EXPRESS NALYSIS OF UNKNOWN ORGANIC SUBSTANCES

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Abstract

Conducting chemical experiments and analyzing them take up most of the time from all the work of scientists. Any chemist can mix and dissolve reagents, but for some research and experiments, you need to repeat the same manipulations hundreds of times while maintaining the accuracy of the proportions of the reagents. Besides, a considerable amount of effort is spent combining reagents with each other and fixing the results obtained. All these processes are similar in that they require repeating the same actions with a slight difference in the variables.

Of course, modern instrumental methods of chemical analysis come to the rescue. They are highly accurate, based on the latest principles of contemporary science, and often require modern equipment and highly specialized service personnel. The work of the laboratory staff is based on the analysis of the received samples of raw materials and products. At the same time, working in a chemical laboratory can be dangerous, and specific standards and requirements for equipment and reagent storage have been developed to protect the personnel.

Therefore, to achieve the best results, it is necessary to make substantial financial and labour intensive investments in chemical laboratories. This is fully justified in a number of forensic and innovative research laboratories, where each study is unique and often has several legal implications.

However, a large number of chemical laboratories carry out routine work daily. A fully equipped chemical laboratory allows you to study the properties of individual substances and materials, to observe the course of the interaction of reagents. The main goal of the employees of chemical laboratories is to create and implement express

methods for the analysis of samples, which allow for quality control in the "field" conditions. Work is constantly underway to speed up the preparation of samples for research, and screening methods of analysis are being introduced. These laboratories need daily rapid tests that can be performed quickly and inexpensively. Using relatively inexpensive chemical reagents, the simplest physicochemical, color, and other tests presented in the article, the laboratory will quickly and efficiently complete its daily task while avoiding expensive equipment.

We hope that this work will be helpful, especially for environmental and chemical laboratories with limited resources and factory and various industrial laboratories, because as a result, both material resources and, most importantly, time are saved.

Keywords and phrases

Organic compounds, solvent, solubility, aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones.

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մագիստրանտ

Հայաստանի ազգային պոլիտեխնիկական համալսարանի լեռնամետալուրգիական և քիմիական տեխնոլոգիաների ընդհանուր քիմիայի և քիմիական տեխնոլոգիաների ամբիոն

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դոզենտ

Հայաստանի ազգային պոլիտեխնիկական համալսարանի լեռնամետալուրգիական և քիմիական տեխնոլոգիաների ընդհանուր քիմիայի և քիմիական տեխնոլոգիաների ամբիոն hovnel@mail.ru

Համառոտագիր

Քիմիական հետազոտությունների անցկացումը և դրանց վերլուծությունները զբաղեցնում են գիտնականների ողջ աշխատանքի և ժամանակի մեծ մասը։ Իրականում յուրաքանչյուր քիմիկոս կարող է լուծել և խառնել ռեակտիվները, բայց որոշ հետազոտությունների և փորձերի համար հարկավոր է հարյուրավոր անգամ կրկնել նույն մանիպուլյացիաները՝ պահպանելով ռեակտիվների համամասնությունների ճշգրտությունը։ Բացի այդ, հսկայական ջանքեր են ծախսվում

ռեագենտները միմյանց հետ համատեղելու և ստացված արդյունքները գրանցելու վրա։ Այս բոլոր գործընթացները խիստ միանման են և պահանջում են կրկնել միևնույն գործողությունները փոփոխականների փոքր տարբերությամբ։

