

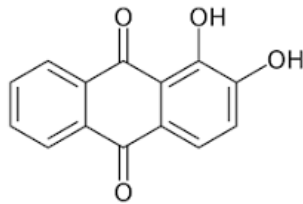
QFL1345 – Fundamentos de Espectroscopia e Métodos Espectroscópicos

Massuo Jorge Kato (Bloco 11 T, sala 1124, 3091-1886/3813, majokato@iq.usp.br)

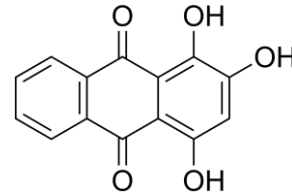
Material: STOA-USP

Aula 19 de maio de 2023

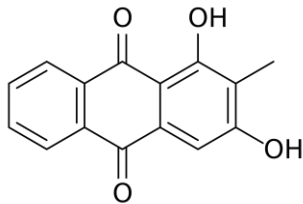
Como detectar os pigmentos antraquinônicos em uma mistura?



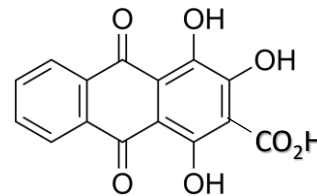
Alizarina



Purpurina

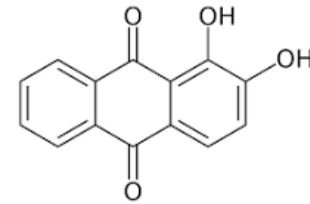
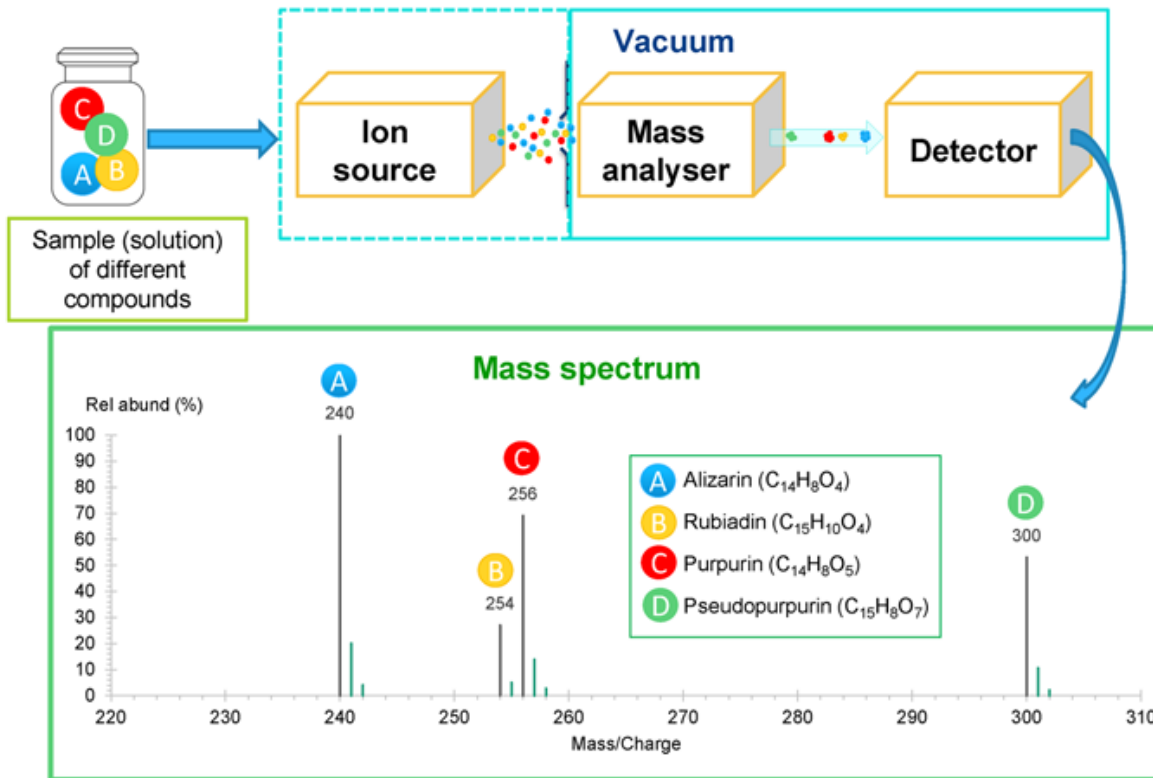


Rubiadina



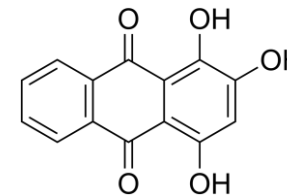
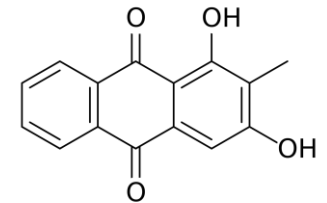
Pseudopurpurina

Análise de uma mistura de compostos em espectrometria de massas (injeção direta: sem separação cromatográfica)



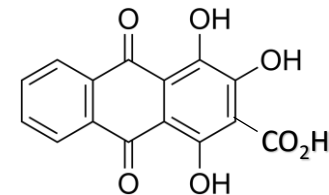
Alizarina

Rubiadina



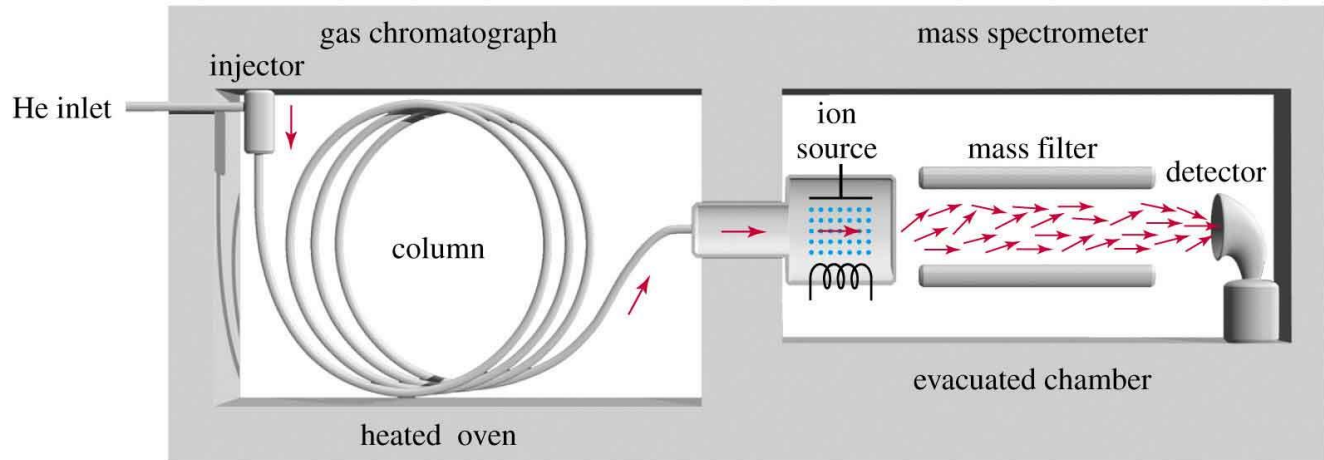
Purpurina

Pseudopurpurina

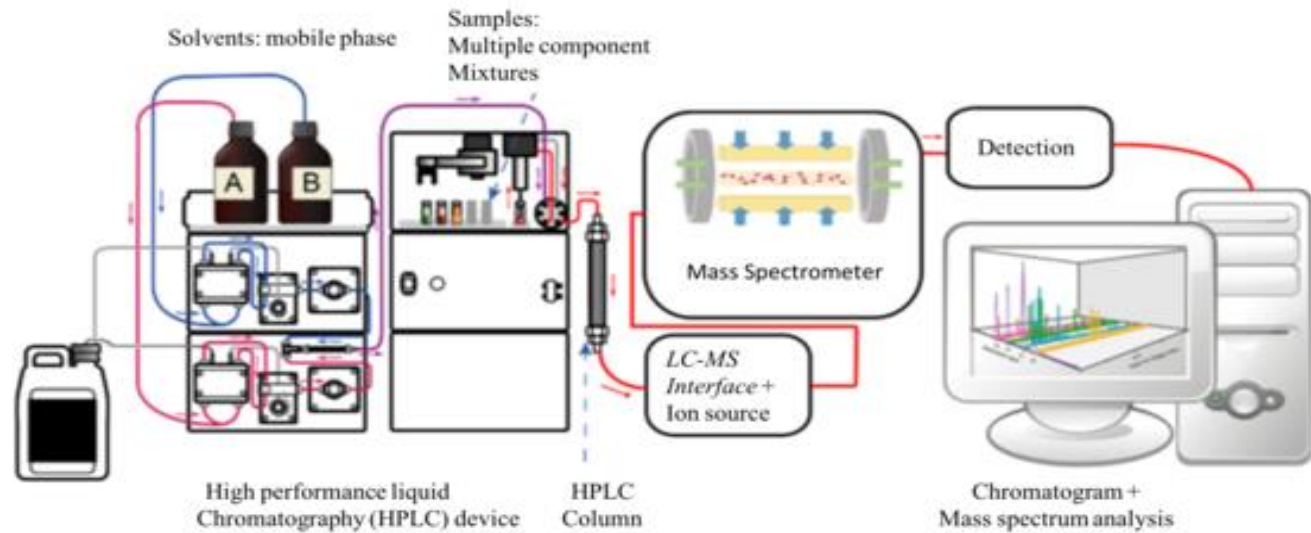


Espectrometria de massas com separação cromatográfica

GC-MS

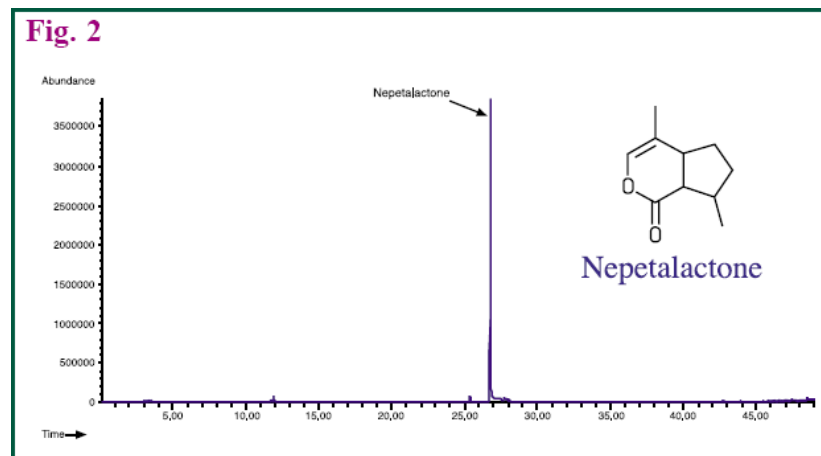
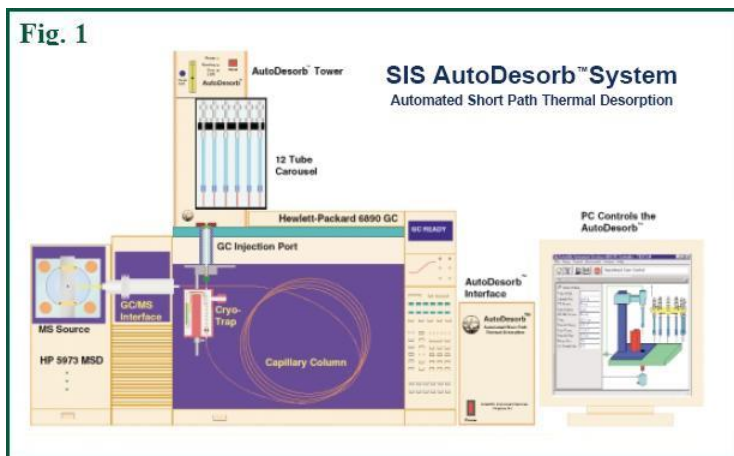


HPLC-MS

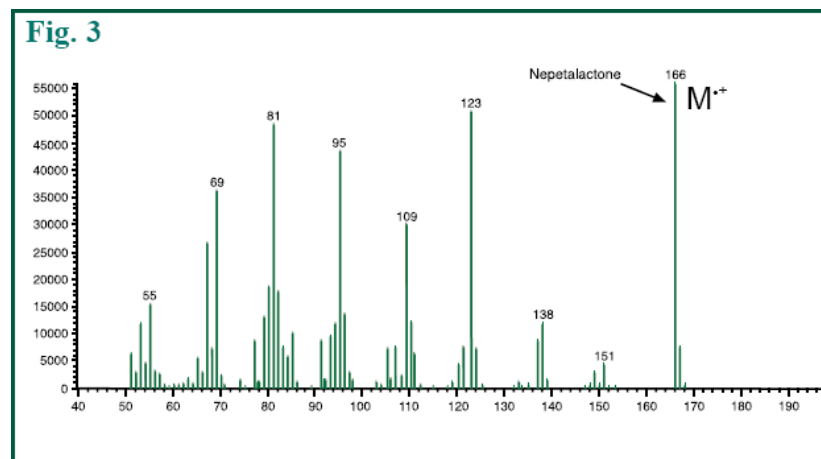


Detection of Nepetalactone in the *Nepeta cataria* plant by thermal desorption GC/MS

Chromatogram from the analysis of 2.7 mg of a portion of the lead stem of the plant.



