



INN
PRESSME

Open Innovation Test Bed

Multilayer Barrier Packaging

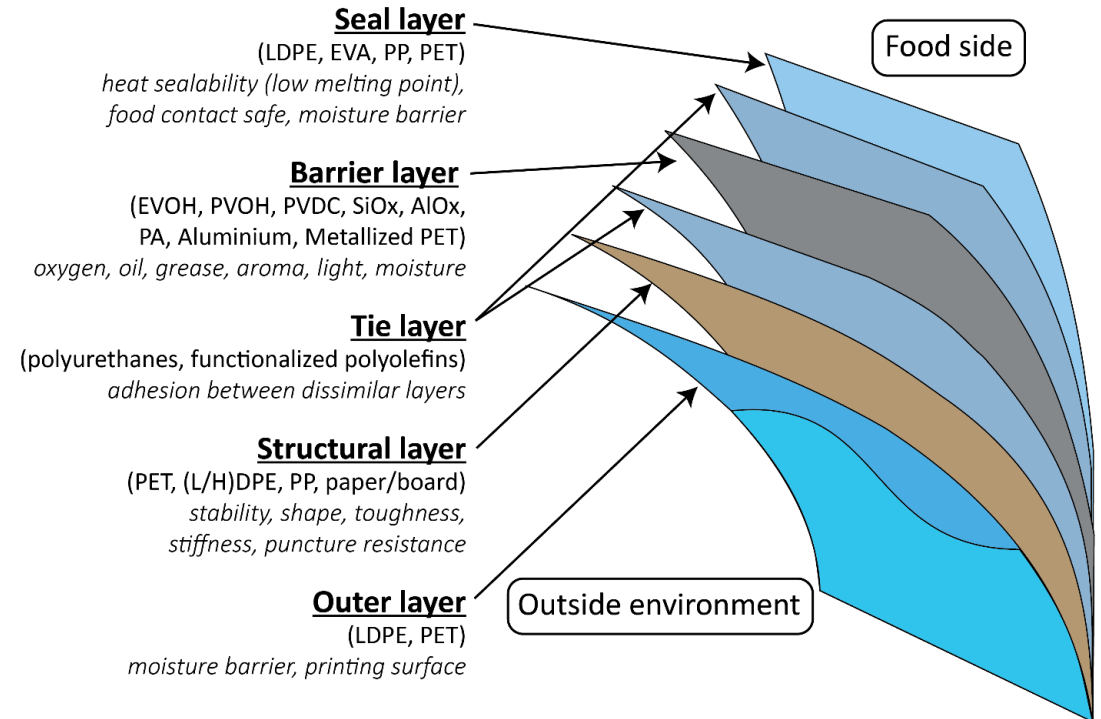
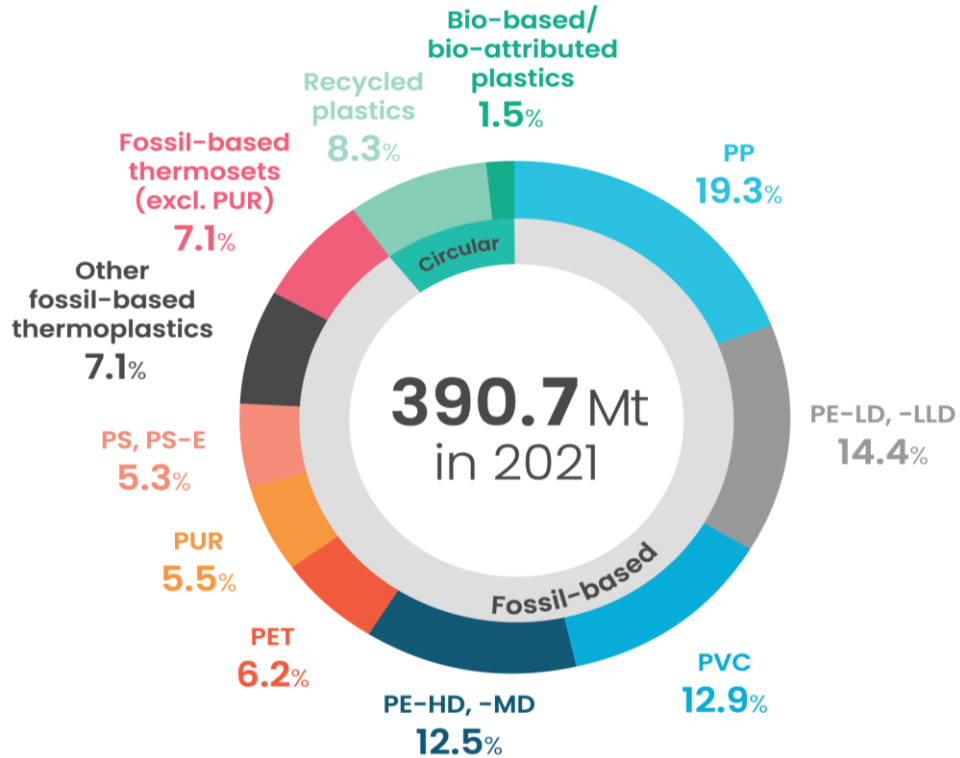
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INN-PRESSME policy and dissemination event| 26th Jan 2024

