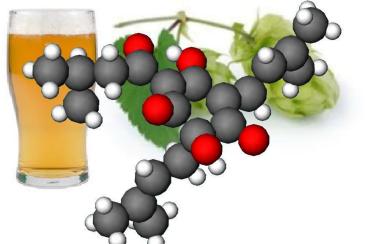
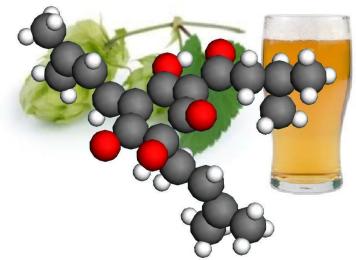
Kinetic vs Thermodynamic Control within Differential Mobility Spectrometry

An Unexpected Observation from Alpha-Acids found in Brewing Hops







Christian Ieritano, Alexander Haack, W. Scott Hopkins

ISIMS 2022 Memphis, TN



The best discoveries in science are self-motivated

What compounds are present in your favourite foods/beverages? Are there isomeric forms of them to characterize by DMS?





https://advancedmixology.com/blogs/art-of-mixology/why-use-different-beer-glasses

Many types of beer (and we drink them all)

...sometimes too much







Why are hops so important?

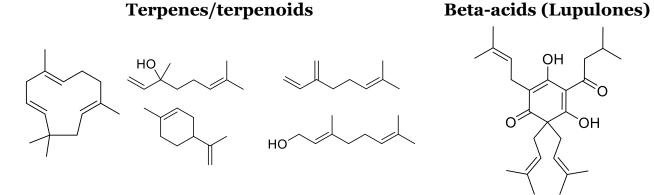
What compounds are present in your favourite foods/beverages? Are there isomeric forms of them to characterize by DMS?



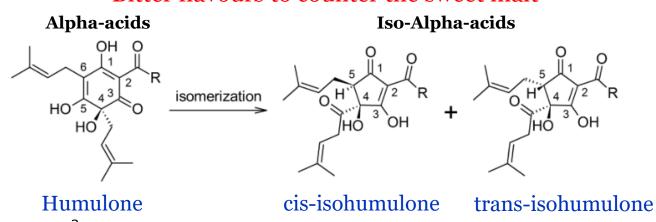


A typical keg holds 1,984 oz of beer. These amounts are based on pound per keg. Imperial Porter Imperial Stout IPA Lager Pale Ale Pilsner Porter Stout Amber Barleywine Brown California Common ESB Hefeweizen Imperial IPA 1.57 lb 1.52 lb 1.46 lb 1.47 lb 1.19 lb 3.8 lb 1.73 lb 1.73 lb 1.73 lb 1.73 lb 1.73 lb 1.74 lb 1.75 l

Aromas and antimicrobial/antibacterial activity



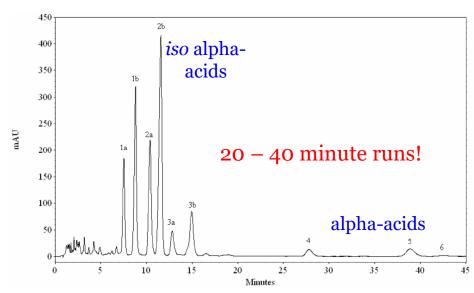
Bitter flavours to counter the sweet malt



Brewers care about hop components in their beer!

What compounds are present in your favourite foods/beverages? Are there isomeric forms of them to characterize by DMS?

