

Ion mobility spectrometry

How can new concepts pave the way into criminal investigations?

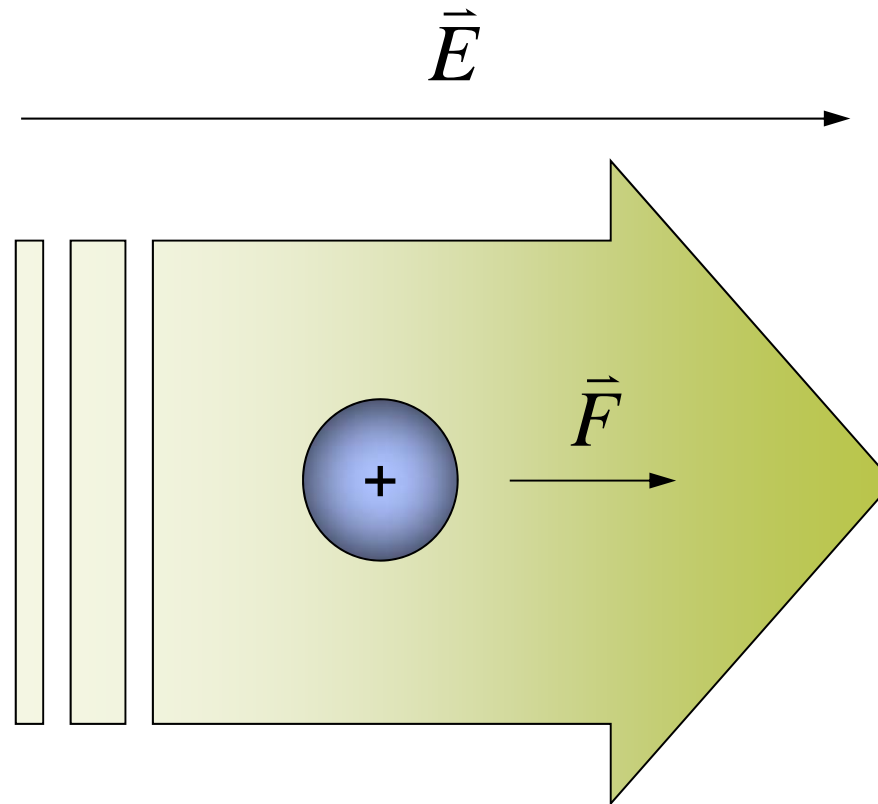
S. Zimmermann¹, C. Schaefer¹, M. Hitzemann¹, M. Lippmann¹,
N. Beijer², Michiel Beukers², B. van de Kamp², Jaap C. Knotter²

¹ Leibniz University Hannover

² Politieacademie, Apeldoorn

Principle of ion mobility spectrometry (IMS)

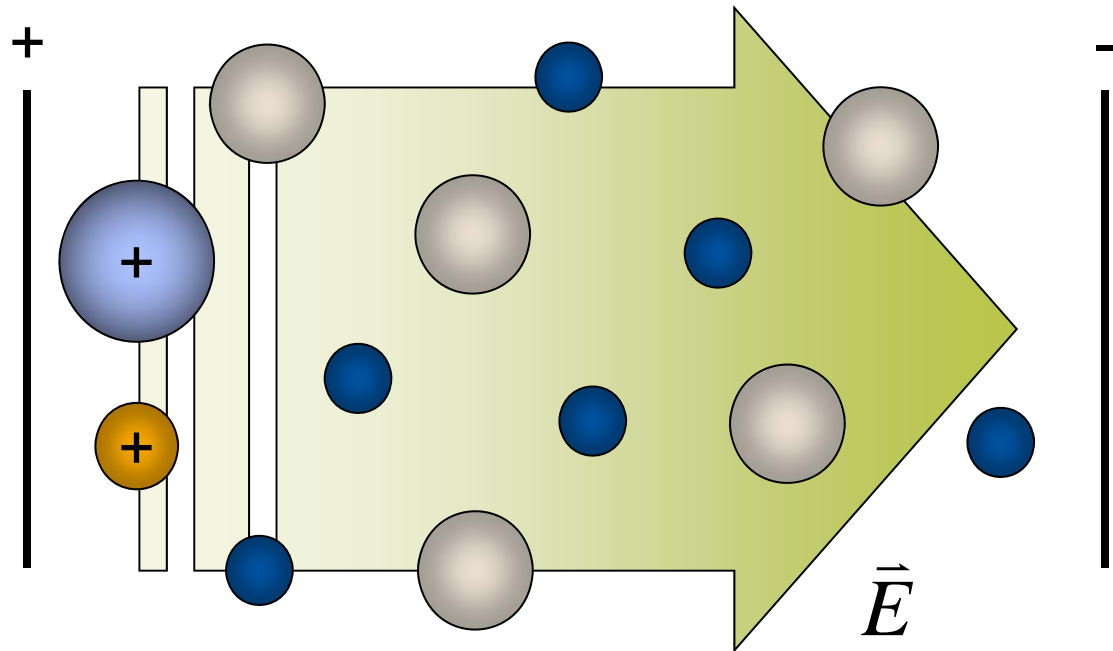
IMS is based on the characteristic motion of gas phase ions in an electric field **at ambient pressure**



$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{F}}{m} = \frac{q\vec{E}}{m}$$

