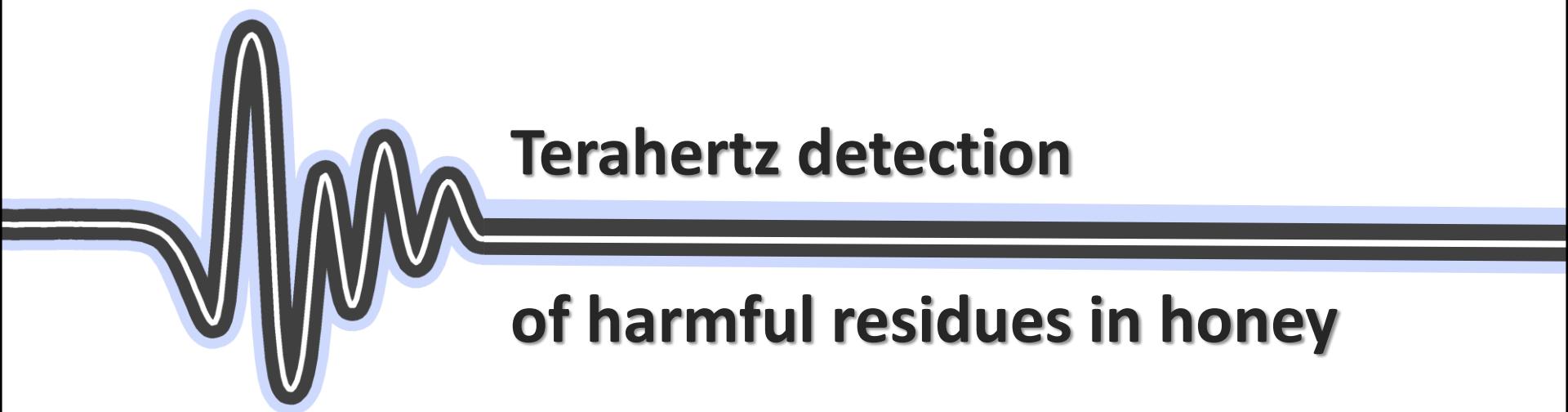




National Technical University of Athens
School of Applied Mathematical and Physical sciences



**Terahertz detection
of harmful residues in honey**

Dr. M. Massaouti

 cost TD1102

PHOTOTECH: BIOSENSORS & BIOCHIPS
21st-25th October 2013 , Athens , Greece



Motivation

Food quality and safety control as a tool for regulatory enforcement, protection of consumer's life, health and safety.

Current analytical methods (few of them...)

- High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC)
- Gas chromatography (GC)
- mass spectrometry (MS)
- nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR)
- infrared spectroscopy (IR)
- Fluorescence spectroscopy
- Electrochemical (including also biosensors here), and so forth.

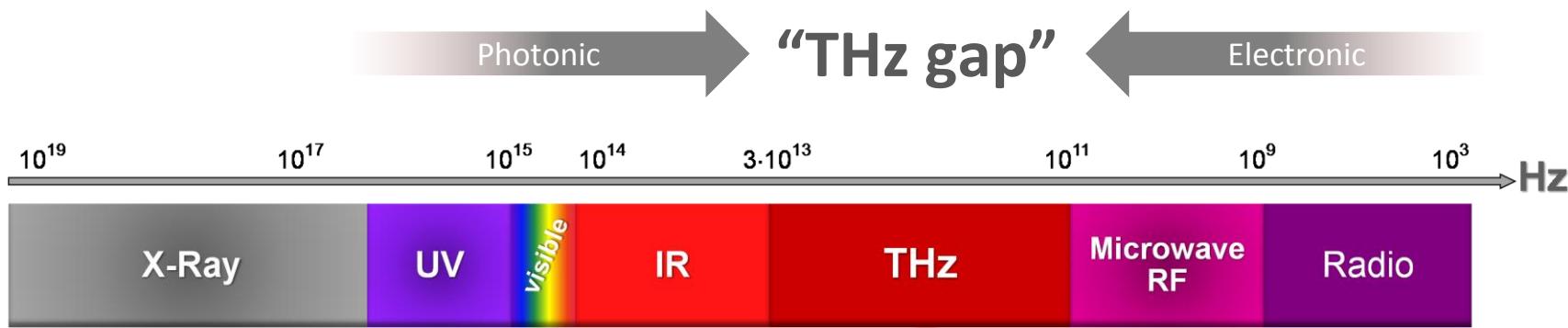


New methods for food analysis and inspection:

- rapid**
- portable (increase of testing capacity)**
- non-destructive**
- with no need of food pre-treatment**
- real-time testing on the production line**

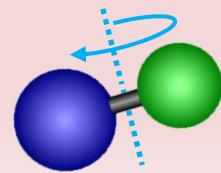


Terahertz radiation

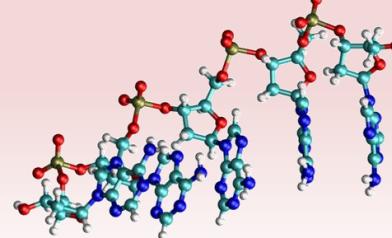


$\lambda \sim 10\mu\text{m} - 3\text{mm}$
 $h\nu \sim 120 - 0.413 \text{ meV}$

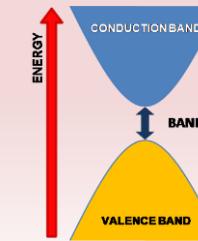
Molecular rotations



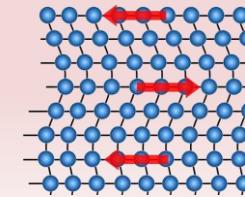
Hydrogen Bonds, Torsions,
collective vibrational modes



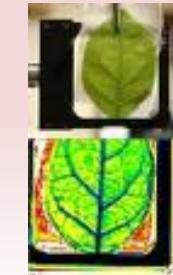
Superconductivity gap



Lattice phonons



Imaging



Terahertz radiation

- Non-ionizing/invasive radiation
- Transparent to non-conducting materials (paper, wood, plastic, etc.)
- High sensitivity to water
- Fingerprint spectrum: low-frequency torsional and vibrational motion of molecules

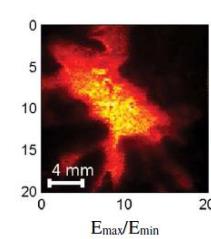
Security



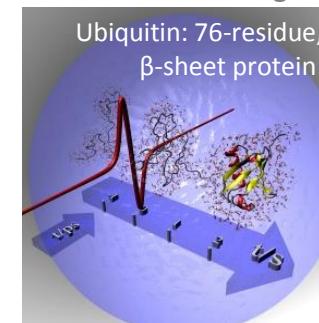
Drugs and explosives



Medical- Cancer



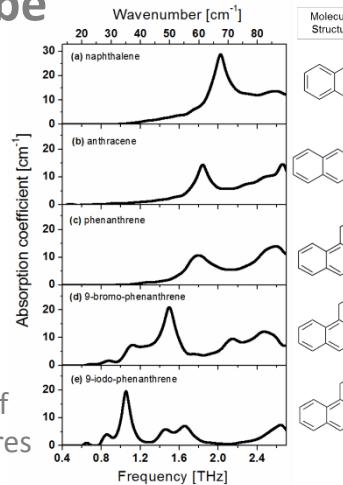
Protein folding



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THz pump/probe

DNA damage or repair



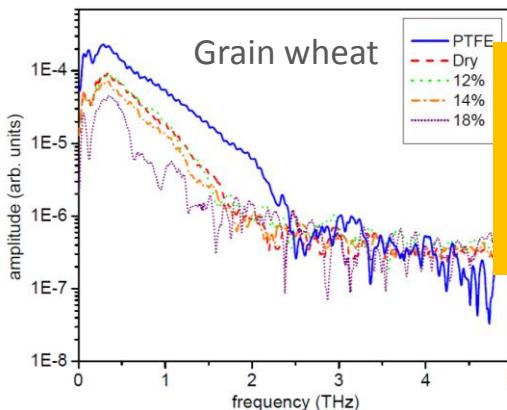
Discrimination of molecular structures

THz radiation and Food industry

- Non-ionizing/invasive radiation
- Transparent to non-conducting materials (paper, wood, plastic, etc.)
- High sensitivity to water
- Fingerprint spectrum:
low-frequency torsional and vibrational motion of molecules

