



ABSTRACT

This report describes studies on sensitivity and intercomparison of methods for the analysis of caffeine. Phenolic substances present in 'black tea' are found to interfere in the analysis of caffeine. Polyamide is conventionally used to remove such interferences in an HPLC technique for caffeine. Relative efficiency of removal of these interferences using naturally occurring bio polymer chitin and its deacetylated derivative, chitosan are also reported in this study. This project has investigated the possibility of caffeine-metal interaction to confirm reported analysis.