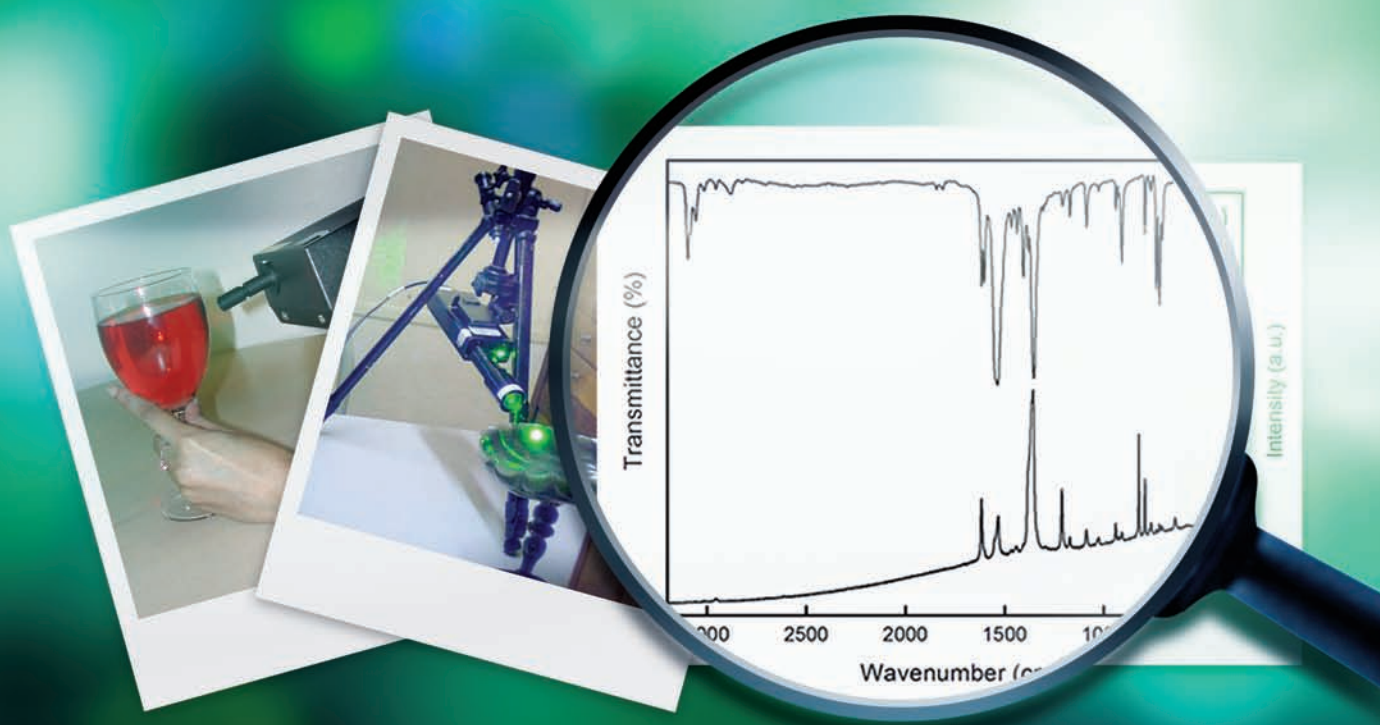


Editors John M. Chalmers | Howell G. M. Edwards | Michael D. Hargreaves

Infrared and Raman Spectroscopy in Forensic Science



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Edited by

**JOHN M. CHALMERS
HOWELL G.M. EDWARDS
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A John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Publication

This edition first published 2012
© 2012 by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Registered office:

John Wiley & Sons Ltd, The Atrium, Southern Gate, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 8SQ, United Kingdom

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Infrared and Raman spectroscopy in forensic science / [edited by] John M. Chalmers, Howell G. M. Edwards,
Michael D. Hargreaves. – 1

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-0-470-74906-7 (hardback)

1. Forensic sciences. 2. Infrared spectroscopy. 3. Raman spectroscopy. 4. Criminal investigation.

I. Chalmers, John M.

II. Edwards, Howell G. M., 1943- III. Hargreaves, Michael D.

HV8073.I4424 2012

363.25'6–dc23

2011037212

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

Print ISBN: 978-0470-749067

Set in 10/12pt Times New Roman by Thomson Digital, Noida, India

John Chalmers would like to, yet again, apologise to his wife Shelley for her enduring the role of being a book editor's partner, despite having promised previously not to take such a task on again; maybe this will be the last!

Howell Edwards dedicates this book to his wife Gillian and daughter Katharine who have supported him throughout and to his research supervisor, Dr Leonard Woodward at the University of Oxford, who first stimulated what proved to be his lifelong interest in Raman spectroscopy.

Mike Hargreaves would like to thank his partner Jen, family and his fellow editors for their patience and understanding and for sometimes failing to juggle everything.

