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激光诱导击穿光谱技术应用研究进展(特邀)

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摘要: 激光诱导击穿光谱技术因其具有制样简单、快速、原位、远程、全元素同步分析等优点, 在煤炭检测、冶金分析、生物医学、水质检测等领域具有重要的应用前景, 被誉为“未来分析化学巨星”。激光诱导击穿光谱技术在各个领域发展速度迅猛、研究成果显著。基于此, 本文重点阐述了激光诱导击穿光谱技术在煤炭检测、冶金分析、生物医学、水质检测四个领域近五年的研究进展, 讨论了当前研究的热点和难点, 并对其未来发展趋势进行了展望。

关键词: 激光诱导击穿光谱; 煤炭检测; 冶金分析; 生物医学; 水质检测

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0 引言

元素是物质的基本组成成分, 元素种类及其含量极大地影响着物质的物理化学性质。因此, 元素检测技术对现代工业和科技发展至关重要。随着科学技术的高速发展, 精密元素检测技术被广泛的应用于各行各业, 来确保国民生产的安全性、高效性和低耗性, 以进一步提高国家综合国力与科技实力。

传统的元素检测技术包括电感耦合等离子体质谱法(Inductive Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry, ICP-MS)^[1]、电感耦合等离子体发射光谱法(Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectrometry, ICP-OES)^[2]、原子吸收光谱法(Atomic absorption spectrometry, AAS)^[3]等。上述方法虽然具有高灵敏度、高准确性的优点, 但由于存在着制样繁琐、操作复杂、检测速度慢等缺点, 主要适用于实验室检测, 难以满足现代工业现场的快速检测要求。因此, 亟需开发一种简单、快速的多元素同时检测技术。

激光诱导击穿光谱(Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy, LIBS)是一种具有制样简单^[4]、快速^[5]、实时^[5]、原位^[6]、远程^[7]、全元素同步分析^[8, 9]等优点的元素检测技术, 被称为“未来分析化学巨星”。LIBS技术基本原理为高能量激光聚焦到待测样品表面, 烧蚀样品激发产生等离子体, 通过采集装置将等离子体辐射光传输到光谱仪进行分光, 并通过光电探测器实现光电转换后获得光谱。最后, 研究学者在计算机中根据等离子体发射光谱的波长和强度可分析得到待测样品的元素组成及含量。

时至今日, 国内外研究学者将 LIBS 技术应用于各个领域, 推动了 LIBS 技术的快速进展。当前, 我国高度重视生态文明建设和大健康产业: 围绕着“碳达峰, 碳中和”国家重大战略目标与需求, 对生态环境提出了新要求; 坚决执行制造业重点领域“行动指南”文件, 对绿色生产提出了发展新方向; 统筹推进“健康中国行动”发展战略, 对国民健康提出了新依据; 坚持落实“水污染防治行动计划”, 对国家水安全提出了防治新机制。因此, 本文就近五年内 LIBS 技术在煤炭检测、冶金检测、生物医学和水质检测这 4 个关键领域进行详细阐述, 并对其未来发展趋势进行展望。

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1 煤炭检测

煤炭作为储量丰富、价格低廉的化石燃料,在电力等产业中发挥着重要的作用。然而煤炭在燃烧过程中排放的烟气、CO₂、重金属等污染物造成了大气、水、土地等严重污染^[10]。因此,煤炭中各元素浓度的快速检测对提高煤炭燃烧利用率、减少污染物排放具有重要意义。20世纪80年代美国桑迪亚国家实验室利用LIBS技术检测煤质颗粒,并实现了Mg、Ca、Al等元素的半定量检测,首次证明了LIBS应用于煤炭检测的可行性^[11]。由于煤炭基体较为复杂,严重干扰LIBS定量的精准度,大部分研究学者针对煤炭进行了一系列研究。2001年,NODA M等^[12]在高温高压环境下利用LIBS检测了灰分中的元素成分,所得结果与传统分析方法结果吻合良好。同年,BODY D等^[13]提出了一种LIBS在线监测装置,并对煤炭进行定量检测,其中Na元素的绝对精度约为5%。这些研究成果奠定了LIBS在煤炭分析领域的研究基础,同时掀起了煤炭LIBS检测的热潮。近些年来,研究学者围绕着煤炭的元素定量检测、质量指标预测和技术联用等方面展开了一系列的探索,使LIBS技术迅速进入了蓬勃发展期。

1.1 煤质元素定量检测

如图1所示,煤炭由有机物和无机物共同组成,包含了元素周期表中绝大多数元素。元素含量变化导致煤炭的物理化学性质差异较大。为了更好地分析煤炭性质,研究学者对其常规元素进行检测,如元素C、Al、N等,以评估煤炭质量和煤炭燃烧状态。2017年,HE Y等^[14]在煤炭中添加了铝硅酸盐吸附剂,并使用LIBS装置检测吸附剂对Na元素的吸附能力,实验结果表明该方法将Na元素排放量有效降低了99%。同年,QIAN Y等^[15]研究了不同激光波长对LIBS煤质中元素C、Al、Mg谱线的影响规律,实验结果表明532 nm激光获得的光谱质量较高。2020年,XU X等^[16]向焦煤样品中添加了粘合剂以降低光谱波动,同时检测了焦煤样品中C元素含量。该方法有效地将碳元素定标曲线的决定系数(R^2)提高至0.944,预测均方根误差(Root Mean Square Error of Prediction, RMSEP)降低至0.90%。另外,飞灰中未燃碳的含量能够有效反应燃烧状态,因此,研究学者聚焦于未燃碳浓度检测,以提高煤炭燃烧效率和飞灰的循环利用。2017年,PAN G等^[17]

