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基于金属有机框架的 SERS 基底在环境检测中的应用研究进展*

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摘要 作为一种快速灵敏的指纹光谱技术, 表面增强拉曼光谱技术 (surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy, SERS) 在环境污染物检测领域具有很大的应用潜力, 然而目前这种痕量检测技术仍存在富集目标分子困难的问题. 金属有机框架 (metal organic frameworks, MOFs) 材料有助于解决 SERS 基底的富集难题. 本文首先介绍了 SERS 技术的背景、目前待解决的问题、MOFs 的特点和基于 MOFs 的复合 SERS 基底的优点, 综述了近五年来基于 MOFs 的复合 SERS 基底在环境检测中的应用进展, 并重点讨论了 MOFs 在其中的作用, 最后初步探讨了这类复合基底目前面临的挑战及发展趋势.

关键词 表面增强拉曼光谱, 金属有机框架, 检测, 环境污染物.

Research progress on the application of metal-organic framework-based SERS substrates in environmental detection

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Abstract Surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy (SERS), a fingerprint spectroscopy technique with ultra-high sensitivity, has great application potential in detecting environmental pollutants. However, enriching trace target molecules with the SERS substrate is still challenging. The metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) can help solve this problem. Here, the background of SERS, the characteristics of MOFs, and the advantages of the SERS composite substrates based on MOFs were introduced first. Then, the progress and application of the composite substrates in environmental detection in the past five years were discussed. Meanwhile, the functions of MOFs in the environmental field were particularly emphasized. Finally, this composite substrate's challenges and possible development trends were tentatively discussed.

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Keywords surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy, metal-organic frameworks, detection, environmental pollutants.

表面增强拉曼光谱(surface-enhanced raman spectroscopy, SERS)是一种能够快速识别待测物指纹图谱的技术,已经在环境检测领域发挥了巨大的作用,但由于某些待测物分子与传统单一贵金属基底的亲和力较弱,在一定程度上限制了其应用.金属有机框架(metal-organic frameworks, MOFs)是一种新兴的吸附材料,具有较高的比表面积,将其与传统贵金属结合制备成 SERS 复合基底可在一定程度上解决上述难题,对快速、灵敏地检测环境污染物具有十分重要的意义.本文首先介绍了 SERS 基底的主要发展历程及面临的瓶颈、MOFs 材料应用于 SERS 基底的优势,然后从大气、水及土壤 3 种环境介质中污染物角度出发,综述了基于金属有机框架的 SERS 基底在环境污染物检测中的应用,探讨了该类复合基底面临的挑战和发展趋势.

1 SERS 基底的发展及面临的瓶颈(Development of SERS substrates and bottlenecks faced)

SERS 是一种超灵敏的分析技术,能够快速获取分子的指纹谱,甚至可以实现单分子等超痕量物质的分析^[1].1974 年 Fleischmann 等^[2]第一次发现在电化学粗糙的银电极表面上吸附吡啶的单层的高质量拉曼光谱.随后 Van Duyne^[3]和 Creighton 等^[4]针对该现象进行重复实验后发现 SERS 效应.SERS 的增强机制主要来源于局部电磁场增强,即表面等离激元共振的激发引起局部电磁场的放大^[5].在相距很近的贵金属纳米颗粒表面,等离激元耦合会在颗粒间形成电磁场增强,这种局部电磁场高度增强的区域被称为 SERS“热点”,是 SERS 具有超高检测灵敏度的主要原因^[6].另一个机制为化学增强机制,即金属纳米结构表面和目标分子之间的表面吸附或电荷转移机制,当电荷转移发生时,会产生类共振现象,从而增强拉曼信号^[7].