Իհարկե, օգնության են հասնում քիմիական վերլուծության ժամանակակից գործիքային մեթոդները, որոնք օժտված են բարձր ճշգրտությամբ, հիմնված են արդի գիտության նորագույն սկզբունքների վրա, միևնույն ժամանակ պահանջում են ժամանակակից, թանկարժեք սարքավորումների և բարձր մասնագիտացված սպասարկող անձնակազմի առկալություն։ Ուստի լավագույն արդյունքի հասնելու համար անհրաժեշտ է հսկալական ֆինանսական և աշխատատար ներդրումներ կատարել քիմիական լաբորատորիաներում։ Դա լիովին արդարացված է որոշ դատաբժշկական, դատաքիմիական և այլ հատուկ լաբորատորիաներում, ինչպես նաև նորարարական հետագոտական լաբորատորիաներում, որտեղ լուրաքանչյուր ուսումնասիրություն եզակի է և հաճախ ունի մի շարք իրավական հետևանքներ։ Այնուամենալնիվ, մեծ թվով քիմիական լաբորատորիաներ ամեն օր իրականացնում են սովորական, կրկնվող աշխատանք։ Այս լաբորատորիաներին անհրաժեշտ են ամենօրյա արագ փորձարկումներ, որոնք ինարավոր է կատարել արագ, արժանահավատ և առանց էական ծախսերի։ Օգտագործելով հոդվածում ներկալացված պարզ ֆիզիկաքիմիական, գունալին և այլ թեստերը, ինչպես նաև համեմատաբար էժան քիմիական ռեակտիվներ՝ լաբորատորիան շատ արագ և արդյունավետորեն կարող է իրականացնել իր ամենօրյա խնդիրները՝ միևնույն ժամանակ խուսափելով թանկարժեք սարքավորումների օգտագործումից։ Հուսով ենք, որ այս աշխատանքը օգտակար կլինի հատկապես սահմանափակ ռեսուրսներ ունեցող բնապահպանական և քիմիական լաբորատորիաների, ինչպես նաև գործարանալին և արդլունաբերական տարբեր լաբորատորիաների համար, քանի որ արդյունքում խնալվում են և՛ նլութական ռեսուրսները, և՛, որ ամենակարևորն է, ժամանակը։

Բանալի բառեր և բառակապակցություններ

Օրգանական միացություններ, լուծիչ, ալիֆատիկ և արոմատիկ ածխաջրածիններ, սպիրտեր, բարձրամոլեկուլային ալդեհիդներ, կետոններ։

ЭКСПРЕСС-АНАЛИЗ НЕИЗВЕСТНЫХ ОРГАНИЧЕСКИХ ВЕЩЕСТВ

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Аннотация

Проведение химических экспериментов и их анализ занимают у ученых большую часть времени от всей работы. Смешивать и растворять реагенты может любой химик, но для некоторых исследований и экспериментов нужно сотни раз повторить одни и те же манипуляции, при этом сохранив точность пропорций реагентов. К тому же огромное количество сил уходит на сочетание реагентов между собой и фиксацию полученных результатов. Все эти процессы схожи в том, что они требуют повторения одних и тех же действий с небольшой разницей переменных.

Конечно, приходят на помощь современные инструментальные методы химического анализа. Они обладают высокой точностью, основаны на новейших принципах современной науки, при этом часто предполагают наличие современного оборудования и высокоспециализированного обслуживающего персонала. Работа персонала лаборатории строится на анализе полученных проб сырья, продукции и материалов. В то же время работа в химической лаборатории может быть опасна, и для защиты персонала разработаны определённые стандарты и требования к оборудованию и хранению реагентов.

Поэтому для достижения наилучших результатов необходимо делать огромные финансовые и трудоемкие вложения в химические лаборатории. Это полностью оправдано в ряде судебно-медицинских лабораторий, а также в инновационных научно-исследовательских лабораториях, где каждое исследование уникально и часто имеет ряд юридических последствий.

Однако большое количество химических лабораторий ежедневно выполняют рутинную работу. Полноценно оборудованная химическая лаборатория позволяет

исследовать свойства отдельных веществ и материалов, наблюдать за ходом взаимодействия реагентов. Основная цель сотрудников химических лабораторий создание и внедрение экспресс-методов анализа образцов, позволяющих проводить контроль качества в «полевых» условиях, ведутся работы по ускорению подготовки образцов к исследованию, внедряются скрининговые методы анализа. Такие лаборатории нуждаются в ежедневных быстрых тестах, которые будут выполняться быстро и без особых затрат. Используя относительно недорогие химические простейшие физико-химические, реактивы, цветовые другие представленные в статье, лаборатория очень быстро и качественно выполнит свою повседневную задачу, при этом избегая использования дорогостоящего оборудования.

Надеемся, что данная работа будет полезной, особенно для экологических и химических лабораторий с ограниченными ресурсами, а также для заводских и разных производственных лабораторий, потому что в результате экономятся как материальные ресурсы, так и самое главное - время.

