

Packaging and innovation for sustainable Food Chains



“ Increasing packaging performance to assure food quality and safety: Recent research topics developed @ UNIBO - CIRI AGRIFOOD ”

MARCO DALLA ROSA

*Interdepartmental Centre for Agri-Food Industrial Research
Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna*

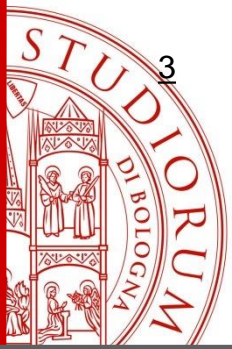


BOLOGNA UNIVERSITY

<https://youtu.be/KEPqwXgvcCw>

1088





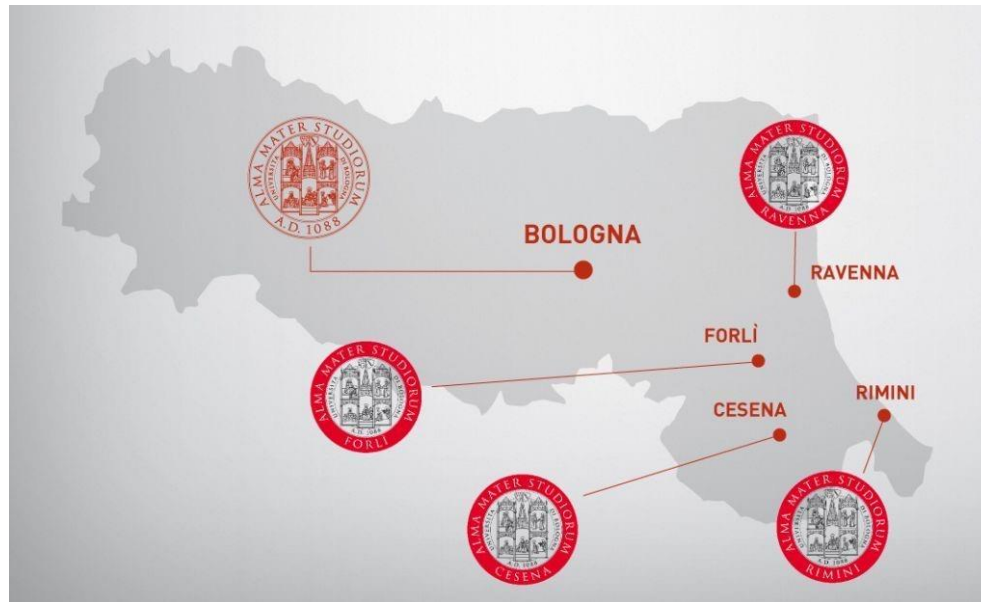
CONSTITUENT PRINCIPLES

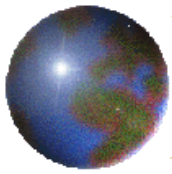
Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna is a **multi-campus university**

Based in Bologna, Cesena, Forlì, Ravenna, and Rimini



Buenos
Aires





Main R&I priorities for the agrifood sector

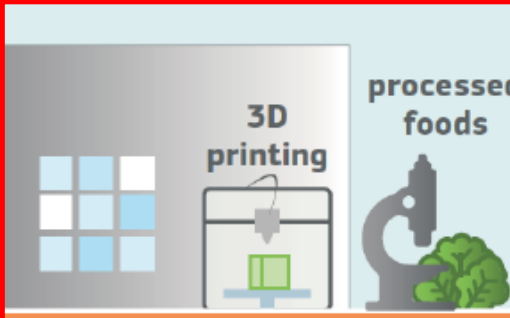
precision farming



FOOD PRODUCTION

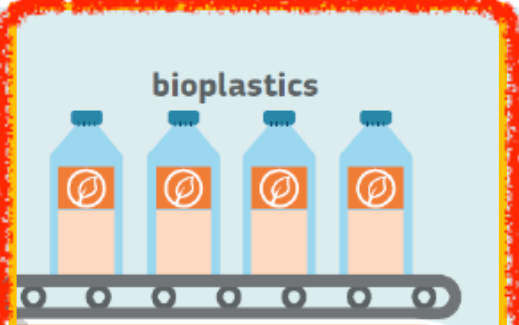
3D printing

processed foods



PROCESSING

bioplastics



PACKAGING

FOOD SYSTEMS

the way food is produced and how it affects our health, wellbeing and the environment


WASTE STREAMS



WASTE STREAMS

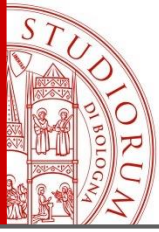


HEALTHY PEOPLE



DISTRIBUTION

LOGISTICS



Food packaging innovation and optimization @UNIBO – CIRI AGRO

- shelf-life prolongation of minimally processed foods, RTE and dried ingredients, SL / ASLT studies
- MAP, food / packaging interaction
- introduction of biopolymers
- active packaging to improve antimicrobial, antioxidants properties
- intelligent / smart packaging to improve traceability and product informations

MAP - Minimally processed fruit



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com



Postharvest Biology and Technology 35 (2005) 319–328

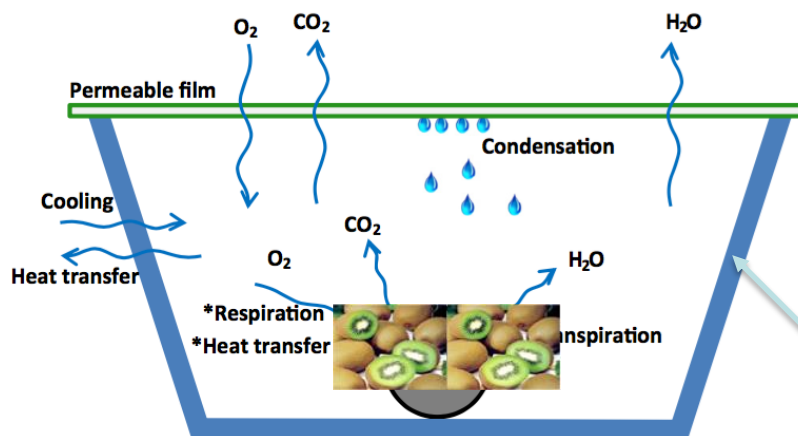


www.elsevier.com/locate/postharvbio

Specifications for processing and targeted uses of food packaging responding to the specific requirements of fresh produce, the most promising market niche for biodegradable packaging

Effect of MAP with argon and nitrous oxide on quality maintenance of minimally processed kiwifruit

