

# Comparison of LC-MS Pesticide Screening Results Using Different Reversed-Phase Superficially Porous Columns

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Advanced Materials Technology, Inc.



Pittcon

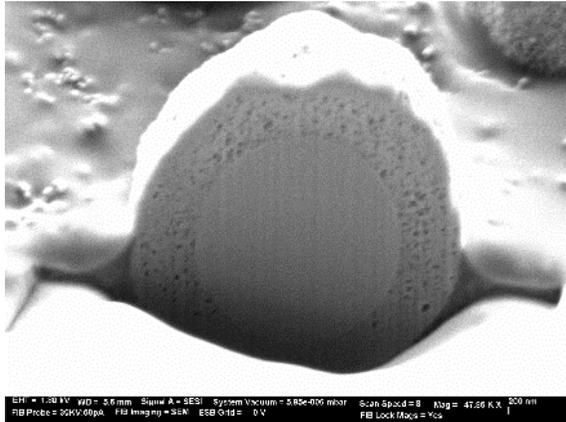
March 20, 2023

- Pesticides
- Superficially Porous Particles (SPPs)
- HALO<sup>®</sup> Column Chemistries used in this Study
- Screening Results
- Summary

- Substance or mixture of substances intended for:
  - Preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any pest
  - Use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant
  - Use as a nitrogen stabilizer
- > 20 different types of pesticides
  - Most well-known types are herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, and rodenticides
- Why is it important to monitor pesticides?
  - Crop safety
  - Drinking water and wastewater safety
  - Runoff

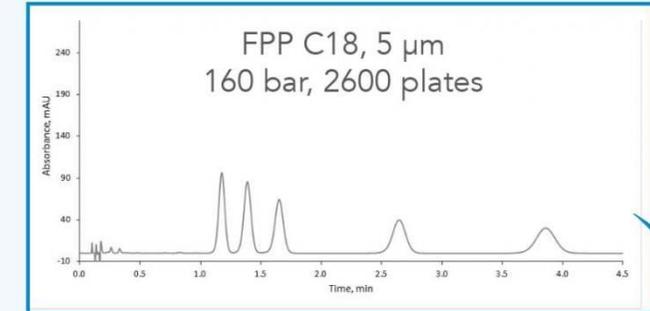
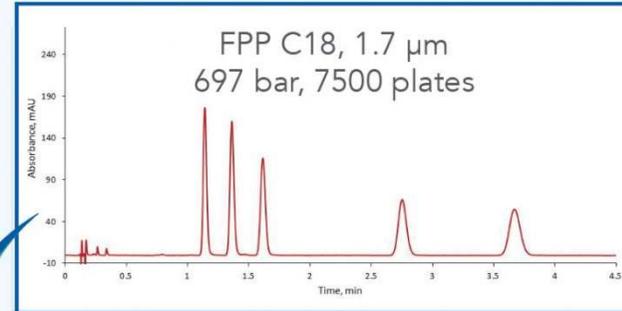
# Superficially Porous Particles

HALO 90 Å, 2.7 μm



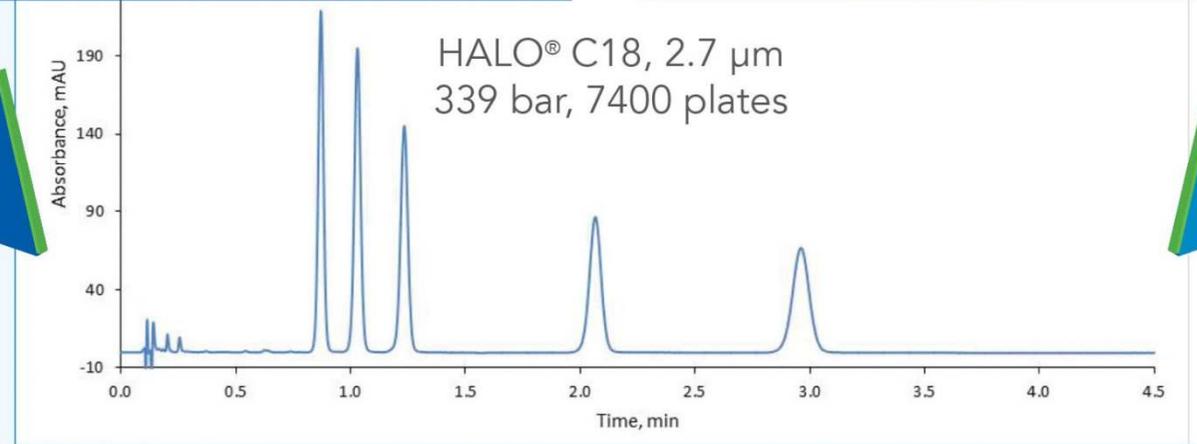
## HALO Advantages

- Fast separations
- Lower back pressure compared to sub-2-μm particle columns
- Increased efficiency/resolution



High performance with  
1/2 the back pressure  
Faster analysis

Superior efficiency with > 2.8x Plates!  
Sharper peaks  
Faster analysis



# Hydrophobic Subtraction Model Characterization



| $F_s$ | Name              | H     | $S^*$  | A      | B      | C (pH 2.8) | C (pH 7.0) | EB retention factor | USP type | Phase type |
|-------|-------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------------|------------|---------------------|----------|------------|
| 0     | Halo C18          | 1.1   | 0.04   | 0      | -0.05  | 0.05       | 0.04       | 6.1                 | L1       | C18        |
| 10.04 | Halo C8           | 0.91  | 0.02   | -0.13  | 0      | -0.01      | 0.18       | 4.3                 | L7       | C8         |
| 12.07 | Halo AQ-C18       | 1     | -0.036 | 0.099  | -0.048 | 0.156      | 0.864      | 6.7                 | L1       | C18        |
| 15.56 | Halo LPH-C18      | 0.99  | -0.036 | 0.33   | 0.0055 | 0.106      | 1.02       | 6.2                 | L1       | C18        |
| 17.35 | Halo Phenyl-Hexyl | 0.78  | -0.09  | -0.23  | 0      | 0.1        | 0.45       | 3.5                 | L11      | Phenyl     |
| 17.43 | Halo C30          | 0.938 | -0.046 | -0.14  | 0.023  | 0.17       | 0.35       | 4.5                 | L62      | C30        |
| 22.78 | Halo ES-CN        | 0.566 | -0.11  | -0.344 | 0.021  | 0.126      | 1.15       | 1.88                | L10      | CN         |
| 26.76 | Halo Biphenyl     | 0.708 | -0.183 | -0.279 | 0.028  | 0.047      | 0.99       | 3.1                 | L11      | phenyl     |
| 52.83 | Halo RP-Amide     | 0.85  | 0.08   | -0.38  | 0.19   | -0.41      | 0.31       | 4.6                 | L60      | EP         |
| 94.45 | HALO PFP          | 0.702 | -0.117 | -0.073 | -0.062 | 1.17       | 0.972      | 2.3                 | L43      | F          |

