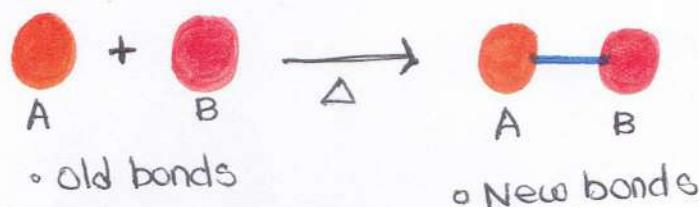


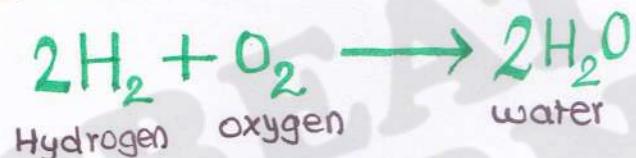
Chemical Reactions and Equ.

1. what is chemical reactions?

- Chemical reactions are the processes in which new substance with new properties are formed which involve chemical changes.
 - It involves breaking of old chemical bonds which exist between the atoms of substance which act to form new chemical bonds.



- During a chemical reaction, atoms of one element do not change in those of another element.
Ex- Hydrogen reacts with oxygen to form water.



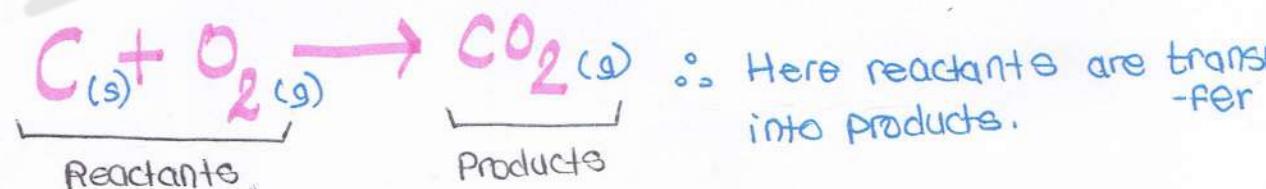
2. what is Reactants?

2. what is Reactants?
The substance which takes part in chemical reactions are called reactants

3. what is Products?

3. What is Product?
The new substance produced as a result of chemical reactions.

Ex -



- The products thus formed have properties entirely different from those of the reactants.

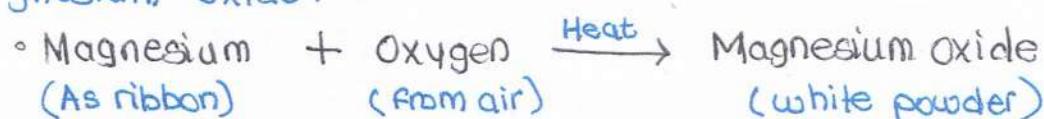
EXPERIMENTS REGARDING CHEMICAL RXN -

• Magnesium ribbon experiment -

- Magnesium ribbon experiment -

 1. Before experiment please note that magnesium is silvery white metal. It is available in the form of magnesium ribbon or wire.
 2. When magnesium ribbon is heated, it burns in air with dazzling white flame to form white powder called magnesium oxide.

3. Actually, on heating, magnesium combines with oxygen present in air to form magnesium oxide.



In these magnesium and oxygen are reactants, but only one product MgO_2 (magnesium oxide) is formed.

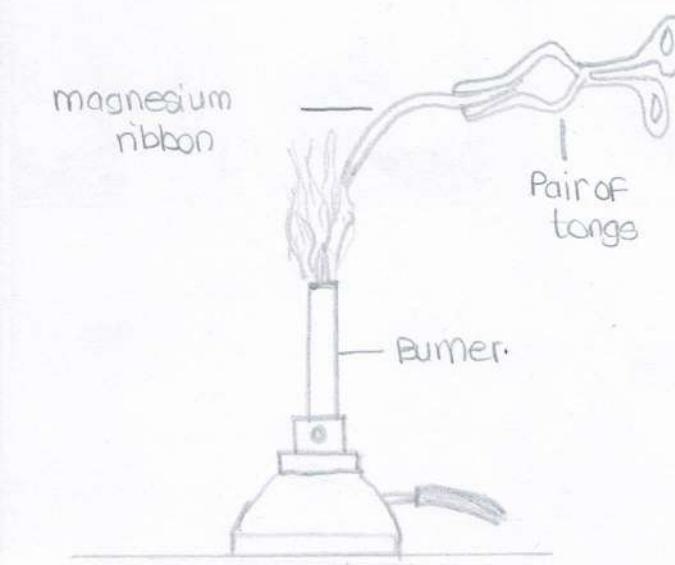
4. The magnesium ribbon which we use usually has a coating of magnesium oxide, on its surface which is formed by slow action of oxygen of air on it.

Ques - Why the magnesium ribbon is cleaned by rubbing with sand paper before burning in air? (1 mark)

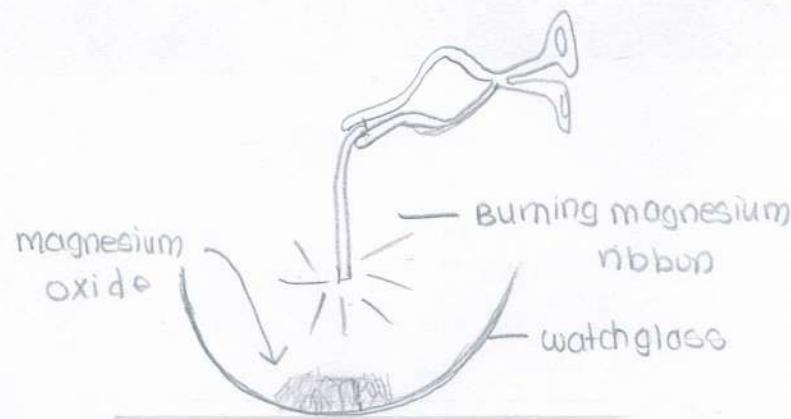
- This is done to remove the protective layer of magnesium oxide from the surface of magnesium ribbon before burning in air.
- During burning the dazzling white light given out during the burning of magnesium ribbon is harmful to eyes.
- So, the magnesium ribbon should be burned by keeping it far as possible from the eyes.

EXPERIMENT - (2M / 3M)

1. Take about 2 cm long magnesium ribbon and clean it by rubbing its surface with sand paper.
2. Hold mg ribbon with a pair of tongs at one end, and heats its other end over a burner.
3. The magnesium ribbon starts burning with dazzling white flame.
4. Hold the burning magnesium ribbon over a watch glass so that the magnesium oxide powder collects in the watch glass.



a) magnesium ribbon being heated over a burner



b) magnesium ribbon burns in air to form magnesium oxide.

Example of chemical reaction occurs in daily life -

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Souring of milk | 5. Process of Respiration |
| 2. Formation of curd from milk. | 6. Rusting of iron |
| 3. cooking of food. | 7. Burning of fuels |
| 4. Digestion of food in our body | 8. Buming of candle wax |

- These all example involve chemical change.

• Characteristics OF Chemical Reactions - (2M)

Important characteristics of chemical rx are -

1. Evolution of gas.
 2. Formation of a precipitate
 3. change in colour
 4. change in temperature
 5. change in state

1. Evolution of Gas -

I. Evolution of Gas
Some chemical reactions are characteristics of some substance that react and evolve gas with some product.

• Example - When zinc granules react with dilute sulphuric acid, then the bubbles of hydrogen gas produce.

EXPERIMENT -

- EXPERIMENT**

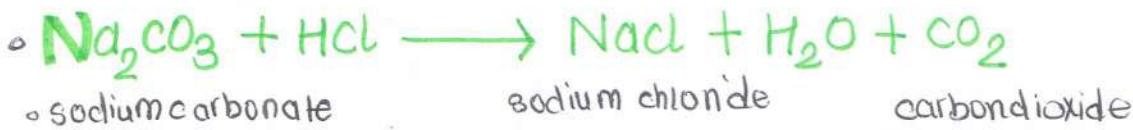
 - Take some zinc granule in conical flask, and add Zn over dilute sulphuric acid or dilute HCl.
 - We will see the bubbles of hydrogen gas formed around Zn granules.
 - By touching flask, we can find it is somewhat hot, here change in temperature also occurs in chemical reaction.



- Example - 2 - when magnesium react with dilute acid (H_2SO_4 or HCl), then hydrogen gas evolved.



Example - 3 When sodium carbonate and dilute Hydrochloric acid is characterised by evolution of CO_2 gas.



• What is Precipitate?

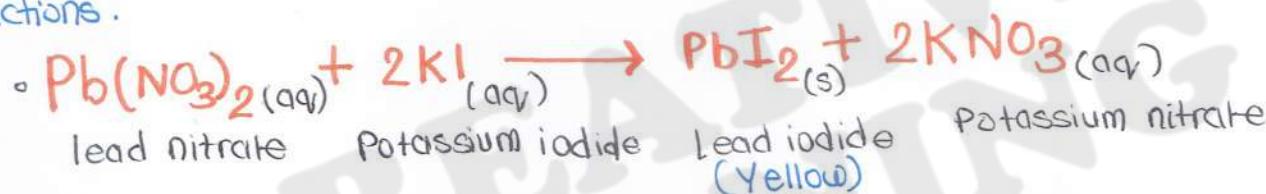
- Precipitate is a 'solid state' which separates out from the solution during a chemical reaction.
- Precipitate usually seen under testtube at bottom part.
- It can form by passing a gas in aqueous solution of a substance (like passing carbon dioxide gas into lime water)
- Formation of insoluble solid precipitate is called Precipitation.

2. Formation of Precipitate -

Example - When potassium iodide solution is added to solution of lead nitrate, then yellow precipitate of lead iodide is formed.

