

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
23 July 2009 (23.07.2009)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2009/091933 A2

(51) International Patent Classification:
G01N 30/72 (2006.01) *G01N 30/88* (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/US2009/031168

(22) International Filing Date: 15 January 2009 (15.01.2009)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
61/021,508 16 January 2008 (16.01.2008) US
61/114,869 14 November 2008 (14.11.2008) US
12/327,758 3 December 2008 (03.12.2008) US

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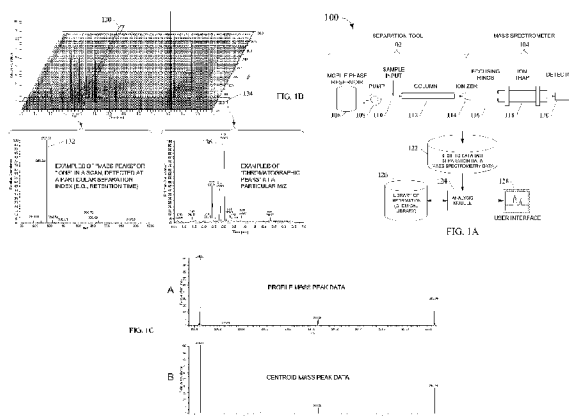
(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,
AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA,
CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE,
EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID,
IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK,
LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW,
MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT,
RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ,
TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM,
ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM,
ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),
European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI,
FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK,
MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN,
TD, TG).

Published:

— without international search report and to be republished
upon receipt of that report

(54) Title: SYSTEMS, METHODS, AND COMPUTER-READABLE MEDIUM FOR DETERMINING COMPOSITION OF
CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS IN A COMPLEX MIXTURE



(57) Abstract: Systems, methods, and computer-readable media for determining composition of chemical constituents in a complex mixture are disclosed. According to one aspect, a method for determining composition of chemical constituents in a complex mixture includes generating, using a separation tool and a mass spectrometer, separation and mass spectrometry data of a sample, wherein the separation data includes peak information and wherein the mass spectrometry data includes primary and secondary mass spectrometry data. The analysis results, including the generated separation and mass spectrometry data, are collected and stored. A chemical constituent of the sample is determined by comparing the analysis results to a library of information indicating characteristics of chemical entities, where the comparison is based on the separation and mass spectrometry information. The library of information includes data generated by the separation tool and mass spectrometer, and also includes separation and mass spectrometry data for both identified and unidentified chemical entities. An indication of the chemical constituent of the sample is made available in human-accessible form.

DESCRIPTION

SYSTEMS, METHODS, AND COMPUTER-READABLE MEDIUM FOR
DETERMINING COMPOSITION OF CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS IN A
COMPLEX MIXTURE

5

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 61/021,508, filed January 16, 2008; U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 61/114,869, filed November 14, 2008, and U.S. Patent
10 Application Serial No. 12/327,758, filed December 3, 2008, the disclosure of each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

15 The subject matter described herein relates to systems and methods for determining composition of chemical constituents in a complex mixture.

BACKGROUND

20 The ability to determine the composition of chemical constituents in a complex mixture has a broad range of highly useful applications, including answering questions posed by traditional chemical analysis, such as "What is this substance made of?", and enabling more sophisticated analysis of biological processes, such as "How is a healthy cell different from a diseased
25 cell?", "How does this medicine affect the cellular process?", "How can the growth of cells in culture be optimized?", and "What is the limiting factor for this bioprocess?".

The techniques traditionally used in analysis of complex mixtures include chromatography and mass spectrometry. Chromatography is a technique
30 whereby a complex mixture is separated into parts. Mass spectrometry is a technique in which a sample containing many different chemical constituents is ionized, and the ionized chemical constituents are subjected to an electromagnetic field, which separates the chemical constituents according to

their mass-to-charge (m/z) ratios. Although both chromatography and mass spectrometry separate a complex mixture into constituent parts, neither technique provides direct identification of the chemical constituents; the identity of a chemical constituent must be determined based on an analysis of the measured characteristics of the chemical constituent.

As used herein, the term "separation" refers to the process of separating a complex mixture into its component molecules or metabolites. Common laboratory separation techniques include electrophoresis and chromatography.

As used herein, the term "chromatography" refers to a physical method of separation in which the components (i.e., chemical constituents) to be separated are distributed between two phases, one of which is stationary (stationary phase) while the other (the mobile phase) moves in a definite direction. Chromatographic output data may be used for manipulation by embodiments of the subject matter described herein.

As used herein, the term "retention time", refers to the elapsed time in a chromatography process since the introduction of the sample into the separation device. The retention time of a constituent of a sample refers to the elapsed time in a chromatography process between the time of injection of the sample into the separation device and the time that the constituent of the sample elutes (e.g., exits from) the portion of the separation device that contains the stationary phase.

As used herein, the term "retention index" of a sample component refers to a number, obtained by interpolation (usually logarithmic), relating the retention time or the retention factor of the sample component to the retention times of standards eluted before and after the peak of the sample component, a mechanism that uses the separation characteristics of known standards to remove systematic error.

As used herein, the term "separation index" refers to a metric associated with chemical constituents separated by a separation technique. For chromatographic separation techniques, the separation index may be retention time or retention index. For non-chromatographic separation techniques, the separation index may be physical distance traveled by the chemical constituent.

As used herein, the terms "separation information" and "separation data" refer to data that indicates the presence or absence of chemical constituents with respect to the separation index. For example, separation data may indicate the presence of a chemical constituent having a particular mass eluting at a particular time. The separation data may indicate that the amount of the chemical constituent eluting over time rises, peaks, and then falls. A graph of the presence of the chemical constituent plotted over the separation index (e.g., time) may display a graphical peak. Thus, within the context of separation data, the terms "peak information" and "peak data" are synonymous with the terms "separation information" and "separation data".

As used herein, the term "Mass Spectrometry" (MS) refers to a technique for measuring and analyzing molecules that involves ionizing or ionizing and fragmenting a target molecule, then analyzing the ions, based on their mass/charge ratios, to produce a mass spectrum that serves as a "molecular fingerprint". Determining the mass/charge ratio of an object may be done through means of determining the wavelengths at which electromagnetic energy is absorbed by that object. There are several commonly used methods to determine the mass to charge ratio of an ion, some measuring the interaction of the ion trajectory with electromagnetic waves, others measuring the time an ion takes to travel a given distance, or a combination of both. The data from these fragment mass measurements can be searched against databases to obtain identifications of target molecules. Mass spectrometry is also widely used in other areas of chemistry, like petrochemistry or pharmaceutical quality control, among many others.

As used herein, the term "mass analyzer" refers to a device in a mass spectrometer that separates a mixture of ions by their mass-to-charge ratios.

As used herein, the term "source" refers to a device in a mass spectrometer that ionizes a sample to be analyzed.

As used herein, the term "detector" refers to a device in a mass spectrometer that detects ions.

As used herein, the term "ion" refers to any object containing a charge, which can be formed for example by adding electrons to or removing electrons from the object.

As used herein, the term "mass spectrum" refers to a plot of data produced by a mass spectrometer, typically containing m/z values on x-axis and intensity values on y-axis.

As used herein, the term " m/z " refers to the dimensionless quantity
5 formed by dividing the mass number of an ion by its charge number. It has long been called the "mass-to-charge" ratio.

As used herein, the term "scan" refers to a mass spectrum that is associated with a particular separation index. For example, systems that use a chromatographic separation technique may generate multiple scans, each scan
10 at a different retention time.

As used herein, the term "sample" is used in its broadest sense, and may include a specimen or culture, of natural or synthetic origin.

As used herein, the term "biological sample" refers to plant, fungus, or animal, including human, fluid, solid (e.g., stool) or tissue, as well as cell
15 cultures and culture and fermentation media, liquid and solid food and feed products and ingredients such as dairy items, grains, vegetables, meat and meat by-products, and waste. Biological samples may be obtained from all of the various families of domestic animals, as well as feral or wild animals, including, but not limited to, such animals as ungulates, bear, fish, lagamorphs,
20 rodents, etc. A biological sample may contain any biological material, and may comprise cellular and/or non-cellular material from a subject. The sample can be isolated from any suitable biological tissue or fluid such as, for example, prostate tissue, blood, blood plasma, urine, or cerebral spinal fluid (CSF).

As used herein, the term "environmental sample" refers to environmental
25 material such as surface matter, soil, water and industrial samples, as well as samples obtained from food and dairy processing instruments, apparatus, equipment, utensils, disposable and non-disposable items. These examples are not to be construed as limiting the sample types applicable to the subject matter described herein.

30 Systems that couple the output of a liquid or gas chromatograph to the input of a mass spectrometer, such that the chromatograph separates the sample into chemical constituents, which are fed into the ion source of the mass spectrometer, exist. Conventional systems analyze the resulting mass

spectrum by performing a best fit analysis of the mass spectrum recorded against libraries of mass spectrum data. However, this approach suffers several deficiencies.

First, compound library matching usually does not consider separation data, such as retention time or retention index. As a result, the system typically must attempt to identify a compound observed in the mass spectrum by comparing it to every compound in the library, regardless of the possibility that the library chemical entity would or would not have had the same separation characteristics as the compound being analyzed. In some cases, two different chemical constituents have the same mass, and are thus indistinguishable without chromatography data. The problem is further compounded when the separation technique used does not adequately separate the two chemical constituents having the same mass. In this situation, even if the system did consider separation data, the two constituents would appear together as a single peak rather than two peaks, and are again indistinguishable from each other.

Second, the libraries of mass spectrum data may be synthetic. As used herein, the term "synthetic library" refers to a library that was generated on another system or was generated *in silico*, i.e., based on hypothetical or calculated results, rather than on empirical results. Because synthetic libraries do not reflect the particular characteristics of the method and instrument that is used to actually perform the analysis, synthetic libraries may introduce error.

Third, conventional systems that have high accuracy, such as high accuracy mass spectrometers, commonly referred to as "accurate mass" systems, are expensive, and many have a lower duty cycle than their standard counterparts. Thus, in conventional systems, there may be a tradeoff between accuracy and throughput. Furthermore, accurate mass alone is insufficient for high confidence identification of a chemical constituent. For example, the amino acids leucine and isoleucine have identical mass, because they have the same combination of atoms, but arranged in slightly different locations on the respective molecule. Accurate mass alone cannot differentiate between them. Accurate mass is neither a prerequisite nor a guarantee of accurate identification of chemical constituents.

Fourth, some conventional systems perform "targeted" analysis, meaning that they are configured to look for and identify specific chemical constituents. Such systems cannot perform "non-targeted" analysis, which attempts to detect and identify *all* chemical constituents of a sample, including
5 hitherto unknown entities. Non-targeted analysis is an approach that has enormous potential application and benefits. For example, metabolomic analysis, which analyzes the metabolites or by-products of cellular processes, is useful to monitor in a non targeted manner (i.e., globally), changes in metabolic profiles related to age, gender, or other factors (e.g., health or
10 disease status), and can be extended to detect dietary metabolites as well as drugs, medications, and other xenobiotics (chemical substances that are found in an organism but which are not normally produced or expected to be present in the organism) that are present in the sample matrix. The ability to determine the composition of chemical constituents in a complex mixture in a non-
15 targeted manner can be useful in a variety of other contexts. One such context is bioprocessing, which is the growth of cells to produce drugs, enzymes, chemicals, additives, and other useful products. Other contexts include analysis of biological and environmental samples.

Accordingly, there exists a need to provide systems and methods for
20 more accurately determining, in a non-targeted manner, the composition of chemical constituents in a complex mixture.

SUMMARY

According to one aspect, a method for non-targeted determination of
25 composition of chemical constituents in a complex mixture includes generating, using a separation technique and a mass spectrometer, separation and mass spectrometry data of a sample, where the separation data includes peak information and where the mass spectrometry data includes primary and secondary mass spectrometry data. The analysis results, including the
30 generated separation and mass spectrometry data, are collected and stored. A chemical constituent of the sample is determined by comparing the analysis results to a library of information indicating characteristics of chemical entities, the characteristics including separation and mass spectrometry data. The

comparison is based on the separation and mass spectrometry data. The library of information includes data generated by the separation technique and mass spectrometer, and also includes separation and mass spectrometry data for both identified and unidentified chemical entities. An indication of the chemical constituent of the sample is made available in human-accessible form.

As used herein, the term "identified chemical entities" refers to chemical entities which have been identified to a high degree of confidence, while the term "unidentified chemical entities" refers to chemical entities that have been detected as a chemical constituent in a complex mixture, but which have not been so identified.

As used herein, the term "recognition" as applied to unidentified chemical entities refers to the determination that the unidentified chemical entity is a constituent in a complex mixture based on a comparison of the analysis results to the characteristics of the unidentified chemical entity recorded in the library of information. Recognition is not synonymous with identification. An example of recognition is the determination of the presence of a chemical constituent having a particular retention index and mass-to-charge ratio, whose presence had previously been detected and for whom an entry had been added to the library of information, the entry including chromatography and mass spectrometry data associated with the entity.

As used herein, the term "identification" as applied to chemical entities refers to the high confidence determination of the identity of a chemical entity. An example of identification is the determination that a molecule having 7 carbon atoms, 7 hydrogen atoms, a nitrogen atom, and 2 oxygen atoms is anthranilic acid rather than salicylamide, both of which have same chemical formula $C_7H_7NO_2$.

