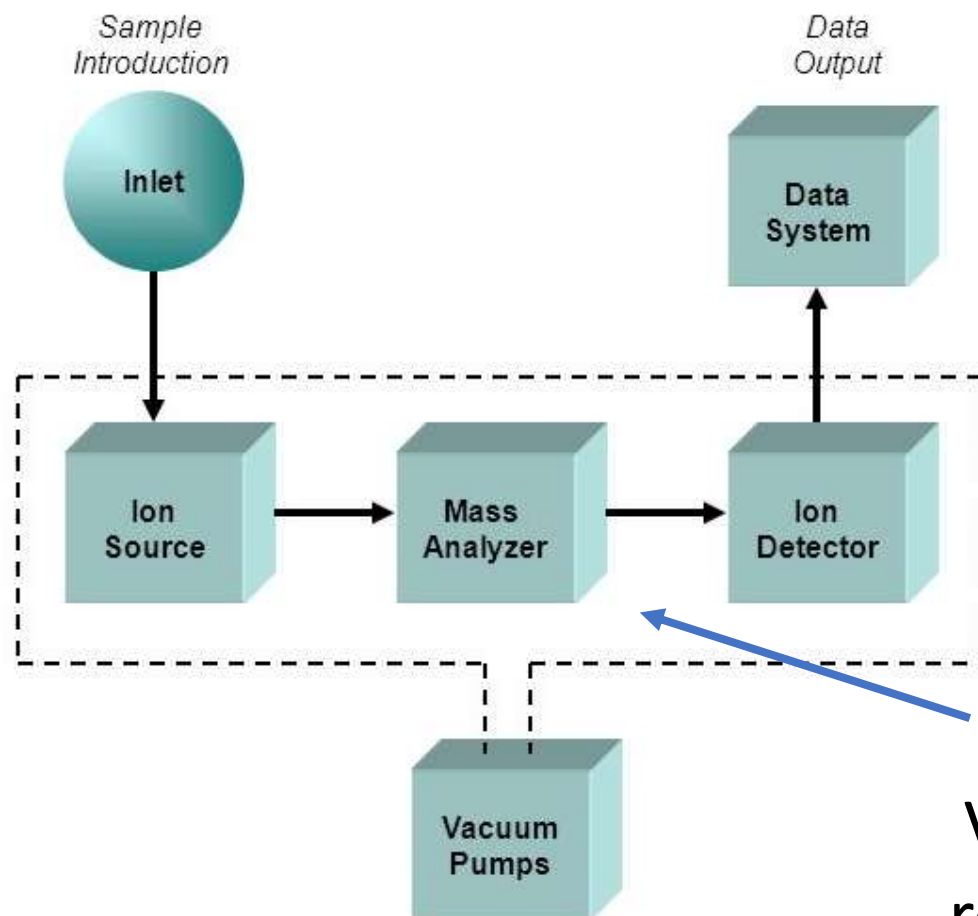


Componentes de um espectrômetro de massas



Até o momento:

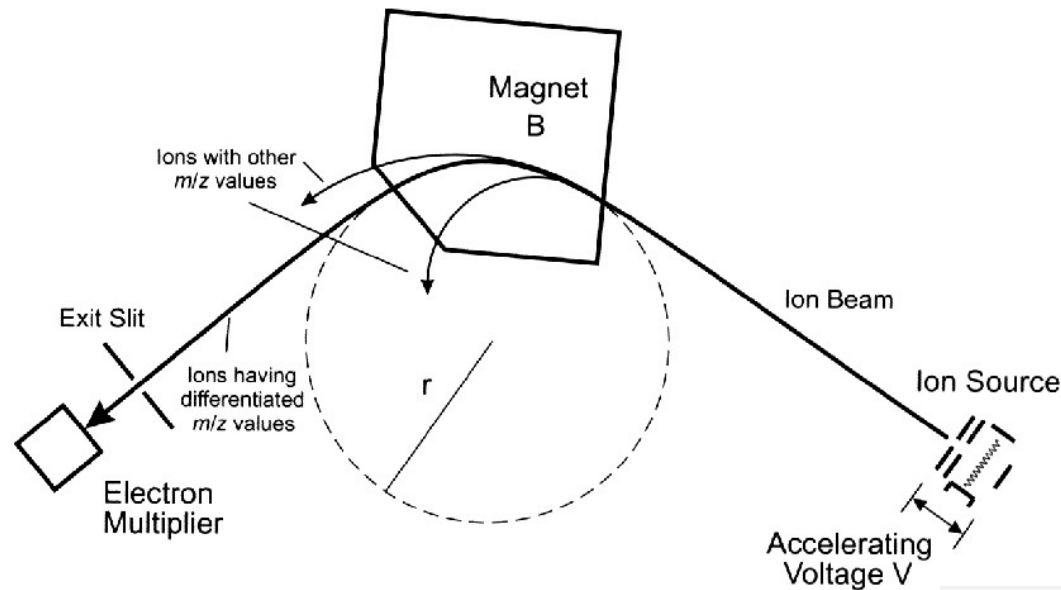
Fonte de ionização:
IE, IC, APPI, APCI, ESI

Tipo de amostra:
Virtualmente todas

O que falta avaliar:

Velocidade de análise,
resolução, informações
estruturais, limite de detecção

Analizador de massas: setor magnético



Usando a energia cinética, $T = (1/2)mv^2 = zeV$, ou

Na presença de um campo magnético homogêneo, íons descrevem uma trajetória circular

