

Combustion Reactions

Combustion means that you burn something. Look for “burned” in the reaction statement. An atom of molecule can be burnt in oxygen or nitrogen. Remember that air is a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen (79% N₂ and 21% O₂). The most stable oxides and/or nitrides are the products of a combustion reaction. The nitrides are typically only included for the combustion of metals. Read the reaction statements carefully, they will often say “in air,” “in oxygen,” or “in nitrogen.”

Combustion reactions are a class of redox reactions.

Take a look at these examples (not balanced):

Hydrogen is burned in air: $\text{H}_{2(\text{g})} + \text{O}_{2(\text{g})} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(\text{g})}$ (not necessary to include nitrogen)

Ethanol is burned in air: $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{OH}_{(\text{g})} + \text{O}_{2(\text{g})} \rightarrow \text{CO}_{2(\text{g})} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(\text{g})}$ (not necessary to include nitrogen)

Methane is burned in air: $\text{CH}_{4(\text{g})} + \text{O}_{2(\text{g})} \rightarrow \text{CO}_{2(\text{g})} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(\text{g})}$ (not necessary to include nitrogen)

Sulfur is burned in oxygen: $\text{S}_{(\text{s})} + \text{O}_{2(\text{g})} \rightarrow \text{SO}_{2(\text{g})}$

Magnesium is burned in nitrogen: $\text{Mg}_{(\text{s})} + \text{N}_{2(\text{g})} \rightarrow \text{Mg}_3\text{N}_{2(\text{s})}$

Magnesium is burned in oxygen: $\text{Mg}_{(\text{s})} + \text{O}_{2(\text{g})} \rightarrow \text{MgO}_{(\text{s})}$

Magnesium is burned in air: $\text{Mg}_{(\text{s})} + \text{O}_{2(\text{g})} + \text{N}_{2(\text{g})} \rightarrow \text{MgO}_{(\text{s})} + \text{Mg}_3\text{N}_{2(\text{s})}$ (it's a metal, include nitrogen)

Decomposition Reactions

A decomposition reaction is the breakdown of a compound into two or more components. Look for “heated” in the reaction statement as the tip-off for a decomposition reaction.

Decomposition reactions are a class of redox reactions.

Metal Oxides: Metal oxides decompose to yield a metal and oxygen.

For example: $\text{MgO}_{(\text{s})} \rightarrow \text{Mg}_{(\text{s})} + \text{O}_{2(\text{g})}$

Metal Carbonates: Metal carbonates decompose a metal oxide and carbon dioxide.

For example: $\text{MgCO}_{3(\text{s})} \rightarrow \text{MgO}_{(\text{s})} + \text{CO}_{2(\text{g})}$

Metal Bicarbonates: Metal bicarbonates decompose a metal oxide, carbon dioxide and water.

For example: $\text{CaHCO}_{3(\text{s})} \rightarrow \text{CaO}_{(\text{s})} + \text{CO}_{2(\text{g})} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_{(\text{g})}$

Metal Nitrates: Metal nitrates decompose a metal oxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxygen.

For example: $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_{(\text{s})} \rightarrow \text{CuO}_{(\text{s})} + \text{NO}_{2(\text{g})} + \text{O}_{2(\text{g})}$

Metal Sulfates: Metal sulfates decompose a metal oxide and sulfur trioxide

For example: $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_{4(\text{s})} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{O}_{(\text{s})} + \text{SO}_{3(\text{g})}$

Metal Sulfites: Metal sulfites decompose a metal oxide and sulfur dioxide

For example: $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_{3(\text{s})} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{O}_{(\text{s})} + \text{SO}_{2(\text{g})}$