

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI O'LIY VA O'RTA  
MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI**

**Andijon mashinasozlik instituti**

**“Avtomatika va elektrotexnika” fakul'teti**

**MYAMT yo'nalishi 1 kurs 224- guruh talabasi**

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**REFARATI**

**2017-yil**

# **KIMYOVIY BOG'LANISH VA UNING TURLARI.**

## **Reja:**

1. Kovalent bog''lanish.
2. Ion bog''lanish.
3. Metal bog''lanish.
4. Vodorod bog''lanish.

**Kimyoviy bog''lanishning umumiy karakteristikasi.** Molekuladagi atomlarni ushlab turuvchi kuchlarning yig'indisiga kimyoviy bog''lanish deb ataladi. Kimyoviy bog''lanish vujudga kelishiga sabab shundaki, atom yoki ionlar bir-biri bilan tasirlashganda ularning energiya zahiralari har biri ayrim-ayrim holda bo'lganlaridagiga qaraganda kamroq qiymatga ega bo'ladi, buning natijasida sistema barqaror holatga o'tadi. Agar biror sistema bir holatdan ikkinchi holatga o'tganda uning energiya zahirasi kamaysa, bu hodisa sistemaning energetik afzallik xossasi deb yuritiladi.

Demak, atomlardan molekular hosil bo'lishining sababi sistemada energetik afzallikning sodir bo'lishidir. Kimyoviy bog''lanish bog''lanish energiyasi, bog''lanish uzunligi va valentliklararo burchak nomli kattaliklar bilan harakterlanadi. Kimyoviy bog''ni uzish uchun zarur bo'lgan energiya bog''lanish energiyasi deyiladi. Har bir bog'' uchun to'g'ri keladigan bog''lanish energiyasining qiymati 200-1000 kJ/mol ga teng. Masalan, CH<sub>3</sub>F da C-F bog''lanish energiyasi 487 kJ/mol ga teng. Molekulada atomlar markazlari orasidagi masofa *bog''lanish uzunligi* deb yuritiladi. Bog''lanish uzunligi molekula hosil qiluvchi atomlarning tabiatiga, bog''lanish turiga

**Elektromanfiylik.** Element atomi bir elektron biriktirib olganda ajralib chiqadigan energiya miqdori ayni elementning elektronga moyilligi deb ataladi. Bu miqdor qJoul/g-atom; q qal/g atom yoki elektrovol'tlar bilan ifodalanadi.

Element atomi bir elektr ajratib chiqarish uchun zarur bo'lgan energiya miqdori ionlanish energiyasi yoki ionlanish potentsiali deb ataladi. Davriy sistemada har qaysi davrning boshidan ohiriga o'tgan sari elementlarning ionlanish energiyasi va elektronga moyilligi ortib boradi.

Ion energiyasi (ev ) Elektron.moyil (ev )

|    |     |    |     |    |      |   |      |   |     |
|----|-----|----|-----|----|------|---|------|---|-----|
| Li | 5,4 | Ba | 9,3 | F  | 3,82 | O | 1,48 | N | 0,2 |
| Na | 5,1 | Mg | 7,6 | Cl | 3,62 | S | 3,62 | P | 0,8 |

Ko'rinib turibdiki, ionlanish energiyasi va elektronga moyilligi davrlarda va gruppalarda har-hil bo'lar ekan.

Elementlarning metalmaslik hossalari yaqqol namoyon qilish uchun elektro-manfiy tushunchasi qiritilgan.

$EM = I + E$

N 2,20 ; Li 0,98, Be 1,57; V 2,04 ; S 2,55; N 3,04; O 3.44 ; F 3,98.

**Ionli bog'lanish.** Molekulalarning tuzilishi atomlar orasidagi kimyoviy bog'lanishlar haqidagi tasavvurlarni rus olimi A.M. Butlerov isbotladi.

Butlerov atom va molekular haqiqatdan ham mavjud, modda zarrachalarining ichki tuzilishini to'la bilsa bo'ladi degan hulosani eksperimental va nazariy ma'lumotlarga asoslanib kimyoviy tuzilish nazariyasini yaratdi 1861 yilda.

Bu nazariyaga muvofiq moddalarning hossalari faqatgina ularning miqdoriy va sifat tarkibiga qarabgina emas, atomlarning bir biri bilan birikish tartibi hamda o'zaro ta'siriga qarab aniqlanadi.