LC-UV or LC-MS-MS seems to be the method of choice for (alpha acid analysis

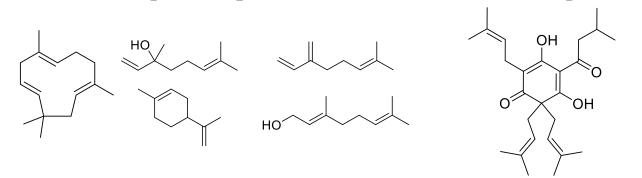


J. Agric. Food. Chem. 2009, 57, 4, 1172 - 1182.

To date, no one has used IMS to quantitate hop components in beer

Aromas and antimicrobial/antibacterial activity

Terpenes/terpenoids Beta-acids (Lupulones)

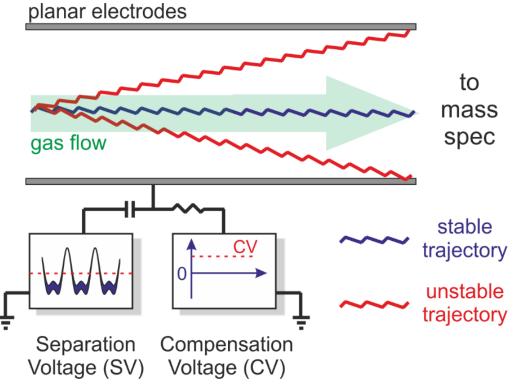


Bitter flavours to counter the sweet malt

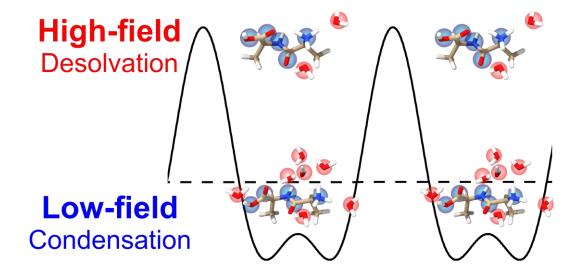


What is Differential Mobility Spectrometry (DMS)?

Differential mobility spectrometry (DMS) is a non-linear form of ion-mobility spectrometry



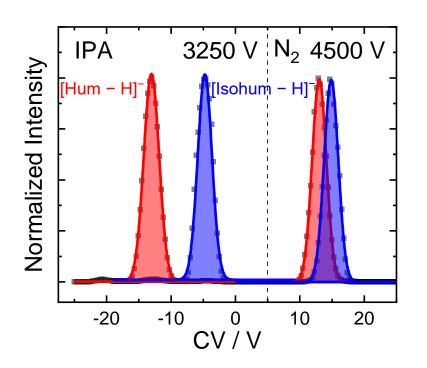
For beer analysis, isopropyl alcohol (IPA) as a modifier is the obvious choice



DMS environments seeded with solvent vapour create a dynamic microsolvation environment



Humulone/Isohumulone is separated by DMS, but ...



Humulone is separated from **isohumulone** in IPA at SV = 3250V

Humulone (enol)

Humulone (trans keto)

Humulone (cis keto)

trans isohumulone

cis isohumulone

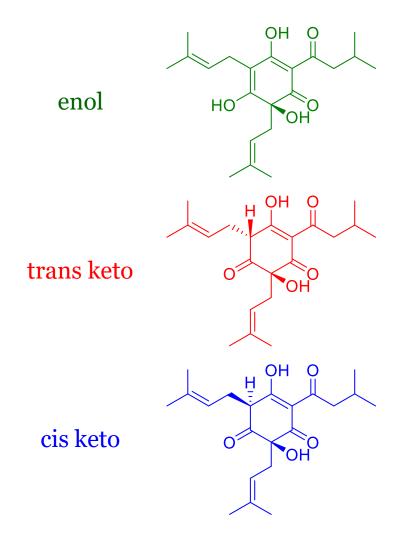
Where is the cis/trans keto form of humulone?

We need to look at things in positive mode for that!

