

# Sliding windows in ion mobility (SWIM): a new approach to increase the separation power in trapped ion mobility-mass spectrometry hyphenated with chromatography

**ISIMS 2023**

32<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Ion Mobility Spectrometry



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PhD student



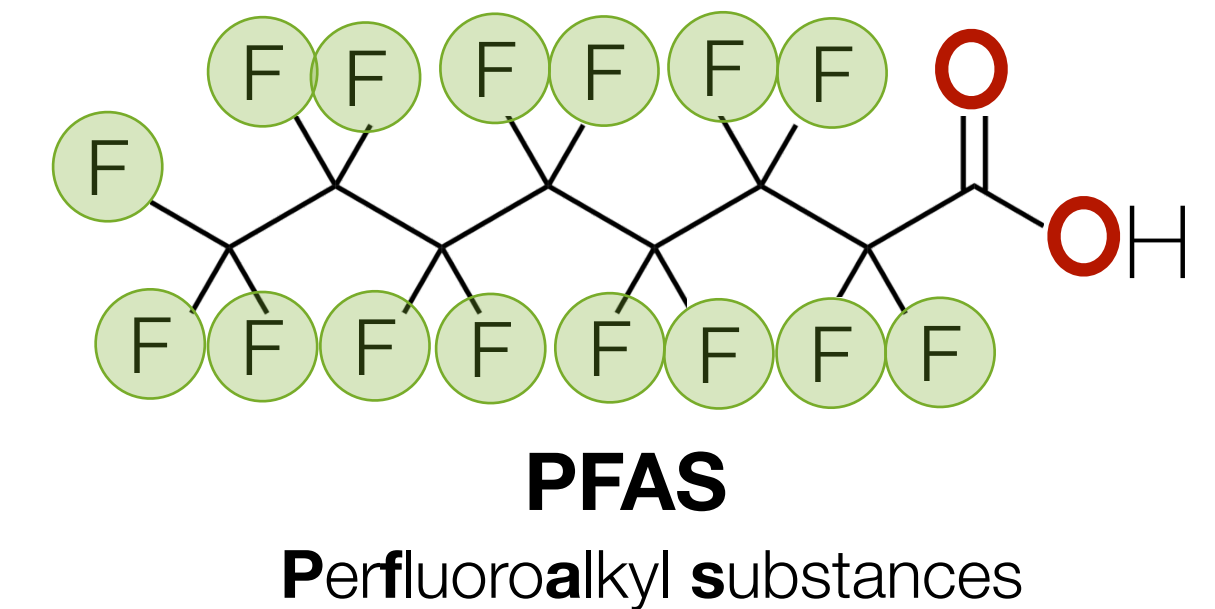
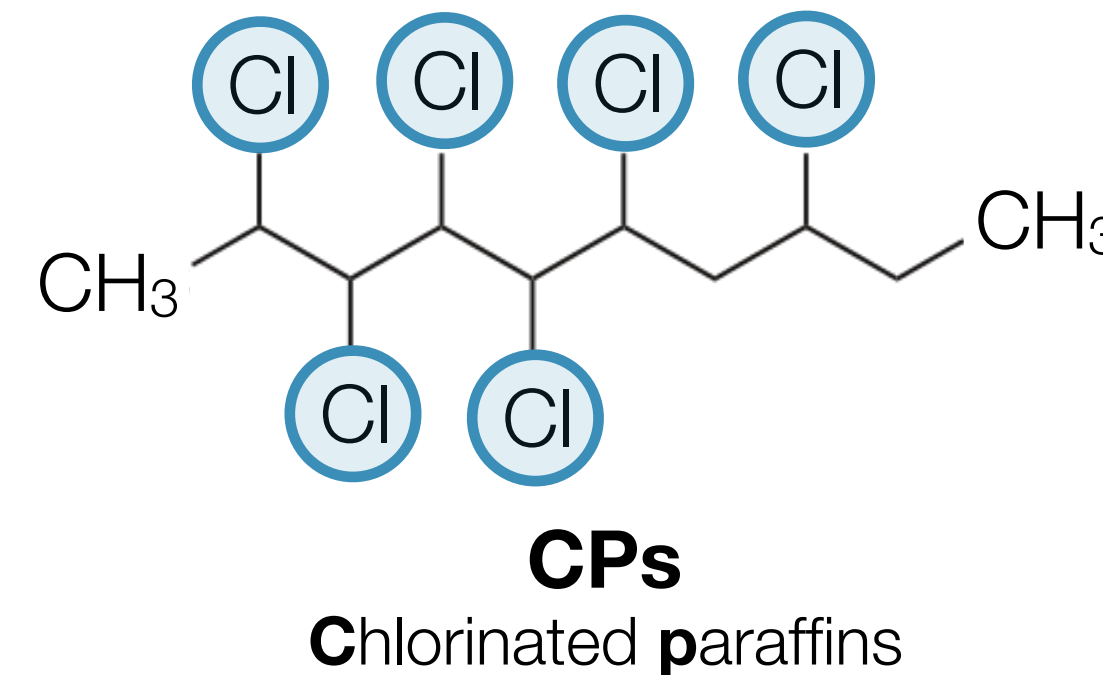
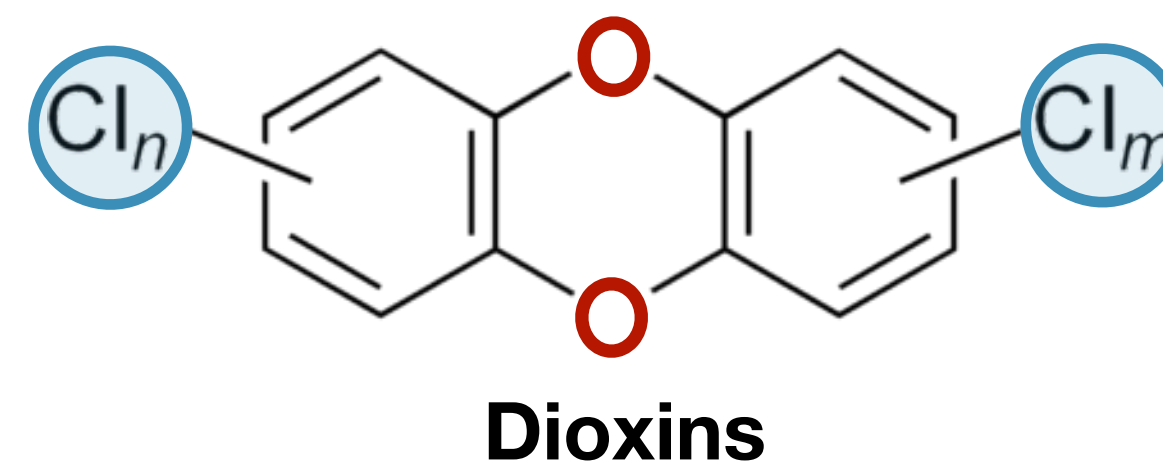
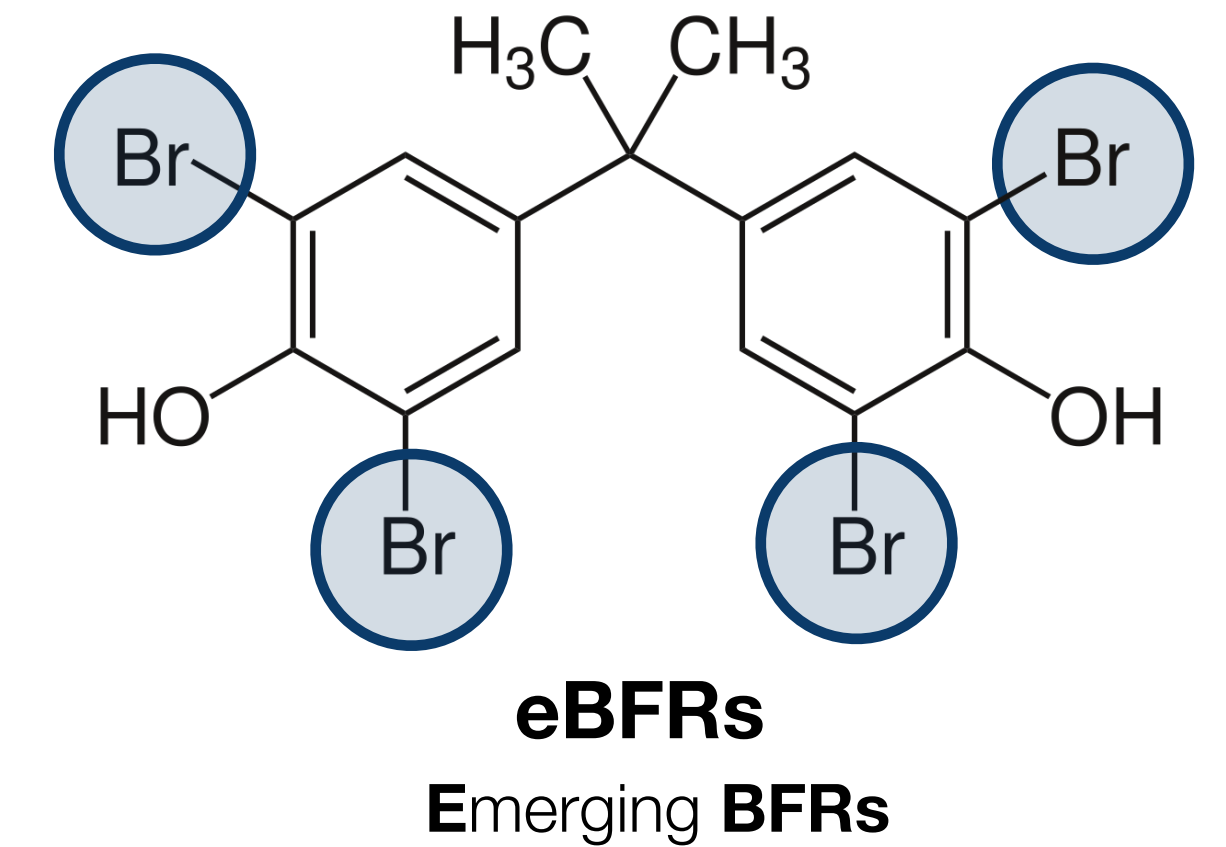
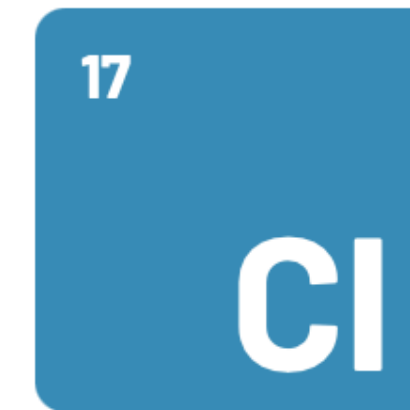
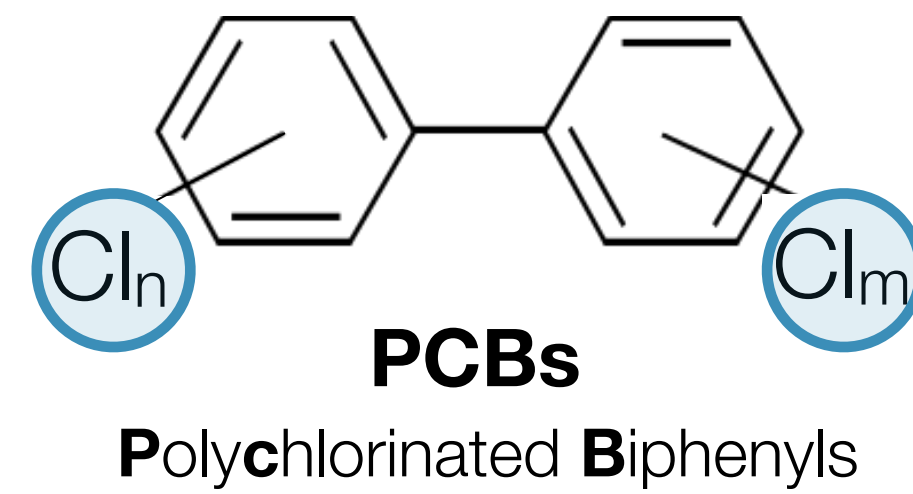
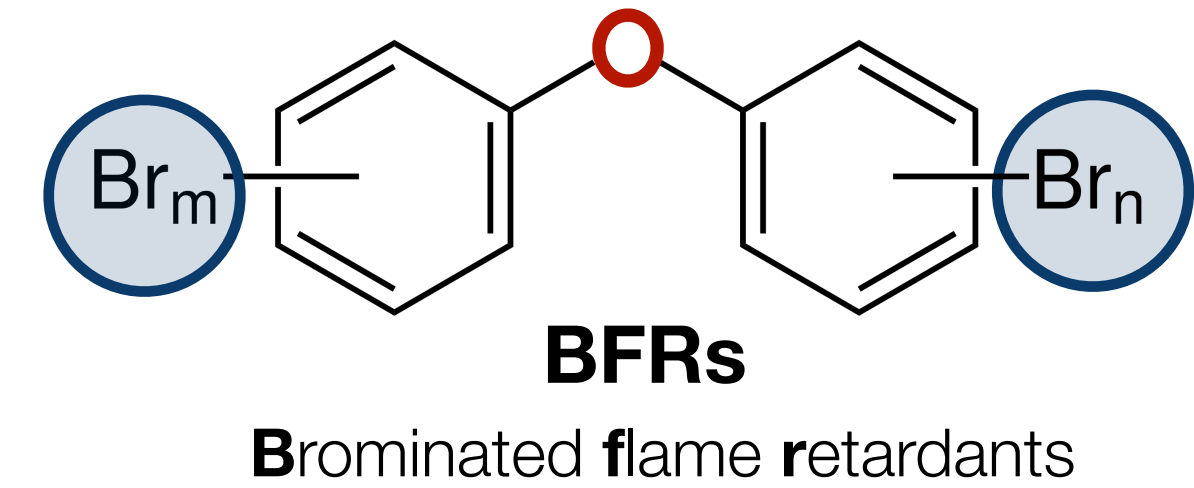
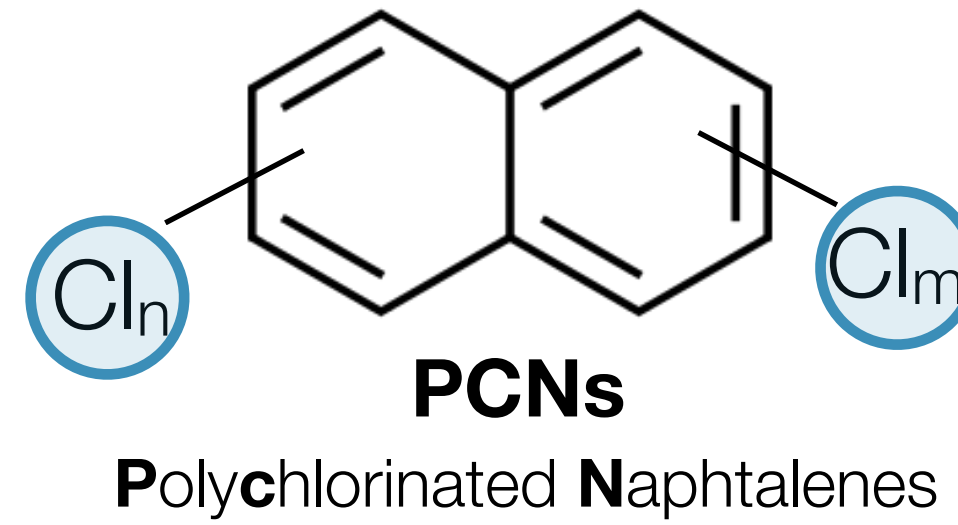
# Introduction