$$(ze)vB = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

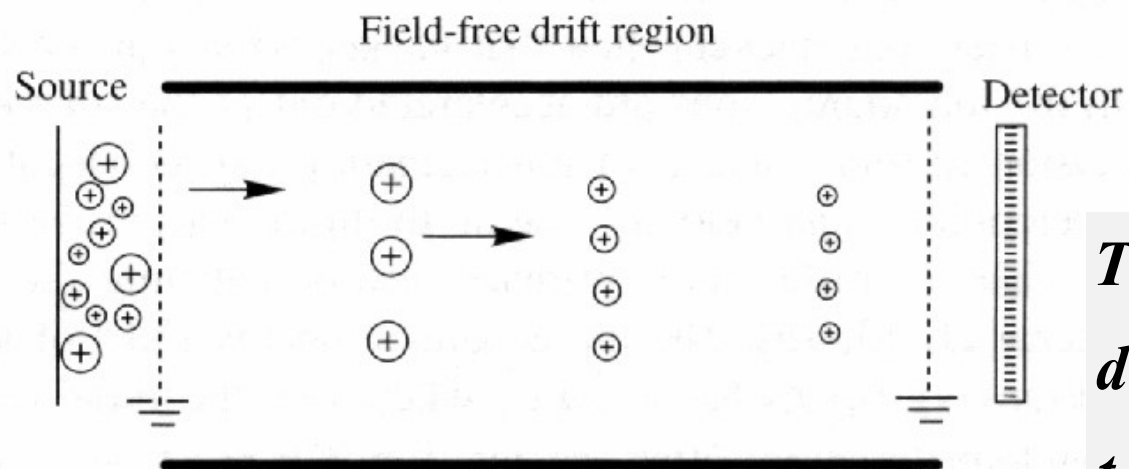
$$\frac{m}{ze} = \frac{Br}{v}$$

$$\frac{m^2}{(ze)^2} = \frac{B^2 r^2}{v^2} = \frac{B^2 r^2}{2ze(V/m)}$$

$$\frac{m}{ze} = \frac{B^2 r^2}{2V}$$

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{2mT}}{zeB}$$

Analizador por tempo de voo: a) convencional; b) com extração retardada

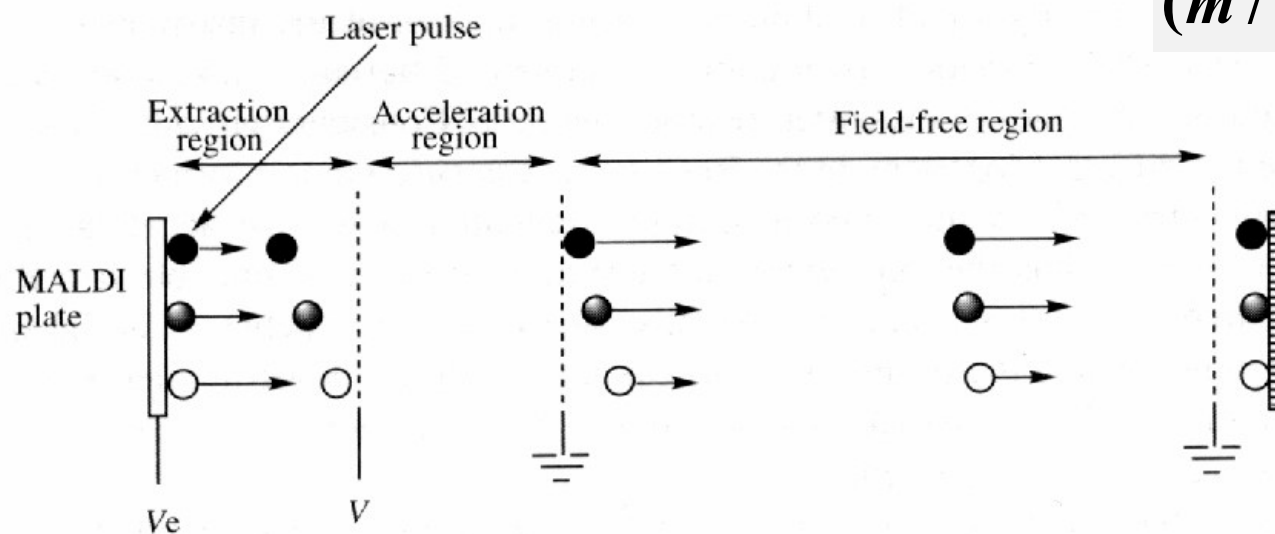


$$T = (1/2)mv^2 = zeV$$

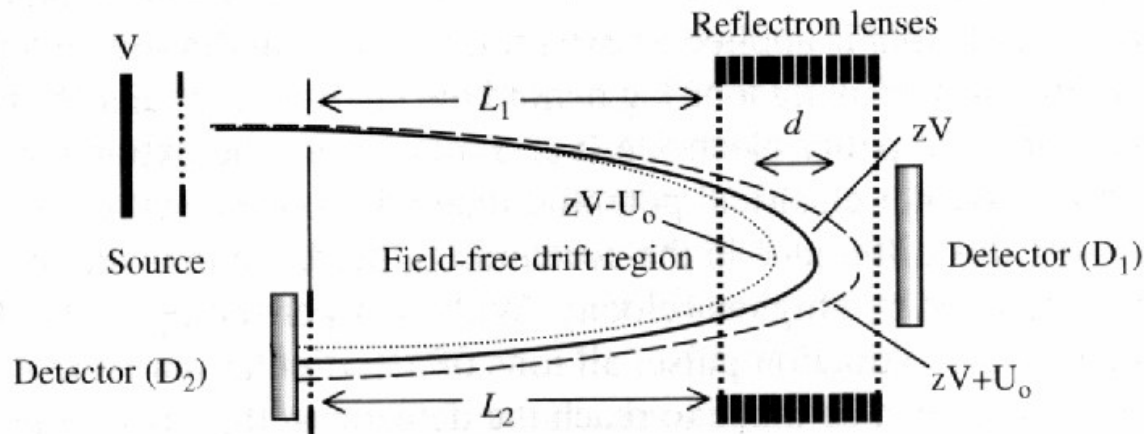
$$d = vt = t(2zeV/m)^{1/2}$$

$$t = A(m/z)^{1/2} + B$$

$$(m/\Delta m) = (1/2)(t/\Delta t)$$



Analizador por tempo de voo de alta resolução: a) reflectron; b) reflectron com extração ortogonal