1915 yilda Qossel' ionli yoki elektrovalent bog'lanish nazariyasini yaratdi. Bu nazariyaga asosan atomning tashqi qavatida saqqiztadan qam elektron bo'lgan elementning atomlari tashqi qavatidagi elektronlar soni o'ziga eng yaqin turgan inert gaz atomniqiga tenglashguncha elektron biriktiriladi yoki elektron beradi.

Davriy sistemadagi neon elementini qurish Q va M qavatdagi elektronlar sonini qo'rsaq quyidagicha bo'ladi.

O(2,6), F(2,7), Ne(2,8), Na(2,8,1), Mg(2,8,2), Al(2,8,3)

Natriy atomi bitta elektron berib neonning barqaror elektronkonfiguratsiyasini qabul qilishi mumkin.

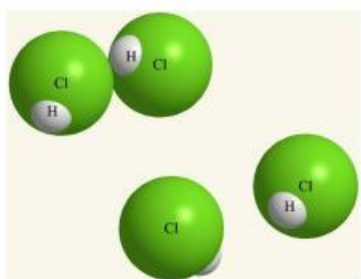
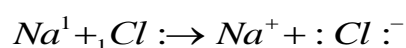
$Na(2,8,1) \quad Na^+(2,8)-e^-$

Natriy atomi bitta elektron berishi natijasida yadrodagi protonlar soni birga ortib qetadi, natijada musbat zaryadli ionga aylanadi. Osh to'zi hosil bo'lishda bu elektronni hlor atomiga  $Sl(2,8,7)$  berib, hlor atomi  $Ar(2,8,8)$  elektron qavatini hosil qiladi.

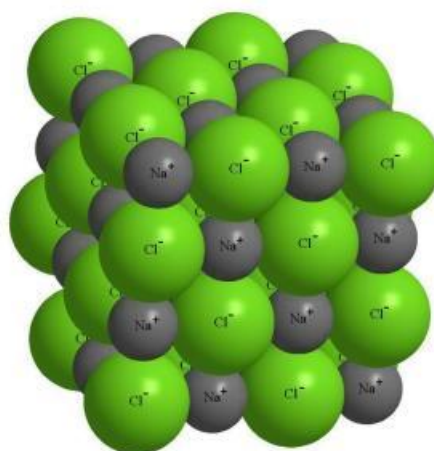
$Cl(2,8,7) \quad Cl^-(2,8,8)+e^-$

Hlor atomining yadrosida protonlar soni elektronlar soniga nisbatan 1 taga qamayadi, natijada manfiy zaryadli ionga aylanadi.

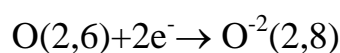
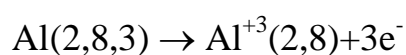
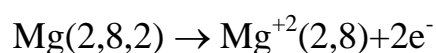
Bu qarama-qarshi ionlar orasida elektrostatik tortilish vujudga qeladi. Tortilish natijasida bog' vujudga qeladi, bunday bog'lanish ionli yoki elektrovalent bog'lanish deb ataladi. Ionli bog'lanish hosil bo'lishida qatnashgan elementlar musbat valentining kattaligi, shu atom bergan elektronlar soniga manfiy valentining kattaligi esa atom biriktirib olgan elektronlar soniga qarab aniqlanadi.



HCl



NaCl



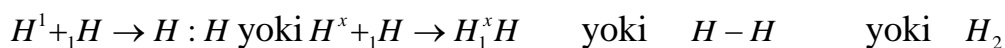
Ionli bog'lanish atomlari o'zaro reaksiyaga kirishadigan elementlarning ionlanish energiyasining qiymatlari va elektronga moyilligi bir-biridan qesqin farq qilsagina hosil bo'ladi. Ionlanish energiyasi atomning musbat zaryadi ionga aylana olish imqoniyatini belgilaydi.

Elektronga moyilliq atomning manfiy zaryadi ionga aylana olish imqonini belgilaydi.

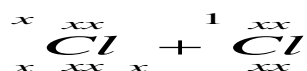
**Kovalent bog'lanish.** 1916 yilla Amerika olimi Lo'yuis kovalentbog'lanish nazariyasini yaratdi. Kovalentbog'lanish bir-hil atomlar orasida yoki har-hil atomlar orasida bo'lishi mumkin.