为增强 SERS 效应,提高检测效率,研究者们通过各种化学或物理手段制备了一系列基底^[8-10].其中,贵金属纳米粒子是研究最多的一类基底,这类基底可以细分为三类:(1)贵金属纳米粒子胶体溶液^[11-12];(2)固定在固体基底上的贵金属纳米粒子^[13-14];(3)直接在固体基底上制备的贵金属纳米结构^[15].除了溶胶及刚性基底,柔性固体基底也逐渐显示出其独特的优势,即在面对不规则复杂的样品表面时,基于贵金属纳米粒子的柔性基底可以通过贴附^[16]或者擦拭^[17]等方法提取待测物分子进行 SERS 检测.

SERS 基底性能的关键在于是否能满足灵敏度、重现性、重复性和长期稳定性的基本要求,上述传统 SERS 基底存在贵金属纳米粒子易于聚集、稳定性差、难以将某些环境污染物吸附至表面以及难以分析复杂样品等缺陷,在很大程度上限制了 SERS 技术的进一步应用^[18-19].面对复杂环境污染物样品检测还亟待解决以下问题:增强基底对目标检测分子的富集效果,实现快速及选择性萃取、构建有序热点,减少贵金属纳米粒子的团聚^[20-22].而 MOFs 材料具有的独特优势有望解决上述传统 SERS 基底面临的难题.

2 MOFs 应用于 SERS 基底的优势(Advantages of MOFs applied to SERS substrates)

MOFs,亦称为多孔配位聚合物,是高度多孔的结晶材料,由金属离子与有机结构单元通过配位键组装而成^[23],具有无机材料的刚性和有机材料的柔性.它们可以通过多种方式合成,包括室温合成法、水热合成法、电化学法、微波辅助法等.MOFs 还具有以下优势:(1)大比表面积和超低密度的纳米级孔隙率;(2)能提供分子筛效应的均匀空腔;(3)通过调整 MOFs 结构可以实现选择性吸附功能^[22,24].这些独特的优势使 MOFs 在气体储存^[25]、吸附和分离^[26]及催化^[27]中大放异彩.在基于 MOFs 的 SERS 基底研究领域中,常见的 MOFs 材料结构如图 1 所示,其中沸石咪唑类(ZIFs)及拉瓦希尔类(MILs)材料受到研究者的广泛青睐.

针对传统的金属纳米粒子(metallic nanoparticles, MNPs)类 SERS 基底所面临的富集效果差的问题^[37],MOFs 提供的 3D 结构和超高表面积不仅可以附着大量 MNPs 并防止其聚集,还可以作为固相萃取材料富集待测目标分子.此外,基于 MOFs 的 SERS 基底能够根据待测物及材料的特征进行结构

调整和定制, 满足不同的检测需求^[20, 22, 38-39]. 因此, 基于 MOFs 的 SERS 复合基底可以将富集和检测功能一体化, 大大提高 SERS 检测环境污染物的灵敏度.

