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PyC2MC: an open-source software solution for visualization and treatment of high- resolution mass spectrometry data

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End User School
13/12/2022

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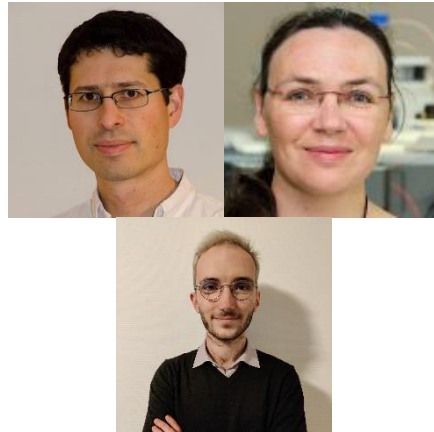
⁴ Joint Mass Spectrometry Centre, Chair of Analytical Chemistry, University of Rostock, 18059 Rostock, Germany; Interdisciplinary Faculty, Department Life, Light & Matter (LL&M), University of Rostock, 18051 Rostock, Germany.

About me

- Position: Ph.D. student (since 02/2021)
- Location: COBRA laboratory (near Rouen, France)
- Research subject: Thermal analysis and Ion Mobility coupled to high-resolution mass Spectrometry for organic Aerosol Characterization (TIMSAC)
- Members:

University of Rouen
Normandie

C.AFONSO
H.LAVANANT
M.SUEUR



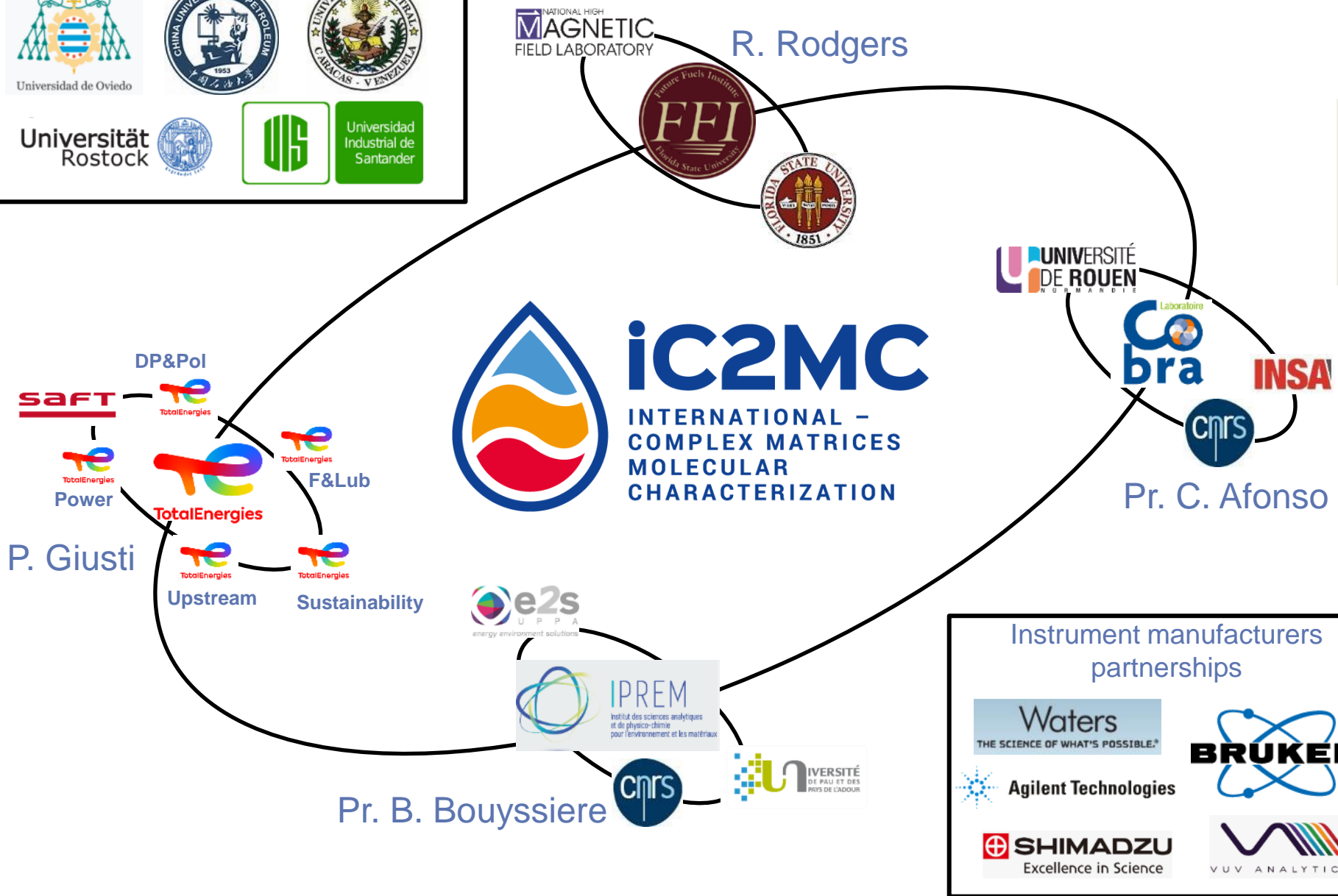
University of Rostock

R.ZIMMERMAN
C.RÜGER
S.VESGA

Academic collaborations



iC2MC joint lab



- >35 people in 2022
 - 7 from TotalEnergies
 - 8 Post-Docs
 - 11 on-going PhDs

Interests

- Biofuels
- Oils
- Dissolve organic matters
- Extraterrestrial matters
- ...

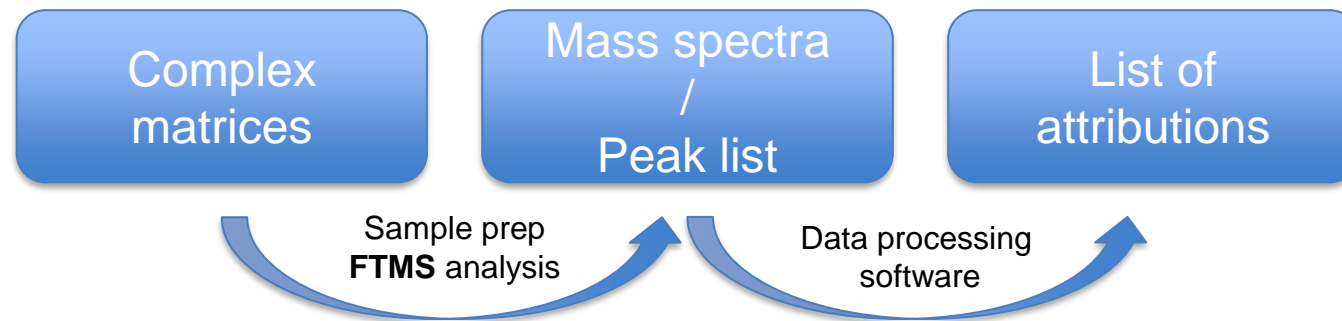
Main analytical technics

- Mass spectrometry
- Ion mobility
- GC/LC/GPC/SFC

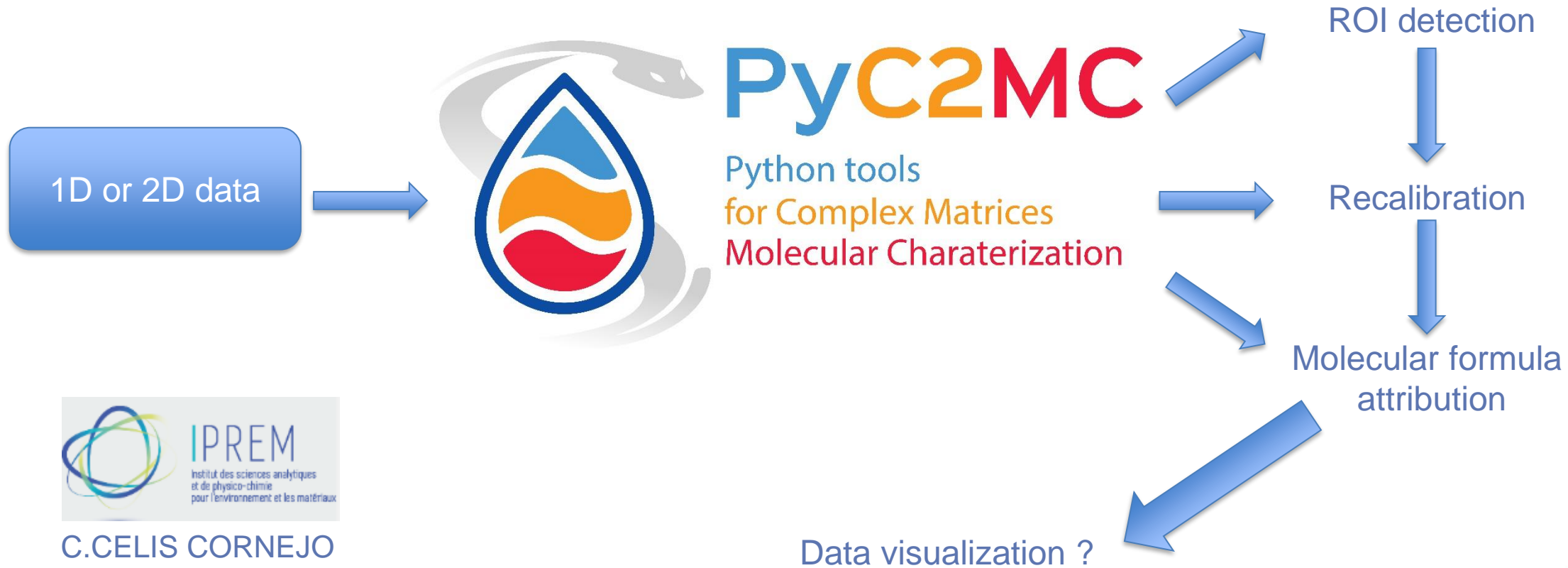


Complex matrices molecular characterization

- Complex matrices:
 - Encountered in almost all research domains → From biology to environmental sciences.
 - Humongous quantity of information at the molecular level
- Accessing complex matrices molecular information:
 - High-end instrumentation is required: FTICR / Orbitrap mass spectrometers that can achieve very high resolving power ($>10^5$) and mass accuracy. ($<1\text{ppm}$)
 - These two factors allow for the resolution of isobaric compounds and attribution of molecular formulas using constructors' software or self-elaborated routines (ex: Data Analysis, Composer, Peak-by-Peak)
- Python tools for complex matrices molecular characterization or PyC2MC



