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# Stringiness of hyaluronic acid emulsions

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## Abstract

**Objective:** Cosmetic emulsions containing hyaluronic acid are ubiquitous in the cosmetic industry. However, the addition of (different molecular weight) hyaluronic acid can affect the filament stretching properties of concentrated emulsions. This property is often related to the “stringiness” of an emulsion, which can affect the consumer's choice for a product. It is thus very important to investigate and predict the effect of hyaluronic acid on the filament stretching properties of cosmetic emulsions.

**Methods:** Model emulsions and emulsions with low and high molecular weights are prepared and their filament stretching properties are studied by the use of an extensional rheometer. Two different stretching speeds are employed during the stretching of the emulsions, a low speed at 10  $\mu\text{m/s}$  and a high speed at 10  $\text{mm/s}$ . The shear rheology of the samples is measured by rotational rheology.

**Results:** We find that filament formation only occurs at high stretching speeds when the emulsion contains high molecular weight hyaluronic acid. The formation of this filament, which happens at intermediate states of the break-up, coincides with an exponential decay in the break-up dynamics. The beginning and end of the break-up of high molecular weight hyaluronic acid emulsions show a power law behaviour, where the exponent depends on the initial stretching rate. At a lower stretching speed, no filament is observed for both high molecular weight and low molecular weight hyaluronic acid emulsions and the model emulsion. The emulsions show a power law behaviour over the whole break-up range, where the exponent also depends on the stretching rate. No significant difference is observed between the shear flow properties of the emulsions containing different molecular weights hyaluronic acid.

**Conclusion:** In this work, we underline the importance of the molecular weight of hyaluronic acid on the elongational properties of concentrated emulsions. The filament formation properties, for example the stringiness, of an emulsion is a key determinant of a product liking and repeat purchase. Here, we find that high molecular weight hyaluronic acid and a high stretching speed are the control parameters affecting the filament formation of an emulsion.

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**KEY WORDS**

complex emulsions, emulsions, extensional rheology, filament formation, hyaluronic acid, shear rheology, stringinessResume

**Objectif:** Les émulsions contenant de l'acide hyaluronique sont omniprésentes dans l'industrie cosmétique. En particulier, l'ajout d'acide hyaluronique (de poids moléculaires différents) peut affecter les propriétés extensionnelles d'un filament d'émulsion concentrée. Cette propriété importante est souvent assimilée à la perception organosensorielle "filante/cohésive" d'une émulsion et peut influencer sur le choix final du consommateur pour un produit. Il est donc important d'étudier, mais aussi de pouvoir prédire, l'effet de l'acide hyaluronique sur les propriétés d'étirement de filaments d'émulsions cosmétiques.

**Méthodes:** Nous avons préparé des émulsions modèles à faible et grands poids moléculaires et étudié leurs propriétés extensionnelles à l'aide d'un rhéomètre extensionnel. Deux vitesses d'étirement différentes sont utilisées, une vitesse faible à 10  $\mu\text{m/s}$  et une vitesse élevée à 10  $\text{mm/s}$ . La rhéologie de cisaillement des échantillons est mesurée par rhéologie rotationnelle.

**Résultats:** Nous constatons que la formation de filaments ne se produit que pour des vitesses d'étirement élevées et lorsque l'émulsion contient de l'acide hyaluronique à grands poids moléculaire. La formation de ce filament, qui se produit à des temps intermédiaires de la rupture, coïncide avec une décroissance exponentielle de la dynamique de rupture. Le début et la fin de la rupture des émulsions d'acide hyaluronique de grands poids moléculaire montrent un comportement en loi de puissance, où l'exposant dépend de la vitesse d'étirement initiale. À une vitesse d'étirement inférieure, aucun filament n'est observé, à la fois pour les émulsions d'acide hyaluronique à grands et faibles poids moléculaires, mais aussi pour l'émulsion modèle ne contenant pas d'acide hyaluronique. Les émulsions présentent un comportement en loi de puissance sur tout le régime de rupture, où l'exposant dépend également de la vitesse d'étirement. Aucune différence significative n'est observée quant aux propriétés d'écoulement de cisaillement des émulsions contenant différents poids moléculaires d'acide hyaluronique.

