

SEPARATION OF COELUTING ISOMER AND ISOBAR COMPOUNDS FROM COMPLEX HALOGENATED POLLUTANT MIXTURES BY GC-APCI-TIMS-TOFMS

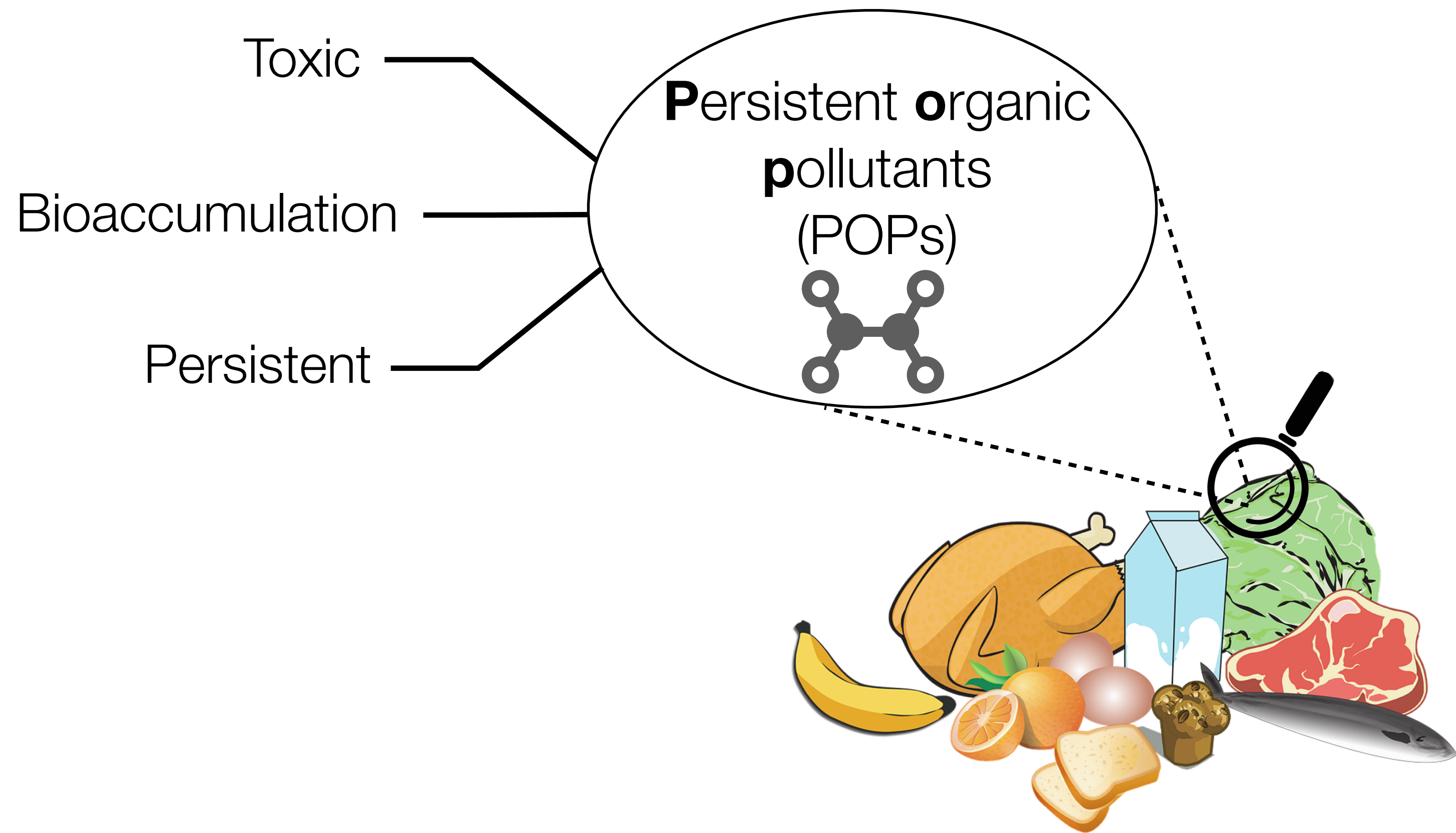
24th IMSC conference, 1 September 2022

Hugo Muller, Georges Scholl, Johann Far, Edwin de Pauw and Gauthier Eppe



Introduction

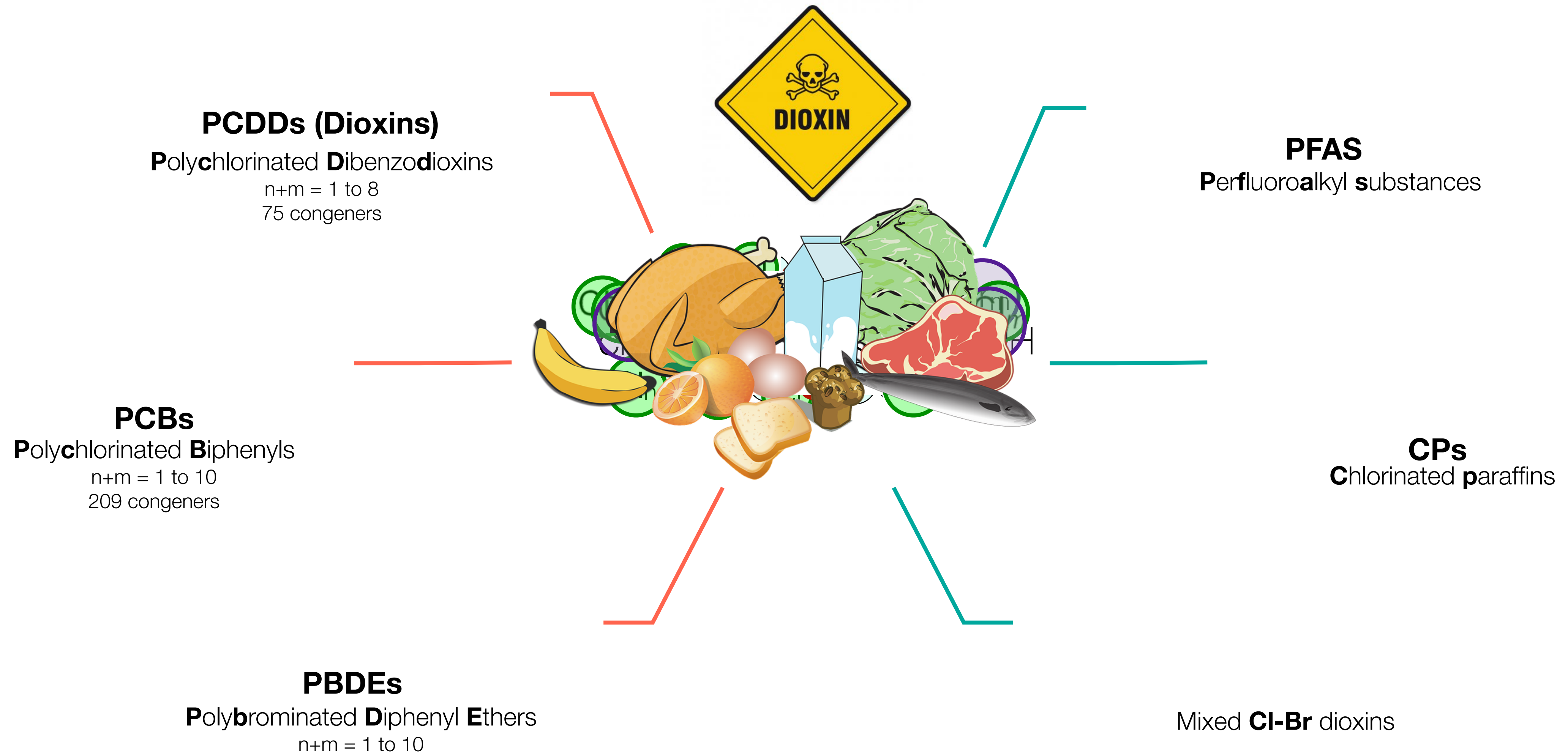
Halogenated POPs



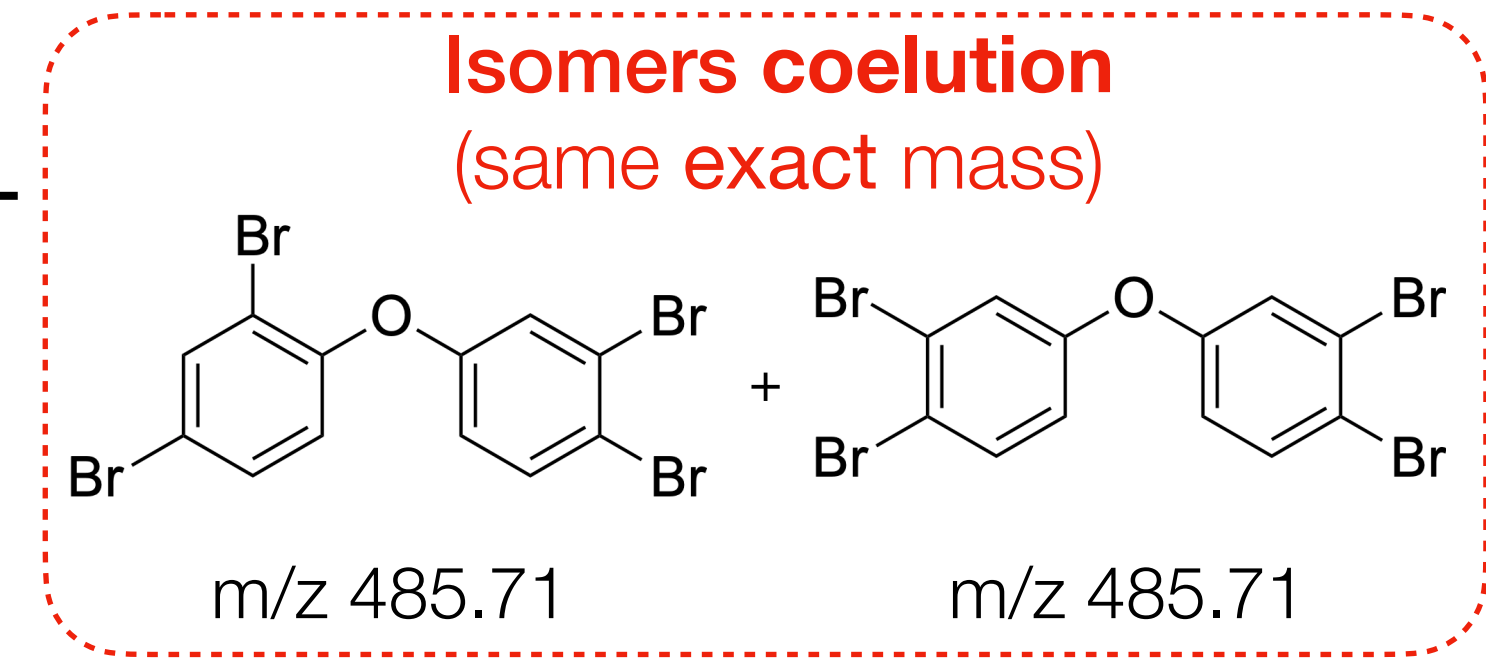
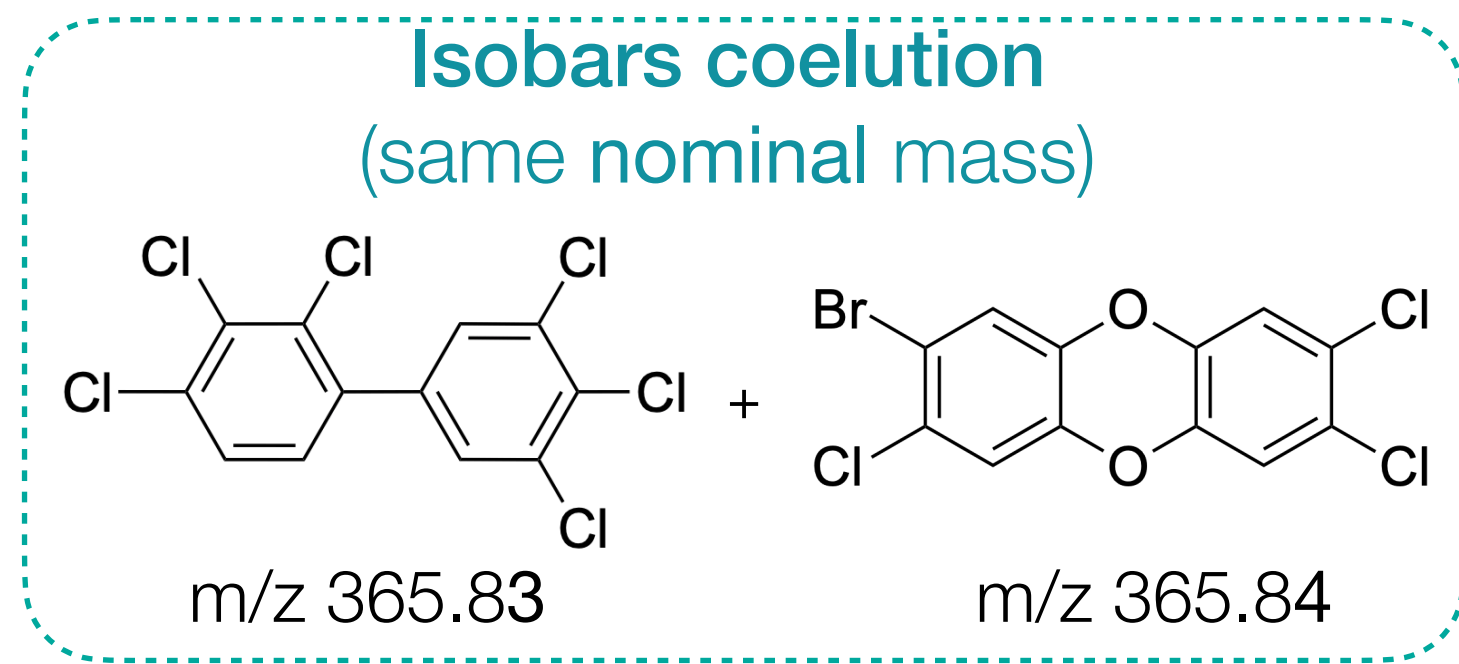
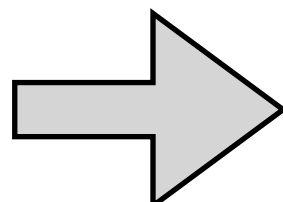
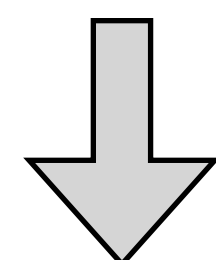
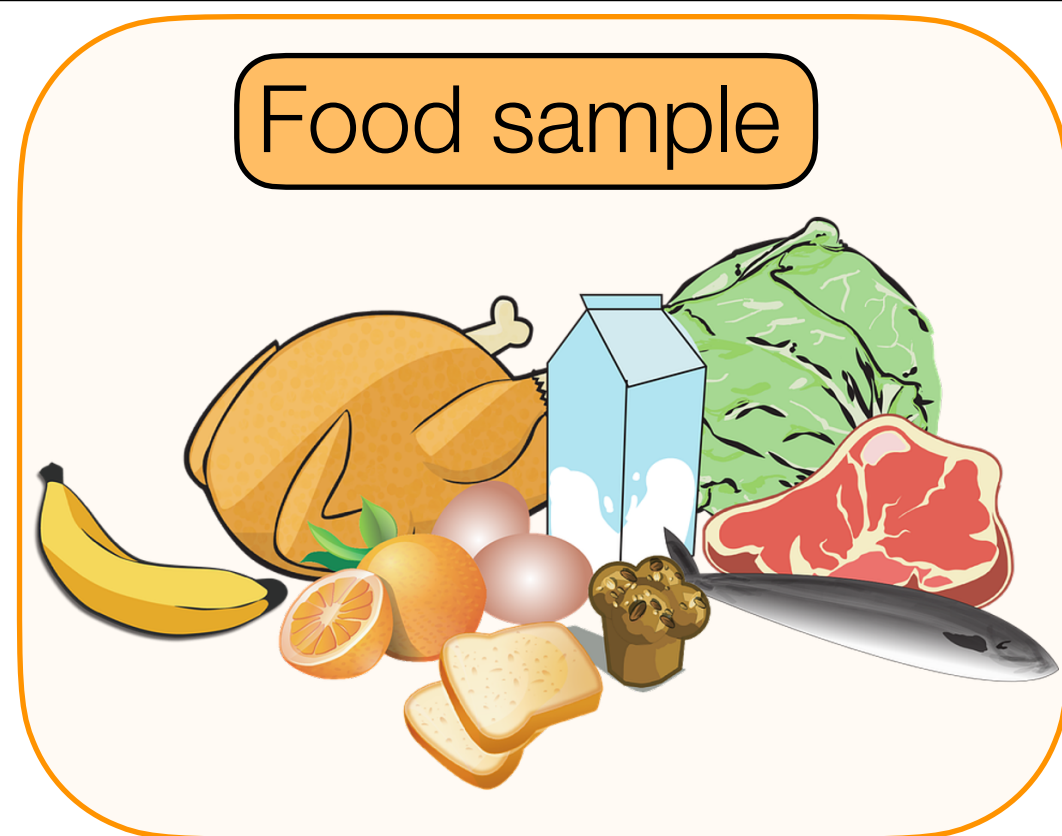
Halogenated POPs