Mass spectrum generated from nepetalactone found in the lead stem.

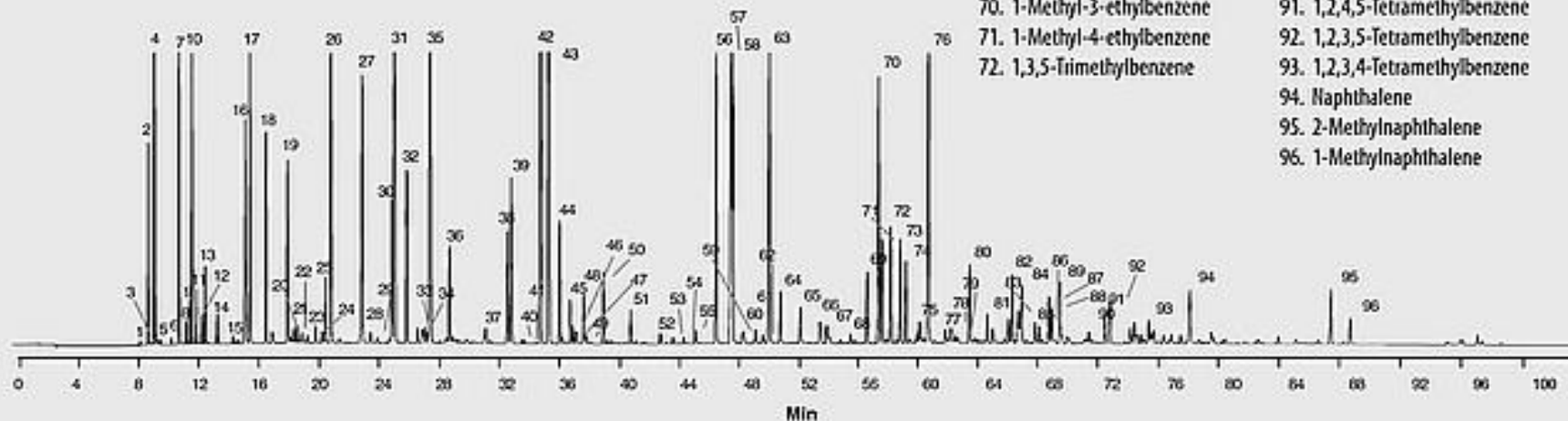


Descrição

- Indicado para gatos;
- Alivia o stress para gatos muito ativos;
- Serve de estimulante para gatos muito quietinhos;
- É bom, faz bem, é saudável e faz seu gato se exercitar;

GC Chromatogram of gasoline

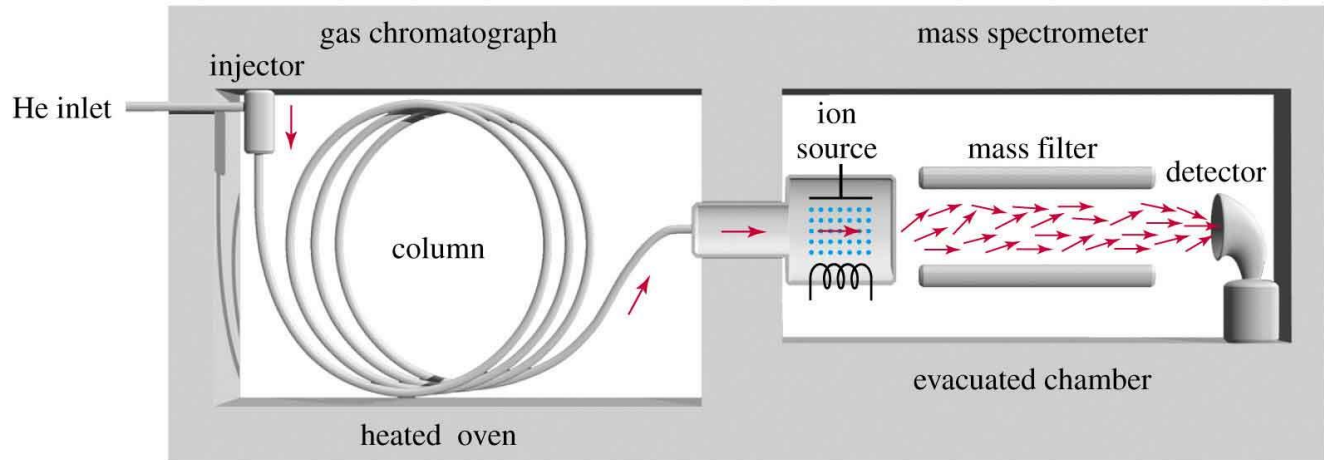
- | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Propane | 18. 3-Methylpentane | 35. 2,2,4-Trimethylpentane | 52. 2,2-Dimethylheptane | 73. 3,3,4-Trimethylheptane |
| 2. Isobutylene | 19. Hexane | 36. n-Heptane | 53. 2,4-Dimethylheptanen | 74. 1-Methyl-2-ethylbenzene |
| 3. Isobutane | 20. Unknown | 37. 3-Ethylcyclopentane | 54. Ethylcyclohexane | 75. 3-Methylnonane |
| 4. Butane | 21. 3-Methylcyclopentene | 38. 2,5-Dimethylhexane | 55. 2,6-Dimethylheptanen | 76. Unknown |
| 5. cis-2-Butene | 22. 3-Methyl-2-pentene | 39. 2,4-Dimethylhexane | 56. Ethylbenzene | 77. Isobutylbenzene |
| 6. 3-Methyl-1-Butene | 23. cis-2-Hexene | 40. 3,4-Dimethyl-1-hexenen | 57. m-Xylene | 78. sec-Butylbenzene |
| 7. Isopentane | 24. 3-Methyl-trans-2-pentene | 41. 3,4-Dimethyl-1-hexene | 58. p-Xylene | 79. n-Decane |
| 8. 1-Pentene | 25. Methylcyclopentane | 42. 2,3,4-Trimethylpentane | 59. 4-Methyloctane | 80. 1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene |
| 9. 2-Methyl-1-Butene | 26. 2,4-Dimethylpentane | 43. Toluene | 60. 2-Methyloctane | 81. Indan |
| 10. Pentane | 27. Benzene | 44. 2,3-Dimethylhexane | 61. 3-Ethylheptane | 82. 1,3-Diethylbenzene |
| 11. trans-2-Pentene | 28. 5-Methyl-1-hexene | 45. 2-Methylheptane | 62. 3-Methyloctane | 83. 1,4-Diethylbenzene |
| 12. cis-2-Pentene | 29. Cyclohexane | 46. 4-Methylheptane | 63. o-Xylene | 84. n-Butylbenzene |
| 13. 2-Methyl-2-Butene | 30. 2-Methylhexene | 47. 3,4-Dimethylhexane | 64. 1-Nonene | 85. 1,3-Dimethyl-5-ethylbenzene |
| 14. 2,2-Dimethylbutane | 31. 2,3-Dimethylpentane | 48. 3-Ethyl-3-methylpentane | 65. n-Nonane | 86. 2-Methylindane |
| 15. Cyclopentene | 32. 3-Methylhexane | 49. 3-Methylheptane | 66. Isopropylbenzene | 87. 1,4-Dimethyl-2-ethylbenzene |
| 16. 2,3-Dimethylbutane | 33. 2-Methyl-1-hexene | 50. 2-Methyl-1-heptene | 67. 3,3,5-Trimethylheptane | 88. 1,3-Dimethyl-4-ethylbenzene |
| 17. 2-Methylpentane | 34. 3,4-Dimethyl-trans-2-hexene | 51. n-Octane | 68. 2,4,5-Trimethylheptane | 89. 1,2-Dimethyl-4-ethylbenzene |
| | | | 69. n-Propylbenzene | 90. Undecene-1 |
| | | | 70. 1-Methyl-3-ethylbenzene | 91. 1,2,4,5-Tetramethylbenzene |
| | | | 71. 1-Methyl-4-ethylbenzene | 92. 1,2,3,5-Tetramethylbenzene |
| | | | 72. 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | 93. 1,2,3,4-Tetramethylbenzene |
| | | | | 94. Naphthalene |
| | | | | 95. 2-Methylnaphthalene |
| | | | | 96. 1-Methylnaphthalene |



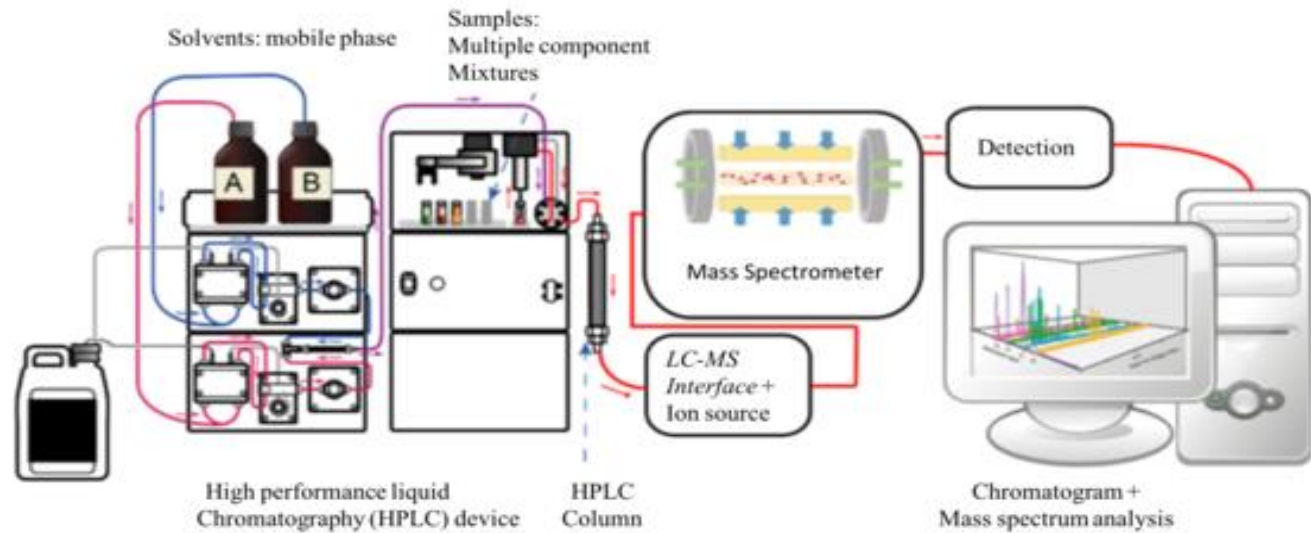
column: Petrocol DH, 100 m x 0.25 mm I.D., 0.50 μ m (24160-U)

Espectrometria de massas com separação cromatográfica

GC-MS



HPLC-MS



GC/MS

Alkylsilyl derivatives
Eicosanoids
Essential oils
Esters
Perfumes
Terpenes
Waxes
Volatiles
Carotenoids
Flavenoids
Lipids