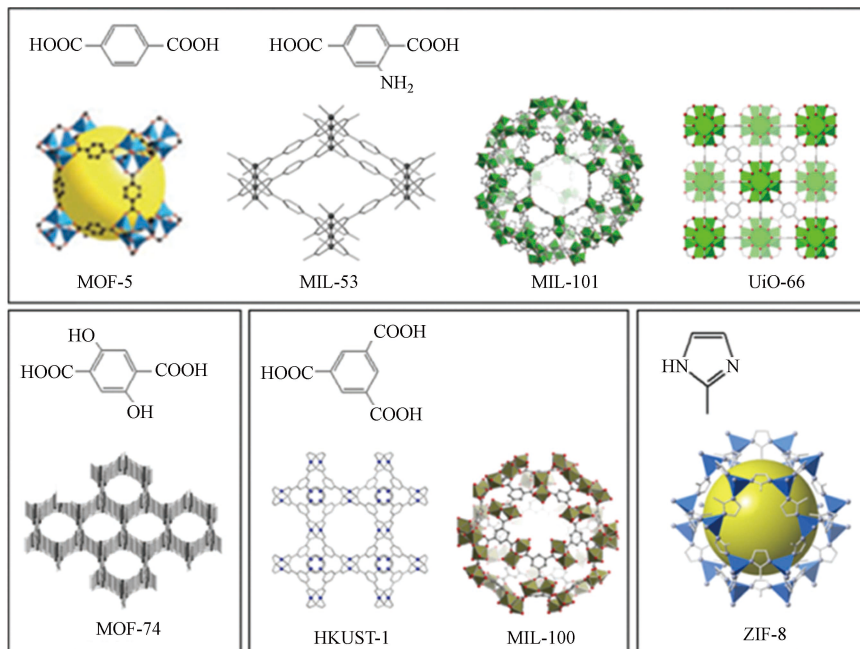


图 1 常见 MOFs 结构图^[28]

(孔径: MOF-5: 1.2—1.5 nm; MIL-53: 0.53—0.80 nm; MIL-101: 2.4—8.9 nm; UiO-66: 0.60 nm; MOF-74: 1.1 nm; HKUST-1: 0.35—0.9 nm; MIL-100: 2.5—2.9 nm; ZIF-8: 0.34 nm)^[29-36]

Fig.1 Common MOFs structure diagram^[28]

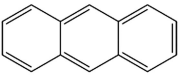
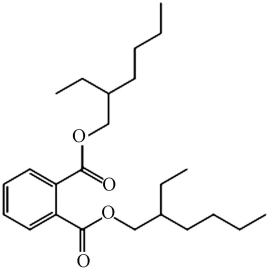
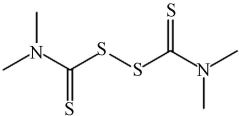
3 MOFs 基 SERS 复合基底在环境检测中的应用 (Application of MOFs-based SERS composite substrates in environmental detection)

目前, MOFs/MNPs 复合 SERS 基底针对各类环境污染物的检测技术正处于快速发展阶段, 已成为相关领域的研究热点. 相较于传统的环境污染物检测方法如色谱法、色谱-质谱联用法、化学发光法等, 存在的仪器成本高、样品预处理及仪器操作复杂等问题^[40], MOFs/MNPs 复合 SERS 基底具有灵敏、快速和无需复杂前处理的优势, 且相较于同类检测方法, MOFs/MNPs 复合 SERS 基底的富集功能可以吸附以往难以被吸附的待测物分子, 解决了部分环境污染物难以被检测的难题, 进一步优化了检出限(见表 1). 本节将着重阐述近年来 MOFs/MNPs 复合 SERS 基底在大气、水和土壤中污染物检测的应用.

表 1 基于 MOFs 复合基底的 SERS 技术与其他方法检测环境污染物的检出限比较

Table 1 Comparison of the limit of detection between SERS technology based on MOFs composite substrate and other methods for environmental pollutants

环境污染物 Environmental pollutants	结构式 Structural formula	方法 Methods	检出限 Limit of detection	参考文献 Reference
Benzaldehyde		SERS基底: Au@Ag nanocubes with ZIF-8	0.005 mg·m ⁻³	[41]
		化学电阻传感器法	2.37 mg·m ⁻³	[42]
		SERS基底: AgNCs@Co-Ni LDH (无MOFs)	0.009 mg·m ⁻³	[43]
Nitrofurazone		SERS基底: Ag@MIL-101(Cr) Film	1 × 10 ⁻⁷ mol·L ⁻¹	[44]
		微分脉冲伏安法	1.8 × 10 ⁻⁷ mol·L ⁻¹	[45]
		SERS基底: Au/SMSiO ₂ /Ag(无MOFs)	1 × 10 ⁻⁶ mol·L ⁻¹	[46]

