

Name\_

# Hydrogen — What a Bang! Data Sheet

Procedure Part #	Materials Used	Observations
1		
2		
3		
4		

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## Post-Lab Questions (Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.)

### Part 1. Preparation of Hydrogen Gas

- 1. Write the balanced chemical equation for the reaction occurring in the syringe.
- 2. Determine the number of moles of magnesium used to prepare the hydrogen in this experiment. Show your work.
- 3. Use the molar concentration and volume of HCl used to determine the number of moles of HCl you used to make hydrogen gas.
- 4. Which is the limiting reactant, Mg or HCl?
- 5. Use the balanced equation to determine the number of moles of hydrogen gas expected.
- 6. What volume in mL of hydrogen is expected from the 0.07 grams of Mg? (*Hint:* Use the Ideal Gas Law and assume P = 1.00 atm, T = 298 K, and R = 0.0821 L·atm/mol·K).

#### Part 2. Classic Test for Hydrogen

- 7. Write the balanced chemical equation for the combustion of hydrogen. What is the familiar product that was formed when H<sub>2</sub> gas was ignited?
- 8. Which gas has the lower density, hydrogen or air? (Note: Air has an average molar mass of 29 g/mol.)
- 9. Why were the test tubes containing hydrogen gas stored upside down in the water?

#### Part 3. Hydrogen Bubbles

- 10. What are the two major gases found in air? Which one is reacting with the hydrogen?
- 11. Write the balanced chemical equation for the reaction occurring in this experiment.
- 12. What differences did you notice between pure  $H_2$  bubbles and  $H_2$ /air bubbles? Explain.
- 13. Propose a set of experiments to determine how to produce the loudest bang from a constant amount of  $H_2$  gas added to soap bubbles.

#### Part 4. Candle Ka-Pow

- 14. Often there is an initial pop when the candle is raised into the syringe. Why?
- 15. How does the flame re-ignite?
- 16. After the initial "ka-pow," what happened when the lighted candle was moved farther up the hydrogen-filled syringe? What happened when you lowered the syringe? Explain.
- 17. Does pure hydrogen burn in the absence of air? What is required in order to make hydrogen burn?