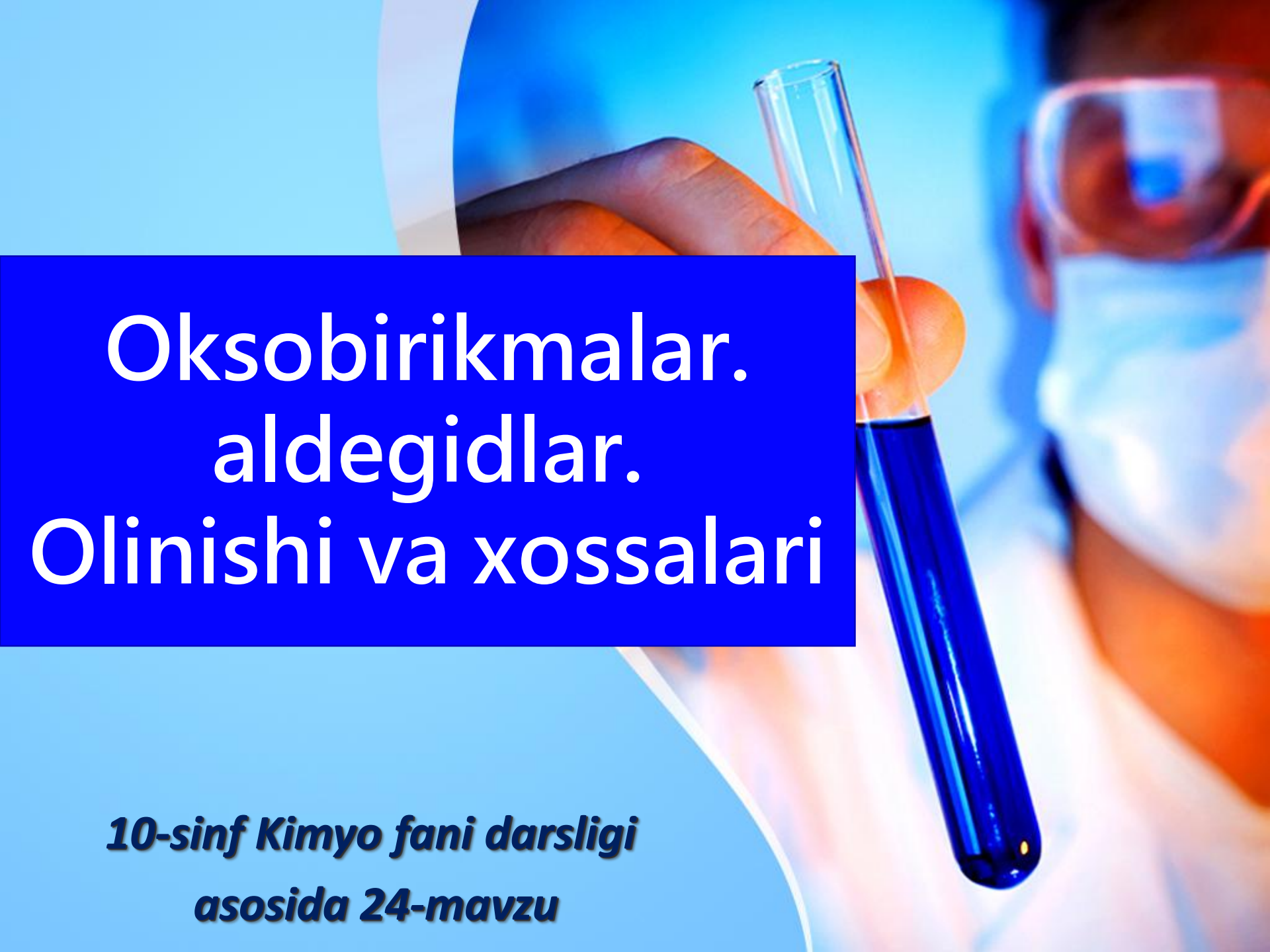


A background image of a scientist in a white lab coat and safety glasses, holding a test tube with blue liquid. The scientist is wearing a white face mask. The background is a bright blue gradient.

