

Trace element analysis of geological materials by ICP-MS I

DSP analytical geochemistry

C9067

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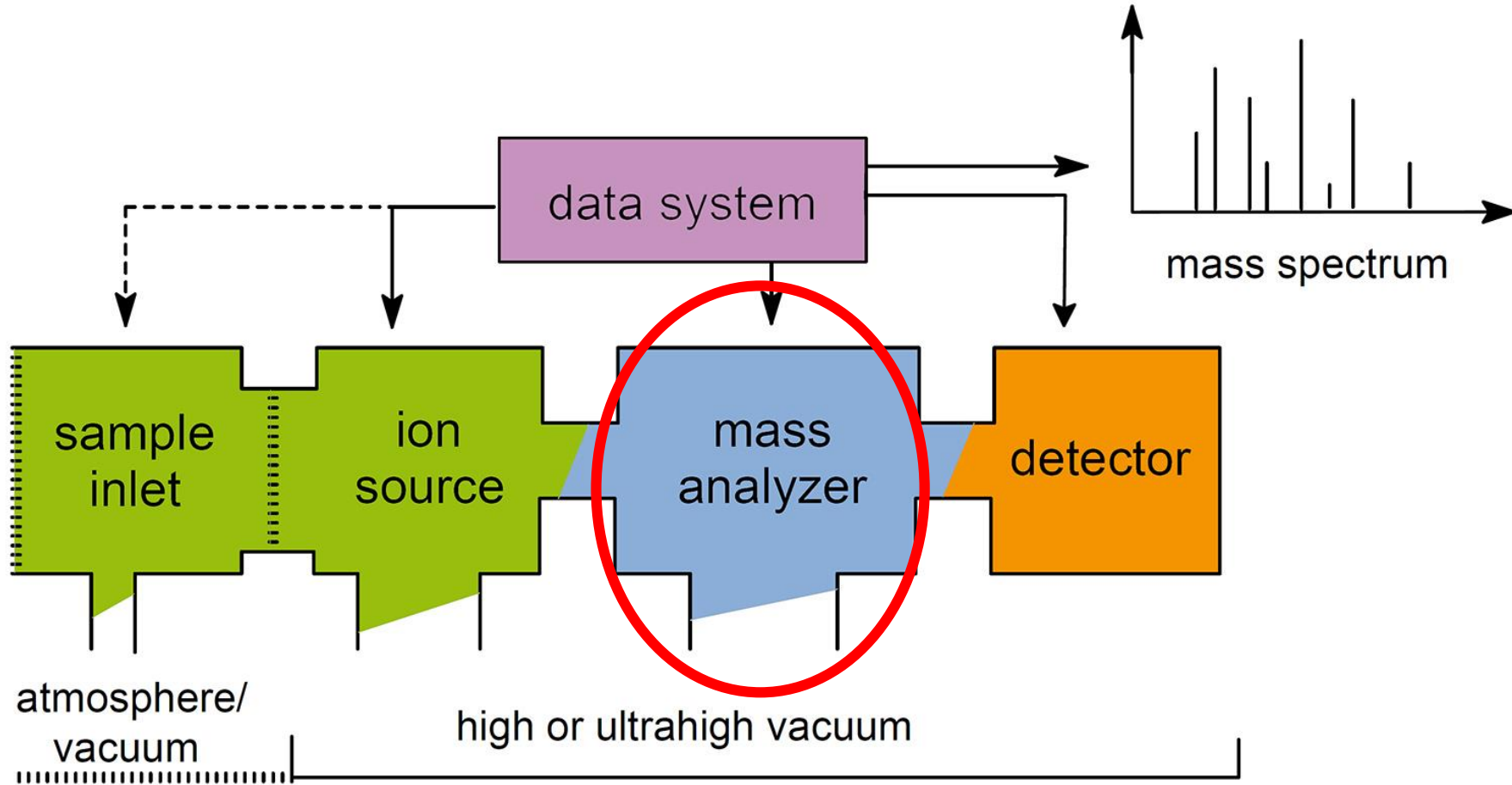


MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY

Tento učební materiál vznikl v rámci projektu Rozvoj doktorského studia chemie
č. CZ.02.2.69/0.0/0.0/16_018/0002593

Outline

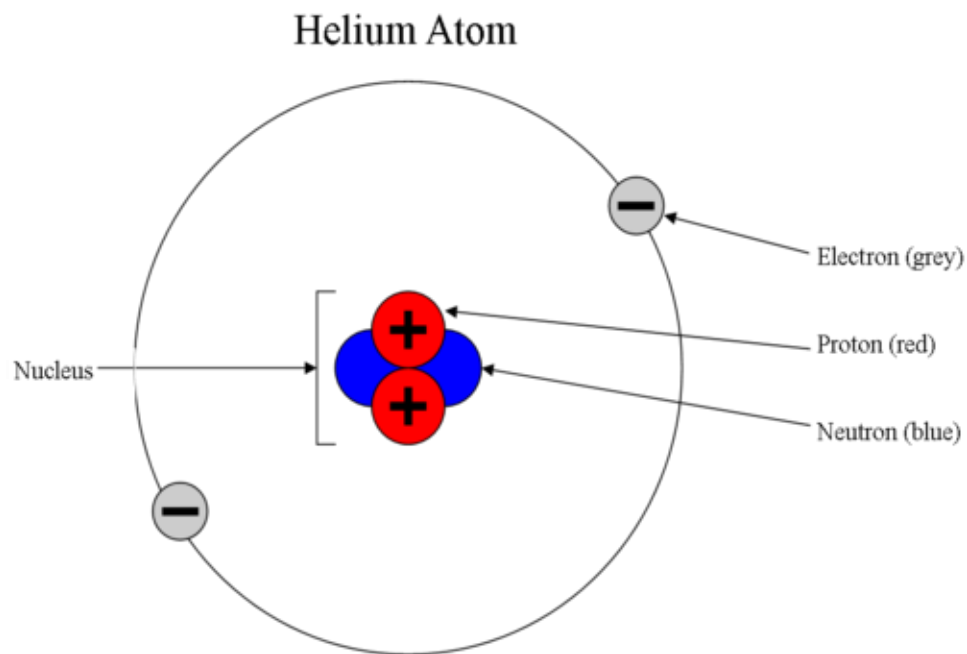
1. Mass spectrometry. General introduction and history.
2. Ion sources for mass spectrometry. Inductively coupled plasma.
3. Interface. Ion optics. Mass discrimination. Vacuum system.
4. Spectral interferences. Resolution, ion resolution calculations.
5. Mass analyzers. Elimination of spectral interferences.
6. Non-spectral interference.
7. Detectors, expression of results.
8. Introduction of samples into plasma.
9. Laser ablation for ICP-MS.
10. Excursion in the laboratory.



1000 mbar 10⁻⁵ to 10⁻⁶ mbar 10⁻⁶ to 10⁻⁹ mbar

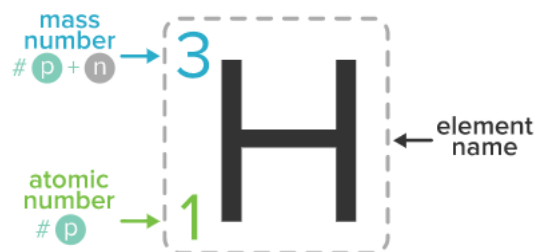
Mass Spectrometry

inorganic



Name	Charge	Symbol	Mass (kg)	Mass (u)	Location
proton	1+	${}^1_1\text{p}^+$	1.673×10^{-27}	1	Inside nucleus
neutron	0	${}^1_0\text{n}$	1.675×10^{-27}	1	Inside nucleus
electron	1-	e^-	9.109×10^{-31}	0	Outside nucleus

Mass number=(# protons)+(# neutrons)



Mass number vs. Atomic mass unit

Mass number - also called atomic mass number or nucleon number, is the total number of protons and neutrons (together known as nucleons) in an atomic nucleus.

AMU atomic mass unit - It is a unit of mass used to express atomic or molecule masses. When the mass is expressed in AMU, it roughly reflects the sum of the number of protons and neutrons in the atomic nucleus (electrons have so much less mass that they are assumed to have a negligible effect).

$$m_u = m(^{12}\text{C})/12$$

$$1 \text{ AMU} = 1 m_u = 1 \text{ Da} = 1.66053904020 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

Mass number

 ^{56}Fe amu 55.9349363

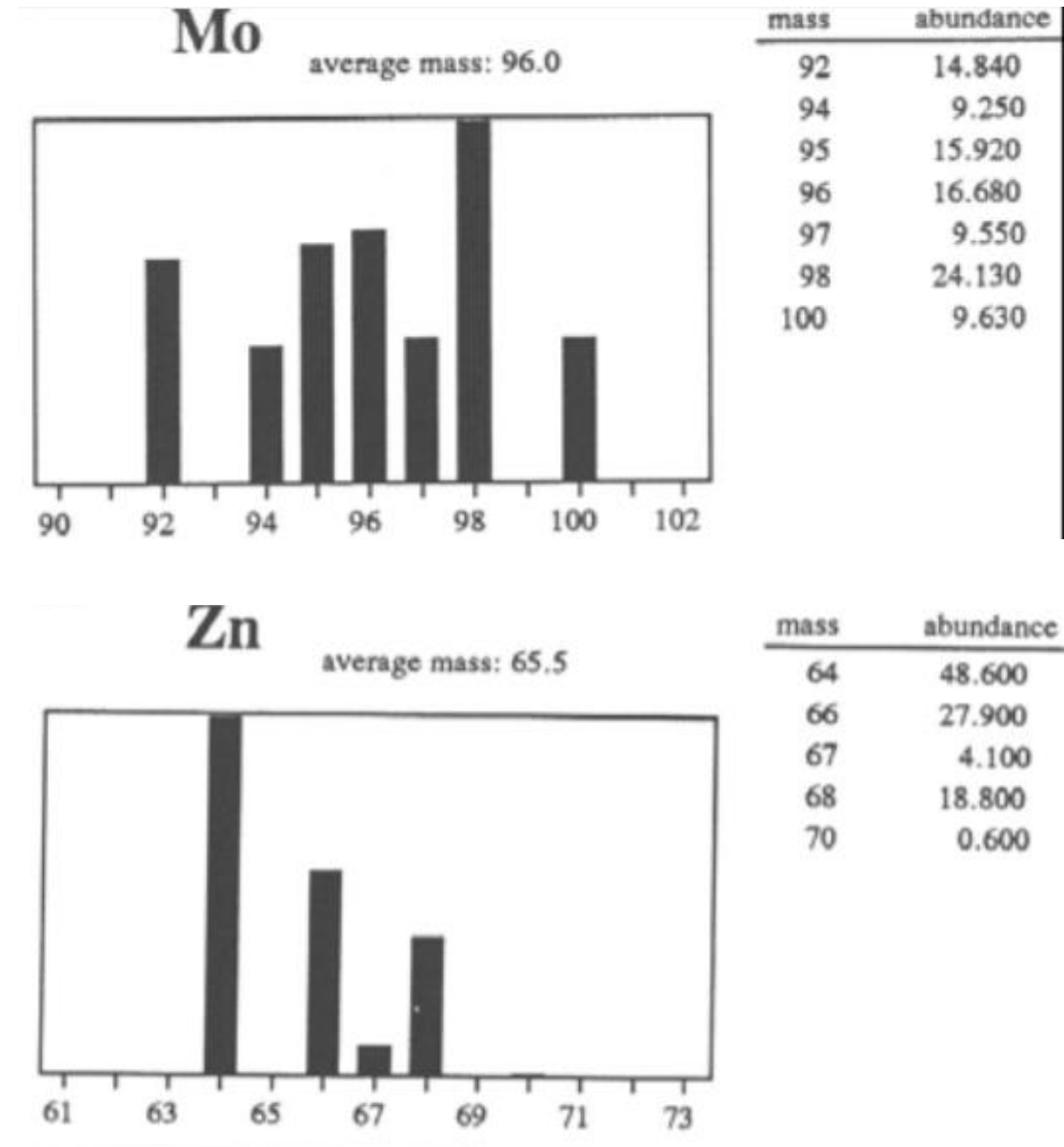
Mass Spectrometry

natural isotopes

Isotopes are atoms of the same element, which have different masses – by having varying numbers of neutrons in their nuclei.

