

\* O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Sog‘liqni saqlash vazirligi  
TOSHKENT FARMATSEVTIKA INSTITUTI  
NOORGANIK, FIZIK VA KOLLOID KIMYO KAFEDRASI

## 4-MA’RUZA:

# ERITMALAR KIMYOSI

**Ma’ruza mualliflari:**

**farm.f.d., prof. To’xtayev X.R.**

**farm.f.d., prof. Sharipov A.T.**

**katta o’qituvchi: Jumabayev F.R.**

**farhodjumaboyev1@gmail.com**

**TOSHKENT-2022**

## ASOSIY ADABIYOTLAR:

1. X.R.Tuxtayev, A.T.Sharipov, S.N.Aminov. Noorganik kimyo. Darslik. – Toshkent.: “Fan va texnologiya”, 2018, 560 bet.
2. Shriver and Atkins, Inorganic Chemisrty, Fifth Edition, 2010/ P.W.Atkins, T.L.Owerton, J.P. Rourke, M.T. Weller and F.A. Armstrong, W.H. Freeman and Company, New York. 2010. P. 825.
3. Э.Т.Оганесян, В.А.Попков, Л.И.Щербакова, А. К. Брель; под ред. Э. Т. Оганесяна. — М. : Юрайт, 2019. — 447 с. — Серия: Специалист.
4. Общая и неорганическая химия для фармацевтов: учебник и практикум для СПО/ под общ.ред. В.В.Негребецкого, И.Ю.Белавина, В.П.Сергеевой.- Издательство Юрайт, 2019.-357 с.-Серия: профессиональное образование.
5. Шрайвер Д., Эткинс П. Неорганическая химия. В 2-х т. Т 1/ Перевод с англ. М.Г.Розовой, С.Я. Истомина, М.Е.Тамм-Мир, 2004.-679 с.
6. Шрайвер Д., Эткинс П.. Неорганическая химия. В 2-х т. Т 2/ Перевод с англ. А.И.Жирова, Д.О.Чаркина, С.Я. Истомина, М.Е.Тамм-Мир, 2004.-486 с.
7. Thomas R. Gilbert - Chemistry\_ The Science in Context-Norton (2017)

# \* REJA:

**Mavzuning ma’ruza  
davomida yoritiladigan qismlari:**

- 1. Gazlarning eritmalar;**
- 2. Eritmalarning fizik-kimyoviy xossalari;**
- 3. Eruvchanlik ko’paytmasi;**
- 4. Ion kuchi;**
- 5. Kislota va asoslar nazariyalari.**

**Mavzuning talaba mustaqil o’zlashtirishi lozim bo’lgan qismlari:**

- 1. Eruvchanlik va erish mexanizmi;**
- 2. Eritmalar konsentratsiyasi;**
- 3. Elektrolit va noelektrolitlar;**
- 4. Dissotsiyalanish darajasi;**
- 5. Kuchli elektrolitlar;**
- 6. Suvning ion ko’paytmasi;**
- 7. Aktivlik.**

# Eritmalar konsentratsiyasi

Erituvchining hajmi yoki massa birligida erigan moddaning miqdori eritmaning **konsentratsiyasi** deyiladi.

**1.** Erigan modda massasining eritma massasiga nisbati erigan moddaning **massa ulushi** deyiladi.

$$W = \frac{m_1}{m_2}; \quad W = \frac{m_1}{m_2} \cdot 100\%.$$

**2.** 1 litr eritmada erigan moddaning miqdori eritmaning **molyar konsentratsiyasi** deyiladi.

$$C_m = \frac{n}{V}; \quad C_m = \frac{m}{M \cdot V}.$$

**3.** 1 litr eritmada erigan moddaning mol ekvivalenti eritmaning **normal konsentratsiyasi** deyiladi.

$$C_n = \frac{m}{E \cdot V}.$$

**4.** 1 kg erituvchidagi erigan moddaning miqdori eritmaning **molyal konsentratsiyasi** deyiladi.

$$C = \frac{m \cdot 1000}{M \cdot g}.$$

**5.** **Erigan moddaning molyar ulushi** - erigan modda mollarining eritmada barcha moddalar mollari yig'indisiga nisbati.

$$N = \frac{n}{n + n_o}. \quad No = \frac{n_o}{n_1 + n_o}.$$

**6.** 1 ml eritmada erigan moddaning mg miqdori **titr** deyiladi.

$$T = \frac{C_m \cdot M}{1000}; \quad T = \frac{C_n \cdot M}{1000}. \quad C_m = \frac{W\% \cdot \rho \cdot 10}{M}; \quad C_n = \frac{W\% \cdot \rho \cdot 10}{E}; \quad C = \frac{W\% \cdot \rho \cdot 10}{M(100 - W\%)}.$$

# Gazlarning eritmaları

Ikki yoki undan ortiq komponentlardan tashkil topgan bir jinsli tizimga – **eritma** deb ataladi.

**Genri qonuni:** O'zgarmas haroratda gazlarning eruvchanligi uning bosimiga to'g'ri proporsional.

$$C = k \cdot P$$

C – gazlarning eruvchanligi; k – Genri doimiysi; P – gazning parsial bosimi.

**Genri–Dalton qonuni:** Agar biror suyuqlikda gazlarning aralashmasi erisa, har bir alohida gazning eruvchanligi shu gazning parsial bosimiga to'g'ri proporsional.

**Sechenov qonuni:** Eritmada elektritolitning konsentratsiyasi ortishi bilan gazning unda eruvchanligi kamayadi.

$$N = N_o \cdot e^{-kC}$$

N – gazning elektritolit eritmasida eruvchanligi;  
No – gazning toza erituvchidagi eruvchanligi;  
C – elektritolit konsentratsiyasi;  
k – Sechenov doimiysi, gaz va elektritolitning tabiatiga va haroratga bog'liq kattalik.

Gazlar eruvchanligining kamayishi gidratatsiyaga bog'liq. Gidratatsiya suv molekulalarini ionlar atrofida bog'laydi va gazlarning eruvchanligi kamayadi.

## **Genri-Dalton va Sechenov qonunlarining tibbiyotdagi ahamiyati**

- \* G'ovvoslarda uchraydigan kesson kasalligi Genri qonuniga amal qiladi.
- \* Dengiz sathidan 40 m pastda (quyida) umumi bosim odatdagidan 4 marta ortib, qondagi bosim ham shuncha marta ko'payadi.
- \* Agar g'ovvos suv yuziga (tepaga) tez ko'tarilsa, uning bosimi juda tez pastga tushadi. Gazlarning eruvchanligi bu holatda keskin kamayib, qonda gazlarning pufakchalari paydo bo'ladi. Bu pufakchalar tomirlarga tiqilishi hamda to'qimalarning zararlanishiga va hatto o'limga olib kelishi mumkin.

# Eritmalarning fizik-kimyoviy xossalari. *Ideal eritmalar*

Berilgan haroratda 100 gr erituvchida erigan modda massasi **eruvchanlik** deyiladi. Eruvchanlik o‘z-o‘zidan boruvchi jarayondir,  $\Delta G < 0$ .

**20°C haroratda 100 gr suvda moddaning eruvchanligi:**

- ✓ agar 10 gr dan ortiq erisa, **juda yaxshi eriydigan modda**;
- ✓ agar 1 – 10 gr erisa, **yaxshi eriydigan modda**;
- ✓ agar 0,01 – 1,0 gr, **kam eriydigan (yomon eriydigan) modda**;
- ✓ agar 0,01 gr dan kam erisa, **amalda deyarli erimaydigan modda**.

