

L'EMBALLAGE ALIMENTAIRE EN 1H30



- + Conserver & Protéger ✓
- + Garantir la Sécurité
- + Communiquer & Informer
- + Traçabilité
- + Stocker, Transporter & Distribuer



✓ mécaniques
✓ Lumière

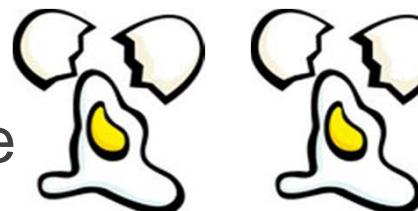
✓ Contaminations microbiologiques
✓ Contaminations



L'EMBALLAGE: UN ÉLÉMENT ESSENTIEL

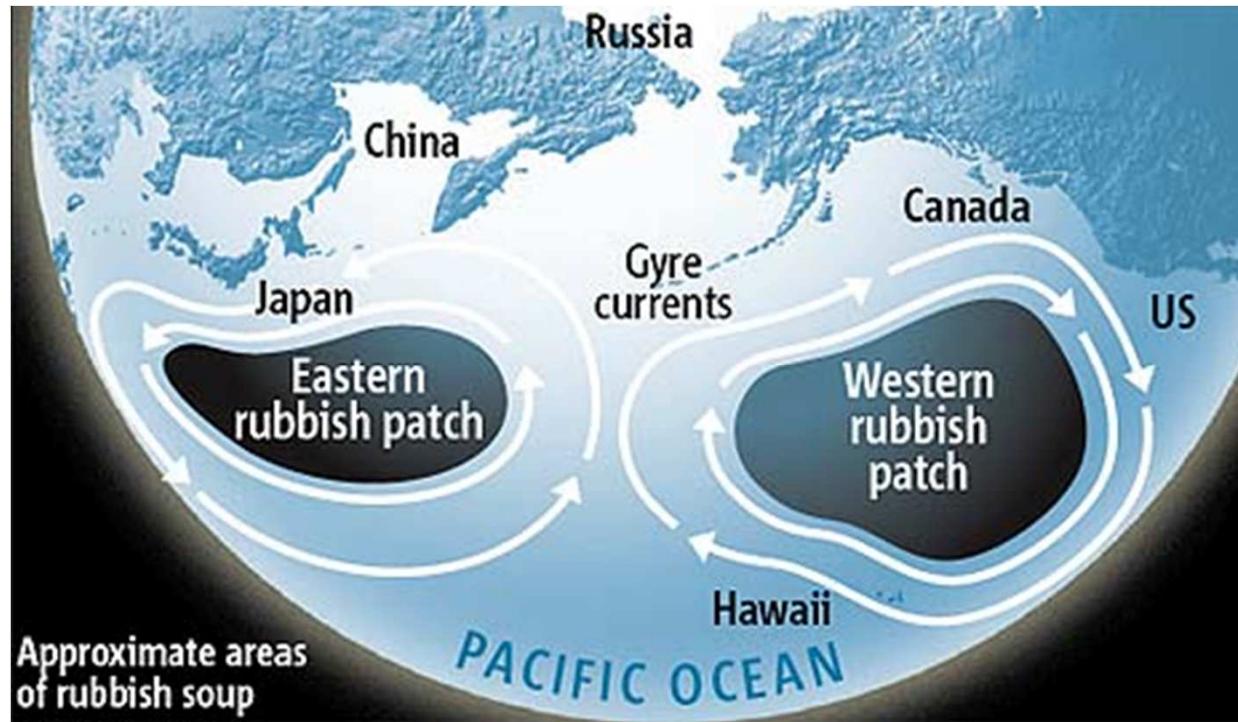
SANTÉ SÉCURITÉ

Réduction des risques de contaminations et d'intoxications alimentaires



DURABILITÉ

Réduction des pertes et gaspillages alimentaires (plus d'un tiers de la production)



L'EMBALLAGE: DES RISQUES À MAITRISER

SANTÉ SÉCURITÉ

Contamination chimique
de l'aliment par
migration

DURABILITÉ

Gestion des déchets
d'emballages, impact
sur l'environnement

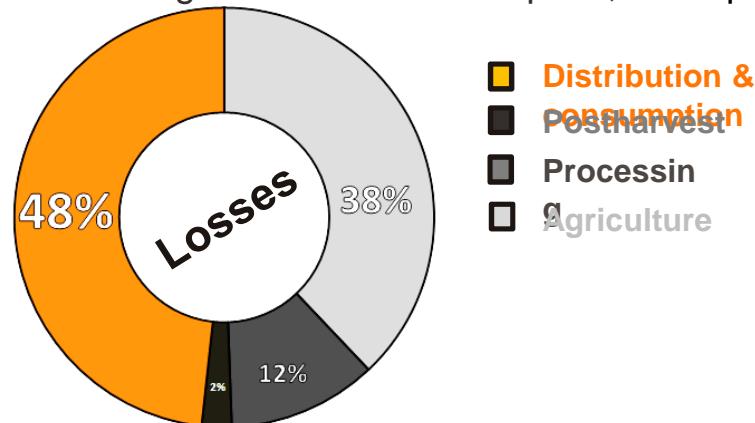
Emballages innovants et qualité des aliments: emballages actifs et intelligents

Nathalie GONTARD

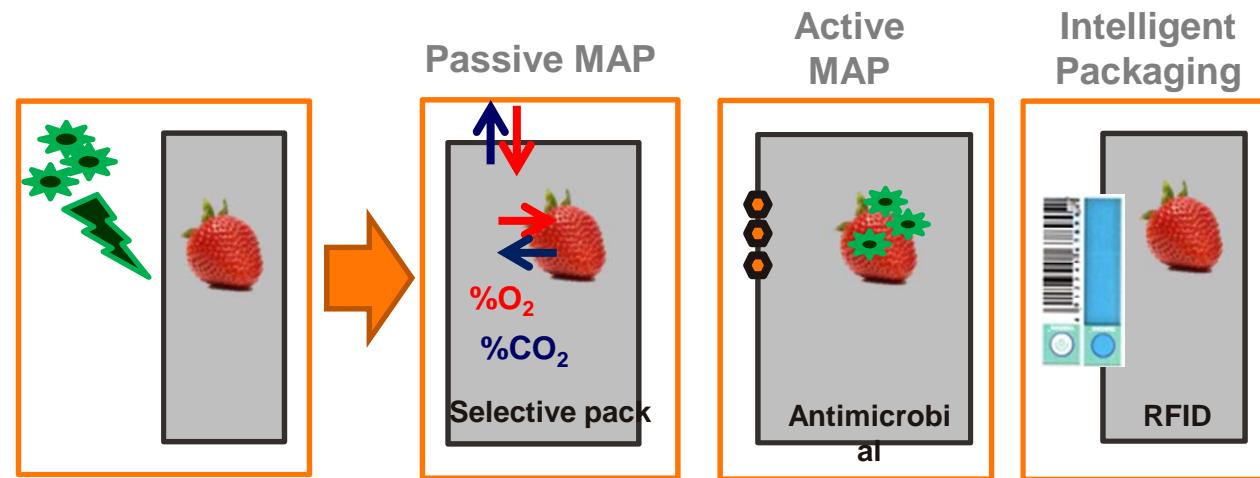
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Professeur Université Montpellier
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Sustainable packaging to reduce fresh food losses and wastes

