot M(\text{H}_2\text{O})$$

$$m(\text{Hg}) = n(\text{Hg}) \cdot M(\text{Hg})$$

$$\underline{n(\text{Hg}) = 1 \text{ mol}}$$

$$m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 5 \text{ mol} \cdot 18,016 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$m(\text{Hg}) = 1 \text{ mol} \cdot 200,53 \text{ g/mol}$$

katera čas je težja?

$$m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 90,08 \text{ g}$$

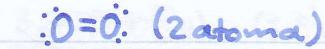
$$m(\text{Hg}) = \underline{200,53 \text{ g}}$$

ŠTEVILLO DELCEV (atomi, ioni, molekule, p^+ , e^- , n°) - brez enote!

1 mol katerekoli snovi ima $6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ delcev (Avogadrova konstanta)

1. 1 mol železa (element) tehta 55,85 g $M(\text{Fe}) = 55,85 \text{ g/mol}$
in vsebuje $6,02 \cdot 10^{23}$ ATOMOV ŽELEZA.

2. 1 mol kisika (O_2 je element) tehta 32 g $M(\text{O}_2) = 32 \text{ g/mol}$
in vsebuje $6,02 \cdot 10^{23}$ MOLEKUL KISIKA.



atomov je $2 \times$ več, ker je molekula sestavljena iz 2 atomov

3. 1 mol saharoze ($\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$ je spojina) tehta 342,28 g $M(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}) = 342,286 \text{ g/mol}$
in vsebuje $6,02 \cdot 10^{23}$ MOLEKUL SAHAROZE.

4. 1 mol natrijevega klorida (NaCl je ionska spojina) $M(\text{NaCl}) = 58,44 \text{ g/mol}$
tehta 58,44 g in vsebuje $6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ Na}^+$ ionov $\text{NaCl} \rightarrow \text{Na}^+ + \text{Cl}^-$
in $6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ Cl}^-$ ionov.

$$n = \frac{N}{N_A}$$

množina snovi [mol]

\Rightarrow st. delcev

Avogadrova st./konstanta $6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ($\frac{1}{\text{mol}}$)

$N = n \cdot N_A$

$N = \frac{m}{M} \cdot N_A$

DZ, str. 86/10

a) $\underline{N(\text{molekul F}_2) = 100}$ $n(F_2) = \frac{N(\text{molekul F}_2)}{N_A} = \frac{100 \text{ mol}}{6,02 \cdot 10^{23}}$
 $n(F_2) = 1,66 \cdot 10^{-22} \text{ mol}$

c) $\underline{N(\text{mol. H}_2\text{O}) = 2,15 \cdot 10^{22}}$ $n(H_2\text{O}) = \frac{2,15 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ mol}}{6,02 \cdot 10^{23}}$
 $n(H_2\text{O}) = 0,036 \text{ mol}$

85/3 c) $\underline{m(\text{He}) = 17,4 \text{ g}}$ $n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{17,4 \text{ g}}{4,00 \text{ g/mol}} = 4,35 \text{ mol}$
 $n(\text{He}) = ?$

e) $\underline{m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 6,71 \text{ g}}$ $n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{6,71 \text{ g/mol}}{18,016 \text{ g}} = 0,37 \text{ mol}$
 $n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = ?$

85/5 $n = 0,25 \text{ mol}$

$\underline{m = 77,6 \text{ g}}$ $M = \frac{m}{n} = \frac{77,6 \text{ g}}{0,25 \text{ mol}} = 310,4 \text{ g/mol}$
 $M = ?$

86/7 $\underline{m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 5 \text{ g}}$
 $n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{5 \text{ g/mol}}{18,016 \text{ g}} = 0,278 \text{ mol}$

$\underline{m(\text{Hg}) = 10 \text{ g}}$
 $n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{10 \text{ g/mol}}{201 \text{ g}} = 0,05 \text{ mol}$

86/8 $m(C_2\text{H}_2) = 10 \text{ mol} \cdot 26,016 \text{ g/mol} = 260,16 \text{ g}$

86/10 b) $n = \frac{N}{N_A} = \frac{150}{6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}} = 2,5 \cdot 10^{-22} \text{ mol}$

c) $n = \frac{N}{N_A} = \frac{500 \text{ mol}}{6,02 \cdot 10^{23}} = 8,3 \cdot 10^{-22} \text{ mol}$

VATA

DZ, str.: 86/11

$$b) n = \frac{N}{N_A} \quad N = n \cdot N_A = 1,75 \text{ mol} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$N = 1,05 \cdot 10^{24}$$

$$c) N = 1,25 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1} = 7,5 \cdot 10^{20}$$

$$12. b) N = n \cdot N_A = 2,75 \text{ mol} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} = 1,66 \cdot 10^{24}$$

$$c) N = 3,25 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1} = 1,96 \cdot 10^{21}$$

$$17. b) N = \frac{m \cdot N_A}{M} = \frac{17,5 \text{ g} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}}{28,13 \text{ g/mol}} = 3,75 \cdot 10^{23}$$

$$c) N = \frac{m \cdot N_A}{M} = \frac{2,65 \text{ g} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}}{27,0 \text{ g/mol}} = 5,9 \cdot 10^{22}$$

$$21. N(C_6H_8O_4) = \frac{m \cdot N_A}{M} = \frac{0,5 \text{ g} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}}{180,064 \text{ g/mol}} = 1,67 \cdot 10^{21}$$

Izračunaj maso 1 atoma srebra.

N = 1 (atom Ag)

m = ?

$$n = \frac{m}{M} \quad m(Ag) = n(Ag) \cdot M(Ag) = \frac{N(Ag)}{N_A} \cdot M(Ag) =$$

$$n = \frac{N}{N_A} \quad m(Ag) = \frac{1}{6,02 \cdot 10^{23}} \cdot 107,87 \text{ g/mol} = \underline{\underline{1,79 \cdot 10^{-22} \text{ g}}} \quad -II-$$

Izračunaj maso 5 molekul CO₂.

N = 5 (molekul CO₂)

m = ?

$$m(CO_2) = \frac{N(CO_2)}{N_A} \cdot M(CO_2) = 5 : (6,02 \cdot 10^{23}) \cdot 44,01 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$m(CO_2) = \underline{\underline{3,66 \cdot 10^{-22} \text{ g}}}$$

-II - 1 molekula dusika in 1 atoma dusika

$$m(N_2) = \frac{1}{6,02 \cdot 10^{23}} \cdot 28,02 \text{ g/mol} = \underline{\underline{4,65 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ g}}}$$

$$m(N) = \underline{\underline{2,33 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ g}}}$$

str. 88 / 23

$$m_{(Pu)} = 8 \text{ kg} = 8 \cdot 10^3 \text{ g}$$

$$\underline{\underline{Ar(Pu) = 239,05}}$$

$$n(Pu) = ?$$

$$N(\text{atomov Pu}) = ?$$

$$n(Pu) = \frac{m(Pu)}{M(Pu)} = \frac{8 \cdot 10^3 \text{ g/mol}}{239,05 \text{ g/mol}} = 33,47 \text{ mol}$$

$$N(Pu) = n(Pu) \cdot N_A = 33,47 \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ /mol} =$$

$$N(Pu) = 2,01 \cdot 10^{25}$$

88/24

$$1. \text{časť: } m(H_2O) = 100 \text{ g}$$

2. časť:

$$n(H_2O) = 1,5 \text{ mol}$$

3. časť:

$$N(H_2O) = 7,35 \cdot 10^{23}$$

$$m_1, m_2, m_3 = ?$$

$$m_2 = n(H_2O) \cdot M(H_2O) = 1,5 \text{ mol} \cdot 18,016 \text{ g/mol} = 27 \text{ g}$$

$$m_3 = \frac{N(H_2O)}{N_A} \cdot M(H_2O) = \frac{7,35 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}}{6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}} \cdot 18,016 \text{ g/mol} = 22 \text{ g}$$

$$m_1 = 51 \text{ g}$$

88/27

$$\begin{array}{l} (H_2O) \\ V = 0,25 \lambda \\ \text{prostornina} \end{array}$$

