

Pakistan School Kingdom of Bahrain



Class: 9th

Subject: Chemistry

Welcome to my class, my dear students.

Review:



Chlorine-35			
35	0	17 protons	
C	0	18 neutrons	
17	•	17 electrons	

Chlorine-37			
37	0	17 protons	
CI	0	20 neutrons	
17	•	17 electrons	





Main Difference between heavy and ordinary water?
Which isotope of carbon is radioactive?

Uses of Isotopes And

Topic

Shells and sub shells

Objective

At the end of this lesson Students will be able to:

 State the importance and uses of isotopes in various field of life.

 Distinguish between shells and sub shells.

Uses of Isotopes

Iodine-123: Is used to image the brain.
Iodine-131: Used as a tracer in diagnosing thyroid problem.





• Na-24: is used to trace the flow of blood and detect possible constrictions or obstructions in circulatory system.



Calcium -47: Important aid to biomedical researchers studying the cellular functions and bone formation in mammals.

 Cobalt -60 is commonly used to irradiate cancer cell in the hope of killing or shrinking the tumors

- Carbon-14 is used to trace the path of carbon photosynthesis.
- Radioactive isotopes are also used to study the mechanism of chemical reactions.

 Radioactive isotopes are used to date rocks, soils, archaeological objects and mummies. **Radiocarbon dating** Is a method for determining the age of an object containing organic material by using the properties of radiocarbon, a radioactive isotope of carbon.

Carbon-14 is used to estimate the age of carboncontaining substances carbon atoms circulate between the oceans, and living organism at a rate very much faster than a decay.

As a result the concentration of C-14 in all living things keep on increasing.

After death organisms no longer pick up c-14. By comparing the activity of a sample of skull or jaw bones, with the activity of living tissues, we can estimate how long it has been since the organism died.



All three isotopes of carbon (common C-12, rare C-13, and radioactive C-14) are absorbed by living organisms.

At death



100% of C-14







50% of C-14



11,460 years



25% of C-14



17,190 years

12.5% of C-14

Shells:

According to the Bohr theory electrons in an atom revolve around nucleus in one of the circular paths called shells or orbits or energy levels.
Each shell is described by an n value and n can have

values 1, 2,3.....



When it is K shell • n=1 it is L shell • n=2 it is M shell • n=3 As the value of n increases the distance of electron from the nucleus and energy of the shell increases.



Shells capacity:



Sub shell

S

р

D

A shell or energy level is subdivided into sub-shells or sub energy levels. n value of shell is placed before the symbol of sub-shell.

For instance • n=1 for K Shell and will be represented as **1S** • n=2 for L Shell and will be represented as 2S, 2P n=3 for M Shell and will be represented as 3s,3p,3d • n=4 for N Shell and will be represented as 4s,4p,4d,4f

Sub Shells Arrangment:



 s sub shell can accommodate maximum 2 electrons.

- p sub shell can accommodate maximum 6 electrons.
- d sub shell can accommodate maximum 10 electrons.

 f sub shell can accommodate maximum 14 electrons.



Electronic Configuration: The distribution of electrons in various sub-shells is called electronic configuration.

Plenary

- Carbon is used to trace the path of carbon photosynthesis.
- **Iodine-131**: Used as a tracer in diagnosing thyroid problem. (T/F)
- Define Shell?
- f sub shell can accommodate maximum electrons. (14/16/18)
- Carbon-12 is used to estimate the age of carboncontaining substances (T/F)

Home wrok

• Search and write some more Importance and uses of Isotopes in various field of life? How many Electrons can be placed in all of the sub shells in the n=2 shell?



ALLAH HAFIZZ