环境污染物 Environmental pollutants	结构式 Structural formula	方法 Methods	检出限 Limit of detection	参考文献 Reference
Anthracene		SERS基底: HKUST-1(Cu)@Ag-based SPCE	$5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	[47]
		SERS基底: 含 β -环糊精的聚合物基底 (无MOFs)	$2.4 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	[48]
		SERS基底: PDMS-Au(无MOFs)	$1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	[49]
Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate		SERS基底: UIO-66@AgNPs	$3 \times 10^{-12} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	[50]
		直接竞争性酶联免疫吸附法	$1.08 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	[51]
		SERS基底: Au@Ag@IP6 NPs/DT (无MOFs)	$1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	[52]
Thiram		SERS基底: Fe ₃ O ₄ -Au@MIL-100(Fe)	$1.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	[53]
		比色纳米探针法	$5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	[54]
		SERS基底: AgNPs/Cu(无MOFs)	$1.04 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	[55]

3.1 空气污染物检测

空气中含有的一氧化碳、二氧化硫、挥发性有机化合物、甲醛以及重金属等污染物可对人类健康造成负面影响^[56-57]。但由于空气中污染物分子的浓度往往较低,难以被传统基底吸附,SERS技术在检测空气污染物检测方面更具挑战^[58]。近年来的研究证明,MOFs具有的大比表面积和高孔隙率可以帮助SERS基底吸附气体分子,有助于快速灵敏检测^[59]。

由于空气中多数挥发性有机化合物很难被吸附到传统金银等贵金属基底表面,从而很难通过SERS技术进行检测。为解决这一问题,研究者们尝试将MOFs与贵金属SERS基底进行组合。Qiao等^[60]将纳米金和ZIF-8制备成核-壳3D结构的复合基底,实现了空气中醛类化合物的超灵敏检测。该研究证明,苯甲醛、戊二醛和4-乙基苯甲醛可以被吸附到ZIF-8孔径中,而大于ZIF-8孔径的分子如2-萘醛则未能被材料吸附。该类复合基底通过选择性吸附,提高了SERS检测的灵敏度和特异性,同时其核壳结构还表现出高热稳定性,实际应用潜力巨大。同样针对ZIF-8壳层对空气中污染物的选择性,还可参考Yang等^[41]及Fu等^[61]的相关研究。

基于MOFs的SERS基底也可实现多功能化。Huo等^[62]设计了一种基于NU-901涂层硫醇-品红修饰银纳米颗粒(TM-Ag@NU-901)的比色/SERS双响应薄膜。这种薄膜基底采取双通道模式对二氧化硫进行检测。第一个通道即为利用薄膜对二氧化硫的比色反应,当薄膜“感知”到二氧化硫分子时,其颜色将从深红色变为粉红色,然后变为无色,这种功能可以帮助该类薄膜作为辨别二氧化硫的视觉校准标尺。第二个检测通道是其作为高灵敏度的SERS传感器,经过NU-901包裹后能够增强对二氧化硫的吸附力和亲和力,达到较好的SERS效应。该方法通过“双管齐下”的策略,将为各种环境活动现场检测应用提供一个快速且新颖的方法。

在真实环境中检测空气污染物是实现SERS技术现场快速检测的突破点,但以上列举的大部分研究都是通过室内模拟对空气污染物进行检测。近期,Ling等^[63]通过自组装将银纳米立方体和ZIF-8制备成多层3D复合基底,并联合远距离SERS技术,实现了远距离实时检测小气体分子(见图2)。得益于ZIF-8对气体的有效吸附,该类基底能够检测到与贵金属纳米粒子亲和力较低的气体分子。此外,该类复合基底不需要繁琐的气体采样程序,能够在暴晒或潮湿等复杂室外环境中远程识别和量化空气中污染物的成分,在早期预防空气污染危害上具有巨大的应用潜力。

3.2 水中污染物检测

近年来,研究者也尝试将基于MOFs的复合SERS基底应用于水体污染物的检测。由于SERS技术对样品制备要求较低,且不会受到水的信号干扰^[40],利用MOFs的富集优势,二者相结合可以为水体痕量污染物的检测开辟新方向。

