



Baltic Chemistry Competition

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Medical - Biological Research and Technologies

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1ST ROUND, SOLUTIONS

Problem 1 (Lithuania)

Self destructing paper (6 points)

Solution

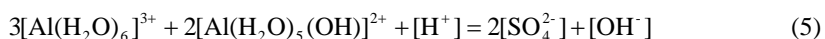
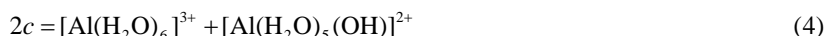
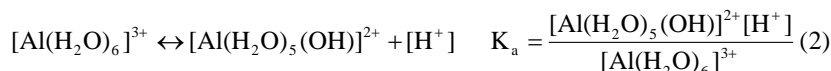
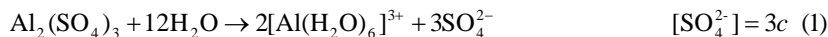
$$\text{a) } pH = pK_a + \lg \frac{[\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5(\text{OH})]^{2+}}{[\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}}$$

$$\frac{[\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5(\text{OH})]^{2+}}{[\text{Al}^{3+}]_0} = 0.529$$

$$\frac{[\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}}{[\text{Al}^{3+}]_0} = 1 - 0.529 = 0.471$$

$$pK_a = pH - \lg \frac{[\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5(\text{OH})]^{2+}}{[\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}} = 5.00 - \lg \frac{0.529}{0.471} = 4.95$$

b)



Using (1,6,7) in (5):

$$3[\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+} + 2(2c - [\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}) + [\text{H}^+] = 6c + \frac{K_w}{[\text{H}^+]}$$

$$3[\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+} + 4c - 2[\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+} + [\text{H}^+] - 6c - \frac{K_w}{[\text{H}^+]} = 0$$

$$[\text{H}^+] - 2c + [\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+} - \frac{K_w}{[\text{H}^+]} = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$\text{Using (4) in (2): } K_a = \frac{(2c - [\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+})[\text{H}^+]}{[\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}}$$

$$K_a [\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+} = 2c[\text{H}^+] - [\text{H}^+] [\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}$$

$$K_a [\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+} + [\text{H}^+] [\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+} = 2c[\text{H}^+]$$

$$[\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+} ([\text{H}^+] + K_a) = 2c[\text{H}^+]$$

$$[\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+} = \frac{2c[\text{H}^+]}{[\text{H}^+] + K_a} \quad (9)$$

$$\text{Using (9) in (8): } [\text{H}^+] - 2c + \frac{2c[\text{H}^+]}{[\text{H}^+] + K_a} - \frac{K_w}{[\text{H}^+]} = 0 \cdot ([\text{H}^+]^2 + K_a[\text{H}^+])$$

$$[\text{H}^+]^3 + K_a[\text{H}^+]^2 - 2c[\text{H}^+]^2 - 2cK_a[\text{H}^+] + 2c[\text{H}^+]^2 - K_w[\text{H}^+] - K_wK_a = 0$$

$$[\text{H}^+]^3 + K_a[\text{H}^+]^2 - (2cK_a + K_w)[\text{H}^+] - K_wK_a = 0$$

$$[\text{H}^+]^3 + 1.123 \cdot 10^{-5}[\text{H}^+]^2 - 5.656 \cdot 10^{-12}[\text{H}^+] - 1.123 \cdot 10^{-19} = 0$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = 5.01 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ M} \quad \text{pH} = 6.30$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = 2.00 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ M}$$

$$[\text{SO}_4^{2-}] = 7.54 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ M}$$

$$[\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+} = 2.15 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ M}$$

$$[\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5(\text{OH})]^{2+} = 9.84 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ M}$$

Problem 2 (Latvia)

Searching for secrets of Superman (10 points)

1. Radioactive decays are 1st order reactions, so:

$$\ln \frac{C_0}{C} = kt$$

If $t = t(\text{half-life}) = 250\,000$ years, then $C = 0,5 C_0$.

$$\ln 2 = k \cdot 250000$$

$$k = \frac{\ln 2}{t_{1/2}} = 2.77 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ years}^{-1}$$

0.5 points

2. If $C = 0,1 C_0$, then:

$$\ln \frac{C_0}{0,1C_0} = 2.77 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot t \quad \Rightarrow \quad t = \frac{\ln 10}{2.77 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 830482 = 8,3 \cdot 10^5 \text{ years}$$

0.5 points

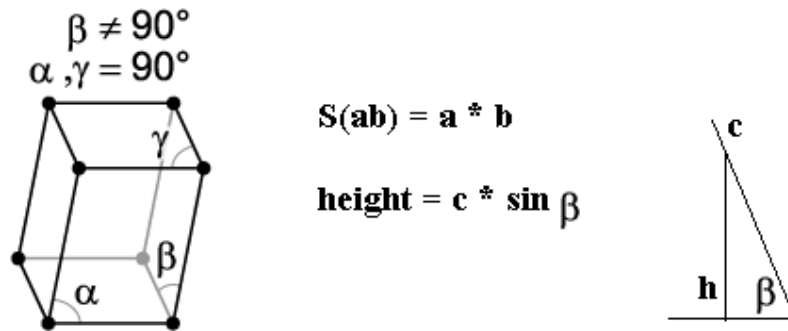
3. $n_{\text{Pu}} : n_{\text{Ta}} : n_{\text{Xe}} : n_{\text{Pm}} : n_{\text{Dialium}} : n_{\text{Hg}} : n_{\text{H}} = \frac{15.08}{244.06} : \frac{18.06}{180.95} : \frac{27.71}{131.29} : \frac{24.02}{144.91} : \frac{10.62}{2 \cdot 26.98} : \frac{3.94}{200.59} : \frac{0.57}{1.01} =$
 $= 0.0618 : 0.0998 : 0.211 : 0.166 : 0.197 : 0.0196 : 0.564 =$
 $= 3.15 : 5.09 : 10.77 : 8.45 : 10.05 : 1 : 28.8 =$
 $\approx 3 : 5 : 11 : 8.5 : 10 : 1 : 29$

