**ANSTO makes nuclear medicines**

ANSTO makes more than 10,000 doses of nuclear medicine every week. Our nuclear medicines are used to diagnose and treat diseases like cancer. Our employees need to work quickly and safely to make and distribute these nuclear medicines.

**Pre-work activity:** Play the Half-life Hero game (<https://www.ansto.gov.au/education/apps>) and practice making medicines as a reactor operator

**Question 1:** Why do ANSTO employees need to work quickly to make nuclear medicines?

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**Activity 1:** Participate in the hands-on activity to learn about half-life during the videoconference. You’ll need an A4 piece of paper and scissors.

**Question 2:** Do nuclear medicines usually have long or short half-lives? Why?

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**ANSTO has Australia’s only nuclear reactor**

**Question 3:** Complete the table below during the videoconference.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **ANSTO’s OPAL reactor** | **Average power reactor** |
|  |  | **Image result for sizewell b power station** |
| **Thermal power** |  |  |
| **Uranium** |  |  |
| **Temperature** |  |  |
| **Pressure** |  |  |
| **Purpose** |  |  |

**Activity 2:** Watch the mousetrap fission video during the videoconference.

**Question 4:** The mousetrap fission video is an example of a scientific model. What did the following represent in your model?

Mousetraps: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ping pong balls: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 3:** Watch the ANSTO fission animation during the videoconference.

**Question 5:** What products of the fission reaction weren’t represented in the mousetrap model of fission?

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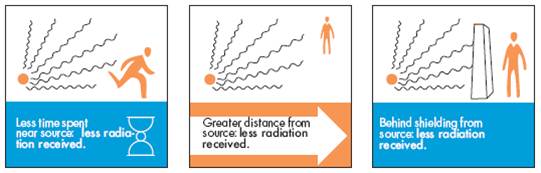
**ANSTO uses radiation safely**

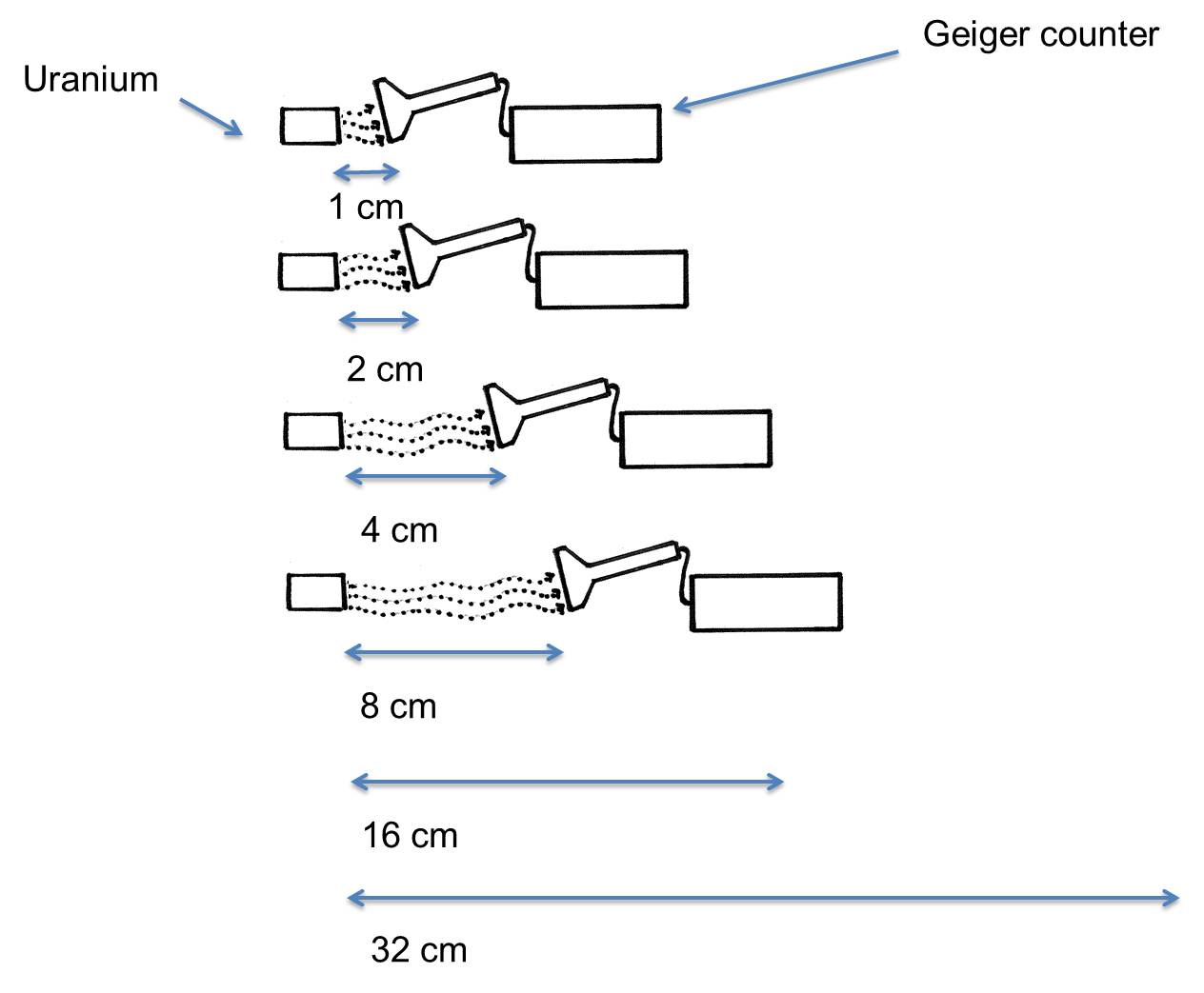
Large amounts of radiation can be dangerous, but we work safely with radiation by:

1. Reducing time spent near the radioactive source

2. Increasing distance from the radioactive source

3. Using shielding



**Activity 4:** You will do an experiment to test how distance affects radiation count.

**Prediction:** As the distance from the radioactive source gets larger,I think the radiation count on the Geiger Counter will:

=

Stay the same

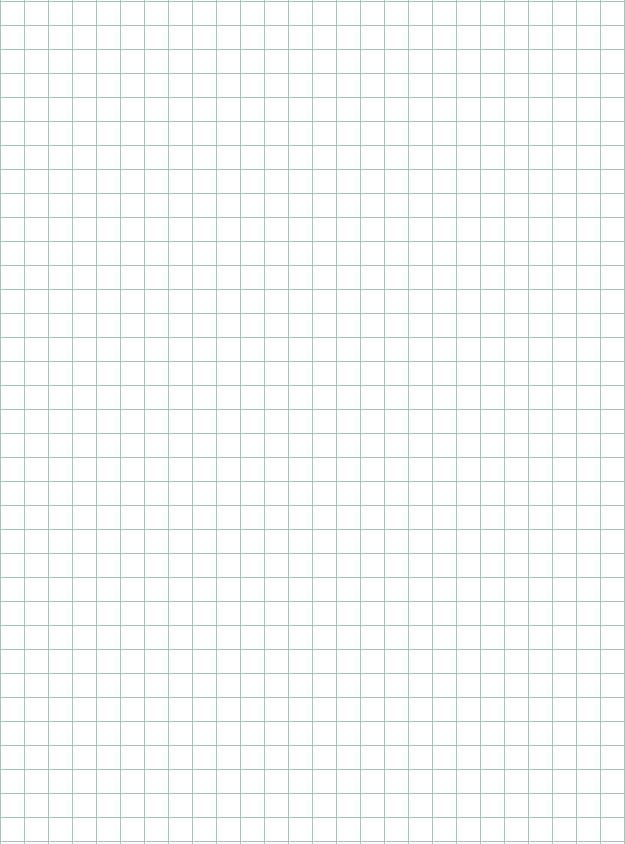
Decrease

Increase

Write down the results of your experiment:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Distance from the source (cm)** | **Radiation (Counts per second)** |
| 1 cm |  |
| 2 cm |  |
| 4 cm |  |
| 8 cm |  |
| 16 cm |  |
| 32 cm |  |

Graph your results:



Distance from the source (cm)

2

4

6

8

10

12

14

16

18

20

22

24

26

28

30

32

0

2000

1500

1000

500

2500

Radioactivity (counts per second)

**Conclusion:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Extension question:** What shape is the graph? Is it a straight line or a curve? Why?