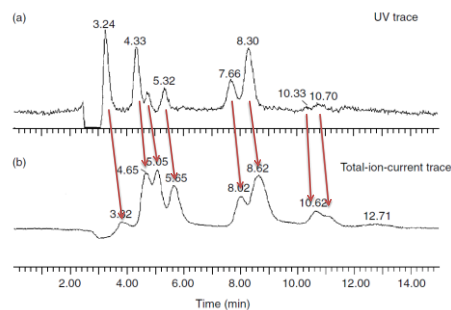


## Espectrometria de Massas:

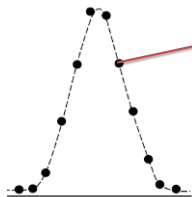
- Ideias Gerais
- Analisadores de massa
- Resolução e Exatidão de Massa

Álvaro José dos Santos Neto

## Comparação entre cromatograma de LC-UV e LC-MS (modo TIC)



## O pico cromatográfico em MS



Contém toda a informação de MS:

- Espectro completo (TIC)
- Ions selecionados (SIM)

Ou toda a informação de MS/MS:

- Reações específicas (SRM)
- Perda neutra (*neutral loss*)
- Ions precursores
- Ions produtos

## Diferentes termos em MS:

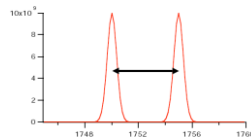
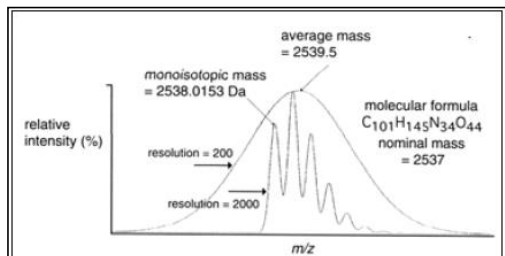
- **Massa nominal:** a massa calculada para um íon levando em conta a massa inteira do isótopo mais abundante de cada elemento.
- **Massa monoisotópica:** a massa calculada a partir da massa exata do isótopo mais abundante de cada elemento.
- **Massa do íon mais abundante:** a massa correspondente ao pico mais intenso dentro do conjunto de picos isotópicos de um mesmo composto.
- **Massa média:** é a média ponderada de todos os picos isotópicos de um determinado composto.

## Definições de resolução em MS

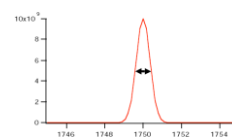
- Resolução de Massa (*Mass Resolution*)

VS.

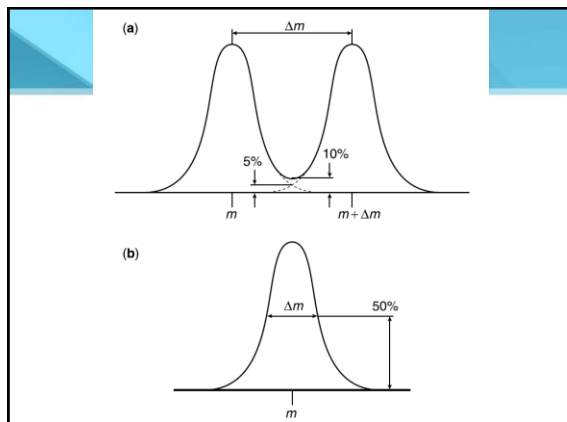
- Poder de Resolução de Massa (*Mass Resolving Power – RP*)



Ex.: 10% do vale =  
5% do máximo



FWHM = Full Width at Half Maximum  
(Largura total da metade do pico)



## Definições de exatidão em MS

- Massa exata (*exact mass*) = massa isotópica calculada vs.
- Massa acurada (*accurate mass*) = massa medida com a exatidão do equipamento

$$\text{Erro da medida } (\Delta m) = m_{\text{medida}} - m_{\text{exata}} \text{ (u)}$$

$$\text{Grau de Exatidão (Degree of accuracy)} = 10^6 \times \Delta m / m_{\text{exata}} \text{ (ppm)}$$

