

## Rules for Naming Binary Covalent Compounds

A binary covalent compound is composed of two different nonmetal elements. For example, a molecule of chlorine trifluoride,  $\text{ClF}_3$  contains 1 atom of chlorine and 3 atoms of fluorine.

### Rules

- The element with less electronegativity is written first in the name.

**Exception:** when the compound contains oxygen and a halogen, the name of the halogen is the first word in the name.

- The second element in the name is named as if it were an anion, i.e., by adding the suffix *-ide* to the name of the element.

- Greek prefixes (see the Table provided at the bottom of this page) are used to indicate the number of atoms of each nonmetal element in the chemical formula for the compound.

**Exception:** if the compound contains one atom of the element that is written first in the name, the prefix "mono-" is not used. **For example:**  $\text{CO}_2$  = carbon dioxide (NOT monocarbon)

**Note:** when the addition of the Greek prefix places two vowels adjacent to one another, the "a" (or the "o") at the end of the Greek prefix is usually dropped to avoid "ao" or "oo" combinations, but not "io".

**For example:** "nonaoxide" would be written as "nonoxide", and "monooxide" would be written as "monoxide". The "i" at the end of the prefixes "di-" and "tri-" are never dropped. **For**

**example:**  $\text{SO}_2$  = sulfur dioxide (NOT sulfur doxide)

Number of Atoms	Prefix
1	mono-
2	di-
3	tri-
4	tetra-
5	penta-
6	hexa-
7	hepta-
8	octa-
9	nona-
10	deca-

**Additional online practice can be found at:**

<http://www.chem.purdue.edu/gchelp/nomenclature/covalent.htm>

## Naming Covalent Compounds

Write the formulas for the following covalent compounds:

1) antimony tribromide \_\_\_\_\_

2) hexaboron silicide \_\_\_\_\_

3) chlorine dioxide \_\_\_\_\_

4) hydrogen iodide \_\_\_\_\_

5) iodine pentafluoride \_\_\_\_\_

6) dinitrogen trioxide \_\_\_\_\_

7) phosphorus triiodide \_\_\_\_\_

8) phosphorus triiodide \_\_\_\_\_

9) carbon dioxide \_\_\_\_\_

10) sulfur dichloride \_\_\_\_\_

11) nitrogen trifluoride \_\_\_\_\_

12) dioxygen difluoride \_\_\_\_\_

*Write the names for the following covalent compounds:*

13)  $P_4S_5$  \_\_\_\_\_

14)  $SCl_4$  \_\_\_\_\_

15)  $SeF_6$  \_\_\_\_\_

16)  $Si_2Br_6$  \_\_\_\_\_

17)  $SCl_4$  \_\_\_\_\_

18)  $SiO_2$  \_\_\_\_\_

19)  $B_2Si$  \_\_\_\_\_

20)  $NF_3$  \_\_\_\_\_

21)  $N_2F_4$  \_\_\_\_\_

22)  $P_4O_{10}$  \_\_\_\_\_

23)  $TeF_4$  \_\_\_\_\_

24)  $ClF_3$  \_\_\_\_\_