

## Masna spektrometrija

UČINKOVITA TEHNIKA ZA  
IDENTIFIKACIJO SNOVI  
opredelitev ionov nastalih iz osnovne  
molekule

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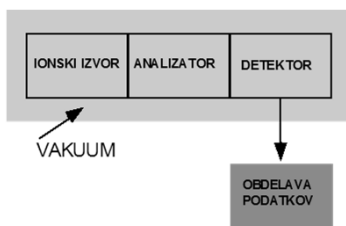
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## MASNI SPEKTROMETER



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## MASNA SPEKTROMETRIJA

- POTREBEN JE VISOK VAKUUM ( $10^{-2}$ - $10^{-3}$  Pa)
- RAZLOG: VEČJA PROSTA POT DELCEV
- PROSTA POT: POVPREČNA RAZDALJA, KI JO PREPOTUJEJO DELCI (IONI, MOLEKULE), PREDEN ZADENEJO DRUGI DELEC

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## VAKUUMSKI SISTEM

- Dvostopenjski sistem črpalk
- rotacijska črpalka (predčrpalka) vakuum  $1 - 10^{-2}$  Pa
- turbomolekularna ali difuzijska črpalka za končni vakuum  $- 10^{-3}$  Pa

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## IONIZACIJA MOLEKUL

- Elektronska ionizacija (EI) (Ionizacija na zajetje elektronov)
- Kemijska ionizacija (CI)
- MALDI (matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization)
- Ionizacija s hitrimi atomi ali ioni ("Fast atom bombardement")
- ionizacija v električnem polju ("Field ionization")
- plazemska desorpcija ("Plasma desorption")

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## Ionizacija- zajetje elektronov

- Elektron z veliko energijo trči v nevtralno molekulo analita. Pri trku izbije elektron, pri čemer nastane molekularni ion z dodatno energijo.
- Dodatna energija povzroči cepitev - fragmentacijo molekule.

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## Ionizacija- zajetje elektronov

- Primerna energija elektronov za ionizacijo je okoli 70 eV (6,8 MJ/mol), tipična ionizacijska energija molekul analita je 0,6-1 MJ/mol
- Manjša energija povzroči neučinkovito ionizacijo, pri višjih energijah pa je fragmentacija prevelika, kar vpliva na kvaliteto informacij v masnem spektru

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## Ionizacija z zajetjem elektronov

- Katoda je žička iz Re ali W - izvor elektronov
- Tarča: anoda, ki v povezavi s katodo usmerja elektrone
- Odbojna elektroda- repeller "potiska" in usmerja ione analita iz izvora v masni analizator
- Ionske leče: serija negativnih elektrod z naraščajočim negativnim nabojem, ki pospešijo ione v masni spektrometer

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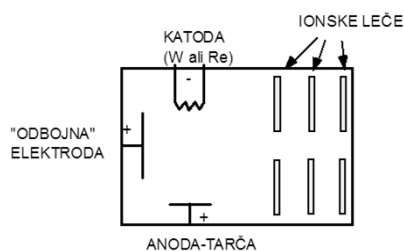
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## Ionizacija- zajetje elektronov shema



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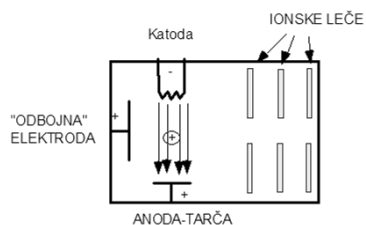
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## Ionizacija-zajetje elektronov



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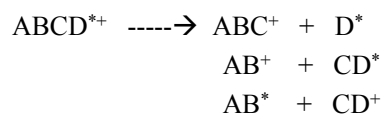
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## Ionizacija molekul



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## Kemijska ionizacija

- Ioni nastanejo zaradi trkov (kolizije) z ioni reagenčnega plina
- pozitivni ioni
- negativni ioni pri spojinah, ki vsebujejo elektronegativne atome
- Primerni reagenčni plini:  $CH_4$ ,  $CH_4^+$ ,  $CH_3^+$ ,  $CH_2^+$