Ключевые слова и фразы

Органические соединения, растворитель, алифатические и ароматические углеводороды, спирты, высокомолекулярные альдегиды, кетоны.

Introduction

The basis of express analysis of unknown organic substances is qualitative reactions - these are reactions that make it possible to prove the presence of a particular substance (ion) in a medium or the presence of a functional group in a substance.

Analyzed substances can be in various states of aggregation (solid, liquid and gaseous). Based on the observed effects, all reactions can be divided into several groups: formation of characteristic precipitation, dissolution of a substance, appearance (change) of colour, the evolution of gases, change in smell, coloring the flame.

This work presents the qualitative reactions used in analytical chemistry, with the help of which the elemental and functional analysis of organic compounds is carried out, i.e., what elements and functional groups are included in the organic compound.

In addition, the basic concepts of identification are considered in detail: sensitivity, selectivity and specificity of analytical reactions; methods of fractional and systematic analyzes are described. Particular attention is paid to the choice of analytical reactions and methods of their implementation, and the requirements for qualitative reactions.

Theoretical - methodological bases

Preliminary research (characteristics of appearance) can often greatly simplify further work, although, in itself, it does not always lead to a complete solution to the problem posed. Preliminary research begins with a description of the external properties of the substance.

The most important stage of the theoretical and methodological bases of express analyses of unknowns, including organic substances, are chemical colour reactions - a change in the colour of a substance on various macro- and microscopic structures of the samples under certain circumstances chemical reagents. This chemical research method is used in the identification of samples of substances to distinguish between different functional groups. A taxonomic trait can be either a positive or negative test result and variations in the color change in positive reactions, since the same reagent can give different staining for different functional groups.

Also, the determination of the solubility of a substance in water and various non-aqueous solvents will help draw a conclusion about which class of organic compounds refers to this substance.

It is also necessary to test the stability of the test substance when heated. In this case, all observed changes in the substance should be noted: melting, sublimation, colour change, odour release or decomposition. If the substance is flammable, it may be helpful to record the colour of the flame.

Identifying substances by the nature of their smell requires a certain amount of experience and skill. For example, the smell of simple monohydric phenols, lower aliphatic alcohols, ketones and aldehydes, lower fatty acids of aromatic mononitro derivatives is usually quite characteristic and can give a clue to their identification.

Research methods

When the test object is burned on the flame of an alcohol burner, a characteristic smoky flame is observed during the combustion of high molecular weight aromatic hydrocarbons. At the same time, when burning simple hydrocarbons, the smell of burnt sugar is felt. If the object burns without residue, it means that it does not contain metal ions in its composition.

The solubility (level of solubility) of the test object in the water and other (organic) solvents makes it possible to determine to which class (group) of organic compounds it belongs. Depending on the difference in the solubility of an object in the water and ether, organic compounds can be divided into four classes:

a) soluble in water and ether:

lower aliphatic alcohols, aldehydes and ketones, low and medium carboxylic acids, aliphatic amines, polyhydric phenols, aminophenols;

- b) insoluble in water and ether:
- aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons, high amines, sulfamides, sulfamilic acid;
- c) soluble in water, insoluble in ether:
- polyhydric alcohols, polybasic acids, carboxylic acids, aliphatic amino acids, sulfates, salts, carbohydrates.
 - d) insoluble in water, soluble in ether:

Hydrocarbons, alcohols (C5 and more), high molecular weight aldehydes, ketones, higher (over 10 atoms - palmitic, stearic, oleic) and medium (4-9 atoms - citric) carboxylic acids, acid anhydrides, halogenated hydrocarbons, ethers and esters, phenols, higher amines, nitro compounds.

The solubility of the object in 55% solutions of NaOH and NaHCO $_3$ is also investigated:

- 1) Carboxylic acids and some acidic phenols (nitrophenols) dissolve in these two solvents. In addition, in the presence of carbonic acid in the composition of the test object, when dissolved in a dilute solution of sodium bicarbonate, the release of CO₂ is observed;
- 2) Phenols, primary and tertiary aliphatic nitro compounds dissolve only in NaOH solution:
- 3) Alcohols do not interact with alkalis; therefore, water-insoluble alcohols are also insoluble in alkalis.

