

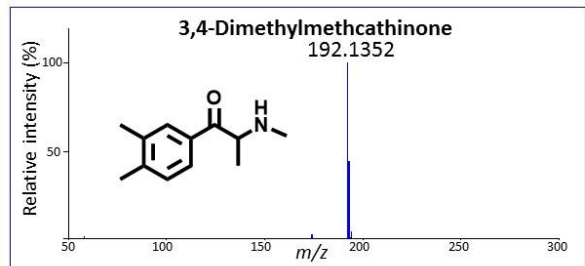
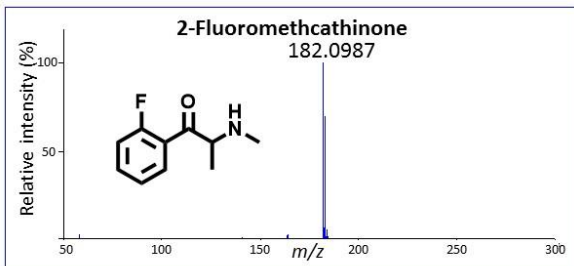
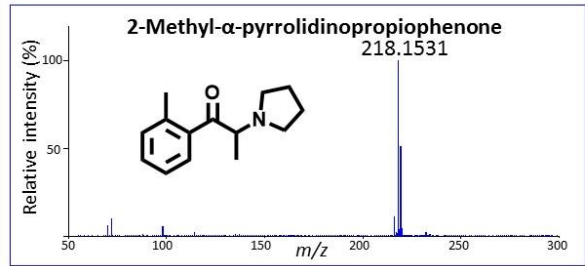
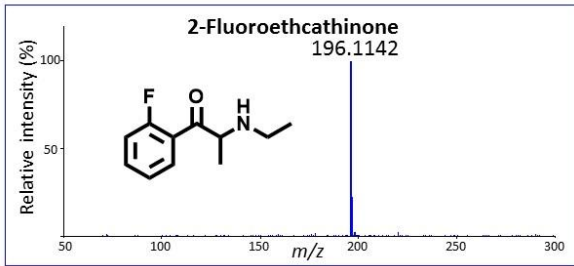
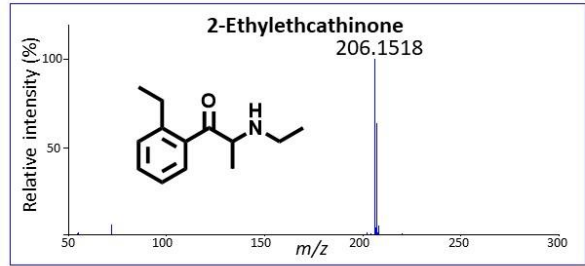
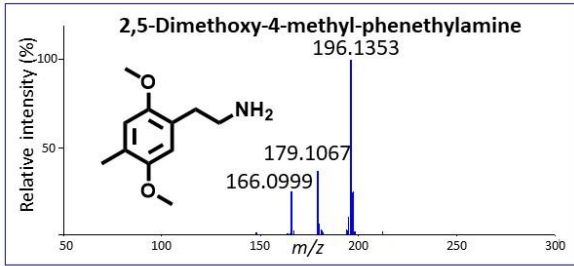
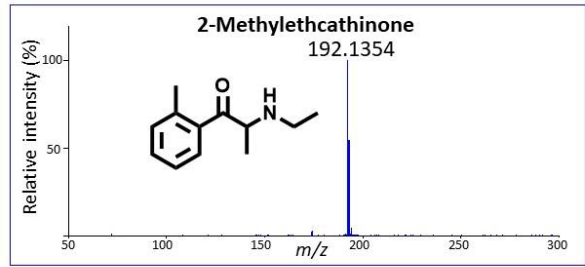
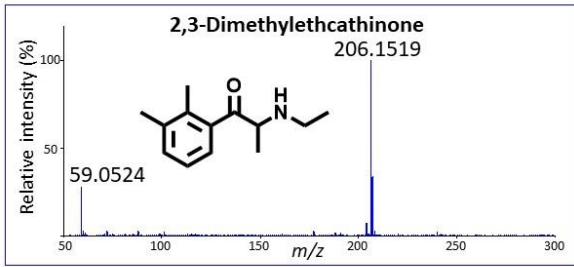
**Identification and classification of cathinone unknowns by statistical analysis processing of direct analysis in real time-high resolution mass spectrometry-derived “neutral loss” spectra.**

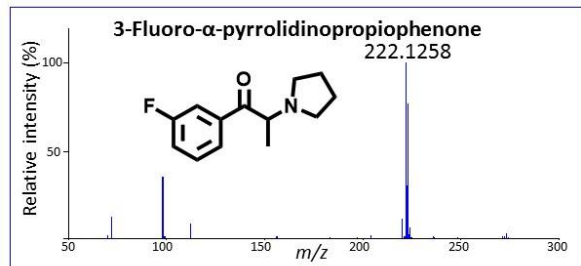
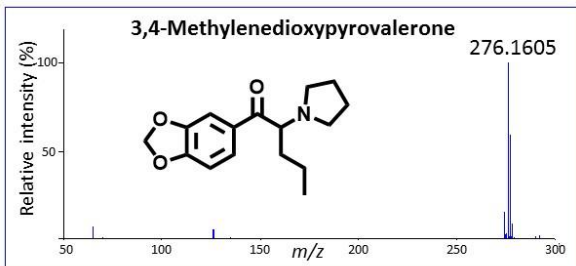
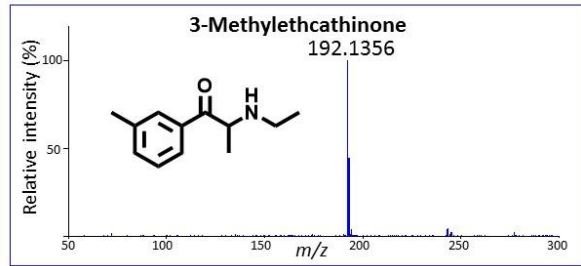
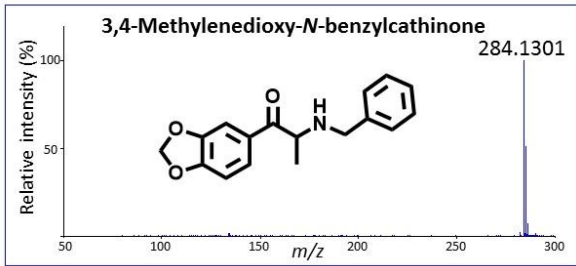
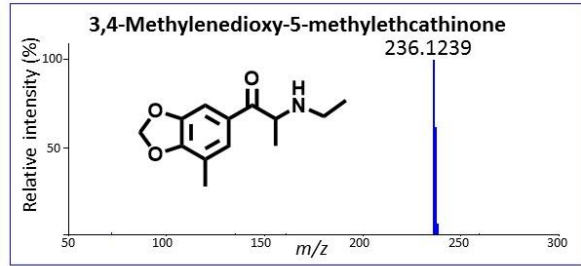
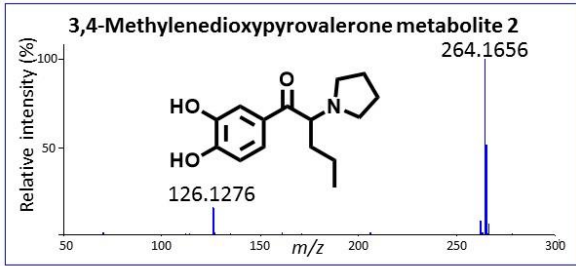
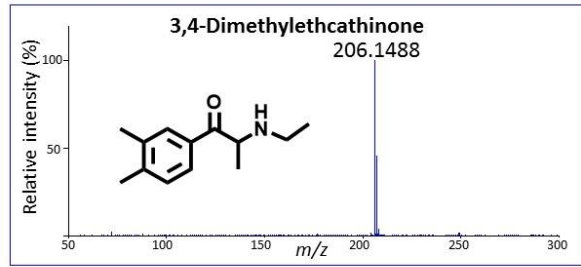
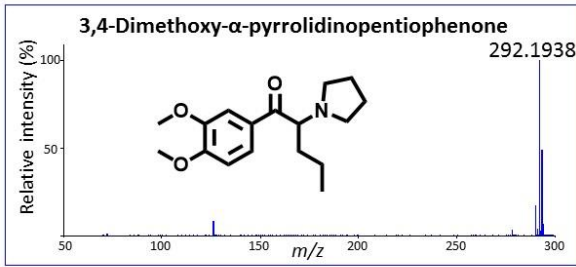
## **SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