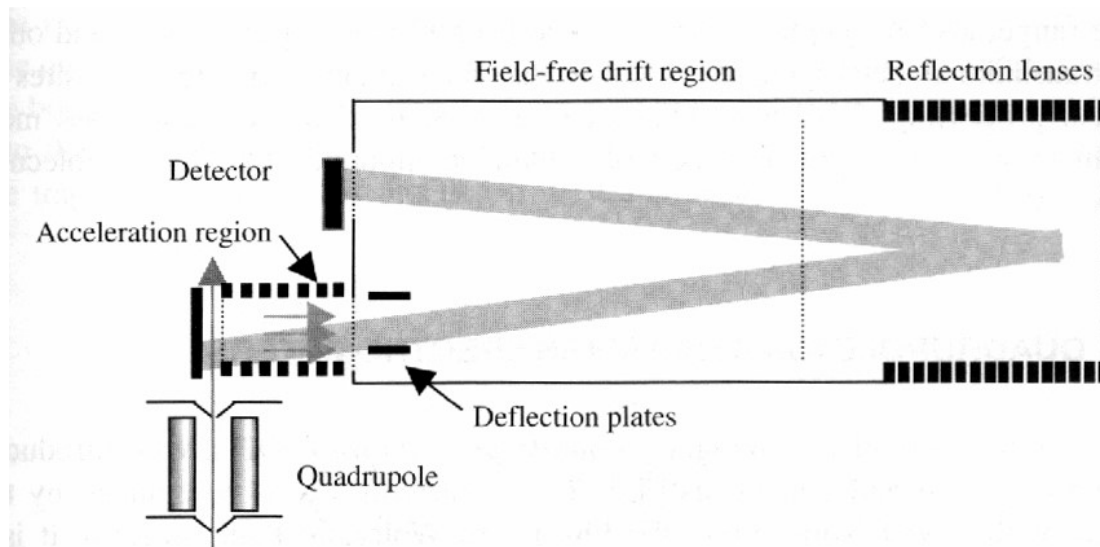


$$T = (1/2)mv^2 = zeV$$

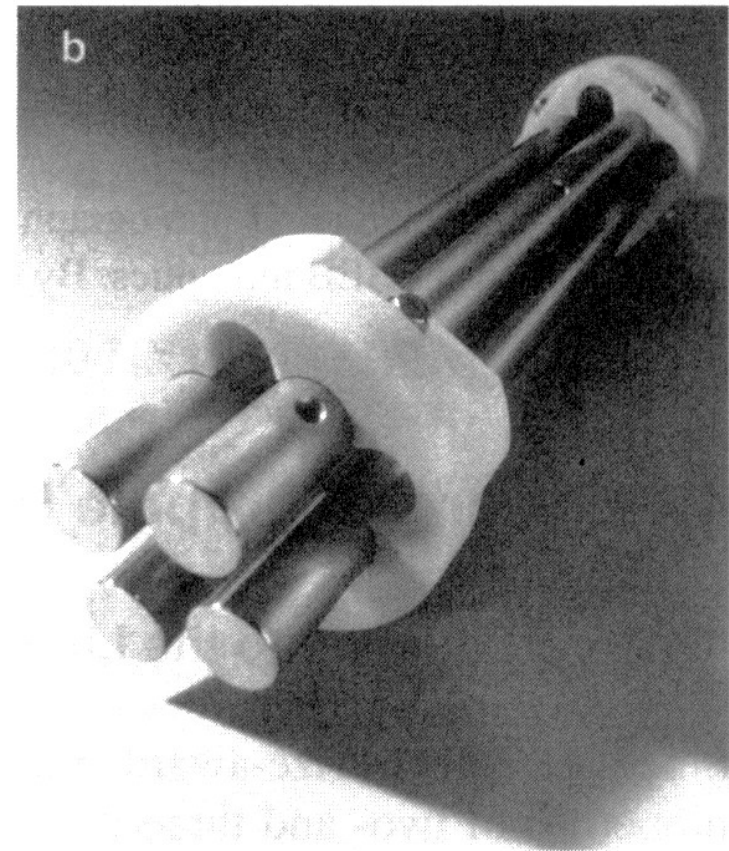
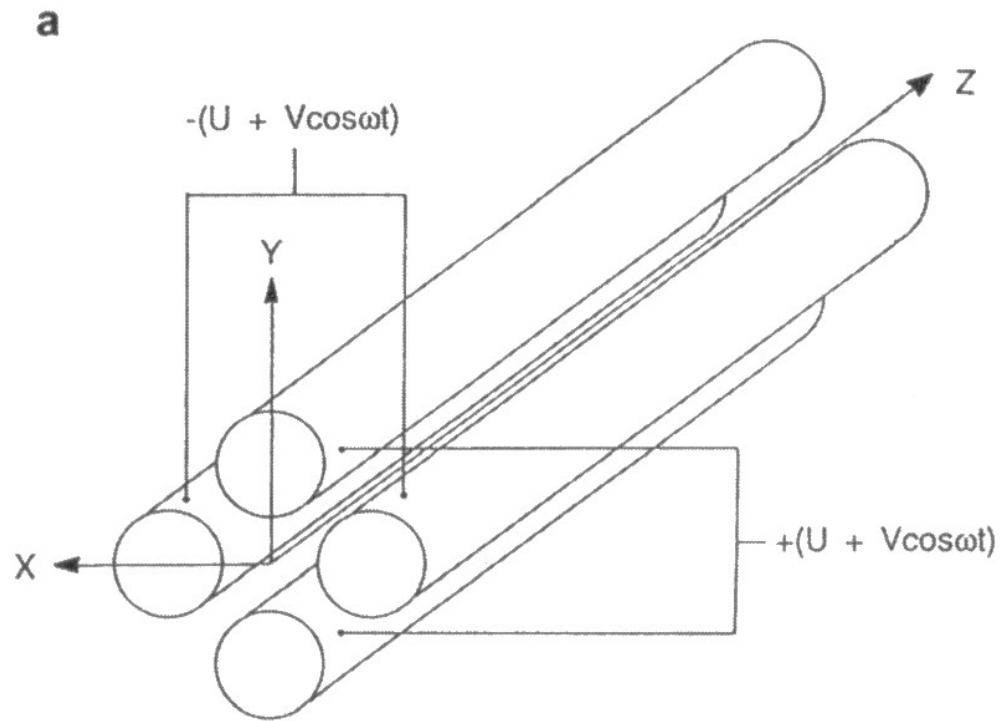
$$d = vt = t(2zeV/m)^{1/2}$$

$$t = A(m/z)^{1/2} + B$$

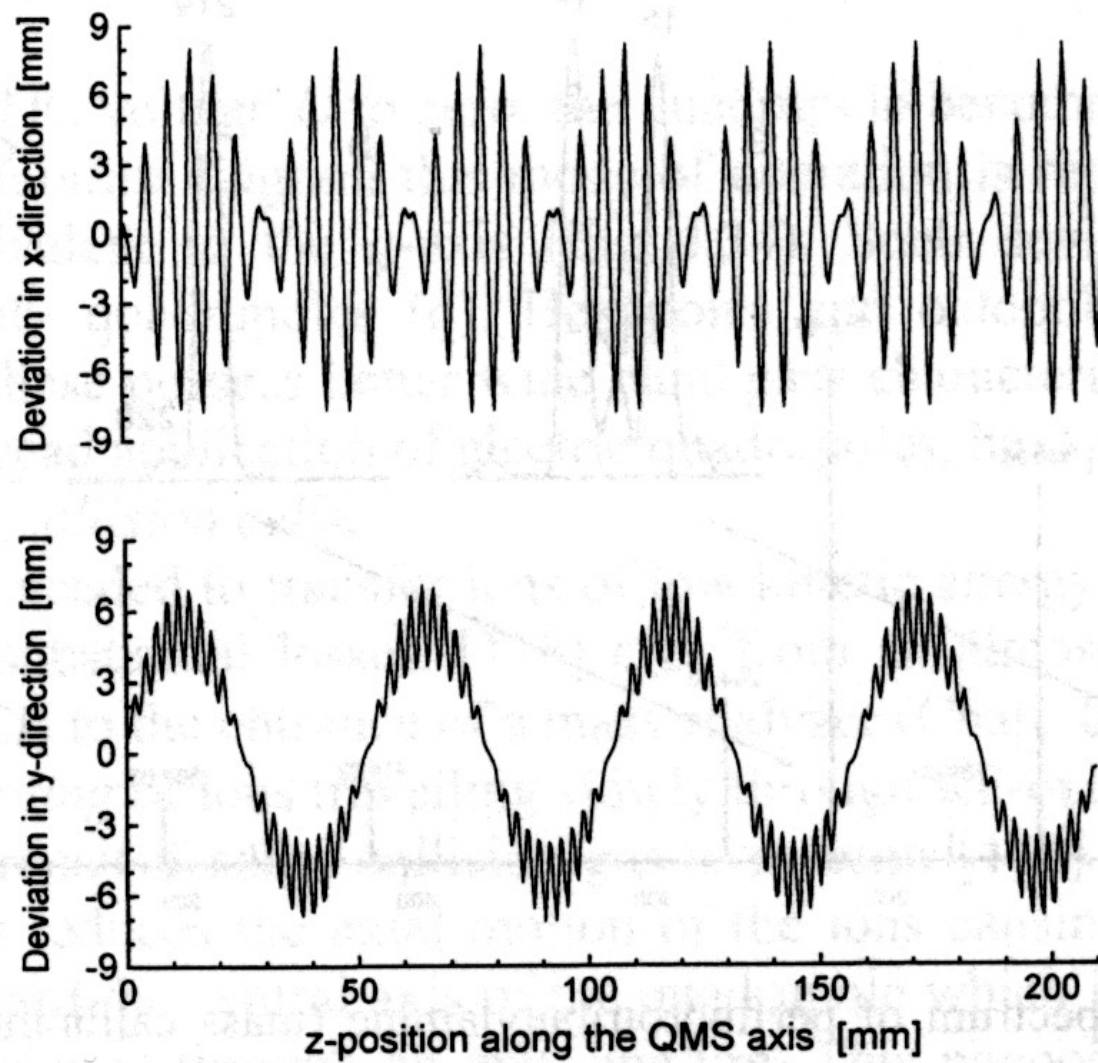
$$(m/\Delta m) = (1/2)(t/\Delta t)$$



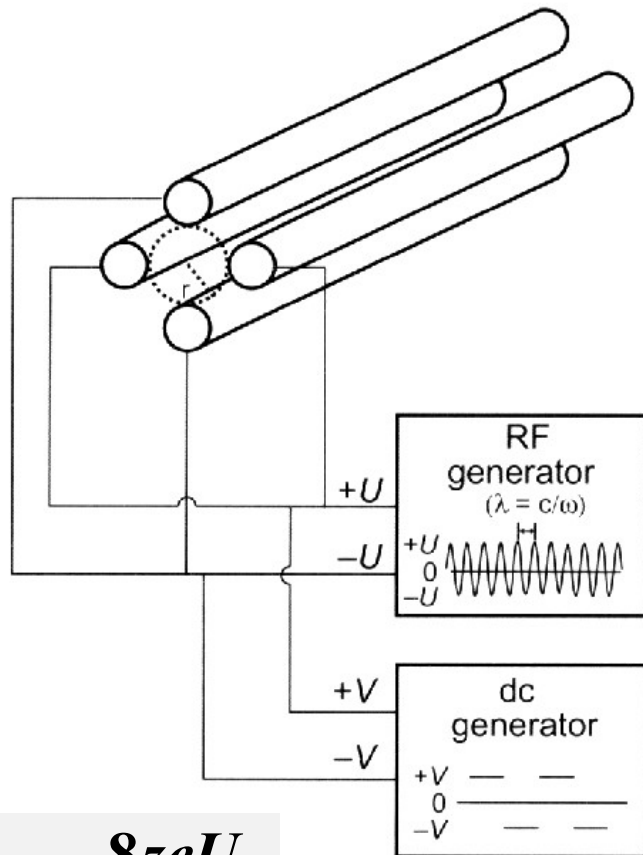
Esquema do quadrupolo utilizado em EM: trajetória dos íons controlada por U , V e ω



