

# Metallar

**t.f.n. Komilov Q. O'.**

# Metallar --

(lotinchada *metallum* – *kon ma'nosida*):

*bu metallik xosasi xarakteriga ega*

*Bo'lgan elementlar guruhidir. Yani yuqori  
Elektr va issiqlik o'tkazuvchanlik, qarshilik-  
ning musbat harorat koeffitsenti, yuqori  
egiluvchanlik va metallik yaltiroqligi.*



# Metallarning kimyoviy xossalari

*Hamma metallar asosan qaytaruvchilik xossasiga ega.*

*Metallar atomlari tashqi qavatidagi elektronlarni oson beradi (ba'zilar oxirigidan oldingi qavatdagi – d-elementlar), musbat zaryadlangan ionga aylanadi.*

*Metallar katta atomlariga ega va tashqi qavatida kamsonli elektronlar tutadi (1tadan - 3tagacha).*



## Cheklanishlar:

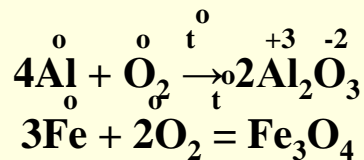
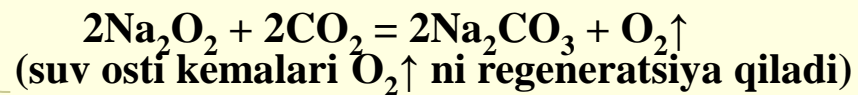
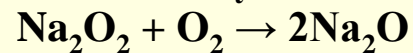
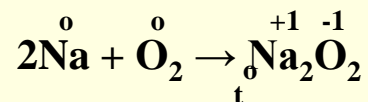
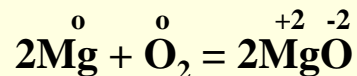
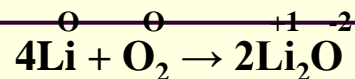
- Ge, Sn, Pb — 4 ta elektron;**
- Sb, Bi — 5 ta elektron;**
- Po — 6 ta elektron;**



# Metallarni kislorod bilan o'zaro ta'siri



## Faol metallar



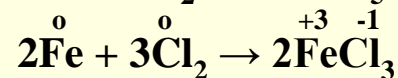
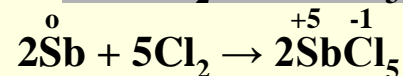
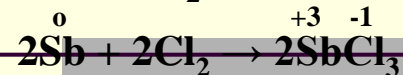
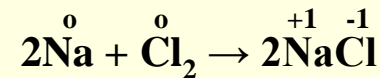
## Faolmas metallar



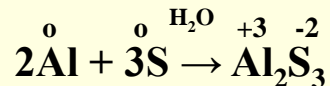
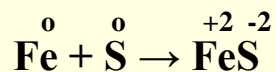
## Metallarni galogenlar bilan o'zaro ta'siri



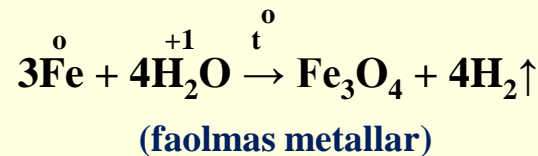
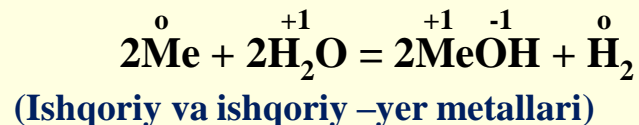
Osh tuzi



