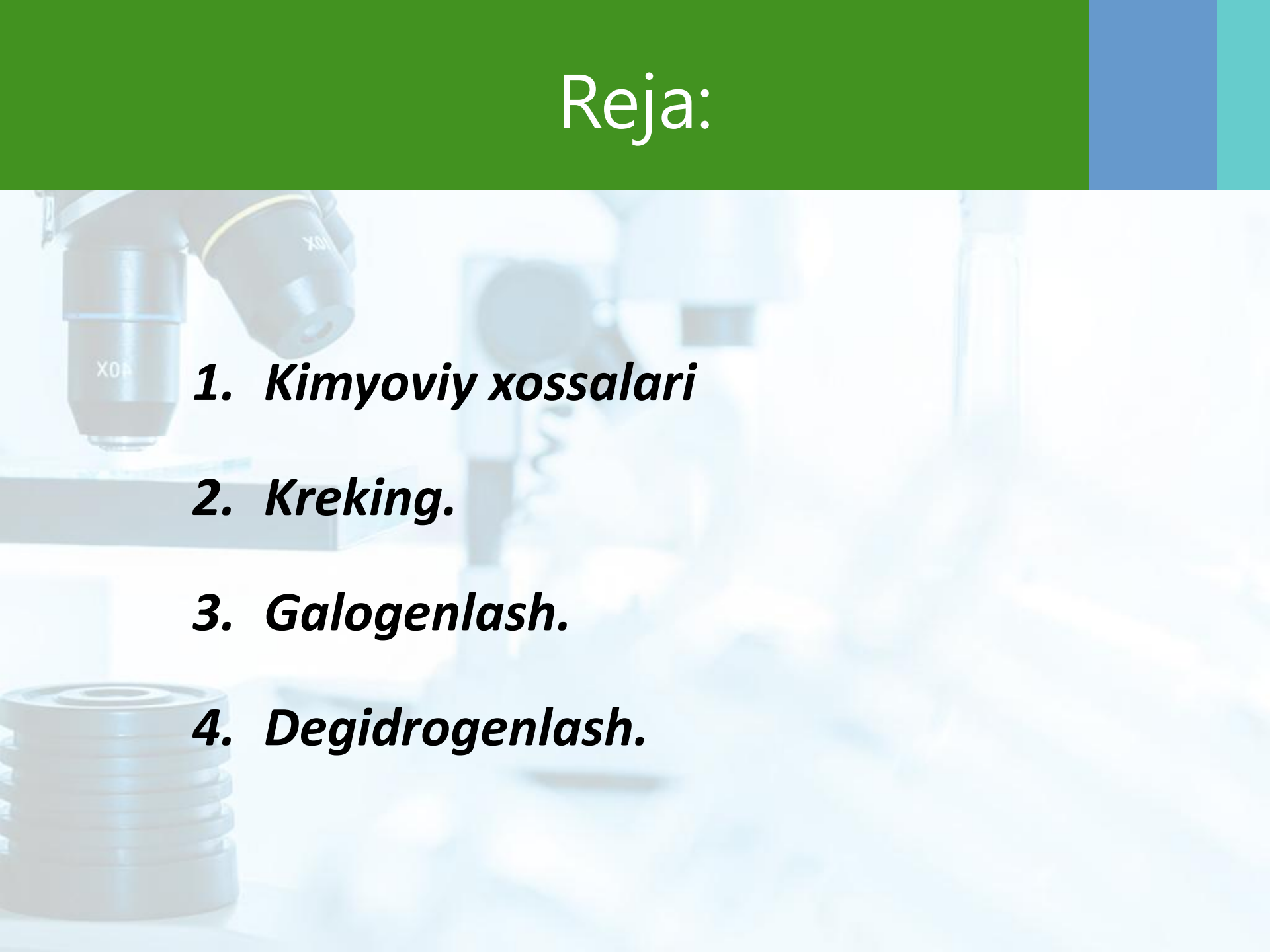


ALKANLARNING KIMYOViy XOSSASI. ISHLATILISHI



10-sinf Kimyo fani darsligi asosida 8-mavzu

Reja:



