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# Evaluation of an online, real-time, soft-photon ionisation time-of-flight mass spectrometer for mainstream tobacco smoke analysis

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# Abstract

Mainstream tobacco smoke is a complex and dynamic aerosol, consisting of particulate and vapour phases. Most approaches to determine mainstream smoke toxicant yields are based on offline techniques that limit the opportunity to observe in real time the processes leading to smoke formation. The recent development of online real-time analytical methods offers many advantages over traditional techniques. Here we report the LM2X-TOFMS (Borgwaldt GmbH, Germany), a commercial instrument that couples a linear smoking engine with a time-of-flight mass spectrometer for real-time per-puff measurement of the vapour phase of mainstream cigarette smoke. Total cigarette and puff-by-puff (µg/puff) yields were evaluated, in line with International Council of Harmonisation recommendations, for seven smoke toxicants: acetaldehyde, acetone, 1,3-butadiene, 2-butanone, benzene, isoprene and toluene. Measurements were unaffected by small system changes including replacing the sampling capillary or time of day (all P>0.05), indicating that the LM2X-TOFMS is rugged. Control charts showed that the system has good stability and control. Analysis of certified gas mixtures of six concentrations of each analyte showed a highly linear response for all seven analytes (R2=0.9922–0.9999). In terms of repeatability, the lowest variation was observed for isoprene with a coefficient of variation (CV) of <6% for each concentration. Acetaldehyde showed the highest CV, increasing from 8.0% to 26.6% with decreasing gas concentration. Accuracy was analysed in terms of relative error, which was ±16% for six of the analytes; however, the relative error for acetaldehyde was (−36.2%), probably due to its low ionisation efficiency under the instrument's vacuum ultraviolet lamp. Three cigarette products (reference and commercial) with different ISO tar levels were analysed by the LM2X-TOFMS puff by puff under ISO regulatory smoking conditions. The relative standard deviation based on average yield per cigarette for each analyte in each product (summed puffs per product, n=30) ranged from ≤9.3% to ≤16.2%. Measurements were consistent with published data per cigarette. In conclusion, the LM2X-TOFMS is suitable for determining the vapour-phase yields of seven analytes on a real-time, puff-by-puff basis, and can be utilised for both fast screening (qualitative) and quantitative measurements of mainstream cigarette smoke.



# Abstract

Mainstream tobacco smoke is a complex and dynamic aerosol, consisting of particulate and vapour phases. Most approaches to determine mainstream smoke toxicant yields are based on offline techniques that limit the opportunity to observe in real time the processes leading to smoke formation. The recent development of online real-time analytical methods offers many advantages over traditional techniques. Here we report the LM2X-TOFMS (Borgwaldt GmbH, Germany), a commercial instrument that couples a linear smoking engine with a time-of-flight mass spectrometer for real-time per-puff measurement of the vapour phase of mainstream cigarette smoke. Total cigarette and puff-by-puff (□g/puff) yields were evaluated, in line with International Council of Harmonisation recommendations, for seven smoke toxicants: acetaldehyde, acetone, 1,3-butadiene, 2-butanone, benzene, isoprene and toluene. Measurements were unaffected by small system changes including replacing the sampling capillary or time of day (all *P*>0.05), indicating that the LM2X-TOFMS is rugged. Control charts showed that the system has good stability and control. Analysis of certified gas mixtures of six concentrations of each analyte showed a highly linear response for all seven analytes ($R^2$=0.9922–0.9999). In terms of repeatability, the lowest variation was observed for isoprene with a coefficient of variation (CV) of <6% for each concentration. Acetaldehyde showed the highest CV, increasing from 8.0% to 26.6% with decreasing gas concentration. Accuracy was analysed in terms of relative error, which was 16% for six of the analytes; however, the relative error

for acetaldehyde was (−36.2%), probably due to its low ionisation efficiency under the instrument's vacuum ultraviolet lamp. Three cigarette products (reference and commercial) with different ISO tar levels were analysed by the LM2X-TOFMS puff by puff under ISO regulatory smoking conditions. The relative standard deviation based on average yield per cigarette for each analyte in each product (summed puffs per product, n=30) ranged from ≤9.3% to ≤16.2 %. Measurements were consistent with published data per cigarette. In conclusion, the LM2X-TOFMS is suitable for determining the vapour-phase yields of seven analytes on a real-time, puff-by-puff basis, and can be utilised for both fast screening (qualitative) and quantitative measurements of mainstream cigarette smoke.

Keywords

SPI-TOF, mainstream cigarette smoke, acetaldehyde, acetone, 1,3-butadiene, 2-butanone, benzene, isoprene, toluene, puff by puff

# Introduction

Mainstream smoke is a complex and dynamic aerosol, consisting of particulate and vapour phases generated by a combination of combustion, pyrolysis and distillation. More than 6500 unique chemical components, including many toxicants, have been identified in tobacco smoke [1] and, as analytical techniques continue to advance, this number is likely to increase.

Measurement and reporting of toxicant emissions from cigarettes is already mandated in Canada [2]. In the United States, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has published a list of 93 harmful and potentially harmful constituents (HPHCs) in tobacco products and tobacco smoke [3] and issued draft guidance on the reporting of 18 of these HPHCs [4]. Similarly, the World Health Organisation Study Group on Tobacco Product Regulation, which is working towards a scientific basis for tobacco product regulation [5], has proposed the measurement and reporting of selected smoke toxicants and some compounds in cigarette filler blends [6].

The main approach to the composition testing of cigarette smoke includes standardised machine-smoking protocols (e.g., ISO 3308 [7] and Health Canada Intense (HCI) [2]), coupled with collection of particulate phase smoke on Cambridge filter pads and offline analysis by various methods including gas chromatography (GC), high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and mass spectrometry (MS). Using such methods, numerous studies have reported toxicant yields in mainstream smoke (e.g., [8–12]). More recently, volatile organic compounds have been quantified in cigarette smoke via the collection of vapour-phase smoke samples into gas sampling bags [13,14].

Many MS ionisation techniques cause significant fragmentation of the chemical substances present, leading to complex spectra and corresponding difficulty in the deconvolution of multiple spectra, leading to a requirement for additional (e.g., chromatographic) separation. Online measurement techniques that facilitate real-time quantifiable yield measurements could provide many advantages over established techniques, including insight into the processes that lead to smoke and toxicant formation.

