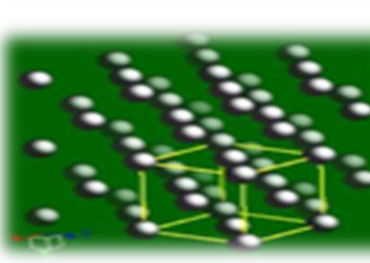
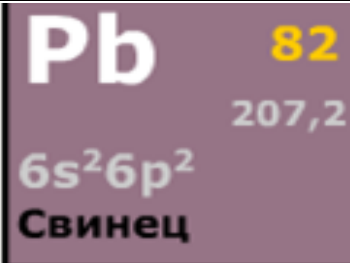
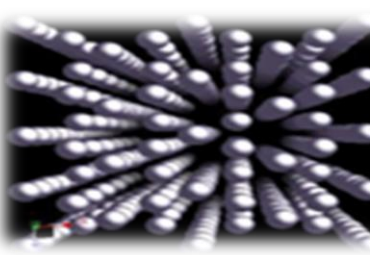
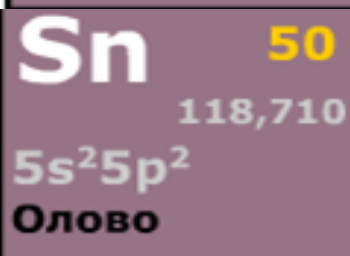
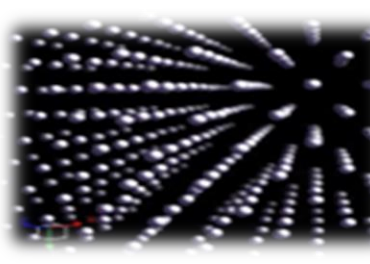
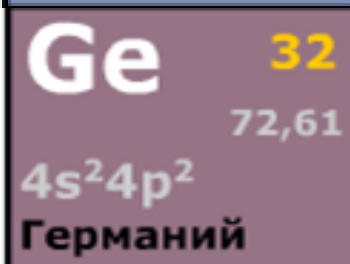
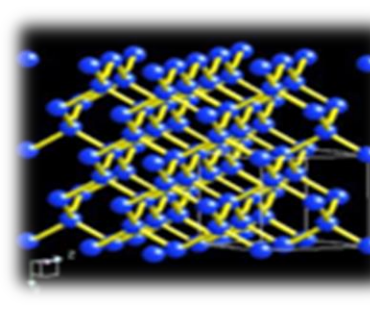
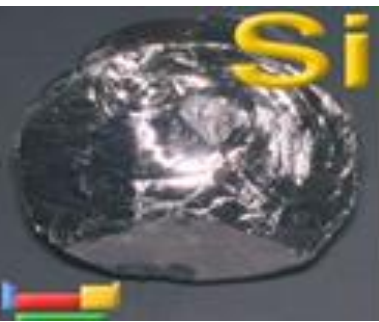
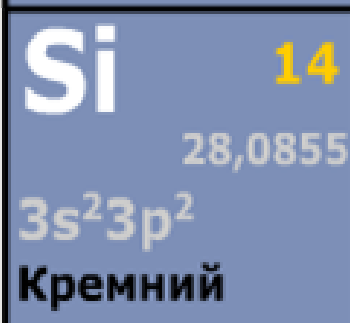
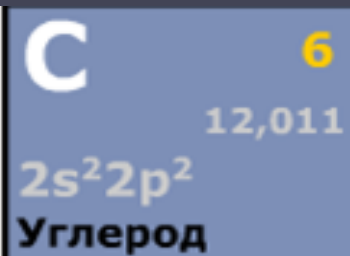




IV-A GURUH ELEMENTLARI (C, Si, Ge, Sn, Pb)



**NDKTU akademik litsey
kimyo fani o'qituvchisi
Norqulov Mehriddin**



IV- A GURUH elementlarining xossalari

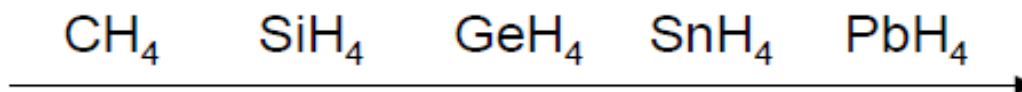
IV-A guruh elementlari

1	2		13	<u>14</u>	15	16	17	18
H							(H)	He
Li	Be		B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg		Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	<i>d</i> -block	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr		In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba		Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra							

C – uglerod , **Si** – kremniy , **Ge** – germaniy , **Sn** – qalay , **Pb** – qo'rg'oshin

C, Si, Ge, Sn, Pb gidridlari

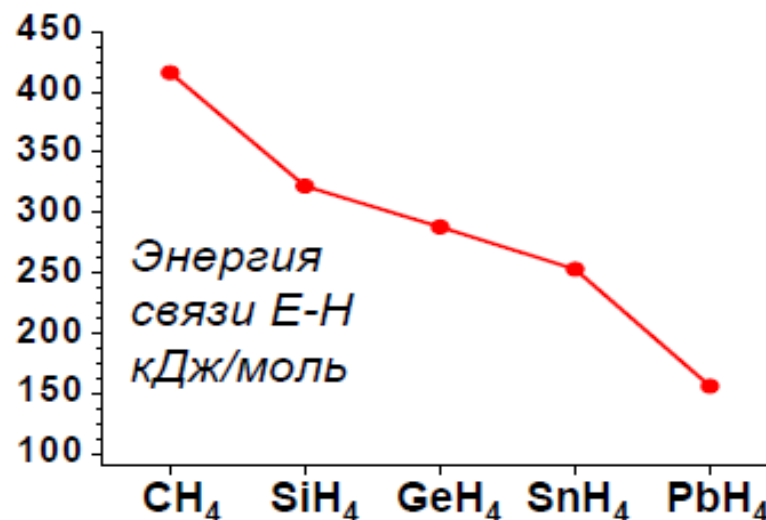
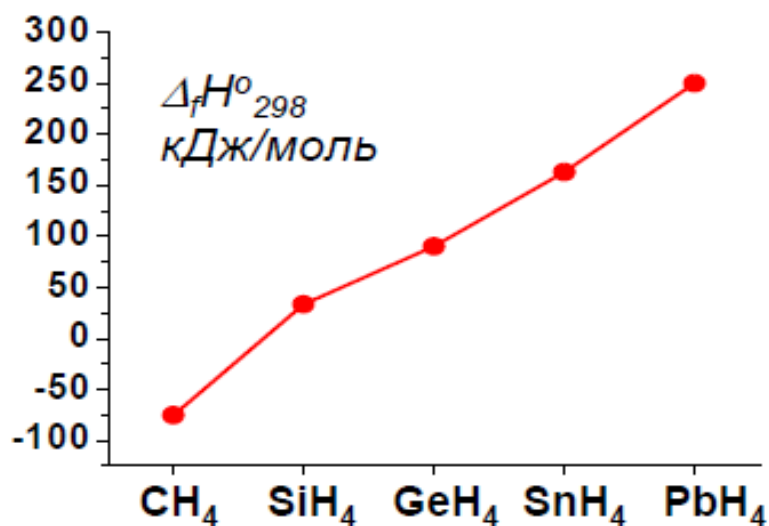
GeH_4 , SnH_4 , PbH_4 Barqaror emas



Barqarorlikni kamayishi

Bog'lanish qutbiyligini ortishi

Suyuqlanish va qaynash haroratlarini ortishi



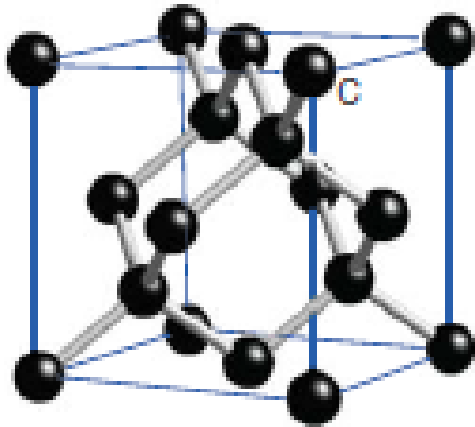
Elementlarning xossalari

	C	Si	Ge	Sn	Pb
At.raqami	6	14	32	50	82
El.konfig.	$2s^2 2p^2$	$3s^2 3p^2$	$3d^{10} 4s^2 4p^2$	$4d^{10} 5s^2 5p^2$	$4f^{14} 5d^{10} 6s^2 6p^2$
Radius (pm)	77	117	122	140	152
I_1 (eV)	11.26	8.15	7.90	7.34	7.42
I_2 (eV)	24.38	16.35	15.93	14.63	15.03
I_4 (eV)	64.49	45.14	45.71	40.73	42.32
A_e (eV)	1.26	1.38	1.2	1.2	—
χ^P	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9
χ^{AR}	2.50	1.74	2.02	1.72	1.55
Ok.dar.	-4,0,2,4	-4,0,(2),4	(-4),0,2,4	0,2,4	0,2,(4)

Oddiy moddalarning xossalari

	C	Si	Ge	Sn	Pb
T. s (°C)	3300 (sublim.)	1420	945	232	327
T. q. (°C)	--	3280	2850	2600	1740
Allotropiya	olmos, grafit, karbin, lonsdeylit, fulleren	olmos strikturasi	olmos strikturasi	oq rangli (metall) kul rang (olmos strukturasi)	metall k.s.=14
ΔG_{CB} kJ / mo'l	C–C 346	Si–Si 236	Ge–Ge 186	Sn–Sn 151	Pb–Pb 92
	C=C 598	Si=Si 310	Ge=Ge 270	Sn=Sn 190	
	C≡C 813				
E _g (eV)	5.47 (olmos)	1.12	0.66	0.08 (kul rang)	0

