

## Validation of Analytical Methods for Determination of Methamphetamine Using Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectroscopy

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**Abstract:** Validation of analytical methods for determination of methamphetamine using Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectroscopy has been done. Parameter validation method are the repeatability of the system (precision), accuracy, linear ranges, limit of detection (LOD) and limit of quantification (LOQ). Samples was prepared by mixing a weighed portion of methamphetamine standard and alum and swirled flatly to homogeneous mixture. The mixture with total weighed of powder obtained is approximately 1.0 g. This sample was analysis using FTIR. The results of the study showed that the correlation of determination analysis methamphetamine using FTIR was  $R^2=0.9998$  at functional group with wave length number  $698.83\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Precision, RSD Horwitz, LOQ, LOD and recovery of the validation of analytical methods for determination of methamphetamine using FTIR were found to be 0.0087%, 2.052%, 2.3035%, 7.6786%, and 104.2%, respectively. This method have uncertainty of measurement is 0.8552%. The final result and uncertainty was  $(84.3334 \pm 0.8552)\%$  of methamphetamine in sample. As a conclusion, the validation of analytical methods for determination of methamphetamine using FTIR is very good method. This method is simplicity of sample preparation and low cost reagents.

**Keywords:** Validation, Methamphetamine, FTIR, Spectroscopy.

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### I. Introduction

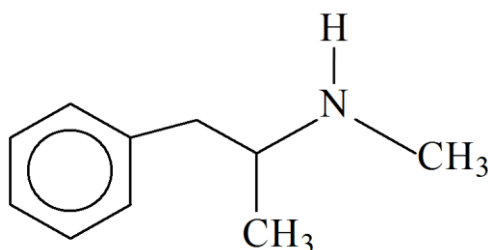
Methamphetamine (MA), are ranked as the second most commonly used drug after cannabis. Up to 53 million people, i.e. 1.2% of the world population are estimated to have used an ATS in 2010. During the years 1998–2010 the seizures of ATS more than trebled and the seizure growth rates were far greater than those of the plant derived drugs (i.e. heroin, cocaine and cannabis). MA was the most prevalent ATS seized worldwide in 2010 with its seizure rates more than double that of two years earlier [1].

Methamphetamine is a central nervous system stimulant from the amphetamine family. It produces alertness, and elation, along with a variety of adverse reactions. First Synthesized in 1887, in the 1930s it was sold in the U.S. as a nasal spray for treatment of inflammation of nasal passages and as treatment for narcolepsy. During World War II, both sides used it to improve soldiers' performance. This became a major problem in Japan after World War II as they experienced the first known epidemic of methamphetamine abuse. In 1970, the Controlled Substances Act regulated the production of methamphetamine [2]. Today much of the methamphetamine available on the street is illicit and produced in clandestine laboratories. Methamphetamine's effects include euphoria, hyper-excitability, extreme nervousness, accelerated heartbeat, sweating, restlessness, insomnia, tooth grinding and incessant talking. Users of large amount of methamphetamine over a long period can develop an amphetamine psychosis, which is a mental disorder similar to paranoid schizophrenia. Methamphetamine abuse develops moderate physical and psychological dependence as well as a strong tolerance. Withdrawal symptoms can occur when use of any amphetamines is stopped abruptly [3].

Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) has emerged as a powerful analytical technique used in pharmaceutical sciences [4]. Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) is a well established analytical technique for organic molecules, with the mid-IR region ( $4000\text{ cm}^{-1}$  to  $400\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) being rich in information about the structure of the functional groups within the analyte. FTIR can be used quantitatively, as the energy absorbed at a particular wavelength is in proportion to the number of bonds absorbing the associated quanta of energy, so with larger concentrations of analyte more of the energy will be absorbed [5].

Methamphetamine is an amphetamine derivative that has a history as a periodically popular drug of abuse. Ogata first synthesized the drug in Japan in 1919, patented in 1920, and later licensed to Burroughs Wellcome, who marketed it as the anorectic Methedrine. There are a variety of popular terms including meth, crystal, crystal meth, ice, speed, whiz, and crank, for the name of methamphetamine. No term is specific for particular grade or chemical product, although these terms generally reserved for illicit preparations, as opposed

to diverted pharmaceuticals. Frequently, drugs sold as methamphetamine may in fact contain no methamphetamine at all, and are actually substitutes such as caffeine, ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or even cocaine, depending on local drug availability. Fig. 1. shown is Chemical structure of methamphetamine or (S)-N,-dimethylbenzeneethanamine [2].



