



# Standard Test Method for Using Field-Portable Fiber Optics Synchronous Fluorescence Spectrometer for Quantification of Field Samples for Aromatic and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E2143; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers a rapid method for the screening of environmental samples for aromatic hydrocarbons (AHs) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The screening takes place in the field and provides immediate feedback on limits of contamination by substances containing AHs and PAHs. Quantification is obtained by the use of appropriately characterized, site-specific calibration curves. Remote sensing by use of optical fibers is useful for accessing difficult to reach areas or potentially dangerous materials or situations. When contamination of field personnel by dangerous materials is a possibility, use of remote sensors may minimize or eliminate the likelihood of such contamination taking place.

1.2 This test method is applicable to AHs and PAHs present in samples extracted from soils or in water. This test method is applicable for field screening or, with an appropriate calibration, quantification of total AHs and PAHs.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

[D1129 Terminology Relating to Water](#)

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E13 on Molecular Spectroscopy and Separation Science and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E13.09 on Fiber Optics, Waveguides, and Optical Sensors.

Current edition approved Jan. 1, 2013. Published January 2013. Originally approved in 2001. Last previous edition approved in 2006 as E2143 – 01 (2006)<sup>ε1</sup>. DOI: 10.1520/E2143-01R13.

<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

[D4489 Practices for Sampling of Waterborne Oils](#)

[D5412 Test Method for Quantification of Complex Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon Mixtures or Petroleum Oils in Water](#)

[E131 Terminology Relating to Molecular Spectroscopy](#)

[E388 Test Method for Wavelength Accuracy and Spectral Bandwidth of Fluorescence Spectrometers](#)

[E578 Test Method for Linearity of Fluorescence Measuring Systems](#)

[E579 Test Method for Limit of Detection of Fluorescence of Quinine Sulfate in Solution](#)

## 3. Terminology

3.1 For definitions of terms used in this test method refer to Terminology [D1129](#) and [E131](#).

## 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method consists of extracting the AHs and PAHs from soil samples or preparation of water samples followed by synchronous fluorescence analysis with a field-portable instrument. The samples require serial dilutions of samples to establish a linear response. These measurements are made using standard fluorescence cuvettes. While some optimization of selectivity can be accomplished by varying the wavelength difference between excitation and emission monochromators, generally spectra generated from petroleum contaminants with a wavelength difference such as 6 or 18 nm provide good results and no preliminary spectra are required (see Test Method [D5412](#)).

4.2 Different soils have varying partition coefficients. Therefore, representative samples of a subset of the extracts or the water samples should be analyzed by gas chromatography (GC) or other appropriate methods. The purpose is to establish a site-specific calibration curve to be used for quantification of total AHs and PAHs in the environmental samples of interest.

4.3 When desirable, determination of AHs and PAHs may be made remotely using an optical fiber.

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 This technique is designed for on-site rapid screening and characterization of environmental soil and water samples resulting in significant cost savings for environmental remediation projects. Remote analysis can be made with optical fibers when situations warrant or demand use of this option.

5.2 Quantification of total AHs and PAHs in these environmental samples is accomplished by having a subset of the samples analyzed by an alternate technique and generating a site-specific calibration curve.

5.3 Synchronous fluorescence provides sufficient spectral information to characterize the AHs and PAHs present as benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene(s) (BTEX), the aromatic portion of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), or large aromatic ring systems up to at least seven fused rings, such as might be found in creosote.

## 6. Interferences

6.1 The synchronous fluorescence spectrum can be distorted or quantification may be affected if there is a contaminant present that produces a synchronous peak in the same vicinity as the material of interest. Often spectroquality solvents contain impurities that produce background signals. Solvent blanks should be used to verify a low fluorescence background so the background can be subtracted from the sample's spectrum.

6.2 There are naturally occurring compounds that fluoresce, which may interfere with the detection of petroleum compounds, present in the sample. Humic acid from leaf mold is an example of such a compound. Its strongest emission occurs in the near ultraviolet range.

6.3 Absorption of the exciting light by the sample itself (self-filtering effect) produces erroneous results. Analysis of serial dilutions of the sample detects this effect and ensures an accurate analysis is made. Once linearity is established, then integration of the spectrum produces accurate results.