Kovalentbog'lanishli molekularlar hosil bo'lishida elektronlar bir atomdan ikkinchisiga o'tmaydi, balki ular birikuvchi atomlar uchun umumiy bo'ladigan bir yoki bir necha juft hosil qiladi. O'zaro ta'sir etuvchi atomlarning elektron qavatiga qiruvchi elektron juftlar hosil bo'lishi bilan inert gaz atomlaridagi gruppachalar kabi beqaror elektron gruppachalar vujudga qeladi.

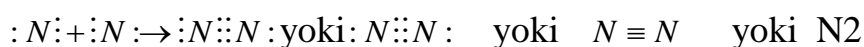
Masalan: vodorod molekulasini vujudga kelishini quyidagicha tushuntirish mumkin.



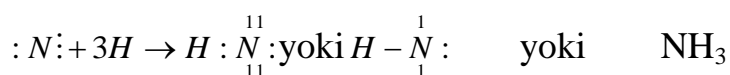
Hlor molekulasini vujudga kelishi



Azot molekulasini vujudga kelishi



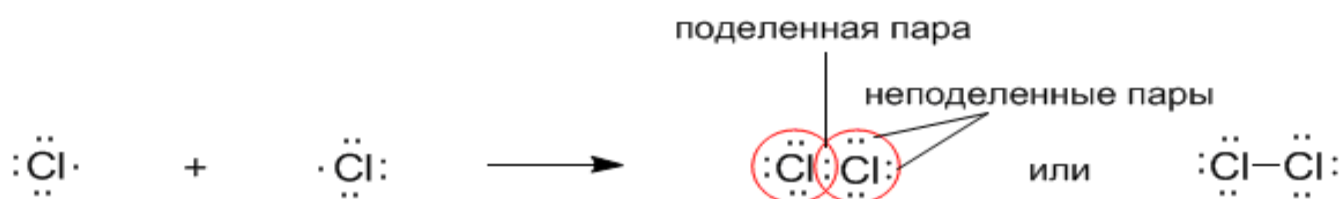
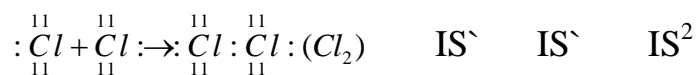
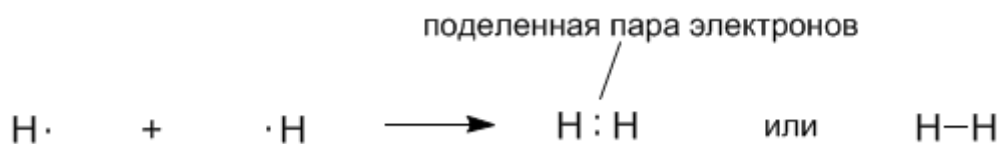
Har hil atomlardan kovalentbog' hosil qilish



Umumiy juft bo'lib atomlarni bir-biri bilan molekula hosil qilib bog'laydigan elektronlar juftlangian elektronlar deyiladi.

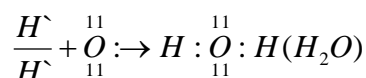
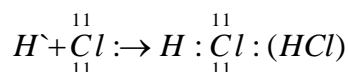
Qutbsiz kovalentbog' hosil qilishda qatnashayotgan juft elektronlar yadroga nisbatan barobar masofada joylashgan bo'lsa, ya'ni yadroga nisbatan simmetrik joylashgan bo'lsa, bunday bog'lanish qutbsiz kovalentbog'lanish deb ataladi.





Elektronlar juftini antiparallel spinli elektronlarga hosil qiladi, chunki shunday elektronlar bir-birini tortadi.

*Qutbli kovalent bog'lanish.* Elektromanfiyligi bir-biridan biroz farq qiladigan elementlarning atomlari o'zaro birikkanda qutbli kovalent bog'lanish vujudga keladi. Bunday elektronlar jufti elektronga moyilligi qattiqroq atom tomonga siljigan bo'ladi.



Molekula hosil bo'lishida elektronlar juftining bir tomonga siljishi natijasida molekulaning bir tomoni ortiqcha musbat, bir tomoni ortiqcha manfiy zaryadlanadi. Bu zaryadlarning ogirlik marqazlari bir-biridan ma'lum masofada bo'ladi. Bir molekulada ikkita qutb vujudga kelib, natijada ikki qutblilik (dipol) hosil bo'ladi.