<https://www.hplccolumns.org/database/compare.php>

# Hydrophobic Subtraction Model Characterization



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| 15.56 | Halo LPH-C18      | 0.99  | -0.036 | 0.33   | 0.0055 | 0.106      | 1.02       | 6.2                 | L1       | C18        |
| 17.35 | Halo Phenyl-Hexyl | 0.78  | -0.09  | -0.23  | 0      | 0.1        | 0.45       | 3.5                 | L11      | Phenyl     |
| 17.43 | Halo C30          | 0.938 | -0.046 | -0.14  | 0.023  | 0.17       | 0.35       | 4.5                 | L62      | C30        |
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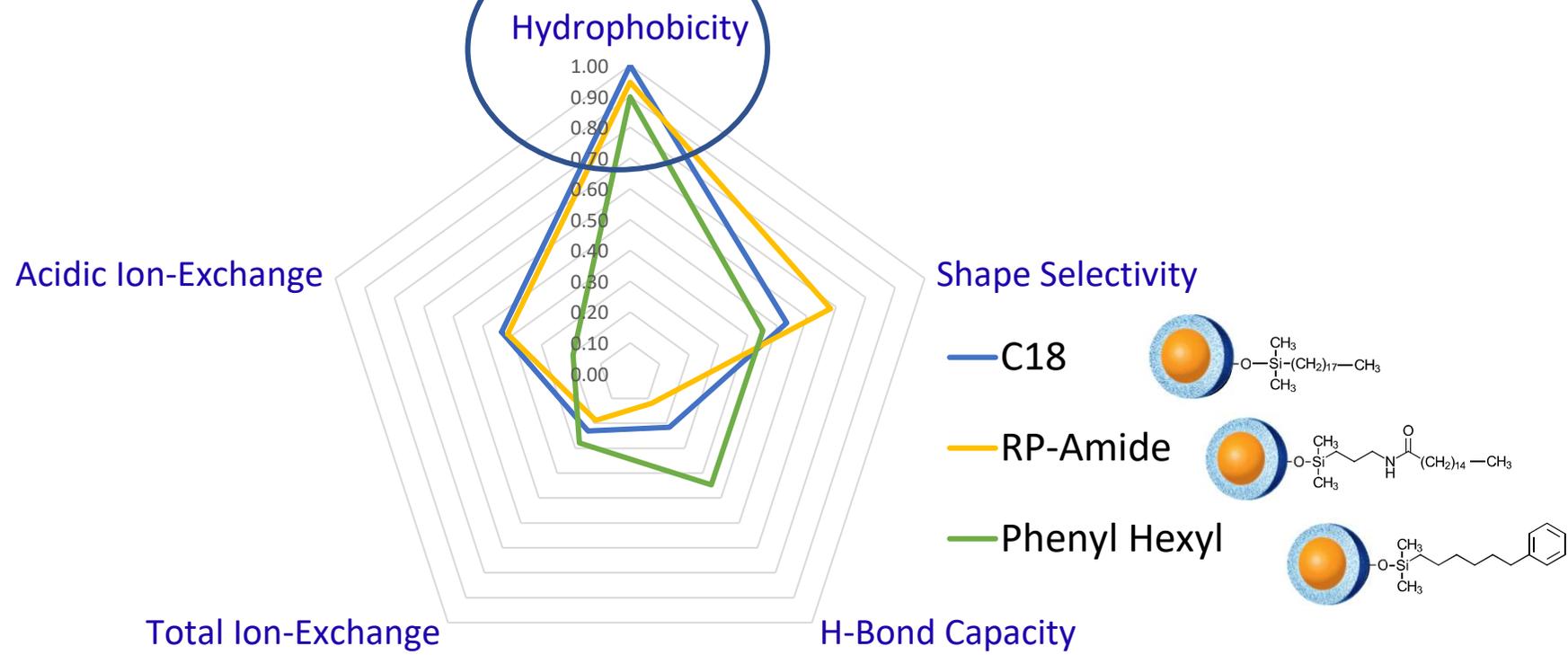
$$F_s = \sqrt{(w_H(H_1 - H_2))^2 + (w_S(S^*_1 - S^*_2))^2 + (w_A(A_1 - A_2))^2 + (w_B(B_1 - B_2))^2 + (w_{C_{2.8}}(C_{2.8_1} - C_{2.8_2}))^2}$$

If  $F_s$  is < 12, then similar selectivity  
 If  $F_s$  is > 12, then different selectivity

# Euerby-Modified Tanaka Characterization



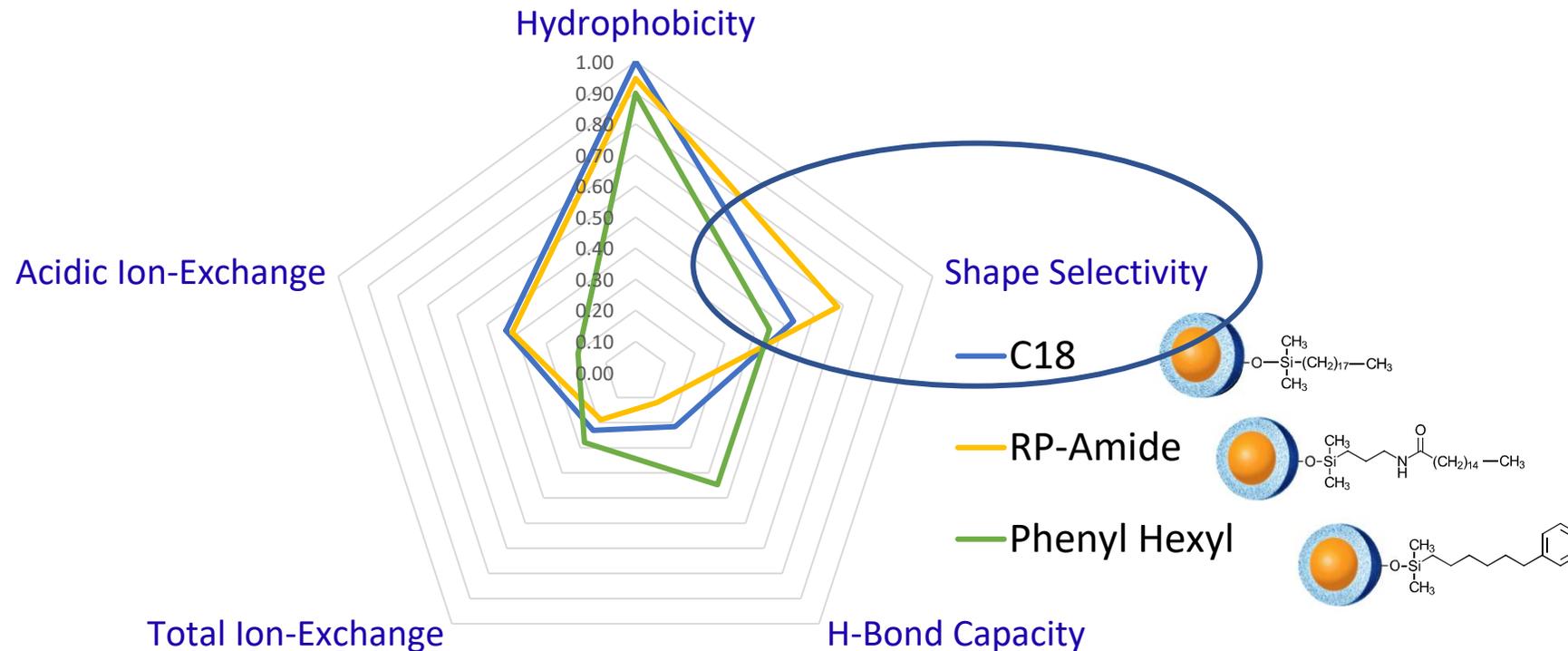
| Ranking | Hydrophobicity | Shape Selectivity | Hydrogen Bond Capacity | Acidic Ion-Exchange | Total Ion-Exchange |
|---------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1       | C18            | RP-Amide          | Phenyl-Hexyl           | C18                 | Phenyl-Hexyl       |
| 2       | RP-Amide       | C18               | C18                    | RP-Amide            | C18                |
| 3       | Phenyl-Hexyl   | Phenyl-Hexyl      | RP-Amide               | Phenyl-Hexyl        | RP-Amide           |



