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Technical note: Determining chemical composition of atmospheric single particles by a standard-free mass calibration algorithm

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Abstract. The chemical composition of individual particles can be revealed by single particle mass spectrometers (SPMS). With higher accuracy in the ratio of mass to charge (*m/z*), more detailed chemical information could be obtained. In the SPMS, the conventional standard-based calibration methods (internal/external) are constrained by the inhomogeneity of ionization lasers and the finite focusing ability of the inlet system, etc., therefore, the mass accuracy is restricted. In this study, we obtained the detailed and trustable chemical composition of single particles utilizing a standard-free mass calibration algorithm. In the algorithm, the characteristic distributions of hundreds of ions were concluded and collected in a database denoted as prototype. Each single-particle mass spectrum was tentatively calibrated by a mass calibration function with specific coefficients. The range of coefficients is constrained by the magnitude of mass deviation to a finite vector space. To find the optimal coefficient vector, the conformity of each tentatively calibrated spectrum to the prototype dataset was assessed. With maximum conformity, the optimal calibrated spectrum was obtained. For more than 98% ambient particles, a twentyfold improvement in mass accuracy, from ~10,000 ppm (integer) to ~500 ppm (2 decimal places) was achieved. The improved mass accuracy validated the determination of adjacent ions with *m/z* difference ~0.05 Th. Furthermore, atmospheric trace ions that were poorly studied before are successfully specified. The obtained detailed single-particle-level chemical information could help understand the source apportionment, reaction mechanism, and mixing state of atmospheric particles.

1 Introduction

Chemical composition analysis of individual particles is crucial in studying the mechanism of atmospheric multiphase reactions, single-particle mixing states, and aerosol source apportionment (Pratt et al., 2009; Wang et al., 2019; Hatch et al., 2011; Gard et al., 1998; Kirpes et al., 2019, Zhai et al., 2023). The in-situ mass spectra generation of individual particles can

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be enabled by single particle mass spectrometers (SPMS) (Prather et al., 1994; Gard et al., 1997; Lu et al., 2022; Pratt and Prather, 2012; Su et al., 2004; Spencer and Prather, 2006; Schade et al., 2019; Zawadowicz et al., 2015; Li et al., 2023). To reveal the chemical composition from single-particle mass spectra, accurate determination of ions is essential. While the resolving ability of SPMS has been improved by the delayed extraction technique (Li et al., 2018), discerning ions according to the single-particle mass spectra is still limited due to the lack of proper calibration methods (Chudinov et al., 2019; Zhu et al., 2020). Thus, the ratio of mass to charge (*m/z*) in single-particle mass spectra was in low accuracy and were conventionally rounded to the nearest integers (~10,000 ppm). The obtained integral mass spectra were frequently used in previous studies (Anders et al., 2023; Mcnamara et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2020; Lian et al., 2020; Ault et al., 2010; Xiao et al., 2018; Wang et al., 2019).

Mass calibration transforms the biased mass spectrum into the corresponding accurate mass spectrum (Montaudo et al., 1994). The transformation could be described using mathematical functions (Kozhinov et al., 2013; Kolarova et al., 2017; Lou et al., 2010). For instance, the calibration functions in the time-of-flight (TOF) mass spectrometer (mass analyzer used in the SPMS) could be described by polynomial functions (Li et al., 2011; Romson and Emmer, 2021; Green et al., 2006). For mass calibration, the coefficients in the calibration functions are the only uncertainties requiring determination (Montaudo et al., 1994). The coefficients are typically determined using internal or external mass calibration methods, where standard chemicals (calibrants) are conventionally measured alongside the analyte as references, either collectively or separately (O'connor and Costello, 2000; Boskamp et al., 2020; Gobom et al., 2002). Calibrants are used to specify the exact *m/z* of the measured reference peaks (usually at least two), thereby determining the calibration coefficients before operating the raw spectrum with the calibration function. The internal calibration method is not feasible in the SPMS, and may alter the particle composition caused by the addition of calibrants (O'connor and Costello, 2000). Meanwhile, the application of external mass calibration to SPMS is primarily limited by various uncertainties, including but not limited to the focusing capability of the aerosol inlet system (Wang et al., 2010; Dienes, 2003), and the inhomogeneity of the ionization laser (Text S1, Fig. S1) (Wenzel and Prather, 2004), hence, coefficients in the calibration function should be specifically determined for each particle (Wang et al., 2010; Chudinov et al., 2019; Zhu et al., 2020; Chen et al., 2020; Clemen et al., 2020). Generally, neither internal nor external calibration methods could be practical in the SPMS, it is necessary to establish calibration methods that are standard-free.

Previous studies attempted to avoid the addition of standard chemicals for calibrating the SPMS spectra, by assuming the exact *m/z* of certain peaks in the raw spectrum (Chudinov et al., 2019; Zhu et al., 2020). For instance, if a peak was observed between 23.50 Th and 24.49 Th in the raw spectrum, it was empirically assumed to be Mg^+ (23.98 Th), without considering other possibilities such as C_2^+(24.00 Th) within the same range. Logically, the exact *m/z* could only be obtained after the mass calibration, implying that the rationality of the assumption could not be proved during the calibration process. Additionally, chemicals in the assumptions were used to serve as calibrants, although standard chemicals were not physically added. Therefore, the calibration approach in previous studies was empirical and could be subject to unreliability (Chudinov et al., 2019; Zhu et al., 2020).

