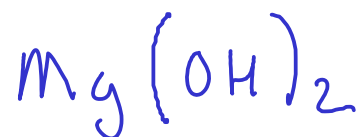


NAMING IONIC COMPOUNDS

- The name of the compound is based on the name of the ions in the compound
- Cation first, anion second

Examples:



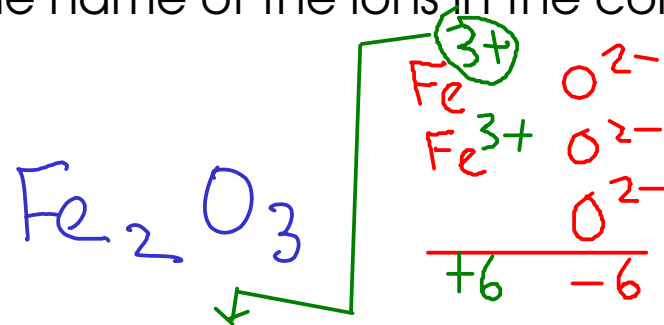
magnesium hydroxide



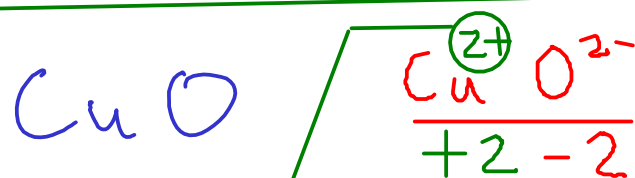
sodium sulfide



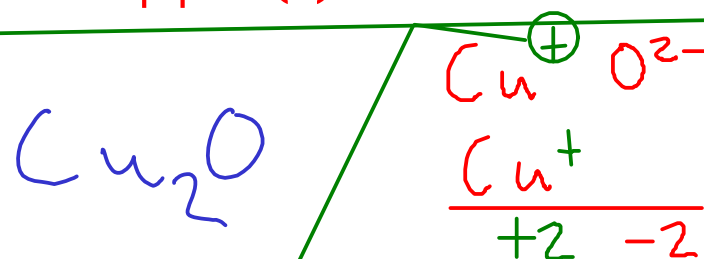
beryllium bromide



iron(III) oxide



copper(II) oxide



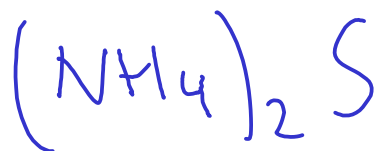
copper(I) oxide

* Remember to include the Roman numeral for CHARGE when you're writing transition metal compound names!

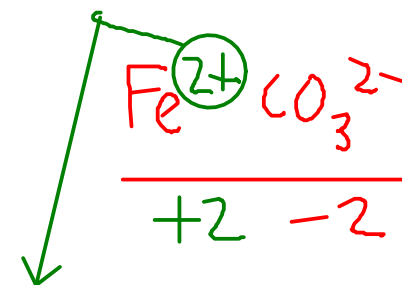
Page 63 (9th edition): Chart of polyatomic ions

Page 64 (10th edition)

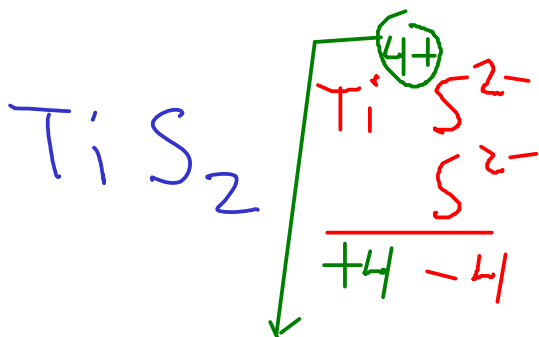
NAMING IONIC COMPOUNDS



ammonium sulfide



iron(II) carbonate



titanium(IV) sulfide



barium phosphate



Spelling matters!