Brussels, Belgium

Plastics in packaging

Approximately 40% of total plastics produced are used for packaging applications and 17-20% is multilayer packaging



Source: Plastics Europe – “Plastics – the facts 2022”

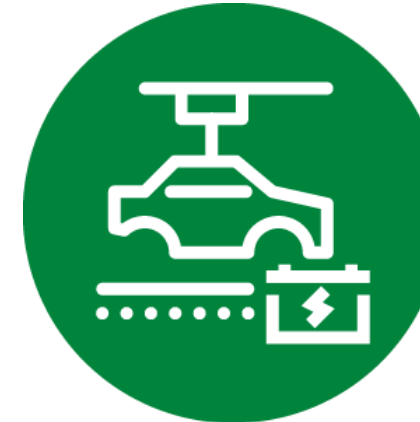
INN-PRESSME to **produce & recycle products with as little fossil-based raw materials as possible.**

Usage in the 3 following sectors:



Packaging

- Smart labels
- **Fiber-based pouches**
- Bio foam boxes
- Tubes for cosmetics



Energy & Transport

- Ultracapacitors
- Car parts
- 3D printed elements



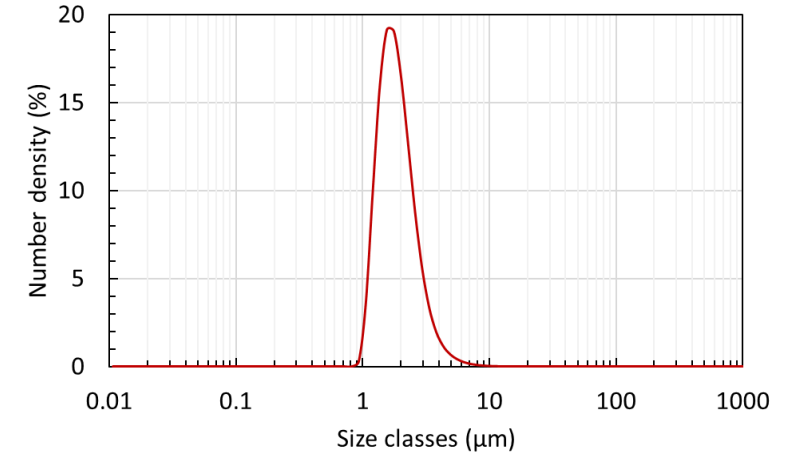
Consumer Goods

- Shoe soles
- Sport goods

- Development and scale-up of multilayer fibre-based barrier packaging to replace plastic packaging.
 - Demonstrated using **4 different pilot-lines in INN-PRESSME consortium**
- Apply PLA-X (polylactic acid dispersion), cellulose nanocrystals (CNC), & biobased hybrid nanomaterials as dispersions on papers.
- Aim for packaging materials that can be recycled with other fibre-based packaging materials and material reused.

