

Supplementary material

Optimization of Resolving Power, fragmentation and mass calibration in an Orbitrap Spectrometer for analysis of 24 pesticide metabolites in urine

Authors: Pablo Dualde ^{a, b}, Clara Coscollà ^{a, c}, Agustín Pastor ^b and Vicent Yusà* ^{a, b, c}

^a Foundation for the Promotion of Health and Biomedical Research in the Valencian Region, FISABIO-Public Health, 21, Avenida Catalunya, 46020, Valencia, Spain;

^b Analytical Chemistry Department, University of Valencia, Edifici Jeroni Muñoz, Dr. Moliner 50, 46100 Burjassot, Spain;

^c Public Health Laboratory of Valencia, 21, Avenida Catalunya, 46020 Valencia, Spain.

Table of Contents

Type	Captions	Page
Table SI.1	Scheme of the Resolving power optimization study	1
Figure SI.1	Number of ions with high ([100-80]%) and low (<80%) peak areas at R=10,000, R=25,000 and R=50,000 (FWHM), for total, diagnostic and fragment ions.	2

Table SI.1. Scheme of the Resolving power optimization study

Ionization mode	ESI NEG			ESI POS		
Resolving power (FWHM)	10,000	25,000	50,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
N° aliquotes (spiked urine) injected ^a	6	6	6	6	6	6
N° acquisitions non-applying fragmentation ^a (diagnostic ions)	6	6	6	6	6	6
N° acquisitions applying fragmentation (HCD 20 eV) ^a (fragment ions)	6	6	6	6	6	6

^aEach injection allowed both “applying fragmentation” and “non-applying fragmentation” acquisitions quasi-simultaneously

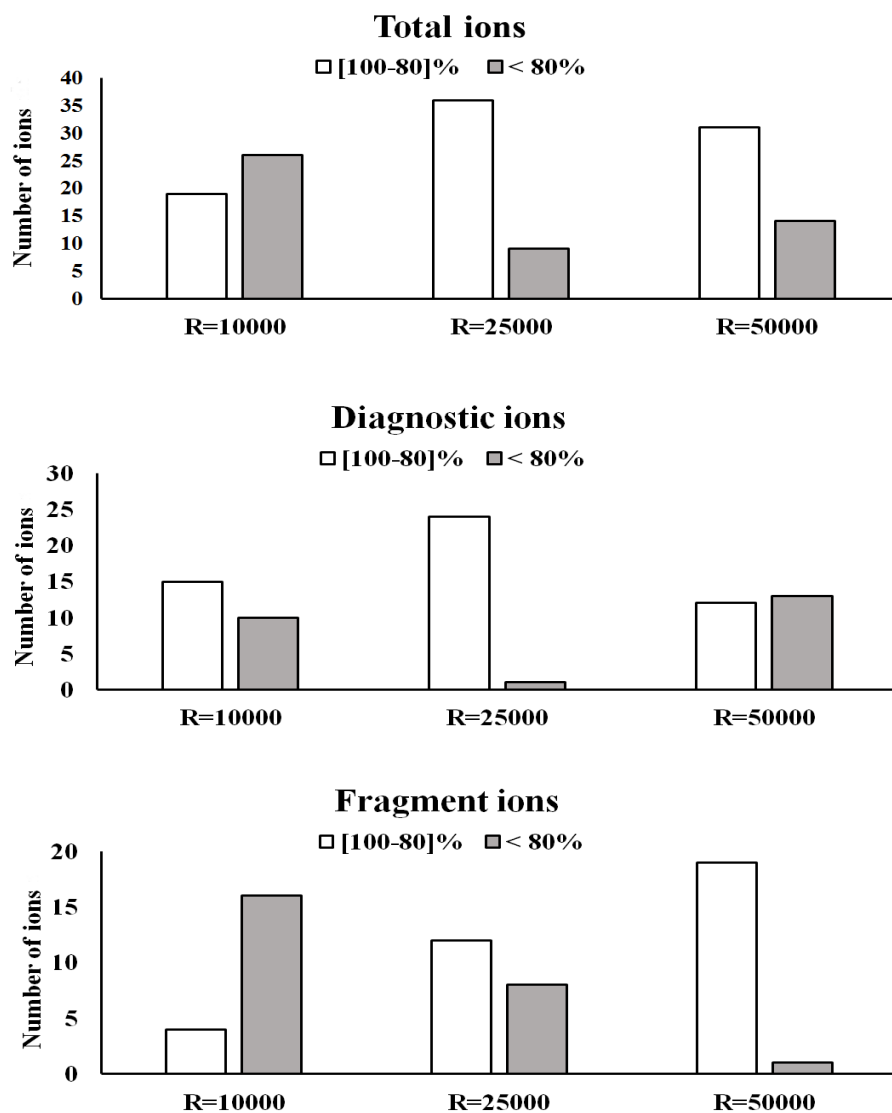


Figure SL1. Number of ions with high ([100-80]%) and low (<80%) peak areas at R=10,000, R=25,000 and R=50,000 (FWHM), for total, diagnostic and fragment ions. The percentage (%) is calculated dividing the area of an ion by the highest area obtained for that ion and multiplying by 100.