5) Dehydration of soda crystalline hydrate by calcination.

Preparation of Glauber's salt:

$$2NaCl + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow Na_2SO_4 + 2HCl \uparrow$$
.

Until the beginning of the 19th century, *soda* ( $Na_2CO_3$ ) was obtained from the seaweed ash and coastal plants.

In 1764, *Laxman* proposed a method for producing soda by sintering natural sodium sulfate by the reaction:

$$Na_2SO_4 + charcoal \rightarrow Na_2CO_3$$
.

Laxman's method was tested at a glassworks in Taltsinsk (near Irkutsk) in 1784.

In 1861. *E. Solve* (*Belgium*) developed a method for producing soda from a solution of sodium chloride:

 $\begin{aligned} NaCl_{solution} + NH_3 + CO_2 &\rightarrow NaHCO_3 \downarrow + NH_4Cl \rightarrow \text{calcination:} \\ \\ 2NaHCO_3 \downarrow &(140\text{-}160 \ ^\circ\text{C}) \rightarrow Na_2CO_3 + CO_2 \uparrow + H_2O, \\ \\ 2NH_4Cl + Ca(OH)_2 \rightarrow CaCl_2 \downarrow + 2NH_3 \uparrow + 2H_2O \\ \\ \\ CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2 \rightarrow Ca(OH)_2 \end{aligned}$ 

In 1930 a method for producing soda according to Hou (Hou Debang) was developed:

 $NaCl_{solution} + NH_3 + CO_2 (T = 40^{\circ}C) \rightarrow NaHCO_3 \downarrow + NH_4Cl \rightarrow \text{(cooled to T = 10^{\circ}C)} \rightarrow NH_4Cl \downarrow \rightarrow \text{the solution is fed back to the process,}$  $NaHCO_3 \downarrow \rightarrow \text{calcinate } (T, \circ C) \rightarrow Na_2CO_3 + CO_2 \uparrow + H_2O.$ 

The main difference of this method is that  $CaCO_3$  is not used. The chemical scheme for the production of soda by the ammonia method was proposed by *Ernest* and *Solve*:

$$CaCl_2 \rightarrow electrolysis \rightarrow Ca \rightarrow CaCO_3$$

Sodium bicarbonate is widely used in the chemical industry for the production of dyes, foams, organic products, fluoride reagents, household chemicals, fillers in fire extinguishers, for the separation of carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide from gas mixtures.

In light industry, it is used in the manufacture of rubber soles, artificial leather, for tanning and skin neutralization.

In the textile industry, it is used for finishing silk and cotton fabrics.

In the food industry, sodium bicarbonate is used in bakery, the manufacture of confectionery products, the preparation of drinks, etc.

In medicine, it is used for the preparation of anti-TB drugs, antibiotics, solutions for injection, etc.

In metallurgy, it is used for the deposition of rare-earth metals, for flotation concentration of ores.