



The Multidimensional Chromatography Workshop 2025

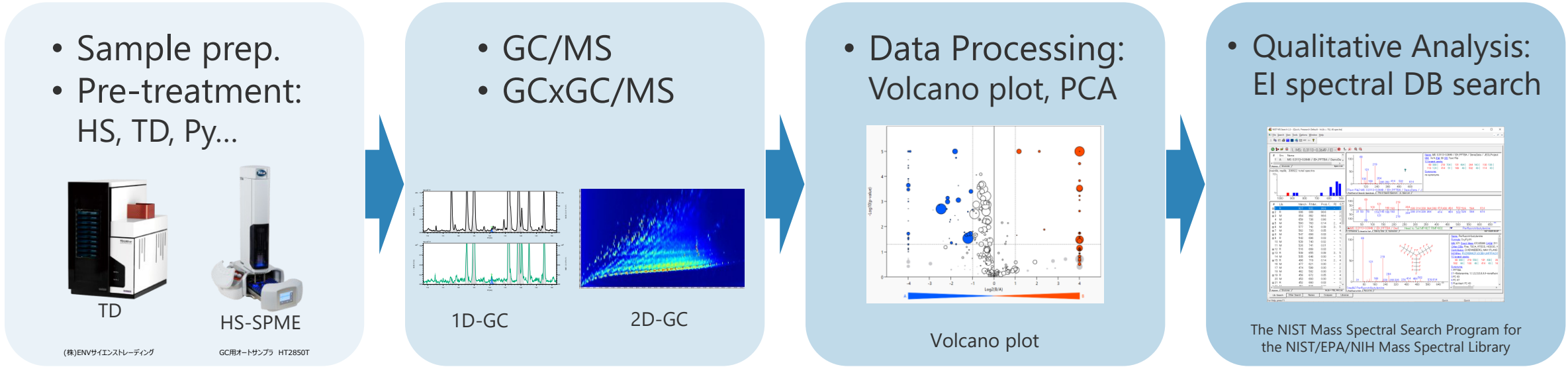
Development of Unknown Compounds Analysis Method combining High-Resolution Mass Spectrometry, Soft Ionization Technique and AI Technology for Comprehensive 2-Dimensional Gas Chromatography

JEOL Ltd.
MS Business Unit, MS Application Group

Masaaki Ubukata, Ph. D.

- GC/MS and GCxGC/MS Qualitative Analysis Workflow and Issue
- New Qualitative Analysis Workflow for Unknown Compounds
 - Integrated Analysis: Determine for the Molecular Formula
 - AI Structure Analysis: Elucidation for the Structure Formula
- GCxGC Data Handling on the Software and It's Applications
- Conclusion

GC/MS and GCxGC/MS Qualitative Analysis Workflow



Introduction
of a sample

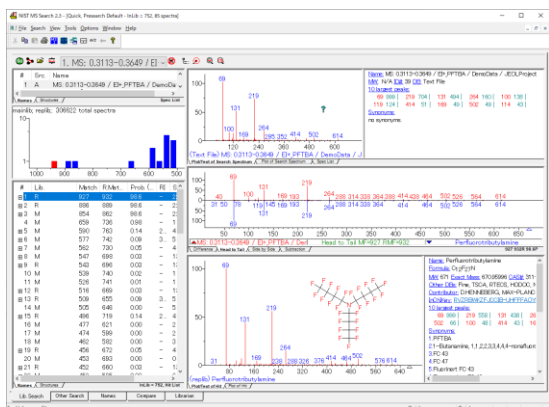
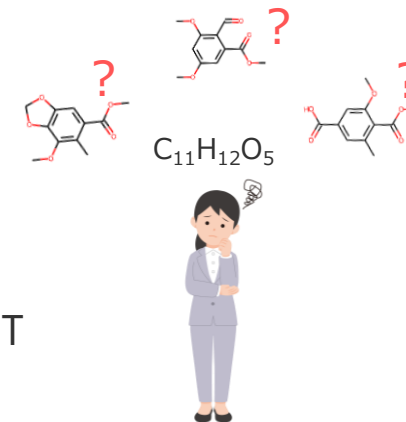
Separation
for compounds

Extraction
for specific compounds

Identification
of specific compounds

If a specific compound found after all the experiments is not listed in the commercially available EI mass spectral DB, how do you identify it?

How to identify the unknown compounds which is not registered in the database supervised NIST?



[Source]
The NIST Mass Spectral Search Program for the NIST/EPA/NIH Mass Spectral Library

- EI mass spectrum database (DB) supervised by NIST
- The latest DB contains **347,100 compounds**
- More than **100 million compounds** in PubChem
- Almost all compounds are not listed in the DB
- Only 0.3% of all compounds registered in DB
- In many cases, they become unknown compounds
- Need time and knowledgeable for structure analysis

JEOL propose an automatic structure analysis solution using the latest AI technology for real unknown compounds!

Our Goal: Automatic Structure Analysis Solution

Unknown Compounds cannot be identified by NIST DB

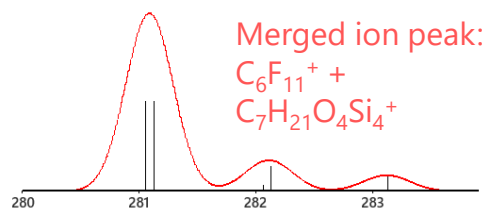


Enormous amount of chemicals in the world!

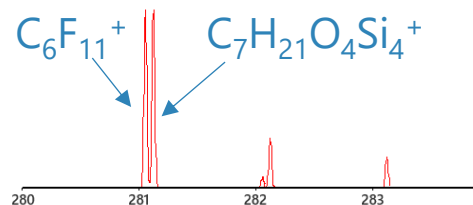
- The latest DB contains 347,100 compounds
- More than 100 million compounds in PubChem
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Composition Formula

Low-Res. mass spectrum



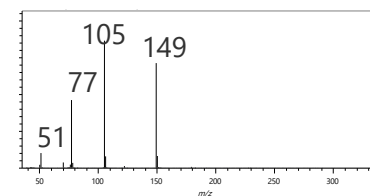
High-Res. mass spectrum



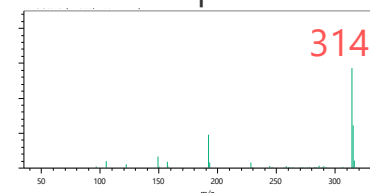
Only High-Resolution GC-TOFMS can be used to obtain composition formulas

Molecular Formula

El mass spectrum



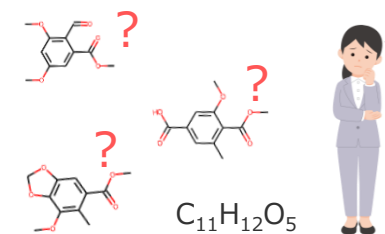
Soft ionization mass spectrum



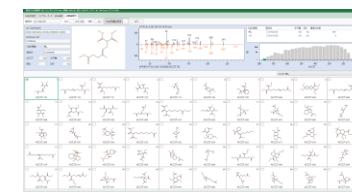
Soft ionization is necessary for determining the correct molecular formula

