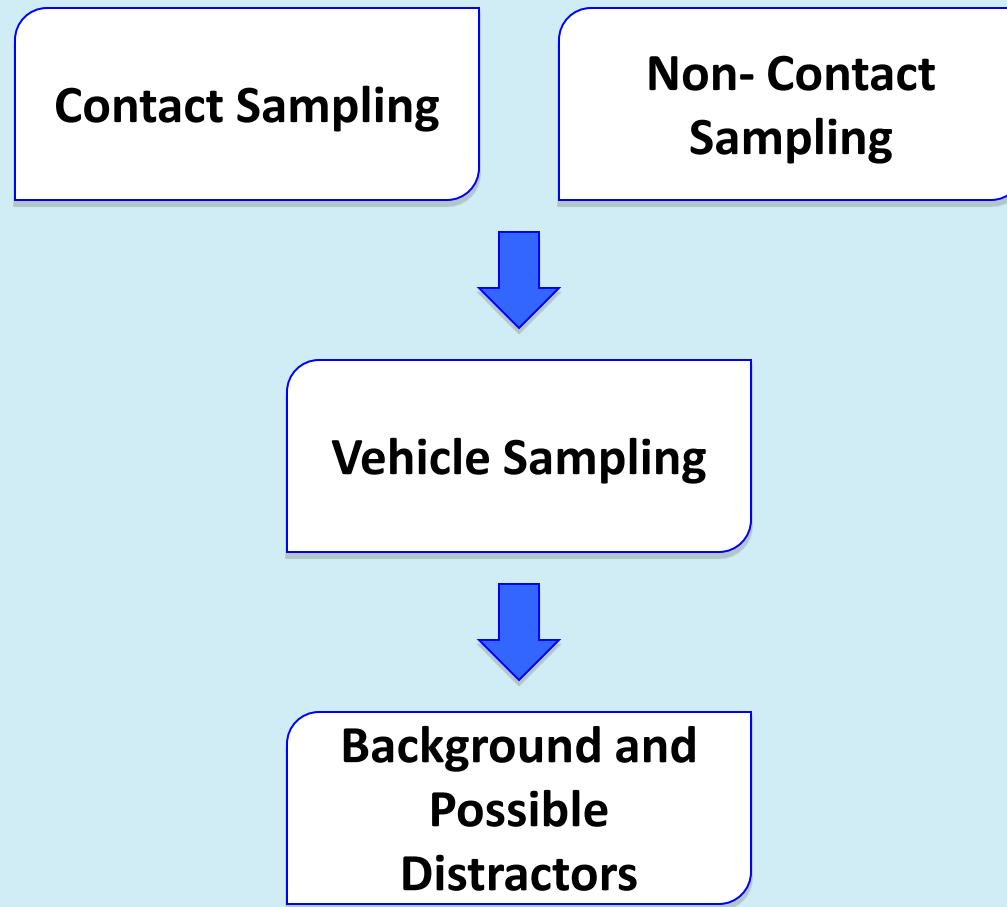




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Real World Sampling

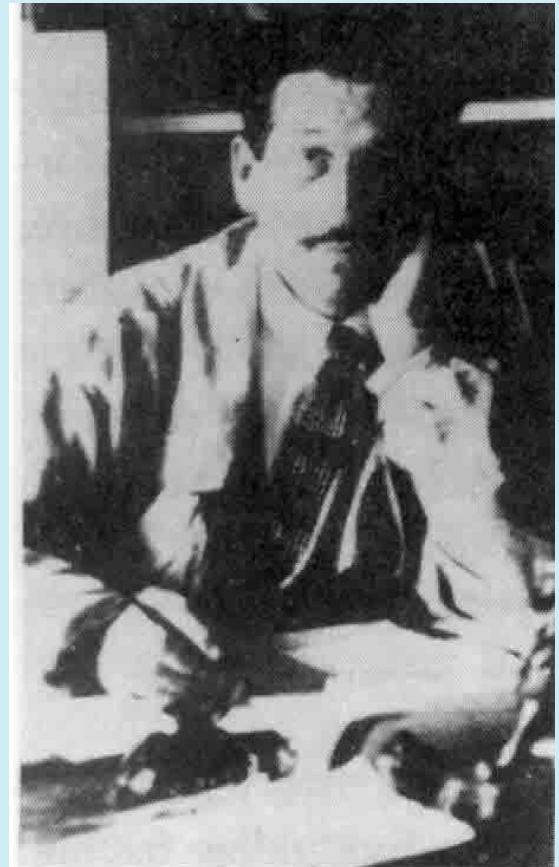
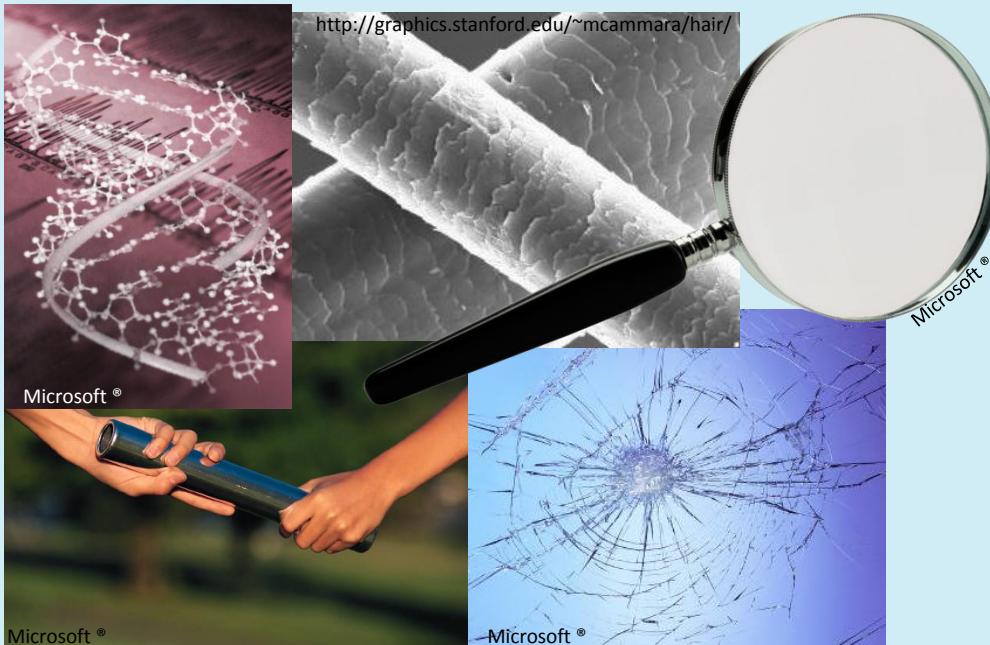
Outline



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Locard's Exchange Principle

- “Every contact leaves a trace”
 - Primary transfer
 - Secondary transfer



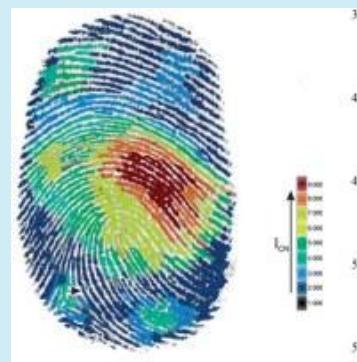
http://www.facstaff.bucknell.edu/mvigeant/univ_270_03/derek/EdmondLocard.jpg

Where Do These Traces Come From?

- Bulk explosive or drug
- Contact with contaminated hands (clothing, luggage, door handles, etc.)
- Secondary fingerprint
- Contact with tools, workspaces
- Odor emanating from concealment



http://assets.nydailynews.com/img/2010/10/31/amd_dubai_emirate_printer_bomb.jpg



http://www.spectroscopynow.com/FCKeditor/UserFiles/Image/spectroscopyNOW_ezines_2011/SpecNow/SN67b/SN67b_A_fingerprint.jpg



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Contact v. Non-Contact Sampling

- **Contact sampling- particles (surface wipe)**
- **Non-contact sampling- vapors and particles**
- **Depends on chemical/ physical properties of threat and sample surface**