$$\text{Pu}_6\text{Ta}_{10}\text{Xe}_{22}\text{Pm}_{17}(\text{Al}_2)_{20}\text{Hg}_2\text{H}_{58}$$

$$\text{Sum} = 15.08 + 18.06 + 27.71 + 24.02 + 10.62 + 3.94 + 0.57 = 100$$

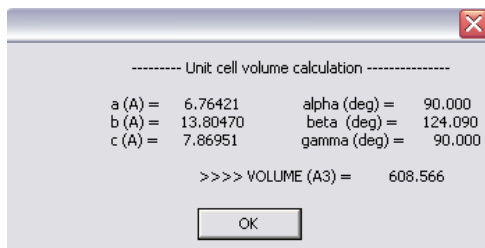
It is not possible mineral formula because it does not contain proper amount of anions (such as oxygen which is not in this mineral). 0.5 + 0.5 = 1 point

4. Fluoride ions can replace hydroxide ions in $\text{LiNaSiB}_3\text{O}_7(\text{OH})$. Similar compounds in nature are apatite and fluoroapatite. [<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apatite>] 0.5 points
5. Volume of monoclinic cell is equal to area of face between **a** and **b** powers height of cell.



$$V = a * b * c * \sin \beta = 6.76421 * 13.8047 * 7.86951 * \sin 124.0895 = 608.566 \text{ \AA}^3 \quad \text{0.5 points}$$

Or you can use freeware *Winplotr* to calculate cell volumes (it also works for triclinic cells) and many other data:



$$608.566 \text{ \AA}^3 = 608.566 * 10^{-30} \text{ m}^3 = 608.566 * 10^{-30} * 10^6 \text{ cm}^3 = 6.0856 * 10^{-22} \text{ cm}^3$$

If we count correctly green colored lithium atoms and blue colored sodium atoms, then we can find that Z (number of molecules in unit cell) is 4.

$$M[\text{LiNaSiB}_3\text{O}_7(\text{OH})] = 6.94 + 22.99 + 28.09 + 3 * 10.81 + 8 * 16.00 + 1.01 = 219.46 \text{ g/mol}$$

Mass of one "molecule":

$$m_0 = \frac{M}{N_A} = \frac{219.46}{6.02 \cdot 10^{23}} = 3.6455 \cdot 10^{-22} \text{ g}$$

$$\text{density} = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{4 \cdot m_0}{V} = \frac{4 \cdot 3.6455 \cdot 10^{-22}}{6.0856 \cdot 10^{-22}} = 2.396 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3} \quad \text{1 point}$$

6. Bragg equation:

$$n\lambda = 2d \cdot \sin \theta,$$

where:

- n is an integer determined by the order given (in this problem it is 1),
- λ is the wavelength of X-rays, and moving electrons, protons and neutrons ($\lambda = 0.15418 \text{ nm} = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$),
- d is the spacing between the planes in the atomic lattice, and
- θ is the angle between the incident ray and the scattering planes.

So from this equation:

$$\sin \frac{2\theta}{2} = \frac{\lambda}{2d}$$

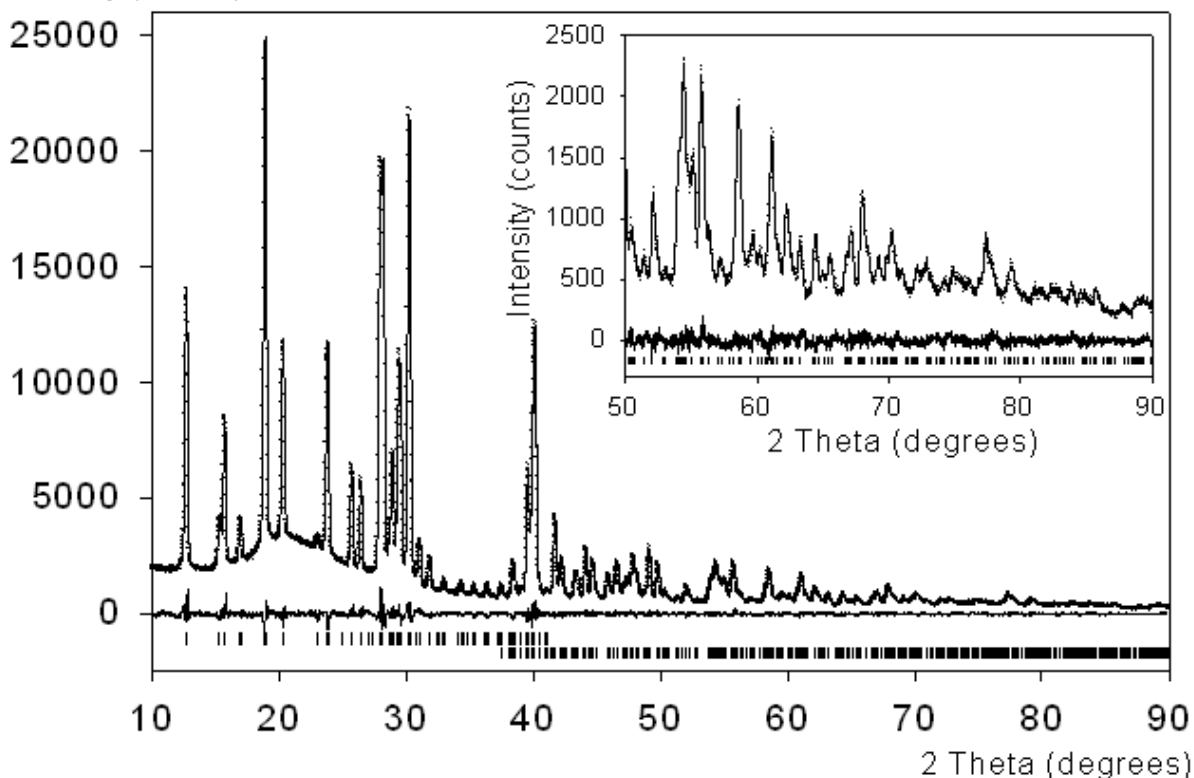
$$2\theta = 2 \cdot \arcsin\left(\frac{\lambda}{2d}\right)$$