Uglerod allotropiyasi



olmos

sp^3

$d = 154 \text{ pm}$



Fulleren C_{60}

$d(6,6) = 139 \text{ pm}$

$d(5,6) = 146 \text{ pm}$



| Grafit

sp^2

$d = 142 \text{ pm}$

Uglerod allotropiyasi

olmos

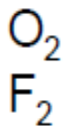
shaffof
kristallar

eng qattiq modda

izolyator,
yuqori issiqlik
o'tkazuvchan

erimaydi

kislorod
va ftorda
yonadi



1800 K da
grafitga o'tadi

karbidlar xosil qiladi

grafit

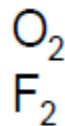
qora plastinalar

yumshoq

metall
o'tkazgich

erimaydi

kislorod
va ftorda
yonadi



termodinamik
barqaror
interkalilanadi

fulleren

qora kristallar

o'lchovli qattiqlikka ega

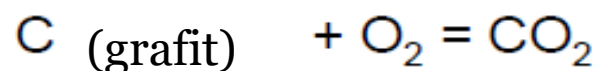
organik eriuvchida eriydi

F_2 bilan
ftorfullerenlar
xosil qiladi

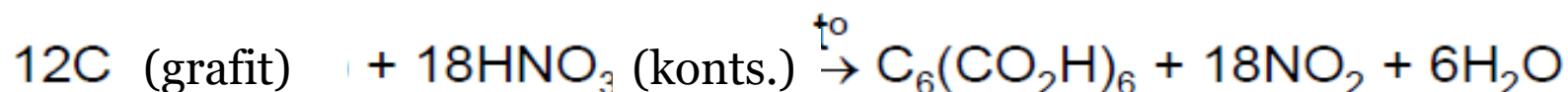
fulleridlar xosil qiladi

Uglerodni xossalari

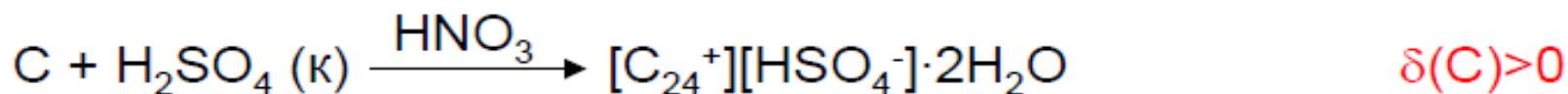
1. Yonish reaksiyasi



2. Grafitni oksidlanishi



3. Grafitni interkalilanishi



Grafitni inkalilanishi

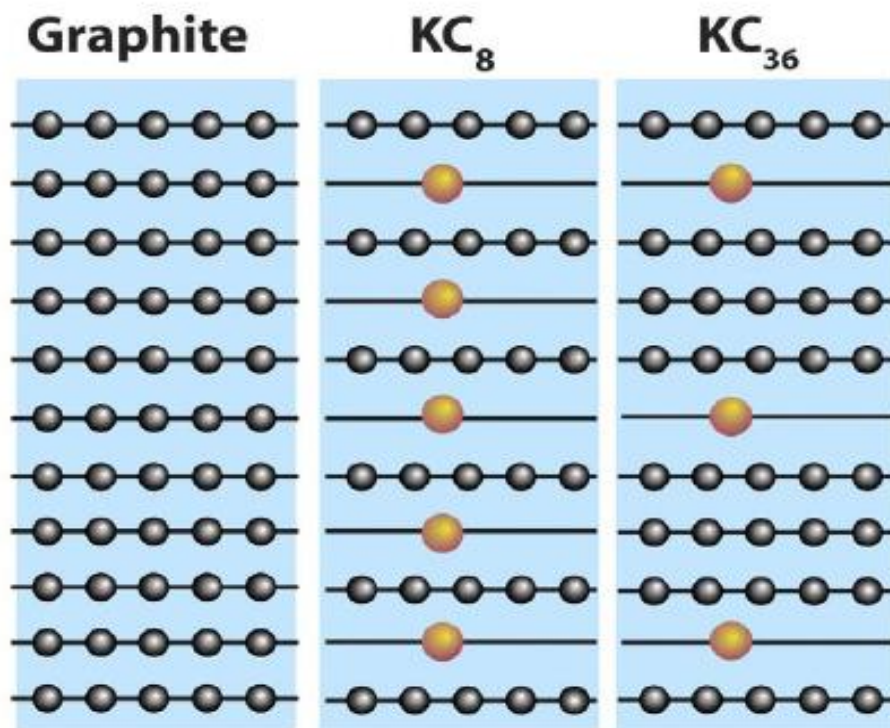


Figure 13-3
Shriver & Atkins Inorganic Chemistry, Fourth Edition
© 2006 by D. F. Shriver, P. W. Atkins, T. L. Overton, J. P. Rourke, M. T. Weller, and F. A. Armstrong

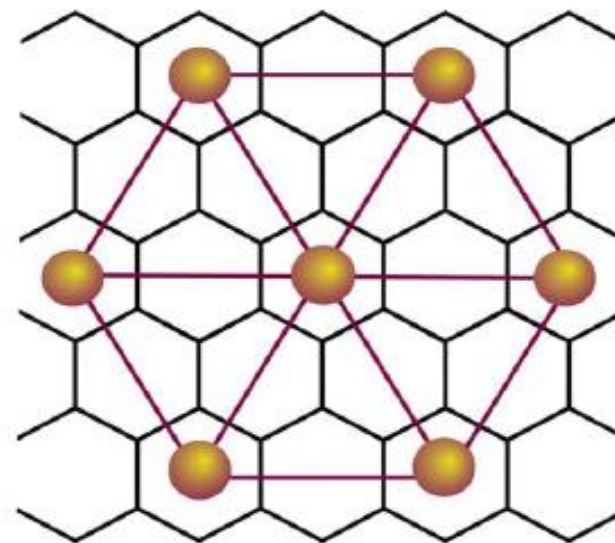
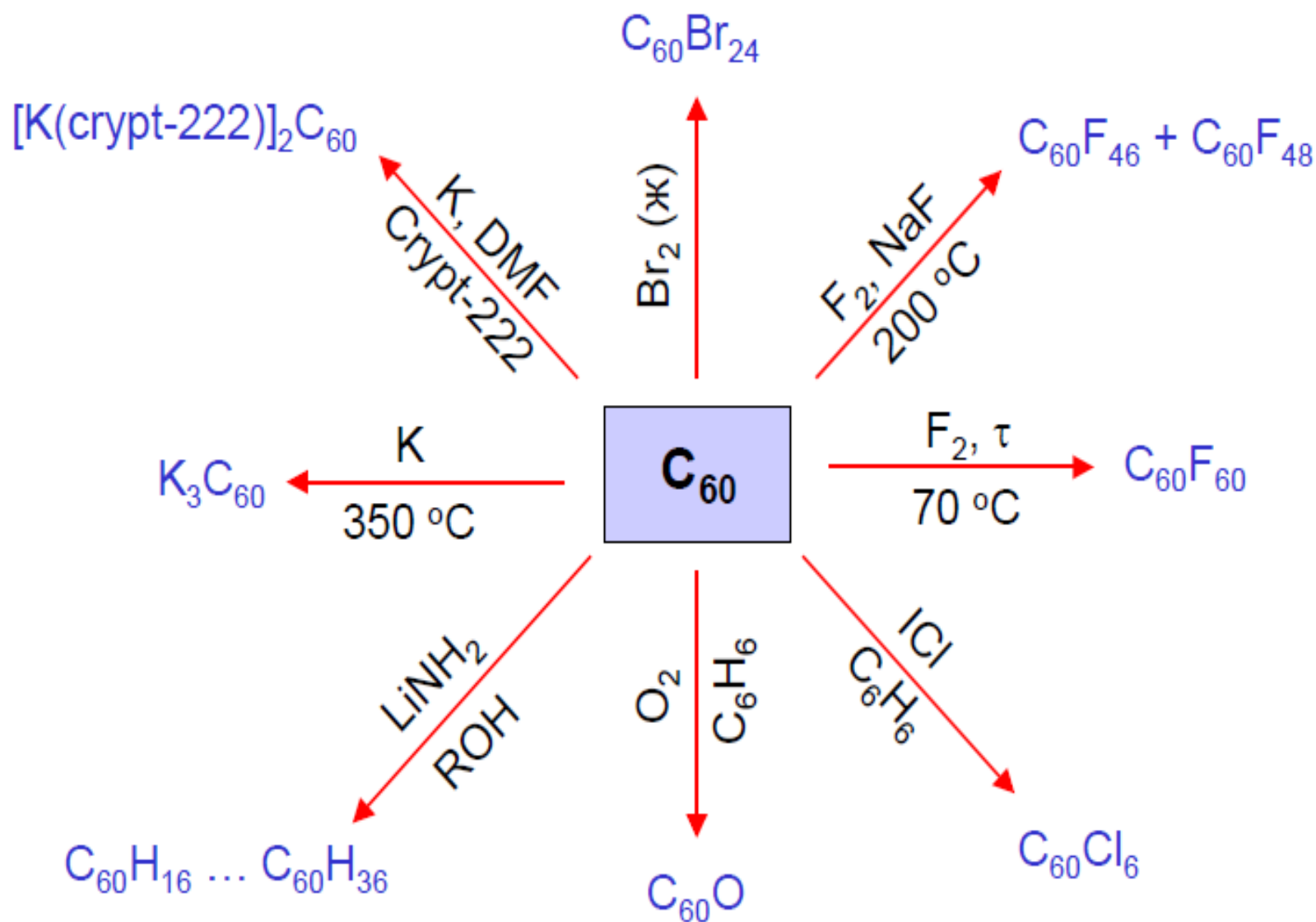
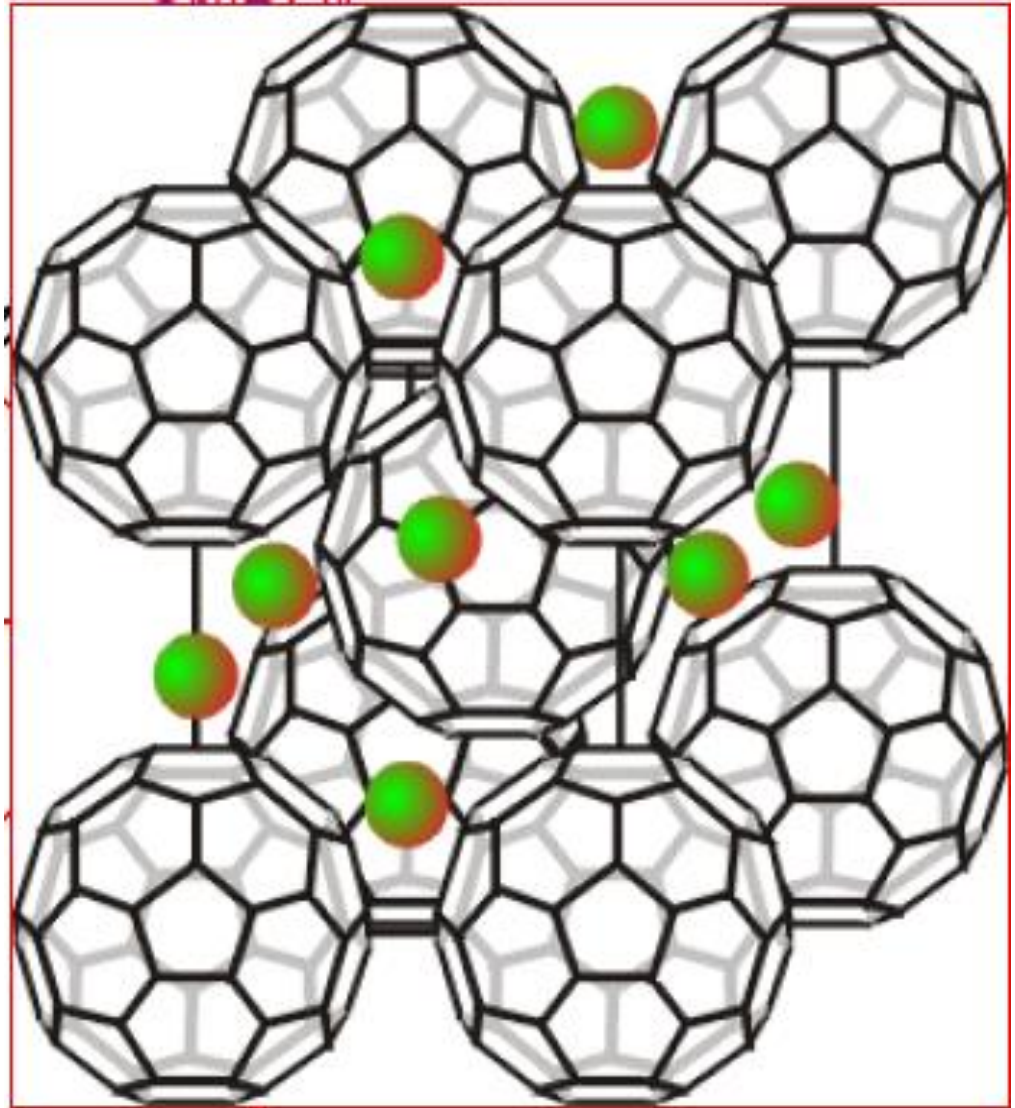


Figure 13-12
Shriver & Atkins Inorganic Chemistry, Fourth Edition
© 2006 by D. F. Shriver, P. W. Atkins, T. L. Overton, J. P. Rourke, M. T. Weller, and F. A. Armstrong

Fullerren **C₆₀** xossalari

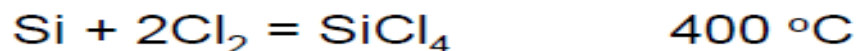


Fulleren C_{60}

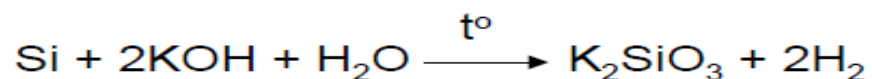


Kremniyni xossalari

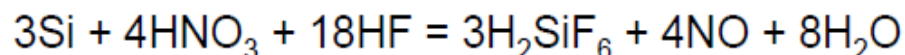
1. Kremniy uglerodga nisbatan katta reaksiya qobiliyat namoyon etadi