*John M. Chalmers
Howell G.M. Edwards
Michael D. Hargreaves
July 2011*

Contents

<i>About the Editors</i>	xxi
<i>List of Contributors</i>	xxiii
<i>Preface</i>	xxvii
SECTION I: INTRODUCTION	1
1 Introduction and Scope	3
<i>John M. Chalmers, Howell G.M. Edwards and Michael D. Hargreaves</i>	
1.1 Historical Prologue	3
1.2 The Application of Infrared Spectroscopy and Raman Spectroscopy in Forensic Science	5
References	7
2 Vibrational Spectroscopy Techniques: Basics and Instrumentation	9
<i>John M. Chalmers, Howell G.M. Edwards and Michael D. Hargreaves</i>	
2.1 Introduction	9
2.2 Vibrational Spectroscopy Techniques	9
2.2.1 The basics and some comparisons	9
2.2.1.1 Wavelength/Wavenumber Ranges and Selection Rules	10
2.2.1.2 Sampling Considerations	12
2.2.1.3 Sensitivity, Surfaces and Signal Enhancement Techniques	13
2.2.1.4 IR and Raman Bands	13
2.2.2 Quantitative and classification analyses	16
2.2.2.1 Multivariate Data Analyses	17
2.2.2.2 Data Pre-Processing	20
2.2.3 Reference databases and search libraries/algorithms	20
2.3 Vibrational Spectroscopy: Instrumentation	22
2.3.1 Spectrometers	22
2.3.1.1 Sources	22
2.3.1.2 Detectors	24
2.3.1.3 Spectrometers and Interferometers	24
2.3.2 Vibrational spectroscopy–microscopy systems	28
2.3.2.1 Mapping and Imaging	30

2.3.3	Fibre optics and fibre-optic probes	34
2.3.4	Remote, portable, handheld, field-use, and stand-off vibrational spectroscopy instrumentation	35
2.4	Closing Remarks	40
	References	40
3	Vibrational Spectroscopy Sampling Techniques	45
	<i>John M. Chalmers, Howell G.M. Edwards and Michael D. Hargreaves</i>	
3.1	Introduction	45
3.2	Vibrational Spectroscopy: Sampling Techniques	47
3.2.1	Raman spectroscopy	47
3.2.1.1	Raman Spectroscopy: Sampling Techniques and Considerations	47
3.2.1.2	Resonance Raman Spectroscopy	50
3.2.1.3	Surface Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy and Surface Enhanced Resonance Raman Spectroscopy	51
3.2.1.4	Spatially Offset Raman Spectroscopy	51
3.2.1.5	Transmission Raman Spectroscopy	55
3.2.1.6	Raman Microscopy/Microspectroscopy and Imaging	55
3.2.1.7	Remote and Fibre-Optic Probe Raman Spectroscopy	56
3.2.2	Mid-infrared spectroscopy	58
3.2.2.1	Mid-Infrared Transmission Spectroscopy: Sampling Techniques	58
3.2.2.2	Mid-Infrared Reflection Spectroscopy Sampling Techniques	62
3.2.2.3	Mid-Infrared Photoacoustic Spectroscopy	70
3.2.2.4	Mid-Infrared Microscopy/Microspectroscopy and Imaging	71
3.2.3	Near-infrared spectroscopy: sampling techniques	76
3.2.3.1	Near-Infrared Transmission Spectroscopy	77
3.2.3.2	Near-Infrared Diffuse Reflection Spectroscopy	77
3.2.3.3	Near-Infrared Transflection Spectroscopy	78
3.2.3.4	Near-Infrared Spectroscopy: Interactance and Fibre-Optic Probe Measurements	78
3.2.3.5	Near-Infrared Microscopy and Imaging	79
3.2.4	Terahertz/far-infrared spectroscopy: sampling techniques	79
3.3	Closing Remarks	81
	Acknowledgements	81
	References	82
	SECTION II: CRIMINAL SCENE	87
4	Criminal Forensic Analysis	89
	<i>Edward G. Bartick</i>	
4.1	Introduction	89
4.2	Forensic Analysis	90
4.3	General Use of IR and Raman Spectroscopy in Forensic Analysis	91
4.3.1	Progression of infrared spectroscopy development in forensic analysis	91
4.3.2	Progression of Raman spectroscopy development in forensic analysis	91
4.3.3	Sampling methods	91

