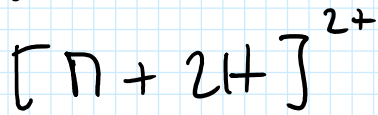


$$M = z \cdot m - n \cdot m_a$$

$$[M + H]^+ \rightarrow M = 1 \cdot 1001,4 \text{ u} - 1 \cdot 1 \text{ u} = 1000,4 \text{ u}$$



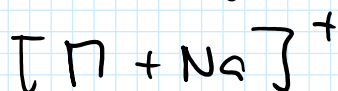
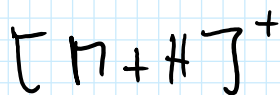
$$[M + 3H]^{3+} \rightarrow M = 2 \cdot 501,2 \text{ u} - 2 \cdot 1 \text{ u} = 1000,4 \text{ u}$$

$$M = 3 \cdot 334,5 \text{ u} - 3 \cdot 1 \text{ u} = 1000,5 \text{ u}$$

2.3 Arten von Ionen in der MS

Molekül-Ionen: intakte Moleküle
pos./neg. geladen (e^-)

Atom-Ionen: intakte Moleküle
Anlagerung von Protonen / Kationen
(H^+ , Na^+ , ...)



Fragment-Ionen: Abspaltung von Molekülteilen

→ immer geringere Masse als
Molekül

2.4 Instrumentelle des MS

→ Gasphase

→ Ionen

1) Verdampfung (Elektronenstoß, chem. Ionisation)

2) Desorption (MALDI)

3) Ionisierung (Electrospray)

① Verdampfung (Erwärmung)

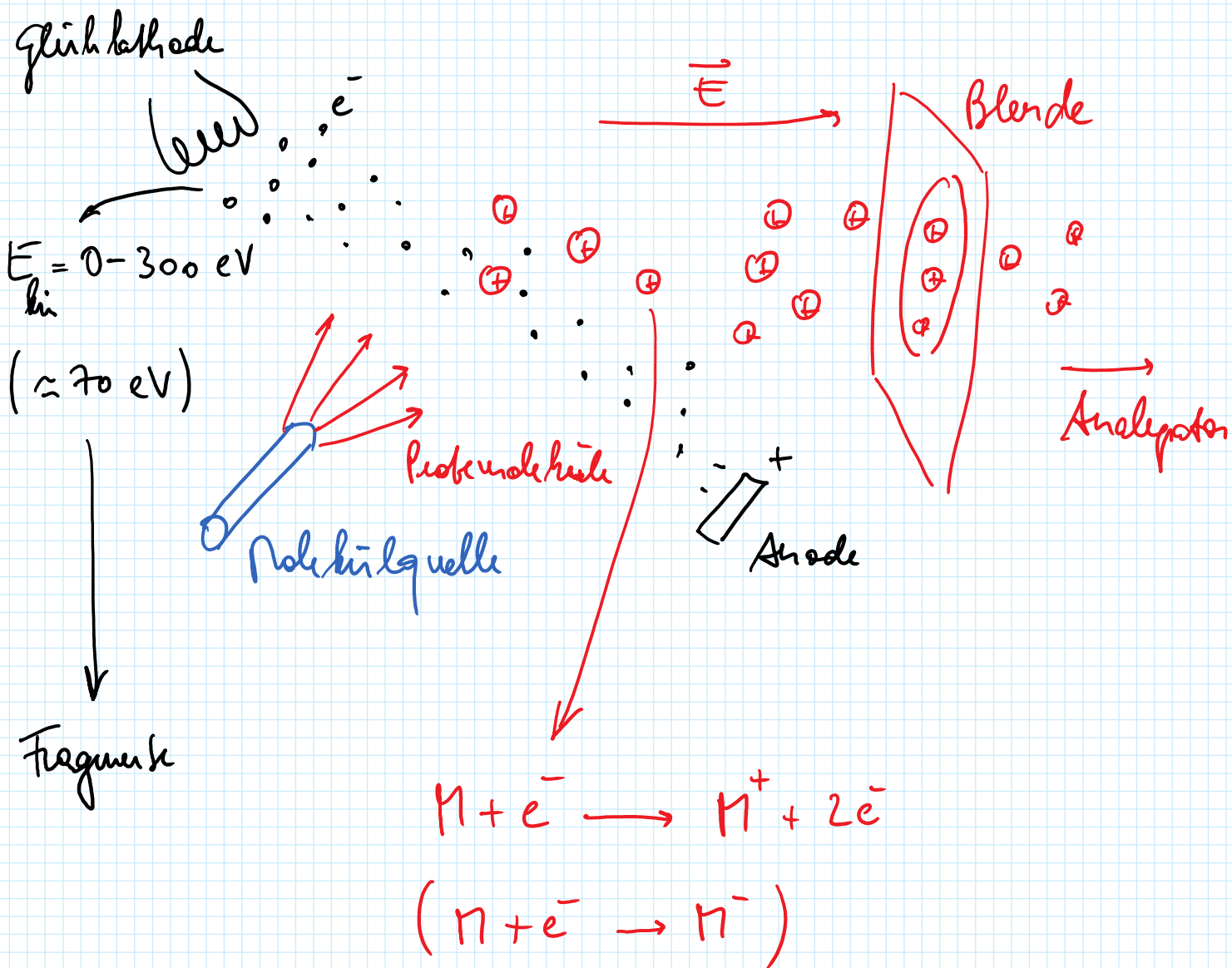
→ Dampfdruck muss groß genug sein (T)

