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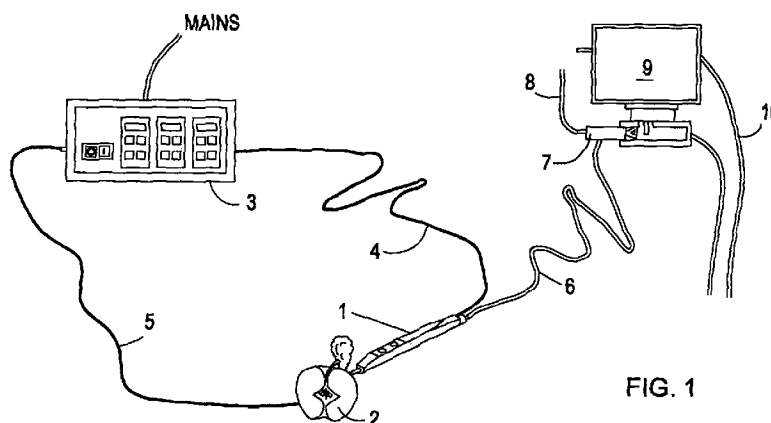
(54) **Title:** DIATHERMY KNIFE IONISATION SOURCE

FIG. 1

(57) **Abstract:** A method of detecting one or more compounds, chemicals or contaminants in a substrate (2) by mass spectrometry is disclosed. A non-living substrate (2) is analysed by contacting the substrate (2) with a diathermy knife (1). An electric current is applied to the diathermy knife (1) such that the diathermy knife vaporises a portion of the substrate (2). The vapour is aspirated via a sampling tube (6) pumped by a venturi pump (7) into a vacuum chamber of a mass spectrometer (9). Analyte molecules are aspirated into the vacuum chamber whereupon they impact a surface of the vacuum chamber and are ionised to form analyte ions which are then mass analysed.

DIATHERMY KNIFE IONISATION SOURCE

The present invention relates to a method of mass spectrometry and a mass spectrometer. The preferred embodiment relates to the use of a diathermy knife for vaporising a sample which is subsequently ionised within a vacuum chamber of a mass spectrometer and is then mass analysed.

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims priority from and the benefit of US Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 61/497,310 filed on 15 June 2011 and United Kingdom Patent Application No. 1109414.1 filed on 3 June 2011. The entire contents of these applications are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND TO THE PRESENT INVENTION

Electrosurgical knives are known for use in surgical procedures on living patients. An electrosurgical knife is a device in which a high frequency electric current is applied to an electrode, typically a metallic blade or pincers. The electrode of the knife is then used in surgery for tissue ablation, cutting or coagulation.

Diathermy is concerned with using an electric current to generate a source of heat for therapeutic applications.

It is desired to provide an improved method of mass spectrometry.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to an aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of mass spectrometry comprising:

contacting a substrate with an electrode and applying an electric current to the electrode to generate gas phase analyte molecules;

causing the gas phase analyte molecules to be ionised to form analyte ions; and mass analysing the analyte ions.

The method preferably further comprises contacting the substrate with the electrode at atmospheric pressure.

The method preferably further comprises providing a hand-held device comprising the electrode.

The method preferably further comprises manually contacting the substrate with the electrode.

The step of applying the electric current to the electrode preferably causes a portion of the substrate to vaporise and form the gas phase analyte molecules.

The electrode preferably comprises a diathermy knife or an electrosurgical RF knife.

The electrode preferably has a pointed protrusion or a cutting edge for cutting or penetrating the substrate.

At least a portion of the substrate that is contacted with the electrode preferably contains a proportion of water or another liquid.

5 The method preferably further comprises applying a fluid to at least a portion of the substrate prior to contacting the substrate with the electrode.

According to an embodiment after applying the fluid, the substrate is allowed to at least partially dry before contacting the substrate with the electrode.

The fluid may comprise a saline solution.

10 The fluid may comprise a solvent and/or water.

At least the portion of the substrate that is contacted with the electrode is preferably electrically conductive.

The method preferably further comprises:

15 contacting different regions of the substrate with the electrode so as to generate gas phase analyte molecules from the different regions;

causing the gas phase analyte molecules from the different regions to be ionised to form analyte ions; and

mass analysing the analyte ions from the different regions.

20 The different regions of the substrate preferably comprise different regions on the surface of the substrate and/or different regions below the surface of the substrate.

According to an aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of mass spectrometry comprising:

probing a substrate with an ultrasonic probe to generate gas phase analyte molecules;

25 causing the gas phase analyte molecules to be ionised to form analyte ions; and mass analysing the analyte ions.

The method preferably further comprises probing the substrate with the ultrasonic probe at atmospheric pressure.

30 The method preferably further comprises providing a hand-held device comprising the ultrasonic probe.

The method preferably further comprises manually probing the substrate with the ultrasonic probe.

According to an aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of mass spectrometry comprising:

35 probing a substrate with a laser probe to generate gas phase analyte molecules; transmitting the gas phase analyte molecules into a vacuum chamber of a mass spectrometer;

causing the gas phase analyte molecules to be ionised within the vacuum chamber to form analyte ions; and

40 mass analysing the analyte ions.

The method preferably further comprises probing the substrate with the laser probe at atmospheric pressure.

The method preferably further comprises providing a hand-held device comprising the laser probe.

The method preferably further comprises manually probing the substrate with the laser probe.

5 According to an aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of mass spectrometry comprising:

contacting a substrate with a jet of fluid to generate gas phase analyte molecules;

transmitting the gas phase analyte molecules into a vacuum chamber of a mass spectrometer;

10 causing the gas phase analyte molecules to be ionised within said vacuum chamber to form analyte ions; and

mass analysing the analyte ions.

The method preferably further comprises contacting the substrate with the jet of fluid at atmospheric pressure.

15 The method preferably further comprises providing a hand-held device which is arranged to emit the jet of fluid.

The method preferably further comprises manually directing the hand-held device so as to direct the jet of fluid onto the substrate.

The fluid preferably comprises a liquid.

20 The liquid preferably comprises water or an aqueous solution.

According to another embodiment the fluid comprises one or more gases.

The method preferably further comprises aspirating the gas phase analyte molecules into a mass spectrometer.

25 The method preferably further comprises aspirating the gas phase analyte molecules via a tube or supply line into the mass spectrometer.

The method preferably further comprises using a pump to draw the gas phase analyte molecules into the mass spectrometer. According to the preferred embodiment the pump is not directly connected to an exhaust port of a vacuum chamber.

30 The method preferably further comprises using a venturi pump to draw the gas phase analyte molecules into the mass spectrometer.

The method preferably further comprises causing the gas phase analyte molecules to pass into a vacuum chamber of the mass spectrometer.

35 The method preferably further comprises causing the gas phase analyte molecules to be ionised within the vacuum chamber of the mass spectrometer to form the analyte ions.

The gas phase analyte molecules are preferably ionised upon impacting a surface of or within the vacuum chamber.

The gas phase analyte molecules are preferably ionised upon impacting an RF ion-optical component located within the vacuum chamber.

40 The RF ion-optical component preferably comprises an ion guide or ion trap.

The gas phase analyte molecules may be ionised by an ion source located within the vacuum chamber.

The method preferably further comprises using a portable mass spectrometer to perform the step of mass analysing the analyte ions.

The substrate preferably comprises a non-living substrate.

The substrate preferably comprises a non-human and/or non-animal substrate.

5 The method comprises a non-surgical method.

The method comprises a non-therapeutic method.

The method preferably further comprises seeking to detect one or more compounds, chemicals or contaminants in the substrate.

10 The method preferably further comprises identifying one or more compounds, chemicals or contaminants in the substrate by mass analysing the analyte ions.