**Conclusion:** Dans cette étude, nous soulignons l'importance du poids moléculaire de l'acide hyaluronique sur les propriétés extensionnelles d'émulsions concentrées. Les propriétés de formation de filaments, ou la perception filante/cohésive d'une émulsion, sont un facteur clé dans l'appréciation d'un produit afin d'assurer un achat répété. Nous démontrons que la présence d'acide hyaluronique à grands poids moléculaires ainsi qu'une vitesse d'étirement élevée, sont les paramètres de contrôle affectant la formation de filaments dans une émulsion.

**INTRODUCTION**

Hyaluronic acid (HA) has become one of the most used ingredients in cosmetic products. It is widely used as a moisturizing active ingredient in cosmetic formulations to enhance skin hydration and elasticity, resulting in softer, smoother and radiant skin [1]. HA is a natural occurring

linear polysaccharide composed of repeating disaccharide units of D-glucuronic acid and N-acetyl-D-glucosamine [2], and it is one of the main components of the extracellular matrix in which cells and fibrous constituents of the matrix such as elastin and collagen are embedded [3, 4]. HA has many biological functions including maintenance and viscoelasticity of liquid connective tissues such as

synovial joints and the eye vitreous, contribution in tissue regeneration where it assures normal tissue function and supporting the regulation of wound healing [5–7]. Another unique character of HA is its extremely high water binding capacity which ensures good tissue hydration and water transport in the human body. For example, HA within skin layers is able to hold up 1000 times its weight in water molecules [8]. These extraordinary properties make HA a useful ingredient for cosmetic applications.

Hyaluronic acid is available in many different molecular weights (ranging from ten thousands to millions of Daltons) and the molecular weight of HA needs to be considered when formulating a cosmetic product. Where high molecular weight (HMW) HA works as a film-forming polymer and thereby contributes to the moisture content of the skin, and the possible decrease of the transepidermal water loss, low molecular weight (LMW) HA is primarily utilized to improve skin penetration to restore a sustained physiological and hydrated microenvironment for optimize skin rejuvenation and tissue repair [9–13]. Thus, the larger the molecular weight of HA, the more dominant the physical–chemical properties of the vehicle (e.g. emulsion) are affected. The molecular weight drastically affects the rheological properties of the cosmetic product. The increase in molecular weight reinforces the formation of a three-dimensional network of HA resulting in an increase of the viscosity and viscoelasticity [14]. Rheological properties are a crucial parameter in the field of cosmetics, where the consumer's choice for a product highly depends on the texture of the product [15, 16]. Many various texturing properties characterize cosmetic products [17, 18]. Slipperiness, spreadability, stickiness, and thickness are examples of sensory attributes which are used for the characterization and perception of cosmetic products [19–21]. It is usually attempted to link a rheological parameter (e.g. shear viscosity, storage and loss moduli) to such sensory perceptions determined by a trained test panel [22–26].

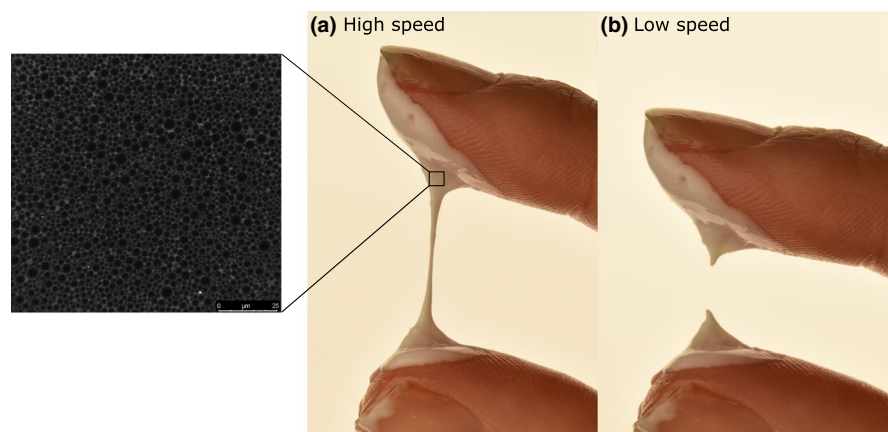
The sensory attribute correlated with the extensional properties of a cosmetic product is often expressed as the “cohesiveness” or “stringiness” and is assessed by the consumer