- **Produced at VTTs formulation pilot line in Finland**
- PLA-X is water-based dispersion based on poly lactic acid (PLA)
- 20% polyvinyl alcohol (PVOH) as dispersing agent
- Solid content of the dispersion – ca. 20%
- **Enhance moisture barrier and to provide heat-sealability**

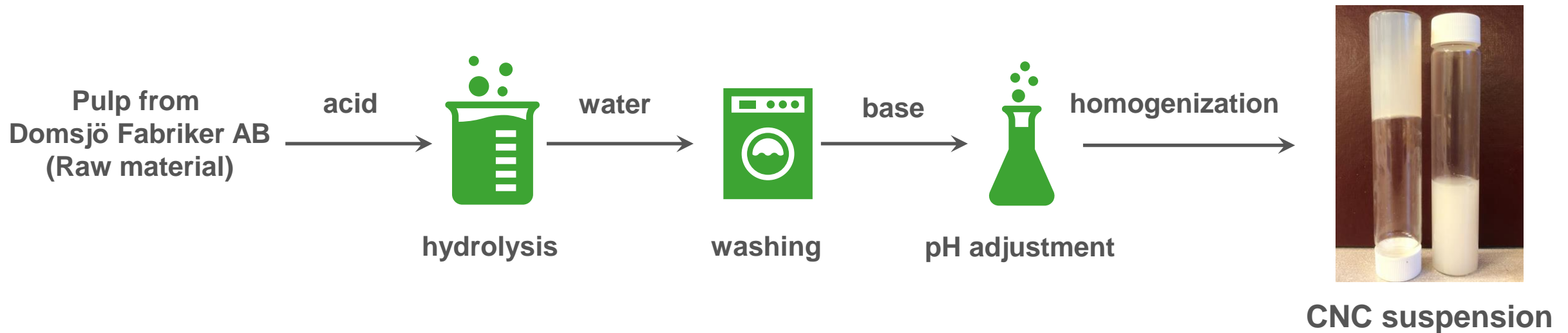
Size distribution



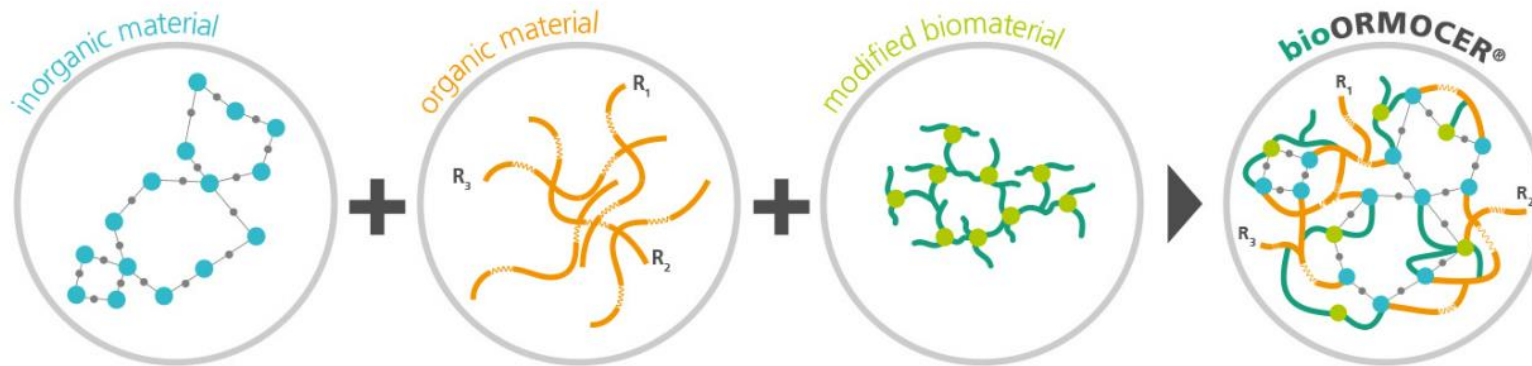
Scaled up from 2 L
to 600 L reactor



- **Produced at RISE, Sweden utilizing their CNC conversion pilot line**
- Cellulose nanocrystals (CNC) produced via acid hydrolysis of chemical pulp
- Suspension concentration up to 6%, scaled up to 200 kg batch size
- **Enhance oxygen barrier in the multilayer structure**