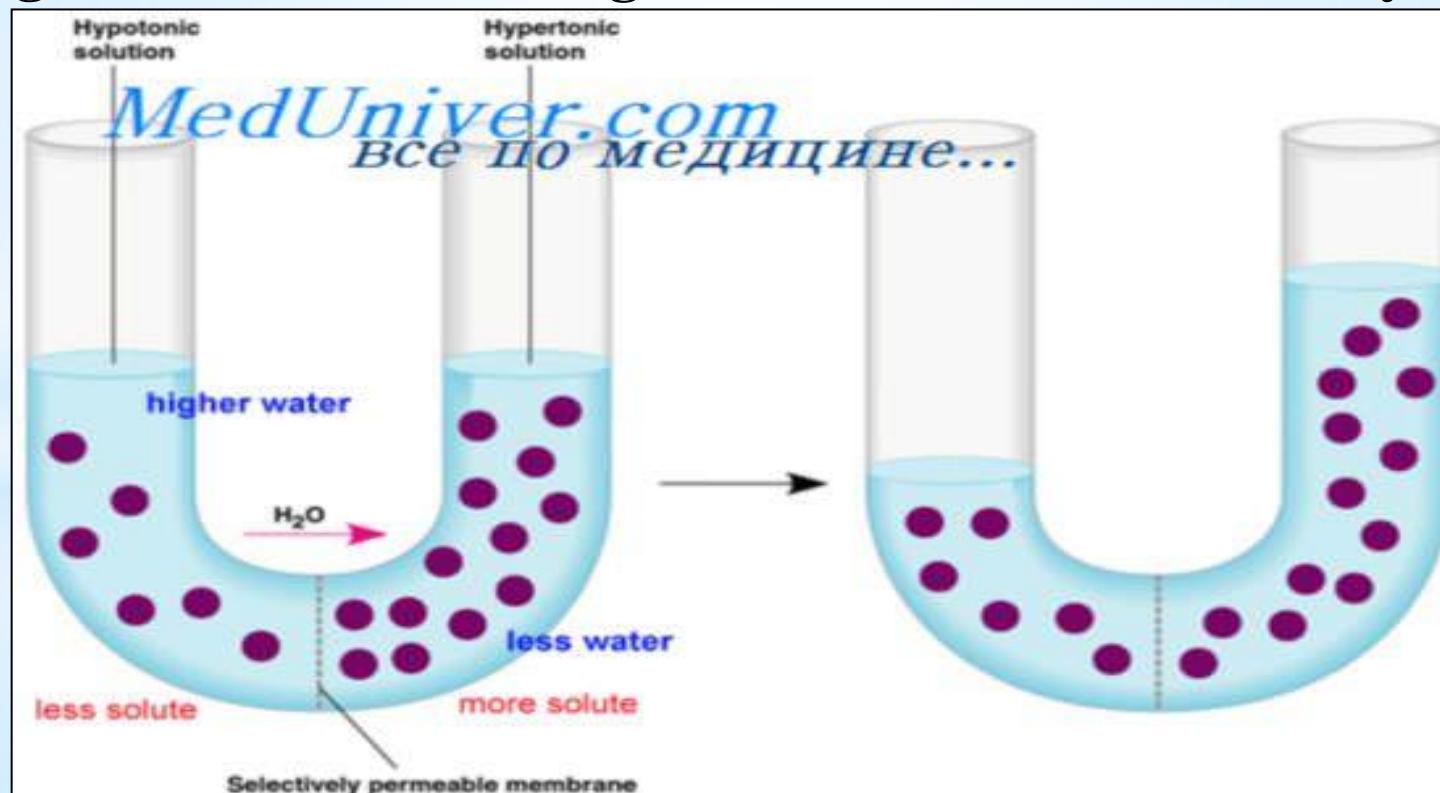
***Ideal eritma*** - komponentlar o'rtasida kimyoviy reaksiyalar sodir bo'lmaydigan va komponentlar orasidagi molekulalararo o'zaro ta'sir kuchlari bir xil bo'lgan eritma. A-A, B-B va A-B ning o'zaro ta'siri teng kuchli. Ideal eritmalarning xossalari alohida komponentlar xossalardan farq qilmaydi.

***Bu eritmalar Vant Goff va Raul qonunlariga bo'ysunadi.***

# Osmos ya osmotik bosim

Erituvchi molekulalarining yarim o'tkazgich pardalarda orqali past konsentratsiyali eritmadan, yuqori konsentratsiyali eritmaga tomon bir tomonlama harakati (diffuziyasi) **osmos** deyiladi.

Osmos hodisasini to'xtatish uchun yuqori konsentratsiyali eritmaga berilishi zarur bo'lgan bosim **osmotik bosim** deyiladi.



# Vant-Goff qonuni

Erigan modda gaz holatida bo'lib, eritma hajmiga teng bo'lganda hosil qiladigan bosimi shu eritmaning osmotik bosimiga teng bo'ladi:

Suyultirilgan eritmaning osmotik bosimi erigan moddaning bir xil haroratda, gazsimon holatda bo'lgan va eritma bilan bir xil hajmni egallagan bosimiga teng.

$$P = C_m \cdot R \cdot T.$$

$$C_m = \frac{n}{V} = \frac{m}{M \cdot V}, \quad P = \frac{m \cdot R \cdot T}{M \cdot V}; \quad M = \frac{m \cdot R \cdot T}{P \cdot V}.$$

**P** – eritmaning osmotik bosimi, kPa;

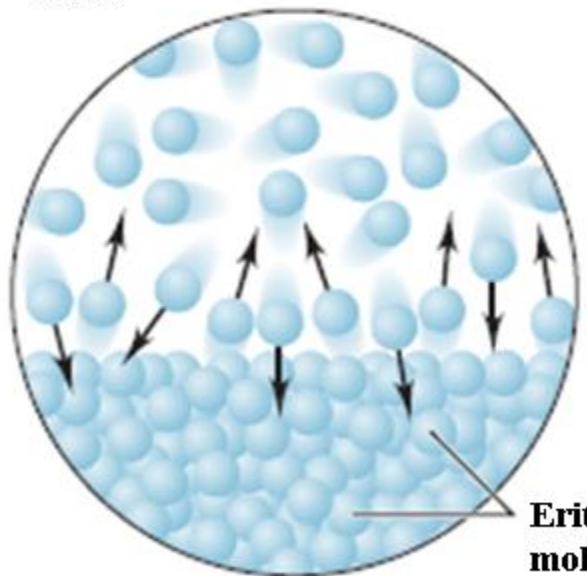
**C<sub>m</sub>** – molyar konsentratsiya, mol/l;

**R** – gaz doimiysi 8,31; **T** – abs. harorat., K.

# **Qiziqarli ma'lumotlar:**

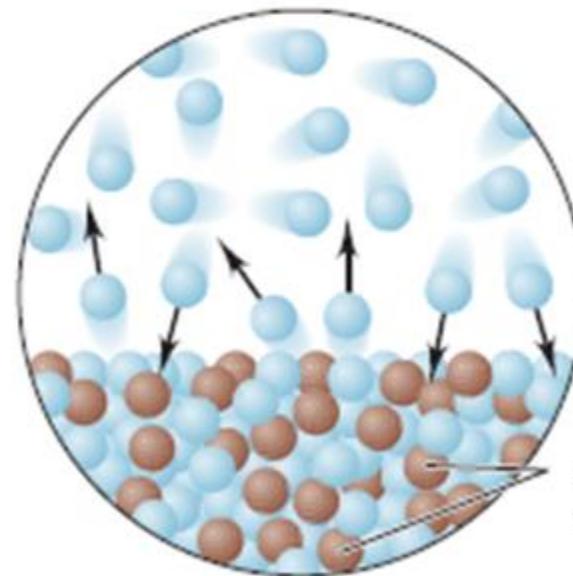
- ✓ Osmotik bosimlari teng bo'lgan eritmalar izotonik, osmotik bosimi yuqori eritmalar gipertonik, osmotik bosimi past bo'lgan eritmalar esa gipotonik eritmalar deyiladi.
- ✓ Dengiz suvi osmotik bosimi  $2,83 \cdot 10^6$  Pa ga teng.
- ✓ Hayvonlar hujayralaridagi osmotik bosim 300 kPa.
- ✓ Ichni yumshatuvchi dori moddalarining ta'siri oshqozonda tuzlar konsentratsiyasini oshiradi, bu esa oshqozondagi moddalarning suyulishiga olib keladi.

