



QuEChERS结合超高效液相色谱-串联质谱法 测定茶叶中18种全氟化合物*

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【摘要】目的 建立一种基于QuEChERS前处理技术, 结合超高效液相色谱-串联质谱同时测定茶叶中18种全氟化合物(perfluorinated compounds, PFCs)的分析方法。**方法** 检测的18种PFCs包括13种全氟羧酸类: 全氟丁酸、戊酸、己酸、庚酸、辛酸、壬酸、癸酸、十一酸、十二酸、十三酸、十四酸、十六酸及十八酸; 以及5种全氟磺酸类: 全氟丁烷磺酸、己烷磺酸、庚烷磺酸、辛烷磺酸和癸烷磺酸。采用响应面法系统优化QuEChERS前处理条件。茶叶样品采用80%乙腈溶液提取后, 加入20 mg N-丙基乙二胺(PSA)、210 mg 石墨化碳黑(GCB)和60 mg 十八烷基硅烷(octadecylsilane, C₁₈)混合吸附剂进行净化, 取上清液氮吹浓缩, 50%甲醇-2 mmol/L乙酸铵溶液复溶, 采用ACQUITY UPLC BEH C₁₈色谱柱(2.1 mm×50 mm, 1.7 μm)分离, 流动相由甲醇(A相)和2 mmol/L乙酸铵水溶液(B相)构成, 采用洗脱梯度, 总运行时间为18 min。采用电喷雾电离源负离子模式和多反应监测模式进行质谱测定, 内标标准曲线法定量。同时采用AGREE和Analytical Eco-Scale算法评估方法绿色性。**结果** 18种PFCs的方法检出限为0.0057~1.23 ng/g, 定量限为0.019~4.09 ng/g, 大部分化合物的平均回收率为71.1%~117.9%, 相对标准偏差<15%。方法的AGREE评分为0.49, Analytical Eco-Scale得分为76。在132份茶叶样品中均检出至少1种PFC, 全氟羧酸的检出率高于全氟磺酸, 其中全氟丁酸、全氟庚酸和全氟辛酸的检出率最高, 分别为97.74%、93.23%和92.24%; 全氟庚烷磺酸、全氟十一酸、全氟十二酸、全氟十六酸和全氟十八酸未检出。**结论** 本研究建立的方法具有简单、快速、灵敏的优点, 适用于茶叶中18种全氟化合物的同时检测, 且该方法绿色性较高, 对操作者和环境影响较小。市售茶叶中PFCs污染普遍存在, 应加强监督和管控。

【关键词】 全氟化合物 茶叶 QuEChERS 超高效液相色谱-串联质谱 响应曲面方法

Determination of 18 Perfluorinated Compounds in Tea Leaves by a Quick, Easy, Cheap, Effective, Rugged, and Safe Method Combined With Ultra-High Performance Liquid Chromatography-Tandem Mass Spectrometry

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[Abstract] Objective To establish an analytical method for the simultaneous determination of 18 perfluoroalkyl compounds (PFCs) in tea leaves using a quick, easy, cheap, effective, rugged, and safe (QuEChERS) method for sample pretreatment combined with ultra-performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (UPLC-MS/MS). **Methods** The target analytes—18 PFCs—included 13 carboxylic acid PFCs (perfluorobutanoic acid [PFBA], perfluoropentanoic acid [PFPeA], perfluorohexanoic acid [PFHxA], perfluoroheptanoic acid [PFHpA], perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA], perfluorononanoic acid [PFNA], perfluorodecanoic acid [PFDA], perfluoroundecanoic acid [PFUdA], perfluorododecanoic acid [PFTrDA], perfluorotridecanoic acid [PFTeDA], perfluorotetradecanoic acid [PFHxDA], perfluorohexadecanoic acid [PFHpS], and perfluorooctadecanoic acid [PFODA]) and 5 sulfonic acid PFCs (perfluorobutanesulfonic acid [PFBS], perfluorohexanesulfonic acid [PFHxS], perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid [PFHpS],

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perfluorooctanesulfonic acid [PFOS], and perfluorodecanesulfonic acid [PFDS]). The QuEChERS pretreatment parameters were systematically optimized using the response surface methodology. The tea leave samples were extracted with an 80% acetonitrile solution and subsequently purified by adding a mixed absorbent consisting of 20 mg N-propyl-ethylenediamine (PSA), 210 mg graphitized carbon black GCB), and 60 mg octadecylsilane (C_{18}). The supernatant was concentrated by nitrogen blowing and subsequently re-dissolved in 50% methanol-2 mmol/L ammonium acetate solution. The re-dissolved solution was injected into the UHPLC-MS/MS for analysis. The target analytes were separated on an ACQUITY UPLC BEH C_{18} column (2.1 mm \times 50 mm, 1.7 μ m). The mobile phases consisted of methanol (phase A) and 2 mmol/L aqueous ammonium acetate (phase B), with a gradient elution procedure. The total running time was 18 min. The mass spectrometry analysis was conducted using an electrospray ionization source in negative ionization mode and multi-reaction monitoring (MRM), with quantification performed using the internal standard curve method. The greenness of the analytical method was assessed using Analytical GREENness calculator (AGREE) and the Analytical Eco-Scale method (AES). **Results** Under the optimized conditions, the limits of detection (LODs) and limits of quantification (LOQs) of the method were 0.0057-1.23 ng/g and 0.019-4.09 ng/g, respectively. The average recoveries of most target compounds were 71.1%-117.9%, with relative standard deviations (RSDs) below 15%. The AGREE index of the method was 0.49, and the AES score was 76. At least one PFC was detected in each of the 132 tea leave samples, and the detection rate of carboxylic acid PFC was higher than that of sulfonic acid PFC. The highest detection rates were observed for PFBA at 97.74%, PFHpA at 93.23%, and PFOA at 92.24%. In contrast, PFHpS, PFUDA, PFDoA, PFHxDA, and PFODA were not detected in the samples. **Conclusion** The proposed method has the advantages of simplicity, rapidity and sensitivity, and is suitable for the analysis of PFCs in tea leaves. The method has high greenness with minimal impact on the operator and the environment. The widespread presence of PFC contamination in tea leaves available in the market warrants strengthened monitoring and regulatory control.

