

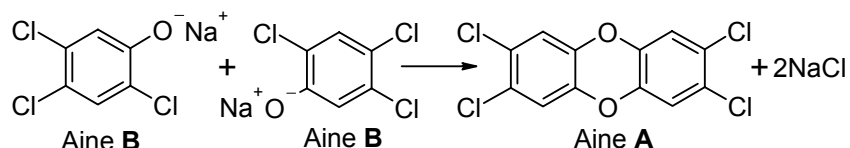
2010/2011 õ.a. keemiaolümpiaadi lõppvooru ülesannete lahendused

9. klass

**Dioksiinid meie ümber**

1. a) Dioksiinid sisaldavad kahte hapniku aatomit (mis on „sildadeks“ aromaatsete tuumade vahel).  
Ülesande tekstis on öeldud (ja aine **A** struktuurist on näha), et dioksiinid on hüdrofoobsed, seega ei lahustu need kehavedelikes (kuid lahustuvad rasvkoos).

b)



- c) Tekib süsinikdioksiid,  $\text{CO}_2$  (o.a(C) = +IV).

Kuna ühes aine **A** ( $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_4\text{O}_2$ ) molekulis on 12 süsinikku, siis ühe aine **A** molekuli täielikul oksüdeerumisel tekib 12  $\text{CO}_2$  molekuli.

- d)  $m(\text{aine A, söödas}) = 3000 \text{ t} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ t}} \cdot \frac{0,5 \text{ ng}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot 77 = 1,2 \cdot 10^8 \text{ ng}$

$$M(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_4\text{O}_2) = 322 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$n(\text{aine A, söödas}) = 1,2 \cdot 10^8 \text{ ng} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ g}}{10^9 \text{ ng}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{322 \text{ g}} = 3,7 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{CO}_2, \text{ainest A}) = \frac{12}{1} \cdot 3,7 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol} = 4,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}$$

$$V(\text{CO}_2, \text{ainest A}) = 4,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{22,4 \text{ dm}^3}{1 \text{ mol}} = 0,096 \text{ dm}^3$$

**Vesi akvaariumis**

2. a)  $\rho = 1,00 + 0,5 \cdot 0,005 = 1,0025 \text{ g/cm}^3 \approx 1,00 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Lahuse tiheduse muutust ei ole vaja arvesse võtta edasistes arvutustes.

- b)  $\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}^+]$

$$c(\text{HCl}) = [\text{H}^+] = 10^{-\text{pH}} = 1,00 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ M}$$

$$n(\text{HCl}) = \frac{10^{-6} \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ dm}^3} \cdot 100 \text{ dm}^3 = 10^{-4} \text{ mol}$$

$$m(\text{HCl}) = 10^{-4} \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{36,5 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 3,65 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ g}$$

$$m(\text{HCl lahuse}) = 3,65 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1}{0,005} = 0,73 \text{ g}$$

$$V(\text{HCl lahuse}) = 0,73 \text{ g} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ cm}^3}{1 \text{ g}} = 0,730 \text{ cm}^3$$

Kuna  $100 \text{ dm}^3 \gg 0,73 \text{ cm}^3$ , siis polnud vajalik ka happe lisamisest tingitud vedeliku ruumala muutust.

- c) i) pH ei muutu, sest pH on määratud ära puhta vee dissotsiatsiooniga, mis ei sõltu akvaariumis oleva vee ruumalast.

$$\text{ii) } V(\text{arustunud vesi}) = \frac{500 \text{ cm}^3}{1 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 1 \text{ päev}} \cdot 62 \text{ päev} \cdot 25 \text{ dm}^2 \cdot \frac{1 \text{ m}^2}{100 \text{ dm}^2} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ dm}^3}{1000 \text{ cm}^3} = 7,75 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$c(\text{HCl lahuse}) = \frac{10^{-4}}{100 - 7,75} \text{ M} = 1,08 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ M}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log(1,08 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ M}) = 5,97$$

Lahuse pH akvaariumis praktiliselt ei muutu ( $\Delta\text{pH} = -0,03$ ).