during the pick-up, which corresponds to the properties perceived in the hand when the product is taken from the container or massaged between the fingertips. The stringiness of a product is defined by Civile and Dus [27] as “amount of sample deforms or strings rather than breaks when fingers are separated”, that is the stringier a product, the more prone the filament formation. Filament formation of fluids is a property observed and measured during extensional rheology [28–30]. Among the various texturing properties characterizing cosmetic products, little is known about the cohesiveness/stringiness attribute for concentrated emulsions containing different molecular weights of HA. HA solutions are known to show a strong viscoelastic response with the formation of filaments in the elongational direction [31, 32]. However, for its aforementioned applications in cosmetic products, HA is often added to other products such as emulsions [33]. Earlier work of Louvet et al. [34] investigates the elongational dynamics of a simple model emulsion. However, the addition of a polymer to an emulsion and its effect on the break-up dynamics remains unknown. In this work, we examine the effect of different molecular weight HA on the rheological properties of a concentrated model emulsion, where we focus on the elongational properties by using a filament stretching rheometer. We also investigate the effect of stretching speed as this is relevant during the use of the emulsion by the consumer.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

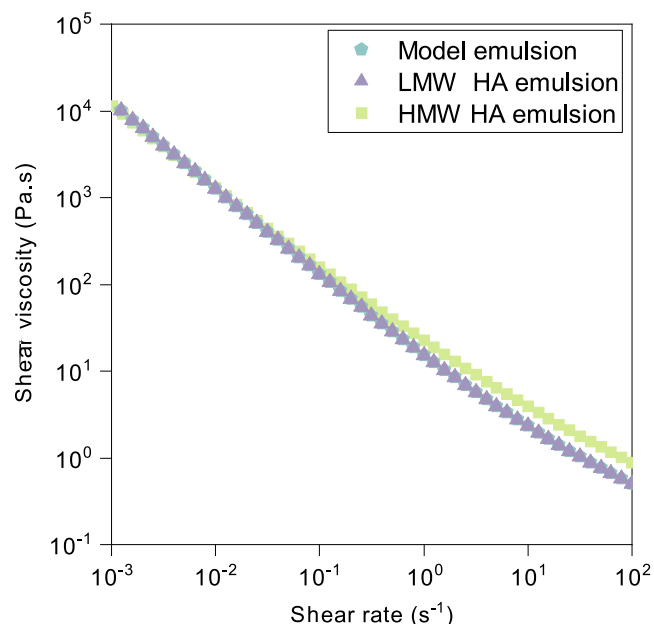
### Extensional rheology

To study the extensional thinning of the emulsions, we use a custom-built filament stretching rheometer (Anton paar, MCR 301), similar to the one described in [34, 35]. A small sample of 40  $\mu\text{l}$  fluid is initially placed between two circular end plates ( $D_0 = 5 \text{ mm}$  and  $L_0 = 2.5 \text{ mm}$ ) which are moved apart at a constant velocity until the bridge breaks. In this work, we employ two speeds to study the effect of the stretching speed on the dynamics of the emulsions: 10  $\mu\text{m/s}$

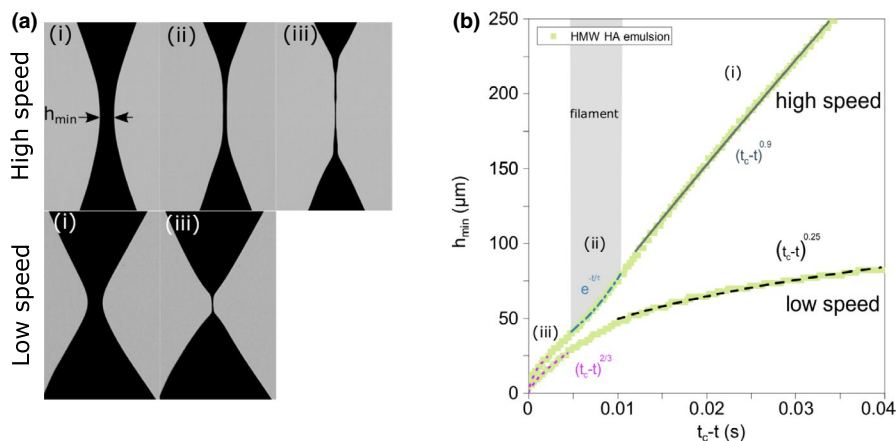


**FIGURE 1** Stretching of the HMW HA emulsion between the fingers at (a) low speed and (b) high speed. From this, visual observation can be seen that the degree of “stringiness” depends on how fast the consumer moves the fingers while using the product. The inset shows a typical fluorescence confocal microscope image of the HMW HA emulsion