d-spacing (Å)	Relative intensity	2-theta, °
4.666	62	19,02
3.716	39	23,95
3.180	82	28,06
3.152	74	28,31
3.027	40	29,51
2.946	100	30,34
2.252	38	40,04

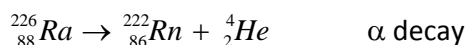
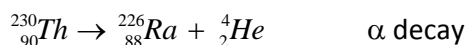
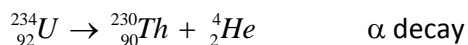
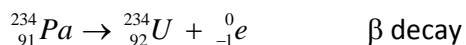
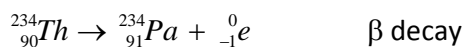
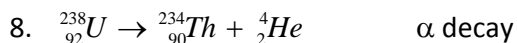
0.5 points

Jadarite PXRD pattern (found somewhere in literature; Bruker AXS presentation, Riga, 2009) and it corresponds to results calculated. In all calculated positions we can find diffraction signals.

Intensity (counts)



7. None of those diffraction patterns refers to jadarite. (0.5 points)



0.5 points

9. Firstly we have to calculate amount of water in given hydrate. $\text{Cu}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot (8-12)\text{H}_2\text{O}$

$$w(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0.206 = \frac{M(\text{H}_2\text{O}) \cdot x}{M(\text{anhydrous compound}) + M(\text{H}_2\text{O})}$$

$$18x = 0.206 \cdot (793.55 + 18x)$$

Molar mass calculations:

M_r	n	$M_r \cdot n$
63.55	1	63.55
238.03	2	476.06
16	12	192
30.97	2	61.94
	sum	793.55

$$18x = 163.47 + 3.708x$$

$$14.292x = 163.47$$

$$x = 11.4$$

So molar mass of hydrated compound $\text{Cu}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot (11.4)\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is:

$$M = 793.55 + 11.4 \cdot 18 = 999 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$n[\text{Cu}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot (11.4)\text{H}_2\text{O}] = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{5.00}{999.4} = 0.005003 \text{ mol} \approx 0.005 \text{ mol}$$

$$N_0 = N_A \cdot n = 6.02 \cdot 10^{23} \cdot 0.005 \cdot 2 = \mathbf{6.0 \cdot 10^{21} \text{ atoms}} \quad (\text{corrected later}) \quad 1 \text{ point}$$

10. Formation of ^{234}Th and ^{234}Pa can be assigned as negligible and it can be assumed that ^{238}U decays to form ^{234}U with half life of $4.468 \cdot 10^9$ years.

$$\frac{\Delta N(^{238}\text{U})}{\Delta t} \approx \frac{dN(^{238}\text{U})}{dt} = -k_0 \cdot N_{^{238}\text{U}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta N(^{234}\text{U})}{\Delta t} \approx \frac{d(^{234}\text{U})}{dt} = k_0 \cdot N_{^{238}\text{U}} - k_1 \cdot N_{^{234}\text{U}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta N(^{230}\text{Th})}{\Delta t} \approx \frac{d(^{230}\text{Th})}{dt} = k_1 \cdot N_{^{234}\text{U}} - k_2 \cdot N_{^{230}\text{Th}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta N(^{226}\text{Ra})}{\Delta t} \approx \frac{d(^{226}\text{Ra})}{dt} = k_2 \cdot N_{^{230}\text{Th}} - k_3 \cdot N_{^{226}\text{Ra}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta N(^{222}\text{Rn})}{\Delta t} \approx \frac{d(^{222}\text{Rn})}{dt} = k_3 \cdot N_{^{226}\text{Ra}}$$

At the beginning: $N_0(^{238}\text{U}) = 0.992742 \cdot 3.0 \cdot 10^{21} = 2.99 \cdot 10^{21} \text{ atoms}$

$$N_0(^{234}\text{U}) = 0.000054 \cdot 3.0 \cdot 10^{21} = 1.63 \cdot 10^{17} \text{ atoms}$$

$$N_0(^{230}\text{Th}) = 0$$

$$N_0(^{226}\text{Ra}) = 0$$

$$N_0(^{222}\text{Rn}) = 0$$

$$k_0 = \frac{\ln 2}{4.468 \cdot 10^9} = 1.55 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ years}^{-1}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{\ln 2}{245500} = 2.82 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ years}^{-1}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{\ln 2}{75380} = 9.19 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ years}^{-1}$$

$$k_3 = \frac{\ln 2}{1602} = 0.0004327 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ years}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta N(^{238}\text{U}) = -k_0 \cdot N_{^{238}\text{U}} \cdot \Delta t$$

where Δt is as small as possible.