As used herein, the term "making available in human-accessible form" includes presenting information to a user visually, aurally, or by touch (e.g., using Braille), and includes displaying information on a screen, creating printed material including the information, and storing the information in a form that can be accessed using a computer application, such as a word processor, spreadsheet program, a text editor, etc.

According to another aspect, a system for non-targeted determination of composition of chemical constituents in a complex mixture includes a separation tool for separating chemical constituents of a sample and generating separation data, a mass spectrometer for performing mass spectrometry on portions of the separated chemical constituents of the sample and generating mass spectrometry data, where the separation data includes peak information and the mass spectrometry data includes primary and secondary mass spectrometry data. The system includes a library of information indicating characteristics of chemical entities, the characteristics including separation and mass spectrometry data. The library of information includes data generated by the separation tool and mass spectrometer and includes separation and mass spectrometry data for identified and unidentified chemical entities. The system also includes an analysis module for receiving and collecting and storing as analysis results the separation and the mass spectrometry data. A chemical constituent of the sample is determined by comparison of the analysis results to the library of information, where the mass spectrometry data includes primary and secondary mass spectrometry data and where the comparison is based on the separation and mass spectrometry data. The system includes user interface, coupled to the analysis module, for making available in human-accessible form an indication of the chemical constituent of the sample.

The subject matter described herein for non-targeted determination of the composition of chemical constituents in a complex mixture may be implemented in hardware, software, firmware, or any combination thereof. As such, the terms "function" or "module" as used herein refer to hardware, software, and/or firmware for implementing the feature being described. In one exemplary implementation, the subject matter described herein may be implemented using a computer program product comprising computer executable instructions embodied in a computer readable medium.

Exemplary computer readable media suitable for implementing the subject matter described herein include disk memory devices, chip memory devices, programmable logic devices, and application specific integrated circuits. In addition, a computer program product that implements the subject

matter described herein may be located on a single device or computing platform or may be distributed across multiple devices or computing platforms.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 Preferred embodiments of the subject matter described herein will now be explained with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals represent like parts, of which:

Figure 1A is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary system for determining composition of chemical constituents in a complex mixture according to an embodiment of the subject matter described herein;

Figure 1B illustrates analysis results collected by an exemplary system according to an embodiment of the subject matter described herein;

Figures 2A through 2D illustrate exemplary data structures for storing chromatography and mass spectrometry results information according to an embodiment of the subject matter described herein;

Figures 2E and 2F illustrate exemplary data structures for storing information about chemical entities according to embodiments of the subject matter described herein;

Figure 3 is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary process for determining composition of chemical constituents in a complex mixture according to an embodiment of the subject matter described herein; and

Figures 4A through 4G are screen shots of information displayed to a user of a system according to an embodiment of the subject matter described herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In accordance with the subject matter disclosed herein, systems, methods, and computer readable medium are provided for determining composition of chemical constituents in a complex mixture.

30 Figure 1A is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary system for determining composition of chemical constituents in a complex mixture according to an embodiment of the subject matter described herein. System **100** includes a component for performing a separation technique for separating a sample to be analyzed into chemical constituents. In one embodiment,

system **100** includes a chromatograph **102** section for performing the separation and a mass spectrometer (MS) **104** for performing mass spectrometry on the effluent of (i.e., the chemical constituents that elute from) chromatograph **102**. In one embodiment, chromatograph **102** is an ultra-high pressure liquid chromatograph (UHPLC). Alternatively, other chemical separation methods could be used that are amendable to the analysis of small molecules, i.e., with a molecular mass of less than 2,000 daltons, that result in a parameter that is characteristic of a given chemical species, and are compatible with any atmospheric pressure or soft desorption ionization technique. Other separation methods include ion-mobility spectrometry (IMS), capillary zone electrophoresis (CZE), high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), and monolithic liquid chromatography.

In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 1, system **100** includes a mobile phase reservoir **106** and a pump **108** for forcing the mobile phase and a sample, injected into the mobile phase via sample input **110**, through column **112** at high pressure. Various chemical constituents of the sample will elute through column **112** at different speeds and thus exit column **112** at different times. The time that a chemical constituent of the sample takes to travel through and exit column **112** is referred to as the retention time of the chemical constituent.

The output of column **112** is fed into an ionizer **114**. For systems using liquid chromatographs, ionizer **114** may also convert the effluent exiting from column **112** into an ionized gas. For example, ionizer **114** may be an electrospray ionization device (ESI), an atmospheric pressure chemical ionizer (APCI), or other atmospheric pressure or soft desorption ionization technique. The ionized gas passes through focusing rings **116** and into the mass analysis section of MS **104**. In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 1, the mass analysis section of MS **104** is a quadrupole ion trap **118** coupled to a detector **120**. Alternative embodiments may employ a time-of-flight mass spectrometer, a quadrupole mass spectrometer without an ion trap, and mass spectrometers with other types of ion traps.

Detector **120** data is collected and stored in a results database **122** for storing separation and mass spectrometry data. Alternatively, the separation

and mass spectrometry data may be stored in tables or other data structures, in memory or on storage devices, or via other data storage means known in the art. In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 1, results database **122** may be used for storing chromatography and mass spectrometry data. For example, results database **112** may include liquid chromatography and mass spectrometry (LC/MS) data. In alternative embodiments, other types of separation data may be stored in results database **112**.

System **100** also includes an analysis module **124** for determining the composition of the sample based on a comparison of the analysis results to a library of information listing characteristics of various chemical entities, chemical library **126**. System **100** may include a user interface UI **128**, such as a graphical user interface (GUI). A user may use UI **128** to, for example, direct the system to perform the separation and mass spectrometry steps, view the results, direct the system to perform additional separation or mass spectrometry steps, and instruct the system to perform automated comparison and identification routines to determine the composition of the sample based on best matches with entities in the chemical library **126**. The user may also use UI **128** to access the chemical library **126**, manually compare library entities with analysis results, or review/confirm the conclusions of the automated identification routines.

Figure 1B illustrates a plot of analysis results that may be collected by an exemplary system according to an embodiment of the subject matter described herein. The three dimensional plot shown in Figure 1B displays retention time or retention index on the X axis, m/z on the Y axis, and intensity on the Z axis. In one embodiment, as chemical constituents exit column **112**, mass spectrometer **104** generates a series of mass spectrums, or scans, at different retention times. The width along the X-axis of example scan **130** shown in Figure 1B is exaggerated for visibility. Each scan **130** may show graphical peaks in the mass axes, commonly referred to as "ions", even though it is possible that a single graphical peak represents multiple chemical entities of the same m/z ratio and that eluted at the same time (i.e., the time that the scan was taken). In the example illustrated in Figure 1B, scan **130** contains several peaks, including mass peak **132**, representing an ion having a m/z ratio of

283.02 and a relative abundance of 100%. To the left of an immediately adjacent to peak **132** is another peak having a m/z ratio of 280.02 and a relative abundance of approximately 75%. Other ions having a much smaller relative abundance ($<15\%$) are shown, having m/z ratios of 200.07, 362.92, 5 385.01, etc.

Figure 1C illustrates example scan data. A scan may show peaks and valleys corresponding to the relative numbers of ions of a particular m/z ratio detected as illustrated in panel A of Figure 1C. Mass peaks illustrated in panel A of Figure 1C may also be represented in 'stick' form as illustrated in panel B of Figure 1C. The stick representation is called centroid mass peak data and the size of the data file is reduced. For embodiments that use other separation techniques, such as techniques that physically separate the chemical constituents electrophoretically, for example, each scan may be associated with a distance or a normalized distance, rather than a retention time or a 15 normalized retention time (e.g., a retention index).

When multiple scans are arranged along the axis representing separation (e.g., according to time for chromatographic separation techniques, or according to position for physical separation techniques), the intensity values for each ion can be observed to rise and fall, generating a chromatographic peak along the X axis, each chromatographic peak being associated with a particular m/z ratio. For simplicity, the term "chromatographic peak" will be used to refer generically to a peak representing the presence or absence of one or more ions across the axis representing separation (e.g., time, distance, etc.) In Figure 1B, the two dimensional plot **134** shows chromatography data 20 for the injection, where the peaks represent the changing presence of ions of a particular m/z over time. In the example illustrated in Figure 1B, chromatographic plot **134** shows ions having a m/z ratio in the range 200.00 ~ 200.25, and peak **136** represents the presence of an ion having a m/z ratio of 200.06 and eluting from approximately 3.0 minutes until approximately 3.1 25 minutes, with a peak maximum at 3.02 minutes.

The separation and mass spectrometry data are hereinafter collectively referred to as "analysis results". Analysis results may include data from one or more analysis runs of a sample, data from different kinds of analysis on a 30

sample, and data from analysis of different samples. Analysis results stored in results database **122** include separation and mass spectrometry information. Separation information may include peak information. For systems that use a chromatography technique for separation, separation information may include
5 retention information, such as retention time and/or retention index of a peak. Peak information may include information describing the peak, including: intensity of a peak; width of the base of a peak; retention time of the start and end of the base of a peak; intensity of the start and end of the base of a peak; width of a peak at half of the peak's height; area of a peak; a symmetry of a
10 peak; noise of a peak; a mass associated with a peak; a mass-to-charge ratio associated with a peak; an association of a peak to an entity in an ion tree describing parent-child relationships between ions; and a list of scans associated with a peak.

Analysis results may include data produced by tandem MS. As used
15 herein, the term "tandem MS" refers to an operation in which a first MS step, called the "primary MS", is performed, followed by performance of one or more of a subsequent MS step, generically referred to as "secondary MS". In the primary MS, an ion, representing one (and possibly more than one) chemical constituent, is detected and recorded during the creation of the primary mass
20 spectrum. The substance represented by the ion is subjected to a secondary MS, in which the substance of interest undergoes fragmentation in order to cause the substance to break into sub-components, which are detected and recorded as a secondary mass spectrum. In a true tandem MS, there is an unambiguous relationship between the ion of interest in the primary MS and the
25 resulting peaks created during the secondary MS. The ion of interest in the primary MS corresponds to a "parent" or precursor ion, while the ions created during the secondary MS correspond to sub-components of the parent ion and are herein referred to as "child" or "product" ions.

Thus, tandem MS allows the creation of data structures that represent
30 the parent-child relationship of chemical constituents in a complex mixture. This relationship may be represented by a tree-like structure illustrating the relationship of the parent and child ions to each other, where the child ions represent sub-components of the parent ion. Tandem MS may be repeated on

child ions to determine "grand-child" ions, for example. Thus, tandem MS is not limited to two-levels of fragmentation, but is used generically to refer to multi-level MS, also referred to as "MSⁿ". The term "MS/MS" is a synonym for "MS²". For simplicity, the term "child ion" hereinafter refers to any ion created by a
5 secondary or higher-order (i.e., not the primary) MS.

For example, a primary mass spectrum might contain five distinct ions, which may be represented as five graphical peaks; each ion in the primary MS may be a parent ion. Each parent ion may be subjected to a secondary MS that produces a mass spectrum showing the child ions for that particular parent
10 ion. In one embodiment, an intensity threshold value may be set for the primary MS, such that detection of an ion having an intensity higher than the intensity threshold value automatically triggers the performance of a secondary MS. In this example, a substance may undergo separation by the chromatography step, separating into chemical constituents X, Y, and Z, each
15 of which elutes at a different time. Chemical constituent X enters the source of the mass spectrometer and is ionized (and possibly fragmented) into several ion species, for example X1, X2, and X3, which are recorded as several ions in the primary mass spectrum. One of the ions in the primary mass spectrum, e.g., X2, may be above the intensity threshold value, triggering performance of
20 a secondary MS.

In one embodiment, during the time that constituent X is undergoing the primary MS, constituent X may continue to elute from the chromatograph, but be disregarded by the mass spectrometer. If, at the time that the secondary MS is triggered, constituent X is still being eluted, another sample may be
25 accepted by the MS source, and secondary MS may be performed on the second sample of constituent X. This second sample may be ionized (and possibly fragmented) into X1, X2, and X3 as before, but where X2 is trapped by an ion trap while X1 and X3 are expelled from the ion trap. X2 may then be fragmented, for example into sub-components X2A and X2B. If constituent X is
30 still being eluted from the chromatograph, additional secondary MS may be performed, e.g., determining sub-components of X3, or even higher order MS may be performed. For example, tertiary MS may be performed on X2A to determine its component parts, X2Ai, X2Aii, and so on.

This example illustrates the point that by using tandem MS, the parent ion, X2, is unambiguously related to its child ions, X2A and X2B, and that relationship includes information about the relative mass-to-charge ratios of the parent and child ions.

5 Unambiguously understanding the relationship of both mass-to-charge and relative intensities of the child ions and the parent ion enables a powerful technique herein referred to as "ion accounting" in which all of the ions generated in an analysis run are surveyed and an attempt is made to assign them all to a chemical entity. Any ions that cannot be assigned to a chemical
10 entity may be novel chemical constituents in the mixture; in this case, a new library entry can be made for these ions, as appropriate. Thus, hitherto unknown chemical constituents may be detected, and information describing their attributes may be stored in order that the presence of the unknown chemical constituent may be subsequently detected, i.e., recognized, even
15 though the identity of the constituent is unknown. In this manner, new or unknown chemical constituents may be detected, subsequently recognized, and eventually identified.