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## MALDI (matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization)

- Vzorcetu dodamo ustrezno matrično raztopino (npr. 2,5-dihidroksi benzojska kislina). Po sušenju vzorec iskristalizira. Nato ga s pomočjo fotonov (izberemo valovno dolžino, ki jo absorbira matrična snov) ioniziramo.
- Primerna ionizacijska tehnika za ionizacijo biomolekul z masami do 300 kDa. Za ločitev ionov najpogosteje uporabimo "Time of flight" masni spektrometer

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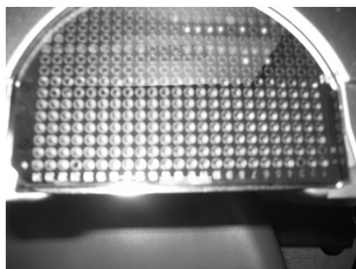
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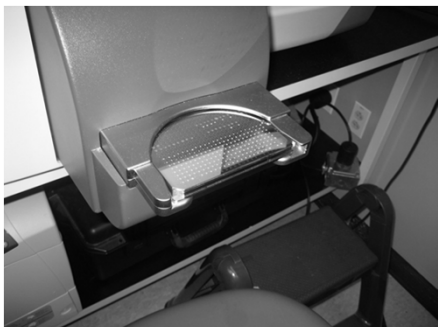
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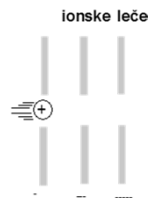
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## Pospeševanje ionov



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## Masni analizator

Ločuje posamezne ione gleda na razmerje masa: naboj ( $m/Z$ )

Vrste masnih analizatorjev:

- elektrostatsko-magnetni
- Kvadrupolni analizatorji
- analizatorji z ionsko pastjo ("Ion trap")
- Analizator na osnovi časa preleta ("Time of flight"),

Najpogosteje uporabljamo kvadrupolni masni analizator

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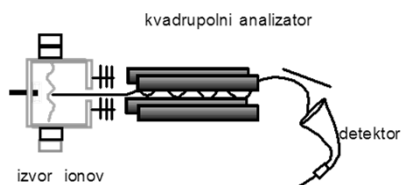
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## MASNI SPEKTROMETER



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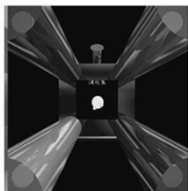
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## Kvadrupol



- ioni iz izvora potujejo med štirimi elektrodami v obliki palic
- Potencial med elektrodami spreminjamo, tako da doseže detektor le pasamezni ion z ustreznim razmerjem  $M/Z$

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## Kvadrupol

- DC potencial na elektrodah linearno povečujemo, pri čemer je RF/DC razmerje konstantno
- območje mas: 10-1000  $M/Z$  (tipično 10-800  $M/Z$ ). Celoten spekter posnamemo v zelo kratkem času (1 sekunda!)



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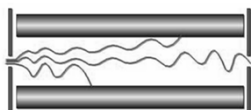
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## Kvadrupol



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## Kvadrupol



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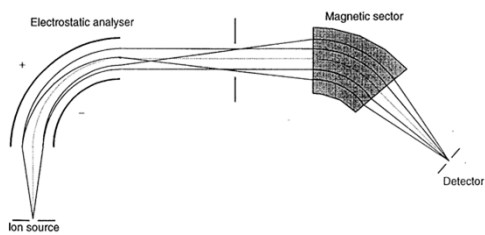
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## Sektorski masni spektrometer



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## Ionska past ("ion trap")

- PRINCIP IN DELOVANJE (animacije)

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## “TOF” masni spektrometer



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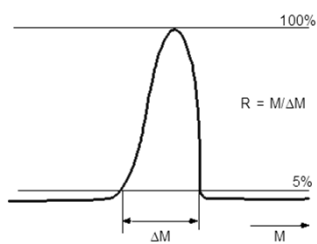
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## MS- Ločljivost



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## DETEKTOR - elektronska pomnoževalka



