

**MODERN DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.**<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17906914>**Dilfuza Muxammadjonovna Xatamova***Senior Lecturer, Department of Chemistry, FSU***Navruzakhon Rufatjon qizi Nuraliyeva****Abdullayeva Gulmira Baxromjonovna****Arabova Ominaxon Axlidin qizi***Students of the Chemistry Department, FSU*

ANNOTATION: *This article provides a systematic analysis of the modern development trends in analytical chemistry, highlights the strengths and weaknesses of current technologies, and evaluates future prospects.*

KEYWORDS; *Analytical chemistry, nanotechnology, SERS, biosensors, artificial intelligence, machine learning, portable spectrometry, ATR-FTIR, UHPLC, microfluidic chip, green analytical chemistry, environmental monitoring, pharmaceutical analytics.*

INTRODUCTION

Analytical chemistry is a fundamental discipline focused on determining the composition, structure, and qualitative and quantitative characteristics of substances. It occupies an essential role in scientific and technological development. Over the last decade, rapid advancement in innovative fields such as nanotechnology, artificial intelligence, biosensorics, portable spectrometry, microfluidic devices, and green analytical chemistry has brought significant transformations to analytical chemistry. As a result, analytical processes have become faster, sensitivity and accuracy have increased significantly, and environmental safety has improved.

The global scientific community increasingly demands analytical methods capable of detecting microplastics, PFAS, drug residues, viruses, genetic markers, and ultratrace organic pollutants. In this context, next-generation portable mass spectrometry (MS), ATR-FTIR, SERS technologies, AI-based algorithms, and lab-on-a-chip systems offer innovative solutions for analytical processes.

Materials and Methods. This study is theoretical and analytical in nature and was conducted based on contemporary scientific literature, international articles, monographs, and scientific presentations in the field of analytical chemistry. The following methods were employed:

1. Theoretical analysis:

- Review of modern scientific literature on nanotechnology, SERS,



biosensors, AI-assisted analytics, and portable spectrometry.

- Analysis of the operational principles of each technology.

2. Comparison and generalization: Comparison of traditional analytical methods (classical titration, gravimetry, UV-Vis spectrophotometry) with modern techniques (UHPLC, 2D chromatography, SERS, ATR-FTIR, AI-based spectroscopy).

3. Systematization of scientific data: Organization and categorization of data obtained from different areas of study.

4. Comparative-innovative evaluation: Assessment of the theoretical foundations, advantages, practical applications, and limitations of each technology. These methods enabled an in-depth study of innovative trends in analytical chemistry.

Results. Based on the analysis, the following key modern development trends in analytical chemistry were identified:

1. Rapid development of nanotechnology.

A. Nanoparticle-based methods (Au, Ag, graphene):

- Increase analytical sensitivity by 10^6 – 10^8 times.

• Enable detection of ultratrace concentrations of substances.

B. SERS technology:

- Enables detection of compounds at concentrations of 10^{-12} – 10^{-14} M.

- Represents a significant breakthrough in environmental, toxicological, pharmaceutical, and forensic analyses.

2. Integration of artificial intelligence and machine learning

A. Automation of spectral analysis:

- AI optimizes the decoding of IR, UV-Vis, Raman, and NMR spectra.

- Reduces errors in component separation by 35–60%.

B. Robotic laboratories:

• AI-driven robots perform titration, sample preparation, and chromatogram analysis without human intervention.

- Resulting in a 3–5-fold increase in analytical speed.

3. Next-generation spectroscopy and spectrometry devices

A. Portable MS:

- Detect narcotics, pesticides, and explosives in field conditions.

- Real-time environmental monitoring.

B. ATR-FTIR:

- Eliminates sample preparation stages.

- Widely applied in the rapid analysis of polymers, pharmaceuticals, and food products.

4. Biosensors (immunosensors, DNA biosensors)

A. Immunosensors:

- Enable detection of viruses (COVID-19, HIV, HPV) and cancer biomarkers within 5–10 minutes.

B. DNA biosensors:



- Allow real-time detection of genetic mutations.

5. Environmental analytical chemistry

A. Detection of microplastics and PFAS:

- ALD-MS and Raman microscopy detect particles down to 1 μm .

B. Portable environmental analyzers:

- Rapid detection of air, water, and soil pollution.

6. Pharmaceutical analytics

A. UHPLC and 2D chromatography:

- Can separate over 1000 components in complex mixtures.

B. Hyperspectral 3D scanning:

- Enables nondestructive analysis of the internal composition of tablets.

7. Green analytical chemistry

- Reduced waste generation.
- Minimal reagent usage.
- Elimination of toxic substances.

8. Lab-on-a-chip and Point-of-care devices

- Microfluidic chips accelerate analyses to 3–10 minutes.
- Widely applied in medical and veterinary diagnostics.

Discussion. Analysis of the results indicates that analytical chemistry has entered a phase of technological modernization. Nanotechnology sharply increases sensitivity, while artificial intelligence elevates analytical processes to an intellectual level. Portable

spectrometers provide high accuracy in field conditions.

A. Key advantages:

1. Speed: Microchips and POC devices deliver results in 5–10 minutes.

2. Accuracy: SERS, UHPLC, and 2D-XR technologies maximize analytical precision.

3. Environmental safety: Green analytical methods reduce reagent consumption 10–20 times.

4. Automation: AI reduces the number of human analysts by 30–50%, while improving efficiency.

B. Limitations:

- High cost of advanced instruments.
- Large datasets required for AI training.

- Stability of biological components in biosensors.

C. Future prospects:

- Fully automated “smart laboratories.”

- Real-time genomic analysis.
- AI-optimized environmental monitoring.

- Universal biosensor platforms.

Conclusion. The results show that analytical chemistry is one of the fastest-growing scientific fields of the 21st century. Innovations based on nanotechnology, artificial intelligence, portable spectrometers, biosensors, and microfluidic chips have fundamentally transformed analytical processes.

Modern analytical methods:

- Increase sensitivity by millions of times.



- Ensure environmental safety.
- Are widely applied in medicine, environmental science, pharmaceuticals, food safety, and forensics.

These achievements in analytical chemistry will continue to enhance human health, environmental monitoring, and industrial safety in the future.

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