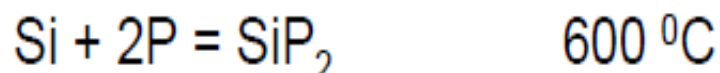
2. Kremniy ishqorlarda eriydi, kislotalarda emas:



3. F- ishtirokida oksidlanadi:



4. Si qizdirilsa Br_2 , I_2 , S, P, N, B bilan reaksiya ketadi

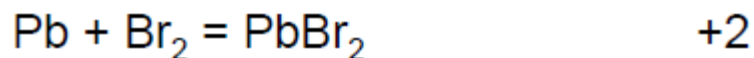
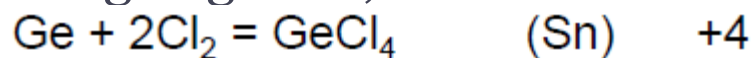


1

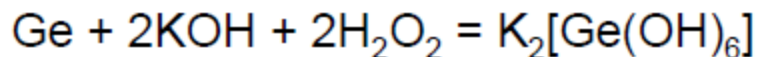
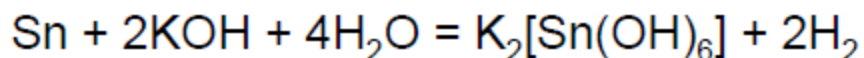


Ge, Sn, Pb ni xossalari

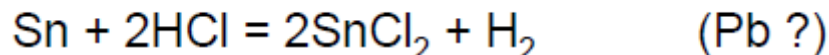
1. Qizdirilganda galogenlar, kislorod va oltingugurt bilan reaksiyaga kirishadi:



2. Ge va Sn qizdirilganda ishqorlar bilan ta'sirlashadi:

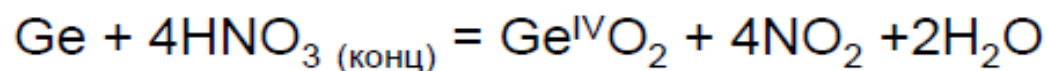
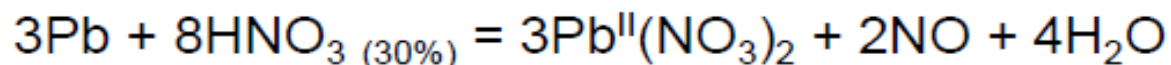


3. Sn va Pb kislotalarda eruvchan:

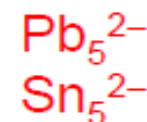
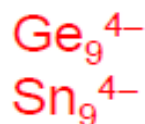
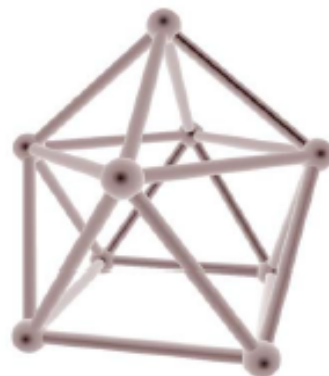
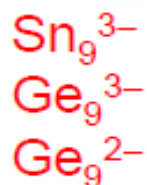
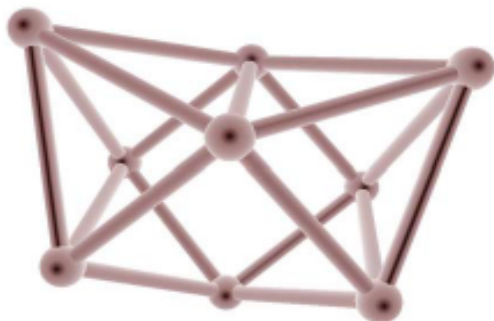
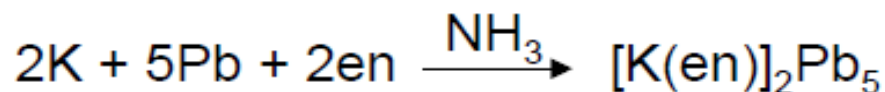


Ge, Sn, Pb ni xossalari

4. Ge, Sn, Pb Oksidlovchi kislotalarda oksidlanadi



5. Ge, Sn, Pb Ishqoriy metallar eritmalleri bilan ta'sirlashadi (NH_3 ishtirokida)

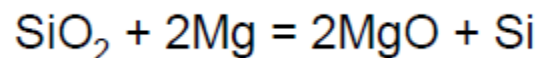


Sintl anionlari

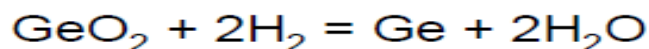
C, Si, Ge, Sn, Pbni olinishi

1. Ko'mir, grafit va olmos ko'rinishida qazib olinadi.

2. Kremniyni qum va silikatlardan $\text{SiO}_2 + 2\text{C} = 2\text{CO} + \text{Si}$

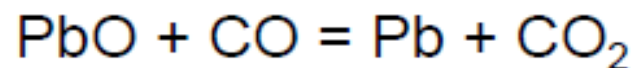
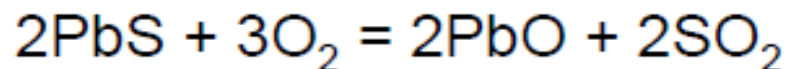


3. Germaniyni Zn, Ni ni boyitilgan chiqindilaridan:

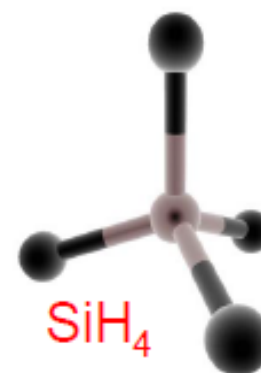
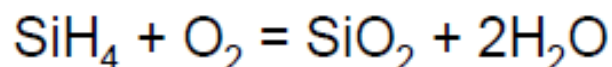
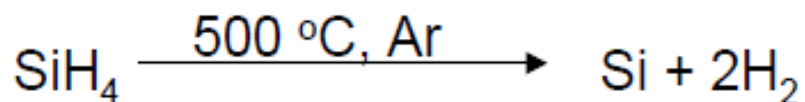
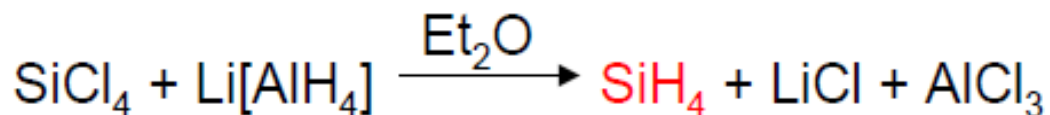
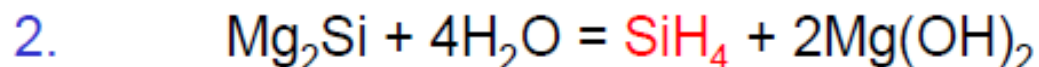
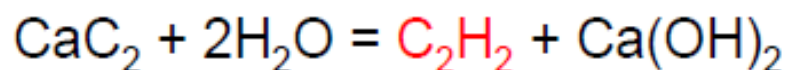
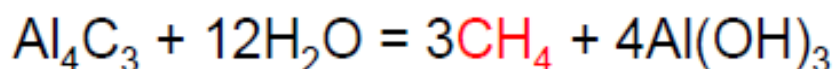
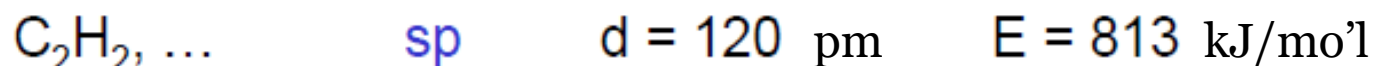
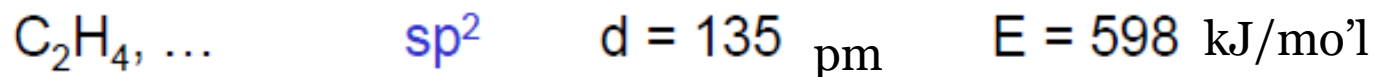
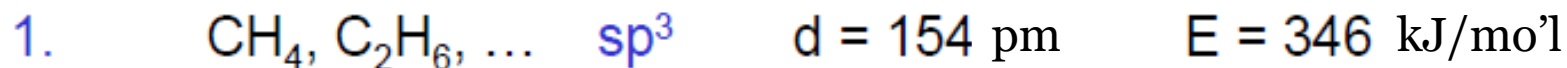


4. Qalayni – klassiterit mineralidan: $\text{SnO}_2 + \text{C} = \text{Sn} + \text{CO}_2$

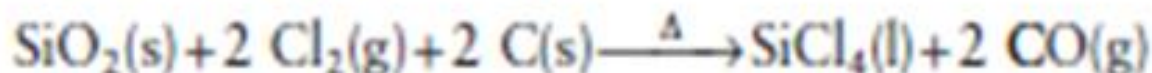
5. Qo'rg'oshin – sulfidli minerallardan (PbS – galenit) :



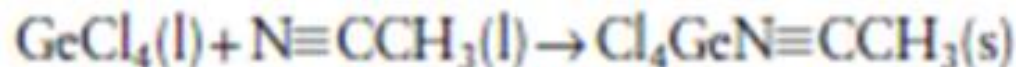
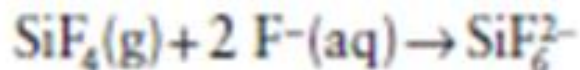
C, Si, Ge, Sn, Pb larni gidridlari



Si va Ge galogenidlari



Silicon and germanium halides are mild Lewis acids and add one or two ligands to yield five- or six-coordinate complexes:



Hydrolysis of the Si and Ge tetrahalides is fast, and can be represented schematically as

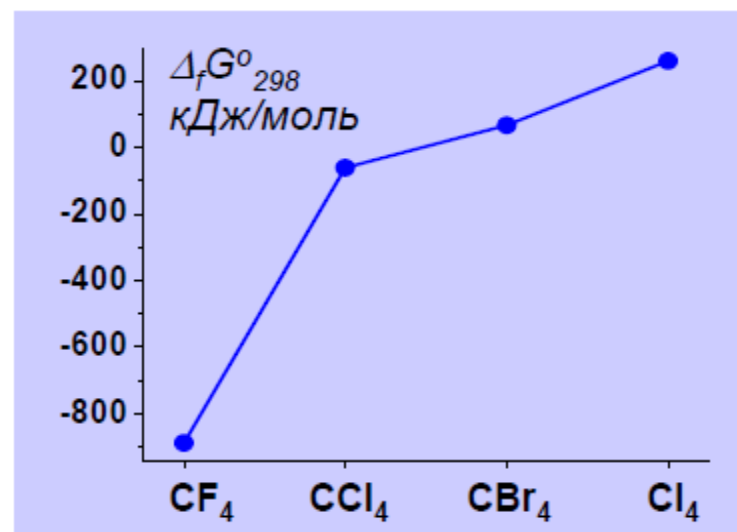
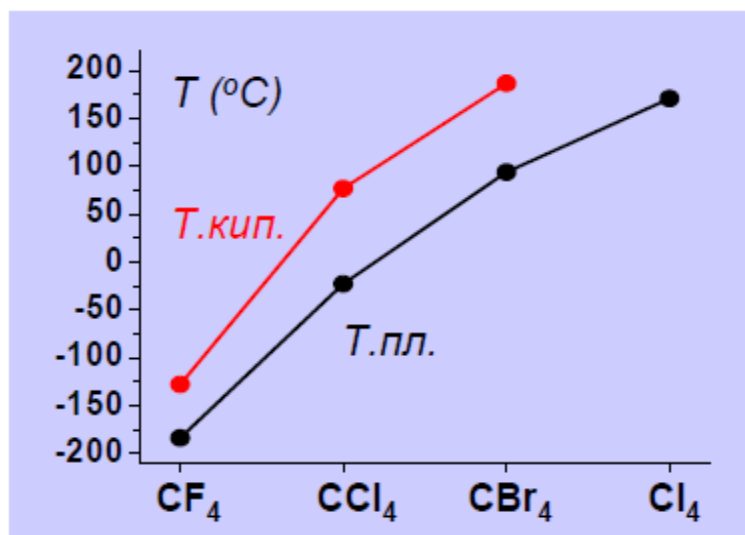


