

2022/23. öa keemiaolümpiaadi lõppvoorü ülesanded
9.–10. klass

Lahendus 1. Autor: Vladislav Ivaništšev

Allikad: www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0026265X16306671
www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0021925818450764

- a) $\text{CaC}_{20}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_{10}\text{N}_8 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O} + 19\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + 20\text{CO}_2 + 4\text{N}_2 + 15\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (2)
- b) $n(\text{CO}_2) = 0,50 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot 95 \text{ mg/dm}^3 \cdot 20 / (40,08 \text{ g/mol}) = 24 \text{ } \mu\text{mol}$ (2)
- c) $c(\text{Ca}) = \frac{1}{20} \cdot \frac{0,320 \text{ cm}^3}{0,50 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ mmol/mol}}{22,4 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol}} = 1,4 \text{ mM}$ (2)
- d) $c(\text{Ca}) = 40,08 \text{ g/mol} \cdot \frac{1}{(0,98 \cdot 2)^4} \cdot \frac{1}{20} \cdot \frac{0,026 \text{ cm}^3}{0,50 \text{ cm}^3} \cdot \frac{10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3/\text{ml}}{22,4 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol}} \cdot \frac{10^6 \text{ } \mu\text{g}}{1 \text{ g}} = 0,3 \text{ } \mu\text{g/ml}$ (3)
- e) Aatomabsorptsioonispektroskoopia sobib paremini väikeste kaltsiumikontsentratsioonide määramiseks, kuna sellel on madalaim avastamispiir proovi koguse kohta, mis kehavedelike puhul peab olema väike. Gravimeetria puhul on kaalutud sademe mass ($> 1 \text{ } \mu\text{g}$) suurem. Tiitrimetria puhul on mõõdetud maht ($> 1 \text{ cm}^3$) ja kontsentratsioon ($> 1 \text{ mM}$) suurem. (1)
- 10 p**

Lahendus 2. Autor: Jörgen Metsik

- a) Metall katab tõenäoliselt oksiidikiht, mille puhul oleks A üldvalem X_xO_y
 $\frac{xM(\text{X})}{xM(\text{X})+yM(\text{O})} = 0,5292 \Rightarrow M(\text{X}) = \frac{y}{x} \frac{0,5292}{1-0,5292} M(\text{O})$
Kui eeldame, et metall on oksiidis ainult ühes oksüdatsiooniastmes, siis saame realistliku valemiga ühendi ainult siis, kui $x = 3$ ja $y = 2$ ning seega on $M(\text{X}) = 26,98 \text{ g/mol}$ ja metall X on **alumiinium** (A on Al_2O_3). (1)
Analoogiliselt eelnevale lahenduskäigule saame, et
 $M(\text{Y}) = \frac{y}{x} \frac{0,7389}{1-0,7389} M(\text{Cl})$
ja kui $x = 1$ ja $y = 2$, $M(\text{Y}) = 200,6 \text{ g/mol}$ ja metall Y on elavhõbe (B on HgCl_2). (1)
- b) i) $4\text{Al} + 3\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (1)
ii) $2\text{Al} + 3\text{HgCl}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{AlCl}_3 + 3\text{Hg}$ (1)
iii) $2\text{Al} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{H}_2$ (1)
iv) $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{AlCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1)
v) $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Na}[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_4]$ (1)
või $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 + 3\text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Na}_3[\text{Al}(\text{OH})_6]$
vi) $2\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 \rightarrow \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1)
vii) $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{HCl} \rightarrow 2\text{AlCl}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1)
- c) Hg sulameid nimetatakse **amalgamideks**. (1)
- 10 p**

Lahendus 3. Autor: Vladislav Ivaništšev

- a) $It = zn\mathcal{F}$ (1) – Helmholtz (0,5)
 $pV = nT\mathcal{R}$ (2) – Clapeyron (0,5)
 $m\Delta T = -in\mathcal{K}$ (3) – Ostwald (0,5)
- b) $\mathcal{F} = \Delta t / \Delta n \cdot I / z = 740 \text{ h} / 9,1 \text{ mol} \cdot 1 \text{ A} / 3 = 27 \text{ A} \cdot \text{h/mol}$ (1,5)
 $\mathcal{R} = \Delta V / \Delta n \cdot p / T = 560 \text{ dm}^3 / 6,8 \text{ mol} \cdot 1 \text{ atm} / 1000 \text{ K} = 0,082 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \text{atm} / (\text{mol} \cdot \text{K})$ (1,5)
 $\mathcal{K} = -\Delta\Delta T / \Delta n \cdot m / i = 23 \text{ K} / 6,2 \text{ mol} \cdot 1 \text{ kg} / 2 = 1,8 \text{ K} \cdot \text{kg/mol}$ (1,5)
- c) $N_A = 107,86833 \text{ g/mol} / (0,0011179627 \text{ g/C} \cdot 1,60217663 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C})$
 $N_A = 6,0222149 \cdot 10^{23} / \text{mol}$ (2)
2019. a N_A väärtus on täpselt $6,02214076 \cdot 10^{23} / \text{mol}$.
- d) $N_A = 22,4 \text{ dm}^3 / \text{mol} / [4/3 \cdot 3,1416 \cdot 1,4 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ dm} \cdot (0,20 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ dm})^2]$
 $N_A = 9,5 \cdot 10^{23} / \text{mol}$ (2)
- 10 p**

