

2022/2023. õa keemiaolümpiaadi lahtise võistluse ülesanded  
**Vanem rühm (11. ja 12. klass)**  
**1. oktoober 2022**  
**Lahendused**

**1. Kütame maja (13 p)**

- a)  $m = 10^5 \text{ Pa} \cdot 200 \text{ m}^3 / (8,314 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot 273,15 \text{ K}) \cdot 28,96 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 255022 \text{ g} \approx \mathbf{255 \text{ kg}}$  (2)
- b)  $n_{\text{metaan}} = 750 \text{ g} / (16,04 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}) = 46,8 \text{ mol}$  (0,5)  
 $n_{\text{etaan}} = 250 \text{ g} / (30,07 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}) = 8,31 \text{ mol}$  (0,5)
- c)  $\text{CH}_4 + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (1)  
 $2\text{C}_2\text{H}_6 + 7\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 4\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (1)
- d)  $Q_{\text{metaan}} = -[-393,47 + 2 \cdot (-285,83) - (-74,53)] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = \mathbf{890,60 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}}$  (1)  
 $Q_{\text{etaan}} = -1/2 \cdot [4 \cdot (-393,47) + 6 \cdot (-285,83) - 2 \cdot (-83,75)] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = \mathbf{1560,68 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}}$  (1)
- e)  $Q_{\text{maagaas}} = -[46,76 \cdot (-890,60) + 8,31 \cdot (-1560,68)] \text{ mol} = \mathbf{54600 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}}$  (1)
- f)  $Q = 0,718 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot (293,15 - 263,15) \text{ K} \cdot 255 \text{ kg} = \mathbf{5490 \text{ kJ}}$  (1)
- g)  $m_{\text{maagaas}} = 5492,7 \text{ kJ} / (54614 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}) = 0,1006 \text{ kg} = \mathbf{101 \text{ g}}$  (1)
- h)  $n_{\text{vesinik}} = 1000 \text{ g} / (2,016 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}) = 496 \text{ mol}$   
 $Q_{\text{vesinik}} = 496 \text{ mol} \cdot 285,83 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = 142000 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$   
 $m_{\text{vesinik}} = 5492,7 \text{ kJ} / (141781 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}) = 0,0387 \text{ kg}$   
 $\Delta = 31 \cdot [5,7 \text{ €} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot 0,1006 \text{ kg} - 5,0 \text{ €} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot 0,0387 \text{ kg}] = \mathbf{12 \text{ €}}$  (3)  
*Antud arvutus on ligikaudne ning ei arvesta maja soojuskadudega.*  
*Reaalse kütusekulu arvutamise jaoks palun pöörduge spetsialisti poole.*

**2. Vesinik (9 p)**

Allikad:

- EU hydrogen policy.
- H. Ritchie, M. Roser, P. Rosado, CO<sub>2</sub> and Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Our World in Data. (2020).
- Y. Wang, Y. Pang, H. Xu, A. Martinez, K.S. Chen, PEM Fuel cell and electrolysis cell technologies and hydrogen infrastructure development – a review, Energy Environ. Sci. 15 (2022) 2288–2328.

- a)  $\text{CO}_2$  eraldub  $1,877 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 1,89 = 3,55 \cdot 10^9 \text{ t}$   
 $100\% \text{ on } 3,55 \cdot 10^9 / 0,10 = 3,55 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ t}$  ehk 35,5 miljardit tonni CO<sub>2</sub>. (2)
- b)  $m_{\text{CO}_2, \text{vesinik}} = 10 / 100 \cdot 0,76 \cdot 9,3 \text{ kg} = \mathbf{0,71 \text{ kg}}$  (0,5)  
 $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18} + 12,5\text{O}_2 = 8\text{CO}_2 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (1)  
 $m_{\text{CO}_2, \text{bensiin}} = 10 / 100 \cdot 4100 \cdot 8 \cdot 44 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} / (114 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}) = 1266 \text{ g} = \mathbf{1,3 \text{ kg}}$  (0,5)
- c) i)  $m_{\text{H}_2, \text{paak}} = 3000 \text{ MJ} / 120 \text{ MJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} / 0,60 \cdot 20 = \mathbf{832 \text{ kg}}$  (1)  
 ii)  $m_{\text{akupaaik}} = 3000000 \text{ kJ} / 900 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} = \mathbf{3333 \text{ kg}}$  (1)
- d)  $n_{\text{H}_2} = 49 \cdot 101325 \cdot 0,05 \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{m}^3 / (293 \cdot 8,314 \text{ K} \cdot \text{Pa} \cdot \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}) = 102 \text{ mol}$  (2)  
 $t = 102 \text{ mol} \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1} / (5,0 \cdot 10^{17} \text{ s}^{-1}) = 1,23 \cdot 10^8 \text{ s} = \mathbf{3,9 \text{ aasta}}$  (1)

