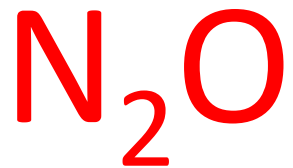


第8回 (2) その他の窒素酸化物



Nitrogen dioxide

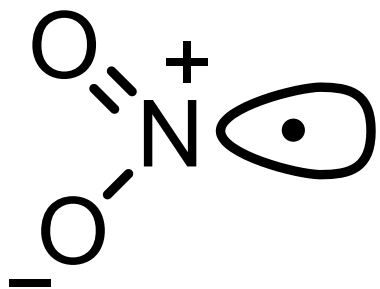
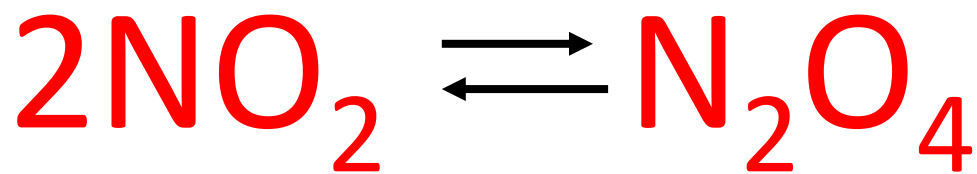


Nitrous oxide

Dinitrogen (mon)oxide



NO₂ nitrogen dioxide

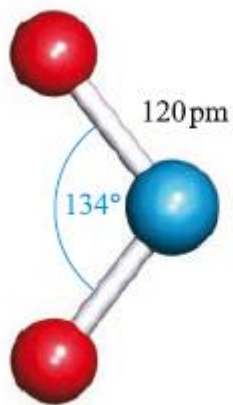


磁性

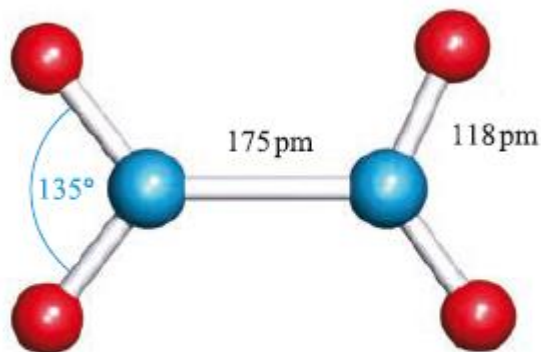
磁性

色

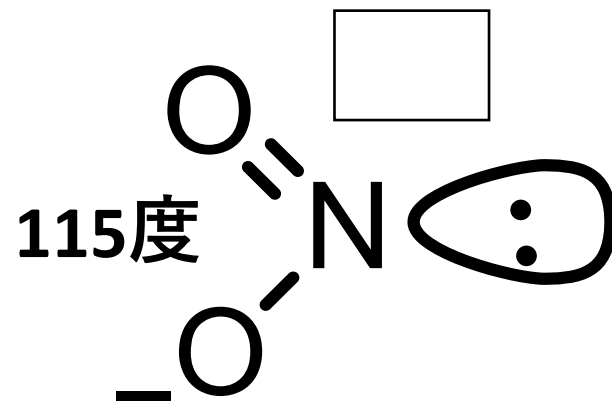
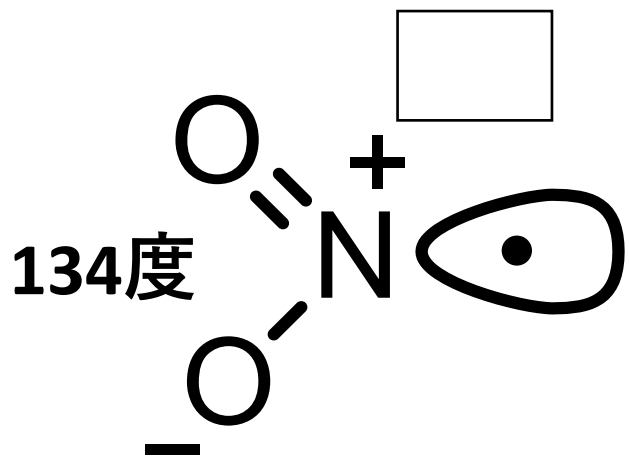
色



NO₂



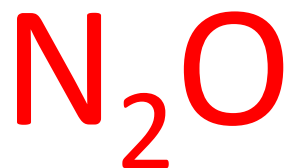
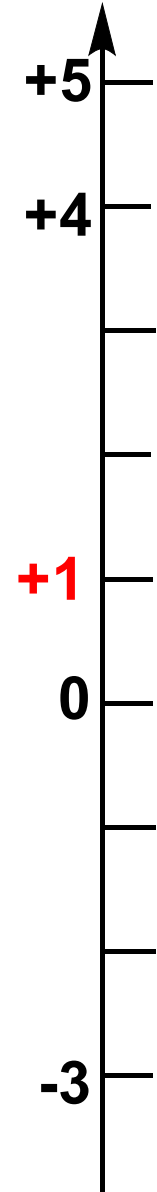
N₂O₄