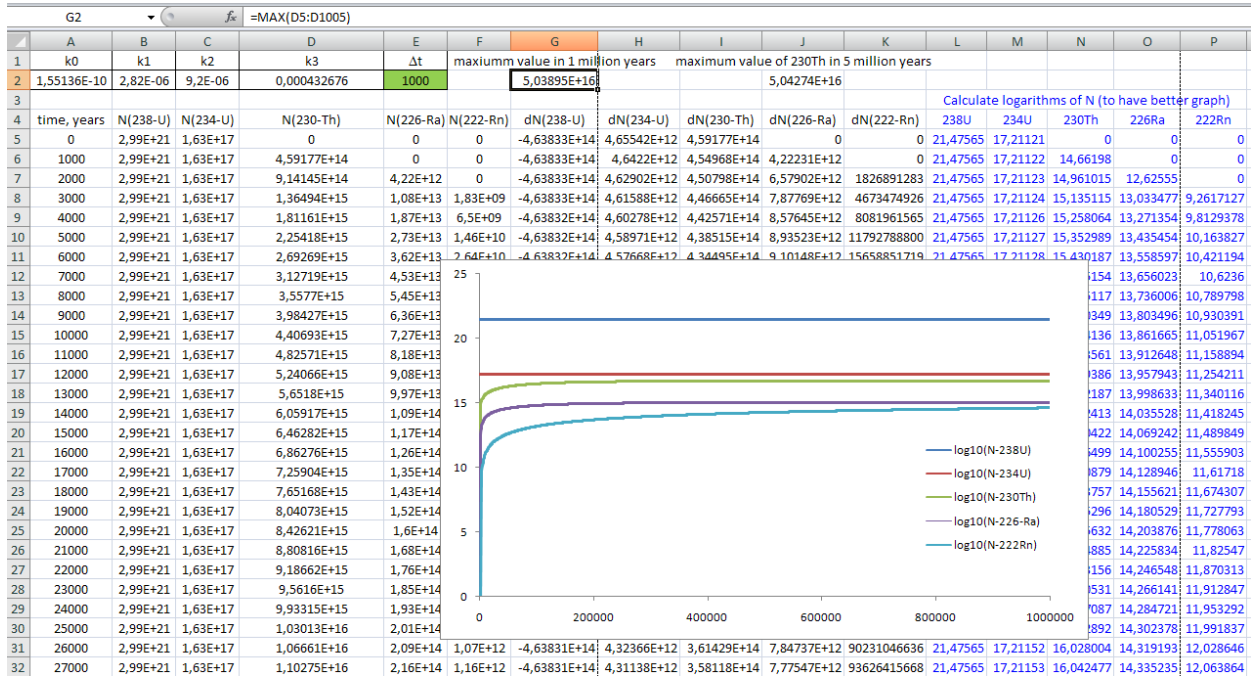
$$N(^{238}\text{U})_{at \ t+\Delta t} = N(^{238}\text{U})_{at \ t} + \Delta N(^{238}\text{U})$$

for rest particles similar equations can be obtained.

1 point

Inputting them into MS Excel worksheet we can obtain results that are shown below. MS Excel function =max(..) is used to find maximum value of 230-Th in 1 million years. It has been found that after one million years it is $5.03895 \cdot 10^{16}$ atoms (maximum value for that time) and value of $5.04274 \cdot 10^{16}$ years can be achieved in 1.974 million years.

Correct: $1.00855 \cdot 10^{17}$ atoms in 1.974 million years.



1972	1967000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04274E+16	1,07E+15	8,59E+14	-4,63691E+14	-7490807316	153108528,5	4369216,688	4,63699E+11								
1973	1968000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04274E+16	1,07E+15	8,6E+14	-4,63691E+14	-7541592846	130551017,4	3886650,75	4,63699E+11								
1974	1969000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04274E+16	1,07E+15	8,6E+14	-4,63691E+14	-7592234978	108057542,9	3405455	4,63699E+11								
1975	1970000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04274E+16	1,07E+15	8,61E+14	-4,63691E+14	-7642734115	85627920,5	2925625,188	4,63699E+11								
1976	1971000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04274E+16	1,07E+15	8,61E+14	-4,63691E+14	-7693090660	63261967,19	2447157,563	4,63699E+11								
1977	1972000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04274E+16	1,07E+15	8,61E+14	-4,63691E+14	-7743305018	40959499,94	1970048,313	4,63699E+11								
1978	1973000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04274E+16	1,07E+15	8,62E+14	-4,63691E+14	-7793377588	18720336,5	1494293,25	4,63699E+11								
1979	1974000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04274E+16	1,07E+15	8,62E+14	-4,63691E+14	-7843308772	-3455705,06	1019888,625	4,63699E+11								
1980	1975000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04274E+16	1,07E+15	8,63E+14	-4,63691E+14	-7893098969	-25568805,8	546830,625	4,63699E+11								
1981	1976000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04274E+16	1,07E+15	8,63E+14	-4,63691E+14	-7942748576	-47619146,4	75115,375	4,63699E+11								
1982	1977000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04274E+16	1,07E+15	8,64E+14	-4,6369E+14	-7992257991	-69606907,3	-395261	4,63699E+11								
1983	1978000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04274E+16	1,07E+15	8,64E+14	-4,6369E+14	-8041627609	-91532267,8	-864302,438	4,63699E+11								
1984	1979000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04274E+16	1,07E+15	8,65E+14	-4,6369E+14	-8090857826	-113395407	-1332012,63	4,63699E+11								
1985	1980000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04274E+16	1,07E+15	8,65E+14	-4,6369E+14	-8139949034	-135196504	-1798395,56	4,63699E+11								
1986	1981000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04274E+16	1,07E+15	8,66E+14	-4,6369E+14	-8188901627	-156935736	-2263454,94	4,63699E+11								

