

Ions expected for DART analysis of compounds containing various functional groups

<u>Class</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Alcohols	$[M+H]^+$ $[2M+H]^+$ $[M+H-H_2O]^+$ derivatize polyols	$[M - H]^-$ for phenols	Dehydration common, derivatization needed for most alcohols > C ₄
Alkanes	M^+ $[M-H]^+$ Alkyl fragments, oxidation from NO ⁺		M^+ only observed if Vapur not installed and water vapor eliminated
Alkenes	Usually MH^+ Some fragments		
Amines, Bases	$[M+H]^+$		
Amino acids	MH^+ some fragments		Dimethylaminoethanol derivatives may be useful
Aromatics	M^+ $[M-H]^+$ May see $[M-H]^+$ for some alkyl aromatics		
Carbonyls	$[M+H]^+$ $[M+NH_4]^+$		$[M+NH_4]^+$ favored if Vapur used
Carboxylic acids	$[M+H-H_2O]^+$ If ammonium present: $[M+H]^+$, $[M+NH_4]^+$	$[M-H]^-$	
Carbohydrates	MH^+ and dehydration fragments for mono-, di- saccharides Derivatize for larger compounds		In-situ derivatization with TMAH is highly effective: produces trimethylammonium adduct. If N is present in compound, MH^+ observed.

Esters	[M+H]⁺ [M+NH₄]⁺		[M+NH ₄] ⁺ favored if Vapur used
Explosives (RDX, HMX, NG, EGDN, PETN, Tetryl)		[M+Cl]⁻ [M+CH₃CO₂]⁻ [M+NO₃]⁻	Anion dopant such as CH ₂ Cl ₂
Halogenated (e.g. Cl) alkanes		Cl⁻ , Cl₂⁻ , [M-Cl]⁻ etc.	
Metals	M ⁺ and oxides		Some metals can be detected by forming volatile derivatives (e.g. acetyl acetone). Use a very high cone voltage to produce elemental ions or small oxide or hydroxide fragments.
Nitroaromatics (including explosives TNT, DNT)	M ⁺ , MH ⁺	M⁻ [M-H]⁻	Negative-ion detection has better detection limits.
Organometallics	M ⁺ [M-H] ⁺	M ⁻ [M-H] ⁻	Compound-dependent, may lose a ligand to produce a net positive or negative single charge
Peptides	[M+H] ⁺ , fragments	[M-H] ⁻ , fragments	Not effective except for very small peptides
Peroxides	[M+NH₄]⁺		
Proteins	Not detected, may see amino acids		Generally not suitable
Salts	Cation ⁺	Anion ⁻	Compound-dependent

Notes in bold indicate the most likely ions or the preferred handling for a given class.