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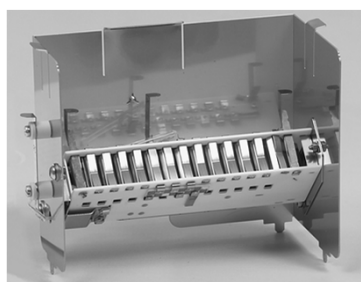
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## Ionska pomnoževalka



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## Interpretacija masnega spektra

splošno ovrednotenje spektra  
(razmerja posameznih signalov)

določitev molekulskega vrha

določitev elementne sestave

identifikacija posameznih fragmentov

določitev strukture molekule

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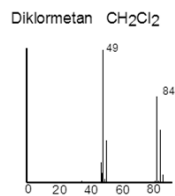
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## Primer masnega spektra




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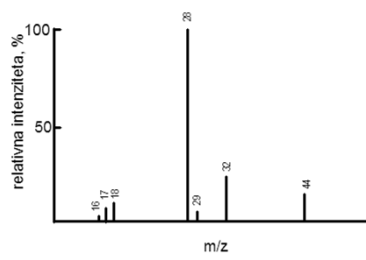
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## MASNI SPEKTER



m/z 28: masa delca 28 z nabojem 1+  
ali masa delca 56 z nabojem 2+

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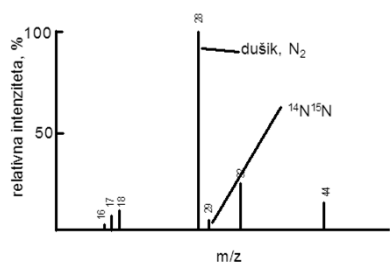
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## MASNI SPEKTER

MASNI SPEKTER (zrak)




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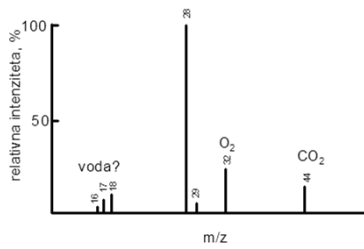
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## MASNI SPEKTER

MASNI SPEKTER (zrak)




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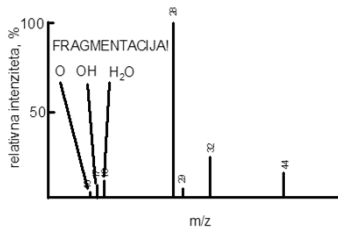
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## MASNI SPEKTER

MASNI SPEKTER (zrak)




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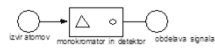
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## Metode atomske/elementne masne/ spektrometrije

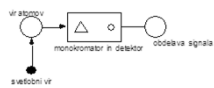
Atomska emisijska spektrometrija



Atomska absorpcijska spektrometrija



Atomska fluorescena



Elementna masna spektrometrija




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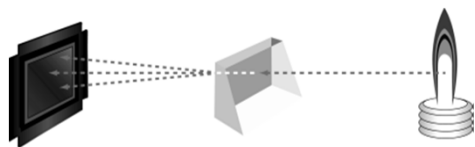
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### Atomska emisijska spektrometrija



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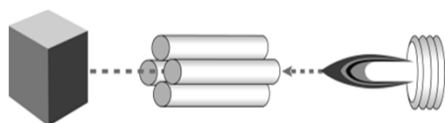
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### ICP-masna spektrometrija



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### Plazma



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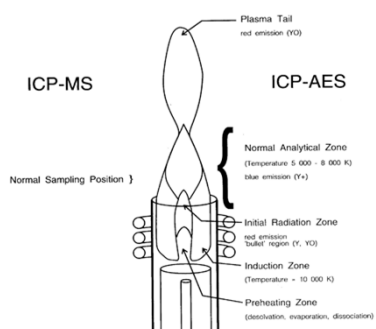
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## ICP-OES/ICP-MS




