

# 無機化学基礎

火曜日3限目

大学院理学研究院 化学部門

北川 宏

# IUPAC Periodic Table of the Elements

1	2		3			4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18	
1 <b>H</b> hydrogen 1.007 94(7)																	2 <b>He</b> helium 4.002 602(2)																		
3 <b>Li</b> lithium 6.941(2)	4 <b>Be</b> beryllium 9.012 182(3)											5 <b>B</b> boron 10.811(7)	6 <b>C</b> carbon 12.0107(8)	7 <b>N</b> nitrogen 14.0067(2)	8 <b>O</b> oxygen 15.9994(3)	9 <b>F</b> fluorine 18.998 4032(5)	10 <b>Ne</b> neon 20.1797(6)																		
11 <b>Na</b> sodium 22.989 770(2)	12 <b>Mg</b> magnesium 24.3050(6)											13 <b>Al</b> aluminium 26.981 538(2)	14 <b>Si</b> silicon 28.0855(3)	15 <b>P</b> phosphorus 30.973 761(2)	16 <b>S</b> sulfur 32.065(5)	17 <b>Cl</b> chlorine 35.453(2)	18 <b>Ar</b> argon 39.948(1)																		
19 <b>K</b> potassium 39.0983(1)	20 <b>Ca</b> calcium 40.078(4)	21 <b>Sc</b> scandium 44.955 910(8)	22 <b>Ti</b> titanium 47.867(1)	23 <b>V</b> vanadium 50.9415(1)	24 <b>Cr</b> chromium 51.9961(6)	25 <b>Mn</b> manganese 54.938 049(9)	26 <b>Fe</b> iron 55.845(2)	27 <b>Co</b> cobalt 58.933 200(9)	28 <b>Ni</b> nickel 58.6934(2)	29 <b>Cu</b> copper 63.546(3)	30 <b>Zn</b> zinc 65.409(4)	31 <b>Ga</b> gallium 69.723(1)	32 <b>Ge</b> germanium 72.64(1)	33 <b>As</b> arsenic 74.921 60(2)	34 <b>Se</b> selenium 78.96(3)	35 <b>Br</b> bromine 79.904(1)	36 <b>Kr</b> krypton 83.798(2)																		
37 <b>Rb</b> rubidium 85.4678(3)	38 <b>Sr</b> strontium 87.62(1)	39 <b>Y</b> yttrium 88.905 85(2)	40 <b>Zr</b> zirconium 91.224(2)	41 <b>Nb</b> niobium 92.906 38(2)	42 <b>Mo</b> molybdenum 95.94(2)	43 <b>Tc</b> technetium [97.9072]	44 <b>Ru</b> ruthenium 101.07(2)	45 <b>Rh</b> rhodium 102.905 50(2)	46 <b>Pd</b> palladium 106.42(1)	47 <b>Ag</b> silver 107.8682(2)	48 <b>Cd</b> cadmium 112.411(8)	49 <b>In</b> indium 114.818(3)	50 <b>Sn</b> tin 118.710(7)	51 <b>Sb</b> antimony 121.760(1)	52 <b>Te</b> tellurium 127.60(3)	53 <b>I</b> iodine 126.904 47(3)	54 <b>Xe</b> xenon 131.293(6)																		
55 <b>Cs</b> caesium 132.905 45(2)	56 <b>Ba</b> barium 137.327(7)	57-71 lanthanoids	72 <b>Hf</b> hafnium 178.49(2)	73 <b>Ta</b> tantalum 180.9479(1)	74 <b>W</b> tungsten 183.84(1)	75 <b>Re</b> rhenium 186.207(1)	76 <b>Os</b> osmium 190.23(3)	77 <b>Ir</b> iridium 192.217(3)	78 <b>Pt</b> platinum 195.078(2)	79 <b>Au</b> gold 196.966 55(2)	80 <b>Hg</b> mercury 200.59(2)	81 <b>Tl</b> thallium 204.3833(2)	82 <b>Pb</b> lead 207.2(1)	83 <b>Bi</b> bismuth 208.980 38(2)	84 <b>Po</b> polonium [208.9824]	85 <b>At</b> astatine [209.9871]	86 <b>Rn</b> radon [222.0176]																		
87 <b>Fr</b> francium [227.0197]	88 <b>Ra</b> radium [226.0254]	89-103 actinoids	104 <b>Rf</b> rutherfordium [261.1088]	105 <b>Db</b> dubnium [262.1141]	106 <b>Sg</b> seaborgium [266.1219]	107 <b>Bh</b> bohrium [264.12]	108 <b>Hs</b> hassium [277]	109 <b>Mt</b> meitnerium [268.1388]	110 <b>Ds</b> darmstadtium [269]	111 <b>Uuu</b> unununium [272]	112 <b>Uub</b> ununbium [285]		114 <b>Uuq</b> ununquadium [289]		116 <b>Uuh</b> ununhexium [289]																				
			57 <b>La</b> lanthanum 138.9055(2)	58 <b>Ce</b> cerium 140.116(1)	59 <b>Pr</b> praseodymium 140.907 65(2)	60 <b>Nd</b> neodymium 144.24(3)	61 <b>Pm</b> promethium [144.9127]	62 <b>Sm</b> samarium 150.36(3)	63 <b>Eu</b> europium 151.964(1)	64 <b>Gd</b> gadolinium 157.25(3)	65 <b>Tb</b> terbium 158.925 34(2)	66 <b>Dy</b> dysprosium 162.500(1)	67 <b>Ho</b> holmium 164.930 32(2)	68 <b>Er</b> erbium 167.259(3)	69 <b>Tm</b> thulium 168.934 21(2)	70 <b>Yb</b> ytterbium 173.04(3)	71 <b>Lu</b> lutetium 174.967(1)																		
			89 <b>Ac</b> actinium [227.0277]	90 <b>Th</b> thorium 232.0381(1)	91 <b>Pa</b> protactinium 231.035 88(2)	92 <b>U</b> uranium 238.028 91(3)	93 <b>Np</b> neptunium [237.0482]	94 <b>Pu</b> plutonium [244.0642]	95 <b>Am</b> americium [243.0614]	96 <b>Cm</b> curium [247.0704]	97 <b>Bk</b> berkelium [247.0703]	98 <b>Cf</b> californium [251.0796]	99 <b>Es</b> einsteinium [252.0830]	100 <b>Fm</b> fermium [257.0951]	101 <b>Md</b> mendelevium [258.0984]	102 <b>No</b> nobelium [259.1010]	103 <b>Lr</b> lawrencium [262.1097]																		

## Notes

- IUPAC alternative names or spelling exist for the elements aluminium (aluminum) and caesium (cesium) and, in special circumstances, sodium (natrium), potassium (kalium), iron (ferrum), copper (cuprum), silver (argentum), tin (stannum), antimony (stibium), tungsten (wolfram), gold (aurum), mercury (hydrargyrum), and lead (plumbum).
- Relative atomic masses ('atomic weights') of elements with no IUPAC assigned standard values are listed between square brackets. IUPAC 2001 standard values are given for other elements, with uncertainties in the last figure in parentheses [R. Loss, Pure Appl. Chem. 75, 1107-1122 (2003)].
- Element with atomic number 111 has not yet been named. The IUPAC provisional name is shown.
- Claims for the existence of elements with atomic numbers 112, 114, and 116 have not been recognized by IUPAC as of August 2003.

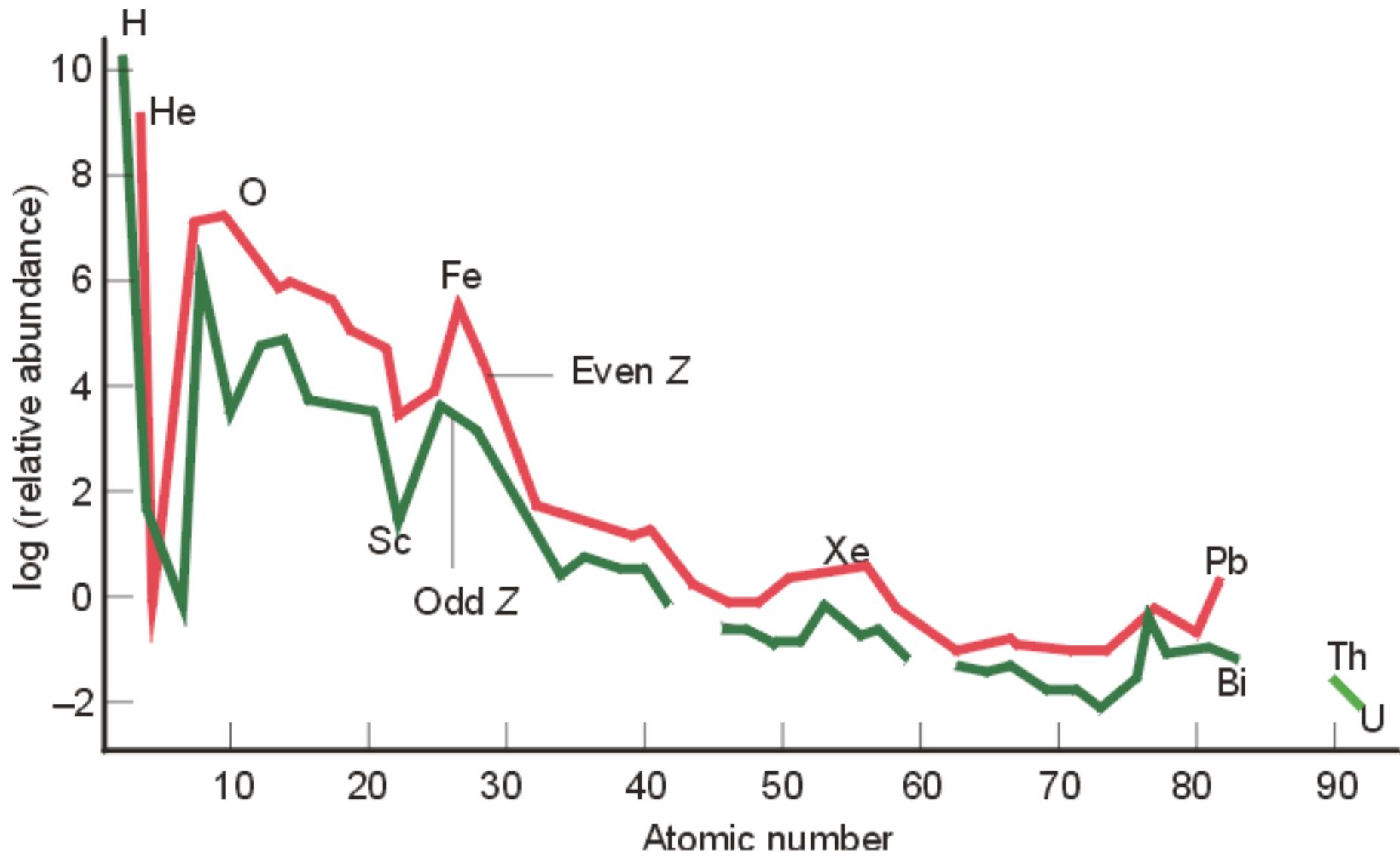
元素の種類：110

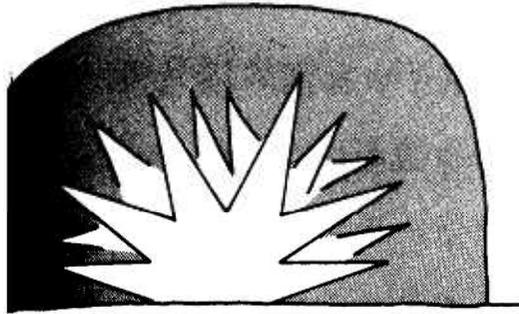
分子の種類：>600万

クロロフィルの分子構造の決定

： フィッシャー（ドイツ）

1930年ノーベル化学賞





150億年前、1000億°C

ビッグバン

水素原子の誕生

5000°C

分子の雲ができる

核融合反応

星の誕生  
重い原子ができる

星の爆発

3000°C

大きな分子ができる

生命の誕生

ビッグバンから物質の歴史が始まる

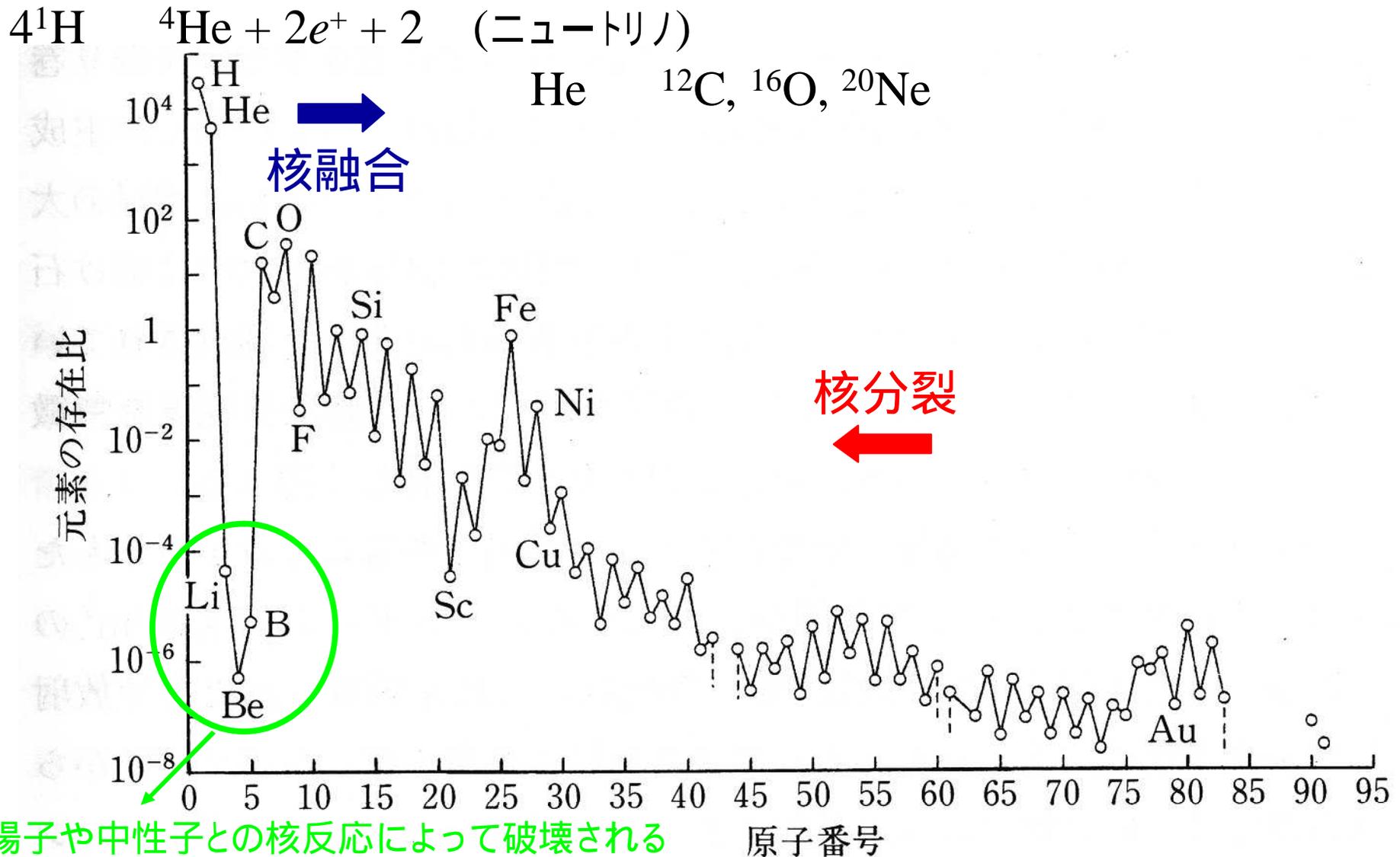
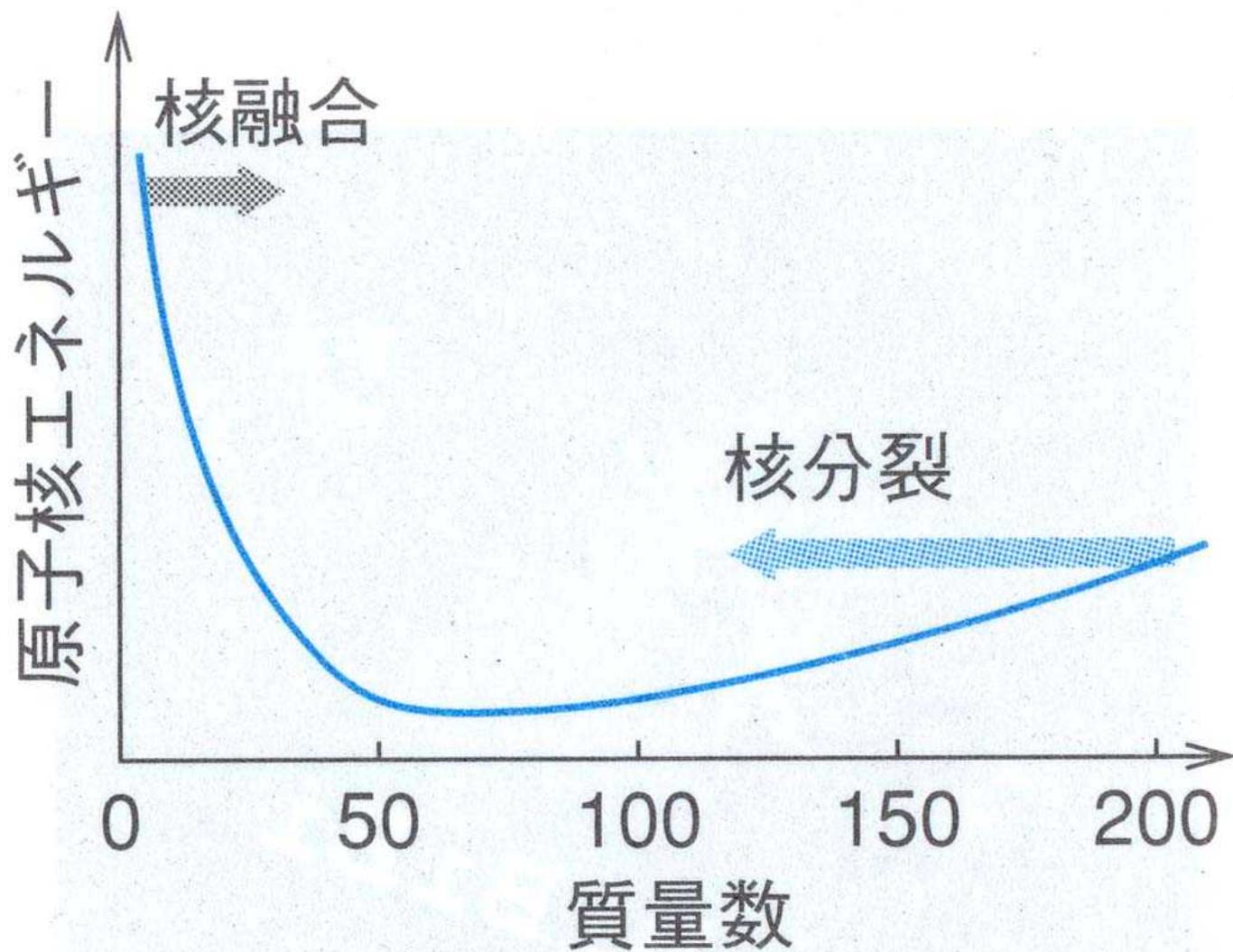


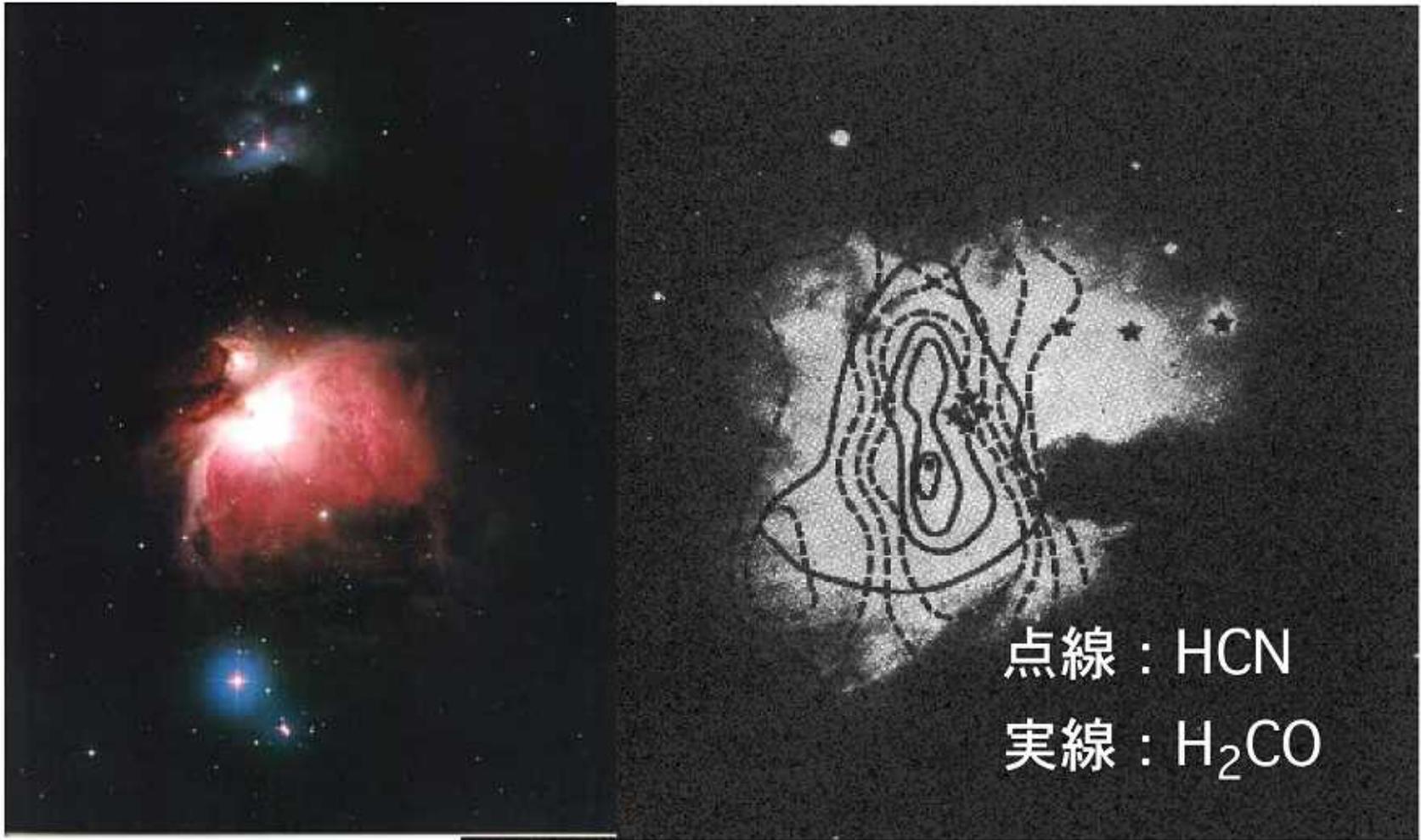
図 1.1 宇宙における元素の存在比. Si を 1 にとってある. [松井義人：地球科学 4 地球の物質科学 III (岩波書店, 1979), p. 265]



