

Smartphone-Based Colorimetric Determination of Gamma-Butyrolactone and Gamma hydroxybutyrate in Alcoholic Beverage Samples

Anselmo Procida and Kevin Honeychurch

School of Applied Sciences

The University of the West of England

Bristol, UK

GBL and GHB and Crime



Clockwise from left, serial rapist Reynhard Sinaga, Grindr serial killer Stephen Port, and robber and murderer Gerald Matovu all used 'G' on victims

Serial killer Stephen Port, responsible for the deaths of four men in London, used 'G' to murder victims he met on the gay dating App Grindr. His drug dealer, Gerald Matovu, went on to murder actor Eric Michels using the drug.

George Michael: GHB levels were found in blood on several occasions.

OVERDOSE IN BATH George Michael overdosed on party drug GHB and was rushed to hospital after collapsing in the bath

George Michael was found unconscious in a bath in 2014, and needed emergency treatment, after taking the Class-C muscle relaxing drug

EXCLUSIVE

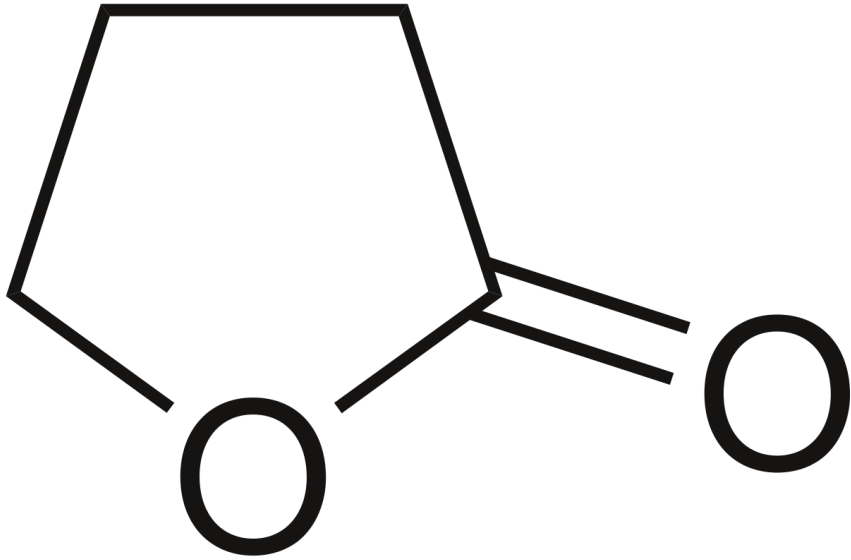
[Ben Leo](#) | [Chris Pollard](#) | [Michael Hamilton](#)
21 Jul 2018, 22:35 | Updated: 21 Jul 2018, 22:41

7 Comments

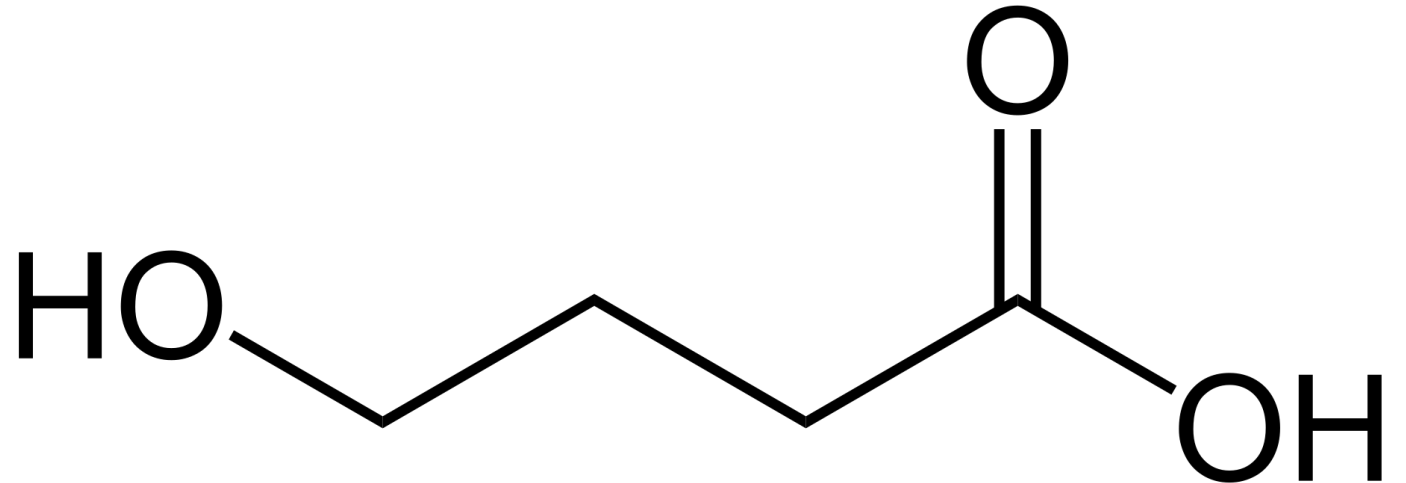
GEORGE MICHAEL once overdosed on party drug GHB, it has emerged.

He was found unconscious in a bath in 2014 after taking the Class-C drug.