# Euerby-Modified Tanaka Characterization



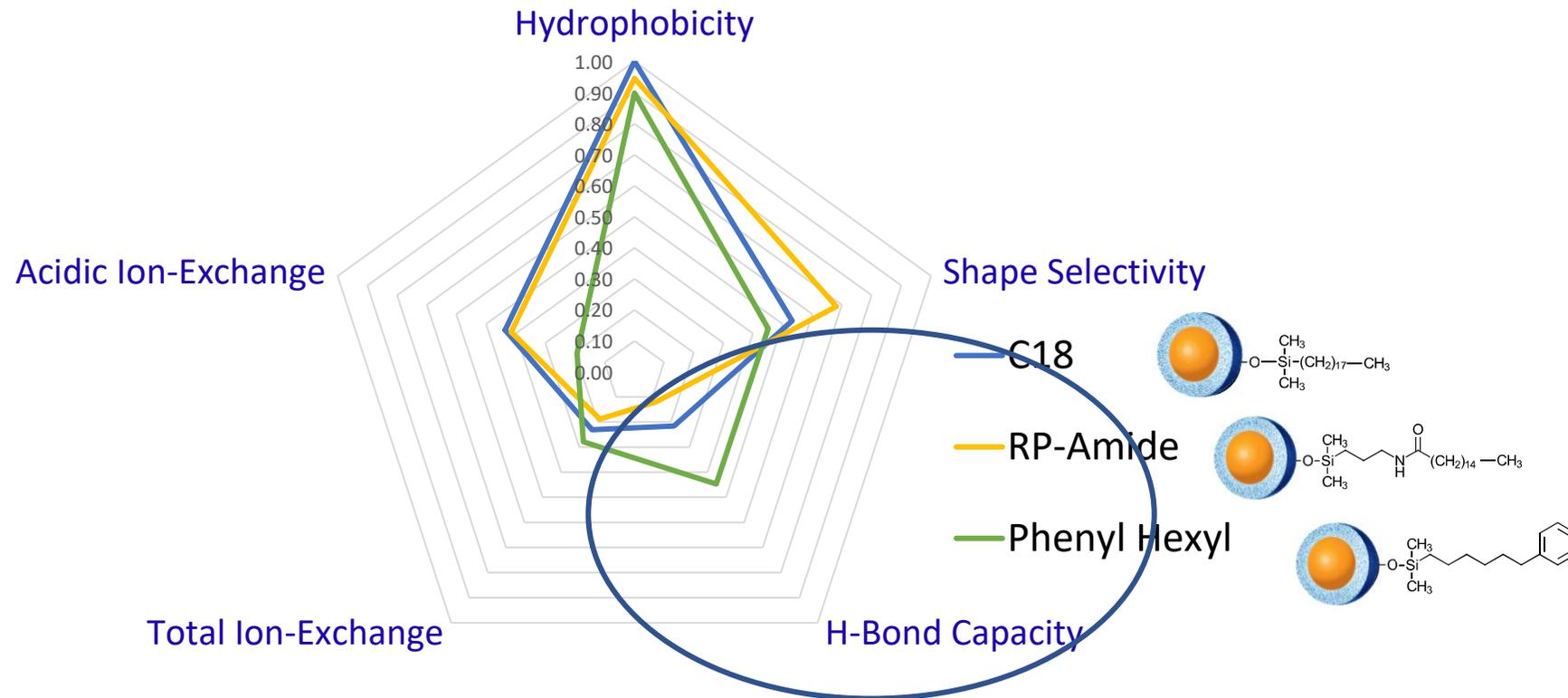
| Ranking | Hydrophobicity | Shape Selectivity | Hydrogen Bond Capacity | Acidic Ion-Exchange | Total Ion-Exchange |
|---------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1       | C18            | RP-Amide          | Phenyl-Hexyl           | C18                 | Phenyl-Hexyl       |
| 2       | RP-Amide       | C18               | C18                    | RP-Amide            | C18                |
| 3       | Phenyl-Hexyl   | Phenyl-Hexyl      | RP-Amide               | Phenyl-Hexyl        | RP-Amide           |



# Euerby-Modified Tanaka Characterization



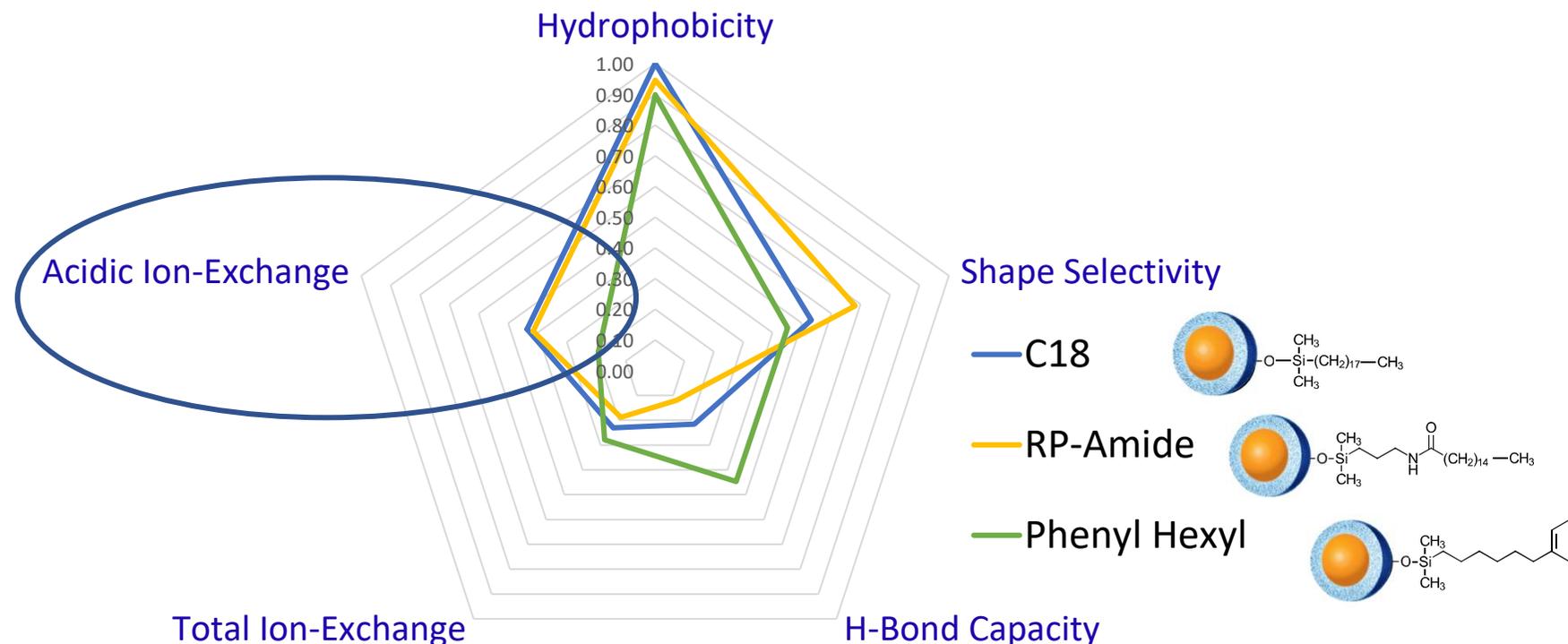
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| 2       | RP-Amide       | C18               | C18                    | RP-Amide            | C18                |
| 3       | Phenyl-Hexyl   | Phenyl-Hexyl      | RP-Amide               | Phenyl-Hexyl        | RP-Amide           |



