



THE ART AND SCIENCE OF TUBEROSE OIL EXTRACTION: PRESERVING THE FRAGRANCE OF POLIANTHES TUBEROSA

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Introduction

Tuberose (*Polianthes tuberosa*) is cherished for its enchanting fragrance, making it a popular choice in the perfume and essential oil industries. Its sweet and intoxicating scent is extracted from the flowers through various methods to create high-quality essential oils and absolutes. However, extracting tuberose oil is a delicate process, as the flowers contain sensitive and complex aromatic compounds. The primary methods used for extraction are solvent extraction and steam distillation, with modern techniques like supercritical CO₂ extraction becoming more prevalent due to their ability to preserve the flower's exquisite scent.

Tuberosa

Polianthes tuberosa, commonly known as tuberose, is a highly fragrant plant cherished for its captivating and sweet-smelling blossoms. Native to Mexico, this perennial flowering plant has gained worldwide popularity, particularly for its use in perfumes, essential oils, and ornamental gardens. With its long-lasting fragrance and visual appeal, the tuberose holds a special place in both traditional and modern industries focused on fragrance and beauty.

Botanical Overview

Tuberose belongs to the family **Asparagaceae** and is scientifically known as **Polianthes tuberosa**. It is a perennial plant with bulbous roots that produce tall, slender stalks adorned with clusters of waxy, white

flowers. The plant thrives in warm climates and typically blooms during late summer and early

autumn, although its flowers can sometimes bloom year-round in tropical regions.

The name "tuberose" is derived from the Latin word *tuber*, meaning "swollen," in reference to its underground tuberous roots. The plant is cultivated for both its ornamental value and the fragrance of its flowers, making it a versatile plant in horticulture and perfumery.



Step involved in Oil Extraction:

1. Harvesting and Preparation

The process begins with the careful harvesting of tuberose flowers, which is typically done in the early morning or late evening when the concentration of aromatic compounds is at its highest. The flowers are immediately transported to the extraction facility to minimize fragrance loss and prevent any degradation of the volatile compounds

2. Solvent Extraction (Enfleurage or Solvent-Based)

Tuberose flowers are highly sensitive, and traditional steam distillation can often fail to capture the full spectrum of their fragrance. As a

result, solvent extraction is the preferred method, particularly for producing tuberose absolute—a concentrated form of essential oil.

Steps in Solvent Extraction:

- **Loading the Flowers:** Freshly harvested tuberose flowers are placed on trays coated with purified fat (in the traditional enfleurage method) or immersed in a solvent like hexane or ethanol.
- **Absorption:** Over time, the fat or solvent absorbs the aromatic compounds from the flowers.
- **Solvent Recovery:** After several hours or days, the flowers are replaced with fresh ones to maximize the extraction of aromatic compounds. The fat or solvent, now saturated with fragrance, is then processed. In the case of enfleurage, the fat is washed with ethanol. For solvent extraction, the solvent is distilled off, leaving a fragrant substance called concrete.
- **Ethanol Washing:** The concrete is further washed with ethanol to separate the oil from fatty substances, producing tuberose absolute—a highly concentrated and pure form of oil.
- **Filtration and Storage:** The resulting absolute is filtered and stored in dark, airtight bottles to prevent oxidation and preserve its fragrance.



3.Steam Distillation (Alternative Method)

While steam distillation is commonly used for many essential oils, it is not ideal for tuberose due to the delicate nature of its aromatic compounds.

However, in some cases, steam distillation can still be employed, particularly in hybrid extraction processes.

Steps in Steam Distillation:

- Flower Loading:** Fresh tuberose flowers are placed in a still, and steam is injected.
- Steam Injection:** The steam passes through the flowers, causing the volatile aromatic compounds to evaporate.
- Condensation:** The steam and aromatic vapor are condensed into liquid form.
- Separation:** The essential oil, being insoluble in water, naturally separates from the condensed water (hydrosol) and is collected.



4.Fractional Distillation (Purity Enhancement)

For further refinement, fractional distillation can be used. This technique separates the essential oil into its individual components based on their boiling points, allowing for the isolation of specific aromatic compounds that contribute to the distinct notes in the fragrance.

5.Modern Techniques: Supercritical CO₂ Extraction

A more advanced and efficient method for extracting tuberose oil is supercritical CO₂ extraction, which preserves the integrity of the volatile compounds without leaving solvent residues. This method is gaining popularity due

to its environmentally friendly nature and ability to produce high-quality essential oils.

Steps in Supercritical CO₂ Extraction:

- **High Pressure Application:** CO₂ is pressurized until it reaches a supercritical state, acting both as a gas and liquid.
- **Oil Solubility:** In its supercritical state, CO₂ passes through the tuberose flowers, dissolving the aromatic compounds.
- **Separation:** The CO₂ is depressurized, returning to its gaseous state and leaving behind pure essential oil. This method ensures a clean extraction process without harmful residues.

2. Quality Control and Storage

After extraction, tuberose oil undergoes stringent quality control measures to ensure its purity and potency:

- **Gas Chromatography:** This analytical technique is used to verify the chemical composition of the essential oil, ensuring that it contains the desired compounds in the right proportions.
- **Storage:** The oil is stored in dark, airtight containers to protect it from light, heat, and oxygen, which can degrade its quality over time.

3. Environmental and Ethical Considerations

With rising demand for natural and sustainable products, the extraction of tuberose oil has increasingly focused on eco-friendly practices. Many extraction facilities are adopting greener techniques such as solvent recycling and energy reduction. Supercritical CO₂ extraction, for example, eliminates the need for harmful chemicals, making it a more environmentally responsible choice.

Additionally, sustainable farming practices for cultivating tuberose are becoming more widespread, ensuring that the natural

ecosystem is protected and the environmental footprint of production is minimized.

Conclusion

The process of extracting essential oil from tuberose is both an art and a science, requiring careful attention to preserve the flower's

delicate and complex fragrance. While steam distillation can be used, solvent extraction and supercritical CO₂ extraction are the most effective methods for capturing the full aromatic profile of tuberose. These processes not only enhance the quality and purity of the oil but also align with the growing demand for sustainable and natural fragrances. As the perfume and essential oil industries continue to innovate, the unique and luxurious scent of tuberose remains a prized ingredient in high-end products.

References:

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