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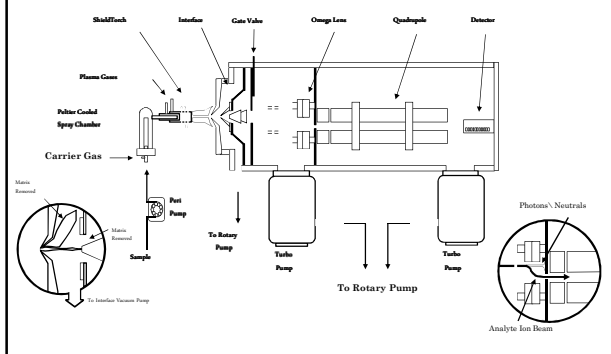
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## Shema masnega spektrometra




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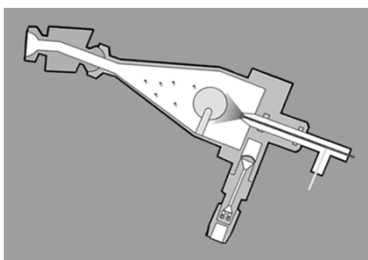
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## ICP-MS vnos vzorcev




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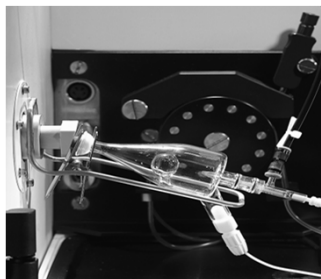
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## ICP-MS vnos vzorcev



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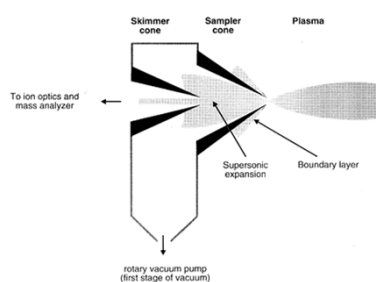
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## Vnos ionov v masni spektrometer



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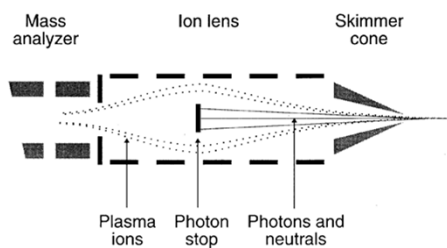
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## Usmerjanje ionov v masnem spektrometru



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## ICP-MS "SPEKTRALNE" MOTNJE

Spektralne motnje:

Zvrsti s podobno maso kot analit

- (i) izobarne npr.:  $^{58}\text{Ni}$  moti  $^{58}\text{Fe}$   
 $^{40}\text{Ar}$  moti  $^{40}\text{Ca}$
- (ii) poliatomske:  $^{40}\text{Ar-Ar}$  moti  $^{80}\text{Se}$   
 $^{35}\text{Cl}^{40}\text{Ar}$  moti  $^{74}\text{Se}$   
 $^{35}\text{Cl}^{16}\text{O}$  moti  $^{51}\text{V}$
- (III) dvojno nabiti ioni:  $^{138}\text{Ba}^{++}$  moti  $^{69}\text{Ga}^{+}$   
 $^{208}\text{Pb}^{++}$  moti  $^{104}\text{Ru}^{+}$

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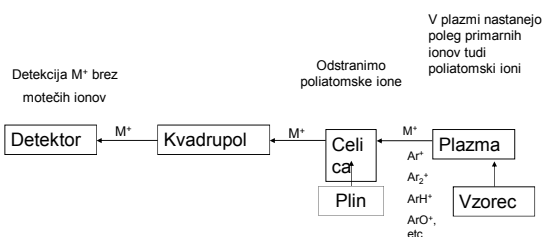
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## Reakcijska celica- odstranitev poliatomskih zvrsti




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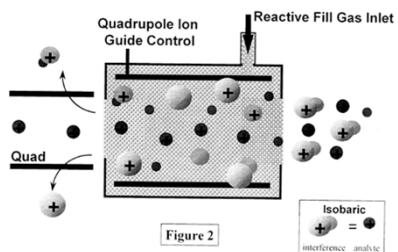
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## Reakcijska celica