# Euerby-Modified Tanaka Characterization



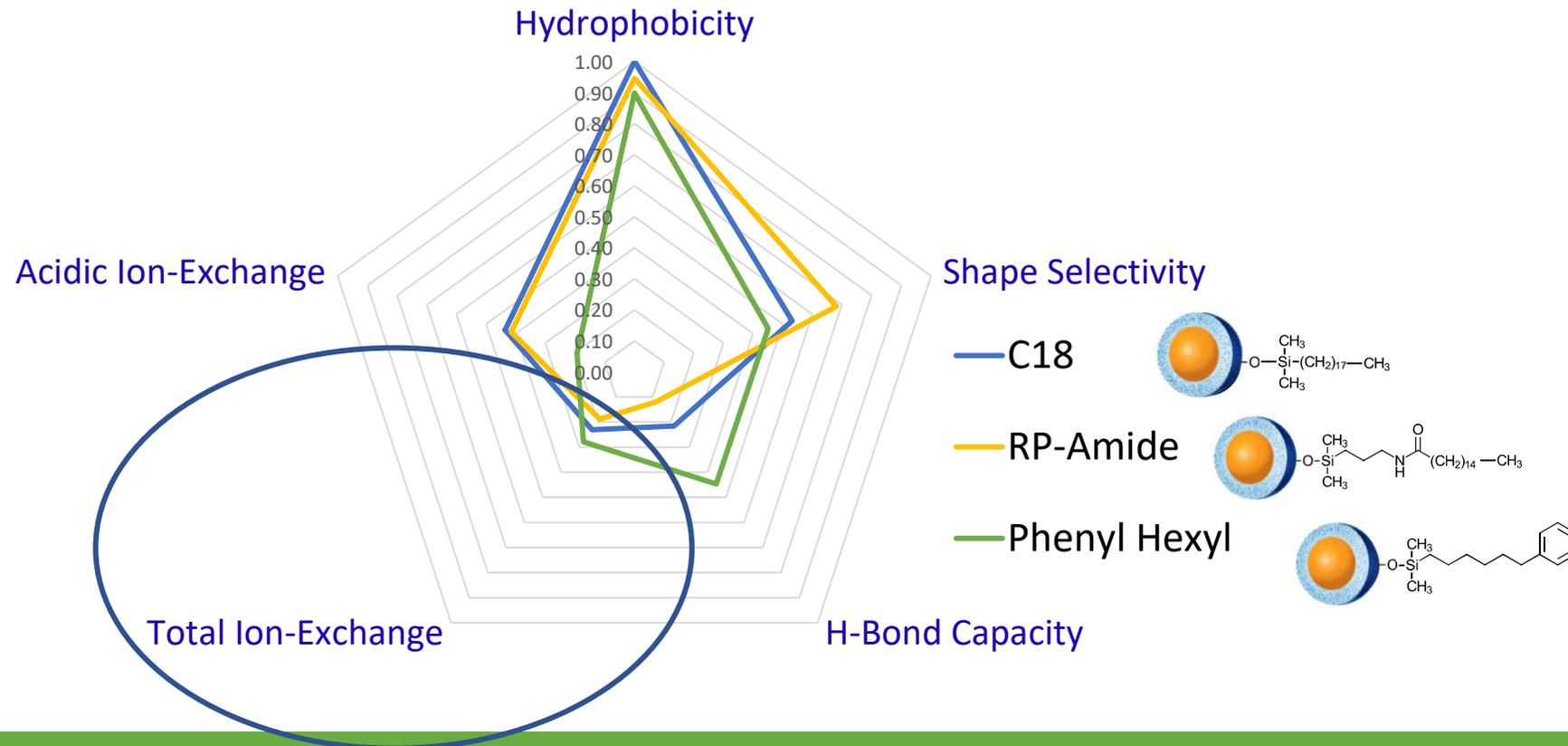
| Ranking | Hydrophobicity | Shape Selectivity | Hydrogen Bond Capacity | Acidic Ion-Exchange | Total Ion-Exchange |
|---------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1       | C18            | RP-Amide          | Phenyl-Hexyl           | C18                 | Phenyl-Hexyl       |
| 2       | RP-Amide       | C18               | C18                    | RP-Amide            | C18                |
| 3       | Phenyl-Hexyl   | Phenyl-Hexyl      | RP-Amide               | Phenyl-Hexyl        | RP-Amide           |



# Euerby-Modified Tanaka Characterization



| Ranking | Hydrophobicity | Shape Selectivity | Hydrogen Bond Capacity | Acidic Ion-Exchange | Total Ion-Exchange |
|---------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1       | C18            | RP-Amide          | Phenyl-Hexyl           | C18                 | Phenyl-Hexyl       |
| 2       | RP-Amide       | C18               | C18                    | RP-Amide            | C18                |
| 3       | Phenyl-Hexyl   | Phenyl-Hexyl      | RP-Amide               | Phenyl-Hexyl        | RP-Amide           |



# Screening Method Conditions

- **Columns:**

- HALO 90 Å C18, 2.7 µm, 2.1 x 100 mm
- HALO 90 Å RP-Amide, 2.7 µm, 2.1 x 100 mm
- HALO 90 Å Phenyl-Hexyl, 2.7 µm, 2.1 x 100 mm

- **Mobile Phase:**

- A: 5 mM Ammonium Formate, 0.1% Formic Acid in water
- B: 5mM Ammonium Formate, 0.1% Formic Acid in methanol

- **Flow Rate: 0.4 mL/min**

- **Gradient: 2 min hold at 5% B; 5-95% B in 15 min**

- **Temperature: 35 °C**

- **Starting Back Pressure: 495 bar**

- **Injection: 2 µL of 1 µg/mL solution of each analyte**

- **Sample: LC PestiMix 5 from LGC Standards**

- **Sample Solvent: 80/20 Mobile Phase A/ACN**

- **Instrument: Shimadzu Nexera and ThermoFisher Q Exactive HF**

## MS Conditions

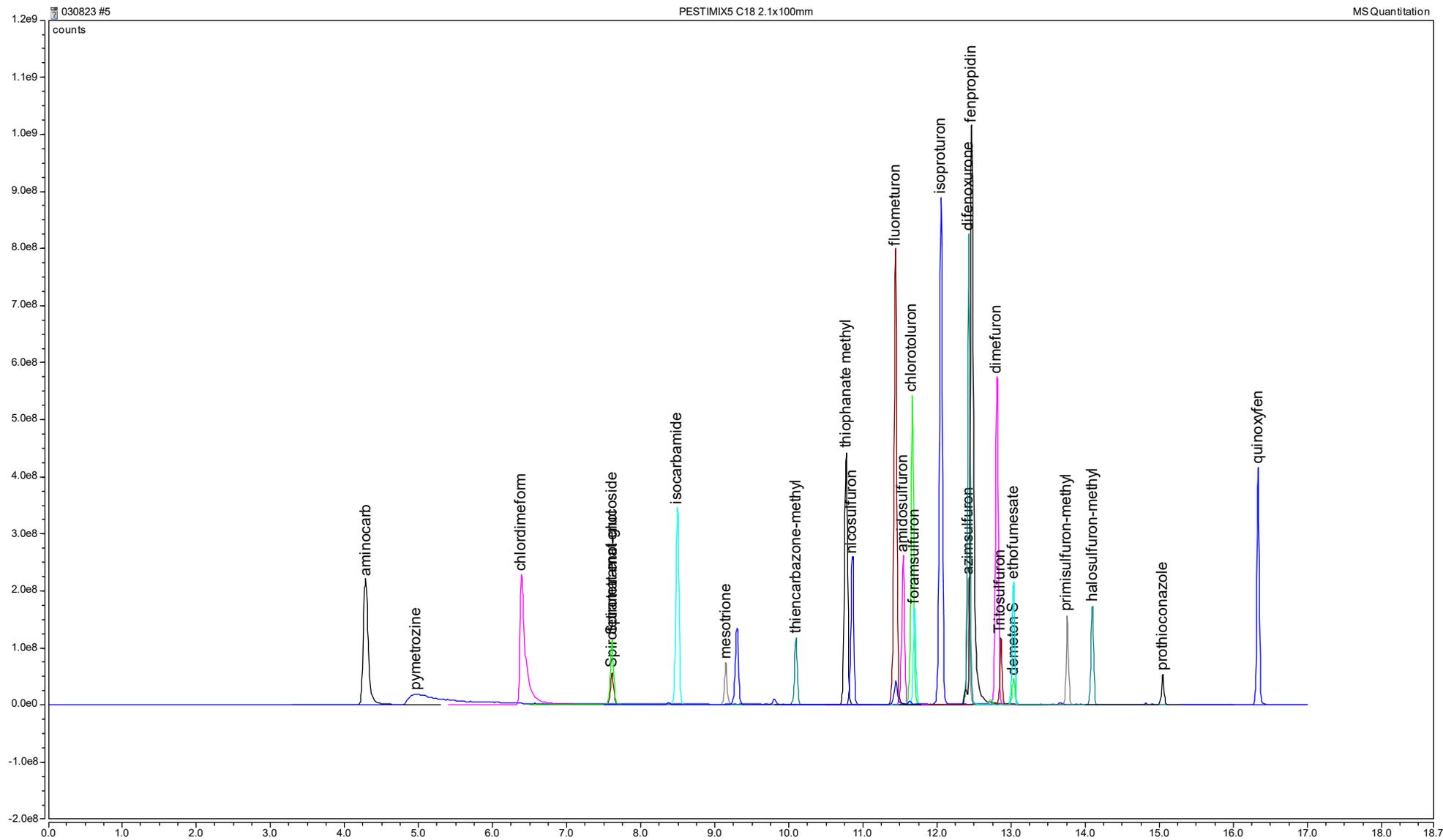
- Spray Voltage (kV): 3.5
- Capillary temperature: 350 °C
- Sheath gas: 40
- Aux gas: 20
- RF lens: 40

