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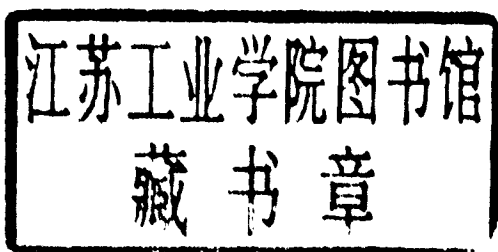
R. Brummer

Rheology Essentials of Cosmetic and Food Emulsions

Rüdiger Brummer

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184 Figures, 139 in color and 18 Tables



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About the Author

Rüdiger Brummer is a physicist at Beiersdorf AG with research interests in pressure-sensitive adhesives and cosmetic emulsions. He has published several professional papers and is the holder of patents. He completed his physics degree at the Christian Albrecht University in Kiel. Beginning in 1978 he worked as a scientist in the basic research laboratory of the Dr. Beyschlag Company in Heide.

In 1981 he moved to Phoenix AG in Hamburg, where he worked in a development laboratory for metal-rubber materials and started programming with finite elements. After several years he joined Beiersdorf AG, where he started with rheological measurements. In 1991 he became head of the Rheology and Thermal Analysis Department at Beiersdorf AG in Hamburg.

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Dedication

*Dedicated to my paternal friend and physicist colleague
Dr. Gustav Richter*

Konfuzius (551–479 BC)

Humans have three ways to act intelligently:

First of all: by thinking – that is the noblest.

Secondly: by copying – that is the easiest.

Thirdly: by experience – that is the bitterest.

Foreword

In the last decade, technical progress has positively influenced the methods of dynamic mechanical analysis. At the same time, data handling has become more comfortable and much easier.

In this context it is not at all surprising that various techniques of rheology have opened up new insights into so far unknown and undiscovered structures.

Furthermore, new correlations between rheological behavior and specific product or structure properties have been revealed and are used for systematic investigations.

However, sound information about the proper use of rheological techniques is still weak. The majority of published information deals with the rheology of polymers. This book focuses on the rheology of dispersions and emulsions. Students, chemists, engineers and laboratory assistants working on these materials, will find in this book fundamental principles, how to apply rheology, and what kind of information can be obtained.

I wish all readers a lot of energy and enthusiasm for the opportunities offered by rheological techniques.

May 2005

*Prof. Dr. Klaus-Peter Wittern
Corporate Vice President
University of Hamburg, Department of Chemistry*

Preface

In the last 20 years, personal computers have become more and more powerful. As a result, dynamic mechanical analysis (DMA) has become more and more efficient and rheology has consequently become a common tool in the analytical laboratory. Modern rheometers today are three times cheaper than 10 years ago but four times better in performance. Now this technique and the powerful PC are more often employed by the non-specialist.

However, information on the use of this technique is still thinly scattered. There are several excellent books about rheology and many papers covering correlation with other techniques. Most of these describe polymers and only a few books refer to dispersions and emulsions. Still today you often hear the question: "What is DMA and what can it tell me about my product or process?"

This book attempts to give students, chemists, engineers, and laboratory assistants in the cosmetic field a starting point to understand where and how rheology can be applied. Therefore I have minimized the mathematics and statistics and have given information on how to use a rheometer. Rheology is an efficient tool for getting information on material behavior under different conditions and it can be done very cost effectively when done properly.

Hamburg, May 2005

Rüdiger Brummer

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Special appreciation is expressed to my colleagues in the Rheology and Thermo Analysis Laboratory – Frank Hetzel, Martin Griebenow, Rüdiger Uhlmann, Volker Schlesiger and Angelika Wiese – for their collaboration and careful preparation of all the test specimens, since all measurements were done in our laboratory.

I would also like to thank all the students who finished their studies in my laboratory, especially Dr. Thorsten Berg, Dr. Sybille Friedrich and Dipl. Ing. Mandy Mühl, for their dedication and the results of their work, some of which I was able to use in this book.

For the micrographs I would like to thank Dr. Roger Wepf and his coworkers at Beiersdorf. All other figures were taken from the manual of the rheometer supplier, or from internet portals, or are my own.

Finding the best English words was the task of Dr. Marcia Franzen-Hintze, who showed a great propensity to understand my point of view on rheology.

I am also grateful to Prof. Werner-Michael Kulicke and Dr. Christian Clasen, who were kind enough to review this manuscript.

Special thanks go to my friend and fellow rheologist, Dr. Bernhard Hochstein, for stimulating discussions while interpreting the data and for his help in reviewing the formulas.

Last but not least, I would like to thank my family and especially my wife, who was so tolerant and understanding while I was writing, revising and correcting this book on holidays, weekends, evenings, etc.

Hamburg, May 2005

Rüdiger Brummer

List of Symbols

A	Space	m^2
b	Mean droplet diameter	m
c	Concentration	mol l^{-1}
C_1, C_2	Coefficient	—
d	Diameter	m
$d_{v,10}$	10% of the volume diameter	m
$d_{v,50}$	50% of the volume diameter	m
$d_{v,90}$	90% of the volume diameter	m
E_A	Activation energy	J mol^{-1}
E/m	Energy input	J kg^{-1}
F	Force	N
G_E	Modulus of an ideal elastic solid	Pa
G^*	Complex modulus	Pa
G'	Storage modulus	Pa
G''	Loss modulus	Pa
G_p	Plateau modulus	Pa
$G_{1 \text{ rad/s}}$	Storage modulus at $\omega = 1 \text{ rad/s}$	Pa
h	Thickness	m
I	Current	A
L	Length	m
M	Molecular weight	g mol^{-1}
M_{cp}	Torque for cone plates	Nm^{-1}
M_{pp}	Torque for parallel plates	Nm^{-1}
n	Revolutions per minute	rpm
p	Pressure	Pa
p_1	Intake pressure	Pa
p_2	Outtake pressure	Pa
Q	Volume per time	$\text{m}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$
R	Radius	m
Re	Reynold number	—
r	Radius	m
t	Time	s
T	Temperature	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
T	Absolute temperature	K

U	Voltage	V
v	Speed	m s^{-1}
\dot{V}	Volume per time	$\text{m}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$
w	Characteristic rate	s^{-1}
\bar{x}	Average length	m
β	Angle	°
δ	Phase angle	°
η	Dynamic viscosity	Pas
η_{rel}	Relative viscosity	Pas
λ	Wavelength	m
ϱ	Density	kg m^{-3}
γ	Deformation	%
$\dot{\gamma}$	Shear rate	s^{-1}
τ	Shear stress	Pa
τ_{yield}	Yield stress	Pa
τ_i	Relaxation time	s^{-1}
ν	Cinematic viscosity	$\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$
ω	Frequency	rad s^{-1}

List of Abbreviations

ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
cmc	critical micelle constant
DAB	Deutsches Arzneibuch
DIN	Deutsche Industrie Norm
INCI	International Cosmetic Ingredients Dictionary
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JSA	Japanese Standards Association
NMR	Nuclear magnetic resonance
PFGSE	Pulsed-field gradient spin echo
PGPH	Polyglyceryl-2-dipolyhydroxystearate
Re	Reynolds number
TEM	Transmission electron microscopy
TGI	Polyglyceryl-3-diisostearate
UWG	Gesetz gegen den unlauteren Wettbewerb
LBMG	Lebensmittel- und Bedarfsgegenständegesetz
HWG	Heilmittelwerbegezet
MBO	Musterberufsordnung der Deutschen Ärzte

Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	A TRIP BACK IN TIME	5
3	SKIN AND ITS CARE	15
4	EMULSIONS – SOME THEORETICAL ASPECTS	17
4.1	Physicochemical Structure of Cosmetic Products	17
4.2	Modern Emulsifiers	19
4.3	Skin Care and Cleansing	19
4.4	Microemulsions	19
4.5	Emulsifier-Free Products	20
4.6	Production of Emulsions	21
4.7	Processes Occurring During Emulsification	21
4.8	Serrated Disc Disperser	22
5	BASIC PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL PRINCIPLES	25
5.1	Important Definitions	25
5.2	One-Dimensional Parallel Plates Model	28
5.3	Parallel Plate Measuring System	30
5.4	Cone-Plate Measuring System	31
5.5	Coaxial Cylinder Systems	32
5.6	Double Gap Measuring System	35
5.7	Flow Through Circular Capillary	36
5.8	Correction Methods	38
5.8.1	PP Measurement System	39
5.8.2	Cylinder Measurement Systems	39
5.8.3	Circular Capillaries	39
5.9	Deformation and Relaxation	40
5.10	Thixotropy and Rheopexy	43
5.11	Vibration or Oscillation Measurements	44
5.11.1	Steady and Dynamic Stress	45
5.11.2	Ideal Elastic Solids	46
5.11.3	Ideal Viscous Fluids	46
5.11.4	Real Solids	47
5.11.5	Complex Representation	48

6	MEASURING INSTRUMENTS	51
6.1	Modern Rheometer	52
6.2	High Shear Rheometer	54
6.3	Standard Viscometer	55
6.4	Often Used Viscometer	56
6.5	Automatic Sampler	57
6.6	In-process In-/On-line Viscosity Measurements	58
6.7	Future Prospects	61
7	MOST IMPORTANT TEST METHODS	63
7.1	Stress Ramp Test	65
7.2	Newtonian Flow Behavior	67
7.3	Creep Test and Creep Recovery	67
7.4	The Ideal Elastic Behavior	68
7.5	The Ideal Viscous Behavior	68
7.6	Real Viscoelastic Behavior	69
7.7	Steady Flow Curve	69
7.8	Amplitude Dependence	71
7.9	Structure Breakdown and Build Up	73
7.10	Time Dependence	74
7.11	Frequency Test	75
7.12	Temperature Dependence	76
7.13	Combined Temperature-Time Test	77
8	ANALYSIS OF MEASURING RESULTS AND CORRELATIONS WITH OTHER TESTS	81
8.1	Yield Stress	81
8.1.1	Correlations of the Yield Stress with the Primary Skin Feel	82
8.1.2	Optimization of the Stress Ramp Test	83
8.1.3	Residue Emptying	85
8.1.4	Energy Input	87
8.1.4.1	Measurement of the Energy Input	88
8.1.5	Droplet Sizes and their Distribution	90
8.1.6	Pumpability of Cosmetic Emulsions	92
8.1.6.1	Estimation of the Maximum Shear Rate	93
8.1.6.2	Calculation of the Shear Stress	94
8.1.7	Stability Studies Using Yield Stress Measurements	95
8.1.8	Results Obtained	96
8.2	Steady Flow	97
8.2.1	Determination of the Measuring Time	97
8.2.2	Temperature Dependence of the Dynamic Viscosity	98
8.2.3	Secondary Skin Feel	99
8.2.3.1	Investigation of the Secondary Skin Feel	100
8.3	Oscillatory Measurements	101
8.3.1	Temperature Dependence of the Moduli	106

8.3.2	Temperature Stability	110
8.3.3	Rheological Swing Test for Temperature Stability	112
8.4	Time Temperature Superposition (TTS)	117
8.4.1	Softening Point	118
8.4.2	Freezing Point	118
8.4.3	Determination of the Master Curve at Constant Frequency	118
8.4.3.1	Determination of the Activation Energy via the Temperature	119
8.4.3.2	Viscosity	119
8.4.3.3	Arrhenius Equation	120
8.4.3.4	WLF Equation	122
8.4.3.5	First Conclusion	122
8.4.3.6	Determination of the Master Curve with Variable Frequency	123
8.4.3.7	Final Conclusion	124
9	INTERPRETATION	125
9.1	Relationships for Polymers	125
9.2	General Statements for Cosmetic Emulsions	127
10	CALIBRATION/VALIDATION	131
10.1	Basic Principles of Statistical Analysis	133
10.1.1	Normal Distribution (Gaussian Distribution)	133
10.1.2	Mean Value	134
10.1.3	True Value	135
10.1.4	Standard Deviation and Variance	135
10.1.4.1	Standard Deviation	136
10.1.4.2	Coefficient of Variation	136
10.1.5	Measured Value, Result, Random Variable	136
10.1.6	Population, Series, Measured Value	137
10.1.7	Errors and Deviations	137
10.1.7.1	Error Types	137
10.1.8	Precision	138
10.1.9	Accuracy	139
10.1.10	Trueness	139
10.1.11	Repeatability	139
10.1.12	Reproducibility	140
10.1.13	Outliers	140
10.2	Back to the Laboratory	140
10.2.1	Calibration Test for Oscillatory Measurements	143
10.2.2	Temperature	145

11	TIPS AND TRICKS	147
11.1	Materials for Geometric Systems	147
11.2	Cone-plate	147
11.3	Parallel Plate	148
11.4	Cylinder Systems	148
11.5	Cleaning Measuring Systems	148
11.6	Measurement Artifacts	149
11.7	Filling of Cone-plate and Parallel Plate Measuring Systems	150
11.8	Interpretation	152
12	DEFINITION OF COSMETICS	155
12.1	Cosmetics vs. Drugs	155
12.2	Production of Cosmetic Products	155
12.3	Naming, Trademark Law, Patents Law	156
12.4	Marketing of Cosmetic Products	156
12.5	Advertising Cosmetic Products	157
12.6	Comments	160
13	EXCURSION IN THE WORLD OF FOOD RHEOLOGY	161
13.1	A Short History of Food Rheology	161
13.1.1	The Origins of Food Rheology	163
13.2	Honey	163
13.3	Sandwich Spreads	164
13.4	Cheese	165
13.5	Ketchup	165
13.6	Yoghurt	166
13.7	Marzipan	166
13.8	Starch	168
13.9	Foams	169
13.10	Chocolate	170
13.11	Psychorheology	170
14	LIST OF REFERENCES	173
15	SUBJECT INDEX	177