Instructive Computer Games of Chess:

Stoofvlees II a11 – chess22k 1.13 August 6, 2019

TCEC S16 League 2, Round 23.1 D05 - COLLE SYSTEM: RUBINSTEIN OPENING

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August 13, 2019

Chess against a strong opponent can be a brutal endeavour, as black found out in this game the hard way. Black started with some small inaccuracies in the opening, which culminated in a strategic blunder in the middle game. An engine as strong as Stoofvlees would not let such opportunity pass.

Main points:

- 1. Opening discussion
- 2. Positional defensive weaknesses
- 3. Attacking tactics

1	d4	⊘f 6
2	②f3	e6
3	e3	c5
4	≜d3	d5

End of the opening book.

5 b3 c×d4?!

Black is perhaps releasing the tension a bit too eagerly. Now the dark square bishop does not get an access to the c5 square, as would happen if white could be persuaded to play d×c5. And indeed, the

mainline 5... \triangle c6 scores significantly better than the move played.¹

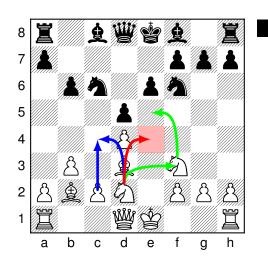
6 $e\times d4$ $\triangle c6!$?

However, now after the exchange, perhaps better was to ask white to make a slightly awkward pawn move with 6... \&b4+7 c3. The pawn on c3 would block the bishop's vision, at least temporarily.

Much more common plays were \$\delta d6\$, \$\delta e7\$, or \$\delta b4+\$. Pawn to b6 superficially helps the light square bishop development allowing \$\delta g7\$. But it's not easy to see how black could break the center to liberate the bishop. Perhaps better idea was to play \$\delta d7\$, instead, and \$\delta b5\$ later given a chance. Further, as black still had the c-pawn anymore, the move would have been sensible to support c5. But this is not the case here.

8 Øbd2N

 $^{^15...}$ $\text{ }\bigcirc$ c6 29%-41%-30%/612 games; 5... c×d4 35%-45%-20%/49 games; Lichess masters database accessed on August 8, 2019.



This is a flexible move:

- 1. The knight is ready to hop in to f3 after the Nf3 knight moves to, say, e5 (green); and
- 2. Extra control is added on d4 to discourage black's potential 2e4, f5 ideas (red); and
- 3. Support for the potential c4 push is added (blue).

Restricting black's play by preventing 24 and 24. Also, preparing to meet black's a/b pawn pushes by adding the option of fixing the queenside pawns.

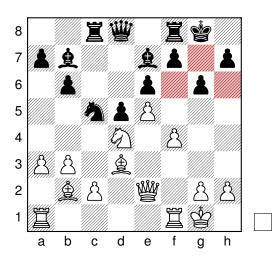
While seemingly logical in asking white what to do with ②e5, the problem here is that an important king-side defender is displaced. White has pieces and pawns ready for an attack against the king.

Castling supports the f-pawn push. That was probably the best attacking idea available. Pawn to f5 would begin to question black's already weakened control of the center.

②c5 would have been met with immediate b4 gaining a tempo for white (13... ②c5 14 b4 ②e7.) ②c7 would have blocked the rook's access to c-file. With all likelyhood, the best move was played.

Now aiming for 44, blocking the d-pawn, and thus, keeping \$57 off the play. Note that white's counterpart bishop is significantly better, since it can reroute itself via c1 if necessary, and it already supports the f-pawn push nicely by protecting e5.

Rooks belong to open files.



While not outright losing, it can be questioned whether black had to weaken the king-side pawn

structure, and particularly the dark squares. In fact, this move can be considered as a strategic blunder, as it opens new avenues for white's attack.

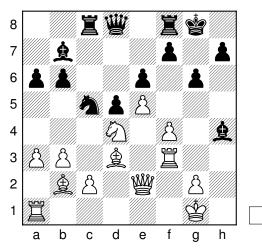
If black was afraid of $\& \times h7 + \text{ or } \ \text{@h5}$, the moves here to play were either $@\times d3$ or h6.

