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Performance of the double-Wien filter of the Neoma MC-ICPMS/MS with an application to copper stable isotope compositions

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4 1 **Performance of the double-Wien filter of the Neoma MC-ICPMS/MS with an**
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6 2 **application to copper stable isotope compositions**
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ABSTRACT

The new Neoma MC-ICPMS/MS is equipped with a prefiltering system consisting of a double-Wien filter and a collision/reaction cell whose performances are challenged using different combinations of magnetic and electrostatic field values and adjustable slit apertures. The results show an asymmetrical attenuation of transmission relative to the chosen axial mass-to-charge value, with higher efficiency at removing low masses than high masses, even when magnetic induction is minimal. The resulting asymmetry of the bandpass window is fully predictable by theoretical calculations of ion trajectories in a Wien filter, either as a function of the magnetic field value or that of the aperture of the adjustable slit. With an axial mass-to-charge value set at ^{120}Sn , the vertical deviation for a magnetic field value at 100% will be approximately 3 mm and 4 mm for a variation of mass-to-charge of $\pm 20\%$, respectively. In these conditions, Ar was already barely detectable with the lowest magnetic field value (10%) and a fully open adjustable slit, while Pb is quantitatively transmitted. We then use the prefiltering system to remove on-line the $^{40}\text{Ar}^{23}\text{Na}^+$ compound that produces an isobaric interference with ^{63}Cu , hampering high-precision measurement of Cu stable isotope composition ($^{65}\text{Cu}/^{63}\text{Cu}$). While Na is not transmitted thanks to the double-Wien filter, $^{40}\text{Ar}^{23}\text{Na}^+$ still interferes with ^{63}Cu , demonstrating that this argide is produced in the plasma source but not in the reaction cell. Helium in the collision/reaction cell is necessary to remove the $^{40}\text{Ar}^{23}\text{Na}^+$ interference. The MS/MS technology of the Neoma allows for the correction of the $^{40}\text{Ar}^{23}\text{Na}^+$ interference up to a Na/Cu ratio of 10, where other classic MC-ICPMS already show an offset of the Cu stable isotope composition for a Na/Cu ratio of 1. The inability to correct the Cu stable isotope composition with a Na/Cu ratio higher than 10 suggests that the Na-based interference is no longer spectral and becomes linked to the matrix. We next measure the Cu stable isotope composition in eight certified reference materials prepared with a simple automated single step ion-chromatography procedure to purify Cu. The results show a very good agreement with previously reported values. The overall results suggest that the MS/MS technology of the Neoma MC-ICPMS allows efficient on-line isolation of analytes, therefore reducing potential spectral and matrix interferences to permit much better resolved and controlled subsequent effects in the collision/reaction cell.

41 INTRODUCTION

42 Copper has only two stable isotopes (^{63}Cu and ^{65}Cu), whose relative abundances (^{63}Cu
43 = 69.17% and ^{65}Cu = 30.83%) have been determined in the 1960's by thermal ionization mass
44 spectrometry (TIMS)¹. Isotopic variations were associated with poor analytical uncertainty (2
45 ‰/amu¹) because ionization yields of Cu were too low with the TIMS technique. It was not
46 until the late 1990's with the arrival of the first commercialized multi-collector inductively
47 coupled plasma mass spectrometry (MC-ICPMS), at the time the Plasma 54 (VG Elemental,
48 now ThermoFisher Scientific, Bremen), that it was possible to achieve precise (0.02 ‰/amu)
49 Cu isotope ratio measurements². The pioneering work of Maréchal et al.² showed that the
50 instrumental mass bias of MC-ICPMS can be corrected by a combination of standard/sample
51 bracketing and elemental doping with Zn, which was further modified by using Ni^{3,4} or Ga^{5,6}.
52 The overall consistency of the measurements of Cu isotope compositions by MC-ICPMS leads
53 to the rapid development of applications in various fields such as cosmochemistry^{7,8}, igneous
54 ^{9,10}, ore^{11,12}, sediment^{13,14} and river^{15,16} geochemistry, oceanography^{17,18}, tracing
55 atmospheric^{19–21} and soil^{22–24} pollution, assessing the diagnosis and prognosis of metabolic
56 ^{25–27} and neurodegenerative^{28–30} diseases, cancer^{31–33}, but also in palaeoanthropology^{34–36}
57 and archaeology^{37–39}.

58 Prior to isotopic analysis, Cu needs to be separated from the matrix and further purified using
59 ion-exchange chromatography. Many protocols exist^{3,40–42}, generally based on the use of the
60 strongly basic AG MP-1 anion exchange resin (100–200 mesh, chloride form). These protocols
61 are usually effective for the purification of Cu, but extreme care must be taken for the removal
62 of Na, because an argide $^{40}\text{Ar}^{23}\text{Na}^+$ compound interferes with the ^{63}Cu isobar. Removing Na
63 can be done quite easily for silicate materials, which generally exhibit a Na/Cu ratio ranging
64 from 10^2 to 10^3 , but can be extremely challenging for biological fluids (urine, Na/Cu $\sim 8 \cdot 10^4$;
65 plasma, Na/Cu $\sim 3 \cdot 10^6$) and above all, seawater, Na/Cu $\sim 5 \cdot 10^7$). For the extreme case of
66 seawater, large volumes of eluent for Na separation and Cu purification are necessary for the
67 handling of which automatic procedures have been recently developed^{40,42}. Contrasting with
68 these off-line procedures, an alternative on-line procedure now exists thanks to the MS/MS
69 technology of the Neoma MC-ICPMS. The MS/MS technology consists of a precell mass filter
70 and a collision cell⁴³. Initially, the precell mass filter was a bespoke quadrupole, which allowed
71 a prototype Proteus to measure several isotope systems^{44–46}. Lack of sensitivity and non-
72 reproducible mass bias prevented the Proteus from being widely adopted by the MC-ICPMS

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3 73 community, and the low-energy quadrupole was replaced by a high-energy double Wien filter
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5 74 on the Vienna prototype ^{47,48}.

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7 75 The double-focusing electrostatic analyzer and magnetic sector geometry is standard
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9 76 and inspired from that of the Neptune MC-ICPMS, while the collection system has been totally
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11 77 redesigned as described in Dauphas et al. ⁴⁹ and Télouk et al. ⁵⁰.

12 78 In this study, we first explore the performance of the double-Wien filter to on-line
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14 79 prefilter ions with different m/z using various combinations of B and S values. Second, we
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16 80 compare the performances of the Neoma MC-ICPMS/MS to those of standard MC-ICPMS and
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18 81 third, we measure the ⁶⁵Cu/⁶³Cu ratio in certified reference materials that have experienced
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20 82 a single purification step to validate the overall procedure.