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\rho(H_2O) = 1 \text{ kg/l}}}$$

$$m(H_2O) = \rho(H_2O) \cdot V(H_2O) = 1 \text{ kg/l} \cdot 0,25 \lambda = 0,25 \text{ kg} = 250 \text{ g}$$

$$n(H_2O) = ?$$

$$N(\text{molekúl H}_2\text{O}) = ?$$

$$n(H_2O) = \frac{m(H_2O)}{M(H_2O)} = \frac{250 \text{ g}}{18,016 \text{ g}} = 13,88 \text{ mol}$$

$$N(H_2O) = n(H_2O) \cdot N_A = 13,88 \text{ mol} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1} =$$

$$= 8,35 \cdot 10^{24}$$

89/30

$$a = 1,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$V = a^3 = 1,5^3 = 3,375 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\rho = 0,917 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$m = V \cdot \rho = 3,375 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot 0,917 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 3,09 \text{ g}$$

$$m, n, N(H_2O) = ?$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{3,09 \text{ g/mol}}{18,016 \text{ g}} = 0,17 \text{ mol}$$

$$N = n \cdot N_A = 0,17 \text{ mol} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ /mol} = 1,02 \cdot 10^{23}$$

88/25 $(C_8H_{12}O_6)$
 $m_1 = 20,6 \text{ g}$
 $N_2 = 4,55 \cdot 10^{22}$
 $\underline{n = 0,0877 \text{ mol}}$
 $m = ?$

$$m_2 = \frac{N}{N_A} \cdot M = \frac{4,55 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ mol}}{6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ /mol}} \cdot 180,096 \text{ g/mol} = 13,6 \text{ g}$$

$$m_3 = n \cdot M = 0,0877 \text{ mol} \cdot 180,096 \text{ g/mol} = 15,8 \text{ g}$$

$$m = 20,6 \text{ g} + 13,6 \text{ g} + 15,8 \text{ g} = \underline{\underline{50 \text{ g}}}$$

88/28 $N(C_{20}H_{25}N_3O) = \frac{m}{M} \cdot N_A = \frac{1 \text{ g net}}{323,2 \text{ g}} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ /mol} = 1,86 \cdot 10^{21}$

$N(C_{21}H_{23}NO_5) = \frac{m}{M} \cdot N_A = \frac{1 \text{ g net}}{369,184 \text{ g}} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ /mol} = 1,63 \cdot 10^{21}$

89/32 $d = 2,06 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}$
 $N, n, m = ? \text{ (1 meter)}$

89/34 $N(O_2) = 100$ $n(O_2) = \frac{N}{N_A} = \frac{100 \text{ mol}}{6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ /mol}} = 1,66 \cdot 10^{-22} \text{ mol}$

$N(N_2) = 100$ $n(N_2) = -1-$

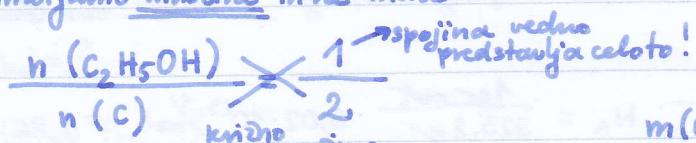
V kateri mori je večja množina? Obe množini sta enaki.

MNOŽINSKA RAZMERJA

1. V čari se nahaja 82 g etanola.
- izračunaj množino etanola
 - maso ogljika v etanolu
 - množino kisikovih atomov v etanolu
 - st. molekul etanola
 - st. vodikovih atomov v etanolu
 - st. vseh atomov

$$a) n(C_2H_5OH) = \frac{m(C_2H_5OH)}{M(C_2H_5OH)} = \frac{92 \text{ g mol}}{46,068 \text{ g}} = \underline{\underline{1,997 \text{ mol}}} \approx 2 \text{ mol}$$

b) primerjamo množine in ne mase!



$$n(C) = 2n(C_2H_5OH)$$

$$n(C) = 2 \cdot 2 \text{ mol} = 4 \text{ mol}$$

$$m(C) = n(C) \cdot M(C)$$

$$m(C) = 4 \text{ mol} \cdot 12,01 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$m(C) = \underline{\underline{48,04 \text{ g}}}$$

$$c) n(O) = ? \quad \frac{n(C_2H_5OH)}{n(O)} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$n(C_2H_5OH) = n(O)$$

$$n(O) = \underline{\underline{2 \text{ mol}}}$$

$$d) N(\text{molekul } C_2H_5OH) = n(C_2H_5OH) \cdot N_A$$

$$N(C_2H_5OH) = 2 \text{ mol} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$N(C_2H_5OH) = \underline{\underline{1,204 \cdot 10^{24}}}$$

$$e) \frac{n(C_2H_5OH)}{n(H)} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$n(H) = 6 \cdot n(C_2H_5OH) = 6 \cdot 2 \text{ mol} = 12 \text{ mol}$$

$$N(\text{atomov H}) = n(H) \cdot N_A = 12 \text{ mol} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1} = \underline{\underline{7,22 \cdot 10^{24}}}$$

ali

$$N(\text{atomov H}) = 6 \cdot N(C_2H_5OH) = 6 \cdot 1,204 \cdot 10^{23} = \underline{\underline{7,22 \cdot 10^{24}}}$$

$$f) \frac{n(C_2H_5OH)}{n(\text{verschiedene Atome})} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$n(\text{verschiedene Atome}) = g \cdot n(C_2H_5OH) = g \cdot 2 \text{ mol} = 18 \text{ mol}$$

$$N(\text{verschiedene Atome}) = n(\text{verschiedene Atome}) \cdot N_A = 18 \text{ mol} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1} = \underline{\underline{1,08 \cdot 10^{25}}}$$

d.h.

$$N(\text{verschiedene Atome}) = g \cdot N(C_2H_5OH) = \underline{\underline{1,08 \cdot 10^{25}}}$$

VAdA

DZ, str. 81/7

$$\underline{\underline{N(C_{11}H_{17}O_3N) = 1,75 \cdot 10^{24}}}$$

a) m(c)

c) n(O)

$$n(C_{11}H_{17}O_3N) = \frac{N}{N_A} = \frac{1,75 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ mol}}{6,02 \cdot 10^{23}}$$

$$n(C_{11}H_{17}O_3N) = 2,91 \text{ mol}$$

b) N(H)

d) N(verschiedene)

$$a) \frac{N(C_{11}H_{17}O_3N)}{n(c)} = \frac{1}{11}$$

$$n(c) = M \cdot N(\text{spojine}) = 11 \cdot 2,91 \text{ mol} = 32,01 \text{ mol}$$

$$m(c) = n(c) \cdot M(c) = \underline{\underline{384,44 \text{ g}}}$$

$$b) N(H) = 17 \cdot N(\text{molekül}) = 17 \cdot 1,75 \cdot 10^{24} = \underline{\underline{2,975 \cdot 10^{25}}}$$

$$c) \frac{n(\text{spojine})}{n(O)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$n(O) = 3 \cdot n(\text{spojine}) = 3 \cdot 2,91 \text{ mol} = \underline{\underline{8,73 \text{ mol}}}$$

$$d) N(\text{verschiedene}) = 32 \cdot N(\text{spojine}) = 32 \cdot 1,75 \cdot 10^{24} = \underline{\underline{5,6 \cdot 10^{26}}}$$

z/1/4

$$n(\text{modragalica}) = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{25 \text{ g}}{249,68 \text{ mol}} = 0,100 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\underline{\underline{m(CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O) = 25 \text{ g}}}$$

$$N(H_2O) = ?$$

$$\frac{n(CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O)}{n(H_2O)} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$n(H_2O) = n(H_2O) \cdot N_A = 18,016 \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1} = \underline{\underline{1,08 \cdot 10^{25}}}$$

$$n(H_2O) = 5 \cdot n(\text{modragalica}) = 5 \cdot 0,100 \text{ g/mol} = 0,5 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$80/2 \quad n(C_2H_4) = 2,75 \text{ mol}$$

$$\frac{n(C_2H_4)}{n(c)} = \frac{1}{2} \quad m(c) = n(c) \cdot M(c)$$

$$m(c) = ? \quad n(c) = 2 \cdot 2,75 \text{ mol} \quad m(c) = 5,5 \text{ mol} \cdot 12,01 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$n(H) = ? \quad n(c) = 5,5 \text{ mol} \quad m(c) = 66,055 \text{ g}$$