 The parent/child relationship may be extended also to describe the relationship between separated components (e.g., components eluting from the
20 chromatography stage) and ions detected in the primary MS, and even to the relationship between the sample to be analyzed and the separated components.

 In addition, analysis results in results database **122** may include information describing the general nature of the analysis results or other meta-
25 data. Examples include: the number of primary scans taken during an analysis; the number of secondary scans taken during an analysis; the percentage of secondary scans actually taken versus secondary scans that could have been taken; the number of secondary scans taken that were within the peak of an identified chemical entity; the percentage of secondary scans
30 taken that were with the peak of an identified chemical entity; the number of peaks recorded during an analysis; the number of peaks for which a secondary scan has been taken; the percentage of peaks for which a secondary scan has been taken; the number of peaks that have more than one secondary scan

associated with it; the percentage of peaks that have more than one secondary scan associated with it; the area of the largest peak for which a secondary scan was not performed; and the area of the smallest peak for which a secondary scan was performed.

5 Analysis module **124** may determine the chemical constituents of the sample based on a comparison of one or more characteristics of the sample to information about chemical entities stored in chemical library **126**. In one embodiment, the comparison is based on both retention information and peak information. Information stored in chemical library **126** may include retention
10 time, retention index, masses seen in primary scans, including adducts, isotope relationships, in-source fragmentation, and relative intensities of the above. Library entries may be organized into a tree structure with fragment, sub-fragment, and sub-sub-fragment data, e.g., parent-child ion data generated by MSⁿ, traceable to any ion, and where ions can be identified as chemical
15 constituents of molecules, including adducts or isotopes. Library entries may also include structural information, physical properties, list of physical stocks, links to public chemical database, links to various library entries, and links to actual instrument data run on stock chemicals. The term "authenticated library entry" refers to a library entry that contains information about a chemical entity
20 of undisputed identity that has been analyzed using the actual instrument.

 In one embodiment, chemical library **126** may be used to store information about an unknown or unidentified chemical constituent within a sample. Information about the unknown ion, such as its retention time, mass to charge ratio, and other information, may be stored for subsequent comparison
25 during analysis of another sample. In this manner, hitherto unknown ions may be detected and subsequently identified over a series of analysis runs. Unlike conventional chemical assays, which test a sample against a finite number of known chemical constituents, the subject matter described herein can be used to detect and ultimately identify any and all chemical constituents, even
30 previously unknown chemical entities, of a complex mixture.

 Analysis module **124** is configured to determine the composition of the sample based a comparison of one or more sets of information from three sources of information: 1) separation data, such as retention window (retention

time, retention index); 2) mass of molecular ion in the primary MS scan; and 3) fragmentation pattern of secondary MS scan (i.e., MS/MS or MSⁿ).

In one embodiment, the analysis results and information about chemical entities may be stored in relational database structure. Figures 2A through 2D illustrate exemplary data structures for storing results information in results database **122**, and Figures 2E and 2F illustrate exemplary data structures for storing information about chemical entities in chemical library **126** according to embodiments of the subject matter described herein.

Figure 2A illustrates an exemplary table structure for storing results of a particular scan. Each entry in table "MBZR_SCANS" includes information such as retention time, scan number, mass, and the intensity data array.

Figure 2B illustrates an exemplary table structure for modeling the mass spectrometry tree structure with links to the scan data. Each entry in table "CHRO_ION_TREES" includes information such as the identity of a parent node, the mass of a linking ion, retention information, and a reference to scan data.

Figure 2C illustrates an exemplary table structure for storing peak information. Peaks table "MBZR_PEAK" may contain chromatographic peaks characterized by mass, retention time or retention index, area under the peak, and other lesser peak characteristics such as noise. For example, a single analysis may produce a set of mass spectrums having a certain number, *P*, of detectable peaks, in which case *P* entries may be added to the peaks table, one entry per detected peak.

Figure 2D illustrates an exemplary table structure for organizing sets of chromatographically related peaks. Each entry in table "MBZR_COMPONENT" may associate a chemical constituent to peaks detected at a particular retention time in one or more scans.

Figures 2E and 2F illustrate exemplary table structures for entries in chemical library **126** according to an embodiment of the subject matter described herein. In one embodiment, molecule information, such as name, structure, compounds, melting points, etc., may be stored separately from chemical entity information, such as RT/RI, the type of run (e.g., LC+/-, MS+/-, MSⁿ), masses (e.g., M+H, 2M+H, ion fragments, adducts), and pointers to

fragment information. A chemical entity, if identified, can point back to the reference molecule.

Figure 3 is a flow chart illustrating an exemplary process for determining composition of chemical constituents in a complex mixture according to an embodiment of the subject matter described herein.

At block **300**, chromatography and mass spectrometry data of a sample is generated using a chromatograph and a mass spectrometer. The generated data includes peak information and retention information. In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 1, a sample injected into sample input port **110** will elute through column **112**. If chromatograph **102** is a form of liquid chromatograph, such as UHPLC, ionizer **114** may be an electrospray ionization (ESI) device, which simultaneously ionizes the effluent and converts the effluent from liquid phase to gas phase. The ionized particles thus enter the mass spectrometer **104**. In one embodiment, the ionized particles pass through focusing rings **116** and into the mass analyzer section of mass spectrometer **104**, such as through quadrupole ion trap **118** and into detector **120**.

At block **302**, the generated chromatography and mass spectrometry data is collected and stored. For example, peak information, such as intensity, along with retention information, such as retention time and retention index, may be recorded into results database **122**.

Multiple chromatography and/or mass spectrometry runs may be performed on a sample, and the data collected and stored for analysis. For example, a sample may be subjected to both an acidic and a basic liquid chromatography, i.e., a liquid chromatography that uses a mobile phase that encourages creation of positive or negative ions, respectively. A sample may be subjected to both a positive ion and a negative ion mass spectrometry. Multiple runs may be performed on the same sample. All of the data described above may be stored in results database **122**.

In one embodiment, system **100** is configured to perform tandem MS. As used herein, the term "tandem MS" refers to any technique where a parent molecule, ion, or chemical entity for which mass spectrometry data is known is further fragmented and mass spectrometry information is collected for the fragments. This encompasses any technique whereby all fragments from a

given molecule are ascribed to that molecule via some process that occurs based on the inner workings of the device. As used herein, the terms "tandem MS" and "multi-stage MS" are synonymous. For example, system **100** may perform true tandem MS by means of an ion trap, or it may perform an equivalent to true tandem MS by using a triple quadrupole MS, or by any technique that allows isolation and further fragmentation of an individual mass.

It can be readily appreciated that mass spectrometry (or tandem MS) may be performed on each and every separate chemical constituent that elutes from column **112**, but also that mass spectrometry may be performed on only a subset of the chemical constituents of the sample as they emerge from column **112**, according to the goals of the analysis as defined by the user and performed by system **100**.

At block **304**, a chemical constituent of the sample is determined by comparing the analysis results to a library of information indicating characteristics of chemical entities, such as chemical library **126**. In one embodiment, analysis module **124** may make a best guess as to the identity of the chemical entity represented by a peak, based on matching of the characteristics listed above. In this manner, a peak may be associated with an entity listed in chemical library **126**. In one embodiment, the entity associated with the peak may be a node on an ion tree which describes parent child relationships between ions. In one embodiment, the peak may be associated with a list of scans whose data displayed the peak.

At block **306**, an indication of a chemical constituent of the sample is made available in human-accessible form. In one embodiment, user interface **128** may provide a visual indication of the chemical constituent. For example, UI **128** may display analysis results showing chemical constituents that have been detected or identified. Alternatively, user interface **128** may generate graphic, text, or Braille printouts; may generate audio, such as computer-generated speech; or may generate emails, text messages, or computer files, such as text documents, spreadsheets, databases, etc.

The systems and methods described above have several advantages over conventional systems and methods. First, unlike conventional chromatography + mass spectrometry systems, which try to identify the

chemical constituents represented by a peak using only the peak data, analysis module **124** performs a comparison based on both peak information and retention information. By considering retention time / retention index of a peak, analysis module **124** can significantly reduce its search space, eliminating molecules that are known to have retention information other than the retention information measured for the peak in question. Furthermore, because a molecule may have one retention time for a LC+ run and a different retention time for a LC- run, if a sample shows peaks in the expected places for different types of LC runs, there is a higher confidence that the sample contains the molecule in question.

Similarly, because analysis module **124** may consider not only multiple analysis runs of different types, but also perform tandem or multi-stage mass spectrometry, the wealth of data produced by the analysis runs may be matched not only for parent molecules, but for child molecules or ions, or other fragments, as well. This also gives rise to higher confidence that the chemical constituent within the sample has been correctly identified.

Second, the library of information **126** contains authentic data, i.e., data that was generated by the separation tool and mass spectrometer using a reference standard. Unlike synthetic data, which is data generated *in silico*, e.g., based on hypothetical or modeled behavior, authentic data is based on results recorded using the same method of analysis on the same equipment being used to analyze the sample. Thus, for a particular molecule, the library information for that molecule will more closely match analysis results for a sample containing that molecule. This is particularly important for labs or shops that have fine tuned their system, such as using a custom mobile phase composition for positive LC and another custom mobile phase composition for negative LC, for example.

Third, the library of information may include chromatography and mass spectrometry data for unidentified chemical entities as well as for identified chemical entities. Although in the embodiment illustrated in Figure 1, results data **122** is shown as separate from chemical library **126**, alternative embodiments may use single database, table, etc., for storing results data and library data together. Even if the results data is conceptually separate from

library data, as shown in Figure 1, analysis module **124** may be configured to detect that an unknown, as yet unidentified peak keeps showing up in the results database **122**, and create an entry for the mystery molecule in chemical library **126**. In this manner, system **100** is able to report the presence or
5 absence of this mystery molecule even though the identity of the molecule is unknown. System **100** may report ion alignment over a sample set, and may identify and categorize ions. For example, analysis module **124** may match ions versus a library at MSⁿ level on all ions, and flag for subsequent review by a user or for subsequent processing by system **100** any ions that are
10 unaccounted for.

This ability to perform non-targeted analysis, such as initial detection and subsequent recognition of unknown metabolites, has enormous benefits. For example, in a metabolic analysis of cells with and without cancer, if the analysis results show that cancerous cells almost always contain some mystery
15 molecule while healthy cells do not, this gives important direction to research for detection or treatment of that cancer.

In one embodiment, determining the composition of the sample may include displaying library information for a particular entity along with analysis results so that a user may perform a visual comparison of the two, or visually
20 confirm the correctness of the comparison performed by the system. UI **128** may allow a user to perform a first analysis of a sample, and view the results of the first analysis.

Figures 4A-4G are screen shots of information displayed to a user via UI **128**, according to an embodiment of the subject matter described herein. In
25 the embodiments illustrated in Figures 4A-4G, the separation technique is assumed to be some form of chromatography, and the separation information includes retention time and/or retention index. This is intended as an illustrative example embodiment, and is not a limitation of the subject matter described herein.

30 Figure 4A is a screen shot showing information about a library entry in chemical library **126** as displayed to a user via UI **128**. Figure 4A shows a window **400** titled "Chemical Inventory", which includes a search pane **402** on the upper left, a library browser pane **404** on the lower left, and a library entry

pane **406** on the right side of window **400**. A user may use search pane **402** to search the various libraries of information. A user may use library browser pane **402** to browse various databases or libraries of information. In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 4A, library pane **406** shows chemical library **126** – named “LIMS” in this example – arranged in a hierarchical tree structure. Although the structure of chemical library **126** is displayed in library pane **406** as a hierarchy of folders (directories) containing sub-folders (sub-directories) and entities (files), the actual library structure is not limited to a file/directory implementation, but may be implemented as files, directories, a database, data stored in volatile or non-volatile memory, disk or memory storage devices, compact disks, or other means for storage and/or organization of data, in any combination. In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 4A, chemical library (LIMS) **126** includes a library of information about individual chemicals (Chemicals) **408**, links to public databases or data culled therefrom (Public DB) **410**, and a library (Library) **412** of authenticated chemical entities and information on recognized but not yet identified chemical entities.

In one embodiment, Chemicals **408** may include information about each individual chemical entity that does not vary depending on the separation or mass spectrometry technique used. Such information may include molecular structure, molecular formula, classification, and standard name or names. In contrast, Library **412** may include information about each individual chemical entity that does depend on the separation or mass spectrometry technique used, such as its retention time. For example, the same chemical entity may have completely different retention times depending on whether a gas or liquid chromatograph was used, whether the mobile phase used during the separation step was acidic or basic, and so on. In these embodiments, the equipment-specific data may be stored in Library **412** while the intrinsic characteristics of the chemical entity may be stored in Chemicals **408**. In one embodiment, entries in Chemicals **408** and Library **412** may cross reference each other and both may cross-reference entries in Public DB **410** or other sub-components of LIMS **126**.

In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 4A, Library **412** is organized into multiple sub-libraries, **414**, **416**, and **418**, each representing a type of analysis

or combination of equipment. For example, sub-library **414** may contain authenticated results of chemical entities that have been separated using gas chromatography, while sub-library **416** may contain authenticated results of chemical entities that have been separated using ultra-high pressure liquid chromatography. Sub-library **418** may contain chromatography and mass spectrometry information that has been collected but not yet authenticated, and so on. Each sub-library may contain information on known and un-known chemical entities **420**. In Figure 4A, the known chemical entity (+)-catechin, hereinafter referred to as simply "catechin", has been selected.