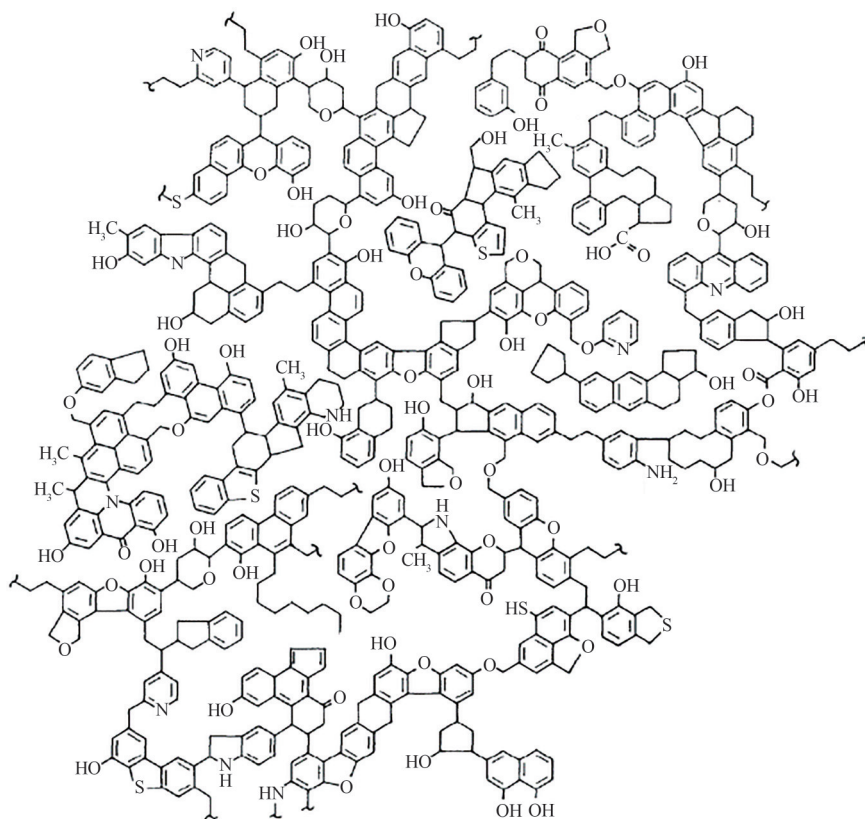


图1 烟煤结构图^[21]

Fig.1 Structural model of bituminous coal^[21]

保护生态环境,研究学者开始关注如铅、汞等非常规污染物的排放快速检测领域,其精准定量检测将成为下一个研究热点。由于恶劣的工业环境会严重影响LIBS仪器的性能参数、使用寿命和长期稳定性,从而干扰LIBS定性定量结果准确度。因此,为了能够实时、原位、精确、稳定地检测煤炭燃烧状态,及时指导煤炭燃烧过程,具备强抗干扰能力的LIBS在线检测仪器的研究及应用将成为煤质检测领域的发展重点。

2 冶金分析

冶金技术极大地推动了人类社会进程,与工业发展息息相关,提高了国民经济发展水平。然而,传统冶金工业的弊端也逐渐显露,如生态环境污染、资源成本攀升过快等。因此提高冶金原材料品质,实现冶金过程实时监测,对提高资源利用率和降低环境污染有着重要意义。1966年,RUNGE E等^[32]首次使用LIBS技术检测实验室感应炉熔化的不锈钢,成功检测出液态不锈钢中的元素Ni和Cr,证明了LIBS技术应用于熔融金属检测领域的可行性。从文献调研发现,早期研究主要采用“非浸入式”方法将激光直接聚焦于熔融金属表面。1991年,CARLHOFF C等^[33]首次使用LIBS技术实现对高温钢水的在线检测。次年,ARAGÓN C等^[34]使用LIBS技术测定了实验室感应炉熔炼钢样的碳含量,在150~1 100 ppm碳含量范围内测得的精密密度为10%,检出限达 250×10^{-6} ,证实了LIBS技术可用于合金熔融成分的直接测定。但“非浸入式”测量方法无法穿透熔融金属表面覆盖的渣层且部分元素的有效发射波长在空气中无法传播,因而阻碍了LIBS技术在冶金领域的应用。于是,研究人员提出了“浸入式”测量方法。2002年,AWADHESH K等^[35]将设计的一款高温光纤激光诱导击穿光谱传感器插入熔融铝合金,测得了熔融铝合金在实验室炉中微量元素校准曲线,同时测得了熔融铝合金中已知量的Cr、Mn、Mg和Cu元素LIBS光谱。早期LIBS在冶金领域的研究成果为后续进一步研究奠定了坚实的基础,使得研究学者在前端品质筛选与后端熔融金属检测方面获得了优异的成绩。