Oksobirikmalar. aldegidlar. Olinishi va xossalari

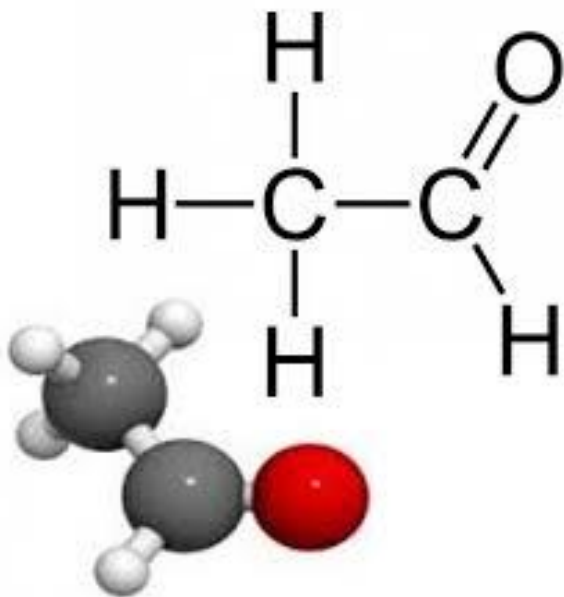
***10-sinf Kimyo fani darsligi
asosida 24-mavzu***

*Tarkibida karbonil guruh birikmalarni
oksobirikmalar deyiladi. Oksobirikmalar
sinfiga aldegid va ketonlar kiradi.*



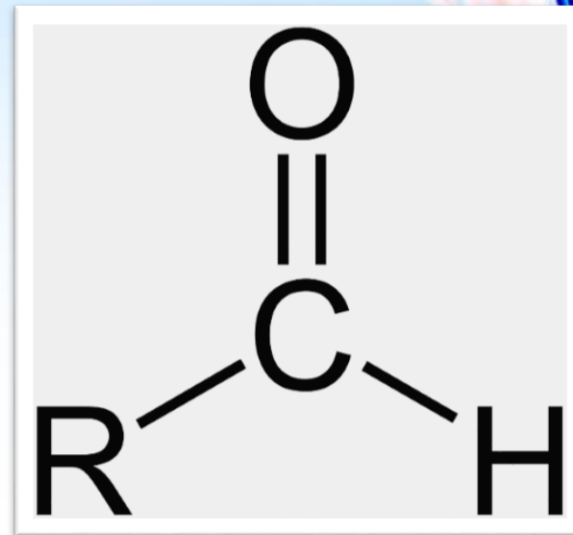
Aldegidlar.

*Tarkibida aldegid guruh birikmalarni **aldegidlar** deyiladi. Ularning umumiy formulasi $C_nH_{2n}O$.*



NOMENKLATURASI.

Aldegidlarni nomlashda trivial nomenklatura keng qo'llaniladi.



Bunda tegishli karbon kislota nomidagi „kislota” soʻzini „aldegid” ga almashtirish kifoya.



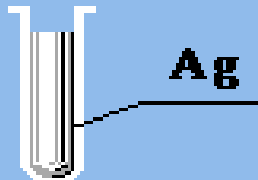
***Sistematik
nomenklaturaga ko'ra,
tegishli alkanga "al"-
suffiksi qo'shish
bilan ko'rsatiladi.***