原子核のエネルギーと  
質量数の関係

## 原子を構成するもの

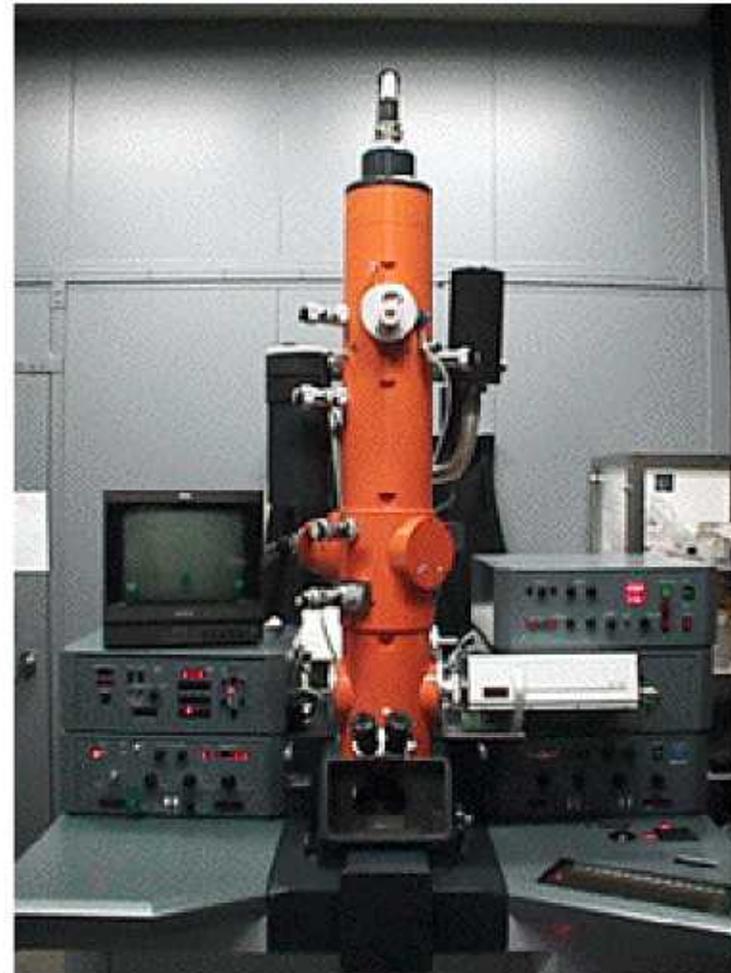
名 称		記号	電荷	質量 (kg)	
原 子	電 子	e	-e	$9.1093 \times 10^{-31}$	
	原 子 核	陽 子	p	+e	$1.6726 \times 10^{-27}$
		中性子	n	0	$1.6749 \times 10^{-27}$



# 高分解能電子顕微鏡

観測に用いる波長以下の  
の像は見えない

$$E = h \frac{c}{\lambda}$$





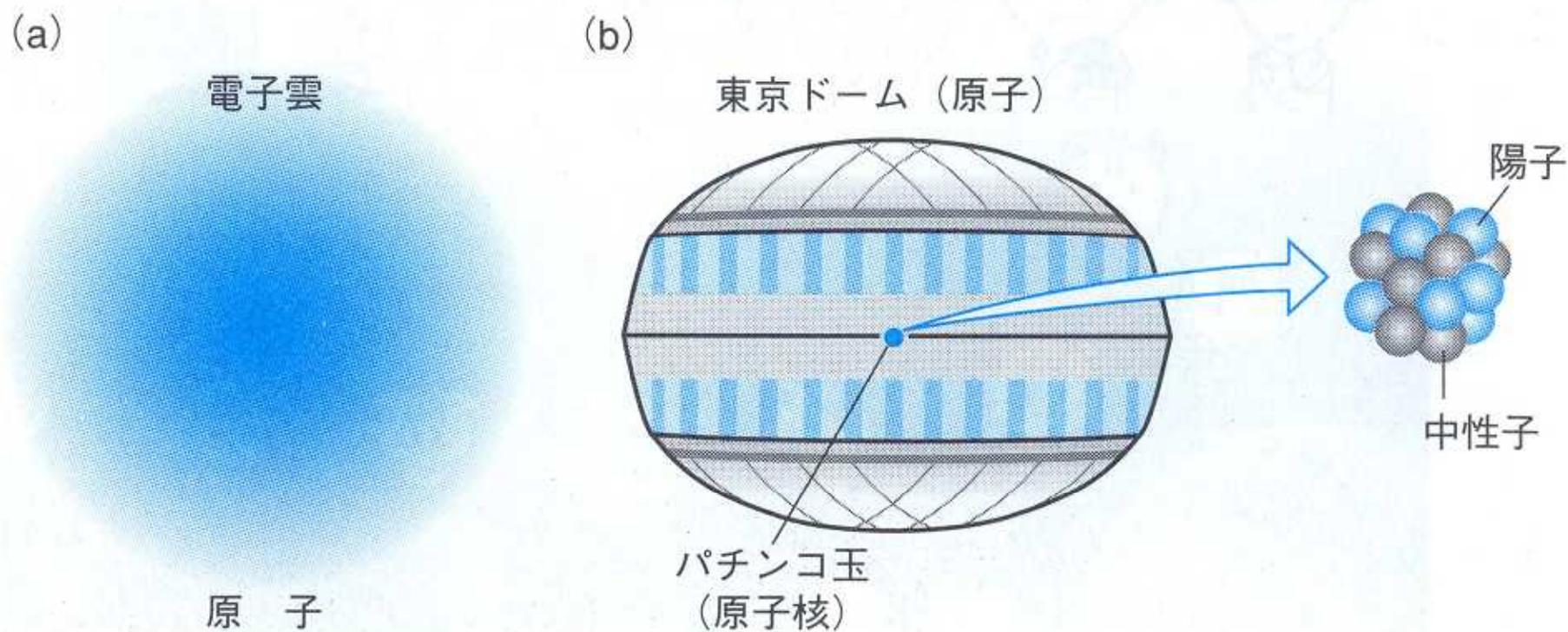
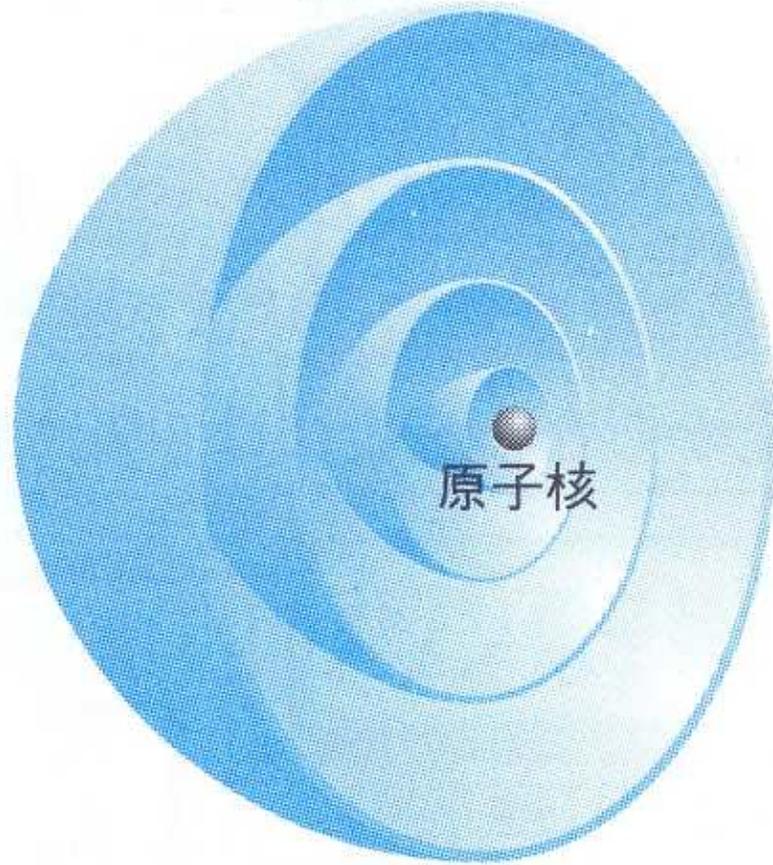


図 1・1 原子の姿. (a) 電子雲, (b) 原子核

電子殻

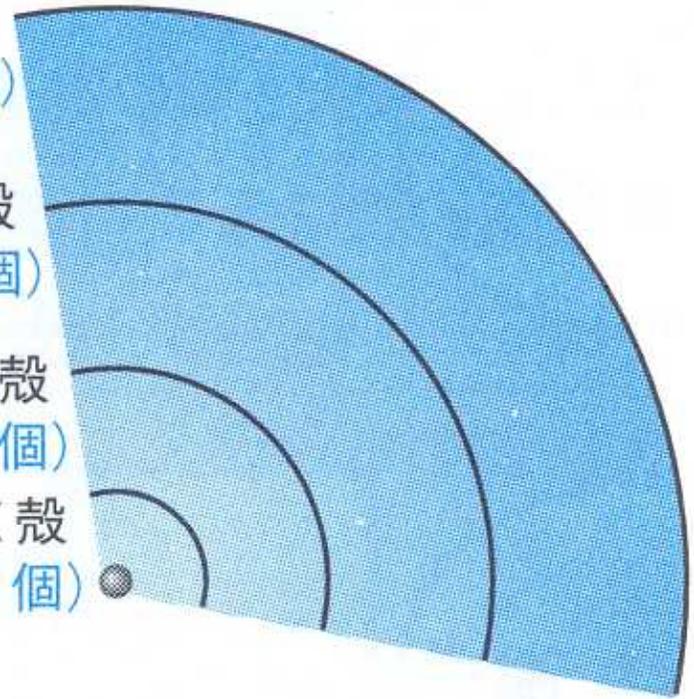


N 殻  
(32 個)

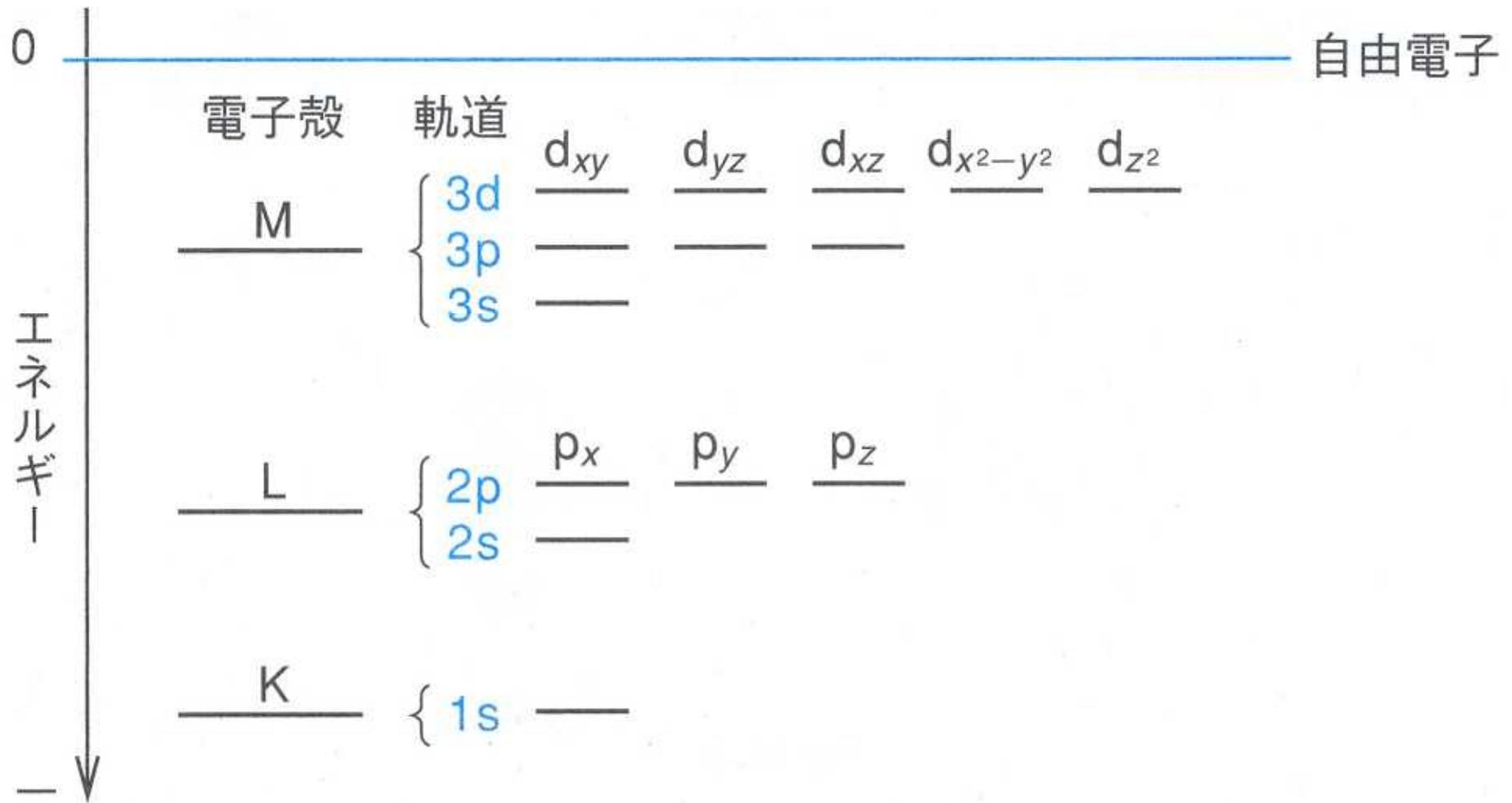
M 殻  
(18 個)

L 殻  
(8 個)

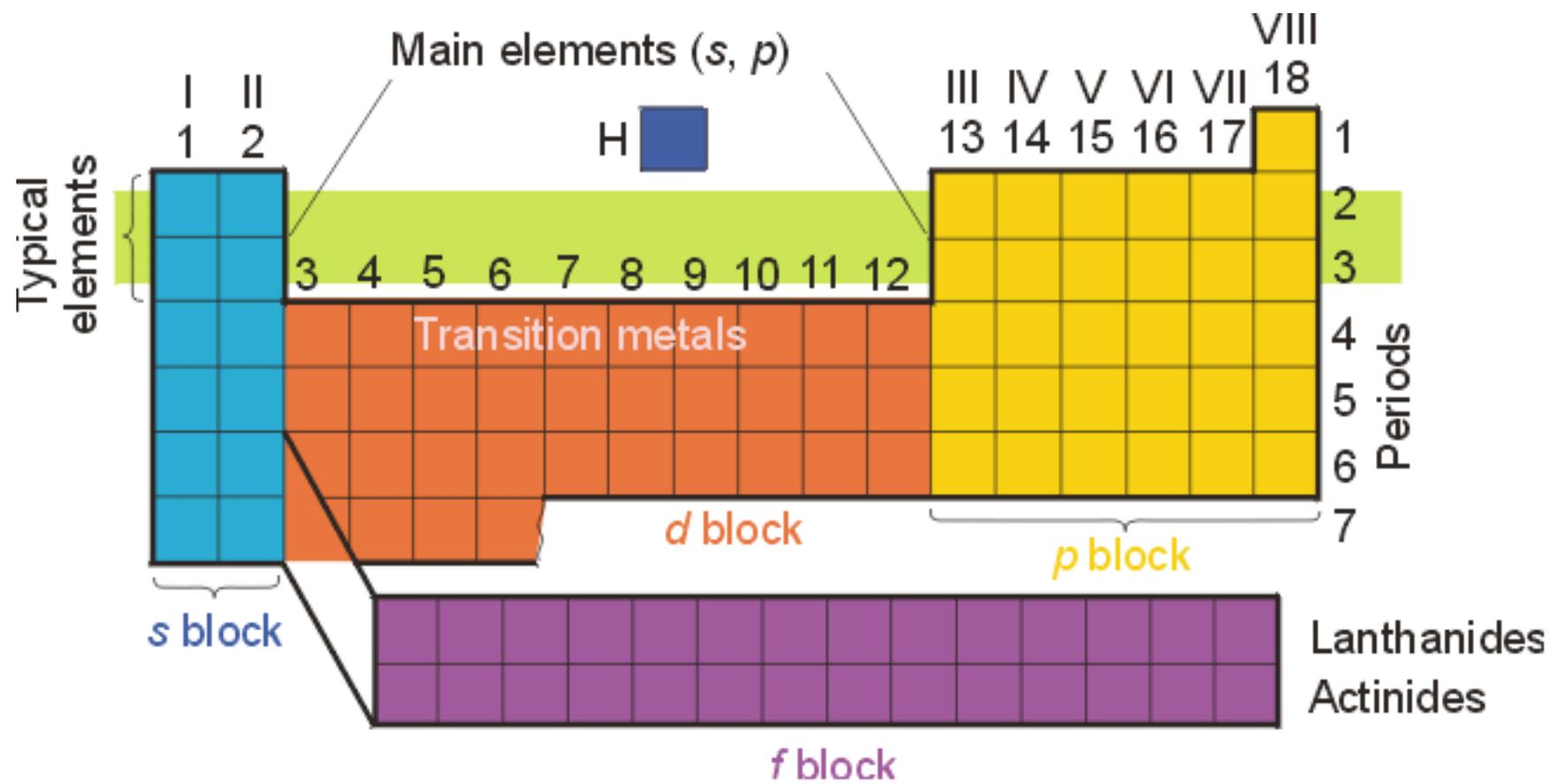
K 殻  
(2 個)

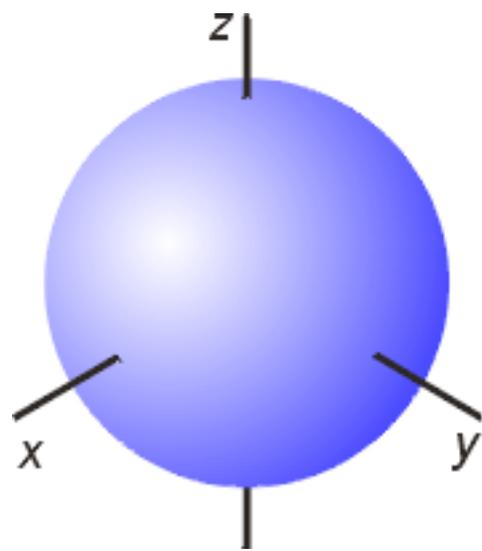


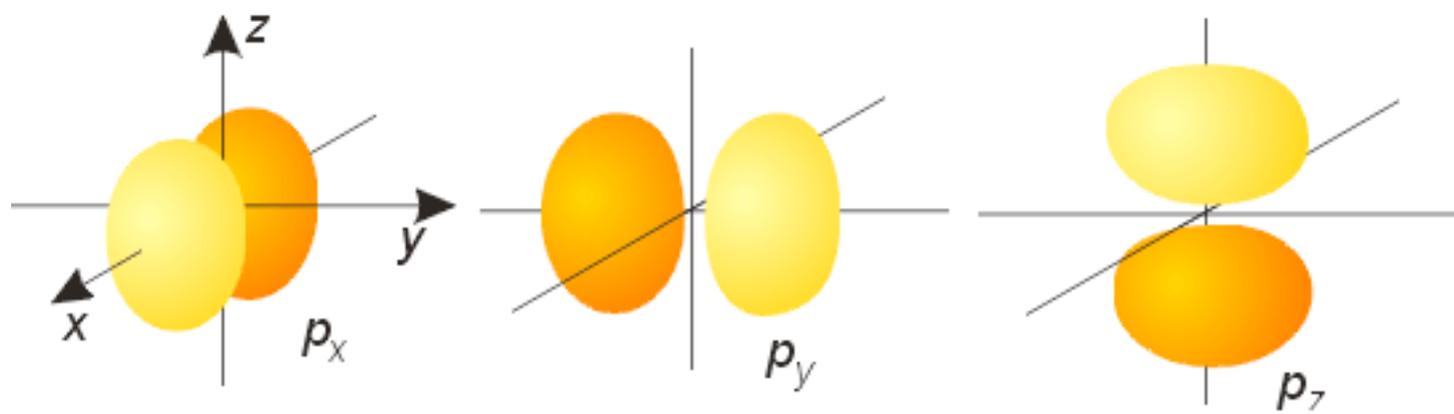
電子殻の構造

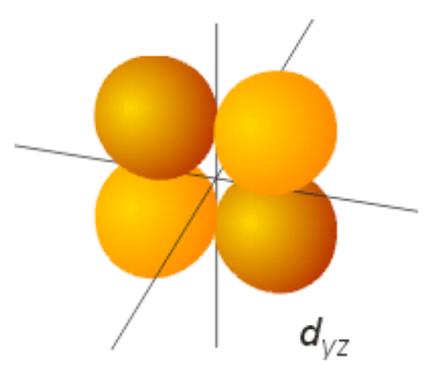
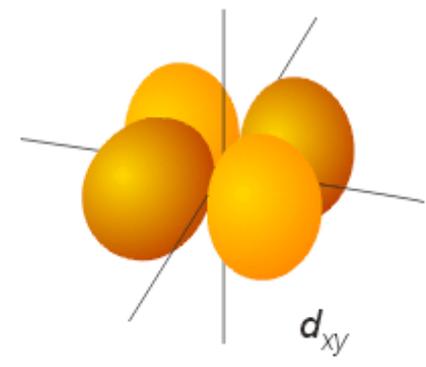
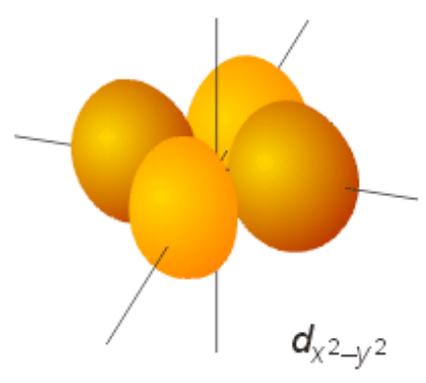
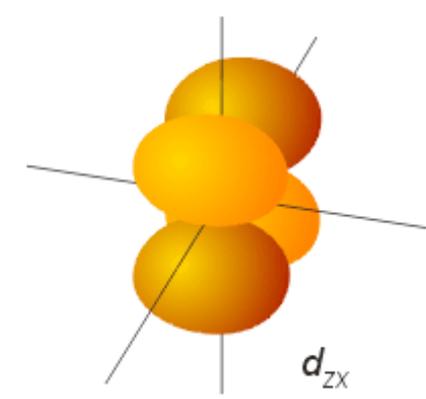
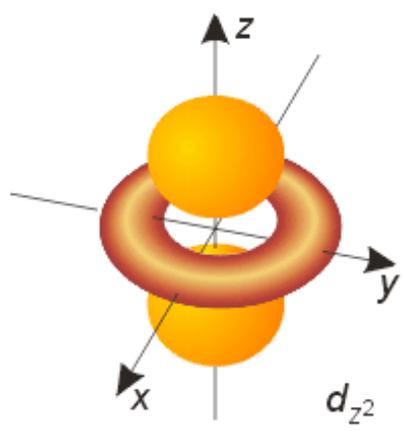