2.1 矿浆品质筛选

矿浆元素含量的实时监测有利于及时指导冶金工艺参数,以获得高质量产品,因此矿浆品质筛选是冶金分析不可缺少的一环。2018年,CABALÍN L等^[36]将LIBS系统安装在西班牙毕尔巴鄂巴苏里的Sidenor钢铁厂的连铸生产线中,准确预测了钢材中的Pb、V等元素分布变化,实现了钢材品级的鉴定。同年,YANG J等^[37]提出了一种新的基于迁移学习的LIBS定量方法(图3(a)),对合金钢进行了Cr浓度分析实验。结果表明,Cr元素的平均绝对误差和相对误差分别降低了1.8%和20.58%,增强了LIBS在钢铁冶炼等高温生产过程中在线工业测量的潜力。KASHIWAKURA S等^[38]为了实现低合金钢中Mn的LIBS超高速测定,使用偏最小二乘回归预测Mn浓度。结果表明,Mn元素预测相对标准偏差在10%以内,能够有效地确定元素Mn浓度。2021年,DONG H等^[39]提出了一种轻量级卷积神经网络模型(L-CNN),并应用于磷矿选矿过程中 P_2O_5 浓度的在线监测,实验结果表明,L-CNN光谱模型可以在更大的维度上缓解基质效应、不同程度

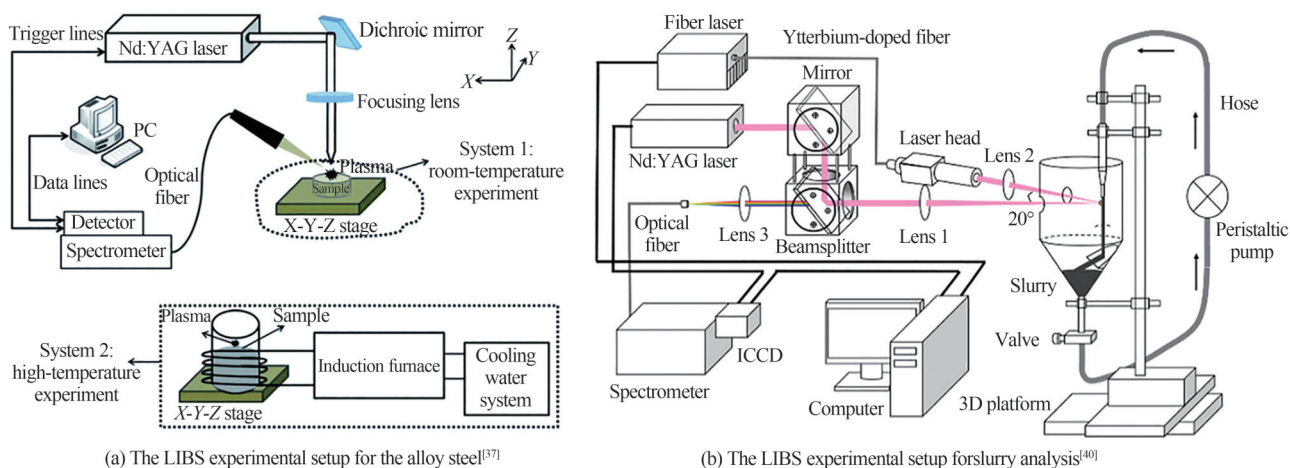


图3 LIBS实验装置
Fig.3 The LIBS experimental setup

的自吸收效应以及样本量有限等问题,从而有效地提高 P_2O_5 浓度预测的准确性。另外,由于矿浆中的水分严重影响LIBS分析准确性,为解决这一问题,郭连波课题组^[40]针对矿浆体样品中的水分导致其光谱强度较低的问题,首次提出了利用高频脉冲光纤激光器在检测点快速去除浆体样品中的水分的方法(图3(b)),分别将Fe I 357.009 nm和Ca II 396.847 nm谱线强度提高了3.37倍和7.69倍,同时有效地提高了LIBS分析准确性。

2.2 熔融金属 LIBS 检测

近些年来,LIBS技术在冶金厂熔融金属检测中的应用时有报导,并且研究成果更注重在线应用能力。2018年,ZENG Q等^[41]利用LIBS检测不锈钢坩埚的腐蚀情况(图4),得到了不锈钢坩埚的元素Fe、Mn、Cr、Ni的特征谱线,并成功记录了特征谱线强度的变化规律。2019年,LEDNEV V等^[42]研究了样品温度对激光烧蚀过程和LIBS分析能力的影响(图5)。分别对室温(25 °C)、热固体(1 050 °C)和熔融(1 550 °C)状态进行了LIBS测量,建立了标定曲线。研究表明,表面温度的升高增强了原子线光谱强度,但与固体样品LIBS分析相比,钢水样品的曲线线性度、精度和灵敏度较差。同年,GUDMUNDSSON S等^[43]将LIBS技术应用于铝冶炼厂在线化学分析,测得铝液中痕量元素Cu、Cr、Mn和Sn的检测极限为5~7 ppm,Fe和Si元素的浓度在线测量结果与实验室结果之间的平均差异分别在测量浓度的2.5%和5%之内。2020年,CUI M