# Pesticide Properties

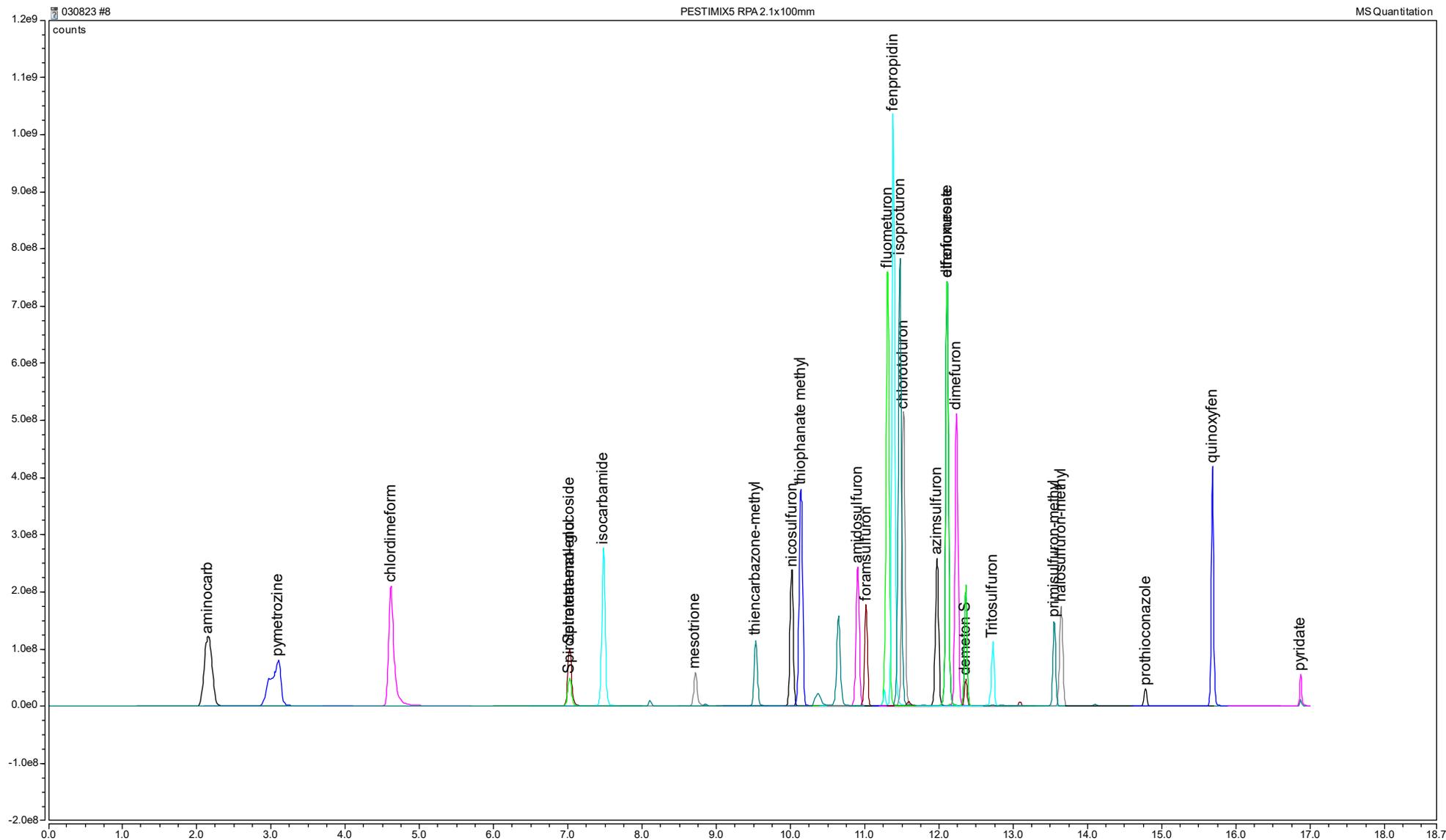
| Name                         | Pesticide Class        | log P | Formula       | Monoisotopic Mass   | Functional Groups   |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-------|---------------|---------------------|---|
| Isocarbamide                 | herbicide              | 0.8   | C8H15N3O2     | 185.11642673        | imidazolidinone, carboxamide  |
| Chlordimeform                | insecticide            | 2.9   | C10H13ClN2    | 196.07672610        | carboxamidine   |
| Isoproturon                  | herbicide              | 2.9   | C12H18N2O     | 206.14191320        | phenylurea  |
| Aminocarb                    | insecticide            | 1.9   | C11H16N2O2    | 208.12117776        | carbamate ester   |
| Chlorotoluron                | herbicide              | 2.4   | C10H13ClN2O   | 212.07164070        | phenylurea  |
| Pymetrozine                  | insecticide            | 0     | C10H11N5O     | 217.09635999        | 1,2,4-triazine and a member of pyridines                                  |
| Fluometuron                  | herbicide              | 2.4   | C10H11F3N2O   | 232.08234746        | phenylurea  |
| Demeton-s                    | insecticide            | 2.3   | C8H19O3PS2    | 258.05132381        | organothiophosphorus  |
| Fenpropidin                  | fungicide              | 5.5   | C19H31N       | 273.24564999        | piperidine  |
| Ethofumesate                 | herbicide              | 2.7   | C13H18O5S     | <b>286.08749484</b> | benzofuran methanesulfonate   |
| Difenoxyuron                 | herbicide              | 2.4   | C16H18N2O3    | <b>286.13174244</b> | diphenylurea  |
| Quinoxifen                   | fungicide              | 5.1   | C15H8Cl2FNO   | 306.99669740        | quinoline   |
| Dimefuron                    | herbicide              | 2.6   | C15H19ClN4O3  | 338.11456820        | phenylurea  |
| Mesotrione                   | herbicide              | 0.7   | C14H13NO7S    | 339.04127293        | sulfone, a C-nitro compound, an aromatic ketone and a beta-triketone      |
| Thiophanate-methyl           | fungicide              | 2.6   | C12H14N4O4S2  | 342.04564729        | thiourea  |
| Prothioconazole              | fungicide              | 2.7   | C14H15Cl2N3OS | 343.03128870        | monochlorobenzene, triazole, tertiary alcohol, cyclopropane, thiocarbonyl |
| Amidosulfuron                | herbicide              | -0.2  | C9H15N5O7S2   | 369.04129018        | aromatic ether sulfonylurea, pyrimidine                                   |
| Thiencarbazone-methyl        | herbicide              | 1.2   | C12H14N4O7S2  | 390.03039115        | sulfonylurea ,thiophene, methyl ester, triazoles, ether                   |
| Nicosulfuron                 | herbicide              | 0.6   | C15H18N6O6S   | 410.10085349        | sulfonylurea  |
| Azimsulfuron                 | herbicide              | 0.3   | C13H16N10O5S  | 424.10258482        | sulfonylurea  |
| Halosulfuron-methyl          | herbicide              | 1.3   | C13H15ClN6O7S | 434.04114570        | pyrazole  |
| Tritosulfuron                | herbicide              | 3.1   | C13H9F6N5O4S  | 445.02794393        | benzenesulfonamide, sulfonylurea, triazine, trifluoromethyl               |
| Foramsulfuron                | herbicide              | 0.5   | C17H20N6O7S   | 452.11141817        | sulfonylurea, benzamide   |
| Spirotetramat-enol-glucoside | insecticide metabolite | 0.5   | C24H33NO8     | 463.22061701        | benzene, azaspiro compound, carbonate ester, gamma-lactam, pyrroles       |
| Primisulfuron-methyl         | herbicide              | 3.6   | C15H12F4N4O7S | 468.03628256        | sulfonylurea, difluoromethyl, pyrimidine, benzylester                     |