Ion movement at atmospheric pressure

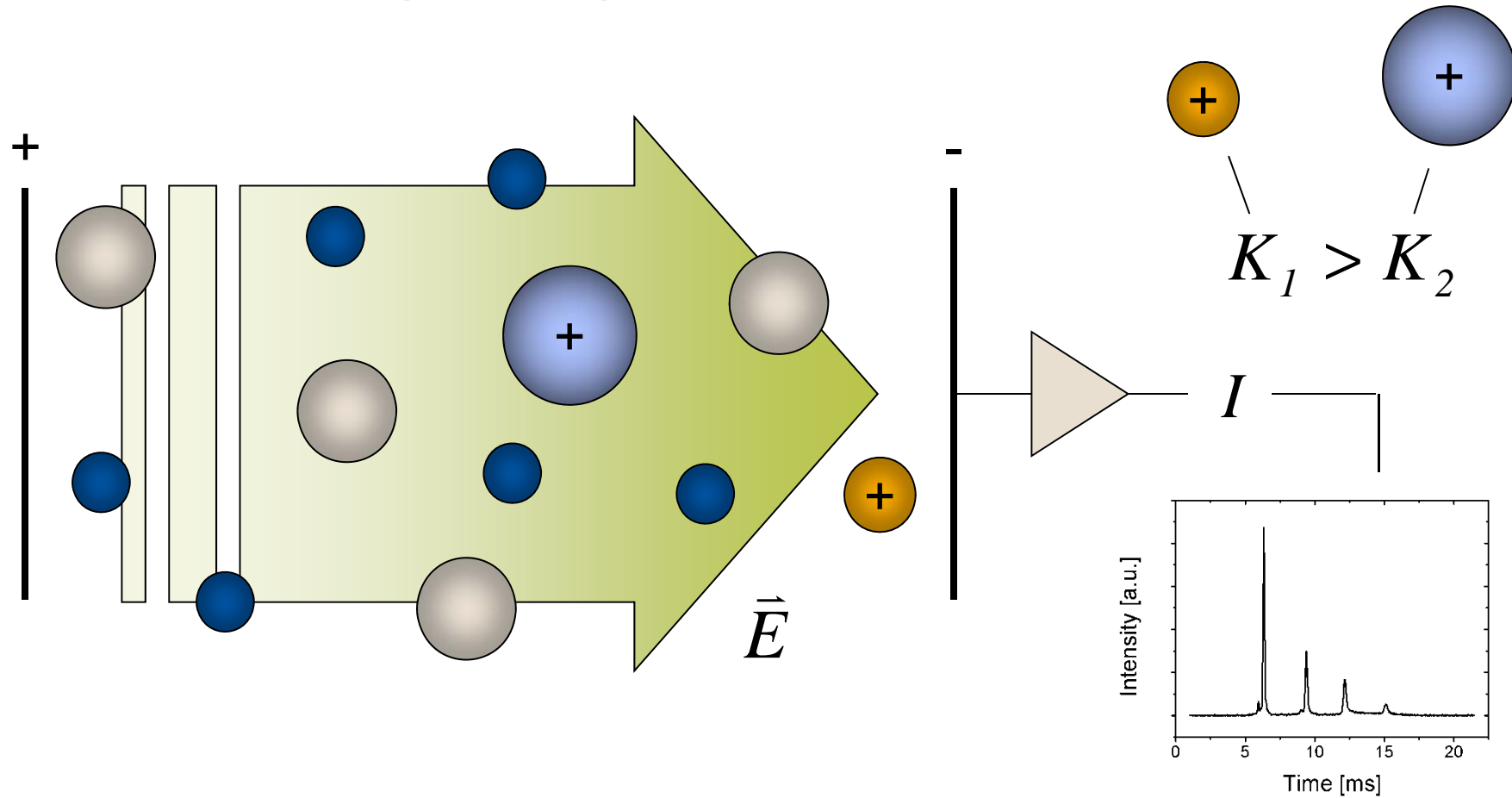


$$\bar{v} = K \vec{E}$$

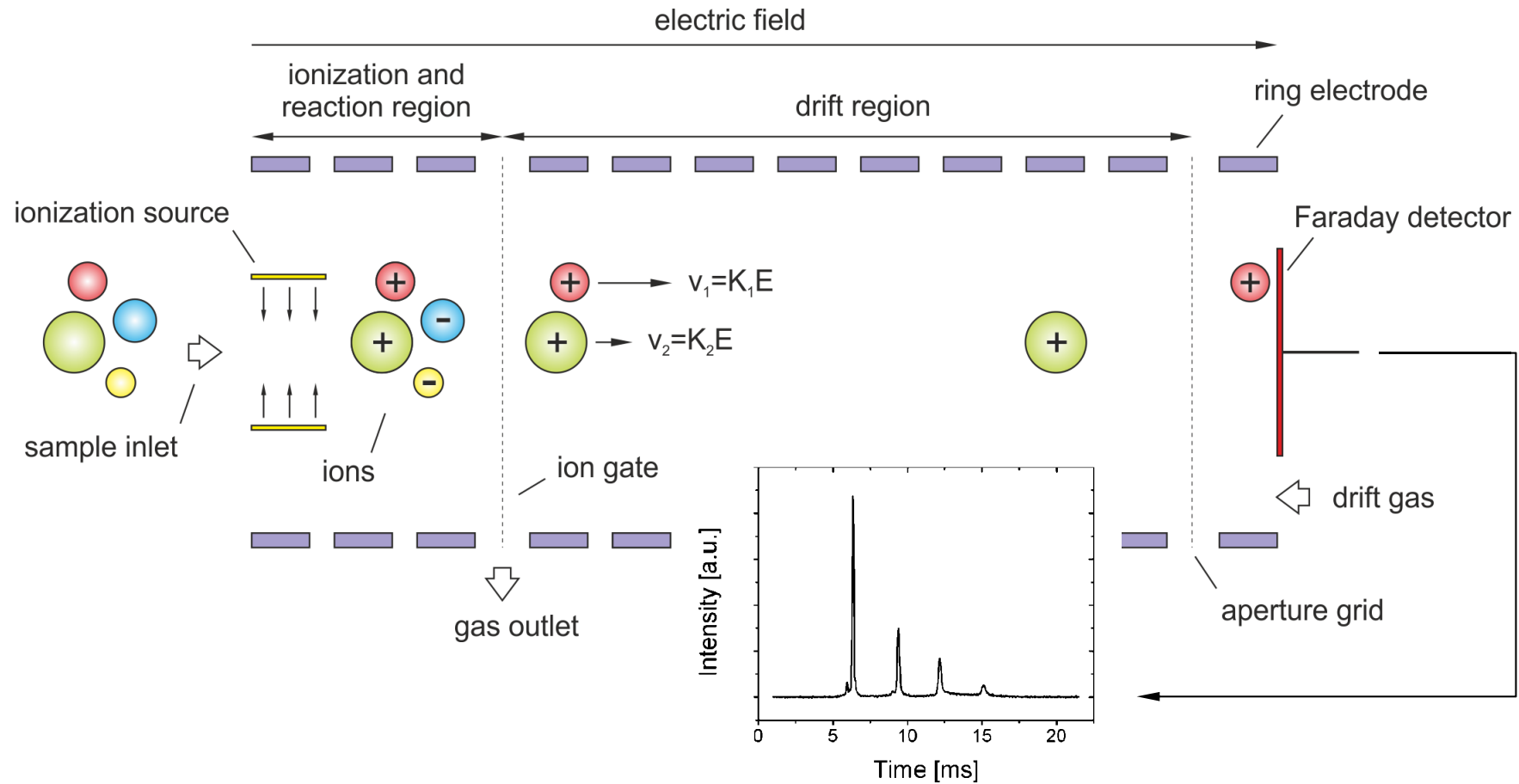
$$t_d = \frac{s^2}{KU}$$

$T = 300 \text{ K}$, $P = 1013.15 \text{ mbar}$, mean free path $\approx 100 \text{ nm}$, $2.7 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ molecules/cm}^3$

Ion movement at atmospheric pressure

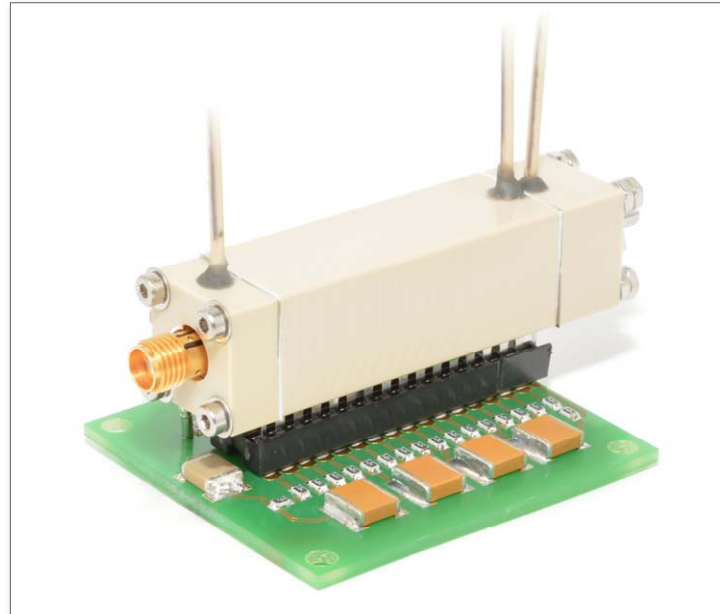


Drift tube ion mobility spectrometer



Critical components

- **Ion source** (non-radioactive, e.g. CD, UV, ESI, DBD, x-Ray, electron gun)
- **Ion gate** (BN, TP, FS, Tristate)
- **Drift tube** (inner diameter, length, electrode design)
- **Ion detector** (aperture grid, detector geometry, capacity)
- **Amplifier** (bandwidth, gain, noise)
- **Gas flows** (drift gas, sample gas)
- **Voltages** (reaction region, drift region, aperture, ion gate)
- **Ground potential** (detector vs. inlet)

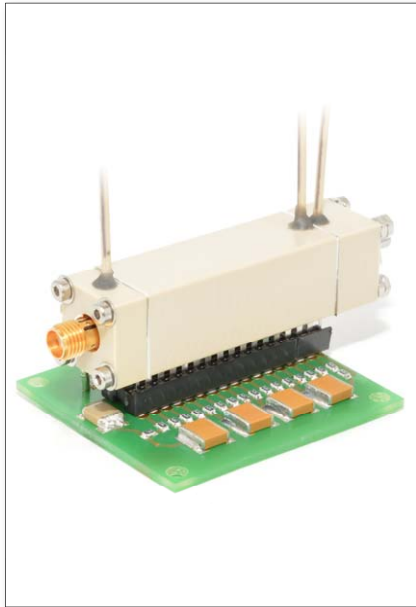


Considering basic design rules even **mini-IMS** can reach outstanding performance

- Drift length: **40 mm**
- Resolving power: **65**
- Detection limits: **low ppt** (in one second)

mini-IMS with closed gas-loop and GC option

For complex samples or backgrounds, **GC helps reducing chemical cross sensitivities and adds an orthogonal separation** dimension but increases response time from seconds to several minutes and decreases sensitivity due to dilution effects.



