



# Keeping Oxygen Out and Freshness In: Bag-in-Box Films

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science & innovation

Department:  
Science and Innovation  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



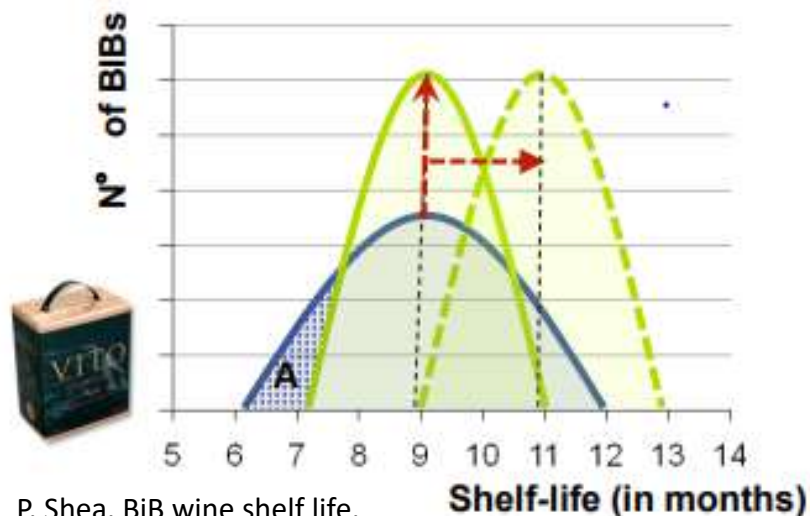
**CSIR**

Touching lives through innovation

# Background



**Tighten the Bell-curve (less variance and/or shift to the right)**



P. Shea. BiB wine shelf life.

<https://www.finewines.se>

**Ways to extend shelf life of BIB wine**

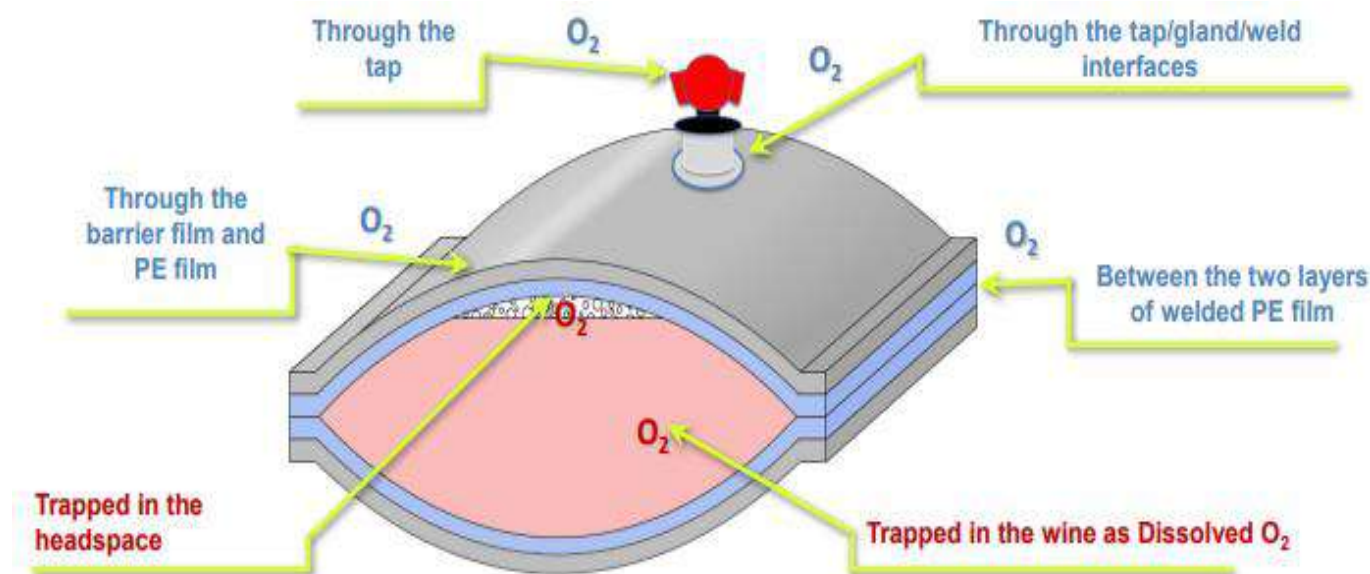
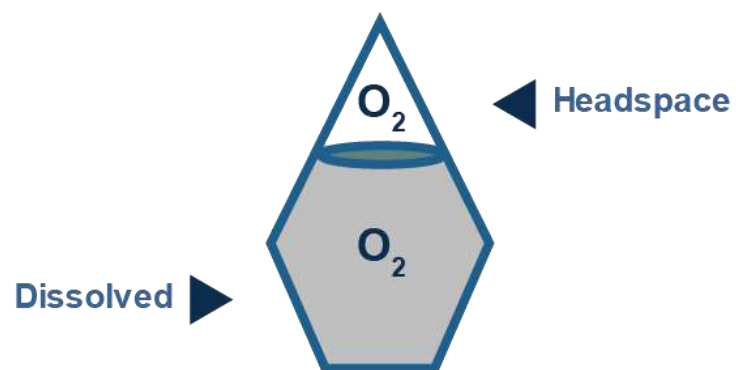
- Addition of appropriate amount of sulfur dioxide ( $\text{SO}_2$ )
- Proper final filtration and filling line sterility
- Select/design packaging with high gas barrier/low permeability
- Minimise damage to the barrier film
- Minimise storage temperature
- Minimising oxygen ( $\text{O}_2$ ) pickup during filling