In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 4A, library pane **406** displays information for the selected chemical entity catechin. There may be several kinds of information associated with chemical entity **420**, which may be visually grouped into broad categories, such as information about the identity of the chemical entity **422**, chromatography information for the chemical entity **424**, and mass spectrometry information for the chemical entity, both in table form **426** and graph form **428**.

Within the chemical identity information **422**, a chemical entity's identity may include its compound name, Library ID, and Compound ID. In one embodiment, Library ID and compound ID are used to unambiguously identify the chemical entity within chemical library **126**, while compound name is the informal or common name, used for readability. The Set Compound Name and Chemical Name fields are used to choose from among potentially multiple informal names. The Chemical Report Name and Library Report Name fields allow a user to choose which name will be used when the entity is referred to in generated chemical reports and library reports, respectively.

Chromatography information **424** for the chemical entity may include its retention time (RT) and retention index (RI), and may also include the RT window and RI window used during the identification process. For example, catechin had a retention time (RT) of 2.42 with a retention time window of 2, and a retention index (RI) of 2493 with a retention index window of 25. In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 4A, the source of the information for the library entry is indicated in Group Name and Origin fields. Group Name identifies the particular analysis run which generated the data. An analysis run is herein

referred to as an "injection", in reference to the act of injecting a sample of the substance to be analyzed into the input port of the chromatograph. Origin references the type of software used to create the entry and indicates that the data came from an actual analysis run, for example. The Confidence field

5 indicates relative confidence that the chemical entity is actually what it has been identified to be. For example, a confidence value of 100 indicates a high confidence that the results recorded by the system and stored in the library entry are indicative of the chemical entity catechin. A confidence value may be set to 0, in which case the entry in chemical library **126** will not be considered

10 during the matching process, i.e., the process by which a substance being analyzed is matched against potential candidates in chemical library **126**.

As stated above, the subject matter described herein includes the ability to perform non-targeted analysis. This means that a chemical constituent may be detected and subsequently recognized, even though it may not be identified.

15 In this case, Library ID and Compound ID fields will contain a value, but Compound Name field may be empty. A Confidence value of less than 100 may indicate that the mystery chemical entity has been unambiguously recognized but not yet identified.

The mass spectrometry information **426** may be organized visually into

20 several tabs. In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 4A, the "Mass" tab displays a mass information table containing mass spectrometry information collected during one or more injections. The "Public DB" tab displays information collected or available from public databases, which may contain a wide variety of information. For example, the Public DB tab may include mass

25 spectrometry information collected or available from public MS databases, or other types of information from other public databases. The mass information table may include a list of the masses seen in primary scans, and may include not only the mass of the primary ion but also the mass of variants such as adducts ($m+H$, $m+Na$, $2m+H$), molecules containing isotopes (e.g., C-13, Cl-35,

30 Cl-37), and expected or commonly occurring in-source fragments. In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 4A, the mass information table includes information for multiple variants of catechin, one variant per row. The information displayed in Figure 4A is primary MS data, but a plus sign ("+" on

the left end of a row indicates that secondary MS data is also available. Viewing secondary MS data is described in Figure 4B, below.

5 Variants use the following naming convention. A lower-case "m" symbolizes the chemical entity, while "m+H" symbolizes an ion created by attaching a proton, which is actually a hydrogen atom (atomic symbol "H") with the outer electron stripped off, to the chemical entity. An upper case "M" symbolizes either a fragment of or a compound including the chemical entity. For example, "M-151" refers to an in-source fragment of the chemical entity which has lost 151 atomic units worth of atoms from its molecular structure, while "M+16" refers to a compound comprising the chemical entity to which 16 atomic units worth of atoms has been added to its molecule. Symbols in square brackets indicate the presence of isotopes within the molecule. For example, "m+H[C13-1]" refers to an ion in which one carbon atom (atomic number 12) has been replaced with the carbon-13 isotope, and "m+H[C13-2]" refers to an ion in which two carbon atoms have been replaced with carbon-13 isotopes.

The information for each ion, shown as columns within each row, may include a mass column, showing the mass of the variant, and a mass window column. The mass window is the allowable error within the library entity that may be considered as a potential match to a detected chemical constituent. The mass ratio column indicates the relative proportion of a variant having one or more isotopes to the population as a whole. The 'Quant_mass' (quantized mass) column indicates which variants will have their masses included in the summary of information for the chemical entity (e.g., catechin). The weighting column is used during the matching process, allowing the user to fine-tune the sensitivity of the matching process. The name column is a descriptive field used to make the mass information more human-readable.

Displayed at the bottom of library pane **406** is the mass information shown in graph form **428**, with the relative intensities of the ions on the Y axis and mass on the X axis being obtained from the tabular data displayed in **426**.

Figure 4B is a screen shot showing more information about a library entry in chemical library **126** as displayed to a user via UI **128**. In Figure 4B, primary MS data for an ion having a mass of 291.1 has been expanded to

display the secondary MS data for that ion. In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 4B, the plus sign on the left end of the row has changed to a minus sign ("−") to indicate that the primary MS data has been expanded. Although only one level of secondary MS data is shown in Figure 4B, higher-order MS data
5 may also be available and so displayed. The mass information graph **428** now shows the secondary MS data, in which two variants having a high mass ratio, one variant having a mass of 123.1 and the other having a mass of 139.1, can be seen as the two tallest peaks in the graph.

Figures 4A and 4B display information stored for entries in Library **412**.
10 Figure 4C displays information stored for entries in Chemicals **408**.

Figure 4C is a screen shot showing structural information and physical properties associated with a molecule in chemical library **126**. In one embodiment, an entry in Chemicals **408** may include general information **430** such as its chemical ID, chemical name, International Union of Pure and
15 Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) name, classification, physical information and physical properties, and chemical details such as molecular formula. Chemicals **408** may include links **432** for cross-referencing the chemical entity to information in Library **412** and Public DB **410**. An entry in Chemicals **408** may include synonyms **434** for the chemical entity, and may contain structural
20 information **436**, such as a molecular diagram of the molecule. The user may also be presented with other details **438**, such as lists of physical stocks from which the substance may be obtained, annotations, keywords which can be used as search terms, and any other kind of information that may be included as an attachment.

25 Figures 4A through 4C illustrate the kinds of information stored in chemical library **126** that may be viewed and browsed by a user. Figures 4D through 4G show how a user might use the system to compare data recorded for a sample undergoing analysis with chemical library **126** entities, either during a manual matching step or in order to review the results of an automatic
30 matching algorithm.

Figure 4D is a screen shot showing results data collected from one or more injections. In one embodiment, a results pane **440** provides a scrolling list of injections that were performed, showing sample name, date that the data

was acquired (e.g., the date that the injection was performed), the name of the file containing information associated with the injection, client ID, and other information associated with a particular injection. In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 4D, the top row visible in the list is selected, and the data associated with that injection is displayed in tabular form in the details pane **442** and in graphic form in the graph pane **444** occupying the lower 3/4ths of Figure 4D. As the user scrolls through the list of injections in results pane **440** the data displayed in details pane **442** and graph pane **444** will change accordingly, to display data associated with the injection currently selected within results pane **440**.

In one embodiment, details pane **442** may include a series of tabs for organizing the data associated with the injection and displaying the associated data to the user in user-comprehensible form or in a form that enhances that user's ability to understand, absorb, and use the data. In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 4D, details pane **442** currently displays the "Hits" tab, which presents to the user a list of the chemical entities that the matching algorithm has determined to best match the chromatography and mass spectrometry data collected for that injection, herein referred to as the "injection data". In other words, the Hits tab displays the system's best guess as to the identity of components within sample being analyzed. In one embodiment, this list of likely components may be presented in a table form, listing the name of the chemical entity along with its chromatography and mass spectrometry data.

In one embodiment, in response to selection of one of the injections listed in results pane **440**, system **100** may display the injection data in graph pane **444**. In one embodiment, graph pane **444** may display all or only a portion of the injection data. For example, graph pane **444** may display only the subset of injection data upon which the matching algorithm based its determination of the identity of the selected component within details pane **442**.

In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 4D, graph pane **444** contains three separate graphs.

The top graph **446** displays a graph of the chromatography data for the injection selected in results pane **440**, with retention time or retention index as the X axis and intensity as the Y axis. Top graph **446** displays the

chromatography data in the form of components. A component is a stick which represents a collection of chromatographic peaks with similar chromatographic properties. For example, a component may contain one or more unrelated substances that co-elute. Top graph **446** does not display any information about the masses contained in the components that eluted at a particular retention time. In one embodiment, the user may opt to display the information in table form **448**, as shown in Figure 4D. Presenting the same information in table form allows the user to see the peak information in more detail, and may allow the user to detect peaks otherwise too small to distinguish in the graph form. Although top graph **446** presents the peaks as idealized columns of fixed width, the raw chromatography data may be a peak with a shape, including height, width of base, and area. These details may be included in the table form **448** of the data. The title of top graph **446** indicates that a component at RT=0.6777 has been selected. This is also reflected in table form **448**, in which the information at RT=0.68 has been selected.

In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 4D, the middle graph **450** shows primary MS data for a particular component or retention time window. As the title displayed at the top of middle graph **450** indicates, middle graph **450** shows mass spectrometry data for the fifth component. Middle graph **450** displays primary MS data for this fifth component, with mass on the X axis and relative intensity on the Y axis. As the user scrolls from component to component through the chromatography data shown in top graph **446**, the contents of middle graph **450** will change to display the primary MS data for the component currently selected in top graph **446**. This in turn will cause **442** to display 'hits' and **452** to show matching Library information.

In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 4D, the bottom graph **452** shows primary MS data for an entry in chemical library **126**. Like the primary MS data displayed in middle graph **450**, bottom graph **452** displays a graph with mass on the X axis and relative intensity on the Y axis. In this example, one of the "hits" listed in details pane **442** has been selected, either automatically or by the user, in this case the chemical entity carnitine. In bottom graph **452**, MS data for the chemical entity carnitine is shown, as can be seen by the title displayed at the top of bottom graph **452**. Carnitine may have been selected by

the matching algorithm as the most likely candidate for the substance that eluted at RT=0.6777, or the user may have manually selected carnitine. The user may thus compare the data collected during the injection in middle graph **450** to the primary data from the library entry in bottom graph **452**, either to
5 verify the accuracy of the matching results or to perform manual matching of primary MS data from the injection to primary MS data associated with an entity in chemical library **126**.

Although the embodiment illustrated in Figure 4D shows data in table form only for top graph **446**, in one embodiment, data may be displayed in table
10 form for any graph, including middle graph **450** and bottom graph **452**. Furthermore, graph pane **444** may contain any number of graphs, and is not limited to only three graphs as illustrated in Figure 4D.

In one embodiment, peak data within the primary MS data displayed in middle graph **450** may be color coded to indicate to the user that secondary MS
15 data is available. The user may select the peak, such as by clicking on a peak within the primary MS data shown in middle graph **450**, selecting an entry from data displayed in table form, etc. In response, system **100** may display the secondary MS data associated with the selected peak in the primary MS data. In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 4D, the primary MS data for component
20 #5 includes several peaks representing substances of various masses, the component represented by the vertical bar having a retention time of 0.6777. In this example, the peak indicating the presence of an ion having a mass of 162.2 has associated with it secondary MS data. A user may thus "drill down" on this peak to show the secondary MS data. An example of this is shown in
25 Figure 4E.

Figure 4E is a screen shot showing secondary MS data associated with an injection. In one embodiment, selection of a primary MS peak may trigger system **100** to display secondary MS data already collected for that peak. For example, the user may use UI **128** to identify a peak for which the user desires
30 to see information from chemical library **126**. In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 4E, middle graph **450** displays secondary MS data associated with the ion having a mass of 162.2 at retention time 0.7046 in the primary MS, as can be seen in the title at the top of middle graph **450**. Bottom graph **452** displays

the secondary MS data associated with corresponding ion, i.e., having a mass of 162.2, of the entity selected from chemical library **126**.

In one embodiment, in this manner the user selects a chromatography peak displayed in top graph **444**, which causes the primary MS data for that chromatography peak to be displayed in middle graph **450**. A user may then select a primary MS peak in middle graph **450**, which causes the secondary MS data for that primary MS peak to be displayed in middle graph **450**. At the same time, system **100** may display the corresponding entity in chemical library **126** in bottom graph **452**. When middle graph **450** displays primary MS data for an injection, bottom graph **452** may display primary MS data for an entry in chemical library **126**. When middle graph **450** displays secondary MS data for an injection, bottom graph **452** may display secondary MS data for the entry in chemical library **126**. As the user scrolls through the data in middle graph **450**, the data displayed in bottom graph **452** changes. In other words, in one embodiment, middle graph **450** and bottom graph **452** are synchronized, where a change in middle graph **450** causes a corresponding change in bottom graph **452**. In this manner, as a user navigates through the injection data, system **100** may automatically display pertinent data from the library.

Although only two levels of MS data are displayed in Figures 4D and 4E, the same concept may be extended to allow the user to generate and/or access higher orders of MS data, and is not limited to primary and secondary MS data only. In one embodiment, a user may access MSⁿ data via mouse, menu, or scroll wheel.

