

2023/24. õa keemiaolümpiaadi lahtise võistluse lahendused  
Noorem rühm (9. ja 10. klass)  
30. september 2023

**1. Koodid ja paroolid** (Gregor Kikas ja Vladislav Ivaništšev)

**10 p**

a)

(5×1)

Linn/riik	Berlin	Athens	France	Argentina	Singapore
Kood	56837	<b>852716</b>	988758	<b>183272211</b>	1473115875

b) Võimalikud ühendid:  $\text{US}_2$ ,  $\text{AuI}$ ,  $\text{InN}$ ,  $\text{SiC}$ ,  $\text{NaH}$

(5×1)

**2. Kroomi tootmine** (Andreas Päck)

**10 p**

a) Amfoteerne kroomi oksiid **A** on  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  ( $M = 152,00 \text{ g/mol}$ ).

$$M(\text{kromiit}) = 2 \cdot 52,00 \text{ g/mol} / 0,4646 = 223,85 \text{ g/mol}$$

Puhtas kromiidis sisalduv metalli **X** oksiid oksüdeeritakse õhuhapnikus röstimisel  $\text{X}_2\text{O}_3$ -ks, seega võib tundmatu oksiid valem olla **XO**.

$$M(\text{XO}) = M(\text{kromiit}) - M(\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3) = 71,85 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$M(\text{X}) = 71,85 \text{ g/mol} - 16,00 \text{ g/mol} = 56,85 \text{ g/mol}$$

Kuna metallile **X** vastab raud (Fe), saame kromiidi valemiks  **$\text{FeCr}_2\text{O}_4$** .

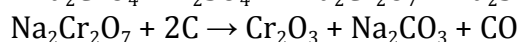
(2)

b)  $4\text{FeCr}_2\text{O}_4 + 8\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + 7\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 8\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4 + 2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 8\text{CO}_2$

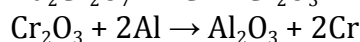
(1)



(1)



(1)



(1)

c)  $1 \text{ FeCr}_2\text{O}_4 \leftrightarrow 2 \text{ Cr}$

$$n(\text{FeCr}_2\text{O}_4) = 1000 \text{ kg} / 223,85 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{kmol}^{-1} = 4,467 \text{ kmol}$$

(1)

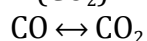
$$m(\text{Cr}) = 2 \cdot 4,467 \text{ kmol} \cdot 52 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{kmol}^{-1} = \mathbf{464,6 \text{ kg}}$$

(1)

d)  $1 \text{ FeCr}_2\text{O}_4 \leftrightarrow 2 \text{ CO}_2$

$$m(\text{CO}_2) = 2 \cdot 4,467 \text{ kmol} \cdot 44 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{kmol}^{-1} = 393 \text{ kg}$$

(1)



$$m(\text{CO}_2) = 4,467 \text{ kmol} \cdot 44 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{kmol}^{-1} = 196,6 \text{ kg}$$

(1)

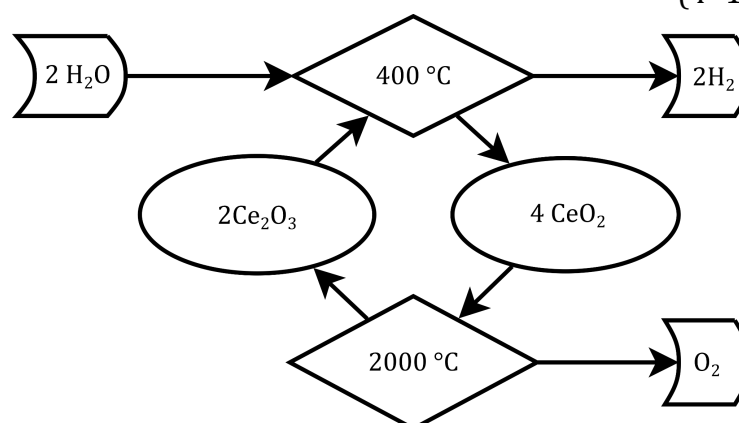
$$m(\text{CO}_2) = 393,01 \text{ kg} + 196,55 \text{ kg} = \mathbf{589,6 \text{ kg}}$$

