

3. HALKOGENI

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			**														

8
O

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Te

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Po

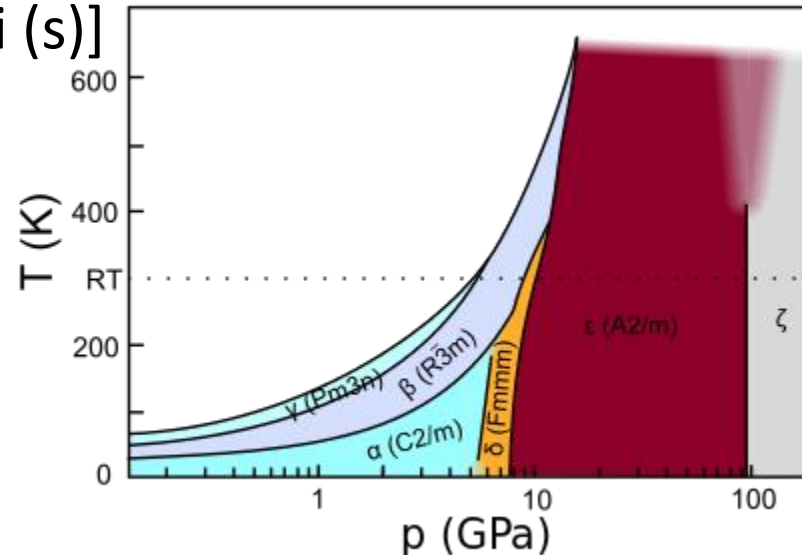
116
Lv

	O	S	Se	Te	Po
	$2s^2 2p^4$	$3s^2 3p^4$	$3d^{10} 4s^2 4p^4$	$4d^{10} 5s^2 5p^4$	$4f^{14} 5d^{10} 6s^2 6p^4$
$r_{\text{ion}}, \text{ pm}$	126	170	184	207	-
$r_{\text{kov}}, \text{ pm}$	74	103	118	142	-
Elektronegativnost (χ_p)	3,4	2,6	2,6	2,1	2,0
$E_{\text{ion}}/\text{kJmol}^{-1}$	1320	1005	947	875	816
Elementarna tvar	O_2 (i O_3)	S_8 (i ostali S_n)	Se_8 , ostali Se_n i Se(amorfni)	Te(metalni) i Te(amorfni)	Po(metal)*

* Jedini poznati slučaj primitivne kubične rešetke u elementarnih kovinâ

KISIK

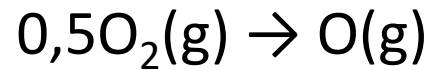
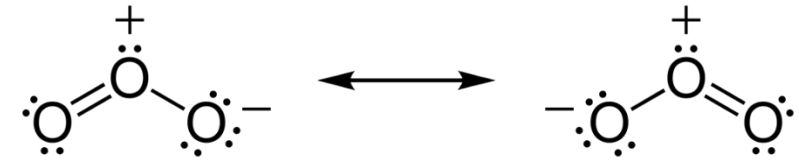
- otkriven 1774. → Joseph Priestley, Carl Scheele (zagrijavanjem oksida olova ili žive)
- Ime, A. Lavoisier → grč. $\acute{o}\xi\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ (oštar, kiseo) + $\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\eta}\varsigma$ (tvoritelj, začetnik) → onaj koji stvara kiselinu
- Atmosfera: 21%
- U plinovitom stanju bezbojan, u tekućem blijedoplav, u čvrstom plav, ružičast, narančast, crven, crn, metalnog sjaja – ovisno o polimorfnoj modifikaciji (pri različitim p , T) i povezivanju atomâ u njima (nisu svi O_2 !)
- Paramagnetičan [(g), (l) i neki (s)]



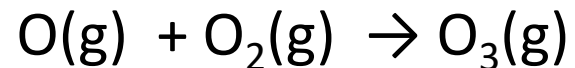
ALOTROPSKE MODIFIKACIJE KISIKA

Ozon, O₃, dijamagnetičan

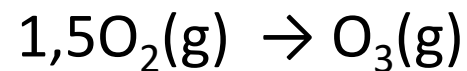
Topljiviji u vodi od (običnog) kisika.



$$\Delta_r H = +247 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

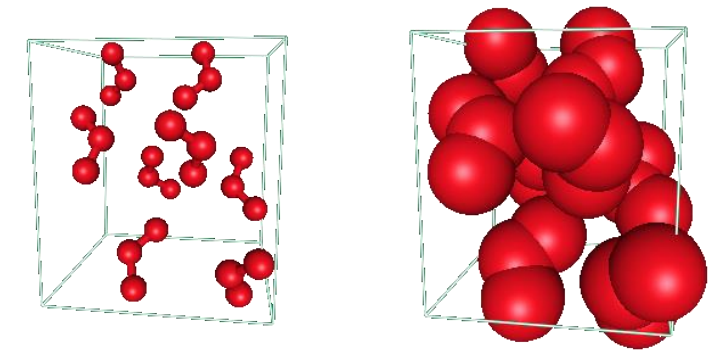


$$\Delta_r H = -105 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$



$$\Delta_r H = +142 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

	Kisik (O ₂)	Ozon (O ₃)
Talište / °C	-218,75	-192,5
Vrelište / °C	-182,96	-110,5
Gustoća (20 °C) / g dm ⁻³	1,331	1,998
red veze O-O	2	1,5
duljina veze O-O /pm	120,7	127,8



Ozon, O₃(s) (2001.)

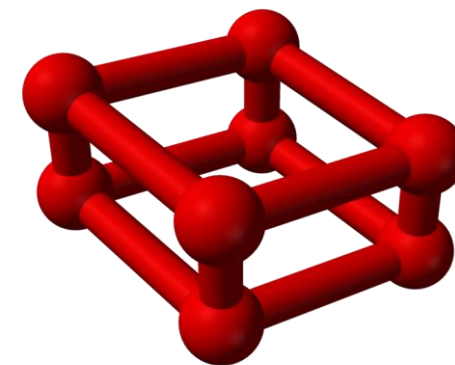
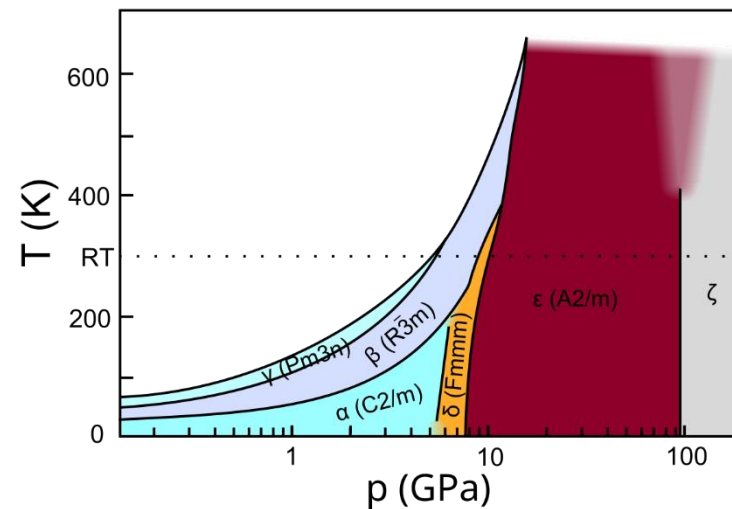
Nevažni podatak 1:

Postoji 6 poznatih kristalnih modifikacija kisika stabilnih pri različitim uvjetima tlaka i temperature.

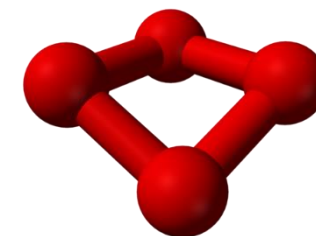
Tri faze (α - γ) koje se javljaju pri atmosferskom tlaku (na različitim temperaturama) su plave krutine i sastoje se od dvoatomnih molekula. Kada se kisik pri sobnoj temperaturi stlači na oko 9 GPa nastaje narančasti δ -kisik (također od dvoatomnih molekula, ali s malom međumolekulskom udaljenošću).

Daljnijm stlačivanjem na oko 10 GPa dolazi do faznog prijelaza kojeg prati veliki pad molarnog volumena i nastaje tamnocrveni ϵ -kisik koji je nova alotropska modifikacija (oktakisik, O_8).

Pri ekstramnim tlakovima (ca 100 GPa) kisik prelazi u ζ -kisik, metalnu modifikaciju (supravodljivu ispod 0,6 K)

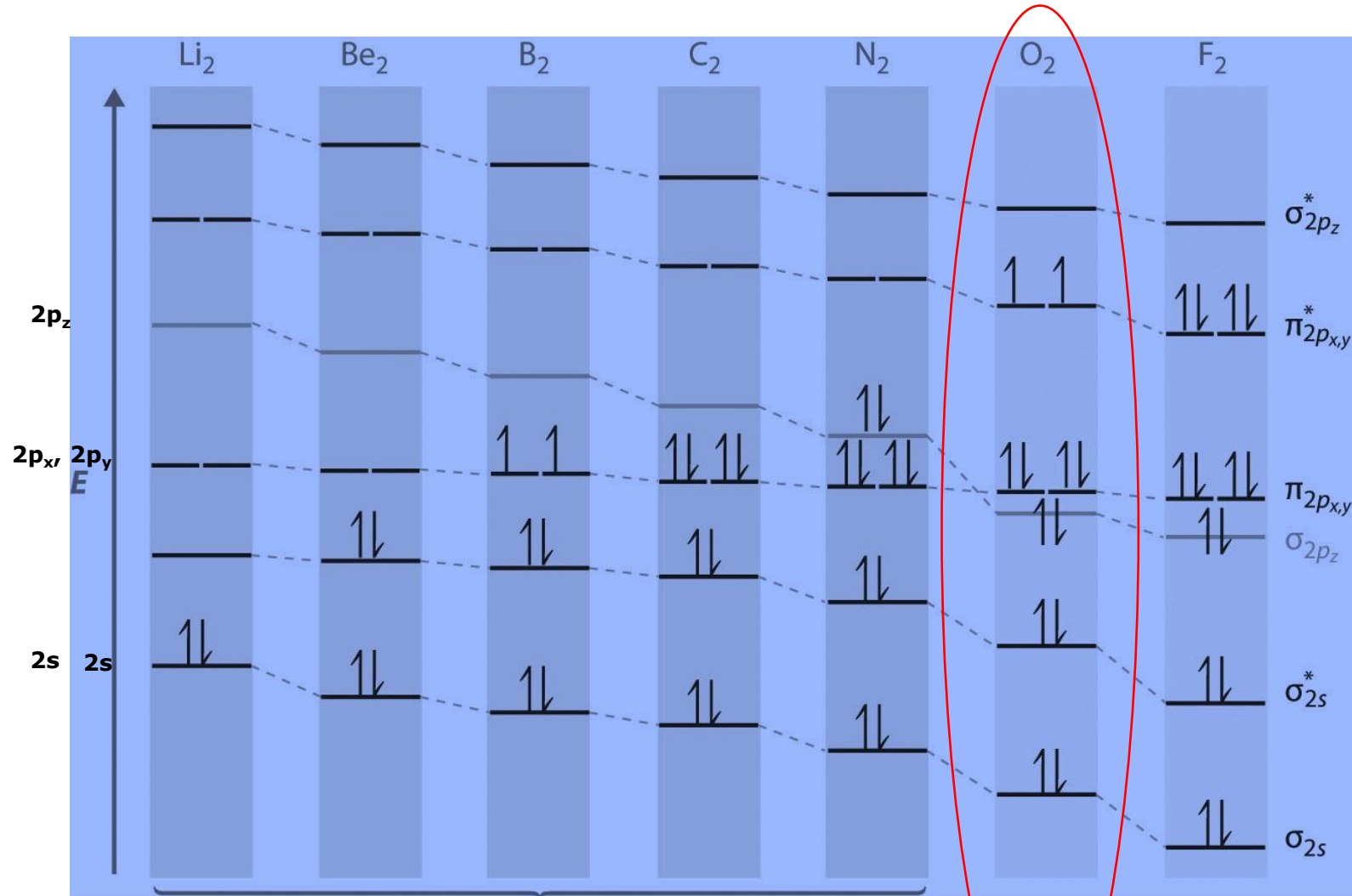


molekule O_8 u ϵ -kisiku (određena struktura 2006., 10 GPa, sobna temp.)



teorijski model metastabilne molekule O_4

Veza u molekuli O₂



red veze:

1

0

1

2

3

2

1

multiplicitet:

1

1

3

1

1

3

1

Singletni kisik

Red veze = 2, Multiplicitet = 1

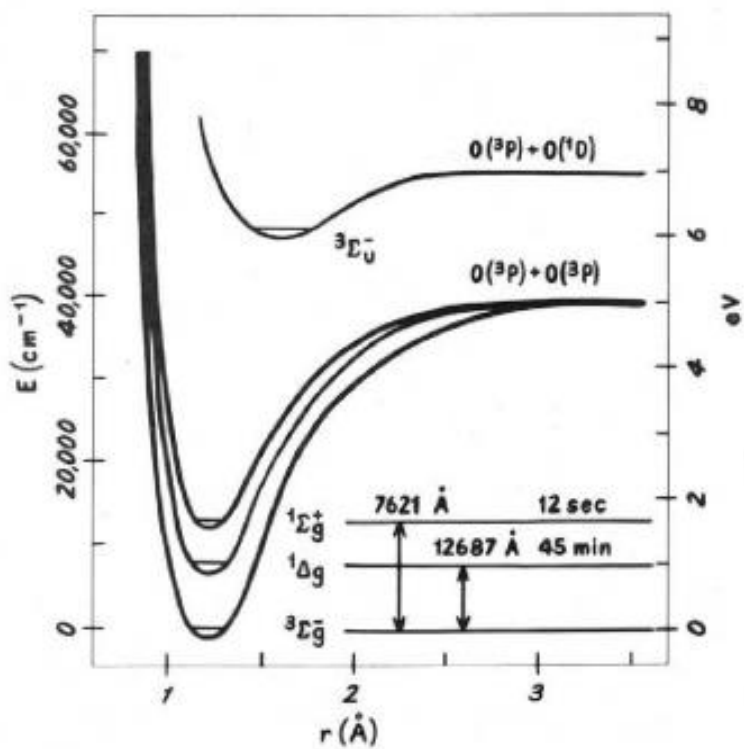
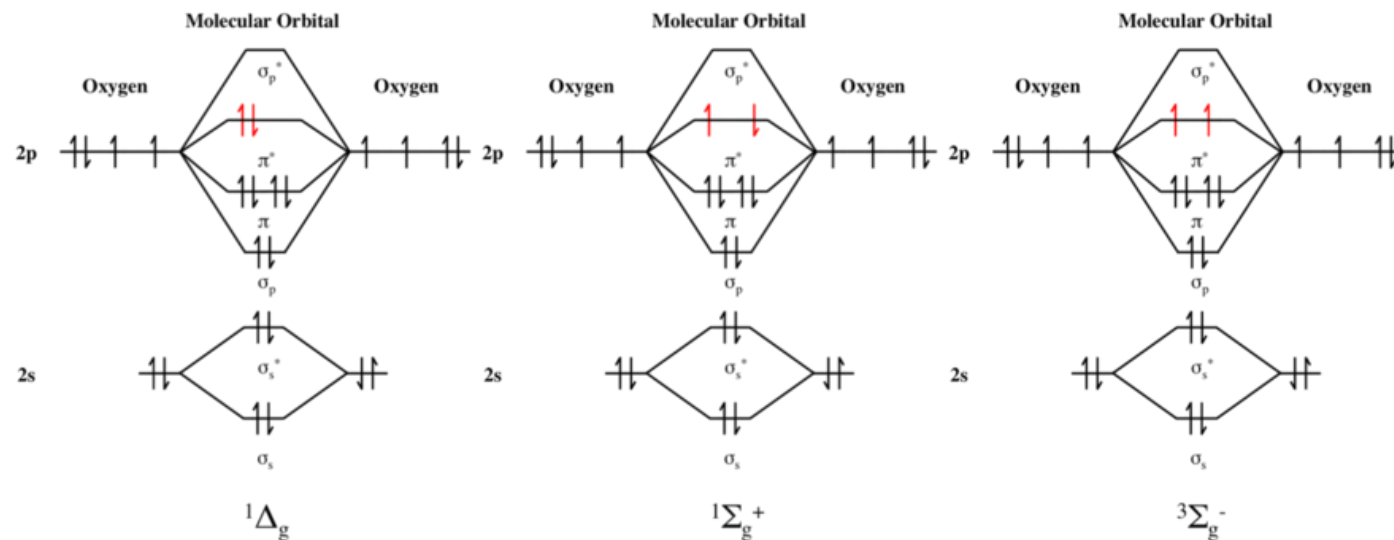


Figure 3. Potential energy diagram for some low lying states of O₂ (after Herzberg (13) and Khan and Kasha (3)).



SUMPOR

- poznat od davnina – godina otkrića nepoznata
- u 12. st. Kinezi su otkrili puščani prah (smjesa KNO_3 , C, S)
- ime: praindoeuropski "swelplos" (lat. *sulphur*, njem. *Schwefel*, češ. *sira*, rus. *cepa*)
- Prefiks 'tio-' (tia-) – grčki $\vartheta\epsilon\iota\omega\nu$
- Dobivanje: elementarni sumpor (u blizini vulkana i termalnih izvora; sulfidne rude (galenit, sfalerit, pirit, halkopirit, arsenopirit, molibdenit...))
- Pri sobnoj temperaturi i atmosferskom tlaku žuta krutina – *cyclo*-oktasumpor (S_8)
- $E_{\text{dis}}(\text{S-S}) = 265 \text{ kJ/mol}$.



Nativni sumpor

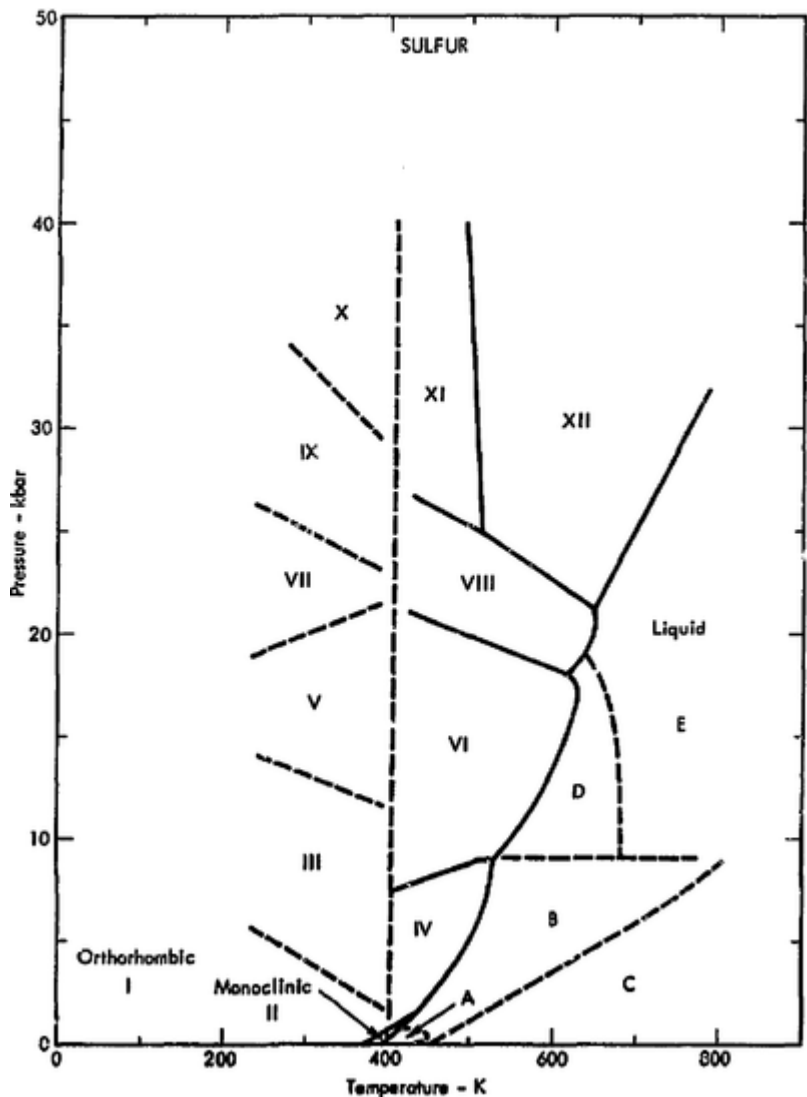


Solfatara di Pozzuoli



Io(na)

ALOTROPSKE MODIFIKACIJE SUMPORA



S_2	disumpor
S_3	trisumpor
S_4	tetrasumpor
$cyclo-S_5$	<i>cyclo</i> -pentasumpor
$cyclo-S_6$	ρ-sumpor
adukt $cyclo-S_6/cyclo-S_{10}$	
$cyclo-S_7$	α-, β-, γ-, δ- <i>cyclo</i>-heptasumpor
$cyclo-S_8$	α-sumpor
$cyclo-S_8$	β-sumpor
$cyclo-S_8$	γ-sumpor
$cyclo-S_n$ $n = 9-15, 18, 20$	<i>cyclo</i> -(nona; deka; undeka; dodeka; trideka; tetradeka; pentadeka; oktadeka; eicosa)sumpor
catena- S_x	vlaknasti (ψ-) sumpor
catena- S_x	laminarni sumpor
	amorfni sumpor
	'netopljivi sumpor'
	ϕ -sumpor
	ω -sumpor
	λ -sumpor
	μ -sumpor
	π -sumpor

fazni diagram (1975. – uključuje forme poznate do 1970.)

Visokotlačne forme

S-II, S-III, S-IV, S-V...

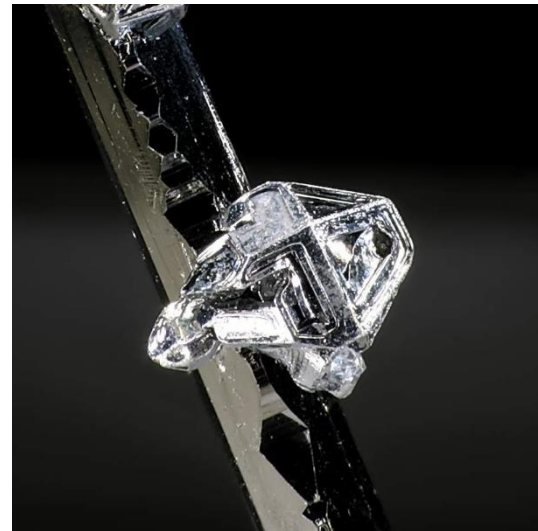
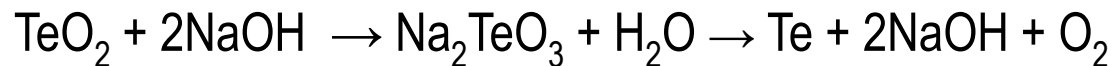
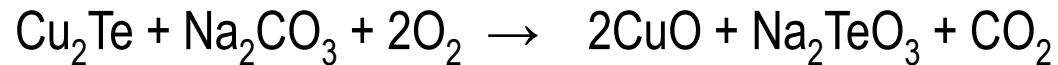
SELENIJ

- 1817. J. Jacob Berzelius; od grč. riječi *σελήνη* → *mjesec*
- siva krutina metalnog sjaja → metaloid /crvena krutina → nemetal



TELURIJ

- 1783. Franz Joseph Muller von Reichstein (u Transilvaniji); od lat. riječi *tellus* → *zemlja*
- siva krutina metalnog sjaja → metaloid



Nativni telurij na kristalu silvanita ((Ag,Au)Te₂)

POLONIJ

- 1898 g. Maria Salomea (Marie) Curie-Skłodowska → Poljska

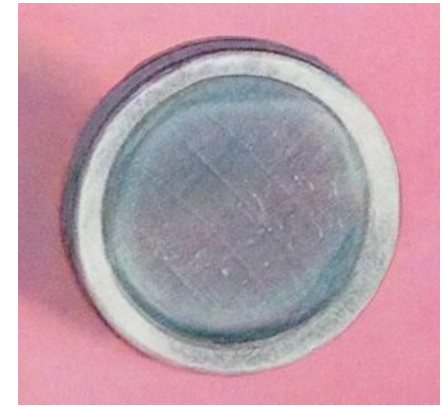
Radioaktivan ($t_{1/2}({}^{208}\text{Po}) = 2898 \text{ g}$) sivkasti (polu)metal

- kemija polonija slična kemiji telurija i bizmuta

- otapa se u razrijeđenim kiselinama, otopine polonija obojene ljubičasto (ioni Po^{2+}) → žuto obojene (ioni Po^{4+} → oksidacija ioniziranim otapalom – α -čestice)

Spojevi polonija: najstabilniji polonidi Ca, Ba, Hg, Pb...

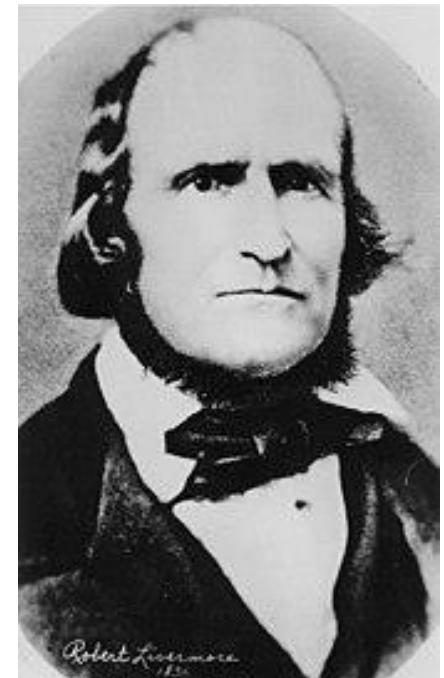
oksidi PoO_2 i PoO_3 ; halogenidi PoX_2 , PoX_4 i PoX_6



LIVERMORIJ

2000.-2006. g u suradnji timova s Lawrence **Livermore** National Laboratory (Cf. SAD) i
Объединённого института ядерных исследований (Dubna, R.F.)

Najstabilniji izotop ${}^{293}\text{Lv}$ ($t_{1/2} = 80 \text{ ns}$)



Robert (Don Roberto)
Thomas Livermore
(1799.–1858.)

Tipična oksidacijska stanja halokogena

Elementi

-II	O, S, Se, Te, Po
+II	(O), S, Se, Te, Po
+IV	S, Se, Te, Po
+VI	S, Se, Te, Po

Kisik → Oksidi

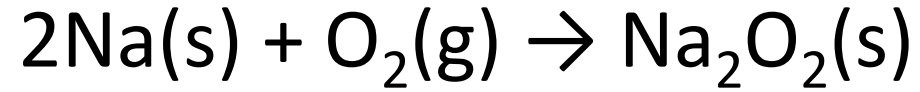
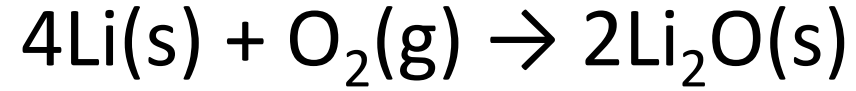
Ionski ($M + O_2 \rightarrow$ pri povišeni temperaturi):

Ako se radi o metalu M u različitim oksidacijskim stanjima:

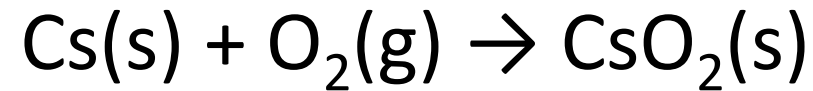
kiseli $\rightarrow MO_3$; amfoterni $\rightarrow M_2O_5, M_2O_3$; bazični $\rightarrow MO$

Kovalentni \rightarrow plinovi ili hlapljive tekućine (nemetali + kisik)

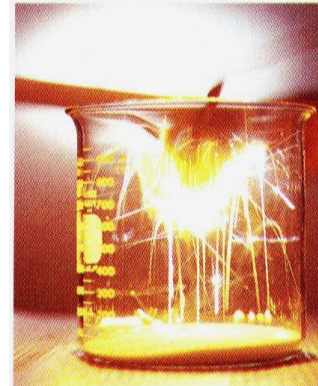
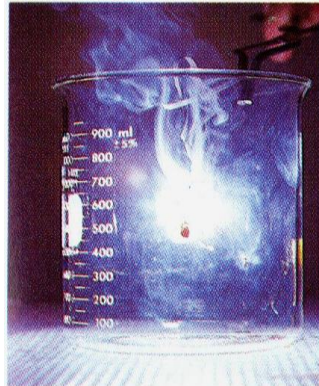
Reakcije s kisikom – Oksidi metala



$\text{K(s)}, \text{Rb(s)}, \text{Cs(s)} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \textit{superoksidi}$

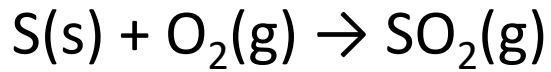
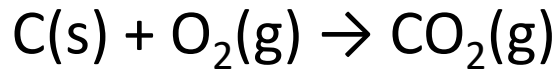
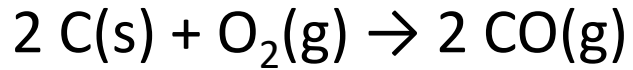


Ostali metali s kisikom stvaraju 'normalne' okside (MgO , Al_2O_3 , CaO , CuO , ZnO , PbO itd.) osim Ba koji stvara peroksid (BaO_2)

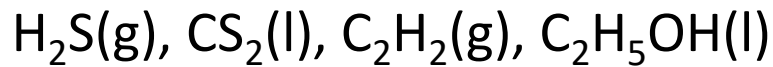


Nemetalni oksidi

Nemetal + kisik

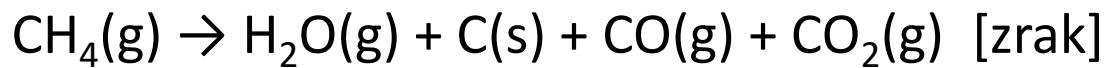
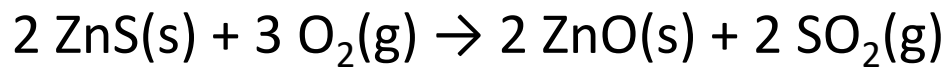


Kovalentni spoj + kisik



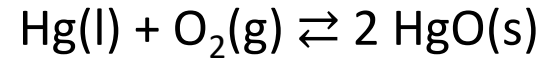
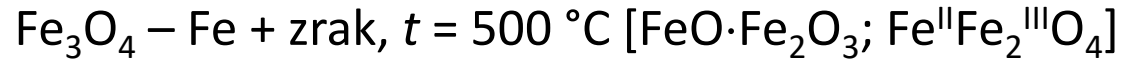
[u idealnom slučaju produkti izgaranja su nemetalni oksidi]

Prženje sulfidnih ruda

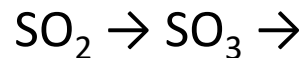
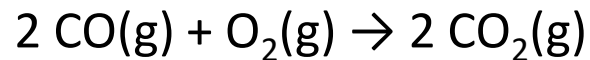
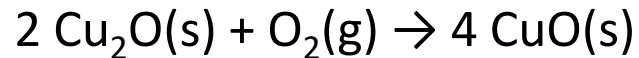


'Viši' i 'niži' oksidi

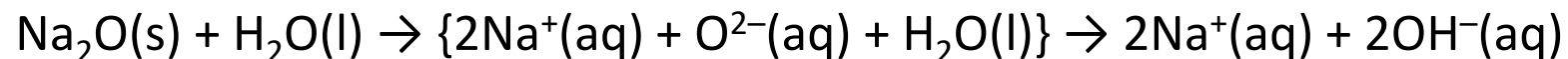
Ukoliko metal ili nemetal može činiti oksida u više oksidacijskih stanja, povećanje (parcijalnog) tlaka kisika i(li) reakcijske temperature obično vodi do oksida u višem oksidacijskom stanju ('višeg' oksida)



'Niži' oksidi + kisik – 'viši' oksidi



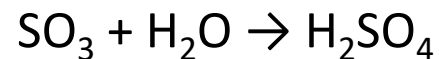
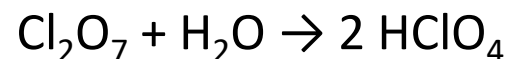
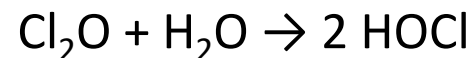
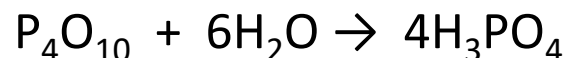
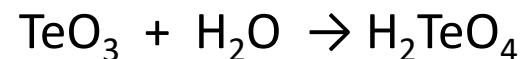
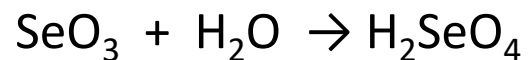
Ionski oksidi → bazične vodene otopine (disocijacija i hidroliza oksidnog iona)



[ukoliko se pažljivo izlažu vodi(l ili g), ponekad se mogu dobiti i hidroksidi(s)]

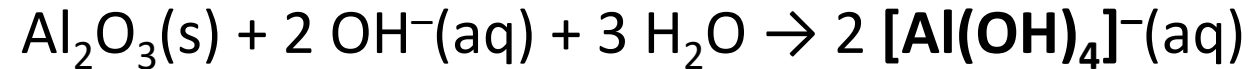
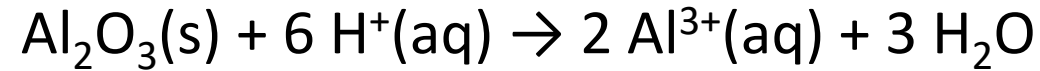
- U pravilu vrijedi za okside 1. i 2. skupine – ostali oksidi (i hidroksidi) netopljivi u vodi

Kovalentni oksidi → anhidridi kiselina (nukleofilna adicija vode na centralni atom)

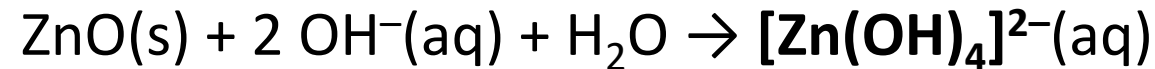
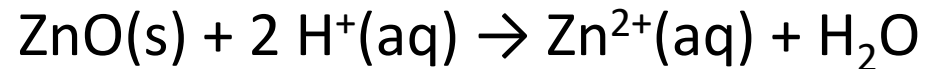


Kiseline nekih nemetalnih oksida (NO, CO i sl.) ne postoje.

Amfoterni oksidi – Al₂O₃, BeO



[tetrahidroksidoaluminat (...aluminatni ion)]



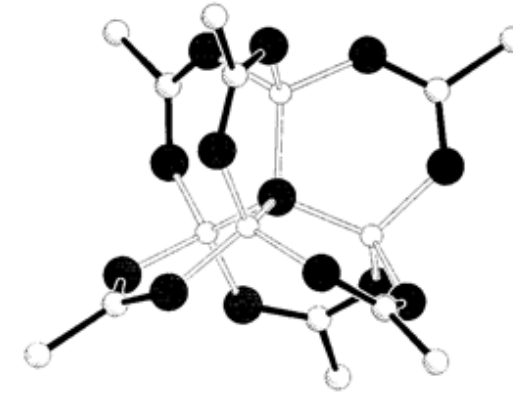
[tetrahidroksidocinkat (...cinkatni ion)]

Kisik kao centralni atom – kompleksni i bazični oksidi



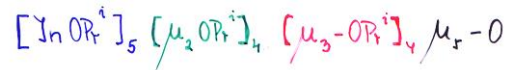
●, Mercury ; ○, oxygen ; ○, ○, chlorine

D. Grdenić, S. Ščavničar, *Nature* (1953) **172**, 584–585

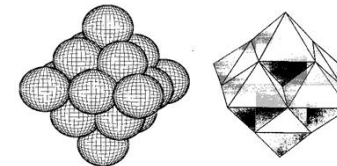
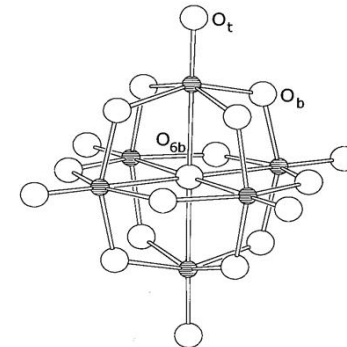
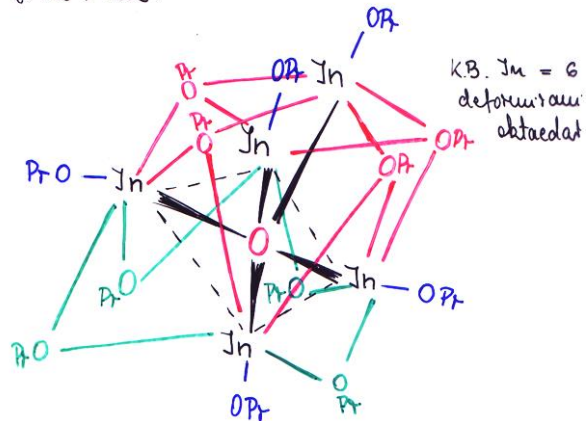


$\text{Be}_2\text{O}(\text{OCOCH}_3)_6$

A. Tulinsky, C. R. Worthington, E. Pignataro, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **12** (1959) 623.



D. C. Bradley, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, (1988) 1258.

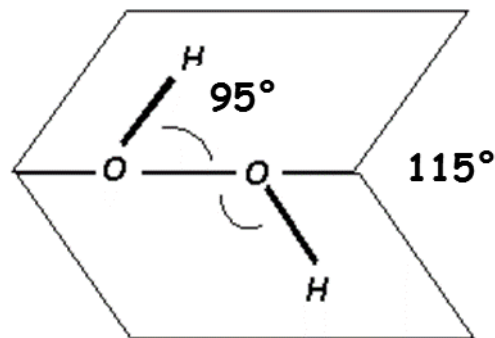
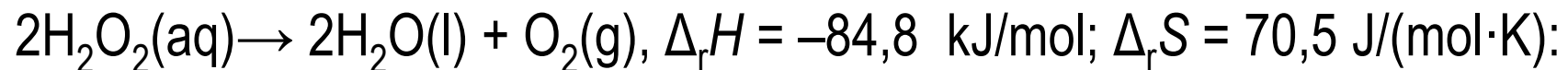


Kisik → Peroksidi, superoksidi i ozonidi

vrsta	ime	$d(\text{O}-\text{O})/\text{\AA}$	Red veze O–O
O_2^+	dioksigenilni kation	1,12	2,5
O_2	dikisik	1,21	2
O_2^-	superoksid (dioksid(-1), dioksidan-2-idil)	1,28	1,5
O_2^{2-}	peroksid	1,49	1

Vodikov peroksid

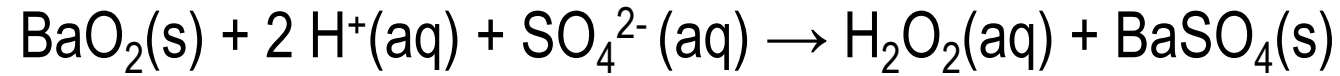
Bezbojna tekućina [$t_v = 150,2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; $t_t = -0,41 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$], jak oksidans i reducens, disproportionira u prisutstvu kiselina, baza, iona prijelaznih metala, netopljivih oksida...)



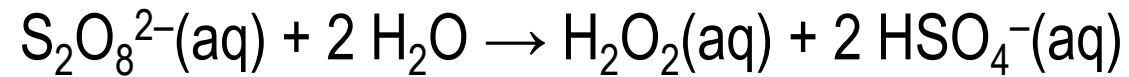
$\text{p}K_a = 11,75$; hidrogenperoksidi i peroksidi jake baze u vodenoj otopini [NaHO_2 , Na_2O_2]

Dobivanje:

1.

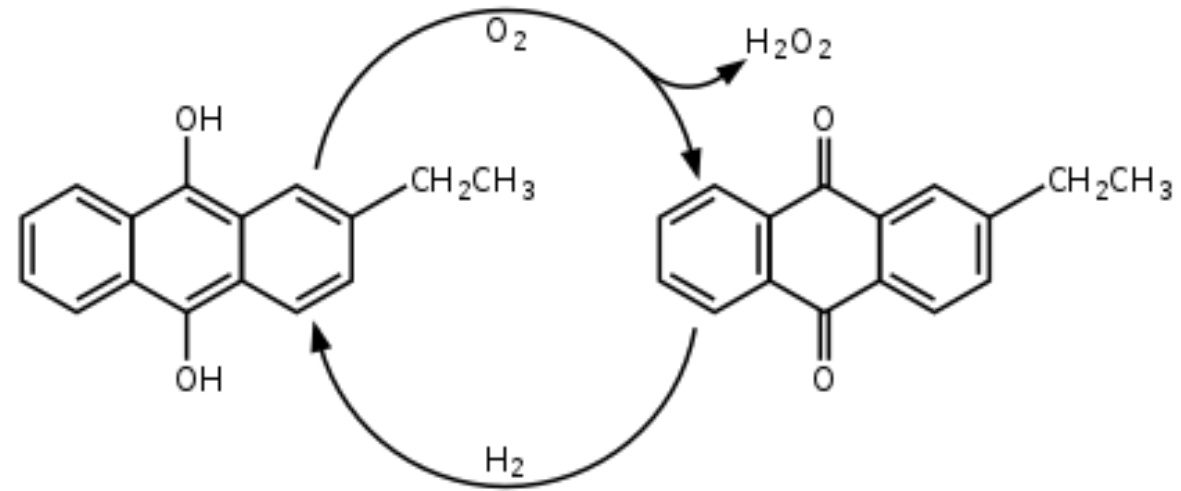


2.



peroksidisulfat, $\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-}$ $[\text{O}_3\text{SOOSO}_3]^{2-}$, pripravljen elektrokemijski

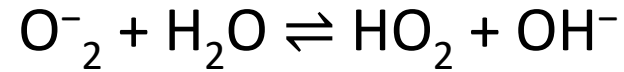
3. Antrakinonski postupak (BASF, 1936.)



superoksidi

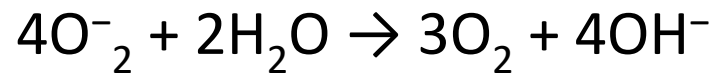
Alkalijski superoksidi – stabilne žuto-narančaste krutine, raspadaju se na vlažnom

Lužnate otopine:

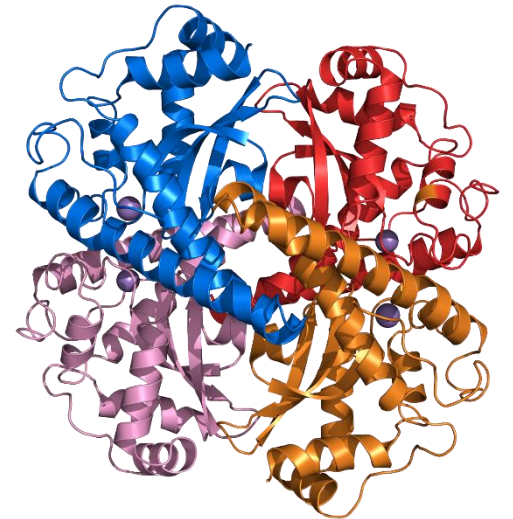


(pK_a hidroperoksidilnog radikala (HO_2) iznosi oko 4.8)

koje se brzo raspadaju



Nusprodukt aerobnog metabolizma – uklanjanje (SOD + katalaza)



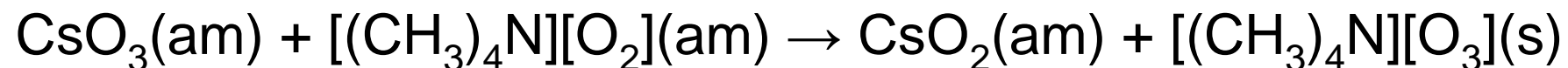
SuperOksid-Dismutaza

ozonidi

Nastaju izgaranjem K, Rb i Cs u ozonu i reakcijom metalnih hidroksida s ozonom

relativno stabilne (u inertnoj atmosferi i pri niskim temperaturama) tamnocrvene krutine sklone detonaciji

Tetrametilamonijev ozonid stabilan do ca 75 °C



Polisulfidi i Zintlovi kationi

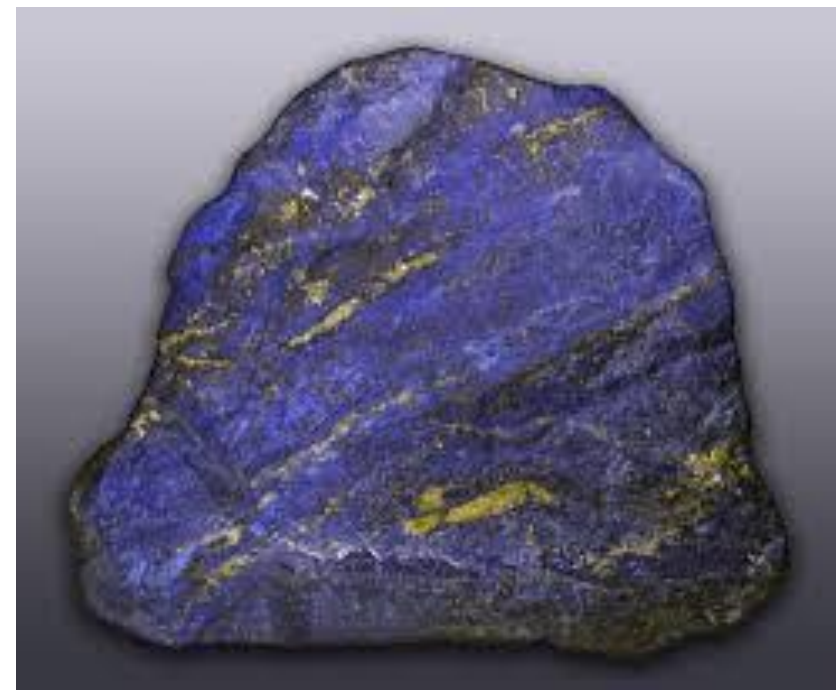
Katenacija: H_2S_2 , H_2S_3 , H_2S_4 H_2S_8

$\text{H}_2\text{S}_x \rightarrow$ SULFANI

Kationi halkogenih elemenata: S_8^{2+} , Se_8^{2+} , Te_6^{4+}



Poznat i S_{16}^{2+}



Plava boja lazurita, hauita i (vjerojatno) celestina: S_3^-

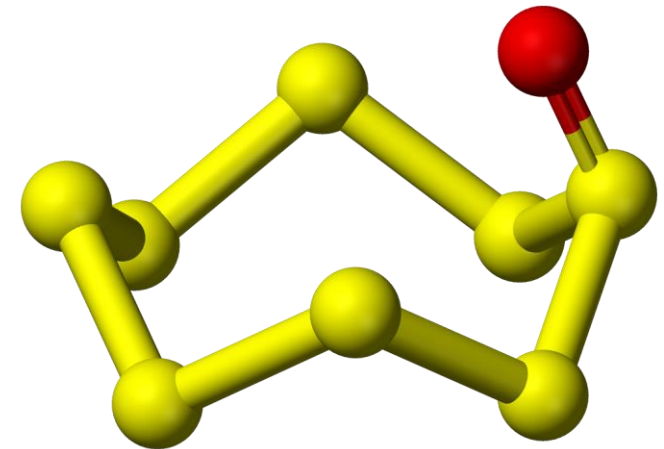
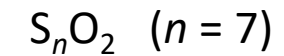
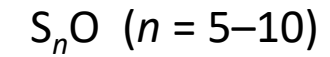
Spojevi halkogenâ s vodikom \rightarrow H_2X

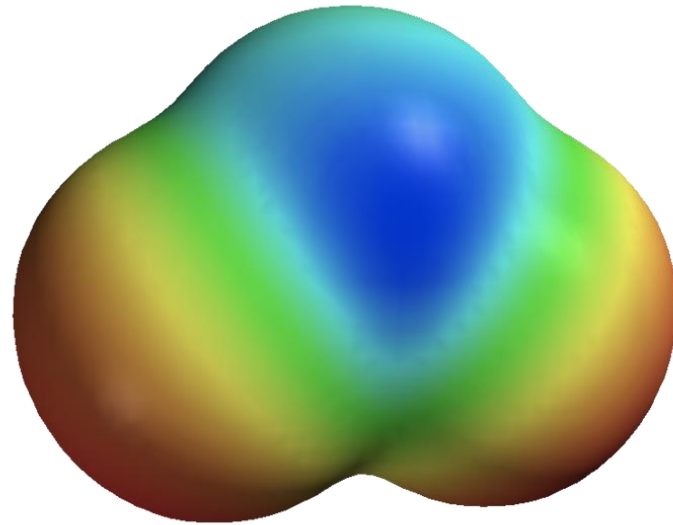
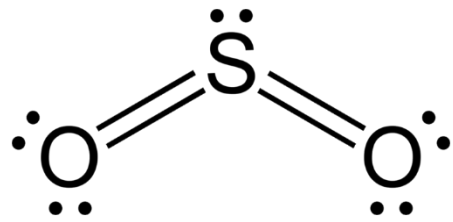
	Vrelište	\angle (H-X-H)	pK_a
H_2O	100 °C	104,9°	14
H_2S	-60 °C	92°	6,9
H_2Se	-42 °C	91°	3,89
H_2Te	-2,3 °C	89,3°	2,6

Oksidi halkogenih elemenata

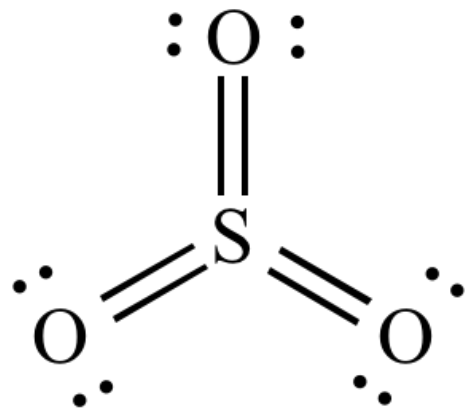
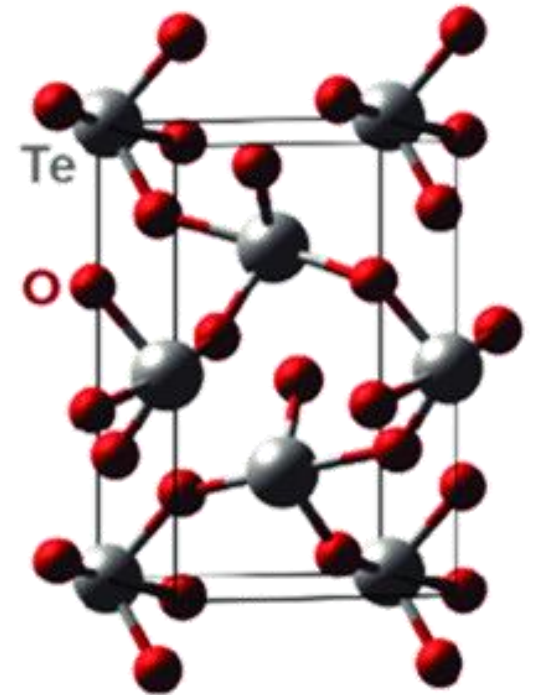
Oksidacijski broj	Formula	Svojstva
0/+II	S ₂ O	plin
+II	(SO, S ₂ O ₂) PoO	plin, nestabilan crna krutina
+IV	SO ₂ SeO ₂ TeO ₂ PoO ₂	plin bezbojna krutina bezbojna/žuta krutina žuta/crvena krutina
+VI	SO ₃ SeO ₃ TeO ₃ (PoO ₃)	bezbojna tekućina bezbojna krutina siva/crvena krutina u tragovima

+ Ciklički oksidi sumpora





$\text{SO}_2 \rightarrow$ Lewisova kiselina, Lewisova baza, oksidans, **reducens**



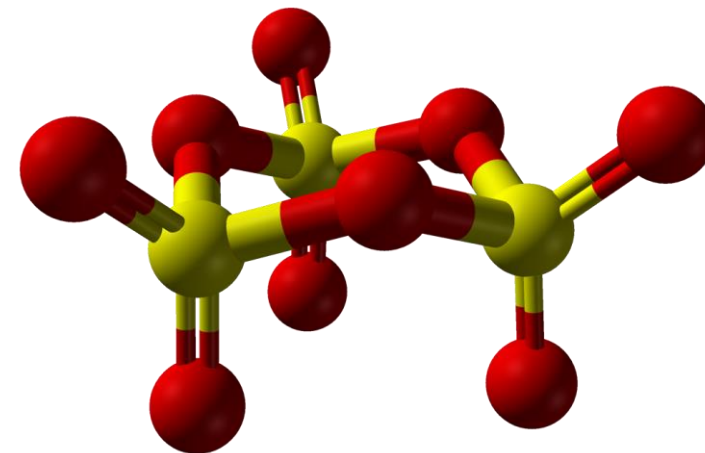
$\text{SO}_3 \rightarrow$ jako jaka Lewisova kiselina – '*π-šupljina*' na atomu sumpora

Nevažni podatak 2:

U nedostatku drugih Lewisovih baza, molekula atom sumpora u molekuli SO_3 će vezati atome kisika susjednih molekula. Tako u tekućini (i u plinu) monomerne molekule SO_3 postoje u ravnoteži s cikličkim trimerom (S_3O_6), dok će u čvrstom stanju biti u obliku trimera, ili u obliku polimera ovisno o temperaturi pri kojoj se skrutnuo – iznad $27\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ nastaje polimerni $\alpha\text{-SO}_3$, ispod $17\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $\gamma\text{-SO}_3$, koji se sastoji od trimernih molekula. Između te dvije temperature nastaju oba oblika kao i, također polimerni, $\beta\text{-SO}_3$.

Nastajanje pojedinih oblika međutim ne ovisi samo o temperaturi nego i o prisutstvu vlage – u potpuno bezvodnim uvjetima nastaje isključivo $\gamma\text{-SO}_3$.

Razlog tome jest da polimerni oblici sadrže terminalne hidroksidne skupine ($\text{HO-SO}_2\text{-(SO}_2\text{)}_n\text{-SO}_2\text{-OH}$), tako da ih se zapravo može smatrati i kondenzacijskim polimerom sumporne kiseline.



Oksokiseline sumpora

oksokiselina → spoj koji sadržava kisik i barem jedan drugi element te barem jedan atom vodika vezan na atom kisika, a gubitkom pozitivnog vodikovog iona (hidrona) daje konjugiranu joj bazu

Kod pisanja formula prvo se navode atomo vodika *odgovorni* za kiselinsko svojstvo (tj. oni koji disociraju), potom središnji atom a na kraju atomi (ili skupine) koji ga okružuju i to tako da se prvo navode ionski a potom neutralni ligandi (unutar svakog razreda navode se abecednim redom) [npr. H_2AsHO_3], **ILI** se svi ligandi (neovisno o tome sadrže li kisele atome vodika) navode iza centralnog atoma (po goreopisanom redosljedu) [npr. $\text{AsHO}(\text{OH})_2$]

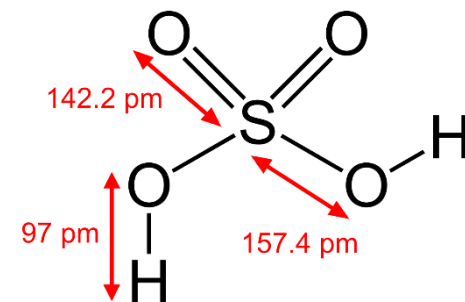
iznimno, redosljed se može promijeniti kada se rabe linijske (retčane) formule radi dodatne obavjesti o strukturi [npr. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{AsHO}(\text{OH})_2$]

Imena kiselina spadaju u skupine **tradicijских** i sustavnih – od sustavnih imena **preferirana su ona po pravilima koordinacijske (adicijske) nomenklature.**

H₂SO₄ – sumporna kiselina

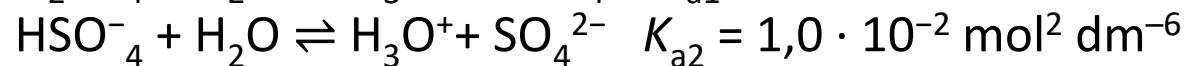
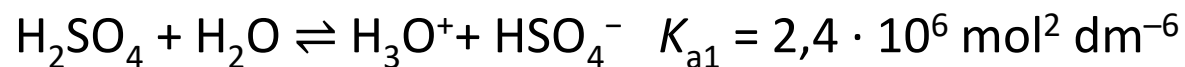
'*Vitriolno ulje*' (u srednjem vijeku pripravljena prženjem zelenog *vitriola* = galice) – uljasta, viskozna, bezbojna tekućina, $\rho = 1,83 \text{ g/cm}^3$, $t_t = 10,3 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $t_v = 337 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (uz raspad).

Koncentrirana kiselina jako dehidratacijsko sredstvo

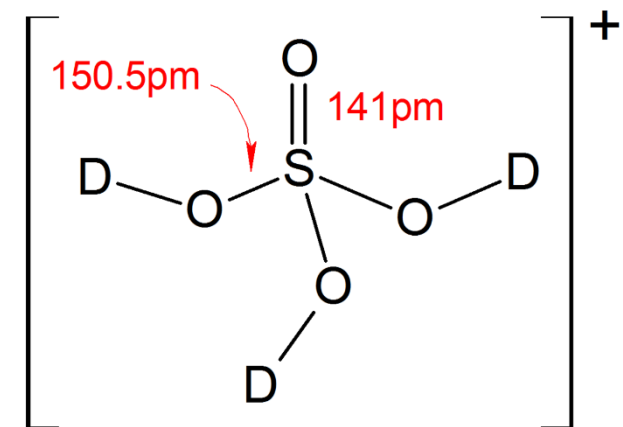
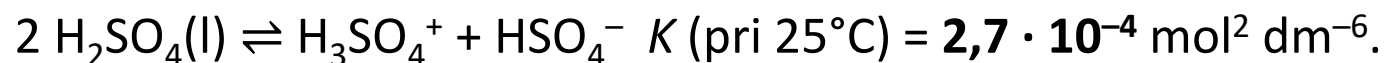


Jedna od najmasovnije proizvođenih kemikalija (oko 200 milijuna tona godišnje), najviše za proizvodnju fosforne kiseline (umjetna gnojiva)

U vodenoj otopini potpuno disocirana u prvom stupnju, drugi stupanj djelomično

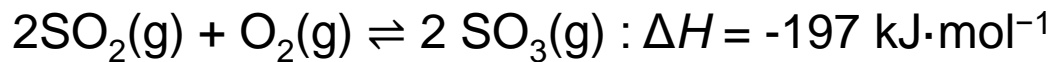


Čista sumporna kiselina puno bolji vodič od destilirane vode – autoprotoliza:

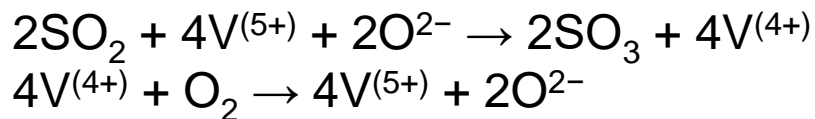


Dobivanje:

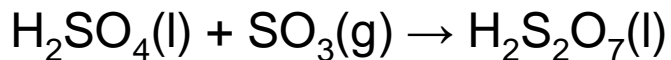
1. Kontaktni postupak



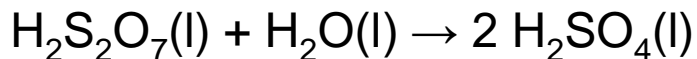
Reakcija katalizirana vanadijevim(V) oksidom pri oko 450 °C i 1-2 atm



Dobiveni sumporov trioksid otapa se u koncentriranoj sumpornoj kiselini:

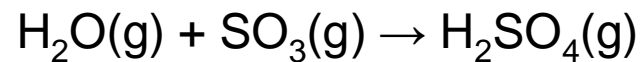


I 'razrijedi' vodom



2. Mokri postupci

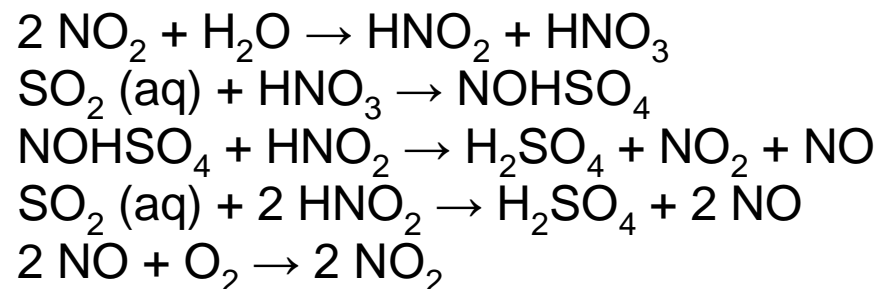
Sumporov trioksid reagura s vodom u plinovitoj fazi



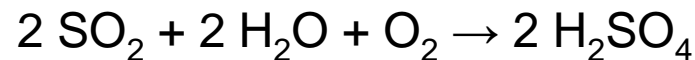
i kiselina se ukaplji

3. Postupak olovnih komora (1746.-iza 1946.)

Sumporov dioksid oksidira se smjesom dušične i dušikaste kiseline (dobivene iz dušikova(IV) oksida i vode), ukonačnicise regenerira dušikov(IV) oksid.



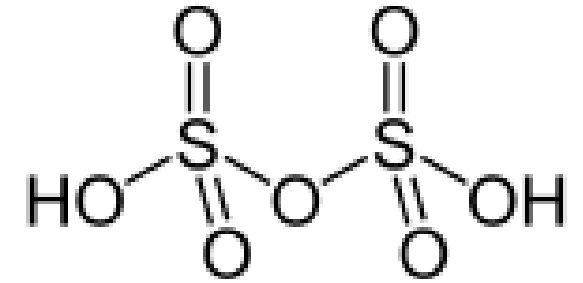
Ukupna reakcija:



$\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$ → disumporna (pirosumporna) kiselina

Međuprodukt proizvodnje sumporne kiseline ($\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$)

Bezbojna krutina (tali se pri 36 °C), ekstremno higroskopna



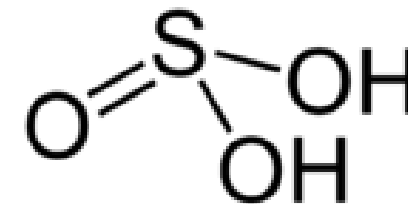
Jaka kiselina (disulfati i hidrogendisulfati)

Dobivanje pirosulfatnih soli – žarenjem hidrogensulfata (kondenzacija hidrogensulfata uz eliminaciju vode); daljnim grijanjem daju sulfate otpuštajući SO_3 .

Smjesa sumporne i pirosumporne kiseline – *oleum* (sastav smjese izražava se ili masenim udjelom ' SO_3 ' ili ' H_2SO_4 ' (npr, ' $w(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 102\%$ '))

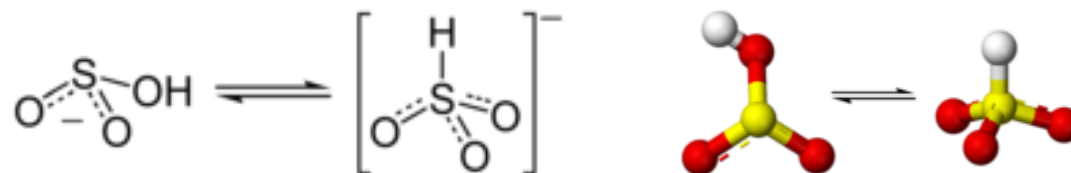
$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3 \rightarrow$ sumporasta kiselina (nepotvrđena u otopini, ali dokazana u plinovitom stanju)

Otopina sumprovog(IV) oksida u vodi:

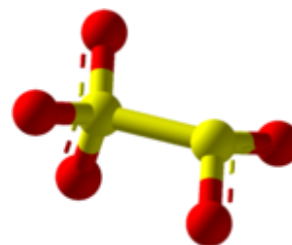
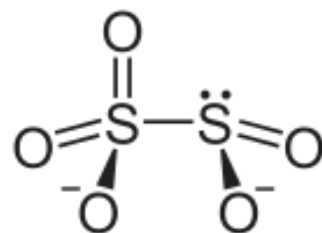
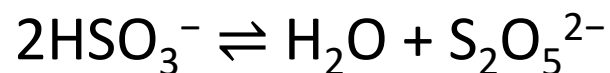


Soli: sulfiti, hidrogensulfiti (bisulfiti) i metabisulfiti

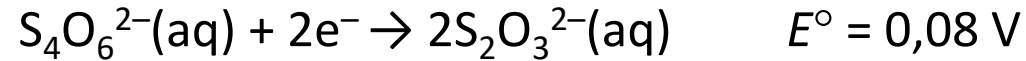
hidrogensulfit prisutan kao tautomerna smjesa dva oblika (dominantan hidroksidodioksidosulfat(1-))



uparavanjem otopina hidrogensulfita kristaliziraju metabisulfiti (pentaoksidodisulfat(S-S)(2-)) koji često lako na vlažnom zraku ili u vodenoj otopini otpuštaju sumporov(IV) oksid – vinobran, E223

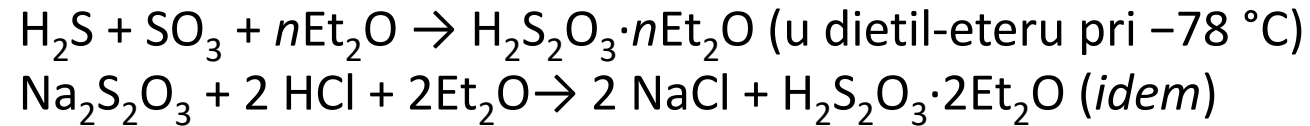


$\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow$ tiosumporna kiselina (nepostojana u vodenoj otopini; – raspadom nastaje S, SO_2 , H_2S , sulfani, sumporna kiselina...); soli – tiosulfati
umjereno jak reducens

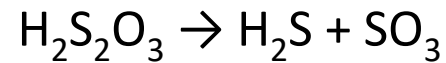


Titrans u jodometriji

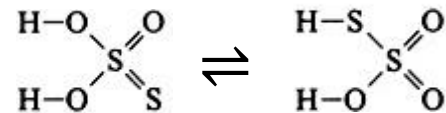
Priprava (čiste) kiseline u moguća u nevodenom mediju:



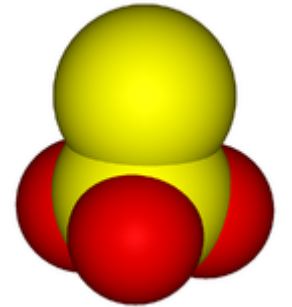
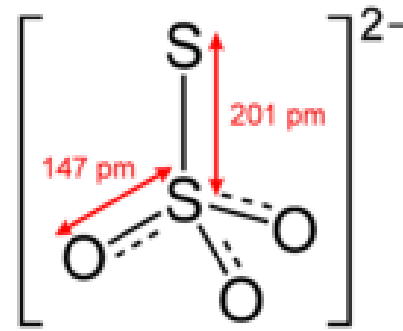
ali se raspada se već ispod $-5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)



Dva moguća tautomerna oblika:



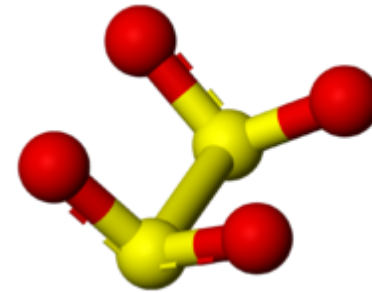
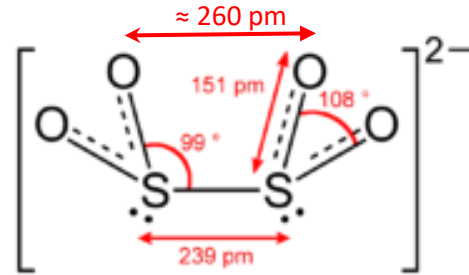
Kvantnokemijski proračuni ukazuju na to da je stabilniji desni oblik (S-kiselina)



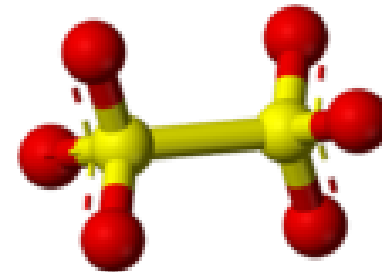
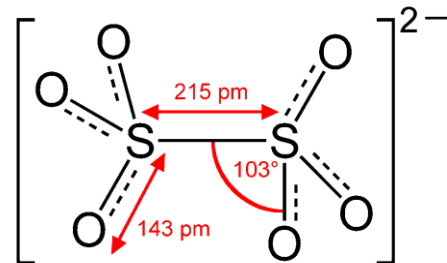
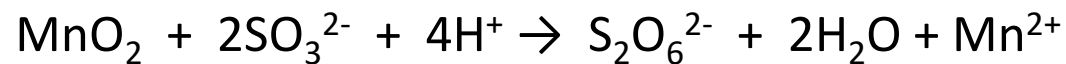
$\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4 \rightarrow$ ditionasta kiselina (poznate samo soli – ditioniti)



Ravnine skupina SO_2 približno paralelne i pod kutem oko 100° prema, neobično dugačkoj, vezi S-S – ‘*palačinkasta veza*’ (pancake bond): $\text{S}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$ = dimer dvaju radika-aniona SO_2^- ; jedan elektronski par delokaliziran preko dvije planarne ‘molekule’ (6-centrična dvoelektronska veza)

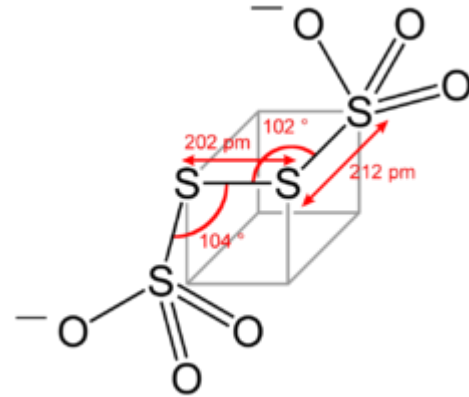
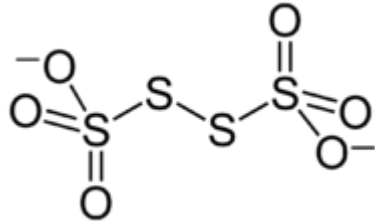
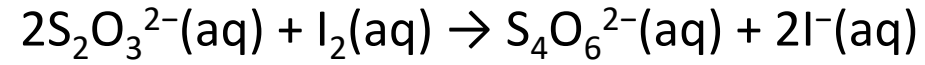


$\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_6 \rightarrow$ ditionska kiselina (poznate samo soli – ditionati = metabisulfati)

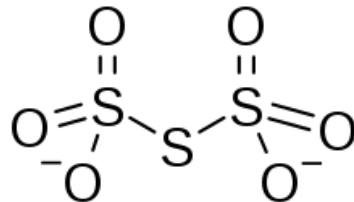


$\text{H}_2\text{S}_n\text{O}_6 \rightarrow (n+2)\text{-tionske kiseline (i } (n+2)\text{-tionati); } n = 0\text{--}6, 8, 10, 12$

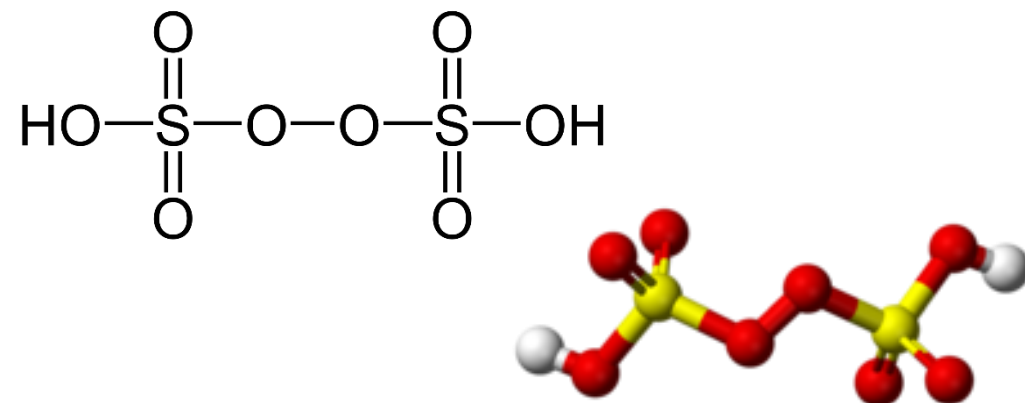
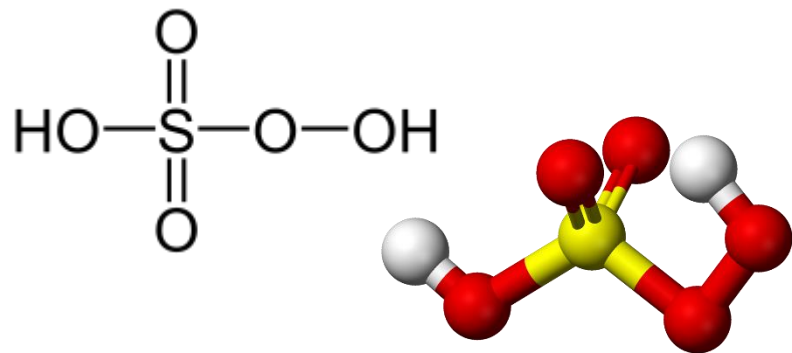
Tetrationat – produkt oksidativne dimerizacije tiosulfata



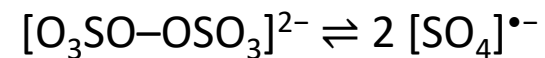
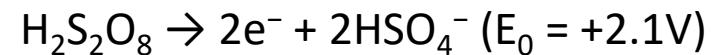
Tritionat – međuprodukt staničnog disanja nekih bakterija



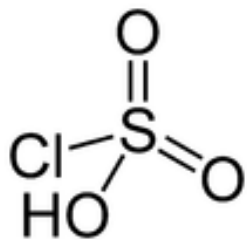
H_2SO_5 i $H_2S_2O_8$ – peroksisumporna i peroksidisumporna



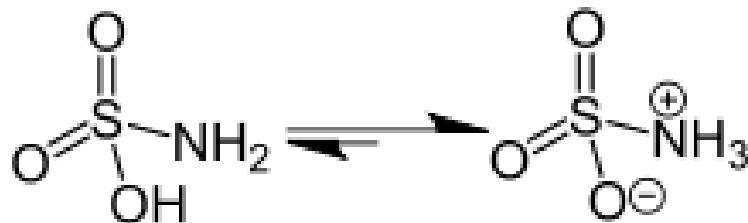
Godišnja proizvodnja peroksidisulfata oko 500 kt – proizvodnja polimerâ (inicijacija reakcije), pročišćavanje vode, jetkanje...



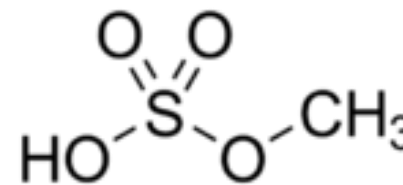
Ostali derivati sumporne kiseline



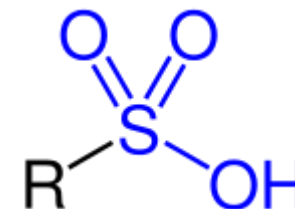
Klorsulfonska/klorosumporna
kiselina



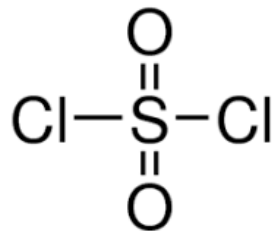
Sulfamska kiselina



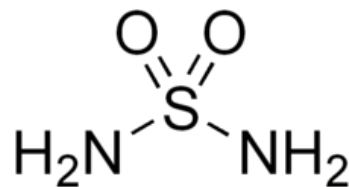
Metil-sulfat
(metil-bisulfat,
metil-hidrogensulfat)



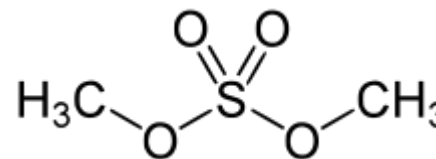
Sulfonske kiseline



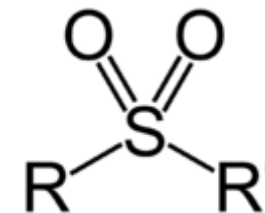
Sulfuril-klorid



Sulfamid



Dimetil-sulfat



Sulfoni

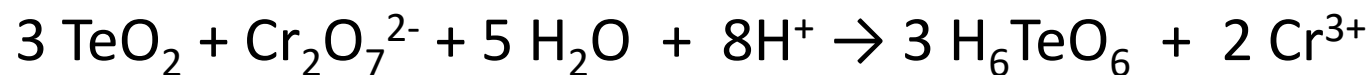
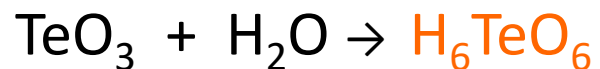
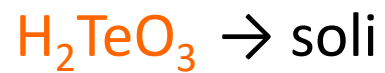
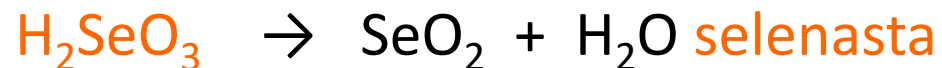
Kiselinski halogenidi

Amidi

Esteri

**Sulfoni
(usp. 'ketoni')**

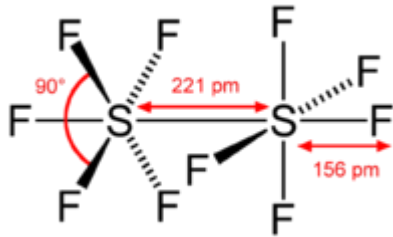
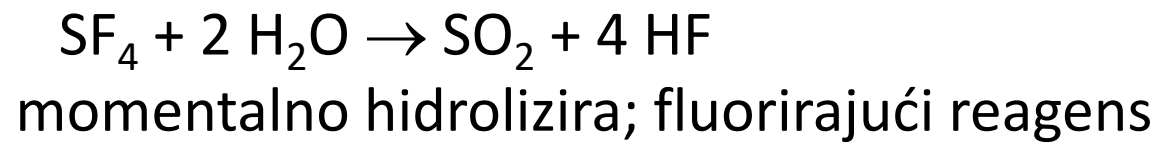
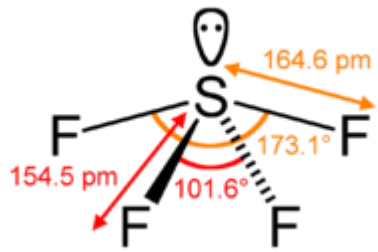
Oksokiseline selenija i telurija



Halogenidi halkogenih elemenata

Oksidacijski broj	Formula	Svojstva
+½	Te ₂ X (X = Br, I)	siva krutina
+I	S ₂ X ₂ (X = F, Cl) S ₂ Br ₂	plin, reaktivan tekućina, reaktivna
+II	SCl ₂	plin, reaktivan
+IV	SF ₄ SeF ₄ SeX ₄ (X = Cl, Br)* TeX ₄ (X = Cl, Br, I)*	plin tekućina krutine (žut, crven) krutine (žut, narančast, crn)
+V	S ₂ F ₁₀	reaktivan
+VI	SF ₆ , SeF ₆ TeF ₆	bezbojni plinovi tekućina

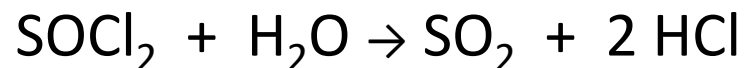
* Tetrameri u (s), ionski parovi u (l), monomeri u (g)



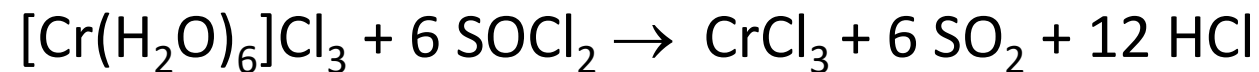
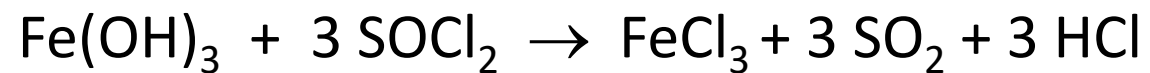
SF_6 -inertan

Oksohalogenidi sumpora

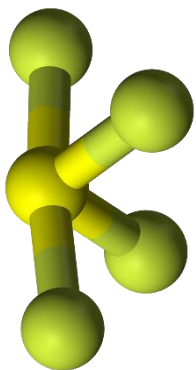
Tionilov fluorid, klorid i bromid: SOF_2 , SOCl_2 , SOBr_2



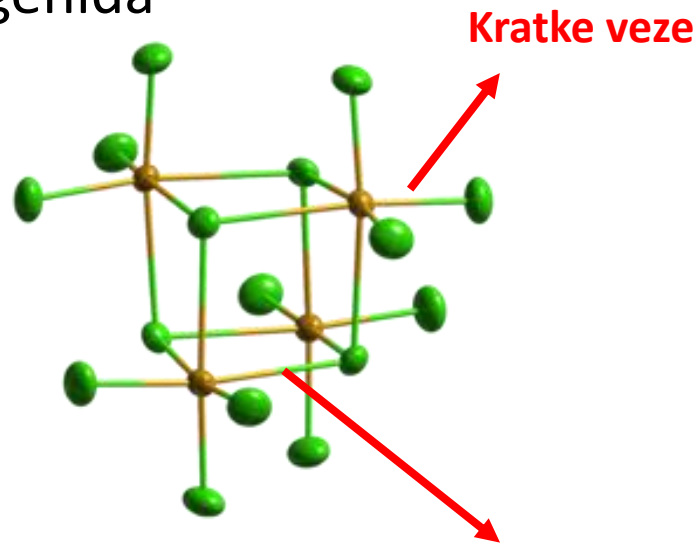
SOCl_2 klorirajući reagens i dehidratacijsko sredstvo



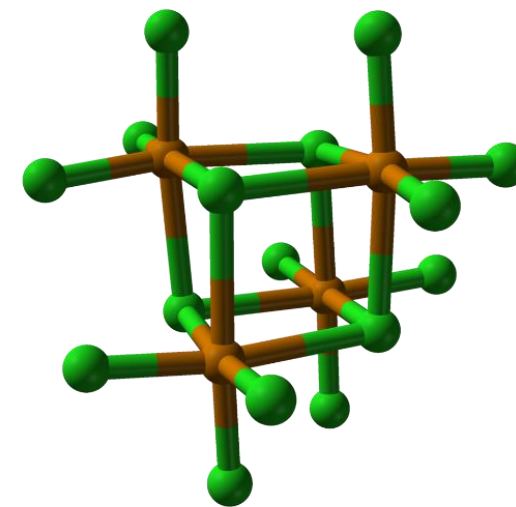
Polimerizacija halkogenih tetrahalogenida



SCl_4



$(\text{SeCl}_4)_4$
{ili $(\text{SeCl}_3)_4\text{Cl}_4$ }



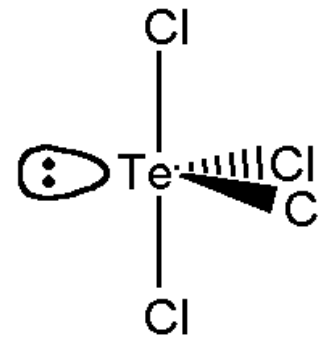
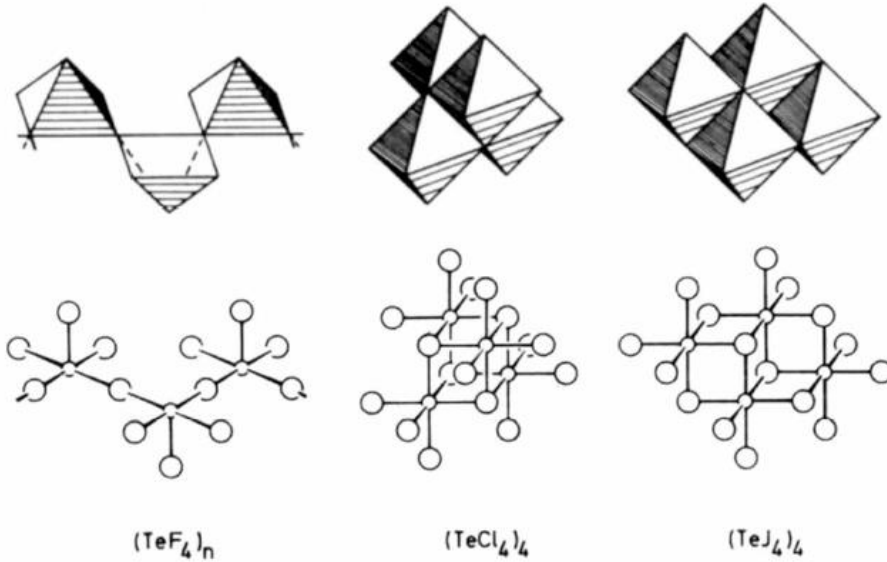
$(\text{TeCl}_4)_4(\text{s})$

Porast radijusa halkogenog atoma → porast koordinacijskog broja

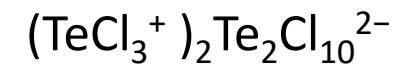
Porast polarizabilnosti halkogenog atoma → porast pozitivnog naboja u nastavku veze halogen-halkogen (σ -šupljina)

Polimerizacija: tetrahalogenidi telurija → tetrameri

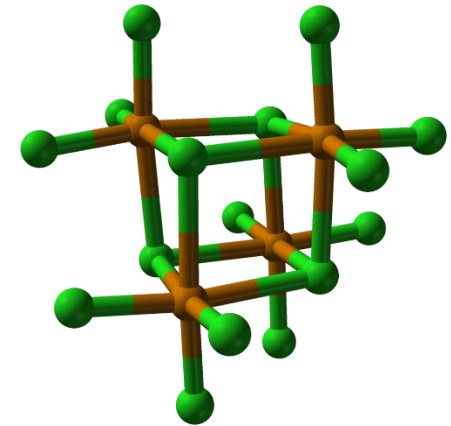
$(\text{TeCl}_4)_4 = (\text{TeBr}_4)_4$ i $(\text{TeI}_4)_4 \rightarrow$ strukturno različiti



$\text{TeCl}_4(\text{g})$



$\text{TeCl}_4(\text{l})$



$(\text{TeCl}_4)_4(\text{s})$

Kompleksni ioni:

