

Supporting Information for:

Experimental Evaluation and Optimization of Structures for Lossless Ion Manipulations for Ion Mobility Spectrometry/Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry

Ian K. Webb, Sandilya V. B. Garimella, Aleksey V. Tolmachev, Tsung-Chi Chen, Xinyu Zhang, Randolph V. Norheim, Spencer A. Prost, Brian LaMarche, Gordon A. Anderson, Yehia M. Ibrahim, and Richard D. Smith*

Biological Sciences Division and Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

3335 Innovation Ave. (K8-98)

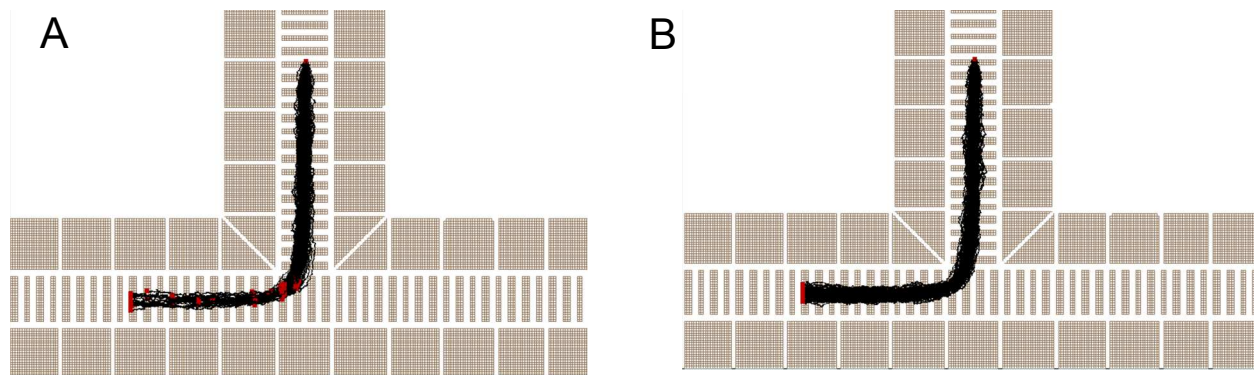
P.O. Box 999

Richland, Washington, USA 99352

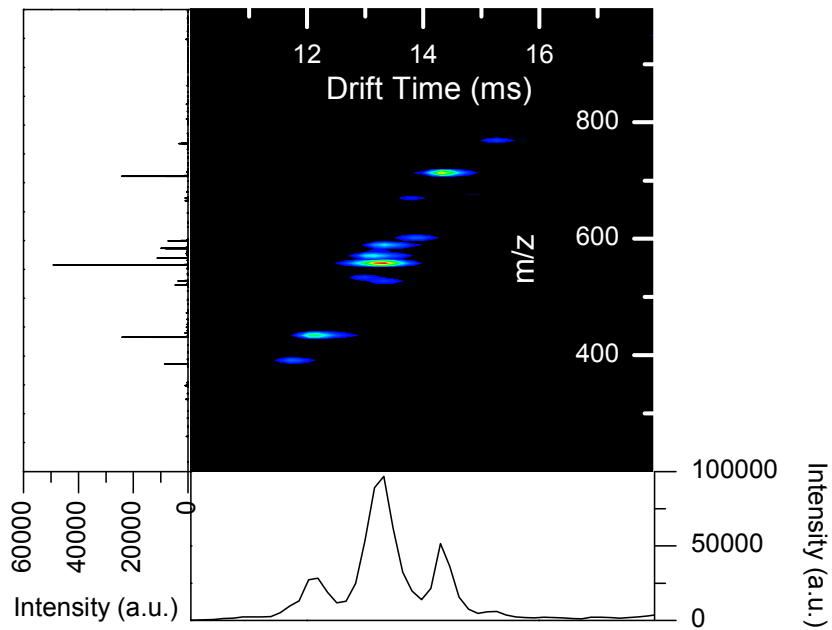
*Corresponding Author. E-mail: rds@pnnl.gov

Keywords: Ion mobility spectrometry, RF Confinement, SLIM, resolving power, ion optics, manipulation, conveyor.

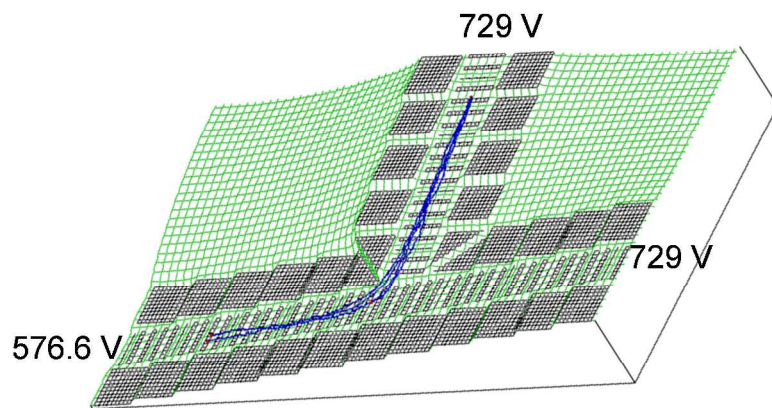
Abstract. The supporting information includes three figures to help illuminate certain points in the text. The first figure illustrates ion trajectories through the turn as a function of confining RF amplitude (S3). Supplemental Figure 2 gives an example IMS separation of an equimolar mixture of 9 peptides (S4). Supplemental Figure 3 is a graphic that depicts the DC potentials applied in the turning region (S5).



Supplemental Figure 1. SIMION ion trajectory simulation of m/z 922 ions through the turning region with RF amplitude of (a) $160 V_{p-p}$ and (b) $320 V_{p-p}$. The dots represent where ions collide with electrodes.



Supplemental Figure 2. Example nested IMS/MS spectrum of 9 peptide mix from the linear only SLIM module. Gate opening time was 486 μs with an electric field of 20 V/cm and confining RF of 750 kHz, 220 V_{p-p} and guard DC bias of 5 V.



Supplemental Figure 3. SIMION calculation of the DC potentials for the turn, where height from the surface of the page represents the magnitude of the DC voltages. Voltages used for a drift field of 20 V/cm are shown.