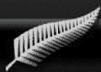


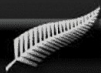
Zinc Layers

Catherine Chen
New Zealand



If a copper coin and small granules of zinc are immersed into a solution of zinc sulphate and then heated, a layer of zinc appears on the coin. What is the thickness of the zinc layer? What other metals can be covered with zinc in such an experiment? Investigate and explain the effect.





Interpreting the problem

Coin

A flat disc of metal that is used as money.

New Zealand
Currency

Thickness

How far opposite sides or surfaces are.

(Calculate average thickness)

Granules

A small particle of a substance (zinc granules)

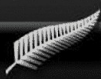
Such an

Experiment

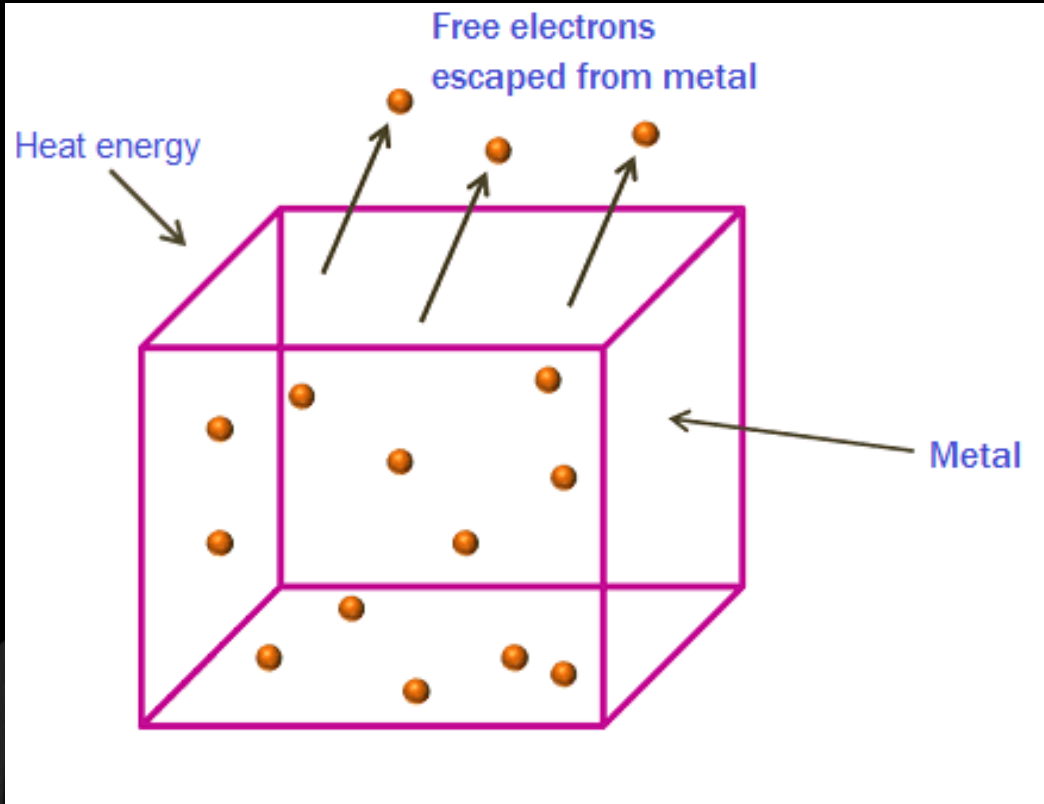
Used same successful process consistently