Image courtesy of the Dr. José R. Almirall Lab



<http://pubs.acs.org/doi/pdf/10.1021/ac041665c>



Image courtesy of the Dr. José R. Almirall Lab

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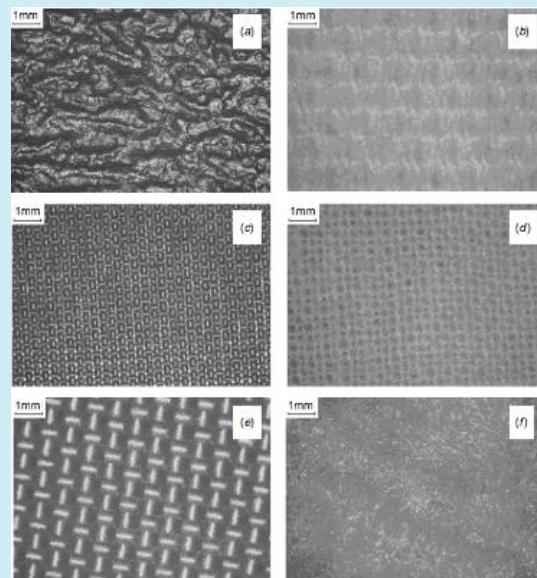


Particle Sampling – Surface Wipe

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



Image courtesy of Dr. Patricia Guerra-Diaz



Verkouteren et al. (2008)

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Particle Sampling – Where?

- Surfaces expected to come in contact with contaminated hands/tools
 - Luggage handles
 - Steering wheel, gear shift
- High volume sampling for particles
 - Cargo containers
 - LD3 containers