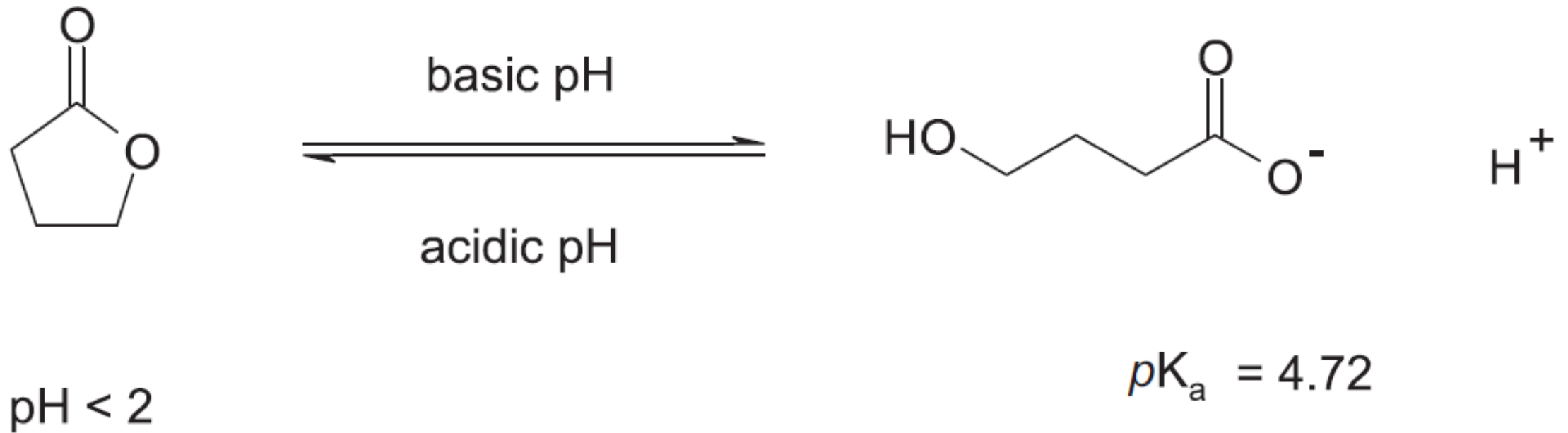




Gamma-Butyrolactone (GBL)



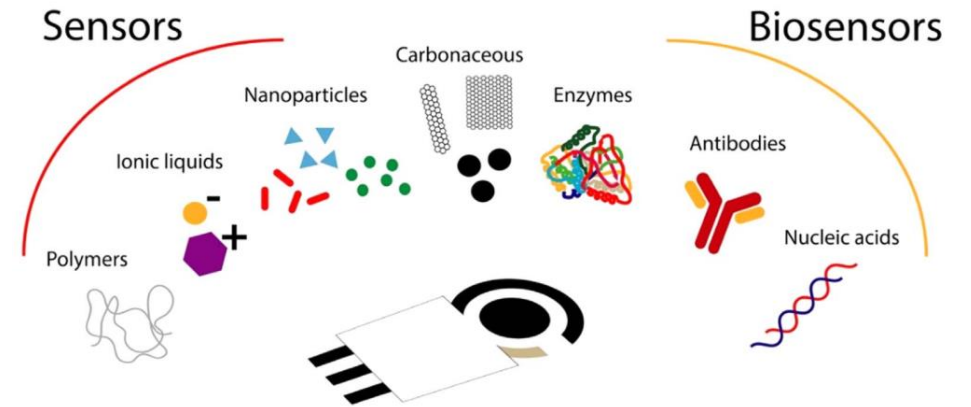
Gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB)



- GBL can be readily converted to GHB, either by relatively simple chemistry such as pH adjustment.
- Internal Fischer transesterification.
- GHB is the predominant species at pH values >12.
- Under acidic conditions, the particularly stable lactone, GBL is formed, playing a significant role in the solution chemistry of GHB.

Difficult to Detect

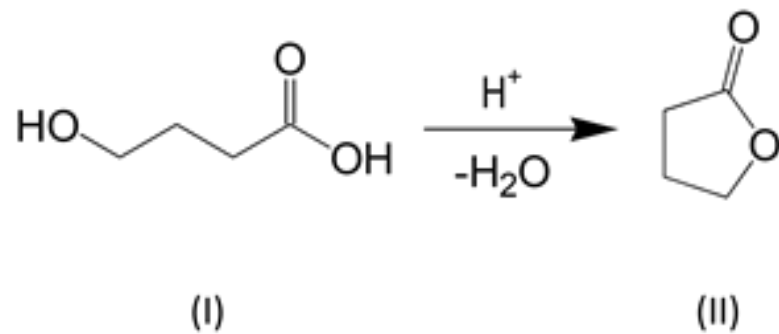
- **Not** looked for in standard drug screens.
- **No chromophores** – making UV-based detection difficult.
- **Biosensors** - detection based on the reduction of NAD^+ by a GHB-specific recombinant enzyme. Difficult to get specific enzymes.
- **LC/MS** – the low molecular mass of GHB and GBL does not make them good target compounds for this approach.
- **Gas chromatography** - needs conversion of GHB to GBL or its conversion to the silyl derivative. Both processes are hampered by the polar nature of GHB and the difficulty of removing water for successful derivatization.