In one embodiment, a user may use a mouse to click on a peak in any of the results graphs, causing system **100** to display the equivalent library information for a chemical entity of that known location on the graph. In one example, a user may see a peak having a retention index of X; the user may click on the peak, triggering system **100** to record the value of the retention index, identify entities within its chemical inventory having the same retention index, and display the information for those identified entities in its chemical inventory. Thus, a user may use UI **128** to navigate the data collected for the injection, including chromatographic data, primary MS data, and secondary MS data, and may use UI **128** to navigate through entries in chemical library **126**,

either to manually match library entries to injection results or to verify the results of the matching process.

In Figures 4A ~ 4E, the underlying chromatography and mass spectrometry data peaks are represented as idealized peaks or bars having height and minimum or no width. However, the raw chromatography or mass spectrometry data describes a peak having a shape and area. In one embodiment, a user may access the raw peak data. For example, UI 128 may be configured so that if the user positions the mouse or other pointing device over an entity, either a peak in a graph or a row in a table, a pop-up window may be displayed containing detailed information about that entity. This is shown in Figure 4F.

Figure 4F is a screen shot showing detailed separation (e.g., chromatogram) data, referred to hereinafter as "peak" data. In Figure 4F, the window 454, titled "ScanViewer", shows the shape of the actual peak detected during one injection. In this manner, the user may see detailed peak information, not just a line representing the peak intensity and retention time. Within the scan viewer window 454, chromatogram style selection box 456 allows a user to choose how the peak data is displayed. The user may show peak data for all masses detected or for a subset of masses detected. In one embodiment, the user may display peaks of interest as separate peaks, each in a separate graph or graph window ("Separate Chro"), each graph representing a different m/z value or range of m/z values. Alternatively, the user may display a single graph in which the peaks having different m/z values are superimposed over each other in one graph or graph window ("Superimposed Chro"), as shown in Figure 4F. The user may also view the raw data collected ("Separate Raw"), as shown in Figure 4G.

In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 4F, a scan source pane 458 displays the source of the scans from which the peak data is collected and displayed. The user may select multiple scan sources as the source for the peak data. At the bottom of window 454, scan results pane 460 shows all of the ions that represent ions in a scan. In one embodiment, this list of scans may be selected by the user from a set of chromatographic peaks displayed in middle graph 450, or they may be selected by software. Data for a particular

peak or peaks is displayed in peak display pane **462**, located in the middle of window **454**. Symbols on the peak **464** indicate peak start, peak apex, and peak end. A point on peak **464** may indicate, using a different point shape, color coding, or other visual means, the availability of secondary MS data, or
5 that the secondary MS data for that point was the secondary MS data used during the matching process to identify the chemical constituent.

A legend **466** in the upper right-hand corner of the peak display pane indicates information for the part of the graph indicated by the cursor **468**, which is the vertical line intersecting chromatographic peak **464**. In the
10 example shown in Figure 4F, legend **466** indicates that chromatographic peak **468** is positioned at 0.71 RT, and that the area for chromatographic peak **464** is 1.7349e+006. Legend **466** also indicates that peak **464** includes masses in the range of 231.7 to 232.5 AMUs. Thus, the user is informed that peak **464** shown in Figure 4F may represent ions having different masses but measured
15 in primary scans that were collected in a region of time near the peak. If the user selects a point on peak **464** using cursor **468**, the primary MS data will be displayed in the top half of scan results pane **460**. If secondary MS data is also available, the secondary MS data may be displayed in the bottom half of scan results pane **460**.

20 Although Figure 4F shows Scan Viewer operating in "Superimposed Chro" mode, the data window defined by the user (i.e., the boundaries of which are determined by values in the "Mass", "Window", "Start" and "End" columns in table **458**) includes only one peak, seen as peak **464**. Had the data window been large enough to include additional chromatography peaks, display pane
25 **462** would display the additional peaks present within the specified data window in the data source or sources listed in table **466**

Figure 4G is a screen shot illustrating an example of peak data displayed using the "Separate Raw" mode, as can be seen by the selection within chromatogram style box **456**. In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 4G,
30 UI **128** displays a graph of the raw peak data recorded, including data for the peak shown in Figure 4F. The data points shown in Figure 4G can be visually organized into three sets or horizontal rows of data points. The middle of the three horizontal sets of data points are the raw data from which peak **464** in

Figure 4F was derived. The top and bottom horizontal sets of data points were not included within the data window specified in Figure 4F.

The graph includes three dimensions: retention time in the X axis, intensity in the Y axis, and mass in the Z axis. From the graph in Figure 4G it can be seen that the single peak in Figure 4F, which was limited to a mass range of 231.7 ~ 232.5, represents primarily only one ion having a mass of approximately 232 (the middle series of points spanning the graph from left to right). However, the graph in Figure 4G shows that two other ions were eluted at the same time, having masses of approximately 231 and 233, respectively (the top and bottom series of points spanning the graph from left to right). Thus, using this window, a user may look at data in a different time scale, or change the range of masses that should be included in a particular peak. For example, a user may decide that data for the ions having masses of 231 and 233 should also be included in the peak data of Figure 4F. Alternatively, the user may determine that several ions were combined into a single peak by the peak detection algorithm, and instruct the peak detection algorithm to exclude some of those ions as spurious, by changing the mass range for a particular peak. In short, not only may the user have direct access to the raw injection data, the user may use that information to fine-tune the decisions made by the matching algorithm.

It will be understood that various details of the subject matter described herein may be changed without departing from the scope of the subject matter described herein. Furthermore, the foregoing description is for the purpose of illustration only, and not for the purpose of limitation.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method for non-targeted determination of composition of chemical constituents in a complex mixture, the method comprising:
 - 5 generating, using a separation technique and a mass spectrometer, separation and mass spectrometry data of a sample, wherein the separation data includes peak information and wherein the mass spectrometry data includes primary and secondary mass spectrometry data;
 - 10 collecting and storing analysis results, the analysis results including the generated separation and mass spectrometry data;
 - determining a chemical constituent of the sample by comparison of the analysis results to a library of information indicating characteristics of chemical entities, wherein the comparison is based on the separation and mass spectrometry data, wherein the library of information
15 comprises data generated by the separation technique and mass spectrometer, and wherein the library of information includes separation and mass spectrometry data for identified and unidentified chemical entities; and
 - 20 making available in human-accessible form an indication of the chemical constituent of the sample.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein using a separation technique to generate separation data of a sample includes using a chromatograph to generate chromatography data of a sample and wherein the separation
25 information includes retention information.
3. The method of claim 2 wherein using a chromatograph to generate chromatography data of a sample includes using an ultra-high pressure liquid chromatograph.
4. The method of claim 2 wherein the retention information comprises at
30 least one of a retention time of a peak and a retention index of a peak.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein using a separation technique to generate separation data of a sample includes using electrophoresis and wherein the separation information includes separation distance information.
6. The method of claim 1 wherein using a mass spectrometer to generate mass spectrometry data of a sample includes using a quadrupole mass spectrometer.
7. The method of claim 1 wherein using a mass spectrometer to generate mass spectrometry data of a sample includes using a mass spectrometer having an ion trap.
8. The method of claim 1 wherein using a separation technique and a mass spectrometer to generate separation and mass spectrometry data of a sample includes generating separation and mass spectrometry data for a plurality of samples, and wherein collecting the analysis results includes collecting separation and mass spectrometry data generated for the plurality of samples.
9. The method of claim 1 wherein generating the separation and mass spectrometry data includes at least one of:
 - performing a acidic liquid chromatography;
 - performing a basic liquid chromatography;
 - performing a positive ion mass spectrometry;
 - performing a negative ion mass spectrometry;
 - performing a plurality of separations; and
 - performing a plurality of mass spectrometries.
10. The method of claim 1 wherein the peak information comprises at least one of:
 - an intensity of a peak;
 - a width of the base of a peak;
 - a retention time of the start and end of the base of a peak;
 - an intensity of the start and end of the base of a peak;
 - a width of a peak at half of the peak's height;

- an area of a peak;
 - a symmetry of a peak;
 - a noise of a peak;
 - a mass associated with a peak;
 - 5 a mass-to-charge ratio associated with a peak;
 - an association of a peak to an entity in an ion tree describing parent-child relationships between ions; and
 - a list of scans associated with a peak.
11. The method of claim 1 wherein storing the analysis results includes
- 10 storing information describing the nature of the analysis results, wherein the information describing the nature of the analysis results includes at least one of:
- a number of primary scans taken during an analysis;
 - a number of secondary scans taken during an analysis;
 - 15 a percentage of secondary scans actually taken versus secondary scans that could have been taken;
 - a number of secondary scans taken that were within the peak of an identified chemical entity;
 - a percentage of secondary scans taken that were within the peak
 - 20 of an identified chemical entity;
 - a number of peaks recorded during an analysis;
 - a number of peaks for which a secondary scan has been taken;
 - a percentage of peaks for which a secondary scan has been taken;
 - 25 a number of peaks that have more than one secondary scan associated with the peak;
 - a percentage of peaks that have more than one secondary scan associated with the peak;
 - an area of the largest peak for which a secondary scan was not
 - 30 performed; and
 - an area of the smallest peak for which a secondary scan was performed.

12. The method of claim 1 wherein storing the analysis results includes storing the analysis results in a database.
13. The method of claim 1 wherein comparing the analysis results to the library of information includes comparing the analysis results to
5 information stored in a database for storing the library of information.
14. The method of claim 1 wherein comparison of the analysis results to a library of information includes comparison of the analysis results to a characteristic of an entity within the library, including a comparison of at least one of:
- 10 a retention time of the entity;
a retention index of the entity;
a mass of the entity;
a mass-to-charge ratio for the entity;
a mass of an adduct of the entity;
15 an isotope relationship of the entity;
a mass of a fragment of the entity;
a relationship of the entity to the entity's child ions;
a relationship of the entity to the entity's parent entity;
a relationship of the entity to a sibling of the entity;
20 relative intensity of the entity;
structural information for the entity;
physical properties of the entity;
a list of physical stocks of the entity;
information available within a public chemical database entry for
25 the entity;
information about the entity available within a second library of information; and
analysis results associated with the entity.
15. The method of claim 1 wherein determining the composition of the
30 sample includes displaying the analysis results and library information for a particular entity in the library.

16. The method of claim 1 comprising storing, in the library of information, information about detected but unidentified chemical entities identified as present in the sample.
17. The method of claim 1 comprising using a user interface coupled to the analysis module for displaying the analysis results and library information for a particular entity in the library.
18. The method of claim 1 wherein generating the separation data includes using one of ion-mobility spectrometry and capillary electrophoresis.
19. A system for non-targeted determination of composition of chemical constituents in a complex mixture, the system comprising:
- a separation tool for performing separations of chemical constituents of a sample and generating separation data, wherein the separation data includes peak information;
 - a mass spectrometer for performing mass spectrometry on portions of the separated chemical constituents of the sample and generating mass spectrometry data, wherein the mass spectrometry data includes primary and secondary mass spectrometry data;
 - a library of information indicating characteristics of chemical entities, wherein the library of information comprises data generated by the separation tool and mass spectrometer and wherein the library of information includes separation and mass spectrometry data for identified and unidentified chemical entities;
 - an analysis module for receiving and collecting and storing as analysis results the separation and mass spectrometry data and for determining a chemical constituent of the sample by comparison of the analysis results to the library of information, wherein the comparison is based on the separation and mass spectrometry data; and
 - a user interface, coupled to the analysis module, for making available in human-accessible form an indication of the chemical constituent of the sample.

20. The system of claim 19 wherein the separation tool comprises a chromatograph.
21. The system of claim 20 wherein the chromatograph comprises a liquid chromatograph.
- 5 22. The system of claim 21 comprising an electrospray ionization device for coupling the liquid chromatograph to the mass spectrometer.
23. The system of claim 21 wherein the liquid chromatograph comprises an ultra-high pressure liquid chromatograph.
- 10 24. The system of claim 20 wherein the chromatograph comprises a gas chromatograph.
25. The system of claim 19 wherein the separation tool comprises an electrophoresis tool.
26. The system of claim 19 wherein the mass spectrometer comprises a quadrupole mass analyzer.
- 15 27. The system of claim 19 wherein the mass spectrometer includes an ion trap.
28. The system of claim 19 wherein the analysis results include at least one of:
- 20 results from a acidic liquid chromatography;
results from a basic liquid chromatography;
results from a positive ion mass spectrometry;
results from a negative ion mass spectrometry;
results from a plurality of samples;
results from a plurality of separations; and
- 25 results from a plurality of mass spectrometries.
29. The system of claim 19 wherein the separation information comprises at least one of a retention time of a peak and a retention index of a peak.

30. The system of claim 19 wherein the peak information comprises at least one of:
- an intensity of a peak;
 - a width of the base of a peak;
 - 5 a retention time of the start and end of the base of a peak;
 - an intensity of the start and end of the base of a peak;
 - a width of a peak at half of the peak's height;
 - an area of a peak;
 - a symmetry of a peak;
 - 10 a noise of a peak;
 - a mass associated with a peak;
 - a mass-to-charge ratio associated with a peak;
 - an association of a peak to an entity in an ion tree describing parent-child relationships between ions; and
 - 15 a list of scans associated with a peak.
31. The system of claim 19 wherein the analysis results include information describing the nature of the analysis results, wherein the information includes at least one of:
- a number of primary scans taken during an analysis;
 - 20 a number of secondary scans taken during an analysis;
 - a percentage of secondary scans actually taken versus secondary scans that could have been taken;
 - a number of secondary scans taken that were within the peak of an identified chemical entity;
 - 25 a percentage of secondary scans taken that were with the peak of an identified chemical entity;
 - a number of peaks recorded during an analysis;
 - a number of peaks for which a secondary scan has been taken;
 - a percentage of peaks for which a secondary scan has been
 - 30 taken;
 - a number of peaks that have more than one secondary scan associated with it;

a percentage of peaks that have more than one secondary scan associated with it;

an area of the largest peak for which a secondary scan was not performed; and

5 an area of the smallest peak for which a secondary scan was performed.

