Chemistry in Perfumes

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Abstract
It has becomes very important for a people with non-chemistry background and also with chemistry background to understand the foundation behind perfumes, deodorants and antiperspirants. After careful survey and research, this review report has been providing a basic insight into the chemical working of perfumes and deodorants.

Introduction
Since 21st century, Perfumes and deodorants are being extensively used for the different occasions and in the enhancing the aesthetic value of the particular place. Additionally, It has becomes very important for a people with non-chemistry and also with chemistry background to understand the foundation behind perfumes, deodorants and antiperspirants. After careful survey and research, this review report has been providing a basic insight into the chemical working of perfumes and deodorants.

There are certain type of aerosols is served the people better and satisfied the customer well since 20th century. These aerosols called as perfumes which fulfilled the aesthetic and auspicious need of the mankind. There is a need of research on this to produce more types of perfumes which serve well without side effect. Therefore, there is a need to understand the chemistry behind these active materials such as perfumes, deodorants and antiperspirants.

Perfume-Chemistry:
From the ancient times human-being applies the pleasant-smelling material to the body that supresses the unpleasant own-body odour. These materials called perfumes which duplicate the natural essences. One of the interesting fact that, no any perfume smell the similar-way on two people due to the variety of body-odours, temperature and chemistry of perfumes.

History of Perfume
In ancient time, this technique of preparation of perfumes started in city Mesopotamia and also in Egypt and it was further developed by Persians and Romans. There was a woman called Tapputi from Mesopotamia who
was the first perfume-maker is also called as world’s first chemist in second-millennium BC. In Indus-civilisation the knowledge of perfume formation is developed in India and these perfumes can withstand around 4000 years. Generally the wealthy people was using the perfumes to avoid the irritant body odour. However, after the development of perfume forming technology between 16th-17th centuries was developed and these materials get available for everyone. Furthermore, European countries including Italy and France became the centres for perfume design and trading (Waldman et al 2014)

Basic-Components of Perfumes

The major components of the perfumes are a base material and the essence material. Commonly the alcohol and water is usually used as a base material. Because of the ability of easily-evaporation the ethanol is usually used as a base. Similarly, other types of bases are Bee-wax, Coumadin’s, benzyl-benzoate and phthalates used. The essence material which provide flavor is produced synthetically and also obtained from the plant and animals. These materials are also called as essential oil. There should be an appropriate percentage of base and fragrances mixed together otherwise; it will generate the unpleasant nature of perfume (Cheryl M et al 2013).

Most of the perfume structures contain three parts including first part called as head-note which serves as an olfactory function. The second-most part is the fragrance which can be last longer is called as heart-note. The third part is the base-note which produce base for the perfume and also less-volatile component present in that. These parts are the most essential elements of the perfume which helps it to sustain for a whole-day (Logan et al 2012)

Major Chemical-components of Perfumes

Perfume/Essential (fragerent) oil- The oil or fragrances are extracted from the flowers, plants and animals is called essential oil. Chemically also imitation or regenerate of this fragerent producing substances are done in the laboratory to form same compound, which especially give the similar flavor. Imitations are done by interpreting the chemical equation of the entity formation. Additionally need to keep in mind that the composition should have come correctly and also safe the use of human being.

Ethanol/water- There is a vehicle-material used commonly in this is a water or ethanol (ethyl alcohol), which helps perfume to spread easily and cover large distance. There is another material used is distilled-water for delivering the fragrances to more spaces. Again the quantity is plays most important role that is and the essential oil concentration in perfumes determines which type of fragerent material. High concentration of
essential oil present that material called Perfume and lower percentage is called Cologne and further lower
called after shave.

Chemistry-role in perfumes:

It’s a very light-material float in the air that is smell of perfume and the semi-volatile material were used
which organic entity has the very low molecular weight such as 260amu and molecule which come pit from
smell compound is carbon-monoxide whose concentration is not enough to reach in the breathing of humans.
The perfume smell depend on the perceiving capacity of the each individual and is not depend on the where it
come from (Louise Crane et al 2019).

There are several factor depend on how to get smell such as light and temperature can change the smell. This
temperature breaking the molecules in the air and also major damage caused to perfume is because of heavy
sunlight. The oxidation reaction of perfume takes place with the air flowing outside, which eventually
damages the perfumes. Therefore usually the perfumes are placed in the darker or shady places away from the
sunlight. The better-place to apply perfume is on the pulse points, because the pulse will heat the perfume and
causes consistent spreading of its flavor (Mannschreck et al 2011).

In 1940, Inspired by the ballpoint-pen, rolling deodorants were invented. Sticks, gels, and aerosols came in
picture in the decades after-words. Even though these new deodorant and antiperspirant product improved the
aesthetic and ease of applications, the biggest non-active ingredient innovation came in the 1970s, when
quick-dry cyclo-methicones, also known as methyl-siloxane, hit the markets.

Conclusion:

Most of the perfume available in the market is having the side effects. However, need to know the chemistry
behind this to avoid those side effects so this article explains the chemistry behind the perfumes and the latest
development in the perfume industry. Also it explained the Hedione perfumer formation. Also this article
gives the detailed understanding of the chemical composition of perfumes, deodorant and antiperspirants. And
In depth study on the workings of the multi-billion industry of perfumes and deodorants, and also comparison
of deodorant and antiperspirants

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