When the test object is heated in a 10-20% NaOH solution, a yellow colouration is observed in aldehydes, alcohols, reducible sugars, and in the presence of polyhydric phenols, a brown-black colouration is observed.

Obtained results

Identification of functional groups.

Determining functional groups in the composition of the investigated object allows you to determine which class of organic compounds it belongs to. For this, a functional analysis is carried out, i.e., determining atomic (functional) groups with a certain reactivity.

Saturated hydrocarbons can be distinguished from other organic compounds by their low reactivity with most reagents used in the laboratory. Their identification is carried out mainly by determining the physical constants (melting point, boiling point, refractive index).

Unsaturated hydrocarbons or hydrocarbons of the ethylene series are identified by the detection of the C = C double bond in the following ways:

- 1. The reaction of the addition of bromine. Compounds with a double bond combine with bromine. If double bonds are present in the test object, then the reaction leads to discolouration of bromine;
- 2. Reaction with potassium permanganate (Wagner reaction). For a qualitative determination of the presence of a double bond, potassium permanganate is added to the test object. The disappearance of the purple hue (fuchsia colour) and the simultaneous formation of a cotton-like precipitate (MnO₂) indicate the presence of a double bond.

Unsaturated hydrocarbons of the acetylene series are identified by triple bond detection. The identification of these substances as unsaturated compounds is carried out in the same way as ethylene hydrocarbons. However, unlike hydrocarbons of the ethylene series, the hydrogen atom of acetylene and its derivatives can be easily replaced with metal ions to form acetylides with a characteristic colour.

$$2 RC \equiv CH+Cu_2Cl_2 \longrightarrow 2 RC \equiv CCu + 2HCI$$

To detect aromatic hydrocarbons, the test object is alkylated with chloroform in the presence of aluminium chloride. In addition to the target product, complex salts of a typical colour are formed.

AICI₃

$$3C_6H_6 + CHCI_3 \longrightarrow (C_6H_5)_3CH + 3HCI$$

 $5C_6H_6 + 2CHCI_3 \longrightarrow (C_6H_5)_3CCI + (C_6H_5)_2CH_2 + 5HCI$
 $(C_6H_5)_3CCI + AICI_3 \longrightarrow [(C_6H_5)_3C]^+AICI_4^-$

In the object of research, hydrogen halides are detected by the formation of copper halides, which colour the flame of an alcohol burner green or bluish-green. It should be remembered that nitrogen-containing compounds in the absence of halides also give such a picture.

To detect compounds containing a hydroxyl group (OH) (aliphatic alcohols, phenols, naphthols, etc.), we carried out the following:

1. the interaction of the object under study with metallic sodium, as a result of which, in the presence of alcohols and phenols, sodium alcoholates and sodium phenates are formed, and hydrogen is released.

$$2ROH + 2Na \longrightarrow 2RONa + H_{2\uparrow}$$

2. the interaction of the test object with glacial acetic acid (ice vinegar) in the presence of sulfuric acid. As a result, an ester is formed; when diluted with water, it passes into the upper layer of the mixture.

H+

$$CH_3COOH + ROH < \longrightarrow CH_3C(0)OR + H_2O$$

3. to determine primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols, Lucas's reagent (anhydrous $ZnCl_2$ in concentrated hydrochloric acid) is added to the test object. As a result, water-insoluble chloroalkanes are formed.

Depending on the structure of the alcohol, the reaction proceeds at different rates. Tertiary alcohols react at a high rate to form insoluble chloroalkanes. Primary alcohols interact only under heating conditions; secondary alcohols occupy an intermediate position.

4. Detection of polyhydric alcohols is carried out with copper (II) hydroxide due to the interaction of freshly prepared copper (II) hydroxide with polybasic alcohols, white complex salts with a bluish tint are formed.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\ | \\ 2 \text{ CHOH} \\ | \\ \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Cu}_{(\text{OH})_2} \\ \text{Cu}_{(\text{OH})_2} \\ \hline \\ \text{CH}_2\text{O} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{O} \\ | \\ \text{CO}_{-\text{H}} \\ | \\ \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{O} \\ | \\ \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\ \end{array}$$

To determine the presence of phenols, iron (III) chloride is added to the test object, as a result of which intensely colored complex salts are formed. In the presence of monohydric phenols, violet colour is usually observed. In the case of diatomic phenols, green, black, violet and yellow colours are observed, characteristic of pyrocatechol, resorcinol, hydroquinone, respectively.

$$C_6H_5OH + FeCl_3 \longrightarrow C_6H_5OFeCl_2 + HCl$$

In order to identify phenols, the test object is treated with "bromine water", the disappearance of bromine colouration is the result of the replacement of bromine.