Legacy

Emerging



Analysis in food



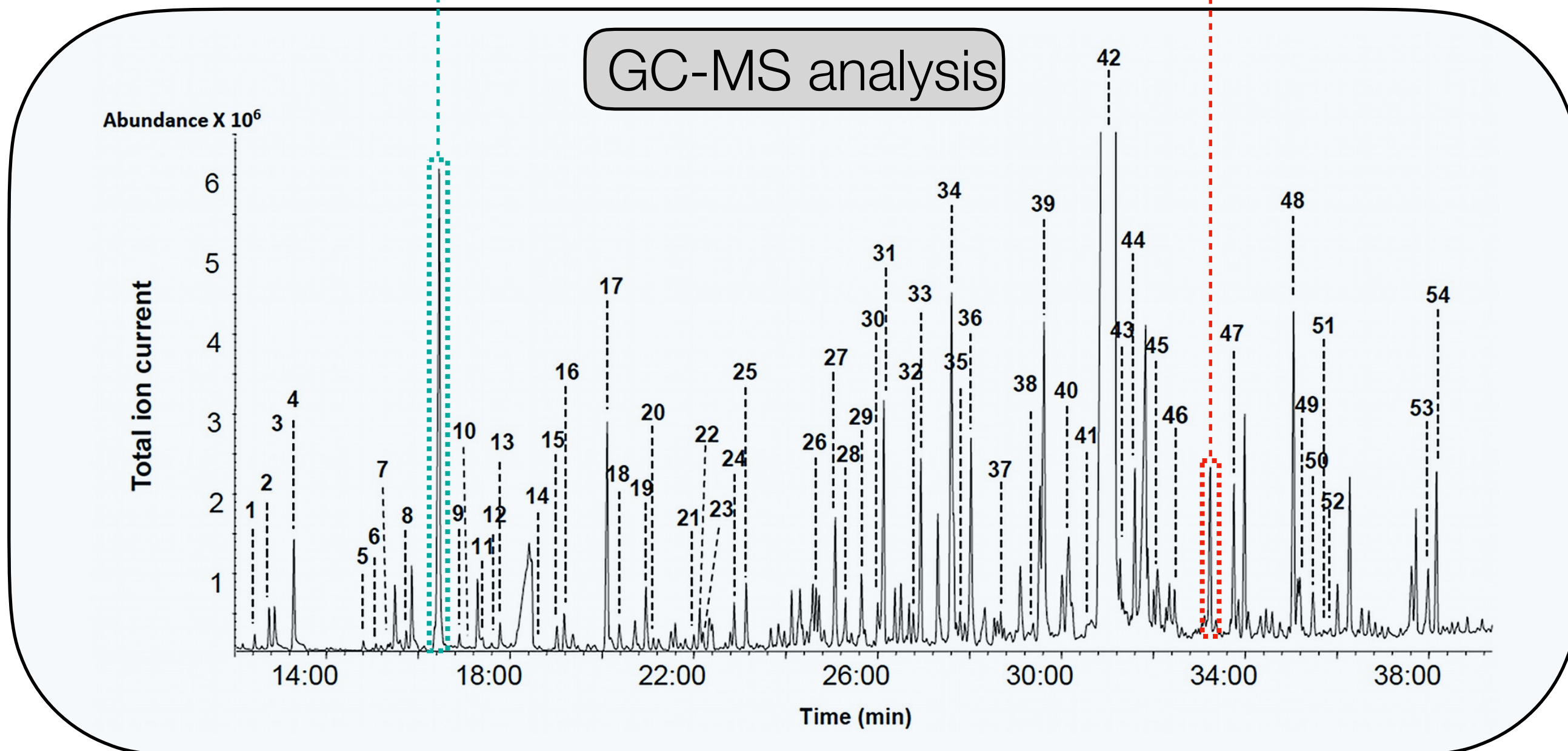
How to deal with such challenging coelutions

More intensive sample prep
Higher mass resolving power

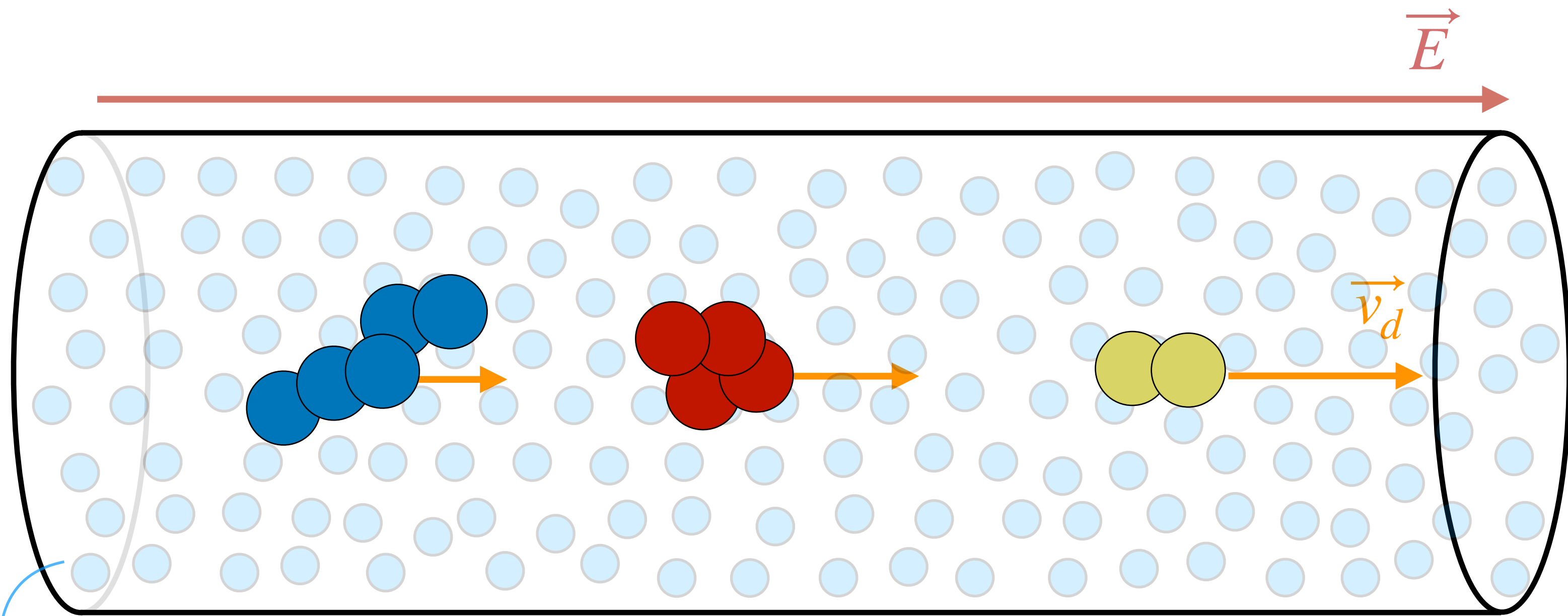
Additional dimension of separation

- GCxGC
- GC-IMS

MS/MS



Ion mobility



Drift gas
(He, N₂)

Drift speed
 $v_d = K E$

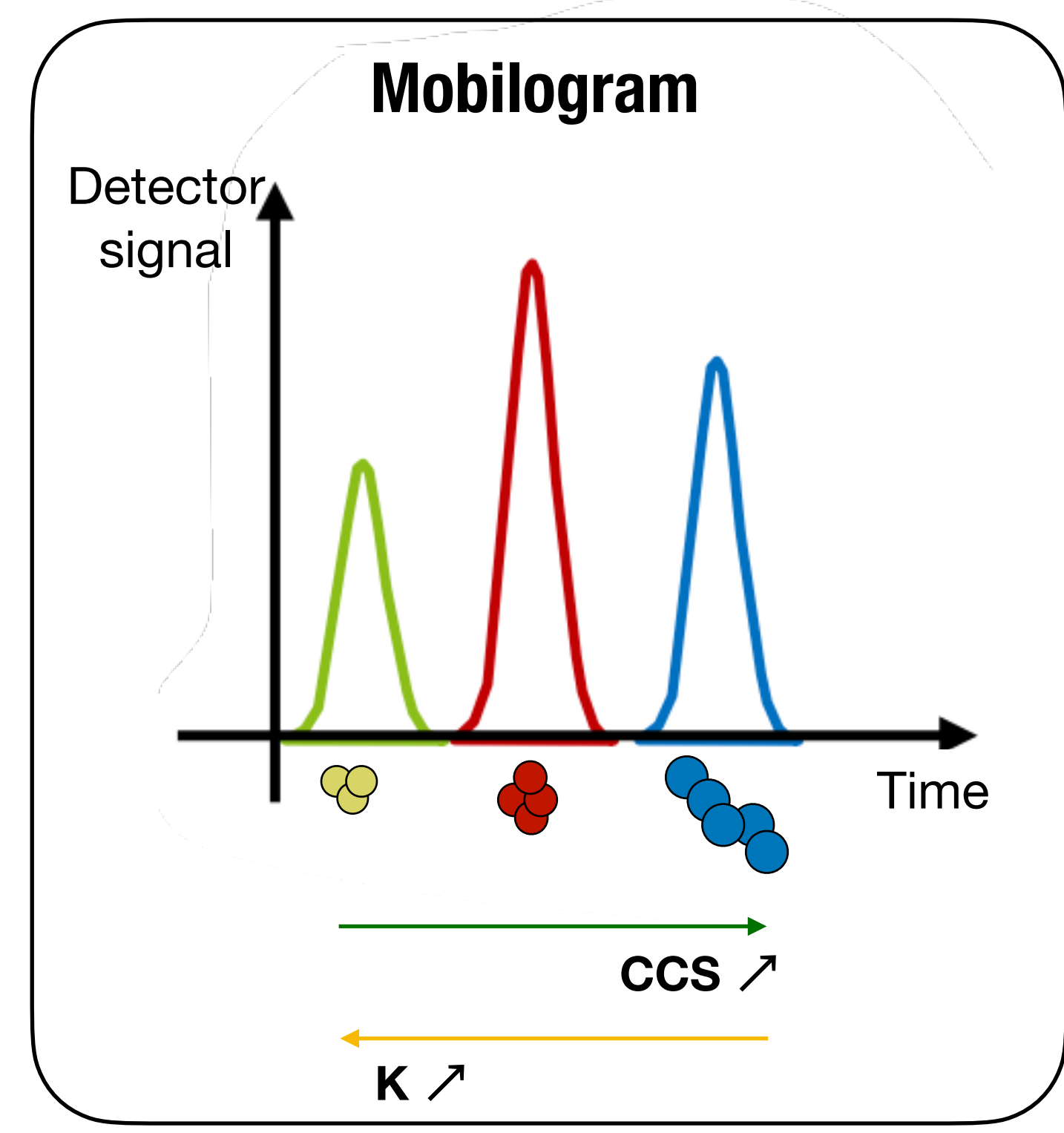
Ion mobility constant

Fundamental low-field mobility equation

$$K = \frac{3}{16} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\mu k_b T}} \frac{ze}{N \Omega}$$

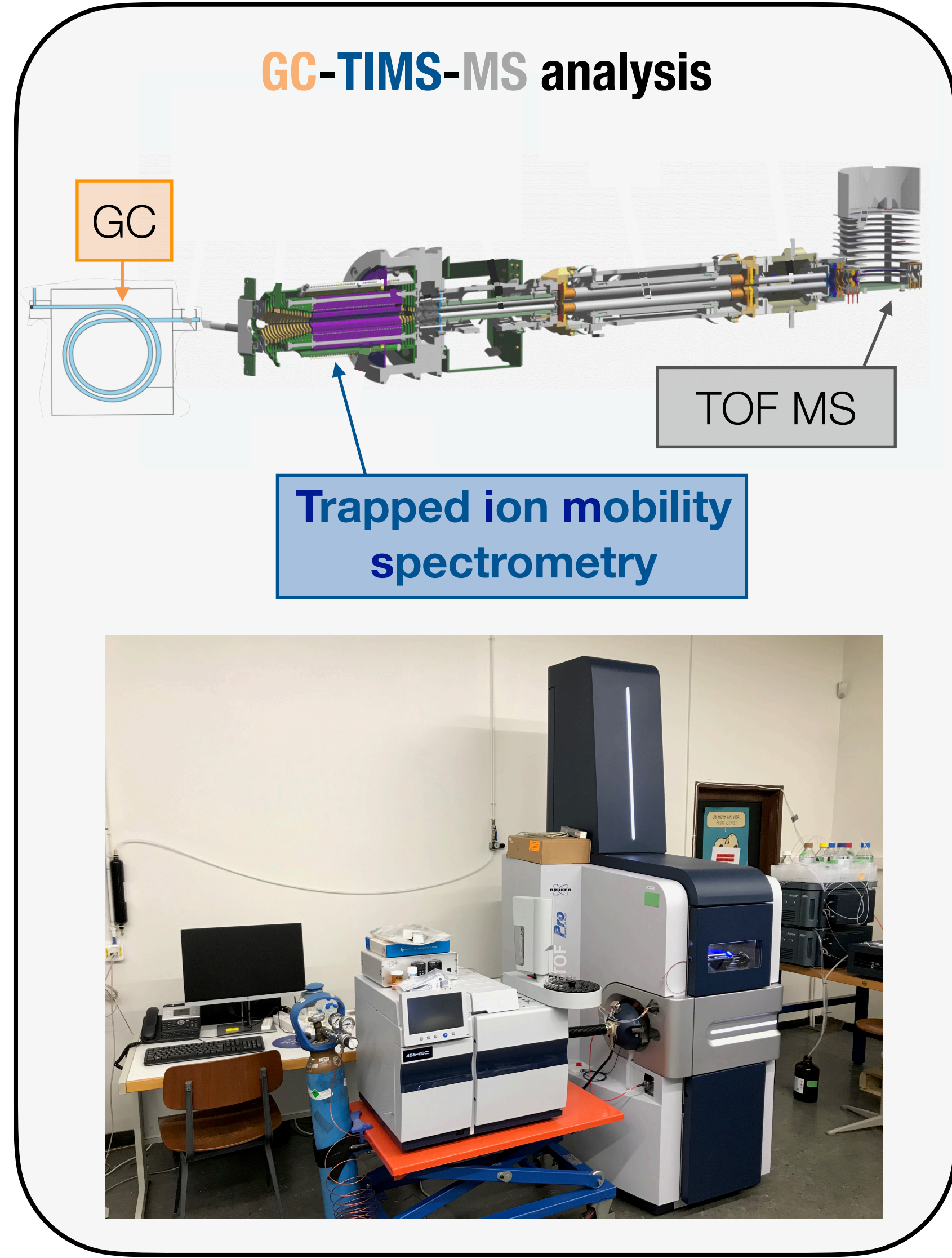
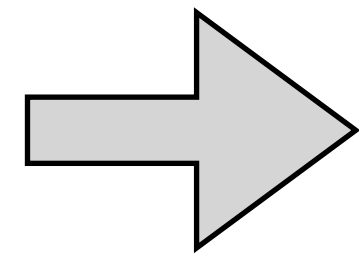
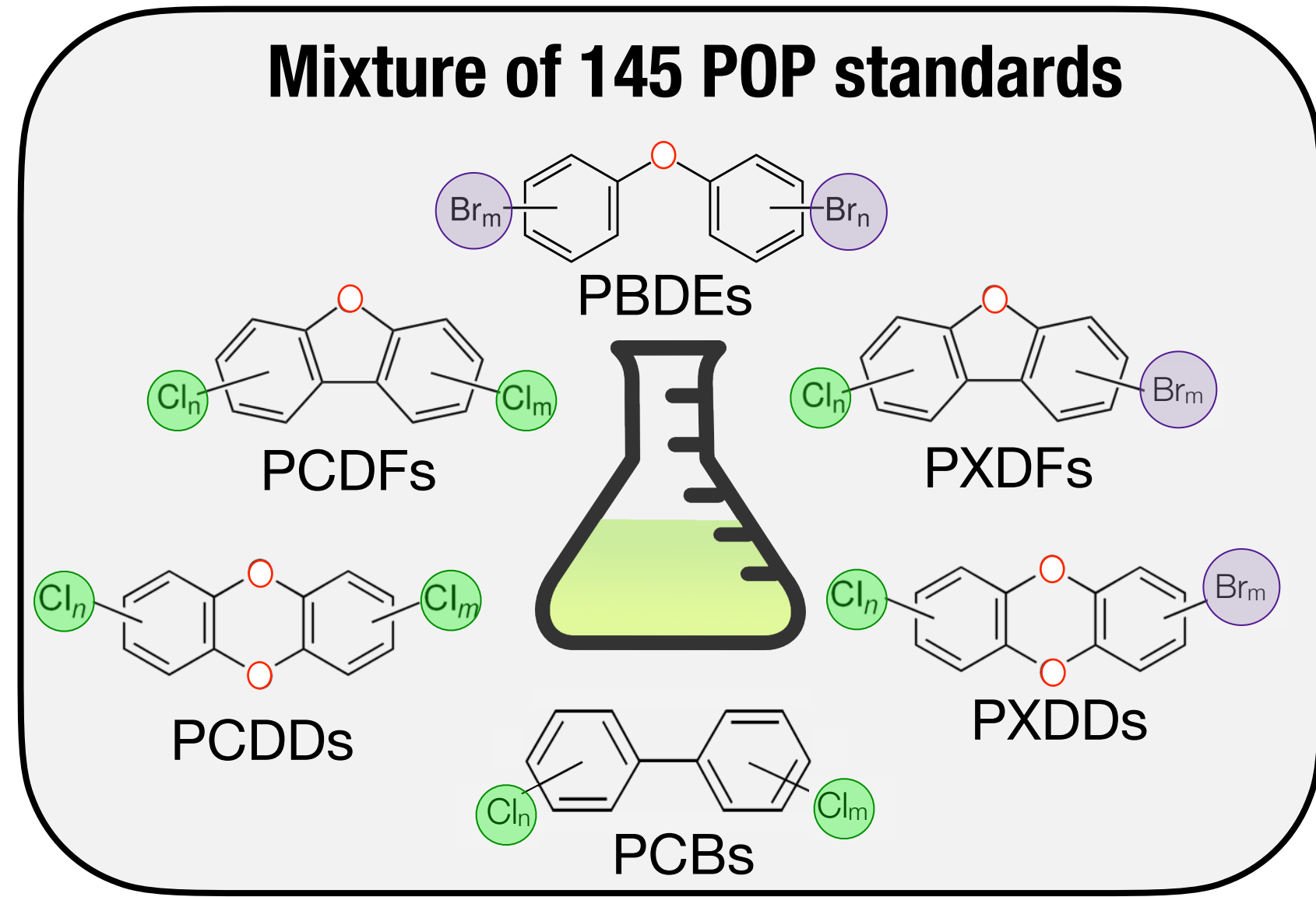
Collision cross section (CCS)

