

## 基于二维相关荧光谱土壤中 PAHs 检测方法研究

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**摘 要** 传统荧光光谱技术已被用于土壤中多环芳烃(PAHs)的检测,但由于土壤体系的复杂性、PAHs 污染物的多样化和微量,传统的荧光光谱技术无法有效提取土壤中 PAHs 的特征信息。为了解决上述问题,提出并建立一种基于二维相关荧光谱土壤中多环芳烃的检测方法。以土壤中典型的多环芳烃蒽和菲为研究对象,配置 38 个蒽菲混合标准土壤样品(蒽和菲的浓度范围均为  $0.0005\sim 0.01\text{ g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ ),在激发波长  $265\sim 340\text{ nm}$ ,发射波长  $350\sim 500\text{ nm}$  范围内采集了所有样品的三维荧光光谱。以激发波长为外扰,对外扰变化的动态一维荧光谱进行相关计算,得到每一样品的同步二维相关荧光谱。研究了浓度均为  $0.005\text{ g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$  蒽菲混合土壤样品的三维荧光光谱和同步二维相关荧光谱特性,在同步谱主对角线  $398, 419, 444$  和  $484\text{ nm}$  处存在自相关峰,其中,  $398$  和  $484\text{ nm}$  荧光峰来自土壤中的菲,  $419$  和  $444\text{ nm}$  荧光峰来自土壤中的蒽;在主对角线外侧,蒽和菲两组荧光峰之间存在负的交叉峰,进一步验证了其来源不同;同时,在  $(408, 434)\text{ nm}$  和  $(434, 467)\text{ nm}$  处出现交叉峰,其中  $408$  和  $434\text{ nm}$  荧光峰来自土壤中的菲,  $467\text{ nm}$  荧光峰来自土壤中的蒽。指出与三维荧光谱表征的信息相比,二维相关荧光谱不仅能提取更多的特征信息( $408$  和  $467\text{ nm}$  的特征峰在三维荧光谱中未被表征),而且还能提供荧光峰之间的相互关系,对其来源进行有效解析。在上述研究二维相关荧光谱特性的基础上,基于同步相关谱矩阵( $38\times 151\times 151$ )建立了定量分析土壤中蒽和菲污染物浓度的多维偏最小二乘(N-PLS)模型,对蒽的校正和预测相关系数分别为  $0.986$  和  $0.985$ ,校正均方根误差(RMSEC)和预测均方根误差(RMSEP)分别为  $4.33\times 10^{-4}$  和  $5.55\times 10^{-4}\text{ g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ ;对菲的校正和预测相关系数分别为  $0.981$  和  $0.984$ ,RMSEC 和 RMSEP 分别为  $5.20\times 10^{-4}$  和  $4.80\times 10^{-4}\text{ g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 。为了比较,基于三维荧光光谱矩阵( $38\times 16\times 151$ )建立了定量分析土壤中蒽和菲的 N-PLS 模型,对蒽的校正和预测相关系数分别为  $0.981$  和  $0.972$ ,RMSEC 和 RMSEP 分别为  $5.09\times 10^{-4}$  和  $6.74\times 10^{-4}\text{ g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ ;对菲的校正和预测相关系数分别为  $0.957$  和  $0.956$ ,RMSEC 和 RMSEP 分别为  $7.36\times 10^{-4}$  和  $7.77\times 10^{-4}\text{ g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 。指出,对于土壤中的蒽和菲检测,基于二维相关荧光谱的 N-PLS 模型的相关系数  $r$ ,RMSEC 和 RMSEP 都要优于基于三维荧光光谱的 N-PLS 模型。研究结果表明:所提出和建立的方法—二维相关荧光谱直接检测土壤中 PAHs 污染物不仅可行,而且能提供更好的分析结果。该研究为激光诱导荧光结合相关谱技术现场直接检测土壤中多环芳烃污染物提供了理论和实验基础,具有较好的应用前景。

**关键词** 土壤;多环芳烃;二维相关荧光谱;蒽;菲

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### 引 言

多环芳烃(PAHs)是最早发现和研究的致癌物质,它进

入土壤后经长时间累积,不仅会引起农作物减产和农产品的质量安全问题,而且也制约了土壤的可持续发展。因此,在 2016 年,国务院发布了《土壤污染防治行动计划》,明确指出:各部委要对土壤中的多环芳烃、石油烃等有机污染物进