**Lihtsad orgaanilised molekulid**

3. a) **A** –  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ , metanool  
**B** –  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ , etanool  
**C** –  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ , etaanhape  
**D** –  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3$ , propaan-2-oon  
**E** –  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$ , sahharoos  
**F** –  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ , glükoos  
**G** –  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ , fruktoos  
**H** –  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , vesi  
**I** –  $\text{CO}_2$ , süsinikdioksiid ehk süsihappegaas
- b) **reaktsioon 1:**  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 = \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$   
**reaktsioon 2:**  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 = 2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} + 2\text{CO}_2\uparrow$

**Amfoteerne metall**

4. **X** – Sn, tina

**Z** – Au, kuld

**A** –  $\text{SnO}_2$ , tina(IV)oksiid

**B** –  $\text{SnCl}_2$ , tina(II)kloriid

**C** –  $\text{SnCl}_4$ , tina(IV)kloriid

**D** –  $\text{SnF}_4$ , tina(IV)fluoriid

**E** –  $\text{SnH}_4$ , stannaan

$$\%(\text{Sn}) = \frac{118,7}{122,7} \cdot 100 = 96,72$$

**F** –  $\text{LiAlCl}_4$ , liitiumalumiiniumkloriid

$$\%(\text{Al}) = \frac{26,98}{175,73} \cdot 100 = 15,35$$

- I  $\text{SnO}_2 + \text{C} = \text{Sn} + \text{CO}_2$   
 II  $\text{Sn} + \text{O}_2 = \text{SnO}_2$   
 III  $\text{Sn} + 2\text{HCl} = \text{SnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\uparrow$   
 IV  $\text{Sn} + 2\text{NaOH} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Na}_2[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_4] + \text{H}_2\uparrow$   
 V  $3\text{SnCl}_2 + 2\text{AuCl}_3 = 3\text{SnCl}_4 + 2\text{Au}$   
 VI  $\text{Sn} + 2\text{Cl}_2 = \text{SnCl}_4$   
 VII  $\text{SnCl}_4 + 4\text{HF} = \text{SnF}_4 + 4\text{HCl}$   
 VIII  $\text{SnCl}_4 + \text{LiAlH}_4 = \text{SnH}_4 + \text{LiAlCl}_4$

### Tundmatu aineklass

#### 5. a) Peroksiidid

b) Peroksiidid on iseloomulikud leelis- ja leelismuldmetallidele. Seega oksiidis **A** peab metalli o.a olema kas +I või +II. Vaateleme mõlemat juhtu ja kasutame **c)** punktis toodud esimest reaktsioonivõrrandit.

$$\text{+I: } 2\text{M}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{M}_2\text{O}_2$$

$$\frac{2 \text{ g}}{2 \cdot M(\text{M}) + 16 \text{ g/mol}} = \frac{2,209 \text{ g}}{2 \cdot M(\text{M}) + 2 \cdot 16 \text{ g/mol}} \quad M(\text{M}) = 68,55 \text{ g/mol}$$

Sellele molaarmassile ei vasta ükski leelismetall.

