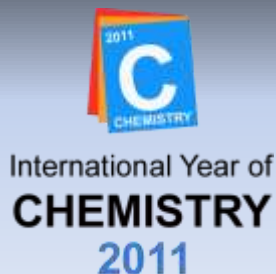


Mass Spectrometry

From Avogadro to Zeptomole

Dr Mick Cooper



Technique for

- Determining masses of particles, atoms or molecules
- Determining the elemental composition of a sample or molecule, and for elucidating the chemical structures of molecules.

Used in

Analytical Chemistry

Life Sciences

Earth Sciences

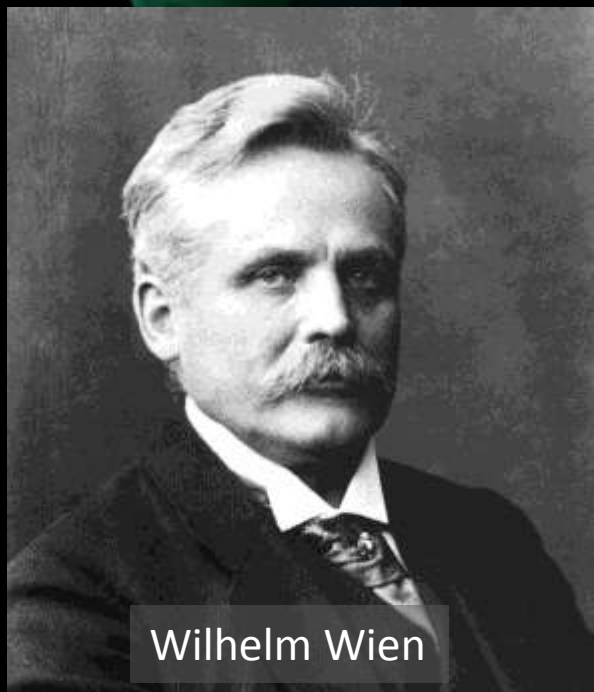
Space exploration

A mass spectrometrists someone who figures out what something is by smashing it with a hammer and looking at the pieces.

A (very) Brief History of Mass Spectrometry



PUB



Wilhelm Wien



John Joseph Thompson



Francis William Aston

The 5 stages of MS

The 5 stages of MS

- **Volatilisation** – turns the samples to a vapour

The 5 stages of MS

- **Volatilisation** – turns the samples to a vapour
- **Ionisation** – creates ions from the sample molecules

The 5 stages of MS

- **Volatilisation** – turns the samples to a vapour
- **Ionisation** – creates ions from the sample molecules
- **Acceleration** – injects the ions into the MS

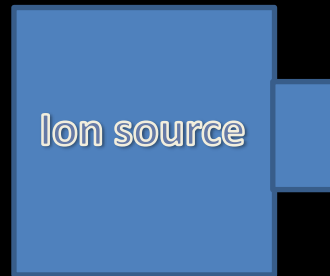
The 5 stages of MS

- **Volatilisation** – turns the samples to a vapour
- **Ionisation** – creates ions from the sample molecules
- **Acceleration** – injects the ions into the MS
- **Deflection** – separates ions according to their mass

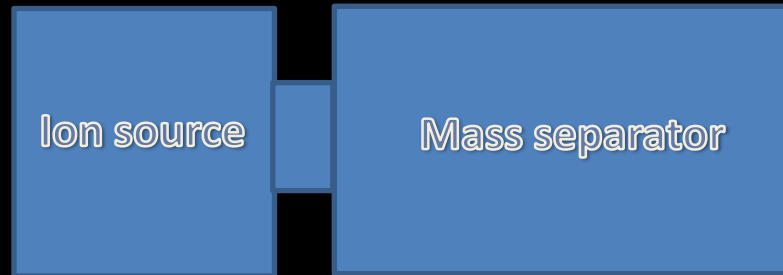
The 5 stages of MS

- **Volatilisation** – turns the samples to a vapour
- **Ionisation** – creates ions from the sample molecules
- **Acceleration** – injects the ions into the MS
- **Deflection** – separates ions according to their mass
- **Detection** – produces the mass spectrum

The workings of a mass spectrometer



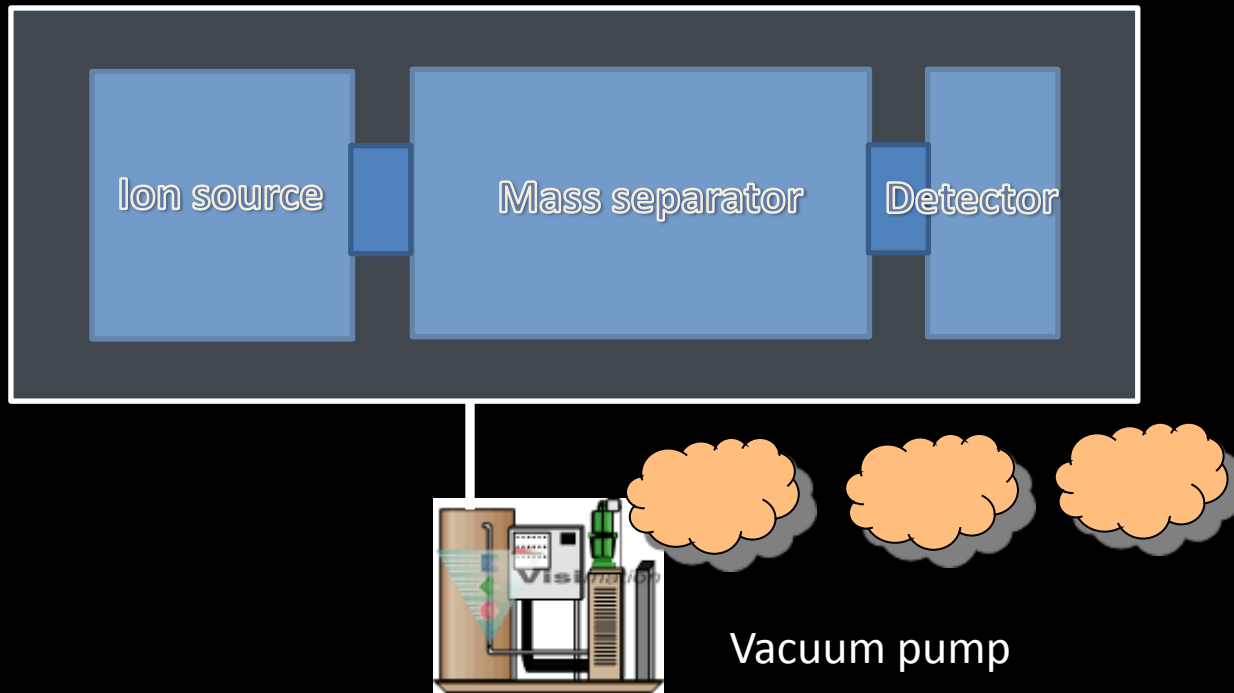
The workings of a mass spectrometer



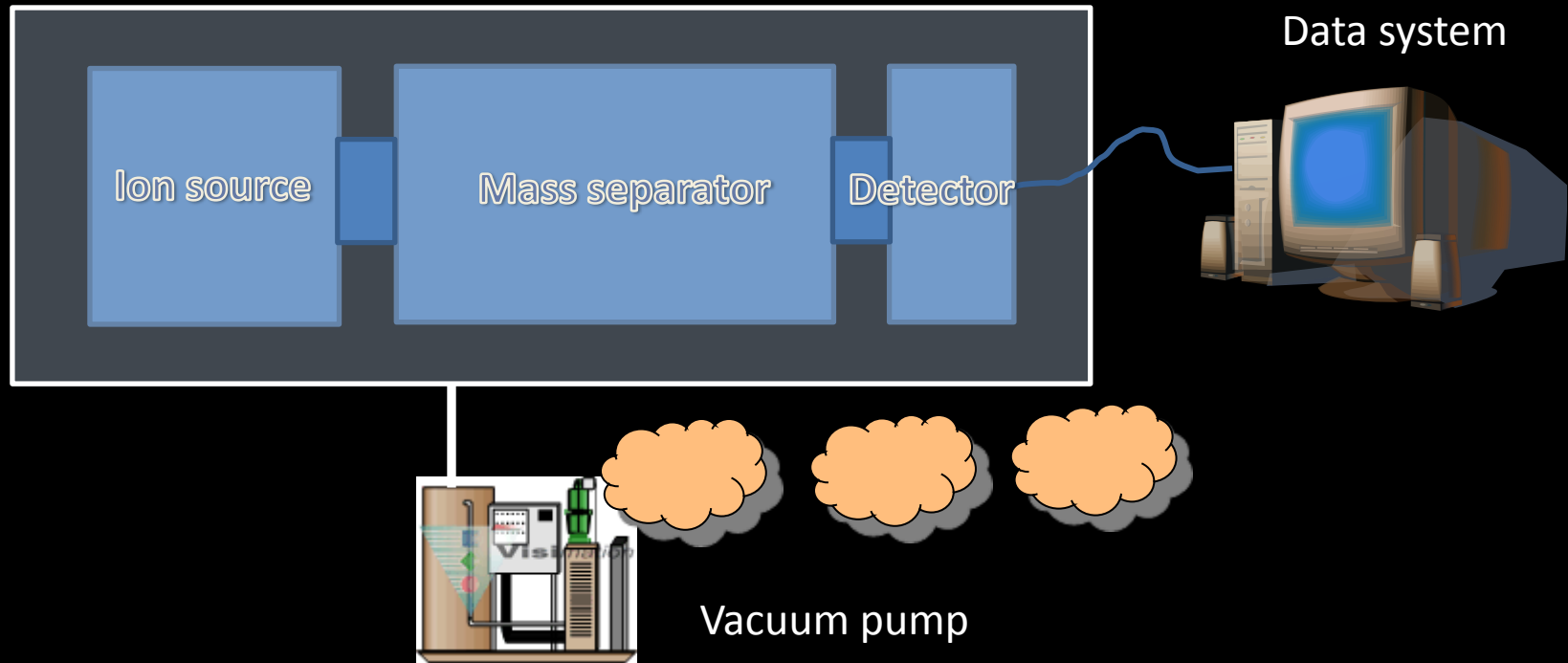
The workings of a mass spectrometer

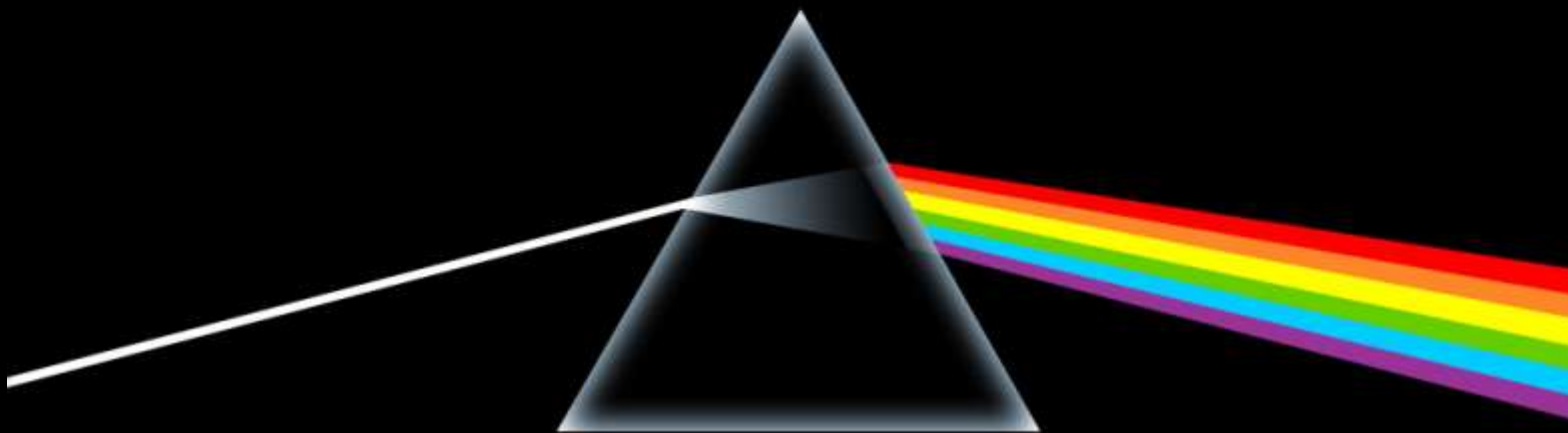


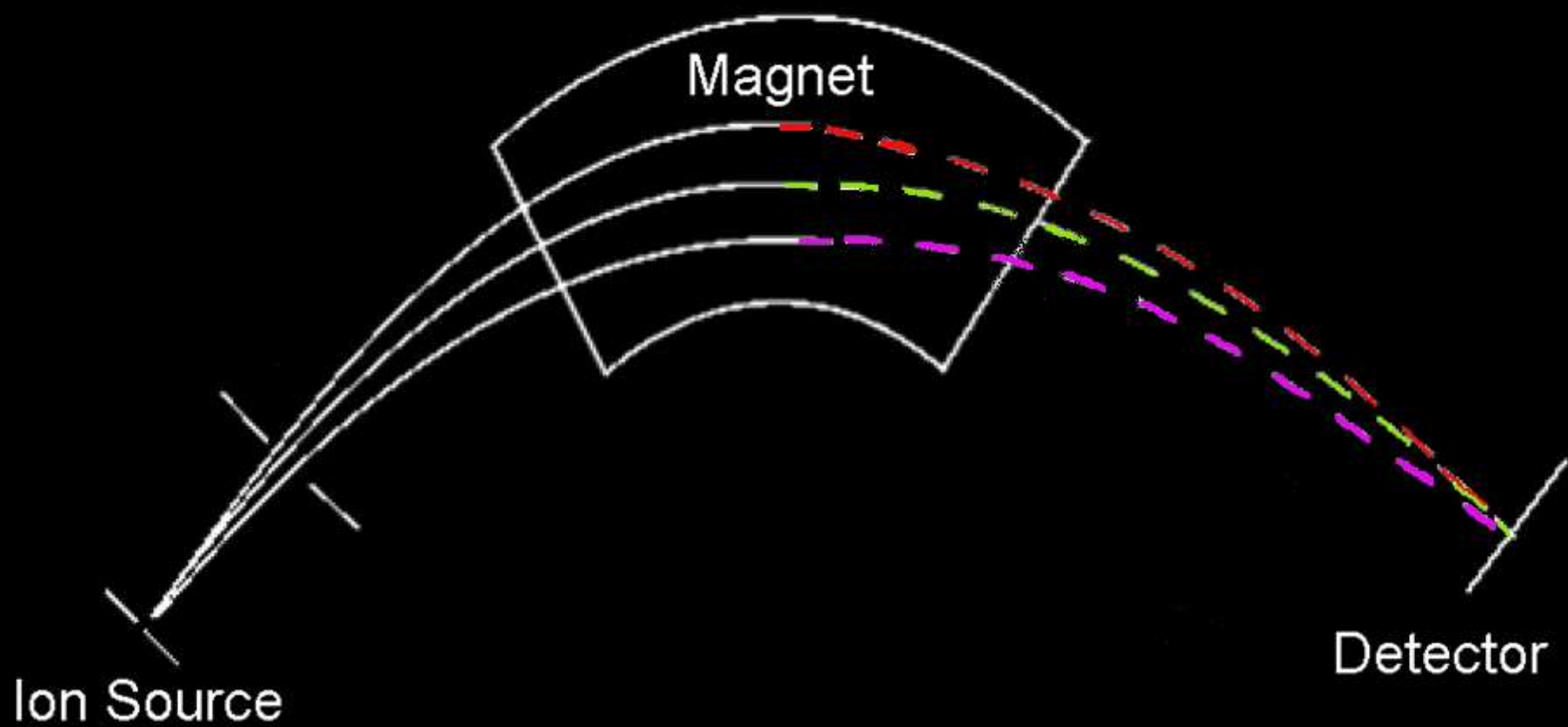
The workings of a mass spectrometer

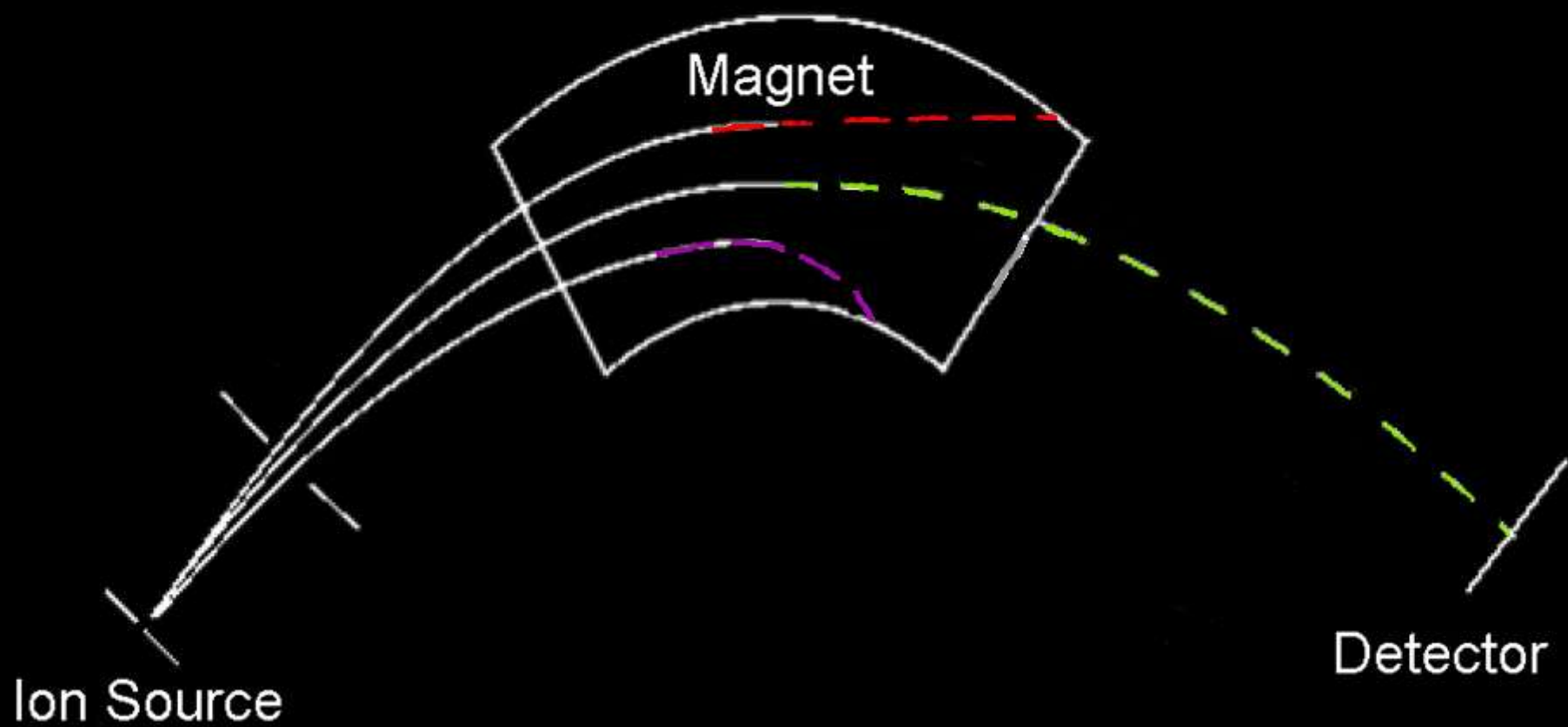


The workings of a mass spectrometer





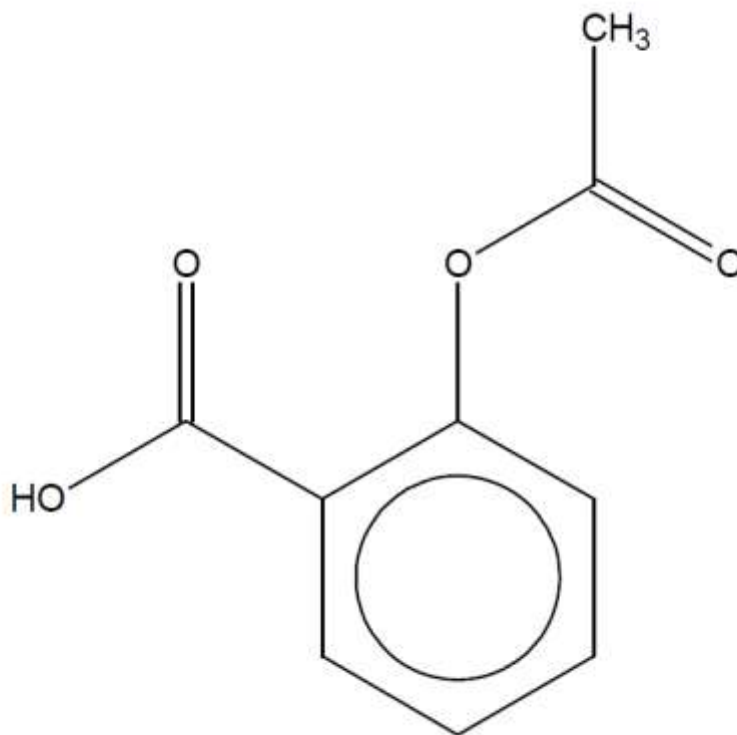




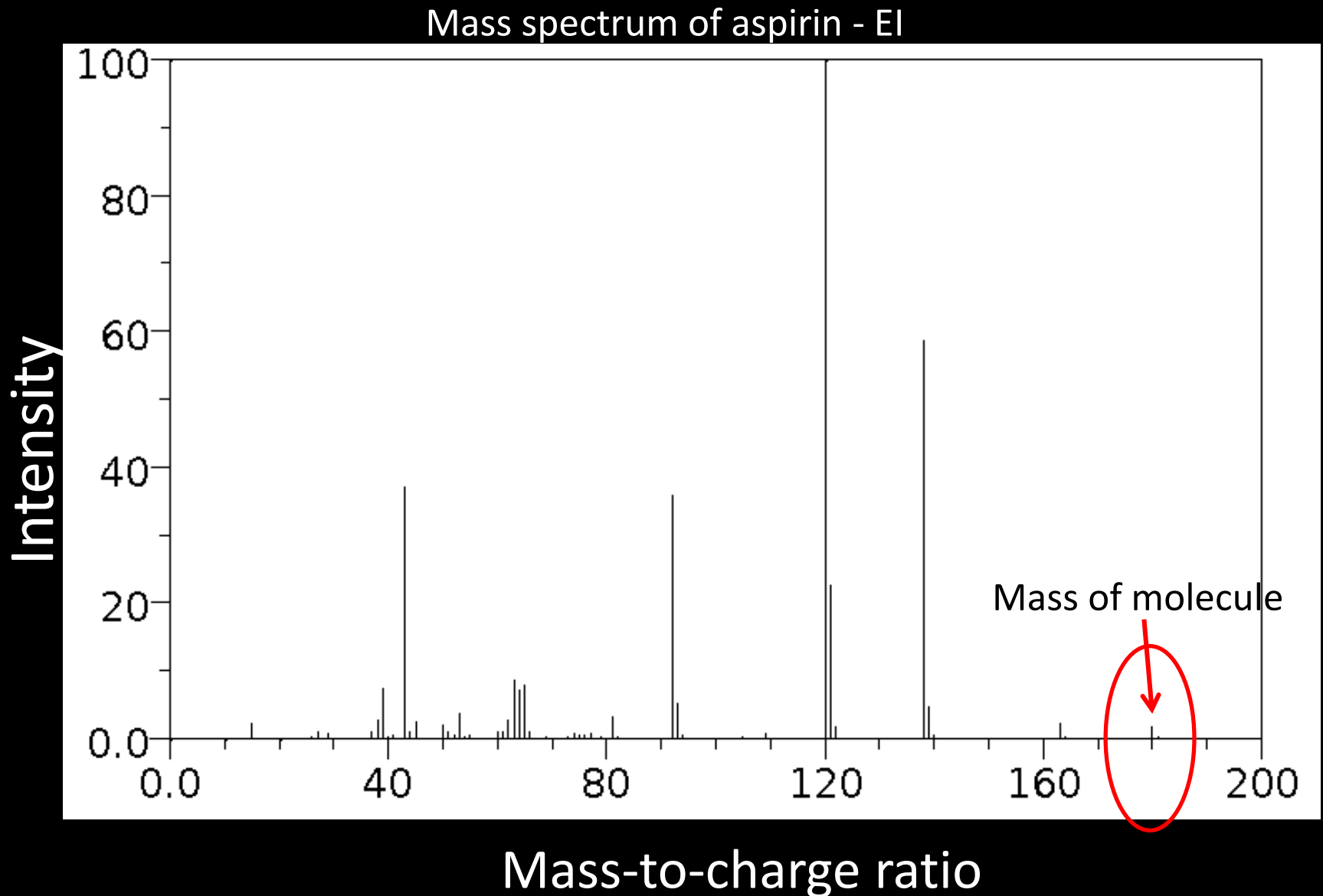
Aspirin



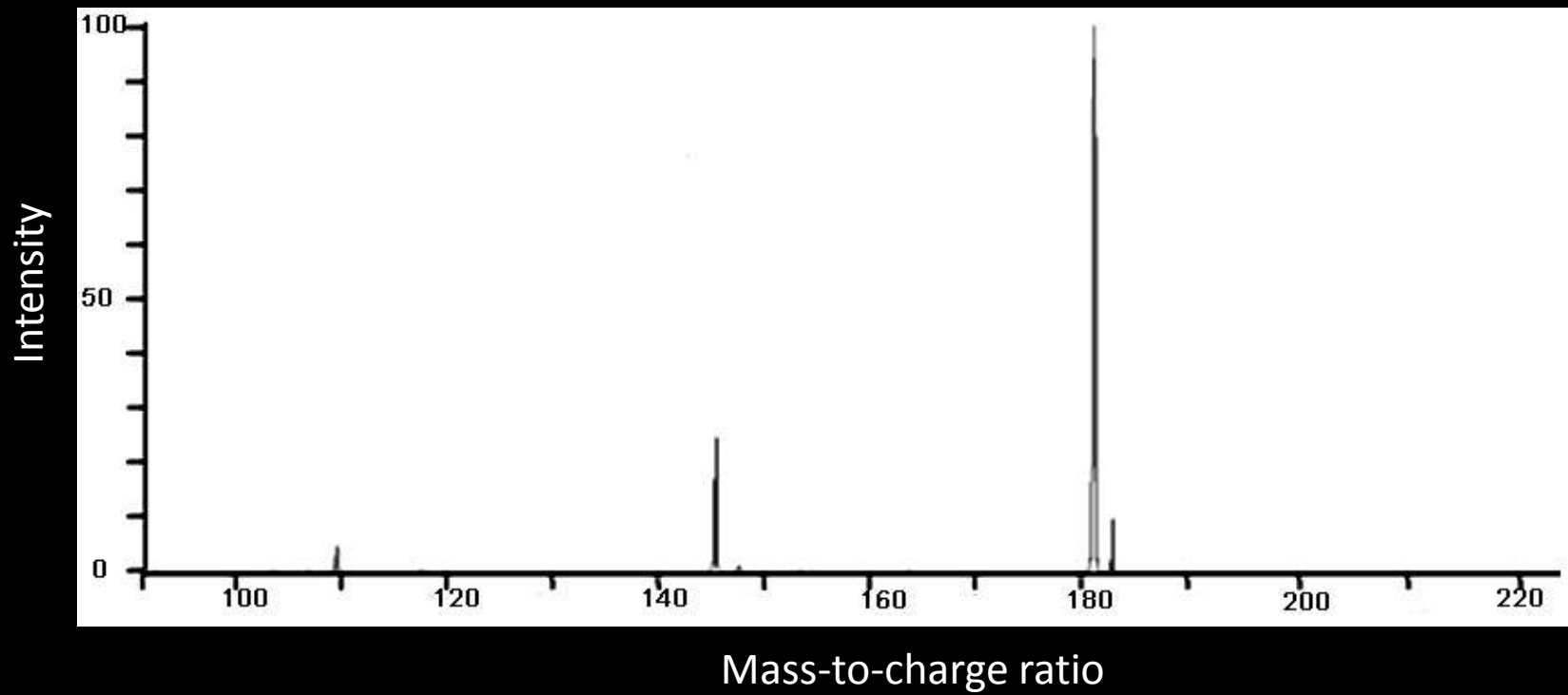
Molecular mass = 180



The end result – a mass spectrum



Mass spectrum of aspirin - ESI



Relative isotopic masses of selected elements

^1H 1.007 825 032 07(10)

^{12}C 12.000 000 0(0)

^{14}N 14.003 074 004 8(6)

^{16}O 15.994 914 619 56(16)

Mass of electron 0.00054857990943(23)

Mass of proton 1.00727646677(10)

Measuring masses very accurately

Min

Max

Note: for m < 2000 the elements C, H, N, and O are considered implicitly.

Measured m/z Tolerance mDa Charge

Meas. m/z	#	Formula	Score	m/z	err [mDa]	err [ppm]	mSigma	rdB
180.0421	1	C ₉ H ₈ O ₄		180.0417	-0.4	-2.2	n.a.	6.0

Only C,H and O
2 mDa error

Min

Max

Note: for m < 2000 the elements C, H, N, and O are considered implicitly.

Measured m/z Tolerance mDa Charge

Meas. m/z	#	Formula	Score	m/z	err [mDa]	err [ppm]	mSigma
180.0421	1	C ₉ H ₈ O ₄		180.0417	-0.4	-2.2	n.a.
	2	C ₁₀ H ₄ N ₄		180.0430	0.9	5.3	n.a.
	3	C ₇ H ₆ N ₃ O ₃		180.0404	-1.7	-9.6	n.a.
	4	C ₁₂ H ₆ N ₀		180.0444	2.3	12.7	n.a.
	5	C ₅ H ₄ N ₆ O ₂		180.0390	-3.1	-17.1	n.a.
	6	C ₄ H ₈ N ₂ O ₆		180.0377	-4.4	-24.5	n.a.

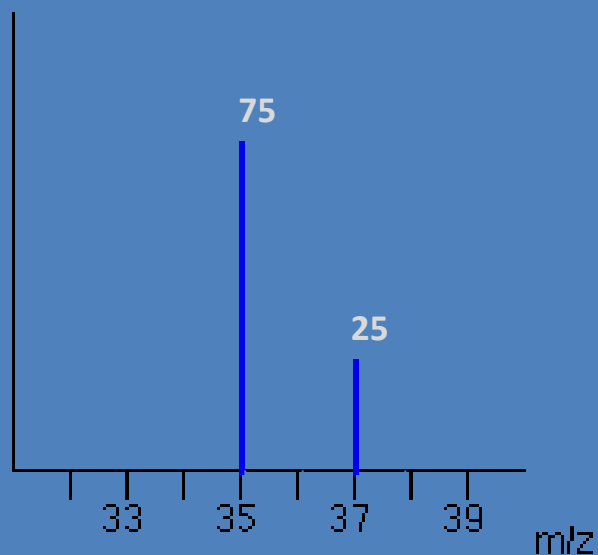
C,H,O and N
5 mDa error

Back to the Lab!

Isotopes of the Elements

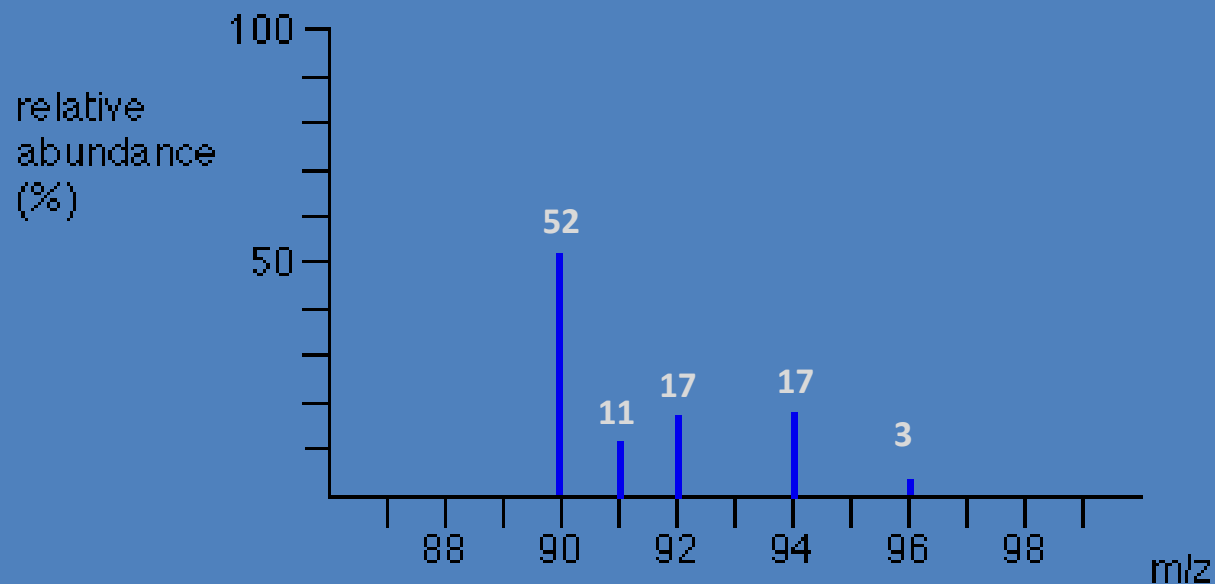
1 H Hydrogen																	2 He Helium						