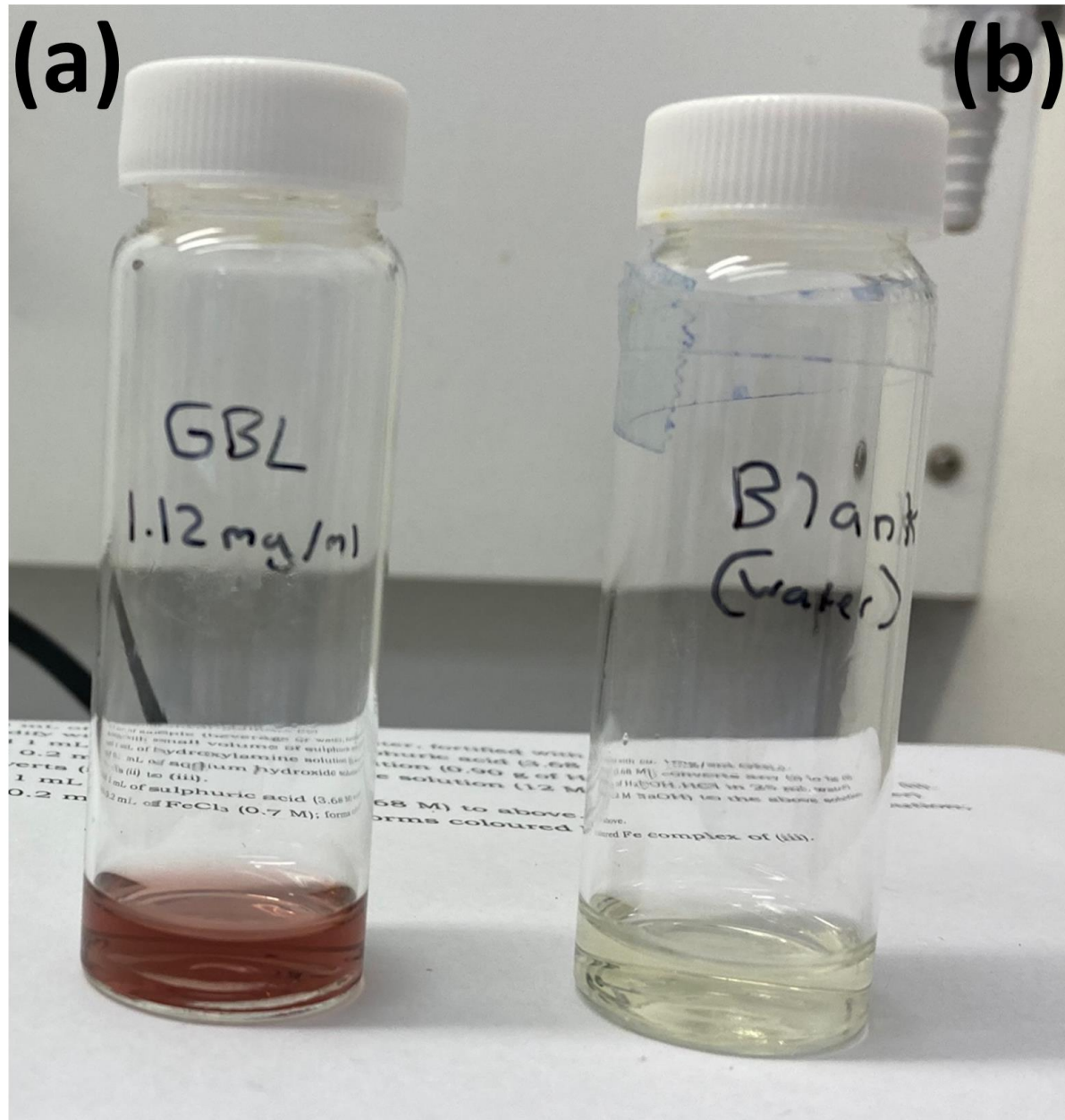
Our Colorimetric Method

The addition of acid to the sample converts the **GHB** (I) present to its lactone, **GBL** (II). Both the GHB and the GBL that could be present are now converted to be all GBL.

This can then be converted to a **Red-coloured complex** by the addition of hydroxylamine and ferric chloride.



Normally be examined using laboratory-based spectrometry.



Colour developed in the presence of (a) GBL (b) absence of GBL

Smartphones

Numerous applications

Cameras

Compasses

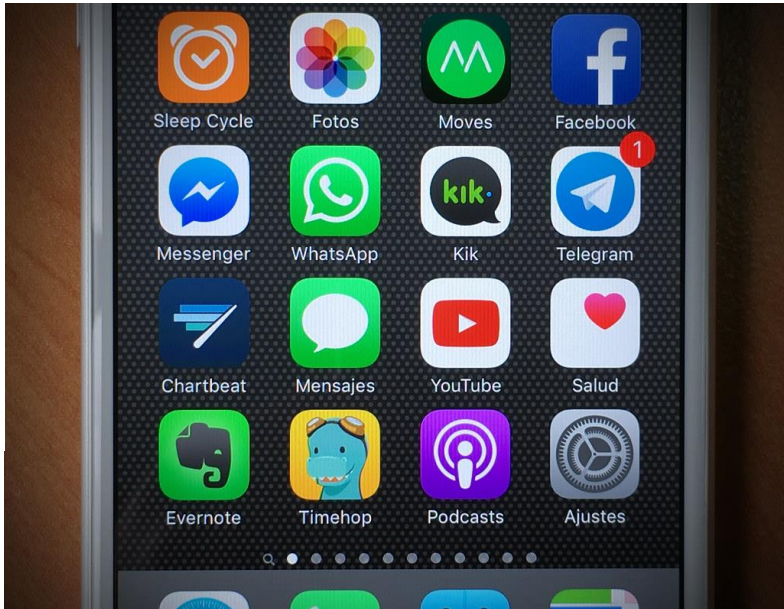
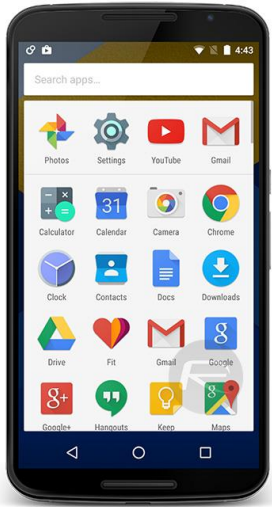
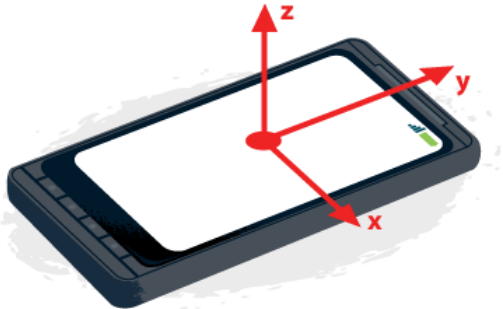
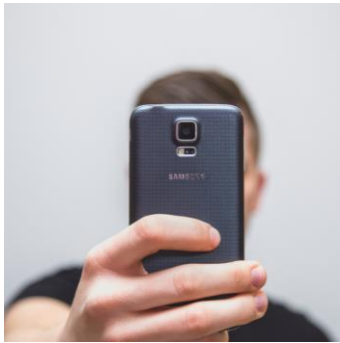
Accelerometers