$l \rightarrow g$ (Verdampfung)

$s \rightarrow g$ (Sublimation)

chemisch stabil

② Elektronenstoß - Ionisation (EI)



verschiedene Ionisationen von Valenzelektronen:

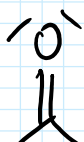
n Elektronen (freie Elektronenpaare)

$$E_B \approx 8-9 \text{ eV}$$

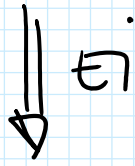
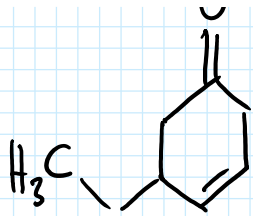
π -Elektronen ($E_B \approx 8,5-9,5 \text{ eV}$)

σ -Elektronen ($E_B \approx 10,6 \text{ eV}$ für Kohlenstoff)

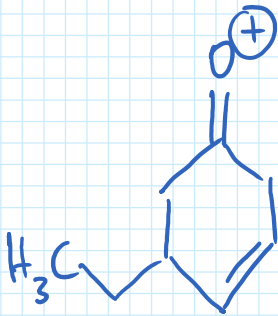
Bsp.:



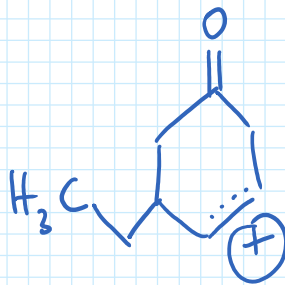
Bsp.:



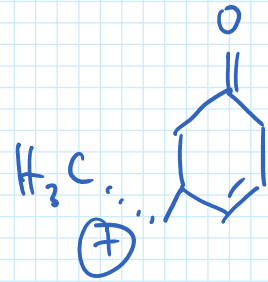
σ -Elektron



π -Elektron



σ -Elektron



MS \rightarrow immer $\frac{m}{z} = 124$

$m \lesssim 500$ u

③ Chemische Ionisation (CI)