❖ Moisture detection

J Infrar. Milli. Terahz. Waves. 33, 97 (2012)

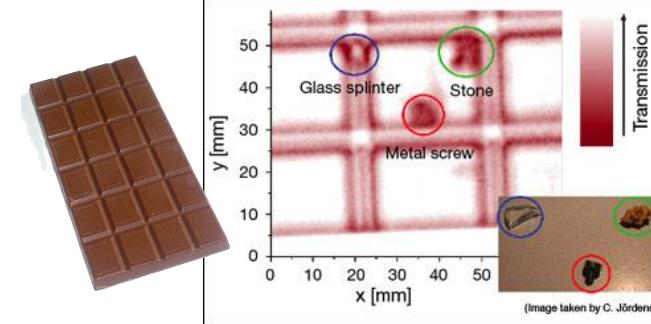


THz and Food industry

More to be done!!!

❖ Detection of foreign bodies in food

Opt. Eng., 47 (3), 037003 (2007)

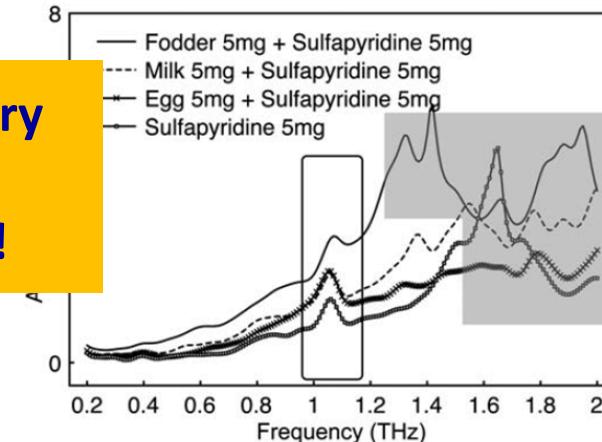


❖ Detection of Antibiotics/ pesticides (in milk, egg powders, rice, dried tomato)

Appl. Spectr. Rev., 48, 439 (2013)

Analyst, 136, 1733 (2012)

IEEE Trans., 58, 7, 2064 (2010)



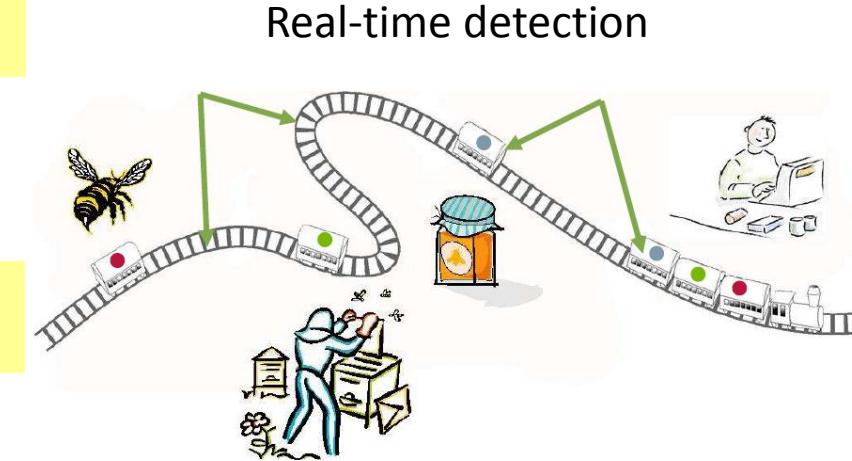
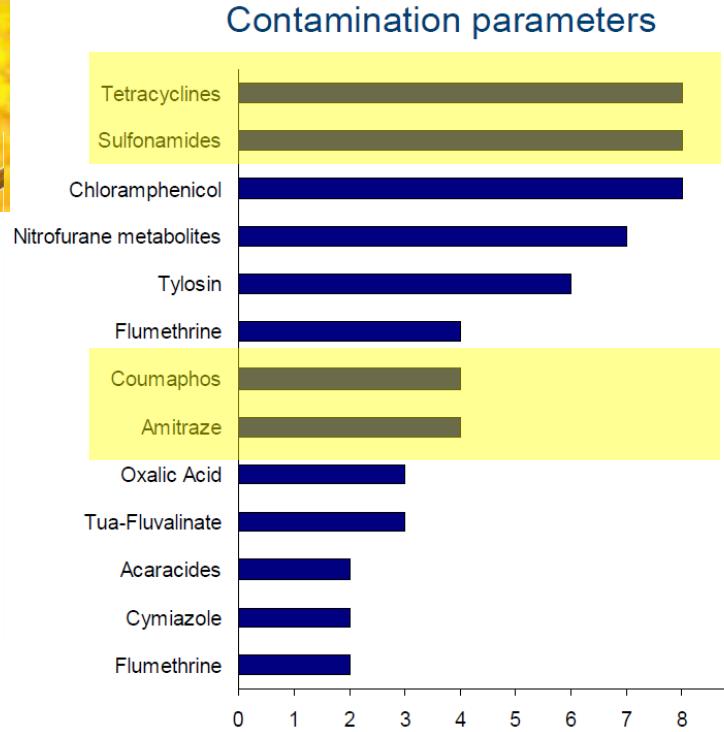
Food industry: Honey



Honey: Natural and healthy product.....

