



Implementation of an Advanced Workflow to Enhance the Confidence in Compound Identification for Non- Targeted GC-HR-MS Applications

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Philip Morris International R&D



Reduced-Risk Products (“RRPs”) is the term the company uses to refer to products with the potential to reduce individual risk and population harm in comparison to smoking combustible cigarettes.

PMI’s RRPs are in various stages of development and commercialization, and we are conducting extensive and rigorous scientific studies to determine whether we can support claims for such products of reduced exposure to harmful and potentially harmful constituents in smoke, and ultimately claims of reduced disease risk, when compared to smoking combustible cigarettes.

Before making any such claims, we will rigorously evaluate the full set of data from the relevant scientific studies to determine whether they substantiate reduced exposure or risk. Any such claims may also be subject to government review and approval, as is the case in the US today.

Outline

- Smoke as complex matrix
- GC-HR-MS instrumentation
- Our workflow for complex matrix characterization
- Modeling of Linear Retention Index
- Creation of library with predicted LRI
- Case study (2 examples)
- Conclusion and next steps

PMI Science

- PMI is working on various Reduced Risk Products delivering nicotine containing aerosols
- In this context it is important to fully characterize the chemical composition of these aerosols, in particular aerosols produced by heating tobacco compared to smoke from cigarettes
- For analytical method development purpose, we use a reference cigarette (3R4F)

Generation of complex matrix



Filter is extracted



TPM - Total Particulate Matter → Whole smoke

GVP - Gas Vapor Phase

- Smoke sample generated on a linear smoking machine
- The cambridge filter is combined with the impingers → Whole smoke

Analytical Technique: GC-High Resolution (GC-HR-MS)

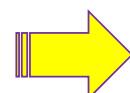
GC-HR-MS_1
(7200A Agilent Q-TOF-MS)

Volatile and semi-volatiles
LRI from 500 to 1,900



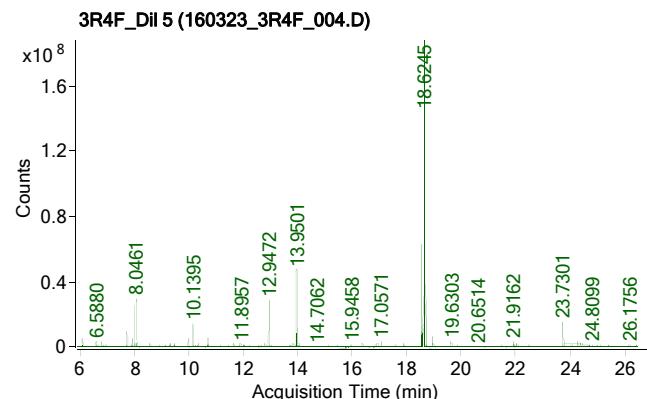
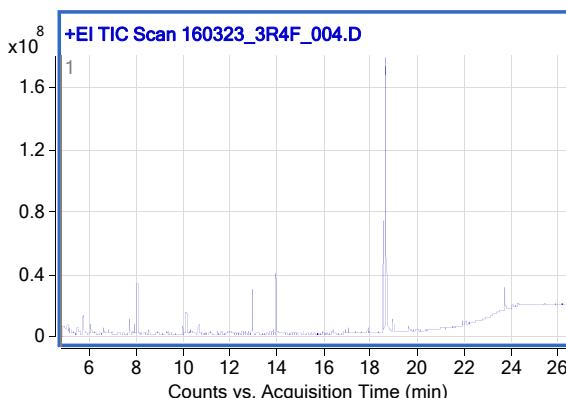
GC-HR-MS_2
(7200B Agilent Q-TOF-MS)

Apolar and polar
LRI from 1,000 to 3,000

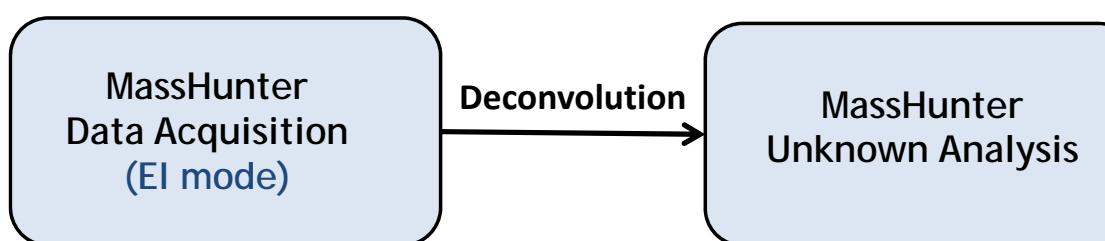


Goal is to screen the broadest range of smoke constituents.
Non-Targeted Screening

Automated Workflow for Identification in Complex Matrices



Compound Name	Formula	CAS#	Component Library	Delta RI	Match Factor	Library File	Component Area
353 Cyclopropo(a)indene, 1,1a,6,6a-tetrahydro	C10H10	15677-15-3	1204.02		92.1	NIST14.L	1776138
354 Naphthalene, 1,2-dihydro-	C10H10	447-53-0	1214.03		82.6	NIST14.L	1765794
355 3-Hexanone, 2,2-dimethyl-	C8H16O	5405-79-8	1218.05		71.1	NIST14.L	270040
356 3-Buten-2-ol	C4H6O	590-32-3	1220.75		65.4	NIST14.L	391516
357 Naphthalene, 1,2-dihydro-	C10H10	447-53-0	1222.51		62.9	NIST14.L	183093
358 glycerine monooacetate	C5H10O4	106-61-1	1226.70	1232.96	6.26	46.9 Fingerprinting_DB624.xml	1163960
359 1H-Indene, 1,1-dimethyl-	C11H12	18536-55-0	1230.64		74.6	NIST14.L	142832
360 4H-Pyran-4-one, 2,3-dihydro-3,5-dihydro	C6H8O4	20564-03-2	1237.20		73.5	NIST14.L	322014L
361 (2S,6R,7S,8E)-(+)-2,7-Epoxy-4,6-methyl	C11H20O	100342-25-2	1246.27		86.0	NIST14.L	023013
362 naphthalene	C10H8	91-20-3	1255.66	1257.68	2.62	70.9 Fingerprinting_DB624.xml	582905
363 2(1H)-Pyridinone, 3-methyl-	C6H7NO	1003-56-1	1256.71		64.6	NIST14.L	304134
364 Cyclohexylamine	C6H13N	108-91-8	1260.70		66.2	NIST14.L	471352
365 3-Hydroxypyridine	C5H9NO	109-00-2	1264.45	1272.07	7.62	52.0 Fingerprinting_DB624.xml	3969362
366 4-Ethylphenol	C8H10O	128-07-9	1275.88	1279.99	4.61	76.4 Fingerprinting_DB624.xml	1594474
367 3-Ethyl phenol	C8H10O	620-17-7	1279.84	1282.00	2.16	66.3 Fingerprinting_DB624.xml	1483776
368 5-Acetyl-6-hydroxy-3,7,7-trimethyl	C13H14O4	52183-01-4	1289.82		62.0	NIST14.L	598673
369 Butanoic acid, 3-methyl-, 3-methyl-	C6H10O2	54410-94-5	1296.49		65.5	NIST14.L	2690746
370 Phenol, 3-amino-	C6H7NO	591-27-5	1290.61		60.7	NIST14.L	207103
371 Sarcosyl sarcosine, N-methoxycarbon	C15H28N2O5	1000314-83-0	1299.86		66.4	NIST14.L	263351
372 tridecane	C13H28	629-30-5	1300.00	1300.00	0.00	74.0 Fingerprinting_DB624.xml	4821309
373 3,4-dimethylphenol	C8H10O	95-65-8	1301.25	1302.07	0.71	60.3 Fingerprinting_DB624.xml	254565



- Stop when identified:
 - DB-624 Accurate Mass Library
 - Compound library
 - NIST 14 or Wiley
- Export .cef and review
- Purchase of ref std if available

Purpose

The present work focuses on building a relevant library containing LRI prediction.