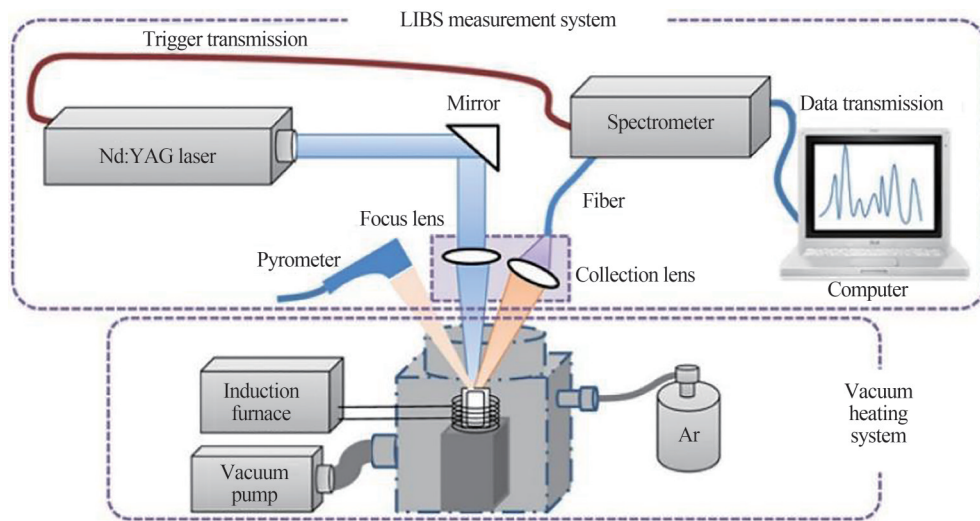


图4 铝液在线监测装置^[41]

Fig.4 Experimental setup for the online composition measurement of molten aluminum^[41]

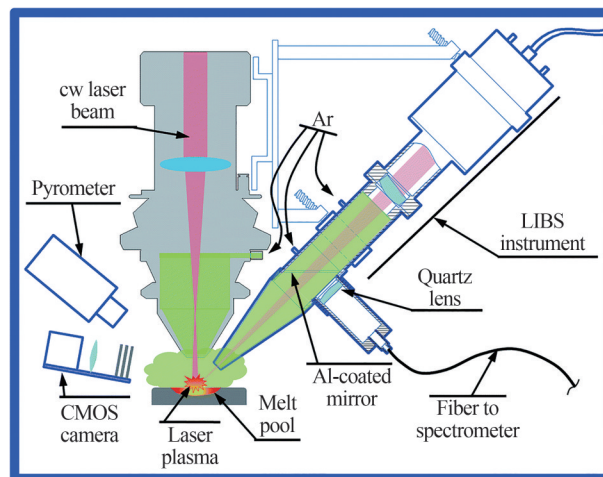


图5 高温LIBS实验装置^[42]

Fig.5 LIBS experimental setup for high temperature^[42]

等^[44]采用紫外长-短双脉冲激光诱导击穿光谱系统对钢的固液样品中的碳元素进行了检测。研究发现大气中CO₂和碳逸出现象会导致碳定量分析出现误差。LIBS技术在冶金厂熔融金属检测中的优异表现推动了LIBS熔融金属在线检测仪器的开发。2019年,辛勇等^[45]自主研制了LIBS在线分析仪,并在冶金工业现场随机选取了10个载有熔融铝液的铝包进行检测,与实验室离线分析结果相比,10个熔融铝液样品中,元素Si、Fe、Cu、Mn、Ti在线分析结果的RSD小于4%。

近五年来,国内外研究学者在LIBS技术矿浆品质筛选和熔融金属检测方面进行了一系列研究,推动了LIBS技术在冶金工业现场的应用。但受限于激光器、光谱仪等核心器件的性能,以及冶金工业现场极其恶劣的工况条件,LIBS技术在冶金工业现场在线过程监测中的应用仍面临诸多挑战。随着LIBS技术积累、光学仪器的精进、冶金工业现场环境的改善、数据处理算法的研究和人工智能建模技术的引入,未来几年,LIBS在线过程监测仪器在冶金工业现场的应用将有望打破僵局,未来在冶金工业节能减排、提质增效等方面发挥巨大作用。

3 生物医学

人体元素含量波动情况与代谢活动息息相关,并在生物生理和病理代谢过程中起着至关重要的作用。因此,生物组织元素检测能够有效、快速地辅助疾病、机体功能诊断,同时为疾病早期预警、健康监测提供有效信息。2000年,SUN Q等^[46]首次利用LIBS检测人体皮肤中锌元素含量,证明了LIBS分析生物组织中元素含量的可行性。2002年,JEFFERY M等^[47]率先将LIBS应用于人体血液中铷元素的定量检测,验证了LIBS应用于生物血液元素定量检测的能力。在过去的近五年里,LIBS技术在生物医学应用方面取得了很多的重要研究成果,这些研究包括LIBS用于某些疾病的诊断,对生物组织中微量元素和纳米颗粒的元素成像,以及为激光手术和牙科提供在线检测反馈工具。