Gyroscopes

Lux meters

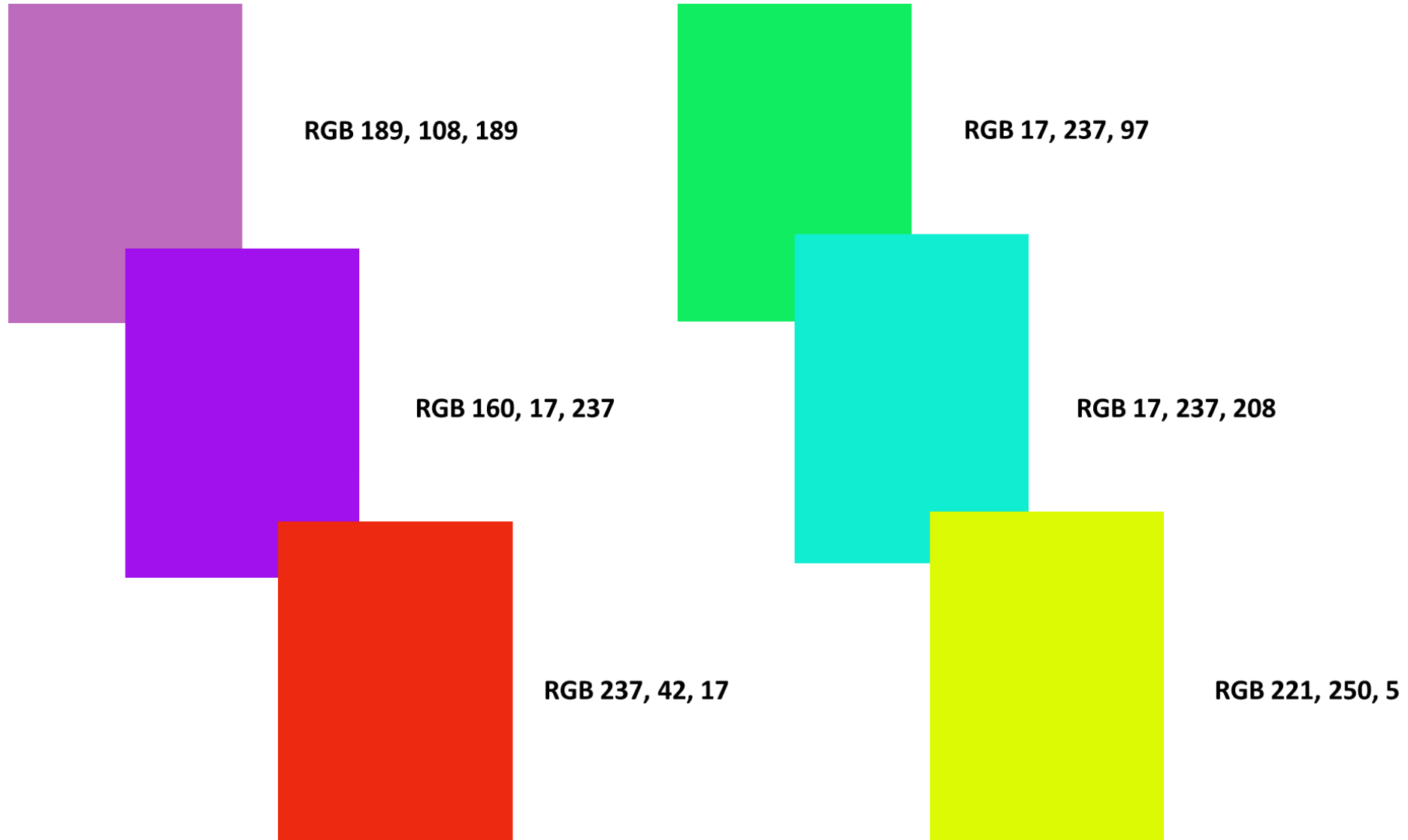
microphones

Even Geiger counters



Digital Colour

- Most phone cameras use an 8-bit jpeg image.
- The 8-bit picture provides 256 variations (2^8) for each colour channel (**red**, **green**, and **blue**) which can be expressed as a numerical value between 0 and 255 for each colour.
- Reflected colour.
- RGB for white 255, 255, 255
- Black 0, 0, 0
- Any colour in between can be expressed as an RGB 'blend' of the three numerical values.