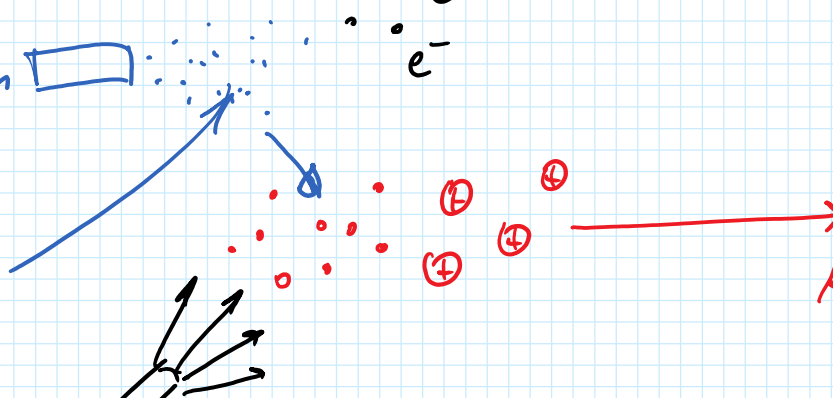
Reaktanden meistlich

\dots E_w glühkathode

Reaktanden \square

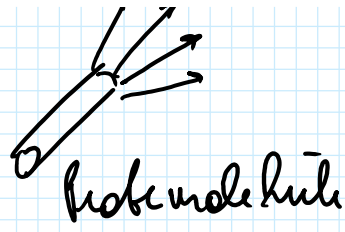
e^-

Ablenkung
des



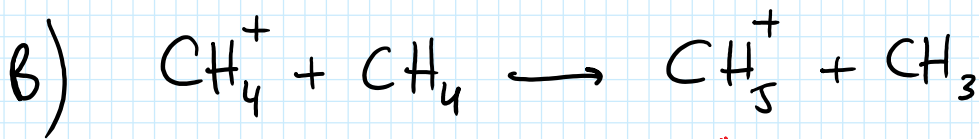
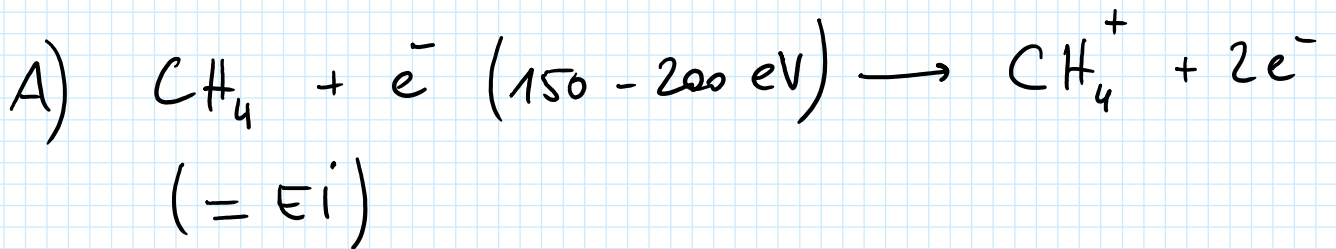
Analysator

Ionisierung
des
Reaktandengases

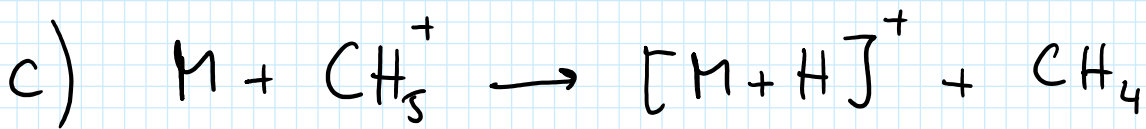


(→ protonierende
Spezies)

Reaktandengas: CH_4
 NH_3

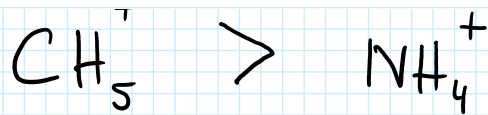


↑
protonierende Spezies
(Haupt - Ion)



