



Agilent's New 8800 ICP-QQQ



Transforming ICP-MS Technology



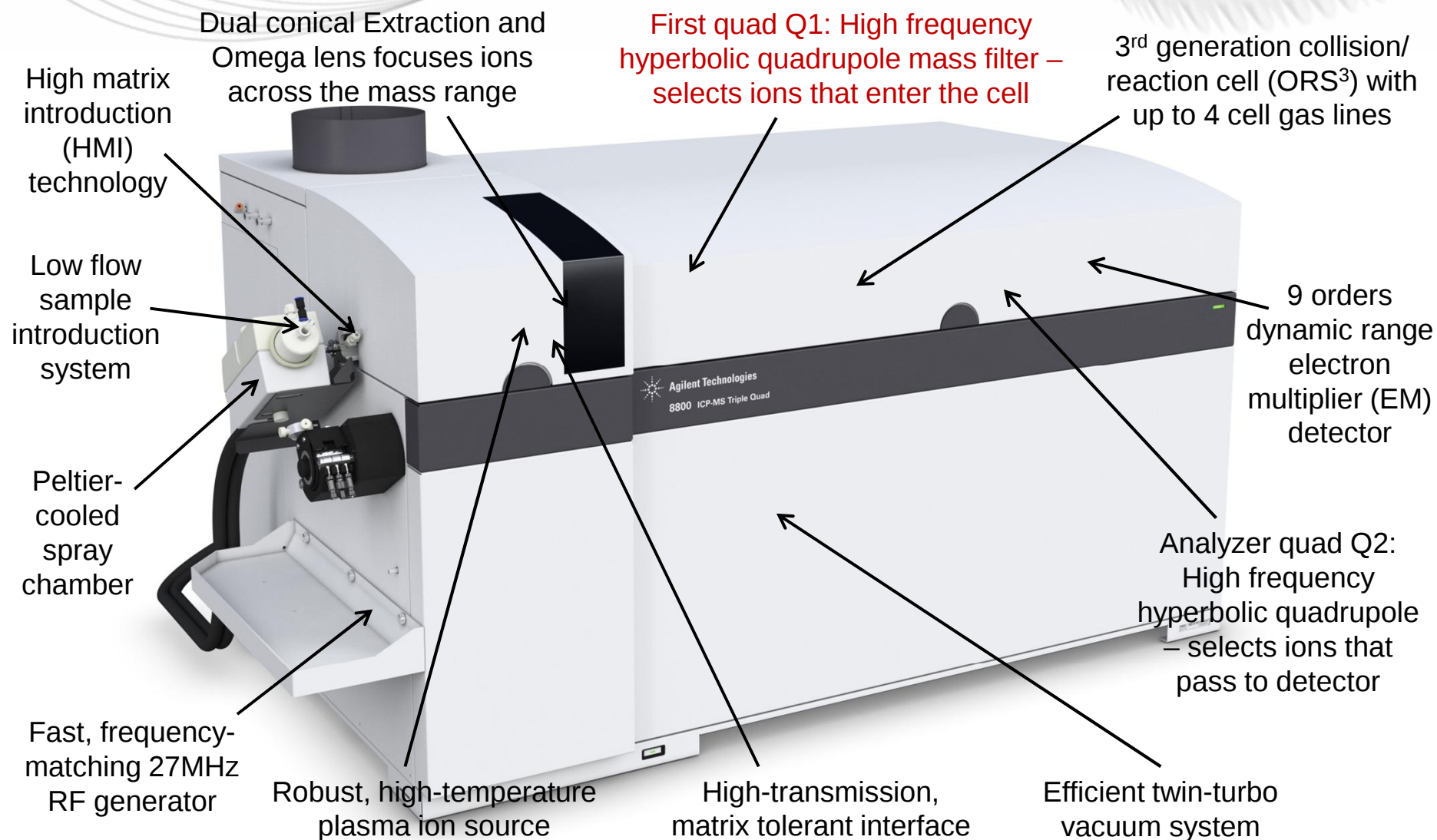
The Measure of Confidence

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Agilent Technologies

8800 ICP-QQQ Key Product Hardware



Presenting the World's First ICP-QQQ

- § World's first **Triple Quadrupole ICP-MS (ICP-QQQ)**
- § New modes of operation and performance not possible with quadrupole ICP-MS
- § Joins the Agilent 7700, the highest performing quadrupole ICP-MS system
- § Unique capabilities, based on proven technology