**3. Termotsüklid** (Vladislav Ivaništšev)

**10 p**

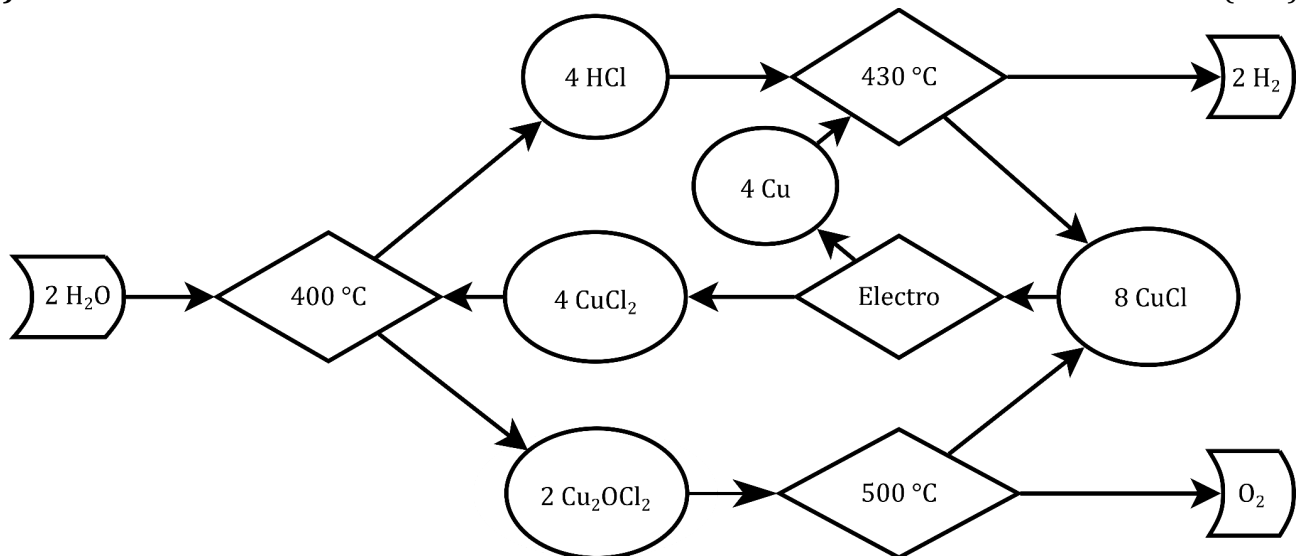
a)

(4×1)

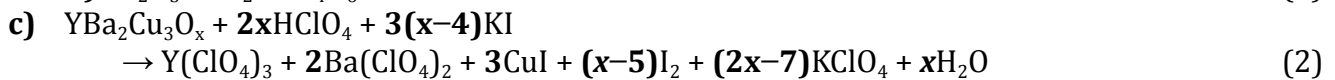


b)

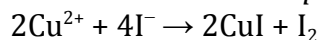
(6×1)



#### 4. Ülijuhi tiitrimine (Verner Säask) (10 p)



d) Alustuseks arvutame  $p$  ja  $x$  väärtused. Teame, et protseduuri A puhul, kehtib:



Aga protseduuri B puhul:



Tiitrimise tingimustest tuleneb, et protseduuri A puhul:  $n(\text{Cu}) = 3m_A/M(\text{HTS}) = c_T V_A$

ning protseduuri B puhul:  $n(\text{Cu}) = 3m_B/M(\text{HTS}) = c_T V_B/(p+1)$

Siit rehkendame, et  $p = (V_B m_A - V_A m_B)/(V_A m_B)$  (1)

Selleks, et ühendis  $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_x$  oleks tasakaalustatud laeng, peab kehtima järgmine võrrand:

$$(+3) + 2 \times (+2) + 3 \times (+2+p) + x \times (-2) = 0, \text{ kust saame, et: } x = 6,5 + 1,5p$$
 (1)

Asendades võrrandisse  $p = (V_B m_A - V_A m_B)/(V_A m_B)$  saadud tiitrimiste tulemused, saame, et:

$p = 0,2$  ja  $x = 6,8$ , ning HTS valem on:  $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6,8}$  (1)

#### 5. Välgu elektrokeemia (Aleksei Ganyokov ja Vladislav Ivaništšev)

10 p

Allikad:

- Duracell commercial AAA battery MN2400 specifications:  
<https://us.rs-online.com/m/d/b2cc70c74b0ac94786d2732bf06fa580.pdf>
- SkeletonTech supercapacitor SCA3200 specifications:  
<https://1188159.fs1.hubspotusercontent-na1.net/hubfs/1188159/02-DS-220909-SKELCAP-CELLS-1F.pdf>
- New Mexico cloud charge density estimate:  
<https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1029/98JD01674>

a)  $q = 30 \text{ kC/s} \cdot 30 \mu\text{s} = 30000 \text{ C/s} \cdot 30 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ s} = 0,9 \text{ C}$  (1)

$$m(\text{Mn}^{2+}) = 900 \text{ mC} / (1,602 \cdot 10^{-19} \cdot 6,022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ C/mol}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 54,94 \text{ g/mol} = 0,3 \text{ mg}$$
 (1)

b)  $V_s = (60,2 \text{ mm})^2 / 4 \cdot 138 \text{ mm} \cdot 3,14 = 3,93 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3$  (0,5)

$$q = (6,80 \text{ Wh/kg} \cdot 3600 \text{ J/Wh} \cdot 0,530 \text{ kg}) / 2,85 \text{ V} = 4550 \text{ C}$$
 (1)

$$\text{CD}_s = 4550 \text{ C} / 3,93 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3 = 11,6 \cdot 10^6 \text{ C/m}^3$$
 (0,5)

$$k = 11,6 \cdot 10^6 \text{ C/m}^3 / 2,0 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ C/m}^3 = 5,8 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ times}$$
 (0,5)

- c)  $q_0 = 10^5 \text{ mAh/kg} \cdot 3,6 \text{ J/mAh} \cdot 0,011 \text{ kg} = 4000 \text{ C}$   
 $k_1 = (0,9 \text{ C} \cdot 300 \text{ MV}) / (4000 \text{ C} \cdot 1,5 \text{ V}) = \mathbf{45000 \text{ orbs}}$  (1)  
 $k_2 = 4000 \text{ C} / 0,9 \text{ C} = \mathbf{4000 \text{ bolts}}$  (1)  
d)  $E_h = (11 \text{ TWh} \cdot 3,6 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ J/TWh}) / (365,25 \text{ days} \cdot 560000 \text{ households}) = 190 \text{ MJ}$  (1)  
 $k = 190 \text{ MJ} / (0,9 \text{ C} \cdot 300 \text{ MV} \cdot 0,01) = \mathbf{72 \text{ bolts}}$  (0,5)  
e)  $\text{N}_2 + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{NO}$  (1)  
 $3\text{O}_2 = 2\text{O}_3$  (1)

## 6. Ilutulestik (Jürgen-Martin Assafrei)

10 p

Allikas: <https://earthsky.org/human-world/how-do-fireworks-get-their-vibrant-colors/>

- a)  $M(\text{KClO}_x) = 35,45/0,2893 = 122,54 \text{ g/mol}$   
 $M(\text{O}_x) = 122,54 - 35,45 - 39,10 = 47,99 \text{ g/mol}$   
 $x = 47,99/16,00 = \mathbf{3}$  (1)  
 $M(\text{KClO}_y) = 35,45/0,2559 = 138,53$   
 $M(\text{O}_y) = 138,53 - 35,45 - 39,10 = 63,98$   
 $y = 63,98/16,00 = \mathbf{4}$  (1)  
b)  $10\text{KNO}_3 + 8\text{C} + 3\text{S} = 2\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 + 3\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + 6\text{CO}_2 + 5\text{N}_2$  (1)  
c)  $6\text{KNO}_3 + \text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{O} + 2\text{S} = \text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{K}_2\text{S} + 4\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{CO} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 3\text{N}_2$  (1)  
d)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5$  (1)  
e) Cu ja Sr (1)  
f) Mg (1)

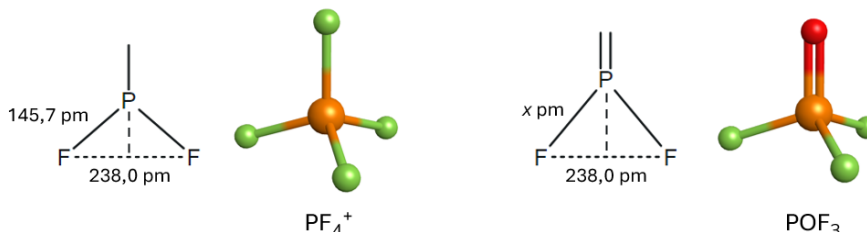
## 7. Molekulide geomeetria (Andreas Päck) (10 p)