3.1 疾病诊断

对于疾病诊断,LIBS技术通常应用于生物体内的元素含量波动检测以完成疾病的快速诊断和识别。目前研究学者更多的集中在癌症的早期诊断目标上,并获得了一系列的研究进展。KHAN M等^[48]专门对LIBS技术在癌症检测中的应用进行了综述。表1列出了近五年LIBS涉及癌症检测的文献,涉及有卵巢癌^[49-50],血癌^[51-53],皮肤癌^[54-56],脑癌^[57-58],鼻咽癌^[59],宫颈癌^[60],肺癌^[61]等。目前利用血液、血清和血浆诊断是研究学者最多使用的研究方法。血液等体液样本需要沉积在固体基板上,这些基板有金属基板,硼酸基板,滤纸等,除了能够避免液体飞溅的影响,部分基板还能够有效增强LIBS信号^[55]。由于癌症的发生并不仅与一两个特定元素有关,而是与许多类型的元素有关^[62],反映在LIBS光谱上很难直接的诊断出癌症患者,因此还需要引入机器学习算法,使用基于多变量分析而不是单变量分析构建的判别模型,才可有效降低其他良性疾病的混杂效应影响,提高癌症诊断的准确率。除了癌症检测之外,2020年,GAUDIUSO R等^[63]通过LIBS技术分析了阿尔茨海默症(Alzheimer's Disease, AD)患者和健康(HC)对照的血浆样本,使用差分频谱可在LIBS光谱上观察到AD样本和HC样本明显的差异,利用机器学习算法对光谱数据进行分析可以对AD样本的识别率达到80%。同年,BERLO K等^[64]将LIBS与机器学习相结合分析了SARS-CoV-2阳性和阴性的血浆样品,准确率高达95%。

表1 近五年LIBS检测癌症的文献

Table 1 Literature on LIBS detection of cancer in recent five years

Types	Samples	Substrate	Methods	Accruacy	References
Ovarian cancer	Blood plasma	A high purity graphite plate	BPNN	Sensitivity=71.4%, specificity=86.5%	[49]
Ovarian cancer	Blood plasma	PVDF substrate	LDA, RF	ACC>79.6%	[50]
Lymphoma	Blood	Filter paper	PCA, LDA, KNN	ACC>99.7%, sensitivity >0.996, specificity >0.997	[52]
Lymphoma	Serum	Filter paper	PCA, LDA, QDA, KNN	AUC = 0.990, sensitivity = 0.970, specificity = 0.956	[51]

续表

Types	Samples	Substrate	Methods	Accruacy	References
Multiple myeloma	Serum	Filter paper	PCA, LDA, QDA, KNN	AUC = 0.986, sensitivity = 0.892, specificity = 0.994	[51]
Blood cancer	Serum	Boric acid substrate	KNN, LDA, RSM-LDA	ACC>94.33%	[53]
Melanoma	Homogenized pellets, tissues	—	PCA, LDA	Tissues: sensitivity=96.7%, specificity=99.7% pellets: sensitivity=96.7%, specificity=99.7%	[54]
Melanoma	Blood, tissue homogenates	PVDF, Cu, Al, Si	LDA, FDA, SVM, GB	ACC=96%	[55]
Melanoma	Blood, tissue homogenates	Paraffin-embedded	ANN, LDA, QDA, PLS-DA	ACC=100%	[56]
Glioma	Fresh glioma samples, border infiltrated tissues	Paraffin-embedded and fresh tissue	SVM, KNN	ACC=95%	[57]
Brain tumor	Brain tumor tissue	Paraffin-embedded	MFS, SNN, ANN, KNN, SVM	ACC=88.62%	[58]
Nasopharyngeal carcinoma	Serum	Boric acid substrate	KNN, ELM, RF	ACC=98.33%, sensitivity=99.02%, specificity=97.75%	[59]
Cervical cancer	Normal tissue, cervical cancer samples	Paraffin-embedded	PCA, SVM	ACC=94.44%	[60]
Lung cancer	Lung tumor tissue, boundary tissue	Liquid nitrogen	PCA, RF, SVM, BT	ACC=98.9%, sensitivity=99.3%, specificity=98.6%	[61]

3.2 生物组织 LIBS 元素成像

除了对生物组织或利用体液进行疾病诊断研究,LIBS对生物组织中微量元素和纳米颗粒的元素成像和映射是生物医学中的研究热点。2018年,MONCAYO B等^[65]将LIBS技术用于组织中原位多元素成像,可对具有医学价值的石蜡包埋样本中包含的化学元素实现可视化,并且其元素图像可与传统组织学图像叠加使用,如图6所示为淋巴组织中元素分布图。同年,MOON Y等^[66]研究了通过飞秒激光诱导击穿光谱(fs-LIBS)从周围皮肤识别黑色素瘤的可能性,利用碳强度归一化的镁信号来构建癌症周围的强度图,癌症区域附近光学观察到的形态显示与组织学特征非常接近,实验结果表明fs-LIBS可以成为皮肤癌组织病理学解释的有用工具。2021年,WEI H等^[67]开发了一套应用于基于DNA纳米药物载体的临床研究的LIBS视

