

**OLIMPIADA DE CHIMIE**  
**etapa județeană/municipiului București**  
**23 martie 2024**  
**Clasa a XII-a**

**BAREM DE EVALUARE ȘI DE NOTARE**

**SE PUNCTEAZĂ CORESPUNZĂTOR ORICE FORMULARE/MODALITATE DE REZOLVARE CORECTĂ A CERINTELOR.**

**Subiectul I**

**25 de puncte**

**A) (8 puncte)**

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| a) $P_4(\text{alb}, s) + 5O_2(g) \rightarrow P_4O_{10}(s)$   | <b>3p</b> |
| <b>b)</b><br>$2PCl_3(\ell) + O_2(g) \rightarrow 2POCl_3(\ell) \quad \Delta_r H_1^\circ = -554 \text{ kJ} \quad   \cdot 5$<br>$P_4O_{10}(s) + 6PCl_5(s) \rightarrow 10POCl_3(\ell) \quad \Delta_r H_2^\circ = -346 \text{ kJ} \quad   \cdot (-1)$<br>$P_4(\text{alb}, s) + 6Cl_2(g) \rightarrow 4PCl_3(\ell) \quad \Delta_r H_3^\circ = -1280 \text{ kJ} \quad   \cdot \frac{5}{2}$<br>$P_4(\text{alb}, s) + 10Cl_2(g) \rightarrow 4PCl_5(s) \quad \Delta_r H_4^\circ = -1760 \text{ kJ} \quad   \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)$<br>$P_4(\text{alb}, s) + 5O_2(g) \rightarrow P_4O_{10}(s) \quad \Delta_r H^\circ = ?$<br>$\Delta_r H^\circ = 5 \cdot \Delta_r H_1^\circ - \Delta_r H_2^\circ + \frac{5}{2} \cdot \Delta_r H_3^\circ - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \Delta_r H_4^\circ \Rightarrow \Delta_r H^\circ = -2984 \text{ kJ}$ | <b>4p</b> |
| $\Delta_r H^\circ = 1 \cdot \Delta_r H_{P_4O_{10}(s)}^\circ \Rightarrow \Delta_r H_{P_4O_{10}(s)}^\circ = -2984 \text{ kJ/mol}$  | <b>1p</b> |

**B. (17 puncte)**

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| a) Zincul reacționează cu soluția de hidroxid de sodiu:<br>$Zn(s) + 2NaOH(aq) + 2H_2O(\ell) \rightarrow Na_2[Zn(OH)_4](aq) + H_2(g)$  | <b>3p</b> |
| $V_{H_2} = 5,6 \text{ L (c.n.)} \Rightarrow m_{Zn} = 16,25 \text{ g}$<br>$\%Zn = \frac{m_{Zn}}{m_{\text{aliaj}}} \cdot 100 = 40\%$<br>$\%Cu = 100 - 40 = 60\%$  | <b>4p</b> |
| <b>b)</b> $Q_{\text{alamă}} = Q_{Zn} + Q_{Cu} \Rightarrow m_{\text{alamă}} \cdot c_{\text{alamă}} \cdot \Delta T = (m_{Zn} \cdot c_{Zn} + m_{Cu} \cdot c_{Cu}) \cdot \Delta T \Rightarrow$<br>$m_{\text{alamă}} \cdot c_{\text{alamă}} = \frac{40}{100} \cdot m_{\text{alamă}} \cdot c_{Zn} + \frac{60}{100} \cdot m_{\text{alamă}} \cdot c_{Cu} \Rightarrow c_{\text{alamă}} = \frac{40}{100} \cdot c_{Zn} + \frac{60}{100} \cdot c_{Cu} \Rightarrow$<br>$c_{\text{alamă}} = 0,384 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$        | <b>5p</b> |
| <b>c)</b> Doar o parte din gheață se topește. Rezultă că temperatura de echilibru este $t_e = 0^\circ \text{C}$ .<br>$ Q_{\text{cedat}}  = Q_{\text{primit}} \Rightarrow$<br>$m_{\text{alamă}} \cdot c_{\text{alamă}} \cdot (t_1 - t_e) = C \cdot (t_e - t_o) + m_{H_2O(s)} \cdot c_{H_2O(s)} \cdot (t_e - t_o) + x \cdot \lambda_{t_{H_2O}(s)}}$<br>$x = \frac{m_{\text{alamă}} \cdot c_{\text{alamă}} \cdot 40 - 10 \cdot C - 10 \cdot m_{H_2O(s)} \cdot c_{H_2O(s)}}{\lambda_{t_{H_2O}(s)}} = 0,075 \text{ kg} = 75 \text{ g gheață topită}$ | <b>5p</b> |

