

气相色谱-质谱法测定化妆品中13种防晒剂

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摘要:防晒剂广泛应用于化妆品中,是目前化妆品监管的重点。建立了同时测定化妆品中13种防晒剂的气相色谱-质谱(GC-MS)方法。化妆品样品经二氯甲烷提取后,涡旋超声后稀释。采用程序升温模式,经HP-5ms毛细管色谱柱(30 m×250 μm×0.25 μm)在30 min内对13种防晒剂实现分离,经电子轰击(EI)源电离后采用选择离子监测模式(SIM)扫描测定,外标法定量。比较了6种常用有机溶剂的基质效应和平均回收率,二氯甲烷的基质效应弱,平均回收率较高。13种防晒剂在相应的线性范围内线性关系良好,相关系数均大于0.998,检出限(LOD, S/N=3)为0.04~0.63 mg/g,定量限(LOQ, S/N=10)为0.12~2.10 mg/g。实验选取了两种基质,在3个水平下验证方法的回收率和精密度,13种防晒剂在霜类基质中的加标回收率为88.7%~103.6%,相对标准偏差(RSD, n=6)为1.7%~4.9%,在乳类基质中的加标回收率为88.4%~102.3%,RSD(n=6)为1.2%~3.9%。美白类化妆品常添加防晒剂成分,为监管盲区,采用该方法检测了5批含有防晒剂的美白类化妆品,其所含5种防晒剂的含量为0.8%~5.2%,符合相关要求。该方法操作简单,灵敏度高,回收率好,测定的13种防晒剂均为我国《化妆品安全技术规范》2015版规定的常用的限用组分,可以用于各类化妆品中13种防晒剂的定性定量测定,为市场监管和实验室检测提供新的技术支持。

关键词:气相色谱-质谱法;防晒剂;化妆品

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Determination of 13 sunscreen agents in cosmetics by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry

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Abstract: Sunscreens can be categorized as physical and chemical types. Chemical sunscreens are widely used in cosmetics, and hence, their concentration in the desired products should be strictly monitored. Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) is widely used for the analysis of cosmetics as it does not require organic mobile phases and allows for accurate qualitative and quantitative analyses. In this study, a method based on GC-MS was established for the determination of 13 sunscreen agents in cosmetics: ethylhexyl salicylate, homosalate, 4-methylbenzylidene camphor, ethylhexyl dimethyl para-aminobenzoic acid, ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate, octocrylene, butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane, diethylamino hydroxybenzoyl hexyl benzoate, 3-benzylidene camphor, benzophenone-3, camphor benzalkonium methosulfate, drometrisole trisiloxane, and isopentyl-4-methoxycinnamate. Accordingly, 0.5 g of the cosmetic product was dissolved in dichloromethane in a 50 mL volumetric flask and extracted ultrasonically for 15 min. Then, 1.0 mL of the extracting solution was withdrawn and diluted to 50.0 mL with dichloromethane. The mixture was filtered through a 0.22-μm membrane. A 1 μL aliquot of the dichloromethane solution was introduced onto the HP-5ms chromatographic column (30 m×250 μm×0.25 μm). The 13 components were separated under programmed temperature elevation in the interval from 150 °C to 290 °C. These components could be analyzed within 30 min

after being ionized by the EI source, and their determination was achieved in selected ion monitoring (SIM) mode. The external standard method was employed for quantitative determination. Linear equations, linear correlation coefficients, and linear ranges were obtained by analyzing a series of mixed standard working solutions. The limits of detection (LODs, $S/N=3$) and limits of quantification (LOQs, $S/N=10$) of the 13 sunscreen agents were determined. The matrix effect and average recoveries of the 13 agents with six extraction solvents (dichloromethane, tetrahydrofuran, methanol, acetonitrile, *n*-hexane, and acetone) were compared. Among these, dichloromethane showed a weak matrix effect and high average recovery. The matrix effect of dichloromethane was 90.1%–100.5%, and the average recovery was 96.3%. All the 13 sunscreen agents showed good linearity in their corresponding ranges. The correlation coefficients (r^2) were higher than 0.998. The LODs and LOQs were in the ranges of 0.04 to 0.63 mg/g and 0.12 to 2.10 mg/g, respectively. Two types of cosmetics were selected to verify the accuracy and precision of the method at three levels. The average spiked recoveries of the 13 sunscreen agents in cream and lotion were 88.7%–103.6%, and 88.4%–102.3%, respectively; the corresponding relative standard deviations (RSDs, $n=6$) were 1.7%–4.9% and 1.2%–3.9%. Whitening cosmetics are frequently added with sunscreen agents, which is a regulatory blind spot. Five batches of skin whitening products containing sunscreen agents were detected using this method. The contents of five sunscreen agents in skin whitening cosmetics ranged from 0.8% to 5.2%, which were lower than the relevant limits in China. Owing to its advantages of simple operation, high sensitivity, and good recovery, the proposed method is suitable for the qualitative and quantitative determination of 13 sunscreen agents in cosmetics. This method provides technical support for market supervision and laboratory testing.

