

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 ₂ O] ⁺ 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 ₂ O] ⁺ 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.