

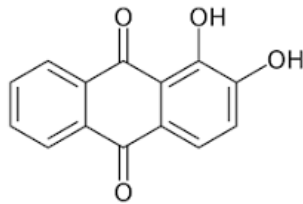
# **QFL1345 – Fundamentos de Espectroscopia e Métodos Espectroscópicos**

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

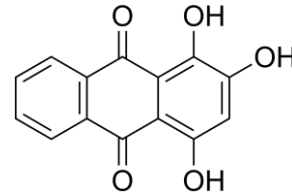
Material: STOA-USP

Aula 17 de maio de 2023

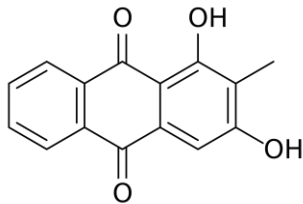
# Como detectar os pigmentos antraquinônicos em uma mistura?



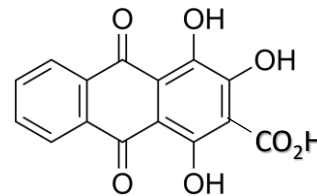
Alizarina



Purpurina

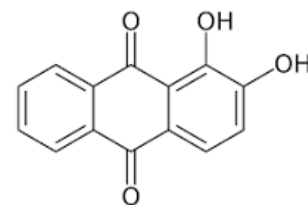
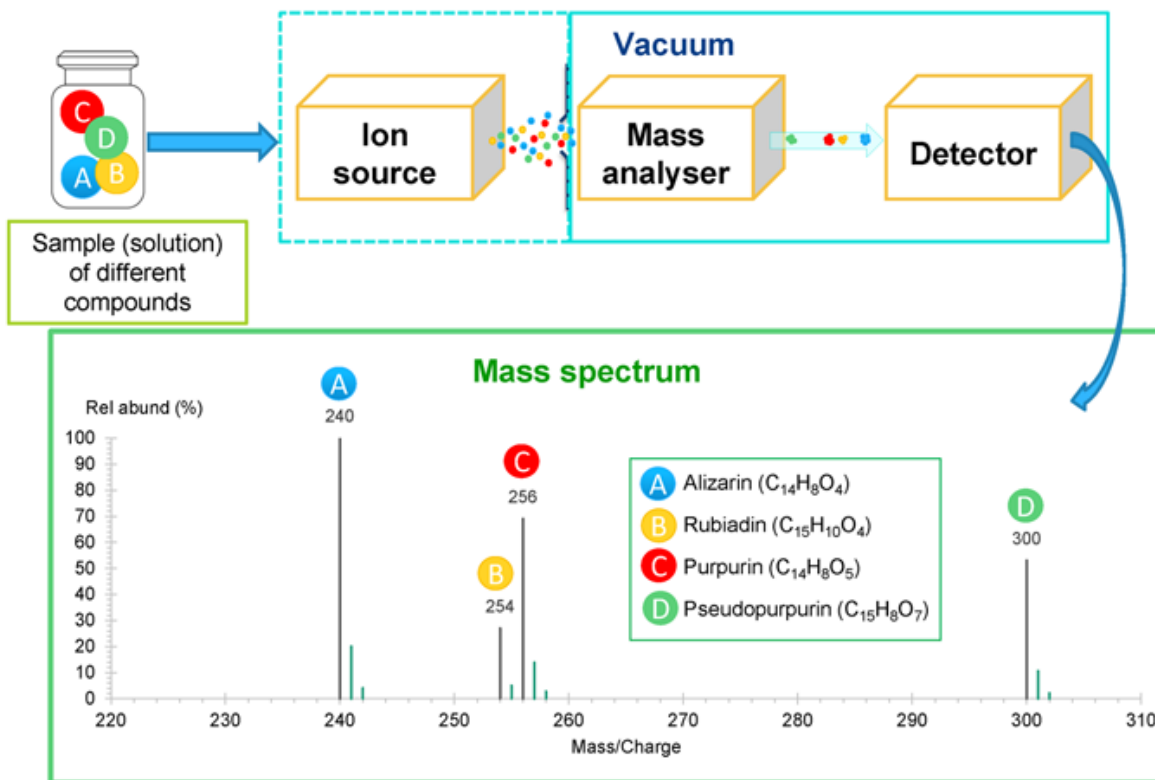


Rubiadina



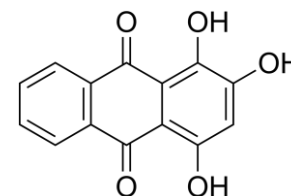
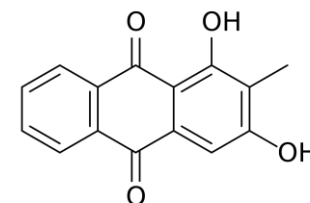
Pseudopurpurina

# Análise de uma mistura de compostos em espectrometria de massas (sem separação cromatográfica)



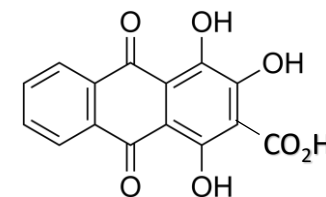
Alizarina

Rubiadina



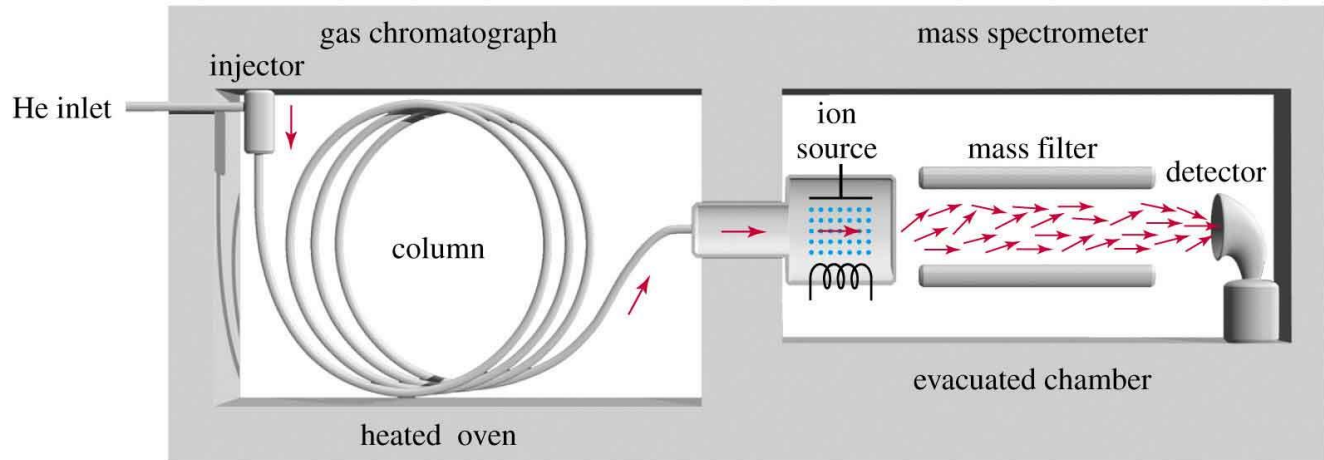
Purpurina

Pseudopurpurina

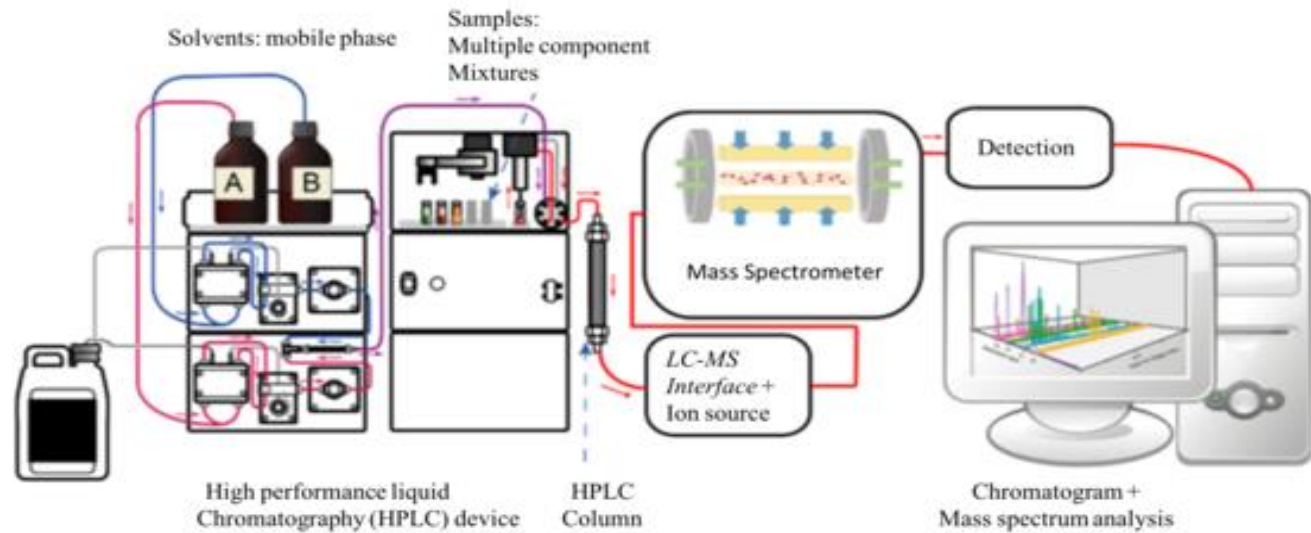


# Espectrometria de massas com separação cromatográfica

GC-MS

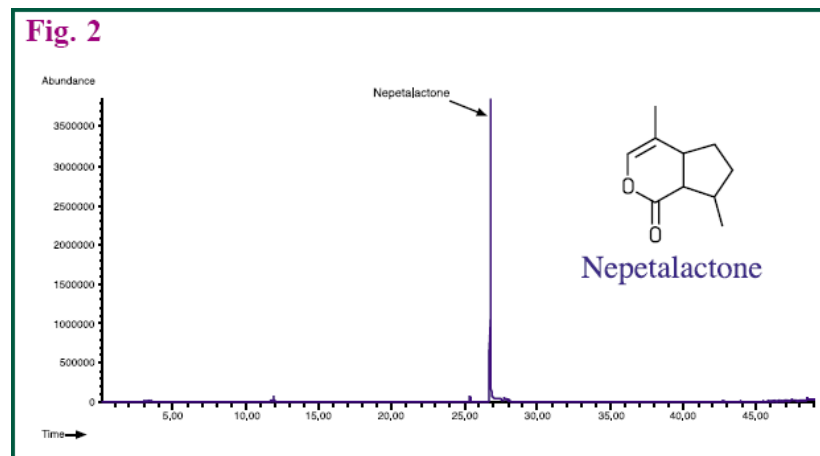
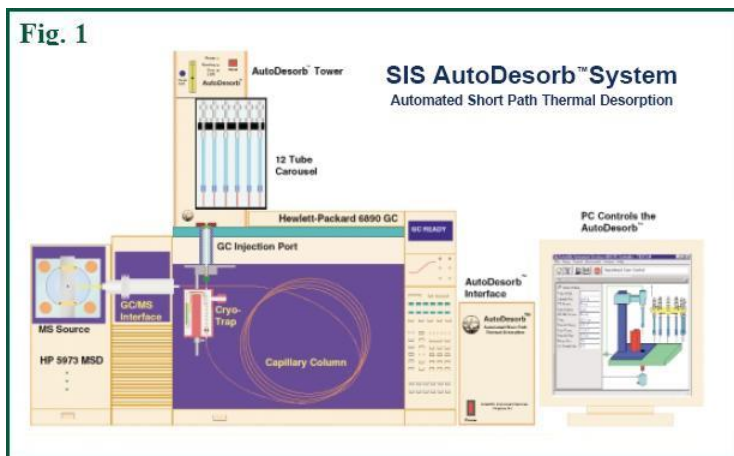


HPLC-MS

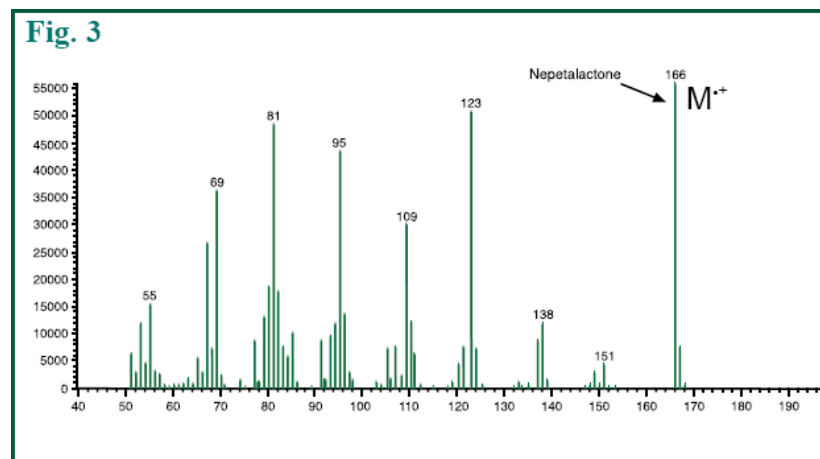


# Detection of Nepetalactone in the *Nepeta cataria* plant by thermal desorption GC/MS

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.