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23 84 **EXPERIMENTAL**

24 85 Reagents and materials

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27 86 All experiments were carried out in laminar flow hoods in a clean laboratory at the
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29 87 LGL-TPE (Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon). Acids (HNO₃, HCl, and HF) were double distilled
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31 88 to reduce blank contaminations. Ultrapure water (resistivity > 18.2 MΩ.cm) was obtained
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33 89 from a Milli-Q Element water purification system (Merck Millipore, Bedford, MA, USA). The
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35 90 performances of the double-Wien prefiltering was assessed using the multi-element standard
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37 91 solution SCP33MS containing 33 elements (SCP Sciences, Québec, Canada) diluted to 200
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39 92 ng/mL. Synthetic solutions were prepared by diluting Na and Zn Specpure solutions (Alfa
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41 93 Aesar, Karlsruhe, Germany) and Cu SRM-976 solution (National Institute of Standards and
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43 94 Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, USA) to reach a final concentration of 200 ng/mL for Cu and
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45 95 Zn and various Na/Cu ratios. Eight geological certified reference materials (CRM) were
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47 96 obtained from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and include the BHVO-1 Hawaiian
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49 97 basalt ⁵¹, Glass Mountain rhyolite RGM-1 ⁵¹, the Columbia River basalt BCR-1 ⁵², the AGV-2
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51 98 Guano Valley andesite ⁵², the BIR-1 Icelandic basalt ⁵³, the DNC-1 North Carolina dolerite ⁵³,
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53 99 the Centreville diabase W2a ⁵³, and the Japanese alkali basalt JB1-a ⁵⁴ from the Geological
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55 100 Survey of Japan (GSJ). A minimum sample size of 100 mg was weighed for CRM to avoid
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57 101 measurement uncertainties due to the heterogeneity of the reference material powder.
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59 102 Certified reference materials were digested with a mixture of 5 mL of 27 M distilled HF and
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103 2.5 mL of 15 M distilled HNO₃ at 120°C for 12 hours and evaporated to dryness. Fluorides
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104 were redissolved using 2 mL of 6M HCl and heated on a hotplate at 100°C for 12 hours and

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3 105 then evaporated to dryness. The chemical separation of Cu was achieved using the automated
4 106 chromatography system prepFAST-MC (Elemental Scientific, Omaha, USA) loaded with 500
5 107 μL of CU resin (Triskem, Rennes, France) following the procedure of Enge et al.⁵⁵.
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12 110 Instrumentation

14 111 The MS/MS equipment consists of a double-Wien filter and a collision/reaction cell⁴⁷.
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16 112 The Wien filter is an important device in charged particle optics because it is a static field mass
17 113 filter that deflects charged particles according to their velocity⁵⁶, or equivalently their mass-
18 114 to-charge ratio (m/z). While the Wien filter properties can also be used in electron microscopy
19 115 ⁵⁷, we will consider here the case where charged particles are ions. The Wien filter consists of
20 116 a uniform electrostatic (\vec{E}) field orthogonal to a magnetic (\vec{B}) field. Charged particles passing
21 117 through this arrangement of fields are subject to an electrostatic force ($\vec{F}_E = q\vec{E}$) and a
22 118 magnetic force ($\vec{F}_B = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$), where q and \vec{v} are the charge and the velocity, respectively, of
23 119 the ion. For a collimated ion beam perpendicular to both fields, the axial transmission of an
24 120 ion m_0 with a velocity v_0 will happen when $v_0 = |\vec{E}| / |\vec{B}|$ (or $v_0 = E / B$). For ions with the same
25 121 kinetic energy and $m < m_0$, $v > E / B$ because lighter ions travel faster, this ion beam will be
26 122 deflected in the opposite direction of the \vec{E} field (Figure 1). Inversely, for ions with $m > m_0$,
27 123 the ion beam will be deflected in the direction of the \vec{E} field because $v < E / B$ (Figure 1). The
28 124 mass prefiltering system of the Neoma MC-ICPMS/MS is a double-Wien filter, with the first
29 125 filter deflecting ions away from the axial trajectory and the second filter refocusing ions back
30 126 towards the axial trajectory, in both cases according to their ion velocity. Both Wien filters
31 127 are equipped with an array of upper and lower baffles to avoid reflection on the side walls of
32 128 ions with a too great angle of deflection and to avoid charging of the electrodes⁴⁷. After being
33 129 vertically deflected apart from the axial trajectory, those ions with a too large m/z difference
34 130 relative to m_0/z are not selected using an adjustable slit located between the two Wien filters.
35 131 A combination of E , B , and adjustable slit aperture (S) values thus permits the transmission of
36 132 a certain mass range through the inversion lens (Figure 1). The inversion lens is an Einzel lens
37 133 that inverts the divergent trajectories of ion beams with m/z different from m_0/z towards the
38 134 axial position, in inverse proportion to the degree of deviation introduced by the first Wien
39 135 filter⁴⁶. The inversion happens without altering energy, and the different ions enter the

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3 136 second Wien filter as an uncollimated beam. The two Wien filters are of similar geometry,
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5 137 and their E and B fields are identical and controlled by a unique power supply. Thus, in the
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7 138 second Wien filter, ions with $m < m_0$ will be deflected in the opposite direction of the \vec{E} field
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9 139 (and inversely for ion $m < m_0$), such that the ion beam becomes collimated again before the
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11 140 exit aperture. The mass prefilter contains four lenses that need to be tuned accordingly
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13 141 (Figure 1). The first lens (L1) focuses the ion beams through the adjustable slit, L2 (the
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15 142 inversion Einzel lens) bends the ion beams back toward the second Wien filter, the third lens
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17 143 (L3) focuses the ion beam into the exit aperture and the fourth lens (L4) focuses the ion beams
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19 144 to the collision/reaction cell (CRC), where they are kept focused using an hexapole despite
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21 145 scattering due to collisions with gas (Figure 1). The CRC allows the introduction of four
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23 146 different reactive (O_2 , NH_3 , H_2) and non-reactive (He) gases. The interfering species, which are
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25 147 polyatomic or molecular ions, collide with the cell gas more frequently than analyte ions
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27 148 because they have a larger collisional cross section. The mechanism for the elimination of the
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29 149 pre-existing polyatomic ions in collision with a non-reactive gas is the selective energy loss
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31 150 displayed by polyatomic ions compared with monoatomic ions. By applying a small, fixed bias
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33 151 voltage at the cell exit, it is possible to keep the polyatomic ions and newly formed species in
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35 152 the CRC while monoatomic ions have sufficient kinetic energy to exit.⁵⁸

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37 153 The Cu isotopic compositions were measured using the Nu Plasma MC-ICPMS (Nu
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39 154 Instruments, Wrexham, UK) following the original procedure described by Maréchal et al.²,
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41 155 or using the Neoma MC-ICPMS/MS. The instrument parameters are summarized in Table 1.
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43 156 On the day of analysis, Cu-purified solutions were diluted in a Zn-doped solution (Zn JMC 3–
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45 157 0749L, Johnson Matthey Royston, UK) to match the concentration of the standard bracketing
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47 158 solution (200 ng/mL). Instrumental mass bias and temporal drift were corrected with an
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49 159 exponential law using Zn as an internal standard, combined with sample-standard bracketing,
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51 160 as recommended by Maréchal et al.². All the results of isotopic measurements are given in
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53 161 the delta notation (expressed in ‰) and reported relative to the international isotopic
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55 162 standard solutions SRM-976 (National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg,
56
57 163 MD, USA) using:

$$\delta^{65}\text{Cu} = \left[\frac{(^{65}\text{Cu}/^{63}\text{Cu})_{\text{sample}}}{(^{65}\text{Cu}/^{63}\text{Cu})_{\text{standard}}} - 1 \right] \times 1000$$

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3 165 We use the '33 Elements' solution at 200 ng/mL and mass scans ranging between 20 to 250
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5 166 atomic mass units (amu) with an axial value set at the middle of the mass range, i.e., at ^{120}Sn
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7 167 and then at ^{63}Cu . Closing the slit necessitates to tune the E value by few volts. All statistical
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9 168 analyses was performed using the R software ⁵⁹.