# POPs

## Persistent organic pollutants

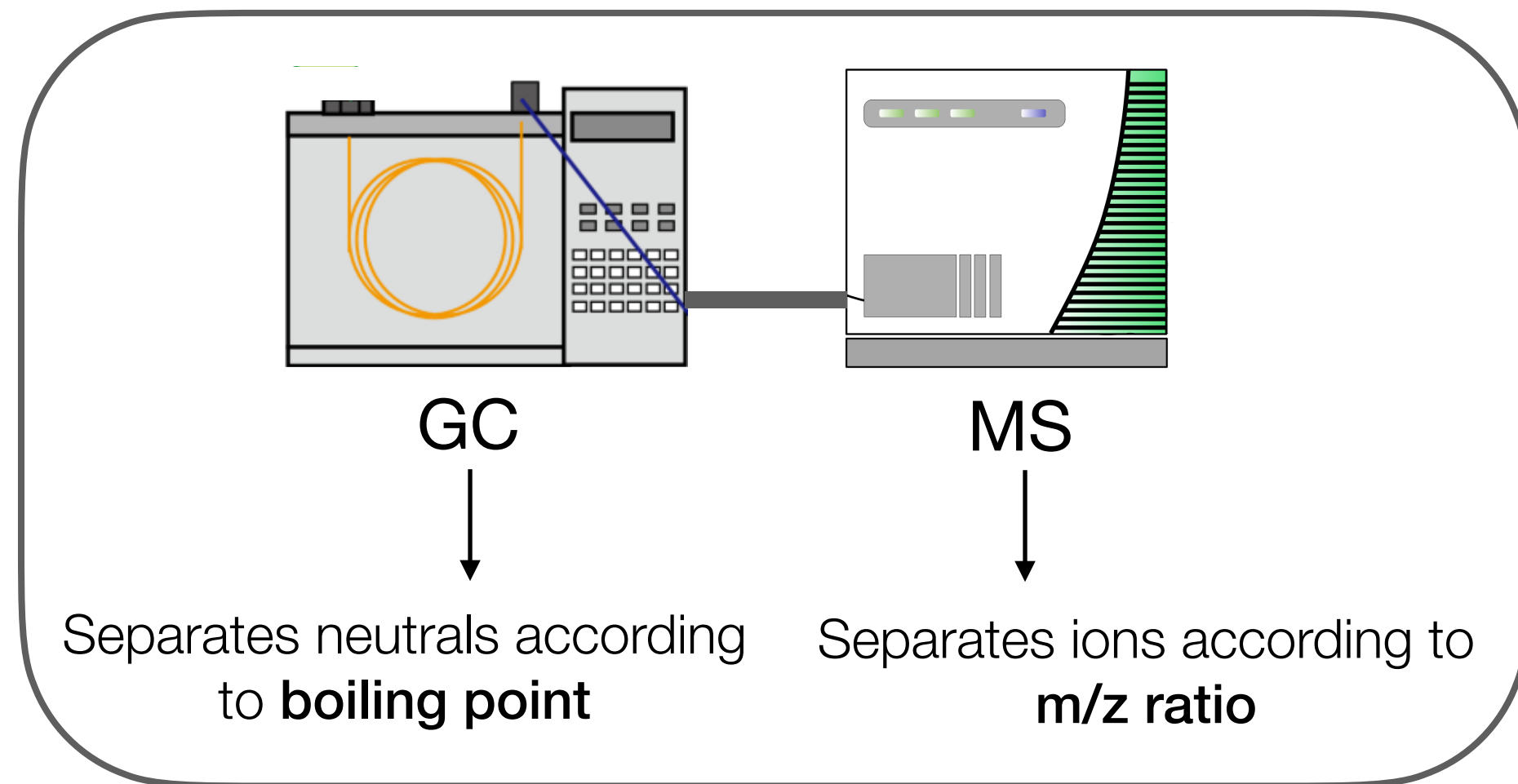
- Toxic
- Persistent
- Bioaccumulative

Food consumption = major pathway of human exposure to most POPs

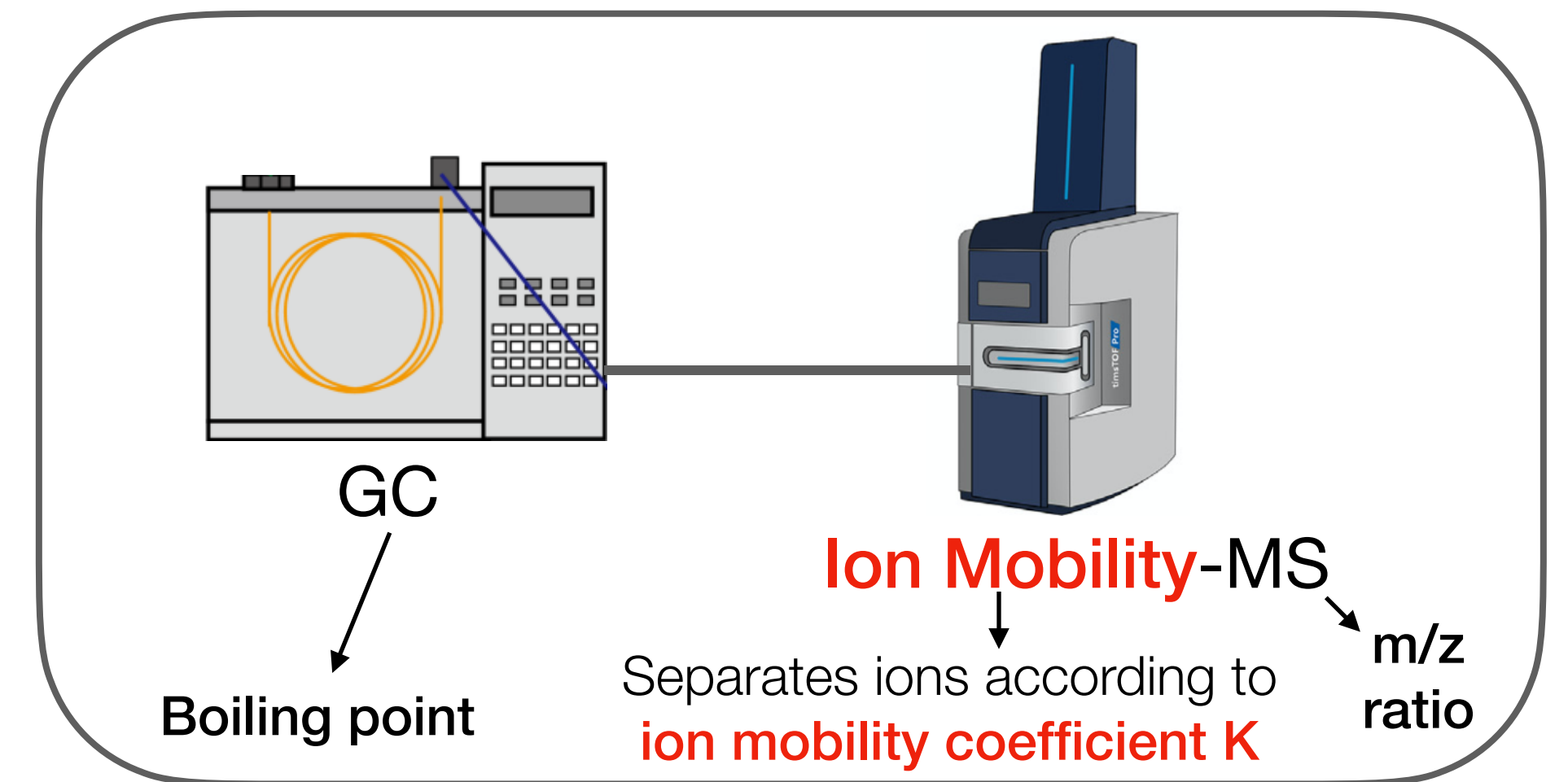


# Analysis in food

## Traditional approach

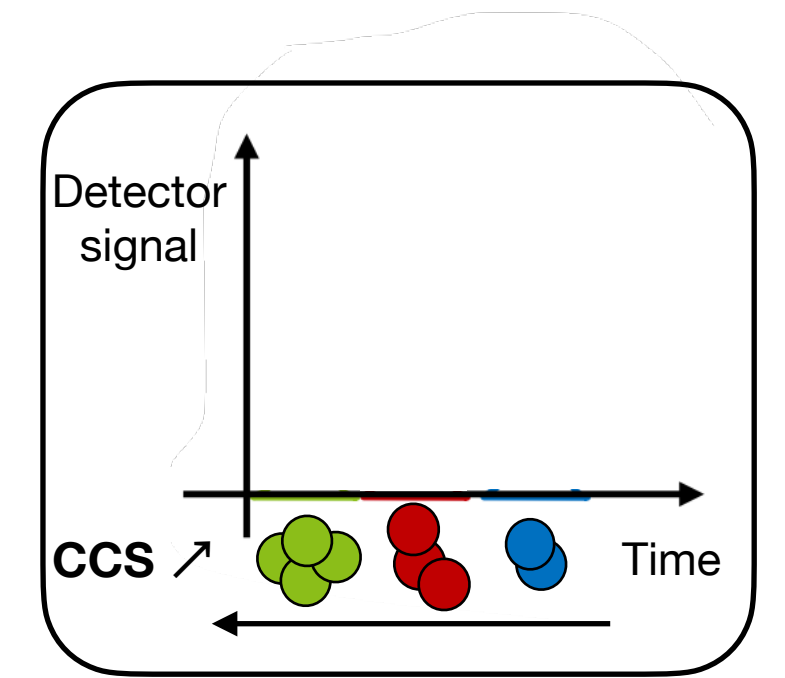
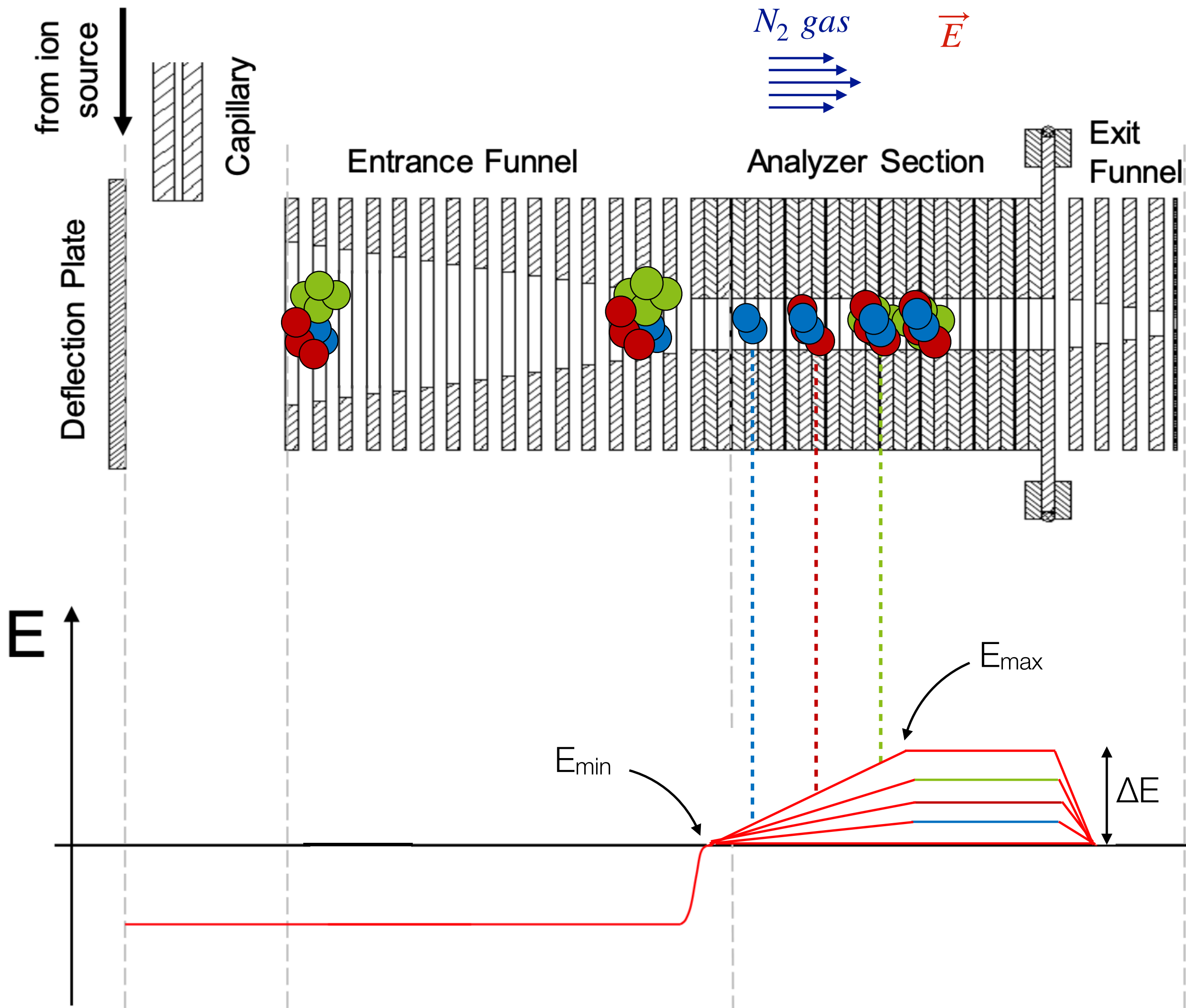


## Our approach





# TIMS

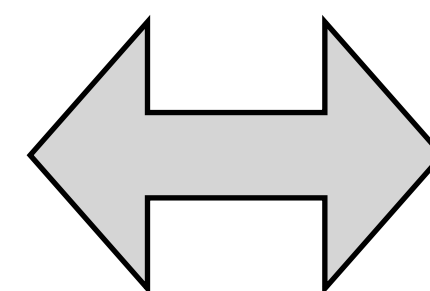
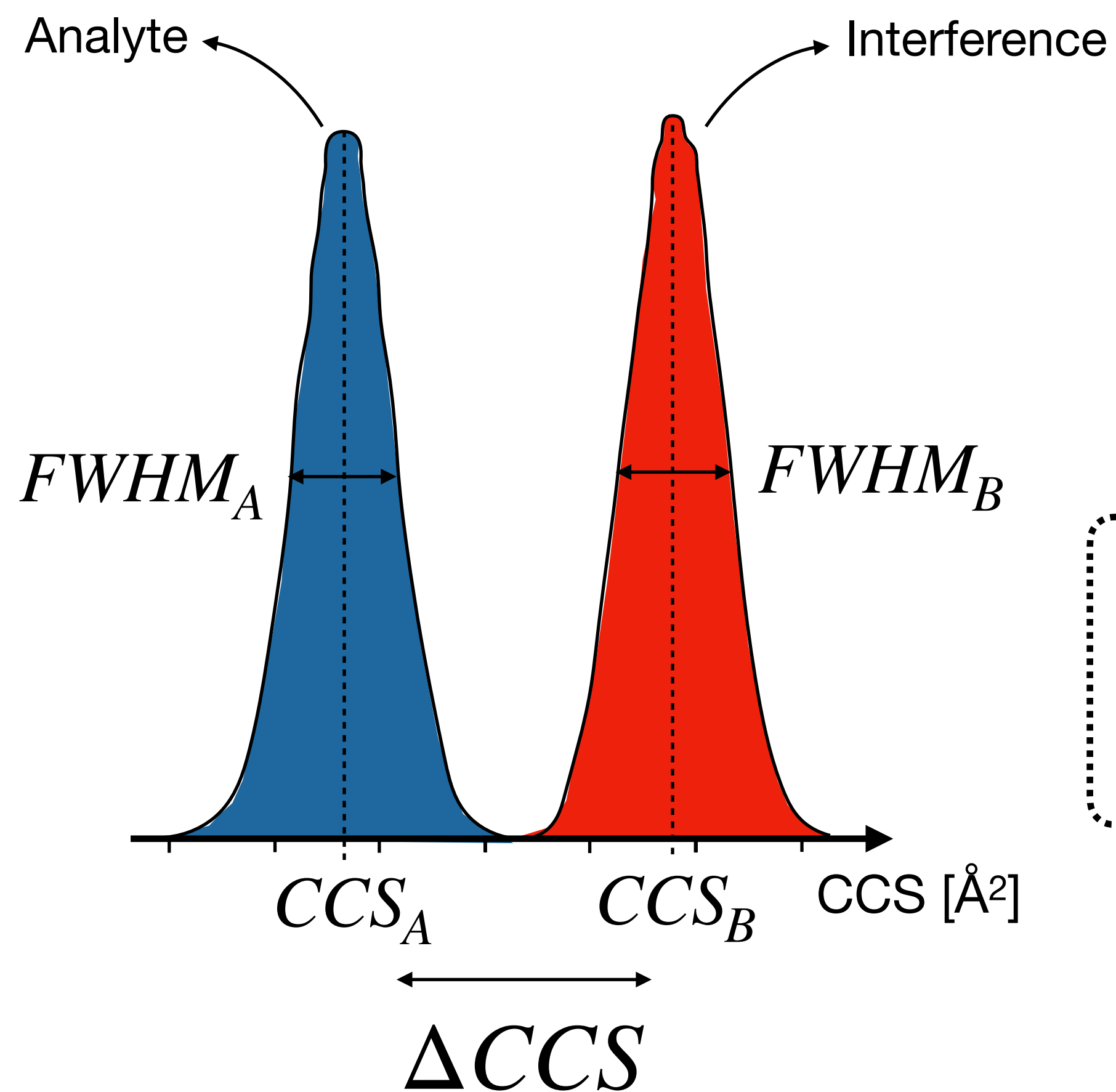