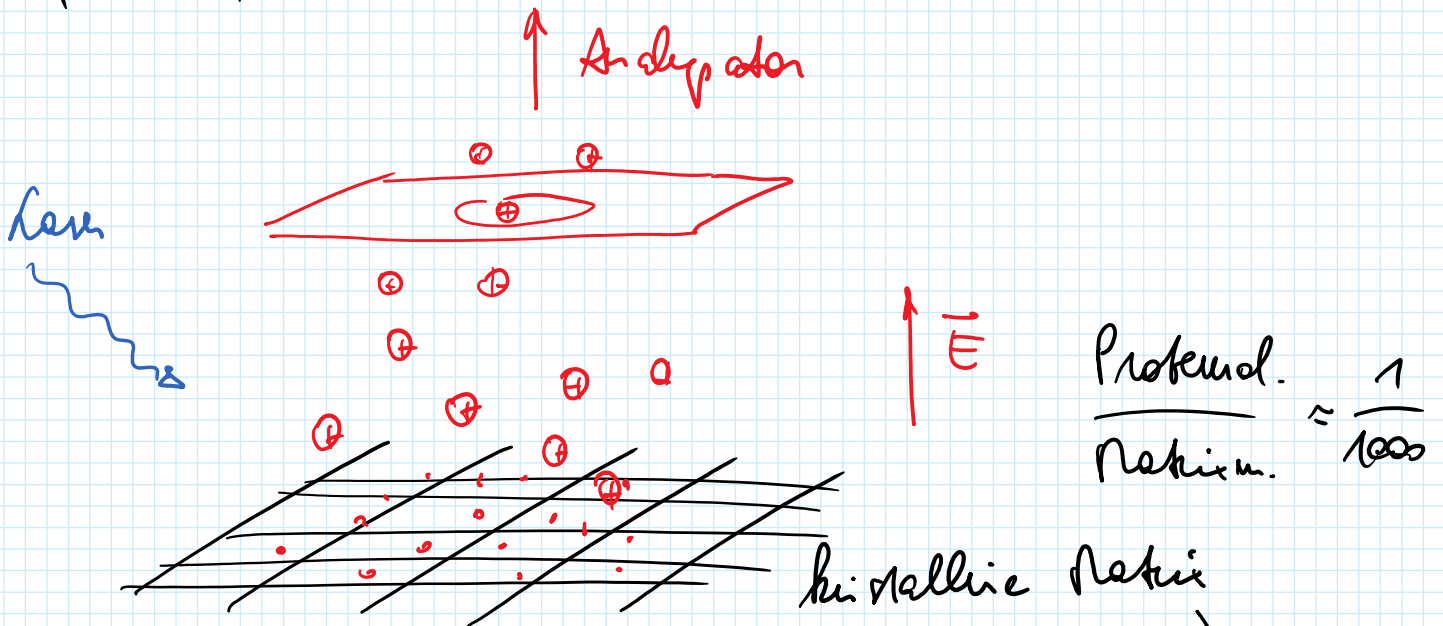
↓
Analytator

Exothermität:
+



④ MALDI: Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization

(1980-er)



$$\frac{\text{Proteind.}}{\text{Matrixm.}} \approx \frac{1}{1000}$$

UV absorb.

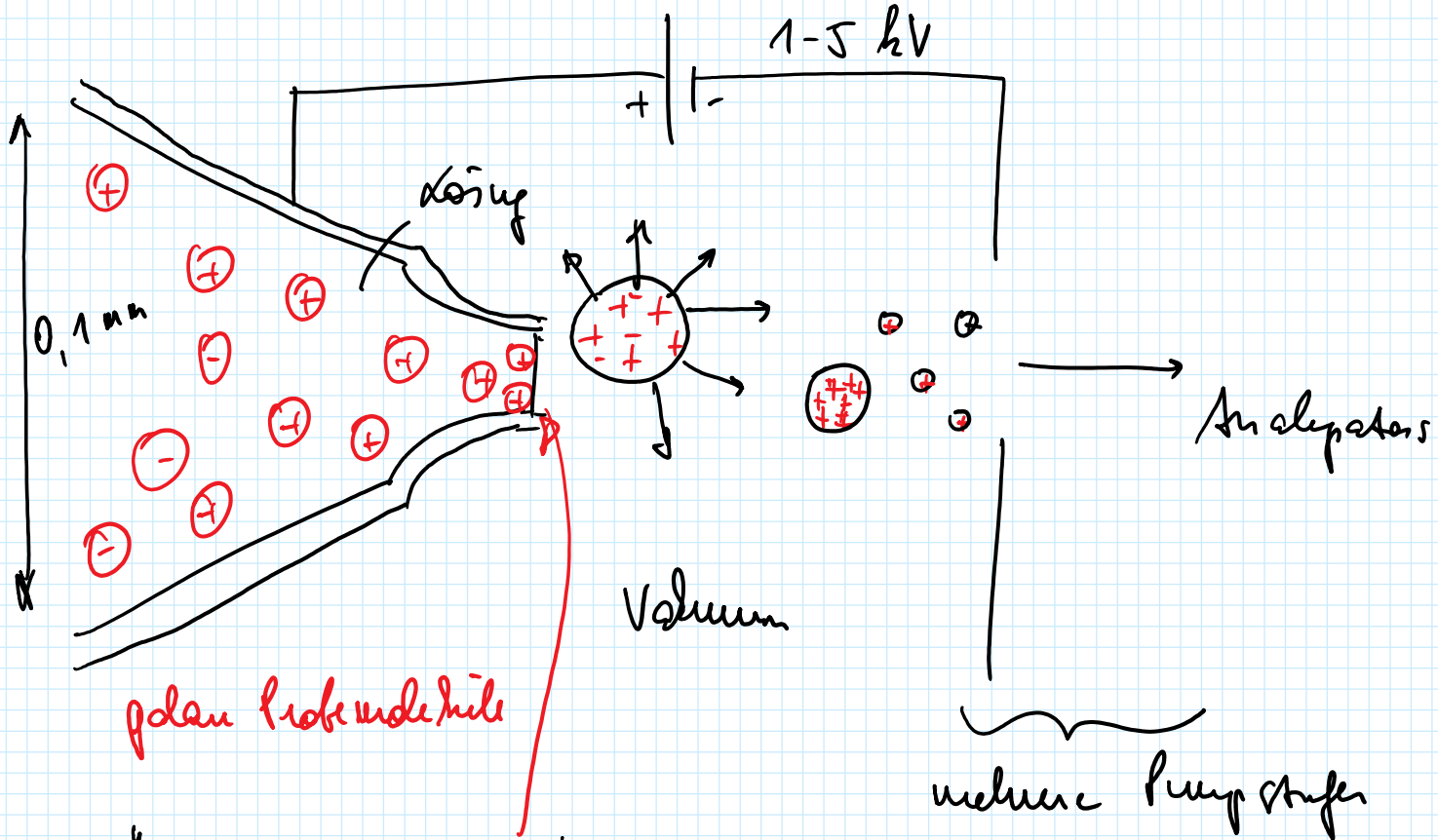
- Photoionisation der Matrixmoleküle
- Protonen austausch mit Proteinkomplexen
(Abkürzung ist wichtig)
- kein therm. Schmelz!