Data obtained from  
<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>

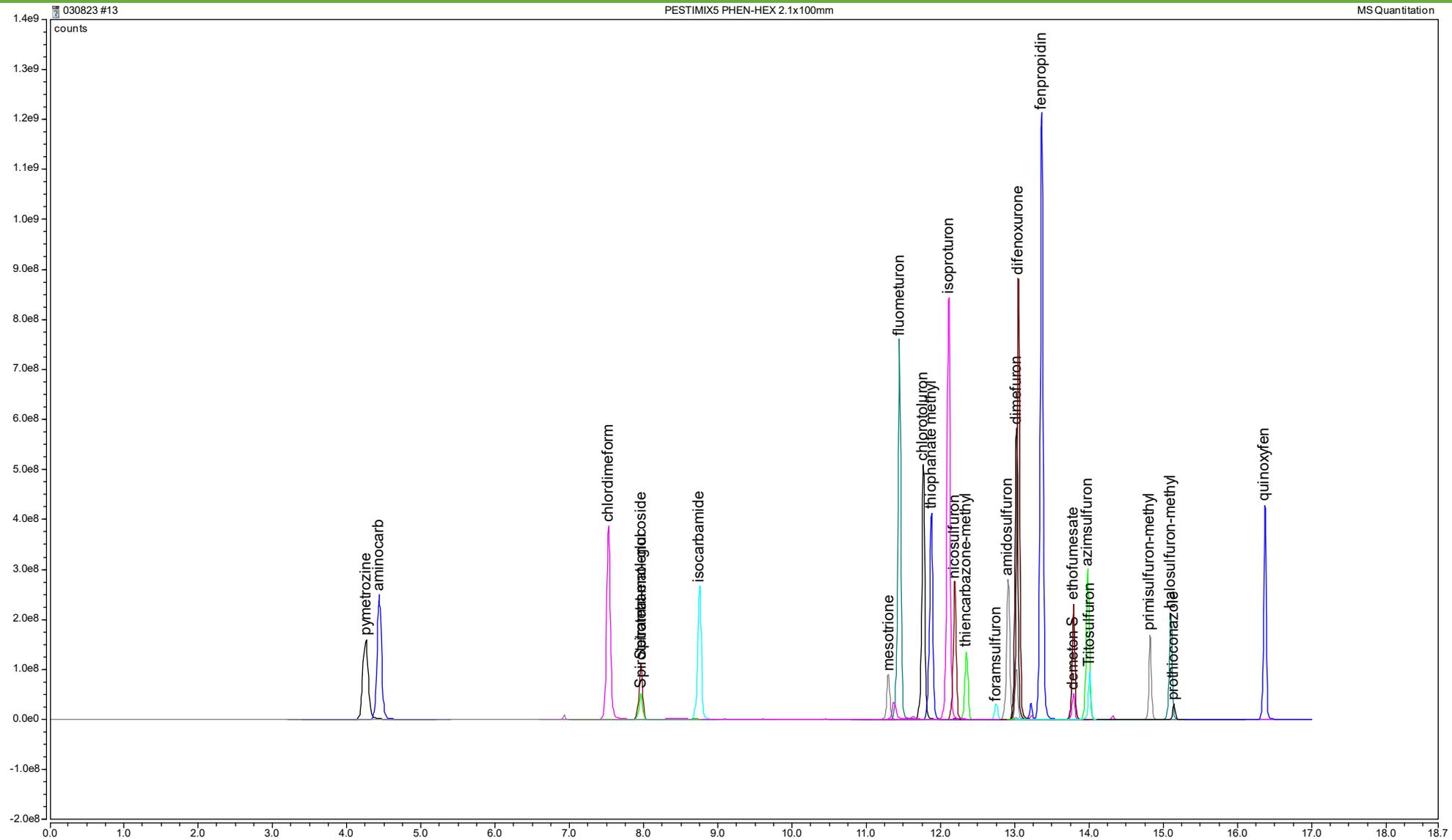
# HALO<sup>®</sup> C18 Results



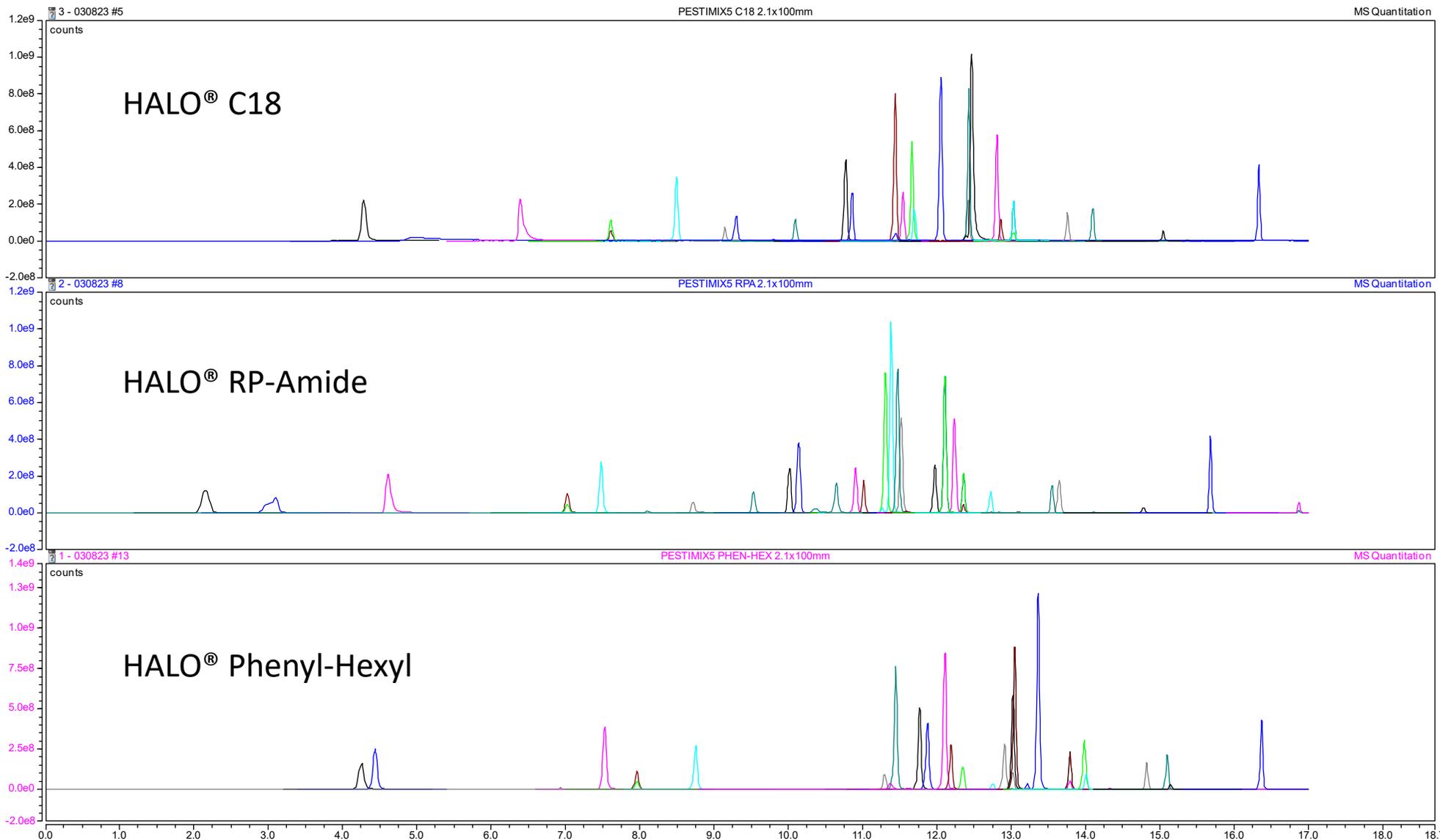
# HALO<sup>®</sup> RP-Amide Results



# HALO<sup>®</sup> Phenyl-Hexyl Results



# Comparison across 3 Phases



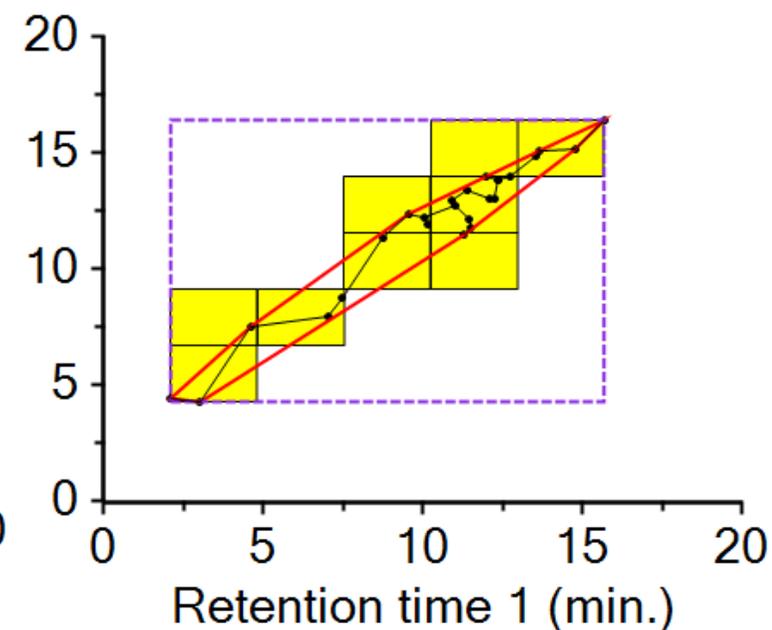
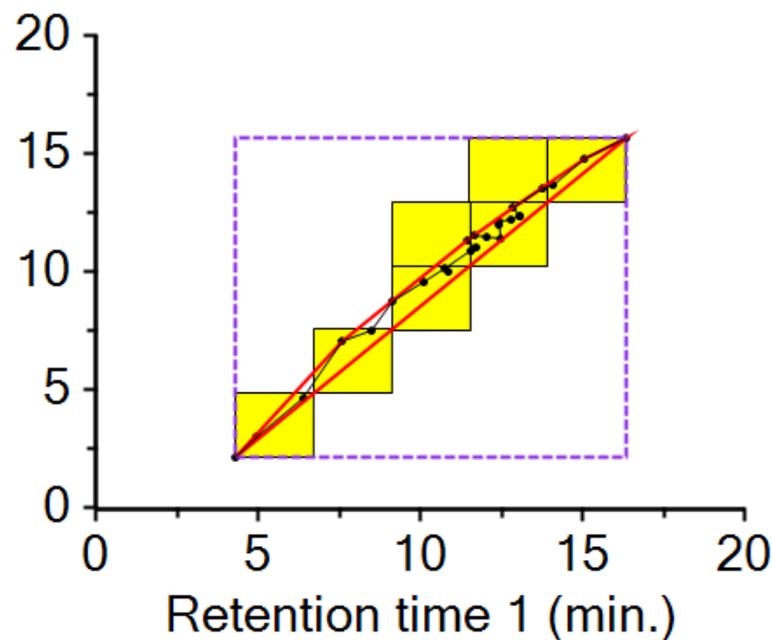
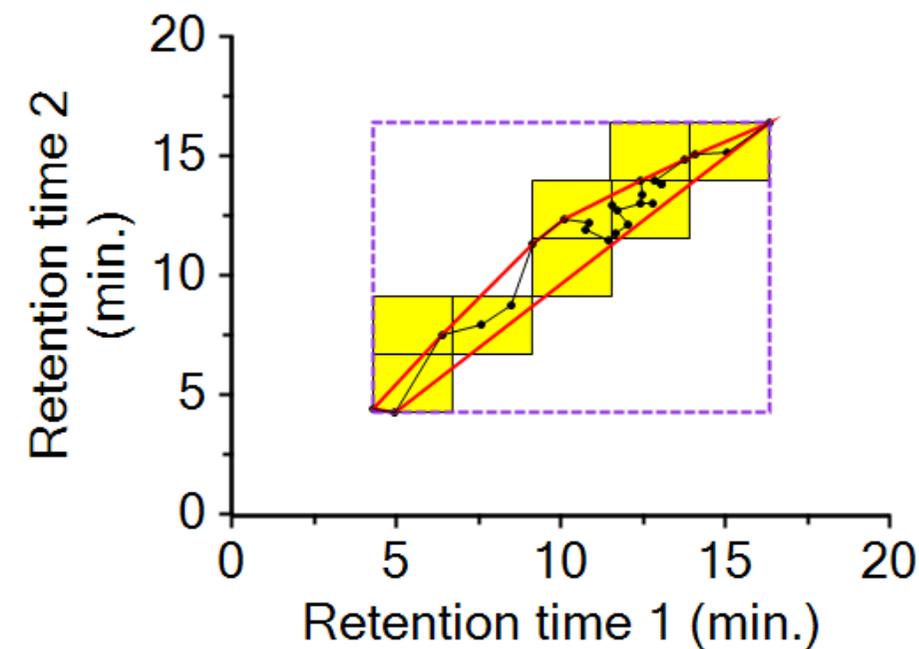
- Asymmetry:  
C18 > RP-Amide  
> Phenyl-Hexyl
- Peak Width:  