[Key words] Perfluorinated compounds Tea Quick, Easy, Cheap, Effective, Rugged, and Safe (QuEChERS) Ultra-performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry Response surface method

全氟和多氟烷基物质(per- and polyfluoroalkyl substance, PFAS)指一类碳氢链上一个或多个氢原子被氟原子取代的脂肪烃衍生物^[1],其中氢原子全部被氟原子取代的化合物又称全氟化合物(perfluorinated compounds, PFCs)。碳氟键的引入使得PFAS具有高的热稳定性与化学稳定性,因此被广泛应用于各个领域^[2]。随着对PFAS的深入研究,其生物累积性、持久性和毒性逐渐被证实^[3]。考虑到PFAS的潜在暴露危害,一些国家出台了多部法规限制部分PFAS的生产和使用^[4-6],同时提出有必要对其污染状况进行动态监测。人体暴露于PFAS的主要途径是经口摄入,多种PFAS在不同类别的食品中被检出且含量较高^[7-11]。我国是全球最大的茶叶生产国,但目前对于茶叶中PFAS残留量的相关报道并不多,仅有的几篇报道显示,茶叶中某些种类的PFAS残留量能达到饮用水中的3~15倍,有些甚至高于蔬菜、肉类和牛奶中的残留水平,且茶叶摄入量的增加与人体血清中多种PFAS含量的升高呈强烈正相关^[12-14]。因此,有必要对茶叶中PFAS的含量进行系统监测,为PFAS的暴露和健康风险评估提供更多的基础数据。

高效液相色谱-串联质谱法(high performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry, HPLC-MS/MS)是检测PFAS含量的主流方法,但用于茶叶基质的检

测方法并不多见^[15-18]。由于基质效应是优先要解决的问题,因此在LC-MS/MS检测前常需要对样品进行前处理^[19]。最常用于食品中PFAS测定的前处理方法是固相萃取(solid-phase extraction, SPE),可以获得稳定的萃取效率,但SPE的步骤较繁多,且茶叶样品往往含有较高水平的有机酸、色素等杂质,而蛋白质、脂肪等大分子物质则含量极低,与LC-MS/MS联用的QuEChERS(Quick, Easy, Cheap, Effective, Rugged, and Safe)法应是一个更合适的选择。QuEChERS法主要由盐析辅助液-液萃取和分散固相萃取两大步骤构成,其有效性依赖于对参数的优化,通过调整处理参数可适应不同的目标提取物和基质类型^[20-22]。目前,QuEChERS用于茶叶中PFAS检测的报道甚少,且样品处理时或采用商品化的QuEChERS包,或参考PFAS的其他类别样品检测条件,没有根据基质差异进行优化^[12-13, 23-24]。基于此,本研究选择响应曲面法(response surface methodology, RSM)用于评估影响QuEChERS处理的多个因素及其相互作用^[25-27],并通过建模对QuEChERS条件进行全面系统的优化,以实现高效、低成本、环保的样品基质净化。

近年来,一些关注可持续发展的化学家提出了绿色分析化学(green analytical chemistry, GAC)概念^[28],如何进行分析方法绿色性的定量评估已成为这个领域的重要

挑战之一。一些用于评估分析方法绿色性的定量评估方法被开发出来,包括国家环境方法指数(national environmental methods index, NEMI)、分析方法绿色性计算器(AGREE)、分析性生态量度(analytical eco-scale, AES)、绿色分析过程指数(green analytical procedure index, GAPI)、六边形CALIFICAMET评估工具(Hexagon CALIFICAMET)等^[29-33]。这些方法各有侧重和优缺点,其中AGREE方法基于多元标准决策分析全面考察了GAC的12条原则在分析方法中的应用,并开发了开源免费的软件供学者使用,具有更综合、直观、便捷的视角^[34]。AES采用罚分制来评估分析方法与理想情况的差距,评分方法相对简单,相比AGREE, AES对分析方法中所涉及的有害试剂使用及处理有更详细的评估标准。

综上,本研究拟利用超高效液相色谱-串联质谱(UHPLC-MS/MS)技术,并基于RSM建模优化QuEChER样品前处理条件,检测茶叶中18种常见PFCs,包括13种全氟羧酸类:全氟丁酸(PFBA)、戊酸(PFPeA)、己酸(PFHxA)、庚酸(PFHpA)、辛酸(PFOA)、壬酸(PFNA)、癸酸(PFDA)、十一酸(PFUdA)、十二酸(PFDoA)、十三酸(PFTrDA)、十四酸(PFTeDA)、十六酸(PFHxDA)及十八酸(PFOdA);以及5种全氟磺酸类:全氟丁烷磺酸(PFBS)、己烷磺酸(PFHxS)、庚烷磺酸(PFHpS)、辛烷磺酸(PFOS)和癸烷磺酸(PFDS),并联合AGREE和AES两种方法评估方法的绿色性。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 仪器与试剂

超高效液相色谱仪串联三重四极杆质谱仪(Waters ACQUITY UPLC I-Class/XevoTQ-XS, 美国),高通量全自动平行浓缩仪(睿科AutoEVA80, 中国),冷冻离心机(ependorf centrifuge 5810R, 德国)。

PFCS混合标准储备液(2.0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 内含PFBA、PFBS、PFPeA、PFHxA、PFHxS、PFHpA、PFOA、PFOS、PFNA、PFDA、PFDS、PFUdA、PFTrDA、PFTeDA、PFHxDA、PFOdA共17种PFCS)、50.0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ PFHpS标准储备溶液、2.0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ PFCS混合内标标准储备溶液(内含PFBA-¹³C₄、PFPeA-¹³C₅、PFBS-¹³C₃、PFHxA-¹³C₅、PFHpA-¹³C₄、PFHxS-¹³C₃、PFOA-¹³C₈、PFNA-¹³C₉、PFOS-¹³C₈、PFDA-¹³C₆、PFUdA-¹³C₇、PFDoA-¹³C₂、PFTrDA-¹³C₂共13种PFCS的同位素内标),均购自美国Wellington实验室。

CNW BOND Carbon-GCB、CNW BOND HC-C₁₈ QuEChERS专用超洁净填料、Cleanert PSA 40-60 μm 60 A

和无水硫酸镁(分析纯)均购自上海ANPEL Laboratory Technologies公司,氯化钠(分析纯)购自天津奥普升化工有限公司,实验用纯水(18.2 M Ω ·cm)由德国默克Milli-QDirect-8超纯水仪制备。QuEChERS吸附剂事先按比例配制以保证成分的均一性,配制好后准确称量590 mg(含20 mg N-丙基-乙二胺(primary secondary amine, PSA)、60 mg十八烷基硅烷(octadecylsilane, C₁₈)、210 mg石墨化碳黑(graphitized carbon black, GCB),分别加入到离心管中用于样品处理。