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Here, we present a quantitative calibration algorithm that eliminates the need for internal, external, or assumed calibrants for single-particle mass spectra. The algorithm was built on a calibration theory, in which the traits possessed by accurate mass spectra were concluded. Additionally, a value function was established to quantitatively assess the quality of calibration. Calibration was conducted on a dataset comprising over 12 million SPMS spectra of ambient aerosols with an average mass resolution of 2000. The algorithm was successfully applied to more than 98% of ambient particles and the bilateral mass deviation range was limited to ~0.05 Th on average, indicating a more than 20-fold increment of mass accuracy compared to that before calibration. With the improved mass accuracy, the detailed chemical composition of single particles was revealed. For instance, two adjacent ions in tracing ship emissions, V^+ (50.95 Th) and $C_4H_3^+$ (51.00 Th), were isolated and analyzed for the first time at single-particle level. In addition, various atmospheric trace species (Ga, Rb, Zr, Mo, Ag, Cd, Sn, Sb, Ba, W, and Hg isotopes, etc.), which were poorly understudied before, were determined in the extensive datasets of ambient particles. The improved understanding of particle composition was also proved by increased spectra entropy from an information theory perspective.

2 Methodology

2.1 Field sampling and data acquisition

A sampling campaign was conducted at Southern University of Science and Technology (SUSTech) located in urban Shenzhen, China (22.604°N, 114.006°E, 100 m above sea level) in April, 2021. TOF spectra of 12,371,204 individual particles were continuously collected using an SPMS with detailed instrumental information provided in Text S1 (Zhai et al., 2023). Peaks in the obtained TOF spectra (in profile form) were automatically extracted using a built-in software provided by the instrument manufacturer. The resulting centroid spectra were converted to raw mass spectra utilizing a quadratic function (Eq. (S2) in Text S1).

2.2 Development of the calibration algorithm

Calibration functions are used to describe the relationship between $\boldsymbol{m/z}_r$ (the raw mass) and $\boldsymbol{m/z}_c$ (the calibrated mass) in MS (Kozhinov et al., 2013; O'connor and Costello, 2000; Kaiser et al., 2005). The coefficients to be determined could be collectively listed and referred to as a coefficient vector $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ (Eq. (1)), therefore, each dimension of $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ is a specific coefficient in the calibration function. The $\boldsymbol{m/z}_r$ and $\boldsymbol{m/z}_c$ are vectors with variable lengths according to the number of peaks in each spectrum. S_r and S_c are the spectra which include peak intensity information (peak height, peak area, or relative peak area) corresponding to $\boldsymbol{m/z}_r$ and $\boldsymbol{m/z}_c$.

$$\boldsymbol{m/z}_c = f\left(\boldsymbol{m/z}_r, \boldsymbol{\theta}\right) \quad (1)$$

The only uncertainty in Eq. (1) is $\boldsymbol{\theta}$, which means mass spectra can be calibrated if $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ is determined. Such that, the mass calibration process is in principle determining $\boldsymbol{\theta}$. Since the range of mass deviation is finite, the vector space of all possible $\boldsymbol{\theta}$

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is also constrained. Therefore, if we obtained the mass deviation range through a large dataset, we could accordingly find the variation range of each dimension of $\boldsymbol{\theta}$.

A tentatively calibrated spectrum is created by substituting $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ into Eq. (1). Among all $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ in $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ space, there exists only one optimal $\boldsymbol{\theta}$, denote $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{opt}$, that yields the accurate spectrum. An indicator is required to determine whether a specific $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ is optimal. In our algorithm, the indicator is a value function. The value function assesses the quality of calibration by analyzing the traits that the calibrated spectrum possesses, and could potentially guide the search for the $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{opt}$. Traits are characteristics that distinguish accurate spectra from inaccurate ones. The *value* function is defined in Eq. (2) and (3), where w_i represents the weight assigned to each trait and is the number of *m/z* involved in the specific trait, n represents the total number of traits, S_t is the tentatively calibrated spectrum, T_i is the i^{th} trait in a database named prototype, and *match* is a function for determining the presence of T_i in each spectrum. The method for the selection of traits is provided in detail in Text S2. A searching range of *m/z* comparable to the resolution is used in *match*. Generally, there exist 3 types of traits, and examples of the traits are given in Table 1 for atmospheric aerosol research. All the traits are collected in a database named prototype, and the congruence of each trait in the prototype should be tested with S_t as shown in Eq. (3).

Table 1. Three types of traits in the prototype database for calibration.

Trait type	Criterion [a]	Related ions
Isotopic distribution (fraction) of ions [b]	p(~6.015 Th): p(~7.015 Th) ≈ 0.082: 1	Possibly $^{6}Li^{+}$, $^{7}Li^{+}$
	p(~11.999 Th): p(~13.003 Th) ≈ 1: 0.011	Possibly $^{12}C^{+}$, $^{13}C^{+}$
	p(~17.026 Th): p(~18.023 Th) ≈ 1: 0.004	Possibly NH_3^{+}
	p(~23.984 Th): p(~24.985 Th): p(~25.982 Th) ≈ 1: 0.127: 0.140	Possibly $^{24}Mg^{+}$, $^{25}Mg^{+}$, $^{26}Mg^{+}$
	p(~28.030 Th): p(~29.034 Th) ≈ 1: 0.021	Possibly $C_2H_4^{+}$
	p(~29.013 Th): p(~30.010 Th) ≈ 1: 0.007	Possibly N_2H^{+}
	p(~31.018 Th): p(~32.021 Th) ≈ 1: 0.011	Possibly CH_3O^{+}
	p(~35.999 Th): p(~37.003 Th) ≈ 1: 0.032	Possibly C_3^{+}
	p(~38.015 Th): p(~39.018 Th) ≈ 1: 0.032	Possibly $C_3H_2^{+}$
	p(~38.963 Th): p(~40.961 Th) ≈ 1: 0.072	Possibly $^{39}K^{+}$, $^{41}K^{+}$
	p(~39.962 Th): p(~43.955 Th) ≈ 1: 0.022	Possibly $^{40}Ca^{+}$, $^{44}Ca^{+}$
	p(~57.935 Th): p(~59.930 Th): p(~61.928 Th) ≈ 1: 0.385: 0.05	Possibly $^{58}Ni^{+}$, $^{60}Ni^{+}$, $^{62}Ni^{+}$