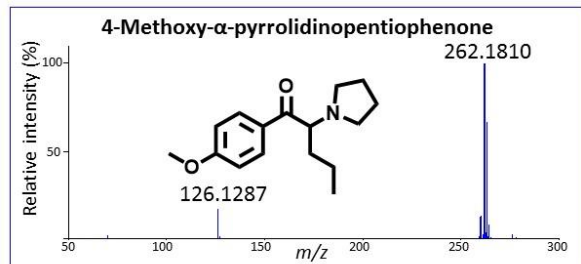
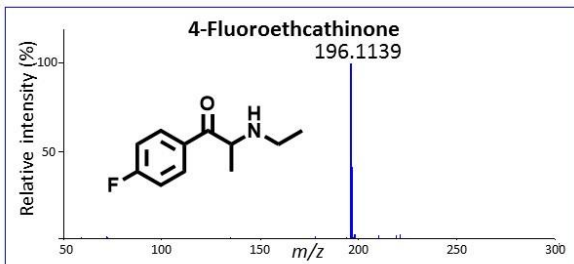
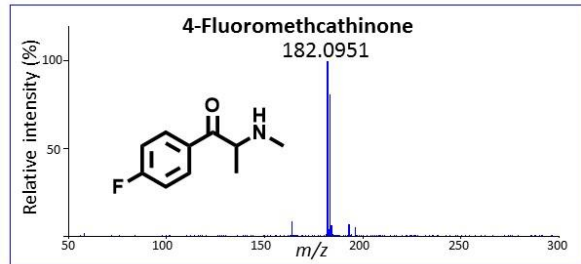
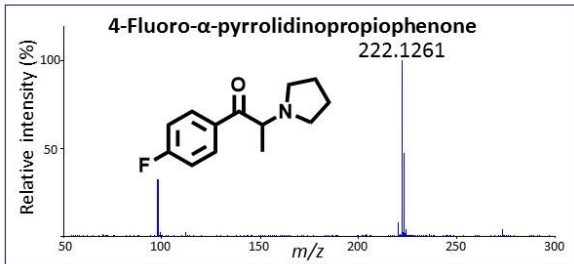
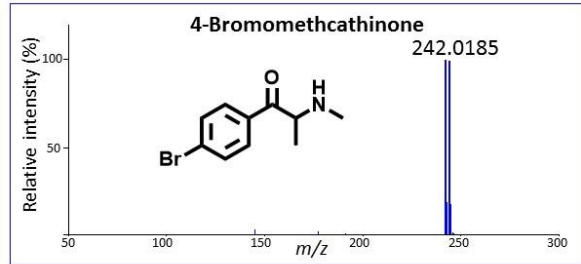
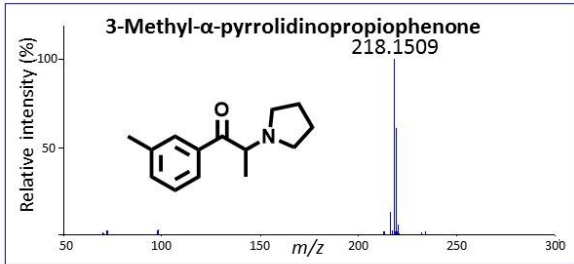
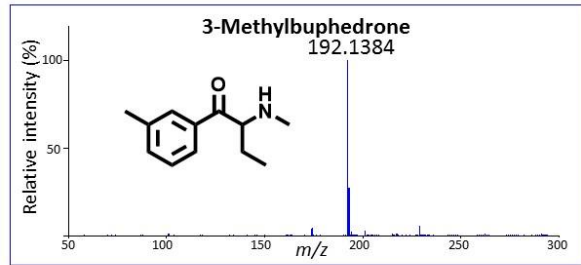
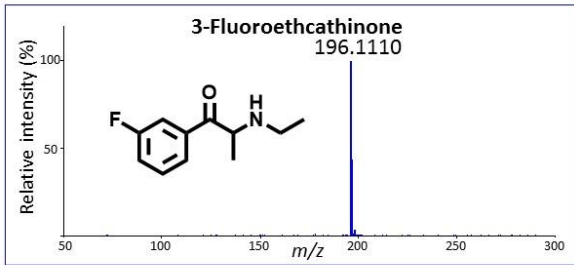
Kristen L. Fowble, Jason R. E. Shepard and Rabi A. Musah\*

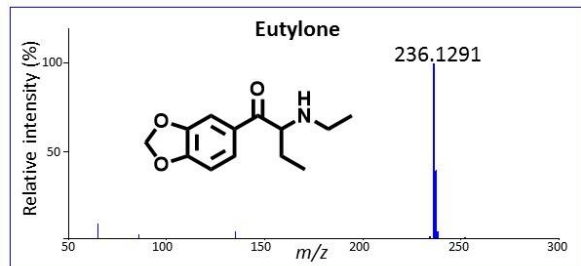
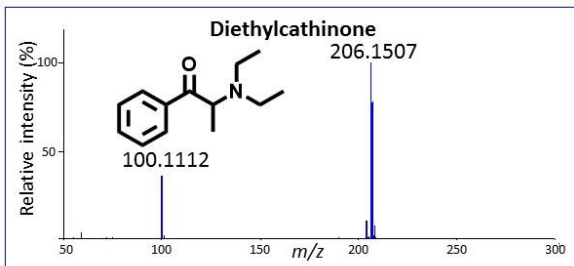
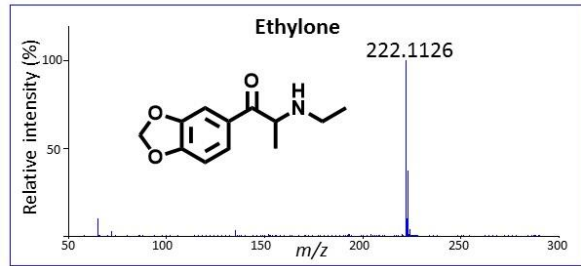
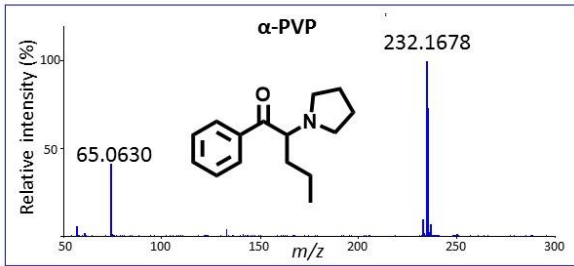
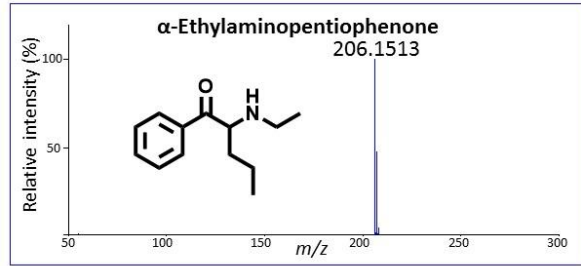
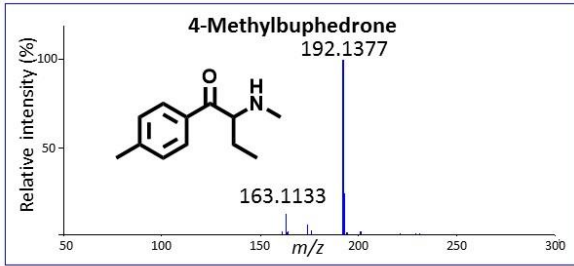
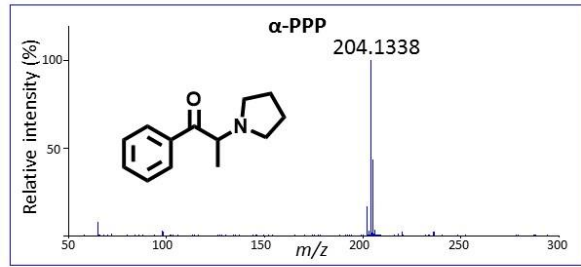
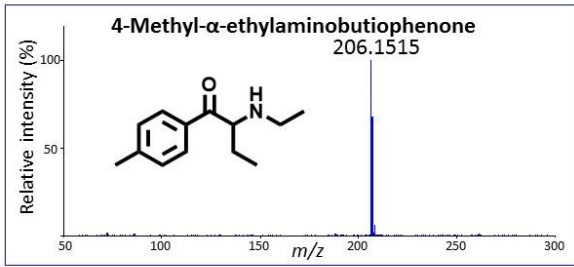
Department of Chemistry, University at Albany-State University of New York, 1400 Washington Ave, Albany, NY 12222

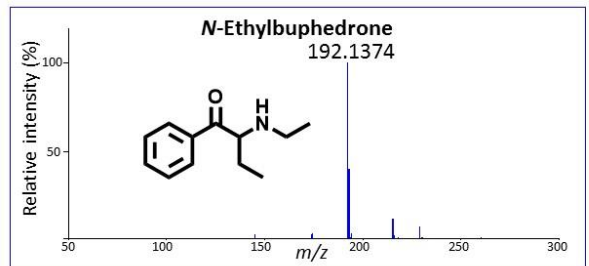
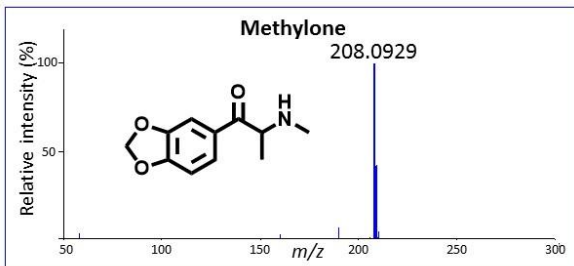
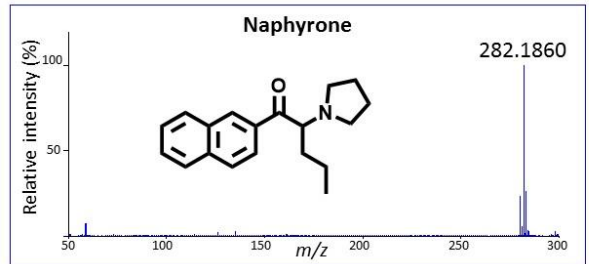
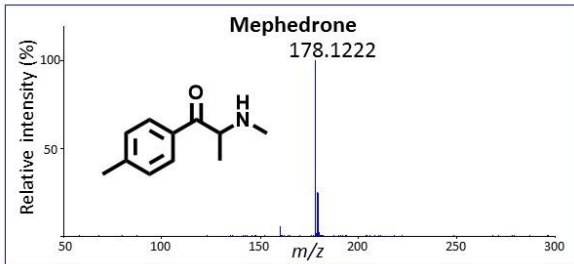
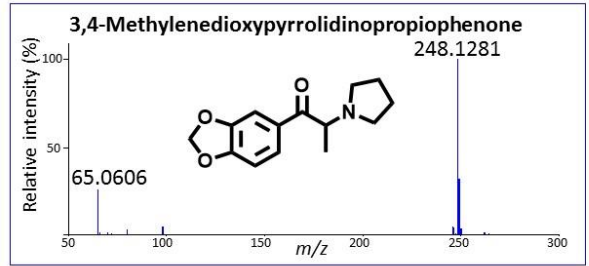
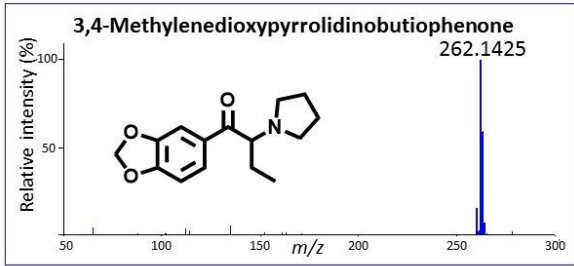
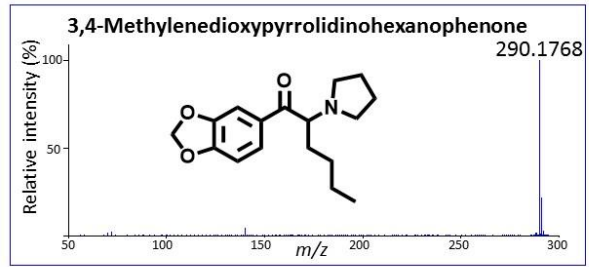
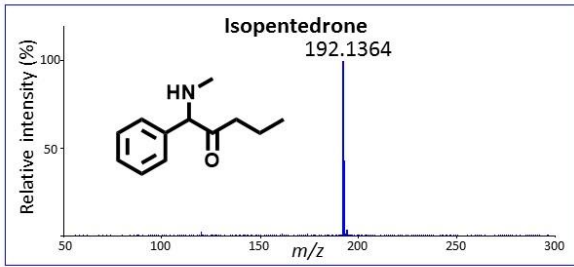
\*Corresponding author: E-mail address: [rmusah@albany.edu](mailto:rmusah@albany.edu)

