14-16 years

# Writing formulas for ionic compounds





https://rsc.li/3jDzZnr

NO<sub>3</sub>

NO<sub>3</sub>

Ca<sup>2+</sup>

Pb(NO3)

CO32-

Ca CO3

<sup>2</sup>b<sup>2+</sup>

The pictures show magnesium nitride (top) and magnesium nitrate (bottom).

- What are the differences between magnesium nitride and magnesium nitrate?
- 2. How do you know which elements they contain?
- 3. Give some other examples of formulas that end in '-ide' vs '-ate'.





Magnesium nitride,  $Mg_3N_2$ , is an ionic compound containing magnesium ions and **nitride ions**. It is a greenish yellow powder which is sometimes used as a catalyst.

Magnesium nitrate,  $Mg(NO_3)_2$ , is an ionic compound containing magnesium ions and **nitrate ions**. It is a white powder which is used in fertilisers and as a dehydrating agent.



What is different about the two ionic formulas,  $Mg_3N_2$  and  $Mg(NO_3)_2$ ?

- Both contain Mg<sup>2+</sup> ions, but what is • different about their negative ions?
- How does this impact the overall ionic ٠ formula of the compound?





AB-7272

### Learning objectives

By the end of today's lesson, you will be able to:

- Recall the names and formulas of common positive and negative ions.
- Write formulas of ionic compounds.

# Activity 1

On your worksheet, there are some important ionic formulas which you will need.

- Complete the table to show the correct formulas and names of each ion.
- Once you have finished, raise your hand to have your work checked.
- You will then become an 'expert group' and will go and check other learners' formulas

### **Answers**

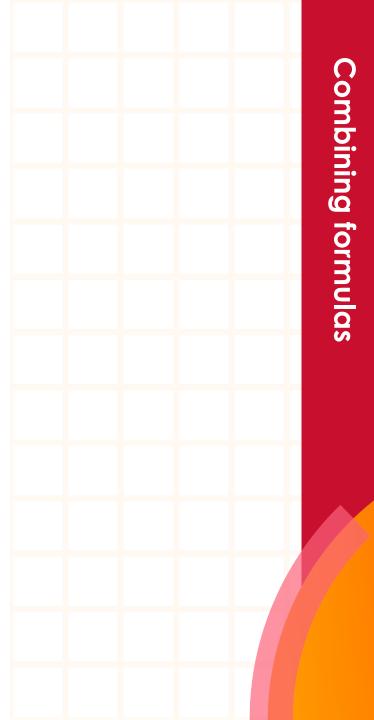
Formula	Name of ion	
Na <sup>+</sup>	Sodium ion	
K+	Potassium ion	
Ag <sup>+</sup>	Silver(I) ion	
${\rm NH_4}^+$	Ammonium ion	
Ca <sup>2+</sup>	Calcium ion	
Mg <sup>2+</sup>	Magnesium ion	
Pb <sup>2+</sup>	Lead(II) ion	
Zn <sup>2+</sup>	Zinc ion	
Cu <sup>2+</sup>	Copper(II) ion	
Fe <sup>2+</sup>	Iron(II) ion	
Fe <sup>3+</sup>	Iron(III) ion	
Al <sup>3+</sup>	Aluminium ion	

Formula	Name of ion
Cl-	Chloride ion
Br <sup>-</sup>	Bromide ion
Ι-	lodide ion
NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Nitrate ion
N <sup>3-</sup>	Nitride ion
OH-	Hydroxide ion
CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Carbonate ion
S <sup>2–</sup>	Sulfide ion
S04 <sup>2-</sup>	Sulfate ion

When combining ions to make ionic formulas, the positive and negative charges must balance. This is because ionic compounds are overall **neutral**.

On your mini-whiteboard, write the formulas of:

- A sodium ion
- A bromide ion
- The formula of sodium bromide



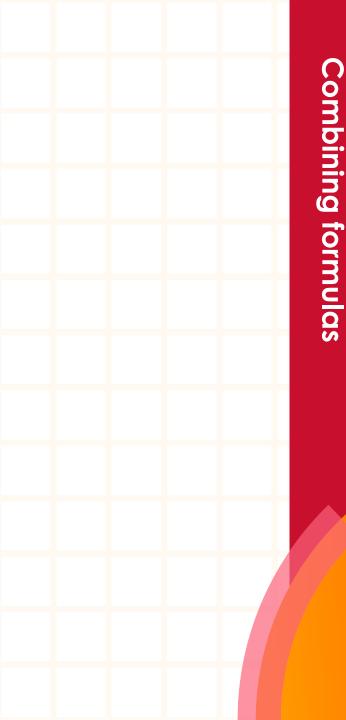
When combining ions to make ionic formulas, the positive and negative charges must balance. This is because ionic compounds are overall **neutral**.

