# Salt Lake Community College, Chemistry Department Chem 1110 Workshop 4

Topic: <u>lonic compounds/ Acid and Bases Nomenclature</u>

#### Objective:

- Naming Monoatomic Ions
- Polyatomic Ions
- Naming Ionic Compounds
- H+ and OH- lons: An Introduction to Acids and Bases

#### **Naming Monoatomic Ions:**

#### Type 1- Positive Ions (cations):

Cations formed from metal atoms have the same name as the metal: for example, Na+ - sodium, ion.

#### Type 2- Positive Ions (transition metals):

If one metal forms more than one cation, the charge is indicated by a Roman numeral in parentheses:  $Fe^{2+}$  - iron (II) ion

#### Type 1- Negative Ions (anions):

Monoatomic anions: by replacing the ending of the element's name with the ending – ide. H- (H hydrogen) – hydride ion

#### Some polyatomic anions have names ending - ide:

OH- - hydroxide

CN- - cyanide

O<sub>2</sub><sup>2</sup>-- peroxide

#### Type 2- Negative Ions (anions)

Polyatomic anions containing oxygen: names ending in -ate or -ite.

- -ate for most common oxyanion of an element
- -ite for an oxyanion with the same charge but one O atom fewer

NO <sub>3</sub> -	Nitrate ion
NO <sub>2</sub> -	Nitrite ion
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Sulfate ion
SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup> -	Sulfite ion

#### **Negative Ions (anions):**

Polyatomic anions containing oxygen (when more than 2 anions are formed):

In addition to: names ending in -ate or -ite.

Prefixes: per– one more O atom hypo– one O atom fewer

ClO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> - perchlorate ion (one more O atom than chlorate)

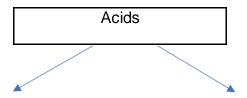
CIO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> - chlorate ion (most common)

ClO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> - chlorite ion (one O atom fewer than chlorate)

CIO<sup>-</sup> - hypochlorite ion (one O atom fewer than chlorite)

#### H+ and OH- lons: An Introduction to Acids and Bases:

Acids: substances whose molecule yield hydrogen ions H+ when dissolved in water. Bases: substances whose molecule yield hydrogen ions OH- when dissolved in water.



## Acids formed from nonoxyanions

 $(CI^-, S^{2-}, Br^-, I^-, CN^-);$ 

prefix: hydro, ending: -ic

HCI- Hydrochloric acid

## Acids formed from oxyanions

 $NO_3^-$ ,  $NO_2^-$ ,  $CO_3^{2-}$ ,  $SO_4^{2-}$ ,  $SO_3^{2-}$ 

Anion ending Acid ending

-ate ending -ic ending:

-ite ending -ous

### **Practice Problems:**

## 1. Name the following:

Ionic Compounds/	Name
Acid/bases	
_	
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	
Ag <sub>2</sub> S	
BaCl <sub>2</sub>	
BaO12	
LIB	
HBr	
Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub>	
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	
HCIO	
FeOH	
1 3311	
Co. (DO.)	
Co <sub>3</sub> (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	
HNO <sub>2</sub>	
Pb(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub>	
BaO	
Dao	
1:5	
LiBr	

2. Give the chemical formula of the following chemical names:

Chemical name	Chemical formula
Lead (II) perchlorate	

Ammonium sulfate	
Perchloric acid	
Calcium carbonate	
Aluminum oxide	
Zinc (II) sulfide	
Hydrofluoric acid	
Barium hydroxide	
Sodium oxide	
Lead (IV) nitrate	
Strontium hydroxide	
Chloric acid	