甲醇(LC-MS级)购自美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司,乙酸铵(LC-MS级)购自美国默克Sigma-aldrich公司,乙腈(HPLC级)购自美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司。

1.2 样品收集与储存

收集2022年7月至2023年7月生产日期的市售茶叶,包括来自中国八个省/自治区(四川、贵州、安徽、河南、重庆、浙江、江苏和广西)的77份绿茶样品、七个省(四川、福建、安徽、贵州、云南、广东和江苏)的55份红茶样品。样品后经搅拌机粉碎后,分别置于高密度聚乙烯瓶盖的聚丙烯(polypropylene, PP)管中常温保存。

1.3 校准曲线

用2 mmol/L乙酸铵溶液-甲醇(V : V, 50 : 50)将混合标准储备液稀释成质量浓度为0.10、0.50、1.0、5.0、10.0、20.0 ng/mL的标准溶液,内标质量浓度均为5 ng/mL。上机测定,以1/x为权重,横坐标为待测物浓度,纵坐标为待测物峰面积与同位素内标峰面积之比,绘制校准曲线。

1.4 色谱与质谱参数

色谱参数:色谱柱为 ACQUITY UPLC BEH C18色谱柱(2.1 mm \times 50 mm, 1.7 μm);流动相由甲醇(A相)和2 mmol/L乙酸铵-水溶液(B相)构成;进样体积设定为4 μL ,自动进样器温度为10 $^{\circ}\text{C}$,柱温为40 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。梯度洗脱程序:0 ~ 0.5 min, 75% B; 0.5 ~ 10 min, 75% ~ 15% B; 10 ~ 10.5 min, 15% ~ 5% B; 10.5 ~ 14 min, 5% B; 14 ~ 14.5 min, 5% ~ 75% B; 14.5 ~ 18 min, 75% B。流速设定为0.30 mL/min,总运行时间为18 min。

质谱参数:ESI离子源,负离子模式(ESI⁻),采用多反应监测(multiple reaction monitoring, MRM)模式对目标全氟化合物进行定量分析。电离源温度为150 $^{\circ}\text{C}$,毛细管电压为2.5 kV,锥孔电压为26 V,脱溶剂气、锥孔气、雾化气流量分别为1000 L/h、150 L/h、420 L/h,碰撞气流速为0.15 mL/min,脱溶剂气温度为500 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。各待测物的MRM分析参数见表1。无对应内标的PFCs内标选择如下:PFHpS使用PFHxS-¹³C₄;PFDS使用PFUdA-¹³C₂;PFTrDA使用PFDoA-¹³C₄;PFHxDA使用PFTeDA-¹³C₄, PFOdA使用

表 1 目标全氟化合物的质谱分析参数

Table 1 Mass spectrometry parameters for the target PFCs

Compound	Retention time/min	Precursor ion/(<i>m/z</i>)	Product ion/(<i>m/z</i>)	Dwell time/s	Cone voltage/V	Collision energy/eV	Segmented monitoring time/min
PFBA	1.48	212.90	168.78*	0.003	10	10	0-3
PFBA- ¹³ C ₄	1.48	217.03	171.99*	0.025	14	10	0-3
PFPeA	3.67	262.99	218.83*	0.003	2	8	2-5
PFPeA- ¹³ C ₅	3.67	268.03	222.95*	0.025	6	8	2-5
PFBS	4.26	298.99	79.69*/98.69/82.75	0.003	18	28/26/24	3-6
PFBS- ¹³ C ₃	4.26	302.03	79.89*/98.87/82.88	0.025	14	30/28/26	3-6
PFHxA	5.56	312.99	268.85*/118.79	0.003	2	8/22	4-7
PFHxA- ¹³ C ₅	5.56	318.03	272.94*/120.33	0.025	2	8/24	4-7
PFHpA	6.83	362.93	318.87*/168.82/118.79	0.003	2	8/16/20	5-8
PFHpA- ¹³ C ₄	6.83	367.03	321.94*/168.93/171.92	0.025	12	10/16/14	5-8
PFHxS	6.96	398.87	79.75*/98.75/118.79	0.003	18	40/30/32	5-8
PFHxS- ¹³ C ₃	6.96	401.97	98.86*/79.88/121.41	0.025	46	34/34/32	5-8
PFOA	7.76	412.93	368.82*/168.82/218.79	0.003	2	10/16/16	6-9
PFOA- ¹³ C ₈	7.76	421.03	375.99*/171.91/222.99	0.025	4	10/20/14	6-9
PFHpS	7.84	448.97	98.81*/79.81	0.003	64	32/40	6.5-9.5
PFNA	8.51	462.93	418.83*/218.82/168.81	0.003	2	10/16/22	7-10
PFNA- ¹³ C ₉	8.51	472.09	426.99*/171.92/222.94	0.025	16	10/18/16	7-10
PFOS	8.55	498.99	79.76*/98.69/168.82	0.003	18	36/38/30	7-10
PFOS- ¹³ C ₈	8.55	507.03	79.89*/98.92/171.97	0.025	22	46/40/34	7-10
PFDA	9.12	512.93	468.83*/218.83/268.78/168.93	0.003	20	12/18/16/24	8-11
PFDA- ¹³ C ₆	9.12	519.03	473.99*/218.95/222.98	0.025	8	12/18/18	8-11
PFUDa	9.64	562.99	518.82*/268.84/168.812	0.003	14	10/20/22	8-12
PFUDa- ¹³ C ₇	9.64	570.09	524.98*/269.92/273.95	0.025	8	10/18/20	8-12
PFDS	9.64	598.93	79.75*/98.75/168.81	0.003	10	48/42/40	8.5-12
PFDoA	10.11	612.99	568.82*/318.86/168.82	0.003	8	10/18/24	8-12
PFDoA- ¹³ C ₂	10.11	615.03	569.99*/169.09/319.47	0.025	12	10/22/20	8-12
PFTrDA	10.49	662.93	618.88*/168.81/318.86	0.012	2	14/24/22	9-12.5
PFTeDA	10.83	712.93	668.88*/168.81/218.82	0.003	2	10/28/24	8-12
PFTeDA- ¹³ C ₂	10.83	715.03	669.99*/169.04/219.14	0.025	12	12/26/24	8-12
PFHxDA	11.37	812.93	768.87*/168.75/218.82	0.012	26	14/28/22	10-13
PFODA	11.68	912.99	868.86*/168.81/218.96/268.83	0.012	12	14/32/30/30	10-13