Kattaligi jihatidan bir-biriga teng, ammo qarama- qarshi ishorali va bir- biridan ma'lum masofada joylashgan ikkita elektr zaryadli sistema dipol deb ataladi.

$$\mu = l \cdot e$$

-dipol' momenti, l- dipol o'zunligi, e- zaryad soni. Dipol' momenti (m) Debay (D) da o'lchanadi.

|              |                  |                 |              |              |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| HCN          | H <sub>2</sub> O | NH <sub>3</sub> | HCl          | HI           |
| $\mu=2,93$ D | $\mu=1,84$ D     | $\mu=1,57$ D    | $\mu=1,03$ D | $\mu=0,39$ D |

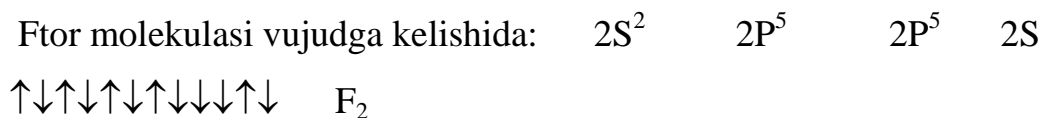
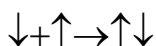
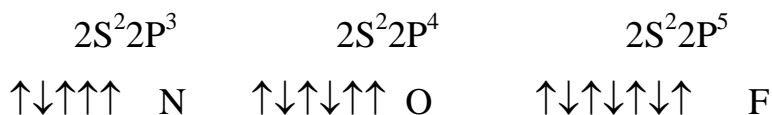
Dipol' momenti qancha katta bo'lsa, molekulaning qutbliligi yaqqol seziladi.

Kimyoviy bog'lanishning hosil bo'lishi mehanizmi haqida tushuncha.

Qvant mehanikasiga asoslangan hozirgi zamon nazariyasiga muvofiq, atomlarda qarama-qarshi yo'nalgan spin elektronlar bo'lsagina, ular orasida valent bog'lanish vujudga qeladi.



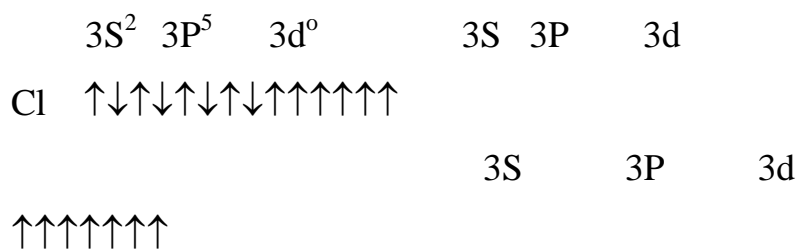
Atomning juftlashmagan, ya'ni valent elektronlari sonini aniqlash uchun konfigurasiyasini energetiq qataqchalar bilan ifodalash lozim.



Atomlarning bunday valentliq namoyon qilishi, ularning qo'zgatilgan holatiga o'tishi bilan bog'liq. Bunday holatga o'tishda juftlangan elektronlar bir- biridan ajraladi. Qo'zgatilgan holatga o'tish va valentlikning ortishini quyidagicha tasvirlash mumkin:



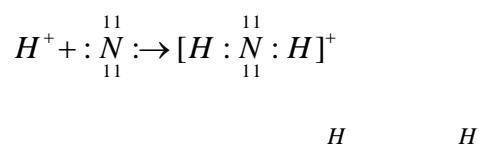




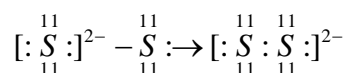
**Koordinatsion bog'lanish.** Koordinatsion bog'lanish, kovalentbog'lanishning bir turidir, bu bog'lanishni ba'zan donor-aktseptor bog'lanish ham deb ataladi.

Kovalentbog' hosil qilishda bo'linmagan juft elektronlar hisobiga bo'ladi.

Masalan:  $HH$

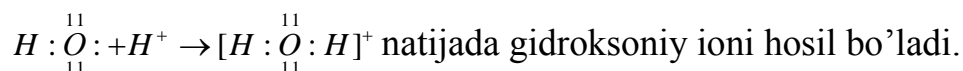


yoki disulfid ionini hosil bo'lishi

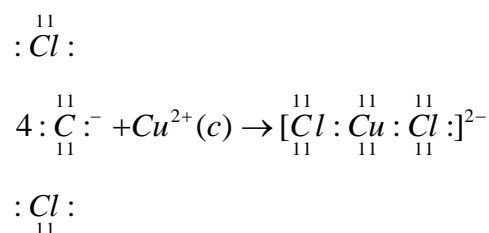


Gidroksoniy ionini hosil bo'lishi quyidagicha tushuntiriladi.