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	p(~125.859 Th): p(~127.857 Th): p(~129.855 Th) ≈ 1: 0.889: 0.120	Possibly $^{126}Cu_2^+$, $^{128}Cu_2^+$, $^{130}Cu_2^+$
	p(~197.967 Th): p(~198.968 Th): p(~199.968 Th) : p(~200.970 Th): p(~201.971 Th): p(~203.973 Th) ≈ 0.334: 0.565: 0.774: 0.441: 1: 0.23007	Possibly $^{198}Hg^+$, $^{199}Hg^+$, $^{220}Hg^+$, $^{201}Hg^+$, $^{202}Hg^+$, $^{204}Hg^+$
	p(~205.974 Th): p(~206.976 Th) : p(~207.977 Th) ≈ 0.460: 0.422: 1	Possibly $^{206}Pb^+$, $^{207}Pb^+$, $^{208}Pb^+$
Chemical distribution patterns [c]	~50.95 Th & ~66.95 Th	Possibly V^+ / VO^+
	~47.948 Th & ~63.943 Th	Possibly Ti^+ / TiO^+
	~ n*11.999 Th, n = 2, 3, 4, 5, …	Possibly C_n, n = 2, 3, 4, 5, …
	W^+ distribution & WO^+ distribution	Possibly W^+, WO^+
	Pb^+ distribution & PbO^+ distribution	Possibly Pb^+ / PbO^+
	~(n*1.007 + m*11.999) Th, n, m = 1, 2, 3, …	Possibly C_nH_m, n, m = 1, 2, 3, …
Isolate ions [d]	~7.015 Th exists	Certainly $^7Li^+$
	~11.999 Th exists	Certainly ^{12}C
	~-1.008 Th exists	Certainly $^1H^-$
	~-12.001 Th exists	Certainly $^{12}C^-$

a. The peak area at specific m/z is denoted $p(m/z)$.

b. Once the isotopic pattern is matched, the criterion of trait corresponding to it could be satisfied. However, the behavior of the tentatively calibrated spectrum on the entire prototype database should be checked using the value function before determining whether one trait is truly positive. Thus, a weight was assigned to each trait for quantification of the matching process. In addition, isotopic fraction may vary in different aerosol particles of different sources, such that an error range (5% in our calibration) was considered in practice.

c. The listed pairs of species may or may not coexist in a spectrum, with the weight assigned to each trait corresponding to the number of ions involved.

d. Isolate ions are far from adjacent ions ($\Delta m/z$> ~1 Th) with no other ions confusing their determination.

$$value = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i match(T_i, S_t) \quad (2)$$

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$$match(T_i, S_t) = \begin{cases} 1, & S_t \ possesses \ T_i \\ 0, & S_t \ \text{does not} \ possesses \ T_i \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

As the value function is defined, the quality of a tentatively calibration is quantifiable, because the optimal calibration attempt generates the maximum *value*. If none of the $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ allows a spectrum possessing a *value* > 0, the spectrum cannot be calibrated until the prototype is expanded to include additional traits. However, how the *value* is distributed in the $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ space is unknown, which means an advanced optimization algorithm is not currently suitable for optimizing $\boldsymbol{\theta}$. Thus, the obtainment of $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{opt}$ requires a thorough search in the entire $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ space. Therefore, every possible $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ in $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ space should be traversed and tested to generate a S_t (Fig. 1). In our iterative search for $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{opt}$ in $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ space, the step size of iteration is set to be sufficiently small (at least comparable to the resolving ability of the MS) to ensure thorough exploration of the $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ space for reaching the global optimum. In other words, the step size ensures the calibration converges toward the optimal solution and was determined by the resolution of the mass spectrometer used.

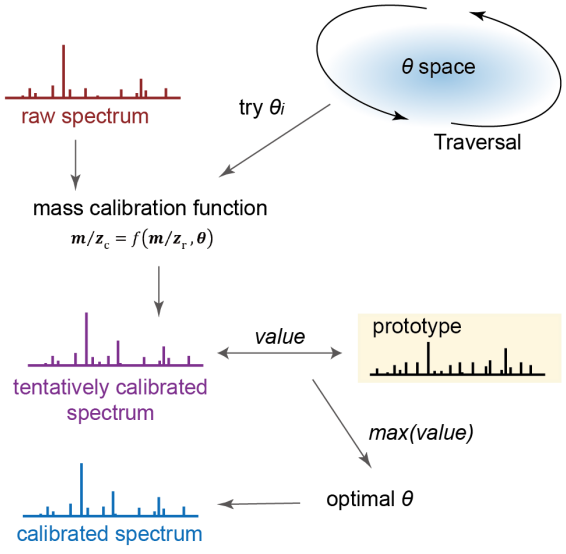

Figure 1. Simplified procedure of the calibration algorithm. Raw spectrum is calibrated using mass deviation function with candidate coefficient pairs θ_i to generate tentatively calibrated spectra. A *value* is calculated using a value function based on a prototype dataset. A calibrated spectrum is obtained when the *value* is maximal.