$$N(\text{atomi}) = ?$$

$$\cancel{\frac{n(C_2H_4)}{n(H)}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad n(H) = \frac{5,5}{2} \text{ mol} = 2,75 \text{ mol}$$

$$N(\text{atomi}) \Rightarrow n(\text{atomi}) = 6 \cdot n(C_2H_4) = 6 \cdot 2,75 \text{ mol} = 16,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$N(\text{atomi}) = n(\text{atomi}) \cdot N_A = 16,5 \text{ mol} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ /mol} = 9,933 \cdot 10^{24}$$

$$91/4 \quad \underline{n=0,15 \text{ mol } MnF_2 \cdot 4H_2O} \quad \frac{n(MnF_2 \cdot 4H_2O)}{n(H_2O)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$N(H_2O) = ? \quad n(H_2O) = 4 \cdot 0,15 \text{ mol} = 0,6 \text{ mol}$$

$$N(H_2O) = n(H_2O) \cdot N_A = 0,6 \text{ mol} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1} = 3,612 \cdot 10^{23}$$

$$91/6 \quad \underline{m(C_{10}H_{20}O) = 15 \text{ g}} \quad n(\text{spojine}) = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{15 \text{ g/mol}}{156,16 \text{ g}} = 0,096 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(c) = ? \quad \frac{n(C_{10}H_{20}O)}{n(c)} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$N(H) = ? \quad n(c) = 10 \cdot 0,096 \text{ mol} = 0,96 \text{ mol}$$

$$N(H) = ? \quad n(H) = 20 \cdot 0,096 \text{ mol} = 1,92 \text{ mol}$$

$$N(H) = n(H) \cdot N_A = 1,92 \text{ mol} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1} = 1,156 \cdot 10^{24}$$

$$N(\text{spojine}) = n \cdot N_A = 0,096 \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} = 5,78 \cdot 10^{22}$$

$$N(\text{vsi atomi}) = 31 \cdot 5,78 \cdot 10^{22} = 1,79 \cdot 10^{24}$$

$$91/8 \quad \underline{m(C_{21}H_{22}NO) = 15 \text{ g}} \quad n(\text{spojine}) = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{15 \text{ g/mol}}{309,216 \text{ g}} = 0,05 \text{ mol}$$

$$m(c), N(H), n(N), N(\text{atomi}) = ?$$

$$\frac{n(\text{sp.})}{n(c)} = \frac{1}{21} \quad n(c) = 21 \cdot 0,05 \text{ mol} = 1,05 \text{ mol} \quad m(c) = n \cdot M = 1,05 \text{ mol} \cdot 12$$

$$n(H) = 22 \cdot 0,05 \text{ mol} = 1,35 \text{ mol} \quad m(c) = 12,6 \text{ g}$$

$$N(H) = n(H) \cdot N_A = 1,35 \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} = 8,13 \cdot 10^{23}$$

$$n(N) = 0,048 \text{ mol}$$

$$N(\text{atomi}) = N(\text{sp.}) \cdot 50 = 1,45 \cdot 10^{24}$$

$$N(\text{sp.}) = n \cdot N_A = 0,048 \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} = 2,89 \cdot 10^{22}$$

DZ, str. 91/5

a) $m(H_2O_2) = 25,5 \text{ g}$

$$m(O) = ?$$

$$\frac{n(H_2O_2)}{n(O)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$n(H_2O_2) = \frac{25,5 \text{ g/mol}}{34,016 \text{ g}} = 0,75 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(O) = 2 \cdot n(H_2O_2) = 2 \cdot 0,75 \text{ mol} = 1,5 \text{ mol}$$

$$m(O) = n \cdot M = 1,5 \text{ mol} \cdot 16 \text{ g/mol} = 24 \text{ g}$$

b) $m(Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O) = 6,45 \text{ g}$

$$m(O) = ?$$

KH - kristalohidrat
 $\frac{n(sp.)}{n(O)} = \frac{1}{13}$ $n(KH) = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{6,45 \text{ g/mol}}{286,15 \text{ g}} = 0,02$

$$n(O) = 13 \cdot n(KH) = 0,29 \text{ mol}$$

$$m(O) = n \cdot M = 0,29 \text{ mol} \cdot 16 \text{ g/mol} = 4,69 \text{ g}$$

c) $N(Cl_2O_7) = 2,9 \cdot 10^{21}$

$$m(O) = ?$$

$$\frac{n(Cl_2O_7)}{n(O)} = \frac{1}{7} \quad n(Cl_2O_7) = \frac{N}{N_A} = 0,0048 \text{ mol}$$

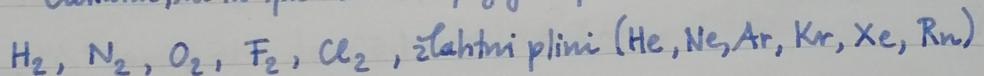
$$n(O) = 7 \cdot n(Cl_2O_7) = 0,034 \text{ mol}$$

$$m(O) = n \cdot M = 0,54 \text{ g}$$

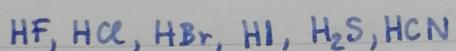
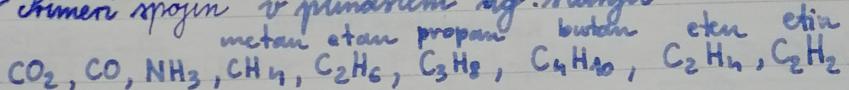
PLINI

1. To mori, ki razumejo ver prostor, ki jimi je na napravo

→ Elementi, ki so pri robnih pogojih plini:



→ Primeri spojin v plinastem stanju:



2. Pline lahko opisemo z naslednjimi kolicinami:

SPLOŠNI PLINSKI ZAKON

$$1.) \text{ TEMPERATURO, } T [\text{K}] \quad 0^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 273 \text{ K}$$

$$20^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 293 \text{ K} \quad -10^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 263 \text{ K}$$

$$2.) \text{ PRIMEROM, } p [\text{kPa}] \quad 1 \text{ bar} \rightarrow 10^5 \text{ Pa} \rightarrow 100 \text{ kPa}$$

$$1 \text{ kPa} \Rightarrow 10^3 \text{ Pa}$$

$$3.) \text{ PROSTORNINO, } V [\text{l} = \text{dm}^3]$$

→ SPLOŠNI PLINSKI ZAKON (v plina = konstanta)

$$\frac{p_1 \cdot V_1}{T_1} \times \frac{p_2 \cdot V_2}{T_2} \Rightarrow \underline{p_1 V_1 T_2 = p_2 V_2 T_1}$$

$$\text{a) konstanta je } T \Rightarrow T_1 = T_2$$

$$\underline{p_1 V_1 = p_2 V_2}$$

$$\text{b) konstanta je } V \Rightarrow V_1 = V_2$$

$$\frac{p_1}{T_1} \times \frac{p_2}{T_2} \Rightarrow \underline{p_1 T_2 = p_2 T_1}$$

$$\text{c) konstanta je } p \Rightarrow p_1 = p_2$$

$$\underline{V_1 T_2 = V_2 T_1}$$

→ SPLOŠNA PLINSKA ENAČBA (v plina je POHEMBNA!)

$$p \cdot V = n \cdot R \cdot T$$

p ... tlak plina [kPa]

V ... prostornina [L]

n ... množina [mol]

R ... splošna plinska konstanta $\Rightarrow 8,31 \frac{\text{kPa} \cdot \text{L}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}$

T ... temperaturo plina [K]