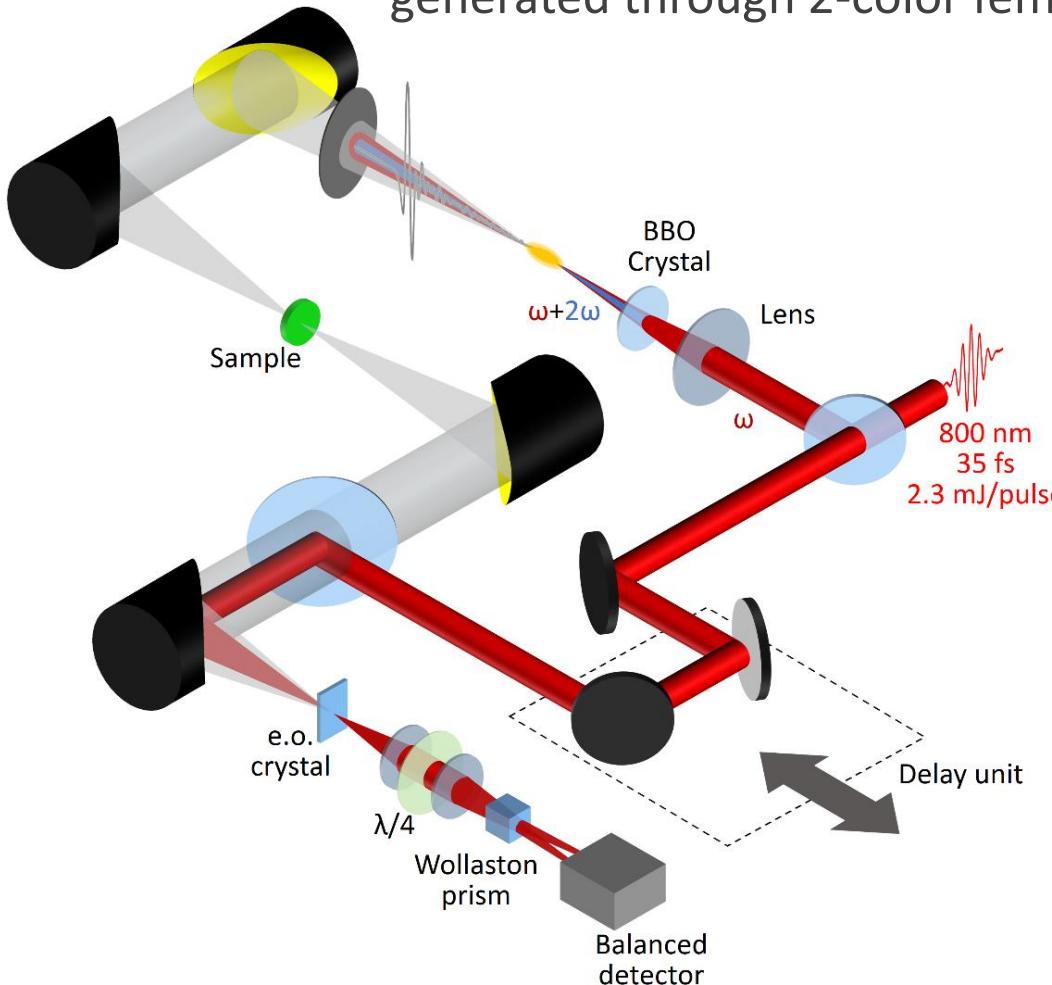
.....Polluted via different sources of contamination
(mainly to improper use of beekeeping practices)

Need: novel detection technologies rapid, non-destructive able to determine the presence of multi-residues in honey.

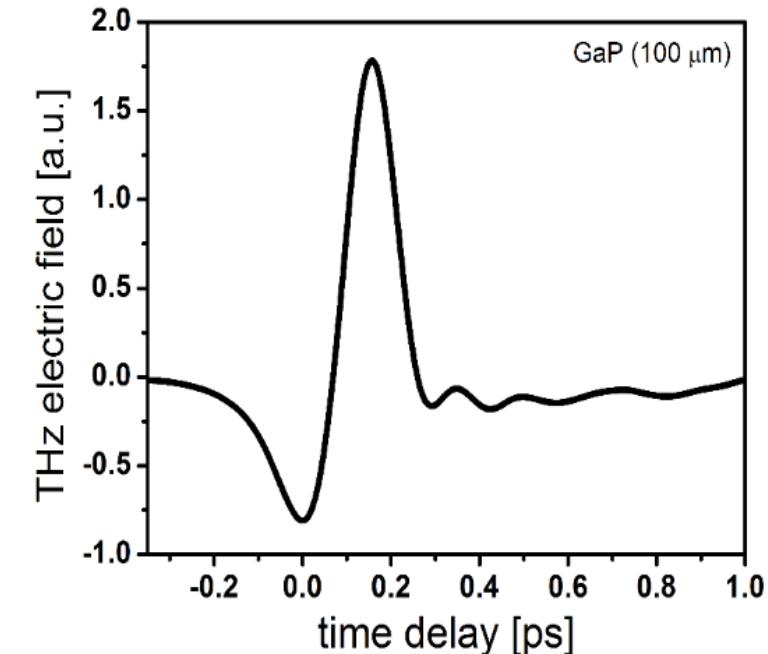


Terahertz source

THz source: Broadband (~0.1-35 THz), intense THz pulses (200 kV/cm) generated through 2-color femtosecond laser filaments in air.

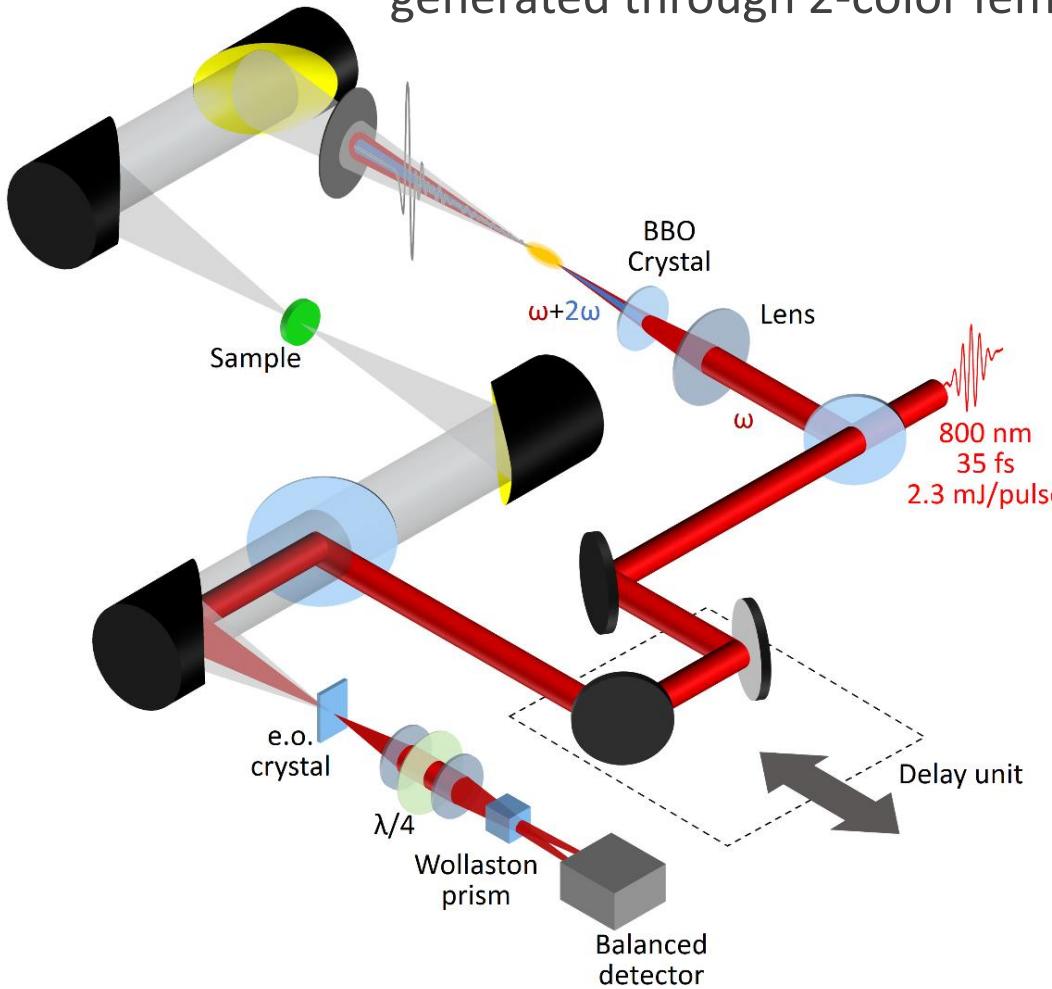


Coherent detection in time domain
of the THz electric field.