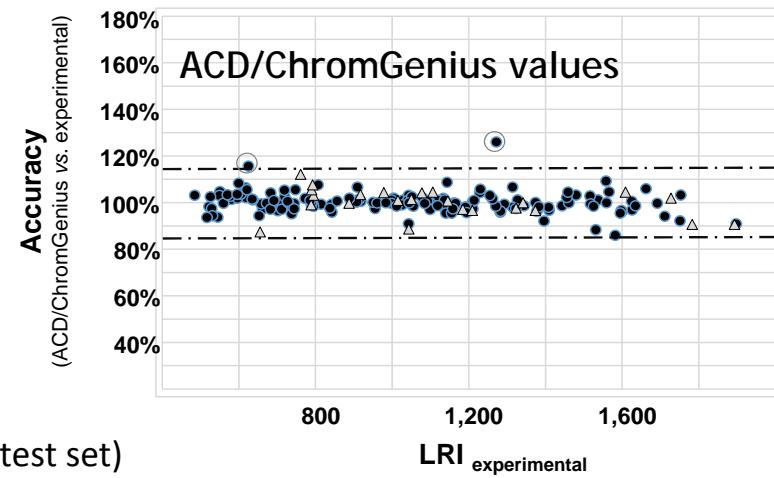
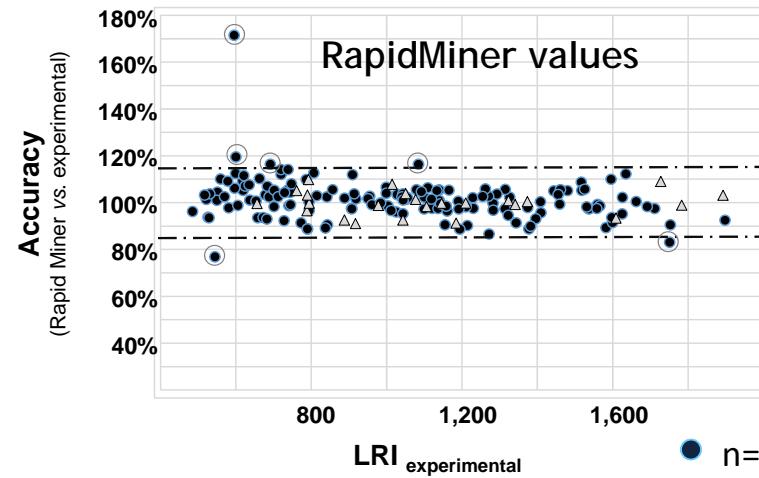
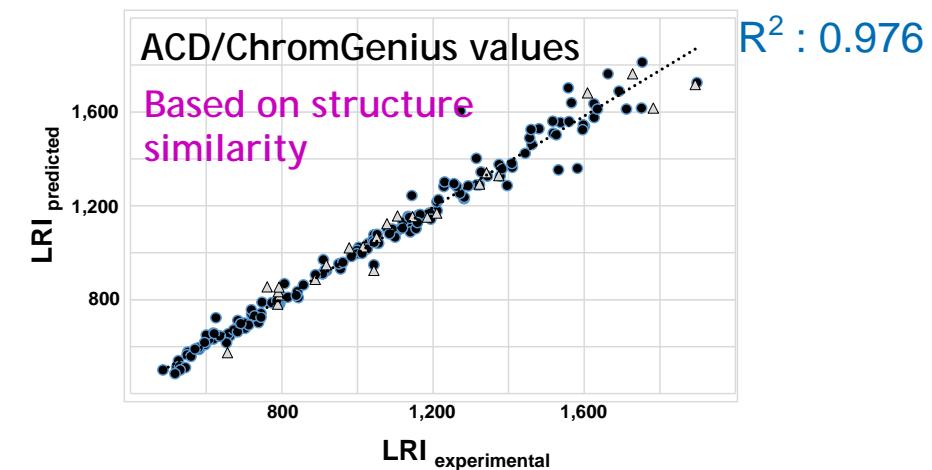
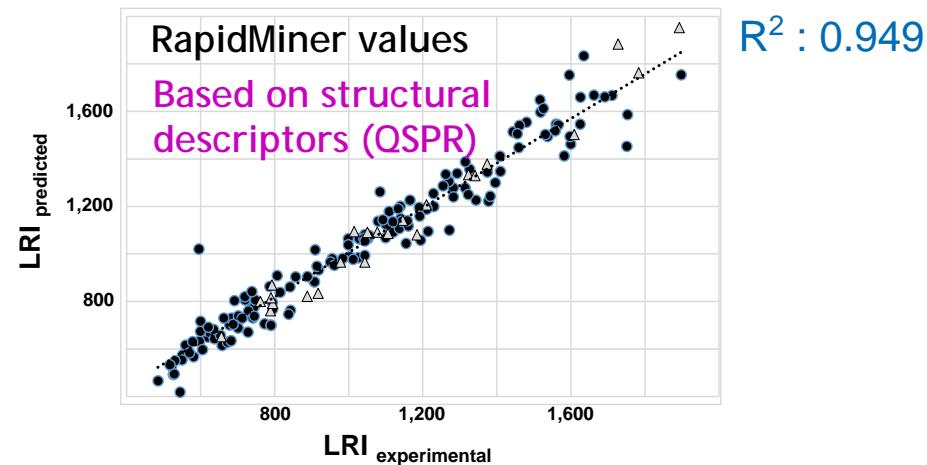
- To predict LRI we used two softwares:
 1. RapidMiner-Dragon
 2. ACD/Labs ChromGenius
- To build a relevant LRI prediction system 552 molecules were used:
 1. Experimental LRI
 2. Quantitative Structure-Property Relationship (QSPR) and structure similarities



The experimental linear retention indices were randomly split as training ($n=401$) and test ($n=151$) sets.

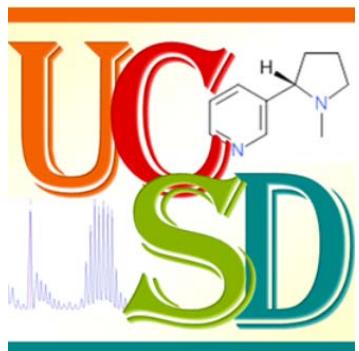
Validation set ($n=23$) confirmed the great performance of both prediction models.