Theory



Electron Emission



Metal Reactivity Series

Metals

Potassium

Sodium

Lithium

Barium

Strontium

Calcium

Magnesium

Aluminium

Manganese

Zinc

Chromium

Iron

Cadmium

Cobalt

Nickel

Tin

Lead

Hydrogen

Antimony

Bismuth

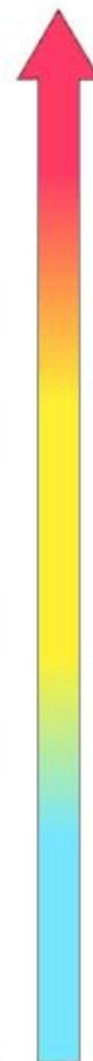
Copper

Mercury

Silver

Gold

Platinum



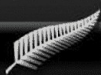
Reactivity

Reacts with water

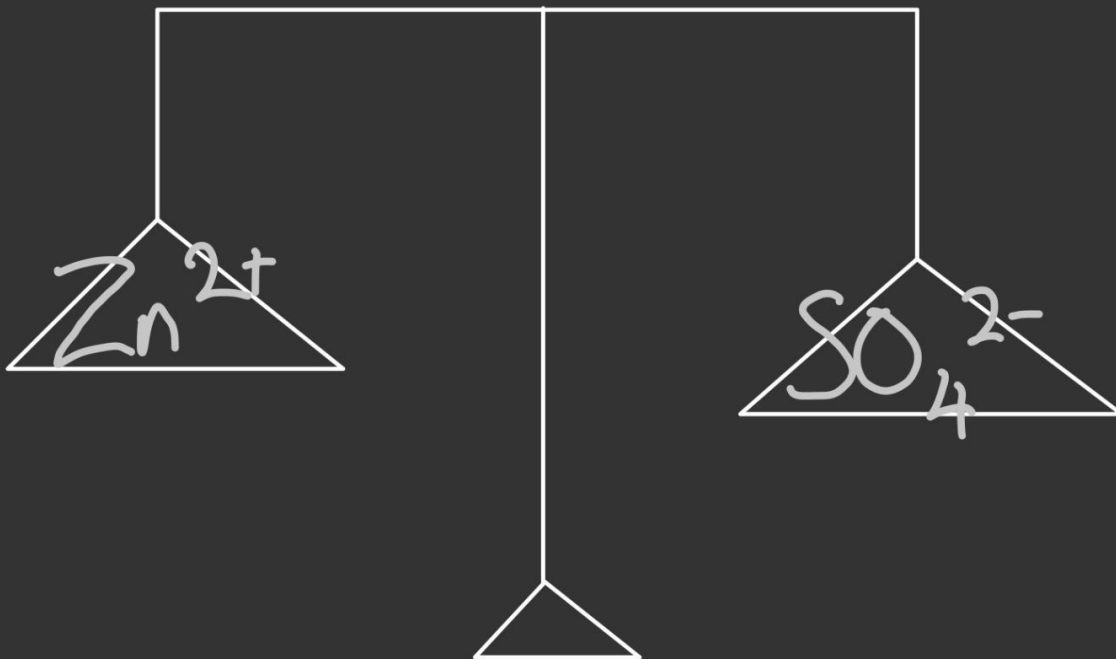
Reacts with acids

Included for comparison

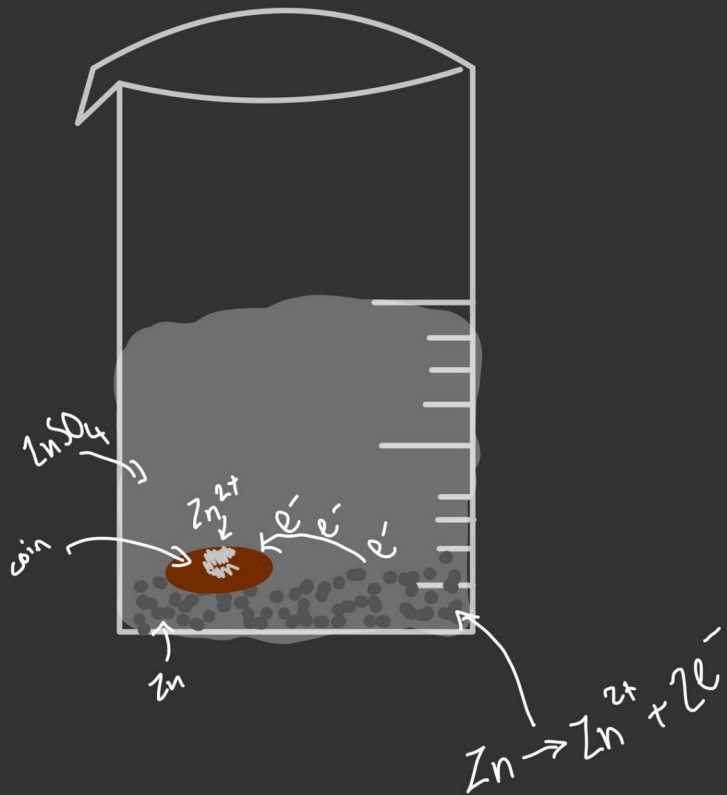
Highly unreactive



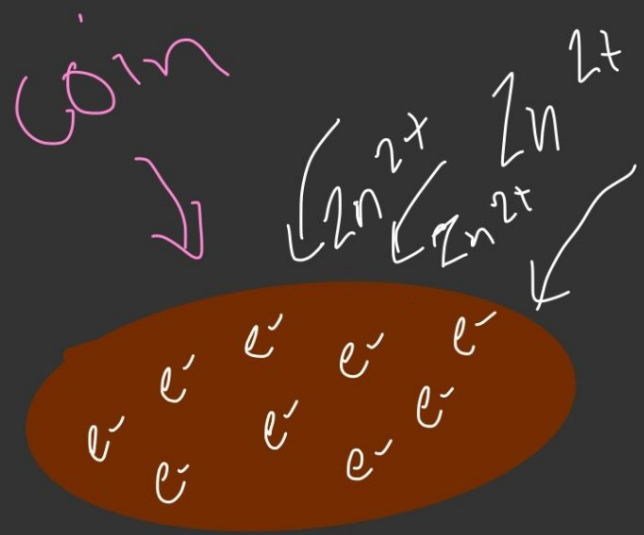
Theory

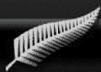


Theory



Theory

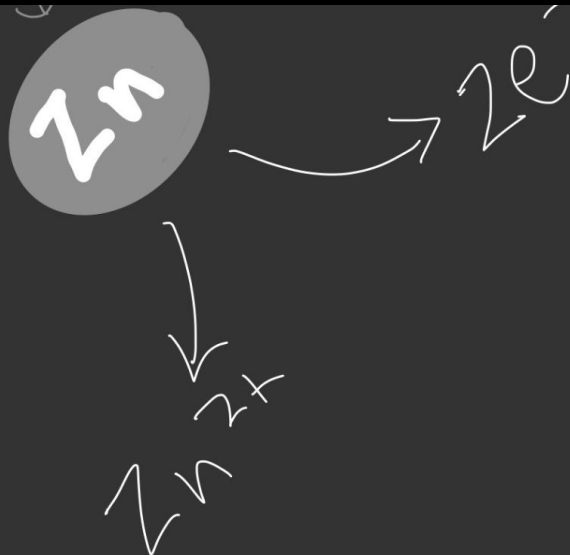


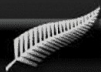


Zinc oxidation

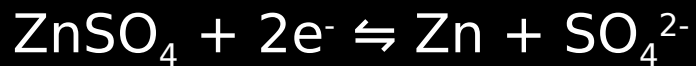


Zinc Gets oxidised to Ions

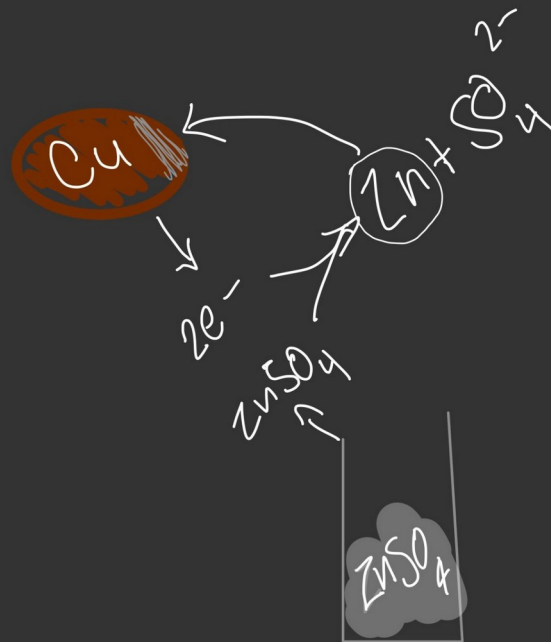


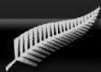


Zinc Ion Reduction

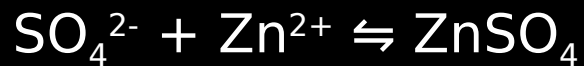


Zinc Sulfate gets reduced to Zinc on the surface of the copper





Combination



The Zinc and Sulfate Ions (Byproducts) get combined back into the starting



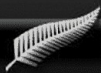
Before

After



Independent and Dependent Variables

- Metals Used (independent variable)
 - 10c (Cu plated), 20c (Ni plated), 1 dollar (92% Cu, 6% Al, 2% Ni)
- Average Thickness of Zinc Layer (Dependent Variable)

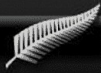


Controlled Variables

- Initial Temperature of Solution
 - Boiling (thermometer)
- Concentration of Solution
 - 1:4 ratio of Zinc Sulfate to Water (state mass)
- Amount of Zinc
 - 10g Zinc Granules
- Heat Application time
 - 15 minutes over a bunsen with a open airhole

My Experiment

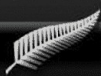
- 1) Record Mass of Coin
- 2) 20g of Zinc Sulfate, 80ml of Water
10g Zinc Granules, 250ml Beaker
- 3) Boil with a bunsen
- 4) Place 10c coin, contact with Zinc
- 5) Wait 15 minutes
- 6) Remove coin
- 7) Weigh coin
- 8) Record Results



Predictions of Theory

Which ones will work?

