



Some Regularities Involved with Oxidation Numbers Stated in Formulation of Redox Systems According to GATES/GEB Principles

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Abstract

Formulation of Generalized Electron Balance (GEB) for redox systems according to Approach II to GEB does not require the prior knowledge of oxidation numbers of all elements in components forming a system, and in the species of the system thus formed. This formulation is involved with linear combination of charge and elemental and/or core balances related to the system in question. The skillful choice of multipliers for the balances on the step of purposeful formulation of this linear combination allows for to find important regularities for electrolytic systems of different degree of complexity. These multipliers are related to the oxidation numbers of the elements; this regularity is important in the context of the fact that the oxidation number is the contractual concept. This property is valid for redox and non-redox systems. In this context, oxidation number is perceived as the derivative/redundant concept. The paper indicates the close relationships between different rules of conservation and indicates huge possibilities inherent in the generalized approach to electrolytic systems (GATES), and GATES/GEB in particular.

Keywords: Electrolytic systems; Redox systems; GEB; GATES; Oxidation number

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Introduction

The paper refers critically to some fundamental concepts, known to a wide community of chemists from early stages of education. It concerns the terms: oxidation state/number; oxidant and reductant; equivalent weight. All those concepts, defended by IUPAC, raise many reservations and controversies, expressed in our review papers issued in recent years^[1-5], and discussed elsewhere^[6-8]. All these terms were introduced/considered in context of stoichiometry, i.e., the concept straight from the 18th century^[3]. The factual place of these terms is indicated here by the mathematical formulation of redox systems, realized according to GATES/GEB principles, i.e., based on the Generalized Approach to Electrolytic Systems (GATES)^[9], with Generalized Electron Balance (GEB) formulated according to Approach II to GEB^[1-5,9-15].

Within GATES/GEB, the species in electrolytic systems are considered in their natural form, particularly as hydrates $X_i^{z_i} \cdot n_{iw}$ in aqueous solutions^[10], where z_i ($z_i = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$) is the charge of $X_i^{z_i}$, expressed in elementary charge unit $e = F/N_A$ (F – Faraday constant, N_A – Avogadro's constant), and n_{iw} (≥ 0) is the mean number of water ($W = H_2O$) molecules attached to $X_i^{z_i}$. The known chemical formulas of the $X_i^{z_i}$ of the and their respective external charges provide the information necessary/sufficient to formulate the respective balances^[4].

The terms: components and species are distinguished. In the notation applied here, N_{0j} ($j = 1, 2, \dots, J$) is the number of molecules of components of j -th kind composing the static or dynamic $D + T$ system, whereby the D and T are composed separately, from defined components, including water. The mono-



two-phase electrolytic system thus obtained involve N_1 molecules of H_2O and N_i species of i -th kind, $X_i^{z_i} n_{iw}$ ($i = 2, 3, \dots, I$), denoted briefly as $X_i^{z_i} (N_i, n_i)$, where $n_i \equiv n_{iw} \equiv n_i H_2O$; then we have: $H^{+1} (N_2, n_2)$, $OH^{-1} (N_3, n_3), \dots$

The GEB is formulated according to two equivalent approaches, named as the Approach I to GEB and the Approach II to GEB. The Approach I to GEB is formulated according to 'card game' principle^[10]; it is based on a common pool of electrons introduced into the system by electron-active elements^[10-15]. The Approach II to GEB is formulated from linear combination $2 \cdot f(O) - f(H)$ of elemental balances: $f(H)$ for H, and $f(O)$. Both Approaches (I and II) to GEB are equivalent.

• Approach II to GEB \Leftrightarrow Approach I to GEB (1)

All the inferences made within GATES/GEB are based on firm, algebraic foundations. The approach proposed allows understanding far better all physicochemical phenomena occurring in the system in question and improving some methods of analysis. All the facts testify very well about the potency of simulated calculations made, according to GATES, on the basis of all attainable physicochemical knowledge.

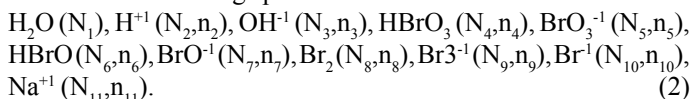
The Approach I to GEB needs prior knowledge of oxidation numbers. The Approach II to GEB does not require any prior knowledge of the oxidation numbers of elements in the components and in the species. Because the 'oxidation number' is essentially the contractual concept, it is a fact of capital importance, particularly in relation to organic species (molecules, ions, radicals and ion-radicals) of any degree of complexity. However, when the oxidation numbers are easily determined, the Approach I to GEB, known as the 'short' version of GEB, can be applied. The roles of oxidants and reductants are not assigned *a priori* to individual components within the Approaches I and II to GEB; GATES/GEB provides full 'democracy' in this regard.

The principle of GEB formulation, discovered by Michałowski (1992) as the Approach I to GEB, and 2006 as the Approach II to GEB) was unknown in earlier literature. The GEB is considered as a new law of the matter conservation related to electrolytic redox systems, as a Law of Nature^[9,10].

The importance of GATES/GEB in area of electrolytic redox systems is unquestionable. Then the main purpose of the present paper is to familiarize it to a wider community. It will also be indicated, in a simple mathematical manner, the fundamental criterion distinguishing between non-redox and redox systems. Contrary to appearances, this criterion is not immediately associated with free electrons in electrolytic system.

In this paper we consider first a relatively simple dynamic redox system, where V mL of C mol/L NaOH as titrant T is added; up to a given point of the titration, into V_0 mL of C_0 mol/L Br_2 as titrant D and the D + T mixture with volume $V_0 + V$ is thus obtained.

V_0 mL of D is composed of Br_2 (N_{01} molecules) + H_2O (N_{02} molecules), and V mL of T is composed of NaOH (N_{03} molecules) + H_2O (N_{04} molecules). In $V_0 + V$ mL of D + T mixture we have the following species:



In the D + T mixture, the molar concentrations of the species are as follows:

$$[X_i^{z_i}] \cdot (V_0 + V) = 10^3 \cdot N_i / N_A \quad (i = 2, \dots, 11) \quad (3)$$

And molar concentrations of the solutes are equal to

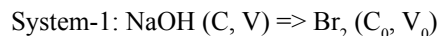
$$C_0 \cdot V_0 = 10^3 \cdot N_{01} / N_A \quad (4)$$

$$C \cdot V = 10^3 \cdot N_{03} / N_A \quad (5)$$

At $V = 0$, from Eq. (3) we have

$$[X_i^{z_i}] \cdot V_0 = 10^3 \cdot N_i / N_A \quad (i = 2, \dots, 11) \quad (6)$$

The system considered above will be denoted as $T \Rightarrow D$ or, more exactly, as



At $V = 0$, the D + T is limited to D, i.e., C_0 mol/L Br_2 solution.

Analogously, we apply the notation



for the second system, considered in further parts of this paper.

At $V = 0$, the System 2 is limited to C_0 mol/L HBrO solution.

The C_0 mol/L Br_2 and C_0 mol/L HBrO are considered as static systems, obtained after disposable mixing of the related components.

Formulation of balances for the System-1

Charge balance

Denoting atomic numbers: Z_H for H, Z_O for O, Z_{Br} for Br, Z_{Na} for Na we have the balances:

• For nuclear protons

$$\begin{aligned} & (2Z_H + Z_O)N_1 + (Z_H + n_2(2Z_H + Z_O))N_2 + (Z_H + Z_O + n_3(2Z_H + Z_O)) \\ & N_3 + (Z_H + Z_{Br} + 3Z_O + n_4(2Z_H + Z_O))N_4 + (Z_{Br} + 3Z_O + n_5(2Z_H + Z_O)) \\ & N_5 + (Z_H + Z_{Br} + Z_O + n_6(2Z_H + Z_O))N_6 + (Z_{Br} + Z_O + n_7(2Z_H + Z_O)) \\ & N_7 + (2Z_{Br} + n_8(2Z_H + Z_O))N_8 + (3Z_{Br} + n_9(2Z_H + Z_O))N_9 + \\ & (Z_{Br} + n_{10}(2Z_H + Z_O))N_{10} + (Z_{Na} + n_{11}(2Z_H + Z_O))N_{11} = 2Z_{Br}N_{01} + \\ & (2Z_H + Z_O)N_{02} + (Z_{Na} + Z_O + Z_H)N_{03} + (2Z_H + Z_O)N_{04} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

• For orbital electrons

$$\begin{aligned} & (2Z_H + Z_O)N_1 + (Z_H - 1 + n_2(2Z_H + Z_O))N_2 + (Z_H + 1 + Z_O + n_3(2Z_H + Z_O)) \\ & N_3 + (Z_H + Z_{Br} + 3Z_O + n_4(2Z_H + Z_O))N_4 + (Z_{Br} + 3Z_O + 1 + n_5(2Z_H + Z_O)) \\ & N_5 + (Z_H + Z_{Br} + Z_O + n_6(2Z_H + Z_O))N_6 + (Z_{Br} + Z_O + 1 + n_7(2Z_H + Z_O)) \\ & N_7 + (2Z_{Br} + n_8(2Z_H + Z_O))N_8 + (3Z_{Br} + 1 + n_9(2Z_H + Z_O))N_9 + \\ & (Z_{Br} + 1 + n_{10}(2Z_H + Z_O))N_{10} + (Z_{Na} - 1 + n_{11}(2Z_H + Z_O))N_{11} = 2Z_{Br}N_{01} + \\ & (2Z_H + Z_O)N_{02} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Subtraction of Equation-(8) from Equation-(7) gives the charge balance (ChB)

$$f_0 = \text{ChB} :$$

$$N_2 - N_3 - N_5 - N_7 - N_9 - N_{10} + N_{11} = 0 \Leftrightarrow (+1)N_2 + (-1)N_3 + (-1)N_5 + (-1)N_7 + (-1)N_9 + (-1)N_{10} + (+1)N_{11} = 0 \quad (9)$$

The charge balance ($f_0 = \text{ChB}$) is then derivable from balances for electrons and protons. It is nothing strange because the external charge of a species is a simple sum of charges brought by nuclear protons and orbital electrons.

In particular, from Equations (3) and (9) we have

$$[H^{+1}] - [OH^{-1}] - [BrO_3^{-1}] - [BrO^{-1}] - [Br_3^{-1}] - [Br^1] + [Na^{+1}] = 0 \rightarrow \quad (9a)$$

$$(+1) \cdot [H^{+1}] + (-1) \cdot [OH^{-1}] + (-1) \cdot [BrO_3^{-1}] + (-1) \cdot [BrO^{-1}] + (-1) \cdot [Br_3^{-1}] + (-1) \cdot [Br^1] + (+1) \cdot [Na^{+1}] = 0 \quad (9b)$$

Generally, ChB is expressed by equation

$$\sum_i z_i \cdot N_i = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_i z_i \cdot [X_i^{z_i}] = 0 \quad 10$$

Note that $z_i \neq 0$ are multipliers for concentrations of the corresponding ions in the ChB.

Elemental balances

$$f_1 = f(\text{H}) : \\ 2N_1 + N_2(1+2n_2) + N_3(1+2n_3) + N_4(1+2n_4) + 2N_5n_5 + N_6(1+2n_6) \\ + 2N_7n_7 + 2N_8n_8 + 2N_9n_9 + 2N_{10}n_{10} = 2N_{02} \quad (11)$$

$$f_2 = f(\text{O}) : \\ N_1 + 2N_2 + N_3(1+n_3) + N_4(3+n_4) + N_5(3+n_5) + N_6(1+n_6) + \\ N_7(1+n_7) + N_8n_8 + N_9n_9 + N_{10}n_{10} = N_{02} \quad (12)$$

$$f_3 = f(\text{Br}) : \\ N_4 + N_5 + N_6 + N_7 + 2N_8 + 3N_9 + N_{10} = 2N_{01} \quad (13)$$

$$-f_4 = -f(\text{Na}) : \\ N_{03} = N_{11} \quad (14)$$

Linear combinations of the balances

From Eqs. (11) and (12) we have

$$f_{12} = 2f_2 - f_1 : -N_2 + N_3 + 5N_4 + 6N_5 + N_6 + 2N_7 = 0 \quad (15)$$

From Eqs. (15) and (9)

$$f_{12} + f_0 - f_4 : 5N_4 + 5N_5 + N_6 + N_7 - N_9 - N_{10} = 0 \quad (16)$$

From Eqs. (13) and (16)

$$Z_{\text{Br}} f_3 - (f_{12} + f_0 - f_4) : (Z_{\text{Br}} - 5)(N_4 + N_5) + (Z_{\text{Br}} - 1)(N_6 + N_7) + 2Z_{\text{Br}} N_8 + \\ (3Z_{\text{Br}} + 1)N_9 + (Z_{\text{Br}} + 1)N_{10} = 2Z_{\text{Br}} N_{01} \quad (17)$$

Formulation of balances for the System 2

In the System 2 we have the set (2) of the species identical as in the System 1. Applying similar notation, we assume that V_0 mL of D is composed of HBrO (N_{01} molecules) + H_2O (N_{02} molecules) and V mL of T is composed of NaOH (N_{03} molecules) + H_2O (N_{04} molecules). The numbers N_{01} and N_{02} of the molecules composing these systems and the numbers N_i of the species in the System 2 are different than that in the System 1, in principle. The $f_0 = \text{ChB}$ in the System 2 is identical with Eq. (9a), and $-f_4 = -f(\text{Na})$ is identical with Eq. (14). Then after formulation of f_1 and f_2 we have here, by turns,

$$f_{12} = 2f_2 - f_1 : -N_2 + N_3 + 5N_4 + 6N_5 + N_6 + 2N_7 = N_{01} + N_{03} \quad (18)$$

$$f_3 = f(\text{Br}) : N_4 + N_5 + N_6 + N_7 + 2N_8 + 3N_9 + N_{10} = N_{01} \quad (19)$$

$$f_{12} + f_0 - f_4 : 5N_4 + 5N_5 + N_6 + N_7 - N_9 - N_{10} = N_{01} \quad (20)$$

$$Z_{\text{Br}} f_3 - (f_{12} + f_0 - f_4) : (Z_{\text{Br}} - 5)(N_4 + N_5) + (Z_{\text{Br}} - 1)(N_6 + N_7) + 2Z_{\text{Br}} N_8 + \\ + (3Z_{\text{Br}} + 1)N_9 + (Z_{\text{Br}} + 1)N_{10} = (Z_{\text{Br}} - 1)N_{01} \quad (21)$$

The balances in terms of molar concentrations

For the System 1, from Eqs. (3) – (5), (13), (14) and (16), we have:

$$([\text{HBrO}_3] + [\text{BrO}_3^{-1}]) + ([\text{HBrO}] + [\text{BrO}^{-1}]) + 2[\text{Br}_2] + 3[\text{Br}_3^{-1}] + \\ [\text{Br}^{-1}] = 2 \cdot C_0 V_0 / (V_0 + V) \quad (13a)$$

$$[\text{Na}^+] = CV / (V_0 + V) \quad (14a)$$

$$5([\text{HBrO}_3] + [\text{BrO}_3^{-1}]) + ([\text{HBrO}] + [\text{BrO}^{-1}]) - [\text{Br}_3^{-1}] - [\text{Br}^{-1}] = 0 \quad (16a)$$

Eqs. (13a) and (14a) are termed as concentration balances, obtained from elemental balances (13) and (14), and Eq. (16a) is the shortest form of GEB. The relation (14a) can be immediately introduced into Eq. (9a); then we get

$$[\text{H}^+] - [\text{OH}^{-1}] - [\text{BrO}_3^{-1}] - [\text{BrO}^{-1}] - [\text{Br}_3^{-1}] - [\text{Br}^{-1}] + CV / (V_0 + V) = 0 \quad (9c)$$

Eqs. (9c), (13a) and (16a) form the complete set of balances related to the System 1.

For the System 2, from Eqs. (3) – (5), (19) and (20), we obtain the balances:

$$([\text{HBrO}_3] + [\text{BrO}_3^{-1}]) + ([\text{HBrO}] + [\text{BrO}^{-1}]) + 2[\text{Br}_2] + 3[\text{Br}_3^{-1}] + \\ [\text{Br}^{-1}] = C_0 V_0 / (V_0 + V) \quad (19a)$$

$$5([\text{HBrO}_3] + [\text{BrO}_3^{-1}]) + ([\text{HBrO}] + [\text{BrO}^{-1}]) - [\text{Br}_3^{-1}] - [\text{Br}^{-1}] = \\ C_0 V_0 / (V_0 + V) \quad (20a)$$

completed by the balance (9c).

We can also refer to static systems, formed by (a) C_0 mol/L Br_2 and (b) C_0 mol/L HBrO. These solutions are identical with the titrand D in the related Systems 1 and 2. The balances for these static systems are obtained assuming $V = 0$ in Eqs. (9c), (13a) and (14a), or in Eqs. (9c), (19a) and (20a), resp.

Note that Br_2 and HBrO do not oxidize water molecules, i.e., products of H_2O oxidation do not exist there as species.

Relations between concentrations of the species

From the interrelations obtained on the basis of expressions for equilibrium data [16] collected in Table 1 we have:

$$[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-\text{pH}}, [\text{OH}^{-1}] = 10^{\text{pH}-14}, [\text{BrO}_3^{-1}] = 10^{6A(E-1.45)-\text{pBr}+6\text{pH}}, [\text{BrO}^{-1}] = \\ = 10^{2A(E-0.76)-\text{pBr}+2\text{pH}-28}, [\text{Br}_2] = 10^{2A(E-1.087)-2\text{pBr}}, [\text{Br}_3^{-1}] = 10^{2A(E-1.05)-2\text{pBr}}, \\ [\text{HBrO}_3] = 10^{0.7-\text{pH}}, [\text{BrO}_3^{-1}]; [\text{HBrO}] = 10^{8.6-\text{pH}}, [\text{BrO}^{-1}]$$

Where the uniformly defined scalar variables: E , pH and pBr , forming a vector $\mathbf{x} = (E, \text{pH}, \text{pBr})^T$, are involved:

$$A \cdot E = -\log[e^{-1}], \text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}^+], \text{pBr} = -\log[\text{Br}^{-1}]$$

All the variables are in the exponents of the power for 10 in: $[e^{-1}] = 10^{-A \cdot E}$, $[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-\text{pH}}$, $[\text{Br}^{-1}] = 10^{-\text{pBr}}$, where $1/A = RT / F \cdot \ln 10$; $A = 16.9$ at $T = 298$ K. The number of the (independent) variables equals to the number of equations, $3 = 3$; this ensures a unique solution of the equations related to the Systems 1 and 2, at the preset C_0 , C and V_0 values, and the V -value at which the calculations are realized, at defined step of the calculation procedure, according to iterative computer program presented in Appendix.

Graphical presentation

Formulation of the static system with Br_2 (C_0) was presented first in [17], whereas the dynamic Systems: 1 and 2 were presented in [18]. The $\text{pH} = \text{pH}(\Phi)$ and $E = E(\Phi)$ relationships for the Systems 1 and 2 are plotted in Figures 1A, B, where the fraction titrated

$$\Phi = \frac{C \cdot V}{C_0 \cdot V_0} \quad (22)$$

introduces a kind of normalization (independence on V_0 value) for the related titration curves. The computer program related to the System 1 is presented in Appendix. Speciation diagrams for the Systems 1 and 2 are presented in Figures 1C, D.

The Br_2 solution is acidic, as results e.g. from the ChB (Eq. 9c) at $V = 0$: at $[\text{Na}^+] = 0$ ($\Phi = 0$) we have: $[\text{H}^+] - [\text{OH}^-] = [\text{BrO}_3^-] + [\text{BrO}^-] + [\text{Br}_3^-] + [\text{Br}^-] > 0$, i.e. $[\text{H}^+] > [\text{OH}^-]$. The Br_2 is an acid with a strength comparable to that of acetic acid; at $C_0 = 0.01$, pH equals: 3.40 for Br_2 , and 3.325 for CH_3COOH ($\text{p}K_1 = 4.65$). Disproportionation of Br_2 occurs initially to a small extent (several %), according to the scheme $\text{Br}_2 + \text{OH}^- = \text{HBrO} + \text{Br}^-$.

In the System 2, disproportionation of HBrO affected by NaOH (C) added according to titrimetric mode is presented in Fig. 1D [18]. The $[\text{Br}^-]/[\text{BrO}_3^-]$ ratio equals: $10^{-2.2553}/10^{-2.5563}$ at $\Phi = 2.0$; $10^{-2.2730}/10^{-2.5740}$ at $\Phi = 2.5$, i.e. $10^{0.3010} = 2 = 2:1$, corresponding to the stoichiometric ratio of products of this reaction. As results from Fig. 1D, the disproportionation of HBrO , at an

excess of NaOH added, occurs mainly according to the scheme $3\text{HBrO} + 3\text{OH}^- = 2\text{Br}^- + \text{BrO}_3^- + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (stoichiometry 3:3 = 1:1), resulting from half-reactions: $\text{HBrO} + 2e^- + \text{H}^+ = \text{Br}^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{HBrO} - 4e^- + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{BrO}_3^- + 5\text{H}^+$, and $3\text{H}^+ + 3\text{OH}^- = 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The (Φ, pH, E) values from the close vicinity of the corresponding equivalence (eq) points on the curves in Figs. 1A,B are collected in Table 2.

In $C_0 = 0.01$ mol/L HBrO , more than 90% HBrO disproportionates according to the reaction $5\text{HBrO} = \text{BrO}_3^- + 2\text{Br}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{H}^+$; at $V = 0$ we have: $[\text{Br}_2] = 10^{-2.4406}$, $[\text{BrO}_3^-] = 10^{-2.7442}$, i.e. $[\text{Br}_2]/[\text{BrO}_3^-] = 10^{0.3036} \approx 2$, which confirms this stoichiometry of the reaction. The H^+ ions formed in this reaction acidify the solution significantly: at $C_0 = 0.01$ and $V = 0$ we have $\text{pH} = 2.74$, although HBrO itself is a relatively weak acid.

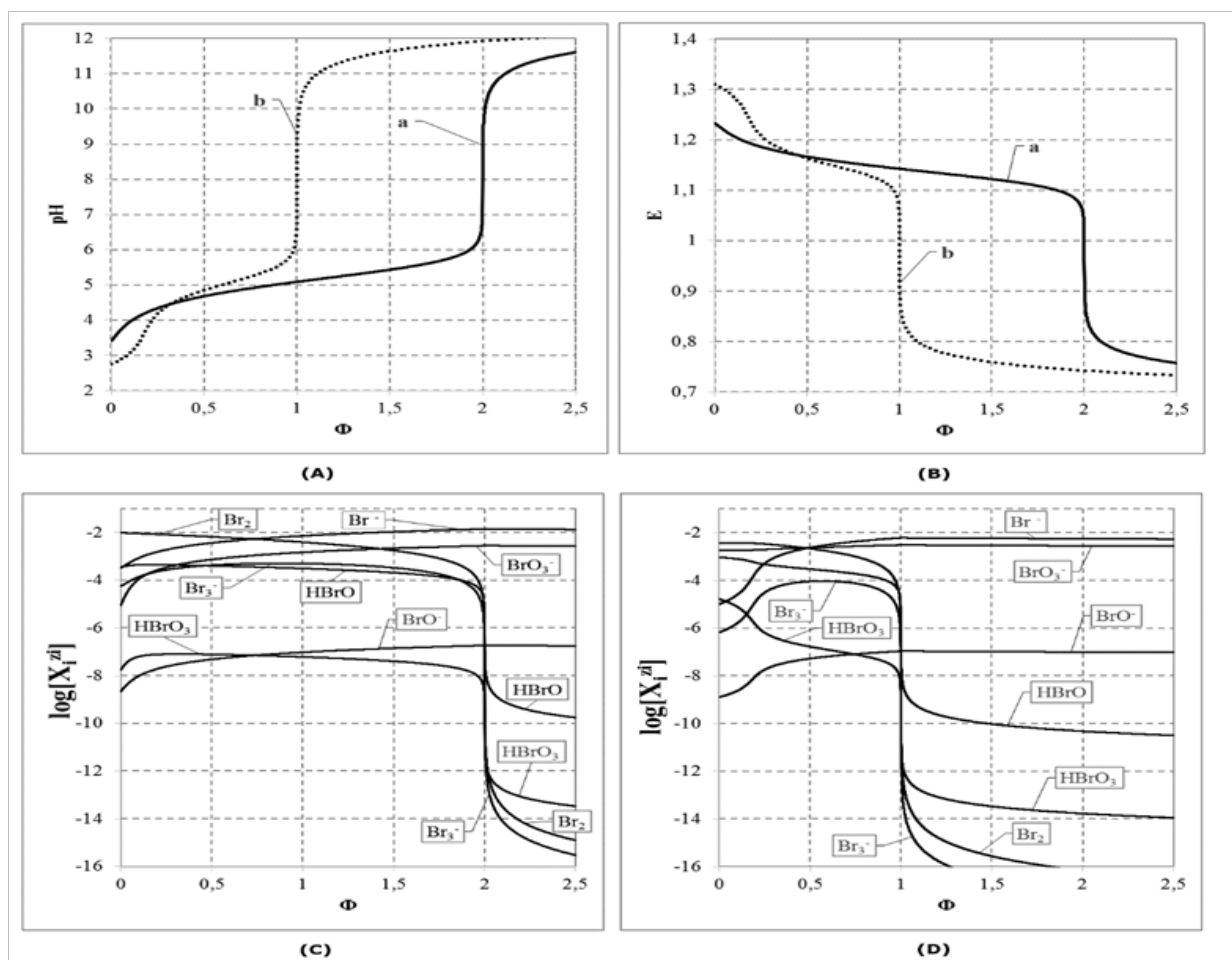


Figure-1. The relationships: (A) $\text{pH} = \text{pH}(\Phi)$ and (B) $E = E(\Phi)$ for the Systems 1 and 2, and the related speciation diagrams for the Systems: 1 (C) and 2 (D), at $V_0 = 100$, $C_0 = 0.01$, $C = 0.1$.