mini-IMS

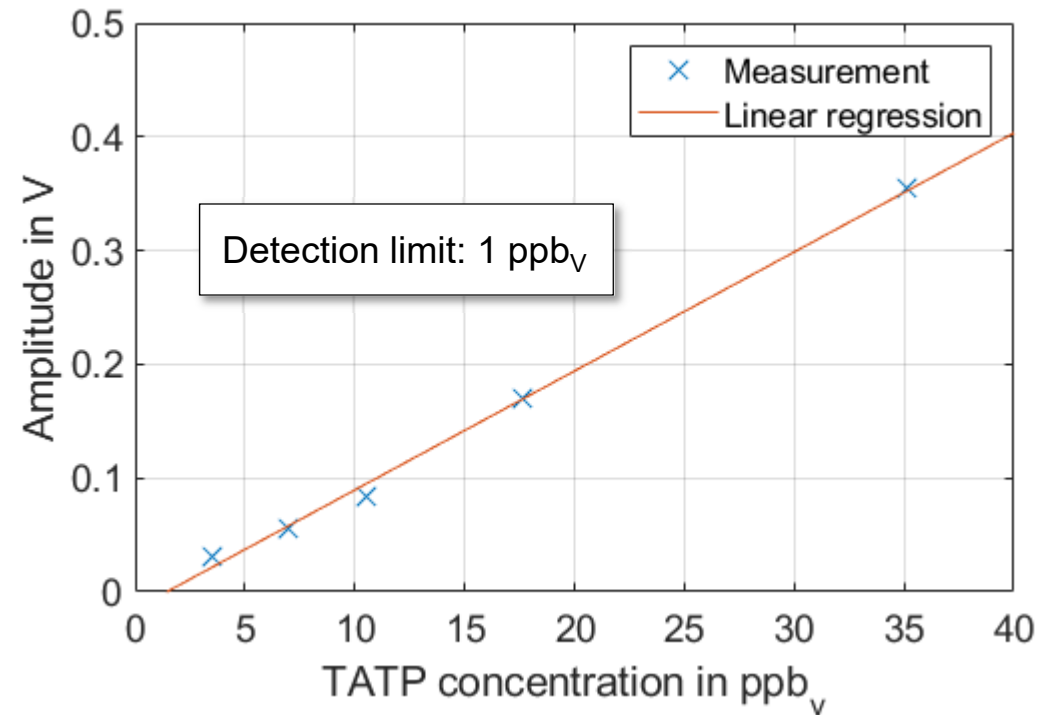
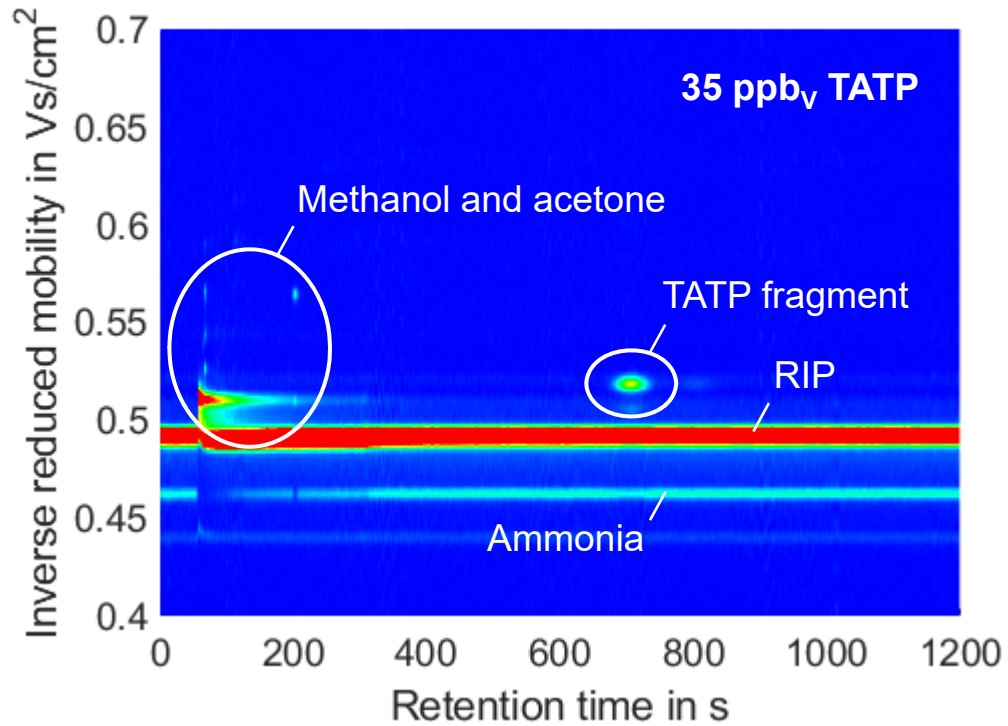


Closed gas loop GC-IMS (not size optimized)

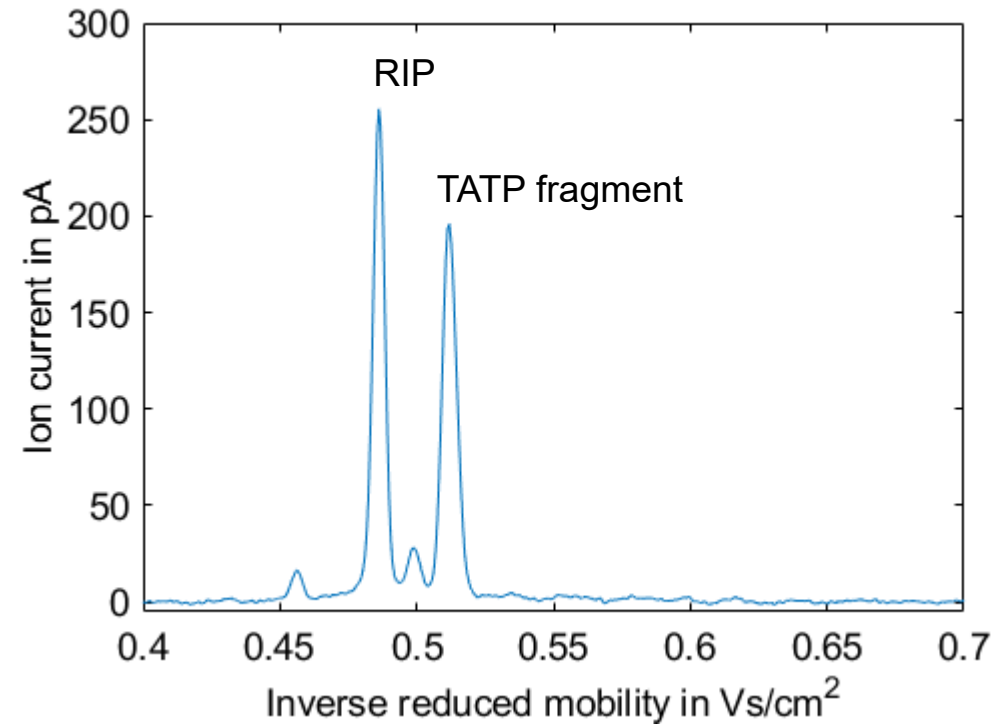
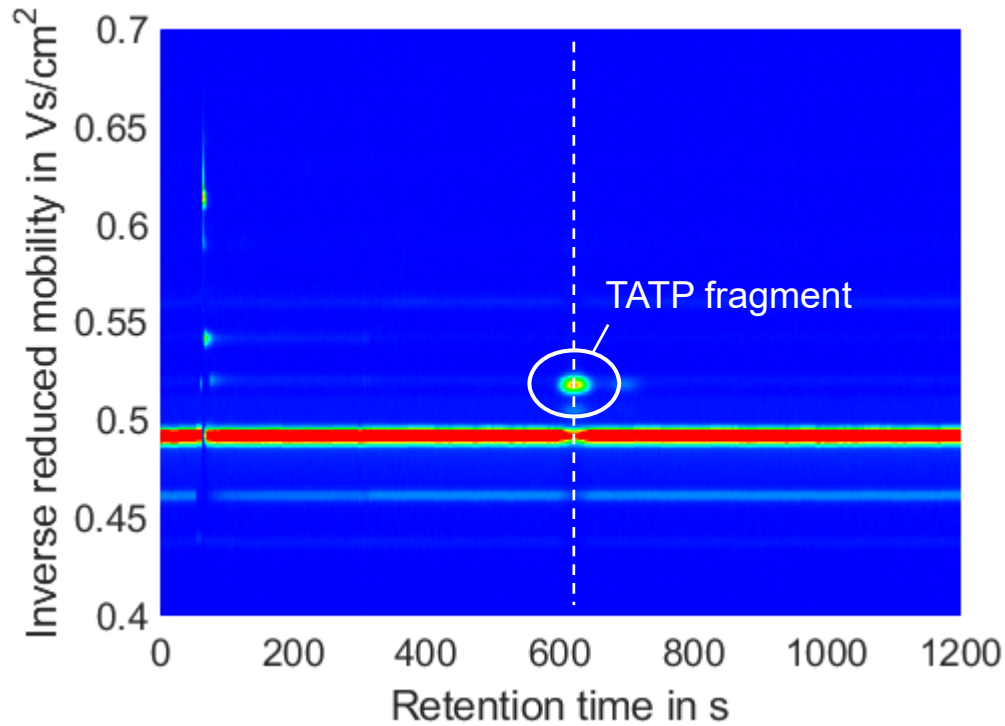