Assessment of the Prediction Models (Test Set and Validation Set)



- n=151 reference standards (test set)
- △ n=23 reference standards (validation set)

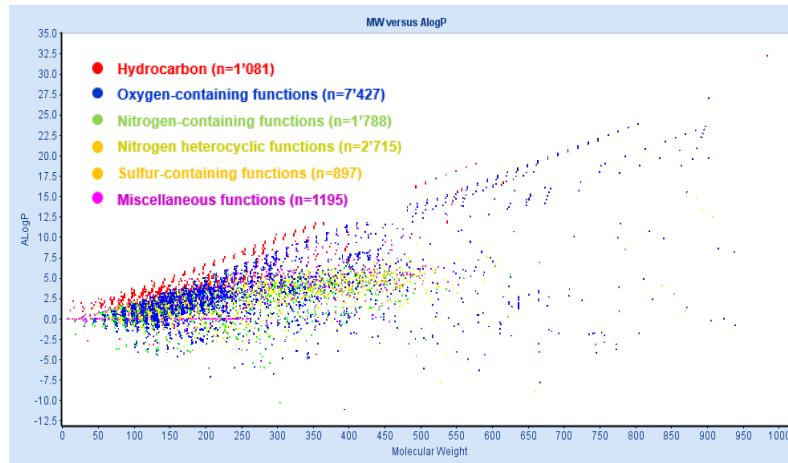
Unique Compounds & Spectra Database



1013 accurate mass spectra and LRI are registered in UCSD

UCSD is our in-house database that contains 11567 molecules:

- 7000 chemicals reported as present in tobacco plant and smoke¹
- 3000 molecules associated with flavor properties^{2,3}



¹ The Chemical Components of Tobacco and Tobacco Smoke, A. Rodgman, T.A. Perfetti, 2013, 2nd Ed. CRC press.

² Leffingwell, J. C.; Young, H. J.; Bernasek, E. Tobacco flavoring for Smoking Products, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, 1972.

³ EFSA flavoring substances database

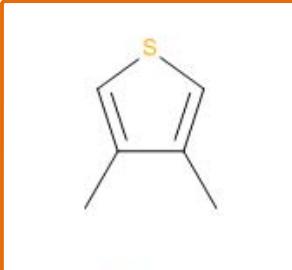
UCSD Web Interface

Search Molecules Submit New Molecule Administration

Search Molecules > Molecules > Molecule Details

Back

PMI Mol Code: PMI0009992



Smiles: Cc1csc(C)c1
InChI: InChI=1S/C6H8S/c1-5-3-7-4-6(5)2/h3-4H,1-2H3
IUPAC: 3,4-dimethylthiophene

Batch List

Each level of this list corresponds to one entity:
- molecule (neutral compound, e.g. PMI0000001)
- substance (molecule + counter ion, hydrate e.g. PMI0000001-A)
- batches (physical or literature substances, e.g. BC0000014).

Click on a batch code to see its details.
Batches matched by the search query are marked with a *.

- PMI0009992
 - * BC000014260
 - BC000014291(SPR000002647)
 - BC000015495

ACToR HKA

Chemical classification

Thiophene 1 - 1

Generated Names / Structure Codes

Smiles: Cc1csc(C)c1
InChI: InChI=1S/C6H8S/c1-5-3-7-4-6(5)2/h3-4H,1-2H3
IUPAC: 3,4-dimethylthiophene

Physical Measurements

Ref. OR: Ref. BP: Ref. MP:

Calculated Mol. Properties

Mol. Formula: C₆H₈S
Mol. Weight: 112.19272 g/mol
Isotopic Mass: 112.03467 g/mol
ACD/LogP: 2.6
Solubility (w): 0.01 mol/L
H. Bond Acceptors: 0
H. Bond Donor: 0
Drug-like: Yes
Lead-like: Yes

Predicted ADMET Properties

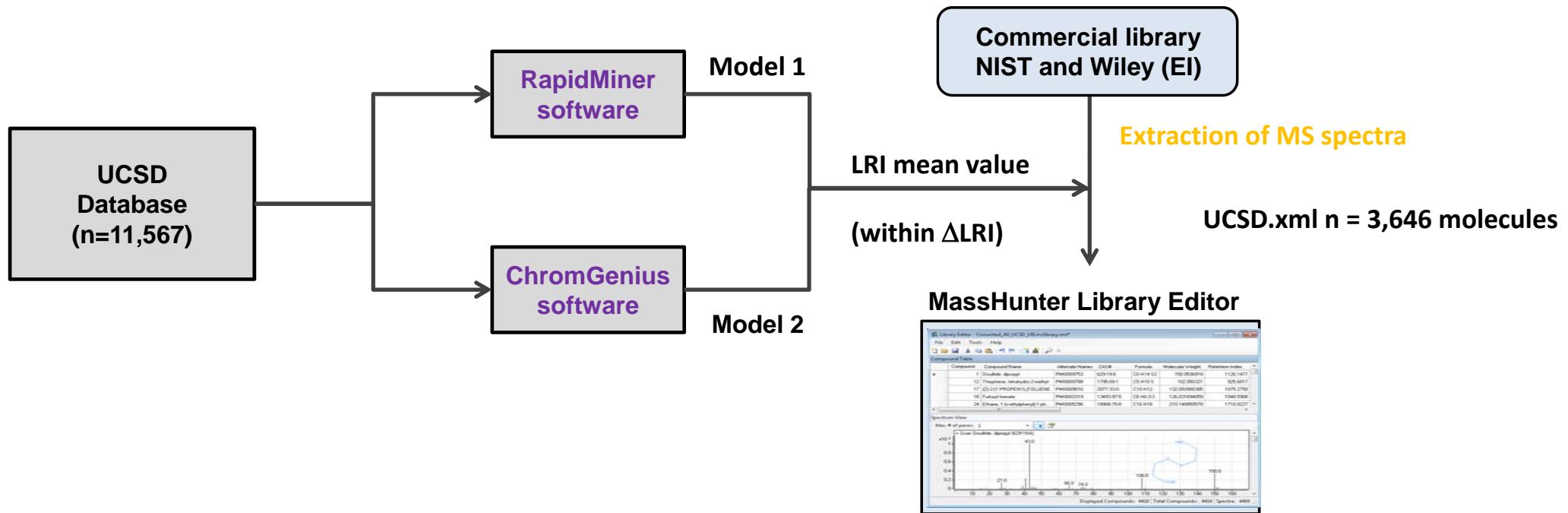
Hum. Intestinal Abs.: Moderate
Blood Brain Bar. Penetr.: High
Plasma Protein Binding: Non binder
CYP2D6 Inhibitor: No
Hepatotoxicity: Toxic