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行重点监管。目前已有的检测方法需要复杂的预处理,操作繁琐<sup>[1-3]</sup>,不能满足全面普查、动态监测土壤污染状况的需求。

基于荧光光谱的方法具有便捷、简单和可实现现场检测等优势,已被应用于土壤中多环芳烃的检测中<sup>[4-6]</sup>。Alarie等<sup>[6]</sup>采用同步荧光光谱建立了土壤 PAHs 污染物定量分析的标准曲线。Lee<sup>[7]</sup>等基于激光诱导荧光光谱技术实现了土壤中 PAHs 污染物的检测分析。何俊等<sup>[8]</sup>采用激光诱导荧光实现土壤中葱的直接定量分析。杨仁杰等<sup>[9-10]</sup>研究了土壤粒径和湿度含量对 PAHs 荧光特性的影响,指出土壤理化参数对 PAHs 荧光强度存在显著影响。但由于土壤体系的复杂性和土壤理化参数等因素对荧光的影响,传统的荧光光谱技术无法有效提取复杂土壤体系中相互重叠的多环芳烃的特征信息。相对于传统的荧光光谱技术,二维相关荧光光谱技术不仅可以提供复杂研究体系中待分析组分被覆盖的、微弱的特征荧光信息<sup>[11-12]</sup>,而且还可以提供这些荧光峰之间的相互作用<sup>[13-15]</sup>。本文提出并建立一种新的土壤中 PAHs 定量分析的检测方法—二维相关荧光光谱结合多维偏最小二乘法(N-PLS),并与三维荧光的分析结果进行对比分析。

## 1 实验部分

### 1.1 仪器与分析条件

所有土壤样品的三维荧光光谱数据用 LS-55 荧光分光光度计获得。测量时将配置好的土壤样品装入仪器自带的固体附件中。仪器扫描参数:激发波长范围为 265~340 nm,扫描间隔为 5 nm,发射波长范围为 350~500 nm,扫描间隔为 1 nm,激发和发射单色仪狭缝宽度分别为 5 和 3 nm,扫描速度为 1 000 nm·min<sup>-1</sup>。

### 1.2 试剂与样品处理

所用土壤为中国标准物质网所提供的标准土壤 GBW (E)070046。菲和葱均为分析纯,其纯度为 99%。使用电子天平分别称取 0.5 g 葱与菲分析纯粉末,再分别称取 50 g 标准土壤,倒入研钵中充分研磨,配制浓度为 0.01 g·g<sup>-1</sup>的葱与菲单组份土壤样品,然后分别取不同量的葱与菲单组份土壤样品与标准土壤混合,并充分研磨,得到 38 个含不同浓度葱和菲的土壤样品(葱和菲的浓度范围均为 0.000 5~0.01 g·g<sup>-1</sup>)。

## 2 结果与讨论

### 2.1 葱菲土壤的荧光特性

文献<sup>[10]</sup>指出,在大于 250 nm 光激发下,本底标准土壤不产生荧光。因此,本研究在激发波长 265~340 nm,发射波长 350~500 nm 范围内采集了所有样品的三维荧光光谱。图 1 是葱和菲浓度均为 0.005 g·g<sup>-1</sup>土壤样品的三维荧光光谱和同步二维相关荧光光谱。从图 1(a)可以看到葱在 419 和 444 nm 出现荧光峰,菲在 434 和 484 nm 出现荧光峰。从图 1(b)可以看到在主对角线 398, 419, 444 和 484 nm 处存在自相关峰,其中 398 和 484 nm 峰来自土壤中的菲,419 和 444 nm

峰来自土壤中的葱。同时,这 4 个峰之间在主对角线外侧存在交叉峰,根据交叉峰正负进一步确认前两个峰来自菲,后两个峰来自葱。值得一提的是,在(408, 434)nm 处出现正交叉峰,在(434, 467)nm 处出现负交叉峰,结合参考文献<sup>[10]</sup>,可知 408 和 434 nm 峰也来自土壤中的菲,而 467 nm 峰来自土壤中的葱。可以看出,未在三维荧光光谱中出现的 408 和 467 nm 荧光峰,在二维相关谱中得以提取。