PFBA: perfluorobutanoic acid; PFBS: perfluorobutanesulfonic acid; PFPeA: perfluoropentanoic acid; PFHxA: perfluorohexanoic acid; PFHxS: perfluorohexanesulfonic acid; PFHpA: perfluoroheptanoic acid; PFHpS: perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid; PFOA: perfluorooctanoic acid; PFOS: perfluorooctanesulfonic acid; PFNA: perfluorononanoic acid; PFDA: perfluorodecanoic acid; PFDS: perfluorodecanesulfonic acid; PFUDa: perfluoroundecanoic acid; PFTrDA: perfluorododecanoic acid; PFTeDA: perfluorotridecanoic acid; PFHxDA: perfluorotetradecanoic acid; PFHpS: perfluorohexadecanoic acid; PFODA: perfluorooctadecanoic acid. * means quantitative ion pairs.

PFTeDA-¹³C₄。

1.5 质量控制

为确保分析的准确性,每批次实验重新配制标准系列溶液并绘制校准曲线。在注入校准曲线之前,将试剂

空白[甲醇-2 mmol/L乙酸铵溶液(V:V, 50:50)]注入仪器检测溶剂和仪器系统中的背景污染。每间隔十个样品插入加标样品、重复样品和试剂空白,以监测分析的稳定性和分析过程中的背景污染。同时,每批样品均分析程

序空白,以检查整个实验过程中是否存在异常背景值。当在程序空白中检测到目标全氟化合物的存在时,样品中测得的全氟化合物浓度须减去程序空白的平均值。

1.6 样品前处理及测定

准确称取粉碎后的茶叶样品0.2 g,加入0.8 mL纯水和3.2 ng混合内标,涡旋1 min后,加入乙腈3.2 mL,再次涡旋10 min后加入0.3 g氯化钠颠倒混匀,3 000 r/min离心30 s促分层。取2 mL上清液转移至已装有590 mg QuEChERS吸附剂的离心管中,震荡混匀2 min后,5 000 r/min冷冻离心2 min。取1 mL上清液在40 °C水浴中氮吹至近干,加入200 μ L甲醇-2 mmol/L乙酸铵溶液(V:V, 50:50)复溶,14 000 r/min冷冻离心10 min,取上清液至进样瓶上机测定,内标标准曲线法定量。

2 结果

2.1 液相色谱和质谱条件的确定

本研究参考课题组前期建立的色谱方法^[35],在水相

流动相中加入2 mmol/L乙酸铵以改善PFCs的洗脱峰形,并提高其质谱的电离效率,同时设置了如“1.4 色谱与质谱参数”所示的梯度洗脱程序,实现了PFAS的良好分离。

为了避免引入仪器自身潜在的PFCs高背景值,实验将液相色谱系统内的普通管路替换为聚醚醚酮(poly(ether-ether-ketone), PEEK)材质和不锈钢材质的管路。对溶剂空白进行测定,发现PFOA出峰处会检测到系统中背景干扰。参照文献^[36],在混合器和进样器之间安装了一根C₁₈捕集柱(50 mm \times 2.1 mm, 5 μ m, Waters, 美国),可使干扰物保留时间延迟,而不会影响PFOA的检测。

参考课题组前期建立的质谱方法^[35],在上述色谱条件下分别检测标准溶液和加标茶叶样品,依据待测物各离子对质谱响应情况确定定量、定性离子,响应值最高的为定量离子,而后依次排序作为定性离子,如第一定性离子、第二定性离子。最终,18种PFCs以及内标的色谱保留时间与质谱参数见表1,总离子流色谱图见图1。

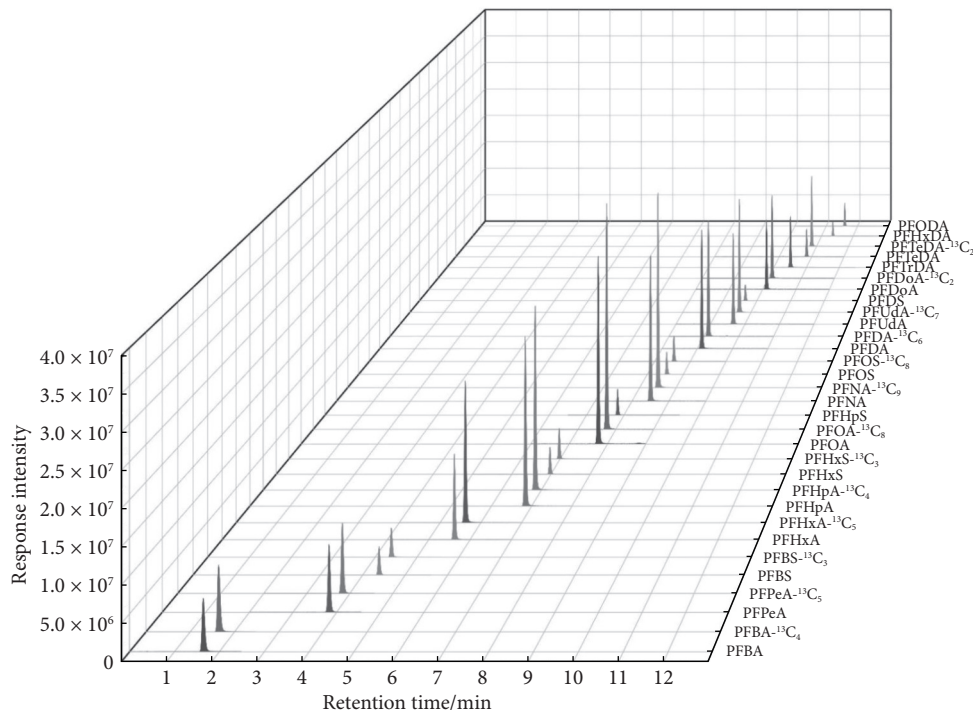


图1 18种PFCs及内标的总离子流色谱图

Fig 1 Total ion chromatograms of 18 kinds of PFCs and the internal standards

The abbreviations are explained in the note to Table 1.