In the past 10 years, soft photoionization (SPI) MS techniques have been advancing toward the online analysis of complex mixtures such as tobacco smoke (e.g., see Refs [15–19]). The low energy of SPI (~9.8 eV) relative to electron impact ionisation (70 eV) results in almost no fragmentation of the chemical species and therefore

much simpler spectra for deconvolution. In initial studies on tobacco, Adam et al. [15] showed that, coupled with statistical analysis, SPI time-of-flight MS (TOFMS) could differentiate between mainstream smoke samples generated from the three major types of tobacco: Burley, Virginia and Oriental. Tobacco samples were pyrolysed at 800°C in a nitrogen atmosphere, and the resulting aerosol was passed directly to the ion volume of the TOFMS. Principal component analysis and linear discriminant analysis were used to differentiate the spectra of the three samples, each of which contained signals from more than 70 species between $m/z$ 5 and $m/z$ 170. The same research group has also coupled resonance-enhanced multiphoton ionisation (REMPI) and SPI with TOFMS to achieve the online analysis of cigarette mainstream smoke [18]. In this case, an optimised smoking machine was connected directly to the REMPI/SPI-TOFMS instrument, enabling puff-by-puff resolved measurements of chemical constituents of mainstream cigarette smoke.

Subsequent studies have characterised and compared the puff-by-puff resolved and total yields of cigarette mainstream smoke [16], as well as puff-by-puff measurement of selected toxicants, including acetaldehyde, butadiene, acetone, isoprene, benzene and toluene [20]. The puff-resolved smoke profiles demonstrate that the yields of cigarette smoke constituents can differ significantly between puffs. For many smoke constituents, the concentration is high in the lighting puff, lower in puff 2 and then increases gradually thereafter, mainly because more tobacco/tar mass is burned in later puffs due to tar deposition in the tobacco rod from earlier puffs. Thus, the practicality of SPI to investigate organic compounds in complex gas mixtures in real time has been clearly established. Furthermore, puff-by-puff analysis facilitated by SPI-TOFMS should aid our understanding of the formation and decomposition reactions that occur when a cigarette is smoked [21,22] and thus guide targeted reduction strategies for specific toxicants or groups of toxicants in the smoke.

The aim of the present study was therefore to test and evaluate the performance of the LM2X-TOFMS instrument —a commercial system developed by Borgwaldt GmbH (Germany) for the online analysis of mainstream tobacco smoke. The LM2X-TOFMS was used to quantify the total and puff-by-puff yields of seven vapour-phase smoke constituents (acetaldehyde, acetone, benzene, 1,3-butadiene, 2-butanone, isoprene and toluene), six of which are included in the FDA's list of HPHCs in tobacco and smoke [3]. Through a series of measurements of certified gas mixtures and cigarette smoke generated under ISO regulatory puffing regimes [7], the LM2X-TOFMS has been evaluated for ruggedness, stability, linearity, repeatability/reproducibility and accuracy in line with International Council of Harmonisation recommendations [23].

## The LM2X-TOFMS system

The LM2X-TOFMS system has been developed as a commercial system by Borgwaldt GmbH (Germany) and Photonion GmbH (Germany) for a range of industrial and research applications, including the online analysis of cigarette smoke.

The LM2X-TOFMS comprises a linear smoking engine coupled to an orthogonal TOF mass spectrometer, which facilitates real-time, per-puff analysis of the vapour phase of mainstream cigarette smoke. The smoking machine consists of a cigarette holder connected to a valve, through which are drawn fixed "puffs" of smoke from the burning cigarette. In turn, the valve is connected by a heated transfer line, containing a deactivated fused silica capillary (o.d., 350 μm; i.d., 180 μm; length, ~3.3m), to the orthogonal TOF mass spectrometer, enabling a subsample of each puff to be analysed (Figure 1). Full details of the TOF mass spectrometer are given in [24].

Figure 1 to be inserted

A vacuum ultraviolet (VUV, wavelength 126 nm) lamp is used as the light source for SPI. This ionisation technique causes virtually no fragmentation of the chemical species present in the sample and enables substances in the complex mainstream smoke sample to be measured directly, while background gases such as $O_2$, $N_2$ and $CO_2$, which have ionisation potentials greater than 9.8eV, are not ionised and do not overload the detector. VUV photons are produced by excitation of inert argon gas with an electron beam. A more detailed description is given in [25]. The VUV photons are directed from the lamp by a mirror to the target in the ion volume, which is located at the bottom of the sample capillary. Molecules present in the mainstream smoke subsample are hit by the photons, becoming positive ions. As in a standard TOF instrument, the TOF mass analyser measures the time that it takes for these ions to 'fly' from one side of the drift tube to the other and hit the detector; the flight time is proportional to the mass-to-charge (*m/z*) ratio (Figure 1).

The manufacturer's specifications of the LM2X-TOFMS are given in Table 1 (See Supplemental Files). A full mass spectrum (*m/z* vs intensity) is produced for each sample. At present, the LM2X-TOFMS is performance-optimised for the analysis of seven species: three carbonyls, acetaldehyde (*m/z* 44), acetone (58) and 2-butanone (72); two aromatics, benzene (78) and toluene (92); and two alkenes, 1,3-butadiene (54) and isoprene (68). The concentration of each analyte is determined relative to the signal for toluene, which has been established as the calibration gas (100 ppm in $N_2$). The LM2X-TOFMS software automatically analyses and calculates smoke yield data, which are output as total mass (yield) per cigarette or puff-by-puff mass (yield). The internal algorithm is based on ISO puffing conditions (35 mL over 2 seconds, every 60 seconds [7]) and the ideal gas law equation.