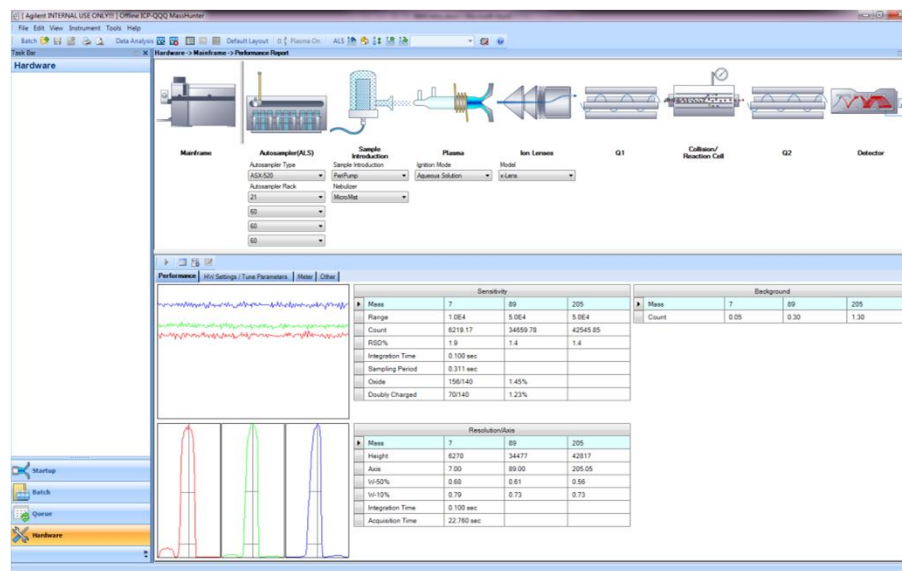
New Agilent 8800 ICP-QQQ



ICP-QQQ and 7700 Series Hardware/Software

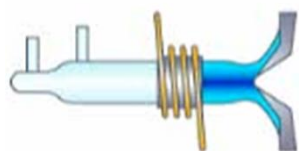
Agilent ICP-QQQ is a completely new instrument configuration, but shares much hardware and its software platform with the proven 7700.

- Sample introduction system
- Plasma RF generator and gas controller
- Torchbox x/y/z stage
- Interface
- Extraction lens; x-lens and s-lens.
- ORS³ cell
- Quadrupole
- Detector
- Most of vacuum pump system



Common, field-proven hardware and software ensures reliability and supportability. Use of common sample introduction and peripherals allows familiar operation – many 7700 methods can be transferred.

ICP-QQQ: *How Does it Work?*

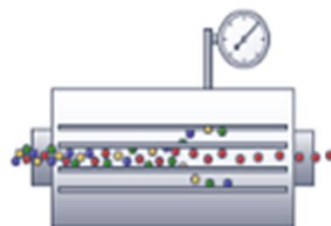


ICP (plasma) and Interface:
Forms and extracts ions from
the sample (just like the 7700)



Q1 – controls ions
that enter the cell

- Consistent reactions
even if sample
composition changes



ORS³ – collision/
reaction gas added

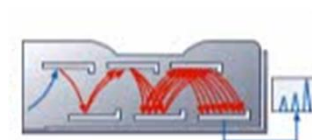
- Ions react and are
neutralized or moved
- Product ions are formed



Q2 – selects the
target analyte mass

- Interference-free analyte
ions passed to EM

EM (detector): Measures the
ions that are scanned by Q2
(just like the 7700)



ICP-QQQ: *What Can It Do?*

ICP-QQQ can function in **Single-Quad Mode**

Q1 operates as an ion guide or bandpass filter; can be used in no gas, helium collision mode, reaction mode (just like single quad ICP-MS).

Two “single-quad” modes of operation are available with ICP-QQQ:

A. Q1 as an ion guide

Allows all ions through, so system works like a conventional ICP-QMS

- **Functions like ICP-QMS with a “passive” cell**

B. Q1 as a bandpass filter

Allows a “window” of masses through, above/below the Q2 set mass (mass range can be adjusted by the user)

- **Functions like a single-quad with a “scanning” cell, except masses outside the bandpass window are rejected before the cell**

Agilent 8800 ICP-QQQ has ~2x higher sensitivity and >5x lower background than 7700, so DLs are improved even for elements with no interferences

“ICP-QQQ does everything ICP-QMS can, only better!” Plus...



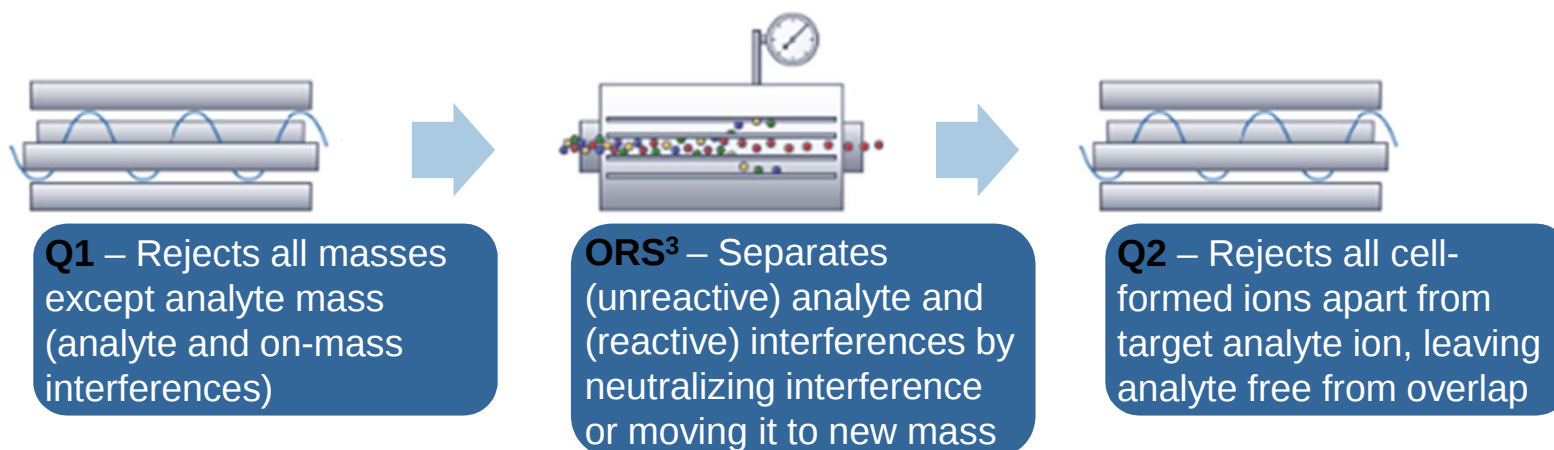
ICP-QQQ: *What Else Can It Do?*

ICP-QQQ configuration enables **MS/MS Mode**

Q1 set to 1amu resolution, allowing only target ions to enter cell and react:

1. MS/MS On-Mass Mode (Q1 and Q2 both set to the target mass):

Q1 allows only the precursor ion mass to enter the cell (analyte and on-mass polyatomics). ORS separates analyte from interference(s). Q2 measures the analyte ion after the on-mass interferences have been removed by reactions in the cell