3 Li Lithium	4 Be Beryllium																	5 B Boron	6 C Carbon	7 N Nitrogen	8 O Oxygen	9 F Fluorine	10 Ne Neon
11 Na Sodium	12 Mg Magnesium																	13 Al Aluminum	14 Si Silicon	15 P Phosphorus	16 S Sulfur	17 Cl Chlorine	18 Ar Argon
19 K Potassium	20 Ca Calcium	21 Sc Scandium	22 Ti Titanium	23 V Vanadium	24 Cr Chromium	25 Mn Manganese	26 Fe Iron	27 Co Cobalt	28 Ni Nickel	29 Cu Copper	30 Zn Zinc	31 Ga Gallium	32 Ge Germanium	33 As Arsenic	34 Se Selenium	35 Br Bromine	36 Kr Krypton						
37 Rb Rubidium	38 Sr Strontium	39 Y Yttrium	40 Zr Zirconium	41 Nb Niobium	42 Mo Molybdenum	43 Tc Technetium	44 Ru Ruthenium	45 Rh Rhodium	46 Pd Palladium	47 Ag Silver	48 Cd Cadmium	49 In Indium	50 Sn Tin	51 Sb Antimony	52 Te Tellurium	53 I Iodine	54 Xe Xenon						
55 Cs Caesium	56 Ba Barium	57 * La Lanthanum	72 Hf Hafnium	73 Ta Tantalum	74 W Tungsten	75 Re Rhenium	76 Os Osmium	77 Ir Iridium	78 Pt Platinum	79 Au Gold	80 Hg Mercury	81 Tl Thallium	82 Pb Lead	83 Bi Bismuth	84 Po Polonium	85 At Astatine	86 Rn Radon						
87 Fr Francium	88 Ra Radium	89 ** Ac Actinium	104 Rf Rutherfordium	105 Db Dubnium	106 Sg Seaborgium	107 Bh Bohrium	108 Hs Hassium	109 Mt Meitnerium	110 Ds Darmstadtium	111 Rg Roentgenium	112 Uub Ununbium	113 Uut Ununtrium	114 Uuq Ununquadium	115 Uup Ununpentium	116 Uuh Ununhexium	117 Uus Ununseptium	118 Uuo Ununoctium						
		*	58 Ce Cerium	59 Pr Praseodymium	60 Nd Neodymium	61 Pm Promethium	62 Sm Samarium	63 Eu Europium	64 Gd Gadolinium	65 Tb Terbium	66 Dy Dysprosium	67 Ho Holmium	68 Er Erbium	69 Tm Thulium	70 Yb Ytterbium	71 Lu Lutetium							
		**	90 Th Thorium	91 Pa Protactinium	92 U Uranium	93 Np Neptunium	94 Pu Plutonium	95 Am Americium	96 Cm Curium	97 Bk Berkelium	98 Cf Californium	99 Es Einsteinium	100 Fm Fermium	101 Md Mendelevium	102 No Nobelium	103 Lr Lawrencium							