(E = Si or Ge, X = halogen)

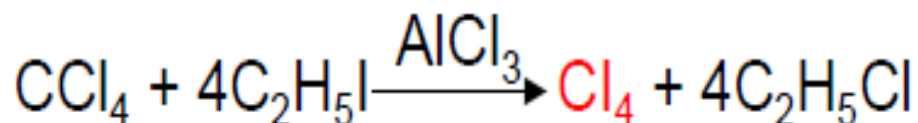
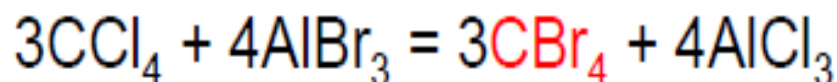
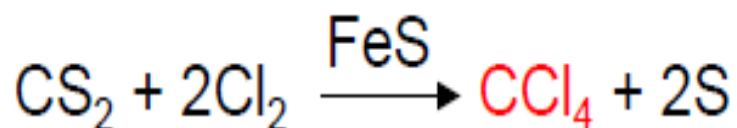
[illegible]

Uglerod galogenidlari

	CF_4	CCl_4	CBr_4	Cl_4
$T_{\text{с.}}, ^\circ\text{C}$	-184	-23	94	171 (parchal.)
$T_{\text{q}}, ^\circ\text{C}$	-128	77	187	—
$d(\text{C-X}), \text{pm}$	136	176	194	215
$\Delta_f G^\circ_{298}$ kJ/mo'l	-888	-61	67	260

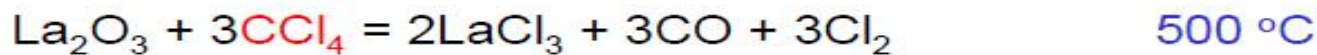


Uglerod galogenidlarini olinishi

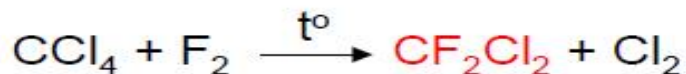


Uglerod galogenidlarini xossalari

1. Kichik reaksiyon qobiliyat.
2. Suv bilan ta'sirlashmaydi, unda erimaydi.
3. X- ni biriktirmaydi.
4. CCl_4 – Xlorlovchi reagent

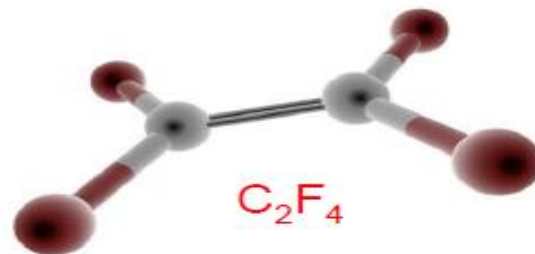
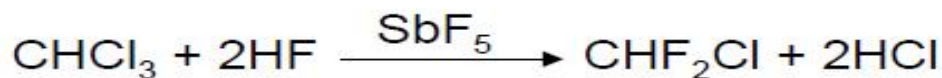


5. Aralash galogenidlar



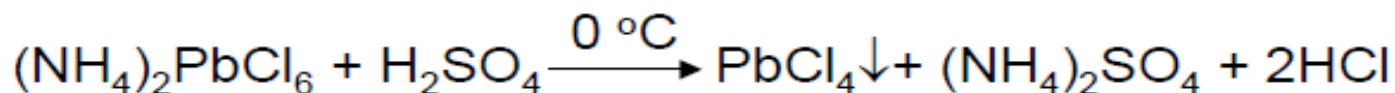
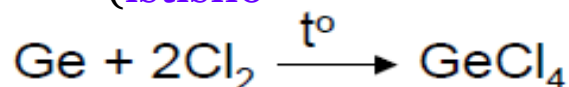
freon - 12

6. Uglerod ftoridi - C_2F_4



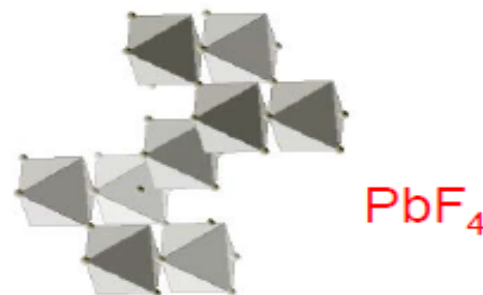
Si, Ge, Sn, Pb tetragalogenidlari

1. EX_4 (кроме $PbCl_4$) получают прямым галогенированием
(istisno)

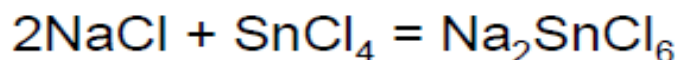
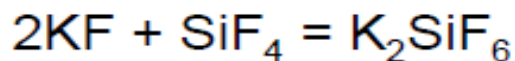


2. Все EX_4 (кроме SnF_4 , PbF_4) растворимы в органических растворителях

SnF_4 , PbF_4 –
полимерная структура,
к.ч. = 6



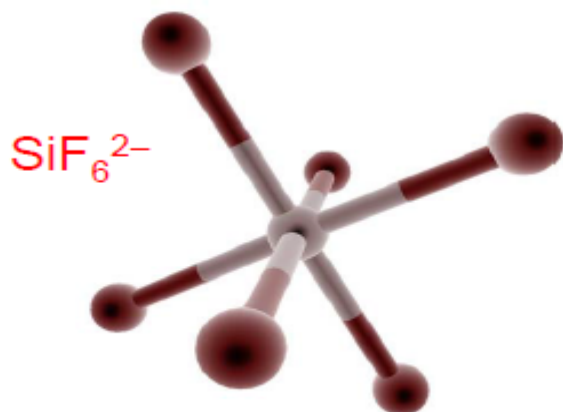
3. Все EX_4 (кроме $SiCl_4$, $SiBr_4$, SiI_4) присоединяют X^-



H_2SiF_6 kislota

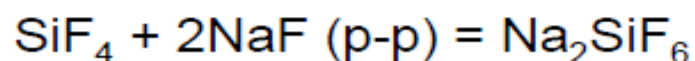
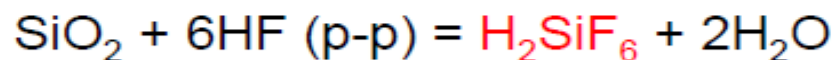
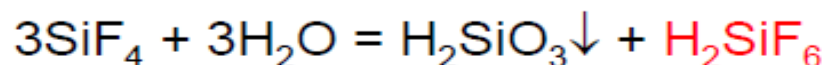
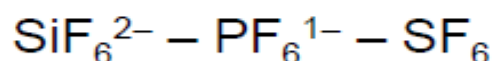
Гексафторокремниевая кислота H_2SiF_6

$\text{pK}_{a1} = -0.6$ существует только в водных растворах до 61%



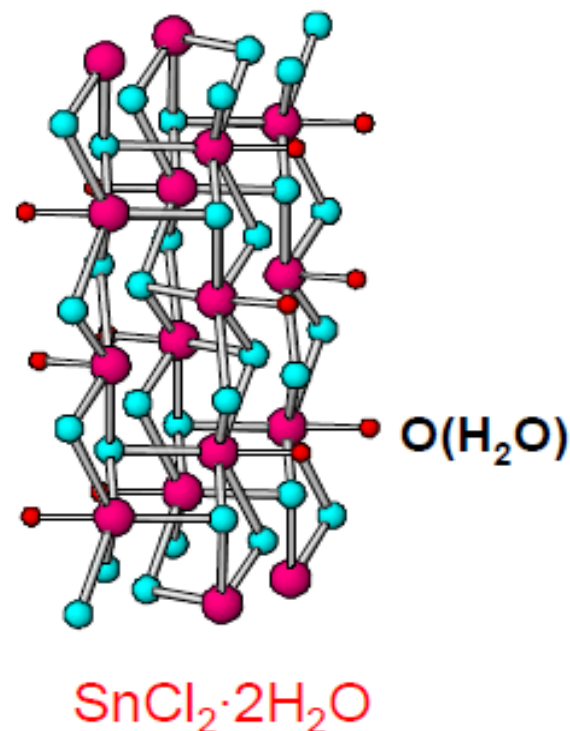
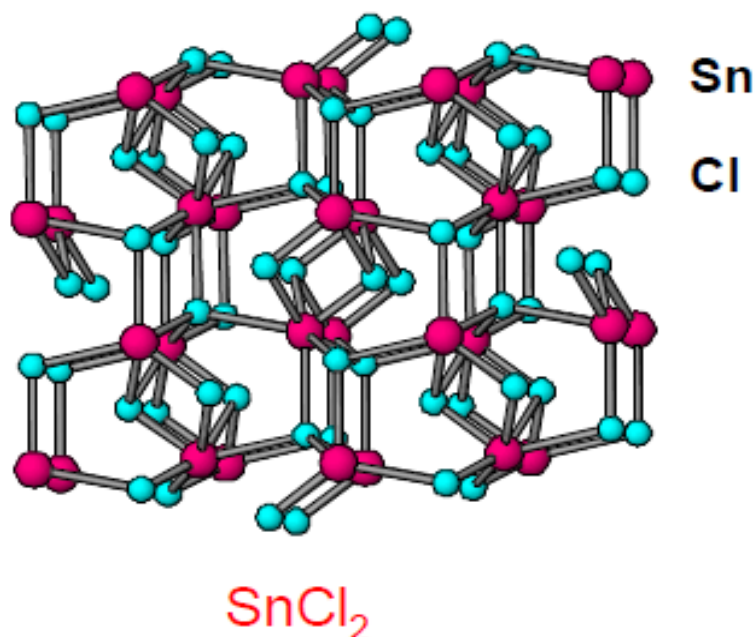
$d(\text{Si}-\text{F}) = 169 \text{ пм}$

Изоэлектронность:

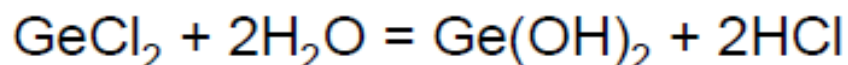


Ge, Sn, Pb digalogenidlari

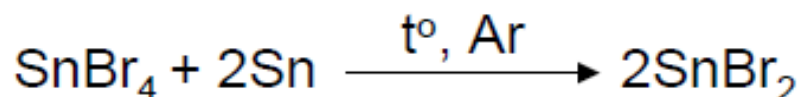
1. EX_2 имеют полимерное строение с к.ч. от 6 (Ge) до 9 (Pb)
2. SnX_2 , PbX_2 образуют гидраты



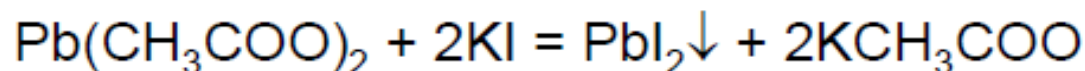
3. SnX_2 растворимы в воде, PbX_2 (кроме PbF_2) нерастворимы, GeX_2 гидролизуются



4. GeX_2 , SnX_2 , PbF_2 получают сопоропорционированием



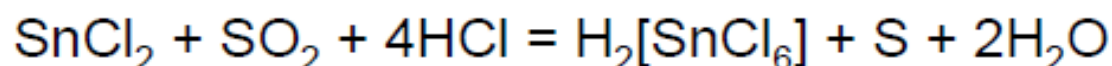
5. PbX_2 (кроме PbF_2) осаждают из раствора