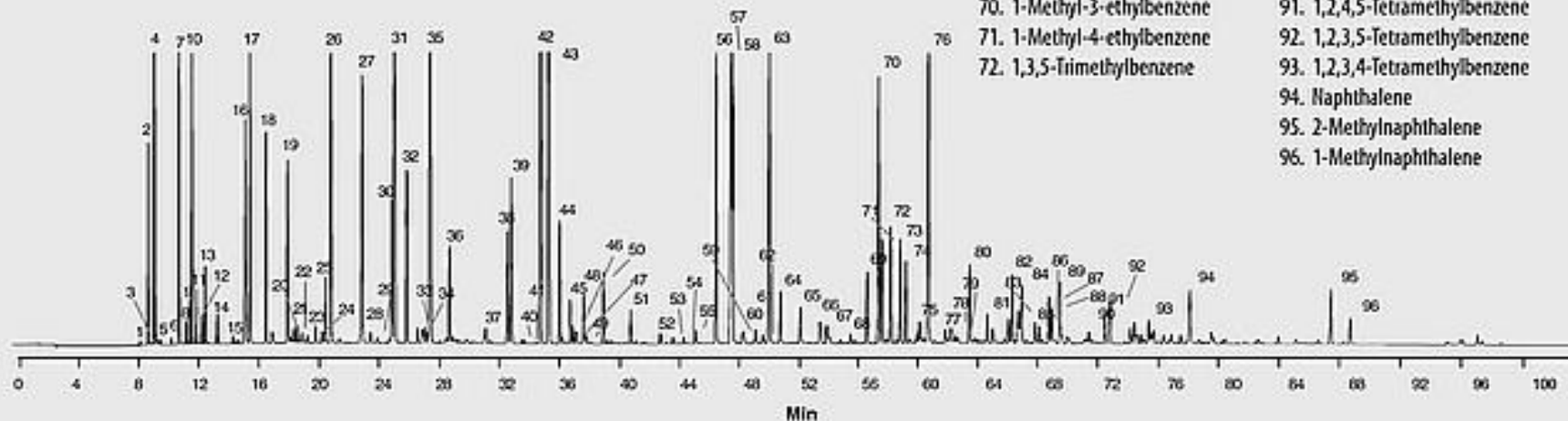


## Descrição

- 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         |

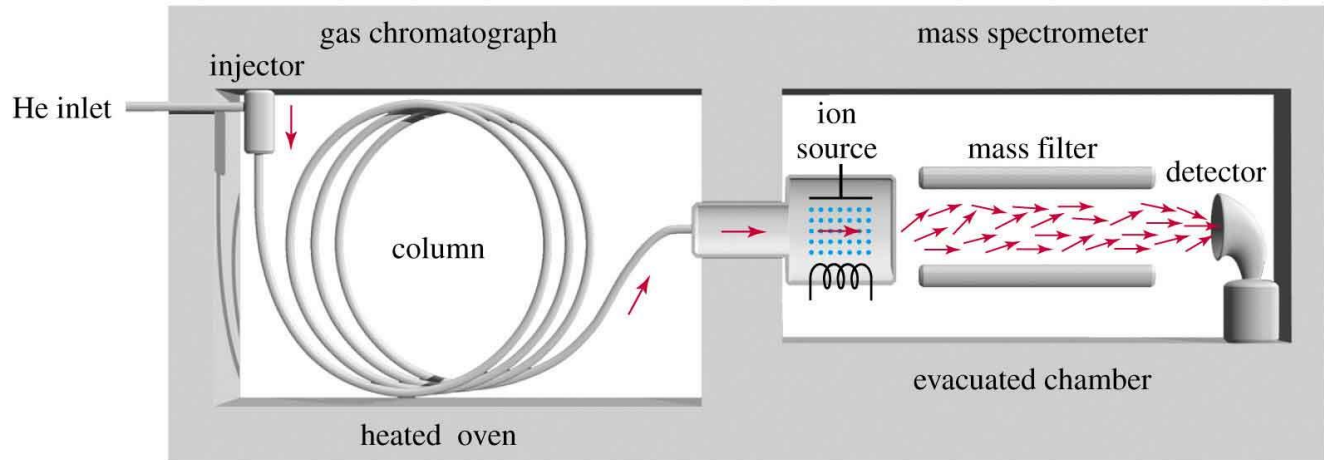


column: Petrocol DH, 100 m x 0.25 mm I.D., 0.50  $\mu$ m (24160-U)

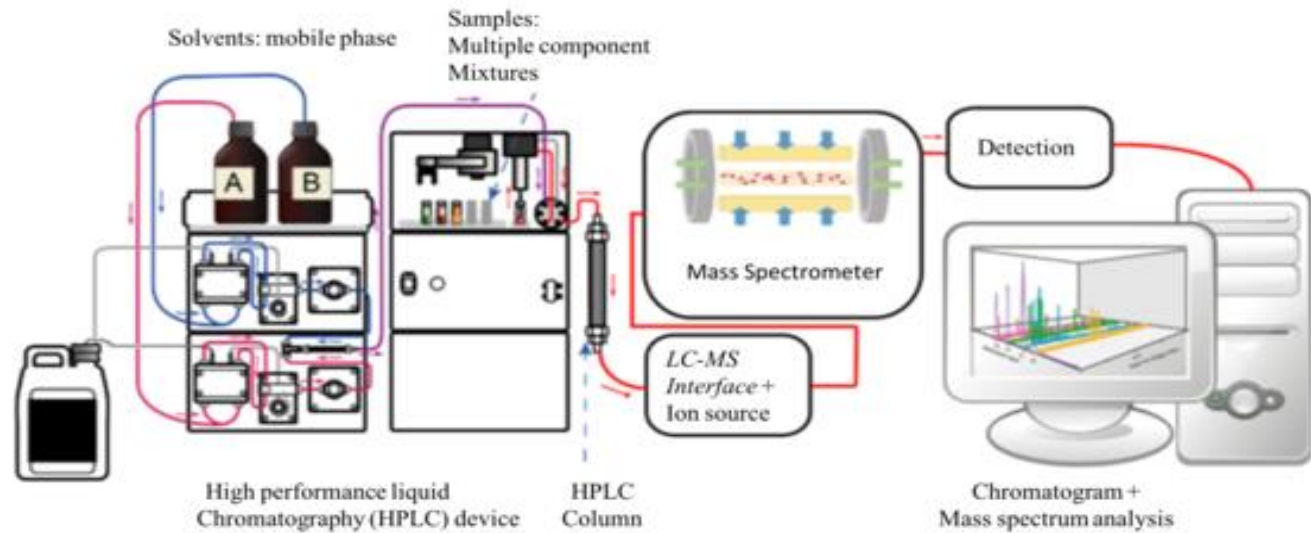


# Espectrometria de massas com separação cromatográfica

GC-MS



HPLC-MS



## GC/MS

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

Less Polar

## LC/MS

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

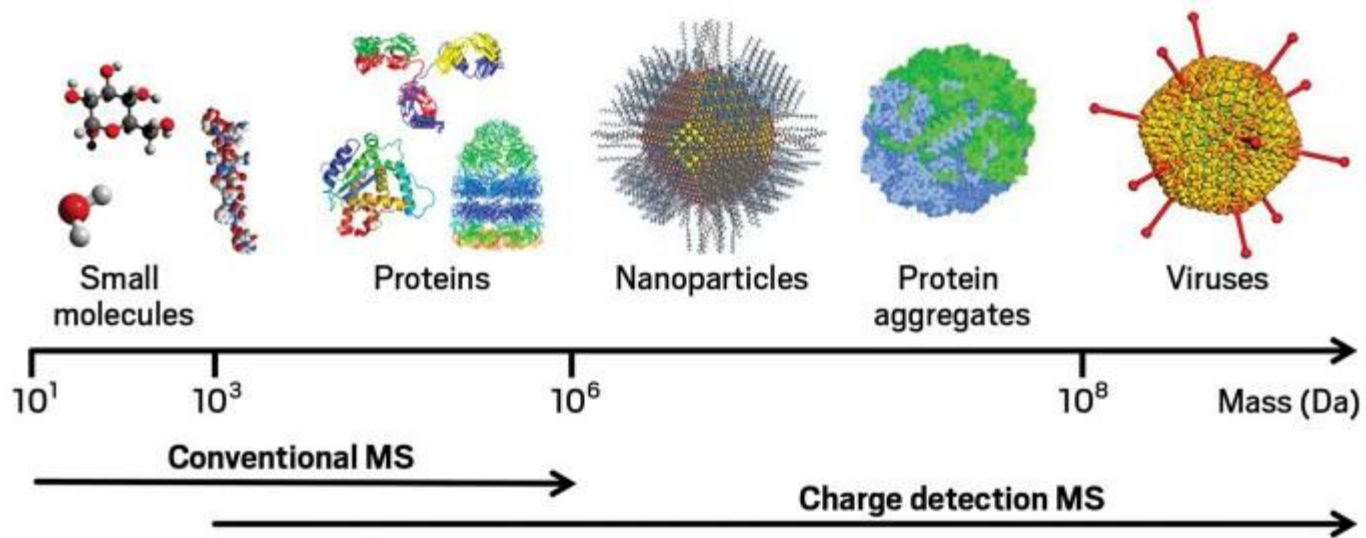
*overlap*

Organic Acids  
Organic Amines  
Nucleosides  
Ionic Species  
Nucleotides  
Polyamines

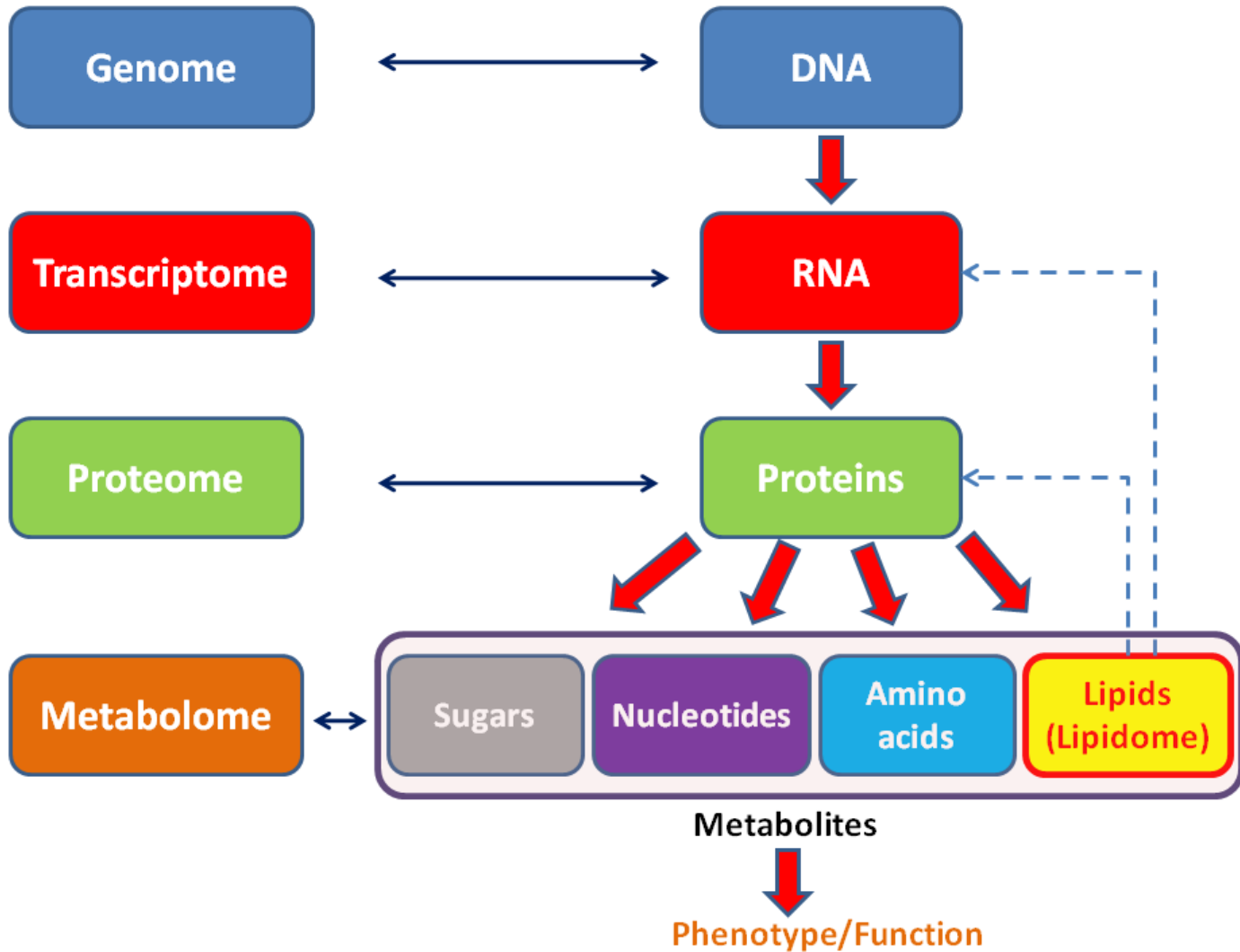
More Polar



# 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 ( $^1\text{H}$  e  $^{13}\text{C}$ ), 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](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/>

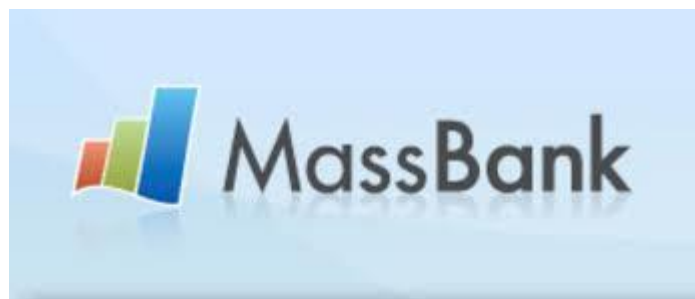
# Banco de dados com espectrometria de massas

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

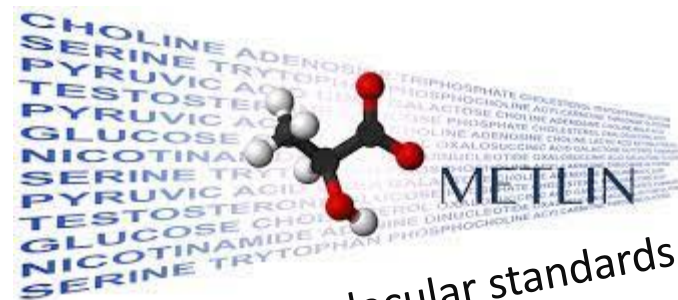
The database contains 220,945 metabolite entries including both water-soluble and lipid soluble metabolites. Additionally, 8,610 protein sequences (enzymes and transporters) are linked to these metabolite entries.