Movimento dos íons num quadrupolo

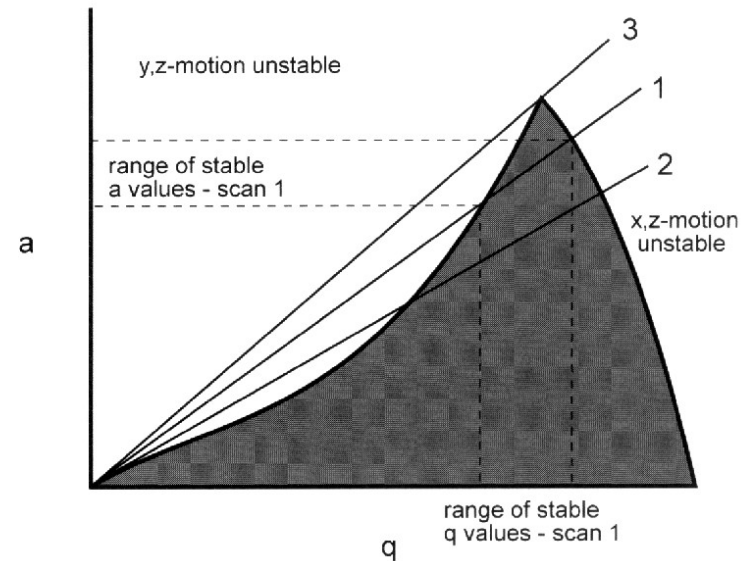


Filtro quadrupolar de massa e diagrama de estabilidade



$$a = \frac{8zeU}{mr^2\omega^2}$$

$$q = \frac{4zeV}{mr^2\omega^2}$$



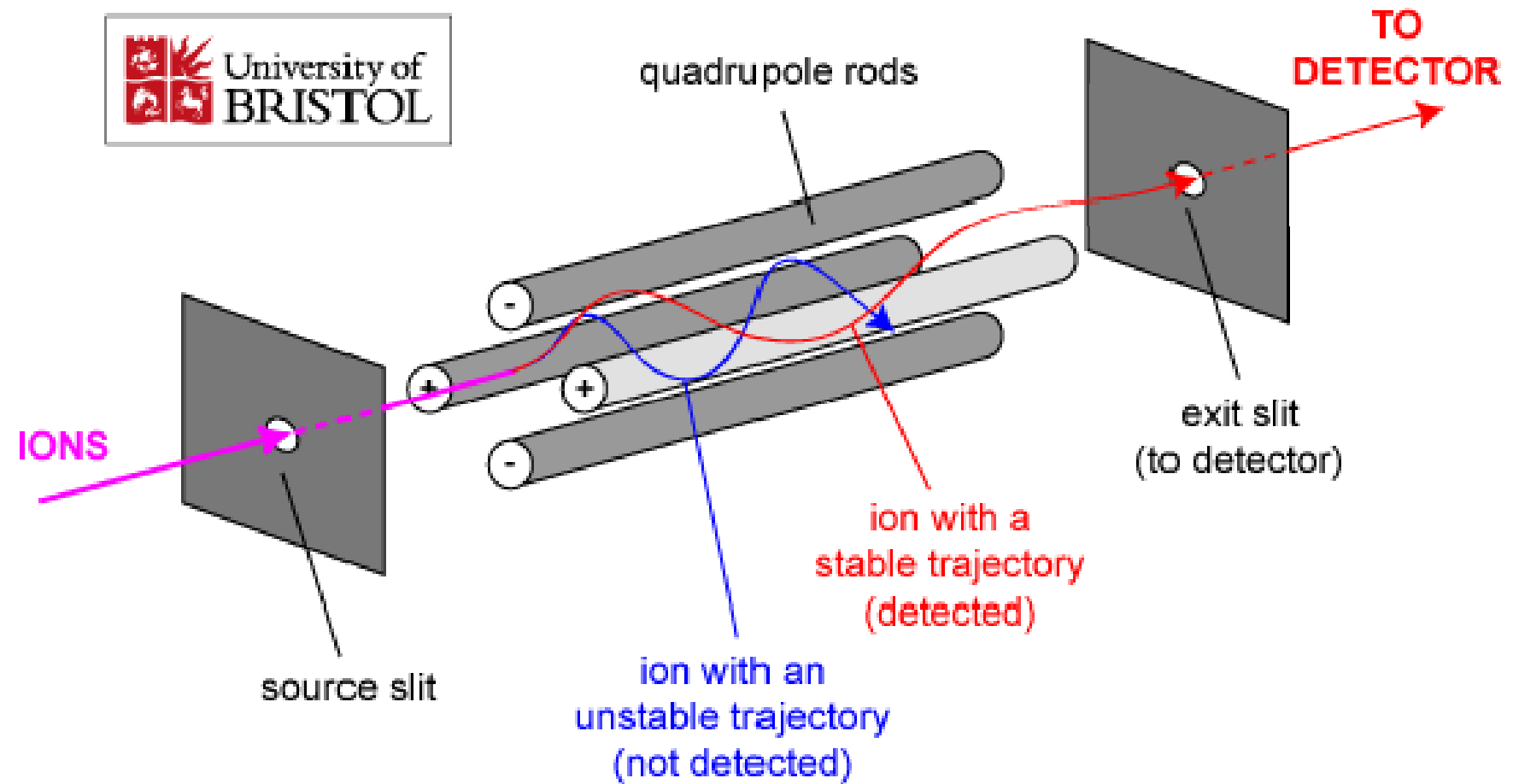
$$\frac{a}{q} = \frac{2U}{V} = \text{constante}$$

$$\frac{m}{ze} = \frac{8U}{ar^2\omega^2}$$

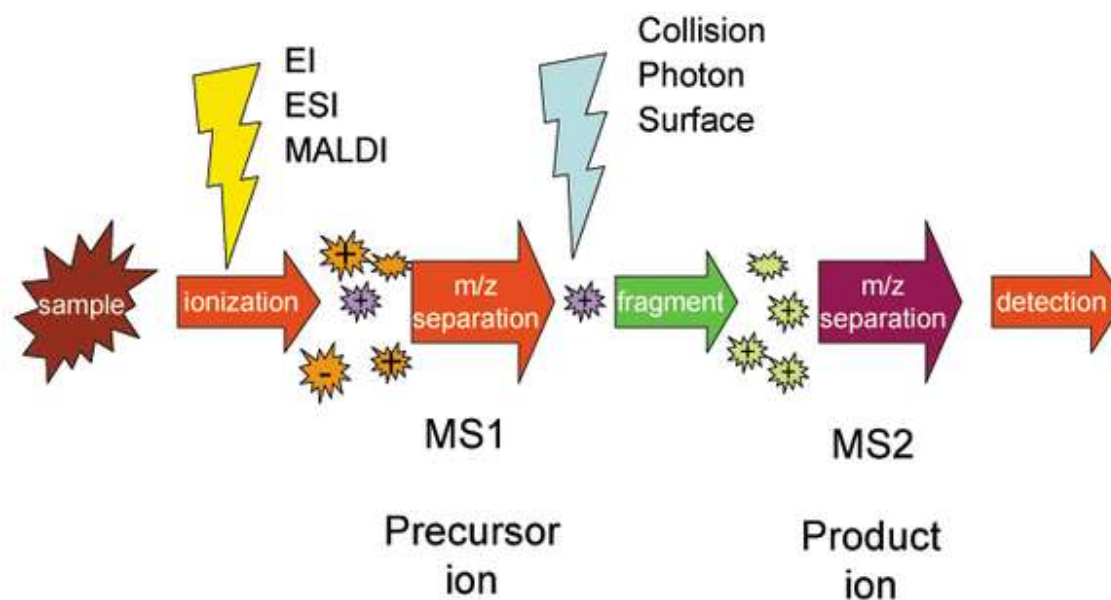
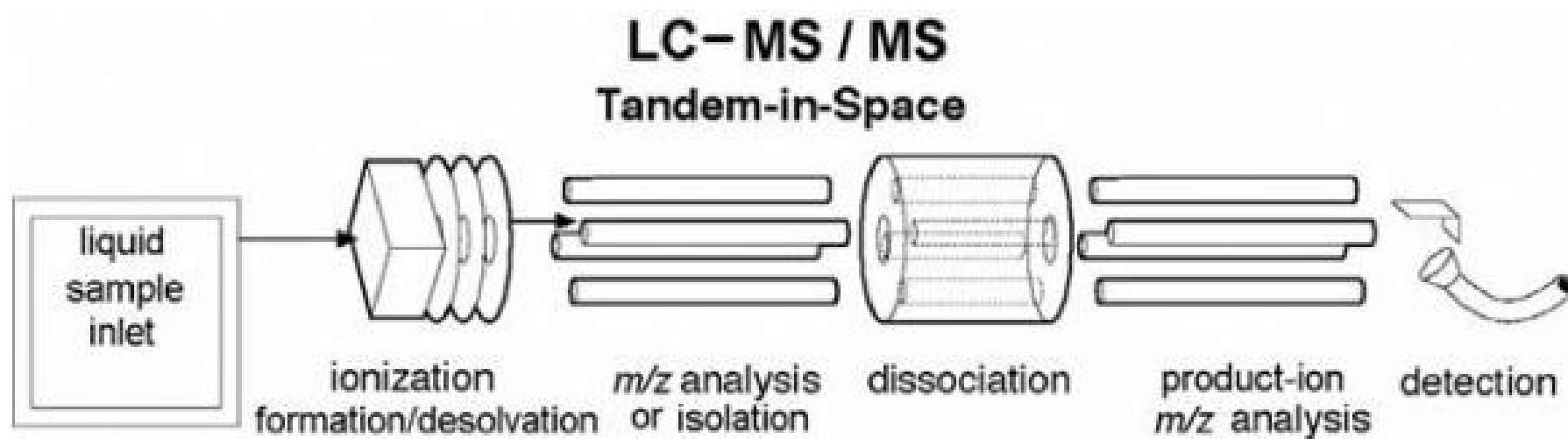
$$\frac{m}{ze} = \frac{4V}{qr^2\omega^2}$$