**Parameters determining wine acceptability**

- Colour
- Taste (Titratable acidity/pH)
- Free  $\text{SO}_2 > 10 \text{ mg/L}$
- Judgement of professional tester
- Comparison of same wine in glass bottle with a screw cap

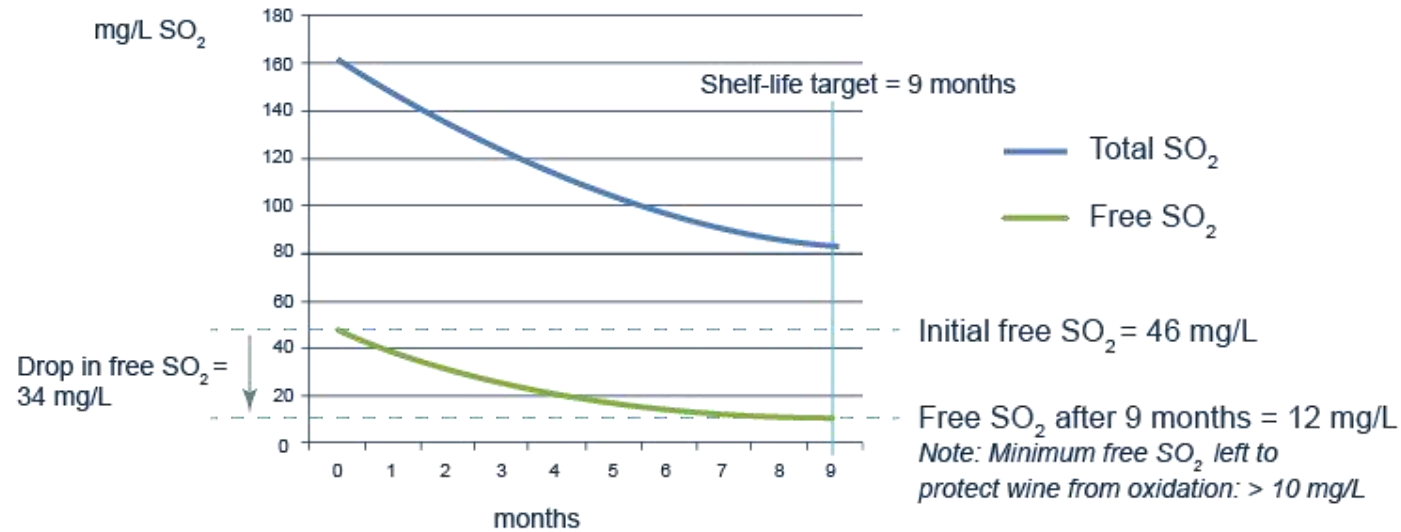


# Factors that affect the shelf life of wine

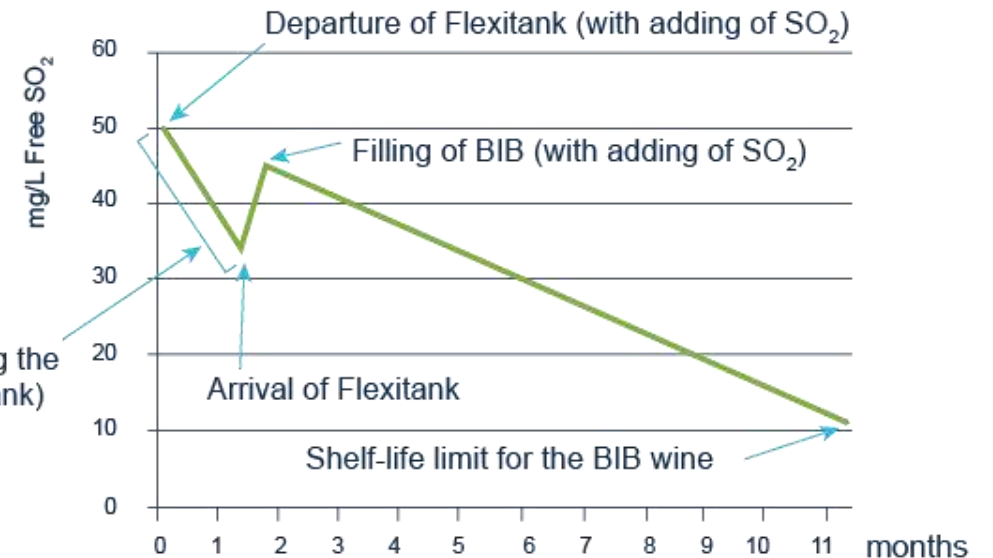


A series of chemical reactions due to oxidation diminishes the quality of wine, such as colour, aroma, etc.