- 1) Accumulation
- 2) Trapping/Separation
- 3) Elution

# Resolving power in IM

# Resolving power

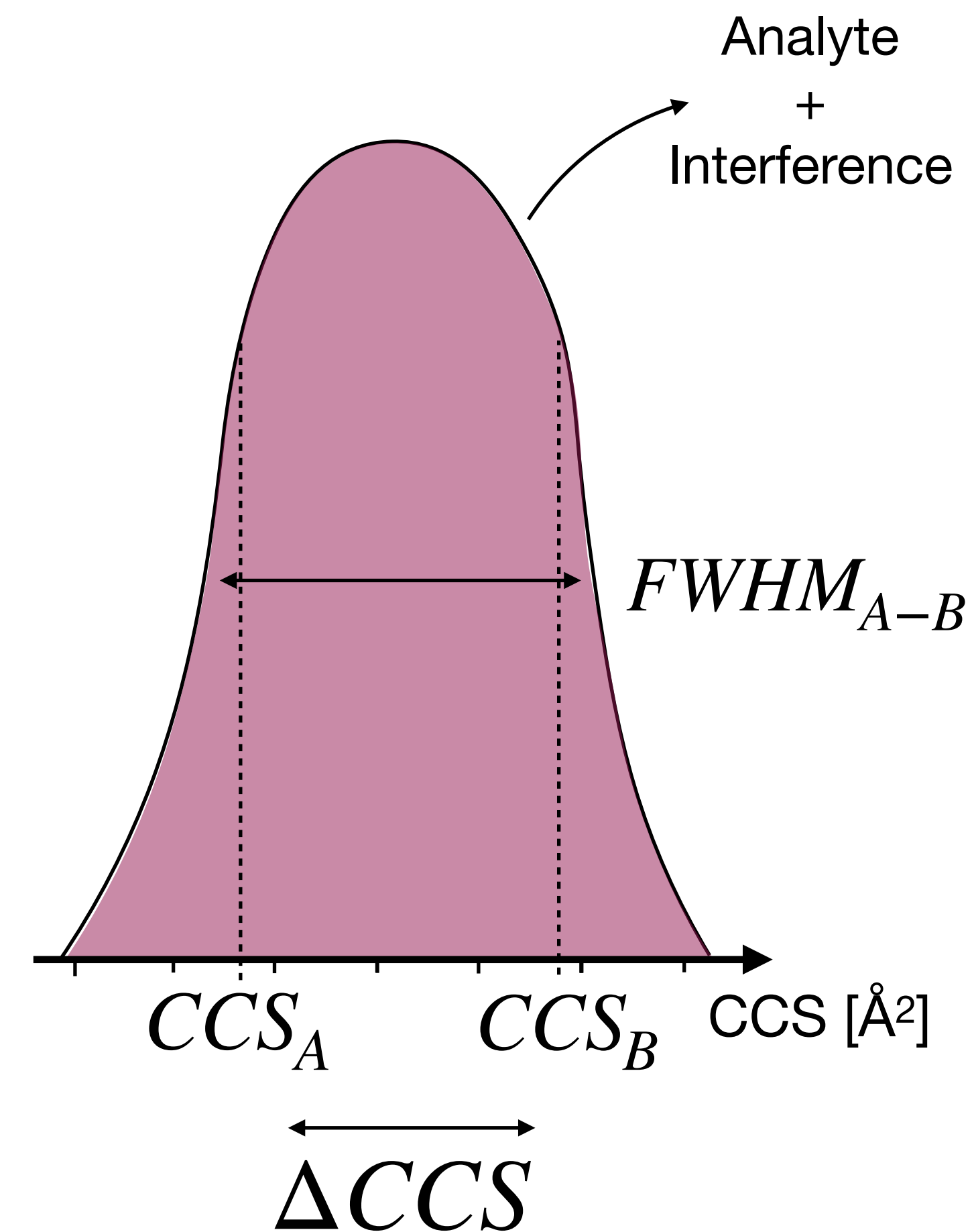
## High resolving power



Resolving power

$$R_p = \frac{CCS_X}{FWHM_X}$$

## Low resolving power

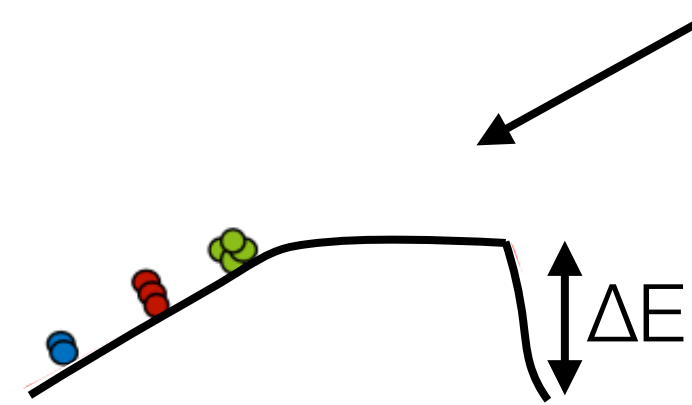
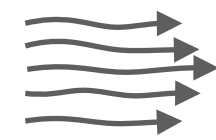


# $R_p$ in TIMS

$$R_p \propto \frac{v_g}{\sqrt[4]{\beta}}$$

How to increase  $R_p$ ?

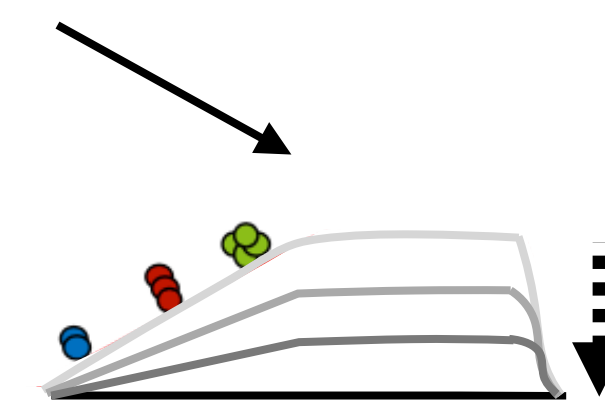
Increase  $v_g$   
⇒ Pratical limit



Decrease ion mobility range ↓



Decrease  $\beta \propto \frac{\text{Ion mobility range}}{\text{Ramp time}}$



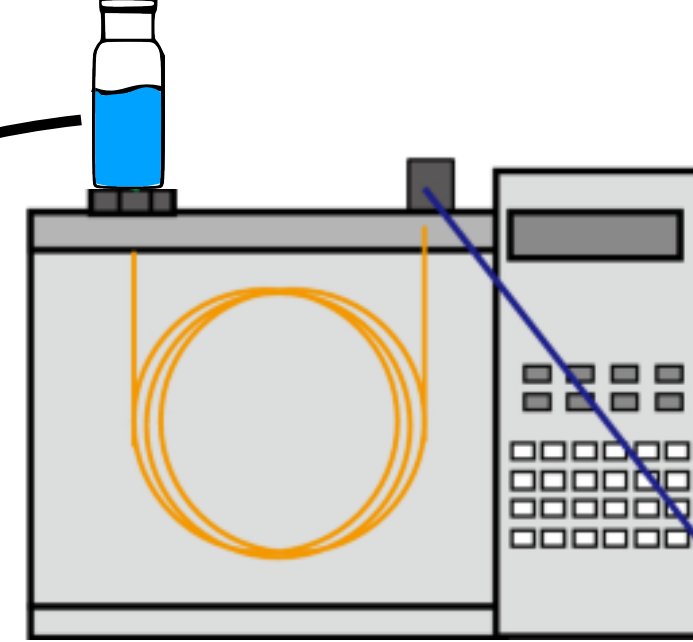
↓ Increase ramp time





# $\beta$ in GC-TIMS

Sample



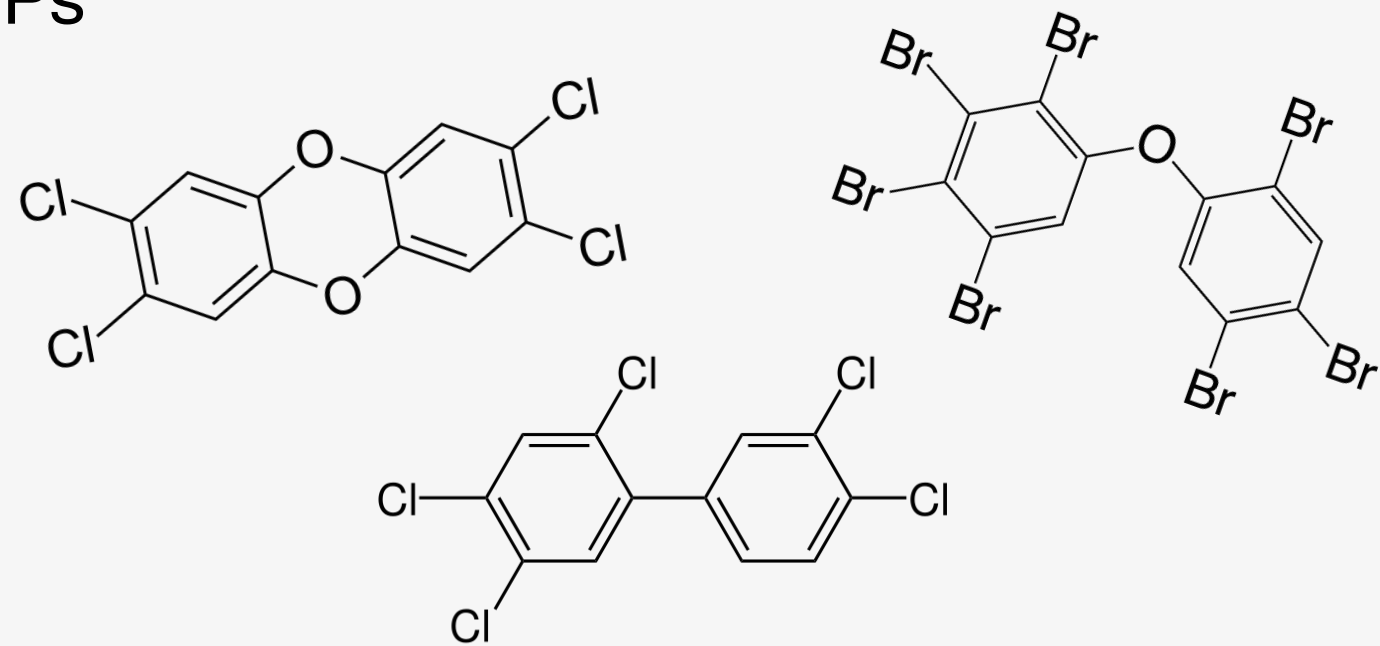
GC



TIMS-MS

## Limitation 1: Ion mobility range

⇒ Large ion mobility range to screen many classes of POPs

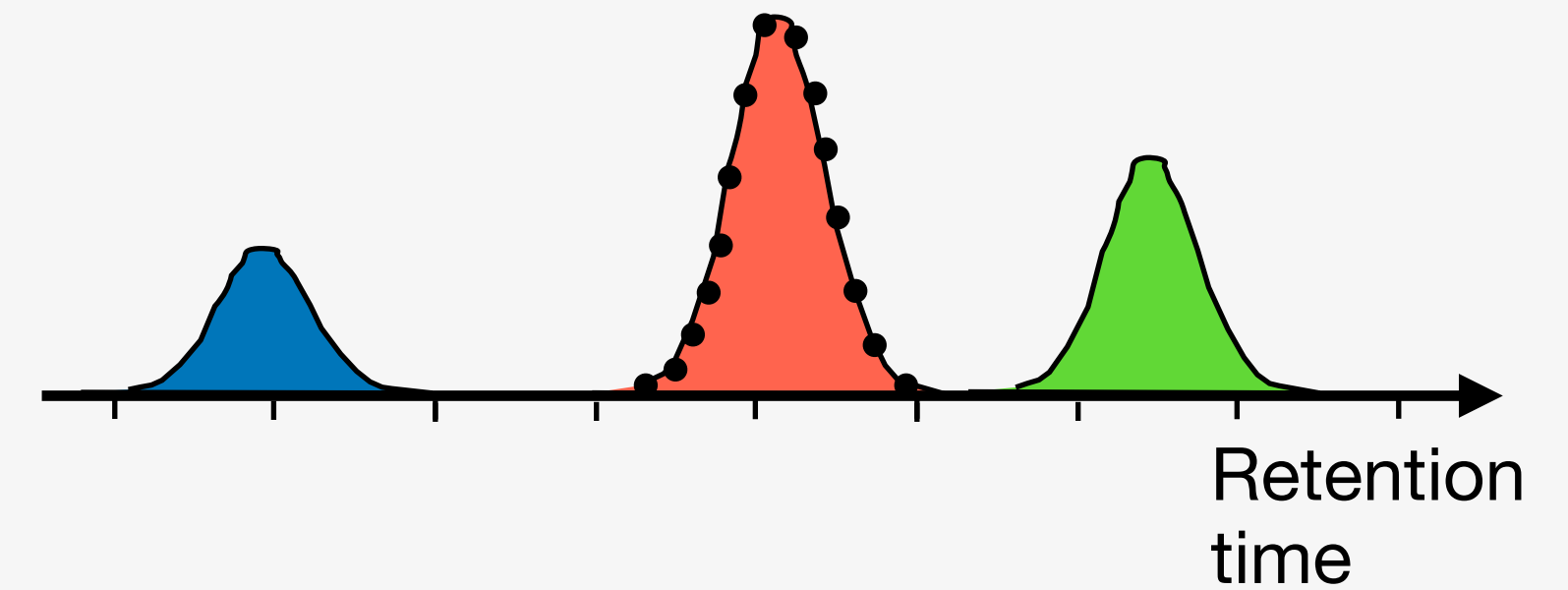


CCS

## Limitation 2: Ramp time

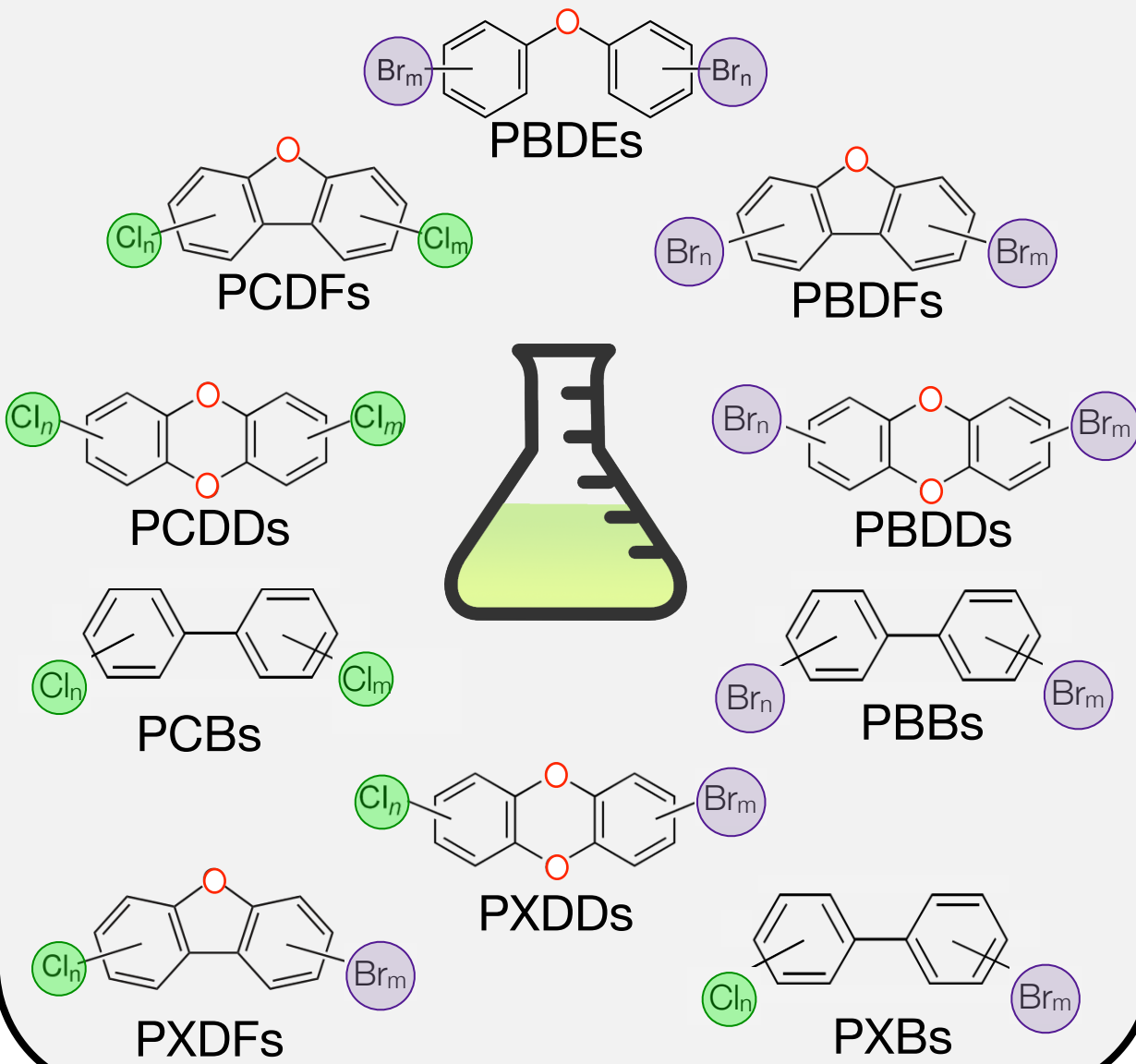
⇒ 250 to 350 ms max to have good chromatographic peak sampling ( $\geq 10$  spectra/peak)