2.2 QuEChERS条件的优化

将每份茶叶样品取出5 g混匀制成混合样品用于QuEChERS的条件优化实验,加标浓度为20 ng/g,以回收率作为考察指标。

2.2.1 提取剂有机相比比例的探究

参考其他茶叶样品分析的研究,将GCB、C₁₈、PSA三

种通用性的吸附剂纳入研究范围^[37-38]。分析QuEChERS的整个过程,需要考察提取剂有机相比比例、提取盐酸浓度、GCB用量、C₁₈用量、PSA用量和复溶液有机相比比例共6个因素。在预实验中发现,提取剂有机相比比例和复溶液的有机相比比例差值太大时,会出现复溶后难以解决的乳化和现象,且提取剂有机相比比例对于回收率影响非常大,若

将其纳入曲面响应,可能会掩盖其他因素的影响。因此,研究首先采用单因素实验考察了提取剂有机相比例。

在QuEChERS程序中常采用乙腈作为提取剂,但对于含水量较少的茶叶样品,还应该加入适量的水以减弱分析物和基质之间的相互作用,并确保相的充分分离。实验考察了提取剂中乙腈的比例在50%、60%、70%、

80%时的回收率,结果如图2所示,当水的比例较大时,对短、中链磺酸类PFCs的提取效果更好,如PFBS、PFHxS和PFHpS,但是对羧酸类PFCs和C₈及以上的长链PFCs来说则是相反的,考虑到大部分目标化合物在提取剂中乙腈的比例为80%时提取效果最好,实验选择将提取剂中乙腈比例确定为80%。

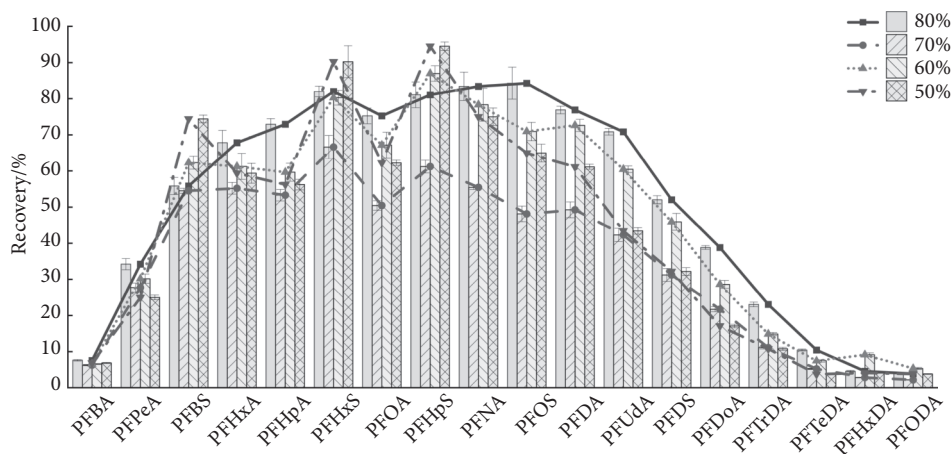


图 2 提取剂有机相比例对PFCs回收率的影响

Fig 2 Effect of the ratio of the organic phase of the extract on PFCs recoveries

The abbreviations are explained in the note to Table 1.

2.2.2 因素筛选实验

RSM模型具有同时优化多个条件参数的能力,但QuEChERS程序中存在许多潜在的影响提取效果的因素,不加分辨地将这些因素同时纳入RSM模型,在经济上和效率上都是不可接受的。因此,在建立RSM模型前,应基于系列实验设计(design of experiment, DoE)筛选对目标响应值影响显著的重要因素和确定可行的因素水平实验域^[39]。研究选择了两水平部分因子设计实验来实现这一过程,并设置3次中心点重复来估计实验误差。采用方差分析(analysis of variance, ANOVA),以95%置信度为界值进行 t 检验。筛选实验结果表明,对于不同的全氟化合物,其显著的影响因素各有差异,其中GCB用量、C₁₈用量、复溶液有机相比例对部分全氟化合物有显著影响,因此,纳入这三个因素进行后续的实验。

2.2.3 响应曲面实验

2.2.3.1 满意度函数

对于拥有多个响应值需要同时优化的情况,用满意度函数方法将关注的多个响应值变换为单一响应值后再进行优化是较为合理的策略之一。根据优化目的,采用个体满意度函数[individual desirability function, $d_i(x)$]将各个响应值进行归一化处理,统一变换为0~1之间的值。本研究采用的 $d_i(x)$ 公式如下:

$$d_i(x) = \begin{cases} 0.003, & y_i(x) \leq y_{\min} \\ \left(\frac{y_i(x) - y_{\min}}{T_{\min} - y_{\min}} \right)^{s_i}, & y_{\min} < y_i(x) < T_{\min} \\ 1, & T_{\min} \leq y_i(x) \leq T_{\max} \\ \left(\frac{y_{\max} - y_i(x)}{y_{\max} - T_{\min}} \right)^{t_i}, & T_{\max} < y_i(x) < y_{\max} \\ 0.003, & y_i(x) \geq y_{\max} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式(1)中, $d_i(x)$ 是指第 i 个化合物($i=1, 2, \dots, n$)的满意度值,其范围为0到1, n 为目标化合物数量18, $y_i(x)$ 是指第 i 个化合物的绝对回收率, y_{\min} 和 y_{\max} 分别指可接受范围中的最小值和最大值, T_{\min} 和 T_{\max} 分别指目标范围中的最小值和最大值, s_i 和 t_i 分别指满意度函数的形状,当 s_i 和 t_i 都等于1时,代表满意度函数是呈线性的,小于1为非线性凹函数,大于1为非线性凸函数。本研究设置的 y_{\min} 和 y_{\max} 分别为10%和150%, T_{\min} 和 T_{\max} 分别为90%和110%, s_i 和 t_i 均为1。

在采用 $d_i(x)$ 函数归一化各响应值后,因有多个目标化合物,实验采用了总体满意度函数[overall desirability function, $D(x)$]进行优化效果的评价,即个体满意度函数的几何均值函数。

2.2.3.2 中心复合表面设计实验

采用RSM模型中的中心复合表面(central composite face-centered, CCF)设计进行实验,共进行17次实验,包括

3次中心点重复,以评估QuEChERS的最佳工作条件。根据最陡爬坡实验的结果进行了实验设计,详细的因素水平设计见表2。

表2 中心复合表面实验设计

Table 2 Experimental order for central composite face-centered design

Standard order	Operation order	A (C ₁₈)/mg	B (GCB)/mg	C (MeOH)/%
1	4	60	90	30
2	11	180	90	30
3	1	60	210	30
4	12	180	210	30
5	7	60	90	50
6	17	180	90	50
7	5	60	210	50
8	8	180	210	50
9	3	60	150	40
10	16	180	150	40
11	10	120	90	40
12	14	120	210	40
13	15	120	150	30
14	9	120	150	50
15	13	120	150	40
16	6	120	150	40
17	2	120	150	40