OH +
$$3Br_2$$
 OH + $3HBr_2$

In the case of an excess of "bromine water", the resulting tribromophenol is oxidized to 2,4,4,6-Tetrabromocyclohexa-2,5-dienone ($C_6H_2Br_4O$), which has a yellow colour.

$$Br$$
 OH
 $+$
 Br_2
 $-HBr$
 Br
 Br
 Br

Most phenols that do not contain substituents in the para-positions react with nitric acid to form nitrophenols. In the presence of concentrated sulfuric acid, they condense with excess phenol, resulting in pinkish reaction products.

For the qualitative determination of naphthols in a test object of unknown origin, an interaction with iron (III) chloride in the presence of ethanol is carried out. If α -naphthols are present in the test object, the mixture turns purple with dark purple flakes. In the presence of β -naphthols, a yellowish-green colour is observed, followed by the formation of a white precipitate.

The detection of carboxylic acids is based on their ability to replace and combine. Aldehydes and ketones appear in almost the same way, in some cases as a result of reactions at different rates.

To detect and quantify aldehydes and ketones, a reaction with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine is used. The formation of a yellowish or red precipitate indicates the presence of a carbonyl group.

R, R' = H, alkyl, aryl groups

As a result of the interaction of carbonyl compounds with hydroxylamine hydrochloride, oxime is formed, and HCl is released.

$$R_2C=0 + NH_2OH \cdot HCI \longrightarrow R_2C=NOH + H_2O + HCI$$

The change in the acid-base environment can be determined by the change in the colour of the methyl orange indicator.

Only aldehydes are characterized by the interaction of the test object with Schiff's reagent (aqueous solution of fuchsin sulfuric acid). In the presence of aldehydes, grey colour is observed.

Aldehydes are strong reducing agents that reduce trivalent copper to bivalent copper and oxidize them to the corresponding carboxylic acids. Fehling's reagent (CuH_2O_4S) is used as a reagent containing the Cu^{2+} ion. In the presence of aldehydes, a brick-red precipitate (Cu_2O) is formed.

All aldehydes reduce the ammonia-water solution of silver oxide. In t case of an excess of an ammonia-water solution, Ag_2O goes into solution in the form of an ammonia complex.

$$Ag_2O + 4 NH_3 + H_2O \longrightarrow 2[Ag(NH_3)_2]^+OH^-$$

Aldehydes are easily oxidized and reduce silver complex compounds to metallic silver. The following reaction occurs:

$$2[Ag(NH_3)_2]OH + RC(O)H \longrightarrow RCOO NH_4 + 2 Ag + 3 NH_3 + H_2O$$

Qualitative reactions of nitro compounds are based on the ability of primary, secondary, tertiary nitro compounds to react with nitrous acid or on the ability to form aci-forms of primary and secondary nitro compounds (nitronic acids).

Primary nitro compounds with nitrous acid give a blood-red colour. The following reaction occurs:

$$RCH_2NO_2 + HONO \longrightarrow R(NO_2)C = NOH + H_2O$$

Secondary nitro compounds with nitrous acid give a bluish tint. The following reaction occurs:

$$R_2CHNO_2 + HONO \longrightarrow R_2C(NO_2) NO + H_2O$$

Tertiary nitro compounds do not interact with nitrous acid.

Primary and secondary aliphatic nitro compounds interact with concentrated sodium hydroxide solution to form aci-forms of nitro compounds of sodium salts.

$$\underset{RCH_{2}N}{\bigoplus} \underset{OH}{\bigcirc} \underset{RCH}{\bigcirc} \underset{RCH}{\longrightarrow} \underset{RCH}{\longrightarrow} \underset{RCH}{\bigcirc} \underset{N^{aOH}}{\longrightarrow} \underset{RCH}{\longrightarrow} \underset{N^{aOH}}{\longrightarrow} \underset{RCH}{\bigcirc} \underset{N^{aOH}}{\bigcirc} \underset{N^{aOH}}{\longrightarrow} \underset{RCH}{\longrightarrow} \underset{N^{aOH}}{\longrightarrow} \underset{N^$$

The interaction of the obtained compounds with ferric chloride leads to a reddish or brownish-red colour.