4 to 8 sec

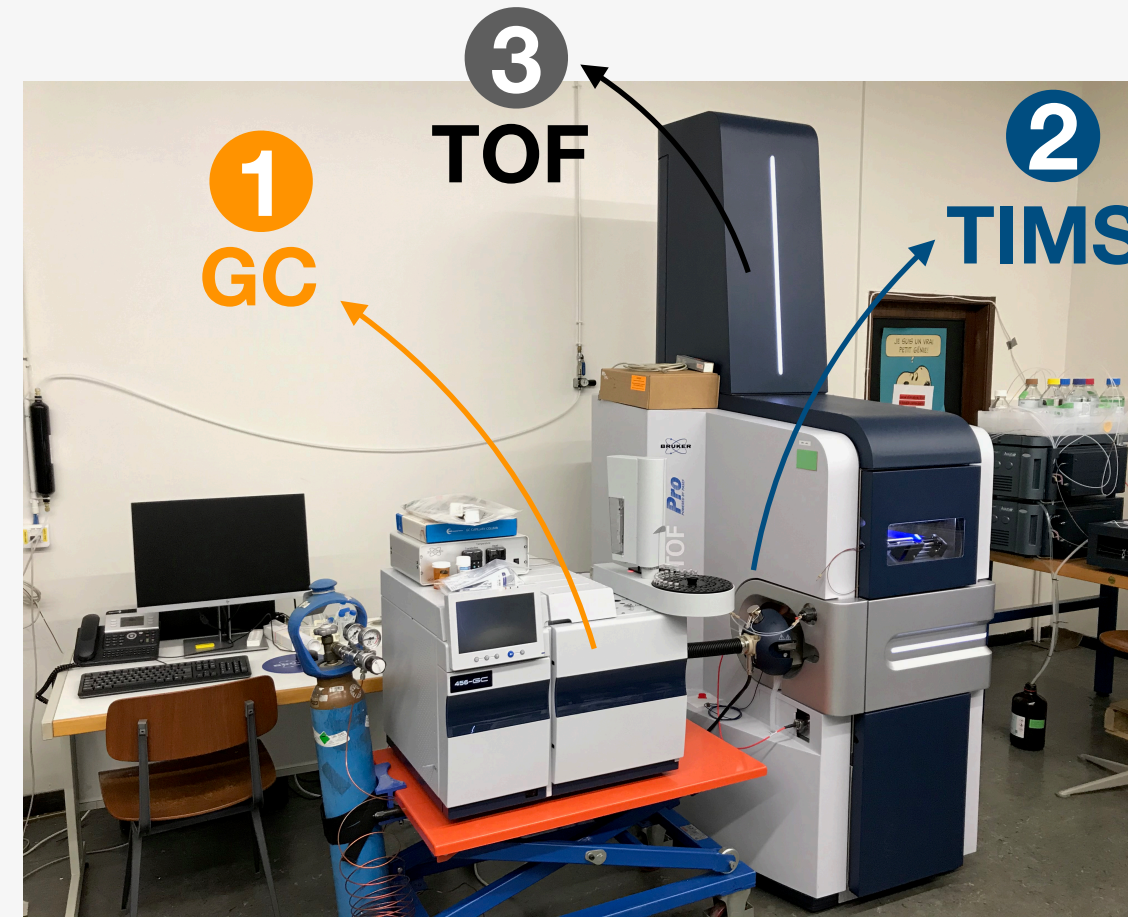


# $\beta$ in GC-TIMS

## Mixture of 174 POP standards



## GC-TIMS-MS analysis



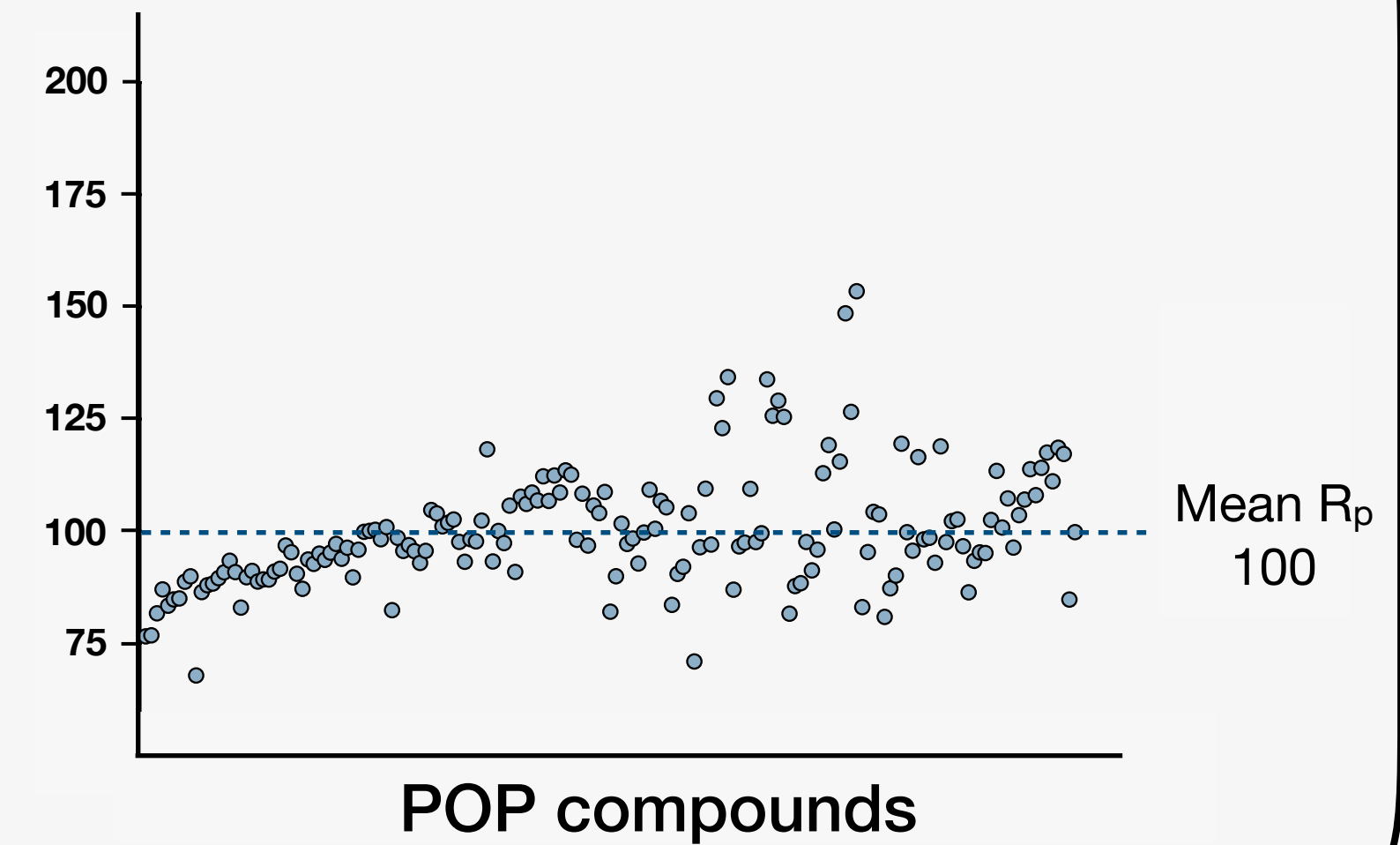
### TIMS parameters

Ramp time:  
350 ms

Ion mobility range:  
1.00 - 1.67  $K_0$  (0.6 - 1.0  $1/K_0$ )

$$\beta_v = 145 \text{ V/s}$$

## Resolving power



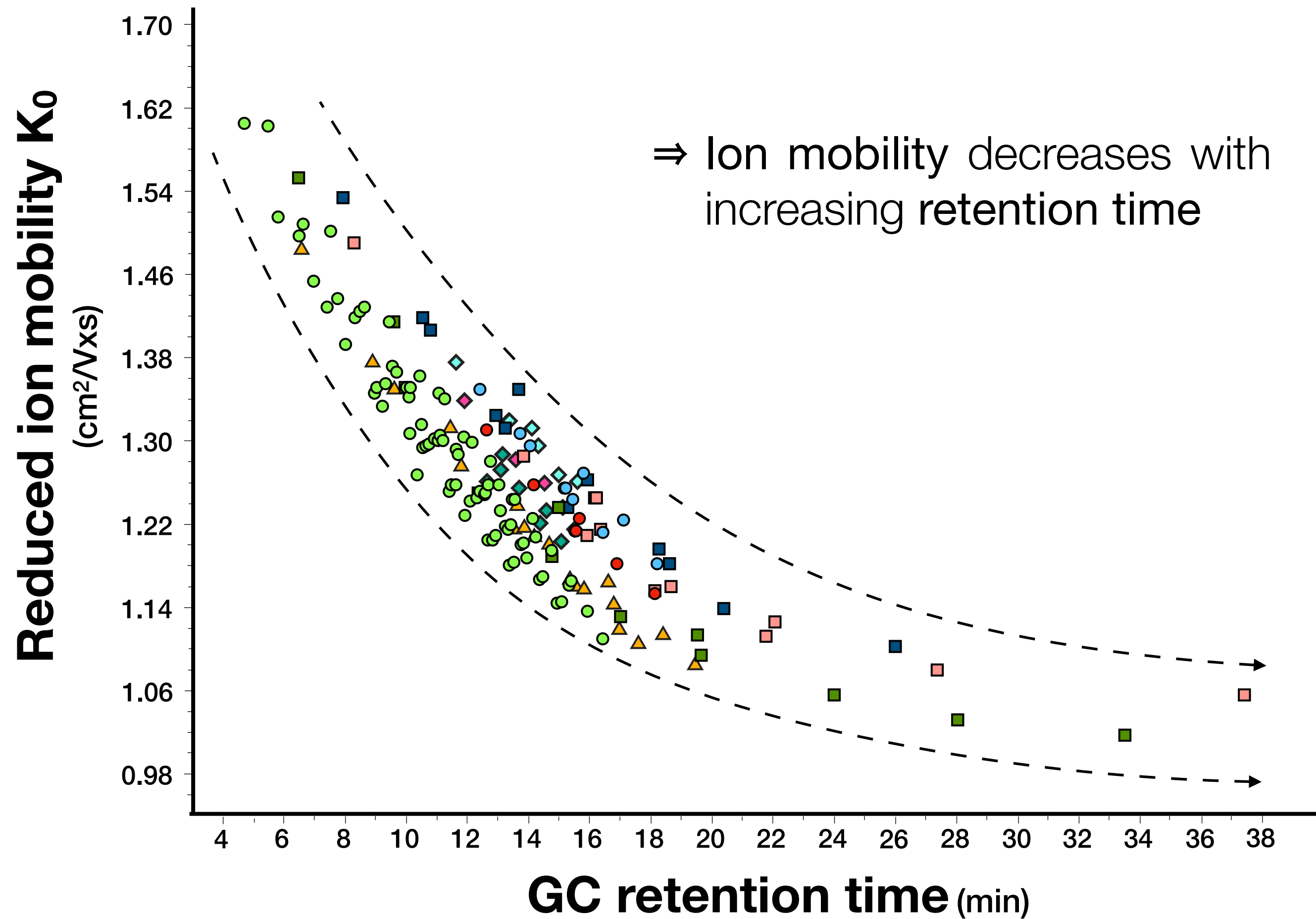
Can we still improve the resolving power?!