- ❖ More than half of the fresh fruit and vegetable production is lost before consumption
- ❖ Most of the losses during distribution/consumption, when packaging is involved



Repartition of the losses through the supply chain for fruits and vegetables in 2007
(adapted from Gustavsson et al. 2011)



Définitions

Règlement de la commission Européenne (EC) No 450/2009

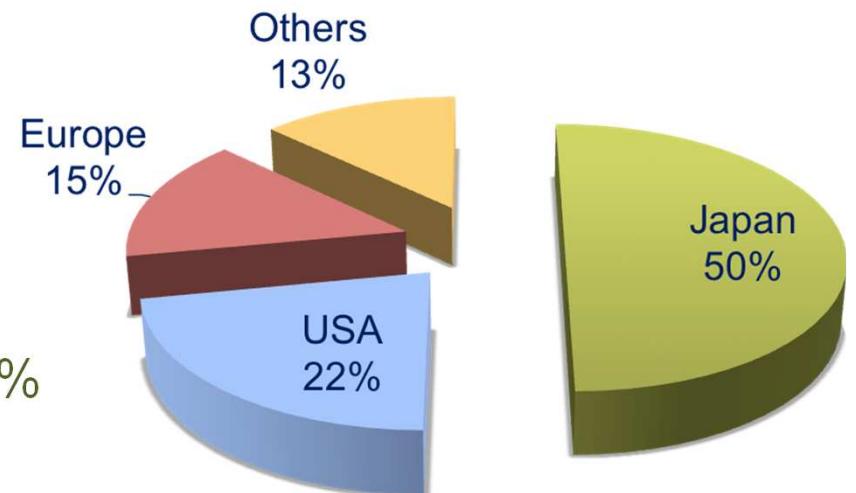
Art. 3(a) Emballages actifs: absorbent ou émettent volontairement une ou plusieurs substances dans l'objectif de préserver les qualités du produit alimentaire

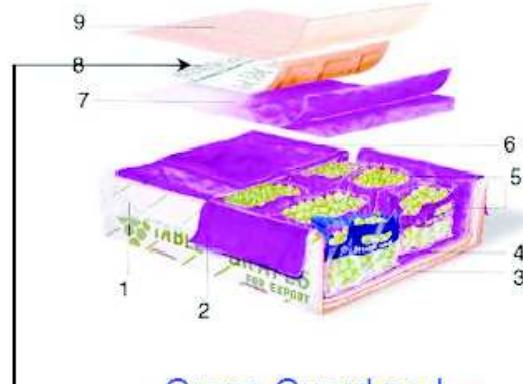
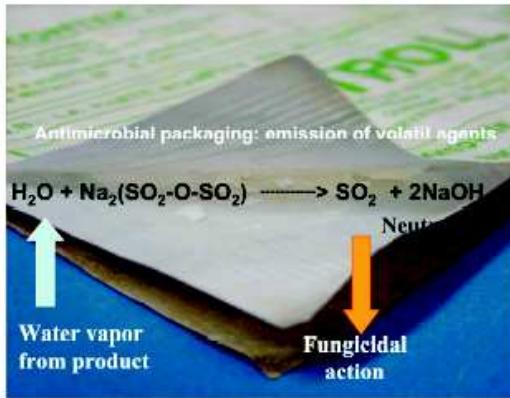
Art. 3(b) Emballages intelligents: permettent de suivre l'évolution de la qualité ou des conditions externes de conservation influençant la qualité des produits alimentaires

Taux annuel de croissance en Europe:

Emballages conventionnels: 4.2%

Emballages actifs &intelligents > 10%

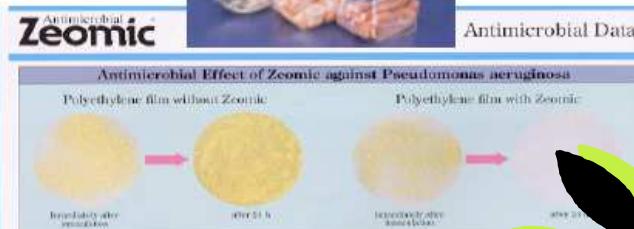




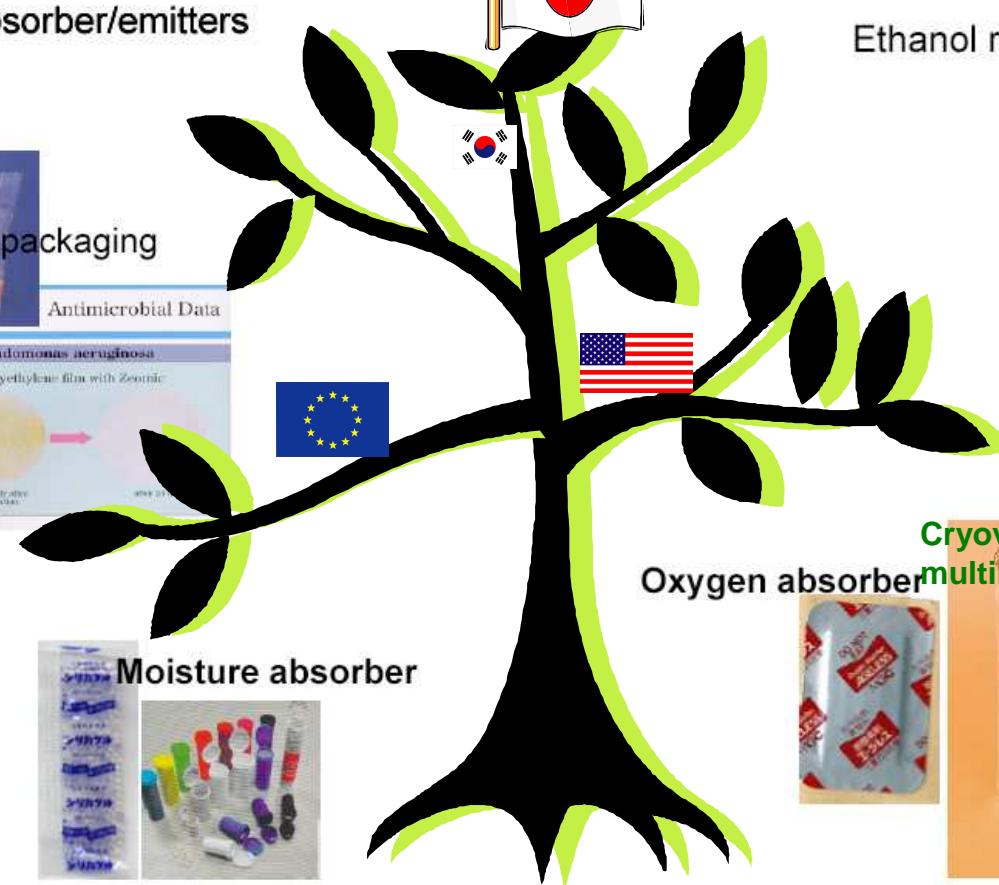
SO_2 emitter

CO_2 absorber/emitters

Silver based antimicrobial packaging



Ethylen absorber



Ethanol releaser



Self-cooling or self-heating packaging

Cryovac OS 1000 multilayered film



THE ROOTS OF ACTIVE & INTELLIGENT FOOD PACKAGING



The roots: traditional vegetal leaves
in tropical area of Africa, Asia and
South America