Experiment - we can carry out this chemical reaction as follows -

1. Take some lead nitrate solution in a test tube
2. Add potassium iodide solution to it.
3. A yellow precipitate of lead iodide is formed at once.
4. A change in colour (colourless to yellow) also takes in this chemical reactions.

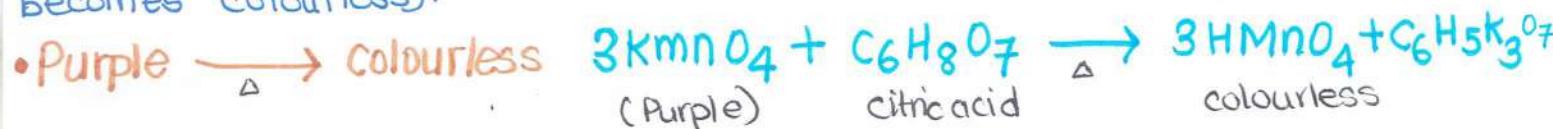


Example 2 - When sulphuric acid and Barium chloride solution is formed by a white precipitate of Barium sulphate.



3. Change in Colour -

Example - when citric acid reacts with potassium permanganate solution, then the purple colour of potassium permanganate solution disappears (it becomes colourless).



Experiment - we can carry out this reaction as follows -

1. Take some dilute potassium permanganate solution in test tube. It has purple colour.
2. Add some lemon juice with help of dropper and shake it.
3. The purple colour of potassium permanganate solution goes on fading and ultimately it becomes colourless.

Example 2 - When sulphur dioxide gas is passed through acidified potassium dichromate solution by change in colour from orange to green.



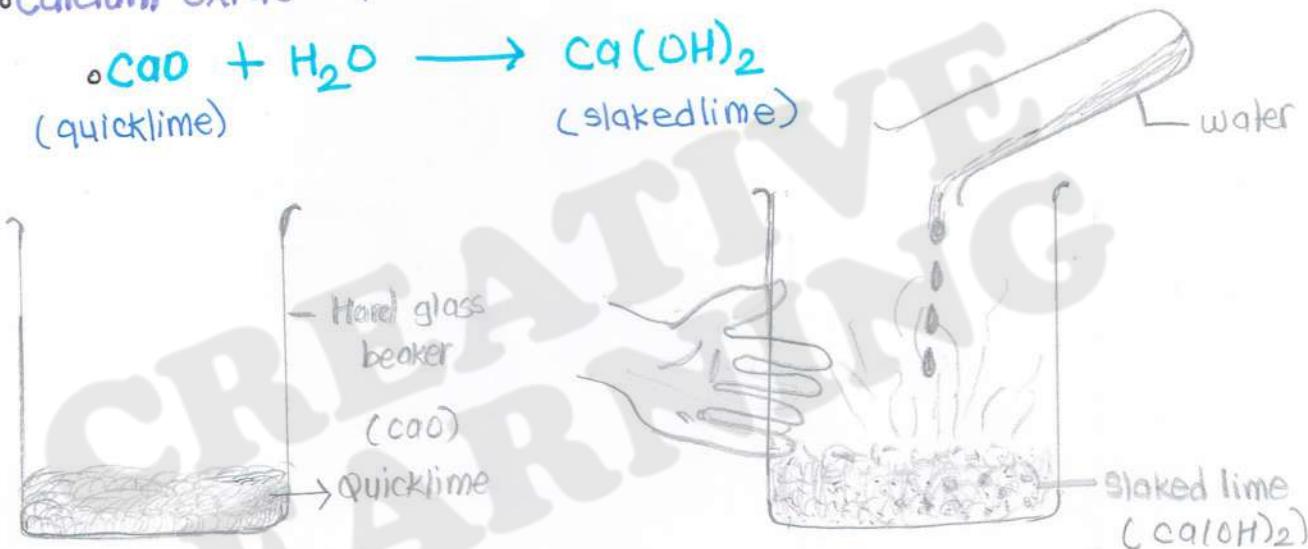
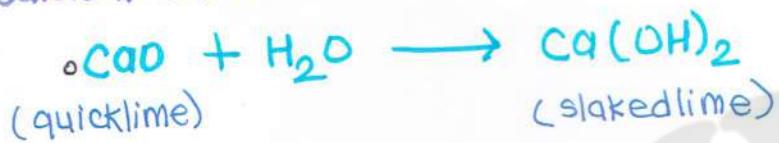
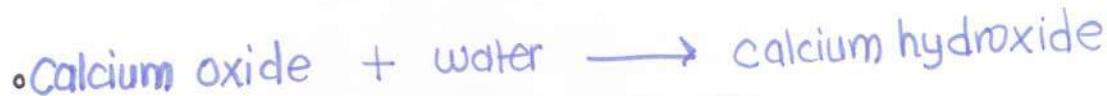
• Change in Temperature - • Exothermic reaction.

Example - When quicklime reacts with water, then slaked lime is formed and lot of heat energy is produced by a change in temperature. It is an exothermic reaction which means heat producing reaction.

Experiment -

- EXPERIMENT -**

 1. Take little of quicklime in hard glass beaker and add water to it slowly.
 2. Touch the beaker carefully , the beaker feels to be quite hot its temp is high.



- a. Quicklime reacts with water to form slaked lime release a lot of heat.

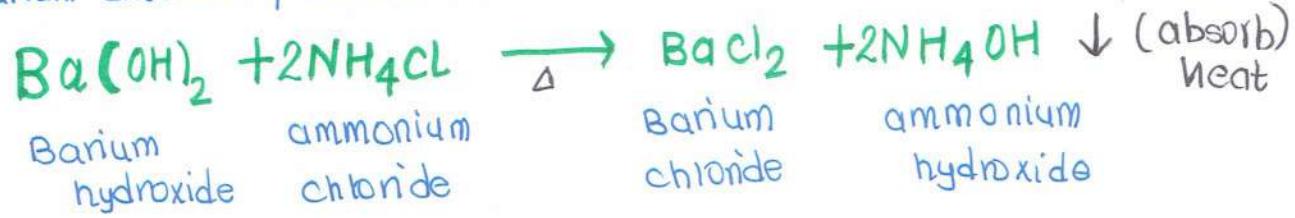
- b. The beaker becomes hot
as temp. rises.

Example 2- The carbon burns in the air to form carbon dioxide which also releases a large amount of heat.



2. Endothermic reaction - The reaction which absorbs the heat are called as Endothermic reaction:

Example- The reaction between barium hydroxide and ammonium chloride to form Barium chloride , ammonia and water by change in temperature.



5. Change in state-

- Example - When wax is burned, then water and carbon dioxide are formed.
- Now, wax is solid, water is a liquid whereas carbon dioxide is a gas.
 - This means that during the combustion reaction of wax, the physical state changes from solid to liquid and gas.
 - The combustion of candle wax is characterised by change in state.

• CHEMICAL EQUATIONS -

- The method of representing a chemical reaction with help of symbol and formula of the substance involve in it known as chemical Equations.
- for example - zinc metal react with dilute sulphuric acid to form zinc sulphate and hydrogen gas. This rxn can be written as -
 - $\text{zinc} + \text{Sulphuric acid} \longrightarrow \text{Zinc sulphate} + \text{Hydrogen}$
- This is known as the word equation.
- We can change the word equation into symbol and formula of various substance.
- Putting the symbol and formulae of all substance in above word equation



- Here, zinc and sulphuric acid are reactants. And reactant are always written on the left hand side in an equation with plus (+) sign between them.
- Here, zinc sulphate and hydrogen are products, and it is always written on the right hand side in an equation with plus sign between them.
- The arrow sign (\longrightarrow) pointing towards the right hand side is put between the reactant and products.
- Arrow also indicate that the substance written on the left hand side are combining to give substances written on the right hand side in the equation.
- Chemical equation is a shorthand method of representing a chemical rxn.

Balanced and Unbalanced chemical Equations -

- 1. A balanced chemical equation has an equal number of atoms of different elements in the reactant and products.



- In other words, a balanced equation has equal number of atoms of diff. elements on both the side must be equal.

Now,

- Let us count the number of atoms of all the elements in the reactant and product separately.

	In reactant	In product
No. of Zn atoms -	1	1
No. of H atoms -	2	2
No. of S atoms -	1	1
No. of O atoms -	4	4

- Since, above there is an equal number of atoms of different elements in reactant and products is equal, so above equation is balanced equation.

- 2. An unbalanced chemical equation has unequal number of atoms of one or more elements in the reactant and product.

- Example - Hydrogen reacts with oxygen to form water, this point will written as -



- Let us count the number of hydrogen atoms and oxygen atoms in the reactant and product.

	In reactant	In Product
No. of H atoms -	2	2
No. of O atoms -	2	1

- In these equation thus, the no. of hydrogen atoms are equal, but the oxygen atoms are not equal on both side of reactant and product. So it is called unequal or unbalanced chemical equation.

$\circ \text{Reactant} = \text{Product} \text{ (always)}$

- Note - The chemical equation should be balanced because it satisfy the law of conservation of mass in a reaction..

- Some rules about the balancing the equation -

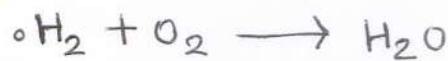
- We should never change the formula of an element or a compound to balance the equation.

2. We can only multiply a symbol or formula by figures like 2, 3 and 4
3. It will be good to note here that here the elements which exist as diamotic molecules are oxygen O_2 , hydrogen H_2 , nitrogen N_2 , fluorine F_2 , chlorine Cl_2 , bromine Br_2 and iodine I_2 .
4. All other element are usually considered monoatomic in equation writing and represented by their symbols.