Literature Data

Mass Spectra

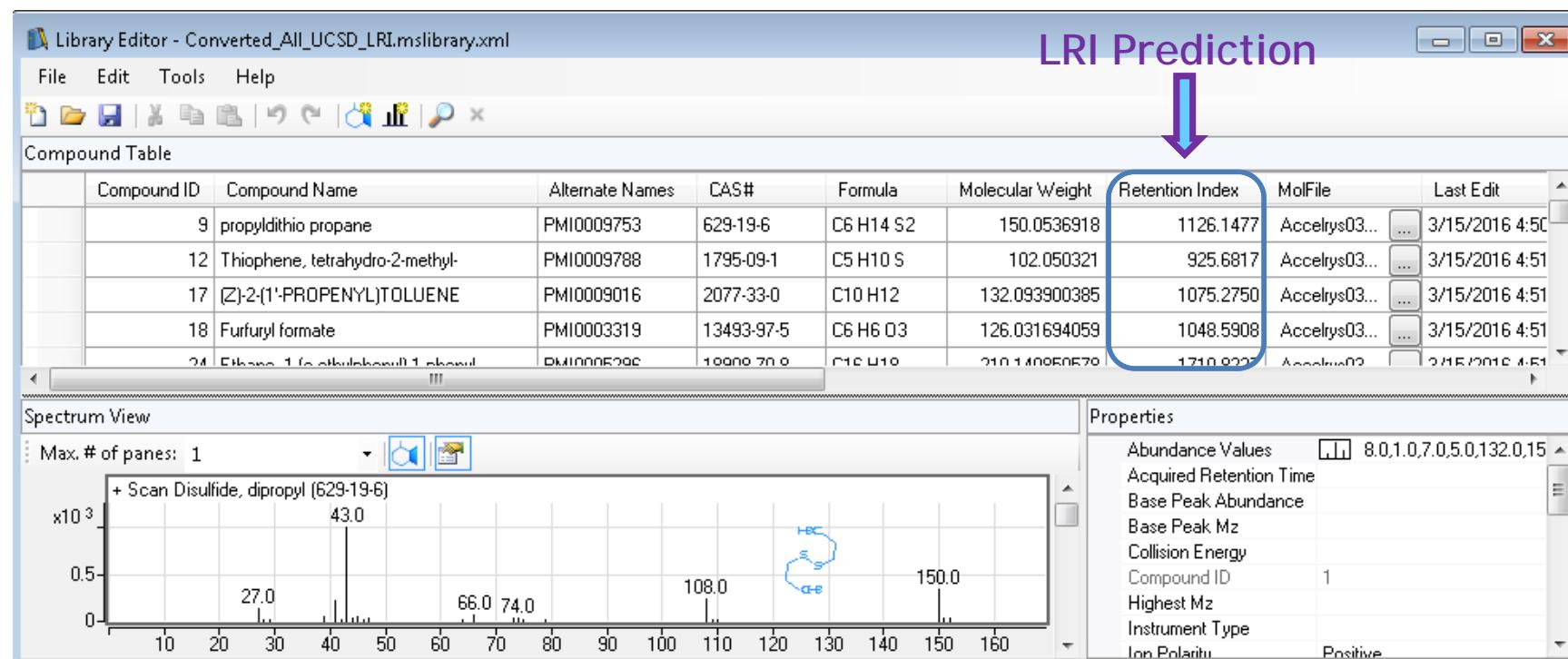


Creation of the UCSD Compound Library



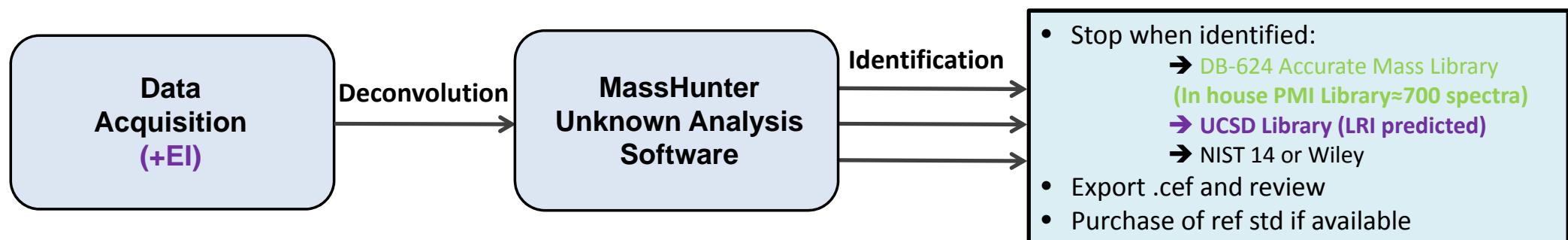
- Predicted LRI of flavors and tobacco-related compounds database when implemented in our current identification workflow.
- 6,053 molecules were predicted with LRI values between 500 and 1,900
- 3,646 molecules have an available nominal EI Mass Spectra (NIST or Wiley)

UCSD Compound Library



LRI predictions were associated with the 3,646 nominal EI mass spectra extracted from commercial libraries.

Different Output With the New Workflow

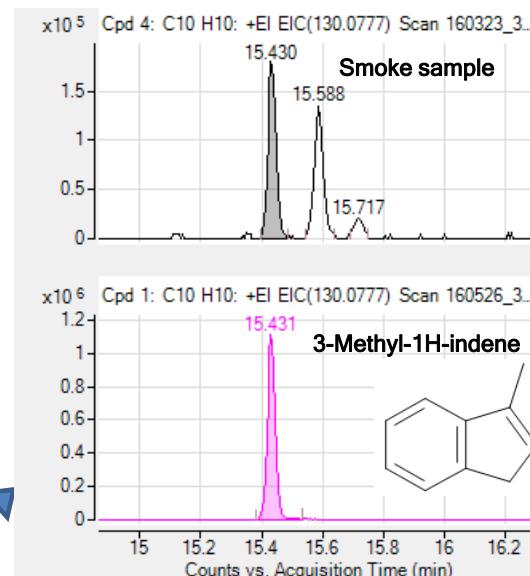
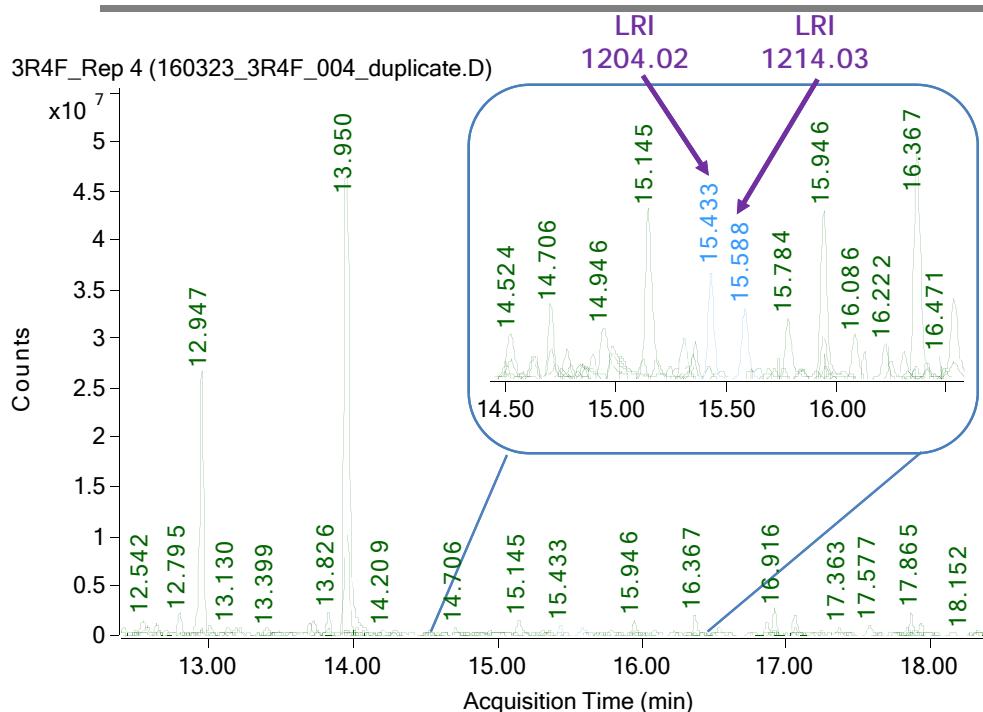