relative
abundance
(%)



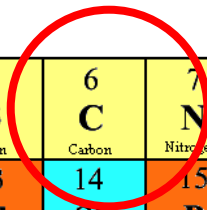
Chlorine isotope pattern

Zirconium isotope pattern



1 H Hydrogen																	2 He Helium						
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11 Na Sodium	12 Mg Magnesium																	13 Al Aluminum	14 Si Silicon	15 P Phosphorus	16 S Sulfur	17 Cl Chlorine	18 Ar Argon
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7+
6
5
4
3
2
1
0

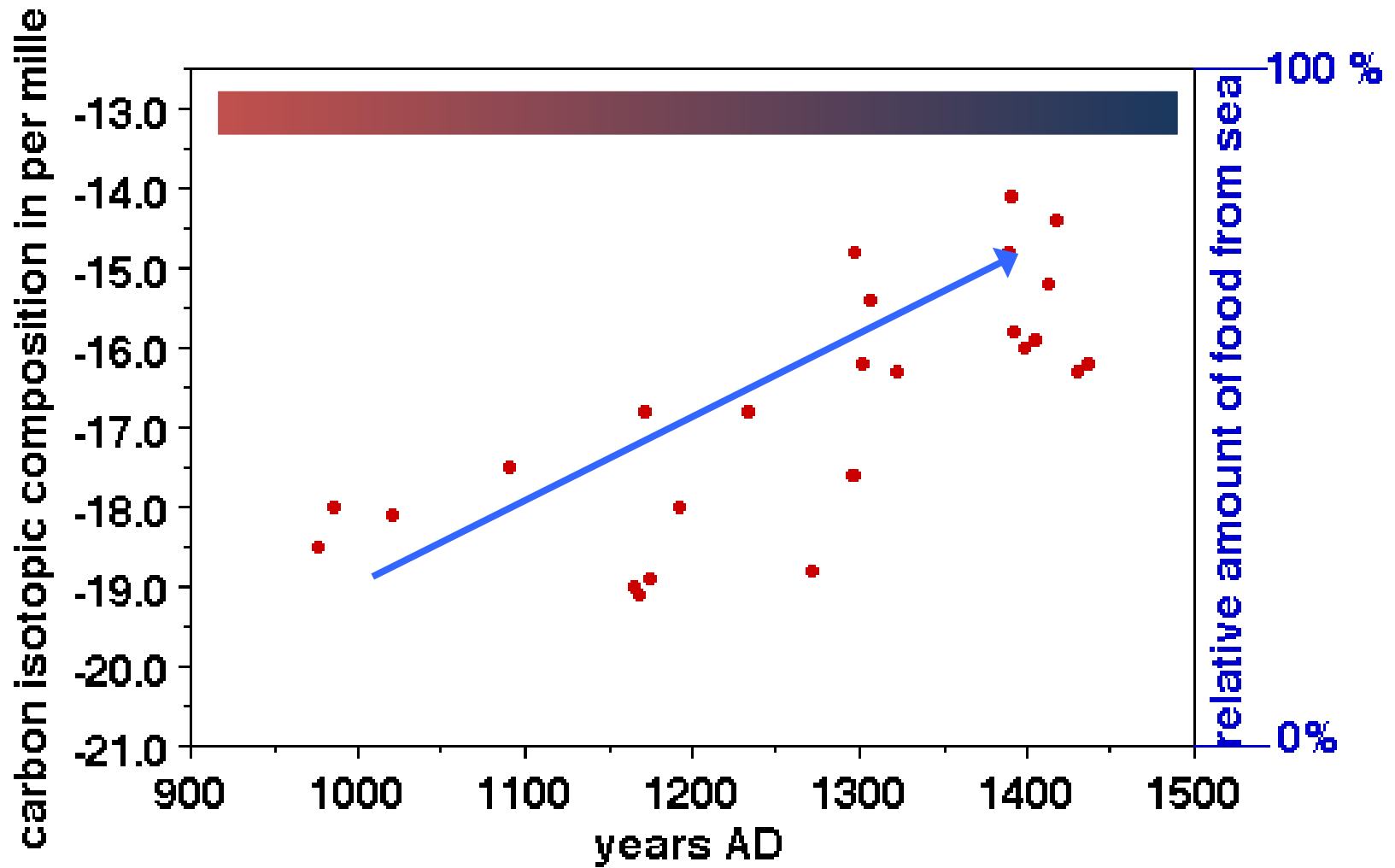


Carbon stable isotope MS

- Carbon has 3 isotopes
- ^{12}C – naturally occurring - 98.9% of all C atoms
- ^{13}C - naturally occurring – 1.1% of all C atoms
- ^{14}C – radioactive – produced by nuclear explosions and by cosmic rays. About 1 part per trillion of all C atoms

1 H Hydrogen																	2 He Helium																		
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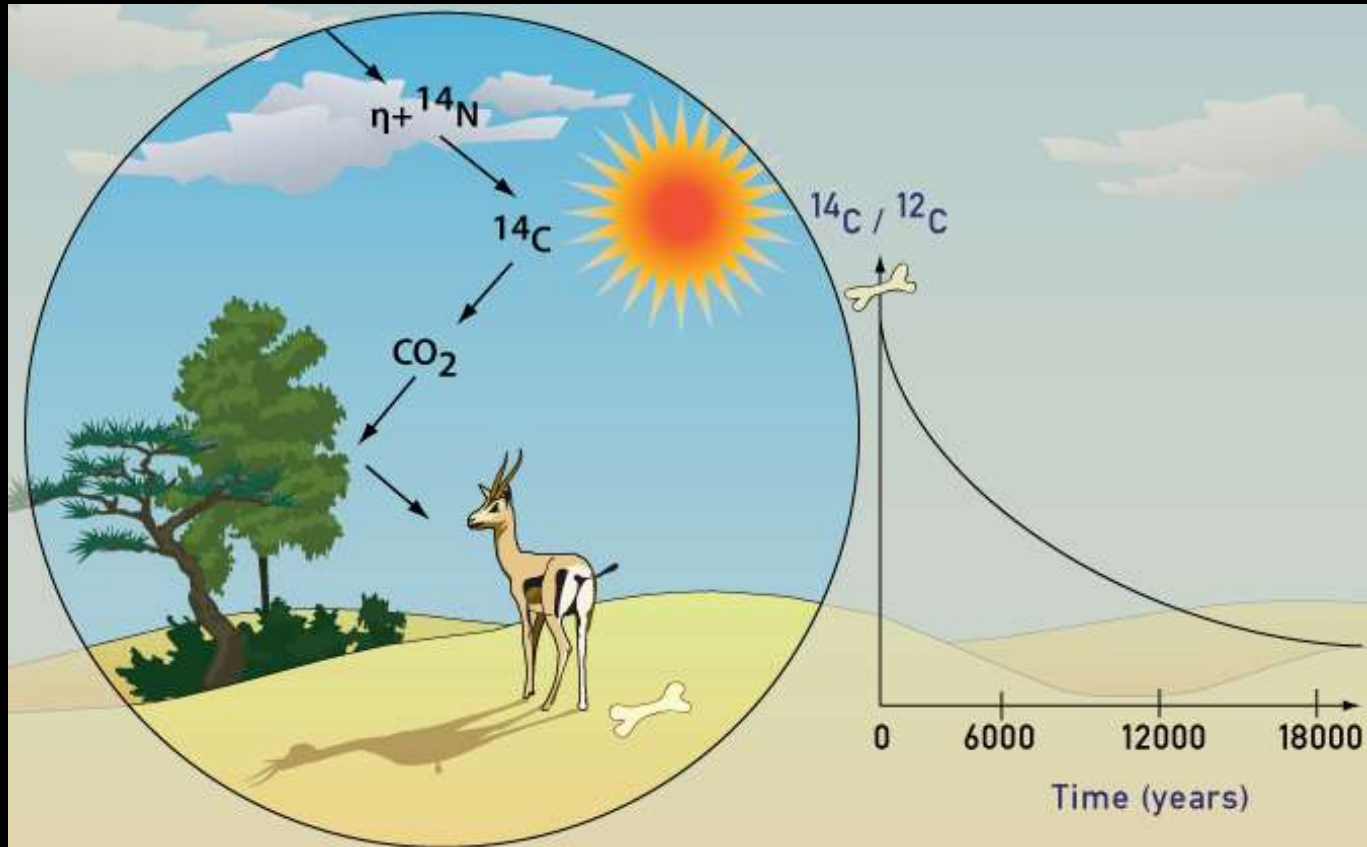
Arneborg *et al.* 1999

‘You are what you eat’

‘(Plus or minus a few per mil)’

But, what about ^{14}C ?

- 'Radiocarbon' dating



- Carried out by Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS)

Accelerator mass spectrometer at ANSTO, Australia





Any other things that Isotope Mass Spectrometry can do?