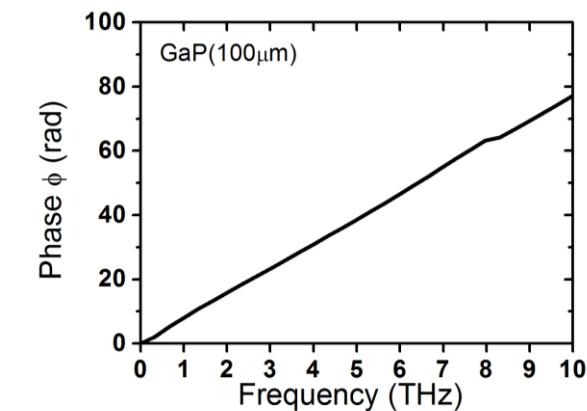
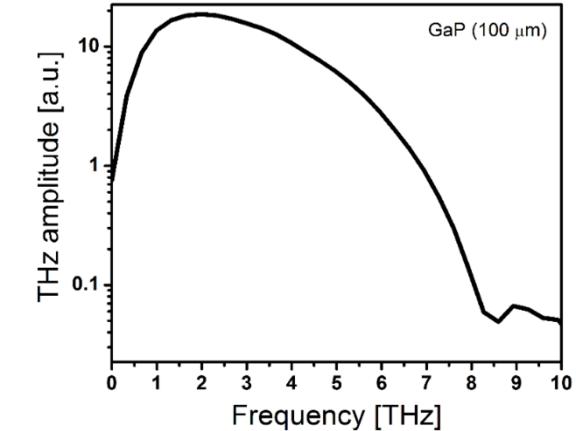
Terahertz source

THz source: Broadband (~0.1-35 THz), intense THz pulses (200 kV/cm) generated through 2-color femtosecond laser filaments in air.



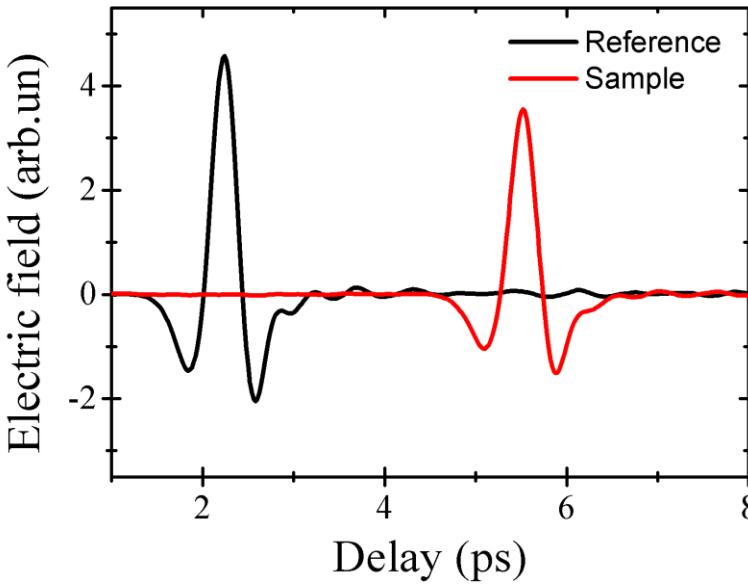
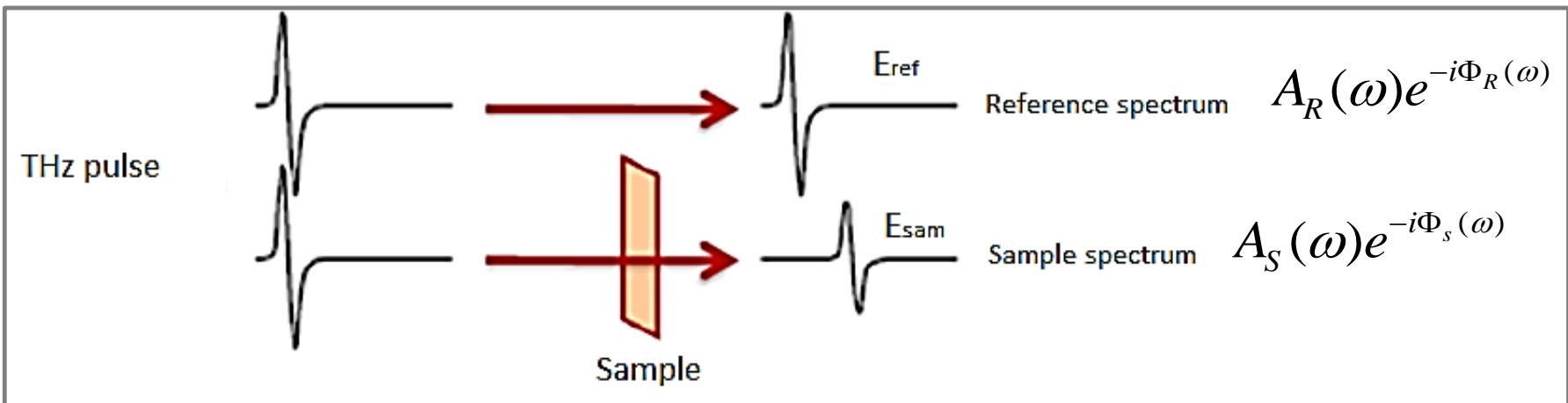
Fourier transform the time signal

$$\tilde{E}(\omega) \equiv A(\omega)e^{-i\Phi(\omega)} = \int dt E(t)e^{-i\omega t}$$





THz time-domain spectroscopy (THz-TDS)



Refractive index

$$n = 1 + \frac{[\Phi_s(\omega) - \Phi_R(\omega)]c}{\omega d}$$

Absorption coefficient: $a = -\frac{2}{d} \ln \left(\frac{A_S(\omega)}{A_R(\omega)} \cdot T \right)$