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356	3-Buten-2-ol	C4H8O	598-32-3	1220.75	65.4	NIST14.L		391516	
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360	4H-Pyran-4-one, 2,3-dihy	C6H8O4	28564-83-2	1237.20	73.5	NIST14.L		3220141	
361	(25,6R,7S)-(+)-2,7-Epoxy	C13H20O	108342-25-	1246.27	86.8	NIST14.L		823013	
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369	Butanoic acid, 3-methyl-, C10H18O2	54410-94-5	1296.49		65.5	NIST14.L		2898746	
370	Phenol, 3-amino-	C6H7NO	591-27-5	1298.61		60.7	NIST14.L	287183	
371	Sarcosylsarcosine, N-meth	C15H28N2	1000314-83-	1299.86		66.4	NIST14.L	263351	
372	tridecane	C13H28	629-50-5	1300.00	1300.00	0.00	74.0 Fingerprinting_DB624.xml	4821309	
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355	UNDECANE, 2,6-DIMETHY	C13 H28	17301-23-4	1218.05	1211.13	-6.92	63.4	UCSD.mslibrary.xml	270040
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360	4H-Pyran-4-one, 2,3-dihy	C6H8O4	28564-83-2	1237.20			73.5	NIST14.L	3220141
361	Phenol, 2-ethyl-	C8 H10 O	90-00-6	1246.27	1236.11	-10.16	79.8	UCSD.mslibrary.xml	823013
362	naphthalene	C10H8	91-20-3	1255.06	1257.68	2.62	70.9	Fingerprinting_DB624.xml	582905
363	2(1H)-Pyridone, 6-methyl-	C6 H7NO	3279-76-3	1256.71	1287.94	31.23	51.7	UCSD.mslibrary.xml	304134
364	2,5-Pyrrolidinedione	C4 H5 N O	123-56-8	1260.70	1249.71	-10.99	67.5	UCSD.mslibrary.xml	471352
365	3-Hydroxypyridine	C5H5NO	109-00-2	1264.45	1272.07	7.62	52.8	Fingerprinting_DB624.xml	3969362
366	4-Ethylphenol	C8H10O	123-07-9	1275.38	1279.99	4.61	76.4	Fingerprinting_DB624.xml	1584474
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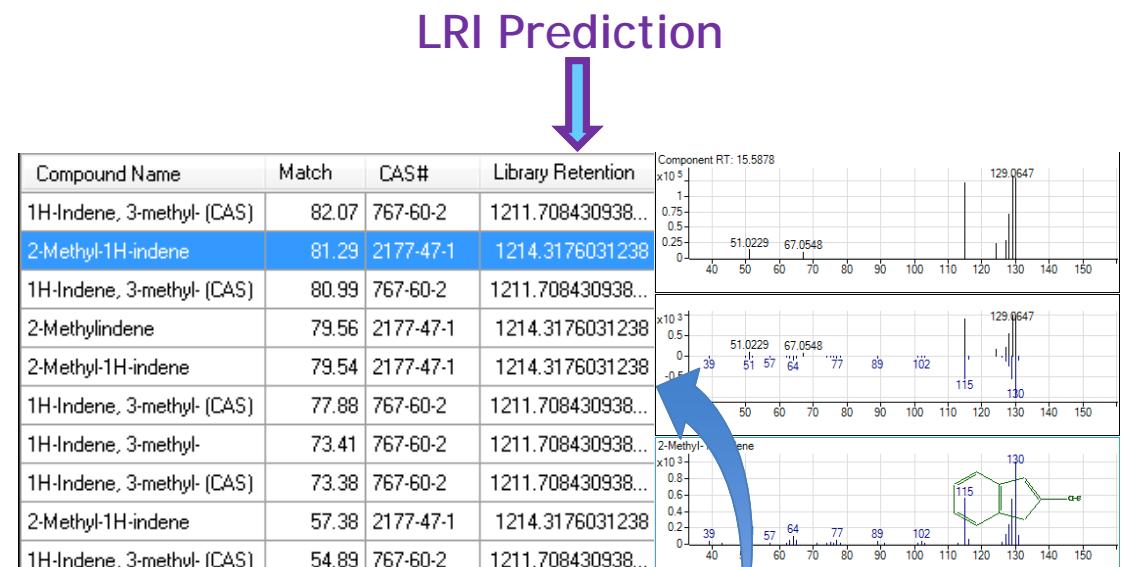
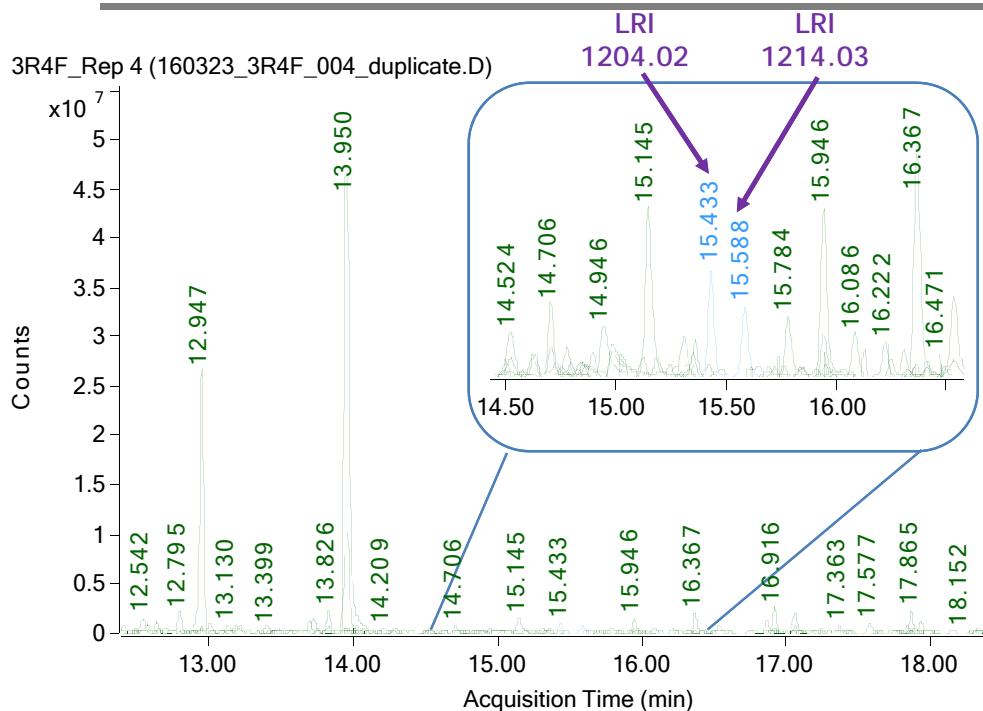
Implementation of predicted LRI allows alternative proposals.

