

# Dioxin 2023

10-14 SEPTEMBER

MAASTRICHT, THE NETHERLANDS

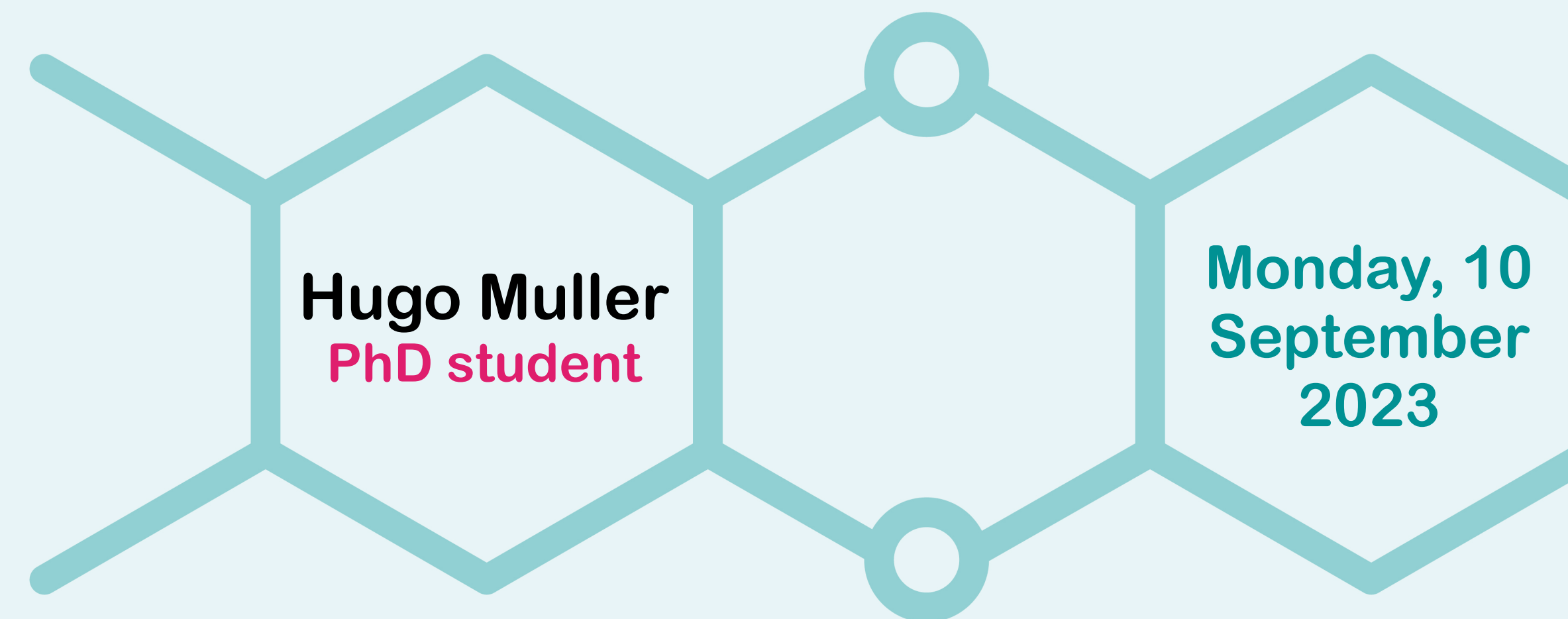
43<sup>rd</sup> International Symposium on  
Halogenated Persistent Organic Pollutants



**DioX** in 2023  
10-14 SEPTEMBER MAASTRICHT, THE NETHERLANDS



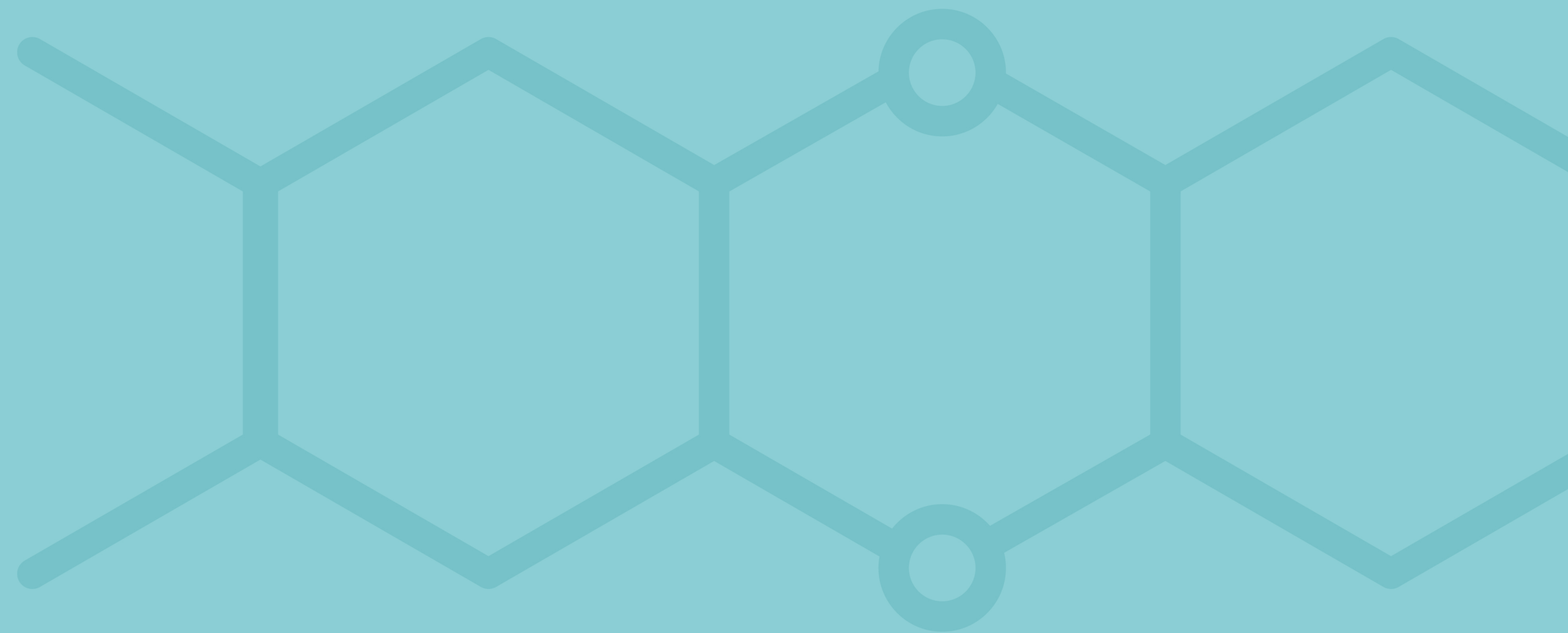
# Sliding windows in ion mobility (SWIM): a new approach to increase the separation power in trapped ion mobility-mass spectrometry hyphenated with chromatography



Hugo Muller  
PhD student

Monday, 10  
September  
2023

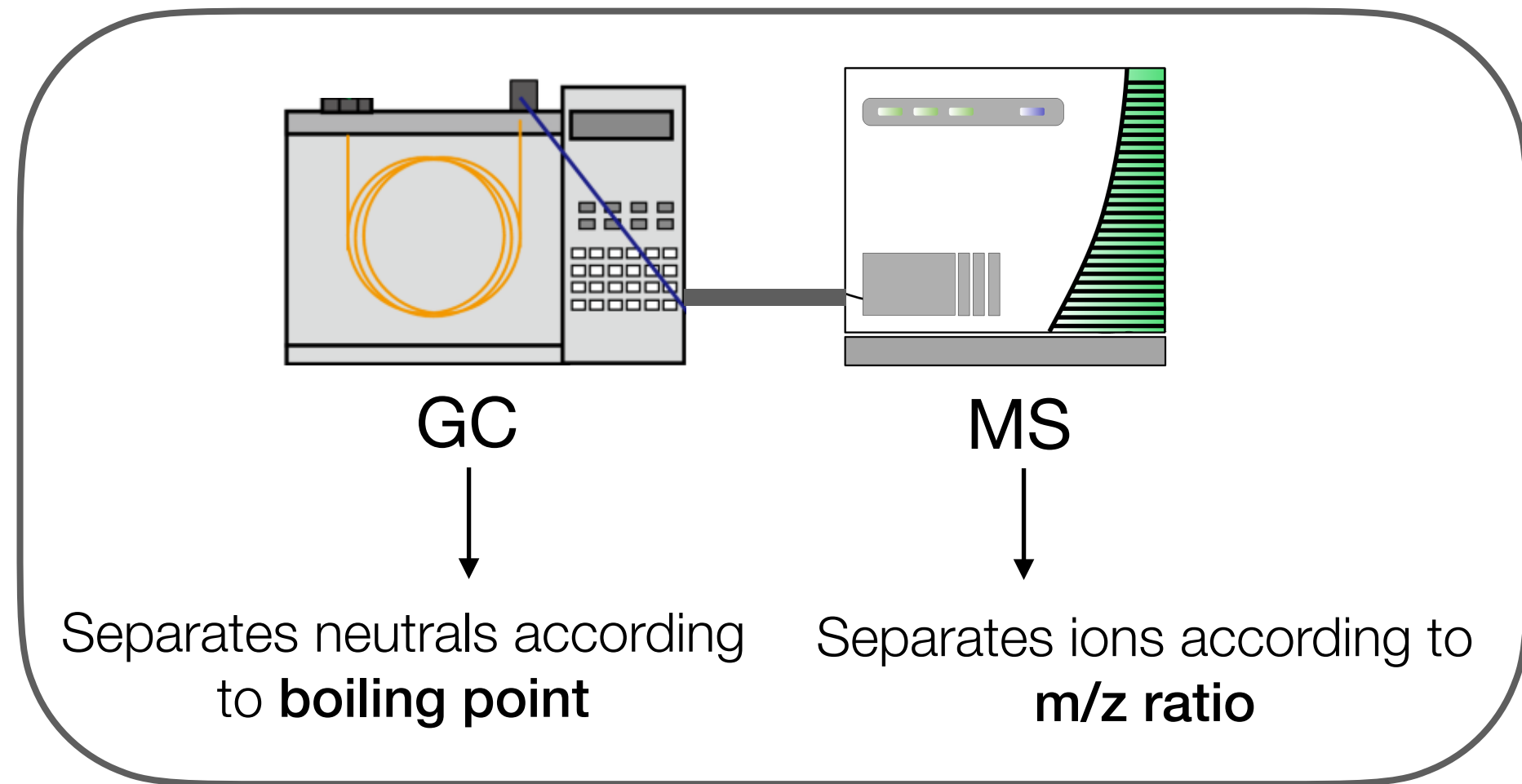




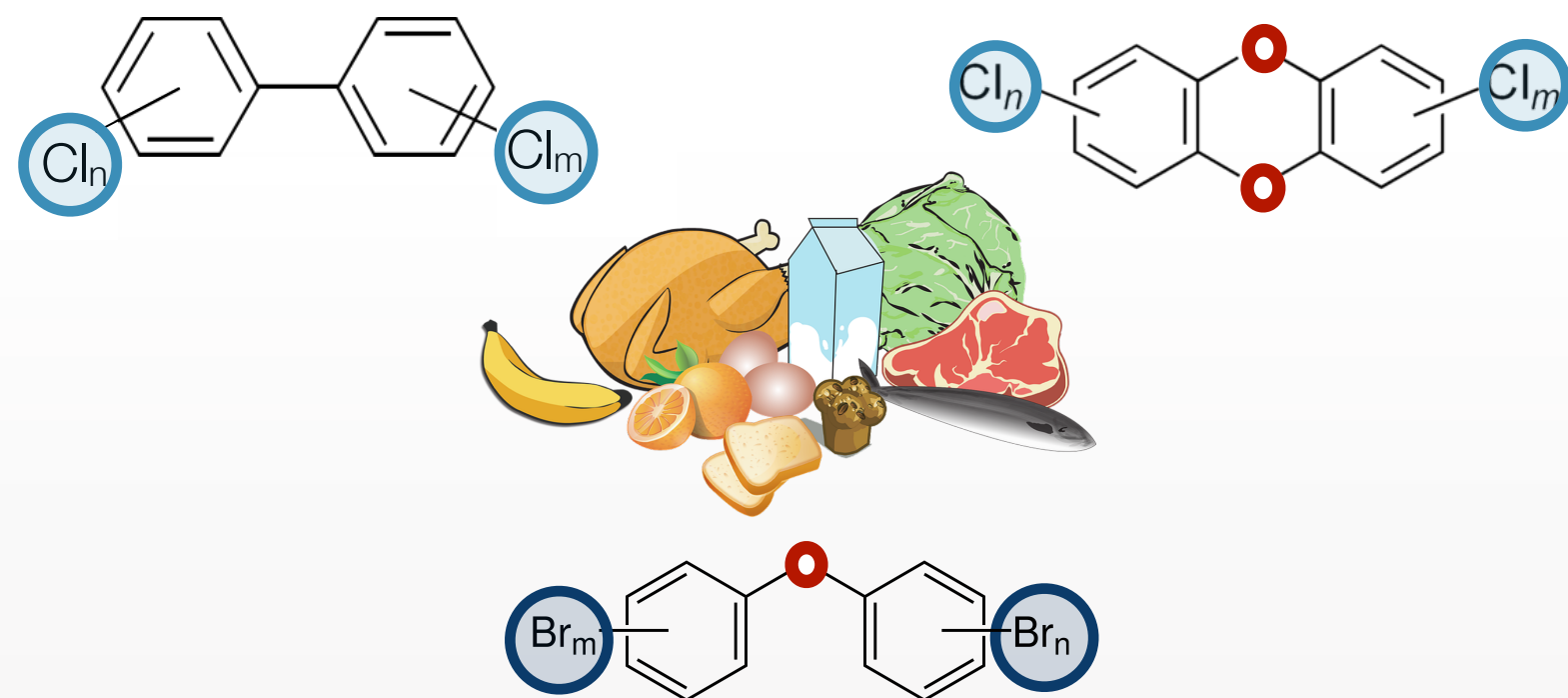
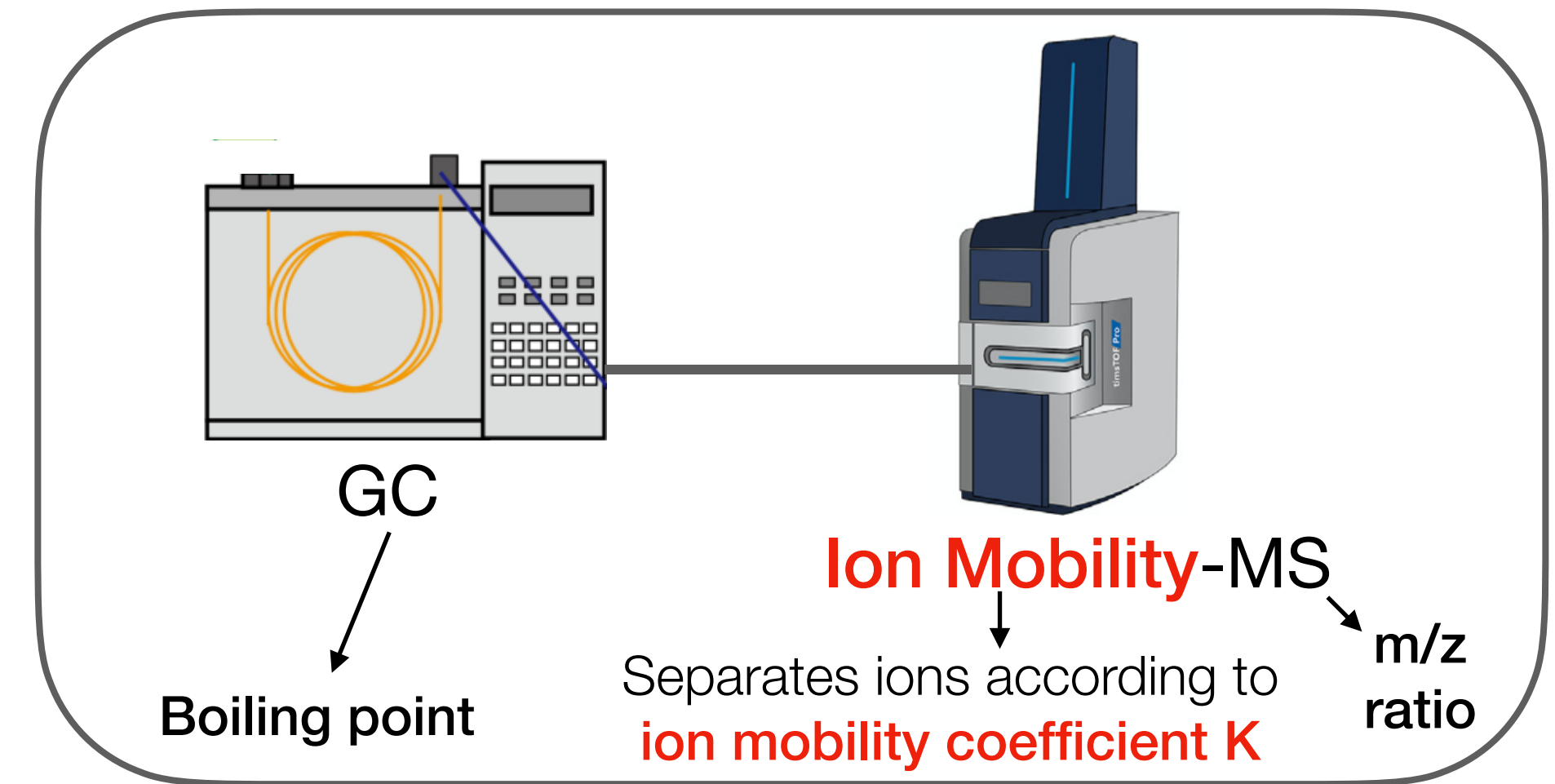
# Introduction

# POPs analysis in food

## Traditional approach



## Our approach



# Ion mobility

- Origin: end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- First commercial IM-MS instruments: mid-2000s
- Exponential growth in the last decade