e.g. sodium bromide





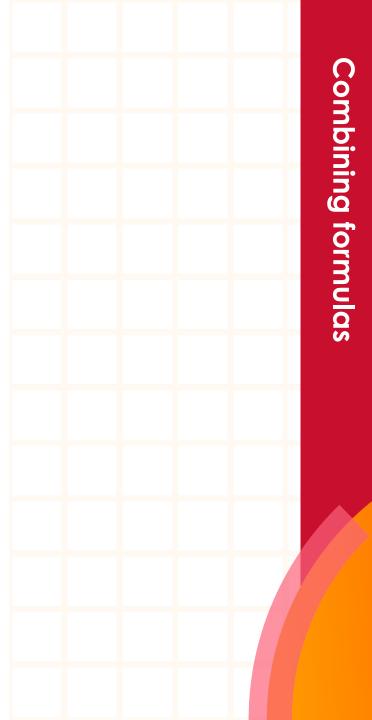
#### The formula is NaBr



When combining ions to make ionic formulas, the positive and negative charges must balance. This is because ionic compounds are overall **neutral**.

On your mini-whiteboard, write the formulas of:

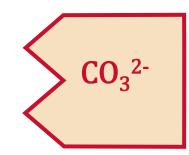
- A sodium ion
- A carbonate ion
- The formula of sodium carbonate



When combining ions to make ionic formulas, the positive and negative charges must balance. This is because ionic compounds are overall **neutral**.

e.g. sodium carbonate





#### The formula is Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>

Con		
nbir		
Buit		
Combining formulas		
nuic		
S		

When combining ions to make ionic formulas, the positive and negative charges must balance. This is because ionic compounds are overall **neutral**.

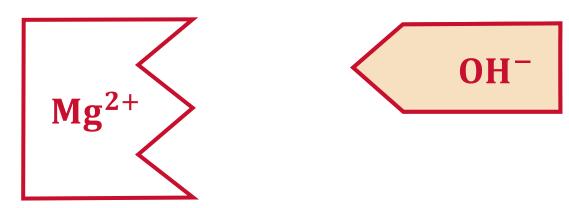
On your mini-whiteboard, write the formulas of:

- A magnesium ion
- A hydroxide ion
- The formula of magnesium hydroxide

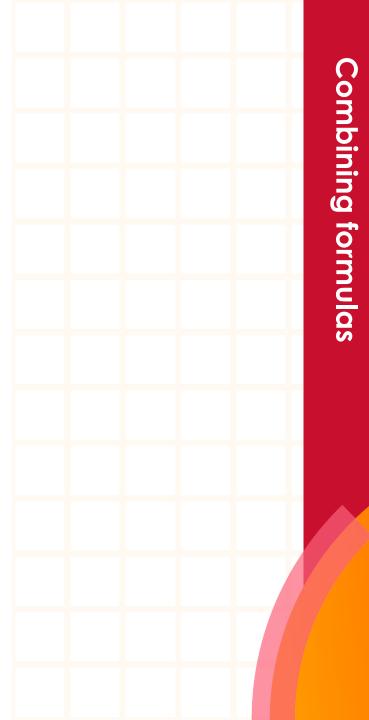


When combining ions to make ionic formulas, the positive and negative charges must balance. This is because ionic compounds are overall **neutral**.

e.g. magnesium hydroxide



The formula is Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>



### Activity 2

Using the cards and the worked examples we have discussed:

- Complete the table to give the formulas of the ionic compounds.
- Once you have finished, raise your hand to have your work checked.
- You will then become an 'expert group' and will go and check other learners' formulas.

**Extension opportunity:** which other ionic formulas can you make from your cards?

### Answers

Compound	Formula
Magnesium carbonate	MgCO <sub>3</sub>
Silver(I) nitrate	AgNO <sub>3</sub>
Calcium bromide	CaBr <sub>2</sub>
Copper(II) hydroxide	Cu(OH) <sub>2</sub>
Iron(II) nitrate	Fe(NO) <sub>3</sub>
Iron(III) iodide	FeI <sub>3</sub>
Lead sulfate	PbSO <sub>4</sub>

Compound	Formula
Zinc nitrate	$Zn(NO_3)_2$
Potassium sulfate	K <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>
Magnesium sulfide	MgS
Aluminium hydroxide	Al(OH) <sub>3</sub>
Ammonium chloride	NH <sub>4</sub> Cl
Sodium hydrogen carbonate	NaHCO <sub>3</sub>
Iron(III) carbonate	$Fe_2(CO_3)_3$

What do we now know about the differences between magnesium nitride, Mg<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub> and magnesium nitrate, Mg(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>?

- Write a short explanation of the different ions these compounds contain.
- You may wish to use diagrams like those used in Activity 2.
- If you came up with other examples of 'ides' and 'ates', do the same for these compounds!



