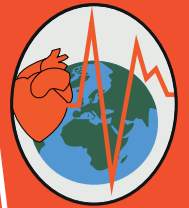




Safe(r) by design sunscreen

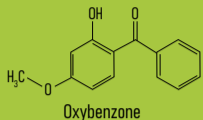


A MIXING OF UV FILTERS



Protecting our skin from UV rays is essential to avoid skin cancer. Most of sunscreen are composed of a mixture of 2 types of UV filters:

Organic filters are composed of **molecules**
Size: **less than 1 nm**



Organic UV filters allow to select specific UV ranges but they are rapidly degraded, mineral filters help to **increase sunscreen durability**.

Mineral filters are mostly composed of **TiO₂ nanoparticles (NPs)**
Size: **below 100 nm**

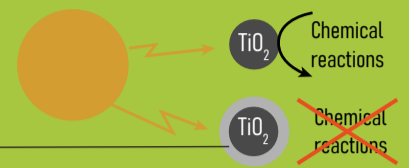


TiO₂ PROPERTIES IN MINERAL FILTERS

TiO₂ nanoparticles (NPs) have **2 main properties**:

- absorb UV rays, they are used as UV filters and protect our skin,
- photocatalytic activity which damages and burns our skin.

To protect from photocatalytic activity, **coating TiO₂ NPs** is essential.



The environmental fate of these coated TiO₂ is still unknown.
Are these nanoparticles stable?

OBJECTIVE

Optimizing the sunscreen formulation thanks to safe(r) by design strategies:

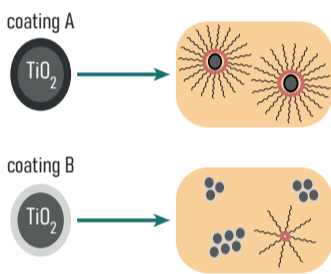
- enhancing the dispersion of TiO₂ NPs in the sunscreen, to reduce the quantity needed,
- analyzing the stability of the coating and the environmental impact of coated TiO₂ NPs.

SOME RESULTS OF THE PROJECT

Optimizing NPs dispersion to reduce the amount needed

Sunscreen is an **emulsion** between water and oil, the presence of **surfactants** is thus inevitable.

Interactions between coated TiO₂ NPs and other ingredients have been analyzed to better understand the NPs dispersion. Here **several combinations of TiO₂ NPs coating/sunscreen ingredients** have been analyzed.

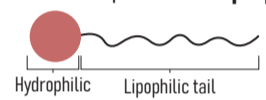


Some combinations of TiO₂ NPs coating/surfactant have a **higher affinity**.

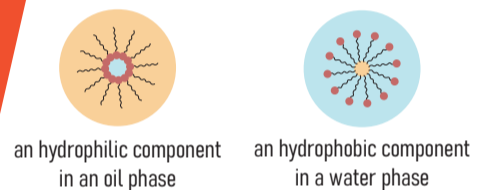
This leads to a **better dispersion** in the emulsion and a **reduction of NPs quantity needed** in the final product.

Information

A surfactant component is **amphiphilic**:

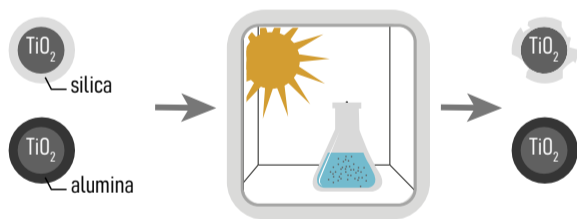


It helps the **dispersion** of:



Analyzing the stability of different TiO₂ coatings

Different coatings have been tested on TiO₂ NPs. They were **aged in a climatic chamber** with light control to mimic their fate in the environment.



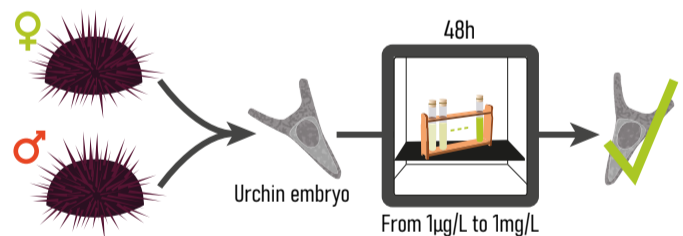
Alumina provides a more durable **protection against photoactivity** than silica. The environmental hazards of these aged NPs need to be analyzed.

Assessing the impacts of these NPs for marine species

Paracentrotus lividus is a **relevant sentinel of environmental stress**, it is found in almost all marine environments. It is an interesting model organism.



Impacts of coated TiO₂ NPs (with alumina or silica) have been tested using **environmentally relevant concentrations** according to literature (1 µg/L) and **extreme concentrations** (1 mg/L).



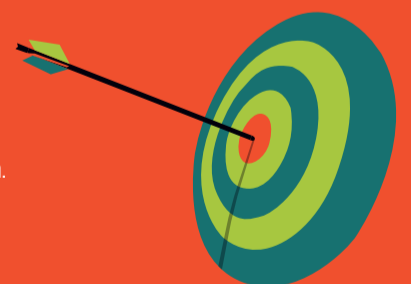
From 1 µg/L to 1 mg/L, coated TiO₂ NPs **do not cause significant harmful effects** on the embryonic development of sea urchins. Further experiments show that they are **not toxic for immune cells** either.

To limit the potential impact of TiO₂ on human health and the environment, two strategies have been developed:

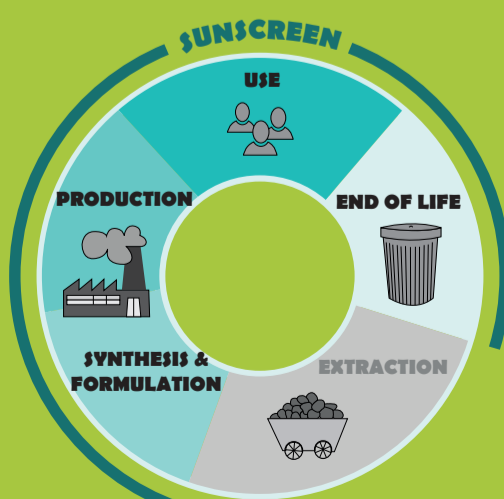
- optimal combination of TiO₂ NPs/surfactant → **maximal dispersion**
- durability of TiO₂ NPs coating → **limit photocatalytic activity** over time

Alumina coating enables finer NPs dispersion with the studied surfactant and is more resistant to aging than silica.

These experiments allow to **consider new options to develop a safe(r) by design sunscreen**.



LIFE CYCLE STAGES STUDIED



Graphic design: Fanny Thavot - February 2021