**3. Lämmastikhappe tootmine (10 p)**

- a)  $v_1(\text{CH}_4) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1000 = 500 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  (0,5)  
 $v_1(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1000 = 500 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  (0,5)  
 $v_2(\text{H}_2) = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1000 = 1500 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  (0,5)  
 $v_3(\text{CO}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1000 = 500 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  (0,5)  
 $v_4(\text{O}_2) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1000 = 125 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  (0,5)  
 $v_5(\text{CO}) = v_3(\text{CO}) - 2 \cdot v_4(\text{O}_2) = 250 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  (1)  
 $v_6(\text{N}_2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1000 = 500 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  (0,5)
- b) i)  $4\text{NH}_3 + 5\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 4\text{NO} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (1)  
 ii)  $2\text{NO} + 1\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NO}_2$  (1)

- iii)  $3\text{NO}_2 + 1\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{HNO}_3 + 1\text{NO}$  (1)
- c)  $\text{NH}_3 + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{HNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (1)
- d)  $n_{\text{NO}} = 0,056 \text{ dm}^3 / 22,4 \text{ dm}^3 = 0,0025 \text{ mol}$   
 $n_{\text{HNO}_3} = 2 \cdot 0,0025 \text{ mol} = 0,005 \text{ mol}$   
 $c = 0,005 / 0,200 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^{-3} = 0,025 \text{ M}$  (1)  
 $\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}^+] = -\log(0,025) = 1,6$  (1)

#### 4. Superhapped (10 p)

Allikas: G.A. Olah, G.K.S. Prakash, and A. Goeppert. "Fluorinated superacidic systems." *Actualite Chimique* 301 (2006): 68. <https://bit.ly/3DOZpM0>

- a) **X** – F (1)  
**Y** – Sb (1)  
 $M(\text{X}) = 2M_{\text{B}} - M_{\text{C}} = 19,00 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$   
 $M(\text{Y}) = M_{\text{B}} - 6M(\text{X}) = 121,8 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$
- b) **A** –  $\text{H}_2\text{F}^+$  (1)  
**B** –  $[\text{SbF}_6]^-$  (1)  
**C** –  $[\text{Sb}_2\text{F}_{11}]^-$  (1)  
**D** –  $[\text{Sb}_3\text{F}_{16}]^-$  (1)
- c) Ioon **C** on dimeerne anioon  $[\text{Sb}_2\text{F}_{11}]^-$  (1)
- $$\left[ \begin{array}{cc} \text{F} & \text{F} & & \text{F} & \text{F} \\ & \diagdown & & / & \\ \text{F} & -\text{Sb} & \cdots & \text{F} & -\text{Sb} & -\text{F} \\ & / & & \diagdown & \\ \text{F} & & & & \text{F} & \end{array} \right]^-$$
- d) **E** =  $\text{H}_2\text{Sb}_2\text{F}_{12} = [\text{H}_2\text{F}^+][\text{Sb}_2\text{F}_{11}^-]$  (1)  
**F** =  $\text{H}_3\text{Sb}_2\text{F}_{13} = [\text{H}_3\text{F}_2^+][\text{Sb}_2\text{F}_{11}^-]$  (1)  
**G** =  $\text{H}_2\text{SbF}_7 = [\text{H}_2\text{F}^+][\text{SbF}_6^-]$  (1)

#### 5. Lantanoidide keemia (10 p)

Allikas: F-block Chemistry by Helen C. Aspinall Oxford University Press (2020).