→ MOLSKA PROSTORNIINA PLINA, $V_m \left[\frac{\text{L}}{\text{mol}} \right]$

- predstavlja prostornino enega mol kateregakoli plina pri določenih pogojih (T, p)

$$V_m = 22,4 \frac{\text{L}}{\text{mol}} \quad (T = 273 \text{ K}, p = 101,3 \text{ kPa})$$

normirani pogoji

$$V_m = \frac{R \cdot T}{p}$$

$$n_{\text{plina}} = \frac{V_{\text{plina}}}{V_m}$$

1 mol kateregakoli plina zavzame

pri $T = 273 \text{ K} = 0^\circ \text{C}$ in tlaku $p = 101,3 \text{ kPa}$

prostornino $22,4 \frac{\text{L}}{\text{mol}}$

Primer: Izračunaj prostornino 5 mol kisika, če je $V_m 22,4 \frac{\text{L}}{\text{mol}}$

$$n_{\text{plina}} = \frac{V}{V_m}$$

$$V_{\text{plina}} = n \cdot V_m$$

$$V_{\text{pl.}} = 5 \text{ mol} \cdot 22,4 \frac{\text{L}}{\text{mol}}$$

$$V_{\text{pl.}} = 112 \text{ L}$$

STANDARDNI POGOJI → $T = 25^\circ \text{C} \rightarrow 298 \text{ K}$

$$p = 100 \text{ kPa}$$

VADA → ul. 1

1. $n = 1,3 \text{ mol}$
 $T = 25^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 298 \text{ K}$
 $p = 95 \text{ kPa}$
 $\underline{V = ?}$

$$p \cdot V = n \cdot R \cdot T$$

$$V_{\text{plina}} = \frac{n \cdot R \cdot T}{p}$$

$$V = \frac{1,3 \text{ mol} \cdot 8,31 \text{ kPa} \cdot 298 \text{ K}}{95 \text{ kPa}}$$

$$\underline{V = 33,8 \text{ L}}$$

2. $V(N_2O_5) = 2L$
 $T = 10^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 283 \text{ K}$
 $p = 88 \text{ kPa}$
 $n(N_2O_5) = ?$
 $m(-II-) = ?$
 $N(-II-) = ?$
 molekula

$$n = \frac{p \cdot V}{R \cdot T} = \frac{88 \text{ kPa} \cdot 2 \text{ L}}{8,31 \text{ kPa} \cdot 283 \text{ K}} = \underline{0,075 \text{ mol}}$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$m = n \cdot M = 0,075 \text{ mol} \cdot 108,02 \text{ g/mol} = \underline{8,1 \text{ g}}$$

$$N = n \cdot N_A = 0,075 \text{ mol} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1} = \underline{4,5 \cdot 10^{22}}$$

4. $V_1 = 5,5 \text{ L}$
 $T_1 = 25^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 298 \text{ K}$
 $p_1 = 105 \text{ kPa}$
 $V_2 = 8 \text{ L}$
 $T_2 = 12^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 285 \text{ K}$
 $\underline{p_2 = ?}$

zpl. plinski zakon
 $p_1 \cdot V_1 \cdot T_2 = p_2 \cdot V_2 \cdot T_1$

$$p_2 = \frac{V_1 \cdot T_2 \cdot p_1}{V_2 \cdot T_1}$$

$$\underline{p_2 = 69 \text{ kPa}}$$

5. $T_1 = 18^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 291 \text{ K}$
 $p_1 = 250 \text{ kPa}$
 $p_2 = 700 \text{ kPa}$
 $\underline{\frac{V_1 = V_2}{T_2 = ?}}$

$p_1 \cdot V_1 \cdot T_2 = p_2 \cdot V_2 \cdot T_1$

$$T_2 = \frac{p_2 \cdot T_1}{p_1}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{700 \text{ kPa} \cdot 291 \text{ K}}{250 \text{ kPa}}$$

$$\underline{T_2 = 815 \text{ K} \rightarrow 542^\circ\text{C}}$$

8. p, T, V

$p \cdot V = n \cdot R \cdot T$
premo \xrightarrow{m}
zaznamuje T
3. $p = 450 \text{ kPa}$
 $V = 10 \text{ L}$
 $T = 18^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 291 \text{ K}$
 $m = 70,7 \text{ g}$
 $\underline{M = ?}$

9. $V = \frac{n \cdot R \cdot T}{p}$

$$n = \frac{p \cdot V}{R \cdot T} = 1,86 \text{ mol}$$

$$M = \frac{m}{n} = \frac{70,7 \text{ g}}{1,86 \text{ mol}} = \underline{38 \text{ g/mol}}$$

\downarrow
 F_2

GOSTOTA PLINA

$$p \cdot V = n \cdot R \cdot T$$

$$n = \frac{m}{M}$$

$$V = \frac{m}{\rho}$$

$$p \cdot \frac{m}{\rho} = \frac{p \cdot T}{M} \cdot R \cdot T \quad / \cdot P \cdot M$$

$$pM = p \cdot R \cdot T$$

$$\underline{\rho = \frac{p \cdot M}{R \cdot T}}$$

$$M = \frac{P \cdot R \cdot T}{p}$$

[g/L]

VAJA - ul. 1

5.10²²

$$6. T = 25^\circ C \rightarrow 298 K$$

$$\underline{p = 80 \text{ kPa}}$$

$$\underline{P_{N_2} = ?}$$

$$P = \frac{p \cdot M(N_2)}{R \cdot T}$$

$$P = \frac{80 \text{ kPa} \cdot 28,02 \text{ g/mol} \cdot K}{8,31 \text{ kPaL} \cdot 298 \text{ K mol}}$$

$$\underline{P = 0,9 \text{ g/L}}$$

$$7. T = 28^\circ C \rightarrow 301 K$$

$$p = 104 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\underline{P = 1,83 \text{ g/L}}$$

$$\underline{M = ?}$$

$$M = \frac{P \cdot R \cdot T}{p}$$

$$M = \frac{1,83 \text{ g} \cdot 8,31 \text{ kPaL} \cdot 301 \text{ K}}{1 \text{ mol} \cdot 104 \text{ kPa}}$$

$$\underline{M = 44 \text{ g/mol}}$$

x₂O

$$17. V = 2 \text{ L}$$

$$T = 273 \text{ K}$$

$$p = 115 \text{ kPa}$$

$$P = 2,23 \text{ g/L}$$

$$\underline{x_{2O} = ?}$$

$$\underline{m, M = ?}$$

Vaja \rightarrow DZ, str. 84/17, 18; str. 95/21, 22; str. 86/26

$$M = \frac{P \cdot R \cdot T}{p} = \frac{2,23 \cdot 8,31 \cdot 273}{115} = \underline{44 \text{ g/mol}}$$

$$m = V \cdot P = 2 \text{ L} \cdot 2,23 \text{ g/L} = \underline{4,46 \text{ g}}$$

N₂O

$$18. V = 400 \text{ mL} = 0,4 \text{ L} \quad \boxed{x_2}$$

halogena cl.

$$T = 13^\circ C \rightarrow 286 \text{ K}$$

$$p = 120 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\underline{P = 2,75 \text{ g/L}}$$

$$\underline{x_2 = ?}$$

$$\underline{m, M = ?}$$

$$M = \frac{P \cdot R \cdot T}{p} = \frac{2,75 \cdot 8,31 \cdot 286}{120} = \underline{54,5 \text{ g/mol}}$$

$$m = V \cdot P = 0,4 \cdot 2,75 = \underline{1,1 \text{ g}}$$

FCC

$$\begin{aligned}
 21. \quad & a) V_m = \frac{V}{n} = \frac{0,5L}{0,025\text{mol}} = \underline{\underline{20\text{ L/mol}}} \quad b) V_m = \frac{0,033\text{L} \cdot 10^3}{1,5\text{mol}} = \underline{\underline{22\text{ L/mol}}} \\
 & c) V_m = \frac{0,024\text{L} \cdot 10^3}{1,2\text{mol}} = \underline{\underline{20\text{ L/mol}}} \\
 22. \quad & V = 0,2\text{ L} \quad \text{O}_2 \\
 & m = 0,275\text{ g} \\
 & n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{0,275\text{ g}}{32\text{ g}} = \underline{\underline{0,0086\text{ mol}}} \\
 & N = n \cdot N_A = 0,0086 \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} = \underline{\underline{5,17 \cdot 10^{21}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$26. \text{ a) } T = 273K, p = 150 \text{ kPa} \quad V_m = \frac{R \cdot T}{p} = \frac{8,31 \cdot 273}{150} = 15 \text{ L/mol}$$

$$\text{b) } V_m = ?$$

$$V_m = \frac{283 \cdot 8,31}{120} = 19,6 \text{ L/mol}$$

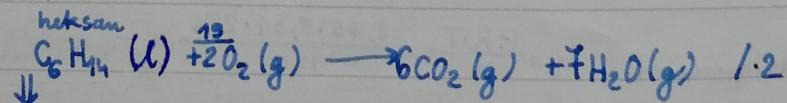
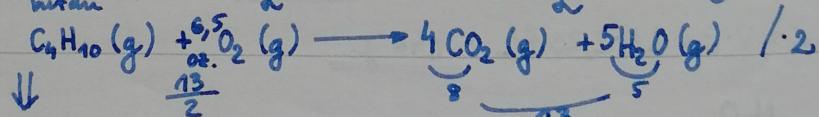
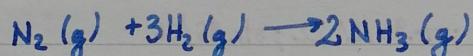
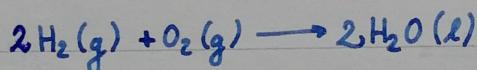
$$\text{c) } V_m = \frac{293 \cdot 8,31}{30} = 27 \text{ L/mol}$$