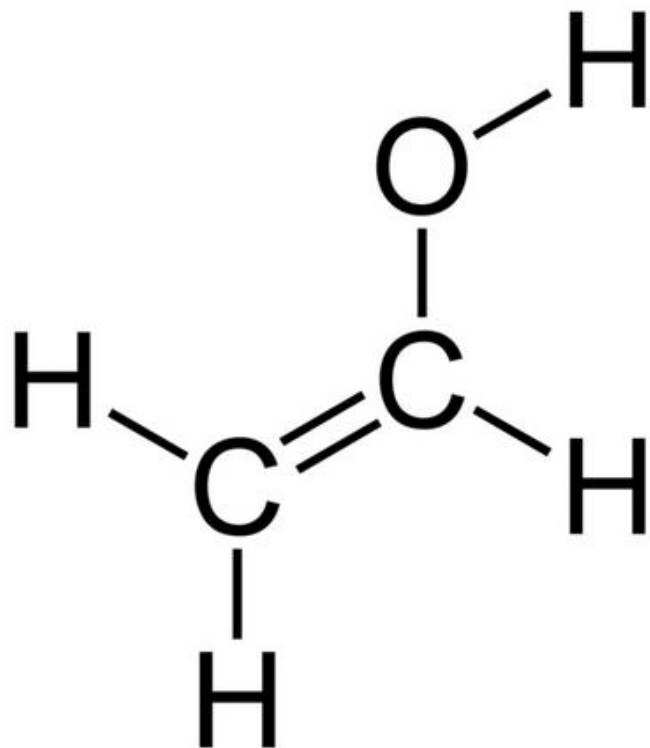
1. *Kimyoviy xossalari*

2. *Kreking.*

3. *Galogenlash.*

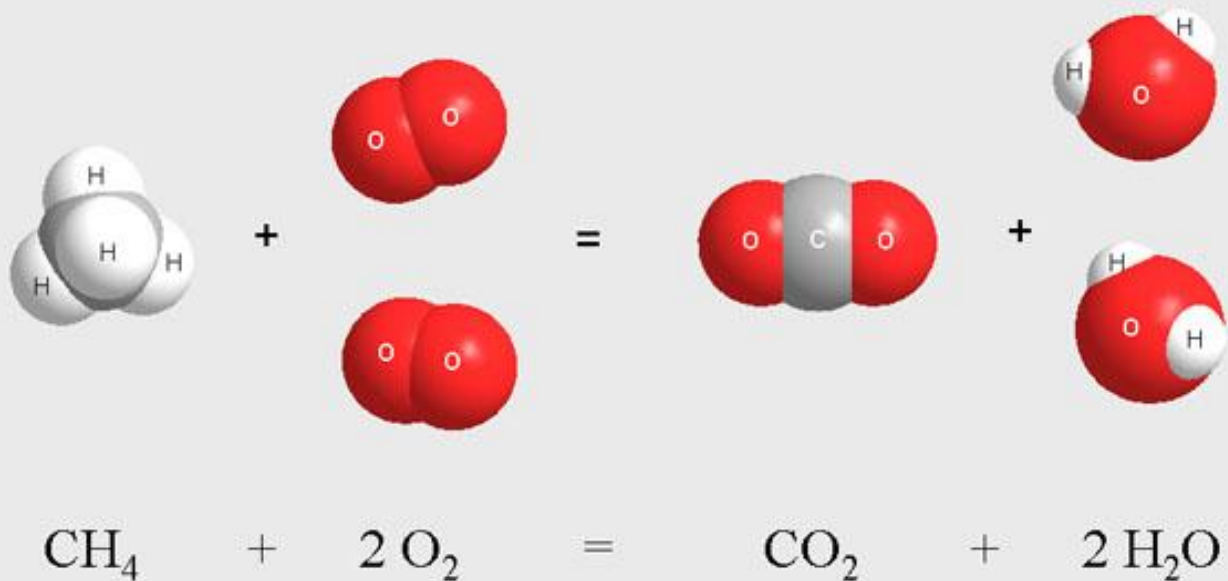
4. *Degidrogenlash.*

KIMYOVIIY XOSSALARI.



Alkanlar boshqa uglevodorodlarga qaraganda kimyoviy faolligi nisbatan pastroq bo'lib, ular oddiy sharoitda reaksiyalarga kirishmaydi.

***Katalizator ishtirokida,
temperatura va yorug'lik
ta'sirida o'rin olish
reaksiyalariga kirishadi.***



YONISHI.

Uglevodorodlar yuqori haroratda yonib, CO_2 va H_2O hosil qiladi.