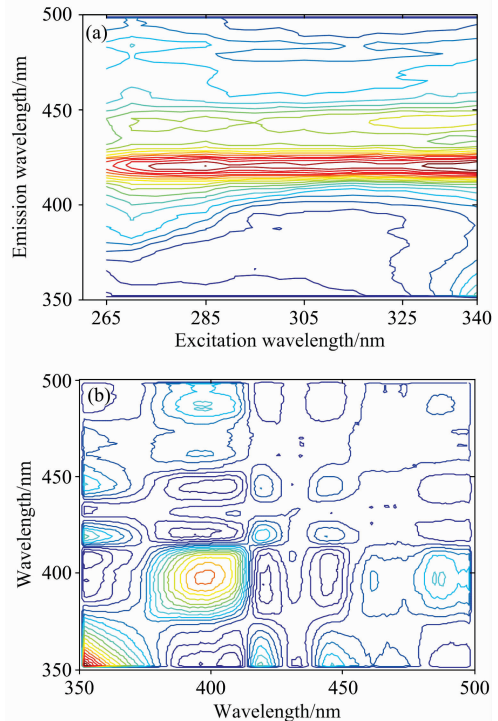


图 1 葱和菲土壤的三维荧光光谱(a)和二维相关荧光光谱(b)

Fig. 1 3D fluorescence (a) and 2D correlation fluorescence spectrum (b) of anthracene and phenanthrene in soil

### 2.2 二维相关荧光光谱的 N-PLS 模型

在上述研究葱和菲土壤相关荧光光谱特性的基础上,基于同步二维相关荧光光谱矩阵(38×151×151)和 N-PLS 建立定量分析土壤中葱和菲浓度的数学模型。根据 K-S 法,从 38 个葱和菲不同质量分数的土壤样品中选取 25 个作为校正集,余下 13 个样品作为预测集。分别计算不同主成分数下的交叉验证均方根误差(RMSECV),选择 N-PLS 模型的最佳主成分数。

图 2(a)为所建模型对校正集和预测集土壤样品中葱浓度的预测结果。对于校正集,相关系数  $r$  为 0.986,校正均方根误差(RMSEC)为  $4.33 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ ;预测集,相关系数  $r$  为 0.985,预测均方根误差(RMSEP)为  $5.55 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 。图 2(b)是所建模型对校正集和预测集土壤样品中菲浓度的预测结果。对于校正集,相关系数  $r$  为 0.981, RMSEC 为  $5.20 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ ;预测集,相关系数  $r$  为 0.984, RMSEP 为  $4.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 。从建模结果可以看出,将同步二维相关荧光光谱与 N-PLS 结合定量分析土壤中的 PAHs 污染物是

可行的。

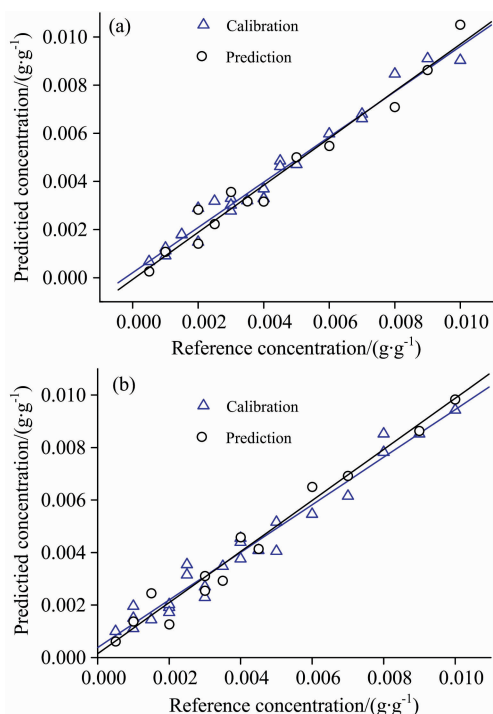


图 2 基于同步二维相关荧光光谱土壤中蒽 (a) 和菲 (b) 的预测结果

Fig. 2 The predicted results of anthracene (a) and phenanthrene (b) in soil using 2D correlation fluorescence spectra

