



# FOOD PACKAGING IN A CIRCULAR ECONOMY: STRATEGIES FROM A SCIENTIFIC VIEW

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Professor Packaging Technology - UGent



**Design for recycling van verpakkingen  
EMPACK, October 3<sup>th</sup> 2018**



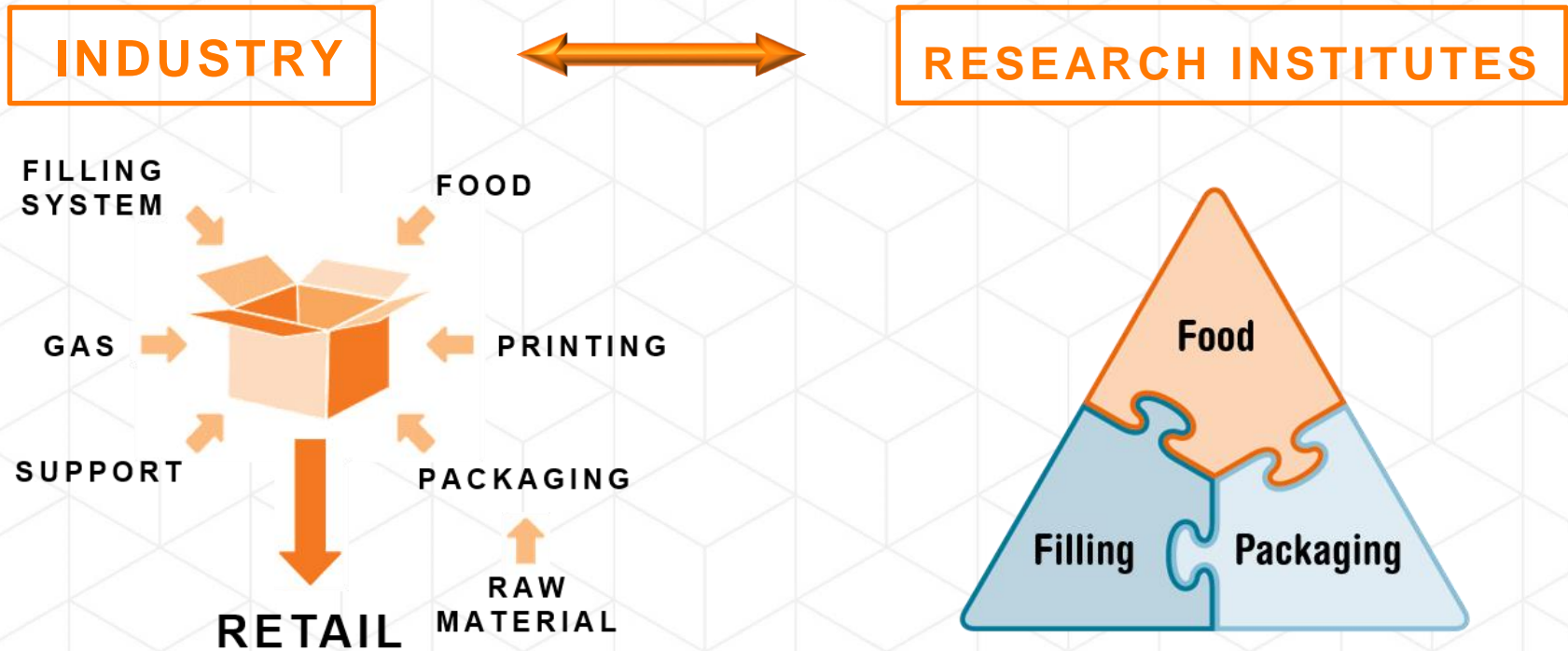
# PACK4FOOD

## VISION



# PACK4FOOD

## STRUCTURE



[www.Pack4Food.be](http://www.Pack4Food.be)

Visit us at Food Partner Village



# PACK4FOOD

## COMPANIES



PHILIPS



# PACKAGING IS?



Independent – 9/05/2016



De Zondag – 21/01/2018



De Standaard

Zoeken

Schokkende foto's tonen zee van plastic in tropisch paradijs

29/10/2017 om 08:05 door Guy Stevens



Foto: Caroline Power

Ooit was de kustlijn langs de Caraïbische Zee in Roatan (Honduras) een lust voor het oog. Daar is nog erg weinig van over, blijkt uit foto's van een fotograaf die ter plaatse woont, en dat is te danken aan onszelf. De zee ligt er vol met plastic.

