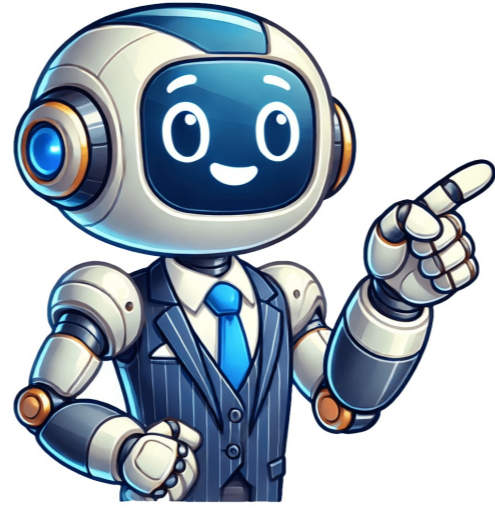


I'm not a bot























Heptóxido de dicloro, un líquido incoloro.

Plase enable Javascript in order to use PubChem website. Heptóxido de dicloroNomeNomes IUPACHeptóxido de dicloroOutros nomenclado de cloro (VII). Anidrido perclórico; xido perclórico; Trisóxido (perclorilo)óxido de cloroAnidridoHeptóxido de dicloroIdentificadoresNúmero CAS12015-53-1 Heptóxido de dicloroPropiedadesFórmula químicaCl2O7Masa molar182.901 g/molAparienciaIncolorDensidad900 kg·m-3Punto de fusión5.5 °C Heptóxido de dicloroRiscos asociadosPrincipais riscossociedadeoxidanteHeptóxido de cloroCompostos relacionadosÓxido de cloroRelacionadosÓxido de cloroPóina de dados suplementaresEstructura e propiedades\_r, etc.Datos termodinmicosPhase behaviourSolid, liquid, gasDados espectraisUV, IR, RMN, EM Exceto onde denotado, os dados referem-se a materiais sob condições normais de temperatura e pressão.Referências e avisos gerais sobre esta caixa.Ataixa.Ataixa sobre risco sade.Heptóxido de dicloro o composto químico con fórmula Cl2O7. Este xido de cloro o anidrido do cido perclórico, producido pola cuidadosa destilado do cido perclórico na presenza do agente desidratante pentóxido de fsforo:112 HClO4 + P4O10 Cl2O7 + H2P4O11Eis lentamente hidrolízase nos cido perclórico, o qual tammb perigoso quando anidro.Cl2O7 uma molécula endotrmica, o que significa que intrinsecamente instvel.Cl2O7 Cl2 + 3.5 O2 H = 135 kJ/molCl2O7 ligado con ngulo Cl-O-Cl de 118.6 dando a molécula simétrica C2. As distancias dos Cl-O terminais so 1.709 e as distancias Cl=O so de 1.405. [1] Neste composto, o cloro existe en seu mais alto estado de oxidao de 7+, embora a ligao neste molécula hipervalente seja significativamente covalente.Cl2O7 un forte oxidante assim como un explosivo que deve ser mantido afastado de chamas ou choques mecnicos. a b Holleman, A. F.; Wiberg, E. "Inorganic Chemistry" Academic Press: San Diego, 2001. ISBN 0-12-352615-5.Este artigo sobre un composto inorgnico un esbozo. Voe pode axudar a Wikipédia expandindo-o.Obtida de " perclóricoGeneralFórmula estruturalFórmula molecular? IdentificadoresNúmero CAS12015-53-11JCHEBI52356ChempSpider199884PubChem123272UNII2ZMM1X86NBInChIInChI=InChI=1S/Cl2O7/c63-(14,5)-9-(26,7)8Key: SCDFUIZLRPEIHH-UHFFFAOYSA-NPropiedades físicasMasa molar181.902108 y 181.9021077 g/mol[editar datos en Wikidata]El xido perclórico, tammbn llamado xido de cloro (VII), anhidrido perclórico, heptóxido de dicloro, es un compuesto químico inorgánico cuya fórmula es: Cl2O7Es considerado como uno de los xidos de cloro ms estables, y el que es ms oxigenado. Cuando reacciona con agua produce cido perclórico.[2][3][4]Las principales propiedades físicas y químicas del xido perclórico son:[2]líquido incoloro volátil y acisoso,peso molecular es de 182,9 g/molDensidad de 1900 kg/m3puntos de fusin y de ebullicin: -91,57 °C y 82°C respectivamente, espontáneamente explosivo al impacto o en contacto con la llama y especialmente en presencia de sus productos de descomposicin soluble en tetracloruro de carbono a temperatura ambiente,reactiona con agua para formar cido perclórico,estalla al contacto con el yodo,en condiciones normales, es ms estable, aunque con menos poder oxidante que los otros xidos de cloro,xido fuertemente cido, y en solucin forma un equilibrio con el cido perclrico,en presencia hidróxidos de metales alcalinos, forma percloratos,su descomposicin trmica se produce por la disociacin monomolecular del trióxido de cloro y radical. Número CAS a xido perclórico: fórmula, propiedades, riesgos y usos - Liferder. Liferder. 