The method may be used to detect the presence of one or more predetermined compounds, chemicals or contaminants in the substrate.

15 The method preferably further comprises detecting if one or more compounds, chemicals or contaminants are present in the substrate above a predetermined concentration.

At least one of the compounds, chemicals or contaminants may comprise a pesticide, a steroid or other drug, chloramphenicol, a bulking material, a mycotoxin or water born pathogen, histamine, putrescine or cadaverine.

The substrate may comprise a food product.

20 The method preferably further comprises determining the freshness of the food product by detecting the presence and/or concentration of one or more compounds, chemicals or contaminants in the substrate.

The method preferably further comprises detecting the presence and/or concentration of histamine, putrescine or cadaverine.

25 The substrate may comprise a pharmaceutical tablet or other pharmaceutical product.

The method preferably further comprises detecting one or more active ingredients and/or bulking agents in the substrate.

The substrate preferably comprises a solid, gel or powder.

30 The substrate may comprise a dead biological organism.

According to an aspect of the present invention there is provided a mass spectrometer comprising:

an electrode which, in use, is brought or moved into contact with a substrate;

35 a device arranged and adapted to apply an electric current to the electrode so as to generate gas phase analyte molecules from the substrate;

a device arranged and adapted to cause the gas phase analyte molecules to be ionised to form analyte ions; and

a mass analyser for mass analysing the analyte ions.

40 The electrode preferably comprises a diathermy knife or an electrosurgical RF knife.

According to an aspect of the present invention there is provided a mass spectrometer comprising:

an ultrasonic probe arranged and adapted to probe a substrate so as to generate gas phase analyte molecules from the substrate;

a device arranged and adapted to cause the gas phase analyte molecules to be ionised to form analyte ions in use; and

5 a mass analyser for mass analysing the analyte ions.

The device arranged and adapted to cause the gas phase analyte molecules to be ionised to form analyte ions in use preferably comprises an internal surface of a vacuum chamber and/or an RF ion-optical component within a mass spectrometer. According to another embodiment the device may comprise an ion source located within a vacuum chamber of a mass spectrometer.

According to an aspect of the present invention there is provided a mass spectrometer comprising:

a laser probe arranged and adapted to probe a substrate so as to generate gas phase analyte molecules from the substrate;

15 a device arranged and adapted to transmit the gas phase analyte molecules into a vacuum chamber of a mass spectrometer;

a device arranged and adapted to cause the gas phase analyte molecules to be ionised within the vacuum chamber to form analyte ions; and

a mass analyser for mass analysing the analyte ions.

20 According to an aspect of the present invention there is provided a mass spectrometer comprising:

a device for directing a jet of fluid so as to contact a substrate and to generate gas phase analyte molecules from the substrate in use;

25 a device arranged and adapted to transmit the gas phase analyte molecules into a vacuum chamber of a mass spectrometer;

a device arranged and adapted to cause the gas phase analyte molecules to be ionised within the vacuum chamber to form analyte ions; and

a mass analyser for mass analysing the analyte ions.

30 The device arranged and adapted to cause the gas phase analyte molecules to be ionised to form analyte ions in use preferably comprises an internal surface of a vacuum chamber and/or an RF ion-optical component within a mass spectrometer. According to another embodiment the device may comprise an ion source located within a vacuum chamber of a mass spectrometer.

35 According to an aspect of the present invention there is provided a method comprising:

contacting and/or cutting a non-living substrate at atmospheric pressure with a hand-held electrosurgical knife comprising an electrode, wherein the substrate comprises a solid, gel or powder;

40 applying an electric current to the electrode in order to vaporise a portion of the substrate and to generate gas phase analyte molecules from the substrate;

transferring the gas phase analyte molecules into a vacuum chamber of a mass spectrometer;

ionising the gas phase analyte molecules within the vacuum chamber to form analyte ions; and

mass analysing the analyte ions.

According to an aspect of the present invention there is provided apparatus
5 comprising:

a hand-held electrosurgical knife comprising an electrode, wherein in use the electrode is arranged and adapted to contact and/or cut a non-living substrate at atmospheric pressure, wherein the substrate comprises a solid, gel or powder;

10 a device arranged and adapted to apply an electric current to the electrode in order to vaporise, in use, a portion of the substrate and to generate gas phase analyte molecules from the substrate;

a device arranged and adapted to transfer the gas phase analyte molecules into a vacuum chamber of a mass spectrometer;

15 a device arranged and adapted to ionise the gas phase analyte molecules within the vacuum chamber to form analyte ions; and

a mass analyser for mass analysing the analyte ions.

According to an aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of detecting one or more compounds, chemicals or contaminants in a substrate by mass spectrometry, the method comprising:

20 providing a non-living substrate to be analysed;

contacting the substrate with an electrode;

applying an electric current to the electrode such that the electrode ionises a portion of the substrate so as to generate ions therefrom; and

mass analysing the ions.

25 The method preferably further comprises vaporising and/or ionising the portion of the substrate with the electrode when the current is applied.

The method preferably further comprises identifying the one or more compounds, chemicals or contaminants in the substrate based on the mass analysing step.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a mass
30 spectrometer comprising:

an ionisation source comprising a diathermy knife; and

a mass analyser.

It will be understood by those skilled in the art that the gas phase analyte molecules which are preferably transferred in a vacuum chamber of the mass spectrometer are
35 preferably neutral or uncharged and should be distinguished from ions which have a net charge.

The present invention recognizes that diathermy knives may be used as general purpose ionization sources and have applicability in the field of mass spectrometry outside of the surgical environment, in particular in the area field portable mass spectrometry.

40 It is believed that some charged droplets (both positive and negative) may be formed as the substrate is vaporized by the diathermy knife or other device. However, whilst ions may well be generated directly by the knife with the preferred arrangement it is

unlikely that the ions which are subsequently mass analysed are those same ions which were formed at the point of contact between the knife and the substrate. In particular, it is unlikely that ions formed by the knife would be able to be transported at atmospheric pressure along the length of a sampling tube into a mass spectrometer. Less preferred
5 embodiments are, however, contemplated wherein the electrosurgical knife may probe and/or cut a substrate immediately in front of an ion inlet into a mass spectrometer and at least some ions may be transmitted through the ion inlet and be subsequently mass analysed.

It is believed that fumes or analyte molecules from the substrate which are
10 aspirated into the initial vacuum chamber of a mass spectrometer are ionised upon impacting either the (internal) wall of the initial vacuum chamber housing and/or an ion-optical component such as an ion guide located within a vacuum chamber downstream of the initial vacuum chamber. Although analyte ions may be created by other means including directly at the site that the RF electrosurgical knife contacts a substrate it is
15 believed that at least the most dominant process of ionisation is by the analyte molecules impacting a surface and becoming ionised as a result of the impact with the surface.

It is apparent, therefore, that the present invention represents a significant advance in the art and enables a hand-held and portable device to be used in the testing of e.g. food and pharmaceutical products at e.g. ports of entry into a country or during the course of a
20 safety inspection.

The suitability of a substrate to be analyzed by the preferred technique depends somewhat upon its conductivity. Ideally, the sampled area should be moist but not wet. However, embodiments are contemplated wherein dry substrates may be analysed after being moistened with a saline solution. As the ionization is restricted spatially to the area of
25 a knife electrode tip, mass spectra from various parts of the sample may be easily collected. For example, the skin of an apple may initially be examined for pesticides, and then cut into with the electrode in order to analyse the core region. As such, the preferred device may form part of a small field portable mass spectrometer for use at point of entry, site inspections and process control.

30 Government agencies mandate maximum permitted levels of contaminants in food products. According to an embodiment, the preferred device and method may be used to detect contaminants in food products. Examples include, but are not limited to, detecting pesticides in fruit and vegetables, steroids and veterinary drugs in meat and chloramphenicol in foods such as prawns and chicken.