# Factors that affect the shelf life of wine, cont.



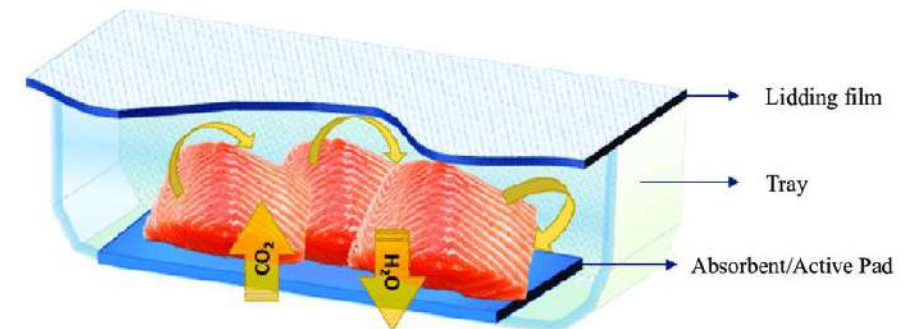
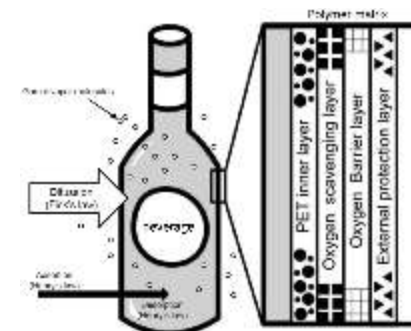
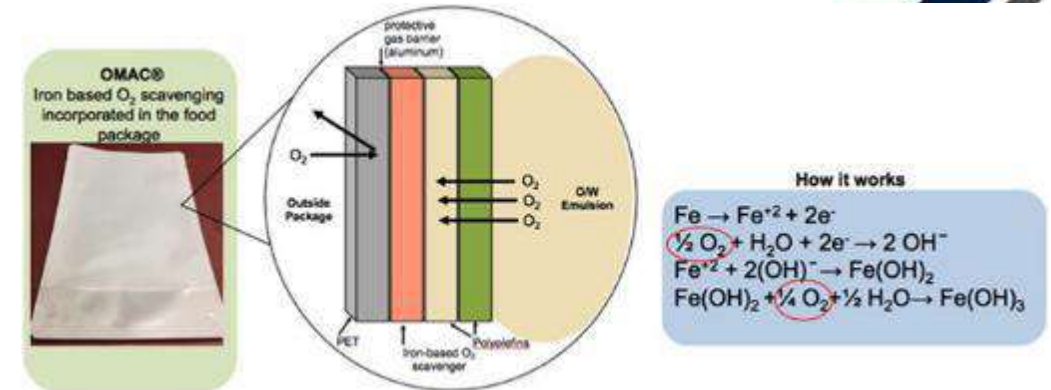
Fall of free SO<sub>2</sub> (during the transport of the Flexitank)



# Available solutions

Using a **sachet or adhesive labels** containing:

- Metal-based  **$O_2$  scavenger** (e.g. Shelfplus  $O_2$ , Zero 2)
- **Improved barrier**: Oxygen block together with nanoclay platelets
- Iron-based carbon dioxide ( **$CO_2$** ) **emitter** (such as Ageless, Fresh

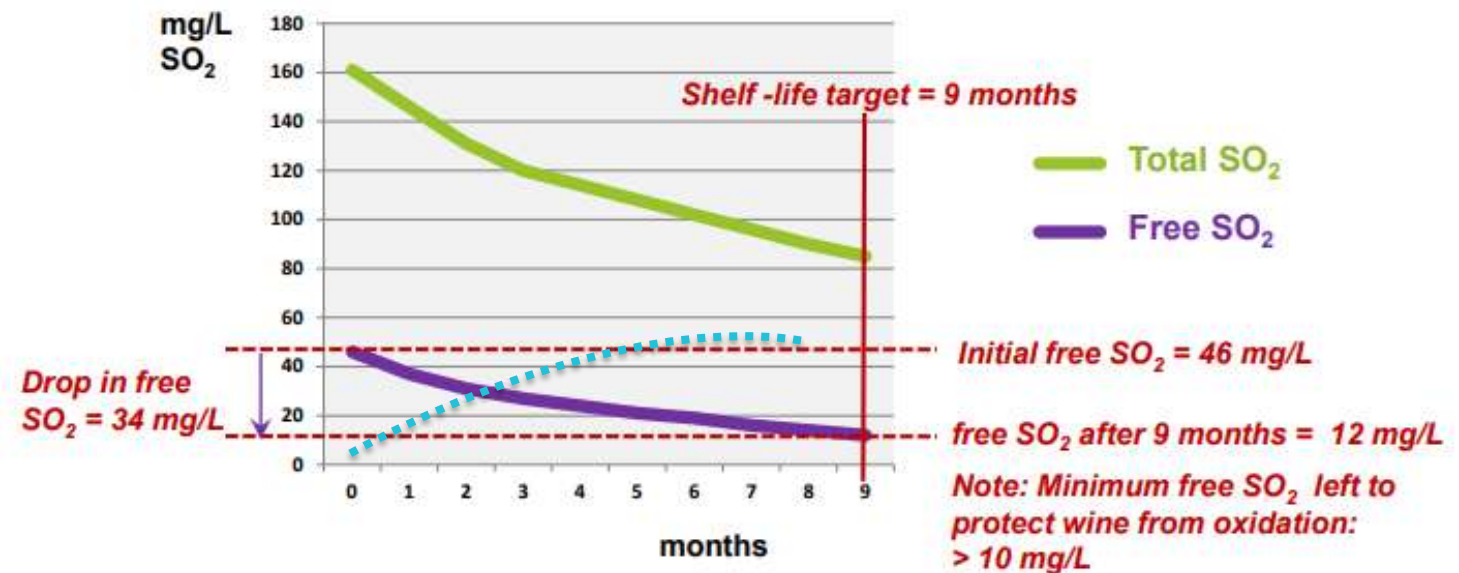


# Approach



## Oxidation causing short shelf life

- Loss of  $\text{SO}_2$  used to prevent oxidation
- Binding of  $\text{SO}_2$  with anthocyanin causing discoloration of wine
- Less  $\text{CO}_2$  and flattened taste