32. The system of claim 19 comprising a database for storing at least one of the library of information and the analysis results.

10 33. The system of claim 19 comparison of the analysis results to a library of information includes comparison of the analysis results to a characteristic of an entity within the library, including a comparison of at least one of:

a retention time of the entity;

a retention index of the entity;

a mass of the entity;

15 a mass-to-charge ratio for the entity;

a mass of an adduct of the entity;

an isotope relationship of the entity;

a mass of a fragment of the entity;

a relationship of the entity to the entity's child ions;

20 a relationship of the entity to the entity's parent entity;

relative intensity of the entity;

structural information for the entity;

physical properties of the entity;

a list of physical stocks of the entity;

25 information available within a public chemical database entry for the entity;

information about the entity available within a second library of information; and

analysis results associated with the entity.

30 34. The system of claim 19 wherein the library includes information pertaining to at least one of:

- a relationship of a parent entity to the entity's child ions;
a relationship of a child entity to the entity's parent entity;
structural information for an entity;
physical properties for an entity;
5 a list of physical stocks for an entity;
a link to a public chemical database entry for an entity;
a link to a second library of information; and
a link to analysis results associated with an entity.
- 10 35. The system of claim 19 wherein the analysis module is configured to display the analysis results and information for an entity that is in the library.
36. The system of claim 19 wherein the analysis module is configured to store, in the library, information about a detected but unidentified chemical entity identified as present in the sample.
- 15 37. The system of claim 19 wherein the user interface makes available in human-accessible form at least one of the results of the comparison, information associated with an entity in the library of information, and the determined chemical constituent of the sample.
- 20 38. The system of claim 19 wherein the user interface is configured to allow a user of the system to make available in human-accessible form primary mass spectrometry data, select an item of interest from the displayed primary mass spectrometry data, and view information associated with a chemical entity selected from the library of information.
- 25 39. The system of claim 38 wherein the chemical entity is selected automatically by the system.
40. The system of claim 38 wherein the chemical entity is selected manually by the user.
41. The system of claim 19 wherein the user interface is configured to allow a user of the system to make available in human-accessible form primary

mass spectrometry data, select an item of interest within the primary mass spectrometry data, and make available in human-accessible form the secondary mass spectrometry data associated with the selected item of interest.

- 5 42. The system of claim 41 wherein the user interface is configured to make available in human-accessible form an indication that secondary mass spectrometry data associated with the first mass spectrometry data is available.
- 10 43. The system of claim 37 wherein the user interface is configured to allow a user of the system to navigate through multiple sets of analysis results data according to the data's hierarchical relationship and to navigate through information associated with entities within the library of information according to the entities' hierarchical relationship.
- 15 44. The system of claim 43 wherein the user interface is configured to automatically synchronize the navigation of the analysis results data with the navigation of the information associated with the entities, wherein a change of one causes a change in the other.
- 20 45. A computer readable medium having stored thereon computer-executable instructions that when executed by the processor of a computer perform steps comprising:
- 25 generating, using a separation technique and a mass spectrometer, separation and mass spectrometry data of a sample, wherein the separation data includes peak information and wherein the mass spectrometry data includes primary and secondary mass spectrometry data;
- collecting and storing analysis results, the analysis results including the generated separation and mass spectrometry data;
- determining a chemical constituent of the sample by comparison of the analysis results to a library of information indicating characteristics of chemical entities, wherein the comparison is based on the separation and mass spectrometry data, wherein the library of information
- 30

comprises data generated by the separation technique and mass spectrometer, and wherein the library of information includes separation and mass spectrometry data for identified and unidentified chemical entities; and

- 5 making available in human-accessible form an indication of the chemical constituent of the sample.

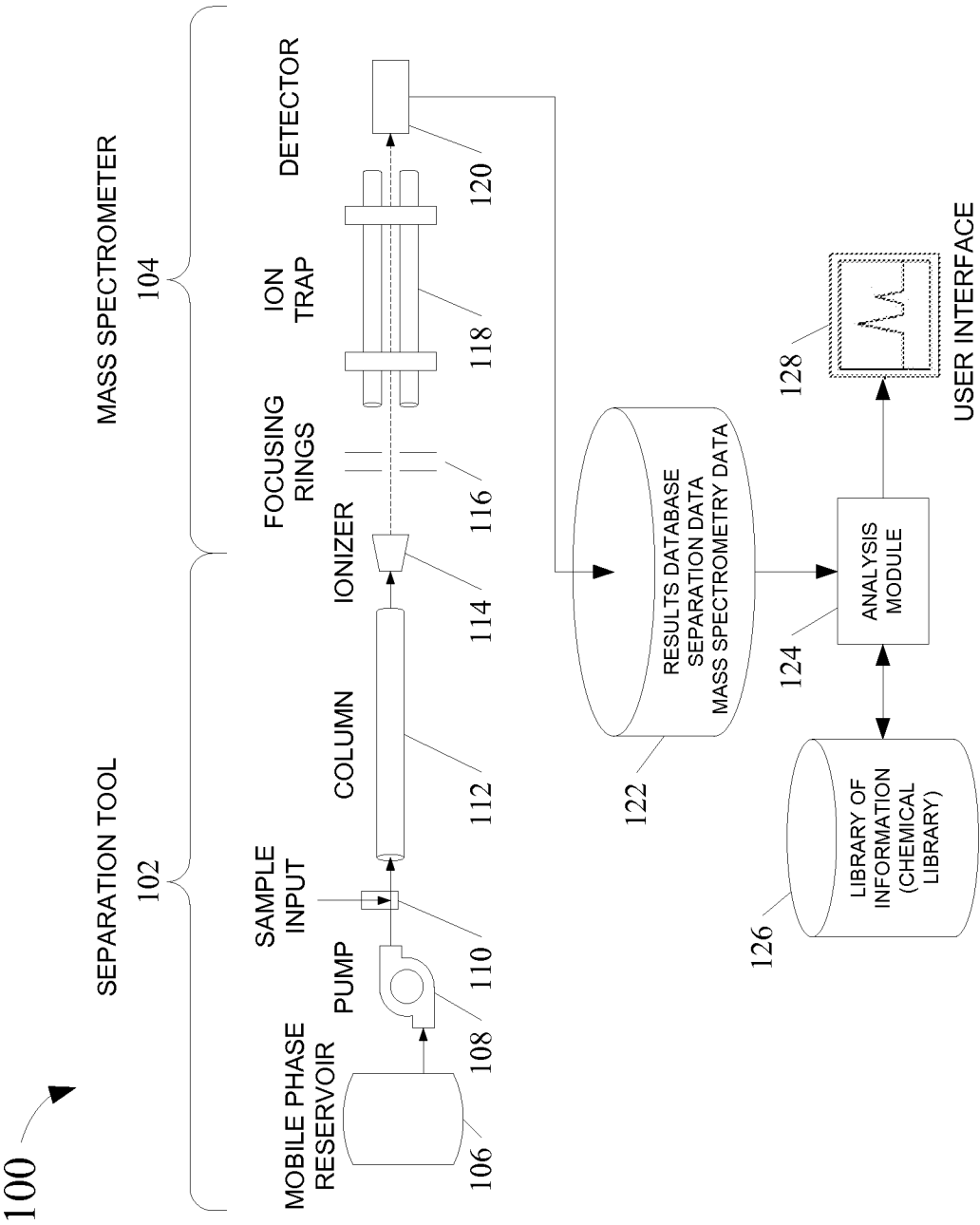
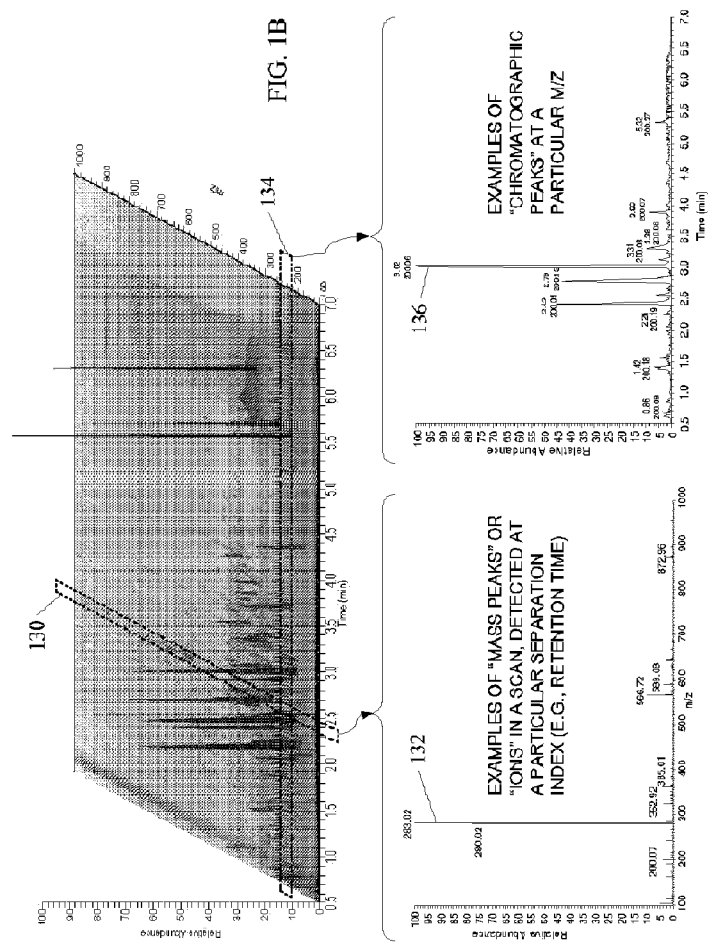


FIG. 1A



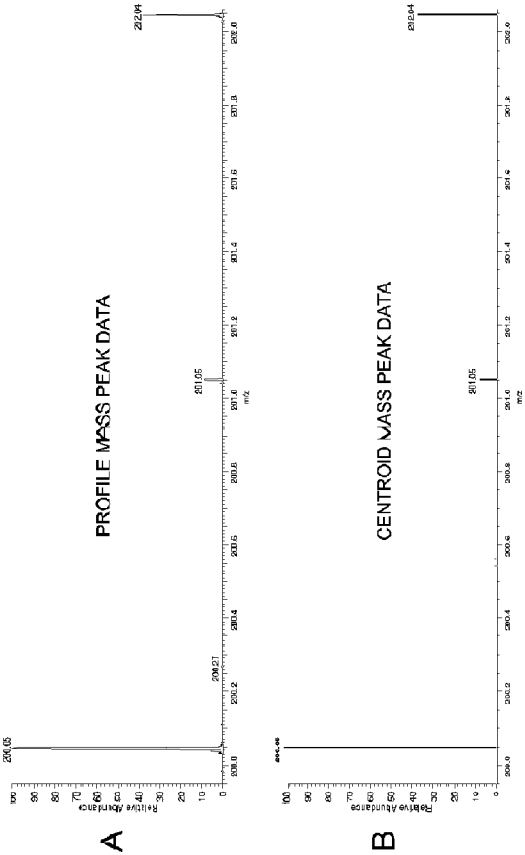


FIG. 1C

TABLE MBZR_SCANS

SCAN_ID	PRIMARY KEY FOR RECORD
TASK_ID	TASK ID
SCAN_NUMBER	SCAN NUMBER
RT	RETENTION TIME IN MINUTES
RI	RETENTION INDEX
FILTER	RAW INSTRUMENT FILTER
DATA_STREAM	DATA STREAM
SCAN_LEVEL	1=PRIMARY SCAN, 2>MS/MS
MASS_RANGE_LOW	LOW MASS SCANNED
MASS_RANGE_HIGH	HIGH MASS SCANNED
NUMB_POINTS	NUMBER OF MASS, INTENSITY POINTS STORED IN POINTS
POINTS	TEXT REPRESENTATION OF MASS, INTENSITY PAIRS ON MASS ORDER
ACTUAL_SCAN_NUMBER	ACTUAL INCREMENTAL SCAN NUMBER

FIG.2A

TABLE CHRO_ION_TREES

TASK_ID	TASK ID
NODE_ID	PRIMARY KEY OF NODE
PARENT_NODE_ID	PARENT NODE
MASS	MASS OF LINKING ION
RT	RETENTION TIME IN MINUTES
RI	RETENTION INDEX
SCAN_ID	REFERENCE TO SCAN DATA

FIG.2B

TABLE MBZR_COMPONENT
COMPONENT_ID
TEST_ID
COMPONENT_INDEX
APEX_RT
START_RT
END_RT
HEIGHT
AREA
BASEPEAK_MASS
NOISE
RI
WIDTH_RT
SYMMETRY
PURITY
APEX_SCAN
START_SCAN
END_SCAN
REFERENCE_ID
NUM_PEAKS
STATUS
VERSION