使用Design Expert 13和Minitab 2021软件对实验结果进行ANOVA分析。结果表明,二次模型贡献显著, $P < 0.0001$;失拟(lack of fit, LOF)检验结果均为不显著($P = 0.3871 > 0.05$),表明模型很好地拟合了响应。使用较为稳健的向后剔除法(backward elimination)改进RSM模型,并考虑模型的层级性(hierarchy),最终得到RSM模型的方程式为:

$$Y = 110.71666 - 0.149662B - 5.86646C + 0.004337BC + 0.087118C^2 \quad (2)$$

式(2)中,C项、BC项、C²项 $P < 0.05$,说明复溶液有机相比例的线性项、平方项和GCB用量与复溶液比例的交互项对模型有显著影响,但为了维持模型的层级性,GCB用量的线性项即B项同时被纳入了模型。模型的R²值、调整R²、预测R²值分别为0.9758、0.9678、0.9474,表明拟合模型足以描述响应与变量之间的关系。为了评估响应值的变化趋势,图3中绘制了以百分比表示的18种PFAS的三维响应曲面图。因采用向后剔除法优化后的响应曲面函数

只包含关于B项和C项的线性项、交互项、平方项,故三维响应曲面图只涉及BC平面,而不涉及AB、AC平面。GCB用量和复溶液的甲醇比例因实验操作的困难而无法再增加,所以最后的结果没有呈现出典型的曲面形状。根据RSM模型的结果可得,最佳工作条件为210 mg GCB和50%的复溶液甲醇比例,A项C₁₈用量设定为最低水平60 mg。

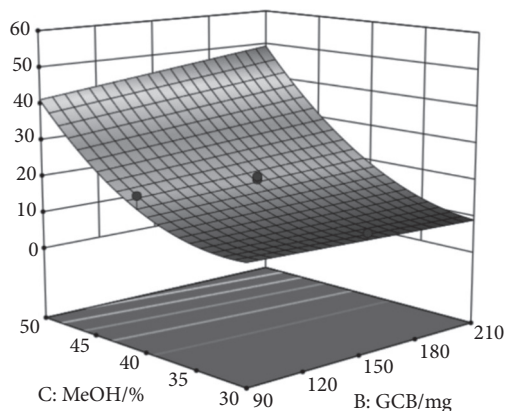


图3 RSM的三维响应曲面图

Fig 3 3D response surface diagram of RSM

2.3 方法学验证

2.3.1 基质效应

大多数目标全氟化合物的基质效应在70%~120%之间。绿茶均表现出基质抑制效应,其中对PFBA的抑制特别强,基质加标的绝对回收率仅约2%左右,但其响应较高,灵敏度良好($S/N > 30$),且内标的基质效应也呈现同样强抑制,因此通过内标可有效校正基质效应带来的影响。对于不同的全氟化合物,红茶表现出不同的基质效应,增强和抑制各占一半。

2.3.2 线性回归方程与相关系数

碳链上碳数 < 16 的PFCs在0.05~20 ng/mL范围内线性良好($R^2 > 0.995$),但全氟十六羧酸(PFH₁₆DA)和全氟十八羧酸(PFO₁₈DA)因易被吸附且无对应的同位素内标,线性较差($R^2 > 0.990$)。

2.3.3 检出限与定量限

方法检出限(method detection limit, MDL)和定量限(method quantification limit, MQL)根据EPA 40 CFR第136部分附录B中的MDL程序和国家标准GB/T 27417—2017中的信噪比评估法进行确定,最终取二者中更大的值定为MDL和MQL。以茶叶质量0.2 g计算,茶叶中PFCs的MDL和MQL分别为0.0057~1.23 ng/g、0.019~4.09 ng/g。

2.3.4 准确度和精密度

取混合茶叶样品,分别加入低、中、高三个浓度的PFAS混合标准溶液,不同浓度水平的加标回收实验每

日重复3次,连续3 d,计算平均回收率用于评价方法的准确性,RSD(relative standard deviation)用于评估日内精密度和日间精密度,结果见表3。除PFHxDA和PFODA外,其余化合物的回收率在71.11%~117.94%之间,且精密度良好(RSD<15%)。因无对应的同位素内标进行校正,PFHxDA与PFODA的回收率和精密度较差,加标回收率仅为61.68%~73.51%,精密度的1.18%~23.17%。

2.3.5 方法绿色性评估

目前绿色性评估尚未形成统一的标准或共识,基于现有评估方法的优缺点,本研究选择AGREE和AES评分对建立的方法进行绿色性定量评估,同时对一些评分标准进行了修正^[40],包括:将色谱-质谱分析视为具有自动化特征的方法;在计算废物产生总量时,考虑了样品前处理过程中产生的废物量;在计算分析通量时,考虑了样品前处理和分析仪器运行的总时间。AGREE的总分计算方法由文献提供的开源软件完成^[33],本研究建立的分析方法的AGREE绿色性指数为0.49,因AGREE评估方法的标准相对严格,带有独立前处理步骤的LC-MS分析方法的得分似乎很难达到0.6。AES评分依据文献报道的方法计

算^[30],AES得分为76,大于规定的75阈值,判定为优秀。将该方法与现有同类型的全氟化合物测定方法比较^[12,23-24,34],如图4所示,本方法的AGREE绿色性指数和AES得分均较高。

2.4 实际样品测定

将建立的QuEChRES-UHPLC-MS/MS方法用于茶叶样品检测,检出率和浓度范围如表4所示。在132份茶叶样品中,每份样品均检出1种或多种PFAS,PFCs的检出率为100%,说明PFCs污染在茶叶中普遍存在。羧酸类全氟化合物的检出率普遍比磺酸类全氟化合物更高,长链PFCs检出率远低于短链物质。PFHpS、PFUDA、PFDoA、PFHxDA和PFODA未被检出,其余13种PFCs均有不同程度的检出,PFBA、PFHpA和PFOA的检出率最高,分别为97.74%,93.23%和92.48%。茶叶样品中PFCs总含量的检出水平在0.12~18.20 ng/g范围内,平均水平为4.42 ng/g,与文献报道的结果在数量级上基本相当^[12,23-24]。每种PFCs含量的检出水平与检出率有类似的趋势,PFBA具有最高的平均值(2.8397 ng/g),其次为PFPeA(0.58 ng/g),再次为PFOA(0.33 ng/g)和PFHxA(0.30 ng/g)。

