## ICSE CLASS 8 CHEMISTRY LESSON 2 HYDROGEN

	Hydrogen from water	Hydrogen from dil. HCl	Hydrogen from alkalis
Sodium and potassium	Violent explosive reaction with cold water explosive reaction sodium water 2Na + 2H <sub>2</sub> O→ 2NaOH +H <sub>2</sub>	Violent explosive reaction to give NaCl and Hydrogen 2Na + 2HCl → 2NaCl + H <sub>2</sub>	No action
Calcium	Reacts with cold water to form Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> and H <sub>2</sub> hydrogen gas cold water calcium Ca+ 2H <sub>2</sub> O $\rightarrow$ Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> +H <sub>2</sub>	Gives calcium chloride and hydrogen Ca + 2HCI → CaCl <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub>	No action
Magnesium	Reacts with boiling water to release hydrogen Mg + H <sub>2</sub> O $\rightarrow$ MgO + H <sub>2</sub>	Gives magnesium chloride and hydrogen Mg + HCl → MgCl <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub>	No action
Zinc	Reacts with steam to release hydrogen Zn + H₂O→ ZnO + H₂	Gives zinc chloride and hydrogen Zn + 2HCl → ZnCl <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub>	Sodium zincate Because it is amphoteric Zn + 2NaOH→ Na₂ZnO₂ + H₂
Iron	Red hot iron reacts with steam to release hydrogen $3Fe + 4H_2O \leftrightarrow Fe_3O_4 + 4H_2$	Forms ferrous chloride and hydrogen Fe +2HCl $\rightarrow$ FeCl <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub>	No action

## Lab preparation of Hydrogen



## Properties of Hydrogen

• Pure hydrogen burns but it is a non-supporter of combustion

- Burns in oxygen with a blue flame to form steam 2H<sub>2</sub> + O<sub>2</sub> → 2H<sub>2</sub>O + Heat
- $H_2 + CI_2 \rightarrow 2HCI$  (hydrogen chloride gas)
- $3H_2 + N_2 \leftrightarrow 2NH_3 + Heat$  (ammonia manufacture)
- $H_2 + S \rightarrow H_2S$  (hydrogen sulphide gas with rotten eggs smell)
- CuO + H<sub>2</sub>  $\rightarrow$  Cu + H<sub>2</sub>O (reducing action)

Uses of hydrogen

- Cutting and welding metals
- As fuel
- Hydrogenation of vegetable oil
- Manufacture of ammonia, methanol, HCI
- Hydrogen balloons