For the qualitative determination of nitro compounds, a few drops of a solution of diphenylamine in sulfuric acid are added to the test samples. If the solution turns blue, it may contain nitrate and/or nitrite ions.

To detect aromatic nitro compounds, the test object interacts with a certain amount of phenol, water, and potassium hydroxide. The appearance of a brownish-red hue indicates the presence of aromatic nitro compounds.

Amines, as bases, show an alkaline reaction on a litmus test. Primary, secondary and tertiary amines show different reactivity with nitrous acid.

When primary aliphatic amines react with nitrous acid, nitrogen is released.

$$RNH_2 + HNO_2 \longrightarrow ROH + N_2 + H_2O$$

Primary aromatic amines react with nitrous acid to form diazonium salts, which combine with β -naphthols in solution. The formation of an orange or orange-red hue indicates the presence of primary aromatic amines.

$$\begin{array}{c} C_6H_5NH_2 + HONO \longrightarrow [C_6H_5-N \equiv N] \ CI + 2H_2O \\ \\ + HNO_2 \longrightarrow \\ \hline -H_2O \end{array}$$

Secondary aliphatic and aromatic amines with nitrous acid form nitrosamine as a dark oil.

$$R_2NH + HON=0 \longrightarrow R_2N-N=0 + H_2O$$

Tertiary fatty-aromatic amines with the addition of nitrous acid form C-nitroso compounds, which colour the solution yellow-brown.

$$R$$
 $+$
 HNO_2
 R
 N
 N
 N
 N

To determine carbohydrates, aqueous solutions of sodium hydroxide (NaOH) and copper sulfate (CuSO $_4$) are added to the test samples. These mixtures are heated to a boiling point; as a result in the presence of carbohydrates, a yellow precipitate of copper hydroxide (CuOH) is formed. Upon further heating of the solution, a red precipitate of copper oxide (Cu $_2$ O) is formed.

The qualitative determination of fructose is based on Seliwanoff's test. When fructose (and other ketosis) is heated with hydrochloric acid, oxymethylfurfural is formed (the reaction lasts 30-60 seconds). Oxymethylfurfural with resorcinol forms a reddish compound as a result of condensation.

To determine glucose, the sample is heated in a solution of acetic acid with o-toluidine. The green colour of the solution indicates the presence of glucose. The intensity of the colour is proportional to the glucose content. The latter is determined in a liquid form in which proteins have previously been removed.

A few drops of 1% iodine solution are added to a certain amount of the test sample to determine starch. The formation of an intense blue colour indicates the presence of starch in the test sample.

To determine the presence of proteins, the test sample is treated with a 5% aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide (NaOH) and then a few drops of a 10% solution of copper sulfate. As a result, in the mixture, in the presence of proteins, a violet hue is observed - this is the formation of a complex between copper (II) hydroxide $Cu(OH)_2$ and protein molecules.

The following reaction occurred:

A few drops of the test sample are dropped onto filter paper to determine the presence of fat, and a characteristic trace is observed. When the filter paper is heated on a heater, the trace does not disappear in the presence of fat. Fats do not dissolve in water, they dissolve well in benzene, chloroform, acetone, and partially in alcohols.

For a qualitative determination, fat emulsification is performed. Mixtures of the test samples are prepared in test tubes, respectively, with distilled water, 2% aqueous

solution of sodium carbonate, 2% aqueous solution of soap. The tubes were shaken vigorously. In the presence of fats, the first solution forms an unstable emulsion in water, and in the remaining test tubes a stable emulsion is observed due to emulsifiers, which are adsorbed on the fat droplets, giving them the same charge, reducing the surface tension.

Conclusions

In addition to the research methods listed above, the samples submitted for research can be examined by other scientifically grounded instrumental methods, which, however, involve the use of expensive equipment. However, the described methods are very reliable, inexpensive, fast, applicable in open areas or in any other conditions, and thus, they turn chemical science into a true friend and helper of other specialists.

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