1st Example / Evaluation



1	Compound Name	Formula	CAS#	Component RI	Library RI	Delta RI	Match Factor	Library File	Component Area
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354	1H-Indene, 3-methyl-	C10 H10	767-60-2	1214.03	1211.71	-2.33	82.1	UCSD.mslibrary.xml	1365794
355	UNDECANE, 2,6-DIMETHYL	C13 H28	17301-23-4	1218.05	1211.13	-6.92	63.4	UCSD.mslibrary.xml	270040
356	3-Buten-2-ol	C4H8O	598-32-3	1220.75			65.4	NIST14.L	391516

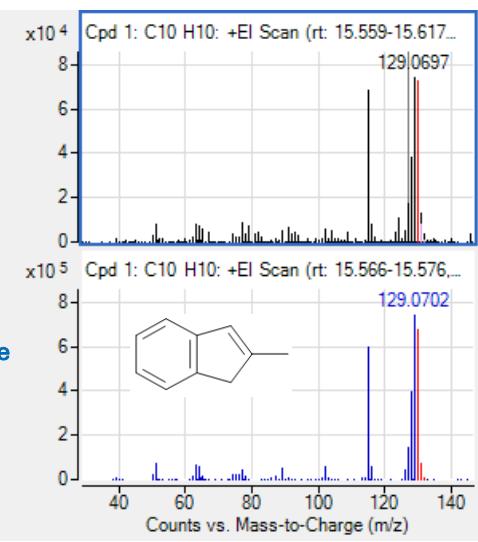
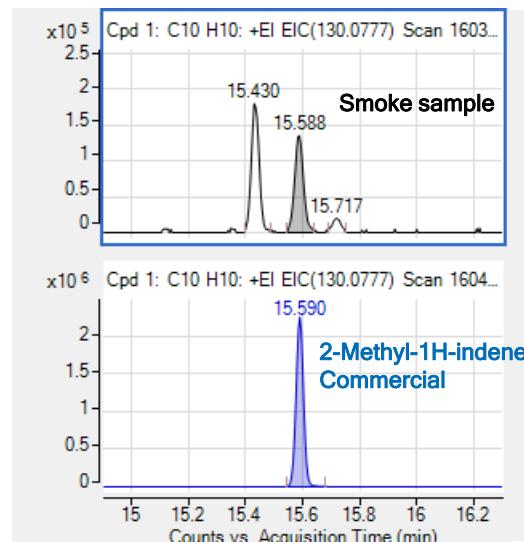
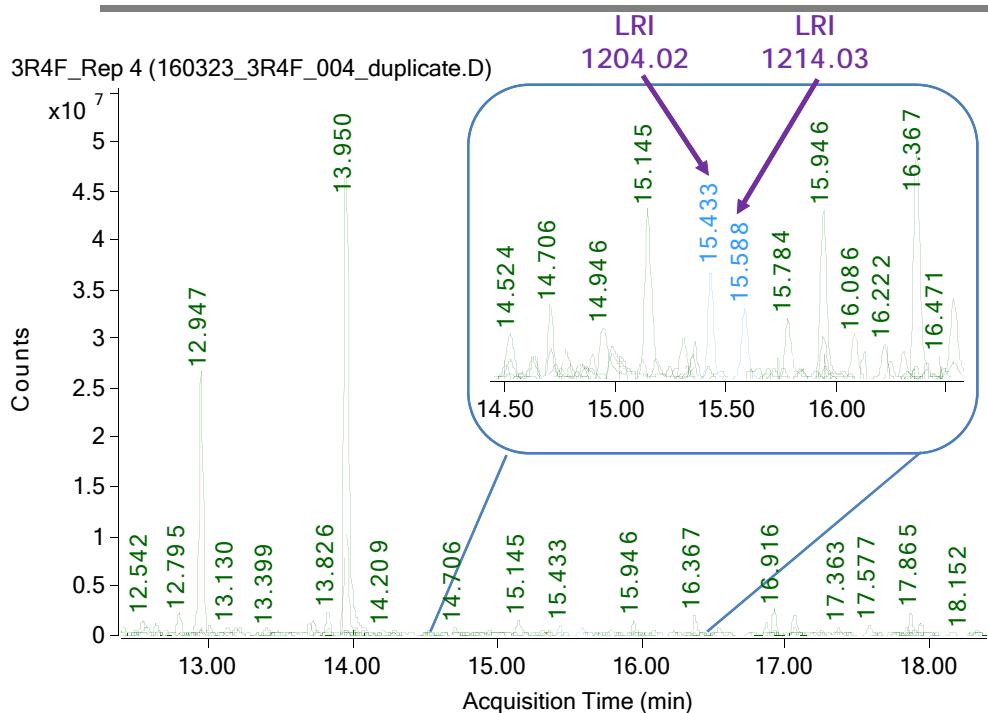
1st Example / Evaluation



Alternative
hits proposal

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1st Example / Confirmation



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356	3-Buten-2-ol	C4H8O	598-32-3	1220.75			65.4	NIST14.L	391516

3-Methyl-1H-indene is confirmed

2-Methyl-1H-indene is confirmed

Evaluation of NIST Proposals

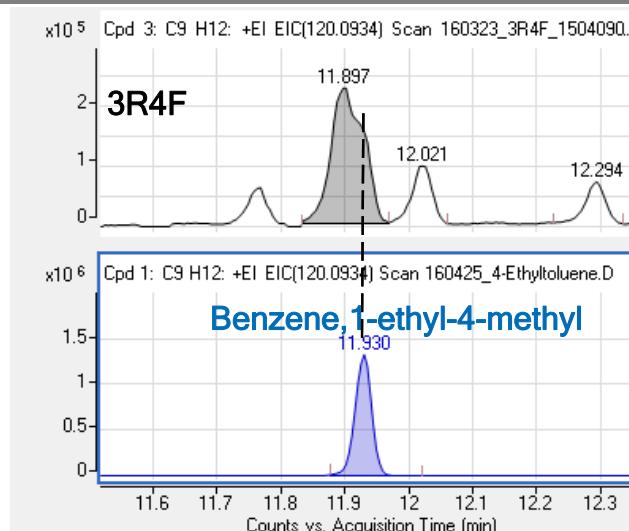
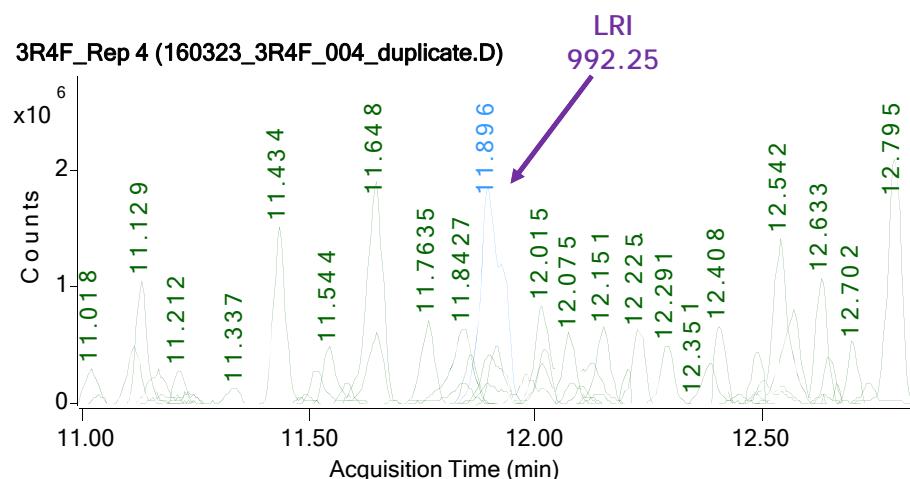
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356	3-Buten-2-ol	C4H8O	598-32-3	1220.75			65.4	NIST14.L	391516