**Subiectul al II-lea**

**25 de puncte**

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|--|-----------|
| <p><b>a)</b></p> $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5-\text{COOH}(\text{s}) + \frac{15}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 7\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) \quad \Delta_c U_{\text{C}_6\text{H}_5-\text{COOH}(\text{s})}^\circ = -3251 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$   | <b>3p</b> |
| <p><b>b)</b></p> <p>La volum constant, căldura cedată la combustie este egală cu variația energiei interne.<br/>Căldura eliberată la combustia acidului benzoic este preluată de sistemul calorimetric, a cărui capacitate calorică este C.</p> $Q_{\text{cedat}} = n_{\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_2} \cdot \Delta_c U_{\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_2(\text{s})}^\circ$ $\Delta_c U_{\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_2(\text{s})}^\circ = -3251 \text{ kJ/mol} = -3251 \cdot 10^3 \text{ J/mol}$ $ Q_{\text{cedat}}  = Q_{\text{primit}} \Rightarrow n_{\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_2} \cdot  \Delta_c U_{\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_2(\text{s})}^\circ  = C \cdot \Delta T_1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{n_{\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_2} \cdot  \Delta_c U_{\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_2(\text{s})}^\circ }{\Delta T_1}$ $C = \frac{0,689 \cdot 3251 \cdot 10^3}{1,8} = 10200 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}}$ | <b>5p</b> |
| <p><b>c)</b></p> <p>Căldura eliberată la combustia alcanului (A) este preluată de sistemul calorimetric, a cărui capacitate calorică este C = 10200 J/K .</p> $Q_{\text{cedat}} = n_{\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}} \cdot \Delta_c U_{\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}(\ell)}^\circ$ $ Q_{\text{cedat}}  = Q_{\text{primit}} \Rightarrow n_{\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}} \cdot  \Delta_c U_{\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}(\ell)}^\circ  = C \cdot \Delta T_2 \Rightarrow \Delta_c U_{\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}(\ell)}^\circ = -\frac{C \cdot \Delta T_2}{n_{\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}}}$ $\Delta_c U_{\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}(\ell)}^\circ = -\frac{10200 \cdot 2,67}{5 \cdot 10^{-3}} = -5446800 \text{ J/mol} = -5446,8 \text{ kJ/mol}$   | <b>5p</b> |
| $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}(\ell) + \frac{25}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 8\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) \quad \Delta_r H^\circ$   | <b>3p</b> |
| $\Delta n_{\text{gaze}} = n_{\text{CO}_2} - n_{\text{O}_2} = 8 - \frac{25}{2} = -4,5 \text{ mol gaze}$ <p>Conform principiului I al termodinamicii, <math>\Delta U = Q + L</math>.</p> <p>La presiune constantă, <math>Q_p = \Delta_c H^\circ</math> și <math>L = -p \cdot \Delta V = -\Delta n_{\text{gaze}} \cdot R \cdot T</math></p> $\Rightarrow \Delta_c H_{\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}(\ell)}^\circ = \Delta_c U_{\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}(\ell)}^\circ + \Delta n_{\text{gaze}} RT$ $\Delta_c H_{\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}(\ell)}^\circ = -5446,8 \cdot 10^3 - 4,5 \cdot 8,314 \cdot 298 = -5457949 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} = -5457,9 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$   | <b>5p</b> |
| <p><b>d)</b></p> $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}(\ell) + \frac{25}{2}\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 8\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell)$ $\Delta_r H^\circ = 1 \cdot \Delta_c H_{\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}(\ell)}^\circ \Rightarrow \Delta_r H^\circ = -5446,8 \text{ kJ}$ $\Delta_r H^\circ = 8 \cdot \Delta_f H_{\text{CO}_2(\text{g})}^\circ + 9 \cdot \Delta_f H_{\text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell)}^\circ - \Delta_f H_{\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}(\ell)}^\circ \Rightarrow$ $\Delta_f H_{\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}(\ell)}^\circ = 8 \cdot \Delta_f H_{\text{CO}_2(\text{g})}^\circ + 9 \cdot \Delta_f H_{\text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell)}^\circ - \Delta_r H^\circ$   | <b>4p</b> |

