

Definitions and Concepts for Edexcel Chemistry A-level

Topic 3: Redox 1

Oxidation number: The charge of an ion or a theoretical charge of an atom in a covalently bonded compound assuming the bond becomes ionic.

Oxidation: Loss of electron, increase in oxidation number.

Reduction: Gain in electrons, decrease in oxidation number.

Redox: A reaction that involves oxidation and reduction.

Oxidising agent: Accepts electrons and gets reduced in a redox reaction (causes the oxidation of other species).

Reducing agent: Donates electrons and gets oxidised in a redox reaction (causes the reduction of other species).

Half-equations: A full redox equation could be split into two half-equations, oxidation and reduction. This concept is useful for balancing complex redox reactions, such as:

 $MnO_4^{-} + C_2O_4^{2-} + H^+ \rightarrow Mn^{2+} + CO_2 + H_2O$

can be split into:

Reduction: $2 MnO_4^- + 16 H^+ + 10 e^- \rightarrow 2 Mn^{2+} + 8 H_2O$

Oxidation: 5 $C_2 O_4^{2-} \rightarrow 10 CO_2 + 10 e^-$

And combined to give the balanced redox equation:

 $2 MnO_4^{-} + 5 C_2O_4^{-2-} + 16 H^+ \rightarrow 2 Mn^{2+} + 5 CO_2 + 8 H_2O$

Disproportionation: A redox reaction involving an element in a single species being simultaneously oxidised and reduced,

*e.g. Cl*₂ + *H*₂*O ≓ HClO* + *HCl*

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