Drift speed

$$v_d = KE$$

Ion mobility constant

Fundamental low-field mobility equation

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

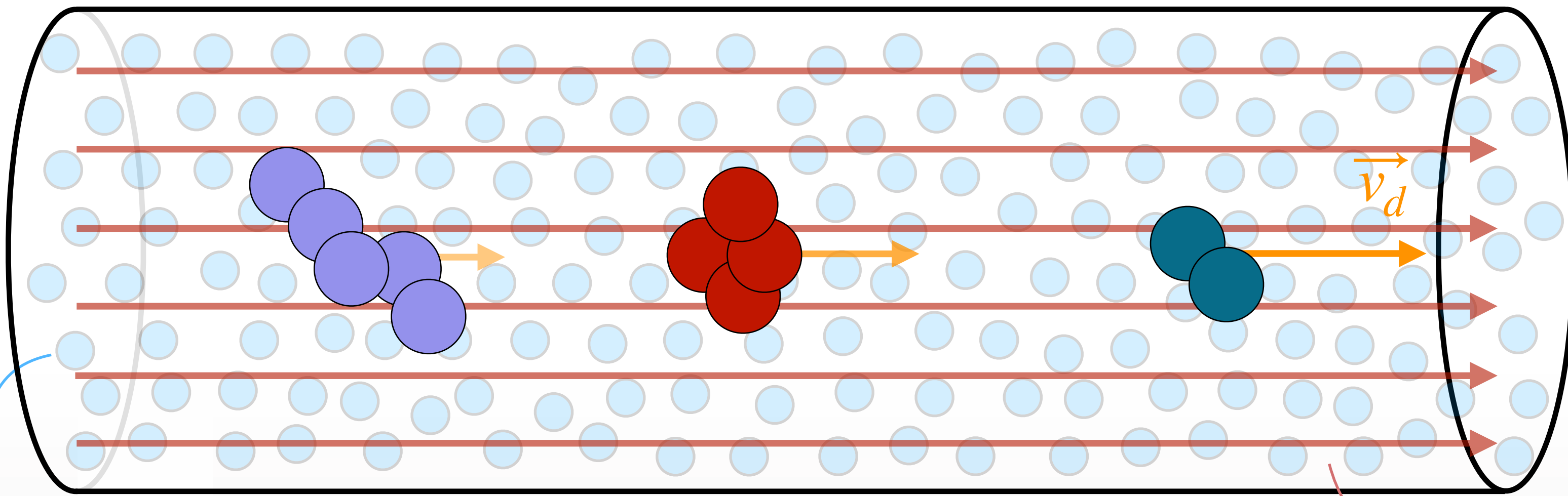
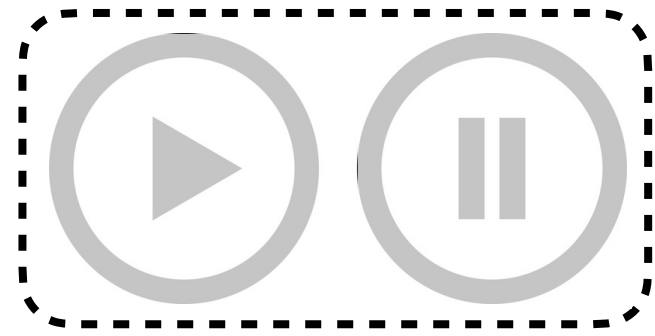
Mass

Charge

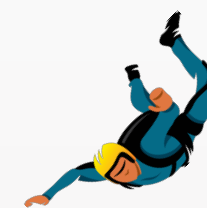
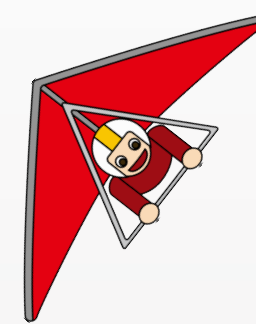
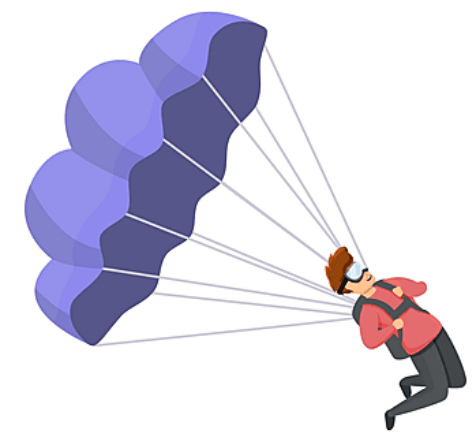
**C**ollision **C**ross **S**ection  
(**CCS**)

Size & shape

Ion-gas interaction potential



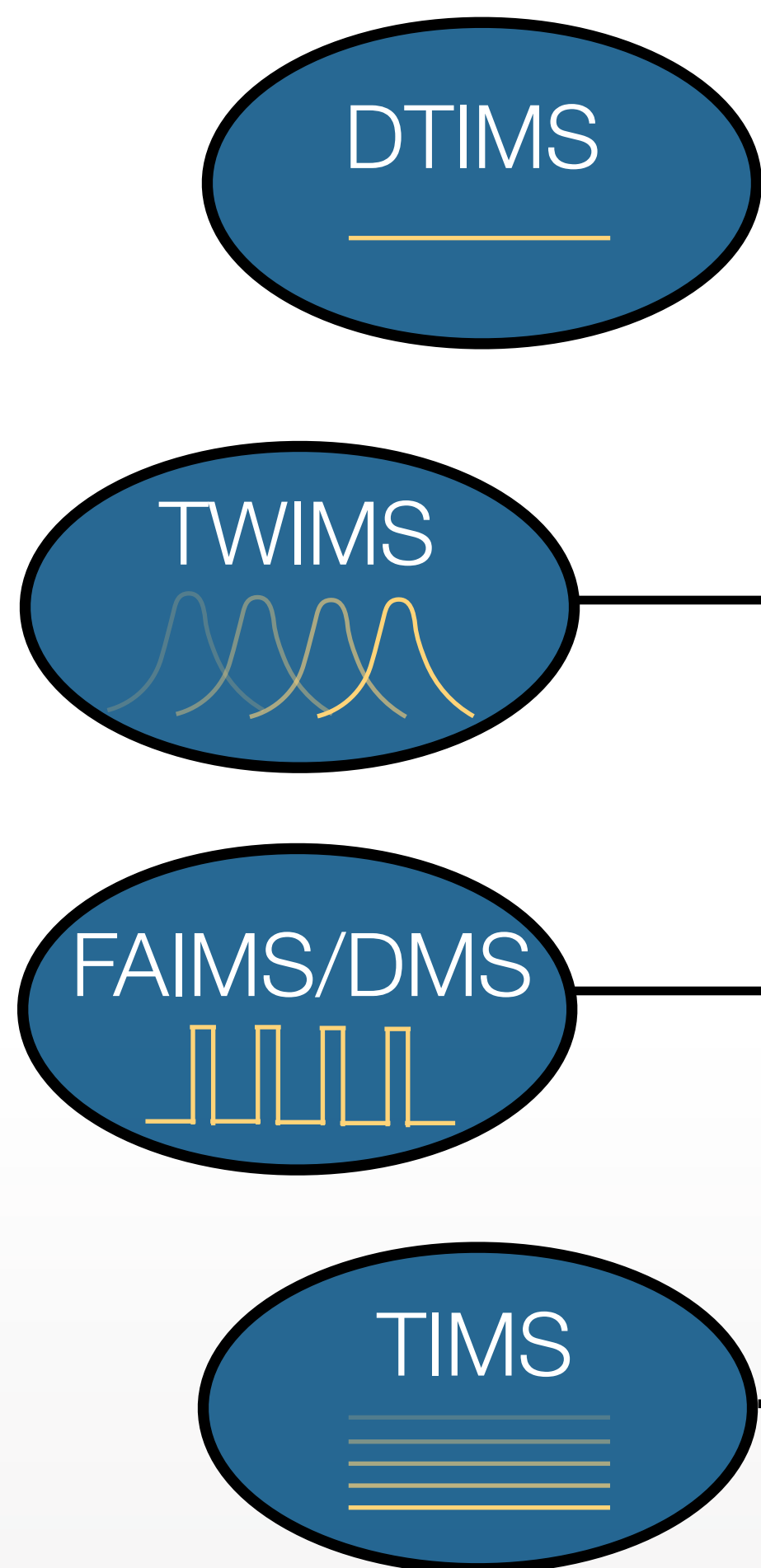
Drift gas  
(N<sub>2</sub>)



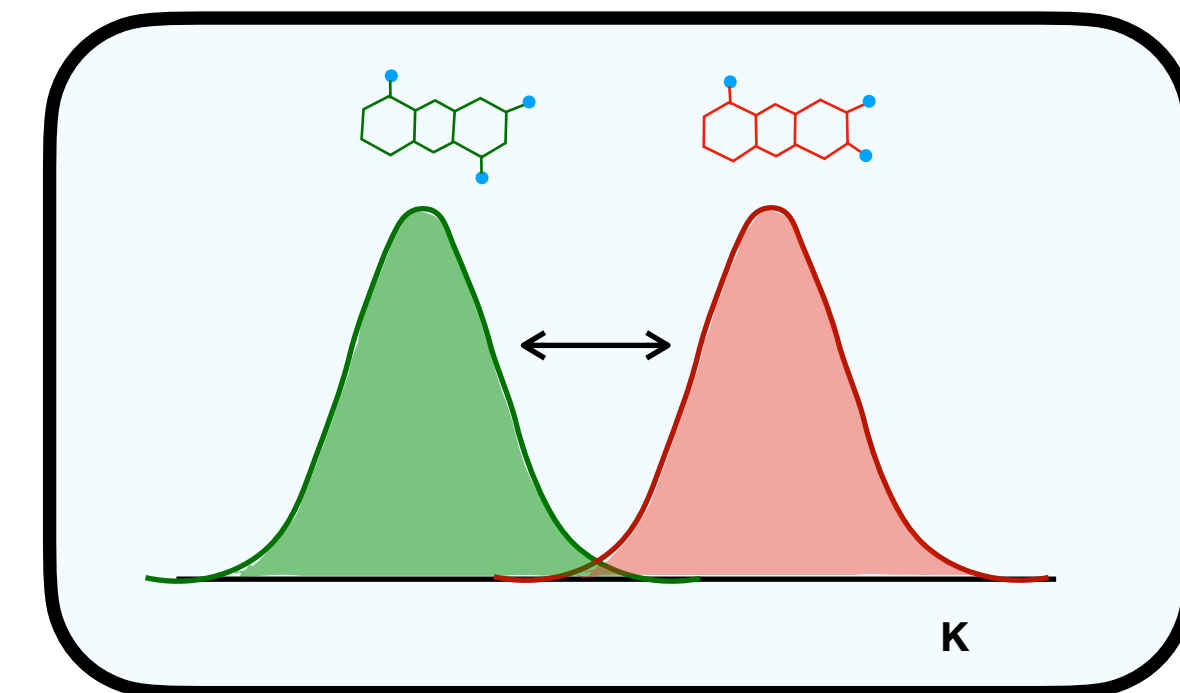
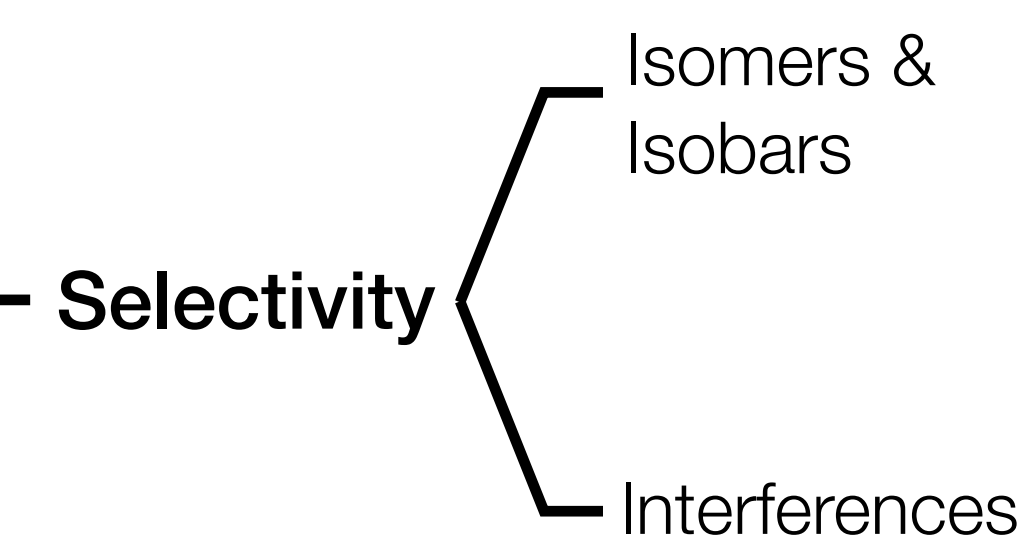
Electric field  
 $\vec{E}$

# Ion mobility

## Technologies



## Advantages



**ID CARD**

**Name:** 1,3,7-Trimethyl-3,7-dihydro-1H-purine-2,6-dione  
**Formula:** C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>  
**Mass:** 194.191 Da  
**CCS:** 145.40 Å<sup>2</sup>

Chemical structure of caffeine and a barcode are also shown.



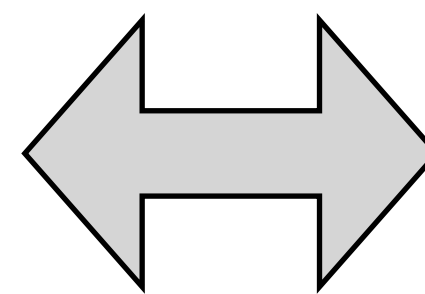
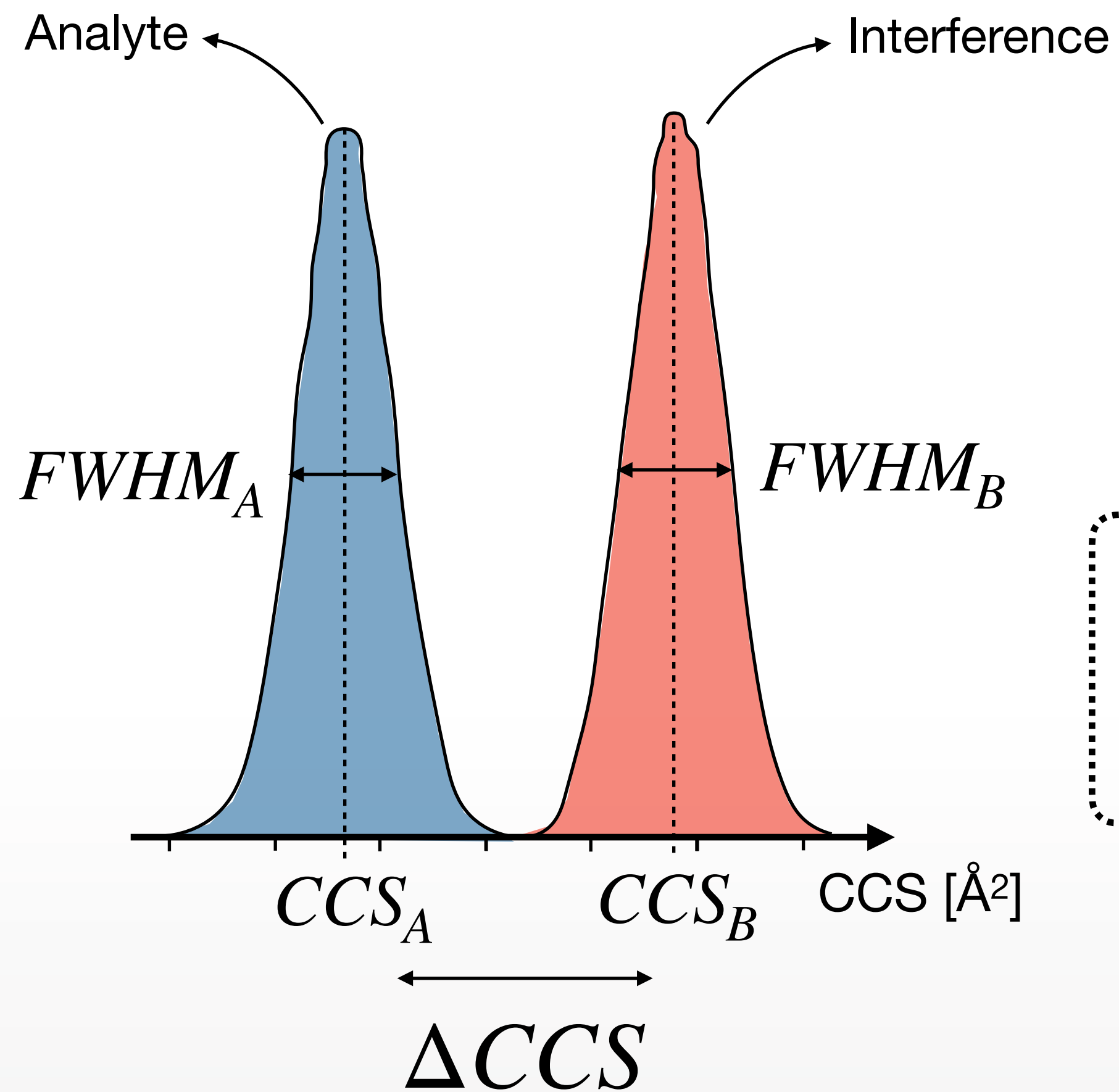