Balancing of Chemical Equation-

The process of making the number of different types of atoms equal on both the side of the equation called balancing of equation. The simple equations are balanced by hit and trial method.

- Example of the balancing the equations -
- Hydrogen burns in oxygen to form water. The reaction can be written in an equation.

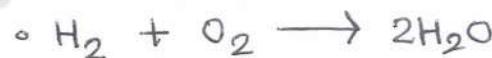


- count the number of hydrogen and oxygen atoms in reactant and product .

	In reactant	In Product
• No. OF H atoms -	2	2
• No. OF O atoms -	2	1

- The no. of H_2 atoms is equal on both sides , but the number of oxygen atoms are unequal.

- There are 2 oxygen atoms on left side and 1 oxygen atoms on right side to have 2 oxygen atoms on the right side , we multiply H_2O by 2 and write $2H_2O$ so that:

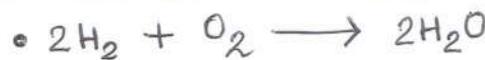


- Let us count the number of various atoms on both sides -

	In reactant	In product
• No. OF H atoms -	2	4
• No. OF O atoms -	2	2

- Though the number of oxygen atoms has become equal , but the no. of hydrogen atoms has become unequal.

- There are 2 atoms hydrogen atoms on the left side but 4 hydrogen atoms on the right side , we multiply it H_2 by 2 and write $2H_2$:



- Let us count the no. of atoms on both side-

	4 (reactant)	4 (Product)
• No. OF H atoms -	2	2

- This chemical equations contains equal no. of atoms of hydrogen and oxygen on both the sides. so this is balanced equations.
 - By these way we can balanced the equations.

- To make Equation More Informative -

- The chemical equations can be more informative - by three ways -
 - By indicating the "physical change or state" of the reactant and product.
 - By indicating the "heat change" taking place in the reaction.
 - By indicating the "conditions" under which the reaction takes place.

1. To indicate the physical change or state of the reactant and product -

The physical state for reactant and product of chemical reaction -

- solid • liquid • aqueous solution • gas
 - solid state is indicated as - symbol (s).
 - liquid state is indicated as - symbol (l)
 - Aqueous state or solution is indicated as - symbol (aq).
 - Gaseous state is indicated as - symbol (g).

- The physical state of the reactant and product are shown by putting the above "state symbol" just after their symbol or formulae in an eqn.

For Example-

zinc react with dilute sulphuric acid to form zincsulphate solution and hydrogen gas.



Here,

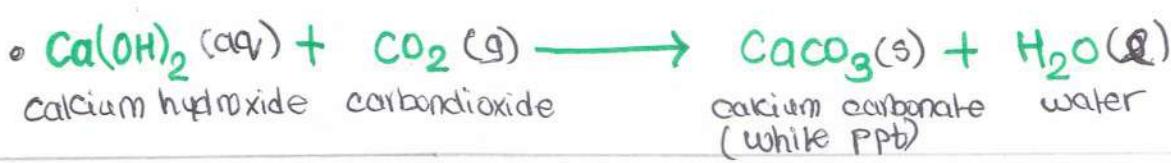
- zinc metal is solid, so we write Zn(s)
 - dilute sulphuric acid is aqueous solution, so we can write $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{aq})$
 - zinc sulphate is also an aqueous solution, so we can write $\text{ZnSO}_4(\text{aq})$
 - Hydrogen is gas, so we write hydrogen(g).
 - The above equation written as -



- This equation is more informative because it tell us the physical state of the various substance involved in it.

- In some cases 2 - Insoluble product called precipitate is formed by the rxn between solutions of reactants, and its is indicated by symbol "PPT".

- When calcium hydroxide solution (lime water) reacts with carbon-dioxide gas, a white precipitate of calcium carbonate is formed along with water:



2. To indicate the Heat change in an Equation -

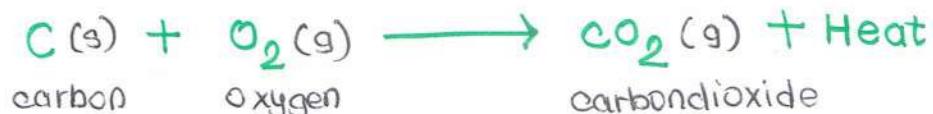
There are two types of reaction on the basis of heat changes involved.

1. Exothermic reaction
2. Endothermic reactions.

1. Exothermic Reactions-

Those reactions in which heat is evolved called as Exothermic reactions.

for Example-1. carbon burns in oxygen to form carbondioxide,a lot of heat is produced in this reaction.



The burning of carbon in oxygen is an exothermic reaction because heat is evolved in this reaction.

An exothermic reaction is indicated by writing + Heat or + Heat energy or just " + Energy on the products side.

Example 2 -

Ques - Why burning of natural gas is an exothermic reaction? (2 M)

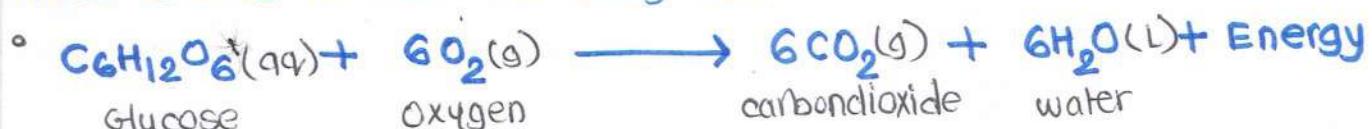
- Natural gas is mainly methane (CH_4), when natural gas burns in the oxygen of air, it forms carbon dioxide and water vapour. a large amount of heat is produced.
 - Heat is mainly produced so called Exothermic reaction.
 - All the combustion reactions are exothermic reactions.



Example 8 -

que - why respiration is an exothermic reaction ? Explain -

- It is exothermic reaction because energy is produced during this process.
 - During digestion food is broken down into simpler substances.
 - The carbohydrate which we get from the foods like chappati, bread, rice and potato we eat break down into simple form called glucose.
 - This glucose then undergoes slow combustion by combining with oxygen in cells of our body to produce energy in a process called Respiration. These energy maintains our body heat.



- It is also an combustion reaction.

2. Endothermic Reactions -

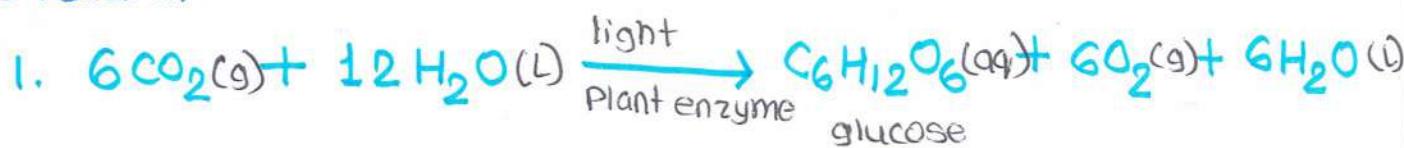
- Those reactions in which heat is absorbed are known as Endothermic reactions.
 - Example - When nitrogen and oxygen are heated to a very high temperature (of about 3000°C) they combine to form nitrogen monoxide and lot of heat is absorbed in this reaction.



- An endothermic reaction is usually indicated by writing + Heat or + Heat energy on the reactant side of an equation.
 - It is used inside the engine of motor vehicles.
 - All the decomposition reactions are endothermic reactions because - it requires energy (in the form of heat, light or electricity) to take place.
For example - The decomposition of calcium carbonate is an endothermic reaction.
When calcium carbonate is heated, it decomposes to form calcium carbonate and carbon dioxide.



- Example -
Ques - Why photosynthesis is an endothermic reaction?
It is endothermic reaction because sunlight energy is absorbed during the process of photosynthesis by green plants.
 - Example -
The electrolysis of water to form hydrogen and oxygen is also an endothermic reaction. This is because energy is absorbed during the reaction.

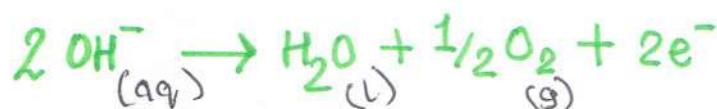


2. Cathode – Reduction



Anode - oxidation

• Electrotolysis of water

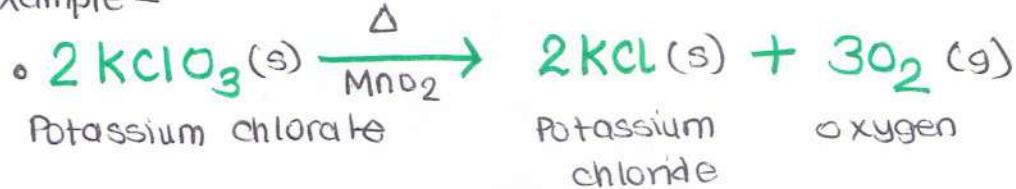


3. To indicate the conditions under which the rx takes place-

- JF heat is require for a rxn. to take place , then the heat sign delta (Δ) is put over the arrow of the rxn.of equations.

- If the reaction takes place in the presence of a catalyst, then the symbol or formula of catalyst is also written above or below the arrow sign in the equation.

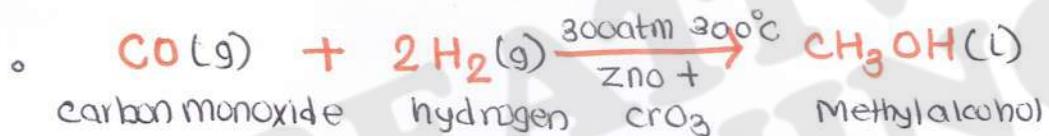
For example -



• Here, delta (Δ) stands for heat and MnO_2 is the catalyst.

2. The conditions of temperature and pressure at which reaction takes place can also be indicated on the above or below the arrow sign in the equation.