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



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



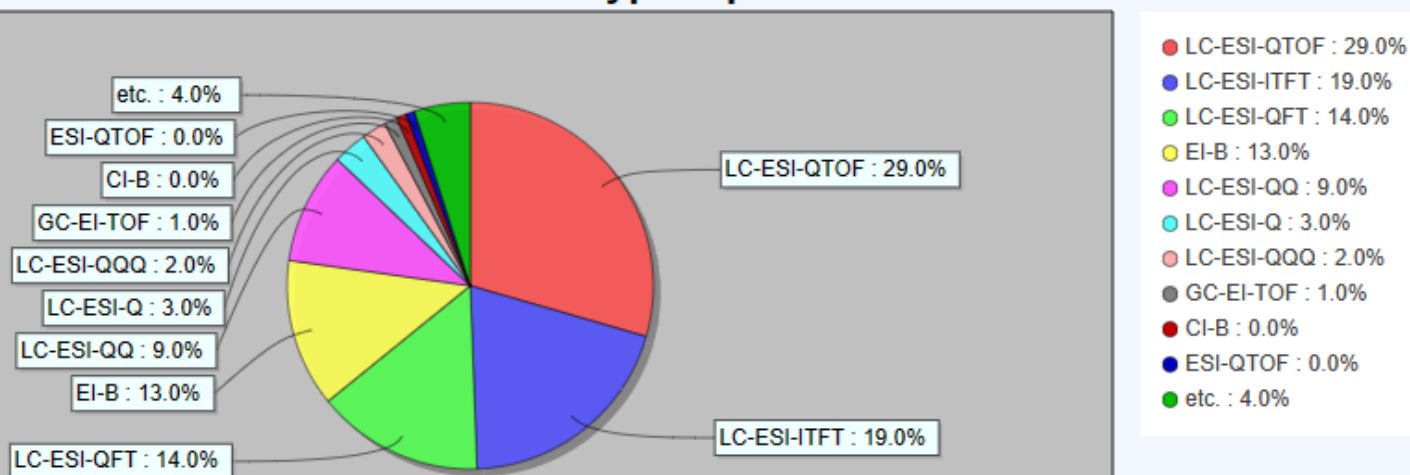
860,000 molecular standards

[https://metlin.scripps.edu/landing\\_page.php?pgcontent=mainPage](https://metlin.scripps.edu/landing_page.php?pgcontent=mainPage)



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

### Instrument Type top 10





# Espectro de massas do metano

Formula: CH<sub>4</sub>

Low resolution: 16 Da (electron impact)

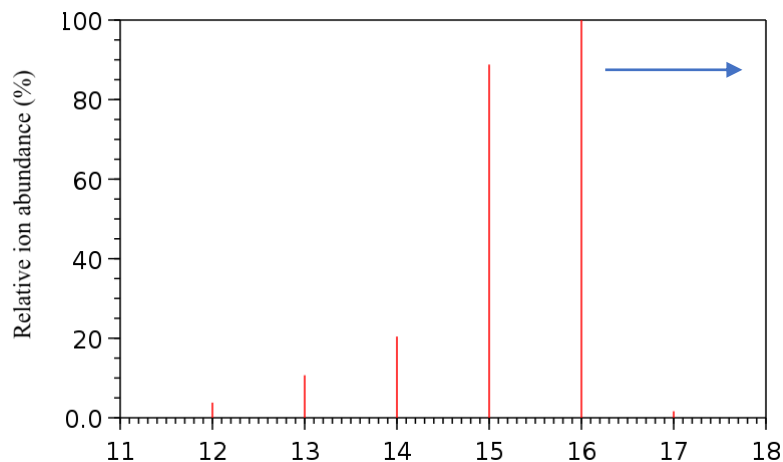
Molecular weight in high resolution mass spectrometry:

16.04246 (average)

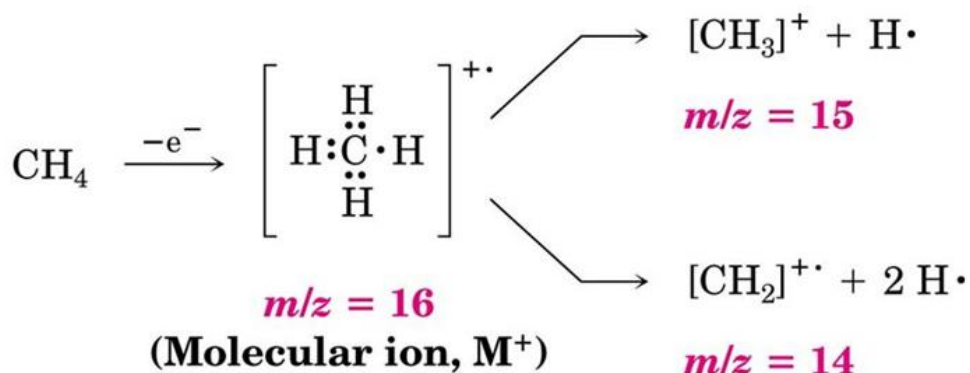
12.0107 + 4 (1.00794)

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

# Espectro de massas do metano (baixa resolução)



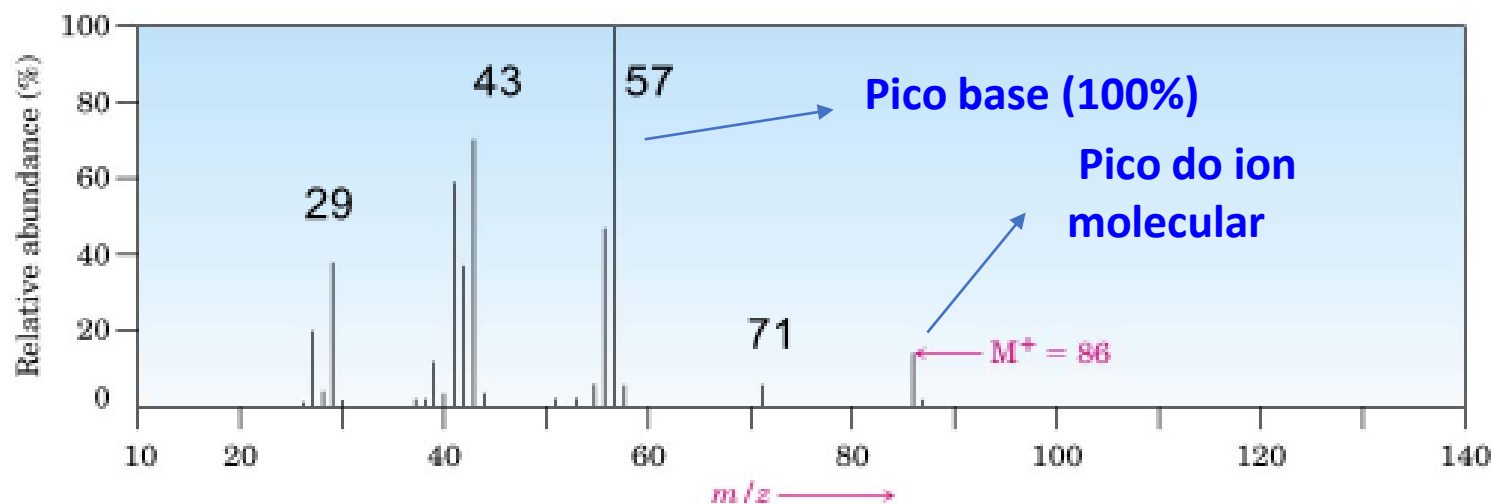
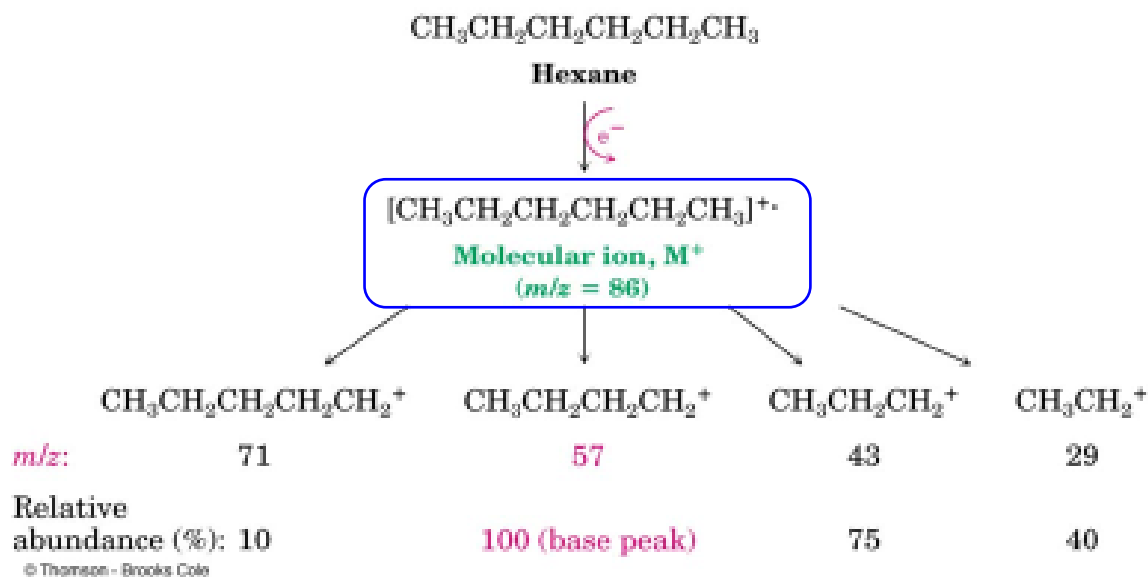
M (íon molecular e pico base)



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

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

# Espectro de massas do hexano

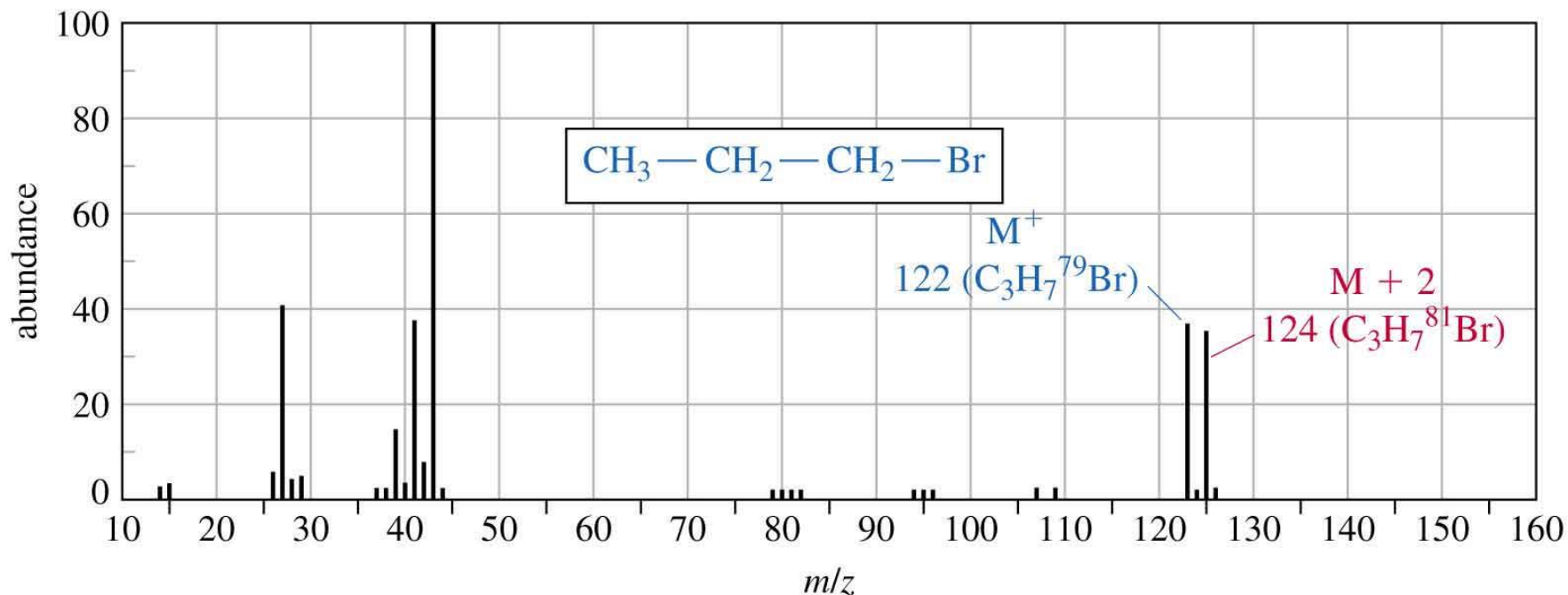


## Usos de ions moleculares M+1, M+2 e etc (resultantes de abundancias isotópicas naturais)

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

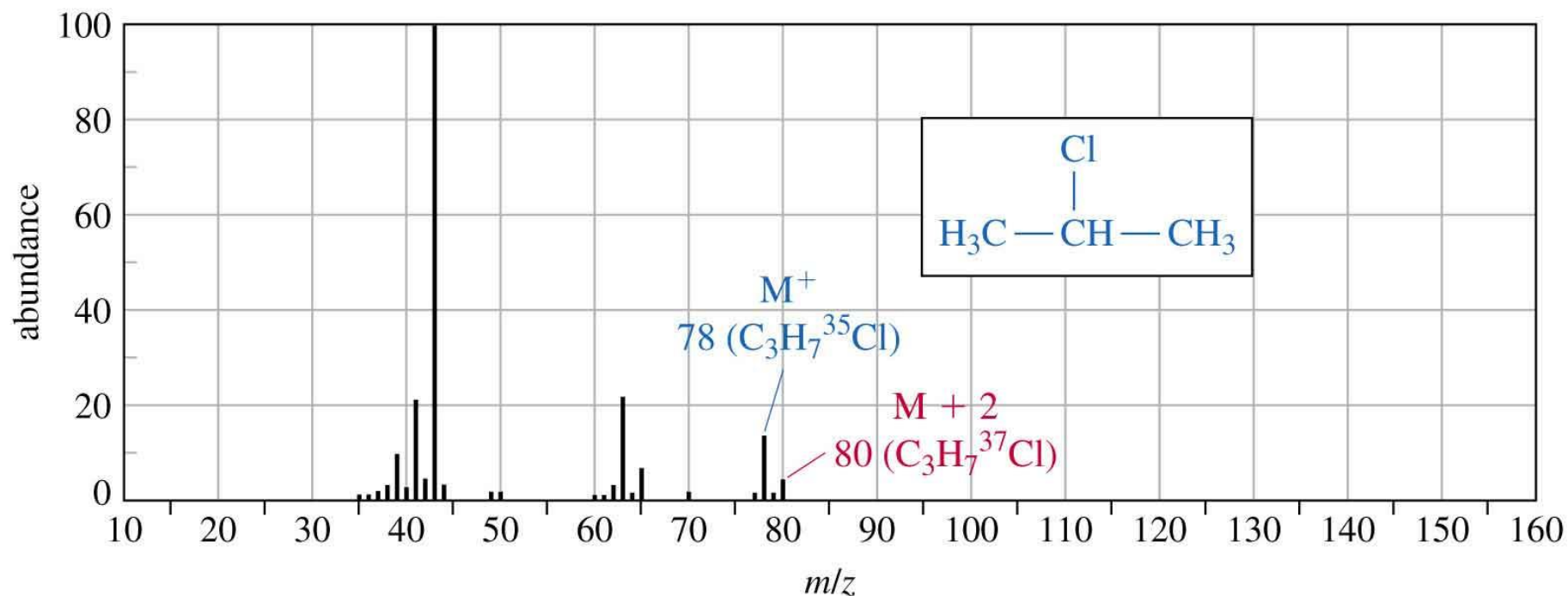


Devido a abundância natural do bromo ser de aproximadamente 1:1 ( ${}^{79}\text{Br}$ : ${}^{81}\text{Br}$ ), a presença de M+2 caracteriza a presença de bromo.