**Figure 1.** Chemical structure of methamphetamine or (S)-N,-dimethylbenzeneethanamine

Drug abuse is widely considered to be one of the most serious social problems in all areas of the developed world. At present, d-methamphetamine hydrochloride (MA) is the most extensively abused drug in Japan and most areas of the US and Europe. Studies have shown that rates of MA abuse in Japan are growing fastest among teen-agers and the amount of seized MA is increasing rapidly. Development of rapid, convenient, and accurate analytical methods for the identification of MA is a high priority for the Japanese forensic community. Fourier transform infrared absorption spectroscopy (FTIR) has historically been used extensively for the identification of MA. However, dilution with inorganic salts such as potassium bromide and sodium chloride and formation of a pellet comprise the normal required pretreatment for FTIR analysis. Such pretreatment is relatively time-consuming, destroys the sample, increases the risk of contamination and requires operator contact with the hazardous material [5].

A variety of analytical techniques, for example titrimetry [6], spectroscopy [7], capillary electrophoresis [8-10], liquid chromatography [11-14] and gas chromatography [15-18] have been used for quantization of amphetamine and methamphetamine in different real samples. Undoubtedly, GC coupled on-line to a MS detection system is the most powerful technique for identification and confirmation of amphetamines. However, there are laboratories around the world, especially in developing countries, which cannot afford such an expensive instrument. In these laboratories, identification of amphetamines, especially in forensic cases, has been performed by high-performance liquid chromatography diode array detector (HPLC-DAD) as the most rational and universal separation and identification technique. However, many of these techniques require a process that requires the destruction of a complicated, long analysis time, high cost, sophisticated instruments and skilled operators. FTIR technique has the advantage of a simple, rapid, time-saving, inexpensive, sensitive, and in-situ detection of traces of various analytes and is widely used in the detection of drugs such as MA [19].

In the present work a new, simple and precise method is proposed for the determination of MA in drugs. Validation of analytical methods for determination of methamphetamine using Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectroscopy has been done. Parameter validation method are the repeatability of the system (precision), accuracy, linear ranges, limit of detection (LOD) and limit of quantification (LOQ). The validation of analytical methods for determination of methamphetamine using FTIR is very good method. This method is simplicity of sample preparation and low cost reagents.

## II. Experiments

### 2.1 Solvents and reagents

The reagents used were of highest purity (>99.95 % purity), methamphetamine ( $C_{10}H_{15}N.HCl$ ) samples, were supplied from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) Indonesia. A total of 1 g; 0.9 g; 0.8 g; 0.7 g; 0.6 g; 0.5 g; 0.4 g; 0.3 g; 0.2 g; 0.1 g of pure methamphetamine powder and put in a cup that has been labeled. Each coupled with alum-weight to 1 g and shaken until homogeneous. It is a standard methamphetamine with a concentration of 100%, 90%, 80%, 70%, 60%, 50%, 40%, 30%, 20%, and 10% will be used for the preparation of calibration curve and determination of methamphetamine.

### 2.2 Validation of Analytical Methods

The values for the precession of the system ( $RSD \% \leq 2.0$ ,  $n = 7$ ) show that the system is precise and method validation. The linear range of the method was studied by analyzing in duplicate ten concentrations of each compound ranging from 10.0 to 100.0 %. The obtained linear ranges for each of the methamphetamine with corresponding correlation coefficients ( $R^2$ ) are given in paper. Limit of detection (LOD) and limit of quantification (LOQ) by an empirical method that consisted of analyzing a series of standard solutions containing decreasing amounts of methamphetamine were determined. The limit of detection was calculated by

$LOD=(3Sy/x)/a$  where  $Sy/x$  is the standard deviation of the response of the blank and  $a$  is the slope of the calibration curve. The limit of quantification was calculated by  $LOQ=(10Sy/x)/a$ . The limits were validated by analyzing standards prepared at the concentrations of the LOQs for each standard and their precision and accuracy were assessed