- Size & shape
- Ion-gas interaction potential



Coeluting isomer & isobar POPs in GC-TIMS-MS

Material & methods

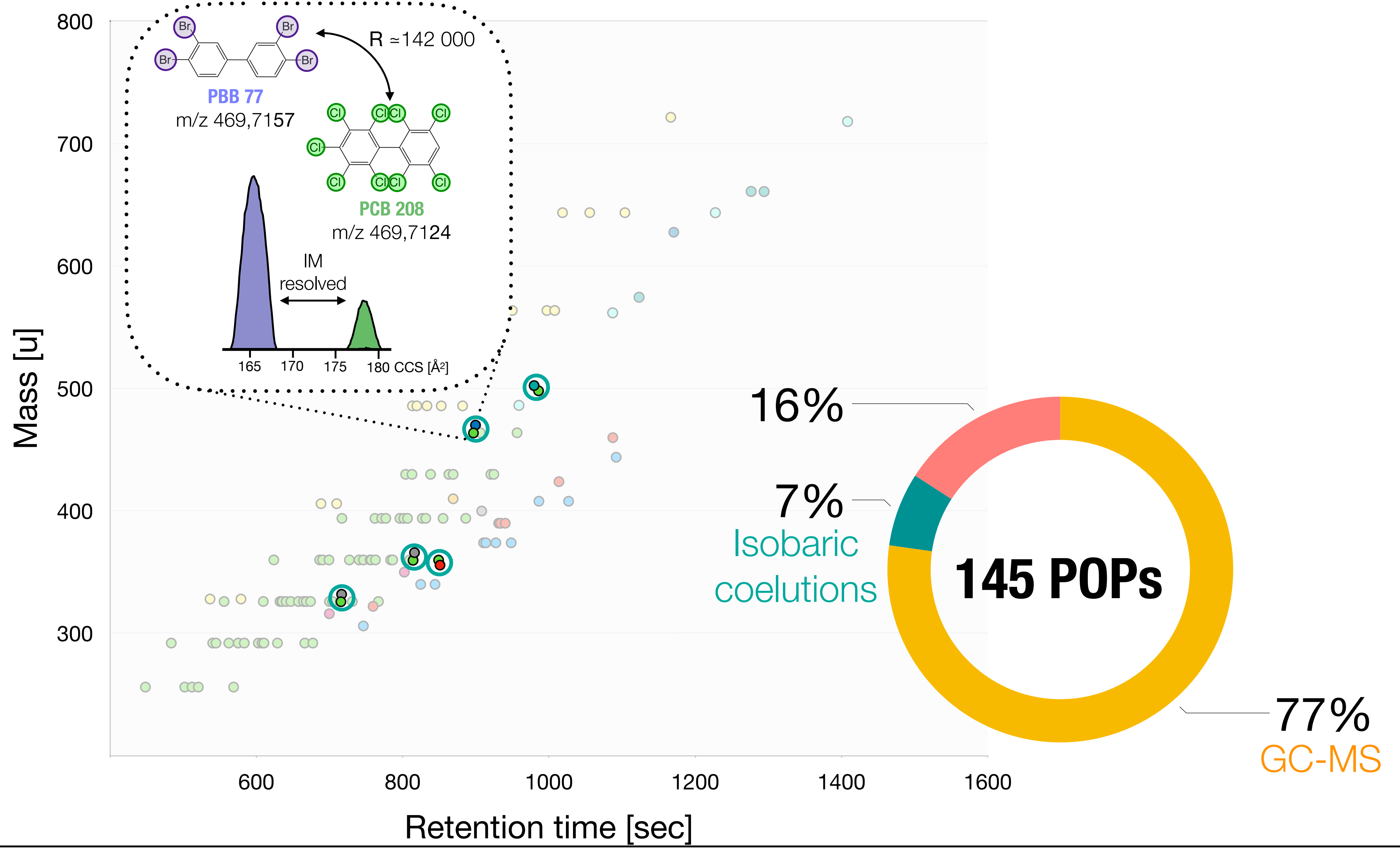


Isobars
coelution

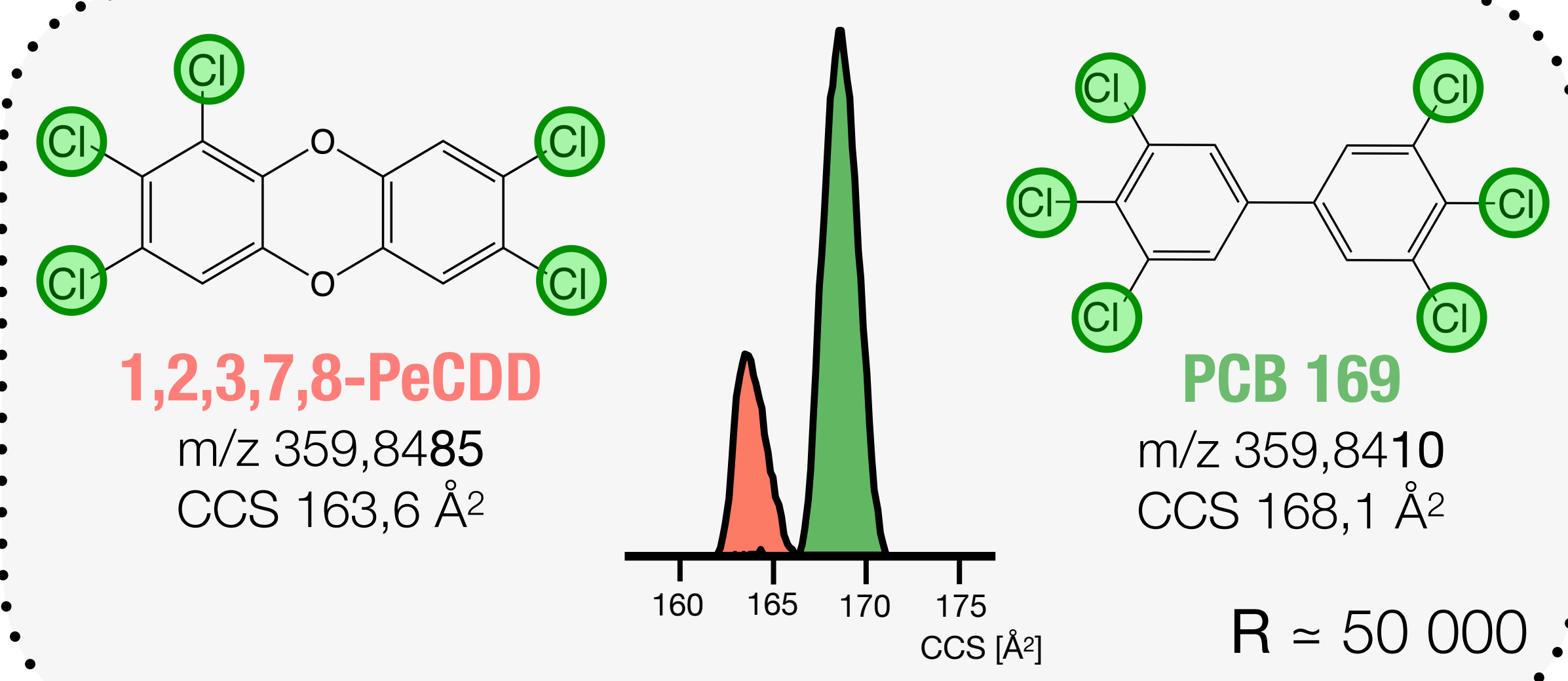
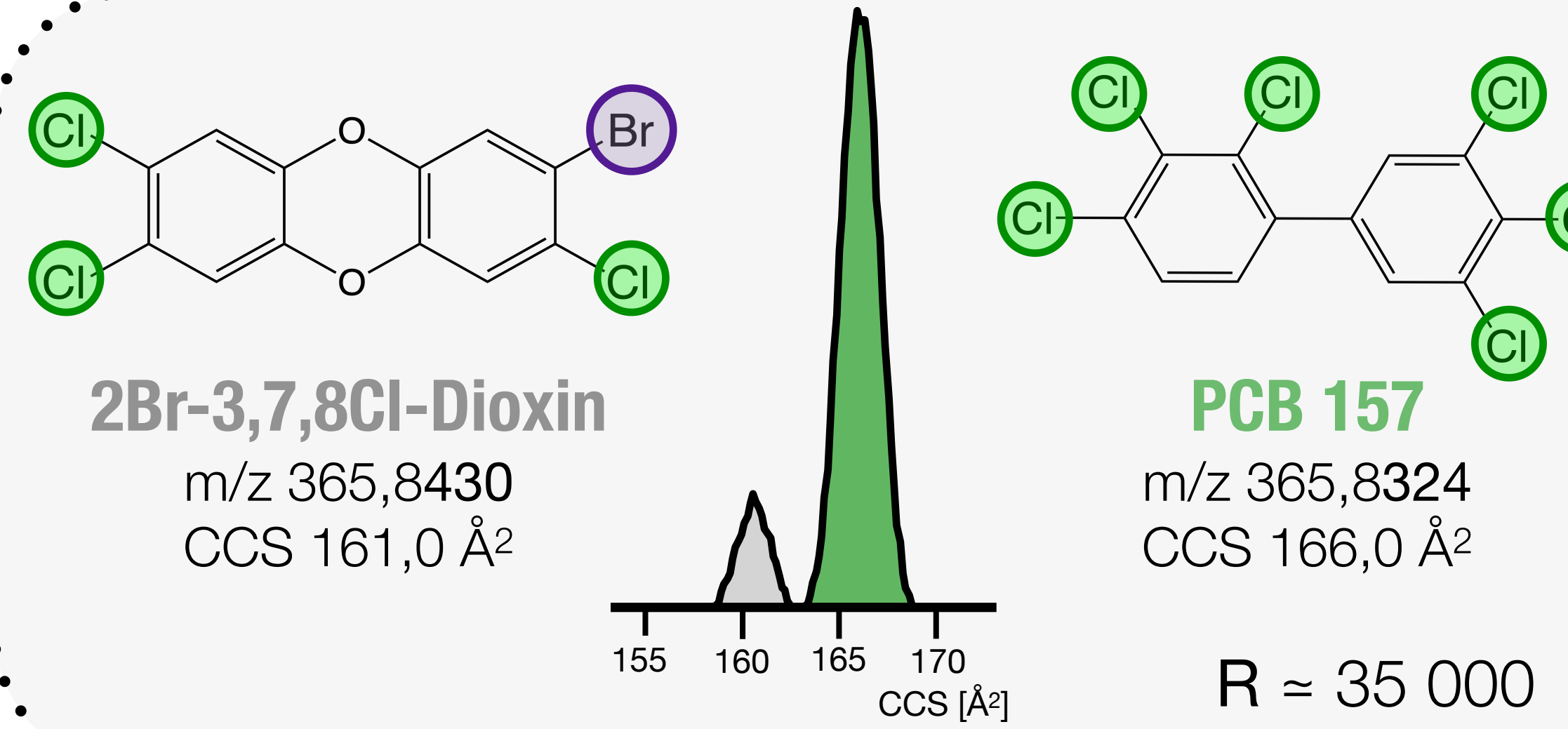
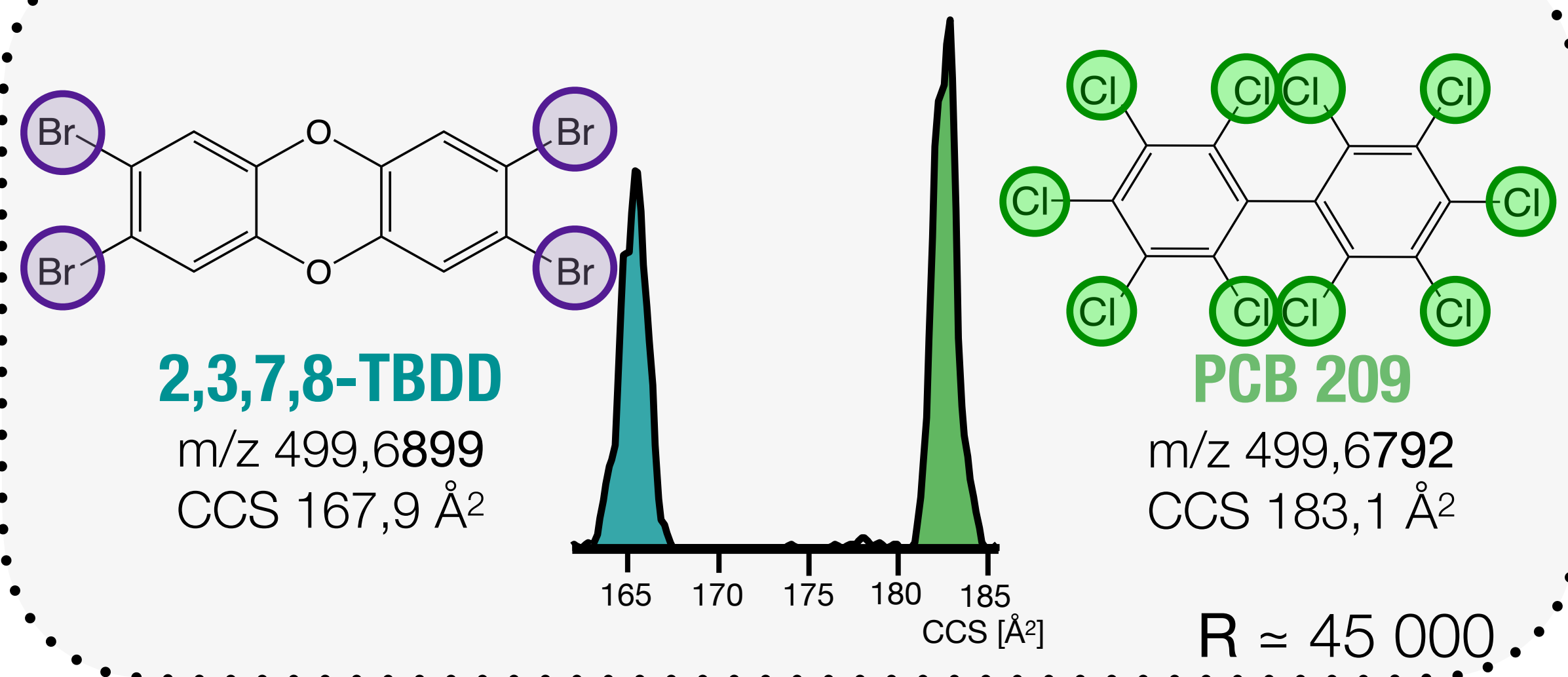
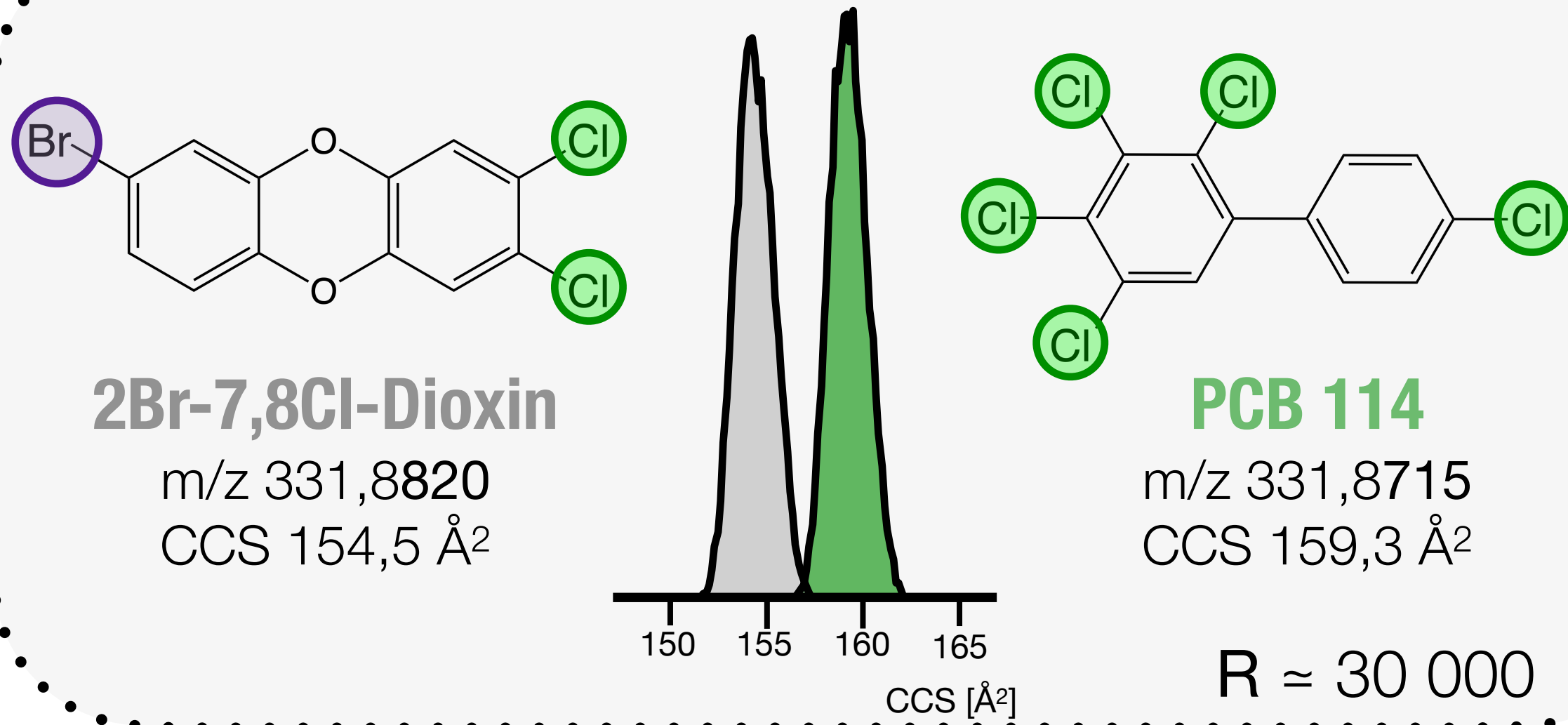
Resolvable
by TIMS?