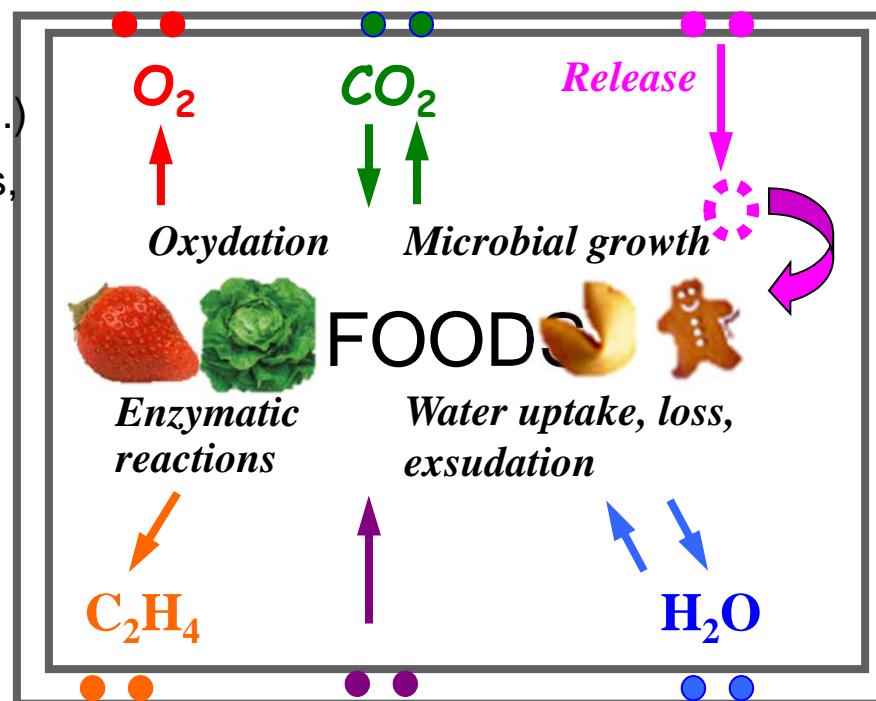
Active Packaging fight food degradations

Oxydation of compounds of interest:

- Organoleptic (aroma compounds, pigments..)
- Nutritionnals (vitamins, essential fatty acids...)

Respiration, maturation of living products:

- Fruits and vegetables
- Sea foods....



Addition of fragile additives:

- vitamins,
- pre/probiotics
- Aroma compounds ...

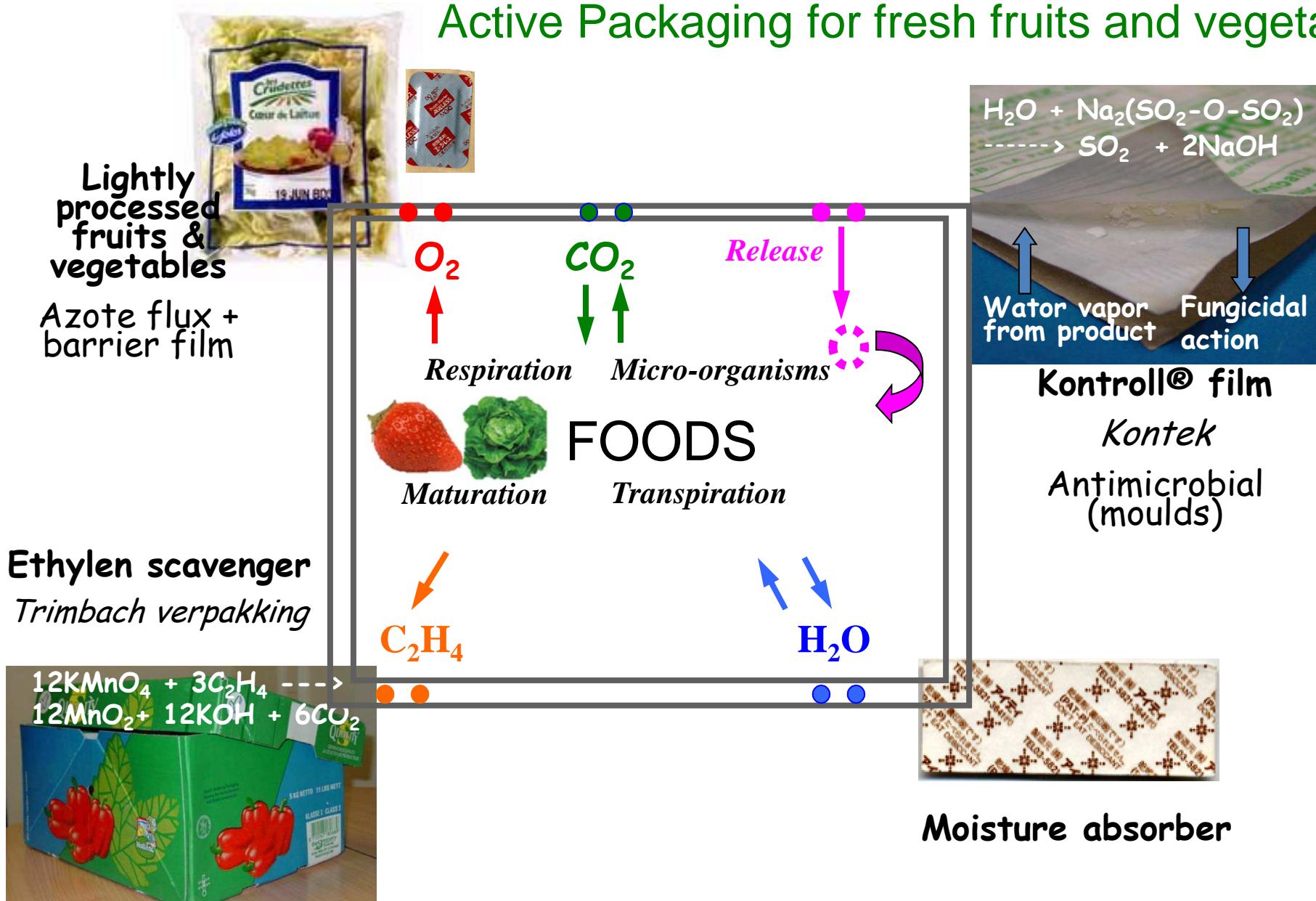
Microbial growth:

- spoilage
- pathogens
- surface contamination

Liquid (exsudat) or vapor (a_w):

- Texture de degradation
- Increase others degradations mecanisms, especially microbial growth

Active Packaging for fresh fruits and vegetable



Oxygen absorbers



☞ Ascorbic acid, catechol oxydation

Enzymatic catalysis (glucose oxydase/catalase system)

Others reactions

Iron oxydation:



Paper based gaz permeable sachet

1 g of Fe absorb:

0,134 mol d'O₂, 325 ml d'O₂ à 25° C

 AGELESS®

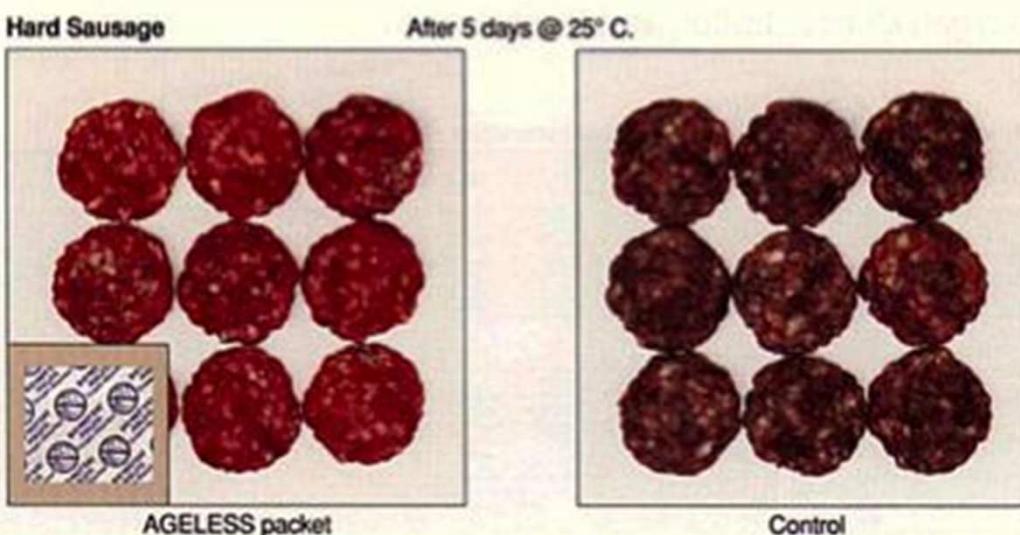
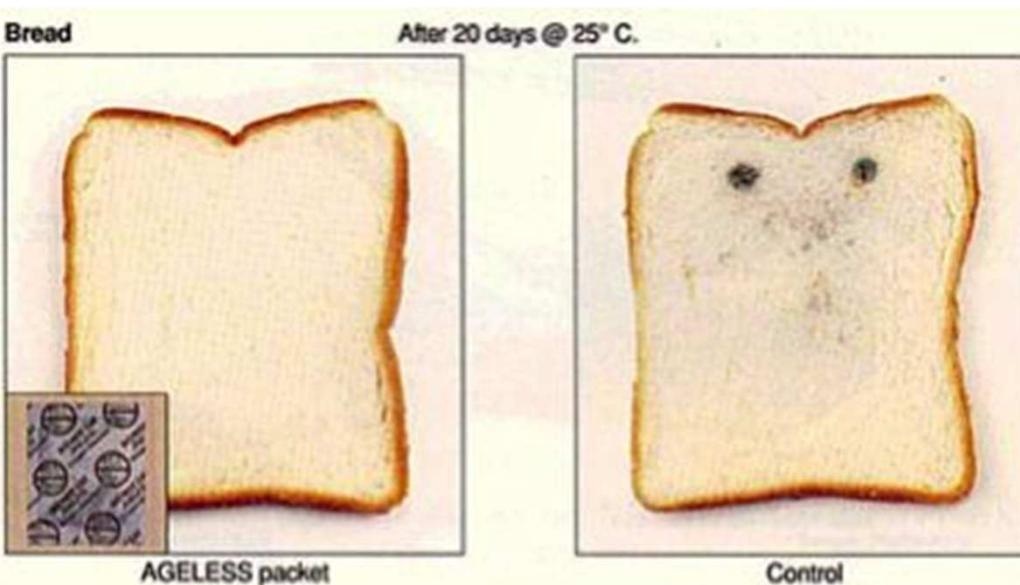
DO NOT CONSUME
OXYGEN ABSORBER

THIS LABEL HELPS TO
MAINTAIN THE QUALITY
AND FRESHNESS OF
THE FOOD.



 AGELESS®

DO NOT CONSUME
OXYGEN ABSORBER



OVERVIEW OF COMMERCIAL OXYGEN SCAVENGERS

Table 1—Overview of commercial oxygen scavengers

Format	Trade Name	Manufacturer	References
Card Closure Liner	Ageless®	Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Co. (Japan)	
	Darex®	Grace Performance Chemicals (U.S.A.)	Teumac (1995), Brody and others (2001)
	PureSeal®	Advanced Oxygen Technologies Inc. (U.S.A.)	Teumac (1995)
	Smartcap®	Advanced Oxygen Technologies Inc. (U.S.A.)	Teumac (1996)
Concentrate	Amosorb®, 2000, 3000	BP Amoco Chemical (U.S.A.)	
	Oxbat™	Crown Cork and Seal (U.S.A.)	Brody and others (2001)
	Oxyguard™	Toyo Seikan Kaisha (Japan)	
	Oxysorb®	Pillsbury Co (U.S.A.)	
Film	Bicka®	Bicka Ltd (Finland)	
	OS2000®	Sealed Air Corporation (U.S.A.)	Butler (2002)
	ZERO ₂ ™	CSIRO and VisyPak (Australia)	Brody and others (2001)
	Ageless®	Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Co. (Japan)	
Label	ATCO®	Standa Industrie (France)	
	FreshMax®	Multisorb Technologies Inc. (U.S.A.)	
	Ageless®	Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Co. (Japan)	Nakamura and Hoshino (1983), Smith and others (1995), Lyver and others (1998)
	ATCO®	Standa Industrie (France)	Hurme and Ahvenainen (1996)
Sachet	Bicka®	Bicka Ltd (Finland)	Ahvenainen and Hurme (1997)
	Freshilizer®	Toppan Printing Co. (Japan)	Smith and others (1995)
	FreshPax®	Multisorb Technologies Inc (U.S.A.)	Smith and others (1995)
	Keplon™	Keplon Co. (Japan)	Smith and others (1995)
	Modulan™	Nippon Kayaku Co. (Japan)	Brody and others (2001)
	Negamold® ¹	Freund Industrial Co. (Japan)	Smith and others (1995)
	Oxyeater™	Ueno Seiyaku Co. (Japan)	Brody and others (2001)
	Oxysorb®	Pillsbury Co. (U.S.A.)	
	Sanso-cut®	Finetech Co. (Japan)	Hurme and Ahvenainen (1996)
	Sansoless™	Hakuyo Co. (Japan)	Brody and others (2001)
	Secule®	Nippon Soda Co. (Japan)	Brody and others (2001)
	Sequel®	Dai Nippon Co. (Japan)	Brody and others (2001)
	Tamotsu™	Oji Kako Co. (Japan)	Brody and others (2001)
	Vitalon® ²	Toagosei Chemical Co. (Japan)	Hurme and Ahvenainen (1996)
Thermoformed Tray	Oxycap®	Standa Industrie (France)	

¹Combined actions between O₂ scavenging and ethanol generation

²Combined actions between O₂ scavenging and CO₂ generation

Transfert dans les systèmes aliment/emballage



Réactions de dégradation
physico-chimiques et biologiques

Migrants:

Constituents de l'emballage

Gaz et vapeurs de l'environnement

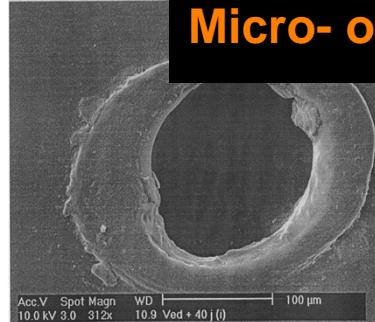
Designing materials for fresh fruits & vegetables MAP

Too low O₂ permeability
→ Anoxia

Too low water vapor permeability
→ Condensation that favors development of micro-organisms

Plastic limitations for fresh fruits & vegetables preservation

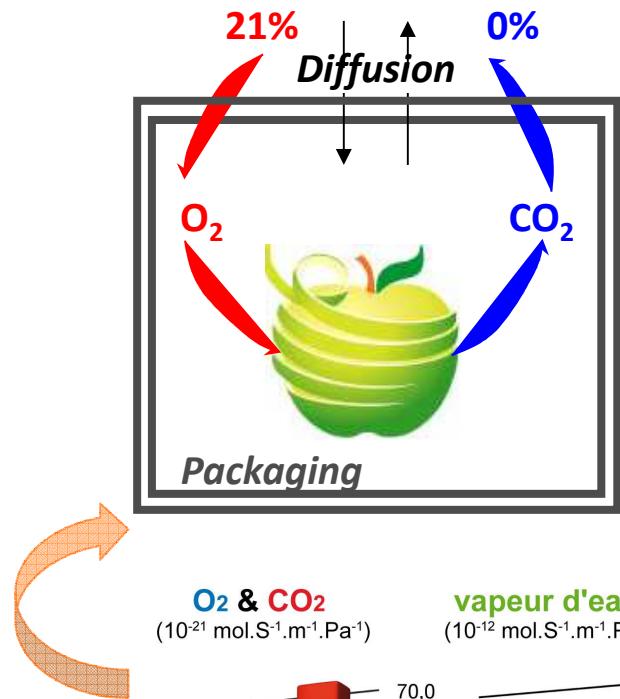
Micro- or macro-perforated plastics



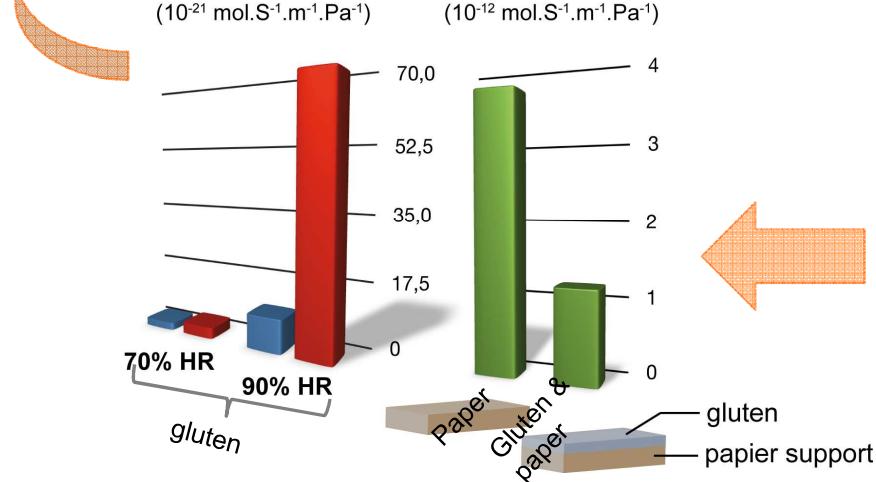
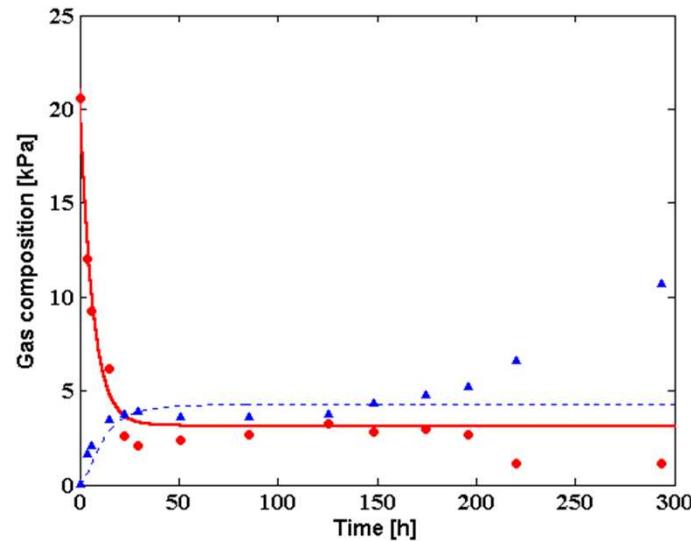
Insufficient permselectivity ratio (P_{CO₂}/P_{O₂})
→ Not adapted to CO₂-sensitive fresh produces

Designing materials for fresh fruits & vegetables MAP

MAP modeling

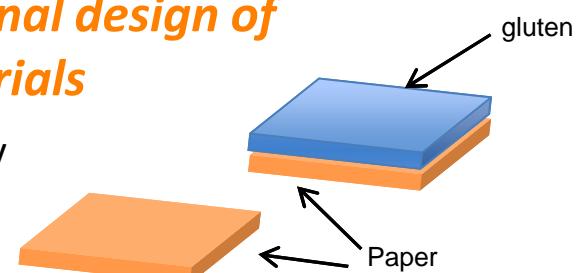


$$(O_2)_t = \frac{Pe_{O_2} * \Delta P * S * dt}{e} - \frac{RR_{O_2\max} * O_2 * m * dt}{(Km_{O_2} + O_2) * (1 + CO_2 / Ki_{CO_2})}$$