# Acceptable dose of CO<sub>2</sub> in wine

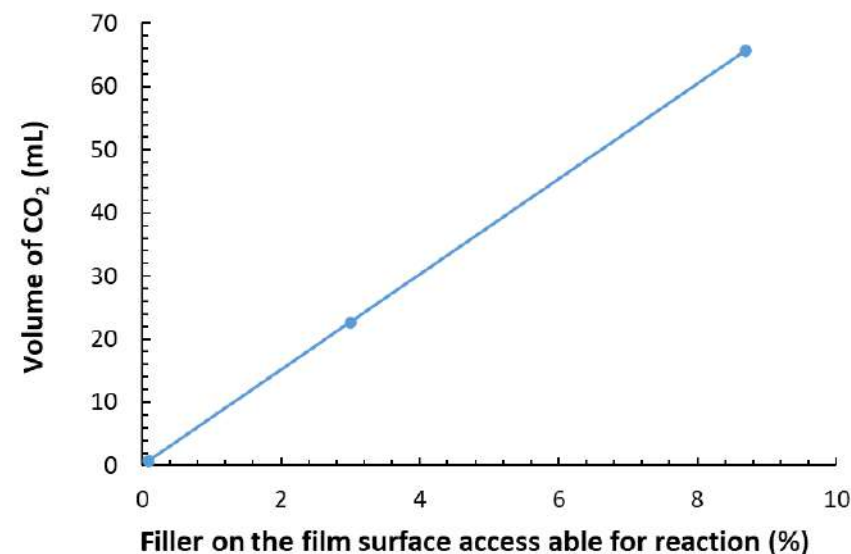
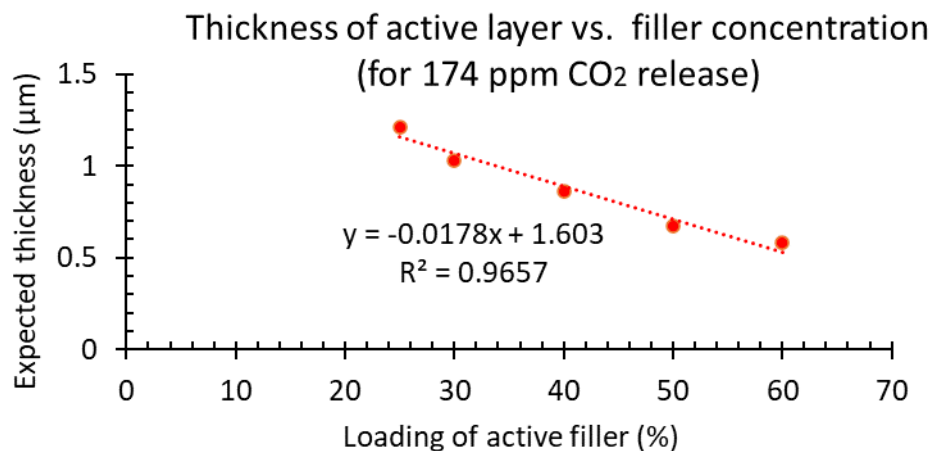


## Accepted dose

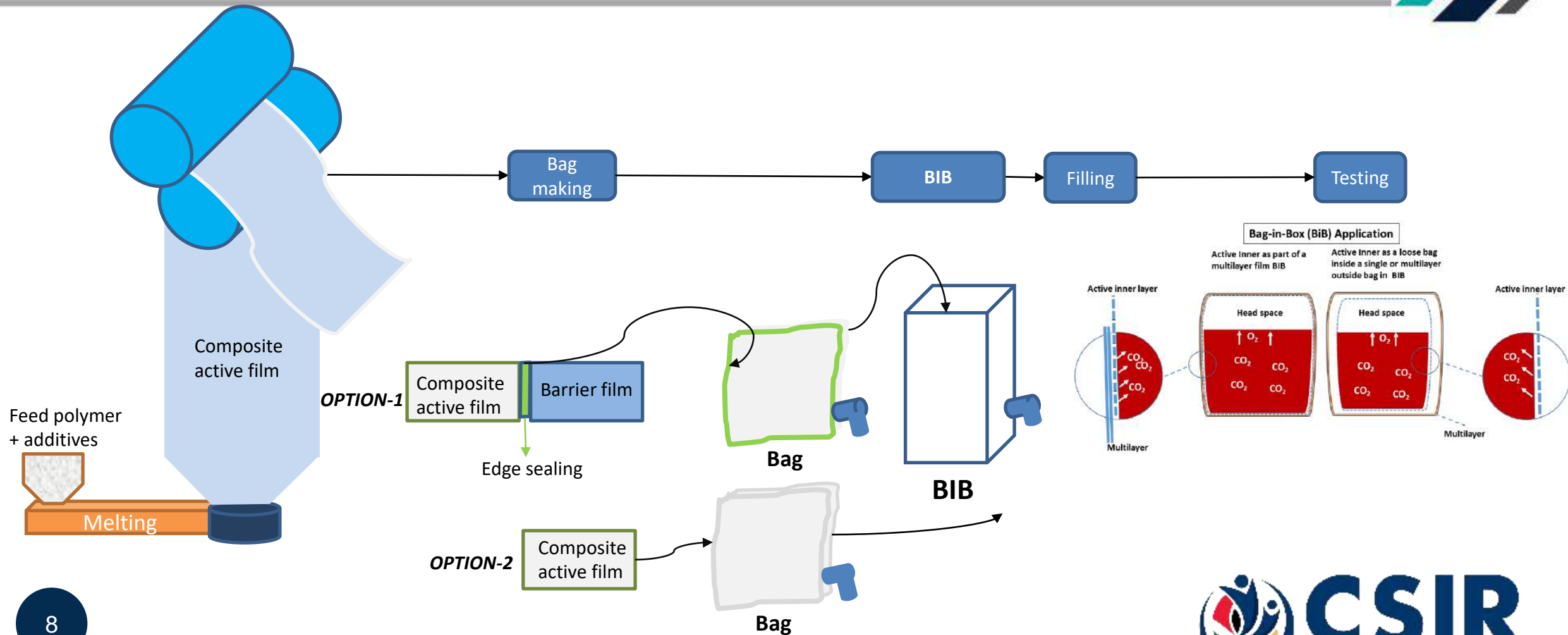
- According to the wine maker, specifications are about a maximum of 400 mg/L for reds and 600-800 mg/L for whites.
- Recommended concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> (at 20 °C) in still, semi-sparkling and the sparkling wines are < 2 g/L, 2 to 5 g/L and > 6 g/L, respectively.