Stoofvlees was expecting 罩c7, which adds defenses for the 7th rank and prepares for counterplay in the c-file. But before playing . . . 罩c7, the move that had to be calculated carefully was 魚×h7+. But it turns out that the bishop sacrifice would not have been mating, as black is just in time to organize defenses. Variation 16. . . 罩c7 17 魚×h7+ 含×h7 18 營h5+ 含g8 19 罩f3 營e8 20 罩h3 f5 21 營h8+ 含f7 22 營h5+ 含g8 23 營h7+ 含f7 would end peacefully.

White wastes no time, but the same cannot be said about black. Black either needed to start diluting and preparing for the attack by, e.g., $&\times$ d3, &+h8, and &=g8 to avoid pins and putting counterpressure on the g-file; and/or start preparing active counterplay with &=c7 intending to make something happen on the semi-open c-file. &=c7 would also add a defender on the nth7 rank provided &=e7 moves somewhere with f5.

18 h4

Stoofvlees offers a pawn in hope for opening files for attack. With this Greek gift that should not be accepted, Stoofvlees's evaluation jumped a bit. However, Stockfish suggests that black is still holding with $\triangle \times d3$.



Black was too greedy. White has now the h-file available with strong attack potential, and an engine as strong as Stoofvlees will not miss the opportunity.

19 罩h3! **魚e7**

Pawn to g4 is coming, so the bishop needed to run either now, or a concrete plan was needed to meet the follow-up move ******h2. But regardless, there is no more defense anymore for black if white plays precisely.

An example line: 19... 這c7 20 豐g4 公xd3 21 c×d3 魚e7 22 區h6 曾g7 23 f5! e×f5 24 豐h3 區h8 25 e6! f6 26 區f1 曾g8 27 公×f5! 魚c5+ 28 公d4 區g7 29 b4 魚e7 30 公e2 a5 31 豐e3 魚c8 32 魚d4 a×b4 33 a×b4 豐d6 34 魚×f6 豐×e6 35 豐d4 魚f8 36 區h4 h5 37 公f4 豐d6 38 魚e5 豐×b4 39 豐×d5+ 區f7 40 魚×h8 豐c5+ 41 魚d4 豐×d5 42 公×d5 and white wins easily with an extra rook.

20	g4	②×d3
21	$c \times d3$	b5
22	f5	≜ g5

The position is already desperate. While allowing the bishop to get trapped with f6, the alternatives were not much better. For example:

(a) 22...e×f5 23 豐h2 h5 24 g×f5 奠g5 25 �h1 豐c7 26 豐g2 豐e7 27 罩g1. The attempt to

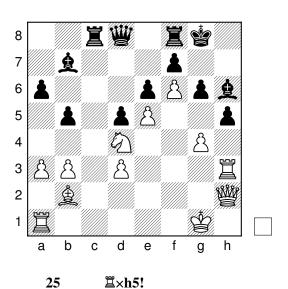
save the bishop will end quickly: 27... f6 28. e×f6 $\hat{2}$ ×f6 29. Ψ ×g6+ with forced mate in 13.

(b) 22... 魚c5 23 f6 冨e8 24 彎h2 h5 25 彎f4 彎b6 26 冨×h5 with mate in 10.

23	₩h2	h5
24	f6	≜h6

27	•••	₩a 5
28	b4	₩a4
29	g5	ℤc1
30	≜×c1	≜h2 +
31	豐×h2	豐×b4
32	$a \times b4$	≜c6
33	₩h6	≜a8
34	₩ g7#	

White wins.



Nice finishing touch. With the best play, mate would follow in 12 more moves. The final idea here is to force the queen to g7 with an unstoppable mate. The bishop can be dealt with g5.

25... $\underline{\mathring{e}}$ e3+ would have postponed the inevitable by one move. The most resilient continuation was 26. 曾f1 g×h5 27. 豐×h5 豐a5 28. b4 豐c7 29. 罩e1 $\underline{\mathring{e}}$ f4 30. g5 $\underline{\mathring{e}}$ ×e5 31. $\underline{\textcircled{e}}$ 2 d4 32. 豐h6 $\underline{\mathring{e}}$ g2+ 33. 曾f2 $\underline{\mathring{e}}$ g3+ 34. 曾×g2 豐c6+ 35. 曾h3 豐g2+ 36. 曾×g2 $\underline{\mathring{e}}$ ×e1 37. 豐g7#

Faster was to immediately cut the bishop from defending with 27. g5 with mate in 6.