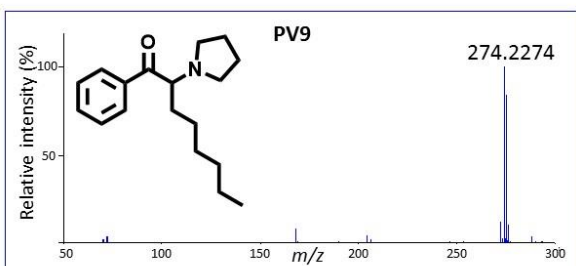
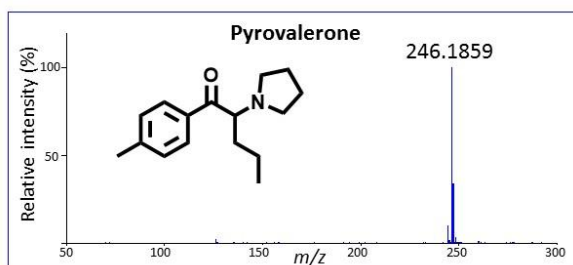
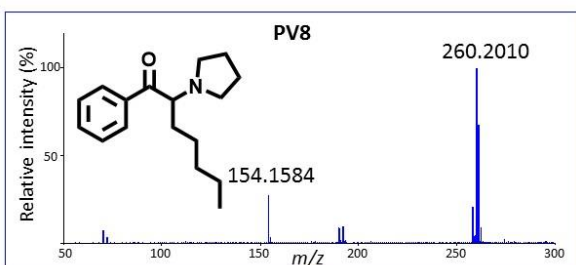
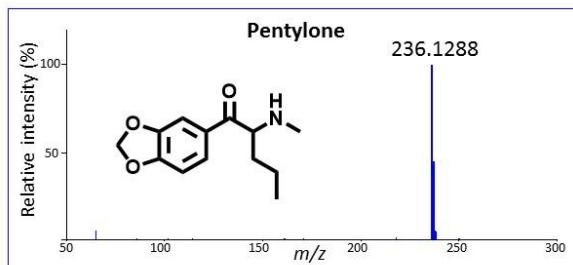
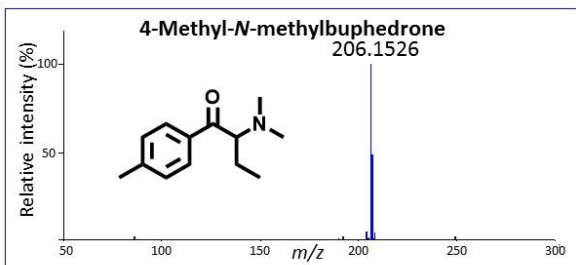
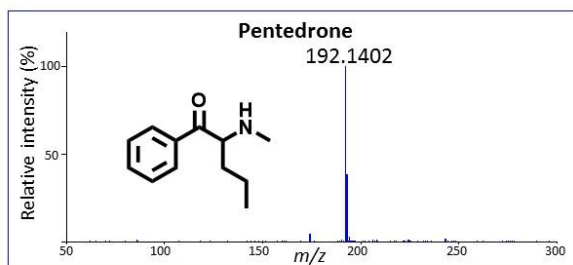
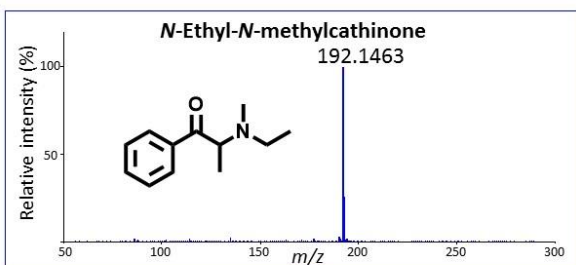




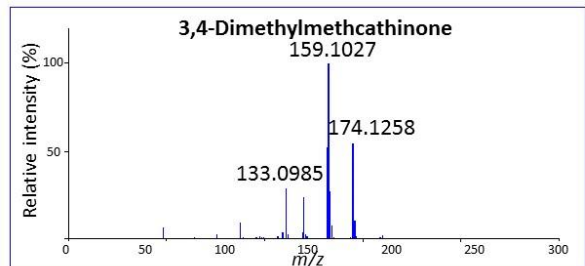
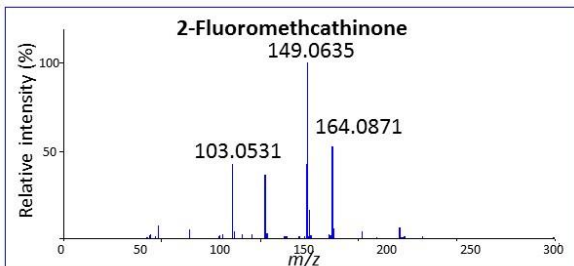
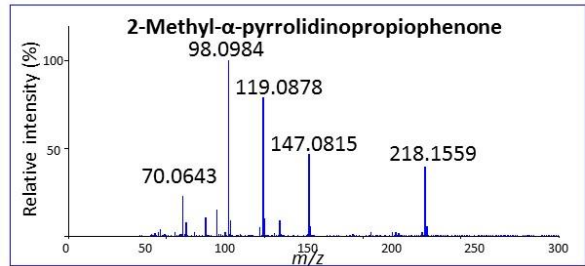
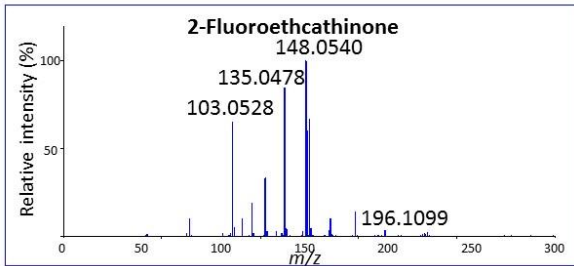
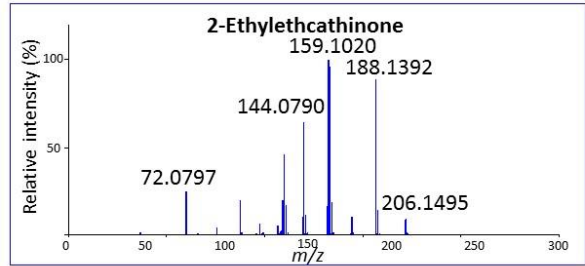
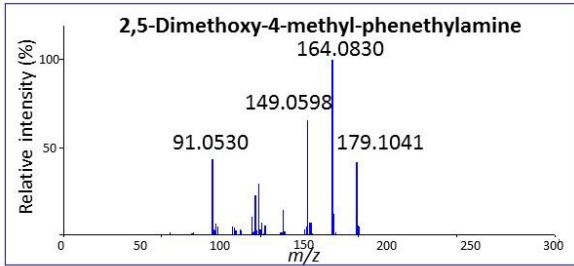
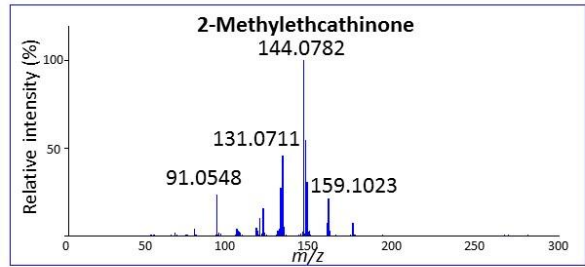
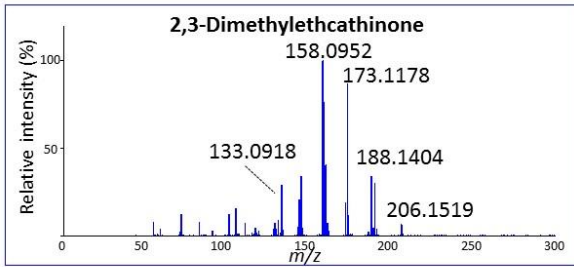