Isotopes of elements that occur in nature have a constant abundance relative to another –

RELATIVE NATURAL ABUNDANCE



Interferences

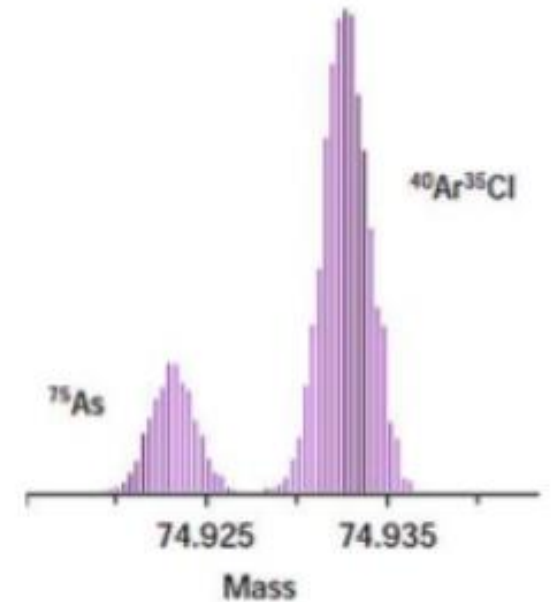
ICP-MS

- **Spectral**

mass overlap of the interfering particle and the measured isotope (same m/z - indistinguishable from each other)

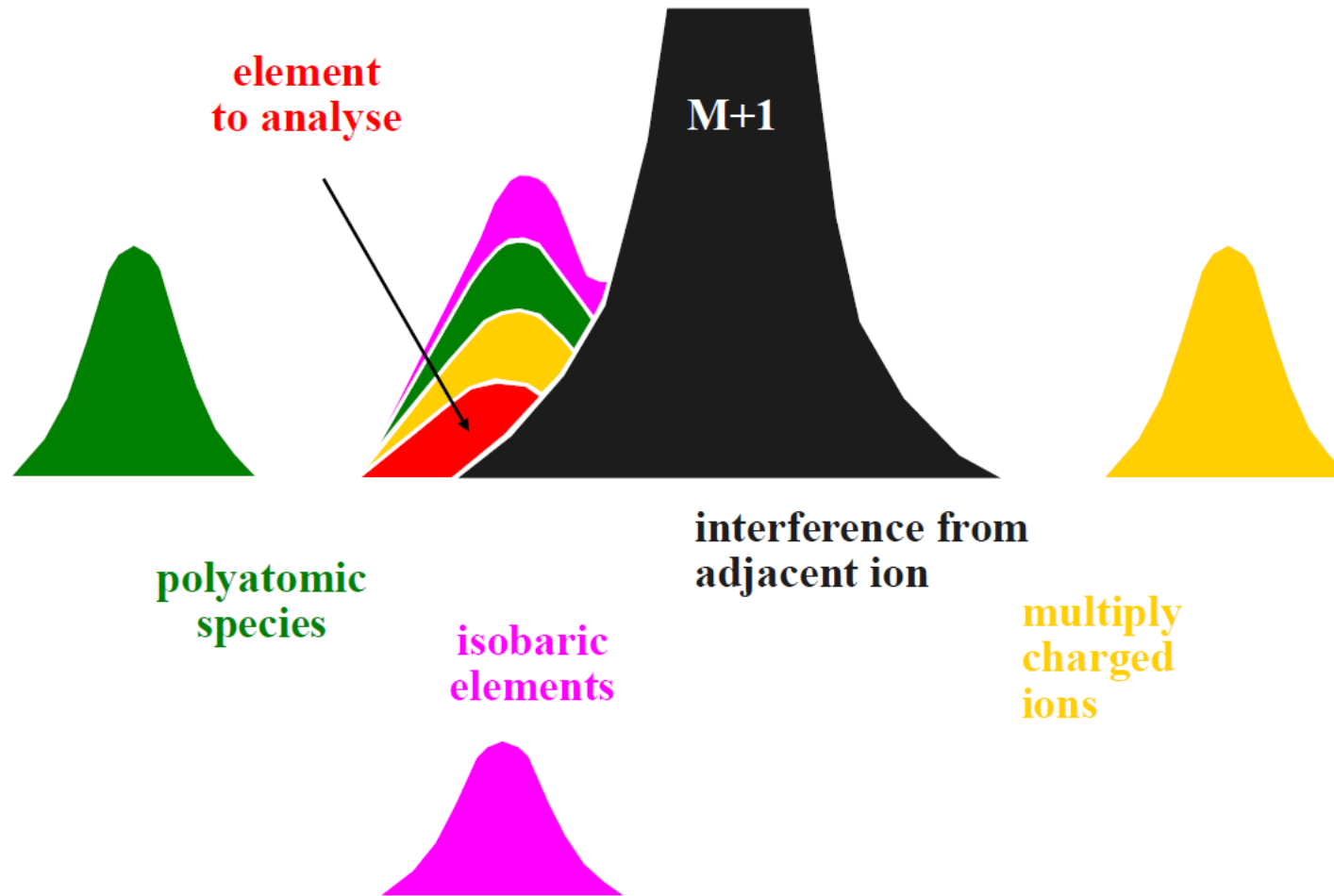
- **Non-spectral**

influencing the signal intensity of the analyte by the presence of various substances in the sample matrix



Spectral interferences

isobaric, polyatomic, multiply charged ions



Spectral interferences

isobaric, polyatomic, double charged species

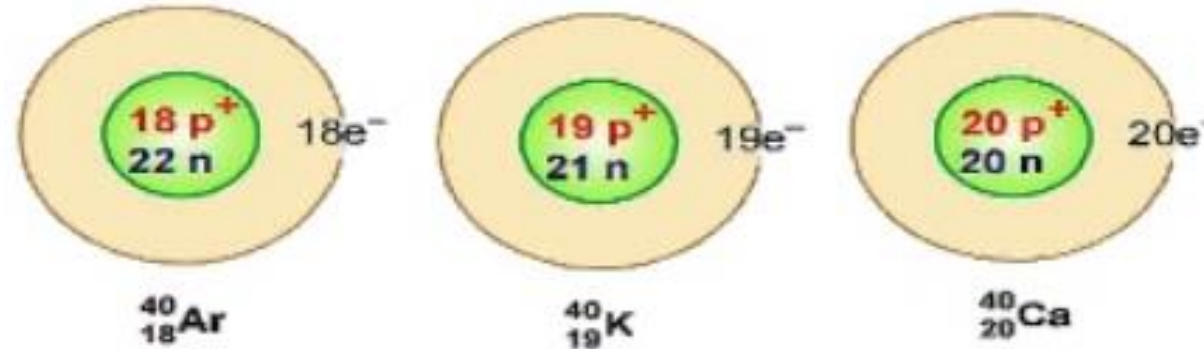
Mass interferences on a given mass-to-charge-ratio (m/z) are possible due to the presence of **isobars** (e.g. ^{204}Hg , ^{204}Pb),

polyatomic/molecular species (e.g., $^{40}\text{Ar}^{16}\text{O}$ vs ^{56}Fe , $^{40}\text{Ar}^{40}\text{Ar}$ vs. ^{80}Se) formed by various recombinations of sample, matrix and Ar ions in cooler parts of the plasma

multiply charged ions (e.g., $^{138}\text{Ba}^{2+}$ vs. $^{69}\text{Ga}^{+}$), also formed in the plasma.

Spectral interferences

isobaric



- Are caused by isotopes of different elements forming atomic ions with the same nominal mass-to-charge ratio (m/z)
- ${}^{58}\text{Fe}$ on ${}^{58}\text{Ni}$, ${}^{64}\text{Ni}$ on ${}^{64}\text{Zn}$, ${}^{48}\text{Ca}$ on ${}^{48}\text{Ti}$
- They are best avoided by choosing alternative, noninterfered analyte isotopes, if available
- Given knowledge of the natural abundances of the isotopes of all elements, isobaric interferences are easily corrected by measuring the intensity of another isotope of the interfering element and subtracting the appropriate correction factor from the intensity of the interfered isotope.

Tabulka 1: Přehled atomárních izobarických interferencí a volba alternativních izotopů

dominantní izotop	interferující izotop	alternativní izotop
^{40}Ca (96,9 %)	^{40}Ar (99,6)	^{42}Ca (0,65 %), ^{43}Ca (0,14 %), ^{44}Ca (2,09 %)
^{48}Ti (73,7 %)	^{48}Ca (0,19 %)	^{46}Ti (8,25 %)
^{58}Ni (68,1 %)	^{58}Fe (0,28 %)	^{60}Ni (26,2 %)
^{64}Zn (48,6 %)	^{64}Zn (0,93 %)	^{66}Zn (27,9 %)
^{74}Ge (35,9 %)	^{74}Se (0,89 %)	^{72}Ge (27,7 %)
^{80}Se (49,6 %)	^{80}Kr (2,28 %)	^{77}Se (7,64 %)
^{96}Mo (16,7 %)	^{96}Zr (2,80 %), ^{96}Ru (5,54 %)	^{95}Mo (15,9 %)
^{102}Ru (31,6 %)	^{102}Pd (1,02 %)	^{101}Ru (17,1 %)
^{106}Pd (27,3 %)	^{106}Cd (1,25 %)	^{105}Pd (22,3 %)
^{114}Cd (28,7 %)	^{114}Sn (0,66 %)	^{111}Cd (12,8 %)
^{115}In (95,7 %)	^{115}Sn (0,34 %)	-----
^{113}In (4,3 %)	^{113}Cd (12,2 %)	-----
^{120}Sn (32,6 %)	^{120}Te (0,10 %)	^{118}Sn (24,2 %)
^{130}Te (33,8 %)	^{130}Xe (4,1 %), ^{130}Ba (0,1 %)	^{125}Te (7,14 %)
^{138}Ba (71,7 %)	^{138}La (0,1 %), ^{138}Ce (0,25 %)	^{137}Ba (11,2 %)
^{142}Nd (27,2 %)	^{142}Ce (11,1 %)	^{146}Nd (17,2 %)
^{152}Sm (26,7 %)	^{152}Gd (0,2 %)	^{147}Sm (15,0 %)
^{164}Dy (28,2 %)	^{164}Er (1,61 %)	^{163}Dy (24,9 %)
^{174}Yb (31,8 %)	^{174}Hf (0,16 %)	^{172}Yb (21,8 %)
^{180}Hf (35,1 %)	^{180}Ta (0,01 %), ^{180}W (0,12 %)	^{178}Hf (27,3 %)
^{184}W (30,6 %)	^{184}Os (0,02 %)	^{182}W (26,5 %)
^{187}Re (62,6 %)	^{187}Os (1,96 %)	^{185}Re (37,4 %)
^{192}Os (40,8 %)	^{192}Pt (0,78 %)	^{189}Os (16,1 %)