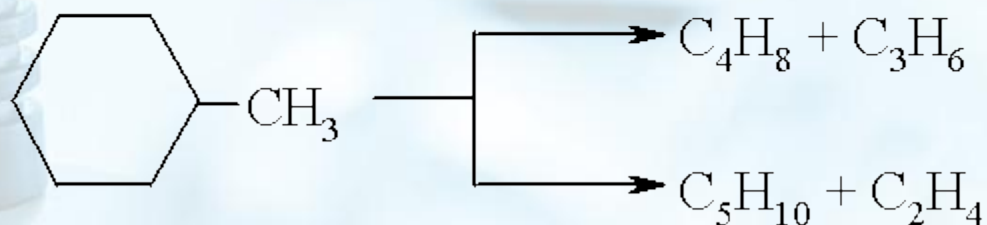


Alkanlarning umumiy yonish formulasi quyidagicha:



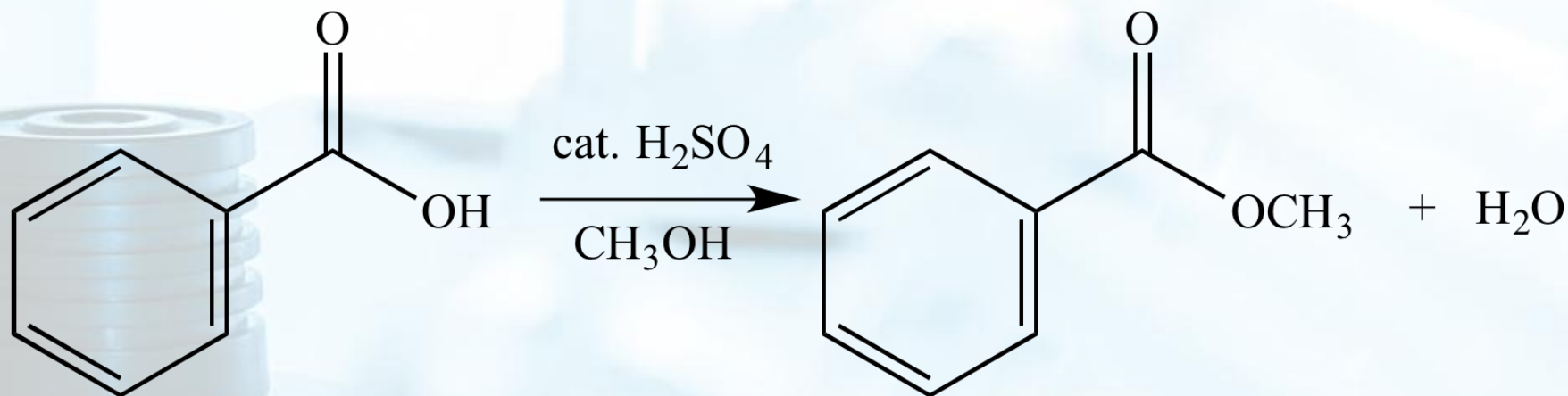
KREKING.

Yuqori temperaturada to'yingan uglevodorodlarning uglerod uglerod bog'lari uzilib, radikallar hosil qiladi va natijada, uglerod atomi kam bo'lgan alkan va alkenlar aralashmasi hosil bo'ladi.
*Bu jarayon **termik kreking** deb ataladi.*

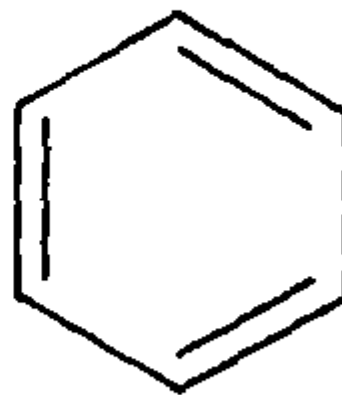
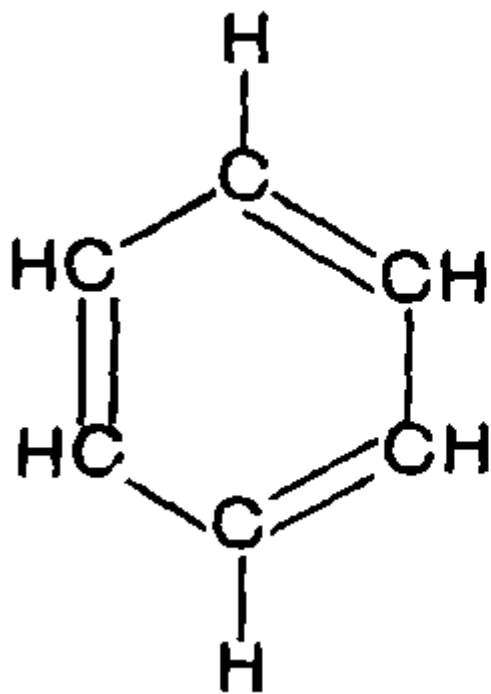