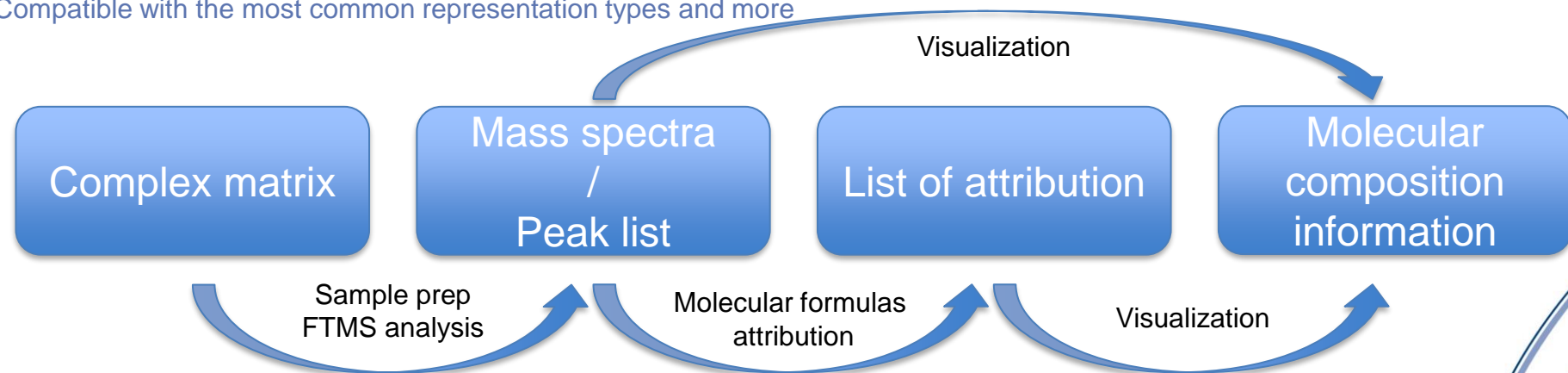
PyC2MC



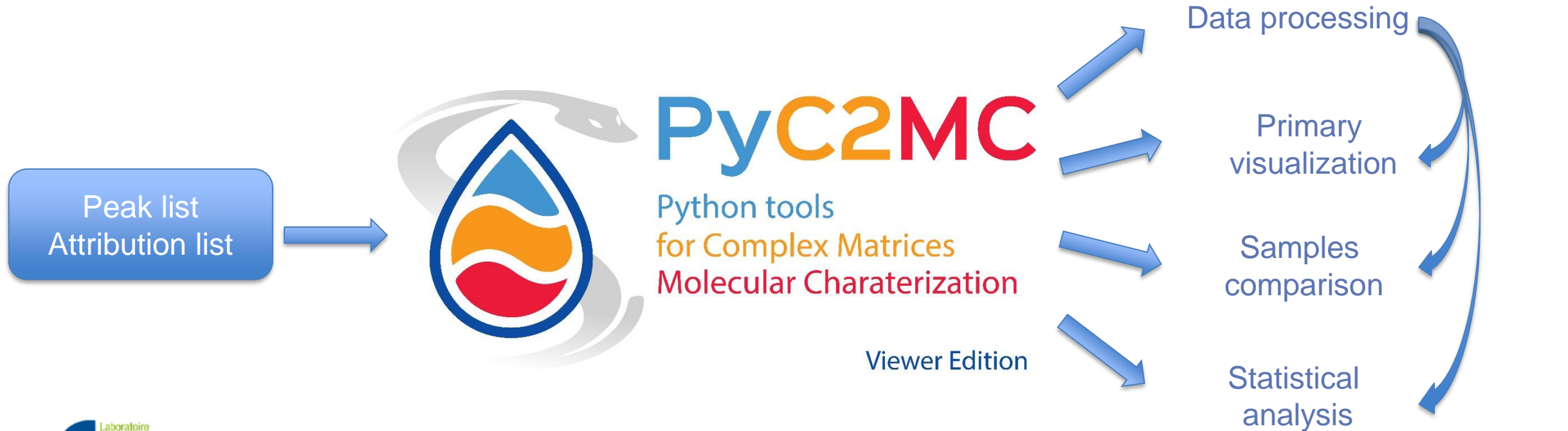
C.CELIS CORNEJO
G.SALVATO VALLVERDU
C.RÜGER
B.BOUYSSIERE
R.RODGERS

Complex molecular data visualization

- Visualizing the molecular information:
 - Generic data treatment software:
 - Microsoft Excel
 - OriginLab OriginEasy to use but low efficiency
 - R, Python or Matlab based self-written software:
 - DEIMoS, (S.M. Colby et al.)
 - Constellation, (D.R. Letourneau et al.)
 - PyKrev, (E. Kitson et al.)Several minor drawbacks
 - PyC2MC viewer:
 - User-friendly
 - Open-source
 - Able to handle voluminous data
 - Compatible with the most common representation types and more