# SWIM

## Sliding Windows in Ion Mobility

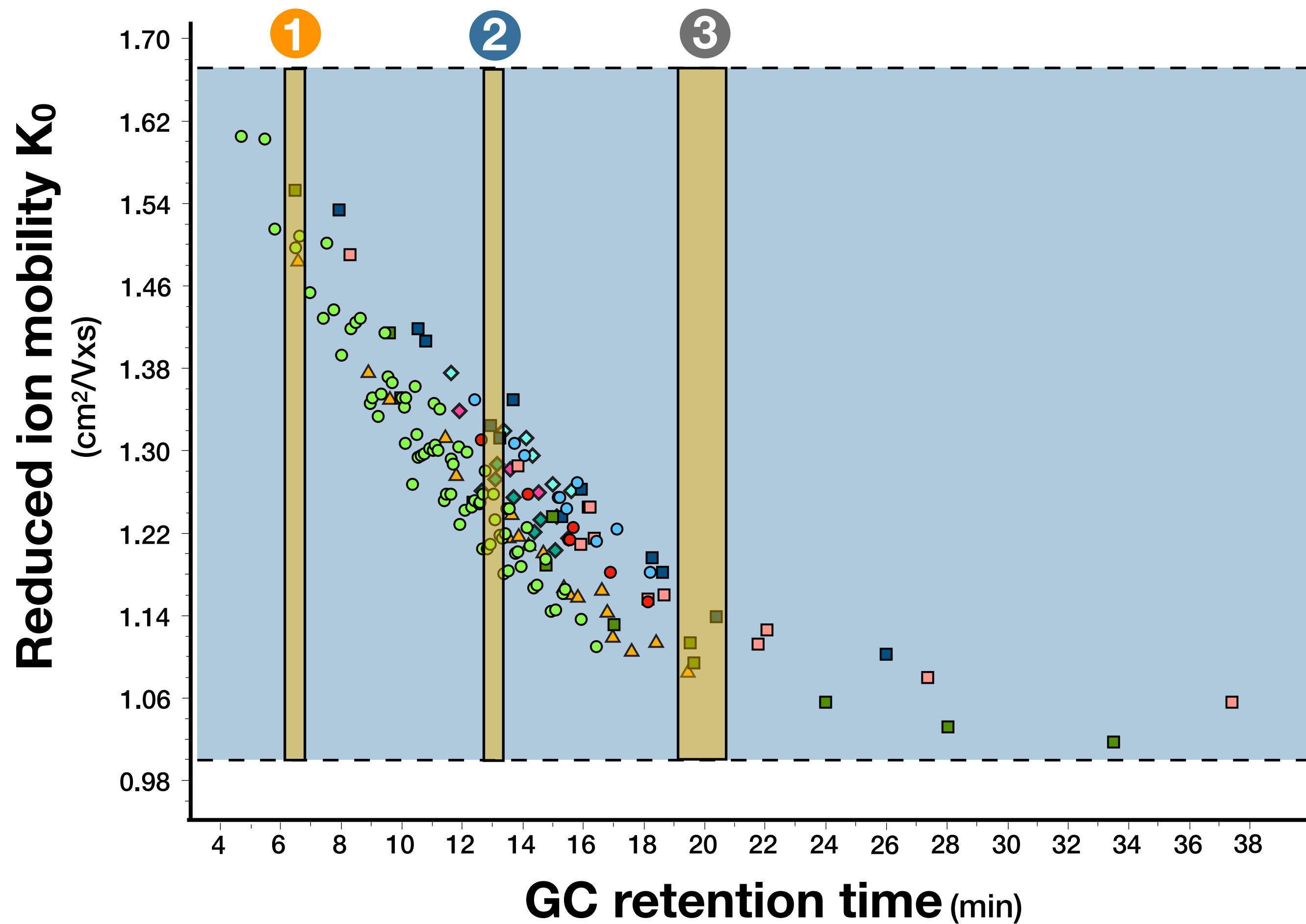


# Standard TIMS mode

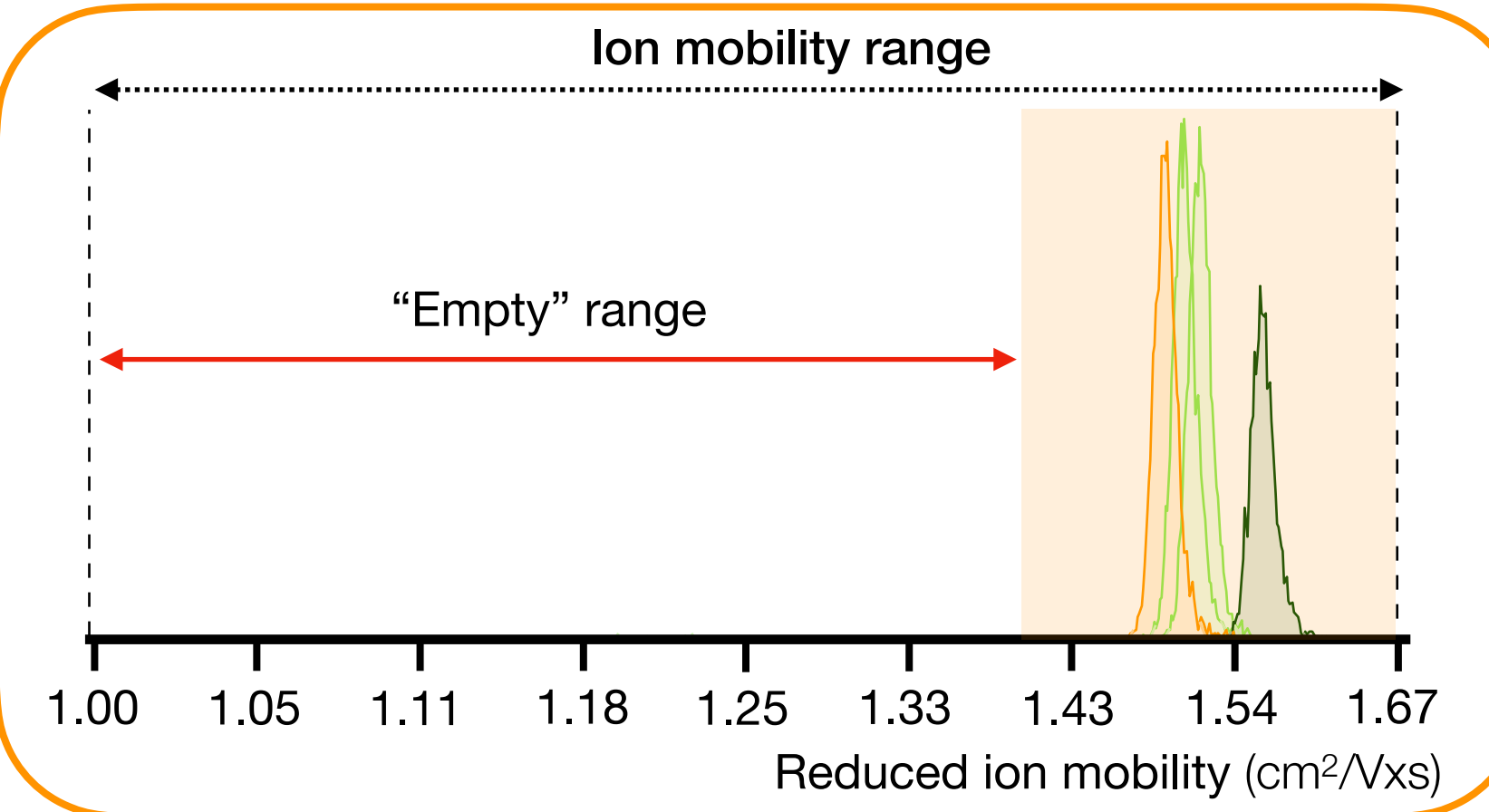




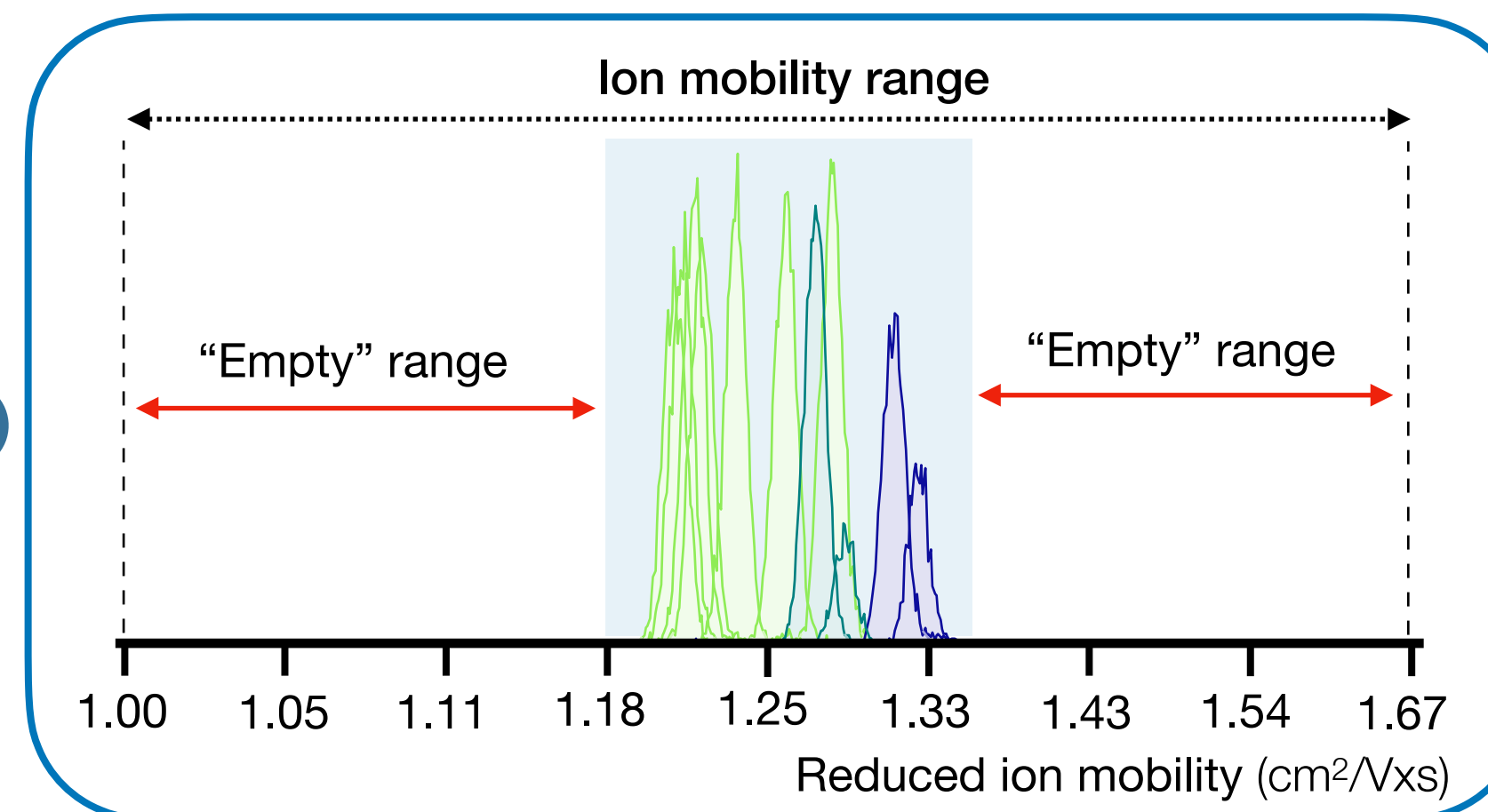
# Standard TIMS mode



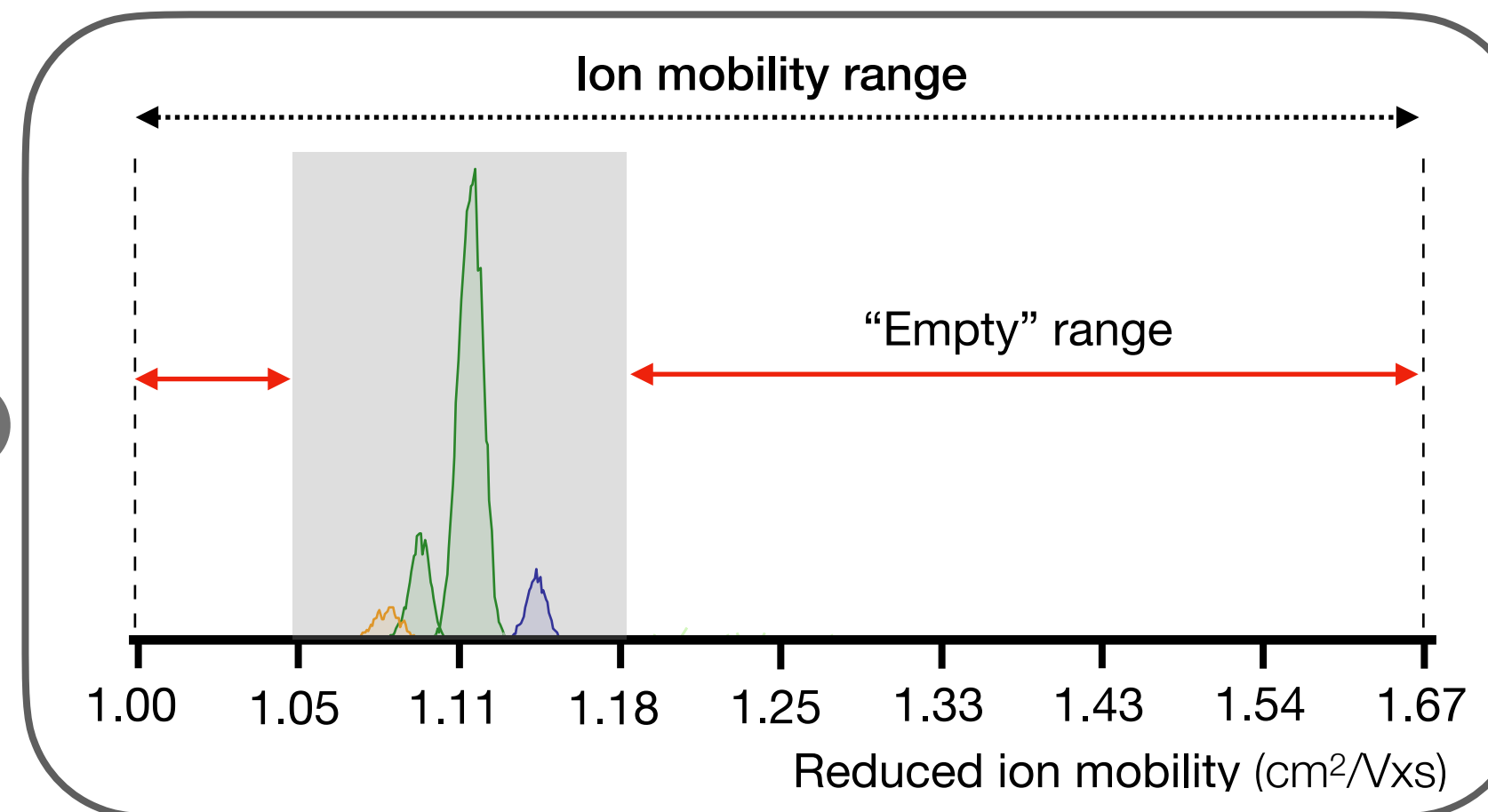
1



2



3



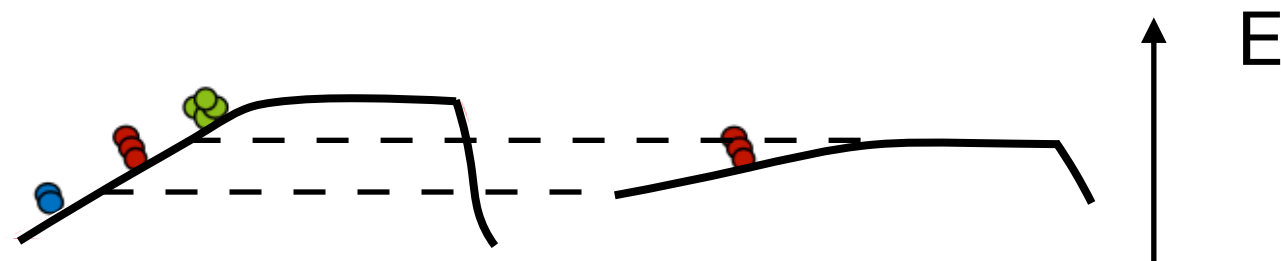
# Standard TIMS mode

→ Analytical effort is spent focusing on IM ranges that are not relevant

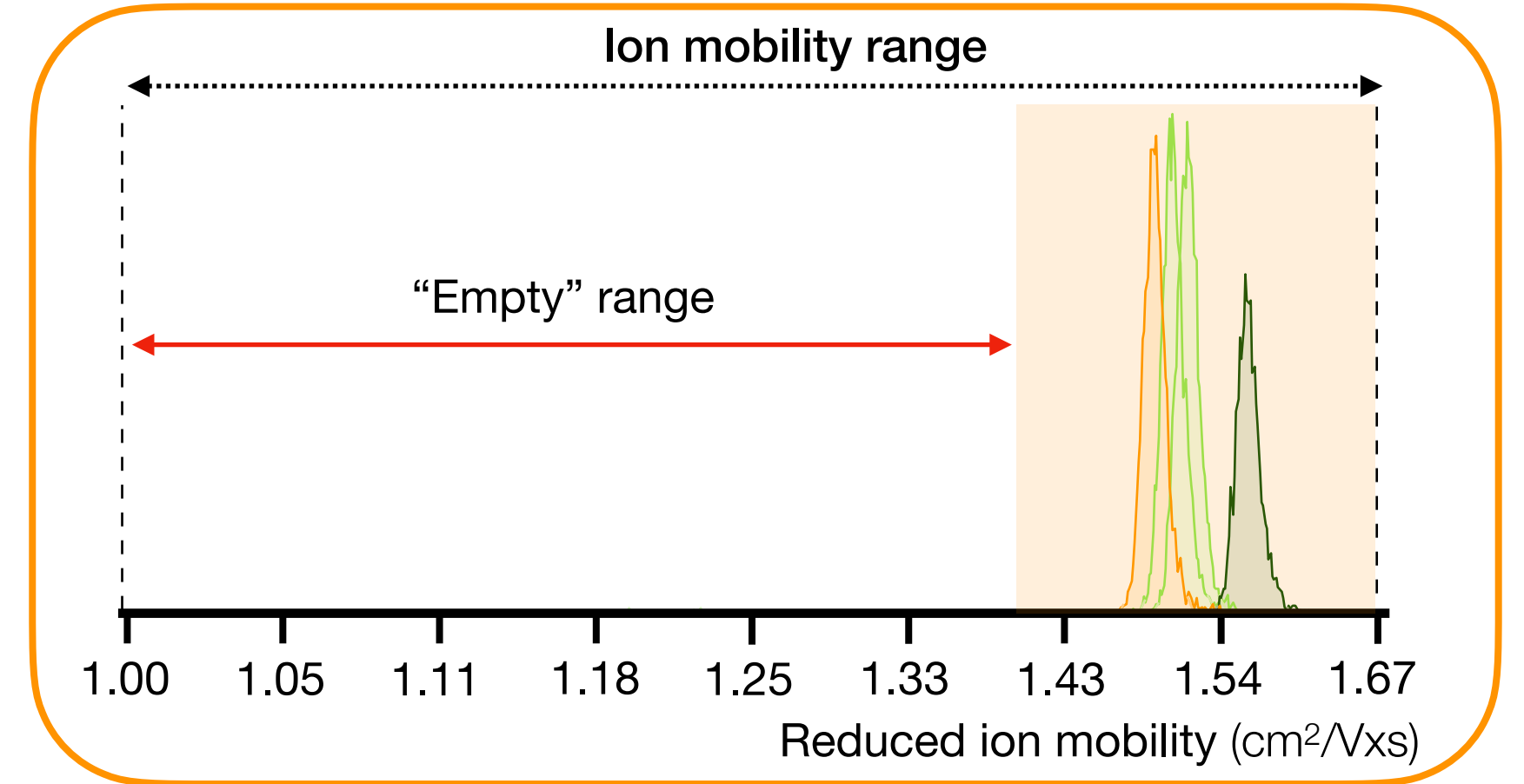
⇒ Limited resolving power!

But...

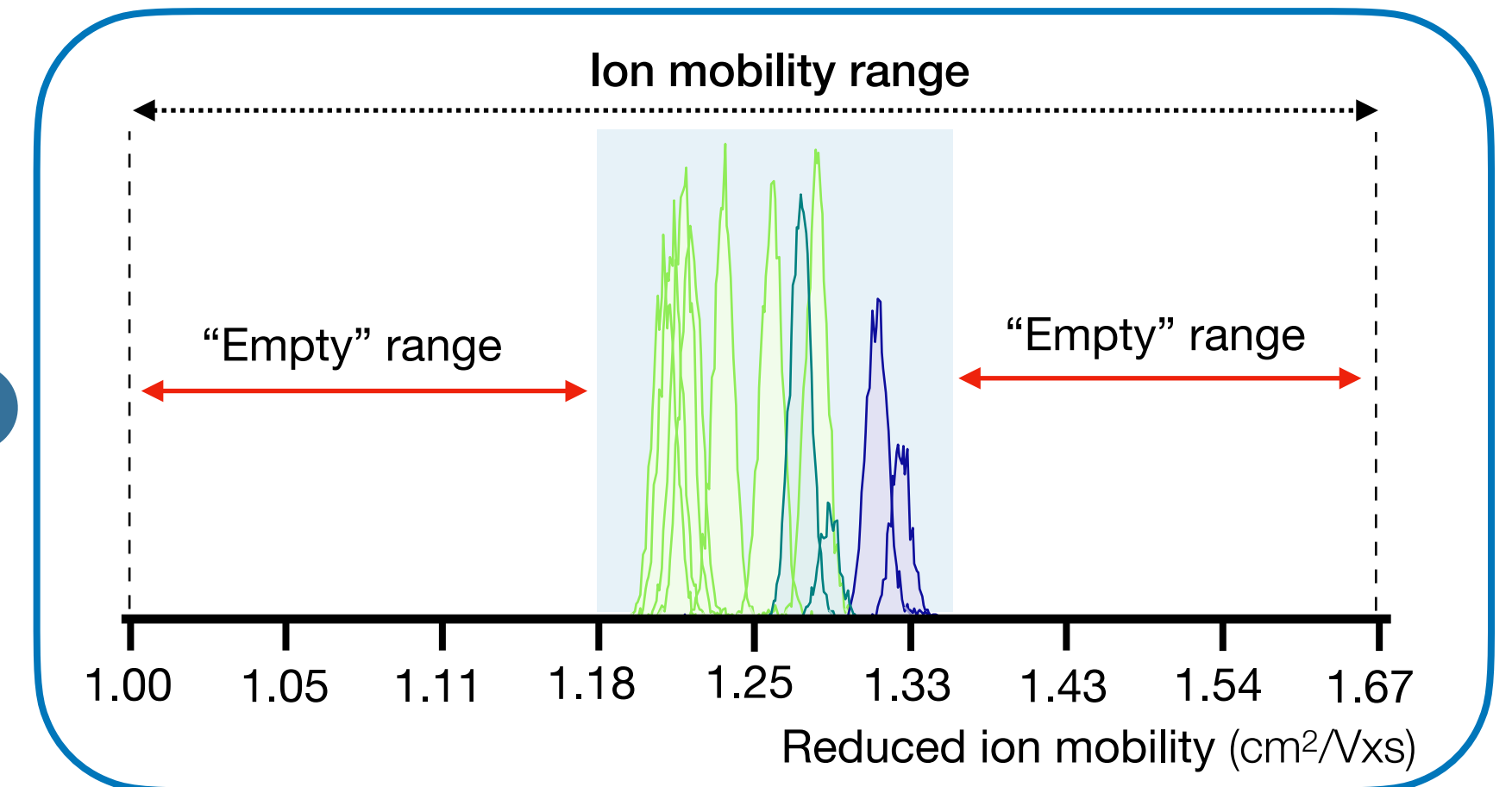
In TIMS, the profile of the electric field gradient can be easily tuned to focus on a given IM range