電子殻のエネルギーと軌道のエネルギーの関係

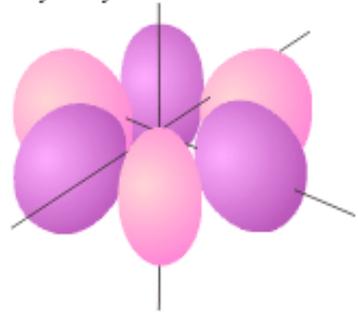




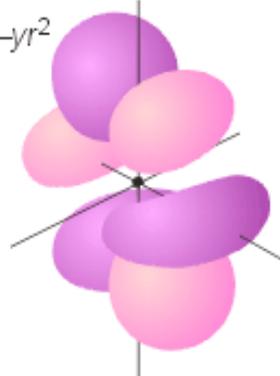




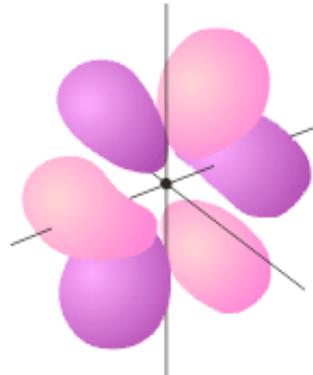
$$4f_{y^3-3yx^2}$$



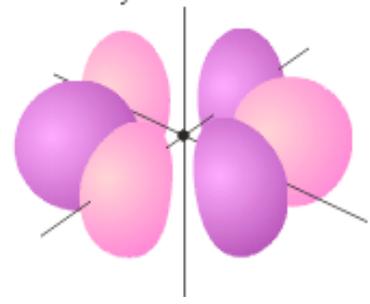
$$4f_{5yz^2-yr^2}$$



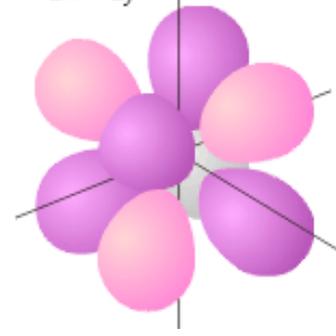
$$4f_{5xz^2-3xr^2}$$



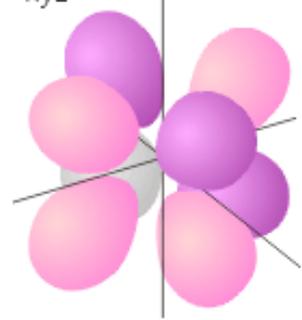
$$4f_{x^3-3xy^2}$$



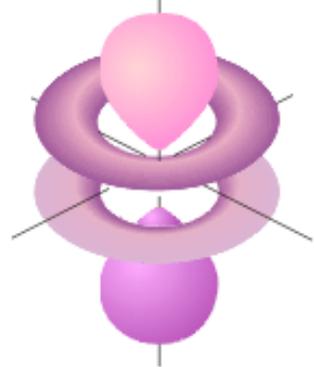
$$4f_{zx^2-zy^2}$$

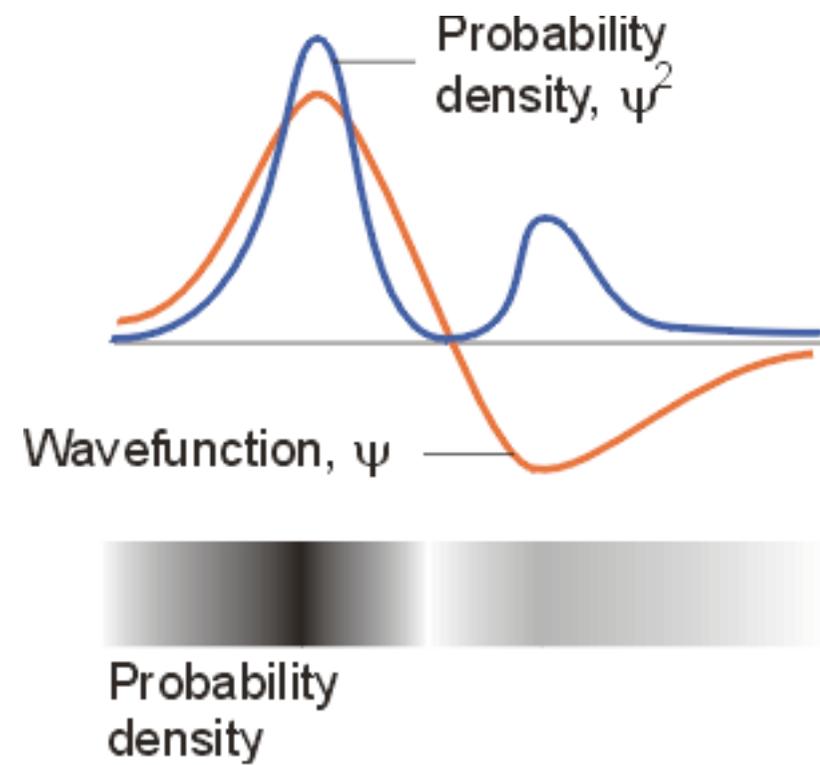


$$4f_{xyz}$$



$$4f_{5z^3-3zr^2}$$





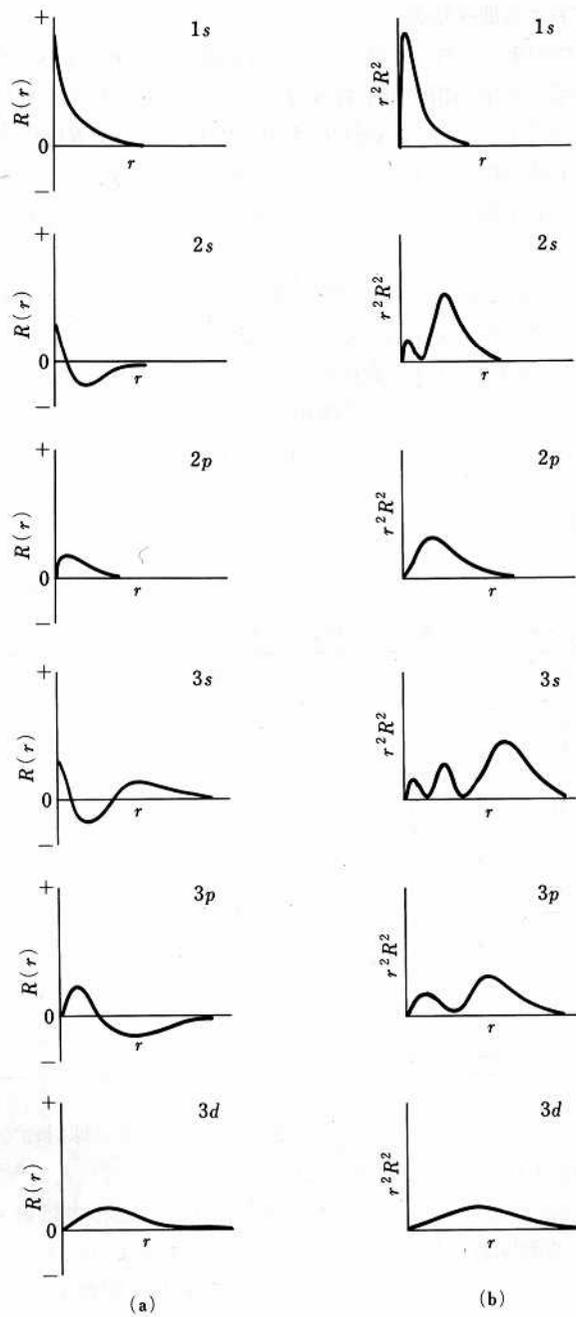


図 2-7 水素類似波動関数のプロット。(a) 原子核からの距離  $r$  に対する動径関数  $R(r)$ 。(b) 原子核からの距離  $r$  に対する確率密度分布関数  $r^2 R^2$ 。図によって二つの座標軸の値の範囲が違うことに注意していただきたい。

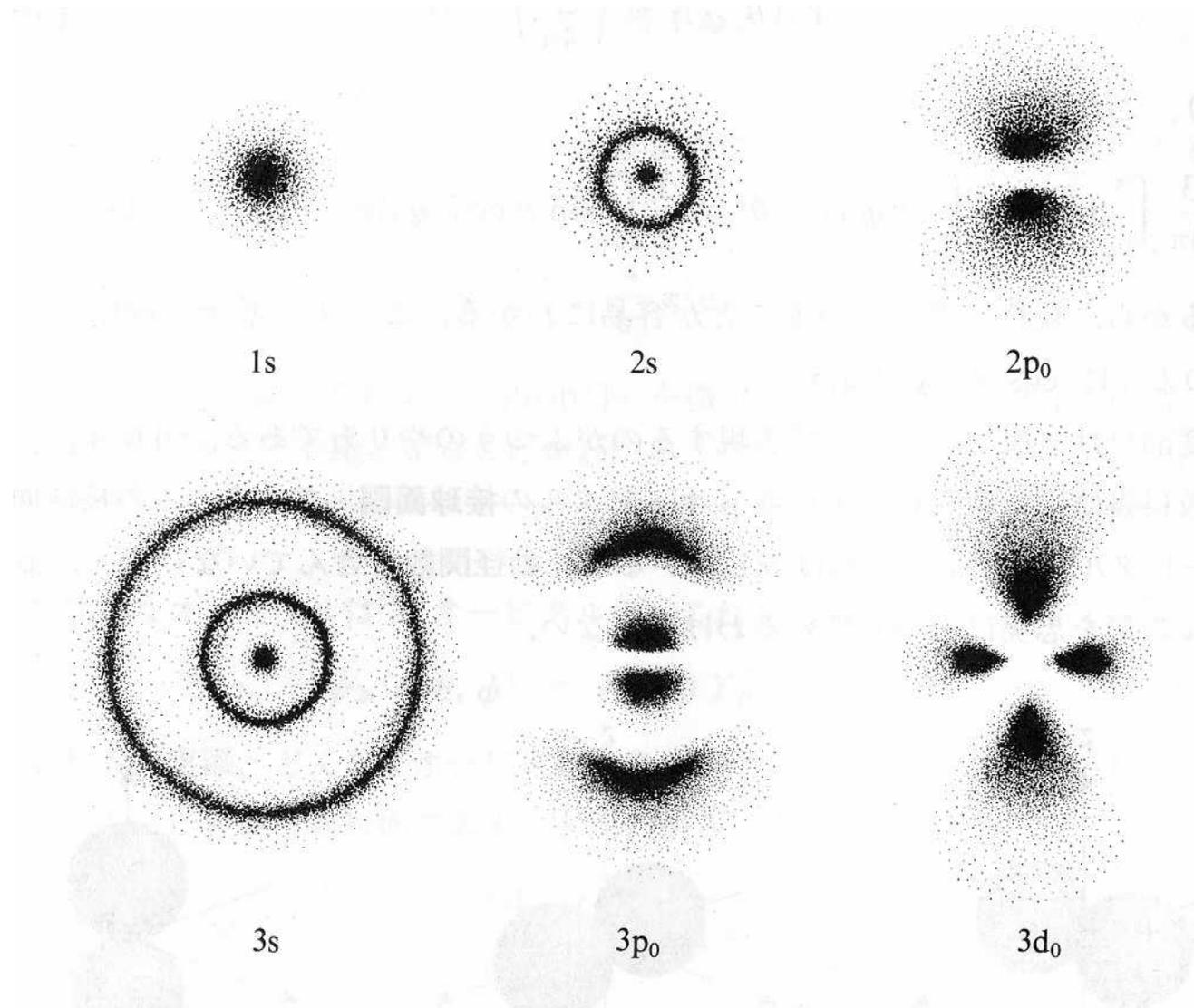
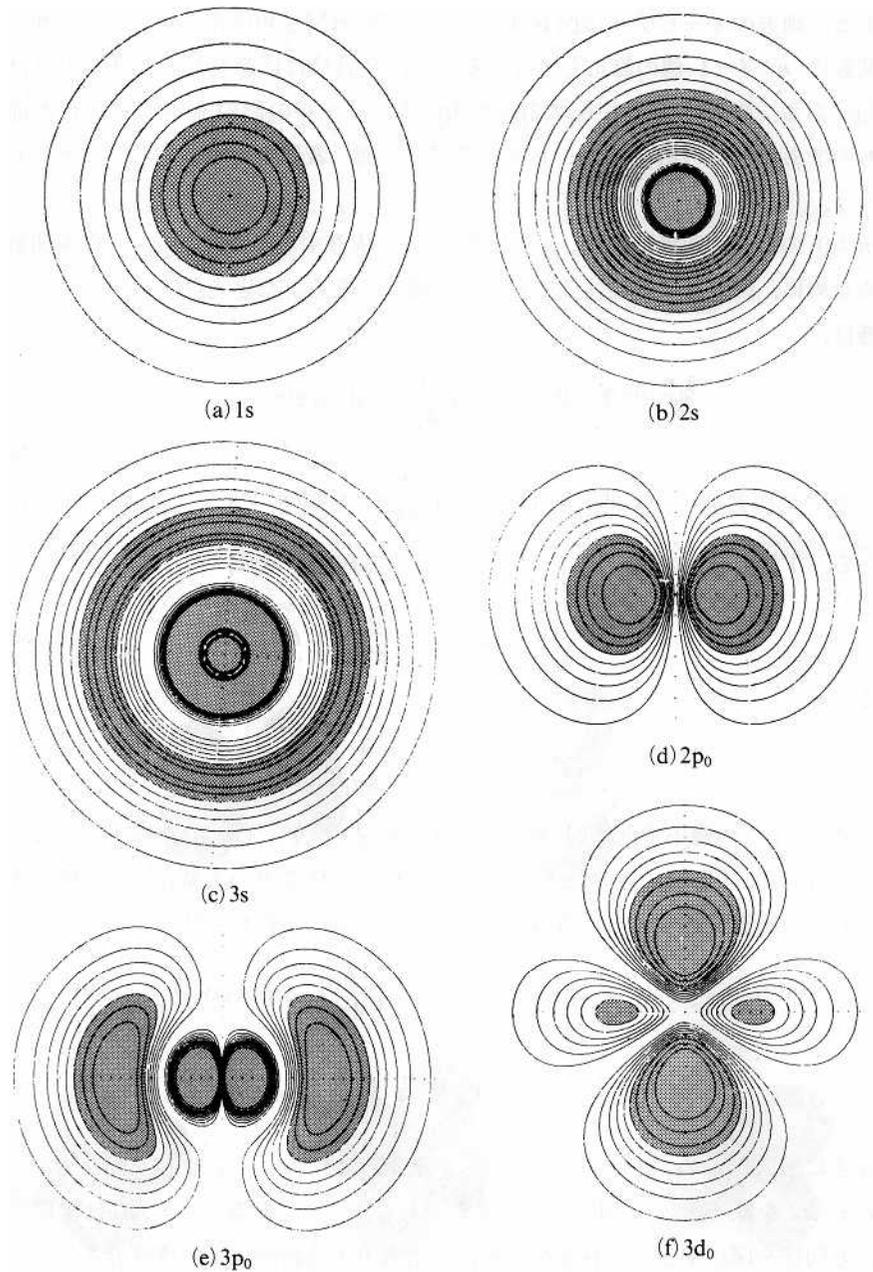


図 6・5 水素原子オービタルの確率密度プロット。点の密度がその領域に電子を見つける確率に比例する。



水素原子オービタルの確率等高線地図。おのおのの図に示した9本の等高線は、各等高線の内側に電子を見つける確率が10%、20%、…、90%になるように囲っている。図のスケールは左右に並んだ小さな印で示してある。一つの印ごとに1ボーア半径  $a_0$  に対応する。オービタルごとにスケールが違うことに注意せよ。影をつけた領域は確率密度の高い部分で全体の40%が入る領域を示している。

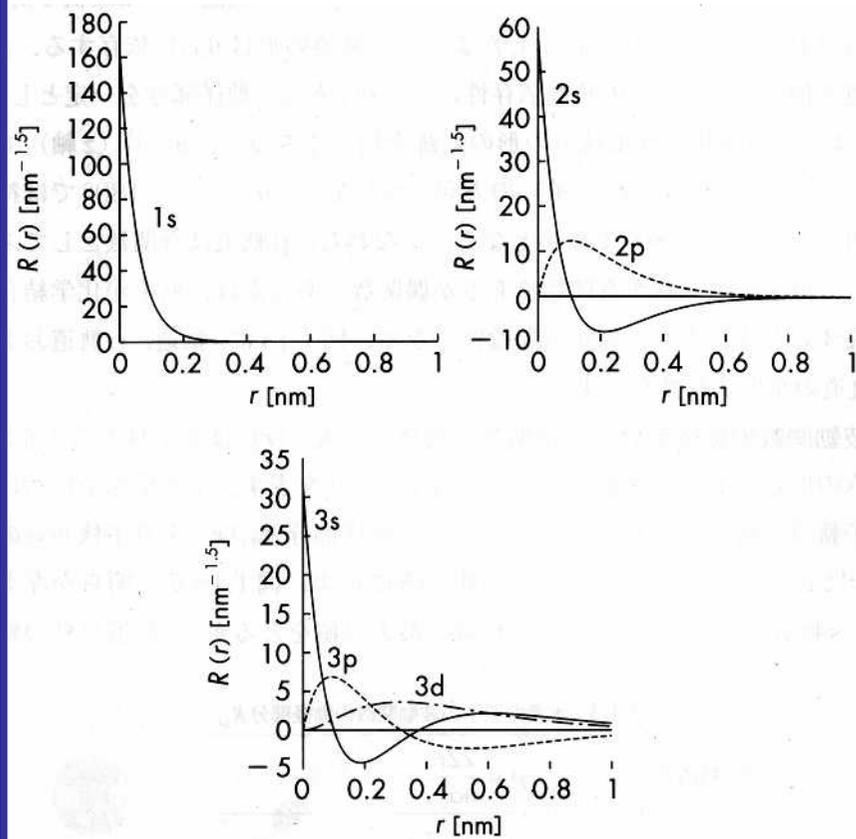
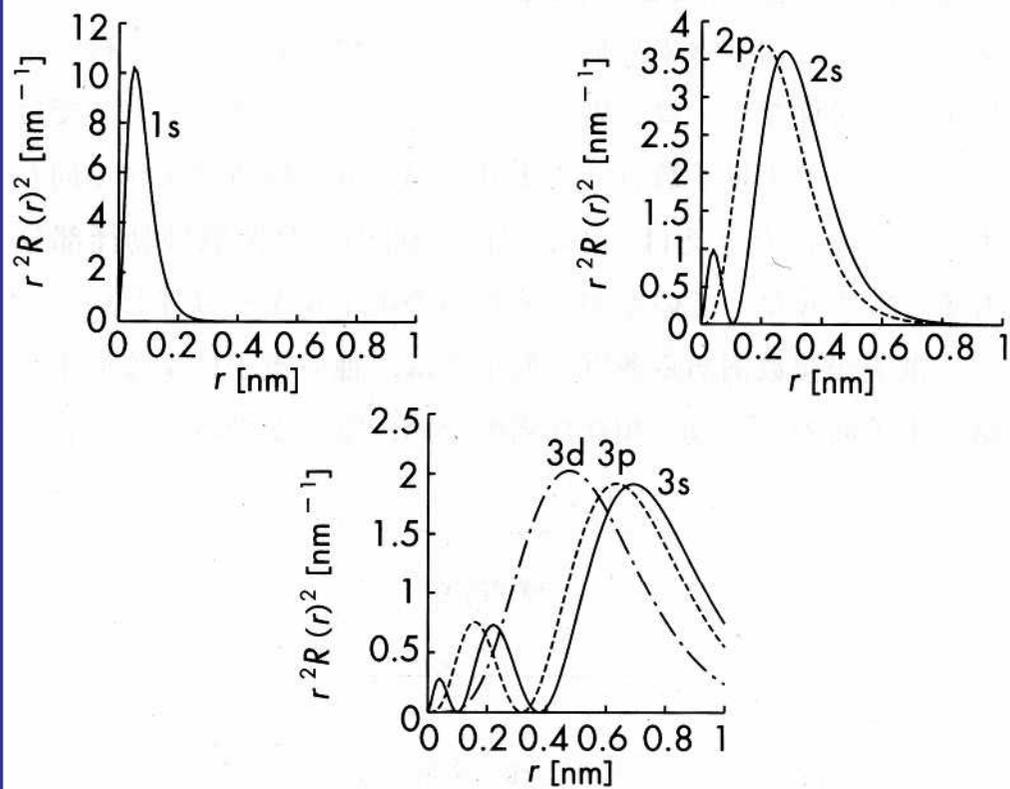
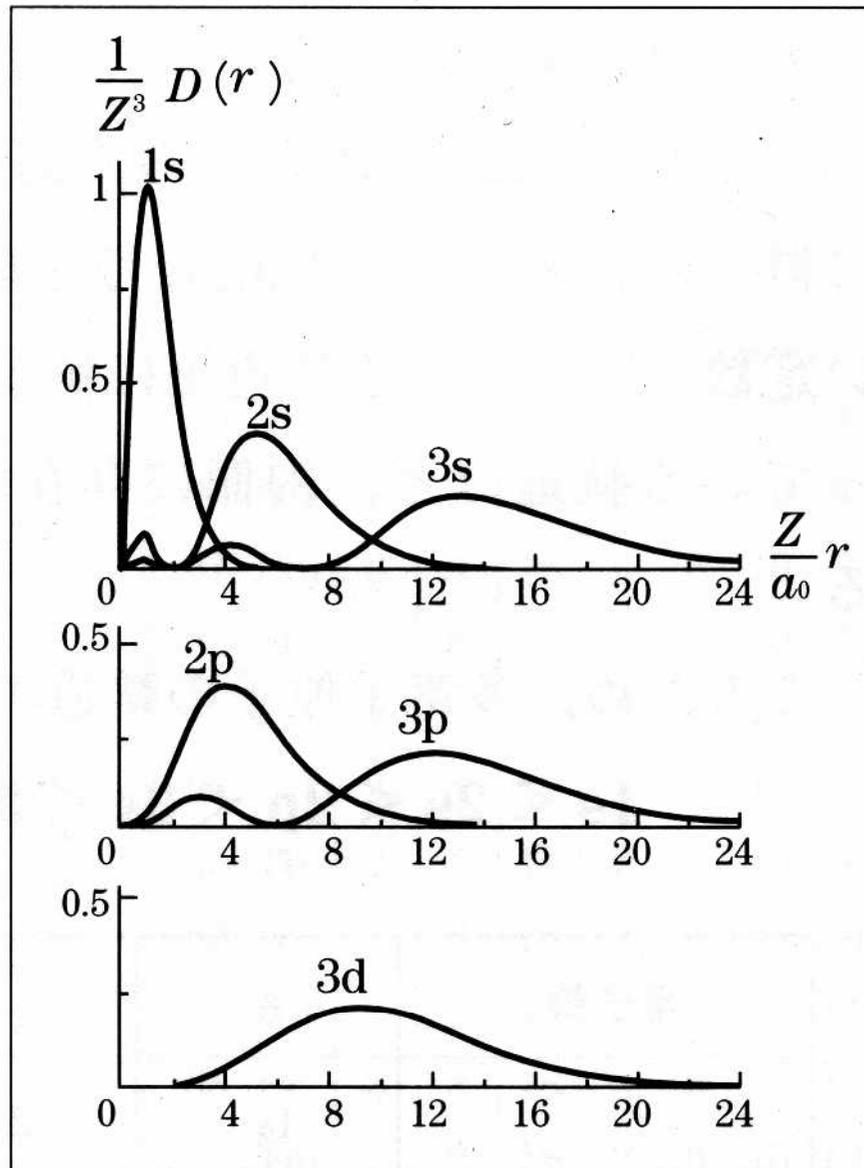


図 1.15 水素原子における動径部分  $R_{nl}(r)$  の  $r$  依存性.



水素原子における動径分布関数  $D_{nl}(r)$  の  $r$  依存性.