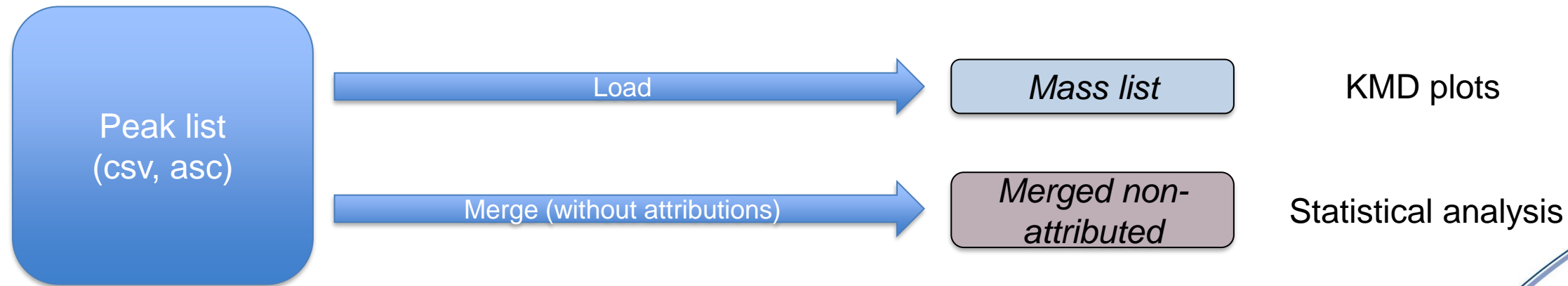
PyC2MC Viewer



M.SUEUR
J.MAILLARD
O.LACROIX-ANDRIVET

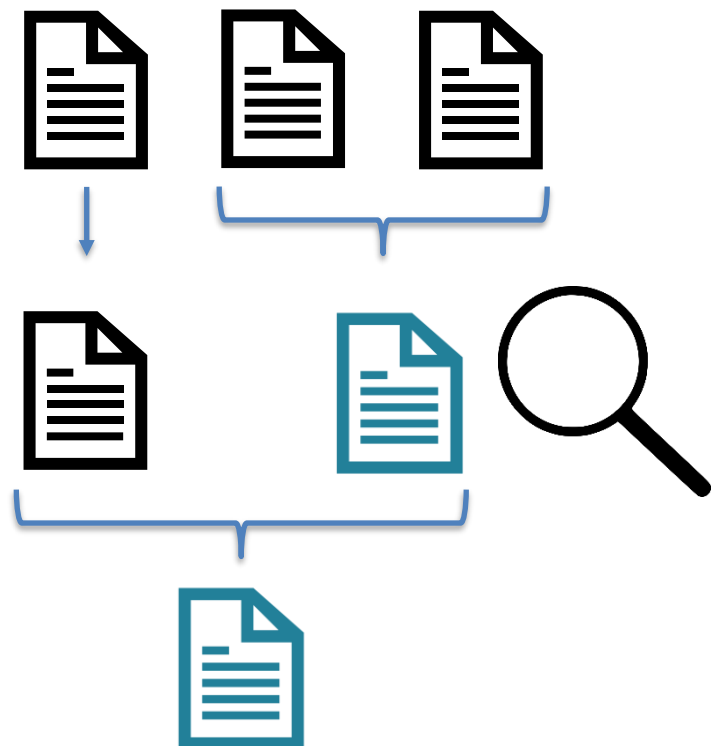
Peak lists as input file

- Compatible constructor software: DataAnalysis (mass list export in .asc), Xcalibur (.csv)
- File architecture: m/z ratio, intensity in an .asc file
- Data processing option: merge (without attribution)



Merge (without attributions)

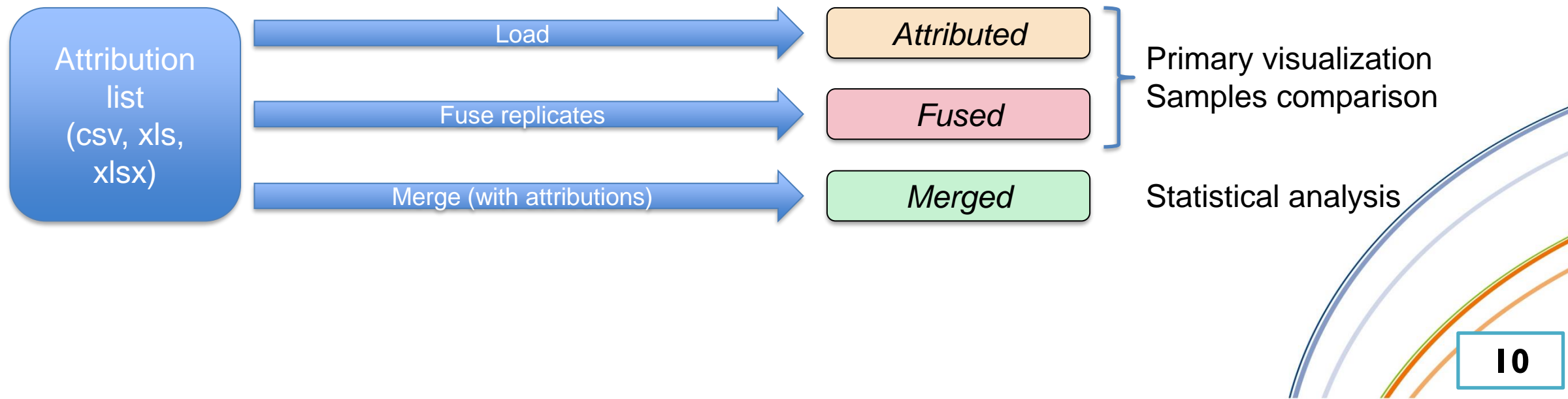
Example: using `pandas.merge_asof()` and a tolerance (default Tol = 0,1 mDa)



<i>m/z</i> ratio	Count	Name of file 1	Name of file 2
If corresponding ratio within the tolerance	3	Intensity value	Intensity value
If exclusive to file 1	1	Intensity value	0 filled
If exclusive to file 2	1	0 filled	Intensity value