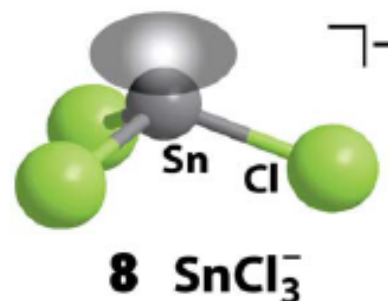
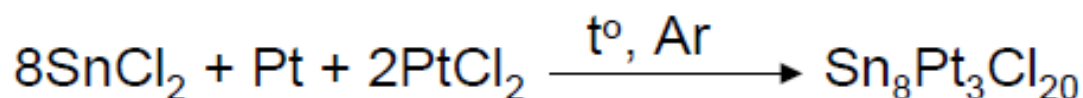
6. GeX_2 SnX_2 PbX_2

—————→

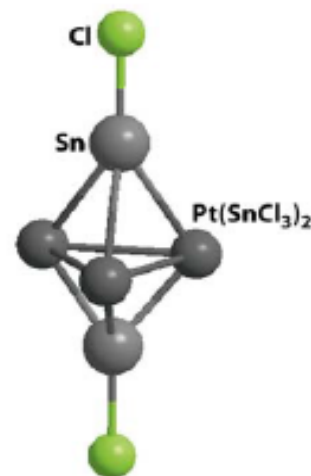
ослабление силы восстановителя



7. SnCl_3^- – основание Льюиса

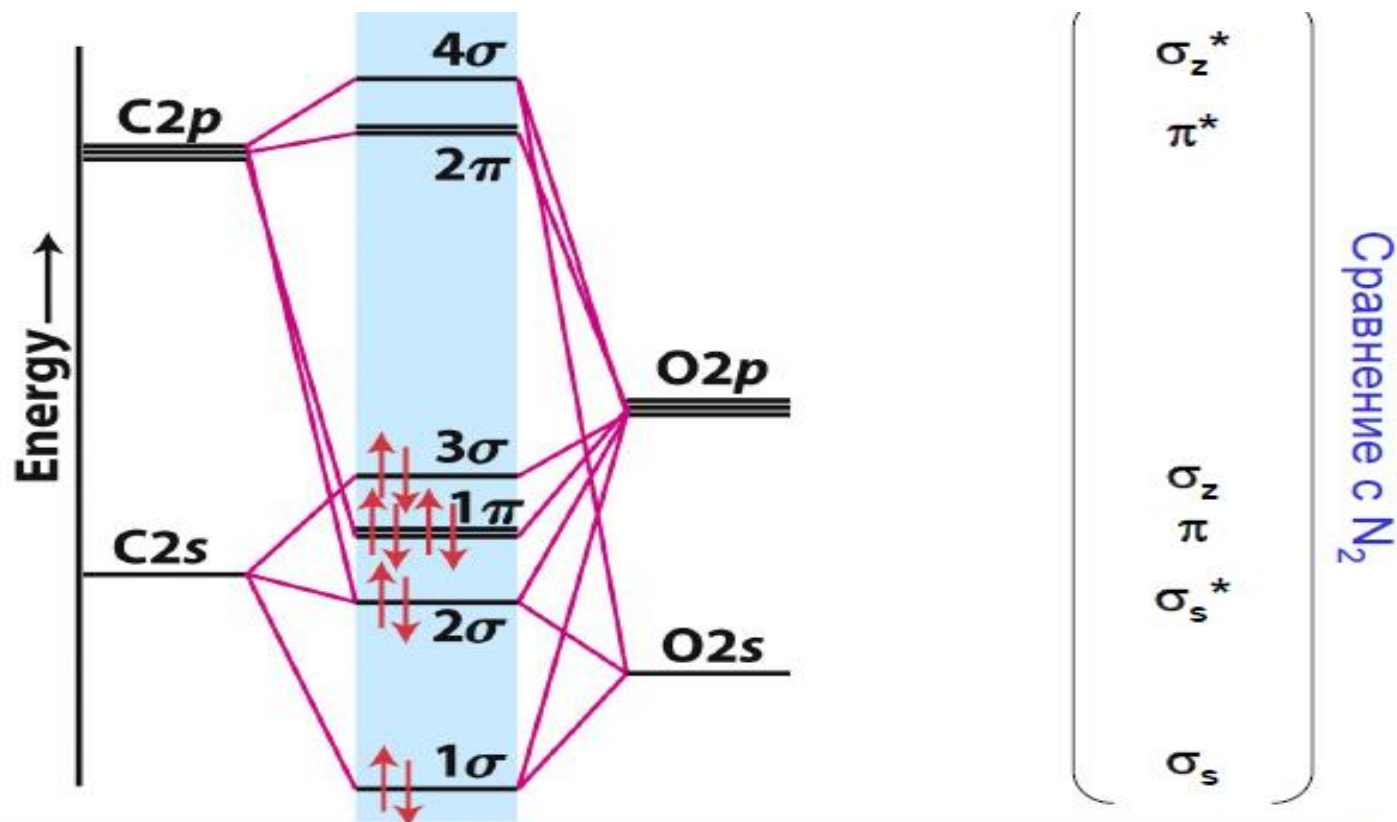


Structure 12-8
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Structure 13-9
Shriver & Atkins Inorganic Chemistry, Fourth Edition
© 2006 by O.S. Shriver, P.W. Atkins, T.L. Overton, L.R. Russell, M.T. Whitham and P.A. Armstrong

Uglerod (II) oksidini tuzilishi

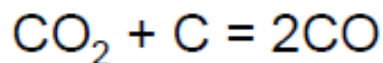


3σ (ВЗМО) – определяет донорные свойства

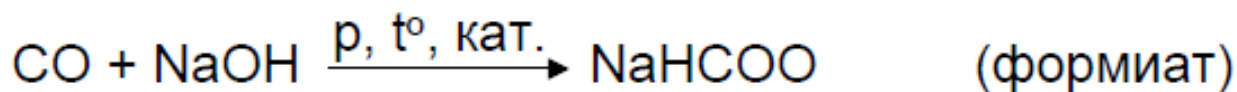
1π (НВМО) – определяет акцепторные свойства

CO xossalari

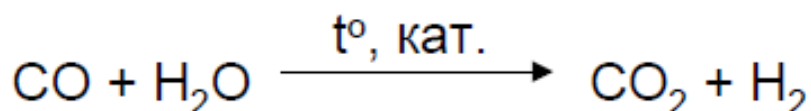
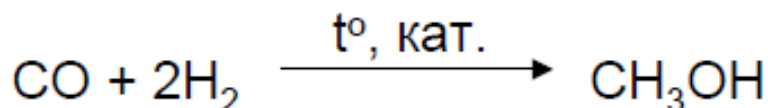
1. Получение



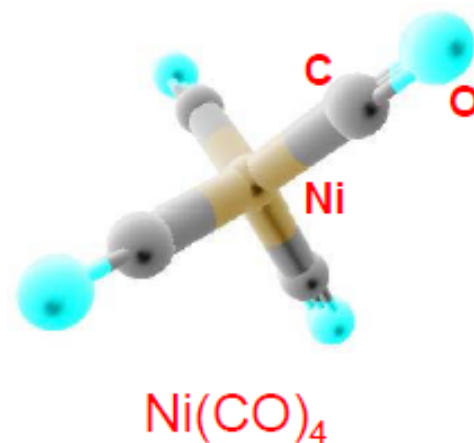
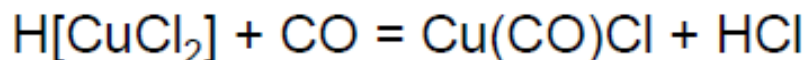
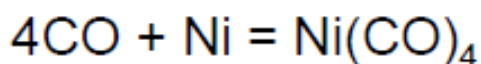
2. Нерастворим в воде, кислотах и щелочах при н.у.



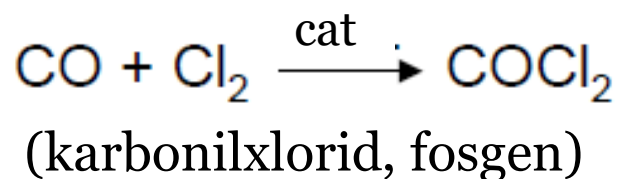
3. При высоких температурах



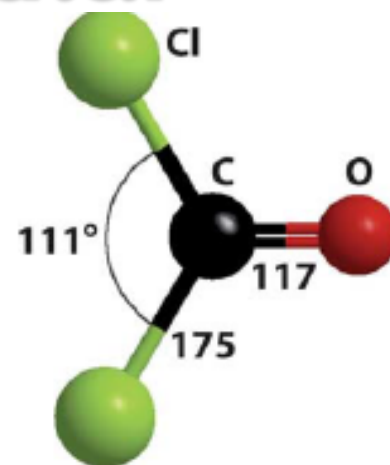
4. Образует карбонилы



Karbonil-galogenidlar



sp^2



fosgen COCl_2

	COF_2	COCl_2	COBr_2
T s. , °C	-114	-128	
T. q. , °C	-83	8	65
$\Delta_f G^\circ_{298}$ kJ/ mo'l	-619	-205	-111

Fosgenni xossalari

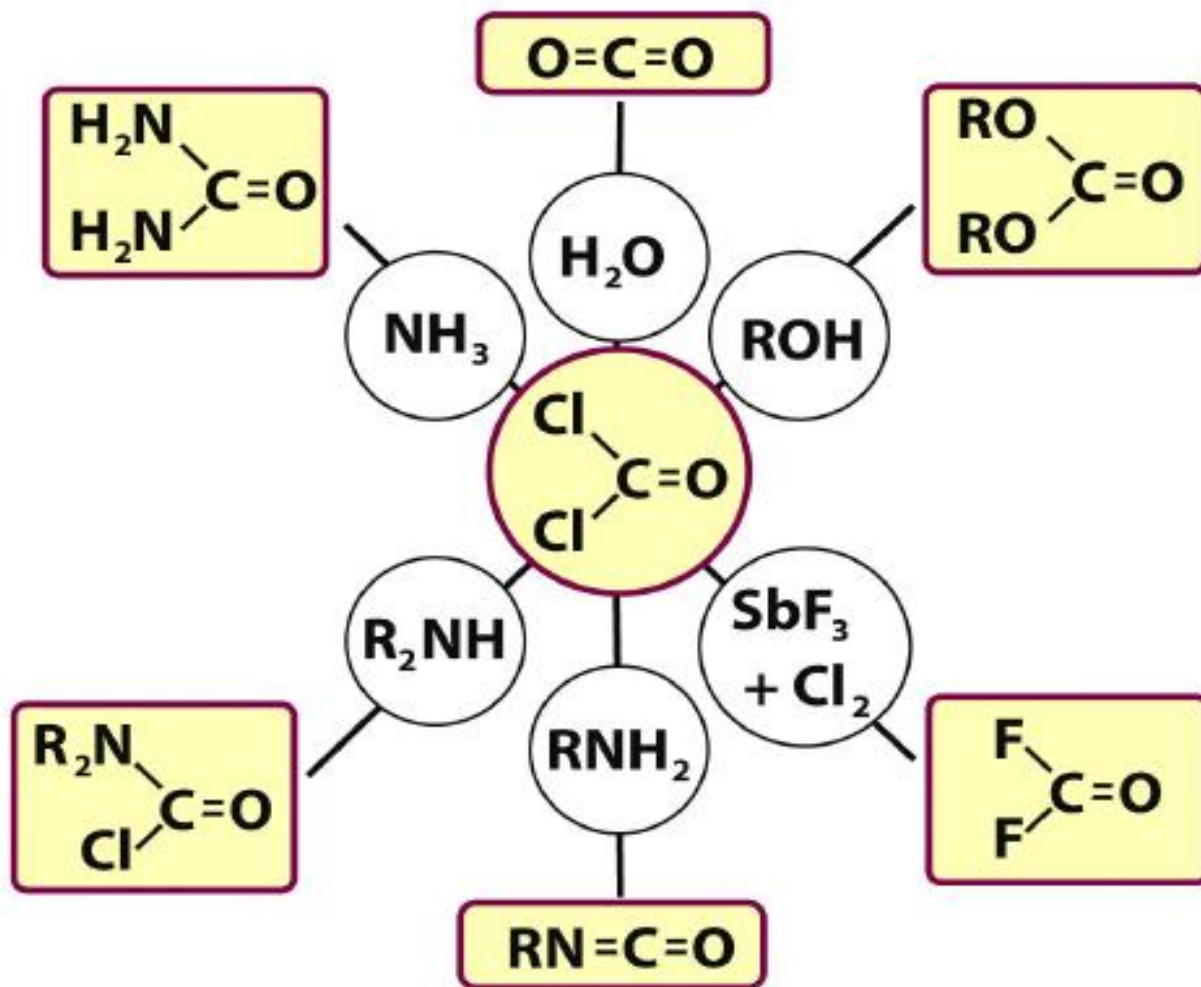
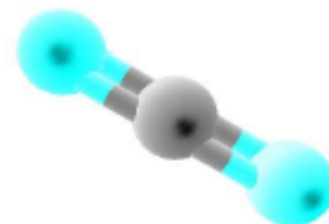
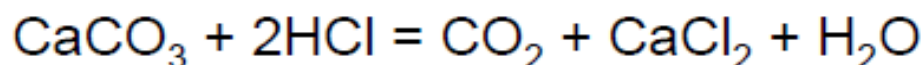
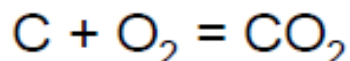


