

**Zaporizhzhya State Medical University
Analytical Chemistry Department**

ELECTRODE PROCESSES

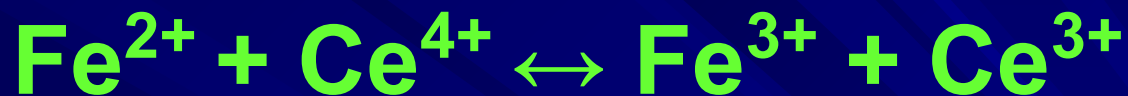
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2016

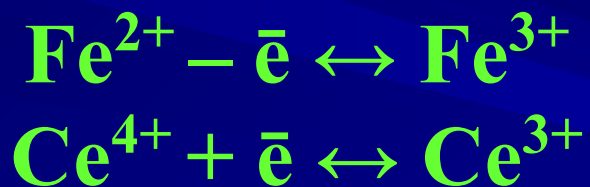
**The reactions accompanied by a change
of atom oxidation number of elements
are called
oxidation-reduction reactions.**

**The particles which accept electrons
are called oxidizers.**

**The particles which donate electrons
are called reducers.**



Oxidized and reduced forms of one substance involved in the half-reaction compose *redox couple*:



Electrode or redox potential (E)

is the quantitative measure of
redox power of different redox
reactions.

A conductor (metal) immersed into a solution of its salt is called electrode

Potential difference arising on the electrode-solution interfase is called electrode potential

Potential difference between
electrodes is known as
electromotive force (EMF)

$$EMF = E_{\text{cathode}} - E_{\text{anode}}$$

*EMF of a chemical reaction is equal to
difference between redox potentials of
a redox couple*

$$EMF = E_{ox} - E_{red}$$

The potentials difference that occurs in the tissues of living organisms is called bioelectric potential.

Redox and membrane potential in biology and medicine

- Many organs, such as heart, brain, muscles, eyes manifest their function through electric activity
- Therefore such diagnostic methods as electrocardiogram, electroencephalogram, electromyogram and electrooculogram are used