IMS mounted to a drone

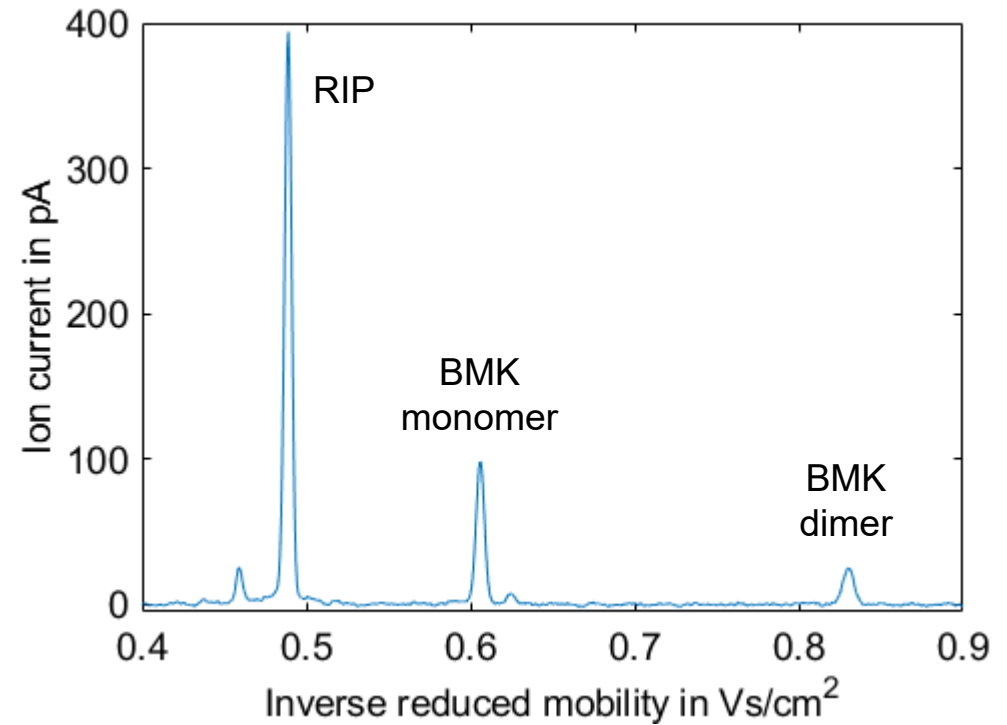
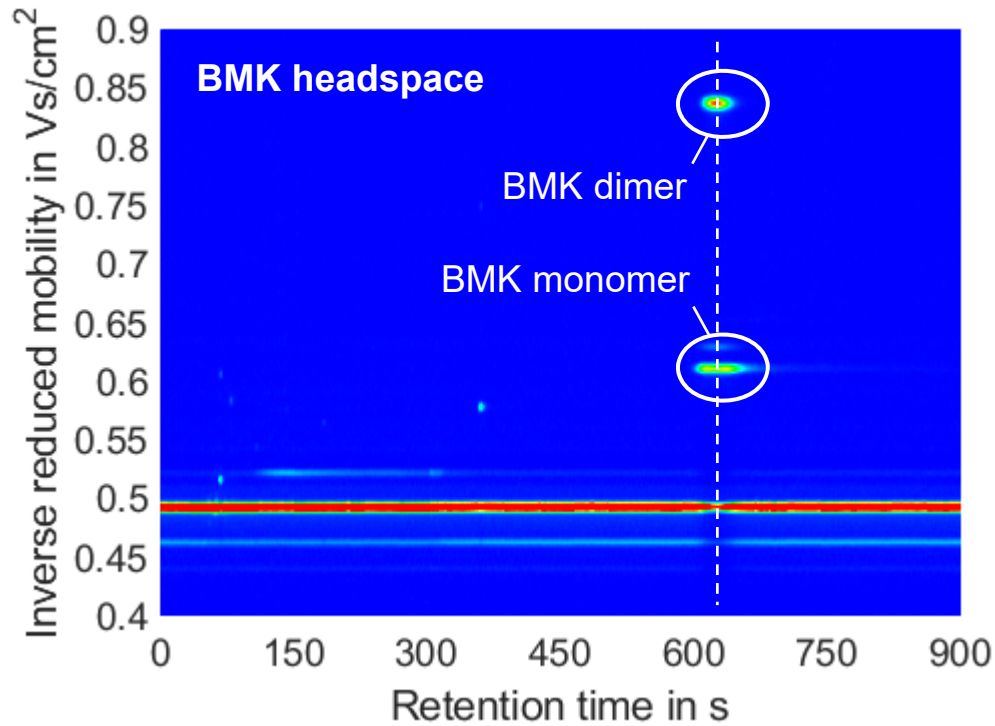
TATP dissolved in Methanol (GC-IMS)



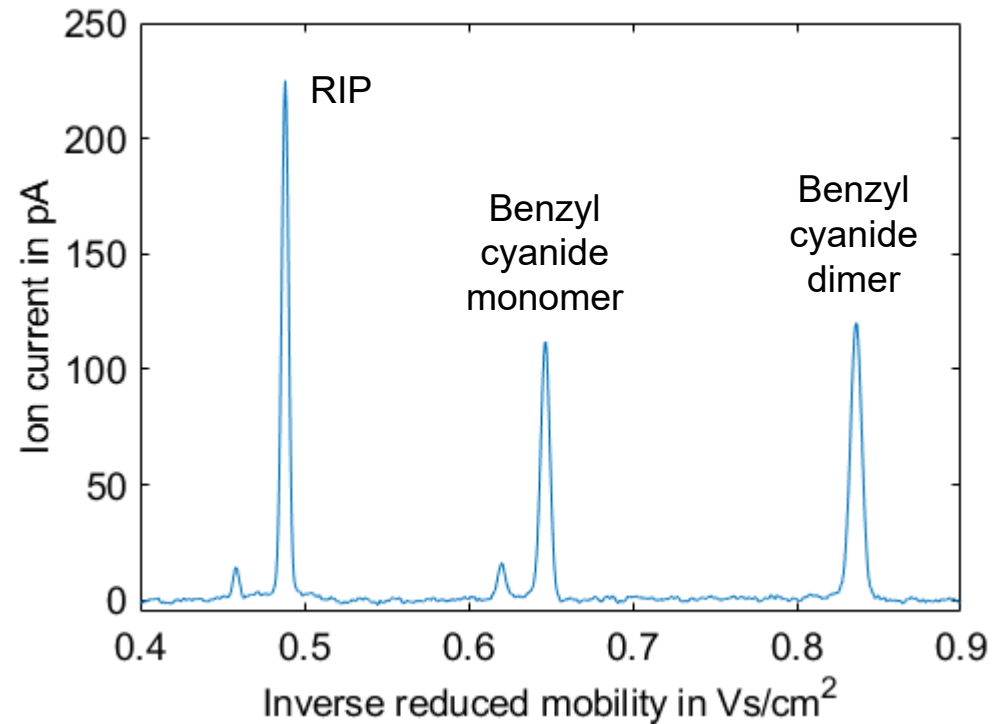
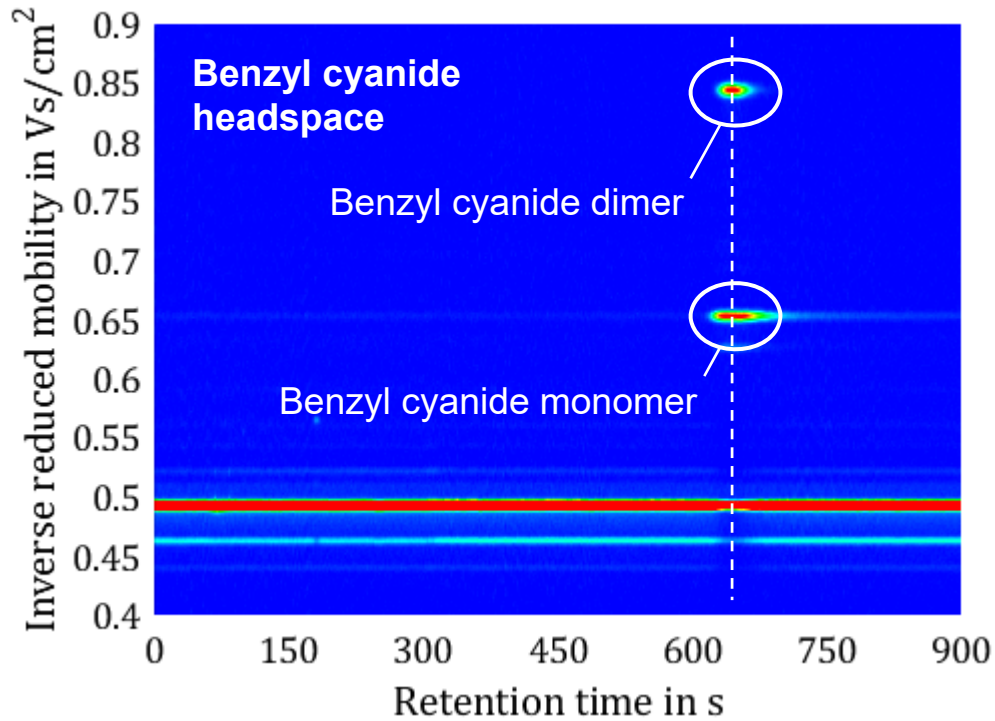
TATP headspace by (GC-IMS)