Less Polar

LC/MS

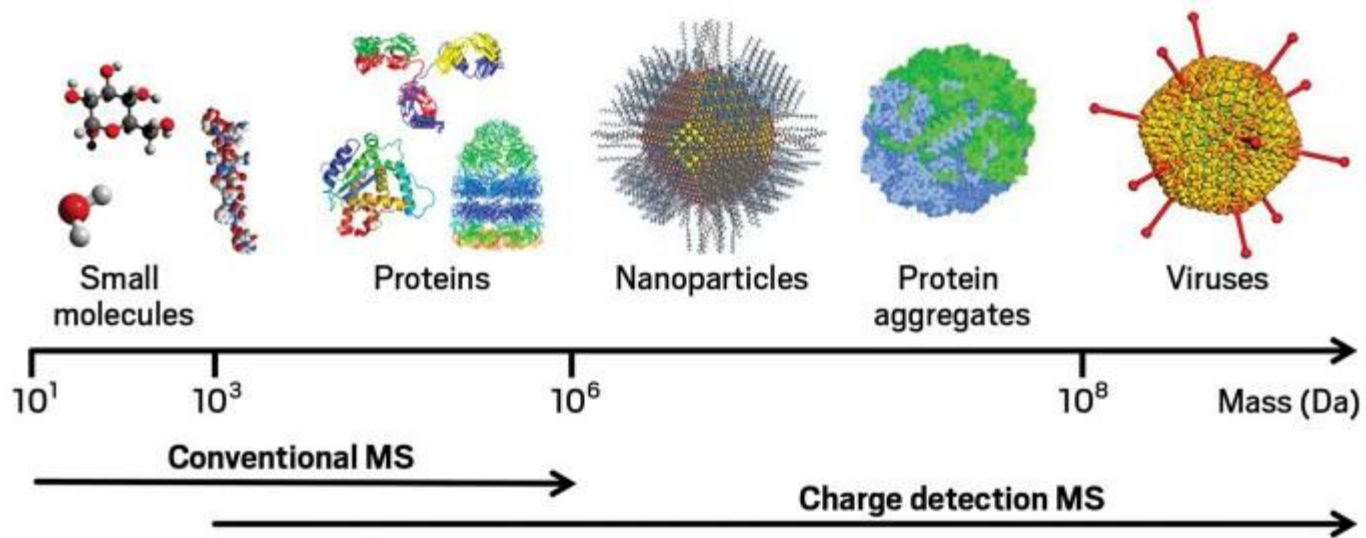
Alcohols
Alkaloids
Amino acids
Catecholamines
Fatty acids
Phenolics
Polar organics
Prostaglandins
Steroids

overlap

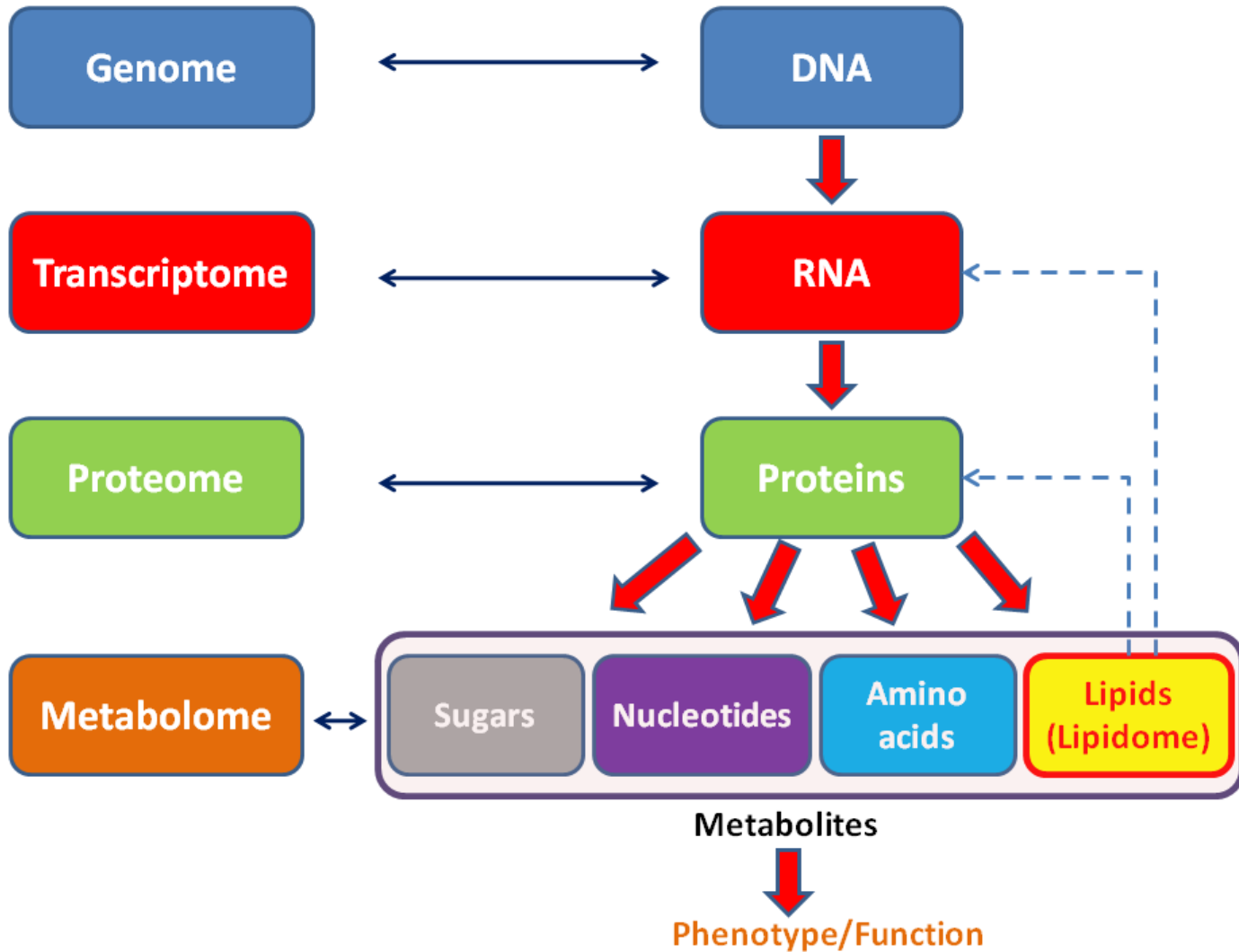
Organic Acids
Organic Amines
Nucleosides
Ionic Species
Nucleotides
Polyamines

More Polar

Espectrometria de massas - aplicações



Omics age



Metabolômica: é o estudo sistemático e abrangente dos metabólitos em uma amostra biológica, buscando compreender a interação complexa entre genética, ambiente e fisiologia, e seu papel nas diferentes condições biológicas.

Busca no Scopus (metabolome; 17/05/2023):

27,131 document results

Subject area		^
<input type="checkbox"/>	Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	(14,533) >
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medicine	(8,586) >
<input type="checkbox"/>	Agricultural and Biological Sciences	(5,981) >
<input type="checkbox"/>	Chemistry	(4,884) >
<input type="checkbox"/>	Immunology and Microbiology	(3,021) >

Wishart, D. S., Feunang, Y. D., Guo, A. C., Lo, E. J., Marcu, A., Grant, J. R., Sajed, T., Johnson, D., Li, C., Sayeeda, Z., Assempour, N., Iynkkaran, I., Liu, Y., Maclejewski, A., Gale, N., Wilson, A., Chin, L., Cummings, R., Le, D., Pon, A., Knox, C., Wilson, M., 2018. DrugBank 5.0: A major update to the DrugBank database for 2018. Nucleic Acids Research 46, D1074-D1082. [3697 citações](#)

Banco de dados com espectrometria de massas

1. **NIST/EPA/NIH Mass Spectral Library (NIST 20)**: Contém espectros de massas e informações estruturais para milhares de compostos orgânicos, contém espectros de referência para GC/MS (por ionização de elétrons) e LC-MS/MS (por espectrometria de massa em tandem), bem como índices de retenção de fase gasosa para GC.

<https://chemdata.nist.gov/>

2. **Wiley Registry of Mass Spectral Data**: É a maior coleção de espectros de massa de alta qualidade, incluindo Wiley Registry, KnowItAll Spectral Library, NIST e outras importantes coleções de banco de dados espectrais para MS. Essas bibliotecas podem ajudar à análises não direcionadas ou direcionadas.

<https://sciencesolutions.wiley.com/mass-spectral-databases/>

3. **Spectral Database for Organic Compounds (SDBS)**: É uma base de dados que contém espectros de RMN (^1H e ^{13}C), IV, Raman, ESR e outras informações espectroscópicas para uma ampla variedade de compostos orgânicos (34600 compostos).

https://sdb.sdb.aist.go.jp/sdb/cgi-bin/cre_index.cgi

4. **MassBank**: É um banco de dados público que armazena espectros de massas adquiridos de uma variedade de técnicas, incluindo EI-MS. Contém dados de espectrometria de massas de compostos orgânicos e inorgânicos.

<https://massbank.eu/MassBank/>

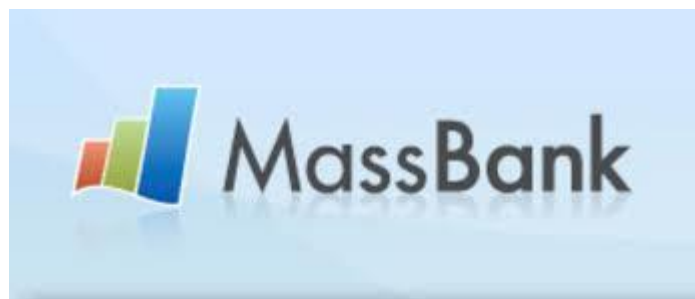
Banco de dados com espectrometria de massas

- 1) chemical data, 2) clinical data, and 3) molecular biology/biochemistry data.

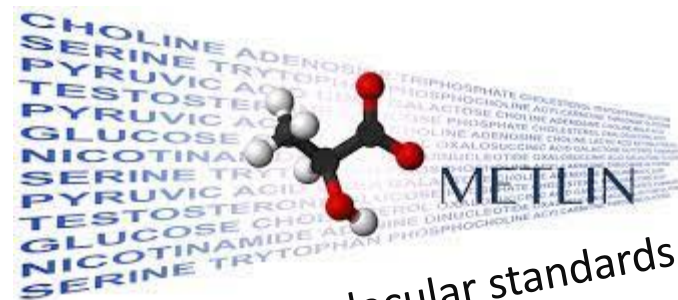
The database contains 220,945 metabolite entries including both water-soluble and lipid soluble metabolites. Additionally, 8,610 protein sequences (enzymes and transporters) are linked to these metabolite entries.



<https://gnps.ucsd.edu/ProteoSAFe/static/gnps-splash.jsp>



<https://massbank.eu/MassBank/>



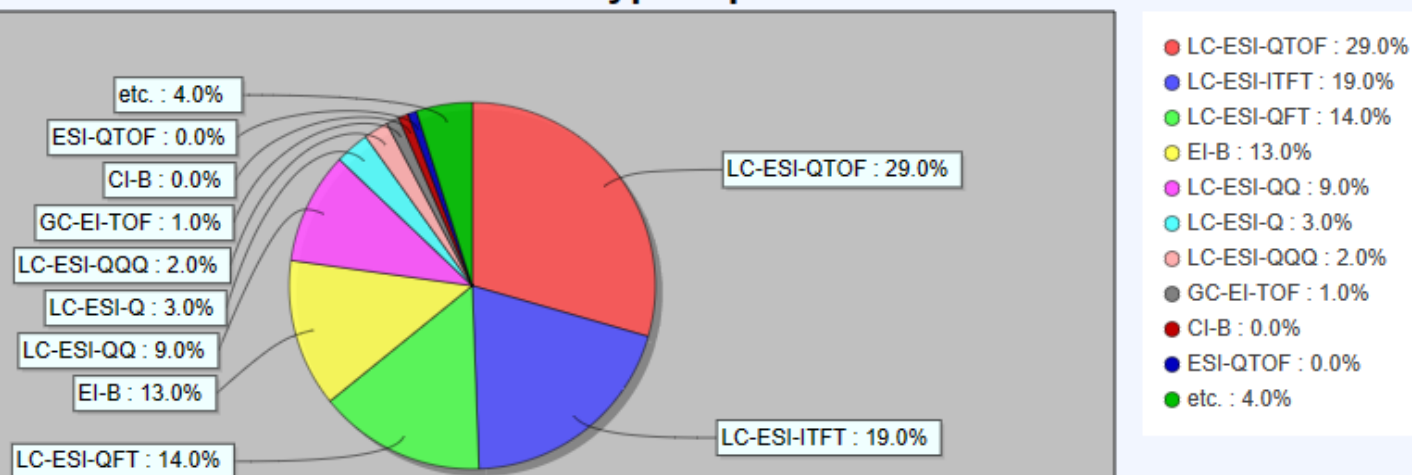
860,000 molecular standards

https://metlin.scripps.edu/landing_page.php?pgcontent=mainPage



<https://massbank.eu/MassBank/>

Instrument Type top 10



Espectro de massas do metano

Formula: CH₄

Low resolution: 16 Da (electron impact)

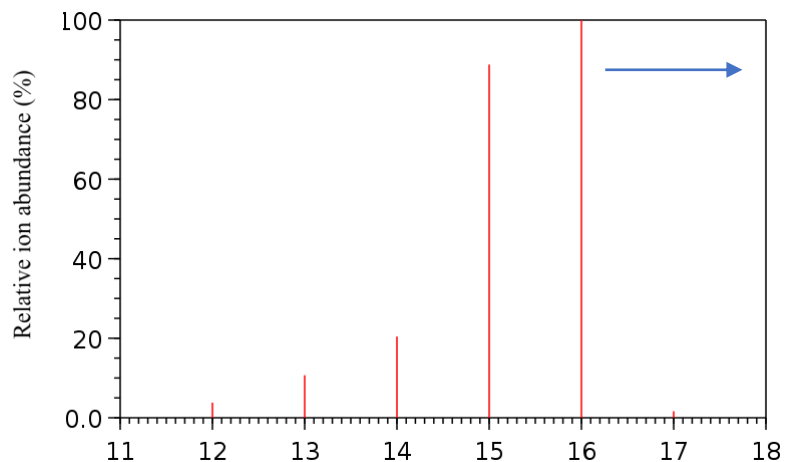
Molecular weight in high resolution mass spectrometry:

16.04246 (average)

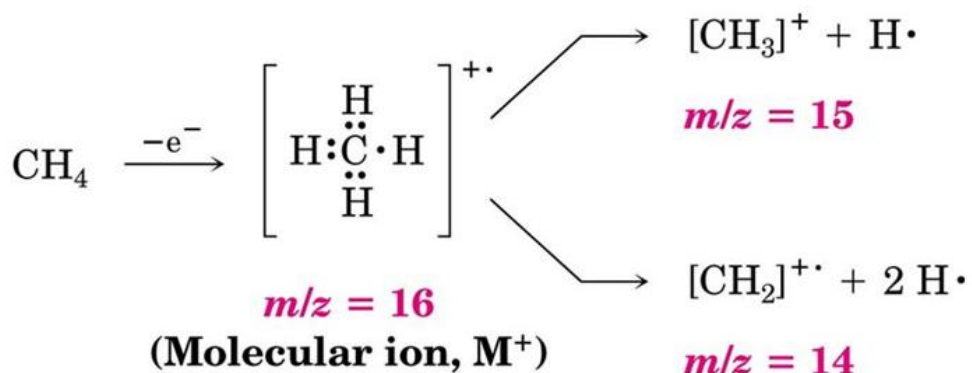
12.0107 + 4 (1.00794)

Q-ToF: quadrupole-time of flight (alta resolução)

Espectro de massas do metano (baixa resolução)



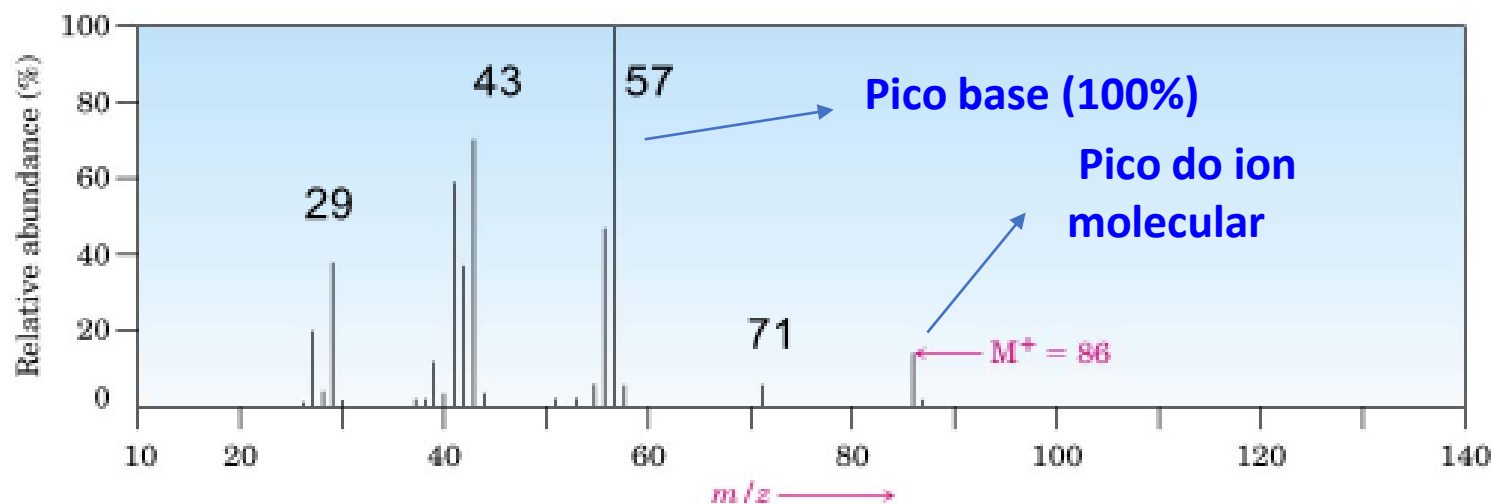
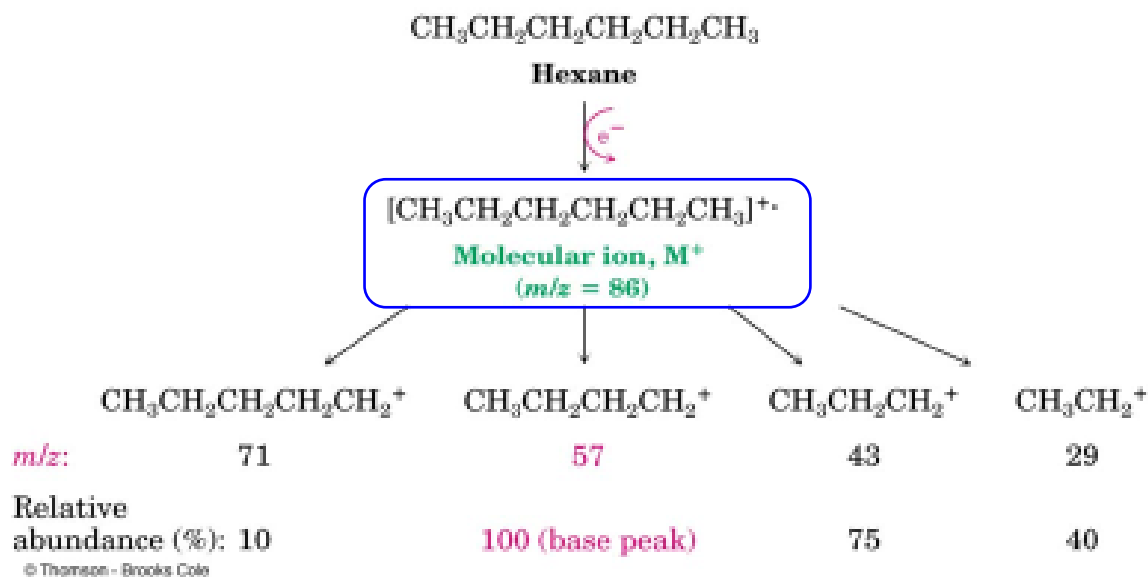
M (íon molecular e pico base)



<u>m/z</u>	<u>Relative abundance (%)</u>	<u>Assignment</u>	
18	< 0.5	<u>M+2</u>	<u>Molecular ion</u>
17	1.1	<u>M+1</u>	<u>Molecular ion</u>
16	100.0	<u>M</u>	<u>Molecular ion; and base peak</u>
15	85.0	<u>M - H</u>	<u>Fragment</u>
14	9.2	<u>M - 2H</u>	<u>Fragment</u>
13	3.0	<u>M - 3H</u>	<u>Fragment</u>
12	1.0	<u>M - 4H</u>	<u>Fragment</u>

O pico em 17 refere-se a contribuição dos isótopos ²H e ¹³C.

Espectro de massas do hexano

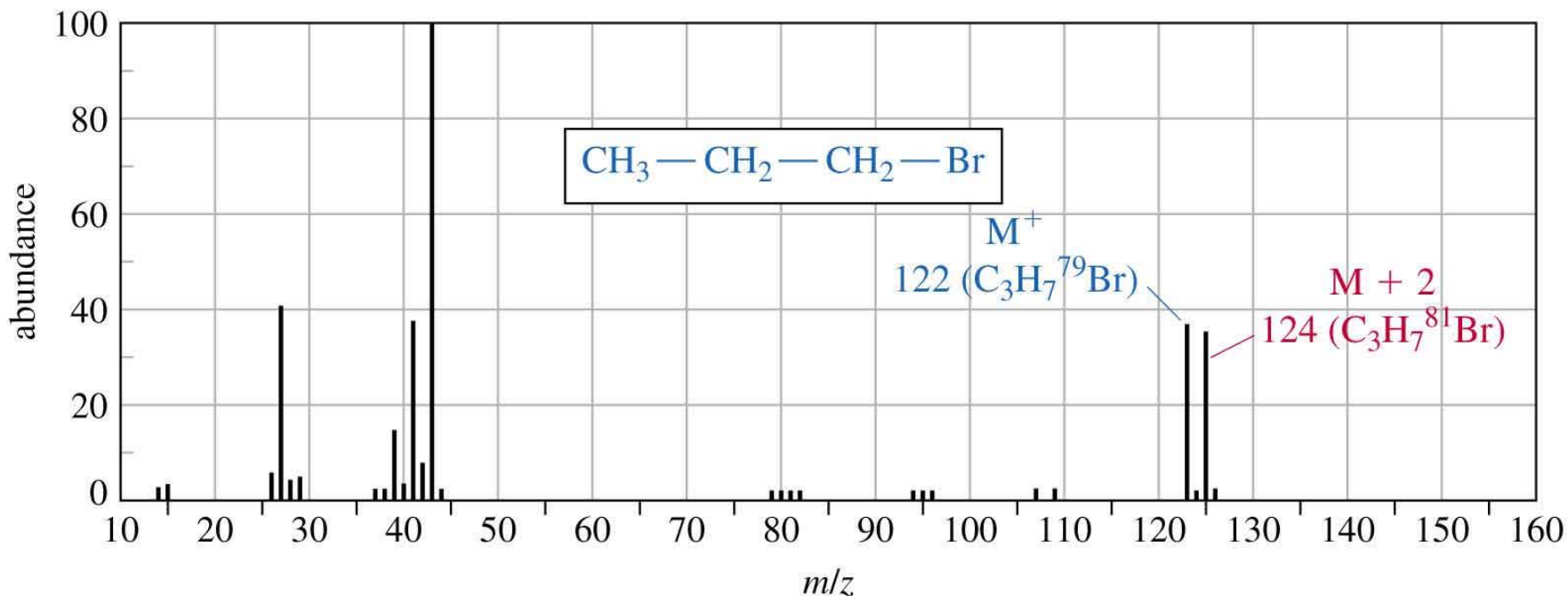


Usos de ions moleculares M+1, M+2 e etc (resultantes de abundancias isotópicas naturais)

M contributors		M+1 contributors		M+2 contributors	
Isotope	Natural Abundance	Isotope	Natural Abundance	Isotope	Natural Abundance
¹ H	99.9855%	² H	0.015%	³ H	ppm
¹² C	98.893	¹³ C	1.107	¹⁴ C	ppm
¹⁴ N	99.634	¹⁵ N	0.366		
¹⁶ O	99.759	¹⁷ O	0.037	¹⁸ O	0.204
¹⁹ F	100.0				
³² S	95.0	³³ S	0.76	³⁴ S	4.22
³⁵ Cl	75.77			³⁷ Cl	24.23
⁷⁹ Br	50.69			⁸¹ Br	49.31
¹²⁷ I	100.0				

Mass Spectrum of propyl bromide (brometo de propila)

Element		M+		M+1		M+2
hydrogen	${}^1_1\text{H}^1$	100	${}^2_1\text{H}^2$	0.016		
carbon	${}^{12}_6\text{C}^{12}$	100	${}^{13}_6\text{C}^{13}$	1.08		
nitrogen	${}^{14}_7\text{N}^{14}$	100	${}^{15}_7\text{N}^{15}$	0.38		
oxygen	${}^{16}_8\text{O}^{16}$	100	${}^{17}_8\text{O}^{17}$	0.04	${}^{18}_8\text{O}^{18}$	0.20
sulfur	${}^{32}_{16}\text{S}^{32}$	100	${}^{32}_{16}\text{S}^{32}$	0.78	${}^{32}_{16}\text{S}^{32}$	4.40
chlorine	${}^{35}_{17}\text{Cl}^{35}$	100			${}^{37}_{17}\text{Cl}^{37}$	32.5
bromine	${}^{79}_{35}\text{Br}^{79}$	100			${}^{81}_{35}\text{Br}^{81}$	98.0