### 2.3 三维荧光光谱的 N-PLS 模型

为比较, 基于三维荧光光谱矩阵 ( $38 \times 16 \times 151$ ) 建立了定量分析土壤中蒽和菲浓度的 N-PLS 模型。图 3(a) 为所建模型对校正集和预测集土壤样品中蒽浓度的预测结果。对于校正集, 相关系数  $r$  为 0.981, RMSEC 为  $5.09 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ ; 预测集, 相关系数  $r$  为 0.972, RMSEP 为  $6.74 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 。图 3(b) 是所建模型对校正集和预测集土壤样品中菲浓

度的预测结果。对于校正集, 相关系数  $r$  为 0.957, RMSEC 为  $7.36 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ ; 预测集, 相关系数  $r$  为 0.956, RMSEP 为  $7.77 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 。

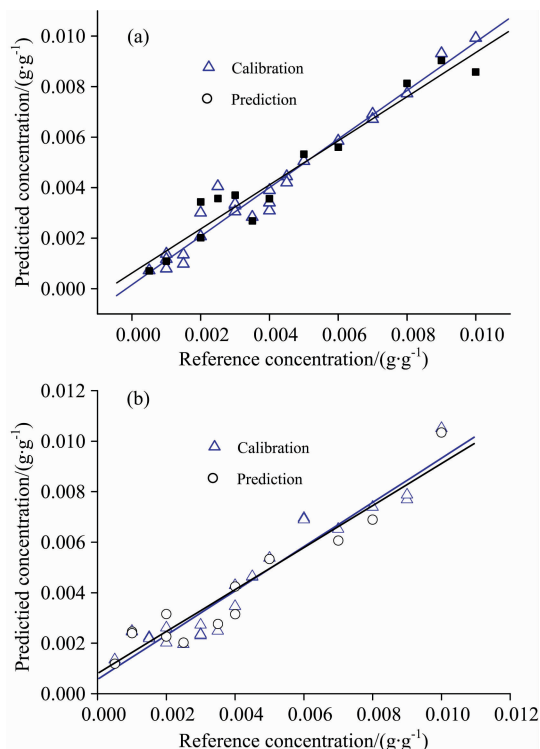


图 3 基于三维荧光光谱土壤中蒽 (a) 和菲 (b) 的预测结果

Fig. 3 The predicted results of anthracene (a) and phenanthrene (b) in soil using 3D fluorescence spectra

表 1 给出了同步二维相关荧光光谱与三维荧光光谱的 N-PLS 模型对土壤中蒽和菲浓度的预测结果。从相关系数  $r$ , RMSEC 和 RMSEP 性能指标来看, 相对于三维荧光的 N-PLS 模型, 基于同步二维相关荧光光谱的 N-PLS 模型能提供更好的预测结果, 其原因可能是二维相关荧光光谱能提取复杂土壤体系中更多的 PAHs 特征光谱信息。

表 1 二维相关荧光光谱与三维荧光 N-PLS 模型的预测结果

Table 1 The results predicted by N-PLS models using 2D correlation fluorescence spectra and 3D fluorescence spectra, respectively

模型	样品	因子数	校正集		预测集	
			$r$	RMSEC/( $10^{-4} \text{ g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ )	$r$	RMSEP/( $10^{-4} \text{ g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ )
二维相关荧光光谱	蒽	5	0.986	4.33	0.985	5.55
	菲	6	0.981	5.20	0.984	4.80
三维荧光光谱	蒽	4	0.981	5.09	0.972	6.74
	菲	6	0.957	7.36	0.956	7.77

## 3 结 论

提出并建立一种基于二维相关荧光光谱直接定量分析土壤中 PAHs 污染物的检测方法, 并与传统的三维荧光光谱的分析

结果进行了对比。研究结果表明: 所建立的二维相关荧光光谱的 N-PLS 模型能提供更好的预测结果。下一步将开展激光诱导荧光光谱技术和相关谱技术相结合的土壤 PAHs 检测方法研究, 以实现土壤中微量甚至痕量 PAHs 污染物的检测需求。

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## Detection of PAHs in Soil Based on Two-Dimensional Correlation Fluorescence Spectroscopy