For example - Methanol or Methyl alcohol is manufactured from carbon monoxide and hydrogen.



• Here 300 atm is pressure, $\text{ZnO} + \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ is catalyst, and 300°C is temp.

•STEPS FOR WRITING EQUATIONS FOR CHEMICAL REACTION-

- Mainly Four steps are for writing equation in chemical reaction -
- Step 1 - Write the chemical reaction in the form of word equation, keeping the reactant on left side and product on right side.
- Step 2 - Put the symbols and formula of all the reactant and product in the word equation.
- Step 3 - Balance the equation by multiplying the symbols and formulae by the smallest possible figure. (Do not change the formulae to balance the equation.)
- Step 4 - If possible, make the equation more informative by indicating the physical states of reactant and products, by indicating the heat changes if any, taking place in the reaction, and by indicating the conditions under which the reaction takes place. If however, you do not have sufficient information regarding the physical state, heat changes and conditions of the reaction, this step can be avoided.

Sample Problem - 1

- Write a balanced equation for the following reaction -
- Methane burns in oxygen to form carbon dioxide and water
- Reaction in form of word equation -
 - Methane + Oxygen \longrightarrow carbon dioxide + water
- Writing the formulae of all substance given above -
 - $\text{CH}_4 + \text{O}_2 \longrightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

- Let us count the no. of various atom on reactant and product side-

	In reactant	In products
1. No. of C atoms -	1	1
2. No. of H atoms -	4	2
3. No. of O atoms -	2	3

- The no. of carbon atoms are equal on both sides, but H and O atoms are unequal on both sides.
- To have 4 hydrogen atoms on right side, we multiply H_2O by 2 and write $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Thus



- Counting the no. of atom on both sides again -

	In reactant	In products
1. No. of C atoms -	1	1
2. No. of H atoms -	4	4
3. No. of O atoms -	2	4

- Only the number of oxygen atoms is unequal now. To have 4 oxygen atoms on the left side, we multiply O_2 by 2 and write 2O_2 .



- Let us count the number of various atoms on the both sides -

	In reactant	In products
1. No. of C atoms -	1	1
2. No. of H atoms -	4	4
3. No. of O atoms -	4	4

- This chemical equation contains an equal numbers of various types of atoms in the reactant and product so this is a Balanced equation.
- These are the steps to balance the equations →
- It is not mandatory to write whole steps we can do as directed.

Oxides of Iron metal-

- Mainly two oxides of Iron -

1. Iron (II) oxide - FeO , its the valency of iron in it is II(two). The common name is ferrous oxide (FeO).

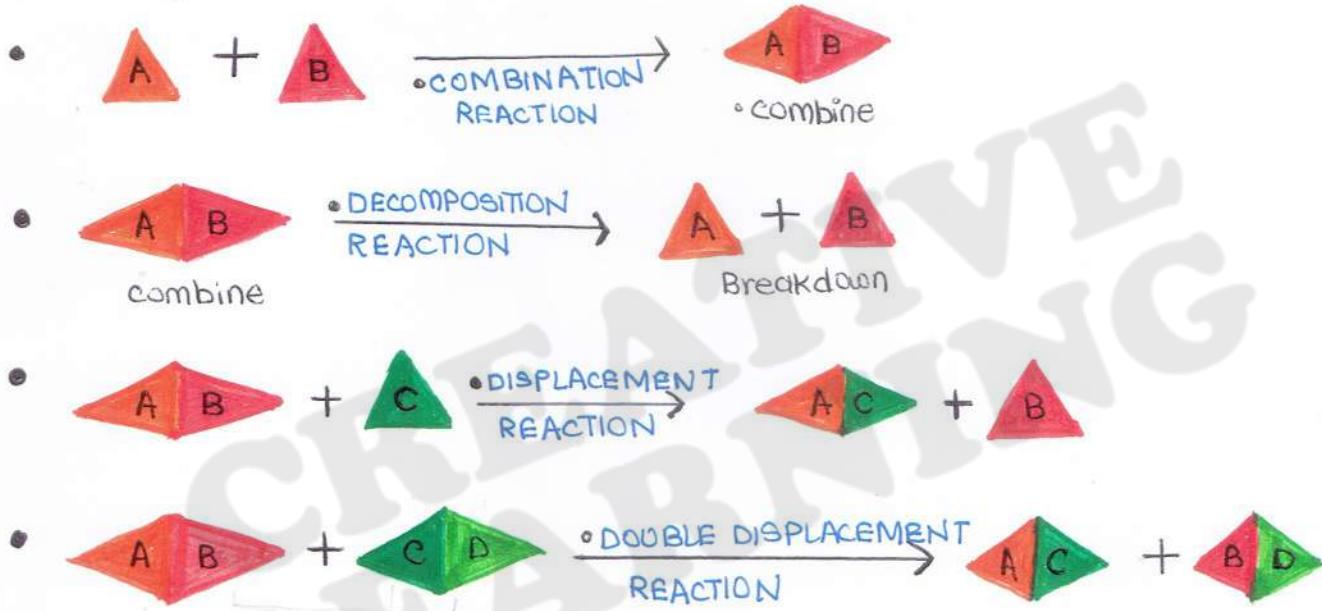
2. Iron(III) oxide- Fe_2O_3 , it is the valency of iron - III (three). The common name is Ferric oxide.

3. Fe_3O_4 - It is the mixture of iron (II) oxide and iron (III) oxide.

$(Fe_3O_4 = FeO + Fe_2O_3)$. The common name is magnetic iron oxide.

TYPES OF CHEMICAL REACTIONS-

- ## • 4 main types of chemical reactions -

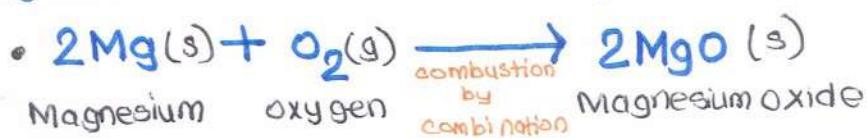


1. COMBINATION REACTION -

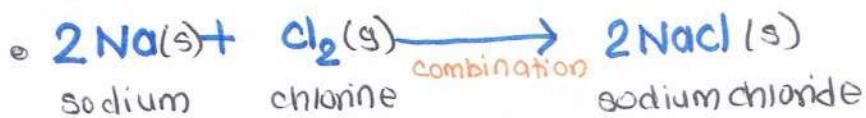
- Those reaction in which two or more substance combine to form a single substance.

- some examples of reaction -

1. Magnesium and oxygen combine, when heated to form magnesium oxide.



2. sodium metal burns in medium of chloride to form sodiumchloride.



3. carbon (coal) burns in air to form carbon dioxide.



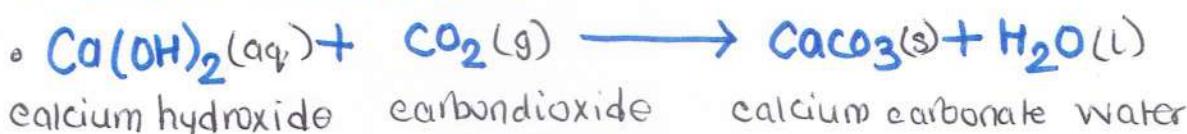
4. Ammonia reacts with hydrogen chloride to form ammonium chloride-



5. Sulphur dioxide reacts with oxygen to produce sulphur trioxide -



6. The calcium hydroxide solution, when applied to the walls, reacts slowly with the carbon dioxide gas present in air to form a thin, shining layer of calcium carbonate on the walls of the house:

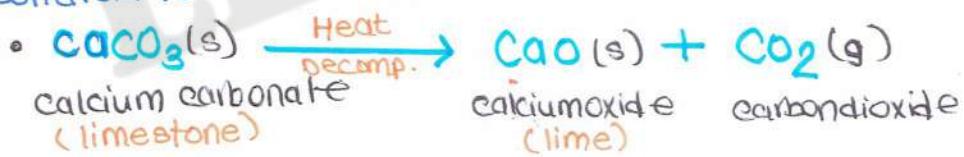


This process gives a white, shiny appearance to the walls of a house, it is called white-washing. The coating is actually formed after two to three days of white-washing and gives a shiny finish to the walls.

2. DECOMPOSITION REACTIONS -

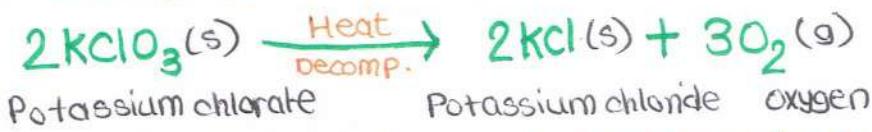
- Those reaction in which a compound splits up into two or more simpler substance are known as decomposition reaction.
 - It is just the opposite of a combination reaction.
 - Some examples of decomposition reactions -

1. When calcium carbonate is heated, it decomposes to give calcium oxide and carbon dioxide.



- calcium oxide (or lime) is used on a large scale in the manufacture of cement and glass.
 - When a decomposition reaction is carried out by heating, it is called 'thermal decomposition'. (thermal means releasing of heat)

2. When potassium chlorate is heated in the presence of manganese dioxide catalyst, it decomposes to give potassium chloride and oxygen.



- This decomposition process is used for preparing oxygen gas in laboratory.

Example 3- When ferrous sulphate is heated strongly, it decomposes to form ferric oxide, sulphur dioxide and sulphur trioxide.