m bis zu 1000 000 u
(typischerweise 300 - 100 000 u)

⑤ Elektrospray-Ionisation (ESI)

die Lösung

(2002 Chemie Nobelpreis, J. Fenn)



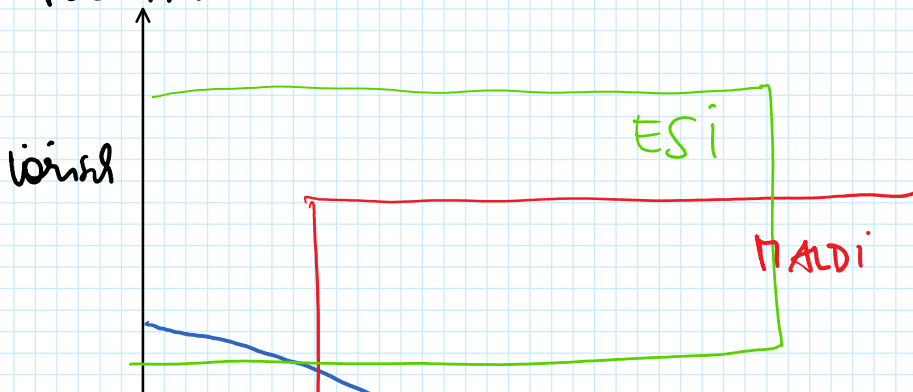
→ "Rayleigh Grenze" (elektrost. Abstoßung)

