

# Analyzing Automotive Paints With Extended Range ATR: 1800–100 $\text{cm}^{-1}$

## Key Words

Automotive Paint, Far-infrared, Forensic Science, Infrared Spectroscopy, Inorganics, Paint Analysis

Infrared (IR) spectroscopy is used extensively to characterize the chemical composition of trace evidence such as paints, fibers and adhesives as well as seized drugs and related chemicals. We have recently introduced the Thermo Scientific™ iS™50 ATR module, a novel, extended-range attenuated total reflectance (ATR) module that is integrated into the Nicolet™ iS50 FT-IR spectrometer. This insures that the ATR module is always available for rapid analysis of unknown materials even with another accessory mounted in the sample compartment. The built-in ATR combines an optimized optical design with a diamond ATR crystal and a broad range DTGS detector to provide high-sensitivity infrared spectroscopy from 4000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  to 100  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . The enhanced stability, resulting from mounting the ATR within the sealed section of the spectrometer, makes it possible to acquire spectra down to 200  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  even with a desiccated system.

Infrared spectroscopy is one of the few analytical techniques considered by the forensic science community to have the highest discriminating power required to provide confirmatory evidence about the chemical composition of a material. FT-IR is used extensively in most forensics laboratories to identify materials such as seized drugs and possible evidence from a crime scene. One area where FT-IR has proven particularly valuable is analyzing automotive paint chips. A number of forensics laboratories have reported the significance of the infrared spectral range below 400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  in helping to identify specific inorganic pigments or minerals in a paint sample.<sup>1-5</sup> Traditionally these measurements have been performed with a diamond compression cell or diffuse reflectance accessory on an FT-IR system that uses Cesium Iodide (CsI) optics to acquire spectra down to 225  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . Suzuki et.al. have published a paper in the



Journal of Forensic Science describing the application of extended range FT-IR to the analysis of pigments in automotive paint.<sup>4</sup> Dr. Suzuki has also created a library of more than 50 infrared reference spectra. The library; “An Infrared Spectral Library of Automotive Paint Pigments (4000–250  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ )” was developed at the Washington State Crime Laboratory and can presently be downloaded from the SWGMAT.org website. Another excellent resource for analyzing automotive paints and pigments is the “International Forensics Automotive Paint Data Query (PDQ) database” developed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Forensics Laboratory Services. Much of the infrared spectral data in this database contains peak information down to 225  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .<sup>6</sup>

While the advantages of extended range FT-IR may be clear, obtaining high-quality transmission spectra requires a great deal of experience and careful sample preparation. The CsI optics typically used to scan this range are delicate and hygroscopic, so great care must be taken to maintain a low humidity environment within the instrument and handle the beamsplitter with extreme caution. Also, preparing a paint sample that is sufficiently thin and fringe-free to work in a diamond anvil cell form can be challenging to an inexperienced examiner. The diamond windows not only compress the sample but are transparent in both the mid- and far-IR spectral region.

In this application note, we will discuss a novel feature of the Nicolet iS50 FT-IR spectrometer that provides a rapid, easy way to acquire spectra down to  $100\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The system that we used was configured with the built-in iS50 ATR module and an iS50 ABX Automated Beamsplitter exchanger. With this configuration, both a mid-IR and far-IR spectrum can be acquired from a sample with a single operation. In this report, extended range far-IR spectra were acquired from  $1800\text{ cm}^{-1}$  to  $100\text{ cm}^{-1}$  with the solid substrate beamsplitter and the integral diamond ATR shown in Figure 1 below. High-quality spectra were acquired at  $4\text{ cm}^{-1}$  resolution in a couple of minutes.



Figure 1: The Nicolet iS50 FT-IR spectrometer configured with the iS50 ABX Automated Beamsplitter exchanger, the built-in iS50 ATR module, and the iS50 Raman module

## Infrared Spectroscopic Analysis of Inorganic Pigments: ATR Spectra from $1800\text{ to }100\text{ cm}^{-1}$

As mentioned, one of the important advantages of extended range FT-IR is the ability to detect the peaks from inorganic pigments and fillers found in many paints, coatings, and plastics. In this example, we downloaded the spectra that Dr. Suzuki made available on the SWGMAT.org website and created a custom spectral library that could be used with the Thermo Scientific OMNIC™ search software. The first sample analyzed was a small piece of white plastic. The best match found with the spectral search was the spectrum of rutile, which is a  $\text{TiO}_2$  compound used as a whitener. Figure 2 shows a comparison of the ATR spectrum and the transmittance reference spectrum from the Washington State Crime Laboratory (WSCL) library. The two reference peaks described in Dr. Suzuki's paper for rutile are clearly present in this sample

