

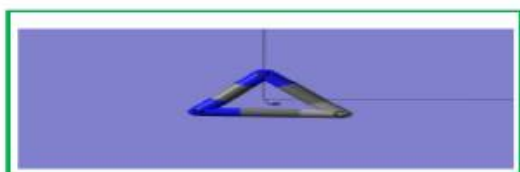


Journal of Applicable Chemistry

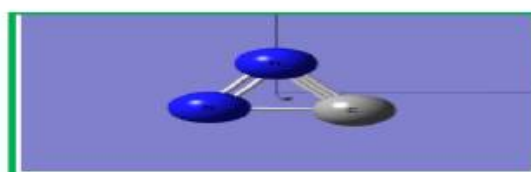
2019, 8 (4): 1977-2024
(International Peer Reviewed Journal)



New Chemistry News



New News of Chem (NNC)



ChemNewsNew (CNN)

3-way data in

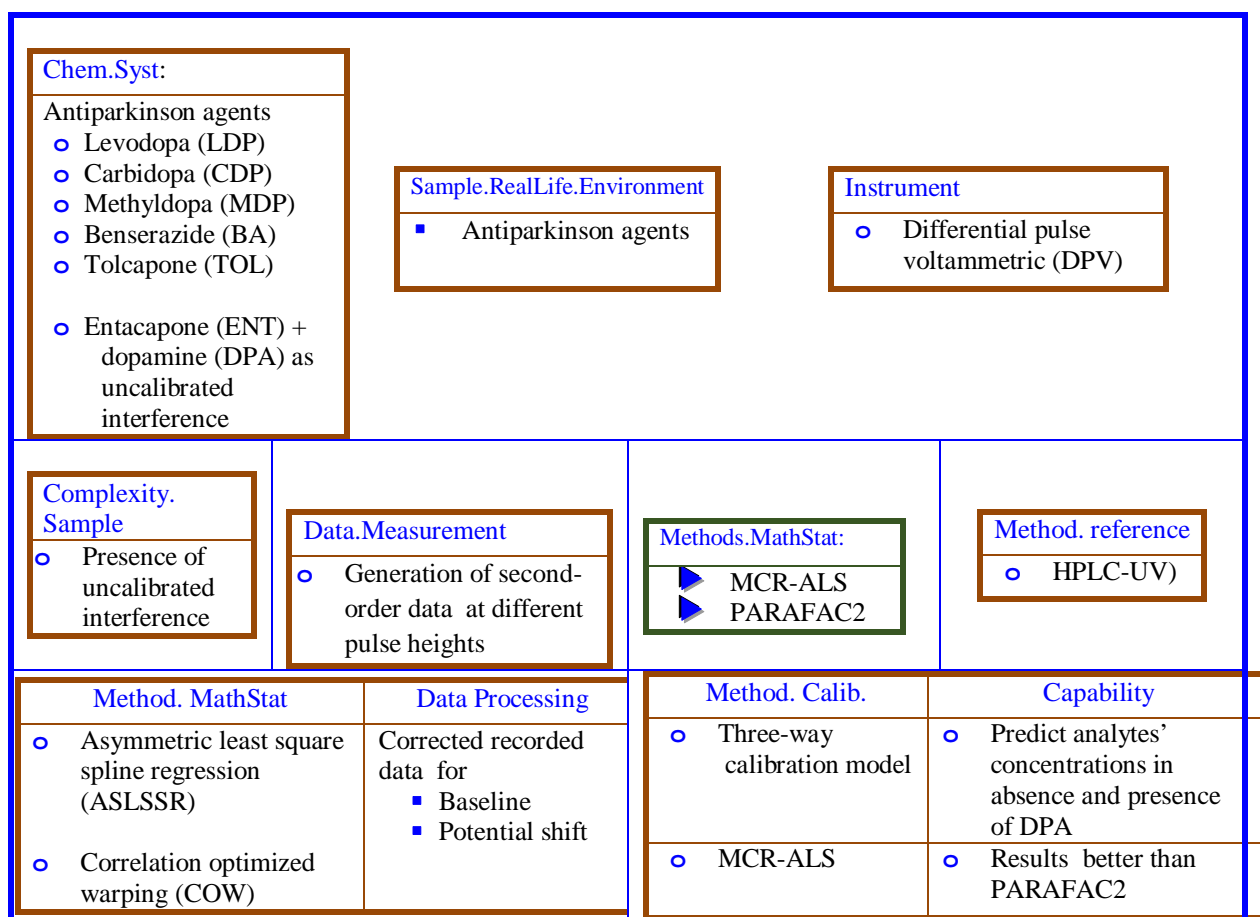
Omnimetrics

Information Source
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ACS.org
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Omnimetrics

1. Medicinometrics
2. Dietometrics
3. Environmetrics
4. Methodometrics

1. Medicinometrics

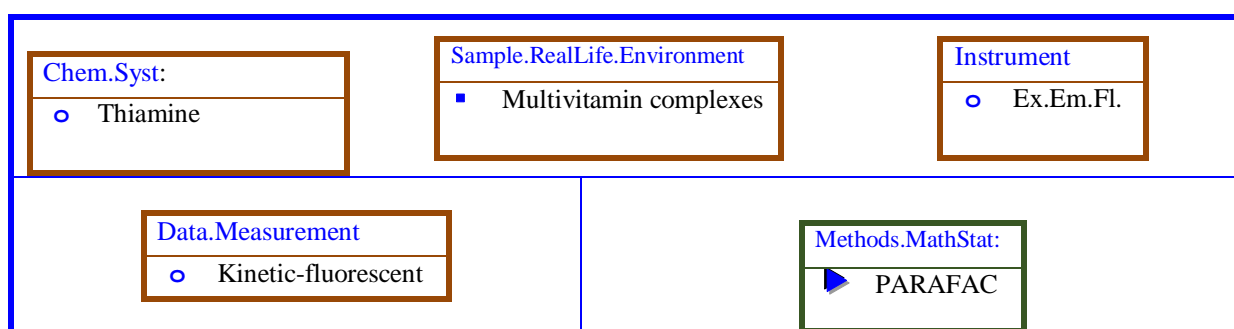


Exploiting second-order advantage from mathematically modeled voltammetric data for simultaneous determination of multiple antiparkinson agents in the presence of uncalibrated interference

Journal of the Taiwan Institute of Chemical Engineers, 88(2018)49-61
doi.org/10.1016/j.jtice.2018.04.007

GhobadMohammadi and Khodabakhsh Rashidi and Majid Mahmoudi and Hector C. Goicoechea and Ali R. Jalalvand

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way



<p>Method. Chemometric</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Thiamine (vitamin B1) was converted into a fluorescent thiochrome by oxidation catalyzed by Hg²⁺ in alkaline medium\ ○ The kinetic evolution of conversion was monitored by emission-excitation spectroscopy ○ Output: Third-Order Dataset for each sample Or four-way data array for a group of samples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Second-order advantage does not prevent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Matrix effects or - Interferences. ✓ Remedy: standard addition method → ✓ Develops into a quantitative method
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Chemometric modeling of kinetic-fluorescent third-order data for thiamine determination in multivitamin complexes	Microchemical Journal, 128(2016)42-46 doi.org/10.1016/j.microc.2016.04.006
Wallace D. Fragoso and Alejandro C. Olivieri	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Naphazoline hydrochloride ○ Pyridoxine hydrochloride 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eye drops 	<p>Complexity. Sample</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interferences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unknown ○ Uncalibrated
<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ex.Em.Fl. 	<p>Advntages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + High sensitivity + Low-cost + Simple implementation 	<p>Method. Confirmation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Multiple reaction monitoring (MRM) by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LC-MS/MS method.

Simultaneous determination of naphazoline and pyridoxine in eye drops using excitation-emission matrix fluorescence coupled with second-order calibration method based on alternating trilinear decomposition algorithm	Chinese Chemical Letters, 26(2015)1446-1449 doi.org/10.1016/j.ccllet.2015.07.015
Hui Xia and Hai-Long Wu and Hui-Wen Gu and Xiao-Li Yin and Huan Fang and Ru-Qin Yu	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Paracetamol ○ Caffeine ○ Sodium diclofenac 	<p>Experimental Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Central Composite 	<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Spectrophotometer with ultraviolet (UV) detector (first order data)
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<p>Data.acquisition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calibration curves are built one for each analyte, like in univariate calibration Individual curves were grouped in a calibration matrix Curve of the analyte of interest was used for calibration 	<p>Order. Advantages</p> <p>Instrum, First Order</p> <p>Second Order advantage achieved by grouping first order profiles</p> <p>+ NO need to prepare mixtures of the analytes for calibration</p>
<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCR-ALS PLS 	

<p>A simplified and versatile multivariate calibration procedure for multiproduct quantification of pharmaceutical drugs in the presence of interferences using first order data and chemometrics</p>	<p>Microchemical Journal, 146(2019)202-209 doi.org/10.1016/j.microc.2019.01.014</p>
<p>Licarion Pinto and Francielly Stechi and Márcia Cristina Breitzkreitz</p>	

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acetaminophen 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <p>! Novafen samples</p>
<p>Complexity. Sample</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown interferences 	<p>Data.Measured</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spectroelectrochemical data <p>Data.Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> augmentation mode : [Spectral ; kinetic]
<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matrix-augmentation multivariate curve resolution-alternating least-squares (MA-MCR-ALS) 	

<p>MCR-ALS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Flexible in applying trilinearity constraint for each component + Makes it possible to manage deviations from trilinearity of data effectively <p>PARAFAC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Full trilinear models - Not flexible to apply trilinearity in specific dimensions <p>MA-MCR-ALS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Second order advantage achieved in solution of analytical task
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Traditional Chinese medicines (TCM)

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Umbelliferone ○ Scopoletin 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <p>Tibetan medicine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Saussurealaniceps <p>Traditional Chinese medicine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Radix angelicaepubescentis 	<p>Task.Chem.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">▶ Estimation</p>
<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ex.Em.Fl ○ HPLC-DAD 	<p>Complexity. Sample</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Presence of potential interferences 	<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">▶ Alternating trilinear decomposition (ATLD)</p>
<p>Chemometric advantage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Second-order advantage, hence simple pretreatment ○ Use of “mathematical separation” instead of harsh (non-green) “physical or chemical separation” 	<p>Comparison of methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ex.Em.Fl >> HPLC-DAD 	

Simultaneous determination of umbelliferone and scopoletin in Tibetan medicine Saussurealaniceps and traditional Chinese medicine Radix angelicaepubescentis using excitation-emission matrix fluorescence coupled with second-order calibration method

Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy, 170(2017)104-110 doi.org/10.1016/j.saa.2016.07.018

Li Wang and Hai-Long Wu and Xiao-Li Yin and Yong Hu and Hui-Wen Gu and Ru-Qin Yu

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nephrotoxic aristolochic acid I (AA-I) ○ Aristololactam I (AL-I) 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chinese herbal medicines 	<p>Methods.MathStat: second-order.Calib</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Alternating penalty trilinear decomposition (APTLD) ○ Self-weighted alternating trilinear decomposition (SWATLD)
<p>Methods.Validation:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">▶ LC-MS/MS</p>	<p>Method. Chem</p> <p>→ Chemical derivatization that converts the non-fluorescent AA-I to high-fluorescent AL-I,</p>	

Interference-free spectrofluorometric quantification of aristolochic acid I and aristololactam I in five Chinese herbal medicines using chemical derivatization enhancement and second-order calibration methods

Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy, 175(2017)229-238 doi.org/10.1016/j.saa.2016.12.030

Yong Hu and Hai-Long Wu and Xiao-Li Yin and Hui-Wen Gu and Rong Xiao and Li Wang and Huan Fang and Ru-Qin Yu