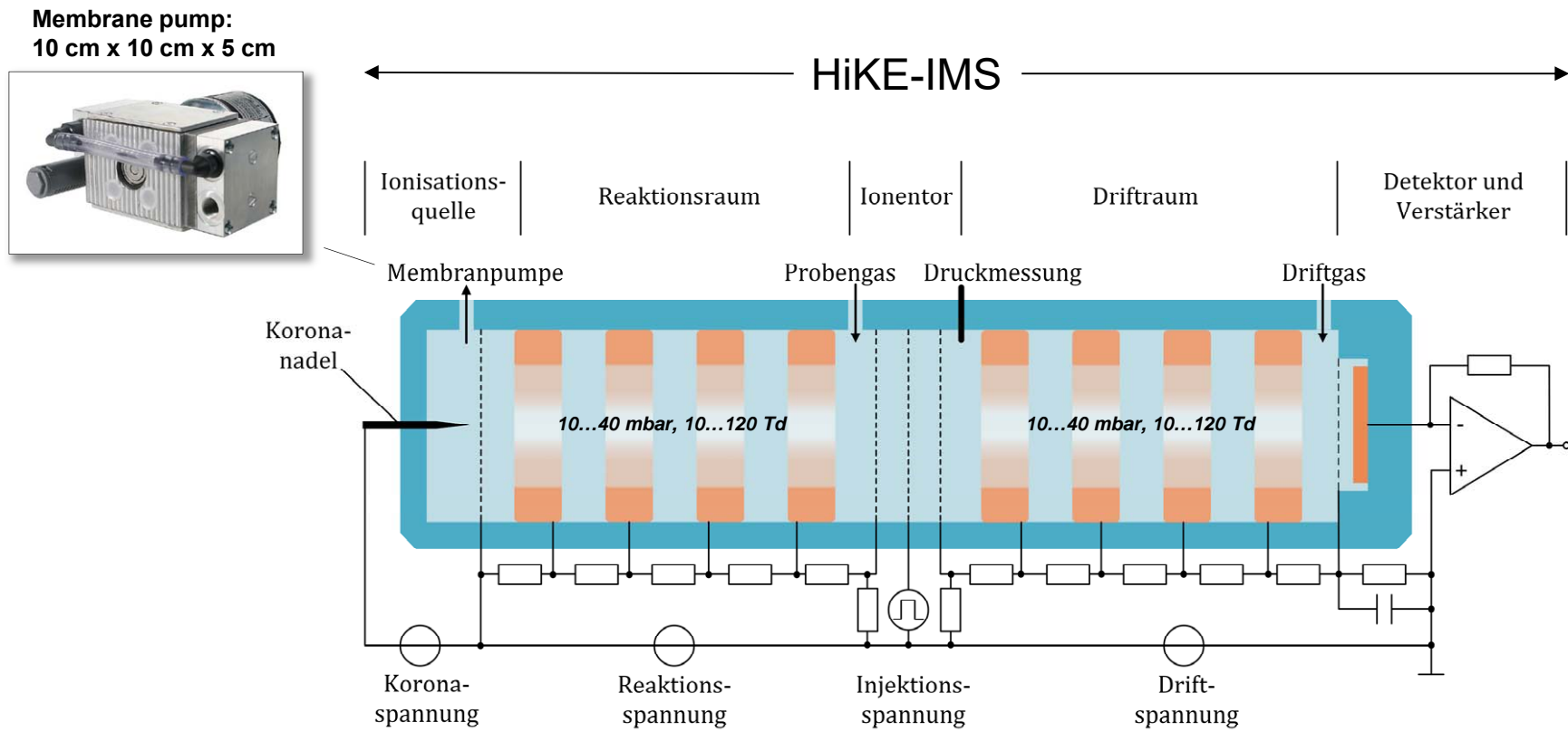
BMK for synthesis of methamphetamine (GC-IMS)



Benzyl cyanide for synthesis of BMK (GC-IMS)

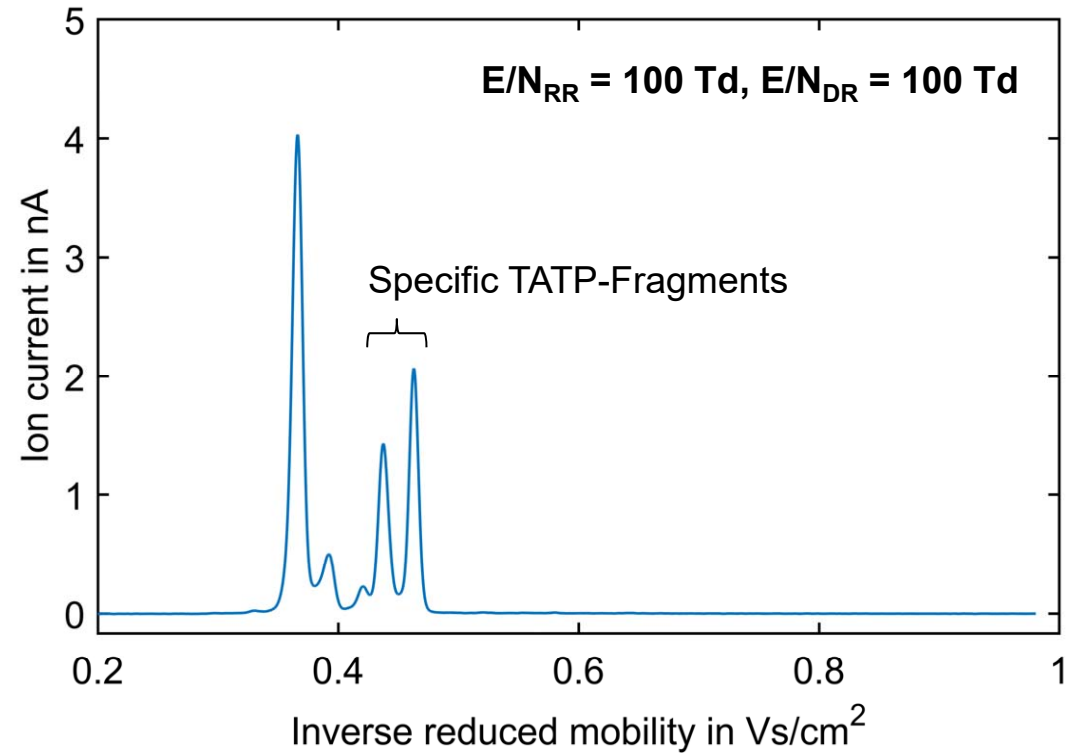
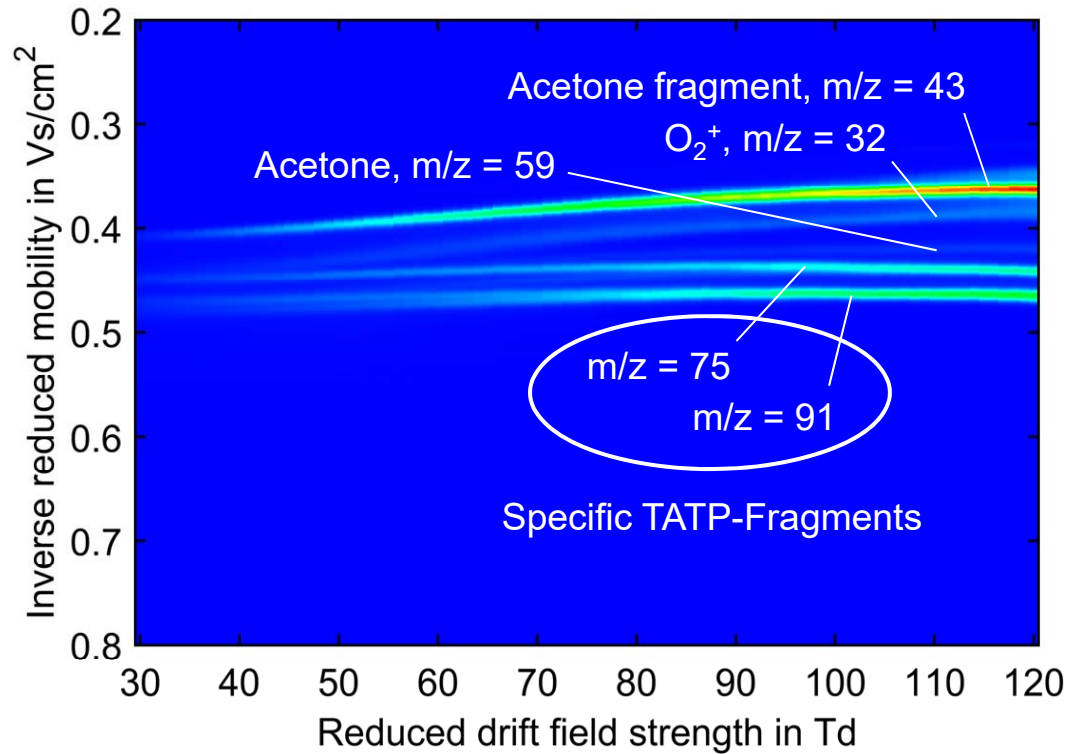