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)

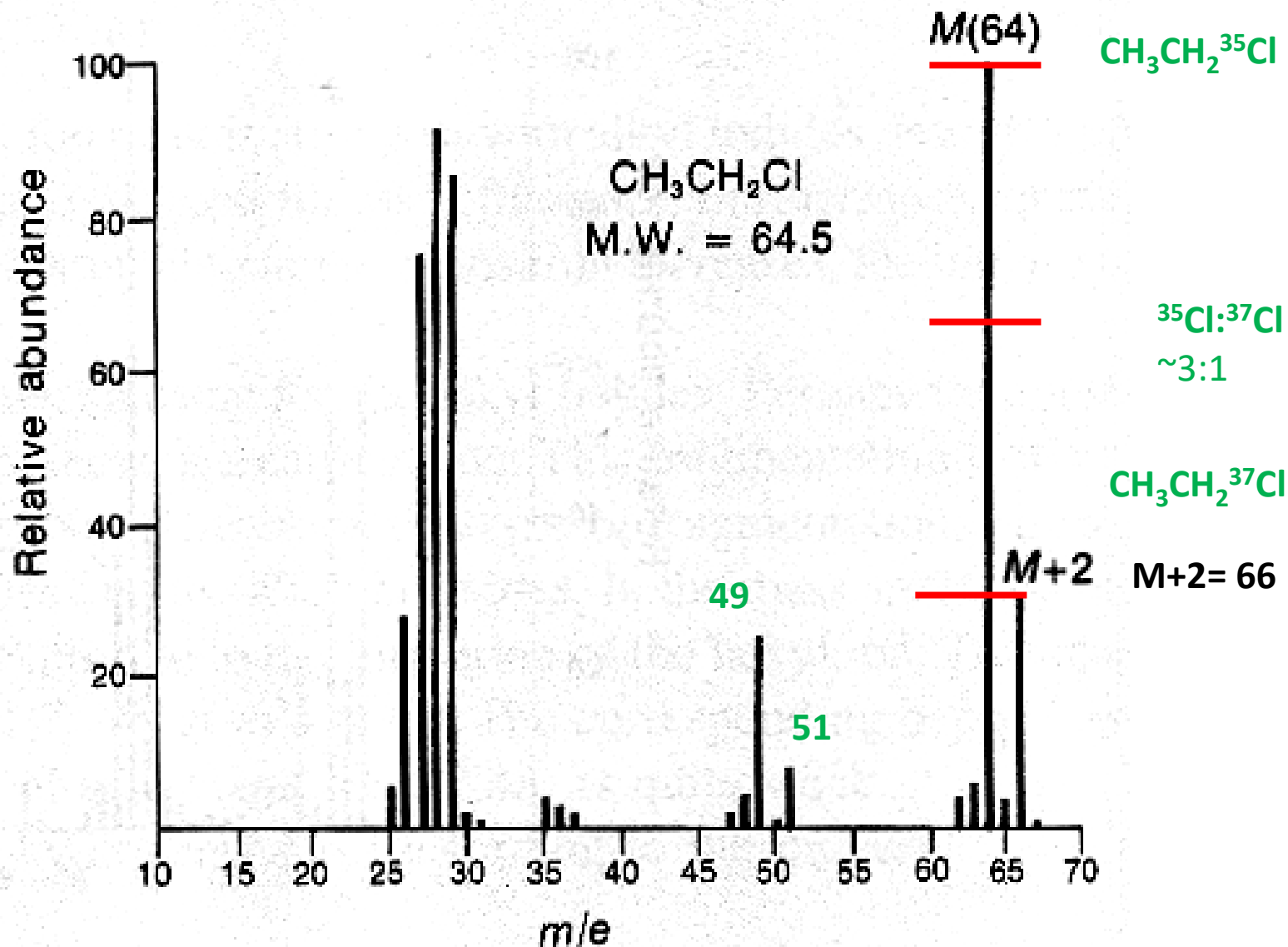
Element		M+		M+1		M+2
hydrogen	${}^1_1\text{H}^1$	100	${}^2_1\text{H}^2$	0.016		
carbon	${}^{12}_6\text{C}^{12}$	100	${}^{13}_6\text{C}^{13}$	1.08		
nitrogen	${}^{14}_7\text{N}^{14}$	100	${}^{15}_7\text{N}^{15}$	0.38		
oxygen	${}^{16}_8\text{O}^{16}$	100	${}^{17}_8\text{O}^{17}$	0.04	${}^{18}_8\text{O}^{18}$	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



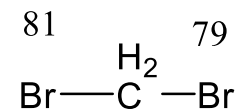
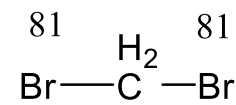
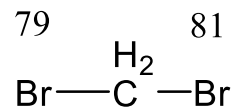
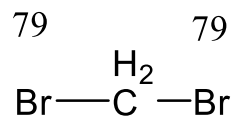
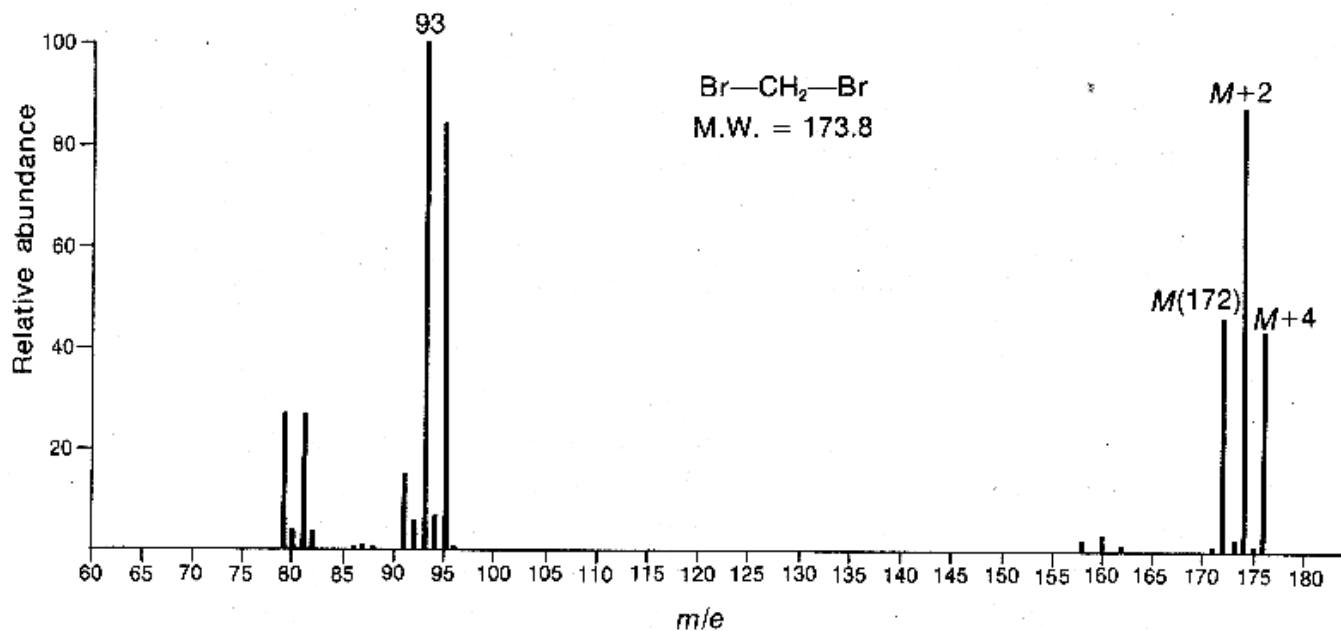
O íon molecular  $m/z$  78 é acompanhada pelo íon  $M+2$   $m/z$  80 indicativa da presença de  ${}^{37}\text{Cl}$ . A proporção (vide Tabela) de **~3:1** constitui-se numa diagnose para a presença de cloro.



# 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

# Molecular Weight Determination

## Compounds with nominal mass 28

### Isotope Clusters

	M	M+1	M+2
CO	100%	1.12	0.2
N <sub>2</sub>	100%	0.76	0.00
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	100%	2.23	0.01

# 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

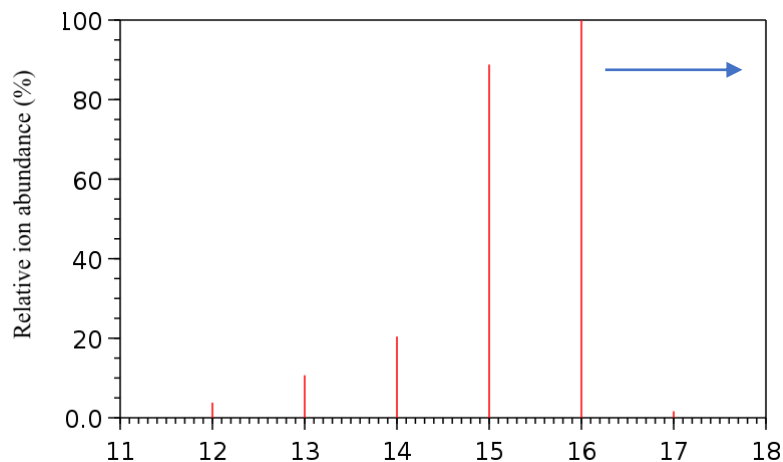
0,0113

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

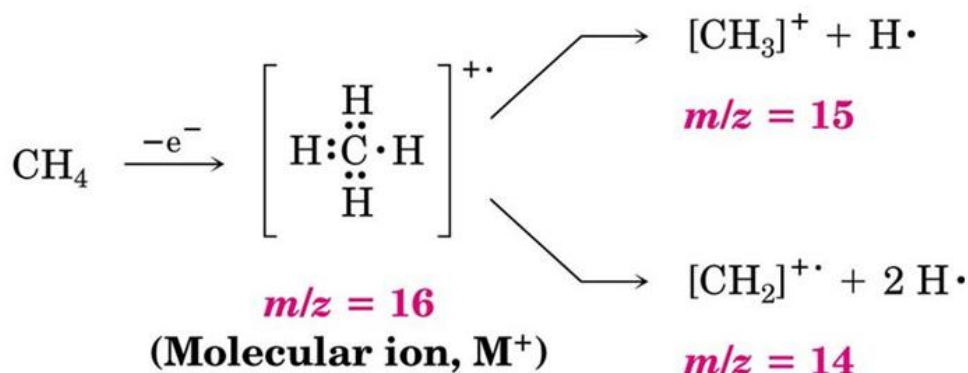
$$\Delta m = 60,03242 - 60,02112 = 0,0113$$

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

# Espectro de massas do metano (baixa resolução)



M (íon molecular e pico base)

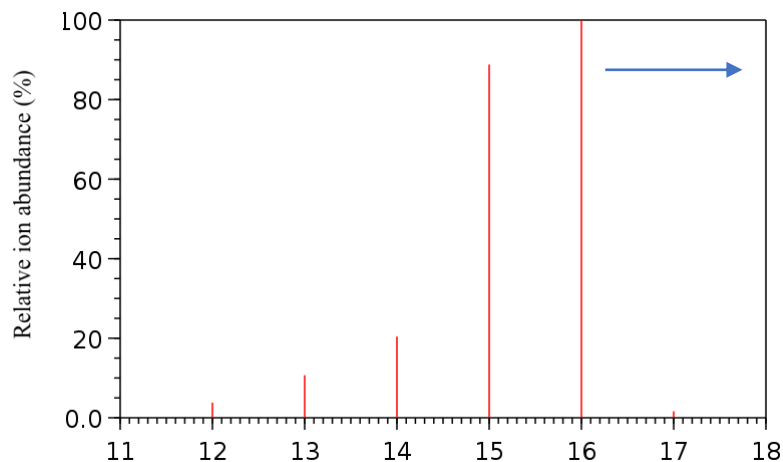


<u>m/z</u>	<u>Relative abundance (%)</u>	<u>Assignment</u>	
18	< 0.5	<u>M+2</u>	<u>Molecular ion</u>
17	1.1	<u>M+1</u>	<u>Molecular ion</u>
<b>16</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b><u>M</u></b>	<b><u>Molecular ion; base peak</u></b>
15	85.0	<u>M - H</u>	<u>Fragment</u>
14	9.2	<u>M - 2H</u>	<u>Fragment</u>
13	3.0	<u>M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

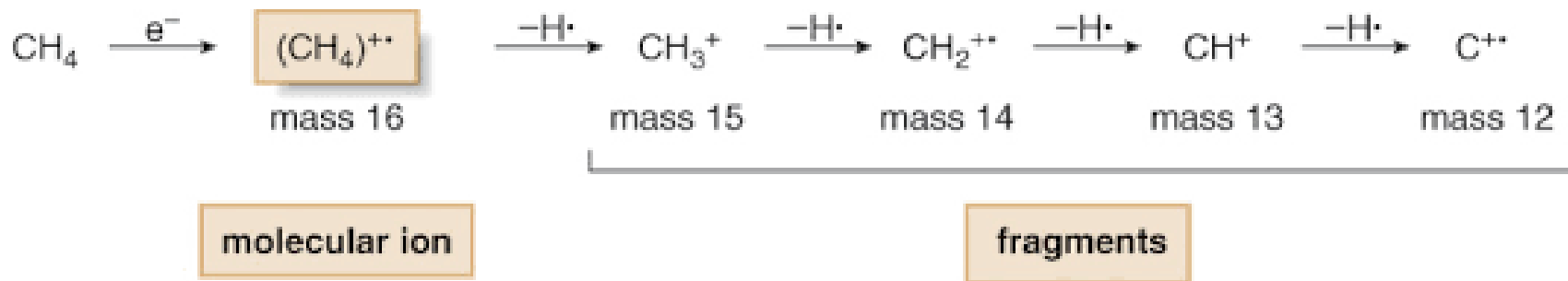
O pico em 17 refere-se a contribuição dos isótopos  $^2\text{H}$  e  $^{13}\text{C}$ .



