
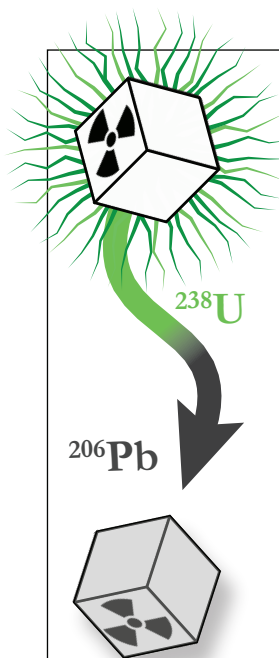


# Radioactive Dice Experiment Data Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Roll #	Age		$^{238}\text{U}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}$
0	0	-	50	0
1	1.18 Ga			
2	2.36 Ga			
3	3.54 Ga			
4	4.72 Ga			
5	5.9 Ga			
6	7.08 Ga			
7	8.26 Ga			
8	9.44 Ga			
9	10.62 Ga			
10	11.80 Ga			
11	12.98 Ga			
12	14.16 Ga			
13	15.34 Ga			
14	16.52 Ga			
15	17.7 Ga			



This 6-sided die represents an atom of the radioactive isotope **uranium-238** ( $^{238}\text{U}$ ).

Each time you roll it, it has a  $\frac{1}{6}$  chance of undergoing **radioactive decay** and becoming an atom of the stable isotope **lead-206** ( $^{206}\text{Pb}$ ).

Real  $^{238}\text{U}$  decays very slowly. It has a **half-life** of 4.47 *billion* years (4.47 Ga, “Giga-annum”).

We can **simulate** this decay by rolling a *lot* of dice and pretending that each roll represents the passing of 1.18 billion years (1.18 Ga).

## Data Collection Instructions


After each roll...

**count** the number of decayed dice...

**subtract** that number from the number of  $^{238}\text{U}$  atoms remaining...

and **add** it to the growing number of  $^{206}\text{Pb}$  atoms.



Roll #	Age		$^{238}\text{U}$	$^{206}\text{Pb}$
0	0	-	50	0
1	1.18 Ga	10	40	10
2	2.36 Ga	8	32	18