**Erituvchi molekulalari  
buglanib yana suyq holga  
o'tadi**

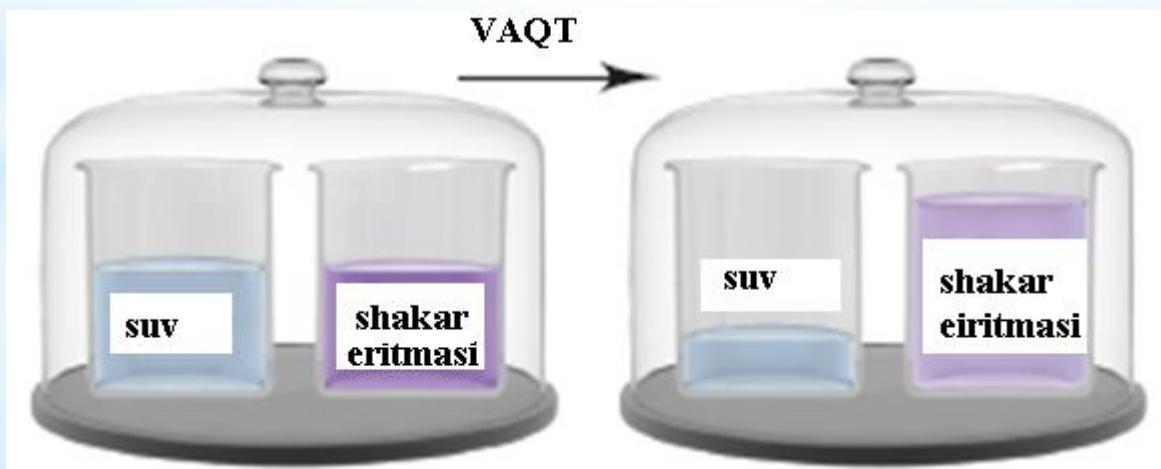


**Toza erituvchi**

**eritmadiagi bug'lanish va yana  
suyq holatga o'tish muvozanati**



**Erituvchi va unda eirgan modda**



\* 1887-yil ingliz olimi Raul:

Raulning      1-qonuni:      Suyultirilgan  
eritmalarda eritma ustidagi erituvchi  
to'yingan bug' bosimining nisbiy pasayishi  
erigan modda molyar ulushiga teng.

$$\frac{P_0 - P}{P_0} = N; \quad \frac{P_0 - P}{P_0} = \frac{n}{n + n_0};$$

$$N = \frac{n}{n + n_0}.$$

Po > P    $\Delta P = Po - P$

**Raulning 2-qonuni:** Eritma muzlash haroratining pasayishi erigan modda molyal konsentratsiyasiga to'g'ri proporsional.

$$\Delta t_{muz} = k \cdot C; \quad \Delta t_{muz} = t^o_{muz} - t_{muz}$$

C – molyal kons, mol/kg; k – krioskopik doimiylik, grad.kg/mol;

K fizik ma'nosi konsentratsiyasi 1mol/kg bo'lgan noelektrolit modda eritmasining muzlash haroratini toza erituvchiga nisbatan necha °C ga pasayishini ko'rsatadi.

$$\Delta t_{qay} = E \cdot C; \quad \Delta t_{qay} = t_{qay} - t^o_{qay}$$

**Eritma qaynash haroratining ortishi erigan modda molyal konsentratsiyasiga to'g'ri proporsionaldir.**

E – ebulioskopik doimiylik, grad.kg/mol;

E fizik ma'nosi 1 kg erituvchida 1 mol noelektrolit modda eriganda eritmaning qaynash harorati toza erituvchinikidan necha gradusga farq qilishini ko'rsatadi.

**K va E erituvchi tabiatigagina bog'liq kattaliklardir.**

**Suv** uchun  $K = 1,86$ ;  $E = 0,52$ ;

**Benzol** uchun  $K = 5,12$ ;  $E = 2,57$ .

**Molekulyar massani aniqlash:**

$$\Delta_{muz} = k \cdot C; \quad \text{bu yerda } C = \frac{m}{M \cdot g};$$

$$\Delta t_{muz} = \frac{k \cdot m \cdot 1000}{M \cdot g}, M = \frac{k \cdot m \cdot 1000}{\Delta t_{muz} \cdot g};$$

$$M = \frac{E \cdot m \cdot 1000}{\Delta t_{muz} \cdot g}.$$

# Vant-Goff va Raul q. noelektrolit moddalarning elektrolit eritmasi uchun

Eritmalarning osmotik bosimi, qaynash haroratining oshishi, eritmalarning muzlash haroratining pasayishi kolligativ xususiyatlar deyiladi.

Yuqoridagi formulalarni elektrolitlar eritmalariga tatbiq etish uchun Yakob Xendrik Vant-Goff fanga **izotonik koeffitsient (i)** tushunchasini kiritdi.

**Izotonik koeffitsient (i)** – elektrolit eritmasining osmotik bosimi  $P_{os}$ , muzlash  $t_{muz}$  va qaynash  $t_{qay}$  haroratlarining o'zgarishi teng konsentratsiyali noelektrolit moddanikidan necha marta katta ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

$$P = i \cdot C_m \cdot R \cdot T; \quad \Delta t_{muz} = i \cdot k \cdot C_m; \quad \Delta t = i \cdot E \cdot C_m$$

$$i = \frac{\Delta P_{taj}}{\Delta P_{naz}} = \frac{\Delta t_{muz\ taj}}{\Delta t_{muz\ naz}} = \frac{\Delta t_{qay\ taj}}{\Delta t_{qay\ naz}}; \quad i = 1 + \alpha(m - 1).$$

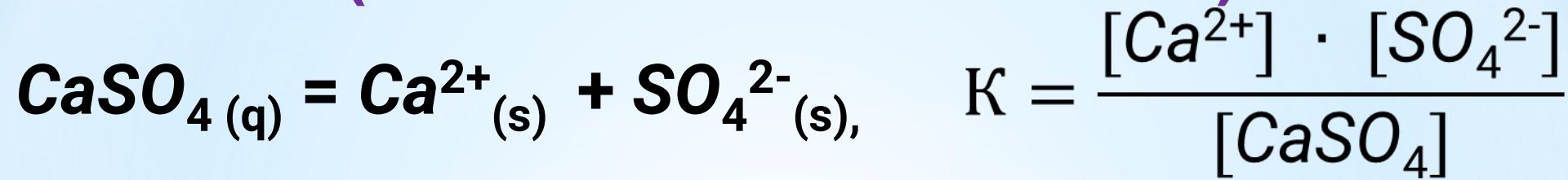
**$\alpha$ -dissotsiyalanish darajasi;**

**m-har bir molekuladan ionlarning hosil bo'lish soni.**

# Osmotik bosimning tibbiyotdagi ahamiyati

- Inson qon bosimi  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  da 780 kPa ni tashkil qiladi, bu 0,9% NaCl eritmasiga (0,15 mol/l) to'g'ri keladi.
- Achchiq tuz ( $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) va Glauber tuzining ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) ichni yumshatuvchi ta'siri ham osmos hodisasiga asoslanadi. Oshqozonda bu tuzlar juda yomon so'riladi. Osmotik bosimning keskin oshishi tufayli suv tuzlar tomon siljiydi va shu bilan yumshatuvchi ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

## Eruvchanlik ko'paytmasi (25°C da CaSO<sub>4</sub> eritmasida):



Ushbu geterogen muvozanatning konstantasi ifodasi qattiq fazaning kontsentratsiyasini o'z ichiga olmaydi:

$$K = [\text{Ca}^{2+}] \cdot [\text{SO}_4^{2-}]$$

Ayni haroratda qiyin eriydigan moddalarning to'yingan eritmasida ionlar konsentratsiyasining ko'paytmasi o'zgarmas son bo'lib, u **eruvchanlik ko'paytmasi** deb ataladi.

$$EK_{(\text{CaSO}_4)} = [\text{Ca}^{2+}][\text{SO}_4^{2-}]$$

**EK – haroratga bog'liq bo'lган kattalikdir.**

$$EK = [\text{Ca}^{2+}] \cdot [\text{SO}_4^{2-}] = 2,25 \cdot 10^{-4}.$$

Eng yomon eriydigan birikma HgS dir.