# Experimental

Materials and smoking conditions

A reference cigarette (3R4F, Center for Tobacco Reference Products, University of Kentucky, USA) was used for ruggedness testing. A further reference cigarette (CORESTA monitor, CM6), 3R4F and a commercial cigarette (DW) were used to test repeatability and reproducibility across a range of yields. All cigarettes were standard king-sized products of 83 mm length (including a 27 mm cellulose acetate filter) and 27 mm circumference. The product data from ISO testing were as follows: 3R4F, 9.4 mg/cig nicotine-free dry particulate matter (NFDPM) and 0.7 mg/cig nicotine; CM6, 14 mg/cig NFDPM and 1.4 mg/cig nicotine; commercial cigarette (DW), 1.9 mg/cig NFDPM and 0.2 mg/cig nicotine. All cigarette samples were conditioned for at least 48 hours but no more than 10 days under ISO conditions [26]: temperature, 22 ± 1°C; relative humidity, 60 ± 3%. Any cigarettes with visible defects were discarded. After conditioning, cigarettes were smoked to the butt length (i.e., tipping paper length plus 3 mm) by using ISO smoking regime parameters: 35-mL volume, bell-shaped puff, duration 2 seconds, interval 60 seconds (no ventilation blocking) [7].

Gas mixtures: source and specifications

Certified standard gas bottles containing six different concentrations of the seven quantifiable constituents were purchased from Air Products (Surrey, UK) (see Table 3). Each constituent had its own concentration range, established from reported smoke yields (μg/puff), to ensure that the full concentration range possible from mainstream tobacco smoke would be represented under the ISO regulatory smoking regime [7] used, and would extend to a more intense HCI [2] regulatory regime. The highest gas concentration was higher than the yields

reported for an HCl data set [9, 27]. The smoke yield data were converted from □g/puff to ppm assuming ideal gas conditions for all parameters and a temperature of 22°C.

### Ruggedness measurements

Ruggedness was tested by making deliberate changes to parameters including capillary length, ferrule (used or new), day and time of day (morning or afternoon). Initially, 30 test runs (where a run indicates measurement of all puffs for a single cigarette for all seven analytes) were completed over 3 days (5 morning and 5 afternoon runs per day). In further tests of day-to-day variability, 30 runs were conducted over 5 days with 3, 6, 4, 5 and 12 runs on consecutive days. Each run comprised seven puffs of a 3R4F cigarette under ISO smoking conditions [7]. Only one operator performed all measurements. Leak, puff volume and air flow checks were performed on the LM2X-TOFMS prior to cigarette sample measurement.

### Gas bag measurements (linearity, accuracy and repeatability)

The gas mixtures were analysed via 2-L Tedlar gas bags, which were filled and emptied three times with the certified calibrant to prevent losses due to absorption before analysis. Separate gas bags were used for each gas mixture. Gas bags filled with only nitrogen were analysed as blanks. Consistent with ISO puffing parameters [7], the smoke engine drew 35-mL samples (“puffs”) from the gas bag for analysis. Measurements were performed over 3 days with 10 puffs of each gas mixture analysed twice in a random order every morning and afternoon (n=120 puffs per gas mixture). Leak and puff volume checks were performed on the LM2X-TOFMS prior to cigarette sample measurement.

### Cigarette analysis

Cigarettes were smoked under ISO conditions [7] over 5 days with 18 runs per day. Each run involved up to eight puffs of one cigarette. Smoke runs were randomised in terms of product and one operator performed all measurements. Clearing puffs were also performed after each run to prevent residual effects from deposition. The analyte yield per cigarette was determined by smoking each product to the marked butt length. Measurements were performed according to ISO 4387:2000 [28], where butt length is specified as the tipping paper length plus 3 mm. Thirty cigarettes per product were analysed.

### Data analysis

Data were analysed in Excel (Microsoft, Redmond, WA, USA). Yields of the seven analytes were reported as mean ± SD. Relative error was determined as (concentration measured – concentration expected) / concentration expected, and was reported as a percentage. Ruggedness was tested by one-way analysis of variance. Linearity was tested by linear regression of the calculated response versus the measured response.

The analysis of variance (ANOVA) General Linear Model in Minitab (version 17, Minitab Inc, State College PA, USA) was used to calculate the repeatability (r) and reproducibility (R) of the gas bag measurements for each analyte. The variables were puff number, day and time of day, and the mean squared error (Sr) per variable was reported. To allow for 99% coverage under the assumption of normally distributed data, Sr was multiplied by 2.8 to determine r, as recommended in ISO 5725-2 [29]. The stability of the system was assessed by plotting individual and moving range control charts in Minitab (see Figure 2 for the toluene chart).

# Results And Discussion

Ruggedness

Experiments were conducted to assess the effects of small but deliberate changes in operational factors, such as reducing the length of the capillary between the cigarette valve and the ion volume, installing a new ferrule, and the day and time of day of measurement. In total, 30 Kentucky 3R4F cigarettes were smoked (10 per day for 3 days) with changes to the capillary and ferrule made each morning and afternoon of each day in a controlled manner (Additional Table S1). Overall, the mean ± SD (range) yields per cigarette (n=30) ranged from 27.3 ± 3.3 (18.5–32.5) µg/cig for 1,3-butadiene to 387.4 ± 54.2 (293.0–508.0) µg/cig for acetaldehyde (Table 2).

By ANOVA, no statistically significant differences ($P \geq 0.05$) were found for capillary, ferrule or time of day (a.m. vs p.m.) for any of the seven constituents (Table 2 in the Supplemental Files). In addition, “treatment”, defined as a combination of the small changes (e.g., a measurement with a new capillary and ferrule performed on day 1 in the morning), did not lead to significant differences in the data. Thus, changing the capillary, ferrule or time of day when measurements are performed does not affect yield measurements for the LM2X-TOFMS. However, a significant difference ($P<0.05$) was seen in day-to-day variation for four of the seven constituents (acetone, isoprene, benzene and toluene). As a result, further measurements to analyse the day-to-day variation were carried out.

Day-to-day variability

A further 30 repeat runs were carried out over 5 days with a different number of runs per day (3, 6, 4, 5 and 12) to specifically analyse the day-to-day variation. In this test, each 3R4F cigarette sample was removed individually from the conditioning room immediately before analysis. One-way ANOVA of the 30 measurements showed that day was not a significant factor for any of the seven analytes (acetaldehyde, $P=0.063$; 1,3-butadiene, $P=0.603$; acetone, $P=0.510$; isoprene, $P=0.576$; 2-butanone, $P=0.639$; benzene, $P=0.597$; toluene, $P=0.169$).