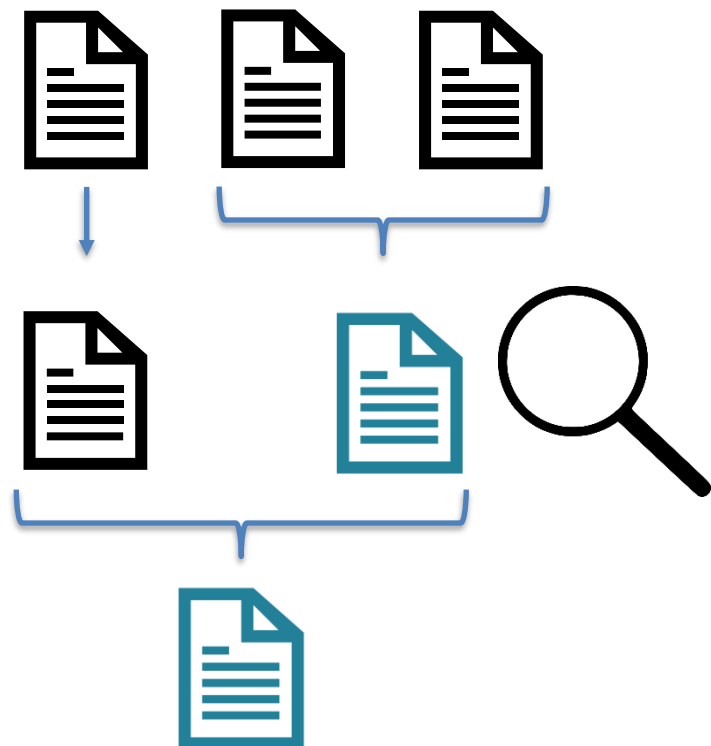
Attribution lists as input file

- Compatible constructor software: DataAnalysis ('Export for Van Krevelen', .csv), Xcalibur (.csv), PetroOrg (.csv, .x/s) or CERES processing (.x/sx)
- File architecture: m/z ratio, intensity, error (in ppm) and molecular formula in a .csv file
- Data processing options:
 - Merge (with attribution)
 - Fuse replicates



Merge (with attributions)

Example: using `pandas.merge()` on molecular formula

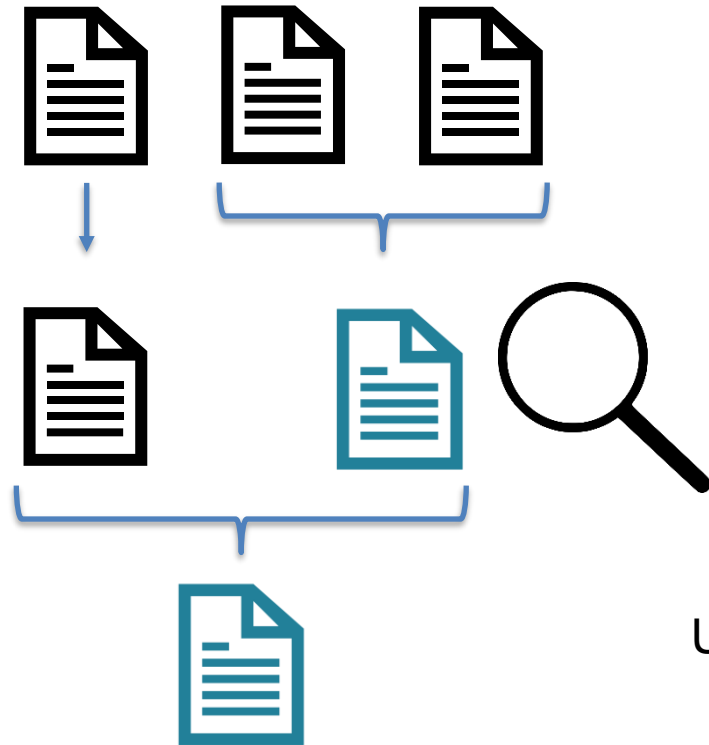


Molecular formula	Count	Name of file 1	Name of file 2
If corresponding formula	3	Intensity value	Intensity value
If exclusive to file 1	1	Intensity value	0 filled
If exclusive to file 2	1	0 filled	Intensity value