# Resolving power in IM



# Resolving power

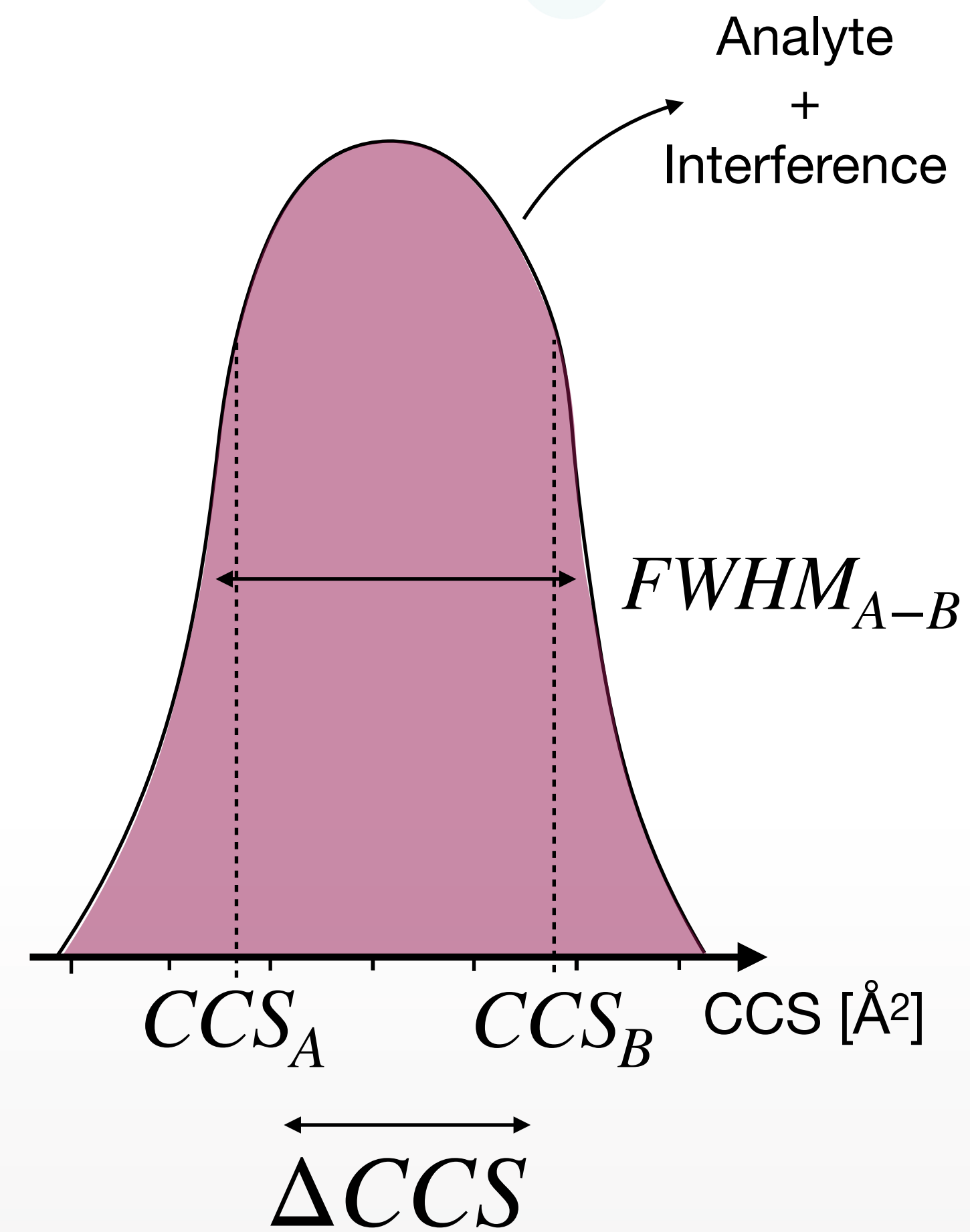
## High resolving power



Resolving power

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

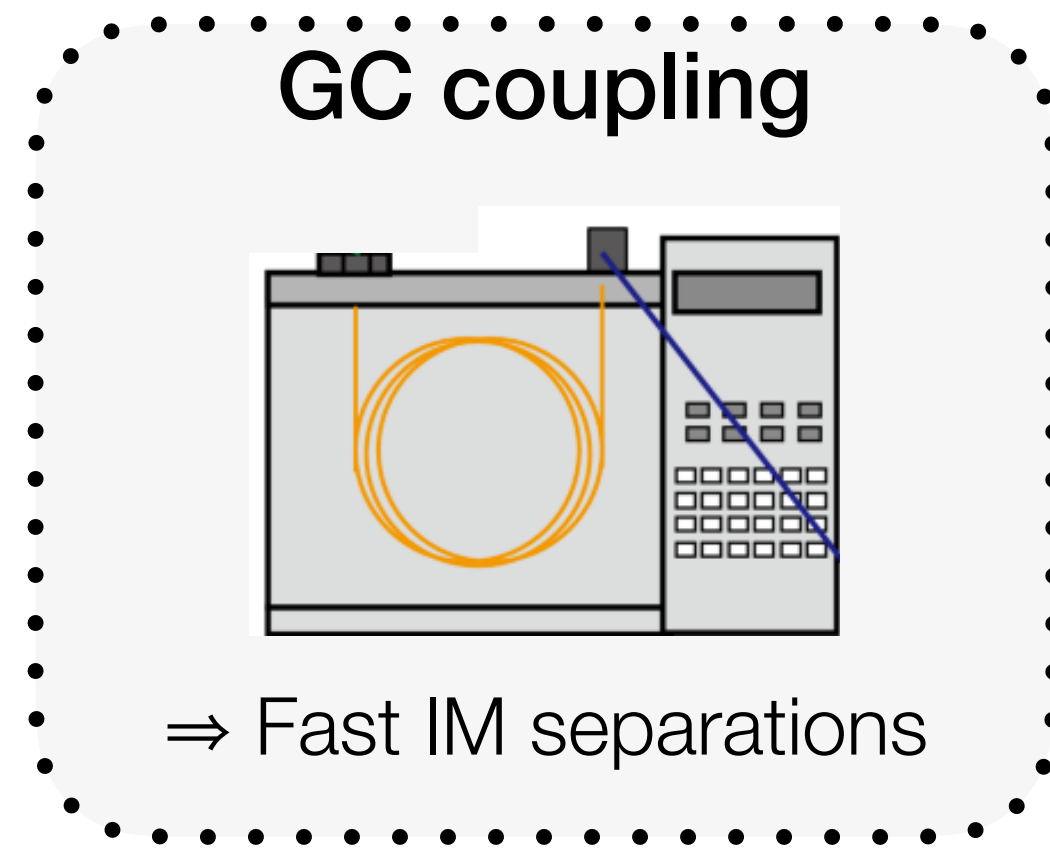
## Low resolving power



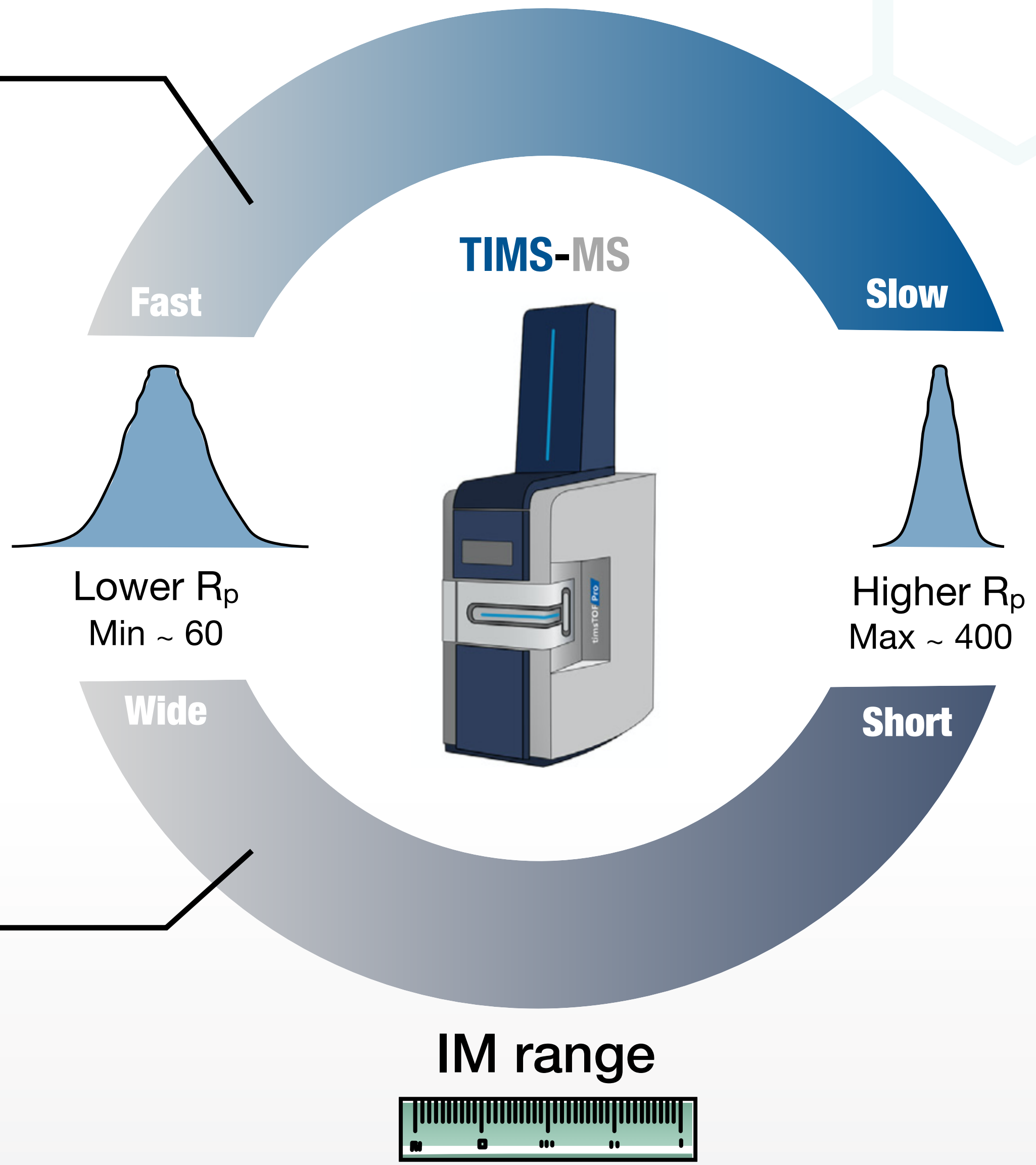
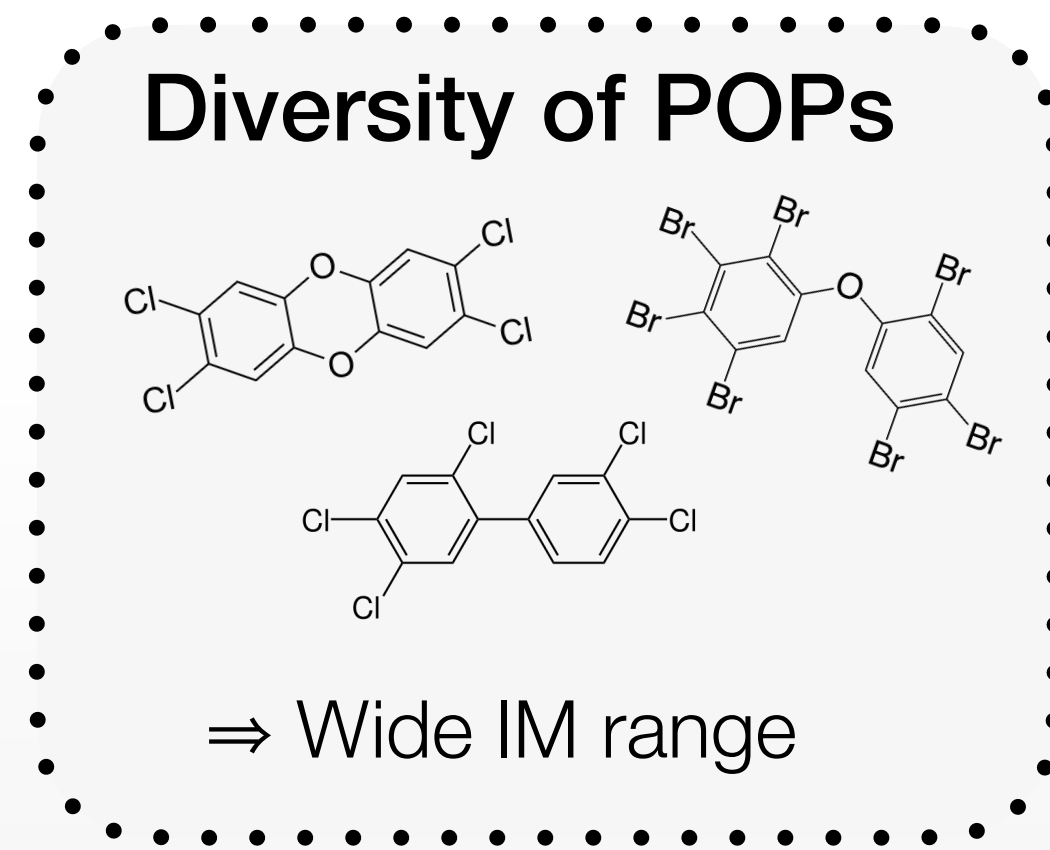
# Rp in TIMS