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <p>Herbs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Volatile/heat-labile components in Ligusticum chuanxiong Hort–Cyperusrotundus rhizomes. 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traditional Chinese medicines
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<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Head Space/Solid Phase Micro-Extraction (HS-SPME) coupled with Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometer (GC/MS) ○ The retention time (RT) shift with multi-channel detection signals for different samples is vital to maintain trilinear structure 	<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid green;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Modified multiscale peak alignment (mMSPA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continuous Wavelet Transform with Haar wavelet as the mother wavelet ○ Fast. Fourier Transform (FFT) cross correlation calculation ○ Haar CWT </td> <td style="border: 1px solid green;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Detects peak position and peak width of representative ion profile ○ Confirmation of raw shift ○ Arriving at optimal shift </td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Modified multiscale peak alignment (mMSPA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continuous Wavelet Transform with Haar wavelet as the mother wavelet ○ Fast. Fourier Transform (FFT) cross correlation calculation ○ Haar CWT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Detects peak position and peak width of representative ion profile ○ Confirmation of raw shift ○ Arriving at optimal shift
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A modified multiscale peak alignment method combined with trilinear decomposition to study the volatile/heat-labile components in Ligusticum chuanxiong Hort - Cyperusrotundus rhizomes by HS-SPME-GC/MS

Journal of Chromatography B, 1079(2018)41-50
doi.org/10.1016/j.jchromb.2018.01.040

Min He and Pan Yan and Zhi-Yu Yang and Zhi-Min Zhang and Tian-Biao Yang and Liang Hong

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ α-asarone ○ β-asarone 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <p>Complex Traditional Chinese medicine</p> <p>! Acorustatarinowii</p>
<p>Data.Measurement</p> <p>[Em-Fl matrices]</p>	<p>Complexity. Sample</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unexpected interferents

<p>Chemometric approach</p> <p>Mmathematical separation</p> <p>+ Physical or chemical separation step was avoided</p>
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<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <p>Second-order calibration methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PARAFAC ▪ Alternating trilinear decomposition (ATLD) ▪ Alternating penalty trilinear decomposition (APTLD) ▪ Self-weighted alternating trilinear decomposition (SWATLD) ▪ Unfolded partial least-squares (U-PLS) ▪ Multidimensional partial least-squares (N-PLS) with residual bilinearization (RBL)

<p>Simultaneous determination of α-asarone and β-asarone in <i>Acorustatarinowii</i> using excitation-emission matrix fluorescence coupled with chemometrics methods</p>	<p>Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy, 191(2018)195-202 doi.org/10.1016/j.saa.2017.10.011</p>
<p>Xue-Mei Bai and Tie Liu and De-Long Liu and Yong-Ju Wei</p>	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

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<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Scopoletin ○ Scopolin 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Erycibeobtusifolia</i>Benth 	<p>Task.Chem.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Quality control of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM)
<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ex.Em.fl ○ Time-resolved (lifetimes) fluorescence 		<p>Task.Chem.Q(uality) C(ontrol)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Simultaneous quantification ○ Qualitative identification
<p>Complexity. Sample</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant spectral overlapping among analytes ○ Interferences 	<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ PARAFAC 	<p>Method. Reference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HPLC-FLD

<p>Time-resolved fluorescence and chemometrics-assisted excitation-emission fluorescence for qualitative and quantitative analysis of scopoletin and scopolin in <i>Erycibeobtusifolia</i>Benth</p>	<p>Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy, 219(2019)96-103 doi.org/10.1016/j.saa.2019.04.019</p>
<p>Tie Liu and Xin-Ge Li and Ji-Ye Wang and De-Long Liu and Yong-Ju Wei</p>	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Veterinary drugs

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <p style="color: green; font-weight: bold;">21 Veterinary drugs</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Trimethoprim (TMP) 2) Enrofloxacin (ENR) 3) Imidacloprid (IMD) 4) Clenbuterol (CLB) 5) Difloxacin (DIF) 6) Ceftiofur (CFT) 7) Chloramphenicol(CAP) 8) Chlortetracycline (CTC) 9) Flumequine (FLU) 10) Prednisolone (PSL) 11) Pyrantel (PYR) </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Menbutone (MBT) 2) Albendazole (ABZ) 3) Flunixin (FXN) 4) Diazepam (DZP) 5) Fenbendazole(FBZ) 6) Nicarbazin (marker residue NN'-bis(4-nitrophenyl)urea) 7) Diclofenac (DCF) 8) Ibuprofen (IBU) 9) Betamethasone (BMV) 10) Progesterone (PGN) </td> </tr> </table>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Trimethoprim (TMP) 2) Enrofloxacin (ENR) 3) Imidacloprid (IMD) 4) Clenbuterol (CLB) 5) Difloxacin (DIF) 6) Ceftiofur (CFT) 7) Chloramphenicol(CAP) 8) Chlortetracycline (CTC) 9) Flumequine (FLU) 10) Prednisolone (PSL) 11) Pyrantel (PYR) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Menbutone (MBT) 2) Albendazole (ABZ) 3) Flunixin (FXN) 4) Diazepam (DZP) 5) Fenbendazole(FBZ) 6) Nicarbazin (marker residue NN'-bis(4-nitrophenyl)urea) 7) Diclofenac (DCF) 8) Ibuprofen (IBU) 9) Betamethasone (BMV) 10) Progesterone (PGN)
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<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! Poultry industry ! livestock production ! livestock in Argentina 	<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o MCR-ALS 		

<p>Instrument:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o HPLC o Chemstation software package (Agilent Technologies, Waldbronn, Germany) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o To control the instrument, data acquisition and data analysis. 	<p>Detector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Fast-scan fluorescence detection(FSFD) o Diode array detection (DAD) 	<p>Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Intensity o Absorbance
<p>Exptaldsign</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Simplex-centroid design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ With combinations of MeOH, ACN (extracting mixture); ■ sodium phosphate buffer ➔ To maximize the resolution of the analytes. 	<p>Data.Measurement</p> <p>[Em-Fl matrices]</p>	

Uv-Vis Spectral range nm	Elution time period min	Data Matrix elution time x spectral dimensions
200-to-500	0.0-to-25.0	1868 × 151

Time-emission fluorescence data matrices (TEM)		Complexity. Data profile. chromatogram
Spectral range (nm)	elution time period (min)	
310 and 600	0.0 to 25.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline/background contributions - Low signal-to-noise ratios (s/n) - Elution time shifts - Peak overlaps
with the excitation wavelength fixed at 280		Complexity. Samples
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unexpected compounds - Interferents

Simultaneous multi-residue determination of twenty one veterinary drugs in poultry litter by modeling three-way liquid chromatography with fluorescence and absorption detection data	Talanta, 167(2017)442-452 doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2017.02.030
Carla M. Teglia and Paola M. Peltzer and Silvia N. Seib and Rafael C. Lajmanovich and María J. Culzoni and Héctor C. Goicoechea	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Cancer

<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>Chem.Syst:</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Multiple breast cancer-related DNAs </td> </tr> </table>	Chem.Syst:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Multiple breast cancer-related DNAs 	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>DataSets</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Simulated example o Analytical experiment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Molecular beacons used for the simultaneous assay of three breast cancer related DNA targets </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Output</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Automatic estimation of number of components + Resolution of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Spectral profile o Concentration estimation </td> </tr> </table>	DataSets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Simulated example o Analytical experiment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Molecular beacons used for the simultaneous assay of three breast cancer related DNA targets 	Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Automatic estimation of number of components + Resolution of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Spectral profile o Concentration estimation
Chem.Syst:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Multiple breast cancer-related DNAs 							
DataSets							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Simulated example o Analytical experiment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Molecular beacons used for the simultaneous assay of three breast cancer related DNA targets 							
Output							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Automatic estimation of number of components + Resolution of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Spectral profile o Concentration estimation 							
	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>Complexity. Response</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Spectral overlap </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Complexity. Response data. structure</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Lower (not full) rank </td> </tr> </table>	Complexity. Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Spectral overlap 	Complexity. Response data. structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Lower (not full) rank 		
Complexity. Response							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Spectral overlap 							
Complexity. Response data. structure							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Lower (not full) rank 							

<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alternating residual trilinearization (ART) <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Automatic rank estimation for second-order calibration data tensor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Avoids risk of chemically meaningless fitting of component spectra 	<p>Limitations.TLD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parallel factor analysis (PARAFAC) requires a prior rank estimation <p>Remedy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Alternating residual trilinearization (ART) + Robust second-order calibration strategy for complex spectral analysis in multiplex fluorescence assays
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<p>A novel algorithm for second-order calibration of three-way data in fluorescence assays of multiple breast cancer-related DNAs</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Talanta, 195(2019)433-440 doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2018.11.076</p>
<p>Lin Tan and Yan Zhang and Qin Yang and Nan Chen and Wen Du and Li-Juan Tang and Jian-Hui Jiang and Ru-Qin Yu</p>	
<p>3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way</p>	

Clinical Analysis

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fluoroquinolones <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Moxifloxacin ○ Ciprofloxacin 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Urine 	<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ex.Em.Fl.
<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ PARAFAC ▶ SWATLD ▶ U-PLS/RBL 	<p>FOM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prediction (RMSEP) ○ Recovery ○ Elliptical joint confidence region (EJCR) plots 	
<p>On the performance of multiway methods for simultaneous quantification of two fluoroquinolones in urine samples by fluorescence spectroscopy and second-order calibration strategies</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy, 136(2015)618-624 doi.org/10.1016/j.saa.2014.09.075</p>
<p>Maryam Vosough and Sara NorooziEshlaghi and Reza Zadmard</p>		
<p>3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way</p>		

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Norepinephrine (NE) ○ Paracetamol (AC) ○ Uric acid (UA) <li style="text-align: center;">+ ○ Uncalibrated interference <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pteroylglutamic acid 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human serum 	<p>Complexity. Data.Instum.Chromat</p> <hr/> <p>Three-way arrays</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-bilinear ▪ Non-trilinear <hr/> <p>Preprocessing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Observed shifts in the recorded DPV data were corrected using <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 📖 Correlation optimised warping (COW) algorithm
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<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Artificial neural network-residual bilinearization (ANN-RBL) ○ Unfolded-partial least squares-RBL (U-PLS/RBL) ○ Multidimensional-partial least squares-RBL (N-PLS/RBL) ○ Multivariate curve resolution-alternating least squares (MCR-ALS) ○ Parallel factor analysis 2 (PARAFAC2)

<p>Generation of non-multilinear three-way voltammetric arrays by an electrochemically oxidized glassy carbon electrode as an efficient electronic device to achieving second-order advantage: Challenges, and tailored applications</p>	<p>Talanta, 134(2015)607-618 doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2014.11.066</p>
<p>Ali R. Jalalvand and Mohammad-Bagher Gholivand and Hector C. Goicoechea and Thomas Skov</p>	
<p>3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way</p>	

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mice serum ■ Human plasma 	<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ultra- HPLC
<p>Complexity. Sample</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coelution of BP-3 with the matrix components ✓ Resolved through second-order advantage of multi-way calibration 		<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ MCR-ALS

<p>Determination of 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone in mice serum and human plasma by ultra-high-performance liquid chromatography enhanced by chemometrics</p>	<p>Microchemical Journal, 148(2019)35-41 doi.org/10.1016/j.microc.2019.04.032</p>
<p>Carla M. Teglia and Clarisa G. Santamaría and Horacio A. Rodriguez and María J. Culzoni and Héctor C. Goicoechea</p>	
<p>3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way</p>	

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Benzodiazepines ○ Alprazolam ○ Clonazepam ○ Diazepam 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Human serum
<p>Complexity. Sample</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Uncalibrated components in the sample <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Presence of serum endogenous components <p>Complexity. Response.Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Presence of overlapped profiles 	<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HPLC-photodiode-array detection

Matrix-free analysis of selected benzodiazepines in human serum samples using alternating trilinear decomposition modeling of fast liquid chromatography diode array detection data

Talanta, 148(2016)454-462
doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2015.10.088

Maryam Vosough and Negar J. Irvani

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phenanthrene metabolites 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human breast milk Semi-skimmed commercial cow milk 	<p>Task.Chem.</p> <p>▶ Quantitation</p>
<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ex.Em.Fl. 	<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> n-way PLS Unfolded PLS N-PLS-Residual bilinearization (/RBL) U-PLS/RBL MCR-ALS 	