Isomers
coelution

Coeluting isobars

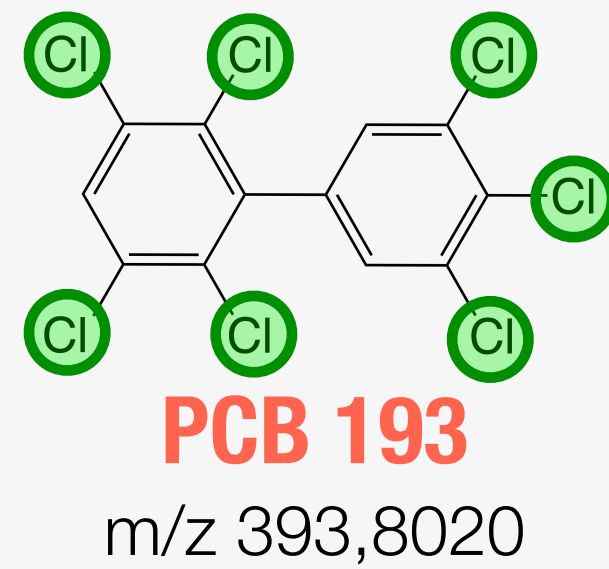
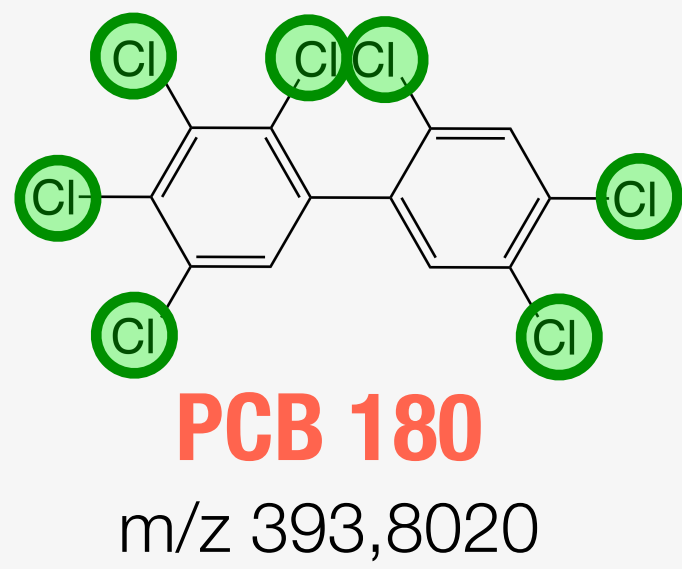
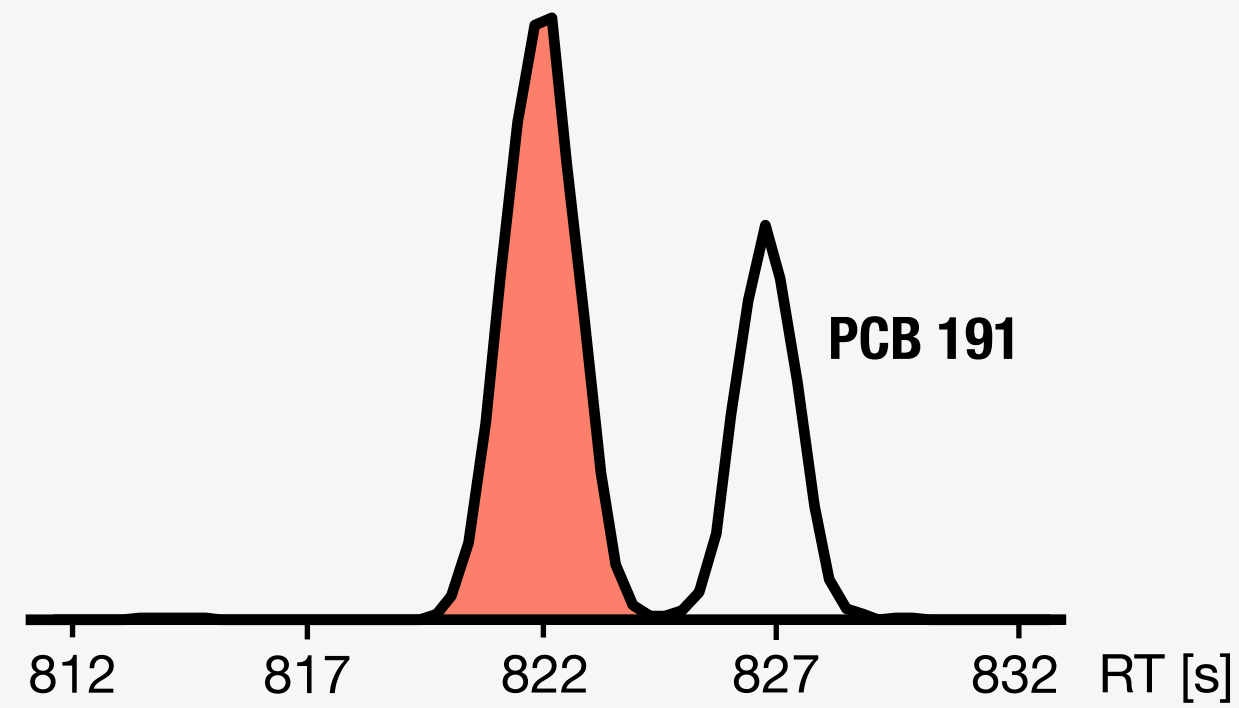


Coeluting isobars

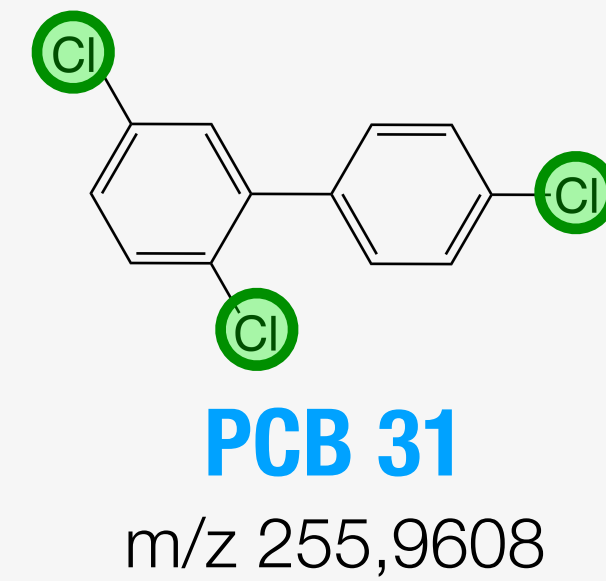
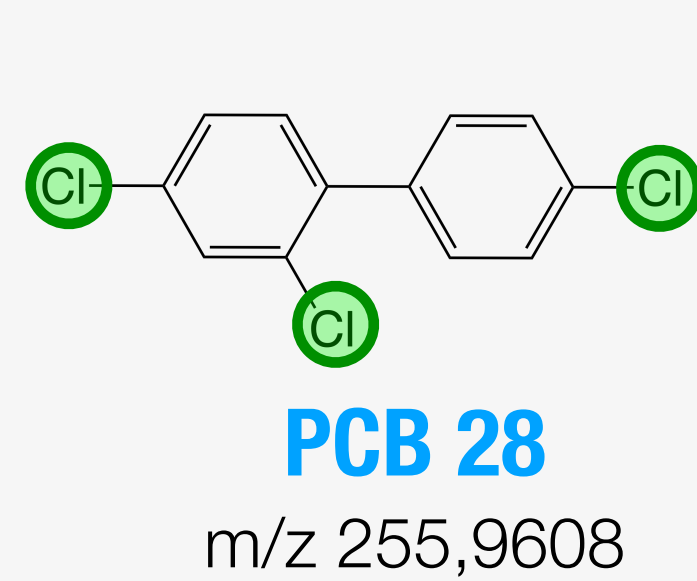
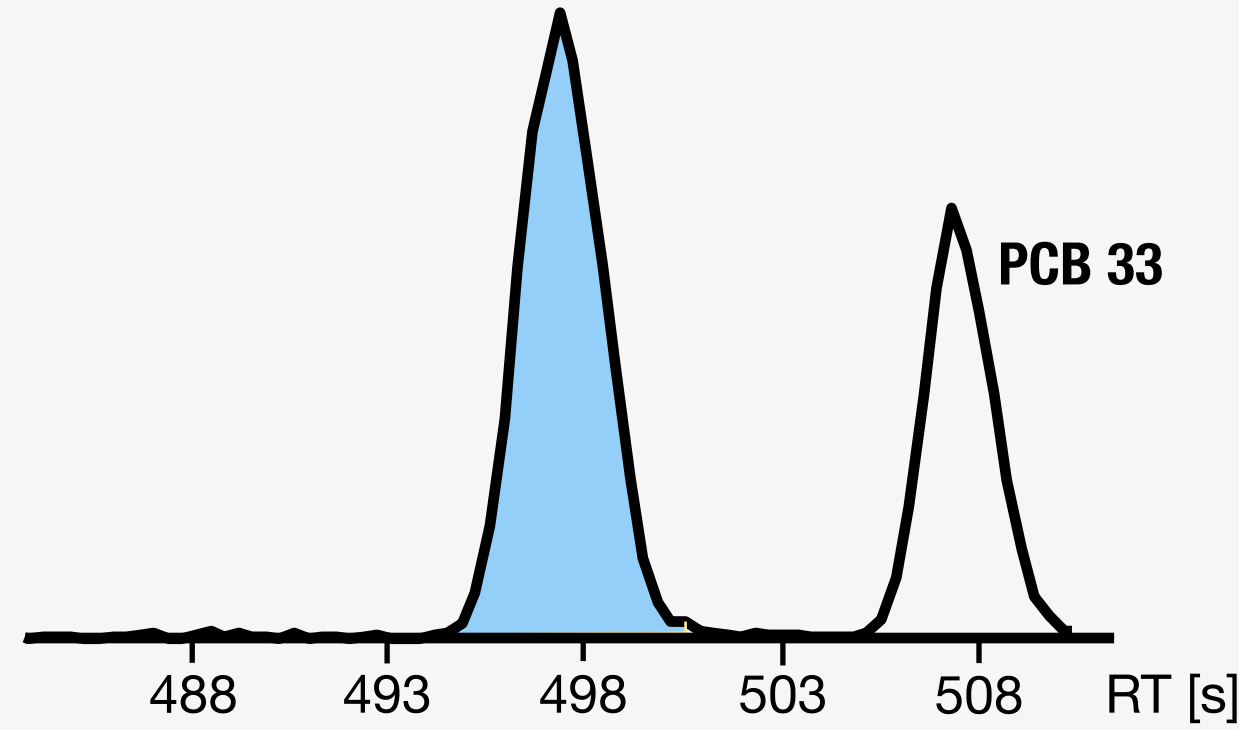


Coeluting isomers

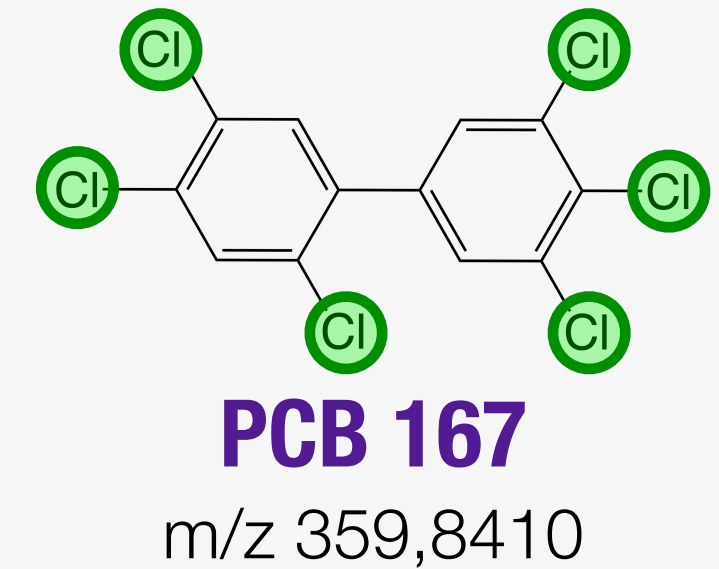
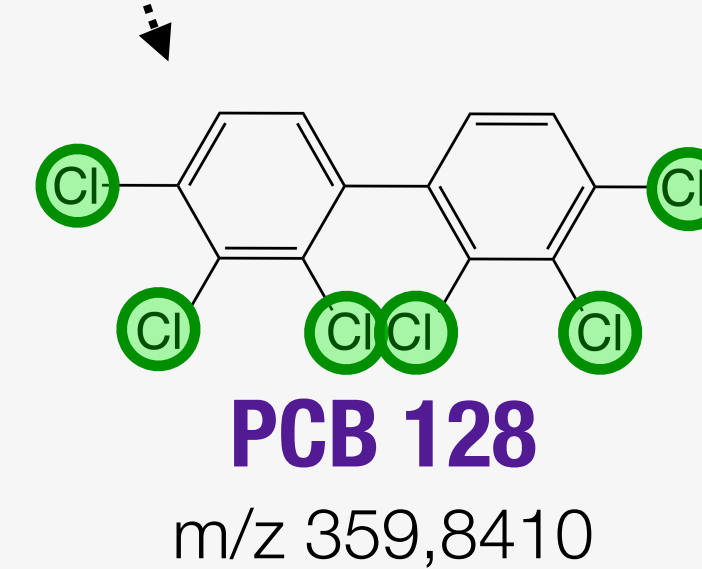
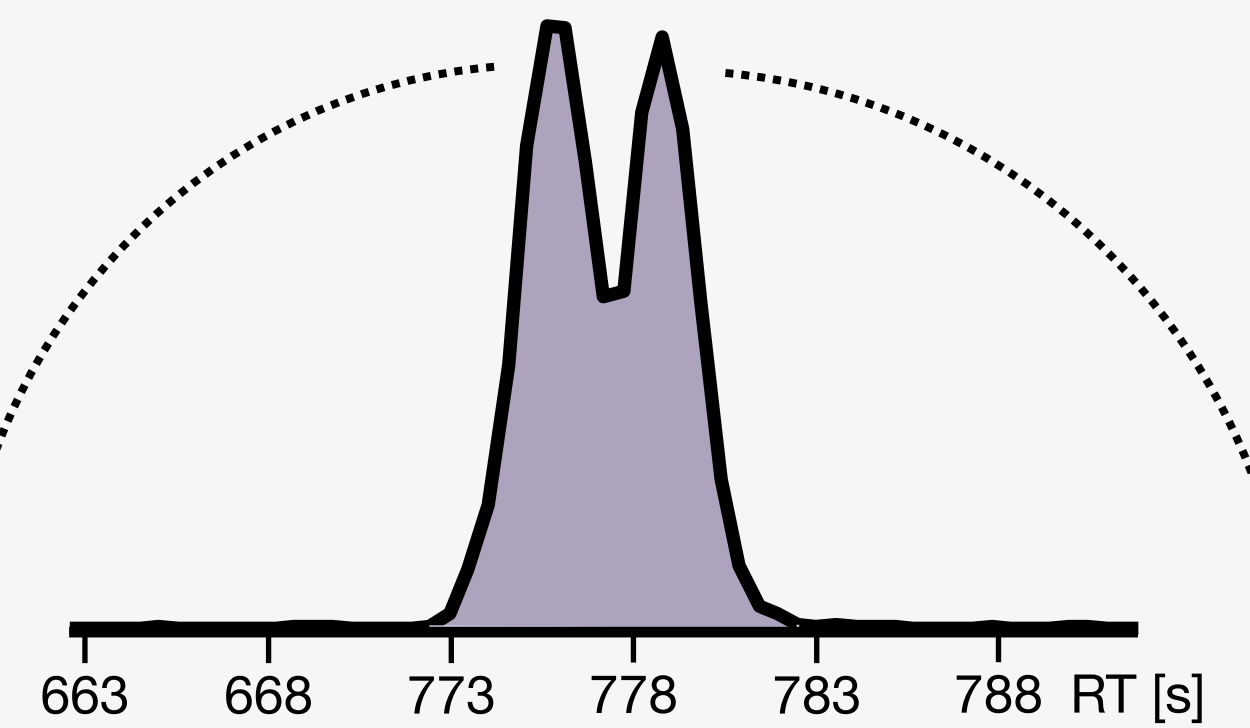
GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY



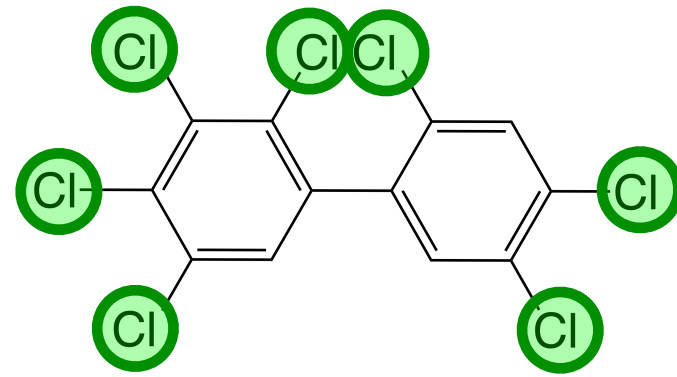
GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY



GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY

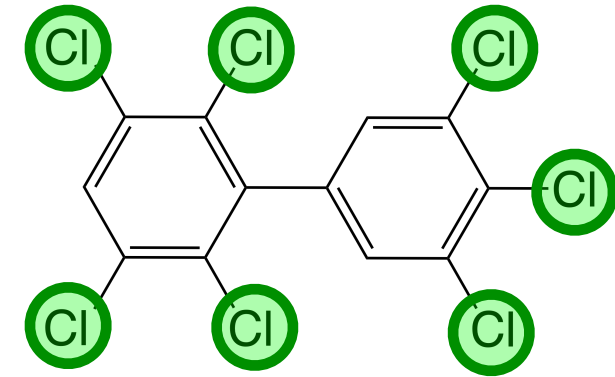


Coeluting isomers



PCB 180

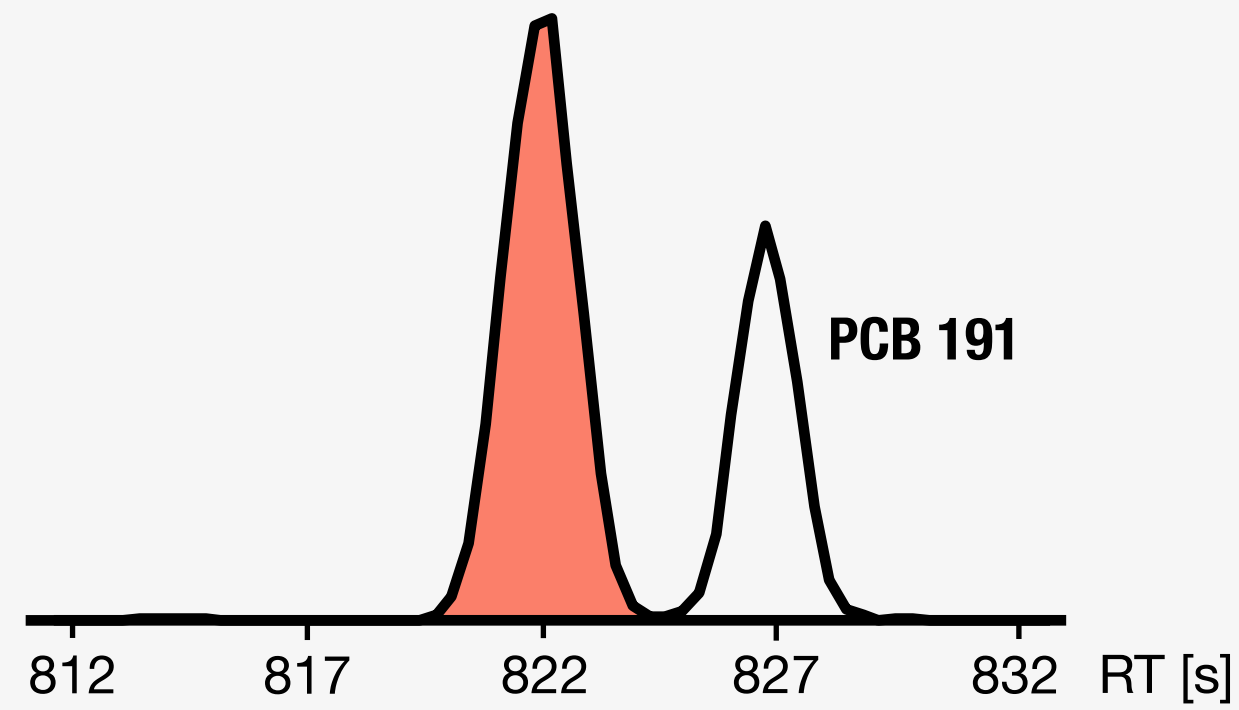
m/z 393,8020



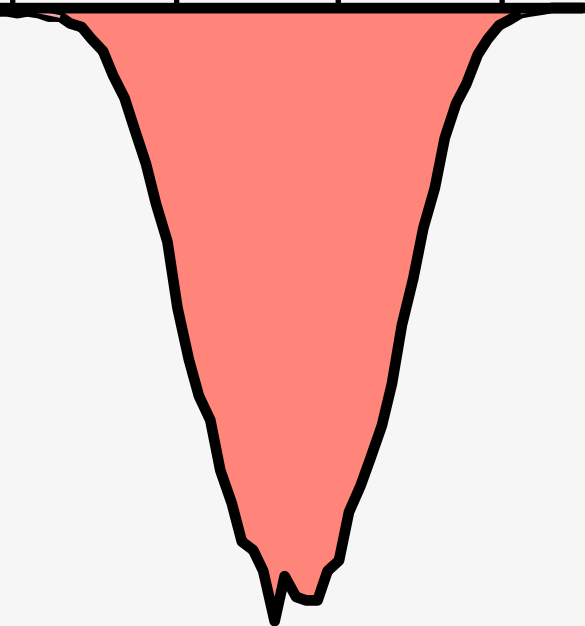
PCB 193

m/z 393,8020

GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY

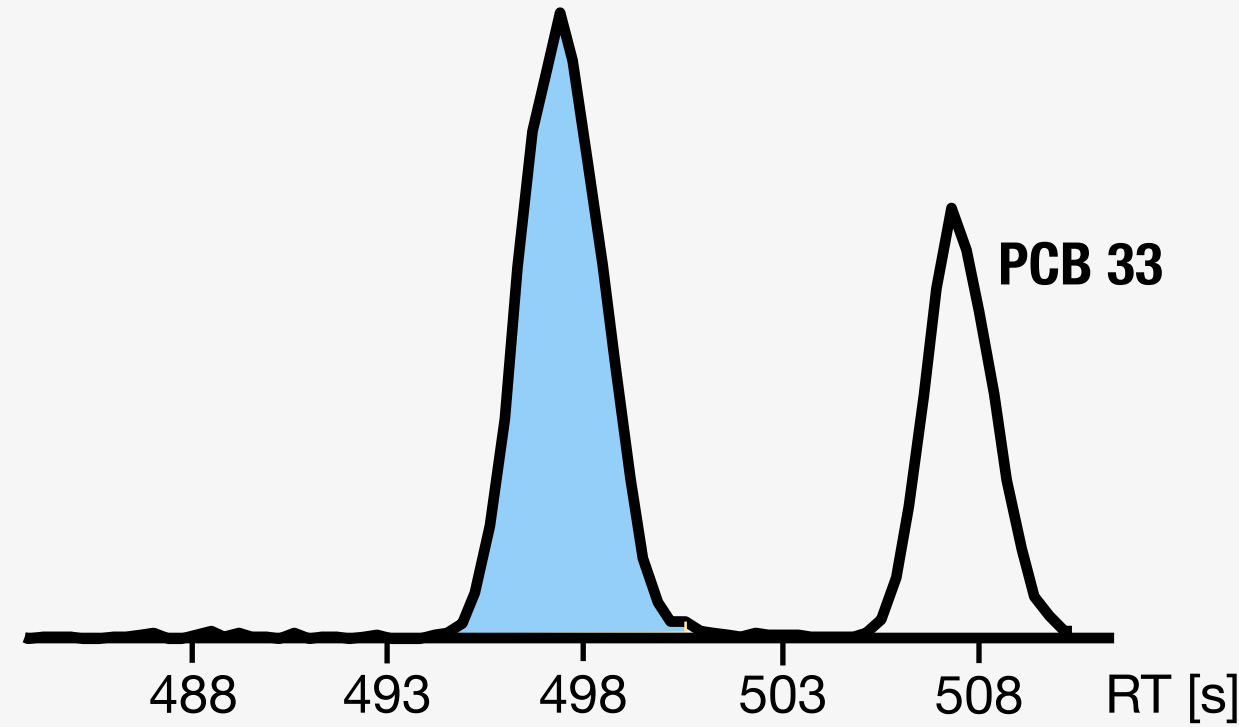


168 170 172 174 CCS [Å²]

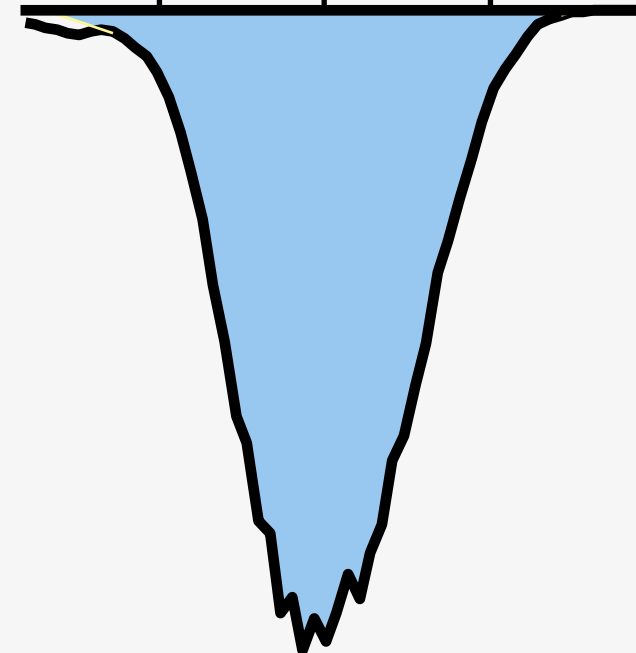


ION MOBILITY

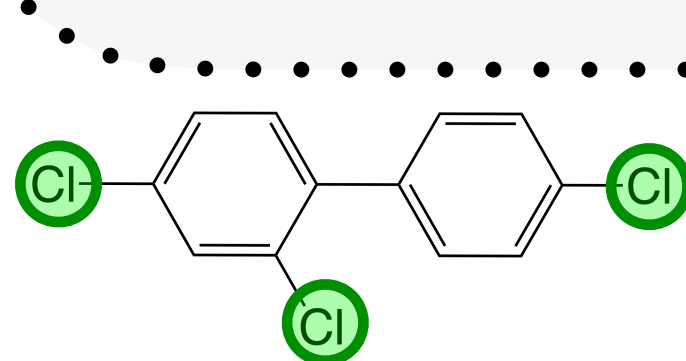
GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY



146 148 150 CCS [Å²]

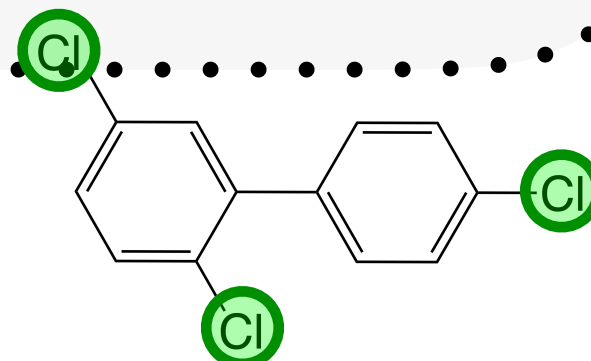


ION MOBILITY



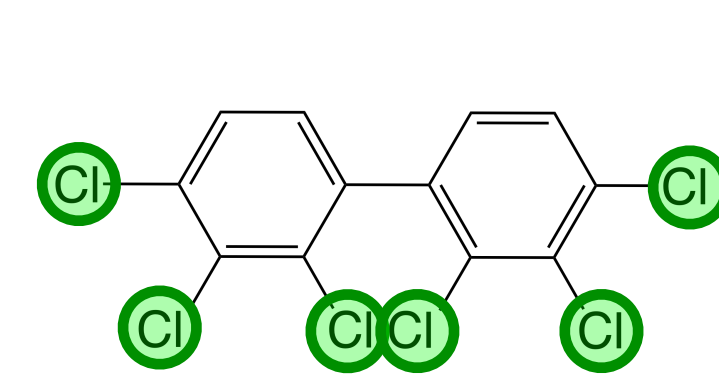
PCB 28

m/z 255,9608



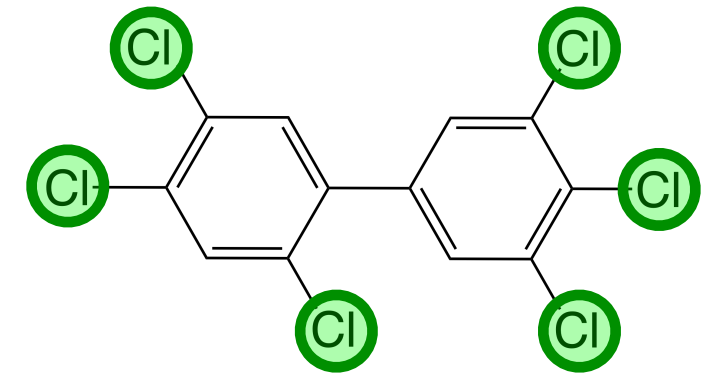
PCB 31

m/z 255,9608



PCB 128

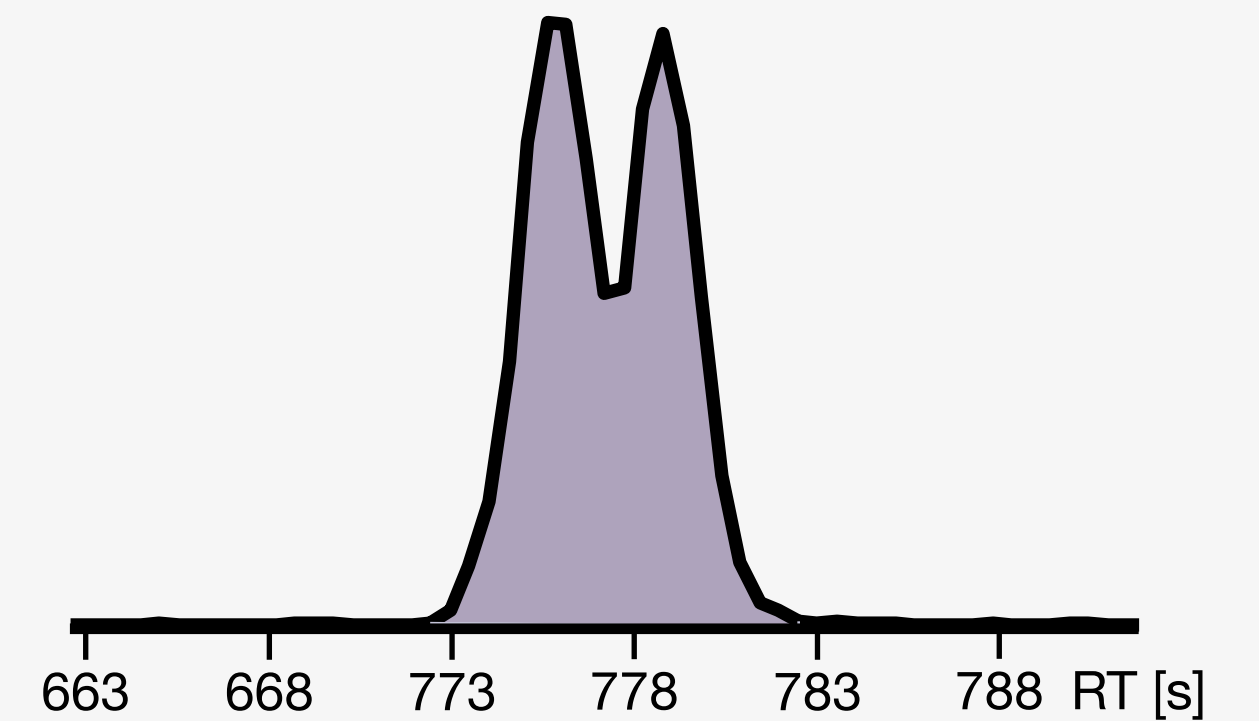
m/z 359,8410



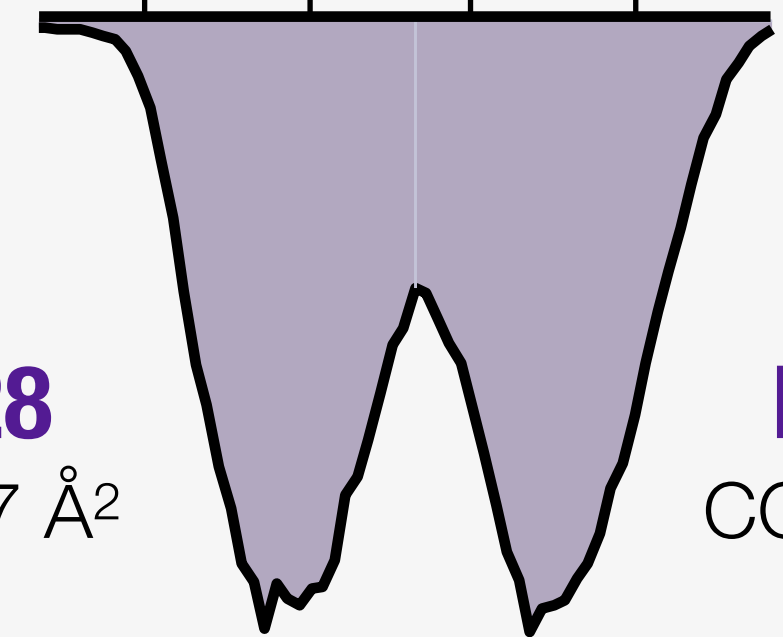
PCB 167

m/z 359,8410

GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY



162 164 166 168 CCS [Å²]



