

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??)	Oxidation	Loss of electrons	Increase	From Fe ²⁺ to Fe ³⁺ From S ²⁻ to S ⁰ to S ⁴⁺ to S ⁶⁺ (e.g. H ₂ S → SO ₄ ²⁻) From C ⁴⁺ to C ⁰ to C ⁴⁺ (e.g. CH ₂ O → CO ₂)	Sinks (e ⁻ acceptors) (oxidizers): O ₂ * Fe ³⁺ Mn ⁴⁺ S ⁶⁺ in SO ₄ ²⁻ N ⁵⁺ in NO ₃ ⁻ C ⁰ in CH ₂ O
	Reduction	Gain of electrons	Decrease	From Fe ³⁺ to Fe ²⁺ From S ⁶⁺ to S ⁴⁺ to S ⁰ to S ²⁻ (e.g. SO ₄ ²⁻ → H ₂ S) From C ⁴⁺ to C ⁰ to C ⁴⁻ (e.g. CO ₂ → CH ₂ O) From O ⁰ ₂ to 2O ²⁻	Sources (e ⁻ donors) (reducers): C ⁰ in CH ₂ O * Fe ²⁺ Mn ²⁺ S ²⁻ in H ₂ 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 H₂CO₃, HCO₃⁻, and CO₃²⁻ is all C of one oxidation state (C⁴⁺), despite the difference in charge of the C-bearing species. On the other hand, S in SO₃²⁻ and SO₄²⁻ has two different oxidation states (S⁴⁺ and S⁶⁺), even though the charge on the two S-bearing species is the same.