表 3 茶叶中全氟化合物检测方法学验证结果 (n=3)

Table 3 Results of methodological validation for the determination of PFCs in tea leaves (n = 3)

Compound	Standard addition/ (ng/g)	Recovery/%	RSD/%		Linear eq.	R ²	MDL/ (ng/g)	MQL/ (ng/g)
			Inter-day	Intra-day				
PFBA	0.96/3.2/16.0	88.60/109.95/97.78	14.06/5.19/11.53	9.57/11.93/8.12	$y = 0.8123x - 0.0012$	0.9995	0.19	0.64
PFPeA	0.96/1.60/3.20	108.18/112.04/87.23	10.61/9.01/9.50	6.66/13.02/8.84	$y = 0.8422x + 0.0077$	0.9996	0.15	0.50
PFBS	0.08/0.16/0.32	72.48/79.51/73.83	1.57/8.70/6.66	8.11/10.39/12.83	$y = 0.9465x + 0.0061$	0.9997	5.71×10^{-3}	1.91×10^{-2}
PFHxA	0.08/0.16/0.96	94.59/75.03/86.59	4.44/1.92/4.39	8.58/9.97/8.86	$y = 0.7037x + 0.0062$	0.9994	7.32×10^{-3}	2.42×10^{-2}
PFHpA	0.32/0.96/1.60	95.48/108.02/103.97	6.01/3.71/6.70	13.60/9.10/6.78;	$y = 0.8850x + 0.0061$	0.9995	6.82×10^{-3}	2.26×10^{-2}
PFHxS	0.08/0.16/0.32	90.16/81.04/94.85	9.30/12.35/11.69	2.39/7.56/9.13	$y = 0.9008x + 0.0005$	0.9990	1.72×10^{-2}	5.72×10^{-2}
PFOA	0.16/0.96/3.20	92.67/90.43/99.13	4.80/4.60/4.11	8.49/5.72/10.38	$y = 0.8158x + 0.0191$	0.9994	3.72×10^{-2}	0.12
PFHpS	0.32/0.96/1.60	80.21/87.01/84.41	5.08/12.42/6.28	7.43/12.59/6.03	$y = 1.247x + 0.0428$	0.9985	9.93×10^{-2}	0.33
PFNA	0.08/0.16/0.32	81.29/116.51/84.60	4.44/7.99/12.33	11.56/11.79/10.10	$y = 0.7932x + 0.0004$	0.9994	1.34×10^{-2}	4.45×10^{-2}
PFOS	0.16/0.32/0.96	86.94/71.11/87.96	6.06/7.92/9.04	8.46/10.00/7.23	$y = 0.8180x - 0.0102$	0.9996	6.17×10^{-2}	0.20
PFDA	0.32/0.96/1.60	72.80/79.51/84.66	14.30/2.57/7.10	7.64/10.28/13.18	$y = 0.7729x + 0.0012$	0.9993	9.94×10^{-2}	0.33
PFUDA	0.32/0.96/1.60	76.54/78.78/82.73	8.66/1.18/5.25	13.47/6.68/6.28	$y = 0.7787x - 0.0028$	0.9997	8.47×10^{-2}	0.28
PFDS	0.32/0.96/1.60	72.47/75.72/71.76	13.06/12.87/6.12	10.22/11.21/6.17	$y = 0.1224x - 0.0010$	0.9996	7.21×10^{-2}	0.24
PFDoA	0.16/0.32/0.96	102.93/85.46/77.44	6.15/7.18/3.73	14.02/10.36/13.30	$y = 0.7551x + 0.0068$	0.9992	5.09×10^{-2}	0.17
PFTrDA	0.16/0.32/0.96	97.21/71.88/87.22	9.44/8.78/6.88	9.73/11.89/10.43	$y = 0.5961x - 0.0380$	0.9910	5.03×10^{-2}	0.17
PFTeDA	0.96/1.60/3.20	112.94/115.09/117.94	3.04/5.36/3.65	8.02/6.96/8.59	$y = 0.5397x - 0.0260$	0.9986	0.13	0.46
PFHxDA	3.20/16.00/32.00	66.43/69.85/73.51	4.18/12.11/13.96	16.78/7.21/18.96	$y = 0.1371x + 0.0060$	0.9823	1.16	3.86
PFODA	3.20/16.00/32.00	61.68/68.04/71.26	6.40/10.91/23.17	19.32/14.08/12.59	$y = 0.1784x + 0.0114$	0.9510	1.22	4.08

Linear eq.: linear regression equation; the other abbreviations are explained in the note to Table 1.

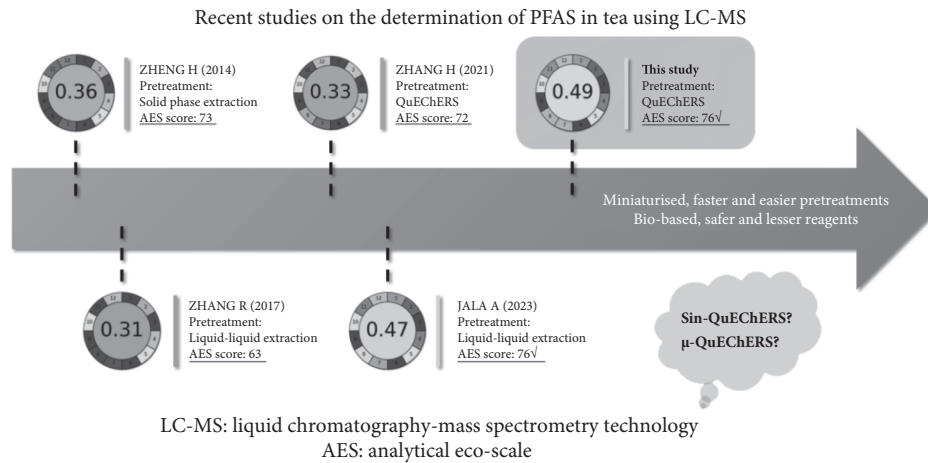


图 4 AGREE与AES联合评估结果

Fig 4 AGREE and AES joint assessment results

表 4 132份茶叶样品的测定结果

Table 4 Testing results of 132 tea leave samples

Target compound	Detection rate/%	Average value/(ng/g)	Range/(ng/g)
PFBA	97.74	2.84	N.D.-17.04
PFPeA	69.92	0.58	N.D.-3.74
PFBS	19.55	0.0049	N.D.-0.070
PFHxA	82.71	0.30	N.D.-0.070
PFHpA	93.23	0.29	N.D.-1.46
PFHxS	18.05	0.013	N.D.-0.36
PFOA	92.48	0.33	N.D.-3.16
PFNA	24.06	0.012	N.D.-0.16
PFOS	9.77	0.0090	N.D.-0.21
PFDA	3.76	0.0073	N.D.-0.28
PFDS	1.50	0.0014	N.D.-0.09
PFTTrDA	34.59	0.040	N.D.-0.30
PFTeDA	19.55	0.0021	N.D.-0.030
ΣPFAS	100	4.43	N.D.-18.20