- a)  $\text{Eu}^{2+}$  elektronvalem:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^2 4d^{10} 5p^6 4f^7$  (1)  
(5d elektrone pole,  $6s^2$  elektronid loovutatud)  
 $\text{Lu}^{3+}$  elektronvalem:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^2 4d^{10} 5p^6 4f^{14}$  (1)  
(6s<sup>2</sup> ja 5d<sup>1</sup> elektronid loovutatud)  
 $\text{Ce}^{4+}$  elektronvalem:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^2 4d^{10} 5p^6$  (1)  
(6s<sup>2</sup> 4f<sup>1</sup> ja 5d<sup>1</sup> elektronid loovutatud)
- b) **Reaktsioon I:**  $\text{Ln}_2(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3 \rightarrow \text{Ln}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{CO} + 3\text{CO}_2$  (2)  
**Reaktsioon II:**  $\text{Ln}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{HF} \rightarrow 2\text{LnF}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (1)  
**Reaktsioon III:**  $2\text{LnF}_3 + 3\text{Ca} \rightarrow 2\text{Ln} + 3\text{CaF}_2$  (1)
- c)  $1\text{Ln}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{Cl}_2 + 3\text{C} \rightarrow 2\text{LnCl}_3 + 3\text{CO}$  (1)  
 $2\text{LnCl}_3 + 1\text{Ln} \rightarrow 3\text{LnCl}_2$  (1)
- d)  $2\text{CeF}_3 + 1\text{F}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CeF}_4$  (1)

#### 6. Tundmatu lantanoid (11 p)

Allikas: F-block Chemistry by Helen C. Aspinall Oxford University Press (2020).

- a, b) Alustame ühendist **B**. Aluse lisamisel moodustavad  $\text{Ln}^{3+}$  ioonid hüdroksiide üldvalemiga  $\text{Ln}(\text{OH})_3$ . Kui  $w_{\text{O}} = 23,65\%$ , siis:  
 $w_{\text{H}} = M_{\text{H}} \cdot w_{\text{O}} / M_{\text{O}} = 23,65\% \cdot 1,008 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} / (16,00 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}) = 1,49\%$   
Järelikult:  $w_{\text{Z}} = 100\% - 23,65\% - 1,49\% = 74,86\%$   
Järelikult:  $M_{\text{Z}} = w_{\text{Z}} \cdot 3M_{\text{O}} / w_{\text{O}} = 152,01 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ , mis vastab euroopiumi (Eu) molaarmassile  $152,0 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ . Järelikult **Z** = Eu ja **B** =  $\text{Eu}(\text{OH})_3$ . (2×1)  
Sarnaselt jätkame ühendiga **C**. Tulenevalt soola  $\text{X}_3(\text{PO}_4)_4$  valemist, elemendi **X**

oksüdatsiooniaste on +4. Järelikult **X** reageerib alustega moodustades hüdroksiidi valemiga **X(OH)<sub>4</sub>**. Kui  $w_0 = 21,33\%$ , siis:

$$w_H = 21,33\% \cdot 1,008 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} / (16,00 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}) = 1,44\%$$

$$\text{Järelikult: } w_X = 100\% - 21,33\% - 1,44\% = 77,23\%$$

Järelikult:  $M_X = w_X \cdot 4M_0 / w_0 = 231,7 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ , mis vastab thoriumi (Th) molaarmassile 232,0  $\text{g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ . Järelikult **X** = Th ja **C** = Th(OH)<sub>4</sub>. (2×1)

Vastavalt ülesande kirjeldusele **D** on aluse **A** koostisesse kuuluva leelismetalli **M** ja fosfaatiooni PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup> sool valemiga **M<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>**. Kui  $w_0 = 39,04\%$ , siis:

$$w_P = w_0 \cdot M_P / 4M_0 = 39,04\% \cdot 30,97 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} / (4 \cdot 16,00 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}) = 18,89\%$$

$$\text{Järelikult: } w_M = 100\% - 39,04\% - 18,89\% = 42,07\%$$

Järelikult:  $M_M = w_M \cdot 4M_0 / 3 \cdot w_0 = 22,99 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ , mis vastab naatriumi (Na) molaarmassile 22,99  $\text{g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ . Järelikult **M** = Na, **A** = NaOH ja **D** = Na<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>. (3×1)

c) Kompleksis **E**, mille valem on [EuCl<sub>2</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>*n*</sub>]Cl on  $w_0 = 26,20\%$ .