High Kinetic Energy IMS (HiKE-IMS)

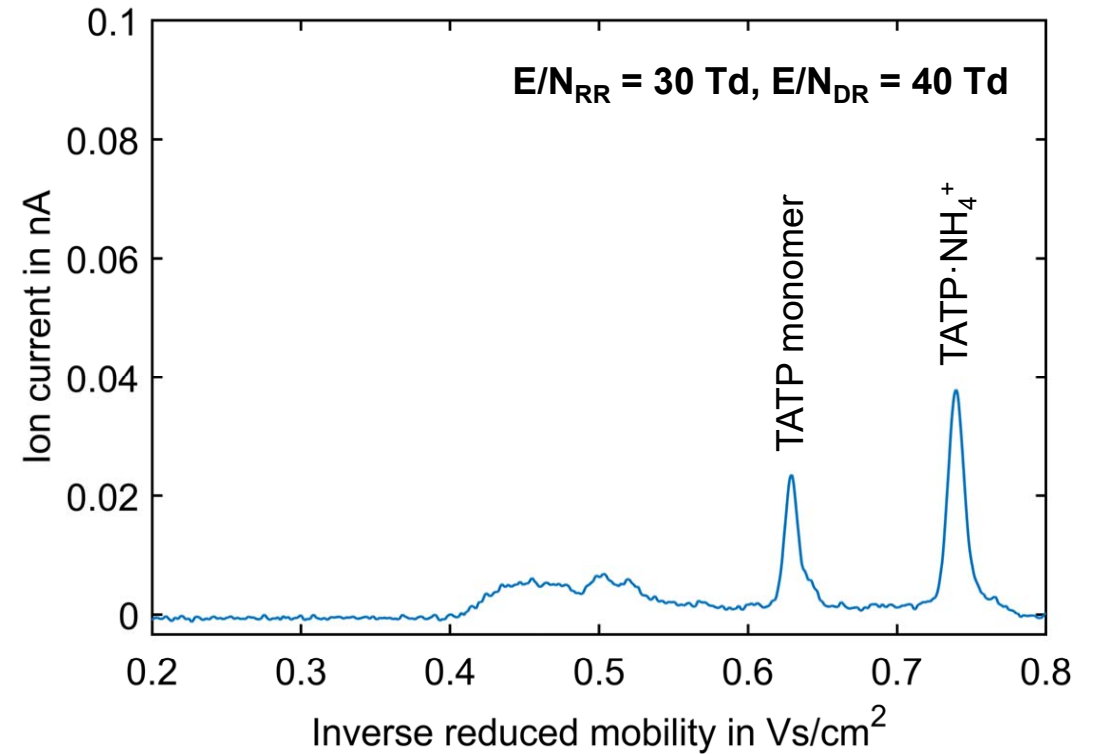
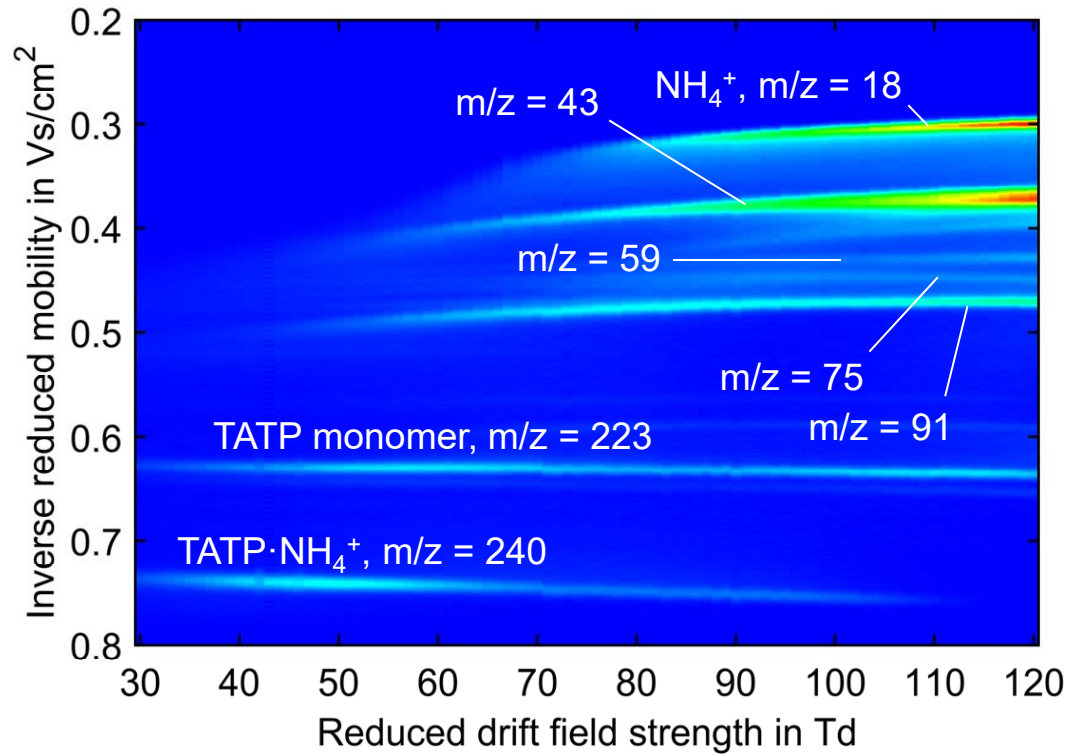


- Less chemical cross-sensitivities, less water dependence, larger spectrum of detectable compounds, improved compound identification (alpha-functions and collision induced fragmentation)