4997	4992000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04065E+16	1,07E+15	2,26E+15	-4,63474E+14	-2,5464E+10	-7818326107	-166157425	4,63507E+11								
4998	4993000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04065E+16	1,07E+15	2,26E+15	-4,63474E+14	-2,5464E+10	-7818329237	-166157493	4,63507E+11								
4999	4994000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04065E+16	1,07E+15	2,26E+15	-4,63474E+14	-2,5464E+10	-7818332355	-166157559	4,63507E+11								
5000	4995000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04065E+16	1,07E+15	2,26E+15	-4,63473E+14	-2,5464E+10	-7818335460	-166157626	4,63507E+11								
5001	4996000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04065E+16	1,07E+15	2,26E+15	-4,63473E+14	-2,5464E+10	-7818338554	-166157692	4,63507E+11								
5002	4997000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04065E+16	1,07E+15	2,26E+15	-4,63473E+14	-2,5464E+10	-7818341635	-166157759	4,63507E+11								
5003	4998000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04065E+16	1,07E+15	2,26E+15	-4,63473E+14	-2,5464E+10	-7818344704	-166157824	4,63507E+11								
5004	4999000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04065E+16	1,07E+15	2,26E+15	-4,63473E+14	-2,5464E+10	-7818347761	-166157890	4,63507E+11								
5005	5000000	2,99E+21	1,64E+17	5,04065E+16	1,07E+15	2,27E+15	-4,63473E+14	-2,5464E+10	-7818350806	-166157955	4,63507E+11								

11. See answer between graph.

0.5 points

12. Function extremes such as maximum points can be determined from function derivative. It must be equal to zero.

$$N(^{230}\text{U})_0 \frac{k_1}{k_2 - k_1} (-k_1 \cdot e^{-k_1 t} + k_2 \cdot e^{-k_2 t}) = 0$$

$$N(^{230}\text{U})_0 \frac{k_1}{k_2 - k_1} \neq 0$$

so

$$-k_1 \cdot e^{-k_1 t} + k_2 \cdot e^{-k_2 t} = 0$$

$$k_1 \cdot e^{-k_1 t} = k_2 \cdot e^{-k_2 t} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{k_1 \cdot e^{-k_1 t}}{k_2 \cdot e^{-k_2 t}} = 1$$

$$\frac{k_1}{k_2} \cdot e^{t(k_2 - k_1)} = 1 \quad \frac{2.82 \cdot 10^{-6}}{9.19 \cdot 10^{-6}} \cdot e^{t(9.19 \cdot 10^{-6} - 2.82 \cdot 10^{-6})} = 1$$

$$0.3069 \cdot e^{t(6.37 \cdot 10^{-6})} = 1$$

$$e^{t(6.37 \cdot 10^{-6})} = \frac{1}{0.3069} = 3.26$$

$$\ln e^{t(6.37 \cdot 10^{-6})} = \ln 3.26$$

$$t \cdot (6.37 \cdot 10^{-6}) = 1.18$$

$$t = \frac{1.18}{6.37 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 185459 \text{ years}$$

1.5 points

13. This big difference can be explained by fact that in calculation of $t_{\max 2}$ formation of ^{234}U (from ^{238}U) has not taken into account, but in Excel file it is included. If we exclude this from Excel file (simply set constant $k_0 = 0$), then we obtain same result, see figure bellow.

186	181000	2,99E+21	9,75E+16	2,96594E+16	6,3E+14	3,49E+13	0	-2,7525E+14	2,5202E+12	93979944307	2,72635E+11	21,47565	16,98895	16,472162	14,799418	13,542259
187	182000	2,99E+21	9,72E+16	2,96619E+16	6,3E+14	3,51E+13	0	-2,7447E+14	1,71988E+12	76491230004	2,72676E+11	21,47565	16,98772	16,472199	14,799483	13,545643
188	183000	2,99E+21	9,69E+16	2,96636E+16	6,3E+14	3,54E+13	0	-2,737E+14	9,29122E+11	59210268820	2,72709E+11	21,47565	16,9865	16,472224	14,799536	13,549001
189	184000	2,99E+21	9,67E+16	2,96645E+16	6,3E+14	3,57E+13	0	-2,7292E+14	1,47819E+11	42135017863	2,72734E+11	21,47565	16,98527	16,472237	14,799577	13,552334
190	185000	2,99E+21	9,64E+16	2,96647E+16	6,3E+14	3,59E+13	0	-2,7215E+14	-6,2412E+11	25263453401	2,72753E+11	21,47565	16,98404	16,47224	14,799606	13,555642
191	186000	2,99E+21	9,61E+16	2,96641E+16	6,3E+14	3,62E+13	0	-2,7139E+14	-1,3868E+12	8593570682	2,72763E+11	21,47565	16,98281	16,472231	14,799623	13,558925
192	187000	2,99E+21	9,58E+16	2,96627E+16	6,3E+14	3,65E+13	0	-2,7062E+14	-2,1403E+12	-7876616238	2,72767E+11	21,47565	16,98158	16,47221	14,799629	13,562183
193	188000	2,99E+21	9,56E+16	2,96605E+16	6,3E+14	3,68E+13	0	-2,6985E+14	-2,8846E+12	-2,4149E+10	2,72764E+11	21,47565	16,98036	16,472179	14,799624	13,565418