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11 170 **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**12 171 Prefiltering performances

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16 172 We first obtain a scan with the adjustable slit fully open ($S = 100\%$) and minimal
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18 173 magnetic field ($B = 10\%$, figure 2A) for a m_0 set at 120 amu (^{120}Sn). This configuration
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20 174 represents the basic instrumental conditions that the MS/MS will alter either with varying
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22 175 magnetic field, or closing the adjustable slit, or a combination thereof. It is noteworthy that
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24 176 these basic instrumental conditions already influence the transmission of low masses at about
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26 177 100 amu away from m_0 . Indeed, the minimal B value totally suppresses the signal intensities
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28 178 of elements such as Na, Mg, and S (figure 2A), and, of interest, also Ar, whose signal is only
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30 179 ~ 0.3 V for ^{40}Ar and ~ 1 V for ^{40}ArH . The prefiltering effects are asymmetrical, as high masses
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32 180 are transmitted efficiently (figure 2A). We next explore the effect of augmenting the magnetic
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34 181 field with an increment of ten percent of B, while keeping a constant E/B ratio and the
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36 182 adjustable slit fully open. Figure 2B shows the difference in signal intensities between two
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38 183 consecutive B increments of ten percent. The transmission of the elements in the range of 40
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40 184 to 70 amu is completely eliminated when B is increased to 20%, and the transmission of the
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42 185 elements in the range of 70 to 90 amu is completely eliminated when B is increased to 30%
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44 186 (figure 2B). Lead is no longer transmitted for $B = 40\%$. Slightly increasing B to 20% or 30% not
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46 187 only decreases the transmission of elements with low and high masses, but also increases
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48 188 that of elements with intermediate masses, i.e., close to $m_0 = 120$ amu (figure 2B). This can
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50 189 be explained by an enhanced transmission of elements with intermediate masses that is made
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52 190 easier by the removal of Ar^+ ions that produce significant space charge with a defocusing
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54 191 effect. Increasing the B value up to 40% reduces the signal intensities by about 80% for
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56 192 elements being ten amu lighter than the 120 m/z. However, when B is set $\geq 70\%$, the
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58 193 transmission likely becomes unstable as some masses slightly higher than the 120 m/z exhibit
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60 194 both increased and decreased voltages (figure 2B). A close-up from 90 to 150 m/z is given in
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62 195 Figure S1. Observed enhanced signal intensities can be significant (~ 2 V) but remain lower
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64 196 than generalized reduced signal intensities (~ -8 V). Measuring both enhanced and reduced

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3 197 transmission for a given mass is obviously an artifact. A high measurement rate during scan
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5 198 acquisitions (about 20 measurements by amu) produces a lot of data, which can yield positive
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7 199 or negative differences when subtracted from two consecutive scans. Overall, this indicates
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9 200 that the instrument is suffering from unstable conditions at high B values. The performance
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11 201 of the MS/MS prefilter at high B values requires further investigation, but we anticipate that
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13 202 setting such high B values to remove elements will instead be preferentially achieved by
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15 203 closing the adjustable slit.

16 204 We next study the prefiltering effects for B values set at 10%, 30%, or 50%, E/B being
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18 205 constant, and with the adjustable slit fully open, or 50% or 70% closed (S = 100%, 50% and
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20 206 30%, respectively). The resulting scans are given in **Figure 3**. Closing the adjustable slit when
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22 207 B is minimal produces very asymmetrical effects, with high masses not being affected until
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24 208 the slit is 50% closed, while low masses are filtered efficiently. The magnetic field must be set
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26 209 at half its maximum value, with a fully open adjustable slit to obtain a more symmetrical
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28 210 filtering. This combination (B = 50%, S = 100%) produces a shape of the bandpass window
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30 211 equivalent to that with B = 30% and S = 50%, for which masses are sharply filtered at about
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32 212 40 amu away from the axial 120 m/z. Decreasing the width of the bandpass window to 30
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34 213 amu from either side of the axial 120 m/z is obtained using combinations of B = 50% and S =
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36 214 50%, or B = 30% and S = 30%. A half width of 20 amu of the bandpass window can be obtained
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38 215 with a combination of B = 50%, S = 30%. Thus, the behavior of the MS/MS prefilter is in
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40 216 agreement, but for low masses only, with the expectations of Craig et al ⁴⁸ for the Vienna
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42 217 prototype, e.g., that closing the slit will decrease the overall size of the bandpass window
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44 218 without altering the sides steepness. However, further increasing B by 20 percent (to 50%)
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46 219 with a full open adjustable slit efficiently steepens the bandpass window on the low mass side
47
48 220 but does not greatly affect high masses. Again, this behavior of the MS/MS prefilter is in
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50 221 agreement, but for low masses only, with that anticipated from the Vienna prototype ⁴⁸.

51 222 We further analyze the behavior of the MS/MS prefilter for a m_0 lower than ^{120}Sn set
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53 223 at 63 amu (^{63}Cu) with the adjustable slit fully open, or 50% or 70% closed (S = 100%, 50% and
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55 224 30%, respectively) and B values set at 10%, 30%, or 50%, while keeping E/B constant. The
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57 225 resulting scans are given in **Figure 4**. Closing the adjustable slit when B is minimal produces
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59 226 an asymmetrical bandpass window, but with an asymmetry less pronounced than when m_0
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227 was set at 120 amu (**Figure 3**). When B is minimal (10%) and with a slit 70% closed, or when B
228 is set at 30% with a slit 100% open, it now produces a more symmetric bandpass window,

229 which was not the case when m_0 was set at 120 amu. Thus, the capability of the MS/MS
 230 prefilter to remove low and high masses varies as a function of m_0 .

231 To investigate this issue, we calculated the theoretical total deviation in the X direction
 232 (i.e., the direction of the electric field in the Wien filter) of a beam as a function of its mass,
 233 for masses above and below m_0 as described in ref. 47 (see details in **Supplementary**
 234 **Information**). The value of the total deviation at the position of the slit (ΔX_{tot}) was shown to
 235 be equal to:

$$\Delta X_{tot} = \left(E - \sqrt{\frac{2E_{kin}}{m}} B \right) \frac{ql^2}{4E_{kin}} + l_2 \frac{\left(\frac{E}{B} - v_{init} \right) \sin\left(\frac{\omega l}{v_{init}} \right)}{\frac{E}{B} + \left(v_{init} - \frac{E}{B} \right) \cos\left(\frac{\omega l}{v_{init}} \right)}$$

236
 237
 238 where E_{kin} is the kinetic energy of ions, m their mass, v_{init} the initial velocity, $\omega = qB/m$ and
 239 l the length of the Wien filter along its main axis. This non-linear equation giving ΔX_{tot} as a
 240 function of the initial velocity was solved numerically to calculate the deviation in the x-
 241 direction for a given mass, as a function of slit opening and magnetic field in the first Wien
 242 filter. As shown in **Figure 5**, the calculated deviation of the beam as a function of the magnetic
 243 field is not symmetric for high and low masses. For $m_0 = 120$ amu, the vertical deviation for a
 244 B value of 100% will be 3 mm and 4 mm for a variation of mass-to-charge of $\pm 20\%$,
 245 respectively. Thus, by either increasing the magnetic field (or closing symmetrically the slit)
 246 our calculations show an asymmetric trimming of ion in the low mass and high mass regions,
 247 with low mass being more efficiently eliminated.