# **25°C da ba'zi kam eriydigan tuzlarning eruvchanlik ko'paytmasi**

Birikmalar	EK	Birikmalar	EK
$\text{CaSO}_4$	$2,25 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$\text{Zn(OH)}_2$	$1 \cdot 10^{-17}$
$\text{CaCO}_3$	$5 \cdot 10^{-9}$	FeS	$5 \cdot 10^{-18}$
$\text{BaSO}_4$	$1,1 \cdot 10^{-10}$	$\text{Cu(OH)}_2$	$2,2 \cdot 10^{-20}$
AgCl	$1,8 \cdot 10^{-10}$	ZnS	$1 \cdot 10^{-23}$
MnS	$2,5 \cdot 10^{-10}$	CuS	$6 \cdot 10^{-36}$
AgBr	$6 \cdot 10^{-13}$	$\text{Cu}_2\text{S}$	$1 \cdot 10^{-48}$
AgI	$1 \cdot 10^{-16}$	HgS	$1 \cdot 10^{-52}$

**Masalan:**  $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \leftrightarrow 3\text{Ca}^{2+} + 2\text{PO}_4^{3-}$  uchun

$$K_S = [\text{Ca}^{2+}]^3 \cdot [\text{PO}_4^{3-}]^2$$

Konsentratsiya faollik orqali berilsa ifoda quyidagicha bo‘ladi:

$$K_S = a_A^m * a_B^n$$

Mol / l da ifodalangan moddani eruvchanligi, uning eruvchanlik ko‘paytmasi bilan quyidagicha bog‘langan:

$$S_{AmBn} = \sqrt[m+n]{K_S / m^n * n^n}$$

Misol:



$$S = \sqrt[3+2]{K_S / 3^3 * 2^2} = \sqrt[5]{\frac{2 * 10^{-29}}{108}} = 7 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ м/л}$$

# Mustaqil ishlash uchun masalalar

1. Yangi cho'ktirilgan magniy gidroksid to'yingan eritmasining 500 ml hajmida  $1,55 \cdot 10^{-2}$  g mazkur modda erigan. Magniy gidroksid uchun eruvchanlik ko'paytmasini hisoblang.
2. Qo'rg'oshin yodidi  $\text{PbJ}_2$  eruvchanlik ko'paytmasi  $K_s^\circ$  ( $\text{PbJ}_2$ ) =  $1,1 \cdot 10^{-9}$  bo'lган holda, uning to'yingan eritmasidagi qo'rg'oshin kationi  $[\text{Pb}^{2+}]$  va yodid anioni  $[\text{J}^-]$  molyar konsentratsiyalarini hisoblang.
3. Dastlabki konsentratsiyalari  $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$  mol/l bo'lган stronsiy xlorid  $\text{SrCl}_2$  va kaliy sulfat  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$  eritmalarini teng hajmlari aralashtirilganda cho'kma hosil bo'ladimi? Stronsiy sulfatning eruvchanlik ko'paytmasi  $3,2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ .

**Qoida:** O‘xshash tarkibli oz eruvchan

elektrolitlarning  $K_s$  qiymati kichik bo‘lsa uning eruvchanligi kamligidan dalolat beradi

Misol:

	$\text{BaSO}_4$	$\text{SrSO}_4$	$\text{CaSO}_4$
$K_s$	$1 \cdot 10^{-10}$	$1 \cdot 10^{-7}$	$1 \cdot 10^{-5}$

**Eruvchanlik o‘ngdan chapga tomon kamaya boradi.**

Ammo bunday solishtirish tarkibi o‘xshash bo‘lmagan cho‘kmalarga joiz emas.

Misol:

	$K_s$	S
$\text{AgCl}$	$1,78 \cdot 10^{-10}$	$1,33 \cdot 10^{-5}$
$\text{Ag}_2\text{CrO}_4$	$1,1 \cdot 10^{-12}$	$4 \cdot 10^{-5}$

$$\alpha = \frac{n}{N};$$

## Kuchli elektrolitlar, $\alpha$ qiymati 30% dan yuqori:

- **Kuchli elektrolitlar:** HCl, HBr, HJ, HNO<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, HClO<sub>4</sub>, HMnO<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub>, HClO<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>;
- **Kuchli asoslар, (Be(OH)<sub>2</sub> и Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub> ташқари, I va II гурӯҳ metallari;**
- **Barcha eruvchan tuzlar.**

## Kuchsiz elektrolitlar, $\alpha$ qiymati 3% dan past:

- **Barcha organik kislotalar:** (R-COOH) va asoslар (R-NH<sub>2</sub>; R<sub>2</sub>NH; R<sub>3</sub>N);
- **Kuchsiz kislotalar, d-elementlar asoslари** va NH<sub>4</sub>OH.
- **Kuchsiz noorganik kislotalar:** H<sub>2</sub>S, HNO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, HClO, HCN, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>.

- \* O'rtacha kuchli elektrolitlar:  $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{HCOOH}$ ,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ .
- \*  $\alpha$  - konsentratsiya, harorat va elektrolit tabiatiga bog'liq.  
**18° C 0,1 n eritma  $\alpha$  qiymati:**

<b>Elektrolit</b>	<b><math>\alpha</math>, %</b>	<b>Elektrolit</b>	<b><math>\alpha</math>, %</b>
$\text{H}_2\text{S}$	0,07	$\text{HNO}_3$	92
$\text{HgCl}_2$	1,0	$\text{HI}$	92
$\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$	1,34	$\text{HCl}$	91
$\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$	1,34	$\text{KOH}$	91
HF	8,5	$\text{NaOH}$	91
$\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$	27	$\text{KCl}$	86
$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3$	34	$\text{NaCl}$	86
$\text{CuSO}_4$	38	$\text{NaNO}_3$	83
$\text{MgSO}_4$	42	$\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$	77
$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	58	$\text{CaCl}_2$	75
$\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$	72	$\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$	75

Sirka kislotasi konsentratsiyasining dissotsilanish darajasi qiymatiga bog'liqligi ( $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

$\text{C}_\text{M}$	0,2	0,1	0,05	0,01	0,005	0,001
$\alpha, \%$	0,95	1,40	1,90	4,20	6,00	12,40



$$[\text{H}^+] = \alpha \cdot C; \quad [\text{NO}_2^-] = \alpha \cdot C; \quad [\text{HNO}_2] = (1 - \alpha) \cdot C,$$

[ $\text{H}^+$ ] и [ $\text{NO}_2^-$ ] – ionlar konsentratsiyasi; [ $\text{HNO}_2$ ] dissotsiyalanmagan molekulalar kons. K- dissotsatsiya konstantasi;

$$K = \frac{C \cdot \alpha \cdot C \cdot \alpha}{(1 - \alpha) \cdot C} = \frac{\alpha^2 \cdot C}{1 - \alpha}; \quad K = \frac{\alpha^2 \cdot C}{1 - \alpha}.$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{K/C}. \quad 1 - \alpha = 1, \quad K = \alpha^2 * C$$

Konsentratsiya 100 marta kamayganda, dissotsilanish darajasi 10 marta ortadi.

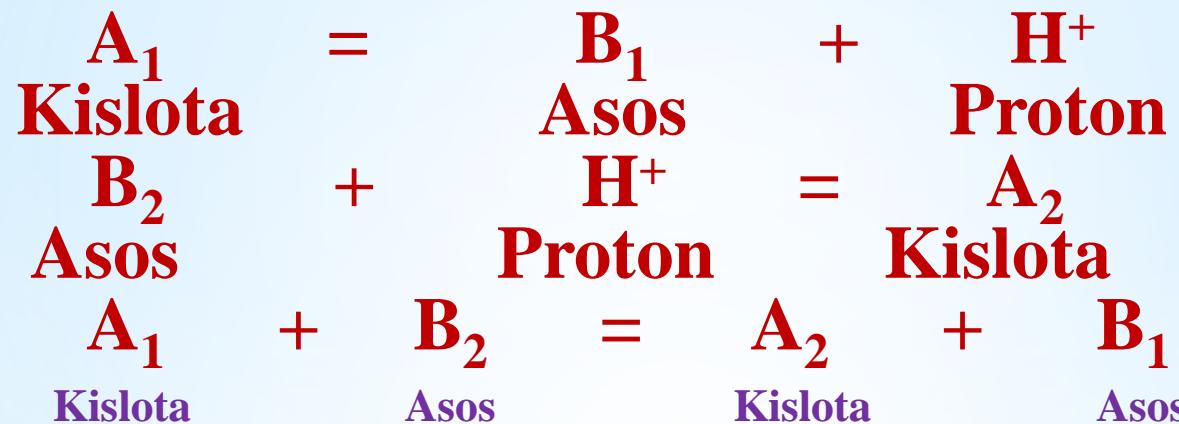
# Ayrim moddalarning dissotsilanish konstantasi