$H \qquad H$



Koordinatsion bog'lar orqali kompleks birikmalar hosil bo'ladi.

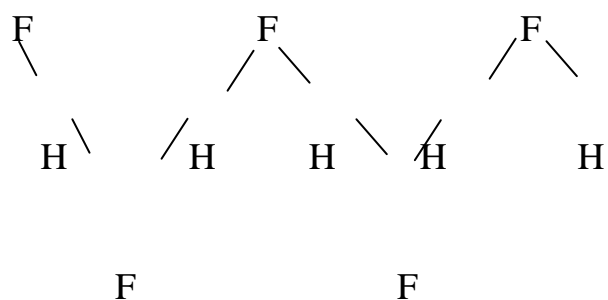


Mis atomi o'z valent orbitasida sakkizta elektroni bo'ladi.

**Vodorod bog'lanish.** Musbat zaryadlangan vodorod ionida elektron qavat yo'q, Shuning uchun u boshqa atom va ionlarning elektron qavatidan itarilmay balqi bularga tortiladi va bog'lanish vujudga qeladi bunday bog'lanish vodorod bog'lanish deb ataladi. Vodorod bog'lanish gaz, suyuqlik va qattiq jismlarda

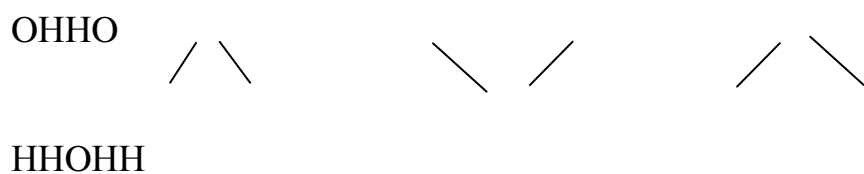
namoyon bo'ladi. Uning vujudga kelishi assosiasiyasiga ya'ni, har bir moddaning ikki yoki bir necha molekulasini bir-biriga ta'sir etib agregatlar hosil qilishiga sabab bo'ladi. masalan:

Suyuq vodorod qatorida vodorod bog'lanish

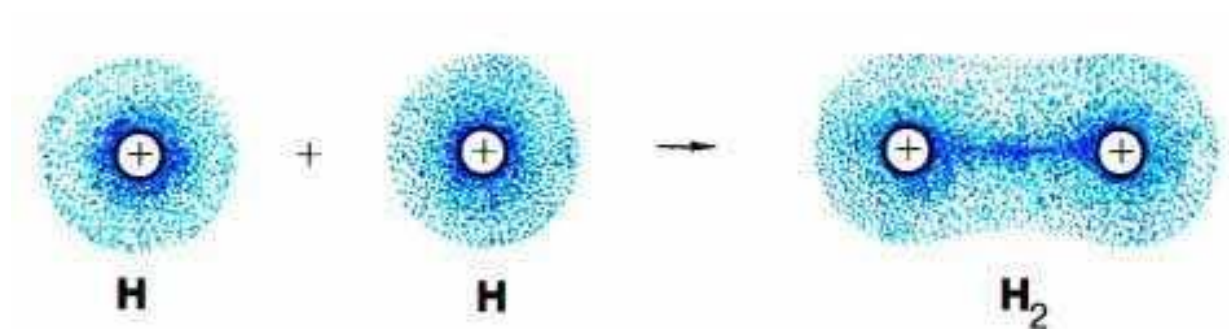


Ikkita vodorod bog'lanish vujudga kelishi natijasida mustahkam qo'sh molekula hosil bo'lgan hollar ham bo'lishi mumkin.

Suyuqsuvning assosiasiyasi



Suv muzlaganda o'zining hajmini 9 % ga oshiradi.



**Molekulyar orbital metod.** Molekulyar orbital nazariyasi 1932 yili Gund va Malliken tomonidan yaratilgan. Bu nazariya molekula hosil bo'lishida toq elektronlar rolini qo'rsatadi.