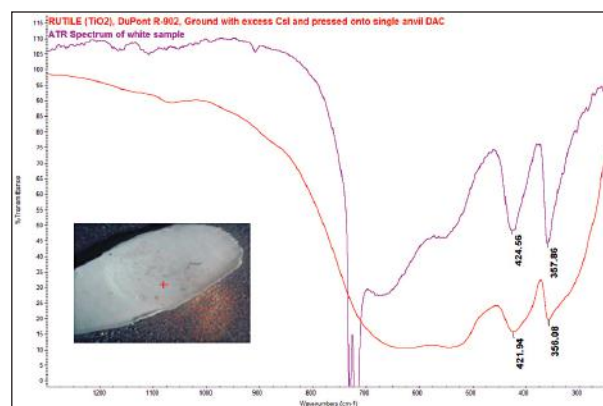


Figure 2: Extended range ATR spectrum compared to reference rutile spectrum acquired in transmittance with a diamond anvil cell

A second example is actually a bright yellow plastic material with two large peaks below  $400\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . While it may be possible to identify the calcite with the peaks above  $400\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , as in Figure 3, the only peak in the reference spectrum of cadmium yellow is near  $250\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and matches nicely with the strong feature in our extended range ATR spectrum.

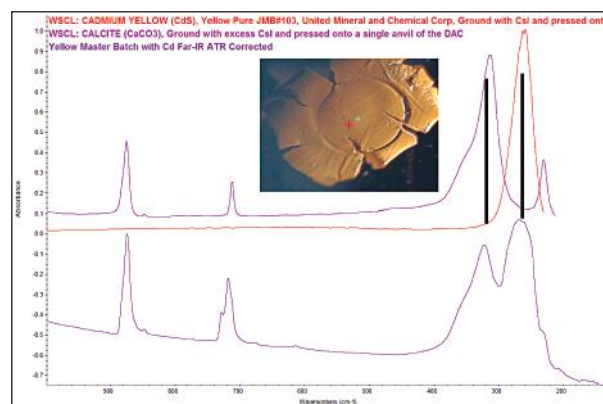


Figure 3: Comparing the spectrum from a yellow material to reference spectra of calcite and cadmium yellow

## The Analysis of Automotive Paint with Extended Range FT-IR: ATR Spectra from 1800–100 cm<sup>-1</sup>

One unique feature of ATR spectroscopy is the limited depth of penetration into the sample. The depth of penetration is dependent on the wavelength of the infrared light and the refractive index of the sample. While the depth of penetration in the far-IR region may be several microns, this may still be smaller than the thickness of the paint layers. Figure 4 shows the spectra acquired from both sides of a paint sample. The spectra from the two sides are clearly different, indicating that we have at least two paint layers present in the sample. Spectral subtraction can often be employed to sort out the different spectral features and avoid having to manually separate the paint layers. Because all of the components in the built-in ATR module were optimized specifically for the Nicolet iS50 spectrometer, the sensitivity is excellent. Although the Nicolet iS50 instrument is not designed as a micro-spectrometer, excellent infrared spectra can be rapidly obtained from samples smaller than 1 mm. This sensitivity is shown in the ATR spectra from a small sliver of paint in Figure 5.

## Comparing ATR and Transmission Spectra

A spectrum acquired with the extended range, built-in ATR from a second paint chip is compared to the corresponding transmission spectrum. Although the sample preparation methods were different as well as the measurement techniques, the spectra are quite similar after applying the OMNIC software advanced ATR-correction function. In addition, the ATR spectrum shows a few significant features below the 220 cm<sup>-1</sup> cutoff of the transmittance spectrum acquired with CsI optics.

## Conclusion

In this report, we have shown a number of spectra acquired with the Nicolet iS50 spectrometer and the new extended range, built-in ATR module. The integrated ATR module makes it easy to rapidly obtain infrared spectra all the way down to 100 cm<sup>-1</sup> from small amounts of sample. This report demonstrates that a high-sensitivity extended range, built-in ATR can play a significant role in the forensic laboratory.<sup>7</sup> We believe that with proper validation the extended range ATR can provide a complementary method to characterize materials of interest to the forensic scientist. Building the Nicolet iS50 spectrometer with the integrated iS50 ATR module offers the user an instrument with two sampling stations. The sample compartment remains available for transmission analysis or for inserting other accessories and modules. Combining the built-in ATR with the Nicolet iS50 Raman module with an infrared microscope creates a strong foundation for molecular spectroscopy in the forensic laboratory.<sup>8</sup>

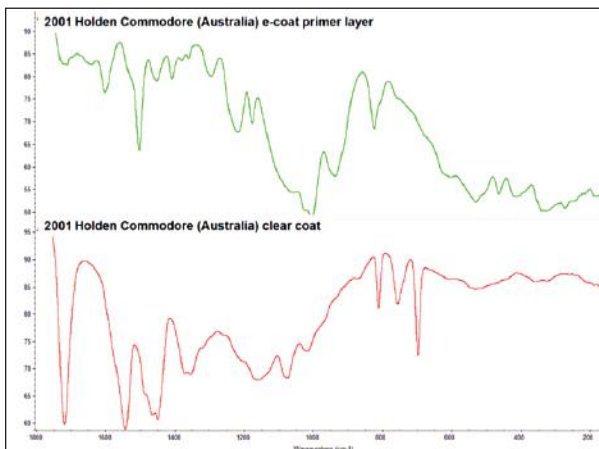


Figure 4: Spectra acquired from two sides of a paint chip showing obvious differences

