

Basic Chemical Nomenclature Lab (CHE110)

I) The alphabet of the chemical language is the periodic table.

Main-group elements		Transition elements										Main-group elements					
1A	2A											3A	4A	5A	6A	7A	8A
1	2											13	14	15	16	17	18
1 H	2 He											5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne
3 Li	4 Be	3B	4B	5B	6B	7B	8	9	10	1B	2B	13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar
11 Na	12 Mg	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe
37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn
55 Cs	56 Ba	57 La	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	113 Nh	114 Fl	115 Mc	116 Lv	117 Ts	118 Og
87 Fr	88 Ra	89 Ac	104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Ds	111 Rg	112 Cn						

Let's become familiar with the ones in the red boxes, especially the first 36 elements. Know their names and symbols. Give the correct symbol for each of the below elements.

calcium		carbon		sodium	
potassium		neon		oxygen	
nitrogen		nickel		nitrogen	
silicon		silver		germanium	
tin		manganese		bromine	
lead		magnesium		barium	
iron		titanium		gold	
cobalt		strontium		sulfur	
copper		fluorine		phosphorus	
bromine		gallium		lithium	
iodine		mercury		beryllium	

II) There are a lot more compounds in the world than elements. Elements combine to form compounds. An important compound group is call IONIC compounds because they are formed from ions.

Elements That Form Ions with Predictable Charges

1A																7A	8A
H ⁺		2A									3A	4A	5A	6A	H ⁻	Noble gases	
Li ⁺													N ³⁻	O ²⁻	F ⁻		
Na ⁺	Mg ²⁺	Transition metals								Al ³⁺			S ²⁻	Cl ⁻			
K ⁺	Ca ²⁺												Se ²⁻	Br ⁻			
Rb ⁺	Sr ²⁺												Te ²⁻	I ⁻			
Cs ⁺	Ba ²⁺																

Elements that form multiple ions – more difficult to predict

[illegible]

Let's practice how to put an *ionic compound* involving two *monatomic ions* together:

Ions	Chloride Cl^-	Nitride N^{3-}	Oxide O^{2-}	Bromide Br^-	Iodide I^-	Sulfide S^{2-}
Sodium Na^+						
Magnesium Mg^{2+}						
Aluminum Al^{3+}						
Potassium K^+						
Lithium Li^+						
Calcium Ca^{2+}						
Zinc Zn^{2+}						
Copper (I) Cu^+						
Iron (III) Fe^{3+}						

And how to break an ionic compound apart into its constituent **IONS**

- 1) Fe_2O_3 _____
- 2) CuBr_2 _____
- 3) Cr_2S_3 _____
- 4) Hg_2Cl_2 _____
- 5) HgCl_2 _____
- 6) Zn_3N_2 _____

And go back and forth with them – given name, write formula; given formula, write name

Lithium oxide _____ beryllium fluoride _____

Magnesium nitride _____ potassium sulfide _____

Calcium phosphide _____ aluminum bromide _____

Barium chloride _____ nickel iodide _____

Silver oxide _____ lead (II) fluoride _____

Zinc oxide _____ mercury (II) chloride _____

Chloric acid _____ Tin (II) nitride _____

Copper (I) oxide _____ manganese (III) sulfide _____

Iron (II) phosphide _____ manganese (II) nitride _____

V_2O_3 _____ $CoCl_2$ _____

PbS_2 _____ $MgBr_2$ _____

Now let's see if you've grasped the essence of identifying the charges on an ion from its compound. Given the below formulas, write the ion symbol for *X* in each case.

AgX _____ Ag_2X _____

ZnX _____ MgX_2 _____

Ca_3X_2 _____ AlX _____

XBr_2 _____ XO_2 _____

XI _____ X_3N_2 _____

III. Acids and Their Anion Formulas – one step closer towards “polyatomic ions ☹️”

“hydro ... ic” Acids and their “...ide” ions				“...ic” acids and their “...ate” ions (aka, OXY-acids)			
Name	Formula	Anion Name	Anion Formula	Name	Formula	Anion Name (s)	Anion Formula (s)
Hydrofluoric acid				Nitric acid			
Hydrochloric acid				Sulfuric acid			
Hydrobromic acid				Carbonic acid			
Hydroiodic acid				Chloric acid			
Hydrosulfuric acid				Phosphoric acid			
Hydrocyanic acid				Acetic acid			
				Bromic acid			
				Iodic acid			

VI. More Oxy-acids and their Anions Derived From the "...ic" Acids

-----ic acid	---ic acid + 10 give <i>Per...ic acid</i>		-----ic acid - 10 gives <i>...ous acid</i>		----- ic acid - 20 gives <i>Hypo...ous acid</i>	
Chloric acid _____	Name	Formula	Name	Formula	Name	Formula
	Anion name	Anion formula	Anion name	Anion formula	Anion name	Anion formula
Bromic acid _____	Name	Formula	Name	Formula	Name	Formula
	Anion name	Anion formula	Anion name	Anion formula	Anion name	Anion formula
Iodic acid _____	Name	Formula	Name	Formula	Name	Formula
	Anion name	Anion formula	Anion name	Anion formula	Anion name	Anion formula
Nitric acid _____	Not applicable		Name	Formula		
			Anion name	Anion formula		
Sulfuric acid _____			Name	Formula		
			Anion name	Anion formula		

Become familiar with these acids and their resultant anions. We are now ready to tackle most polyatomic ions and how to use them to put together more complex ionic compounds.

Without looking at the cheat sheets too much, write the polyatomic ions for each of the following

nitrate		nitrite					
sulfate		sulfite		hydrogen sulfate		hydrogen sulfite	
carbonate		bicarbonate					
chlorate		chlorite		hypochlorite		perchlorate	
bromate		bromite		hypobromite		perbromate	
phosphate		phosphite		dihydrogen phosphate		hydrogen phosphate	
acetate							

Without looking at the cheat sheets too much, write the formulas for the following compounds:

barium nitrate	potassium chlorate
sodium phosphate	ammonium dihydrogen phosphate
calcium perchlorate	zinc hydrogen phosphate
perbromic acid	potassium hydrogen carbonate
Lead (II) bisulfate	silver nitrate
copper (II) bromate	hypoiodous acid
nickel phosphate	aluminum chlorite
carbonic acid	hydrochloric acid
chromium (III) sulfate	nitrous acid
lead (II) chromate	manganese (IV) sulfite