## Active film

Expected amount after 12 months ~ 174 ppm

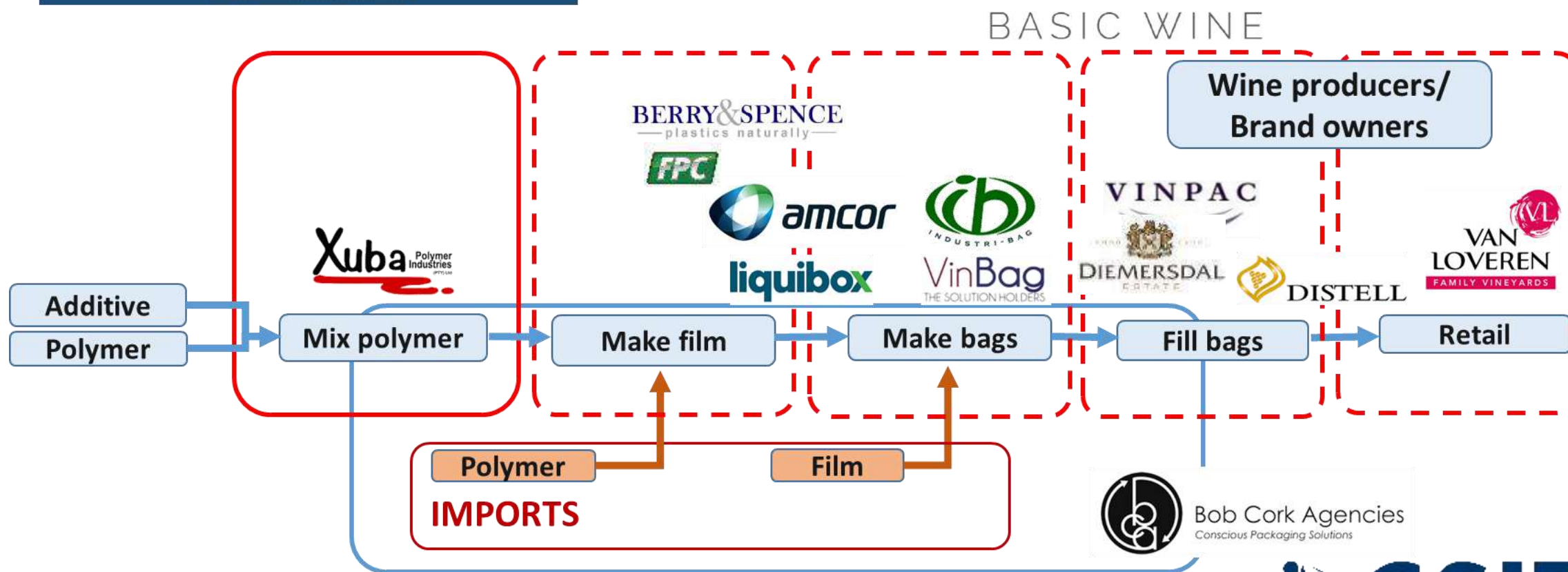


# Films for packaging foodstuffs - US 2021/0138775 A1

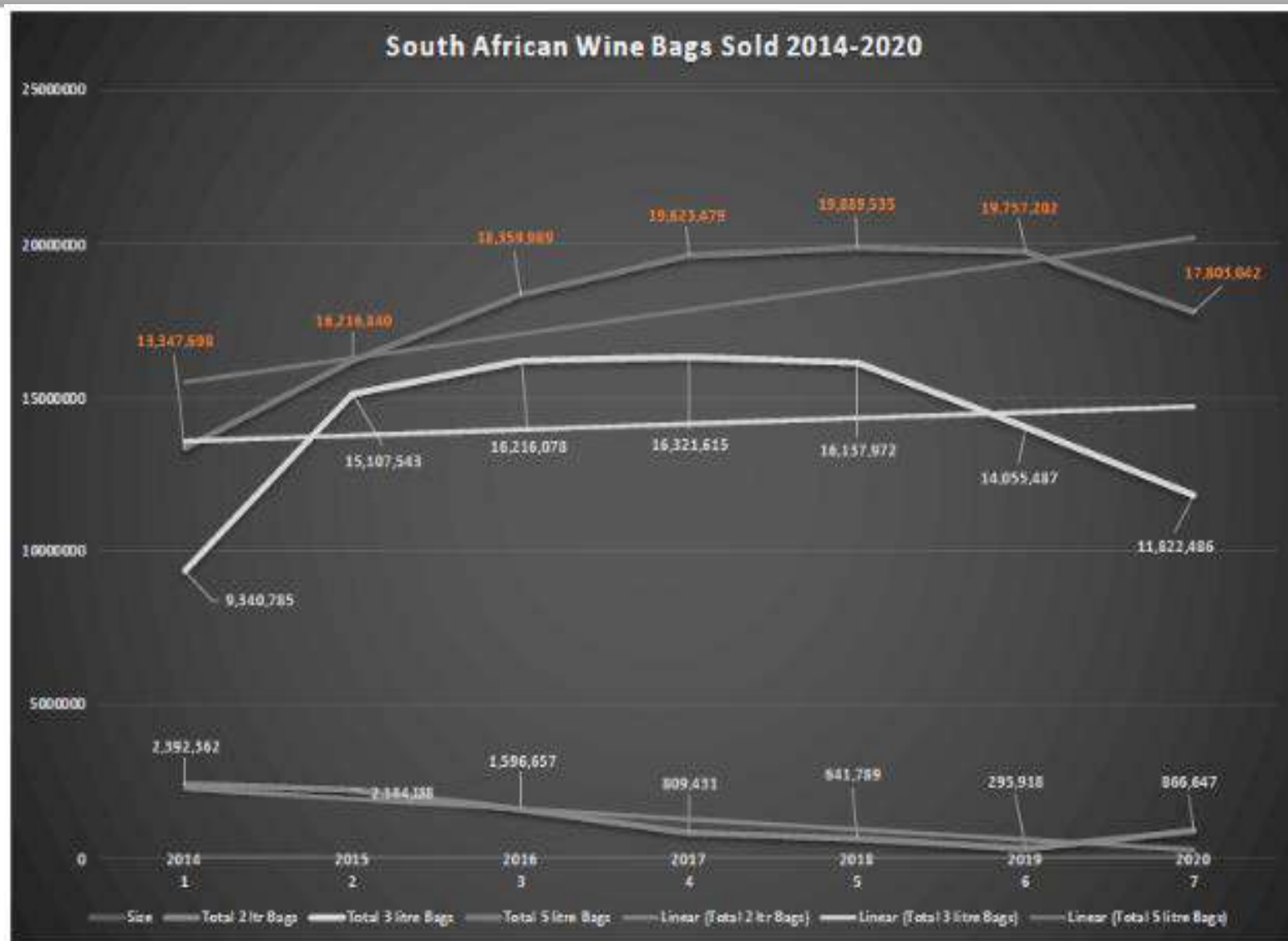




# Value chain and market players



# BIB market statistics in SA



5L: > 17million