Structural Formula

By yourself manually

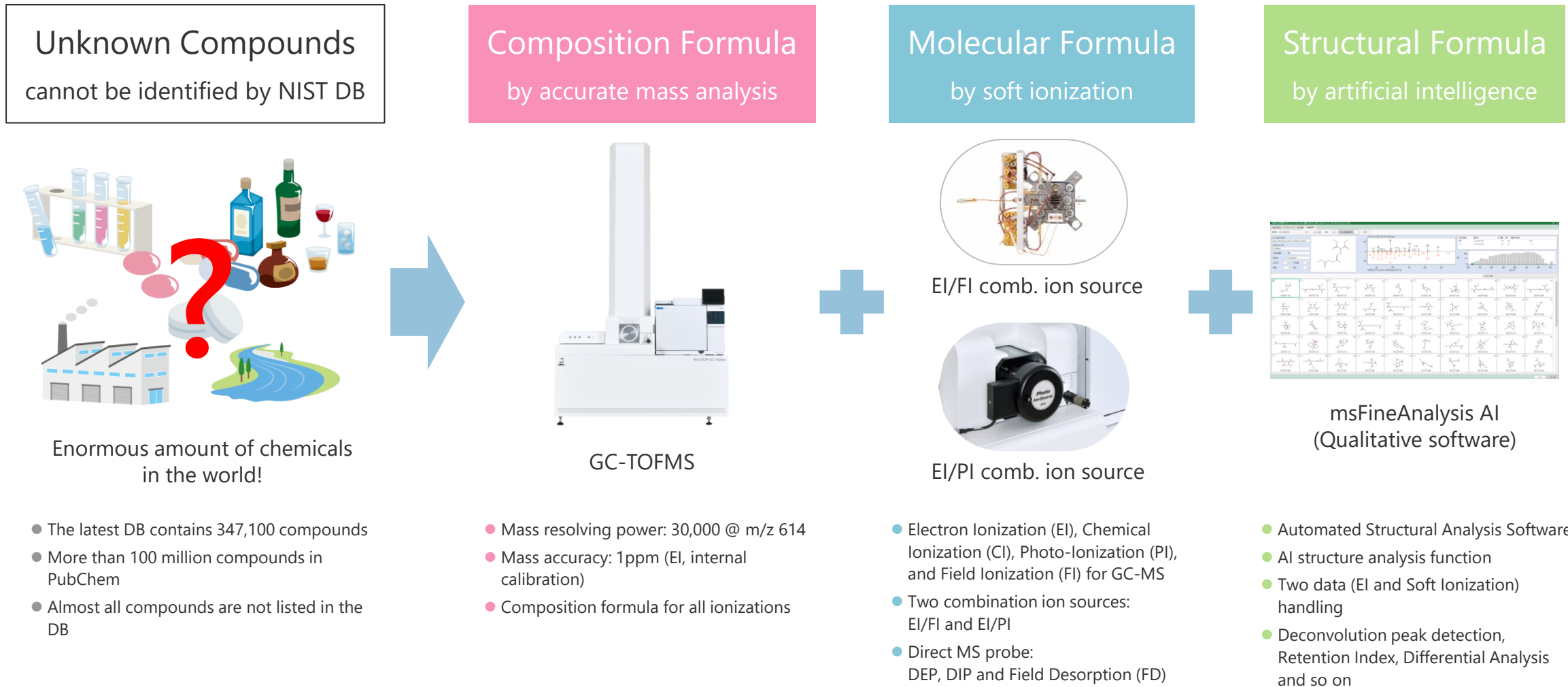


By software automatically



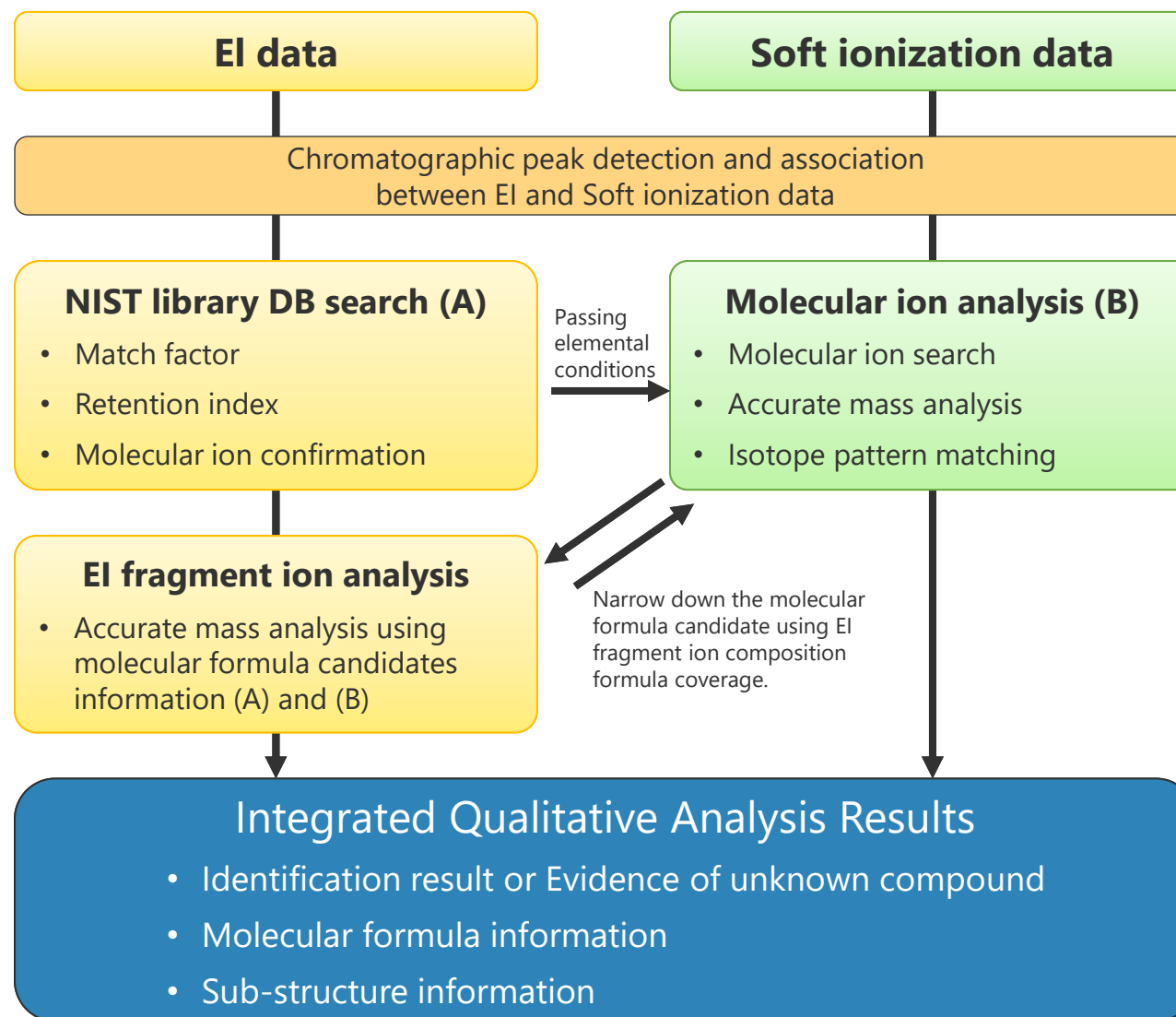
JEOL software automatically performs difficult structural analysis

Our Goal: Automatic Structure Analysis Solution

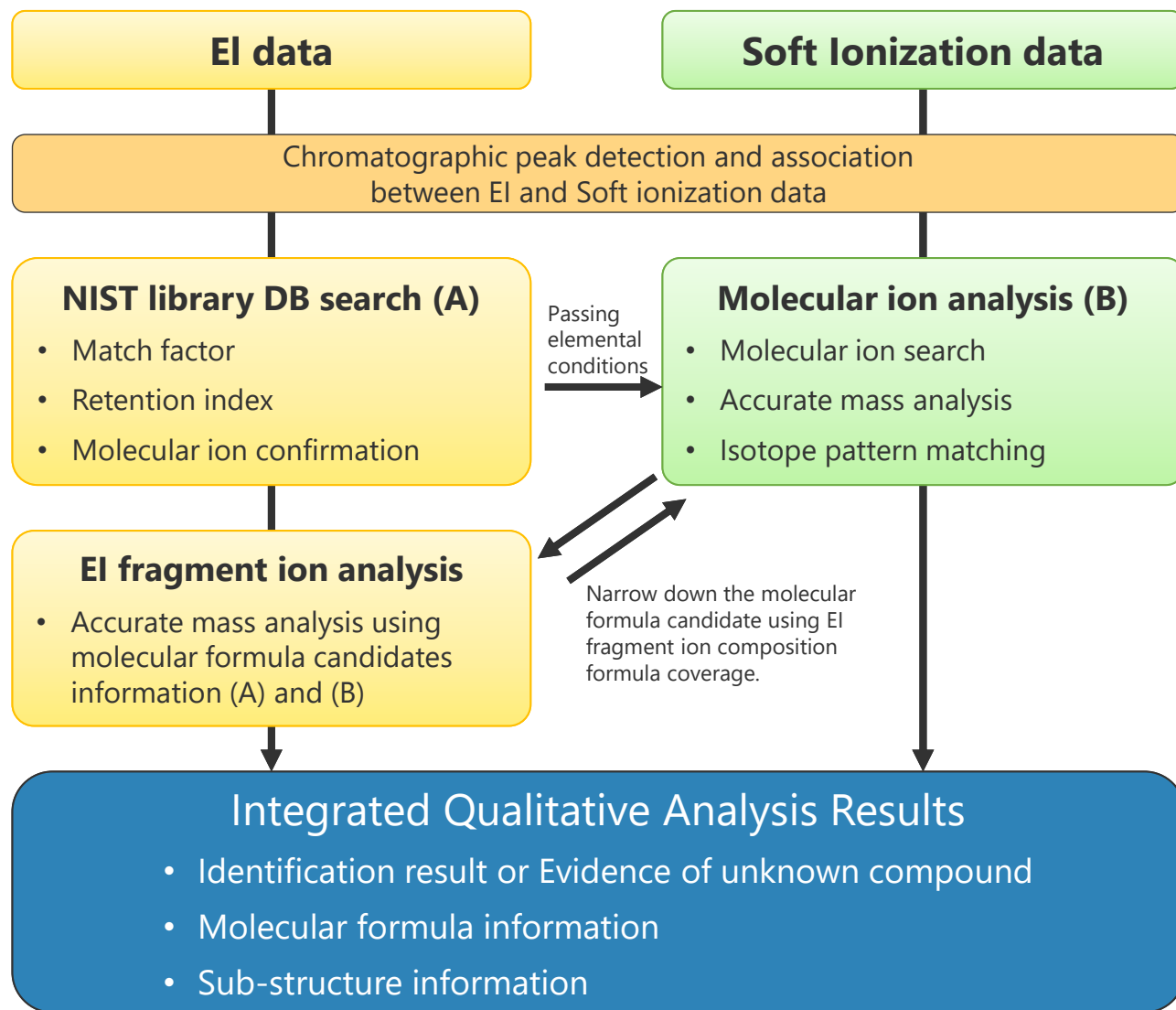


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 - AI Structure Analysis: Elucidation for the Structure Formula
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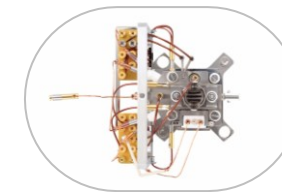
Integrated Qualitative Analysis: Determine for the Molecular Formula



Integrated Qualitative Analysis: Determine for the Molecular Formula



GC-TOFMS



EI/FI comb. ion source



EI/PI comb. ion source

- GC-HRMS system and soft ionization techniques are necessary



Next step is elucidation for the structure formula of unknown compounds using AI technology!