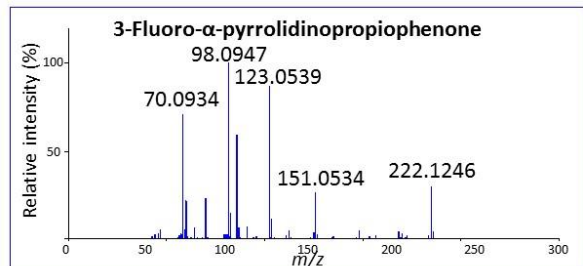
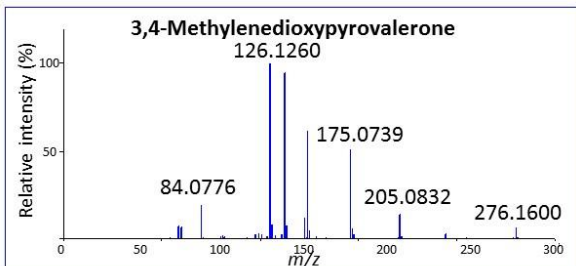
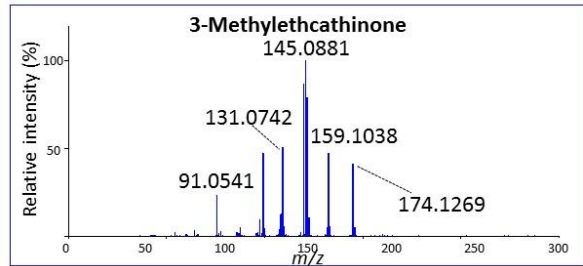
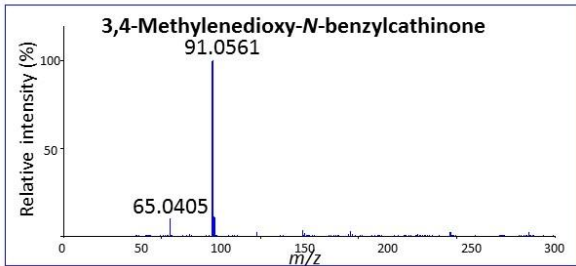
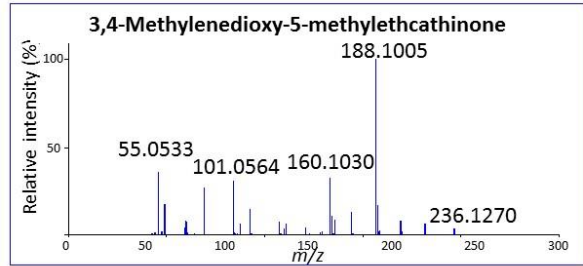
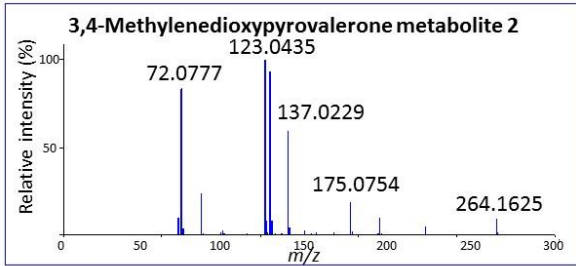
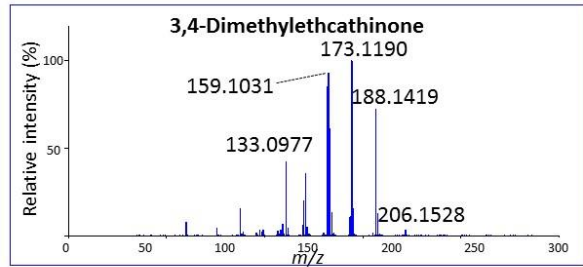
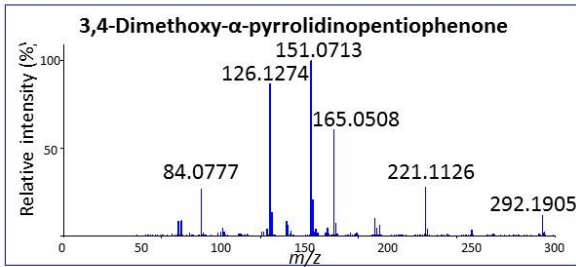


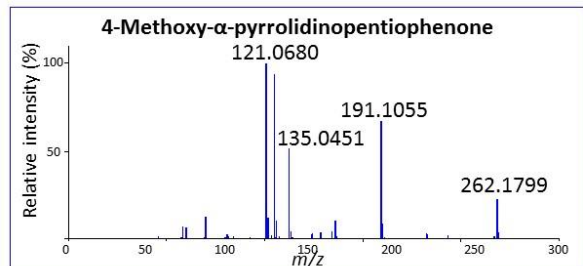
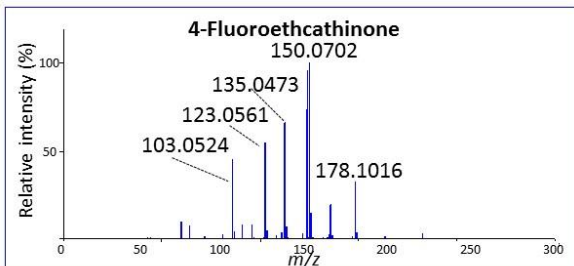
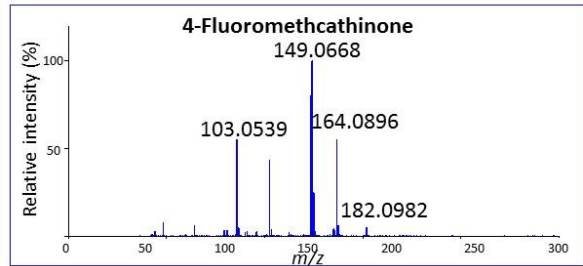
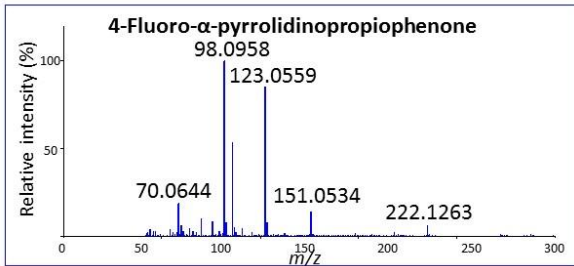
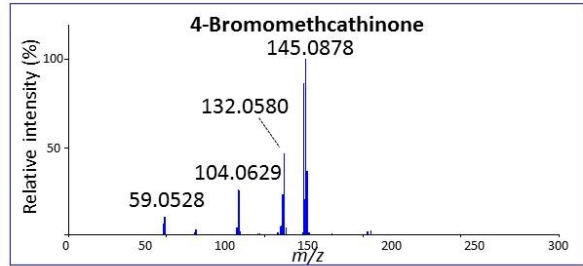
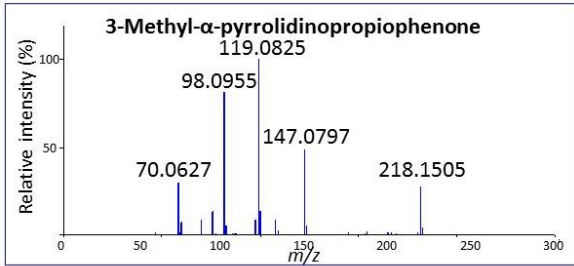
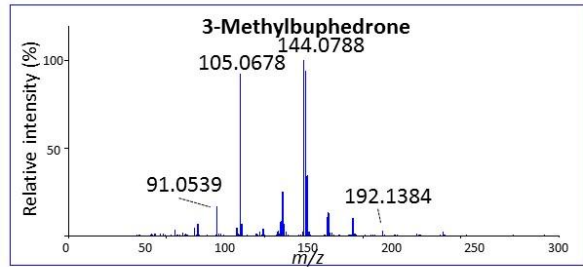
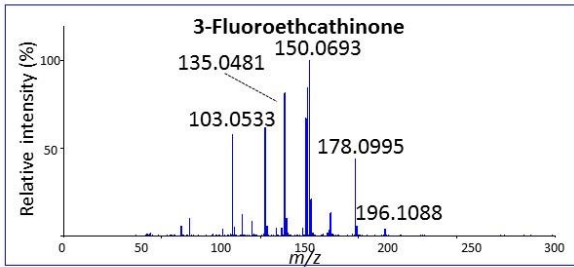


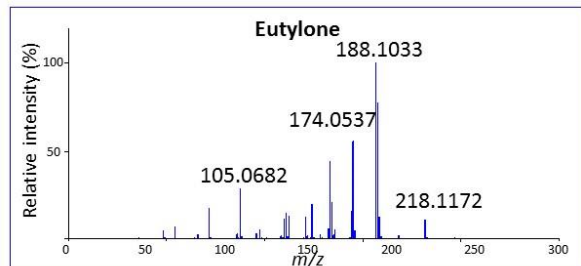
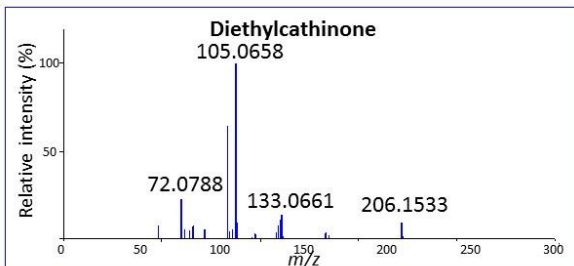
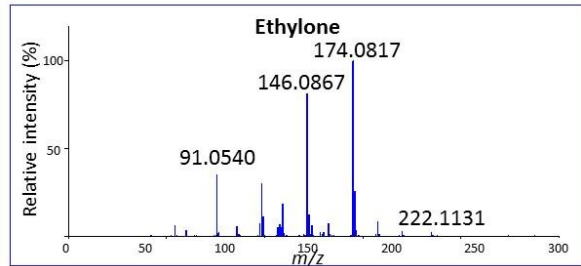
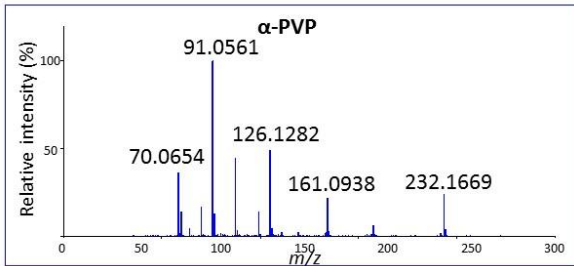
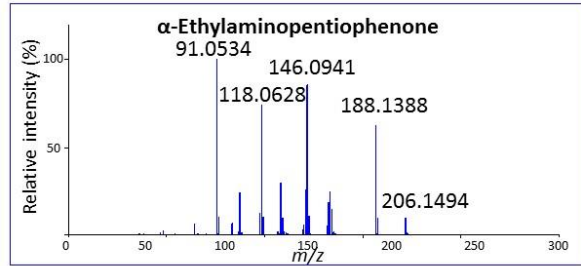
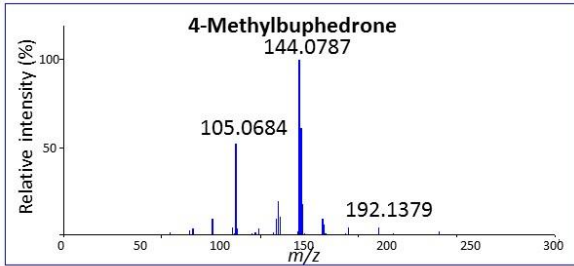
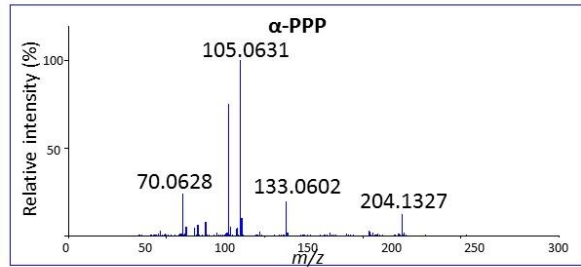
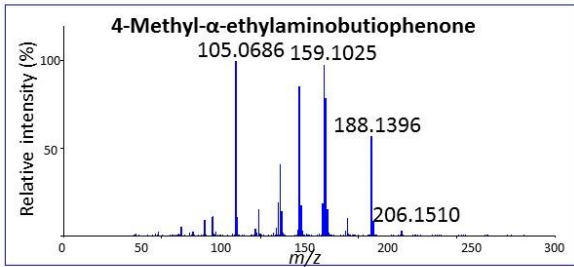
**Supplementary Figure S1.** The 20 V soft ionization spectra for the 47 cathinones analyzed in this study. The structures of the indicated cathinones are also shown.