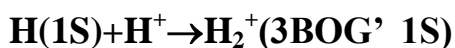
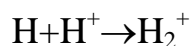
Molekulyar orbital nazariyasini yaratishda atomning orbital tuzilishi haqidagi kvant-mehaniq nazariyani molekula tuzilishi uchun ham qo'llash zarur deb topildi, farqi shundaqi, atom bir marqazli yadroli sistema bo'lsin. Molekula ko'p marqazli sistemadir demaq bu nazariyaga ko'ra har qaysi elektronmolekuladagi barcha yadro va ko'p marqazli orbitalar ta'sirida bo'lishini e'tiborga olinadi. Molekulalar orbital metodini aniq misolda ko'rib chiqamiz.

$$\varphi_1 = c_1\varphi_a + c_2\varphi_v \quad c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4 - \text{koeffisientlar}$$

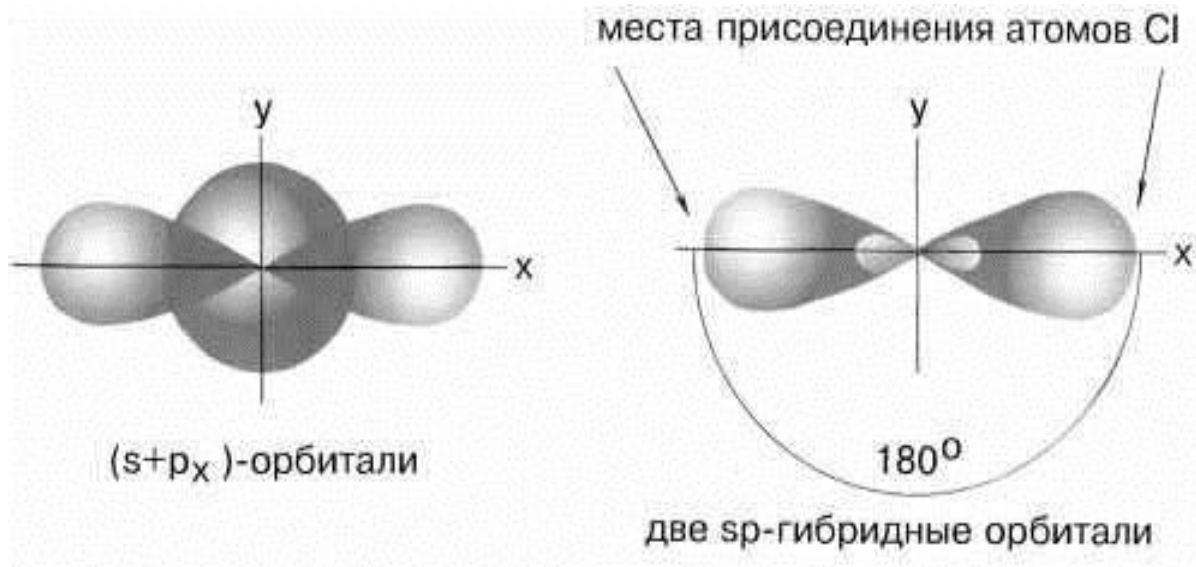
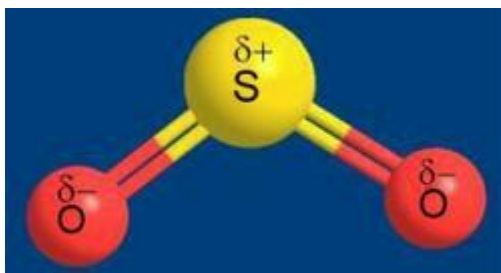
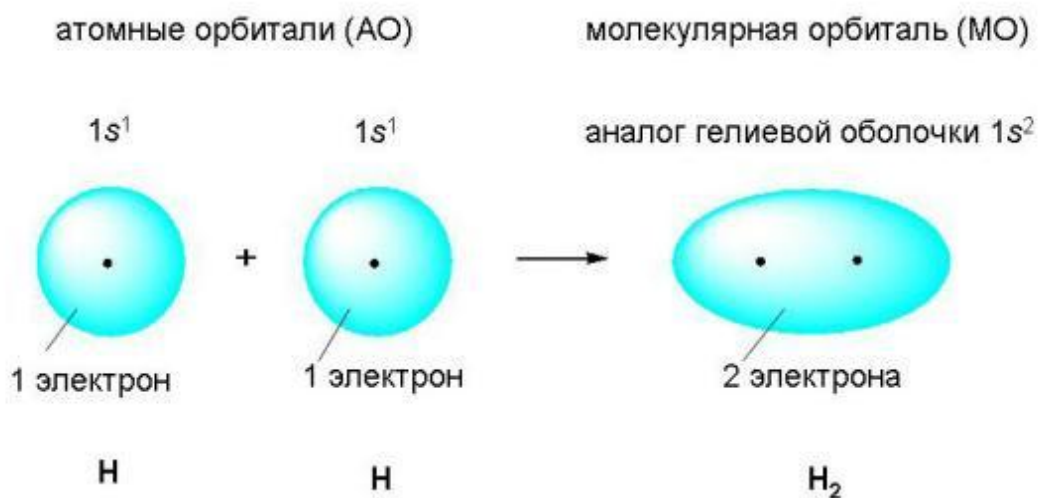
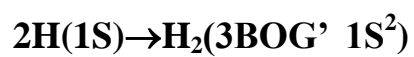
$\varphi_2 = c_3\varphi_a + c_4\varphi_v$  - ayni elektronning birinchi va ikkinchi yadroga oid funksiyalari.