248 To evaluate the reliability of the modelling, we next compare the theoretical
 249 calculations with the results obtained at m_0 set at 120 amu and 63 amu with different
 250 combinations of B and S values shown in **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**. The variation of the asymmetry
 251 of the bandpass window as a function of B value is given for m_0 set at 120 amu and 63 amu in
 252 **Figure 6A** and **figure 6B**, respectively, and shows a good agreement between modelled and
 253 measured results. The modelled transmitted low and high masses adequately reproduce the
 254 observation that the symmetry of the bandpass window is improved for weak magnetic field
 255 value (30%) when m_0 is low (**Figure 6B**). We note, however, a small discrepancy for high
 256 masses between 150 and 200 amu that we attribute to an inaccurate measurement of the
 257 bandpass window due to a lack of elements with those masses (PGE and REE) in the 33
 258 elements solution. The variation of the asymmetry of the bandpass window as a function of

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3 259 the slit aperture is given for m_0 set at 120 amu and 63 amu in Figure 7A and figure 7B,
4
5 260 respectively. Again, a good agreement is observed between modelled and measured results,
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7 261 which confirms that the adjustable slit needs to be closed to about 70% to produce a more
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9 262 symmetric bandpass.

10 263 In conclusion, the double Wien prefiltering is a highly efficient system for the on-line
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12 264 removal of elements that are 30 to 20 amu lower than a given analyte. It provides an ion beam
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14 265 that only contains the elements of interest to enter the CRC to allow better resolved reactions
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16 266 and collisions.

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18 268 On-line removal of matrix effects

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20 269 Copper isotopes were measured on the Nu Plasma and Neoma MS/MS according to
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22 270 instrument parameters given in Table 1. For the Neoma MS/MS, setting the axial mass at ^{66}Zn
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24 271 and the magnetic field at 30% with the adjustable slit 70% open efficiently removes any
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26 272 possible argide interferences (Figure S2). When Na is added in the Cu-Zn solution with a Na/Cu
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28 273 ratio of 10, the MS/MS prefiltering efficiently removes Na, which is 43 amu lighter than ^{66}Zn
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30 274 (Figure S3). However, a peak scan in an acid blank solution containing only Na still shows the
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32 275 existence of the $^{40}\text{ArNa}^+$ compound that interferes with the $^{63}\text{Cu}^+$ isobar (Figure S4),
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34 276 demonstrating that the formation of the $^{40}\text{ArNa}^+$ ion mainly occurs in the plasma source. The
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36 277 addition of He in the CRC is necessary to remove this argide (Figure S5), however we found
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38 278 the appearance of a new interference on ^{68}Zn when He is introduced (Figure S6). We
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40 279 hypothesize that the interfering species might be formed of a O- and, in a lesser extent, N-
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42 280 based compound as these are known to form in wet conditions in the presence of He 60 .

43 281 The instrumental mass fractionation shows a linear relationship between $\ln(^{65}\text{Cu}/^{63}\text{Cu})$
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45 282 vs. $\ln(^{66}\text{Zn}/^{64}\text{Zn})$ with a slope of 0.998 ± 0.049 and an intercept of 0.235 ± 0.036 ($R^2 = 0.963$)
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47 283 and, despite the presence of the double-Wien filter and the use of He in the CRC, the
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49 284 fractionation factors f_{Cu} and f_{Zn} are calculated to be 2.11 ± 0.01 (± 2 SD, $n = 18$) and $2.13 \pm$
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51 285 0.01 (± 2 SD, $n = 18$), respectively, thus similar to values reported in the literature (e.g., with
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53 286 the Plasma 54 instrument 2).

54 287 In the present study, we have evaluated the non-spectral matrix effects of Na with a
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56 288 Cu-normalized ratio ranging from 1 to 25 using the Nu Plasma (Figure 8A) and to 50 using the
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58 289 Neoma MS/MS (Figure 8B). The results obtained with the Nu Plasma compare well with the
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60 290 literature values, regardless of the type of MC-ICPMS used, the Sapphire (Nu Instrument,

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3 291 Wrexham, UK) in the conventional high energy pathway⁶¹ or the Neptune^{5,6,10,42}. The overall
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5 292 results show that the $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ value begins to be significantly offset with a Na/Cu ratio of 1
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7 293 (Figure 8A). In comparison, the measured $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ values with the Neoma MS/MS remain
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9 294 accurate up to a Na/Cu ratio of 10 (Figure 8B, Figure S7). At this stage, the $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ value is no
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11 295 longer corrected and becomes negatively biased, suggesting that the $^{40}\text{Ar}^{23}\text{Na}^+$ interference
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13 296 is no longer spectral and becomes a matrix effect.

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15 297

16 298 Accuracy of the $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ values measurements

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18 299 Blank signal measured in HNO_3 2% is 12 mV on ^{63}Cu for a sensitivity of about 5 V/ppm
19
20 300 (Table 1). The repeatability (or short-term external precision) was evaluated by repeated
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22 301 analyses of the SRM-976 solution at 0.2 mg/L, which yields an initial and preliminary value of
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24 302 0.03‰ ($\pm 2\text{SD}$, $n = 13$), which will need to be confirmed by further analyses.

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26 303 Eight geological CRM were purified for Cu using a single step preparation ion-exchange
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28 304 chromatography using the PrepFAST-MC system, and the measured $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ values are given in
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30 305 Table S1 and shown in Figure 9. The accuracy with already reported $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ values is in good
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32 306 agreement, e.g., -0.04‰ for BHVO-1, 0.02‰ for W2a, 0.00‰ for BIR-1, 0.03‰ for AGV-2. We
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34 307 measured, however, a slightly higher $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ value (0.22‰) for BCR-1 than previously
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36 308 measured on different instruments ($0.09 \pm 0.02\%$, Table S1), for which we do not have at the
37
38 309 moment any explanation to propose. Three blood samples show similar $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ values on the
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40 310 Nu Plasma and the Neoma MS/MS within 0.05‰ uncertainties.

41 311

42 312 **CONCLUSIONS**

43
44 313 Our results indicate that the double-Wien prefiltering system of the Neoma MC-
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46 314 ICPMS/MS produces an asymmetrical mass window transmitted through the slit located
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48 315 between the two filters, relative to the selected axial mass-to-charge value, with removal of
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50 316 low masses being more effective than removal of high masses. This feature is a normal
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52 317 consequence of the ion trajectories in a Wien filter, and taking into account this feature will
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54 318 be necessary during the tuning of the instrument, notably for low masses. Care we be also
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56 319 necessary to avoid trimming the analyte isotope signals, that could possibly produce
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58 320 instrumental instability and isotope fractionation. For well identified reactions and collisions,
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60 321 the possibility of removing part of the mass range will be of significant importance for laser

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3 322 ablation research, the double-Wien prefiltering will probably allow a neater ion beam to enter
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5 323 the CRC.

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7 324 **CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

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9 325 There are no conflicts to declare.

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23
24 333 support.

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29 336 **6. REFERENCES**

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3 **497 Figure captions**
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10 **499** Fig. 1: Schematic overview of the ion path in the Neoma prefiltering MS/MS system. 1,
11 500 entrance aperture; 2, first lens (L1) to focus; 3, first Wien filter; 4, baffles; 5, adjustable slit; 6
12 501 second lens (L2) to inverse; 7, second Wien filter; 8, third lens (L3) to focus; 9, exit aperture;
13 502 10, fourth lens (L4) to focus; 11, collision/reaction cell.

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16 **504** Fig. 2: **A**, Overall signal intensities for a mass scan with $m_0 = 120$ from 20 to 250 m/z with
17 505 induction set at $B = 10\%$. **B**, Difference of signal intensities between two successive mass
18 506 scans with induction set at $B(n+10)$ and $B(n)$, with n increasing by a 10% increment.
19 507 Amplifier of the axial collector was set at $10^{11} \Omega$.