	Data.Aquisition													
Step 0	Optimized the chromatographic parameters, in isocratic mode (elution time 5.5 min)													
Step 1	Second-order data (Elution time-emission fluorescence)													
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Range</th> <th>Units</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Exciting</td> <td>[250] Fixed</td> <td>nm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Emission</td> <td>[330 to 430; Inc: 1]</td> <td>nm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elution time</td> <td>[0 to 5.5 ; Inc: 5.4 sec].</td> <td>Min</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Range	Units	Exciting	[250] Fixed	nm	Emission	[330 to 430; Inc: 1]	nm	Elution time	[0 to 5.5 ; Inc: 5.4 sec].	Min
	Range	Units												
Exciting	[250] Fixed	nm												
Emission	[330 to 430; Inc: 1]	nm												
Elution time	[0 to 5.5 ; Inc: 5.4 sec].	Min												
Step 2	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Validation samples</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1-, 2-, 3- and 4-Hydroxyphenanthrene</td> <td>[1.0 to 9.0] ng mL⁻¹</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9-Hydroxyphenanthrene</td> <td>[5.0 to 45.0] ng mL⁻¹</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Validation samples		1-, 2-, 3- and 4-Hydroxyphenanthrene	[1.0 to 9.0] ng mL ⁻¹	9-Hydroxyphenanthrene	[5.0 to 45.0] ng mL ⁻¹						
Validation samples														
1-, 2-, 3- and 4-Hydroxyphenanthrene	[1.0 to 9.0] ng mL ⁻¹													
9-Hydroxyphenanthrene	[5.0 to 45.0] ng mL ⁻¹													

Phenanthrene metabolites determination in human breast and cow milk by combining elution time-emission fluorescence data with multiway calibration

Talanta, 188(2018)299-307
doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2018.05.096

Elisabet Martín Tornero Anunciación Espinosa-Mansilla and Arsenio Muñoz de la Peña and Isabel Durán Merás

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Chem.Syst: Immunosuppressant drugs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tacrolimus ○ Everolimus ○ Cyclosporine A 	Sample.RealLife.Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Whole blood samples 	Instrument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fast HPLC-DAD
Complexity. Sample Non-calibrated blood components <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chromatographic profiles ○ Background drift ○ Shifts ○ Co-elution ✓ Resolved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Background correction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ MCR/ALS 	Advantages FigureOfMerit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increased selectivity ○ Sensitivity ○ Sufficiency of lower limit of quantification ○ Simplicity of sample treatment steps ○ Low-cost instrumentation compared with LC-MS/MS 	

Development of a fast HPLC-DAD method for simultaneous quantitation of three immunosuppressant drugs in whole blood samples using intelligent chemometrics resolving of coeluting peaks in the presence of blood interferences
 Journal of Chromatography B, 1073(2018)69-79
 doi.org/10.1016/j.jchromb.2017.12.012

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Chem.Syst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adenosine 	Sample.RealLife.Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Urinary adenosine 	Task.Chem. Diagnosis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non-invasive monitoring of cancer
Instrument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy 	Methods.MathStat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ MCR-ALS 	
Method. Chemometric <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Standard addition method ○ pH controls were combined + Compensate for the matrix effect + To address overlapping bands in the analysis of human urine samples 	Adenosine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adenosine is a purine nucleoside present in all human cells ○ Essential in regulating physiological activities in tissues and organs ○ Potential cancer biomarker in urine + Crucial for the early diagnosis + Non-invasive monitoring clinical analysis 	
Surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy and MCR-ALS for the selective sensing of urinary adenosine on filter paper		Talanta, 187(2018)99-105 doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2018.05.022
Javier E.L. Villa and CelioPasquini and Ronei J. Poppi		

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Chem.Syst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Uric acid ○ Creatinine ○ Tyrosine ○ Homovanillic acid ○ Hippuric acid ○ Indole-3-acetic acid ○ Tryptophan ○ 2-methylhippuric acid) 	Sample.RealLife.Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human urine 	Instrument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HPLC-DAD
---	--	--

Complexity. Data	Advantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Increased selectivity, sensitivity + Shorter analysis time + Undemanding elution conditions + Sufficiency of lower limit of quantification + Second order advantages
Chromatograms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Highly overlapping peaks ○ Distortions in the time and baseline 	
Analytes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Presence of interferences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unknown ○ Background 	
Method. Validation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Classic HPLC 	Methods.MathStat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ATLD ▶ MCR-ALS
Target-based metabolomics for fast and sensitive quantification of eight small molecules in human urine using HPLC-DAD and chemometrics tools resolving of highly overlapping peaks	Talanta, 201(2019)174-184 doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2019.03.090
Xiao-Dong Sun and Hai-Long Wu and Zhi Liu and Yue Chen and Jun-Chen Chen and Li Cheng and Yu-Jie Ding and Ru-Qin Yu	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Chem.Syst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vinca alkaloids <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vincristine (VCR) ○ Vinblastine (VLB) ○ Vindoline (VDL) ○ Catharanthine (CAT) ○ Yohimbine (YHB) 	Sample.RealLife.Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Catharanthus roseus ▪ Human serum 	Instrument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HPLC_DAD
Complexity. Data	Methods.MathStat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Alternating trilinear decomposition ○ Trilinear component modeling 	
Instrumental profiles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Presence of heavy overlaps ○ Interferences i.e. .Analytes not present in calibration set 		

Rapid and simultaneous determination of five vinca alkaloids in Catharanthus roseus and human serum using trilinear component modeling of liquid chromatography–diode array detection data

Journal of Chromatography B, 1026(2016)114-123
doi.org/10.1016/j.jchromb.2015.08.008

Zhi Liu and Hai-Long Wu and Yong Li and Hui-Wen Gu and Xiao-Li Yin and Li-Xia Xie and Ru-Qin Yu

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <p>Drugs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gliclazide ○ Glibenclamide ○ Glimepiride ○ Atenolol ○ Enalapril ○ Amlodipine 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <p>! Serum samples</p> <p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HPLC-UV ○ EmFI
<p>Multiway calibration strategy with chromatographic data exploiting the second-order advantage for quantitation of three antidiabetic and three antihypertensive drugs in serum samples</p>	<p>Microchemical Journal, 136(2018)185-192 doi.org/10.1016/j.microc.2016.11.019</p>
<p>Celina M. Monzón and Carla M. Teglia and Mario R. Delfino and Héctor C. Goicoechea</p>	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

2. Dietometrics

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Grape harvest 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Red grapes from four different varieties, in sixteen representative (in both geographical and edaphic point of view) plots belonging to the Qualified Designation of Origin (DOC) Rioja. 	<p>Task.Chem.</p> <p>Analysis of effect of the spatial and temporal distribution on physicochemical profile of the grape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Grape quality ○ Maturation ○ Qualified Designation of Origin Rioja ○ Variability among vineyards 					
<p>Data.3way</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1) Sample (plot/variety)</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) Physicochemical</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3) Temporal</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Parameters</p>	1) Sample (plot/variety)	16	2) Physicochemical	12	3) Temporal		<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <p>▶ PARAFAC</p>
1) Sample (plot/variety)	16						
2) Physicochemical	12						
3) Temporal							

Parallel factor analysis for monitoring data from a grape harvest in Qualified Designation of Origin Rioja including spatial and temporal variability

Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems, 146(2015)347-353
doi.org/10.1016/j.chemolab.2015.06.003

E. Meléndez and L.A. Sarabia and M.C. Ortiz

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Allura red (AR) ○ Sunset yellow (SY) 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Model compounds in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ soft drinks ▪ food samples 	<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HPLC-UV
<p>Complexity. Data.Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Severe spectral overlapping between the AR and SY ➔ Strong collinearities <p>Methods. Limitation. MVC. second-order</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PARAFAC ○ MCR-ALS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not successful if collinearities 	<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Bilinear least squares/residual bilinearization (BLLS/RBL) + Easy sample pretreatment + Accuracy + Sufficient spectral resolution + Concentration prediction <p>Robust to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Presence of unknown interferences + Strongly overlapping spectra + Collinearities problems 	

Application of bilinear least squares/residual bilinearization in bulk liquid membrane system for simultaneous multicomponent quantification of two synthetic dyes

Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems, 144(2015)48-55
doi.org/10.1016/j.chemolab.2015.03.012

RouhollahKhani and Jahan B. Ghasemi and FarzanehShemirani and Reza Rahmanian

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Aflatoxins B1, B2 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peanuts 	<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ex.Em.Fl
<p>Complexity. Data.Instum.Chromat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rank overlap 	<p>3rd Oder (4-way) Data Tensor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Resurrecting second-order advantage 	

Knowledge Base

Method. 3way-4way-Data & Order & MVC Methods

If there is rank overlap in one mode,

Then 3-way algorithms : PARAFAC
under some constraints resolve successfully

If a species has rank overlap in both modes of EEF data

Then information of the data matrix is equivalent to a zero-order data for that species

Example:. Aflatoxins B1 and B2 have the same shape of spectral profiles in both excitation and emission modes

If solvent as a new additional selectivity mode is used

Then EEF data with solvent becomes third order data for each sample

If third order data, in turn, converted to the second order data by augmentation

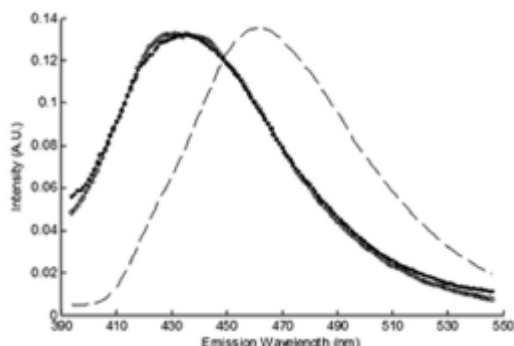
Then it resurrects second order advantage in original EEMs

If three-way data is constructed by stacking augmented data in the third way & analyzed by second order calibration methods (BLLS-RBL and PARAFAC)

Then results of both are methods are good agreement

Example: quantification of analytes in four kinds of peanut samples

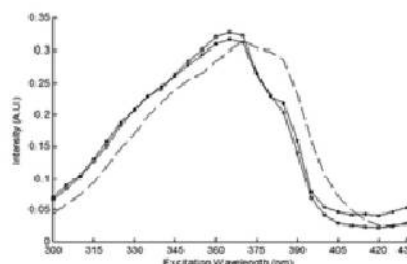
3way-080



Normalized emission spectra of aflatoxins at **excitation peak of 360 nm**:

AFB1 (6 ppb) -○-○-,

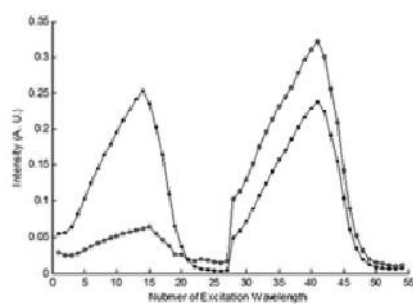
AFB2 (2 ppb) -*-*-, AFG2 (2 ppb) -.-.\



:

The normalized excitation spectra of aflatoxins at **emission peak of 445 nm**

AFB1 (6 ppb) -○-○-, AFB2 (2 ppb) -*-*-, AFG2 (2 ppb) -.-.