2.3 Initialization and localization of the algorithm

The calibration function for TOF-MS is polynomial (Eq. (4)) (Chudinov et al., 2019; Zhu et al., 2020; Gobom et al., 2002), where a_j is the coefficient to be determined, and v refers to the order of approximation.

$$\boldsymbol{m/z}_c = \sum_{j=0}^{v} a_j \left(\boldsymbol{m/z}_r\right)^j \quad (4)$$

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The coefficients of Eq. (4) are restricted within a specific range, partially because of the constrained initial position deviation of particles and the size of the laser spot (Text S1, Fig. S1). Nevertheless, the actual deviation range of the measured *m/z* could be obtained by analyzing the *m/z* deviation of ions that have no adjacent ions interfering within the deviation range in the average spectrum. For instance, $^{12}C^{+}$ was selected as such an ion. With the maximum mass deviation, we constrained the variation range of each dimension in $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ in the calibration function and, therefore constrained the coefficient space.

The calibration algorithm was implemented using MATLAB (ver. 2022b), and a data processing and calibration software named SSSDA ver. 1.0 was developed (accessible at https://github.com/s129136908794904/SSSDA-ver.1.0). For the current resolution of the SPMS, a linear function is sufficient for calibration (let $v = 1$) (Chudinov et al., 2019; Zhu et al., 2020; Gobom et al., 2002). Prototype was specifically tailored for ambient atmospheric aerosol research, encompassing a large amount of the chemical species and distribution patterns of high occurrence in ambient aerosols (Table1, Text S2) (Steinfeld, 1998; Zhang et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2016; Chen et al., 2020; Hatch et al., 2011; Zhang et al., 2019a; Zhai et al., 2023; Anders et al., 2023; Pratt et al., 2009; Pratt and Prather, 2012; Mcnamara et al., 2020). More than 1000 traits are used in this study for calibration, not limited to the examples in Table 1. The step size for iteration ensures the *m/z* variation of 0.025 Th at *m/z* = 50 Th, corresponding to the resolving ability of the SPMS used in this study. An empirical function (Eq. S1) was employed to describe the relationship between *m/z* and the resolution of SPMS (Du et al., 2022). Out of the total dataset of 12,371,204 mass spectra, 12,195,009 were successfully calibrated.

2.4 Efficiency, universality, and validity of the algorithm

The algorithm exhibits a linear complexity to the number of spectra (Fig. 1, Text S3), as the interference between the calibration of different spectra was absent. The linear complexity theoretically makes the algorithm efficient in large datasets. From another perspective, the complexity of calibrating individual particles is *O(nlogn)* related to the number of peaks in each spectrum (Text S3), which ensures that the algorithm is efficient in calibrating individual spectra. Furthermore, parallel computing is suitable for the implementation of the algorithm, because of the absence of interference when calibrating different mass spectra spontaneously. We performed the calibration of 12 million mass spectra on a private computer with 12th Gen Intel (R) Core (TM) i9-12900K CPU. Exceptional high time efficiency is observed with only ~12 hours was consumed.

The calibration failure rate was less than 2% of the total spectra (*value* = 0), primarily due to the absence of corresponding traits in the prototype database for calibration. The high success rate (> 98%) reflects the universality of the algorithm. In addition, since a searching range of *m/z* is used for matching traits (Text S3), relationships between $\boldsymbol{m/z_c}$ and $\boldsymbol{m/z_r}$ may deviate from the calibration function. In our calibration, the correlation between $\boldsymbol{m/z_c}$ and $\boldsymbol{m/z_r}$ values was quantified by the absolute value of the correlation coefficient $|r|$. All the spectra possess $|r|$ approximating 1 (Fig. S2), indicating high accordance with the calibration function (Zhu et al., 2020).

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3 Results and discussions

3.1 Determination of isotopic ions in single particles

The determination of ions becomes accurate after calibration since the calibrated spectra demonstrate a noticeable improvement in mass accuracy (Fig. S3, Table S1). To evaluate the enhancement in mass accuracy, the mass deviations of several isotopic ions has been examined (Fig. 2). Based on the calibrated spectra, multiple markers were employed in searching for each isotopic ion to ensure correctness. For instance, the presence of both Pb^+ and PbO^+ signals was required to ensure the inclusion of Pb^+ in the spectrum. The raw spectra exhibit deviations larger than 1.5 Th at ~208 Th, indicating challenges in achieving integer-level identification of ions. Instead, the calibrated spectra exhibit a variation less than ± 0.05 Th (500 ppm) around the same position, enabling the accurate identification of ions such as Pb isotopes (Fig. 2e, Fig. 3a).

