

# Identifying Illicit Drugs using Surface Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy

## SERS Methods Detect Trace Levels of Cocaine, Heroin, Methamphetamine and THC

Surface Enhanced Raman Spectroscopy (SERS) is an extension of Raman spectroscopy in which gold or silver nanoparticles amplify the Raman signals. The technique works via an electromagnetic effect where molecules come into proximity with gold or silver particles. When incident laser light strikes the nanoparticulate surface, localized surface plasmons can be excited, greatly enhancing Raman signals. The enhancement can be significant, making SERS well-suited to trace level detection of illicit drugs such as cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine and tetrahydrocannabinol (THC).

## Application Note

### KEYWORDS

- Illicit drugs
- SERS
- Nanoparticles

### TECHNIQUES

- Raman

### APPLICATIONS

- Security screening
- Substance identification



## Introduction

To test how well Ocean Insight SERS technology can detect trace drugs, measurements were performed using gold nanoparticles with an Ocean Insight modular Raman setup. As we discovered, detection of several illicit drugs using gold nanoparticles is a rapid, reliable technique that requires only a few milliwatts of laser power.

## Sample Preparation

Heroin hydrochloride, cocaine hydrochloride,  $\Delta^9$ -tetrahydrocannabinol and ( $\pm$ )-methamphetamine were prepared in 100 ppm, 10 ppm and 1 ppm solutions in methanol.

For the Ocean Insight SERS technology, which comprises analyte-sensitive nanoparticle chemistries, we used 50  $\mu$ L of 100 ppm, 10 ppm and 1 ppm solutions of several illicit drugs. We tested these concentrations to determine feasibility, although results suggest lower concentrations are possible.

## Experimental Setup

For measurements with the gold nanoparticles, we used a modular Raman system comprising the QE Pro high-sensitivity spectrometer, a 785 nm laser for Raman excitation and sampling optics. The 785 nm excitation produces excellent Raman spectra for most chemicals, with limited interference from fluorescence. These systems also offer very good spectral resolution, making them a preferred wavelength choice for Raman spectroscopy of chemicals and organic materials.

As demonstrated in the spectra, SERS methods utilizing Ocean Insight nanoparticles can detect ppm levels of illicit drugs, which Raman techniques alone would not be able to accomplish.

Also, certain peaks have higher Raman cross-sections, and each peak is enhanced by the gold nanoparticles differently depending on

how the molecule is oriented with respect to the gold surface. Here are the experiment results:

## Cocaine

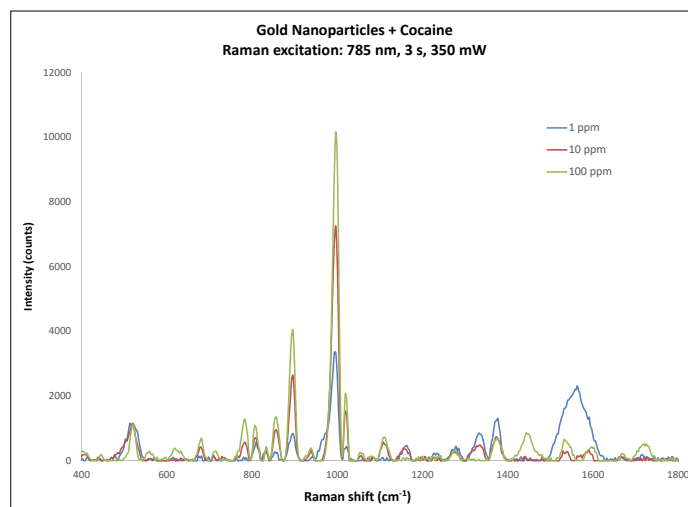


Figure 1. The enhanced Raman spectrum of cocaine.