4 de julio de 2017. Consultado el 16 de mayo de 2018. Cl2O7 / xido de cloro (VII). www.formulacionquimica.com. Consultado el 16 de mayo de 2018. perclórico. TheFreeDictionary.com. Consultado el 16 de mayo de 2018. Datos: Q2301593 Multimedia: Dichlorine heptoxide / Q2301593Obtenido de de dicloro es el compuesto químico de fórmula Cl2O7. Este xido de cloro es el anhidrido del cido perclórico. Se produce mediante la destilacin cuidadosa del cido perclórico en presencia del agente desidratante pentóxido de fsforo:2 HClO4 + P4O10 Cl2O7 + H2P4O11Ei xido de cloro (VII) se puede eliminar por destilacin de la mezcla.Tammbn puede formarse al iluminar mezclas de cloro y ozono con luz azul. Se hidroliza lentamente de nuevo a cido perclórico.EstructuraCl2O7 es una molécula endergníica, lo que significa que es intrinsecamente inestable y se descompone en sus elementos constituyentes con liberacin de energa:2 ClO7 2 Cl2 + 7 O2 (H) = 132 kJ/mol[em] heptóxido de dicloro es un compuesto covalente que consta de dos porciones de ClO3 unidas por un tomo de oxígeno. Tiene una geometra molecular curvada general (simetra C2), con un ngulo Cl-O-Cl de 118,6. Las longitudes de los enlaces cloro-oxígeno son 1,709 en la región central y 1,405 dentro de cada grupo ClO3. En este compuesto, el cloro existe en su estado de oxidacin formal ms alto de +7. Químicamente, el heptóxido de dicloro reacciona con aminas primarias y secundarias en una solucin de tetracloruro de carbono para producir anhdos perclóricos: RNH2 + Cl2O7 2 RNHClO3 + H2O2 RNH + Cl2O7 2 RNClO3 + H2O Tammbn reacciona con alquenos para dar percloratos de alquilo. Por ejemplo, reacciona con propeno en una solucin de tetracloruro de carbono para producir perclorato de isopropilo y perclorato de 1-cloro-2-propilo.El heptóxido de dicloro reacciona con alcoholes para formar percloratos de alquilo.El heptóxido de dicloro es un xido fuertemente cido y en solucin forma un equilibrio con el cido perclórico.SeguridadAunque es el xido de cloro ms estable, el Cl2O7 es un oxidante fuerte y un explosivo que puede activarse con llama o choque mecánico, o por contacto con yodo. Sin embargo, es menos oxidante que los otros xidos de cloro y no ataca al azufre, al fsforo ni al papel en fro. Tiene los mismos efectos en el cuerpo humano que el cloro elemental y requiere las mismas precauciones..the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,937 active editors 7,000,601 articles in EnglishAndrea Navagero (14831529) was a Venetian diplomat and writer. He entered the Great Council of Venice at the age of twenty, five years younger than was normal at the time. He edited manuscripts at the Aldine Press, garnering a reputation as a scholar and a highly skilled writer. In 1515, he was appointed the official historian of the Republic of Venice as well as the caretaker of a library containing the collection of the scholar Bessarion. Navagero was named the Venetian ambassador to Spain in 1523 and navigated the volatile diplomatic climate caused by the conflict between CharlesV of Spain and FrancisI of France. By the time Navagero arrived back in Venice in 1528, he had grown disillusioned with politics and wished to return to editing manuscripts and cultivating his prized gardens. Much to his dismay, he was appointed ambassador to France in January 1529. After traveling to meet with FrancisI, he fell ill and died that May. {Fullarticle...}Recently featured: Noky KombaMcDonnell Douglas Phantom in UK serviceTransportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and ParalympicsArchiveMy emailMore featured articlesAboutEngraving of the Great Pyramid of Giza... that the 1572 Eight Wonders of the World (engraving pictured) is the source of the modern list of classical Seven Wonders of the World?... that Hedwig Tan gained 20 pounds to play a postpartum mother in Montages of a Modern Motherhood?... that the Alfonsine Ordinances punished Jews and Muslims with enslavement if they identified with the intention of "sinning with Christian women"?... that even though he had never seen a field hockey game, Willy Miranda became a high school coach and went on to win over 450 games across a 42-year tenure?... that a false viral rumor claimed 42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction?... that an Arizona TV station put a satellite dish in a vacant swimming pool?... that 42 years after Jilly Cooper's How to Stay Married was first published, she described it as "terribly politically incorrect"?... that wrestler Kurt Howel won all 108 of his matches in high school?... that the second-place candidate in the 2018 Taipei mayoral election lost by 0.23%, demanded a recount, and ended up losing by even more?