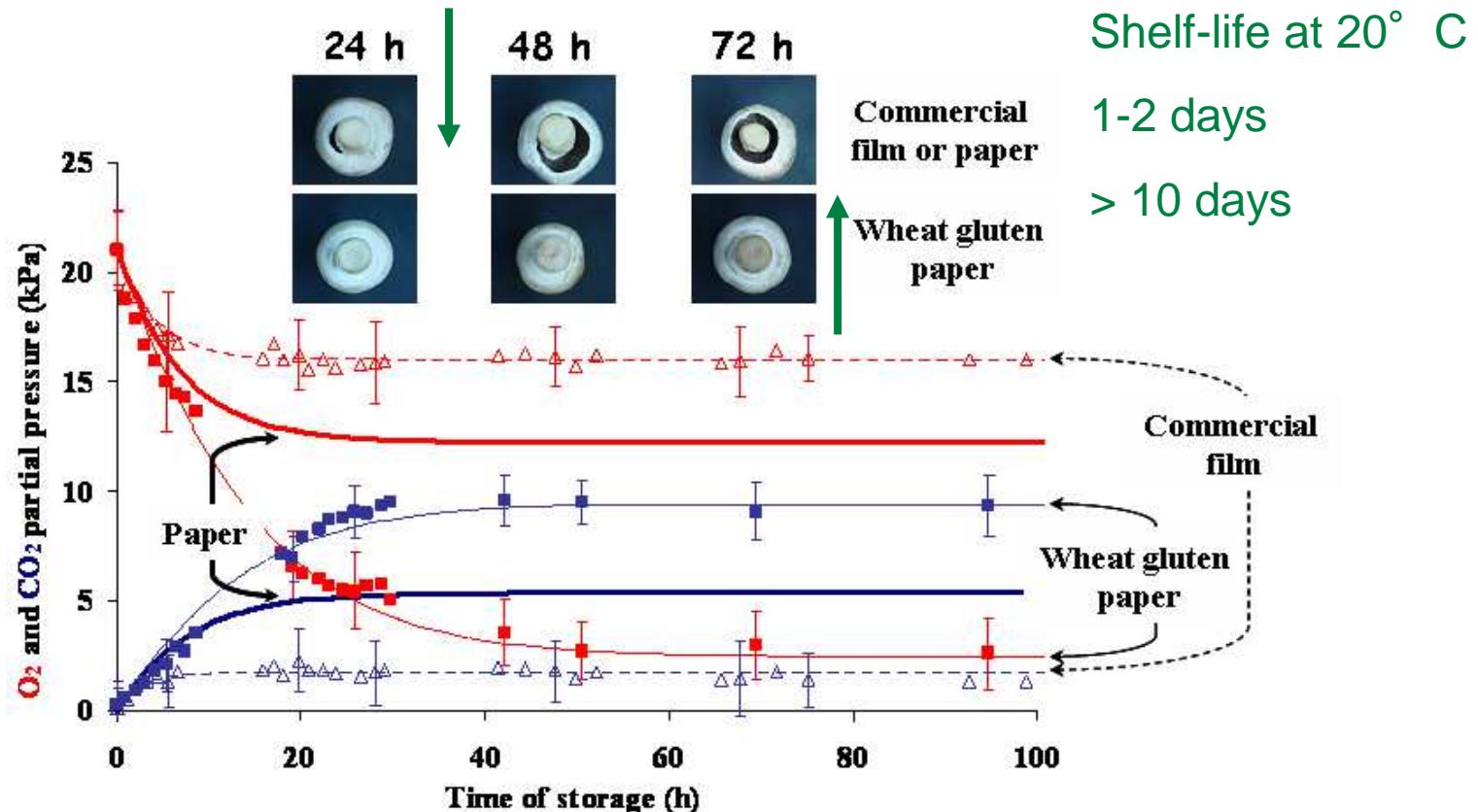
O₂ & CO₂ Perm, selectivity
Water vapor Perm
C₂H₄Perm/abs

Rational design of materials



Designing materials for fresh fruits & vegetables MAP

Cap opening and browning of mushrooms as a function of packaging



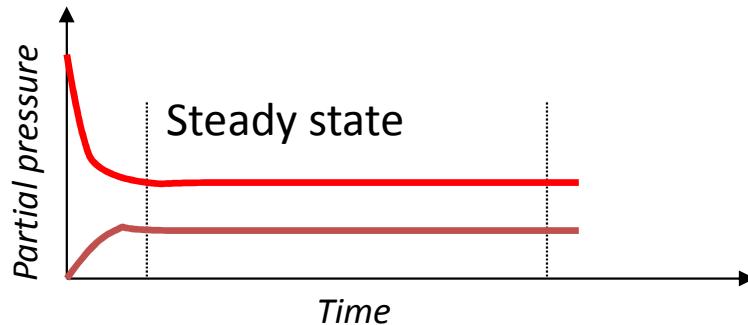
→ Delaying cap opening & browning

Coated paper increase shelf-life by

→ maintaining good texture

→ reducing microbial growth

Designing materials for fresh fruits & vegetables MAP



Papers	Control	Composite Nanocomposite
O ₂ s.s. (kPa)	19 ± 1	11 ± 2
CO ₂ s.s. (kPa)	0.5 ± 0.2	4 ± 1
Remaining asc. acid (%) ¹	30 ± 3	61 ± 4

¹ Percentage of the initial content: 2.4 ☐☐☐☐☐mg/g of fresh parsley

Day 0



Day 2



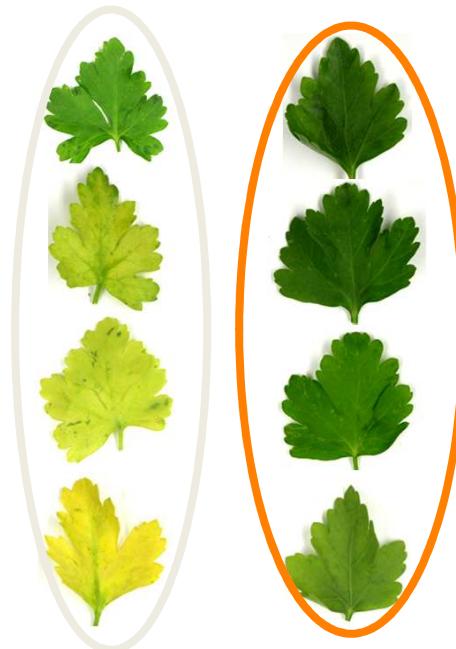
Day 4



Day 6

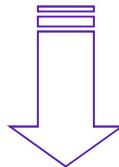


Day 8



INTELLIGENT FOOD PACKAGING

INDIRECT INDICATORS



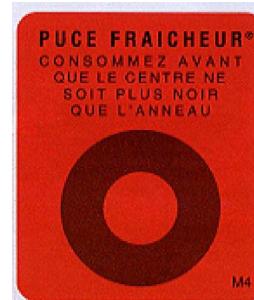
Storage conditions:
 T° , time, O_2 , CO_2 ...

OF FOOD QUALITY

Critical temperature
indicators

Time -Temperature
indicators

Leak indicators



UN TÉMOIN COLORÉ QUI PISTE LES BACTÉRIES
Collée sur les codes à barres, l'étiquette transparente Traceo renferme des microorganismes qui développent des bactéries sous l'effet d'une montée de la température. Ce qui produit une réaction colorée.