4.3.3.1	Microscopes	91
4.3.3.2	Reflection Methods	92
4.3.3.3	Gas Chromatography/IR	92
4.3.3.4	Spectral Imaging	92
4.4	Applications of Evidential Material Analysis	93
4.4.1	Polymers	93
4.4.1.1	General	93
4.4.1.2	Copy Toners	94
4.4.1.3	Fibres	95
4.4.1.4	Paints	98
4.4.1.5	Tapes	99
4.4.2	Drugs	101
4.4.3	Explosives	103
4.4.4	Fingerprint analysis	104
4.5	Summary and Future Direction	105
	Acknowledgements	106
	References	106
4.1	Forensic Analysis of Hair by Infrared Spectroscopy	111
	<i>Kathryn S. Kalasinsky</i>	
4.1.1	Introduction	111
4.1.2	Basic Forensic Hair Analysis	113
4.1.3	Uniqueness of Hair to Chemical Analysis	114
4.1.4	Mechanism for Chemical Substance Incorporation into Hair	115
4.1.5	Applications	118
4.1.6	Disease Diagnosis	119
4.1.7	Summary	119
	References	119
4.2	Raman Spectroscopy for Forensic Analysis of Household and Automotive Paints	121
	<i>Steven E.J. Bell, Samantha P. Stewart and W.J. Armstrong</i>	
4.2.1	Introduction	121
4.2.2	Paint Composition	121
4.2.3	Analysis of Resin Bases	122
4.2.4	White Paint	125
4.2.5	Coloured Household Paints	126
4.2.6	Multi-Layer Paints	130
4.2.7	Automotive Paint	132
4.2.8	Conclusions	135
	References	135
4.3	Raman Spectroscopy for the Characterisation of Inks on Written Documents	137
	<i>A. Guedes and A.C. Prieto</i>	
4.3.1	Introduction	137
4.3.2	Experimental	139

4.3.3	Chemical Differences in the Composition of Writing Inks through Time, and Modern Inks: Major Groups	141
4.3.4	Ink Discrimination	144
4.3.5	Forensic Test	146
4.3.6	Conclusions	149
	References	149
4.4	Forensic Analysis of Fibres by Vibrational Spectroscopy	153
	<i>Peter M. Fredericks</i>	
4.4.1	Introduction	153
4.4.1.1	Forensic importance of fibres	153
4.4.1.2	Types of fibres	153
4.4.1.3	Dyes	154
4.4.1.4	Why use vibrational spectroscopy?	154
4.4.2	Infrared Spectroscopy	154
4.4.2.1	Instrumentation and sample preparation	155
4.4.2.2	Transmission mid-IR microspectroscopy	157
4.4.2.3	ATR IR microspectroscopy	158
4.4.2.4	IR synchrotron radiation	160
4.4.2.5	Mid-IR imaging	160
4.4.3	Raman Spectroscopy	162
4.4.3.1	Application to fibres	162
4.4.3.2	Surface-enhanced Raman scattering	164
4.4.3.3	Raman spectroscopy of titania filler	165
4.4.4	Data Analysis	165
4.4.5	Conclusions	167
	Acknowledgement	168
	References	168
4.5	<i>In Situ</i> Crime Scene Analysis	171
	<i>Edward G. Bartick</i>	
4.5.1	Introduction	171
4.5.2	Instrumentation	172
4.5.2.1	Raman spectrometers	173
4.5.2.2	Infrared spectrometers	175
4.5.3	Applications	177
4.5.3.1	Conditions of analysis	177
4.5.3.2	General chemical analysis	177
4.5.3.3	Explosives	177
4.5.3.4	Drugs	178
4.5.4	Conclusion	183
	Acknowledgements	183
	References	183

4.6 Raman spectroscopy gains currency	185
<i>R. Withnall, A. Reip and J. Silver</i>	
4.6.1 Introduction	185
4.6.2 Banknotes	186
4.6.3 Postage Stamps	194
4.6.4 Potential Forensic Applications	198
4.6.5 Conclusions	203
Acknowledgements	203
References	203
 SECTION III: COUNTER TERRORISM AND HOMELAND SECURITY	 205
 5 Counter Terrorism and Homeland Security	 207
<i>Vincent Otieno-Alego and Naomi Speers</i>	
5.1 Introduction	207
5.2 Infrared and Raman Spectroscopy for Explosives Identification	208
5.2.1 Level of chemical identification	209
5.2.2 Capability to analyse a large range of explosives and related chemicals	210
5.2.3 Other positive features of IR and Raman spectroscopy in explosive analysis	211
5.2.4 Case Studies – Example 1	211
5.3 Portable IR and Raman Instruments	213
5.3.1 Case Studies – Example 2	214
5.4 Post-Blast Examinations	217
5.5 Detection of Explosives in Fingerprints	217
5.6 Spatially Offset Raman Spectroscopy	218
5.6.1 Applications of SORS in explosive analysis	220
5.7 Terahertz Spectroscopy of Explosives	221
5.7.1 Sampling modes and sample preparation	222
5.7.2 THz spectroscopy of explosives and explosive related materials	223
5.8 Summary	226
Glossary	227
References	228
 5.1 Tracing Bioagents – a Vibrational Spectroscopic Approach for a Fast and Reliable Identification of Bioagents	 233
<i>P. Rösch, U. Münchberg, S. Stöckel and J. Popp</i>	
5.1.1 Introduction	233
5.1.2 Toxins	236
5.1.3 Viruses	238

