## **CONCEPT:** HYDROGEN COMPOUNDS

- Elemental H reacts with different elements to produce *hydrides*.
  - □ **Hydrides**: binary compounds containing H and a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_.
    - There are 3 types: (1) ionic, (2) covalent, and (3) metallic hydrides.

### (1) Ionic Hydrides

- White, crystalline \_\_\_\_\_ formed when H2 reacts with group 1A or 2A metals (Exception: Beryllium).
  - $\hfill \square$  H possesses oxidation # of \_\_\_\_\_.

Ionic Hydrides					
1A metals	M (s) + H <sub>2</sub> (g) (s)				
2A metals	$M(s) + H_2(g) \longrightarrow (s)$				

**EXAMPLE**: Complete and balance the following reaction.

$$Sr(s) + H_2(g) \longrightarrow$$

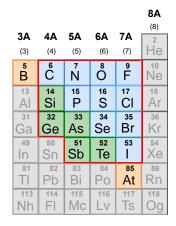
**PRACTICE:** Write and balance a reaction for formation of an ionic hydride with sodium.

#### **CONCEPT: HYDROGEN COMPOUNDS**

#### (2) Covalent (Molecular) Hydrides

- Form when H<sub>2</sub> reacts with \_\_\_\_\_ and metalloids.
  - □ H possesses oxidation # of \_\_\_\_\_.

Common Covalent Hydrides							
4A ()	5A ()	6A ()	7A ()				
CH₄	NH <sub>3</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> O	HF				



• An example is formation of \_\_\_\_\_ through the following reaction.

Formation of Ammonia
$$N_{2}(g) + \underline{\quad} H_{2}(g) \xrightarrow{\Delta} \underline{\quad} (g)$$

**EXAMPLE**: Complete and balance the following reaction.

Se (s) + H<sub>2</sub> (g) 
$$\stackrel{\Delta}{\longrightarrow}$$

**PRACTICE:** Provide a balanced equation for the reaction of hydrogen gas with bromine gas.

# **CONCEPT:** HYDROGEN COMPOUNDS

**PRACTICE:** Classify each hydride according to its type.

i) SbH₃

ii) NaH

iii) PdH<sub>0.5</sub>

iv) CaH<sub>2</sub>

□ Many do _	eacts with follow a stoichiometri	_ metals. TaH <sub>0.9</sub> c ratio of metal to hydrogen atoms of the metal lattice structure.		<ul><li>transition metal</li><li>H atom</li></ul>			
EXAMPLE: Identify a metallic hydride out of the following.							
a) H <sub>2</sub> Te	c) RbH						
b) TiH <sub>2</sub>	d) AlH <sub>3</sub>						