Kui  $n = 1$ , siis:

$$w_0 = (16,00 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}) / (152,0 + 3 \cdot 35,45 + 2 \cdot 1,008 + 16,00 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}) \cdot 100\% = 5,79\%$$

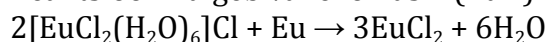
Sarnaselt leiame, et:

kui  $n = 6$ , siis  $w_0 = 26,20\%$

Järelikult  $n = 6$  ning Eu koordinatsiooni arv ühendis [EuCl<sub>2</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>6</sub>]Cl on 8. (2)

d)  $n_E = 0,041 \text{ g} / [(152,0 + 3 \cdot 35,45 + 12 \cdot 1,008 + 6 \cdot 16,00) \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}] = 0,00011 \text{ mol}$

Reaktsioon kulgeb vahekorras 2 (Eu<sup>3+</sup>) : 1 (Eu): (1)



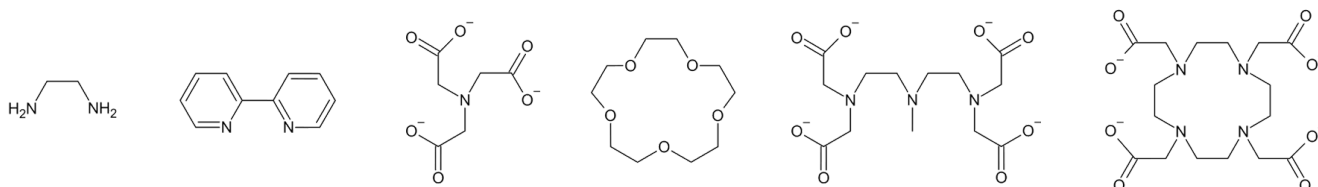
Järelikult oleks vaja lisada:

$$m_{\text{Eu}} = 0,00011 \text{ mol} \cdot (152,0 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}) / 2 = 0,0084 \text{ g} = 8,4 \text{ mg puhta Eu.} \quad (1)$$

## 7. Lantanoidide kompleksid (9 p)

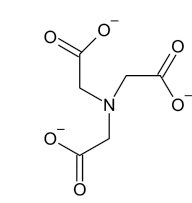
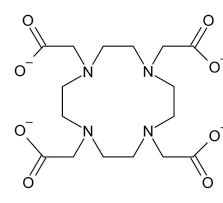
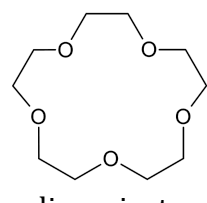
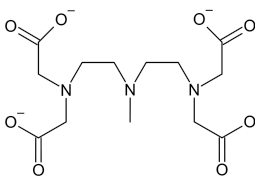
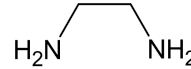
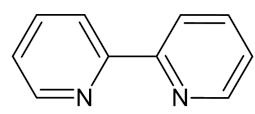
Allikas: F-block Chemistry by Helen C. Aspinall Oxford University Press (2020).

a)



Iga järjekorras õigesti paigutatud ligandi eest 1 p. (6)

b) Kompleksis [Nd(EDTA)(H<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>3</sub>]<sup>-</sup> on Nd<sup>3+</sup> koordinatsiooni arv 9. (3)

 4 koordineerivat aatomi, $n = 5$	 8 koordineerivat aatomi, $n = 1$	 5 koordineerivat aatomi, $n = 4$
 7 koordineerivat aatomi, $n = 2$	 2 koordineerivat aatomi, $n = 7$	 2 koordineerivat aatomi, $n = 7$

### 8. Euroopiumi sära (8 p)

Allikas: F. Stomeo, C. Lincheneau, J.P. Leonard, J.E. O'Brien, R.D. Peacock, C.P. McCoy, et al., Metal-Directed Synthesis of Enantiomerically Pure Dimetallic Lanthanide Luminescent Triple-Stranded Helicates, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 131 (2009) 9636–9637.

a)  $t = 10 \text{ g} \cdot 96485 \text{ C} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot 3 / (152,0 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot 0,20 \text{ A}) = 95200 \text{ s} = \mathbf{26 \text{ tundi}}$  (2)

b)  $V_{\text{Cl}_2} = 3/2 \cdot 10 \text{ g} / (152,0 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}) \cdot 22,4 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{dm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = \mathbf{2,2 \text{ dm}^3}$  (1)

c) Graafikult on näha, et luminestsentsi intensiivsus on maksimaalne kui  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  ja **R** moolsuhe on umbes 0,65:1.

