

Chapter 9-Chemical Names and Formulae

9.1:Ions →

-monatomic & polyatomic

9.2:Ionic Compounds →

-binary ionic compounds

-compounds with polyatomic ions

9.3:Molecular Compounds →

-binary molecular compounds

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9.1:Naming Ions

- Group 1A, 2A and 3A elements lose electrons, forming cations with a positive charge equal to their Group number.
- the name of these cations is simply the name of the element
- the formula shows the charge and amount

Example:

Sodium is in Group 1A, therefore it forms a cation called 'the sodium ion' with the formula, Na^+

Determine the name, charge on the ion and formula for the following elements in Group 1A, 2A and 3A

- Rubidium
- Strontium
- Indium

- Group 5A, 6A, and 7A elements gain electrons, forming ions with a negative charge found by subtracting 8 from the Group number
- the name of these anions is altered to the name of the element with "-ide" as an ending
- the formula shows the charge and amount

Example:

Oxygen is in Group 6A, therefore it forms an anion called oxide with the charge of 2^- ($6-8$) and the formula of O^{2-}

Determine the name, charge on the ion and formula for the following elements in Group 5A, 6A and 7A

- Arsenic
- Selenium
- Astatine

The majority of the elements in Group 4A and 8A do not tend to form ions.

Table 9.1

Ionic Charges of Representative Elements							
1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	6A	7A	8A
Li ⁺	Be ²⁺			N ³⁻	O ²⁻	F ⁻	
Na ⁺	Mg ²⁺	Al ³⁺		P ³⁻	S ²⁻	Cl ⁻	
K ⁺	Ca ²⁺			As ³⁻	Se ²⁻	Br ⁻	
Rb ⁺	Sr ²⁺					I ⁻	
Cs ⁺	Ba ²⁺						

Table 9.2**Symbols and Names of Common Metal Ions with More than One Ionic Charge**

Symbol	Stock name	Classical name
Cu ⁺	Copper(I) ion	Cuprous ion
Cu ²⁺	Copper(II) ion	Cupric ion
Fe ²⁺	Iron(II) ion	Ferrous ion
Fe ³⁺	Iron(III) ion	Ferric ion
*Hg ₂ ²⁺	Mercury(I) ion	Mercurous ion
Hg ²⁺	Mercury(II) ion	Mercuric ion
Pb ²⁺	Lead(II) ion	Plumbous ion
Pb ⁴⁺	Lead(IV) ion	Plumbic ion
Sn ²⁺	Tin(II) ion	Stannous ion
Sn ⁴⁺	Tin(IV) ion	Stannic ion
Cr ²⁺	Chromium(II) ion	Chromous ion
Cr ³⁺	Chromium(III) ion	Chromic ion
Mn ²⁺	Manganese(II) ion	Manganous ion
Mn ³⁺	Manganese(III) ion	Manganic ion
Co ²⁺	Cobalt(II) ion	Cobaltous ion
Co ³⁺	Cobalt(III) ion	Cobaltic ion

Classifying and Naming Cations and Anions

Write the symbol for the ion formed by each element. Classify the ions as cations or anions and name the ion. Potassium and iodine combine to form potassium iodide, an additive to table salt that protects the thyroid gland.

a. potassium b. iodine c. sulfur d. lead, 4 electrons lost

1. Name the ions formed by these elements and classify them as anions or cations.
a. selenium b. barium c. phosphorus
2. How many electrons were lost or gained to form these ions?
a. Fe³⁺ b. O²⁻ c. Cu⁺

Polyatomic Ions

See Table 9.3
p. 257

- some ions consist of more than one atom
- they behave as a unit and carry a charge
- the names of most end in either "-ate" or "-ite"



Ammonium ion
(NH_4^+)



Nitrate ion
(NO_3^-)



Sulfate ion
(SO_4^{2-})



Phosphate ion
(PO_4^{3-})

9.2: Ionic Compounds

- scientific names (genus & species) are used to avoid confusion
- naming a compound in a way that identifies the chemical composition is a similar process

Binary Ionic Compounds

- 'binary' means two, therefore a 'binary compound' is a compound composed of two atoms

To name any binary **ionic** compound, place the cation name first followed by the anion name. (positive ion then negative ion)

Examples:



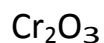
Further Examples:



- ALL compounds are considered electrically neutral, therefore the cation Cu must be balancing the anion O
- Oxygen is a Group 6A element, therefore it has a charge of 2-
- In order for Cu to balance this 2- charge, the Cu must be 2+
- Since copper is one of the elements that can exhibit more than one charge, consulting Table 9.2 (p. 255) indicates this cation is named Copper(II)

This substance is therefore named copper(II) oxide

Name the following:



Writing Formulas for Binary Ionic Compounds

- Write the symbol of the cation (+) followed by the symbol of the anion (-).
- Add whatever subscripts are needed to balance the charges

Examples:

-potassium chloride

Periodic Table
Table 9.2, p. 255

-calcium bromide

-iron (III) oxide

Compounds with Polyatomic Ions

- write the symbol (formula) for the cation followed by the symbol (formula) for the anion.
- balance the charges

Periodic Table
Table 9.2, p. 255
Table 9.3, p. 257

Examples:

-Calcium nitrate

-lithium carbonate

-ammonium dichromate

9.3:Molecular Compounds

9.4:Acids and Bases

9.5:Laws Governing Formulae and Names