

**QUANTITATIVE STUDY OF PERCENTAGE HYDROQUINONE IN
COSMETIC PRODUCTS USING HPLC AND UVDS METHODS**

NURUL WIHDAH BINTI MOHD ZUKEPLI

**Final Year Project Proposal Submitted in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Bachelor of Science (Hons.) Pure Chemistry
in the Faculty of Applied Sciences
University Technology MARA**

JANUARY 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF TABLES	v
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	ix
ABSTRACT	xi
ABSTRAK	xii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Problem statement	5
1.3 Significance of study	6
1.4 Objectives of study	7
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.1 Hydroquinone	8
2.2 UVDS method	7
2.3 HPLC method	9
2.4 Methodology precision and accuracy	10
CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY	12
3.1 Instrumentation	12
3.2 Chemicals	13
3.3 Apparatus	13
3.4 Cosmetic samples	13
3.5 Preparation of mobile phase	14
3.6 Preparation of standard solution	14
3.6.1 Preparation of standard solution to be analyzed using HPLC	14
3.6.2 Preparation of standard solution to be analyze using UVDS	14
3.7 Preparation of sample solution.	15
3.7.1 UVDS Analysis	15
3.7.1.1 Sample in liquid form	15
3.7.1.2 Sample in solid form	15
3.7.2 HPLC Analysis	16
3.7.2.1 Sample in liquid form	16

3.7.2.2	Sample in solid form	16
3.8	Precision	17
3.9	Limitation of the study	17
CHAPTER 4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION		18
4.1	Mobile phase composition	18
4.2	Standard calibration curve of HQ	21
4.3	Intraday result of mobile phase	24
4.3.1	Intraday result of mobile phase A	25
4.3.2	Intraday result of mobile phase B	28
4.3.3	Intraday result of mobile phase C	31
4.4	Precision methods	34
4.4.1	Precision data of B toner sample in A	35
4.4.2	Precision data of M toner sample in A	36
4.4.3	Precision data of M cream sample in A	38
4.4.4	Precision data of B toner sample in B	40
4.4.5	Precision data of M toner sample in B	41
4.4.6	Precision data of M cream sample in B	42
4.4.7	Precision data of B toner sample in C	44
4.4.8	Precision data of M toner sample in C	45
4.4.9	Precision data of M cream sample in C	46
4.5	Stability of HQ in samples	48
4.5.1	Stability data of B toner sample in A	48
4.5.2	Stability data of M toner sample in A	49
4.5.3	Stability data of M cream sample in A	49
4.5.4	Stability data of B toner sample in B	50
4.5.5	Stability data of M toner sample in B	51
4.5.6	Stability data of M cream sample in B	52
4.5.7	Stability data of B toner sample in C	52
4.5.8	Stability data of M toner sample in C	53
4.5.9	Stability data of M cream sample in C	54
4.6	LOD and LOQ	54
4.7	UVDS method	56
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS		58
CITED REFERENCES		60
APPENDIXES		63
<i>CURRICULUM VITAE</i>		125

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Caption	Page
4.1	Data of intraday weight of sample	26
4.2	Data of intraday concentration of B toner	26
4.3	Data of intraday retention time of B toner	27
4.4	Data of intraday concentration of M toner	27
4.5	Data of intraday retention time of M toner	27
4.6	Data of intraday concentration of M cream	28
4.7	Data of intraday retention time of M cream	28
4.8	Data of intraday weight of sample	29
4.9	Data of intraday concentration of B toner	29
4.10	Data of intraday retention time of B toner	29
4.11	Data of intraday concentration of M toner	30
4.12	Data of intraday concentration of M toner	30
4.13	Data of intraday concentration of M cream	30
4.14	Data of intraday retention time of M cream	31
4.15	Data of intraday retention time of M cream	32
4.16	Data of intraday concentration of B toner	32
4.17	Data of intraday retention time of B toner	32
4.18	Data of intraday concentration of M toner	33
4.19	Data of intraday retention time of M toner	33

ABSTRACT

QUANTITATIVE STUDY OF PERCENTAGE OF HYDROQUINONE IN COSMETIC PRODUCTS USING HPLC AND UVDS

There are few techniques in determine HQ concentration present in cream. In this study the technique used was by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and also Ultra-Violet Visible Detector Spectrometry (UVDS). In HPLC analysis, there are three types of mobile phase was used. Each of mobile phase gave different result in retention time and also peak types. Thus, the best composition of mobile phase was in ratio of 20:80 (methanol: water). This is because of it produce the most sharp peak and also the value of retention time is good, even though it was not the fastest time in analysis of HQ in samples, but it was not the slowest. In UVDS analysis, the blank solution used was distilled water. In UVDS analysis, it allows a low cost quantitative determination of HQ. From this study, the concentration range of HQ detected was 4 to 7 ppm with the regression equation $y = 0.00924x + 0.0491$.