Isobaric interferences

geochronology

U-(Th)-Pb system

$$\left(\frac{^{207}\text{Pb}}{^{204}\text{Pb}}\right)_P = \left(\frac{^{207}\text{Pb}}{^{204}\text{Pb}}\right)_I + \left(\frac{^{235}\text{U}}{^{204}\text{Pb}}\right)_P (e^{\lambda_{235}t} - 1)$$

$$\left(\frac{^{206}\text{Pb}}{^{204}\text{Pb}}\right)_P = \left(\frac{^{206}\text{Pb}}{^{204}\text{Pb}}\right)_I + \left(\frac{^{238}\text{U}}{^{204}\text{Pb}}\right)_P (e^{\lambda_{238}t} - 1)$$

$$\left[\frac{\left(\frac{^{207}\text{Pb}}{^{204}\text{Pb}}\right)_P - \left(\frac{^{207}\text{Pb}}{^{204}\text{Pb}}\right)_I}{\left(\frac{^{206}\text{Pb}}{^{204}\text{Pb}}\right)_P - \left(\frac{^{206}\text{Pb}}{^{204}\text{Pb}}\right)_I}\right] = \left(\frac{1}{137.88}\right) \left(\frac{e^{\lambda_{235}t} - 1}{e^{\lambda_{238}t} - 1}\right)$$

	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	
Ir	62.7																Ir
Pt		32.86	33.78	25.21		7.356											Pt
Au					100												Au
Hg				0.15		9.97	16.87	23.10	13.18	29.86		6.87					Hg
Tl											29.52		70.48				Tl
Pb												1.4		24.1	22.1	52.4	Pb
Bi	100																Bi
Th																	Th
U								100						0.005	0.720		U

Accurate masses: $^{203.973481}\text{Hg}$; $^{203.973037}\text{Pb}$

$$R = \frac{203.973037}{203.973481 - 203.973037} \cong 459400$$



- ^{238}U
- ^{235}U
- ^{232}Th
- ^{208}Pb
- ^{207}Pb
- ^{206}Pb
- ^{204}Pb
- ^{202}Hg

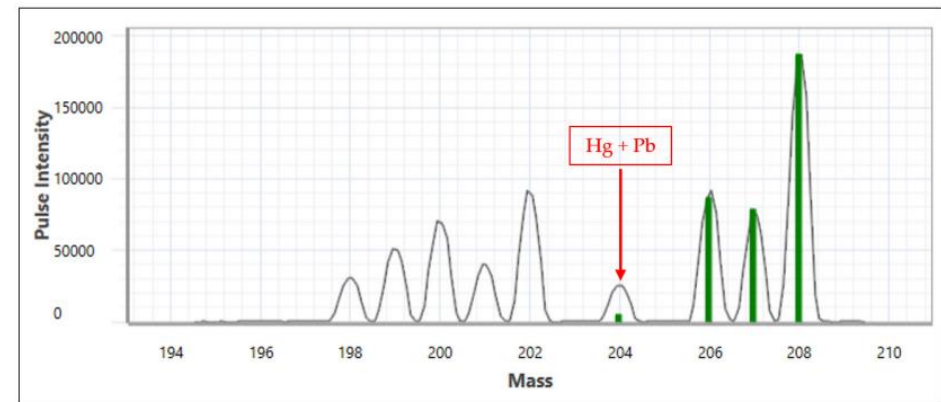


Figure 9. Standard mode scan of 1 ppb Hg and 1 ppb Pb. Pb isotope abundances shown as green bars.

Spectral interferences

polyatomic

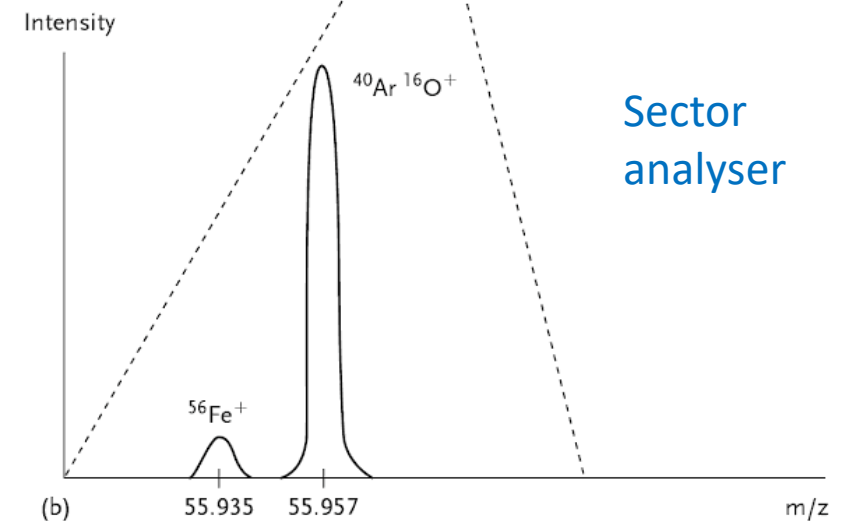
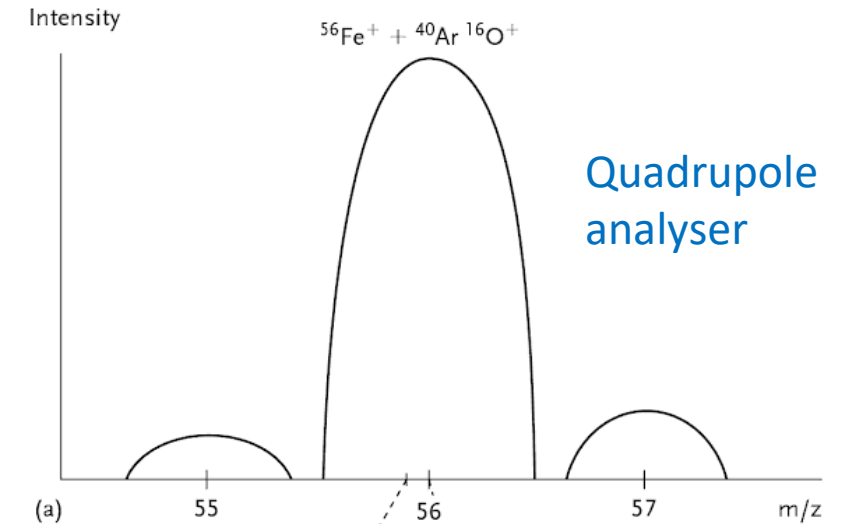
- are formed in the plasma by a combination of different ions
- the degree of interference can be influenced by the conditions in the plasma - ionization conditions (power input to the plasma, position of the plasma torch...) - tuning of the device
- Ions originate from:
 - working gas (argon, laser ablation He)
 - sample matrix
 - solvent

example $^{40}\text{Ar}^{16}\text{O}$ vs. ^{56}Fe

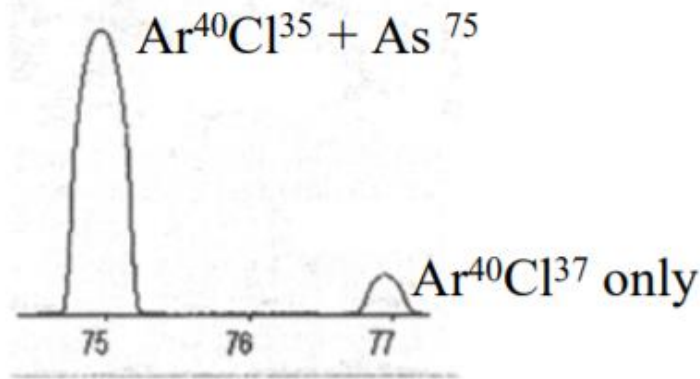
solutoin: use of alternative isotope ^{57}Fe

analyser with high resolution (10 000)

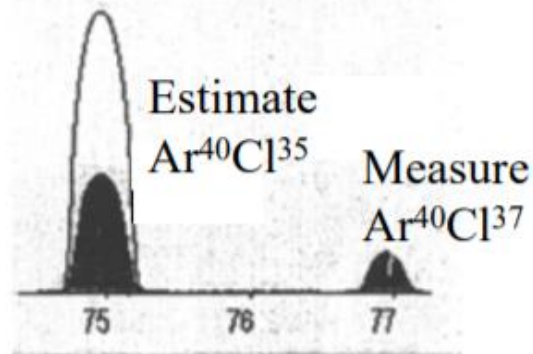
$^{40}\text{Ar}^{16}\text{O}$ 55,957 vs. ^{56}Fe 55,935



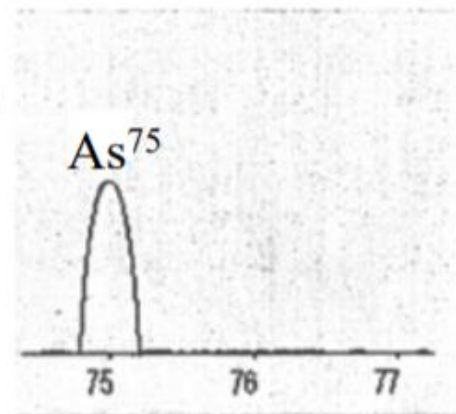
1. Acquire the data



2. Measure mass 77 and use this to estimate ArCl contribution at 75



3. Subtract ArCl 75 contribution from signal to leave As



Interference Correction Equations

- $\text{Ar}^{40}\text{Cl}^{35}$ interferes with the analyte of interest, As^{75} , at mass 75.
- Assuming that the other ArCl peak at mass 77 is not itself being interfered with, its peak intensity can be used to estimate the contribution of $\text{Ar}^{40}\text{Cl}^{35}$ to the peak at mass 75.
- Because Cl^{35} and Cl^{37} are in a fixed natural ratio, the ArCl contribution at mass 75 can be estimated by multiplying the signal at mass 77 by the natural isotope ratio $\text{Cl}^{35}/\text{Cl}^{37}$.
- Once the contribution of ArCl at mass 75 is estimated, its intensity can be simply subtracted from the total signal intensity at mass 75, leaving the intensity due to the analyte of interest, As^{75} .

$$\text{As}^{75} = I_{75} - (I_{77} * (75.77/24.23))$$

figure 6.1 - Interference correction

A Table of Polyatomic Interferences in ICP-MS

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Spectroscopic interferences are probably the largest class of interferences in ICP-MS and are caused by atomic or molecular ions that have the same mass-to-charge as analytes of interest. Current ICP-MS instrumental software corrects for all known atomic "isobaric" interferences, or those caused by overlapping isotopes of different elements, but does not correct for most polyatomic interferences. Such interferences are caused by polyatomic ions that are formed from precursors having numerous

sources, such as the sample matrix, reagents used for preparation, plasma gases, and entrained atmospheric gases.