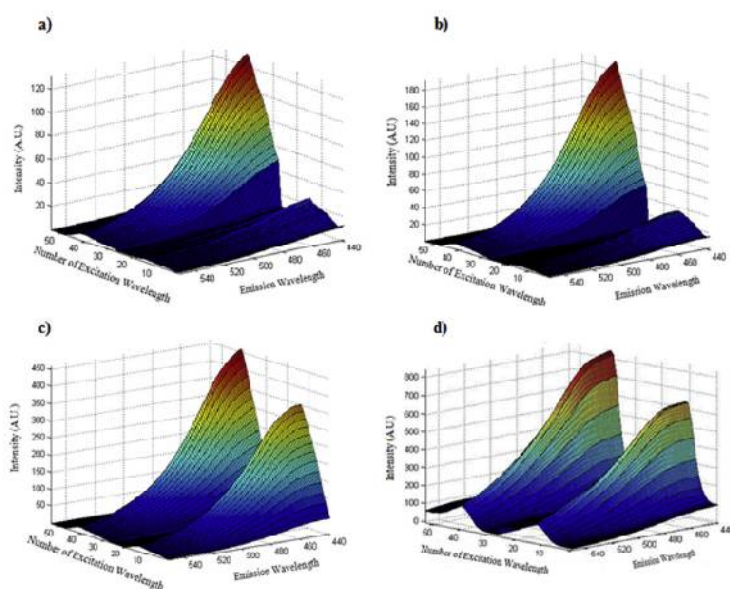


Normalized augmented excitation spectra of

AFB1 (6 ppb) and

AFB2 (2 ppb)

In the absence/presence of β -cyclodextrin (AFB1 - \circ - \circ -, AFB2 - $*$ - $*$ -).



The augmented EEMs spectra of

(a) AFB1 (6 ppb), (b) AFB2 (2 ppb),

(c) the mixture of AFB1 (9 ppb) and AFB2 (3 ppb); and

(d) peanut 1 in the absence/presence of 0.01 M β -cyclodextrin.

Quantifying aflatoxins in peanuts using fluorescence spectroscopy coupled with multi-way methods: Resurrecting second-order advantage in excitation–emission matrices with rank overlap problem

Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy, 156(2016)63–69
doi.org/10.1016/j.saa.2015.11.022

S. Maryam Sajjadi and Hamid Abdollahi and Reza Rahmanian and Leila Bagheri

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Chem.Syst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Edible oils ○ Biodiesel 	Sample.RealLife.Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oil from soybean, corn, sunflower seeds before and after its expiration time ▪ Biodiesel samples obtained by transesterification of the same oils 	Complexity. Sample <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Modeling non-bilinear data
Instrument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Total synchronous fluorescence spectroscopy 	Methods.MathStat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Tucker3 model 	

Fluorescent fingerprints of edible oils and biodiesel by means total synchronous fluorescence and Tucker3 modeling	Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy, 175(2017) doi.org/10.1016/j.saa.2016.12.027
Matías Insausti and Adriano de Araújo Gomes and José Manuel Camiña and Mario Cesar Ugulino de Araújo and Beatriz Susana Fernández Band	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Chem.Syst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fungicides ○ Insecticides ○ Herbicides ○ Plant growth regulator 	Sample.RealLife.Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vegetables ▪ Cultivated vegetables <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mushroom lettuce ▪ Alfalfa sprout ▪ Cucumber ▪ Celery 	Task.Chem. <p>Agrochemical-residue analysis</p>
Instrument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UV-fluorescence-L/C ○ LC-with dual UV/diode array (DAD) fluorescence (FLD) 	Data.Measurement <p>Second-order data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DAD-elution time ○ FLD-elution time 	Methods.MathStat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ MCR-ALS

A green-analytical chemistry method for agrochemical-residue analysis in vegetables	Microchemical Journal, 128(2016)34-41 doi.org/10.1016/j.microc.2016.03.006
Maira D. Carabajal and Juan A. Arancibia and Graciela M. Escandar	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Chem.Syst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bisphenol A 	Sample.RealLife.Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Polycarbonate cups ▪ Food contact materials 	Instrument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ex.Em.,Fl
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Methods.	Name	Purpose
Experimental	D-optimal design	Effect of four experimental factors on figures of merit
Instrumental	Excitation emission fluorescence matrix	Function relationship of Response data with concentration
Math.Modeling	Parallel factor analysis	Trilinear Fn relationship between FI response of analyte and its Concentration

Migration test of Bisphenol A from polycarbonate cups using excitation-emission fluorescence data with parallel factor analysis

Talanta, 167(2017) 367-378
doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2017.02.033

M.L. Spagnuolo and F. Marini and L.A. Sarabia and M.C. Ortiz

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camellia oil 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <p>! Adulterated with cheaper vegetable oil</p>						
<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ex.Em-FI spectrometer <p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <p>PARAFAC</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Purpose</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Classification</td> <td>Two-directional two-dimensional LDA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>n-PLS</td> <td>Adulteration level in camellia oil</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Method	Purpose	Classification	Two-directional two-dimensional LDA	n-PLS	Adulteration level in camellia oil
Method	Purpose						
Classification	Two-directional two-dimensional LDA						
n-PLS	Adulteration level in camellia oil						

Rapid identification and quantification of cheaper vegetable oil adulteration in camellia oil by using excitation-emission matrix fluorescence spectroscopy combined with chemometrics

Food Chemistry, 293(2019)348-357
doi.org/10.1016/j.foodchem.2019.04.109

Tong Wang and Hai-Long Wu and Wan-Jun Long and Yong Hu and Li Cheng and An-Qi Chen and Ru-Qin Yu

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rhodamine dyes 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegally added into chilli samples 	<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ex.Em.FI.
<p>Complexity. Sample</p> <p>fluorescence spectra</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scattering, peak overlaps - Unknown interferences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constant background - Different kinds of backgrounds 	<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <p>▶ ATLD</p>	<p>Melthod.Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HPLC-FLD

Rapid, simultaneous and interference-free determination of three rhodamine dyes illegally added into chilli samples using excitation-emission matrix fluorescence coupled with second-order calibration method

Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy, 204(2018)141-149
doi.org/10.1016/j.saa.2018.06.031

Yue-Yue Chang and Hai-Long Wu and Huan Fang and Tong Wang and Zhi Liu and Yang-Zi Ouyang and Yu-Jie Ding and Ru-Qin Yu

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <p>Synthetic colorants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tartrazin ○ Sunset yellow 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adulterated saffron 	<p>Task.Chem.</p> <p>▶ Quality assessment</p>
<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Spectrophotometer 	<p>Complexity. Sample</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rank deficiency in concentration mode impaired the system ○ Remedy: Three-way variation array V was generated by subtracting the first pH spectrum from each spectrum at each pH 	
<p>Quality assessment of the saffron samples using second-order spectrophotometric data assisted by three-way chemometric methods via quantitative analysis of synthetic colorants in adulterated saffron</p>		<p>Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy, 148(2015)389-395 doi.org/10.1016/j.saa.2015.03.135</p>
<p>Saeed Masoum and Ali Gholami and MarjanHemmesi and Saleheh Abbasi</p>		

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <p>Dyes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tartrazine ○ Carminic acid 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <p>foods --complex matrices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mustard ▪ Ketchup ▪ Asparagus soup powder ▪ Pumpkin soup powder ▪ Plum jam ▪ Orange-strawberry juice 	<p>Data.Measurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kinetic-spectroscopic data
		<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <p>▶ Multivariate curve resolution</p>
<p>Multivariate curve resolution applied to kinetic-spectroscopic data matrices: Dye determination in foods by means of enzymatic oxidation</p>		<p>Talanta, 169(2017)189-194 doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2017.03.079</p>
<p>Valeria Boeris and Juan A. Arancibia and Alejandro C. Olivieri</p>		

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Weathered oils 	<p>Data.Measurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Infrared indexes 	<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <p>▶ Self-organizing maps</p>
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<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Data.dimensions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oils × weathering aliquots × analytical variables</td> </tr> </table>		Data.dimensions	Oils × weathering aliquots × analytical variables
Data.dimensions			
Oils × weathering aliquots × analytical variables			
Differentiation of weathered oils using infrared indexes and self-organizing maps	Fuel, 158(2015)57-65 doi.org/10.1016/j.fuel.2015.04.064		
M.P. Gómez-Carracedo and J.M. Andrade-Garda and D. Prada-Rodríguez			
3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way			

<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Chem.Syst:</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capsaicin ○ Dihydrocapsaicin </td> </tr> </table>	Chem.Syst:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capsaicin ○ Dihydrocapsaicin 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Sample.RealLife.Environment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>! Spicy foods</td> </tr> </table>	Sample.RealLife.Environment	! Spicy foods	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Instrument</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HPLC-FLD ○ LC- Detector </td> </tr> </table>	Instrument	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HPLC-FLD ○ LC- Detector 	
Chem.Syst:									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capsaicin ○ Dihydrocapsaicin 									
Sample.RealLife.Environment									
! Spicy foods									
Instrument									
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Data.Measurement									
[Ex.Em-Fl matrices]									
Methods.MathStat									
second-order calibration									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PARAFAC ■ U-PLS/RBL 									

Determination of pungency in spicy food by means of excitation-emission fluorescence coupled with second-order chemometric calibration	Journal of Food Composition and Analysis, 67(2018) 10-18 doi.org/10.1016/j.jfca.2017.12.031
Olga Monago-Maraña and María Guzmán-Becerra and Arsenio Muñoz de la Peña and Teresa Galeano-Díaz	
3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way	

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<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Chem.Syst:</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Malic, oxalic, formic, lactic, acetic, citric, pyruvic, succinic, tartaric, propionic, α-cetoglutaric acids </td> </tr> </table>	Chem.Syst:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Malic, oxalic, formic, lactic, acetic, citric, pyruvic, succinic, tartaric, propionic, α-cetoglutaric acids 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Sample.RealLife.Environment</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Dairy products (yoghurt, cultured milk ,cheese) ■ Fermented food. ■ Wine </td> </tr> </table>	Sample.RealLife.Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Dairy products (yoghurt, cultured milk ,cheese) ■ Fermented food. ■ Wine
Chem.Syst:					
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Sample.RealLife.Environment					
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Instrument					
○ RP-HPLC-DAD					
Methods.MathStat:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ (PARAFAC) ▶ U-PLS/RBL) 					
Multivariate analysis of organic acids in fermented food from reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography data	Talanta, 178(2018) 15-23 doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2017.09.005				
Pablo Mortera and Federico A. Zuljan and Christian Magni and Santiago A. Bortolato and Sergio H. Alarcón					
3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way					

Chem.Syst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Extra virgin olive oils 	Task <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! Classification 						
Instrument LC-DAD	Data.Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fusion of mean data profiles in both spectral and time domains. ✓ PCA, PLS-DA, ✓ SIMCA, NPLS-DA 						
RF method <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Sensibility</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Specificity</td> <td>0.92</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accuracy</td> <td>0.95</td> </tr> </table>	Sensibility	1.0	Specificity	0.92	Accuracy	0.95	Methods.MathStat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MCR-ALS ○ Random forest
Sensibility	1.0						
Specificity	0.92						
Accuracy	0.95						

Classification of olive oils according to their cultivars based on second-order data using LC-DAD	Talanta, 195(2019)69-76 doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2018.11.033
Ana M. Jiménez-Carvelo and Carlos M. Cruz and Alejandro C. Olivieri and Antonio González-Casado and Luis Cuadros-Rodríguez	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Chem.Syst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vanillin 	Sample.RealLife.Environment Flavoring agent in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Foods ▪ Pharmaceuticals 	Task.Chem. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ To predict the pKa values 									
Data.Measurement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Square wave voltammetric (SWV) technique Three-dimensional (3-D) voltammetric plots = Fn(potential (mV) and frequency (Hz))	Methods.MathStat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MCR-ALS ○ PARAFAC 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>#</th> <th>Range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>pHs</td> <td>12</td> <td>1.3–12.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>frequencies</td> <td>8</td> <td>5–120 Hz</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		#	Range	pHs	12	1.3–12.0	frequencies	8	5–120 Hz
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pHs	12	1.3–12.0									
frequencies	8	5–120 Hz									

A comparative application of two-way and three-way analysis to three-dimensional voltammetric dataset for the pKa determination of vanillin	Journal of Electroanalytical Chemistry, 826(2018)133-141 doi.org/10.1016/j.jelechem.2018.07.047
Zehra Yazan and SevcanErden and ErdalDinç	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