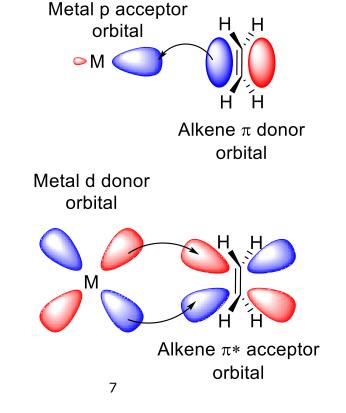


Giving tautomers the best chance to be resolved

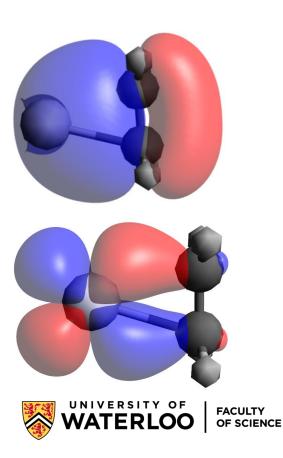
We need something that will drive **changes to the olefin containing side-chain** (isoamyl)



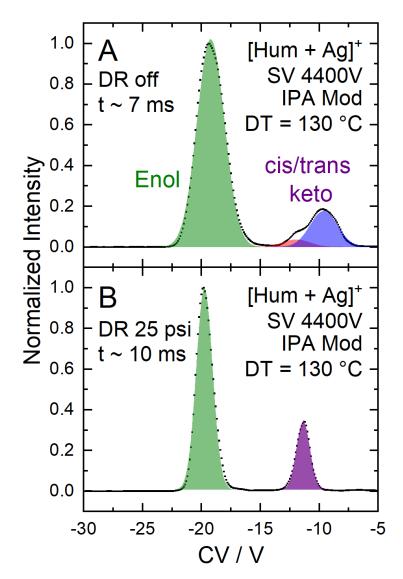
Silver cations are the poster child for accepting pi-electrons



 Ag^{+} $3d^{10}4p^{0}$



Clear tautomer separation of [Hum + Ag] + with IPA modifier



"Retro" HDX

Can't use deuterating reagents when the DMS cell is filled with IPA (protic)

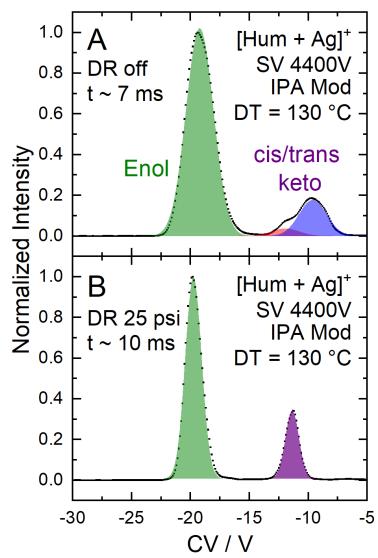
Mix humulone in D₂O/CD₃OD to "pre-deuterate," then watch it back exchange with the IPA modifier

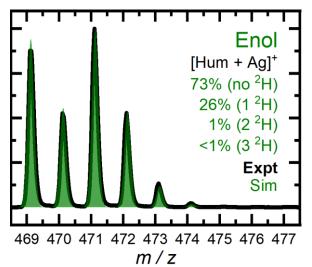
Humulone (Enol)

Humulone (Keto)

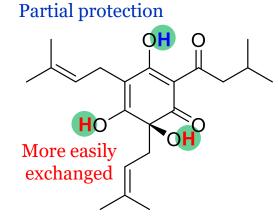


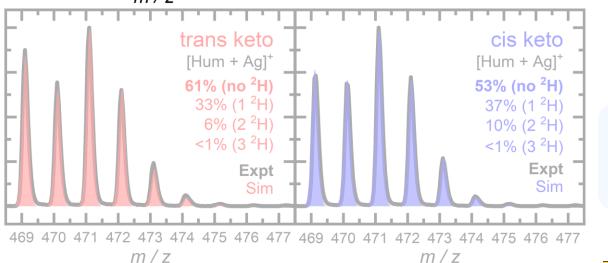
Clear tautomer separation of [Hum + Ag] + with IPA modifier



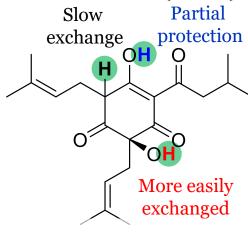


Humulone (Enol)





Humulone (Keto)



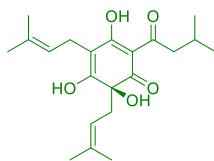
*tentative cis/trans assignments

cis keto exchanges less compared to trans keto. Different structural motifs?