1s, 2s, 3s, 2p, 3p, 3d  
軌道の動径分布関数  $D(r)$

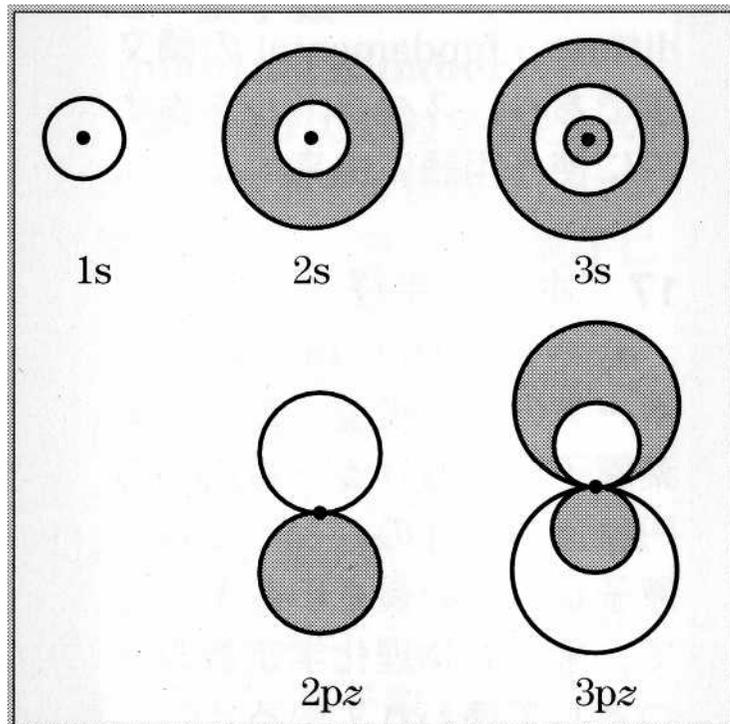
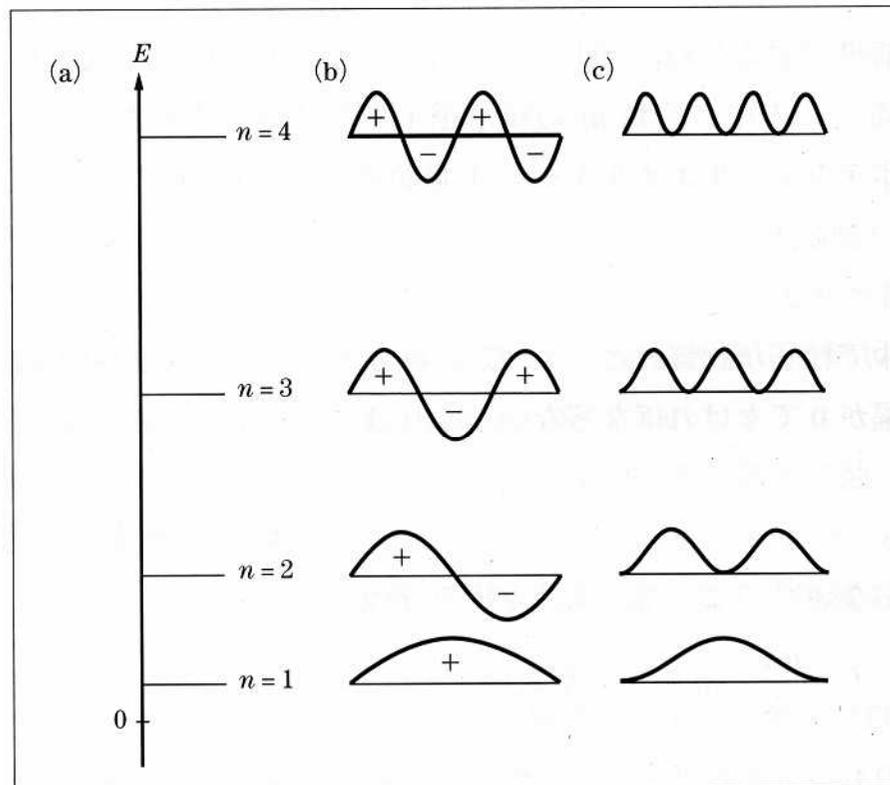


図6 軌道の空間分布の模式図  
(白は正, 黒は負, 中央の黒丸は原子核)



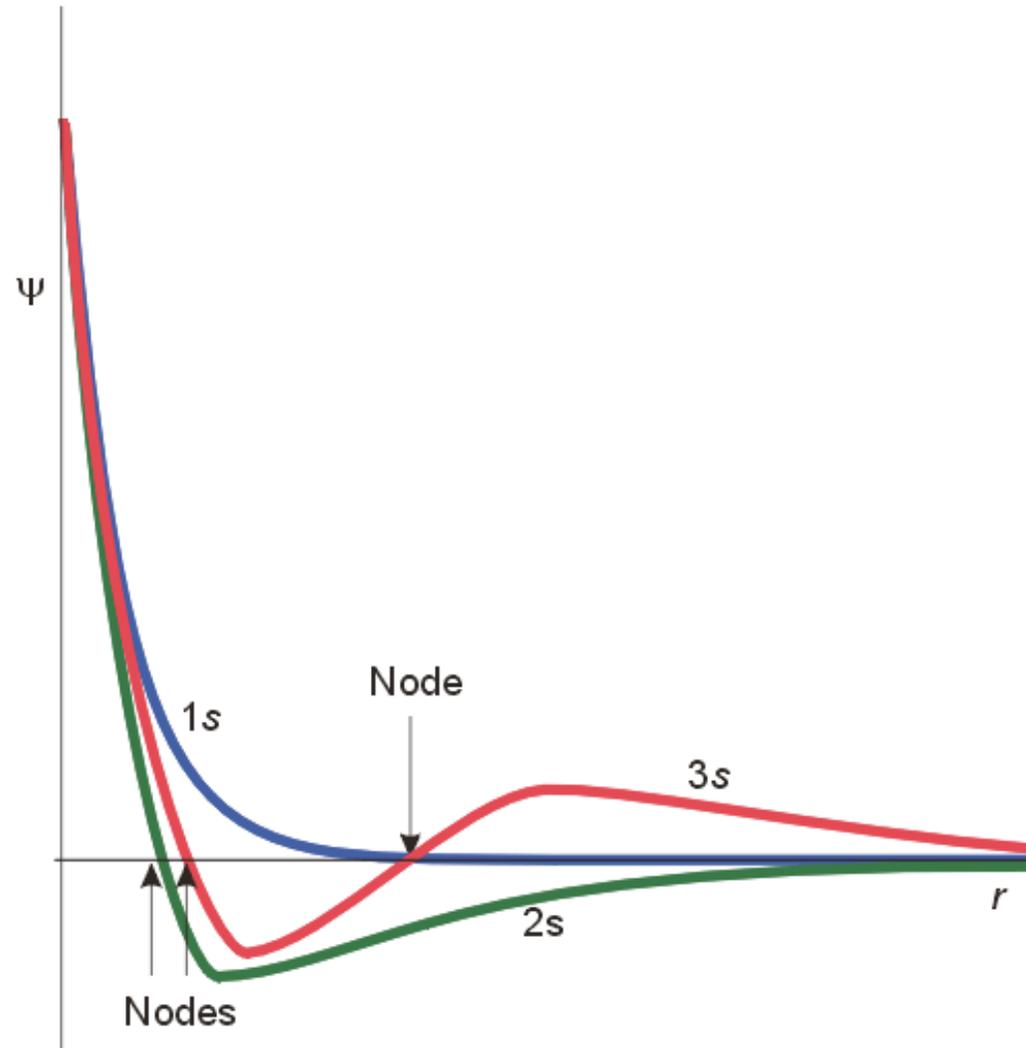
一次元の箱の中の粒子

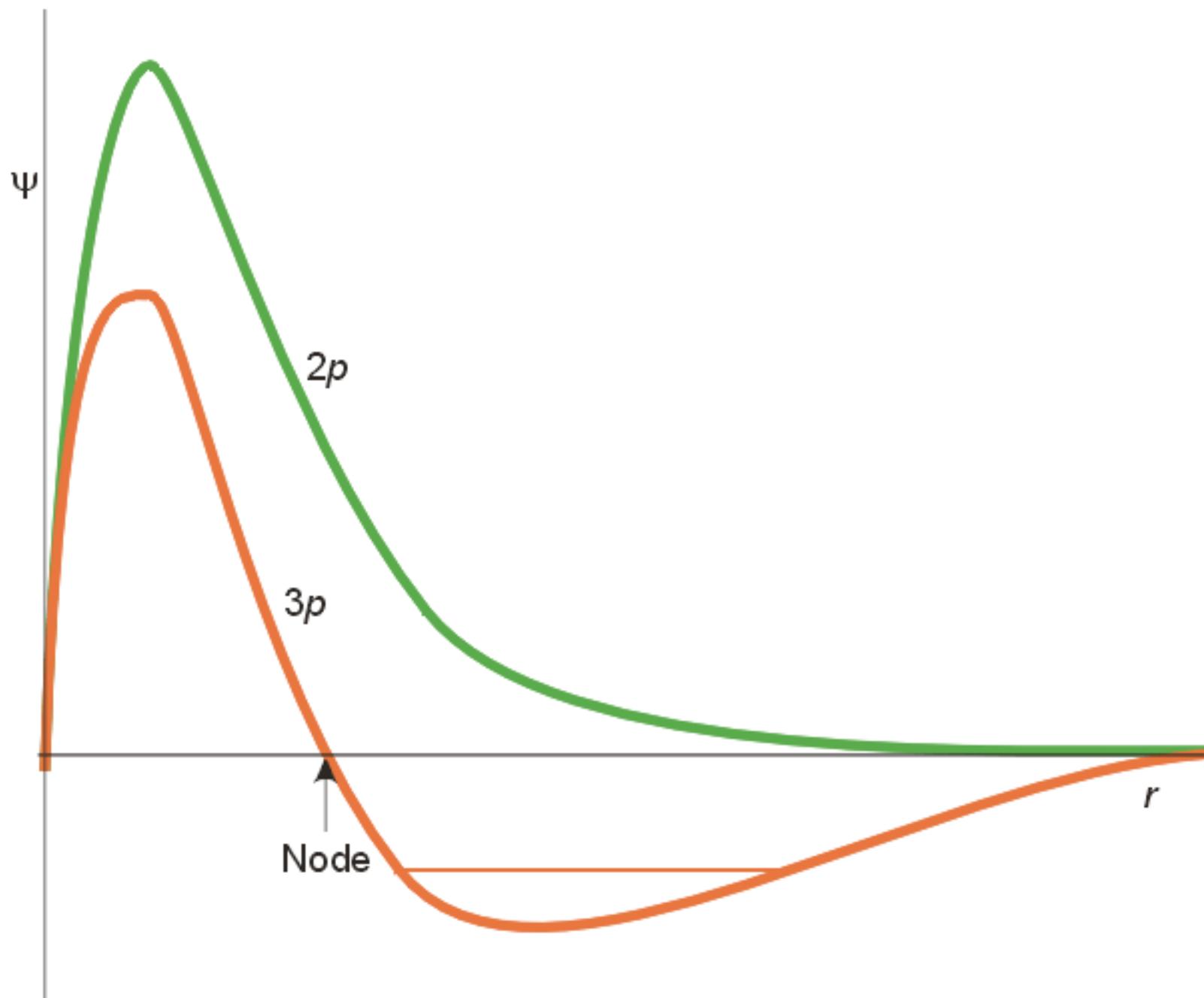
(a) エネルギー準位, (b) 波動関数  $\Psi$ , (c) 存在密度  $|\Psi|^2$

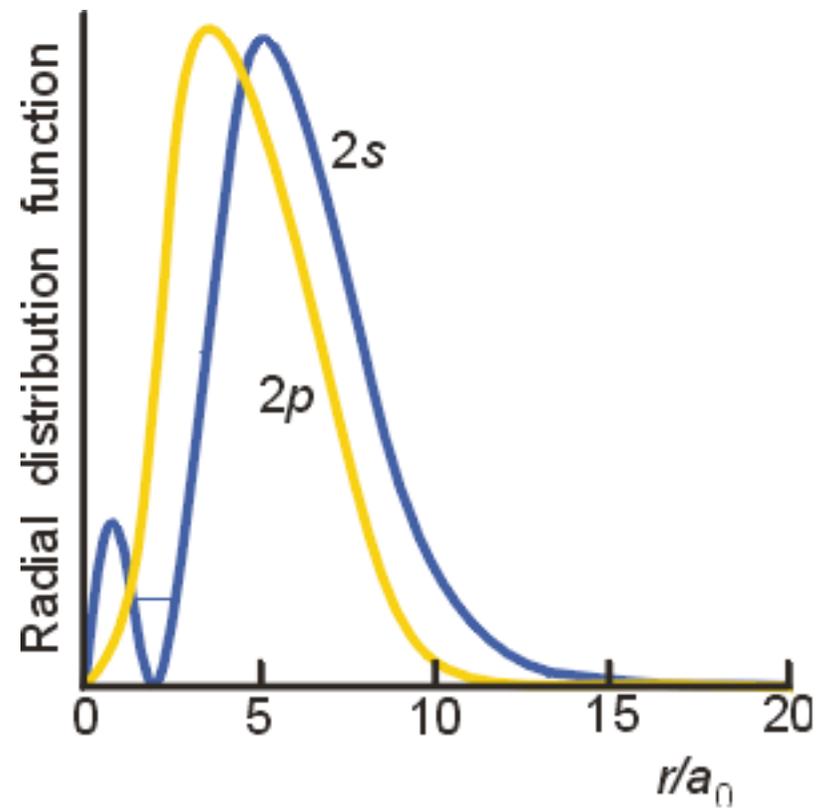
$$c = \lambda \nu$$

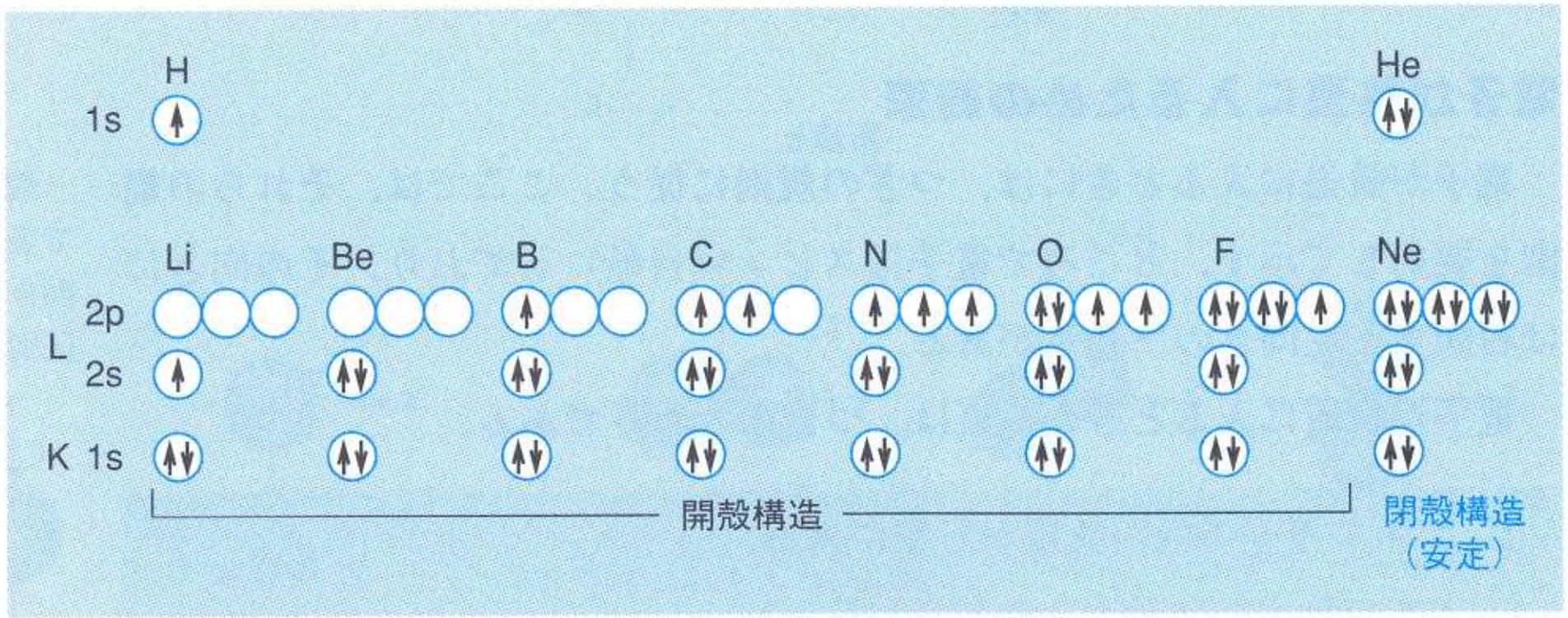
$$E = h \nu = h \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

$c$ : 光速、 $h$ : プランク定数  
 $\nu$ : 振動数、 $\lambda$ : 波長









電子配置

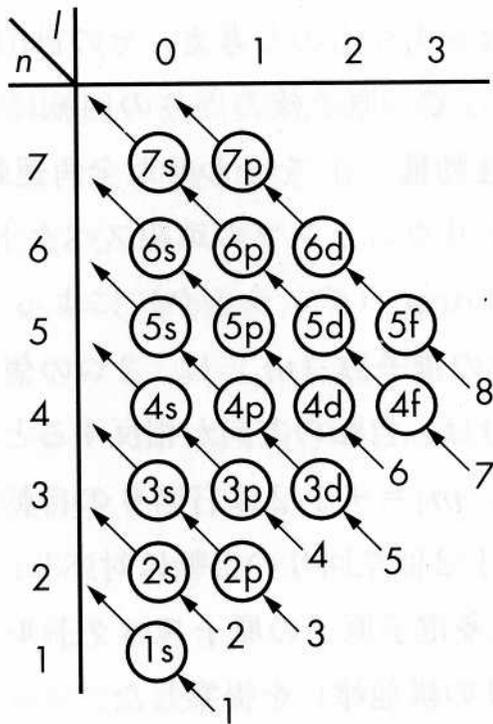


表 元素の電子配置

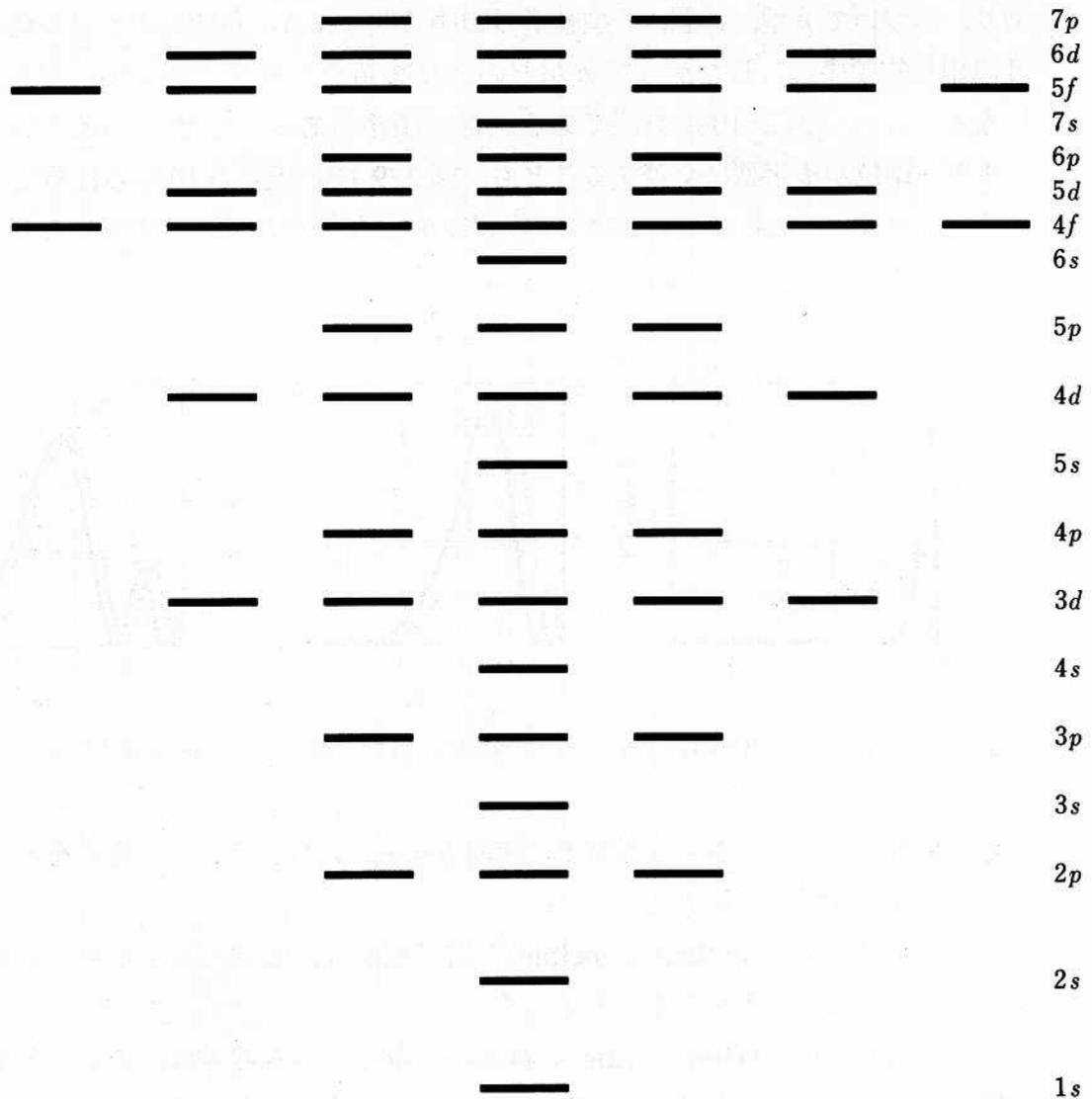
原子 番号	元素	K			L			M			原子 番号	元素	K			L			M			N	
		1s	2s	2p	3s	3p	3d	1s	2s	2p			3s	3p	3d	4s	4p						
1	H	1								19	K									1			
2	He	2								20	Ca									2			
3	Li	2	1							21	Sc									1	2		
4	Be	2	2							22	Ti									2	2		
5	B	2	2	1						23	V									3	2		
6	C	2	2	2						24	Cr									5	1		
7	N	2	2	3						25	Mn									5	2		
8	O	2	2	4						26	Fe									6	2		
9	F	2	2	5						27	Co									7	2		
10	Ne	2	2	6						28	Ni									8	2		
11	Na				1					29	Cu									10	1		
12	Mg				2					30	Zn									10	2		
13	Al				2	1				31	Ga									10	2	1	
14	Si				2	2				32	Ge									10	2	2	
15	P				2	3				33	As									10	2	3	
16	S				2	4				34	Se									10	2	4	
17	Cl				2	5				35	Br									10	2	5	
18	Ar	2	2	6	2	6				36	Kr	2	2	6	2	6	10	2	6	2	6		

Arの電子配置  
(1s<sup>2</sup>2s<sup>2</sup>2p<sup>6</sup>3s<sup>2</sup>3p<sup>6</sup>)

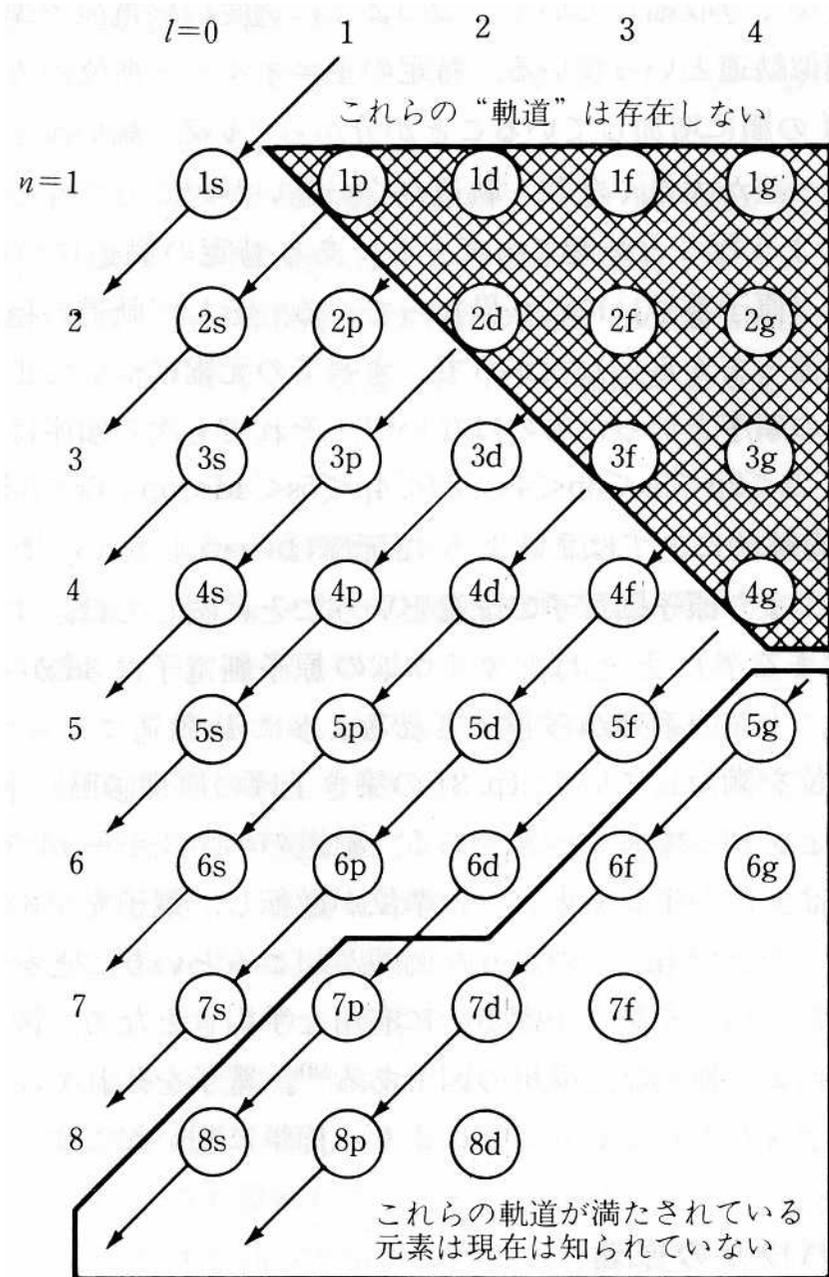
遷移元素



多電子原子における電子収容の順序.



多電子原子の電子配置を組立てるときに用いられる原子軌道の順序。軌道は、組立ての原理、フントの規則、パウリの排他律にしたがって下から用いられる



記憶用軌道順序図 (近似的) [T. Moeller,  
 “Inorganic Chemistry,” Wiley, New York (1952).  
 許可を得て転載]

副殻が満たされていく

主量子数

$n$

1

2

3

4

5

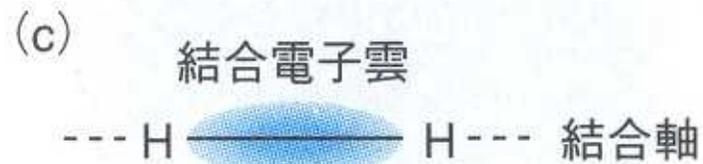
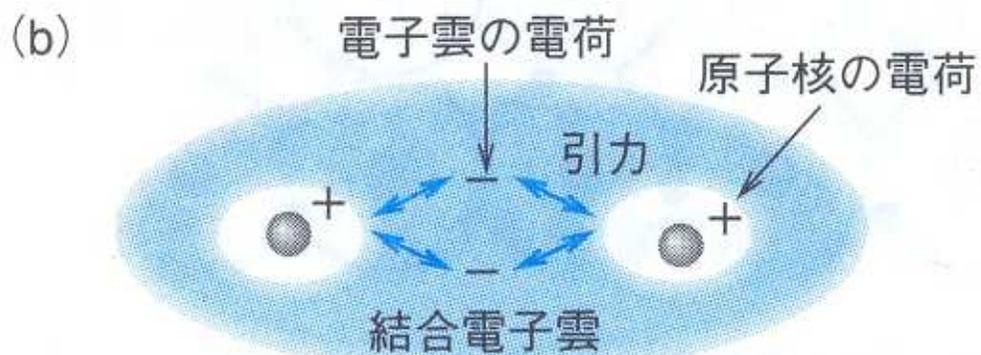
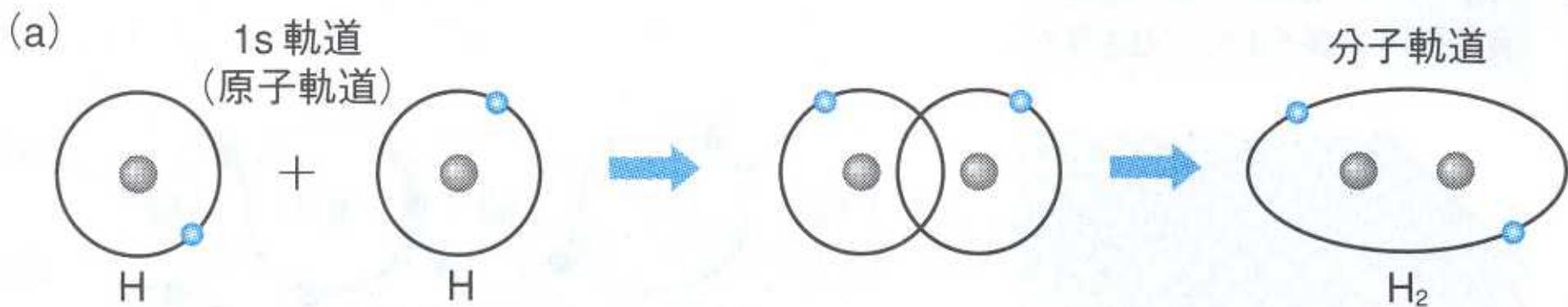
6

7

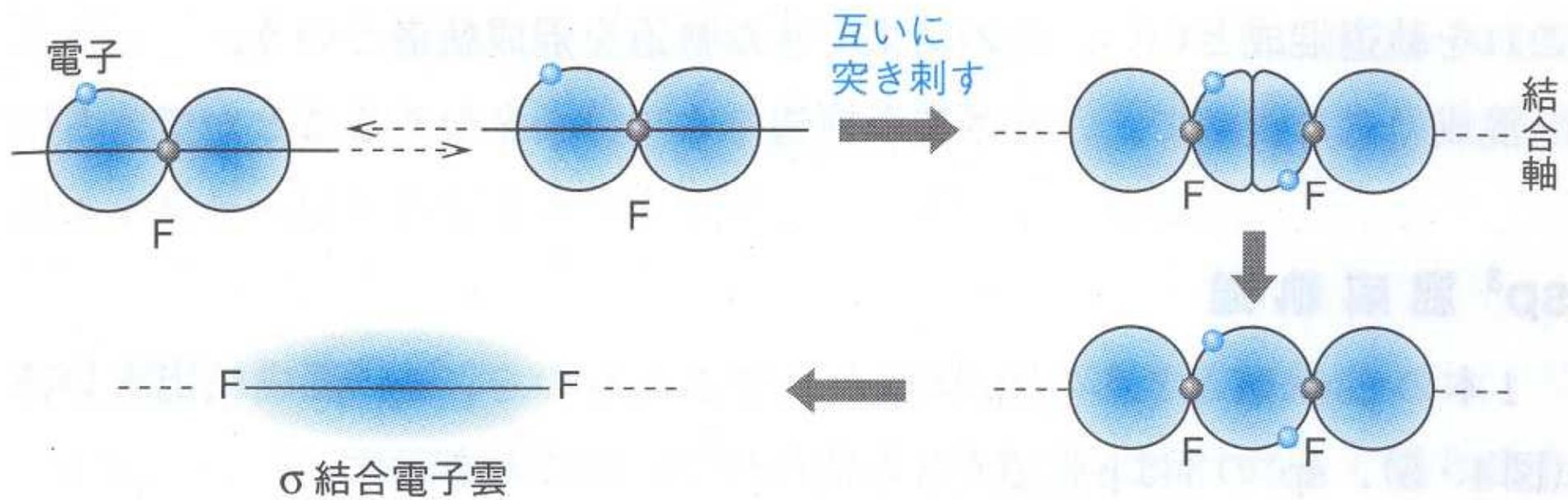
$ns$		$(n-1)d$										$np$							
	1 H	2 He											非金属						
	軽金属		遷移金属															VIII A	
	I A	II A											III A	IV A	V A	VIA	VII A	2 He	
	3 Li	4 Be											5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne	
	11 Na	12 Mg	III B	IV B	V B	VI B	VII B	VIII B		I B	II B	13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar		
	19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr	
	37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe	
	55 Cs	56 Ba	57 La	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn	
	87 Fr	88 Ra	89 Ac	104 Rf	105 Ha	106												後遷移金属	

$(n-2)f$

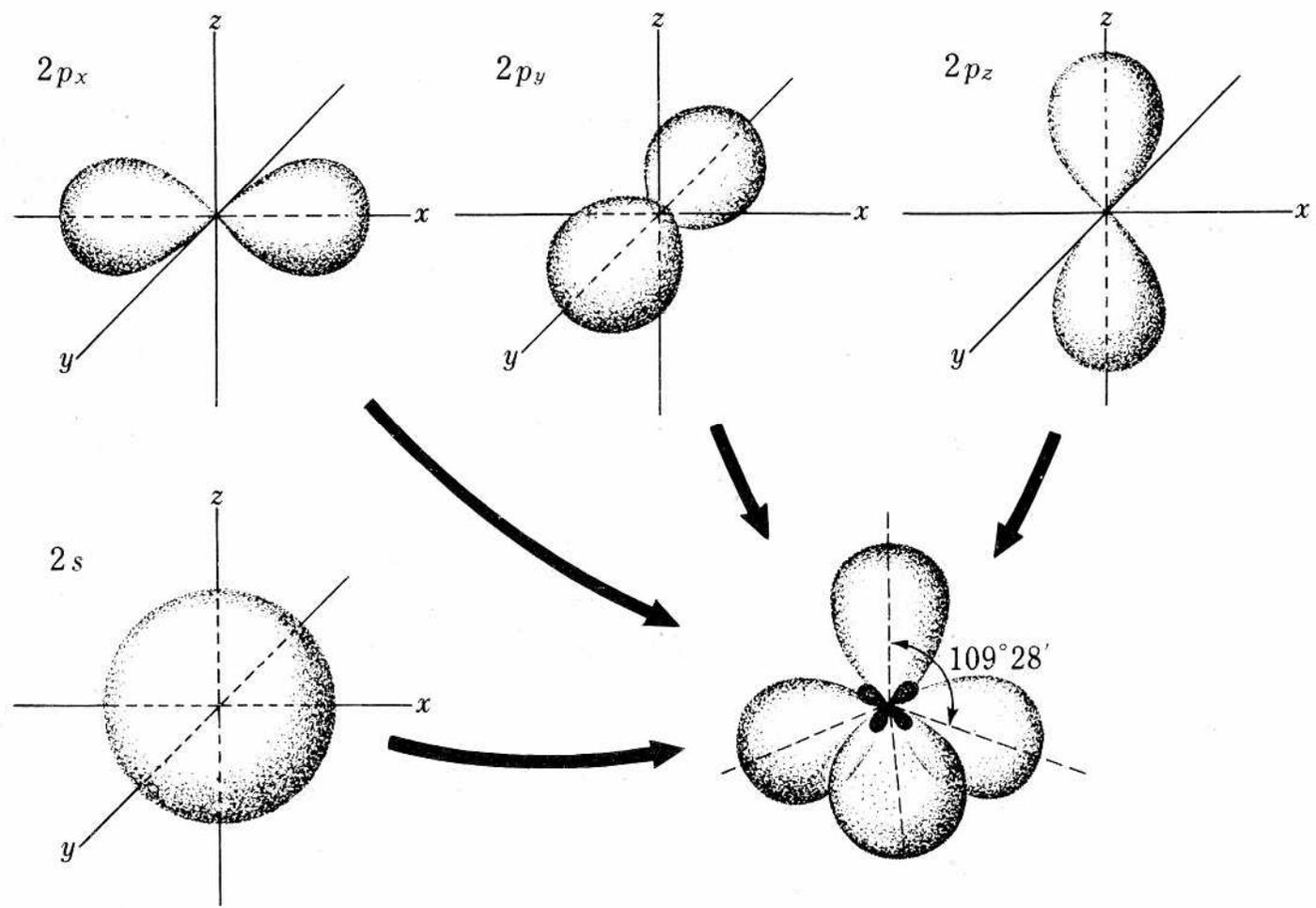
ランタニド 系列	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu
アクチニド 系列	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr



共有結合. (a) 水素分子のできる過程, (b) 結合電子雲, (c) 結合軸

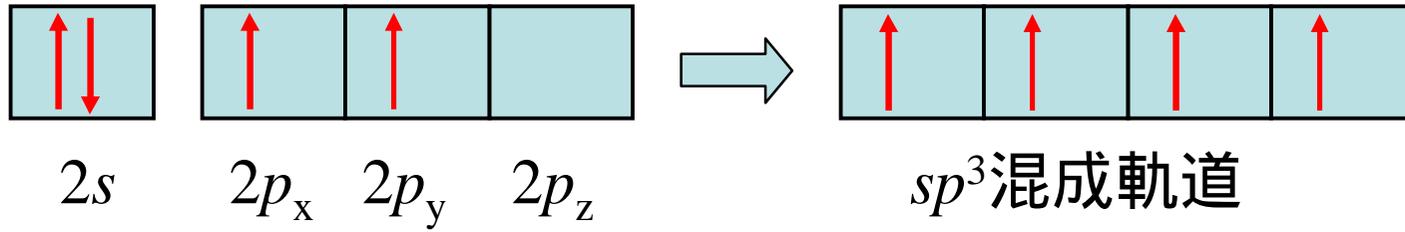


フッ素分子のできる過程



4 炭素の  $2s, 2p_x, 2p_y, 2p_z$  オービタルのまじりあいによる新しいオービタルの形成

## Hybridization



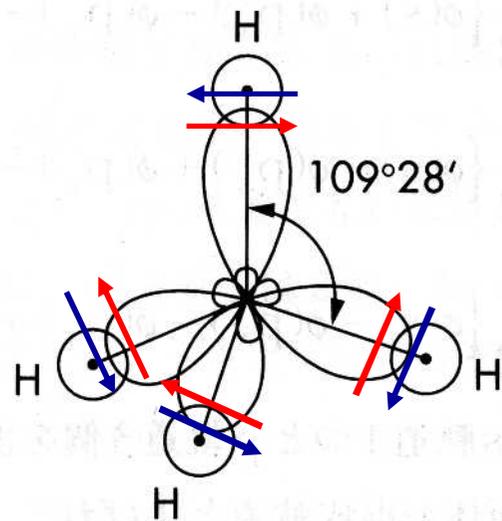
電子

$$\psi_1 = \frac{1}{2} (2s + 2p_x + 2p_y + 2p_z)$$

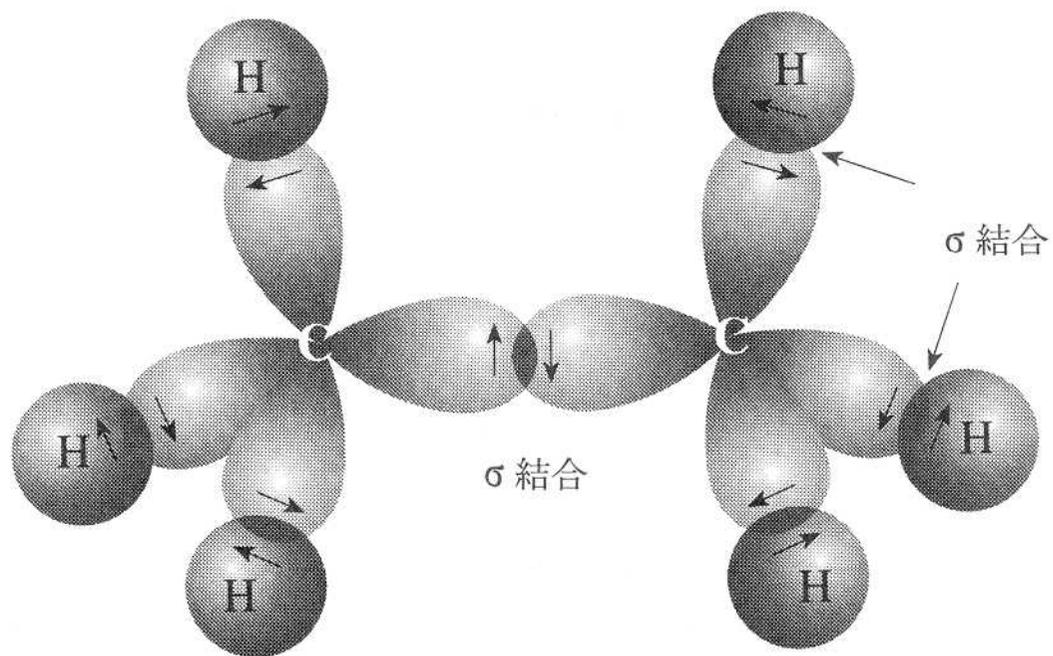
$$\psi_2 = \frac{1}{2} (2s - 2p_x - 2p_y + 2p_z)$$

$$\psi_3 = \frac{1}{2} (2s + 2p_x - 2p_y - 2p_z)$$

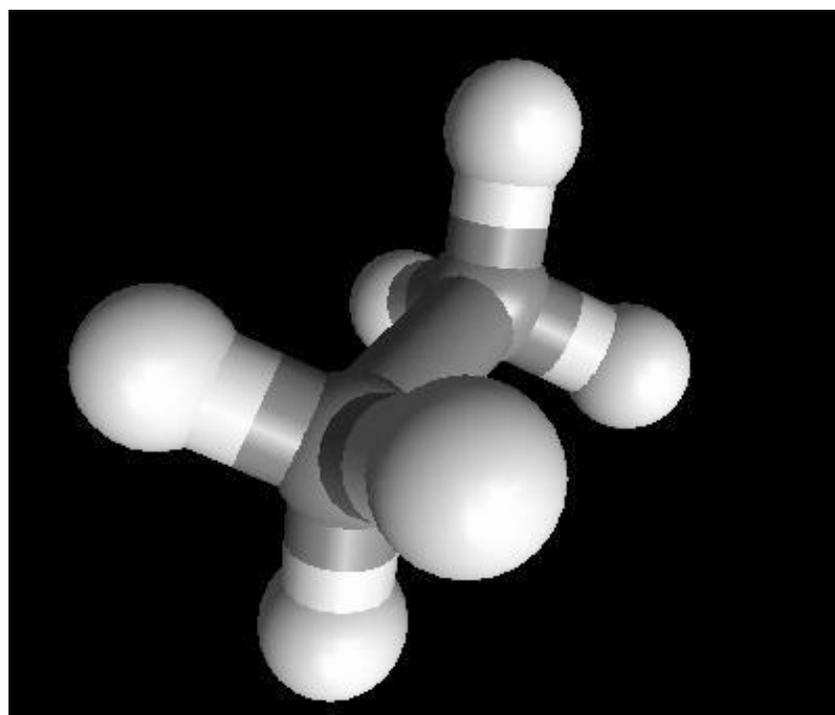
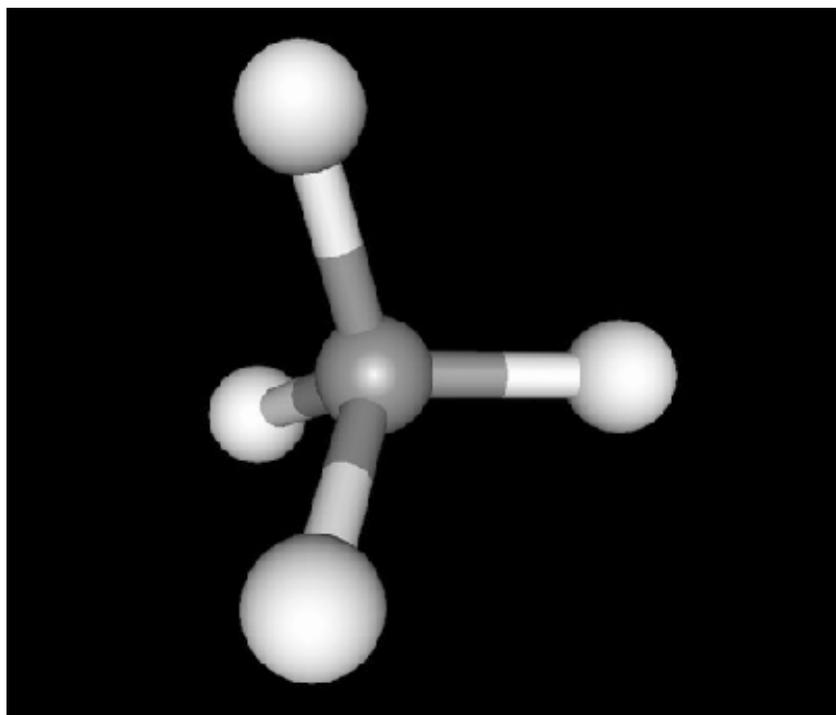
$$\psi_4 = \frac{1}{2} (2s - 2p_x + 2p_y - 2p_z)$$

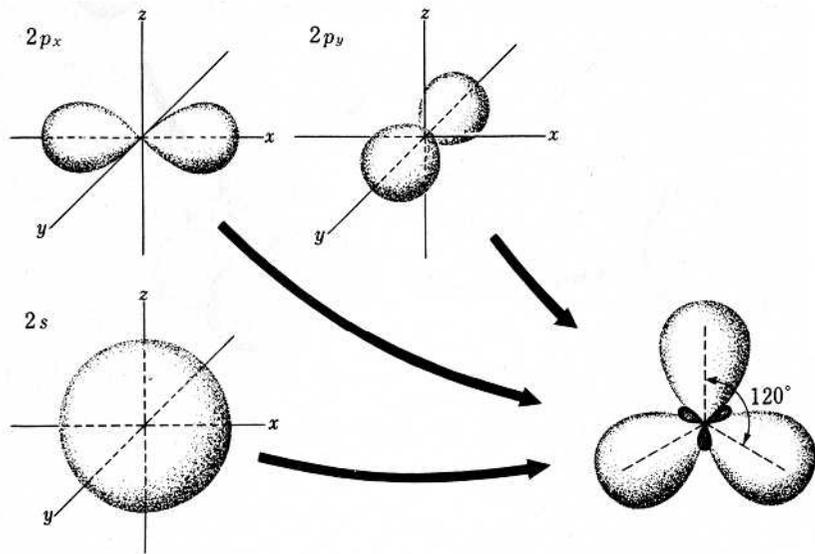


メタン分子における $\sigma$ 結合.

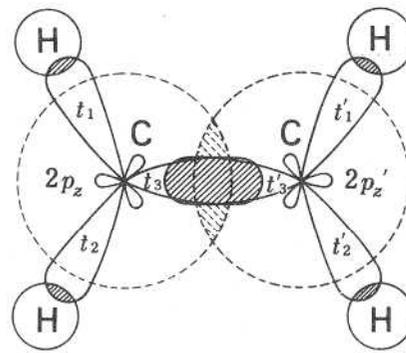


エタン  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_3$  の結合の模式図. エタンの7個の結合オービタルのうち6個は炭素原子の  $\text{sp}^3$  オービタルと水素の  $1s$  オービタルの重なりによってできる. 7番目の結合オービタルはそれぞれの炭素の  $\text{sp}^3$  オービタルの重なりによる. エタンには14個の価電子がある. 7個の結合オービタルはそれぞれ逆のスピンのもつ価電子対で占められる. 電子を矢印で示した.