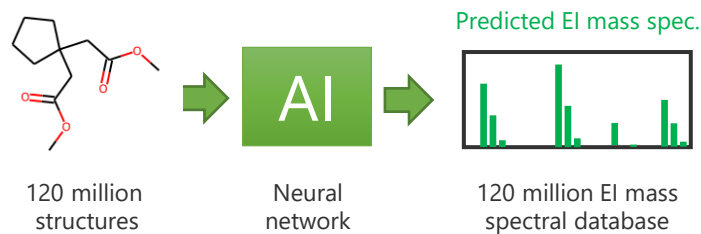
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AI Structure Analysis: Elucidation for the Structure Formula

- JEOL uses a combination of **Deep learning** and **Machine learning** for unknown compounds analysis

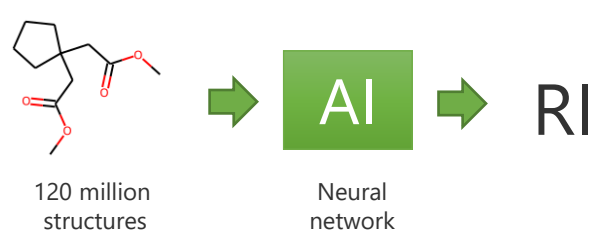
AI Library -Predicted EI Mass Spectral DB-

Mass Spectral Prediction



- Neural network
- Complex predictions can be done
- Predicts mass spectrum from structural formula
- 130 million predicted EI mass spectra

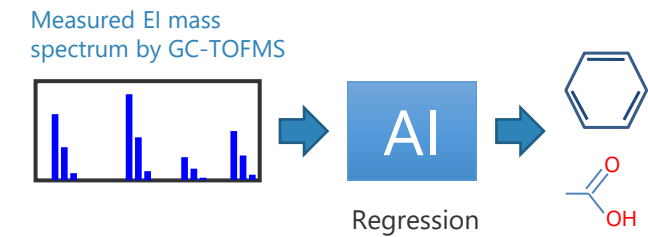
Retention Index Prediction



- Neural network
- Predicts RI value from structures
- All structural formulas in the AI library are assigned a predicted RI
- Used to narrow down candidate structural formulas

Substructure Analysis

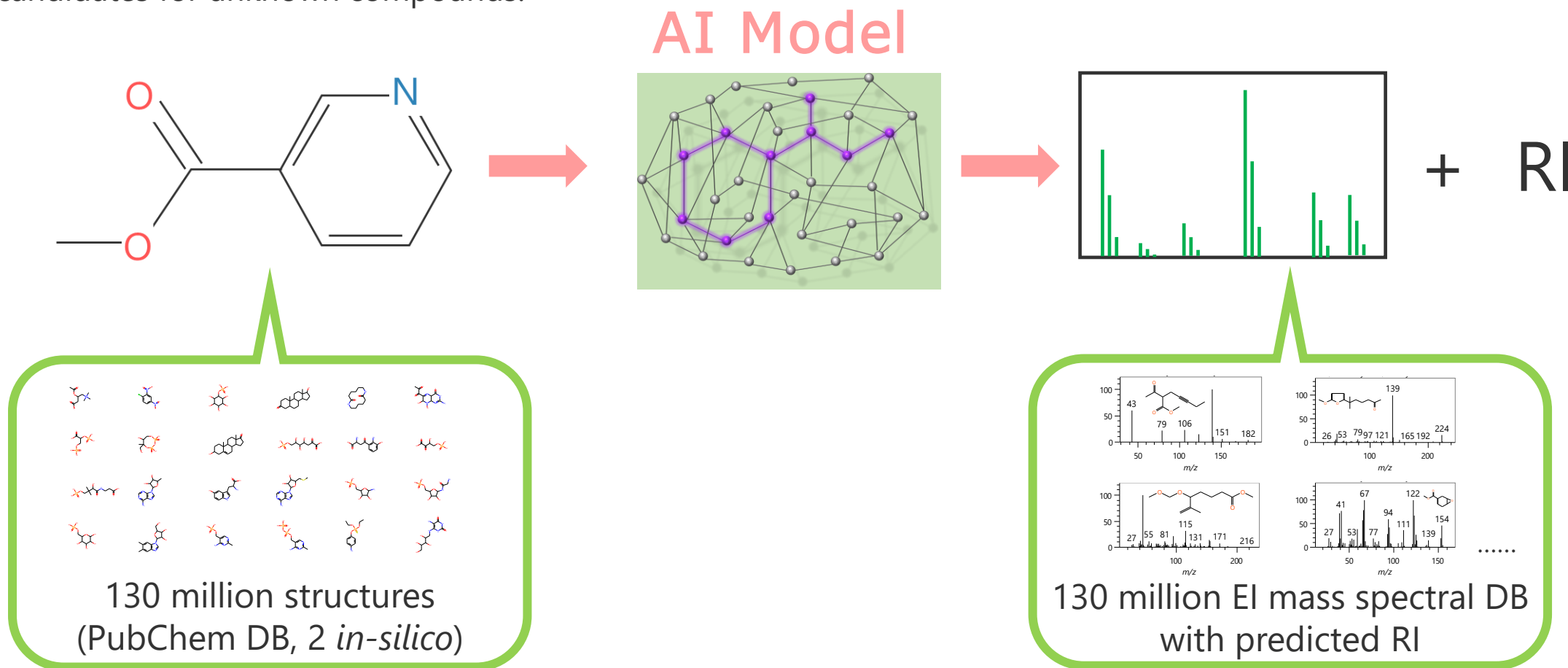
Substructure Prediction



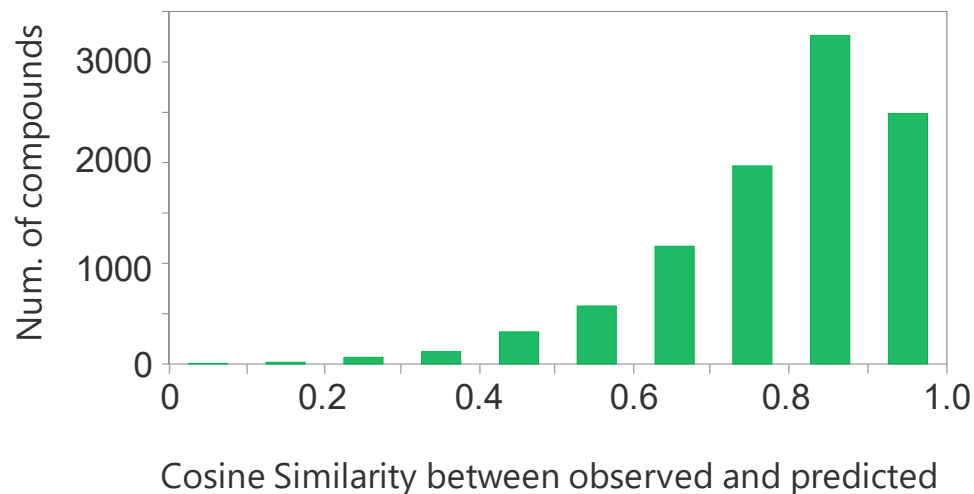
- Regression
- Limited prediction due to simple way
- Prediction of substructures from measured mass spectra
- 48 substructures can be predicted

AI Library: Elucidation for the Structure Formula

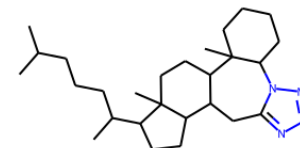
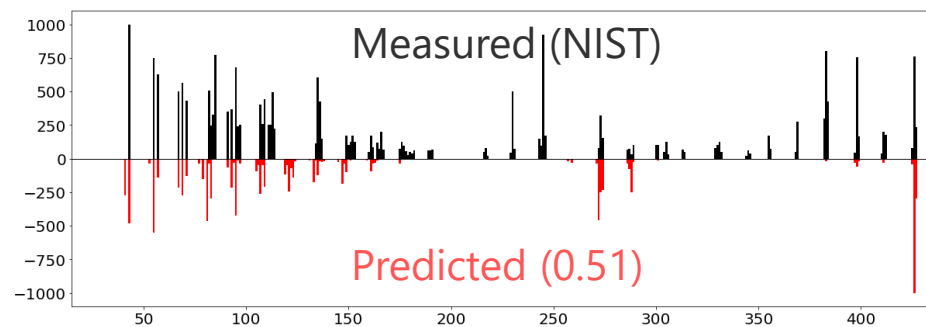
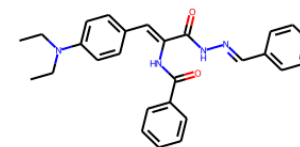
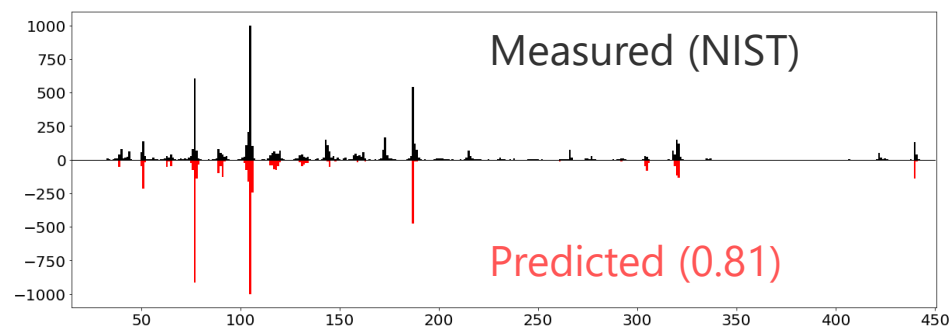
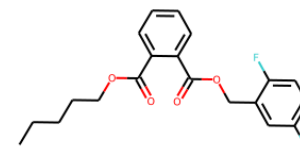
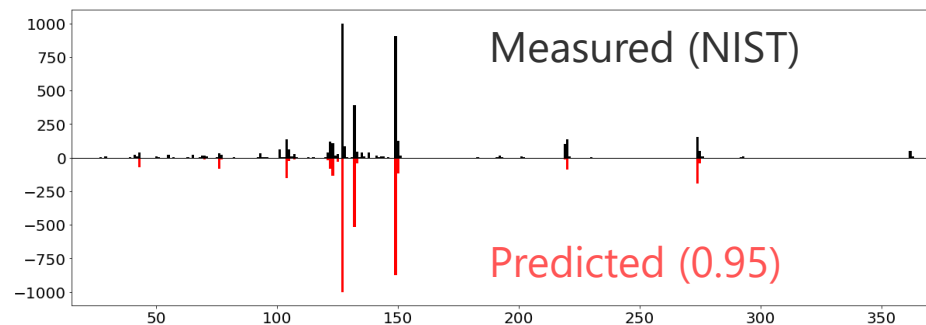
- An AI model was developed to predict EI mass spectra and RI from chemical structures using deep learning.
- The AI model was then used to create 130 million EI mass spectral database for determining the structure candidates for unknown compounds.