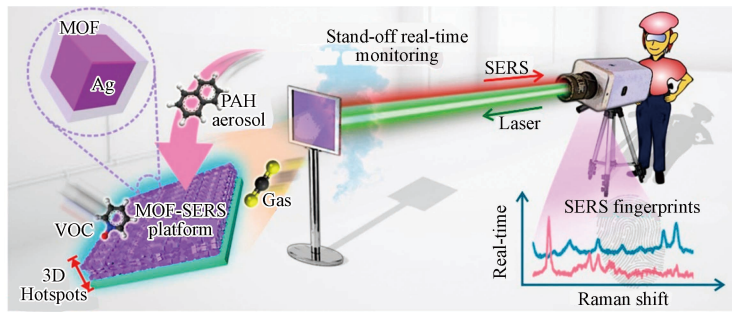


图 2 实时检测气体分子的 3D 复合基底示意图^[63]

Fig.2 Schematic of the 3D composite substrate for real-time gas detection^[63]

Shao 等^[44] 制备了一种基于 MIL-101(Cr) 薄膜的 SERS 基底用于检测水中的呋喃西林, 该基底无需任何复杂的前处理即可获得理想的检测能力, 得到呋喃西林的检出限为 $1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 为灵敏检测实际水环境样品中的抗生素残留提供了可能. 也有研究^[64] 通过制备基于 ZIF-8 的二维芯片 SERS 基底, 实现了模拟海水样品中的多菌灵痕量检测. 除了 MOFs 与 MNPs 的简单结合, 磁性材料的应用将在更大程度上提高 MOFs 复合基底的富集效果. 例如, Ma 等^[65] 设计了一种多功能磁性复合基底, 通过 MOF 材料 MIL-100(Fe) 壳层孔道的选择性, 将染料分子富集到复合材料内部. 这种富集功能不仅可以利用 MIL-100(Fe) 提高金纳米粒子区域附近染料分子的浓度, 还可以实现 SERS 增强效应及催化降解效应, 最终创造了包含富集、降解和 SERS 检测的水环境染料处理三位一体的新型模式.

MOFs 还能解决水体中部分污染物分子(如多环芳烃)对传统基底的亲和力低的难题, 这是因为 MOFs 可以通过吸附多环芳烃增加后者与 SERS 基底之间的相互作用^[66]. Li 等^[47] 利用简单的电沉积法成功制备了基于 HKUST-1 的复合基底, 并通过借用 HKUST-1 的吸附功能, 完成了对水样中多种多环芳烃的定性和定量检测, 得到蒽和芘的检出限分别为 $5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 、 $1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$. 该复合基底结合了高密度的“热点”和 HKUST-1 优异的吸附功能, 导致接近这些“热点”的多环芳烃分子被有效预浓缩, 进而增强了 SERS 的灵敏度. 此类研究证明了基于 HKUST-1 的复合 SERS 基底具有高灵敏度、便携性、快速性、稳定性和可回收性等优点, 适用于现场水体中多环芳烃的快速检测.

除了吸附目标分子, 利用其均匀的孔隙, MOFs 还可以作为支撑体起到均匀负载贵金属纳米粒子的作用. 近期有研究^[67] 制备了 1 种类玉米状的 SERS 复合基底, 成功测定了湖水中的亚甲蓝、孔雀石绿和结晶紫等 3 种染料分子, 得出检出限分别低至 $2.4 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 、 $4.8 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 和 $2.9 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$. 主要步骤(图 3)是将银纳米粒子直接与 MOF 配体反应形成相应的 MOF 材料, 随后将获得的材料进行热处理, 使银纳米粒子均匀分散在碳化的 MOF 框架表面.

