

Experiment Proposal

Experiment number GP2023021

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|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Principal investigator | Mrs Fiorella Nugnes, Arterra Bioscience SpA, ITALY | |
| Co-investigator (*) | Dr Chiara Niespolo, Arterra Bioscience Spa, ITALY | |
| Co-investigator | Dr Adriana De Lucia, Arterra Bioscience S.p.A., ITALY | |
| Co-investigator | | |
| Experiment title | SEM-based investigations of powdered-formulated ingredients for functional make-up | |
| MRF Instrument | SEM ZEISS SIGMA | Days requested: 4 |
| Access Route | Direct Access | Previous GP Number: - |
| Science Areas | Chemistry, Materials, Technique Development | DOI: - |
| Sponsored Grant | None | Sponsor: - |
| Grant Title | - | Grant Number: - |
| Start Date | - | Finish Date: - |
| Similar Submission? | - | |
| Industrial Links | - | |
| Non-Technical Abstract | <p>The aim of the proposed project is to determine the structural and surface properties of powdered natural ingredients generated from a combination of vegetal extracts with different substrates.</p> <p>With the data generated by SEM we can select the best mixtures for our final product; the ultimate goal of the current project is the development of functional make-up.</p> | |
| Publications | - | |

ISIS neutron and muon source
IM@IT E-platform: No
Instruments
Days Requested:
Access Route
Previous RB Number:
Science Areas
DOI:
Sponsored Grant
Sponsor:
Grant Title
Grant Number:
Start Date
Finish Date:
Similar Submission?
Industrial Links


Sample record sheet

Principal contact Dr Chiara Niespolo, Arterra Bioscience Spa, ITALY
MRF Instrument **SEM ZEISS SIGMA** **Days Requested: 4**
Special requirements:

SAMPLE

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Material | Synthetic Mica+ plant-derived cosmetic active ingredients | Synthetic Zeolite +plant-derived cosmetic active ingredients | - |
| Formula | Fluorophlogopite (KMg ₃ AlSi ₃ O ₁₀ F ₂) complex with plant-derived cosmetic active ingredients | Zeolite (CAS: 1318-02-1) complex with plant-derived cosmetic active ingredients | - |
| Forms | Friable powder | Friable powder | |
| Volume | cc | cc | |
| Weight | 10 g | 10 g | |
| Container or substrate | Standard falcon tube | Standard falcon tube | - |
| Storage Requirements | - | - | - |

SAMPLE ENVIROMENT

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| Temperature Range | - K | - K | - |
| Pressure Range | - mbar | - mbar | - |
| Magnetic field range | - T | - T | - |
| Standard equipment | Do Not Know | Do Not Know | - |
| Special equipment | - | - | - |

SAFETY

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Prep lab needed | No | Yes | - |
| Sample Prep Hazards | - | - | - |
| Special equip. reqs | - | - | - |
| Sensitivity to air | No | No | - |
| Sensitivity to vapour | No | No | - |
| Experiment Hazards | - | - | - |
| Equipment Hazards | - | - | - |
| Biological hazards | - | - | - |
| Radioactive Hazards | - | - | - |
| Additional Hazards | - | - | - |
| Additional Details | - | - | - |
| Sample will be | Disposed of by instrument scientist | Disposed of by instrument scientist | - |





Science Case

SEM-based investigations of powdered-formulated ingredients for functional make-up

Background and Context

In the last few years, powder formulated ingredients have become very popular in the cosmetic market. Powders are generally more stable than liquid products, have a longer shelf life and preserve the biological activity better than a liquid ingredient. Interestingly, they contain fewer or even no preservatives at all. However, nowadays it is difficult to find powdered cosmetic formulations containing functional active ingredients on the market. Here, we propose to investigate the microstructural properties of different substrates either natural or synthetic, alone and in complex with our plant-derived cosmetic active ingredients. Among the substrates, we have chosen mica and zeolites. In fact, mica powder is already used in the make-up products for its great filler and texturizer properties. It also improves skin sensation, adhesion and slip. On the other side, zeolites, despite being less used in the cosmetic market, show very interesting properties, including the ability to reducing greasiness of oil-containing formulations and adsorb different molecules through their pores. This project is part of an industrial research unit focused on the development of functional powdered make up and raw material ingredients.

Proposed experiment

The aim of the proposed project is to determine the crystal reticle morphology of substrates alone and in complex with natural extracts. In this way we will obtain valuable and unique information on the size, the shape and the dispersion of powdered ingredients. We think that ISIS@MACH ITALIA offers the instruments that we need to achieve this information. Specifically, we would like to have access to the Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM). By applying SEM, we hope not only to be able to discriminate the best combination of substrate/active for the cosmetics market but also to improve our knowledge of microstructural analysis.

Summary of previous experimental proposals or characterisation

We have previously applied two different techniques (mixing by spray-drying and by zirconia ball mill) to generate our test powders. In particular, we have combined two different natural extracts with 4 different substrates: natural and synthetic mica and natural and synthetic zeolites. We have developed an in-house ex vivo test assay to characterize the biological activity of our powdered-formulated actives; preliminary data showed an increased hydration effect and antioxidant activity of all the combinations active-substrates, compared to the substrates alone.



Justification of experimental proposals request

Dimensional analysis of our mixtures is critical for multiple reasons: it is important to define the microscopic behavior of the powder in order to understand how it will impact the stability of the final formulations. Moreover, we aim to establish how the active part distribute within the substrate and its homogeneity content. SEM with field-emission source seems to be the ideal instrument to achieve this information. It is a powerful technique since it allows a direct observation of both the micropore structure and lamellar surface with high-resolution.