$$\Delta_f H_{C_8H_{18}(\ell)} = -270,7 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

**Subiectul al III-lea**

**25 de puncte**

**A. (10 puncte)**

|   |                  |               |               |              |   |       |       |   |   |  |   |              |               |               |              |                  |
|---|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---|-------|-------|---|---|--|---|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| <p><b>a)</b></p> $\ln \frac{C_o}{C_A} = k_1 \cdot t$ $t = t_{1/2} \Rightarrow C_A = \frac{C_o}{2} \Rightarrow t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{k_1} \Rightarrow t_{1/2} = 1732,8 \text{ s}$   | <p><b>3p</b></p> |               |               |              |   |       |       |   |   |  |   |              |               |               |              |                  |
| <p><b>b)</b></p> <p>Notăm cu x gradul de descompunere al reactantului A(g)</p> $x = \frac{n_{A \text{ (react)}}}{n_o} = \frac{P_{A \text{ (react)}}}{P_o} \Rightarrow P_{A \text{ (react)}} = x \cdot P_o$ <p>La momentul t:</p> $P_A = P_o - P_{A \text{ (react)}} = P_o(1 - x)$ <table><tr><td>Momentul</td><td><math>P_A</math></td><td><math>P_B</math></td><td><math>P_C</math></td><td>P</td></tr><tr><td>t = 0</td><td><math>P_o</math></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>t</td><td><math>P_o(1 - x)</math></td><td><math>x \cdot P_o</math></td><td><math>x \cdot P_o</math></td><td><math>P_o(1 + x)</math></td></tr></table> $P = P_o(1 + x)$ $\ln \frac{P_o}{P_A} = k_1 t \Rightarrow \ln \frac{P_o}{P_o(1 - x)} = k_1 t \Rightarrow \ln \frac{1}{1 - x} = k_1 t \Rightarrow 1 - x = e^{-k_1 t} \Rightarrow x = 1 - e^{-k_1 t}$ $P = P_o(1 + x) \Rightarrow P = P_o(2 - e^{-k_1 t}) \Rightarrow P = 600 \cdot \left(2 - e^{-4 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 3600}\right) \Rightarrow P = 1057,85 \text{ Torr}$ | Momentul         | $P_A$         | $P_B$         | $P_C$        | P | t = 0 | $P_o$ | - | - |  | t | $P_o(1 - x)$ | $x \cdot P_o$ | $x \cdot P_o$ | $P_o(1 + x)$ | <p><b>5p</b></p> |
| Momentul  | $P_A$            | $P_B$         | $P_C$         | P            |   |       |       |   |   |  |   |              |               |               |              |                  |
| t = 0   | $P_o$            | -             | -             |              |   |       |       |   |   |  |   |              |               |               |              |                  |
| t   | $P_o(1 - x)$     | $x \cdot P_o$ | $x \cdot P_o$ | $P_o(1 + x)$ |   |       |       |   |   |  |   |              |               |               |              |                  |
| <p><b>c)</b></p> $\ln \frac{P_o}{P_A} = k_1 t \Rightarrow P_A = P_o \cdot e^{-k_1 t} \Rightarrow P_A = 229,74 \text{ Torr}$   | <p><b>2p</b></p> |               |               |              |   |       |       |   |   |  |   |              |               |               |              |                  |