ICP-QQQ: MS/MS for High-Purity Materials

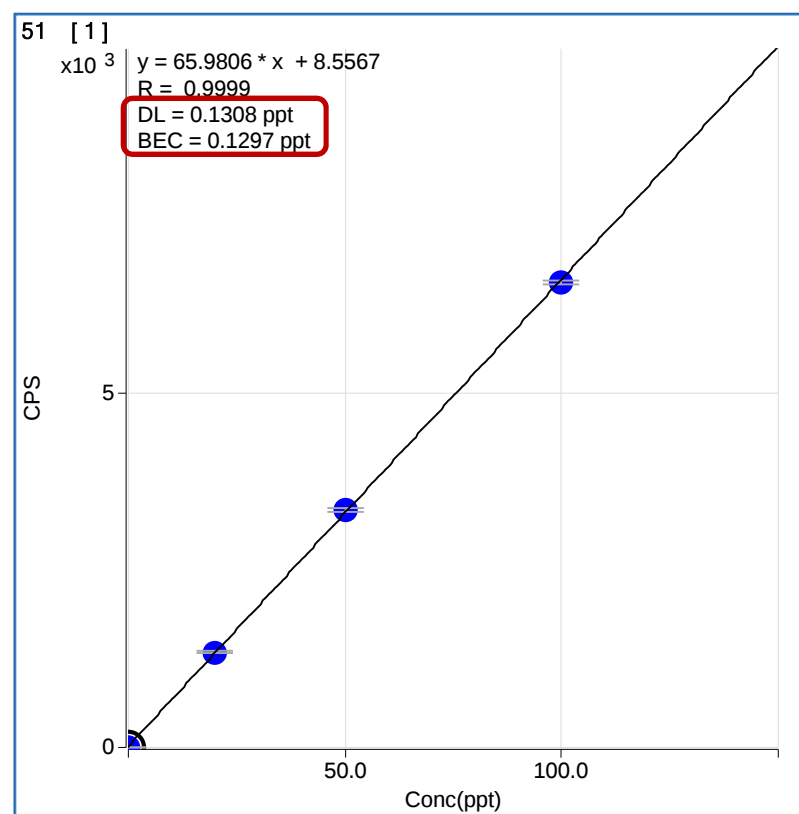
In high-purity materials, the interferences are typically known and consistent. In 10x diluted (9.8%) H_2SO_4 , 2 of the key interfered elements are Ti and V. Ti reacts quickly with NH_3 , so a new Ti- NH_3 product ion can be measured, but V reacts slowly, so on-mass measurement is a better solution:

Removal of $^{33}\text{S}^{18}\text{O}^+$ and $^{34}\text{S}^{16}\text{OH}^+$ overlaps on $^{51}\text{V}^+$ using NH_3 cell gas

ICP-QQQ in MS/MS mode allows very effective removal of SO/SOH interferences in NH_3 reaction mode.

No new analyte- or matrix-based NH_3 cluster ions can be created at mass 51, as no other ions are able to enter the cell

BEC and DL for V measured directly at mass 51 were both 0.13ppt (130ppq)

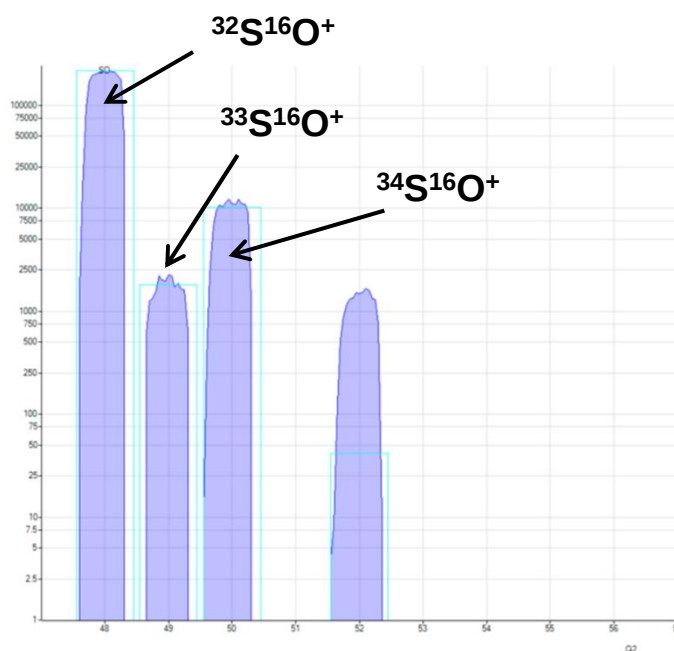


ICP-QQQ: *What Else Can It Do?*

2. MS/MS with “Mass-Shift” (Q1 and Q2 at different mass):

Q1 is set to precursor ion mass, controlling the ions that enter ORS. Q2 is set to mass of reaction product ion (Q1 + 16amu in O₂ mode):