## Exemplo



$$m/z = 28,006148$$

$$\Delta m = 0,011233$$

Requer grau de exatidão de pelo menos 200 ppm

RP (10% vale)  $\approx 2.500$

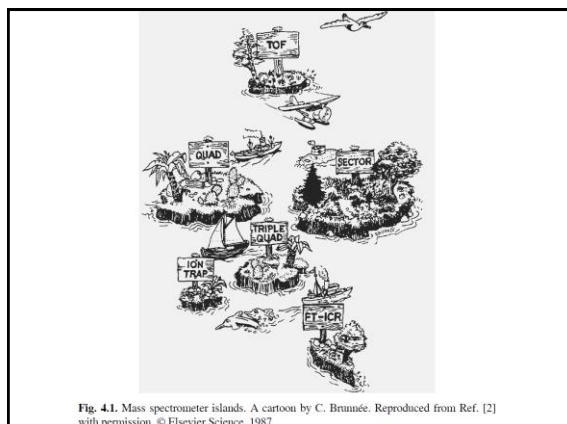
RP (FWHM)  $\approx 4.250$



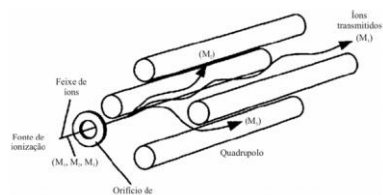
$$m/z = 27,994915$$

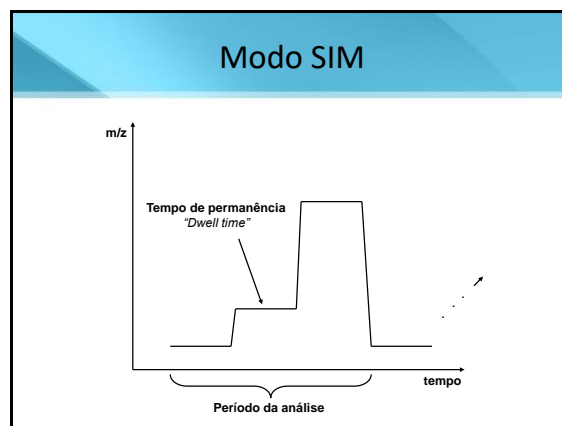
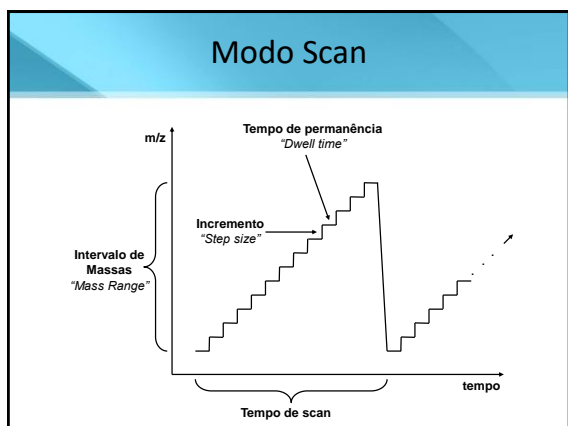
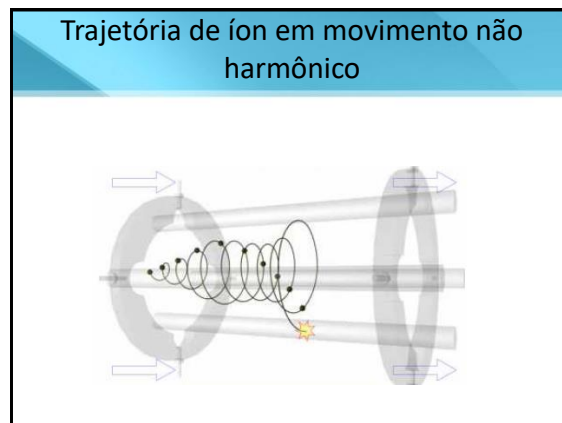
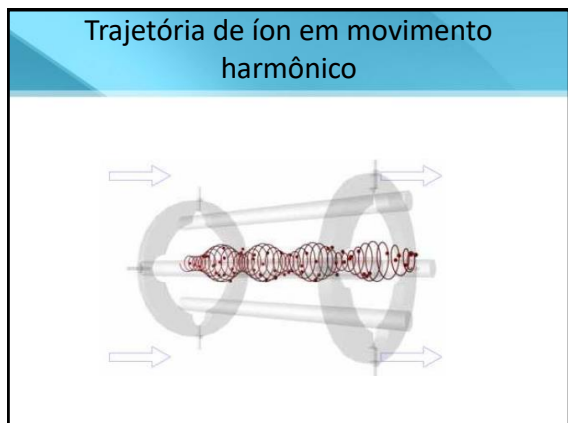
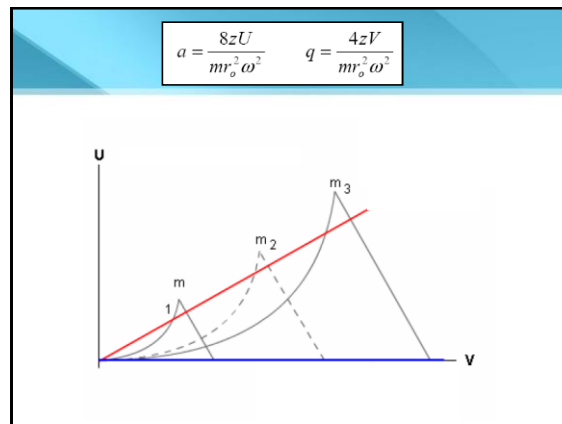
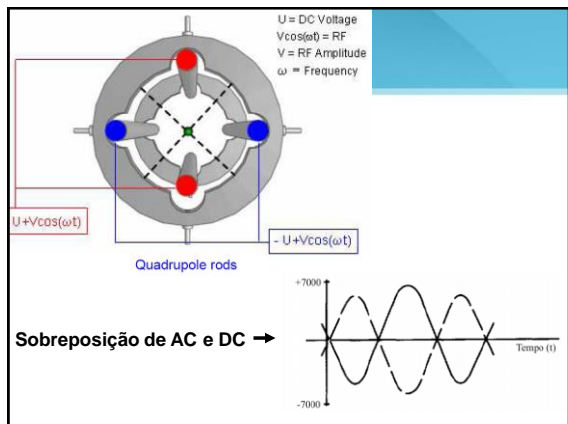
## Analísadores para MS

