



# Intelligent Peak and Spectrum Deconvolution Using Photodiode Array Detector

Yoshiyuki Watabe, Kosuke Nakajima, Davide Vecchiotti, Shinnosuke Horie  
Shimadzu Corporation, Kyoto, Japan

## INTRODUCTION

A novel data analysis technique named i-PDeA II (Intelligent Peak Deconvolution Analysis II) has been developed for extracting two or more target peaks from unseparated peaks using data from three-dimensional photodiode array (PDA) detector with a multivariate curve resolution-alternating least squares (MCR-ALS). It also employs an expectation maximization (EM) algorithm with a bidirectional exponentially modified Gaussian (bemg) model function as a constraint for chromatograms and a huge number of PDA spectra aligned with the time axis. The i-PDeA II function can automatically extract respective peak profiles and absorption spectra from unseparated elution band. Through this investigation, we confirm the following issues that reveal accuracy, precision, and applicability of i-PDeA II.

- 1) Deconvolution for 2-component system
- 2) Deconvolution for 3-component system with greatly different abundance ratio
- 3) Investigation of the relationship between resolution and deconvolution accuracy
- 4) Practical applications of i-PDeA II

## MATHEMATICAL BACK GROUND

### 3D data composition

Ideal 3-compont system is expressed by vector product of 3 peak profiles and 3 spectra → Matrix expression

$$d_i^T = \alpha_i s_1^T + \beta_i s_2^T + \gamma_i s_3^T = (\alpha_i \ \beta_i \ \gamma_i) \begin{pmatrix} s_1^T \\ s_2^T \\ s_3^T \end{pmatrix}$$

3 components system  
 $D = c_1 s_1^T + c_2 s_2^T + c_3 s_3^T$   
 3-components system

Measured data D = Peak profile  $C_k(t)$  × Spectrum  $S_k(\lambda)$

Retention time vs Wavelength

$D = c_1 s_1^T + c_2 s_2^T + \dots + c_N s_N^T$   
 N-components system

**D = CS<sup>T</sup>** Matrix expression  
**C**: real peak profiles, **S<sup>T</sup>**: real spectra

### 3D data expression by estimation

Estimation accompanies error E

$$D = C_E S_E^T + E$$

**C<sub>E</sub>**: estimated peak profiles,  
**S<sub>E</sub><sup>T</sup>**: estimated spectra, E: Error

$$E^2 = (D - \sum f_k S_k^T)^2$$

Minimizing square error  $E^2$  by MCR-ALS and EM  
 Component number is automatically optimized

$S_k^T$  = Each spectrum ← Real spectra at the beginning and/or the ending of the elution band

$f = bemg(t, a, b)$  ← Mathematical model for peak profile (Considering both peak tailing and leading)

$$emg(t, b) = \int_0^\infty e^{-bx} * e^{-(t-x)^2} dx$$

$$f(k) = bemg(t, a, b) = \int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{ax} * emg(t - x, b) dx$$

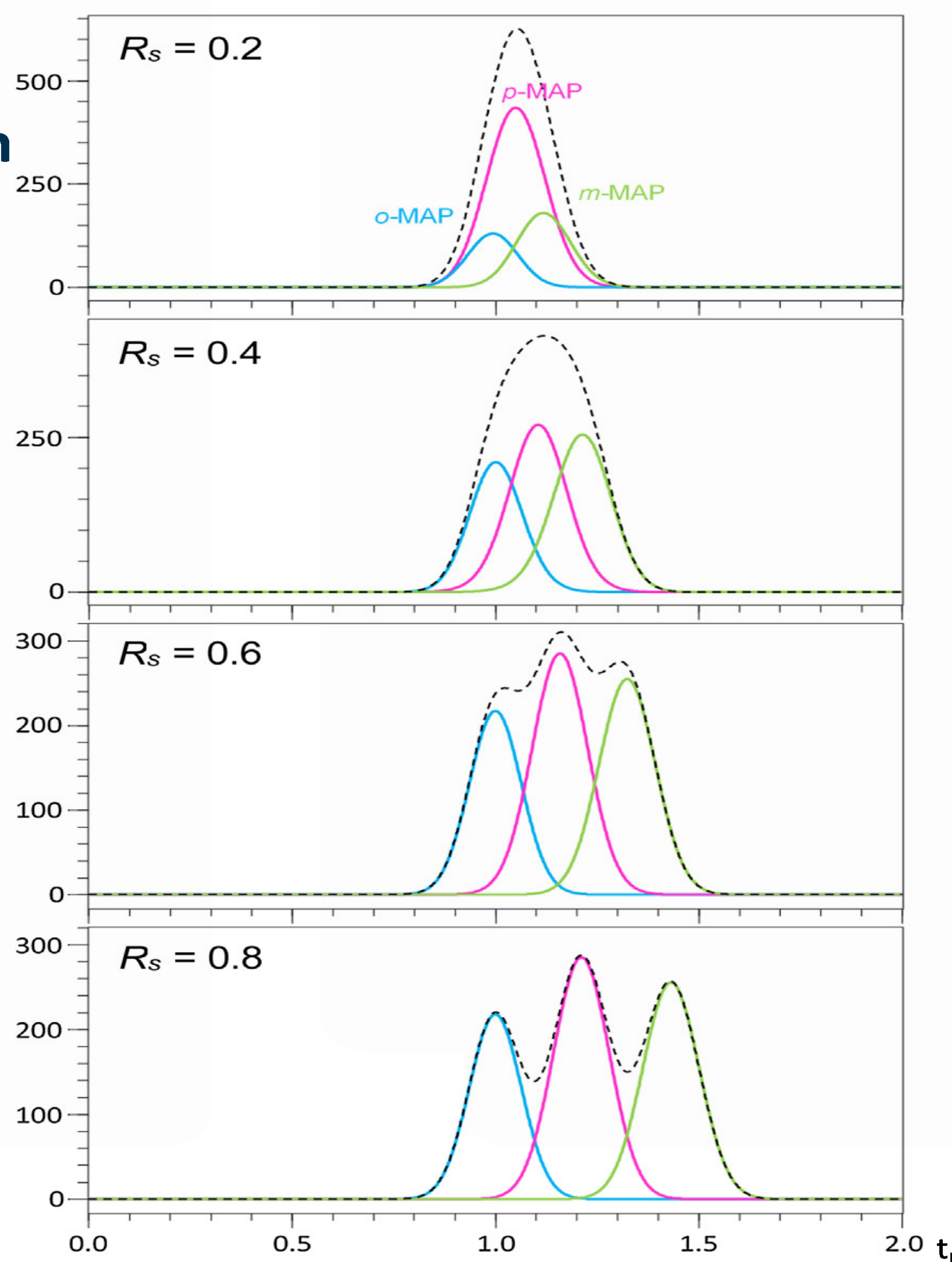
## EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS 2