e.g. Conversion of $^{32}\text{S}^+$ to $^{48}\text{SO}^+$ using O₂ cell gas



Single-quad can also do SO mass-shift to move S (as SO⁺) away from the O₂⁺ interference.

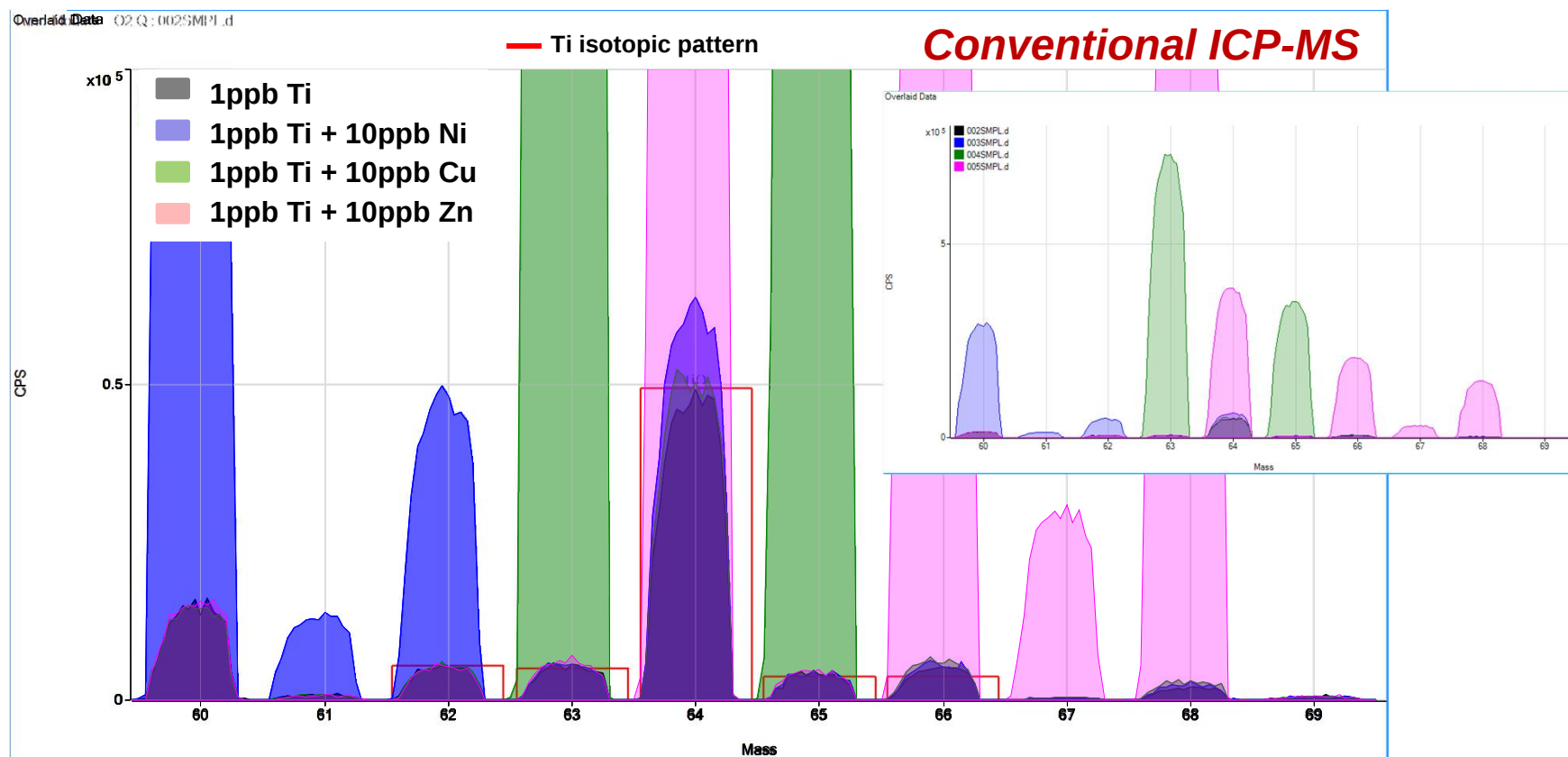
BUT single quad cannot remove the $^{48}\text{Ca}/^{48}\text{Ti}$ and $^{36}\text{Ar}^{12}\text{C}$ overlaps on $^{48}\text{SO}^+$