A prior knowledge of polyatomic interferences cited in the literature for a particular analyte mass may be helpful to the analyst for selecting reagents and conditions that would preclude or at least reduce the possibility of their formation. A good perspective of known polyatomic interferences is difficult because of the number of affected masses, the

number of interferences themselves, and the number of literature references in which they are reported. In a review of the ICP-MS literature, reported polyatomic interferences were consolidated to produce a table that may serve as a useful tool for the ICP-MS analyst. For quick reference, the masses are arranged in alphabetical order by elemental symbol. This list of interferences is not intended to be complete, but does cover those more frequently reported.

A Table of Polyatomic Interferences in ICP-MS

Isotope	Abundance	Interference	Reference
¹⁰⁷ Ag	51.8	⁹¹ Zr ¹⁶ O ⁺	(6)(9)
¹⁰⁹ Ag	48.2	⁹² Zr ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺	(9)
²⁷ Al	100.	¹² C ¹⁵ N ⁺ , ¹³ C ¹⁴ N ⁺ , ¹⁴ N ² spread, ¹ H ¹² C ¹⁴ N ⁺	(11)(18)(29)
⁷⁵ As	100.	⁴⁰ Ar ³⁵ Cl ⁺ , ⁵⁹ Co ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ³⁸ Ar ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ³⁷ Cl ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ³⁹ K ⁺ , ⁴³ Ca ¹⁶ O ₂ , ²³ Na ¹² C ⁴⁰ Ar, ¹² C ³¹ P ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺	(2)(9)(15)(19)(22)(33)(34)
¹⁹⁷ Au	100.	¹⁸¹ Ta ¹⁶ O ⁺	(35)
¹¹ B	80.09	¹² C spread	(18)
¹³⁰ Ba	0.106	⁹⁸ Ru ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺	(32)
¹³² Ba	0.101	¹⁰⁰ Ru ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺	(32)
¹³⁴ Ba	2.417	¹⁰² Ru ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺	(32)
¹³⁶ Ba	7.854	¹⁰⁴ Ru ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺	(32)
²⁰⁹ Bi	100.	¹⁹³ Ir ¹⁶ O ⁺	(32)
⁷⁹ Br	50.54	⁴⁰ Ar ³⁹ K ⁺ , ³¹ P ¹⁶ O ₃ ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ⁴⁰ Ar ¹ H ⁺	(19)(22)
⁸¹ Br	49.46	³² S ¹⁶ O ₃ ¹ H ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ⁴⁰ Ar ¹ H ⁺ , ³³ S ¹⁶ O ₃ ⁺	(19)(22)
⁴⁰ Ca	96.97	⁴⁰ Ar ⁺	(4)(22)
⁴² Ca	0.64	⁴⁰ Ar ¹ H ₂	(12)(22)
⁴³ Ca	0.145	²⁷ Al ¹⁶ O ⁺	(21)
⁴⁴ Ca	2.06	¹² C ¹⁶ O ₂ , ¹⁴ N ₂ ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ²⁸ Si ¹⁶ O ⁺	(12)(22)(29)
⁴⁶ Ca	0.003	¹⁴ N ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺ , ³² S ¹⁴ N ⁺	(22)
⁴⁸ Ca	0.19	³³ S ¹⁵ N ⁺ , ³⁴ S ¹⁴ N ⁺ , ³² S ¹⁶ O ⁺	(22)
¹¹⁰ Cd	12.5	³⁹ K ₂ ¹⁶ O ⁺	(6)
¹¹¹ Cd	12.8	⁹⁵ Mo ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ⁹⁴ Zr ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁹ K ₂ ¹⁶ O ₂ ¹ H ⁺	(1)(6)
¹¹² Cd	24.1	⁴⁰ Ca ₂ ¹⁶ O ₂ , ⁴⁰ Ar ₂ ¹⁶ O ₂ , ⁹⁶ Ru ¹⁶ O ⁺	(6)(32)
¹¹³ Cd	12.22	⁹⁶ Zr ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ca ₂ ¹⁶ O ₂ ¹ H ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ₂ ¹⁶ O ₂ ¹ H ⁺ , ⁹⁶ Ru ¹⁷ O ⁺	(1)(6)(32)
¹¹⁴ Cd	28.7	⁹⁸ Mo ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ⁹⁸ Ru ¹⁶ O ⁺	(6)(32)
¹¹⁶ Cd	7.49	¹⁰⁰ Ru ¹⁶ O ⁺	(32)

A Table of Polyatomic Interferences in ICP-MS (cont'd)

Isotope	Abundance	Interference	Reference
³⁵ Cl	75.77	¹⁶ O ¹⁸ O ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁴ S ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁵ Cl ⁺	(22)
³⁷ Cl	24.23	³⁶ Ar ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁶ S ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁷ Cl ⁺	(22)
⁵⁹ Co	100.	⁴³ Ca ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ⁴² Ca ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ²⁴ Mg ³⁵ Cl ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ²³ Na ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁸ O ¹ H ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁹ F ⁺	(5)(8)(9)(13)(19)(22)(29)(34)
⁵⁰ Cr	4.35	³⁴ S ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ¹⁴ N ⁺ , ³⁵ Cl ¹⁵ N ⁺ , ³⁶ S ¹⁴ N ⁺ , ³² S ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³³ S ¹⁷ O ⁺	(2)(15)(22)
⁵² Cr	83.76	³⁵ Cl ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ¹² C ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ³⁷ Cl ¹⁵ N ⁺ , ³⁴ S ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³⁶ S ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ¹⁴ N ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ¹⁵ N ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁵ Cl ¹⁷ O ⁺	(1)(2)(9)(15)(18) (19)(22)(29)(35)
⁵³ Cr	9.51	³⁷ Cl ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ¹⁵ N ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ¹⁴ N ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ¹⁷ O ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁵ Cl ¹⁷ O ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁵ Cl ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³⁶ S ¹⁷ O ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ¹³ C ⁺	(1)(22)(29)(34)
⁵⁴ Cr	2.38	³⁷ Cl ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁴ N ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ¹⁵ N ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ¹⁷ O ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁷ Cl ¹⁷ O ⁺ , ¹⁹ F ₂ ¹⁶ O ⁺	(2)(22)(29)(34)
¹³³ Cs	100.	¹⁰¹ Ru ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺	(32)
⁶³ Cu	69.1	³¹ P ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ²³ Na ⁺ , ⁴⁷ Ti ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ²³ Na ⁴⁰ Ca ⁺ , ⁴⁶ Ca ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ¹² C ¹⁴ N ¹ H ⁺ , ¹⁴ N ¹² C ³⁷ Cl ⁺ , ¹⁶ O ¹² C ³⁵ Cl ⁺	(2)(9)(19)(28)(29)
⁶⁵ Cu	30.9	⁴⁹ Ti ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ³² S ¹⁶ O ₂ ¹ H ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ²⁵ Mg ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ca ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ¹⁴ N ₂ ¹ H ⁺ , ³² S ³⁵ S ⁺ , ³² S ¹⁶ O ¹⁷ O ⁺ , ³³ S ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺ , ¹² C ¹⁶ O ³⁷ Cl ⁺ , ¹² C ¹⁸ O ³⁵ Cl ⁺ , ³¹ P ¹⁶ O ¹⁸ O ⁺	(5)(15)(17)(21)(22)(29)(34)
¹⁶³ Dy	24.97	¹⁴⁷ Sm ¹⁶ O ⁺	(27)(38)
¹⁶⁰ Er	33.6	¹⁶⁰ Nd ¹⁶ O, ¹⁵⁰ Sm ¹⁶ O	(38)
¹⁶⁷ Er	22.94	¹⁵¹ Eu ¹⁶ O ⁺	(27)
¹⁵¹ Eu	47.82	¹³⁵ Ba ¹⁶ O ⁺	(23)(27)
¹⁵³ Eu	52.2	¹³⁷ Ba ¹⁶ O ⁺	(9)(38)
⁵⁴ Fe	5.82	³⁷ Cl ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁴ N, ³⁸ Ar ¹⁵ N ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ¹⁷ O ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁶ S ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³⁵ Cl ¹⁸ O ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁷ Cl ¹⁷ O	(15)(18)(22)(29)(36)
⁵⁶ Fe	91.66	⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ca ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁵ N ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ¹⁷ O ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁷ Cl ¹⁸ O ¹ H ⁺	(3)(22)(29)
⁵⁷ Fe	2.19	⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ca ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁷ O ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ¹⁸ O ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ¹⁹ F ⁺	(8)(9)(21)(22)(29)(34)
⁵⁸ Fe	0.33	⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁷ O ¹ H ⁺	(22)
⁶⁹ Ga	60.16	³⁵ Cl ¹⁶ O ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³⁵ Cl ¹⁷ O ₂ ⁺ , ³⁷ Cl ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ³³ S ⁺ , ³³ S ¹⁸ O ₂ ⁺ , ³⁴ S ¹⁷ O ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³⁶ S ¹⁶ O ¹⁷ O ⁺ , ³³ S ³⁶ S ⁺	(22)
⁷¹ Ga	39.84	³⁵ Cl ¹⁸ O ₂ ⁺ , ³⁷ Cl ¹⁶ O ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³⁷ Cl ¹⁷ O ₂ ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ³⁵ Cl ⁺ , ³⁶ S ¹⁷ O ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ³³ S ⁺	(22)
¹⁵⁵ Gd	14.8	¹³⁹ La ¹⁶ O ⁺	(3)
¹⁵⁷ Gd	15.68	¹³⁸ Pr ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ¹⁴¹ Pr ¹⁶ O ⁺	(26)(27)
⁷⁰ Ge	20.51	⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁴ N ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ³⁵ Cl ¹⁷ O ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³⁷ Cl ¹⁶ O ¹⁷ O ⁺ , ³⁴ S ¹⁸ O ₂ ⁺ , ³⁶ S ¹⁶ O ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³⁶ S ¹⁷ O ₂ ⁺ , ³⁴ S ³⁶ S ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ³⁴ S ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ³² S ⁺ , ³⁵ Cl ₂ ⁺	(22)(30)
⁷² Ge	27.4	³⁶ Ar ₂ ⁺ , ³⁷ Cl ¹⁷ O ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³⁵ Cl ³⁷ Cl ⁺ , ³⁶ S ¹⁸ O ₂ ⁺ , ³⁶ S ₂ ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ³⁶ S ⁺ , ⁵⁶ Fe ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ca ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ³² S ⁺	(22)(28)
⁷³ Ge	7.76	³⁶ Ar ₂ ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁷ Cl ¹⁸ O ₂ ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ³⁷ Cl ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ³⁵ Cl ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ³³ S ⁺	(22)
⁷⁴ Ge	36.56	⁴⁰ Ar ³⁴ S ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ³⁸ Ar ⁺ , ³⁷ Cl ³⁷ Cl ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ³⁶ S ⁺	(22)
⁷⁶ Ge	7.77	³⁶ Ar ⁴⁰ Ar ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ³⁸ Ar ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ³⁶ S ⁺	(22)
¹⁷⁷ Hf	18.5	¹⁶¹ Dy ¹⁶ O ⁺	(27)
¹⁶⁸ Ho	100.	¹⁴⁹ Sm ¹⁶ O	(27)