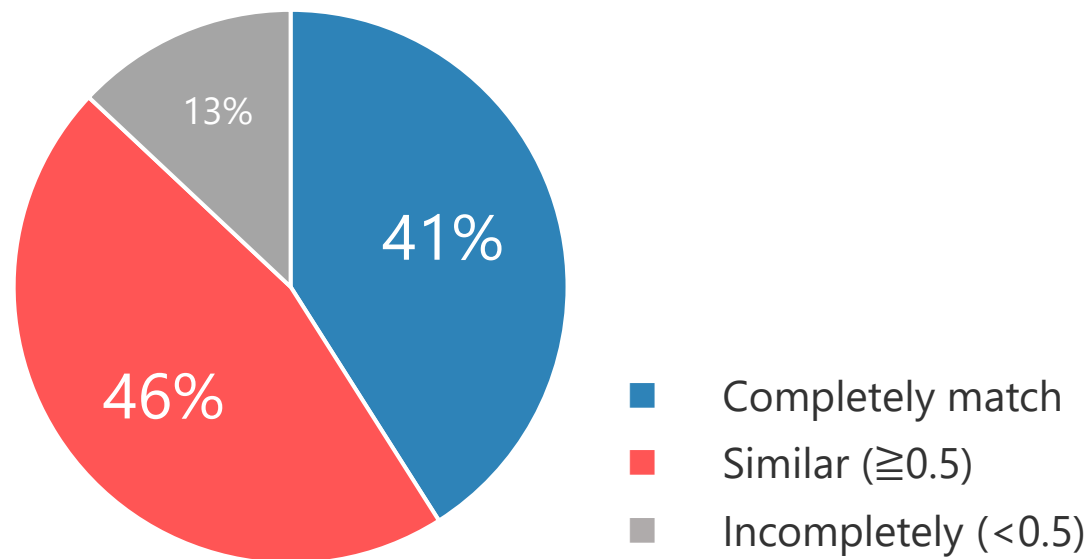


AI Model Performance: Cosine Similarity using Evaluation Data



- Cosine similarity distribution for 10,000 compounds
- Averaged cosine similarity score: 0.80
- Comparison example of measured mass spectra and predicted mass spectra -->





Example of the Accuracy result

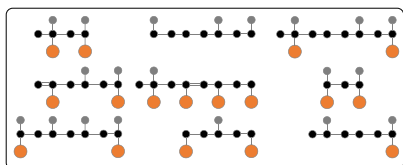
Class	Correct Structure	Top 1 Similarity Score
Completely 41%		
Similar 46%		 (Similarly: 0.7)
		 (Similarly: 0.5)
Incompletely 13%		 (Similarly: 0.2)

- Accuracy distribution for 10,000 compounds
- 41% were completely matching between with correct structure and top 1 similarity score.
- 46% had similar structure between with correct structure and top 1 similarity score.
- Totally 87% compounds were elucidated correct and similar structures.

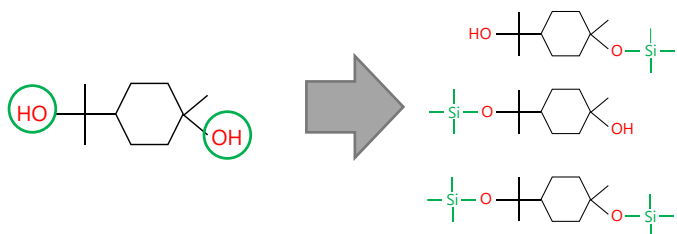
Output: 130 Million Predicted EI Mass Spectral DB "AI Library"

PubChem

- 100 million compounds
 - Less than m/z 1,000

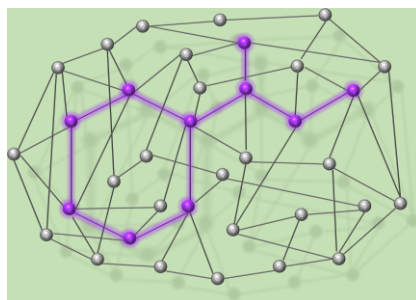


- 25 million compounds
 - Polymer pyrolyzates by *in-silico*
 - 49 homopolymer, 18 copolymer

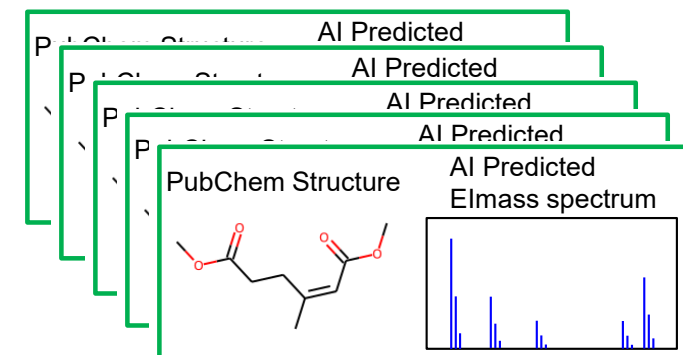


- 5 million compounds
 - TMS derivatives by *in-silico*
 - -OH, -NH₂, -NH, -SH

AI Model



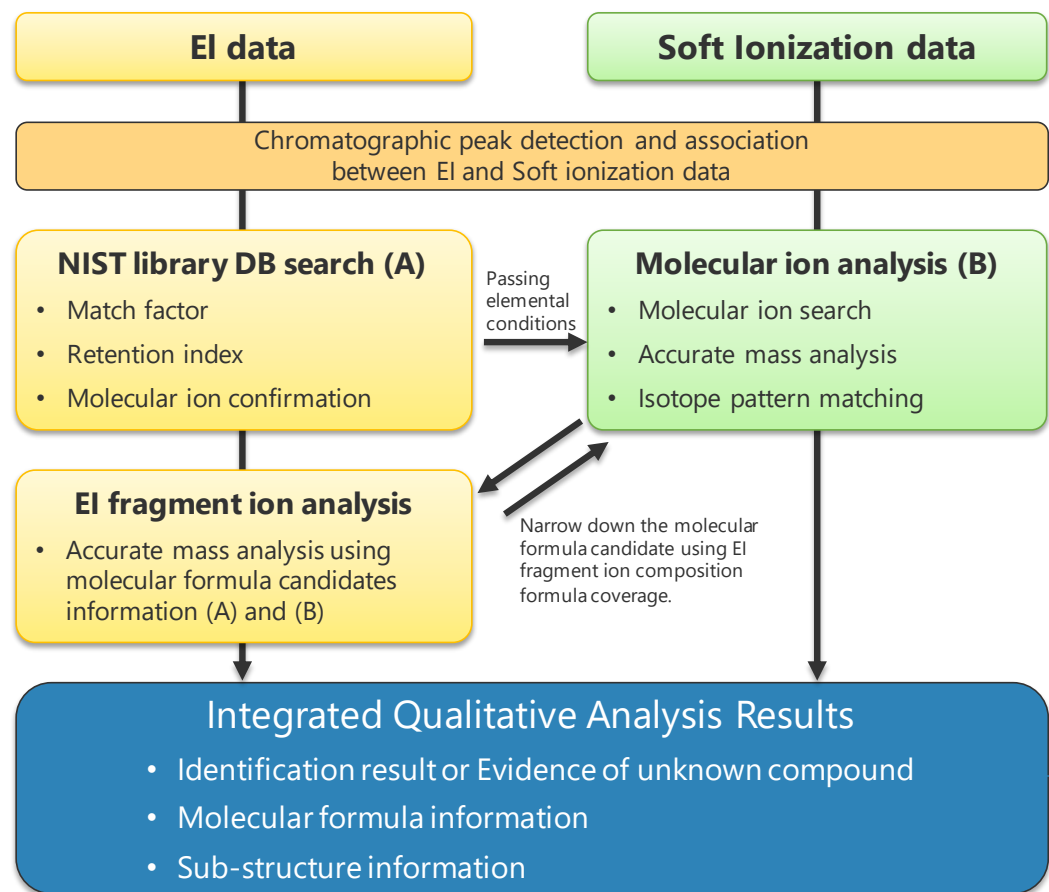
AI Library



130 million predicted
EI mass spectral DB

- Neural network
- Complex predictions can be made
- Predicts mass spectrum from the structural formula
- 130 million predicted mass spectra

AI Structure Analysis Workflow after Integrated Qualitative Analysis



- First, perform an integrated analysis
- Utilize molecular formula information determined by integrated analysis
- Non-registered compounds in the NIST DB become targets of AI structural analysis

AI library (msFineAnalysis AI) has 130 million compounds DB

Molecular formula
determined by integrated analysis

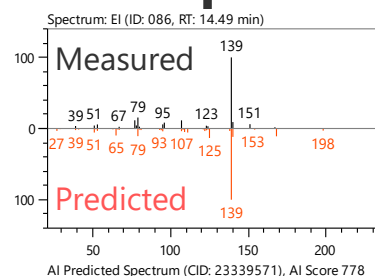
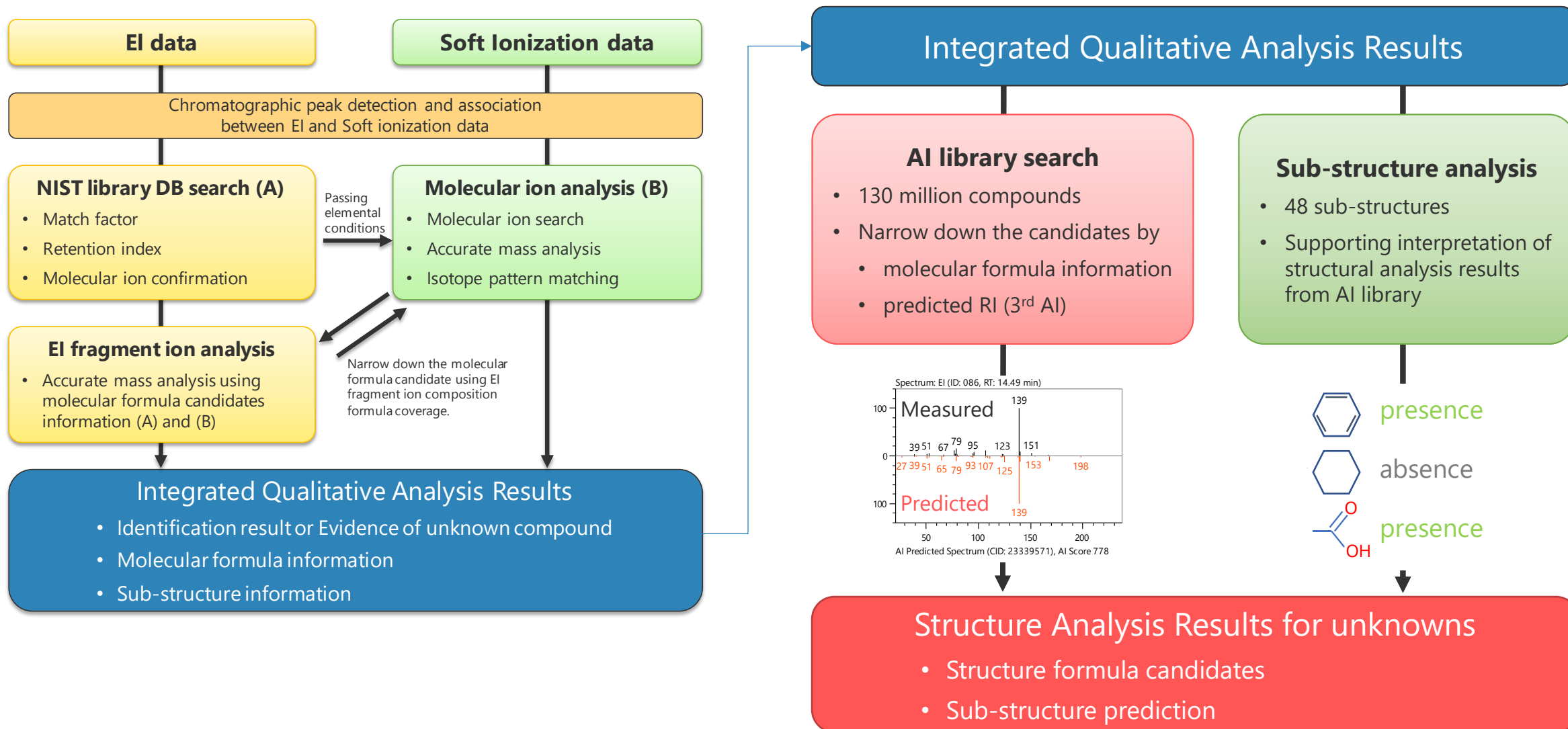
Isomers (same molecular formula) structural formula only extract

