

Formulation of Pickering Emulsions : The feasibility of cosmetic formulations and their environmental impacts

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Introduction:

Traditional Emulsions
Surfactants → Toxicity and irritation, Environmental toxicity

Pickering Emulsions
Solid particles → Extra stability depends on:
● Porosity
● Morphology / Size / Shape
● Surface energy / Charges

Need Alternatives !!

COSMETIC INDUSTRIES → Increasing interest in Pickering emulsion → **My objectives**

Literature
Only simple emulsions¹ (Oil, Water, and Particles) & No info on the environmental impacts

→ **Complexification** → Addition of classical ingredient → **Commercial formula**

→ **Anticipating Environmental Impact** → Influence of emulsification on the particles?

What are the impact of classic ingredients on the formulations? And what would be the environmental and toxicological impact of such formulations?

Materials & Methods:

Materials
Commercial Particles – Cosmetic grade

- Modified TiO_2 Particles – coated (16% silica & 6% cetyl (C₁₆) phosphate)
- Native **Bentonite**

Components for complexification

- Humectant : **Glycerin (G)**
- Thickening & Suspensive agent –
- **Xanthan (X)** Xanthan & Glycerin (X&G)

Oils

Oil	Dynamic Viscosity (mPa.s) 25°C	Interfacial tension (vs water) mN.m ⁻¹ at 20°C
OO	42.9 ± 0.6	18.0 ± 0.34
CCT	16.3 ± 0.3	25.8 ± 0.08
PS	22.8 ± 0.4	54.01 ± 0.51

Methods
Emulsion properties
Droplets size and microstructure
● Optical Microscopy (OM)
● Static Light Scattering (SLS)
Particles properties
Structure properties
● Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)
Physico- Chemical properties
● Contact angle (CA)
● Infrared spectroscopy (IR)

Complexification steps

OO= Olive oil
CCT= Caprylic Capric Triglycerides
ES= Phytosqualane

Results & Discussion:

Native particles Characterisation & simple formula

TiO_2
Water, Cetyl Phosphate (2%), Water
SEM images showing TiO_2 particles (78% TiO_2 , 16% Silica).
● Nanosized isolated particles, 20nm-aggregates 100-200nm (SLSand SEM)
● Oval or spherical form (SEM)
● Non-polar behavior and, minor basic and acidic monopolar contributions (CA)

Bentonite
Water, Platelet water materials, Cations
SEM images showing Bentonite platelets.
● Aggregates 1-50nm (SLSand SEM)
● Platelets form (SEM)
● Non-polar behavior, minor acidic contribution, and a non-negligible basic contribution (CA)

Complexification
● All the simple formula
● Stable
● Fully emulsified
● Fully Cosmetics grade

Anticipating Environmental Impact

TiO_2
Native (20µm, 2µm) vs Extracted from formula. SEM images and IR spectra are shown.

Bentonite
Native vs Extracted from formula. SEM images and IR spectra are shown.

→ No impact on the structure (SEM)
→ No impact on physicochemical properties (CA and IR)

→ Impact on the structure of the particle (SEM)
→ Impact on the physicochemical properties? (CA)

Complexification to reach a commercial formula

TiO_2
Influence - Oil properties: Graphs showing droplet size distribution for OO, CCT, and PS. CCT is the control.
Influence Xanthan, Glycerin, Xanthan&Glycerin: SEM images showing droplet size distribution for Glycerin, Xanthan, and Xanthan&Glycerin. Xanthan and Xanthan&Glycerin show better stabilization.

→ No significant changes (OM, SLS)
→ Surface modification of TiO_2 = Stabilization independent of oil properties

Bentonite
Influence - Oil properties: Graphs showing droplet size distribution for OO, CCT, and PS. CCT is the control.
Influence Xanthan, Glycerin, Xanthan&Glycerin: SEM images showing droplet size distribution for Glycerin, Xanthan, and Xanthan&Glycerin. Xanthan and Xanthan&Glycerin show better stabilization.

→ Bentonite is a better emulsifier for polar oil (best affinity Water/oil and Particle/oil) (OM, SLS)
→ Oil phase viscosity determines emulsion viscosity

→ Glycerin: No impact (OM, SLS)
→ Xanthan: Increases the droplet size (OM, SLS)
→ slow kinetics and increases the energy for the anchoring at the interface of the particle.

Conclusions:

TiO_2
Surface modification = Stabilization of emulsion independently of the nature of the oil

Bentonite
Particle properties = Better stabilization of polar oil

Oil properties
→ Surface modification = Stabilization of emulsion independently of the nature of the oil

Other components
→ Glycerin = No impact
→ Xanthan = Limits the aggregation phenomena

Particles modification
Extraction → No modification
Structure modification

Perspectives !!

In vitro environmental impact?
In vitro toxicological impact?

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