KEMIJSKE REAKCIJE

1. Hem. reakcije podajamo s hemijskimi enačbami.

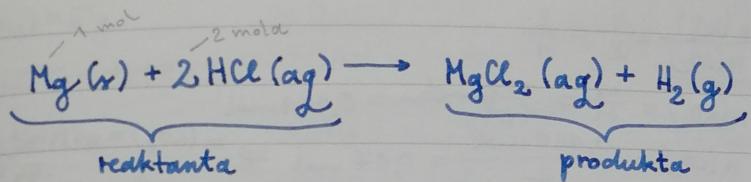
REAKTANT → PRODUKT

Vraka kem. enačba mora biti urejena → št. atomov posameznega el. na leve strani je enako -11- na desni strani.



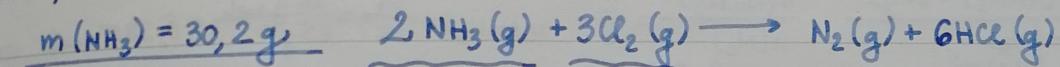
kem. računanje
STEHIOMETRIJA PRI KEMIJSKI REAKCIJI

—VADA (na ul.)



$$\frac{n(\text{Mg})}{n(\text{H}_2)} = \frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow n(\text{Mg}) = n(\text{H}_2)$$

D2, str. 106/2



- a) $n(\text{Cl}_2) = ?$
 b) $m(\text{N}_2) = ?$
 c) $n(\text{HCl}) = ?$

$$n(\text{NH}_3) = \frac{m(\text{NH}_3)}{M(\text{NH}_3)}$$

$$n = \frac{30,2 \text{ g}}{17,034 \text{ g/mol}}$$

$$n(\text{NH}_3) = 1,773 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{n(\text{NH}_3)}{n(\text{N}_2)} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\frac{n(\text{NH}_3)}{n(\text{Cl}_2)} > \frac{2}{3}$$

$$2 \cdot n(\text{Cl}_2) = 3 \cdot n(\text{NH}_3)$$

$$n(\text{Cl}_2) = \frac{3 \cdot n(\text{NH}_3)}{2}$$

$$n(\text{Cl}_2) = \frac{3 \cdot 1,773 \text{ mol}}{2} = 2,66 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{N}_2) = \frac{n(\text{NH}_3)}{2} = \frac{1,773 \text{ mol}}{2} = 0,8865 \text{ mol}$$

$$m(\text{N}_2) = n(\text{N}_2) \cdot M(\text{N}_2) = 0,8865 \text{ mol} \cdot 28,02 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$m(\text{N}_2) = \underline{\underline{24,84 \text{ g}}}$$

$$\text{c) } \frac{n(\text{NH}_3)}{n(\text{HCl})} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$n(\text{HCl}) = 3 \cdot n(\text{NH}_3) = 3 \cdot 1,773 \text{ mol} = \underline{\underline{5,319 \text{ mol}}}$$

106/6

$$\underline{\underline{m(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6) = 20 \text{ g}}}$$

$$m(\text{CO}_2) = ?$$

$$n(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = ?$$

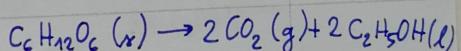
$$\frac{n(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6)}{n(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH})} = \frac{1}{2}$$

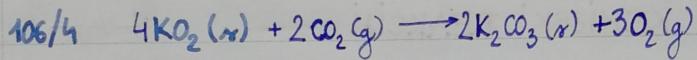
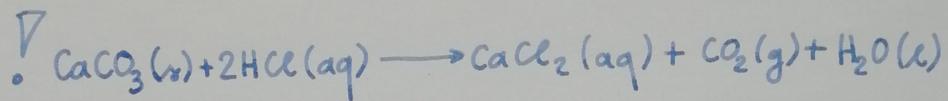
$$n(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) = 2 \cdot 0,11 \text{ mol} = \underline{\underline{0,22 \text{ mol}}}$$

$$\frac{n(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6)}{n(\text{CO}_2)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

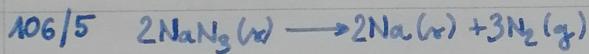
$$n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{20 \text{ g/mol}}{180 \text{ g}} = 0,11 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{CO}_2) = 2 \cdot 0,11 \text{ mol} = 0,22 \text{ mol} \Rightarrow m(\text{CO}_2) = n \cdot M = 0,22 \text{ mol} \cdot 44 \text{ g/mol} = \underline{\underline{9,68 \text{ g}}}$$





$$\begin{aligned} \frac{m(\text{KO}_2)}{m(\text{CO}_2)} &= \frac{10}{?} & \frac{n(\text{KO}_2)}{n(\text{CO}_2)} &= \frac{4}{2} = \frac{2}{1} \\ n(\text{KO}_2) &=? & n(\text{KO}_2) &= \frac{m}{M} = \frac{10 \text{ g/mol}}{71,1 \text{ g}} = 0,141 \text{ mol} \\ m(\text{O}_2) &=? & n(\text{CO}_2) &= \frac{0,141 \text{ mol}}{2} = 0,07 \text{ mol} \Rightarrow m(\text{CO}_2) = n \cdot M = 0,07 \text{ mol} \cdot 44 \text{ g/mol} = \\ \frac{n(\text{KO}_2)}{n(\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3)} &= \frac{4}{2} = \frac{2}{1} & n(\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3) &= 0,07 \text{ mol} \\ n(\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3) &=? & n(\text{O}_2) &= \frac{3 \cdot n(\text{KO}_2)}{4} = \frac{3 \cdot 0,141 \text{ mol}}{4} = 0,105 \text{ mol} \\ \frac{n(\text{KO}_2)}{n(\text{O}_2)} &= \frac{4}{3} & m(\text{O}_2) &= n \cdot M = 0,105 \text{ mol} \cdot 32 \text{ g/mol} = 3,36 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{m(\text{NaN}_3)}{m(\text{N}_2)} &= \frac{25}{?} & \frac{n(\text{NaN}_3)}{n(\text{N}_2)} &= \frac{2}{3} & n(\text{NaN}_3) &= \frac{m}{M} = \frac{25 \text{ g/mol}}{65 \text{ g}} = 0,385 \text{ mol} \\ n(\text{Na}) &=? & n(\text{N}_2) &= \frac{3 \cdot 0,385 \text{ mol}}{2} = 0,578 \text{ mol} \\ m(\text{N}_2) &= n \cdot M = 0,578 \text{ mol} \cdot 28 \text{ g/mol} = 16,17 \text{ g} \\ \frac{n(\text{NaN}_3)}{n(\text{Na})} &= \frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{1} \Rightarrow n(\text{Na}) &= 0,385 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

