

What Is An Ionic Compound

Ion The charge of an electron is considered to be negative by convention and this charge is equal and opposite to the charge of a proton, which is considered to be positive by convention. The net charge of an ion is not zero because its total number of electrons is unequal to its total number of protons. The resulting compound is called an ionic compound, and is said to be held together by ionic bonding. In ionic compounds there arise characteristic An ion () is an atom or molecule with a net electrical charge. lattice c7d2511aa5

1-Butyl-3-methylimidazolium hexafluorophosphate Together with BMIM-BF₄, it is one of the 1-Butyl-3-methylimidazolium hexafluorophosphate, also commonly known as BMIM-PF₆, is a viscous, colourless, hydrophobic and non-water-soluble ionic liquid with a melting point of $-8\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. BMIM-PF₆, is a viscous, colourless, hydrophobic and non-water-soluble ionic liquid with a melting point of $-8\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Together with BMIM-BF₄, it is one of the most extensively studied ionic liquids. It is known to very slowly decompose in the presence of water c7d2511aa5

The properties of graphite intercalation compounds differ from those of the parent graphite. c7d2511aa5

Nickel compounds Nickel compounds are chemical compounds containing the element nickel which is a member of the group 10 of the periodic table. Many salts of nickel(II) are isomorphous with salts of magnesium due to the ionic radii of the cations being almost the same. Most

compounds in the group have an oxidation state of +2. Nickel tetracarbonyl was the first pure metal carbonyl produced, and is unusual in its volatility. Nickel forms many coordination complexes. Nickel is classified as a transition metal with nickel(II) having much chemical behaviour in common with iron(II) and cobalt(II). Metalloproteins containing nickel are found in biological systems. Most compounds in the group Nickel compounds are chemical compounds containing the element nickel which is a member of the group 10 of the periodic table

BMIM-PF₆ is commercially available. It may be obtained in two steps, as shown below.

Graphite intercalation compound The materials have the formula (guest) C_n where $n \geq 6$. The insertion of the guests increases the distance between the carbon sheets. So, in some sense, graphite intercalation compounds are salts. Common guests are reducing agents such as alkali metals. 14 (2): 111–115 In the area of solid state chemistry, graphite intercalation compounds (GICs) are a family of materials prepared from graphite. Strong oxidants also intercalate into graphite. Intercalation is often reversible: the inserted ions can be removed and the sheets of carbon collapse to a graphite-like structure. Carbon. electrochemical preparation and properties of ionic alkali metal-and NR₄-graphite intercalation compounds in organic electrolytes". Intercalation involves electron transfer into or out of the carbon sheets. The graphite is viewed as a host and the inserted ions as guests. In particular, the sheets of carbon that comprise graphite can be pried apart by the insertion (intercalation) of ions

== Characteristics == Oxides == As the group 2 elements (also referred to as the alkaline earth metals) contain two valence electrons, their chemistries have

similarities group 12 organometallic compounds. Both readily assume a +2 oxidation states with higher and lower states being rare, and are less electronegative than carbon. However, as the group two elements (with the exception of beryllium) have considerably low electronegativity the resulting C-M bonds are more highly polarized and ionic-like, if not entirely ionic for the heavier barium compounds. The lighter organoberyllium and organomagnesium compounds are often considered covalent, but with some ionic bond characteristics owing to the attached carbon bearing a negative dipole moment. This higher ionic character and bond polarization tends to produce high coordination... Individual ions within a salt usually have multiple near neighbours, so they are not considered to be part of molecules, but instead part of a continuous three-dimensional network. Salts usually form crystalline structures when solid.

Chemical nomenclature and because this is a higher oxidation state than the alternative (Sn^{2+}), this compound is termed stannic oxide. Some ionic compounds contain polyatomic Chemical nomenclature is a set of rules to generate systematic names for chemical compounds. The nomenclature used most frequently worldwide is the one created and developed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)

When molten, it is one of the very few liquids other than typical salts (composed of a metal and a nonmetal) in which mobile ions drive conductivity. == Synthesis and structure == IUPAC Nomenclature ensures that each compound (and its various isomers) have only one formally accepted name known as the preferred IUPAC name. However, some compounds may have alternative names that are also accepted, known as the systematic IUPAC name which is generally taken from the common name of that compound. Preferably, the name should also represent the structure or chemistry of a compound.

Salt (chemistry) The constituent ions are held together by electrostatic forces termed ionic bonds. In chemistry, a salt or ionic compound is a chemical compound consisting of an assembly of positively charged ions (cations) and negatively charged ions. In chemistry, a salt or ionic compound is a chemical compound consisting of an assembly of positively charged ions (cations) and negatively charged ions (anions), which results in a compound with no net electric charge.

Nickel forms simple binary compounds with non metals including halogens, chalcogenides, and pnictides. Nickel ions can act as a cation in salts with many acids, including common oxoacids. Salts of the hexaaqua ion ($\text{Ni} \cdot 6 \text{H}_2\text{O}^{2+}$) are especially well known. Many double salts containing nickel with another cation are known. There are organic acid salts. Nickel can be part of a negatively charged ion (anion) making what is called a nickellate. Numerous quaternary compounds (with four elements) of nickel have been studied for superconductivity properties...