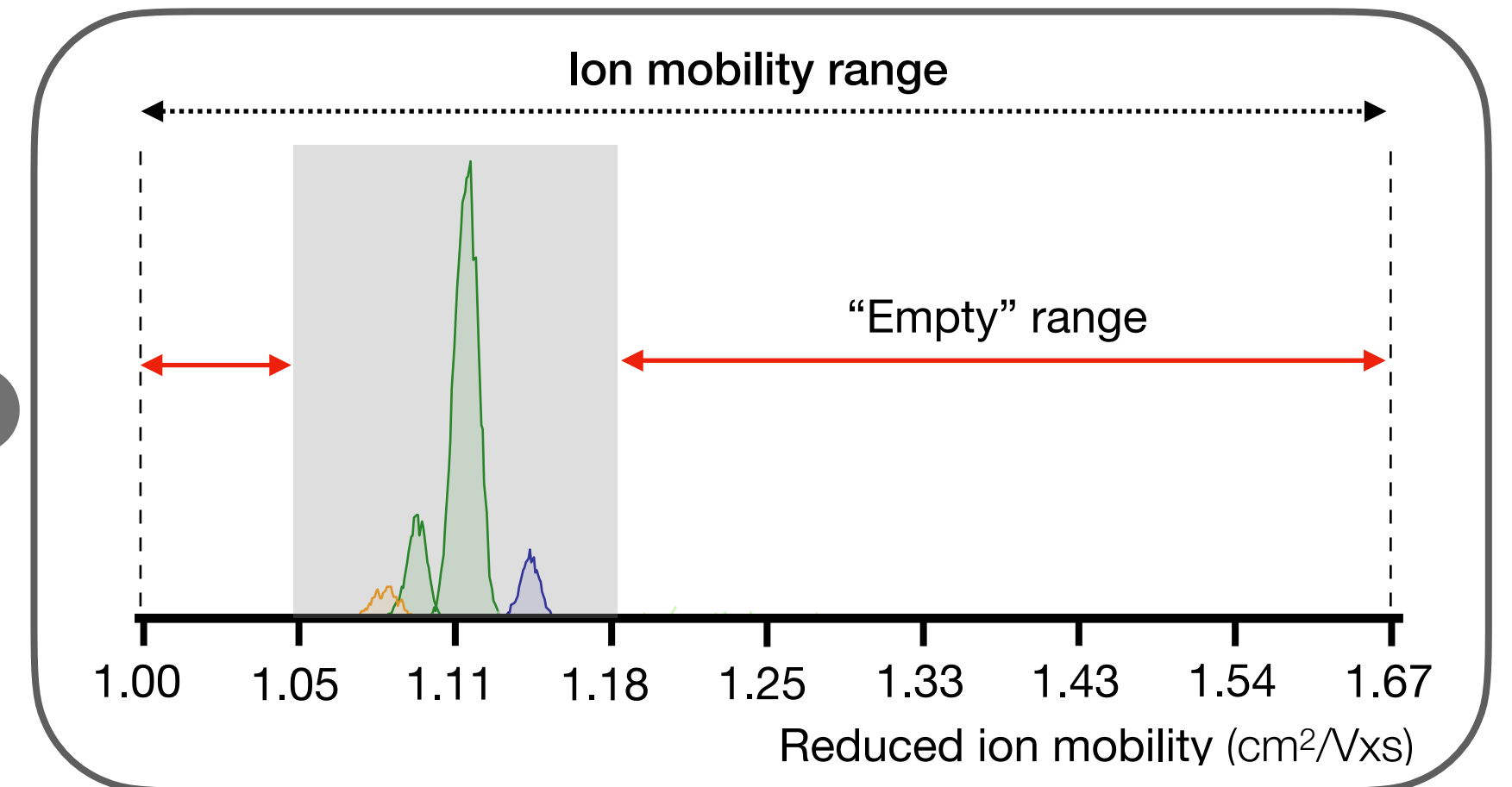
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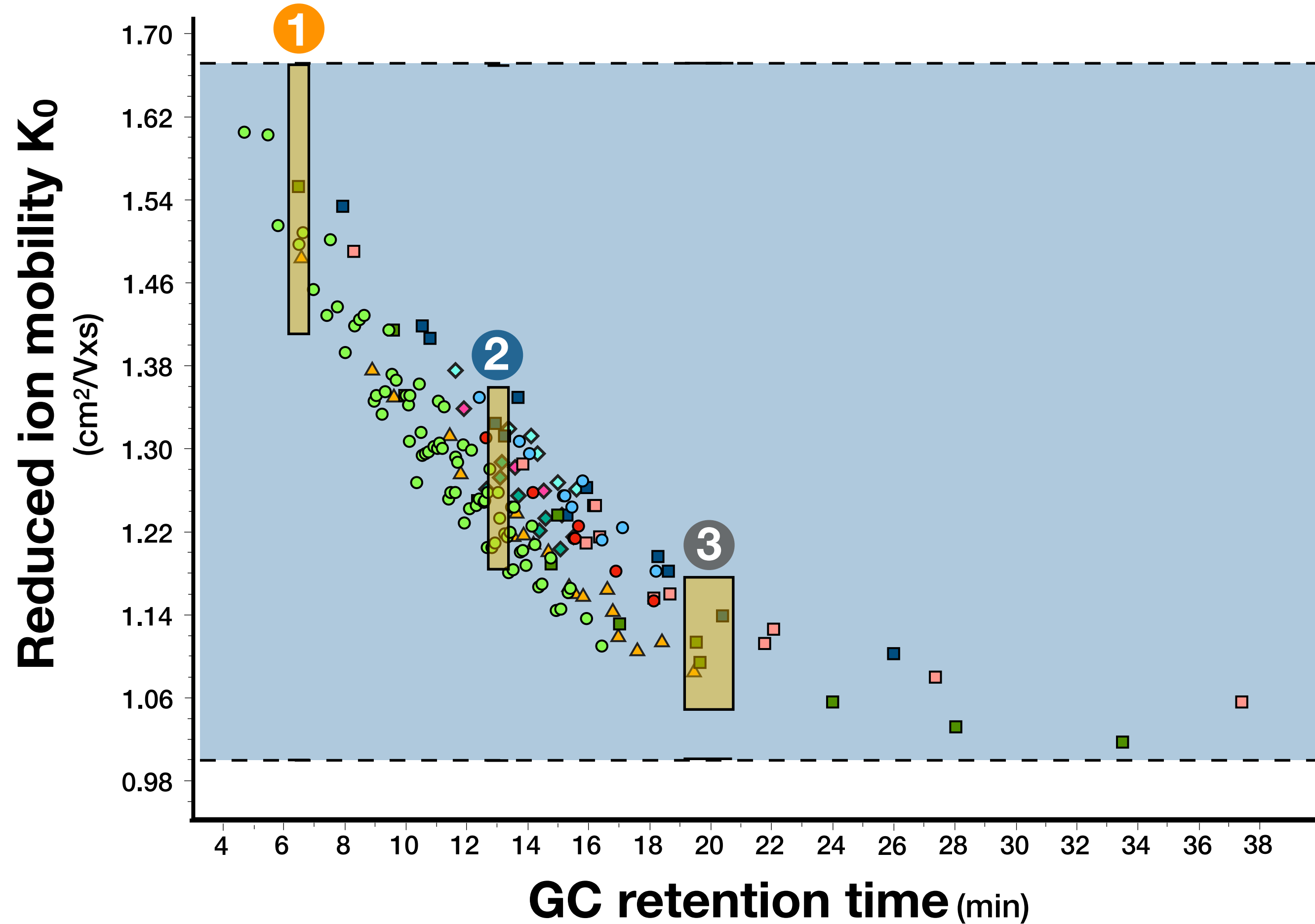
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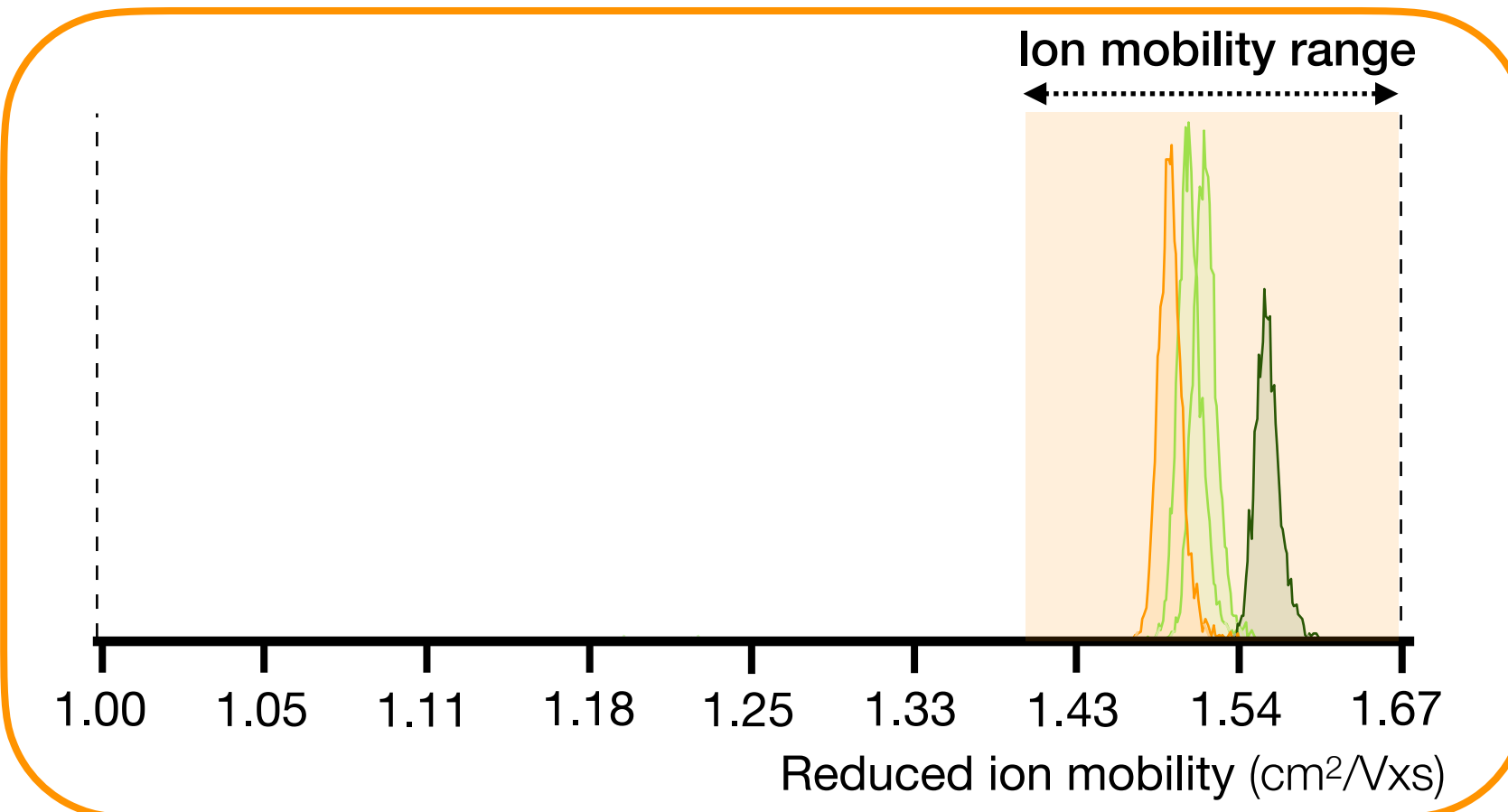
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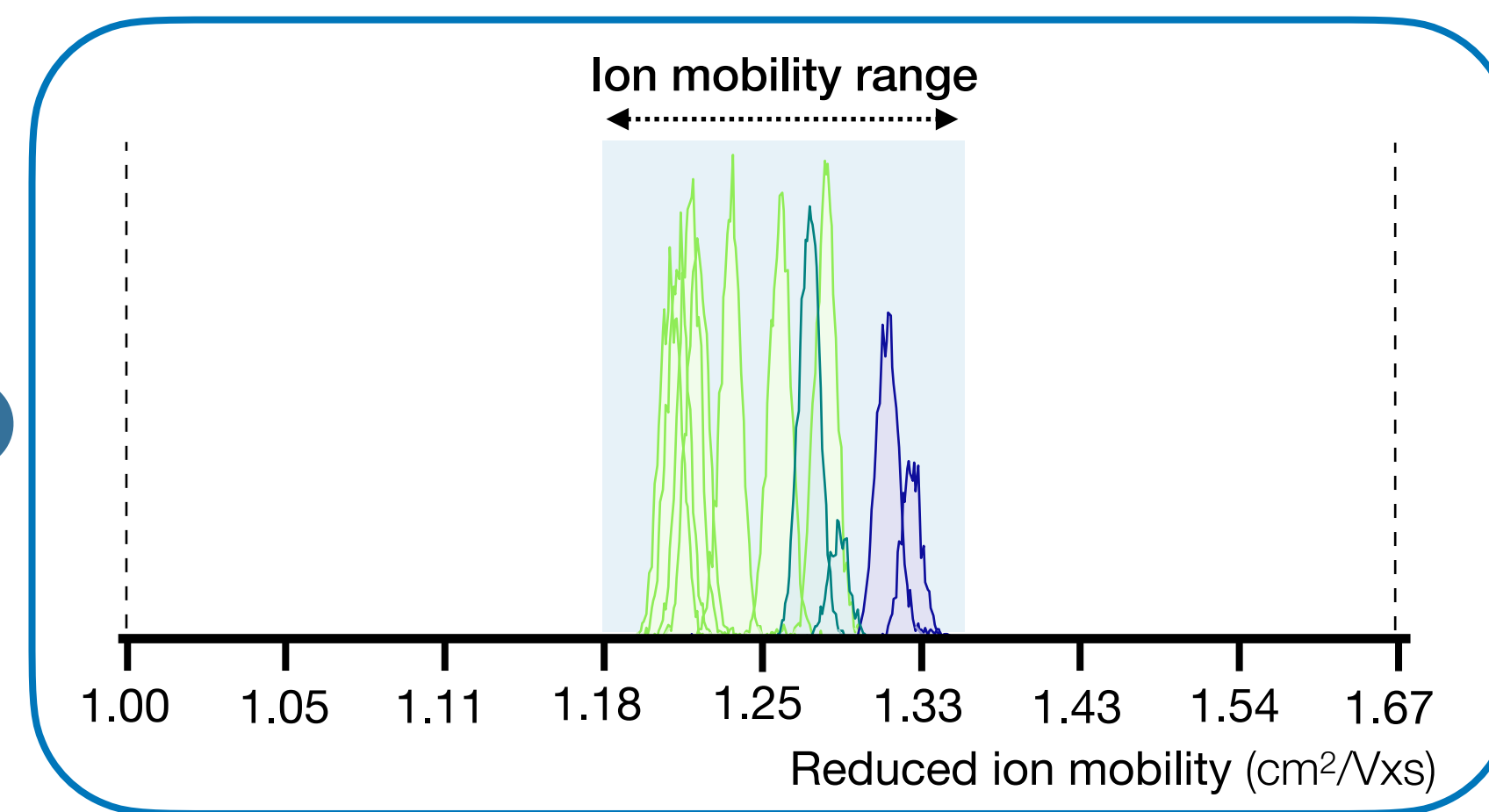
# Standard TIMS mode