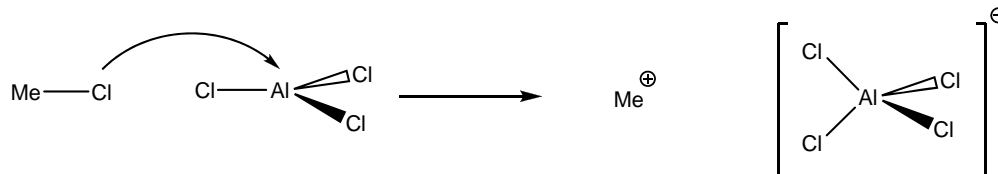
0.5 points

Problem 3 (Lithuania)

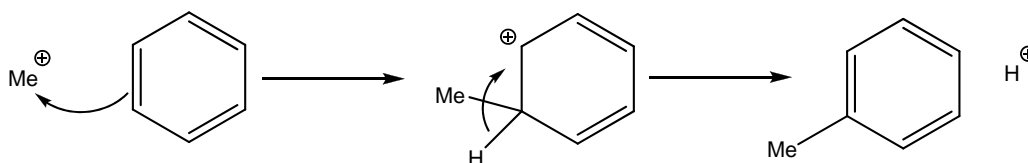
Push those arrows (8 points)

1.

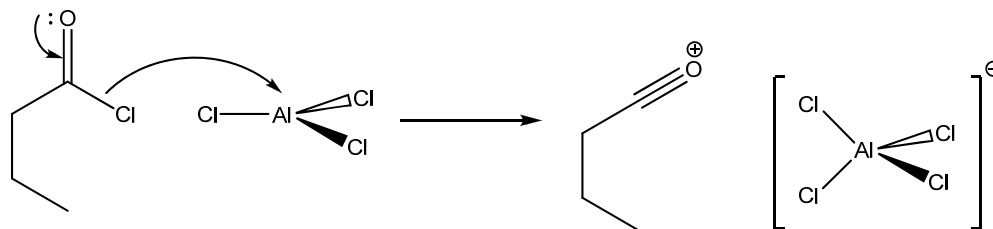
Generation of free carbocation



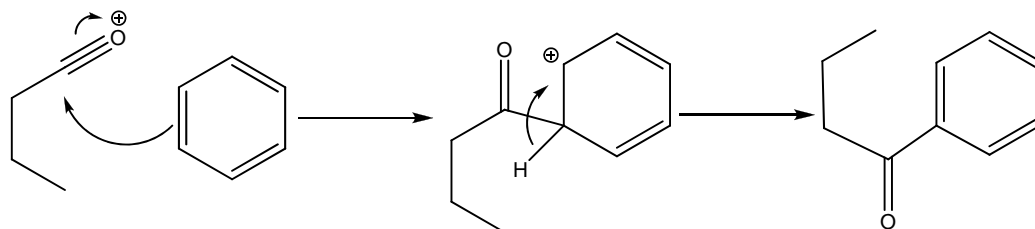
Alkylation



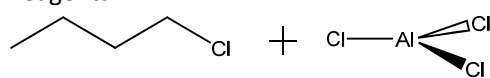
2. Generation of free carbocation



Acylation

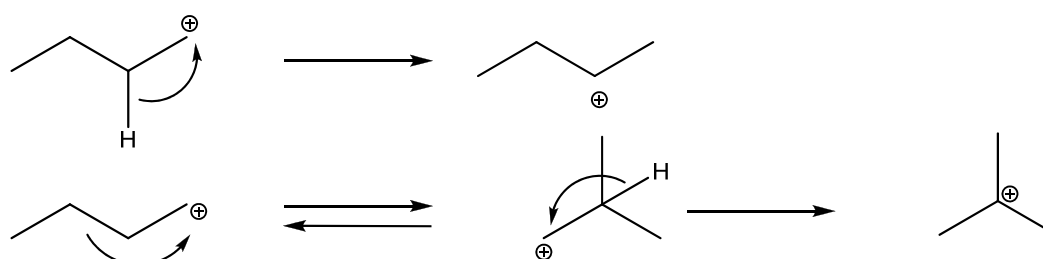


3. Reagents



Mechanism of alkylation as in part 1.

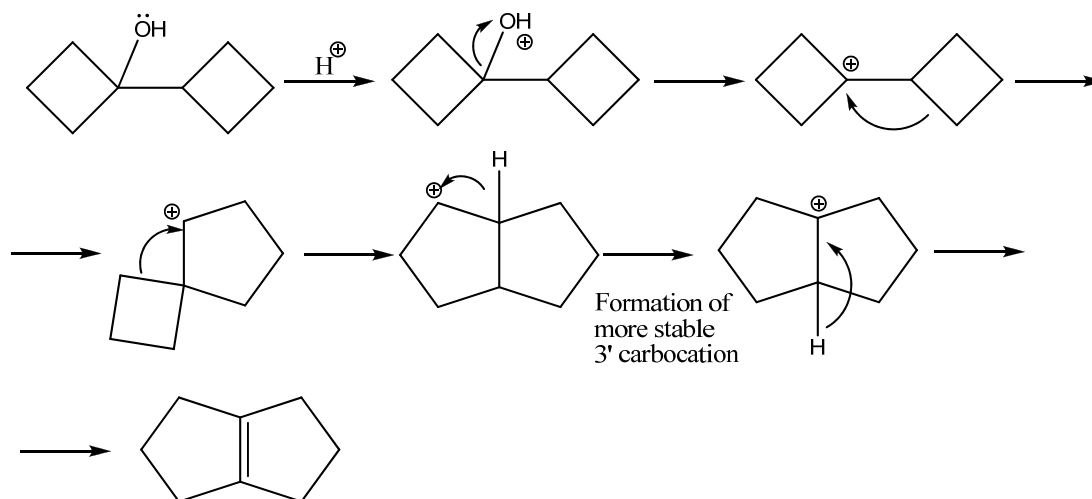
Side carbocation formation:



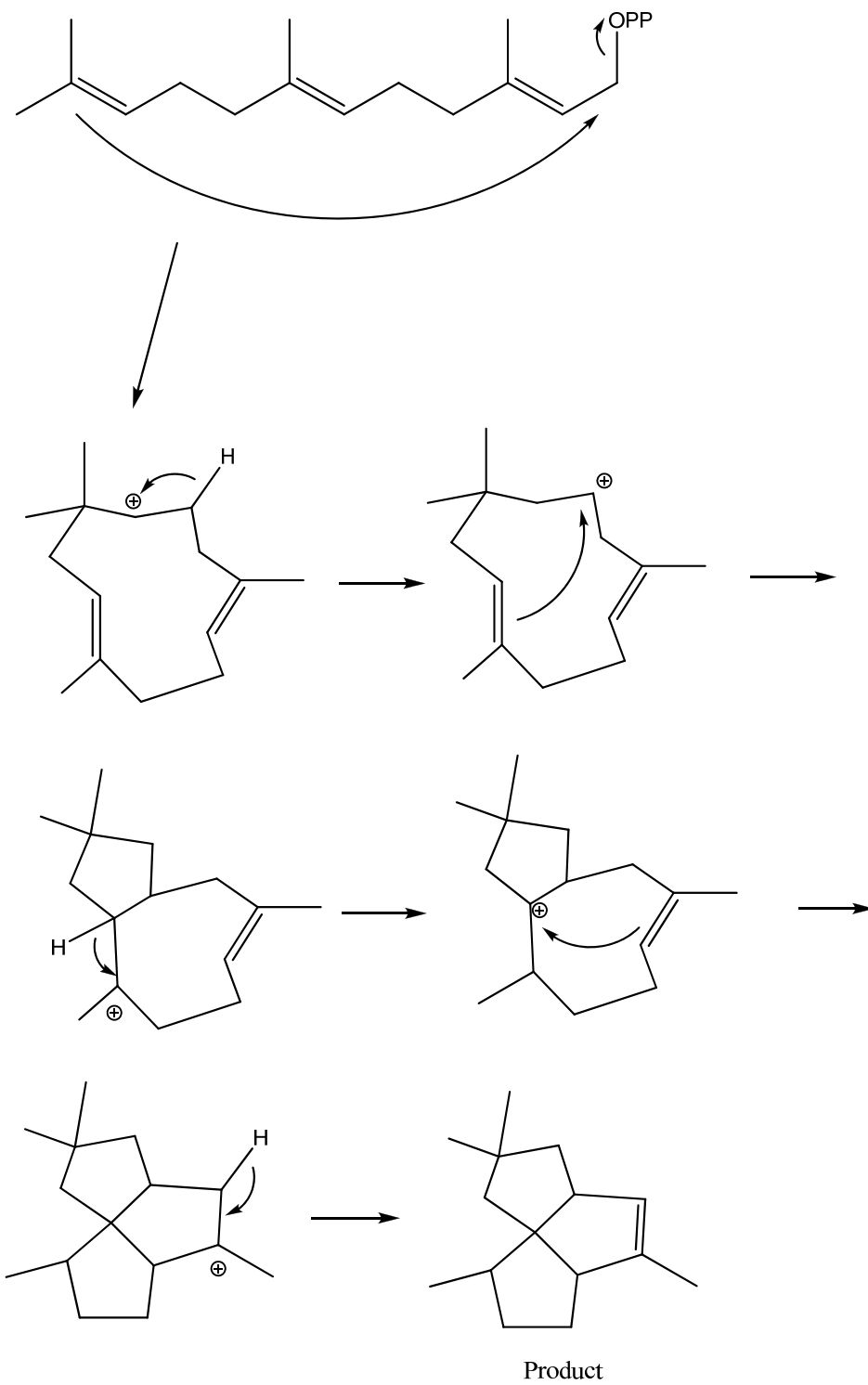
These carbocations are able to further react with the benzene thus producing side products.

Please note, that there was an error in this question. Those students, who provided even slightly logical solutions, were awarded with marks. We are sorry for the inconvenience.

4.