### III. Result and Discussions

Fig. 2. shown the FT-IR spectrum of methamphetamine. Fig. 2A showed the FTIR spectrum of methamphetamine standard with concentration 80% and Fig. 2B showed the FTIR spectrum of methamphetamine sample. Fig. 2A showed main peaks of methamphetamine are  $698.83\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (C-H aromatic),  $747.44\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (C-H aromatic),  $1059.44\text{ cm}^{-1}$  ( $\text{CH}_3$ ),  $1486.57\text{ cm}^{-1}$   $\text{CH}_2$ ,  $1453.54\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (C=C aromatic),  $1603.15\text{ cm}^{-1}$  N-H amina,  $2727.50\text{ cm}^{-1}$  C-H. The spectra importantly differ in the region below  $1700\text{ cm}^{-1}$  [20]. The N-H bending band near  $1600\text{ cm}^{-1}$  is more intense for amphetamine, which is a primary amine.

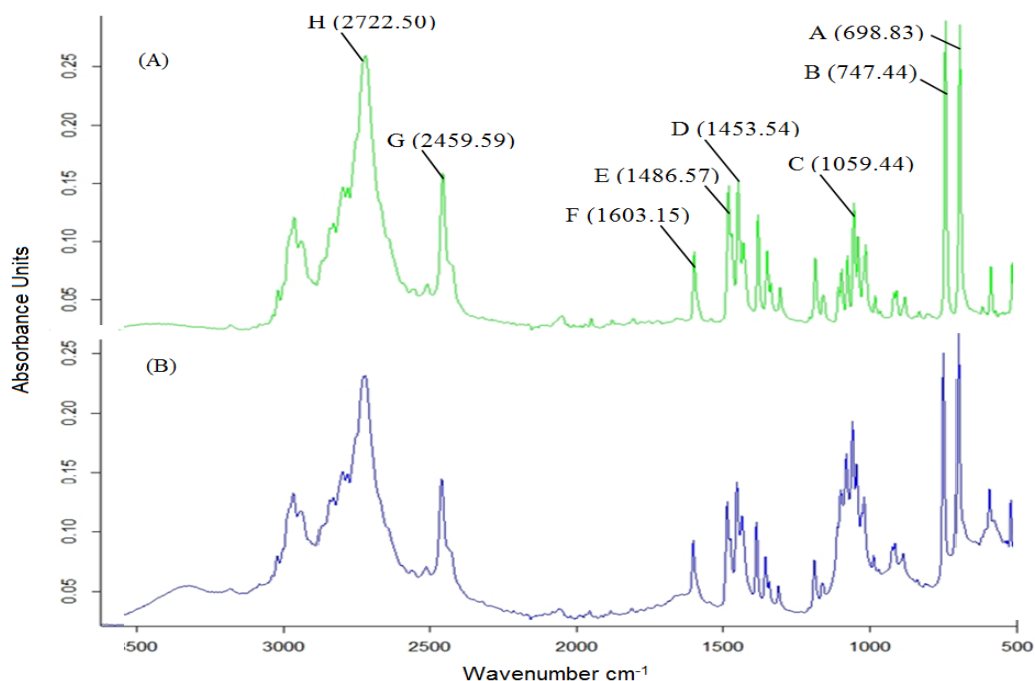
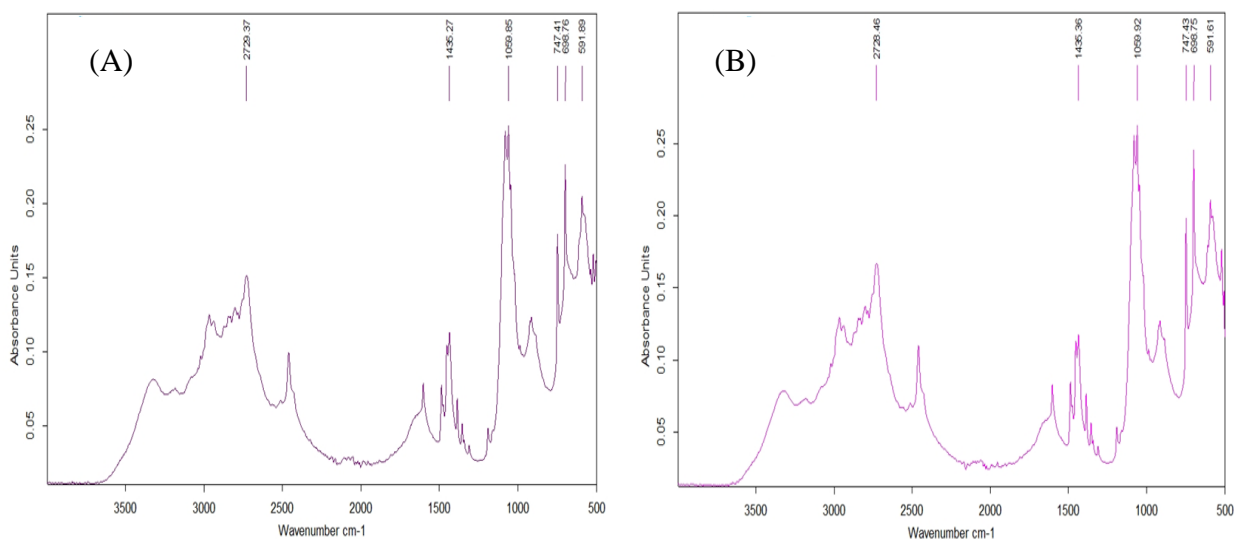
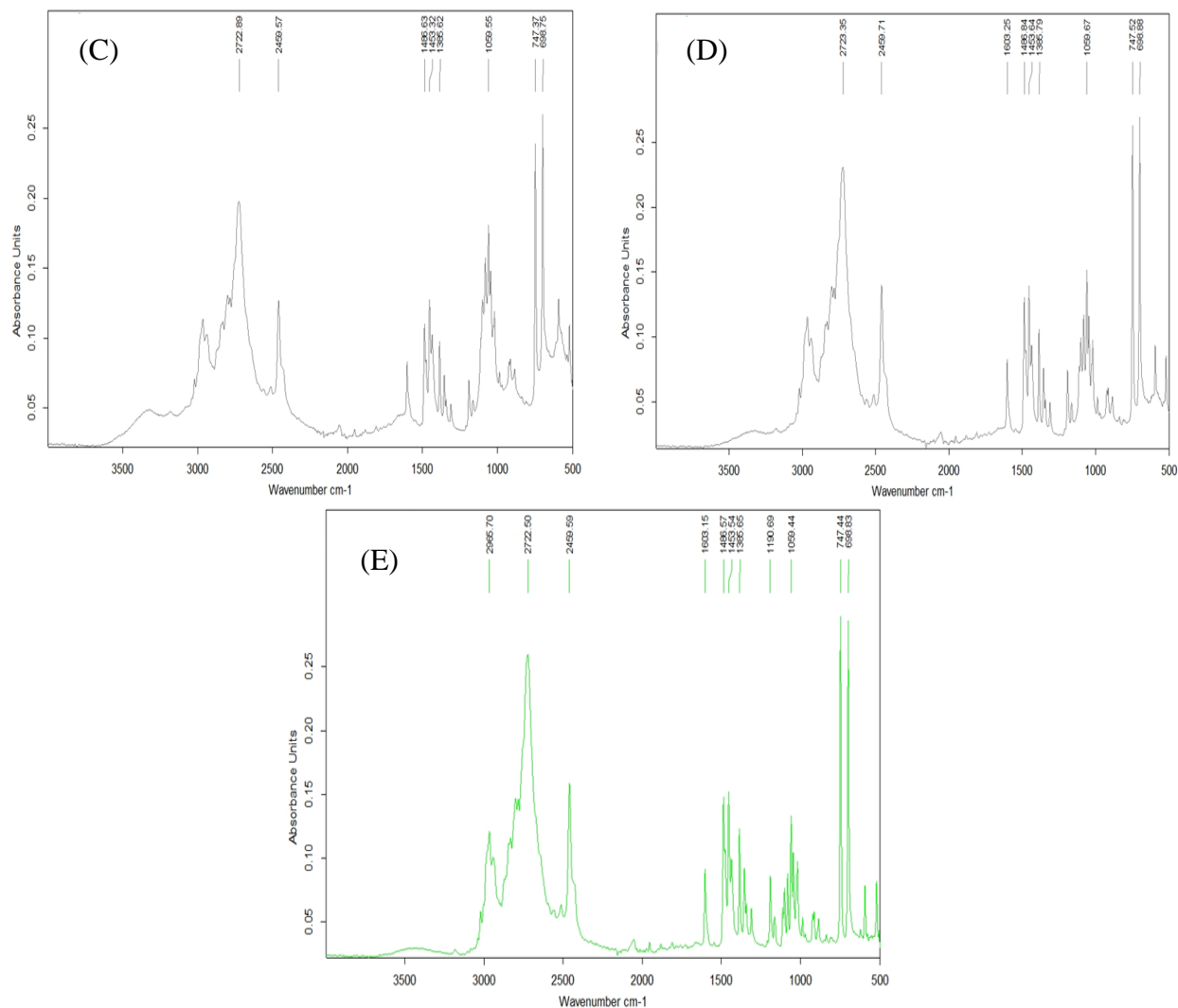