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24 **509** Fig. 3: Overall signal intensities for a mass scan with $m_0 = 120$ from 20 to 250 m/z for various
25 510 values of induction and adjustable slit aperture. Amplifier of the axial collector was set at 10^{11}
26 511 Ω .

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31 **513** Fig. 4: Overall signal intensities for a mass scan with $m_0 = 63$ from 20 to 250 m/z for various
32 514 values of induction and adjustable slit aperture. Amplifier of the axial collector was set at 10^{11}
33 515 Ω .

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38 **517** Fig. 5: Deviation in x-axis at the position of the slit located between the two Wien filters for
39 518 various masses shifted by $X\%$ as labeled on the curves, as a function of magnetic field in the
40 519 first Wien filter given in %. The line with no deviation corresponds to the mass $m_0 = 120$ amu.
41 520 The length of the Wien is assumed to be 7 cm and the kinetic energy of the singly charged
42 521 ions is 2 keV. Details for calculations are given in the Supplementary Information.

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49 **523** Fig. 6: Calculated low mass (dotted line) and high mass (dashed line) transmitted through the
50 524 slit located between the two Wien filters as a function of the magnetic field in the first Wien
51 525 filter (in %). Details for calculations are given in the Supplementary Information. **A**, $m_0=120$
52 526 amu. Solid circles are from direct measurements as shown in **Figure 3** with a threshold value
53 527 of 1V. **B**, $m_0=63$ amu. Solid circles are from direct measurements as shown in **Figure 4** with a
54 528 threshold value of 1V.

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5 530 Fig. 7: Calculated low mass (dotted line) and high mass (dashed line) transmitted through the
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7 531 slit located between the two Wien filters as a function of the opening of the slit (in %). Details
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9 532 for calculations are given in the Supplementary Information. **A**, $m_0=120$ amu. Solid circles are
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11 533 from direct measurements as shown in **Figure 3** with a threshold value of 1V. **B**, $m_0=63$ amu.
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13 534 Solid circles are from direct measurements as shown in **Figure 4** with a threshold value of 1V.
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16 536 Fig. 8: **A**, Matrix effects on the $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ value of the SRM-976 solution as a function of the Na/Cu
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18 537 ratio measured with the Nu Plasma and compared to the literature. The light grey area
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20 538 represents $\pm 0.05\%$ deviation. The error bars are $\pm 2\text{SD}$ of the mean. **B**, Matrix effects on the
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22 539 $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ value of the SRM-976 solution as a function of the Na/Cu ratio measured with the
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24 540 Neoma MS/MS. Several He flow are tested. The light grey area represents $\pm 0.05\%$ deviation
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26 541 and the dark grey area represents the hull of the panel A for comparison.

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29 543 Fig. 9: $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ values measured in the present study (purple) and compared with the literature
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31 544 (black). The error bars are $\pm 2\text{SD}$ of the mean (the number of replicates is given in Table S1).

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Supplementary information for:

Performance of the double-Wien filter of the Neoma MC-ICPMS/MS with an application to copper stable isotope compositions

Philippe Télouk, Emmanuelle Albalat, Bernard Bourdon, Francis Albarède, Vincent Balter

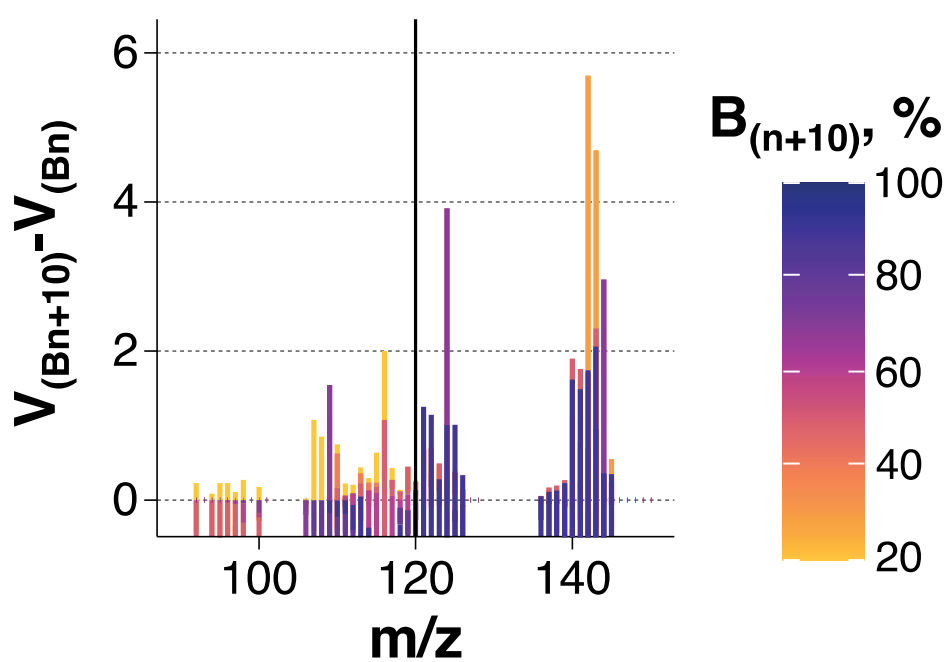


Fig. S1: Difference of overall transmissions from 90 to 150 m/z between two successive masses scans with induction set at $B_{(n+10)}$ and $B_{(n)}$, with n increasing by 10% increment.

Ion trajectories in a Wien filter as a function of mass/charge ratio

We assume that the electric and magnetic field are homogeneous and have orthogonal components in the y and x direction, respectively. The z direction corresponds to the main axis of ion trajectories as shown in Figure S1. The ions are injected into the Wien filter with an energy E_{kin} . The electric and magnetic forces exerted on an ion of charge q and mass m can be written as:

$$q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \times \vec{B} = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \quad (1)$$

The electrical field vector has the following components (E, 0, 0) while the magnetic field has the component (0, B, 0). If one uses cartesian coordinates as defined in figure S1, equation (1) is equivalent to the following equation for each coordinate x,y and z:

$$m \frac{dv_x}{dt} = qE - qv_z B \quad (2)$$

$$m \frac{dv_y}{dt} = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$m \frac{dv_z}{dt} = qv_x B \quad (4)$$

We assume that the initial velocity in the direction v_y is equal to zero and that at $t=0$, $y=0$, thus the second equation is easily integrated to give:

$$y = y_0$$

We thus obtain a system of two coupled second-order equations in the x and z direction:

$$m\dot{v}_x = qE - qv_z B \quad (5)$$

$$\dot{v}_z = \frac{qB}{m} v_x \quad (6)$$

We differentiate equation (6) with respect to time and replace it in equation (5):

$$\dot{v}_x = \frac{m}{qB} \ddot{v}_z \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{m}{qB} \ddot{v}_z = \frac{qE}{m} - \frac{qB}{m} v_z \quad (8)$$

This equation can be rearranged to give:

$$\ddot{v}_z + \left(\frac{qB}{m}\right)^2 v_z = \left(\frac{q}{m}\right)^2 EB \quad (9)$$