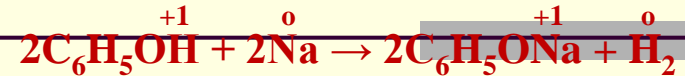
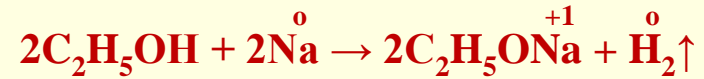
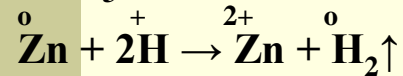
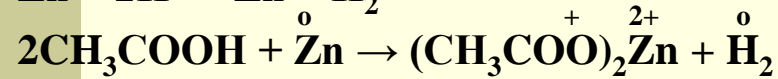
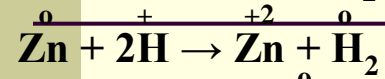
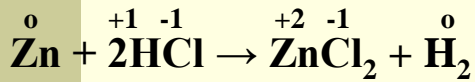
## Metallarni oltingugurt bilan o'zaro ta'siri



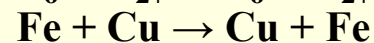
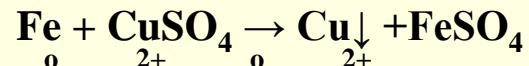
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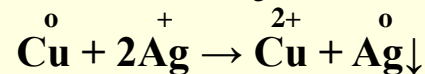
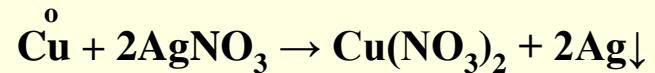
## Metallarni kislotalar bilan o'zaro ta'siri



## Metallarni tuzlar bilan o'zaro ta'siri

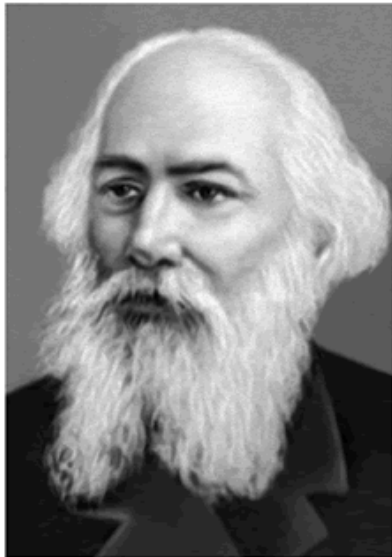


(oksidlanish – qaytarilish reaksiyalari)

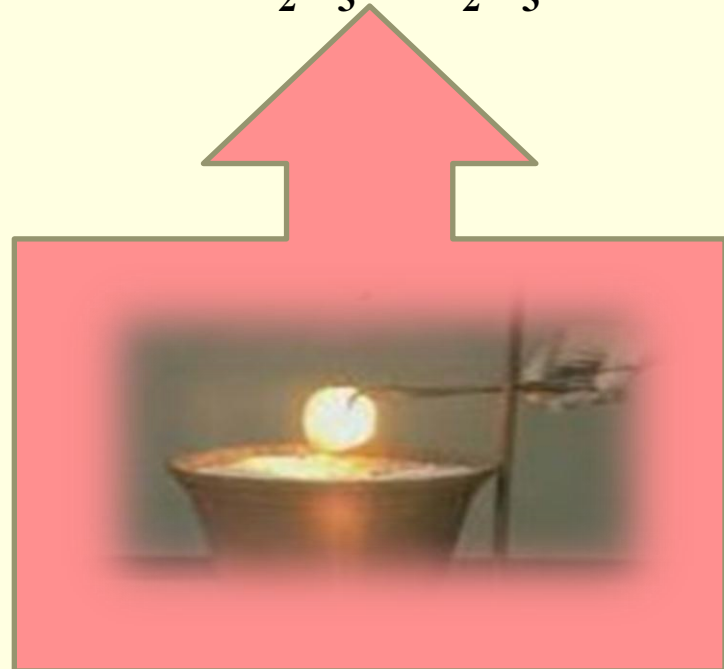
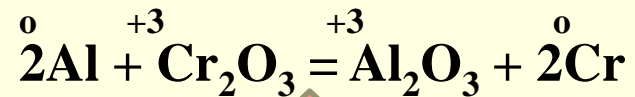