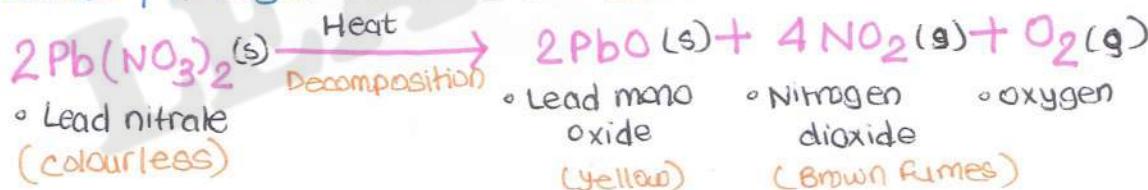


Ferrous sulphate
(Green colour)

Ferric oxide sulphur Sulphur trioxide
(Brown colour) dioxide

- Note- The ferrous sulphate is also known as iron(II) sulphate and ferric oxide is also known as iron(III) oxide.
- The ferrous sulphate crystals which are available in ferrous sulphate heptahydrate $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$. They contain 7 molecules of water of crystallisation. These crystals are green in colour.
- When green colour ferrous sulphate heptahydrate crystals ($\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$) are heated, they lose 7 molecules of water of crystallisation to form anhydrous ferrous sulphate (FeSO_4) which is white in colour.
- Decomposition of ferrous sulphate in the laboratory -
- Take 2 g of 2FeSO_4 crystals in dry boiling tube. The ferrous sulphate crystals are green in colour.
- Heat the boiling tube over a burner
- The green colour of ferrous sulphate crystals first change into white and then brown solid is formed (which is ferric oxide).
- Gases having the smell of burning sulphur comes out of the boiling tube.

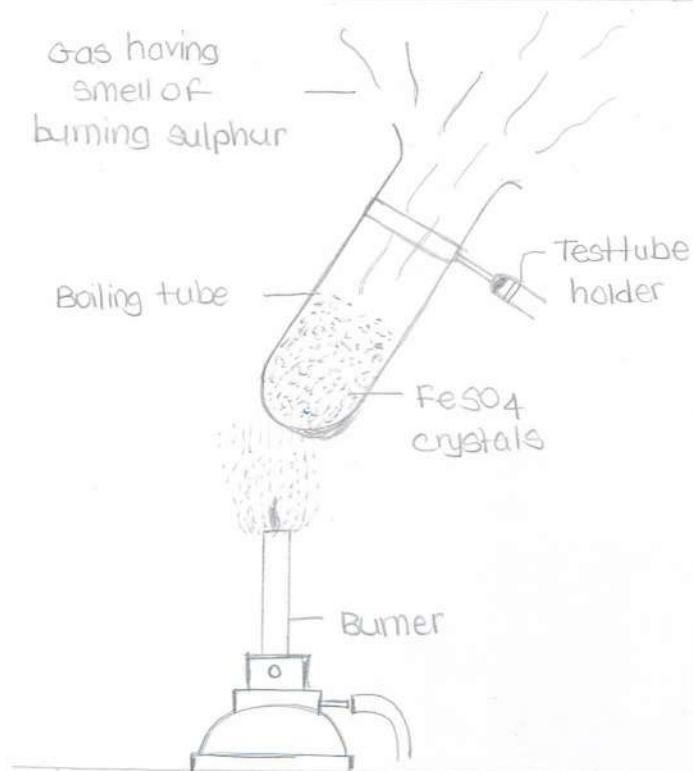
Example 4- When lead nitrate is heated strongly, it breaks down to form lead monoxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxygen -



Lead nitrate
(colourless)

Lead mono Nitrogen Oxygen
oxide dioxide (Yellow) (Brown fumes)

- The decomposition of lead nitrate is brought about by heat, it's actually an example of thermal decomposition.
- Decomposition of lead nitrate in the laboratory -
- Take about 2g of lead nitrate powder in boiling tube. Lead nitrate is a colourless compound.
- Hold the boiling tube in the hand test tube holder and it should be heat over burner.
- Brown fumes of nitrogen dioxide gas are evolved which fill the boiling tube
- If a glowing splinter is held over the mouth of the boiling tube, it catches fire and starts burning again. This shows that oxygen gas is also evolved during this reaction.
- A yellow solid is left behind in the boiling tube. This is lead monoxide. (Lead monoxide is reddish-brown when hot but yellow when cold).



a. Decomposition of FeSO_4 crystals.



b. Decomposition of lead nitrate.

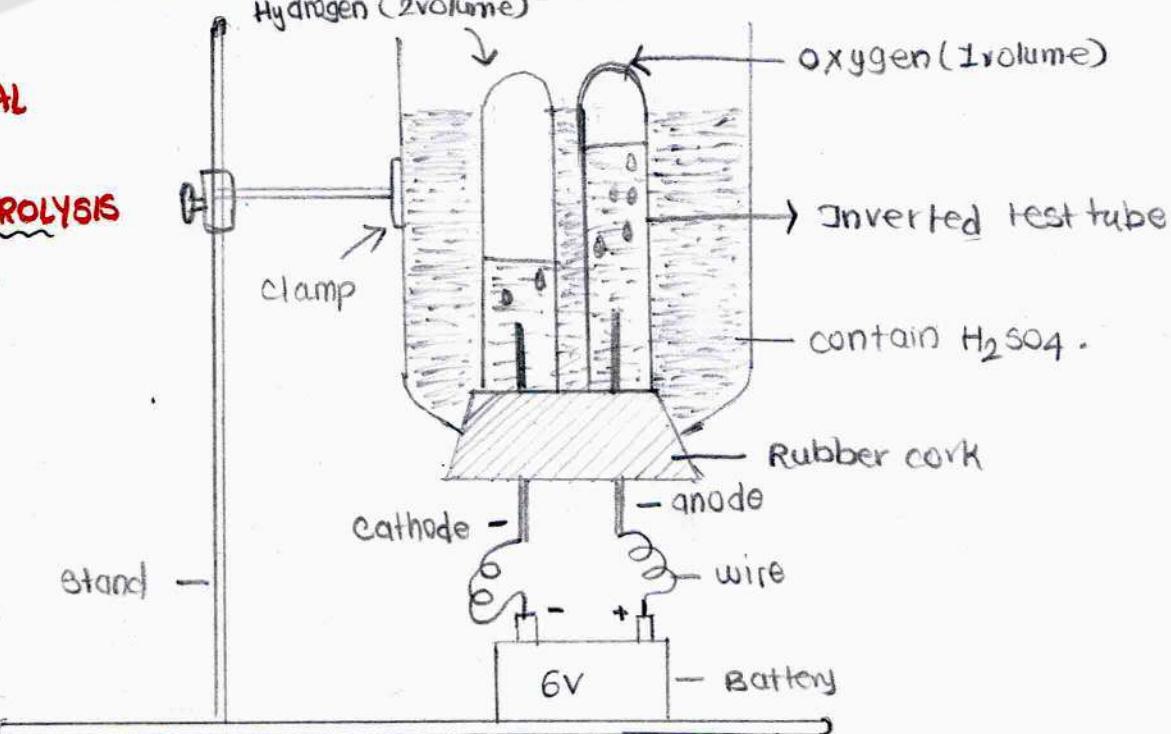
8. We can see the bubbles of gases being formed at the both carbon electrodes inside test tube containing water
 9. These gases are formed by decomposition of water on passing electricity.
 10. The gases formed at two electrode go on collecting in the top parts of inverted test tubes.
 11. The volume of gases are not same in both test tube. The volume of gas collected on negative electrode is double the volume of gas collected on positive electrode.
 12. Keep on passing electric current till both the test tube completely filled with gases. Then remove the gas-filled test tube and test them one by one by bringing a burning candle close to the mouth of each test tube.
 13. Bringing candle close to mouth burns rapidly and make "popupsound".
 14. The gas collected in left test tube over negative electrode is hydrogen and gas near the mouth of right test tube the candle burns brightly.
 15. We know that oxygen gas makes things burn brightly. So, the gas collected in the right side test tube over positive electrode is oxygen.
 16. Since the electrolysis of water produces 2 volumes of hydrogen gas and 1 volume of oxygen gas we conclude that the ratio of hydrogen gas and oxygen gas is **2:1** by volume.
 • It shows that water is a compound made up of 2 parts of hydrogen gas and 1 part of oxygen gas by volume.

Que - Why decomposition reaction is just opposite of combination reaction? (2M)

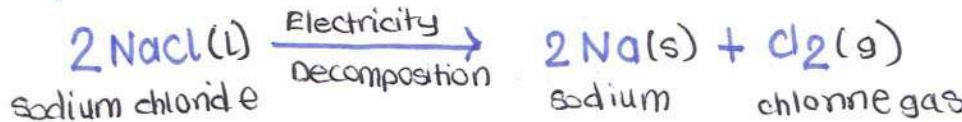
- In a combination reaction two or more substances are combined to form new substance
- In a decomposition reaction one substance decomposes into two or more substance

Hence, decomposition reaction is just opposite of combination rx.

EXPERIMENTAL SET-UP FOR THE ELECTROLYSIS OF WATER



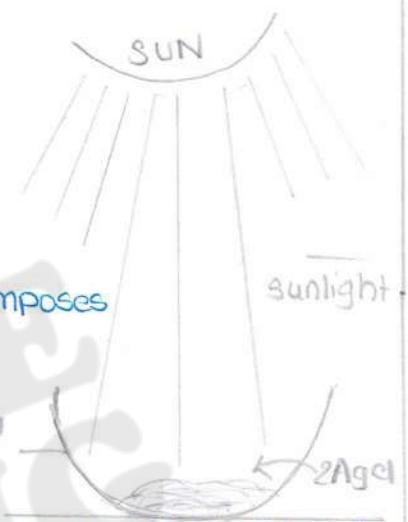
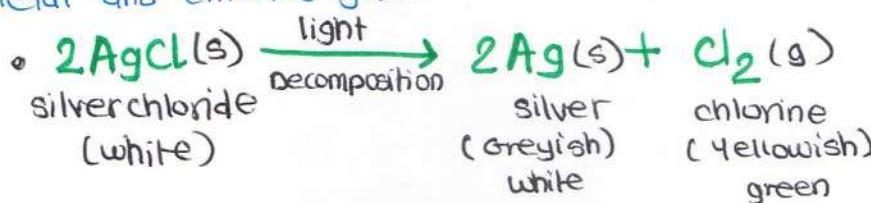
Example - When electric current is passed through molten sodium chloride, it decomposes to give sodium metal and chlorine gas.