It is known from textbooks that the solutions of such equations can first be found by solving the homogeneous equation:

$$\ddot{v}_z + \left(\frac{qB}{m}\right)^2 v_z = 0 \quad (10)$$

A solution to this equation is written as:

$$v_z = A\cos(\omega t) + B\sin(\omega t) \quad (11)$$

With the frequency ω equal to:

$$\omega = \frac{qB}{m} \quad (12)$$

We now look for a particular solution to the complete equation. A possible solution could be $v_z = \text{constant } k$. In this case:

$$\dot{v}_x = 0 \quad (13)$$

The solution can be written:

$$\left(\frac{qB}{m}\right)^2 k = \left(\frac{q}{m}\right)^2 EB \quad (14)$$

Hence :

$$k = \frac{E}{B} \quad (15)$$

The solution of the complete equation is the sum of the solution of the homogenous equation and the particular solution:

$$v_z = A\cos(\omega t) + B\sin(\omega t) + \frac{E}{B} \quad (16)$$

We now apply the initial condition that $v_z = v_{init}$ at $t=0$. In our system, all the ions are accelerated by a potential of approximately 2 kV to a constant kinetic energy.

$$v_{init} = A + \frac{E}{B} \quad (17)$$

Or :

$$A = v_{init} - \frac{E}{B} \quad (18)$$

In order to determine the value of B, we apply the initial condition for v_x :

$$\dot{v}_z = -A\omega\sin(\omega t) + B\omega\cos(\omega t) \quad (19)$$

Thus, based on equation (7), we can write:

$$v_x = \frac{m\omega}{qB} [-A\sin(\omega t) + C\cos(\omega t)] \quad (20)$$

The initial condition is that $v_x = 0$ at $t=0$, hence:

$$\frac{m\omega}{qB} C = 0 \quad (21)$$

Thus, we find :

$$C = 0$$

$$v_z = \left(v_{init} - \frac{E}{B}\right) \cos(\omega t) + \frac{E}{B} \quad (22)$$

By integrating with respect to t , we find the value of $z(t)$:

$$z(t) = \frac{1}{\omega} \left(v_{init} - \frac{E}{B}\right) \sin(\omega t) + \frac{E}{B} t + D \quad (23)$$

The constant D is equal to zero because $z(t)=0$ at $t=0$. The value of v_x and $x(t)$ can also be deduced from this:

$$v_x = \frac{m\omega}{qB} \left[- \left(v_{init} - \frac{E}{B}\right) \sin(\omega t) \right] = - \left(v_{init} - \frac{E}{B}\right) \sin(\omega t) \quad (24)$$

By integrating this equation, we can derive the value of $x(t)$:

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{\omega} \left(v_{init} - \frac{E}{B}\right) \cos(\omega t) + K \quad (25)$$

We now apply the initial condition $x(t)=0$ at $t=0$:

$$\frac{1}{\omega} \left(v_{init} - \frac{E}{B}\right) + K = 0 \quad (26)$$

Or :

$$K = - \frac{1}{\omega} \left(v_{init} - \frac{E}{B}\right) \quad (27)$$

The solution for $x(t)$ is thus:

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{\omega} \left(v_{init} - \frac{E}{B}\right) (\cos(\omega t) - 1) \quad (28)$$

We then use a Taylor expansion of $\cos(\omega t)$ assuming that ωt is small:

$$\cos(\omega t) \approx 1 - \frac{(\omega t)^2}{2} \quad (29)$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{\omega} \left(\frac{E}{B} - v_{init}\right) \frac{(\omega t)^2}{2} \quad (30)$$

We also make a Taylor expansion of $\cos(\omega t)$ in the equation giving $z(t)$:

$$\sin(\omega t) \approx \omega t - \frac{\omega t^3}{6}$$

If we choose $z(t)$ such that it is equal to l :

$$z(t) = l = \frac{1}{\omega} \left(v_{init} - \frac{E}{B} \right) \omega t + \frac{E}{B} t = v_{init} t$$

We now wish to express $x(t)$ at the time when the ions exit the Wien filter. To do so, one can use the ions that have an initial velocity equal to $v_0 = E/B$. In this case, their velocity v_x is equal to zero, according to equation (1) and $x(t)$ is also equal to zero for these ions. The time t can be expressed as:

$$t = \frac{l}{v_{init}} \quad (31)$$

This equation can be inserted into equation (30):

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{\omega} \left(\frac{E}{B} - v_{init} \right) \frac{(\omega l / v_{init})^2}{2} \quad (32)$$

$$x(t) = \frac{m}{qB} \left(\frac{E}{B} - v_{init} \right) \left(\frac{qB}{m} \right)^2 \frac{(l/v_{init})^2}{2} = \left(\frac{E}{B} - v_{init} \right) \frac{qB}{m} \frac{(l/v_{init})^2}{2} \quad (33)$$

$$x(t) = (E - v_{init}B) \frac{ql^2}{2mv_{init}^2} \quad (34)$$

The value v_{init} can be expressed as a function of the initial kinetic energy of the ions E_{kin} :

$$v_{init} = \sqrt{\frac{2E_{kin}}{m}} \quad (35)$$

This expression is inserted into equation (34):

$$x(z = l) = \left(E - \sqrt{\frac{2E_{kin}}{m}} B \right) \frac{ql^2}{2m_0 v_0^2} \quad (36)$$

We finally obtained the following equation for the deviation in the x direction of a beam with ions of mass m :

$$x(z = l) \sim \left(E - \sqrt{\frac{2E_{kin}}{m}} B \right) \frac{ql^2}{4E_{kin}} \quad (37)$$

A more rigorous solution can be obtained by solving for the value of t the non-linear equation:

$$z(t) = \frac{1}{\omega} \left(v_{init} - \frac{E}{B} \right) \sin(\omega t) + \frac{E}{B} t = l \quad (38)$$

Once the value of t is obtained, one can calculate the corresponding value of $x(t)$. We have checked numerically using a Matlab code that the results are almost identical to those given with the approximate equation (37).

One should point out, however that the deviation calculated with equation (37) does not correspond to the vertical divergence of the beam at the position of the slit. This slit is located a few cm away from the exit of the Wien filter. This means that one also needs to consider the vertical expansion of the beam in the region where no electrostatic or magnetic force is exerted on the ions. In this case, the equations of the trajectory in x and z become:

$$m \frac{dv_x}{dt} = 0 \quad (39)$$

$$m \frac{dv_y}{dt} = 0 \quad (40)$$

$$m \frac{dv_z}{dt} = 0 \quad (41)$$

The velocities v_x and v_z are constant and the equations can be integrated to yield:

$$x = v_x^0 t + x_0 \quad (42)$$

$$z = v_z^0 t + z_0 \quad (43)$$

We are interested in calculating x for a given value of $z=l_2$ representing the distance between the end of the Wien filter and the defining slit. For the sake of simplicity, we take x_0 and z_0 equal to 0. This yields finally:

$$x = \frac{v_x^0}{v_z^0} l_2 \quad (44)$$

This represent a deviation Δx that can be calculated as a function of l_2 and the velocities in x and z directions at the exit of the Wien filter:

$$\Delta x = l_2 \frac{\left(\frac{E}{B} - v_{init} \right) \sin\left(\frac{\omega l}{v_{init}} \right)}{\frac{E}{B} + \left(v_{init} - \frac{E}{B} \right) \cos\left(\frac{\omega l}{v_{init}} \right)} \quad (45)$$

This equation must be solved numerically by assuming a value for Δx and one can then obtain the value of v_{init} corresponding to this vertical deviation. This initial velocity is then converted to the mass of the ion using:

$$m = \frac{2E_{kin}}{v_{init}^2} \quad (46)$$

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3 The total deviation in the x direction is obtained by summing Δx in equation (45) and equation
4 (37):
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$$\Delta x_{tot} = \left(E - \sqrt{\frac{2E_{kin}}{m}} B \right) \frac{ql^2}{4E_{kin}} + l_2 \frac{\left(\frac{E}{B} - v_{init} \right) \sin\left(\frac{\omega l}{v_{init}} \right)}{\frac{E}{B} + \left(v_{init} - \frac{E}{B} \right) \cos\left(\frac{\omega l}{v_{init}} \right)} \quad (47)$$

