

# Chemistry 201

## Oxidation number

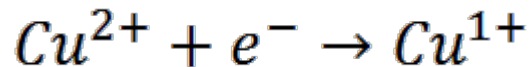
**NC State University**

# Oxidation number

Each ion involved a half reaction has an oxidation number indicated by the charge. One way to keep track of the oxidation and reduction nomenclature is to note that the oxidation number increases for oxidation



and the oxidation number is reduced in a reduction.

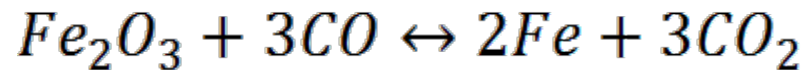


# Equivalent definition of oxidation

Oxidation is gain of oxygen.

Reduction is loss of oxygen.

For example, in the extraction of iron from its ore:



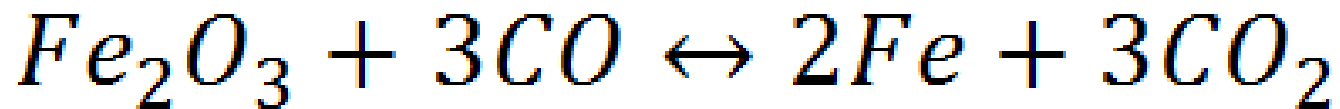
Because both **reduction** and **oxidation** are going on side-by-side, this is known as a **redox** reaction.

in such reactions there is still a transfer of electrons, but it is disguised by the oxygen atom. Each oxygen carries an effective -2 charge in the bookkeeping of these electrons.

# Oxidizing agent and reducing agent

An oxidizing agent oxidizes another species.  
It is reduced in the process.

An reducing agent reduces another species.  
It is oxidized in the process.



Oxidizing  
agent

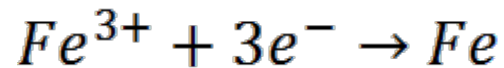
Reducing  
agent

Reduced  
species

Oxidized  
species

# Equivalent definition of oxidation

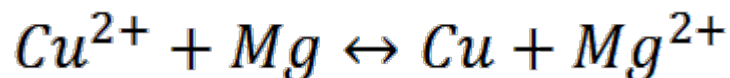
In this reaction iron is being reduced because it starts out in a 3+ oxidation state and ends up in a zero oxidation state



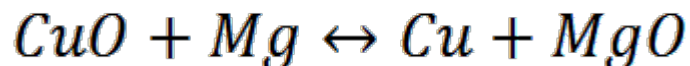
Although we normally do not think of carbon atoms as having a charge we can count charge using the rule that an O atom carries -2 charge. In this picture carbon has a +2 charge in CO and a +4 charge in CO<sub>2</sub>. Carbon is effectively being oxidized in this process.

# Showing the equivalence of oxygen and electron transfer

Let's look at an example, where the equivalence of electron transfer and oxygen transfer is obvious. We can consider the transfer of electrons from  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  to Mg metal



or from the oxide



Here the oxygen transfer carries the 2 electrons involved in the redox process.