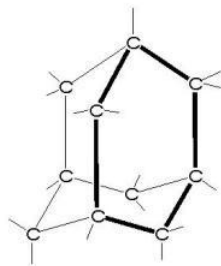
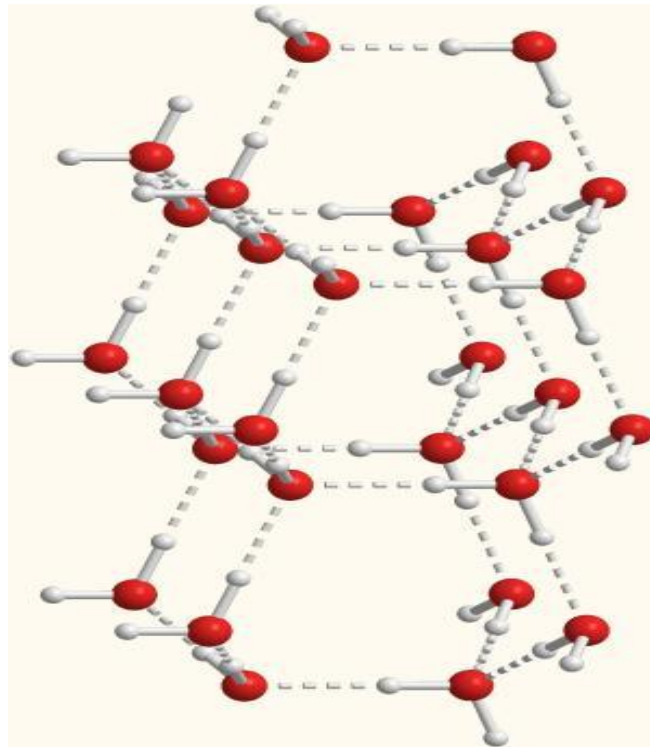
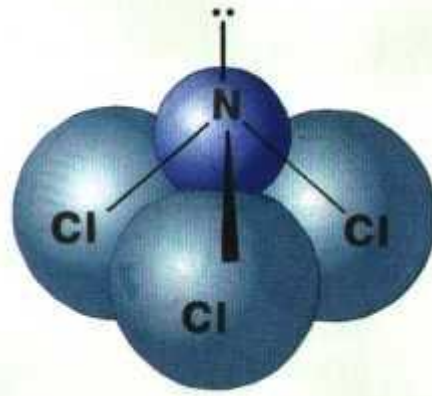
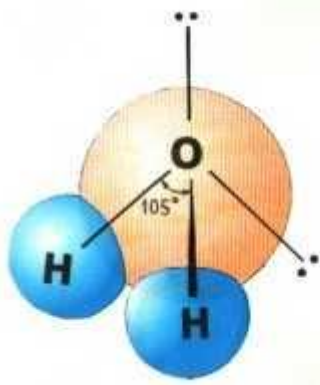
$\varphi_1$  - simmetrik funksiya,  $\varphi_2$  esa antisimmetrik funksiya deb ataladi. Antisimmetrik funksiya bilan ifodalangan orbital-himiyaviy bog'lanishni keltirmaydi, balki molekulani beqaror qilishga intiladi. Bunday orbital bo'shashtiruvchi orbital deb ataladi. Agar elektron harorati simmetrik funksiya bilan ifodalansa, elektron buluti yadrolar orasidagi joyda zich holatni egallaydi, bunday yadrolar bir-biriga tortiladi. Kimyoviy bog'lanishni yo'zaga qeltiradi. Bunday orbital bog'lovchi orbital deb ataladi.