Pietro Rocculi*, Santina Romani, Marco Dalla Rosa



Low heat transfer
Medium - high mechanical resistance

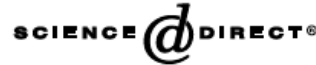
Respiring foods



Modelling O₂ and CO₂ evolution in MAP



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com



Journal of Food Engineering 76 (2006) 334–340

JOURNAL OF
FOOD
ENGINEERING

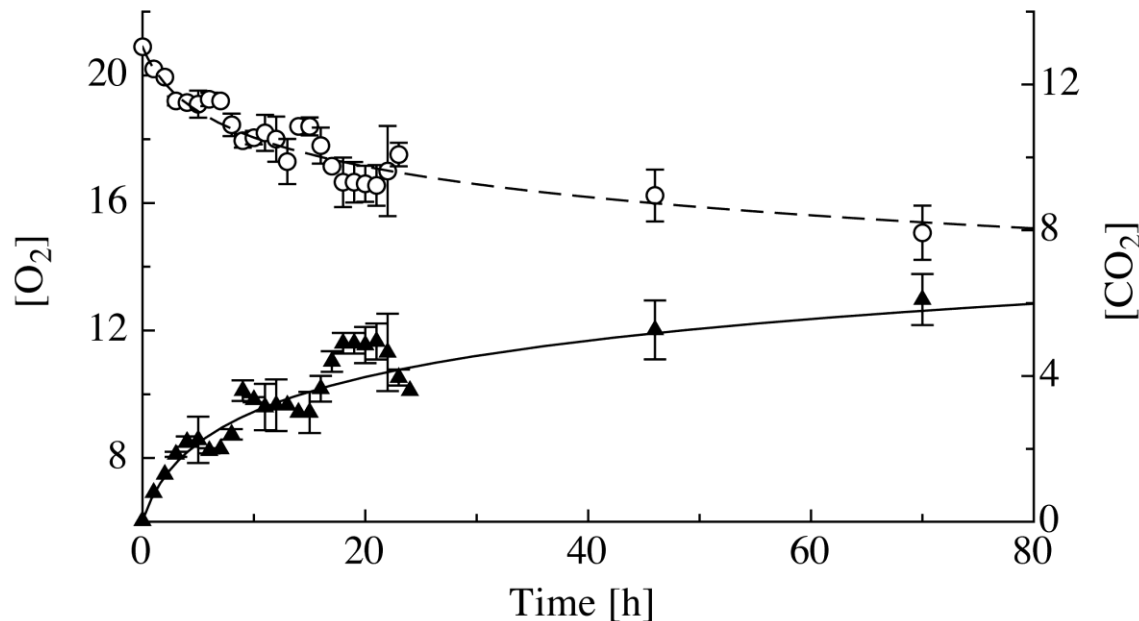
www.elsevier.com/locate/jfoodeng

Use of a simple mathematical model to evaluate dipping and MAP effects on aerobic respiration of minimally processed apples

P. Rocculi ^{a,*}, M.A. Del Nobile ^b, S. Romani ^a, A. Baiano ^b, M. Dalla Rosa ^a

^a Department of Food Science, University of Bologna, Seat of Cesena, Via Ravennate 1020, 47023 Cesena, Italy

^b Department of Food Science, University of Foggia, Via Napoli 25, 71100 Foggia, Italy





ASSESSMENT OF TISSUE PHYSIOLOGY

Respiration

Enzymatic activity



- polyphenoloxidase
- peroxidase
- chlorophyllase
- pectinesterase
- polygalactunorase

O₂, CO₂ DETERMINATION IN HEAD
SPACE OR PACKAGING

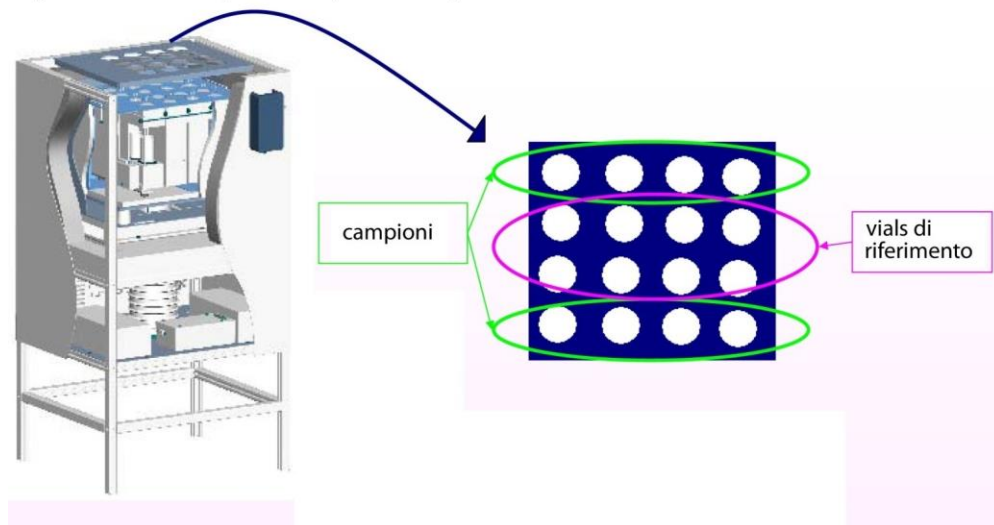


Metabolic heat

TAM-Air isothermal calorimeter



TAM Air isothermal calorimeter
(Thermometric, Järfälla, Sweden)