# Metallotermiya

**Ba'zi bir faol metallar – litiy, magniy, kaltsiy, alyuminiy – boshqa metallarni ularning oksidlaridan siqib chiqarish qobiliyatiga ega. Bu xossa ba'zi metallarni olishda va shu bilan birga termit aralashmalarini tayyorlashda ishlatiladi.**



Николай Николаевич  
БЕКЕТОВ  
(1827-1911)



# Metallar korroziyasi

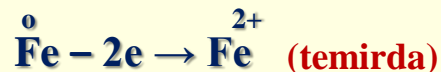


~~Atrof muhit ta'sirida metallarni va ularning qotishmalarini o'z-o'zidan yemrilishi.~~

(lotinchadan *corrosio* - yemrilish, yeyilish ma'nosini anglatadi)

## Elektrokimyoviy korroziya

Metallarni korroziya muhitida paydo bo'ladigan gal'vanik element ta'siri ostida yemrilishi.



## Kimyoviy korroziya

Metal; sirtini korroziya-faol muhit bilan o'zaro ta'sirlashishi, va fazalar chegarasida elektrokimyoviy jarayonlarni paydo bo'lishini kuzatilmaligi.





# Korroziyadan himoya

## Korroziyani kelib chiqish sababiga ko'ra, korroziyadan himoyalaniшни quyidagi turlari mavjud:

- 1. Himoya qoplamalari.** Metallarni atrof muhitdan izzolytsiya qilish maqsadida unga turli himoya qoplamalari beriladi: laklar, bo'yoqlar, emallar.
  - 2. Korroziyaga uchraydigan tashqi muhitga ishlov berish.** Korroziya jarayonini maksimal sekinlatish maqsadida atrof muhitga inhibitorlar chiqariladi (sepiladi).
  - 3. Elektrokimyoviy himoya – protektorli va katodli.** Protektorli himoyada – korroziyadan himoya qilinayotgan buyum, nisbatan elektroneytral metal (protektor) bo'lagi bilan bo'lanadi.  
( $\text{Fe} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 - \text{добавляют } \text{HNO}_3$ )  
Katodki himoya – eletrolitdagi (tuproqli suvdagi) himoya qilinayotgan konstriktsiya, tashqi tok manbasi katodiga ulanadi.
- 1. Boshqa metal qatlami bilan qoplanish** (Au, Ag, Cr, Ni, Zn. Sn- yoki Pb –yamash-payat qilish)
  - 2. Zanglamaydigan qotishmalarni ishlatilishi** (xrom, nikel, titan).

## Metallarni inson organizmi uchun foydaliligi va zarari



**Kaltsiy** – inson organizmining suyak xujayralari strukturasi asosidir. Inson uchun eng zarur bo'lgan mineral moddadir.

**Mis** - immun himoyani ta'minlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi, shu o'rinda nurlanishga qarshi va rakga qarshi, energiya almashinuvuda va qon aylanishida, terining himoya pigmenti melamin hosil bo'lishida ishtirok etadi.

**Temir** - hayot uchun, gemoglobin 90 qizil qon jismlar, mioglobin (muskullardagi qizil pigmentlar) va ba'zi fermentlar hosil bo'lishi uchun zarurdir.



**Kadmiy** – buyraklarda to'planadi va gipertoniya, immunitetni pasayishga, aqlsizlanishga olib keladi. Tamaki tutunida, ichimlik suvida, ifloslangan havoda saqlanadi.

**Alyuminiy** – qarilik aqlsizlanishi, o'zaro reaksiyalarni, anemiyani buzilishiga, buyrak va jigar xastaliklariga olib keladi. Ovqat falgasi, idishlar, piva bankalari.

**Qo'rg'oshin** – miya faoliyatini buzilishi, rak kasallaklari, ayollarda farzandli bo'lmaslik funksiyalarini rivojlanishiga olib keladi. Havoning ifloslanishi – avtomobillardan chiqayotgan gazlar