## **Oxidation-Reduction (Redox) Reactions**

L A reaction in which one species transfers electrons to another is an *oxidation-reduction reaction*, also called a *redox reaction*.

$$2Fe(s) + 3Cl_2(g) 6 2FeCl_3(s) / 2[Fe^{3+}][Cl^-]_3$$

$$2(Fe^{0} 6 Fe^{3+} + 3e^{-}) Fe^{0}$$
 "pushes"  $e$ 's Loxidation  $3(Cl_{2} + 2e^{-} 6 2Cl^{-)} Cl_{2}$  "pulls"  $e$ 's Loxidation

- T Oxidation is the *loss* of electrons by a substance.
- T Reduction is the *gain* of electrons by a substance.
- K There is never an oxidation without a reduction, and vice versa!

## **Oxidizing Agents and Reducing Agents**

- T An **oxidizing agent** (or **oxidant**) is a substance that causes another substance to be oxidized and is itself reduced.
- T A *reducing agent* (or *reductant*) is a substance that causes another substance to be reduced and is itself oxidized.
- L In these terms, all redox reactions take on the general form

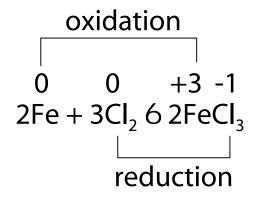
$$Ox_1 + Red_2$$
 Red<sub>1</sub> +  $Ox_2$ 

## **Rules for Assigning Oxidation Numbers**

- L **Oxidation numbers** are real or hypothetical charges on atoms, assigned by the following rules:
- 1. Atoms in elements are assigned 0.
- 2. All simple monatomic ions have oxidation numbers equal to their charges. (e.g., all Group IA ions are +1; all group IIA ions are +2; all the following ions have oxidation numbers given by their charges Fe<sup>2+</sup>, Al<sup>3+</sup>, S<sup>2-</sup>, N<sup>3-</sup>)
- 3. Fluorine is always -1 in its compounds.
- 4. Halogens are usually -1, except when a central atom or when combined with a more electronegative element (e.g., assign I as -1 in NI<sub>3</sub>, but +3 in ICI<sub>3</sub>).
- 5. Oxygen is -2 in most of its compounds, except in cases like peroxides  $(H_2O_2, Na_2O_2)$  where it is -1.
- 6. Hydrogen is usually +1, except in hydrides with electropositive elements, particularly with metal cations, where it is -1 (e.g., NaH, CaH<sub>2</sub>, BH<sub>4</sub>).
- 7. The sum of all oxidation numbers for a neutral compound is zero; the sum is the charge on the species for a complex ion.

## **Oxidation-Reduction and Oxidation Numbers**

- P When a species is oxidized, one of its atoms goes to a higher (more positive or less negative) oxidation number.
- P When a species is reduced, one of its atoms goes to a lower (less positive or more negative) oxidation number.



oxidation  

$$+5 +1 +2 +2$$
  
 $14HNO_3 + 3Cu_2O 6 6Cu(NO_3)_2 + 2NO + 7H_2O$   
reduction