6.4 Certain solvents used for extraction of the soil samples could quench or absorb the fluorescence and raise the limit of detection. Care should be taken to avoid halogenated solvents or solvents containing other quenchers. The user of this test method should bear this in mind when selecting an appropriate solvent.

NOTE 1—Storage of samples in improper containers, such as plastics other than polytetrafluoroethylene (or TFE-fluorocarbon), may result in contamination.

NOTE 2—This test method is normally used without an internal standard due to possible interference by the internal standard.

6.5 Certain optical fibers may generate a fluorescence background. These should be avoided whenever possible. If they must be used, a background spectrum should be generated and subtracted from any samples measured.

## 7. Apparatus

7.1 *Fluorescence Spectrometer*—An instrument recording in the spectral range of at least 250 to 650 nm is required for both excitation and emission spectrum measurements and

capable of scanning both monochromators at a constant speed with a constant wavelength offset between them for synchronous scanning. The bandwidth of the monochromators should be less than one half the wavelength offset between the monochromators or smaller. The spectrometer should be capable of remote sensing via optic fiber. The detector should be a photomultiplier tube or a device with similar sensitivity and response time. Occasionally field work requires the spectrometer to be battery powered. The instrument should meet the specifications in [Table 1](#).

7.2 *Excitation Source*—A pulsed (9.9 W) Xenon lamp or other source having sufficient intensity throughout the ultraviolet and visible regions can be used.

7.3 *Cuvette Sample Holder*—Sample holders should be fabricated to hold commercially available, fluorescence-free, fused silica cuvettes.

7.4 *Optical Fiber Holder*—A stage that allows correct positioning of the optical fiber with respect to the emission and excitation monochromators. The device may also be used to optically match each fiber and the respective monochromator.

7.5 *Computer System*—The instrument should be interfaced to a computer system that is compatible with the instrument and has suitable software for spectral data manipulation.

7.6 *Cuvette*—A standard 12 by 12 by 31 mm fluorescence-free fused silica cuvette. Four sides of the cuvette should be polished.

7.7 *Optical Fiber*—Fused silica fiber (preferably a high hydroxide) is required for transmission of the ultraviolet wavelengths required for accurate spectroscopic analysis. In general, this material has good thermal characteristics, can be obtained with low fluorescence background, and is readily available commercially.

7.8 *Glassware*—A 10 mL and 2 mL disposable pipet, both marked with 0.1 mL gradations. A glass disposable test tube, capable of holding volumes of liquid greater than 15 mL. The test tube caps should be polytetrafluoroethylene lined to reduce potential contamination.

7.9 *Scale*—A portable scale capable of measuring 2 g of soil to the nearest 0.1 g.

7.10 *Centrifuge*—A portable centrifuge, capable of holding the test tubes described in [7.8](#).

**TABLE 1 Desirable Performance Standards of a Field Portable Fluorescence Spectrometer**

Characteristic	Desirable Range	Typical
Monochromator		
Bandwidth	1–5 nm	3 nm
Wavelength accuracy	± 0.5–2 nm	± 1.0 nm
Reproducibility	± 0.1–1 %	± 0.2 %
Interface		
Data collection	computerized	laptop PC
Instrument control	control and data	
Source		
Broad band	200–1000 nm	Xenon lamp
Low-power consumption	5–75 W	10 W

7.11 *Shaker*—A portable shaker, capable of mixing the soil and solvent in the test tubes described in 7.8.

7.12 *Filter Apparatus*—A syringe with disposable 100- $\mu\text{m}$  glass detachable filters.

## 8. Reagents and Materials

8.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Spectroquality grade reagents should be used in all instances unless otherwise stated.

8.2 *Purity of Water*—ASTM Grade 3 or Grade 4 water should be used.

8.3 *Solvents*—High purity solvents should be used. Solvents should be of sufficient purity so as to not generate a background fluorescence spectrum when analyzed as a blank. Solvents such as hexane, cyclohexane and methylcyclohexane, ethanol, methanol, etc. must not absorb in the spectral region of interest.

## 9. Sampling and Sample Preparation

9.1 *Water Samples*—Collect water samples in accordance with Practice D4489, as applicable.