(low speed) and 10 mm/s (high speed). The evolution of the liquid bridge is recorded with a fast camera (Phantom V7) allowing frame rates up to 10,000 frames per second. The camera is equipped with a microscope tube lens, with an objective up to 12 $\times$  magnification (Navitar) that allows a spatial resolution of 3  $\mu\text{m}$  per pixel. The whole setup is placed in a closed chamber and continuously flushed with humid air (80% RH) to prevent evaporation during the measurements.



**FIGURE 2** Shear viscosity as a function of shear rate of the model emulsion and the emulsion with addition of different molecular weights HA. No significant difference is observed between the shear viscosity of the two different samples



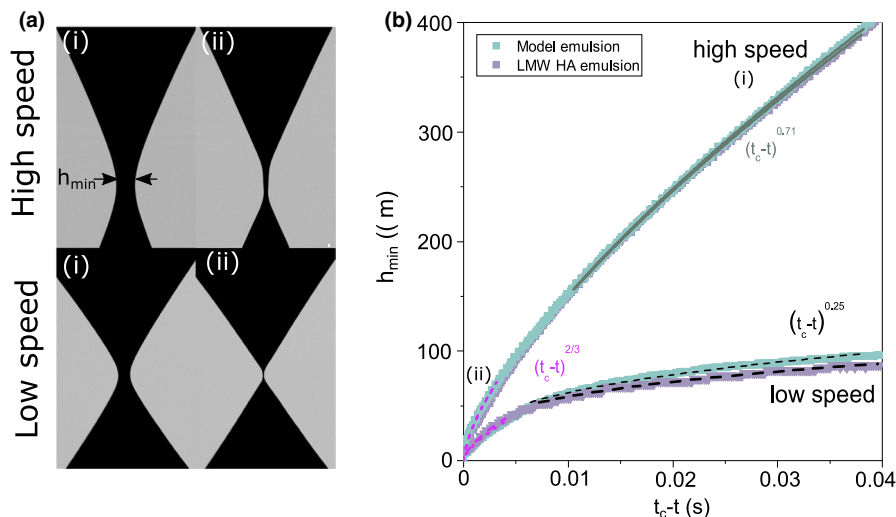
**FIGURE 3** (a) Photographs of the neck break-up dynamics of HMW HA emulsions at a high speed (10 mm/s) and low speed (10  $\mu\text{m}/\text{s}$ ). (b) Minimum filament diameter ( $h_{\text{min}}$ ) as a function of the rescaled time  $t_c - t$ . Numbers correspond to the photographs in panel (a). The red lines are fits with power law of 2/3 just before the break-up, and at longer timescale fits with a power law of 0.25 and 0.9 for, respectively, low speed and high speed. The orange line at intermediate time is an exponential fit, indicating the formation of a filament

## Shear rheology

Shear rheology measurements were performed with a stress-controlled rheometer (Anton Paar MCR 302), equipped with a roughened cone plate geometry with a diameter of 50 mm and cone angle of 1 $^\circ$ . The experiments were performed at a temperature of 22 $^\circ\text{C}$  set by a Peltier system. A humidity chamber around the geometry allows us to suppress evaporation during the whole measurement. The steady shear experiments were performed by carrying out a shear rate sweep from 1  $\cdot$  10 $^{-3}$  to 1  $\cdot$  10 $^2$  s $^{-1}$ . Stresses were averaged over 15 s after reaching the steady state.

## Emulsion preparation

The emulsions (with and without HA) are prepared by diluting a stock castor oil in water/SDS emulsion of droplets with a total internal volume fraction of  $\varphi_{\text{oil}} = 0.90$  using 1 wt. % aqueous SDS solutions until a final volume fraction of  $\varphi_{\text{oil}} = 0.80$  castor oil droplets is reached. The stock emulsion is prepared by addition of the castor oil to the aqueous phase and stirred with a Silverson L5 M-A emulsifier at 221 g for 6 min, followed by stirring at 1272 g for 3 minutes and 3532 g for 2 min. Both castor oil and SDS are purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. The emulsions with HA are then made by diluting the stock emulsion, immediately after preparing, with an aqueous solution containing 2 wt. % SDS and 1 wt. % HA, so that the final emulsions have a volume fraction of  $\varphi_{\text{oil}} = 0.80$ , and contain 0.5 wt. % HA (an HA concentration typically used in cosmetic formulations) and 1 wt. % SDS. The final oil volume fraction of all studied emulsions in this work is  $\varphi_{\text{oil}} = 0.80$  and are stabilized by 1 wt. % SDS. This protocol of diluting a stock emulsion is chosen so that