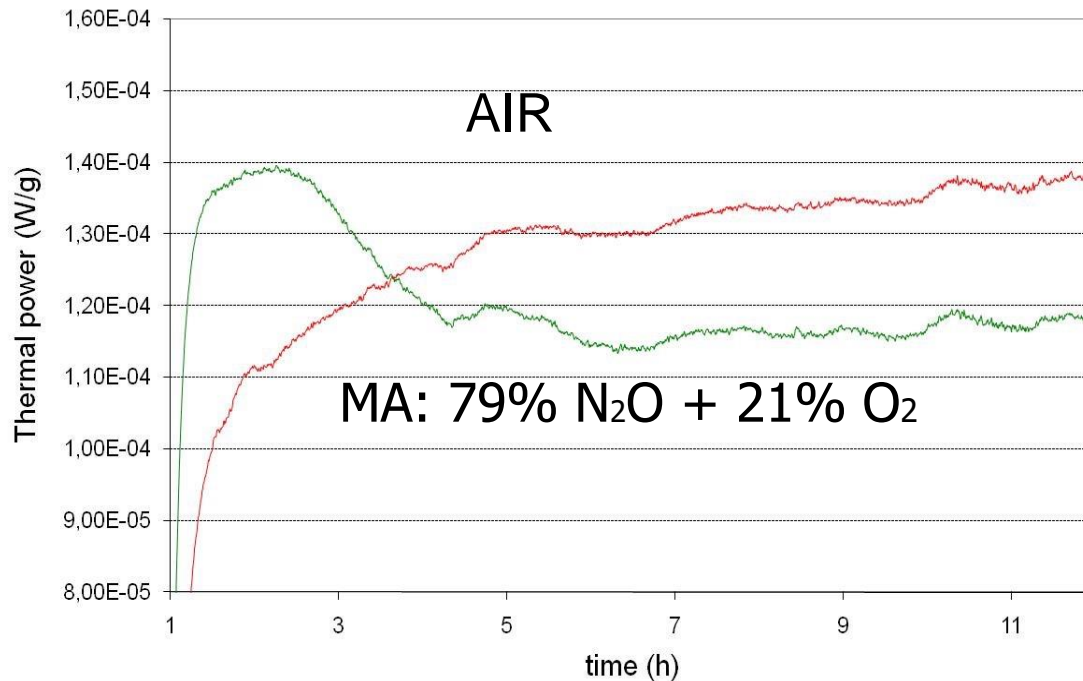


Coupled with.. →





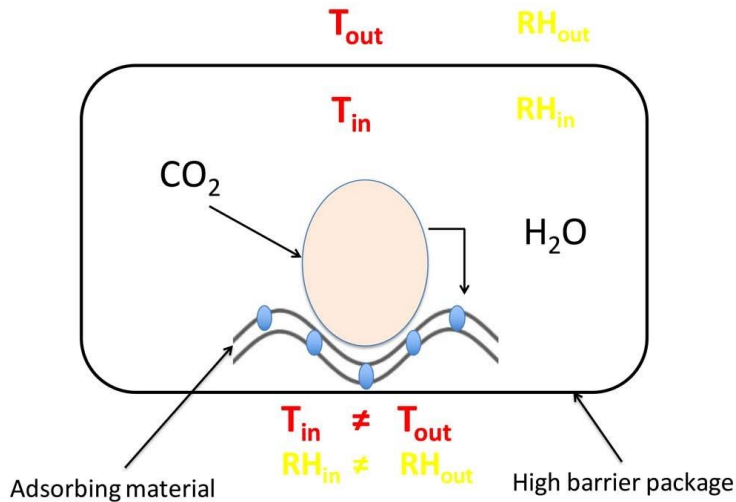
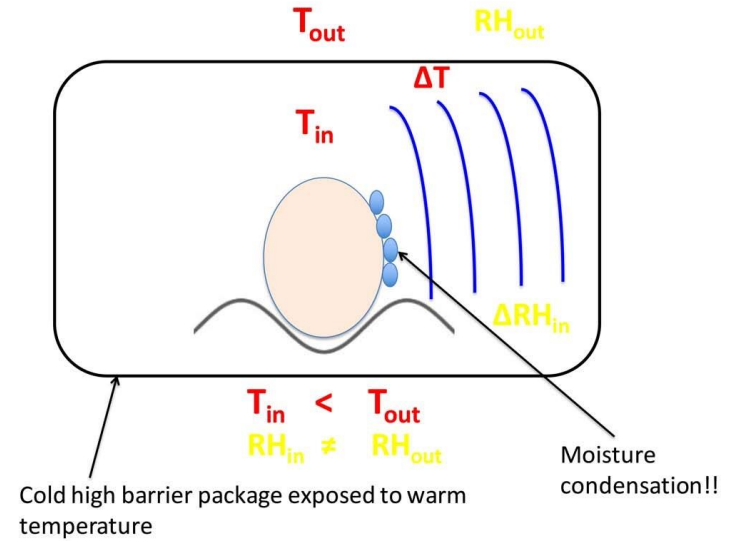
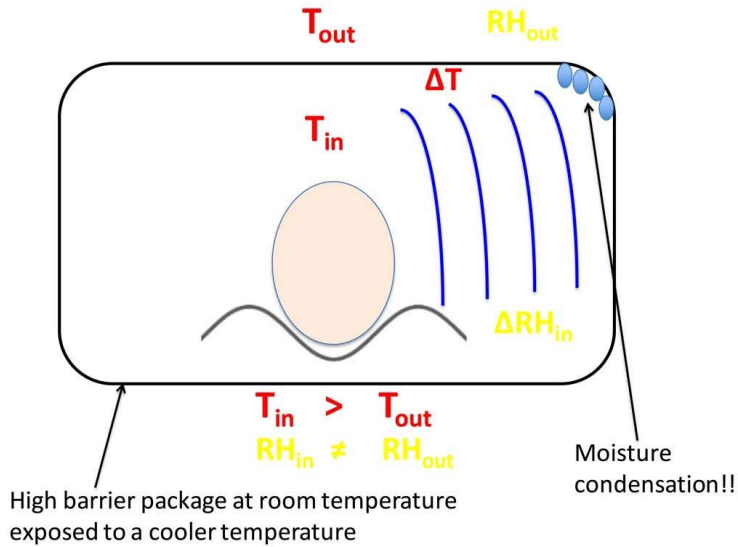
Lower metabolic heat production during the 12 h of the experiment, confirming the N₂O inhibitory effect



This was confirmed by the O₂ and CO₂ levels detected on the sample-ampoule head space at the end of the experiment:

- Air: 19.1% O₂, 1.2% CO₂;
- MA: 20.2% O₂, 0.5% CO₂

Innovative active packaging for shell-eggs



Real product



Innovative active packaging for shell-eggs



Effect on albumen technological properties

- Increase of foam stability and meringues crispness
- Modulation of coagulated albumen characteristics

Modified atmosphere packaging of hen table eggs: Effects on functional properties of albumen

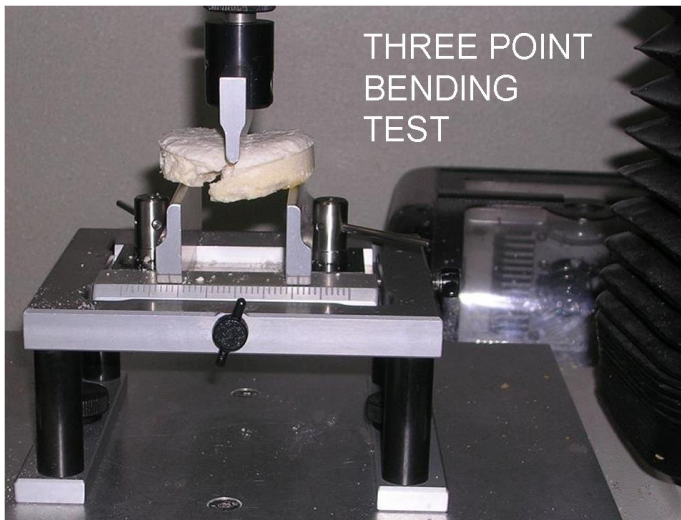
P. Rocculi,* E. Cocci,* F. Sirri,*¹ C. Cevoli,† S. Romani,* and M. Dalla Rosa*

**Department of Food Science, and †Department of Agricultural Economy and Engineering, Alma Mater Studiorum–University of Bologna, 47521 Cesena (FC), Italy*

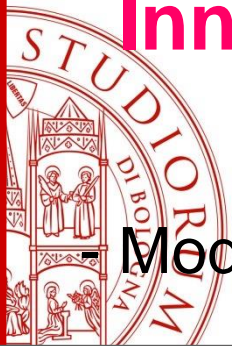
Poultry Science, vol. 90, 1791-1798

Innovative active packaging for shell-eggs

Effect on albumen technological properties



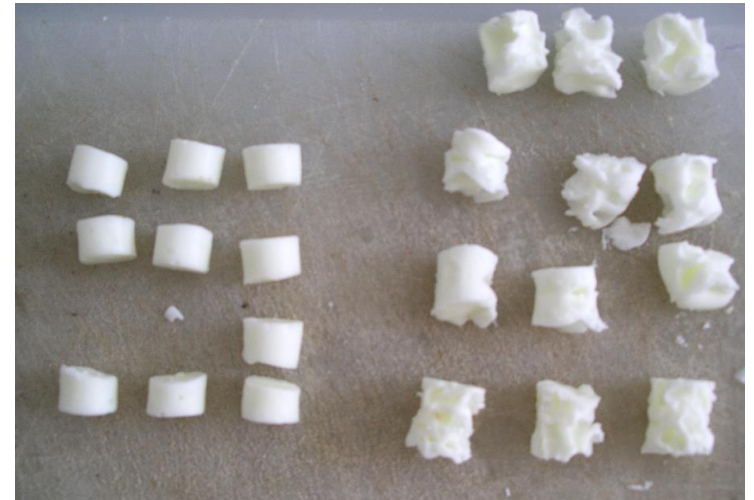
- Improved foam stability and meringue crispness



Innovative active packaging for shell-eggs

Effect on albumen technological properties

Modulation of quality characteristics of coagulated albumen



Control Packed in CO₂

Control Packed in
CO₂



Role of innovations and emerging technologies in societal challenges



Trends in Food Science & Technology 19 (2008) 634–643



Review

Biodegradable polymers for food packaging: a review

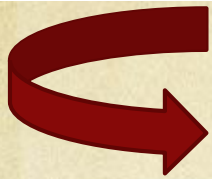
Valentina Siracusa^{a,*}, Pietro Rocculi^b, Santina Romani^b and Marco Dalla Rosa^b

^aDepartment of Physical and Chemical Methodology for Engineering, Engineering Faculty, University of Catania, Viale A. Doria 6, 95125 Catania, Italy (Tel.: +39 095 7382755; fax: +39 095 333231; e-mail: vsiracus@dmfci.unict.it)

^bDepartment of Food Science, Alma Mater Studiorum, University of Bologna, Cesena (FC), Piazza Goidanich 60, c.a.p. 47023, Italy

(PE), polypropylene (PP), polystyrene (PS) and polyamide (PA) have been increasingly used as packaging materials because their large availability at relatively low cost and because their good mechanical performance such as tensile and tear strength, good barrier to oxygen, carbon dioxide, anhydride and aroma compound, heat sealability, and so on. But nowadays their use has to be restricted because they are not non-totally recyclable and/or biodegradable so they pose serious ecological problems (www.european-bioplastics.org; Sorrentino, Gorrasi, & Vittoria, 2007). Plastic packaging materials are also often contaminated by foodstuff and biological substance, so recycling these material is impracticable and most of the times economically not convenient. As a consequence several thousands of tons of goods, made on plastic materials, are landfilled, increasing every year the problem of municipal waste disposal (Kirwan & Strawbridge, 2003). The growing environmental awareness imposes to packaging films and process both user-friendly and eco-friendly attributes. As a consequence biodegradability is not only a functional requirement but also an important environmental attribute.