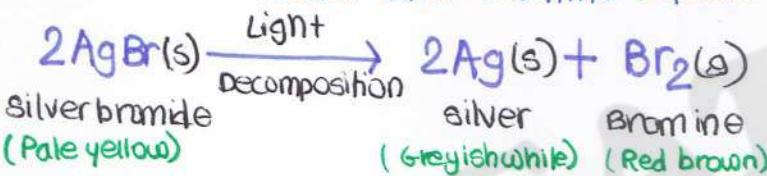
- This decomposition reaction is used to obtain sodium metal from sodium chloride. It is called Electrolysis of molten sodium chloride. sodium chloride is in the form of molten state.

- Decomposition reaction which brought out by light energy?

Example - When silver chloride is exposed to light, it decomposes to form silver metal and chlorine gas.



Example - When silver bromide is exposed to light, it decomposes to form silver metal and bromine vapours.



- It is also used in black and white photography.

Uses of Decomposition Reactions -

- The decomposition reaction carried out by electricity are used to extract several metals from their naturally occurring compounds like bromide and oxides.
- When the fused metal chloride or metal oxide is decomposed by passing electricity, then metal is extracted at the cathode.

Decomposition reaction in our body -

- The digestion of food in the body is an example of decomposition reaction.
- When we eat food like wheat, rice or potato, the starch present in them decomposes to give simple sugars like glucose in the body and the proteins decomposes to form amino acid.

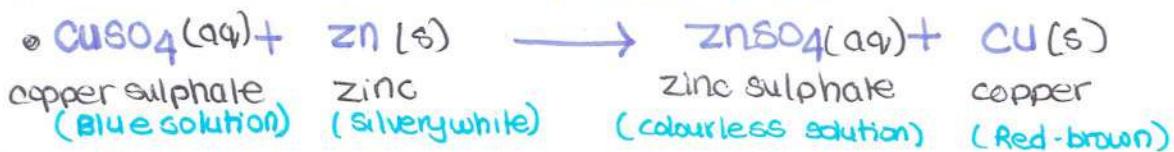


3. DISPLACEMENT REACTIONS -

- Those reactions in which one element takes place of another element in a comp. are known as displacement reactions.
- A more reactive elements displaces a less reactive element from its compound.
- It is also called as single displacement reaction.

Some examples of displacement reactions-

Example 1- When a strip of zinc metal is placed in copper sulphate solution, then zinc sulphate solution and copper are obtained.



This displacement reaction takes place because zinc is more reactive than copper.

Example 2- When a piece of magnesium metal is placed in copper sulphate solution, then magnesium sulphate solution and copper metal are formed.



Magnesium is able to displace copper from copper sulphate solution because magnesium is more reactive than copper.

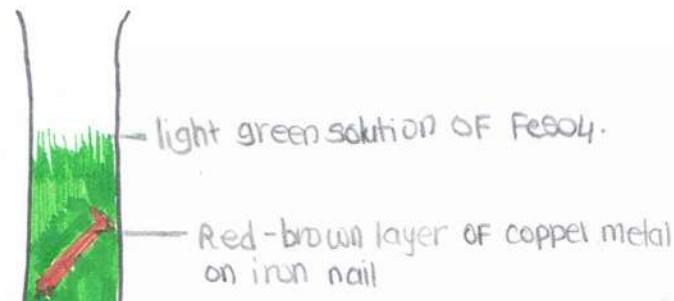
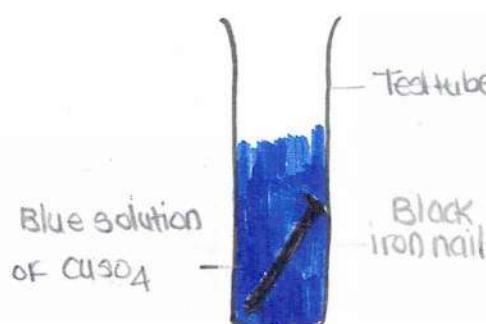
Example 3- When a piece of iron metal is placed in a copper sulphate solution, then iron sulphate solution and copper metal are formed.



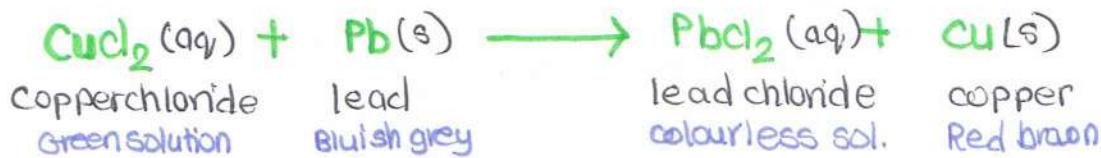
This displacement reaction occurs because iron is more reactive than copper.

We can perform the displacement reaction between iron and copper sulphate solution as follows-

- Take about 10 mL of copper sulphate solution in a test tube. It is deep blue in colour.
- Take a big iron nail and clean its surface by rubbing with a sand paper.
- Put the cleaned iron nail in the test tube containing copper sulphate sol. Allow the iron nail to remain in copper sulphate solution for about half an hour.
- After half an hour, take out the iron nail from copper sulphate solution. We will find that the iron nail is covered with brown layer of copper metal.
- If we look at the test tube, we find the original deep blue colour of copper sulphate solution has faded. The solution turns light green due to formation of iron sulphate or ferrous sulphate.



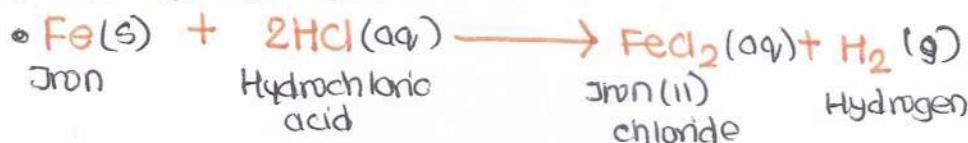
Example 4 - When a strip of lead metal is placed in a solution of copper chloride, then lead chloride solution and copper metal are formed -



Lead is able to displace copper from copper chloride solution because lead is more reactive than copper.

Here CuCl_2 used in this reaction is actually copper(II) chloride.

Example 5 - Iron metal reacts with dilute hydrochloric acid to form iron(II) chloride and hydrogen gas.



Here iron is more reactive than hydrogen (Reason)

Example 6 - sodium metal reacts with water to form sodium hydroxide and hydrogen gas.



Here sodium is more reactive than water (hydrogen)

In case of oxides -

Example 7 - when copper oxide is heated with magnesium powder, then magnesium oxide and copper is formed -



Note - A more reactive metal displaces a less reactive metal from its oxide. Here, magnesium is displacing a less reactive metal, copper, from its oxide copper oxide.

Example 8 - When iron(III) oxide is heated with aluminium powder, then aluminium oxide and iron metal are formed -



Here, a more reactive metal, aluminium, is displacing a less reactive metal, iron, from its oxide, iron(III) oxide.

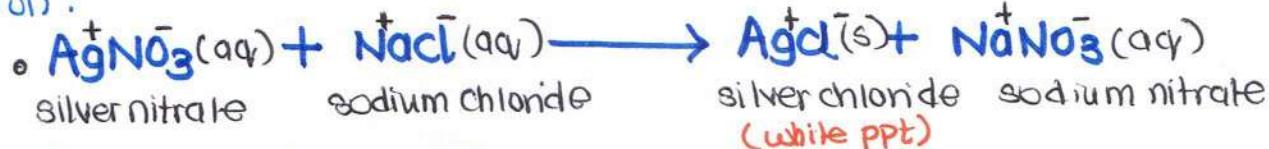
All the above examples of displacement reactions are actually 'single displacement reactions'. This is because in all these reactions only 'one element' displaces 'another element' from its compound.

Another type of displacement reactions called 'double displacement reactions'.

4. DOUBLE DISPLACEMENT REACTION -

- Those reactions in which two compounds react by an exchange of ions to form two new compounds are called double displacement reactions.
- Some examples of double displacement reactions -

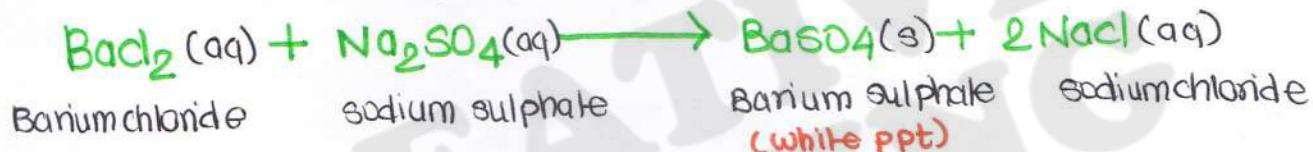
Example 1 - When silver nitrate solution is added to sodium chloride solution, then a white precipitate displaces silver chloride with sodium nitrate solution.



Here, silver chloride is formed as an insoluble white solid called as white precipitate.