Figure 2. Spectra IR, Methamphetamine Standard with concentration 80% (A) and Sample (B)



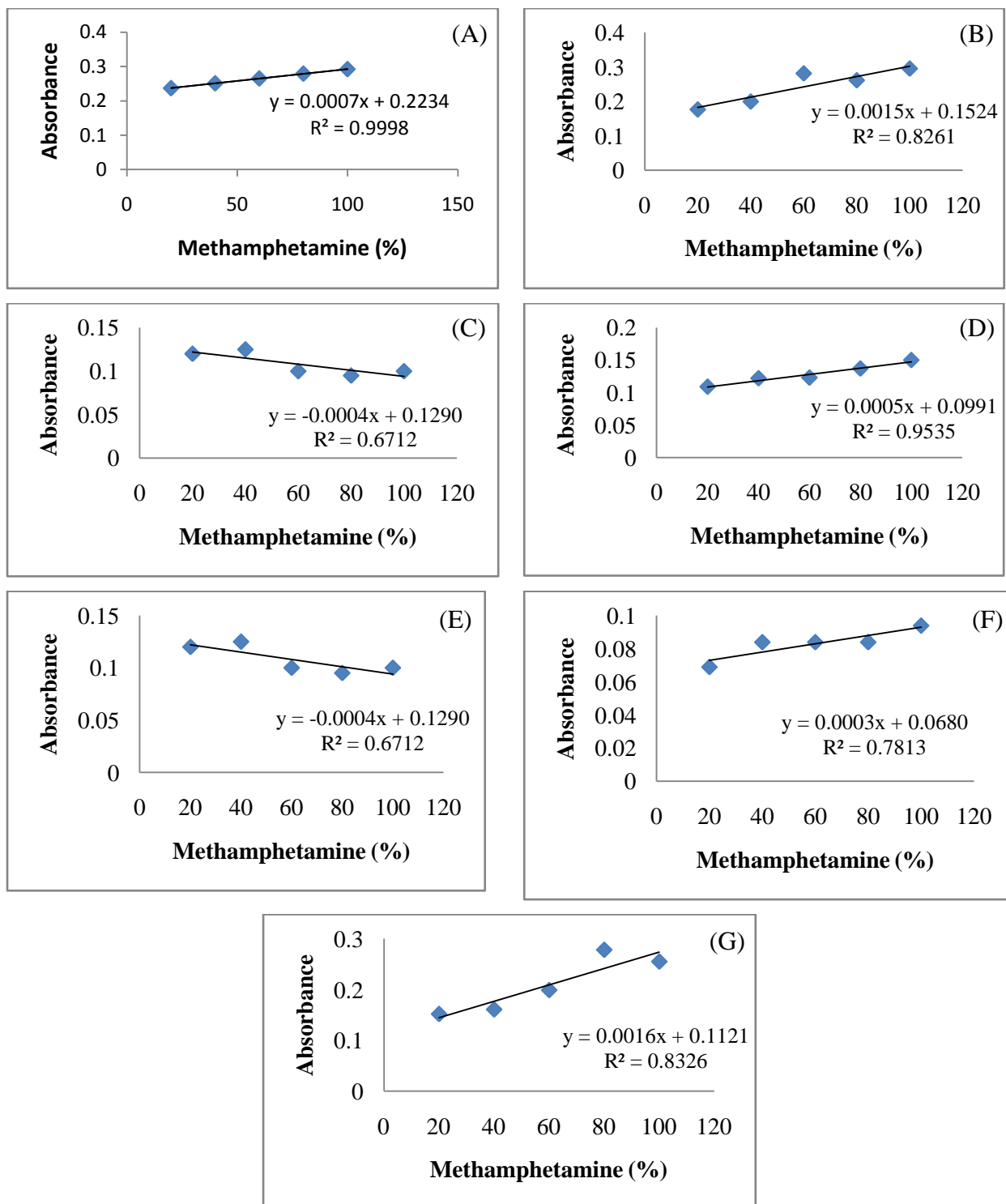


**Figure 3.** FTIR spectra of Methamphetamine with concentration (A) 20% (B) 40% (C) 60% (D) 80% and (E) 100%

Fig. 3 shown FTIR spectra of methamphetamine with various concentrations are (A) 20% (B) 40% (C) 60% (D) 80% and (E) 100%. Calibration curve is an essential stage in most measurement procedures. Fig. 3 shown the increases in absorbance peaks at wavelength number are 698.83, 747.44, 1059.44, 1486.57, 1453.54, 1603.15 and 2727.50  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . Each peak has a specific wave number. For the purposes of quantitative analysis, correlation between the concentration methamphetamine by absorbance is a very importance. Analytic parameters of the methamphetamine using FTIR at wave number of measurement with various concentrations show at Table 1.

**Table 1.** Analytic Parameters of the Methamphetamine using FTIR at Wave number of Measurement

Peaks Symbol	Wave number $\text{cm}^{-1}$ of Measurement	Functional Group	Analytical Parameters	
			Regressions Linear	Rate of Determination ( $R^2$ )
A	698.83	C-H aromatic	$y = 0.0007x + 0.2234$	0.9998
B	747.44	C-H aromatic	$y = 0.0015x + 0.1524$	0.8261
C	1059.44	$\text{CH}_3$	$y = -0.0004x + 0.1290$	0.6712
D	1453.54	$\text{CH}_2$	$y = 0.0005x + 0.0991$	0.9535
E	1486.57	C=C aromatic	$y = -0.0004x + 0.1290$	0.6712
F	1603.15	N-H amina	$y = 0.0003x + 0.0680$	0.7813
G	2727.50	C-H	$y = 0.0016x + 0.1121$	0.8326