35 In another preferred embodiment, the preferred device and method may be used to detect unwanted (and potentially dangerous and/or illegal) bulking materials in food, such as pork gelatin in chicken.

In other embodiments, the preferred device and method may be used to detect mycotoxins and water born pathogens in seafood or histamine in cheese and fish.

40 In a preferred embodiment the preferred device and method may be used to monitor and/or test the freshness of meat or fish, for example, by detecting the presence and/or concentration of histamine, putrescine or cadaverine, etc.

In another embodiment the preferred device and method may be used to detect active ingredients or other compounds in pharmaceutical products. For example, a preferred method may comprise moistening a pharmaceutical tablet using standard HPLC solvents (e.g. with 50% mixture of methanol and water) and then obtaining mass spectra.

5 This technique may be used to quickly detect active ingredients and bulking agents.

According to an embodiment the mass spectrometer may further comprise:

- (a) an ion source and/or an additional ion source selected from the group consisting of: (i) an Electrospray ionisation ("ESI") ion source; (ii) an Atmospheric Pressure Photo Ionisation ("APPI") ion source; (iii) an Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionisation ("APCI") ion source; (iv) a Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption Ionisation ("MALDI") ion source; (v) a Laser Desorption Ionisation ("LDI") ion source; (vi) an Atmospheric Pressure Ionisation ("API") ion source; (vii) a Desorption Ionisation on Silicon ("DIOS") ion source; (viii) an Electron Impact ("EI") ion source; (ix) a Chemical Ionisation ("CI") ion source; (x) a Field Ionisation ("FI") ion source; (xi) a Field Desorption ("FD") ion source; (xii) an Inductively Coupled Plasma ("ICP") ion source; (xiii) a Fast Atom Bombardment ("FAB") ion source; (xiv) a Liquid Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry ("LSIMS") ion source; (xv) a Desorption Electrospray Ionisation ("DESI") ion source; (xvi) a Nickel-63 radioactive ion source; (xvii) an Atmospheric Pressure Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption Ionisation ion source; (xviii) a Thermospray ion source; (xix) an Atmospheric Sampling Glow Discharge Ionisation ("ASGDI") ion source; and (xx) a Glow Discharge ("GD") ion source; and/or
- (b) one or more continuous or pulsed ion sources; and/or
- (c) one or more ion guides; and/or
- (d) one or more ion mobility separation devices and/or one or more Field Asymmetric Ion Mobility Spectrometer devices; and/or
- 25 (e) one or more ion traps or one or more ion trapping regions; and/or
- (f) one or more collision, fragmentation or reaction cells selected from the group consisting of: (i) a Collisional Induced Dissociation ("CID") fragmentation device; (ii) a Surface Induced Dissociation ("SID") fragmentation device; (iii) an Electron Transfer Dissociation ("ETD") fragmentation device; (iv) an Electron Capture Dissociation ("ECD") fragmentation device; (v) an Electron Collision or Impact Dissociation fragmentation device; (vi) a Photo Induced Dissociation ("PID") fragmentation device; (vii) a Laser Induced Dissociation fragmentation device; (viii) an infrared radiation induced dissociation device; (ix) an ultraviolet radiation induced dissociation device; (x) a nozzle-skimmer interface fragmentation device; (xi) an in-source fragmentation device; (xii) an in-source Collision Induced Dissociation fragmentation device; (xiii) a thermal or temperature source fragmentation device; (xiv) an electric field induced fragmentation device; (xv) a magnetic field induced fragmentation device; (xvi) an enzyme digestion or enzyme degradation fragmentation device; (xvii) an ion-ion reaction fragmentation device; (xviii) an ion-molecule reaction fragmentation device; (xix) an ion-atom reaction fragmentation device; (xx) an ion-metastable ion reaction fragmentation device; (xxi) an ion-metastable molecule reaction fragmentation device; (xxii) an ion-metastable atom reaction fragmentation device; (xxiii) an ion-ion reaction device for reacting ions to form adduct or product ions; (xxiv) an ion-
- 30
- 35
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molecule reaction device for reacting ions to form adduct or product ions; (xxv) an ion-atom reaction device for reacting ions to form adduct or product ions; (xxvi) an ion-metastable ion reaction device for reacting ions to form adduct or product ions; (xxvii) an ion-metastable molecule reaction device for reacting ions to form adduct or product ions;

5 (xxviii) an ion-metastable atom reaction device for reacting ions to form adduct or product ions; and (xxix) an Electron Ionisation Dissociation ("EID") fragmentation device; and/or

(g) a mass analyser selected from the group consisting of: (i) a quadrupole mass analyser; (ii) a 2D or linear quadrupole mass analyser; (iii) a Paul or 3D quadrupole mass analyser; (iv) a Penning trap mass analyser; (v) an ion trap mass analyser; (vi) a magnetic sector mass analyser; (vii) Ion Cyclotron Resonance ("ICR") mass analyser; (viii) a Fourier Transform Ion Cyclotron Resonance ("FTICR") mass analyser; (ix) an electrostatic or orbitrap mass analyser; (x) a Fourier Transform electrostatic or orbitrap mass analyser; (xi) a Fourier Transform mass analyser; (xii) a Time of Flight mass analyser; (xiii) an orthogonal acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser; and (xiv) a linear acceleration Time of Flight mass analyser; and/or

(h) one or more energy analysers or electrostatic energy analysers; and/or

(i) one or more ion detectors; and/or

(j) one or more mass filters selected from the group consisting of: (i) a quadrupole mass filter; (ii) a 2D or linear quadrupole ion trap; (iii) a Paul or 3D quadrupole ion trap; (iv) a Penning ion trap; (v) an ion trap; (vi) a magnetic sector mass filter; (vii) a Time of Flight mass filter; and (viii) a Wein filter; and/or

(k) a device or ion gate for pulsing ions; and/or

(l) a device for converting a substantially continuous ion beam into a pulsed ion beam.

25 The mass spectrometer may further comprise either:

(i) a C-trap and an orbitrap (RTM) mass analyser comprising an outer barrel-like electrode and a coaxial inner spindle-like electrode, wherein in a first mode of operation ions are transmitted to the C-trap and are then injected into the orbitrap (RTM) mass analyser and wherein in a second mode of operation ions are transmitted to the C-trap and then to a collision cell or Electron Transfer Dissociation device wherein at least some ions are fragmented into fragment ions, and wherein the fragment ions are then transmitted to the C-trap before being injected into the orbitrap (RTM) mass analyser; and/or

(ii) a stacked ring ion guide comprising a plurality of electrodes each having an aperture through which ions are transmitted in use and wherein the spacing of the electrodes increases along the length of the ion path, and wherein the apertures in the electrodes in an upstream section of the ion guide have a first diameter and wherein the apertures in the electrodes in a downstream section of the ion guide have a second diameter which is smaller than the first diameter, and wherein opposite phases of an AC or RF voltage are applied, in use, to successive electrodes.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Various embodiments of the present invention will now be described, by way of example only, and with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 shows a preferred embodiment of the present invention wherein an electrosurgical RF knife is used to cut an apple and fumes from the cutting process are extracted via a sampling tube which is aspirated by a venturi pump so that the fumes are passed into a mass spectrometer;

Fig. 2 shows a mass spectrum obtained according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention wherein an apple is analysed to detect various pesticides; and

Fig. 3 shows a mass spectrum obtained according to preferred embodiment of the present invention wherein a paracetamol tablet is analysed to detect its ingredients.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described with reference to Fig 1.