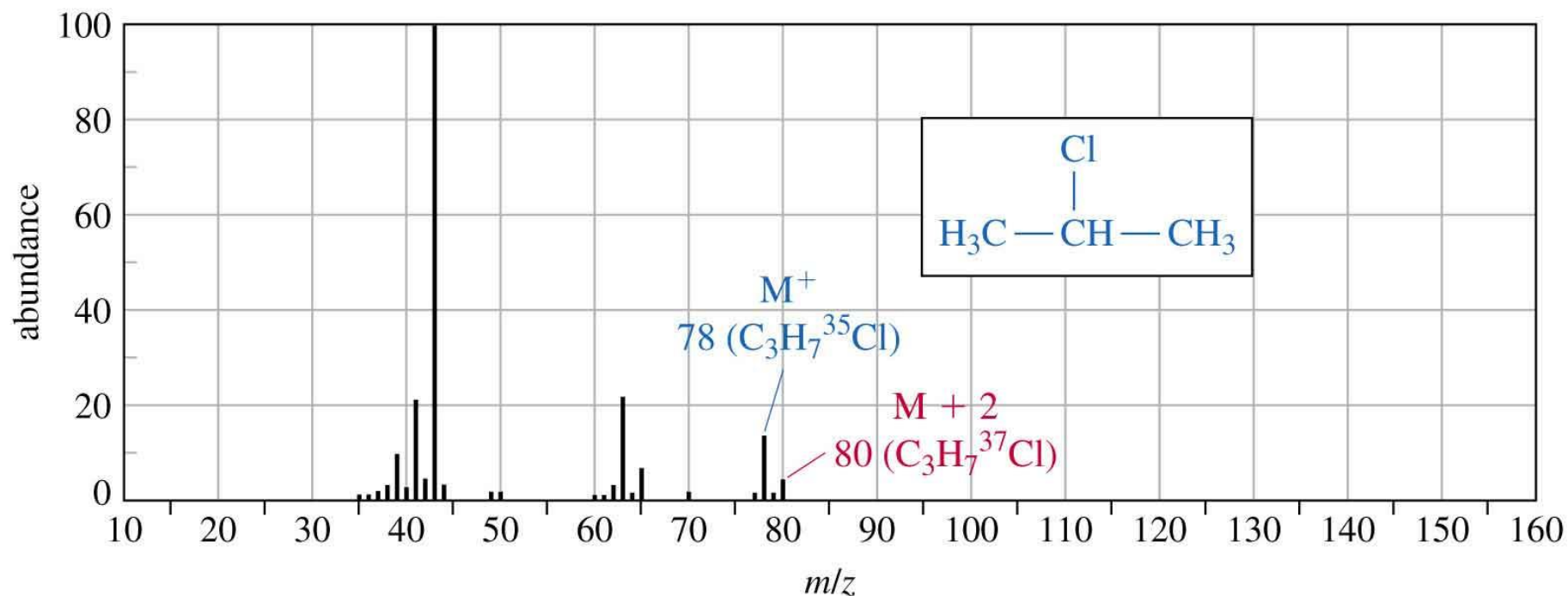


Devido a abundância natural do bromo ser de aproximadamente 1:1 (${}^{79}\text{Br}$: ${}^{81}\text{Br}$), a presença de $M+2$ caracteriza a presença de bromo.

Pelo mesmo princípio, a presença de enxofre [${}^{32}\text{S}$ (95.02%), ${}^{33}\text{S}$ (0.75%), ${}^{34}\text{S}$ (4.21%), and ${}^{36}\text{S}$ (0.02%)] pode ser diagnosticada.

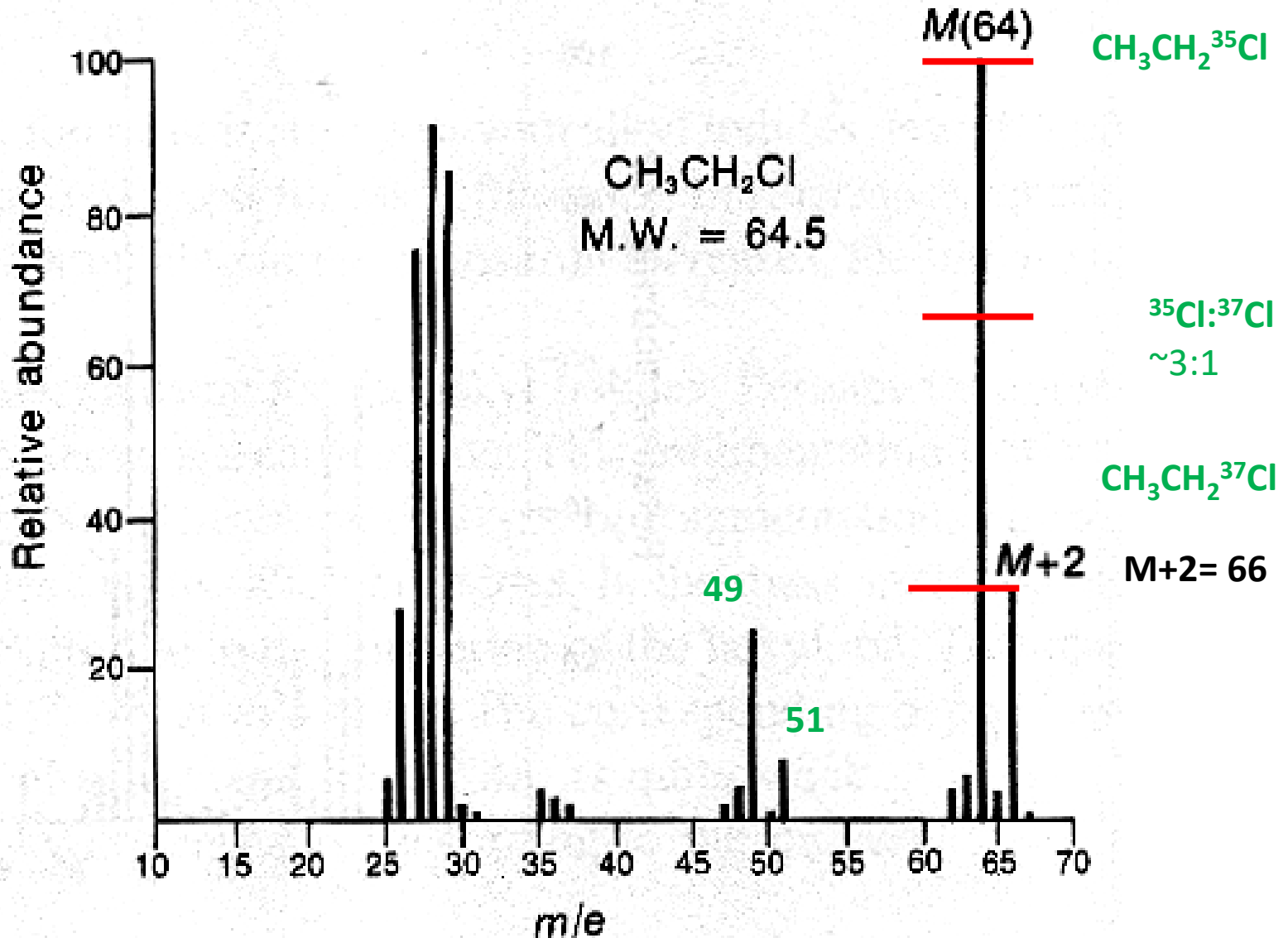
Mass Spectrum with Chlorine (isopropyl chloride)

Element		M+		M+1		M+2
hydrogen	${}^1_1\text{H}^1$	100	${}^2_1\text{H}^2$	0.016		
carbon	${}^{12}_6\text{C}^{12}$	100	${}^{13}_6\text{C}^{13}$	1.08		
nitrogen	${}^{14}_7\text{N}^{14}$	100	${}^{15}_7\text{N}^{15}$	0.38		
oxygen	${}^{16}_8\text{O}^{16}$	100	${}^{17}_8\text{O}^{17}$	0.04	${}^{18}_8\text{O}^{18}$	0.20
sulfur	${}^{32}_{16}\text{S}^{32}$	100	${}^{32}_{16}\text{S}^{32}$	0.78	${}^{32}_{16}\text{S}^{32}$	4.40
chlorine	${}^{35}_{17}\text{Cl}^{35}$	100			${}^{37}_{17}\text{Cl}^{37}$	32.5
bromine	${}^{79}_{35}\text{Br}^{79}$	100			${}^{81}_{35}\text{Br}^{81}$	98.0

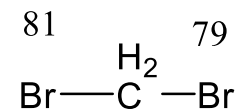
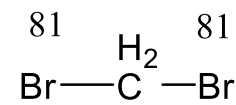
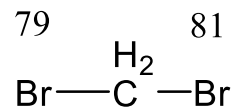
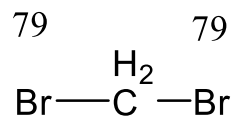
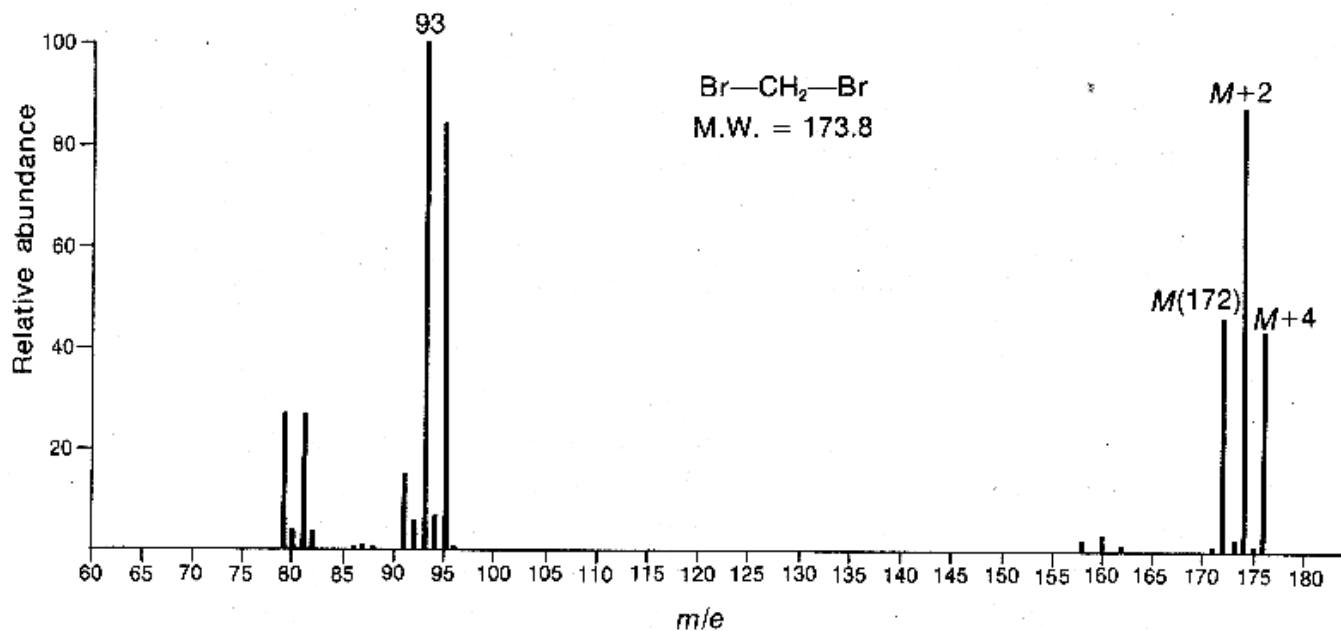


O íon molecular m/z 78 é acompanhada pelo íon M+2 m/z 80 indicativa da presença de ${}^{37}\text{Cl}$. A proporção (vide Tabela) de **~3:1** constitui-se numa diagnose para a presença de cloro.