Time for some modelling and additional characterization!

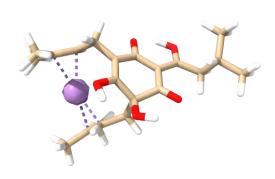
enol

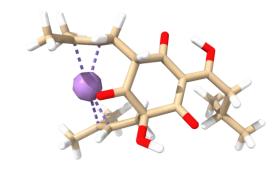


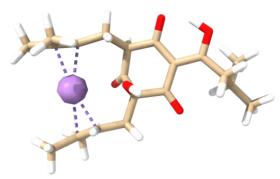
trans keto

cis keto

Lowest energy configurations







J. Am. Soc. Mass Spectrom. 2020, 31, 2, 405-410.

UVPD

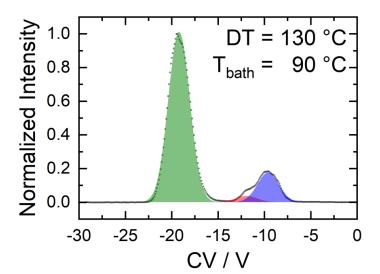
Curtain Gas Inlet (N₂)

Resolving (Throttle)

Gas Inlet (N2)

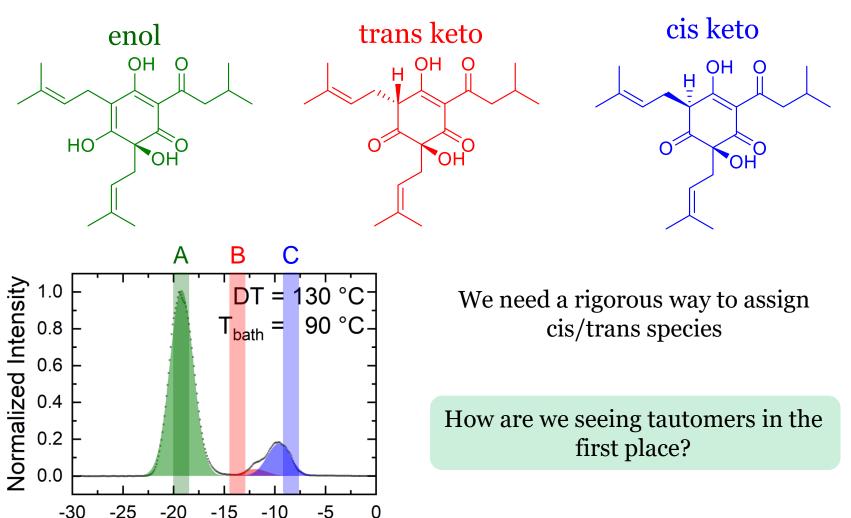
OPO

shutter



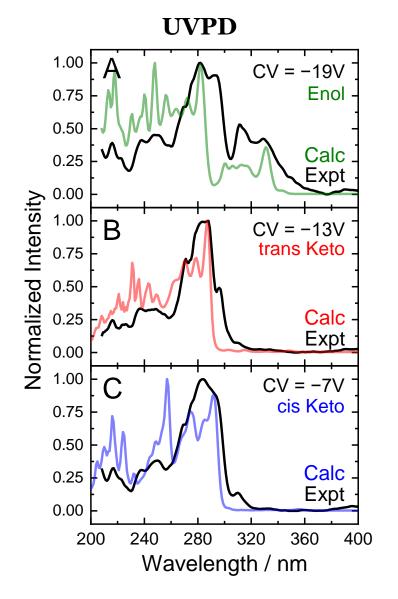
DLPNO-CCSD(T)/Def2-TZVPP//ωB97X-D3/Def2-TZVPP TD-DFT at ωB97X-D3/Def2-TZVPP yields calculated UV spectra

Time for some modelling and additional characterization!