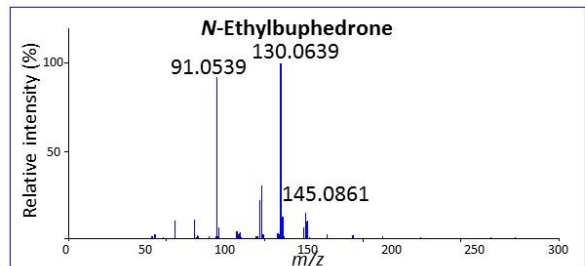
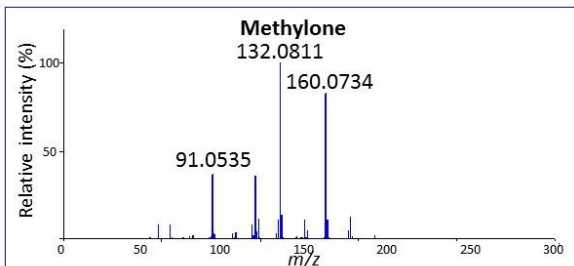
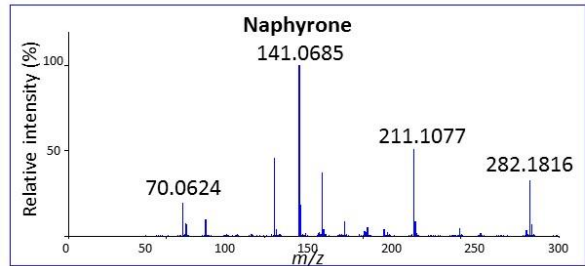
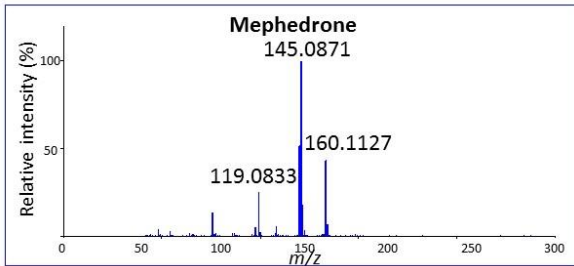
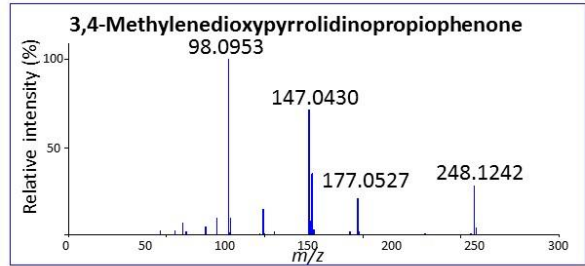
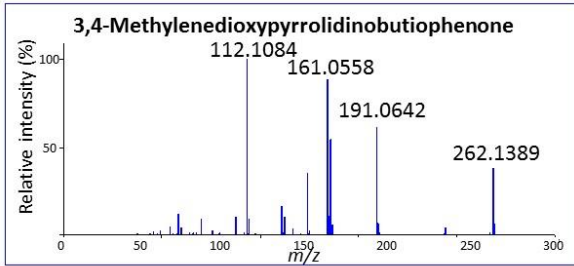
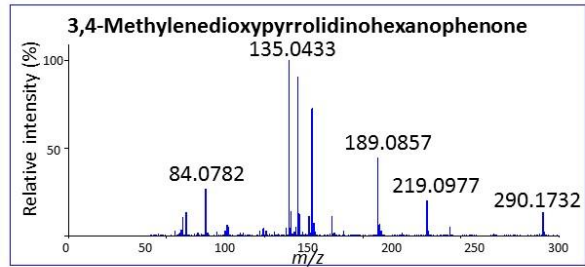
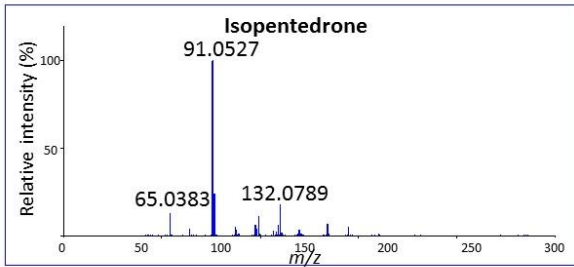


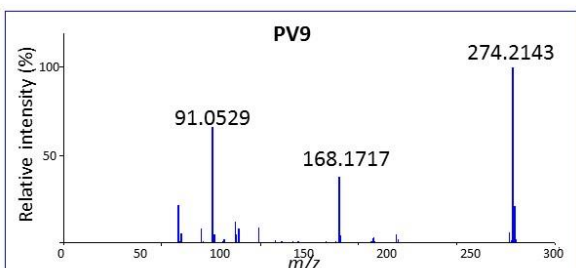
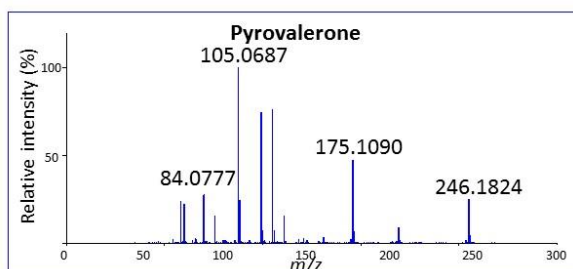
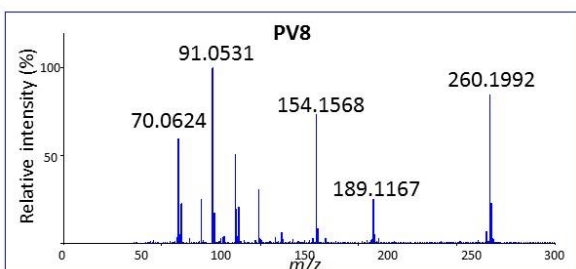
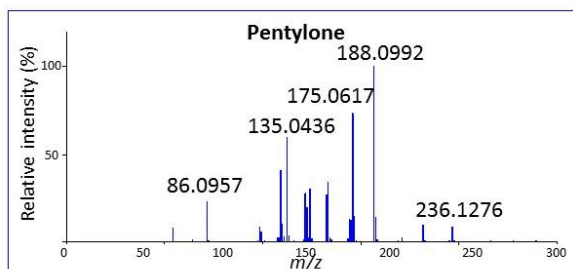
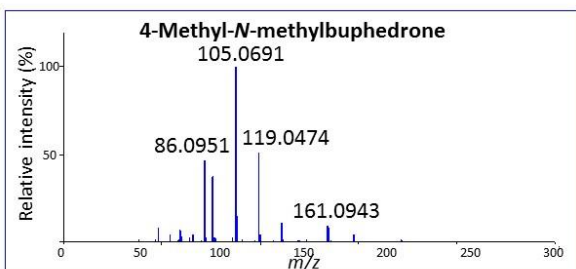
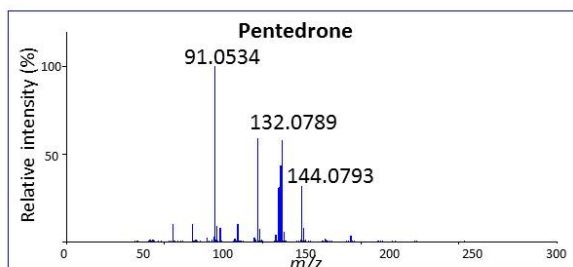
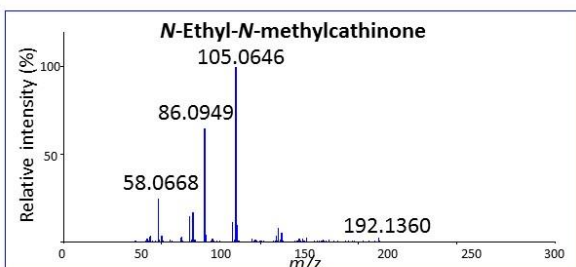