A Table of Polyatomic Interferences in ICP-MS (cont'd)

Isotope	Abundance	Interference	Reference
¹¹³ In	4.3	⁹⁶ Ru ¹⁷ O ⁺	(32)
³⁹ K	93.08	³⁸ Ar ¹ H ⁺	(22)(29)
⁴⁰ K	0.01	⁴⁰ Ar ⁺	(22)
⁴¹ K	6.91	⁴⁰ Ar ¹ H ⁺	(22)
⁷⁸ Kr	0.35	³⁸ Ar ⁴⁰ Ar ⁺	(22)
⁸⁰ Kr	2.27	⁴⁰ Ar ₂ ⁺ , ³² S ¹⁶ O ₃ ⁺	(22)
⁸² Kr	11.56	⁴⁰ Ar ⁴⁰ Ar ¹ H ₂ ⁺ , ³⁴ S ¹⁶ O ₃ ⁺ , ³³ S ¹⁶ O ₃ ¹ H ⁺	(22)
⁸³ Kr	11.55	³⁴ S ¹⁶ O ₃ ¹ H ⁺	(22)
⁸⁴ Kr	56.9	³⁶ S ¹⁶ O ₃ ⁺	(22)
¹⁷⁵ Lu	97.41	¹⁵⁹ Tb ¹⁶ O ⁺	(27)(38)
²⁴ Mg	78.7	¹² C ₂ ⁺	(29)
²⁵ Mg	10.13	¹² C ₂ ¹ H ⁺	(29)
²⁶ Mg	11.17	¹² C ¹⁴ N ⁺ , ¹² C ₂ ¹ H ₂ ⁺ , ¹² C ¹³ C ¹ H ⁺	(29)
⁵⁵ Mn	100.	⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁴ N ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁹ K ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ³⁷ Cl ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁵ N ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ¹⁷ O ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ¹⁸ O ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁷ Cl ¹⁷ O ¹ H ⁺ , ²³ Na ³² S ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ¹⁹ F ⁺	(2)(9)(11)(19)(22)(29)(34)(35)
⁹⁴ Mo	9.3	³⁹ K ₂ ¹⁶ O ⁺	(11)
⁹⁵ Mo	15.9	⁴⁰ Ar ³⁹ K ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ⁷⁹ Br ¹⁶ O ⁺	(11)
⁹⁶ Mo	16.7	³⁹ K ⁴¹ K ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ⁷⁹ Br ¹⁷ O ⁺	(11)
⁹⁷ Mo	9.6	⁴⁰ Ar ₂ ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ca ₂ ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ⁴¹ K ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ⁸¹ Br ¹⁶ O ⁺	(6)(11)
⁹⁸ Mo	24.1	⁸¹ Br ¹⁷ O ⁺ , ⁴¹ K ₂ O ⁺	(6)(11)
¹⁴⁴ Nd	23.80	⁹⁶ Ru ¹⁶ O ₃ ⁺	(32)
¹⁴⁶ Nd	17.19	⁹⁸ Ru ¹⁶ O ₃ ⁺	(32)
¹⁴⁸ Nd	5.76	¹⁰⁰ Ru ¹⁶ O ₃ ⁺	(32)
¹⁵⁰ Nd	5.64	¹⁰² Ru ¹⁶ O ₃ ⁺	(32)
⁵⁸ Ni	67.77	²³ Na ³⁵ Cl ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ca ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ca ¹⁷ O ¹ H ⁺ , ⁴² Ca ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ²⁹ Si ₂ ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁷ O ¹ H ⁺ , ²³ Na ³⁵ Cl ⁺	(9)(16)(18)(19)(20)(22)(29)
⁶⁰ Ni	26.16	⁴⁴ Ca ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ²³ Na ³⁷ Cl ⁺ , ⁴³ Ca ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺	(3)(13)(26)(29)
⁶¹ Ni	1.25	⁴⁴ Ca ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ⁴⁵ Sc ¹⁶ O ⁺	(1)(25)
⁶² Ni	3.66	⁴⁶ Ti ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ²³ Na ³⁹ K ⁺ , ⁴⁶ Ca ¹⁶ O ⁺	(1)(9)(25)
⁶⁴ Ni	1.16	³² S ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺ , ³² S ₂ ⁺	(22)(29)
³¹ P	100.	¹⁴ N ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ¹⁵ N ¹⁵ N ¹ H ⁺ , ¹⁵ N ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ¹⁴ N ¹⁷ O ⁺ , ¹³ C ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ¹² C ¹⁸ O ¹ H ⁺	(3)(22)(29)
²⁰⁶ Pb	24.1	¹⁹⁰ Pt ¹⁶ O ⁺	(32)
²⁰⁷ Pb	22.1	¹⁹¹ Ir ¹⁶ O ⁺	(32)
²⁰⁸ Pb	52.4	¹⁹² Pt ¹⁶ O ⁺	(32)
¹⁰⁵ Pd	22.3	⁴⁰ Ar ⁶⁵ Cu ⁺	(9)
¹⁰³ Rh	100.	⁴⁰ Ar ⁶³ Cu ⁺	(9)(26)
¹⁰¹ Ru	17.0	⁴⁰ Ar ⁶¹ Ni ⁺ , ⁶⁴ Ni ³⁷ Cl ⁺	(9)
³² S	95.02	¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺ , ¹⁴ N ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ¹⁵ N ¹⁷ O ⁺ , ¹⁴ N ¹⁷ O ¹ H ⁺ , ¹⁵ N ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ³² S ⁺ , ¹⁴ N ¹⁶ O ¹ H ₂ ⁺	(9)(22)(29)
³³ S	0.75	¹⁵ N ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ¹⁴ N ¹⁸ O ¹ H ⁺ , ¹⁵ N ¹⁷ O ¹ H ⁺ , ¹⁶ O ¹⁷ O ⁺ , ¹⁶ O ₂ ¹ H ⁺ , ³³ S ⁺ , ³² S ¹ H ⁺	(22)(29)
³⁴ S	4.21	¹⁵ N ¹⁸ O ¹ H ⁺ , ¹⁶ O ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ¹⁷ O ₂ ⁺ , ¹⁶ O ¹⁷ O ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁴ S ⁺ , ³³ S ¹ H ⁺	(22)(29)
¹²¹ Sb	57.36	¹⁰⁹ Pd ¹⁶ O ⁺	(32)

A Table of Polyatomic Interferences in ICP-MS (cont'd)

Isotope	Abundance	Interference	Reference
¹²³ Sb	47.6	⁹⁴ Zr ¹⁶ O ₂	(1)
⁴⁵ Sc	100.	¹² C ¹⁶ O ₂ ¹ H ⁺ , ²⁸ Si ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ²⁹ Si ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ¹⁴ N ₂ ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ¹³ C ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺	(2)(9)(22)(29)
⁷⁴ Se	0.87	³⁷ Cl ³⁷ Cl ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ³⁸ Ar ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ³⁶ S ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ³⁴ S ⁺	(9)(22)(35)
⁷⁶ Se	9.02	⁴⁰ Ar ³⁶ Ar ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ³⁸ Ar ⁺	(2)(10)(22)(35)
⁷⁷ Se	7.58	⁴⁰ Ar ³⁷ Cl ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ⁴⁰ Ar ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ₂ ¹ H ⁺ , ¹² C ¹⁹ F ¹⁴ N ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺	(2)(15)(19)(22)(34)
⁷⁸ Se	23.52	⁴⁰ Ar ³⁸ Ar ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ⁴⁰ Ca ⁺	(2)(24)(35)
⁸⁰ Se	49.82	⁴⁰ Ar ₂ ⁺ , ³² S ¹⁶ O ₃ ⁺	(7)(19)(22)
⁸² Se	9.19	¹² C ³⁵ Cl ₂ ⁺ , ³⁴ S ¹⁶ O ₃ ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ₂ ¹ H ₂ ⁺	(9)(11)(22)
²⁸ Si	92.21	¹⁴ N ₂ ⁺ , ¹² C ¹⁶ O ⁺	(21)(22)(29)
²⁹ Si	4.7	¹⁴ N ¹⁵ N ⁺ , ¹⁴ N ₂ ¹ H ⁺ , ¹³ C ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ¹² C ¹⁷ O ⁺ , ¹² C ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺	(22)(29)
³⁰ Si	3.09	¹⁵ N ₂ ⁺ , ¹⁴ N ¹⁵ N ¹ H ⁺ , ¹⁴ N ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ¹² C ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ¹³ C ¹⁷ O ⁺ , ¹³ C ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ¹² C ¹⁷ O ¹ H ⁺ , ¹⁴ N ₂ ¹ H ₂ ⁺ , ¹² C ¹⁶ O ¹ H ₂ ⁺	(22)(29)(31)
¹⁴⁴ Sm	3.1	⁹⁶ Ru ¹⁶ O ₃ ⁺	(32)
¹⁴⁷ Sm	15.0	⁹⁸ Ru ¹⁶ O ₃ ⁺	(32)
¹⁴⁸ Sm	11.3	¹⁰⁰ Ru ¹⁶ O ₃ ⁺	(32)
¹⁴⁹ Sm	13.8	¹⁰¹ Ru ¹⁶ O ₃ ⁺	(32)
¹⁵⁰ Sm	7.4	¹⁰² Ru ¹⁶ O ₃ ⁺	(32)
¹⁵² Sm	26.7	¹⁰⁴ Ru ¹⁶ O ₃ ⁺	(32)
¹¹² Sn	0.97	⁹⁶ Ru ¹⁶ O ⁺	(32)
¹¹⁵ Sn	0.34	⁹⁸ Ru ¹⁶ O ⁺	(32)
¹¹⁶ Sn	14.53	¹⁰⁰ Ru ¹⁶ O ⁺	(32)
¹¹⁷ Sn	7.68	¹⁰¹ Ru ¹⁶ O ⁺	(32)
¹¹⁸ Sn	24.23	¹⁰² Ru ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ¹⁰² Pd ¹⁶ O ⁺	(32)
¹¹⁹ Sn	8.59	¹⁰³ Rh ¹⁶ O ⁺	(32)
¹²⁰ Sn	32.59	¹⁰⁴ Ru ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ¹⁰⁴ Pd ¹⁶ O ⁺	(32)
¹²² Sn	4.63	¹⁰⁶ Pd ¹⁶ O ⁺	(32)
¹²⁴ Sn	5.79	¹⁰⁸ Pd ¹⁶ O ⁺	(32)
⁸⁴ Sr	0.56	³⁶ S ¹⁶ O ₃ ⁺	(22)
⁸⁶ Sr	9.86	⁸⁵ Rb ¹ H ⁺	(26)(27)
¹⁸¹ Ta	99.988	¹⁶⁵ Ho ¹⁶ O ⁺	(27)
¹⁵⁹ Tb	100.	¹⁴³ Nd ¹⁶ O ⁺	(27)(38)
¹²² Te	2.603	¹⁰⁶ Pd ¹⁶ O ⁺	(32)
¹²⁴ Te	4.816	¹⁰⁸ Pd ¹⁶ O ⁺	(32)
¹²⁶ Te	18.95	¹¹⁰ Pd ¹⁶ O ⁺	(32)
¹²⁸ Te	31.69	⁹⁶ Ru ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺	(32)
¹³⁰ Te	33.80	⁹⁸ Ru ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺	(32)
⁴⁰ Ti	7.99	³² S ¹⁴ N ⁺ , ¹⁴ N ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺ , ¹⁵ N ₂ ¹⁶ O ⁺	(3)(22)(29)
⁴⁷ Ti	7.32	³² S ¹⁴ N ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁰ Si ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ³² S ¹⁵ N ⁺ , ³³ N ¹⁴ N ⁺ , ³³ S ¹⁴ N ⁺ , ¹⁵ N ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺ , ¹⁴ N ¹⁶ O ₂ ¹ H ⁺ , ¹² C ³⁵ Cl ⁺ , ³¹ P ¹⁶ O ⁺	(3)(9)(22)(29)(37)
⁴⁸ Ti	73.98	³² S ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ³⁴ S ¹⁴ N ⁺ , ³³ S ¹⁵ N ⁺ , ¹⁴ N ¹⁶ O ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ¹⁴ N ¹⁷ N ₂ ⁺ , ¹² C ₄ ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ¹² C ⁺	(3)(18)(19)(22)(29)
⁴⁹ Ti	5.46	³² S ¹⁷ O ⁺ , ³² S ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁵ Cl ¹⁴ N ⁺ , ³⁴ S ¹⁵ N ⁺ , ³³ S ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ¹⁴ N ¹⁷ O ₂ ¹ H ⁺ , ¹⁴ N ³⁵ Cl ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ¹³ C ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ¹² C ¹ H ⁺ , ¹² C ³⁷ Cl ⁺ , ³¹ P ¹⁸ O ⁺	(3)(22)(29)(37)

