Instructive Computer Games of Chess:

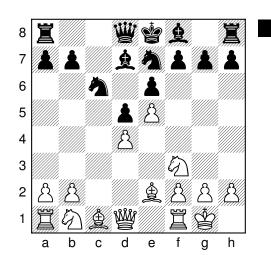
Stoofvlees II a11 – Gull 3 July 29, 2019

TCEC S16 League 2 (3015), Round 2.4 C02 - French: Advance, Euwe variation

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1	e4	e6
2	d4	d5
3	e5	c5
4	c3	≜d7
End of book		
5	包f3	Øc6
6	≜e2	②ge7
7	O-O	c×d4!?
8	$c \times d4$	



The more common moves were 7... \bigcirc g6 and 7... \bigcirc f5. The problem with 7... c×d4 is that it locks

down the center and white gets a free attack with king-side pawn pushes. Maybe it was better not to release the tension too early and play moves such as ... \bigsigmb b6, for instance. Usually, black wants to keep 2 pawn break options in French (well-timed c×d4 and f6), but now there's only the ... f6 break available after the unfavorable break.

8	•••	包f5
9	Øc3	a6
10	a3!	

Prophylaxis. This is to prepare 2d3. Without a3, 3d3 would be met with ... 2d4. Also, ... 2d4 is now prevented.

10 ... \(\mathbb{Z}\)c8

Rooks belong in open files.

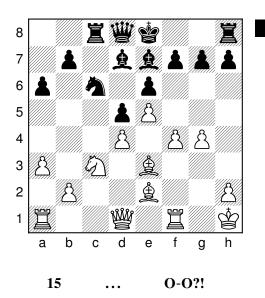
11 **貸h1!N**

Makes room for $\mathbb{Z}g1$ or possibly even $\mathbb{Q}g1$ in some lines, preparing for an all-out attack. This is a deep strategical attacking idea.

11 ... 魚e7 12 g4 公h4 However, the damage was already done and this was the best move for black.

13	ଏ∑×h4	≜×h4
14	f4	≜e7
15	≜e3	

Now protecting the pawn on d4 by the dark square bishop, enabling \(\pm\$d3.



This is not a pretty move to make: castling straight into attack. Both Leela and Stockfish preferred 15... 2a5 with a follow-up... 2c4, instead. For example: 15... ②a5 16. f5 ②c4 17. 奠xc4 $\mathbb{Z} \times c4$ with play for both sides.

16 奠d3

The point of a3 is now made: ... ②b4 is not possible here.

The time for the thematic ... f6 break was now to undermine white's attack. But here, a critical tempo is lost and the knight is where the action is not. The fact that black has castled makes all the difference

After exchanges, white gets free f4 with tempo. for white's attack, and white does not give black time to play ... ©c4 until the position is beyond repair.

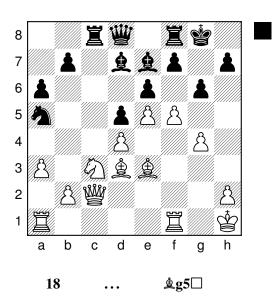
> 16...f6! 17 豐c2 f×e5 18 f×e5 罩×f1+ 19 罩×f1 ②×e5 20 d×e5 d4 21 &×h7+ 曾h8 22 &×d4 罩c4 23 \(\)dee4. White has to give the piece back with 23... ≅×d4. Black is pawn down but should be able to hold the draw. Note that trying to keep the extra piece would lose the queen: 23. \(\pm\$e3?? \\\\\\\$c6+ 24. 曾g1 罩×g4+ 25. 曾f2 罩g2+

17 ₩c2

Asking black to weaken the king pawns.

Pawn to h6 was better, as the pawn move g6 weakens the dark squares.

18 f5



Only move. Other moves would have trapped the bishop or lost the queen to stop the mating threat.

(a) 18... 響e8 19 f6 &d8 20 響f2 罩c6 21 響h4. Now ... ≜xf6 is the only move avoiding the immediate mate.

- (b) 18... \(\begin{aligned}
 &= 8 & 19 & f \times g6 & f \times g6 & 20 & \times \times g6 & h \times g6 & 21 \\
 &= \times g6 + \times with mate in 2. \end{aligned}
- (d) 18...g×f5? 19 g×f5 e×f5 20 罩g1+ 貸h8 21 魚h6 罩g8 22 罩×g8+ 豐×g8 23 罩g1 Any attempt to save the queen will result in quick mate. For example 23... 豐d8 24. 豐g2 and black can only delay the mate.