Figure 13-8
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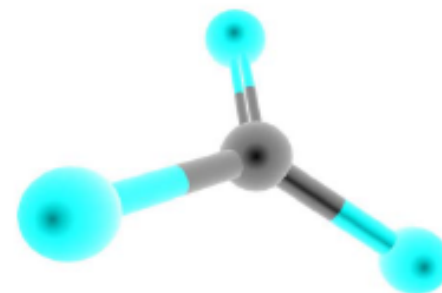
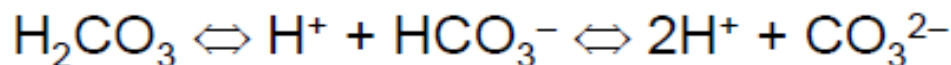
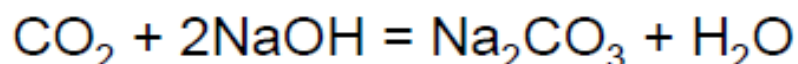
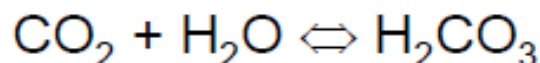
Uglerod (IV) oksidini xossalari

1. Получение



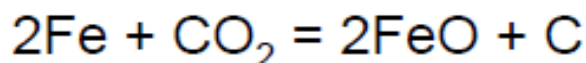
CO₂

2. Плохо растворяется в воде

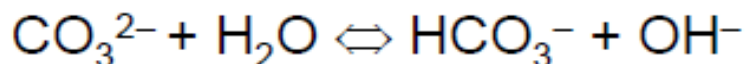


CO₃²⁻

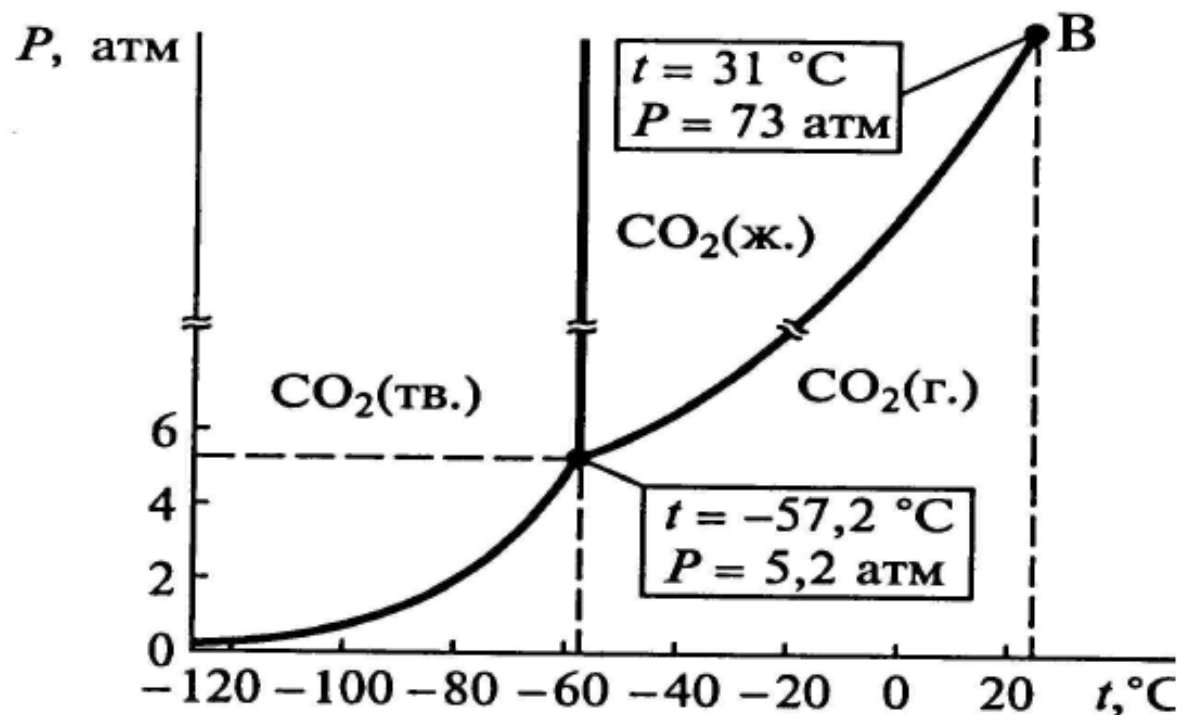
3. Окислитель при высокой температуре



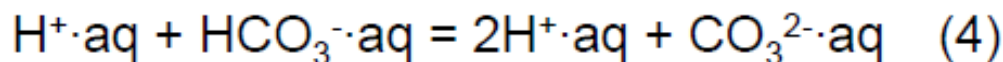
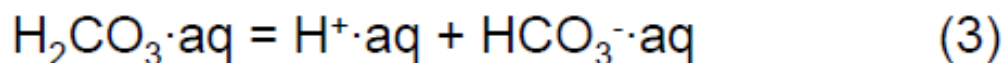
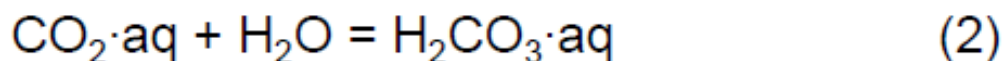
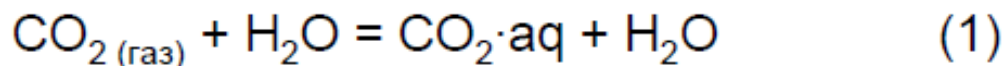
4. Карбонаты: HCO₃⁻ хорошо растворимы, CO₃²⁻ – плохо



Uglerod (IV) oksidini xossalari



Равновесия в
водном растворе:



Si, Ge, Sn, Pb oksidlari

SiO

т.субл. 1700°C
коричневый

GeO

т.субл. 770°C
черный

SnO

т.пл. 1040°C
черный

PbO

т.пл. 886°C
красный (α)
желтый (β)

SiO₂

т.пл. 1728°C
бесцветный
полиморфен

GeO₂

т.пл. 1116°C
бесцветный

SnO₂

т.пл. 1360°C
бесцветный

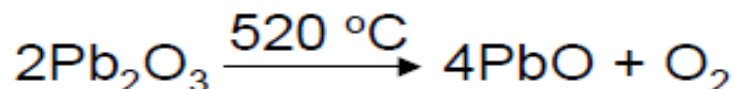
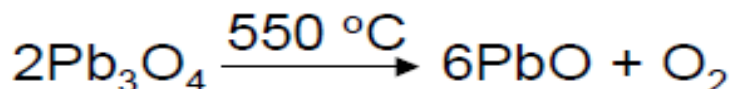
PbO₂

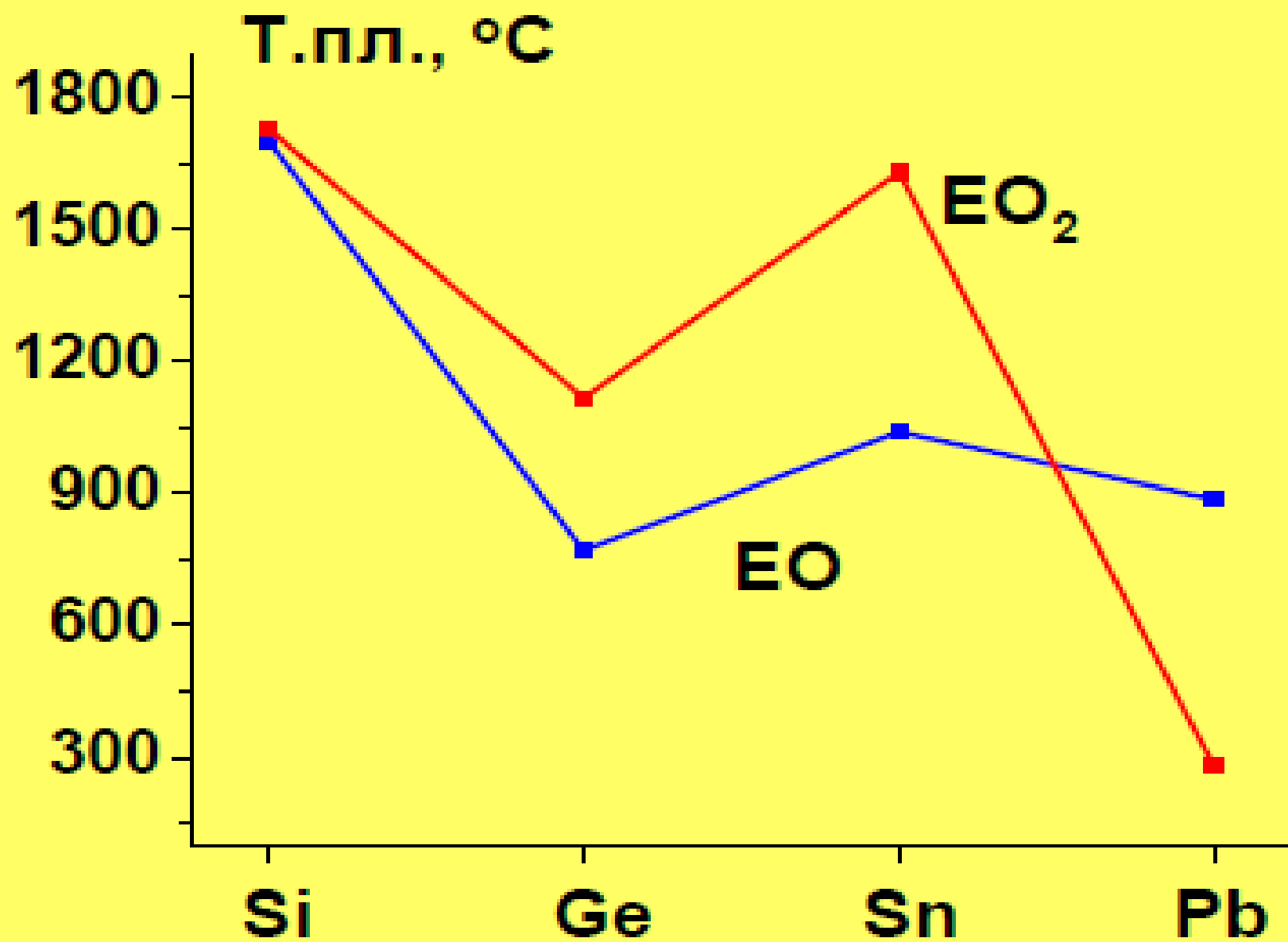
т.пл. 280°C
(разложение)
коричневый

Также известны:

Pb₃O₄ (2PbO·PbO₂)
«сурик» - красный

Pb₂O₃ (PbO·PbO₂)
черный (α), оранжевый (β)





Si, Ge, Sn, Pb хоссалари

1.

