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| Year 11 Chemistry |
| Videoconference workbook |
| The videoconference addresses the following syllabus content:Unit 1: Chemical fundamentals: structure, properties and reactions of the Australian Curriculum Chemistry syllabus, specifically the section ‘Radioisotopes’Module 1: Properties and structure of matter of the NSW Chemistry Stage 6 Syllabus for the Australian Curriculum, specifically the section ‘Atomic structure and atomic mass’ **Inquiry question:** Why are atoms of elements different from one another?  During the ANSTO videoconference  Students will:   * Investigate the properties of the types of radiation (alpha, beta and gamma) * Observe background radiation in our cloud chamber * Collect data during a demonstration of a radiation experiment, using low level radioactive sources and radiation detection equipment. * Understand the operation and uses of OPAL (Open Pool Australian Lightwater) Research Reactor * Understand that radioisotopes have a wide variety of uses, including in nuclear medicine, radiotherapy and in dating in geology and palaeobiology * Understand the production and use of radioisotopes used in nuclear medicine, including Technetium-99m * Understand the use of ANSTO’s tandem particle accelerators in relation to dating and the environment |
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Year 11 Chemistry: Nuclear Science Depth Study

We recommend that this videoconference becomes the starting point for a nuclear science depth study. ANSTO’s Year 11 Chemistry videoconference helps students cover the following syllabus content from the NSW Chemistry Stage 6 Syllabus for the Australian Curriculum:

**Module 1: Properties and structure of matter**

#### Atomic structure and atomic mass

**Inquiry question:** Why are atoms of elements different from one another?

Students:

* investigate the basic structure of stable and unstable isotopes by examining:
  + their position in the periodic table
  + the distribution of electrons, protons and neutrons in the atom
  + representation of the symbol, atomic number and mass number (nucleon number)
* calculate the relative atomic mass from isotopic composition
* investigate the properties of unstable isotopes using natural and human-made radioisotopes as examples, including but not limited to:
  + types of radiation
  + types of balanced nuclear reactions

**Working Scientifically**

* Questioning and predicting
* Planning investigations
* Conducting investigations

We recommend students use our *Year 11 Chemistry Depth Study Guide* for ideas and resources for depth study activities after their videoconference.

## NESA requirements for Depth Studies

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* A minimum of 15 hours of in-class time is allocated in both Year 11 and Year 12
* At least one depth study must be included in both Year 11 and Year 12
* The two Working Scientifically outcomes of Questioning and Predicting, and Communicating must be addressed in both Year 11 and Year 12
* A minimum of two additional Working Scientifically skills outcomes, and further development of at least one Knowledge and Understanding outcome, are to be addressed in all depth studies.

## Pre-Videoconference Questions

We expect students to have completed this pre-work prior to the videoconference. It consists of questions on concepts from junior years that are essential to an understanding of the nuclear science to be covered in the videoconference**.**

## Question 1: Structure of atoms

Atoms are made up of 3 sub-atomic particles: protons, neutrons and electrons. Choose options from the following lists to complete the table:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| in nucleus | negligible | 0 |
| surrounding the nucleus | 1 | +1 |
| in nucleus | 1 | -1 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Particle** | **Location** | **Mass in atomic mass units (amu)** | **Charge** |
| Proton |  |  |  |
| Neutron |  |  |  |
| Electron |  |  |  |

**Question 2: Isotopes of Elements**

The nuclei for the five smallest atoms and their names are shown in the diagram below. All atoms contain protons and nearly all atoms contain neutrons. The hydrogen atom, hydrogen-1, is the only atom that does not contain neutrons.

**Key:** proton neutron

**Isotopes** of helium

**Isotopes** of hydrogen

hydrogen-1 hydrogen-2 hydrogen-3 helium-3 helium-4

(deuterium) (tritium)

Using the information above, define the term ‘isotope’.

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**Question 3: Representation of isotopes**

**Nuclear Facts To Remember:**

1. The number of protons in an atom is the **atomic number (Z)**.
2. The number of protons plus neutrons is the **mass number (A)**. Protons and neutrons are referred to as **nucleons**.
3. In a neutral atom, the number of protons and number of electrons are equal.

The atomic number, Z, determines what element the atom is, for example:

Z = 1, atom is hydrogen, symbol H

Z = 6, atom is carbon, symbol C

The notation for representing an atom is as follows:

X

A

Z

X = symbol of element

A = number of nucleons (protons + neutrons)

Z = number of protons

When naming atoms, we use the name or symbol of the element, followed by the mass number. For example: hydrogen-1 (or H-1) and carbon-12 (or C-12).

The notation for these is and

Use the online Atom Builder program (<https://www.ansto.gov.au/education/apps>) and the Periodic Table poster (<https://www.ansto.gov.au/education/resources/posters>) to help complete the table.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of atom | Number of protons | Number of neutrons | Mass number | Notation |
| nitrogen-14 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 |  | 7 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 14 | 27 |  |

Question 4: Half-life

Every unstable isotope undergoes radioactive decay at a particular rate. This rate is referred to as the **half-life** of an isotope.

Half-lives may be very short, just a few seconds, or very long, up to many millions of years, depending on the isotope. Carbon-14 has a half-life of 5,730 years.

Examine the following diagram and, using the diagram explain the meaning of the term ‘half-life’.

one half-life

5,730 years

another half-life

another 5,730 years

20 million C-14 atoms

10 million C-14 atoms

5 million C-14 atoms

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Fluorine-18 has a half-life of 110 minutes. If you have 10 000 000 atoms of Fluorine-18 initially, how many atoms will be left after 11 hours?