The raw data (reported as µg/puff derived from the instrument algorithm, post toluene calibration) from the repeat measurements (n=30) were analysed in Minitab to produce control charts for each analyte to determine whether the LM2X-TOFMS operates in a controlled and stable manner. Apart from toluene, all data points on the individual charts lay within the control limits (data not shown). For toluene, one point of the moving range chart was just outside the upper control limit (UCL). The other 11 measurements on that day showed similar yields and group around the calculated mean, suggesting that the first point was an outlier. In the control chart of overall variability across the 5 days (Figure 2), all data points were within the control limits. As shown in Figure 2, there was a gradual shift in mean because the last nine points were below the mean line. This deviation was noted during data analysis; if observed during operation, it would trigger further investigation as per the rule set for Shewhart control charts [30].

Figure 2 to be inserted

Taken together, the individual control charts for all analytes confirm that, although there is day-to-day variation, some of which might be due to cigarette variation (typically 4%–10%; [27]), the overall analytical process of the LM2X-TOFMS shows good stability and control.

Linearity

The linearity of the LM2X-TOFMS was tested by analysing gas mixtures with certified concentrations of the seven analytes. During this analysis, the temperature used in the ideal gas law equation by the internal algorithm was amended from the heated gas valve temperature (150$^{o}$C) to room temperature (22$^{`}$C) as the puff volume (35 mL) was sampled at room temperature. The mean values of the measured response (n=120 puffs per mixture) are presented in Table 3 (see Supplemental Files).

To establish linearity, the mean values were plotted against the calculated response for each analyte, a linear fit was chosen, and the $R^2$ values were calculated for each analyte. As an example, Figure 3 shows that the response for 1,3-butadiene was highly linear ($R^2$=0.9922).

Figure 3 to be inserted

The response for acetaldehyde, acetone, 2-butanone, benzene, isoprene and toluene was also highly linear with $R^2$ values of 0.9999, 0.9999, 0.9995, 0.9996, 1.000 and 0.9999, respectively (Additional Figure S1). Thus, all seven analytes demonstrated excellent linearity across all gas concentrations tested.

Accuracy

Accuracy was evaluated in terms of the relative error, which was determined for the gas bag measurements (Table 4 in the Supplemental Files). The errors for acetaldehyde, acetone and isoprene were consistent across the minimum, maximum and mean values. These errors are therefore likely to be systematic and could be modified by applying a correction factor to the raw data. Systematic errors were also observed for 2-butanone and benzene, but because the values were small (<10%), there would be no need to correct the raw data. Non-systematic errors were observed for 1,3-butadiene and toluene, where the biggest variation occurred at higher concentrations. However, the error for toluene was small (<10%).

Repeatability and reproducibility

Repeatability (r) is the maximum difference expected between two sample measurements within a run, whereas reproducibility (R) is the maximum difference between two samples measured either in different laboratories by different operators or simply by different operators. Because this was the first commercial LM2X-TOFMS instrument, it was not possible to measure R in the former way; the present data were also obtained by one operator. Thus, reproducibility in this study indicates the maximum difference observed between two measurements, performed on different days at different times (morning or afternoon). The repeatability and reproducibility of the gas bag measurements are presented in Table 5 (see Supplemental Files).

As expected, R was larger than r for all analytes at all six gas concentrations except for one concentration of acetaldehyde (499.5 ppm; Table 5). As a general principle of process control, a coefficient of variation (CV; or relative standard deviation, RSD) of less than 10% would be considered acceptable [31]; however, the mean value should also be considered because the CV may be high at very low concentrations and low at very high concentrations owing to the Horwitz trumpet effect [32]. Indeed, the biggest variations were observed for lower gas concentrations.

The smallest variation in repeatability (r) was observed for isoprene, for which all six gas concentrations demonstrated a CV of less than 6%. The second smallest variation was observed for toluene: for which the CV was less than 9% except at the lowest concentration (15.21 ppm) which had a CV of 12.1%. The largest variation

was observed for acetaldehyde, which increased from 8.0% for the highest concentration (2000 ppm) to 26.6% for the lowest concentration (199.5 ppm).

The data provide limits for future reference. For example, in the case of two isoprene measurements performed on the same day at a yield of 66.7 µg/puff, the repeatability should be within 3.0% or 2.0 µg/puff. If the measurements were performed on different days (reproducibility), then the difference should be within 13.4% or 8.9 µg/puff.

Repeatability, r, was also assessed on an inter-day (between days) and intra-day (within day) basis (Table 6 in the Supplemental Files). Day 1 data were used for intra-day results as this was the first day that the gas bags were used (no sample carry over). Data from all 3 days were used to calculate the inter-day CV.

Stability

The stability of the system towards each analyte was further assessed on a per-puff basis by constructing individual moving range control charts. For a system to be deemed stable, the points in the charts should lie within the upper (UCL) and lower (LCL) control limits. This range should also reflect fitness for measurement. Using toluene as an example (Figure 4), 119 of the 120 data points were within the control limits for both the individual measurements and moving range charts. Only one of the individual measurements lay just outside the UCL (Figure 4a, top). Because up to 1 point in 25 can be outside these limits (Shewhart's criterion [30]), the analytical process for toluene is considered stable and in control. When the variability in repeat measurements within a single analytical run was considered (Figure 4b), three points in the moving range chart (bottom) were just outside the UCL; however, these data indicate the difference between two individual measurements that were within the UCL (top).

Figure 4 to be inserted

Regarding the other analytes, only 2 of the 29 control charts had data lying outside Shewhart's criterion for statistical control: one for isoprene measurements of the 594.6 ppm gas concentration; and one for 1,3-butadiene measurements of the 39.85 ppm gas concentration. For isoprene, 8 of the 120 data points were outside the control limits; however, the data displayed a random order, indicating there was no pattern to these outliers (data not shown). Similarly, for 1,3-butadiene, 8 of the 120 data points were outside the LCL and UCL. In this instance, however, a cluster of data points outside the LCL is apparent (Figure 5). These 8 data points were obtained on the first analytical run of day 2 measurements. The 1,3-butadiene yield decreased during run five; however, this was observed only during data analysis, so there was no opportunity to investigate; if noted at the time of measurement, it would trigger further investigation and rejection of the data set. The other runs made on day 2 (runs 2, 3 and 4) were all within the control limits. Figure 5a also shows that there was a downward trend in values over the first day and morning of the second day of measurement, but the data stabilised for the subsequent measurements.