Group 2 organometallic chemistry By far the most common group 2 organometallic compounds are the magnesium-containing Grignard reagents which are widely used in organic chemistry. Other organometallic group 2 compounds are typically limited to academic interests. It is a subtheme to main group organometallic chemistry. polarized and ionic-like, if not entirely ionic for the heavier barium compounds. The lighter organoberyllium and organomagnesium compounds are often considered Group 2 organometallic chemistry refers to the organic derivatives of any group 2 element.

The component ions in a salt can be either inorganic, such as chloride (Cl^-), or organic, such as acetate (CH_3COO^-). Each ion can be either monatomic, such as sodium (Na^+) and chloride (Cl^-)

in sodium chloride, or polyatomic, such as ammonium (NH_4^+) and carbonate (CO_3^{2-}) ions in ammonium carbonate. Salts containing basic ions hydroxide (OH^-) or oxide (O^{2-}) are classified as bases, such as sodium hydroxide and potassium oxide. Gold has the highest electronegativity of all metals due to relativistic effects. It has been called a "pseudo-halogen". Unlike phosphorus pentachloride, solid phosphorus pentabromide is an ionic compound. Its structural formula is $[\text{PBr}_4]^+\text{Br}^-$ (tetrabromophosphonium bromide). The $[\text{PBr}_4]^+$ cation is tetrahedral. According to X-ray crystallography, the P-Br bond lengths are 215 picometers.

Caesium auride The Caesium auride is the inorganic compound with the formula CsAu . CsAu is obtained by heating a stoichiometric mixture of caesium and gold. Non-stoichiometric mixtures result in an alloy rather than an ionic compound. It is the Cs^+ salt of the unusual Au^- anion.

Phosphorus pentabromide It is a yellow ionic solid that is used in organobromine compounds. The compound participates Phosphorus pentabromide is the inorganic compound with the formula PBr_5 . It is a yellow ionic solid that is used in organobromine compounds. pentabromide is the inorganic compound with the formula PBr_5 . The compound participates in diverse equilibria, especially in the presence of additional bromine

PBr_5 can be synthesized with high purity by bromination of a solution of PBr_3 in CS_2 :
Salts composed of small ions typically have high melting and boiling points, and are hard and brittle. As solids they are almost always electrically insulating, but when melted or dissolved they become highly conductive, because the... The net charge of an ion is indicated as a superscript on the right. To indicate a +1 or -1 charge, only a + or - is written

respectively, as seen in Na^+ (sodium ion) and F^- (fluoride ion). To indicate a more severe charge, the number of additional or missing electrons is supplied... c7d2511aa5 Oxygen is reactive and will form oxides with all other elements except the noble gases helium, neon, argon and krypton. c7d2511aa5 == Preparation and structure == c7d2511aa5 For example, the main constituent of white vinegar is CH_3COOH , which is commonly called acetic acid and is also its recommended (preferred) IUPAC name, but the systematic IUPAC name ethanoic acid is also accepted. c7d2511aa5 == Preparation and uses == c7d2511aa5 Water (H_2O) is the oxide of hydrogen and most familiar oxygen compound. Its bulk properties partly result from the interaction of its component atoms, oxygen and hydrogen, with atoms of nearby water molecules. Hydrogen atoms are covalently bonded to oxygen in a water molecule but also have an additional attraction (about $23.3 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ per hydrogen atom) to an adjacent oxygen atom in a separate molecule. These hydrogen bonds between water molecules hold them approximately 15% closer than what would be expected in a simple liquid with just Van der Waals forces. c7d2511aa5 In the vapor phase, it dissociates into PBr_3 and Br_2 . Rapid cooling of the vapor to 15 K gives a mixture of phosphorus tribromide and the similarly ionic phosphorus heptabromide (tetrabromophosphonium tribromide or $[\text{PBr}_4]^+[\text{Br}_3]^-$). c7d2511aa5 A cation is a positively charged ion with fewer electrons than protons (e.g. K^+ (potassium ion)) while an anion is a negatively charged ion with more electrons than protons (e.g. Cl^- (chloride ion) and OH^- (hydroxide ion)). Opposite electric charges are pulled towards one another by electrostatic force, so cations and anions attract each other and readily form ionic compounds. Ions consisting of only a single atom are termed monatomic ions, atomic ions or simple ions, while ions consisting of two or more atoms are termed polyatomic ions or molecular ions. c7d2511aa5 The IUPAC's rules for naming organic and inorganic compounds are contained in two publications, known as the Blue Book and the Red Book, respectively. A third publication, known as the Green Book, recommends the use of symbols for physical quantities (in association with the IUPAP), while a fourth, the Gold Book, defines many technical terms...

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Oxygen compounds state of oxygen is -2 in almost all known compounds of oxygen. The oxidation state -1 is found in a few compounds such as peroxides. The oxidation state -1 is found in a few compounds such as peroxides. Compounds containing oxygen The oxidation state of oxygen is -2 in almost all known compounds of oxygen. Compounds containing oxygen in other oxidation states are very uncommon: $-1/2$ (superoxides), $-1/3$ (ozonides), 0 (elemental, hypofluorous acid), $+1/2$ (dioxygenyl), $+1$ (dioxygen difluoride), and $+2$ (oxygen difluoride) c7d2511aa5

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