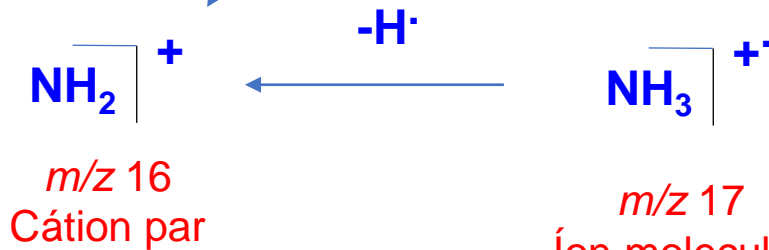
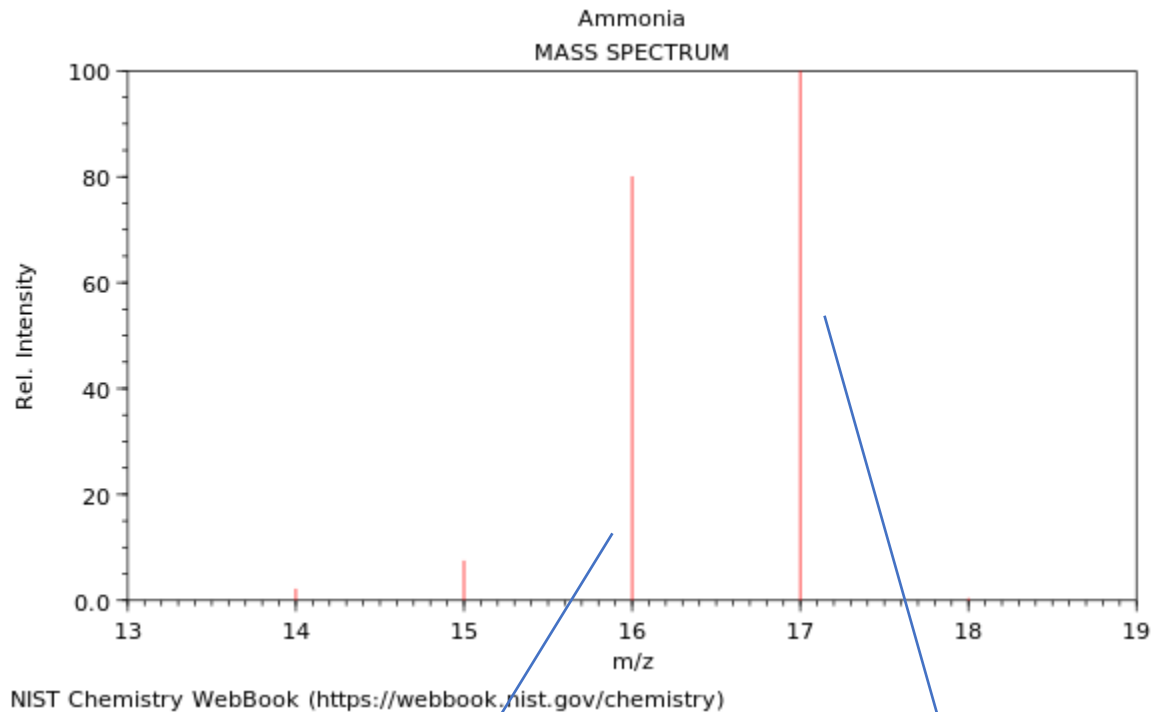
# Espectro de massas do metano (baixa resolução)



M (íon molecular e pico base)



# Espectro de massas da amônia (baixa resolução)



Contrário ao que se observa com  
o caso do metano.

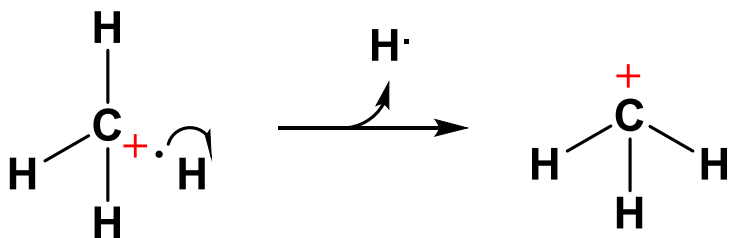
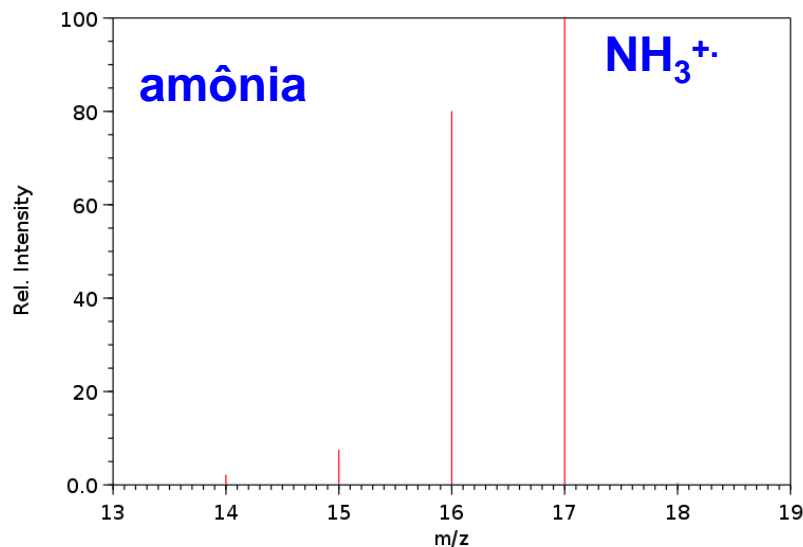
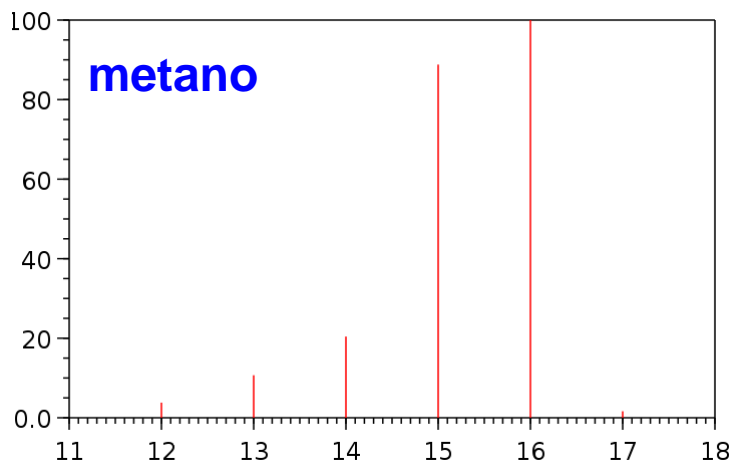
## A regra do nitrogênio

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

Símbolo: N

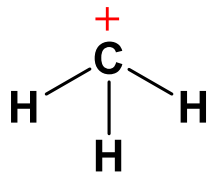
Massa atômica: 14,0067 Da

# Regra do nitrogênio: Metano versus amônia



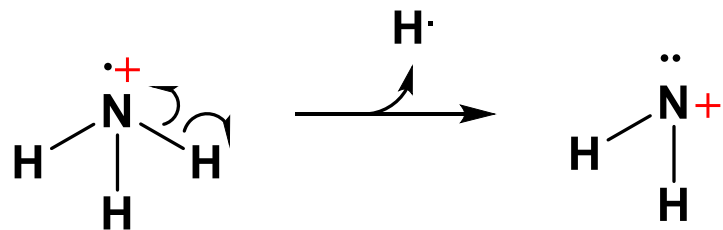
m/z 16

Íon molecular  
(cátion radicalar)  
MM 16 (par)



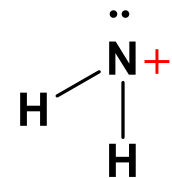
m/z 15

cátion  
m/z 15 (impar)



m/z 17

Íon molecular  
(cátion radicalar)  
MM 17 (impar)



m/z 16

cátion m/z 16 (par)

O carbono é tetravalente

O nitrogênio é trivalente

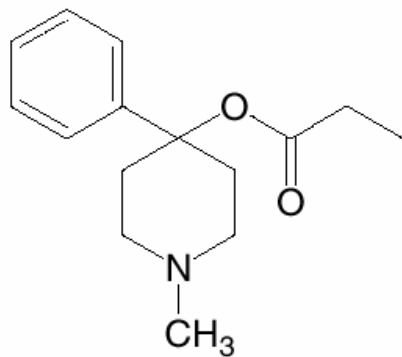
# Regra do nitrogênio

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 N
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	2 N
3	triazole, $C_2H_3N_3$	69	
3	hexamethylphosphoric triamide, HMPTA, $C_6H_{18}N_3OP$	179	3 N

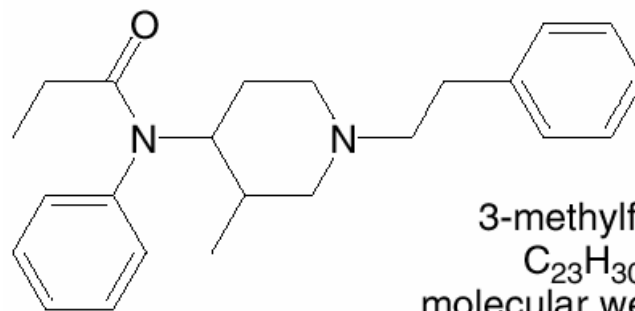
# Regra do Nitrogênio para determinação da fórmula molecular

- Hidrocarbonetos como metano ( $\text{CH}_4$ ) e hexano ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}$ ), 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 de átomos de nitrogênio ímpares**.



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.



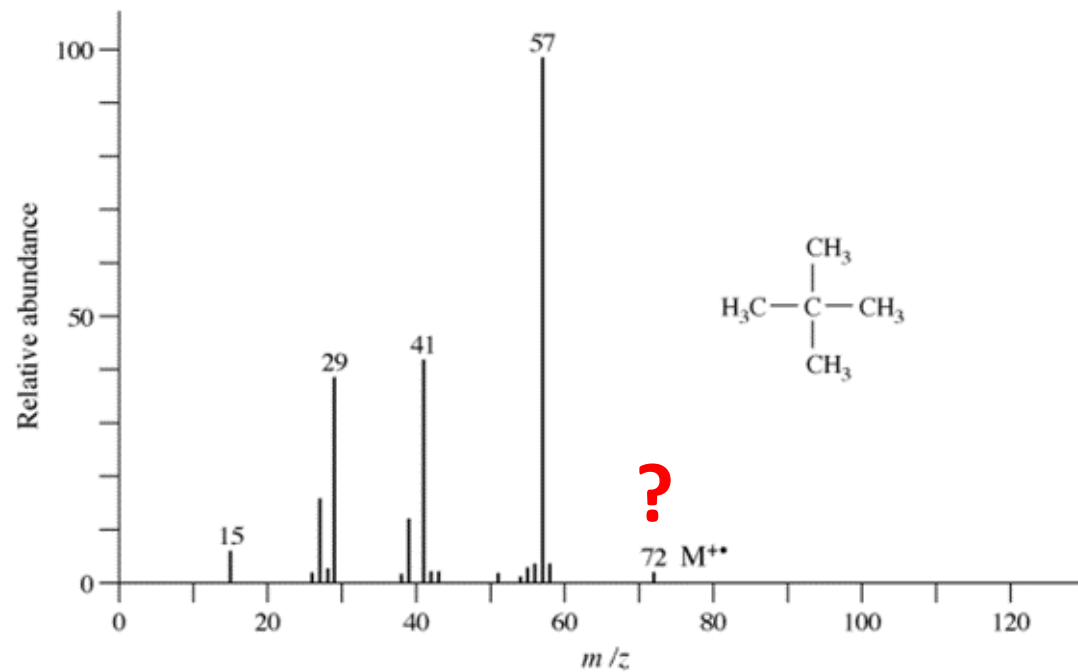
3-methylfentanyl  
 $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_2\text{O}$   
molecular weight = 350  
**2 N**

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

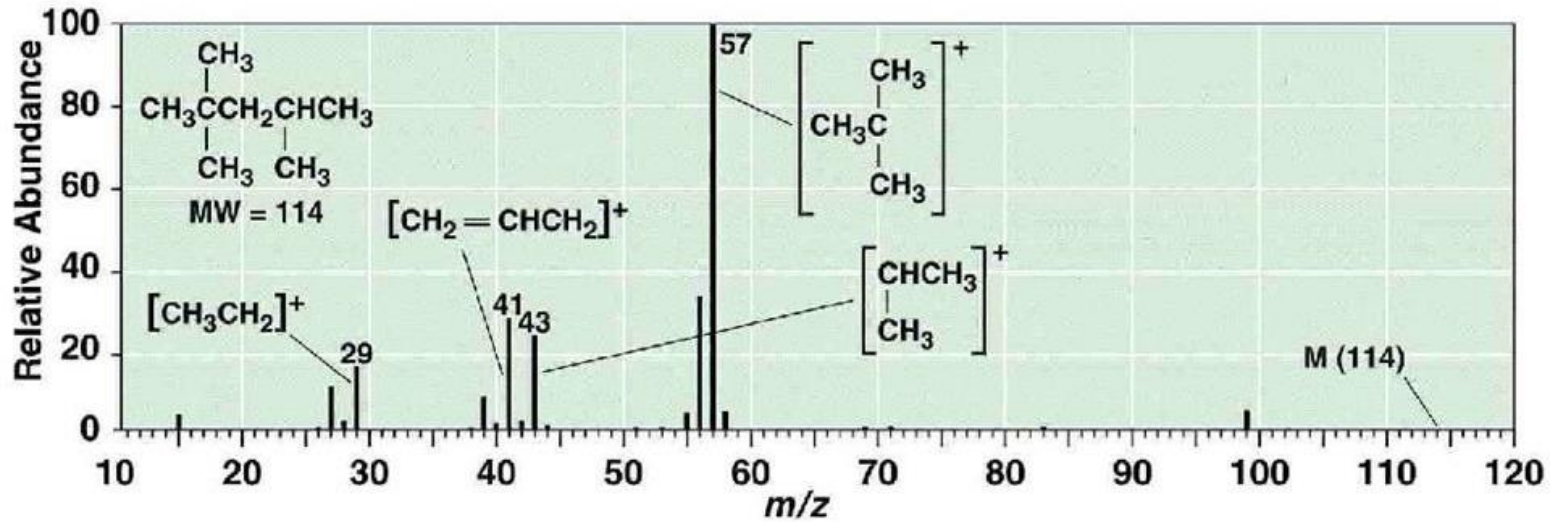
A regra do nitrogênio é uma ferramenta auxiliar e complementar a outras técnicas de análise estrutural, como a espectroscopia no IV e a RMN de  $^1\text{H}$  e  $^{13}\text{C}$

# Dúvidas em observar o íon molecular?

Espectro de Massas do 2,2-Dimetil-propano



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



Alcanos ramificados possuem  $\text{M}^+$  de intensidade reduzida ou não são observados



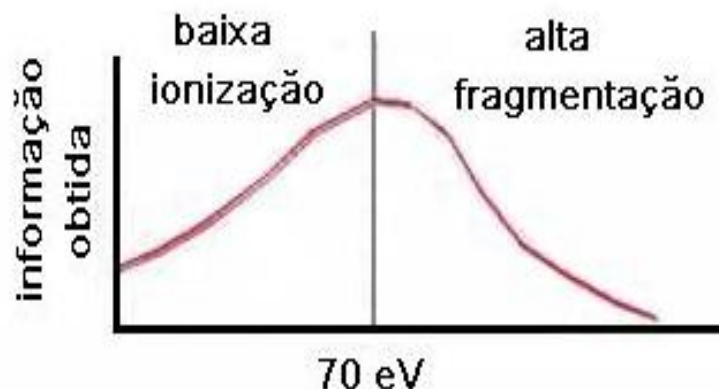
# Como ocorre a ionização por EI?

