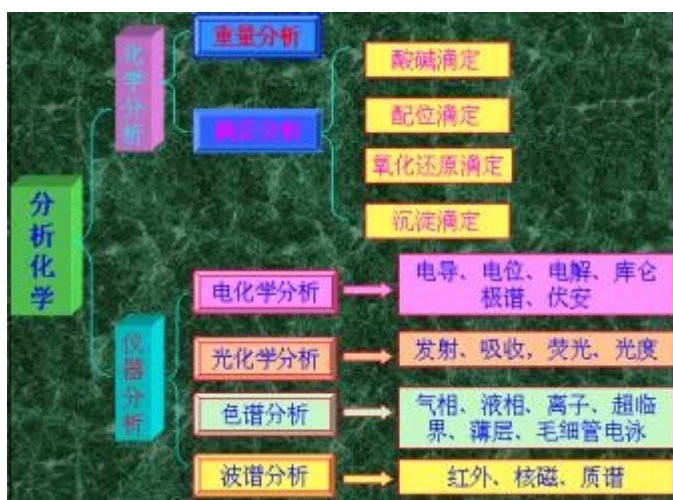


I、According to analytical task



1. Qualitative analysis:

identifying the element and functional groups of the compound in a sample.

2. Quantitative analysis: component of the sample.

3. Structure analysis: configuration analysis, stereo structure, the relationship between structure and activity.

II According to analytical object

1. inorganic analysis.

2. organic analysis.

3. biological analysis

4. drug analysis.

III According to analytical methods

1. Chemical analysis: Gravimetry, According to analytical methods.

2. Instrumental analysis: Potentiometry, Spectrophotometry, Chromatography, Spectroscopy, etc.

IV According to size of sample

Major amount	minor amount	trace amount (10 ⁻⁶)	ultra-trace amount (10 ⁻⁹ ~10 ⁻¹²)		
g	mg	μg	ng	pg	fg
	10 ⁻³	10 ⁻⁶	10 ⁻⁹	10 ⁻¹²	10 ⁻¹⁵
		ppm	ppb	ppt	

Development history

Intelligent instrument: to realize automatic analysis of the whole process by combining with computer and artificial intelligence.

Minitype: entering the outer space, entering the body.

Continuous in-time analysis: Blood, brain.

The development of Analytical Chemistry went through three great transformation stages:

The first: At the beginning of 20 century, the role of the analytical chemistry in the chemistry was established, because the analytical chemistry transferred from a technology to a science by setting up the basic theories of analytical chemistry.

The second: Around the World War Two, the analytical methods of instrument developed rapidly.

The third: in the sixties and seventies of the 20 century, the development of analytical chemistry was promoted by computer, that embodied on rapidity, intelligence and molecular level.