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13 These equations were then used to construct the diagram of Figures 5, 6, and 7 based on a
14 Matlab script for different values of magnetic field B and slit opening S given in percent of the
15 total.
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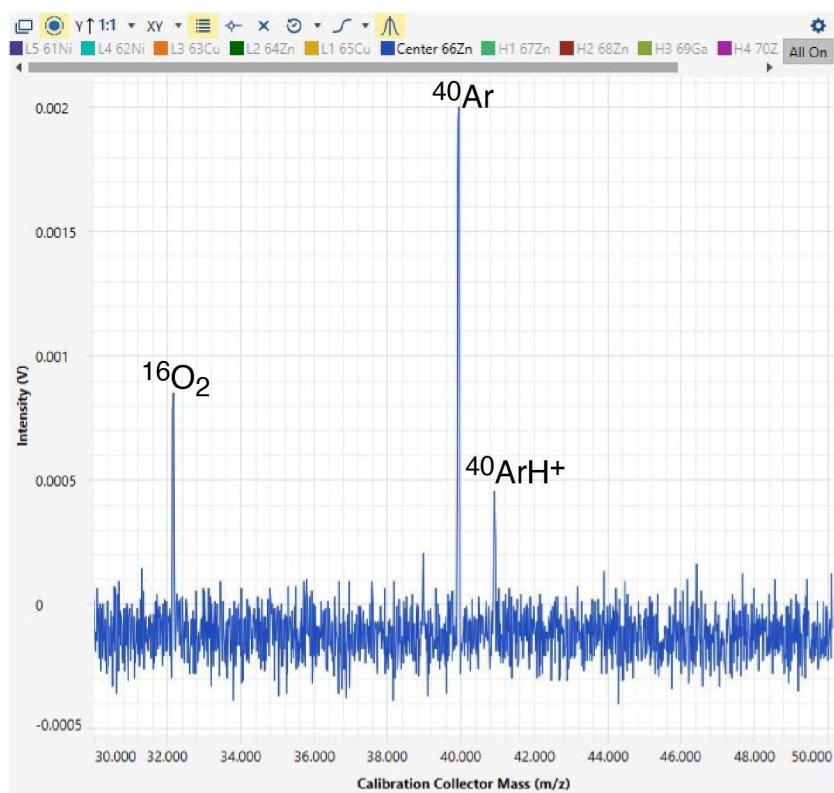


Fig. S2: Masses scan from 30 to 50 m/z with the axial mass set at ^{66}Zn and $B = 30\%$, $E = 150$ V, $S = 70\%$.

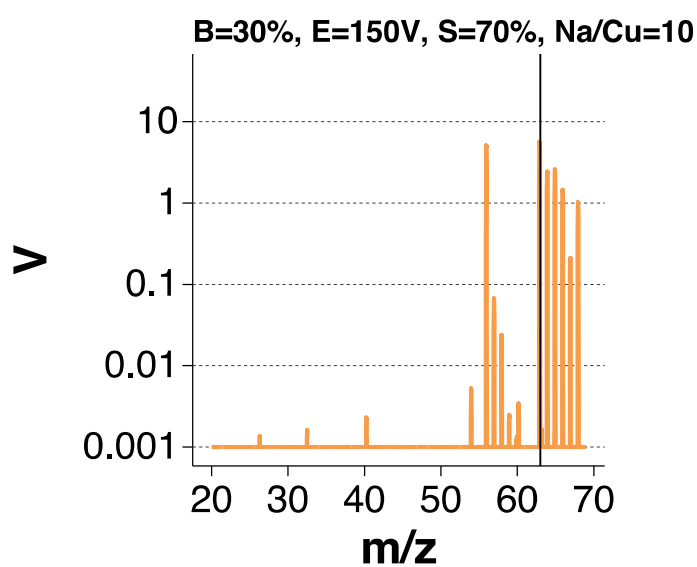


Fig. S3: Overall signal intensities for a mass scan from 20 to 70 m/z of a Cu-Zn-Na solution with Cu and Zn at 200 ng/ml and Na at 2 μ g/ml.

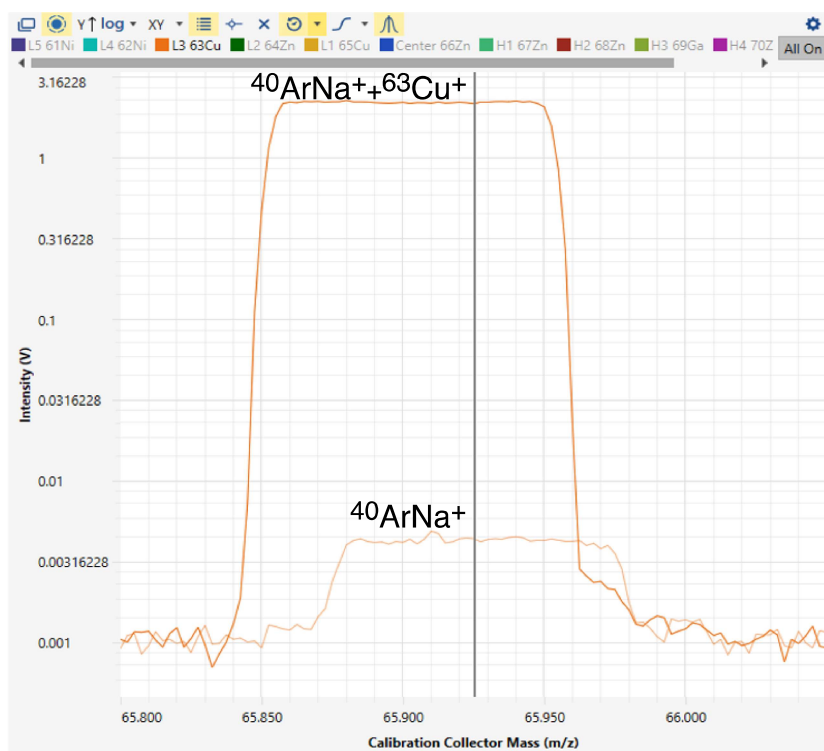


Fig. S4: Peak shapes with the axial mass set at ^{66}Zn and $B = 30\%$, $E = 150\text{ V}$, $S = 70\%$ of a HNO_3 0.05M + Na 2 ppm solution (light orange) and of Cu-Zn 200 ppb + Na 2 ppm solution (dark orange), showing the $^{40}\text{ArNa}^+$ isobaric interference on $^{63}\text{Cu}^+$.