**B. (15 puncte)**

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| <p><b>a)</b></p> $\frac{1}{C_A} - \frac{1}{C_o} = 2k_2 \cdot t$ $t = t_{1/2} \Rightarrow C_A = \frac{C_o}{2} \Rightarrow t_{1/2} = \frac{1}{2k_2 C_o}$ $P_i \cdot V = n_i RT \Rightarrow P_i = \frac{n_i}{V} \cdot RT \Rightarrow P_i = C_{M_i} \cdot RT \Rightarrow C_{M_i} = \frac{P_i}{RT}$ $k_2 = 8 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{L} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ $t_{1/2} = \frac{1}{2k_2 C_o} = \frac{RT}{2k_2 P_o} \Rightarrow t_{1/2} = \frac{0,082 \cdot 1000}{2 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{600}{760}} \Rightarrow t_{1/2} = 6491,6 \text{ s}$ | <p><b>5p</b></p> |
| <p><b>b)</b></p> <p>Notăm cu 2x gradul de descompunere al reactantului A(g)</p>   |                  |

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| $2x = \frac{C_{A(\text{react})}}{C_o} = \frac{P_{A(\text{react})}}{P_o} \Rightarrow P_{A(\text{react})} = 2x \cdot P_o$ |  |
|---|--|

| <p>La momentul <math>t</math>, presiunea parțială a reactantului A este:</p> $P_A = P_o - P_{A(\text{react})} = P_o - 2x \cdot P_o = P_o(1 - 2x)$ <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">Momentul</th> <th style="width: 20%;">P<sub>A</sub></th> <th style="width: 20%;">P<sub>D</sub></th> <th style="width: 20%;">P<sub>E</sub></th> <th style="width: 20%;">P</th> </tr> <tr> <td><math>t = 0</math></td> <td><math>P_o</math></td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>t</math></td> <td><math>P_o(1 - 2x)</math></td> <td><math>x \cdot P_o</math></td> <td><math>x \cdot P_o</math></td> <td><math>P_o</math></td> </tr> </table> <p>La momentul <math>t</math>: <math>P = P_o = 600 \text{ Torr} = \text{const.}</math> - reacție fără variația numărului de moli de gaz.</p> | Momentul       | P <sub>A</sub> | P <sub>D</sub> | P <sub>E</sub> | P | $t = 0$ | $P_o$ | - | - |  | $t$ | $P_o(1 - 2x)$ | $x \cdot P_o$ | $x \cdot P_o$ | $P_o$ | <b>5p</b> |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|---------|-------|---|---|--|-----|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------|-----------|
| Momentul  | P <sub>A</sub> | P <sub>D</sub> | P <sub>E</sub> | P              |   |         |       |   |   |  |     |               |               |               |       |           |
| $t = 0$   | $P_o$          | -              | -              |                |   |         |       |   |   |  |     |               |               |               |       |           |
| $t$   | $P_o(1 - 2x)$  | $x \cdot P_o$  | $x \cdot P_o$  | $P_o$          |   |         |       |   |   |  |     |               |               |               |       |           |
| <p><b>c)</b></p> $\frac{1}{C_A} - \frac{1}{C_o} = 2k_2 \cdot t \Rightarrow \frac{RT}{P_A} = \frac{RT}{P_o} + 2k_2 t \Rightarrow P_A = \frac{P_o RT}{RT + 2k_2 P_o t}$ <p><math>t = 40 \text{ min} = 2400 \text{ s}</math></p> <p><math>P_A = 0,5763 \text{ atm} \Rightarrow P_A = 438 \text{ Torr}</math></p>   | <b>5p</b>      |                |                |                |   |         |       |   |   |  |     |               |               |               |       |           |