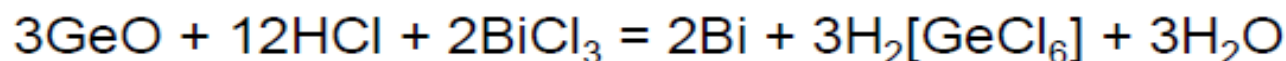
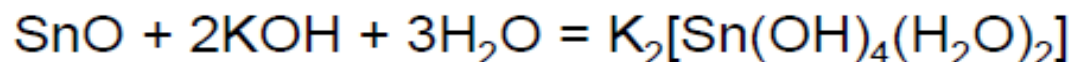
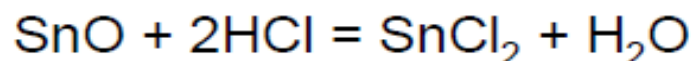
SiO

GeO

SnO

PbO

увеличение устойчивости
увеличение основности
ослабление силы восстановителя



2.

SiO₂

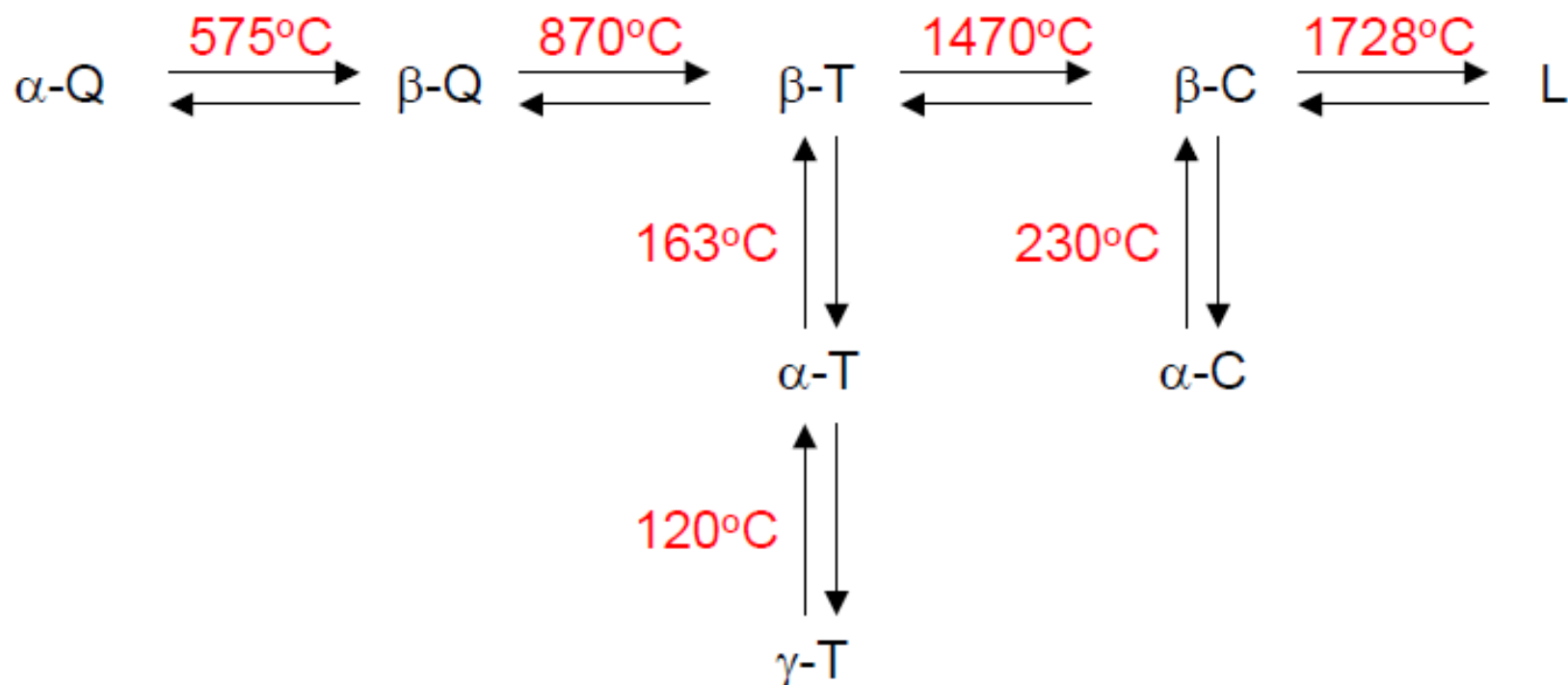
GeO₂

SnO₂

PbO₂

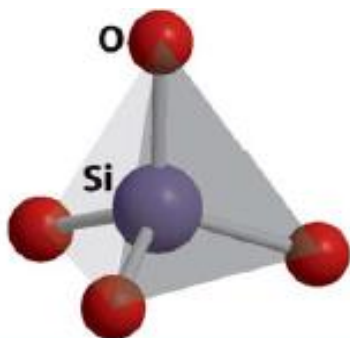
уменьшение устойчивости
усиление окислительных свойств
уменьшение кислотности

1. Кварц (Q), тридимит (T), кристобаллит (C)



2. Низкий коэффициент термического расширения
Высокий пьезоэлектрический коэффициент α -Q

3.



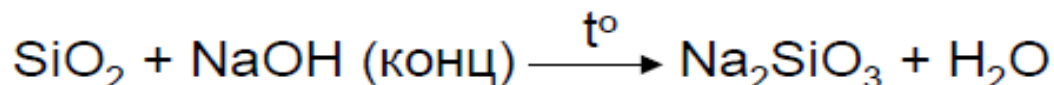
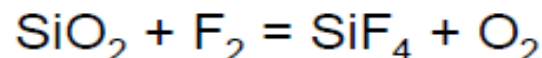
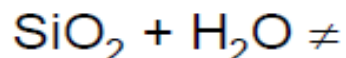
$$d(\text{Si-O}) = 160 \text{ пм}$$

$$E(\text{Si-O}) = 466 \text{ кДж/моль}$$

Энергия связи (кДж/моль)

C—H	412	Si—H	318	Ge—H	288	Sn—H	250
C—O	360	<u>Si—O</u>	<u>466</u>	Ge—O	350		
C=O	743	Si=O	642				
C—C	348	Si—Si	326	Ge—Ge	186	Sn—Sn	150
C=C	612						
C≡C	837						
C—F	486	<u>Si—F</u>	<u>584</u>	<u>Ge—F</u>	<u>466</u>		
C—Cl	322	Si—Cl	390	Ge—Cl	344	Sn—Cl	320

4. Химически инертен



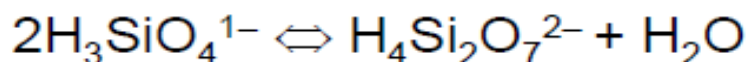
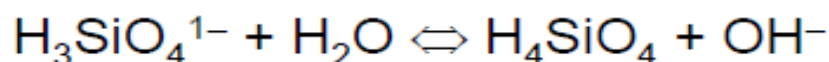
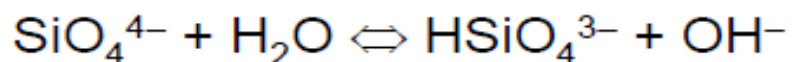
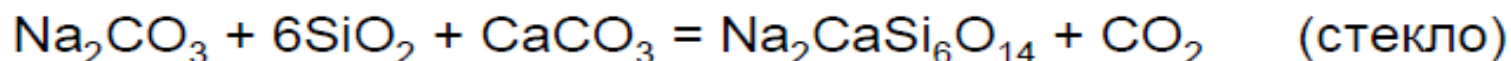
Горячая концентрированная щелочь медленно разъедает стекло

5. Ортокремниевая кислота H_4SiO_4

растворима в воде, $\text{pK}_{a1} = 9.65$

метакремниевая кислота H_2SiO_3 , не растворяется в воде

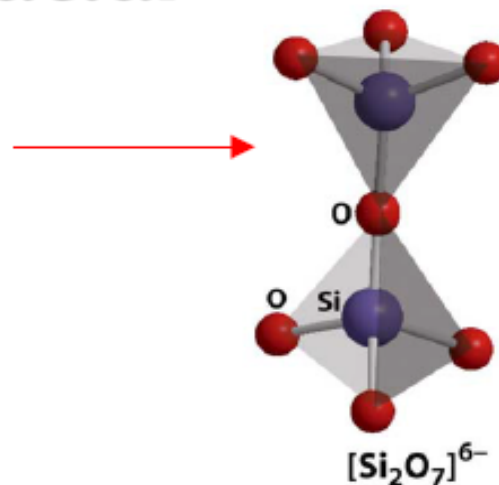
6. Силикаты – соли кремниевых кислот, растворимы только Li^+ , Na^+



Гидролиз,
«Жидкое стекло»

Silikatlar

1. Объединение тетраэдров
в битетраэдры $\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7^{6-}$



2. Циклические силикаты



$\text{Be}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{18}$ – изумруд, берилл

3. Цепочечные силикаты:

- 2 общие вершины ${}^1_\infty[\text{SiO}_3]^{2-}$
 $\text{LiAl}(\text{SiO}_3)_2$ – сподумен



- разветвленные цепи ${}^1_\infty[\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5]^{2-}$
асбесты

4. Слоистые силикаты

3 общие вершины у каждого тетраэдра ${}^2_{\infty}[\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5]^{2-}$
 $\text{Mg}_3(\text{OH})_2(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5)_2$ – тальк

5. Каркасные силикаты

все вершины общие, часть Si замещена на Al или Be

${}^3_{\infty}[\text{Al}_n\text{Si}_{1-n}\text{O}_2]^{n-}$ цеолиты
 $\text{Na}_8(\text{Al}_6\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{24})\text{S}_8$ – ультрамарин

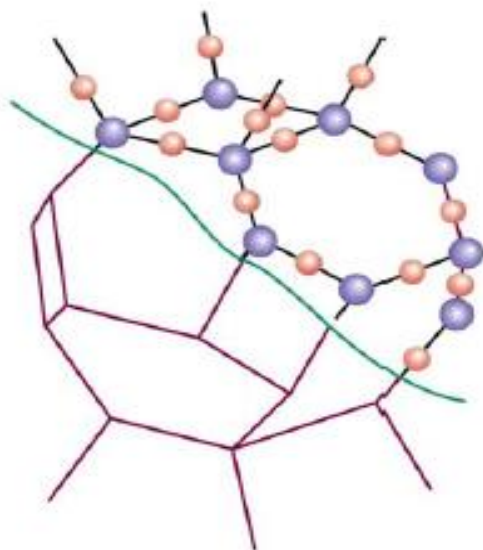


Figure 15-16
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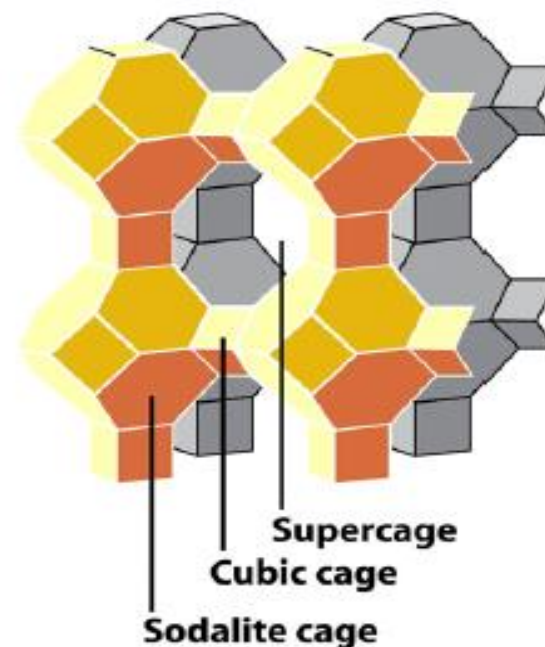


Figure 15-17
Shriver & Atkins Inorganic Chemistry, Fourth Edition
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Seolitlar