Fig. 1 shows a preferred embodiment of the present invention wherein an electrosurgical RF knife 1 is used to cut a substrate which for sake of example only may comprise an apple 2. The electrosurgical RF knife 1 is powered by an electrosurgery unit 3. The electrosurgical RF knife 1 is connected to the electrosurgery unit via a knife feed (floating) 4 and a knife return (floating) 5. The electrosurgical RF knife 1 has a sampling tube 6 which enables fumes comprising analyte molecules resulting from the cutting process to be extracted. The sampling tube 6 is preferably aspirated by a venturi pump 7 which is supplied with an air supply 8. The fumes and analyte molecules from the substrate resulting from the probing and/or cutting process pass along the sampling tube 6 and pass into an initial vacuum chamber of a mass spectrometer 9 having a rotary pump exhaust 10.

In order to illustrate the utility of the preferred embodiment to analysing food products, apple segments were dosed with a mix of 21 pesticides at various concentrations (100, 10 and 1 ng/μl). The apple segments were then analysed using a diathermy knife or RF electrode knife in combination with a modified Waters (RTM) G2 QToF mass spectrometer in a manner similar to that shown in Fig. 1 except that the sampling tube 6 was not utilised.

A total of 100 μl of the mixture of pesticides was spread over the apple surface and was allowed to soak in and dry. A 1 cm² area of the apple was then analysed by applying the diathermy knife or RF electrode knife to it (setting coag. 30). The apple segment was held in front of the sample cone of the mass spectrometer and in this particular experiment no attempt was made to trap or funnel the smoke plume from the apple into the mass spectrometer.

The table below shows the 21 pesticides which were used at concentrations of 100 ng/μl together with an indication as to whether or not they were detected.

<u>Compound name</u>	<u>Formula</u>	<u>M+H</u>	<u>Detected</u>
Pirimiphos-methyl	C11H20N3O3PS	306.1041 (1+)	yes
Profenofos	C11H15BrClO3PS	372.9430 (1+)	no
Prometon	C10H19N5O	226.1668 (1+)	yes
Prometryn	C10H19N5S	242.1439 (1+)	yes
Propamocarb	C9H20N2O2	189.1603 (1+)	yes
Propaquizafop	C22H22ClN3O5	444.1326 (1+)	no
Pyraclostrobin	C19H18ClN3O4	388.1064 (1+)	no
Pyrazophos	C14H20N3O5PS	374.0940 (1+)	yes
Quinmerac	C11H8ClNO2	222.0322 (1+)	yes
Quizalofop-ethyl	C19H17ClN2O4	373.0955 (1+)	no
Siduron	C14H20N2O	233.1654 (1+)	yes
Spiroxamine	C18H35NO2	298.2746 (1+)	yes
Sulfotep	C8H20O5P2S2	323.0306 (1+)	no
Tebufenozide		353.2229	yes
Tebuthiuron	C9H16N4OS	229.1123 (1+)	yes
Terbufos	C9H21O2PS3	289.0520 (1+)	no
Terbumeton	C10H19N5O	226.1668 (1+)	yes
Tetrachlorvinphos	C10H9Cl4O4P	364.9071 (1+)	no
Thiabendazole	C10H7N3S	202.0439 (1+)	yes
Triticonazole	C17H20ClN3O	318.1373 (1+)	yes
Zoxamide	C14H16Cl3NO2	336.0325 (1+)	no

Fig. 2 shows a mass spectrum which was obtained when analysing the apple contaminated with a mixture of 21 pesticides using an electric knife according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 3 shows a mass spectrum which was obtained when analysing one half of a paracetamol tablet which had been moistened on its surface with a few drops of a 50% mixture of methanol and water (0.1% formic acid) using an electric knife according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 3 shows that the active compound of the paracetamol tablet was clearly detected at m/z 152.0709 (-2 ppm) and ions from the bulk of the tablet are also clearly visible in the mass spectrum.

It is apparent that the preferred method of detecting one or more compounds, chemicals or contaminants in a substrate by a method of mass spectrometry is particularly advantageous and may advantageously be implemented using a portable mass analyser.

Other less preferred embodiments of the present invention are also contemplated wherein the electrosurgical knife may be replaced with a different device which is preferably used to vaporise at least a portion of the sample. For example, according to an embodiment an ultrasonic probe may be utilised to probe a substrate and generate a plume of gas phase analyte molecules which are preferably transferred into a vacuum chamber of a mass spectrometer and ionised by impact ionisation with a surface within the vacuum chamber.

According to another embodiment a laser probe may be used to generate gas phase analyte molecules which are preferably transferred into a vacuum chamber of a mass spectrometer and ionised by impact ionisation with a surface within the vacuum chamber.

- 5 According to another embodiment a jet of fluid may be directed onto a substrate to generate gas phase analyte molecules which are preferably transferred into a vacuum chamber of a mass spectrometer and ionised by impact ionisation with a surface within the vacuum chamber.

10 It is should be understood that the various preferred features of the preferred embodiment relating to the electrosurgical knife also apply to the less preferred embodiments relating to using an ultrasonic probe, a laser probe or a jet of fluid. In particular, gas phase analyte molecules resulting from the substrate being probed with an ultrasonic probe, a laser probe or a jet of fluid may be aspirated via a tube into an initial or subsequent vacuum chamber of a mass spectrometer whereupon the analyte molecules
15 are ionised by impacting a surface e.g. a wall of the vacuum chamber and/or an RF ion-optical component such as an ion guide or ion trap. The less preferred devices may be used to perform all the testing procedures which are described above in relation to using an RF surgical knife. The apparatus and method according to the present invention is not used to perform a surgical or therapeutic procedure.

20 Although the present invention has been described with reference to the preferred embodiments, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and detail may be made without departing from the scope of the invention as set forth in the accompanying claims.

Claims

- 5 1. A method of mass spectrometry comprising:
 contacting a substrate with an electrode and applying an electric current to said
 electrode to generate gas phase analyte molecules;
 causing said gas phase analyte molecules to be ionised to form analyte ions; and
 mass analysing said analyte ions.
- 10 2. A method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising contacting said substrate with
 said electrode at atmospheric pressure.
3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, further comprising providing a hand-held
15 device comprising said electrode.
4. A method as claimed in claim 3, further comprising manually contacting said
 substrate with said electrode.
- 20 5. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the step of applying said
 electric current to said electrode causes a portion of said substrate to vaporise and form
 said gas phase analyte molecules.
6. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said electrode comprises a
25 diathermy knife or an electrosurgical RF knife.
7. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said electrode has a pointed
 protrusion or a cutting edge for cutting or penetrating said substrate.
- 30 8. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein at least a portion of said
 substrate that is contacted with said electrode contains a proportion of water or another
 liquid.
9. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, further comprising applying a fluid to
35 at least a portion of said substrate prior to contacting said substrate with said electrode.
10. A method as claimed in claim 9, wherein after applying said fluid, said substrate is
 allowed to at least partially dry before contacting said substrate with said electrode.
- 40 11. A method as claimed in claim 9 or 10, wherein said fluid comprises a saline
 solution.

12. A method as claimed in claim 9 or 10, wherein said fluid comprises a solvent and/or water.
13. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein at least the portion of said
5 substrate that is contacted with said electrode is electrically conductive.
14. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, further comprising:
contacting different regions of said substrate with said electrode so as to generate
gas phase analyte molecules from said different regions;
10 causing said gas phase analyte molecules from said different regions to be ionised
to form analyte ions; and
mass analysing said analyte ions from said different regions.
15. A method as claimed in claim 14, wherein said different regions of said substrate
15 comprise different regions on the surface of said substrate and/or different regions below
the surface of said substrate.
16. A method of mass spectrometry comprising:
probing a substrate with an ultrasonic probe to generate gas phase analyte
20 molecules;
causing said gas phase analyte molecules to be ionised to form analyte ions; and
mass analysing said analyte ions.
17. A method as claimed in claim 16, further comprising probing said substrate with
25 said ultrasonic probe at atmospheric pressure.
18. A method as claimed in claim 16 or 17, further comprising providing a hand-held
device comprising said ultrasonic probe.
19. A method as claimed in claim 18, further comprising manually probing said
30 substrate with said ultrasonic probe.
20. A method of mass spectrometry comprising:
probing a substrate with a laser probe to generate gas phase analyte molecules;
35 transmitting said gas phase analyte molecules into a vacuum chamber of a mass
spectrometer;
causing said gas phase analyte molecules to be ionised within said vacuum
chamber to form analyte ions; and
mass analysing said analyte ions.
40
21. A method as claimed in claim 20, further comprising probing said substrate with
said laser probe at atmospheric pressure.