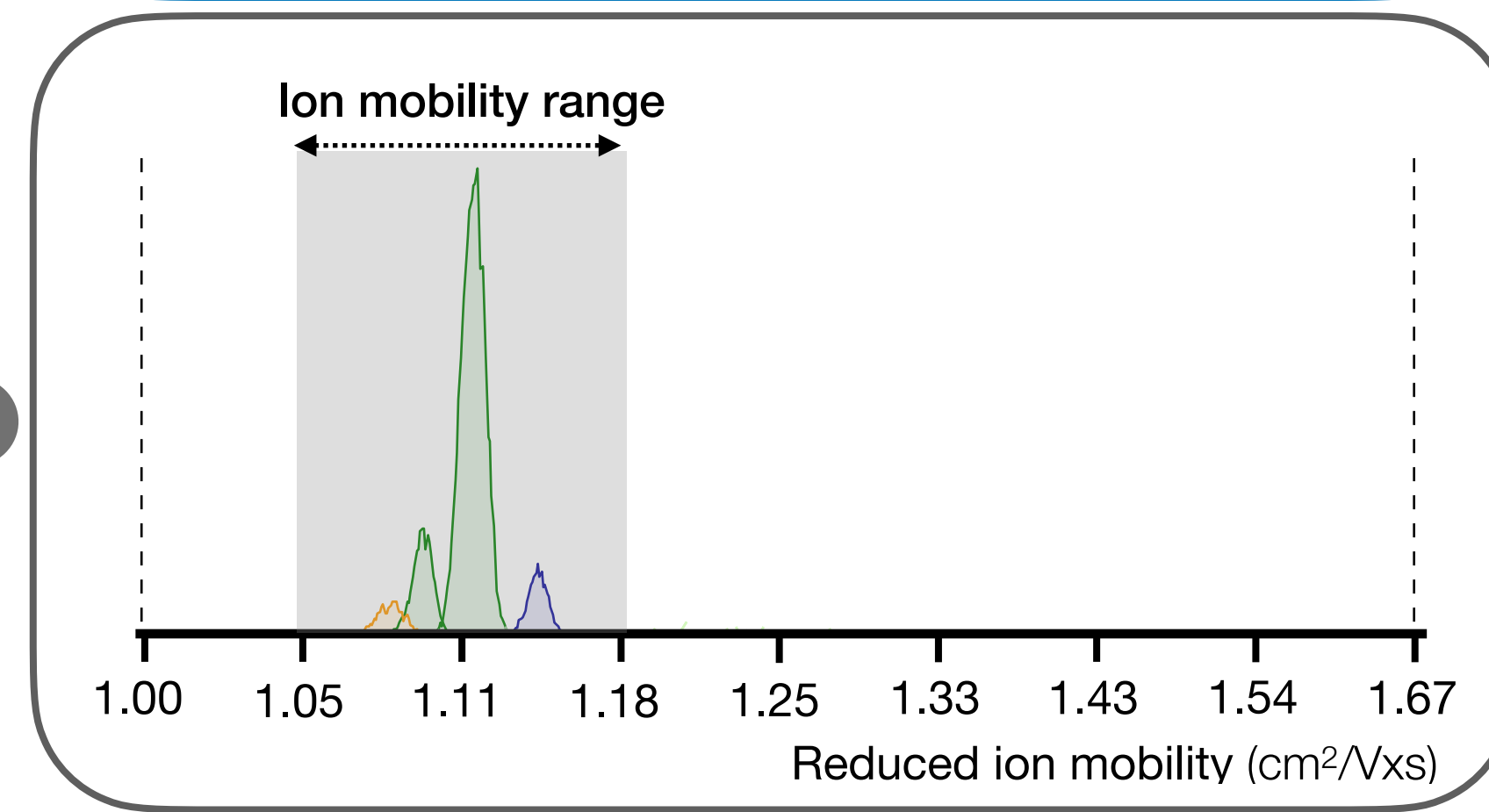
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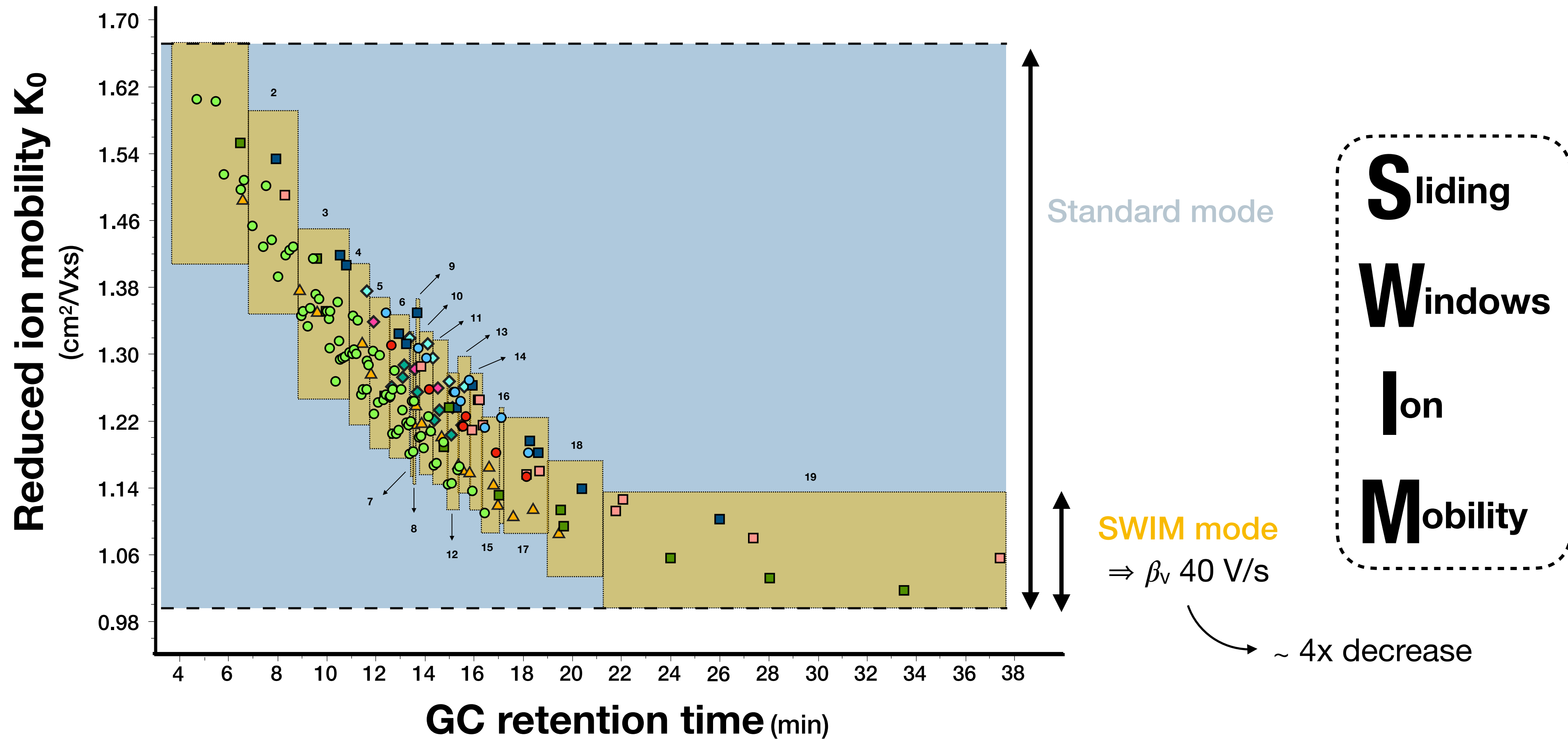
2



3



# SWIM TIMS mode

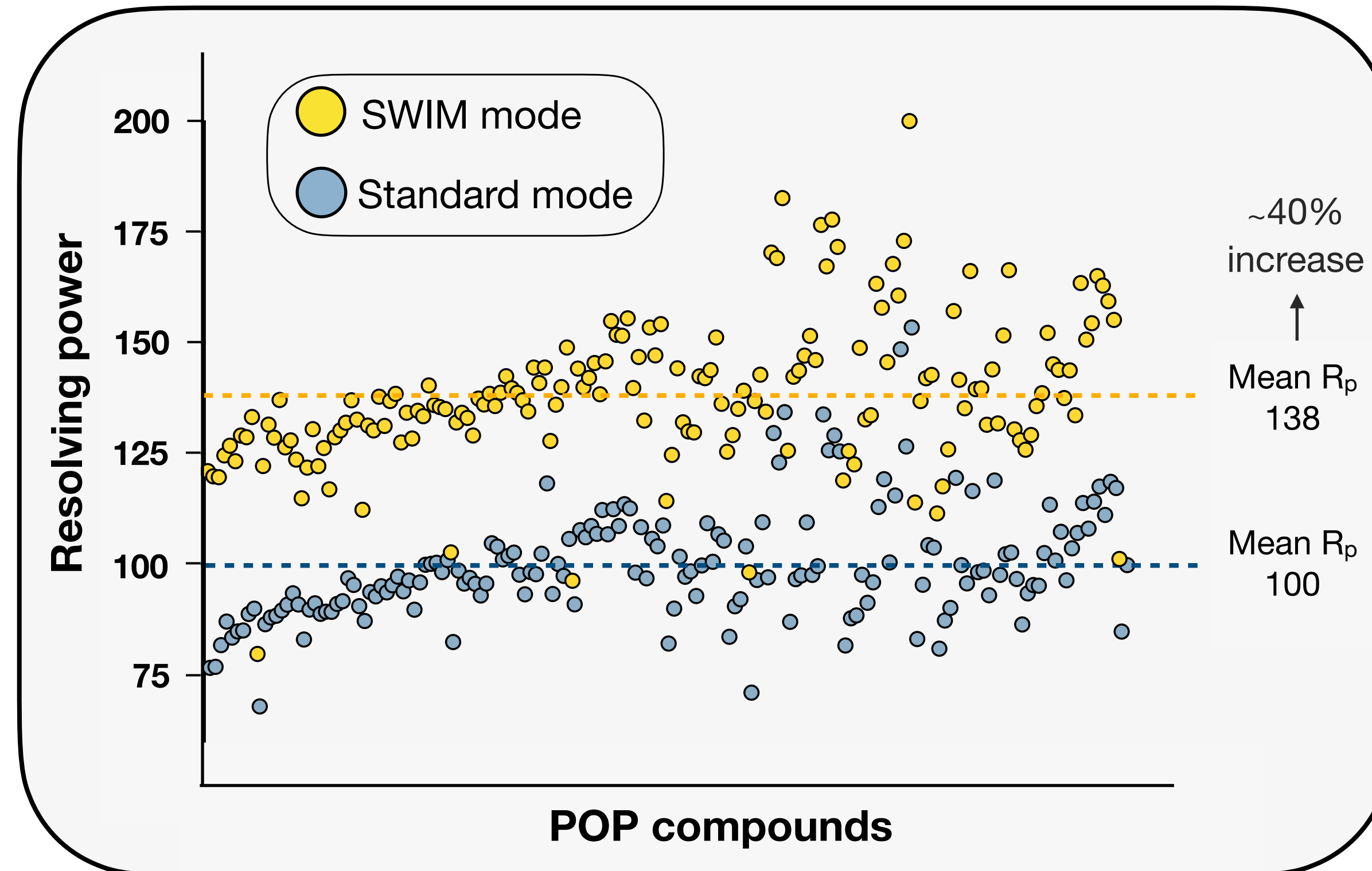




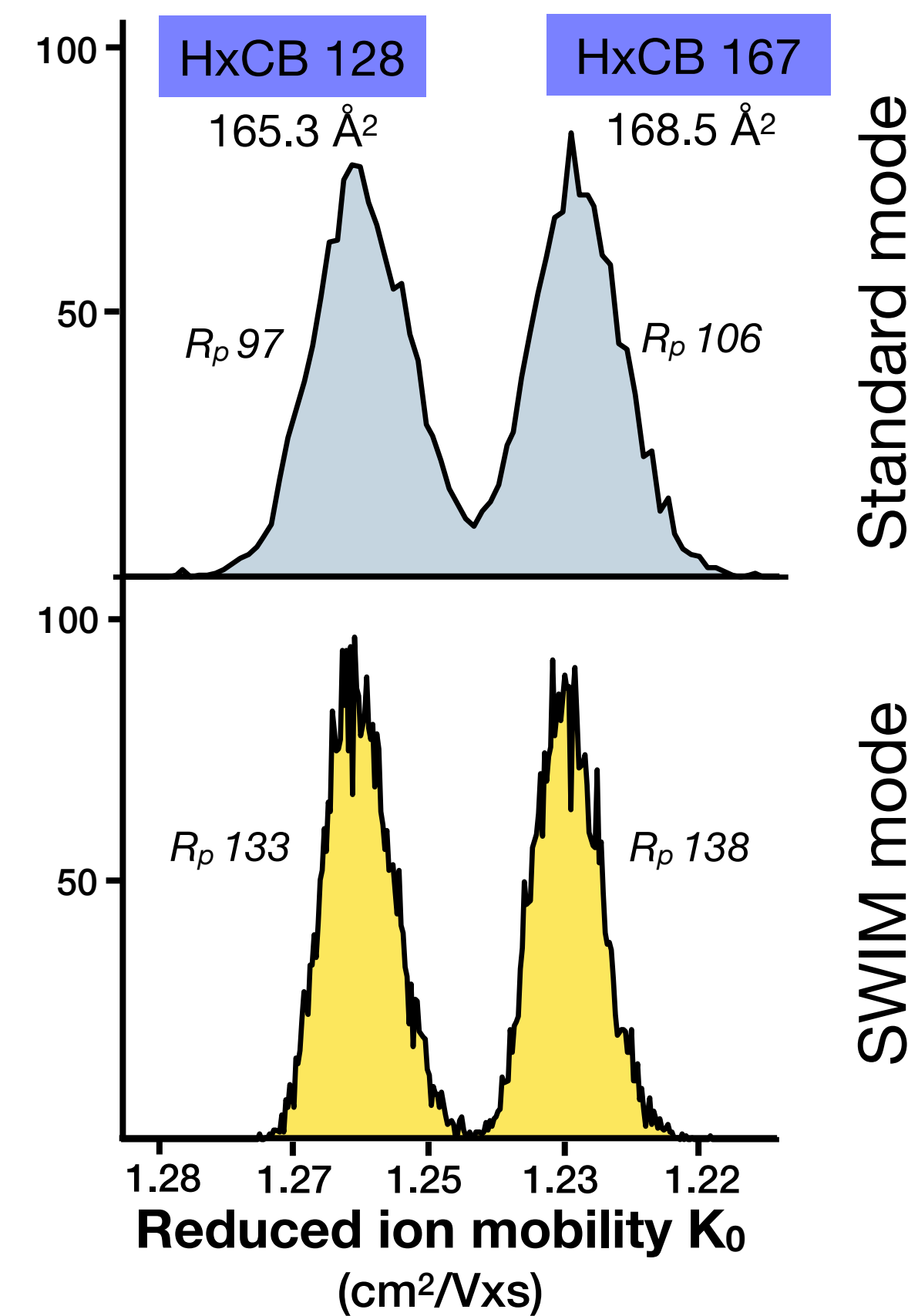
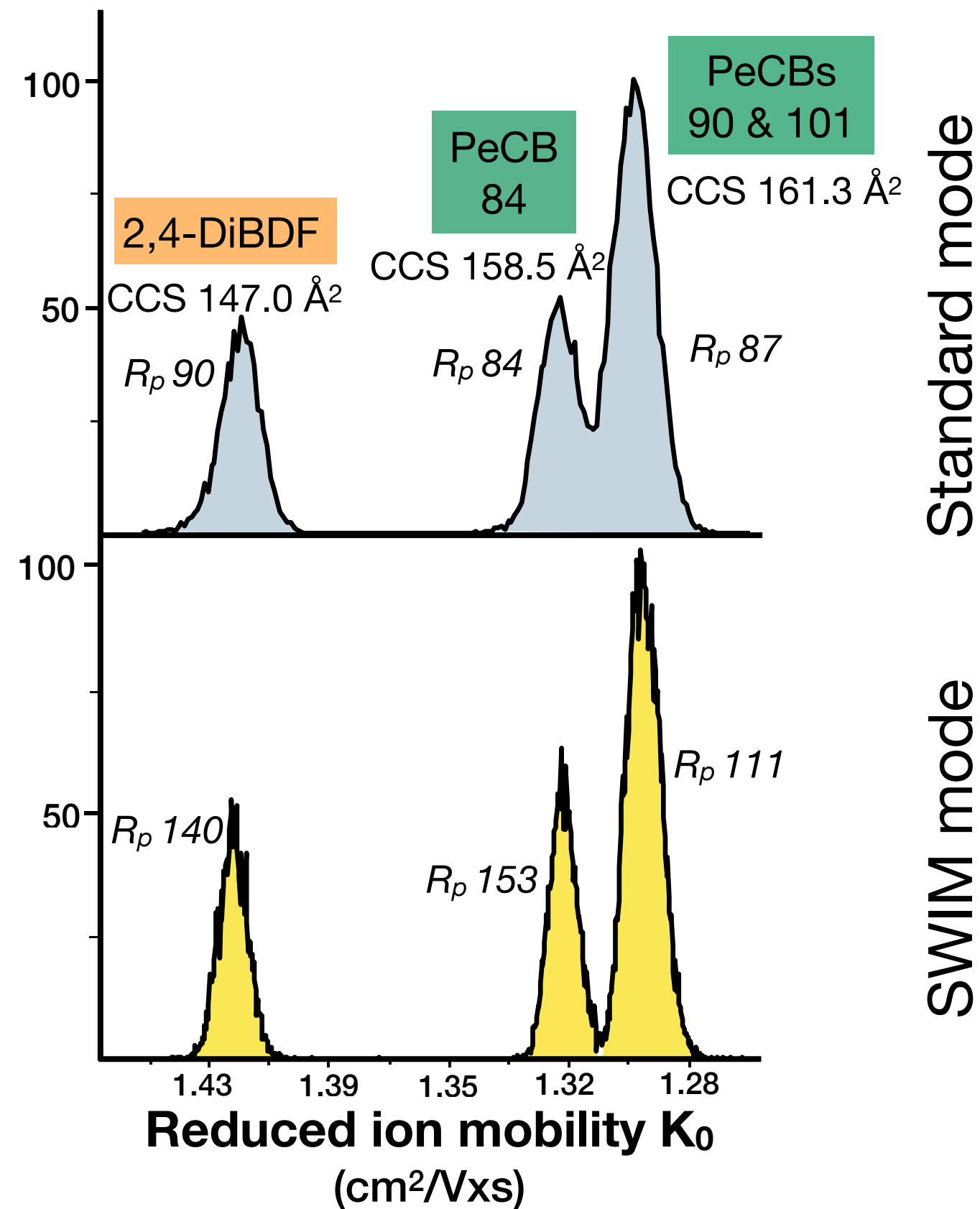
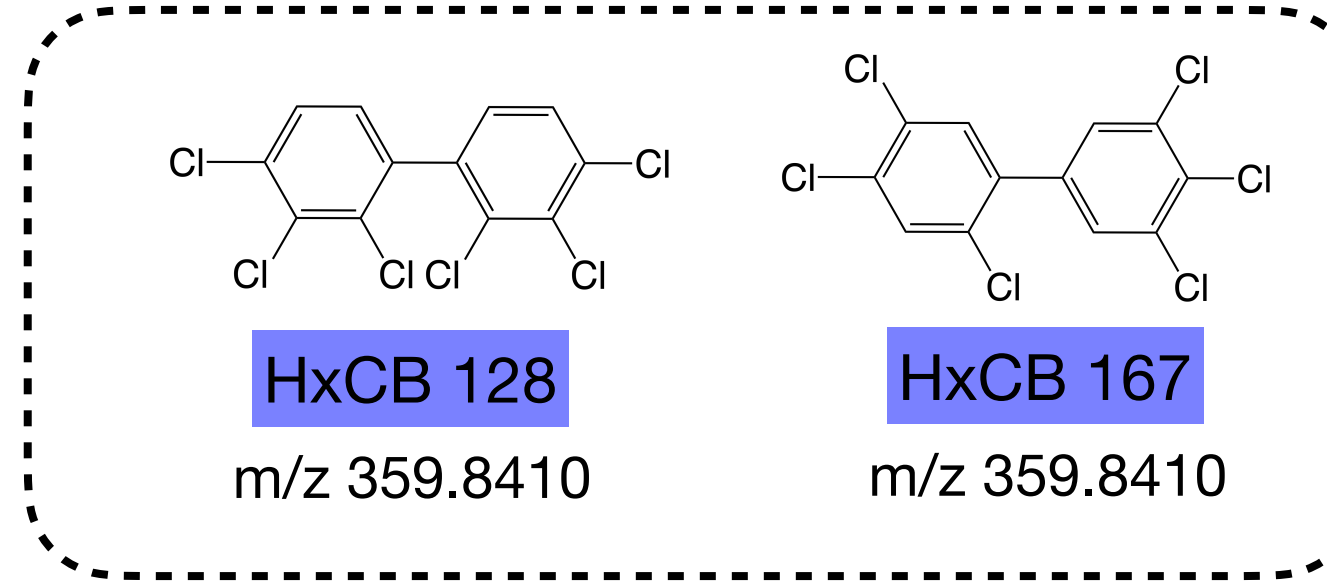
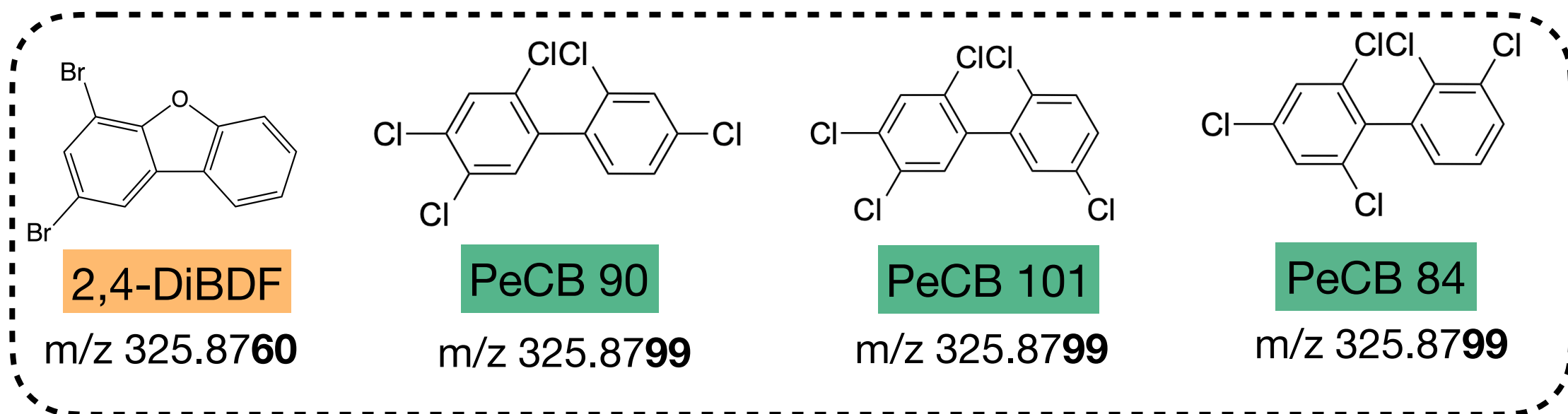
# $R_p$ improvement