19 **負f4**

The point here is to get the rook to f4 with tempo.

Black could not have realistically prevented $\mathbb{Z} \times f4$. If black played something else, pawn to f6 would have soon followed cutting the support to the bishop and then ... $2\times f4$ was forced.

20 罩×f4 豐h4

21 \(\mathbb{Z}\)af1!

Supporting the rook on f4, preparing now the pawn moves f6 and g5. Black does not have time to make room for the queen on f8, as would be the case with the premature 21. f6? This would close black's king-side and slow down the attack. White is still better and black has to maintain keeping an eye on g7. However, here black has time to interfere the attack and start some counter-play on the queen-side, and the most important of all, play the queen to f8: 21... \(\alpha \text{c4} 22. \) \(\mathbb{Z} \)g1 \(\mathbb{Z} \)c7 23. \(\mathbb{Z} \)e2 \(\mathbb{Z} \)g5 \(\mathbb{Z} \)f6. The queen on f8 makes all the difference compared to the game continuation.

21 ... **⊘**c4

Trying to make room for the queen on f8 would have been a terrible idea: 21... If d8?? $22 \text{ f} \times \text{g6}$ f $\times \text{g6}$ 23 $2 \times \text{g6}$ h $\times \text{g6}$ 24 $2 \times \text{g6}$ and the attack is unstoppable.

22	≝e2	b 5
23	€)d1	₩h6

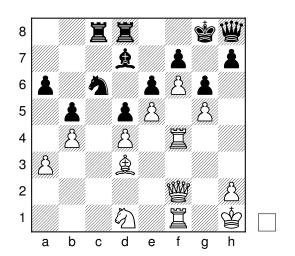
The queen is being forced towards her prison on h8.

24 b3 **2**a5

Taking the pawn instead with 24... ∅×a3 would not have changed anything, since black will not have time to enjoy the extra pawns. Now white forces the black queen to the corner where it will sit as the saddest piece of the board.

Black had to add protection to the f7 square to prevent white crashing through with 罩×f7 after f×g6. An interesting try was to take the pawn on f5 with the e-pawn: 25...e×f5 26 g×f5 g5 27 罩f3 f6 28 豐g2 豐g7 29 包e3 曾h8 30 包g4 罩c6 31 罩g3 罩g8 32 豐×d5, but this does not work out for black, either.

26	f6	豐h8
27	b4	Øc6
28	95	8bì≅

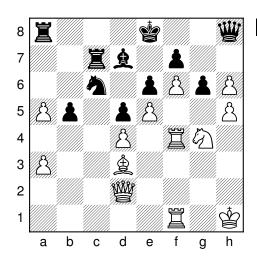


The black rook side-steps to prevent 29. $2 \times g6!$ crashing through. If the bishop is taken, then either 30. 7+ or 30. 4+ both winning decisively.

White now brings the knight and the h-pawn into attack to force a break through black's defenses.

29	©e3	≌c7
30	Ø g4	≌dc8
31	h4	∲f8
32	豐h2	h5

Black tries to close the pawn structure, but white of course will not allow that.



White is now opening the g-file forcibly. The plan after that is simple: Rook to g8 to win the queen and/or to support promotion of the more advanced h-pawn. There is no feasible way to stop white's plan.

36	•••	g 5
37	h7!	g×f4
38	₺ h6	

Now the Rg1-g8 plan can only be stopped by sacrificing material. Nxf7 attacking the promotion square could also be played given an opportunity.

This is now forced mate in 15 with best play. Both sides made some small inaccuracies here which would not change the outcome.

39	•••	≜c6
40	 g1	豐×h7

The most resilient defense: 40...d4+ 41 曾h2 曾d7 42 公×f7 豐f8 43 罩g7 曾c8 44 公d6+ 曾d8 45 豐c1 罩b8 46 豐c5 魚d7 47 公b7+ 曾c8 48 豐×f8+ 曾×b7 49 豐d6 曾a7 50 豐×c7+ 罩b7 51 豐c5+ 曾a6 52 罩×d7 曾×a5 53 罩×b7 曾a6 54 豐b6#

Desperate moves, as black was already facing a forced mate.

45	奠×f7	⊉b7
46	≜×e6	≌h8
47	ℤ g7+	≌a8
48	₩d4	逸b7
49	₩b6	罩×h5-
50	∲g2	 g5+
51	≅×g5	d4+
52	∲ f2	d3
53	ℤg8 +	≜c8
54	罩 × c 8♯	

White wins.