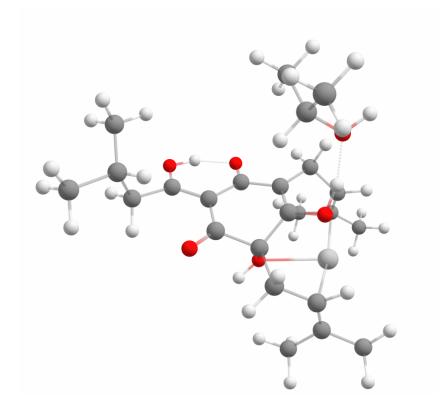
CV / V

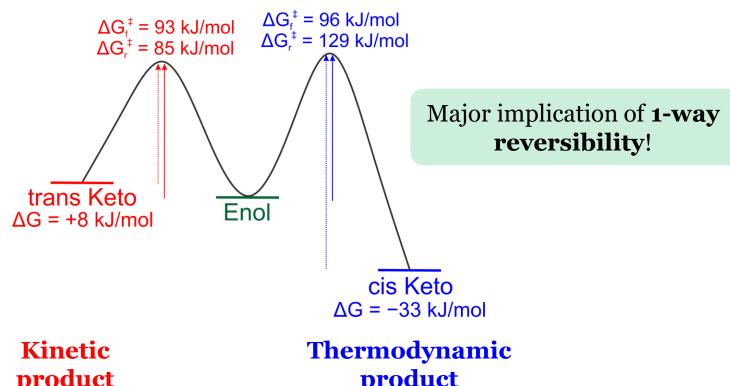
*tentative cis/trans keto assignments



Hypothesis: dynamic solvation mediates tautomerization

Find transition states where IPA shuttles a proton between the enol form and the cis/trans Keto forms





product

trans keto

Kinetic: forms faster but reversibly

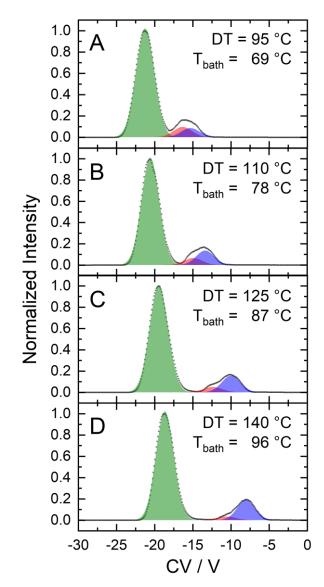
product

enol cis keto

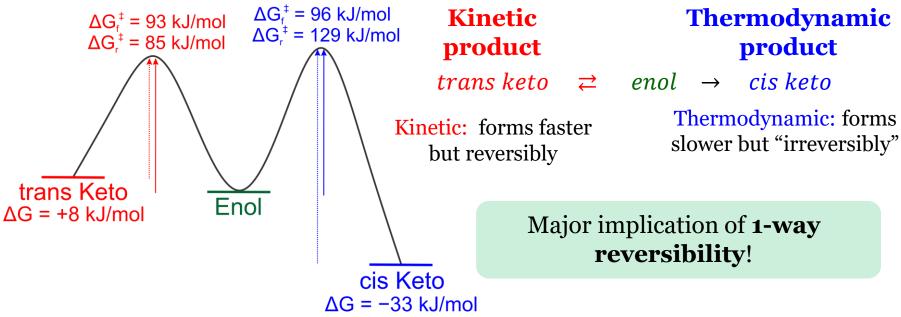
> Thermodynamic: forms slower but "irreversibly"