- Setor Magnético e Setor Eletrostático
- Quadrupolo
- *Ion Trap*
- Tempo de Voo
- FT-ICR
- (FT) Orbitrap

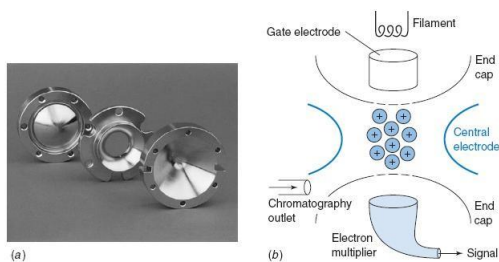


## Quadrupolo

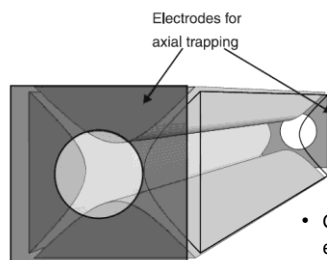




## Quadrupolo Aprisionador de Íons - *Ion trap*



## *Ion trap* linear - LIT



- Geralmente usado em equipamentos híbridos

## Qual a importância da Exatidão de Massa?

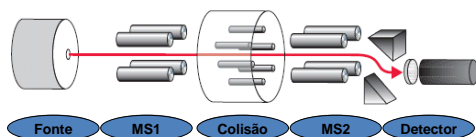
$m/z$  medida = 282.1242

(A)	(B)	(C)
$C_{18}H_{29}NO_3$	$C_{18}H_{29}N_3O_2$	$C_{18}H_{29}NO_3S$
282.2069	282.1242	282.1164
82.7 mmu	0.0	7.8 mmu
293 ppm	0.1 ppm	28 ppm

## Analísadores MS/MS

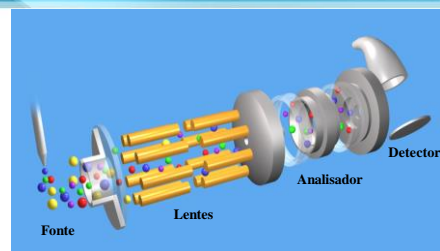
- Instrumentos para *Tandem* MS
    - “Tripla” Quadrupolo (QqQ)
    - Ion Trap (IT)
      - Convencional
      - Linear
    - Q-ToF
    - Q-Ion Trap
    - Ion Trap-Orbitrap
    - Ion Trap-FTICR
- } Híbridos