3L: > 11 million

# Material and process optimisation

## Neat polymer

Crystallisation peak temperature

105.0  
°C

Melting peak temperature

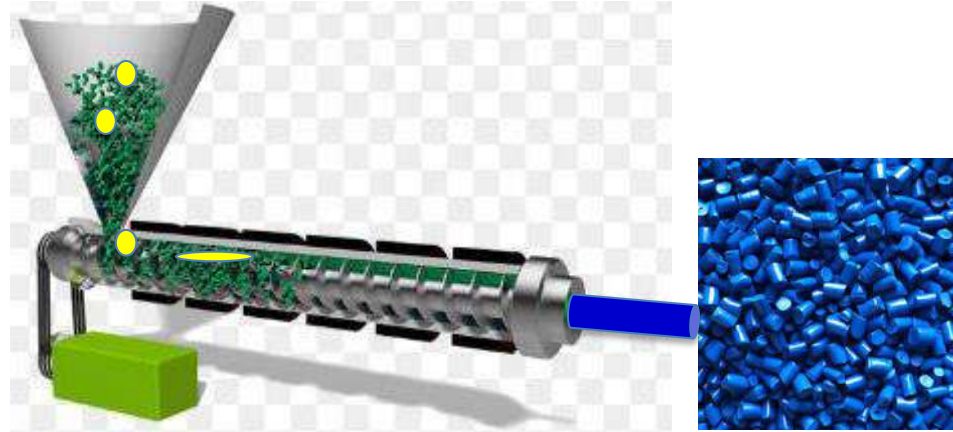
121.9  
°C

Onset degradation  
temperature

362.24  
°C

MFR

1.05  
g/10  
min