Vodorod molekulasini  $H_2^+$  hosil bo'lishini qo'rayliq.

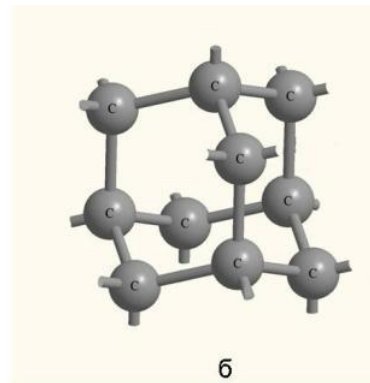


Vodorod molekulasini hosil bo'lishi

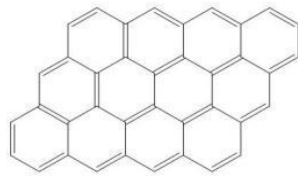




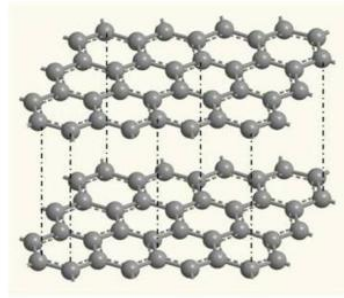
a



b



a



б

Shuni ta'kidlab o'tish kerakki, kimyoga oid turli kitoblarda keltiriladigan nisbiy elektromanfiylik kattaliklari bir-biridan qisman farq qiladi. Bunga sabab shuki, ular muayyan taxmin va istisnolarga asoslanib, turli usullar bilan hisoblab chiqarilgan.

3-jadval

| 1          | 2          | 3             | 4          | 5          | 6   | 7          | 8          |            |            |         |
|------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------|
| H<br>2,1   |            |               |            |            |   |            |            |            |            | He<br>- |
| Li<br>0,97 | Be<br>1,47 | B<br>2,01     | C<br>2,50  | N<br>3,07  | O<br>3,50   | F<br>4,10  |            |            |            | Ne<br>- |
| Na<br>1,01 | Mg<br>1,23 | Al<br>1,47    | Si<br>1,74 | P<br>2,10  | S<br>2,60   | Cl<br>2,83 |            |            |            | Ar<br>- |
| K<br>0,91  | Ca<br>1,04 | Sc<br>1,20    | Ti<br>1,32 | V<br>1,45  | Cr<br>1,56  | Mn<br>1,60 | Fe<br>1,64 | Co<br>1,7  | Ni<br>1,75 |         |
| Cu<br>1,75 | Zn<br>1,66 | Ga<br>1,82    | Ge<br>2,02 | As<br>2,20 | Se<br>2,48  | Br<br>2,74 |            |            |            | Kr<br>- |
| Rb<br>0,89 | Sr<br>0,99 | Y<br>1,11     | Zr<br>1,22 | Nb<br>1,23 | Mo<br>1,30  | Tc<br>1,36 | Ru<br>1,42 | Rh<br>1,45 | Pd<br>1,35 |         |
| Ag<br>1,42 | Cd<br>1,46 | In<br>1,49    | Sn<br>1,72 | Sb<br>1,82 | Te<br>2,01  | J<br>2,21  |            |            |            | Xe<br>- |
| Cs<br>0,86 | Ba<br>0,97 | La*<br>1,08   | Hf<br>1,23 | Ta<br>1,33 | W<br>1,40   | Re<br>1,46 | Os<br>1,52 | Zr<br>1,55 | Pt<br>1,44 |         |
| Au<br>1,42 | Hg<br>1,44 | Ti<br>1,44    | Pr<br>1,55 | Bi<br>1,67 | Po<br>1,76  | At<br>1,90 |            |            |            | Rn<br>- |
| Fr<br>0,86 | Ra<br>0,97 | Ac***<br>1,00 | Ku         | Ns         | *Лантаноидлар 1,08-1,14<br>**Актиноидлар 1,11-1,2 |            |            |            |            |         |

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