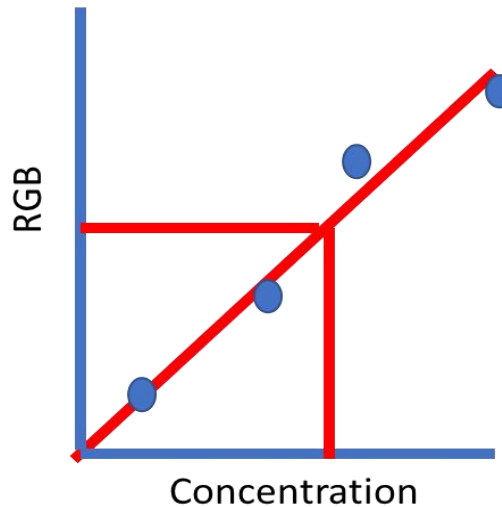
RGB App



Smart phone

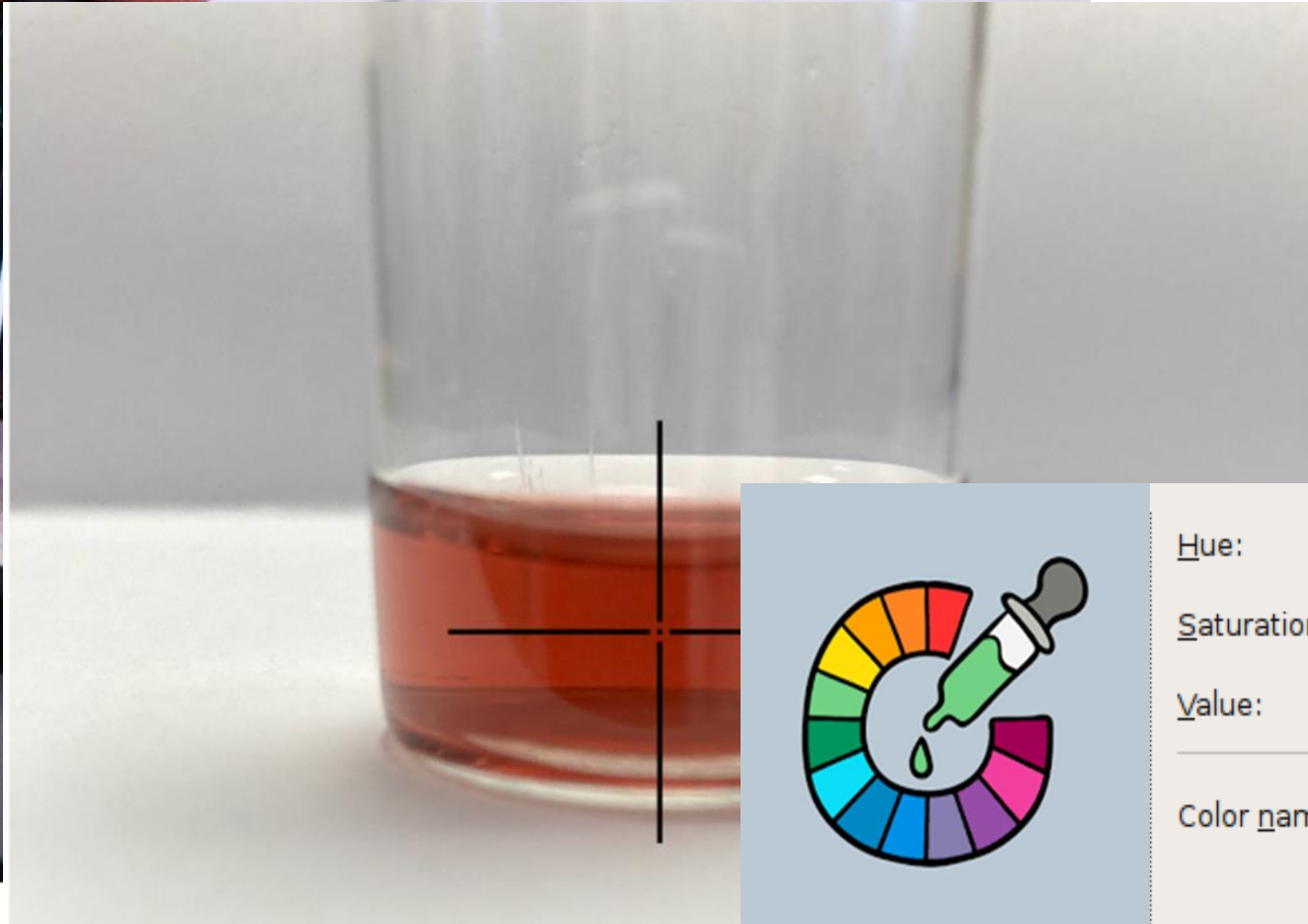


Colour Picker and Helper



Concept

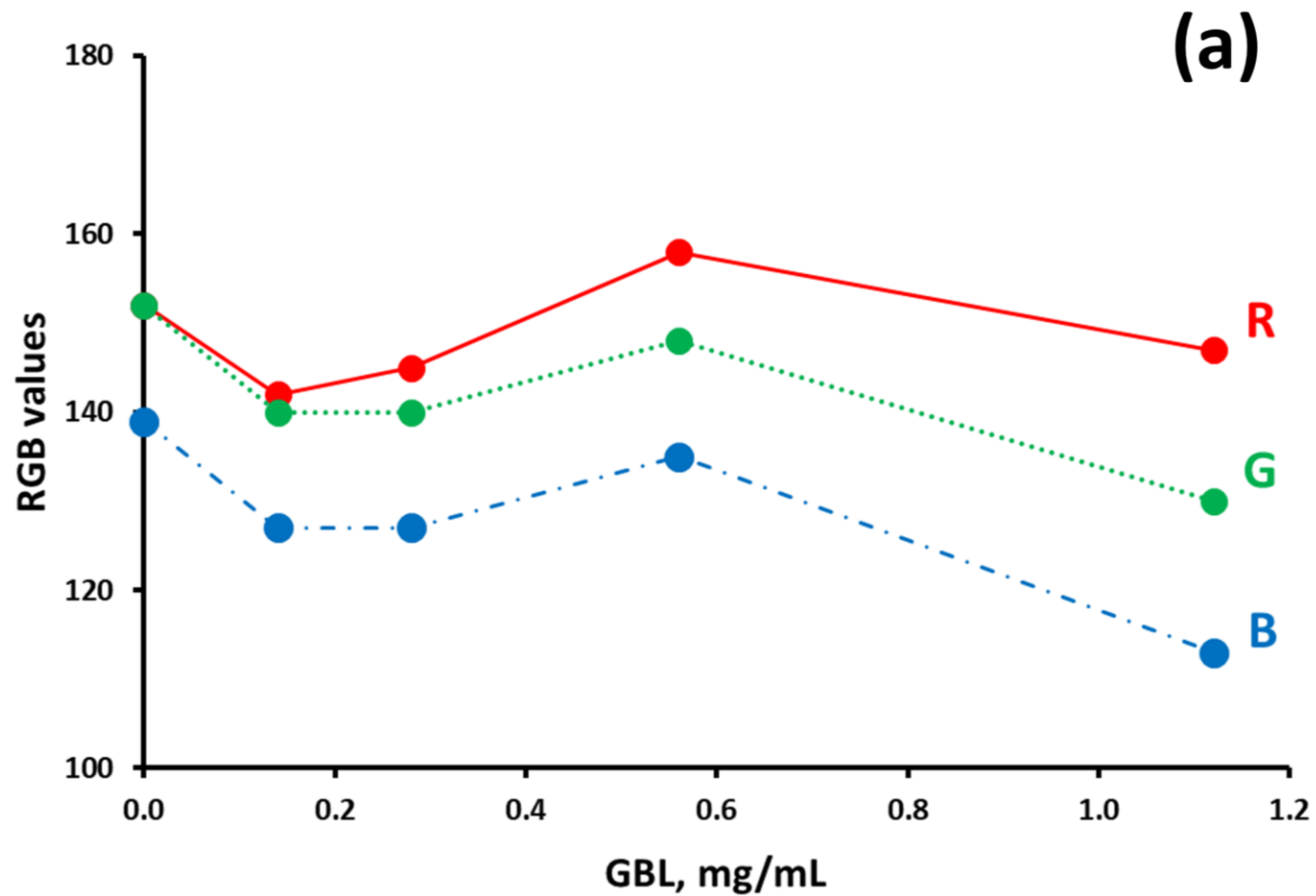
- Colorimetric reaction: greater the concentration of drug (GHB/GBL); the more colour developed.
- Image of colour developed taken with a Smartphone camera.
- Downloadable free App, to examine the **red**, **green**, and **blue** (RGB) colour and convert them to numerical values.
- RGB numerical values can be plotted against known concentrations of the analyte to construct a calibration curve.
- Sample concentrations can then be found by interpolation or rearrangement of $y = mx + c$.