Real conditions



ASLT (Accelerated Shelf Life Test)

(Constant Climate Chambers - Peltier technology)

Baked products
(Cookies)

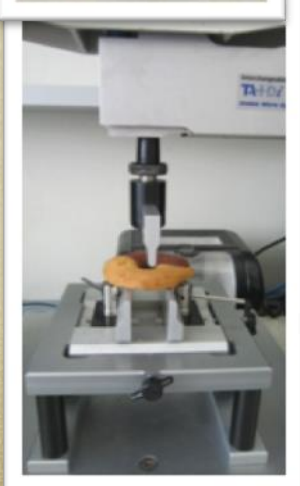


**TEPASS project -
Technologies for a Safe and
Sustainable Agri-food**

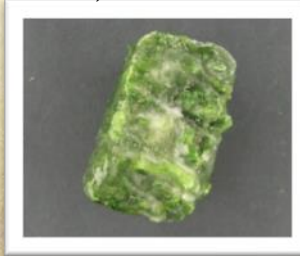


I and IV range fruit products

Shel-life evaluation of food packed in biodegradable packaging system



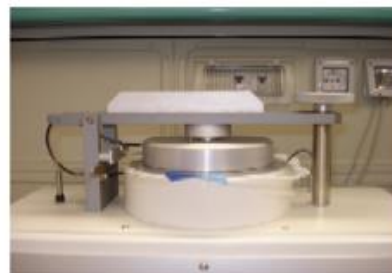
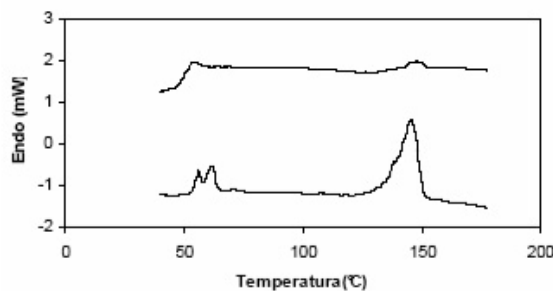
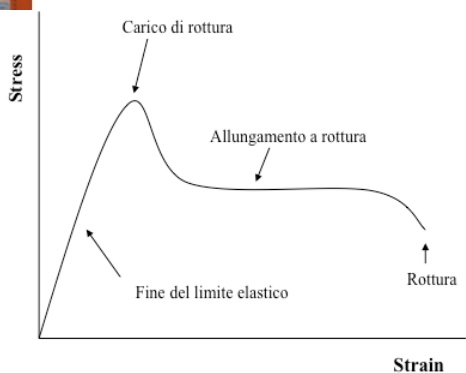
Frozen foods (spinach, cauliflower)

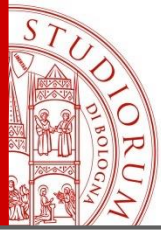


Chemical-physical characterization of biodegradable plastic films compared to traditional materials

Mechanical and thermal characterization, thickness measurements, gas permeability, FTIR spectroscopic analysis

- in-depth information concerning the performances of the films and their use for the packaging of different foods in different storage conditions





Effect of different new packaging materials on biscuit quality during accelerated storage

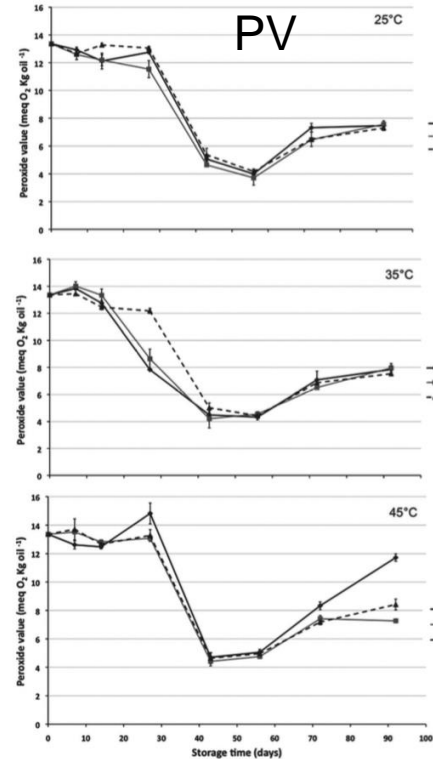
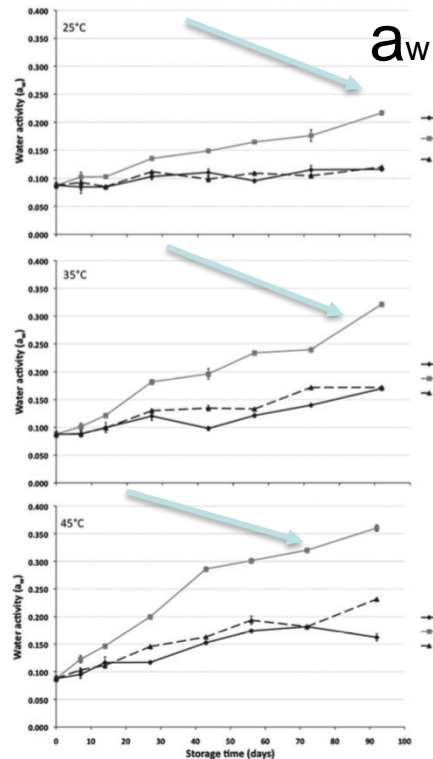
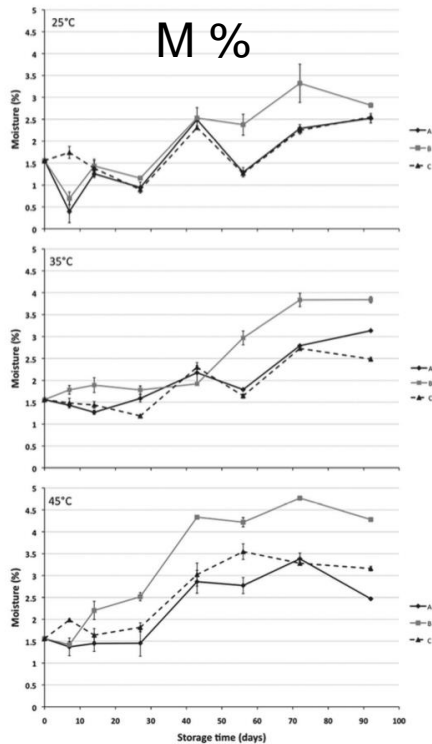
Romani et al. , J Sci Food Agric (2014)

Table 1. Thickness and transmission rate characteristics of the packaging multilayer films

Packaging materials	Thickness (μm)	WVTR ($\text{g m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$)	O ₂ TR ($\text{cm}^3 \text{m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$)	CO ₂ TR ($\text{cm}^3 \text{m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$)
Met OPP/paper	63.14 \pm 2.70b	0.50 \pm 0.04a	9.94 \pm 0.61b	58.17 \pm 0.86b
Met PLA/paper *	57.16 \pm 2.05a	2.24 \pm 1.03b	1.61 \pm 0.09a	4.01 \pm 0.09a
Met OPP-EVA-POA/paper **	59.02 \pm 2.09ab	1.95 \pm 0.08b	14.97 \pm 0.87c	81.30 \pm 2.84c

* biobased & compostable

** partially biodegradable not compostable



No remarkable differences in the evolution of primary and secondary lipid oxidation were observed among differently packed biscuits during storage

samples in flexible packaging with EVA-POA and mainly PLA showed higher hydration

No dramatic effects on biscuit quality and safety since the low a_w values

Interdisciplinary Eco-friendly packaging project

ECOPACKLAB

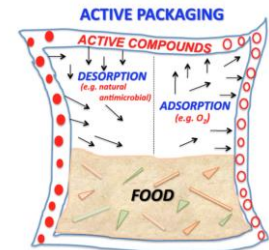
Infrastructural laboratory for the application of advanced technologies to obtain active and eco-friendly packaging
Project Coordinator: Prof. Santina Romani



EcoPackLab

Project Description

The project aims to create a sustainable and innovative packaging system for quality improvement in the storage of packaged foods. The project, through an integrated and interdisciplinary approach on quality, safety, sustainability and efficiency of logistics, makes use of two laboratories and industrial supply chains that provide the regional economy of their soft skills related to different areas of the food packaging industry.

