

2014/15 õ.a keemiaolümpiaadi lõppvooru ülesannete lahendused
10. klass

1. a) Reaktsioon ühe mooli NH₃ kohta: NH₃ + 1,25O₂ → NO + 1,5H₂O(g)

Reaktsioon	Δ _r H (kJ/mol)
A. H ₂ O(g) → H ₂ O(v)	-44,0
B. H ₂ + 0,5O ₂ → H ₂ O(v)	-285,8
C. 0,5N ₂ + 1,5H ₂ → NH ₃	-46,2
D. NO → 0,5N ₂ + 0,5O ₂	-90,4

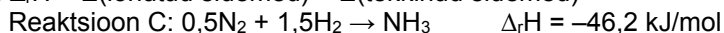
Selle reaktsiooni saab, kui liita tabelis antud reaktsioonid kokku järgmiselt:
1,5B – 1,5A – C – D.

$$\Delta_r H = 1,5 \times \Delta_r H(B) - 1,5 \times \Delta_r H(A) - \Delta_r H(C) - \Delta_r H(D) = 1,5 \times (-285,8 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}) - 1,5 \times (-44,0 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}) - (-46,2 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}) - (-90,4 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}) = -226,1 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$$

b)

$$\Delta_r G = \Delta_r H - T\Delta_r S = -226,1 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} - 298\text{K} \times 45,1 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol} \times \text{K}} = -226100 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}} - 298\text{K} \times 45,1 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol} \times \text{K}} = -239540 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}} = -239,5 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$$

c) Δ_rH = E(lõhutud sidemed) – E(tekkinud sidemed)



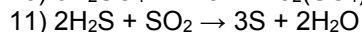
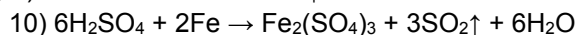
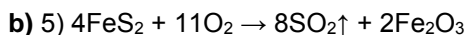
NH₃-s on 3 N–H sidet, seega:

$$0,5 \times E(N \equiv N) + 1,5 \times E(H - H) - 3 \times E(N - H) = -46,2 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$$

$$E(N - H) = \frac{0,5 \times 941 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} + 1,5 \times 436 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} + 46,2 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}}{3} = 390 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$$

2. a) A – S; B – H₂; C – Fe; D – O₂; E – H₂S; F – FeS₂; G – SO₂; H – SO₃;

I – H₂SO₄.

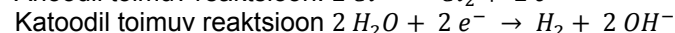
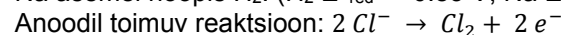


3. a) Elektrolüüsil on anood positiivne ning katood negatiivne elektrood.

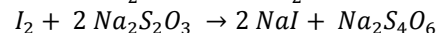
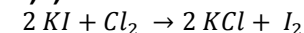
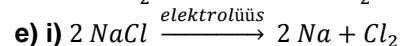
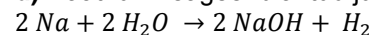


b) Lisatav CaCl₂ ei mõjuta elektrolüüsil saadud Na puhtust, kuna naatriumi redutseerumispotentsiaal on positiivsem kui kaltsiumil. St, naatriumit on kergem redutseerida. (Na E^o_{red} = -2,71 V; Ca E^o_{red} = -2,87V)

c) Kasutatakse sulatatud NaCl-i, kuna vesilahuste puhul redutseeruks katoodil Na asemel hoopis H₂. (H₂ E^o_{red} = -0,83 V; Na E^o_{red} = -2,71 V)



d) Naatrium reageerib antud juhul lahustiga, milleks on vesi.



ii) Vee mass, mis võeti aurustamiseks:

$$m_{\text{vesi}} = 0,250 \text{ l} \cdot 1,03 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3} = 250 \text{ ml} \cdot 1,03 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{ml}} = 257,5 \text{ g}$$

Soolade teoreetiline mass, mis aurustamisel tekkis:

$$m_{\text{sool,teor}} = \frac{257,5 \text{ g} \cdot 3,5\%}{100\%} = 9,013 \text{ g}$$

NaCl teoreetiline mass, mis pandi elektrolüüserisse:

$$m_{\text{NaCl,teor}} = \frac{9,013 \text{ g} \cdot 78\%}{100\%} = 7,030 \text{ g}$$

NaCl teoreetiline moolide arv:

$$n_{\text{NaCl,teor}} = \frac{m_{\text{NaCl,teor}}}{M_{\text{NaCl,teor}}} = \frac{7,030 \text{ g}}{58,4 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}} = 0,1204 \text{ mol}$$

Cl₂ teoreetiline moolide arv:

$$n_{\text{Cl}_2,teor} = \frac{n_{\text{NaCl,teor}}}{2} = \frac{0,1204 \text{ mol}}{2} = 0,06020 \text{ mol}$$

Reaktsioonil KI-ga tekkinud I₂ teoreetiline moolide arv:

$$n_{\text{Cl}_2,teor} = n_{\text{I}_2,teor} = 0,06020 \text{ mol}$$

Tekkinud lahuse I₂ teoreetiline kontsentratsioon:

$$c_{\text{I}_2,teor} = \frac{n_{\text{I}_2,teor}}{V_{\text{KI,lahus}}} = \frac{0,06020 \text{ mol}}{500 \text{ ml}} = \frac{0,06020 \text{ mol}}{0,5 \text{ dm}^3} = 0,1204 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3}$$

Tiitrimiseks võetud I₂ teoreetiline moolide arv:

$$n_{\text{I}_2,teor,tiitrimine} = c_{\text{I}_2,teor} \cdot V_{\text{I}_2,tiitrimiseks} = 0,1204 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3} \cdot 100 \text{ ml} = 0,1204 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3} \cdot 0,1 \text{ dm}^3 = 0,01204 \text{ mol}$$

Tiitrimisel teoreetiliselt kuluv naatriumtiosulfaadi moolide arv:

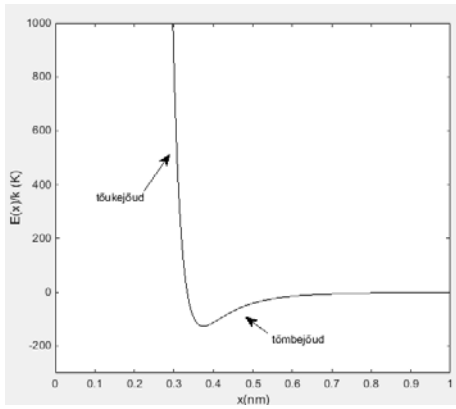
$$n_{\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3,teor} = n_{\text{I}_2,teor} \cdot 2 = 0,01204 \text{ mol} \cdot 2 = 0,02408 \text{ mol}$$

Tiitrimisel teoreetiliselt kuluv naatriumtiosulfaadi lahuse ruumala:

$$V_{\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3,teor} = \frac{n_{\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3,teor}}{c_{\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3}} = \frac{0,02408 \text{ mol}}{1,00 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{dm}^3}} = 0,02408 \text{ dm}^3 = 24,08 \text{ ml}$$

Aurustamise ja elektrolüüsi efektiivsus:

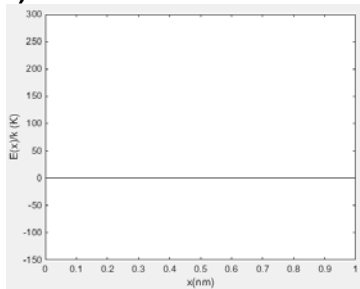
$$\text{efektiivsus} = \frac{V_{\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3,reaalne}}{V_{\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3,teor}} \cdot 100\% = \frac{23,1 \text{ ml}}{24,08 \text{ ml}} \cdot 100\% = 95,9\%$$



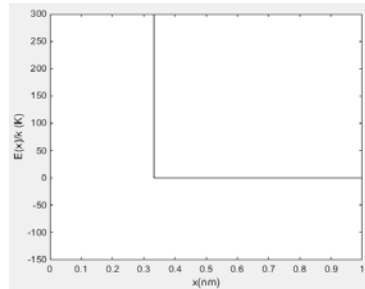
4. a)

b) Optimaalne kaugus kahe molekuli vahel on energia miinimumi juures: $x = 0,37$ nm.

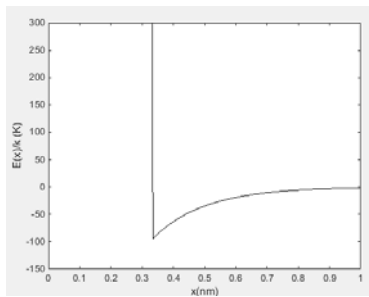
c)



ideaalne gaas



kõva kestaga molekulid



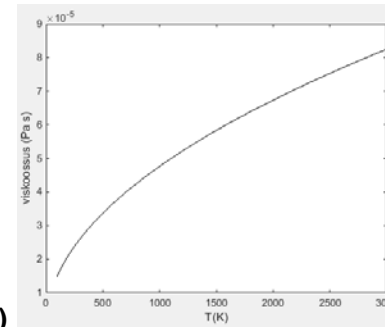
kõva kestaga molekulid + tõmbejõud

d) $m = 0,082 / N_A = 1,36 \cdot 10^{-25}$ kg

$T = 293$ K

$d = 0,33$ nm = $3,3 \cdot 10^{-10}$ m

$$\eta = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\frac{mkT}{\pi}} \frac{1}{\pi d^2} = 2,58 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{kg}{m \cdot s} \approx 2,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{kg}{m \cdot s}$$