Figure 5 to be inserted

Repeatability of cigarette sample measurements

To further check the repeatability of the system, three different cigarette products with varying tar yields were analysed for each of the seven vapour-phase analytes. The mean yield per cigarette (n=30) was determined by

smoking each product to the butt mark. As would be expected, the highest tar yield product, CM6 (NFDPM 14 mg/cig) produced the highest yield per cigarette for all seven analytes, followed by 3R4F (NFDPM 9.4 mg/cig) and the commercial cigarette DW (NFDPM 1.9 mg/cig) (Table 7 in the Supplemental Files).

The measurements for the three cigarette products were analysed for repeatability (r). The RSD was calculated from the average yield of each analyte per product given in Table 5. Both analyte and product variation were analysed. Regarding product variation, 3R4F showed the lowest average RSD across the seven analytes at 7.0%, followed by CM6 at 7.1% and the commercial cigarette (DW) at 13.5%. For 3R4F and CM6, all RSD values were less than the statistically relevant limit of 10% [31] (i.e., ≤9.7% and ≤9.3%, respectively). By contrast, all RSD values were above 10% (but ≤16.2%) for DW. This may be because the yields of the DW data were 4–6 times lower than those of the other products, with a proportionally greater impact of noise.

In terms of analyte variation, acetone and 2-butanone had the lowest RSD at 8.2%, followed by benzene (8.8%), isoprene (9.6%), toluene (9.7%), acetaldehyde (10.0%) and 1,3-butadiene (10.1%) (Table 8 in the Supplemental Files). By coupling a single-channel smoke machine with PI-TOF-MS via a constant flow orifice, Pang et al. [19] recently carried out an on-line analysis of the same seven compounds in mainstream smoke from 3R4F reference cigarettes, reporting RSDs below 15% for all analytes, similar to the current values.

Puff-by-puff analysis of cigarette data

The data from the LM2X-TOFMS can also be represented as yield per 35-mL puff, in keeping with the ISO smoking conditions used throughout this study. Each cigarette was smoked to the butt mark according to ISO standards (tipping paper length plus 3 mm), resulting in analyte data for up to 8–10 puffs per cigarette. Each puff was therefore compared with its counterpart in other runs. For example, all the puff-one data were averaged to obtain the mean ± SD yield for puff one (Figure 6). Because some runs had a slightly different puff number, all graphs were normalised to the minimum consistent puff number. The number of cigarettes analysed per puff number are given in the legend.

Figure 6 to be inserted

Although the yields vary per puff, trends are apparent for most of the analytes. Apart from 2-butanone, all analytes had a visibly higher yield in the first puff than in the second puff. After the second puff, the yield increased with increasing puff number. For all three cigarette products, the first puff had the highest yield of 1,3-butadiene, isoprene and benzene. Similar puff-by-puff behaviour of analytes has been observed in previous studies [16,20].

With increasing puff number from puff 3 to the final puff, there was an increase in mean concentration for all seven analytes for DW and 3R4F. For CM6, there was an overall increase in mean concentration with increasing puff number from puff 3, but six of the seven analytes, acetaldehyde, acetone, 2-butanone, benzene, isoprene and toluene, demonstrated a slightly lower mean for puff 5 as compared with puff 4.

For 1,3-butadiene, isoprene and benzene yields in CM6 products, puff one was unique to any other puff in the run. For CM6 products, acetaldehyde, 2-butanone and toluene exhibited the highest yield in their final puff. For 3R4F products, acetaldehyde, acetone, 2-butanone and toluene exhibited the highest yield in their final puff. For the commercial DW cigarette, only toluene exhibited the highest yield in its final puff. Notably, the large variation (i.e., SD) in the first puff indicates how different the lighting puff can be from cigarette to cigarette. This has been

noted in previous studies [16], and is thought to be due to the increase in temperature in the tobacco, from room temperature to approximately 900°C.

Operational range of the LM2X-TOFMS and data comparison

From the certified gas mixture measurements in Table 3, a working operational range for the LM2X-TOFMS was determined. The operational range was also corrected for accuracy, as defined by the relative error reported in Table 4. The operational range and corrected operational range are summarized in Table 9 (in the Supplemental Files).

The accuracy correction factors were also applied to the cigarette yield data (Table 10 in the Supplemental Files). The average (ISO) yield ± SD are the yields directly calculated by the LM2X-TOFMS, whereas the corrected yield ± SD are the yields that have been calculated based on the accuracy.

The corrected LM2X-TOFMS yield data were compared with internal and external published cigarette yield data. First, carbonyl measurements from the LM2X-TOFMS for 3R4F and CM6 were compared with published data generated by the CORESTA-recommended method for measuring carbonyls, involving smoke collection in impinger traps, derivatisation with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine, separation of carbonyl hydrazones by reversed-phase HPLC and detection by ultra violet or diode array [33] (Figure 7a). The 3R4F reference data, measured by the LM2X-TOFMS and corrected by accuracy (see Table 10), were then compared with comparison data generated internally by BAT (mean values per cig from 50 runs), collected by different offline methods (Figure 7b).

Figure 7 to be inserted

Overall, the data sets compare well (Table 11 in the Supplemental Files). Notably, the standard deviations of the measurements performed on the LM2X-TOFMS seem to be smaller than those of the CORESTA data set [33]. The online PI-TOFMS analysis of 3R4F mainstream smoke by Pang et al. [19] also reported similar values.

# Conclusion

An online mass spectrometer for puff-by-puff resolved analysis was tested and evaluated to determine its capabilities for the analysis of mainstream cigarette smoke. The LM2X-TOFMS system was found to be rugged, remaining unaffected by small changes such as changing the capillary, ferrule and/or time of day when measurements are performed. Although initial measurements indicated day-to-day variation in the measurement of some analytes, further measurements showed that day-to-day variation was not significant for all seven analytes and moving range charts showed that the system is stable and in control.

The LM2X-TOFMS demonstrated linearity across the full range of concentrations used in this study ($R^2$>0.99 for all seven analytes). The relative error was 16% for six of the analytes. The largest relative error (–36.2%) was observed for acetaldehyde, which may be due to the difference in the ionisation energy provided by the VUV lamp (9.8 eV) and the first ionisation potential of acetaldehyde (10.22 eV), resulting in reduced efficiency, which is attributable to the limited overlap between the 9.8eV of the ionisation source versus the first ionisation potential of acetaldehyde. Using an ionisation source with a higher potential might mitigate or reduce the observed variation. Further work will be required to fully understand the behaviour of acetaldehyde in the system.

