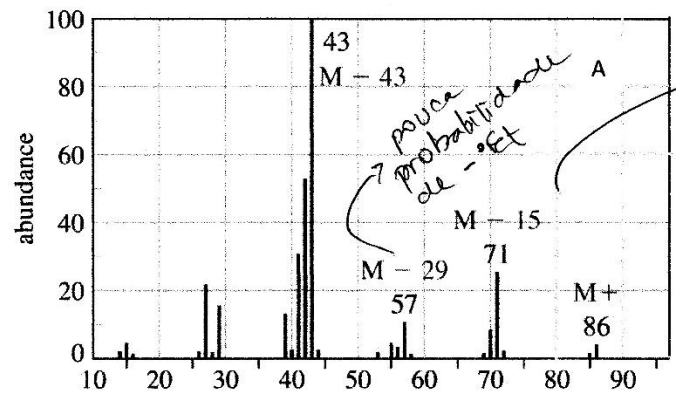
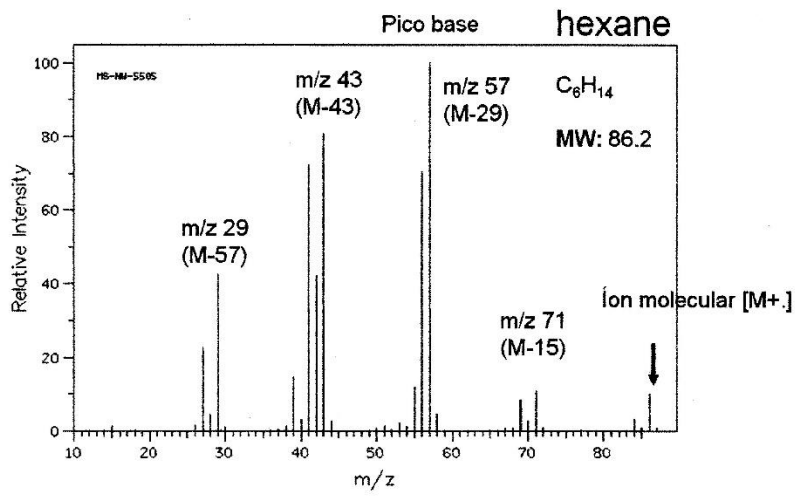
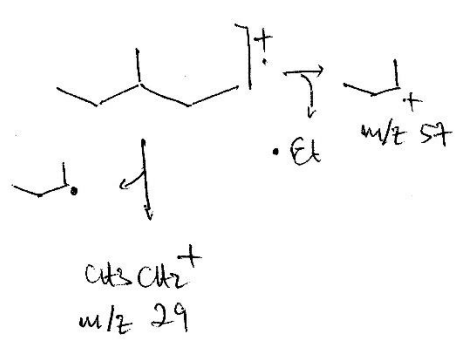
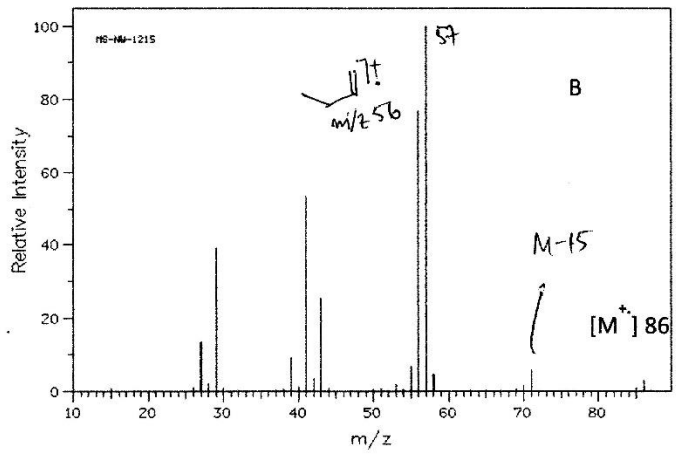
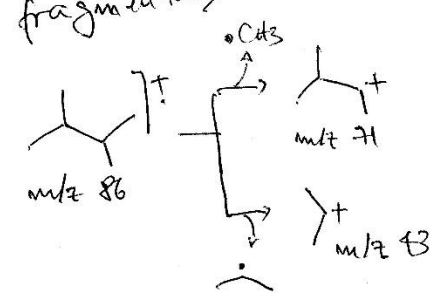