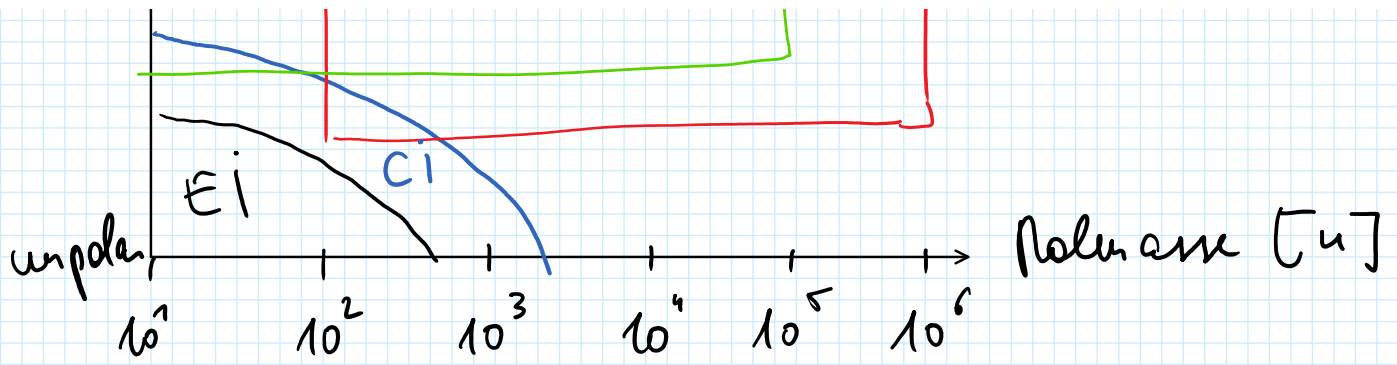
→ Tröpfchenbildung

→ in Richtung der Spitze

→ Coulomb Explosion

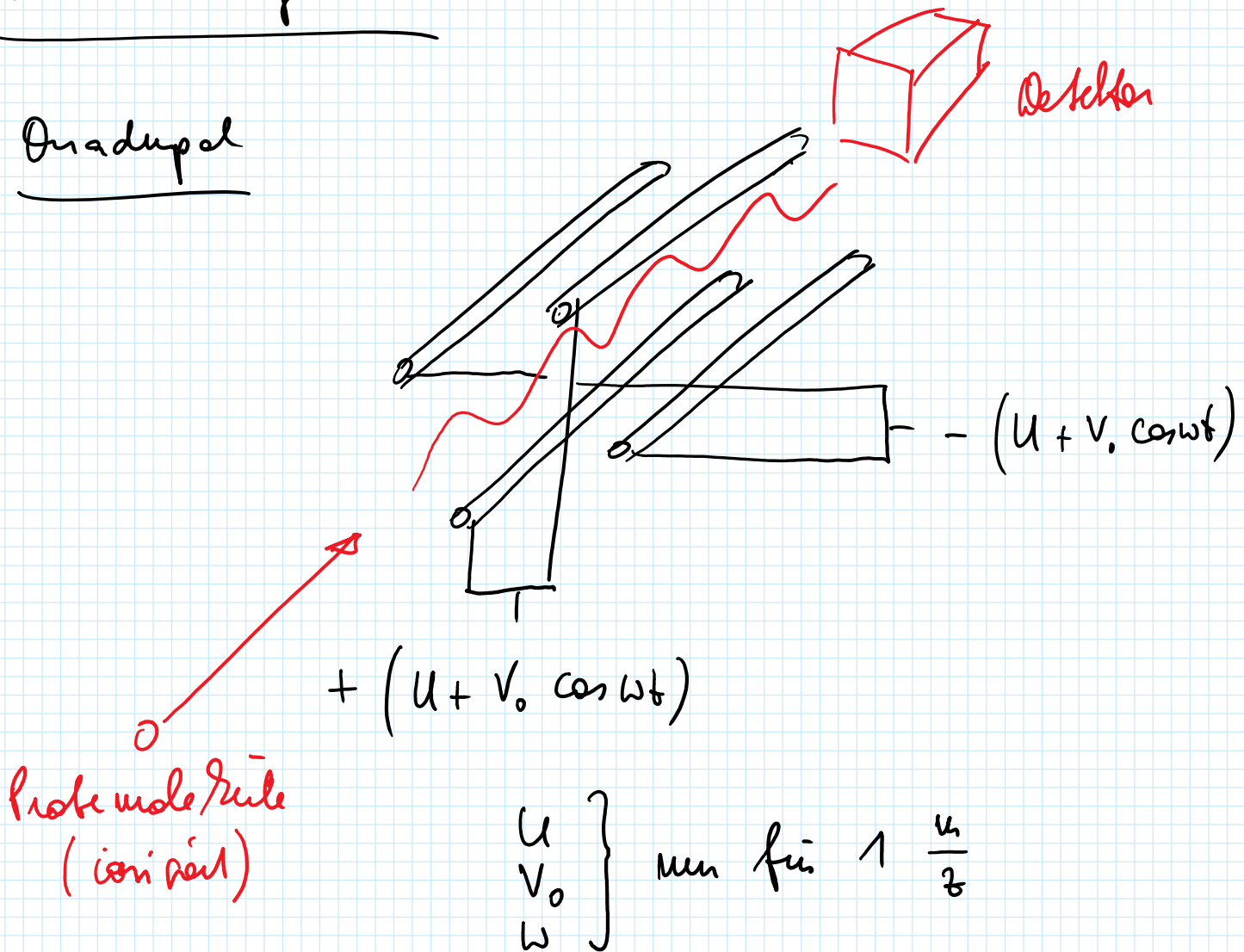
Polarität der Probenmoleküle





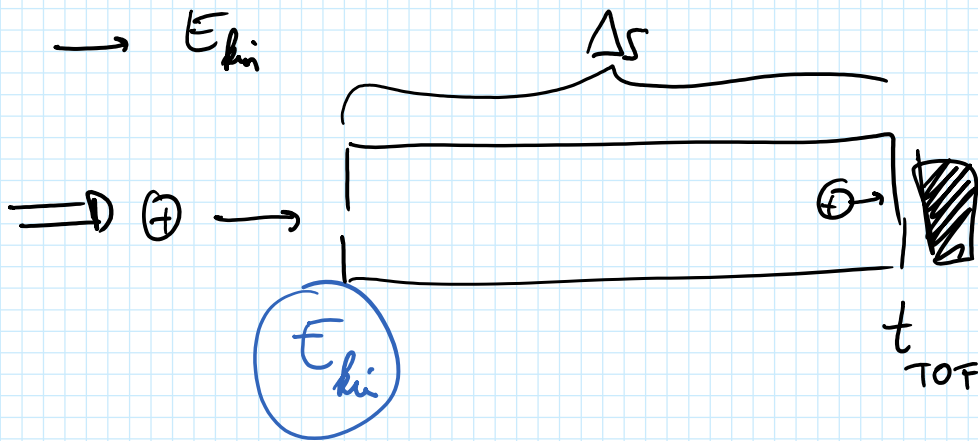
2.5 Analysatoren

Quadrupol



TOF (time-of-flight)

Ionen werden beschleunigt (5-30 kV)

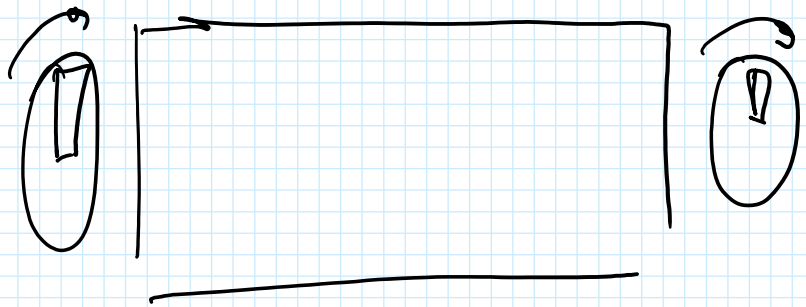


$$E_{kin} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2 E_{kin}}{m}} = \frac{\Delta s}{t_{TOF}}$$

$$t_{TOF} \sim \sqrt{\frac{m}{z}}$$

Bsp.: Protonen
(Kernpul, $z=1$, $m=1$)



2.6 Strukturaufklärung

→ $\frac{m}{z}$ Signal

→ Isotopenerkennung (C_n)

→ aus Fragmentierung

E_i

überallmögliche E_{kin}

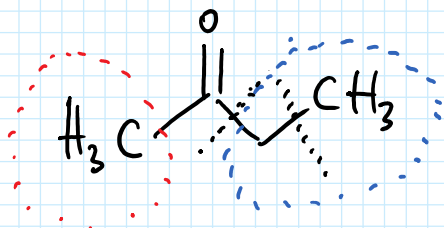
führt zu

Fragmentierung

Collision-Induced
Dissociation

gezielte Fragmentierung
durch Stoß mit
anderen Teilchen

Bsp.: C_4H_8O ($m = 72$)



MS: $m_1 = 72$ (20%) → Probenmolekül
 $m_2 = 43$ (100%)
 $m_3 = 57$ (10%)

m_2 : $m_1 - m_2 = 29$ → C_2H_5

m_3 : $m_1 - m_3 = 15$ → CH_3

$$m_3 : m_1 - m_3 = 15 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3$$

B

- ① C_2H_5 als Gas
- ② zwei CH_3 , danach CH_2
($\sum m = 29 \text{ u}$)