A Table of Polyatomic Interferences in ICP-MS (cont'd)

Isotope	Abundance	Interference	Reference
⁵⁰ Ti	5.25	³² S ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³² S ¹⁷ O ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ¹⁴ N ⁺ , ³⁵ Cl ¹⁵ N ⁺ , ³⁶ S ¹⁴ N ⁺ , ³³ S ¹⁷ O ⁺ , ³⁴ S ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ¹ H ¹⁴ N ³⁵ Cl ⁺ , ³⁴ S ¹⁵ O ¹ H ⁺	(3)(22)(29)
²⁰³ Tl	29.5	¹⁸⁷ Re ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ¹⁸⁶ W ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺	(3)
¹⁶⁹ Tm	100.	¹⁵³ Eu ¹⁶ O ⁺	(27)
⁵⁰ V	0.24	³⁴ S ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ¹⁴ N ⁺ , ³⁵ Cl ¹⁵ N ⁺ , ³⁶ S ¹⁴ N ⁺ , ³² S ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³³ S ¹⁷ O ⁺	(2)(22)(29)
⁵¹ V	99.76	³⁴ S ¹⁶ O ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁵ Cl ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ¹³ C ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ¹⁵ N ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ¹⁴ N ¹ H ⁺ , ³⁷ Cl ¹⁴ N ⁺ , ³⁶ S ¹⁵ N ⁺ , ³³ S ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³⁴ S ¹⁷ O ⁺	(2)(3)(14)(15)(19)(22)(29)(35)
¹⁸² W	26.41	¹⁶⁶ Er ¹⁶ O ⁺	(27)
¹⁷² Yb	21.9	¹⁵⁶ Gd ¹⁶ O ⁺	(38)
¹⁷³ Yb	16.13	¹⁵⁷ Gd ¹⁶ O ⁺	(27)
⁶⁴ Zn	48.89	³² S ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺ , ⁴⁸ Ti ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ³¹ P ¹⁶ O ₂ ¹ H ⁺ , ⁴⁸ Ca ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ³² S ₂ ⁺ , ³¹ P ¹⁶ O ¹⁷ O ⁺ , ³⁴ S ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ¹⁴ N ₂ ⁺	(2)(9)(11)(15)(19)(22)(34)(35)
⁶⁶ Zn	27.81	⁵⁰ Ti ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ³⁴ S ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺ , ³³ S ¹⁶ O ₂ ¹ H ⁺ , ³² S ¹⁶ O ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³² S ¹⁷ O ₂ ⁺ , ³³ S ¹⁶ O ¹⁷ O ⁺ , ³² S ³⁴ S ⁺ , ³³ S ₂ ⁺	(9)(11)(15)(22)
⁶⁷ Zn	4.11	³⁵ Cl ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺ , ³³ S ³⁴ S ⁺ , ³⁴ S ¹⁶ O ₂ ¹ H ⁺ , ³² S ¹⁶ O ¹⁸ O ¹ H ⁺ , ³³ S ³⁴ S ⁺ , ³⁴ S ¹⁶ O ¹⁷ O ⁺ , ³³ S ¹⁶ O ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³² S ¹⁷ O ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³³ S ¹⁷ O ₂ ⁺ , ³⁵ Cl ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺	(1)(9)(11)(15)(22)(35)
⁶⁸ Zn	18.57	³⁶ S ¹⁶ O ₂ ⁺ , ³⁴ S ¹⁶ O ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁴ N ₂ ⁺ , ³⁵ Cl ¹⁶ O ¹⁷ O ⁺ , ³⁴ S ₂ ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ³² S ⁺ , ³⁴ S ¹⁷ O ₂ ⁺ , ³³ S ¹⁷ O ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³² S ¹⁸ O ₂ ⁺ , ³² S ³⁶ S ⁺	(11)(15)(22)(35)
⁷⁰ Zn	0.62	³⁵ Cl ³⁵ Cl ⁺ , ⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁴ N ¹⁶ O ⁺ , ³⁵ Cl ¹⁷ O ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³⁷ Cl ¹⁶ O ¹⁷ O ⁺ , ³⁴ S ¹⁸ O ₂ ⁺ , ³⁶ S ¹⁶ O ¹⁸ O ⁺ , ³⁶ S ¹⁷ O ₂ ⁺ , ³⁴ S ³⁶ S ⁺ , ³⁶ Ar ³⁴ S ⁺ , ³⁸ Ar ³² S ⁺	(9)(22)

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Spectral interferences

polyatomic

REE in geological samples

Element	Isotope	Natural Abundance %	Isobaric Interference (Natural Abundance %)	Polyatomic Interferences
Nd	146	Nd (17.19)		$^{130}\text{Ba}^{16}\text{O}$, $^{98}\text{Ru}^{16}\text{O}_3$
	148 *	Nd (5.76)		$^{132}\text{Ba}^{16}\text{O}$, $^{100}\text{Ru}^{16}\text{O}_3$
Sm	150 *	Sm (7.38)	Nd (5.64)	$^{134}\text{Ba}^{16}\text{O}$, $^{102}\text{Ru}^{16}\text{O}_3$
	152	Sm (26.75)	Gd (0.2)	$^{136}\text{Ba}^{16}\text{O}$, $^{136}\text{Ce}^{16}\text{O}$
Eu	151 *	Eu (47.81)		$^{135}\text{Ba}^{16}\text{O}$
	153	Eu (52.19)		$^{137}\text{Ba}^{16}\text{O}$
Gd	152 *	Gd (0.2)	Sm (26.75)	$^{136}\text{Ba}^{16}\text{O}$, $^{136}\text{Ce}^{16}\text{O}$
	154	Gd (2.18)	Sm (22.75)	$^{138}\text{Ba}^{16}\text{O}$, $^{138}\text{La}^{16}\text{O}$
Dy	160 *	Dy (2.33)		$^{144}\text{Nd}^{16}\text{O}$, $^{144}\text{Sm}^{16}\text{O}$
	161	Dy (18.90)		$^{145}\text{Nd}^{16}\text{O}$
Er	164 *	Er (1.60)	Dy (28.26)	$^{148}\text{Nd}^{16}\text{O}$
	166	Er (33.50)		$^{150}\text{Sm}^{16}\text{O}$, $^{150}\text{Nd}^{16}\text{O}$
Yb	173 *	Yb (16.10)		$^{157}\text{Gd}^{16}\text{O}$
	174	Yb (32.03)		$^{158}\text{Gd}^{16}\text{O}$
Lu	175	Lu (97.40)		$^{159}\text{Gd}^{16}\text{O}$, $^{159}\text{Tb}^{16}\text{O}$
	176 *	Lu (2.60)	Yb (13.00)	$^{160}\text{Dy}^{16}\text{O}$

Spectral interferences

multiply charged ions

- Are due to relatively rare doubly-charged matrix or sample ions with twice the mass of the analyte and hence the same m/z . exaple $^{90}\text{Zr}^{++}$ on $^{45}\text{Sc}^+$
- The formation of doubly-charged species can be minimized by optimizing instrument operating conditions.
- For most elements is second ionisation potential higher than first ionization potential of Ar



Spectral interferences

doubly charged ions

The formation of a doubly charged ion is significant in the case of **Sr**, **Ba**, (Pb).

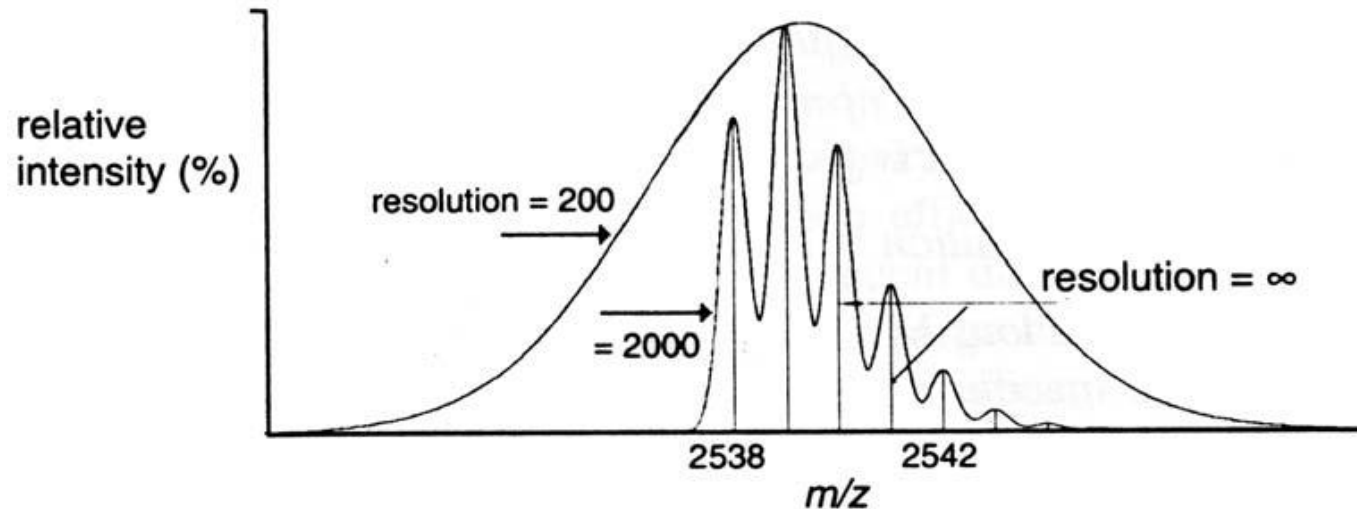
Atomic number	Element (symbol)	1 st Ionization energy J ($\times 10^{-19}$)	2 nd Ionization energy J ($\times 10^{-19}$)
1	H	21.8	
2	He	39.4	87.2
3	Li	8.6	121.2
4	Be	14.9	29.2
5	B	13.3	40.3
6	C	18.0	39.1
7	N	23.3	47.4
8	O	21.8	56.3
9	F	27.9	56.0
10	Ne	34.6	65.6
11	Na	8.2	75.8
12	Mg	12.3	24.1
13	Al	9.6	30.2
14	Si	13.1	26.2
15	P	16.8	31.7
16	S	16.6	37.4
17	Cl	20.8	38.2
18	Ar	25.2	44.3