**Figure 4.** Calibration curve, where  $698.83\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (C-H Aromatic) (A);  $747.44\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (C-H Aromatic) (B);  $1059.44\text{ cm}^{-1}$  ( $\text{CH}_3$ ) (C);  $1486.57\text{ cm}^{-1}$   $\text{CH}_2$  (D);  $1453.54\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (C=C Aromatic) (E);  $1603.15\text{ cm}^{-1}$  N-H Amina (F);  $2727.50\text{ cm}^{-1}$  C-H (G)

Fig. 4 shows the methamphetamine peak in the vicinity of  $698.83\text{ cm}^{-1}$  which was used to generate the calibration curve. An excellent correlation coefficient of 0.9998 was obtained with respect to the calibration curve generated from this, as shown in Fig. 4A. The calibration curves for methamphetamine were found by the results of FTIR method. Fig. 4A shows the calibration curve for the concentration of methamphetamine with wavelength number is  $698.83\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (C-H Aromatic). The spectra FTIR obtained for methamphetamine with various concentrations that were linear over the concentration range of 20-100%. In this Fig. 4A, absorbances

were plotted against the concentration of methamphetamine and linear regression analysis completed on the resulting curve. From the calibration curve, the correlation of determination ( $R^2$ ) recorded is 0.9998. Linear regression equation (Fig. 4A) is  $y = 0.0007x + 0.2234$  with slope 0.0007 and intercept is 0.2234. The linear regression equation can be used to determine the concentration of methamphetamine in forensic sample.