Lahendus 4. Autor: Vladislav Ivaništšev

a) Tekstist ilmneb, et **A** on oksiid valemiga Sn_xO_y

$$\frac{xM(\text{Sn})}{xM(\text{Sn})+yM(\text{O})} = 0,7877 \Rightarrow \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1-0,7877}{0,7877} \cdot \frac{118,7 \text{ g/mol}}{16,00 \text{ g/mol}} = 2$$

A on SnO_2 .

(1)

Olgu **C** valem on Pb_xX_y , siis

$$\frac{xM(\text{Pb})}{xM(\text{Pb})+yM(\text{X})} = 0,9283 \Rightarrow M(\text{X}) = \frac{x}{y} \frac{1-0,9283}{0,9283} \cdot 207 \text{ g/mol} = \frac{x}{y} \cdot 16 \text{ g/mol}$$

kui $x/y = 1$,

C on PbO .

(1)

Olgu **B** valem on $\text{Pb}_x\text{Sn}_y\text{O}_z$, siis

$$\frac{yM(\text{Sn})}{xM(\text{Pb})+yM(\text{Sn})+zM(\text{O})} = 0,1988 \Rightarrow \frac{x \cdot 207,2}{y \cdot 118,7} + \frac{z \cdot 16,00}{y \cdot 118,7} = \frac{x}{y} \cdot 1,746 + \frac{z}{y} \cdot 0,135 = 4,03$$

kui $x = 2, y = 1$ ja $z = 4$,

B on Pb_2SnO_4 .

(1)

Olgu **D** valem on Sn_xX_y , siis

$$\frac{xM(\text{Sn})}{xM(\text{Sn})+yM(\text{X})} = 0,6493 \Rightarrow M(\text{X}) = \frac{x}{y} \frac{1-0,6493}{0,6493} \cdot 119 \text{ g/mol} = \frac{x}{y} \cdot 64 \text{ g/mol}$$

kui $x/y = 1/2$,

D on SnS_2 .

(1)

b) i) $\text{SnO}_2 + \text{C} \rightarrow \text{Sn} + \text{CO}_2$

(1)

ii) $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{CuCO}_3 + \text{C} \rightarrow 2\text{Cu} + 2\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

(1)

iii) $\text{Sn} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{SnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$

(1)

iv) $\text{Au} + \text{HNO}_3 + 3\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{AuCl}_3 + \text{NO} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

(1)

v) $3\text{SnCl}_2 + 2\text{AuCl}_3 \rightarrow 3\text{SnCl}_4 + 2\text{Au}$

(1)

vi) $\text{SnCl}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{SnO}_2 + 4\text{HCl}$

(1)

10 p

Lahendus 5. Autor: Vladislav Ivaništšev

a) Oksiidid: süsinikoksiid, süsinikdioksiid

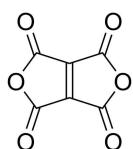
(2×0,5)

Allotroobid: grafiit, teemant, grafeen, fullereenid, nanotorud jt.

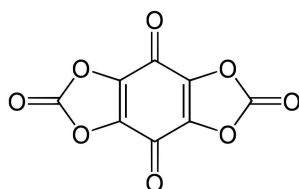
(2×0,5)

b)

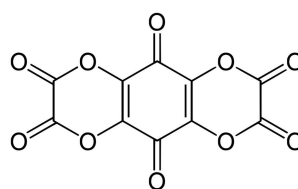
(4×1,5)



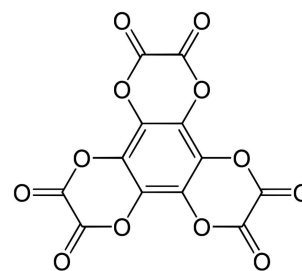
C_6O_6



C_8O_8



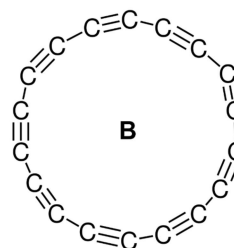
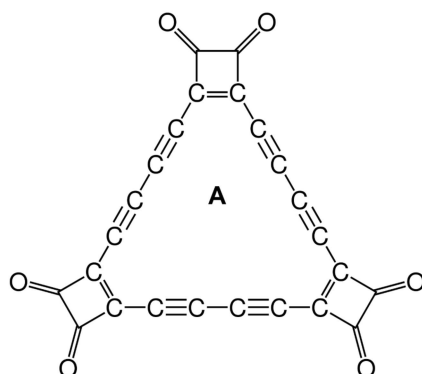
$\text{C}_{10}\text{O}_{10}$