Argusactueel.be

Barcode  
**Pack4Food**

# PACKAGING IS?



# PACKAGING IS?

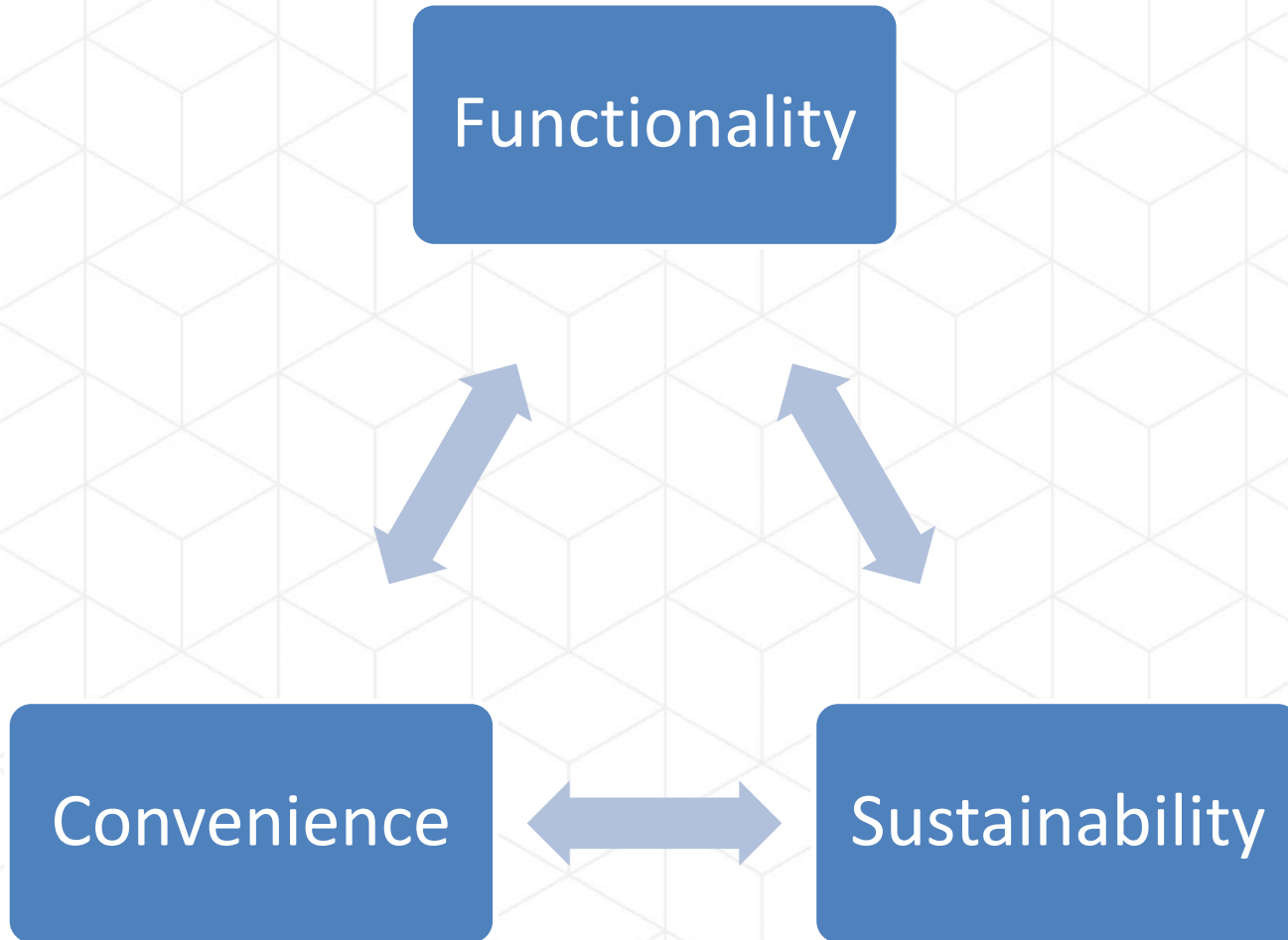


<http://www.fao.org/>



Source: <https://www.profoodworld.com>

# PACKAGING IS





# PACKAGING - FUNCTIONALITY

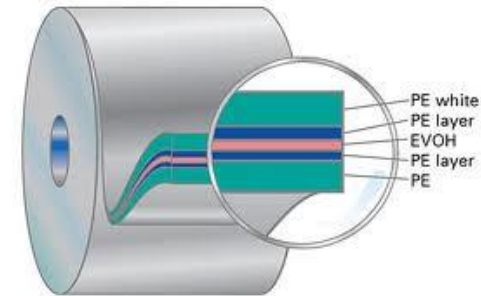
## DELICIOUS & HEALTHY FOODS

- ▶ Mild preservation technology
- ▶ Less use of additives
- ▶ Reduction in fat, sugar and salt content
- ▶ Globalisation

Stability of food products?

**Importance  
packaging!**

- Multilayer packaging
  - EVOH, PVdC, aluminium, nanoparticles, AlOx, ...
  - Plasmatechnology: SiOx, carboncoating



www.lamitubes.com

# PACKAGING - FUNCTIONALITY

## DELICIOUS & HEALTHY FOODS

- ▶ Mild preservation technology
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- ▶ Globalisation



**Stability of food products?**

**Importance  
packaging!**

- Multilayer packaging
- Modified atmosphere packaging (MAP)  
+ increase in cold storage shelf-life
- Active packaging (e.g. O<sub>2</sub>-absorbers)

# FOOD PACKAGING

## TOWARDS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

- ▶ Key message 1: always consider the packaged product  
ie. product + package

Measure	Energy usage for packaging (MJ)	Estimated loss (%)	Energy loss through loss (MJ, for pork)	Total packaging + loss (MJ)
<i>Per packaging unit 350—500g fresh meat</i>				
Packed under normal atmosphere (NA) (absolute qty.)	0,7	9,00%	7	7,7
From NA to MAP	1,5	-5,00%	-4,3	-2,8 (-37%)
From HiOx MAP to VSP	-1,1	-3,00%	-1,7	-2,8 (-36%)
From HiOx MAP to LowOx MAP	0	-3,00%	-0,4	-0,4 (-5%)
From MAP PET to rPET	-1,1	0,00%	-1,4	-2,4 (-31%)

Table 9: Average reduction (-) or addition (+) of energy usage and percentage of loss per packaging option for fresh meat, calculated on the basis of the results (Van Velzen, 2011).