N.D.: not detected; the other abbreviations are explained in the note to Table 1.

3 讨论

本研究通过RSM全面优化了QuEChERS程序的操作参数,成功建立了一种QuEChERS-UHPLC-MS/MS方法同时测定茶叶中18种全氟化合物,方法快速灵敏、绿色环保。目前研究茶叶中全氟化合物的文献较少,一些文献采用了液-液萃取技术进行样品前处理^[20],需使用较大体积的有机溶剂。如前所述,茶叶样品适合采用QuEChERS进行净化,然而目前用于PFCs测定的报道极少。张文等^[41]采用商品化的QuEChERS包进行样品净化,

结合UPLC-MS/MS测定了茶叶中的14种PFCs,获得了20~40 ng/kg的方法检出限,与本文的检出限在数量级上相似,但一些中短链PFCs如PFBS、PFHpA、PFHxS、PFOS、PFNA的灵敏度却远低于本研究,这导致了样品的检出情况不同。如在张文等的研究中,30份茶叶样品中仅有2份样品检出PFOA,与之前的ZHANG等^[12]和本研究的检出率差异甚大,PFHpA、PFHxS和PFOS等主要污染物在张文等的研究中均为未检出。

此外,在张文等的研究中,未对QuEChERS条件进行系统优化,对样品基质干扰的去除是有限的,未去除的基质在UHPLC-MS/MS检测时产生较强的电离抑制而降低了灵敏度,因此在该方法中需取5 g样品,并进行反复萃取、旋蒸等以提高灵敏度,带来了操作的繁琐耗时和数倍的有机溶剂消耗,大大降低了方法的检测通量和绿色性。尽管GAC评估尚在探索阶段,但从较高的绿色性定量评估得分来看,本文建立的方法具有绿色环保优势,对操作者和环境的影响较小。GAC评估也提示了可能的优化方向:例如对QuEChERS技术进行微型化改进(μ-QuEChERS)^[42-44]或设计装置简化其操作(Sin-QuEChERS)^[45-47]。

本研究发现PFAS污染在茶叶中普遍存在,一些短链羧酸类全氟化合物的检出率和检出水平均较高,如PFBA、PFPeA和PFOA,提示其暴露风险不容忽视,对其进行监测和管控应提上日程。本研究检测的茶叶样品中各PFAS的检出率与ZHANG等^[12]的结果(100%和78.95%)相近,仅PFNA和PFDA(24.06%和3.76%)远低于其报道值(89.47%和42.11%),但与印度2023年报道的茶粉^[24]检出率接近,推测检出率差异主要由样品采集时间和地区的异质性所致,ZHANG的研究样本采集于2012年,而本研究

和印度茶粉检测均在2021年后开展,这也表明茶叶中PFCs的污染情况具有时空差异,体现了茶叶PFAS污染动态监测的重要性。被纳入《斯德哥尔摩公约》管控清单的典型全氟化合物PFOA和PFOS,其平均值分别为0.33 ng/g和0.009 ng/g, PFOA的水平远高于PFOS,它们的检出率也存在相同的趋势,推测这与PFOS作为最早列入《斯德哥尔摩公约》的全氟化合物(2009年),其生产和使用受到严格的限制相关,而PFOA直至2019年5月才被纳入公约管控范围,这可能导致它在环境介质中的残留仍处于较高水平。

本研究仅对18种全氟羧酸和全氟磺酸类化合物进行了检测,尚未囊括更多种类的PFAS,以及其替代品和前体物质,后续将购买更多的标准品或采用非靶向技术进行更全面的探究。此外,研究主要分析了市售红茶和绿茶中PFCs的含量及污染特征,对不同加工工艺的茶叶如白茶、乌龙茶、砖茶等样品未进行收集和分析,因此无法探讨不同茶叶种类的PFCs污染状况,且茶叶样本主要来源于中国西南、中南和华东等主要产茶区,部分产地的样本量不足,限制了PFCs的溯源追踪分析。未来研究可扩大茶叶种类和样本来源,以更全面地揭示PFAS在不同种类和产地茶叶中的分布规律及其影响因素。

* * *

作者贡献声明 孙维扬负责数据审编、正式分析、调查研究、研究方法、验证、可视化和初稿写作,揣雨静负责数据审编、调查研究、研究方法、可视化和初稿写作,周晓涛负责数据审编、正式分析、调查研究、验证和初稿写作,张添艾负责正式分析、调查研究、研究方法和可视化,雍莉、任琳和罗新月负责研究项目管理、提供资源和监督指导,邹晓莉负责论文构思、经费获取、研究项目管理、提供资源、监督指导和审读与编辑写作。所有作者已经同意将文章提交给本刊,且对将要发表版本进行最终定稿,并同意对工作的所有方面负责。

Author Contribution SUN Weiyang is responsible for data curation, formal analysis, investigation, methodology, validation, visualization, and writing--original draft. CHUAI Yujing is responsible for data curation, investigation, methodology, visualization, and writing--original draft. ZHOU Xiaotao is responsible for data curation, formal analysis, investigation, validation, and writing--original draft. ZHANG Tian'ai is responsible for formal analysis, investigation, methodology, and visualization. YONG Li, REN Lin, and LUO Xinyue are responsible for project administration, resources, and supervision. ZOU Xiaoli is responsible for conceptualization, funding acquisition, project administration, resources, supervision, and writing--review and editing. All authors consented to the submission of the article to the Journal. All authors approved the final version to be published and agreed to take responsibility for all aspects of the work.

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