**Subiectul al IV-lea** **25 de puncte**

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| <p><b>a)</b></p> $\ln \frac{C_o}{C_X} = k_1 \cdot t \Rightarrow k_1 = \frac{1}{t} \cdot \ln \frac{C_o}{C_X}$ <p><math>t = 5 \text{ min} \Rightarrow k_{(1)} = 7,54 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}</math><br/> <math>t = 10 \text{ min} \Rightarrow k_{(2)} = 7,47 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}</math><br/> <math>t = 20 \text{ min} \Rightarrow k_{(3)} = 7,48 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}</math><br/> <math>t = 30 \text{ min} \Rightarrow k_{(4)} = 7,54 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}</math><br/> <math>k_{(1)} \approx k_{(2)} \approx k_{(3)} \approx k_{(4)} \Rightarrow \text{reacția este de ordinul 1}</math></p> | <b>4p</b> |
| <p><b>b)</b></p> $\bar{k}_1 = \frac{k_{(1)} + k_{(2)} + k_{(3)} + k_{(4)}}{4} = 7,5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}$  | <b>2p</b> |
| <p><math>t = t_{1/2} \Rightarrow C_X = \frac{C_o}{2} \Rightarrow t_{1/2} = \frac{\ln 2}{k_1} = 92,42 \text{ min}</math></p>  | <b>2p</b> |
| <p><b>c)</b></p> <p><math>t_1 = 15 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \Rightarrow T_1 = 288 \text{ K}</math><br/> <math>k_{T_1} = 7,5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ min}^{-1}</math><br/> <math>t_2 = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \Rightarrow T_2 = 303 \text{ K}</math><br/> <math display="block">\ln \frac{k_{T_2}}{k_{T_1}} = \frac{E_a(T_2 - T_1)}{RT_1 T_2} \Rightarrow k_{T_2} = k_{T_1} \cdot e^{\frac{E_a(T_2 - T_1)}{RT_1 T_2}}</math><br/> <math>T_2 = 303 \text{ K} \Rightarrow k_{T_2} = 2,5 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ min}^{-1}</math></p>   | <b>4p</b> |
| <p><b>d)</b></p> <p>După amestecare:</p>   | <b>2p</b> |

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| $ Q_{\text{cedat}}  = Q_{\text{primit}} \Rightarrow m_{s_2} \cdot c \cdot (T_2 - T_e) = m_{s_1} \cdot c \cdot (T_e - T_1) \Rightarrow$<br>$V_{s_2} \cdot \rho \cdot c \cdot (T_2 - T_e) = V_{s_1} \cdot \rho \cdot c \cdot (T_e - T_1) \Rightarrow T_e = 297 \text{ K}$<br>$T_e = 297 \text{ K} \Rightarrow t_e = 24 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  |           |
| $\ln \frac{k_{T_e}}{k_{T_1}} = \frac{E_a(T_e - T_1)}{RT_1 T_e} \Rightarrow k_{T_e} = k_{T_1} \cdot e^{\frac{E_a(T_e - T_1)}{RT_1 T_e}}$<br>$T_e = 297 \text{ K} \Rightarrow k_{T_e} = 1,57 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ min}^{-1}$  | <b>4p</b> |
| $\ln \frac{C_o}{C_X} = k_1 \cdot t \Rightarrow C_X = C_o \cdot e^{-k_1 \cdot t}$<br><b>t = 15 min</b><br><b>În Reactorul R<sub>1</sub>:</b><br>$C_{1X} = 2 \cdot e^{-7,5 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 15} = 1,787 \text{ mol/L} \Rightarrow n_{1X} = C_M \cdot V_s = 1,787 \cdot 2 = 3,574 \text{ mol X}$<br><b>În reactorul R<sub>2</sub>:</b><br>$C_{2X} = 1 \cdot e^{-2,5 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 15} = 0,687 \text{ mol/L} \Rightarrow n_{2X} = C_M \cdot V_s = 0,687 \cdot 3 = 2,061 \text{ mol X}$ | <b>2p</b> |
| <b>După amestecare:</b><br>$C_{oX} = \frac{n_{1X} + n_{2X}}{V_{s_1} + V_{s_2}} = \frac{3,574 + 2,061}{2 + 3} = 1,127 \text{ mol/L}$   | <b>2p</b> |
| <b>t = 10 min</b><br>$T_e = 297 \text{ K} \Rightarrow k_{T_e} = 1,57 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ min}^{-1}$<br>$\ln \frac{C_o}{C_X} = k_1 \cdot t \Rightarrow C_X = C_o \cdot e^{-k_{T_e} \cdot t}$<br>$C_X = 0,963 \text{ mol/L}$   | <b>3p</b> |

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