5.1.4	Bacteria	238
5.1.4.1	Bulk samples	238
5.1.4.2	Single bacterium identification	240
5.1.5	Conclusion	246
	Acknowledgement	246
	References	246
5.2	Raman Spectroscopic Studies of Explosives and Precursors: Applications and Instrumentation	251
	<i>Mary L. Lewis, Ian R. Lewis and Peter R. Griffiths</i>	
5.2.1	Background	251
5.2.2	Introduction	252
5.2.3	UV Excited Raman Studies of Explosives	253
5.2.4	FT-Raman Studies of Explosives	255
5.2.5	Neither FT-Raman nor Traditional Dispersive Raman	258
5.2.6	Surface Enhanced Raman and Surface Enhanced Resonance Raman Studies of Explosives	258
5.2.7	Dispersive Raman Studies of Explosives	259
5.2.8	Compact Dispersive Raman Spectrometers for the Study of Explosives	260
5.2.9	Spatially Offset Raman Spectroscopy	265
5.2.10	Stand-Off Raman of Explosives	266
5.2.11	Raman Microscopy and Imaging	266
5.2.12	Vehicle-Mounted Raman Analysers	267
5.2.13	Classification Schema for Explosives	268
5.2.14	Summary	268
	References	269
5.3	Handheld Raman and FT-IR Spectrometers	275
	<i>Michael D. Hargreaves, Robert L. Green, Wayne Jalenak, Christopher D. Brown and Craig Gardner</i>	
5.3.1	Introduction	275
5.3.2	Handheld/Portable Raman and FT-IR Devices	276
5.3.3	Explosives	276
5.3.4	Tactical Considerations	277
5.3.5	Sample Considerations	279
5.3.6	Raman and FT-IR Spectroscopy Explosive Identification Capabilities	280
5.3.7	Performance Characterisation	285
5.3.8	Summary	285
	Disclaimer	286
	References	286
5.4	Non-Invasive Detection of Concealed Liquid and Powder Explosives using Spatially Offset Raman spectroscopy	289
	<i>Kevin Buckley and Pavel Matousek</i>	
5.4.1	Introduction	289

5.4.2	Discussion and Examples	290
5.4.3	Summary	293
	References	294
5.5	Terahertz Frequency Spectroscopy and its Potential for Security Applications	295
	<i>A.D. Burnett, A.G. Davies, P. Dean, J.E. Cunningham and E.H. Linfield</i>	
5.5.1	Introduction	295
5.5.2	Terahertz Frequency Radiation	296
5.5.3	Terahertz Time-Domain Spectroscopy	296
5.5.4	Examples of the Use of THz Spectroscopy to Detect Materials of Security Interest	298
5.5.4.1	Explosives	298
5.5.4.2	Drugs of abuse	301
5.5.4.3	Terahertz frequency imaging	305
5.5.4.4	Spectroscopy and imaging of concealed materials	307
5.5.5	Conclusions and Future Outlook	309
	Acknowledgements	309
	References	310
	SECTION IV: DRUGS AND DRUGS OF ABUSE	315
6	Raman Spectroscopy of Drugs of Abuse	317
	<i>Steven E.J. Bell, Samantha P. Stewart and S.J. Speers</i>	
6.1	Introduction	317
6.2	Bulk Drugs	317
6.2.1	General introduction	317
6.2.2	Experimental considerations	319
6.2.3	Laboratory-based methods	322
6.2.3.1	Screening and Identification	322
6.2.3.2	Quantitative Analysis	323
6.2.3.3	Composition Profiling	325
6.2.4	Raman outside the laboratory	326
6.3	Trace Detection	328
6.3.1	Drug microparticles	328
6.3.2	Surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy	329
6.4	Conclusions	335
	References	336
6.1	Drugs of Abuse – Application of Handheld FT-IR and Raman Spectrometers	339
	<i>Michael D. Hargreaves</i>	
6.1.1	Introduction	339
6.1.2	Advantages of Vibrational Spectroscopy	339
6.1.3	General Drugs of Abuse – Introduction	340
6.1.4	Vibrational Spectroscopy	340
6.1.5	Analysis of Street Samples	343