Expected:

$$\frac{R_{p(SWIM)}}{R_{p(Standard)}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{\beta_{v(Standard)}}{\beta_{v(SWIM)}}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{145}{40}} = 1.38 \rightarrow \sim 40\% \text{ increase}$$



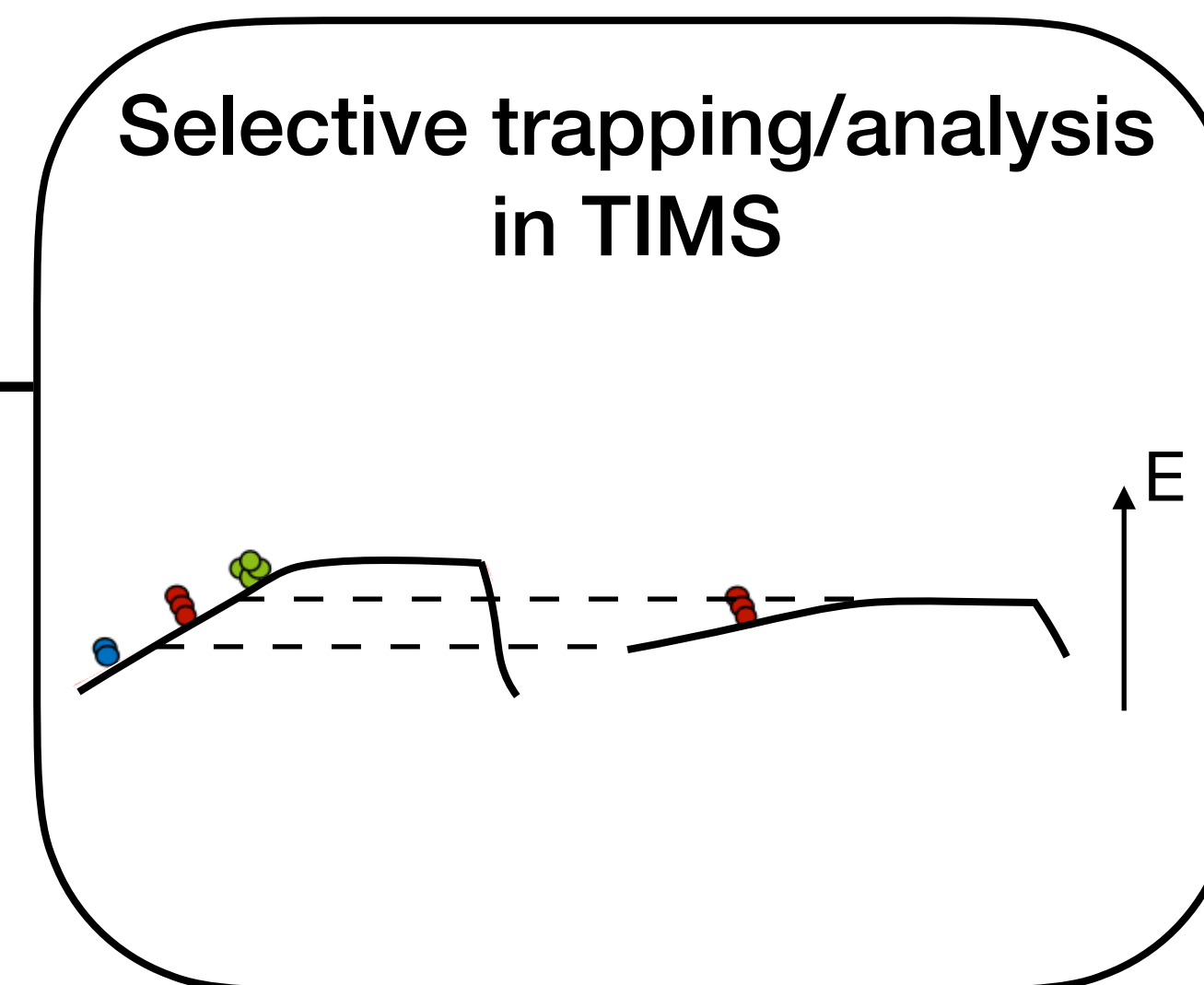
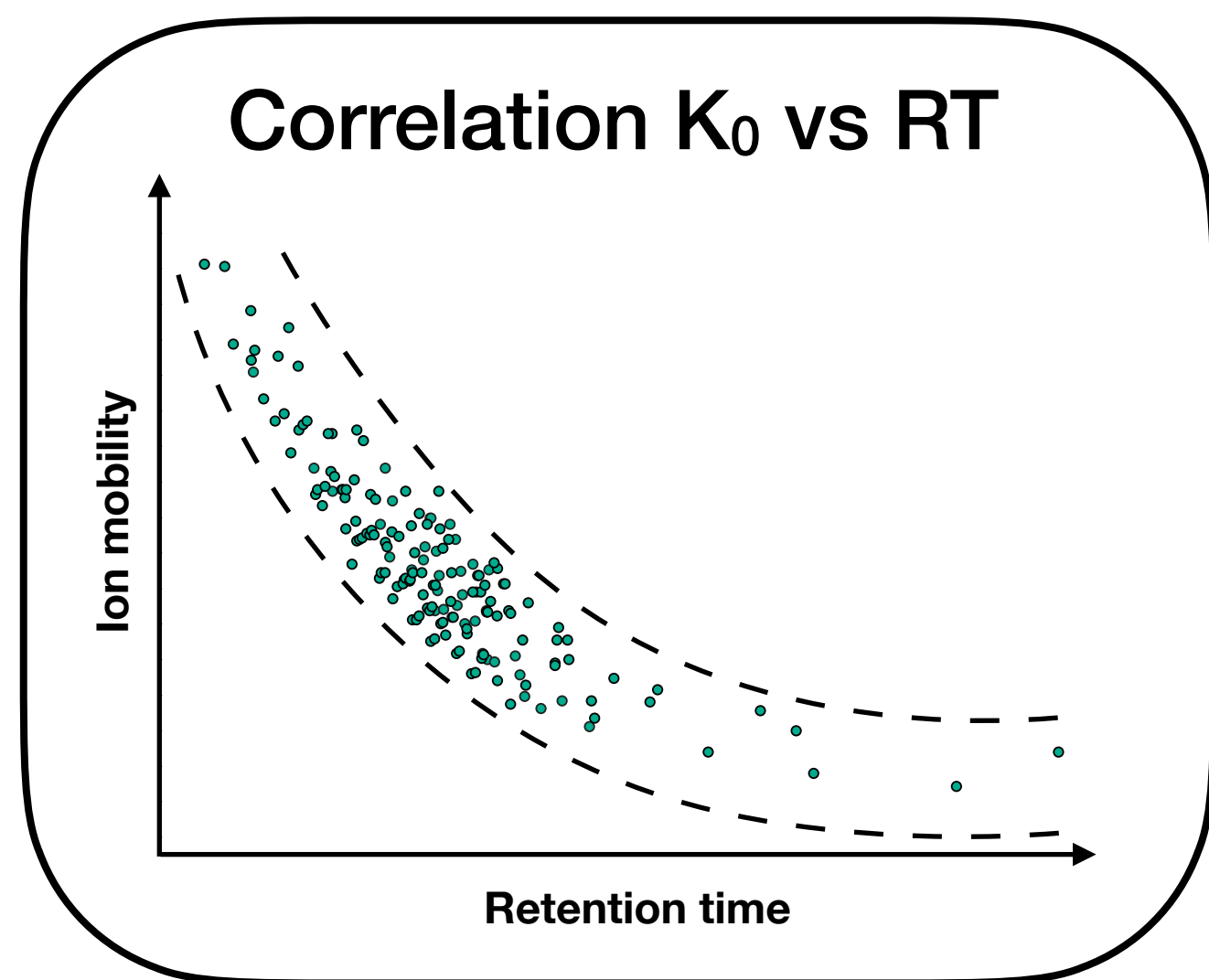
# Selectivity improvement



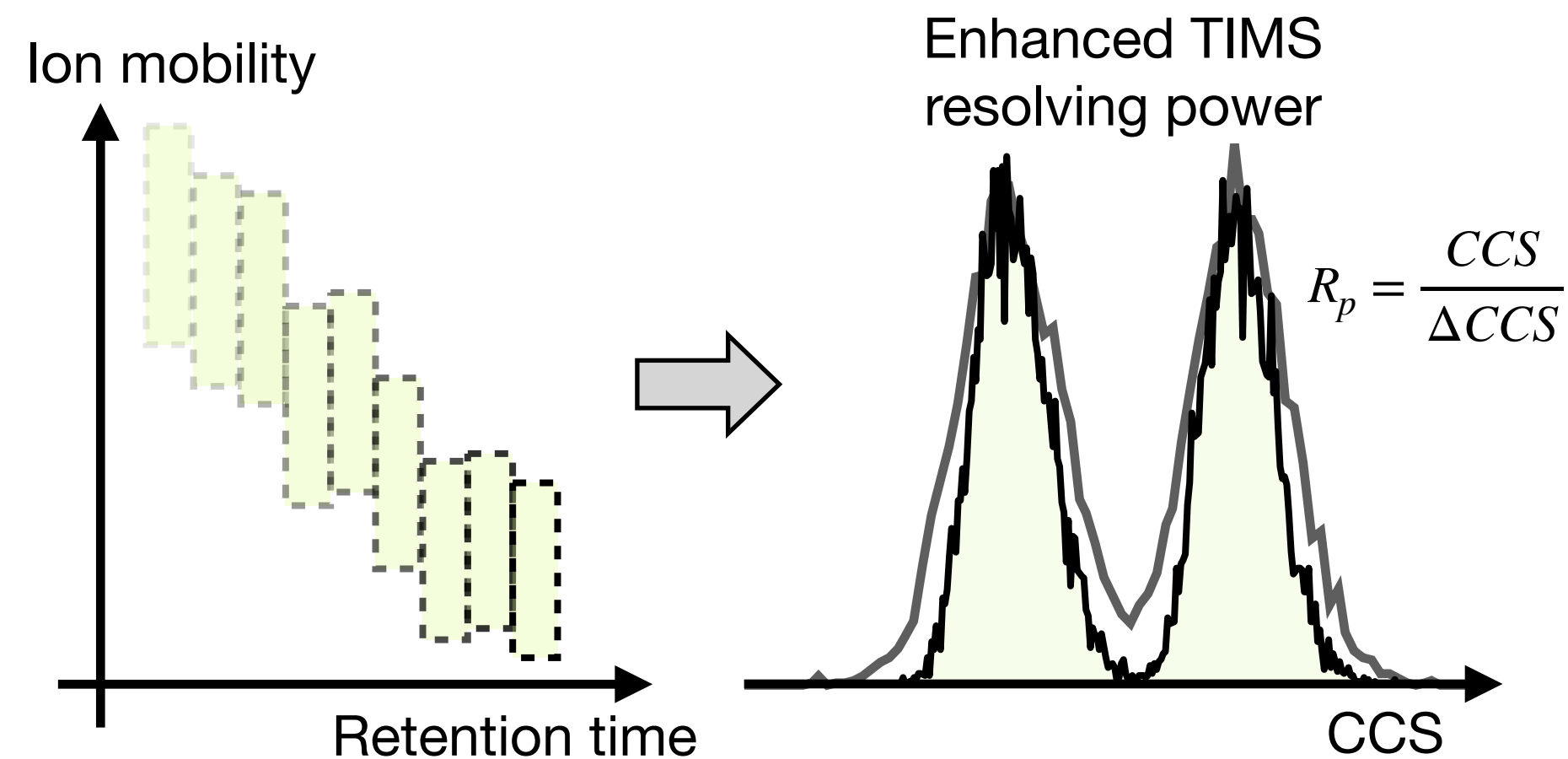


# Conclusion

# Summary



## SWIM TIMS



Published in *anal. chem.*  
<https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.analchem.3c03039>



MMS  
S  
S



LABORATORY

# SPECTROMETRY

- Pr Gauthier Eppe
- Georges Scholl
- Edwin de Pauw
- Johann Far
- Aurore Schneiders



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**Thank you**