$\text{C}_{12}\text{O}_{12}$

c)

(2×1)



10 p

Lahendus 6. Autor: Vladislav Ivaništšev

- a) **A** = Na₂CO₃ (1)
B = FeCl₃ (1)
C = NH₄Br (1)
D = ZnI₂ (1)
E = CuSO₄ (1)
F = Pb(NO₃)₂ (1)

b) (4×0,5)

	A	B	C	D	E	F
A						
B	↑↓					
C	↑	-				
D	↓	↓	-			
E	↓	-	-	↓		
F	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	

- c) i) $2\text{FeCl}_3 + \text{ZnI}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{FeCl}_2 + \text{I}_2 + \text{ZnCl}_2$ (1)
 ii) $2\text{CuSO}_4 + 2\text{ZnI}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CuI} + \text{I}_2 + 2\text{ZnSO}_4$ (1)

10 p

Lahendus 7. Autor: Riinu Härmas

a) Aku tuleb hoida talvel laetuna, sest tühjas seisus on happe kontsentratsioon akus madal ja madala kontsentratsiooni korral võib lahus akus jäätuda. (1)

b) Lahuse jäätumistemperatuur on -14 °C, kui selle kontsentratsioon on $m\% = 20$.

Aku väävelhappe lahuses on väävelhappe mass

$$m(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 3,0 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot 1,24 \text{ kg/dm}^3 \cdot 0,34 = 1,265 \text{ kg} \quad (0,5)$$

Kokku peab 20% väävelhappe lahuse mass olema

$$m(\text{lahus}) = 1,265 \text{ g}/0,2 = 6,325 \text{ kg} \quad (0,5)$$

$$m(\text{vesi}) = 6,325 \text{ g} - 3,0 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot 1,24 \text{ kg/dm}^3 = \mathbf{2,6 \text{ kg}} \quad (0,5)$$

c) $m(\text{Pb}) + m(\text{PbO}_2) + m(\text{lahus}) = 14,5 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,91 = 13,19 \text{ kg} \quad (0,5)$

$$2,5 \cdot m(\text{lahus}) = m(\text{Pb}) + m(\text{PbO}_2)$$

$$m(\text{lahus}) = 13,05 \text{ kg}/3,5 = 3,77 \text{ kg} \quad (0,5)$$

$$m(\text{Pb}) + m(\text{PbO}_2) = 13,19 - 3,77 = 9,42 \text{ kg} \quad (0,5)$$

Kuna plii ja pliioksiidi moolide arvud on võrdsed, siis

$$m(\text{Pb})/m(\text{PbO}_2) = 207,2 \text{ g/mol}/239,2 \text{ g/mol} = 0,8662 \quad (0,5)$$

$$m(\text{Pb}) + m(\text{Pb})/0,8662 = 9,42 \text{ kg}$$

$$m(\text{Pb}) = 9,42 \text{ kg}/(1+1/0,8662) = \mathbf{4,37 \text{ kg}} \quad (0,5)$$

d) $c = 0,09 \cdot 3,0 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot 1060 \text{ g/dm}^3 / (98,08 \text{ g/mol} \cdot 3,0 \text{ dm}^3) = 0,97 \text{ M} \quad (1)$

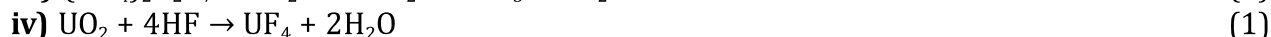
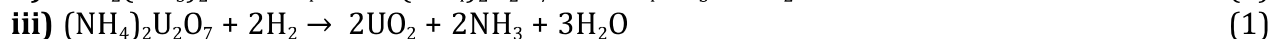
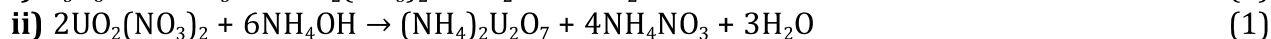
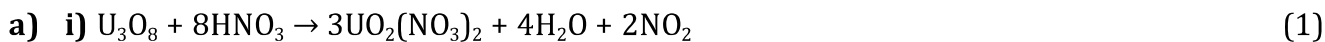
$$U = 0,048 \text{ V/M} \cdot 0,97 \text{ M} + 1,91 \text{ V} = \mathbf{1,96 \text{ V}} \quad (1)$$

e) $m(\text{PbSO}_4) = 2/2 \cdot 34 \text{ mol} \cdot 303,26 \text{ g/mol} = \mathbf{10,3 \text{ kg}} \quad (1)$

f) $q/m = 34 \text{ mol} \cdot 96485 \text{ C/mol} / (14,5 \text{ kg} \cdot 3600 \text{ s/h}) = \mathbf{62 \text{ A} \cdot \text{h/kg}} \quad (1)$

$$P = 34 \text{ mol} \cdot 96485 \text{ C/mol} \cdot 2,0 \text{ V} / (700 \cdot 60 \text{ s}) = \mathbf{154 \text{ W}} \quad (1)$$