- All 3 will work
- 1 dollar thickest
- 10 cent middle
- 20 cent thinnest



Thickness

Surface Area- 761.88mm²

Zinc (4050nm)

Surface Area- 849.68mm²

Zinc (330nm)

Surface Area- 1038mm²

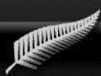
Zinc (5950nm)

How to Calculate Surface Area

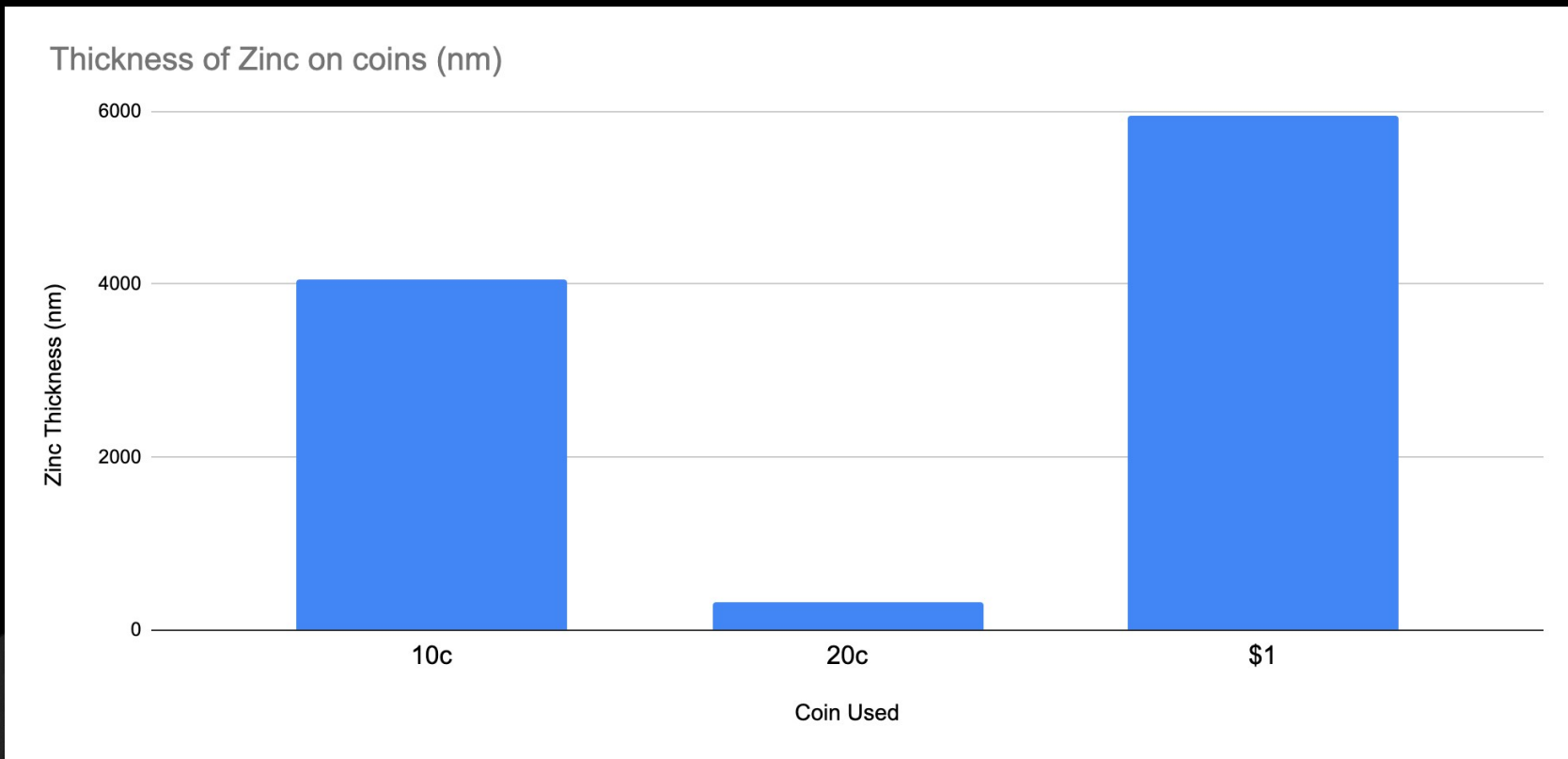
- (Diameter * Pi * Thickness) + (Radius² * Pi * 2)