***Masalan: propion aldegidni propanal, moy
aldegidni butanal deb nomlanadi.***

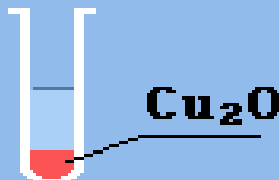


1. Birlamchi spirtlarni oksidlash

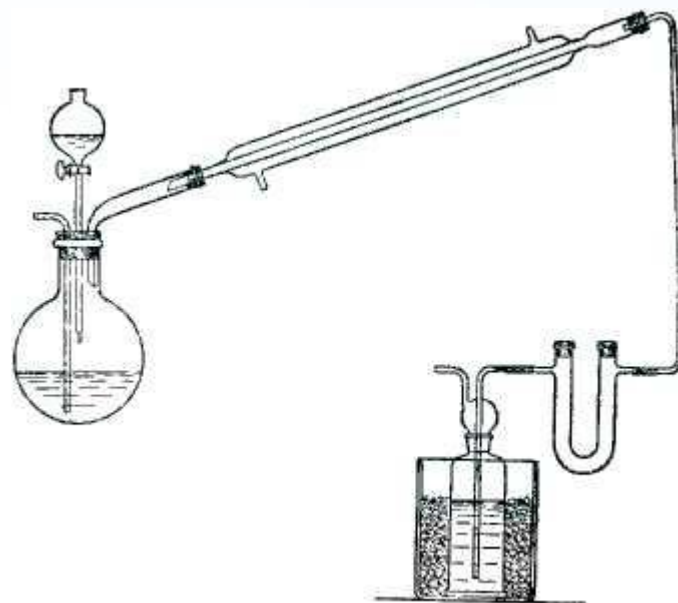
*Birlamchi spirtlar oksidlanganda aldegidlar
hosil bo'лади:*



Ag



Cu₂O

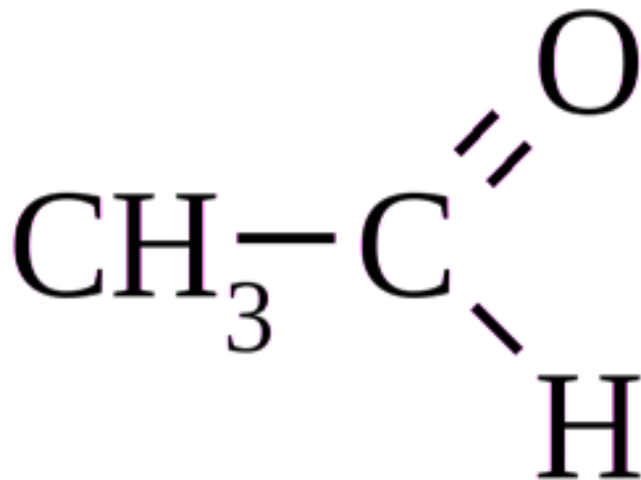


Bu reaksiya uzluksiz ravishda davom etadi, chunki reaksiyada ajralib chiqqan mis metali havo kislorodi bilan qayta oksidlanib, metanolning yangi qismlarini oksidlayveradi.



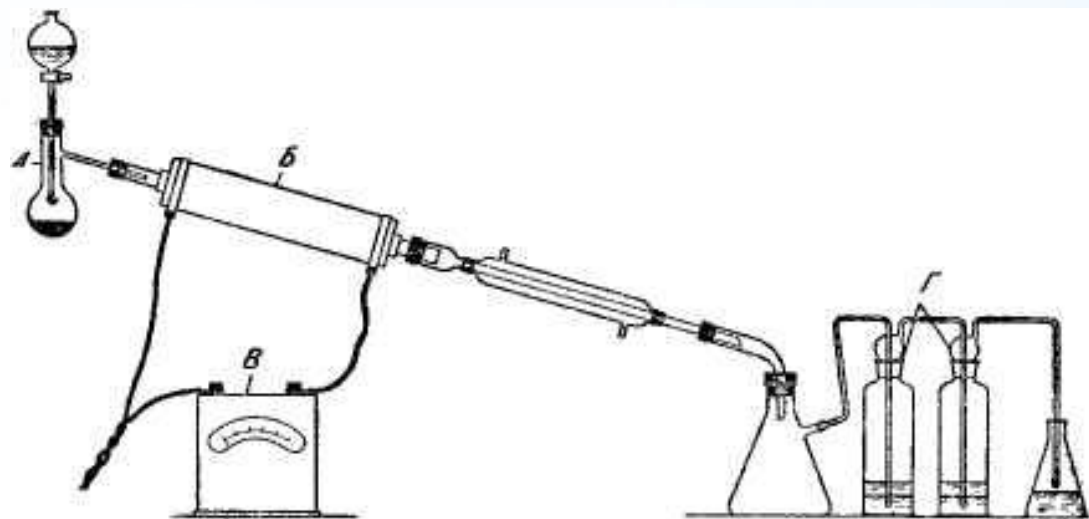
2. *Āsetilenning gidratlanishi* –

*Asetilen suv molekulasini
biriktirib sirka
aldegid hosil qiladi. (M.G.
Kucherov reaksiyasi):*