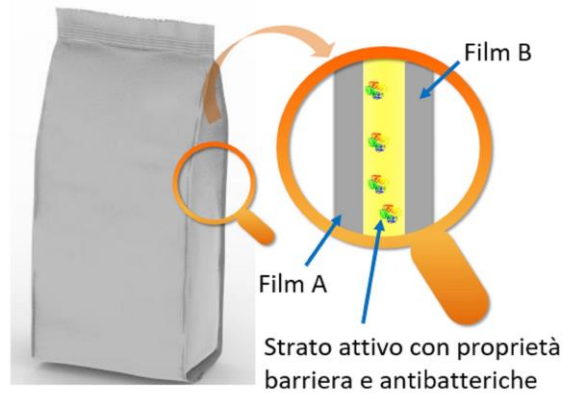


OBJECTIVES

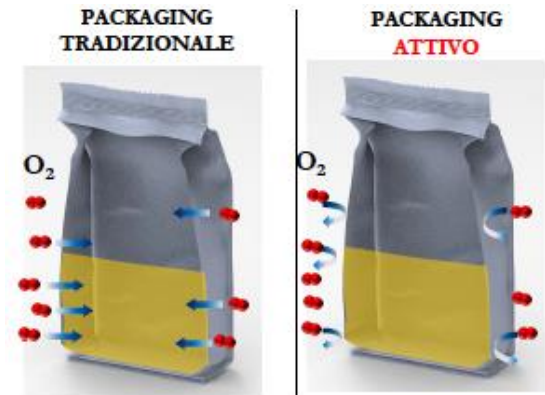


EcoPackLab

- Creation of new multi-layer flexible film, coupled with advanced technology of cold plasma treatment, **active** and **biodegradable**.
- Improvement of stability, quality characteristics and extended shelf-life of foods packaged in new active packaging solutions, reducing and / or eliminating the use of preservatives in the formulation.

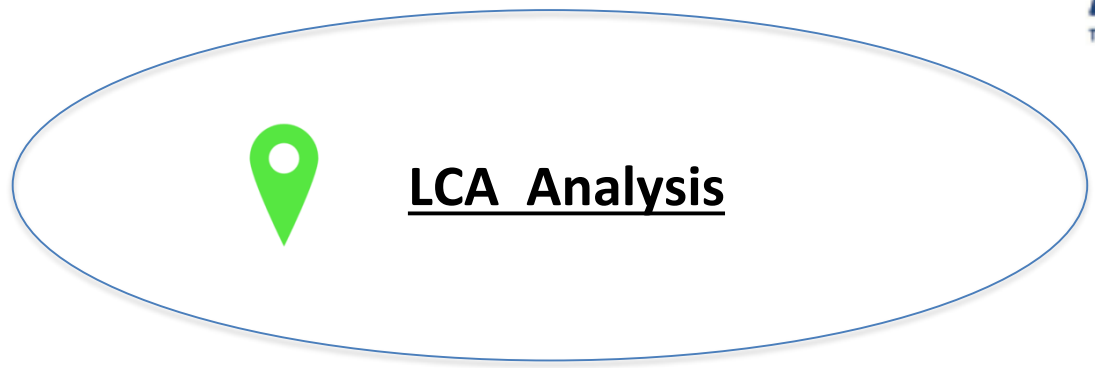
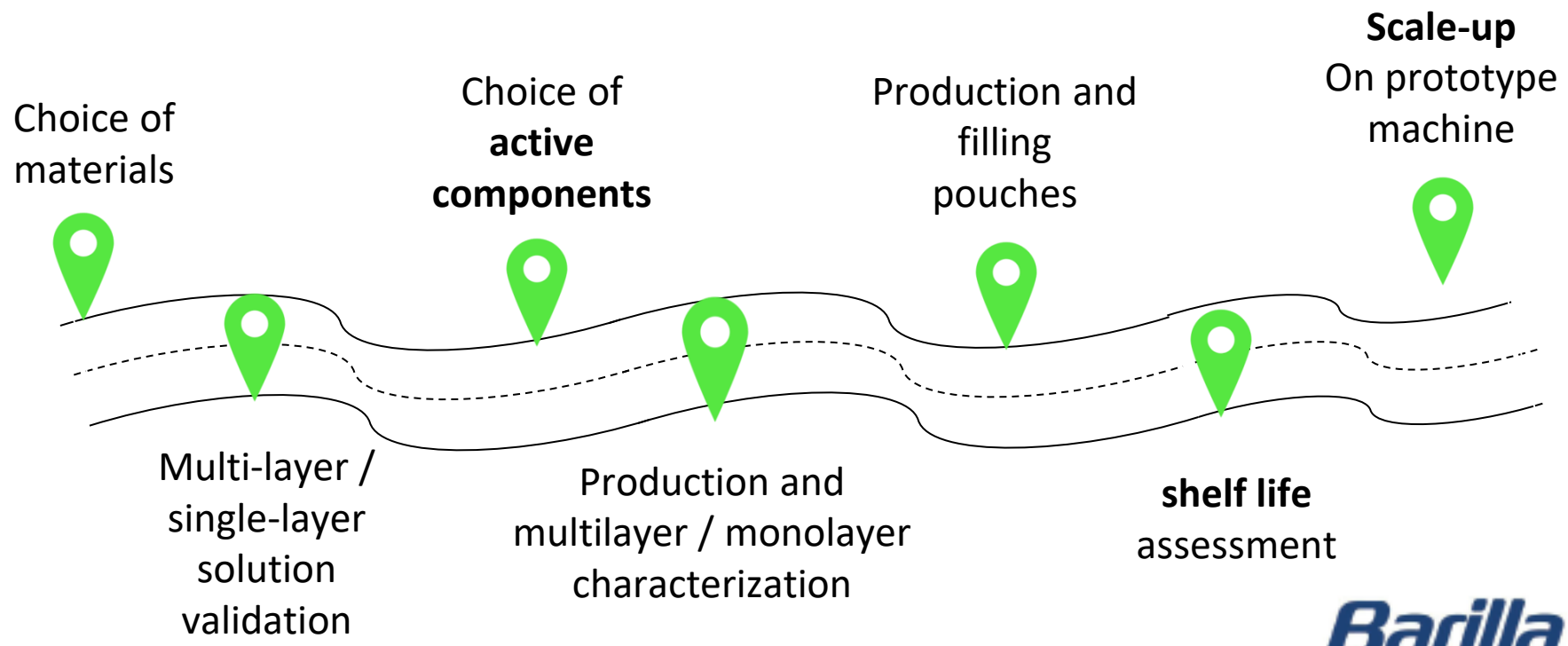


PACKAGING MULTILAYER ATTIVO



ROADMAP

from laboratory to industry



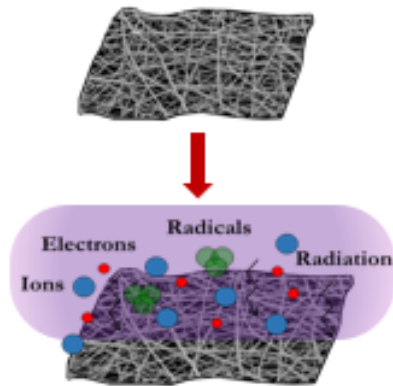


Multi-layer assembly step



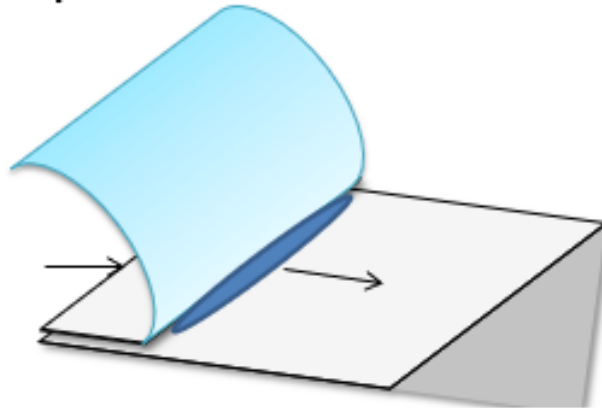
Multilayer production
and characterization

