# Application of deep learning to support peak picking during non-target high

### resolution mass spectrometry in environmental research

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#### S1.0 Manual labelling of ROI files



**Figure S1.** Several criteria followed during the manual labelling of ROIs into respective class labels; Type I, Type II or Type III. Low intensity peaks (1,000 to 10,000) were mainly classified at Type III, unless there were very clear cases that there was no signal (Type II).

## **S2.0** ROI image feature extraction



**Figure S2.** Example ROIs after feature extraction by the Keras image processing applications; (i) Mobile Net (ii) Xception.

#### S3.0 CNN architecture

Table S1. CNN architecture of the pre-trained models downloaded from ImageNet

Model	Туре	No.	No. Parameters	Keras Top-5	
		Layers	(trainable)	Accuracy	
VGG16	Sequential	23	138,357,544	0.001	
			(138,357,544)	0.901	
Xception	Functional	126	22,910,489 (20,813,099)	0.945	
MobileNet	Functional	88	4,253,864 (4,234,979)	0.895	

## S4.0 CNN prediction examples



**Figure S3.** ROI example files classified by the CNN and the respective probability of the prediction.



Figure S4: ROI example files for each class (a) type I, (b) type II and (c) type III

S5.0 CNN external test set misclassification

True class	Feature	Type I	Type II	Type III	Predicted Class
Type II	1FT0582	0.562	0.142	0.295	Туре І
Type I	1FT0302	0.418	0.579	0.003	Type II
Type I	1FT0427	0.333	0.014	0.653	Type III
Type I	1FT0520	0.336	0.661	0.003	Type II
Type I	1FT0531	0.289	0.711	0	Type II
Type I	1FT0604	0.201	0.029	0.77	Type III

**Table S2**. Misclassification of ROIs extracted from Fiorini et al., 2020 by the optimised CNN model.



Figure S5. Misclassified ROIs from Fiorini et al., 2020.