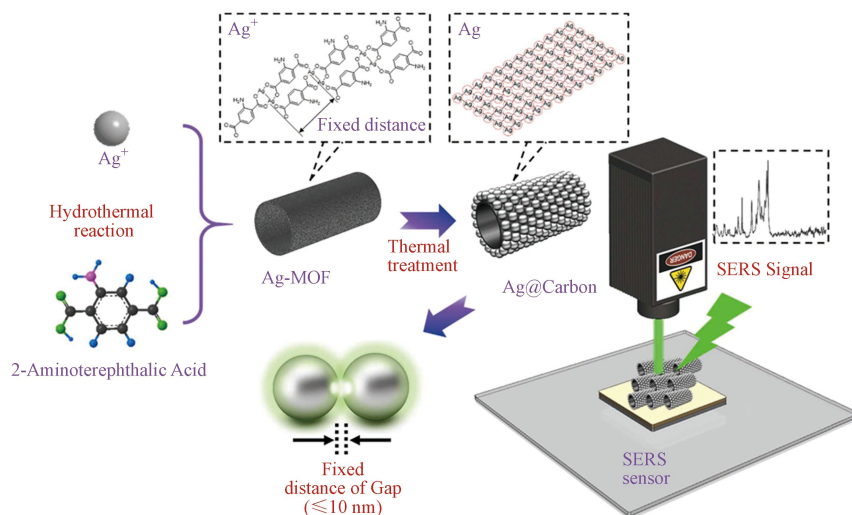


图 3 类玉米状复合基底制备流程及通过 MOF 有机配体的直径决定银纳米粒子间距的示意图^[67]

Fig.3 Schematic diagram of the preparation process of corn-like composite substrates and the determination of silver nanoparticle spacing by the diameter of MOF organic ligands^[67]

该类复合基底将银纳米粒子的空间距离固定在 7 nm 左右,产生了理想的 SERS 活性,为有效控制贵金属纳米粒子间隙提供了新方法.但该方法所得到的检出限相比单纯银纳米粒子基底所得到的检出限较弱,该类基底的检出限及选择性需要进一步提升.

3.3 土壤污染物检测

土壤污染物的来源和种类较为复杂,除了常见的农药化肥施用、工业废弃物倾倒入外,一些通过焚烧产生的有害物质也能通过大气的沉降作用进入土壤^[68-70],因此对检测技术要求更高.SERS 作为一种超灵敏的检测手段,可以做到准确识别土壤污染物的“指纹”.由于 MOFs 具有的独特功能,近年来有越来越多研究证明基于 MOFs 的 SERS 复合基底可以提高 SERS 检测土壤污染物的灵敏度.

Zhou 等^[71]设计了一种由 ZIF-8 包裹的海胆状复合 SERS 基底,成功吸附并检测了与贵金属 SERS 基底相互作用较弱的六氯环己烷分子.该研究证明,ZIF-8 壳层既可以特异吸附六氯环己烷分子,同时由于 ZIF-8 孔径的限制可以将其他分子排除在外,因此可以实现低浓度六氯环己烷分子的 SERS 检测.当溶液中的浓度足够低时(低于 $1.4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$),六氯环己烷分子含量较少,不易堵塞 ZIF-8 孔隙,因此相较于裸海胆状基底,低浓度六氯环己烷分子容易扩散到 ZIF-8 包裹的海胆状基底中,产生更高的 SERS 增强效应.Wang 等^[72]针对土壤中农药的痕量检测也做了类似的研究,制备了基于 MOF 的多功能镍片复合基底.该基底利用擦拭法对苹果上的农药残留物吡虫啉分子进行了富集和 SERS 检测,检出限为 $6.4 \times 10^{-11} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$.这种柔软的镍片基底加上 MOF 的富集能力实现了通过简单的擦拭法检测复杂样品表面的目标待测物,适用于现场快速检测.Xu 等^[50]开发了一种利用水热法制备的 UIO-66 复合基底,用于快速检测塑料中的邻苯二甲酸二(2-乙基己)酯.将银纳米粒子负载至 UIO-66 表面可以有效减少银纳米粒子的聚集,同时 MOF 表面还能形成活跃的“热点”,并通过静电相互作用和配位将目标分析物富集到“热点”附近.实验结果证明,对塑料颗粒样品中的邻苯二甲酸二(2-乙基己)酯回收率在 81.9% 和 110.1% 之间,检出限为 $3 \times 10^{-12} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,实现了快速富集和检测功能的一体化,充分发挥了基于 UIO-66 的复合 SERS 基底的优点,为快速检测土壤中的邻苯二甲酸酯类增塑剂提供了新思路.Lai 等^[53]通过自组装经金纳米均匀装饰的磁芯和 MIL-100(Fe)壳,成功制备了一种磁性复合基底.这种三明治结构(见图 4)赋予了该基底高效的磁分离和富集能力、丰富的粒子热点和显著的 SERS 增强效果.得到土壤中福美双的检出限为 $1.5 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,证明了该复合基底材料的协同作用可以大大提高 SERS 灵敏度,适用于土壤中农药的痕量检测.