6.1.5.1	Considerations when analysing in situ	343
6.1.5.2	Considerations when analysing in the laboratory	343
6.1.6	New Narcotic Threats	344
6.1.7	Identification of Drug Precursors	344
6.1.8	Case Studies	346
6.1.8.1	Case study I	346
6.1.8.2	Case study II	347
6.1.9	Conclusion	347
	Disclaimer	348
	References	348
6.2	Non-Invasive Detection of Illicit Drugs Using Spatially Offset Raman Spectroscopy	351
	<i>Kevin Buckley and Pavel Matousek</i>	
6.2.1	Introduction	351
6.2.2	Application Examples	352
6.2.3	Summary	356
	References	356
6.3	Detection of Drugs of Abuse Using Surface Enhanced Raman Scattering	357
	<i>Karen Faulds and W. Ewen Smith</i>	
6.3.1	Introduction	357
6.3.2	Substrates	358
6.3.3	Direct Detection	360
6.3.4	Indirect Detection	363
6.3.5	Conclusions	365
	References	365
SECTION V: ART		367
7	Vibrational Spectroscopy as a Tool for Tracing Art Forgeries	369
	<i>A. Deneckere, P. Vandenabeele and L. Moens</i>	
7.1	Introduction	369
7.2	How to Trace Art Forgeries with Vibrational Spectroscopy?	371
7.2.1	Detection of anachronisms	371
7.2.1.1	Examples	371
7.2.1.2	Differentiation Between the Natural or Synthetic Form of a Pigment	373
7.2.2	Comparing with the artist's palette	375
7.2.3	Impurities	377
7.2.3.1	The Mercatellis Manuscripts	377
7.2.3.2	Spectroscopic Pigment Investigation of the Mayer van den Bergh Breviary	378
7.3	Conclusion	380
	Acknowledgements	380
	References	380

7.1 Identification of Dyes and Pigments by Vibrational Spectroscopy	383
<i>Juan Manuel Madariaga</i>	
7.1.1 Introduction	383
7.1.2 Review of the Scientific Literature	384
7.1.3 Databases of Reference Materials	386
7.1.3.1 Chemometric analysis of the spectral information	389
7.1.4 FT-IR and Raman Spectroscopy Applications	390
7.1.4.1 Identification of dyes, pigments and bulk materials	390
7.1.4.2 Attribution, authentication and counterfeit detection	392
7.1.4.3 Identification of degradation products and degradation mechanisms	394
References	396
7.2 The Vinland Map: An Authentic Relic of Early Exploration or a Modern Forgery – Raman Spectroscopy in a Pivotal Role?	401
<i>Howell G.M. Edwards</i>	
7.2.1 Introduction	401
7.2.2 The Scientific Analysis of the Vinland Map and Tartar Relation	403
7.2.3 Raman Microspectroscopic Study	403
References	407
7.3 Study of Manuscripts by Vibrational Spectroscopy	409
<i>Lucia Burgio</i>	
7.3.1 Introduction	409
7.3.2 Why Raman Microscopy?	410
7.3.3 Dating and Authentication	411
7.3.4 Provenance and Trade Routes	413
7.3.5 Infrared Spectroscopy	415
Acknowledgements	415
References	415
SECTION VI: ARCHAEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY	419
8 Infrared and Raman Spectroscopy: Forensic Applications in Mineralogy	421
<i>J. Jehlička</i>	
8.1 Introduction	421
8.2 Applications of Raman Spectroscopy for Provenancing	423
8.3 Raman Spectroscopy of Minerals	423
8.3.1 Class 1: Elements	423
8.3.1.1 Carbon	423
8.3.1.2 Carbon and Graphitisation	425
8.3.2 Minerals from other groups of the mineralogical classification system	426
8.3.2.1 Class 2: Sulfides	426
8.3.2.2 Class 3: Halogenides	426
8.3.2.3 Class 4: Oxides and Hydroxides	426

8.3.2.4	Class 5: Carbonates and Nitrates	427
8.3.2.5	Class 6: Borates	427
8.3.2.6	Class 7: Sulfates	427
8.3.2.7	Class 8: Phosphates	427
8.3.2.8	Class 9: Silicates	427
8.3.2.9	Class 10: Organic Compounds	427
8.4	Opals	428
8.5	Natural Glass	428
8.6	Meteorites	429
8.7	Identification and Provenancing of Gemstones	430
8.7.1	Synthetic gemstones	431
8.7.2	Semi-precious minerals	431
8.7.3	Garnets	431
8.8	Common Minerals	433
8.8.1	Clays	433
8.9	Databases	434
8.10	Identification of Inclusions in Minerals	434
8.11	Raman Mapping Techniques	436
8.12	Analyses Outdoors and On Site	437
8.13	Applications of Raman Spectroscopy to the Provenancing of Rocks	438
8.14	Summary	438
	Acknowledgements	439
	References	439
8.1	Identification of Ivory by Conventional Backscatter Raman and SORS	447
	<i>Michael D. Hargreaves and Howell G.M. Edwards</i>	
8.1.1	Introduction	447
8.1.2	Application of Raman Spectroscopy	449
8.1.2.1	Preliminary screening method	449
8.1.2.2	Fake sample analysis	451
8.1.2.3	Concealed materials screening	452
8.1.3	Conclusions	453
	Disclaimer	453
	References	454
8.2	Applications to the Study of Gems and Jewellery	455
	<i>Lore Kiefert, Marina Epelboym, Hpone-Phyo Kan-Nyunt and Susan Paralusz</i>	
8.2.1	Introduction	455
8.2.2	Case Study Example I: Mid-Infrared and Raman Spectroscopy of Diamonds	456
8.2.2.1	Introduction	456
8.2.2.2	Background	456
8.2.2.3	Infrared spectroscopy of diamonds	457
8.2.2.4	Photoluminescence spectroscopy	457
8.2.2.5	Conclusions	458
8.2.3	Case Study Example II: Detection of Fissure Fillings in Emeralds	458