Compound Name	Mach Factor	CAS#	Library	LRI_EXP	LRI_Prediction	LRI score	Rank
Naphthalene, 1,2-dihydro-	82.6	447-53-0	NIST14.L		1237.17	57%	3 rd
Cycloprop[a]indene, 1,1a,6,6a-tetrahydro-	82.3	15677-15-3	NIST14.L		1172.88	34%	5 th
1H-Indene, 3-methyl-	81.8	767-60-2	NIST14.L		1211.71	81%	1 st
2-Methylindene	81.4	2177-47-1	NIST14.L	1214.034	1214.32	81%	1 st
Benzene, 1-methyl-4-(1-propynyl)-	80.0	2749-93-1	NIST14.L		1136.45	13%	7 th
1,4-Dihydronaphthalene	79.9	612-17-9	NIST14.L		1246.90	42%	4 th
Benzene, (1-methyl-2-cyclopropen-1-yl)-	79.7	65051-83-4	NIST14.L		1114.95	9%	8 th
1H-Indene, 1-methyl-	79.0	767-59-9	NIST14.L		1167.63	28%	6 th

Alternative ranking using the LRI model!!!

The combination of mass spectral similarity and LRI modeling enhances the confidence in compound identification.

2nd Example / Evaluation



	Compound Name	Formula	CAS#	Component RI	Library RI	Delta RI	Match Factor	Library File	Component Area
1	Benzamide, O-[(phenylamino)-	C14H13N3	1000112-26-	992.14			58.7	NIST14.L	606404
221	Benzamide, O-[(phenylamino)-	C14H13N3	1000112-26-	992.14			58.7	NIST14.L	606404
222	Benzene, 1-ethyl-4-methyl-	C9 H12	622-96-8	992.25	992.19	-0.06	90.1	JCSD.mslibrary.xml	6329363
223	Benzene, 1-ethyl-4-methyl-	C9 H12	622-96-8	992.47	992.19	-0.28	47.8	UCSD.mslibrary.xml	1452721
224	1,6-Octadiene, 2,7-dimethyl-	C10 H18	40195-09-3	993.29	991.19	-2.10	62.1	UCSD.mslibrary.xml	1051796

As Match Factor > 90%, the confidence in identification is very high.

Let's go further to identify this co-eluting compound!!!

Evaluation of NIST Proposals

1	Compound Name	Formula	CAS#	Component RI	Library RI	Delta RI	Match Factor	Library File	Component Area
221	Benzamide, O-[(phenylamino)carbo]	C14H13N3O2	1000112-26-3	992.14			58.7	NIST14.L	606404
222	Benzene, 1-ethyl-2-methyl-	C9H12	611-14-3	992.25			91.0	NIST14.L	6329363
223	Benzene, [(methylsulfinyl)methyl]-	C8H10OS	824-86-2	992.52			88.8	NIST14.L	696399
224	2-Heptyne-4-one	C7H10O	71932-98-4	993.29			69.5	NIST14.L	1051796

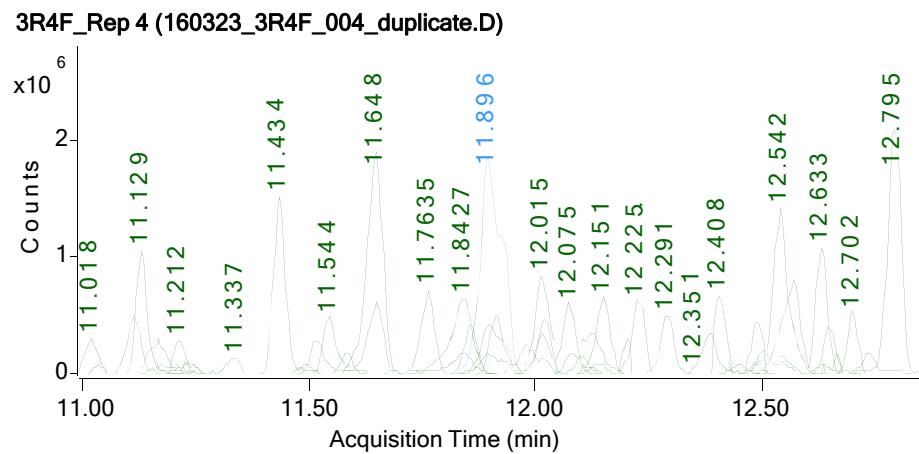
Compound Name	Mach Factor	CAS#	Library	LRI_EXP	LRI_Prediction	LRI score	Rank
Benzene, 1-ethyl-2-methyl-	91.0	611-14-3	NIST14.L		966.98	55%	5 th
Benzene, 1-ethyl-4-methyl-	90.1	622-96-8	NIST14.L		992.19	90%	1 st
Benzene, 1-ethyl-3-methyl-	89.4	620-14-4	NIST14.L	992.2521	971.37	62%	4 th
Benzene, (1-methylethyl)-	89.0	98-82-8	NIST14.L		974.74	68%	3 rd
Mesitylene	87.8	108-67-8	NIST14.L		980.59	77%	2 nd

Alternative ranking
using the LRI model !!!

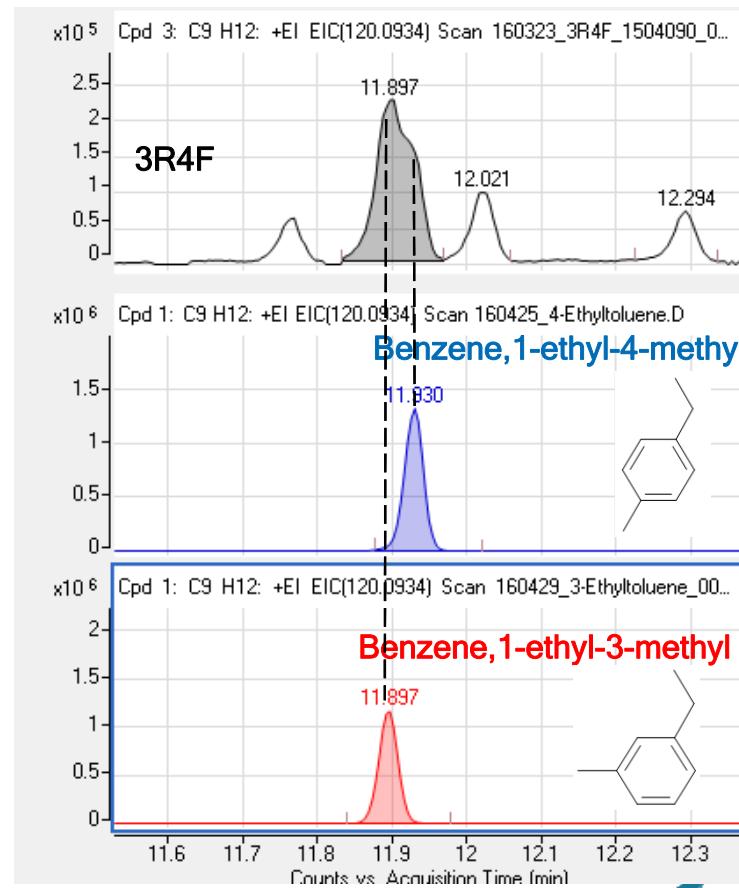
Already parts of our accurate mass library

Again, the combination of mass spectral similarity and LRI modeling improves the identification process

Final Confirmation

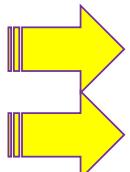


Both ethyl-toluene isomers were confirmed in the smoke sample explaining the co-eluting peaks.