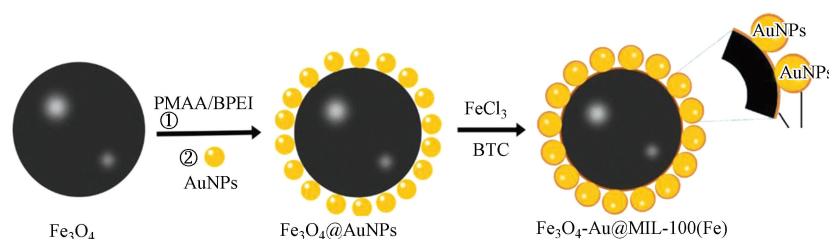


图 4 磁性复合基底结构示意图^[53]

Fig.4 Schematic diagram of magnetic composite substrate structure^[53]

4 结论(Conclusion)

综上所述,MOFs 作为一种功能强大的材料,与 MNPs 结合制成复合 SERS 基底时,其有序结晶孔、结构适应性、柔韧性、高孔隙率等特点,不仅可以提高 MNPs 的稳定性,还可以作为支撑防止 MNPs 聚集,增强 SERS 效应.同时 MOFs 的大比表面积和超强的吸附能力能够高效富集待测物,将其吸附到基底“热点”附近,即使在面对复杂的环境污染物时,MOFs 优异的吸附功能可以实现以往难以被基底富集的待测物的检测.然而,目前的 MOFs/MNPs 复合基底还面临着以下挑战:(1)与 MNPs 结合时,MOFs 的孔隙容易被堵塞,从而影响目标分子被吸附的效率;(2)MNPs/MOFs 复合基底的合成存在着制备工艺复杂、个别复合基底 SERS 信号增强效果有待优化等问题;(3)由于 MOFs 本身没有 SERS 活性,目前很多有关基于 MOFs 的 SERS 复合基底大多数还是使用的 Ag、Au 两种贵金属,SERS 活性基底的种类有待进一步开发.在环境检测领域中,基于 MOFs 的 SERS 复合基底也面临着难

题: 由于环境污染物较为复杂, 一种环境介质中常包含多种污染物, 有的污染物因为化学结构及分子大小的相似都被一定孔径的 MOFs 所吸附, 从而可能导致 SERS 检测时特定污染物特征峰分辨不清的情况. 但 MOFs 材料相较于以往所研究的未进行类似功能化的 SERS 基底, 已经在材料孔径方面实现了基底对环境污染物的特殊选择性. 尽管将 MOFs 与 SERS 基底相结合的研究还处于起步阶段, 但利用好其可定制性的优点、充分开发多级孔 MOFs 材料的实用性、发挥其“分子筛”的功能及部分 MOFs 材料的疏油疏水功效, 使其与 SERS 技术更加契合, 制备富集-检测一体化的基底甚至富含更多功能的基底, 便可满足不同的研究需求, 广泛发挥该类基底在复杂环境污染物的检测中的作用.

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