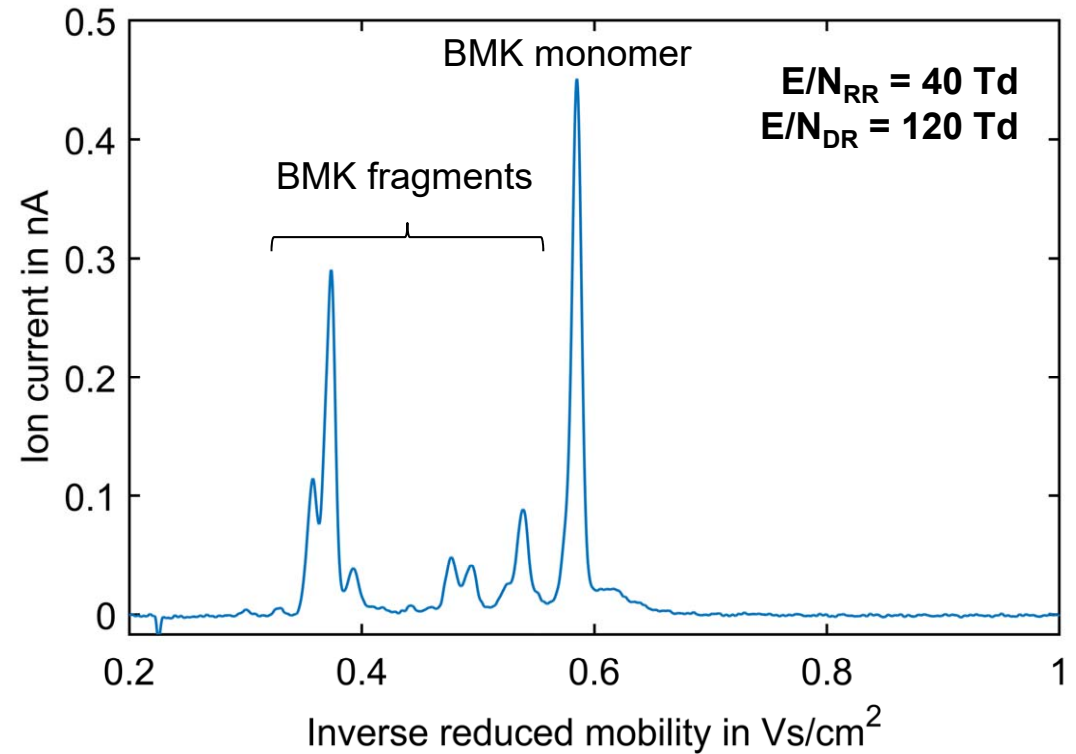
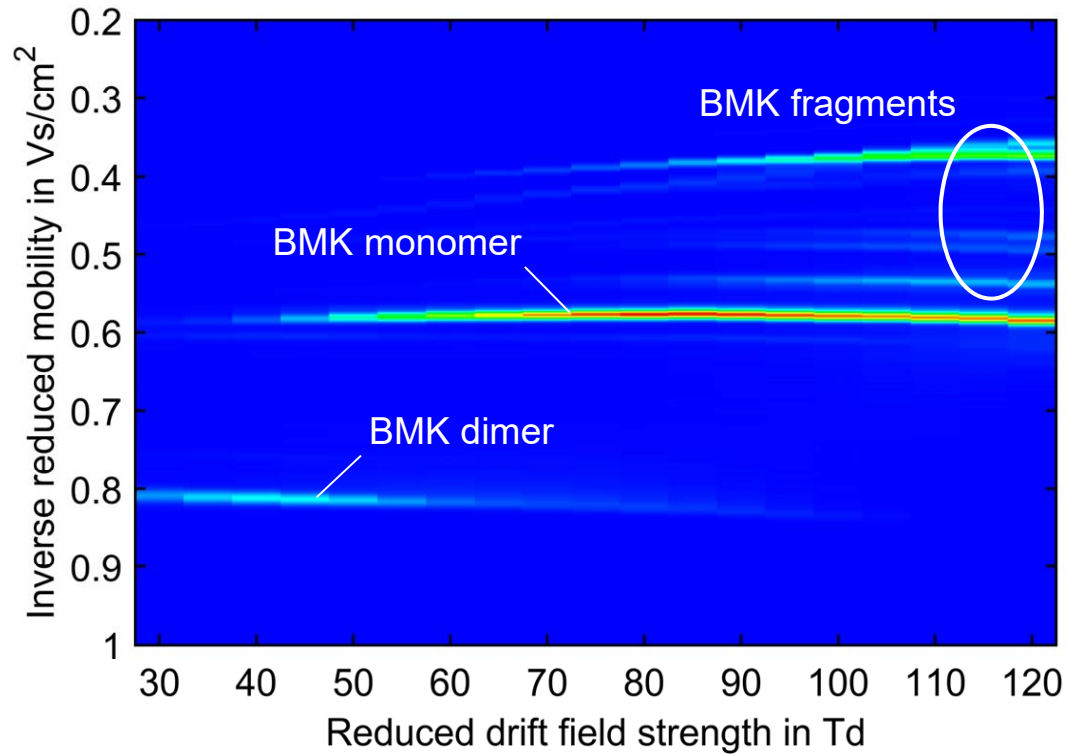
TATP headspace (HiKE-IMS)



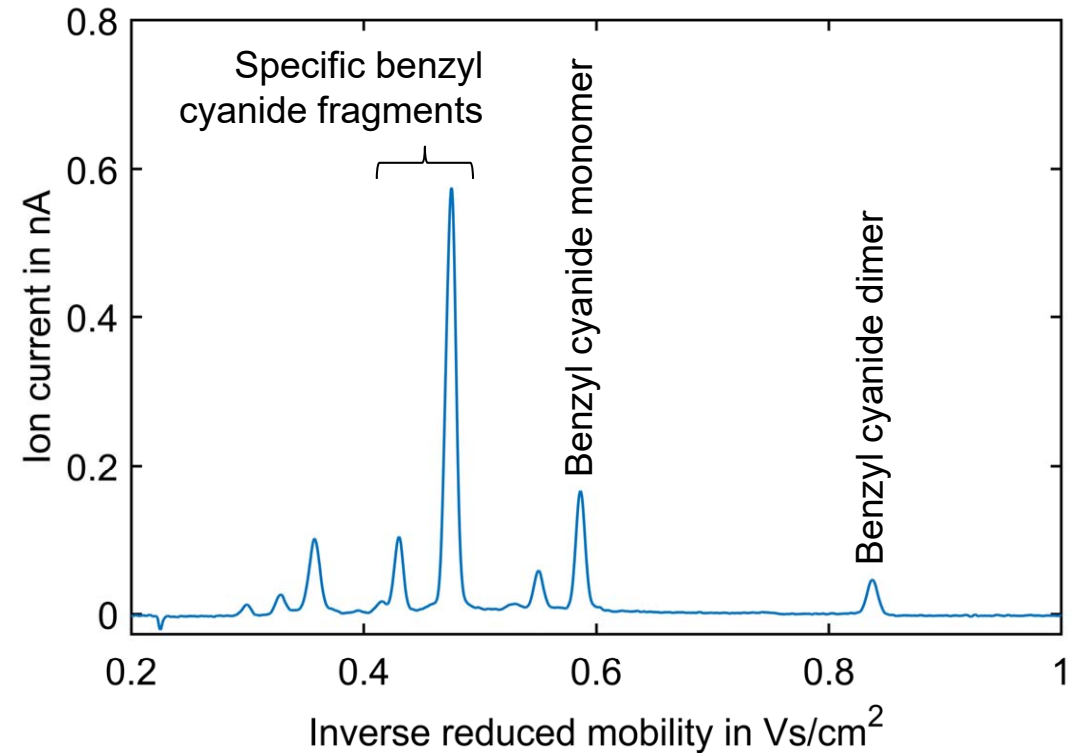
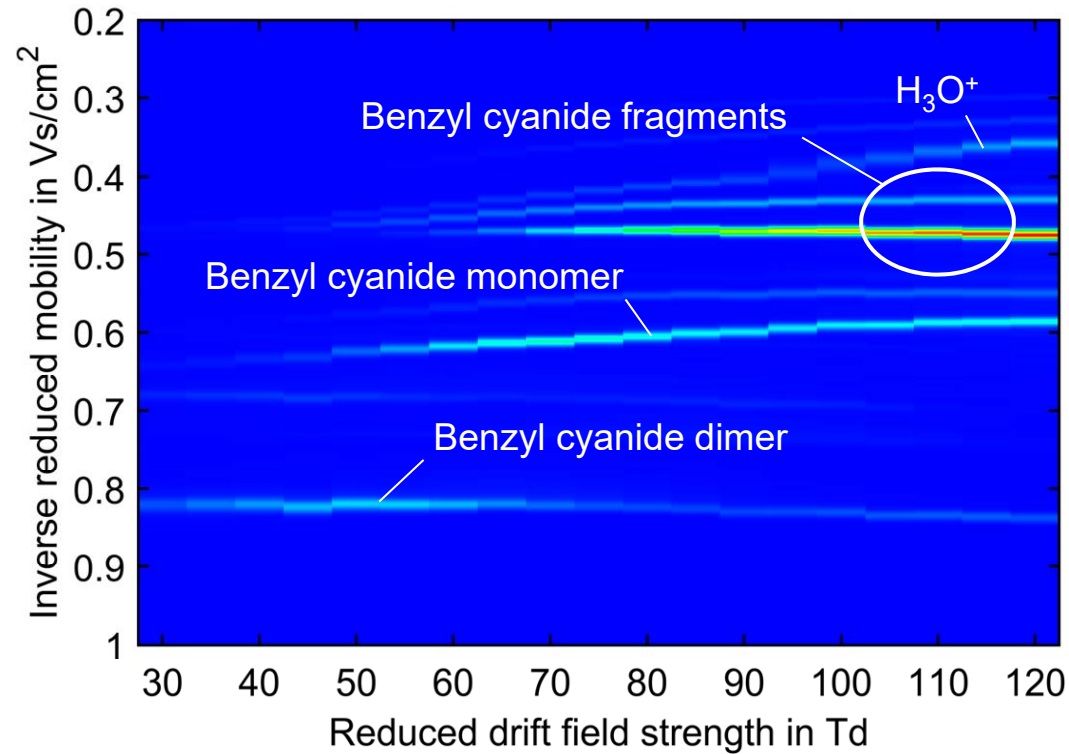
TATP headspace (HiKE-IMS doped with ammonia)



