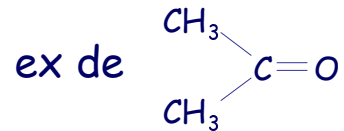
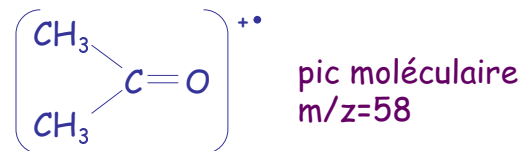


Principe de la Spectrométrie de Masse



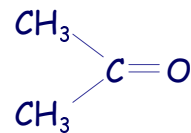
1) Le pic moléculaire

En impact électronique, le plus petit fragment est un e^-
→ signal à $m/z=58$



1

2) Les pics isotopiques



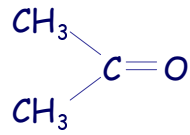
$$M+1 (m/z=59) \quad {}^{13}\text{C} \quad \frac{I(M+1)}{I(M)} = 3 \times 0.011 = \mathbf{0.033}$$

$$M+2 (m/z=60) \quad {}^{18}\text{O} \quad \frac{I(M+2)}{I(M)} = 1 \times 0.002 = 0.002$$

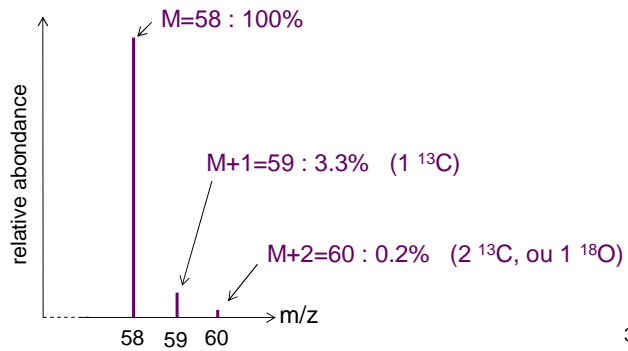
$${}^{213}\text{C} \quad \frac{I(M+2)}{I(M)} = 3 \times (3-1) \times 0.011^2 / 2 = 0.0004$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{I(M+2)}{I(M)} = \mathbf{0.0024}$$

2

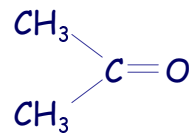


Ainsi, le spectre obtenu est:

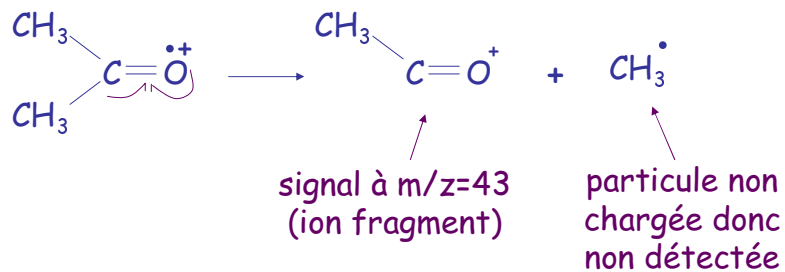


3

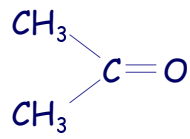
3) Les pics fragments



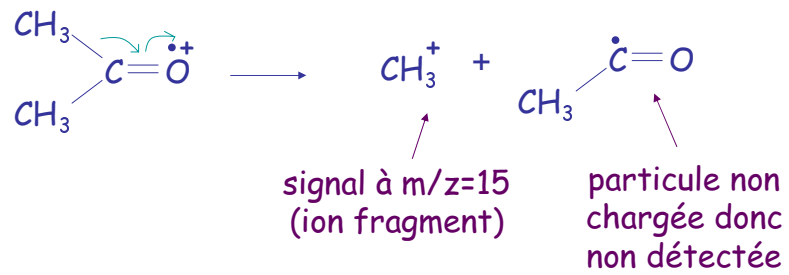
3a) clivage α , induit par le site radicalaire:



4

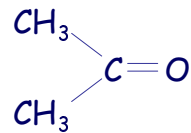


3b) clivage i, induit par le site radicalaire:

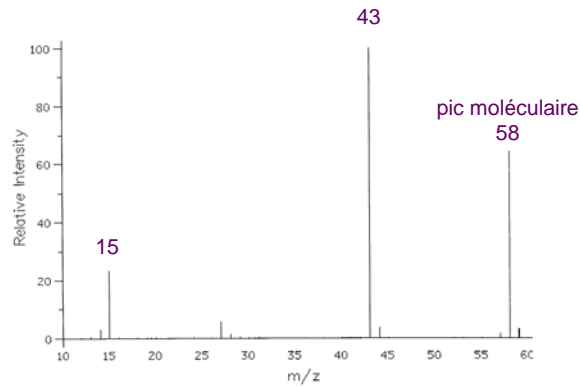


5

4) Le spectre final



Ainsi, le spectre obtenu est:



6