**FIGURE 4** Photographs of the neck break-up dynamics of the LMW HA emulsion at a high speed (10 mm/s) and low speed (10  $\mu$ m/s) (the break-up photographs of the model emulsion are similar to the LMW HA emulsion). (b) Minimum filament diameter ( $h_{min}$ ) as a function of  $t_c - t$  (rescaled time to break-up), also of the model emulsion. Numbers correspond to the photographs in panel (a). The red lines are fits with a power law of 2/3 just before the break-up and at longer timescale fits with a power law of 0.25 and 0.71 for, respectively, low speed and high speeds. No exponential function can be fitted, which is in agreement with the absence of a filament

breakage of HA chains during the emulsion preparation process is avoided. This procedure also allows to prepare HA-containing emulsions by diluting the stock emulsion with only 1 wt. % SDS. The aqueous HA/SDS solutions for the dilutions were prepared following a frequently used protocol [31, 36, 37]: 1 wt. % HA solutions were prepared using hyaluronic acid sodium salt powder from Streptococcus equi bacteria (HMW: 1.5–1.8 MDa, Sigma-Aldrich and LMW: 21–40 KDa, Lifecore) in distilled water, together with a fixed NaCl concentration (0.15 M). Samples were vortexed for a few seconds to ensure mixing of the ingredients and homogenized under modest rotation during a period of 5 days. 1 wt. % of SDS was added after these 5 days and stirred for 1 day.

## Confocal microscopy

The droplet size of the emulsions is studied by confocal fluorescence microscopy (Leica TCS SP8), using fluorescent molecules rhodamine (Sigma-Aldrich) in the continuous water phase. Rhodamine is excited at 500 nm and emits at 540 nm.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 1 shows the stretching of a model emulsion containing 0.5 wt. % HMW HA, between two fingers, at two different speeds: (a) low and (b) high. Where low and high are considered as stretching slower and faster by the opinion of a consumer. The inset of the figure shows a typical confocal microscope image of the oil droplets dispersed in the

continuous phase of HA and 1 wt. % SDS. The oil droplets have a mean diameter of  $2.5 \pm 0.6 \mu$ m, as measured with confocal microscopy. 1 wt. % SDS stabilized castor oil-in-water emulsions are chosen as the model system as this system is commonly used to study the rheology of model suspensions. Studies have shown that 1 wt. % SDS stabilizes concentrated ( $\phi_{oil} = 0.80$ ) castor oil-in-water emulsions [34, 38–41]. The figure clearly shows the stringiness of the emulsion, which is often observed during the use of a product by the consumer: at high speeds, a long filament of emulsion is formed, while at low speeds, no filament is present. In order to evaluate this behaviour more precisely, we study both shear and extensional rheology. The shear flow of cosmetic emulsions is one of the common measured flows when assessing a cosmetic product. Figure 2 shows the shear rheology of the standard emulsion, the LMW HA emulsion and the HMW emulsion. All three samples show shear thinning behaviour, where no significant difference in viscosity is observed for the range of shear rates investigated for the HMW emulsion: The effect of the addition of HA polymers on the stringiness (Figure 1) of the emulsion cannot be explained from the shear flow measurements.

We thus further study the stringiness with the help of a filament stretching rheometer. We first focus on the emulsions containing HMW, as HMW HA is more likely to effect the elongational properties [31]. Figure 3a shows typical photographs of the break-up dynamics for the emulsion with HMW HA at low (10  $\mu$ m/s) and high speeds (10 mm/s), and the corresponding thread radius as a function of the rescaled time is plotted in Figure 3b. Thinning dynamics for so-called power law shear thinning fluids, including yield stress fluids which follow the Herschel–Bulkley equation [41], are universal and

should follow  $h_{min} \propto \tau^n$ . [35, 42] Recent experiments support this thinning law by finding thinning dynamics to be well described by the exponent  $n$  [35, 42, 43], where the exponent is also stretching rate dependent [34].