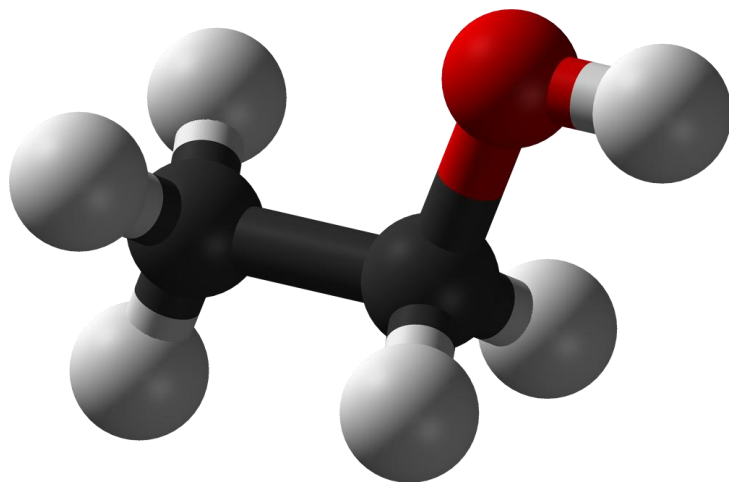


Sirka aldegid

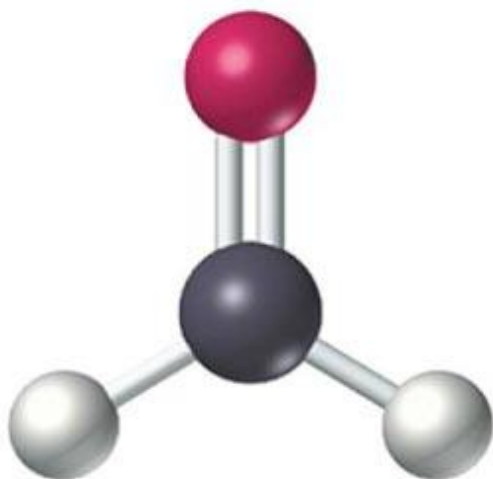
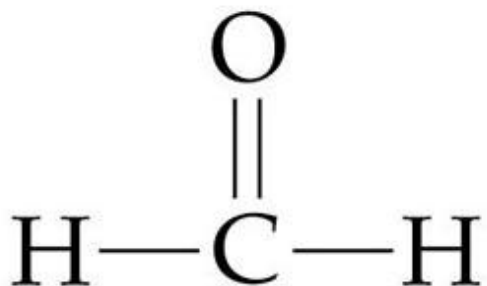
**3. Birinchi uglerod atomida ikkita galogen
atomlari tutgan alkanlarni gidrolizlab
aldegidlar olinadi.**



*Avval qisqa muddat mavjud bo'luvchi beqaror
ikki atomli spirt hosil bo'ladi.
Beqarorligi sababli, ushbu spirt suv va etanalga
parchalanadi.*



FIZIK XOSSALARI.



*Aldegidlarning eng
birinchi vakili—chumoli
aldegid
(formaldegid) oddiy
sharoitda boʻgʻuvchi
oʻtkir hidli gaz.*



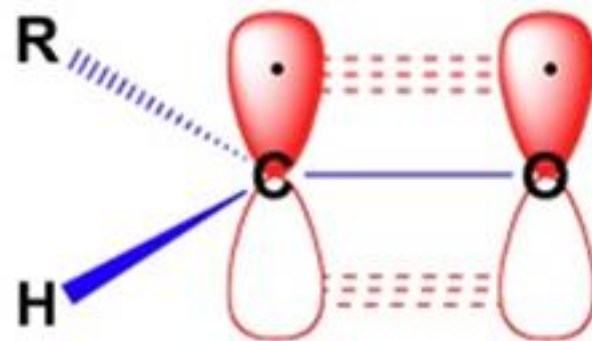
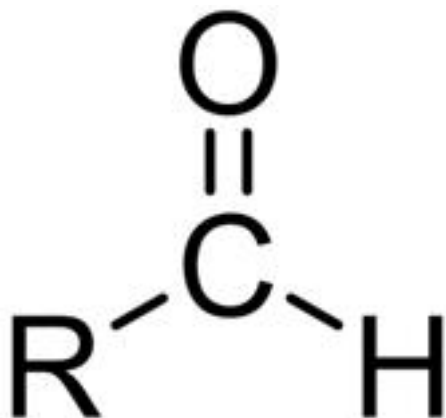
*Aldegidlarning quyi vakillari suyuq
modda bo'lib, suvda va organik
erituvchilarda oson eriydi.*