Hue:	<input type="text" value="53"/>	Red:	<input type="text" value="252"/>
Saturation:	<input type="text" value="69"/>	Green:	<input type="text" value="233"/>
Value:	<input type="text" value="99"/>	Blue:	<input type="text" value="79"/>

Color name:





Initial Results

Little correlation with the concentration of the GBL colour product was observable for the raw RGB data collected.

$$\%R = \left(\frac{R}{R + G + B} \right) \times 100 \quad \text{eq. 1}$$

$$\%G = \left(\frac{G}{R + G + B} \right) \times 100 \quad \text{eq. 2}$$

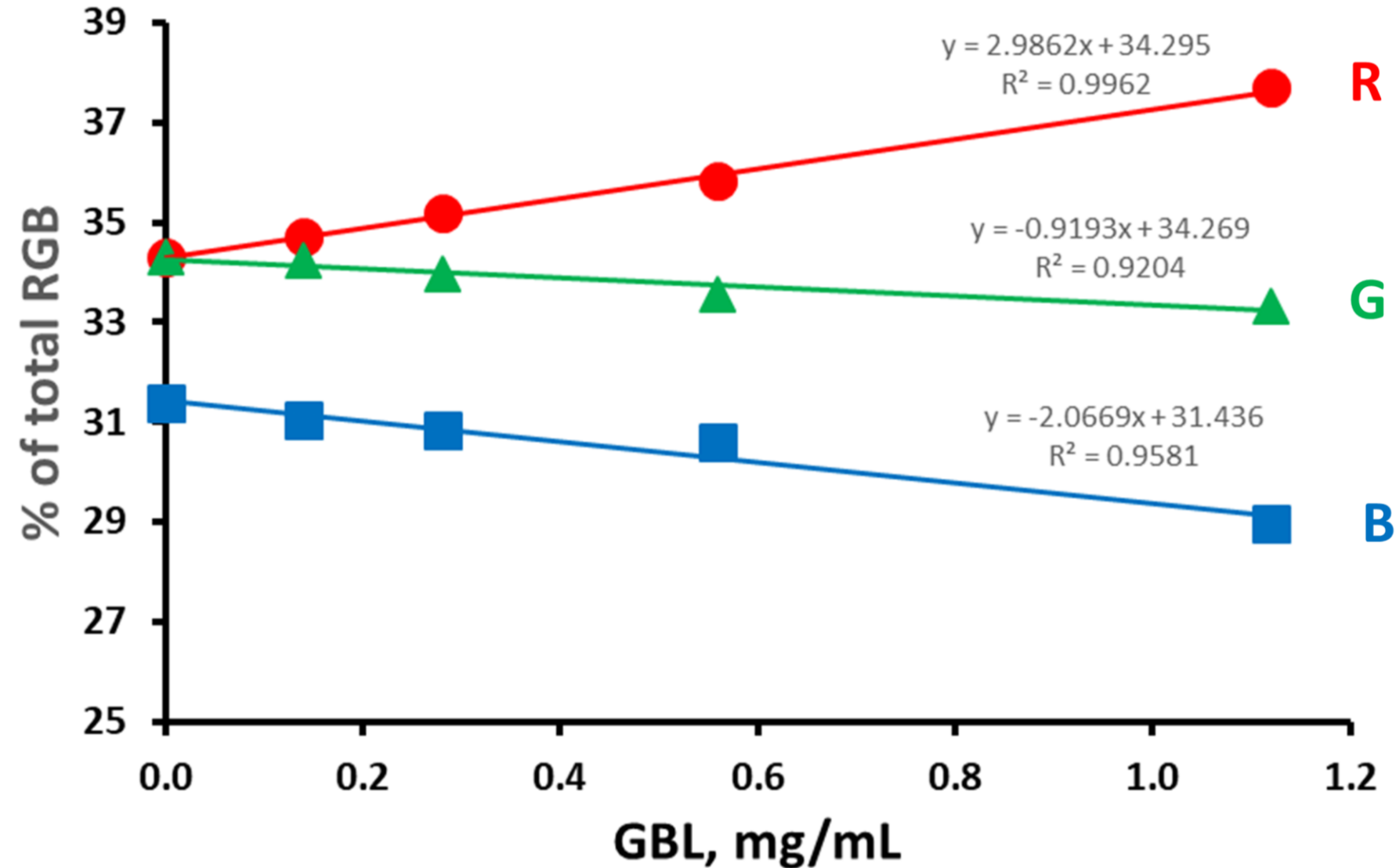
$$\%B = \left(\frac{B}{R + G + B} \right) \times 100 \quad \text{eq. 3}$$

