

Use of PSPME for Particle Sampling of Surfaces for Drugs and Explosives



Field Detection of Drug and Explosive Odor Signatures Using PSPME-IMS

Improving Detection with Better Collection Technical Approach—improve the "front end" of collection and sampling **Benefits:** Enhanced sensitivity and selectivity Applicable to many systems **High-Volume** Detection Analysis **Selective** Secondary **Communications Collection &** and and Preconcentration Separations **Separation** Transduction **Fusion** Physical Informatio Environment **Existing collection materials Polymers for air and waters** Metal grids for air Image courtesy of the Technology Pacific Northwest **Transition Workshop** Muslin cloth for surfaces National Laboratory

Field Detection of Drug and Explosive Odor Signatures Using PSPME-IMS

Use of PSPME for Particle Sampling of Surfaces

- Physical structure for enhanced collection
 - Optimize for collection, durability, and release
 - Quantitative work with particle collection
 - Mechanical action and removal/collection





Particle Sampling-Surface Wipe

- Conforms to surfaces
- Low cost sample collection
- Direct introduction to instrument via thermal desorption
- Wipe material more significant than applied pressure for removal



Standard Reference Material 2905

http://www.aiexplosives.com/inspections

articles.asp?id=21

 Provides trace levels of the plastic explosive C4 (RDX and HMX) and the military explosive TNT at nominal mass fractions of 0.1 % and 0.01 %

RDX and HMX



Composition C4 blocks



NO₂

TNT

 O_2N

 CH_3

 NO_2

Standard Reference Material 2905 (Continued)

- Purpose: evaluate performance of trace explosive detectors
 - Calibration
 - Testing
 - Detection
 - Collection efficiency
 - Helps in making purchasing decisions
 - Development of standard operating procedures



.p.//www.smithsdetection-sci.com/images/ionscan_400B_rdax_100x100.jpg



Visualization of SRM 2905 (Continued)





Standard Reference Material 2905

- Fluorescently tagged
- Helps in the evaluation of contact and noncontact particle collection efficiency
- How do we know the screener is using an effective method of wiping?



http://www.nist.gov/mml/analytical/organic/traceexplosives.cfm

Non-Contact Particle Sampling Alternatives



- Particles are collected by a vortex (mini tornado)
- Ionized
- Detected by IMS



Non-Contact Particle Sampling Alternatives (Continued)



http://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=G2WD-vbKRfM

- Puffs of air dislodge particles trapped on hair, the body, clothing and shoes
- Particles directed into the SENTINEL II for analysis with help from gravity and a downward airflow

Technology Transition Workshop



Application of Materials to Enhanced Detection SPME GC Forensics IMS Portal Monitoring Sensors



Conclusions

- Particle sampling exercise
 - Particle sampling (steering wheel, door handle, gear shift)
 - See the handout for instructions
- Particle sampling advantages
 - Low Cost
 - Easy to use and fast
 - Designed for existing IMS systems
 - Indicative of relatively recent contact with material

Technology Transition Workshop



Cited Scientific Reference

 Verkouteren, J.R.; Coleman, J.L.; Fletcher, R.A.; Smith, W.J.; Klouda, G.A.; Gillen, G. A Method to Determine Collection Efficiency of Particles by Swipe Sampling. *Measurement Science and Technology* 2008, 19, 115101. <u>http://iopscience.iop.org/0957-0233/19/11/115101/pdf/0957-0233_19_11_115101.pdf</u> (accessed August 25, 2011)



Questions?

Technology Transition Workshops are a project of NIJ's Forensic Technology Center of Excellence, operated by the National Forensic Science Technology Center (<u>www.nfstc.org</u>), funded through cooperative agreement #2010-DN-BX-K210.

These training materials are only for the course instructors and course participants and are for purposes associated solely for this course. Some of the materials may be subject to copyrights held by third parties. None of these materials may be: a) further disseminated or b) accessed by or made available to others. Individuals with questions concerning the permissibility of using these materials are advised to consult NFSTC at info@nfstc.org.

Technology Transition Workshop



Contact Information

Professor José R. Almirall, Ph.D. Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry International Forensic Research Institute **Florida International University** 11200 SW 8th Street, OE116 Miami, FL USA 305348.3917 almirall@fiu.edu International Forensic Research Institute

Note: All images and graphics are courtesy of the Dr. José R. Almirall Laboratory unless otherwise indicated.

Transition Workshop

Technology