A4 Protecting the Public Keywords

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| **Keyword** | **Definition** |
| **Forensic** | Using scientific methods in the investigation of crime |
| **Intensity** | In colour matching and colourimetry, intensity is the brightness or depth of a colour |
| **Concentration** | The quantity of a chemical dissolved in a stated quantity of a liquid |
| **Colourimeter** | An instrument that measures colour intensity |
| **Quantitative** | Relating to the amount of substances present |
| **Calibration graph** | A graph plotted for known concentration of a coloured solution using a colourimeter |
| **chromatography** | Separating a mixture using solvents (usually water or alcohol) |
| **Mobile phase** | The solvent that carries chemicals from a sample through the stationary phase in chromatography |
| **Stationary phase** | The medium through which the mobile phase passes in chromatography |
| **Solvent** | The liquid in which things dissolve to make a solution |
| **Solute** | The chemical that dissolves |
| **Aqueous solution** | Liquid solution of chemicals in water |
| **Non-aqueous** | A liquid other than water |
| **Chromatogram** | The results of chromatography showing the positions of the separated components |
| **Develop** | Treat a chromatogram to reveal invisible spots |
| **Retardation factor** | The movement of a chemical relative to the movement of a solvent. Distance moved by chemical / distance moved by solvent |
| **Qualitative** | Relating to what substances are present |
| **Objective lens** | The main magnifying lens of a microscope |
| **Eyepiece lens** | The microscope lens closest to the eye |
| **Magnifying power** | How much bigger the image is than the real object |
| **Resolving power** | The distance between two points that can still be seen as separate under the microscope. Also called resolution. |
| **Depth of field** | The distance between the nearest and furthest objects that are still in focus in an image. |
| **Micrograph** | A microscope image recorded as a photograph |
| **Scanning electron microscope (SEM)** | An electron microscope that scans the surface of a tiny object |
| **Electrophoresis** | An analytical technique that separates particles according to their size and charge. |
| **DNA** | The genetic information in a cell |
| **Electrodes** | An electrical conductor that passes a current through a liquid or gel |
| **Charge** | An electrical property that can be positive or negative. Opposite charges attract each other. |
| **DNA profiling** | An analysis of DNA in order to identify different individuals |
| **Bioinformation** | Detailed personal information based on DNA profiling, fingerprints, physical appearance and distinguishing features. |