Atomic number	Element (symbol)	1 st Ionization energy J ($\times 10^{-19}$)	2 nd Ionization energy J ($\times 10^{-19}$)
19	K	7.0	50.7
20	Ca	9.8	19.0
21	Sc	10.5	20.5
22	Ti	10.9	21.8
23	V	10.8	23.5
24	Cr	10.8	26.4
25	Mn	11.9	25.1
26	Fe	12.7	25.9
27	Co	12.6	27.3
28	Ni	12.2	29.1
29	Cu	12.4	32.5
30	Zn	15.1	28.8
31	Ga	9.6	32.9
32	Ge	12.7	25.5
33	As	15.7	29.9
34	Se	15.6	34.0
35	Br	18.9	34.9
36	Kr	22.4	39.0

Resolving power

of mass spectrometer

Resolving power is the ability of a mass spectrometer to distinguish between ions of different mass mass-to-charge ratios. Therefore, greater resolving power corresponds directly to the increased ability to differentiate ions.



Resolving power

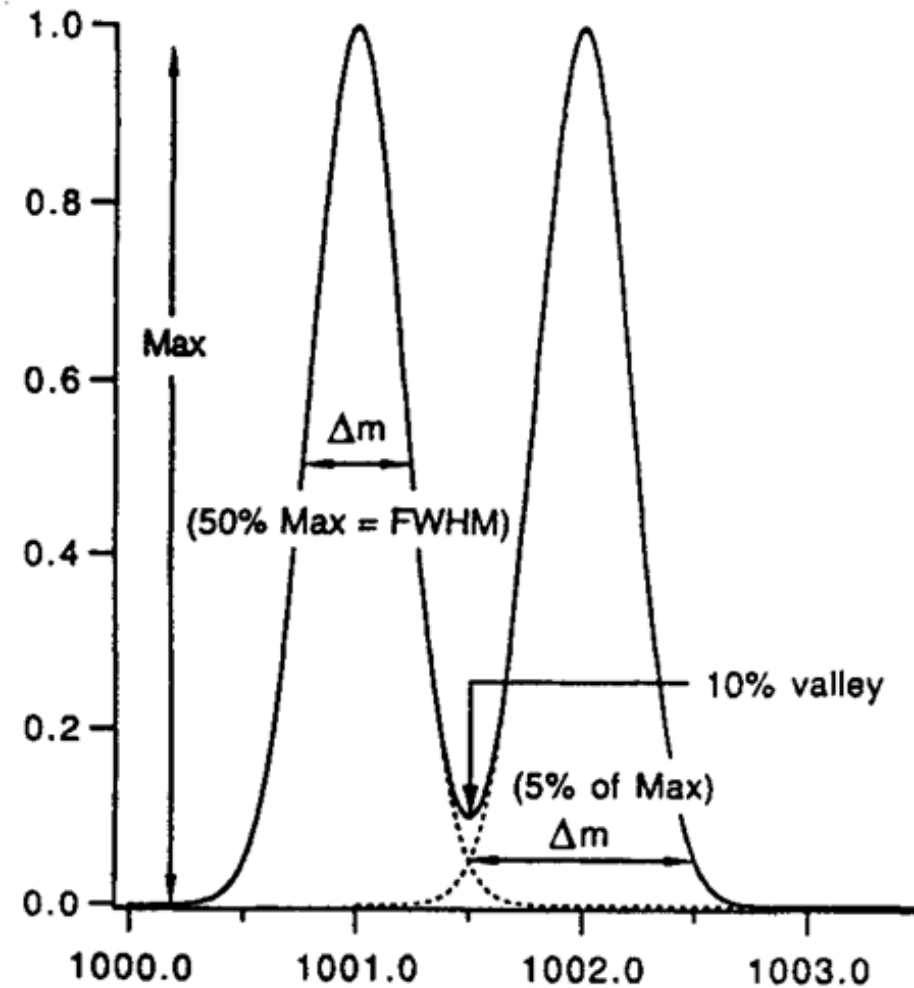
of mass spectrometer

- Width of one peak

$$RP = m / \Delta m$$

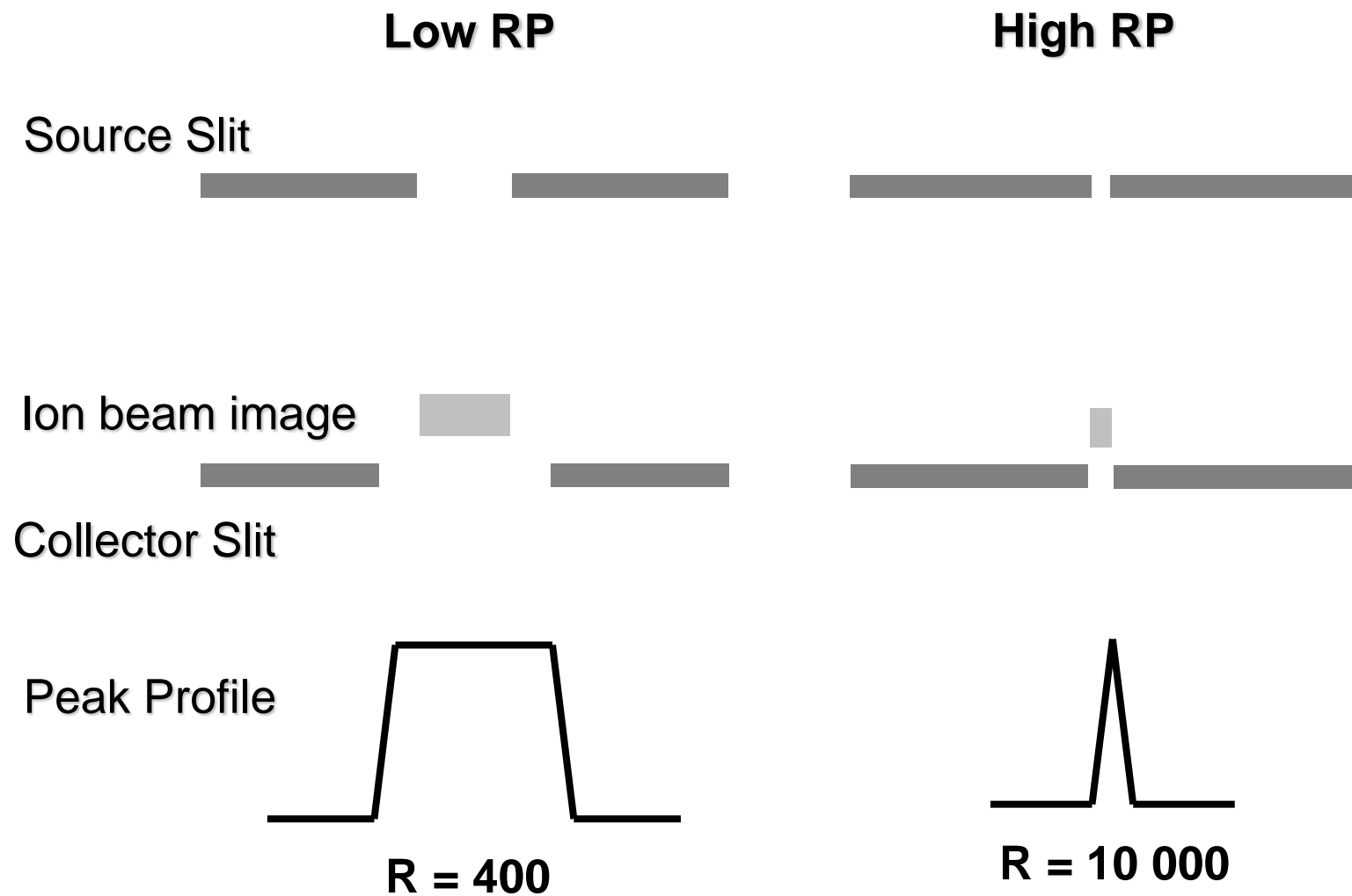
- Overlay of two peaks

$$RP = m_1 / (m_2 - m_1)$$



Resolving power

of mass spectrometer



Resolution vs resolving power

of mass spectrometer

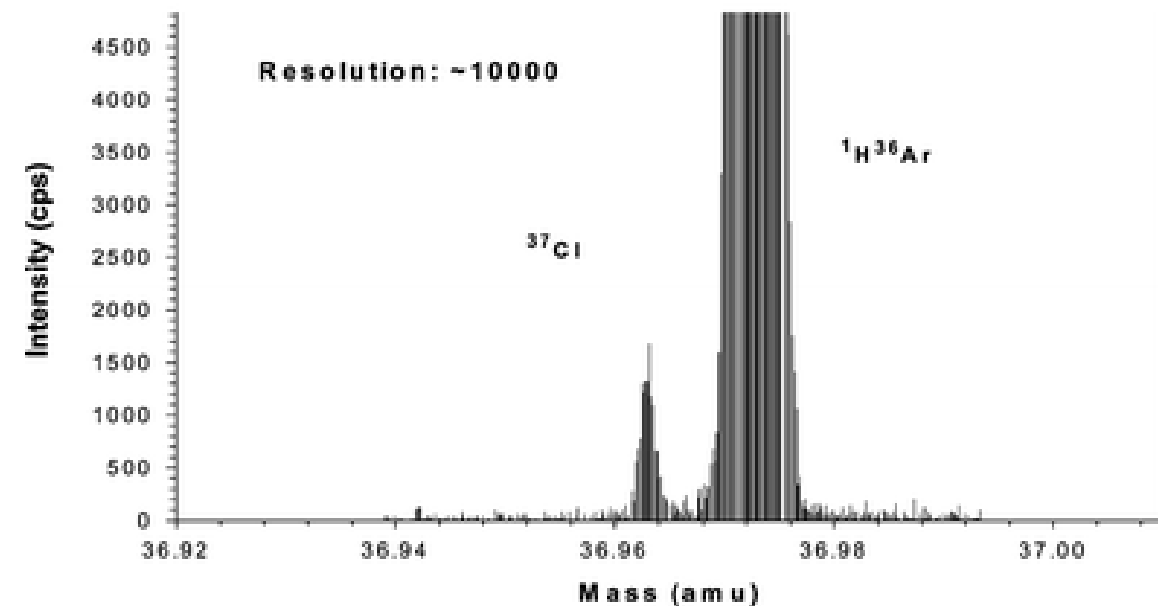
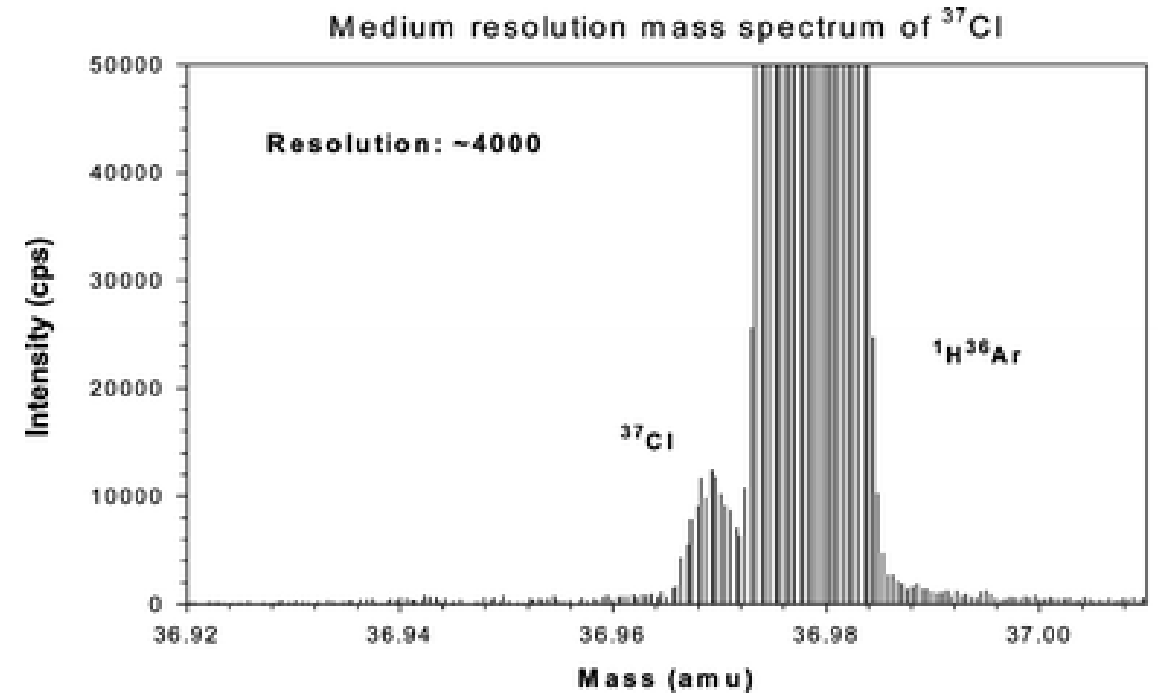
Sometimes used for low resolution analyzers (quadrupoles, ion traps)
„Resolution“ instead of „Resolving Power“

The resolution is expressed e.g. as a unit resolution (typical for quadrupoles).

RP must be related to a certain m/z value or m/z range, manufacturers often define a resolution valid for the whole mass range of the analyzer, (e.g. 2 000 – 4 000).

Resolving power of ICP mass spectrometer

- **Low:** 300-400 (quadrupole)
- **Medium:** 2000-4000 (TOF)
- **High:** 8 000 – 10 000 (SF)



Resolving power

of ICP mass spectrometer

Note By using the 10%-valley definition (as usual for sector field mass spectrometers), the peak width depends on the Mass and the Resolution:

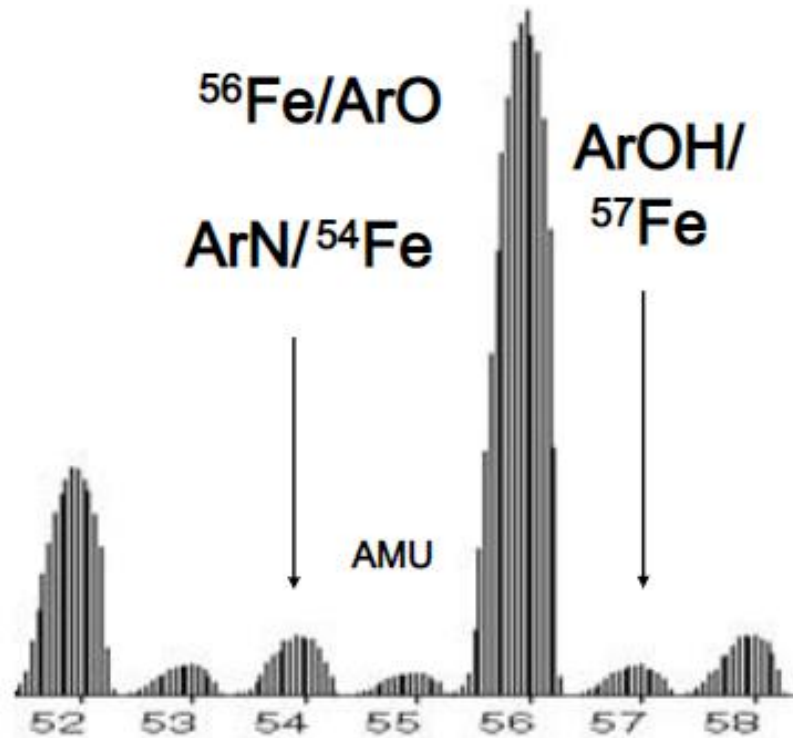
$$\text{Peak width} = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Resolution}}$$

Resolution	Peak width	
	@ mass 11	@ Mass 110
300	0.0367 amu	0.367 amu