1. Trattamento plasma



Funzionalizzazione plasma a freddo del PLA

2. Deposizione dello strato attivo



Deposizione manuale a lama del gel attivo

3. Accoppiamento e saldatura del multistrato



Termosaldatura laterale del multistrato



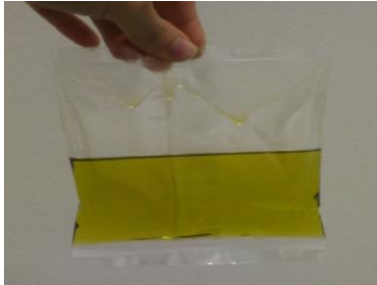


Stability analysis on model and food systems



Multilayer shelf-life studies / Oxygen Scavenger

Sample model systems (sunflower oil)



Control

Multilayer active film (Oxygen scavenger)

Control

Real systems samples (Condiments / ready sauces)

Multilayer active film (Oxygen scavenger)



Shelf-life studies Monolayer / Antimicrobial



Control

Active Film (Lisozima) Monolayer

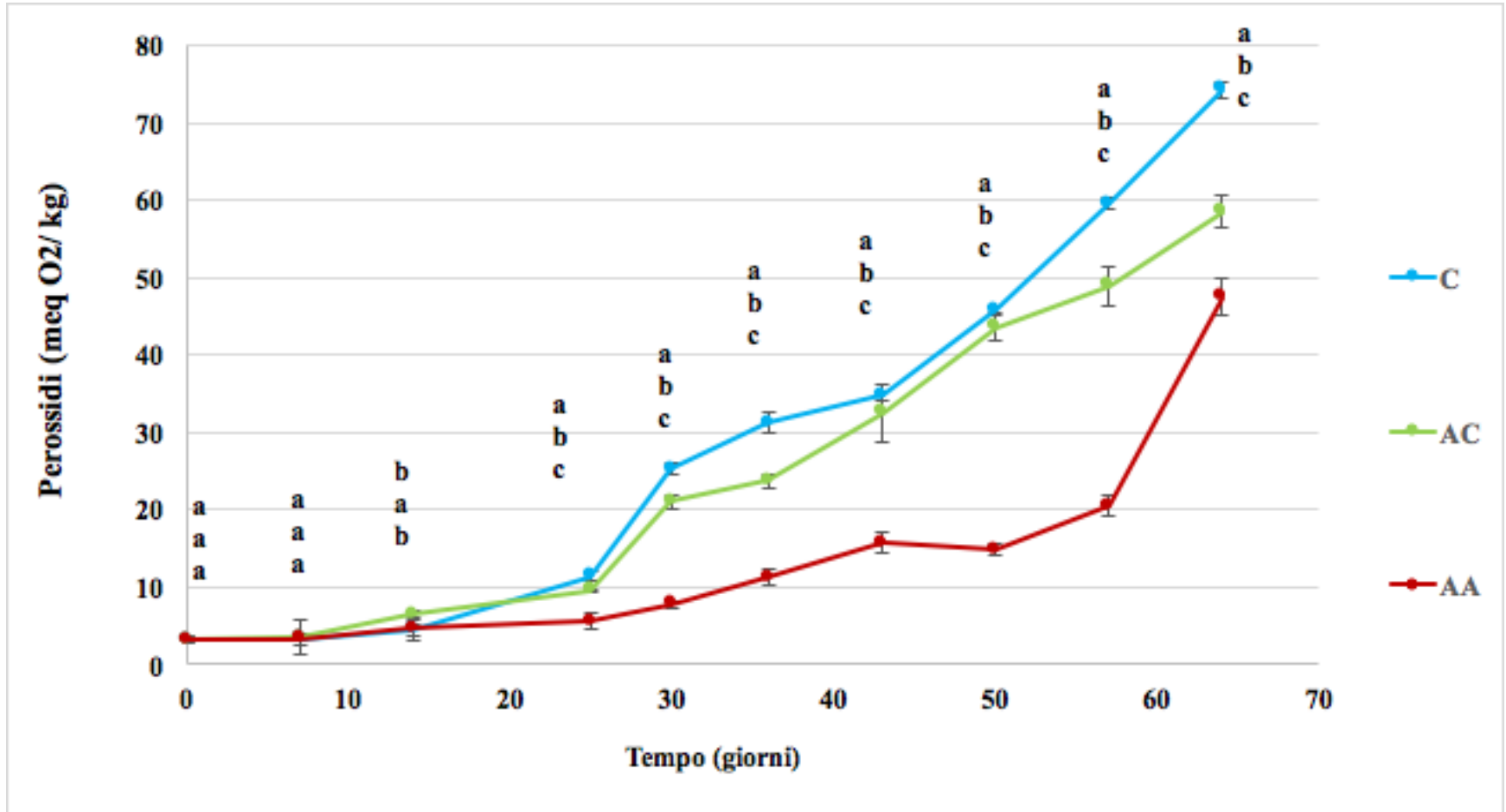
Model / real model samples (Smoothies based fruit and vegetables)

Peroxide Values

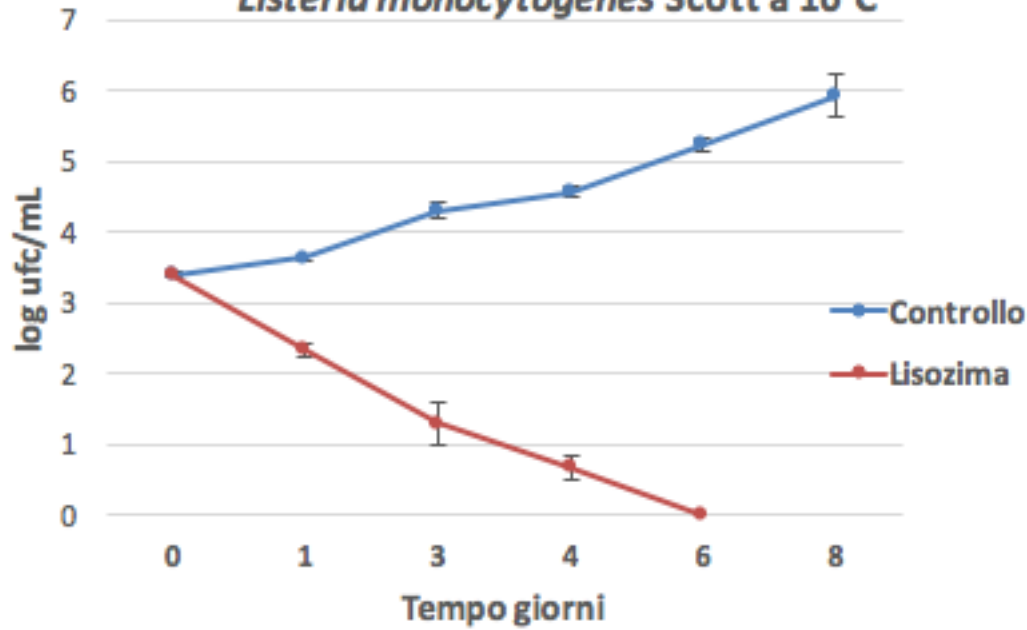
Sample model systems (sunflower oil)