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**Activities addressed during the Videoconference**

**Investigating the properties of alpha, beta and gamma radiation**

View the demonstration and record the radioactivity measured by the scintillation counter in each of the following situations.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source | Radioactivity (counts per second) | | | |
| No cover | Paper | Aluminium | Lead |
| A |  |  |  |  |
| B |  |  |  |  |
| C |  |  |  |  |

Use the data you have recorded to identify the type of radiation produced by each source. Justify your choice.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Source | Type of radiation | Justification: Why do you think it is this radiation? |
| A |  |  |
| B |  |  |
| C |  |  |

Give a reason why the radioactivity of the gamma source decreases when the 1 mm thick piece of aluminium is placed over this source.

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## Cloud Chamber

A **cloud chamber** allows us to see the effect of different nuclear radiation. Radioactive particles move through the cold supersaturated alcohol vapour in the cloud chamber and strip electrons from atoms in the air molecules. The alcohol vapour then condenses on the charged particles, forming a white trail of droplet clouds that you can see. These tracks disappear almost immediately.

The Education Officer will give you information about the different types of nuclear radiation and the tracks they leave.

1. Observe the white vapour trails produced by different particles.

2. Draw the trails left by each particle and describe the trail and length of time it lasts.

## Alpha

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |
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|  |
|  |
|  |

# Beta

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |

# Proton

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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**Detectors of Radiation**

At ANSTO, we use different portable devices to monitor levels of radiation.

Next to the picture of each device below, write the name of the device and a sentence or two to explain how it works.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Device** | **Name of the device and how it works** |
| http://www.dosimeter.com/images/products/mg-raf-1233218.jpg |  |
| http://nucleus.iaea.org/HHW/Radiopharmacy/VirRad/Entering_the_Hot_Lab/lab1.JPG |  |
|  |  |

## Modelling Fission

During the presentation you will view an animation of the fission process. This animation can also be found at a video - [OPAL research reactor animation - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GooWJywwfgo&t=2s) (from 0.45 – 1.21)

View the animation to answer the questions below:

1. What does this model show about fission?

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1. Identify any deficiencies in this model.

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1. Does it simulate a controlled or uncontrolled fission reaction?

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1. Describe how fission reactions are controlled in fission reactors.

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1. How is the fission process started for the very first time in a reactor (or after it has been shut down for many months)?

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1. Account for the release of energy in the fission process.

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**Radiation Investigation**

Your education officer will demonstrate a radiation experiment using the scintillation counter and some radioactive sources.

What you will be investigating:

* + How radioactive are different household objects? Which of these sources should we choose for the experiments below and why?

And one of the following:

* + How does radioactivity change with distance from the source?
  + How does the thickness of a shielding material affect radiation penetration?
  + How do different types of shielding material affect radiation penetration?

*Make some notes about the experiment that is performed in the spaces provided. After the videoconference you will need to write a report of this investigation using the headings of the scientific method.*



**Risk assessment:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name of risk** | **Ways of managing named risk** |
|  |  |

**Results:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Object** | **Radioactivity (counts per second, cps)** | **Extra notes** |
| Background |  |  |
| Potash |  |  |
| Uranium glass |  |  |
| Tungsten welding rods |  |  |
| Gas mantle |  |  |
| Radium watch |  |  |
| Uranium mineral (autunite) |  |  |
| Fiestaware plate |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Radioactivity (counts per second, cps)** | | | |
| **Trial 1** | **Trial 2** | **Trial 3** | **Mean** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
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## Further Notes

Use this space to take your own notes about areas of interest relevant to your depth study and to record any question you may have. The Education Officer will allocate 10 minutes at the end of the presentation for questions.

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**Post-Videoconference Activity: Properties and uses of radioactive isotopes**

At ANSTO, you will learn about the properties and uses of different natural and human-made radioisotopes. Refer to information about each isotope in our online radioisotope posters to complete the table below ([Radioisotope\_posters](https://www.ansto.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019-06/Radioisotope_posters.pdf)).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Isotope name | Number of protons | Number of neutrons | X  A  Z | Half-life | Balanced nuclear decay equation (including the types of radiation produced when it decays) | Use |
| Molybdenum-99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Technetium-99m |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iodine-131 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cobalt-60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carbon-14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uranium-235 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beryllium-10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chlorine-36 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Suggested videos

Viewing the following videos may help students to get the most out of the videoconference (<https://www.youtube.com/user/ANSTOVideos>):

[OPAL research reactor animation](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GooWJywwfgo): This video is an overview of the structure and functions of the OPAL nuclear reactor.

[Echidna: High speed powder diffractometer](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wP7r81ryuww): This video shows how neutrons from inside the OPAL reactor are used in neutron diffraction instruments to study material structure at the atomic level.

[Radiocarbon dating on ANSTO’s VEGA accelerator:](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=luqIDHrwR_w) This video shows how VEGA particle accelerator is used to determine the age of artefacts and environmental samples up to 50,000 years old.

[Safely managing Australia’s radioactive waste:](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X-xK95vygkM) Nuclear research and medicine produced by ANSTO has benefited generations of Australians since the 1960s. With benefits, come responsibilities, and the by-products of nuclear research and medicine includes radioactive waste. ANSTO responsibly manages this waste in both the long and short term.