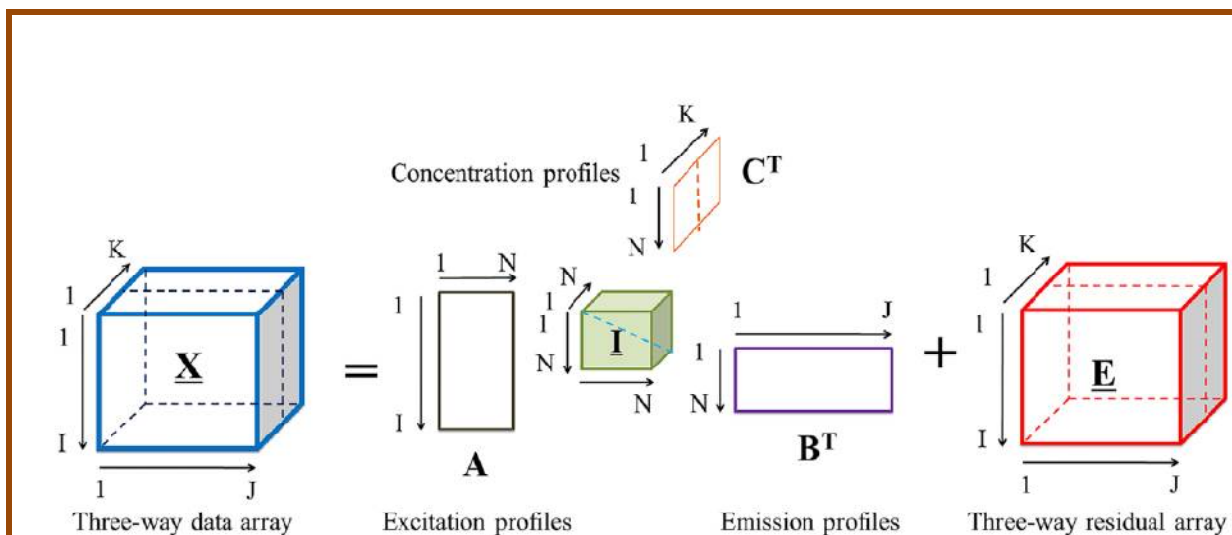
Chem.Syst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Leucomalachite green ○ Leucocrystal violet ○ Their chromic forms 	Sample.RealLife.Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fish and shrimp muscle 	Instrument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ex.Em.Fl
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<table border="1"> <tr><td>Method. Comparison</td></tr> <tr><td>○ HPLC</td></tr> </table>	Method. Comparison	○ HPLC	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Methods.MathStat:</td></tr> <tr><td>▶ PARAFAC</td></tr> <tr><td>▶ ATLD</td></tr> </table>	Methods.MathStat:	▶ PARAFAC	▶ ATLD
Method. Comparison						
○ HPLC						
Methods.MathStat:						
▶ PARAFAC						
▶ ATLD						
<p>Determination of leucomalachite green, leucocrystal violet and their chromic forms using excitation–emission matrix fluorescence coupled with second-order calibration after dispersive liquid–liquid microextraction</p>						
<p>Food Chemistry, 185(2015)479-487 doi.org/10.1016/j.foodchem.2015.02.149</p>						
<p>Saiqin Ju and Jian Deng and Jianlin Cheng and Ni Xiao and Kaihui Huang and Canhui Hu and Haiqing Zhao and JinXie and Xiaozhu Zhan</p>						

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3wa

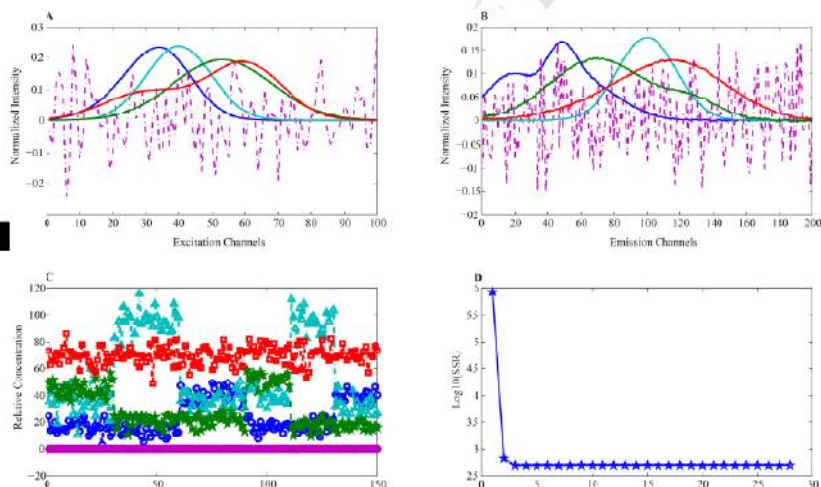
Beverages

<table border="1"> <tr><td>Chem.Syst:</td></tr> <tr><td>○ Tea samples</td></tr> </table>	Chem.Syst:	○ Tea samples	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Sample.RealLife.Environment</td></tr> <tr><td>○ Tea varieties</td></tr> </table>	Sample.RealLife.Environment	○ Tea varieties	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Task.Chem.</td></tr> <tr><td>▶ Classification</td></tr> </table>	Task.Chem.	▶ Classification							
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Methods.MathStat:															
▪ Alternating trilinear decomposition method															
+															
▪ Two-dimensional LDA															
Method.															
Simulated data sets different levels of															
○ Noise															
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Methods.MathStat:	% success														
ATLD-LDA	83.9														
2D-LDA	90.3														
N-PLS-DA	90.3.														



Experimental 3-way = Mathematical tri-linear decomposition + unmodelled

$$x_{ijk} = \sum_{n=1}^N a_{in} b_{jn} c_{kn} + e_{ijk} \quad (i=1,2,\dots,I, j=1,2,\dots,J, k=1,2,\dots,K)$$



A flexible and novel strategy of alternating trilinear decomposition method coupled with two-dimensional linear discriminant analysis for three-way chemical data analysis: Characterization and classification

Analytica Chimica Acta, 1021(2018)
doi.org/10.1016/j.aca.2018.03.050

Yong Hu and Hai-Long Wu and Xiao-Li Yin and Hui-Wen Gu and Zhi Liu and Rong Xiao and Li-Xia Xie and Huan Fang and Ru-Qin Yu

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3wa

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endocrine-disruptor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bisphenol A Nonylphenol Octylphenol Diethyl phthalate dibutyl phthalate Diethylhexyl phthalate 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beer, wine Soda, juice, water Distilled beverage
<p>Data.Measurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elution time-absorbance wavelength Elution time-fluorescence emission wavelength 	<p>Complexity. Response. Instruments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially overlapped <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chromatographic profiles Spectral bands <p>Complexity. samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential interferents
<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCR-ALS 	<p>Method. comparison</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GC-MS
<p>A green method for the quantification of plastics-derived endocrine disruptors in beverages by chemometrics-assisted liquid chromatography with simultaneous diode array and fluorescent detection</p>	
<p>Talanta, 159(2016)336-343 doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2016.06.049</p>	
<p>Rocío B. Pellegrino Vidal and Gabriela A. Ibañez and Graciela M. Escandar</p>	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antidiabetic agents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sulfonylurea-type 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health teas Human plasma samples 	<p>Complexity. Sample</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown interferences
<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LC-MS Full scan mode 	<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ATLD 	
<p>Chemometrics-enhanced full scan mode of liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry for the simultaneous determination of six co-eluted sulfonylurea-type oral antidiabetic agents in complex samples</p>		<p>Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems, 155(2016)62-72 doi.org/10.1016/j.chemolab.2016.04.001</p>
<p>Hui-Wen Gu and Hai-Long Wu and Shan-Shan Li and Xiao-Li Yin and Yong Hu and Hui Xia and Huan Fang and Ru-Qin Yu and Peng-Yuan Yang and Hao-Jie Lu</p>		

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbendazim 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orange juice 	<p>Task.Chem.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pseudo-univariate calibration based on independent component analysis (ICA)
<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NIR 	<p>Algorithm.</p> <p>Input: NIR (900 to 1700nm)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First derivative to baseline correction ICA + JADE (Joint Approximate Diagonalization of Eigenmatrices) 	

<p>Complexity. Data.Instum.NIR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyte with interferent 	<p>order – (second)- advantage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyte with interferent <p>!! Higher order advantage with lower order instruments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second order advantage with first order data achieved.
<p>Pseudo-univariate calibration based on independent component analysis for determination of the carbendazim concentration in orange juice</p> <p>Microchemical Journal, 134(2017)114-118 doi.org/10.1016/j.microc.2017.05.016</p> <p>Géssica M. Ribeiro and Daniel A. Madivadua and Suzana M.M. Curti and Leonardo P. Pantean and Paulo Henrique Março and Patrícia Valderrama</p>	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mycotoxins 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moldy foods Cereals
<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LC-MS Full scan-mass spectrometry 	<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ATLD
<p>Chemometrics-enhanced liquid chromatography-full scan-mass spectrometry for interference-free analysis of multi-class mycotoxins in complex cereal samples</p> <p>Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems, 160(2017)125-138 doi.org/10.1016/j.chemolab.2016.12.003</p> <p>Zhi Liu and Hai-Long Wu and Li-Xia Xie and Yong Hu and Huan Fang and Xiao-Dong Sun and Tong Wang and Rong Xiao and Ru-Qin Yu</p>	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six synthetic colorants 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complex food sample Beverage
<p>Complexity. Sample</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HPLC-DAD 	<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HPLC-DAD
<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ATLD 	<p>Method. Reference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HPLC-UV
<p>Chemometrics-assisted high performance liquid chromatography-diode array detection strategy to solve varying interfering patterns from different chromatographic columns and sample matrices for beverage analysis</p> <p>Journal of Chromatography A, 1435(2016)75-84 doi.org/10.1016/j.chroma.2016.01.042</p> <p>Xiao-Li Yin and Hai-Long Wu and Hui-Wen Gu and Yong Hu and Li Wang and Hui Xia and Shou-Xia Xiang and Ru-Qin Yu</p>	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Chem.Syst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tartaric acid 	Sample.RealLife.Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wines 	Complexity. Sample <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interferences from other low molecular weight organic acids commonly present in wines
Instrument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Square wave voltammetry 	Process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrocatalytic oxidation on a cobalt(II)-phthalocyanine-modified electrode 	Methods.MathStat: U-PLS/RBL
Voltammetric determination of tartaric acid in wines by electrocatalytic oxidation on a cobalt(II)-phthalocyanine-modified electrode associated with multiway calibration		Analytica Chimica Acta, 1008(2018)29-37
Anabel S. Lourenço and Raphael F. Nascimento and Amanda C. Silva and Willame F. Ribeiro and Mario C.U. Araujo and Severino C.B. Oliveira and Valberes B. Nascimento		

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Chem.Syst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nine B-group vitamins 	Sample.RealLife.Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy drinks Complex food matrices 	Complexity. Sample <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-eluted peaks Unknown interferences in LC-MS analysis
Instrument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LC-MS 	Methods.MathStat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alternating trilinear decomposition, ATLD ▶ Alternating penalty trilinear decomposition, APTLD 	Method.Confirmation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LC-MS/MS
Rapid and interference-free analysis of nine B-group vitamins in energy drinks using trilinear component modeling of liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry data		Talanta, 180(2018)108-119
Yong Hu and Hai-Long Wu and Xiao-Li Yin and Hui-Wen Gu and Rong Xiao and Li-Xia Xie and Zhi Liu and Huan Fang and Li Wang and Ru-Qin Yu		

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Fruit juices

Chem.Syst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Azinphos-methyl (AZM) 	Sample.RealLife.Environment fruits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apple, pear, peach Juice samples with and without spiked analyte 	Instrument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ex.Em.FI
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	Data.Measurement
Step 1	UV-light irradiation of sample
Step 2	EEFSpectra (at 6 min) for five pure standard samples of AZM (in triplicate) & test sample → 3way-(second order) array: [16 (samples) × 21 (excitation wavelengths) × 33 (emission wavelengths)];
Step 3	4way--(Third order) array: (16 × 21 × 33 × 13) thirteen EEFM's recorded; [#Ex x #Em : 21 x 33]; Time#: 13 Number of samples: [15 standards +1 test]

Process

- Photochemically induced degradation of AZM into a highly fluorescent product

Methods.MathStat:

- PARAFAC
- U-PLS/RTL.