Kislota	K	Asos	K
HCN	$7,2 \cdot 10^{-10}$	NH <sub>4</sub> OH	$1,76 \cdot 10^{-5}$
HNO <sub>2</sub>	$4 \cdot 10^{-4}$	Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub>	$4 \cdot 10^{-2}$
H <sub>2</sub> S	$k_1 = 1 \cdot 10^{-7}$ $k_2 = 2,5 \cdot 10^{-3}$	Zn(OH) <sub>2</sub>	$k_1 = 4,4 \cdot 10^{-5}$ $k_2 = 1,5 \cdot 10^{-9}$
H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	$k_1 = 4,5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ $k_2 = 4,8 \cdot 10^{-11}$	Pb(OH) <sub>2</sub>	$k_1 = 9,6 \cdot 10^{-4}$ $k_2 = 3 \cdot 10^{-8}$
H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	$k_1 = 7,1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ $k_2 = 6,2 \cdot 10^{-8}$ $k_3 = 5 \cdot 10^{-10}$	NH <sub>2</sub> OH	$1 \cdot 10^{-3}$
		N <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	$3 \cdot 10^{-6}$
HCOOH	$1,4 \cdot 10^{-4}$	CH <sub>3</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	$4,4 \cdot 10^{-4}$
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	$1,74 \cdot 10^{-5}$	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	$3,8 \cdot 10^{-10}$
		C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N	$1,70 \cdot 10^{-9}$

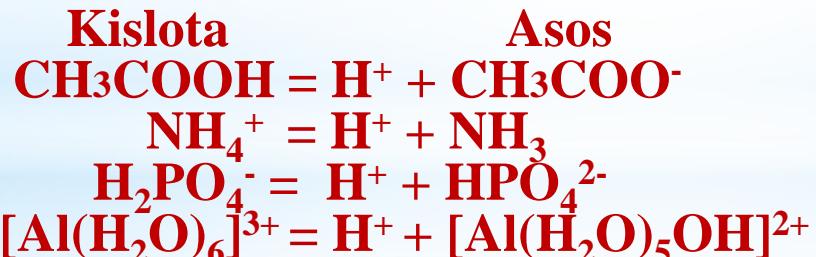
# **Kislota va asoslar to'g'risidagi zamonaviy qarashlar**

- \* Arrenius nazariyasi kamchiliklari:
- \* Dissotsiyalanish sababi hamda bu jarayondagi erituvchi ahamiyati hisobga olinmagan;
- \* Kislota va asoslarning ta'rifi ham to'la qonli emas;
- \* Bir qator organik moddalar o'zidan vodorod ionini ajratmaydi, biroq kislota xossalariiga ega (sulfadimezin);
- \* Ayni vaqtida trimetilamin, geksametilentetramin hamda amidopirin moddalari tarkibida gidroksil guruhi tutmaydi, biroq asos hisoblanadi;
- \* Dissotsiyalanish nazariyasini kuchli elektrolitlar va suvsiz elektrolitlarga qo'llab bo'lmaydi.

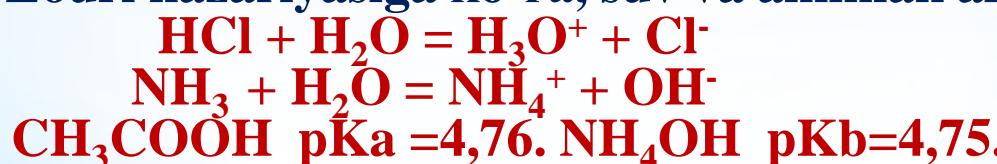
► 1923-yil. Johan Brensted (Daniya) va Tomas Louri (Angliya) proton nazariyasi. *Kislota* — bu o'zidan proton ajratuvchi modda (molekula yoki ion). O'ziga proton biriktirib oluvchi moddalar — *asoslardir*. Shunga ko'ra:



► Neytrallanish reaksiyasi protonni ushlash uchun raqobatbardosh reaksiyadir.

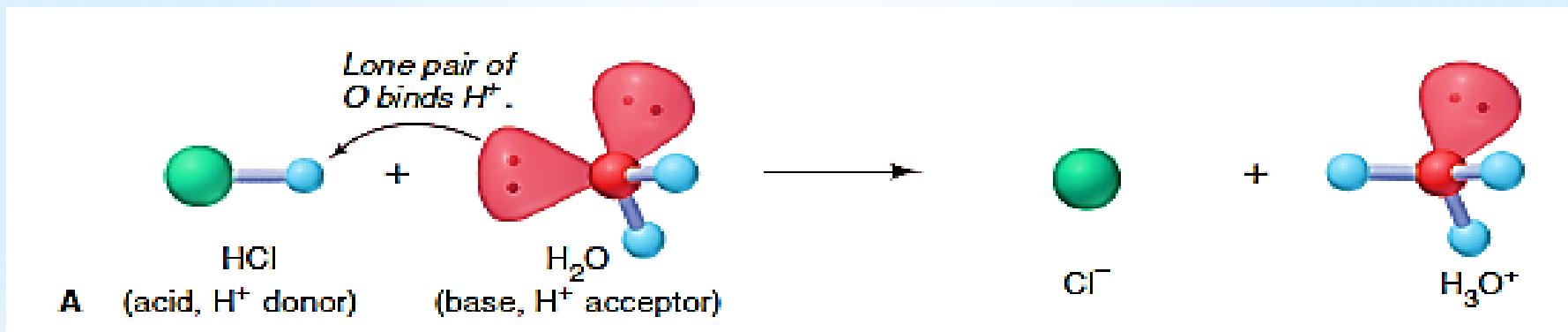


► Brensted – Louri nazariyasiga ko'ra, suv va ammiak amfoter elektrolitlardir.

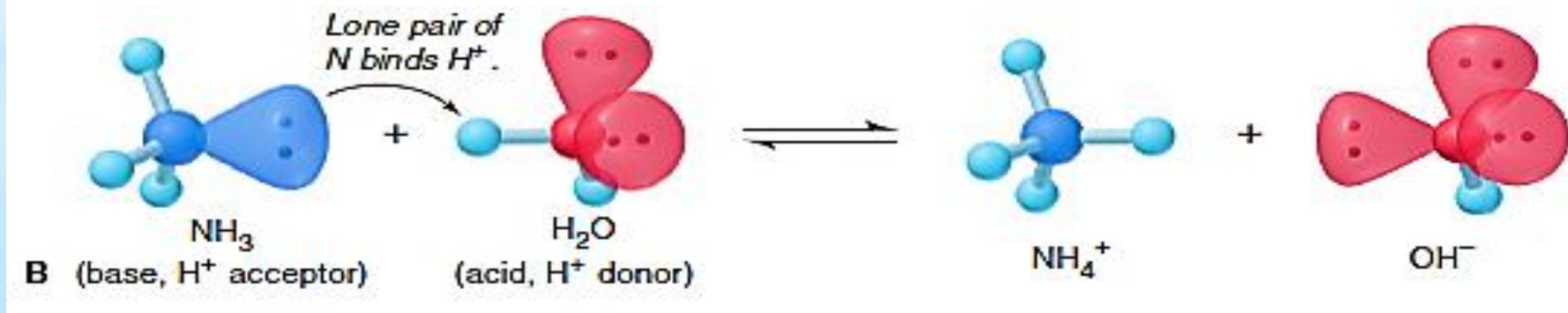


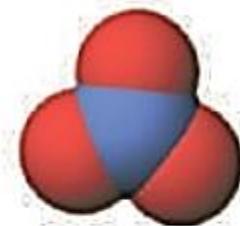
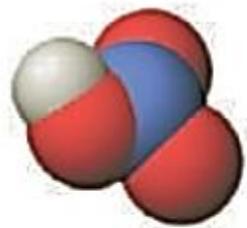
# Brensted-Louri – kislota-asos nazariyasi

Ushbu jarayonda ishtirok etadigan asos ( $B_2$ ) va kislota ( $A_1$ ) tutash tizimlar deb ataladi. Bunday tizimga misol sifatida proton donori bo'lgan HF yoki HCl bo'lishi mumkin.