**Table 2.** Concentration of Methamphetamine (%) in samples using FTIR method

Code	Number of Measurement	Absorbanc	Concentration of Methamphetamine (%)
Sample 1	1	0.286	89.429
	2	0.285	88.000
	3	0.287	90.857
	4	0.286	89.429
	5	0.286	89.429
	6	0.287	90.857
	7	0.286	89.429
	8	0.285	88.000
	9	0.287	90.857
	10	0.287	90.857
Sample 2	1	0.279	79.429
	2	0.278	78.000
	3	0.280	80.857
	4	0.279	79.429
	5	0.280	80.857
	6	0.279	79.429
	7	0.279	79.429
	8	0.278	78.000
	9	0.279	79.429
	10	0.279	79.429
Sample 3	1	0.282	83.714
	2	0.282	83.714
	3	0.281	82.286
	4	0.283	85.143
	5	0.282	83.714
	6	0.283	85.143
	7	0.281	82.286
	8	0.282	83.714
	9	0.283	85.143
	10	0.282	83.714

Table 2 shown of methamphetamine (%) concentration in samples using FTIR method. Sample 1, 2 and 3 derived from the same samples. This data can be used for determination of precision. Precision is a measure of the closeness of the analytical results obtained from a series of replicate measurements of the same measure under the conditions of the method. It reflects the random errors which occur in a method. Precision is usually measured as the coefficient of variation or relative standard deviation of analytical results obtained from independently prepared quality control standards [21-22]. The precision of a measurement is a measure of the reproducibility of a set of measurements. Precision has been obtained by the analysis of samples by the same method as much as 10 replications. Results of the analysis of the precision values (RSD) and RSD Horwitz are 0.0087% and 2.052%, respectively. This method has a good precision as below the limit of 2%.

The limit of detection expresses the lowest concentration of analyte that can be detected for a given type of sample, instrument, and method. If a sample is measured as having a concentration below this value (or gives a reading indistinguishable from the baseline), the *best* we can say confidently about the sample is that any analyte present is below the LOD; we can *never* claim that the sample does not contain the analyte in question, since there is always the possibility that it does, but not in detectable amounts. The LOD is defined as the lowest concentration that can be distinguished from the background noise with a certain degree of confidence. Limit of detection (LOD) and limit of quantification (LOQ) are two important performance characteristics in method validation. LOD and LOQ are terms used to describe the smallest concentration of an analyte that can be reliably measured by an analytical procedure [23-24]. LOD and LOQ of the analysis methamphetamine using FTIR method were found to be 2.3035% and 7.6786%, respectively.

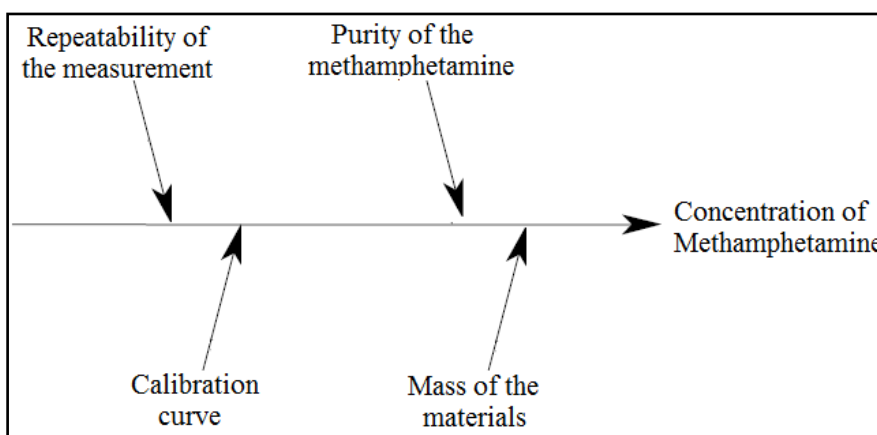
Recovery experiments should be performed by comparing the analytical results for extracted samples at three concentrations. Recovery of the analyte need not be 100%, but the extent of recovery of an analyte and of the internal standard should be consistent, precise, and reproducible. Table 1 showed analysis methamphetamine using FTIR method have a good recovery is close to 100%.