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleJaray Panahinos Daiki becomes sumo's 75th yokozuna.In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.In basketball, the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahce winning the Final Four Playoff.It Was Just an Accident (director Jafar Panahi pictured) wins the Palme d'Or at the Cannes Film Festival.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainatimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Mary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnellySebasti SalgadoAlfredo PalacioNominate an articleMay 29: Feast day of Saint PaulVI (Catholicism)Headline in the New York Times1233 MongolIn War: The Mongols entered and began looting Kaifeng, the capital of the Jin dynasty of China, after a 13-month siege.1416 A squadron of the Venetian navy captured many Ottoman ships at the Battle of Gallipoli, confirming Venetian naval superiority in the Aegean Sea for the next few decades.1913 During the premiere of the ballet Le Sacre du printemps by Igor Stravinsky at the Thre des Champs-lyses in Paris, the avant-garde nature of the music and choreography caused a near-riot in the audience (report pictured).1999 Charlotte Perrelli, representing Sweden, won the Eurovision Song Contest, the first edition not to feature an orchestra or live accompaniment.2011 Residents of Portland, Oregon, held a rally called Hands Across Hawthorne in response to an attack against a gay couple holding hands while crossing the Hawthorne Bridge.Benedetto Pistrucci (b.1783)G.K. Chesterton (b.1874)Hubert Opperman (b.1904)Iro Drenović (d.1944)More anniversaries: May 28May 29May 30Archiveby emailList of days of the yearAboutThe Australian white ibis (Threskionus molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornithidae. It is widespread across much of Australia, and has a predominantly white plumage with a bare, black head, long downcurved bill, and black legs. While it is closely related to the African sacred ibis, the Australian white ibis is a native Australian bird. Due to its increasing presence in the urban environment and its habit of rummaging in garbage, the species has acquired a variety of colloquial names such as "tip turkey" and "bin chicken". This Australian white ibis was photographed at the Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney.Photograph credit: Charles J. SharpRecently featured: Hell Gate BridgeAnemoneidos blandaBluespotted ribbontail rayArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspañolFranisItalianoNederlandsPolskPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuLim-gCatalanEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmålRomnSimple EnglishSlovenianSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTürkçeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianAzerbaijancanbosanskiFryskGaellegalegSlovenskiKurdilaveneLietuviNorsk nynorskSlovenian Retrieved from " :20calendar yearYearsMillennium2ndmillenniumCenturies12thcentury13thcentury14thcenturyDecades1210s1220s1230s 1240s1250sYears1230123112321233 1234123512361237 by topicLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersReligious leadersBirth and death categoriesBirths Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categoriesEstablishments DisestablishmentsArt and literature1233 in poetry1233 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1233MCCXXXIIIAb