Analysis time



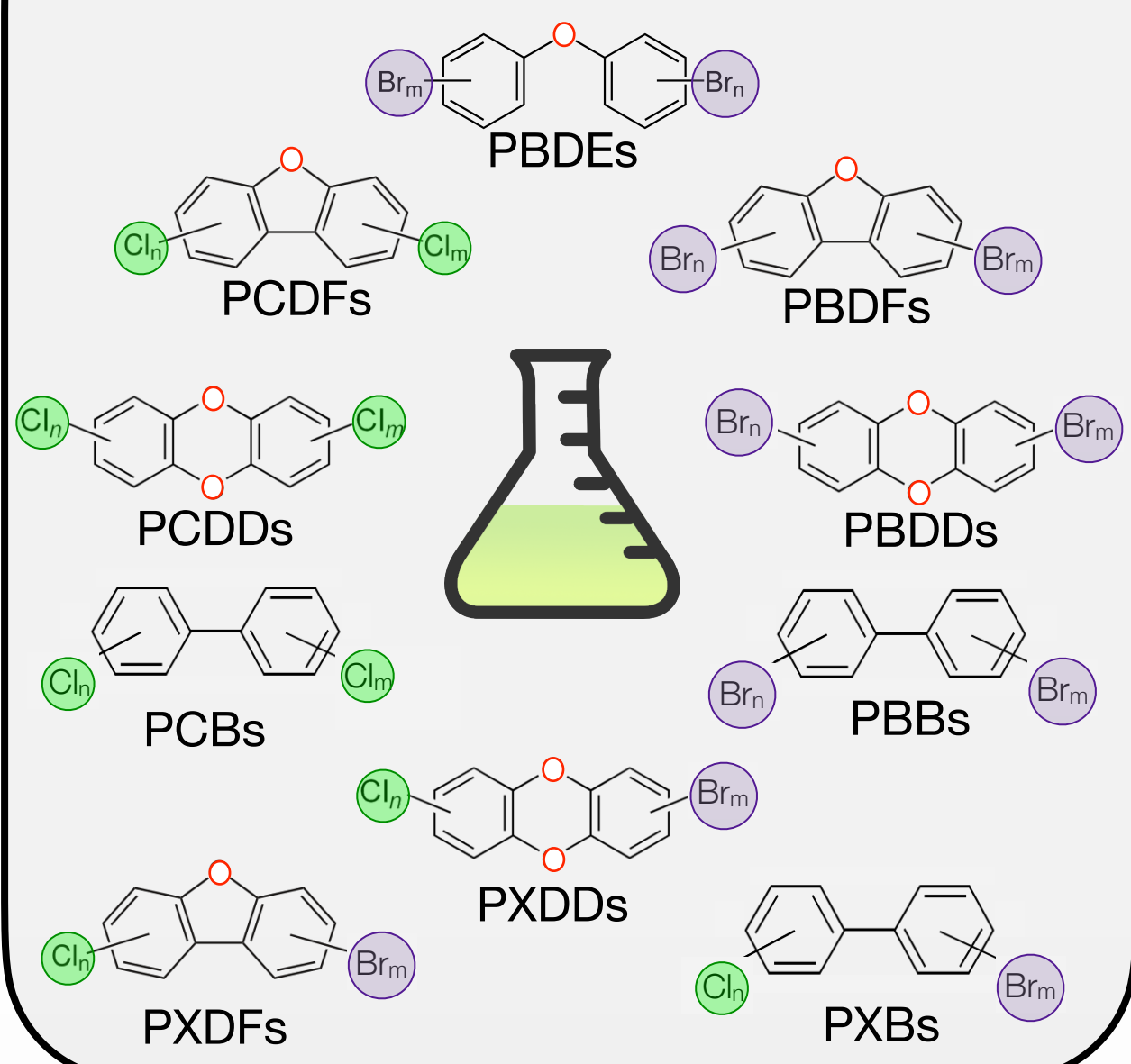
Limited  $R_p$



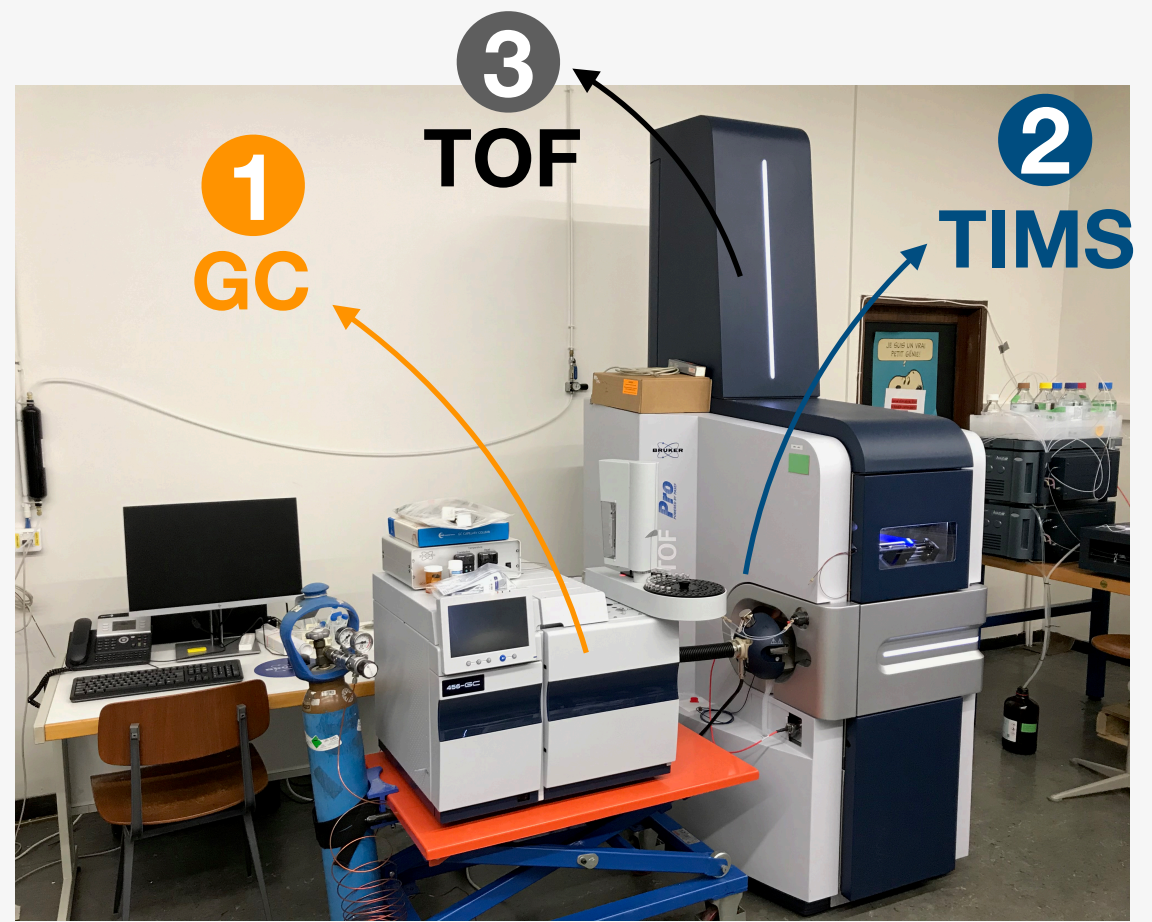


# Rp in TIMS

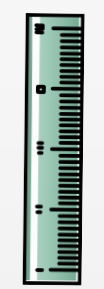
## Mixture of 174 POP standards



## GC-TIMS-MS analysis

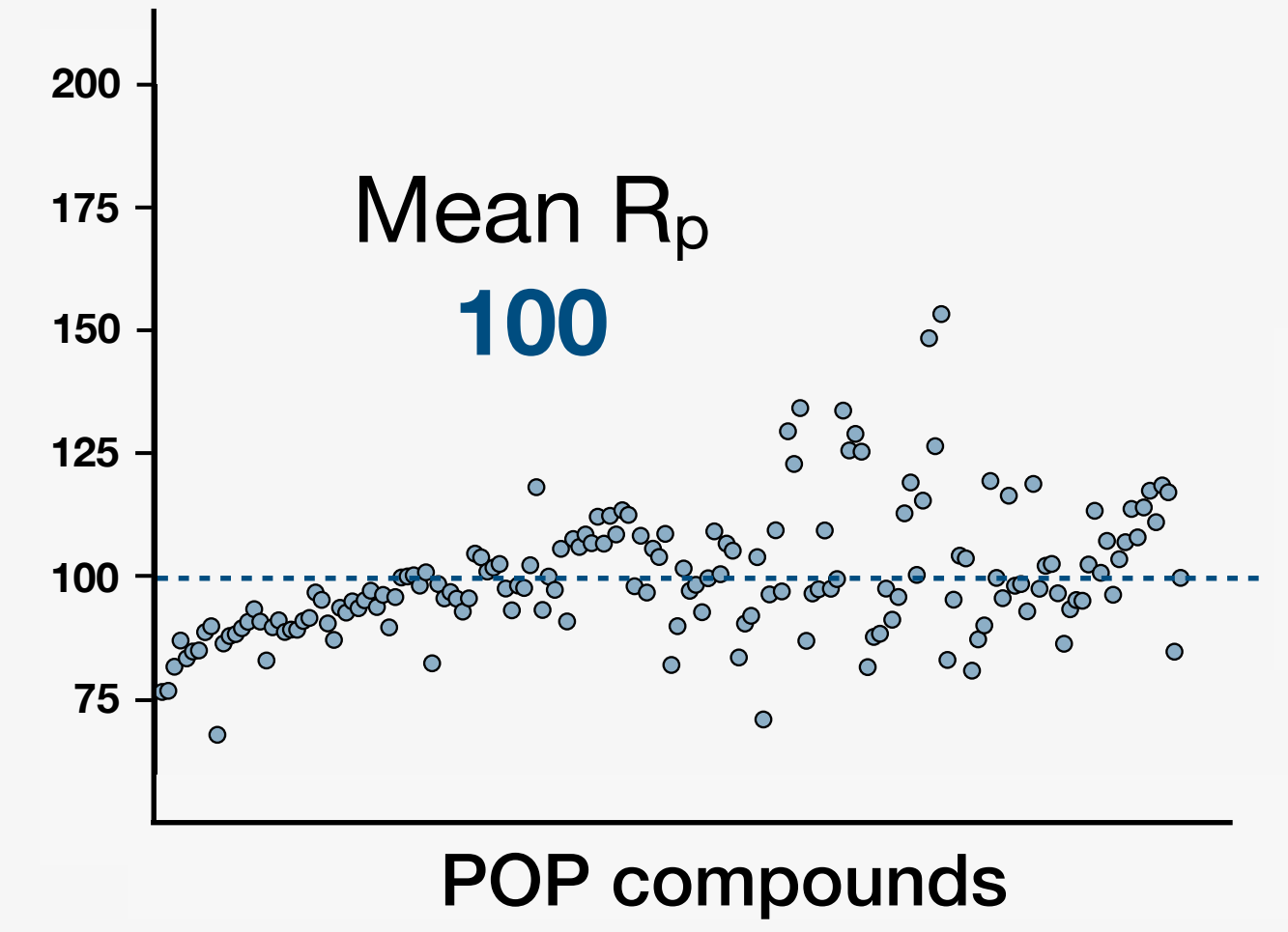


Analysis time:  
350 ms



IM range:  
1.00 - 1.67 K<sub>0</sub>

## Resolving power



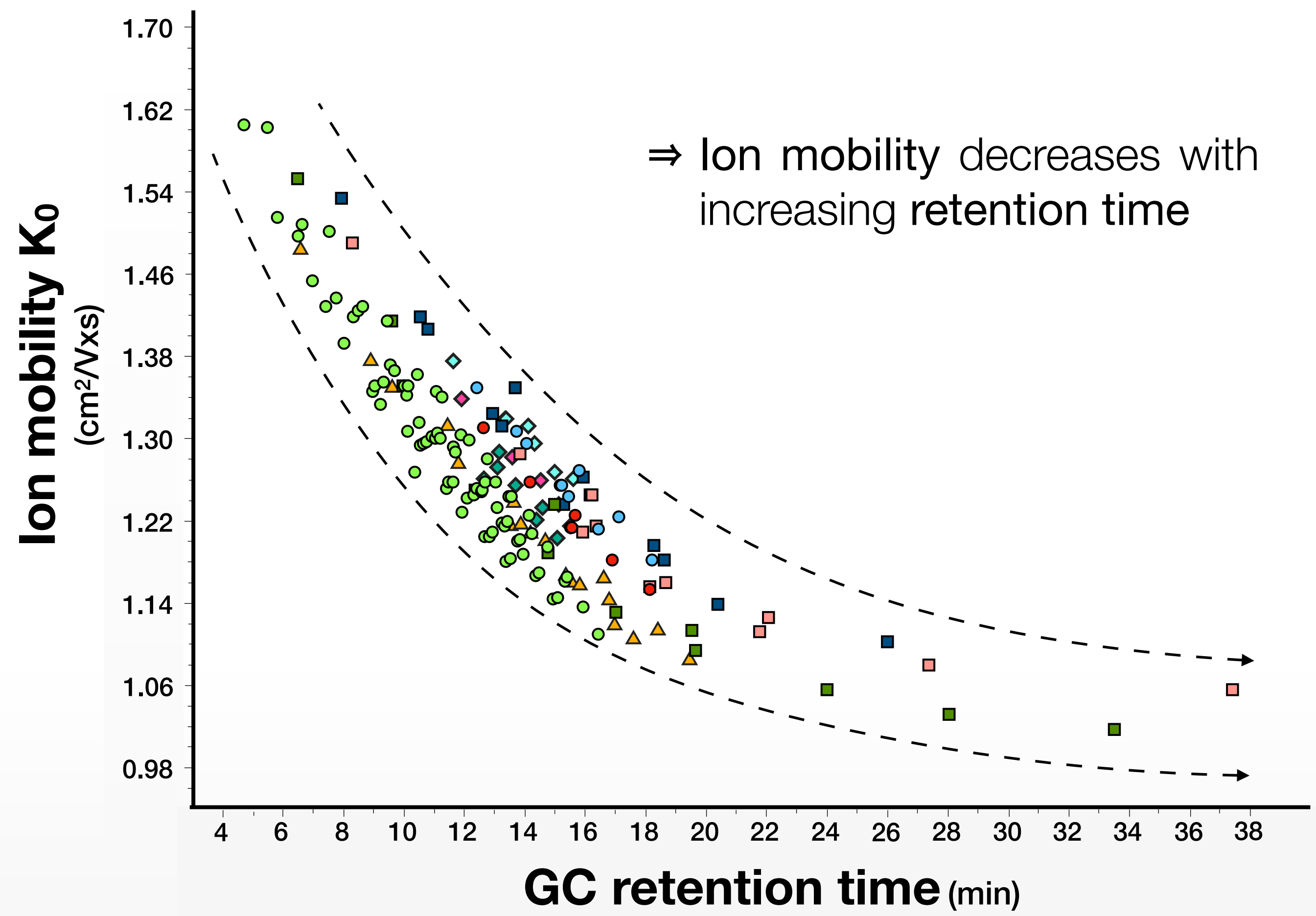
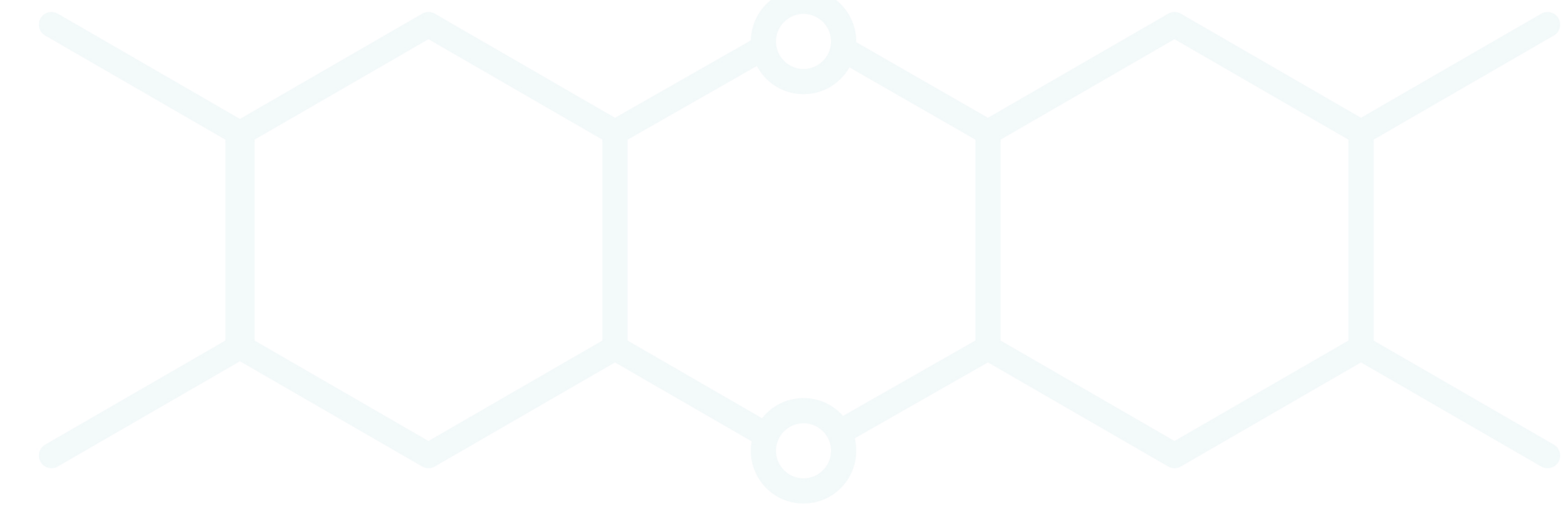
Can we still improve the resolving power?!



# SWIM

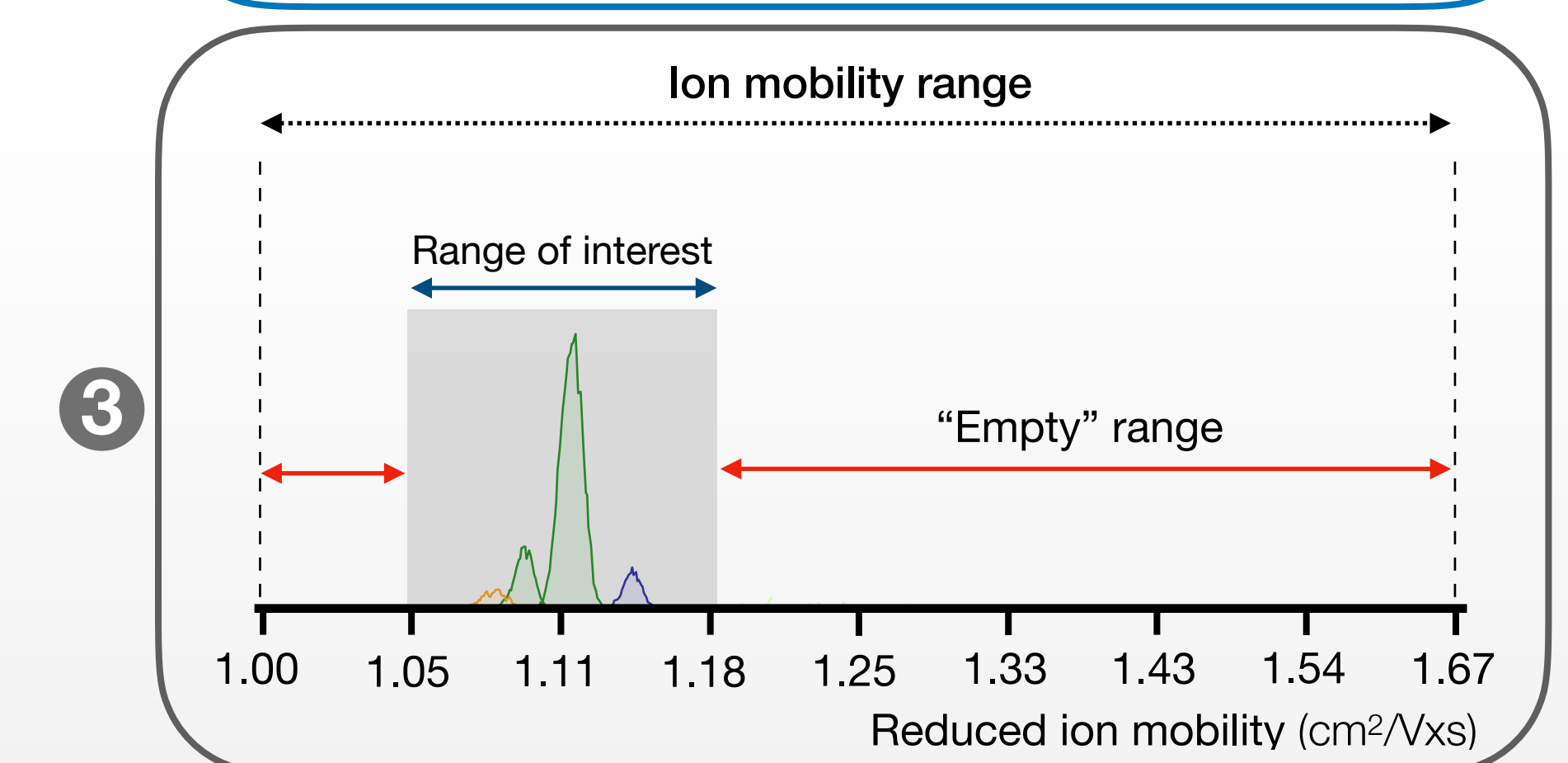
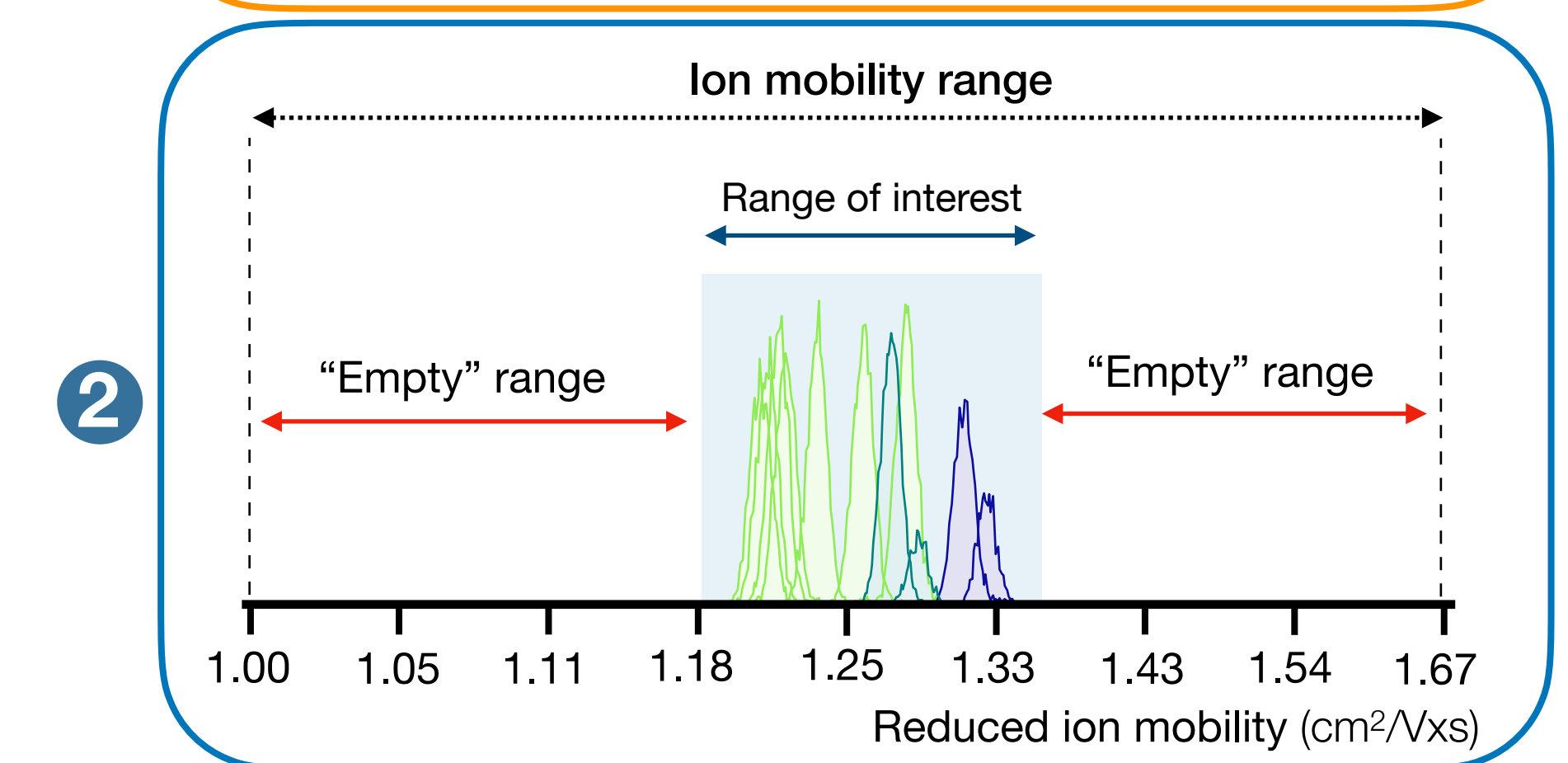
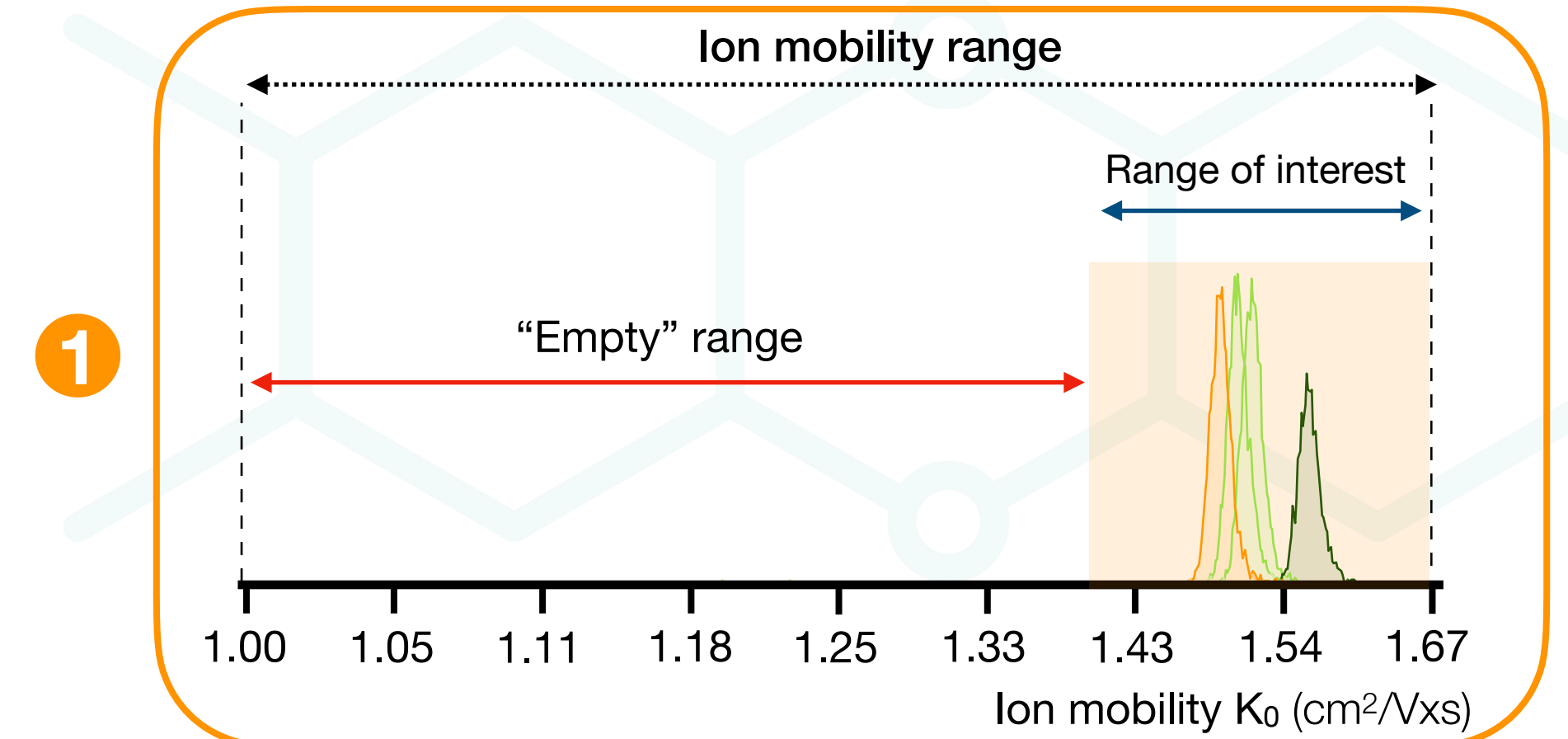
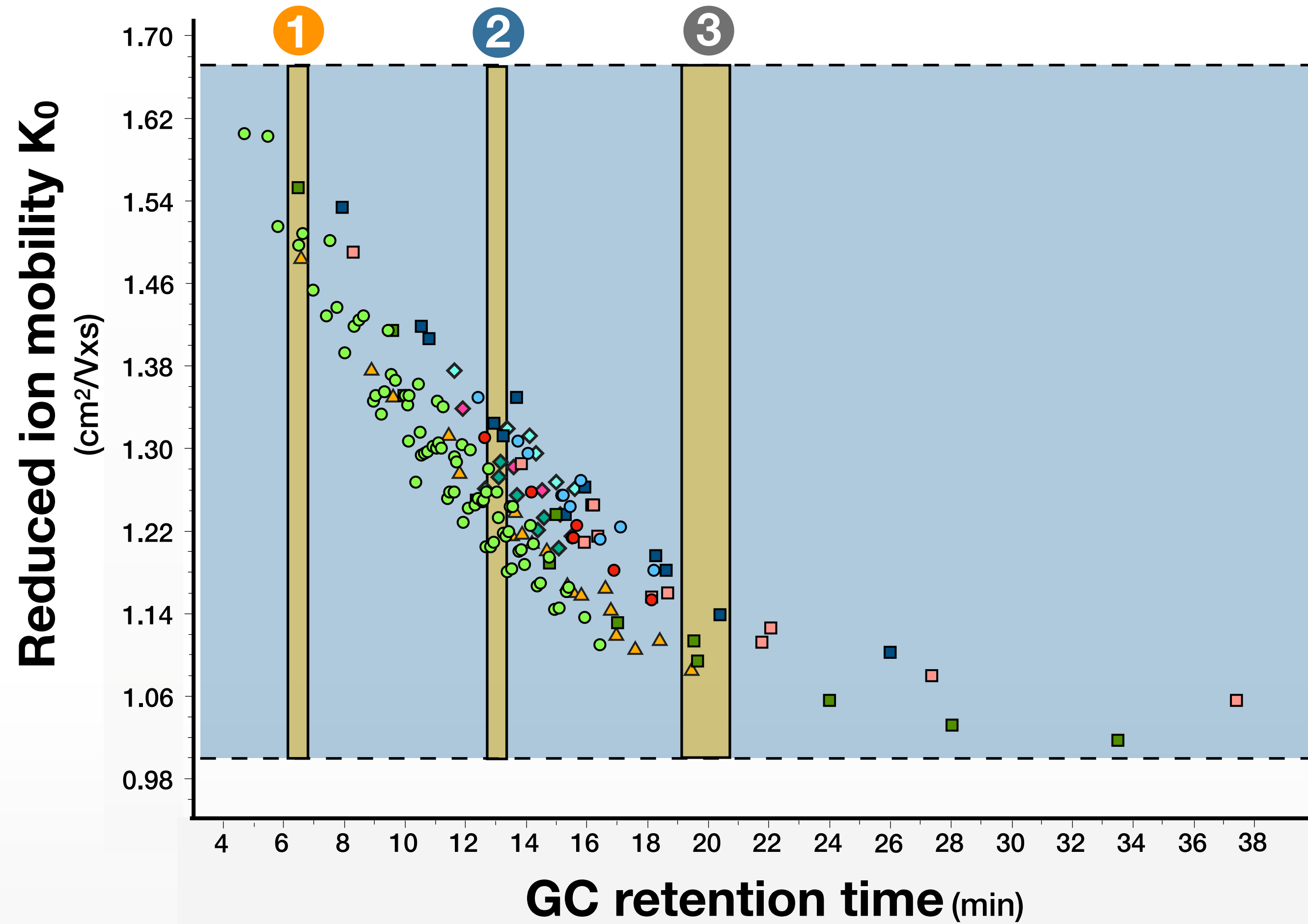
## Sliding Windows in Ion Mobility