## Heroin

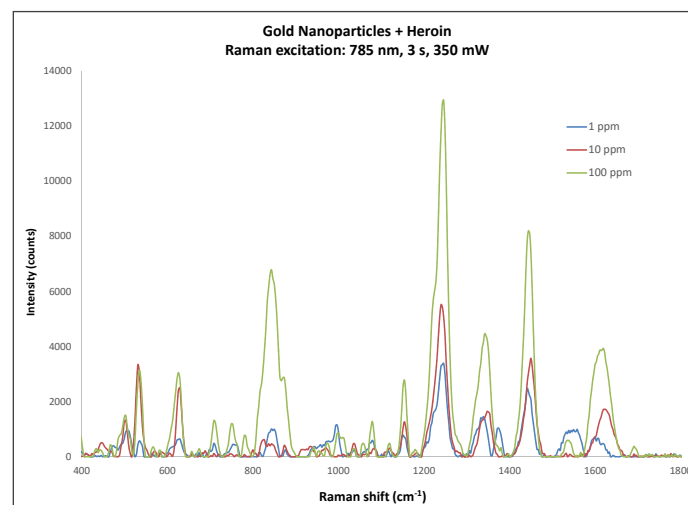


Figure 2. The enhanced Raman signal of heroin reveals distinct spectral features.



# Methamphetamine

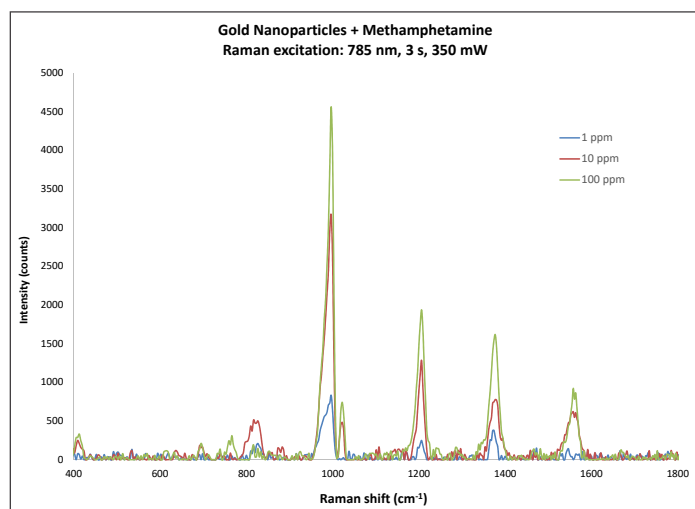


Figure 3. The enhanced Raman signal of methamphetamine shows a strong peak near 1000 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

# THC

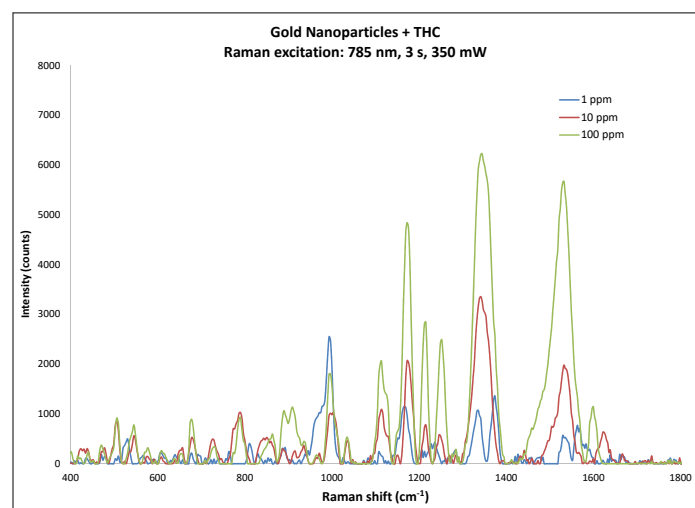


Figure 4. Strong Raman response is observed in THC despite the potential for interference from fluorescence.

# Conclusions

When compared with other SERS substrates on the market, the Ocean Insight nanoparticles show better sensitivity for a wide range of low concentrations of commonly used molecules for benchmarking SERS performance. Additionally, Ocean Insight nanoparticles are far more robust and simpler to use, with sample preparation and measurement taking seconds as opposed to minutes or hours.



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