## “TANDEM-IN-SPACE” – ex. QqQ

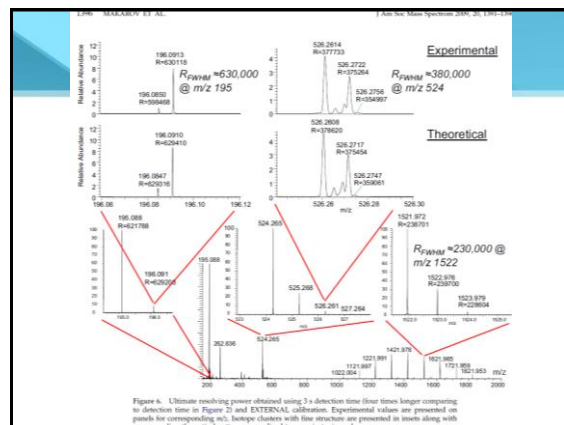
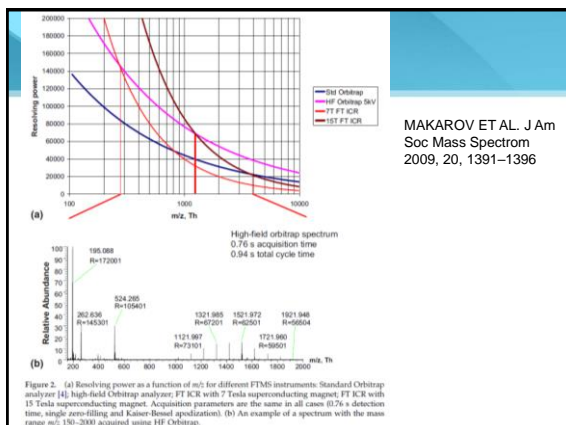
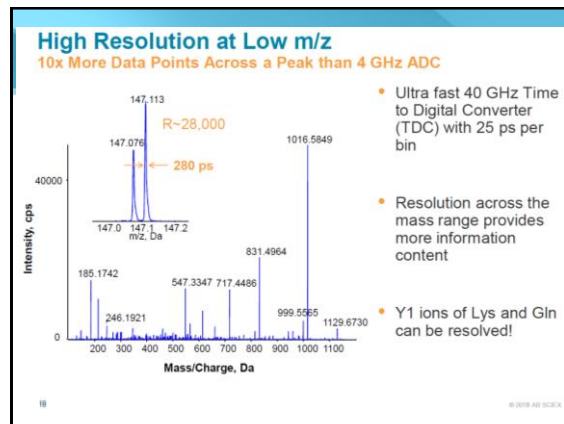
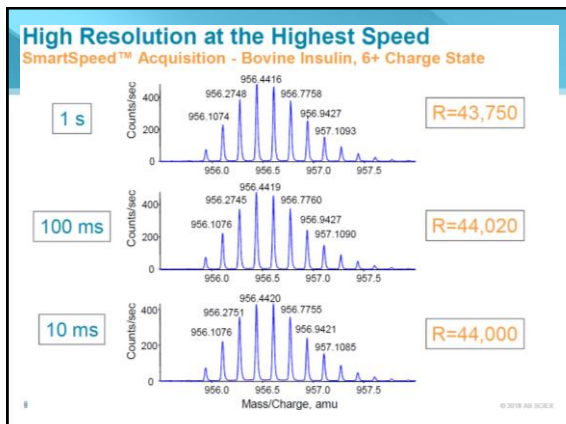


Esquema de um instrumento do tipo “triplo” quadrupolo (QqQ)

## “TANDEM-IN-TIME” – ex. Ion Trap



Esquema de um instrumento do tipo Ion Trap MS/MS



			$\Delta m/m$ (ppm)		Amor-tragem
	$Q < 4.000$ $IT < 6.000$	1.000 a 6.000	~ 200	\$ \$/ \$	cont. puls.
	Lin. = $\infty$ Reflec. < 40.000	< 5.000 10.000 a 60.000	~ 200 ~ 10	\$ \$\$	puls.
	< 20.000	~100.000	< 10	\$\$\$\$	cont.
	< 50.000	60.000 a 100.000	< 5	\$\$\$	puls.
	< 30.000	Até > 1.000.000	< 5	\$\$\$\$	puls.