Key words: gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS); sunscreen agents; cosmetics

随着人们生活水平的提高,防晒意识逐渐增强,防晒类产品的使用也越来越频繁^[1]。防晒剂可以分为物理防晒剂和化学防晒剂,化学防晒剂由于防晒效果好、种类繁多而广泛用于各类化妆品中^[2-4]。但长期大量使用化学防晒剂会对人体皮肤造成损害,引起过敏、皮炎等不良反应,因此世界各国对防晒剂的使用限量有明确的要求^[5,6]。我国《化妆品安全技术规范》2015年版规定了25种准用化学防晒剂和2种物理防晒剂的使用限度^[7]。目前,化学防晒剂的检测方法主要有高效液相色谱法^[8-11]、液相色谱-质谱联用法^[12,13]、气相色谱法^[14]、气相色谱-质谱法^[15-17]等。其中气相色谱-质谱法由于不使用有机流动相、定性定量准确等优点而广泛用于化妆品检验检测^[18]。目前关于气相色谱-质谱法检测化妆品中防晒剂的研究较少,检测对象不够全面^[19-22]。本文针对我国《化妆品安全技术规范》2015年版规定的25种准用化学防晒剂中的13种成分,建立气相色谱-质谱分析方法,进一步完善相关检测方法。

1 实验部分

1.1 仪器、试剂与材料

Agilent 7890A-7000B 气相色谱-三重四极杆质谱仪(美国安捷伦公司); HMV-50A 型涡旋振荡器(天津恒奥公司); BRANSON-8800 型超声波清洗机(上海必能信公司)。

13种防晒剂:水杨酸乙基己酯(ethylhexyl salicylate, ES, 纯度 99.40%)、胡莫柳酯(homosalate, HMS, 纯度 99.6%)、4-甲基苄亚基樟脑(4-methylbenzylidene camphor, 4-MBC, 纯度 99.09%)、二甲基对氨基苯甲酸乙基己酯(ethylhexyl dimethyl para-aminobenzoic acid, ED-PABA, 纯度 98.63%)、甲氧基肉桂酸乙基己酯(ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate, EHMC, 纯度 99.39%)、奥克立林(octocrylene, OC, 纯度 98.7%)、丁基甲氧基二苯甲酰基甲烷(butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane, BMDMB, 纯度 99.8%)、二乙氨基苯甲酰基苯甲酸己酯(diethylamino hydroxybenzoyl hexyl

benzoate, DHHB, 纯度 99.43%) (德国 Dr. Ehrenstorfer 公司); 3-亚苄基樟脑 (3-benzylidene camphor, 3-BC, 纯度 96%) (加拿大 TRC 公司); 二苯酮-3 (benzophenone-3, BP-3, 纯度 99.24%) (美国 Stanford Chemicals 公司); 樟脑苯扎铵甲基硫酸盐 (camphor benzalkonium methosulfate, CBM, 纯度 99.2%) (美国 Sigma 公司); 甲酚曲唑三硅氧烷 (drometrizole trisiloxane, DT, 纯度 99.4%)、对甲氧基肉桂酸异戊酯 (isopentyl-4-methoxycinnamate, IMC, 纯度 98.9%) (德国 USP 公司)。

二氯甲烷 (dichloromethane, DCM)、四氢呋喃 (tetrahydrofuran, THF)、甲醇 (methanol, MT)、乙腈 (acetonitrile, ACN)、正己烷 (*n*-hexane, HA)、丙酮 (acetone, AT), 色谱纯, 德国默克公司。

1.2 标准溶液制备

标准储备溶液: 分别称取 13 种防晒剂标准品 0.05 g 于 10 mL 棕色容量瓶中, 用二氯甲烷定容至刻度配制成 5 g/L 的标准储备溶液。

混合标准溶液: 分别移取丁基甲氧基二苯甲酰基甲烷和二乙氨基苯甲酰基苯甲酸己酯标准储备溶液各 5 mL, 樟脑苯扎铵甲基硫酸盐、奥克利林和甲酚曲唑三硅氧烷标准储备溶液各 2.5 mL, 其他标准储备溶液各 0.5 mL 于 50 mL 容量瓶中, 用二氯甲烷定容至刻度配制成 13 种防晒剂的混合标准溶液。

1.3 样品前处理

准确称取 0.5 g (精确到 0.1 mg) 化妆品样品于 50 mL 容量瓶中, 用二氯甲烷定容至刻度, 涡旋振荡 30 s, 超声萃取 15 min, 取该溶液 1 mL, 再用二氯甲烷稀释至 50 mL, 经 0.22 μm 有机系微孔滤膜过滤, 待测。

1.4 气相色谱-质谱条件

色谱柱: HP-5ms 毛细管色谱柱 (30 m \times 250 μm \times 0.25 μm); 载气: 高纯氮气; 柱流速: 1.0 mL/min; 进样量: 1 μL ; 进样方式: 分流进样, 分流比为 10:1; 进样口温度: 260 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。柱温采用程序化升温: 初始温度 150 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 以 5 $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$ 升温至 290 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 保持 5 min。

离子源为 EI 源; 离子源温度为 230 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; 四极杆温度: 150 $^{\circ}\text{C}$; 电子能量: 70 eV; 采用选择离子监测模式 (SIM) 扫描。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 GC-MS 条件的选择

本实验采用 HP-5ms 非极性毛细管色谱柱对

13 种防晒剂进行分离, 通过全扫描结合 NIST 谱库检索, 选择丰度较高、干扰较低、重现性好的 3 个特征离子作为定性离子, 其中丰度最高的一个作为定量离子, 然后采用 SIM 模式进行测定, 结果见表 1。

采用 SIM 模式扫描得到的 13 种防晒剂的总离子流色谱图 (TIC) 见图 1, 可以看出, 13 种防晒剂在 30 min 内得到较好的分离, 峰形尖锐对称。

表 1 13 种防晒剂的保留时间、定量和定性离子

Table 1 Retention times, quantitative ions and qualitative ions of the 13 sunscreen agents

| No. | Compound | CAS No. | Retention time/min | Quantitative ion (<i>m/z</i>) | Qualitative ions (<i>m/z</i>) |
|-----|----------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | ES | 118-60-5 | 8.72 | 120 | 138, 121 |
| 2 | HMS | 118-56-9 | 10.09 | 138 | 69, 109 |
| 3 | 3-BC | 36861-47-9 | 10.94 | 128 | 240, 129 |
| 4 | BP-3 | 22071-24-5 | 12.52 | 227 | 151, 228 |
| 5 | IMC | 71617-10-2 | 12.58 | 178 | 161, 133 |
| 6 | 4-MBC | 36861-47-9 | 13.01 | 254 | 128, 115 |
| 7 | ED-PABA | 58817-05-03 | 16.44 | 165 | 148, 164 |
| 8 | EHMC | 5466-77-3 | 17.22 | 178 | 161, 133 |
| 9 | CBM | 52793-97-2 | 20.26 | 240 | 283, 134 |
| 10 | OC | 6197-30-4 | 22.64 | 204 | 232, 248 |
| 11 | BMDBM | 70356-09-1 | 24.25 | 310 | 135, 295 |
| 12 | DT | 155633-54-8 | 25.79 | 221 | 73, 369 |
| 13 | DHHB | 302776-68-7 | 28.77 | 382 | 397, 383 |

ES: ethylhexyl salicylate; HMS: homosalate; 3-BC: 3-benzylidene camphor; BP-3: benzophenone-3; IMC: isopentyl-4-methoxycinnamate; 4-MBC: 4-methylbenzylidene camphor; ED-PABA: ethylhexyl dimethyl para-aminobenzoic acid; EHMC: ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate; CBM: camphor benzalkonium methosulfate; OC: octocrylene; BMDMB: butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane; DT: drometrizole trisiloxane; DHHB: diethylamino hydroxybenzoyl hexyl benzoate.

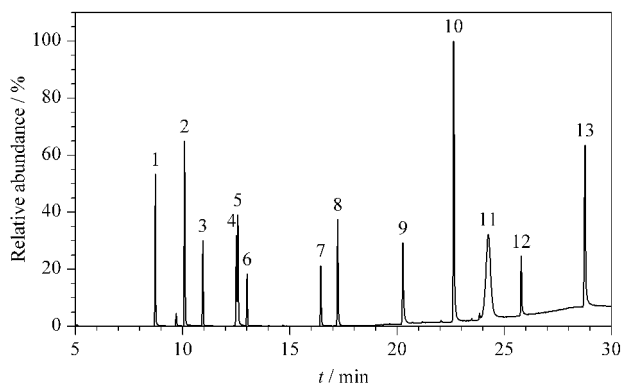


图 1 13 种防晒剂的总离子流图

Fig. 1 Total ion chromatogram of the 13 sunscreen agents

Peak identifications: for Nos.1-13, see Table 1.

2.2 萃取溶剂的选择与基质效应

本文试验了气相色谱常用的不同极性的 6 种有机溶剂来进行萃取, 考察了 6 种溶剂对 13 种防晒剂

的平均回收率的影响。同时,由于化妆品基质复杂,其基质效应(matrix effect, ME)直接影响结果的灵敏度。取空白样品按10 mg/g的水平添加13种防晒剂,用6种不同溶剂按1.3节方法处理后配制基质标准溶液(A),同时以对应纯溶剂配制相同浓度的标准溶液(B),按公式 $ME = (A \text{ 溶液的响应值} / B \text{ 溶剂中相应目标物的响应值}) \times 100\%$ 计算,进行基质效应评价。平均回收率和基质效应结果见表2。

表2 13种防晒剂在不同溶剂中的基质效应和平均回收率

Table 2 Matrix effects (MEs) and average recoveries (ARs) of the 13 sunscreen agents with different extraction solvents

| Solvent | MEs/% | | | | | | | | | | | | | AR/% |
|---------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | |
| DCM | 94.1 | 96.1 | 93.7 | 90.1 | 96.0 | 99.5 | 93.4 | 92.3 | 93.7 | 93.2 | 98.5 | 99.7 | 100.5 | 96.3 |
| MT | 82.4 | 88.8 | 87.3 | 87.4 | 87.8 | 93.9 | 76.2 | 85.5 | 97.5 | 83.2 | 93.3 | 89.1 | 94.0 | 89.2 |
| ACN | 86.0 | 90.7 | 88.4 | 89.6 | 88.9 | 92.8 | 77.2 | 100.4 | 92.7 | 90.2 | 93.5 | 96.7 | 95.7 | 90.1 |
| AT | 92.5 | 92.8 | 93.5 | 94.4 | 94.5 | 93.4 | 89.9 | 91.3 | 98.5 | 96.1 | 98.1 | 92.2 | 92.8 | 92.8 |
| HA | 68.5 | 67.3 | 68.8 | 63.3 | 70.6 | 75.3 | 77.0 | 67.2 | 62.4 | 67.8 | 74.9 | 66.9 | 71.4 | 71.4 |
| THF | 90.1 | 101.2 | 94.9 | 92.7 | 96.6 | 100.3 | 85.2 | 85.0 | 83.4 | 89.7 | 99.6 | 93.6 | 100.2 | 95.5 |

* For Nos.1-13, see Table 1. DCM: dichloromethane; MT: methanol; ACN: acetonitrile; AT: acetone; HA: *n*-hexane; THF: tetrahydrofuran.

2.3 线性关系与检出限

分别取混合标准溶液0.05、0.1、0.2、0.4、0.8和1.5 mL,用二氯甲烷定容至10 mL容量瓶中,得到标准系列溶液,依次测定。以13种防晒剂定量离子的峰面积(y)为纵坐标,进样浓度(x)为横坐标,绘制标准曲线,线性参数见表3。由表3可以看出,13种目标物在相应的线性范围内线性关系良好,相关系数大于0.998。取不含目标物的防晒化妆品,添加一定低浓度的13种防晒剂混合标准溶液,按样品提取方法处理后测定,以3倍信噪比计算检出限,10倍信噪比计算定量限,13种防晒剂的检出限为

0.04~0.63 mg/g,定量限为0.12~2.10 mg/g,满足实验分析要求。

2.4 回收率与精密度

常用的防晒类化妆品基质为霜类和乳类,因此分别取不含目标物的霜类和乳类空白样品,在3个水平下进行加标回收试验,每个水平平行测定6次,结果见表4。结果显示13种防晒剂在霜类基质中的加标回收率为88.7%~103.6%,RSD为1.7%~4.9%,在乳类基质中的加标回收率为88.4%~102.3%,RSD为1.2%~3.9%,表明本方法的重复性和稳定性良好。

表3 13种防晒剂的线性方程、线性范围和检出限

Table 3 Linear equations, linear ranges and LODs of the 13 sunscreen agents

| Compound | Linear equation | r^2 | Linear range/(mg/L) | LOD/(mg/g) | LOQ/(mg/g) |
|----------|--------------------------|--------|---------------------|------------|------------|
| ES | $y = 14236.13x - 275.39$ | 0.9982 | 0.25-7.5 | 0.05 | 0.17 |
| HMS | $y = 8027.37x - 483.33$ | 0.9983 | 0.25-7.5 | 0.07 | 0.23 |
| 3-BC | $y = 7581.82x - 1287.27$ | 0.9996 | 0.25-7.5 | 0.06 | 0.20 |
| BP-3 | $y = 10902.47x - 339.78$ | 0.9985 | 0.25-7.5 | 0.06 | 0.20 |
| IMC | $y = 18269.94x + 148.58$ | 0.9993 | 0.25-7.5 | 0.05 | 0.17 |
| 4-MBC | $y = 5470.83x + 384.16$ | 0.9993 | 0.25-7.5 | 0.06 | 0.18 |
| ED-PABA | $y = 17738.58x - 952.17$ | 0.9981 | 0.25-7.5 | 0.04 | 0.12 |
| EHMC | $y = 18832.71x + 271.52$ | 0.9987 | 0.25-7.5 | 0.07 | 0.22 |
| CBM | $y = 2603.48x - 380.52$ | 0.9989 | 1.25-37.5 | 0.26 | 0.87 |
| OC | $y = 12870.92x - 327.76$ | 0.9984 | 1.25-37.5 | 0.18 | 0.60 |
| BMDBM | $y = 5092.99x - 482.54$ | 0.9998 | 2.5-75 | 0.63 | 2.10 |
| DT | $y = 4859.05x - 609.55$ | 0.9994 | 1.25-37.5 | 0.16 | 0.53 |
| DHBB | $y = 5417.59x - 786.16$ | 0.9989 | 2.5-75 | 0.40 | 1.33 |

* y : peak area; x : mass concentration, mg/L.

表 4 13 种防晒剂的加标回收率和相对标准偏差 (n=6)

Table 4 Spiked recoveries and relative standard deviations of the 13 sunscreen agents (RSDs) (n=6)