In our experiments, we distinguish two regimes for the HMW HA stretched at low speeds. The curve can be fitted with a power law over the whole range, and however, the value of the exponent  $n$  changes at the last instants before break-up from a value of 0.25 (i) to a value of 2/3 (ii) A 2/3 power law just before break-up is also observed for other suspension/dispersion systems [44–46]. In these systems, a local decrease in suspension/dispersion volume fraction is generally observed, causing the solvent properties to determine the dynamics [47, 48]. At high stretching speeds, the dynamics can be divided into three regimes. At the later times (i), the break-up dynamics can be well described by  $t_c - t^{0.9}$ , where the exponent ( $n = 0.9$ ) has a higher value than for the low stretching speed, in agreement with the findings of Louvet et al. [34]. There is no quantitative understanding why this happens to date, but a proposed hypothesis is that the difference in fluidity of the emulsion close to the plates and in the fluid neck leads to a nontrivial neck structure [34]. Then, at intermediate times (ii) the formation of a filament is observed in the movies of the break-up dynamics. The neck elongates to form a long filament reminiscent of visco-elasto-capillary thinning often observed for polymer solutions [49]. The time at which the filament starts to form exactly coincides with the occurrence of an exponential decay in the break-up dynamics, and the corresponding break-up dynamics can be fitted with an exponential function. The dynamics of this part can be approximated by  $h_{min} \propto Ae^{-t/\tau}$ , with  $\tau \approx 8$  ms. Then, just before break-up (iii) a 2/3 power law behaviour is also observed. From the capillary break-up experiments can thus be observed that the addition of HMW HA and high stretching speed introduces an extra regime where a visco-elasto-capillary thinning behaviour is induced. This induced exponential thinning behaviour is earlier observed in the work of Harich et al. [44], where the introduction of attractive forces between otherwise non-interacting particles induced similar exponential thinning behaviour.

In order to better quantify and understand the effect of the molecular weight of HA on the model emulsion, the emulsions with LMW and the model emulsion without added HA polymer are studied in the same way as the HMW sample. Figure 4a shows typical photographs of the break-up dynamics for the emulsion with LMW HA at low and high speeds, and the corresponding thread radius as function of time is plotted in Figure 4b. This plot also contains the break-up dynamics of the standard emulsion stretched at low and high speed; both emulsions follow the same trend (the photographs of the break-up dynamics of the model emulsion are not shown as they are similar to the ones of the LMW

HA emulsion). For both (low and high speeds) curves of the LMW and model emulsion, two regimes are observed, where a power law regime is observed over the whole range, in contrast to the HMW HA emulsions. At low speeds, the dynamics follow the same power law behaviour as the HMW emulsions stretched at low speed, with similar values of the exponent  $n$  at the beginning (i) and end (ii) of the break-up (0.25 and 2/3, respectively). The LMW HA emulsion stretched at a high speed is also well fitted with a power law, where for regime (i) an exponent of 0.71 is found, and for the part, just before break-up (ii) a 2/3 is found. The exponent 0.71 is slightly different from the exponent found for the HMW in the same regime due to the difference in molecular weight HA of the two samples. From the photographs of the break-up dynamics, no filament formation is observed and an exponential regime is also not present in the thinning dynamics. This demonstrates that the LMW HA solutions do not exhibit a pronounced visco-elasto-capillary thinning behaviour, regardless of the speed.


## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we studied the effect of different molecular weight HA on the elongational properties of emulsions to get more insight into the effect of HA on the filament stretching properties (stringiness) of an emulsion. We found that filament formation only occurs when HMW HA emulsions are stretched at high speeds, where the time of filament formation coincides with an exponential behaviour in the thinning dynamics. Both HMW, LMW and the model emulsion show power law behaviour at the beginning and end of the break-up where the exponent in the first regime depends on the initial stretching rate. All three emulsions, regardless of the stretching speed, show a 2/3 power law behaviour just before break-up. The effect of molecular weight on the shear flow of the model emulsions is not as significant. This work shows that while formulating cosmetic emulsions with different molecular weight HA, the elongational flow (and filament formation) as a function of molecular weight is more important for the stringiness of the emulsion than the shear thinning behaviour.

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