Measured EI mass spectrum

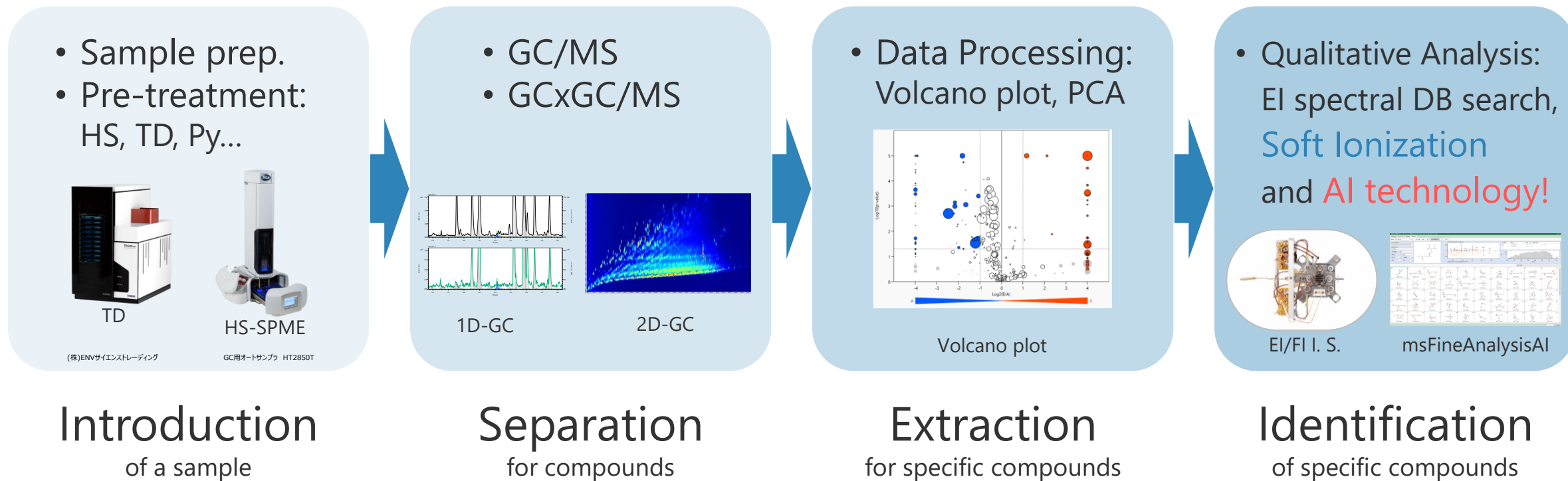
AI library search provides structural formula

AI Predicted Spectrum (CID-23339571), AI Score: 778

Total Workflow for Unknown Compound Analysis



GC/MS and GCxGC/MS Qualitative Analysis Workflow



If a specific compound found after all the experiments is not listed in the commercially available EI mass spectral DB, how do you identify it?

We can identify it using soft ionization data and AI technology!

- GC/MS and GCxGC/MS Qualitative Analysis Workflow and Issue
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Petroleum Analysis and Metabolomics Analysis

GCxGC	
Instrument	INSIGHT-Thermal modulator (SepSolve)
Modulation	6 sec
GC-TOFMS	
Instrument	JMS-T2000GC (JEOL)
GC column	1st: BPX5, 30 m × 0.25 mm, 0.25 μm
	2nd: Rxi17-SilMS, 3.4 m × 0.15 mm, 0.15 μm
Inlet mode	Petroleum: Split 100:1, 300 °C Metabolomics: Split 5:1, 300 °C
Carrier gas	He, 1.2 mL/min (const.)
Oven prog.	50 °C (2 min) → 4 °C/min → 325 °C (10 min)
Ion source	EI/FI combination ion source
Ionization	EI: 70 eV, 300 μA
	FI: -10kV, 12 mA
Mass range	<i>m/z</i> 35-800
Acq. Speed	EI: 50 Hz, FI: 25 Hz



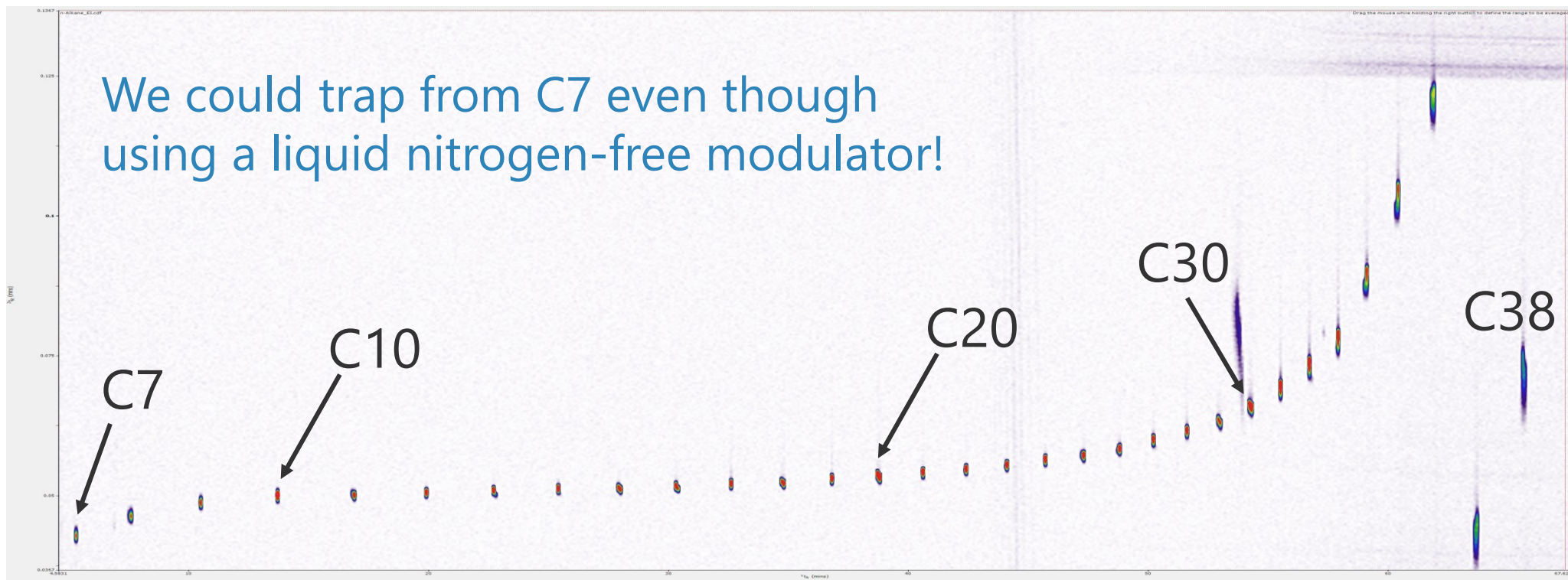
JMS-T2000GC (JEOL)



INSIGHT-Thermal modulator (SepSolve)

Thermal Modulator Performance

- Liquid nitrogen-free cryo system
- -100 °C at the chiller, but variable cooling gas flow rate
- We would like to use n-Alkane RT to generate measured RI for a GCxGC data