Image courtesy of Dr. Patricia Guerra-Diaz

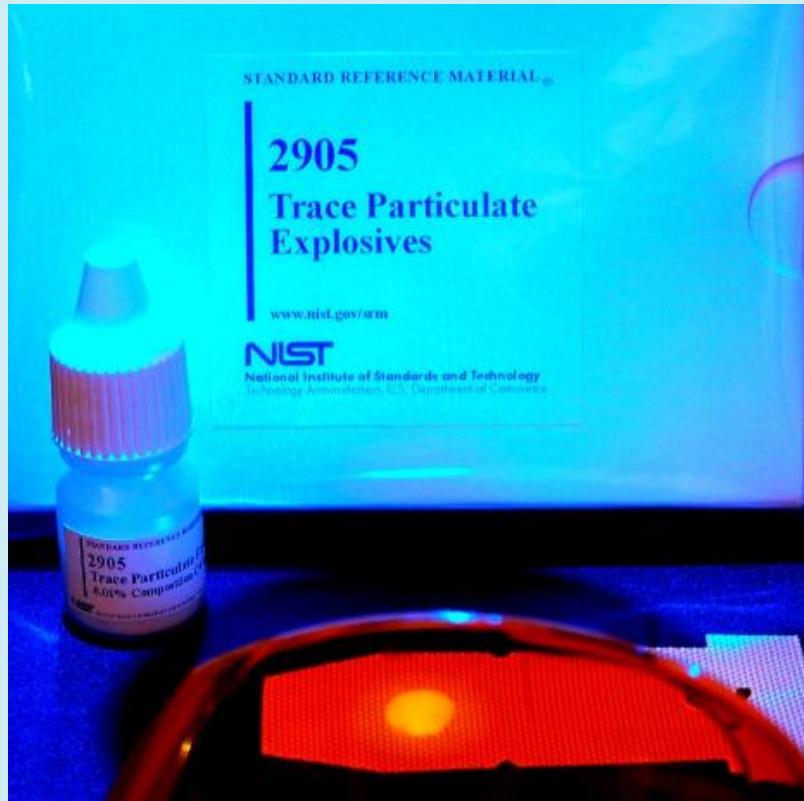


Image courtesy of the Dr. José R. Almirall Lab

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Contact Sampling

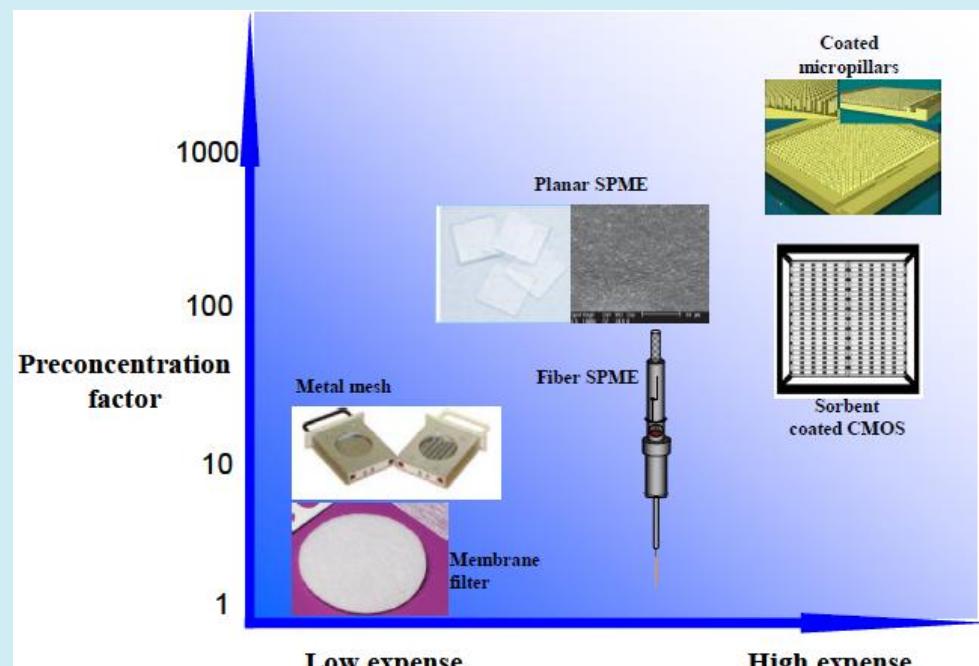
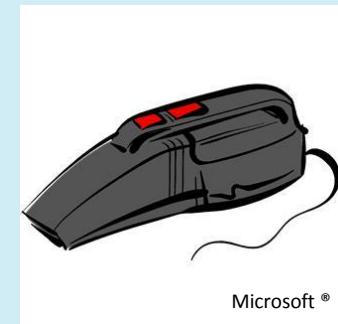
- Determination of sample collection efficiency
 - NIST SRM 2905
 - Certified concentrations TNT, RDX and HMX (C4)
 - Fluorescently tagged



<http://patapsco.nist.gov/ImageGallery/retrieve.cfm?imageid=697&dpi=300&fileformat=jpg>

Non-Contact Sampling

- **Particle collection**
 - Dustbusters
 - Adsorbent tubes
 - Membrane filters
- **Vapor collection**
 - Adsorbent tubes
 - Metal felts
 - SPME devices
 - PSPME



Lai (2010)

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Vapor Sampling Considerations

- **What is my sample?**
- **What are the options for collecting the sample?**
 - Dwell time
 - Static or dynamic sampling
- **Will the method collect enough vapor for detection?**
 - Pre-concentration
 - Distance from vapor source
- **What are the environmental conditions?**
 - Temperature, background contamination, etc.

Non-Contact Sampling – Mechem



http://www.gichd.org/fileadmin/pdf/publications/MDD/MDD_ch4_part1.pdf

Mine Clearing

Remote Explosive Scent Tracing

- 1) Sample collected on adsorbent tube
- 2) Presented to off-site dogs



http://www.gichd.org/fileadmin/pdf/publications/MDD/MDD_ch2_part2.pdf



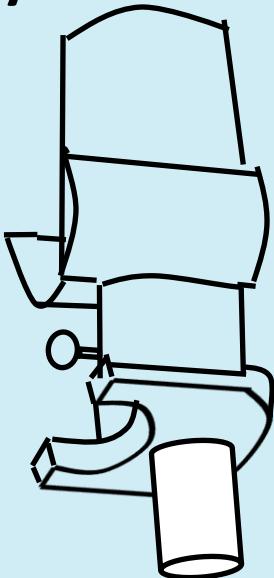
http://www.gichd.org/fileadmin/pdf/publications/MDD/MDD_ch4_part1.pdf

