

Release

TSQ Altis™ Triple Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer

Sensitivity with Robustness: No Compromise



Address the most stringent analytical challenges for targeted quantitation workflows with the Thermo Scientific™ TSQ Altis™ Triple Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer. With its improved Active Ion Management (AIM™) technology, segmented quadrupoles, novel electron multipliers, and enhanced ion transmission tubes, the TSQ Altis MS helps you achieve unprecedented experimental sensitivity for all molecular species in complex matrices without sacrificing robustness.

The TSQ Altis Triple Quadrupole Mass Spectrometer, together with its industry-leading quantitation software, UHPLC system, and superior sample preparation kits, helps researchers address critical analytical challenges using robust, reliable, and sensitive targeted quantitation.

The main benefits of the TSQ Altis MS include

- Ultimate sensitivity for all molecular types in matrices ranging from simple to complex.
- Outstanding instrument robustness enables increased confidence in generated data with no loss of instrument uptime.
- Ultrafast selected reaction monitoring (SRM) increases the amount of molecular quantifications in less time.
- Close integration with application-specific software results in increased productivity across all application markets.
- Simplicity and ease-of-use allow users of all expertise levels to acquire high quality results with increased confidence.

THE POWER OF MASS SPECTROMETRY FOR IC ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

Increase the power of IC with MS detection

Utilize mass detection when you need to ensure analytical confidence and dramatically improve the detection capability of your Thermo Scientific Dionex Integrion or ICS-6000 HPIC system. Ion chromatography with mass spectrometry (IC-MS) maximizes the ability to detect and quantify unexpected co-elutions of components and to confirm trace components.

An application example is the analysis of haloacetic acids, the pesticide dalapon, and bromate in water using EPA method 557. Haloacetic acids (HAAs) are formed as disinfection byproducts when water is chlorinated to remove microbial content. Chlorine reacts with naturally occurring organic and inorganic matter in the water, such as decaying vegetation, to produce disinfection byproducts (DBPs) that include HAAs. Of the nine species of HAAs, five are currently regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (HAA5). The method allows for the analysis of all nine HAAs, plus bromate and the pesticide dalapon in the same IC-MS/MS run without sample preparation.

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