***Agarda kreking katalizatorlar
ishtirokida olib borilsa,
katalitik kreking deyiladi.***

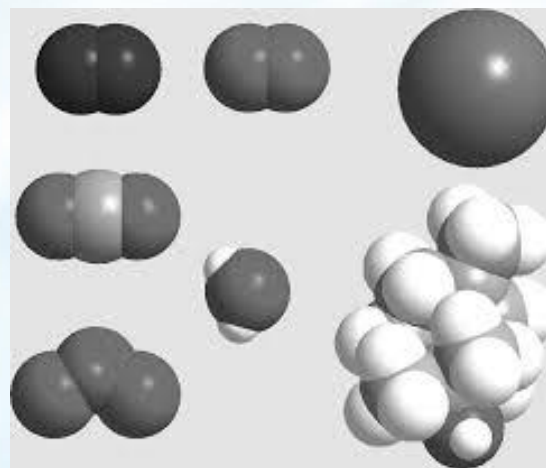
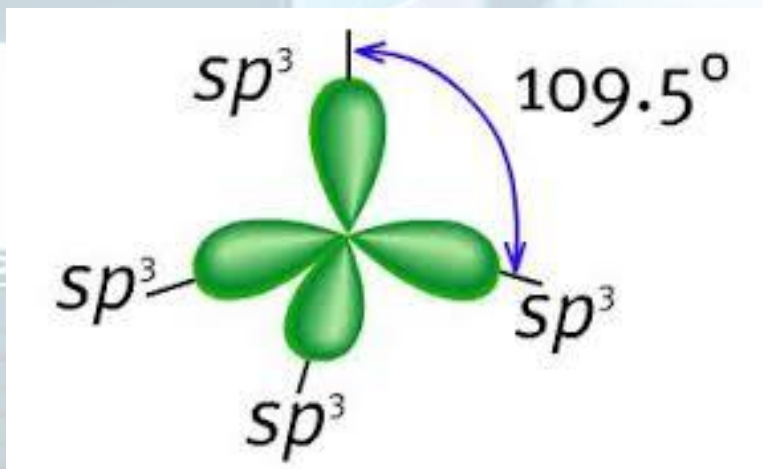


Bu usul yordamida uglevodorodlarning tarmoqlangan hosilalari olinadi.



GALOGENLASH.

Metan bilan xlor yorug'lik ta'sirida reaksiyaga kirishib, metandagi vodorod atomlari birin-ketin xlor atomlari bilan o'rin almashadi.