$$\frac{m}{ze} = kU = k'V$$

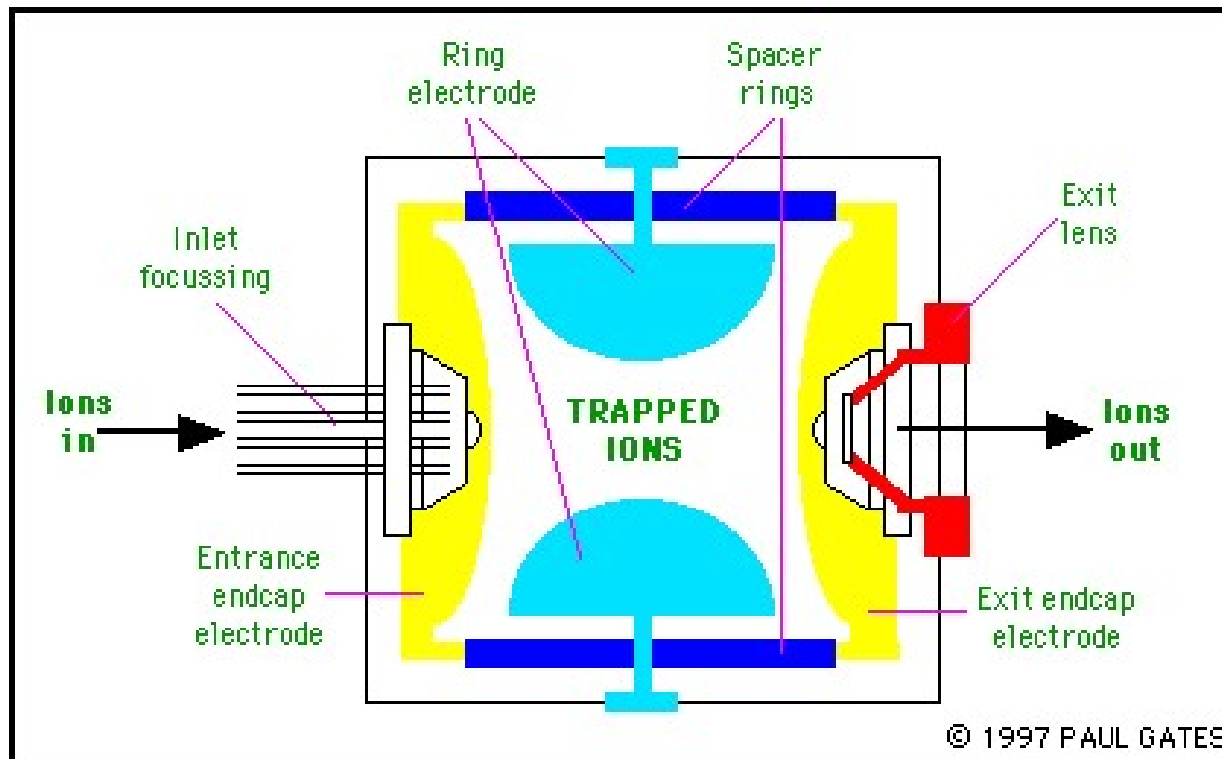
Trajecória dos íons pode ser controlada



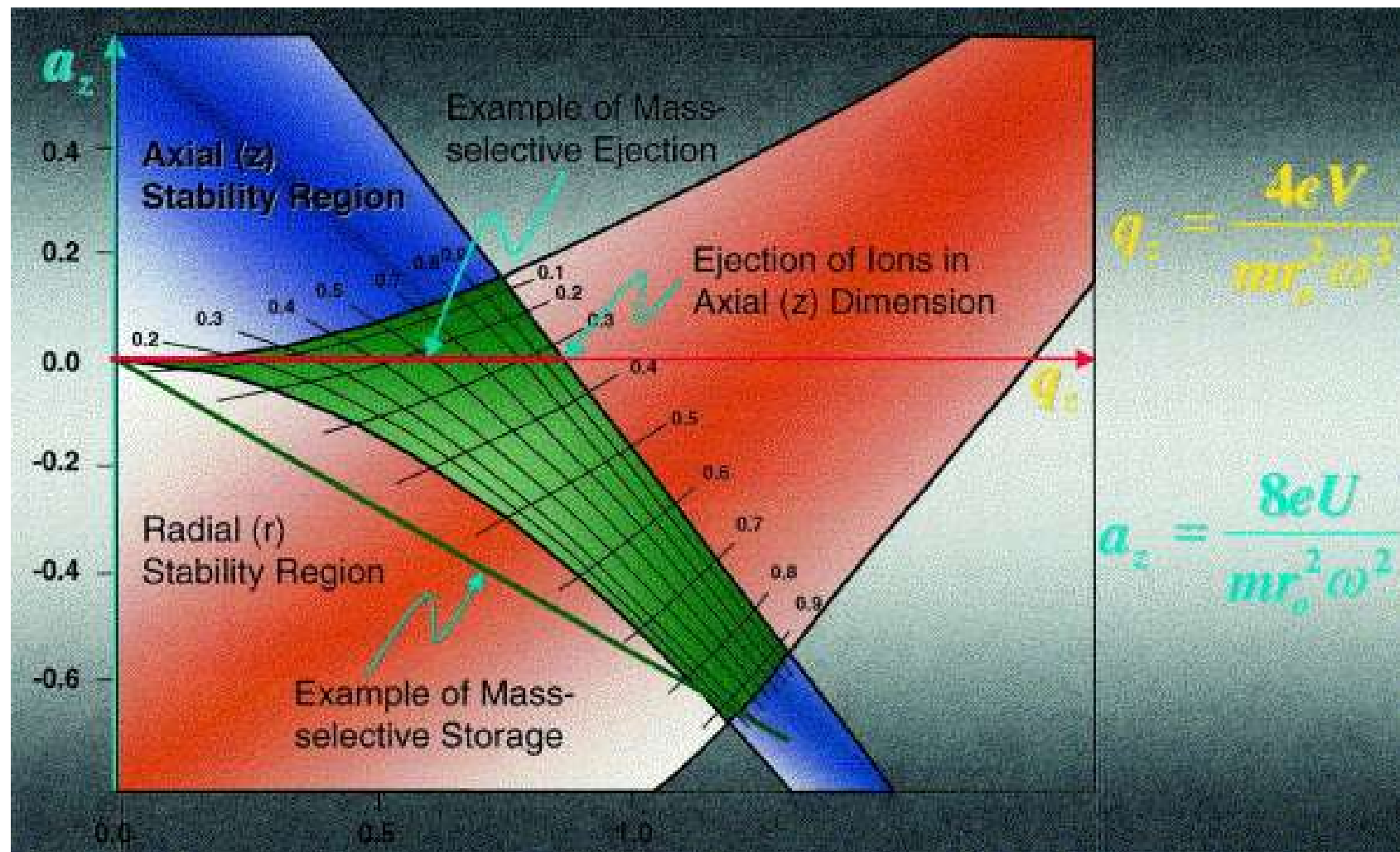
Tandem-MS



Analizador tipo armadilha iônica (ion trap)

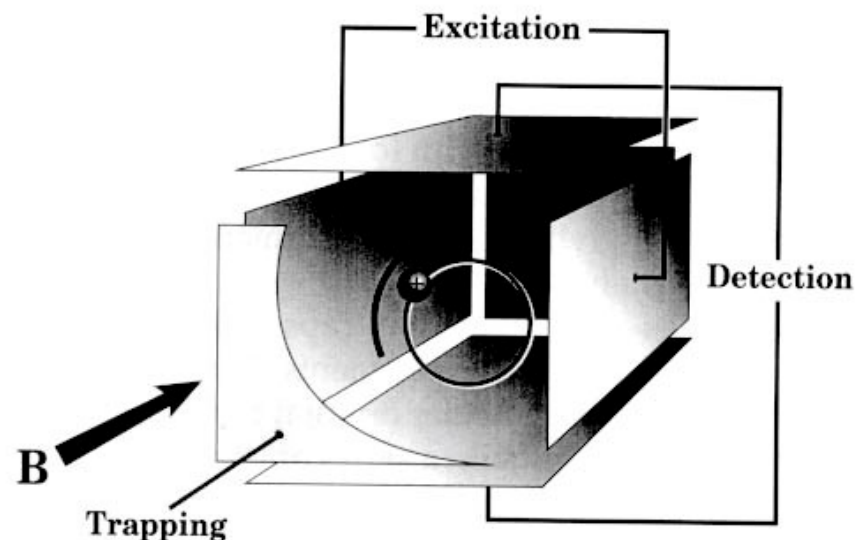


- 1) Os eletrodos estão sujeitos a tensões que permitem aprisionar e ejetar íons conforme valores de m/z .
- 2) No eletrodo circular aplica-se uma tensão alternada de frequência constante e amplitude variável produzindo uma armadilha 3D, e confinando íons numa trajetória oscilante.
- 3) Íons são detectados mudando os potenciais de tal maneira que espécies com m/z diferentes progressivamente atingem trajetórias instáveis e são ejetadas da armadilha e focalizadas no detector.



G. Stafford Jr., *Journal of the American Society for Mass Spectrometry*, vol. 13, n° 6, p. 589–596, jun. 2002.

Princípios de EM por transformada de Fourier - FTICR



$$(ze)vB = mv^2 / r$$

$$\omega = v / r$$

$$\omega_{ciclotron} = 2\pi\nu_{ciclotron} = (zeB) / m$$

$$r = m / (zeB)$$

- 1) O espectro de massa é obtido medindo a frequência do movimento dos íons a um campo magnético fixo.
- 2) Todos os íons são acelerados simultaneamente para órbitas maiores através de um pulso de rf. O movimento circular coerente gera uma corrente induzida nas placas da cela.
- 3) Esta corrente decai com o tempo conforme a perda de coerência do movimento. O transiente de corrente é submetido a uma transformada de Fourier para recuperar as frequências (e as relações m/z dos íons).