8.2.3.1	Introduction	458
8.2.3.2	Detection of emerald fissure fillings using FT-IR spectroscopy	461
8.2.3.3	Detection of emerald fissure fillings using Raman spectroscopy	463
8.2.3.4	Conclusions	464
8.2.4	Case Study Example III: The Raman Identification of Turquoise	464
8.2.4.1	Introduction	464
8.2.4.2	Advanced analysis of turquoise	464
8.2.5	Summary	466
	Acknowledgements	467
	References	467
8.3	Raman Spectroscopy of Ceramics and Glasses	469
	<i>Paola Ricciardi and Philippe Colomban</i>	
8.3.1	Introduction	469
8.3.1.1	The Raman spectroscopic signature of ceramics, glasses and enamels	470
8.3.2	How to Discriminate Between Genuine Artifacts and Copies and Fakes	470
8.3.3	On-Site Measurements and Procedures	472
8.3.3.1	Tools for the identification of crystalline and amorphous phases in ceramics and glasses	474
8.3.4	Case Studies	474
8.3.4.1	Alhambra vases (Granada, Spain, fourteenth century)	476
8.3.4.2	Iznik fritware (Ottoman empire, fifteenth–seventeenth century)	476
8.3.4.3	Celadons (Viêt Nam, thirteenth–fifteenth century)	476
8.3.4.4	Medici porcelain (Florence, sixteenth century)	476
8.3.4.5	Glass cup with handles (Low Countries, sixteenth–seventeenth century)	477
8.3.4.6	Meissen porcelains (Saxony, eighteenth century)	477
8.3.4.7	Enamels on metal: Chinese cloisonnés and Limoges painted enamels (fifteenth–nineteenth century)	478
8.3.5	Conclusions	478
	References	478
8.4	Raman Spectroscopy at Longer Excitation Wavelengths Applied to the Forensic Analysis of Archaeological Specimens: A Novel Aspect of Forensic Geoscience	481
	<i>Howell G.M. Edwards</i>	
8.4.1	Introduction	481
8.4.2	Experimental	486
8.4.3	Results and Discussion	486
8.4.3.1	Resins	486
8.4.3.2	Ivories	492
8.4.3.3	Buried skeletal remains	495
8.4.4	Human Tissues and Skeletal Remains	495
8.4.4.1	Nail	500
8.4.4.2	Skin	501
8.4.4.3	Calcified tissues	507

8.4.4.4 Teeth	507
8.4.4.5 Bone	508
8.4.5 Conclusions	509
Acknowledgements	509
References	510

SECTION VII: COUNTERFEIT CONSUMER PRODUCTS 513

9 Counterfeit Consumer Products 515

Andrew J. O'Neil

9.1 Background	515
9.2 Anti-Counterfeiting Organisations	515
9.3 Definition of a Counterfeit Product	516
9.4 Counterfeit Product Spectroscopic Analysis	516
9.4.1 Counterfeit alcoholic beverages and whisky	517
9.4.2 Counterfeit stamps	518
9.4.3 Counterfeit currency	519
9.4.4 Counterfeit medicines	520
9.4.4.1 Near-Infrared Spectroscopy and Imaging Microscopy	522
9.4.4.2 Attenuated Total Reflection Mid-Infrared Spectroscopy and Imaging Microscopy	526
9.4.4.3 Raman Spectroscopy, Spatially Offset Raman Spectroscopy and Mapping Microscopy	527
9.4.4.4 Use of Portable Spectrometers for Medicines Authentication	528
9.4.4.5 Combined Uses of Molecular Spectroscopic Techniques for Medicines Authentication	529
9.5 Case Studies Using Mid-infrared, Raman and Near-infrared Spectroscopies and NIR Multispectral Imaging	529
9.6 Case Study I: Counterfeit Clothing	532
9.6.1 Case study Ia: counterfeit Burberry Classic Check Scarf	532
9.6.1.1 Near-Infrared Spectroscopic Analysis	532
9.6.1.2 ATR/FT-IR Analysis	532
9.6.2 Case study Ib: counterfeit New Era 59fifty baseball caps	532
9.6.2.1 Near-Infrared Spectroscopic Analysis	533
9.6.2.2 ATR/FT-IR Analysis	535
9.7 Case Study II: Counterfeit Aftershave	536
9.8 Case Study III: Counterfeit Medicines	540
9.8.1 Near-infrared spectrometry	542
9.8.2 Raman spectrometry	545
9.8.3 NIR Multispectral Imaging	547
9.9 Case Study IV: Counterfeit Product Packaging	549
9.9.1 ATR/FT-IR Spectroscopy	549
9.9.1.1 Tablet Blister-Strip Polymer	549
9.9.1.2 Tablet Carton	550
9.10 Case Study V: Counterfeit Royal Mail First Class Stamps	551
9.10.1 Near-infrared spectroscopic analysis	551