Simple processing:

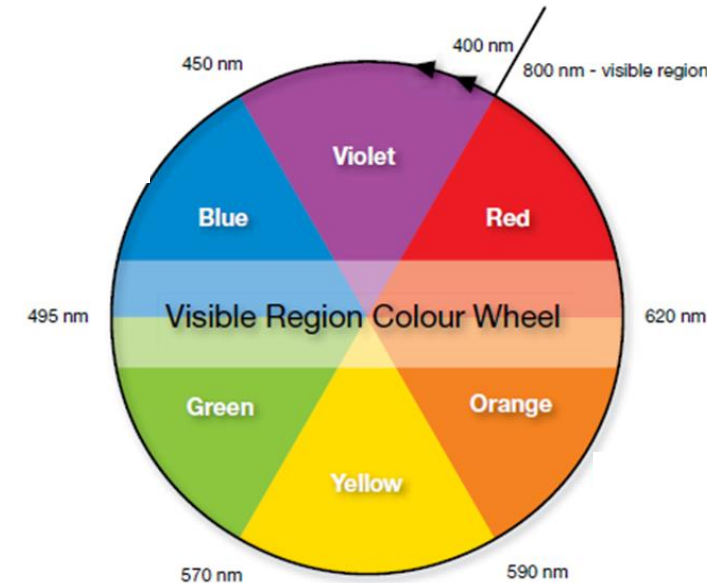
The most readily achievable approach, which we have employed here, is to normalize the individual R, G, and B values as a percentage of the total RGB (equations 1, 2, and 3).

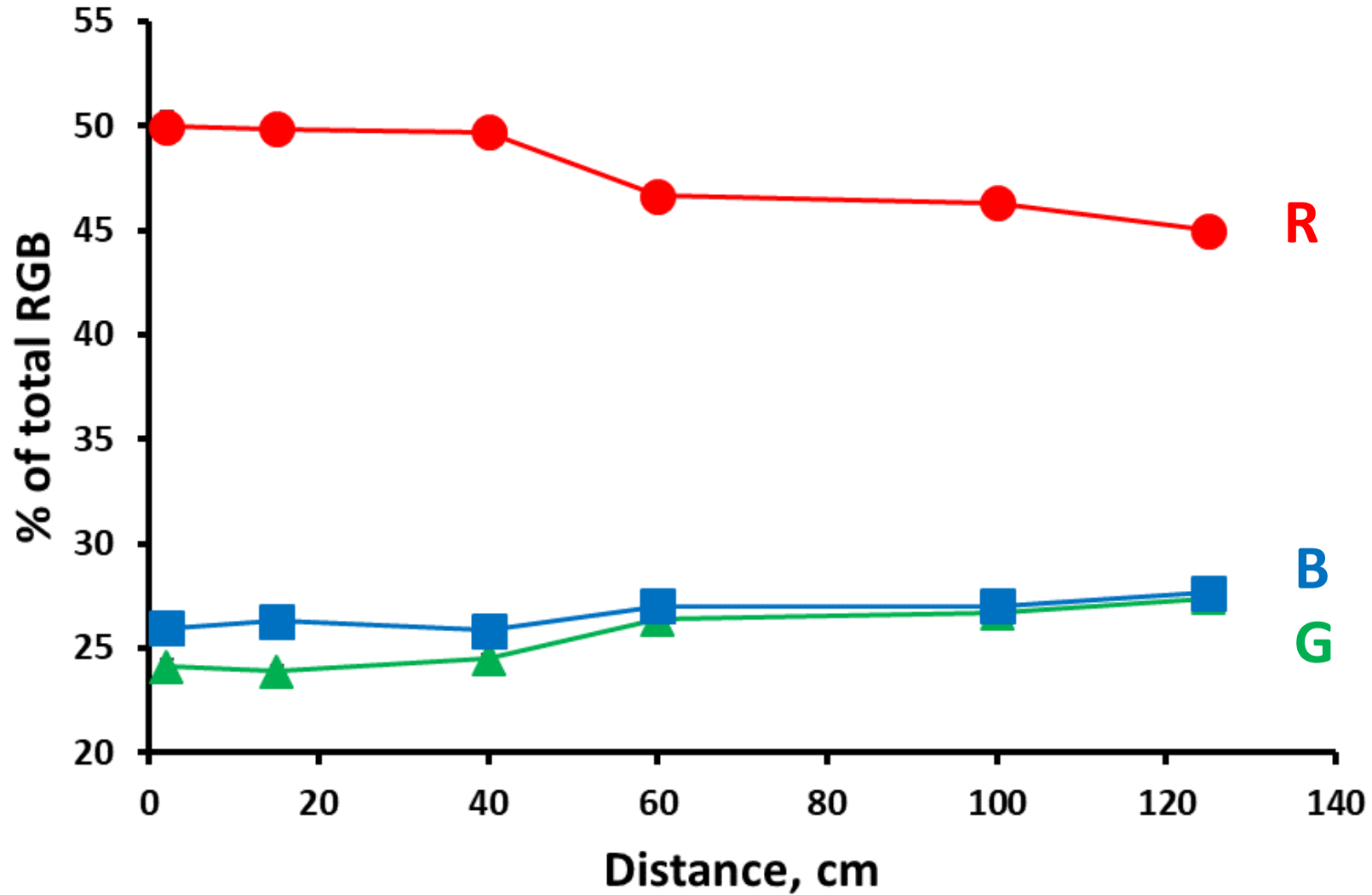
Normalising the RGB data in such a way corrects for variables such as local illumination, viewing angle, and distance.