## JA790 Masterbatch

Crystallisation peak temperature

111.8°C

Melting peak temperature

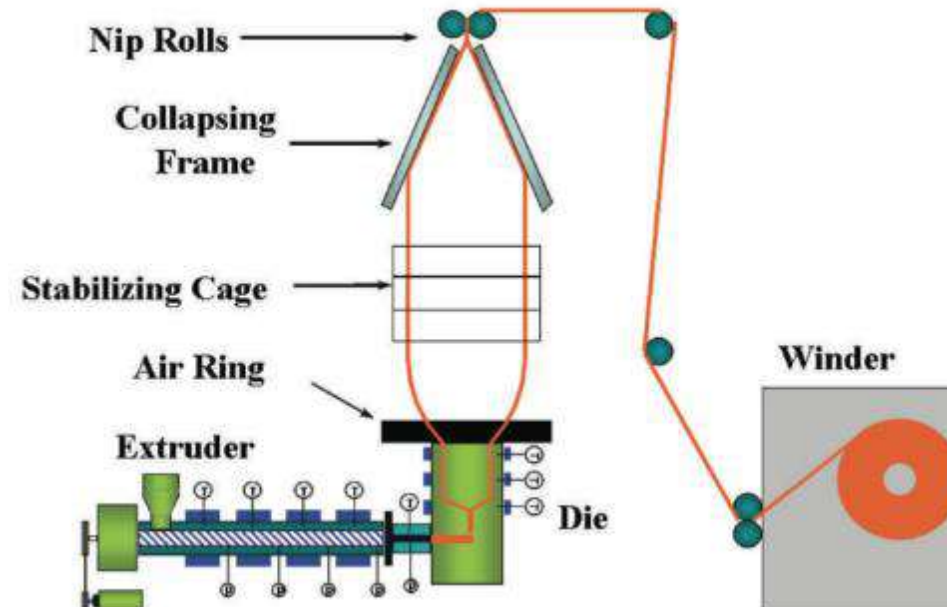
121.8  
°C

Onset degradation  
temperature

425.4.24  
°C

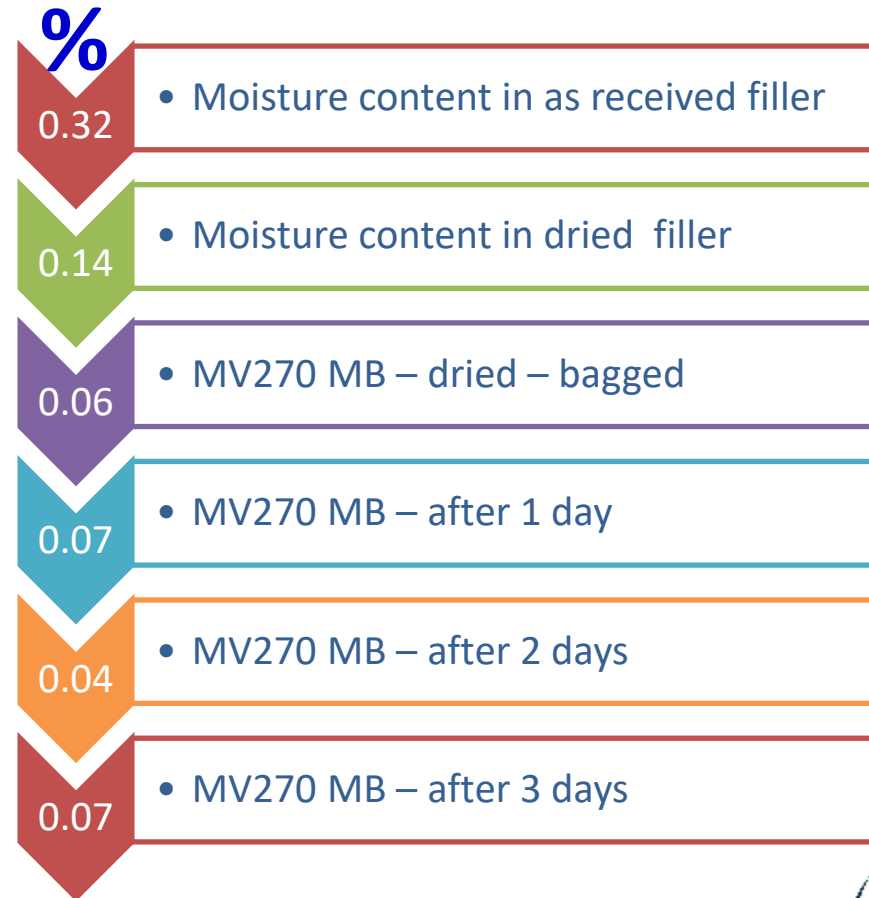
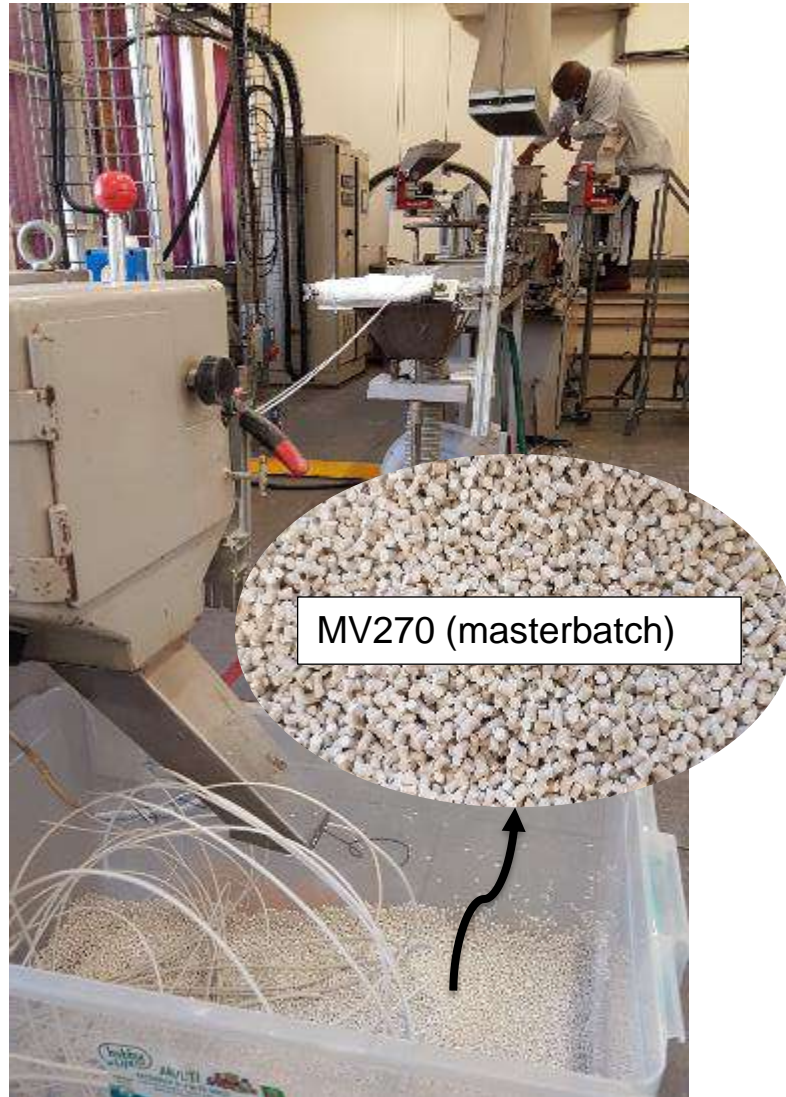
MFR