EM por transformada de Fourier

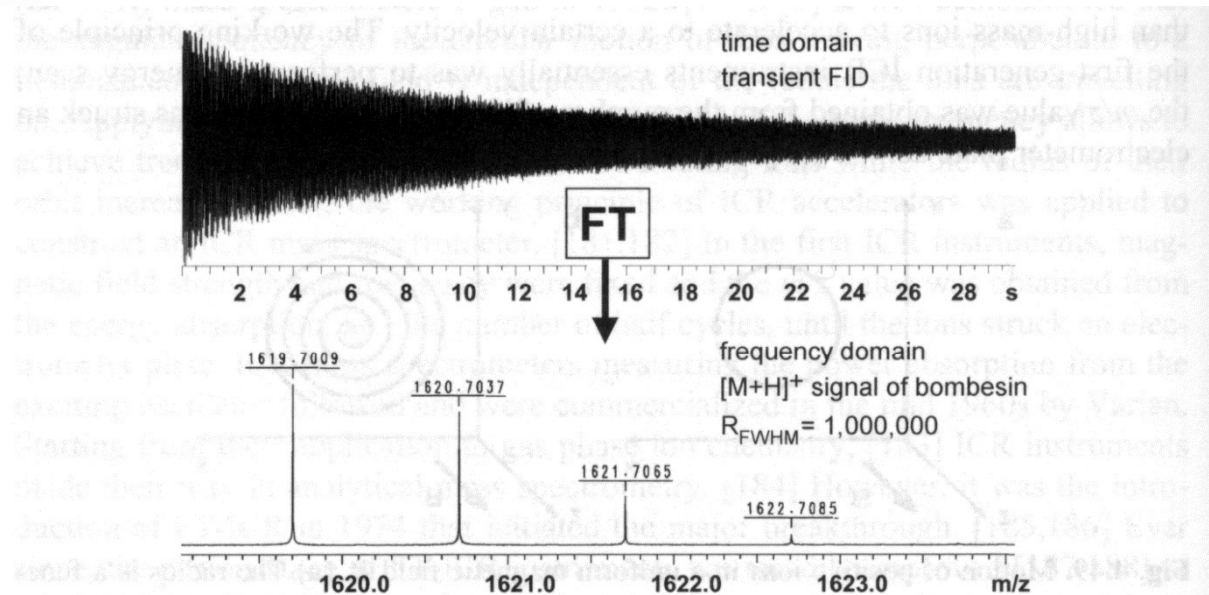
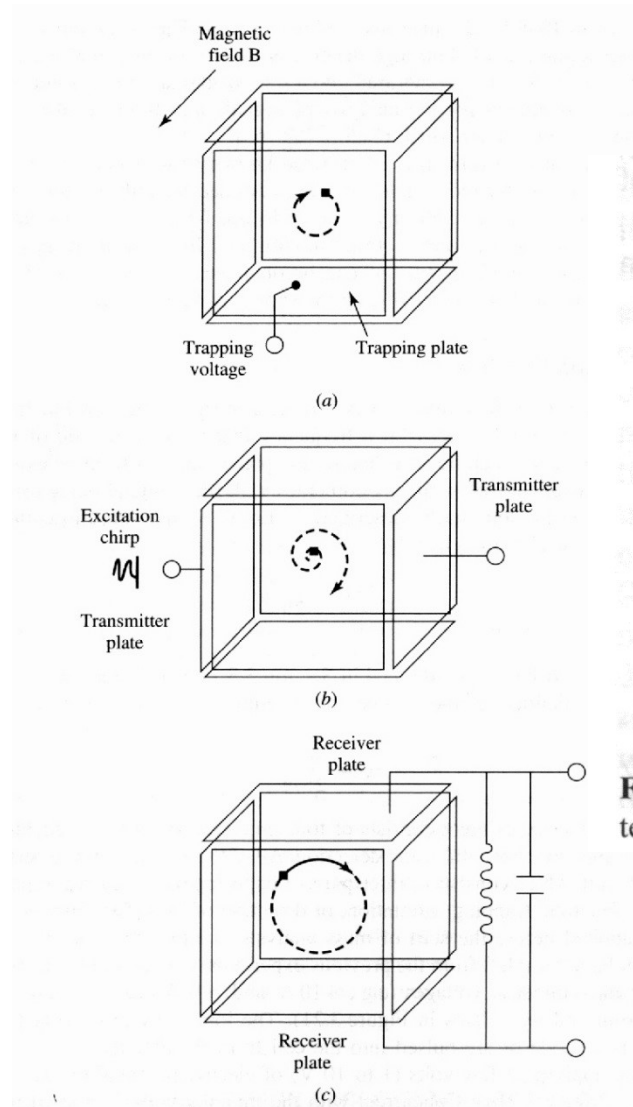
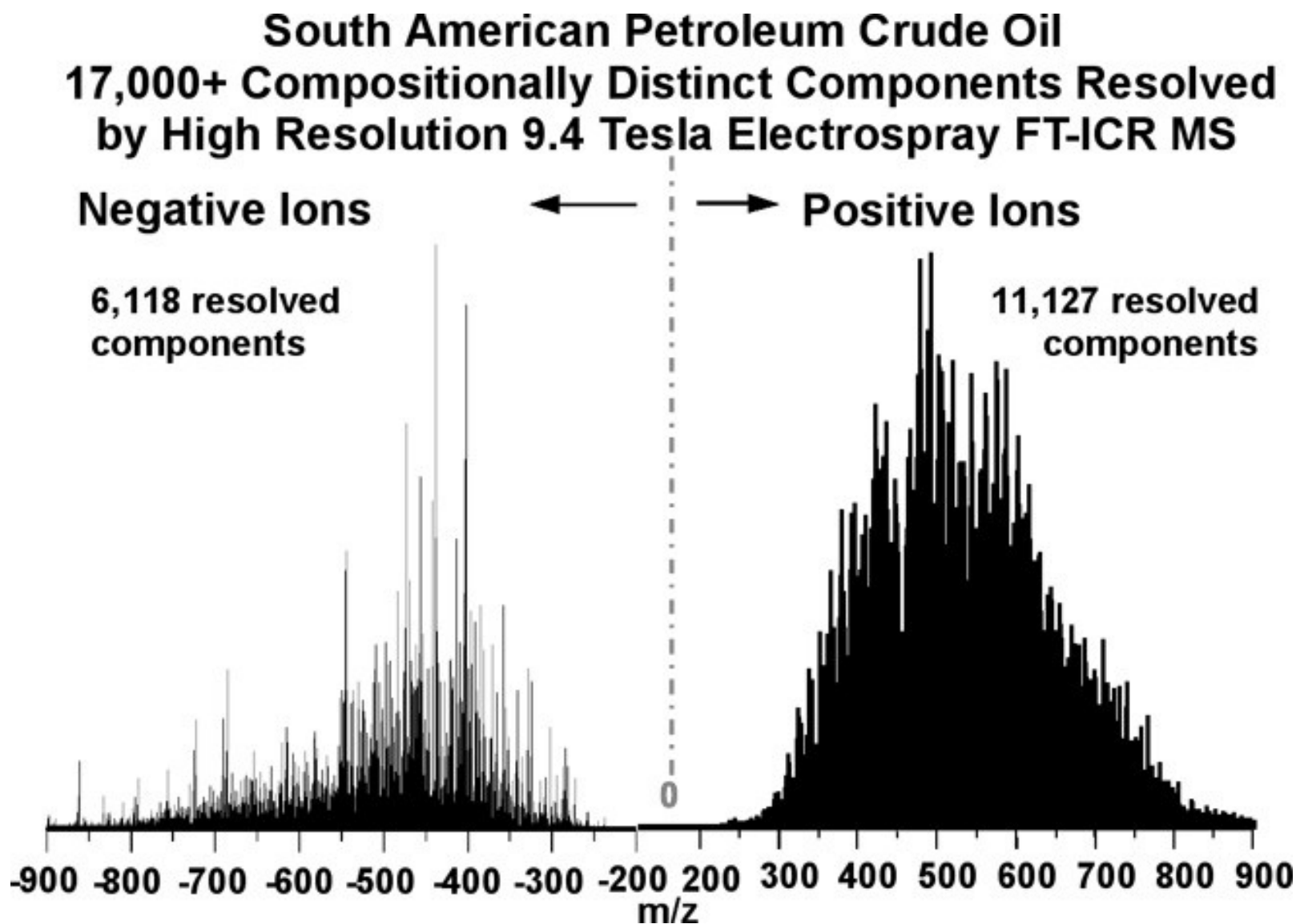
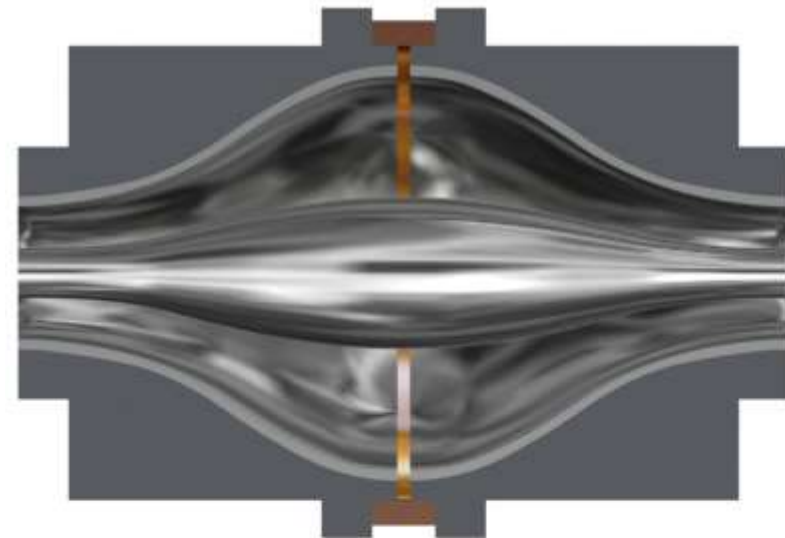
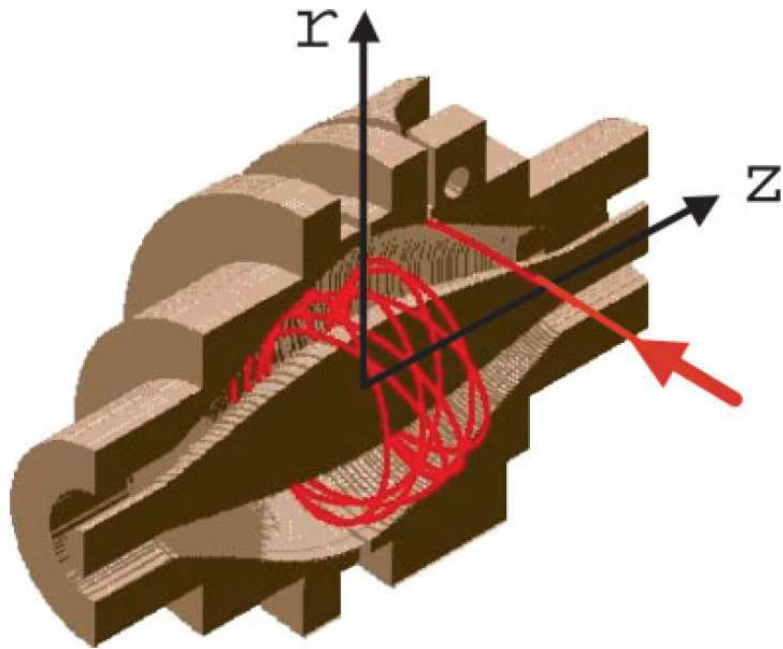


