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Highlights 1 2 - Screening of complementary stationary phase in supercritical stationary phase 3 4 5 Use of SFC/UV or SFC /ELSD for analysis of complex cosmetic matrixes 6 7 - Description of step driven method development 8 - Modifier and temperature effect on compound retention in SFC 9 - Method transfer vs the particle size 10 11 12 Method developments approaches in supercritical fluid chromatography 13 applied to the analysis of cosmetics 14 15 E.Lesellier^{1*}, D. Mith¹, I Dubrulle² 16 1/ University Orléans, CNRS, ICOA (Institut de Chimie Organique et Analytique), 17 UMR 7311, Pôle de Chimie, rue de Chartres, F-45067, Orléans, France 18 19 2/ Groupe Yves Rocher, R&D 7, Chemin de Bretagne, Issy-les-Moulineaux, France *eric.lesellier@univ-orleans.fr 20 21 22 Abstract 23 24 Analyses of complex samples of cosmetics, such as creams or lotions, are generally achieved by HPLC. These analyses are often multistep gradients, due to the 25 presence of compounds with a large range of polarity. For instance, the bioactive 26 27 compounds may be polar, while the matrix contains lipid components that are rather 28 non-polar, thus cosmetic formulations are usually oil-water emulsions. Supercritical 29 fluid chromatography (SFC) uses mobile phases composed of carbon dioxide and

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