Espectro de massas do cloreto de etila



Espectro de massas do dibromometano (Uso da abundância isotópica de $^{79}\text{Br}+^{81}\text{Br}$)



	172	174	176
intensidades	1	2	1

Resolução em espectrometria de massas

Determinação precisa de fórmulas moleculares

Uma substância que possui MM = 60 (massa nominal) poderia ser:

$\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_8\text{N}_2$	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$	$\text{CH}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}$
--------------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------

Determinação de massas moleculares e resolução em espectrometria de massas

- Resolução capaz de distinguir íons com massas diferentes

$$R = \frac{m}{\Delta m}$$

Massas exatas:

C_3H_8O	$C_2H_8N_2$	$C_2H_4O_2$	CH_4N_2O
60,05754	60,06884	60,02112	60,03242

0,0113

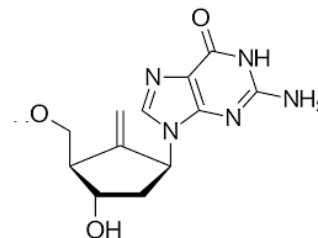
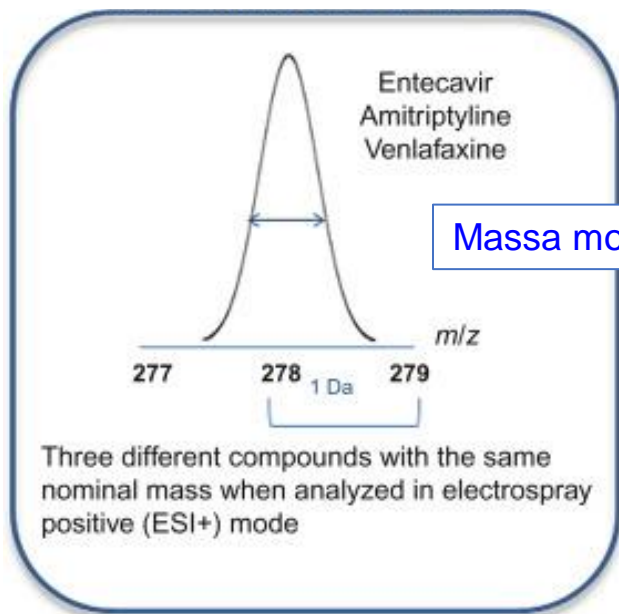
0,0113

- Resolução necessária para distinguir estas espécies: considerar os íons com a menor diferença de massas,

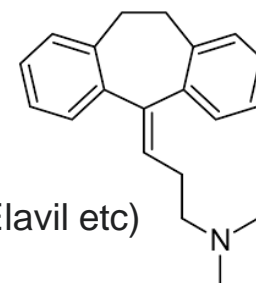
$$\Delta m = 60,03242 - 60,02112 = 0,0113$$

$$R = \frac{60}{0,0113} = 5310$$

Espectro de massas de baixa resolução

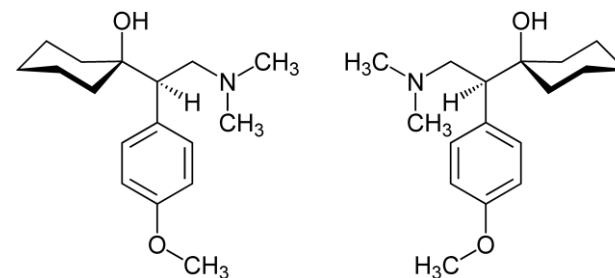


Entecavir
C₁₂H₁₅N₅O₃
277.284 g·mol⁻¹

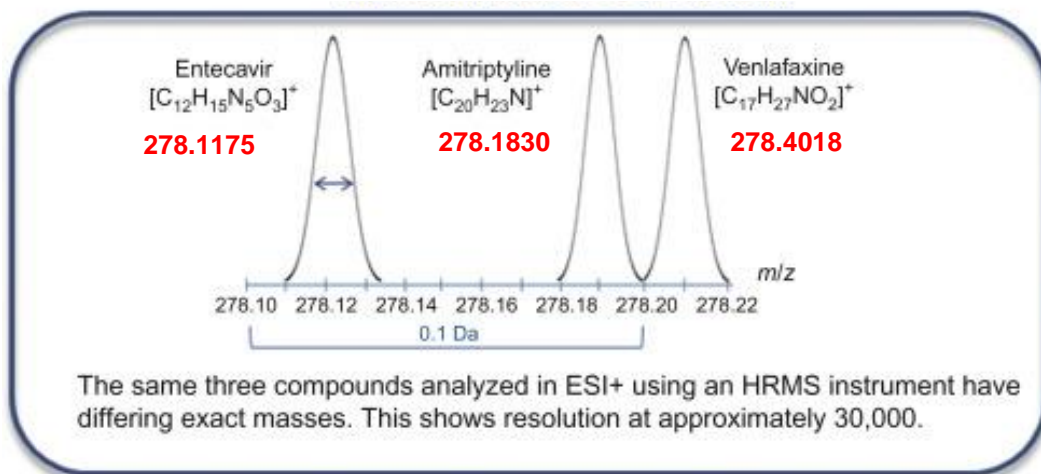


Amitriptilina (Amytril, Elavil etc)
C₂₀H₂₃N 277.4

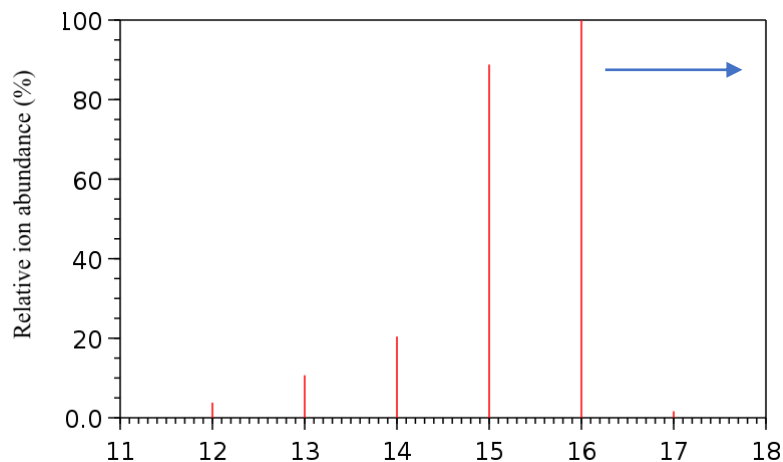
Venlafaxina C₁₇H₂₇NO₂ 277,402



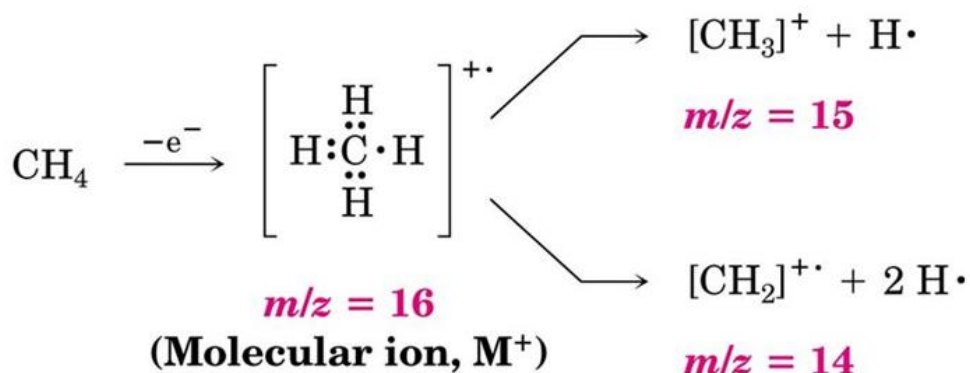
Espectro de massas de alta resolução



Espectro de massas do metano (baixa resolução)



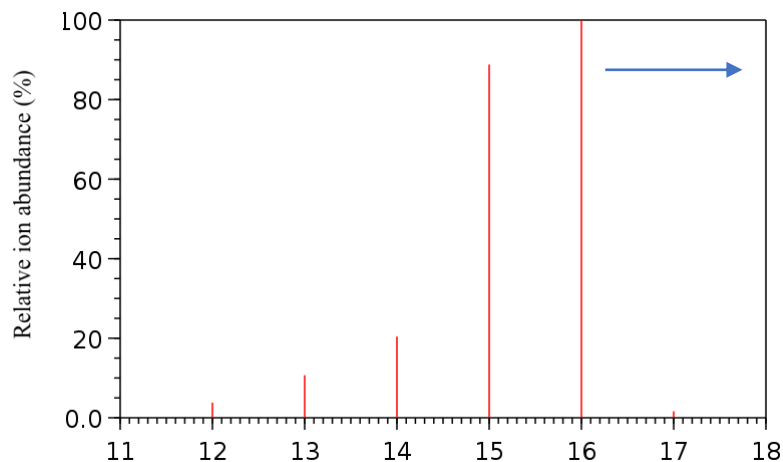
M (íon molecular e pico base)



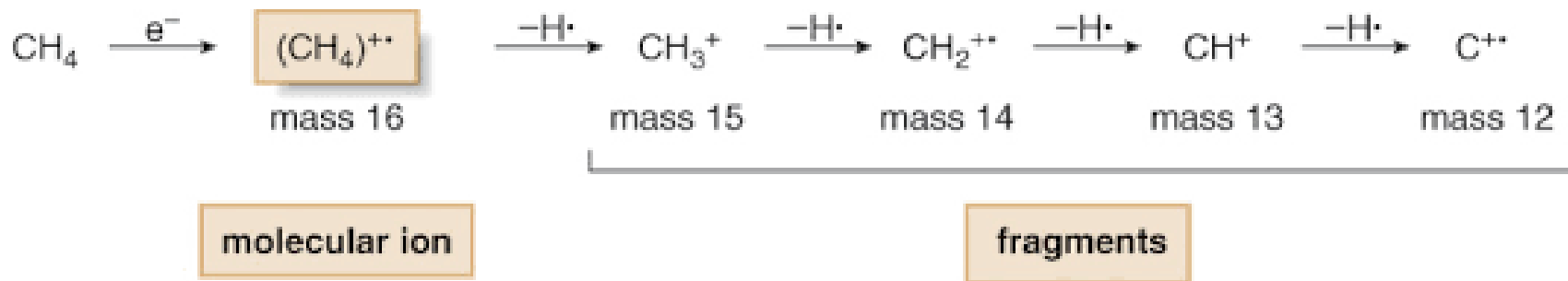
<u>m/z</u>	<u>Relative abundance (%)</u>	<u>Assignment</u>	
18	< 0.5	<u>M+2</u>	<u>Molecular ion</u>
17	1.1	<u>M+1</u>	<u>Molecular ion</u>
16	100.0	<u>M</u>	<u>Molecular ion; base peak</u>
15	85.0	<u>M - H</u>	<u>Fragment</u>
14	9.2	<u>M - 2H</u>	<u>Fragment</u>
13	3.0	<u>M - 3H</u>	<u>Fragment</u>
12	1.0	<u>M - 4H</u>	<u>Fragment</u>

O pico em 17 refere-se a contribuição dos isótopos ²H e ¹³C.

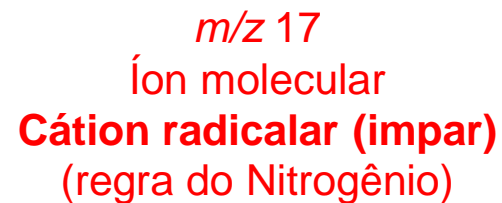
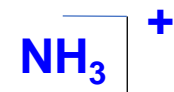
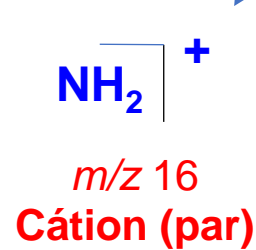
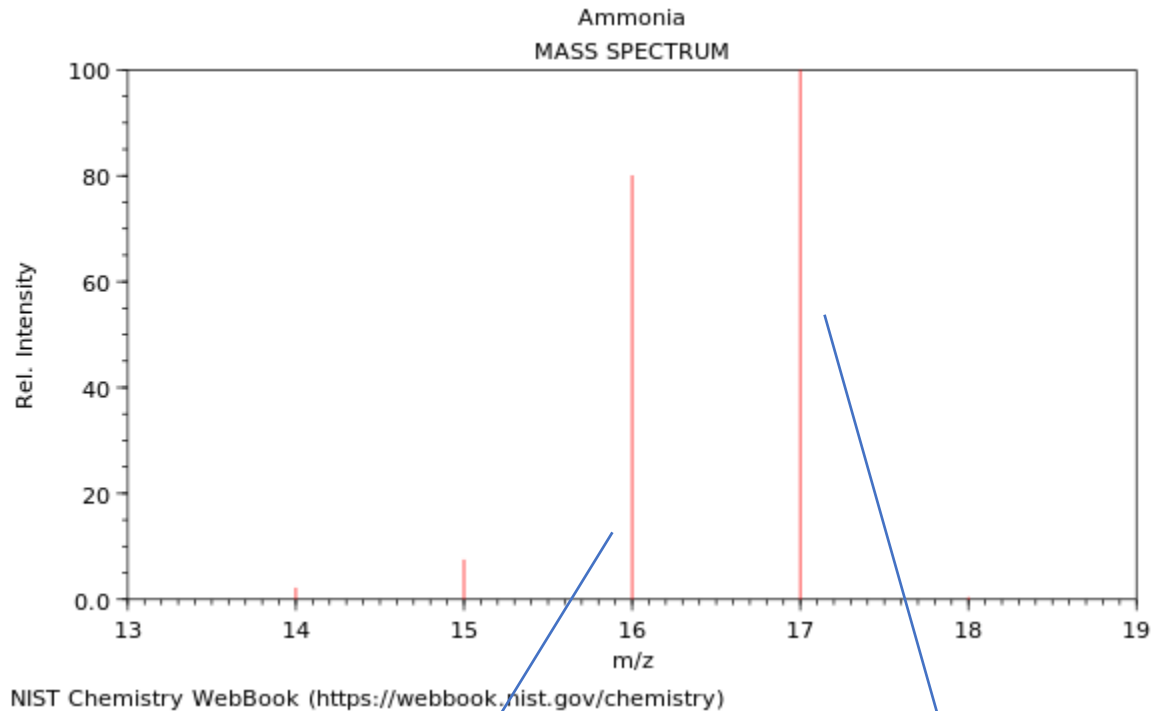
Espectro de massas do metano (baixa resolução)