similar on all 3  
phases

# Pair-wise analysis of retention times used to probe orthogonality

C18 vs Phenyl-Hexyl

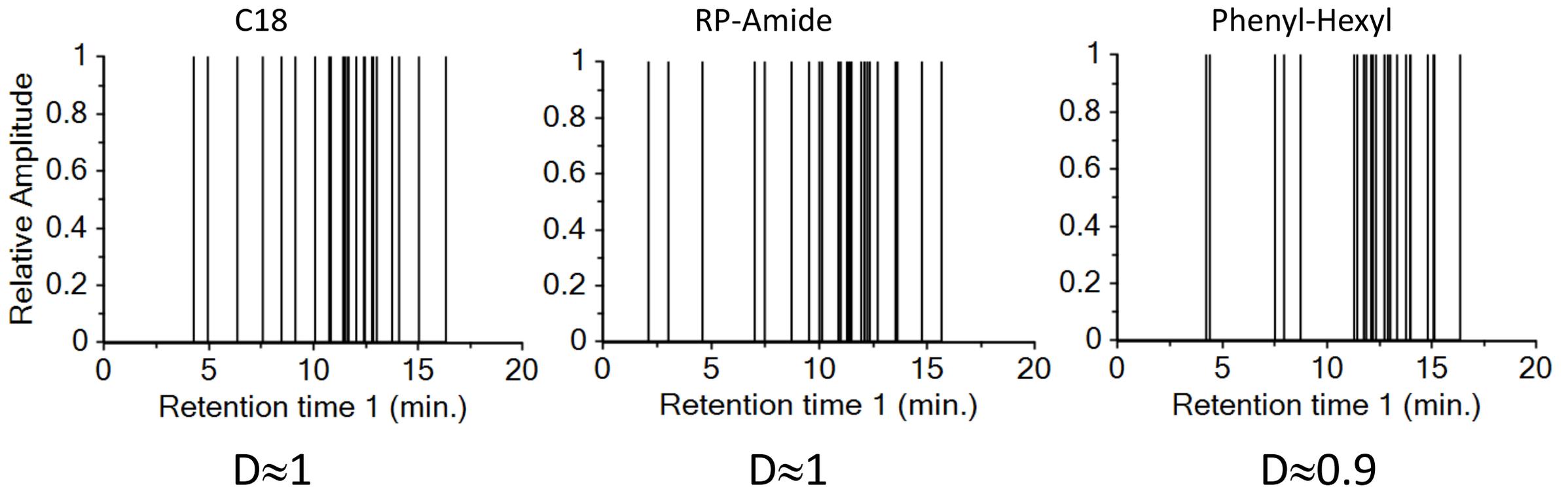
C18 vs RP-Amide

RP-Amide vs Phenyl-Hexyl



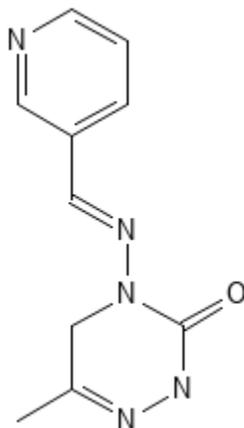
The retention times are analyzed with Orca<sup>®</sup>, an orthogonality calculator written by Mark Schure at Kroungold Analytical, Inc. which gives fractal dimension (D), correlation coefficients and other metrics for 1D and 2D chromatography.