22. A method as claimed in claim 20 or 21, further comprising providing a hand-held device comprising said laser probe.
- 5 23. A method as claimed in claim 22, further comprising manually probing said substrate with said laser probe.
24. A method of mass spectrometry comprising:
contacting a substrate with a jet of fluid to generate gas phase analyte molecules;
10 transmitting said gas phase analyte molecules into a vacuum chamber of a mass spectrometer;
causing said gas phase analyte molecules to be ionised to form analyte ions within said vacuum chamber to form analyte ions; and
mass analysing said analyte ions.
- 15 25. A method as claimed in claim 24, further comprising contacting said substrate with said jet of fluid at atmospheric pressure.
26. A method as claimed in claim 24 or 25, further comprising providing a hand-held
20 device which is arranged to emit said jet of fluid.
27. A method as claimed in claim 26, further comprising manually directing said hand-held device so as to direct said jet of fluid onto said substrate.
- 25 28. A method as claimed in any of claims 24-27, wherein said fluid comprises a liquid.
29. A method as claimed in claim 28, wherein said liquid comprises water or an aqueous solution.
- 30 30. A method as claimed in any of claims 24-27, wherein said fluid comprises one or more gases.
31. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, further comprising aspirating said gas phase analyte molecules into a mass spectrometer.
- 35 32. A method as claimed in claim 31, further comprising aspirating said gas phase analyte molecules via a tube or supply line into said mass spectrometer.
33. A method as claimed in claim 31 or 32, further comprising using a pump to draw
40 said gas phase analyte molecules into said mass spectrometer, wherein said pump is not directly connected to an exhaust port of a vacuum chamber.

34. A method as claimed in claim 33, further comprising using a venturi pump to draw said gas phase analyte molecules into said mass spectrometer.
- 5 35. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, further comprising causing said gas phase analyte molecules to pass into a vacuum chamber of said mass spectrometer.
- 10 36. A method as claimed in claim 35, further comprising causing said gas phase analyte molecules to be ionised within said vacuum chamber of said mass spectrometer to form said analyte ions.
37. A method as claimed in claim 36, wherein said gas phase analyte molecules are ionised upon impacting a surface of or within said vacuum chamber.
- 15 38. A method as claimed in claim 36 or 37, wherein said gas phase analyte molecules are ionised upon impacting an RF ion-optical component located within said vacuum chamber.
39. A method as claimed in claim 38, wherein said RF ion-optical component comprises an ion guide or ion trap.
- 20 40. A method as claimed in any of claims 35-39, wherein said gas phase analyte molecules are ionised by an ion source located within said vacuum chamber.
- 25 41. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, comprising using a portable mass spectrometer to perform said step of mass analysing said analyte ions.
42. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said substrate comprises a non-living substrate.
- 30 43. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said substrate comprises a non-human and/or non-animal substrate.
44. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the method comprises a non-surgical method.
- 35 45. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the method comprises a non-therapeutic method.
- 40 46. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, further comprising seeking to detect one or more compounds, chemicals or contaminants in said substrate.

47. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, further comprising identifying one or more compounds, chemicals or contaminants in said substrate by mass analysing said analyte ions.
- 5 48. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the method is used to detect the presence of one or more predetermined compounds, chemicals or contaminants in said substrate.
- 10 49. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, further comprising detecting if one or more compounds, chemicals or contaminants are present in said substrate above a predetermined concentration.
- 15 50. A method as claimed in any of claims 46-49, wherein at least one of said compounds, chemicals or contaminants comprises a pesticide.
51. A method as claimed in any of claims 46-50, wherein at least one of said compounds, chemicals or contaminants comprises a steroid or other drug.
- 20 52. A method as claimed in any of claims 46-51, wherein at least one of said compounds, chemicals or contaminants comprises chloramphenicol.
53. A method as claimed in any of claims 46-52, wherein at least one of said compounds, chemicals or contaminants comprises a bulking material.
- 25 54. A method as claimed in any of claims 46-53, wherein at least one of said compounds, chemicals or contaminants comprises a mycotoxin or water born pathogen.
55. A method as claimed in any of claims 46-54, wherein at least one of said compounds, chemicals or contaminants comprises histamine, putrescine or cadaverine.
- 30 56. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said substrate comprises a food product.
57. A method as claimed in claim 56, further comprising determining the freshness of said food product by detecting the presence and/or concentration of one or more compounds, chemicals or contaminants in said substrate.
- 35 58. A method as claimed in claim 57, wherein the method comprises detecting the presence and/or concentration of histamine, putrescine or cadaverine.
- 40 59. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said substrate comprises a pharmaceutical tablet or other pharmaceutical product.

60. A method as claimed in claim 59, wherein the method comprises detecting one or more active ingredients and/or bulking agents in said substrate.
- 5 61. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said substrate comprises a solid, gel or powder.
62. A method as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said substrate comprises a dead biological organism.
- 10 63. A mass spectrometer comprising:
an electrode which, in use, is brought or moved into contact with a substrate;
a device arranged and adapted to apply an electric current to said electrode so as to generate gas phase analyte molecules from said substrate;
15 a device arranged and adapted to cause said gas phase analyte molecules to be ionised to form analyte ions; and
a mass analyser for mass analysing said analyte ions.
- 20 64. A mass spectrometer as claimed in claim 63, wherein said electrode comprises a diathermy knife or an electrosurgical RF knife.
65. A mass spectrometer comprising:
an ultrasonic probe arranged and adapted to probe a substrate so as to generate gas phase analyte molecules from said substrate;
25 a device arranged and adapted to cause said gas phase analyte molecules to be ionised to form analyte ions in use; and
a mass analyser for mass analysing said analyte ions.
- 30 66. A mass spectrometer comprising:
a laser probe arranged and adapted to probe a substrate so as to generate gas phase analyte molecules from said substrate;
a device arranged and adapted to transmit said gas phase analyte molecules into a vacuum chamber of a mass spectrometer;
a device arranged and adapted to cause said gas phase analyte molecules to be
35 ionised within said vacuum chamber to form analyte ions; and
a mass analyser for mass analysing said analyte ions.
- 40 67. A mass spectrometer comprising:
a device for directing a jet of fluid so as to contact a substrate and to generate gas phase analyte molecules from said substrate in use;
a device arranged and adapted to transmit said gas phase analyte molecules into a vacuum chamber of a mass spectrometer;

a device arranged and adapted to cause said gas phase analyte molecules to be ionised within said vacuum chamber to form analyte ions; and
a mass analyser for mass analysing said analyte ions.