EcoPackLab

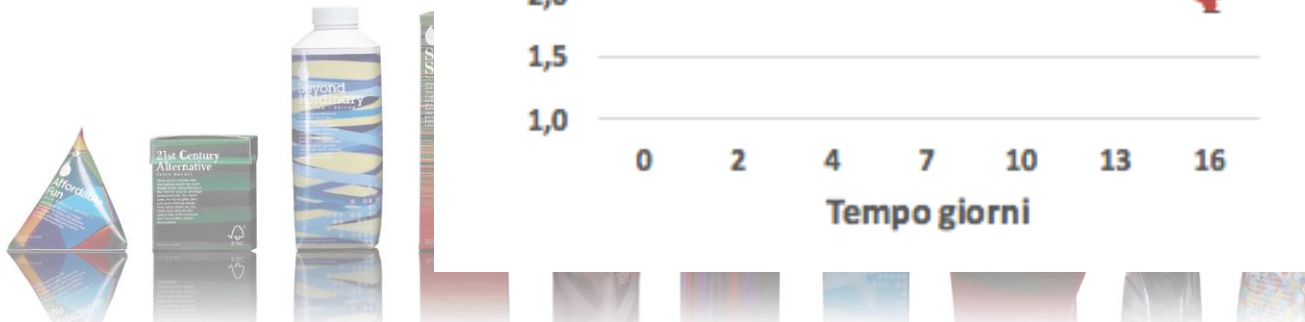
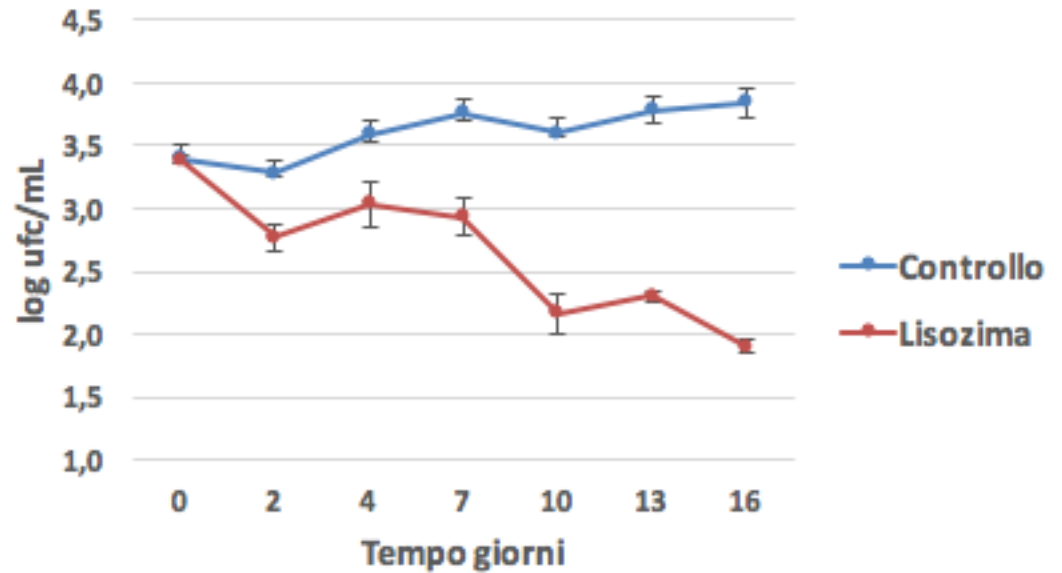


Listeria monocytogenes Scott a 10°C



**Model / real model
samples
(Smoothies based fruit
and vegetables)**

Listeria monocytogenes Scott a 4°C

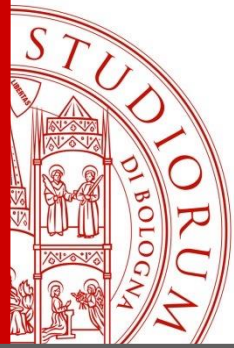


Contribution of biopolymers to circular economy



Biobased materials, fill a need of the circular economy: to replenish a small but vital amount of resources that cannot be re-circulated sustainably

Applications of biomaterials will have significant impact on the safety and quality of the food supply (Clemens, Food Technology 3.14)



Influence and suitability vs different food needs

Non Respiring foods

High Water Resistance



Low GTR

Suitable to pasteurization /
sterilization

Low heat transfer

High Thermal Resistance

Medium - high
mechanical
resistance

Not enough suitable performances in existing
biobased & biodegradable packaging



Main challenge: Performances needed for food packaging

Comparison conventional vs. biopolymers

Unfortunately, generally speaking biodegradable polymers available today on the market lack in versatility and do not fulfilling all the requirements for a wide range of possible uses.

- High permeability - Gas transmission rate (GTR)
- Low stress-strain behavior
- Low deformation to break (ϵ_b)
- Low transparency



Possible solutions to improve film performances

Fully Aliphatic Copolyesters Based on Poly(butylene 1,4-cyclohexanedicarboxylate) with Promising Mechanical and Barrier Properties for Food Packaging Applications

Matteo Gigli,[†] Nadia Lotti,^{*,†} Massimo Gazzano,[‡] Valentina Siracusa,[§] Lara Finelli,[†] Andrea Munari,[†] and Marco Dalla Rosa^{||}

Principle: Synthesis of Homopolymers

PBCE and Poly(butylene cyclohexanedicarboxylate/diglycolate)

Copolymers

**Biodegradable/Biocompostable
From renewable sources**

copolymerization is the most interesting tool to tailor materials displaying the right combination of properties for the desired application.

Possible solutions to improve film performances

Mechanical properties

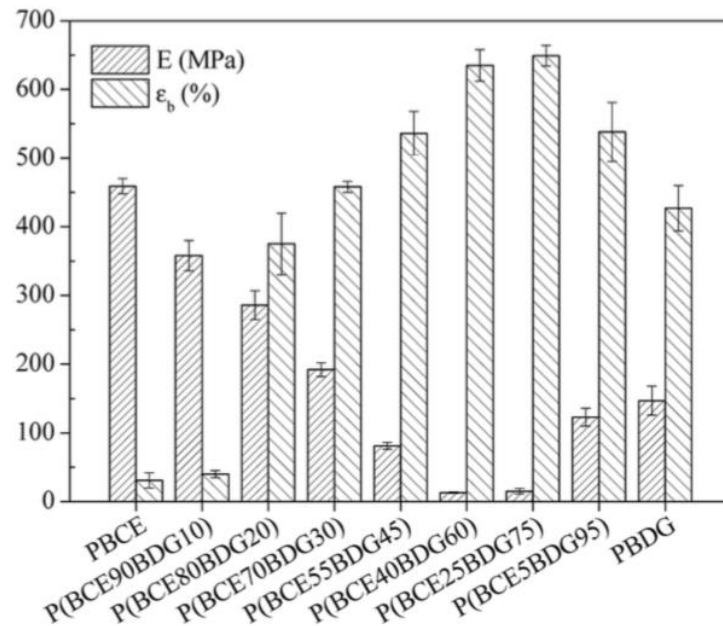


Figure 9. Elastic modulus (E) and deformation to break (ϵ_b) as a function of copolymer composition.

Gas transmission rate

	GTR ($\text{cm}^3 \text{m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1} \text{bar}^{-1}$)		Selectivity
	CO_2	O_2	Ratio CO_2/O_2
PBCE			5.66
P(BCE90BDG10)	318.33 ± 2.05	56.20 ± 0.22	6.89
P(BCE80BDG20)	450.00 ± 0.82	65.30 ± 0.08	6.93
P(BCE70BDG30)	404.67 ± 1.25	58.43 ± 0.12	8.67
P(BCE55BDG45)	709.43 ± 4.92	81.80 ± 0.08	8.51
P(BCE40BDG60)	806.00 ± 0.82	94.73 ± 0.17	10.19
P(BCE25BDG75)	1880.33 ± 0.47	184.57 ± 0.42	10.46
P(BCE5BDG95)	1370.33 ± 0.47	131.17 ± 0.46	10.03
PBDG	309.00 ± 0.82	30.8 ± 0.16	12.07
PLA	270.00 ± 0.82	22.37 ± 0.40	2.4

the copolyesters showed lower permeability, and therefore improved barrier properties, to both CO_2 and O_2 gases with respect to polylactide (PLA).

PLA as reference since is the most extensively used polyester in the production of biodegradable packaging film

Possible solutions to improve film performances

Wettability

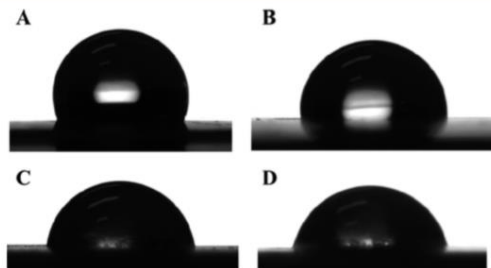
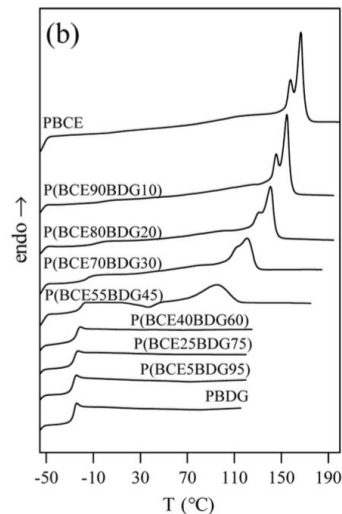


Figure 8. Water drops on the polymeric film surface of (a) PBCE, (b) P(BCE70BDG30), (c) P(BCE25BDG75), and (d) PBDG.