| Compound | Spiked/ (mg/g) | Cream | | Lotion | |
|----------|-------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | | Recovery/ % | RSD/ % | Recovery/ % | RSD/ % |
| ES | 1.25 | 94.5 | 1.9 | 94.2 | 2.5 |
| | 5 | 96.7 | 3.7 | 97.4 | 2.4 |
| | 10 | 101.6 | 2.1 | 100.3 | 1.6 |
| HMS | 2.5 | 95.1 | 2.7 | 92.5 | 2.8 |
| | 10 | 91.4 | 2.7 | 95.6 | 3.6 |
| | 25 | 103.6 | 2.2 | 102.3 | 1.7 |
| 3-BC | 2.5 | 95.9 | 3.3 | 93.7 | 3.0 |
| | 10 | 94.4 | 2.4 | 94.1 | 2.8 |
| | 25 | 94.8 | 3.4 | 92.7 | 1.2 |
| BP-3 | 2.5 | 89.8 | 3.1 | 90.8 | 2.7 |
| | 10 | 90.7 | 2.6 | 91.9 | 2.3 |
| | 25 | 90.8 | 3.2 | 89.8 | 1.7 |
| IMC | 2.5 | 92.5 | 2.9 | 88.4 | 3.6 |
| | 10 | 89.7 | 2.9 | 93.6 | 2.1 |
| | 25 | 91.1 | 3.0 | 89.8 | 1.8 |
| 4-MBC | 2.5 | 88.7 | 3.8 | 91.4 | 2.6 |
| | 10 | 95.9 | 1.7 | 98.9 | 1.6 |
| | 25 | 93.7 | 2.7 | 92.4 | 1.6 |
| ED-PABA | 2.5 | 91.5 | 3.7 | 92.7 | 3.9 |
| | 10 | 91.8 | 3.8 | 90.1 | 3.7 |
| | 25 | 95.0 | 2.8 | 92.4 | 2.2 |
| EHMC | 2.5 | 90.3 | 2.6 | 89.4 | 2.7 |
| | 10 | 89.7 | 2.7 | 89.7 | 2.7 |
| | 25 | 92.9 | 2.4 | 95.0 | 1.9 |
| CBM | 10 | 92.8 | 4.9 | 94.1 | 2.4 |
| | 40 | 89.7 | 2.6 | 89.4 | 3.1 |
| | 100 | 92.6 | 3.4 | 94.0 | 1.7 |
| OC | 10 | 89.5 | 4.7 | 89.3 | 2.6 |
| | 40 | 95.8 | 2.3 | 94.3 | 3.8 |
| | 100 | 93.2 | 3.0 | 92.6 | 1.2 |
| BMDMB | 25 | 94.7 | 3.5 | 90.3 | 2.7 |
| | 100 | 93.5 | 2.2 | 96.5 | 2.7 |
| | 250 | 95.3 | 2.6 | 94.7 | 1.8 |
| DT | 10 | 93.7 | 3.6 | 94.6 | 3.1 |
| | 40 | 94.8 | 2.9 | 95.2 | 3.0 |
| | 100 | 94.8 | 3.5 | 93.2 | 2.5 |
| DHBB | 25 | 95.7 | 2.4 | 91.7 | 2.8 |
| | 100 | 93.9 | 3.0 | 96.3 | 2.2 |
| | 250 | 95.6 | 1.8 | 95.3 | 1.7 |

2.5 样品结果分析

随着防晒剂的广泛使用,防晒剂不仅用于防晒类化妆品中,在其他种类的化妆品中也常有添加,而这类产品属于日常监管的盲区,其防晒剂的添加水平并不清楚。美白类化妆品由于使用普遍,其产品中常添加防晒剂成分,依据本文方法测定了 5 批含有防晒剂的美白类化妆品中的防晒剂含量,结果见表 5。实验结果显示,检测出的 5 种防晒剂含量为 0.8%~5.2%,符合相关规定。

表 5 样品的测定结果

Table 5 Determination results of the samples

| Compound | Contents/% | | | | |
|----------|------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Cream 1 | Cream 2 | Lotion 1 | Lotion 2 | Lotion 3 |
| 4-MBC | - | 2.6 | 1.6 | - | - |
| EHMC | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 5.2 |
| OC | - | 3.6 | - | - | - |
| BMDMB | - | 1.5 | - | - | - |
| DHBB | - | - | 0.8 | - | - |

-: not detected or less than limit of detection.

3 结论

本工作建立了同时测定化妆品中 13 种防晒剂的气相色谱-质谱方法。该方法定性定量准确,适用于一般基质的化妆品中防晒剂的测定,操作简单,安全度高,精密度高,检出限低,满足化妆品的检测要求,为市场监管和实验室检测提供了新的技术支持。测定了 5 批美白类化妆品中 5 种防晒剂的含量,结果符合相关规定。

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