# RT vs K correlation

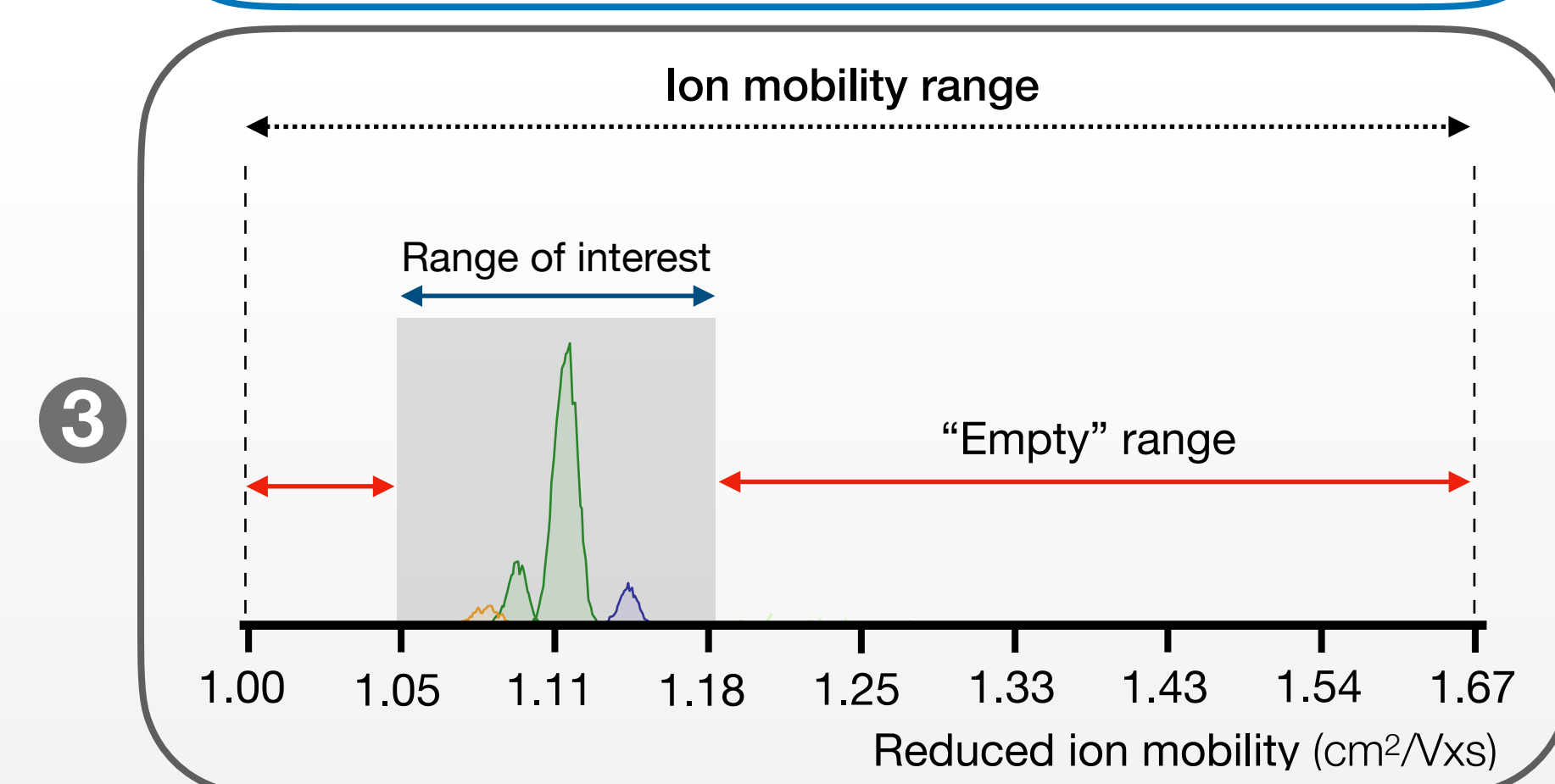
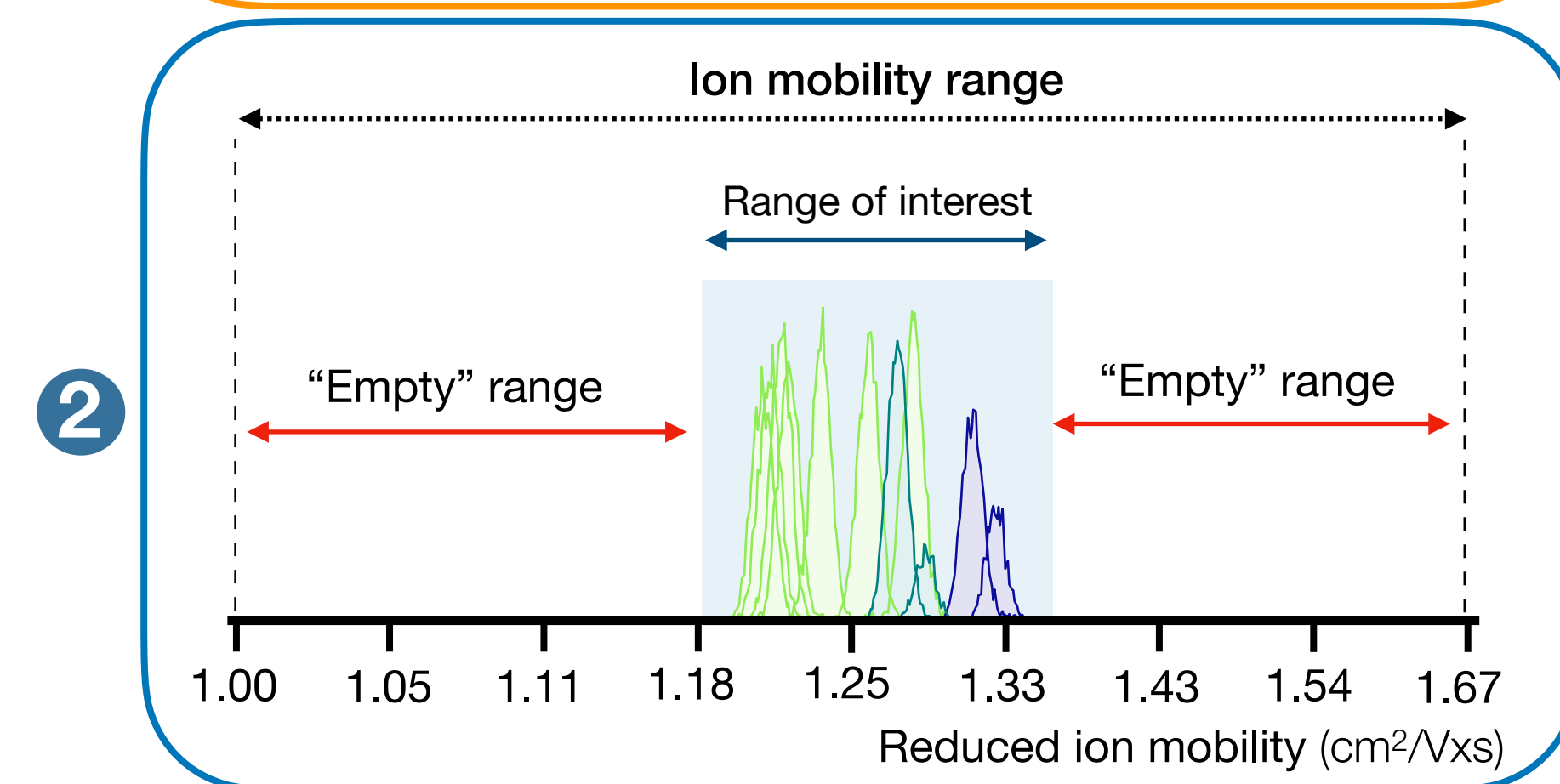
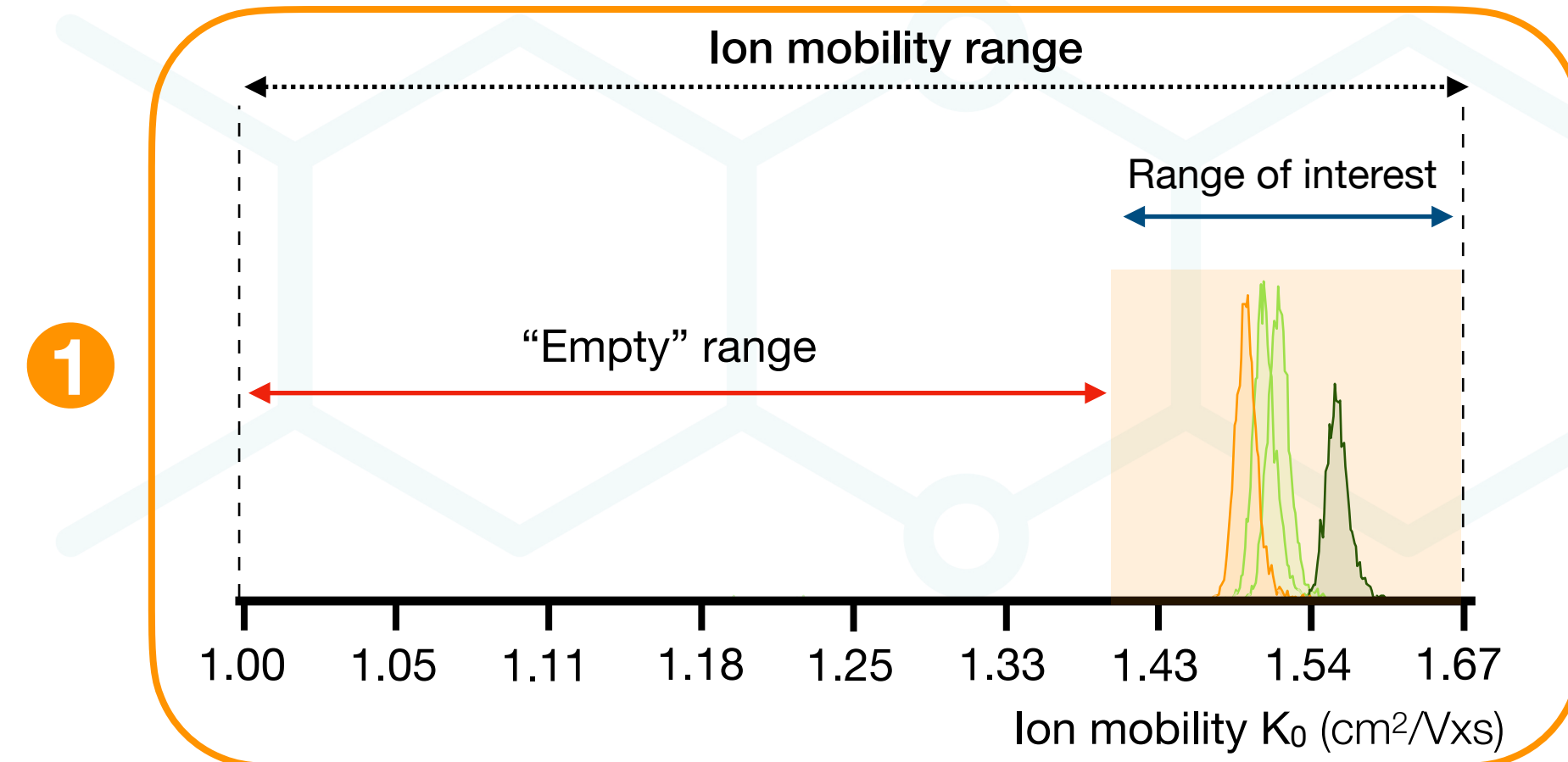
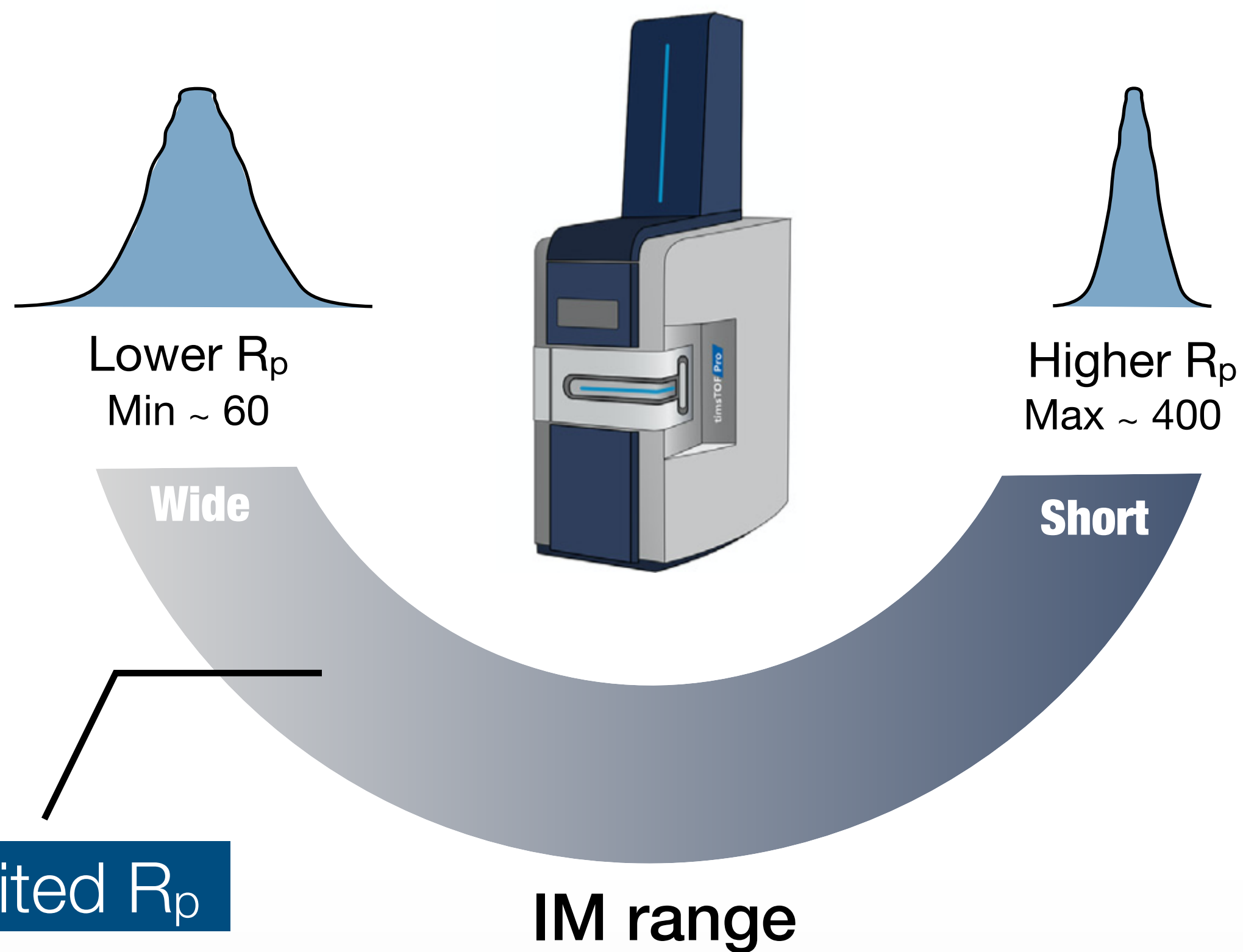




