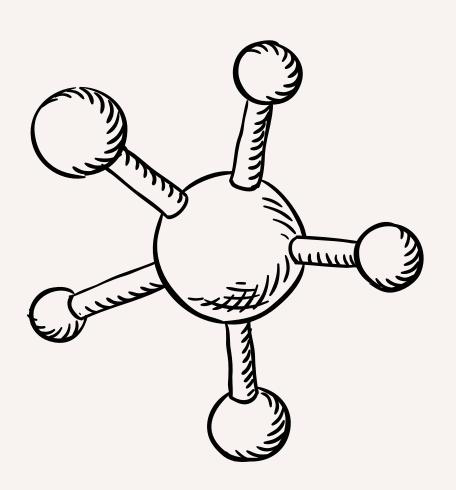


Is chemistry essential for functional fragrance perfumers?



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Art-Science Ratio:

Most of Functional Fragrance are 70% Science 30% Art



Process Pattern

- 1. What is the product -base -.
- 2. What are the materials I will not use or use in very small amounts (to keep my fragrance stable).
- 3. What are the more stable substitutes for these materials.



Process Pattern

- 4. What is the desired Scent -brief-.
- 5. Formulation & scent upgrade.
- 6. Stability and Compatibility test.
- 7. Reformulation & test again.



The chemistry you need to know:

- What the Product base is majorly formed of (ex. Body lotions is Water,oil emulsifiers).
- Ester Hydrolysis
- Aldol Reaction & Aldol Condensation
- Acetal & Ketal Formation
- Schiff's Base & Enamines
- Alcohol Dehydration



The chemistry you need to know:

- Oxidation, UV, pH.
- Chelators.
- Dyes, Opacifiers, Pearlizers.
- LogP & hydrophobicity.



"Chemical reactions could take place between certain perfumery raw materials and active ingredients in a shampoo, such as an anti-dandruff agent, like **piroctone** lamine. Such reactions could lead to discoloration or off odors in the product, which may only be noticeable after a period of high-temperature storage."

Book: The Chemistry of Fragrance, "From Perfumer to Consumer", 2nd edition.

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