

2012/2013 õ.a keemiaolümpiaadi lõppvooru ülesannete lahendused. 12. klass

1. a) Br esineb igas molekulis 1 aatom seega on 2 võimalikku isotoopkoostisega molekule broomi järgi. 6 süsinikku võib esineda seitsmel erineval moel $^{12}\text{C}:^{13}\text{C} - 6:0, 5:1, 4:2, 3:3, 2:4, 1:5, 0:6$. 6 vesiniku puhul on sarnaselt 6 erinevat võimalust isotoopkoostise esinemise kohta. Seega, kolme elemendi peale kokku on võimalik leida $2 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 = 84$ erineva isotoopkoostisega iooni.

b) $^{79}\text{Br}-^{12}\text{C}_6^1\text{H}_5^+ \quad m/z=157 \quad p=0.507 \cdot (0,989)^6 \cdot (0,9999)^5 = 0,474$

$^{79}\text{Br}-^{12}\text{C}_5^{13}\text{C}_1^1\text{H}_5^+ \quad m/z=158$

$p=0,507 \cdot (0,989)^5 \cdot 6 \cdot (0,011)^1 \cdot (0,9999)^5 = 0,032$

$^{81}\text{Br}-^{12}\text{C}_6^1\text{H}_5^+ \quad m/z=159 \quad p=0.493 \cdot (0,989)^6 \cdot (0,9999)^5 = 0,461$

$^{81}\text{Br}-^{12}\text{C}_5^{13}\text{C}_1^1\text{H}_5^+ \quad m/z=160$

$p=0,493 \cdot (0,989)^5 \cdot 6 \cdot (0,011)^1 \cdot (0,9999)^5 = 0,031$

Seega leidub kõige enam ionisatsioonikambris iooni $^{79}\text{Br}-^{12}\text{C}_6\text{H}_5^+$ (47,4% kõigistioonidest).

2. a) $0,413 \text{ K} = 1,86 \text{ K} \times \text{kg/mol} \times 2 \text{ g/M(ühend C)} \times 1/0,1 \text{ kg}$

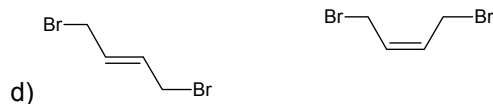
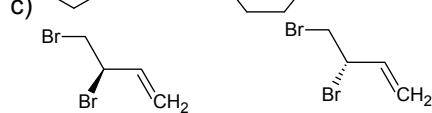
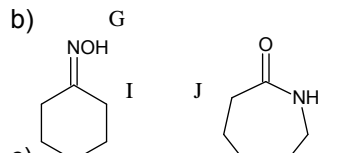
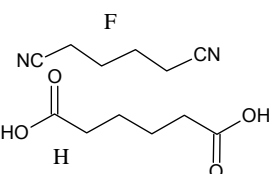
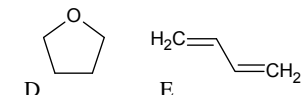
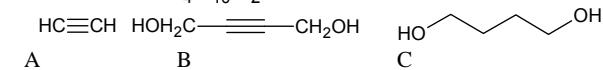
$M(\text{ühend C}) = 1,86 \text{ K} \times \text{kg/mol} \times 2 \text{ g} \times 1/0,1 \text{ kg} \times 1/0,413 \text{ K} = 90,1 \text{ g/mol}$

$n(\text{C}) = 90,1 \text{ g} \times 0,533 \times 1 \text{ mol} / 12 \text{ g} = 4 \text{ mol}$

$n(\text{H}) = 90,1 \text{ g} \times 0,112 \times 1 \text{ mol} / 1 \text{ g} = 10 \text{ mol}$

$n(\text{O}) = 90,1 \text{ g} \times (1 - 0,533 - 0,112) \times 1 \text{ mol} / 16 \text{ g} = 2 \text{ mol}$

Ühend C on $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$



3. a) i) Glükoos ehk süsivesikud: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + 6\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 6\text{CO}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

$\Delta H^0_c = 6 \cdot (-286) + 6 \cdot (-394) - (-1271) = -2809 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} / 180 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \cdot 10^3 \text{ g/kg} = -15,6 \text{ MJ kg}^{-1}$

ii) Heksadekaanhape ehk rasvad: $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2 + 23\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 16\text{CO}_2 + 16\text{H}_2\text{O}$

$\Delta H^0_c = 16 \cdot (-286) + 16 \cdot (-394) - (-848) = -10032 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} / 256,4 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \cdot 10^3 \text{ g/kg} = -39,2 \text{ MJ kg}^{-1}$

iii) Alaniin esindab valkude koostist: $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2 + 3,75\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 3\text{CO}_2 + 3,5\text{H}_2\text{O} + 0,5\text{N}_2$

$\Delta H^0_c = 3,5 \cdot (-286) + 3 \cdot (-394) - (-560) = -1623 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} / 89 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \cdot 10^3 \text{ g/kg} = -18,2 \text{ MJ kg}^{-1}$

Rasvade ja valkude metabolism pole küll nii kiire, et sportimise ajal sellest kogu energia saaks, mistõttu realsuses tuleb ikka süsivesikuid tarbida.