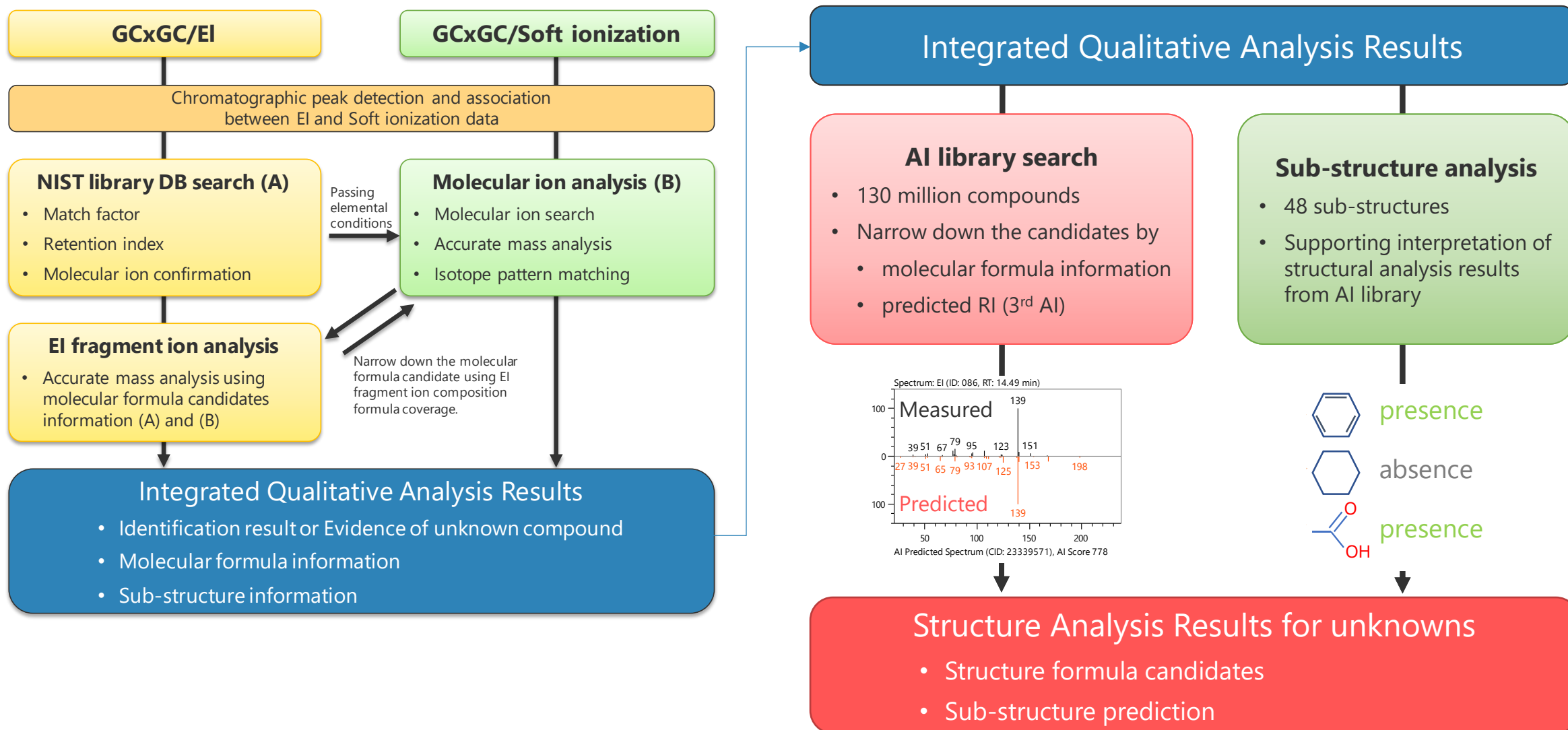
GCxGC Data Handling on the Software

The software interface displays GCxGC data for a Diesel sample. It includes two TIC plots: GCxGC/EI TIC (top) and GCxGC/FI TIC (bottom). The EI TIC plot shows a peak at approximately 27.14 min, 0.82 s. The FI TIC plot shows a peak at approximately 27.06 min, 0.84 s. Both plots include an 'Overview' inset. The mass spectra show the EI mass spectrum (top right) and the FI mass spectrum (middle right). The EI mass spectrum has a base peak at m/z 71.08578 and another significant peak at m/z 154.17165. The FI mass spectrum has a base peak at m/z 198.23461. The results table (bottom left) provides a list of identified compounds with their retention times, molecular weights, and other analytical data.

General										Total Result											
ID	1st RT [min]	2nd RT [s]	Meas. RI [iu]	Area	Height	Link	IM m/z	IM Ionization	EI Base Peak	SI Base Peak	Compound Name	CAS# / PubChem CID	Lib.	Match Factor / AI Score	Lib. RI [iu]	Δ RI [iu]	Formula	DBE	Adduct/Loss	Calculated m/z	Max [m/z]
0184	26.84	0.82	24	69584	461646	✓	212.25006	SI	57.06997	198.23447	Tetradecane, 5-methyl-	25117-32-2	mainlib	790	1453	0	C15 H32	0.0	none	212.24985	
0185	26.84	2.14	24	9359	68044	✓	176.15727	SI	119.08560	176.15727	1,2-dimethyl-4-(3-methylbutyl)-5,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydrobenzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']dipyrrolo[2,3-d:4,5-d']pyrrole	59833011	AI	909	1350 (±95)	8	C13 H20	4.0	none	176.15595	
0186	26.84	3.02	24	4733	27349		-	-	131.08551	-	-	1076-69-3	mainlib	710	1344 (±166)	0	C12 H16	5.0	none	160.12465	
0187	27.14	0.82	24	35773	291524	✓	198.23461	SI	71.08578	198.23461	2,3-dimethyldodecane	521959, 58721052	AI	946	1375 (±95)	0	C14 H30	0.0	none	198.23420	
0188	27.14	3.16	24	18255	116710		-	-	118.07756	-	Naphthalene, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene	21564-91-0	mainlib	783	1255 (±166)	44	C12 H16	5.0	none	160.12465	
0189	27.34	0.80	24	54247	418744	✓	212.25032	SI	57.06998	198.23456	Tetradecane, 5-methyl-	25117-32-2	mainlib	867	1453	20	C15 H32	0.0	none	212.24985	
0190	27.34	2.70	24	11829	62856	✓	176.15721	SI	105.06999	176.15721	Benzene, 1-methyl-3-hexyl-	1595-03-5	mainlib	770	1342 (±166)	0	C13 H20	4.0	none	176.15595	
0191	27.34	3.16	24	4521	34309	✓	160.12591	SI	118.07741	160.12591	2,8-dimethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene	14876466	AI	956	1346 (±95)	32	C12 H16	5.0	none	160.12465	
0192	27.54	3.44	24	4452	33429	✓	160.12610	SI	145.10110	160.12610	Naphthalene, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene	20027-77-4	mainlib	838	1470	10	C12 H16	5.0	none	160.12465	
0193	27.64	0.78	24	85848	840964	✓	212.25013	SI	57.07000	212.25013	Pentadecane	629-62-9	mainlib	850	1500	16	C15 H32	0.0	none	212.24985	
0194	27.64	1.78	24	13641	69138	✓	190.17268	SI	105.07001	176.15737	1-methyl-3-(3-methylhexyl)butane	142208790	AI	809	1412 (±95)	0	C14 H22	4.0	none	190.17160	
0195	27.64	2.70	24	1419	10373		-	-	159.11703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Qualitative analysis result: Compounds name, CAS #/PubChem ID, Accurate mass analysis result, etc.

Total Workflow for Unknown Compound Analysis by GCxGC!



GCxGC Data Handling on the Software

20250114 Diesel with RI - msFineAnalysis.AI

File Export Method Option Help

EI Data DISEL6-Centroid SI Data FI_DIESEL_0.04s-25Hz_3ms-3mA_001 Detection Type TICC Peak Detection Spectrum Type Centroid

Display EI SI Both Compound Label Circle "*" ID None

GCxGC TICC: EI Data

GCxGC TICC: SI Data

Selected compound: ID #187

Overview

GCxGC/EI TICC

GCxGC/FI TICC

Selected compound: ID #187

Overview

Mass Spectrum: EI (ID: 0187, 1st RT: 27.14 min, 2nd RT: 0.82 s)

Intensity

m/z

Mass Spectrum: SI (ID: 0187, 1st RT: 27.06 min, 2nd RT: 0.84 s)

Intensity

m/z

Formula C14 H30 Mass Error [mDa] 0.41 DBE 0.0

Structure Information from AI Library

Compound Name 2,3-dimethyldodecane

PubChem CID 521959, 58721052

Adduct/Loss none

Spectrum EI

Library search result from NIST DB or AI library

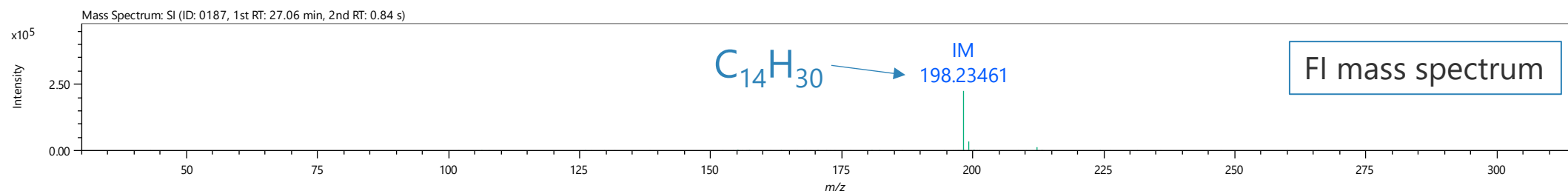
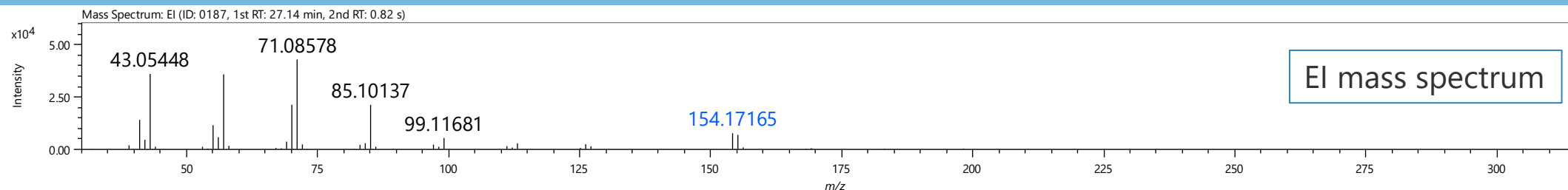
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0195	27.64	2.70	24	1419	10373		-	-	159.11703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none	-	

Analysis Method Default_for_AccuTOF_GC-Alpha Edit Rerun Reset

Edit Compound Analysis Result Add to NIST User Library

Qualitative analysis result: Compounds name, CAS #/PubChem ID, Accurate mass analysis result, etc.

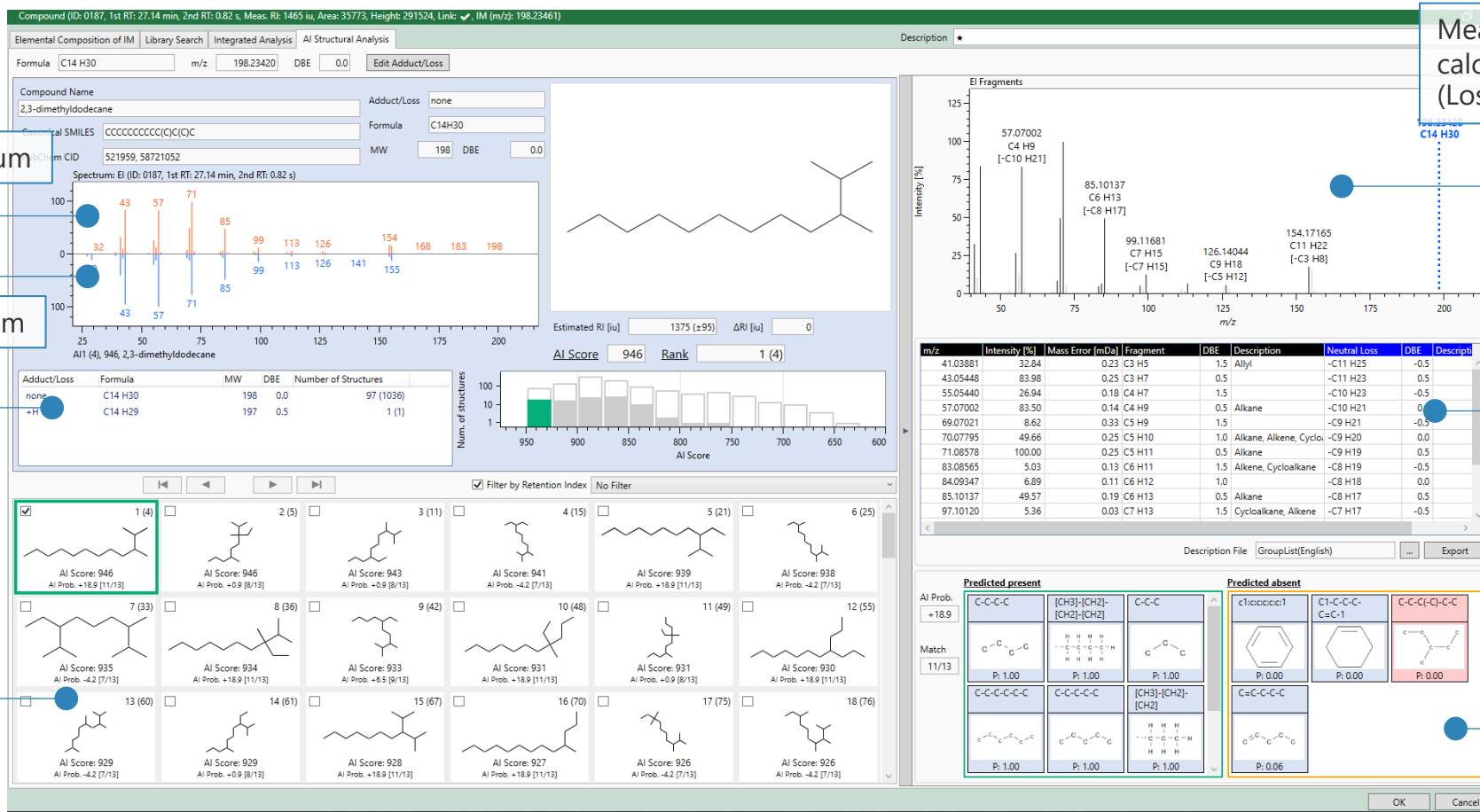
Integrated Qualitative Analysis Result of ID #187



Elemental Composition of IM (m/z: 198.23461)							Integration	Library Search													
#	Formula	DBE	Calculated m/z	Mass Error [mDa]	Isotope Matching	Coverage	Adduct/Loss	#	Library Name	CAS#	Lib.	Match Factor	Reverse Match Factor	Lib. RI [iu]	ΔRI [iu]	Formula	DBE	MW	El Base Peak (Lib.)	Coverage	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A01 C14 H30	0.0	198.23420	0.41	0.95	100															
<input type="checkbox"/>								L03	Tetradecane, 5-methyl-	25117-32-2	mainlib	866	866	1453	12	C15 H32	0.0	212	43	100	
<input type="checkbox"/>								L06	Tridecane, 6-propyl-	55045-10-8	mainlib	861	861	1496	31	C16 H34	0.0	226	43	100	
<input type="checkbox"/>								L01	Tridecane, 4-methyl-	26730-12-1	mainlib	891	898	1359	106	C14 H30	0.0	198	43	100	
<input type="checkbox"/>								L02	2,3-Dimethyldodecane	6117-98-2	mainlib	869	874	1353	112	C14 H30	0.0	198	43	100	
<input type="checkbox"/>								L04	Undecane, 3-ethyl-	17312-58-2	mainlib	864	878	1260	205	C13 H28	0.0	184	57	100	
<input type="checkbox"/>								L05	Pentadecane, 6-methyl-	10105-38-1	mainlib	862	862	1547	82	C16 H34	0.0	226	57	100	

- L03 and L06 compounds have higher match factor with NIST DB, but they have different molecular formula.
- L01, L02, L04 and L05 compounds have also higher match factor, but they have larger differences with measured RI.
- ID #187 is not listed in NIST DB. = This is unknown compound!
- We have obtained the information such as molecular formula, measured EI mass spectrum and EI fragment ion formulas for structure analysis by AI.

AI Structure Analysis Result of ID #187



Measured EI Mass Spectrum

Predicted EI Mass Spectrum

Number of molecular formulas and structural formulas considering adduct/loss

Measured EI mass spectra and calculated composition formula (Loss composition formula)

Confirm/edit comments for each fragment ion

Structural formula Prediction by DL

- Displays ranked structural formulas in list.
- Selecting a structural formula, the information on the top renews.
- Below each structural formula is an AI score indicating the match percentage between structural formula and mass spectrum.

Substructure Prediction by ML

- Displays the information of predicted substructure
- Substructure predicted present on the left, predicted absent on the right.
- Those with blue background are the substructures that match the selected structural formulas. Those with red background are those that do not match.

Metabolites Analysis in Japanese Sake



EI mass spectrum

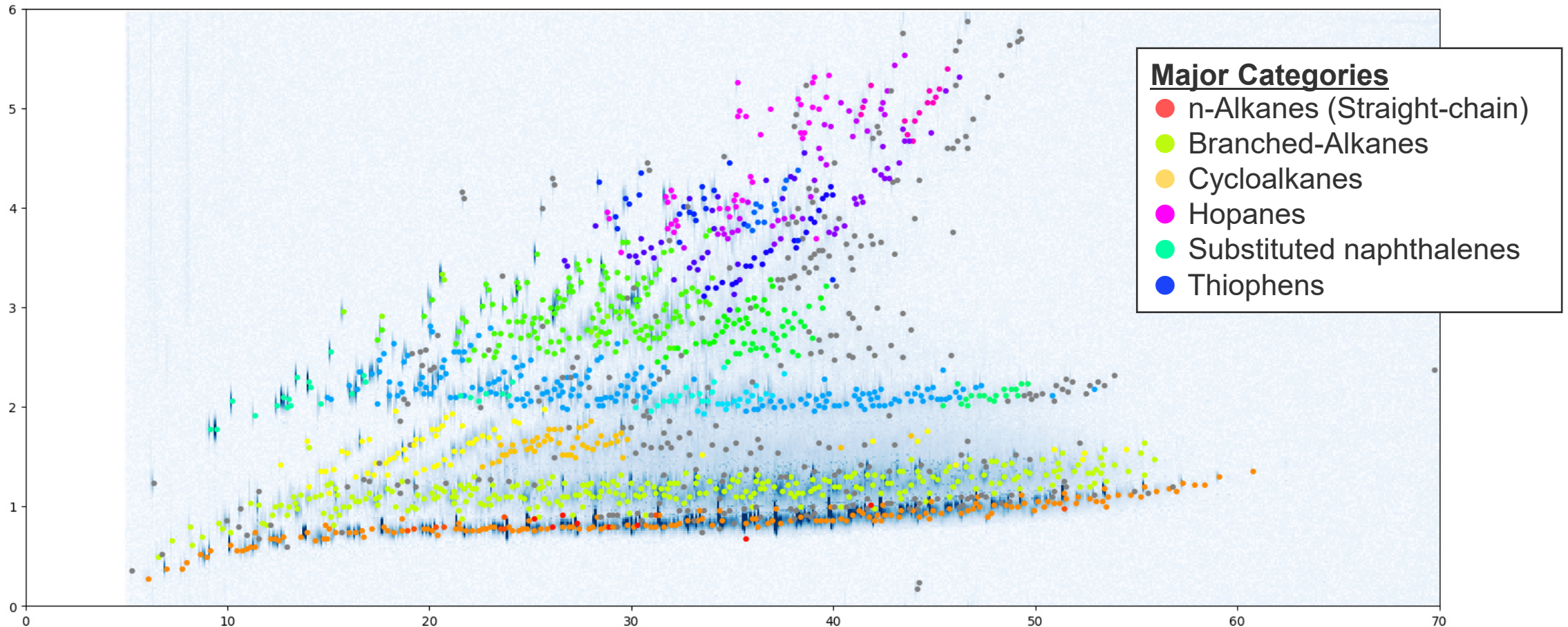
FI mass spectrum



HS-SPME-GC-TOFMS
 HS-SPME : 2850T (HTA)
 GC-TOFMS : JMS-T2000GC (JEOL)