PCB 128

CCS 163,7 Å²

PCB 167

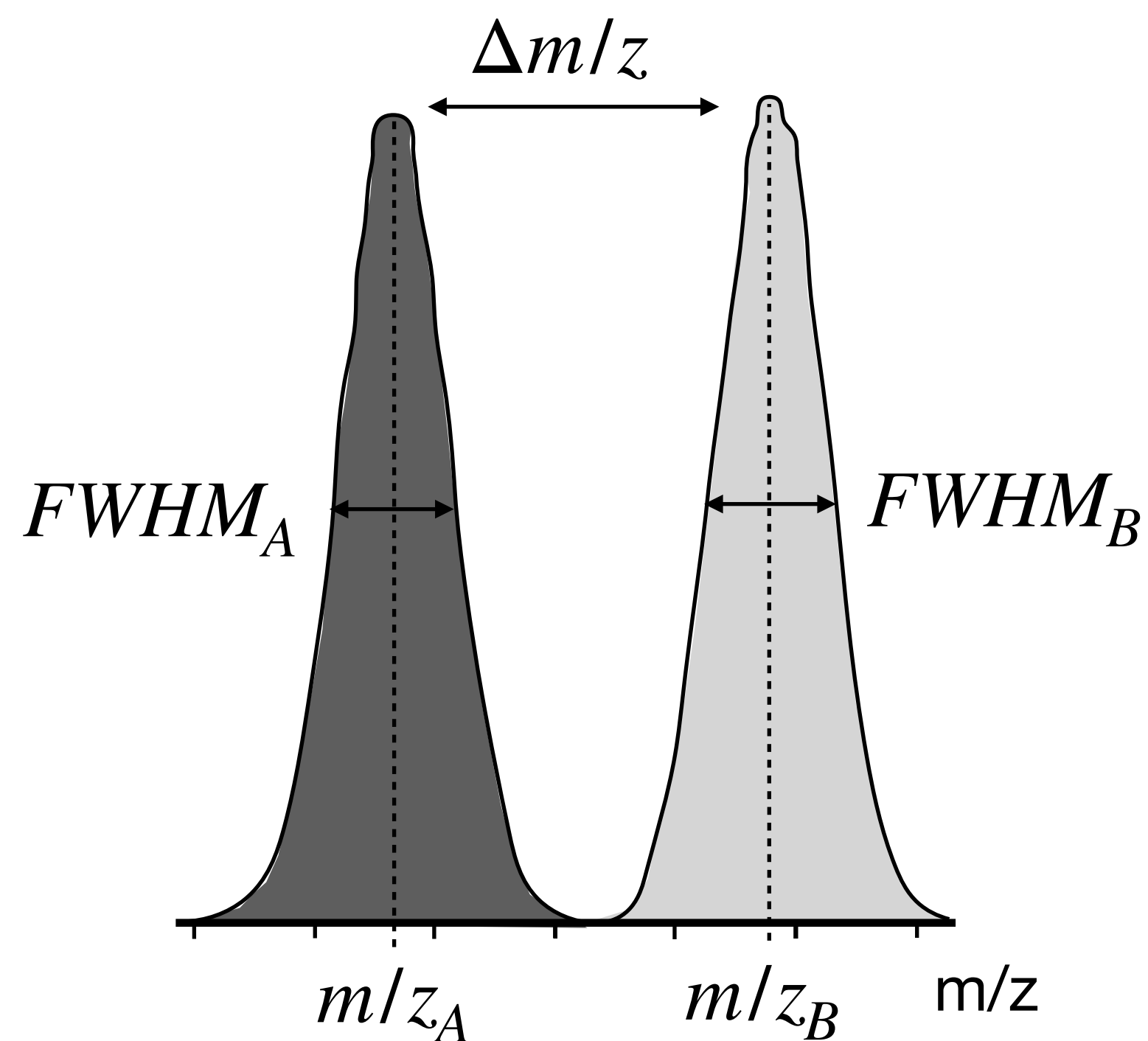
CCS 166,9 Å²

ION MOBILITY



Resolving power in IM

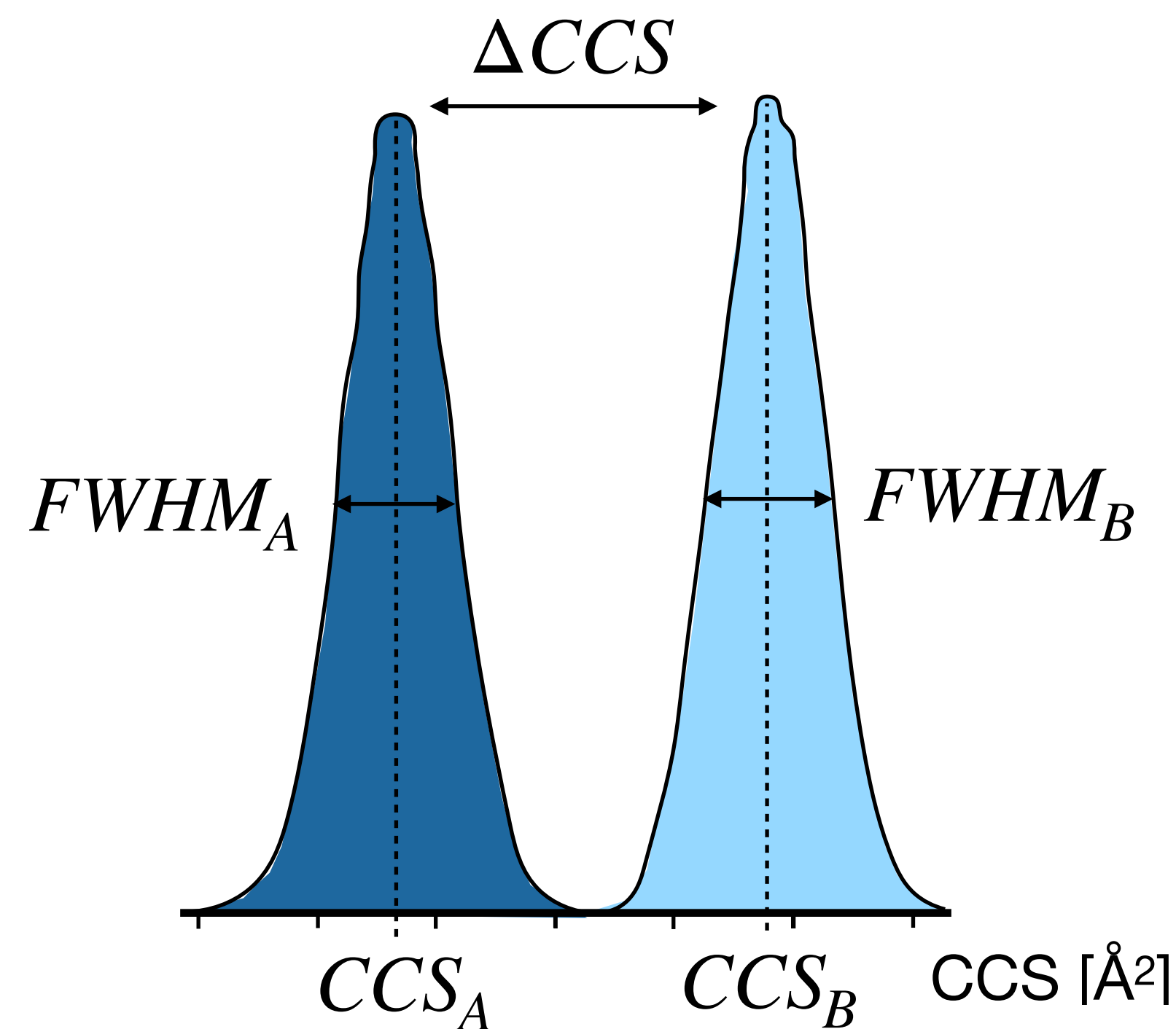
Mass spectrometry



Resolving power

$$R_p = \frac{m/z}{FWHM}$$

Ion mobility



Resolving power

$$R_p = \frac{CCS}{FWHM}$$

Resolving power

$$R_p = \sqrt{\frac{1}{16 \ln 2 k_b} \times \frac{q}{T} \times E L}$$

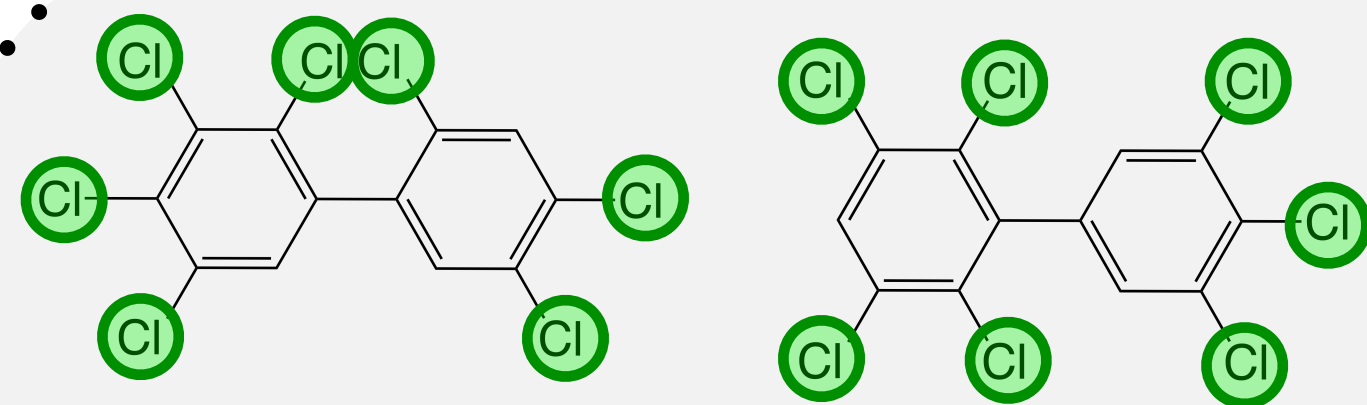
LOW

DTIMS
R ~ 20-40
L ~ 20 cm

HIGH

LP-DTIMS
TWIMS
TIMS
R ≤ 80

Coeluting isomers



PCB 180

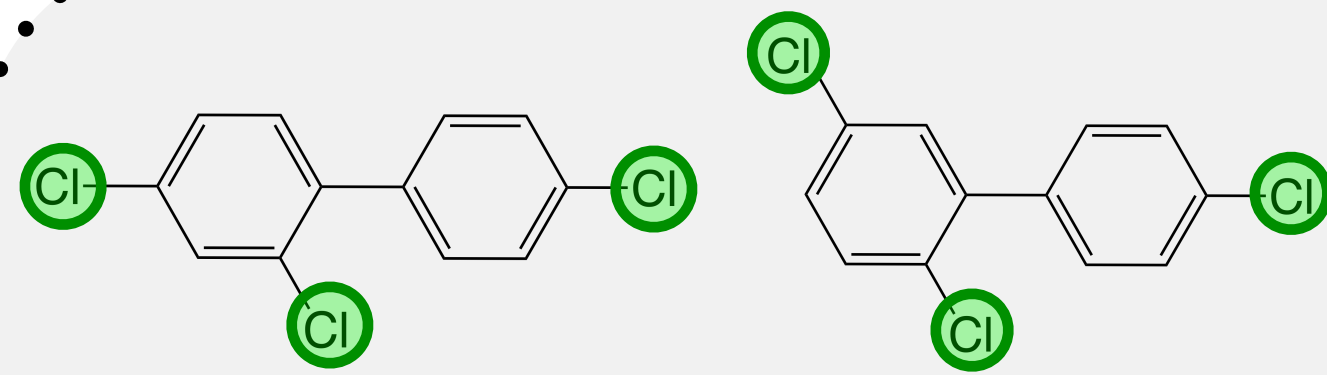
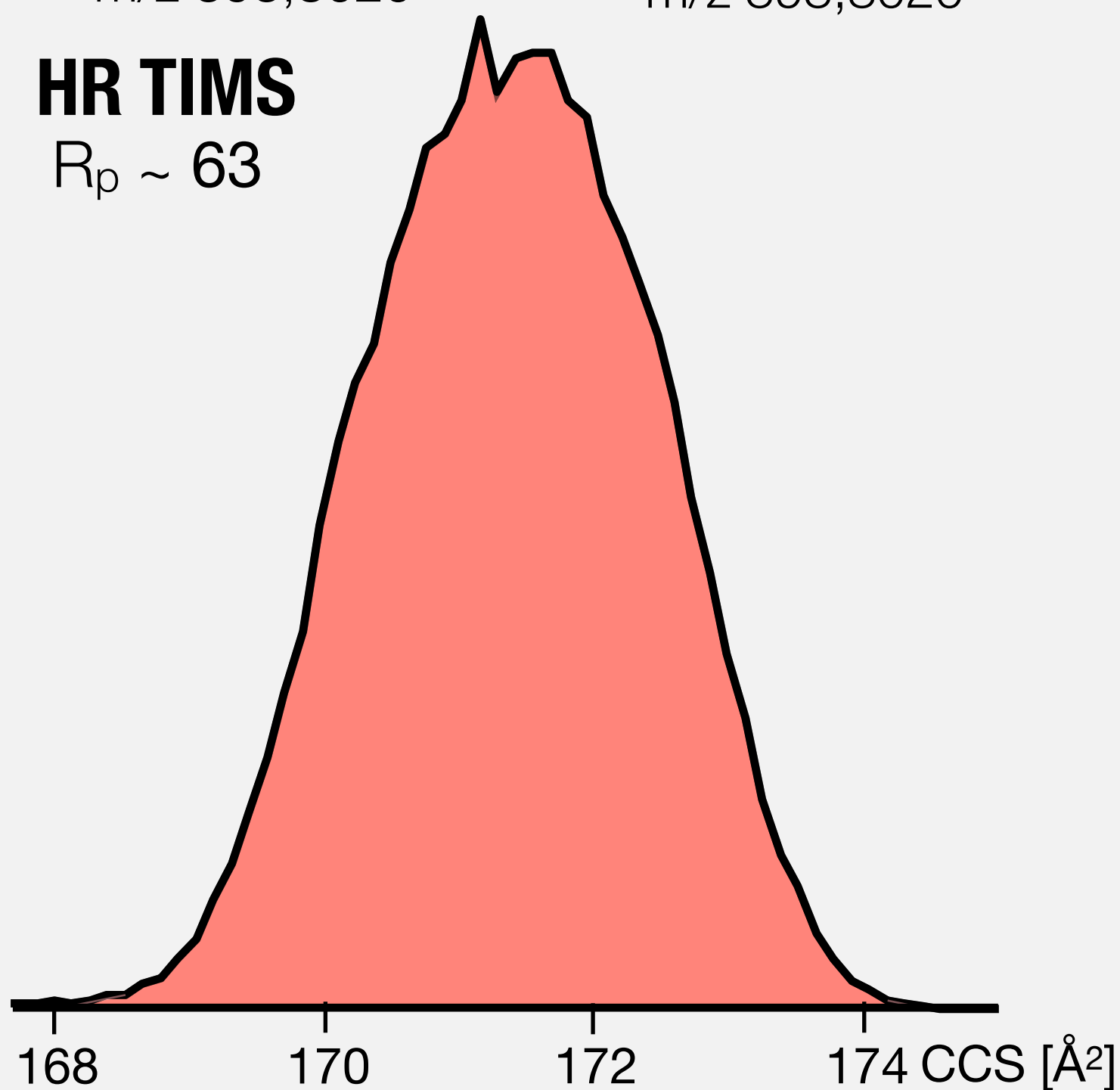
m/z 393,8020

PCB 193

m/z 393,8020

HR TIMS

$R_p \sim 63$



PCB 28

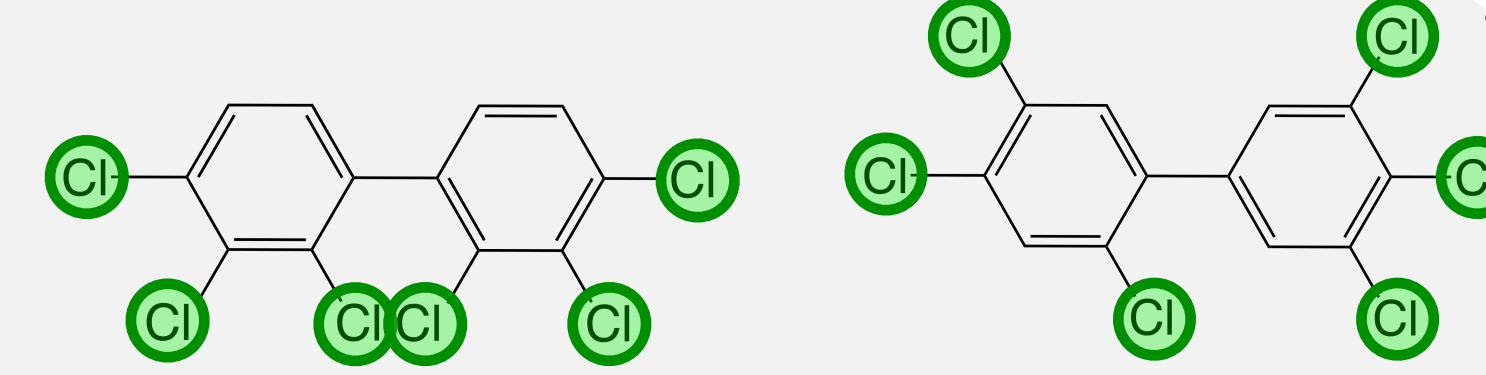
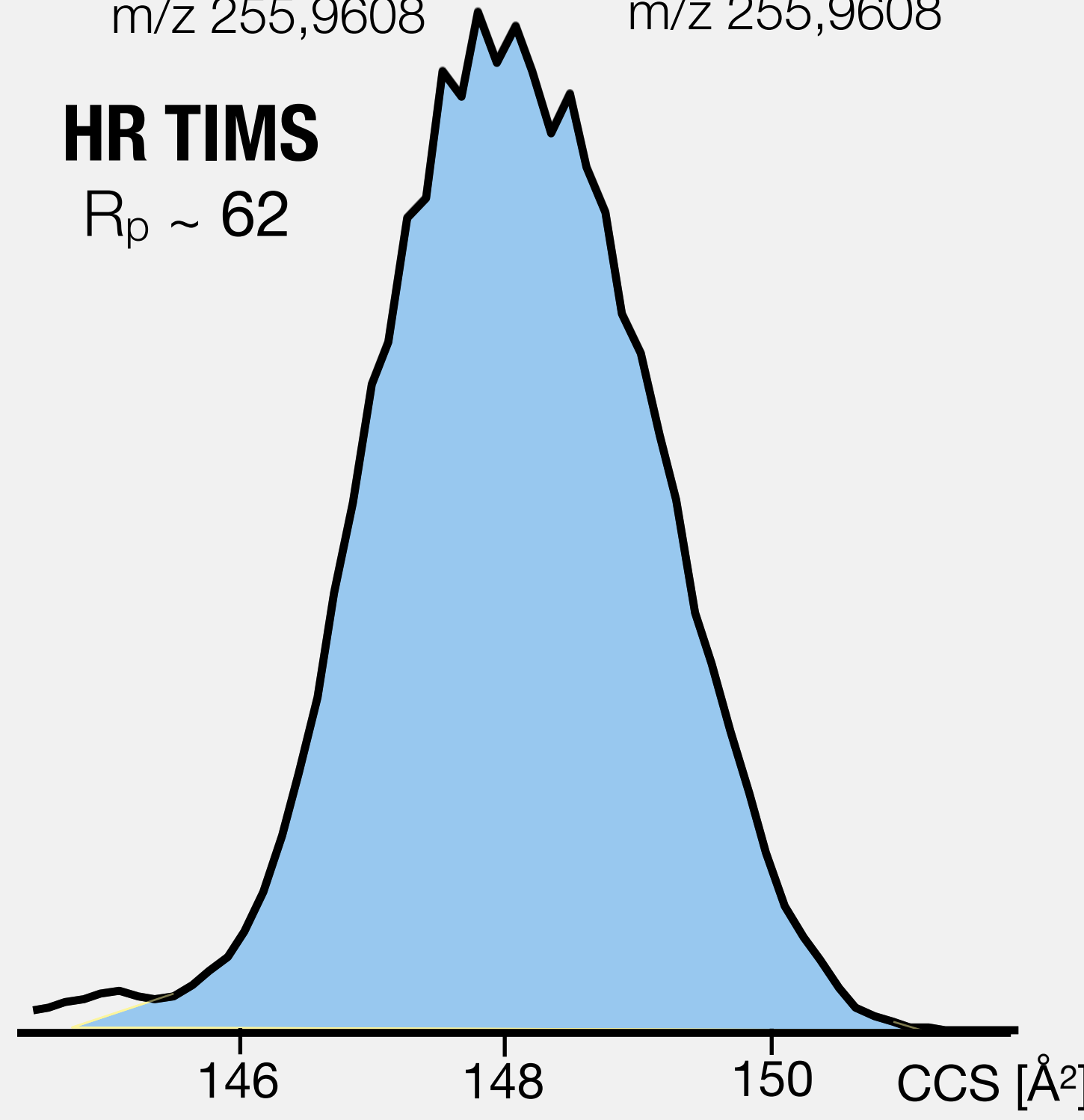
m/z 255,9608