urbe condita1986Armenian calendar682 Assyrian calendar5983Baliinese saka calendar11541155Bengali calendar639640Berber calendar2183English Regnal year17Hen.318Hen.3Buddhist calendar1777Burmese calendar595Byzantine calendar61742Chinese calendar (Water Dragon)3930 or 3723to (WaterSnake)3931 or 3724Coptic calendar949950Discordian calendar2399Ethiopian calendar12251226Hebrew calendar49934994Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat12891290- Shaka Samvat11541155- Kali Yuga4334334Holocene calendar1233Igbo calendar233234Iranian calendar611612Islamic calendar630631Japanese calendarJei 2 / Tenpuku 1[Japanese calendar]1421143Julian calendar1233MCCXXXIIIKorean calendar3566Minguo calendar679 before ROC679Nanakshahi calendar235Thai solar calendar1751776Tibetan calendar(male Water-Dragon)1359 or 978 or 206to(female Water-Snake)1360 or 979 or 207 Henry I of Cyprus receives a messageYear 1233 (MCCXXXIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar.War of the Lombards: Lombard forces at Kyrenia surrender to John of Beirut, after a 10-month siege. The defenders, with their personal belongings, are allowed to retire to Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards, at Tyre. Cyprus is wholly restored under the rule of the 16-year-old King Henry I ("the Fat"). His vassals are rewarded, and loans that they have made are repaid.[1]August 10 Oath of Bereg: King Andrew II of Hungary vows to the Holy See that he will not employ Jews and Muslims to administer royal revenues, which causes diplomatic complaints and ecclesiastical censures.[2]Winter Reconquista: King Ferdinand III of Castile ("the Saint") conquers the cities of Trujillo and beds. The Castilian army besieges the city of Peniscola. Ferdinand forces Ibn Hud, ruler of the Taifa of Zaragoza, to sign a truce.[3]August Richard Marshal, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, signs an alliance with Llywelyn the Great, to join forces to revolt against King Henry III. Richard is forced by demands from royal bailiffs in September where the garrison of Usk Castle is forced to surrender.November Henry III's army camped at Grosmont Castle is attacked in the night, by a force of Welsh and English rebels. Several of Henry's supporters are captured, and the castle is returned to Hubert de Burgh, one of the rebels.May 29 MongolIn War: The Mongol army led by gedei Khan captures Kaifeng, capital of the Jin dynasty ("Great Jin"), after the 13-month Siege of Kaifeng (1232). The Mongols plunder the city, while Emperor Aizong of Jin flees for the town of Caizhou. Meanwhile, gedei departs and leaves the final conquest to his favoured general, Subutai.December Siege of Conzhou: The Mongols under gedei Khan besiege Caizhou and ally themselves with the Chinese Song dynasty to eliminate the Jin Dynasty.Gentl receives its city rights from Otto II ("the Lame"), count of Guelders (modern Netherlands).Pope Gregory IX establishes the Papal Inquisition, to regularize the persecution of heresy.June/July Ibn Manzur, Arab lexicographer and writer (d. 1312)August 15 Philip Benizi de Damiani, Italian religious leader (d. 1285)October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277)Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1273)Choe U, Korean military leader and dictator (d. 1258)Ibn al-Quff, Ayyubid physician and surgeon (d. 1286)Sancho of Castile, archbishop of Toledo (d. 1261)January 6 Matilda of Chester, Countess of Huntingdon (or Maud), English noblewoman (b. 1171)January 18 Yang (or Gongsheng), Chinese emperor (b. 1162)February 12 Ermengarde de Beaumont, queen of Scotland(March 1 Thomas I (or Tommaso), count of Savoy (b. 1178)May Simon of Joinville, French nobleman and knight (b. 1175)June Yolanda de Courtenay, French consort of HungaryJuly 8 Konoe Motomichi, Japanese emperor-consort (b. 1160)July 26 Wilbrand of Oldenburg, prince-bishop of