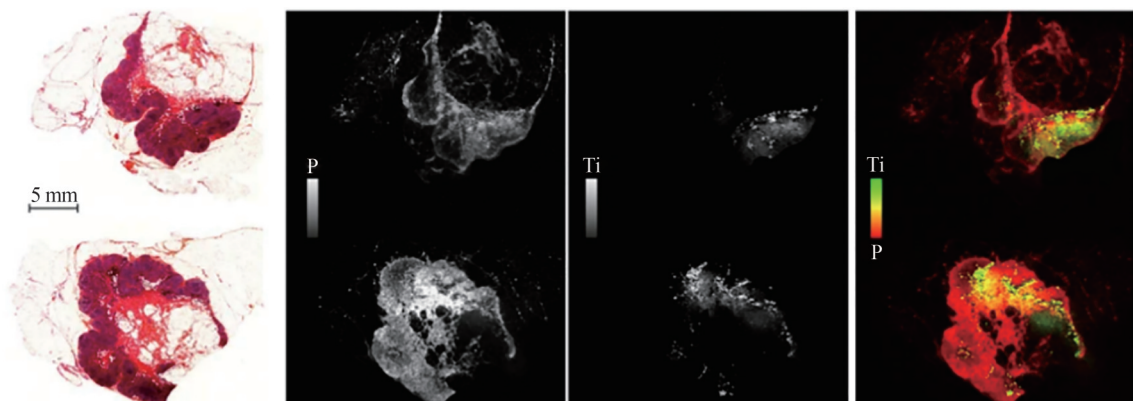


图6 淋巴组织中各元素分布图^[65]
Fig.6 Multi-elemental image in a lymph node^[65]

觉元素成像平台,如图7所示,分析了肿瘤组织中四种可区分的元素(Ca、Cu、Mg和Na),同时获得了通过DNA纳米水凝胶药物载体投射肿瘤靶向治疗的效果,为评价肿瘤治疗效果和分子机制提供一种新方法。

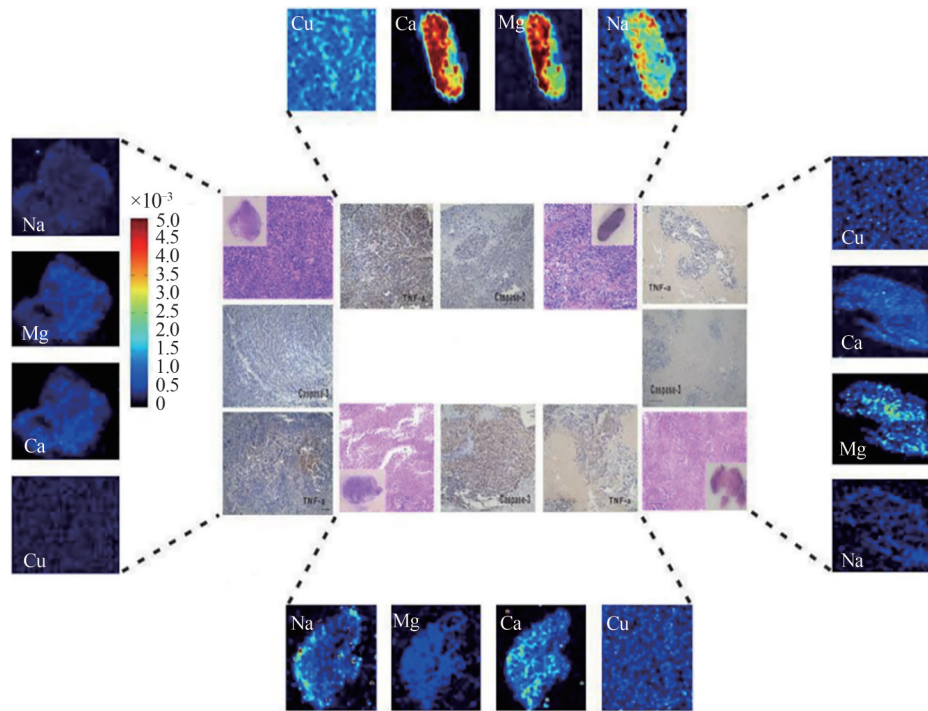


图7 肿瘤多元素成像^[67]

Fig.7 LIBS multi-elemental imaging combined with histopathological analysis^[67]

3.3 生物医学LIBS仪器

与疾病监测和成像分析相比,LIBS技术作为激光手术在线检测的监测工具相关研究较少。2022年,ABBASIH等^[68]报告了一套定制光纤激光诱导击穿光谱(FO-LIBS)装置,通过使用定制的FO-LIBS装置结合多变量数据分析可以成功地将骨骼与周围的软组织(肌肉,脂肪和骨髓)区分开来,具有100%交叉验证的敏感度和特异性。并且由于其小尺寸和不弯曲不敏感的灵活性,为内窥镜智能激光截骨术的实现提供可能。

LIBS技术作为一种成熟的分析技术在生物医学研究领域正在发挥着越来越重要的作用。与传统的医学诊断技术相比,基于LIBS结合机器学习的生物医学液体活检具有实时、快速和低成本等独特优势,但是这些研究结果多是通过LIBS数据分析实现,目前缺少元素变化与疾病之间的生理病理解释。此外,在LIBS对生物组织进行多元素成像以及作为激光手术辅助设备开发上的研究仍然仅限于实验室研究。因此,通过对LIBS光谱与机器学习及病理学分析进行结合,开发出实用的高分辨的生物组织元素成像和监测设备将会成为LIBS下一阶段未来发展方向。