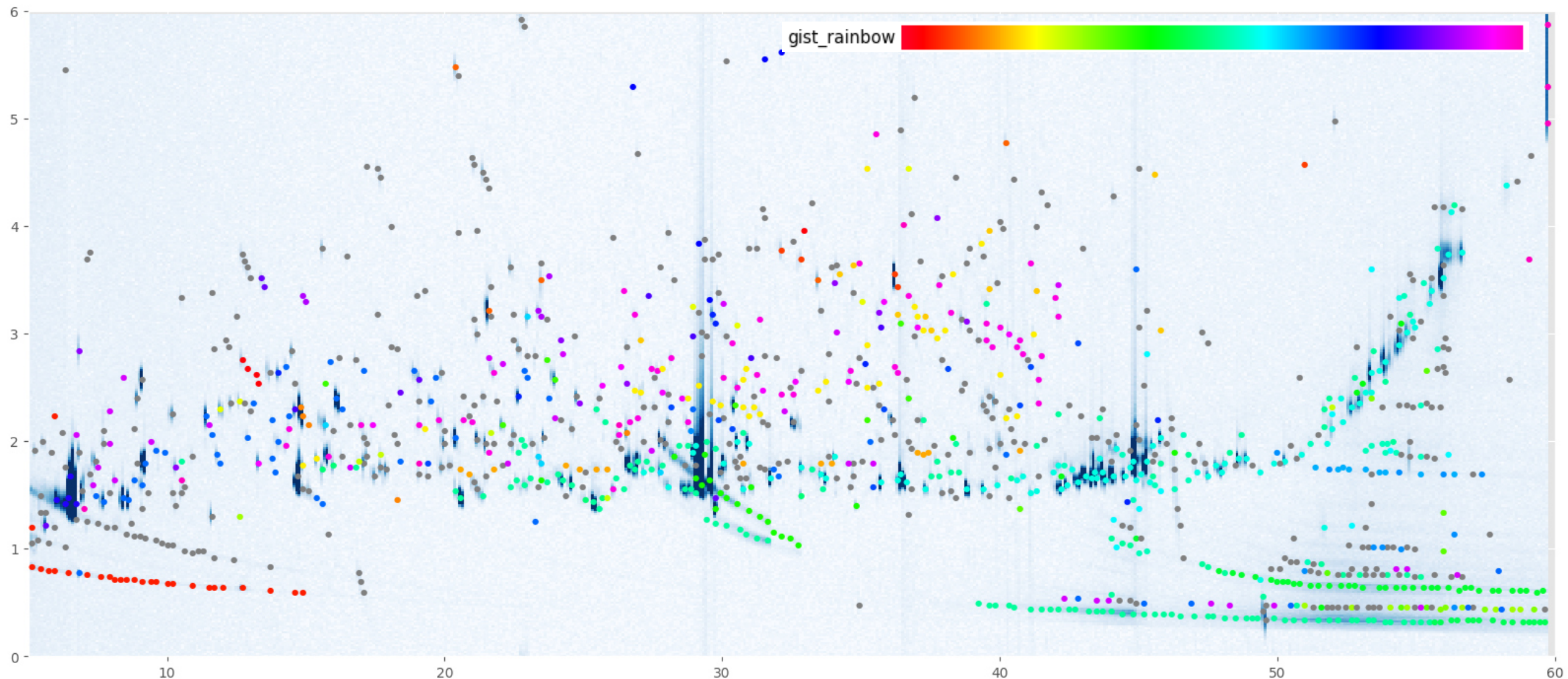
- In the FI mass spectrum, we could obtain the molecular ion at m/z 947.457 clearly.
- AI structure analysis automatically elucidated structure formula.
- Elucidated to be a TMS derivative of disaccharide structure based on AI structure analysis results.

Automatic Categorization using measured EI mass spectra



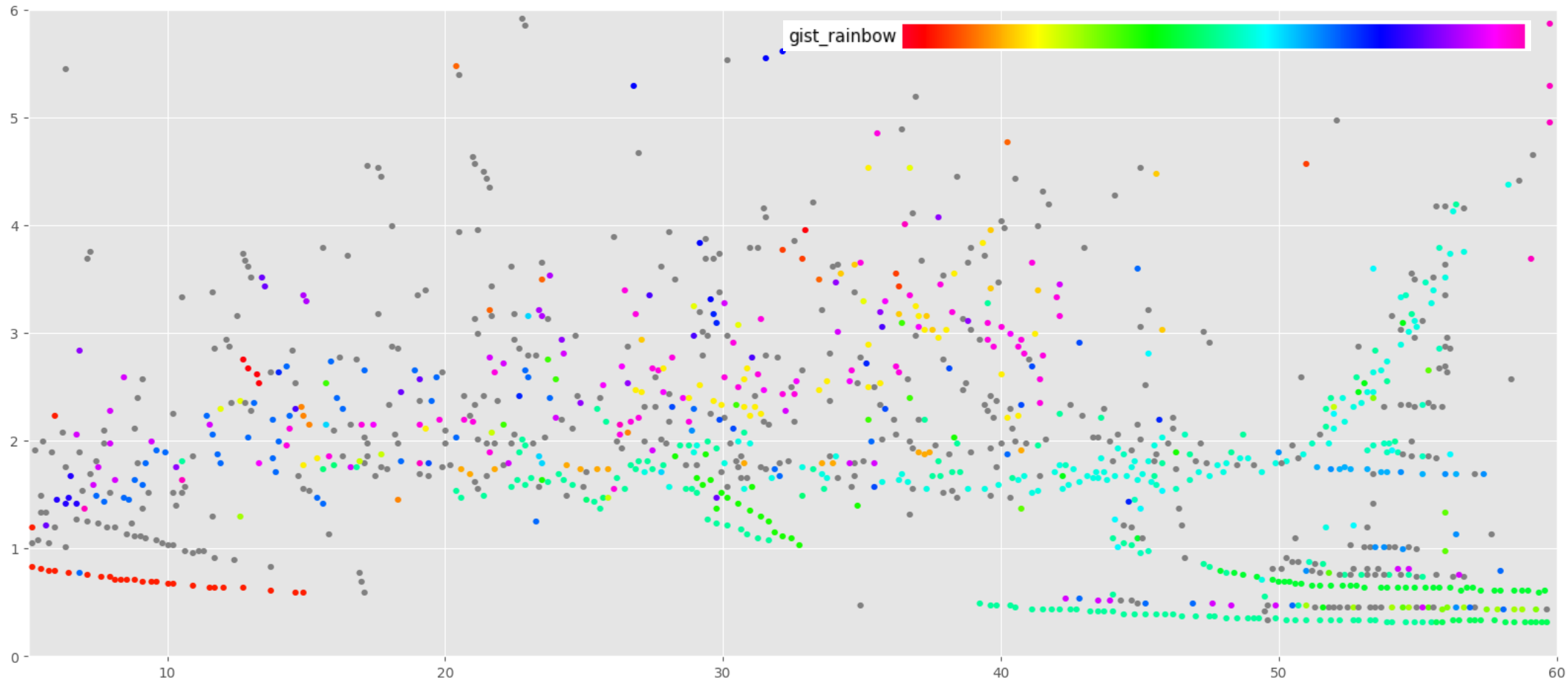
- Enabling us to clearly associate similar structures information from GCxGC chromatography separation and hierarchical clustering using EI mass spectrum.
- Useful information to determine the correct structure from the candidates by AI.

Automatic Categorization for Japanese Sake

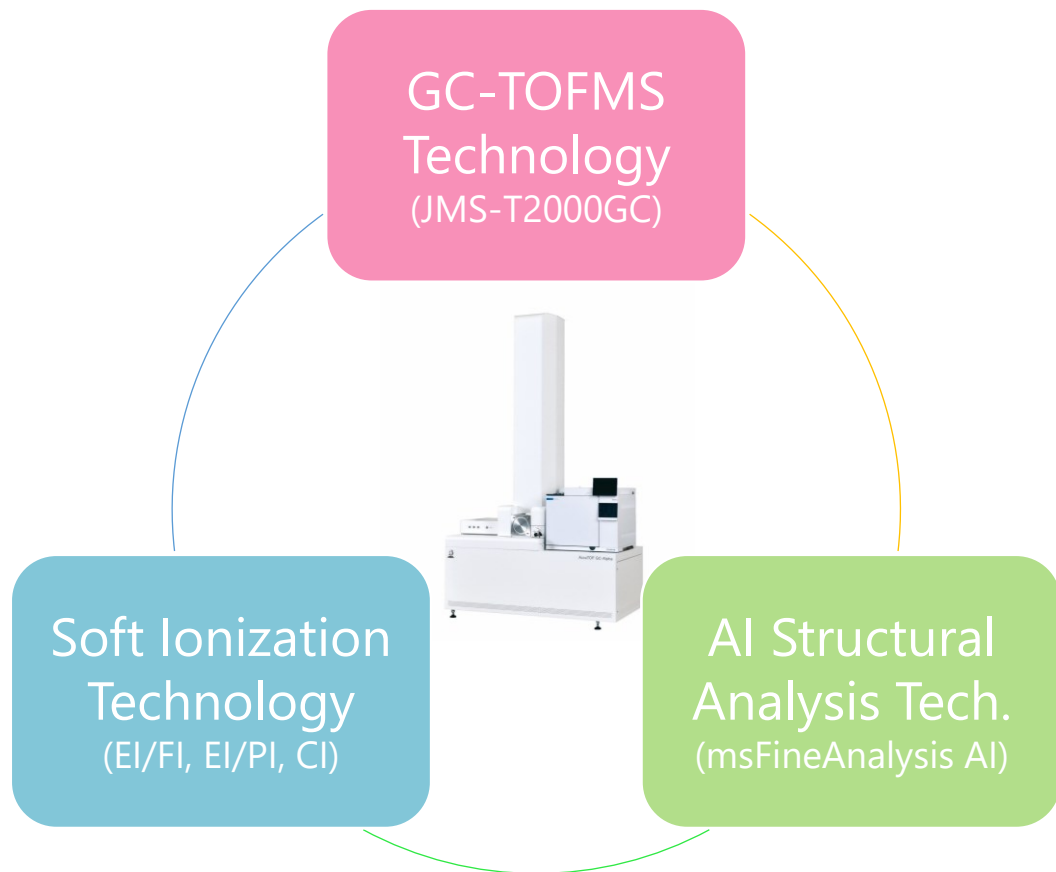


- Maximum number of detection: 1200
- 710 compounds were categorized in more than 20 groups

Automatic Categorization for Japanese Sake



Conclusion: Three Technologies Provide Structural Analysis Solution



- We made 130 million predicted EI mass spectra DB
 - 25 million *in silico* pyrolyzates library is useful for polymer analysis.
 - We also made 5 million *in silico* TMS derivatives library for metabolomics.
- It is important to combine molecular formula information to obtain the correct structure formula with AI library.
 - High Resolution Mass Spectrometry is necessary to obtain composition formula for both molecule and fragment ions.
 - Soft ionization is ideal to obtain molecule ion and protonated molecule.
- JEOL proposes this solution of the real unknown compounds analysis for all GC-MS fields.