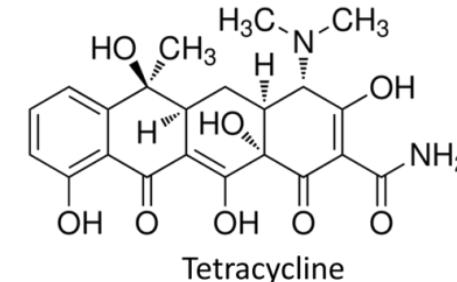
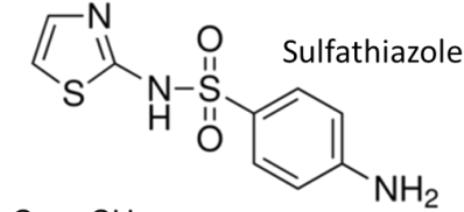
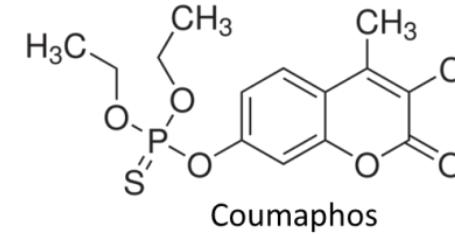
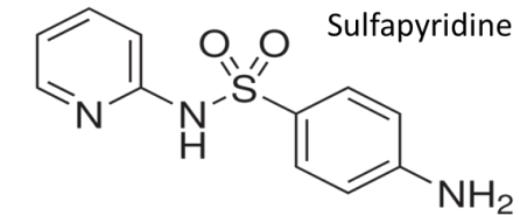
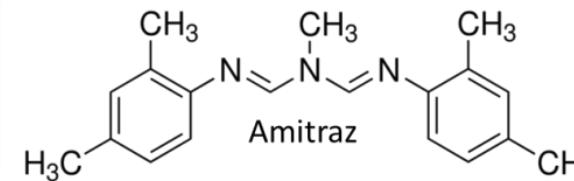
$$T = \frac{(n(\omega) + 1)^2}{4n(\omega)}$$

THz spectra: Antibiotics & Acaricides

PELLETS: mixture of HDPE powder + chemical compound

Antibiotics	<input type="checkbox"/> Sulfapyridine <input type="checkbox"/> Sulfathiazole <input type="checkbox"/> Tetracycline
Acaricides	<input type="checkbox"/> Coumaphos <input type="checkbox"/> Amitraz

- Concentration 20% w/w
- Thickness ~1 mm
- Diameter 7 mm
- Weight 40 mg



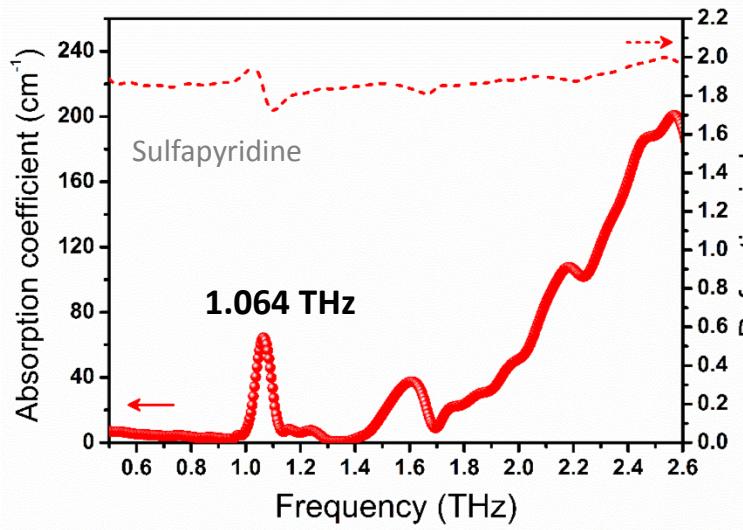
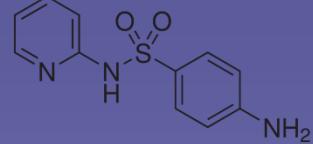
SAMPLE HOLDER
(pellets)



THz spectra : Antibiotics

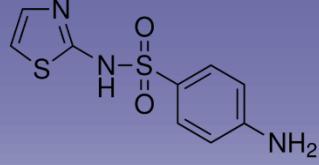
THz region
(0.5-2.6 THz)

Sulfapyridine

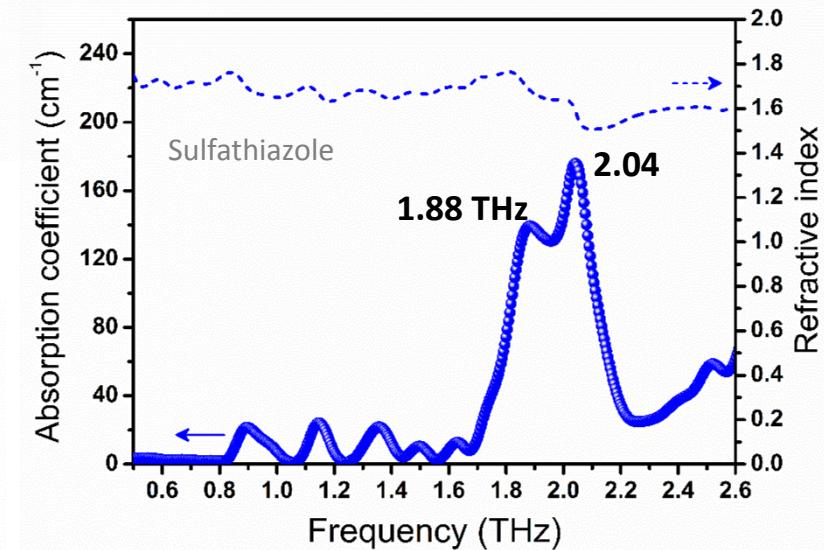
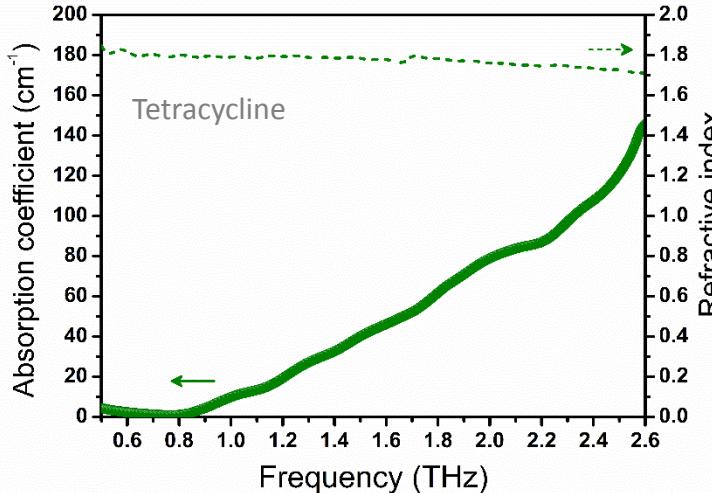
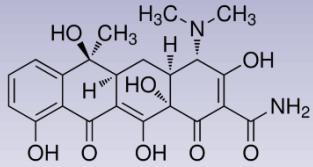


Distinct resonance peaks
in the THz regime

Sulfathiazole



Tetracycline



Massaouti et al. J. Appl. Spectr. (2013)