M (íon molecular e pico base)



Espectro de massas da amônia (baixa resolução)



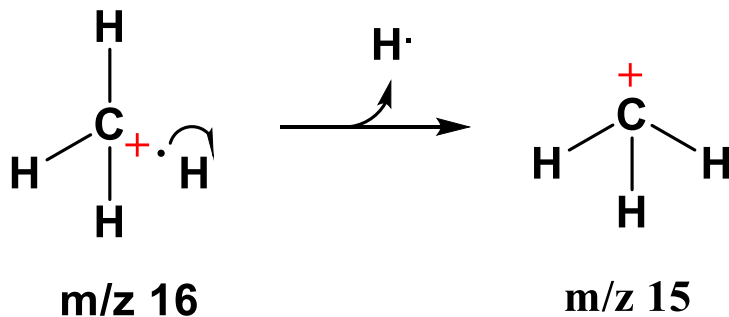
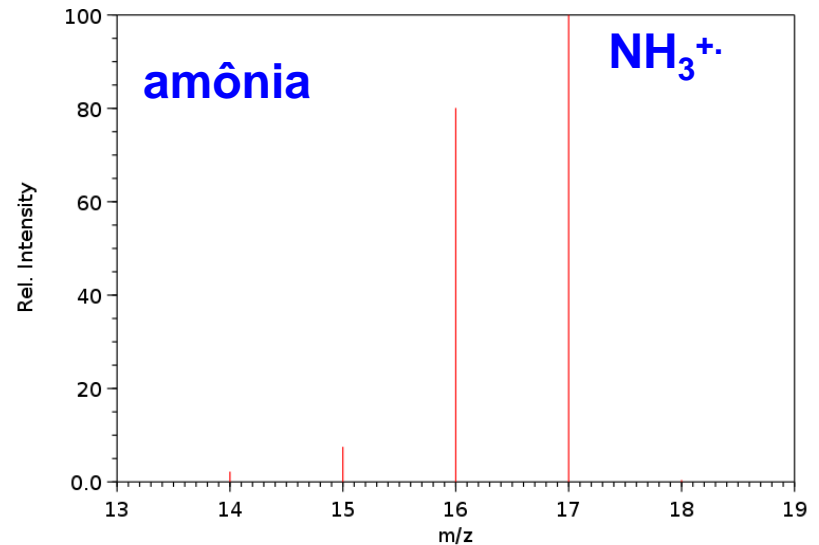
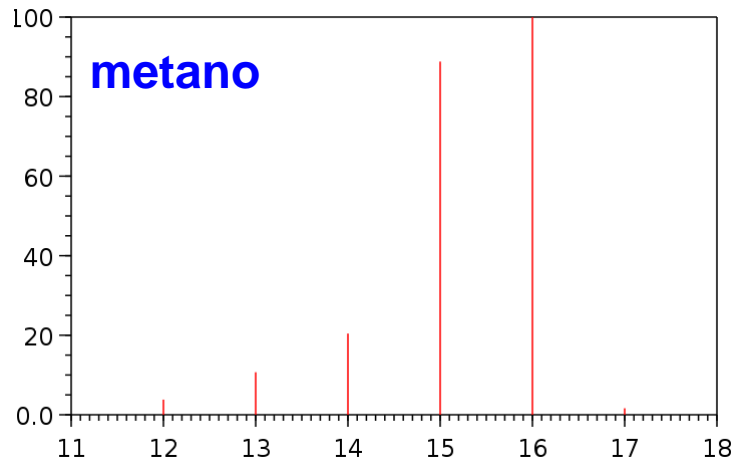
Contrário ao que se observa com
o caso do metano.

A regra do nitrogênio

Um composto que contém um número ímpar de átomos de N tem um íon molecular ímpar.

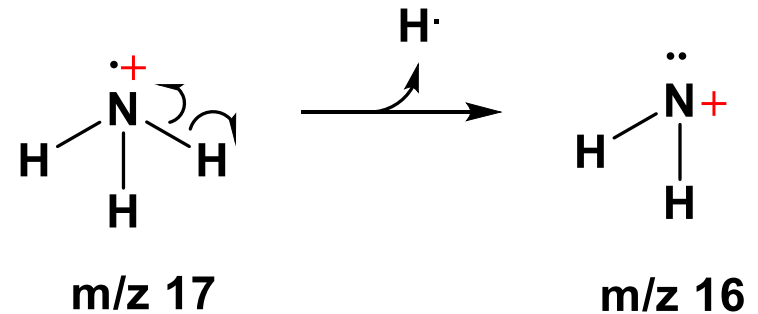
Símbolo: N (**trivalente!**)
Massa atômica: 14,0067 Da

Regra do nitrogênio: Metano versus amônia



Íon molecular
(cátion radicalar)
MM 16 (par)

cátion
m/z 15 (impar)



Íon molecular
(cátion radicalar)
MM 17 (impar)

cátion m/z 16 (par)

O carbono é tetravalente

O nitrogênio é trivalente

Regra do nitrogênio

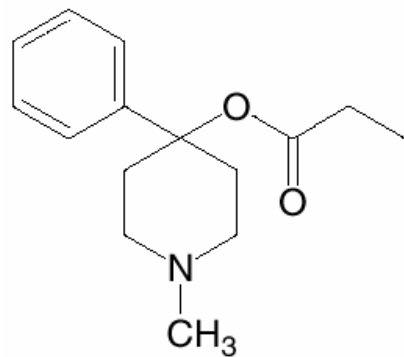
Exemplos de compostos contendo N

Ions moleculares

Number of Nitrogens	Examples	M^+ at m/z
0	methane, CH_4	16
0	acetone, C_3H_6O	58
0	chloroform, $CHCl_3$	118
0	[60]fullerene, C_{60}	720
1	ammonia, NH_3	17
1	acetonitrile, C_2H_3N	41
1	pyridine, C_5H_5N	79
1	<i>N</i> -ethyl- <i>N</i> -methyl-propanamine, $C_6H_{15}N$	101
2	urea, CH_4N_2O	60
2	pyridazine, $C_4H_4N_2$	80
3	triazole, $C_2H_3N_3$	69
3	hexamethylphosphoric triamide, HMPTA, $C_6H_{18}N_3OP$	179

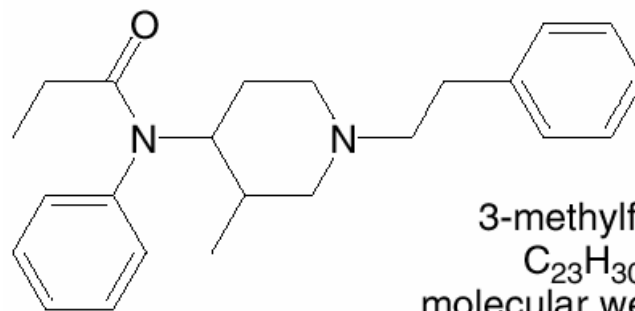
Regra do Nitrogênio para determinação da fórmula molecular

- Hidrocarbonetos como metano (CH_4) e hexano (C_6H_{14}), bem como os compostos que contêm somente átomos de C, H e O, sempre possuem os íons moleculares com valor **pares**.
- Um íon molecular **ímpar** indica a presença de **número ímpares de átomos de nitrogênio**.



MPPP
(1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine)
 $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_2$
molecular weight = 247
1 N

Medicamento analgésico opioide desenvolvido na década de 1940.



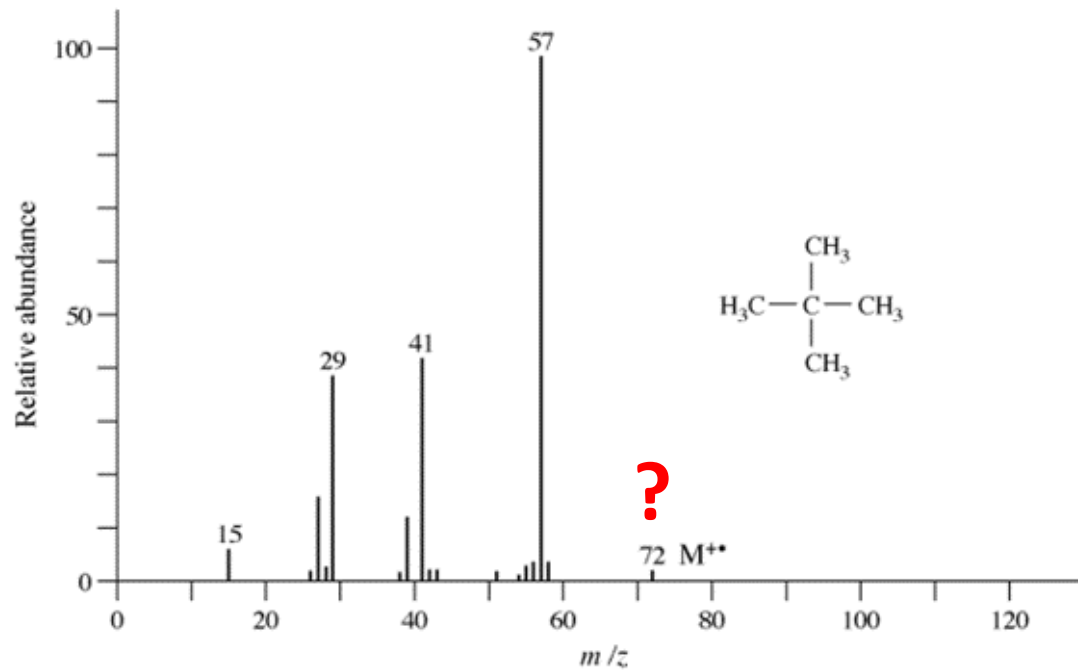
3-methylfentanyl
 $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_2\text{O}$
molecular weight = 350
2 N

Um dos opíoides mais potentes (entre 400 e 6000 vezes mais potente que a morfina)

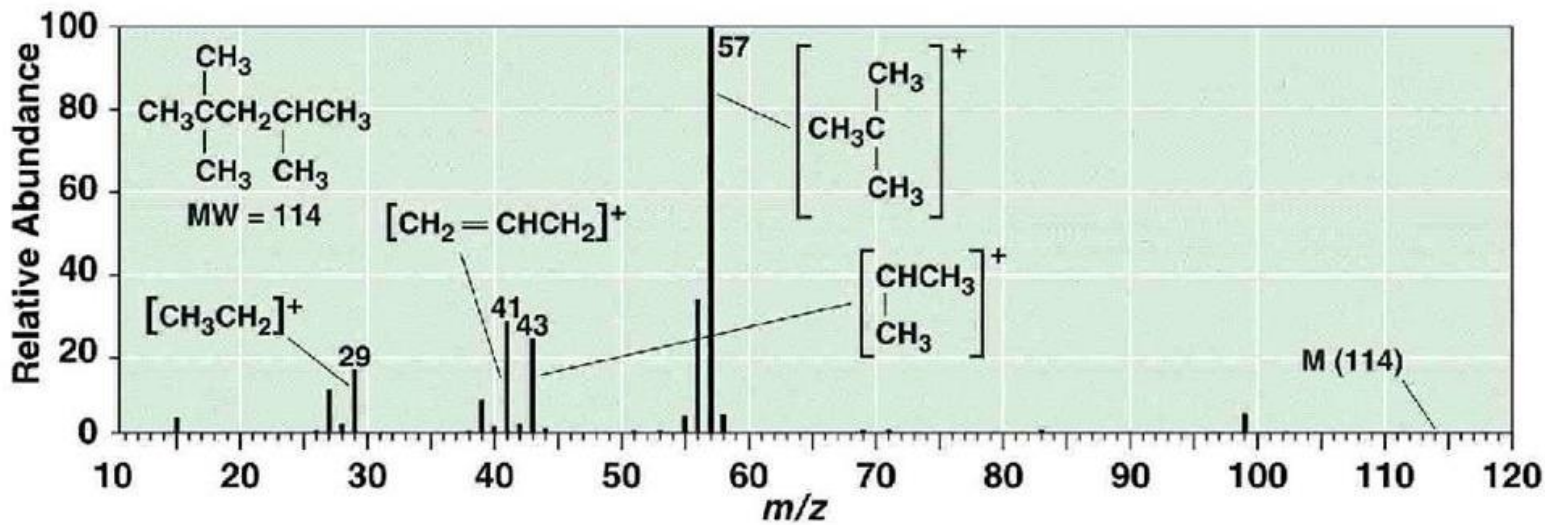
A regra do nitrogênio é uma ferramenta auxiliar e complementar a outras técnicas de análise estrutural, como a espectroscopia no IV e a RMN de ^1H e ^{13}C .