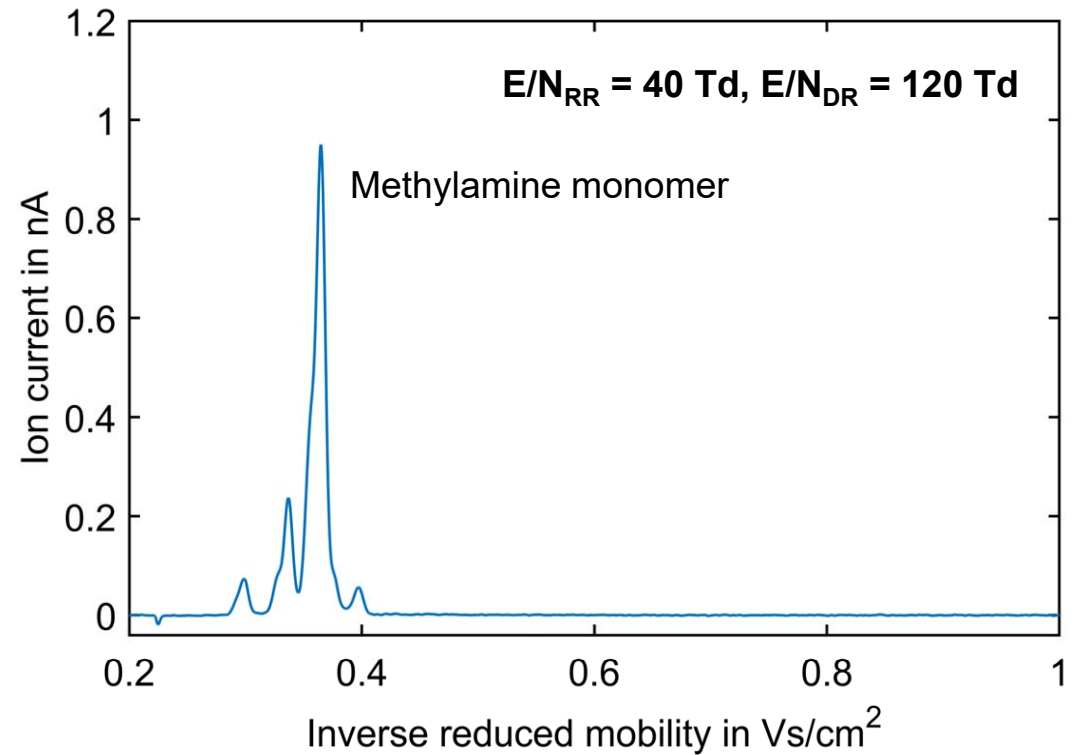
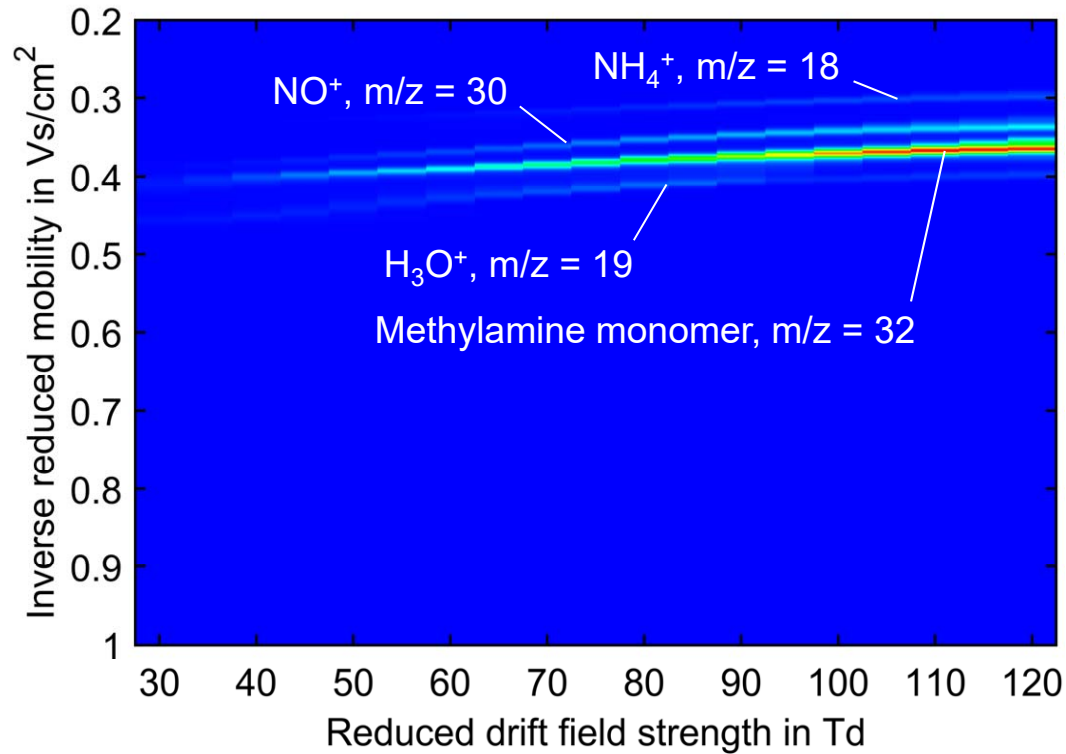
BMK for synthesis of amphetamine and methamphetamine (HiKE-IMS)



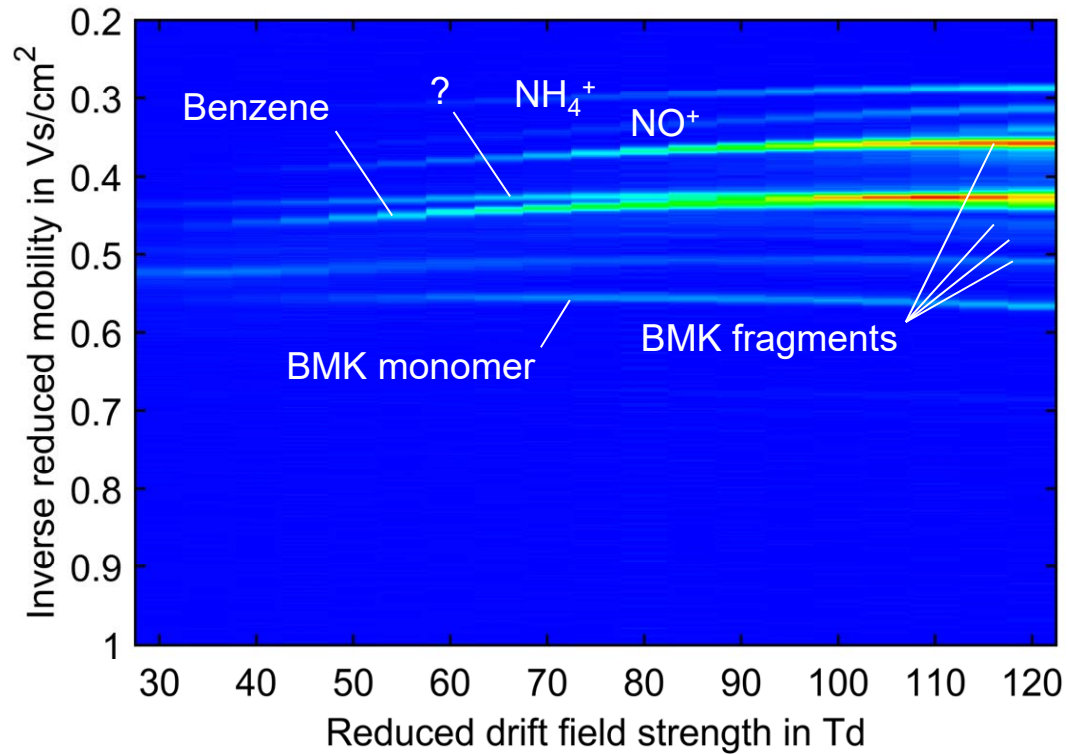
Benzyl cyanide for synthesis of BMK (HiKE-IMS)



Methylamine for synthesis of methamphetamine (HiKE-IMS)



Seized home-made BMK (HiKE-IMS)



Thank you for your attention

