UNIT LEARNING GOAL

Throughout this **mini unit** we will be focusing on our overall goal of **communication**:

Students will communicate scientific thought using appropriate conventions, terminology and concepts.



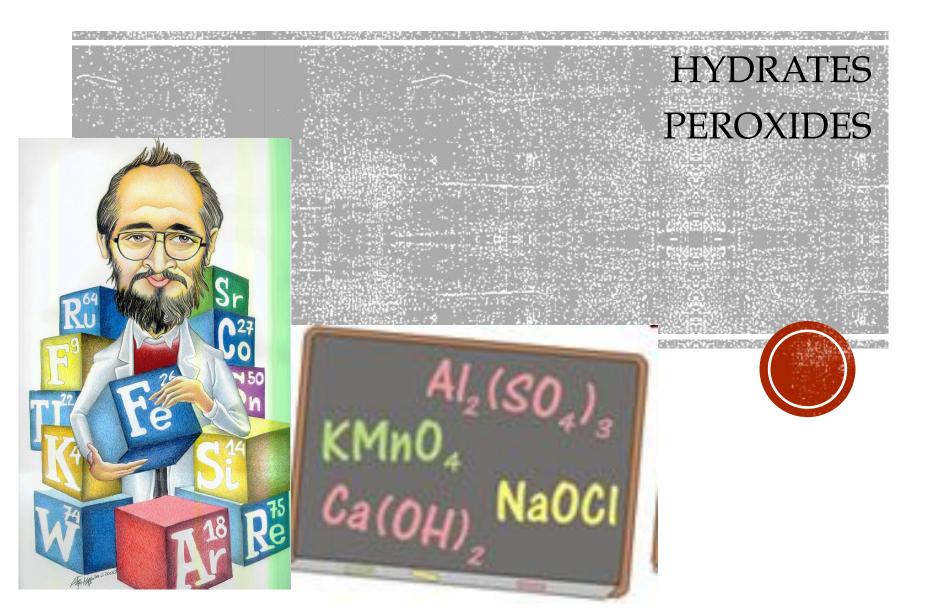
TO HELP SUPPORT THIS GOAL TODAY'S LEARNING GOALS ARE...

 We are learning to write chemical formulae for hydrates and peroxides.

•We are **learning to name these compounds** using the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (**IUPAC**).



NOMENCLATURE



HYDRATES

Are examples of Ionic Compounds

 Crystallize from a water solution such that water molecules stick to the crystals

Called "Hydrates"

•Exist in **specific ratio** of compound : water



HYDRATES

 A dot expresses how many water molecules are attached to the compound

 $-Na_2SO_4 - 6H_2O$

 6 molecules of water attach to Sodium Sulphate





NAMING HYDRATES

Name the compound before the dot

 Name the water using prefix (# of water molecules) followed by the word "hydrate"

 $-Na_2SO_4 - 6H_2O$

Sodium sulphate hexahydrate



HYDRATES

 $Cu(SO_4) \cdot 5H_2O$

Copper (II) sulphate pentahydrate

 $Cu_2(SO_4) \cdot 5H_2O$

Copper (I) sulphate pentahydrate

Barium chloride dihydrate

 $-BaCl_2 - 2H_2O$



LAST WORDS ON HYDRATES

- The water can be removed from some hydrates
- Called ANHYDROUS compounds

Anhydrous Barium Chloride

•BaCl₂

Barium chloride dihydrate

•BaCl₂• 2H₂O



PEROXIDES

•Contains O-O single bond (O_2) ; O_2 has a 2- charge

H₂O₂ is Hydrogen peroxide

MgO₂ is Magnesium peroxide

CaO₂ is Calcium peroxide

NOTE: Mg + O usually makes MgO
Ca + O usually makes CaO



SUCCESS CRITERIA

- At the end of this lesson...
- I can write chemical formulae for hydrates and peroxides.

I can name these compounds using the IUPAC system.