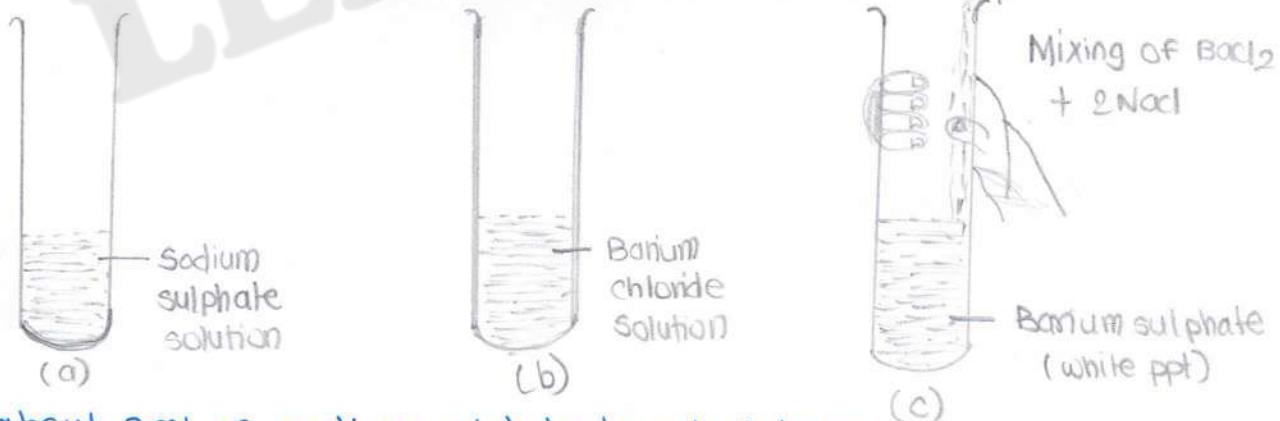
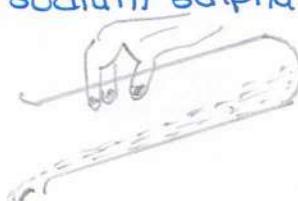
- What is Precipitation reaction?
- Any reaction in which an insoluble solid (called Precipitate) is formed that separates from solution.

Example 2 - When barium chloride solution is added to sodium sulphate solution, then a white precipitate of Barium sulphate is formed along with sodium chloride solution.



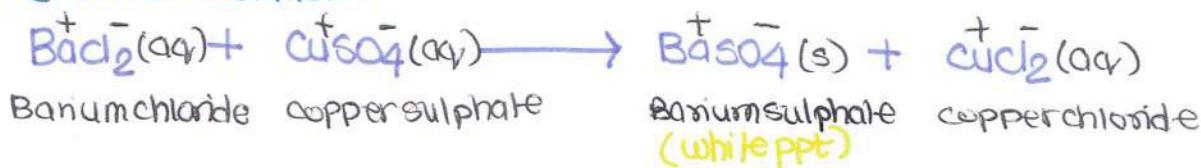
Here, exchange of ions takes place in this reaction. The barium ions (Ba^{2+}) of Barium chloride react with sulphate ions (SO_4^{2-}) of sodium sulphate to form Barium sulphate (BaSO_4).

Here Barium sulphate has white ppt.

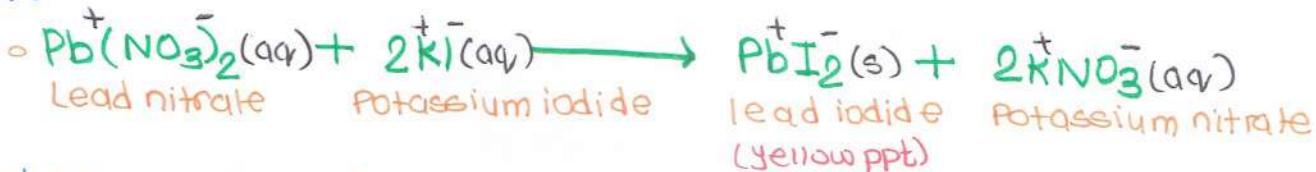


- Take about 3ml of sodium sulphate in a test tube.
- In another test tube, take 3ml of Barium chloride solution.
- Add Barium chloride solution to sodium sulphate solution
- A white precipitate of Barium sulphate is formed at once.

- Example 3 - If barium chloride solution is added to copper sulphate solution then a white precipitate of barium sulphate is produced along with copper chloride solution.

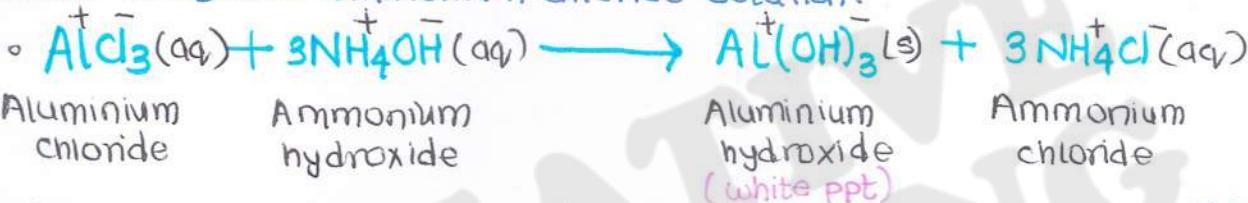


- Example 4 - When potassium iodide solution is added to lead nitrate sol. then yellow precipitate of lead iodide is produced along with potassium nitrate.



- lead nitrate, $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ is also written as lead(II) nitrate.

- Example 5 - when ammonium hydroxide solution is added to ammonium aluminium chloride solution, then white precipitate of Aluminium hydroxide is formed alongwith ammonium chloride solution.



- These are some few examples of double displacement reaction.

5. OXIDATION AND REDUCTION REACTION-

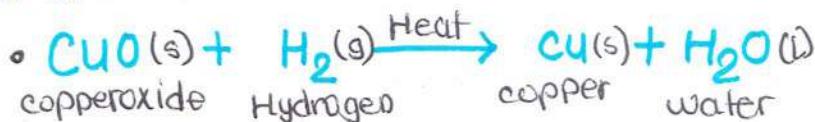
- Oxidation -
 - The addition of oxygen to a substance is called oxidation.
 - The removal of hydrogen from a substance is called oxidation.
- Reduction -
 - The addition of hydrogen to a substance is called Reduction.
 - The removal of oxygen from a substance is called Reduction.
- The process of reduction is just opposite of oxidation. (Note)
Moreover, oxidation and reduction occurs together. (Note).

OXIDISING AGENT AND REDUCING AGENT-

- Oxidising agent -
 - The substance which gives oxygen for oxidation is called oxidising agent.
 - The substance which remove hydrogen is called oxidising agent.
- Reducing agent -
 - The substance which gives hydrogen for reduction is called reducing agent.
 - The substance which remove oxygen is called reducing agent.

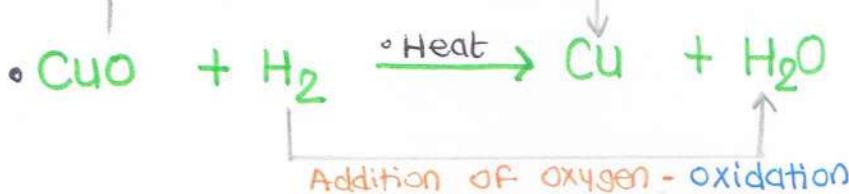
NOTE - The oxidation and reduction reaction are also called REDOX REACTIONS.
Redox stands for red-reduction and ox-oxidation.

Example 1 - When copper oxide is heated with hydrogen, then copper metal and water are formed -



- In this reaction, CuO is changing into Cu. That is, oxygen is being removed from copper oxide so by definition removal of oxygen from a substance is called reduction. Copper oxide is being reduced to copper.
- In this reaction H₂ is changing into H₂O. That is oxygen is being added to hydrogen. By addition of oxygen to a substance is called oxidation. Hydrogen is being oxidised to water.

Removal of Oxygen - Reduction



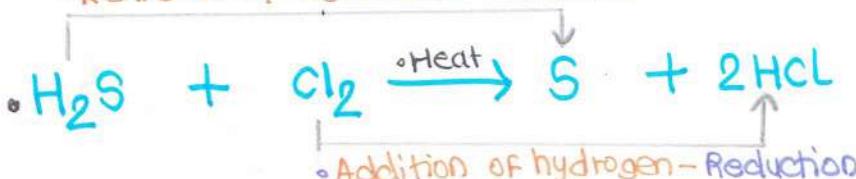
- In these reactions, CuO (copper oxide) is the oxidising agent. and H₂ is reducing agent.
- Substance oxidised - H₂
- Substance reduced - CuO
- Oxidising agent - CuO
- Reducing agent - H₂
- The reaction between copper oxide and hydrogen to form copper and water is an oxidation-reduction reaction which is also a displacement reaction.

Example 2 - When hydrogen sulphide reacts with chlorine, then sulphur and hydrogen chloride are formed -



- Here, H₂S is changing into S. That is hydrogen is removed from hydrogen sulphide. By def. the removal of hydrogen compound is called oxidation. Hydrogen sulphide is being oxidised to sulphur.
- Here, Cl₂ is changing into HCl. That is hydrogen is being added to chlorine. Now by def. the addition of hydrogen to a substance is called reduction. So, chlorine is being reduced to hydrogen chloride.

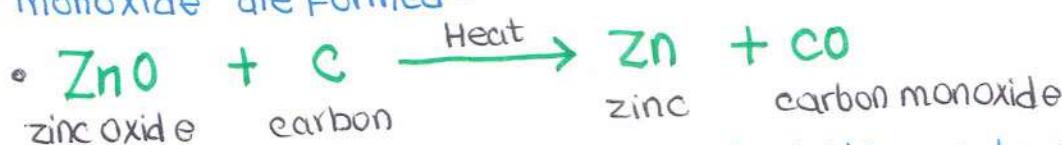
Removal of hydrogen - Oxidation



- Substance oxidised - H₂S
- Substance reduced - Cl₂
- Oxidising agent - Cl₂
- Reducing agent - H₂S

- a. The substance which gets oxidised is the reducing agent
b. The substance which gets reduced is the oxidising agent.

