

## 網站介紹

IUPAC Nomenclature Books Series

<http://old.iupac.org/publications/books/seriestitles/nomenclature.html#organic>

IUPAC有關命名的網站，有些點選後有線上的版本或者可以下載。例如點選無機化學，再點 Nomenclature of Inorganic Chemistry - IUPAC Recommendations 2005，進去後可以看到下載的選項。

## 問題回答

由於有同學問 NO 命名時到底是 nitrogen oxide 還是 nitrogen monoxide，由於課本是用後者，因此我特別查證並由下列來源節錄給各位參考：

### NOMENCLATURE OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

IUPAC Recommendations 2005

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The stoichiometric name of the compound is then formed by combining the name of the electropositive constituent, cited first, with that of the electronegative constituent, both suitably qualified by any necessary multiplicative prefixes ('mono', 'di', 'tri', 'tetra', 'penta', etc., given in Table IV). The multiplicative prefixes precede the names they multiply, and are joined directly to them without spaces or hyphens. The final vowels of multiplicative prefixes should not be elided (although 'monoxide', rather than 'monooxide', is an allowed exception because of general usage). The two parts of the name are separated by a space in English.

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2. NO nitrogen oxide, or nitrogen monooxide, or nitrogen monoxide
3. NO<sub>2</sub> nitrogen dioxide
4. N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> dinitrogen tetraoxide

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Multiplicative prefixes need not be used in binary names if there is no ambiguity about the stoichiometry of the compound (such as in Example 10 above). The prefix 'mono' is, strictly speaking, superfluous and is only needed for emphasizing stoichiometry when discussing compositionally related substances, such as Examples 2, 3 and 4 above.

結論是規則還是很有彈性的，不像我在上課時說得那麼死。