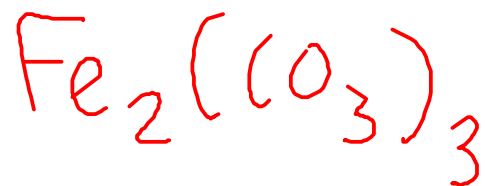
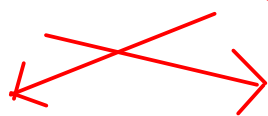
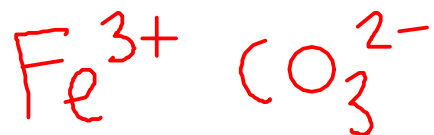
barium phosphide

DETERMINING THE FORMULA OF AN IONIC COMPOUND FROM THE NAME

- The name of an ionic compound is made of the names of the CATION and ANION in the compound.
 - To get the FORMULA, you must figure out the SMALLEST RATIO of cation to anion that makes the charges balance out
-

Examples:

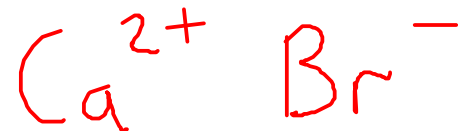
iron(III) carbonate



potassium sulfide

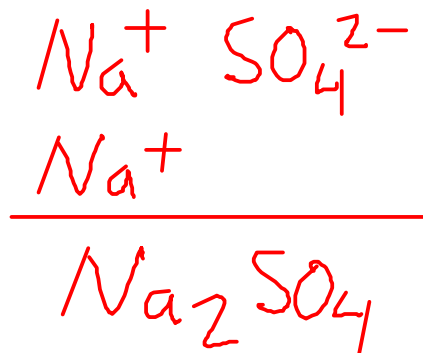


calcium bromide

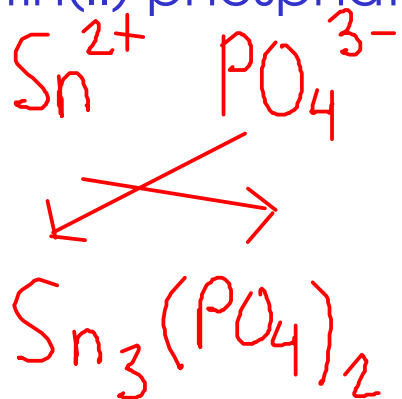


DETERMINING IONIC FORMULAS

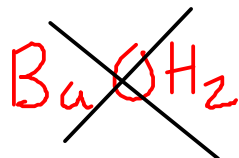
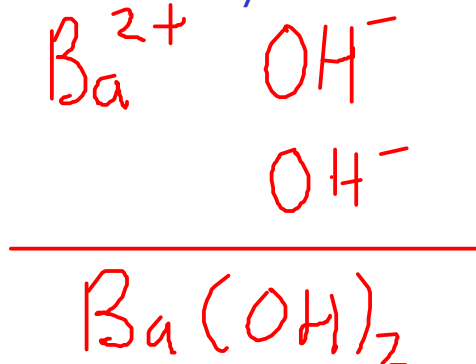
sodium sulfate