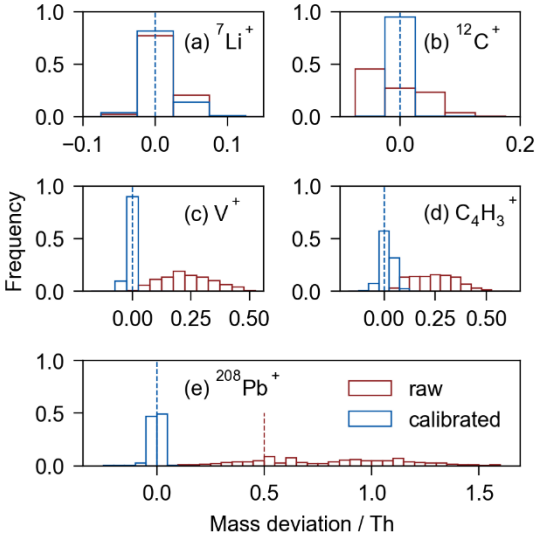

Figure 2. Mass deviation distribution for the raw (in red) and calibrated (in blue) spectra of 5 selected ions. The blue dashed line indicates the location of the exact mass. (a) Signals of Li^+ (42,858 Li^+-containing spectra) exhibit mass deviation mostly less than 0.025 Th in both raw and calibrated spectra. (b) Most $^{12}C^+$ signals (7,739,415 spectra out of 8,168,248 spectra) exhibit mass deviations larger than 0.025 Th in the raw spectra, meanwhile, they are 100% calibrated within 0.025 Th deviation. (c) - (d) More than 95% of V^+ (50.95 Th, 296,259 spectra in total), and $C_4H_3^+$ (51.00 Th, 105,477 spectra in total) signals exhibit mass deviations larger than 0.025 Th in raw spectra. Nevertheless, most deviations in the calibrated spectra are less than 0.025 Th. (e) Most of the $^{208}Pb^+$ signals (127,138 spectra in total) exhibit mass deviation larger than 0.5 Th (out of the red dash line) in raw spectra. Overall, ~100% of the signals in the calibrated spectra are controlled within ± 0.05 Th deviation interval.

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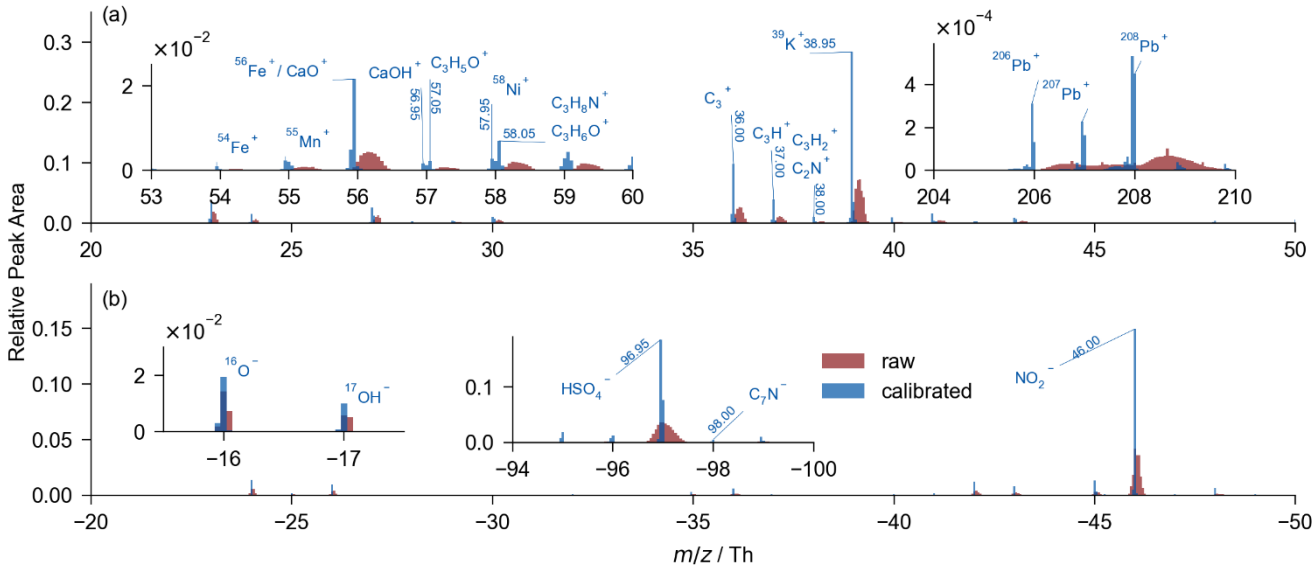

Figure 3. Averaged spectrum of 12 million raw (in red) and calibrated (in blue) spectra. Several intervals of *m/z* are examined for detailed spectrum comparison. (a) The positive spectrum. (b) The negative spectrum. The summation of relative peak area is 1 in each positive or negative spectrum.

In the averaged spectrum of all the 12-million individually calibrated spectra, there is a substantial reduction of mass deviation (Fig. 3). The identification of ions, such as ^{206}Pb, ^{207}Pb, ^{208}Pb, $^{55}Mn^+$ (54.95 Th), and C_7N^- (-98.00 Th), is reliable due to the reduced mass deviation. For studies involving large amounts of mass spectra, accurate mass value is crucial for data analysis such as searching with marker ions or clustering with similarity algorithms. In addition, a substantial increase in the average signal intensity was demonstrated in the calibrated spectrum due to the contraction of the mass deviation range in the averaged spectrum. Therefore, the ions with low signal intensity can be examined in the averaged spectrum with our algorithm. During the sampling campaign, particles containing atmospheric trace elements (44,407 Ti-containing, 124,293 Ga-containing, 144,385 Rb-containing, 153 Zr-containing, 4,715 Mo-containing, 12,014 Ag-containing, 351 Cd-containing, 4,775 Sn-containing, 5,905 Sb-containing, 3,613 Ba-containing, 1,176 W-containing, and 493 Hg-containing particles) were successfully identified with an accuracy of ~500 ppm (Fig. 4), whereas their presence is difficult to determine in the raw spectra, and thus these species were poorly studied before. Generally, the analysis of the trace-element-containing particles is enabled after the calibration. In addition, the isotopic distributions and the accurate *m/z* values in Fig. 4 jointly imply the validity of our calibration.