Also, $^{32}\text{S}^{18}\text{O}^+$ and $^{34}\text{S}^{16}\text{O}^+$ both appear at mass 50 on single-quad ICP-MS; ICP-QQQ with 16amu mass-shift enables S isotope analysis as only the target S isotope is measured

MS/MS provides benefits to both research and real applications and is unique to ICP-QQQ configuration (not possible with single-quad)

TiO⁺ Measurement in Conventional ICP-QMS

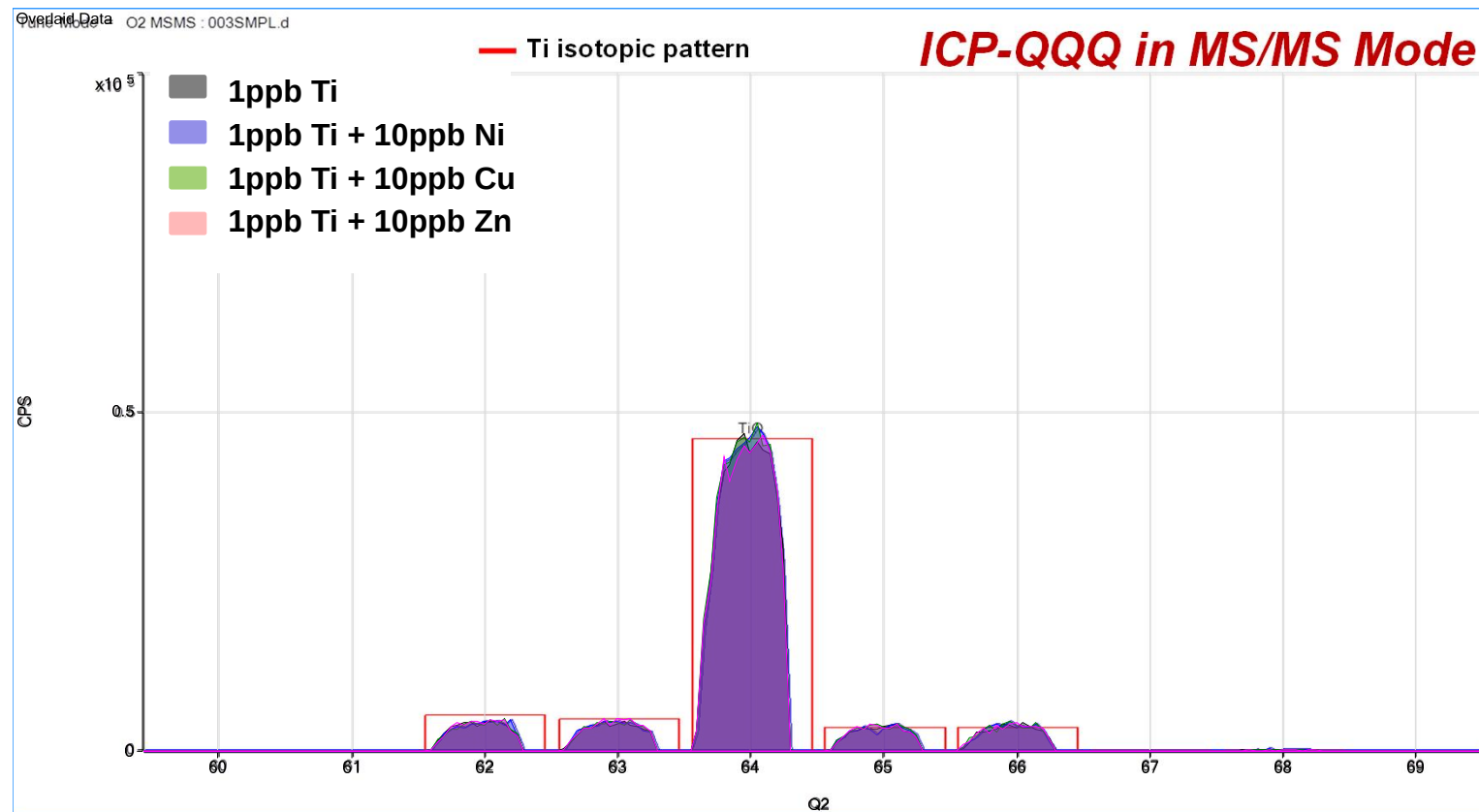
O-atom addition can be used in conventional ICP-QMS as well – Ti⁺ → TiO⁺
reaction cell chemistry with O₂ cell gas still works without MS/MS



