

- * Some transition metals can form more than one ion
- * In other words some have more than 1 ion form





* Use roman numeral to show which ion form is present

Metal Ion charge	Roman Numeral	
1+		
2+		
3+		
4+ 5+ 6+	IV	
5+	V	
6+	VI	
7+	VII	

- * Ni²⁺ or Nickel II, is called Nickel two.
- * Fe3+ or Ion III, is called Iron three

Examples

- * Iron (III) chloride
- * Tin (IV) oxide
- * Manganese (II) oxide

- * Hg20
- * C02S3

* The key is to first remember that the transition metals have more than ONE possible charge



Polyatomic

- * A polyatomic ion
- * Is a group of atoms.
- * Has an overall ionic charge.
- * Some examples of polyatomic ions are
- * NH4⁺ ammonium OH- hydroxide
- * NO₃- nitrate NO₂- nitrite
- * CO3²- carbonate PO4³- phosphate

- * The names of common polyatomic anions
- * Some end in ate.
- * NO₃- nitrate PO₄3- phosphate
- * Some end in ite.
- * NO_2 nitrite PO_3^{3-} phosphite
- * Some will have hydrogen in name (or bi).
- * HCO3- hydrogen carbonate

*	CIO ₄ -	perchlorate	one oxygen more
*	C103-	chlorate	most common form
*	ClO ₂ -	chlorite	one oxygen less
*	CIO-	hypochlorite	two oxygens less

- * If you need two or more Polyatomic ions, YOU MUST USE Parentheses with the subscript.
- * Write the formula for Cu⁺² and NO₃-1
- * You need 1 Cu⁺² and 2 NO₃⁻¹
- * You would write it like this: Cu(NO3)2
- * The 2 tells us we need 2 of the NO₃-1

- * The positive ion is named first followed by the name of the polyatomic ion.
- * NaNO3 sodium nitrate
- * K₂SO₄ potassium sulfate
- * Fe(HCO3)3 iron(III) bicarbonate
- * or iron(III) hydrogen carbonate
- * (NH4)3PO3 ammonium phosphite

- * The formula of an ionic compound
- * Containing a polyatomic ion must have a charge balance that equals zero(0).
- * Na+ and $NO_3^- \rightarrow NaNO_3$
- * With two or more polyatomic ions encloses the polyatomic ions in parentheses.
- * Mg^{2+} and $2NO_{3-} \rightarrow Mg(NO_{3})_{2}$