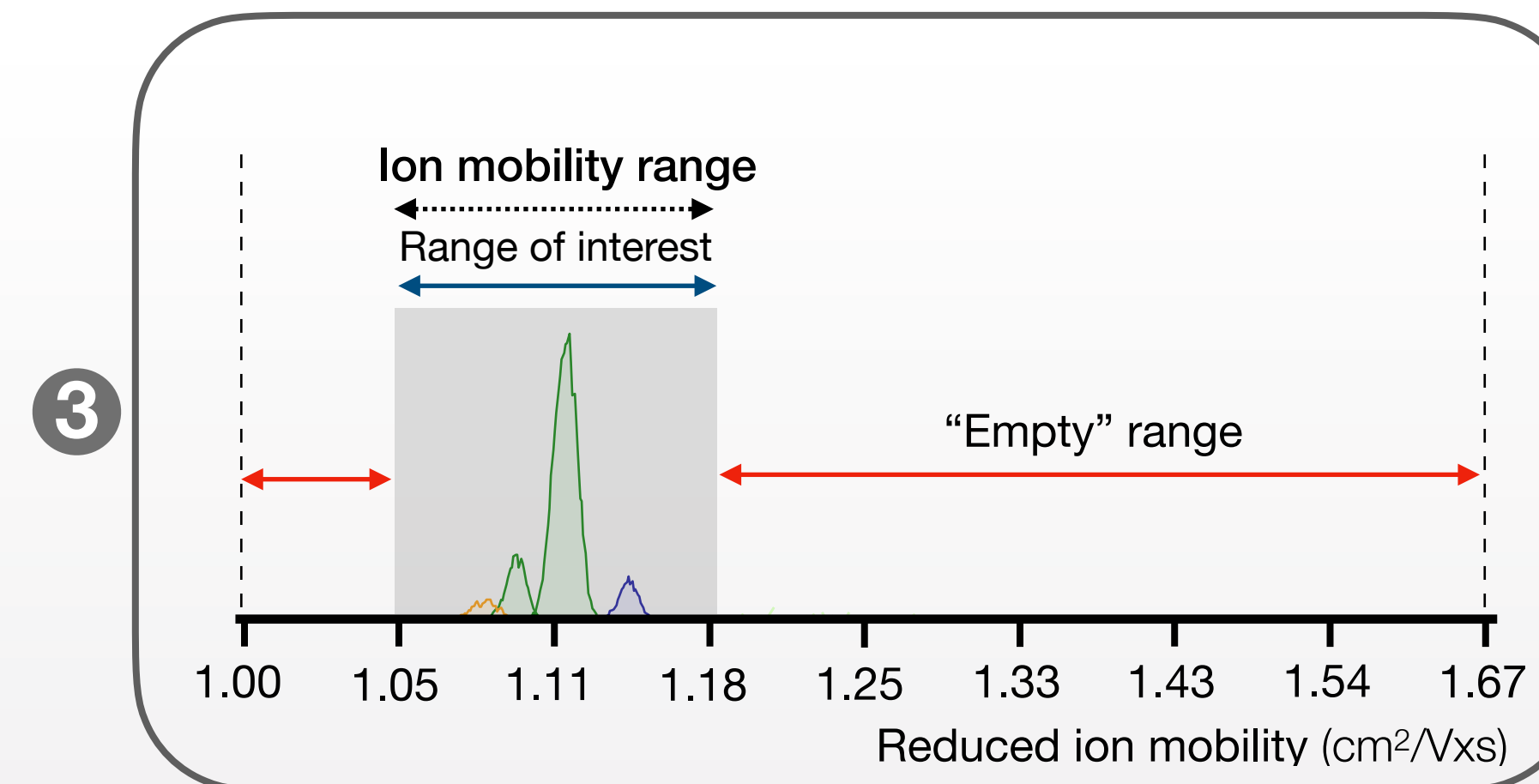
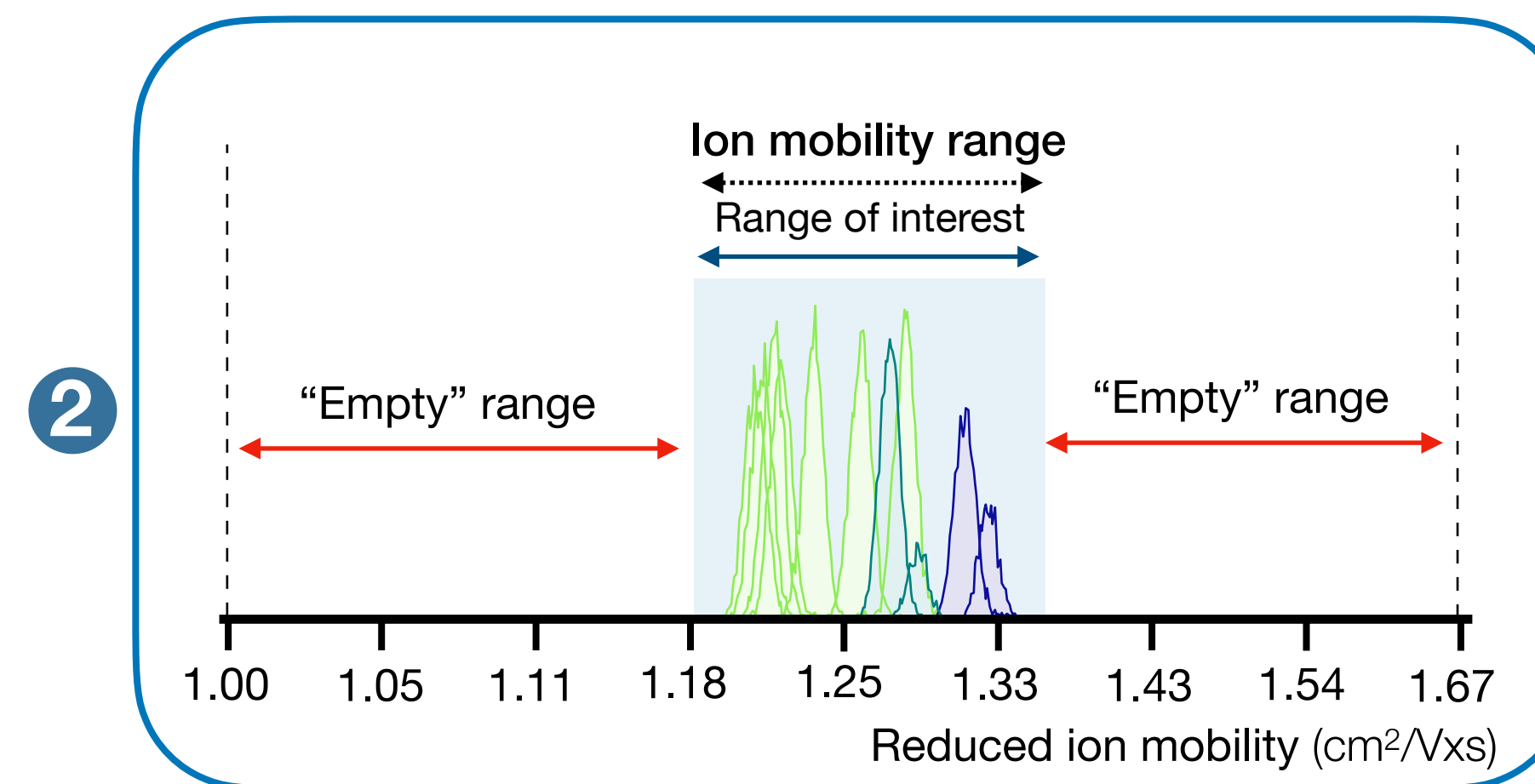
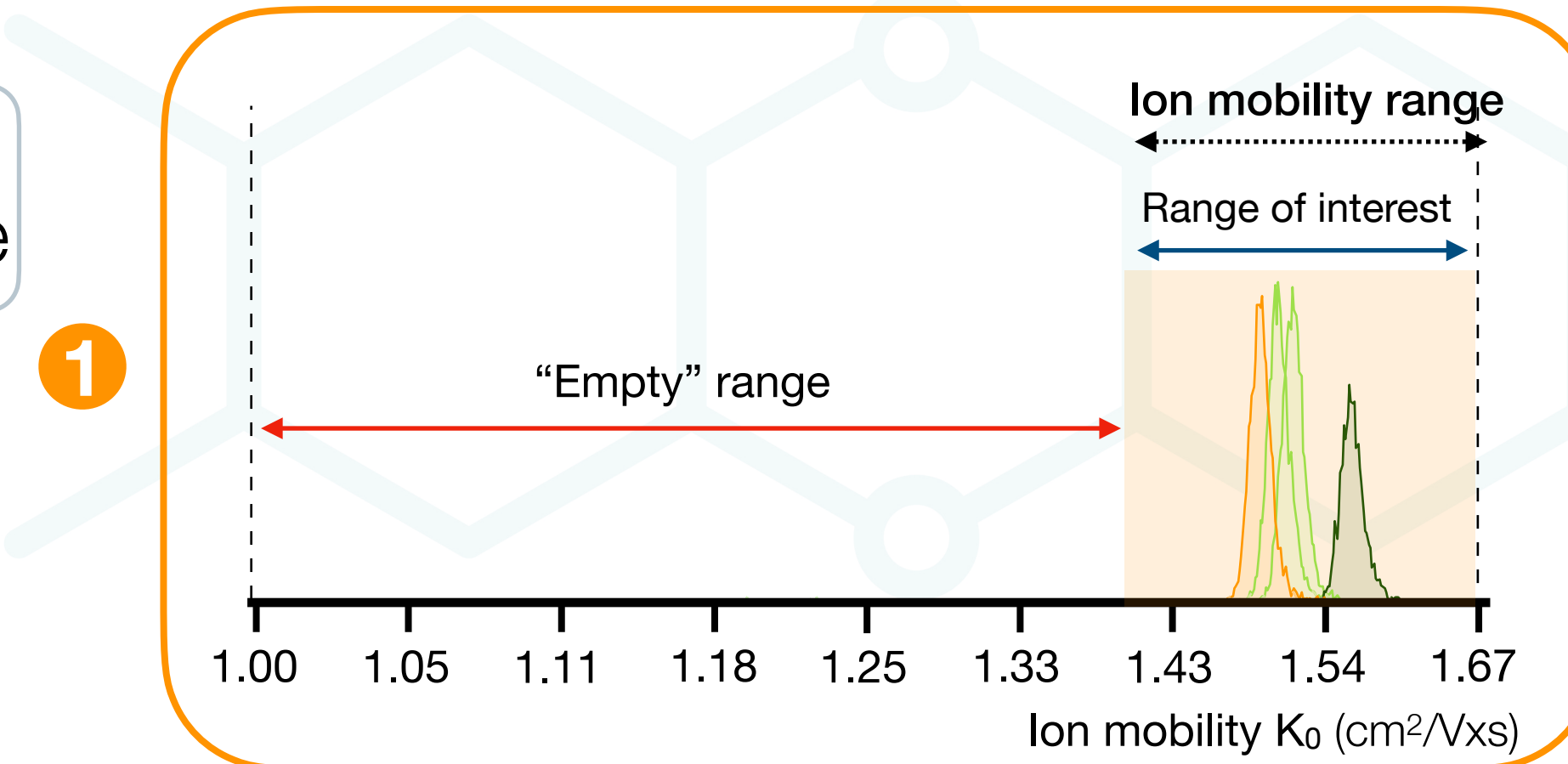
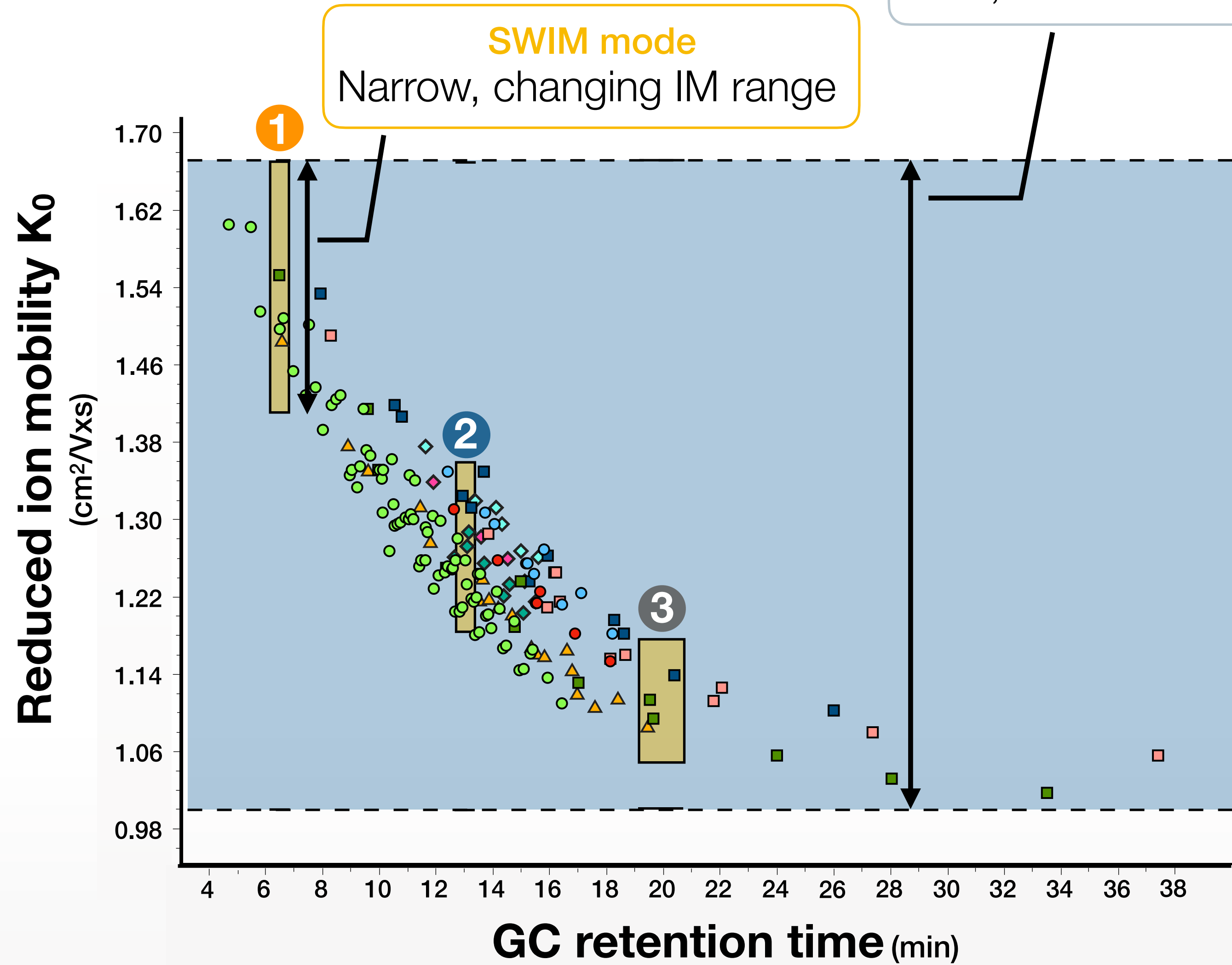
# Standard mode