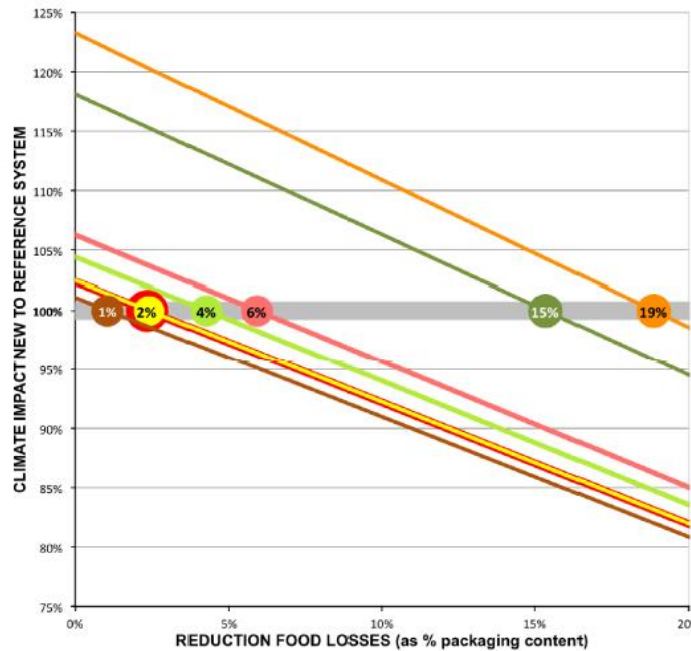


photo: Multivac

# FOOD PACKAGING

## TOWARDS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

- ▶ Key message 1: always consider the packaged product ie. product + package



- Carb. soft drinks, portion sizes (from ≥1,5L to ≤0,5L), trade-off point=19%
- Green beans in can, portion sizes (from 400g net to 200g net), trade-off point=15%
- Cooked ham, portion sizes (from approx. 200g to 100g, or from approx. 400g to 200g), trade-off point=6%
- Lettuce, 4th grade, portion sizes (from family pack 300-400g to smaller 80-150g), trade-off point=4%
- Beef, vacuum skin packaging (from MAP to VSP packaging with at least +3days expiration date), trade-off point=2%
- Cheese spreads, mini-portion (from portion approx. 200g to mini-portion), trade-off point=2%
- Bread, portion sizes (from big ≥750g to medium or small <750g), trade-off point=1%

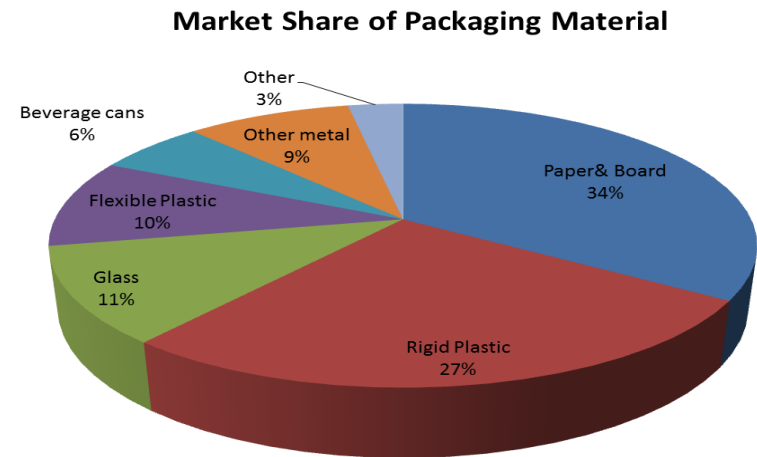
<https://www.ovam.be/sites/default/files/atoms/files/2015-Report-OVAM-Food-loss-and-packaging-DEF.pdf>



# FOOD PACKAGING

## TOWARDS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

- ▶ Key message 1: always consider the packaged product  
ie. product + package
- ▶ Key message 2: aim for packaging optimization
  - ▶ Responsibility for all stakeholders in packaging chain
    - ▶ How much materials needed?
    - ▶ Which type of materials needed?



Data: Rexam (2011)

# FOOD PACKAGING

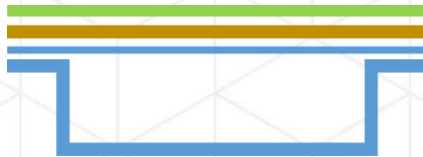
## TOWARDS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

### ▶ Tray + topfilm

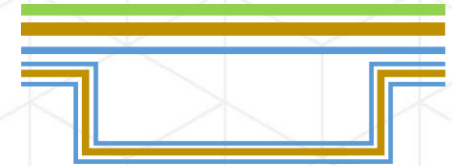
PP < PET << EVOH



MONOLAYER



MULTILAYER BARRIER  
TOPFILM



MULTILAYER BARRIER  
TRAY + TOPFILM

### ▶ Higher barrier = better protection?

Investigated in project OPTIBARRIER

# OPTIBARRIER

## WHAT IS THE OPTIMAL BARRIER?

FLANDERS  
INNOVATION &  
ENTREPRENEURSHIP



Flanders  
State of the Art

- ▶ Collective research project
- ▶ 61 companies, 20% cofinancing
- ▶ 6 research institutes
- ▶ 80% funded by Flanders
- ▶ €2.000.000
- ▶ 4.3 FTE
- ▶ 2015 - 2019

Can the same shelf life be reached  
in a packaging with less barrier?