- **Produced at Fraunhofer-ISC NP pilot line → Up-scaled to 40 L**
- Biodegradable lacquer made from inorganic nanoclusters (silanes, inorganic complexes, and salts)
- Stabilized by modified organic biopolymers (hydroxypropyl cellulose – HPC)
- Solid content – ca. 30%
- **Provides barrier against oxygen in the multilayer structure**



Source: Fraunhofer Institute for Silicate Research ISC (https://www.barrier.fraunhofer.com/en/research-and-development/bioORMOCER-coatings-high-performance_biodegradable_functional_layers.html)

Base paper – A

- Commercial reference: Label – ‘A’
- Basis weight: 64 g/m²
- Thickness: 59 µm
- Coated one-side for improved barrier properties

Base paper – B

- Commercial reference: Label – ‘B’
- Basis weight: 60 g/m²
- Thickness: 47 µm
- Uncoated base with high smoothness

SutCo: Modular pilot line for aqueous coatings



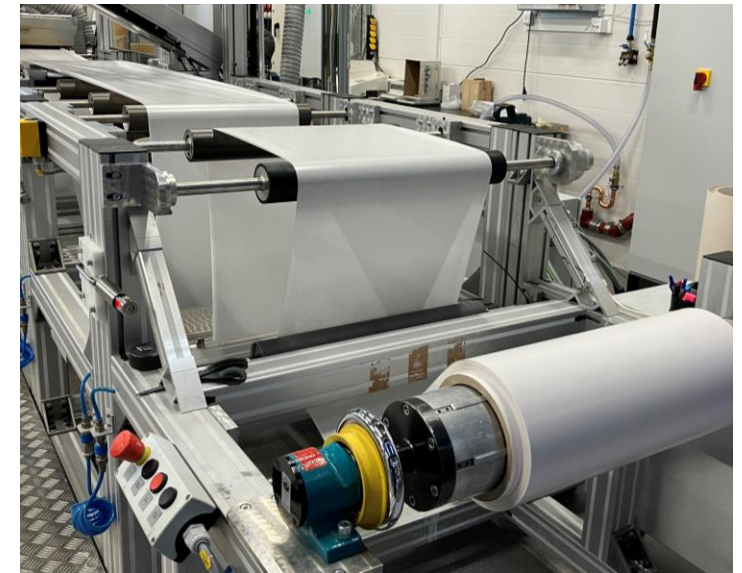
Various coating methods possible



Reverse gravure coating method used in this project

Max. coating width: 500 mm

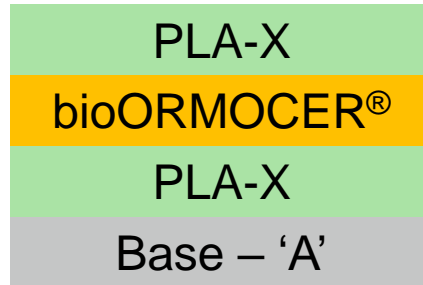
Max. coating speed: 90 m/min



Trial points

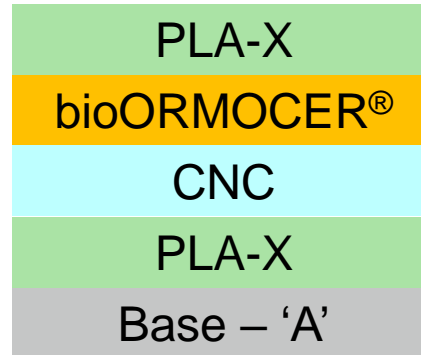
Trial point 1

(A-POP)