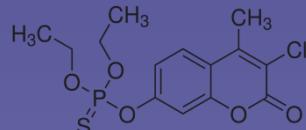
mmassaouti@iesl.forth.gr 11

THz spectra : Acaricides

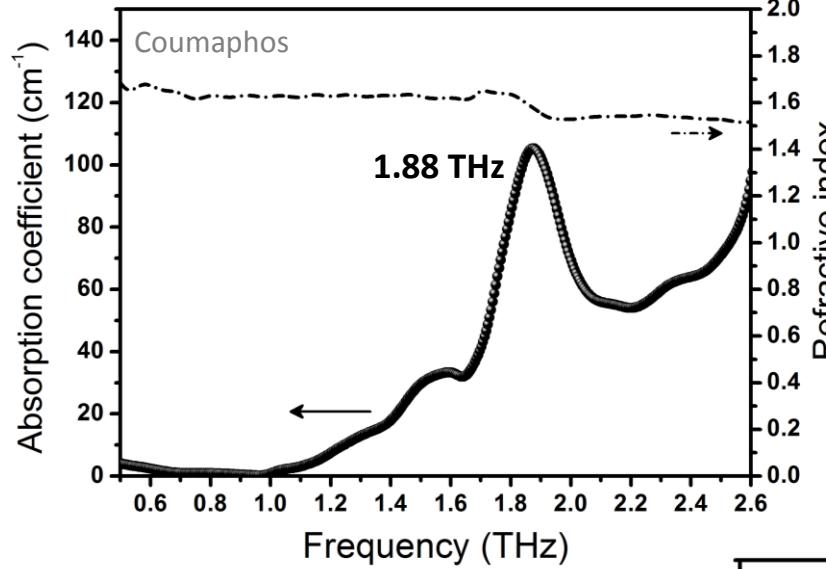
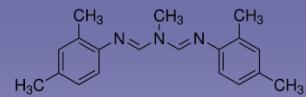
THz region
(0.5-2.6 THz)

Massaouti et al. J. Appl. Spectr. (2013)

Coumaphos



Amitraz

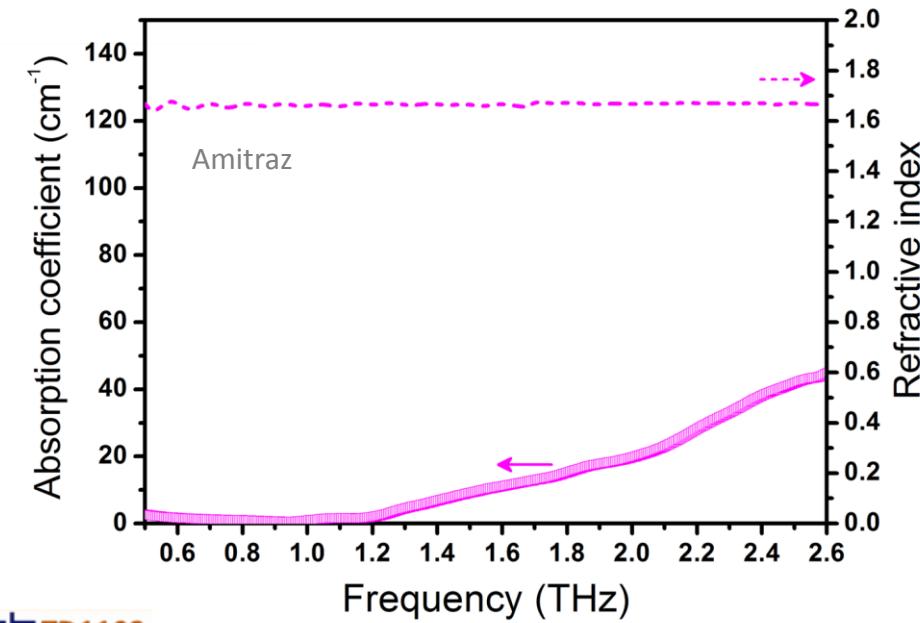


Distinct resonance peaks
(0.5-2.6 THz)



Discrimination of:

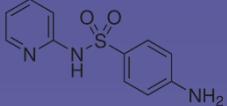
- Sulfapyridine
- Sulfathiazole
- Coumaphos



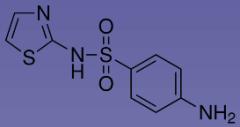
THz spectra : Antibiotics

THz region
(0.5-6.0 THz)

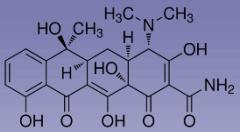
Sulfapyridine



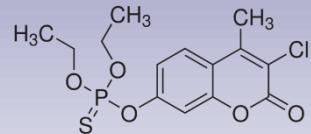
Sulfathiazole



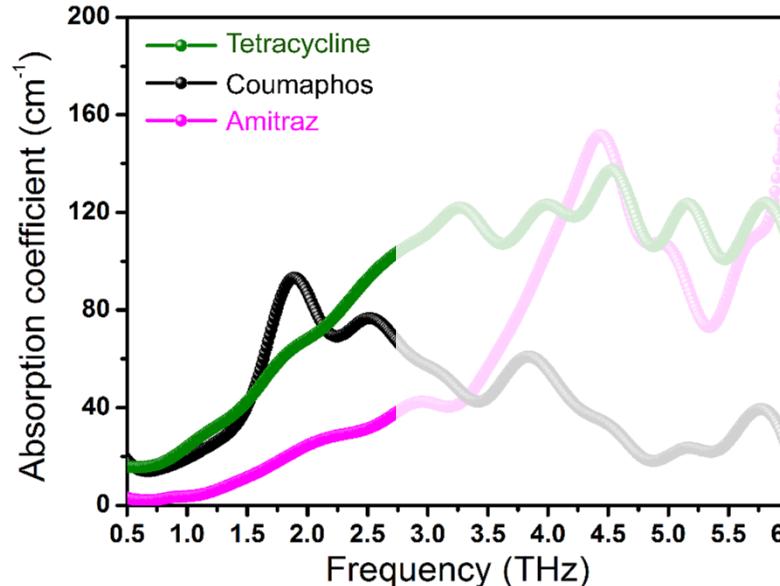
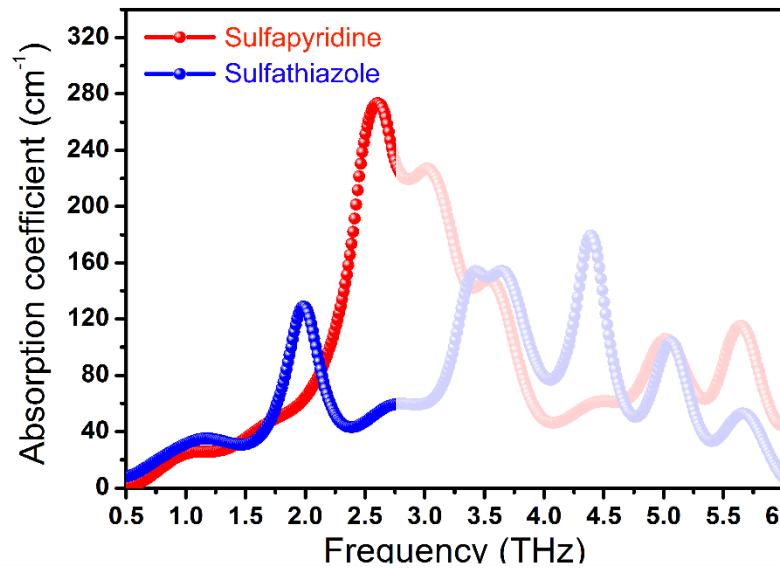
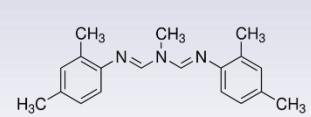
Tetracycline



Coumaphos



Amitraz



Detection in a wider THz region

0.5-6.0 THz



Additional resonance peaks



Discrimination of:

- Sulfapyridine
- Sulfathiazole
- Coumaphos
- Amitraz

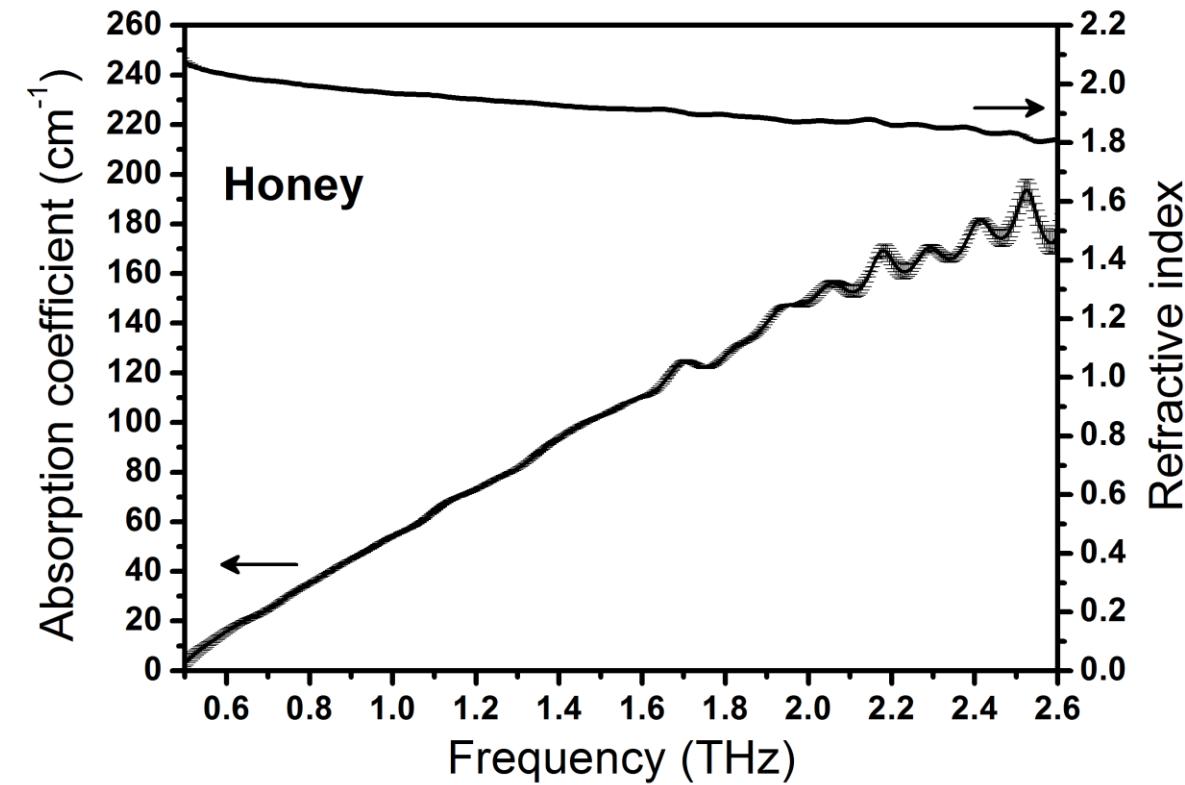


THz spectrum of honey

Massaouti et al. *J. Appl. Spectr.* (2013)

SAMPLE HOLDER

(liquids)



Highly absorptive: $\alpha = 50 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (1 THz)

Refractive index: $n = 1.8$

Sulfapyridine in honey

SAMPLE HOLDER
(liquids)

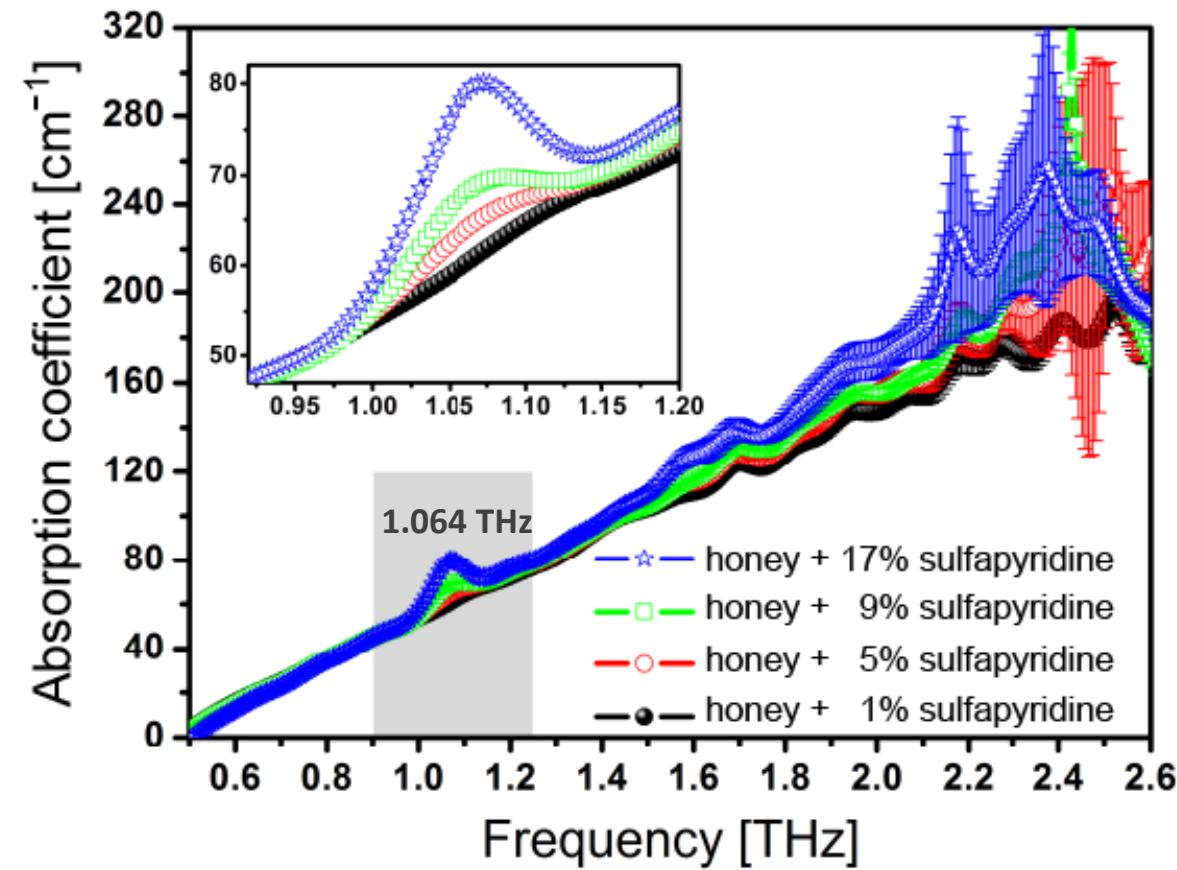


Mixture:

Sulfapyridine Honey



different concentrations
(w/w)



$$\alpha_{\text{mixture}} \propto \frac{A_{\text{mixture}=\text{honey+sulfapyridine}}}{A_{\text{THz ref.}}}$$

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Sulfapyridine in honey

SAMPLE HOLDER (liquids)