# 1D Fractal Dimension Analysis



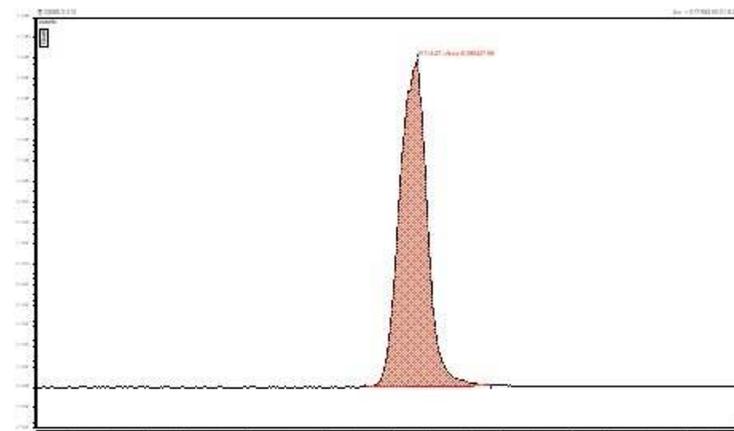
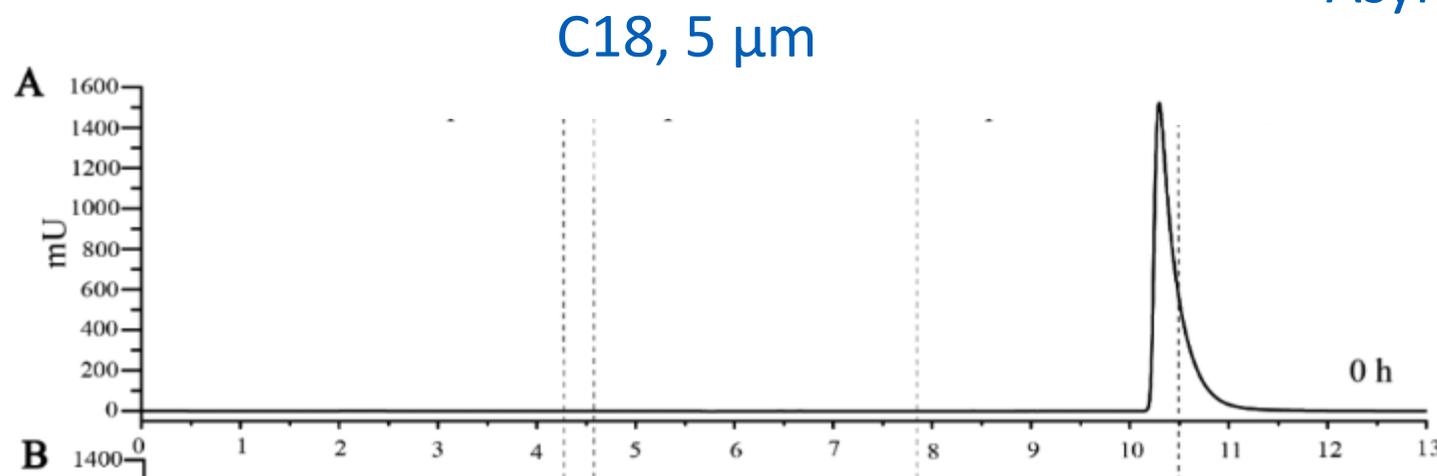
- Ordering refers to the distance between peaks being similar
- C18 has higher ordering, RP-Amide is roughly as ordered and Phenyl-Hexyl is less ordered

# Impact of Phase on Pymetrozine Peak Shape



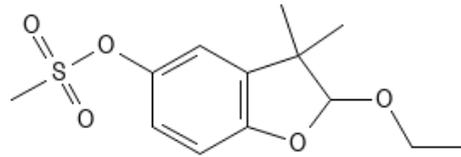
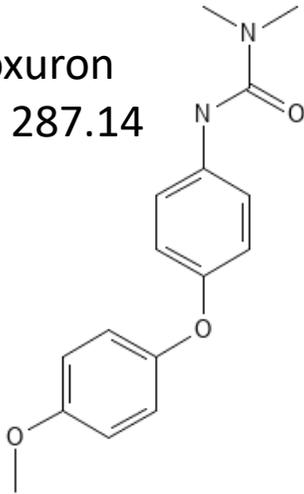
- Insecticide used to prevent aphids and whiteflies
- 1,2,4-triazines and a member of pyridines

Asymmetry = 0.93 on HALO® Phenyl-Hexyl



# Resolution of Isobaric Compounds

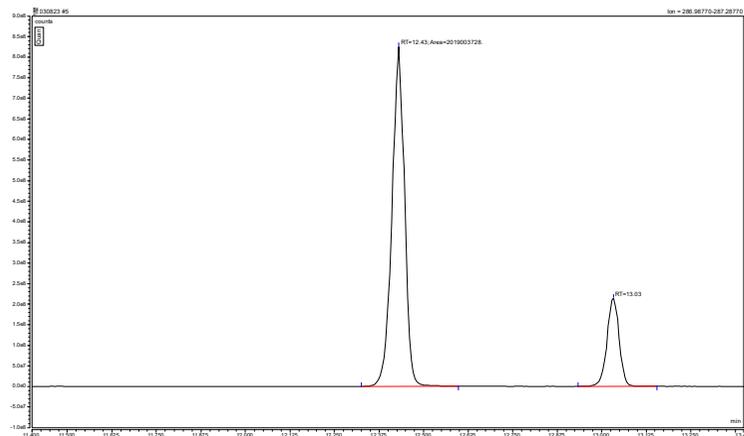
Difenoxuron  
M+1 = 287.14



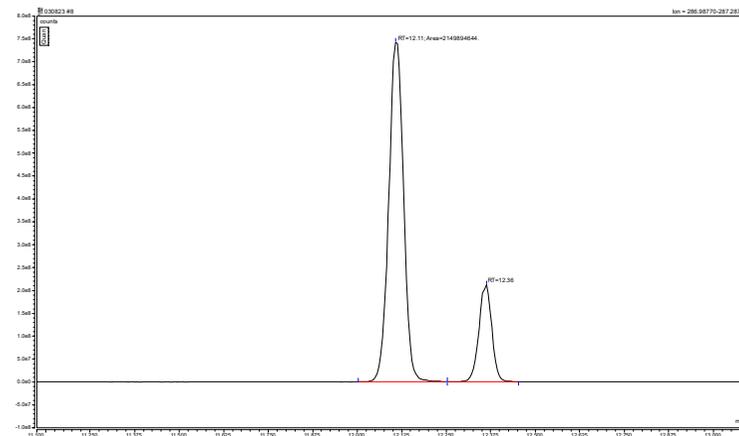
Ethofumesate  
M+1 = 287.09

- Important to chromatographically resolve isobaric compounds to minimize ion suppression
- All 3 HALO® phases used in this study baseline resolved the two compounds with the same mass
- Difenoxuron elutes first followed by ethofumesate

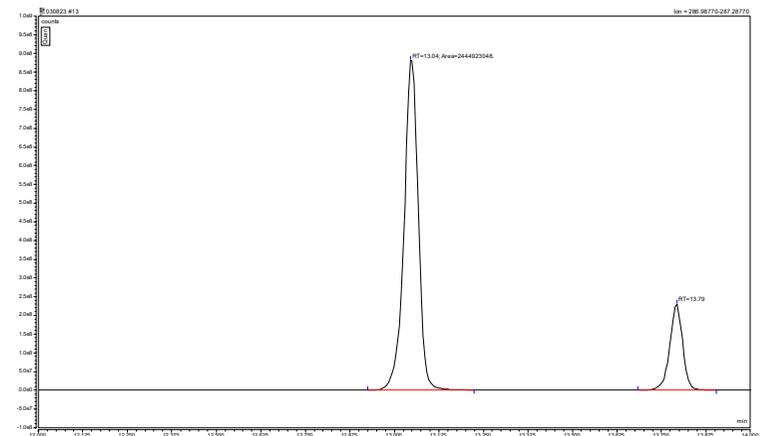
HALO® C18



HALO® RP-Amide



HALO® Phenyl-Hexyl



- Screen additional HALO<sup>®</sup> stationary phases using short columns and/or 1.5 mm ID
- Expand the panel of pesticides investigated
- Decrease the run time of the analysis

- No phase identified to be best for all pesticides
  - Phenyl-Hexyl provided best peak shapes
  - C18 provided most ordered separation
- Recommended strategy to screen multiple phases to find which is best for the pesticide set that is being targeted
- HALO phases offer robust separations for a variety of pesticides
- Screen with short columns and change to longer columns and/or smaller particles if needed with best selectivity/symmetry
- Pressure drop advantage for HALO<sup>®</sup> (vs FPP) always allows faster runs with short columns and improved resolution with longer columns as needed

# Acknowledgements

- AMT
  - Conner McHale
  - Stephanie Rosenberg
- Dr. Thomas Waeghe
- Dr. Richard Henry
- Dr. Mark Schure

# Questions

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