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Non-Contact Sampling – PSPME

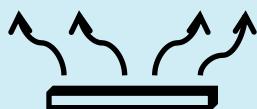
Dynamic Sampling



Static Sampling



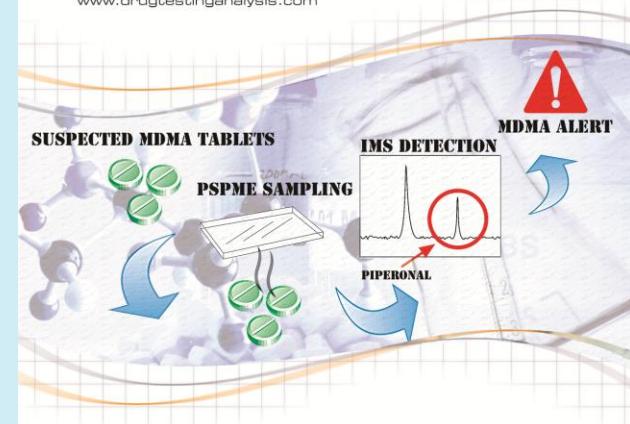
Image courtesy of Dr. Patricia Guerra-Diaz



Guerra-Diaz, Gura, and Almirall (2010)

Drug Testing and Analysis

www.drugtestinganalysis.com



Gura, Guerra-Diaz, Lai, and Almirall (2009)

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Vehicle Screening

- **Concealed drugs/explosives**
- **Evidence of contraband handling**
- **Methods**
 - Visual inspection
 - Canine teams
 - Bulk detection
 - Trace detection



Witus, Gerhart, Smuda, and Andrus (2006)



http://205.130.201.42/ImageCache/cgov/content/newsroom/photo_gallery/canine_5ftraining_5fschool/canine_20enforcement_20trainng_20ctr/hires/cetc_5f08_5fhires_2ejpe/v1/cetc_5f08_5fhires.jpg

Vehicle Screening – VACIS



CBP's VACIS, its mobile vehicle
and cargo inspection system

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xkFxfokqnmE>

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Vehicle Screening – IMS



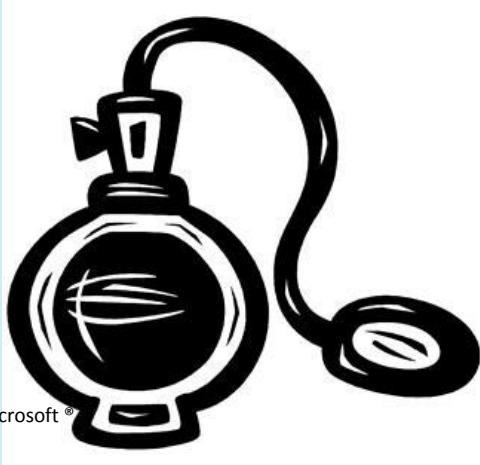
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kCO_4dsiHjg

Sabre 4000

Video prepared by Smiths Detection

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Possible Distractors



Microsoft®

Can materials that also produce “odors” affect sample collection/detection?

Instrumental background
Canine distractors



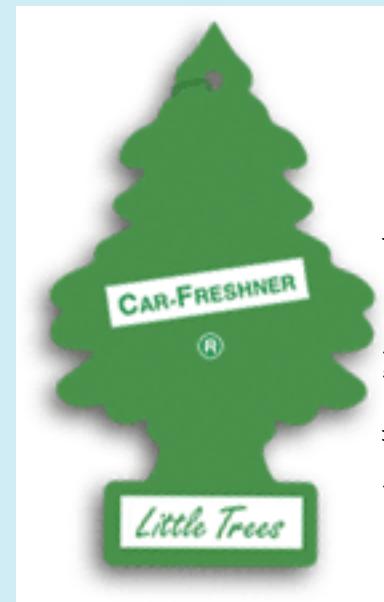
http://www.justice.gov/dea/images_ecstasy.html