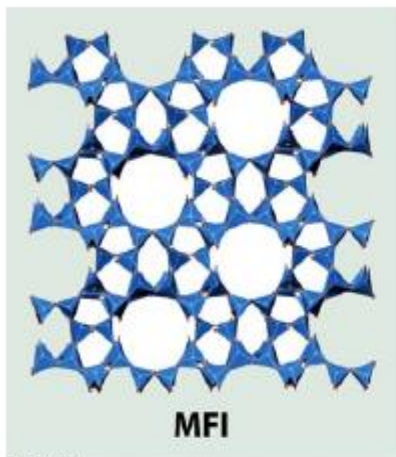


Figure B13-3 part 3
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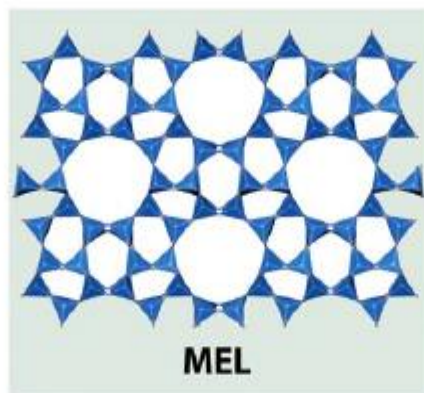


Figure B13-3 part 1
Meyers & Atkins Inorganic Chemistry, Fourth Edition
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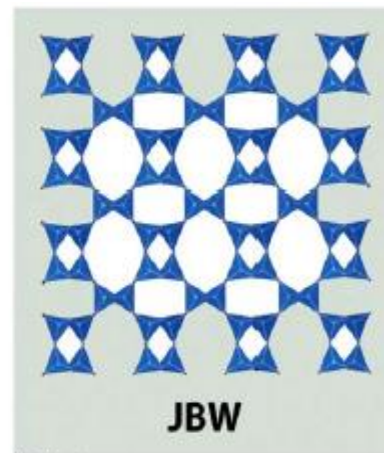


Figure B13-3 part 4
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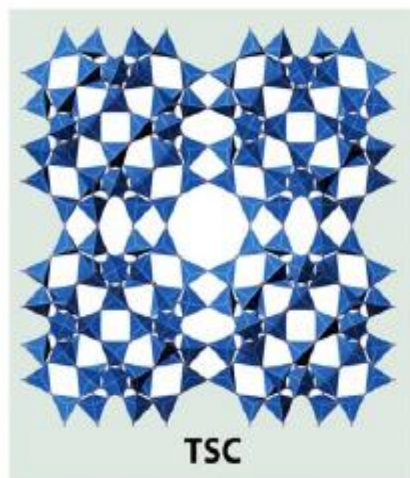


Figure B13-3 part 2
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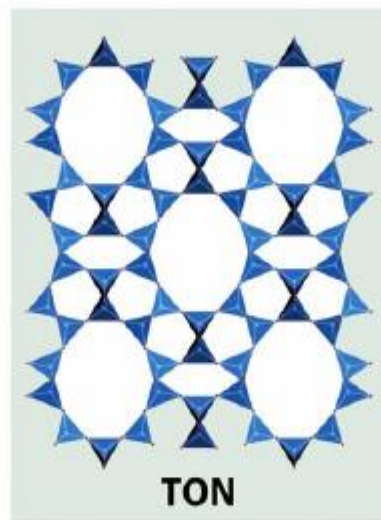


Figure B13-3 part 6
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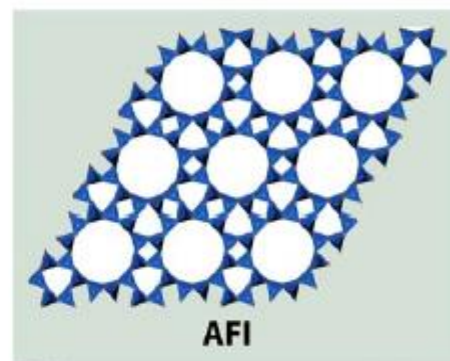
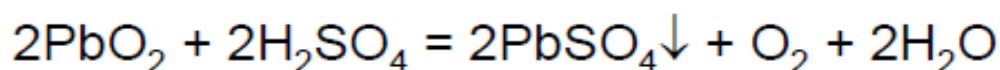
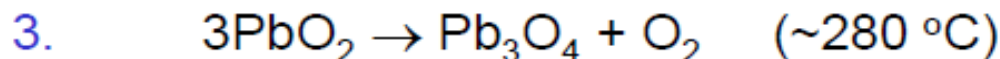
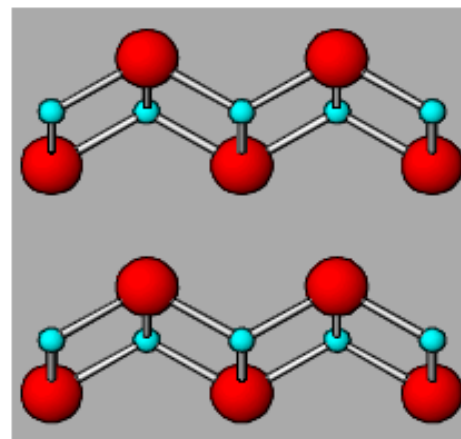
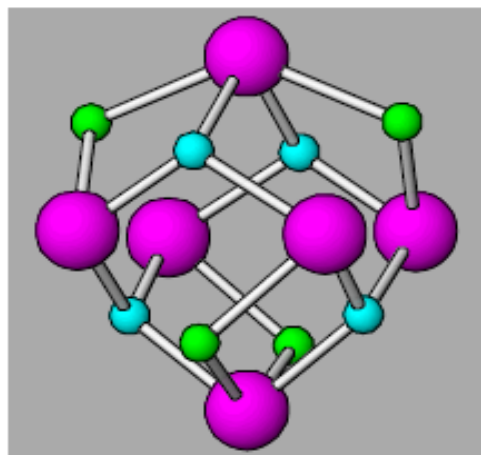
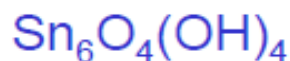
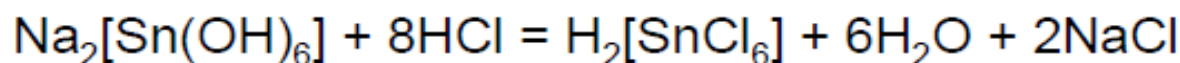
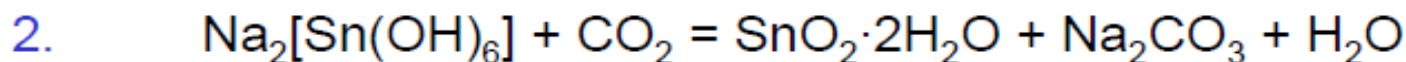
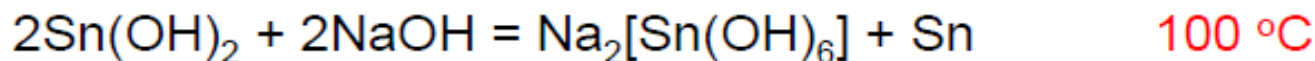
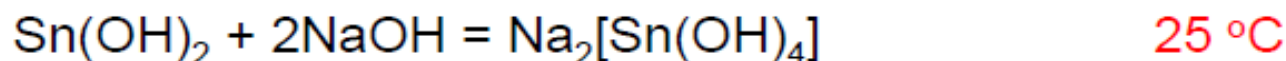
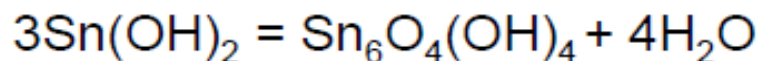
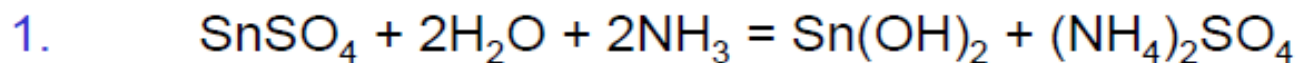


Figure B13-3 part 5
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Sn, Pb oksidalrining o'ziga xosligi



C, Si, Ge, Sn, Pb sulfidlari



бесцветный
т.пл. -112°C



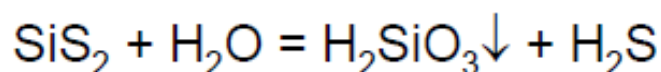
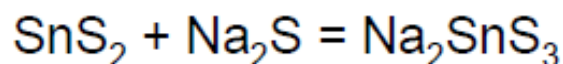
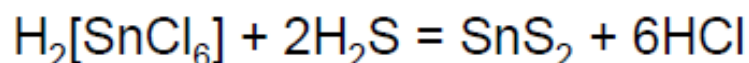
бесцветный
т.возг. 1100°C



бесцветный
т.возг. 840°C



желтый
т.разл. 522°C



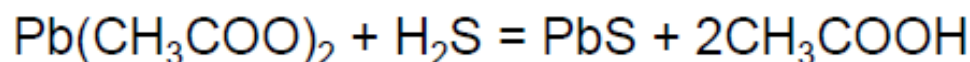
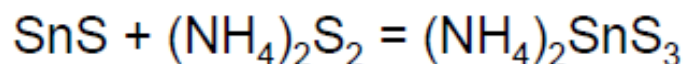
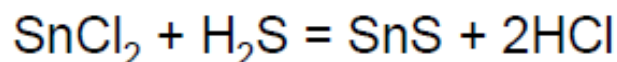
красный
т.пл. 665°C



коричневый
т.пл. 881°C

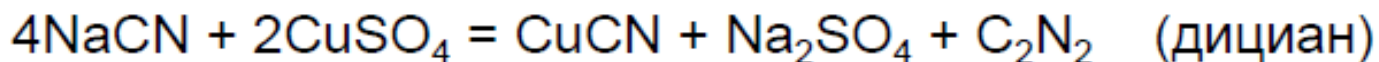
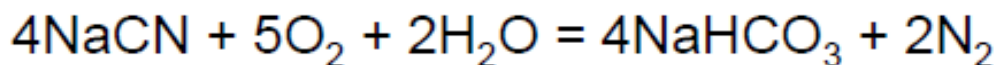
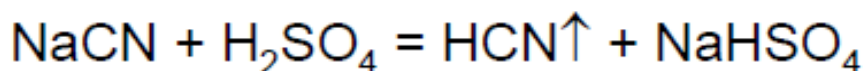
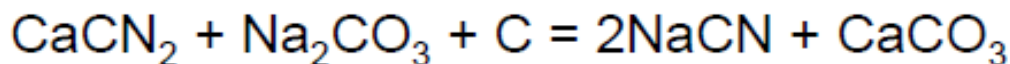
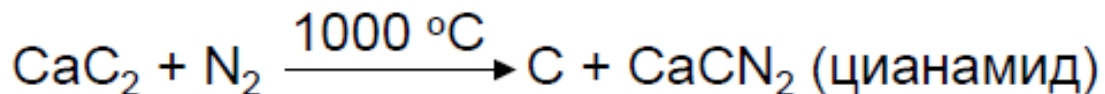


черный
т.пл. 1077°C

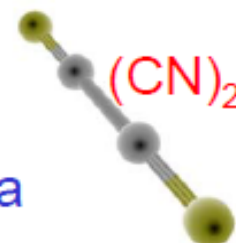
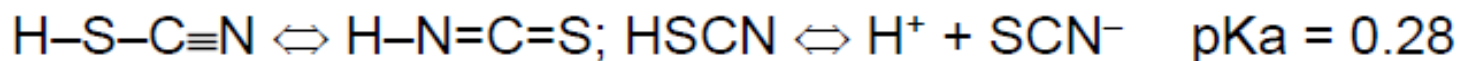


HCN, HSCN kislotalari

1. Циановодород HCN, т.пл. $-13\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, т.кип. $26\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
раствор в воде – синильная кислота $\text{pK}_a = 9.31$



2. Родановодород HSCN, т.пл. $5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$,
Раствор в воде – тиоциановая (родановая) кислота



**E'TIBORINGIZ
UCHUN
RAHMAT!!!**