b) i) Kulunud energia: $200 \text{ W (J s}^{-1}) \cdot 1/0,24 \cdot 3600 \text{ sek h}^{-1} \cdot 5,5 \text{ h} \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ MJ J}^{-1} = 16 \text{ MJ}$

ii) saiapäts: $16,5 \text{ MJ} / ((15,6 \text{ MJ kg}^{-1} \cdot 0,6) / 320 \text{ g} \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/g}) = 5,5 \text{ saiapätsi}$

iii) seapekki (rasva): $16,5 \text{ MJ} / 39,4 \text{ MJ kg}^{-1} = 420 \text{ g}$

iv) tailiha (valku): $16,5 \text{ MJ} / 18,2 \text{ MJ kg}^{-1} = 910 \text{ g}$

c) i) Glükoos: $\Delta S^0 = 6 \cdot (189) + 6 \cdot (214) - 209 = 2209 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} / 180 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \cdot 10^3 \text{ g/kg} = 12300 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ kg}^{-1}$

Heksadekaanhape: $\Delta S^0 = 16 \cdot (189) + 16 \cdot (214) - 452 = 5996 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} / 256,4 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \cdot 10^3 \text{ g/kg} = 23400 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ kg}^{-1}$

Alaniin: $\Delta S^0 = 3,5 \cdot (189) + 3 \cdot (214) - 119 = 1184,5 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} / 89 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \cdot 10^3 \text{ g/kg} = 13309 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ kg}^{-1}$

Jukul on $75 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4\%/100\% = 0,3 \text{ kg}$ süsivesikuid, 9 kg rasva ja 15 kg valku.

$\Delta S^0 = 0,3 \text{ kg} \cdot 12300 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ kg}^{-1} + 9 \text{ kg} \cdot 23600 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ kg}^{-1} + 15 \text{ kg} \cdot 13310 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ kg}^{-1} = 414000 \text{ J K}^{-1}$

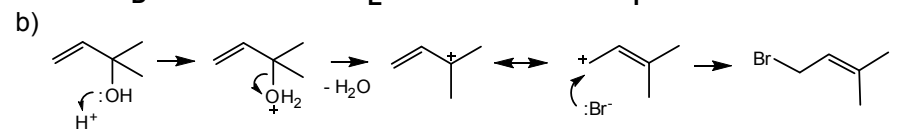
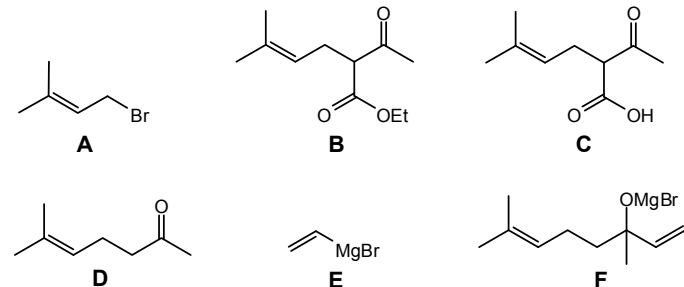
ii) $\Delta H^0 = 0,3 \text{ kg} \cdot (-15,6 \text{ MJ kg}^{-1}) + 9 \text{ kg} \cdot (-39,2 \text{ MJ kg}^{-1}) + 15 \text{ kg} \cdot (-18,2 \text{ MJ kg}^{-1}) = -630 \text{ MJ}$

iii) $\Delta G = -630 \cdot 10^6 \text{ J} - 310 \text{ K} \cdot 414000 \text{ J K}^{-1} = -759 \text{ MJ}$ ehk -800 MJ

iv) $K = e^{-\Delta G/RT} = e^{310000} = \infty$

v) Lähtuvalt suurest positiivsest entroopiast, negatiivsest Gibbsi energiast ja lõpmatult suurest tasakaalukonstandist, peaks Juku iseeneslikult ära lagunema. Need on aga ainult termodünaamilised väärtused, tegelikult on nendel reaktsioonidel tavatemperatuuril väike kiirus ja need praktiliselt ei kulge iseeneslikult.

4. a)



c) Victor Grignard

5. a) A – NH_3 – ammoniaak

B – NaNH_2 – naatriumamiid

C – NaN_3 – naatriumasiid

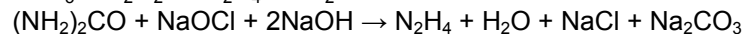
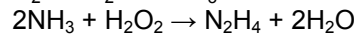
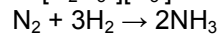
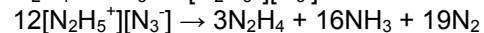
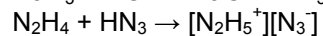
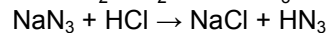
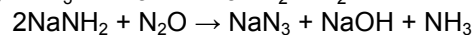
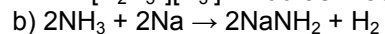
D – HN_3 – vesinikdinitridonitrat, vesinikasiid

E – $\text{H}_2\text{N-NH}_2$ – hüdrasiin

X – H_2 – vesinik

Y – N_2 – lämmastik

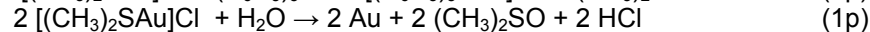
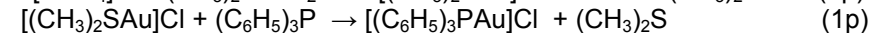
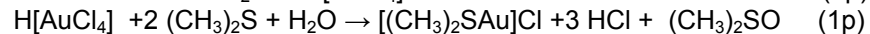
Z – $[\text{N}_2\text{H}_5^+][\text{N}_3^-]$ – hüdrasiin asiid



C – Cl_2 kloor (1p)

b) X – Au, kuld. Metallilisel kujul on stabiilne, enamike ainetega ei reageeri ning omab enamikest metallidest erinevat värvust. (1p)

B – NO, lämmastikmonooksiid (1p)



(9p)