http://www.justice.gov/dea/images_cocaine.html



Image courtesy of Dr.
Patricia Guerra-Diaz



<http://www.little-trees.com/>

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Possible Distractors

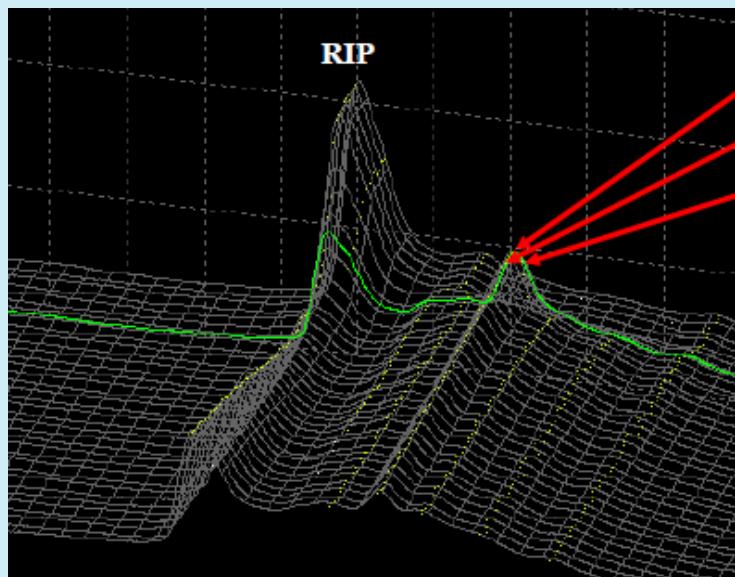
	<i>METHYL BENZOATE</i>		<i>PIPERONAL</i>	
<i>Household Items</i>	<i>Without Cocaine</i>	<i>With Cocaine</i>	<i>Without MDMA</i>	<i>With MDMA</i>
Green tea leaves	2096@5.120 msec 1550@5.435 msec	2652@ 5.105 msec 2588@5.456 msec	1470@7.338 msec	1849@7.369 msec 1056@8.577 msec
Rosemary	NONE	2099@ "	NONE	1347@ "
Oregano	1682@5.678 msec	N/A	1741@7.860 msec	1387@7.900 msec 1353 @ 8.577 msec
Hemp rope	NONE	2129@ "	NONE	922@ "
Dried mushroom	NONE	2103@ "	1141@7.081 msec	1294@ "
Sesame seeds	NONE	2256@ "	1310@7.351 msec	1361@ "
Black pepper	2049@6.688 msec	2080@ " 2512@6.737 msec	NONE	1300@ "

Marijuana - No interference

Data from Lai (2010)

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MDMA Blind Study – SPME-IMS



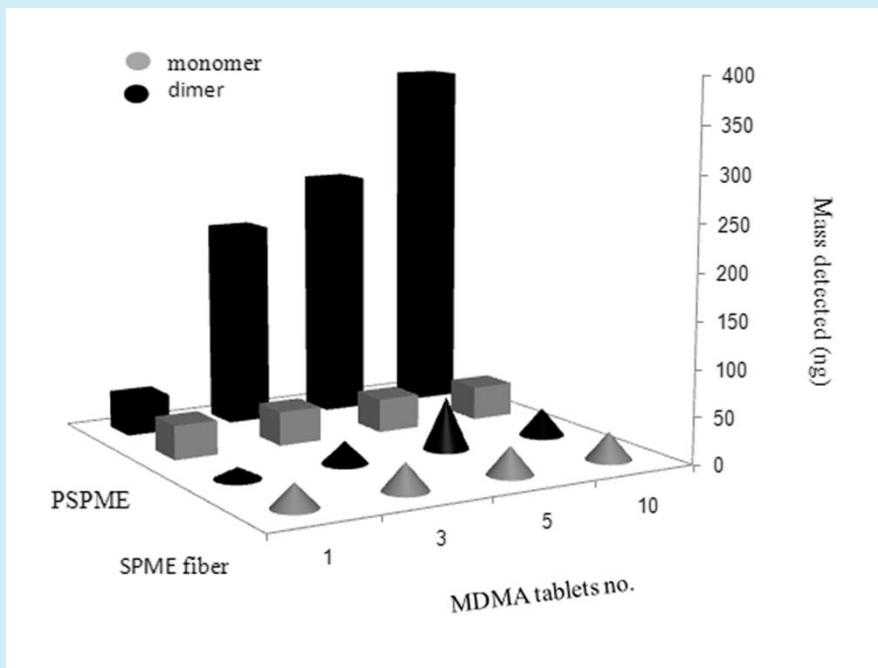
Can Label	Piperonal (8.58 msec)
A	Alarm
B	Alarm
C	Alarm
D	No alarm
E	No alarm
F	No alarm
G	No alarm
H	No alarm
I	No alarm
J	No alarm