QFL-0341 Lista de exercícios 3 (Espectrometria de Massas) **GABARITU**

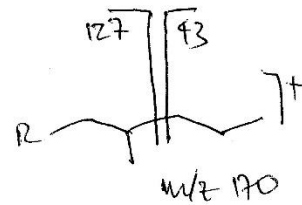
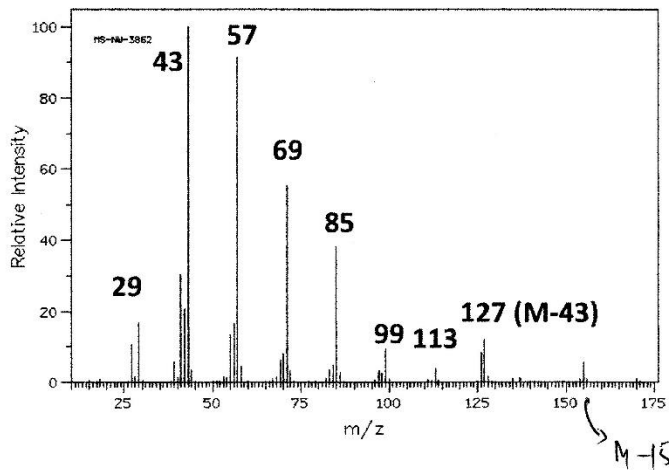
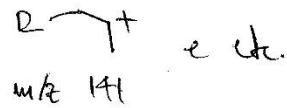
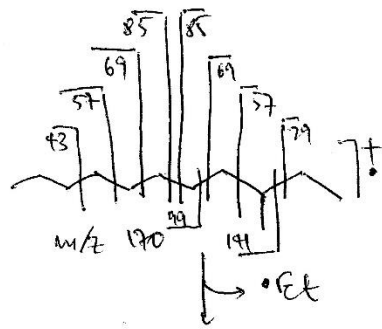
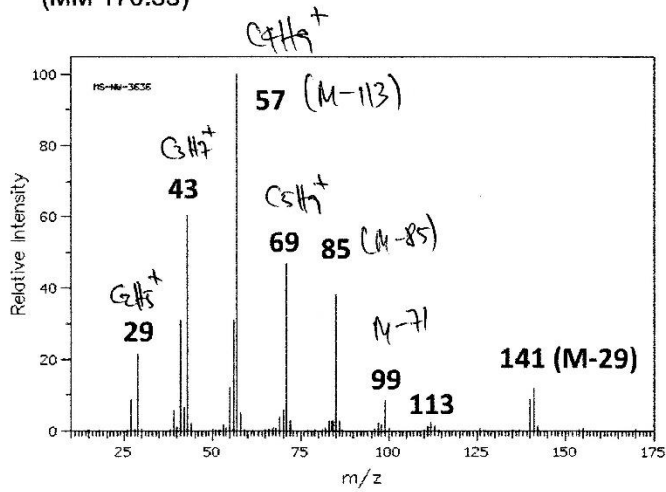
1) Considerando-se que o espectro de massas dado abaixo para o hexano, com base nas intensidades relativas dos íons fragmentários, atribua os dois espectros A e B para seus isômeros.