9.10.2	Near-infrared multispectral imaging	551
9.11	Case Study VI: Counterfeit Bank of England Banknotes	552
9.11.1	ATR/FT-IR Spectroscopic Analysis	552
9.11.2	NIR Multispectral Imaging	555
9.12	Conclusion	555
	References	557
9.1	Raman Spectroscopy for the Analysis of Counterfeit Tablets	561
	<i>Kaho Kwok and Lynne S. Taylor</i>	
9.1.1	The Pharmaceutical Counterfeiting Problem	561
9.1.2	Analytical Techniques to Detect Counterfeit Products	562
9.1.3	Using Raman Spectroscopy to Characterise Genuine and Counterfeit Tablets—A Case Study	563
9.1.4	Conclusions	571
	Acknowledgements	571
	References	571
9.2	Examination of Counterfeit Pharmaceutical Labels	573
	<i>Mark R. Witkowski and Mary W. Carrabba</i>	
9.2.1	Introduction	573
9.2.2	Counterfeit Packaging Analysis	574
9.2.3	Case Study I: Counterfeit Lipitor® Labels	574
9.2.4	Case Study II: Counterfeit Zyprexa® Labels	578
9.2.5	Conclusion	581
	Disclaimer	582
	Acknowledgements	582
	References	582
9.3	Vibrational Spectroscopy for “Food Forensics”	583
	<i>Victoria L. Brewster and Royston Goodacre</i>	
9.3.1	Introduction	583
9.3.2	Adulteration	584
9.3.3	Provenance	587
9.3.4	Food Spoilage	587
9.3.5	Micro-Organism Identification	588
9.3.6	Conclusion	589
	Acknowledgements	589
	References	589
9.4	Infrared Spectroscopy for the Detection of Adulteration in Foods	593
	<i>Banu Özen and Figen Tokatli</i>	
9.4.1	Introduction	593
9.4.2	Adulteration of Food Products and Application of IR Spectroscopy in the Detection of Adulteration	594

9.4.3	Case Study: Adulteration of Extra Virgin Olive Oils with Refined Hazelnut Oil	596
9.4.4	Summary	599
	References	599

<i>Index</i>	603
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About the Editors

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John Chalmers “early retired” at the end of 1999 from the United Kingdom chemical company ICI plc; John spent 34 years working with vibrational spectroscopy techniques while employed within research departments of ICI; he retired as a Business Research Associate in the Molecular Spectroscopy Team, Science Support Group, ICI Technology, Wilton Research Centre, UK. In 1994 John was the recipient of the Williams–Wright Award presented by The Coblenz Society for outstanding contributions in the *Field of Industrial Infrared Spectroscopy*. In 2000, John became a self-employed consultant (VS Consulting) specialising in vibrational spectroscopy; he also took up part-time positions as a Senior Research Fellow and then a Special Lecturer for a period of about 10 years within the School of Chemistry at the University of Nottingham. John has also been a visiting lecturer to the School of Chemical Sciences, University of East Anglia, from 1992–2000. Among his spectroscopic society activities, John is a Past President (2008) of the Society for Applied Spectroscopy (SAS), having served SAS previously as both a Governing Board Member and an International Delegate; John was Chair of the UK Infrared and Raman Discussion Group (IRDG) for nine years (1995–2003).

John has published over 50 peer-reviewed technical papers in scientific journals; he has also had published over 20 book chapters or reference articles. He has co-authored one book (*Industrial Analysis with Vibrational Spectroscopy*, with Geoffrey Dent, 1997, Royal Society of Chemistry, Cambridge); John has also edited or co-edited several books, including the highly acclaimed reference work the five-volume *Handbook of Vibrational Spectroscopy* (co-edited with Professor Peter Griffiths, 2002, published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, Chichester). Edited or co-edited book titles published include: *Spectroscopy in Process Analysis* (2000, Sheffield Academic Press, Sheffield), *Raman Spectroscopy in Archaeology and Art History* (with H.G.M. Edwards, 2005, Royal Society of Chemistry, Cambridge), *Molecular Characterization and Analysis of Polymers* (with Robert J. Meier, 2008, published by Elsevier, Amsterdam); and the books with titles published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., Chichester are: *Vibrational Spectroscopy of Polymers: Principles and Practice* (with Neil J. Everall and Peter R. Griffiths, 2007), *Applications of Vibrational Spectroscopy in Pharmaceutical Research and Development* (with Don E. Pivonka and Peter R. Griffiths, 2007), *Vibrational Spectroscopy for Medical Diagnosis* (with Max Diem and Peter R. Griffiths, 2008), *Applications of Vibrational Spectroscopy in Food Science* (two-volume set, with Eunice C.Y. Li-Chan and Peter R. Griffiths, 2010). John is also currently the Article Editor for *Spectroscopy Europe*.