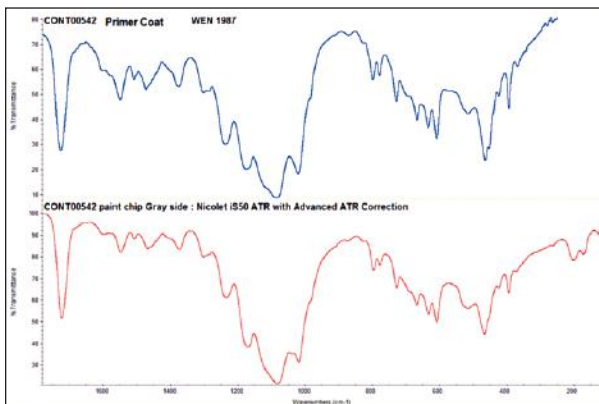


Figure 5: A comparison of a transmittance spectrum acquired with CsI optics to a spectrum acquired with the built-in Nicolet iS50 ATR and the solid substrate beamsplitter

## Acknowledgement

We would like to acknowledge Dr. Mark Sandercock, Manager of Trace Evidence Operations Support, National Centre for Forensic Services, Royal Canadian Mounted Police for helpful discussions and providing the paint samples with corresponding spectra.

## References

1. Cassista, A. R. and Sandercock, P. M. L., Comparison and identification of automotive topcoats: Microchemical spot tests, microspectrophotometry, pyrolysis gas chromatography, and diamond anvil cell FTIR, *Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences Journal* (1994) 27:209–223.
2. Lavine, B.K, Mirjankar, N., Ryland, S., and Sandercock, P.M.L., Wavelengths and genetic algorithms applied to search prefilters for spectral library matching in forensics, *Talanta* (2011) Dec 15; 87:46–52.
3. Scientific Working Group on Materials Analysis (SWGMAT). Standard Guide for Using Infrared Spectroscopy in Forensic Paint Examinations (2009).
4. Suzuki, E.M. and McDermot, M. X., Infrared Spectra of U.S. Automobile Original Finishes. VII. Extended Range FT-IR and XRF Analyses of Inorganic Pigments In Situ—Nickel Titanate and Chrome Titanate; *J. Forensic Sci.*, (2006) 532–547.
5. Ryland, S., Bishea, G., Brun-Conti, L., Eyring, M., Flanagan, B., Jergovich, T., MacDougall, D., and Suzuki, E., *J. Forensic. Sci.*, (2001) 46, 31–45.
6. Royal Canadian Mounted Police Forensics Laboratory Services: International Forensics Automotive Paint Data Query (PDQ) database <http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/fs-fd/pdfs/pdq-eng.pdf>
7. Koulis, C.V., Reffner, J.A., and Bibby, A.M., Comparison of Transmission and Internal Reflection Infrared Spectra of Cocaine, *J. Forensic Sci.*, (2001) 46 (4):822–629.
8. Lv, J., Feng, J., Liu, Y., Wang, Z., Zhao, M., Cai, Y., and Shi, R., Discriminating Paints with Different Clay Additives in Forensic Analysis of Automotive Coatings by FT-IR and Raman Spectroscopy, *Spectroscopy*, (2012) 27(4), 36–43.

## [www.thermoscientific.com](http://www.thermoscientific.com)

©2012 Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. All rights reserved. All trademarks are the property of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. and its subsidiaries. This information is presented as an example of the capabilities of Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc. products. It is not intended to encourage use of these products in any manners that might infringe the intellectual property rights of others. Specifications, terms and pricing are subject to change. Not all products are available in all countries. Please consult your local sales representative for details.

<b>Africa</b> +27 11 822 4120	<b>Denmark</b> +45 70 23 62 60	<b>India</b> +91 22 6742 9434	<b>New Zealand</b> +64 9 980 6700
<b>Australia</b> +61 3 9757 4300	<b>Europe-Other</b> +43 1 333 50 34 0	<b>Italy</b> +39 02 950 591	<b>Russia/CIS</b> +43 1 333 50 34 0
<b>Austria</b> +43 1 333 50 34 0	<b>Finland/Norway/Sweden</b> +46 8 556 468 00	<b>Japan</b> +81 45 453 9100	<b>Spain</b> +34 914 845 965
<b>Belgium</b> +32 53 73 42 41	<b>France</b> +33 1 60 92 48 00	<b>Latin America</b> +1 561 688 8700	<b>Switzerland</b> +41 61 716 77 00
<b>Canada</b> +1 800 530 8447	<b>Germany</b> +49 6103 408 1014	<b>Middle East</b> +43 1 333 50 34 0	<b>UK</b> +44 1442 233555
<b>China</b> +86 10 8419 3588		<b>Netherlands</b> +31 76 579 55 55	<b>USA</b> +1 800 532 4752

**Thermo**  
SCIENTIFIC

Part of Thermo Fisher Scientific