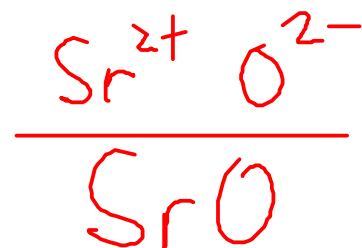
tin(II) phosphate



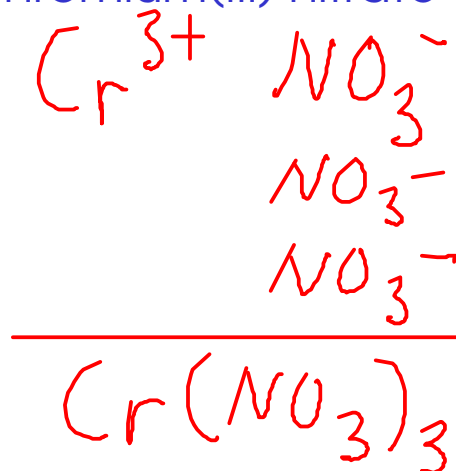
barium hydroxide



strontium oxide



chromium(III) nitrate



titanium(IV) chloride

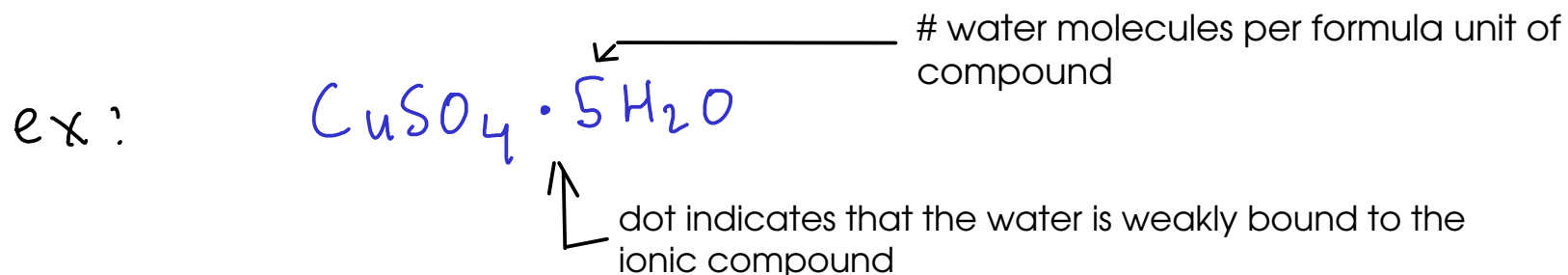


Note: Don't forget parenthesis when you have more than one polyatomic - especially for hydroxides and cyanides!

HYDRATES

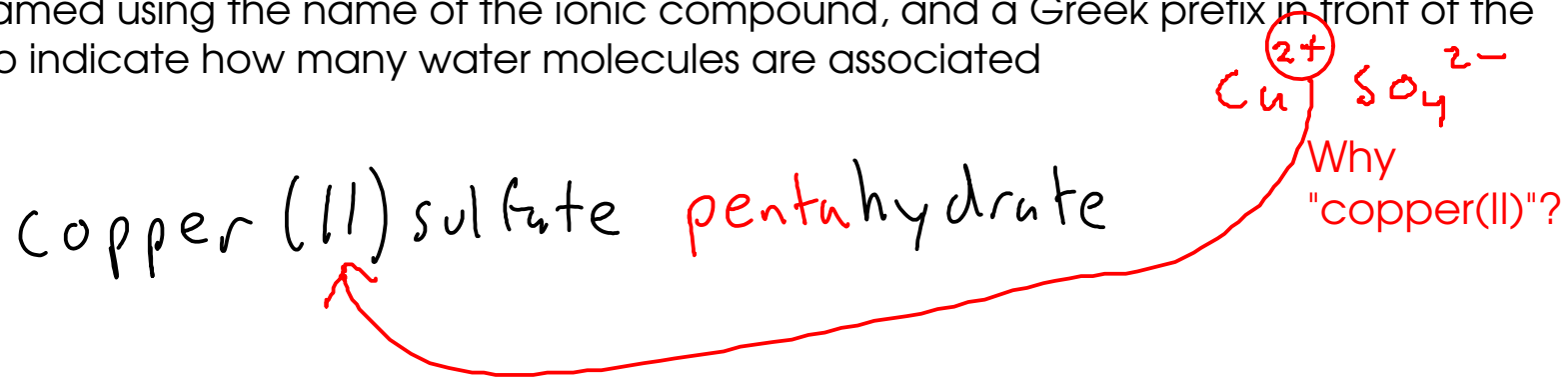
- many ionic compounds are formed by crystallizing the compound from water. Sometimes, this causes water molecules to become part of the crystal structure.

- This water is present in a definite ratio to the ions in the compound. Can be removed by heating, but will NOT evaporate if the compound is left standing.



- many DESSICANTS are hydrates that have had their water molecules driven off. They will slowly reabsorb water from the air (and keep the environment in a dessicator at a low humidity)

- Hydrates are named using the name of the ionic compound, and a Greek prefix in front of the word "hydrate" to indicate how many water molecules are associated



MOLECULAR COMPOUNDS

- There are several kinds of molecular compound. We will learn to name two simple but important classes

① BINARY MOLECULAR COMPOUNDS

- molecular compounds containing only two elements

② ACIDS

- molecular compounds that dissolve in water to release H^+ ions
- corrosive to metals (react with many to produce hydrogen gas)
- contact hazard: can cause chemical burns to eyes and skin
- sour taste
- turn litmus indicator RED
- two kinds of acids:

① BINARY ACIDS

- contain hydrogen and one other element

② OXYACIDS

- contain hydrogen, OXYGEN, and another element

Usually from
Group VIIA