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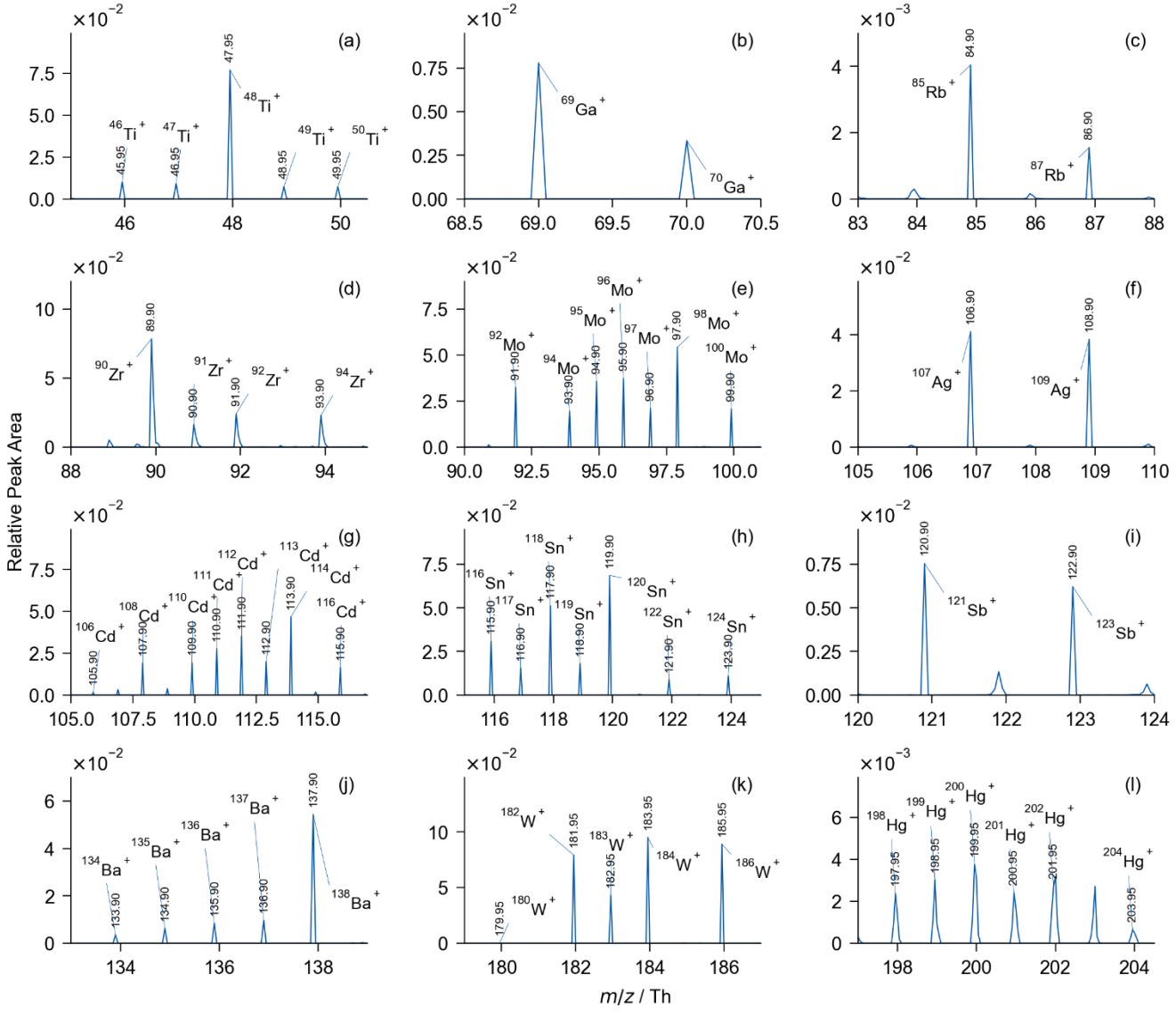

Figure 4. Local averaged spectra of (a) 44,407 Ti-containing, (b) 124,293 Ga-containing, (c) 144,385 Rb-containing, (d) 153 Zr-containing, (e) 4,715 Mo-containing, (f) 12,014 Ag-containing, (g) 351 Cd-containing, (h) 4,775 Sn-containing, (i) 5,905 Sb-containing, (j) 3,613 Ba-containing, (k) 1,176 W-containing, and (l) 493 Hg-containing particles. Particles are grouped using isotopic distribution as markers. Each group of isotopes is identified with the range of fluctuation less than 15%.

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3.2 Determination of adjacent ions in single particles

As shown in Fig. 3, the calibrated peak locations of adjacent ions, such as $^{58}Ni^+$ (57.95 Th), and $C_3H_6O^+$ / $C_3H_8N^+$ (58.05 Th), become precise and therefore could be determined. Specifically, two pairs of adjacent ions in particles were examined in detail, and the search for these peaks in the spectra was conducted for individual particles.

The first pair is $CaOH^+$ (56.95 Th) / $C_3H_5O^+$ (57.05 Th). We mainly focused on their co-existence in each spectrum here. The marker criterion for spectrum search was *56.95 Th & 57.05 Th coexist in individual spectrum*. We obtained ~6000 such spectra from our 12-million data (Fig. 5a). The co-existence of $CaOH^+$ / $C_3H_5O^+$ further proved that adjacent peaks could be accurately determined using our calibration algorithm. Overall, the information content of each spectrum is improved by our algorithm.