Fuse replicates

Example: using `pandas.merge ()` on molecular formula

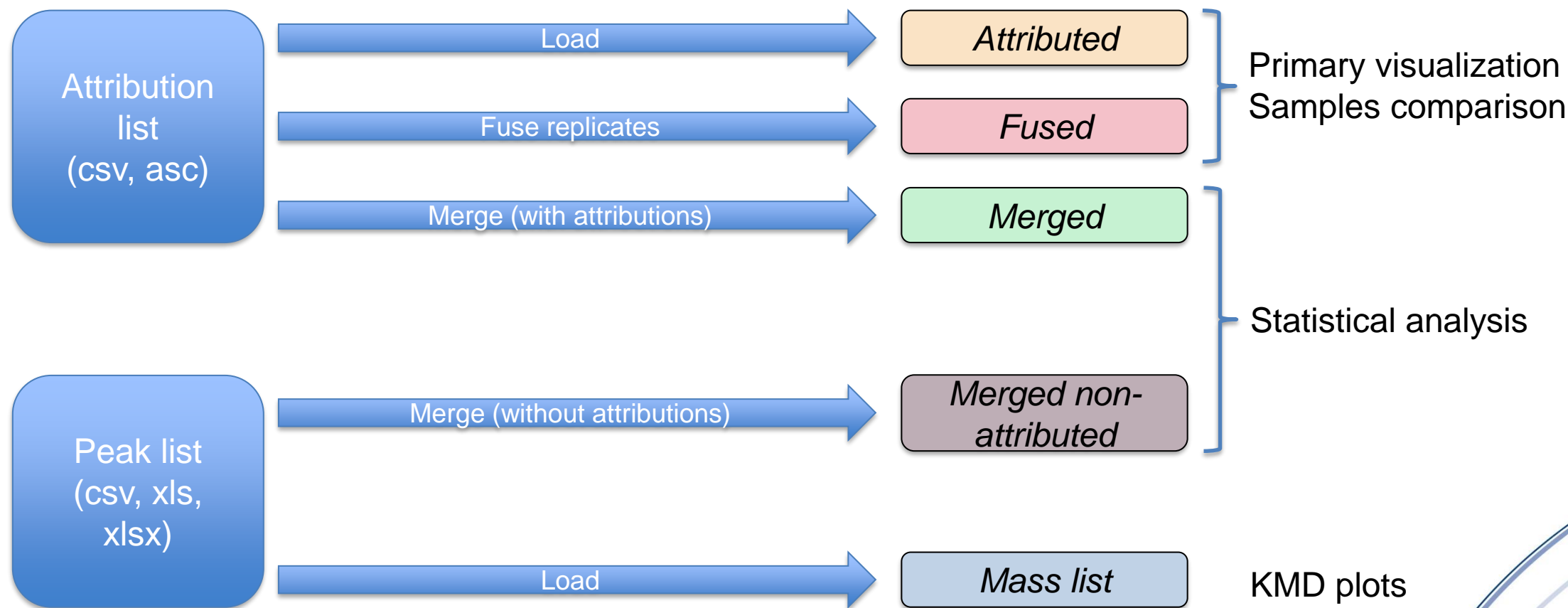


Molecular formula	Count	Name of file 1	Name of file 2	Name of file 3
If corresponding formula	3	Intensity value	Intensity value	Intensity value
Common to file 1 & 3	2	Intensity value	0 filled	Intensity value
Common to file 2 & 3	2	0 filled	Intensity value	Intensity value

User input : X = minimum occurrence of each attribution
with $1 \leq X \leq \text{nb sample}$

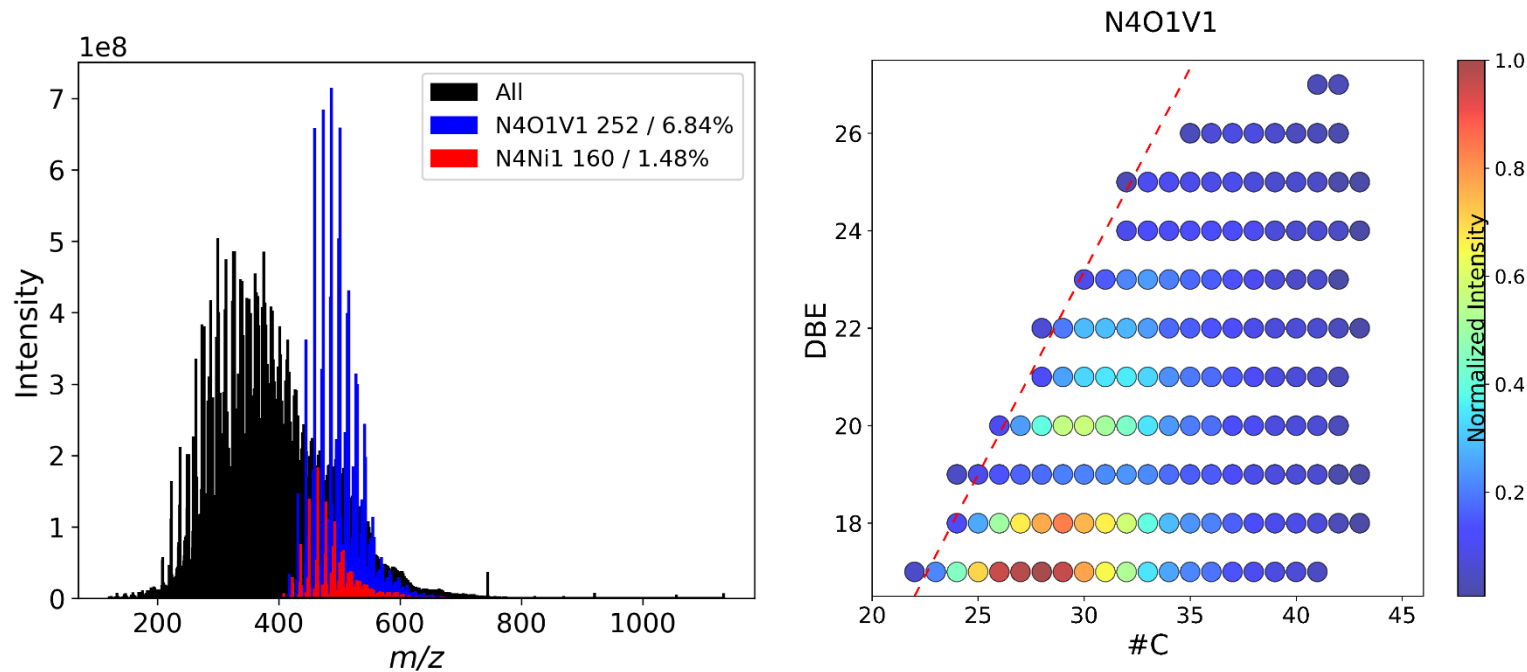
Calculates a mean intensity for each peak → Files is treated as a normal attribution list but with statistical information (mean, std. dev.)