FIG.2D

TABLE MBZR_PEAK
PEAK_ID
COMPONENT_ID
TEST_ID
COMPONENT_INDEX
APEX_SCAN
APEX_RT
RI
HEIGHT
NOISE
WIDTH_RT
WIDTH_SCAN
WIDTH_HALF_HEIGHT
AREA
SYMMETRY
MASS
INTENSITY
START_SCAN
START_RT
START_INTENSITY
END_SCAN
END_RT
END_INTENSITY
VERSION
STATUS
DATA_STREAM
SELECTED
LIB_IDENTIFIED

FIG.2C

TABLE CHRO_LIB_ENTRY

LIB_ID	LIBRARY ID;
COMP_ID	COMPONENT ID;
COMP_ID_SET	COMPONENT ID SET - LINKS MULT ENTRIES;
RT	RETENTION TIME IN MINUTES;
RT_WINDOW	RETENTION TIME WINDOW IN MINUTES;
RI	RETENTION INDEX;
RI_WINDOW	RETENTION INDEX WINDOW;
CHEMICAL_ID	LINK TO LIMSUSER.CHEMICAL TABLE;
EXP_FUNCTION	I = IGNORE, S = SUM, A = AVERAGE;
QUANT_STD	QUANTITATION STANDARD;
RI_LADDER	RETENTION LADDER;
RECOVERY_CHECK	RECOVERY_CHECK (Y/NULL) ;
DERIV_CHECK	DERIV_CHECK;
MATRIX_CHECK	MATRIX_CHECK;
ORIGIN	HAND LOADED, CLUSTER, SINGLE COMPONENT;
TASK_ID	TEST_ID OF SINGLE COMPONENT;
COMPONENT_INDEX	COMPONENT_INDEX OF SINGLE COMPONENT;
GROUP_NAME	GROUP_NAME FROM PEAK_CLUSTER;
CLUSTER_NUMBER	CLUSTER_NUMBER FROM PEAK_CLUSTER;
RESPONSE_NORM_ORDER	RESPONSE_NORM ORDER;
RESPONSE_NORM_FACTOR	RESPONSE NORMALIZATION FACTOR ;
DISPLAY_COLOR	NAME OR RGB CODE OF COLOR USED IN DISPLAY;
COMP_ID_ALT	ALTERNATE COMPONENT ID;
TARGET_MASS	MASS ASSOCIATED WITH THE IONS IN THE COMPONENT;
POS_NEG_FACTOR	RATIO OF POS AREA / NEG AREA ;
QUANT_STREAM	BEST STREAM TO QUANT (POS/NEG HIGH AND LOW;
TIMESTAMP	LAST CHANGED;
TARGET_MASS_WINDOW	+ / - MASS;
COMMENTS	GENERAL COMMENTS;
MIN_QUANT_AREA	USED TO FILTER LOW LEVEL IONS FROM CONSIDERATION;

FIG.2E

TABLE CHRO_LIB_MASSES

COMP_ID	COMPONENT ID;
LIB_ID	LIBRARY ID;
MASS	MASS OF ION IN AMU;
MASS_WINDOW	MASS WINDOW IN AMU;
MASS_RATIO	RATIO TO PRIMARY ION IN PERCENT;
MASS_NORMALIZER	Y = DIVISOR IN MASS RATIO;
QUANT_MASS	Y = MASS USED TO DETERMINE COMPONENT RESPONSE OR QUANTITY;
WEIGHTING	WEIGHT TO ASSIGN TO A MATCHED ION;
DATA_STREAM	IDENTIFIES DATA STREAM IN WHICH THE MASS WAS FOUND;
NAME	USED IN LC TO ID IONS BASED ON MASS, CHARGE, AND ISOTOPE;
TIMESTAMP	LAST CHANGED;
CHRO_LIB_MASSES_ID	PRIMARY KEY;
PARENT_ID	POINTS TO PARENT ION IN HIGH ORDER MS DATA;

FIG.2F

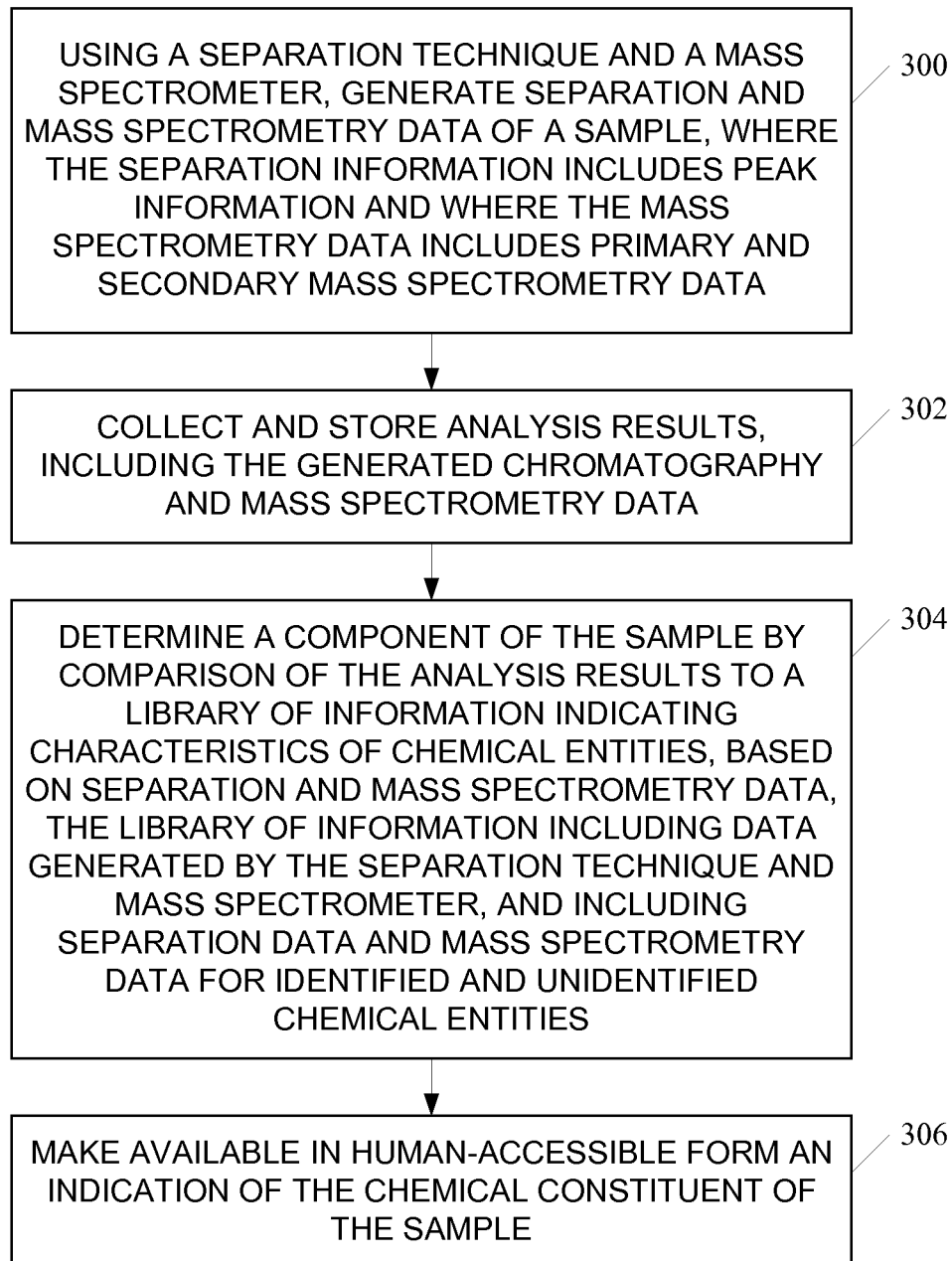


FIG. 3

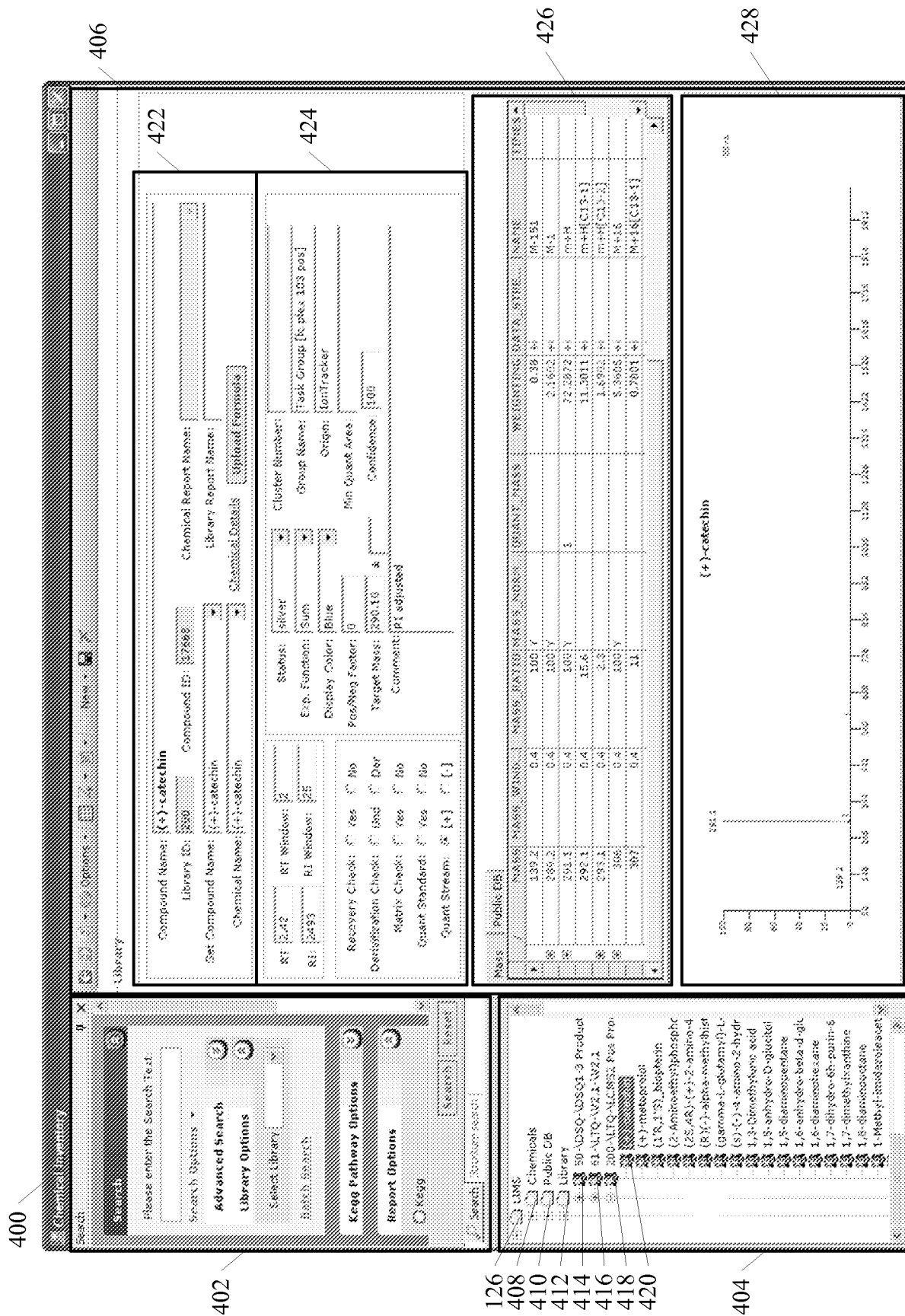
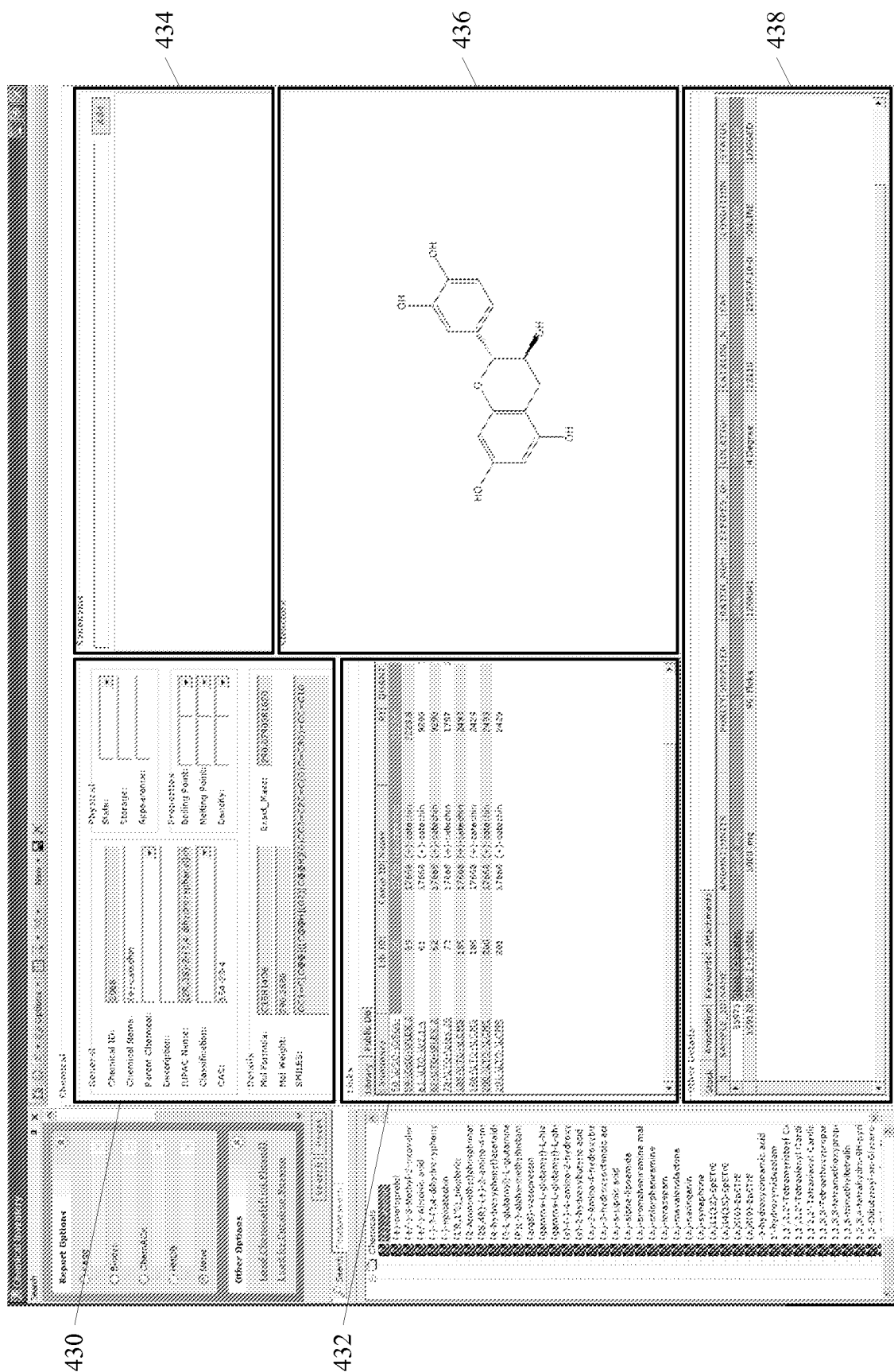