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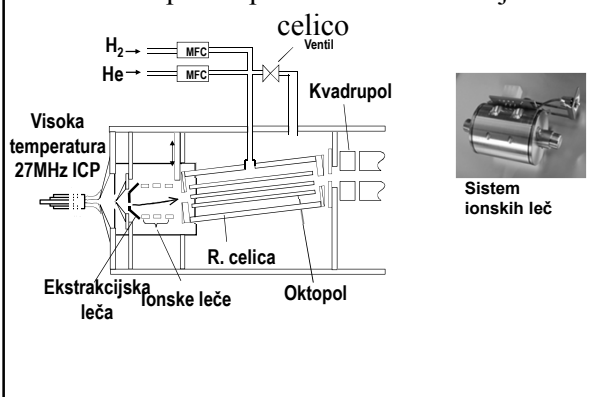
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### Kvadrupolni spektrometer z reakcijsko celico




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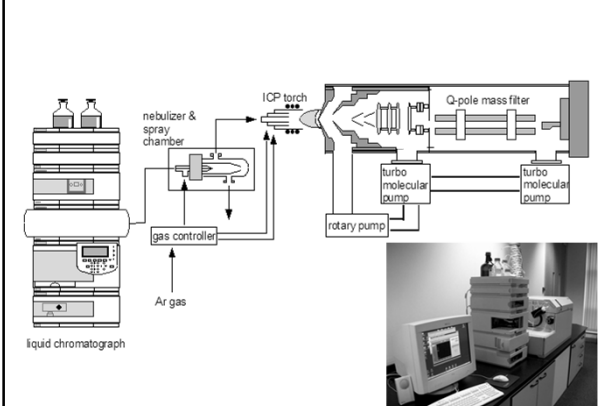
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### SKLOPITEV LC-ICP-MS




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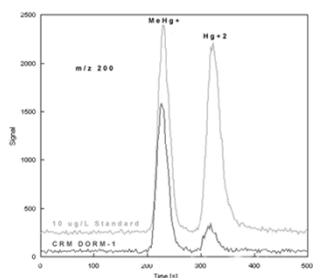
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### ICP-MS specijacijska analiza: Ločitev metil in elementarnega Hg




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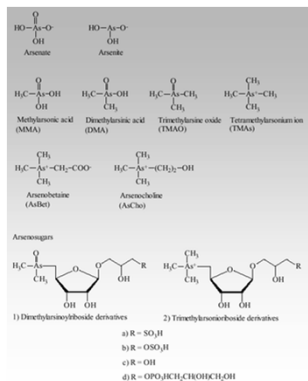
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### Primer speciacije As zvrsti z LC-ICP-MS



Toksične!

Netoksične

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As zvrsti:  
Anorganske zvrsti As so večinoma toksične, organske zvrsti pa so človeku neškodljive.  
Potencialna toksičnost arseno-sladkorjev še ni dokazana.

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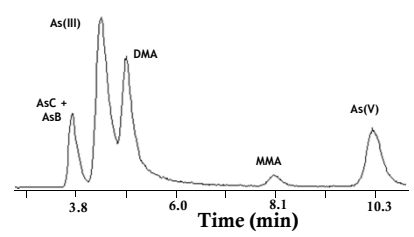
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### ICP-MS speciacijska analiza: Ločitev As zvrsti (sklopitev LC-ICP-MS)




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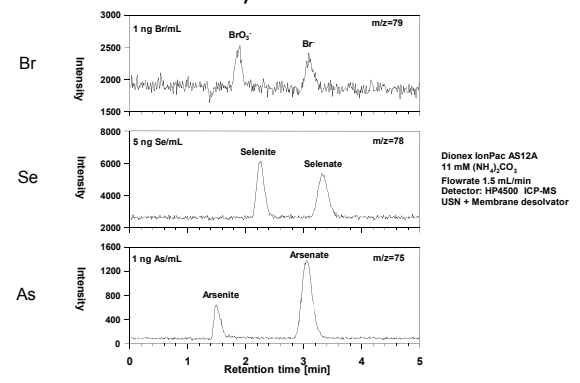
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### IC-ICP-MS: ločitev P, Se in As zvrsti zvrsti



Courtesy Dr Walter Goessler, U. Graz, Austria

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