Except for acetaldehyde, the analytes demonstrated good accuracy across all concentrations tested. Limits have been determined for repeatability and reproducibility that can be used for future reference. In terms of repeatability, CV(r) for the lowest gas concentration, except for isoprene, was outside the 10% guidance rules. It was difficult to assess reproducibility without another LM2X-TOFMS instrument in a different laboratory or a second operator, but limits were established for day and time of day.

Three cigarette products ranging from 2 to 14 mg of ISO tar were analysed and discriminated successfully by the instrument under the ISO regulatory smoking regime. The relative standard deviations for yields of all analytes were less than 10% for the 3R4F and CM6 products, and less than 16.2% for the lower yielding commercial cigarette. These values compare well with the accepted tolerance for measurement variability in tar, nicotine and CO under ISO smoking conditions of ±15% for tar and nicotine, and ±20% for CO.

Lastly, the puff-by-puff data showed that the analytes have different puff profiles. Often this was observed as a high yield in the first puff, followed by a lower yield in the second puff and then an increasing puff yield with increasing puff number. This correlates well with historic work published in this field [16,20]. Overall, we conclude that the LM2X-TOFMS is suitable for determining the vapour-phase yields of seven analytes on a real-time, puff-by-puff basis, and can be utilised for both fast screening (qualitative) and quantitative measurements of mainstream cigarette smoke.

## List Of Abbreviations

CV coefficient of variation

GC gas chromatography

FDA Food and Drug Administration

HCI Health Canada intense

HPHC harmful and potentially harmful constituent

HPLC high-performance liquid chromatography

MS mass spectrometry

REMPI resonance-enhanced multiphoton ionisation

SPI soft photon ionisation

TOF time of flight

VUV vacuum ultraviolet

## Declarations

Competing interests

The study was funded by British American Tobacco (BAT). At the time of the study JH, and GE were employees of BAT. Matthias Bente von Frowein is an employee of Photonion GmbH, and the supplier of the mass spectrometer for the LM2X-TOFMS.

Funding

This work was funded by British American Tobacco.

Authors' contributions

JH was responsible for planning and conducting all the gas bag and cigarette smoke measurements, preparing all data for statistical analysis and the main author of the manuscript; GE contributed to the study design of experiment and statistical analysis of the LM2X-TOFMS generated data, and MBvF was responsible for verification of LM2X-TOFMS performance and data output and supporting in data analysis. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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# Figure Legends

Figure 1. Schematic of the time-of-flight mass spectrometer

Figure 2. Control chart for toluene as (□g/puff), showing overall variability in repeat measurements. Data were recorded over 5 days with 3, 6, 4, 5 and 12 repeat measurements per run. Top, individual measurements (n=30). Bottom, moving range.

Figure 3. Linear regression of the calculated and measured yields of 1,3-butadiene, illustrating the linearity of the LM2X-TOFMS.

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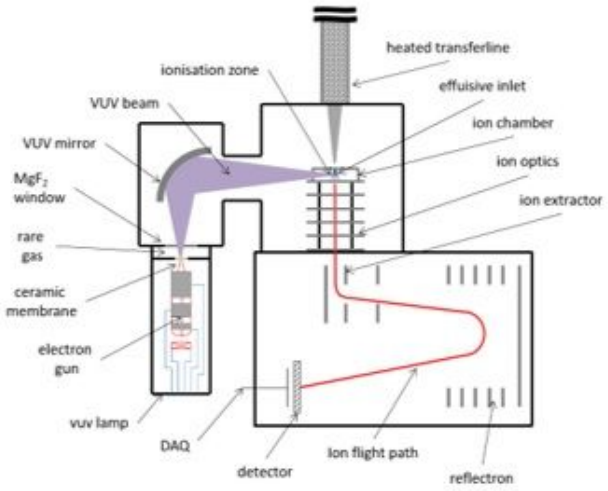
# Tables

Due to technical limitations, tables 1 - 11 are only available as a download in the supplemental files section.

# Figures

Figure 1

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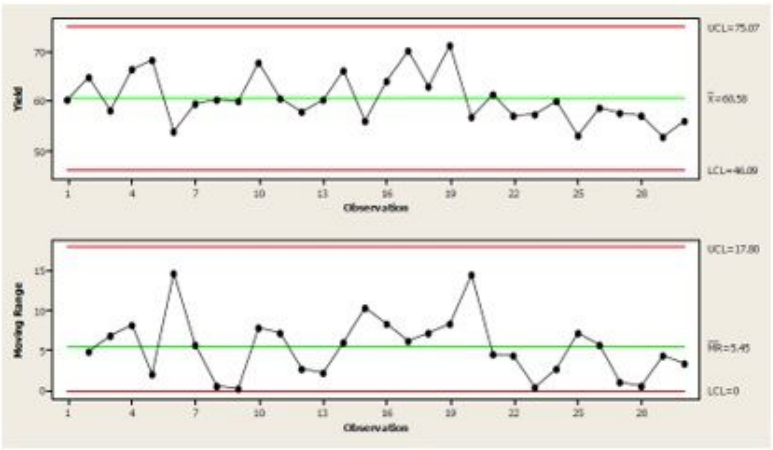


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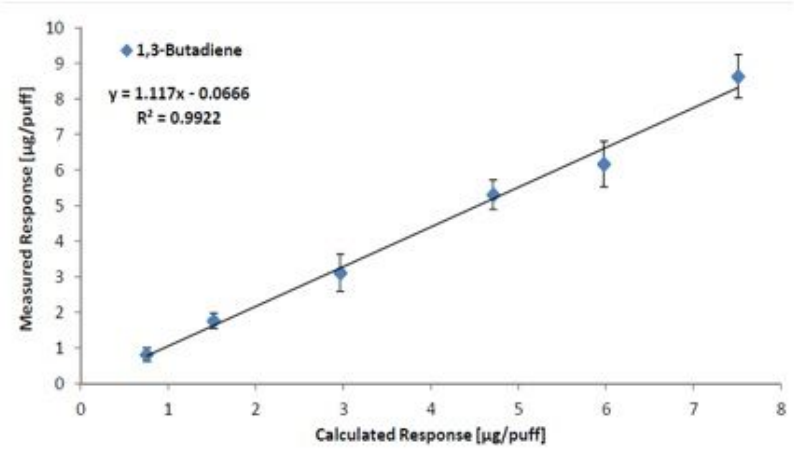