Lai (2010)

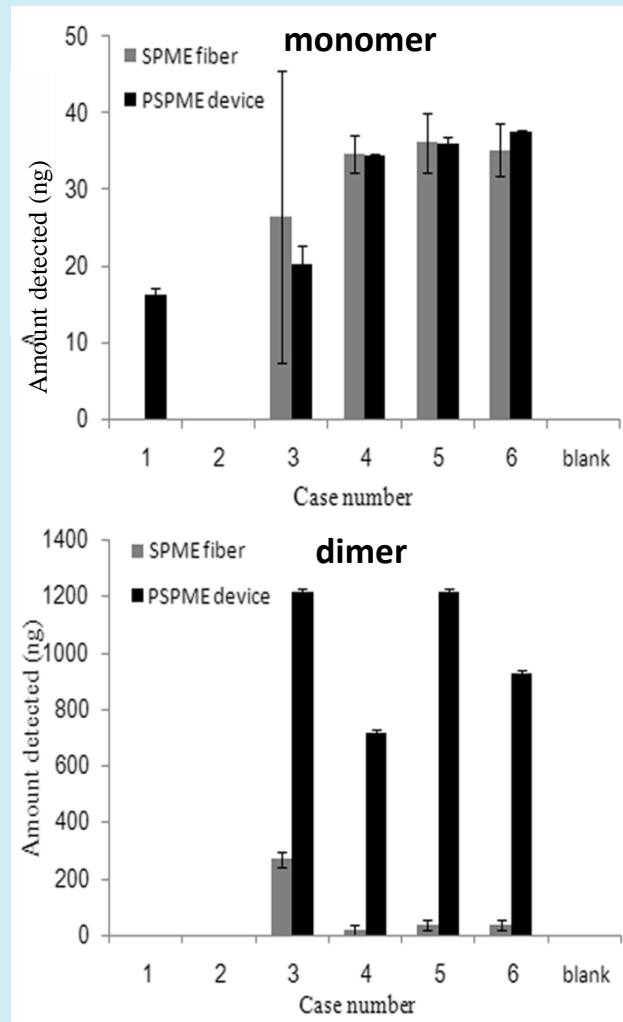
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MDMA Blind Study – PSPME-IMS

Seized drugs were sampled and analyzed using the static PSPME-IMS method at Miami-Dade Police Department, Crime Laboratory Bureau.



Gura, Guerra-Diaz, Lai, and Almirall (2009)



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Canine Distractors

- **MythBusters, Season 8, Episode 12**
 - Potential distractors tested
 - Coffee
 - Citronella
 - Bleach
 - Perfume
 - Peanut butter
- BUSTED!**

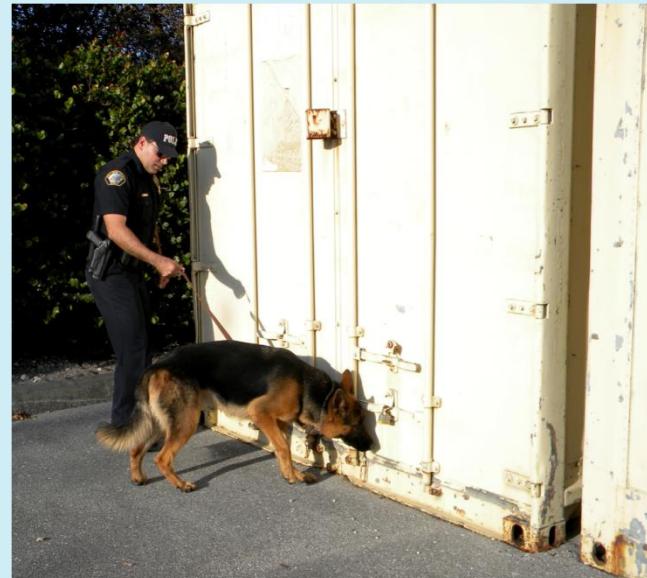


Image courtesy of Dr. Patricia Guerra-Diaz

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MythBusters, Hair of the Dog