- Energia < 70 eV:

Número de íons produzidos é pequeno

- Energia > 70 eV:

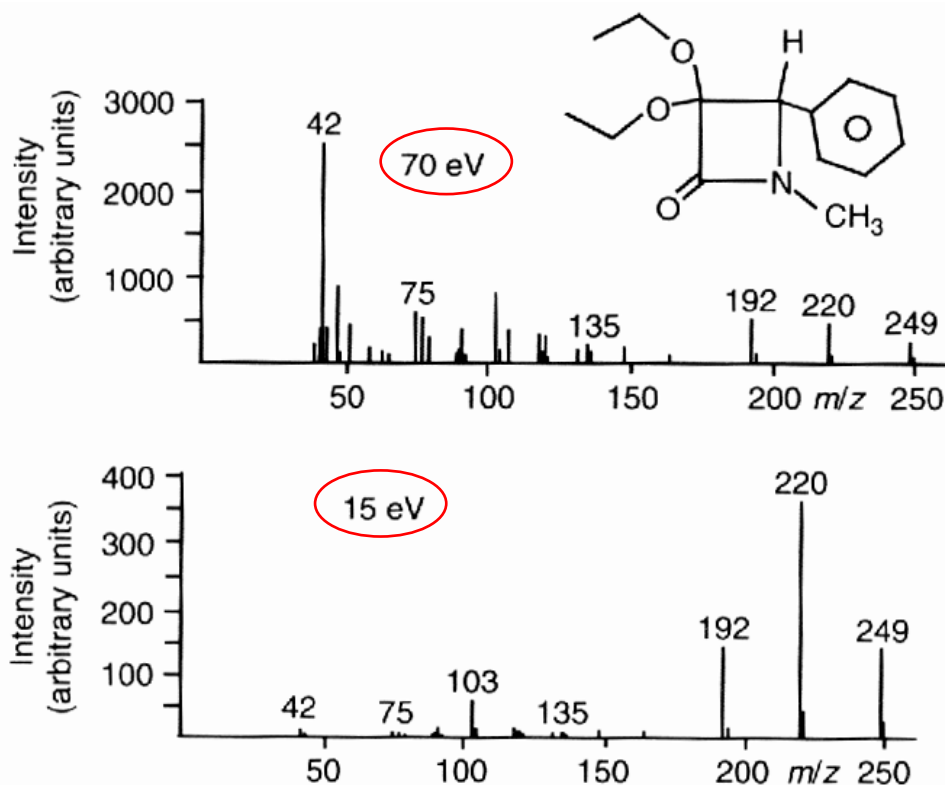
Alta fragmentação  
(pouco informativa)



## Energias de ionização (em eV)

<b>H<sub>2</sub>CO</b>	<b>CH<sub>3</sub>CHO</b>	<b>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO</b>	<b>HCOOH</b>	<b>CH<sub>3</sub>COOH</b>
<b>10.88</b>	<b>10.20</b>	<b>9.66</b>	<b>11.51</b>	<b>10.82</b>
<b>HCONH<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>CH<sub>3</sub>CONH<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>HCONHMe</b>	<b>HCONMe<sub>2</sub></b>	
<b>10.32</b>	<b>9.96</b>	<b>10.05</b>	<b>9.68</b>	

# Espectros de massas de uma $\beta$ -lactama a duas energias eletrônicas diferentes: maior fragmentação a 70 eV

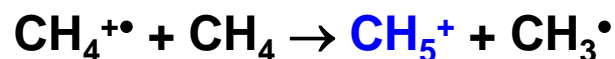


Íon molecular  
 $m/z$  249 Da

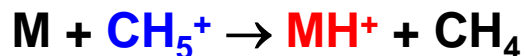
# Ionização química

## Método mais suave com menor fragmentação

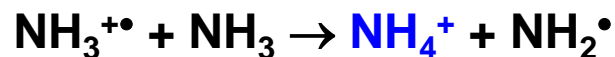
- Ionização produzida por uma reação química provocada por um gás ionizado.
- Gás reagente, p.ex. CH<sub>4</sub>



- CH<sub>5</sub><sup>+</sup> é um ácido de Brønsted muito forte em fase gasosa: leva a ionização suave com formação de MH<sup>+</sup> e fragmentos eventuais



- Outros gases: isobutano, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>

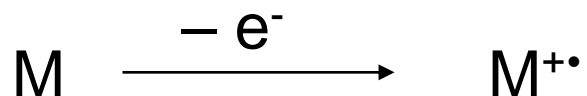


# Reações de produção de íons em EM

## Electrospray

### Impacto de elétrons

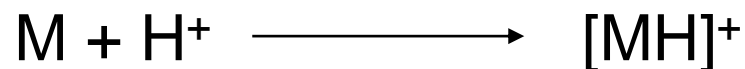
#### Remoção de elétrons



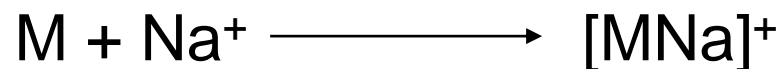
#### Captura de elétrons



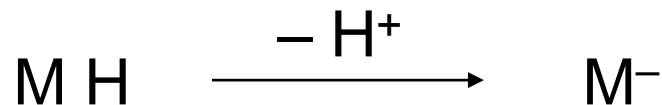
#### Protonação



#### Cationização

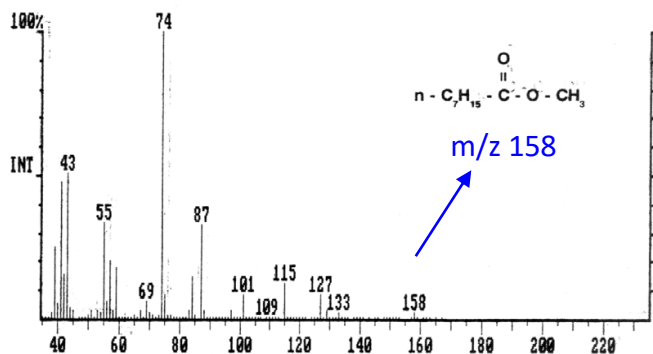


#### Desprotonação



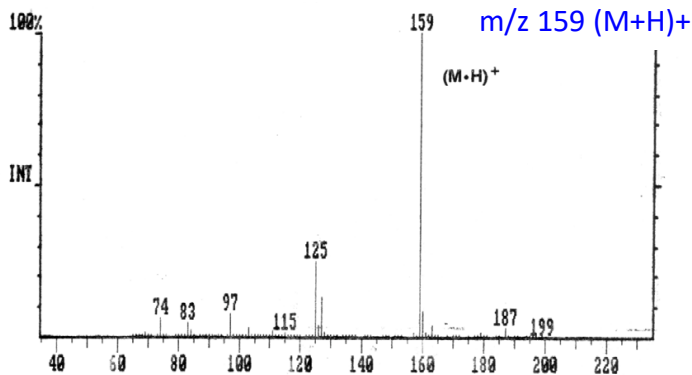
# Comparação entre Ionização eletrônica e ionização química

Ion Trap Electron Ionization Mass Spectrum of Methyl Octanoate



Ionização eletrônica

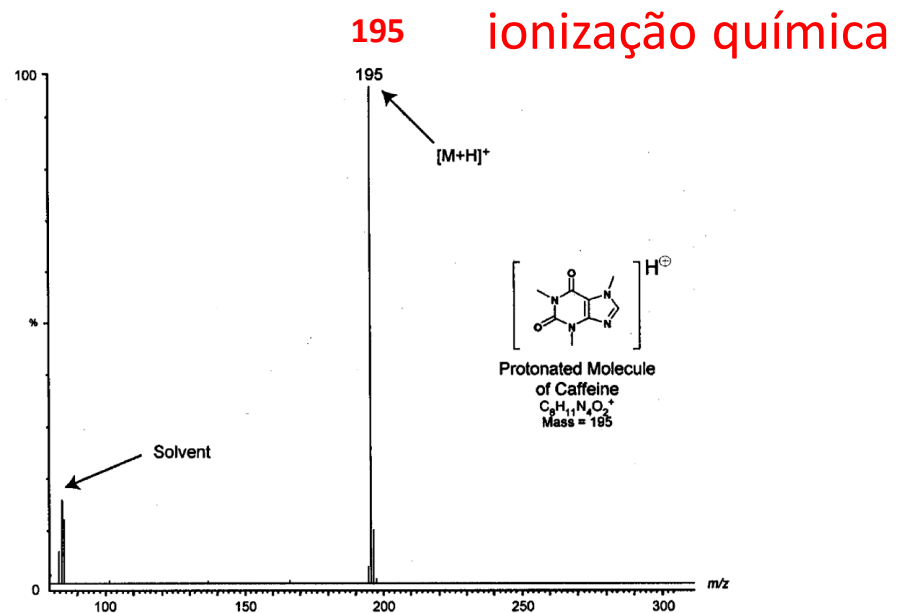
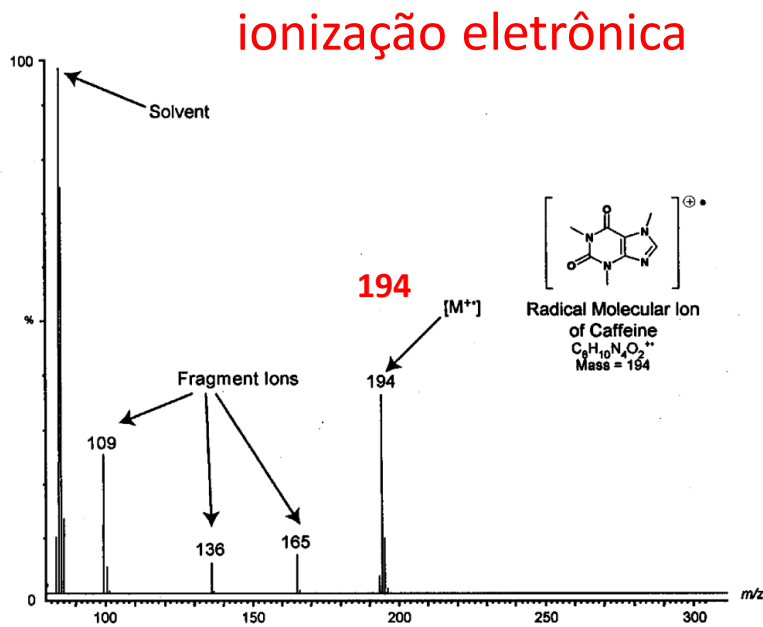
Methane Chemical Ionization Mass Spectrum of Methyl Octanoate



ionização química

Pavia, p. 120

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

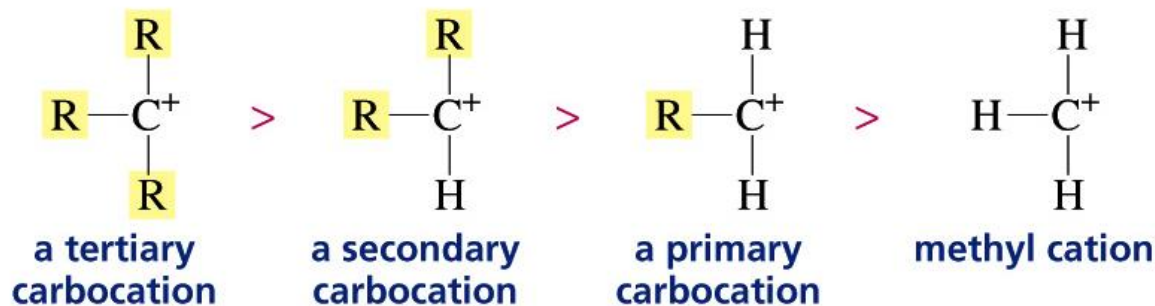
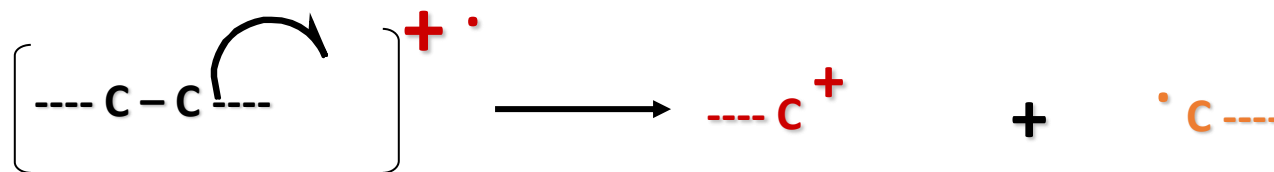


Se o íon molecular for pouco visível  
no modo de ionização eletrônica:

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

# Regras comuns de fragmentação em espectrometria de massas

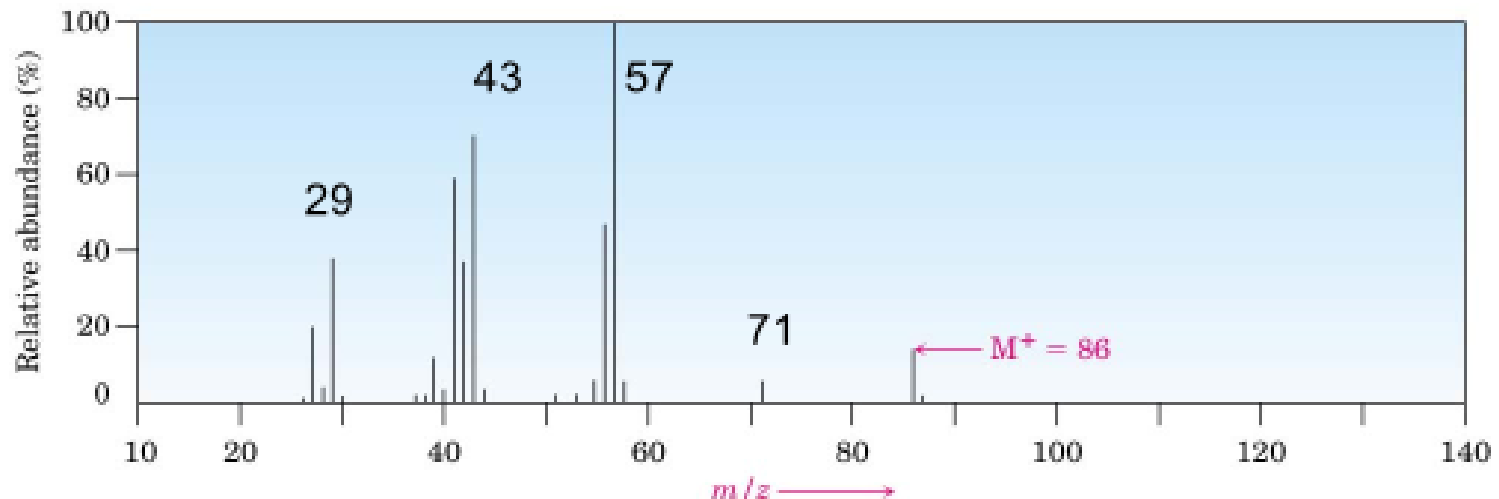
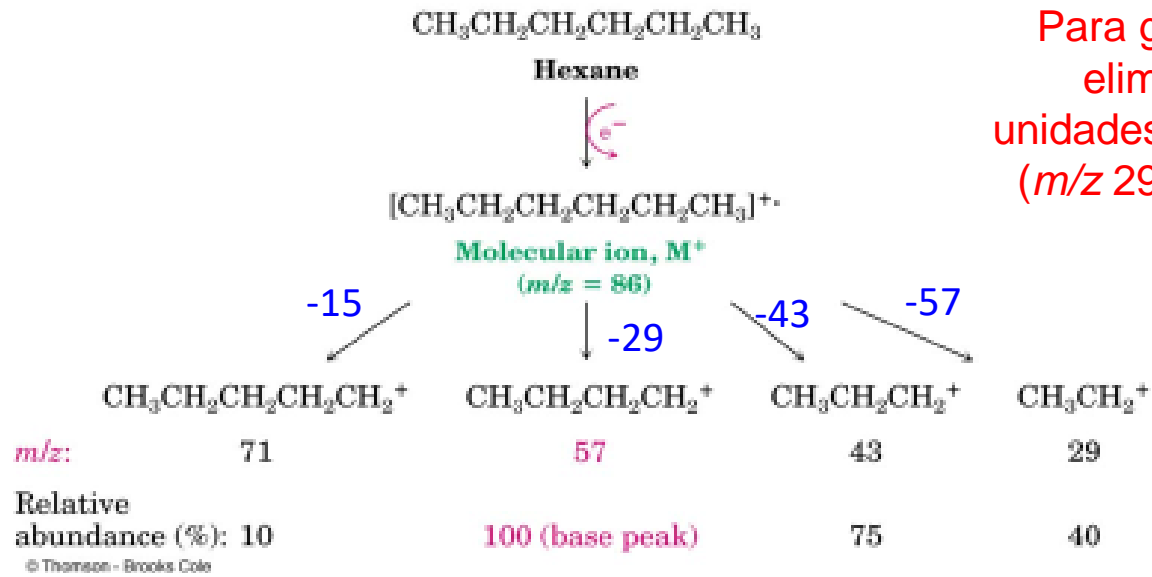
1) Quebra de ligações  $\sigma$  resultando em cations mais estáveis



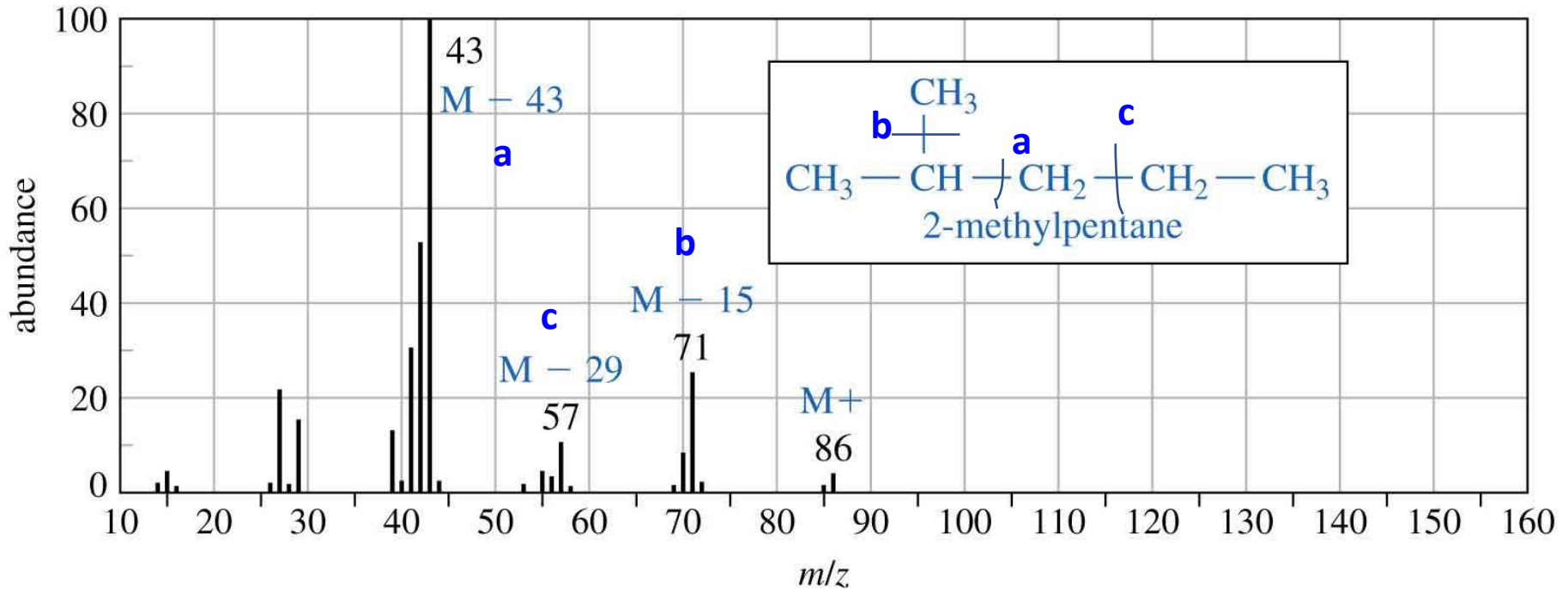


# Espectro de massas do hexano

Há uma complementariedade entre as fragmentações:  
 Para gerar o cátion em  $m/z$  57 é eliminado o radical etila (29 unidades) e a geração do cátion etila ( $m/z$  29) é eliminado o radical butil (57 unidades).



## Espectro de massas do 2-metilpentano




Uma ramificação altera de forma significativa a intensidade dos íons formados por causa da maior estabilidade dos mesmos (Regra de Stevenson)

# Tabelas do Silverstein

## Appendix B Common Fragment Ions

All fragments listed bear +1 charges. To be used in conjunction with Appendix C. Not all members of homologous and isomeric series are given. The list is meant to be suggestive rather than exhaustive. Appendix II of Hamming and Foster

(1972), Table A-7 of McLafferty's (1993) interpretative book and the high-resolution ion data of McLafferty (1982) are recommended as supplements. Structural inferences are listed in parentheses.

<i>m/z</i> Ions <sup>a</sup>	(Structural Inference)
14	CH <sub>2</sub>
15	CH <sub>3</sub>
16	O
17	OH
18	H <sub>2</sub> O, NH <sub>4</sub>
19	F, H <sub>3</sub> O
26	C≡N, C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>
27	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub>
28	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> , CO, N <sub>2</sub> (air), CH=NH
29	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> , CHO
30	CH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> (RCH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> ), NO
31	CH <sub>2</sub> OH (RCH <sub>2</sub> OH), OCH <sub>3</sub>
32	O <sub>2</sub> (air)
33	SH, CH <sub>2</sub> F
34	H <sub>2</sub> S
35	Cl ( <sup>37</sup> Cl at 37)
36	HCl (H <sup>37</sup> Cl at 38)
39	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub>
40	CH <sub>2</sub> C=N, Ar (air)
41	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> , CH <sub>2</sub> C=N + H, <sup>a</sup> C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> NH
42	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> O
43	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> , CH <sub>3</sub> C=O, CH <sub>3</sub> C=OG, (G = R, Ar, NH <sub>2</sub> , OR, OH), C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N
44	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \parallel \\ \text{CH}_2\text{C}=\text{O} \end{array} + \text{H}$ (Aldehydes, McLafferty rearrangement), CH <sub>3</sub> CHNH <sub>2</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub> , NH <sub>2</sub> C=O (RC=ONH <sub>2</sub> ), (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> N
45	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\   \\ \text{CHOH} \end{array}$ , CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH, CH <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub> (RCH <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub> ), $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{C}-\text{OH} \end{array}$ , CH <sub>3</sub> CH-O + H (CH <sub>3</sub> CHOHR)
46	NO <sub>2</sub>
47	CH <sub>2</sub> SH (RCH <sub>2</sub> SH), CH <sub>3</sub> S
48	CH <sub>3</sub> S + H
49	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl (CH <sub>2</sub> <sup>37</sup> Cl at 51)
51	CHF <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>3</sub>
53	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>5</sub>
54	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> C≡N
55	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>7</sub> , CH <sub>2</sub> =CHC=O
56	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub>
57	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> C=O
58	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{C} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{CH}_2 \end{array} + \text{H}$ , C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CHNH <sub>2</sub> , (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> NCH <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NHCH <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> S
59	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> COH, CH <sub>2</sub> OC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> , $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{C}-\text{OCH}_3 \end{array}$ (RCO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> ), NH <sub>2</sub> C=O + H, CH <sub>3</sub> OCHCH <sub>3</sub> , CH <sub>3</sub> CHCH <sub>2</sub> OH, $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2 \\   \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CHOH} \end{array}$
60	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{CH}_2\text{C} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{OH} \end{array} + \text{H}$ , CH <sub>2</sub> ONO
61	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{CH}_3\text{C}-\text{O} \end{array} + 2\text{H}$ , CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> SH, CH <sub>2</sub> SCH <sub>3</sub>
65	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>5</sub>
66	 ≡ C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>6</sub> , H <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> (RSSR)
67	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>7</sub>
68	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> C≡N
69	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>9</sub> , CF <sub>3</sub> , CH <sub>3</sub> CH=CHC=O, CH <sub>2</sub> =C(CH <sub>3</sub> )C=O
70	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>10</sub>
71	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub> , C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> C=O
72	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{C} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{CH}_2 \end{array} + \text{H}$ , C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> CHNH <sub>2</sub> , (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> N=C=O, C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NHCHCH <sub>3</sub> and isomers
73	Homologs of 59, (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Si
74	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\text{OCH}_3 \end{array} + \text{H}$
75	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{C}-\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5 \end{array} + 2\text{H}$ , C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CO + 2H, CH <sub>2</sub> SC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> , (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CSH, (CH <sub>3</sub> O) <sub>2</sub> CH, (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> SiOH
76	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> (C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>2</sub> X, C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> XY)
77	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> (C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> X)
78	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> + H
79	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> + 2H, Br ( <sup>81</sup> Br at 81)

## Appendix C Common Fragments Lost

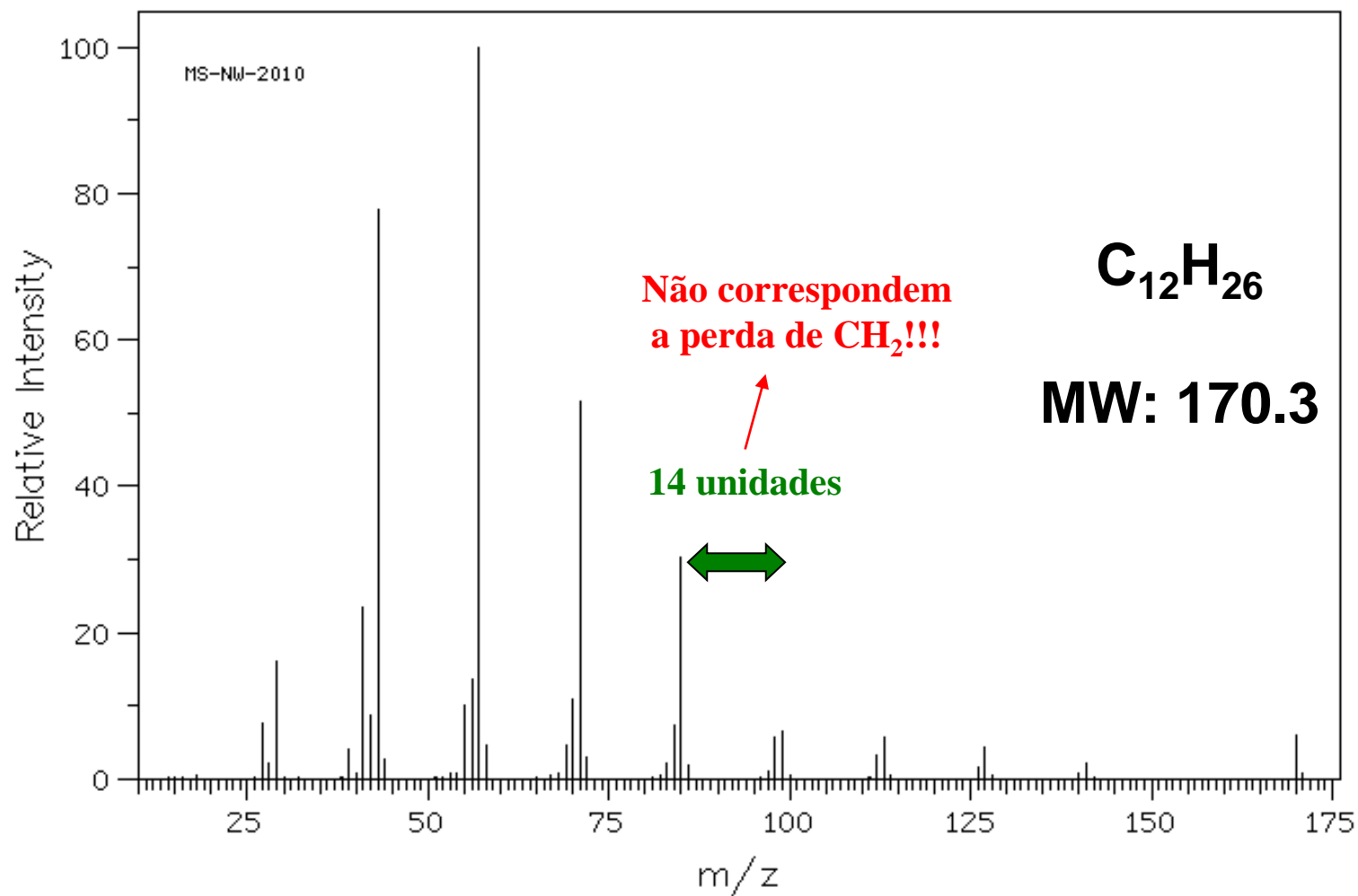
This list is suggestive rather than comprehensive. It should be used in conjunction with Appendix B, Table 5-19 of Hamming and Foster (1972) and Table A-5 of McLafferty (1993) are

recommended as supplements. All of these fragments are lost as neutral species.