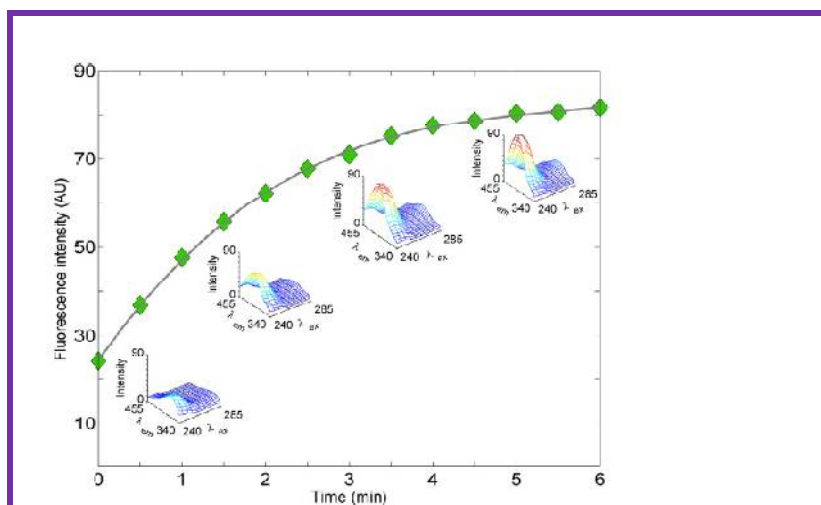
Order,advantage

Second-order advantage

- + Un-modelled components

Third-order advantage

- + Improvement in analytical figures of merit



Evolution of EEFintensity as a function of time after irradiation of AZM

Automatic generation of photochemically induced excitation-emission-kinetic four-way data for the highly selective determination of azinphos-methyl in fruit juices

Sensors and Actuators B: Chem, 239(2017)397-404
doi.org/10.1016/j.snb.2016.08.033

Milagros Montemurro and Gabriel G. Siano and María J. Culzoni and Héctor C. Goicoechea

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Highly sensitive quantitation of pesticides in fruit juice samples by modeling four-way data gathered with high-performance liquid chromatography with fluorescence excitation-emission detection

Talanta, 154(2016)208-218
doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2016.03.078

Milagros Montemurro and Licarion Pinto and Germano VÉras and Adriano de Araújo Gomes and María J. Culzoni and Mário C. Ugulino de Araújo and Héctor C. Goicoechea

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

PAHs

Chem.Syst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 15 PAHs 	Sample.RealLife.Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flue-dust and greasy-dirt samples 	Task.Chem. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Management of urban air quality
Instrument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ GPC-DAD ○ Gel permeation chromatography 	Complexity. Sample <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Severely overlapped chromatograph peaks ○ Highly overlapped chromatograms ○ Presence of unexpected interferents 	Methods.MathStat: ATLD
Alternating trilinear decomposition of highly overlapped chromatograms for simultaneously targeted quantification of 15 PAHs in samples of pollution source		Microchemical Journal, 146(2019)742-752 doi.org/10.1016/j.microc.2019.01.071
Xiang-Dong Qing and Huai-Bo Zhou and Xiao-Hua Zhang and Hai-Long Wu and Chang-Ya Chen and Su-Wen Xu and Shuang-Shuang Li		

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Chem.Syst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PAHs 	Sample.RealLife.Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tap water ▪ Hookah water 	Task.Chem. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Resolution ▶ Identification ▶ Quantification 	Methods.MathStat: ▶ MCR-ALS
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Chemometric-based determination of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in aqueous samples using ultrasound-assisted emulsification microextraction combined to gas chromatography-mass spectrometry

J. Chromatography A, 1413(2015)117-126
doi.org/10.1016/j.chroma.2015.08.026

Mohammad Ahmadvand and Hassan Sereshti and HadiParastar

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

3. Environmetrics

Chem.Syst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fluoroquinolone antibiotics 	Sample.RealLife.Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tap water 	Task.Chem. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Chemical rank estimation
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Method	Used to
Discrete Fourier transformation	Project the eigenvectors from the singular value decomposition to frequency space
Robust statistical analysis based on iterative t-test.	To eliminate outliers in Fourier coefficients of each eigenvector
ANOVA.	To differentiate meaningful components from noise

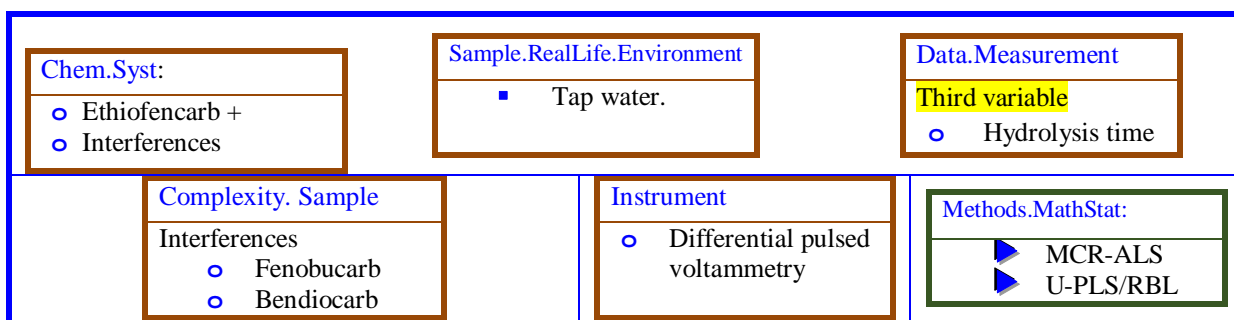
+ Second-order advantage was achieved

Chemical rank estimation for second-order calibration by discrete Fourier transform coupled with robust statistical analysis

Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems, 141(2015)47-57
doi.org/10.1016/j.chemolab.2014.12.005

Yong-Jie Yu and Hai-Yan Fu and Hui-Wen Gu and Yong Li and Chao Kang and Yi-Peng Wang and Hai-Long Wu

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

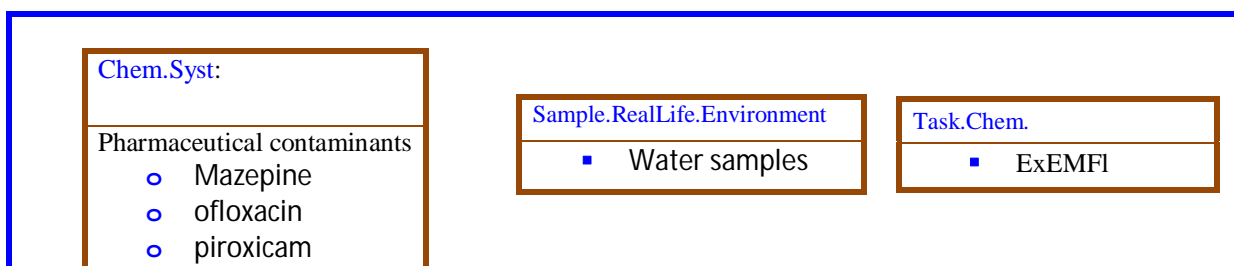


Second-order advantage maintenance with voltammetric data modeling for quantitation of ethiofencarb in the presence of interferences

Talanta, 132(2015)851-856
doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2014.10.006

Nielene Mora Diez and Agustina GuiberteauCabanillas and Antonio Silva Rodríguez and Héctor C. Goicoechea

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way



<p>Complexity. Sample</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interferent media <p>Complexity. Response data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strong spectral overlapping 	
<p>Method. Chemometric</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ After UV irradiation ○ Second-order algorithms 	

<p>Green analytical determination of emerging pollutants in environmental waters using excitation–emission photoinduced fluorescence data and multivariate calibration</p>	<p>Talanta, 134(2015)215-223 doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2014.11.022</p>
<p>María del Carmen Hurtado-Sánchez and Valeria A. Lozano and María Isabel Rodríguez-Cáceres and Isabel Durán-Merás and Graciela M. Escandar</p>	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

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<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <p>Pesticides in the farming industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Imidacloprid ○ Neonicotinoid 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water samples
<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ PARAFAC ▶ U-PLS/RBL 	<p>Order advantage.second</p> <p>Determination of imidacloprid in presence of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Potential interferences in photo-induced fluorescence ○ Other pesticides and/or unexpected compounds
<p>Determination of imidacloprid in water samples via photochemically induced fluorescence and second-order multivariate calibration</p>	
<p>Talanta, 134(2015)8-15 doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2014.11.017</p>	
<p>Edwar Fuentes and Camila Cid and María E. Báez</p>	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ciprofloxacin ○ Norfloxacin as interferent 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water samples 	<p>Task.Chem.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Quantitation
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<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total synchronous fluorescence spectroscopy <p>Complexity. Data. Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nonbilinear profile 	<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfolded partial least squares with residual bilinearization (U-PLS/RBL) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extremely large number of RBL factors needed <p>Remedy :U-PLS/IMNB/MCR-ALS</p>
<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <p>(U-PLS/IMNB/MCR-ALS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfolded partial least squares + Interference modeling of non bilinear data by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multivariate curve resolution by alternating least squares 	<p>+ [U-PLS/IMNB/MCR-ALS] >> PARAFAC, U-PLS/RBL, MCR-ALS</p>

<p>Modeling nonbilinear total synchronous fluorescence data matrices with a novel adapted partial least squares method</p>	<p>Analytica Chimica Acta, 859(2015)20-28 doi.org/10.1016/j.aca.2014.12.014</p>
<p>Agustina V. Schenone and Adriano de Araújo Gomes and María J. Culzoni and Andrés D. Campiglia and Mário Cesar Ugulino de Araújo and Héctor C. Goicoechea</p>	
<p>3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way</p>	

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tributyltin 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <p>Environmental samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waters Sediments 	<p>Task.Chem.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multivariate calibration
<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ex.Em.FI 	<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> U-PLS/RBL 	
<p>A novel application of nylon membranes for tributyltin determination in complex environmental samples by fluorescence spectroscopy and multivariate calibration</p>		<p>Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems, 148(2015)77-84doi.org/10.1016/j.chemolab.2015.09.005</p>
<p>Manuel A. Bravo and Graciela M. Escandar and Alejandro C. Olivieri and Emmanuelle Bardin and Luis F. Aguilar and Waldo Quiroz</p>		
<p>3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way</p>		

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <p>Natural and synthetic sex hormones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estrogens, Three progestagens One androgen + Real interferences. 	<p>Sample.RealLife.Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental waters Sediments 	<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LC-[dual UV + FI] <p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCR-ALS
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▶ Chromatography	📖 Total or partial resolution of a large number of compounds
▶ Dual detection	📖 Selection of the most appropriate signal for each analyte
▶ Second-order calibration	📖 Mathematical resolution of incompletely resolved chromatographic bands 📖 Analyte determination in the presence of interferents
Multivariate calibration-assisted high-performance liquid chromatography with dual UV and fluorimetric detection for the analysis of natural and synthetic sex hormones in environmental waters and sediments	
Environmental Pollution, 209(2016)114-122 doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2015.11.024	
Rocío L. Pérez and Graciela M. Escandar	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Waste Water	
Chem.Syst: Six antibiotics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Amoxicillin ○ Metronidazole ○ Sulfamethoxazole ○ Ofloxacin ○ Sulfadiazine ○ Sulfamerazine 	Sample.RealLife.Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Waste-water samples
Instrument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HPLC-DAD 	Methods.MathStat: ▶ MCR/ALS and U-PLS/RBL,

Direct analysis of six antibiotics in wastewater samples using rapid high-performance liquid chromatography coupled with diode array detector: A chemometric study towards green analytical chemistry	Talanta, 135(2015)7-17 doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2014.12.036
Maryam Vosough and Masoumeh Rashvand and Hadi M. Eshfahani and Kazem Kargosha and Amir Salemi	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Chem.Syst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PAHs 	Sample.RealLife.Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oil-field wastewaters 	Instrument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ex.Em.Fl.
Methods.MathStat: ▶ PARAFAC	Method. Confirmation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ GC-MS method 	
A green chemometrics-assisted fluorimetric detection method for the direct and simultaneous determination of six polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in oil-field wastewaters		Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy, 200 (2018)93-101 doi.org/10.1016/j.saa.2018.04.014
Hui-Wen Gu and Shan-Hui Zhang and Bai-Chun Wu and Wu Chen and Jing-Bo Wang and Yang Liu		