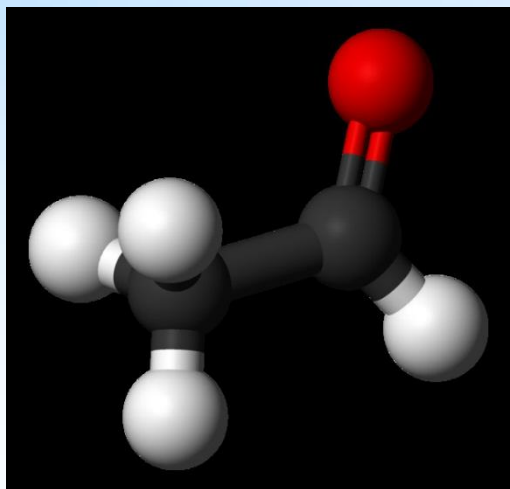
Yuqori vakillari qattiq moddalar hisoblanadi.

KIMYOVIIY XOSSALARI.

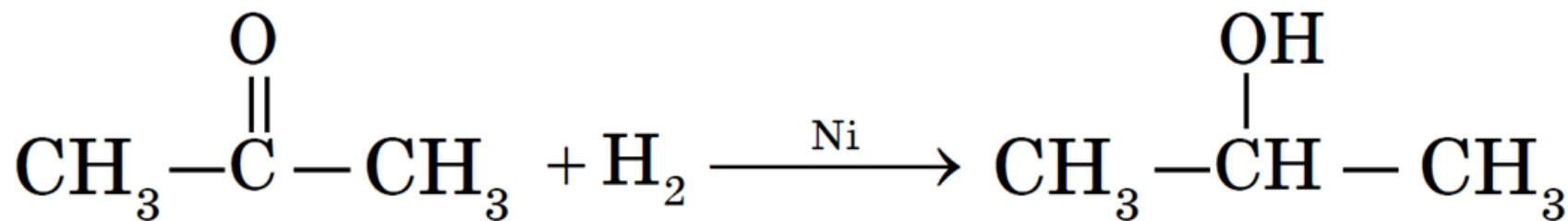
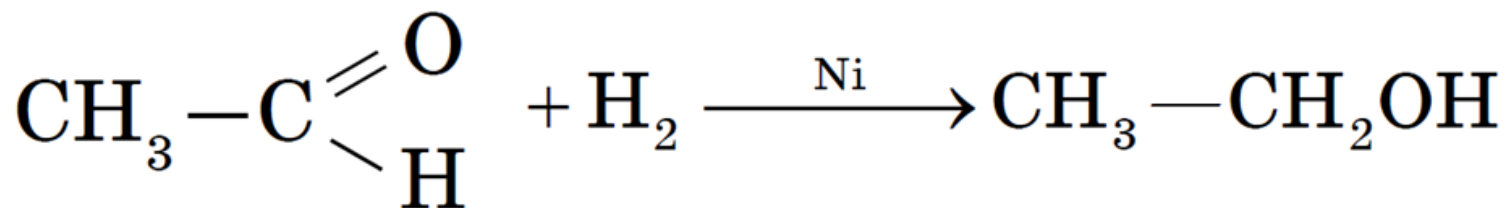
Aldegidlar kimyoviy reaksiyalarga oson kirishadi. Aldegid uchun oksidlanish, qaytarilish va kondensatlanish reaksiyalari xosdir.



Aldegidlarning qaytarilishi.



Aldegidlar Ni katalizatori ishtirokida vodorodni biriktirib olishi mumkin. Bunda aldegidlardan tegishli birlamchi spirtlar hosil bo'лади.



Aldegidlarning oksidlanishi.

Aldegidlar oson oksidlanadigan birikmalardir. Ular xatto havo kislorodi yoki kuchsiz oksidlovchilar, masalan, kumush oksidining ammiakli eritmasi va mis (II) gidroksid ta'sirida oson oksidlanadi.