Thermal stability

simply varying the mutual ratio of the copolymer composition), it has been possible to obtain new polymers with different and improved characteristics with respect to the parent homopolymers

P(BCEmBDGn) copolyesters can be considered promising candidates for different eco-friendly food packaging applications ranging from rigid containers to flexible, even not suitable to subject to thermal treatments



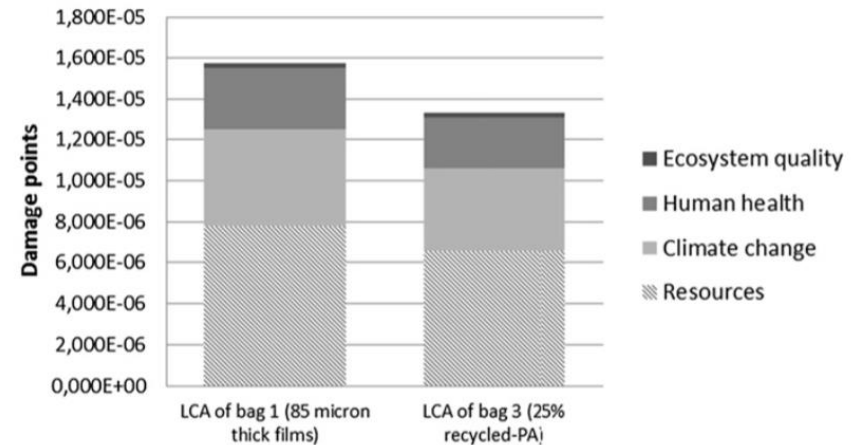
Environmental assessment of a multilayer polymer bag for food packaging and preservation: An LCA approach



Valentina Siracusa ^{a,1}, Carlo Ingrao ^{b,*}, Agata Lo Giudice ^{c,2}, Charles Mbohwa ^{c,2}, Marco Dalla Rosa ^{d,3}

Substances emission and resource consumption.

Substance	Emission compartment	Amount	Units
<i>Resources</i>			
Gas natural in ground	-	66.4	dm ³
Oil, crude, 42.7 MJ per kg, in ground	-	74.2	g
Oil, crude, in ground	-	76.7	g
<i>Climate Change</i>			
Carbon dioxide	Air	207	g
Carbon dioxide, fossil	Air	254	g
<i>Human Health</i>			
Nitrogen oxides	Air	945	mg
Particulates < 2.5 µm	Air	40.8	mg
Sulphur dioxide	Air	655	mg
Hydrocarbons, aromatic	Air	3.28	mg
<i>Ecosystem Quality</i>			
Nitrogen oxides	Air	945	g
Zinc	Soil	157	mg
Aluminium	Soil	699	mg

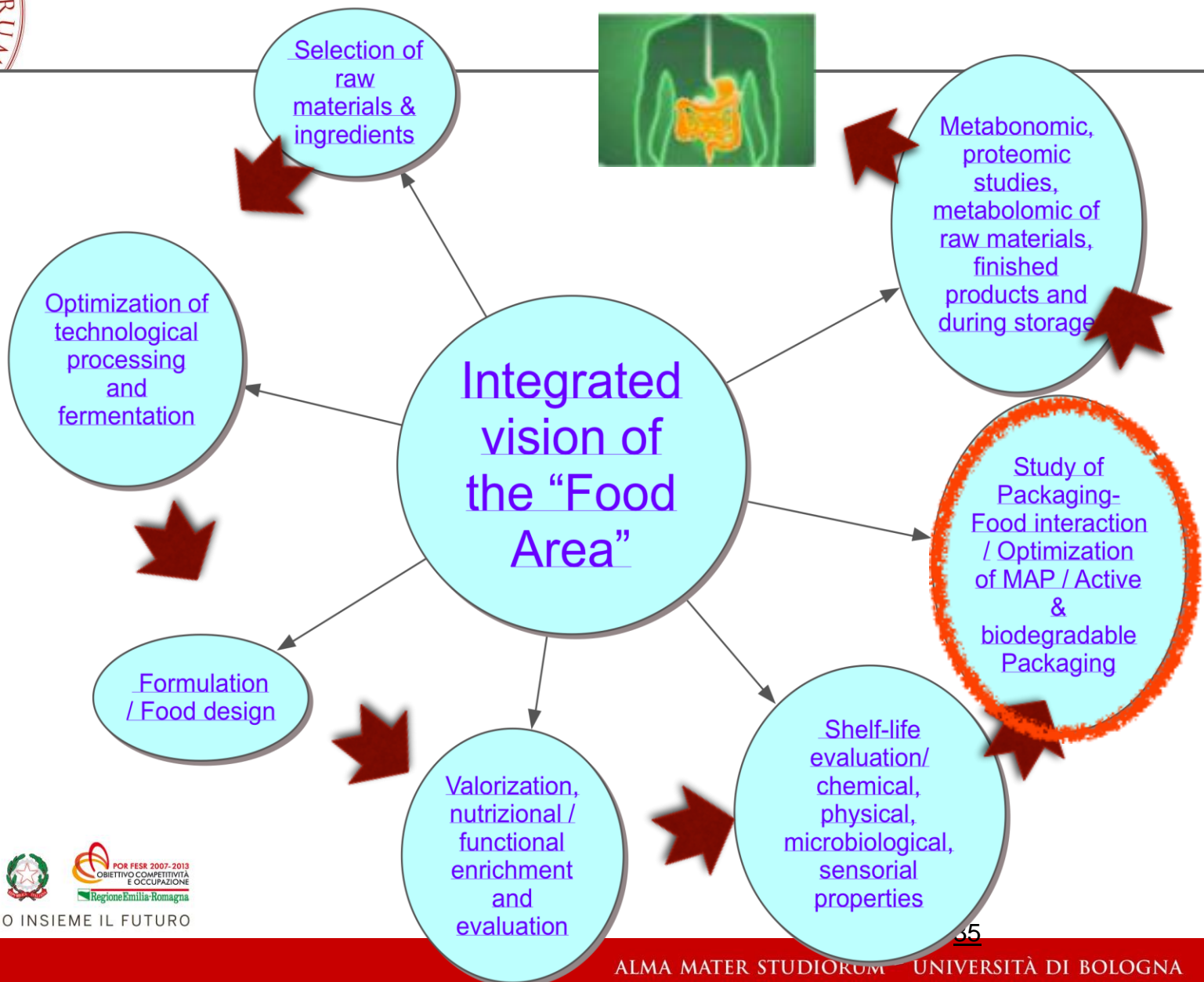
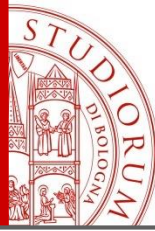


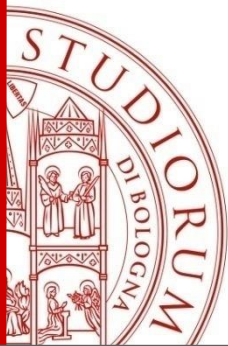
LCA approach to consider resources consumption and impact of emissions

TECHNOPOLES

- ✦ The Technology Parks are facilities for industrial research located and geographically distributed
- ✦ spaces
- ✦ equipment
- ✦ Human resources
- ✦ They feature any multi-skills
- ✦ Matching demand and offer of research for companies
- ✦ Full geographical coverage in the 9 provinces of Emilia Romagna







marco.dallarosa@unibo.it

cirifood@unibo.it

www.agroalimentare.unibo.it

Thank you for your attention



CIRI
AGRI FOOD