Implica em maior probabilidade de fragmentação de  $\cdot C_2H_5$

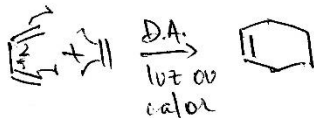
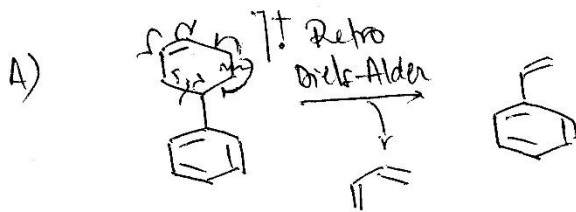
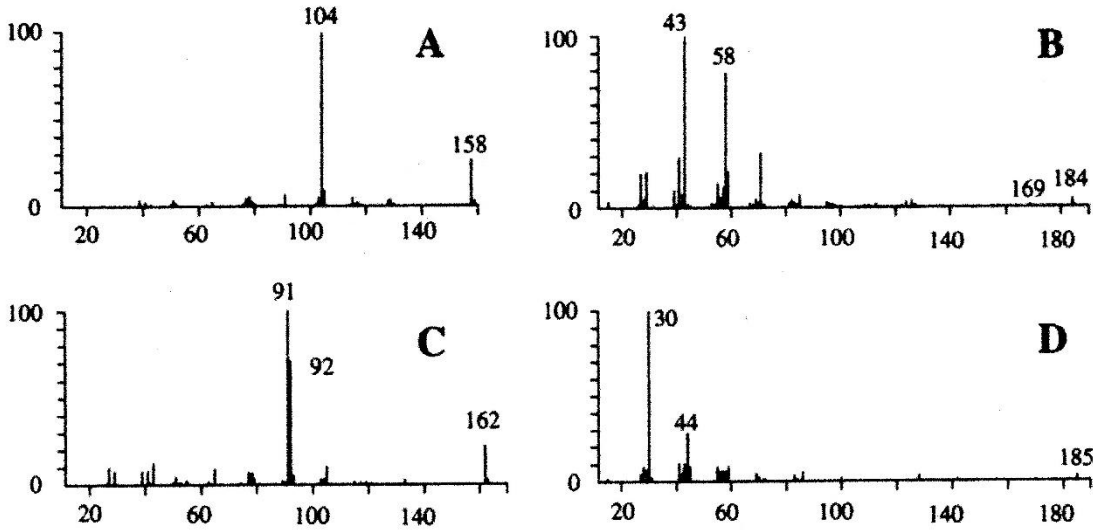


2) Atribua os dois espectros de massas abaixo a dois isômeros ramificados do dodecano (MM 170.33)

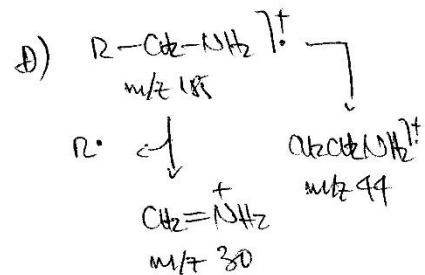
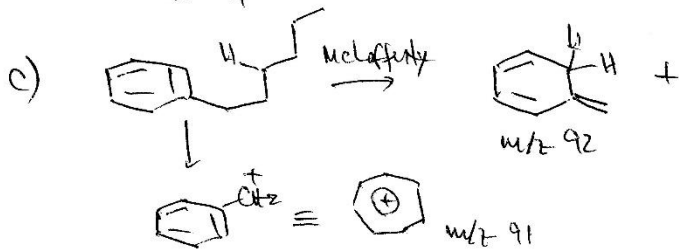
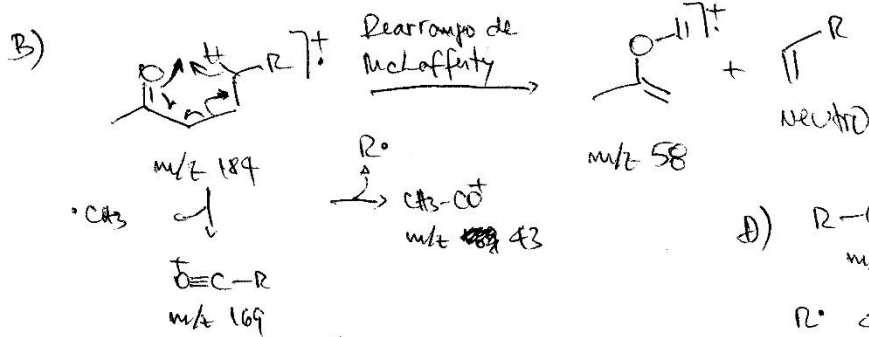


Demais ions fragmentarios semelhantes ao caso acima.

3) Os espectros de massas dos produtos A-D correspondem à dodecilamina, 2-dodecanona, 1-fenilhexano e 4-fenilcicloexeno. Atribua cada um dos espectros e represente os modos fragmentacionais para cada composto.



- Ocorre tipicamente em cicloexenos.
- É a reação inversa da cicloadição de Diels-Alder (uma reação pericíclica) (mecanismo concertado e  $\pi$  estado de transição cíclico)



4) Os espectros abaixo são correspondentes ao 1-pentanol, 2-pentanol e 2-metil-2-butanol. Associe o espectro correspondente à cada uma das substâncias atribuindo os principais íons fragmentários.