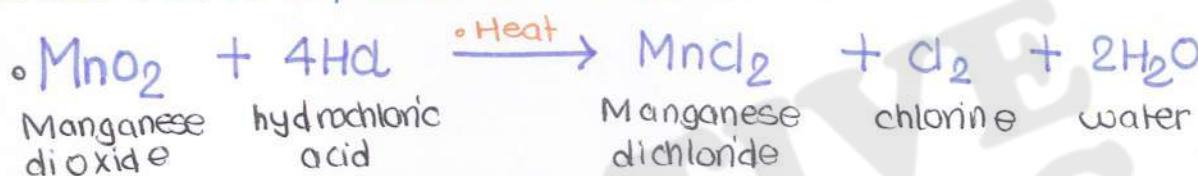
- Example 3 - When zinc oxide is heated with carbon, then zinc metal and carbon monoxide are formed -



- zinc oxide (ZnO) is losing oxygen, so it is being reduced to zinc. and carbon (C) is gaining oxygen, so it is being oxidised to carbon monoxide.

- Oxidising agent - ZnO Reducing agent - C
 - It is used in the production of zinc metal in industry.
 - Carbon is used in the form of coke for the extraction of zinc metal

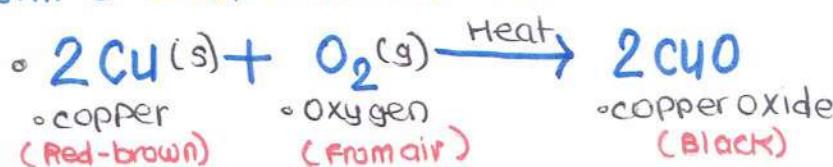
- Example 4 - When manganese dioxide reacts with hydrochloric acid , then manganese dichloride, chlorine and water are formed .



- Oxidising agent - MnO_2
 - Reducing agent - HCl
 - MnO_2 is losing oxygen to form MnCl_2 , so manganese dioxide (MnO_2) is reduced to manganese dichloride.
 - HCl is losing hydrogen to form Cl_2 , so hydrochloric acid (HCl) is being oxidised to chlorine (Cl_2).

- Concept of oxidation and reduction in terms of metal and nonmetal-
 - The addition of non-metallic element (or removal of metallic element) is called oxidation.
 - The addition of metallic element (or removal of non-metallic element) is called reduction.

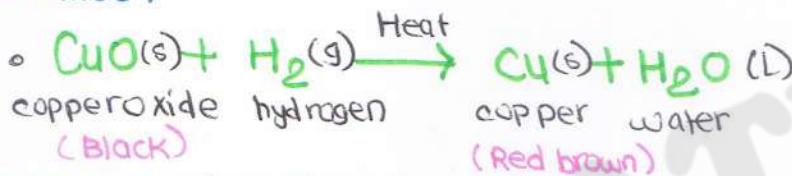
- Example 5 - When copper is heated in air, it reacts with the oxygen of air to form a black compound copper oxide.



- Cu is changing into CuO. This is addition of oxygen. But addition of oxygen is called oxidation, so copper (Cu) is oxidised to copper oxide (CuO).
 - O₂ is changing into CuO. This is addition of copper (Cu) which is a metal. But, addition of metal is called reduction, so in this reaction, oxygen (O₂) is reduced to copper oxide (CuO).

• Oxidising agent - O₂ • Reducing agent - Cu

- Reaction carried out as -
 - Take about 1g of Cu powder in a china dish. It is red-brown in colour.
 - Heat the china dish strongly over a bunsen burner.
 - A black substance is formed. The black substance is copper oxide. - The oxidation of magnesium is similar to the oxidation of copper.
 - In case of magnesium ribbon, oxygen is oxidising agent and magnesium is reducing agent.
 - When copper metal is heated in air, it gets oxidised to form copper oxide. This reaction can be reversed by hydrogen gas (passed) over heated copper oxide to get back Cu metal.
 - If hydrogen gas is passed over heated copper oxide, then black copper oxide is reduced and red brown copper metal is obtained.



china dish

c4 powder

wire gauge

burner

tripod stand

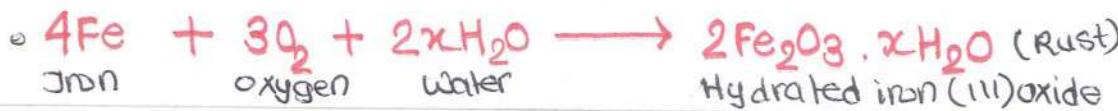
base

oxidation of copper to CuO.

- Copper oxide reduced to copper metal, whereas hydrogen is oxidised to water.
 - What are the effects of oxidation reaction in everyday life?
 - Oxidation has damaging effects on metals as well as on food.
 - There are two common effects of oxidation reactions which we observe in daily life-

• CORROSION –

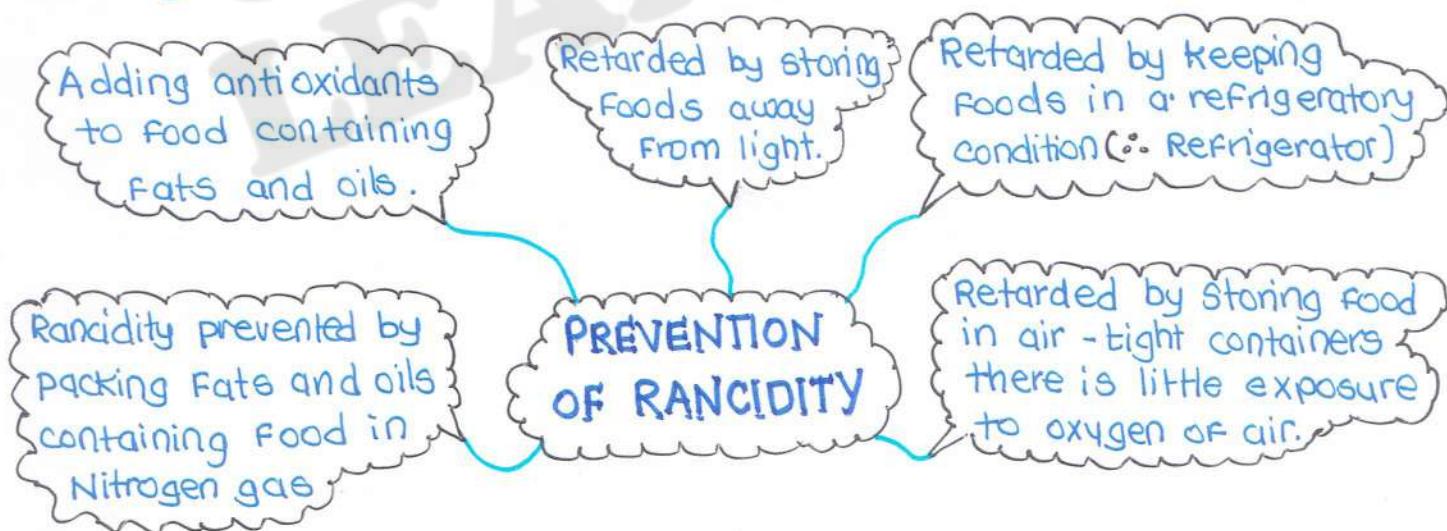
- Corrosion is the process in which metals are eaten up gradually by the action of air, moisture or a chemical (such as an acid) on their surface.
 - It is caused mainly by the oxidation of metals by oxygen of air.
 - **Rusting** of iron metal is the most common form of corrosion.
 - When an iron object is left in damp air for considerable time, it gets covered with a red-brown flaky substance called **Rust**. and this is called **Rusting of iron**.
 - Iron metal is oxidised by the oxygen of air in the presence of water to form hydrated iron (II) oxide called rust.



- The number of water molecules (x) in the rust varies, it is not fixed. The rusting of iron is a redox reactions.
- Rusting involves unwanted oxidation of iron metal which occurs in nature on its own.
- Rusting of iron is a continuous process, which, if not prevented in time eats up the whole iron object.
- Corrosion weakens the iron and steel objects and structure such as railings, car bodies, bridges and ships and cuts short their life.
- METHODS OF PREVENTION -**
- It can be prevented by painting.
- It can be prevented by applying grease or oil.
- It can be prevented by galvanisation.
- It can be prevented by tin plating and chromium plating
- It can be prevented by alloying to make stainless steel.
- It can be prevented by coating or depositing a thin layer of metal.

RANCIDITY -

- Oxidation also has damaging effects on foods containing fats and oils.
- When the food material prepared in fats and oils are kept for a long time, they starts giving unpleasant smell and taste. These are said to be rancid.
- The condition produced by aerial oxidation of fats and oils in foods marked by unpleasant smell and taste, is called **Rancidity**.
- Rancidity is called 'vikrit gandhita' in Hindi.



- The antioxidant which are added to prevent rancidity are-
- BHA - Butylated Hydroxy - Anisole
- BHT - Butylated Hydroxy - Toluene
- By these way Food remains fresh and not become rancid.
- When the packed food is surrounded by unreactive gas nitrogen, there is no oxygen to cause its oxidation and make rancid.

- The refrigerator has a low temperature inside it. When the food is kept in refrigeratory, the oxidation of fats and oils in it slowed down due to low temperature.
- Due to absence of light, the oxidation of fats and oils present in food is slowed down and hence the development of rancidity is retarded.
- These are the some prevention methods-
 - Is oxidation an exothermic or an endothermic reaction?
 - Mostly oxidation reaction is exothermic reactions. but it can be both exo and endothermic reaction.
Ex- Photosynthesis in Plants, digestion of food.

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