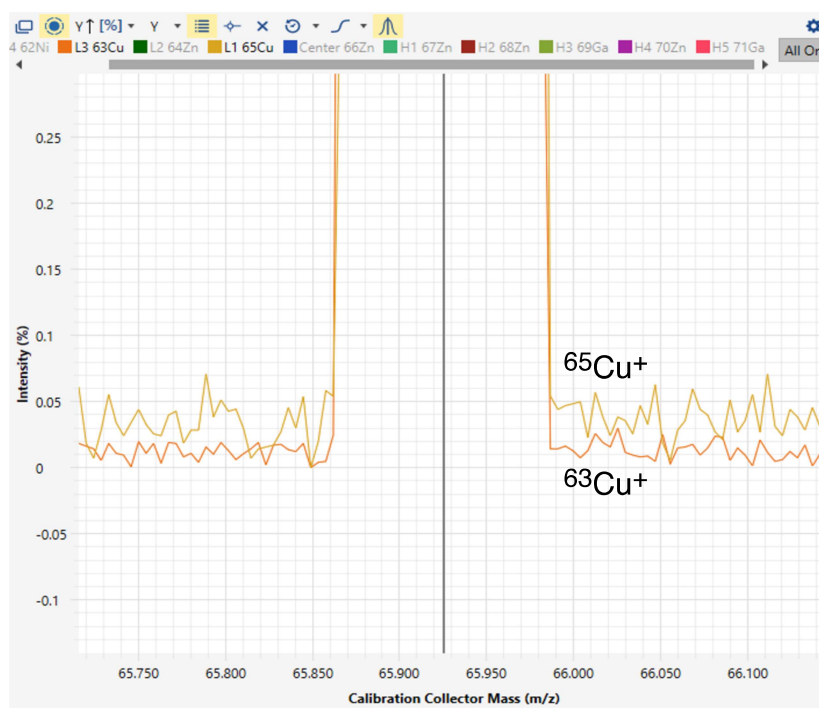


Fig. S5: Peak shapes with the axial mass set at ^{66}Zn and $B = 30\%$, $E = 150\text{ V}$, $S = 70\%$ of a Cu-Zn 200 ppb + Na 2 ppm solution with He as a collision gas set at 5 ml/min showing the complete removal of the $^{40}\text{ArNa}^+$ isobaric interference on $^{63}\text{Cu}^+$ (dark orange).

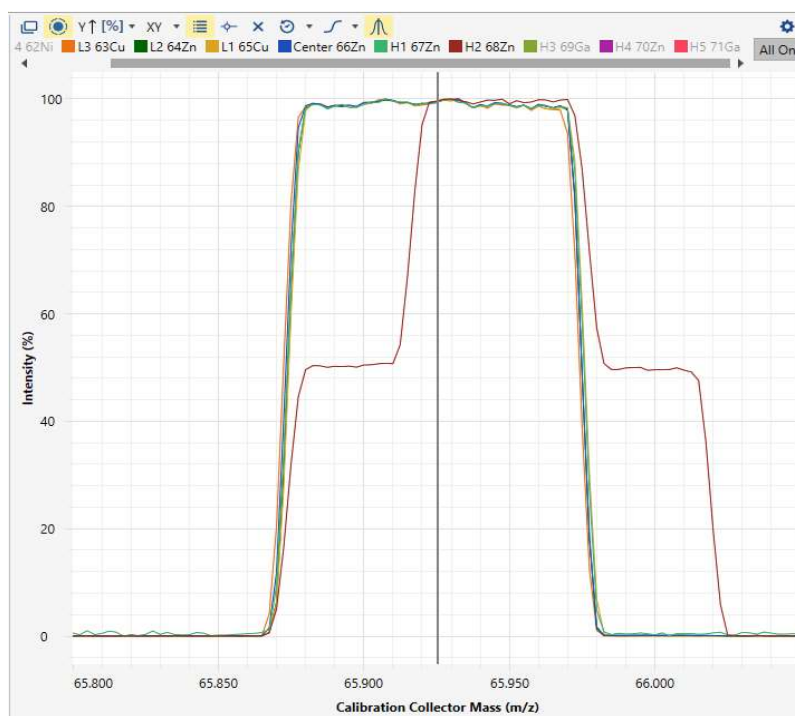


Fig. S6: Peak shapes with the axial mass set at ^{66}Zn and $B = 30\%$, $E = 150\text{ V}$, $S = 70\%$ of a Cu-Zn 200 ppb + Na 2 ppm solution with He as a collision gas set at 5 ml/min showing the isobaric interference on $^{68}\text{Zn}^+$ (brown).

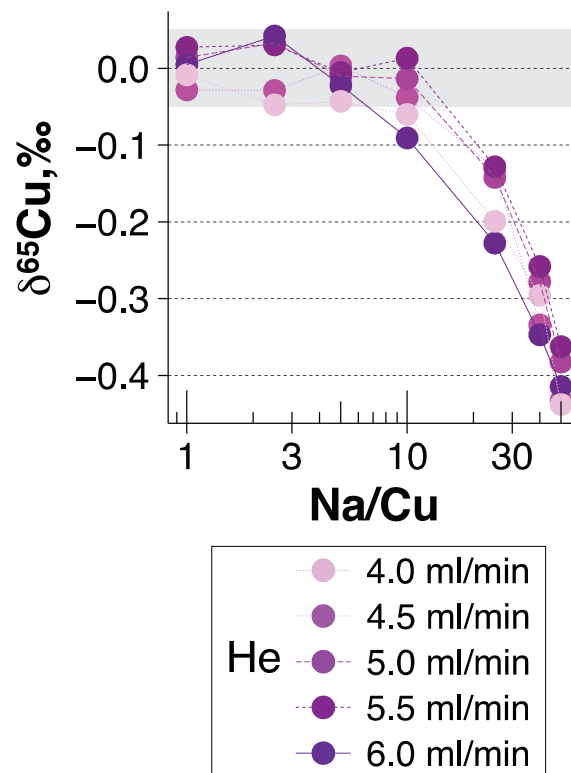


Fig. S7: Matrix effects on the $\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$ value of the SRM-976 solution as a function of the Na/Cu ratio measured with the Neoma MS/MS. Several He flow are tested. The light grey area represents $\pm 0.05\text{‰}$ deviation.

Table S1: Copper isotope compositions. § stands for Neoma MS/MS measurements and # stands for Nu Plasma measurements.

	$\delta^{65}\text{Cu}$, ‰	$\pm 2 \text{ SD}$, ‰	n	Reference/Status
Standard				
BHVO-1	-0.05		1	This study
	-0.01	0.08	9	Sullivan et al., 2020
JB1 a	0.06		1	This study
DNC 1	0.12		1	This study
W2a	0.11		1	This study
	0.04	0.09	11	Sullivan et al., 2020
	0.10	0.08	4	Liu et al., 2014
	0.11	0.05	4	Liu et al., 2014
	0.11	0.04	4	Liu et al., 2014
BIR-1	0.01		1	This study
	-0.01	0.08	9	Sullivan et al., 2020
	-0.02	0.10	31	Li et al., 2009
	0.08	0.07	6	Moeller et al., 2012
	0.00	0.03	2	Sossi et al., 2015
	0.09	0.08	2	Jeong et al., 2021
	-0.02	0.05	4	Liu et al., 2014
	-0.01	0.04	6	Liu et al., 2014
	-0.03	0.04	4	Liu et al., 2014
	0.01	0.05	4	Liu et al., 2014
	0.02	0.04	4	Liu et al., 2014
	0.02	0.04	3	Liu et al., 2015
AGV-2	0.09		1	This study
	0.09	0.02	2	Jeong et al., 2021
	0.06	0.04	4	Liu et al., 2014
	0.05		1	Liu et al., 2014
	0.06		1	Liu et al., 2015
	0.10		1	Weinstein et al., 2011
	-0.02	0.06	2	Souto-Oliveira et al., 2019
	0.10	0.11	8	Moeller et al., 2012
RGM-1	-0.01		1	This study
BCR-1	0.22		1	This study
	0.07	0.08	6	Archer and Vance, 2004
	0.11	0.12	2	Souto-Oliveira et al., 2019
Sample				
A2 - 33	-0.71§		1	Positive
	-0.65#		1	
A3 - 61	-0.19§		1	Negative
	-0.25#		1	
A5 - 56	-0.09§		1	Negative
	-0.15#		1	