The main task of titration is the estimation of the equivalent volume, V_{eq} , corresponding to the volume $V = V_{\text{eq}}$ of T, where the fraction titrated (Eq. (22)) assumes the value

$$\Phi_{\text{eq}} = \frac{C \cdot V_{\text{eq}}}{C_0 \cdot V_0} \quad (23)$$

in contradistinction to visual titrations, where the end volume V_e V_{eq} is registered, all instrumental titrations aim, in principle, to obtain the V_{eq} value on the basis of experimental data $\{(V_j, y_j) \mid j = 1, \dots, N\}$, where $y = \text{pH}, E$ for potentiometric methods of analysis. Referring to Eq. (22), we have

$$C_0 \cdot V_0 = 10^3 \cdot m_A / M_A \quad (24)$$

where m_A [g] and M_A [g/mol] denote mass and molar mass of analyte (A), respectively. From Eqs. (22) and (24), we get

$$m_A = 10^{-3} \cdot C \cdot M_A \cdot V / \Phi \quad (25)$$

The value of the fraction V/Φ in Eq. (25), obtained from Eq. (22),

$$V/\Phi = C_0 \cdot V_0 / C \quad (26)$$

is constant during the titration. Particularly, at the end (e) and equivalent (eq) points we have

$$V/\Phi = V_e / \Phi_e = V_{\text{eq}} / \Phi_{\text{eq}} \quad (27)$$

The V_e [mL] value is the volume of T consumed up to the end (e) point, where the titration is terminated (ended). The

V_e value is usually determined in visual titration, when a pre-assumed color (or color change) of D+T mixture is obtained. In a visual acid-base titration, pH_e value corresponds to the volume V_e [mL] of T added from the start for the titration and

$$\Phi_e = \frac{C \cdot V_e}{C_0 \cdot V_0} \quad (28)$$

is the Φ -value related to the end point. From Eqs. (25) and (27), one obtains:

$$(a) m_A = 10^{-3} \cdot C \cdot V_e \cdot M_A / \Phi_e \text{ and } (b) m_A = 10^{-3} \cdot C \cdot V_{eq} \cdot M_A / \Phi_{eq} \quad (29)$$

This does not mean that we may choose between Eqs. (29a) and (29b), to calculate m_A . Namely, Eq. (29a) cannot be applied for the evaluation of m_A : V_e is known, but Φ_e unknown. Calculation of Φ_e needs prior knowledge of C_0 value; e.g., for the titration system $\text{NaOH}(C,V) \rightarrow \text{HCl}(C_0,V_0)$ we have [2]

$$\Phi_e = C/C_0 \cdot (C_0 - \alpha_e) / (C + \alpha_e) \quad (30)$$

where: $\alpha = [\text{H}^+] - [\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-\text{pH}} - 10^{\text{pH}-14}$, and $\alpha_e = \alpha(\text{pH}_e)$. However, C_0 is unknown before the titration; otherwise, the titration would be purposeless. The pH_e value in visual titration is known only approximately. Also Eq. (29b) is useless: the 'round' Φ_{eq} value is known exactly, but V_{eq} is unknown; V_e (not V_{eq}) is determined in visual titrations.

Because Eqs: (29a) and (29b) appear to be useless, the third, approximate formula for m_A , has to be applied^[19], namely:

$$m_A' = 10^{-3} \cdot C \cdot V_e \cdot M_A / \Phi_{eq} = 10^{-3} \cdot C \cdot V_e \cdot M_A \cdot R_A^{eq} \quad (31)$$

where Φ_{eq} is put for Φ_e in Eq. 29a, and

$$R_A^{eq} = M_A / \Phi_{eq} \quad (32)$$

is named as the equivalent mass. The relative error in accuracy, resulting from this substitution, equals to

$$\delta = (m_A' - m_A) / m_A = m_A' / m_A - 1 = V_e / V_{eq} - 1 = \Phi_e / \Phi_{eq} - 1 \quad (33)$$

In particular, for the titration of $V_0 = 100$ mL of $C_0 = 0.01$ mol/L $A = \text{Br}_2$ ($M_{\text{Br}_2} = 159.808$ g/mol) with V mL of $C = 0.1$ mol/L NaOH we have $\Phi_{eq} = 2$ (see Table 2). At $\text{pH} = \text{pH}_e = 9.413$ we have $\Phi_e = 2.003$, and then $\delta = 2.003/2 - 1 = 0.15\%$. Note that this result was obtained on the basis of thermodynamic knowledge (GATES/GEB), not from invalid, stoichiometric considerations.

Some remarks related to balances

Equations and equalities

Among the concentration balances one can distinguish equations and equalities. An equality, represented by the relation (14a), involves only one species, whereas an equation involves more species, see e.g. Eq. (13a) or Eq. (16a). Concentrations of the species in the balances are involved in expression(s) for the corresponding equilibrium constant(s), exemplified by the relations presented in Table 1. In the equality (14a), the value for $[\text{Na}^+]$ is a number for the pre-assumed C and V_0 values, at given V -value; as such, it can enter immediately the related ChB, see Eq. (9c). Then (14a) is not considered as equation, when the number of equations is compared with the number of independent variables.

Table 1. Equilibrium data related to different bromine species.

No	Reaction	Equilibrium equation	Equilibrium data
1	$\text{BrO}_3^- + 6\text{H}^+ + 6e^- = \text{Br}^- + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$[\text{Br}^-] = K_{e1} \cdot [\text{BrO}_3^-] [\text{H}^+]^6 [\text{e}^-]^6$	$E_{04} = 1.45$ V
2	$\text{BrO}^- + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2e^- = \text{Br}^- + 2\text{OH}^-$	$[\text{Br}^-] = K_{e2} \cdot [\text{BrO}^-] [\text{H}^+]^2 [\text{e}^-]^2 / K_w^2$	$E_{03} = 0.76$ V
3	$\text{Br}_2 + 2e^- = 2\text{Br}^-$	$[\text{Br}^-]^2 = K_{e3} \cdot [\text{Br}_2] [\text{e}^-]^2$	$E_{03} = 1.087$ V
4	$\text{Br}_3^- + 2e^- = 3\text{Br}^-$	$[[\text{Br}^-]^3 = K_{e4} \cdot [\text{Br}_3^-] [\text{e}^-]^2$	$E_{04} = 1.05$ V
5	$\text{HBrO}_3 = \text{H}^+ + \text{BrO}_3^-$	$[\text{H}^+][\text{BrO}_3^-] = K_{s1} \cdot [\text{HBrO}_3]$	$\text{p}K_{s1} = 0.7$
6	$\text{HBrO} = \text{H}^+ + \text{BrO}^-$	$[\text{H}^+][\text{BrO}^-] = K_{s11} \cdot [\text{HBrO}]$	$\text{p}K_{s11} = 8.6$
7	$\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}^+ + \text{OH}^-$	$[\text{H}^+][\text{OH}^-] = K_w$	$\text{p}K_w = 14.0$

where: $\log K_{e1} = 6AE_{01}$, $\log K_{e2} = 2AE_{01}$ ($i = 2,3,4$); $A = 16.9$; $\text{p}K_{s1} = -\log K_{s1}$, $\text{p}K_{s11} = -\log K_{s11}$, $\text{p}K_w = -\log K_w$

Table 2: The sets of (Φ , pH, E) values taken from the vicinity of the equivalence points for the Systems 1 and 2, at $V_0 = 100$, $C_0 = 0.01$, $C = 0.1$.

