Chemical Processes 7: Salts

•••

Acid-Base Neutralizations (D.R) and the production of Salts

Key terms

- Metal oxide
- Neutralization reaction
- Non-metal oxide
- Oxide
- Salts
- Aqueous
- Liquid
- Solid
- Gas

See BC Science 10Connections p 172

Neutralization

- The process by which an acid and a base <u>neutralize</u> one another
- Type of a double replacement reaction
- Acids and bases will react to form water and salt
 - Example: HCl + NaOH → NaCl + H₂O
 Hydrochloric acid + sodium hydroxide → table salt and water
 - Example: 2CH₃COOH + Mg(OH)₂ → Mg(CH₃COO)₂ + 2 H₂O
 Acetic acid + magnesium hydroxide → magnesium acetate + water

Metal oxides and Non-metal oxides

- An oxide is a chemical containing at least one oxygen atom/ion along with other elements

- -When a metal oxide dissolves in water the solution becomes **basic**
- Ex: Na₂O (s) + H₂O \rightarrow 2NaOH (aq)
- Sodium oxide + water → sodium hydroxide
- Ex: CaO (s) + $H_2O \rightarrow Ca(OH)_2$ (aq)
- Calcium oxide + water → calcium hydroxide

NON-METAL OXIDE: Non-metal + oxygen

- React with oxygen to form compounds like CO₂ and SO₂

- Fuels (coal/gas) when burned are combined with oxygen. The products are non-metal oxides which are released into the atmosphere.

- Example: $SO_2(g) + H_2O \rightarrow H_2SO_3$

Sulfur dioxide + water → sulfurous acid

Acids and Metals

When metals react with acids they usually release hydrogen gas

Ex:
$$HCl(aq) + Mg(s) \rightarrow MgCl_2(aq) + H_2(g)$$

Acid + metal \rightarrow salt + hydrogen gas

Acids and Carbonates

- Much of the Earth's carbon dioxide is trapped in rocks in the form of calcite and limestone
- These minerals contain calcium ions
- When carbonate and acids react, the carbonates help neutralize the acid- helpful in acid rain neutralization.

$$Ex: H_2SO_4 + CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaSO_4 + H_2O + CO_2$$

Sulphuric acid + calcium carbonate → calcium sulphate + water + carbon dioxide

Assignment:

- handout p 92
- BC Science 10 Connections P 176