Fig. 4.50. Illustration of the effect of Fourier transformation. The longer the detection interval the more accurate the result will be. By courtesy of Bruker Daltonik, Bremen.

Atribuição de espectros em matrizes complexas:



EM por transformada de Fourier - Orbitrap

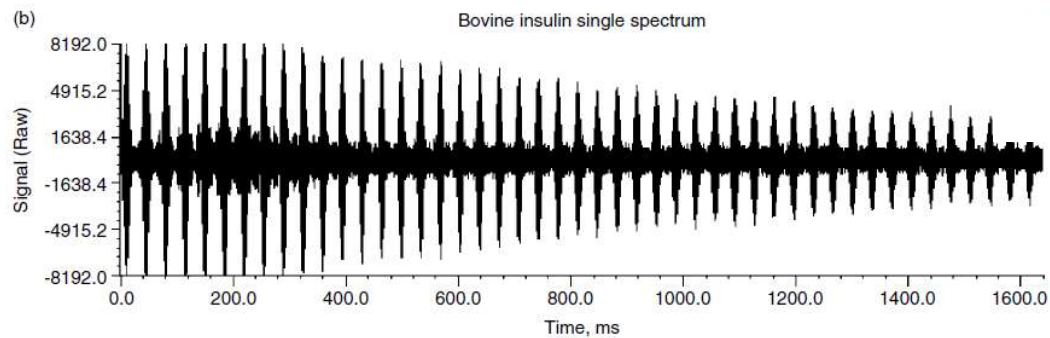


Orbitrap (to scale)

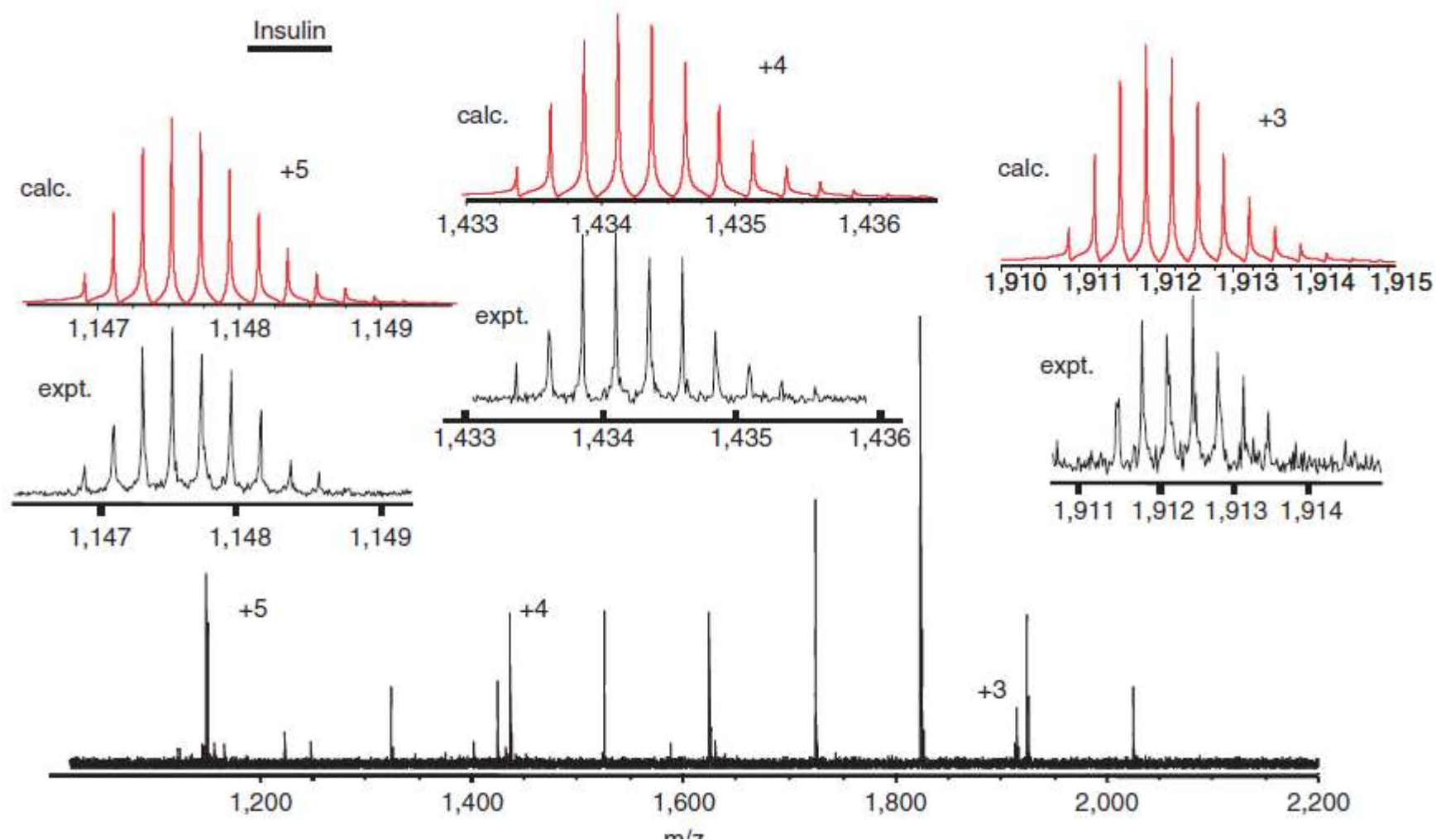
$$\omega = \sqrt{(z/m) \cdot k}$$



[ver](#)



EM por transformada de Fourier - Orbitrap



Uma análise comparativa dos diversos analisadores de massa

TABLE 3.1. Comparison of Various Types of Mass Analyzers

Characteristic	Magnetic	Quadrupole	QIT	LIT	TOF	FT-ICR
Mass range (Da)	15,000	4000	4000	4000	Unlimited	$>10^4$
Resolving power	10^2-10^5	4000	10^3-10^4	10^3-10^4	15,000	$>10^6$
Mass accuracy (PPM)	1-5	100	50-100	50-100	5-50	1-5
Abundance sensitivity	10^6-10^9	10^4-10^6	10^3	10^3-10^5	up to 10^6	10^2-10^5
Speed (Hz)	0.1-20	1-20	1-30	1-300	10^1-10^6	$10^{-2}-10^1$
Efficiency%	<1	<1-95	<1-50	<1-99	1-100	<1-95
Dynamic range	10^9	10^7	10^2-10^5	10^2-10^5	10^2-10^6	10^2-10^5
MS/MS	Excellent	Great	Great	Excellent	Great	Great
LC (CE)/MS	Poor	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Good
Cost	\$\$\$\$	\$	\$	\$\$	\$\$-\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$