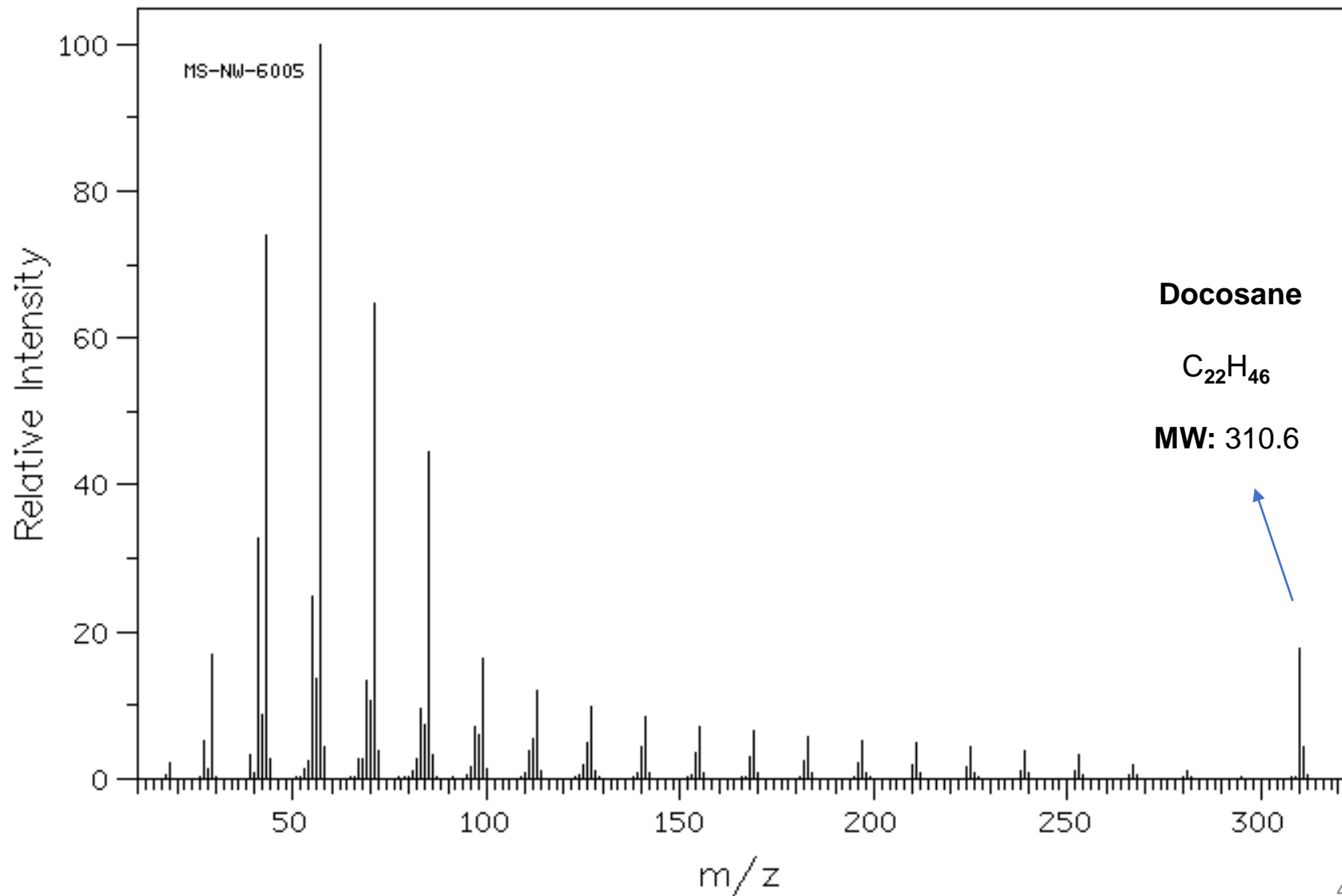
# Tabelas do Silverstein (Fragmentos Neutros perdidos)

Molecular Ion Minus	Fragment Lost (Inference Structure)
1	H·
2	2H·
15	CH <sub>3</sub> ·
16	O (ArNO <sub>2</sub> , amine oxides, sulfoxides); ·NH <sub>2</sub> (carboxamides, sulfonamides)
17	HO·
18	H <sub>2</sub> O (alcohols, aldehydes, ketones)
19	F·
20	HF
26	CH≡CH, ·CH≡N
27	CH <sub>2</sub> =CH·, HC≡N (aromatic nitrites, nitrogen heterocycles)
28	CH <sub>2</sub> =CH <sub>2</sub> , CO, (quinones) (HCN + H)
29	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> ·, (ethyl ketones, ArCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> ), ·CHO
30	NH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> ·, CH <sub>2</sub> O (ArOCH <sub>3</sub> ), NO (ArNO <sub>2</sub> ), C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>
31	·OCH <sub>3</sub> (methyl esters), ·CH <sub>2</sub> OH, CH <sub>3</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>
32	CH <sub>3</sub> OH, S
33	HS· (thiols), (·CH <sub>3</sub> and H <sub>2</sub> O)
34	H <sub>2</sub> S (thiols)
35	Cl·
36	HCl, 2H <sub>2</sub> O
37	H <sub>2</sub> Cl (or HCl + H)
38	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> N, F <sub>2</sub>
39	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> , HC <sub>2</sub> N
40	CH <sub>3</sub> C≡CH
41	CH <sub>2</sub> =CHCH <sub>2</sub> ·
42	CH <sub>2</sub> =CHCH <sub>3</sub> , CH <sub>2</sub> =C=O, H <sub>2</sub> C <sup>H<sub>2</sub></sup> CH <sub>2</sub> , NCO, NCNH <sub>2</sub>
43	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> · (propyl ketones, ArCH <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> ), CH <sub>3</sub> C <sup>O</sup> · (methyl ketones, CH <sub>3</sub> C <sup>O</sup> G, where G = various functional groups), CH <sub>2</sub> =CH-O·, (CH <sub>3</sub> · and CH <sub>2</sub> =CH <sub>2</sub> ), HCNO
44	CH <sub>2</sub> =CHOH, CO <sub>2</sub> (esters, anhydrides), N <sub>2</sub> O, CONH <sub>2</sub> , NHCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
45	CH <sub>3</sub> CHOH, CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O· (ethyl esters), CO <sub>2</sub> H, CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>
46	(H <sub>2</sub> O and CH <sub>2</sub> =CH <sub>2</sub> ), CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH, ·NO <sub>2</sub> (ArNO <sub>2</sub> )
47	CH <sub>3</sub> S·
48	CH <sub>3</sub> SH, SO (sulfoxides), O <sub>3</sub>
49	·CH <sub>2</sub> Cl
51	·CHF <sub>2</sub>
52	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>4</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub>
53	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>5</sub>
54	CH <sub>2</sub> =CH-CH=CH <sub>2</sub>
55	CH <sub>2</sub> =CHCHCH <sub>3</sub>

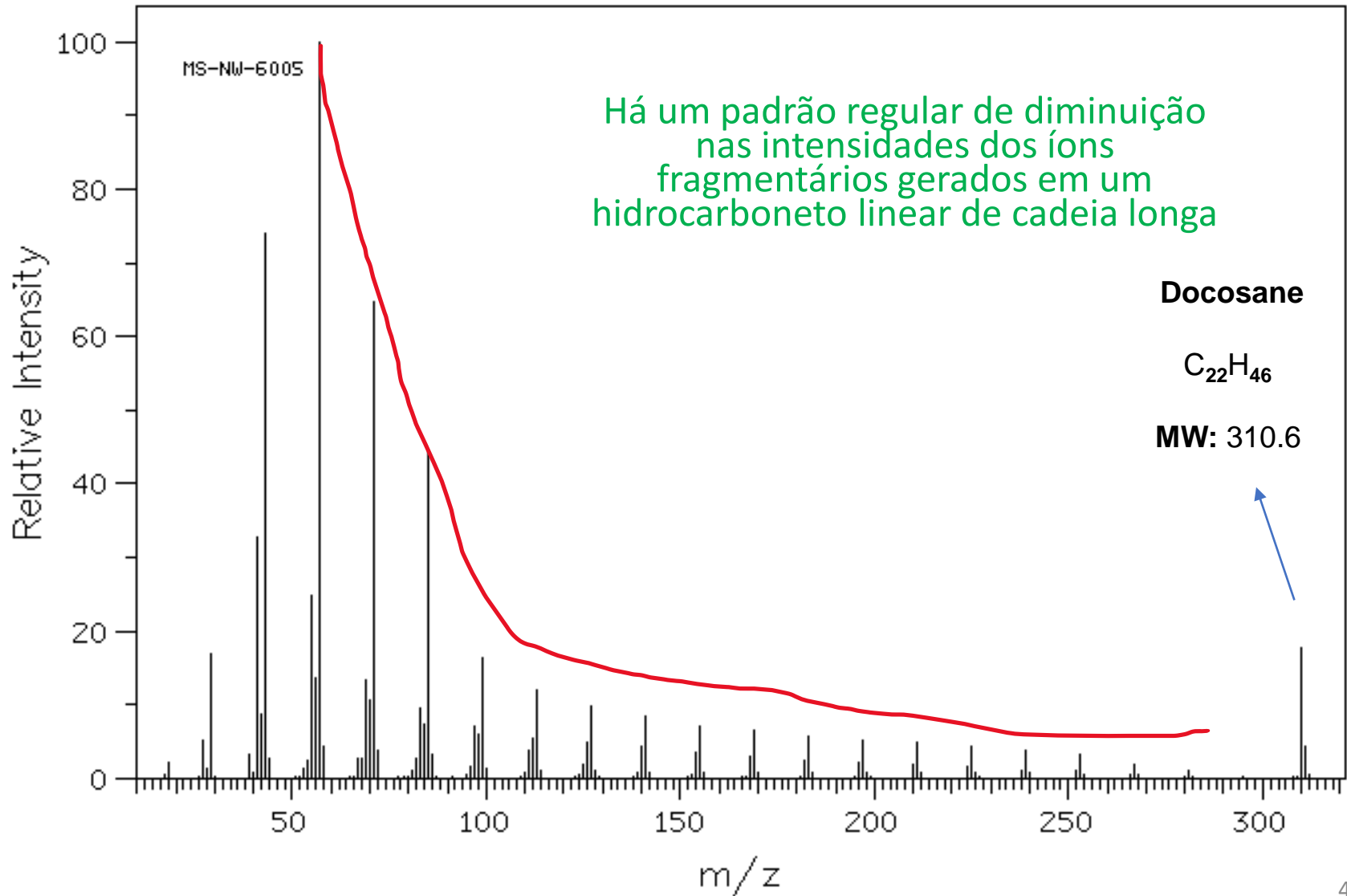
# Espectro de massas do dodecano



# Espectro de massas do docosano



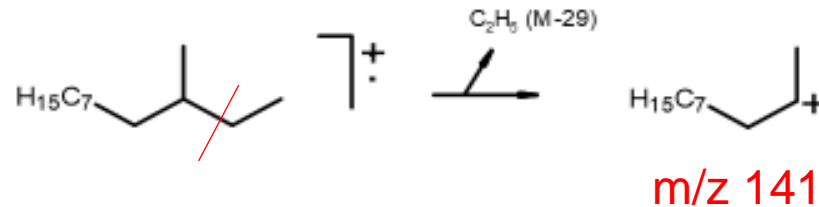
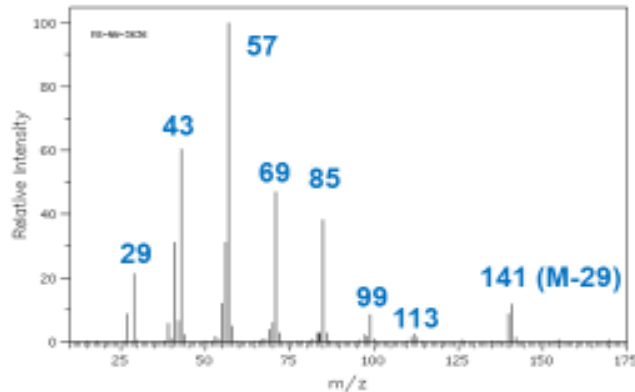
# Espectro de massas do docosano



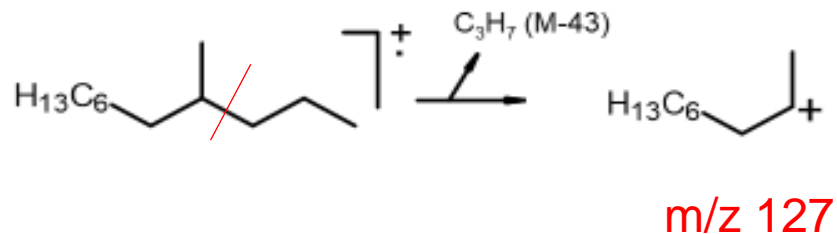
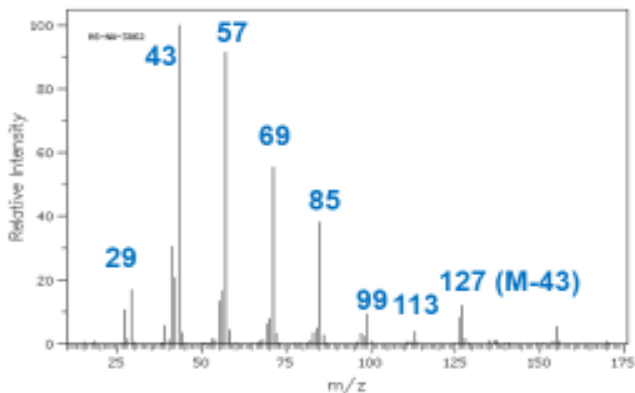
# Localização da ramificação em hidrocarbonetos isoméricos ramificados

## 3-metilundecano

Isômeros ramificados do dodecano  
MM 170.33 (não detectado)



Fragmentação alfa:  
gerando cátion secundários



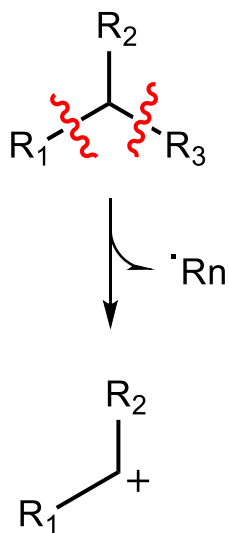
4-metilundecano

Fator importante: estabilização de cations por efeitos +I e hiperconjugação.



## Fragmentações $\alpha$ são favorecidas por fatores que estabilizam os cátions resultantes

hidrocarbonetos



Cátions mais substituídos  
estabilizados por efeitos indutivos,  
hiperconjugativos; conjugados à  
insaturações;  
As fragmentação de radicais  
alquílicos maiores são favorecidas.