

**A brief review of redox chemistry:**

Name of process by change in charge (or unused non-name)	Name of process by typical driving element (or unused non-name)	Change in electrons	Resultant change in charge	Examples	Sources or sinks for electrons
(Augmentation??)	<b>Oxidation</b>	Loss of electrons	Increase	From Fe <sup>2+</sup> to Fe <sup>3+</sup> From S <sup>2-</sup> to S <sup>0</sup> to S <sup>4+</sup> to S <sup>6+</sup> (e.g. H <sub>2</sub> S -> SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> ) From C <sup>4+</sup> to C <sup>0</sup> to C <sup>4+</sup> (e.g. CH <sub>2</sub> O -> CO <sub>2</sub> )	Sinks (e <sup>-</sup> acceptors) (oxidizers): O <sub>2</sub> * Fe <sup>3+</sup> Mn <sup>4+</sup> S <sup>6+</sup> in SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> N <sup>5+</sup> in NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> C <sup>0</sup> in CH <sub>2</sub> O
				From Fe <sup>3+</sup> to Fe <sup>2+</sup> From S <sup>6+</sup> to S <sup>4+</sup> to S <sup>0</sup> to S <sup>2-</sup> (e.g. SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> -> H <sub>2</sub> S) From C <sup>4+</sup> to C <sup>0</sup> to C <sup>4-</sup> (e.g. CO <sub>2</sub> -> CH <sub>2</sub> O) From O <sub>2</sub> <sup>0</sup> to 2O <sup>2-</sup>	Sources (e <sup>-</sup> donors) (reducers): C <sup>0</sup> in CH <sub>2</sub> O * Fe <sup>2+</sup> Mn <sup>2+</sup> S <sup>2-</sup> in H <sub>2</sub> S

Note that redox state is a concept applicable only to atoms and not well applied directly to the chemical species in which they are found. For example, C in H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, and CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> is all C of one oxidation state (C<sup>4+</sup>), despite the difference in charge of the C-bearing species. On the other hand, S in SO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> and SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> has two different oxidation states (S<sup>4+</sup> and S<sup>6+</sup>), even though the charge on the two S-bearing species is the same.