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**Abstract** The traditional fluorescence spectroscopy has been used for the detection of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in soil. However, due to the complexity of soil system and the diversification and trace of PAHs pollutants, the traditional fluorescence spectroscopy cannot effectively extract the characteristic information of PAHs in soil. In order to solve the above problem, a new detection method of PAHs in soil was proposed and established based on two-dimensional (2D) correlation fluorescence spectroscopy. The typical PAHs pollutants of anthracene and phenanthrene in soil were used as research targets, and 38 mixture samples (the concentration of anthracene and phenanthrene in soil were between 0.000 5 and 0.01 g · g<sup>-1</sup>) were prepared. Three-dimensional (3D) fluorescence spectra of all samples were collected in the excitation wavelength range of 265~340 nm within an interval of 5 nm and in the emission wavelength range of 350~500 nm within an interval of 1 nm. And synchronous 2D correlation fluorescence spectra of all samples were calculated based on one-dimensional (1D) fluorescence spectra under the excitation perturbation. The characteristics of 3D fluorescence spectrum and synchronous 2D correlation fluorescence spectrum of the mixture of anthracene and phenanthrene were studied in soil (anthracene: 0.005 g · g<sup>-1</sup>, phenanthrene: 0.005 g · g<sup>-1</sup>). In the synchronous 2D correlation fluorescence spectrum, four auto-peaks were observed at 398, 419, 444 and 484 nm along the main diagonal. Among them, the fluorescence peaks of 398 and 484 nm came from the phenanthrene in the soil, and the fluorescence peaks of 419 and 444 nm came from the anthracene in the soil. At the outside of the main diagonal line, there were negative cross peaks between anthracene and phenanthrene fluorescence peaks, which further verified that the sources were different. At the same time, there were two cross peaks at (408, 434) nm and (434, 467) nm, and the peaks at 408 and 434 nm were assigned to phenanthrene and 467 nm was assigned to anthracene in soil. It was pointed out that, compared with traditional 3D fluorescence spectroscopy, 2D correlation fluorescence spectroscopy could not only extract more characteristic information (the

characteristic peaks of 408 and 467 nm are not represented in the 3D fluorescence spectrum), but also provide the relationship between fluorescence peaks, and effectively analyse their sources. On the basis of the characteristics of the 2D correlation fluorescence spectra, the N-way partial least squares (N-PLS) models for detecting the contaminants of anthracene and phenanthrene in soil were developed based on synchronous 2D correlation fluorescence spectral matrices ( $38 \times 151 \times 151$ ). For anthracene in soil, the correlation coefficients  $r$  were 0.986 and 0.985 in calibration and prediction set; the mean square root error of calibration (RMSEC) and the root mean square error of the prediction (RMSEP) were  $4.33 \times 10^{-4}$  and  $5.55 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ , respectively. For phenanthrene in soil, the correlation coefficients  $r$  were 0.981 and 0.984 in calibration and prediction set; the RMSEC and the RMSEP were  $5.20 \times 10^{-4}$  and  $4.80 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ , respectively. In order to compare, the N-PLS models for quantitative analysis of anthracene and phenanthrene in soil were established based on a 3D fluorescence spectral matrices ( $38 \times 16 \times 151$ ). For anthracene in soil, the correlation coefficients  $r$  were 0.981 and 0.972 in calibration and prediction set; the RMSEC and the RMSEP were  $5.09 \times 10^{-4}$  and  $6.74 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ , respectively. For phenanthrene in soil, the correlation coefficients  $r$  were 0.957 and 0.956 in calibration and prediction set; the RMSEC and the RMSEP were  $7.36 \times 10^{-4}$  and  $7.77 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ , respectively. It was pointed out that, for the detection of anthracene and phenanthrene in soil, the correlation coefficients  $r$ , RMSEC and RMSEP of N-PLS models were better based on 2D correlation fluorescence spectra than 3D fluorescence spectra. The results showed that the direct detection of PAHs contaminants in soil based on 2D correlation fluorescence spectroscopy is not only feasible, but also can provide better analysis results. This study provides a theoretical and experimental basis for direct detection of PAHs in soil by laser induced fluorescence combined with 2D correlation technology, having a good application prospect.

**Keywords** Soil; Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons(PAHs); Two-dimensional (2D) correlation fluorescence spectroscopy; Anthracene; Phenanthrene

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