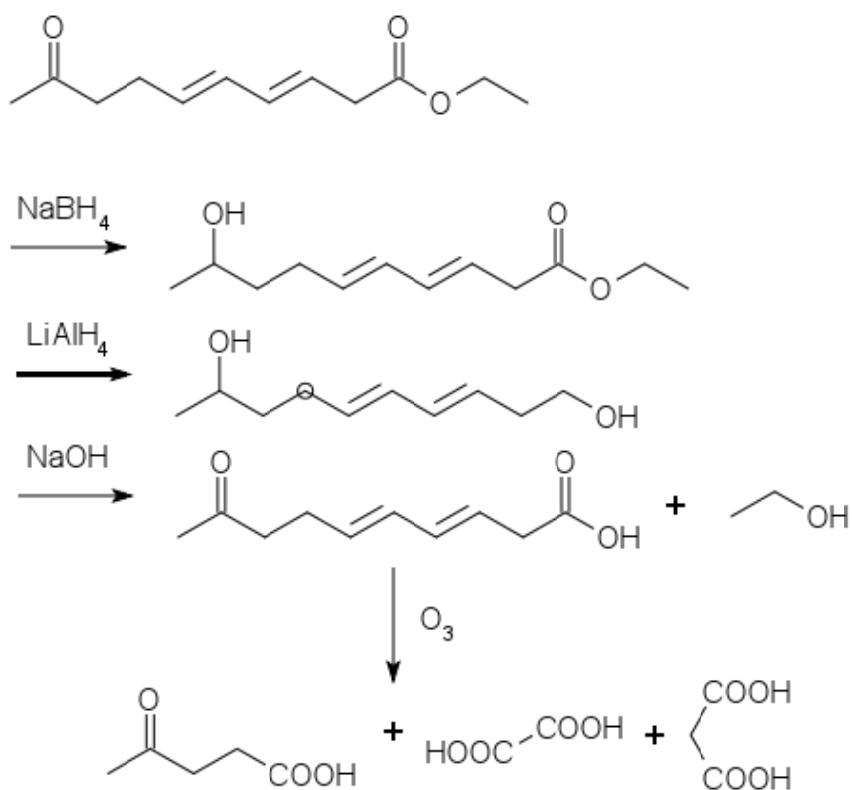
5.



Problem 4 (Estonia)

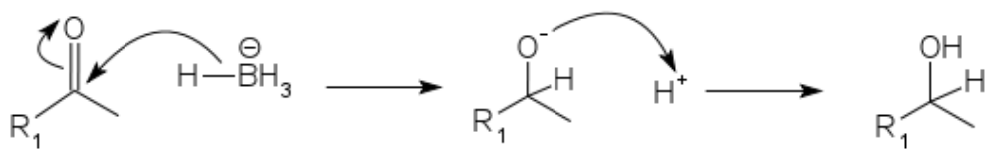
Some name for problem (6 points)

Solution Original compound is $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-CH=CH-CH=CH-CH}_2\text{COOCH}_2\text{CH}_3$



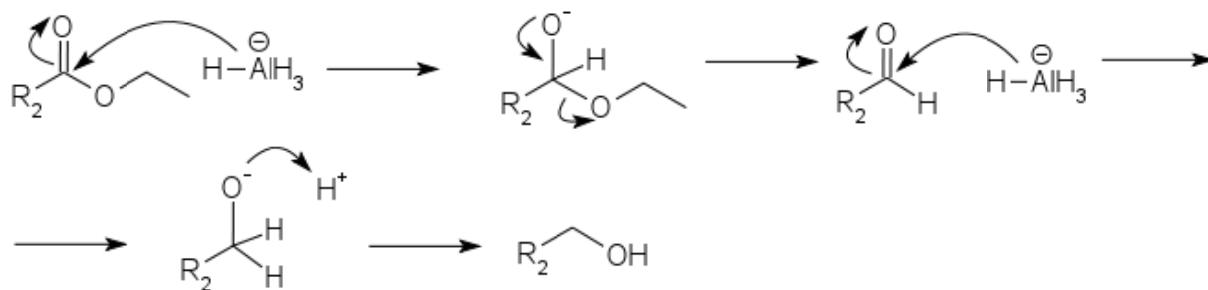
Mechanisms:

1)



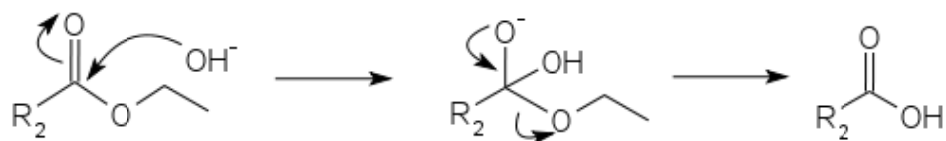
<http://www.chem.ucalgary.ca/courses/351/Carey5th/Ch17/ch17-3-1-2.html>

2)



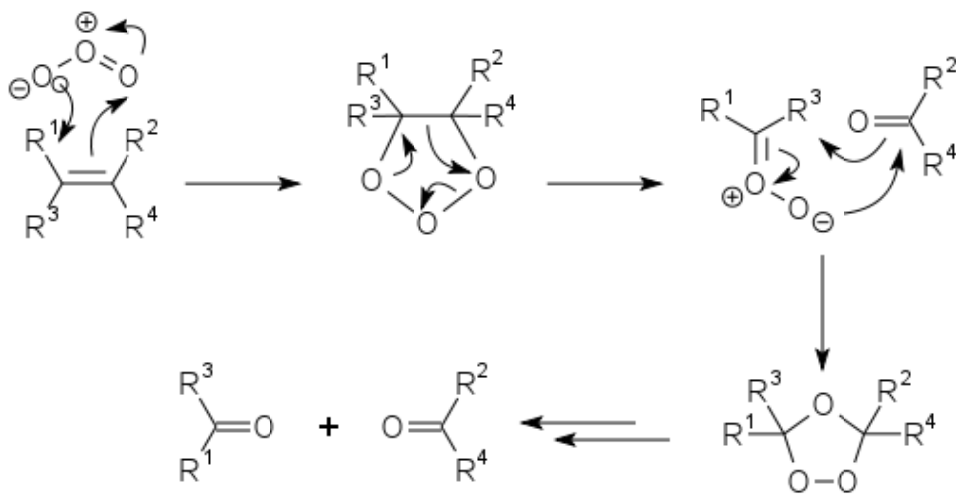
<http://www.mhhe.com/physsci/chemistry/carey5e/Ch20/ch20-3-3-2.html>

3)



<http://www.chemguide.co.uk/physical/catalysis/hydrolyse.html>

4)



<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ozonolysis>