4,000	0.0027 amu	0.027 amu
10,000	0.0011 amu	0.011 amu

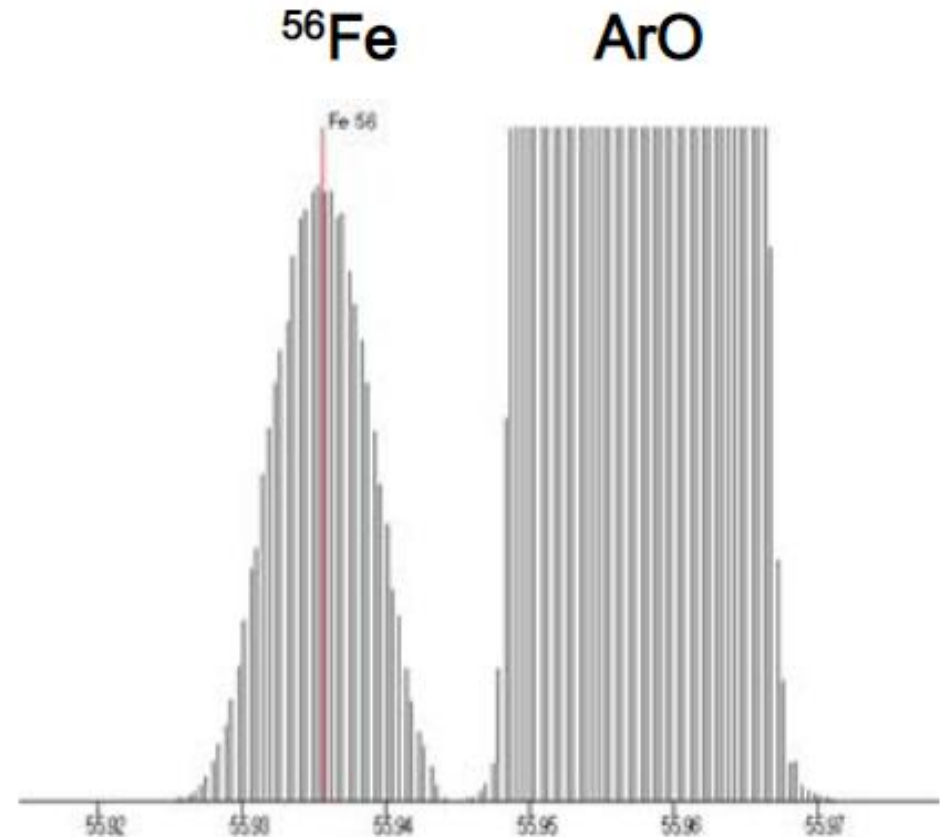
Resolving power

of ICP mass spectrometer

Quadrupole ICP-MS



High Resolution ICP-MS



Resolving power

calculations

Calculate the resolution power necessary to distinguish ions with amu:

$^{28}\text{Si}^+$ 27.9769284 vs. $^{14}\text{N}_2^+$ 28.006148

$^{40}\text{Ca}^+$ 39.9625907 vs. $^{40}\text{Ar}^+$ 39.962383

$^{56}\text{Fe}^+$ 55.9349393 vs. $^{40}\text{Ar}^{16}\text{O}^+$ 59.957298

TABLE 6.2 Resolution Required to Separate Analyte Ions from Interfering Ions

Isotope	Mass ^a	Interference	Mass ^{a,b}	Resolution Required ^b
²⁸ Si	27.9769284	¹⁴ N ₂	28.006148	960
		¹² C ¹⁶ O	27.994915	1600
³¹ P	30.9737634	¹⁴ N ¹⁶ O ¹ H	31.005814	970
³² S	31.9720718	¹⁶ O ₂	31.989829	1800
³⁹ K	38.9637079	³⁸ Ar ¹ H	38.970557	5700
⁴⁰ Ca	39.9625907	⁴⁰ Ar	39.962383	193000
		⁴⁰ K	39.963999	29000
⁴⁶ Ti	47.9479467	³² S ¹⁶ O	47.966986	2600
		³⁴ S ¹⁴ N	47.970942	2100
⁵¹ V	50.9439625	³⁵ Cl ¹⁶ O	50.963767	2600
		³⁷ Cl ¹⁴ N	50.968977	2100
⁵² Cr	51.9405097	⁴⁰ Ar ¹² C	51.962383	2400
		³⁵ Cl ¹⁶ O ¹ H	51.971592	1700
⁵³ Cr	52.9406510	³⁷ Cl ¹⁶ O	52.960817	2700
⁵⁵ Mn	54.9380463	⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁵ N	54.962492	2300
		³⁷ Cl ¹⁸ O	54.965062	2100
		⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁴ N ¹ H	54.973282	1600
⁵⁶ Fe	55.9349393	⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁶ O	55.957298	2500
⁵⁸ Ni	57.9353471	⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁸ O	57.961542	2250
⁵⁹ Co	58.9331978	⁴⁰ Ar ¹⁸ O ¹ H	58.969368	1650
⁶³ Cu	62.9295992	⁴⁰ Ar ²³ Na	62.952153	2800
⁶⁴ Zn	63.9291454	³² S ¹⁶ O ₂	63.961901	2000
		³² S ₂	63.944144	4300
⁶⁹ Ga	68.9255809	³⁷ Cl ¹⁶ O ₂	68.955732	2300
⁷⁴ Ge	73.9211788	⁴⁰ Ar ³⁴ S	73.930251	8200
⁷⁵ As	74.9215955	⁴⁰ Ar ³⁵ Cl	74.931236	7800
⁸⁰ Se	79.9165205	⁴⁰ Ar ₂	79.924766	9700

^aIsotopic masses from A.H. Wapstra and K. Bos, *At. Data Nuclear Data Tables*, 19, 175 (1977).

^bValues are rounded.