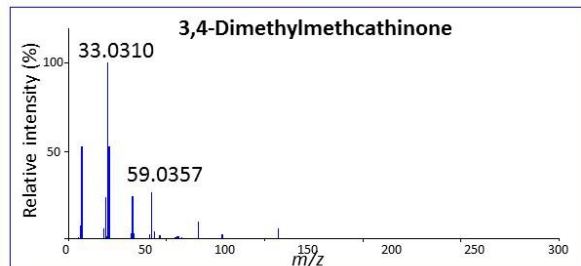
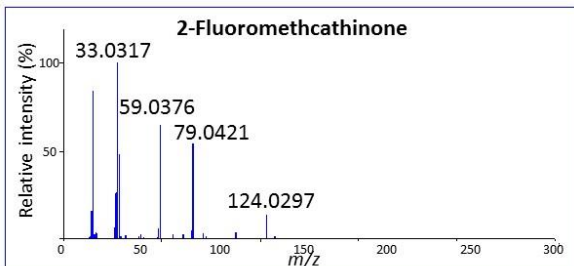
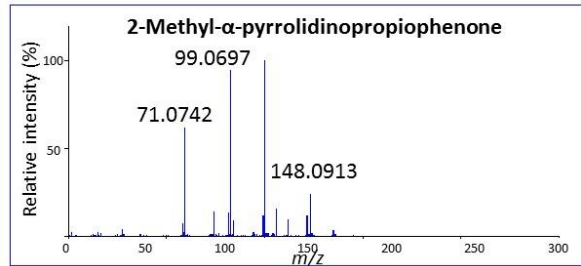
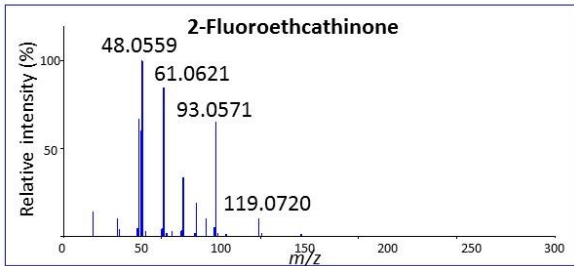
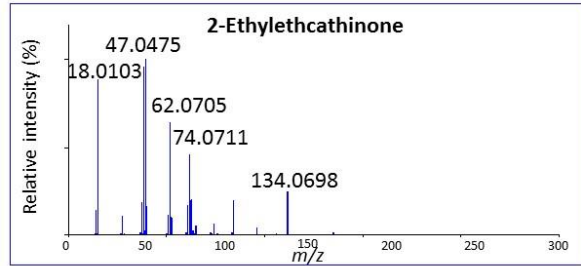
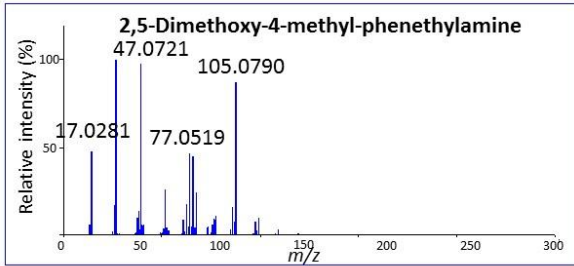
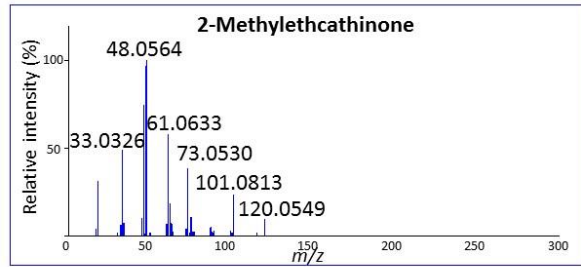
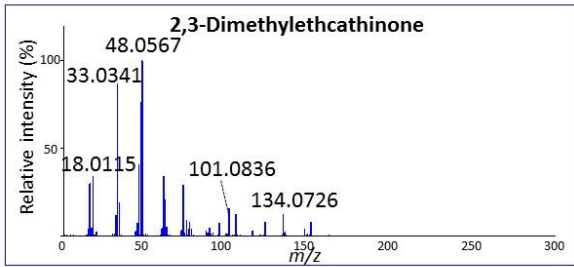


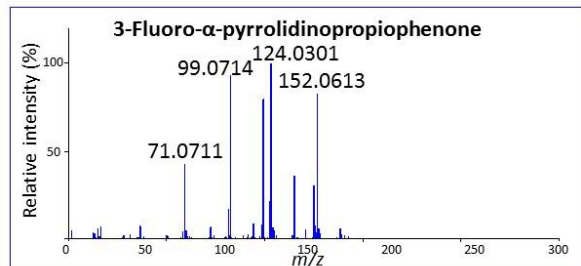
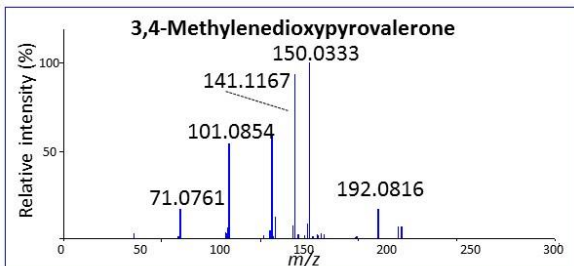
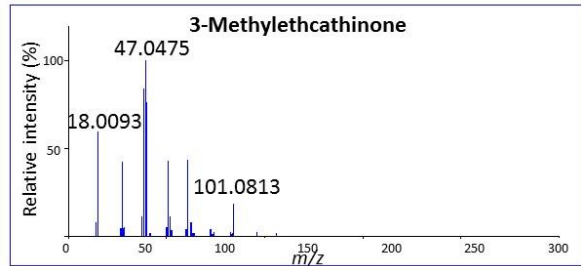
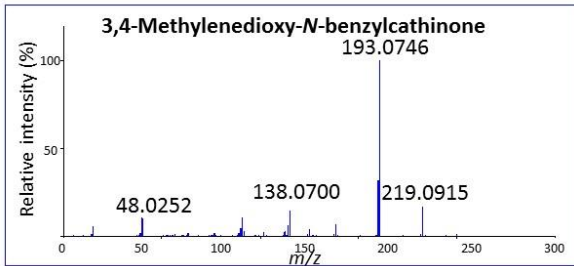
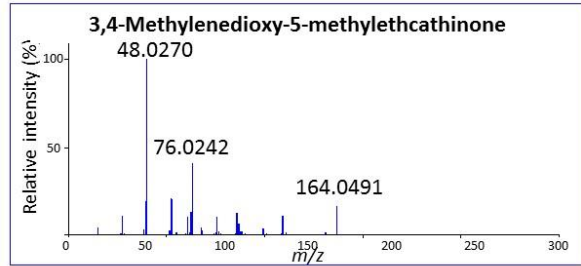
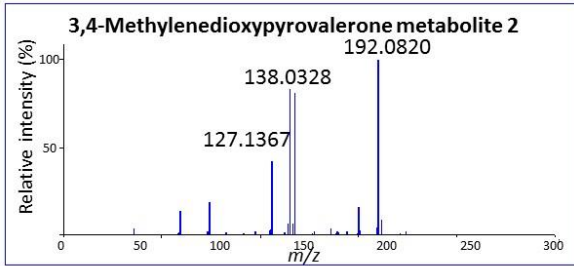
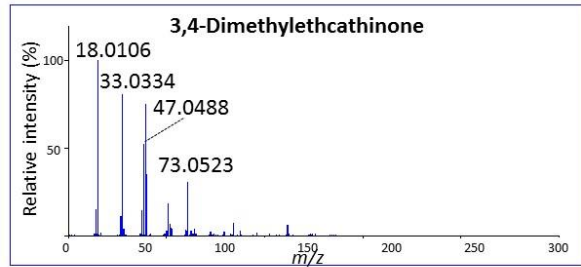
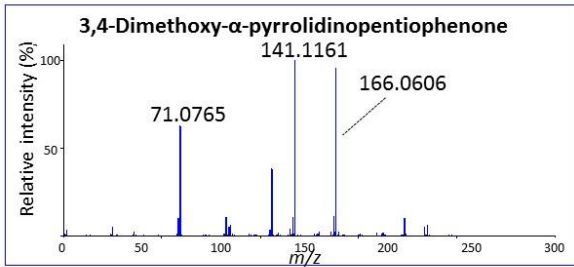


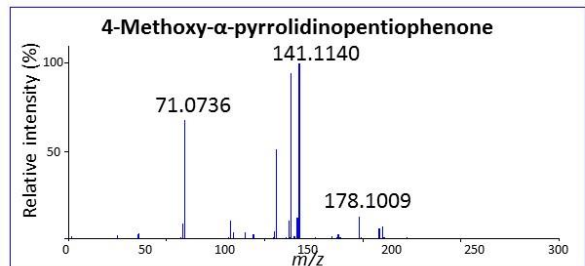
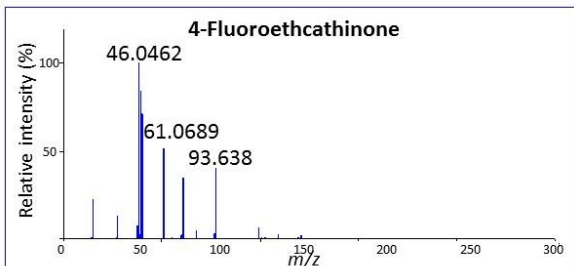
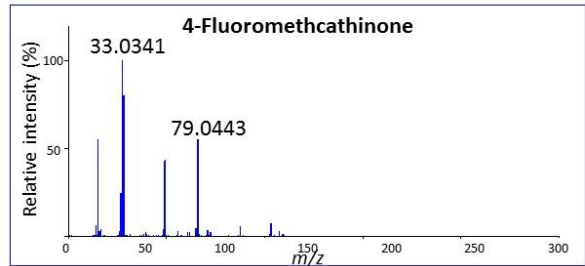
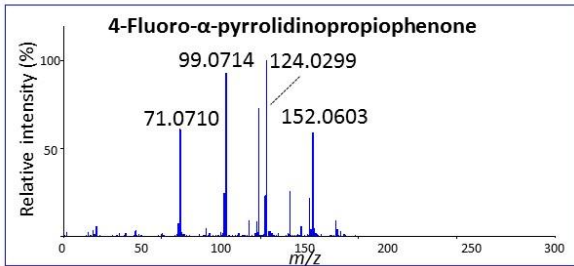
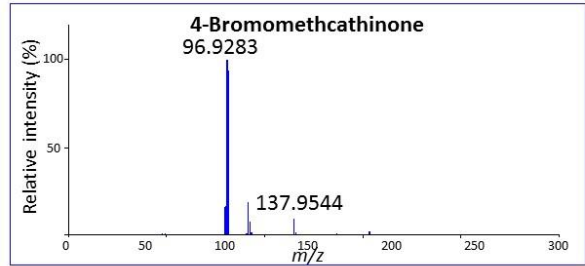
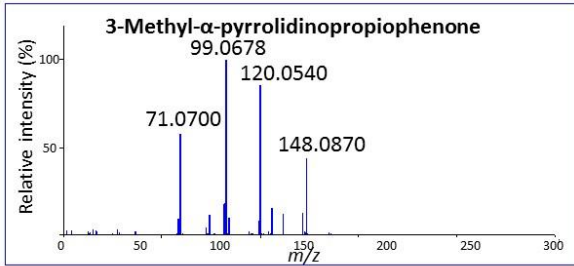
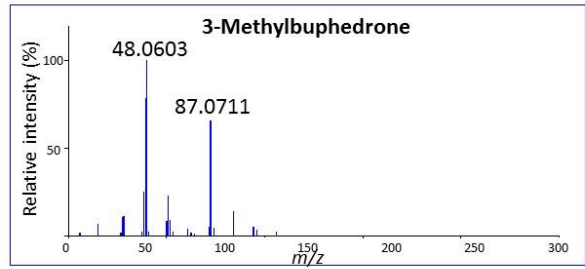
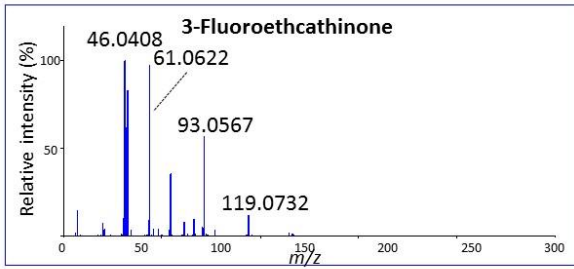




