## Compensation of mass spectrometric interferences with the miniRUEDI portable mass spectrometer

M.S. BRENNWALD1\*, Y. TOMONAGA1, R. KIPFER1,2

 <sup>1</sup>Eawag, Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology, Dept. Water Resources and Drinking Water
<sup>2</sup>Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, Dept. of Environmental Systems Science and Dept. of Earth Sciences

The miniRUEDI is a portable mass spectrometer system, which is widely used in environmental research<sup>1,2</sup> to study biogeochemical turnover and the origin, mixing and exchange of fluids. The miniRUEDI instruments are designed for on-site gas analysis during field work at remote locations and allow quantification of individual gas species in gaseous or aqueous matrices. The partial pressures of the gas species in a sample (e.g., He, Ar, Kr, N<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, etc.) are calibrated by comparison of the ion-current peak-heights measured with the mass spectrometer relative to a reference gas with well known partial pressures.

However, depending on the target species and the composition of the analyzed gases, some ion-current peaks may result from overlapping signals from different species contributing to the ion-current at the same m/z ratio (e.g. CH<sub>4</sub>/O<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub> or Ne/Ar/H<sub>2</sub>O). Such interferences need to be disentangled and compensated to allow accurate calibration of the gas partial pressures by ion-current peakheight comparison. To this end, we developed a tool for accurate compensation of mass spectrometric interferences. This tool deconvolves the measured ion-current spectra in terms of well-known spectra of the involved gas species. The deconvolution yields the fractions of the ion-current contributions of the various gas species to a given ioncurrent peak and thereby accomplishes a substantial improvement of the analytical accuracy in situations where mass-spectrometric interferences cannot be avoided.

- (1) Brennwald et al. (2016), Environ. Sci. Technol. 50, 24, 13455-13463, DOI: 10.1021/acs.est.6b03669
- (2) Gasometrix GmbH, Switzerland (www.gasometrix.com)