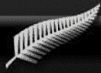
How to Calculate Thickness

- (Increase / 0.00713) / Surface Area



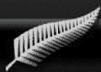
Which Was Thickest





Conclusion

- Predictions of Theory were correct
- Metal's conductivity influenced thickness
- 1 dollar had thickest
- 10c second thickest
- 20c thinnest



Appendixes

<https://www.sciencecompany.com/Turn-Copper-Pennies-Into-Silver-and-Gold-Pennies>

<https://sites.google.com/a/gapps.smc.edu/timdong/blog/turningcopperpenniesintosilverandgoldpennies>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metallic_bonding

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronegativities_of_the_elements_\(data_page\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronegativities_of_the_elements_(data_page))

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronegativity>

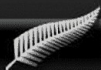
<https://image.shutterstock.com/image-vector/electronegativity-infographic-diagram-example-sodium-260nw-1084385915.jpg>

<https://www.flinnsci.com/api/library/Download/674479ccda964683ac6201381ffbdb89>

<https://sites.google.com/a/gapps.smc.edu/timdong/blog/turningcopperpenniesintosilverandgoldpennies>

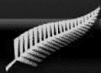
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Zealand_ten-cent_coin

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Zealand_twenty-cent_coin



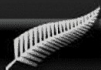
Coin Size Calculations

10 cent	$20.5 \text{ (diameter)} * \pi = 64.402\dots$ $\text{ANS} * 1.58 \text{ (thickness)} = 101.756\dots \text{ (x)}$ $20.5 \text{ (diameter)} / 2 = 10.25 \text{ (radius)}$ $10.25^2 * \pi * 2 = 660.13\dots \text{ (y)}$ $x+y=762\text{mm}^2 \text{ or } 7.62\text{cm}^2 \text{ (3 s.f)}$
20 cent	$21.75 \text{ (diameter)} * \pi = 68.33\dots$ $\text{ANS} * 1.56 = 106.59\dots \text{ (x)}$ $21.75/2 = 10.875 \text{ (radius)}$ $10.875^2 * \pi * 2 = 743.08\dots \text{ (y)}$ $x+y=849.68\text{mm}^2 \text{ (2.dp) or } 8.49\text{cm}^2$
1 dollar	$23.00 \text{ (diameter)} * \pi = 72.26\dots$ $\text{ANS} * 2.74 \text{ (thickness)} = 197.98\dots \text{ (x)}$ $23.00/2 = 11.5\text{mm} \text{ (radius)}$ $11.50^2 * \pi * 2 = 831\dots \text{ (y)}$ $x+y=1038\text{mm}^2 \text{ (2.dp) or } 10.38\text{cm}^2$



Zinc Thickness Calculations ($0.00713\text{g}/\text{mm}^3$)

10c coin (0.02g increase)	$(0.022/0.00713)/761.88 = 4.05 \times 10^{-3}$ Thickness of Zinc is $4.05 \times 10^{-3}\text{mm}$ (or 4050nm)
20c coin (0g increase)	$(0.002/0.00713)/849.68$ Thickness of Zinc is $3.30 \times 10^{-4}\text{mm}$ (or 330nm)
\$1 coin (0.04g increase)	$(0.044/0.00713)/1038$ Thickness of Zinc is $5.95 \times 10^{-3}\text{mm}$ (or 5950nm)



Raw Data

10c coin (0.02g increase)

Trial 1 - 3.30g -> 3.31g Trial 2 - 3.32g -> 3.34g Trial 3 - 3.28 -> 3.31g
Trial 4 - 3.30g -> 3.33g Trial 5 - 3.31g -> 3.33g

20c coin (0g increase)

Trial 1 - 3.98 -> 3.98g Trial 2 - 3.97 -> 3.97g Trial 3 - 4.00 ->
4.00g
Trial 4 - 4.00 -> 4.01g Trial 5 - 3.97 -> 3.97g

\$1 coin (0.04g Increase)

Trial 1 - 7.98 -> 8.03g Trial 2 - 7.96 -> 8.02g Trial 3 - 7.99 ->
8.03g
Trial 4 - 8.02 -> 8.05g Trial 5 - 8.01 -> 8.05g

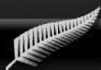


Table with information

Coin Type	Surface Area (mm²)	Avg. Initial Mass (g)	Avg. Final mass (g)	Zinc Thickness (nm)
10c	761.88	3.302	3.324	4050
20c	849.68	3.984	3.986	330
\$1	1038	7.992	8.036	5950