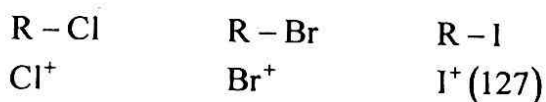
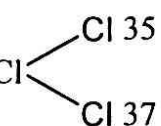


FRAGMENTATION OF HALOGEN COMPOUND

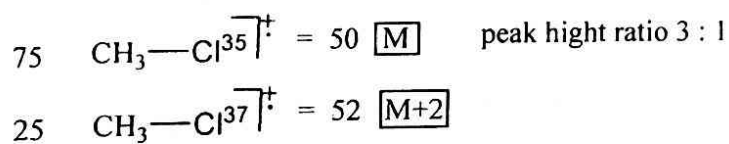
1. The presence of halogen atom Cl^- , Br^- and I^- can be identified easily by the mass spectrum



CH_3Cl give 2 peak. due to isotope of Cl 



100 mole 75% 25%



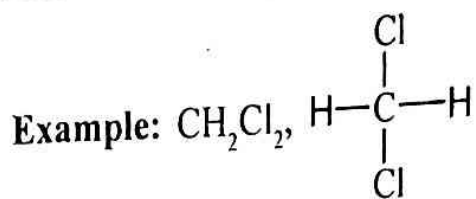
Presence of I : The iodine compound shows fragmentation by a loss of I^+ cation at 127 m/z. This peak is characteristic for compounds having iodine atom.

Presence of Cl : Presence of Cl^- can be identify easily by the mass spectrum due to isotopic abundance of 2 isotope Cl^{35} & Cl^{37} in the ratio 3 : 1.

If the fragment has 1 Cl atom then the intensity ratio of M & $\text{M} + 2$ peak will be 3 : 1.

eg : CH_3Cl molecular ion peak 50 & 52 will appear in the intensity ratio 3 : 1

1 Cl \longrightarrow 2 peak	$\text{M} : \text{M} + 2$	3 : 1
2 Cl \longrightarrow 3 peak	$\text{M} : \text{M} + 2 : \text{M} + 4$	9 : 6 : 1
3 Cl \longrightarrow 4 peak	$\text{M} : \text{M} + 2 : \text{M} + 4 : \text{M} + 6$	27 : 27 : 9 : 1

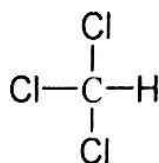


There are 3 possibilities

35	35 37		37
35	37 35		37
3	3	1	1
x	x + x		x
3	1	3	1
9	6		1

So, the ratio is 9 : 6 : 1.

CHCl_3 :



Chloroform:

3 Cl \rightarrow 4 peak M : M + 2 : M + 4 : M + 6

There are 4 possibilities.

M	M+2			M+4			M+6
35	35 35 37			35 37 37			37
35	35 37 35			37 37 35			37
35	37 35 35			37 35 37			37
3	3	3	1	3	1	1	1
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3	3	+	1	+	3		1
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3	1	3	3	1	3	1	1
27	9+9+ 9			3 + 3+3			1
27	: 27			: 9			: 1

So the ratio is 27 : 27 : 9 : 1.

Presence of Br: The two isotope of Br are ^{79}Br and ^{81}Br are present in the nature 1 : 1 means 50% + 50% Hence the presence of 1 Br atom in a fragment can be identified easily by the intensity of M and M + 2 peak in the ratio 1 : 1.