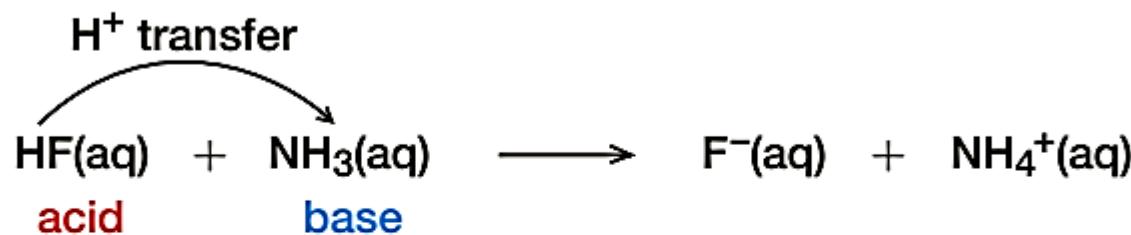
Ammiak, aksincha, protonni asos sifatida qabul qiladi:



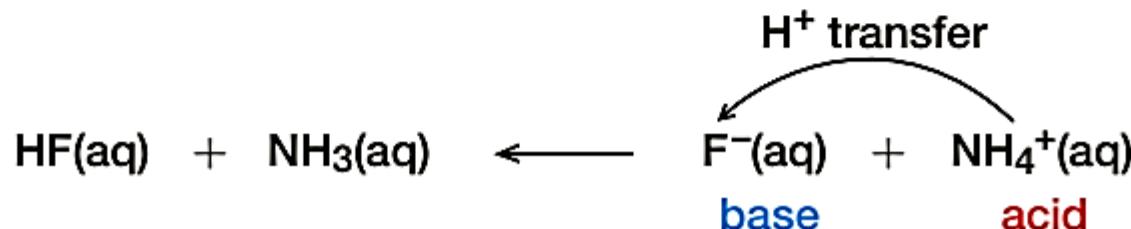


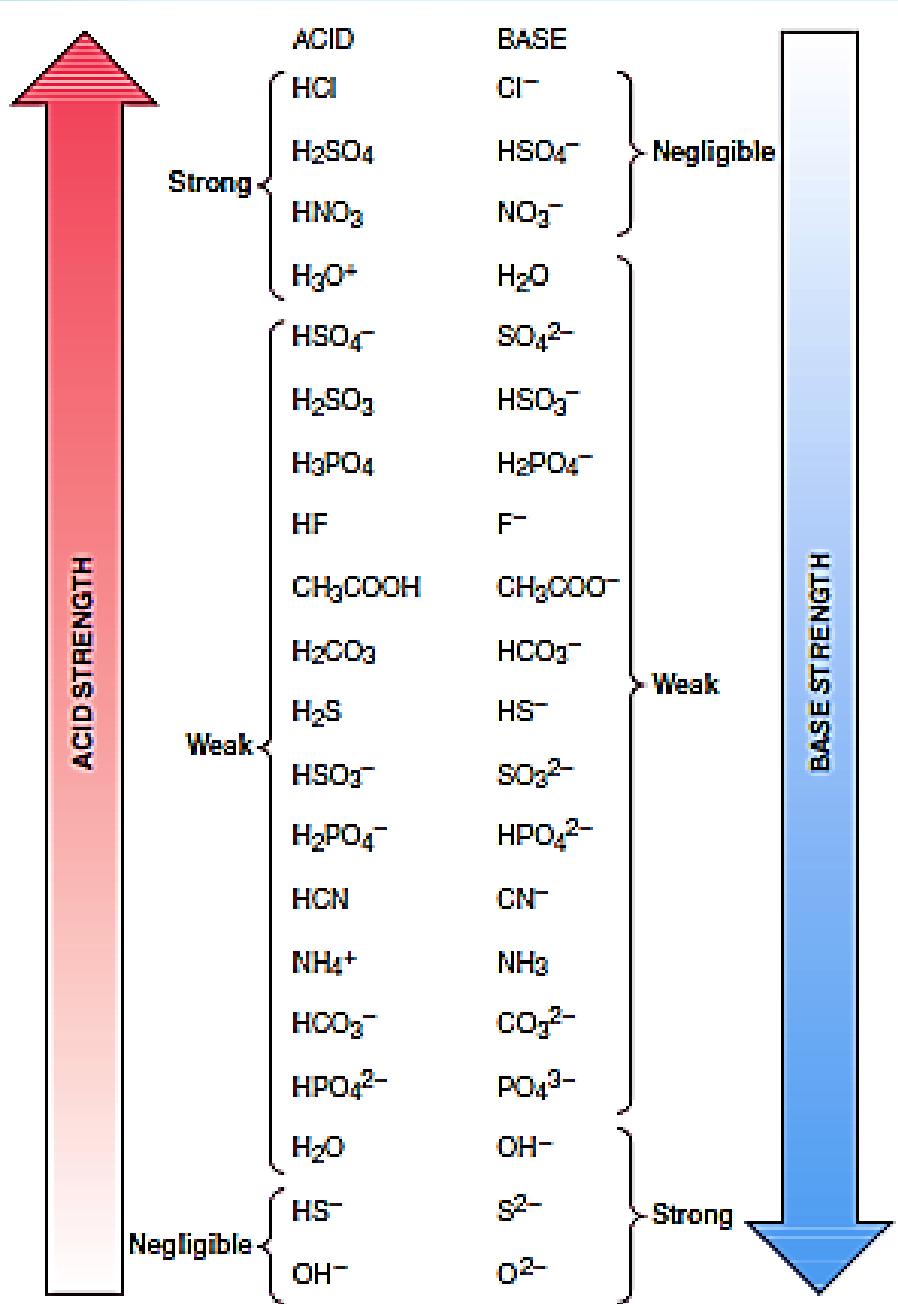
Nitric acid acts as a Brønsted–Lowry acid.

A Brønsted–Lowry acid–base reaction involves the transfer of a proton from an acid to a base. For example, in the following reaction,



a proton ( $\text{H}^+$ ) is transferred from the acid HF (the proton donor) to the base  $\text{NH}_3$  (the proton acceptor). When viewed from the reverse direction,





# Kislot-a-asos tutash juftining kuchi

Kuchli kislotaning tutash asosi kuchsiz bo'ladi.

\*Rux gidroksidi  $pK_a = 4,36$  va  $pK_b=8,83$  ga teng.



\*O'z kationlarining konsentratsiyasini oshiradigan erituvchilar **kislotalar**, o'z anionlarining konsentratsiyasini oshiradigan erituvchilar **asoslardir**.

\*Tarkibida proton tutgan va kislota xossasiga ega bo'lgan erituvchilar **proton erituvchilardir**.

\***Proton** erituvchilar ionlasha oladi ( $H_2O$ ,  $H_2SO_4$ ).

\***Aproton** erituvchilar qutbliligi kam yoki kuchsiz qutblangan, dissotsiyalanmaydigan, lekin kuchsiz solvatatsiyaga uchraydigan suyuqliklar ( $CCl_4$ ,  $C_6H_6$  va b.).

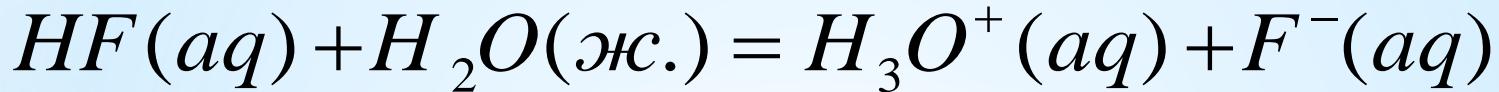
\*Dissotsiyalanmaydigan lekin kuchli solvatlanadigan qutbli erituvchilar (**dimetilformamid**, **dimetilsulfoksid**) hamda kuchli qutblangan autodissotsiyalanadigan erituvchilar (**POCl<sub>3</sub>**, **BrF<sub>3</sub>**).

Muvozanat jarayonida hamma narsa zarrachaning proton berish qobiliyati bilan hal qilinadi. HCl eritmasida muvozanat o'ngga siljiydi, chunki HCl elektron donor, Cl<sup>-</sup> kuchsiz asosdir. NH<sub>3</sub> ishtirokida kuchsiz kislota H<sub>2</sub>O ga kuchli asos OH<sup>-</sup> ga mos keladi. Kislota kuchi uning dissotsilanish konstantasi bilan aniqlanadi. Odatda dissotsiatsiyalanish konstantasi ishlatilmaydi ( $K_a$ ), aksincha, ularning logarifmlari, qaramaqarshi belgi bilan olingan ( $pK_a$ ) indeks “a” acidum – kislota so'zining birinchi harfidan olingan. Asoslik xossalari esa OH<sup>-</sup> ionlari mavjudligi bilan asoslanadi. Amalda asoslar uchun  $K_b$  (yoki–lg  $K_b$ ) ham qo'llaniladi.  $pK_b$  qiymati qancha kichik bo'lsa, asos shuncha kuchi hisoblanadi.