Vaja

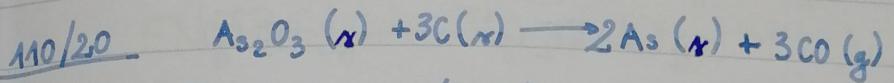


$$\begin{aligned} T &= 10^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 283 \text{ K} & \frac{n(\text{CrO}_3)}{n(\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3)} &= \frac{4}{2} = \frac{2}{1} & n(\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3) &= \frac{n(\text{CrO}_3)}{2} = 0,075 \text{ mol} \\ p &= 110 \text{ kPa} & n(\text{CrO}_3) &= \frac{m}{M} = \frac{15 \text{ g/mol}}{108 \text{ g}} = 0,15 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m(\text{CrO}_3) &= 15 \text{ g} & m(\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3) &= n \cdot M = 0,075 \text{ mol} \cdot 152 \text{ g/mol} = 11,4 \text{ g} \\ m(\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3) &=? & p \cdot V = n \cdot R \cdot T & n(\text{O}_2) = \frac{n(\text{CrO}_3) \cdot 3}{4} = 0,113 \text{ mol} \\ V(\text{O}_2) &=? & V(\text{O}_2) &= \frac{n \cdot R \cdot T}{p} = \frac{0,113 \cdot 8,31 \cdot 283}{110} = 2,4 \text{ L} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} T &= 25^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 298 \text{ K} & \frac{n(\text{Li}_3\text{N})}{n(\text{Li})} &= \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} & n(\text{Li}) &= 3 \cdot n(\text{Li}_3\text{N}) = 2,16 \text{ mol} \\ p &= 120 \text{ kPa} & n(\text{Li}_3\text{N}) &= \frac{m}{M} = \frac{25 \text{ g/mol}}{39,8 \text{ g}} = 0,62 \text{ mol} \\ m(\text{Li}_3\text{N}) &= 25 \text{ g} & V(\text{N}_2) &= \frac{n \cdot R \cdot T}{p} = \frac{0,36 \cdot 8,31 \cdot 298}{120} = 7,4 \text{ L} \\ n(\text{Li}) &=? & n(\text{N}_2) &= 0,36 \text{ mol} \\ V(\text{N}_2) &=? \end{aligned}$$



$$m(\text{As}) = 5 \text{ g}$$

$$T = 25^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 298 \text{ K}$$

$$p = 120 \text{ kPa}$$

$$m(\text{As}_2\text{O}_3) = ?$$

$$n(\text{C}) = ?$$

$$V(\text{CO}) = ?$$

$$\frac{n(\text{As}_2\text{O}_3)}{n(\text{As})} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$n(\text{As}_2\text{O}_3) = \frac{n(\text{As})}{2} = 0,034 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{As}) = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{5 \text{ g/mol}}{74,9 \text{ g}} = 0,067 \text{ mol}$$

$$m(\text{As}_2\text{O}_3) = n \cdot M = 6,7 \text{ g}$$

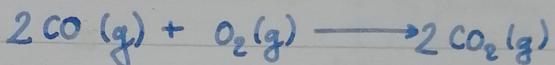
$$\underline{\underline{n(\text{C}) = n(\text{CO})}}$$

$$n(\text{CO}) = 3 \cdot n(\text{As}_2\text{O}_3) = 3 \cdot 0,034 \text{ mol} = 0,1 \text{ mol}$$

$$V(\text{CO}) = \frac{n \cdot R \cdot T}{p} = \frac{0,1 \cdot 8,31 \cdot 298}{120} = \underline{\underline{2,06 \text{ L}}}$$

PRESEŽEK SNOVI

DZ, str. 112 / 28



$$m(\text{CO}) = 5,5 \text{ g}$$

$$\underline{\underline{m(\text{O}_2) = 6 \text{ g}}}$$

$$\text{a)} \quad n(\text{CO}) = \frac{m(\text{CO})}{M(\text{CO})} = \frac{5,5 \text{ g}}{28,01 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,1964 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{a)} m(\text{nezreagiranega reaktanta}) = ?$$

$$n(\text{O}_2) = \frac{m(\text{O}_2)}{M(\text{O}_2)} = \frac{6 \text{ g}}{32 \text{ g/mol}} = 0,1875 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{b)} m(\text{CO}_2) = ?$$

$$\frac{n(\text{CO})}{n(\text{O}_2)} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$n(\text{CO}) = 2 \cdot n(\text{O}_2) = 2 \cdot 0,1875 \text{ mol} = 0,375 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{O}_2) = \frac{n(\text{CO})}{2} = \frac{0,1964 \text{ mol}}{2} = 0,0982 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{O}_2)_{\text{v presežku}} = 0,1875 \text{ mol} - 0,0982 \text{ mol} =$$

/ O_2 je točaj v
presežku

$$= 0,0893 \text{ mol}$$

$$m(\text{O}_2)_{\text{v presežku}} = n \cdot M = 0,0893 \text{ mol} \cdot 32 \text{ g/mol} = \underline{\underline{2,86 \text{ g}}}$$

$$\text{b)} \quad \frac{n(\text{CO})}{n(\text{CO}_2)} = \frac{1}{1}$$

uporabimo zreagirani reaktant!

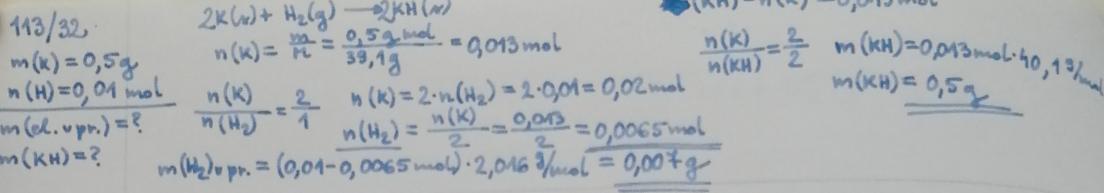
$$n(\text{CO}) = n(\text{CO}_2) = 0,1964 \text{ mol}$$

$$m(\text{CO}_2) = n \cdot M = 0,1964 \text{ mol} \cdot 44,01 \text{ g/mol} = \underline{\underline{8,64 \text{ g}}}$$

ali

$$m(\text{CO}_2) = \frac{m(\text{CO})}{2} + \frac{m(\text{O}_2)_{\text{zreagiranega}}}{2}$$

$$m(\text{CO}_2) = 5,5 + 3,14 = 8,64 \text{ g}$$

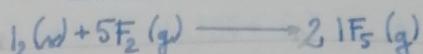


113/30

$$n(I_2) = 0,240\text{ mol}$$

$$n(F_2) = 0,800\text{ mol}$$

- a) $m(\text{prezreagirajućeg reaktanta}) = ?$
- b) $m(1F_5) = ?$



$$a) \frac{n(I_2)}{n(F_2)} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$n(F_2) = 5 \cdot n(I_2) = 5 \cdot 0,240\text{ mol} = 1,2\text{ mol}$$

$$n(I_2) = \frac{n(F_2)}{5} = \frac{0,800\text{ mol}}{5} = 0,16\text{ mol}$$

$$n(I_2)_{\text{u prezreku}} = n(I_2)_{\text{nazat.}} - n(I_2)_{\text{prez.}} = 0,24 - 0,16 = 0,08\text{ mol}$$

$$m(I_2)_{\text{u pr.}} = 0,08\text{ mol} \cdot 253,8\text{ g/mol} = 20,3\text{ g}$$

$$b) \frac{n(F_2)}{n(IF_5)} = \frac{5}{2}$$

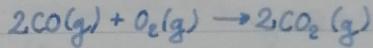
$$n(IF_5) = \frac{n(F_2) \cdot 2}{5} = \frac{0,8\text{ mol} \cdot 2}{5} = 0,32\text{ mol}$$

$$m(IF_5) = 0,32\text{ mol} \cdot 221,9\text{ g/mol} = 71,01\text{ g}$$

113/34

$$n(CO) = 4 \cdot 0,02\text{ mol} = 0,08\text{ mol}$$

$$n(O_2) = 3 \cdot 0,02\text{ mol} = 0,06\text{ mol}$$



$$\frac{n(CO)}{n(O_2)} = \frac{2}{1} \quad n(O_2) = \frac{n(CO)}{2} = 0,04\text{ mol}$$