All TiO⁺ peaks are overlapped when Ni, Cu & Zn are present

ICP-QQQ: Neutral Gain Scan for TiO; O₂ Cell Gas

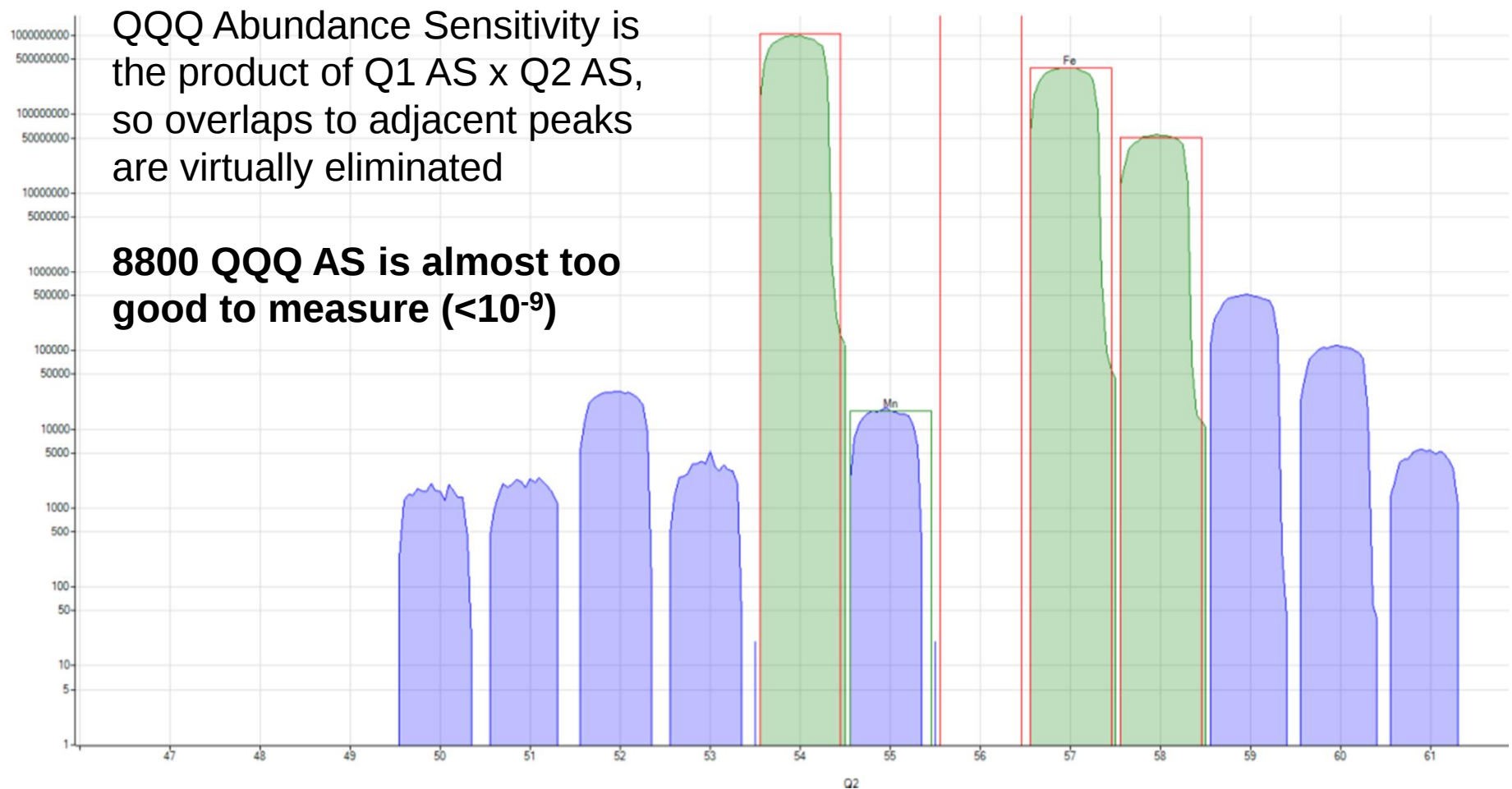
O-atom addition: Q2 scanned at Q1 mass + 16 to monitor Ti + ¹⁶O transition (for all Ti isotopes). ⁴⁶Ti⁺ → ⁶²TiO⁺, ⁴⁷Ti⁺ → ⁶³TiO⁺, ⁴⁸Ti⁺ → ⁶⁴TiO⁺, etc.