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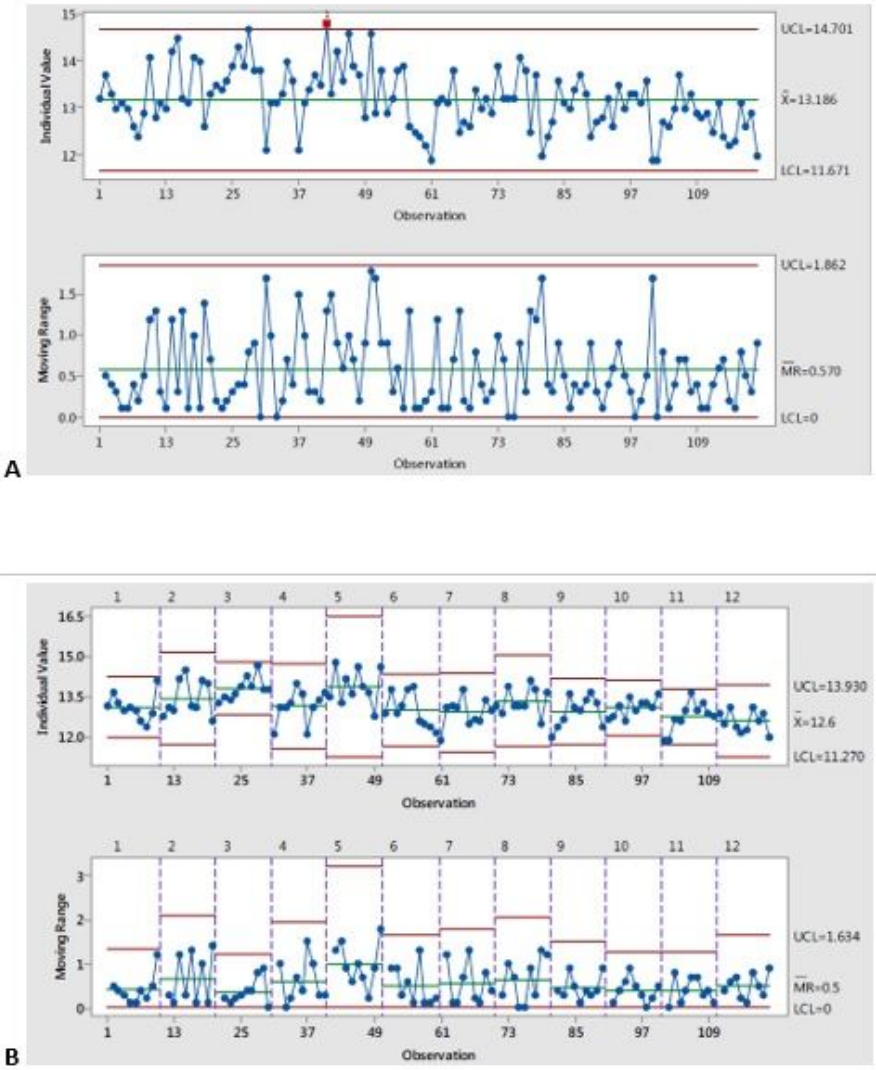


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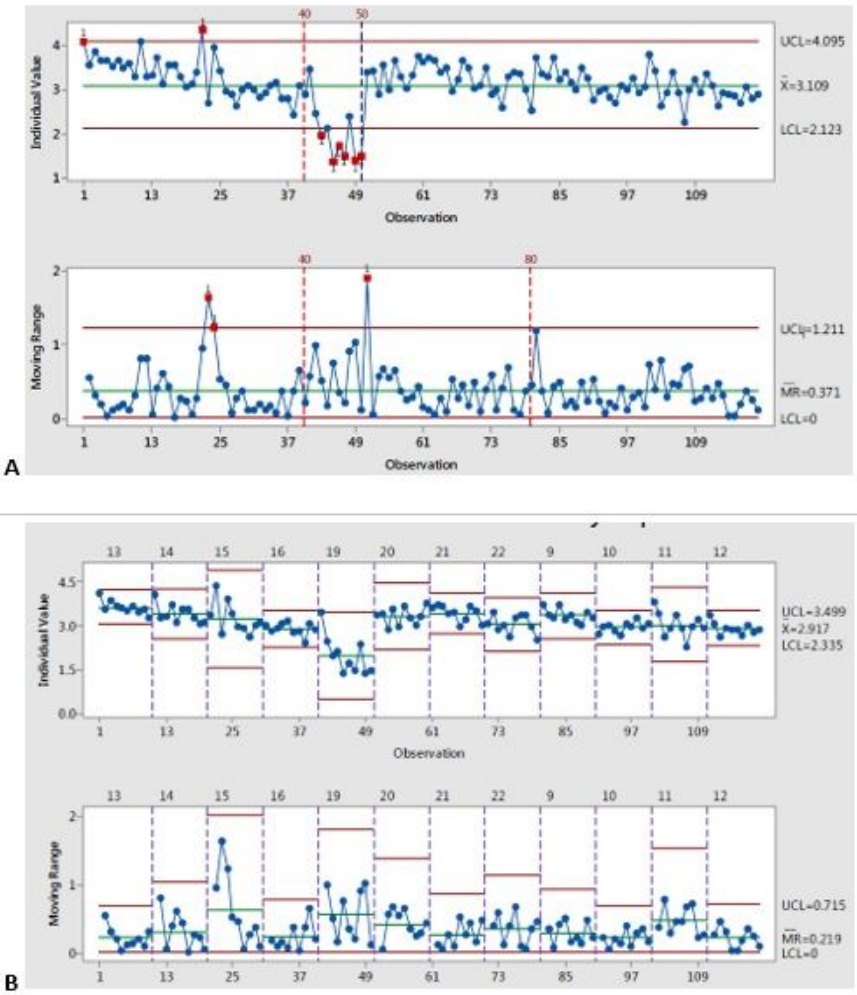