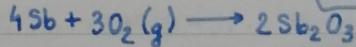
$$n(O_2)_{\text{u pr.}} = 0,02\text{ mol}$$

$$m(O_2)_{\text{u pr.}} = 0,02\text{ mol} \cdot 32\text{ g/mol} = 0,64\text{ g}$$

$$n(CO_2) = n(CO) = 0,08\text{ mol}$$

$$m(CO_2) = 0,08\text{ mol} \cdot 44,01\text{ g/mol} = 3,52\text{ g}$$

113/31



$$m(Sb) = 5\text{ g}$$

$$\frac{n(Sb)}{n(O_2)} = \frac{4}{3} \quad n(O_2) = \frac{5\text{ g}}{122\text{ g/mol}} = 0,041\text{ mol}$$

$$m(O_2) = 5\text{ g}$$

$$n(O_2) = \frac{5\text{ g}}{32\text{ g/mol}} = 0,156\text{ mol}$$

$$m(\text{nezreagirujućih el.}) = ?$$

$$n(O_2) = \frac{n(Sb) \cdot 3}{4} = 0,031\text{ mol} \rightarrow \text{prezreku}$$

$$m(Sb_2O_3) = ?$$

$$n(Sb_2O_3) = \frac{n(O_2) \cdot 4}{3} = 0,208\text{ mol}$$

$$a) m(O_2)_{\text{u pr.}} = n \cdot M = 0,031\text{ mol} \cdot 32\text{ g/mol} = 1\text{ g}$$

$$b) \frac{n(Sb)}{n(Sb_2O_3)} = \frac{4}{2} = \frac{2}{1} \quad n(Sb_2O_3) = \frac{n(Sb)}{2} = 0,021\text{ mol}$$

$$m(Sb_2O_3) = n \cdot M = 0,021\text{ mol} \cdot 292\text{ g/mol} = 6\text{ g}$$

$$113/33$$

$$SFe_3(g) + 2H_2O(l) \rightarrow SFe_3(g) + 4HF(g)$$

$$n(H_2O) = 3,6\text{ g}$$

$$n(SFe_3) = 0,04\text{ mol}$$

$$\frac{n(H_2O)}{n(SFe_3)} = ?$$

$$\frac{n(H_2O)}{n(HF)} = ?$$

$$\frac{n(H_2O)_{\text{u pr.}}}{n(HF)} = ?$$

ENE

1. Zakon o em
pretrage na
poznamo na
jedrake, el.

2. Pri vježbi
poznamo

$CH_4(g)$

$C_5H_{12}(g)$

→ ENTALPIJA

- je E, ki

→ STANDARD

- je E, ki

$p = 100$

ENERGIJA PRI KEMIJSKI REAKCIJI

1. Zakon o energiji: E ne nastaja in nič in ne more izničiti, prenosi se in ene oblike v drugo.

Poznamo različne oblike: -kinetično, potencialno, pročnostno, notranjo, jedrsko, električno.

2. Pri vseinih kem. reakcijah E uporablja v obliki toplote ali svetlobe.

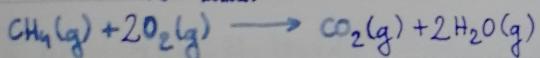
Poznamo eksotermne, in endotermne, kem. reakcije.

↓
- E se sprošča

- T v okolini se zniža

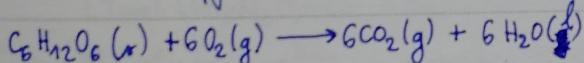
- gorjenje, cel. dihanje

- $\Delta H < 0 \quad \Delta H_{\text{rx}}^{\circ} < 0$
entalpija (S) $\Delta H_{\text{rx}}^{\circ}$



$$\Delta H_{\text{rx}}^{\circ} = -854 \text{ kJ}$$

reakcijska entalpija



$$\Delta H_{\text{rx}}^{\circ} < 0$$

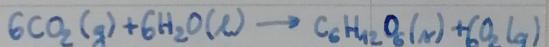
- nastanek kem. vezi

↓

- E se porablja

- T v okolini se zniža

- fotosinteza



$$\Delta H_{\text{rx}}^{\circ} > 0$$

- razcep/pričinkitev kem. vezi

→ ENALPIJA (sprememba entalpije); ΔH

- je E, ki se sprosti/porabi pri kem. reakciji pri stalnem tlaku

→ STANDARDNA ENALPIJA; ΔH°

- je E, ki se sprosti/porabi pri kem. reakciji pri standardnih pogojih:

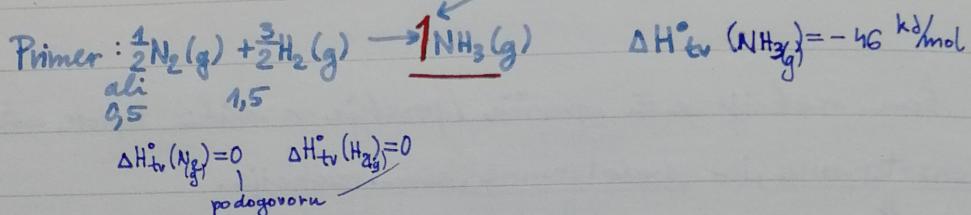
$$p=100 \text{ kPa}, \quad T=25^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 298 \text{ K}$$

STANDARDNA ENTALPIJA:

1. TVORBENA ; ΔH°_{tv} [kJ/mol]

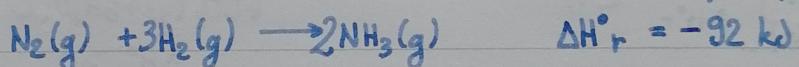
2. REAKCIJSKA ; ΔH°_r [kJ]

↳ pove, koliko E se sprosti /porabi pri nastanku 1 mol spojine iz elementov.



TERMOKEHJSKA ENAČBA

→ pove, koliko E se sprosti/porabi pri poljubni kem. reakciji (pri standardnih pogojih)



$$-1 \text{ mol} \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{mol}} \right) \cdot 2$$

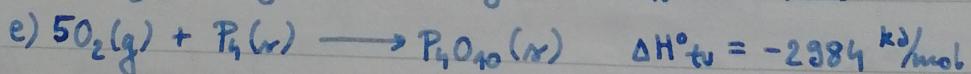
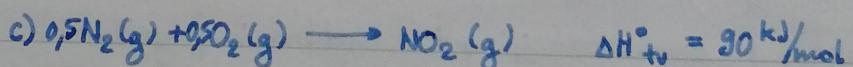
→ TERMOKEMIJSKA ENAČBA

- urejena enačba kem. reakcije, v kateri so označena ag. stanja vseh snovi in podana količina sproščene/porabljene E, ki se nanaša na dano enačbo

$\Delta H_f^{\circ} < 0 \rightarrow$ eksotermna kem. reakcija

$\Delta H^\circ_r > 0 \rightarrow$ endotermna kem. reakcija

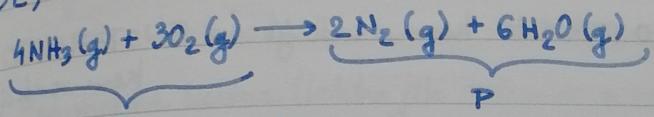
D2, str. 119/26



izračun ΔH_r° s pomočjo ΔH_{tv}°

$$\Delta H_r^\circ = \left[\sum_{\text{PRODUKTI}}^{\text{vsota}} n \cdot \Delta H_{tv}^\circ \right] - \left[\sum_{\text{REAKTANTI}} n \cdot \Delta H_{tv}^\circ \right]$$

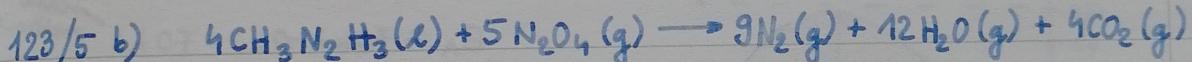
→ DZ, str. 122/2 č)



$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{tv}^\circ(\text{O}_2(\text{g})) &= 0 \quad \text{dogovor} \\ \Delta H_{tv}^\circ(\text{N}_2(\text{g})) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_r^\circ &= [6 \text{ mol}(\text{H}_2\text{O}) \cdot \Delta H_{tv}^\circ(\text{H}_2\text{O(g)})] - [4 \text{ mol}(\text{NH}_3(\text{g})) \cdot \Delta H_{tv}^\circ(\text{NH}_3(\text{g}))] \\ \Delta H_r^\circ &= [6 \text{ mol} \cdot (-242 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}})] - [4 \text{ mol} \cdot (-46 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}})] \quad \Delta H_{tv}^\circ(\text{NH}_3(\text{g})) \\ \Delta H_r^\circ &= -1452 \text{ kJ} - (-184 \text{ kJ}) = \underline{-1268 \text{ kJ}} \end{aligned}$$