- 5 68. A method comprising:
contacting and/or cutting a non-living substrate at atmospheric pressure with a
hand-held electrosurgical knife comprising an electrode, wherein said substrate comprises
a solid, gel or powder;
applying an electric current to said electrode in order to vaporise a portion of said
10 substrate and to generate gas phase analyte molecules from said substrate;
transferring said gas phase analyte molecules into a vacuum chamber of a mass
spectrometer;
ionising said gas phase analyte molecules within said vacuum chamber to form
analyte ions; and
15 mass analysing said analyte ions.
69. Apparatus comprising:
a hand-held electrosurgical knife comprising an electrode, wherein in use said
electrode is arranged and adapted to contact and/or cut a non-living substrate at
20 atmospheric pressure, wherein said substrate comprises a solid, gel or powder;
a device arranged and adapted to apply an electric current to said electrode in
order to vaporise, in use, a portion of said substrate and to generate gas phase analyte
molecules from said substrate;
a device arranged and adapted to transfer said gas phase analyte molecules into a
25 vacuum chamber of a mass spectrometer;
a device arranged and adapted to ionise said gas phase analyte molecules within
said vacuum chamber to form analyte ions; and
a mass analyser for mass analysing said analyte ions.

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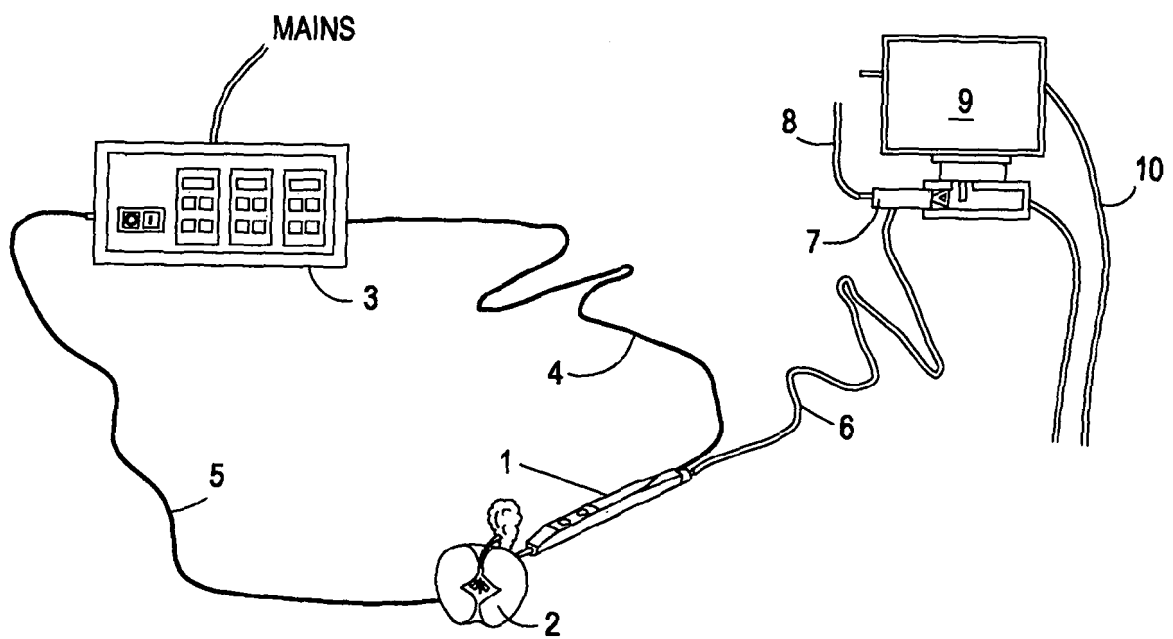


FIG. 1

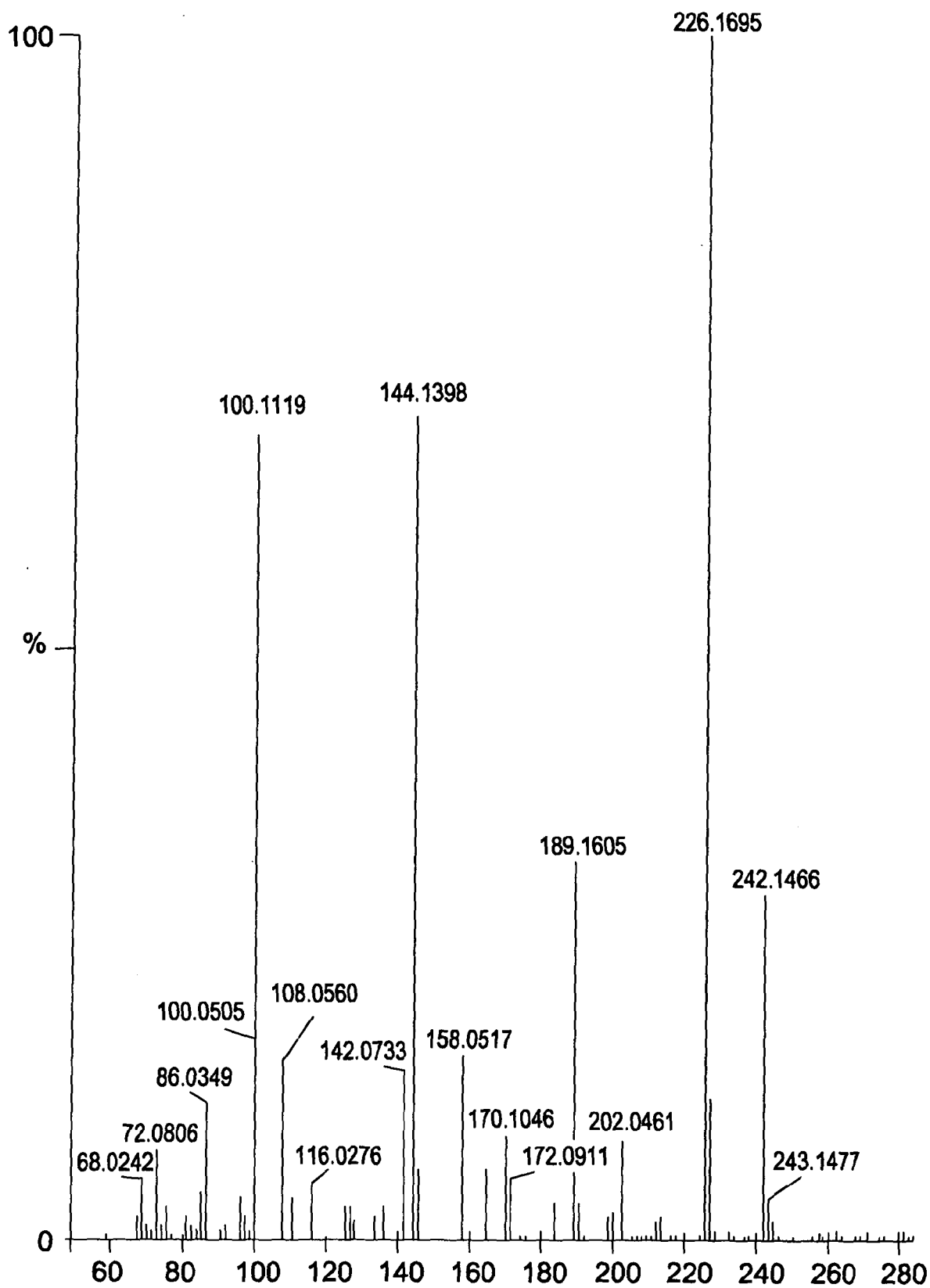
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FIG. 2a

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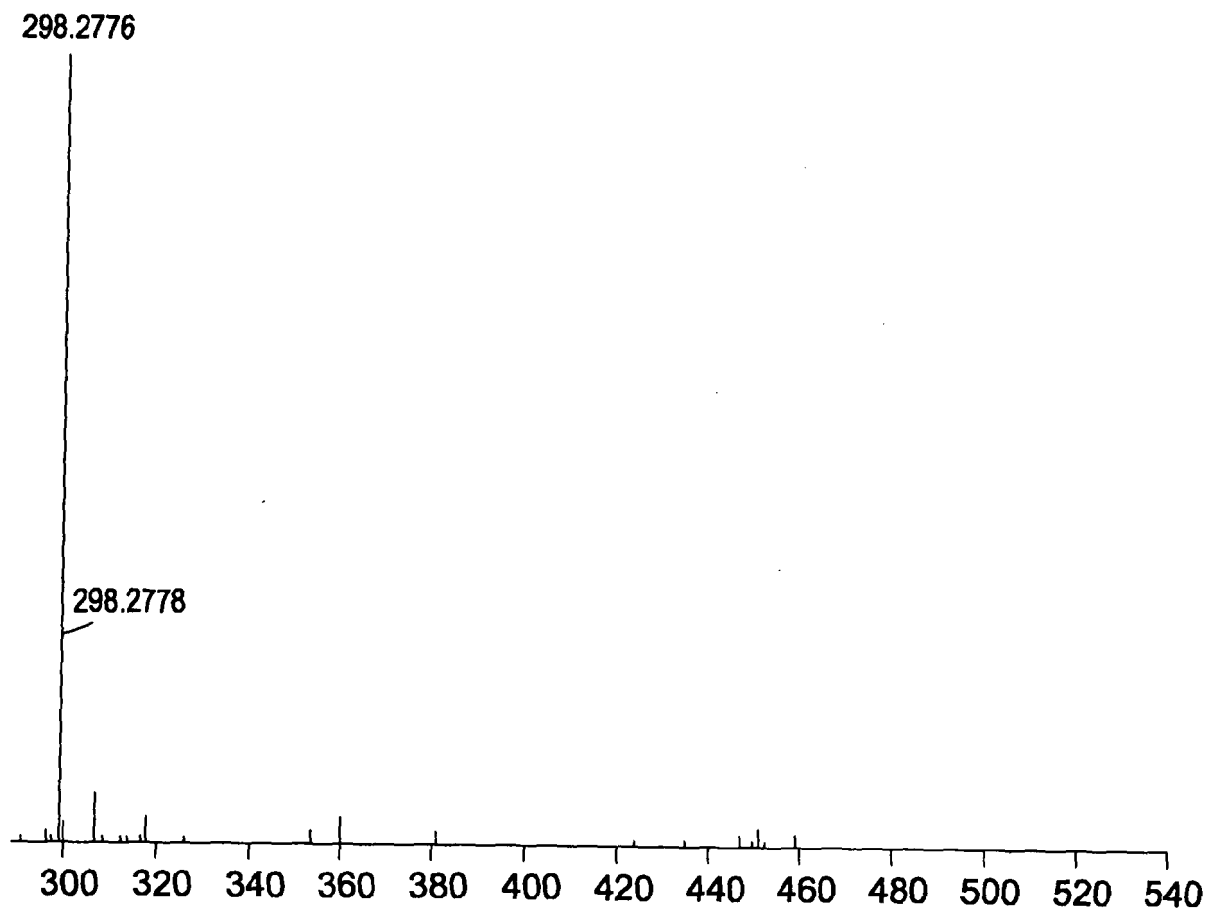


FIG. 2b

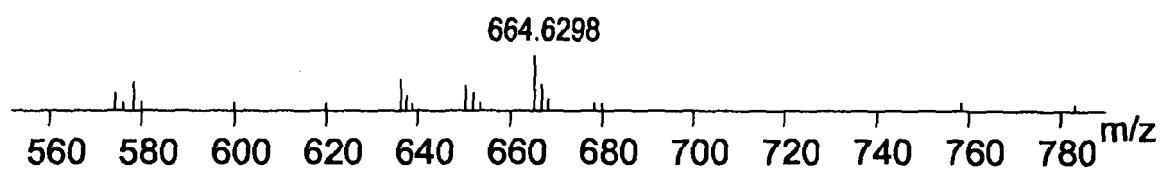
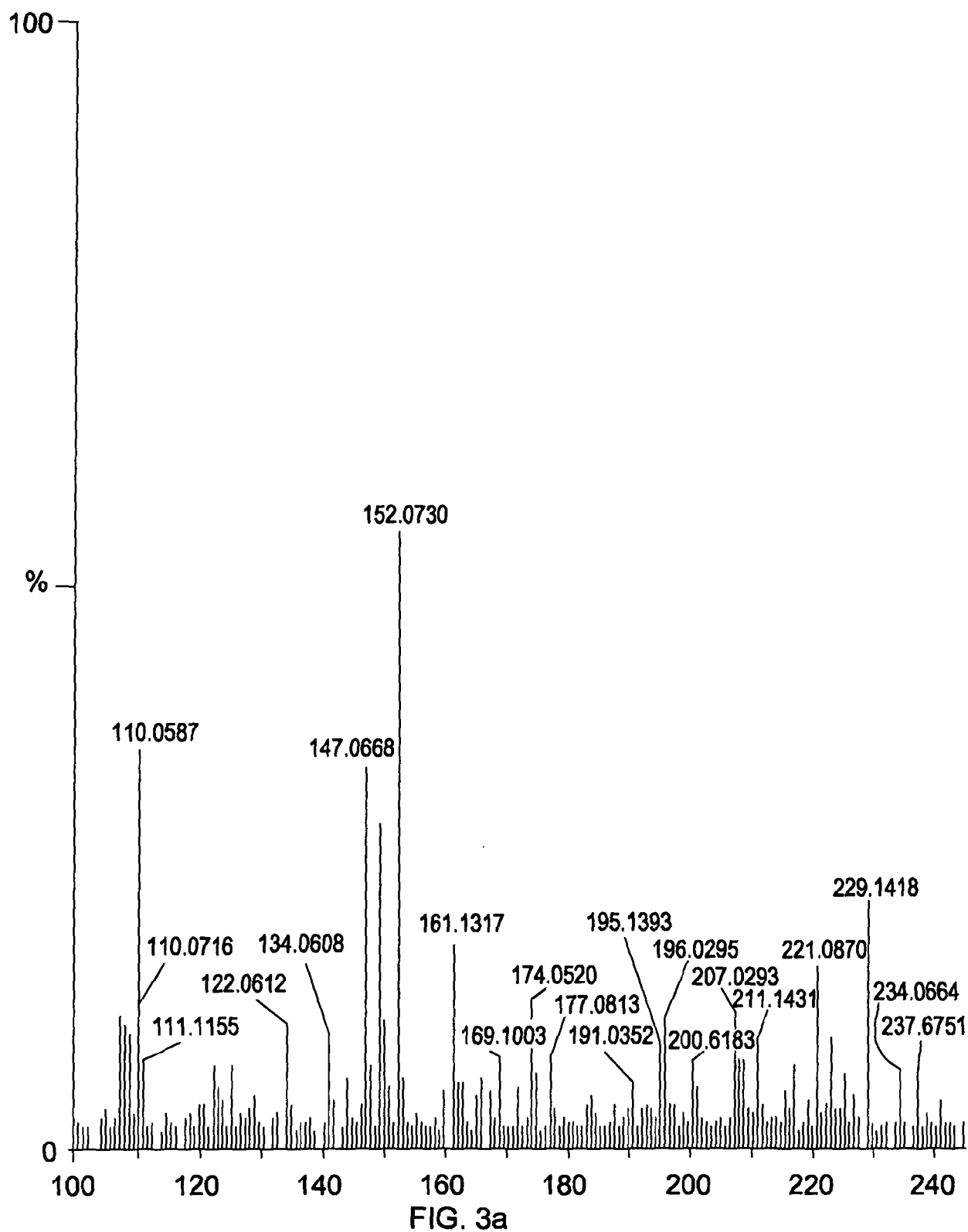
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FIG. 2c