# Standard mode



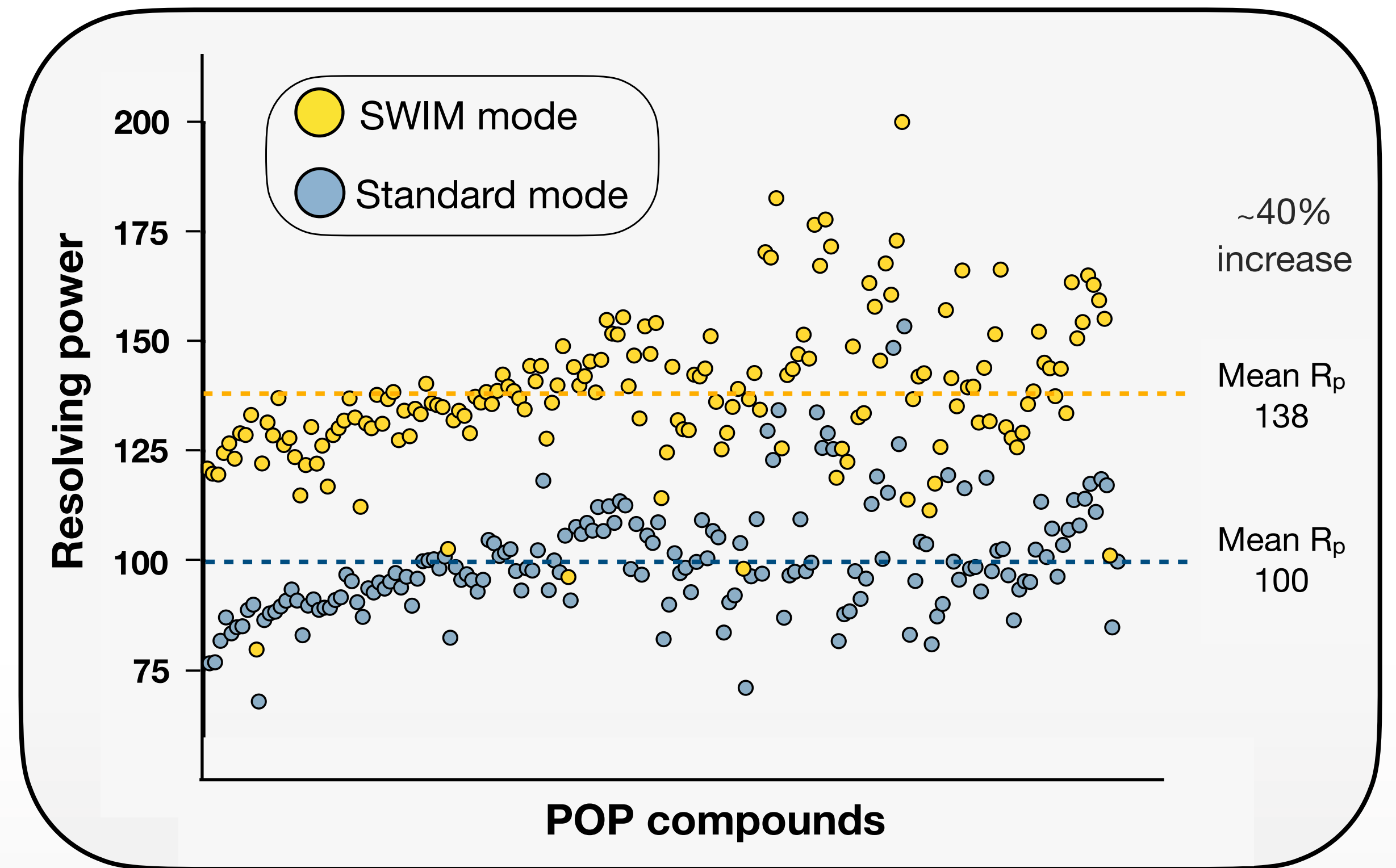
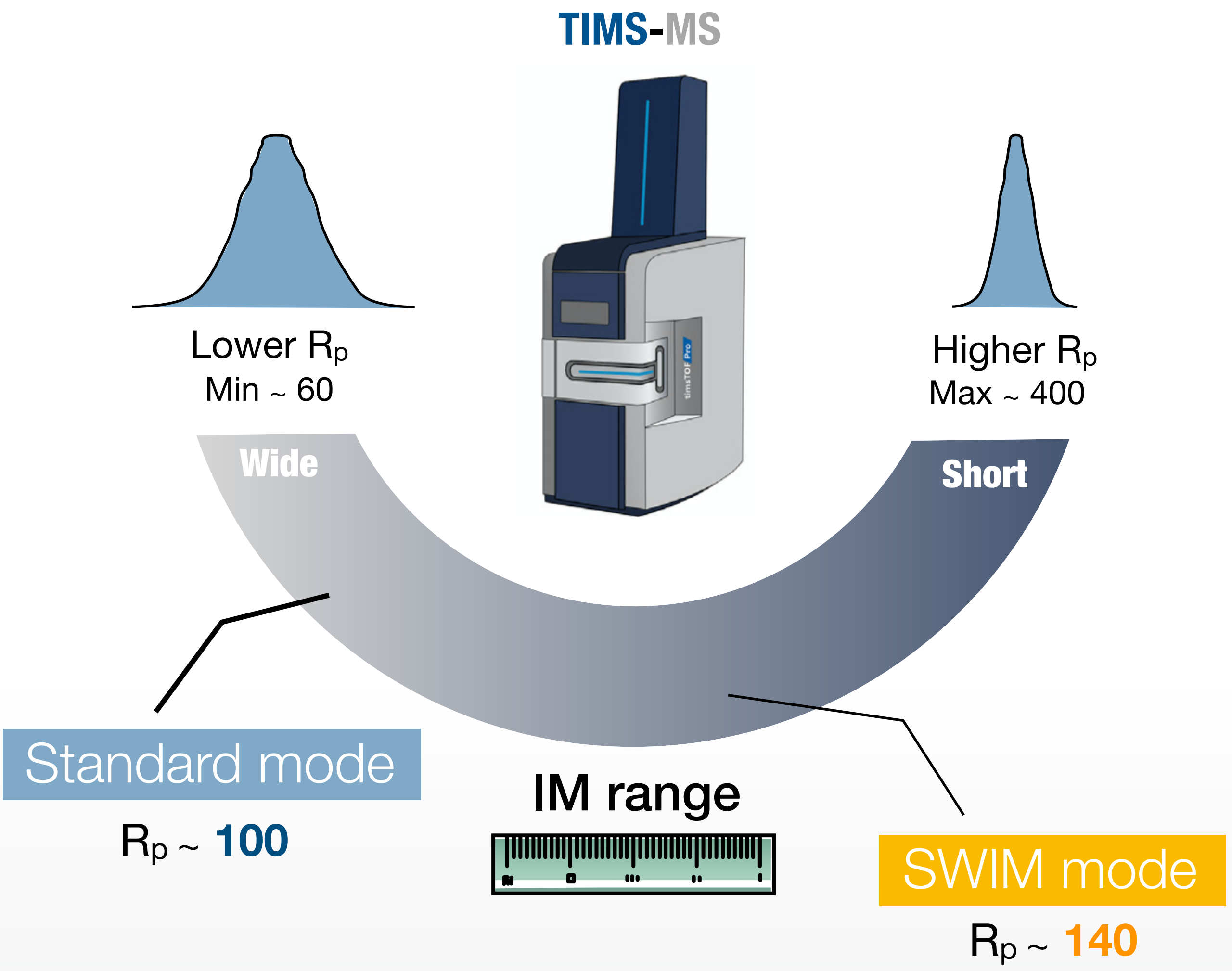
# SWIM mode





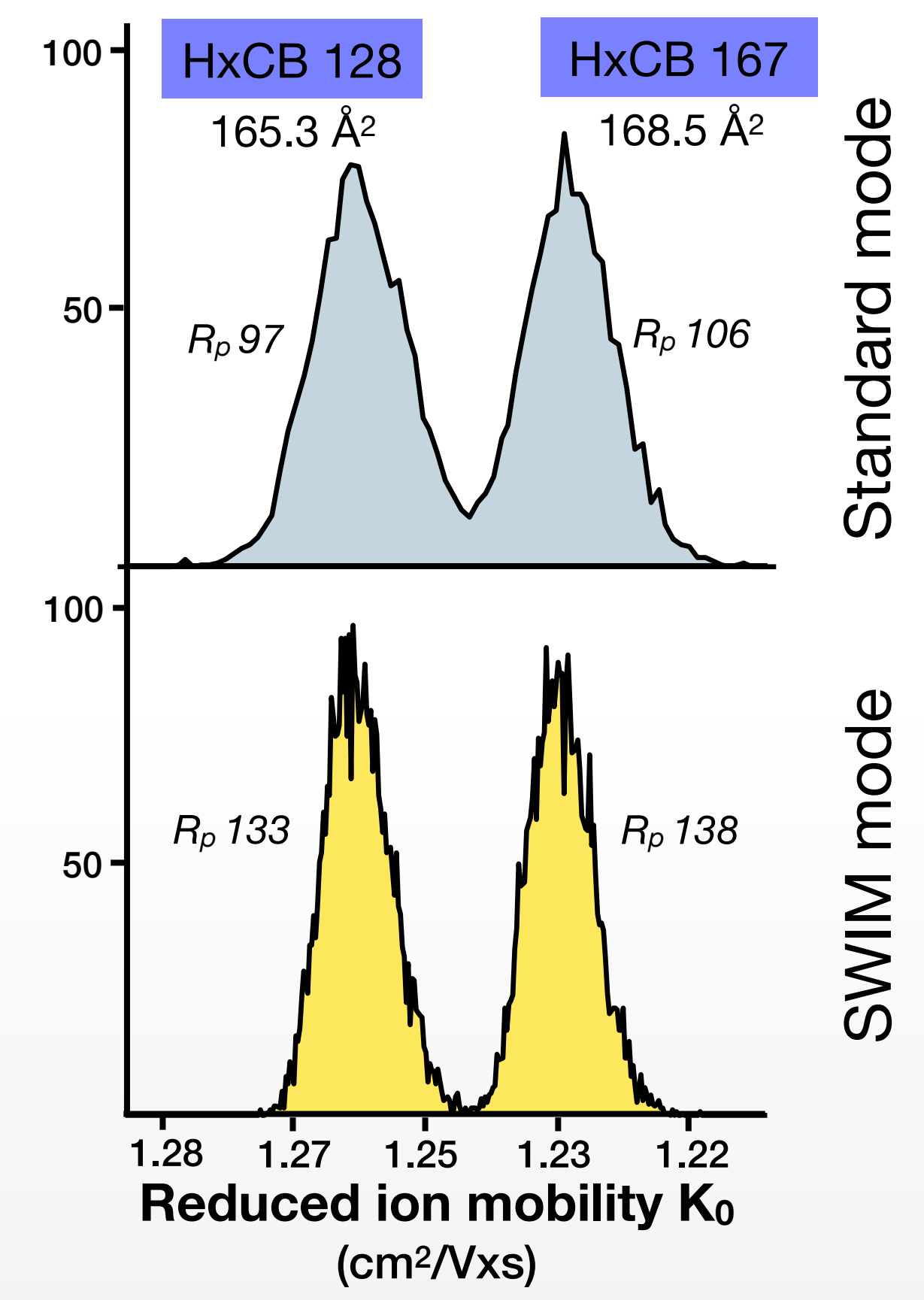
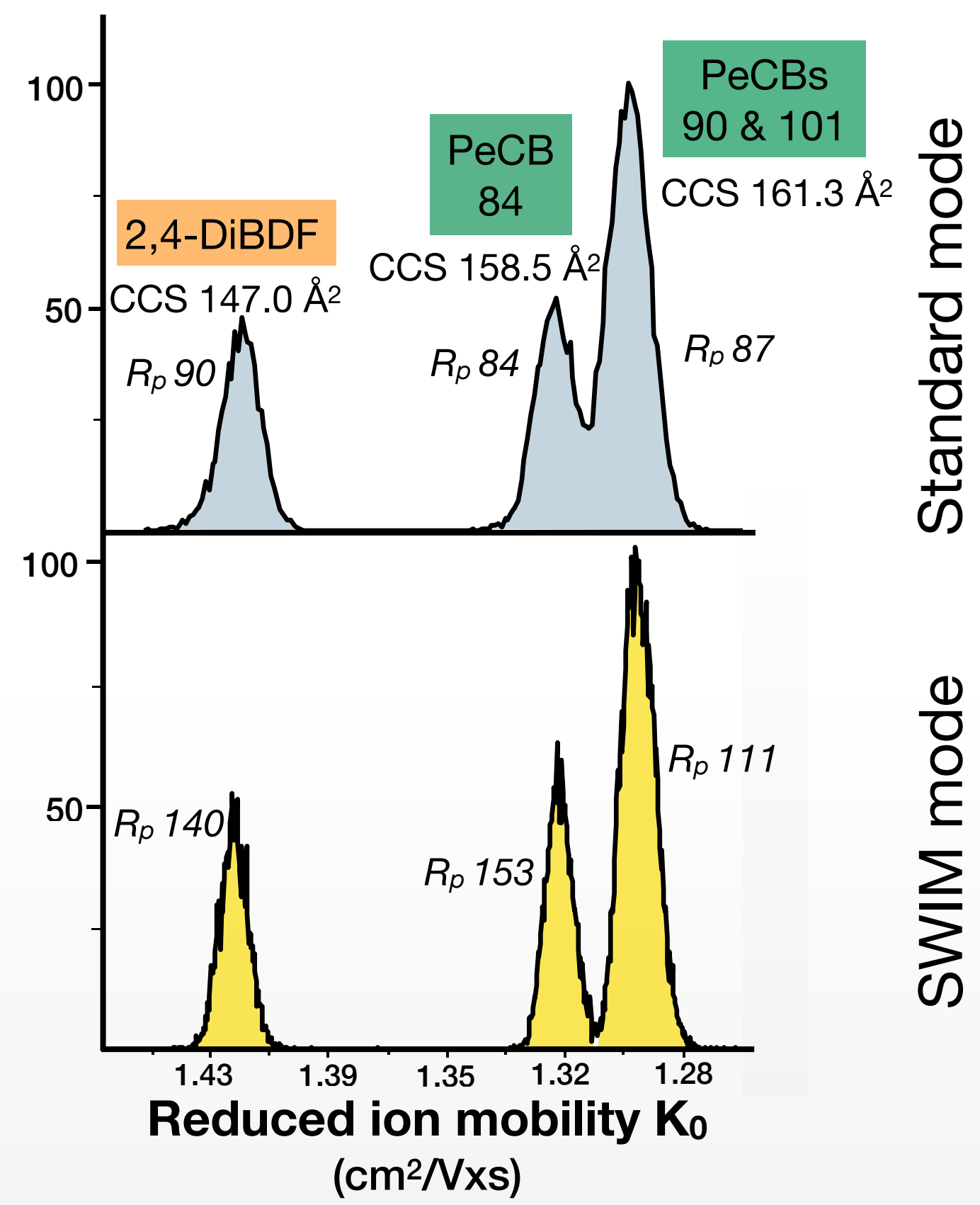
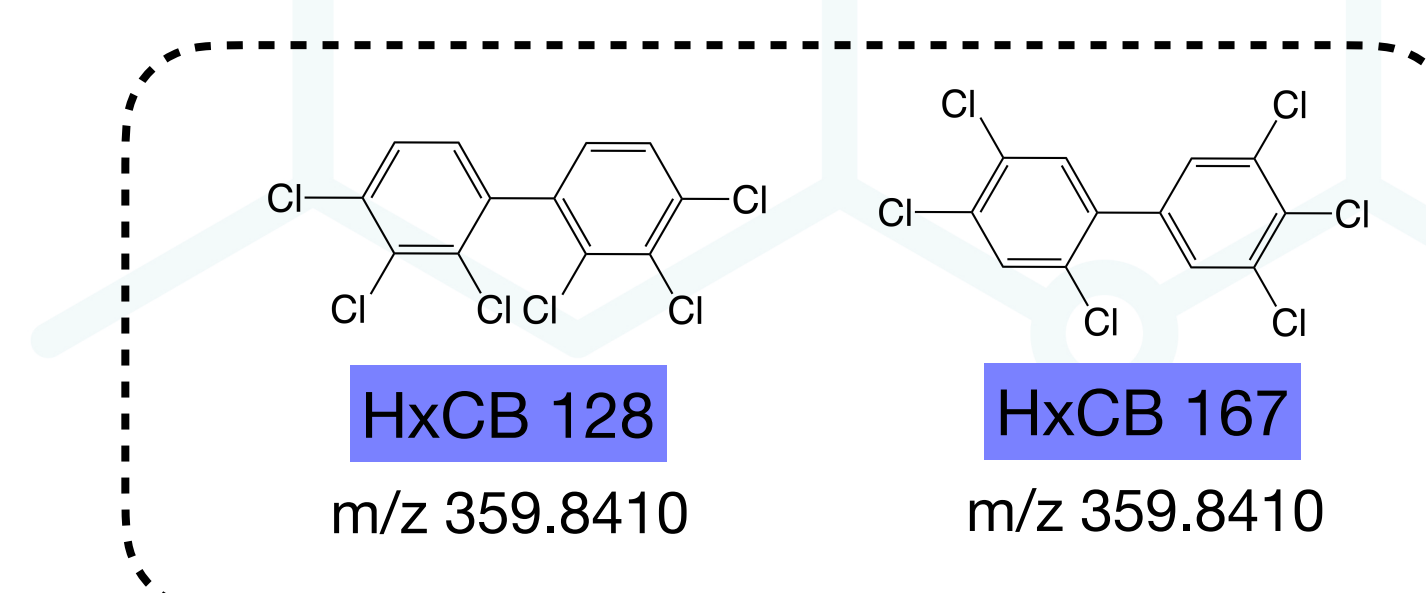
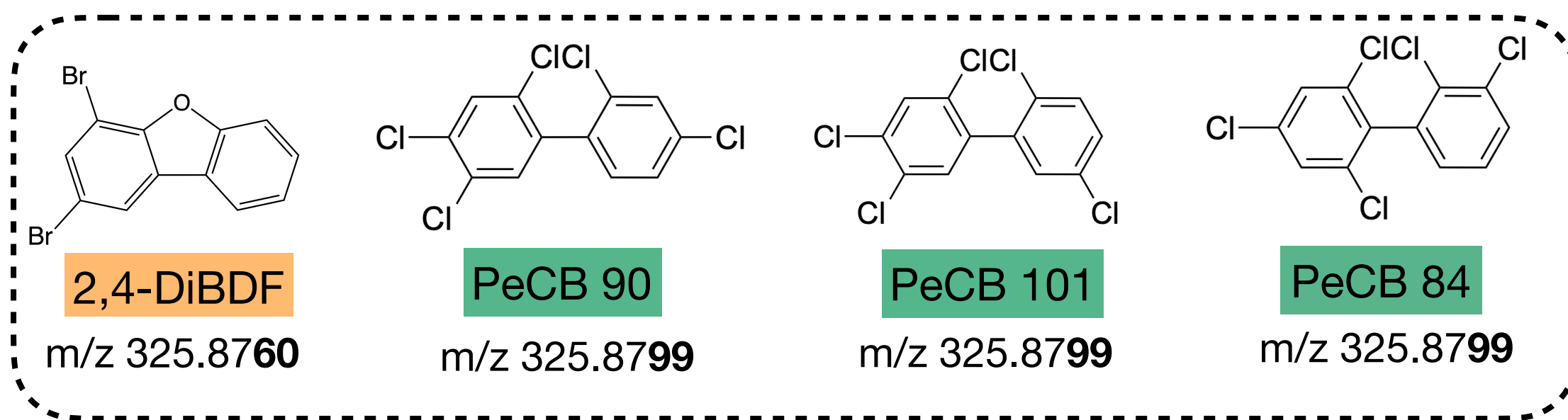