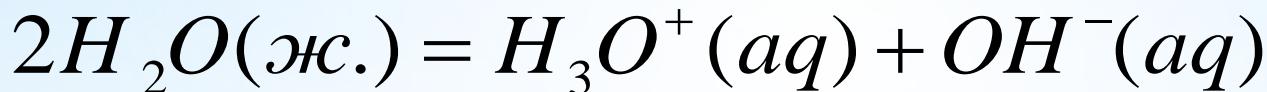
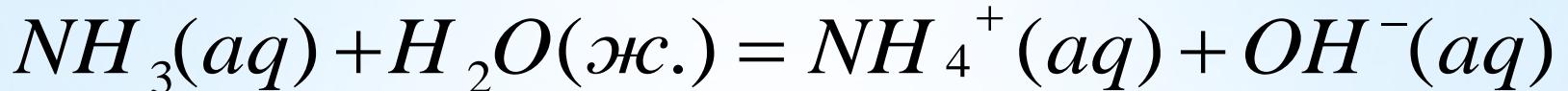
$$K_{kuc} = \frac{[H_3O^+] \cdot [OH^-]}{[HF]},$$

$$K_{och} = \frac{[NH_4^+] \cdot [OH^-]}{[NH_3]}$$

# Brensted kislotasi kuchi



$$K_a = \frac{[H_3O^+] \cdot [F^-]}{[HF]}; \quad K_b = \frac{[NH_4^+] \cdot [OH^-]}{[NH_3]}.$$

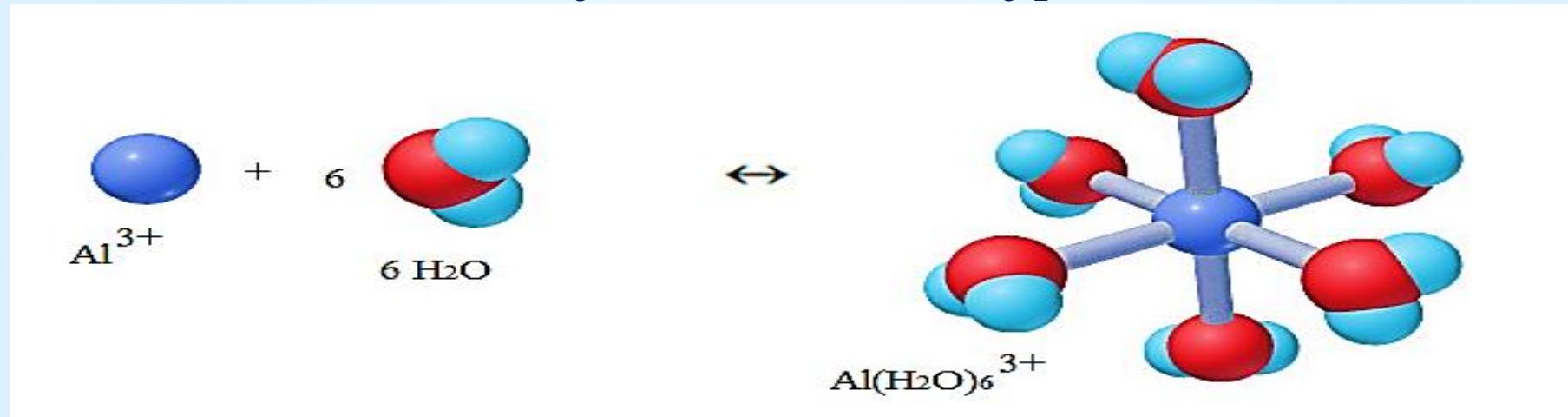
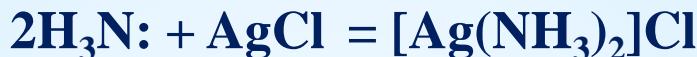


$$K_w = [H_3O^+] \cdot [OH^-] = 1,00 \cdot 10^{-14}; pK_w = 14$$

$$pK_a + pK_b = pK_w$$

## \* 1923-yil. Amerikalik kimyogar Luis ta'rifi

\* Kislota – elektron juft akseptori, asos – elektron juft donoridir. Donor-akseptor mexanizmiga ko'ra:



NH<sub>3</sub> - asos, koordinatsion-to'yinmagan AgCl kislota:



\* SO<sub>3</sub> - **kislota**, suv - **asosdir**.

\* Ligandlar (NH<sub>3</sub>, CN-, F-, Cl-, SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, H<sub>2</sub>O) - **asoslardir**.

\* Metall ionlari - **kislotalardir**.

\* I, II Me ionlari, Ti<sup>3+</sup>, Fe<sup>3+</sup>, Co<sup>3+</sup>, Al<sup>3+</sup> - **kislotalardir**.

\* Ligandlarning massasi ortishi bilan ularning asoslik xossasi kamayadi.  
(F-, Cl-, Br-, I-, NR<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>P, R<sub>3</sub>As, R<sub>3</sub>Sb).

\* II guruh. og'ir metallari (Hg<sup>2+</sup>, Hg<sub>2</sub><sup>2+</sup>, Pt<sup>2+</sup>, Pt<sup>4+</sup>, Ag<sup>+</sup>, Cu<sup>+</sup>).

**Table 4.5** The classification of Lewis acids and bases\*

Hard	Borderline	Soft
<i>Adds</i>		
$\text{H}^+$ , $\text{Li}^+$ , $\text{Na}^+$ , $\text{K}^+$	$\text{Fe}^{2+}$ , $\text{Co}^{2+}$ , $\text{Ni}^{2+}$	$\text{Cu}^+$ , $\text{Au}^+$ , $\text{Ag}^+$ , $\text{Tl}^+$ , $\text{Hg}_2^{2+}$
$\text{Be}^{2+}$ , $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ , $\text{Ca}^{2+}$	$\text{Cu}^{2+}$ , $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ , $\text{Pb}^{2+}$	$\text{Pd}^{2+}$ , $\text{Cd}^{2+}$ , $\text{Pt}^{2+}$ , $\text{Hg}^{2+}$
$\text{Cr}^{2+}$ , $\text{Cr}^{3+}$ , $\text{Al}^{3+}$	$\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ , $\text{BBr}_3$	$\text{BH}_3$
$\text{SO}_3$ , $\text{BF}_3$		
<i>Bases</i>		
$\text{F}^-$ , $\text{OH}^-$ , $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , $\text{NH}_3$	$\text{NO}_2^-$ , $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$ , $\text{Br}^-$	$\text{H}^-$ , $\text{R}^-$ , $\text{CN}^-$ , $\text{CO}$ , $\text{I}^-$
$\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ , $\text{NO}_3^-$ , $\text{O}^{2-}$	$\text{N}_3^-$ , $\text{N}_2$	$\text{SCN}^-$ , $\text{R}_3\text{P}$ , $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$
$\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ , $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ , $\text{ClO}_4^-$	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}$ , $\text{SCN}^-$	$\text{R}_2\text{S}$

\* The underlined element is the site of attachment to which the classification refers.

## \* Aktivlik koeffitsenti. Eritmalarning ion kuchi.

### Kuchli elektrolitlar nazariyasi P.Debay va E.Xukkel:

- \* Konsentratsiya va ion kuchi o'zgarishi bilan dissotsiyalanish konstantasidagi o'zgarishlarni tavsiflaydigan kattalik – **aktivlik** deyiladi.
- \* 1907-yil amerikalik kiyogar aktivlik tushunchasini fanga kiritidi.
- \* Aktivlik shunday kattalikki, uni massalar ta'sir qonuni ifodasiga qo'yilsa bu tenglama har qanday konsentratsiyada o'rinali bo'lib qoladi.
- \* Aktivlik – haqiqiy konsentratsiyadir.

$$\alpha = \gamma^* C$$

$\alpha$  – erigan moddaning aktivligi, mol/l,

$C$  – erigan moddaning konsentratsiyasi,

$\gamma$  – aktivlikning molay koeffitsenti.