Is a light  
barrier  
necessary?

Does a higher barrier  
correlate with a  
longer shelf life?

What is the  
optimal barrier?

Which materials are  
a functional barrier  
for migration?



# OPTIBARRIER

## RESEARCH INSTITUTES



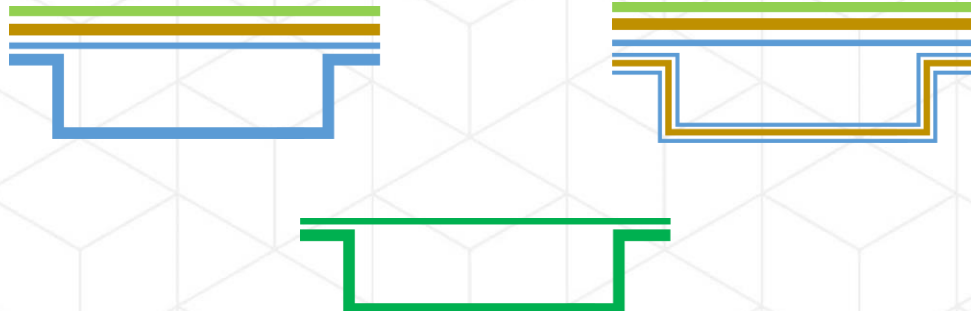


# OPTIBARRIER

## CASE: READY-TO-EAT MEAL



Product	Ready-to-eat meal
Shelf life	8 days at 4°C
Packaging Concepts	<b>LOW barrier:</b> OPA/EVOH/PP foil + PP tray <b>MEDIUM barrier:</b> PET tray + PET foil <b>HIGH barrier:</b> PP/EVOH/PP tray + OPA/EVOH/PP foil
MAP	50 % CO <sub>2</sub> – 50% N <sub>2</sub>



# OPTIBARRIER

## CASE: READY-TO-EAT MEAL



O <sub>2</sub> barrier of package		Low	Medium	High
Foil	Material	OPA-EVOH/PP	PET	OPA-EVOH/PP
	Thickness OTR*	65μ 6 cc/m <sup>2</sup> /d	40μ 33 cc/m <sup>2</sup> /d	65μ 6cc/m <sup>2</sup> /d
Tray	Material	PP	PET	PP/EVOH/PP
	OTR*	2 cc/tray/day	0,07 cc/tray/d	0,001 cc/tray/d

\*OTR measurements conditions: 23° C

50% RH outside of package, 90% RH inside of package

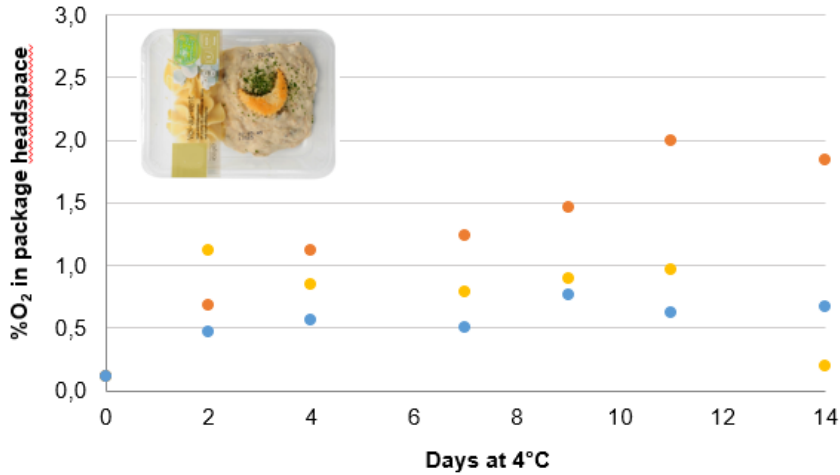
Foils: 100% O<sub>2</sub>, trays: 21% O<sub>2</sub>