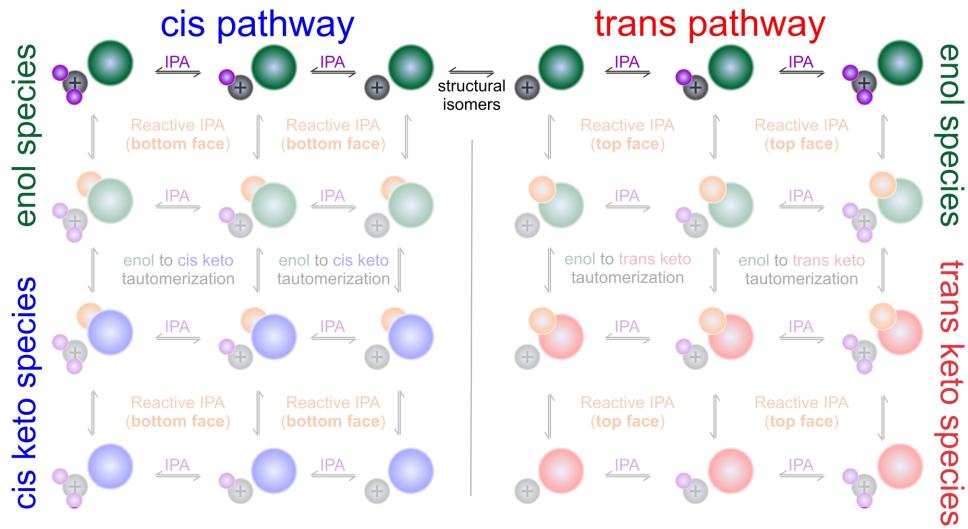
Hypothesis: dynamic solvation mediates tautomerization



If we increase the $T_{\rm eff}$ of the ion, we can change the reaction kinetics such that the kinetic isomer can revert to back to the enol and "irreversibly" form the thermodynamic isomer

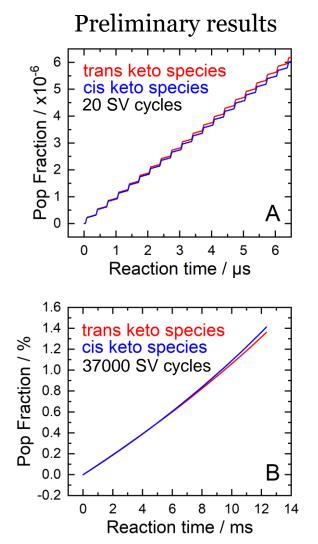


But is this how the chemistry happens in the DMS cell?

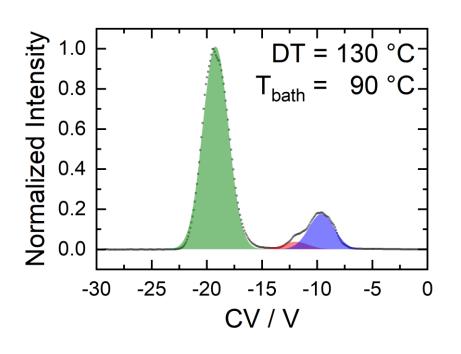


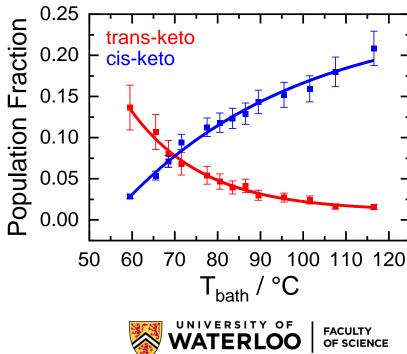
So where do we go from here?

Kinetics model is incomplete – missing a few key minima and transitions states.



Preliminary modelling results agree with experiment, supporting the kinetic vs. thermodynamic hypothesis



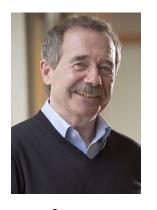


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