FIG. 4B



12/15

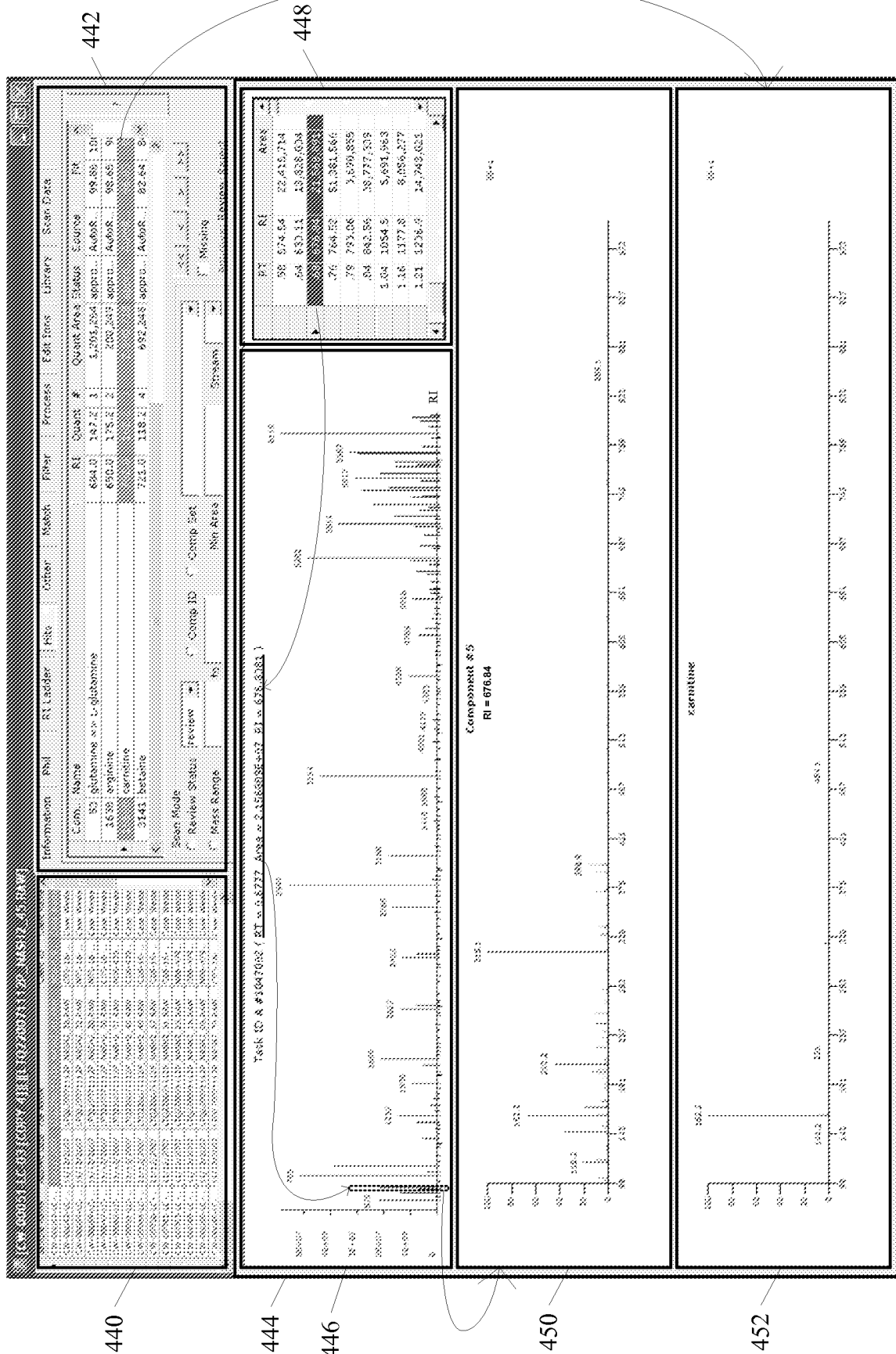


FIG. 4D



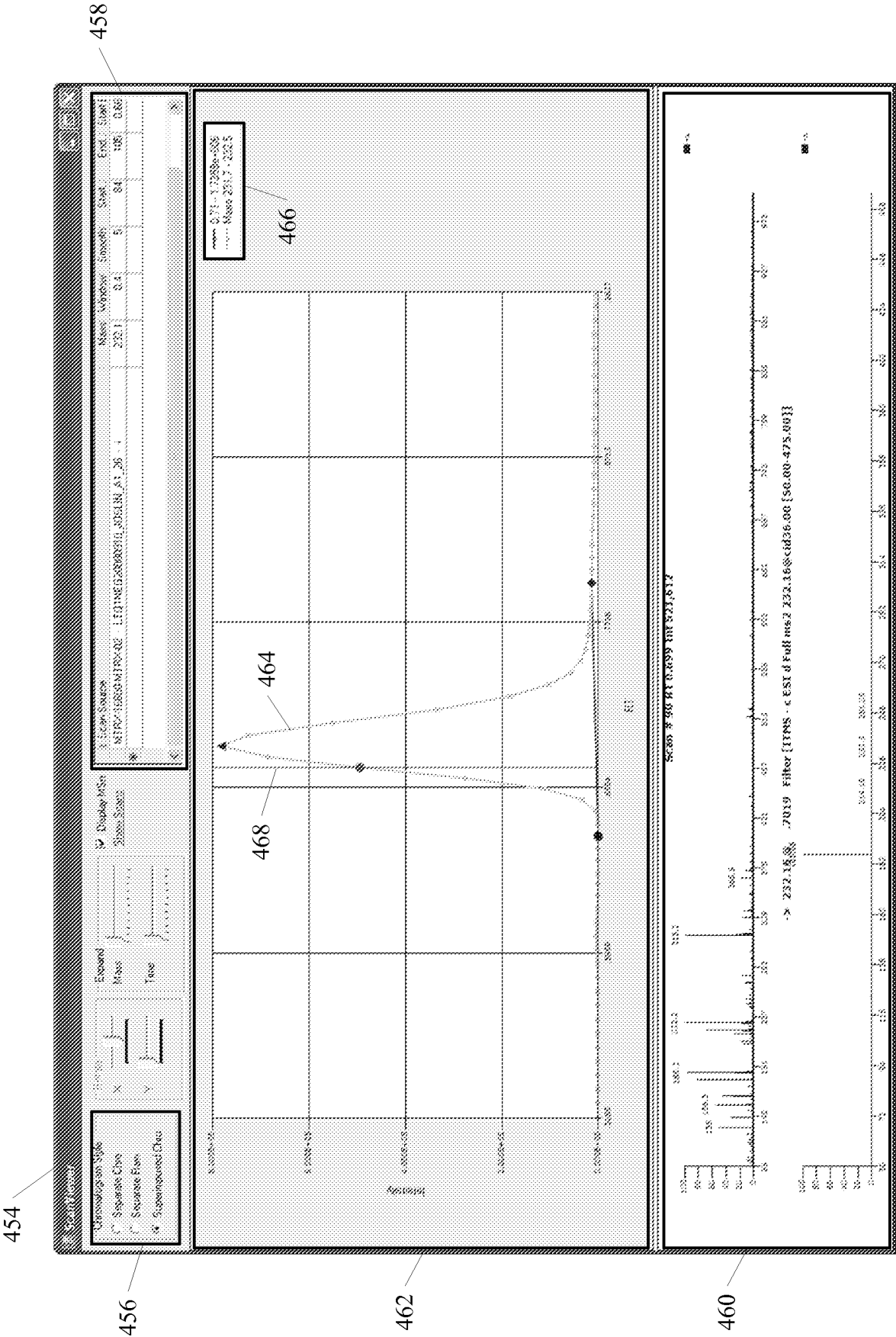


FIG.4F

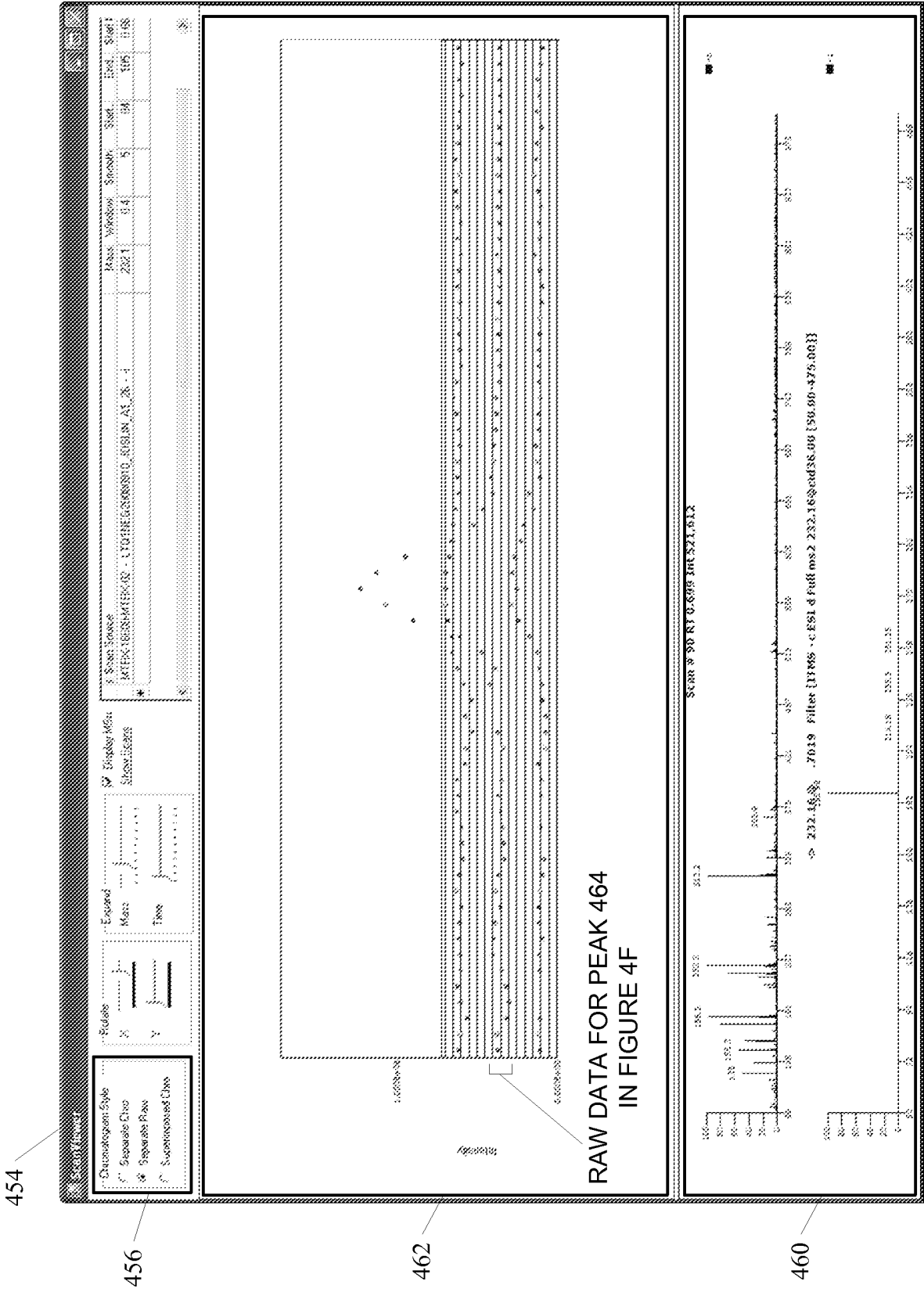


FIG.4G