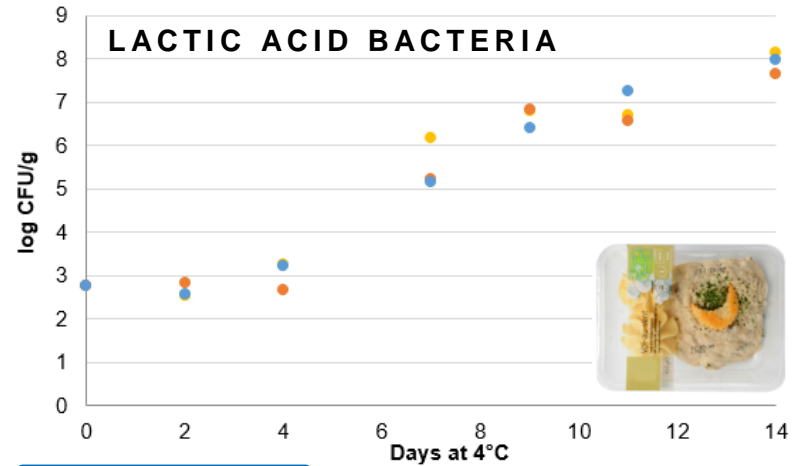
# OPTIBARRIER

## CASE: READY-TO-EAT MEAL (STORAGE IN DARK CONDITIONS)

Ready-to-eat meal



Ready-to-eat meal



Top foil

OPA/PE/EVOH/PE/PP

PET

OPA/PE/EVOH/PE/PP

Tray

PP

PET

PP/EVOH/PP

O<sub>2</sub> Barrier

LOW

MEDIUM

HIGH

- Promising results in terms of using monolayer materials
- OPTIBARRIER will further investigate: effect of light conditions, effect towards pathogens

# FOOD PACKAGING

## TOWARDS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

- ▶ Key message 1: always consider the packaged product  
ie. product + package
  
- ▶ Key message 2: aim for packaging optimization
  - ▶ Responsibility for all stakeholders in packaging chain
    - ▶ Multilayer vs mono-layer
    - ▶ Alternatives for multilayers
      - ▶ Replace layers (e.g. EVOH, PA) by coatings (e.g. AlOx, SiOx)
      - ▶ Integrate different properties in one single layer
      - ▶ Investigate new polymers: e.g. PEF (polyethylene furanoate)

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    - ▶ Alternatives for multilayers
- ▶ Key message 3: explore different collection, sorting and recycling strategies

# FOOD PACKAGING

## SORTING AND RECYCLING STRATEGIES

- ▶ Efficient collection systems
  - ▶ Worldwide approach needed: role of policy!
  - ▶ Important role of consumers (e.g. responsibility towards waste in the environment)
- ▶ Performance sorting equipment
- ▶ Quality recycling processes: in case of multilayers
  - ▶ Delamination of multilayers by dissolving adhesives e.g. Saperatec-technology
  - ▶ Use of compatibilizers during recycling process (e.g. increase compatibility between PET and PE): cfr. research project ReFOIL

<https://www.ugent.be/ea/match/cpmt/en/research/refoil>

ReFOIL



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# FOOD PACKAGING

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  - ▶ Selectively dissolve a polymer in a multilayer structure (e.g. recycling of PA/PE by the Newcycling process, developed by APK/DSM)
  - ▶ Pyrolysis process:
    - ▶ Thermal treatment of plastics at high temperatures in absence of oxygen
    - ▶ Leading to liquid and gaseous products, which can be used as resources

**Environmental impact of the different processes?**

# FOOD PACKAGING

## TOWARDS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY - TAKE HOME MESSAGES

- ▶ Key message 1: always consider the packaged product  
ie. product + package
- ▶ Key message 2: aim for packaging optimization
  - ▶ Responsibility for all stakeholders in packaging chain
    - ▶ Multilayer vs mono-layer
    - ▶ Alternatives for multilayers
- ▶ Key message 3: explore different collection, sorting and recycling strategies
  - ▶ Food quality and food safety remain very important!



# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



Pack4Food helps companies to improve food packaging.

We bring together companies and research institutes to achieve large and small improvements in the packaging chain.

We initiate and coordinate research, build a network and offer training and advice.

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