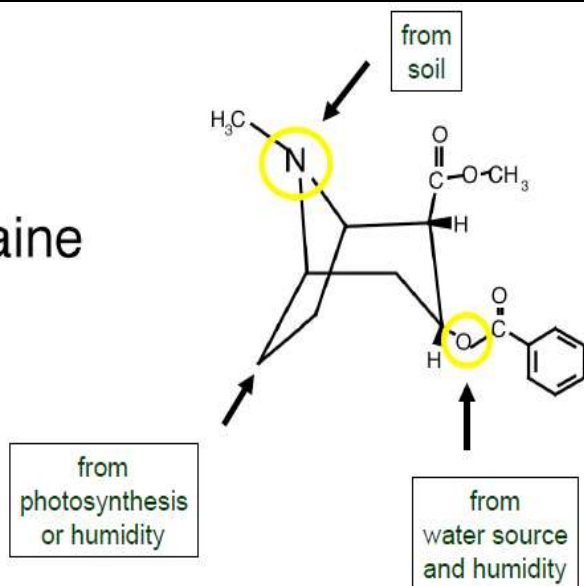
- Food adulteration analysis

Fruit juice

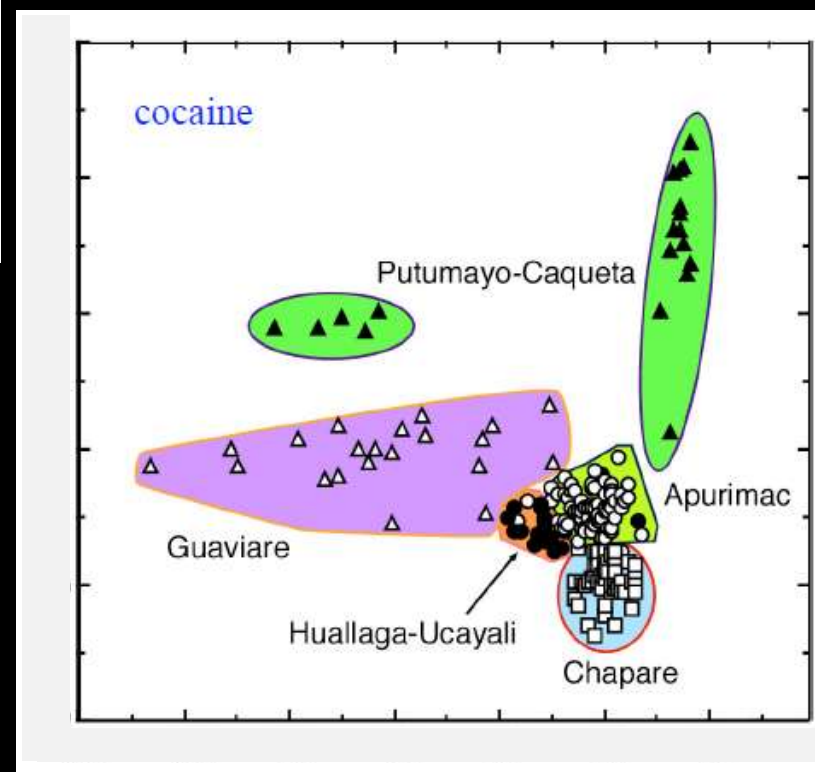
Wine

- Food origin studies
- Source apportionment of pollution
- Drug doping analyses

Cocaine



^{15}N

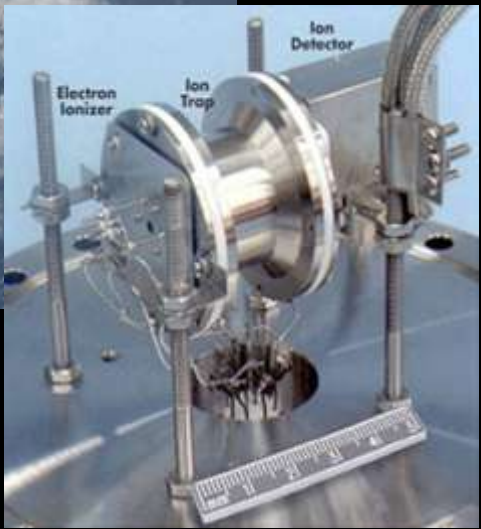
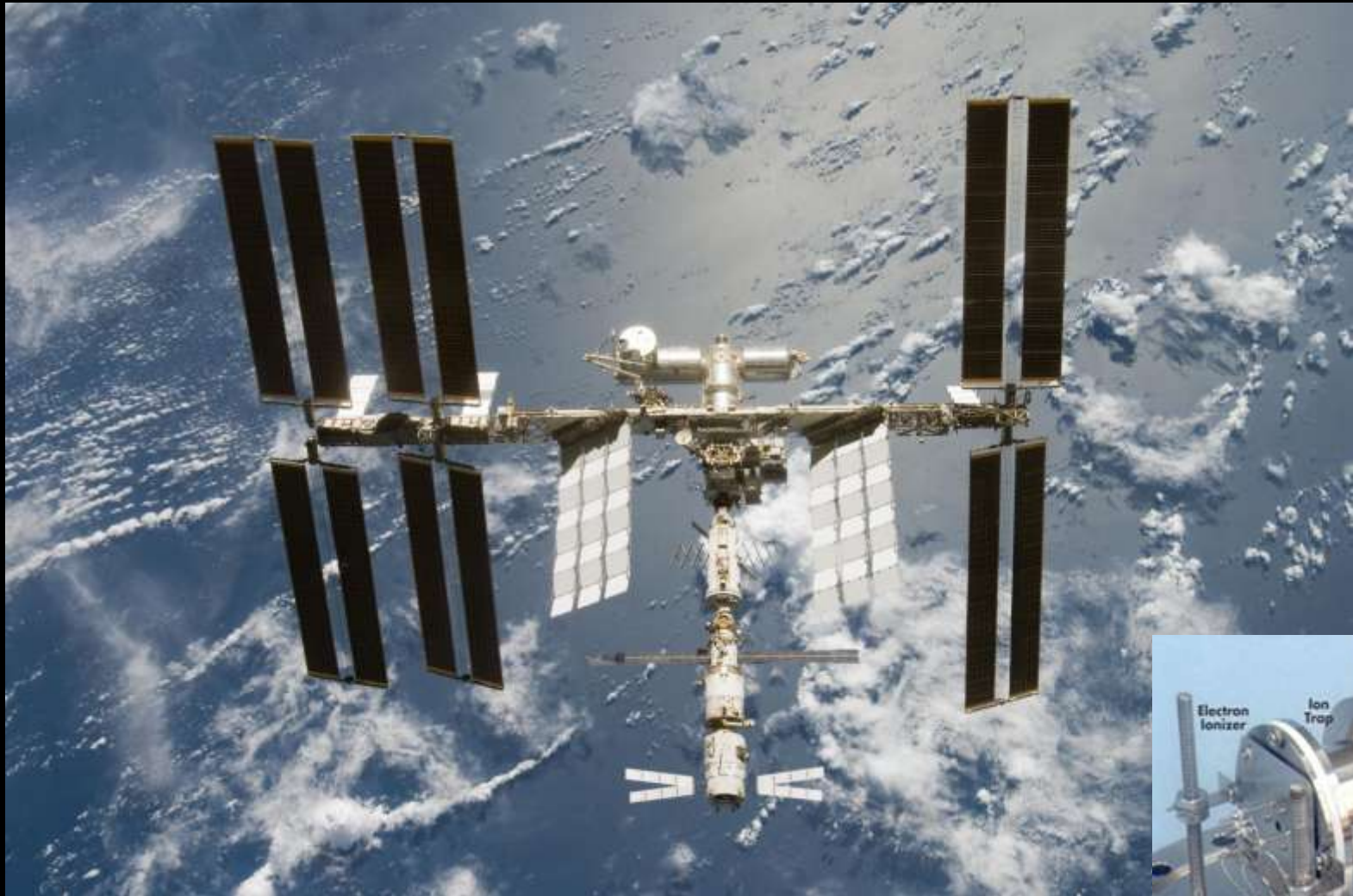