MS/MS mode allows Ti to be measured as TiO with no overlap from Ni, Cu, Zn

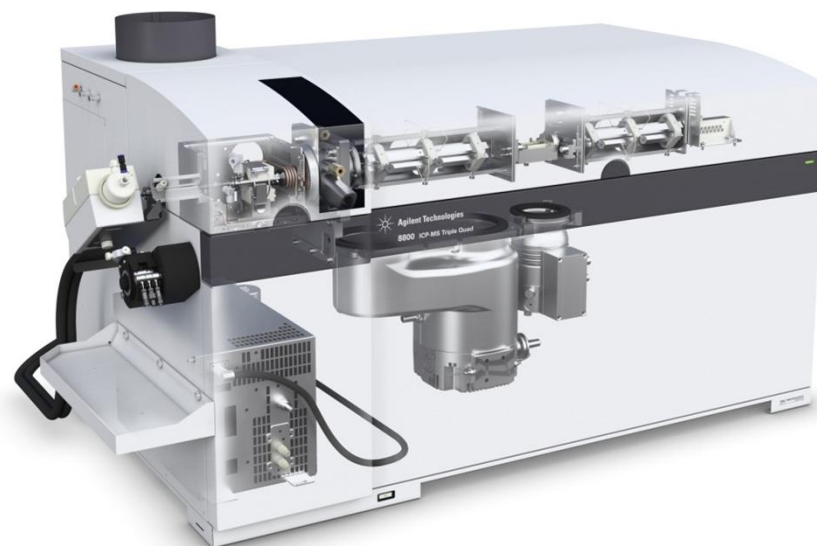
8800 Abundance Sensitivity in MS/MS Mode

^{55}Mn is free from overlap by ^{56}Fe in 1000ppm Fe



Agilent 8800 ICP-QQQ – Key Features

- Outperforms quadrupole ICP-MS for conventional applications
- Provides unique, high-performance MS/MS mode
- QQQ configuration ensures control of ions that enter the cell; controlled reaction processes deliver reliable results
- Offers ultimate flexibility for problem solving and advanced research
- Utilizes critical hardware and same MassHunter software platform as the proven 7700, ensuring reliability and supportability (global network of service and applications support)





THANK YOU