# Aktivlik (faollik) koeffitsenti

1923yil Debay va Xyukkel tomonidan faollik koeffitsiyenti ( $F$ ) - ni ion kuchi ( $I_k$ ) bilan bog'lovchi tenglama ishlab chiqilgan.

$I_k = 0,005 - 0,01m/l$  bo'lgan suyultirilgan eritmalar uchun:

$$-\lg f = 0,5Z^2 \sqrt{J_\kappa}$$

$I_k = 0,01 - 0,2$  bo'lgan konsentrangan eritmalar uchun:

$$-\lg f = 0,5Z^2 \frac{\sqrt{J_\kappa}}{1 + \sqrt{J_\kappa}}$$

## HA - kislota uchun

$$K_a = \frac{a_{H^+} \cdot a_{A^-}}{A_{HA}} = \frac{[H^+] \cdot \gamma_+ \cdot [A^-] \cdot \gamma_-}{[HA] \cdot \gamma_{HA}};$$

**K<sub>a</sub>** -termodinamik dissotsiyalanish konstantasi deyiladi.

Bu qiymat eritmada mavjud bo'lgan **ionlarning konsentratsiyasi** va **zaryadiga** bog'liq bo'lib, erigan moddalarning tabiatiga bog'liq emas.

Suyultirilgan eritmalar (0,1 mol/l dan past) aktivlik koeffitsientlari asosan eritmada mavjud bo'lgan **ionlarning konsentratsiyasi** va **zaryadiga** bog'liq bo'lib, erigan moddalarning tabiatiga bog'liq emas. Bu qonuniyat eritmalar nazariyasida **ion kuchi** qoidasi nomi bilan ma'lum.

Bu qoidaga ko'ra, bir xil zaryadli ionlar, tabiatidan qat'iy nazar, bir xil ion kuchiga ega suyultirilgan eritmalarda teng aktivlik koeffitsientlariga ega.

# Ion kuchi

- \* Eritmadagi barcha ionlarni faollikka ta'sirini hisobga olish uchun ion kuchi tushunchasi kiritilgan. Eritmaning ion kuchi qancha yuqori bo'lsa, undagi ionlar faolligi shunchali past bo'ladi.

$$\text{ionic strength} = \mu = \frac{1}{2}([A]Z_A^2 + [B]Z_B^2 + [C]Z_C^2 + \dots)$$

**Ta'rif:** Ionlar konsentratsiyalarini ular zaryadining kvadratiga ko'paytmalari yig'indisining yarmi eritmaning ion kuchi deb ataladi.

Misol: C konsentratsiyali  $\text{AlCl}_3$  eritmasining Ik hisoblang.

$$J_K = \frac{1}{2} (C * 3^2 + 3C * 1^2) = 6C$$

Kuchsiz elektrolitlar ion kuchini aniqlash uchun ularning konsentratsiyasi dissotsiyalanish darajasiga ko'paytiriladi.

Dissotsiyalanmagan molekulalarning ion kuchi nolga teng.

# \*Zaryadlarning ion kuchiga ta'siri

## Effect of Charge on Ionic Strength

Type Electrolyte	Example	Ionic Strength*
1:1	NaCl	$c$
1:2	Ba(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> , Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	$3c$
1:3	Al(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> , Na <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	$6c$
2:2	MgSO <sub>4</sub>	$4c$

\* $c$  = molar concentration of the salt.

Skoog, D. A., West, D. M., Holler, F. J., & Crouch, S. R. (2013). *Fundamentals of analytical chemistry*. Cengage learning.

# \* Ionlarning 25°C dagi faolik koeffitsienti

Activity Coefficients for Ions at 25°C

Ion	$\alpha_x, \text{nm}$	Activity Coefficient at Indicated Ionic Strength				
		0.001	0.005	0.01	0.05	0.1
H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup>	0.9	0.967	0.934	0.913	0.85	0.83
Li <sup>+</sup> , C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> COO <sup>-</sup>	0.6	0.966	0.930	0.907	0.83	0.80
Na <sup>+</sup> , IO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , HSO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> , H <sub>2</sub> AsO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> , OAc <sup>-</sup>	0.4–0.45	0.965	0.927	0.902	0.82	0.77
OH <sup>-</sup> , F <sup>-</sup> , SCN <sup>-</sup> , HS <sup>-</sup> , ClO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , ClO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> , BrO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , IO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , MnO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	0.35	0.965	0.926	0.900	0.81	0.76
K <sup>+</sup> , Cl <sup>-</sup> , Br <sup>-</sup> , I <sup>-</sup> , CN <sup>-</sup> , NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> , NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , HCOO <sup>-</sup>	0.3	0.965	0.925	0.899	0.81	0.75
Rb <sup>+</sup> , Cs <sup>+</sup> , Ti <sup>+</sup> , Ag <sup>+</sup> , NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0.25	0.965	0.925	0.897	0.80	0.75
Mg <sup>2+</sup> , Be <sup>2+</sup>	0.8	0.872	0.756	0.690	0.52	0.44
Ca <sup>2+</sup> , Cu <sup>2+</sup> , Zn <sup>2+</sup> , Sn <sup>2+</sup> , Mn <sup>2+</sup> , Fe <sup>2+</sup> , Ni <sup>2+</sup> , Co <sup>2+</sup> , Phthalate <sup>2-</sup>	0.6	0.870	0.748	0.676	0.48	0.40
Sr <sup>2+</sup> , Ba <sup>2+</sup> , Cd <sup>2+</sup> , Hg <sup>2+</sup> , S <sup>2-</sup>	0.5	0.869	0.743	0.668	0.46	0.38
Pb <sup>2+</sup> , CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> , SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> , C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	0.45	0.868	0.741	0.665	0.45	0.36
Hg <sub>2</sub> <sup>2+</sup> , SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> , S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> , Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> , HPO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	0.40	0.867	0.738	0.661	0.44	0.35
Al <sup>3+</sup> , Fe <sup>3+</sup> , Cr <sup>3+</sup> , La <sup>3+</sup> , Ce <sup>3+</sup>	0.9	0.737	0.540	0.443	0.24	0.18
PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> , Fe(CN) <sub>6</sub> <sup>3-</sup>	0.4	0.726	0.505	0.394	0.16	0.095
Th <sup>4+</sup> , Zr <sup>4+</sup> , Ce <sup>4+</sup> , Sn <sup>4+</sup>	1.1	0.587	0.348	0.252	0.10	0.063
Fe(CN) <sub>6</sub> <sup>4-</sup>	0.5	0.569	0.305	0.200	0.047	0.020

# Ba'zi elektrolitlarning aktivlik koeffitsenti (298 K da)

Konsentratsiya, mol/1000 g H <sub>2</sub> O	Elektrolitlarning aktivlik koeffitsenti						
	NaCl	KCl	NaOH	KOH	HCl	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	CaCl <sub>2</sub>
0,001	0,965	0,966	0,966	0,966	0,966	0,830	0,840
0,01	0,874	0,901	0,900	0,900	0,904	0,544	0,580
0,1	0,778	0,769	0,776	0,766	0,796	0,265	0,518
0,5	0,681	0,651	0,693	0,712	0,758	0,156	0,448
1,0	0,657	0,607	0,679	0,735	0,809	0,132	0,500
2,0	0,668	0,576	0,700	0,683	1,010	0,128	0,792
5,0	0,874	-	1,060	1,670	2,380	0,208	0,890

Eritmaning ion kuchi I	Ionlarning aktivlik koeffitsenti		
	+1 zaryadli	+2 zaryadli	+3 zaryadli
0	1,0	1,00	1,00
0,001	0,97	0,87	0,73
0,002	0,95	0,82	0,64
0,005	0,93	0,74	0,51
0,01	0,90	0,66	0,39
0,05	0,81	0,44	0,15
0,10	0,76	0,33	0,08

# Ion kuchini topishga oid masalalar

- \* 1-masala. (a)  $\text{KNO}_3$  ning 0,1 M eritmasi va (b)  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  ning 0,1 M eritmasining ion kuchini hisoblang.
- \* 2-masala.  $\text{KNO}_3$  dan 0,05 M,  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  dan 0,1 M bo‘lgan eritmaning ion kuchi qanday bo‘ladi?

**E'tiboringiz uchun raxmat!**