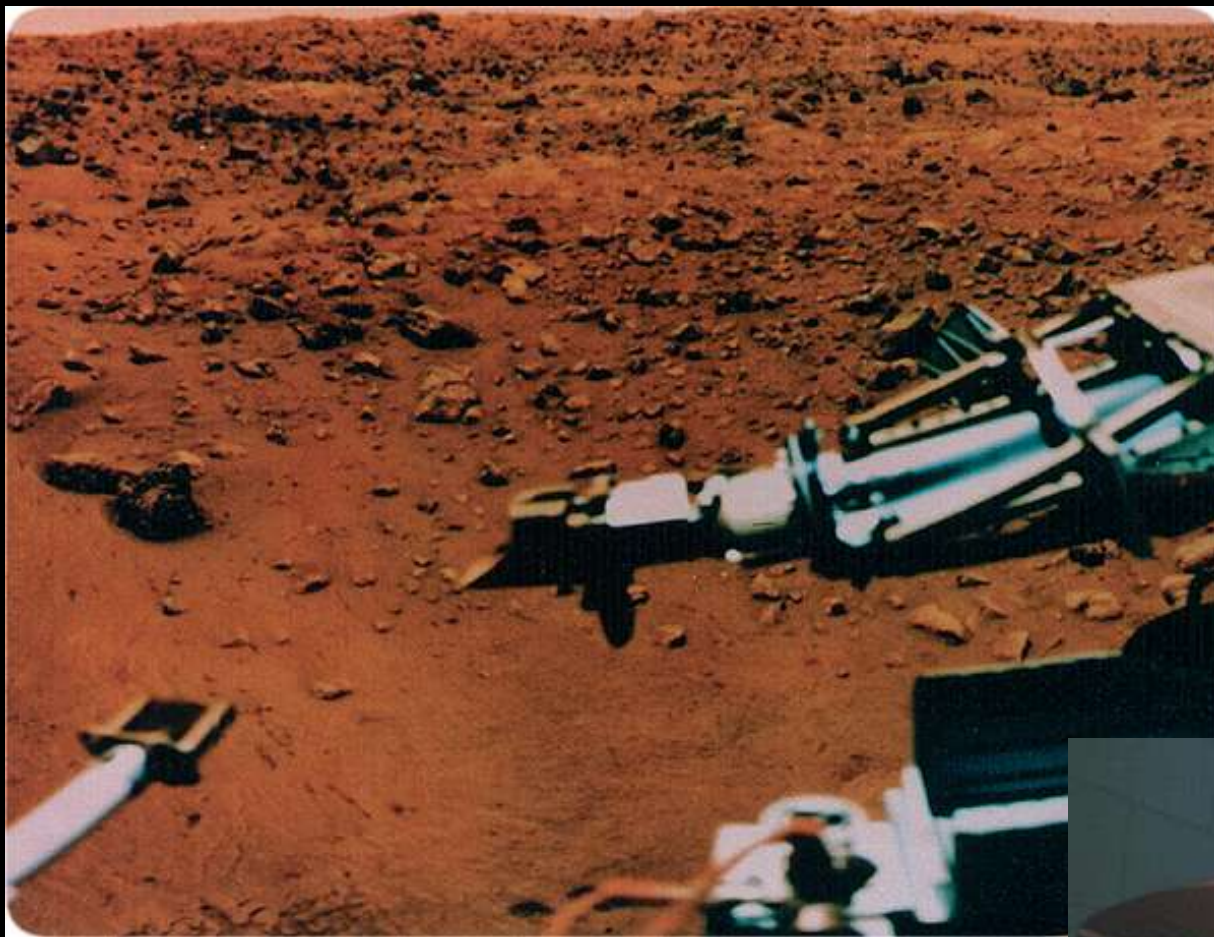
^{13}C

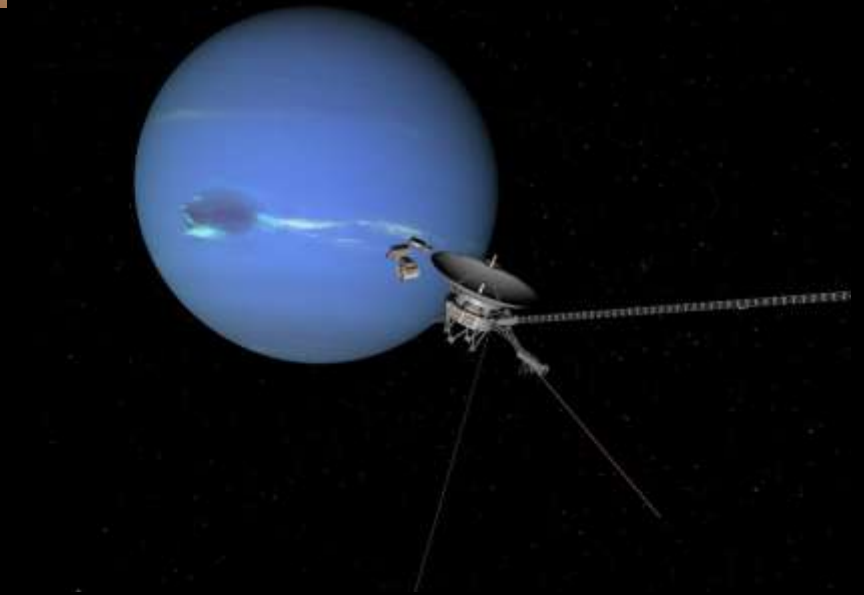
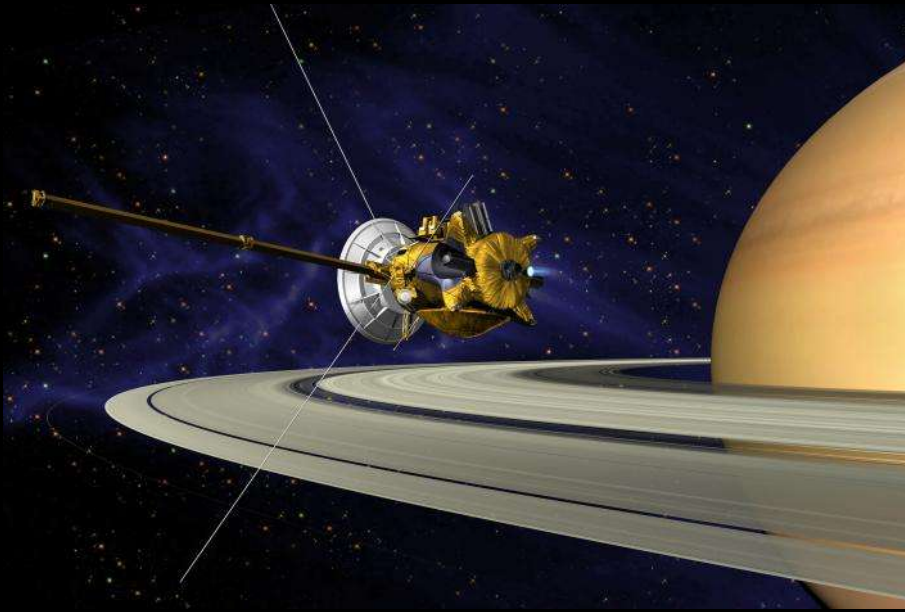
Mass Specs in Spaaaaaace!!

(With apologies to the Muppets)









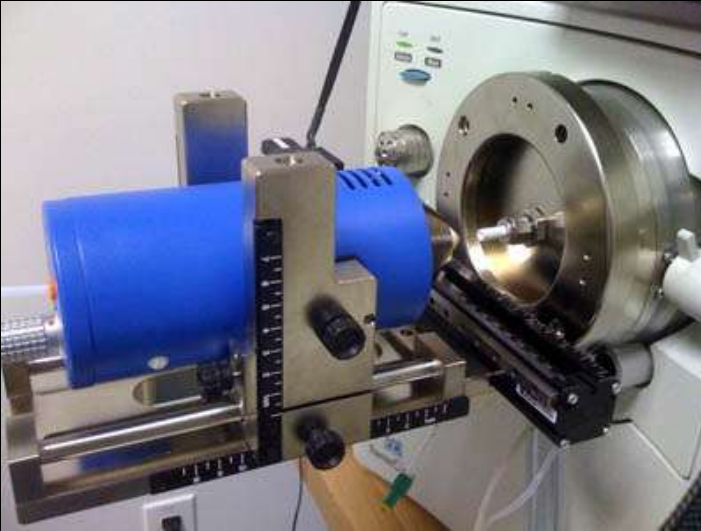
Another demonstration - if time allows



The future of MS

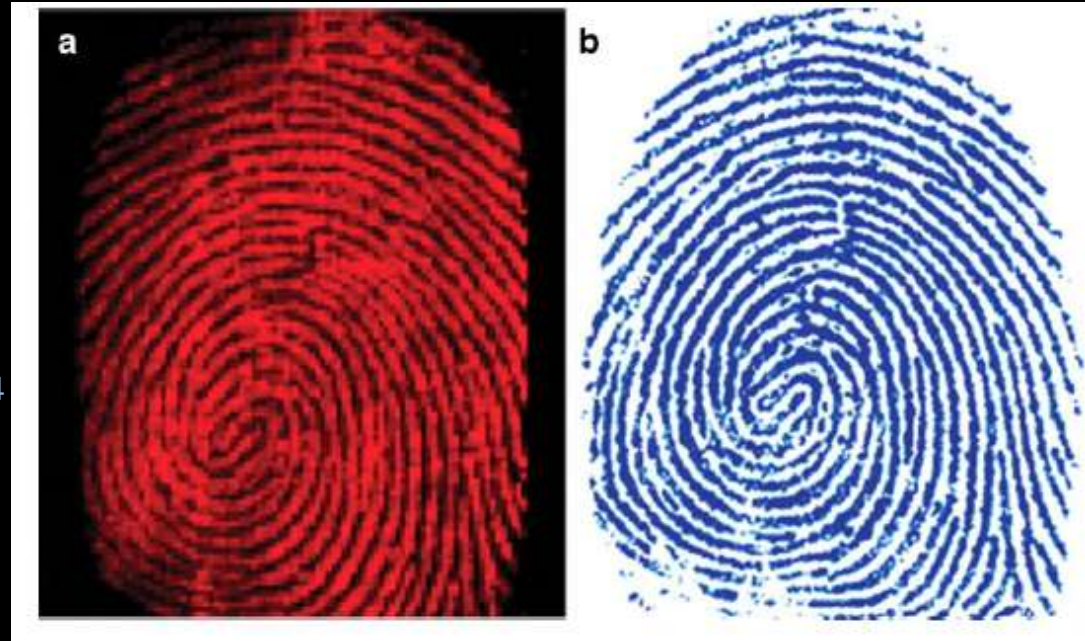


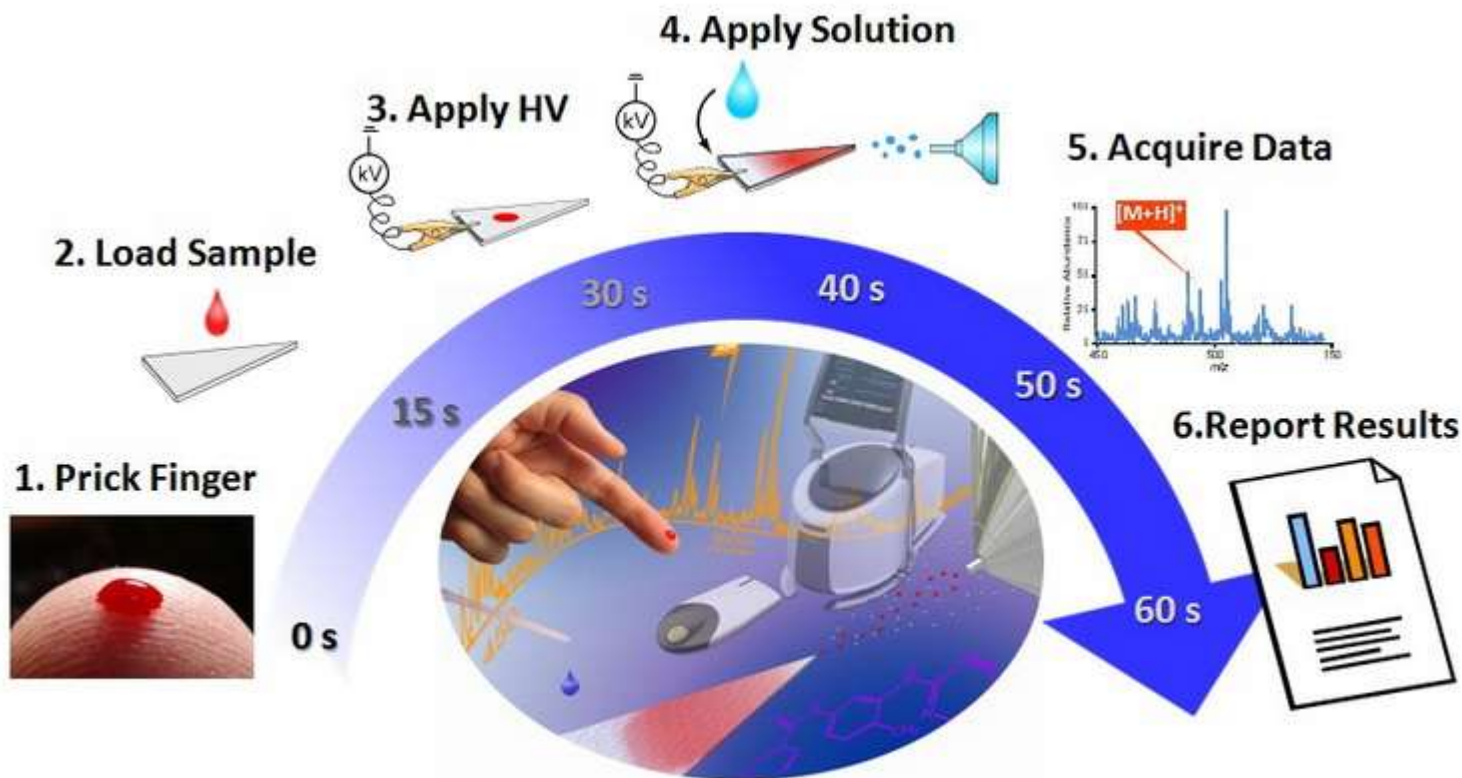
Ambient MS



MS detection of cocaine on a latent fingerprint on a glass window

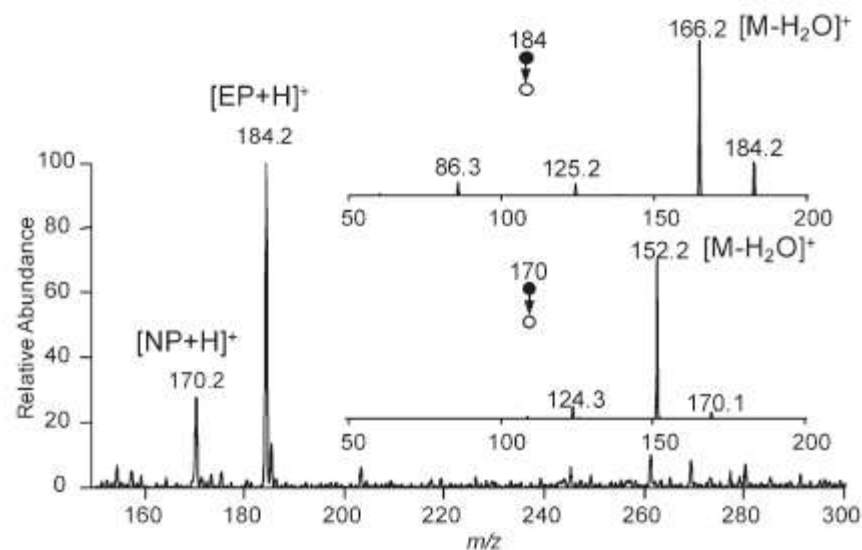
Alberici *et al.*, *Anal Bioanal Chem* (2010) **398**:265–294