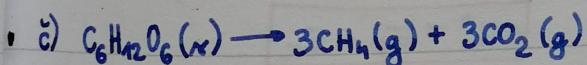
eksotermna reakcija
(sprosti se 1268 kJ energije)



$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_r^\circ &= [12 \text{ mol}(\text{H}_2\text{O(g)}) \cdot \Delta H_{tv}^\circ(\text{H}_2\text{O(g)}) + 4 \text{ mol}(\text{CO}_2) \cdot \Delta H_{tv}^\circ(\text{CO}_2(\text{g}))] \\ &\quad - [4 \text{ mol}(\text{CH}_3\text{N}_2\text{H}_3(\text{l})) \cdot \Delta H_{tv}^\circ(-11-) + 5 \text{ mol}(\text{N}_2\text{O}_4(\text{g})) \cdot \Delta H_{tv}^\circ(-11-)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_r^\circ = [12 \text{ mol} \cdot (-242 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}) + 4 \text{ mol} \cdot (-394 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}})] - [4 \text{ mol} \cdot (-918 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}) + 5 \text{ mol} \cdot 9 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}]$$

$$\Delta H_r^\circ = -4480 \text{ kJ} + 3627 \text{ kJ} = \underline{-853 \text{ kJ}}$$



$$\Delta H_r^\circ = [3 \text{ mol} \cdot (-75 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}) + 3 \text{ mol} \cdot (-394 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}})] - [1 \text{ mol} \cdot (-1268 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}})]$$

$$\Delta H_r^\circ = -1407 \text{ kJ} + 1268 \text{ kJ} = \underline{-139 \text{ kJ}}$$



$$\Delta H_r^\circ = [6 \text{ mol} \cdot (-1268 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}) + 6 \text{ mol} \cdot (0 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}})] - [6 \text{ mol} \cdot (-394 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}) + 6 \text{ mol} \cdot (-286 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}})]$$

$$\Delta H_r^\circ = \underline{2812 \text{ kJ}}$$

122/2 a) $\Delta H_r^\circ = [2 \text{ mol} \cdot (-394 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}})] - [2 \text{ mol} \cdot (-110 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}})] = \underline{-568 \text{ kJ}}$

c) $\Delta H_r^\circ = [2 \text{ mol} \cdot (-286 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}})] - [2 \text{ mol} \cdot (-188 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}})] = \underline{-186 \text{ kJ}}$

DZ, str. 126/12

c) $\Delta H_f^\circ = [2 \text{ mol} \cdot (-271 \text{ kJ/mol})] - [1 \text{ mol} \cdot x + 1 \text{ mol} \cdot (-242 \text{ kJ/mol})]$

$$\Delta H_f^\circ = -542 \text{ kJ} - x + 242 \text{ kJ}$$

$$-324 \text{ kJ} = \cancel{-542 \text{ kJ}} - 300 \text{ kJ} \cancel{+x} + \cancel{242 \text{ kJ}}$$

$$x = 24 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

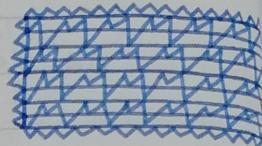
d) $\Delta H_f^\circ = [3 \text{ mol} \cdot (-242 \text{ kJ/mol})] - [2 \text{ mol} \cdot (-46 \text{ kJ/mol}) + 3 \text{ mol} \cdot x]$

$$\Delta H_f^\circ = -726 \text{ kJ} - 3 \text{ mol} \cdot x + 92 \text{ kJ}$$

$$-880 \text{ kJ} = -634 \text{ kJ} - 3 \text{ mol} \cdot x$$

$$3 \text{ mol} \cdot x = 246 \text{ kJ}$$

$$x = 82 \text{ kJ/mol}$$



kovine
Li(s)

Alka

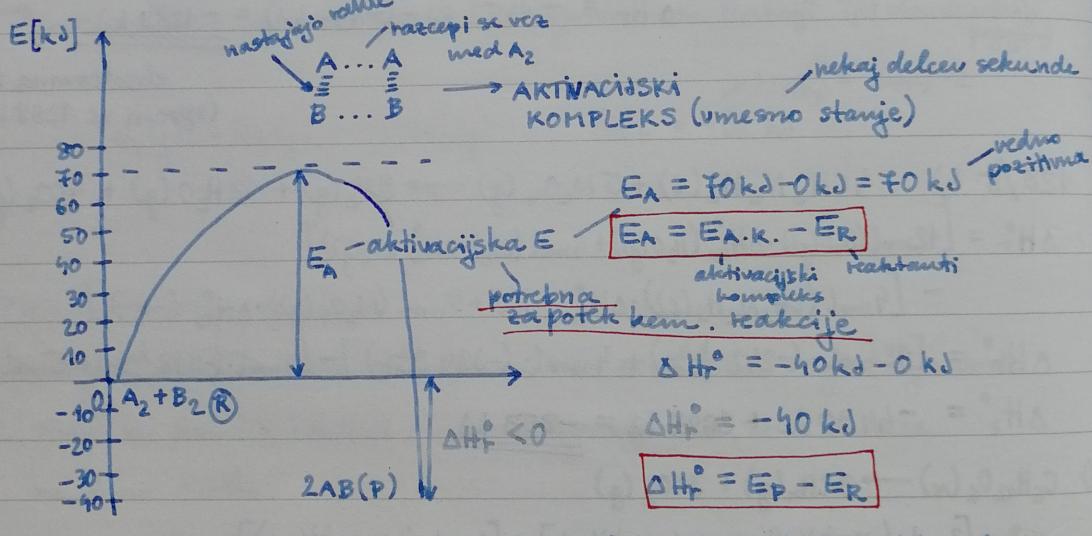
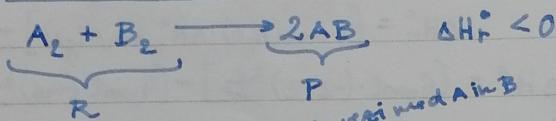
1. Fiz

-

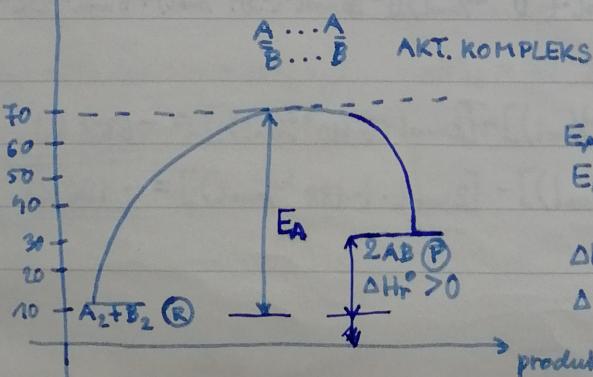
-

Energijski diagram za EKSO TERMNO kem. reakcijo in ENOTERMNO kem. reakcijo

a) EKSOTERMNA r. :



b) ENDOTERMNA r. :



ALKALIJSKE KOVINE IN HALOGENI

2-atomne molekule

kovine I. gl. skupine

Li(r) , Na(r) , K(r) , Rb(r) , Cs(r) , $\text{Fr}^{*}(\text{r})$ radioaktivni

nekovine - elementi VII. gl. skupine

F(g) , $\text{Cl}_2(\text{g})$, $\text{Br}_2(\text{l})$, $\text{I}_2(\text{r})$, $\text{At}^{*}(\text{r})$

rumen plin rumeno zelen plin javo redča sivi tkočina kristali

ni je
2-atomnih
molekul

Alkalijске kovine

1. Fizičke lastnosti :

- so mehke kovine (lahko jih rečemo z nožem)
 - imajo nizko taliste
 - prevažajo el. tok
- Na, K in Li shranjujemo v petroleju,
Rb in Cs pa v zatvorenih steklenih ampulah