System 1			System 2		
NaOH (C,V) \rightarrow Br ₂ (C ₀ ,V ₀)			NaOH (C,V) \rightarrow HBrO (C ₀ ,V ₀)		
Φ	pH	E	Φ	pH	E
1,995	6,666	1,0491	0,995	6,347	1,0720
1,996	6,728	1,0455	0,996	6,411	1,0681
1,997	6,811	1,0406	0,997	6,498	1,0630
1,998	6,933	1,0334	0,998	6,625	1,0555
1,999	7,161	1,0199	0,999	6,866	1,0412
2,000	8,143	0,9619	1,000	8,102	0,9682
2,001	8,966	0,9132	1,001	9,002	0,9150
2,002	9,244	0,8968	1,002	9,281	0,8985
2,003	9,413	0,8868	1,003	9,450	0,8885
2,004	9,534	0,8797	1,004	9,571	0,8814
2,005	9,628	0,8741	1,005	9,666	0,8758

Number of independent equations and dependency/independency property

In the System 1, three equations: (9c), (13a) and (16a) form a set of independent^[20,21] equations. In this context, four equations: (9c), (13a), (16a) and (17a)

$$(Z_{\text{Br}} - 5) \cdot ([\text{HBrO}_3] + [\text{BrO}_3^-]) + (Z_{\text{Br}} - 1) \cdot ([\text{HBrO}] + [\text{BrO}^-]) + 2Z_{\text{Br}} \cdot [\text{Br}_2] + (3Z_{\text{Br}} + 1) \cdot [\text{Br}_3^-] + (Z_{\text{Br}} + 1) \cdot [\text{Br}^-] = 2Z_{\text{Br}} \cdot C_0 \quad (17a)$$

form a set of linearly dependent equations in the System 1; in other words, the set of equations: {(9c), (13a), (16a)} or {(9c), (13a), (17a)} can be chosen, optionally, as the equations involved in the algorithm applied for calculation purposes, see Appendix, where Eq. (17a) is involved. In the Systems 1 and 2, three independent variables: $\mathbf{x}^T = (x(1), x(2), x(3)) = (E, \text{pH}, \text{pBr})$ are involved. Informally, for the System 1, E is ascribed to GEB (Eqs. (16a),(17a)), pH to ChB (Eq. (9c)), and pBr – to the concentration balance for Br (Eq. (13a)). The volume V of the titrant (T) added is considered as a parameter, not variable; the V value is changed, in steps, in the calculation procedure, realized according to iterative computer program, here: MATLAB.

The linear dependence of algebraic equations is usually checked using the Gaussian elimination method^[22] or the

Kronecker-Capelli theorem^[23]; there are time-consuming procedures, however. A far most efficient method of the linear combination is presented^[20], where the set of dependent equations related to non-redox systems is reduced to the identity $0 = 0$, whereas the simplest form of the linear combination is obtained for redox systems^[20,24]; high efficiency of this method can easily be checked in far more complex electrolytic non-redox or redox systems, also in mixed-solvent media^[25-27].

Oxidation number, oxidant and reductant as the redundant terms

In formulation of GEB according to the Approach II to GEB, the prior knowledge of oxidation numbers is not needed; it is the paramount advantage of the Approach II to GEB, particularly when applied to complex organic species, with radicals and ion-radicals involved. It should be noticed that the oxidation number, representing the degree of oxidation of an element in a compound or a species, is a contractual concept. None prior knowledge, except composition and external charge of the species formed in the system is needed. The equivalency of the Approaches I and II to GEB means that the equation obtained by a suitable linear combination of pr-GEB with charge balance and other elemental/core balances becomes identical with the one obtained directly from the Approach I to GEB.

The GEB related to the System 1 with Br_2 (C_0) and expressed by Eq. (16a), obtained according to Approach II to GEB, can be rewritten as follows:

$$1 \cdot (+5) \cdot ([\text{HBrO}_3] + [\text{BrO}_3^{-1}]) + 1 \cdot (+1) \cdot ([\text{HBrO}] + [\text{BrO}^{-1}]) + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot [\text{Br}_2] + 3 \cdot (-1/3) \cdot [\text{Br}_3^{-1}] + 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot [\text{Br}^1] = 2 \cdot (0) \cdot C_0 V_0 / (V_0 + V) \quad (16b)$$

whereas the GEB related to the System 2 with HBrO (C_0) and expressed by Eq. (20a), obtained according to Approach II to GEB, can be rewritten as follows:

$$1 \cdot (+5) \cdot ([\text{HBrO}_3] + [\text{BrO}_3^{-1}]) + 1 \cdot (+1) \cdot ([\text{HBrO}] + [\text{BrO}^{-1}]) + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot [\text{Br}_2] + 3 \cdot (-1/3) \cdot [\text{Br}_3^{-1}] + 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot [\text{Br}^1] = 1 \cdot (1) \cdot C_0 V_0 / (V_0 + V) \quad (20b)$$

Analogous balances are obtained for static systems, with C_0 mol/L (a) Br_2 , (b) HBrO . As we see, the coefficients at the concentrations of the corresponding species and at the concentrations of the related components are equal to the oxidation numbers of Br as an electron-active component in the related Systems (1 and 2).

It is a general property, valid also in the systems where two or more electron-active elements are involved.

We refer here to titration of V_0 mL of the titrand D containing FeSO_4 (C_0) + H_2SO_4 (C_{01}) with V mL of titrant T, containing KMnO_4 (C), added up to a given point of the titration. In this case, the linear combination of electron-non-active elements ('fans'), expressed as follows^[28]

$$2 \cdot f(\text{O}) - f(\text{H}) + \text{ChB} - f(\text{K}) - 6 \cdot f(\text{SO}_4) = - (f(\text{H}) - 2 \cdot f(\text{O}) + f(\text{K}) + 6 \cdot f(\text{SO}_4) - \text{ChB}) \leftrightarrow (+1) \cdot f(\text{H}) + (-2) \cdot f(\text{O}) + (+1) \cdot f(\text{K}) + (+6) \cdot f(\text{SO}_4) - \text{ChB} \rightarrow \quad (34)$$