9.1.1 If the water samples contain visible particles, then the samples may be either centrifuged or filtered depending on the nature of the particles. Large, dense particles can usually be centrifuged to the bottom of the sample container, while finer particles must be filtered. The water samples should be centrifuged in the containers in which they are sampled, in order to avoid volatilization of the organic hydrocarbons. The water samples should be filtered into the cuvette for analysis.

9.1.2 Add approximately 2.5 mL of the water sample into the cuvette using a disposable pipet and place the cuvette into the instrument sample holder. The sample is ready for analysis.

9.2 *Soil Samples*—Collect the sample using accepted procedures already established by ASTM Committee D18.

9.2.1 Obtain a representative 2-g soil sample from the sample container. The sample should be weighed directly in the test tube.

9.2.2 Add 10 mL of the appropriate solvent to the soil sample in the test tube using a disposable pipet.

9.2.3 Shake the sample until greater than 90 % of the sample is suspended in the solvent. Follow this shaking process by centrifuging the sample in order to separate the solvent from the soil.

9.2.4 Pour the extract into a second test tube. At this point some particles may be present in the extract, thus filtration will be required to remove them.

9.2.5 If the quality check in 13.6 indicates a need for additional extraction, then the additional extraction will be performed at this time.

## 10. Preparation of Apparatus

10.1 Prior to mobilization for field use, set up and calibrate the fluorescence spectrometer according to the manufacturer's instructions and Test Methods E388, E578, and E579. Once in the field, include in the calibration procedures, a check of the wavelength accuracy of the instrument using an appropriate line-source such as a mercury lamp or xenon lamp. In addition, check the baseline of the instrument by analyzing a solvent

blank. Other options for calibration may include the use of plastic standards, sealed solutions of anthracene or other commercially available standards.

## 11. Procedure

11.1 *Water Samples*—Analyze the water sample over an appropriate wavelength region using a synchronous scan with a wavelength offset between the monochromators of 18 nm. Other wavelength offset between the monochromators values may be used when appropriate.

11.1.1 Subtract the spectrum of a distilled water blank from the spectrum of the water sample.

11.1.2 Integrate the area under the spectrum of the sample over the appropriate wavelength region to determine the relative value.

11.1.3 Determine if the sample is in the linear range. The determination of linear range is done by performing a 1:1 dilution. Subtract the spectrum of a distilled water blank from the spectrum of the 1:1 dilution. Integrate the area under the spectrum of the sample over the appropriate wavelength region. If the integrated value is half of the original value, then the sample is in the linear range; otherwise, perform subsequent dilutions until the linear range is established.

11.2 *Soil Samples*—Analyze the soil sample extract over the appropriate wavelength region using a synchronous scan with a wavelength offset between the monochromators of 18 nm.

11.2.1 Subtract the spectrum of a solvent blank from the spectrum of the soil sample.

11.2.2 Integrate the area under the spectrum of the sample over the appropriate wavelength region to determine the relative value.

11.2.3 Determine whether the sample is in the linear range according to 11.1.3.

11.3 *Quantitative Analysis*—After several soil or water samples have been analyzed by the instrument, pick several samples representing a range of concentrations (at least three: high, medium, and low) and include solvent blanks and samples of known composition. These samples should be analyzed by the laboratory using the appropriate method, such as total petroleum hydrocarbons using the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), gasoline range organics (GRO), and diesel range organics (DRO) methods or total polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Many of the approved EPA methods also include aliphatic hydrocarbons in the analysis. If the relative proportion of aromatic hydrocarbons to aliphatic hydrocarbons remains constant then the correlation graphs described in 11.3.1 can be developed.

11.3.1 For each sample analyzed by the laboratory, plot the laboratory concentration versus the instrument concentration on a scatter plot. Apply a trend line to the data set and perform linear regression. The equation of the trend line can be used to predict the value of future instrument analyses.<sup>3</sup> For further information, see Ref (1) in Appendix X1.

<sup>3</sup> Mendenhall, W., and Sinshick, T., *Statistics for Engineering and the Sciences*, 3rd ed., Dellen Publishing Co., 1992.