Input and data processing summary



Primary visualization

- Compatible items: *Attributed* *Fused*
- Dataset:
 - Plastic pyrolysis oil analyzed by APCI(+) (*C. MASE et al*)
- Primary visualization :



- Also:
- Van Krevelen plots (using environmental science variables as color code or not)
 - Kroll plots
 - Kendrick diagrams

KMD plots and series extraction

- Compatible items:

Attributed

Fused

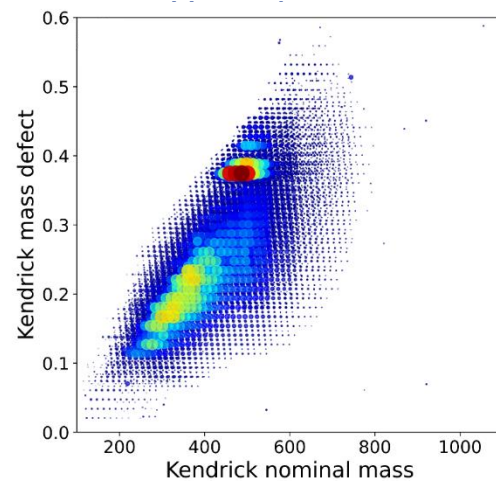
Mass list

- Dataset: Shipping fuels and corresponding emissions analyzed by ET-MALDI FTICR MS (*M. SUEUR et al.*)
- KMD plots as an attribution tool:
 - KMD vs NKM calculation:

- $KMD = \text{Nominal Kendrick mass} - \text{Kendrick mass}$
- $\text{Kendrick mass} = \text{observed mass} \times \frac{\text{Repetition pattern nominal mass}}{\text{Repetition pattern exact mass}}$
- $\text{Kendrick nominal mass} = \text{rounded Kendrick mass}$



Highlighted series of species for manual attribution (*.csv)



unds

Kendrick's plots

Standard

Extraction

Mass defect vs Nominal mass

Repetition Unit:

Unit : CH2

Mass : 14.01565

Round:

Up

Closest

Size scale:

Classic

Sqrt

Log

Display range:

NM min 100

KMD min 0

NM max 1100

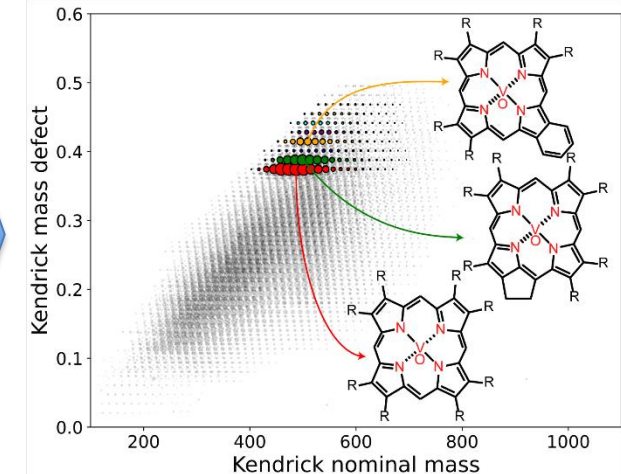
KMD max 0.5

Extracting series

Clear series

Save series

	m/z	Color		m/z	Color
1)	487.16972	Red	6)	547.16972	Cyan
2)	499.16972	Green	7)	559.16972	Yellow
3)	511.16972	Blue	8)	571.16972	Sienna
4)	523.16972	Orange	9)	583.16972	Lime
5)	535.16972	Purple	10)	595.16972	Pink