$$(+2) \cdot ([\text{Fe}^{+2}] + [\text{FeOH}^{+1}] + [\text{FeSO}_4]) + (+3) \cdot ([\text{Fe}^{+3}] + [\text{FeOH}^{+2}] + [\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2^{+1}] + 2[\text{Fe}_2(\text{OH})_2^{+4}] + [\text{FeSO}_4^{+1}] + [\text{Fe}(\text{SO}_4)_2^{-1}]) + (+2) \cdot ([\text{Mn}^{+2}] + [\text{MnOH}^{+1}] + [\text{MnSO}_4]) + (+3) \cdot ([\text{Mn}^{+3}] + [\text{MnOH}^{+2}]) + \gamma \cdot (+4) \cdot [\text{MnO}_2] + (+6) \cdot [\text{MnO}_4^{-2}] + (+7) \cdot [\text{MnO}_4^{-1}] = (+2) \cdot C_0 V_0 / (V_0 + V) + (+7) \cdot CV / (V_0 + V) \quad (34a)$$

where $\gamma = 1$ if precipitation of MnO_2 in this system is admitted

(e.g. at too small C_{01} value), or $\gamma = 0$ if it does not occur. The simplest form of GEB is obtained there from linear combination of the above balance (34) with the balances for the electron-active elements ('players'). At $\gamma = 0$ we have^[29-32]

$$(+1) \cdot f(\text{K}) + (+6) \cdot f(\text{SO}_4) + (+3) \cdot f(\text{Fe}) + (+2) \cdot f(\text{Mn}) + (-2) \cdot f(\text{O}) + (+1) \cdot f(\text{H}) - \text{ChB} \quad (35)$$

$$[\text{Fe}^{+2}] + [\text{FeOH}^{+1}] + [\text{FeSO}_4] - (5[\text{MnO}_4^{-1}] + 4[\text{MnO}_4^{-2}] + [\text{Mn}^{+3}] + [\text{MnOH}^{+2}]) = (C_0 V_0 - 5CV) / (V_0 + V) \quad (35a)$$

This property is also related to non-redox systems.

We refer here to V_0 mL of CuSO_4 solution prepared from N_{01} molecules of $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and N_{02} molecules of H_2O . The resulting solution consists of the following species: H_2O (N_1), H^+ (N_2 , n_2), OH^- (N_3 , n_3), HSO_4^- (N_4 , n_4), SO_4^{2-} (N_5 , n_5), Cu^{+2} (N_6 , n_6), CuOH^{+1} (N_7 , n_7), $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ (N_8 , n_8), $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_3^{-1}$ (N_9 , n_9), $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_4^{-2}$ (N_{10} , n_{10}), CuSO_4 (N_{11} , n_{11}). The components and species are involved in the balances for particular elements: H, O, Cu, S, i.e.,

$$f_1 = f(\text{H}) : 2N_1 + N_2(1+2n_2) + N_3(1+2n_3) + N_4(1+2n_4) + N_5 2n_5 + N_6 2n_6 + N_7(1+2n_7) + N_8(2+2n_8) + N_9(3+2n_9) + N_{10}(4+2n_{10}) + N_{11} 2n_{11} = 10N_{01} + 2N_{02} \quad (36)$$

$$f_2 = f(\text{O}) : N_1 + N_2 n_2 + N_3(1+n_3) + N_4(4+n_4) + N_5(4+n_5) + N_6 n_6 + N_7(1+n_7) + N_8(2+n_8) + N_9(3+n_9) + N_{10}(4+n_{10}) + N_{11}(4+n_{11}) = 9N_{01} + N_{02} \quad (37)$$

$$f_{12} = 2 \cdot f(\text{O}) - f(\text{H}) : -N_2 + N_3 + 7N_4 + 8N_5 + N_7 + 2N_8 + 3N_9 + 4N_{10} + 8N_{11} = 8N_{01} \quad (38)$$

$$f_0 = \text{ChB} : N_2 - N_3 - N_4 - 2N_5 + 2N_6 + N_7 - N_9 - 2N_{10} = 0 \quad (39)$$

$$-2f_3 = -2f(\text{Cu}) : 2N_{01} = 2N_6 + 2N_7 + 2N_8 + 2N_9 + 2N_{10} + 2N_{11} \quad (40)$$

$$-6f_4 = -6f(\text{S}) = -6f(\text{SO}_4) : 6N_{01} = 6N_4 + 6N_5 + 6N_{11} \quad (41)$$

Simple addition of the elemental/core balances 38 – 41 gives the identity

$$2 \cdot f(\text{O}) - f(\text{H}) + \text{ChB} - 2f(\text{Cu}) - 6f(\text{S}) = 0 \Rightarrow (+1) \cdot f(\text{H}) + (-2) \cdot f(\text{O}) + (+2) \cdot f(\text{Cu}) + (+6) \cdot f(\text{S}) - \text{ChB} = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 0 \quad (42)$$

As we see, at the identity condition fulfilled, the multipliers in the transformed identity are equal to oxidation numbers of the indicated elements.

As results from the examples presented above,

(1) Formulation of GEB according to Approach II to GEB needs none prior knowledge of the oxidation states (oxidation numbers) of all elements participating the System 1 or 2, i.e., Br, H, O; it means that the oxidation state (oxidation number) is the derivative concept within GATES/GEB;

(2) The terms: oxidant and reductant are not distinguished, i.e., not ascribed *a priori* to particular components and species in electrolytic systems, considered according to GATES/GEB principles, with GEB obtained according to Approaches I and II to GEB; full 'democracy' in this respect is assumed;

(3) In the balance obtained from $f_{12} + f_0$, the oxidation numbers in particular Br-species are equal to (or involved with) the coefficient/multiplier at the concentration of the corresponding species with electron-active element (here: Br), and in the com-

ponent (Br_2 or HBrO) or bromine species. If the species or component involves more atoms of an electron-active element, then the coefficient is equal to the product of the related numbers; e.g. $-\text{[Br}_3^{-1}] = 3 \cdot (-1/3) \cdot \text{[Br}_3^{-1}]$ in Eq. 16a or 20a, where 3 – number of Br-atoms, $-1/3$ – oxidation number of Br in Br_3^{-1} .

Concluding remarks

The unique property of $2 \cdot f(\text{O}) - f(\text{H})$

In all instances it can be stated that – for all redox systems – any linear combination of $f_{12} = 2 \cdot f(\text{O}) - f(\text{H})$ with $f_0 = \text{ChB}$ and other elemental/core^[20] balances related to a redox system of any degree of complexity does not give the identity, see e.g. Eqs. (16a) or (20a) are different from identity $0 = 0$, of course.