10 p

Lahendus 8. Autor: Andreas Simson

- b) Kuna uraani aatommass on erinevate looduslikult esinevate isotoopide kaalutud keskmine, saame kirja panna, kus x_1 ja x_2 on vastavalt ^{235}U ja ^{238}U moolimurrud ning A , A_1 ja A_2 on vastavalt uraani, ^{235}U ja ^{238}U aatommassid.

$$A = x_1 A_1 + x_2 A_2 \text{ ja } 1 = x_1 + x_2$$

$$x_1 = \mathbf{0,00728} \quad (1)$$

^{235}U sisaldus looduslikus uraanis massi järgi (k) on:

$$k = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{n_1 A_1}{n_1 A_1 + n_2 A_2} = \frac{n x_1 A_1}{n x_1 A_1 + n x_2 A_2} = \frac{x_1 A_1}{x_1 A_1 + x_2 A_2} = \mathbf{0,00719} \quad (1)$$

- c) Saame n tsentrifuugimistsükli kohta kirja panna järgneva võrrandi, kus p on soovitatav ^{235}U sisaldus lõppsaaduses: $1,1^n k = p$.

$$n = \frac{\ln(p/k)}{\ln 1,1} = 14,86 \approx \mathbf{15} \quad (2)$$

- d) Teame, etteantud võrranditest, et **A-B** ning **C-D** peavad olema summaarse tuumalaenguga 92. Seega peavad elemendid A-D olema Sr, Ba, Kr ja Xe. Võrranditest näeme, et elementide B ja D laengute erinevus on 18, seega peab B olema kas Kr või Sr ning D kas Ba või Xe. Alustades B-st saame, et x on 141 või 143. Massi jäävuse seadusest saame, et y on vastavalt kas 92 või 90. Sellest saame leida teiste aatomite massid ja laengud. Vihjetest teame, et see komplekt, kus leelismuldmetallide massiarvud on paaritud, on õige, seega:

**10 p****Lahendus 9. Autor: Vladislav Ivaništšev**

a) $V_m = R = 8,314 \text{ J}/(\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}) \cdot (25,0 + 273,15) \text{ K}/100 \text{ kPa} = \mathbf{24,79 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol}}$ (1)

b) $M(\mathbf{A}) = 0,6472 \text{ g}/\text{dm}^3 \cdot 24,79 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol} = 16,04 \text{ g}/\text{mol} \Rightarrow \mathbf{A}$ on $\mathbf{CH_4}$ (1)

$M(\mathbf{B}) = 0,6872 \text{ g}/\text{dm}^3 \cdot 24,79 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol} = 17,03 \text{ g}/\text{mol} \Rightarrow \mathbf{B}$ on $\mathbf{NH_3}$ (1)

$M(\mathbf{C}) = 1,211 \text{ g}/\text{dm}^3 \cdot 24,79 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol} = 30,02 \text{ g}/\text{mol} \Rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ on $\mathbf{H_2CO}$ (1)

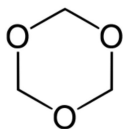
$M(\mathbf{D}) = 1,211 \text{ g}/\text{dm}^3 \cdot 24,79 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol} = 30,02 \text{ g}/\text{mol} \Rightarrow \mathbf{D}$ on \mathbf{NO} (1)

$M(\mathbf{E}) = 1,775 \text{ g}/\text{dm}^3 \cdot 24,79 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol} = 44,00 \text{ g}/\text{mol} \Rightarrow \mathbf{E}$ on $\mathbf{CO_2}$ (1)

c) $M(\mathbf{E}) < 3,71 \text{ g}/\text{dm}^3 \cdot 24,79 \text{ dm}^3/\text{mol} < 92 \text{ g}/\text{mol} \Rightarrow \mathbf{F''}$ on $\mathbf{N_2O_4}$ ja \mathbf{F} on $\mathbf{NO_2}$ (1)

Kuna NO_2 dimeriseerub N_2O_4 -ks, NO_2 ja N_2O_4 segu tihedus on vahemikus $1,9\text{--}3,7 \text{ g}/\text{dm}^3$ (1)

d) $3\text{NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{NO} + 2\text{HNO}_3$ (1)



e) (1)

10 p