



Common Names

- $-H_2O$, water
- NH₃, ammonia
- $-CH_4$, methane
- $-C_2H_6$, ethane
- $-C_3H_8$, propane
- $-C_4H_{10}$, butane
- $-C_5H_{12}$, pentane
- $-C_6H_{14}$, hexane

- If the subscript for the first element is greater than one, indicate the subscript with a prefix.
 - We do not write mono- on the first name.
 - Leave the "a" off the end of the prefixes that end in "a" and the "o" off of mono- if they are placed in front of an element that begins with a vowel (oxygen or iodine).

Prefixes

mon(o) di tri tetr(a) pent(a)

hex(a) hept(a) oct(a) non(a) dec(a)

Nitrogen Oxide Names

- N₂O₃ name starts with *di*
- N₂O₅ name starts with *di*
- NO₂ no initial prefix
- NO no initial prefix

- Follow the prefix with the name of the first element in the formula.
 - $-N_2O_3 dinitrogen$
 - $-N_2O_3$ dinitrogen
 - $-NO_2 nitrogen$
 - –NO nitrogen

- Write a prefix to indicate the subscript for the second element. (Remember to leave the "o" off of mono- and the "a" off of the prefixes that end in "a" when they are placed in front of a name that begins with a vowel.)
 - N₂O₃ *dinitrogen tri*
 - N₂O₅ dinitrogen pent
 - NO₂ nitrogen di
 - NO *nitrogen mon*

- Write the root of the name of the second symbol in the formula. (See the next slide.)
 - $-N_2O_3$ dinitrogen triox
 - $-N_2O_5$ dinitrogen pentox
 - NO₂ nitrogen diox
 - NO *nitrogen monox*

Roots of Nonmetals

H hydr-C carb-N nitr-P phosph-O ox-S sulf-Se selenF fluor-Cl chlor-Br brom-I iod-

- Add -ide to the end of the name.
 - $-N_2O_3$ dinitrogen trioxide
 - $-N_2O_5$ dinitrogen pentoxide
 - NO₂ nitrogen dioxide
 - NO nitrogen monoxide

Name of Br_2O_7

- Br and O both represent nonmetallic elements, so this formula represents a binary covalent compound.
- di
- dibromine
- dibromine hept
- dibromine heptox
- dibromine heptoxide

Name of PCI₃

- P and CI both represent nonmetallic elements, so this formula represents a binary covalent compound.
- No prefix at the beginning
- phosphorus
- phosphorus tri
- phosphorus trichlor
- phosphorus trichloride

Name of CO

- C and O both represent nonmetallic elements, so this formula represents a binary covalent compound.
- No prefix at the beginning
- carbon
- carbon mon
- carbon monox
- carbon monoxide



- H and S both represent nonmetallic elements, so this formula represents a binary covalent compound.
- di
- dihydrogen
- dihydrogen mono
- dihydrogen monosulf
- dihydrogen monosulfide
- dihydrogen sulfide or hydrogen sulfide

Binary Covalent Compounds Without Prefixes

- The following binary covalent compounds are often named without prefixes
 - HF hydrogen fluoride
 - HCI hydrogen chloride
 - HBr hydrogen bromide
 - HI hydrogen iodide
 - $-H_2S$ hydrogen sulfide



- N and H both represent nonmetallic elements, so this formula represents a binary covalent compound.
- Memorized name ammonia

Forms of Binary Covalent Names

- prefix(name of nonmetal) prefix(root of name of nonmetal)ide

 (for example, dinitrogen pentoxide)
- or (name of nonmetal) prefix(root of name of nonmetal)ide (for example, carbon dioxide)
- or (name of nonmetal) (root of nonmetal)ide

(for example, hydrogen fluoride)

Writing Binary Covalent Formulas

- If the name is a memorized name that is not a systematic name, just write the memorized formula.
- Write the symbols for the elements in the order mentioned in the name.
- Write subscripts indicated by the prefixes. If the first part of the name has no prefix, assume it is mono-.

Converting from Names to Formulas

- dinitrogen tetroxide $-N_2O_4$
- phosphorus tribromide
 PBr₃
- hydrogen iodide
 HI
- Methane
 - $-CH_4$

Converting between Binary Covalent Formulas and Names

• There is a tool on the textbook's website that will allow you to practice this task.

https://preparatorychemistry.com/binary_covalent_nomenclature_Canvas.html