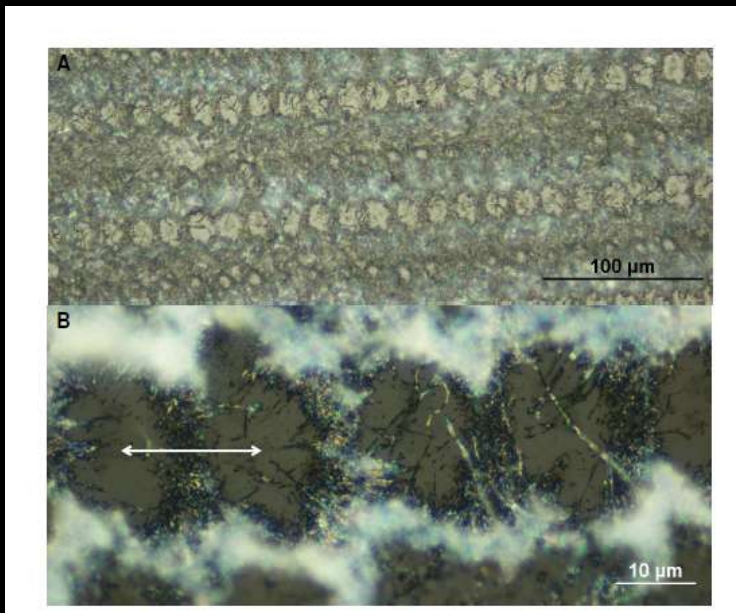
Paper Spray Ionisation

Ouyang *et al.*, Purdue Univ.

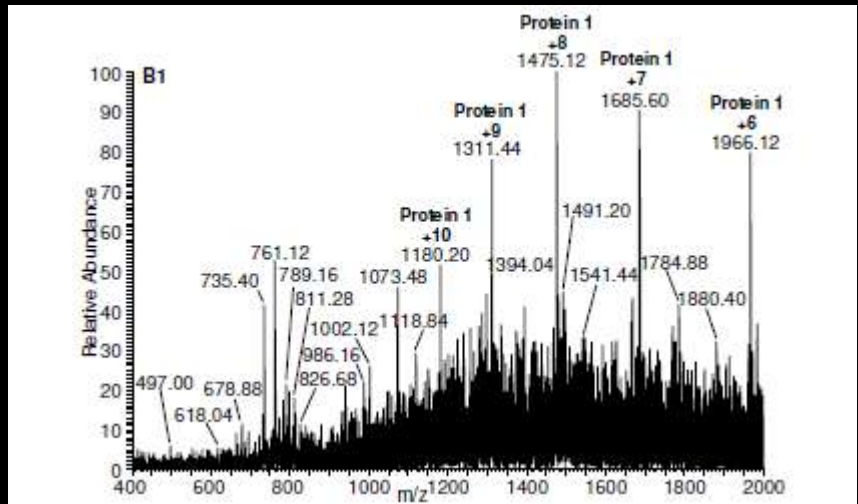


STOP PRESS!

- LaserSpray Ionisation (Inutan *et al.*, Wayne State Uni)

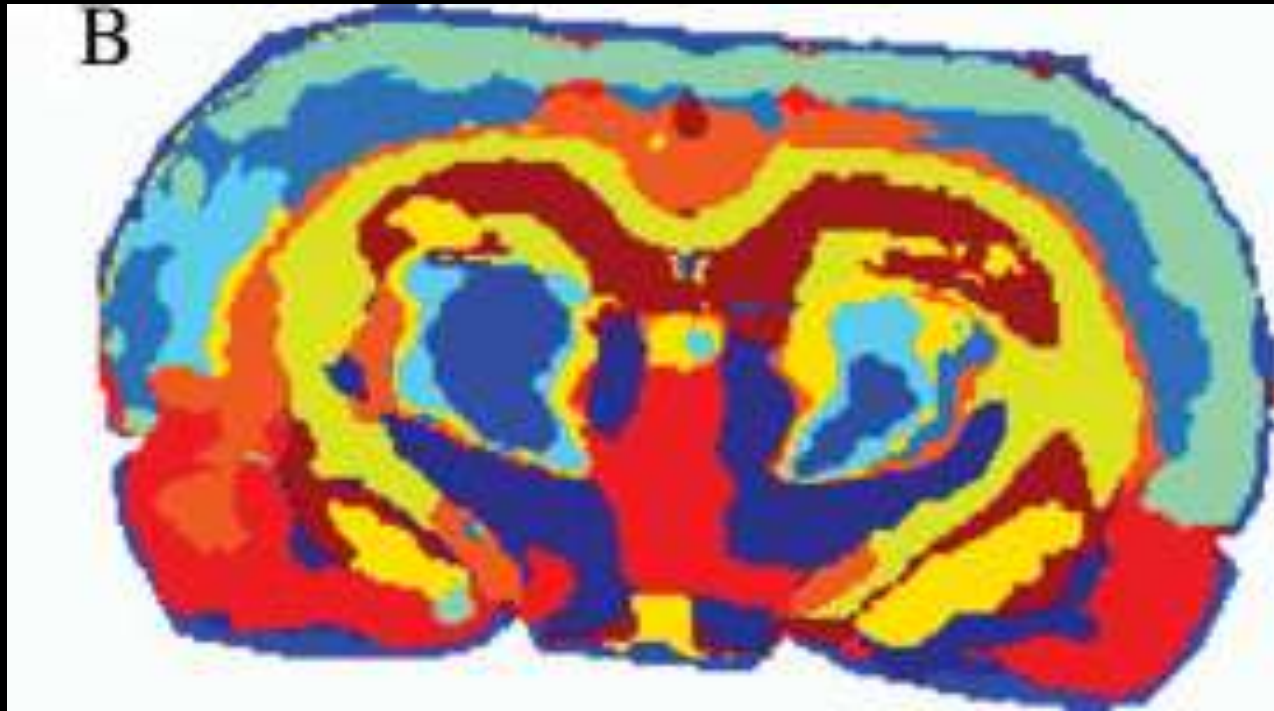


Section of mouse brain



STOP PRESS!

- MS imaging (Watrous *et al.*, UCSD)



The ultimate mass spectrometer?





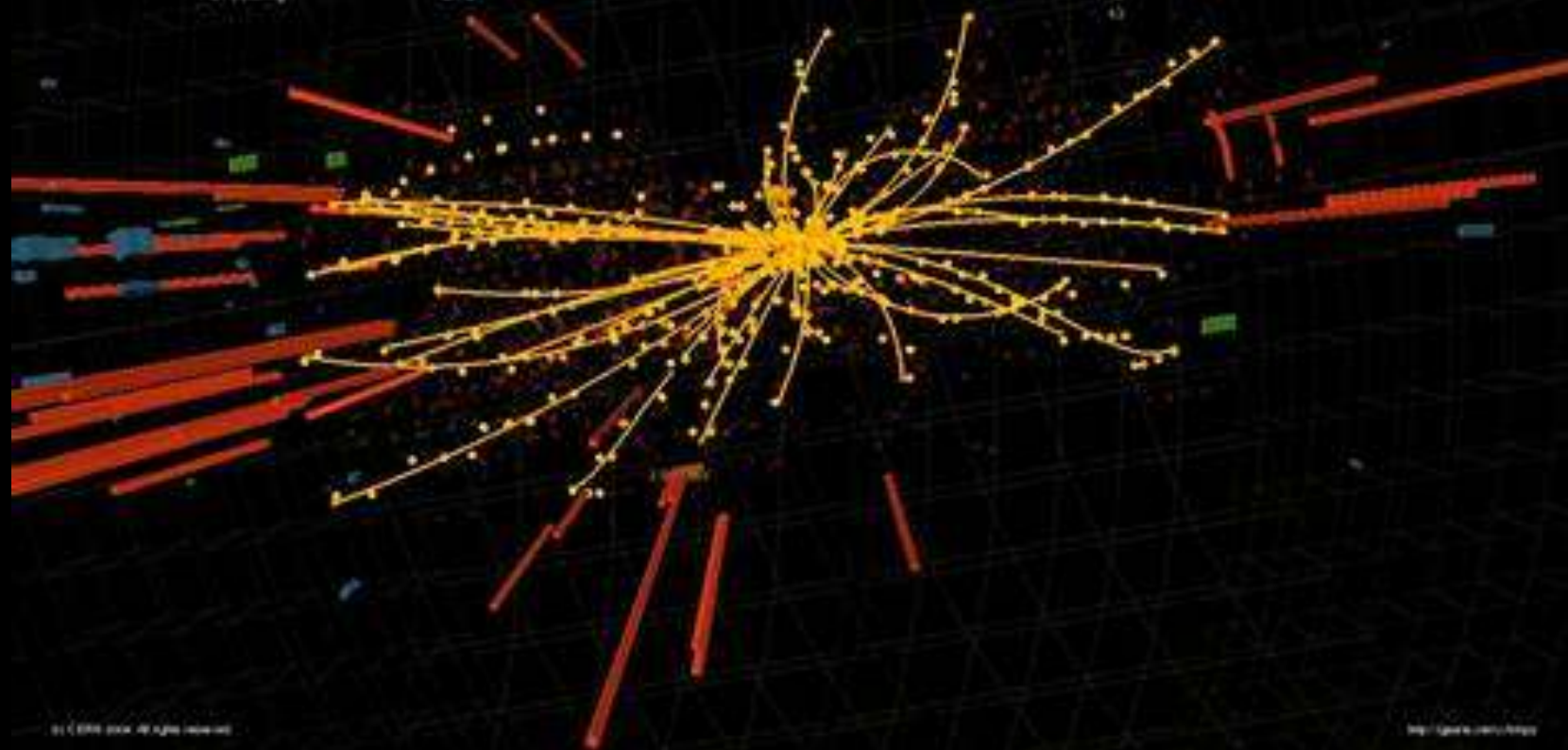
CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN

Date recorded:	2009-Dec-16 03:39:44.073852 GMT
Run:	124275
Event:	7386706
Lens section:	25
Orbit:	26080750
Crossing:	2724

Fourth Treatment

1.1. Introduction

- 1) Quadranten
- 2) GOI's
- 3) GOI's
- 4) Methoden
- 5) Methoden
- 6) Methoden



Papers in the scientific literature about MS analyses

Food	Oil	Air pollution	pharma*	drug	genom*
6838	5184	2639	4510	20039	1169
8206	5706	1318	12446	34345	2089
24615	12982	15666	15776	59764	8416