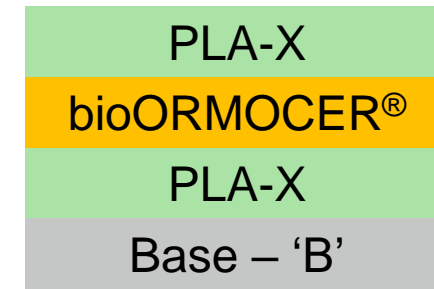
Trial point 2

(A-PCOP)



Trial point 3

(B-POP)

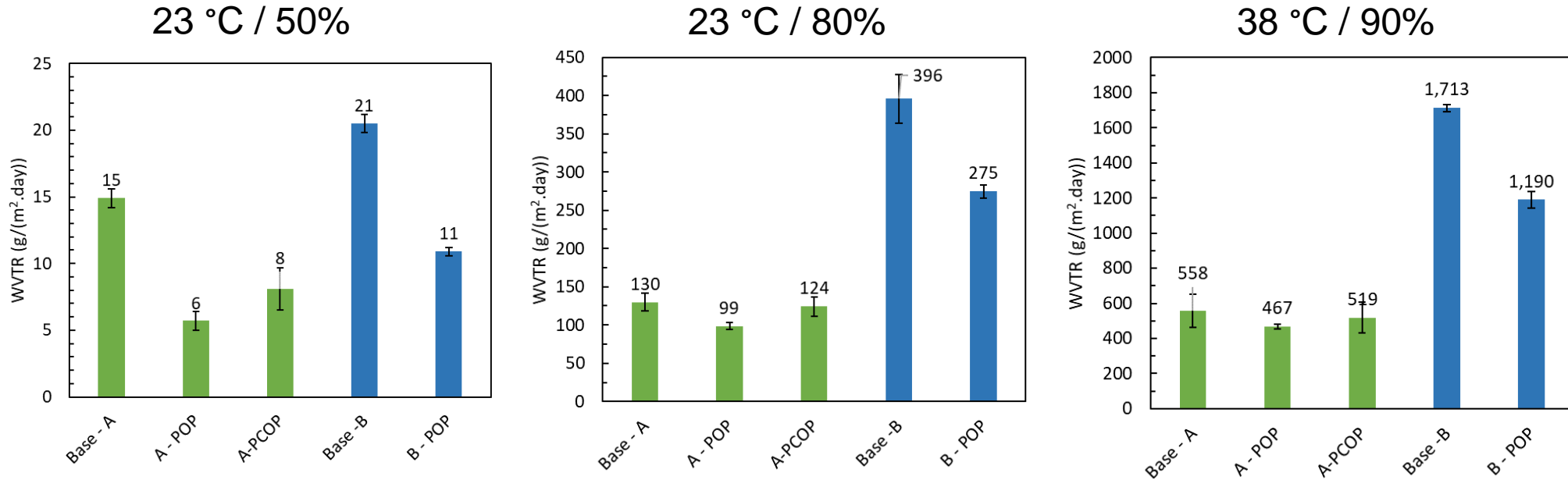


Multilayer coat weight: 10-12 g/m²

Multilayer thickness: 7-8 µm

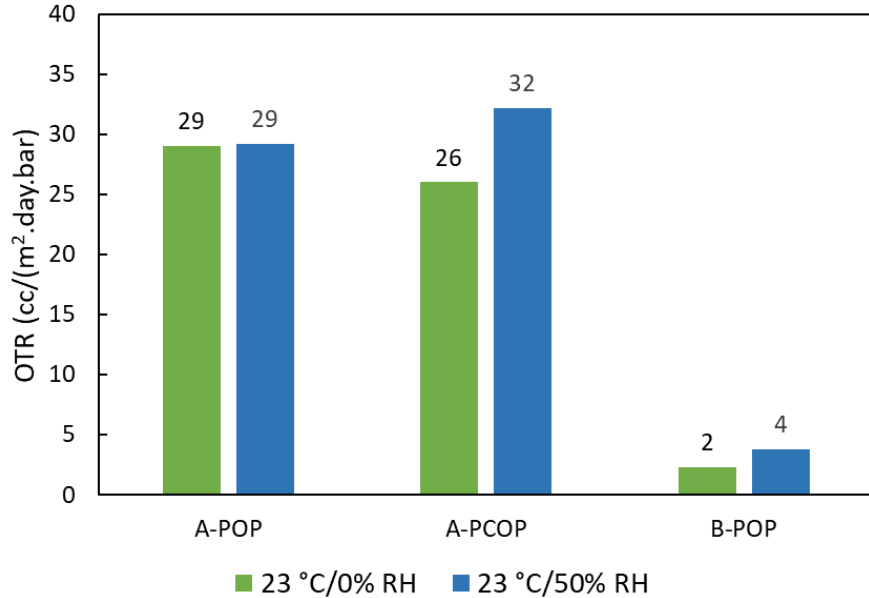
- Good coating quality for all materials.
- Surfaces are corona treated before coating each layer
- No issues with wetting/spreading
- Good adhesion between layers

Water vapour barrier



- Base – A has lower water vapour transmission rate (WVTR) than B due to pre-coat
- Multilayer coatings lower the WVTR by:
 - 50-65% at 23 °C / 50% RH
 - 25-30% at 23 °C / 80% RH
 - 15-30% at 38 °C / 90% RH
- Backside coating or thicker coatings might improve WVTR at higher humidities

Oxygen barrier



- Two test conditions: 23 °C / 0% RH and 23 °C / 50% RH
- Both base papers do not have any oxygen barrier
- Base B shows excellent barrier to oxygen at both test conditions
- Base B has higher smoothness → better coating holdout (especially considering the low coat weights)

Grease and Mineral oil barrier

- All multilayer coatings have the max. KIT value of 12
- All multilayer coatings do not allow any n-Heptane vapours to pass through



- Three-layer: PLAX + bioORMOCER + PLAX configuration for industrial scale pilot trials
- PLAX coated at 80 m/min on WALKI's production line located at Ylöjärvi, Finland
- 5000 m coated for each base paper with good coating quality and reproducibility
- bioORMOCER and PLAX to coat were applied using SUTCO pilot line at 20 m/min
- 2000 m of the final multi-layer structure was produced.