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Chem.Syst: ○ Seven nitroaromatic compounds	Sample.RealLife.Environment ▪ Environmental water	Complexity. Sample ○ Significantly overlapping peaks
Instrument ○ HPLC-DAD	Methods.MathStat: MCR-ALS	
Chemometrics-enhanced high performance liquid chromatography strategy for simultaneous determination on seven nitroaromatic compounds in environmental water		Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems, 174(2018) 149-155 doi.org/10.1016/j.chemolab.2017.10.022
Yihuan Zhao and Yuan Yuan and Jianfang Chen and Menglong Li and Xuemei Pu		

Marine sediments		
Chem.Syst: ○ Tributyltin (TBT)	Sample.RealLife.Environment ▪ Marine sediments	Task.Chem. ▶ Detection
Instrument ○ Ex.Em.FI	Chem Separation Method Cloud point extraction (CPE)	
Complexity. Sample ○ Interferences	Methods.MathStat: MCR-ALS	
Order.advantages		
Instrument. second-order. advantage + Presence of uncalibrated interferences, E. butyltin compounds or metallic species commonly found in sediment sample extracts		

Evaluation of cloud point extraction coupled with fluorescence spectroscopy and multivariate curve resolution-alternating least squares for tributyltin determination in sediment samples	Microchemical Journal, 124(2016)132-138 doi.org/10.1016/j.microc.2015.08.012
Francis Alarcón and Roxana Bustamante and Waldo Quiroz and Luis F. Aguilar and Manuel A. Bravo	
3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way	

4. Methodometrics

Chemical Rank

<p>Method. Rank.chemical- 3waydata</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Angle distribution of loading subspace (ADLS) 	<p>Data.Sets with “non-trilinear” structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Simulated ○ Real data sets
<p>Complexity. Sample</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noise - Coherence - Low sensitivity component (s) 	<p>Inference. ADLS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + ADLS more robust than CORCONDIA + Results clearer than those based PARAFAC 📖 ADLS based on SWATLD
<p>Three-way analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Unique decomposition of trilinear model + Clear physical/chemical interpretation + Second-order advantage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Possible quantification of components of interest in complex system with unknown interferents. + The estimation of chemical rank is a crucial step in three-way analysis. 	
<p>Methods. chemical rank</p> <p>Core consistency diagnostic (CORCONDIA): Based on two three-way analysis algorithms i.e. parallel factor analysis (PARAFAC) self-weighted alternating trilinear decomposition (SWATLD)</p>	

Angle distribution of loading subspaces (ADLS) for chemical rank estimation in three-way analysis	Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems, 152(2016)146-156 doi.org/10.1016/j.chemolab.2015.11.006
Y.J. Liu and J. Jansen and G. Postma and T. Tran and H.L. Wu and L.M.C. Buydens	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

A comparison of several trilinear second-order calibration algorithms	Chemom. Intell. Lab. Syst., 106 (2011) 93-107
Y.J. Yu, H.L. Wu, J.F. Nie, S.R. Zhang, S.F. Li, Y.N. Li, S.H. Zhu, R.Q. Yu	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Models for 3-way data

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Phenanthrene ○ Anthracene 	<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ GC-MS 	<p>Task.Chem.</p> <p>Second-order calibration algorithms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Effect of noise and shift on multivariate figures of merit
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<p>Complexity. Chromatograms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise and peak shifts <p>Complexity. Analytes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different two- and three-component systems with interferences Simulated Datasets 	<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCR-ALS PARAFAC PARAFAC2 	<p>Figures of Merit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitivity (SEN) Analytical sensitivity (γ) Selectivity (SEL) Limit of detection (LOD).
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3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

<p>Data Sets.3way</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One simulation Two real data sets + missing values <p>Complexity.Data .Multi-way</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various malfunctions of instruments Responses being outside instrument ranges Irregular measurement intervals between samples and data postprocessing 	<p>Weighted alternating penalty trilinear decomposition (W-APTLD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the weighted trilinear model Positive features + Deals with missing values + Retains second-order advantage + Overcomes problem due to severe collinearity + Extendable to higher-way data arrays (containing missing values) + Even with excessive factors, it gives more accurate results
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<p>Dealing with three-way data containing missing values by new weighted method for second-order calibration</p>	<p>Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems, 171(2017)207-217 doi.org/10.1016/j.chemolab.2017.10.021</p>
<p>Yong Li and Hai-long Wu and Xiang-yang Yu</p>	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

<p>Task. Visual display.3wayData</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canonical variate analysis biplot 	<p>DataSets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simulated data Blue crabs dataset [Gemperline et al.]
<p>Combining simultaneous diagonalisation and methods of the two-way CVA biplot methodology → explicitly incorporates the grouped structure of the data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Interpretable in the spirit of the two-way CVA biplot 	

<p>Visualising grouped three-way data: A common canonical variate analysis biplot</p>	<p>Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems, 167(2017)232-237 doi.org/10.1016/j.chemolab.2017.06.003</p>
<p>Darryn Williams and Sugnet Gardner-Lubbe</p>	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

<p>Three skewed matrix variate distributions</p>	<p>Statistics & Probability Letters, 145(2019)103-109 doi.org/10.1016/j.spl.2018.08.012</p>
<p>Michael P.B. Gallagher and Paul D. McNicholas</p>	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Three skewed matrix variate distributions	Statistics & Probability Letters, 145(2019)103-109 doi.org/10.1016/j.spl.2018.08.012
Michael P.B. Gallagher and Paul D. McNicholas	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Figure of Merit (FoM)

A systematic study on the effect of noise and shift on multivariate figures of merit of second-order calibration algorithms	Analytica Chimica Acta, 952(2017)18-31 doi.org/10.1016/j.aca.2016.11.070
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Mohammad Ahmadvand and HadiParastar and Hassan Sereshti and Alejandro Olivieri and Roma Tauler

3way-068

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Miscellaneous

Chem.Syst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bisphenol A (BPA) ○ Diphenyl carbonate (DPC) 	Sample.RealLife.Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! Polycarbonate plastics 	Instrument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ [Ex. Em-Fl]
Complexity. Sample <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unknown interferences 	Order. Advantages Instrum.second-order. advantage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Precise quantification of two target analytes + Presence of severe spectral overlap + Unknown and background interferences 	
Complexity. Response.Instrum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Spectral overlap ○ Background 		

Simultaneous and fast determination of bisphenol A and diphenyl carbonate in polycarbonate plastics by using excitation-emission matrix fluorescence couples with second-order calibration method	Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy, 216(2019)283-289 doi.org/10.1016/j.saa.2019.03.039
Yue Chen and Hai-Long Wu and Xiao-Dong Sun and Tong Wang and Huan Fang and Yue-Yue Chang and Li Cheng and Yu-Jie Ding and Ru-Qin Yu	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

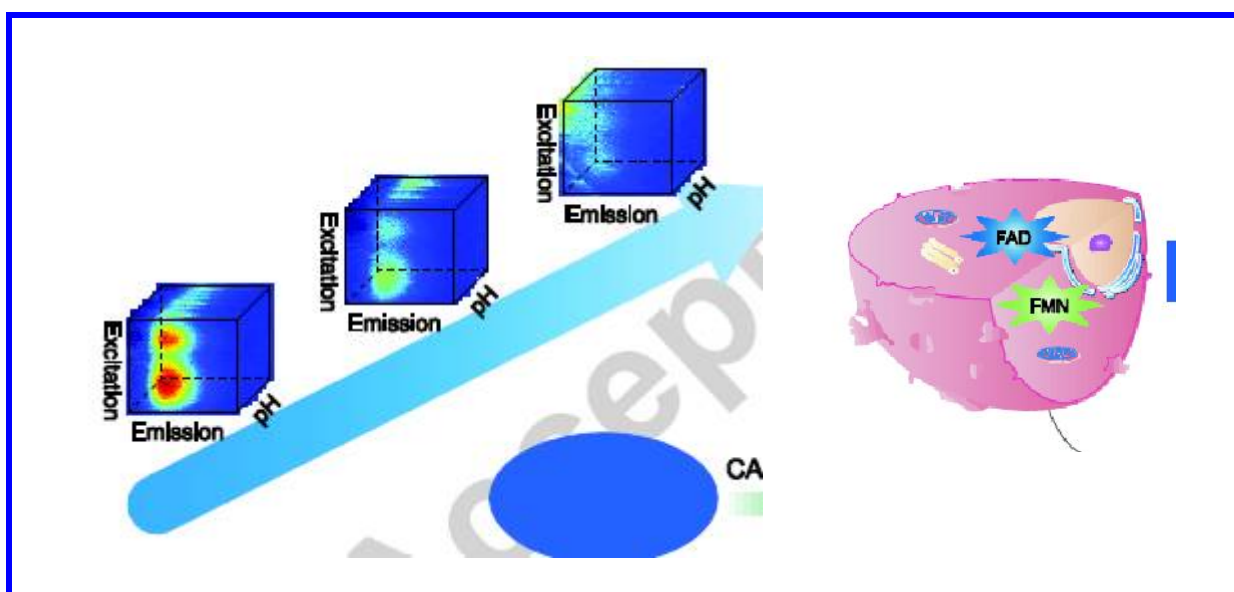
Chem.Syst: Intracellular metabolic coenzymes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ FAD ○ FMN 	Sample.RealLife.Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cancer cell 	Instrument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ex.Em.Fl
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Complexity. Data.Instum.Chromat

- Multiple uncalibrated spectral interferents

Complexity. Mathematical

- High collinearity of data
→ Consequence: trilinear decomposition of three-way calibration data not capable to decompose into pure spectra of FAD and FMN (because of two-factor degeneracies in their trilinear decomposition)
- o Way-Out: four-way calibration



Instrument	Dimension-one	excitation wavelengths	[232-to-500 nm ; Inc: 2 nm]
	Dimension-two	emission wavelengths	[452-to-650 nm ; Inc: 2 nm]
Influencing variable	Dimension-three	Chemical (pH)	[2.2, 2.6, 3.0, 3.4, 3.8, 4.2, 4.6]
Concentration	Dimension-four	Concentration of analyte [#samples]	10
EX-EM-pH-Sample four-way data array : (85 × 100 × 7 × 10)			

Calibration Samples

- o Seven samples
- o Expt. Design : U7(72) uniform design for concentrations of FAD and FMN

Third Order advantage

- + Higher sensitivity
- + Enhanced resolving power.

Simultaneously quantifying intracellular FAD and FMN using a novel strategy of intrinsic fluorescence four-way calibration

Talanta, 197(2019)105-112
doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2018.12.076

Chao Kang and Hai-Long Wu and Min-Li Xu and Xiu-Fang Yan and Ya-Juan Liu and Ru-Qin Yu

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Chem.Syst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Imidacloprid 	Sample.RealLife.Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Honeybees 	Instrument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ExEmFl
Complexity. Sample <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interferences (unexpected compounds of bees), with native fluorescence 	Methods.MathStat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ U-PLS/RBL 	Method. Comparison <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High-performance liquid chromatography with diode array detection.