Conclusion & Next Steps

- Combination of state-of-the-art instrumentation with advanced chemoinformatic tools (Predicted LRIs using QSPR methods) enhance the confidence level in compound identification
- This combined approach reduces the list of putative compounds to purchase for final confirmation, leading to
 - Shortened time for compound identification
 - Reduced total cost for ordering chemicals
 - Reduced rate of false positive compound identification
- Automation of the workflow reduces the time for complex matrix characterization



Implement the LRI prediction in the MassHunter Unknown Analysis software

Dossin, E. *et al.* Prediction Models of Retention Indices for Increased Confidence in Structural Elucidation during Complex Matrix Analysis: Application to Gas Chromatography Coupled with High Resolution Mass Spectrometry coming in *Anal. Chem.* in 2016



THANK YOU

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**Implementation of an Advanced Workflow to Enhance the Confidence in
Compound Identification for Non-Targeted GC-HR-MS Applications**

40th ISCC Symposium, May 29 - June 04, 2016

*Eric Dossin, Antonio Castellon, Pierrick Diana, Pavel Pospisil, Mark Bentley, Philippe Guy
Philip Morris International R&D*

Analytical Technique: GC-High Resolution (GC-HR-MS)

GC-HR-MS_2 (7200B Agilent Q-TOF-MS)

Apolar & Polar
LRI from 1000 to 3000

Column HP-5MS (30m, Ø=0.25mm)

5% phenyl-arylene
95% dimethyl-polysiloxane

Carrier gas: He

Injection volume: 0.5 µL

Injection mode split 5:1

Sample spiked with several deuterated IS

Full scan acquisition mode (m/z 40-620 amu)

BFTSA derivatization (labile hydrogens, alcohols,
carboxylic acids, amides...)



GC-HR-MS_1 (7200A Agilent Q-TOF-MS)

Volatile and semi-volatiles
LRI from 500 to 1900

Column DB-624 (30m, Ø=0.25mm)

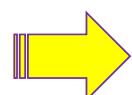
6% cyanopropyl-phenyl
94% dimethyl-polysiloxane

Carrier gas: He

Injection volume: 250 µL (headspace)
1 µL (liquid)

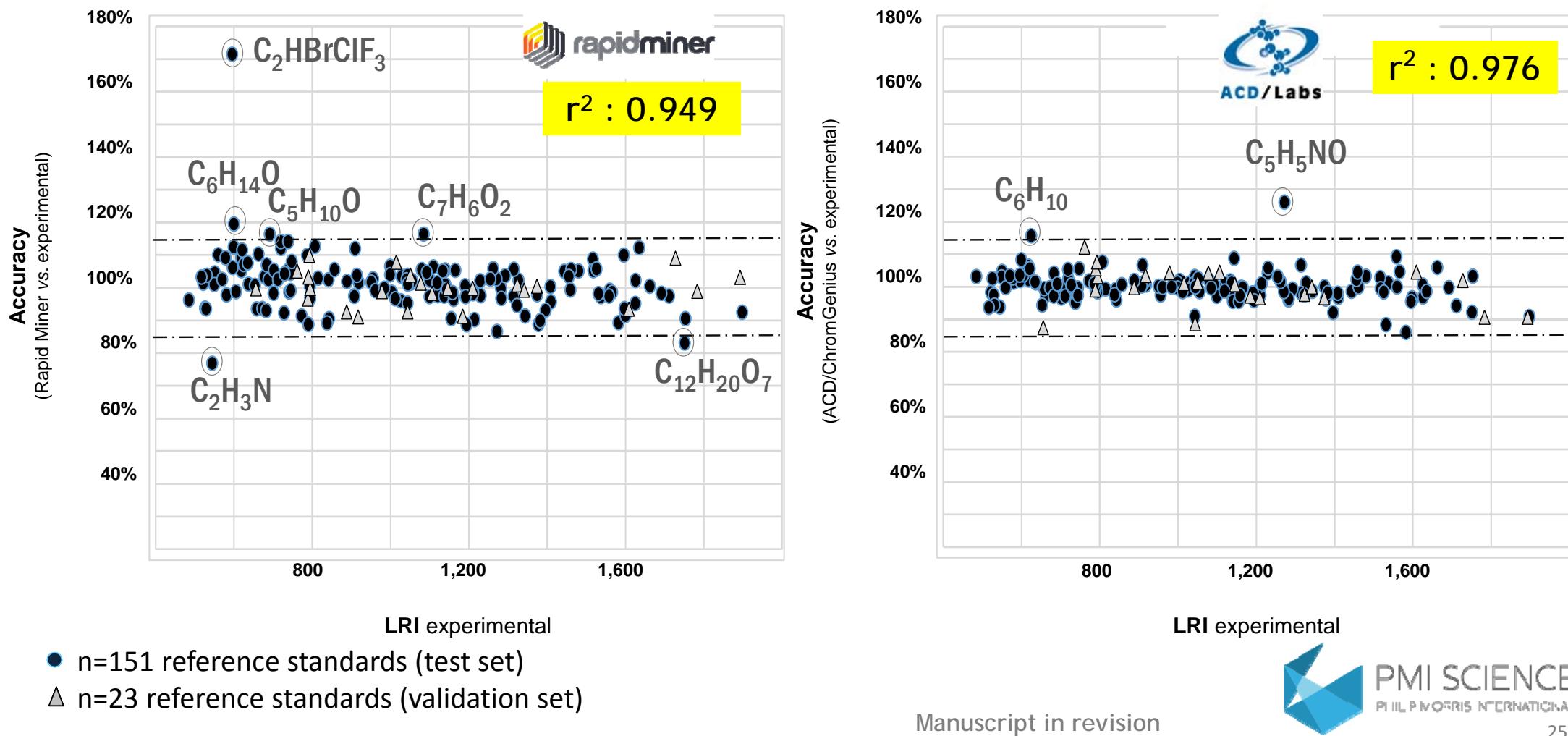
Injection mode split 5:1

Full scan acquisition mode (m/z 20-500 amu)



Goal is to screen the broadest range of smoke constituents

Accuracy Data of Predicted vs Experimental LRI Values



Mathematical Formula

$$LRI \text{ Score} = \frac{\text{Match Factor} \times LRI_{Exp}}{LRI_{Exp} + (LRI_{Pred} - LRI_{Exp})^2}$$