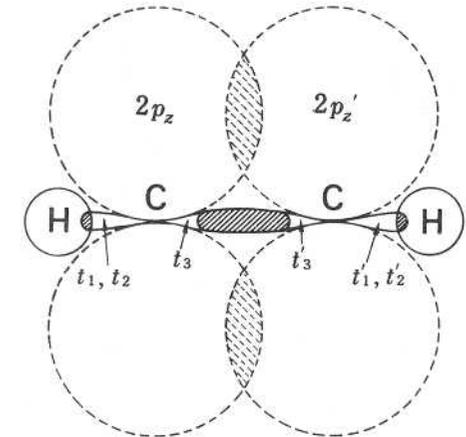




2s, 2p<sub>x</sub>, 2p<sub>y</sub> オービタルのまじりあい形成されるオービタル

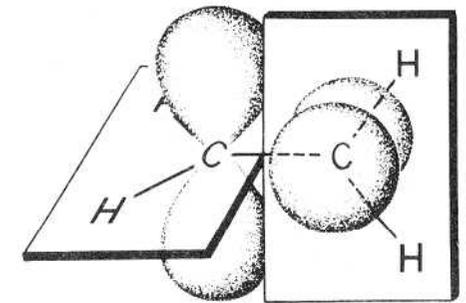
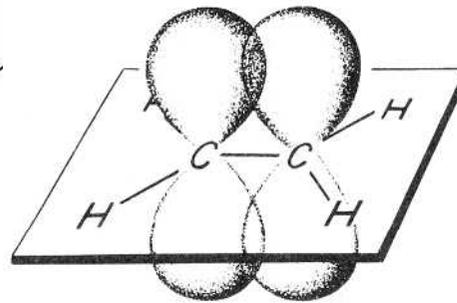


分子面の上からみたとき



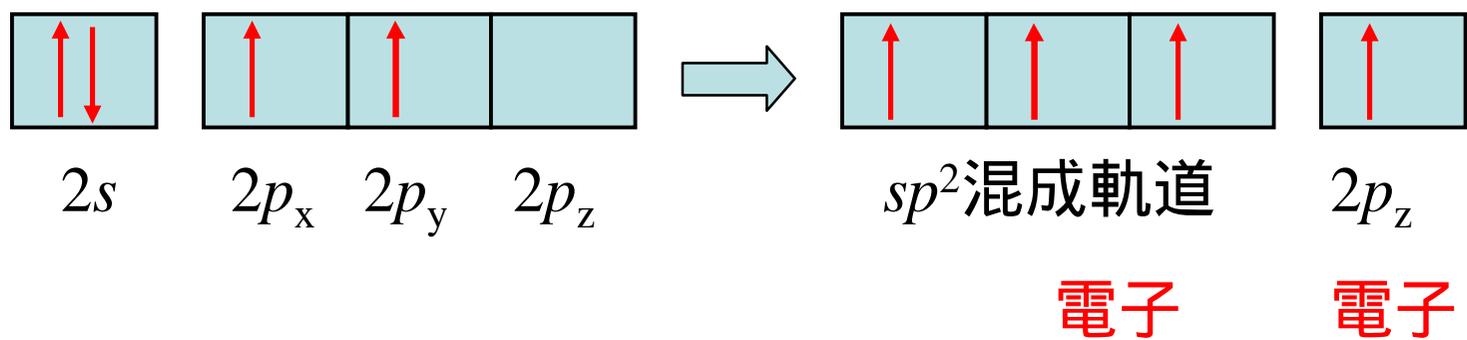
分子面の横からみたとき

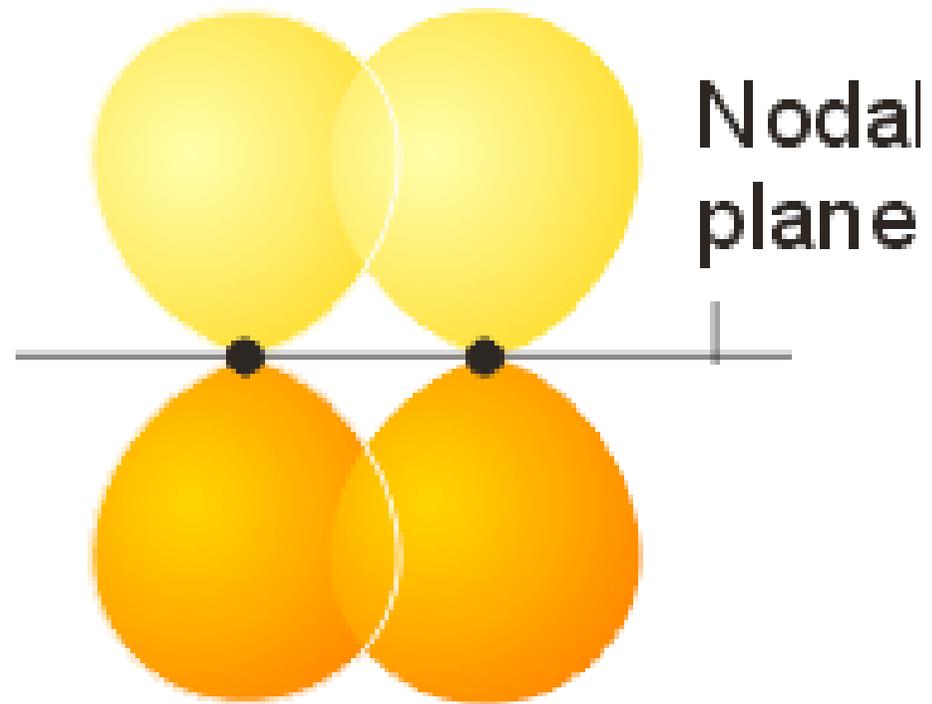
エチレン分子の価電子のオービタル



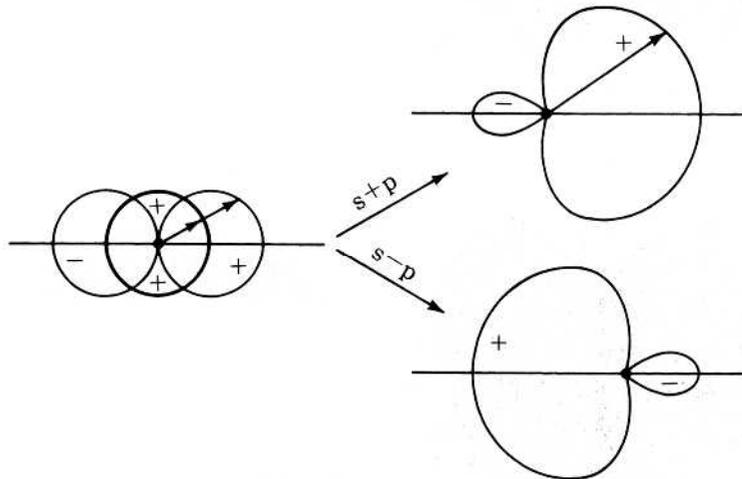
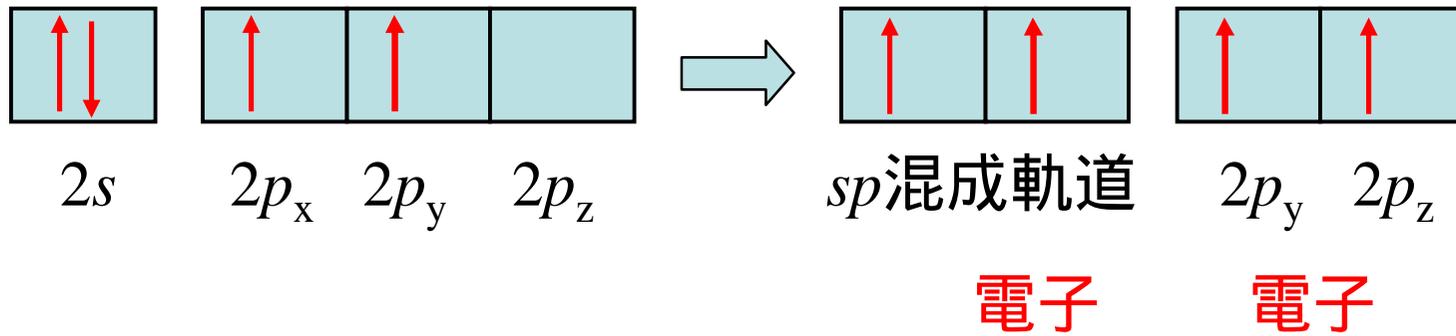
エチレンのπ電子のオービタルのかさなりのねじれの角度による変化

# $sp^2$ -Hybridization

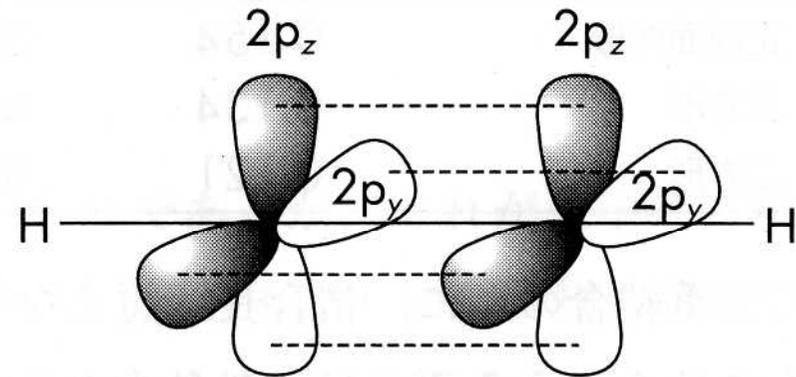




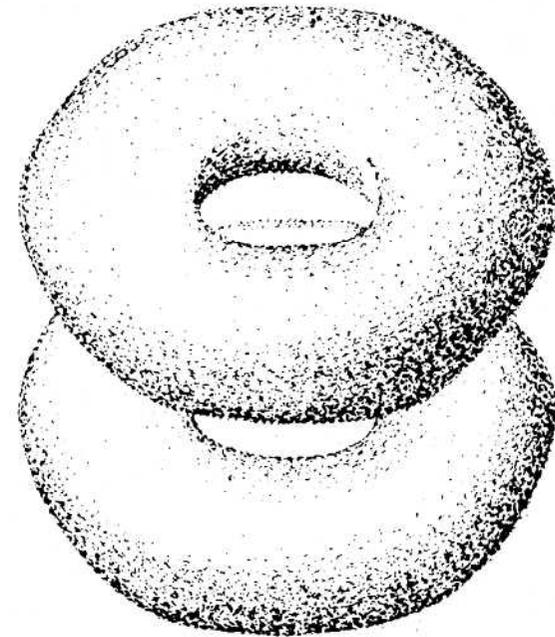
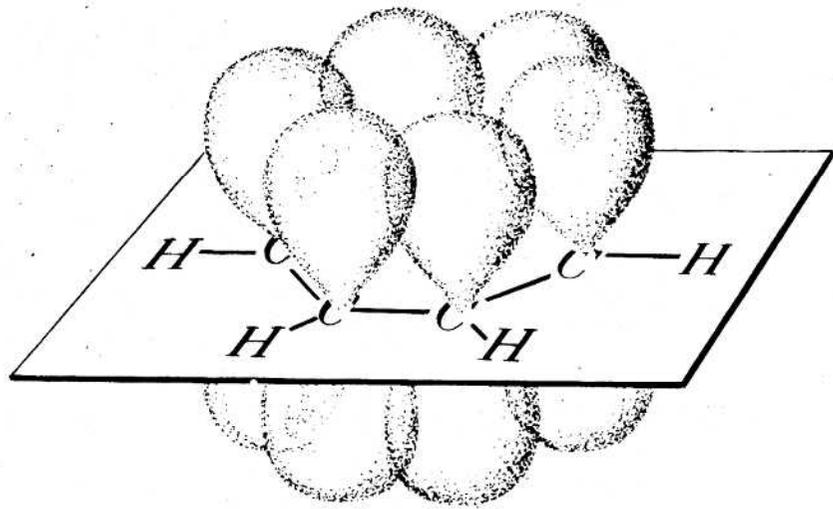
# sp-Hybridization



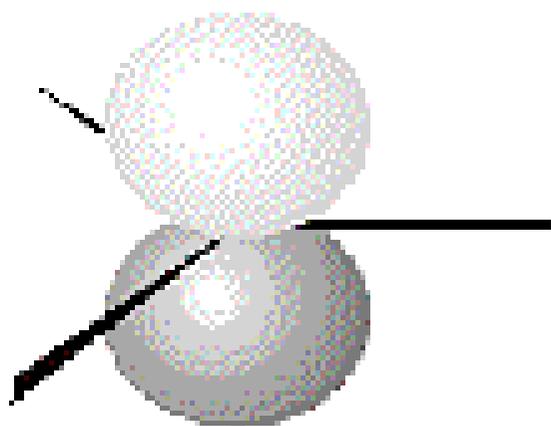
sp 混成軌道の作り方——角波動関数の和と差



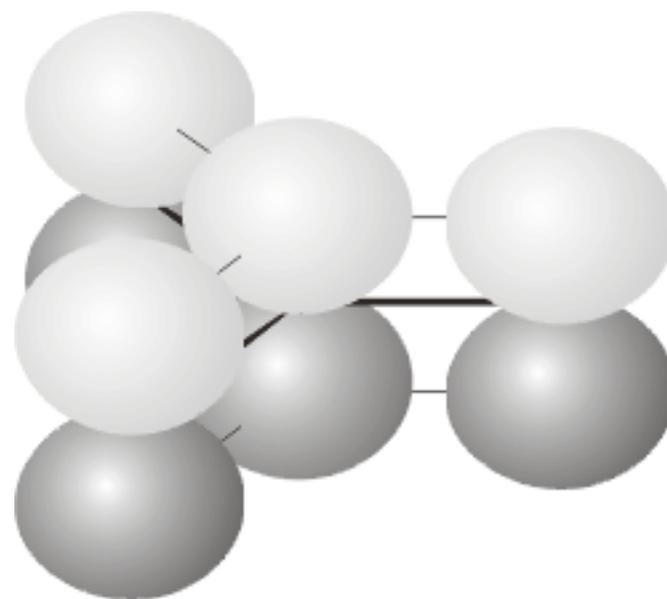
アセチレン分子における2つの $\pi$ 結合.