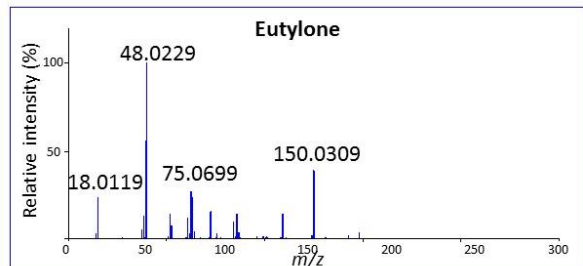
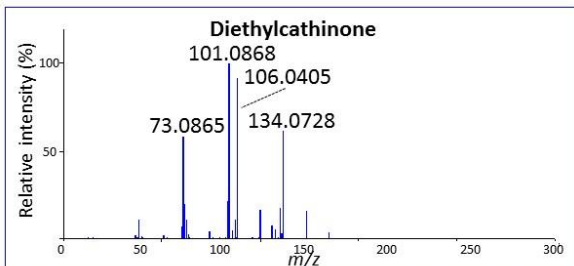
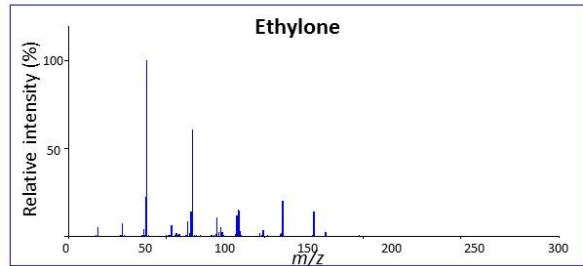
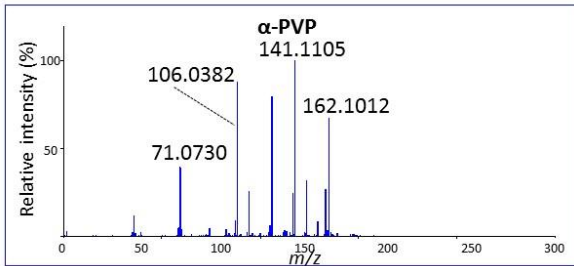
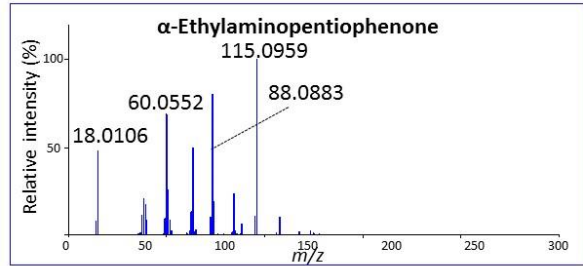
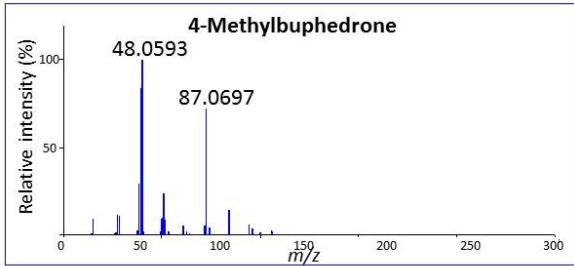
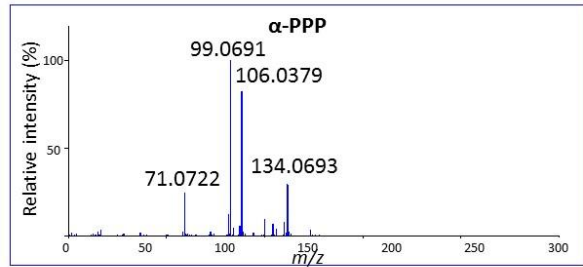
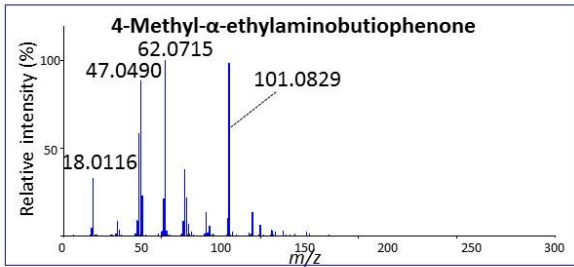
**Supplementary Figure S2.** The 90 V fragmentation spectra of the 47 cathinones analyzed in this study. Their structures are shown in Supplementary Figure S1.

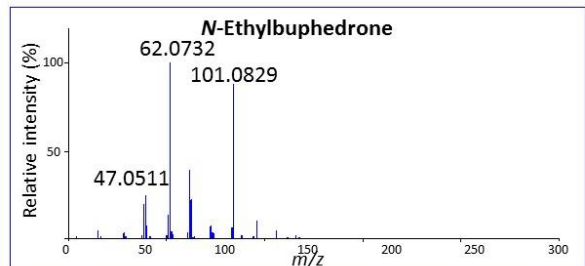
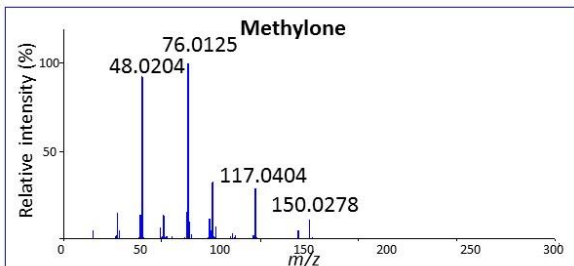
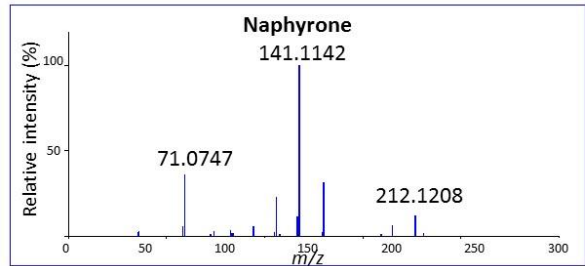
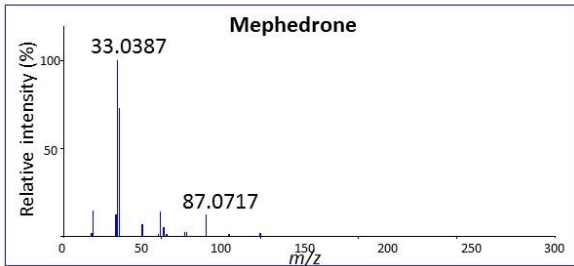
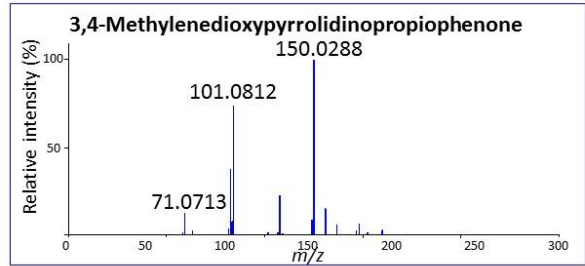
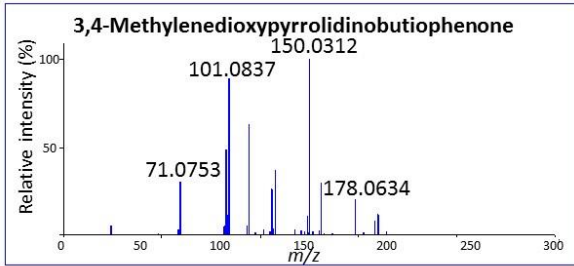
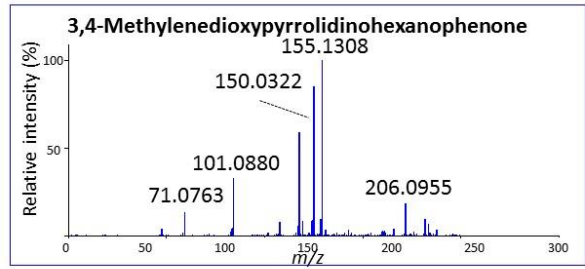
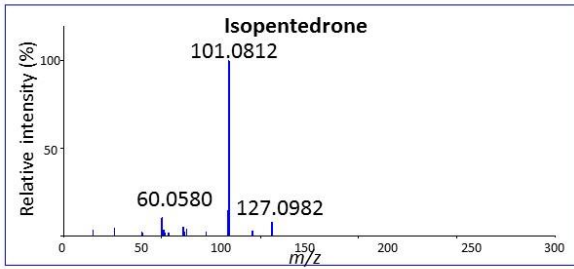