Avant rupture de la chaîne du froid
Coloration pastille : nulle
Lecture code à barres : possible
Qualité sanitaire du produit : propre à la consommation



Après rupture de la chaîne du froid
Coloration pastille : forte
Lecture code à barres : impossible
Qualité sanitaire du produit : impropre à la consommation



CO₂ indicator



*Rate of polymerisation, diffusion,
chemical, enzymatic reactions..*



Commercial time-temperature indicators

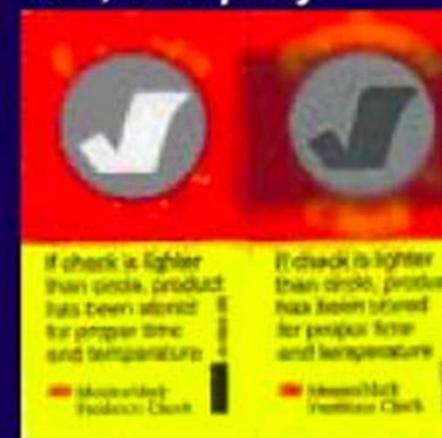
*Fresh-Check,
LifeLines Technology*



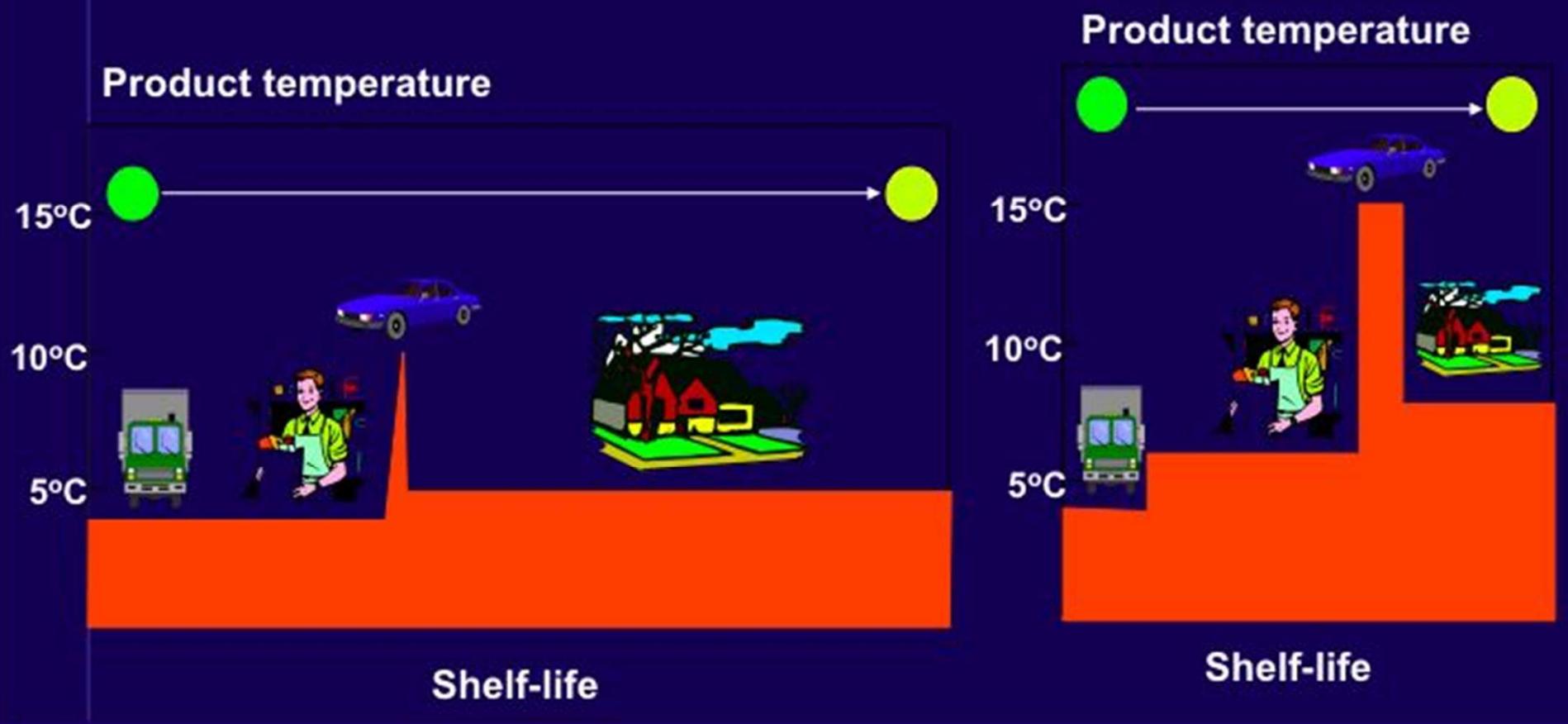
VITSAB



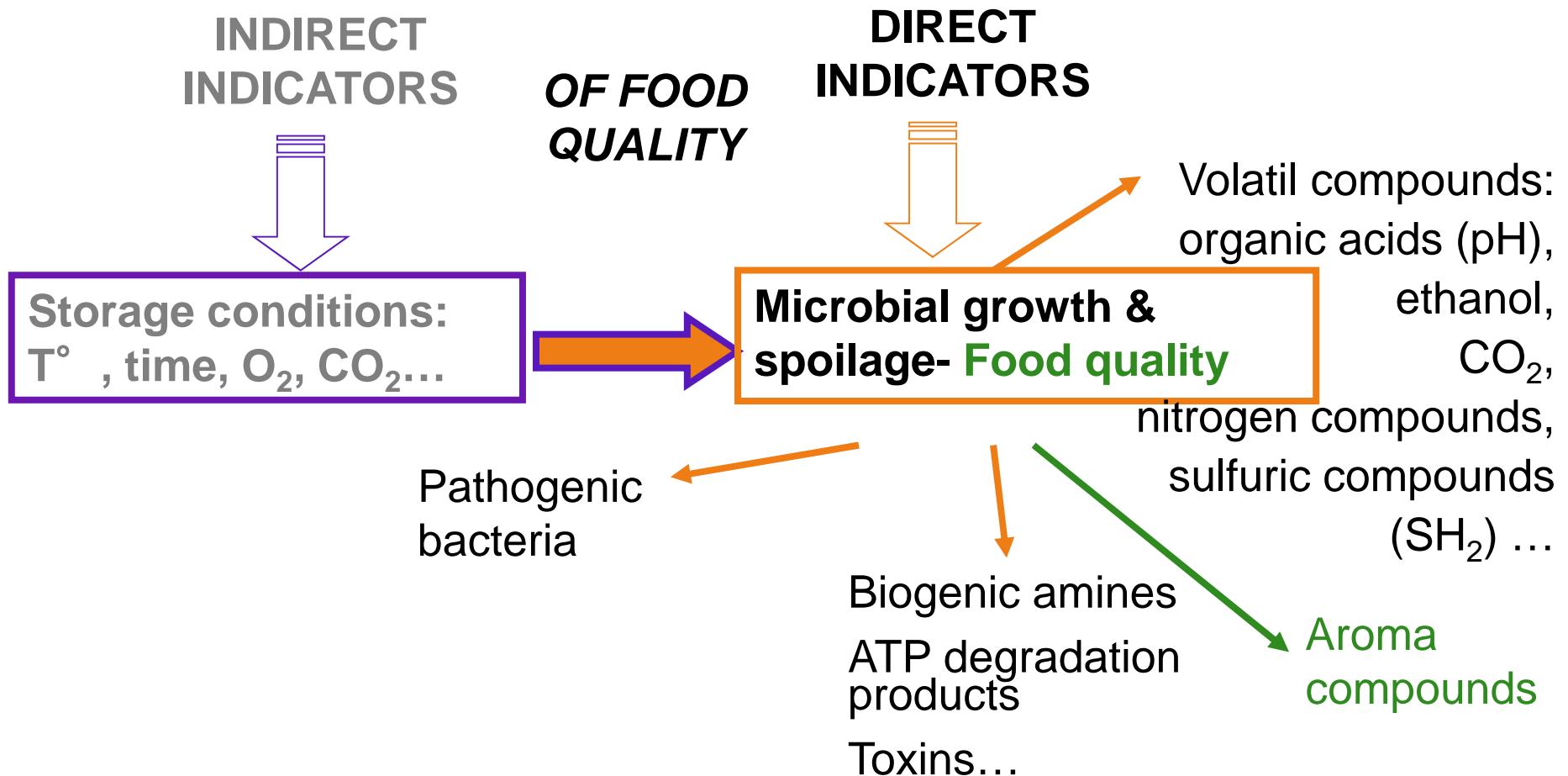
3M, Company



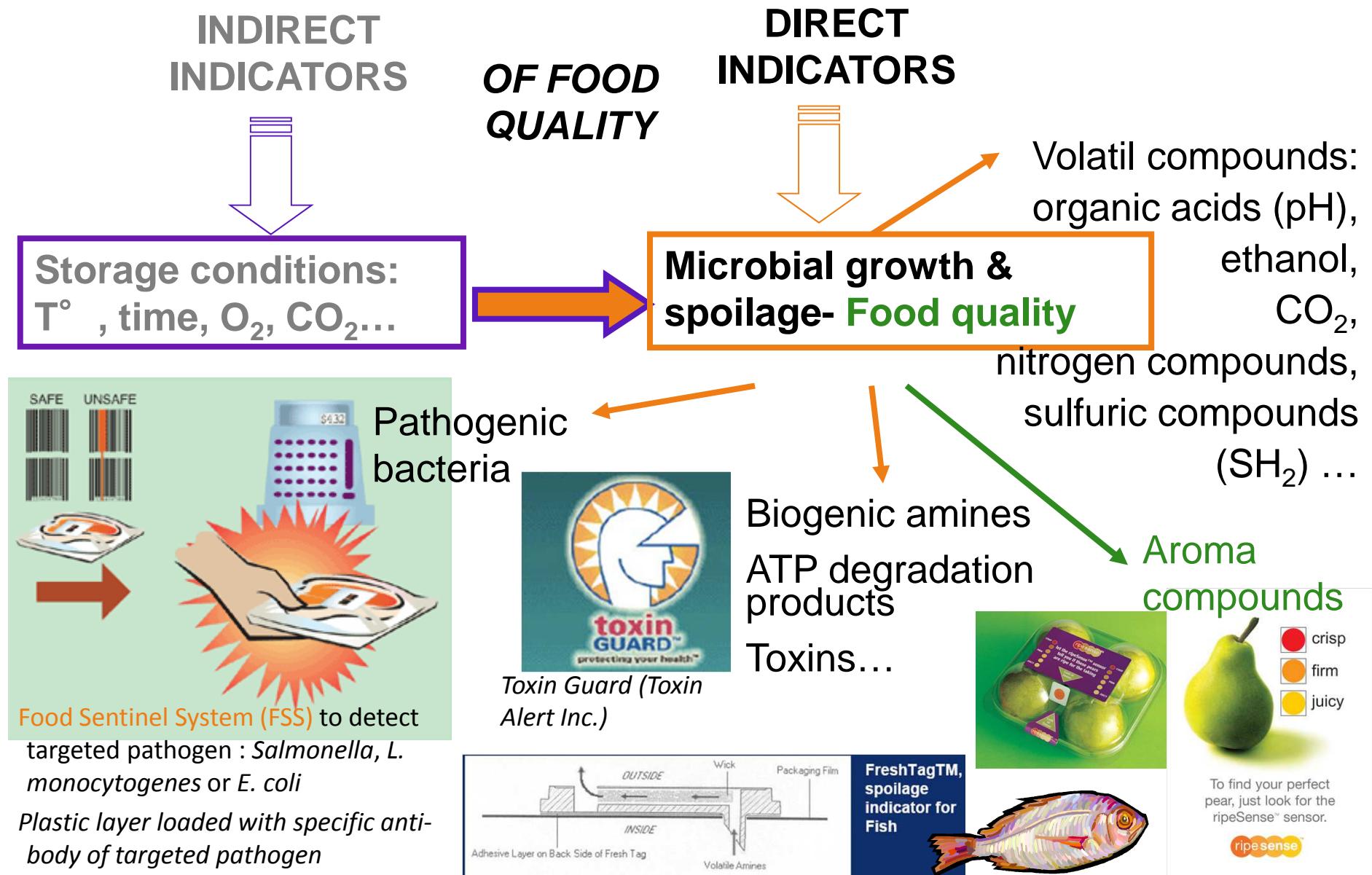
Time Temperature Indicator *Outside*



INTELLIGENT FOOD PACKAGING