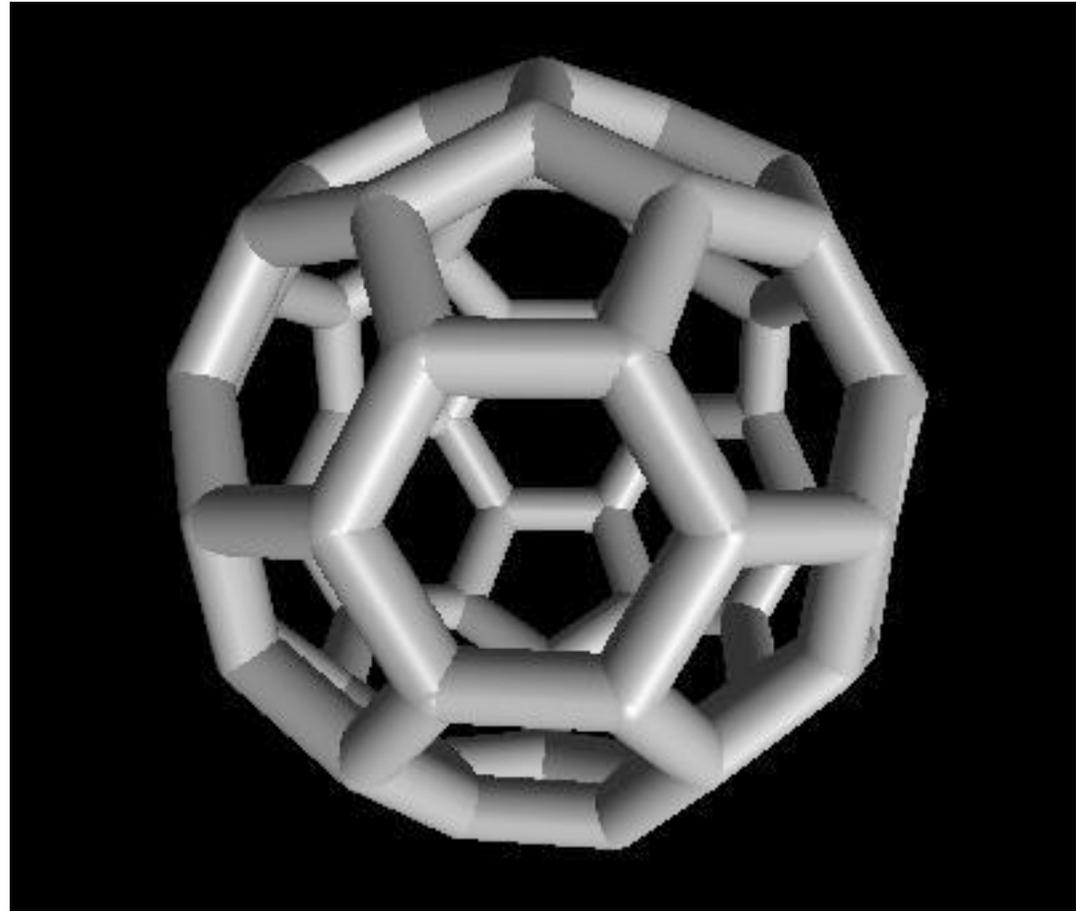
ベンゼンの $2p_z$ 電子のオービタルのひろがり



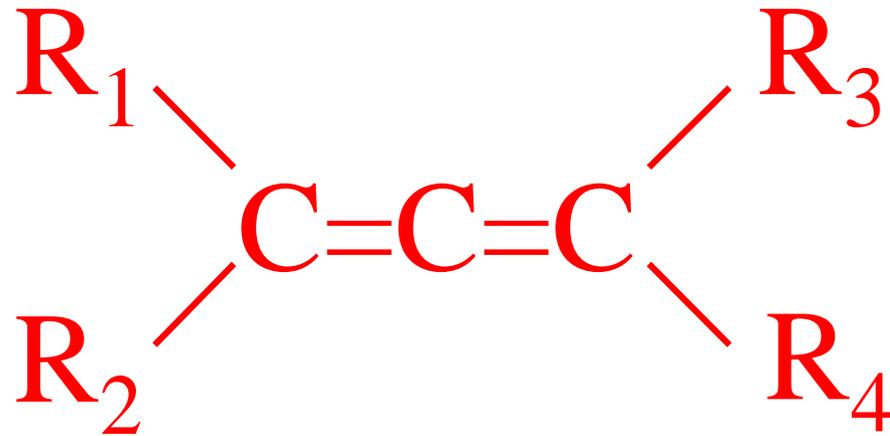
21  $AX_3$  and  $BX_3$



22

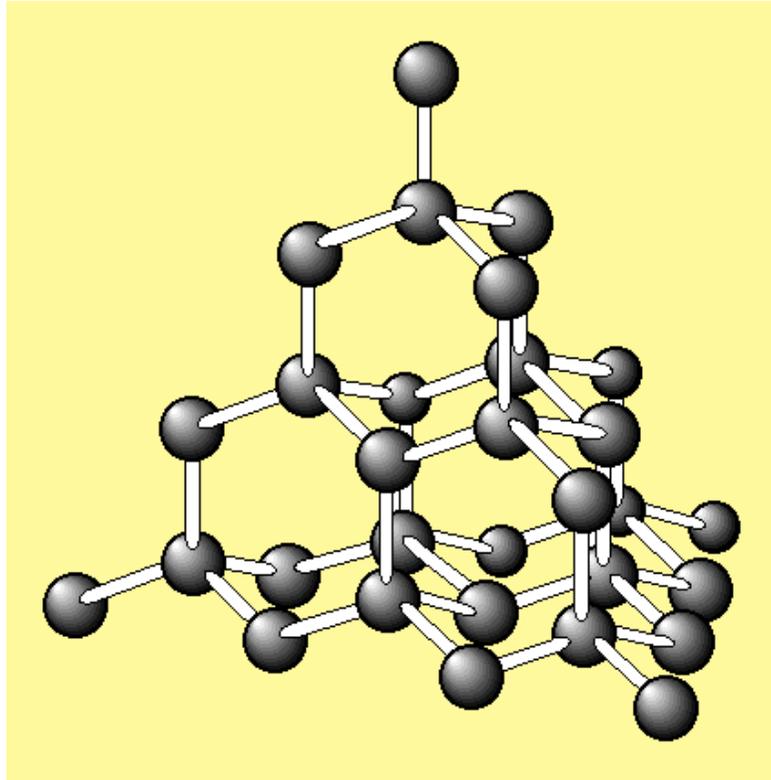


アレン(allene) :  $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$

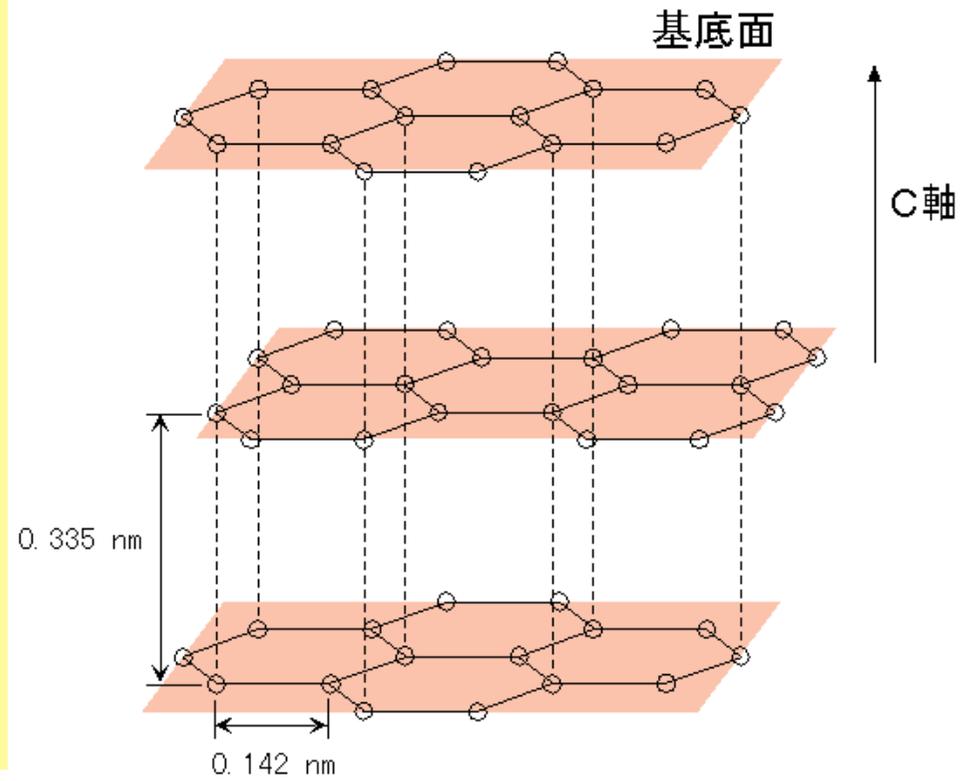


不斉炭素原子は無いが、光学異性体があるのはなぜか？

# 炭素



ダイヤモンド



グラファイト

MgB<sub>2</sub>

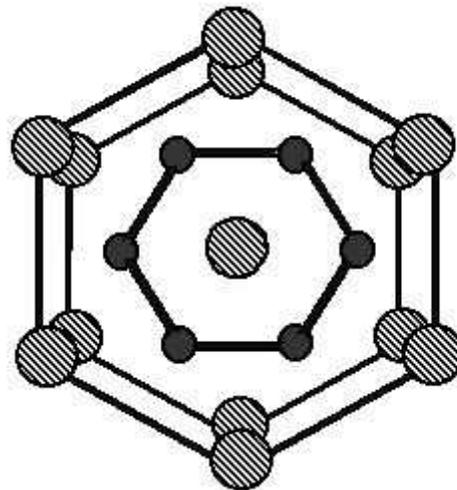
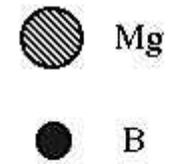
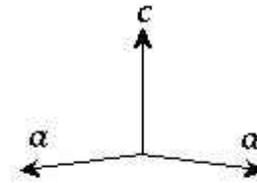
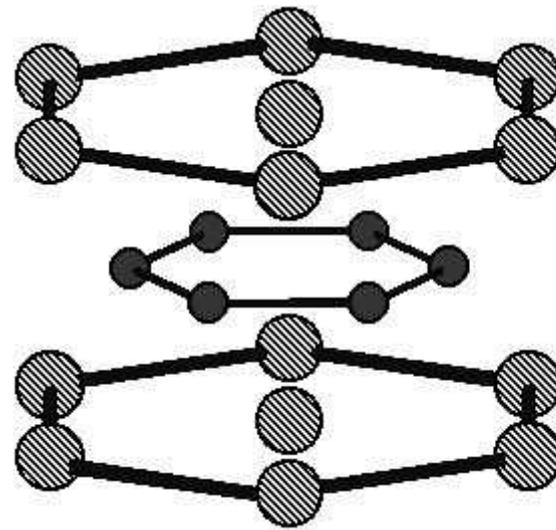
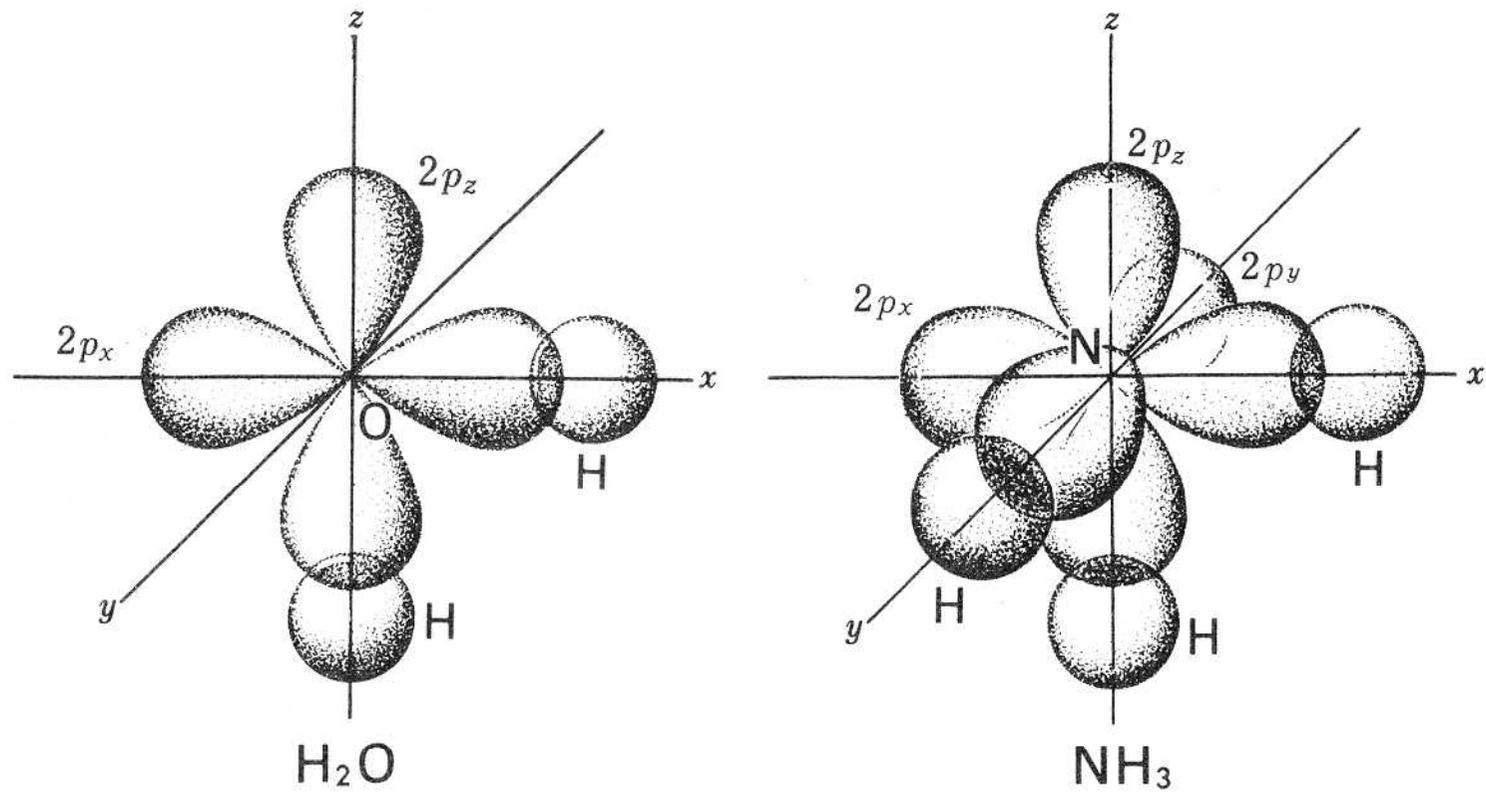
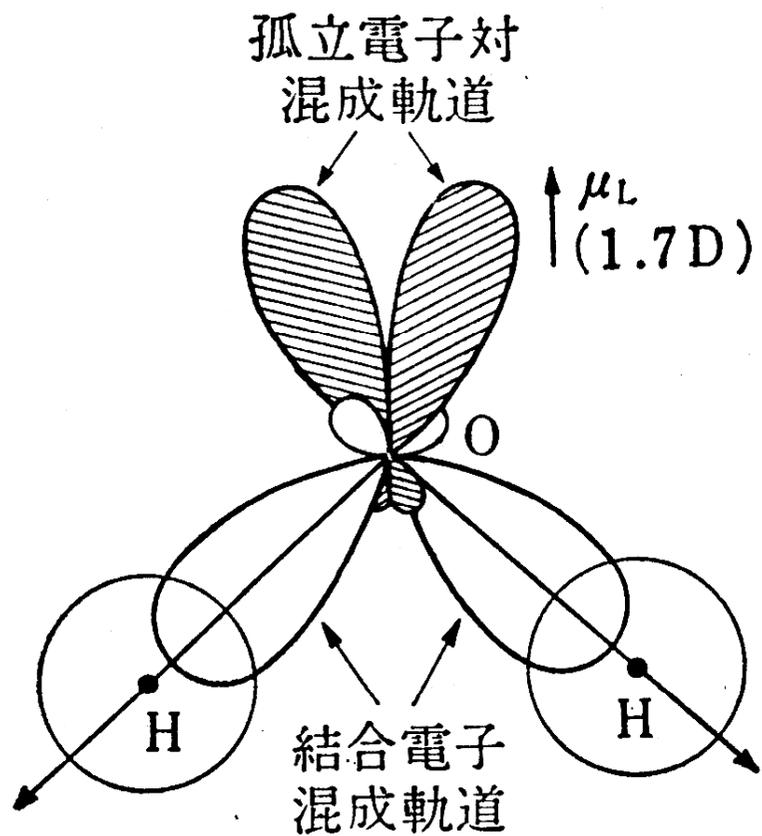


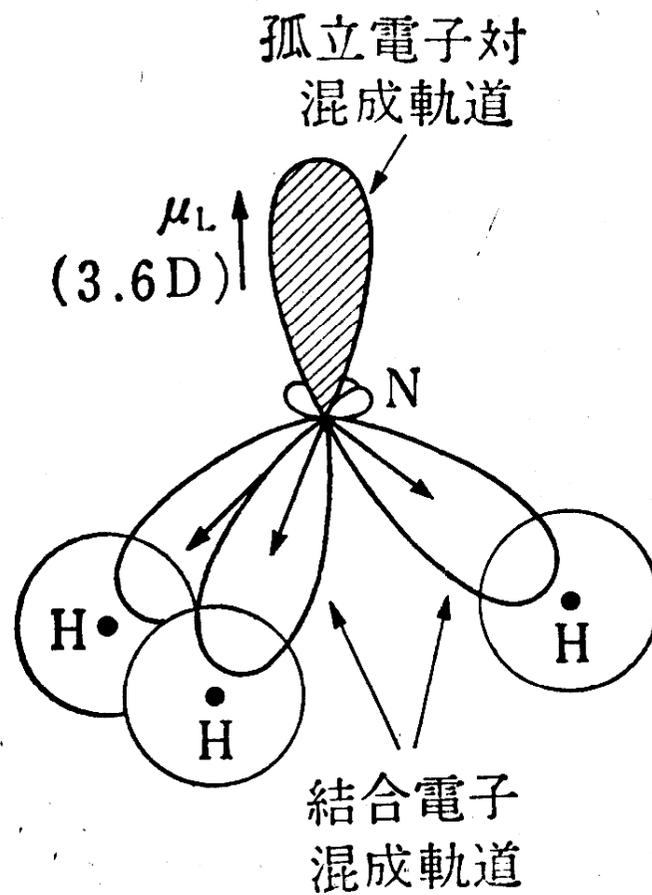
图 2



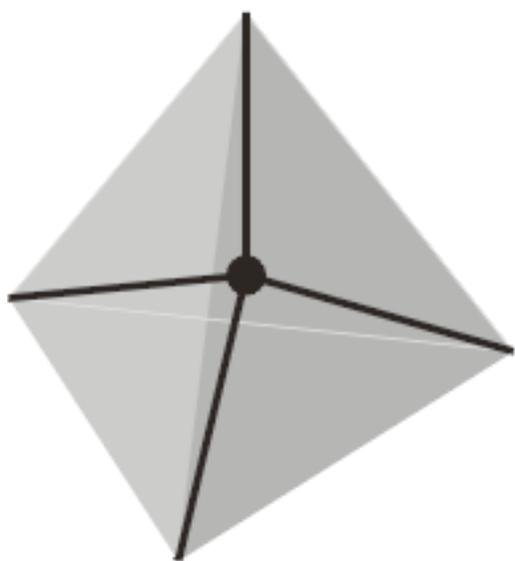
酸素および窒素原子の不对電子のオービタル



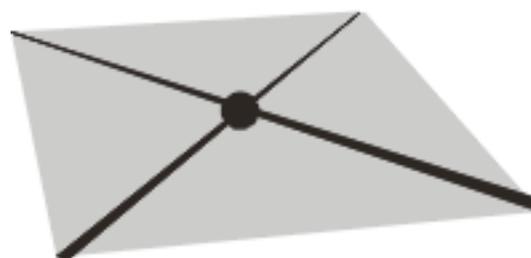
(a) H<sub>2</sub>O



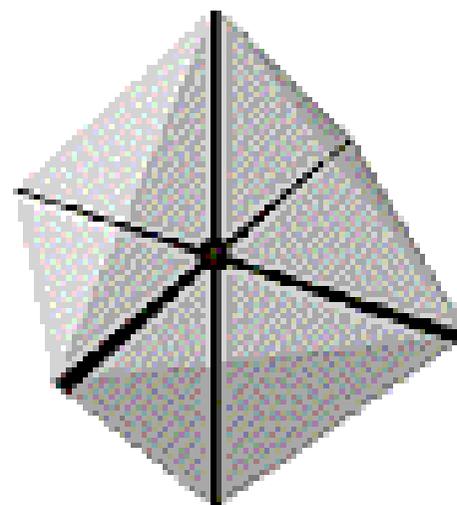
(b) NH<sub>3</sub>



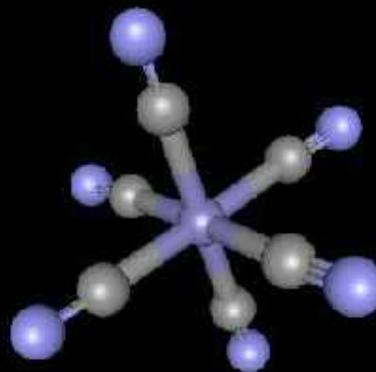
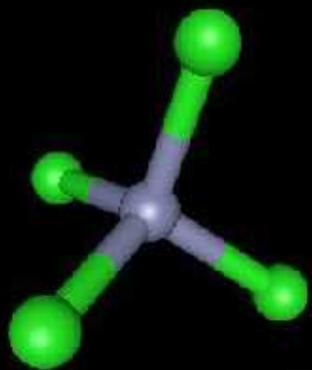
4 Tetrahedral complex,  $T_d$

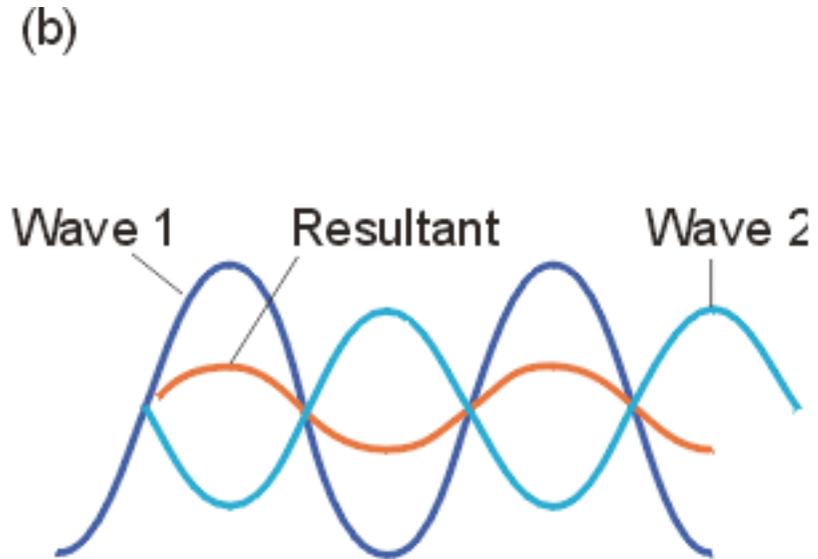
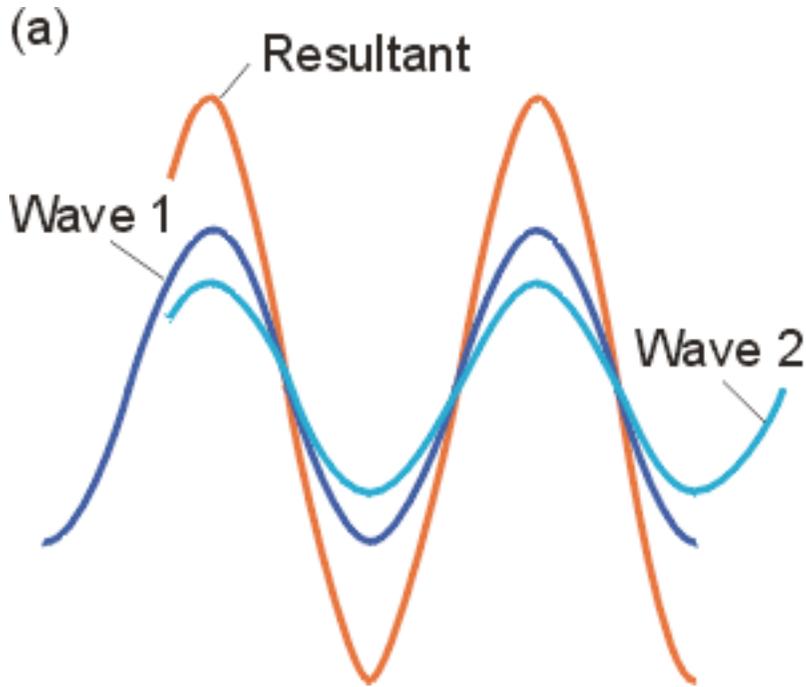


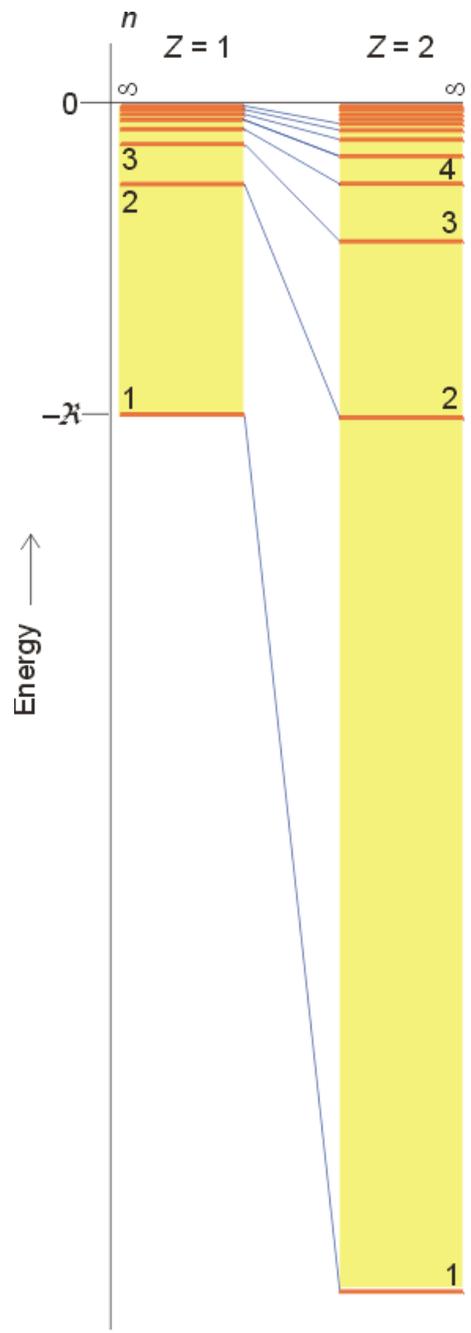
6 Square-planar complex,  $D_{4h}$

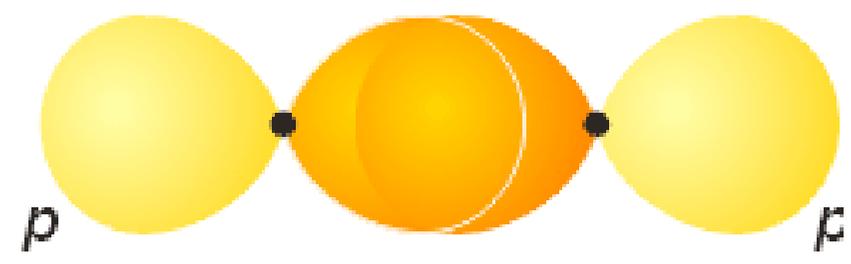
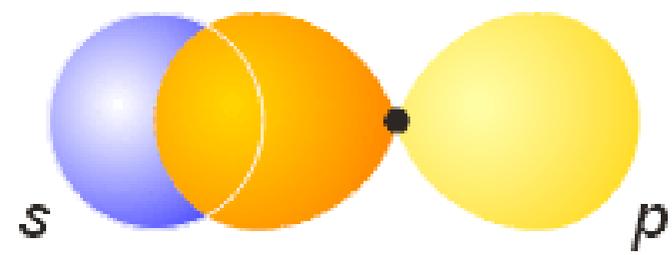
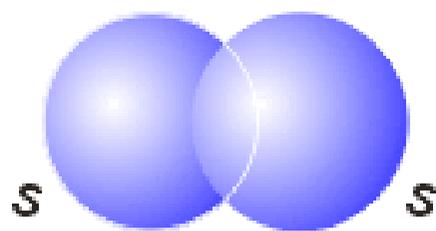


10 Octahedral complex,  $O_h$









## 炭素 (C) とケイ素 (Si) の違い

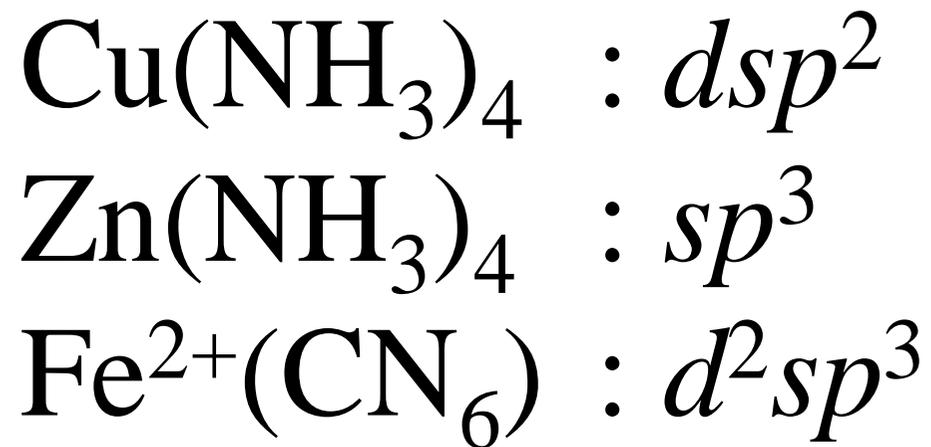
C : 多重結合性 (二重、三重結合)

Si : 単結合 (多重結合は希)

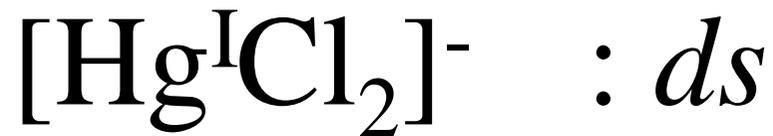
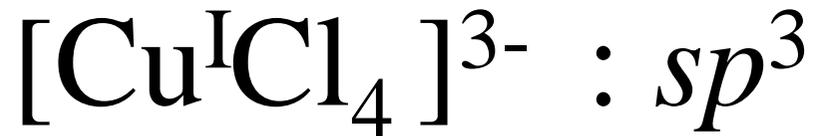
C :  $(1s)^2(2s)^2(2p)^2$