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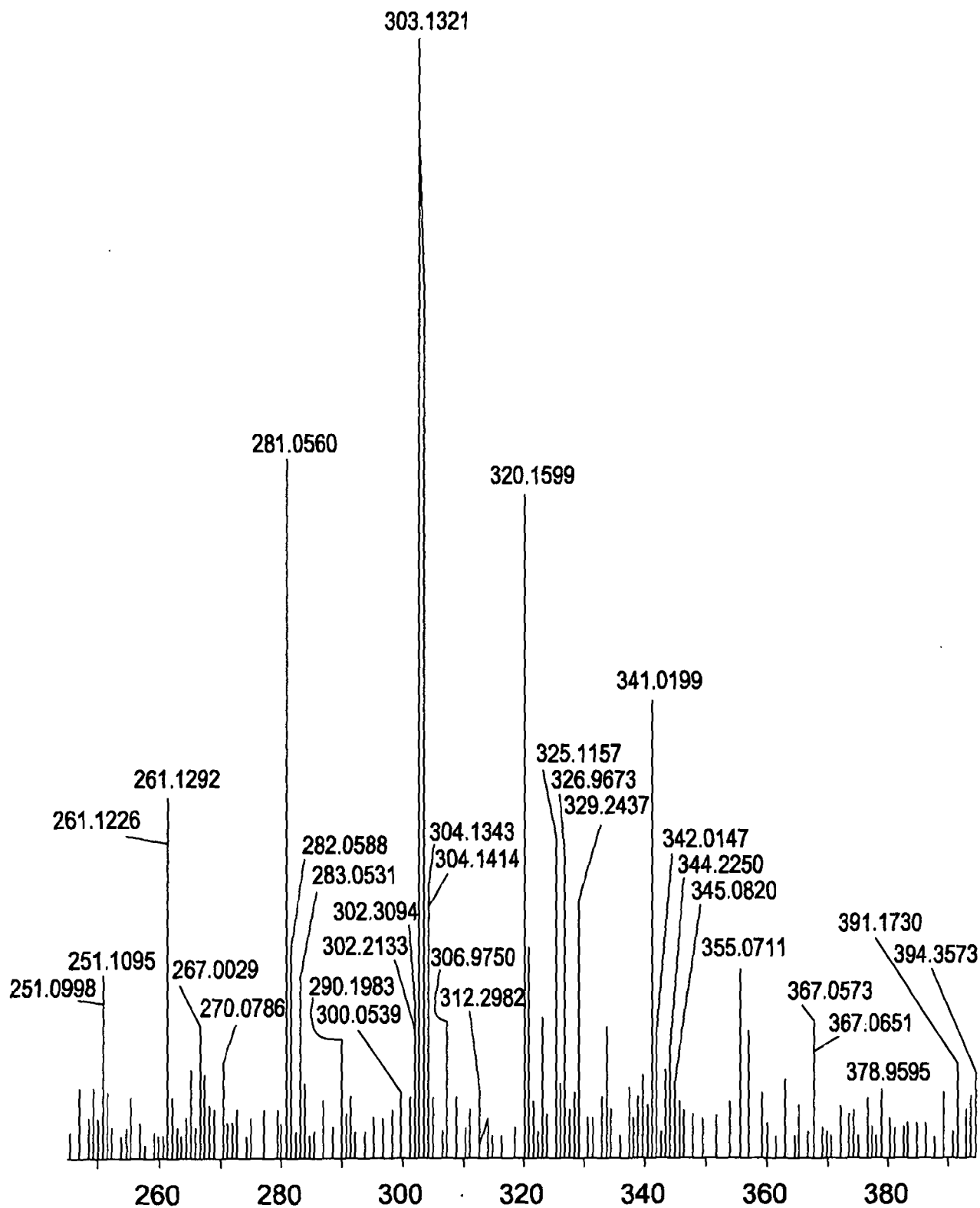


FIG. 3b

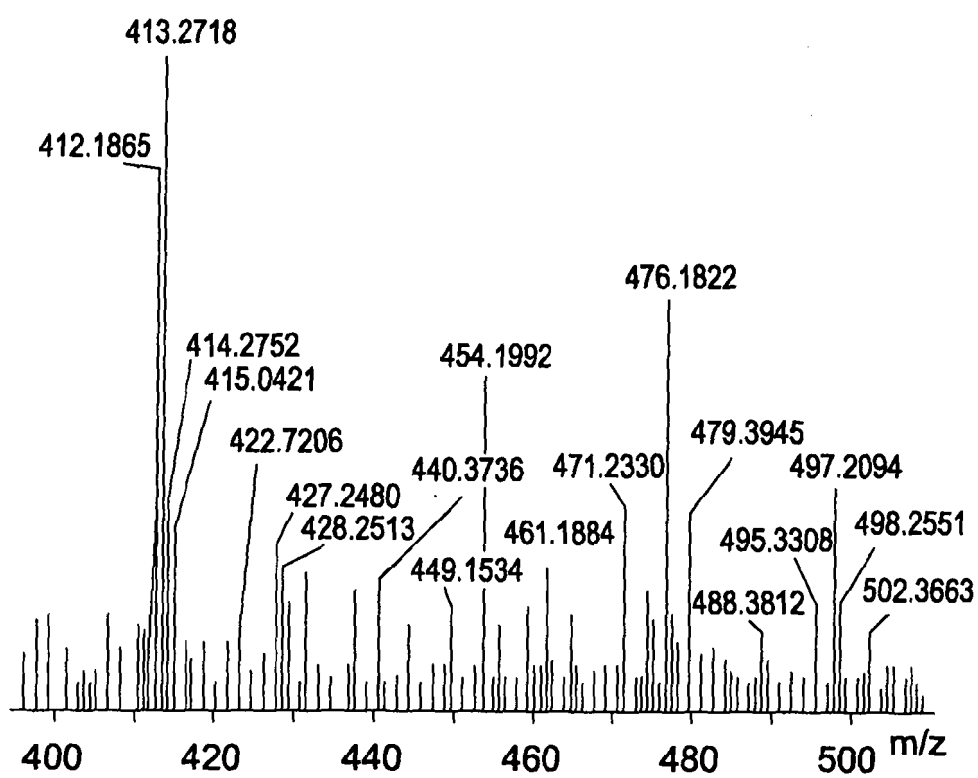
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FIG. 3c

专利名称(译)	透热刀电离源		
公开(公告)号	EP2715771A2	公开(公告)日	2014-04-09
申请号	EP2012726643	申请日	2012-06-01
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	英国质谱公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	MICROMASS UK LIMITED		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	MICROMASS UK LIMITED		
[标]发明人	PRINGLE STEVEN DEREK MORRIS MICHAEL RAYMOND SMITH STEPHEN MCCULLAGH MICHAEL		
发明人	PRINGLE, STEVEN DEREK MORRIS, MICHAEL RAYMOND SMITH, STEPHEN MCCULLAGH, MICHAEL		
IPC分类号	H01J49/04 A61B18/14		
CPC分类号	H01J49/16 A61B17/3203 A61B18/14 A61B2017/32007 A61B2018/00994 A61B2018/1412 A61B2018/1807 A61B2218/008 H01J49/0022 H01J49/0031 H01J49/04 H01J49/0459 H01J49/049 H01J49/06 H01J49/10		
优先权	2011009414 2011-06-03 GB 61/497310 2011-06-15 US		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

公开了一种通过质谱法检测基质 (2) 中的一种或多种化合物，化学物质或污染物的方法。通过使基底 (2) 与透热刀 (1) 接触来分析非活体基底 (2)。将电流施加到透热刀 (1) 上，使得透热刀1蒸发基板 (2) 的一部分。通过由文丘里泵 (7) 泵送的采样管 (6) 将蒸汽吸入质谱仪 (9) 的真空室中。将分析物分子吸入真空室，然后它们撞击真空室的表面并被电离以形成分析物离子，然后进行质量分析。