The redox systems are ‘coded’ in the respective balances: $f(\text{H})$ and $f(\text{O})$. The balance $2 \cdot f(\text{O}) - f(\text{H})$ is linearly independent on charge and concentration balances related to redox systems, and it is dependent on those balances when related to non-redox systems. The independency or dependency property is then the general criterion distinguishing between redox and non-redox systems^[11-20], of any degree of complexity, also in mixed-solvent media^[25-27]. This unique, general property explains clearly why the elemental balances: $f(\text{H})$ and $f(\text{O})$ are not formulated in any non-redox system. This regularity applies to non-redox systems of any degree of complexity, both for systems with aqueous solutions, as well as with amphiprotic solvents or a mixture of solvents, including at least one amphiprotic co-solvent^[21]. The $2 \cdot f(\text{O}) - f(\text{H})$ and any linear combination of $2 \cdot f(\text{O}) - f(\text{H})$ with charge balance and other (elementary, core) balances of a given system retain full properties of the GEB.

Contrary to appearances, established by the current paradigm, this criterion distinguishing non-redox and redox systems and unknown in earlier literature, is not immediately/explicitly associated with free electrons in the system. It provides a kind of uniformity in the formulas derived for this purpose. This fact, especially the simple calculations of free electron concentrations in redox systems^[5], deny the unique role of free electrons in redox reactions, expressed in elementary redox reactions, as described in half- or partial reactions, where the species of the same element with different oxidation numbers are involved. On the other hand, it points to the unique role of H and O in redox systems^[33-41], suggested in earlier theoretical/hypothetical considerations on these systems. This issue will be developed in a separate work.

Before 1992, the basic property of the balance $2 \cdot f(\text{O}) - f(\text{H})$ for redox systems was unknown at all in scientific world, and the linear independency/dependency of $2 \cdot f(\text{O}) - f(\text{H})$ as the fundamental/practical criterion distinguishing redox/non-redox systems of any degree of complexity was also unknown. Here is the hidden simplicity, which had to be discovered, as the Approach II to GEB. One of the authorsTM contends that the discovery of the Approach II GEB would most likely be impossible without the prior discovery of the Approach I to GEB. The Generalized Electron Balance (GEB) concept, valid for redox electrolytic systems, is the emanation of balances for H and O, referred to aqueous media. GEB is compatible with other (charge and concentration) balances and enables to resolve the electrolytic (mono- or/and two-phase) redox systems of any degree of complexity, within the scope of Generalized Approach To Electrolytic Systems (GATES), perceived as the thermody-

amic approach to equilibrium and metastable systems, where all necessary physicochemical knowledge on the systems tested is involved. The advantages of GATES are illustrated on examples of redox and non-redox analytical systems. The GATES is perceived as the unrivalled tool applicable, among others: (a) to mathematical modelling of thermodynamic behavior of the systems, (b) in choice of optimal *a priori* conditions of chemical analyses, and (c) in gaining chemical information invisible in real experiments, in general. Furthermore, GATES is the basis for Generalized Equivalence Mass (GEM) concept, considered as the advantageous alternative against the obligatory Equivalence Mass (EM) concept suggested by IUPAC. According to GATES, any chemical reaction notation is only a basis to formulate the related expression for equilibrium constant according to mass action law.

GATES/GEB allows tracking not only the individual titrations, but also the processes composed of several steps, as shown in the example of iodometric determination of copper^[5]. The entire analytical process is partitioned here into 4 stages: two preparatory stages, with non-redox reactions, and two further stages in which redox reactions occurred. The majority of the dynamic systems, realized according to titrimetric mode, are perceived also as an important tool in the classical chemical analysis.

GATES/GEB is a counter-proposal in relation to earlier IUPAC decisions, presented in three subsequent editions of the *Orange Book*, and based on reaction stoichiometry; that viewpoint was criticized unequivocally/exhaustively/convincingly, especially in a series of review articles^[2-5]. It was demonstrated, on examples of redox systems of different complexity, that stoichiometry is a secondary/derivative concept from the viewpoint of GATES, and GATES/GEB, in particular.

Concluding, GATES is the overall, thermodynamic approach to redox and non-redox, static and dynamic, single and multiphase equilibrium, metastable and non-equilibrium electrolytic systems, of any degree of complexity. Possibilities of GATES/GEB are far greater than ones offered by the actual physicochemical knowledge related to the system in question.

Appendix

Computer program for the NaOH_Br2 system

function F = NaOH_Br2(x)

global V C0 V0 C yy

E = x(1);

pH = x(2);

pBr = x(3);

H = 10^{^(-pH)};

Kw = 10^{^-14};

pKw = 14;

OH = Kw/H;

A = 16.92;

Br = 10^{^-pBr};

ZBr = 35;

Br2 = Br^{^2} * 10^{^(2*A*(E-1.087))};

Br3 = Br^{^3} * 10^{^(2*A*(E-1.05))};

BrO = Br * 10^{^(2*A*(E-0.76) + 2*pH - 2*pKw)};

BrO3 = Br * 10^{^(6*A*(E-1.45) + 6*pH)};

HBrO = 10^{^8.6} * H * BrO;

$$\text{HBrO}_3 = 10^{0.7} \cdot \text{H} \cdot \text{BrO}_3;$$
$$\text{Na} = \text{C} \cdot \text{V} / (\text{V}_0 + \text{V});$$

$$\text{F} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \% \text{Charge balance} \\ (\text{H-OH} + \text{Na-Br-Br}_3\text{-BrO-BrO}_3); \\ \% \text{Concentration balance for Br} \\ (\text{Br} + 3 \cdot \text{Br}_3 + 2 \cdot \text{Br}_2 + \text{HBrO} + \text{BrO} + \text{HBrO}_3 + \text{BrO}_3 - \\ 2 \cdot \text{C}_0 \cdot \text{V}_0 / (\text{V}_0 + \text{V})); \\ \% \text{Electron balance} \\ ((\text{ZBr}+1) \cdot \text{Br} + (3 \cdot \text{ZBr}+1) \cdot \text{Br}_3 + 2 \cdot \text{ZBr} \cdot \text{Br}_2 + (\text{ZBr}-1) \cdot (\text{H-} \\ \text{BrO} + \text{BrO}) \dots \\ + (\text{ZBr}-5) \cdot (\text{HBrO}_3 + \text{BrO}_3) - 2 \cdot \text{ZBr} \cdot \text{C}_0 \cdot \text{V}_0 / (\text{V}_0 + \text{V})); \end{array} \right];$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{yy}(1) &= \log_{10}(\text{Br}); \\ \text{yy}(2) &= \log_{10}(\text{Br}_3); \\ \text{yy}(3) &= \log_{10}(\text{Br}_2); \\ \text{yy}(4) &= \log_{10}(\text{HBrO}); \\ \text{yy}(5) &= \log_{10}(\text{BrO}); \\ \text{yy}(6) &= \log_{10}(\text{HBrO}_3); \\ \text{yy}(7) &= \log_{10}(\text{BrO}_3); \\ \text{yy}(8) &= \log_{10}(\text{Na}); \end{aligned}$$

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