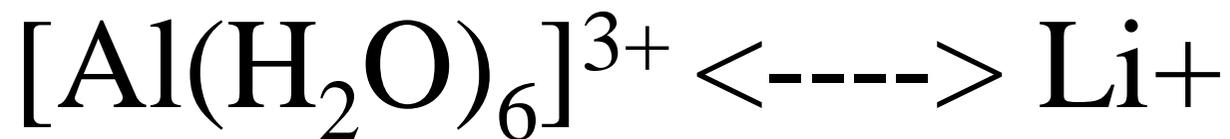
Si :  $(1s)^2(2s)^2(2p)^6(3s)^2(3p)^2$





## $d^{10}$ : 化合物





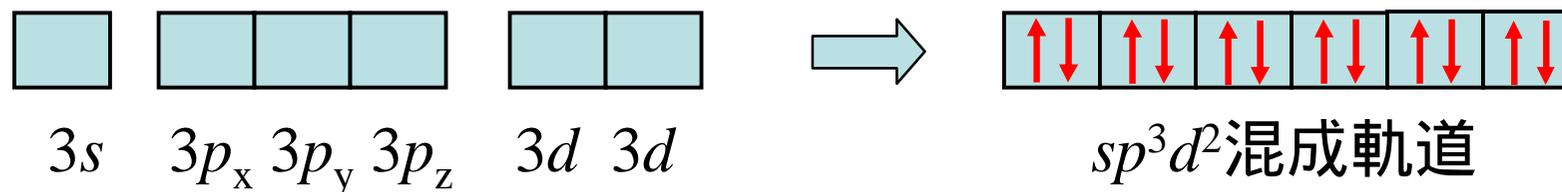
6 配位



色々

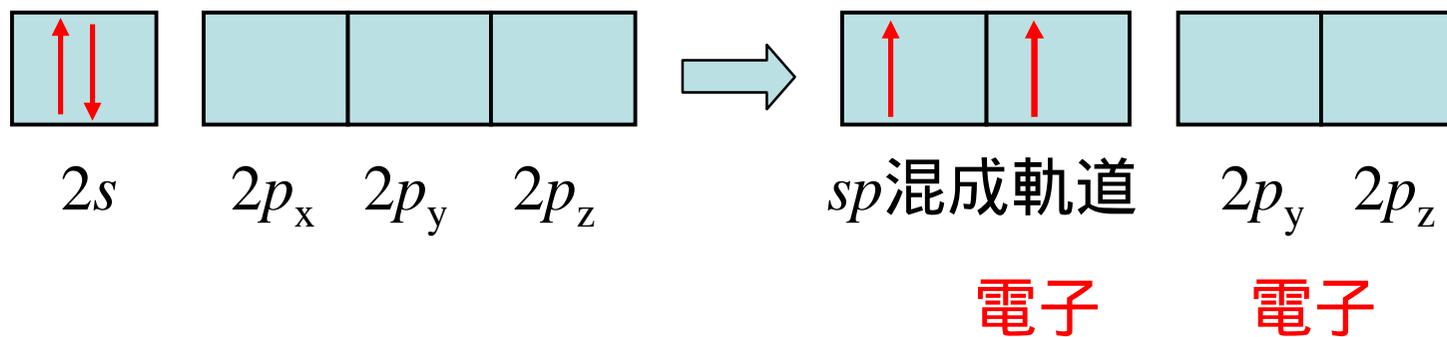
$d$  殻無

$\text{Al}^{3+} : sp^3d^2$ -Hybridization

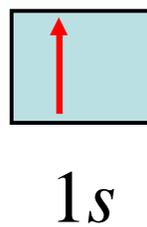




Be : *sp*-Hybridization

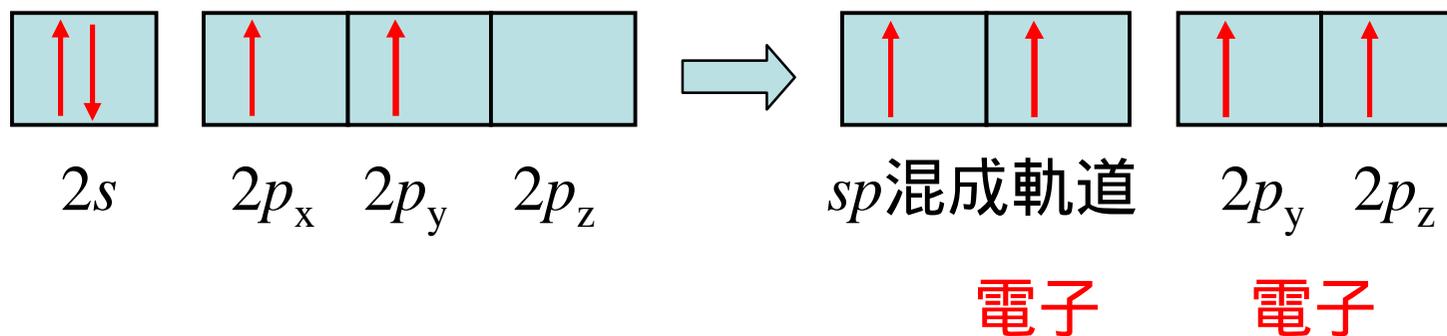


H : atomic orbital

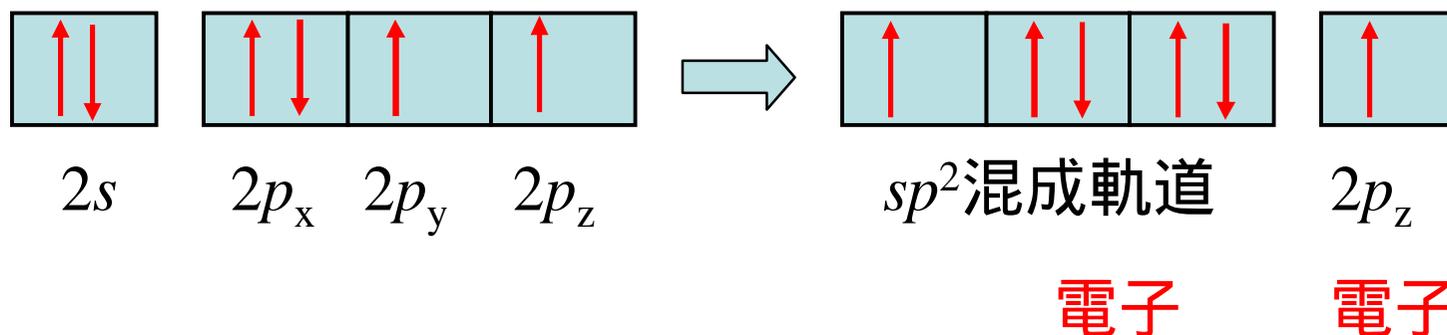




## C : *sp*-Hybridization



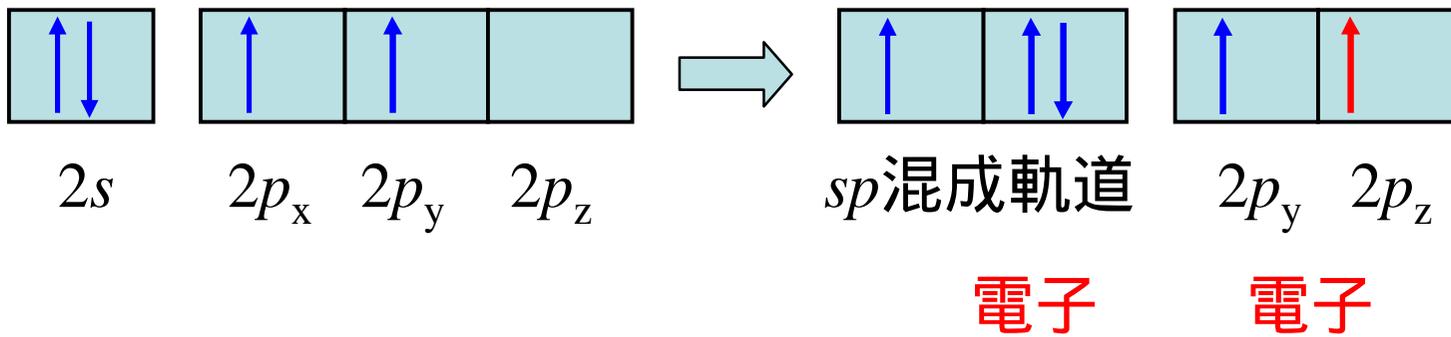
## O : *sp*<sup>2</sup>-Hybridization



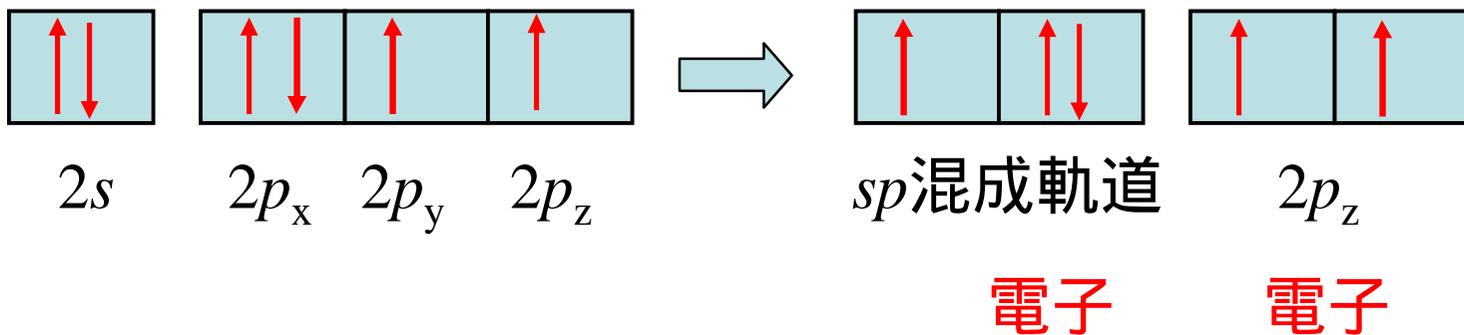


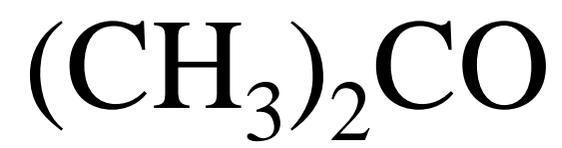
C O

C : *sp*-Hybridization

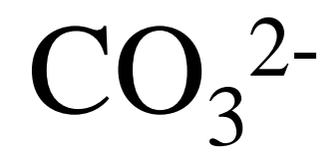


O : *sp*-Hybridization

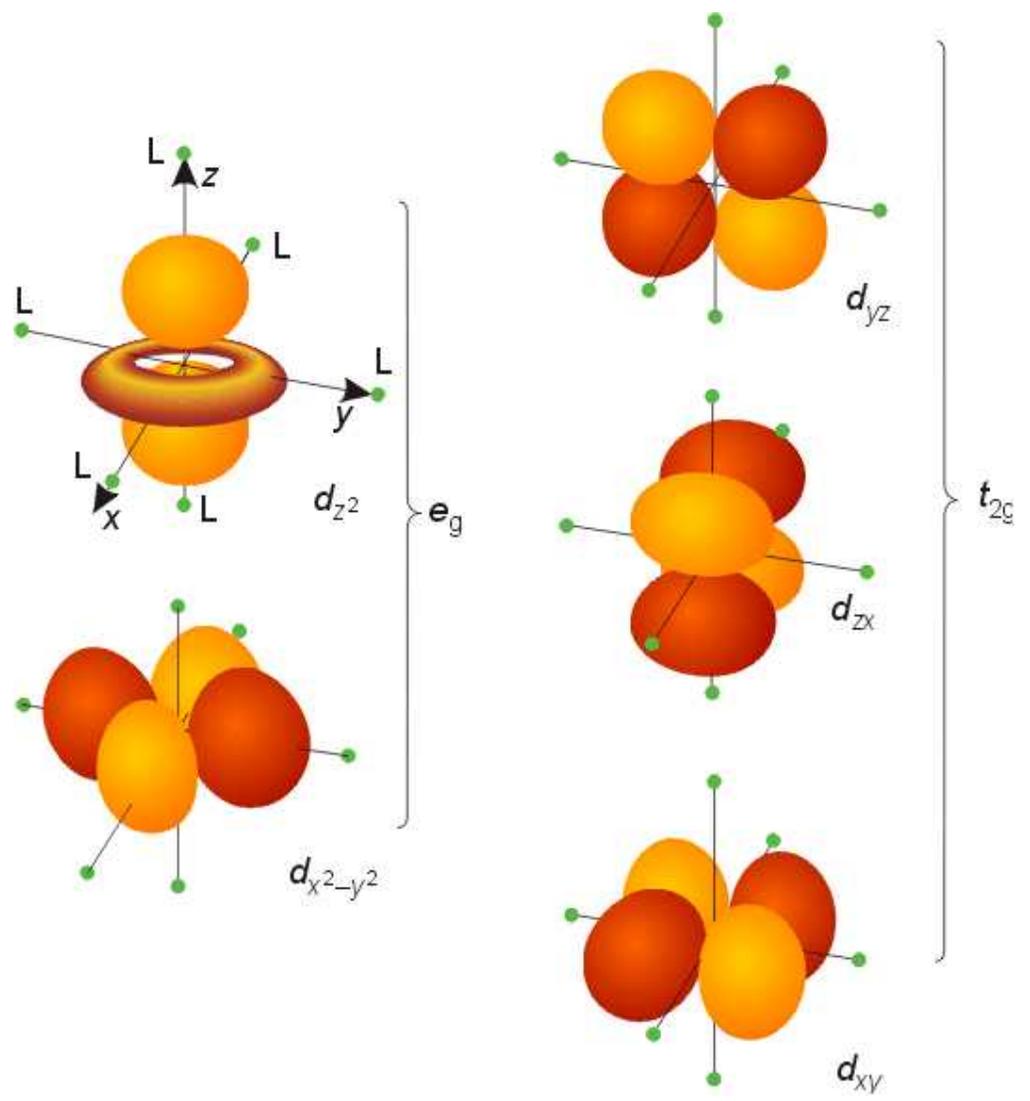


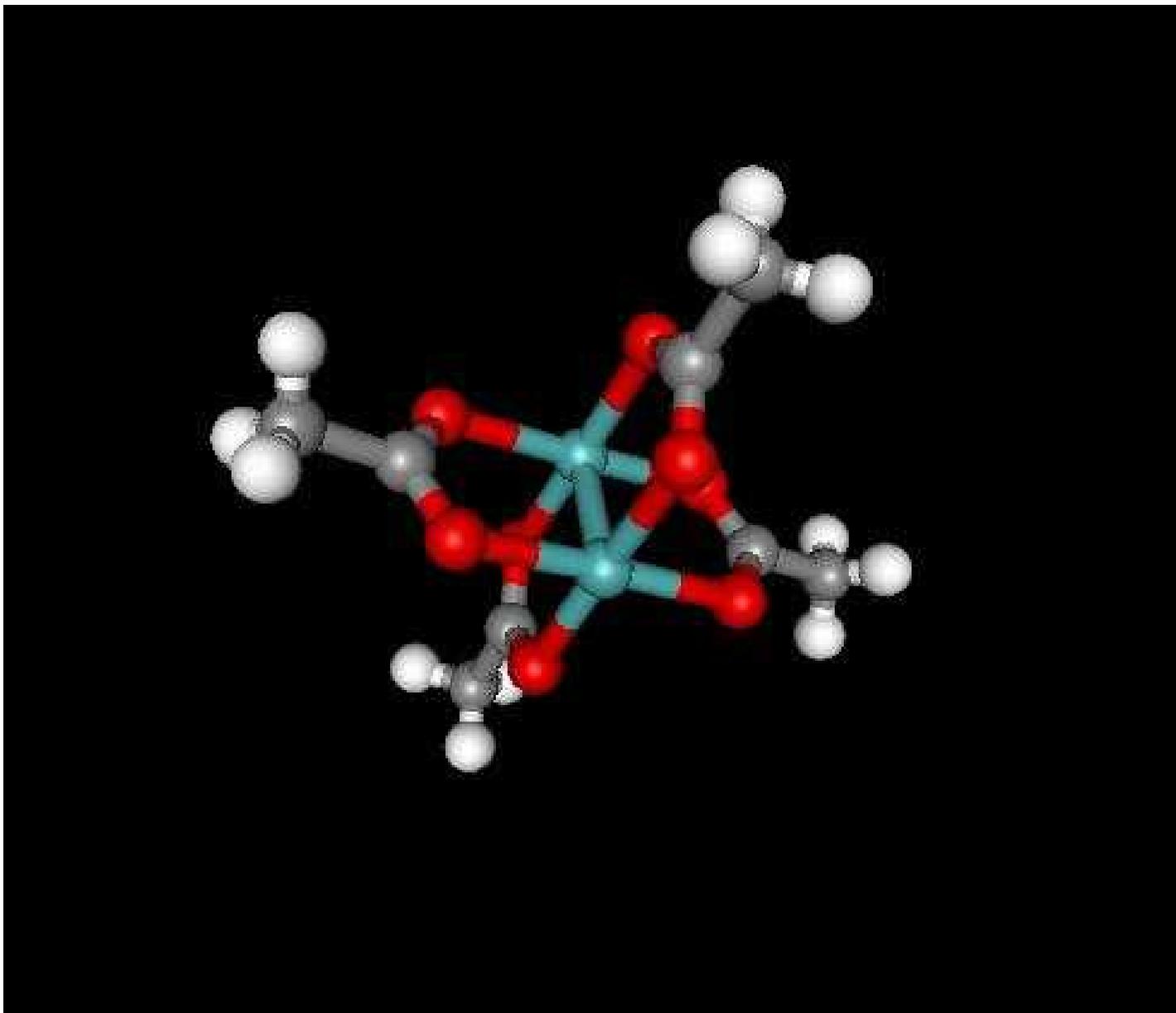


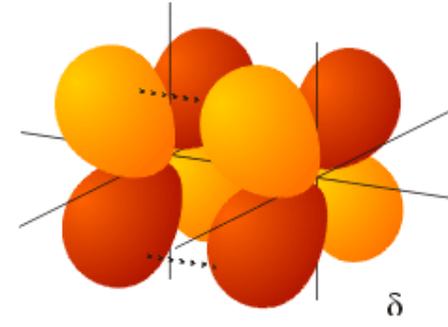
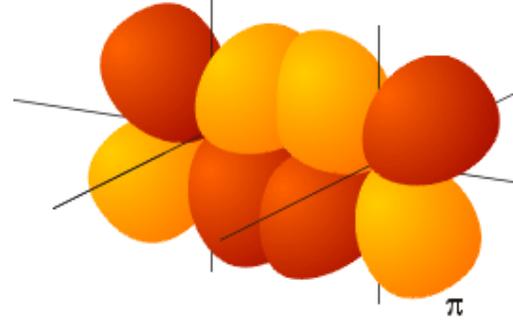
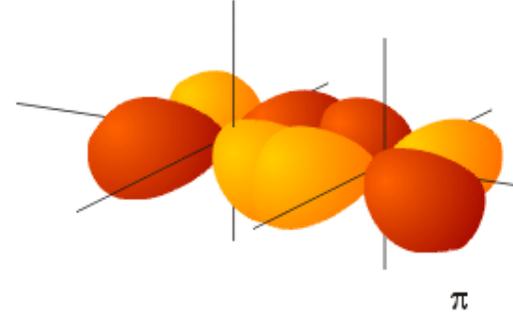
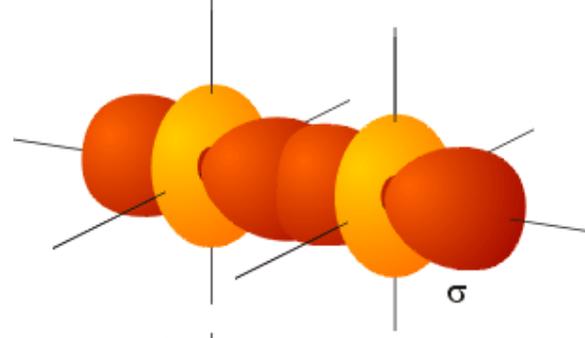
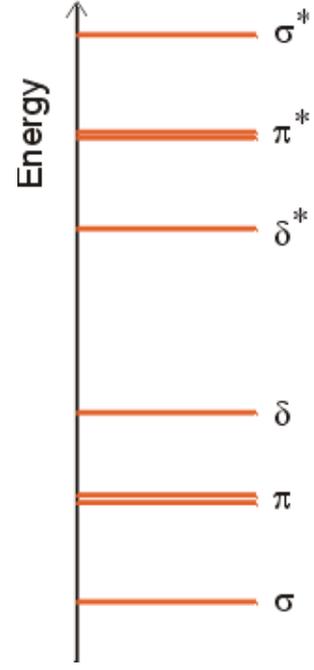














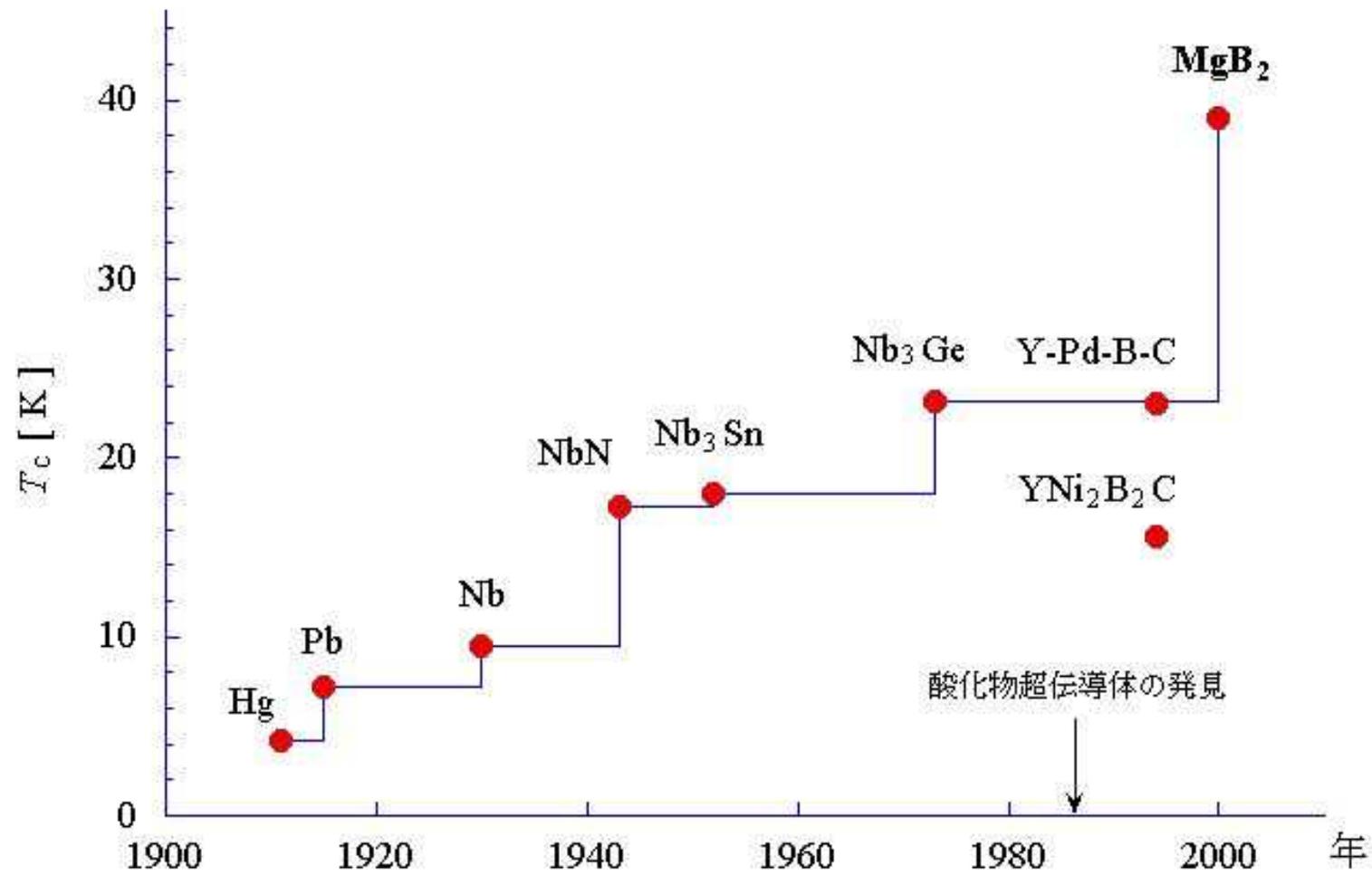
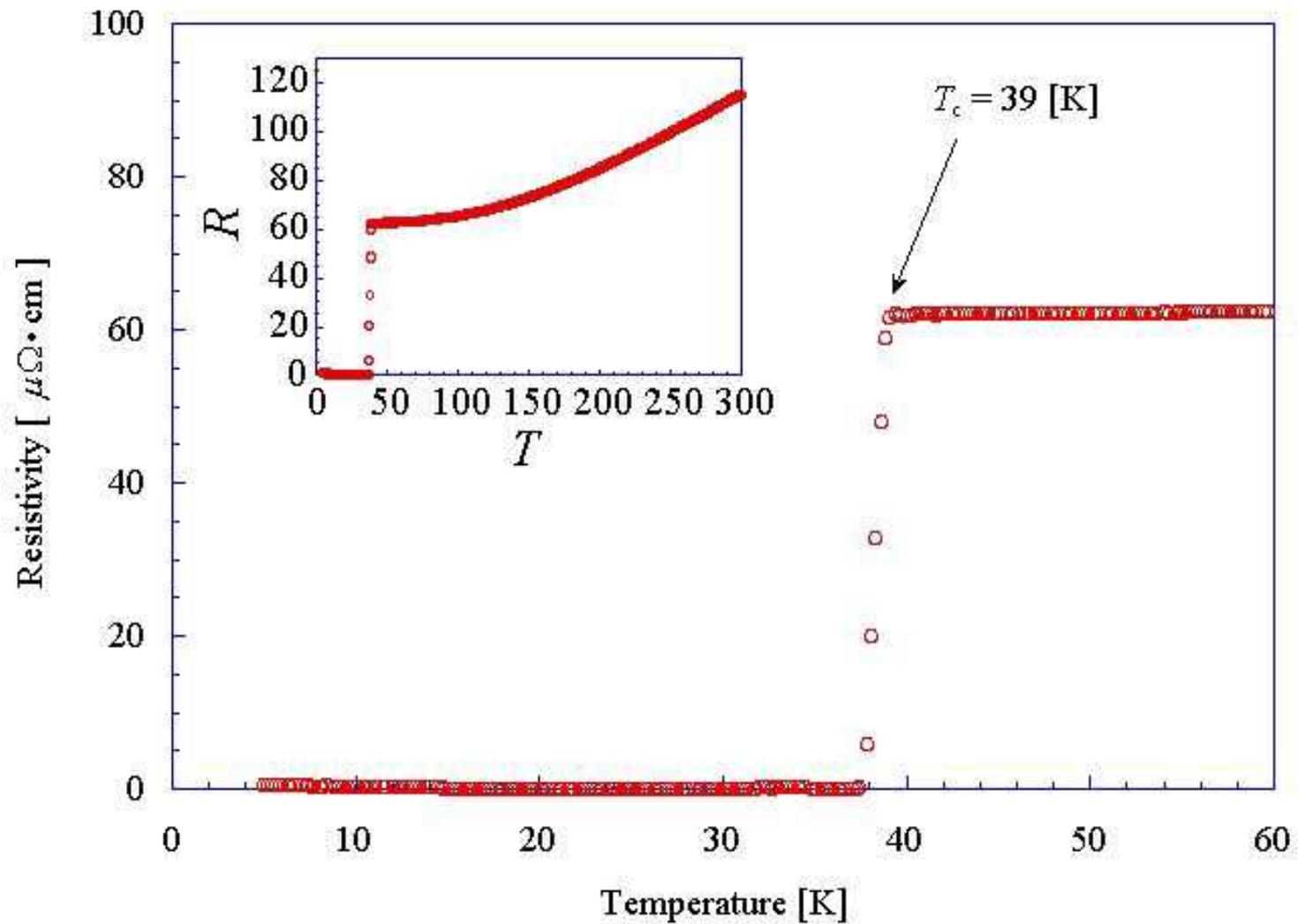


図1

# 直流電気抵抗率の温度依存性



結合

配位結合 N H

分子軌道論から