4 水质检测

水是生命之源,是人类发展过程中不可或缺的自然资源。随着城市化和工业化水平不断提高,生活污水和工业废水加剧了水体中的富营养化和重金属污染。水体中的富营养化导致水生系统物种分布失衡,打破生态平衡;重金属污染严重的水体会严重影响农作物或水生物生长过程,同时重金属元素会随食物链进入人体,严重危害身体健康。因此,有效精准地检测水体中的元素含量是治理水质污染的重中之重。1984年,DAVID A等^[69]率先将LIBS应用于静态液体中金属元素浓度检测,证明了LIBS检测水体元素的可行性。但是直接烧蚀水溶液存在等离子体猝灭、光谱强度弱及光谱稳定性差等问题^[70],因此部分研究学者提出了液流检测^[71-72]、液固转换^[73-75]、电沉积^[76-77]等方法对水溶液进行预处理,以实现间接水体检测,获取高质量光谱。1993年,CHEUNG N等^[78]将水溶液转化为垂直流动的液柱,随后利用LIBS对溶液中的Na元素进行检测,其检出限为0.23 ppm。1999年,RANDALL L等^[79]将液体沉积在碳基板实现了液固转换,大大提高了

LIBS液体检测极限。为了实现痕量元素的检测,CHEN Z等^[76]将电沉积法与LIBS技术结合,在阴极铝板表面富集Cu、Cr、Mn等元素,实现了亚ppb($1\text{ppb}=1\times 10^{-9}$)级检出限。在过去的五年中,研究学者的研究重点主要集中于水体样品预处理提高光谱稳定性和实验手段辅助提高光谱强度两个方面。

4.1 水体样品预处理

近些年来,研究学者主要聚焦于水体样品预处理方法,以提高LIBS水体检测的稳定性和灵敏性,降低液体飞溅。2018年,ZHANG D等^[80]将毛细管引入LIBS设备中,以减少激光烧蚀引起的液体飞溅现象,并有效避免了对光学系统的污染。另外,液固转换方法将液滴转换为固体后,对残留固体进行检测,同样有效地避免了液体飞溅现象。2019年,ARAS N等^[81]分析了C-Si、 SiO_2 -Si、 Si_3N_4 -Si三种基板对液滴的检测能力。实验结果表明, Si_3N_4 -Si基板相较于 SiO_2 -Si和C-Si基板而言,将Cd I 508.58 nm谱线强度分别提高了11倍和62倍。但是在液滴干燥过程中,溶质易在液滴边缘处富集并形成咖啡环,严重影响光谱稳定性。为了解决这一问题,2020年郭连波课题组^[82]制备了一种允许溶液渗透的多孔基体,以抑制咖啡环效应,有效地将RSD从17%降低至4.2%。次年,该课题组^[83]将聚二甲基硅烷(PDMS)和二氧化钛纳米颗粒(TiO_2 NPs)涂覆在玻璃基板上制备超疏水SHB基板,通过基板表面改性来增大水接触角,以达到抑制咖啡环效应的目的(图8),同时进一步提高了LIBS检测灵敏度。同年,MAJIS等^[84]通过在水溶液中加入NaOH形成氢氧化物胶体,以增强LIBS光谱信号强度。实验结果表明,该方法Cu和Cr元素谱线增强了约130倍。

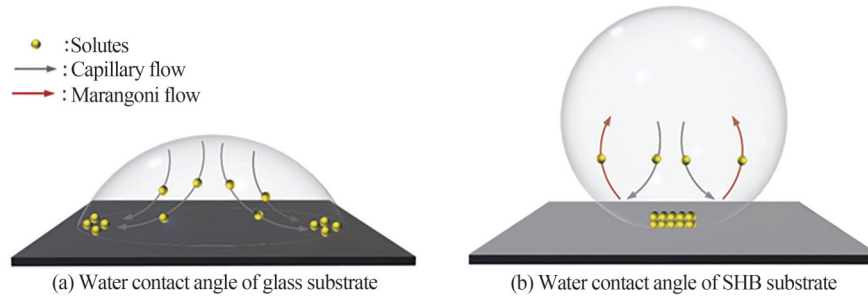


图8 水接触角示意图^[83]

Fig.8 Schematic diagram of water contact angle^[83]

4.2 实验手段辅助

除此之外,部分研究学者还从实验角度对等离子体进行调控,以辅助LIBS分析,增强光谱强度。2017年,ZHANG Y等^[85]使用共线双脉冲增强等离子体,实验结果表明该方法将Cu I 327.40 nm谱线强度增强了约4.5倍,检出限降低了约15倍。2020年,PALÁSTID等^[86]在玻璃型衬底上涂覆Ag NPs纳米颗粒进行基板修饰,有效增强了Mn元素谱线强度。同年,POGGIALINI F等^[87]将双脉冲技术与纳米颗粒增强方法融合,通过两个脉冲激活纳米粒子,有效地增强了光谱强度。次年,该课题组^[88]将薄膜微萃取法与纳米颗粒增强结合,将Cr元素检出限降低至0.032 ppm。WANG Q等^[89]将火花放电与纳米粒子增强方法结合辅助增强LIBS信号(图9),将Cr元素的检出限从3.33 ppb降低至1.19 ppb。