UtrechtJuly 27 Ferdinand (or Ferrand), count of Flanders (b. 1188)July 29 Savari de Maulon, French nobleman (b. 1181)July 30 Konrad von Marburg, German priest (b. 1180)October 8 Ugo Canerri, Italian health worker (b. 1148)October 22 Fujiwara no Shunshi, Japanese empress-consort (b. 1209)November 22 Helena, duchess of Brunswick-LüneburgNovember 27 Shi Miyuan, Chinese politician (b. 1164)Ibn al-Athir, Seljuk historian and biographer (b. 1160)Bertran de Born lo Filhs, French troubadour (b. 1179)Bohemond IV ("the One-Eyed"), prince of Antioch (b. 1175)Gkibri ("Blue-Wolf"), Ayyubid general and ruler (b. 1154)Guiln Prez de Guzmán, Spanish nobleman (b. 1180)John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologianMatthilde of Angoulême, French noblewoman (b. 1181)Safy al-Din al-Amidi, Ayyubid scholar and jurist (b. 1156)William Comyn, Scots-Norman nobleman (b. 1163)ˆ Steven Runciman (1952). A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, pp. 169170. ISBN978-0-241-29877-0.ˆ Berend, Nora (2001). At the Gate of Christendom: Jews, Muslims and "Pagans" in Medieval Hungary, c. 1000–c.1300. Cambridge University Press. p.158. ISBN978-0-521-02720-5.ˆ Lourie, Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and around the Crown of Aragon: essays in honour of Professor Elena Lourie. Brill. p.270. ISBN90-04-12951-0.[permanent dead link]Retrieved from " 3one hundred years, from 1101 to 1200See also: Renaissance of the 12th centuryMillennia2ndmillenniumCenturies11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyTimeline11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyState leaders11thcentury12thcentury13thcenturyDecades1100s1110s1120s1130s1140s1150s1160s1170s1180s1190sCategories:Births Deaths Establishments DisestablishmentsvteEastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 12th centuryThe 12th centuryThe 12th century is the period from 1101 to 1200 in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the history of European culture, this period is considered part of the High Middle Ages and overlaps with what is often called the "Golden Age" of the Cistercians). The Golden Age of Islam experienced significant development, particularly in Islamic Spain.In Song dynasty China, an invasion by Jurchens caused a political schism of north and south. The Khmer Empire of Cambodia flourished during this century, while the Fatimids of Egypt were overtaken by the Ayyubid dynasty. Following the expansions of the Ghaznavids and Ghurid Empire, the Muslim conquest in the Indian subcontinent took place at the end of the century.The Churid Empire converted to Islam from Buddhism.1101: In July, the Treaty of Alton is signed between Henry I of England and his older brother Robert, Duke of Normandy in which Robert agrees to recognize Henry as king of England in exchange for a yearly stipend and other concessions. 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He fights in Lisbon and on various Mediterranean isles and helps the King of Jerusalem to take Sidon from the Muslims.1108: By the Treaty of Devol, signed in September, Bohemond I of Antioch has to submit to the Byzantine Empire, becoming the vassal of Alexius I.1109: On June 10, Bertrand of Toulouse captures the County of Tripoli (northern Lebanon/western Syria).1109: In the Battle of Nako, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats the Pomeranians and re-establishes Polish access to the sea.1109: On August 24, in the Battle of Hundsfeld, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats Emperor Henry V of Germany and stops German expansion eastward.1111: On April 14, during Henry V's first expedition to Rome, he is crowned Holy Roman Emperor.1113: Paramavishnuok is crowned as King Suryavarman II in Cambodia. He expands the Khmer Empire and builds Angkor Wat during the first half of the century. 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