Allikas: <http://alpha.chem.umb.edu/chemistry/ch370>

- a) Molekulid ja ioonid:  $\text{CF}_3^+$ ,  $\text{PF}_3$ ,  $\text{SCl}_4$ ,  $\text{SCl}_2$ ,  $\text{CBr}_4$  (5×1)

	$\text{AX}_2\text{E}_2$	$\text{AX}_3$	$\text{AX}_3\text{E}$	$\text{AX}_4$	$\text{AX}_4\text{E}$
Molekul	$\text{SCl}_2$	$\text{CF}_3^+$	$\text{PF}_3$	$\text{CBr}_4$	$\text{SCl}_4$

- b) Nii C–X sideme pikkus kui ka X–C–X nurga suurus kasvavad reas:  $\text{COF}_2 < \text{COCl}_2 < \text{COBr}_2$ . (2)  
c) LCP-teooria järgi on  $\text{PF}_4^+$  ioonis ja  $\text{POF}_3$  molekulis kõrvuti asetsevate (geminaalsete) fluori aatomite vahekaugus samaväärne (238,0 pm). Vaatleme F–P–F sidemete vahelist ala kui tasapinnalist võrdkülgset kolmnurka, mille poolitamisel saame kaks täisnurkset kolmnurka. Fluori aatomite vahekaugus  $d_{\text{F-F}} = 2r_{\text{F}}$ , seega  $r_{\text{F}} = d_{\text{F-F}}/2$ .



$$\sin(\gamma/2) = \text{vastaskaatet/hüpotenuus} = r/x \quad (2)$$


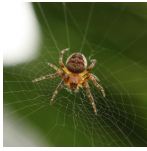


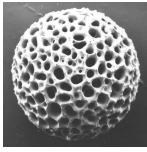
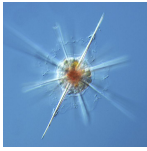
$$x_{\text{P-F}} = r/\sin(\gamma/2) = 119 \text{ pm}/\sin(50,55^\circ) = 154,1 \text{ pm}$$

Tegelik eksperimentaalne väärtus on 152,4 pm [<https://cccbdb.nist.gov/exp2x.asp>].

1 pm =  $1,0 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ m}$  ja 1 Å =  $1,0 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}$ , seega 1 Å on  $10^2$  korda suurem mõõtühik kui 1 pm ehk 154,1 pm = **1,541 Å**. (1)

**8. Loomade “majad” (Vladislav Ivaništšev)**

 (20×0,5) **10 p**

Loom	Looma foto	“Maja” tüüp	Materjali nimetus	Lihtsustatud ühendi valem	Keemilise ühendi klass
Mesilane		Kärg	Vaha	$C_{15}H_{31}COOC_{30}H_{61}$	Rasvhappe ester
Ämblik		Võrk	Siid	$(NHCH_2CO-NHC H(CH_3)COO)_n$	Valk (peamiselt glütsiin jaalaniin)
Tigu		Koda	Kaltsiit	$CaCO_3$	Sool
Tsikaad		Eksoskelett	Kitiin	$(C_8H_{13}O_5N)_n$	Polüsahhariid
Radiolaaria, algloom		Eksoskelett	Ränidioksiid	$SiO_2$	Oksiid
<i>Achantarea</i> mikroorganism, algloom		Eksoskelett	Tselestiin	$SrSO_4$	Sool

**9. Elementaarne Sudoku (Vladislav Ivaništšev)**

 (30×⅓) **10 p**

 Allikas: <https://edu.rsc.org/resources/elemental-su-doku/630.article>

O	Be	Li	Cl		Al	Ge	Kr	As
N	B		Na	Ar	Si	Se	Br	Ca
C	F	Ne	P	Mg	S		Ga	K
Sr	Sn	Sb	Rn	Cs		In	Te	I
Xe		In	Po	At	Bi	Rb	Sr	Sn
I	Rb	Te	Tl	Pb	Ba	Sb		Xe
Li	Ne	C		S	Cl	Ca	As	Ga
B	O	Be	Si	P	Ar	Br	K	
	N	F	Mg	Al	Na	Kr	Ge	Se