$$\text{+II: } 2\text{MO} + \text{O}_2 = 2\text{MO}_2$$

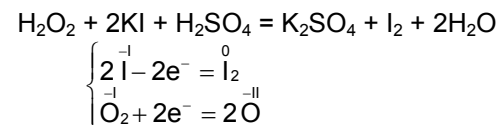
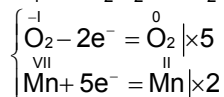
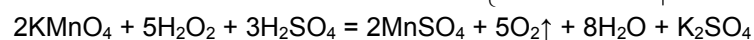
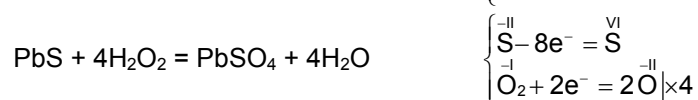
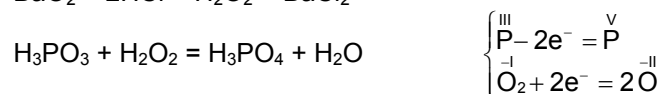
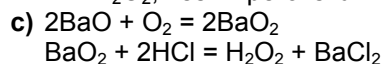
$$\frac{2 \text{ g}}{M(\text{M}) + 16 \text{ g/mol}} = \frac{2,209 \text{ g}}{M(\text{M}) + 2 \cdot 16 \text{ g/mol}} \quad M(\text{M}) = 137,1 \text{ g/mol}$$

Tegu on baariumiga.

**A** – BaO, baariumoksiid

**B** – BaO<sub>2</sub>, baariumperoksiid

**C** – H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, vesinikperoksiid



### Vedelgaas

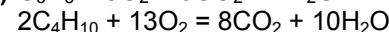
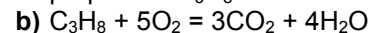
6. a)  $M(\text{propaan}) = 1,5 \cdot 29 = 44$        $M(\text{butaan}) = 2 \cdot 29 = 58$

Alkaani üldvalem on C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+2</sub>. Nüüd võib leida valemid:

$$n \cdot 12 + (2n + 2) \cdot 1 = 44 \quad n \cdot 12 + (2n + 2) \cdot 1 = 58$$

$$n = 3 \quad n = 4$$

propaan – C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>      butaan – C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>



c)  $n(\text{propaan}) = 0,8 \cdot 11 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{44 \text{ g}} = 200 \text{ mol}$

$$n(\text{butaan}) = 0,2 \cdot 11 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{58 \text{ g}} = 37,9 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{eralduv gaas}) = \frac{7}{1} \cdot 200 \text{ mol} + \frac{18}{2} \cdot 37,9 \text{ mol} = 1741 \text{ mol}$$

$$V(\text{eralduv gaas}) = 1741 \text{ mol} \cdot \frac{22,4 \text{ dm}^3}{1 \text{ mol}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ m}^3}{1000 \text{ dm}^3} = 39,0 \text{ m}^3$$

d)  $V(\text{vedeldatud propaan}) = 0,8 \cdot 11 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ m}^3}{600 \text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ dm}^3}{1 \text{ cm}^3} = 14,7 \text{ dm}^3$

$$V(\text{vedeldatud butaan}) = 0,2 \cdot 11 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ m}^3}{580 \text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ dm}^3}{1 \text{ cm}^3} = 3,79 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$V(\text{vedelgaas}) = (14,7 + 3,79) \text{ dm}^3 = 18,5 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$V(\text{balloon}) = 18,5 \text{ dm}^3 \cdot \frac{1}{0,8} \cdot \frac{1000 \text{ cm}^3}{1 \text{ dm}^3} = 23\,000 \text{ cm}^3$$

e)  $1 \text{ kWh} = 1 \text{ kW} \cdot 1 \text{ h} \cdot \frac{3600 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ h}} = 3600 \text{ kJ} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ MJ}}{1000 \text{ kJ}} = 3,6 \text{ MJ}$

$$E(\text{balloon}) = \frac{12,8 \text{ kWh}}{1 \text{ kg}} \cdot \frac{3,6 \text{ MJ}}{1 \text{ kWh}} = 46,1 \text{ kWh/kg}$$

$$m(\text{vedelgaas}) = 5500 \text{ MJ} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{46,1 \text{ MJ}} = 119 \text{ kg}$$

$$N(\text{balloonid}) = 119 \text{ kg} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ balloon}}{11 \text{ kg}} = 10,8 \text{ ballooni} \approx 11 \text{ ballooni}$$

$$\text{Hind} = 11 \text{ ballooni} \cdot \frac{20 \text{ EUR}}{1 \text{ balloon}} = 220 \text{ EUR}$$