**Table 3.** Validation Result of Analytical Methods for Determination of Methamphetamine (Meth) Using Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) Spectroscopy

Parameters	Validation Result
Wavelength measurement (nm)	698.83
Functional group	C-H aromatic
Equation regression linear	$y = 0.0007x + 0.2234$
Slope	0.0007
Intercept	0.2234
Linear range (%)	20-100
Correlation coefficient (r)	0.9985
Coefficient of determination (R <sup>2</sup> )	0.9998
RSD (%)	0.0087
RSD Horwitz (%)	2.052
Recovery (%)	104.2
Limit of detection (LOD) (%)	2.3035
Limit of quantification (LOQ) (%)	7.6786
Uncertainty of measurement (%)	0.8552
Concentration of methamphetamine (%)	$84.3334 \pm 0.8552$

**Uncertainty of measurement of the analytical method**

Sources of uncertainty explicitly presented: reference materials, methods, equipment, environmental conditions, sample preparation method and operator. Spectrometric analysis involves series of methods . Parameters that have impact on the uncertainty of measurement result for various spectrometric methods are different because measured parameter differs as well. Fig. 5 showed the relevant uncertainty sources of the cause and effect diagram.



**Figure 5.** The relevant uncertainty sources of the cause and effect diagram determination of methamphetamine

The uncertainty due to variations in filling can be estimated from a repeatability experiment on a typical example of the flask used. Calibration curve the easiest method for calculating type a uncertainties for calibrated values from a calibration curve requires periodic measurements on check standards. An example of type a uncertainties of calibrated values from a linear calibration curve are analyzed from measurements on linewidth check standards. The relevant uncertainty sources have value are  $\mu(x)$  repeatability = 0.00067,  $\mu(x)$  calibration curve = 0.0431,  $\mu(x)$  purity = 0.000058 and  $\mu(x)$  massa = 0.005.

**Table 4.** Values and uncertainties

Description	Value (x)	Standard Uncertainty $\mu(x)$	Relative standard uncertainty $\frac{\mu(x)}{x}$
Repeatability	1	0.00067	0.00067
Calibration curve	84.3334	0.0431	0.000511
Purity	0.9999	0.000058	0.000058
Massa	10	0.05	0.005

For this simple multiplicative expression, the uncertainties associated with each component are combined as follows.

$$\mu = \sqrt{0.00067^2 + 0.000511^2 + 0.000058^2 + 0.005^2}$$

$$\mu = 0.00507$$

$$\mu = 84.3334 \times 0.00507\%$$

$$\mu = 0.427597\%$$

Uncertainty is expressed as combined expanded measurement uncertainty. The expanded uncertainty  $U$  ( $c$  methamphetamine) is obtained by multiplying the combined standard uncertainty with a coverage factor of 2 provides ~95% level of confidence, giving:

$$U(c \text{ methamphetamine}) = 0.427597 \times 2\%$$

$$U(c \text{ methamphetamine}) = 0.8552\%$$

Final result is  $= 84.3334 \pm 0.8552\%$

The final result and uncertainty was  $(84.3334 \pm 0.8552)\%$  of methamphetamine or expressed as 0.8552% with associated uncertainty.

#### IV. Conclusion

FTIR is very good method for determination of methamphetamine in forensics sample. This method is simplicity of sample preparation and low cost reagents. FTIR method was conducted to generate a calibration curve with methamphetamine sample at concentrations from 10% to 100%. Using either method, an excellent correlation coefficient of 0.9998 was obtained, confirming that these methods are effective for quantitative analysis of methamphetamine. The study showed that the correlation of determination analysis methamphetamine using FTIR was  $R^2=0.9998$  at functional group with wave length number  $698.83 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Precision, RSD Horwitz, LOQ, LOD and recovery of the validation of analytical methods for determination of methamphetamine using FTIR were found to be 0.0087%, 2.052%, 2.3035%, 7.6786%, and 104.2%, respectively. This method have uncertainty of measurement is 0.8552%. The final result and uncertainty was  $(84.3334 \pm 0.8552) \%$  of methamphetamine in sample.

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