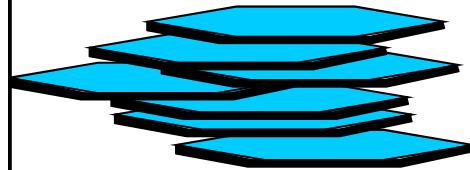


INTELLIGENT FOOD PACKAGING

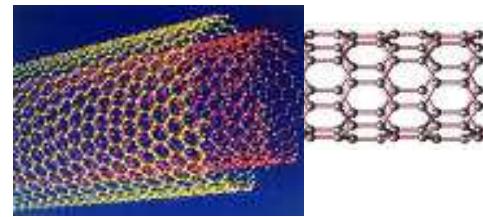


Les nanotechnologies: source d'innovation dans le domaine des emballages alimentaires actif et intelligent

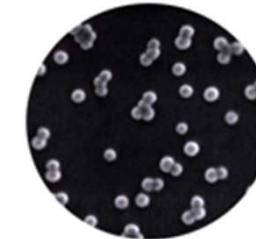
2 D (1 nano-dim)



1 D (2 nano-dim)



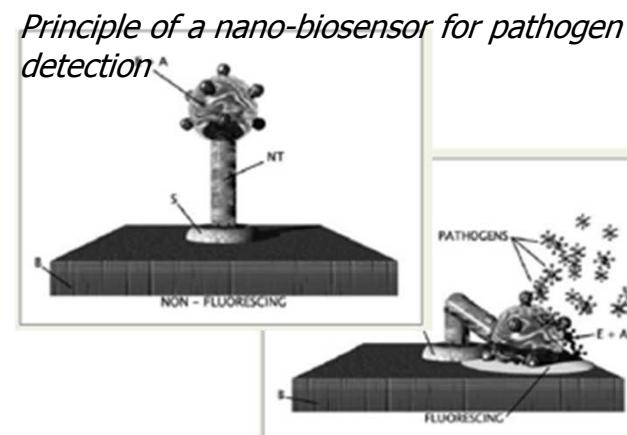
0 D (3 nano-dim)



Nanocomposites:
nanoclays, nanotubes,
nanofibres for reinforcing
resistance and barrier
properties of conventional
and bio-polymers

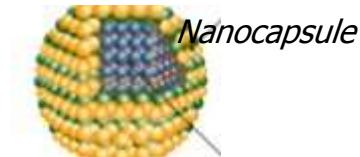


Nanosensors for Intel.
FCM detecting
substances or micro-
organisms



Nano-active FCM:
nanoparticles, nano-
encapsulated substances
for controlled release

Others: adhesives etc.



Merci pour votre attention

Des questions ?