Dúvidas em observar o íon molecular?

Espectro de Massas do 2,2-Dimetil-propano



Alcanos ramificados possuem M^+ de intensidade reduzida ou não são observados



Espectro de massas do 2,2,4-trimetilpentano (MM 114 Da)

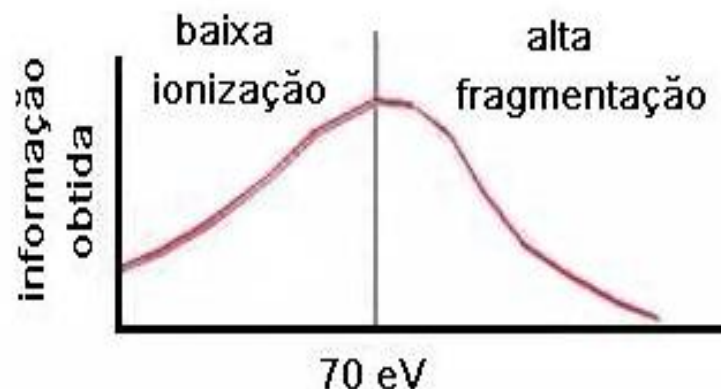
Como ocorre a ionização por EI?

- Energia < 70 eV:

Número de íons produzidos é pequeno

- Energia > 70 eV:

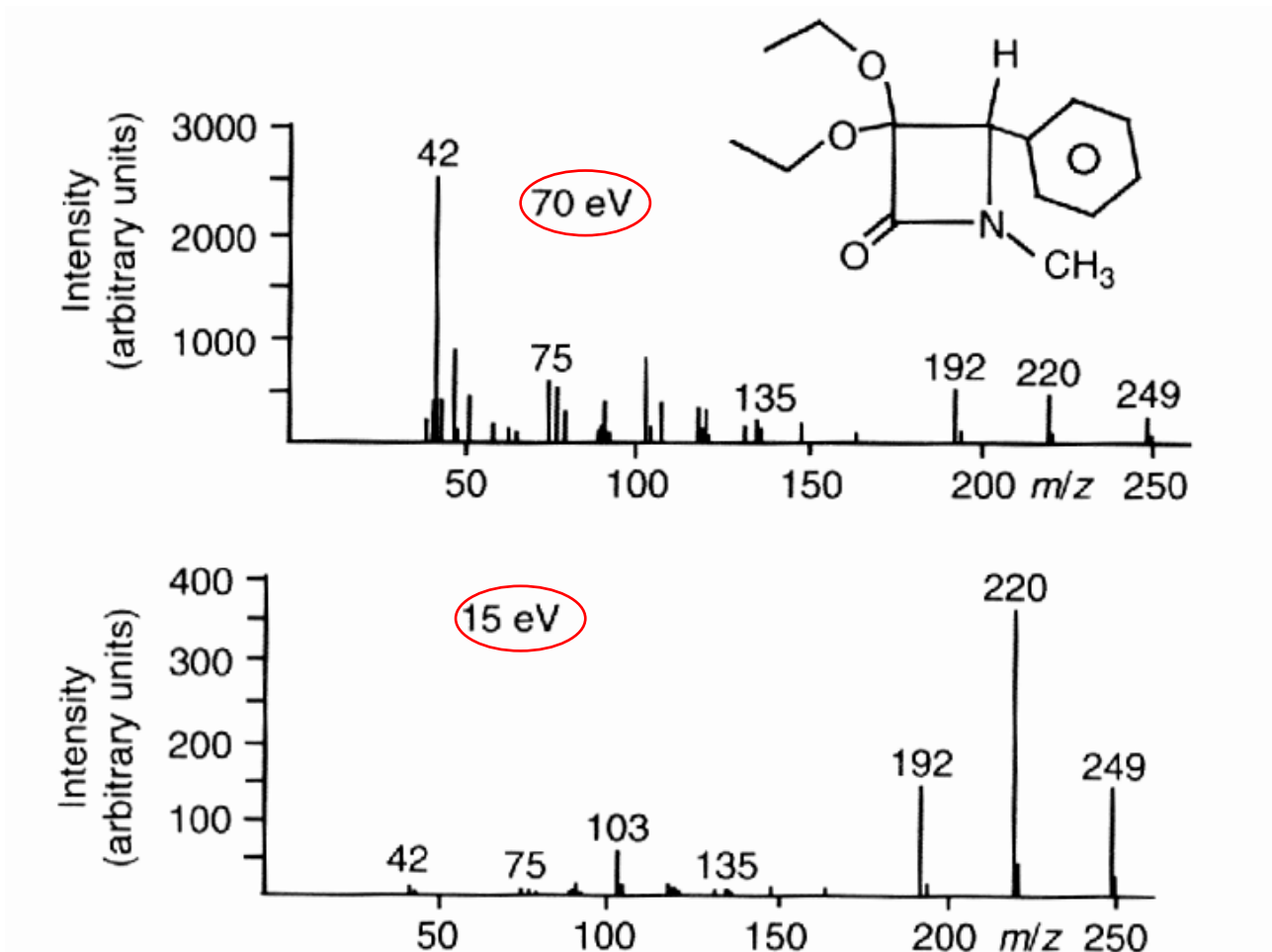
Alta fragmentação
(pouco informativa)



Energias de ionização (em eV)

H₂CO	CH₃CHO	(CH₃)₂CO	HCOOH	CH₃COOH
10.88	10.20	9.66	11.51	10.82
HCONH₂	CH₃CONH₂	HCONHMe	HCONMe₂	
10.32	9.96	10.05	9.68	

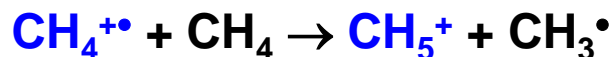
Espectros de massas de uma β -lactama a duas energias eletrônicas diferentes: maior fragmentação a 70 eV



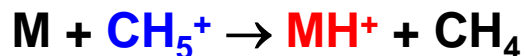
Ionização química

Método mais suave com menor fragmentação em IE (ionização eletrônica)

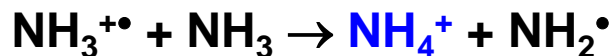
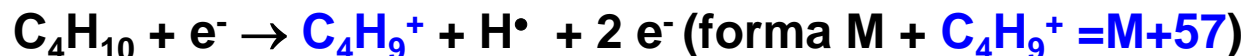
- Ionização produzida por uma reação química provocada por um gás ionizado.
- Gás reagente, p.ex. CH₄ (PI 5.7 eV)



- CH₅⁺ é um ácido de Brønsted muito forte em fase gasosa: leva à ionização suave com formação de MH⁺ e fragmentos eventuais



- Outros gases: isobutano, C₄H₁₀, NH₃



Reações de produção de íons em EM

Electrospray (ESI)

Ionização eletrônica (IE)

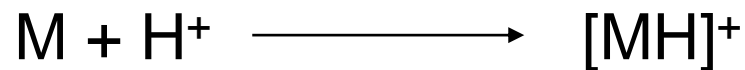
Remoção de elétrons



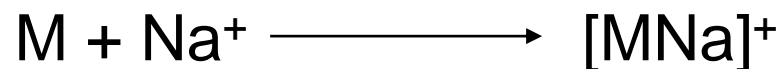
Captura de elétrons



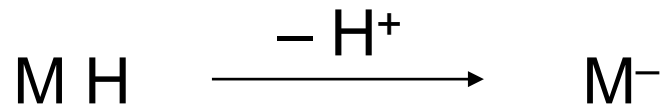
Protonação



Cationização

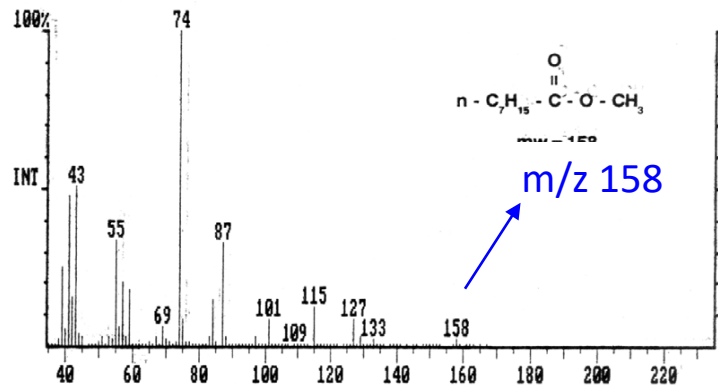


Desprotonação



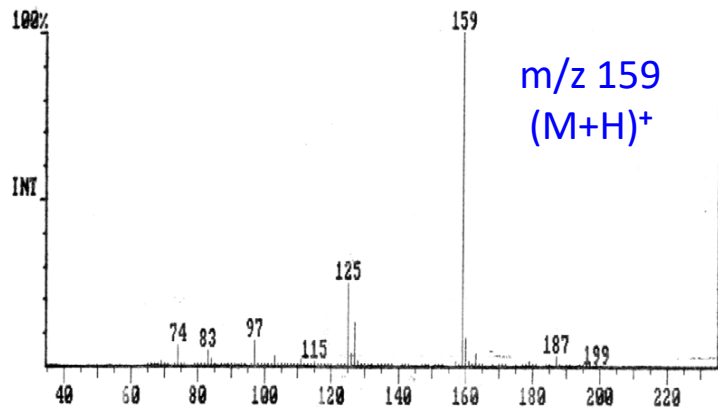
Comparação entre Ionização eletrônica e ionização química

Ion Trap Electron Ionization Mass Spectrum of Methyl Octanoate



Ionização eletrônica

Methane Chemical Ionization Mass Spectrum of Methyl Octanoate

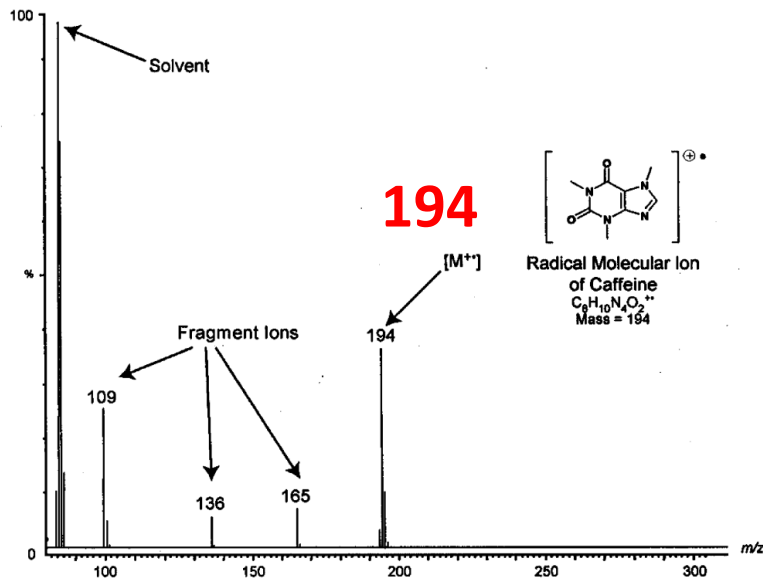


ionização química

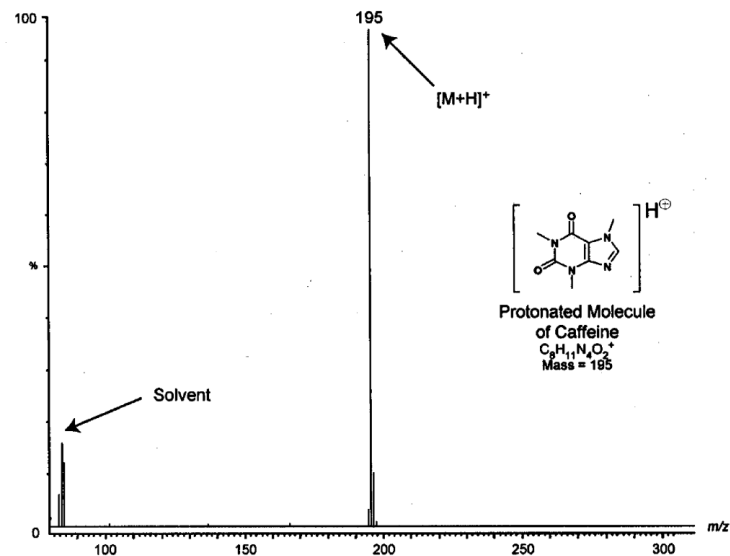
Pavia, p. 120

Espectro de massas da cafeína por ionização eletrônica e por ionização química

ionização eletrônica



195 ionização química



Se o íon molecular for pouco visível
no modo de ionização eletrônica:

- 1) Abaixar o potencial de ionização;
- 2) Obter o espectro por ionização química;
- 3) Obter o espectro no modo electrospray