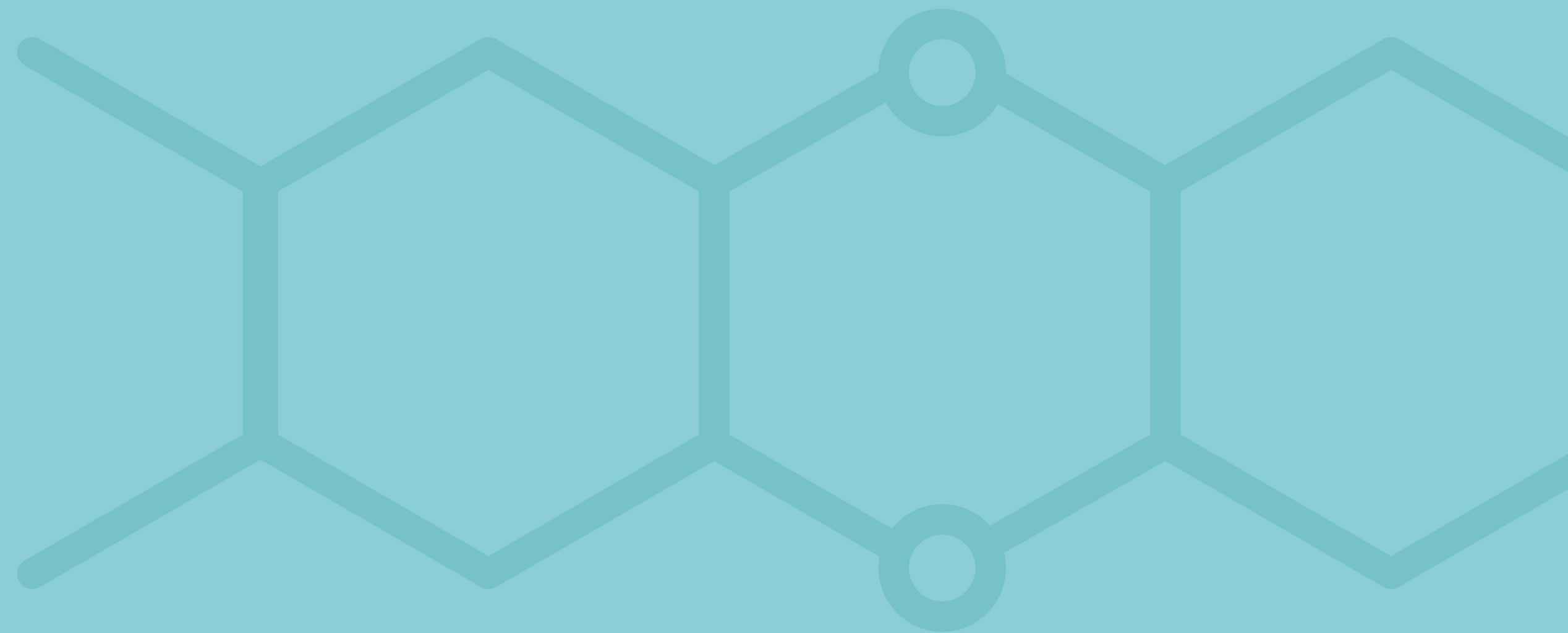
# R<sub>p</sub> improvement





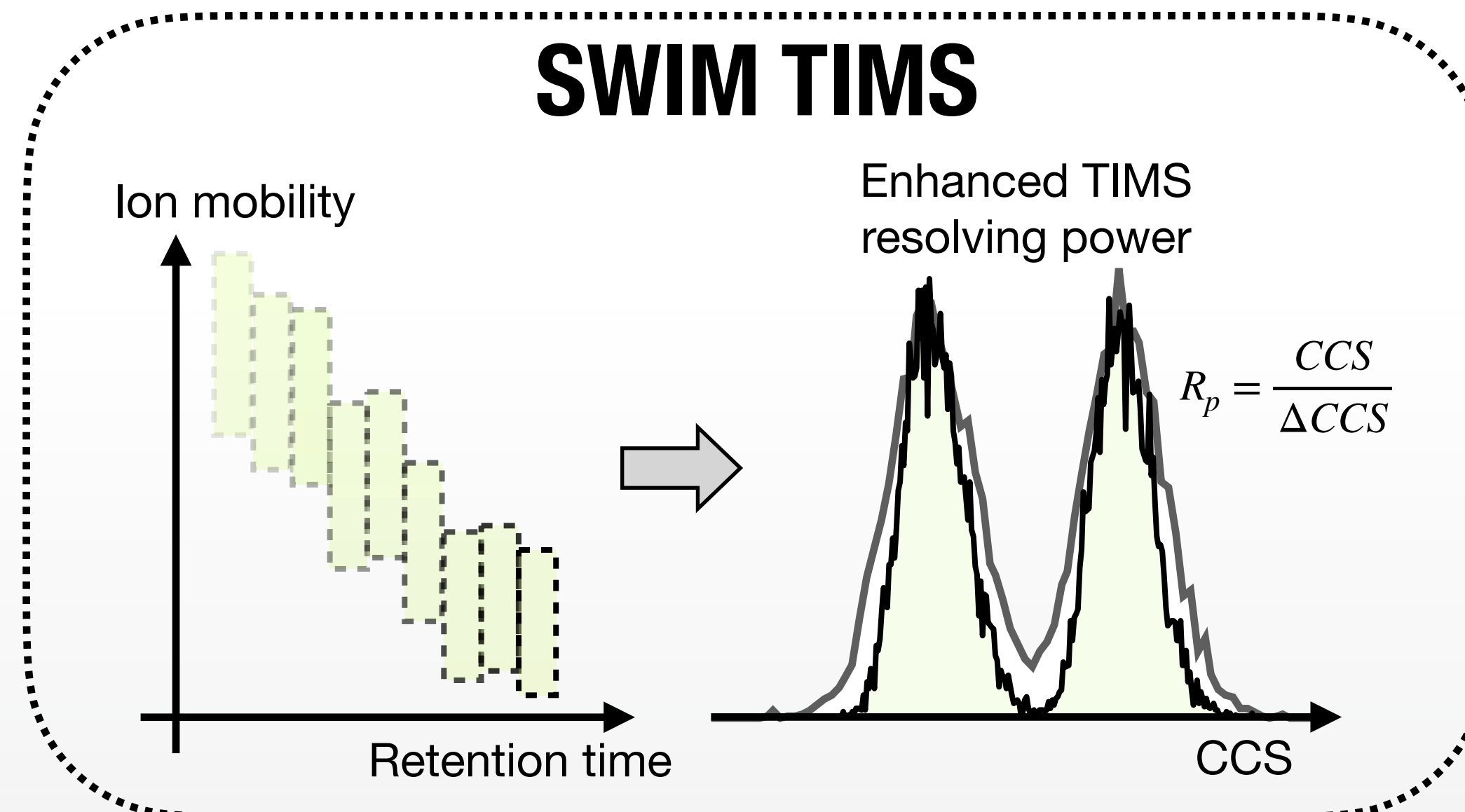
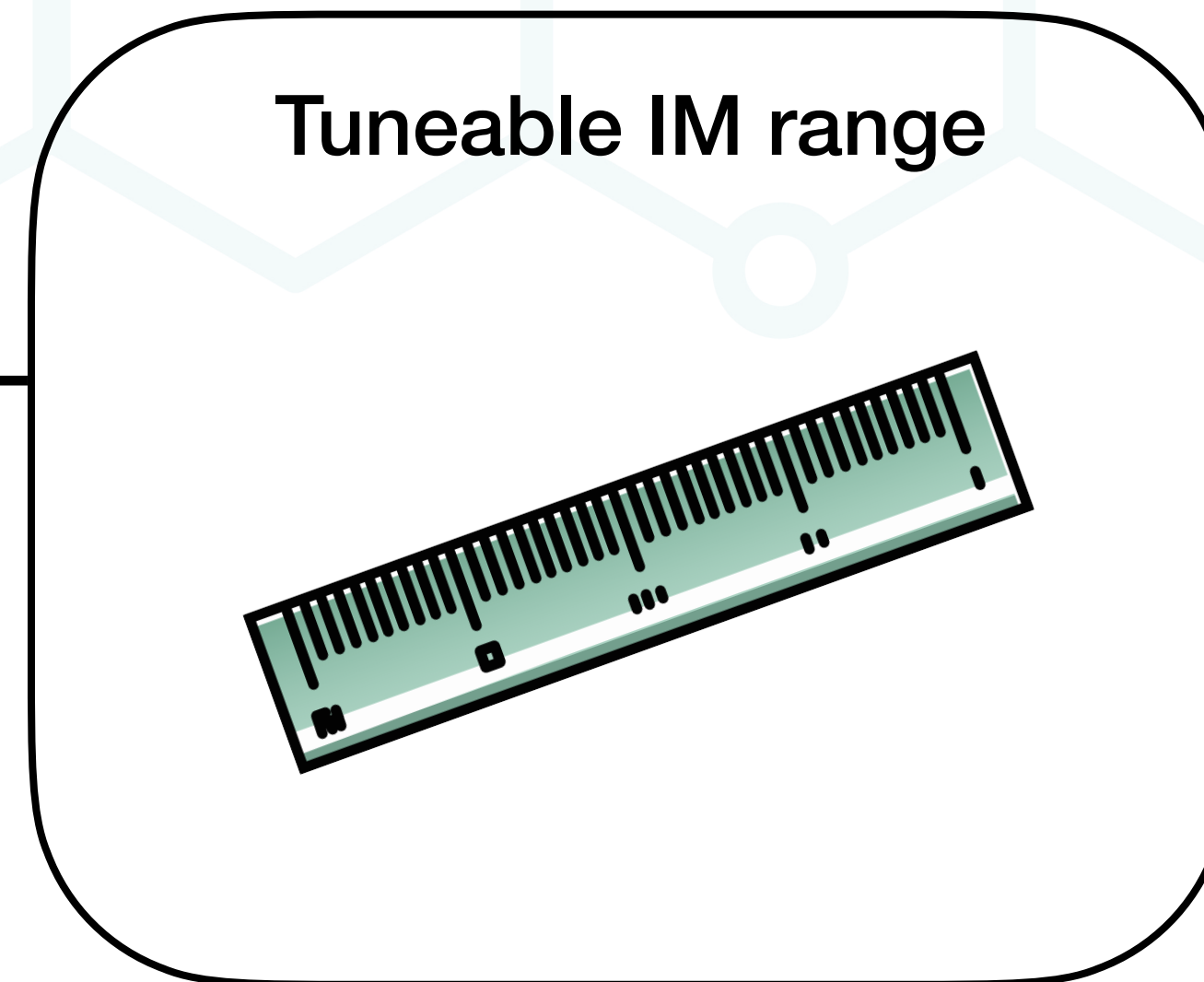
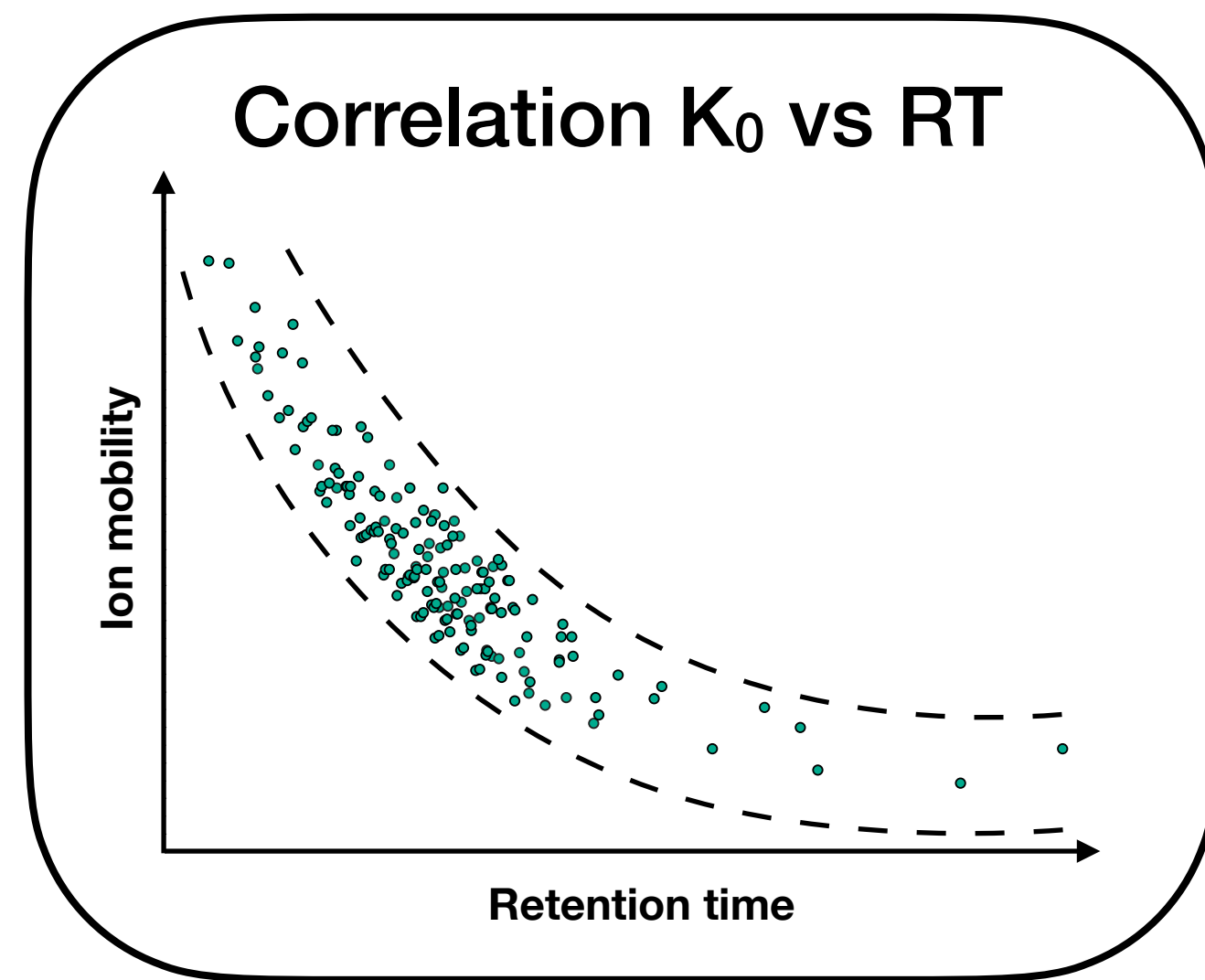
# Selectivity improvement





# Conclusion

# Summary





## 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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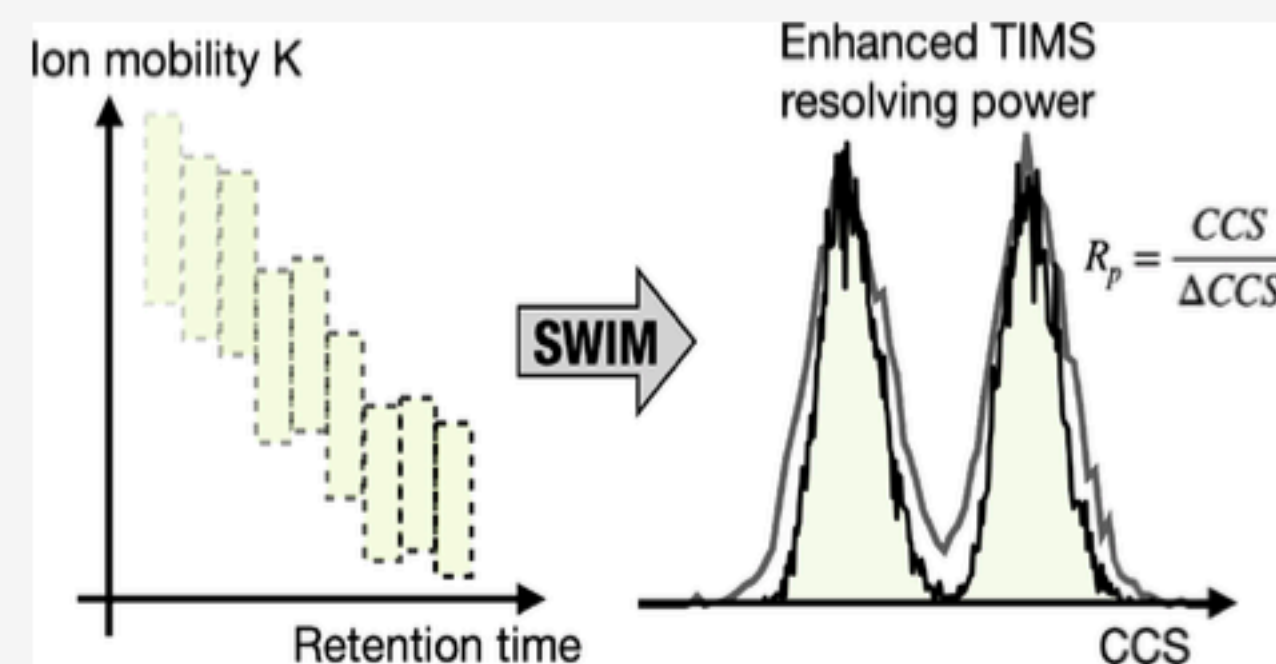
Metrics & More

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>

SVW  
SS  
S



LABORATORY

# SPECTROMETRY



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







**Thank you**