

What Is a CSI Technician?

CSI stands for crime scene investigation.
CSI technicians are sometimes also called forensic scientists.

CSI technicians are very important members of criminal investigations. They search for and analyse evidence left at crime scenes. They carry out scientific tests on the evidence they find, and use their results to either link a suspect to a crime, or to prove that a suspect did not commit a crime.



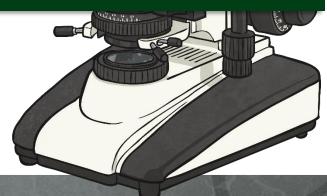
CSI Evidence



CSI technicians use skills from all areas of science, including chemistry, biology, physics and geology.

There are 4 CSI work stations in your classroom. Visit each station to find out about the different sorts of work CSI technicians do.

Complete your CSI Evidence Activity
Sheet to describe the evidence they find,
and whether their analysis of this
evidence is used to prove or refute ideas.



Chromatography

Chromatography is a scientific technique used by CSI technicians. It is used to separate the components, or parts, of a mixture.

Chemicals, such as poisons or drugs, can be separated using chromatography to find out exactly what they are.

If a CSI technician finds fibres from clothes, they can use chromatography to separate the dyes used to colour the fibres. They can then see if they can match the special mixture of dyes to clothes worn by the suspect.

Chromatography

In chromatography, the unknown or suspicious mixture is separated by letting it move over a surface. This surface should be in a different state of matter than the suspicious mixture.



Think of chemicals in the mixture as runners in a race. They all start at the same point, mixed up together. Some of the chemicals can move faster than others, so they move across the surface quicker.

Other chemicals in the mixture move more slowly across the surface. This way, the chemicals spread out over the surface, and can each be seen and identified.

Chromatography

Paper chromatography is one technique that CSI technicians use. A suspicious mixture of liquids is placed onto paper, a solid. The paper is dipped into water, causing the liquid mixture to move across the surface of the paper.