The second pair is V^+ (50.95 Th) and $C_4H_3^+$ (51.00 Th). V^+ is a typical marker of ship-emitted particles (Zhang et al., 2019a; Zhang et al., 2019b; Wang et al., 2019). Previously the presence of $C_4H_3^+$ often confuses the identification of V^+ signals, because the mass difference (~0.05 Th) is much less than the integer-level accuracy of the SPMS. Therefore, distinguishing V^+ and $C_4H_3^+$ in spectra is crucial in shipping aerosol research. By employing the standard-free calibration algorithm, the achieved high mass accuracy ensures the determination of V^+ and $C_4H_3^+$. Two distinct groups of mass spectra were isolated, each containing signals at 50.95 Th (V^+) or 51.00 Th ($C_4H_3^+$), respectively. The co-presence of V^+ and $C_4H_3^+$ signal in a single particle is theoretically permitted, though such a scenario was not observed in our database. In the mass spectrum of V^+-containing particles, the signal of vanadium oxide ion (VO^+, 66.95 Th), which is also a marker for shipping emissions, is present (Fig. 5b). Other ions of typical shipping emissions such as Al^+ (27.00 Th), K^+ (38.95 Th), Ca^+ (39.95 Th), Fe^+ (55.95 Th), and $^{58}Ni^+$ (57.95 Th) are also detectable (Zhang et al., 2019a). For the C_4H_3-containing group, signals of $C_mH_n^+$ that correspond to organic aerosols could be observed (Fig. 5c). Additionally, the time series of the two particle groups in terms of number fraction demonstrates distinct temporal behavior (Fig. 5d). The correlation coefficient between the two groups is ~0.15, confirming our differentiation of previously confusing V^+-containing or $C_4H_3^+$-containing particles. Moreover, the successful determination of adjacent ions also validates our calibration algorithm.

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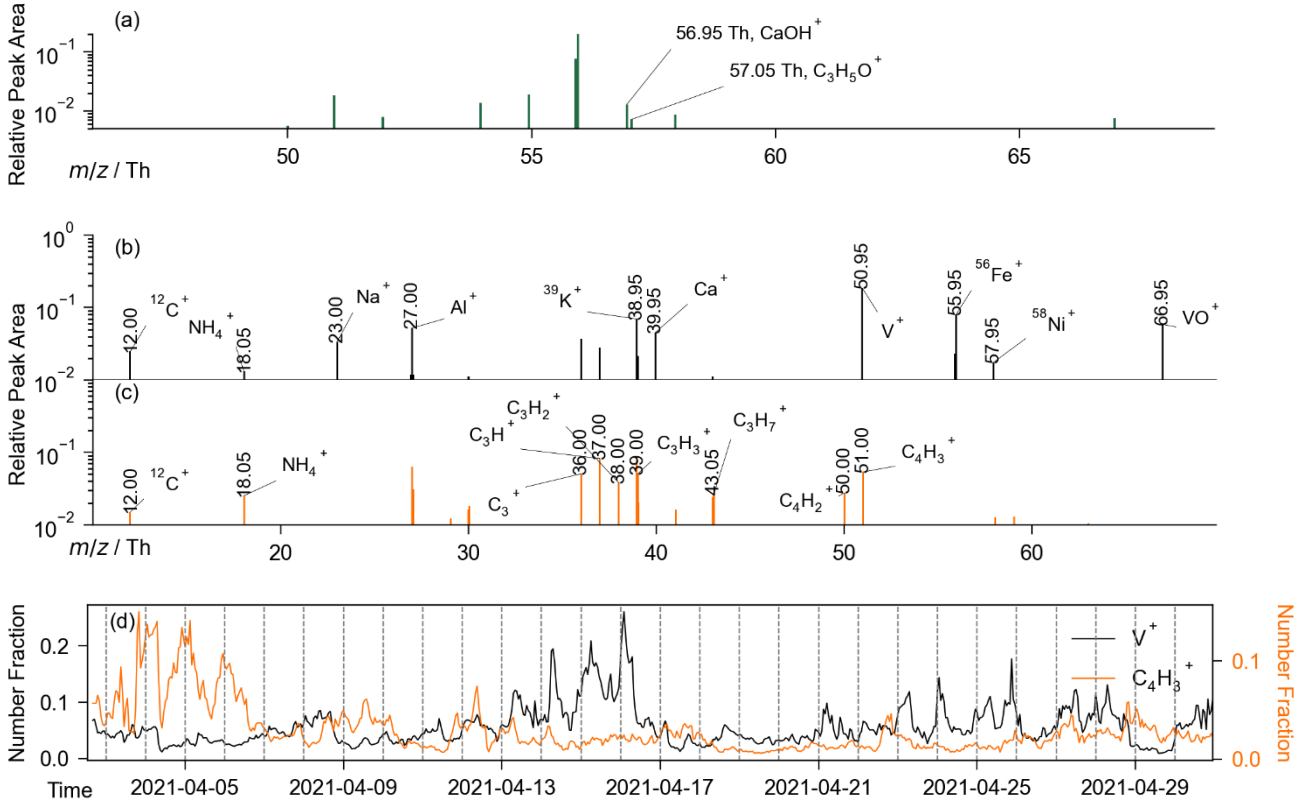

Figure 5. (a) Averaged spectrum (locally illustrated) of 1,867 spectra that simultaneously contain $CaOH^+$ and $C_3H_5O^+$. Averaged positive spectrum of (b) V^+-containing (in gray) and (c) $C_4H_3^+$-containing (in orange) particles were obtained by averaging millions of particles of the two particle groups separately. (d) Time series of V^+-containing and $C_4H_3^+$-containing particles in number fraction.