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Howell Edwards studied Chemistry at Jesus College, University of Oxford, and carried out research for his DPhil at Oxford on chemical applications of Raman spectroscopy under the supervision of Dr. Leonard Woodward. Following a Research Fellowship at Jesus College in the University of Cambridge he took a

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Professor Edwards has wide-ranging interests in the applications of Raman spectroscopy to the characterisation of materials in forensic, art historical, polymer, pharmaceutical and archaeological contexts, the characterisation of contraband biomaterials (ivories and drugs of abuse), and spectroscopic molecular signatures relating to the biological survival of cyanobacteria in putative Martian terrestrial analogues. He is international lead coordinator of the Science Team on the RLS Raman instrument with the NASA/European Space Agency on the ExoMars project for the construction and terrestrial evaluation of a miniature Raman spectrometer adopted for a planetary robotic lander for surface and subsurface exploration and search for life on Mars. The Raman spectroscopic characterisation of contraband biomaterials, including the evaluation of portable Raman spectrometers for the field acquisition of data on ivories and drugs of abuse of forensic relevance, has been carried out with support from the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council and sponsored by security and law enforcement agencies.

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Michael Hargreaves studied chemistry at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom, and carried out a PhD under the supervision of Professor Mike George and Associate Professor Barrie Kellam at the University of Nottingham, UK, on reaction monitoring using FT-IR and Raman spectroscopy.

He undertook two postdoctoral positions with Professor Howell Edwards, at Bradford University, UK, the first on portable Raman spectroscopy for identification/screening of biomaterials, drugs of abuse and explosives, the second on evaluation and development of the RLS Raman detector and geological library with European Space Agency/NASA on the ExoMars project.

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July 2010*

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Preface

For many years the practices of infrared and Raman spectroscopy were confined largely to dedicated academic, industrial or national research laboratories. Major technical advances over the past 10–20 years have afforded a significant broadening of the applicability of these vibrational spectroscopy techniques as a whole.

Instruments used to be large, complicated to operate, with even the simplest experiment often challenging to set up and run. Advances in technology have resulted in smaller, easier to use instrumentation that is much more user-friendly. Demands and needs from users for increased portability of scientific instrumentation have produced spectrometers and interferometers of small dimensions and of sufficient quality such that handheld Raman and Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) instruments have been realized over the past few years, opening up much wider application of Raman and FT-IR spectroscopy to forensic science applications, particularly for adoption into field usage.

This book is intended to introduce a novice or established spectroscopic practitioner of analytical chemistry to the technical elements of Raman and infrared spectroscopy as applied to forensic science, outlining several proven and potential applications within this field. It is not intended to describe advanced topics such as non-linear Raman or time-resolved vibrational spectroscopy, but rather to address the applications of Raman and IR spectroscopy to the different fields of forensic work, from explosives to narcotics and from bio-agents to works of art.

The early chapters introduce the reader to the principles of forensic science and how Raman and IR spectroscopy can be applied. Chapter 2 introduces the basics of vibrational spectroscopy and the instrumentation that may be found routinely, ranging from bench-top through portable to handheld systems. To complement this, Chapter 3 discusses sampling techniques and considerations of analysis to aid in the non-destructive analysis of samples.

The following sections of the book are split into overviews and case-study chapters comprising topics covering the following areas: crime scene, counter terrorism/homeland security, drugs of abuse, archaeology/mineralogy and consumer products, including pharmaceuticals. Each chapter is written by internationally respected scientists. This broad selection of topics is complemented by relevant application examples, highlighting how IR, Raman and terahertz (THz) spectroscopy can be applied to these fields. To complement this, each chapter is referenced so that users can read up on and investigate areas that interest them.

Commercial Raman, near-IR, mid-IR and THz spectrometers differ widely in their applicability, configuration and performance. No one system can be applied to all possible applications; specific manufacturers are mentioned within the text to identify a particular approach, configuration or application. Where manufacturers are mentioned, this does not infer an endorsement, but it may be useful to the reader to understand the special design or application objectives and requirements.

It is the editors' and contributors' hope that those just developing an interest in the application of infrared and Raman spectroscopy to forensic analysis and that those who practice it already will find this book useful not only as a source of new information, but also as a reference work. Furthermore, we hope that it will inspire readers to delve deeper into the applications of vibrational spectroscopy that have not yet been explored in this rapidly expanding field.

Notes on convention (or lack of them): it is usual practice to plot IR spectra from high wavenumber (on the left) to low wavenumber (on the right); this convention is held throughout the book. Raman shifts are often shown plotted either way, that is, low shift (on the left) to high shift (on the right) or vice versa. It has not been possible to ensure all the spectral plots have been standardised in this way, particularly those that have been reproduced from other publications, so readers are directed to check the individual plots. In addition, the Raman shift axis only shows the Stokes-shifted bands, unless stated otherwise. Mostly Raman shifts are noted in the unit cm^{-1} , rather than the more correct form of Δcm^{-1} .

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August 2011