由于激光直接激发液体导致液面不稳定,对水体直接检测常常存在飞溅、淬灭和不稳定等问题,因此研究学者提出了多种间接水质检测方法,使得快速、高效、稳定地检测水体元素含量成为可能。然而,相比于已投入实际应用的煤炭、冶金检测领域,水质检测方面仍存在很多问题亟待解决。目前,LIBS水质检测领域仍处于实验室研究阶段,而应用于直接现场检测的LIBS设备尚鲜有报道。因此,为了建立水体重金属污染实

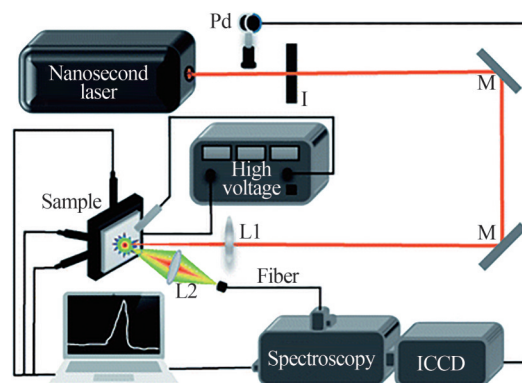


图9 放电辅助实验装置图^[89]

Fig.9 Schematic diagram of the experimental setup for discharge-assisted LIBS^[89]

时预警系统,实现水体重金属元素在线、原位监测,预计未来3到5年内LIBS水体重金属元素在线监测设备研究进展将成为未来的研究重点。

5 结论

综上所述,LIBS自诞生之日起,因其独特的优势被应用于煤炭检测、冶金分析、生物医疗和水质检测等领域。尽管LIBS技术在理论探索方面研究突飞猛进,但是在仪器化和在线化研究方面仍存在着长期稳定性差、定量精度差和灵敏度低等问题。同时,随着科技社会不断进步,研究学者将研究目标从科学问题研究逐渐转向为聚焦实际应用,推动LIBS技术走向原位、在线化监测。因此,LIBS研究学者未来将不断提升LIBS设备性能,提高仪器长期稳定性和定量精度,在此基础上,研发适用于各种应用场景的LIBS仪器,以更好地加快LIBS商业化进程,服务于国家重点任务和重大需求。

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Analysis of the Application Progress in Laser-induced Breakdown Spectroscopy: A Review (Invited)

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Abstract: Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS) shows its application prospects in coal detection, metallurgical analysis, biomedicine detection, water quality detection, and other fields because of its advantages of simple sample preparation, fast, in situ, remote, and all-element synchronous analysis. Therefore, it is known as the “future superstar” of analytical chemistry. With the efforts of researchers around the world, LIBS has developed rapidly in various fields, and significant research results have been obtained, which accelerates its commercialization process. Therefore, we focus on the research progress of LIBS in the past five years in the four fields of coal detection, metallurgical analysis, biomedicine detection, and water quality detection.

In terms of coal detection, coal is the cornerstone of the energy system. But pollutants such as soot, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen oxide emitted by coal combustion have caused great harm to our ecological environment. Therefore, researchers have conducted a series of explorations on the coal's detection, greatly improving the quantitative accuracy and detection sensitivity of LIBS. However, the poor industrial environment can interfere with the accuracy of LIBS analysis results. Therefore, to accurately and stably detect the state of coal combustion and timely guide the process of coal combustion, the research and application of the LIBS online instrument will become the development focus in the field of coal detection.

In the aspect of metallurgical analysis, metallurgical technology has improved the national economic development level. But the disadvantages of the traditional metallurgical industry are gradually revealed. Therefore, using LIBS technology to select the good quality of raw materials and realize real-time monitoring is of great significance to reduce environmental pollution. Therefore, we summarized the research status of LIBS metallurgy from these aspects. However, due to the influence of various factors, such as device performance and working conditions, the application of LIBS in the field of metallurgy still faces many challenges. With the development of LIBS and the improvement of optical instrument performances, it will play a huge role in energy saving and emission reduction in the metallurgical industry in the future.

In the field of biomedicine detection, as a mature analytical technology, LIBS is playing an increasingly important role in biomedical research. Compared with traditional medical diagnostic technology, biomedical detection based on LIBS has unique advantages such as real-time, rapid, and low cost. But these research results lack the physiological and pathological explanation between the changes in elements and diseases. Therefore, it is necessary to combine LIBS with machine learning and pathology. Similarly, practical biological detection equipment will be the next stage of the future development of LIBS.

In water quality testing, with the improvement of urbanization and industrialization, wastewater aggravates the heavy metal pollution in water bodies and even seriously harms human health. Therefore, effective and accurate detection of element content in water is the top priority of water pollution control. At present, researchers have proposed a variety of indirect water quality detection methods, which make it possible to detect water element content quickly, efficiently, and stably. However, the field of LIBS water quality detection is still in the laboratory research stage, and the application of LIBS equipment in direct field detection is rarely reported. Therefore, the establishment of a warning system for heavy metal pollution will become the research focus in the future.

In summary, although LIBS has made rapid progress in the above four fields, there are still problems such as poor long-term repeatability, poor quantitative accuracy, and low sensitivity in instrumentalization. With the progress of technology, researchers have gradually shifted their research objectives from scientific problems to applications and promoted LIBS to online monitoring.

Key words: Laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy; Coal detection; Metallurgical analysis; biomedicine detection; Water quality detection

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