- <http://dsc.discovery.com/videos/mythbusters-hair-of-the-dog/>

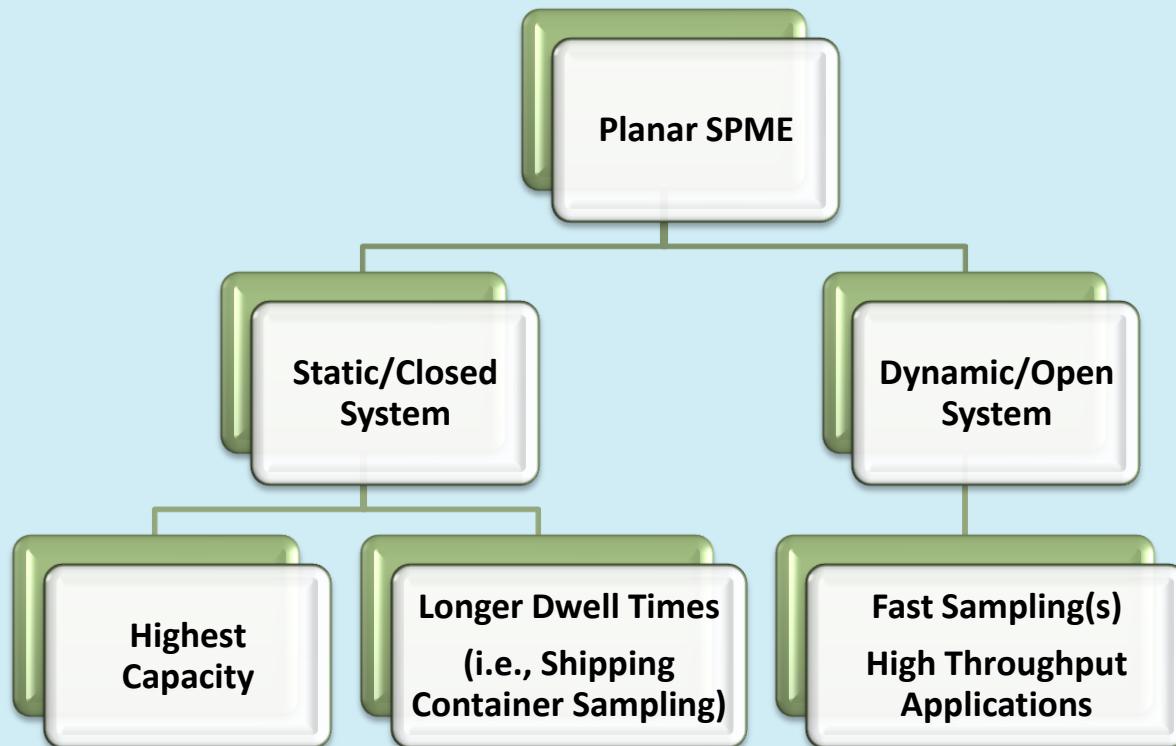


MythBusters S08E18 Hair of the Dog

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Conclusions

- Sample media for surface wipe sampling may be evaluated (instrumental, visual) using NIST SRM 2905
- When sampling for vapors, note potential background interferences such as green tea for cocaine



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Conclusions (Continued)

- **Vehicle sampling**
 - Particle sampling (steering wheel, door handle, gear shift)
 - Vapor sampling (dynamic PSPME near suspicious item)
 - Cases where PSPME-IMS may be used as a presumptive test
- **PSPME advantages**
 - Low cost
 - Easy to use
 - Adaptable to existing IMS systems
 - Sampling options

Cited Scientific References

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<http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf&AD=ADA522162> (accessed August 25, 2011)

Questions?

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