- Barrier properties similar to that of lab-scale samples – Results reproduced on large scale trials
- Oxygen barrier for large scale coated samples as low as 0.8 and 2 cc/m²/day/bar at 0% and 50% RH, respectively at 23 °C.

Recyclability

- Pilot-scale samples for scale-up were tested for recyclability according to CEPI test method.
- Multilayer samples with CNC-layer passed the test and can be recycled in paper stream
- Samples without CNC-layer failed the test → CNC layer helps with delamination
- Tests on-going for large-scale demonstrator samples

Heat-sealability

- Pilot-scale samples for scale-up studies showed good heat sealability
- Large-scale demonstrator samples had reduced heat sealability → Corona pretreatment and thicker top PLAX layer will improve this.
 - Poor heat sealability is due to practical reasons and can be solved easily.

- Multilayer coating done on two different base papers using:
 - PLA-X (crosslinkable PLA-based aqueous dispersion)
 - CNC (cellulose nanocrystals)
 - bioORMOCER® (biodegradable inorganic nanoparticles stabilized by biopolymers)
- Traditional coating methods such as gravure coating can be used to apply these materials into multilayer structures
- Low coat weight and coating thickness (below 12 g/m² and 8 μm) for all three layers combined
- Promising water vapour barrier properties at 23 °C/ 50% RH
- OTR as low as 0.8 - 2 cc/(m².day.bar)
- Excellent grease and mineral oil barrier
- Good heat-sealing properties



Walki



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