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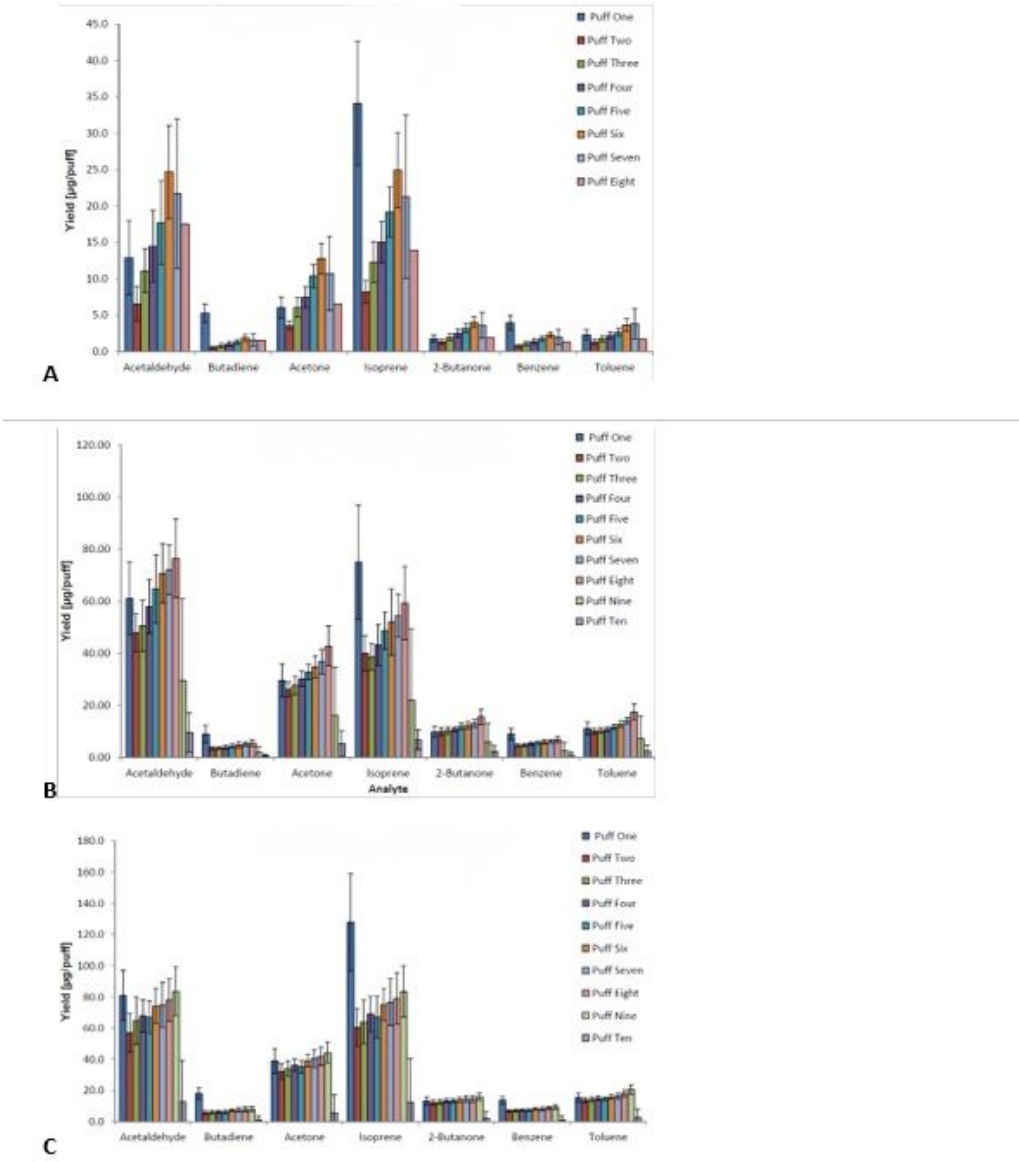


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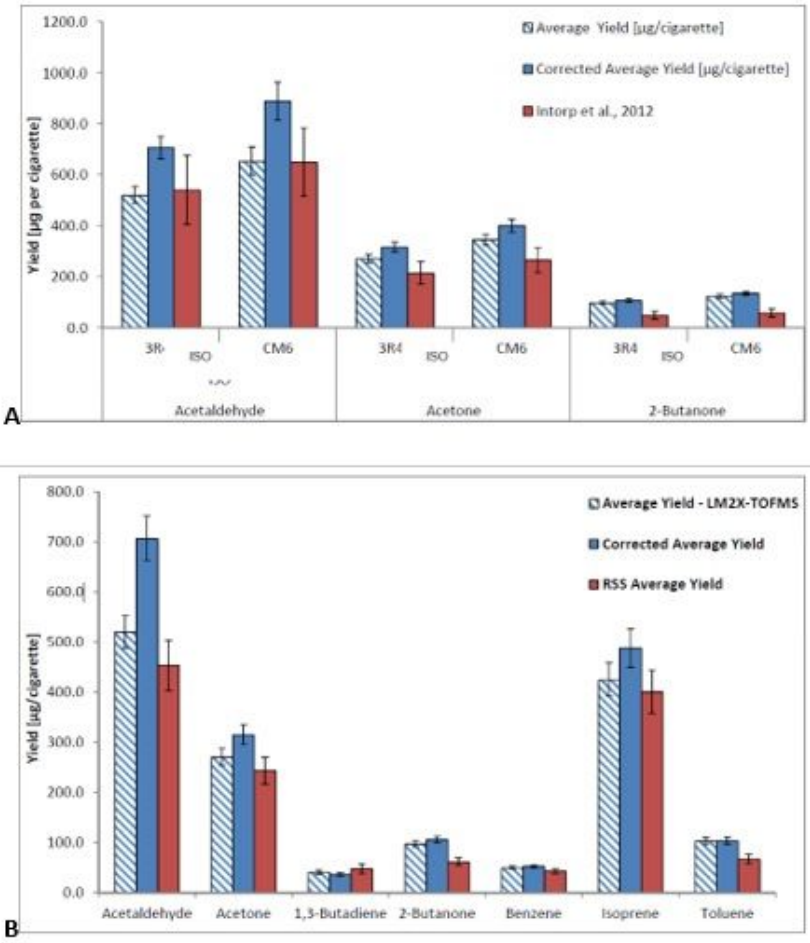


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## Supplementary Files

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