3.3 Improved understanding on single-particle composition

Generally, small peaks in mass spectra could emerge if the mass resolution is increased. However, these peaks are not utilizable without calibration. For instance, the coexistence of $CaOH^+$ / $C_3H_5O^+$ is only determinable with mass accuracy up to ~500 ppm. Therefore, raw *m/z* is usually rounded to its nearest integer if mass accuracy is limited. The rounded *m/z* constitutes the integral spectrum, denoted as S_i, and has been frequently used in studies involving SPMS (Anders et al., 2023; Mcnamara et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2016; Zhang et al., 2020; Lian et al., 2020; Ault et al., 2010; Xiao et al., 2018; Wang et al., 2019). Although the rounding brings convenience to data processing, peaks within the same integer are merged resulting in the elimination of adjacent peaks.

Principally, mass spectra are comprised of peak information. With our algorithm, calibration of adjacent *m/z* is achieved, thereby preserving crucial peak information. Here, we compared the information content between the calibrated spectrum S_c

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and its corresponding integral spectrum S_i from an information theory perspective. The amount of information in each spectrum was quantified using Shannon entropy (Eq. (5), $E(S)$ is the Shannon entropy of a spectrum S, I_k is the relative area of the k^{th} peak in S, and q represents the total number of peaks in the spectrum) (Shannon, 1948).

$$E(S) = \sum_{k=1}^{q} -I_k \ln(I_k) \quad (5)$$

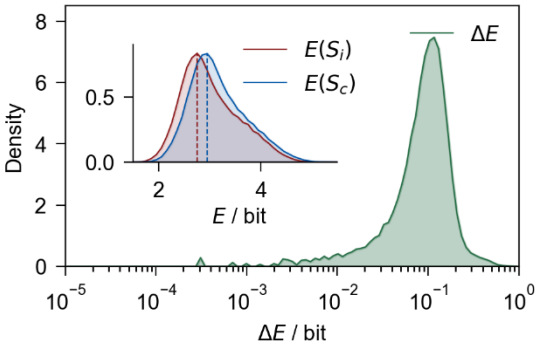

Figure 6. Increment of Shannon entropy ($\Delta E = E(S_c) - E(S_i)$) of individual spectra. The embedding graph shows the distribution of $E(S_c)$ and $E(S_i)$. The shaded area represents the distribution density.

An obvious increment of E could be observed in Fig. 6, indicating an increment of information content in the S_c compared to the S_i. The peak value of E shifted by ~0.15 bit on average, regardless E is dominantly influenced by major peaks such as K^+, nitrate, and sulfate. In general, our calibration algorithm increased the understanding of single-particle mass spectra, which could be used to determine the chemical composition of individual atmospheric particles.

4 Conclusions and implications

The understanding of single-particle compositions of aerosols is improved by our standard-free mass calibration algorithm. The algorithm efficiently improves the mass accuracy of SPMS spectra from ~10,000 ppm (integer) to ~500 ppm (2 decimal places). The improved mass accuracy enables determining ions in mass spectra within ± 0.025 Th deviation, facilitating detailed investigations of chemical composition at single-particle level. Furthermore, the determination of ions from adjacent ion pairs such as $CaOH^+$ (56.95 Th) / $C_3H_5O^+$ (57.05 Th), and V^+ (50.95 Th) / $C_4H_3^+$ (51.00 Th), which requires a resolution of ~1000 for their separation and an accuracy of ~500 ppm for their determination, is achieved by our algorithm. Particles containing V^+ or $C_4H_3^+$, two confusing ions in previous studies that tracing ship emissions, are successfully determined from each other. In addition, the algorithm enables the analysis of atmospheric trace species at single-particle level, i.e., Ga, Rb, Zr, Mo, Ag, Cd, Sn, Sb, Ba, W, and Hg isotopes.

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Since the detailed information about single particles is revealed at a 500-ppm accuracy level, many more atmospheric species could be determined and involved in the source apportionment of aerosols, the study of chemical reaction mechanisms, and the analysis of single-particle mixing states. Furthermore, the calibration function may appear in different forms for other research interests, depending on the mass analyzer (orbitrap, TOF, etc.) used in the mass spectrometer. Nevertheless, the prototype could be tailored specifically and the algorithm could be implemented in various mass spectrometers. Generally, our standard-free calibration algorithm opens new possibilities for accurate measurement in atmospheric research.

Code and data availability

The full data will be made available on request. The SSSDA ver. 1.0 is accessible on GitHub (https://github.com/s129136908794904/SSSDA-ver.1.0). A portion of the prototype was released for testing.

Supplementary information

The single particle mass spectrometer used in this study (Text S1, Fig. S1). Detailed description of traits in the prototype (Text S2). Simplified pseudocode of the algorithm (Text S3). Model fitness of the calibration (Fig. S2). An example of a calibrated single-particle spectrum and the corresponding raw spectrum (Fig. S3). Accuracy and resolution required for separating easily-confused ions typically encountered in aerosol research (Table S1).

Author contribution

SS developed and implemented the algorithm. SS, JZ, XY designed the study. YR, YH, XC, AZ, JY, GZ, BC provided advice on the data analysis process. SS, JZ, and XY prepared the manuscript with comments from all co-authors.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT