

Review Article**Application of Nanotechnology in Developing Sustainable Cosmetic Products: Review Article****Vivek Sharma¹, Kanishka Goel¹, Vidhi Chauhan¹, Renu Mavi²****1. Undergraduate Students****2. Professor,****Department of Chemistry, Keral Verma Subharti College of Science, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh.****Abstract:**

Nanotechnology has emerged as a powerful tool in the cosmetics industry, enabling the development of sustainable cosmetic products that meet the growing demand for environmentally friendly alternatives. This article provides an overview of the application of nanotechnology in cosmetics, highlighting the benefits of improved skin penetration, increased active ingredient stability, and enhanced active ingredient delivery. It examines the state of the cosmetics market today and the challenges faced in creating sustainable cosmetic products using nanotechnology. The article discusses the techniques involved in the synthesis, characterization, and testing of nanoparticles for cosmetic applications. Furthermore, it presents the results of nanoparticle characterization, the improved properties of cosmetic products, and a comparison with conventional cosmetics. Safety evaluation of nanoparticles in cosmetics is also addressed. The article concludes by emphasizing the potential of nanotechnology to revolutionize the cosmetics industry, while highlighting the importance of further research to ensure safety and efficacy and to minimize environmental impacts. The findings of this study will be valuable to researchers, industry professionals, and policymakers interested in sustainable cosmetic product development and the role of nanotechnology in achieving this goal.

Keywords: nanotechnology, cosmetics, products, consumers, industry, materials, demand, consumer, environment.**Address for correspondence:** Dr Renu Mavi, Department of Chemistry, Keral Verma Subharti College of Science, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India**Mail:** drrenumavi@gmail.com**Contact:** +91-9639010056**Introduction**

The design, creation, and application of materials and devices on a nanoscale are the focus of the interdisciplinary science field known as nanotechnology. It has significantly affected numerous industries, including cosmetics, and revolutionized how materials are engineered¹

The cosmetics market is large and vibrant, offering a variety of goods designed to improve one's appearance and grooming. Consumer demand for cutting-edge products has led to a multibillion dollar industry that has been steadily expanding over the years. However, because many conventional cosmetic products contain hazardous chemicals and are packaged in non-renewable materials, the increased demand for cosmetics has also led to increased pressure on the environment². As consumers become more conscious of how their purchasing decisions affect the environment, it is more crucial than ever to create sustainable cosmetic products. Consumers are searching for cosmetics that are not only effective but also environmentally conscious due to a growing trend towards environmentally friendly products in recent years³

In this study, the state of nanotechnology in the cosmetics sector is examined, and the possibility of using nanotechnology to create environmentally friendly cosmetic products is investigated. In addition to exploring the use of nanotechnology as a tool to enhance the sustainability of cosmetic products, the study will assess the various methodologies used in the development of sustainable cosmetic products. The study will also address the challenges that the

cosmetics industry faces in developing sustainable cosmetic products, as well as the potential benefits of using nanotechnology in this context.

The purpose of this research is to provide an in-depth understanding of the use of nanotechnology in the cosmetics industry, as well as its potential for developing sustainable cosmetic products. The study's findings will be useful to researchers, industry professionals, and policymakers interested in the development of sustainable cosmetic products and the role of nanotechnology in accomplishing this goal.

Research Review**Nanotechnology in Cosmetics Overview:**

Nanotechnology is the study and application of materials and devices with nanoscale structures, properties, and performance. Nanotechnology is used in the cosmetics industry to improve the properties and performance of cosmetic products. The use of nanotechnology in cosmetics has several advantages, including improved skin penetration, increased active ingredient stability, and improved active ingredient delivery⁴. A few nanometers to several hundred nanometers in size are typical for nanoparticles used in cosmetics. They can be made of a variety of substances, such as lipids, polymers, and metal oxides. These particles are frequently created with particular properties in mind, like increased bioavailability, improved stability, and improved biocompatibility⁵.

Benefits of Applying Nanotechnology to Cosmetic Products:

Improved skin penetration, increased active ingredient stability, and improved active ingredient delivery are just a few benefits of using nanotechnology in cosmetics. Since nanoparticles are so small, they can penetrate the skin deeply and deliver active ingredients right where they are needed. This results in the treatment of skin conditions like dry skin, wrinkles, and acne being more effective and efficient⁶

Additionally, nanoparticles can increase the efficacy and stability of cosmetic products' active ingredients, thereby extending their shelf life. This is crucial for ingredients that are delicate to moisture, heat, or light. Additionally, by improving the delivery of active ingredients and boosting their bioavailability and efficiency, nanoparticles can improve drug formulation⁷. The ability to develop multifunctional products is another benefit of nanotechnology in cosmetics. Nanoparticles can be created to perform a variety of tasks, including moisturizing and protecting skin, minimizing the look of wrinkles, and offering sun protection. This results in products that are more effective and efficient and can address various skin concerns⁸

The State of the Cosmetics Market Today:

Nanotechnology has been used significantly more recently in the cosmetics sector. Nanotechnology offers a way to deliver the more effective and efficient cosmetic products that consumers are demanding. In order to develop cutting-edge and efficient products, many cosmetic companies have embraced nanotechnology and invested in research and development. As a result, there are now an increasing number of cosmetic products on the market that deliver active ingredients to the skin using nanoparticles⁹.

The cosmetics industry does face some difficulties, though. Consumers are getting more and more worried about the safety of cosmetic products, especially since nanotechnology is being used. The use of nanoparticles can make it difficult to meet the rising demand for natural and organic products. There are also worries about how nanotechnology will affect the environment and whether nanoparticles will be harmful to both the environment and human health¹⁰.

Barriers to Creating Sustainable Cosmetic Products:

The development of sustainable products is hampered in a number of ways by the use of nanotechnology in cosmetics. Ensuring the safety of nanoparticles is one of the major difficulties. The possibility that nanoparticles could harm the environment and human health is a cause for concern. More study is required to comprehend the long-term impacts of nanoparticles on environmental quality and human health¹¹.

The growing market for natural and organic cosmetics presents another difficulty. Given that nanoparticles are frequently created using synthetic materials, their use can be seen as going against this trend. However, there are alternate strategies, such as the use of biodegradable or biocompatible materials, for creating sustainable cosmetic products that employ nanotechnology. Due to the possibility of hazardous materials being released into the environment during nanoparticle synthesis, the production of nanoparticles also poses environmental challenges. To lessen the negative environmental effects of nanotechnology in cosmetics, more environmentally friendly and

sustainable production techniques are required. This includes creating green synthesis techniques that utilize sustainable resources and reduce waste and pollution¹².

Besides that, cosmetic products that contain nanoparticles need to be properly regulated and labeled. Companies should be held accountable for the security and sustainability of their products, and consumers should have access to accurate and transparent information about the use of nanotechnology in cosmetic products.

Although using nanotechnology in cosmetics has many benefits, it also poses significant challenges in terms of sustainability and safety. To make sure that cosmetics containing nanoparticles are safe for both human health and the environment, more research and development are required. In order to give consumers accurate information about the use of nanotechnology in their products, there is also a need for transparent and responsible regulation and labeling of cosmetic products¹³.

Techniques

• The Tools and Materials Used:

Various tools and materials are used in the creation of sustainable cosmetic products using nanotechnology. Materials like surfactants, stabilizing agents, and metal precursors are required for the synthesis of nanoparticles. For the characterization of nanoparticles, tools like an ultrasonic bath, a centrifuge, and various spectroscopic instruments are also necessary¹⁴.

• Preparation of Samples

The first step in creating sustainable cosmetic products with nanotechnology is to prepare the nanoparticles. This is typically accomplished through a process known as "green synthesis." Natural materials, such as plants and fruits, are used as sources of metal precursors, reducing agents, and stabilizing agents in this process¹⁵. The metal precursors are mixed with the reducing agents in an appropriate solvent in the presence of a stabilizing agent during the sample preparation process. To obtain well-dispersed nanoparticles, the mixture is then subjected to an ultrasonic bath or other mechanical treatments¹⁶.

• Strategies for Characterization

The next step after preparing nanoparticles is to characterize them in order to confirm their size, shape, and composition. Various spectroscopic tools, such as Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM), X-ray Diffraction (XRD), and Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy, can be used to accomplish this (FTIR). These techniques provide information on the nanoparticles' size and shape, as well as their chemical composition¹⁷.

• Procedures for Testing

The properties of cosmetic products can be improved by adding the nanoparticles after they have been characterized. Several tests must be carried out in order to determine whether nanotechnology is effective in creating sustainable cosmetic products. These examinations might measure the skin's hydration,

elasticity, and roughness. Additionally, testing the cosmetic products' shelf-life, storage conditions, and sensitivity to light and temperature can be used to assess their stability. Furthermore, by performing skin irritancy tests and figuring out the toxicity of the nanoparticles, the safety of the cosmetic products can also be evaluated¹⁸.

The use of nanotechnology in the creation of environmentally friendly cosmetic products is a challenging process that needs a methodical approach. It is possible to create cosmetic products that are not only efficient but also sustainable by utilizing different materials, tools, characterization techniques, and testing procedures. Nanotechnology holds great promise for the cosmetics industry in the development of products that meet the needs of consumers and the environment in light of the rising demand for eco-friendly and sustainable products¹⁹.

Results

Nanotechnology has transformed the cosmetics industry by enabling new and improved methods of developing cosmetic products. Because of rising consumer demand for environmentally friendly and safe cosmetic products, the use of nanotechnology in the development of sustainable cosmetic products has emerged as a major research area in recent years. We will discuss the characterization of nanoparticles, the improved properties of cosmetic products, the comparison with traditional cosmetic products, and the safety assessment of nanoparticles in this article²⁰.

● Nanoparticle Characterization

The characterization of nanoparticles is the first stage in the application of nanotechnology in the development of sustainable beauty products. This comprises the nanoparticles' size, shape, content, and distribution. The nanoparticles' size and shape are significant determinants in determining their capacity to penetrate the skin and interact with the underlying tissues. The nanoparticles' composition and distribution are also crucial aspects influencing their stability, functioning, and safety²¹.

Different methods, including dynamic light scattering (DLS), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and transmission electron microscopy (TEM), are employed to analyse the nanoparticles. The size, shape, and distribution of the nanoparticles can be determined using the detailed pictures produced by TEM and SEM. The size distribution of the nanoparticles in solution is measured using DLS, on the other hand²².

● Improved Properties of Cosmetic Products

Because of the use of nanotechnology in cosmetics, new and improved cosmetic products with enhanced qualities have been developed. Nanoparticles, for example, can be employed to increase the penetration of active substances such as vitamins and antioxidants into the skin. This results in a more noticeable improvement in skin health and appearance²³.

Nanoparticles can also be employed to increase cosmetic product stability and shelf life by acting as a protective barrier against environmental variables such as light, heat, and moisture. Nanoparticles can also be utilized to improve the texture, feel, and look of

cosmetic items, making them more appealing to customers.

● In Contrast to Conventional Cosmetics

Nanotechnology's application in the cosmetics industry has produced a variety of innovative and enhanced cosmetic products that have various advantages over conventional cosmetics. For instance, compared to conventional cosmetic products, those containing nanoparticles have better efficacy. This implies that they can carry active chemicals into the skin more successfully, leading to a more notable improvement in skin health and appearance. The fact that they are more stable and have a longer shelf life than conventional cosmetics is another benefit of nanoparticle-containing cosmetics. This is because the nanoparticles' protective barrier helps to stop the product's active chemicals and other components from degrading²⁴.

In comparison to conventional cosmetic products, those containing nanoparticles offer a more appealing texture, feel, and appearance. This is because of the special qualities of the nanoparticles, which enable them to interact with the other elements of the product to provide the user a more enjoyable sensory experience²⁵.

● Nanoparticle Safety Evaluation

Consumers and regulatory bodies are concerned about the safety of cosmetic items incorporating nanoparticles. To assure the safety of these items, their toxicity and risk for skin irritation must be evaluated. This can be accomplished by in vitro and in vivo testing procedures²⁶.

In vitro testing entails evaluating the toxicity of nanoparticles using cell cultures and other laboratory-based procedures. This type of research gives critical information about the nanoparticles' potential for cellular damage and other harmful effects.

In contrast, in vivo testing employs animal models to assess the toxicity of nanoparticles in a more realistic and complicated context. This type of testing gives critical information concerning the possibility of skin irritation as well as other negative effects such as systemic toxicity and long-term repercussions²⁷.

It is crucial to highlight that in vitro and in vivo testing results are not always consistent, and that additional research is required to completely understand the safety profile of nanoparticles in cosmetics. Furthermore, different testing methods such as computational modelling and in silico research may provide useful information about the safety of nanoparticles in cosmetics²⁸.

Conclusion

In recent years, there has been a surge of interest in the use of nanotechnology in the development of sustainable beauty products. Nanotechnology has the ability to improve the qualities of cosmetic goods, making them safer, more effective, and less harmful to the environment. It is possible to make cosmetics with greater stability, increased skin penetration, and lower toxicity by using nanoparticles. Furthermore, the use of nanotechnology has the potential to reduce the amount of waste produced by the cosmetics sector while also making the manufacturing process more ecologically friendly²⁹.

According to the study's findings, the cosmetics sector may be significantly impacted by the usage of nanotechnology in cosmetics. The creation of more ecologically friendly cosmetics would not only help the environment but also satiate consumer demand for such goods. Additionally, the application of nanotechnology might lead to the creation of fresh and improved cosmetics, which would probably boost the sector's sales and profitability. Additionally, the application of nanotechnology may contribute to the reduction of cosmetics' production costs, boosting consumer access to them and the growth of the industry as a whole ³⁰.

Despite the potential advantages of applying nanotechnology to cosmetics, much remains to be learned about the security and efficiency of these goods. More study is specifically required to comprehend the potential health hazards connected to the use of nanoparticles in cosmetics. To find the ideal size, shape, and composition of nanoparticles for usage in cosmetics, additional research is required. Finally, more study is required to determine how using and producing cosmetics based on nanoparticles affects the ecosystem ³¹.

In conclusion, the use of nanotechnology in the development of sustainable cosmetic products has the potential to revolutionize the cosmetics business. Nanotechnology could assist address the increased demand for ecologically friendly products by improving the qualities of cosmetic items and lowering their environmental effect. However, it is critical to carefully assess the safety and efficacy of these products, as well as to continue studying their influence. The application of nanotechnology in cosmetics, with the appropriate strategy, might lead to a brighter, more sustainable future for the cosmetics sector ³².

Source of Support: Nil

Conflict of interest: Nil

Acknowledgement: None

References

- [1] I. Capek, Ed., 'Chapter 1 Nanotechnology and nanomaterials', in *Studies in Interface Science*, in Nanocomposite Structures and Dispersions, vol. 23. Elsevier, 2006, pp. 1–69. doi: 10.1016/S1383-7303(06)80002-5.
- [2] S. Killip, 'Beauty & Cosmetics Market Size: Growth and Industry Trends| Attest Blog', *Attest*, Aug. 15, 2022. <https://www.askattest.com/blog/articles/beauty-cosmetics-market-size> (accessed Jun. 04, 2023).
- [3] 'Do consumers care about sustainability & ESG claims? | McKinsey'. <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/consumer-packaged-goods/our-insights/consumers-care-about-sustainability-and-back-it-up-with-their-wallets> (accessed Jun. 04, 2023).
- [4] S. Raj, S. Jose, U. S. Sumod, and M. Sabitha, 'Nanotechnology in cosmetics: Opportunities and challenges', *J Pharm Bioallied Sci*, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 186–193, 2012, doi: 10.4103/0975-7406.99016.
- [5] S. Gupta, R. Bansal, S. Gupta, N. Jindal, and A. Jindal, 'Nanocarriers and nanoparticles for skin care and dermatological treatments', *Indian Dermatol*

Online J, vol. 4, no. 4, pp. 267–272, 2013, doi: 10.4103/2229-5178.120635.

[6] L. Salvioni *et al.*, 'The emerging role of nanotechnology in skincare', *Advances in Colloid and Interface Science*, vol. 293, p. 102437, Jul. 2021, doi: 10.1016/j.cis.2021.102437.

[7] C. Oliveira, C. Coelho, J. A. Teixeira, P. Ferreira-Santos, and C. M. Botelho, 'Nanocarriers as Active Ingredients Enhancers in the Cosmetic Industry—The European and North America Regulation Challenges', *Molecules*, vol. 27, no. 5, p. 1669, Mar. 2022, doi: 10.3390/molecules27051669.

[8] V. Gupta *et al.*, 'Nanotechnology in Cosmetics and Cosmeceuticals—A Review of Latest Advancements', *Gels*, vol. 8, no. 3, p. 173, Mar. 2022, doi: 10.3390/gels8030173.

[9] Z. A. A. Aziz *et al.*, 'Role of Nanotechnology for Design and Development of Cosmeceutical: Application in Makeup and Skin Care', *Frontiers in Chemistry*, vol. 7, 2019, Accessed: Jun. 04, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fchem.2019.00739>

[10] R. Yadwade, S. Gharpure, and B. Ankamwar, 'Nanotechnology in cosmetics pros and cons', *Nano Ex.*, vol. 2, no. 2, p. 022003, Apr. 2021, doi: 10.1088/2632-959X/abf46b.

[11] G. Martínez *et al.*, 'Environmental Impact of Nanoparticles' Application as an Emerging Technology: A Review', *Materials (Basel)*, vol. 14, no. 1, p. 166, Dec. 2020, doi: 10.3390/ma14010166.

[12] S. Griffin *et al.*, 'Natural Nanoparticles: A Particular Matter Inspired by Nature', *Antioxidants (Basel)*, vol. 7, no. 1, p. 3, Dec. 2017, doi: 10.3390/antiox7010003.

[13] G. Fytianos, A. Rahdar, and G. Z. Kyzas, 'Nanomaterials in Cosmetics: Recent Updates', *Nanomaterials*, vol. 10, no. 5, Art. no. 5, May 2020, doi: 10.3390/nano10050979.

[14] 'Green synthesis of nanoparticles from biodegradable waste extracts and their applications: a critical review | SpringerLink'. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41204-022-00276-8> (accessed Jun. 04, 2023).

[15] J. Singh, T. Dutta, K.-H. Kim, M. Rawat, P. Samddar, and P. Kumar, "'Green" synthesis of metals and their oxide nanoparticles: applications for environmental remediation', *Journal of Nanobiotechnology*, vol. 16, no. 1, p. 84, Oct. 2018, doi: 10.1186/s12951-018-0408-4.

[16] S. Iravani, H. Korbekandi, S. V. Mirmohammadi, and B. Zolfaghari, 'Synthesis of silver nanoparticles: chemical, physical and biological methods', *Res Pharm Sci*, vol. 9, no. 6, pp. 385–406, 2014.

[17] S. Mourdikoudis, R. M. Pallares, and N. T. K. Thanh, 'Characterization techniques for nanoparticles: comparison and complementarity upon studying nanoparticle properties', *Nanoscale*, vol. 10, no. 27, pp. 12871–12934, 2018, doi: 10.1039/C8NR02278J.

[18] 'Nanoparticles in cosmetics – why should they be examined carefully? :: Anton Paar Wiki', *Anton Paar*. <https://wiki.anton-paar.com/in-en/nanoparticles-in-cosmetics-why-should-they-be-examined-carefully/> (accessed Jun. 04, 2023).

[19] S. Gottardo *et al.*, 'Towards safe and sustainable innovation in nanotechnology: State-of-play for smart

- nanomaterials', *NanoImpact*, vol. 21, p. 100297, Jan. 2021, doi: 10.1016/j.impact.2021.100297.
- [20] C. Cardoza, V. Nagtode, A. Pratap, and S. N. Mali, 'Emerging applications of nanotechnology in cosmeceutical health science: Latest updates', *Health Sciences Review*, vol. 4, p. 100051, Sep. 2022, doi: 10.1016/j.hsr.2022.100051.
- [21] J. Jeevanandam, A. Barhoum, Y. S. Chan, A. Dufresne, and M. K. Danquah, 'Review on nanoparticles and nanostructured materials: history, sources, toxicity and regulations', *Beilstein J Nanotechnol*, vol. 9, pp. 1050–1074, Apr. 2018, doi: 10.3762/bjnano.9.98.
- [22] 'Scanning Transmission Electron Microscopy - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics'. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/pharmacology-toxicology-and-pharmaceutical-science/scanning-transmission-electron-microscopy> (accessed Jun. 04, 2023).
- [23] 'Nanotechnology in Cosmetics'. <https://www.nanowerk.com/nanotechnology-in-cosmetics.php> (accessed Jun. 04, 2023).
- [24] S. Kaul, N. Gulati, D. Verma, S. Mukherjee, and U. Nagaich, 'Role of Nanotechnology in Cosmeceuticals: A Review of Recent Advances', *Journal of Pharmaceutics*, vol. 2018, p. e3420204, Mar. 2018, doi: 10.1155/2018/3420204.
- [25] Mischa, 'The chemistry of cosmetics', *Curious*, Apr. 27, 2015. <https://www.science.org.au/curious/people-medicine/chemistry-cosmetics> (accessed Jun. 04, 2023).
- [26] M. Barthe *et al.*, 'Safety Testing of Cosmetic Products: Overview of Established Methods and New Approach Methodologies (NAMs)', *Cosmetics*, vol. 8, no. 2, Art. no. 2, Jun. 2021, doi: 10.3390/cosmetics8020050.
- [27] D. T. Savage, J. Z. Hilt, and T. D. Dziubla, 'In Vitro Methods for Assessing Nanoparticle Toxicity', *Methods Mol Biol*, vol. 1894, pp. 1–29, 2019, doi: 10.1007/978-1-4939-8916-4_1.
- [28] A. Zielińska *et al.*, 'Nanotoxicology and Nanosafety: Safety-by-Design and Testing at a Glance', *Int J Environ Res Public Health*, vol. 17, no. 13, p. 4657, Jul. 2020, doi: 10.3390/ijerph17134657.
- [29] 'Nanoquestions: an FAQ for Nanotechnology | Center for Nanotechnology in Society at Arizona State University (CNS-ASU)'. <https://cns.asu.edu/nanoquestions> (accessed Jun. 04, 2023).
- [30] C. for F. S. and A. Nutrition, 'Guidance for Industry: Safety of Nanomaterials in Cosmetic Products', *U.S. Food and Drug Administration*, Mar. 02, 2020. <https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/guidance-industry-safety-nanomaterials-cosmetic-products> (accessed Jun. 04, 2023).
- [31] N. Baig, I. Kammakakam, and W. Falath, 'Nanomaterials: a review of synthesis methods, properties, recent progress, and challenges', *Materials Advances*, vol. 2, no. 6, pp. 1821–1871, 2021, doi: 10.1039/D0MA00807A.
- [32] A. C. Paiva-Santos *et al.*, 'Nanotechnology for the development of new cosmetic formulations', *Expert Opinion on Drug Delivery*, vol. 16, Feb. 2019, doi: 10.1080/17425247.2019.1585426.

How to cite this article:

Sharma V, Goel K, Chauhan V, Mavi R Application of Nanotechnology in Developing Sustainable Cosmetic Products: Review Article Subharti J of Interdisciplinary Research, Dec. 2022; Vol. 6: Issue 1, 4-8