Järelikult, iga  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  kohta on lahuses umbes:  $1/0,65 \approx 1,5$  ligandi **R** molekuli. (1)

Väikseimad täisarvulised  $x$  ja  $y$  väärtused antud moolsuhe korral on:  $x = 2$  ja  $y = 3$ . (1)

d) Ligandi **R** struktuuris on 6 lämastiku aatomid.  $\text{Eu}_x\text{L}_y$  kompleksis on kolm **R** molekuli, milles kokku oleks  $3 \cdot 6 = 18$  lämastiku aatomit. (1)

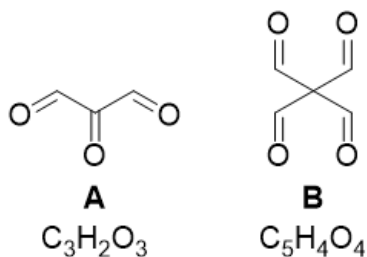
Ehk kahe  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  kohta on 18 koordineerivat aatomit, mis vastab koordineerimisnumbrile 9. (1)

e) Kui  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  ja **L** moolsuhe on 1:1, moodustab  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  kuus sidemet ühe ligandi **R** molekuliga. Järelikult  $\text{Eu}^{3+}$  solvaatkatesse jääb ruumi  $9 - 6 = 3$  vee molekuliks. (1)

### 9. Osonolüüs (10 p)

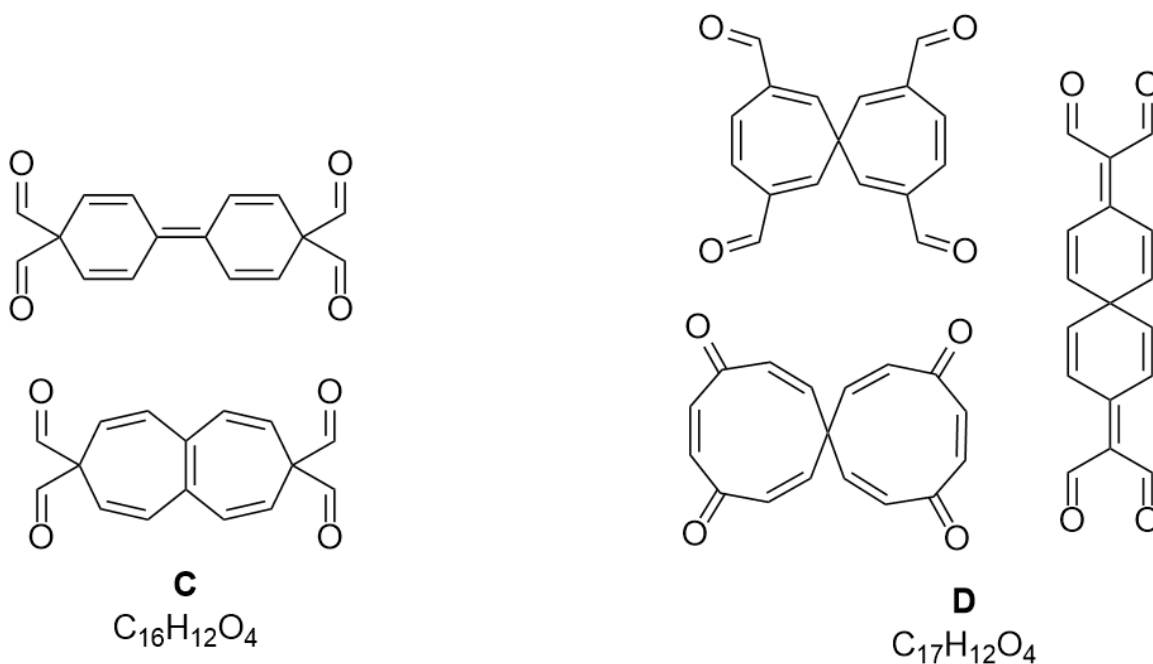
a)  $^1\text{H}$  TMR spektroskoopia ja massispektromeetria. (2)

b) (2)



c)  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}$  (2)

d) (2)



e)

(2)