- *Source: ISI Web of Knowledge
Science Citation Index 1899-present*



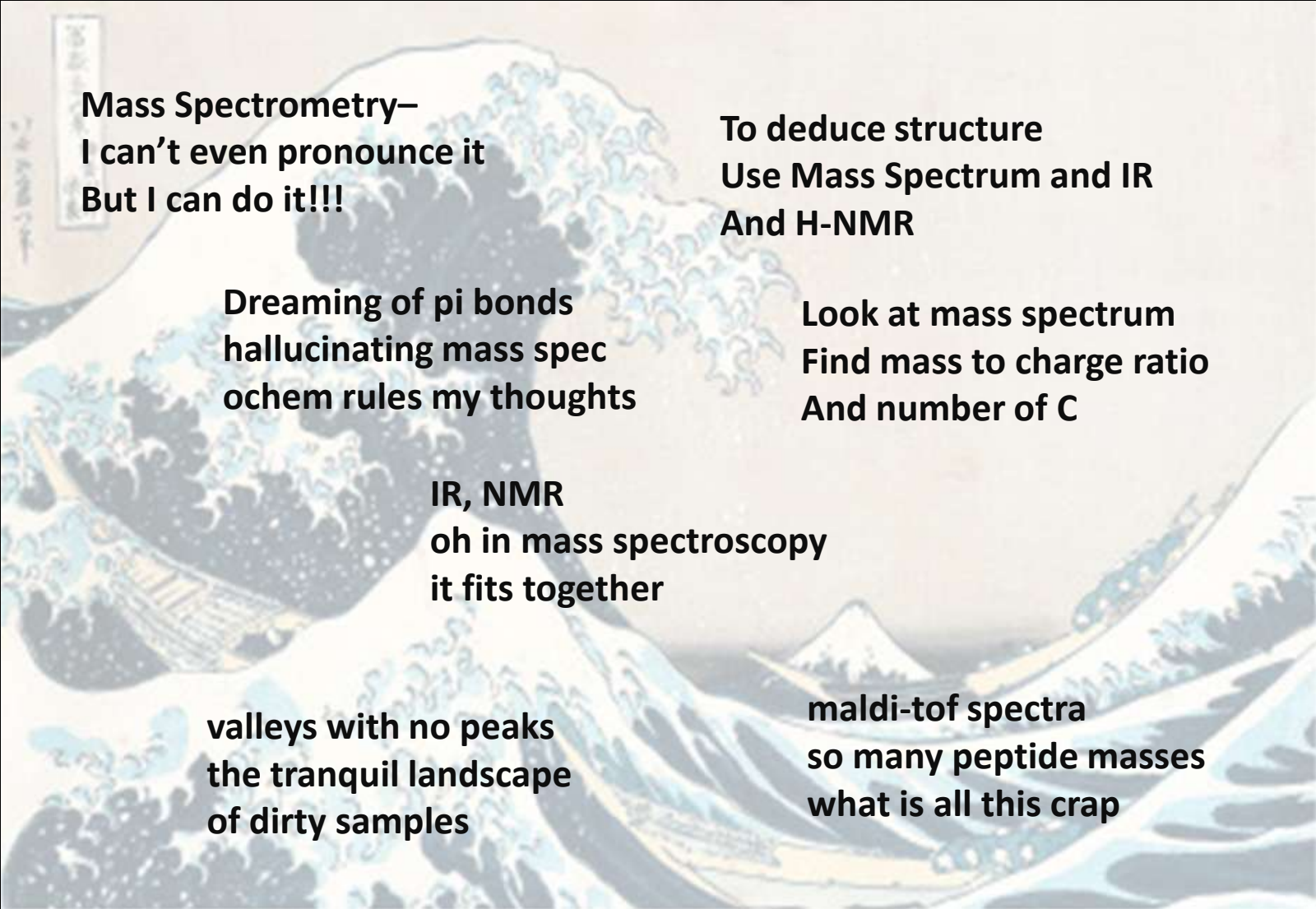
Key:

Infrared spectroscopy

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance spectroscopy

Mass Spectrometry

Haiku-MS



Mass Spectrometry—
I can't even pronounce it
But I can do it!!!

To deduce structure
Use Mass Spectrum and IR
And H-NMR

Dreaming of pi bonds
hallucinating mass spec
ochem rules my thoughts

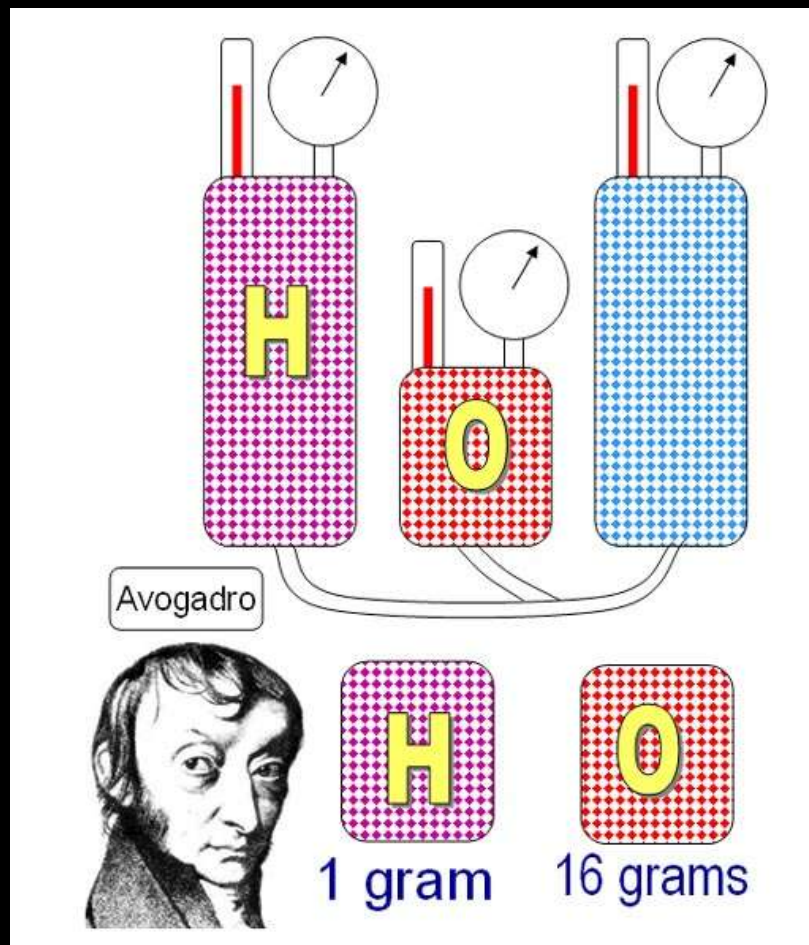
Look at mass spectrum
Find mass to charge ratio
And number of C

IR, NMR
oh in mass spectroscopy
it fits together

valleys with no peaks
the tranquil landscape
of dirty samples

maldi-tof spectra
so many peptide masses
what is all this crap

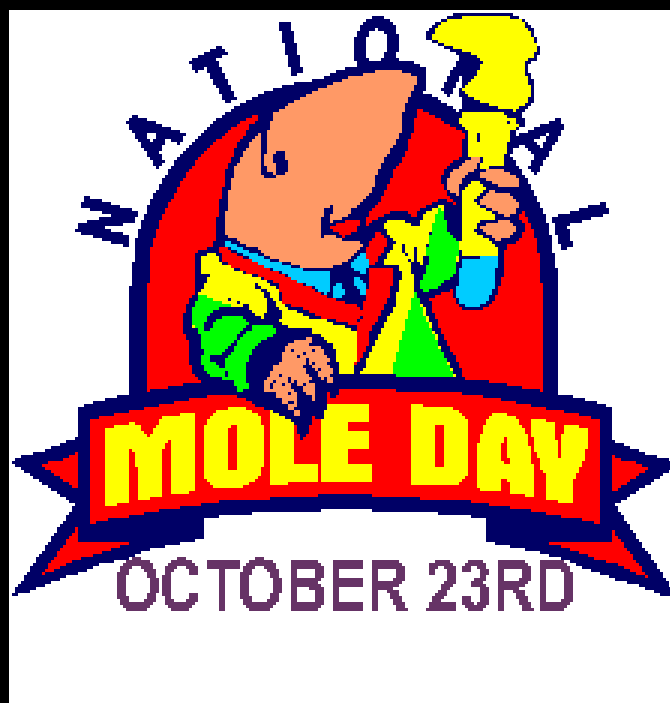
No, I haven't forgotten about Avogadro (or zeptomole)



Q: What do you call a tooth in a
glass of water?

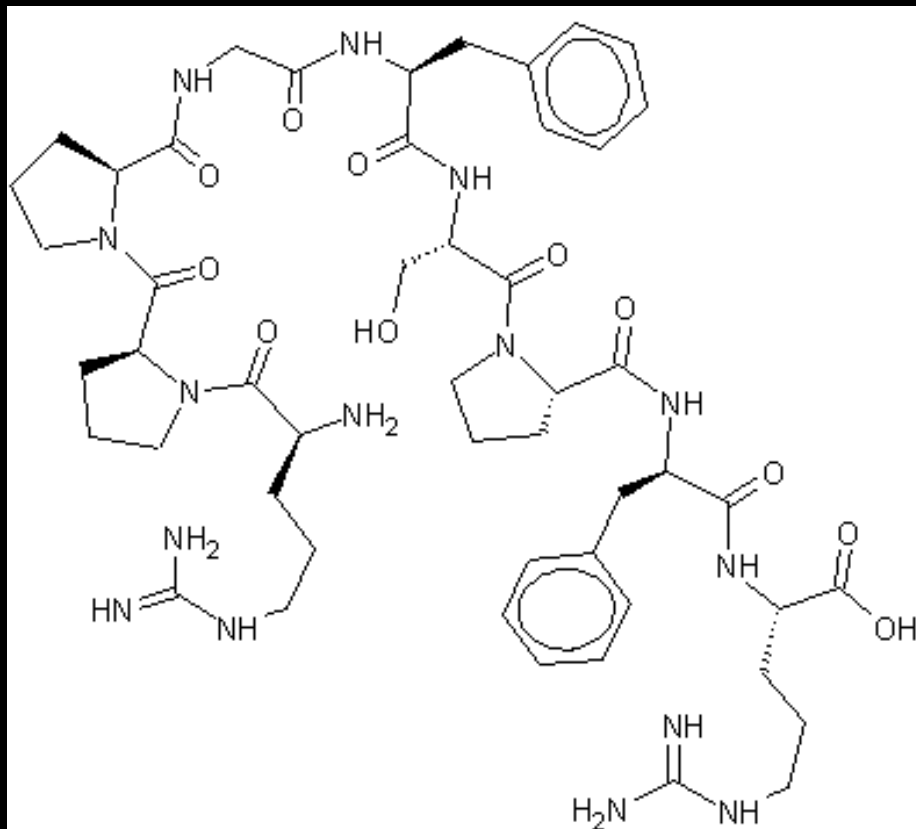
Q: What do you call a tooth in a glass of water?

A: A one-molar solution.



Celebrated annually on October 23 from
6:0 a.m. to 6:02 p.m. (6.02×10^{23})

<http://www.moleday.org/index.htm>



Bradykinin



10^{-1}	deci	d
10^{-2}	centi	c
10^{-3}	milli	m
10^{-6}	micro	μ
10^{-9}	nano	n
10^{-12}	pico	p
10^{-15}	femto	f
10^{-18}	atto	a
10^{-21}	zepto	z
10^{-24}	yocto	y

Thanks to

Graham Coxhill

Sam Tang

June McCombie

Martyn Poliakoff

Peter Morgan-Tansley

Patrick Hutchinson

IS-teaching Support

Fellow Technical Support Staff