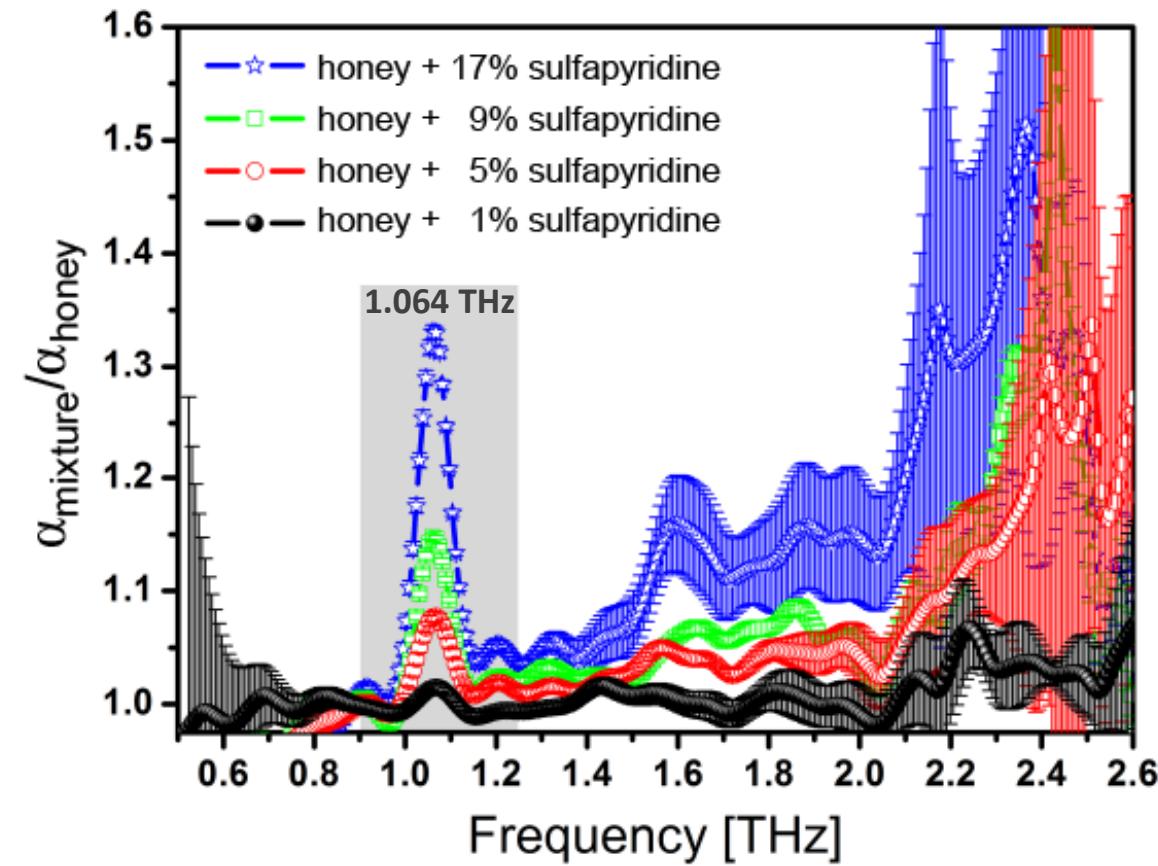
Mixture:

Sulfapyridine + Honey



A photograph of a white, crystalline mass of sulfapyridine next to a small glass jar filled with honey. A wooden honey dipper is shown above the honey jar. A plus sign (+) is placed between the two images.

different concentrations
(w/w)



Detection of Sulfapyridine in honey at
relatively low concentrations (1% w/w)

Sulfapyridine & Sulfathiazole in honey

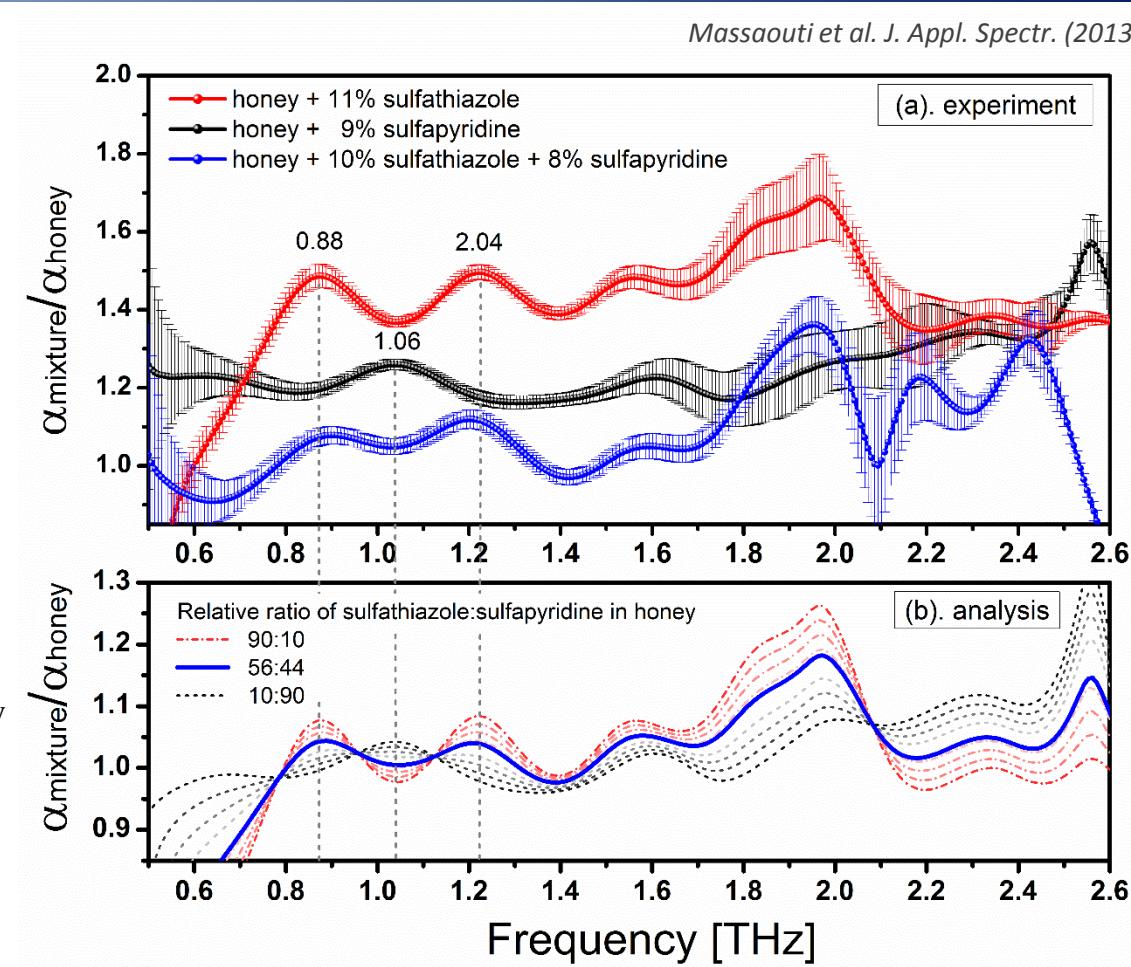
Multiple residues in honey

Mixture:
 Honey
 Sulfapyridine (9%)
 and +
 Sulfathiazole (11%)



$$\alpha_{\text{binary mixture}} / \alpha_{\text{honey}} = \sum_i B_i \cdot \alpha_i / \alpha_{\text{honey}}$$

$i = \text{sulfapyridine, sulfathiazole}$



Potential of THz-TDS to be used in the near future as a fast, real-time technique for detecting and discriminating multi-residues strictly related to food safety issues.



National
Technical
University of
Athens



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