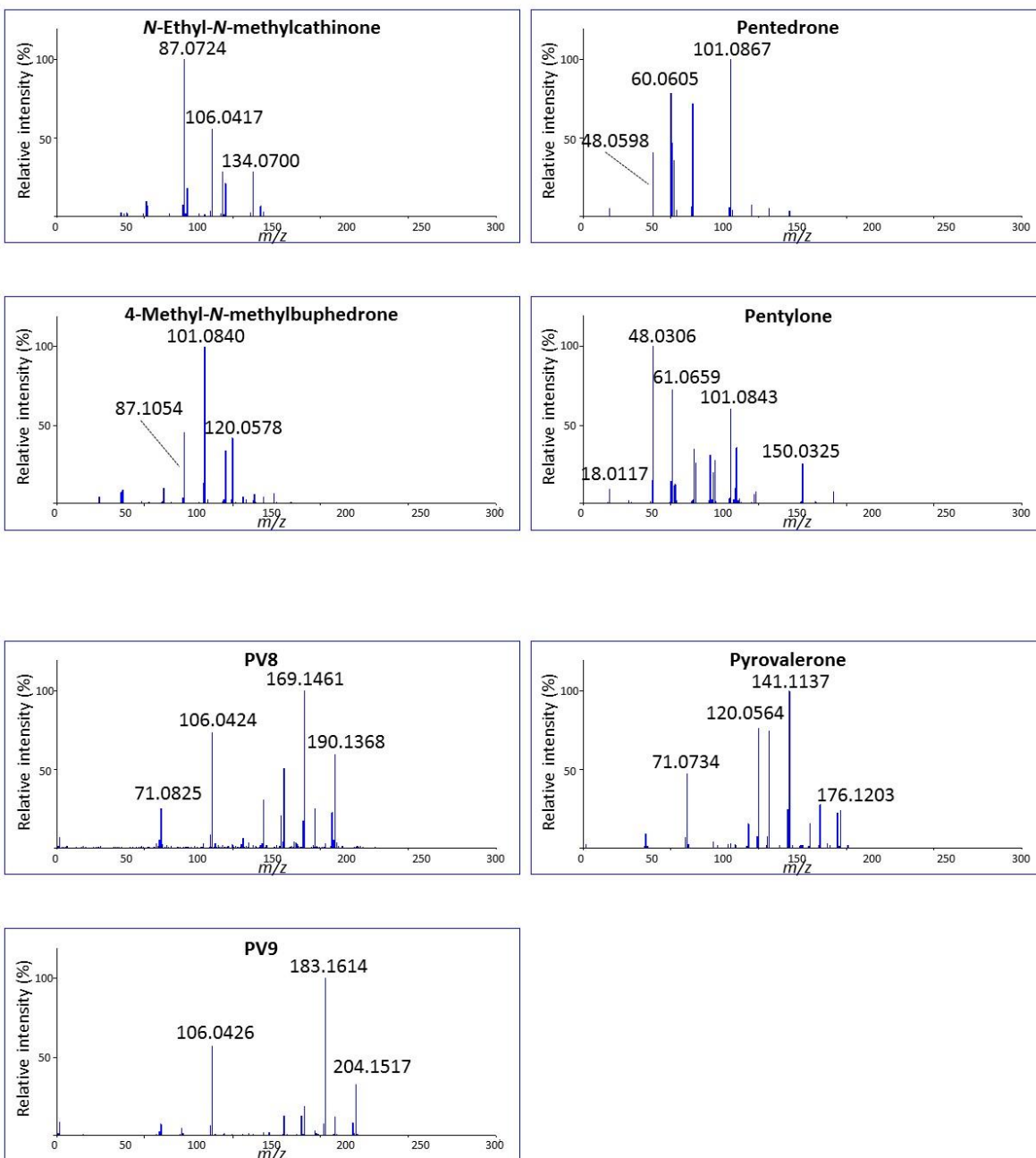




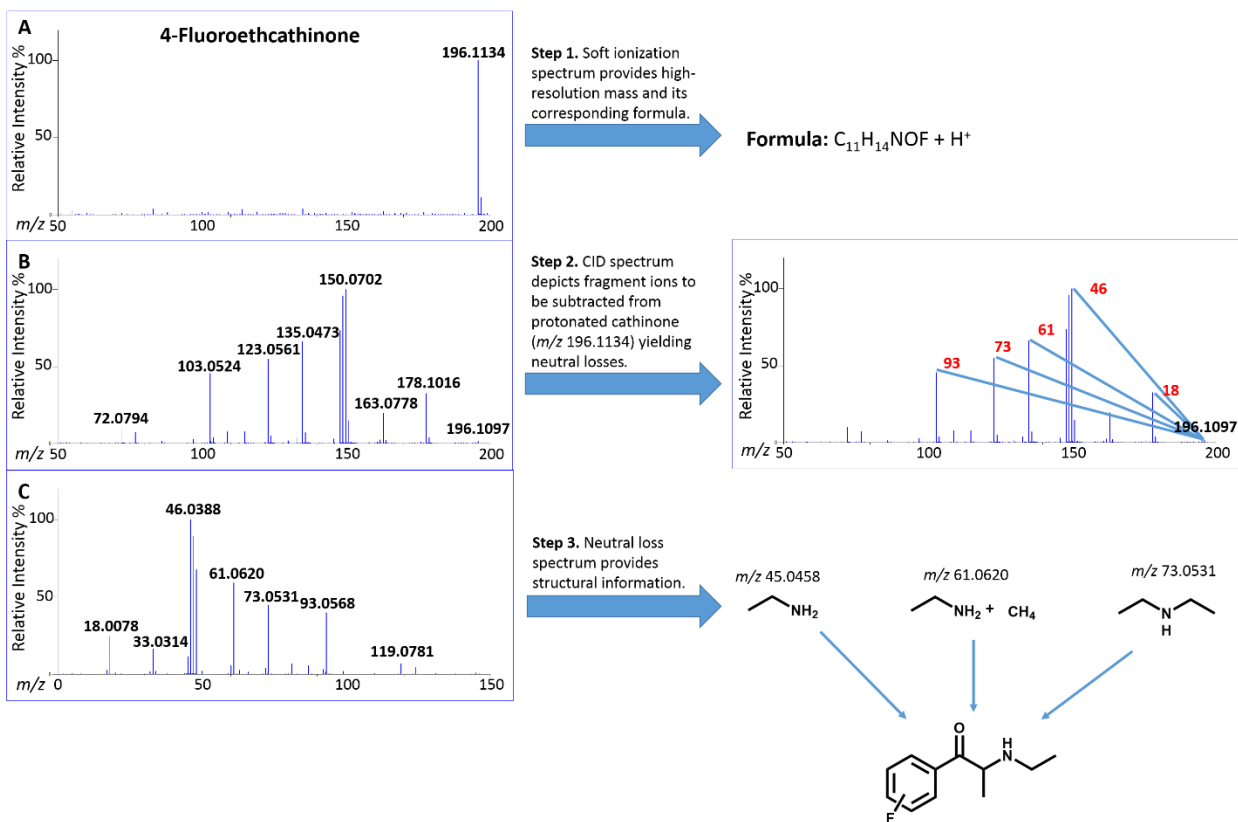




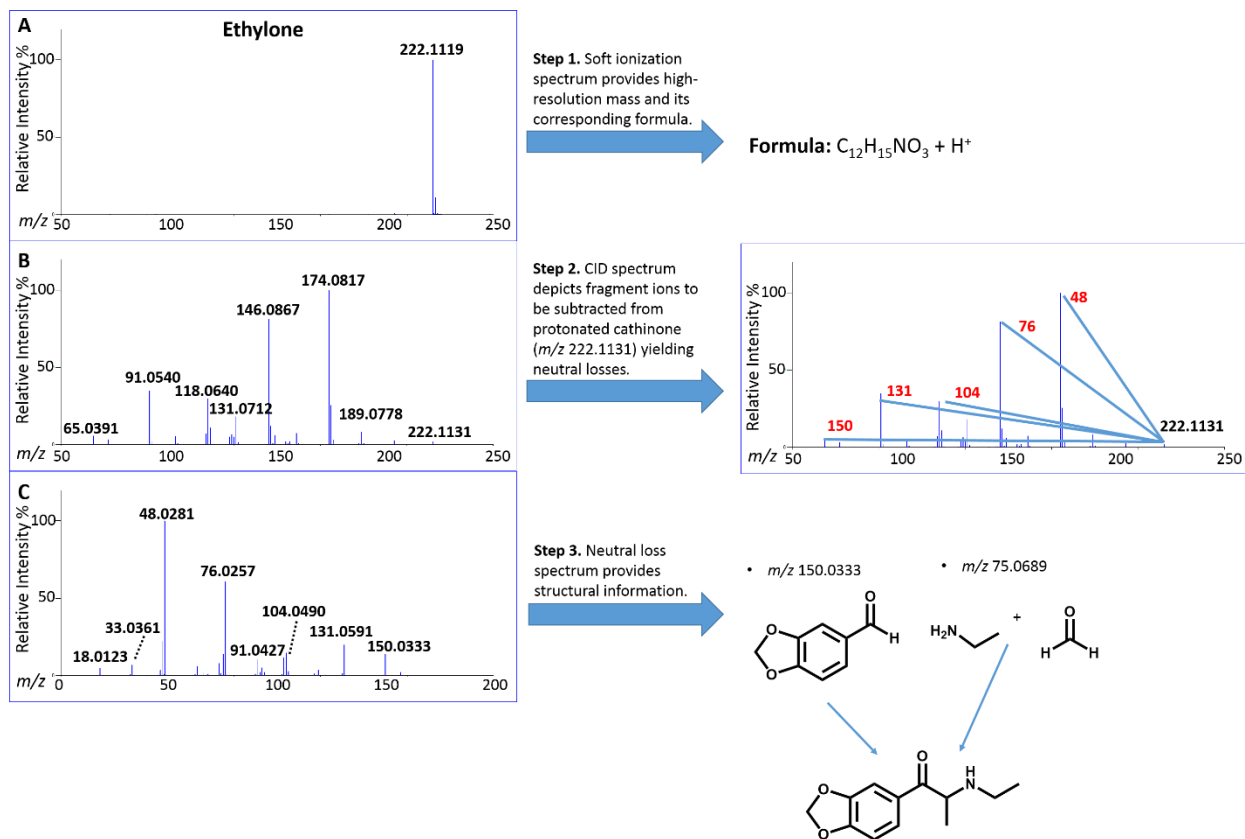




**Supplementary Figure S3.** Neutral loss spectra for the 47 cathinones analyzed in this study. The structures of the cathinones are shown in Supplementary Figure S1. Cathinones with similar structures exhibit common neutral losses corresponding to diagnostic structural features.



**Supplementary Figure S4.** Steps taken to deduce the structure of the “unknown” 4-fluoroethcathinone. The soft ionization spectrum (Panel A) shows the protonated cathinone  $m/z$  196.1134 leading to the formula  $[C_{11}H_{14}NOF + H]^+$ . The CID spectrum (Panel B) containing the protonated cathinone and fragment ions was used to calculate the neutral masses lost during fragmentation. Panel C, the neutral loss spectrum, allows for the determination of structural characteristics of the unknown.



**Supplementary Figure S5.** Steps taken to deduce the structure of the “unknown” ethylone. The soft ionization spectrum (Panel A) shows the protonated cathinone  $m/z$  222.1119 leading to the formula  $[C_{12}H_{15}NO_3 + H]^+$ . The CID spectrum (Panel B) was used to calculate the neutral masses lost during fragmentation. Panel C, the neutral loss spectrum, allows for the determination of structural characteristics of the unknown including the methylenedioxy moiety.