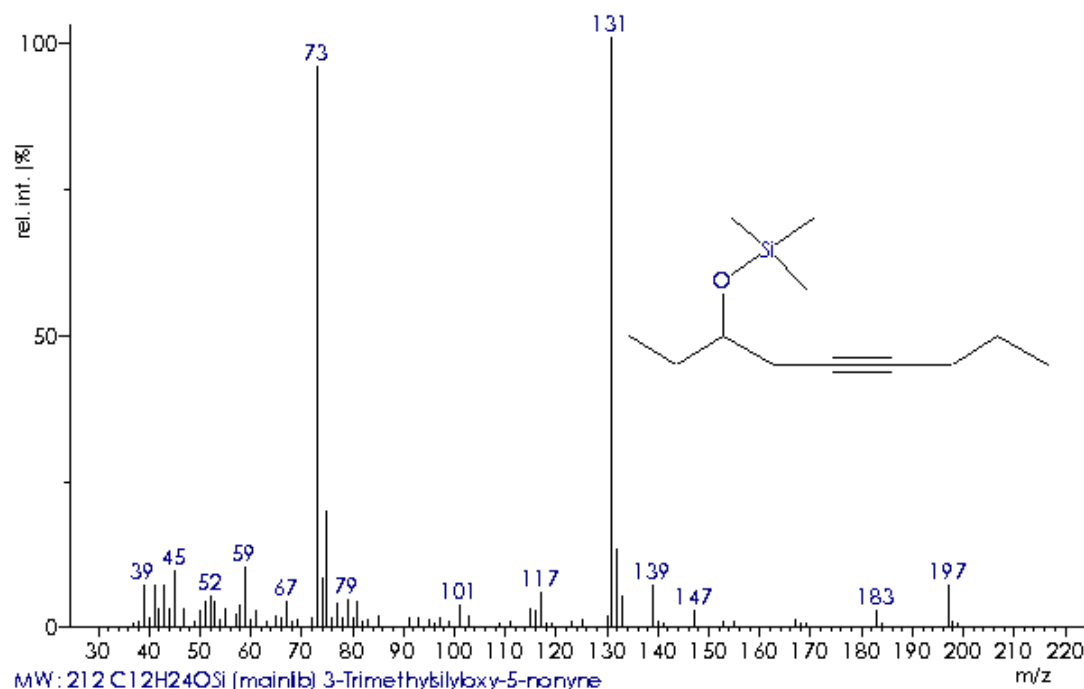


## Answer 6.15

Identify the unknown from its 70 eV EI mass spectrum.

HR-MS:  $m/z$  197.1366,  $m/z$  131.0870.

The positive-ion CI mass spectrum, isobutane reagent gas, gave  $m/z$  213 (100 %), 214 (18.9 %), 215 (5.0 %).



**CI:** Given the above conditions, the CI mass spectrum exhibits a  $[M+H]^+$  ion at  $m/z$  213. Thus, we have  $M = 212$  u; even mass indicates 0, 2, 4, ... nitrogen atoms.

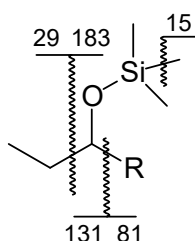
The isotopic pattern is worth a closer look: according to Table 3.2, a  $[M+1]$  peak of 18.9 % is accompanied by a  $[M+2]$  peak of less than 2 % if carbon alone contributes to it. The observed difference of about 3 % is best explained by the presence of  $^{30}\text{Si}$ , whereas  $^{34}\text{S}$  would add 4.5 %. Consequently, one has to subtract 5.1 % from  $[M+1]$  leaving 13.8 % for the contribution of  $^{13}\text{C}$ , i.e., we estimate 12–14 carbon atoms. The isotopic pattern shows no Cl or Br.

**HR-MS:** The difference between both accurate  $m/z$  values is 66.0496 u. Knowing that  $m/z$  197.1366 represents the  $[M-\text{CH}_3]^+$  ion,  $m/z$  131 is a  $[M-81]$  ion, the exact difference being 81.0730 u.

No  $M^+$  but  $[M-\text{CH}_3]^+$  in the EI mass spectrum plus a Si isotopic pattern is typical for silylated compounds. Furthermore, the  $m/z$  73 ion can be assigned  $[\text{SiMe}_3]^+$ .

$m/z$ 197	[M-15], [M-CH <sub>3</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> , Si pattern
$m/z$ 183	[M-29], [M-C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> , Si pattern
$m/z$ 139	[M-73], [M-SiMe <sub>3</sub> ] <sup>+</sup>
$m/z$ 131	[M-81], [M-alkyl] <sup>+</sup> , Si pattern
$m/z$ 73	[SiMe <sub>3</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> , Si pattern

Loss of CH<sub>3</sub><sup>•</sup> chiefly comes from the silyl group making an α-cleavage for C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub><sup>•</sup> loss probable. Si doesn't much induce α-cleavages, while O (here presumably protected by the silyl) does well. This lets us assume a structure like



Now, we can check  $m/z$  131 using HR-MS data. We calculate  $m/z$  131.0887 for [C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>15</sub>OSi]<sup>+</sup> which agrees well with the experimental value. Trying a C<sub>x</sub>H<sub>y</sub> composition for R gives C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>9</sub>; calc. 81.0704 u, exp. difference 81.0730 u

Molecular formula: C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>24</sub>OSi; r+d = 13 - 12 + 1 = 2 (check  $m/z$  197 HR-MS now!)

The structure of R cannot really be assigned from the spectrum.

Fragmentation scheme (next page):

