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EDITORIAL

As nanotechnology progresses, new nanomaterials are powerful analytical chemical tools that will lead to improved selectivity, sensitivity, rapidity, miniaturizability, and portability of the analytical system. Nanoparticles can be chemically bonded to a surface or functionalized with other organic or inorganic compounds to increase their solubility. Nanoparticles unmodified by chemicals can be used as raw randomized materials or self-assembled raw materials. The nanoparticles most widely used in the analytical sciences at present include silica nanoparticles, carbon nanoparticles, organic polymer nanoparticles, metallic nanoparticles, and supramolecular aggregates.

In this issue, we collect six articles focusing on the mutual influence between analytical science and analytical nanotechnology and demonstrate how this technology promises to enhance the responsibilities of chemists in the analytical sciences. Qian Liu and her colleagues comprehensively review the research progress of analytical methods for carbon nanomaterials. Weimei Zhu's team establishes a new method for the fluorescence determination of anthrax biomarkers based on copper-doped carbon nanodots and the strong chelation of 2，6-pyridinedicarboxylic acid(DPA) with carbon nanodots. Other related papers are also collected here.

We sincerely appreciate all authors publishing their valuable articles in our journal.

Managing editor

Dr. Yina Xu