Photochemically induced fluorescence coupled to second-order multivariate calibration as analytical tool for determining imidacloprid in honeybees

Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems, 160(2017)1-7
doi.org/10.1016/j.chemolab.2016.11.001

YanaraJeria and AlioshaBazaes and María E. Báez and Jeannette Espinoza and Jessica Martínez and Edwar Fuentes

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Chem.Syst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Eight preservatives 	Sample.RealLife.Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complex facial mask samples 	Instrument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HPLC-DAD
Complexity. Sample <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Severe signal overlapping ○ Slight time shifts 	Methods.MathStat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ATLD ▶ MCR-ALS 	

Dealing with overlapped and unaligned chromatographic peaks by second-order multivariate calibration for complex sample analysis: Fast and green quantification of eight selected preservatives in facial masks

Journal of Chromatography A, 1573(2018)18-27
doi.org/10.1016/j.chroma.2018.09.019

Xiao-Li Yin and Hui-Wen Gu and Ali R. Jalalvand and Ya-Juan Liu and Ying Chen and Tian-Qin Peng

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Chem.Syst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Europium(III) 	Sample.RealLife.Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europium(III)-doped powders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gd2O3 ○ Gd2Ti2O7 ○ GdVO4
Instrument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Time-resolved spectroscopy 	Methods.MathStat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ PARAFAC)
PARAFAC: A tool for the analysis of phosphor mixture luminescence	Journal of Luminescence, 170(2016)136-140 doi.org/10.1016/j.jlumin.2015.10.030
Lea Lenhardt and Miroslav D. Dramićanin	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Chem.Syst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ethanol o Water o Ethanol–water cluster 	Task.Chem. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Temperature dependence of NIR spectra
Instrument <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o NIR 	Methods.MathStat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Multiway principal component analysis (NPCA), ▶ Parallel factor analysis (PARAFAC) ▶ Alternating trilinear decomposition (ATLD)

Chemometric algorithms for analyzing high dimensional temperature dependent near infrared spectra	Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems, 170(2017)109-117 doi.org/10.1016/j.chemolab.2017.08.010
Xiaoyu Cui and Jin Zhang and Wensheng Cai and Xueguang Shao	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Chem.Syst: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Aniline o 2,4-diaminotoluene (2,4-tda) o 4,4'-methylenedianiline (4,4'-MDA) 	Method. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Polyamide cooking utensils
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Advantage. Data structure
If Trilinearity of the data tensor is proved
Then uniqueness of the solution obtained through PARAFAC is guaranteed
 → **Consequence:** Factors of the decomposition match up with analytes

Migration kinetics of primary aromatic amines from polyamide kitchenware: Easy and fast screening procedure using fluorescence	Talanta, 160(2016)46-55 doi.org/10.1016/j.talanta.2016.06.060
S. Sanllorente and L.A. Sarabia and M.C. Ortiz	

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Chem.Syst: <p>Enantiomers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Lysine (lys), o Leucine (leu) o Phenylalanine (phe) <p>+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o optically active chiral thiol compound, 1-mercapto-2-propanol (MP) 	Process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Amino acid (AA) enantiomers react with each other to yield two fluorescent diastereomers of D and L-AA with maximum difference in fluorescence intensity at about 450 nm 	Methods.MathStat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ MCR-ALS
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Determination of enantiomeric excess of some amino acids by second-order calibration of kinetic-fluorescence data

Analytical Biochemistry, 550(2018)15-26
doi.org/10.1016/j.ab.2018.04.004

AzadehNaghashian-Haghighi and Bahram Hemmateenejad and MojtabaShamsipur

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nine proteins 	<p>Task.Chem.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Protein secondary structure determination 	<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Multi-excitation ultraviolet resonance Raman spectra
<p>Methods.MathStat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ PARAFAC 		<p>Output</p> <p>Correlated with the relative abundance of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Helical ○ β-sheet ○ Poly-proline II ○ Dihedral angles.
<p>Model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A three factor model ○ Non-negativity constraints ➔ Produced three unique factors 		

Parallel factor analysis of multi-excitation ultraviolet resonance Raman spectra for protein secondary structure determination

Analytica Chimica Acta, 892(2015)59-68
doi.org/10.1016/j.aca.2015.08.035

Olayinka O. Oshokoya and Renee D. JiJi

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

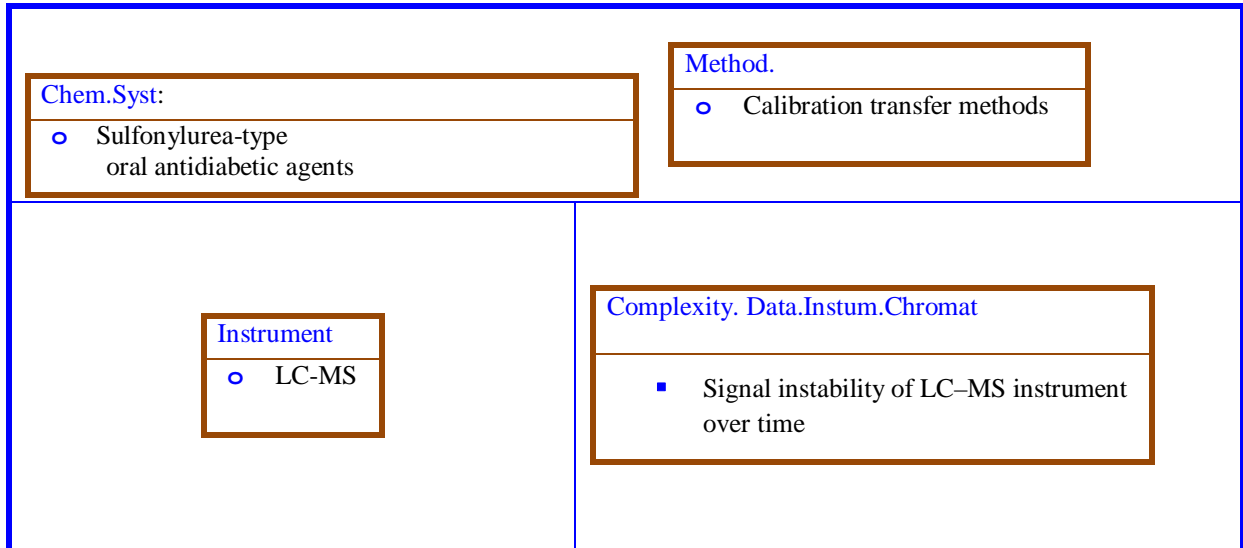
<p>Chem.Syst:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Irinotecan 	<p>Task.Chem.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lactone hydrolysis kinetics 	<p>Instrument</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EEM
<p>Data.tensor</p> <p>[EEM] x [inetic] x [Samples]</p>	<p>Methods.mathstat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alternating normalization-weighted error (ANWE) 	
<p>Complexity. Data</p> <p>Fluorescence Spectral profiles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fluorescence spectra of CPT-11-L and CPT-11-C seriously overlapped <p>Analytes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unknown fluorescent components in the plasma 	<p>Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Static samples validation ○ Spiked plasma samples ○ Kinetic samples 	<p>Process.bioChem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lactone hydrolysis of irinotecan in human plasma

Second-order calibration method applied to process three-way excitation–emission-kinetic fluorescence data: A novel tool for real-time quantitative analysis of the lactone hydrolysis of irinotecan in human plasma

Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems, 146(2015)447-456
doi.org/10.1016/j.chemolab.2015.06.018

Xiao-Li Yin and Hai-Long Wu and Hui-Wen Gu and Yong Hu and Hui Xia and Li Wang and Ru-Qin Yu

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way



Solving signal instability to maintain the second-order advantage in the resolution and determination of multi-analytes in complex systems by modeling liquid chromatography–mass spectrometry data using alternating trilinear decomposition method assisted with piecewise direct standardization

Journal of Chromatography A, 1407(2015)157-168
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Hui-Wen Gu and Hai-Long Wu and Xiao-Li Yin and Shan-Shan Li and Ya-Juan Liu and Hui Xia and Li-Xia Xie and Ru-Qin Yu and Peng-Yuan Yang and Hao-Jie Lu

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

Current challenges in second-order calibration of hyphenated chromatographic data for analysis of highly complex samples

Journal of Chemometrics, (2017) 1-15

Maryam Vosough

3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way--3way

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Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy, 153(2016) 674-680
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Karim Asadpour-Zeynali and S. Maryam Sajjadi and Fatemeh Taherzadeh

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TTWD-DA: A MATLAB toolbox for discriminant analysis based on trilinear three-way data	Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems 188 (2019) 46–53 doi.org/10.1016/j.chemolab.2019.03.007
Camilo L.M. Morais a,*, Kassio M.G. Lima b, Francis L. Martin a,**	

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CLV3W: A clustering around latent variables approach to detect panel disagreement in three-way conventional sensory profiling data	Food Quality and Preference, 47(2016) 45-53 doi.org/10.1016/j.foodqual.2015.03.013
Tom F. Wilderjans and Véronique Cariou	

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Investigation of kinetics and thermodynamics of DNA hybridization by means of 2-D fluorescence spectroscopy and soft/hard modeling techniques	Analytica Chimica Acta, 906(2016)58-71 doi.org/10.1016/j.aca.2015.11.039
Sara Ebrahimi and Mohsen Kompany-Zareh	

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Wide-range CTAT and PTAT sensors with second-order calibration for on-chip thermal monitoring	Microelectronics Journal, 46(2015)819 - 824
Chua-Chin Wang and Wen-Je Lu and Tzu-Chao Wu	

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Connected Categorical Canonical Covariance Analysis for Three-mode Three-way data Sets Based on Tucker Model	Procedia Computer Science, 96(2016)912-319 doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2016.08.270
Jun Tsuchida and Hiroshi Yadohisa	

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Nonlinear fault detection of batch processes based on functional kernel locality preserving projections	Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems, 183(2018)79-89 doi.org/10.1016/j.chemolab.2018.10.010
Fei He and Chaojun Wang and Shu-Kai S. Fan	

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Four-way calibration applied to the processing of pH-modulated fluorescence excitation-emission matrices. Analysis of fluoroquinolones in the presence of significant spectral overlapping	Microchemical Journal, 132(2017)211-218 doi.org/10.1016/j.microc.2017.01.028
Ariana P. Pagani and Gabriela A. Ibañez	

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Nematollah Omidikia and Hamid Abdollahi and Mohsen Kompany-Zareh and Róbert Rajkó	

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On-line generation of third-order liquid chromatography–excitation-emission fluorescence matrix data. Quantitation of heavy-polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	Journal of Chromatography A, 1527(2017)61-69 doi.org/10.1016/j.chroma.2017.10.057
Maira D. Carabajal and Juan A. Arancibia and Graciela M. Escandar	
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Chemometrics-assisted excitation–emission fluorescence analytical data for rapid and selective determination of optical brighteners in the presence of uncalibrated interferences	Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy, 153(2016)108-117 doi.org/10.1016/j.saa.2015.08.012
Ali Gholami and Saeed Masoum and AtefehMohsenikia and Saleheh Abbasi	
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Maximum likelihood unfolded principal component regression with residual bilinearization (MLU-PCR/RBL) for second-order multivariate calibration	Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems, 170 (2017)51-57 doi.org/10.1016/j.chemolab.2017.09.016
Jez Willian Batista Braga and Franco Allegrini and Alejandro C. Olivieri	
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Slicing” data array in quadrilinear component model: An alternative quadrilinear decomposition algorithm for third-order calibration method	Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems, 167(2017)12-22 doi.org/10.1016/j.chemolab.2017.05.017
Li-Xia Xie and Hai-Long Wu and Xiao-Hua Zhang and Tong Wang and Li Zhu and Shou-Xia Xiang and Zhi Liu and Ru-Qin Yu	
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Tingting Liu and Ling Zhang and Shutao Wang and Yaoyao Cui and Yutian Wang and Lingfei Liu and Zhe Yang	
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Darryn Williams and Sugnet Gardner-Lubbe	
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TTWD-DA: A MATLAB toolbox for discriminant analysis based on trilinear three-way data

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Camilo L.M. Morais and Kássio M.G. Lima and Francis L. Martin

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Sparse N-way partial least squares with R package sNPLS

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A novel quadrilinear decomposition method for four-way data arrays analysis based on algorithms combination strategy: Comparison and application

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Ricard Boqué Martí and Joan FerréBaldrich	
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Hai-Long Wu and Yong Li and Chao Kang and Ru-Qin Yu	
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Alejandro C. Olivieri and Graciela M. Escandar and Héctor C. Goicoechea and Arsenio Muñoz de la Peña	
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