PCB 31

m/z 255,9608

HR TIMS

$R_p \sim 62$



PCB 128

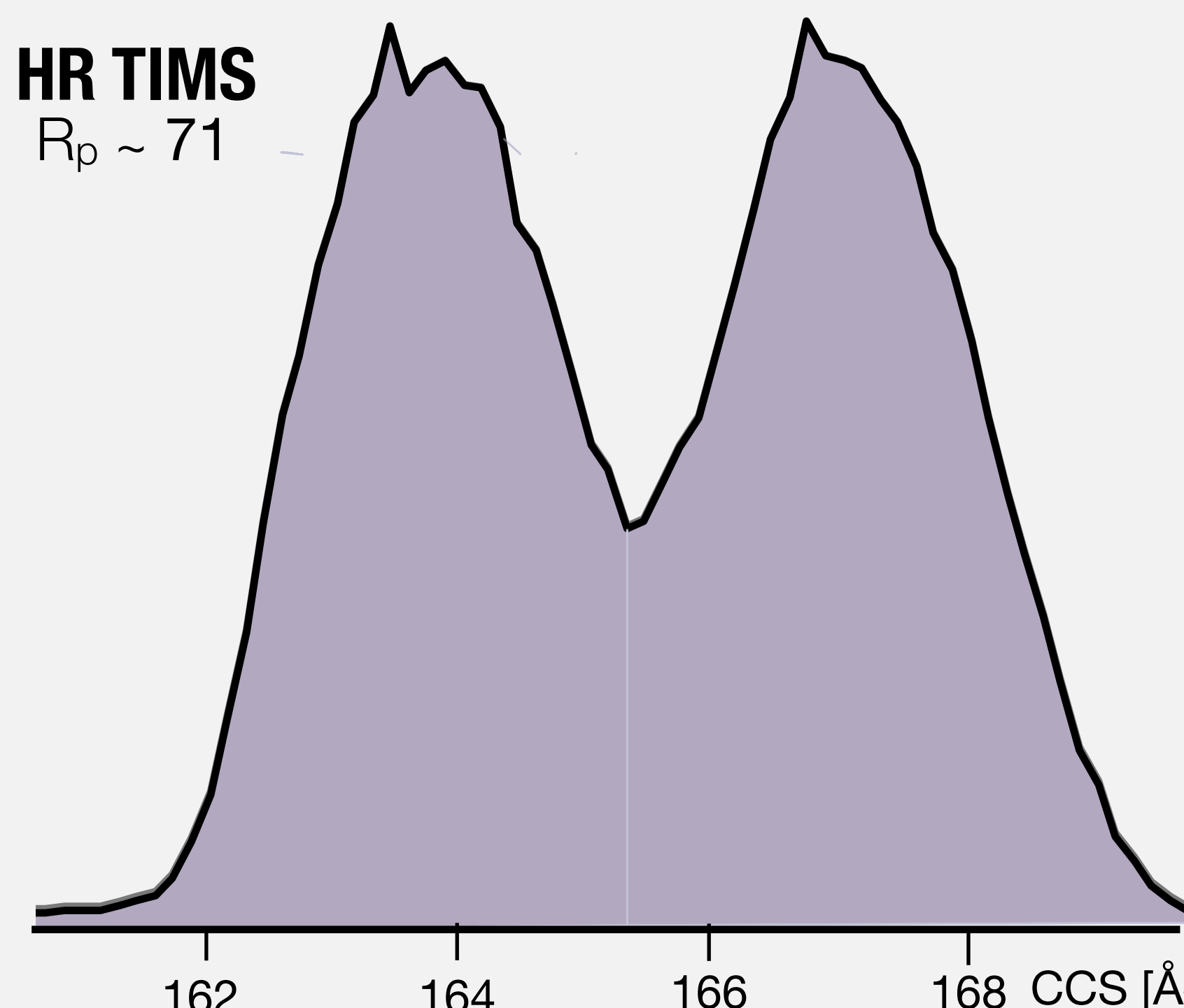
m/z 359,8410

PCB 167

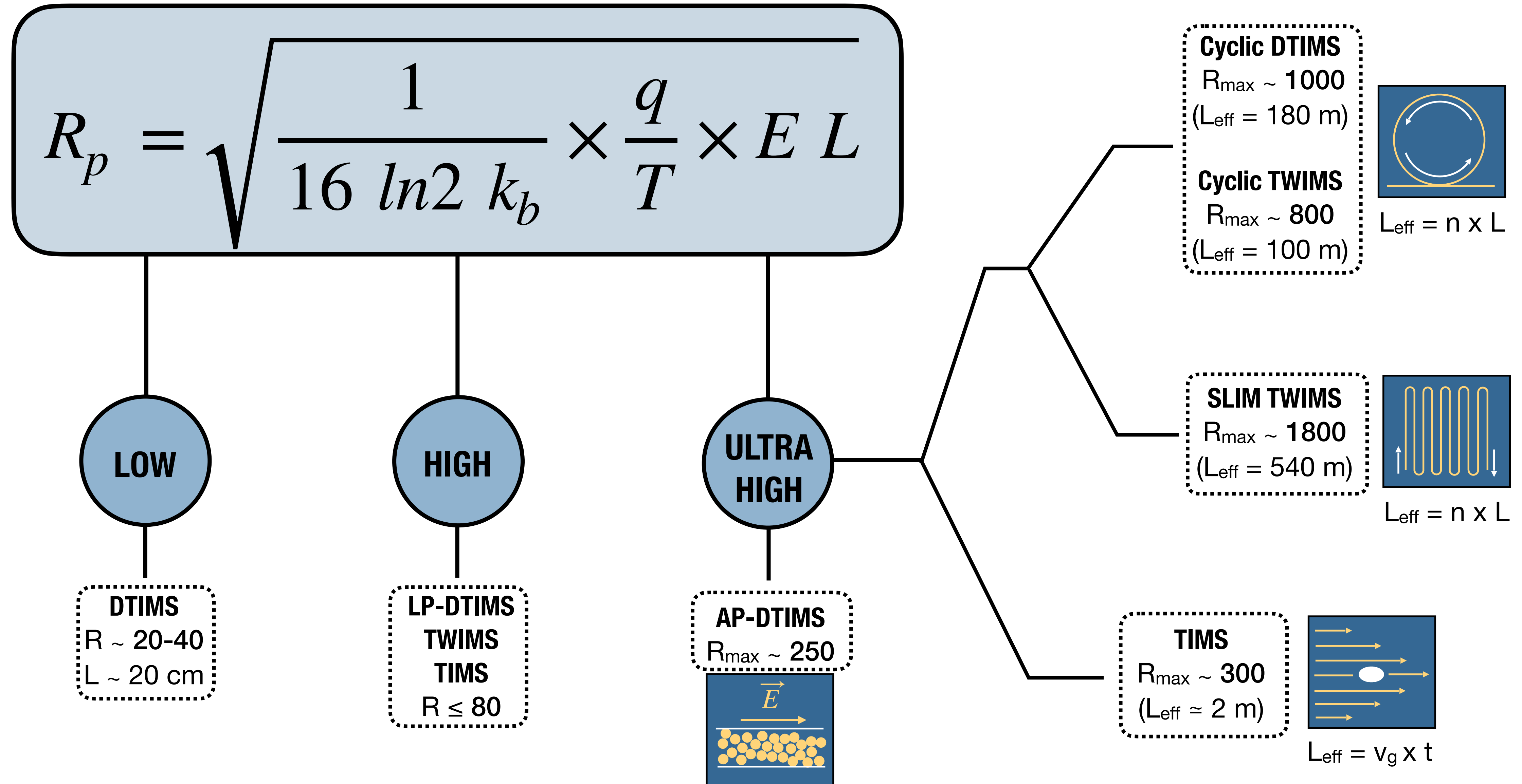
m/z 359,8410

HR TIMS

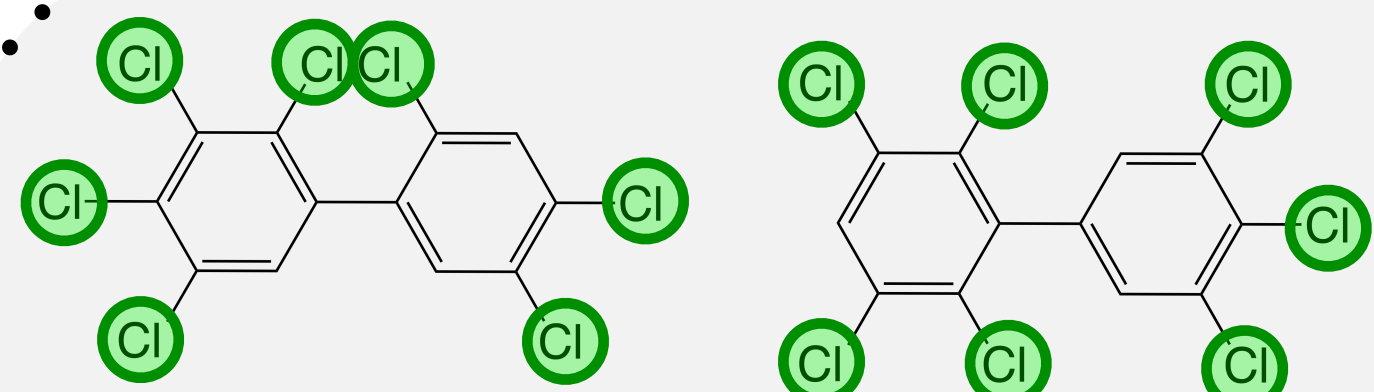
$R_p \sim 71$



Resolving power

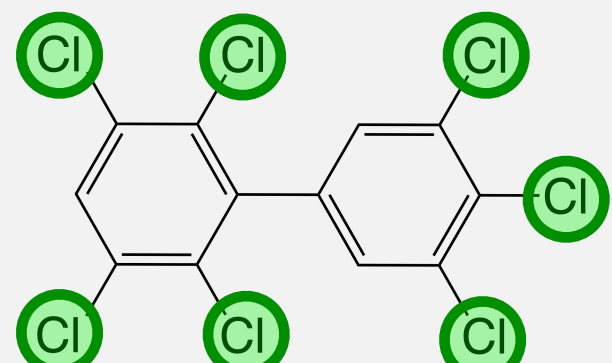


Coeluting isomers



PCB 180

m/z 393,8020



PCB 193

m/z 393,8020

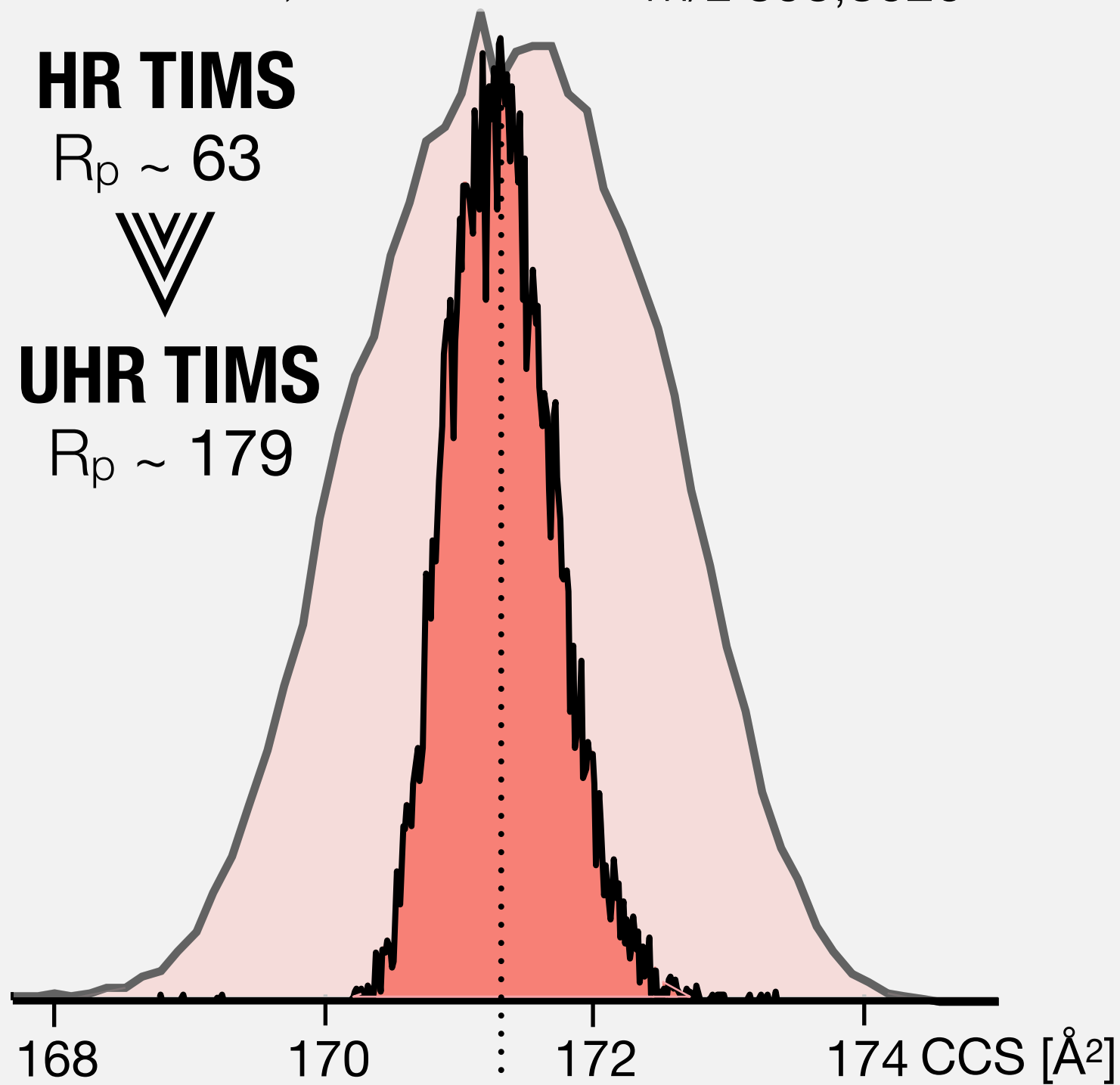
HR TIMS

$R_p \sim 63$

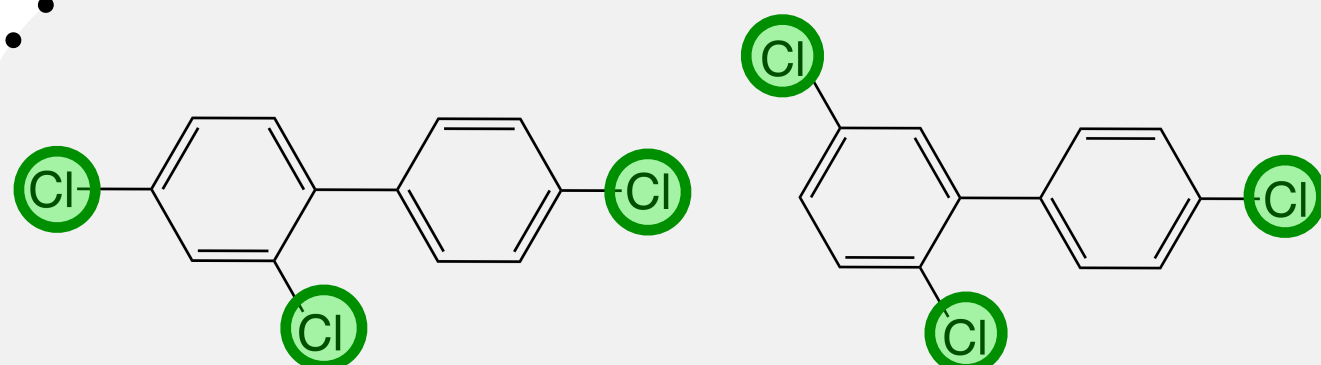


UHR TIMS

$R_p \sim 179$



No separation



PCB 28

m/z 255,9608

PCB 31

m/z 255,9608

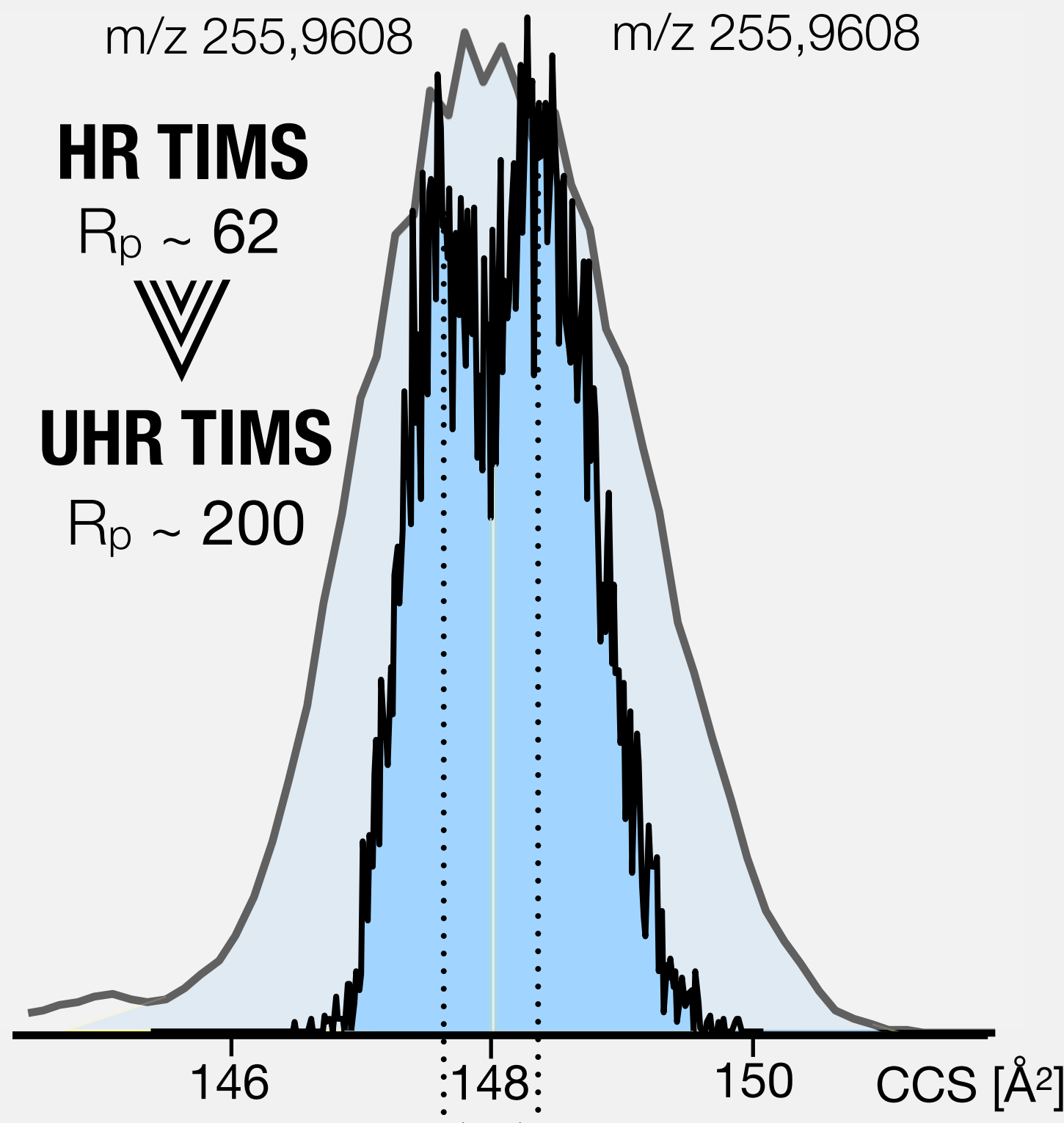
HR TIMS

$R_p \sim 62$



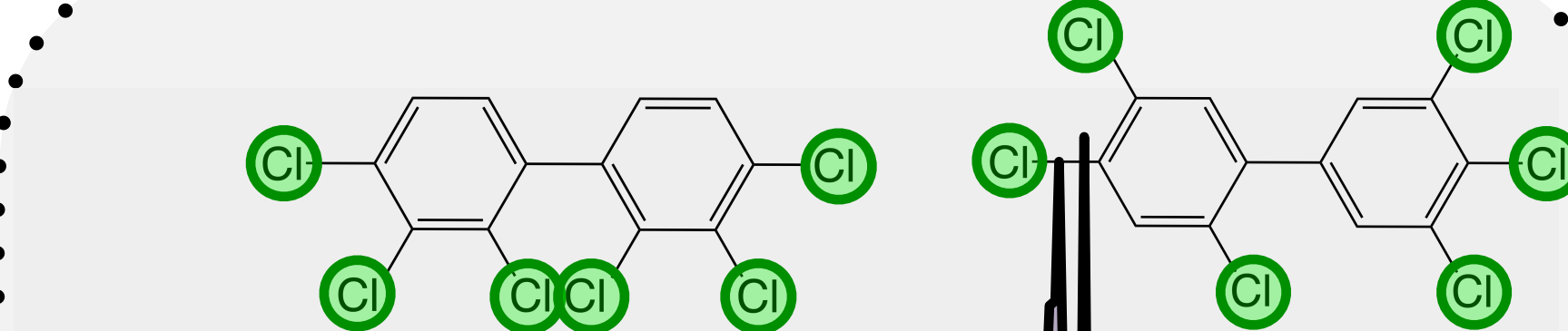
UHR TIMS

$R_p \sim 200$



ΔCCS

~ 0.7 (0.5%) $\sim 25\%$ separation



PCB 128

m/z 359,8410

PCB 167

m/z 359,8410

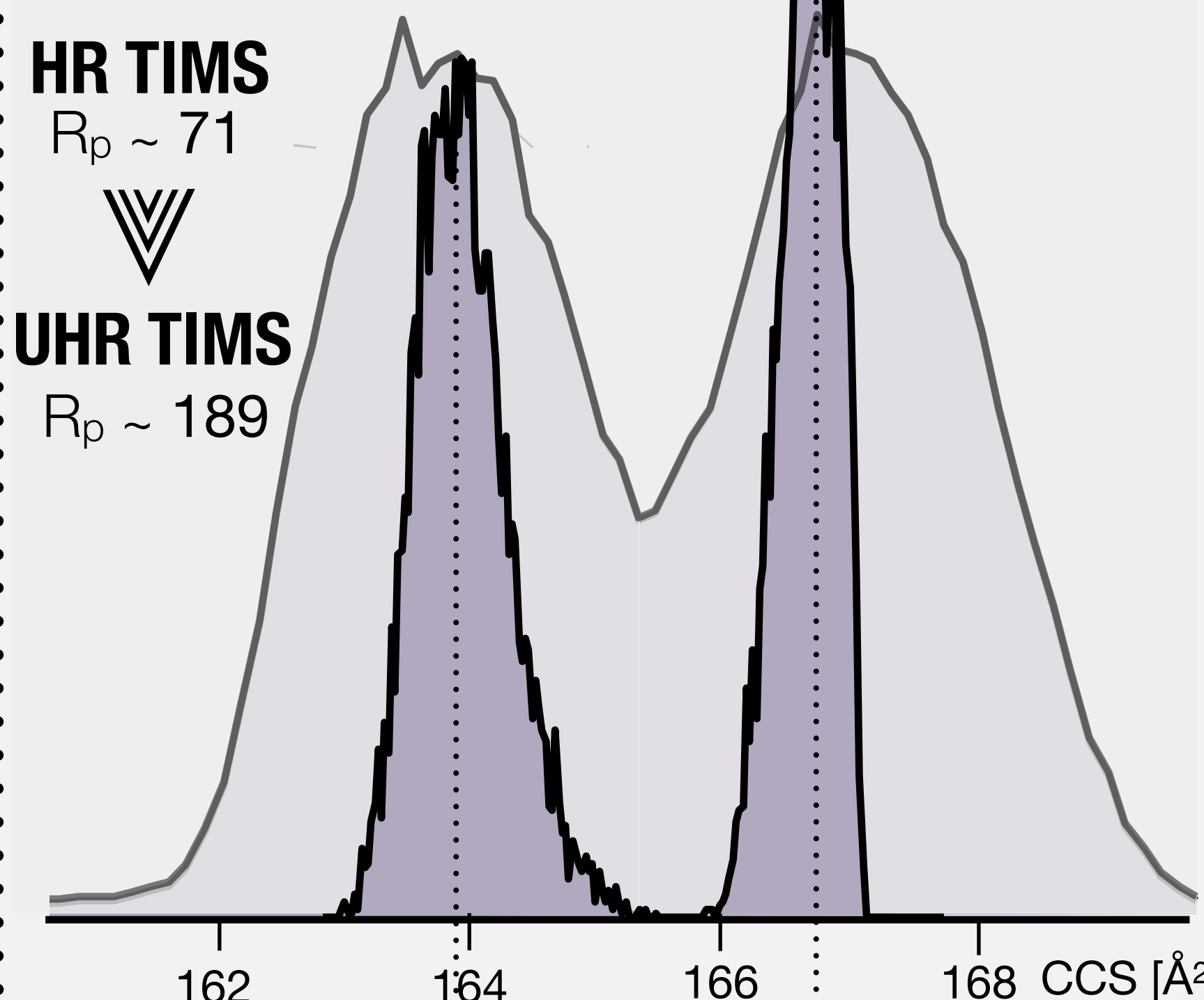
HR TIMS

$R_p \sim 71$



UHR TIMS

$R_p \sim 189$



ΔCCS

~ 3.0 (1.9%)

Baseline separation

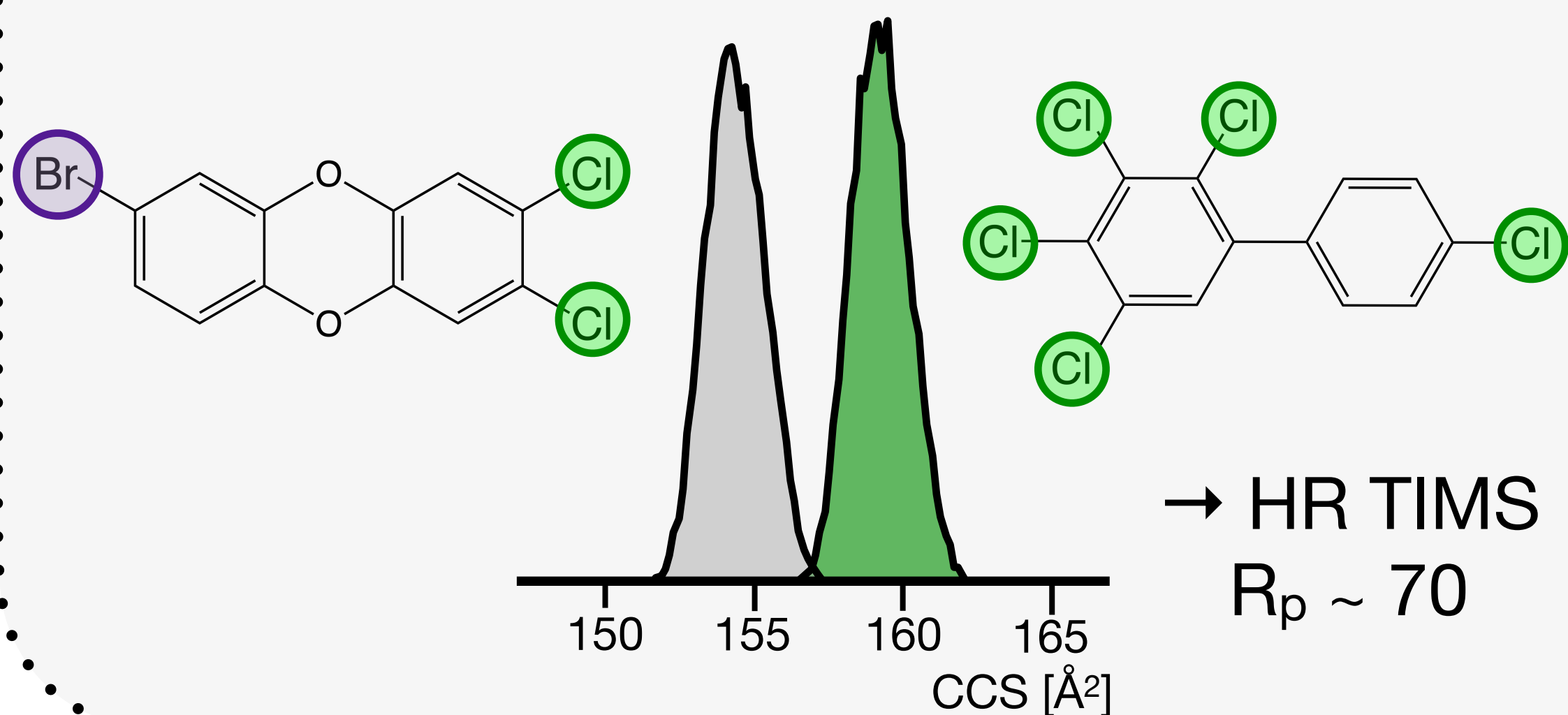


Conclusion

GC-TIMS-MS

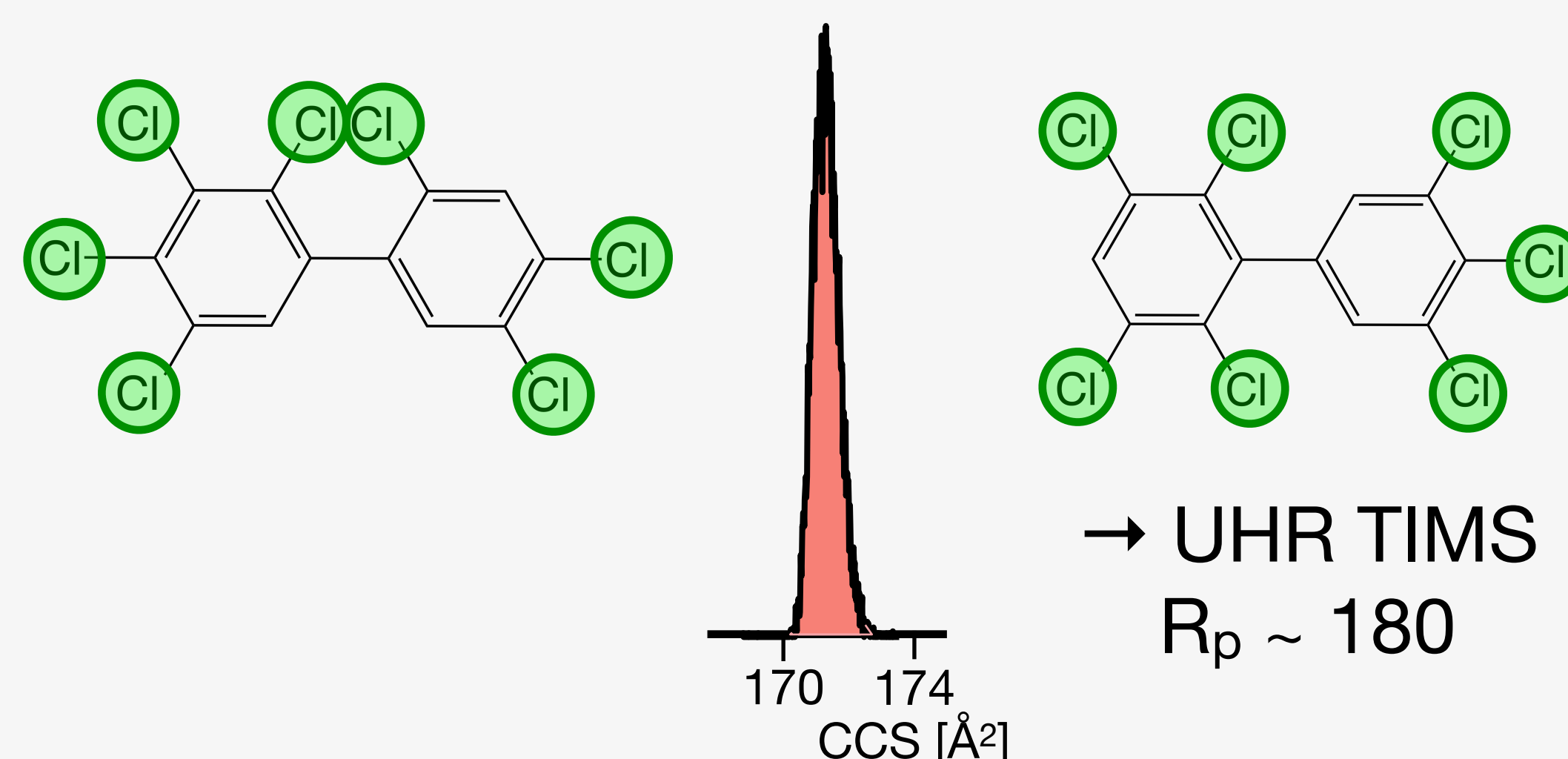
Coeluting isobars

Baseline separation



Coeluting isomers

No separation



Sliding Windows in Ion Mobility (SWIM): A New Approach to Increase the Resolving Power in Trapped Ion Mobility-Mass Spectrometry Hyphenated with Chromatography

Hugo B. Muller, Georges Scholl, Johann Far, Edwin De Pauw, and Gauthier Eppe*



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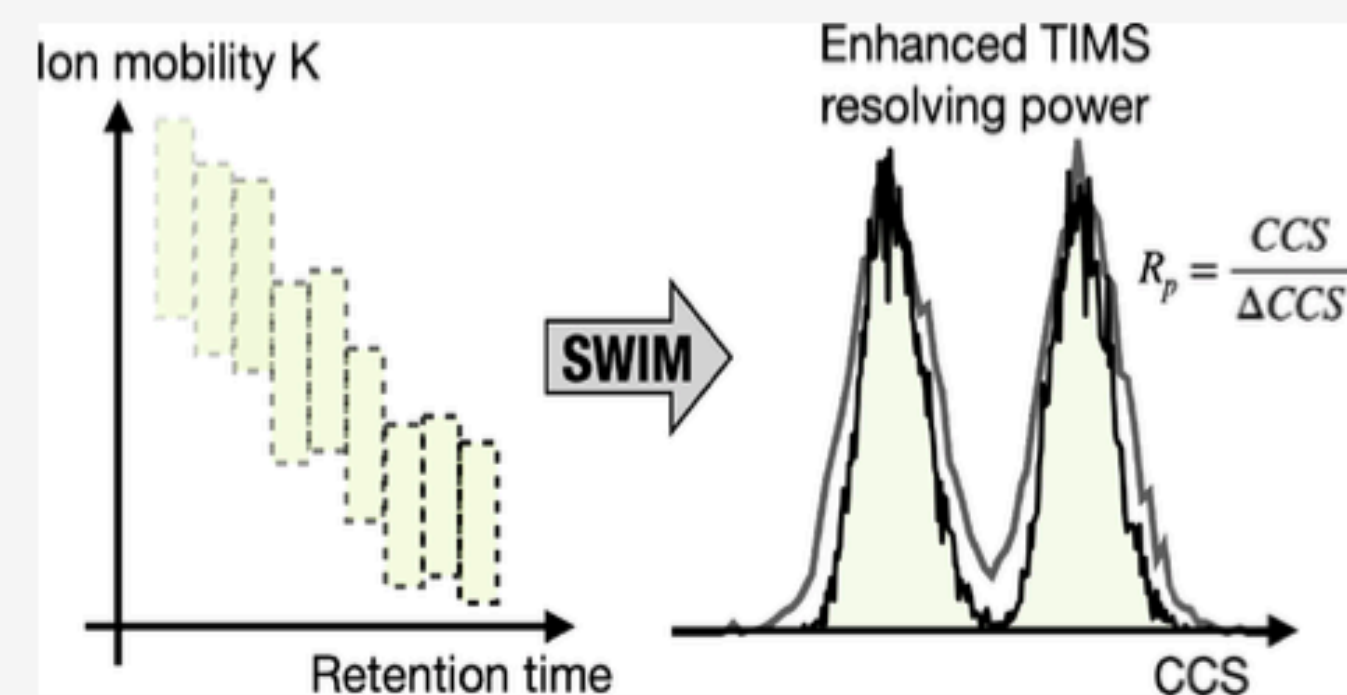
Metrics & More

Article Recommendations

Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Over the past decade, the separation efficiency achieved by linear IMS instruments has increased substantially, with state-of-the-art IM technologies, such as the trapped ion mobility (TIMS), the cyclic traveling wave ion mobility (cTWIMS), and the structure for lossless ion manipulation (SLIM) platforms commonly demonstrating resolving powers in excess of 200. However, for complex sample analysis that require front end separation, the achievement of such high resolving power in TIMS is significantly hampered, since the ion mobility range must be broad enough to analyze all the classes of compounds of interest, whereas the IM analysis time must be short enough to cope with the time scale of the pre-separation technique employed.

In this paper, we introduce the concept of sliding windows in ion mobility (SWIM) for chromatography hyphenated TIMS applications that bypasses the need to use a wide and fixed IM range by using instead narrow and mobile ion mobility windows that adapt to the analytes' ion mobility during chromatographic separation. GC-TIMS-MS analysis of a mixture of 174 standards from several halogenated persistent organic pollutant (POP) classes, including chlorinated and brominated dioxins, biphenyls, and PBDEs, demonstrated that the average IM resolving power could be increased up to 40% when the SWIM mode was used, thereby greatly increasing the method selectivity for the analysis of complex samples.



<https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.analchem.3c03039>

M
S
S
S



LABORATORY

SPECTROMETRY

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- Edwin de Pauw
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- Johann Far
- Aurore Schneiders



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Thank you