電子対の反発

孤立電子対同士 > 孤立電子対と結合電子対 > 結合電子対同士

oxidation
number



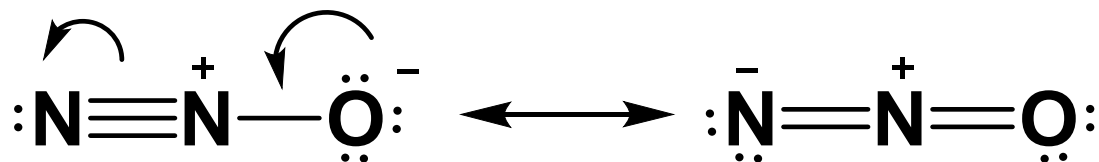
Nitrous oxide

Dinitrogen (mon)oxide



麻醉・鎮痛

- 無色の気体
- 化学的に不活性 (常温)
- 共鳴安定化



oxidation
number

+5

+4

+3

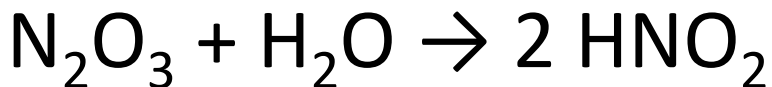
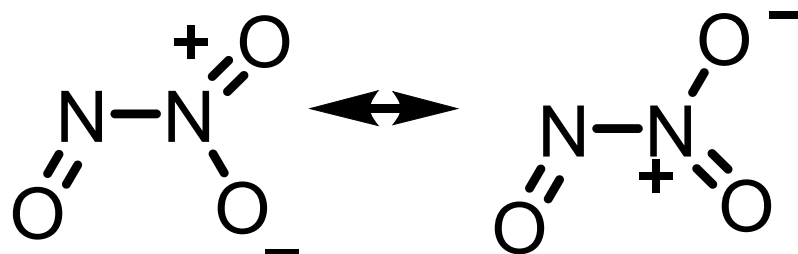
N_2O_3

0

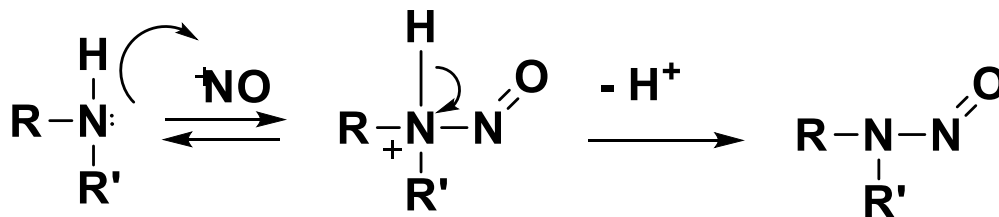
-3



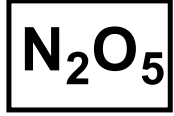
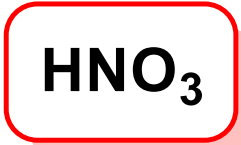
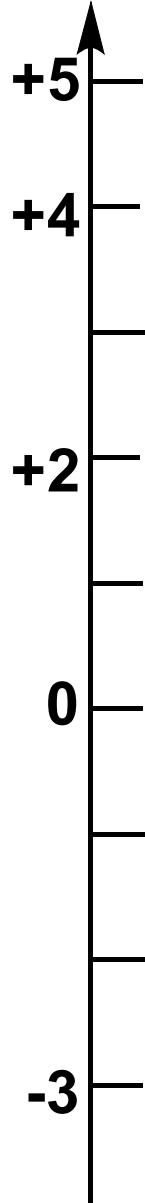
青色液体または固体



2級アミンの 化



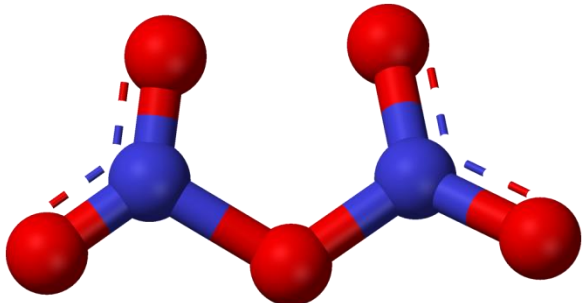
oxidation
number



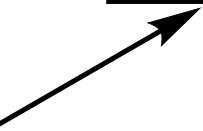
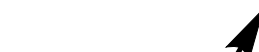
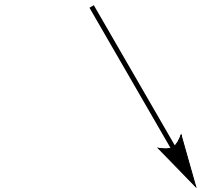
固体

bp 47°C

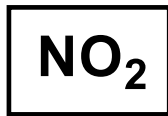
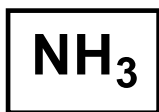
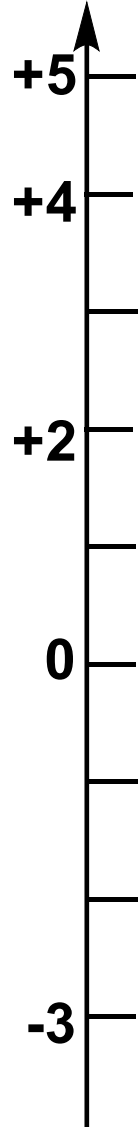
$[NO_2]^+[NO_3]^-$ solid



gas



oxidation
number



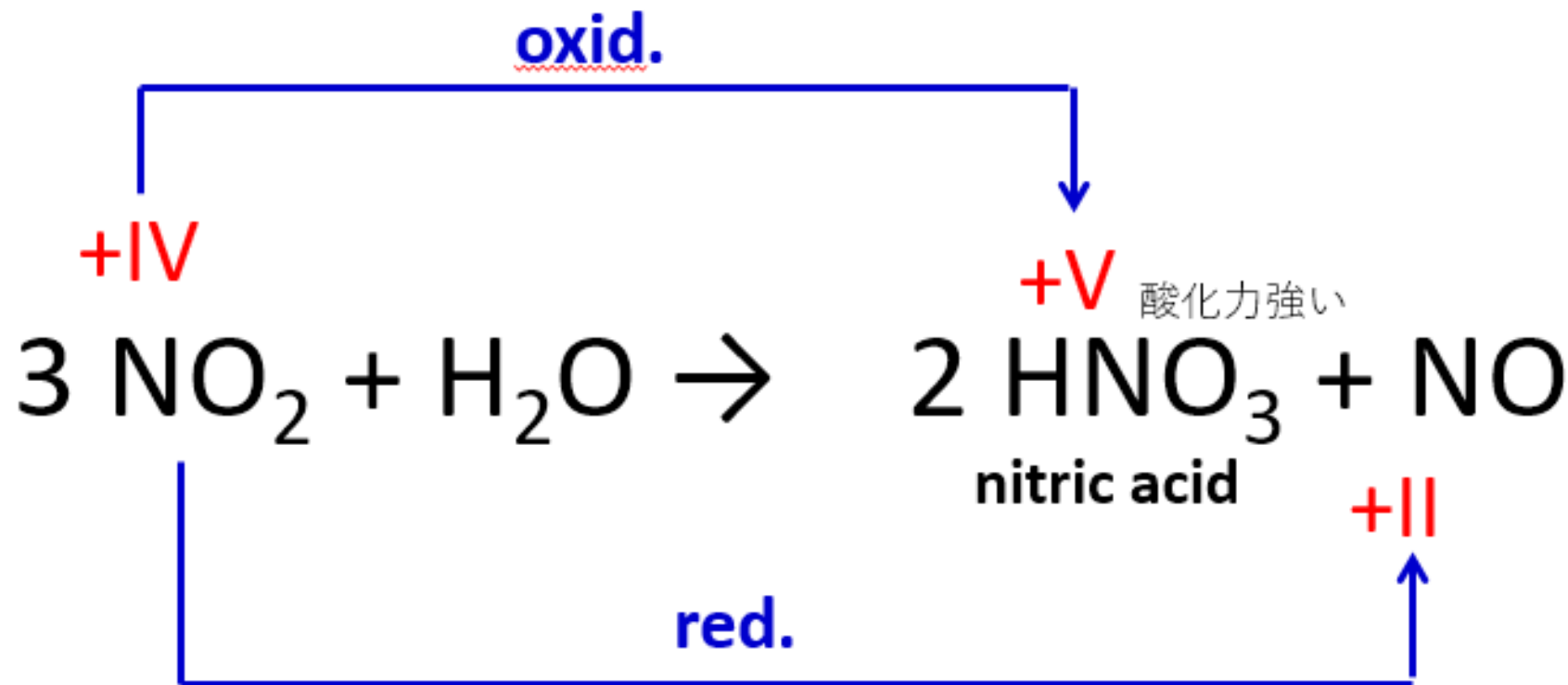
*



□ 化
disproportionation

*





自己酸化還元

不均化(disproportionation)

中のある元素の の増加と減少が同時に起こること、言い換えれば、不均化反応を行う元素は、自分自身の 剤であり、 剤である。