

# Contents

## Preface — V

### 1 General introduction — 1

### 2 Surfactants used in cosmetic and personal care formulations, their properties and surfactant–polymer interaction — 11

#### 2.1 Surfactant classes — 11

##### 2.1.1 Anionic surfactants — 11

##### 2.1.2 Cationic surfactants — 14

##### 2.1.3 Amphoteric (zwitterionic) surfactants — 16

##### 2.1.4 Nonionic surfactants — 17

##### 2.1.5 Surfactants derived from mono- and polysaccharides — 20

##### 2.1.6 Naturally occurring surfactants — 21

##### 2.1.7 Polymeric (macromolecular) surfactants — 21

##### 2.1.8 Silicone surfactants — 22

#### 2.2 Physical properties of surfactant solutions and the process of micellization — 23

##### 2.2.1 Thermodynamics of micellization — 29

#### 2.3 Micellization in surfactant mixtures (mixed micelles) — 35

#### 2.4 Surfactant–polymer interaction — 39

##### 2.4.1 Factors influencing the association between surfactant and polymer — 41

##### 2.4.2 Interaction models — 42

##### 2.4.3 Driving force for surfactant/polymer interaction — 44

##### 2.4.4 Structure of surfactant/polymer complexes — 45

##### 2.4.5 Surfactant/hydrophobically modified polymer interaction — 46

##### 2.4.6 Interaction between surfactants and polymers with opposite charge (surfactant/polyelectrolyte interaction) — 46

### 3 Polymeric surfactants in cosmetic formulations — 51

#### 3.1 Introduction — 51

#### 3.2 General classification of polymeric surfactants — 51

#### 3.3 Polymeric surfactant adsorption and conformation — 53

##### 3.3.1 Measurement of the adsorption isotherm — 57

##### 3.3.2 Measurement of the fraction of segments $p$ — 58

##### 3.3.3 Determination of the segment density distribution $p(z)$ and adsorbed layer thickness $\delta_n$ — 58

3.4	Examples of the adsorption results of nonionic polymeric surfactant — 60
3.4.1	Adsorption isotherms — 60
3.4.2	Adsorbed layer thickness results — 64
3.5	Kinetics of polymer adsorption — 66
3.6	Emulsions stabilized by polymeric surfactants — 67
<b>4</b>	<b>Self-assembly structures in cosmetic formulations — 73</b>
4.1	Introduction — 73
4.2	Self-assembly structures — 73
4.3	Structure of liquid crystalline phases — 74
4.3.1	Hexagonal phase — 74
4.3.2	Micellar cubic phase — 74
4.3.3	Lamellar phase — 75
4.3.4	Discontinuous cubic phases — 76
4.3.5	Reversed structures — 76
4.4	Driving force for liquid crystalline phase formation — 76
4.5	Identification of the liquid crystalline phases and investigation of their structure — 79
4.6	Formulation of liquid crystalline phases — 80
4.6.1	Oleosomes — 81
4.6.2	Hydrosomes — 81
<b>5</b>	<b>Interaction forces between particles or droplets in cosmetic formulations and their combination — 83</b>
5.1	Van der Waals attraction — 83
5.2	Electrostatic repulsion — 85
5.3	Flocculation of electrostatically stabilized dispersions — 89
5.4	Criteria for stabilization of dispersions with double layer interaction — 91
5.5	Steric repulsion — 92
5.5.1	Mixing interaction $G_{\text{mix}}$ — 93
5.5.2	Elastic interaction $G_{\text{el}}$ — 95
5.5.3	Total energy of interaction — 95
5.5.4	Criteria for effective steric stabilization — 96
5.5.5	Flocculation of sterically stabilized dispersions — 97
<b>6</b>	<b>Formulation of cosmetic emulsions — 105</b>
6.1	Introduction — 105
6.2	Thermodynamics of emulsion formation — 105
6.3	Emulsion breakdown processes and their prevention — 107
6.3.1	Creaming and sedimentation — 108

6.3.2	Flocculation —	<b>109</b>
6.3.3	Ostwald ripening (disproportionation) —	<b>110</b>
6.3.4	Coalescence —	<b>111</b>
6.3.5	Phase Inversion —	<b>111</b>
6.4	Selection of emulsifiers —	<b>111</b>
6.4.1	The Hydrophilic-Lipophilic Balance (HLB) concept —	<b>111</b>
6.4.2	The Phase Inversion Temperature (PIT) concept —	<b>117</b>
6.4.3	The Cohesive Energy Ratio (CER) concept —	<b>120</b>
6.4.4	The Critical Packing Parameter (CPP) for emulsion selection —	<b>122</b>
6.5	Manufacture of cosmetic emulsions —	<b>124</b>
6.5.1	Mechanism of emulsification —	<b>125</b>
6.5.2	Methods of emulsification —	<b>130</b>
6.6	Rheological properties of cosmetic emulsions —	<b>139</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Formulation of nanoemulsions in cosmetics —</b>	<b>147</b>
7.1	Introduction —	<b>147</b>
7.2	Preparation of nanoemulsion by the use of high pressure homogenizers —	<b>149</b>
7.3	Low-energy methods for preparation of nanoemulsions —	<b>158</b>
7.3.1	Phase Inversion Composition (PIC) principle —	<b>159</b>
7.3.2	Phase Inversion Temperature (PIT) principle —	<b>160</b>
7.3.3	Preparation of nanoemulsions by dilution of microemulsions —	<b>162</b>
7.4	Practical examples of nanoemulsions —	<b>163</b>
7.5	Nanoemulsions based on polymeric surfactants —	<b>172</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Formulation of multiple emulsions in cosmetics —</b>	<b>179</b>
8.1	Introduction —	<b>179</b>
8.2	Types of multiple emulsions —	<b>180</b>
8.3	Breakdown processes of multiple emulsions —	<b>180</b>
8.4	Preparation of multiple emulsions —	<b>181</b>
8.5	Characterization of multiple emulsions —	<b>186</b>
8.5.1	Droplet size analysis —	<b>186</b>
8.5.2	Dialysis —	<b>186</b>
8.5.3	Rheological techniques —	<b>186</b>
8.6	Summary of the factors affecting stability of multiple emulsions and criteria for their stabilization —	<b>190</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Liposomes and vesicles in cosmetic formulations —</b>	<b>193</b>
9.1	Introduction —	<b>193</b>
9.2	Nomenclature of liposomes and their classification —	<b>194</b>
9.3	Driving force for formation of vesicles —	<b>195</b>

**10 Formulation of shampoos — 201**

- 10.1 Introduction — 201
- 10.2 Surfactants for use in shampoo formulations — 201
  - 10.2.1 Anionic surfactants — 201
  - 10.2.2 Amphoteric surfactants — 202
  - 10.2.3 Nonionic surfactants — 203
- 10.3 Properties of a shampoo — 203
- 10.4 Components of a shampoo — 204
  - 10.4.1 Cleansing agents — 204
  - 10.4.2 Foam boosters — 205
  - 10.4.3 Thickening agents — 205
  - 10.4.4 Preservatives — 206
  - 10.4.5 Miscellaneous additives — 206
- 10.5 Role of the components — 206
  - 10.5.1 Behaviour of mixed surfactant systems — 206
  - 10.5.2 Cleansing function — 207
  - 10.5.3 Foam boosters — 208
  - 10.5.4 Thickeners and rheology modifiers — 209
  - 10.5.5 Silicone oil emulsions in shampoos — 211
- 10.6 Use of associative thickeners as rheology modifiers in shampoos — 211

**11 Formulation of hair conditioners in shampoos — 217**

- 11.1 Introduction — 217
- 11.2 Morphology of hair — 217
- 11.3 Surface properties of hair — 220
  - 11.3.1 Wettability investigations — 220
  - 11.3.2 Electrokinetic studies — 223
- 11.4 Role of surfactants and polymers in hair conditioners — 224

**12 Formulation of sunscreens for UV protection — 231**

- 12.1 Introduction — 231
- 12.2 Mechanism of absorbance and scattering by  $\text{TiO}_2$  and  $\text{ZnO}$  — 232
- 12.3 Preparation of well-dispersed particles — 233
- 12.4 Experimental results for sterically stabilized  $\text{TiO}_2$  dispersions in nonaqueous media — 237
- 12.5 Competitive interactions in sunscreen formulations — 245

**13 Formulation of colour cosmetics — 249**

- 13.1 Introduction — 249
- 13.2 Fundamental principles for preparation of a stable colour cosmetic dispersion — 250

13.2.1	Powder wetting —	250
13.2.2	Powder dispersion and milling (comminution) —	254
13.2.3	Stabilization of the dispersion against aggregation —	255
13.3	Classes of dispersing agents —	260
13.4	Assessment of dispersants —	262
13.4.1	Adsorption isotherms —	262
13.4.2	Measurement of dispersion and particle size distribution —	263
13.4.3	Rheological measurements —	263
13.5	Application of the above fundamental principles to colour cosmetics —	265
13.6	Principles of preparation of colour cosmetics —	267
13.7	Competitive interactions in colour cosmetic formulations —	269
14	<b>Industrial examples of cosmetic and personal care formulations —</b>	<b>271</b>
14.1	Shaving formulations —	271
14.2	Bar soaps —	273
14.3	Liquid hand soaps —	274
14.4	Bath oils —	275
14.5	Foam (or bubble) baths —	275
14.6	After bath preparations —	275
14.7	Skincare products —	276
14.8	Haircare formulations —	277
14.9	Sunscreens —	280
14.10	Make-up products —	282
	<b>Index —</b>	<b>287</b>