ii)

e) Iga molekul on kokku 8 ühikkuubis, seega igas ühikkuubis on 1/8 ühest molekulist. Kuna kuubil on 8 nurka, siis on keskmiselt igas ühikkuubis $8 \cdot 0,125 = 1$ molekul. Kuna ühikkuubis puutuvad kõrvuti olevad molekulid kokku, siis on kuubi külje pikkus $a = 2r = 0,33$ nm. Et keskmiselt on ühes ühikkuubis üks molekul, siis on pakkimistegur

$$pakkimine = \frac{V(\text{molekul})}{V(\text{kuup})} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3}{a^3} = \frac{1}{6}\pi \approx 52,3\%$$

Kristalli tihedus on

$$\rho = \frac{m(\text{kuup})}{V(\text{kuup})} = \frac{1 \times m(\text{molekul})}{V(\text{kuup})} = \frac{1,36 \times 10^{-25} kg}{(3,3 \times 10^{-10} m)^3} = 3784 \frac{kg}{m^3} \approx 3800 \frac{kg}{m^3}$$

5. a)

$$K_c = \frac{[NH_3]^2}{[N_2][H_2]^3}$$

b) i)

$$K_c(\text{pöörd}) = \frac{1}{K_c} = \frac{1}{0,51 \frac{L^2}{mol^2}} \approx 2,0 M^2$$

ii)

$$K_p = K_c(RT)^{\Delta n} = 0,51 \frac{L^2}{mol^2} \cdot \left(0,0831 \frac{L \cdot bar}{mol \cdot K} \cdot (273 K + 400 K) \right)^{-2} \approx 1,6 \cdot 10^{-4} bar^{-2}$$

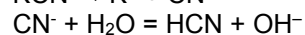
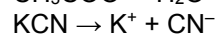
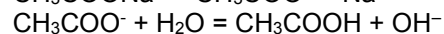
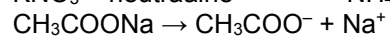
c)

$$[\text{NH}_3] = \sqrt{K_c[\text{N}_2][\text{H}_2]^3}$$
$$[\text{NH}_3] = \sqrt{0,51 \frac{\text{L}^2}{\text{mol}^2} \cdot \frac{500 \text{ mol}}{1000 \text{ L}} \cdot \left(\frac{400 \text{ mol}}{1000 \text{ L}}\right)^3} \approx 0,130 \text{ M}$$

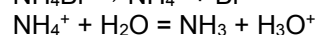
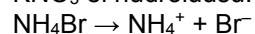
d) i) Vasakule, lähteainete suunas; ii) paremale, saaduse suunas; iii) mitte kummaski suunas, ei mõjuta tasakaalu.

6. a) CH_3COONa – aluseline KCN – aluseline

KNO_3 – neutraalne NH_4Br – happeline



KNO_3 ei hüdrolyüüsu.



b) Happelise keskkonna annab NH_4Br .

$$n(\text{NH}_4\text{Br}) = m / M = 36,5 \text{ g} / 97,94 \text{ g/mol} = 0,373 \text{ mol}$$

$$c(\text{NH}_4\text{Br}) = n / V = 0,373 \text{ mol} / 300 \text{ ml} = 1,24 \text{ mol/dm}^3$$

$$c(\text{NH}_4^+) = c(\text{NH}_4\text{Br})$$

$$K_b = \frac{[\text{NH}_4^+][\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{NH}_3]} = 1,78 \cdot 10^{-5} \quad K_a = \frac{K_w}{K_b} = \frac{10^{-14}}{1,78 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 5,62 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$[\text{NH}_3] = [\text{H}^+] = x \quad K_a = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{NH}_3]}{[\text{NH}_4^+]} = \frac{x^2}{c(\text{NH}_4^+) - x}$$

$[\text{H}^+]$ on $c(\text{NH}_4^+)$ -st niivõrd palju väiksem, et x võib nimetajast ära jätta.

$$x^2 = c(\text{NH}_4^+) \cdot K_a \quad x = \sqrt{c(\text{NH}_4^+) \cdot K_a} = \sqrt{1,24 \cdot 5,62 \cdot 10^{-10}} = 2,64 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}^+] = -\log(2,64 \cdot 10^{-5}) = 4,58$$