Relationship between peak resolution and deconvolution accuracy  
 Deconvolution for o-, m-, p-MAP

(o- / m- / p- : equivalent abundance ratio)

Resolution	Individual	o-MAP	m-MAP	p-MAP
	Area	2.091	2.937	2.658
0.2	Area	1.204	4.698	1.784
	Error	-42.41 %	+59.98 %	-32.90 %
0.4	Area	2.046	2.900	2.740
	Error	-2.16 %	-1.23 %	+3.06 %
0.6	Area	2.083	2.950	2.652
	Error	-0.36 %	+0.46 %	-0.23 %
0.8	Area	2.091	2.936	2.658
	Error	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %

※ Area: × 10<sup>6</sup> (μAU · sec)



## EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS 3

### Polymer additives in SEC

Deconvolution of three additives (PDA)

Additive	Irganox 1010	Tinuvin 144	Tinuvin 120
Linearity (r <sup>2</sup> )	0.999	0.995	0.998
content (mg/g)	49.2	23.1	27.4
%RSD	1.28	1.93	1.47

From 0.01 to 0.1% (w/v), n=6

### Ultra high speed separation

12 sec

component	t <sub>R</sub>	Individual Area	Deconvolution Area	Error	Vertical cut Area	Error
1. Caffeine	0.109	24680	24812	+0.5%	20486	-12.8%
2. Ethylparaben	0.121	65368	66111	+1.1%	66812	+2.9%
3. Acetophenone	0.134	13679	13912	+1.7%	15010	+13.1%

## EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS 1

2-component system  
 Deconvolution of cytidine and AMP

Similarity:  $\cos\theta = \frac{S_1 \cdot S_2}{|S_1||S_2|}$

Component	Individual		Mixture (Deconvolution)		Error %	Similarity
	Area (μAU·s)	%RSD (n=6)	Area (μAU·s)	%RSD (n=6)		
Cytidine	154,514	0.14%	154,934	2.46%	0.27%	1.0000
AMP	171,643	0.22%	168,590	2.79%	-1.78%	0.9995

3-component system in different abundance ratio  
 Deconvolution of o-, m-, p-(MAP)  
 (Abundance ratio; 100:100:1)

Component	Area (μAU·s)		Error %	Similarity
	Individual	Mixture		
o-MAP	2,090,806	2,080,405	-0.50%	1.0000
p-MAP	27,666	26,639	-3.71%	0.9996
m-MAP	2,658,837	2,656,836	-0.08%	1.0000

## CONCLUSIONS

1. i-PDeA II, an algorithm for reliable chromatographic peak deconvolution was developed by applying the MCR-ALS to PDA data.
2. Ultra fast and accurate quantitative analysis is possible at any desired wavelength even with incomplete separation.
3. i-PDeA II can be applied to analysis of isomers with identical molecular weights. It would be an alternative of MS detection for components that have identical m/z values.
4. Reliable spectral data analysis can be done even after peak deconvolution.

Reference : S. Arase et al, J. Chromatogr A 1469(2016) 35