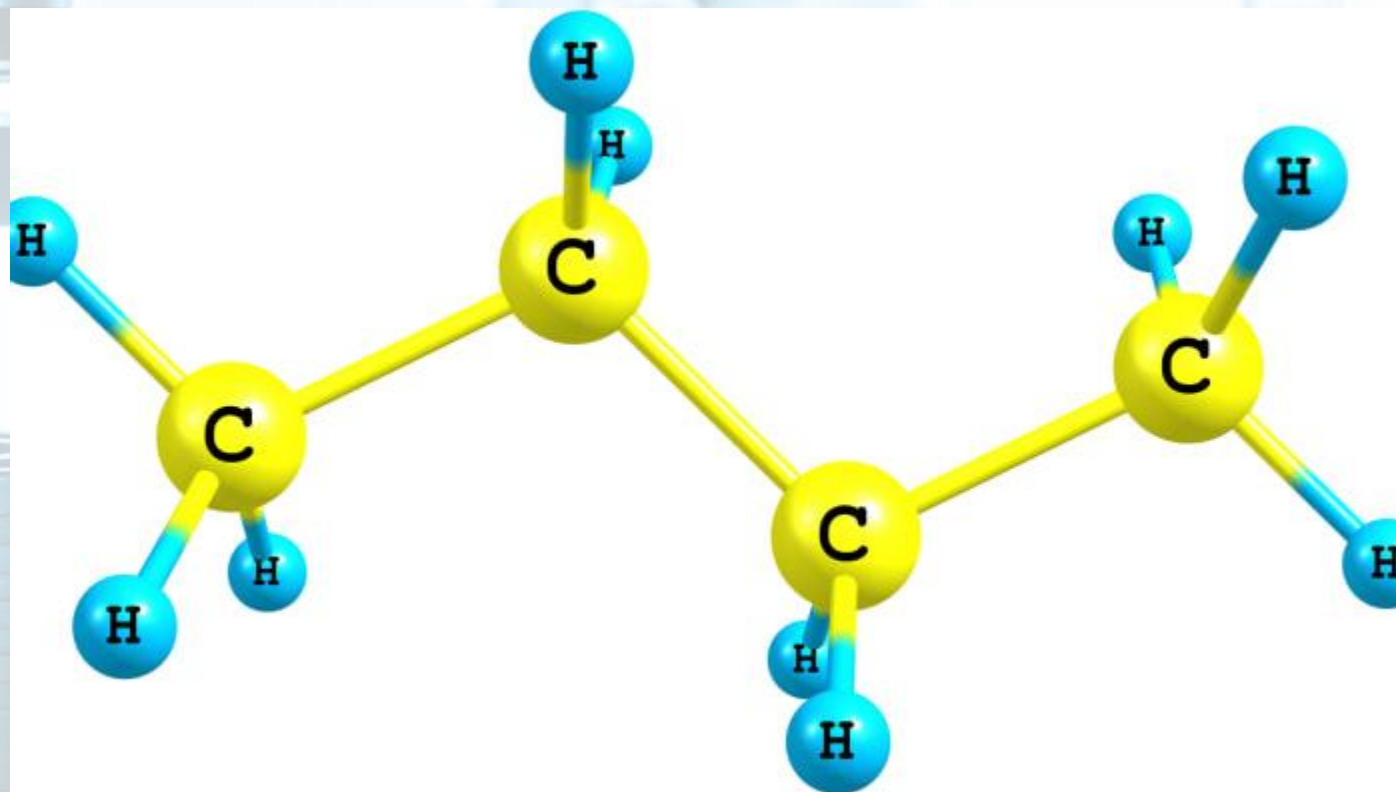
***Tarmoqlangan uglevodorodlarni galogenlashda,
asosan, uchlamchi uglerod atomlaridagi,***

***keyin ikkilamchi
uglerod atomlaridagi
va oxiri birlamchi
uglerod
atomlaridagi vodorod
o'z o'rnini galogenga
beradi.***



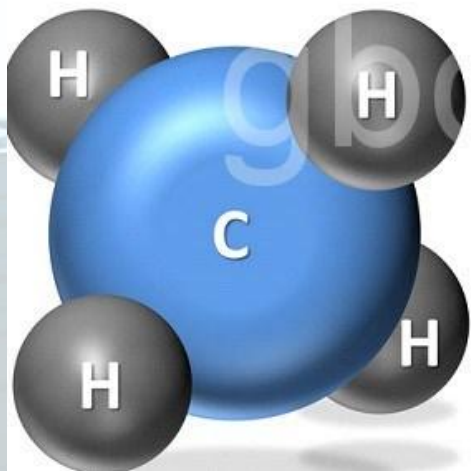
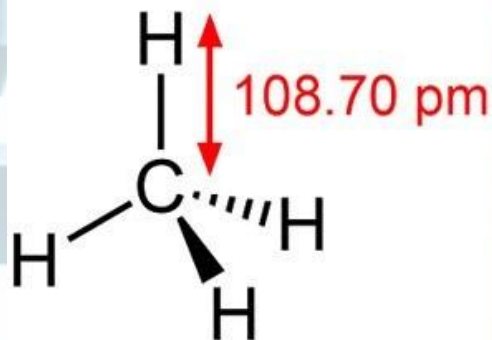
DEGIDROGENLASH.

Bu reaksiya yordamida alkanlardan tegishli to'yinmagan uglevodorodlar hosil qilinadi.



ISHLATILISHI.

Tabiiy gazning asosi metan yoqilgʻi sifatida ishlatiladi.



Metandan metil spirt, sirka kislota, etil spirt, sintetik kauchuk, mochevina olinadi.



Dixloretan, xloroform va tetraxlorometanlar erituvchi sifatida foydalaniladi.

Dixloretan



Xloroform



Tetraxlorometan



*Alkanlar
yoqilg'ı sifatida ham ishlatiladi.*