Once corrected, as a percentage, plots of %R, %G, and %B all showed good linear relationships (R^2 of 0.996 for the % R) with the concentration of GBL over the entire range investigated.

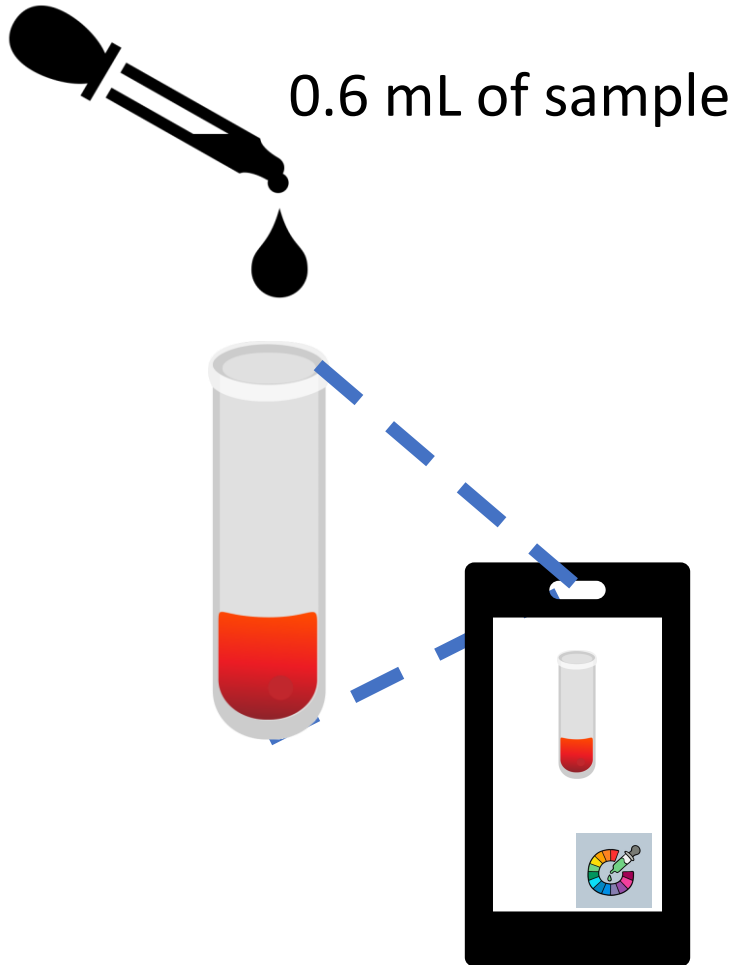


The colour wheel





Plots of the relationship between the %red (%R), %green (%G), and %blue (%B) with distance of the smartphone camera from the colour source. Each point is a mean of three separate images.



GBL determinations on a sample of fortified lager beer

Mean recovery of 103% (%CV = 0.70%, n = 5) at a concentration of 0.56 mg/mL.

Hue: 53 Red: 252
Saturation: 69 Green: 233
Value: 99 Blue: 79
Color name: #FCE94F

Cancel OK

Conclusions

- Simple chemical reaction can be used to convert GHB and GBL to a coloured complex.
- Images of this can be taken with a smartphone camera.
- The **red**, **green**, and **blue** (RGB) colour values of these can be obtained using a downloadable free App.
- Following simple mathematical processing these RGB values can be used to give the concentration of the drug present.
- This research blends well-understood chemistry with new technology; theoretically limitless opportunities and impact.

References

- Procida, A., Honeychurch, K. C. (2022). Smartphone-based colorimetric determination of gamma-butyrolactone and gamma-hydroxybutyrate in alcoholic beverage samples. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 67(4), 1697-1703. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1556-4029.15042>
- <https://epigram.org.uk/2023/01/19/a-new-app-is-being-developed-by-uwe-researchers-to-detect-spiked-drinks/>

Acknowledgments

- We like to thank the University of the West of England, Bristol (UWE) for funding.

Received: 15 January 2022 | Revised: 7 March 2022 | Accepted: 22 March 2022
DOI: 10.1111/1556-4029.15042

TECHNICAL NOTE
Criminalistics

JOURNAL OF
FORENSIC SCIENCES

Smartphone-based colorimetric determination of gamma-butyrolactone and gamma-hydroxybutyrate in alcoholic beverage samples

Anselmo Procida | Kevin C. Honeychurch PhD

Department of Applied Sciences, Faculty of Health and Applied Sciences, University of the West of England, Bristol, UK

Correspondence
Kevin C. Honeychurch, Department of Applied Sciences, Faculty of Health and Applied Sciences, University of the West of England, Bristol, UK

Abstract

Gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) is a popular recreational drug. Its strong sedative and amnesic effects have led to drug-facilitated sexual assaults, poisonings, overdose, and death. As a result, legislation has restricted its availability leading to GHB, consumers switching to its pro-drug, gamma-butyrolactone (GBL). Consequently, there is a