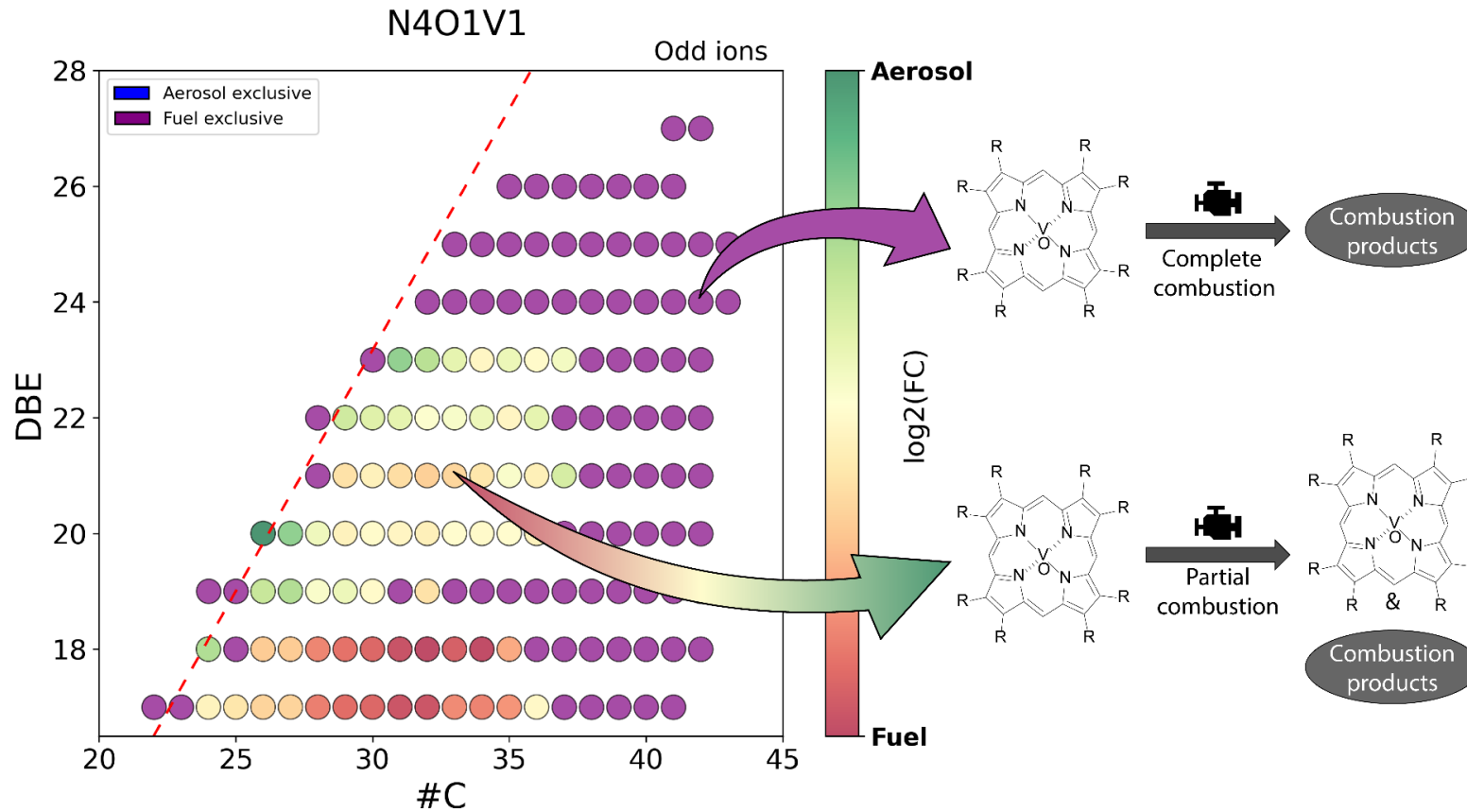
Sample comparison

- Compatible items:

Attributed

Fused

$$FC = \frac{\text{Peak intensity in sample 2}}{\text{Peak intensity in sample 1}} \rightarrow \log_2(FC) \text{ is used as the color coding variable.}$$



$\log_2(FC) > 0$: Higher intensity in particles than in the fuel

$\log_2(FC) = 0$: No differences

$\log_2(FC) < 0$: Higher intensity in the fuel than in particles

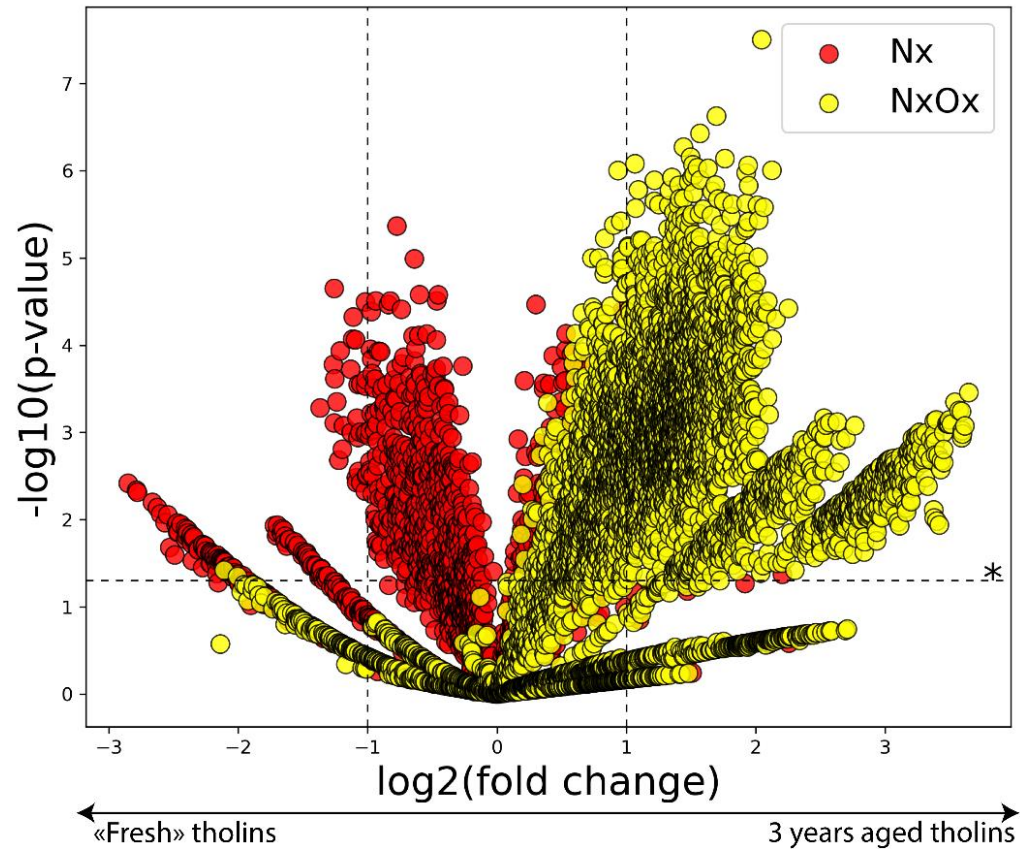
Statistical analysis

- Compatible items:

Merged

Merged non-attributed

- Dataset: Aerosol samples mimicking Titan's atmosphere (Tholins) (*J.MAILLARD et al*)



Also:

- Venn diagrams
- Volcano plots

Conclusion

- Software is available on GitHub (https://github.com/iC2MC/PyC2MC_viewer)
- 2 versions :
 - Open code, to be executed with a Python interpreter
 - Executable file (.exe)
- Bug report or suggestions: maxime.sueur1@univ-rouen.fr
- Preprint paper: “PyC2MC: an open-source software solution for visualization and treatment of high-resolution mass spectrometry data” on [ChemRxiv](#)



Acknowledgements

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