N/A





# Product development challenge and learning



# Technical data sheet



## Preliminary product data sheet

**Polyzimo®**

**MV270**



### Active Polyethylene Formulation

#### Features

- Releases carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) if in contact with acidic food (see Figure 1)
- Wine bag-in-box application: Compensation of loss of sulphur dioxide over time that can extend shelf life, prevent discoloration of wine and possible reduction of sulphite.

#### Applications

- Bag-in-box
- Acidic food and beverage packaging

### Suggested usage

Polyzimo®MV270 can be used directly during the film processing.

Polyzimo®MV270 can be diluted with polyethylene of desired choice during film processing to achieve the desired level of CO<sub>2</sub> release.

### Material properties

Properties *	Test method	Test method	Value	Unit
Density	Immersion method	ISO 1183	1.16	g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Melting temperature	At heating rate 10 °C/min	ASTM D3418	121.23	°C
Crystallization temperature	At cooling rate 10 °C/min	ASTM D3418	111.99	°C
Onset degradation temperature	5wt% loss under O <sub>2</sub> at 10 °C/min	ASTM E 2550	432.92	°C

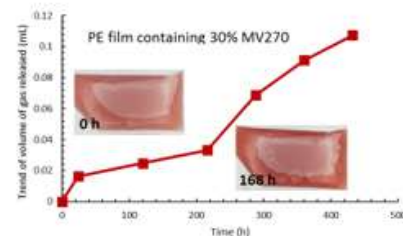


Figure 1. The trend of CO<sub>2</sub> released as a function of time.

### Expected film properties

The film properties will depend on the thickness of the blown film as well as the polymer grade used in the dilution. Trend of inert CO<sub>2</sub> release from the 1L bag made of polyethylene film containing Polyzimo®MV270 as a function of time is demonstrated Figure 1.

### Packaging

Polyzimo®MV270 is supplied in pellet form packed in 25 kg bags.

### Storage

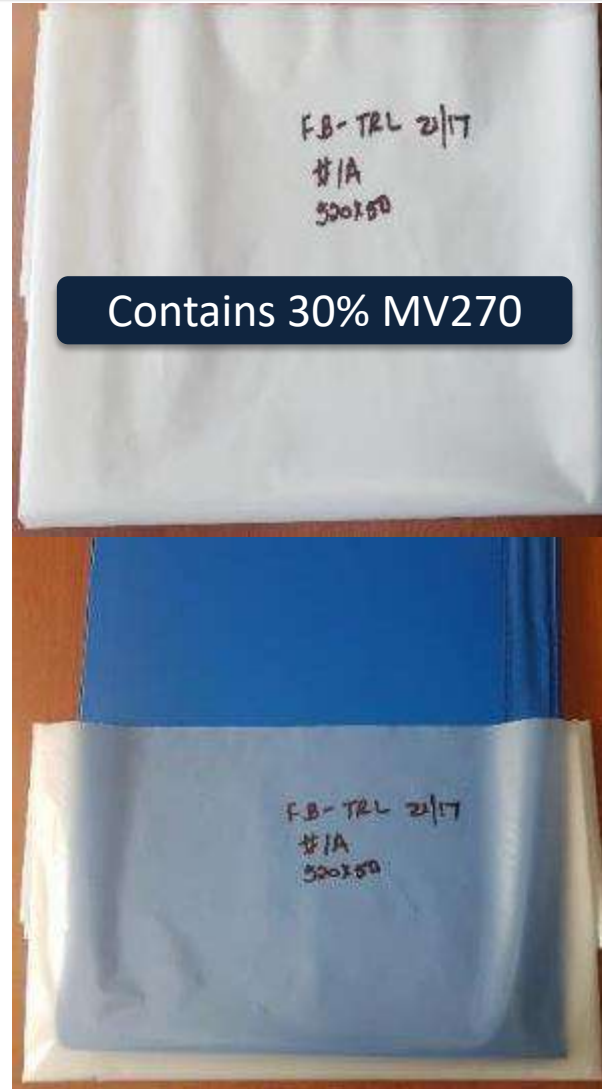
Refrain from direct sun light. Polyzimo®MV270 is recommended to store in a cool and dry condition. Drying is preferable before film processing.

Date of issue: August 2021

\* Specimens used for characterizations are in the pellet form. The information provided in this document is of good faith. Properties might differ depending on the polyethylene grade and hence respective processing conditions.

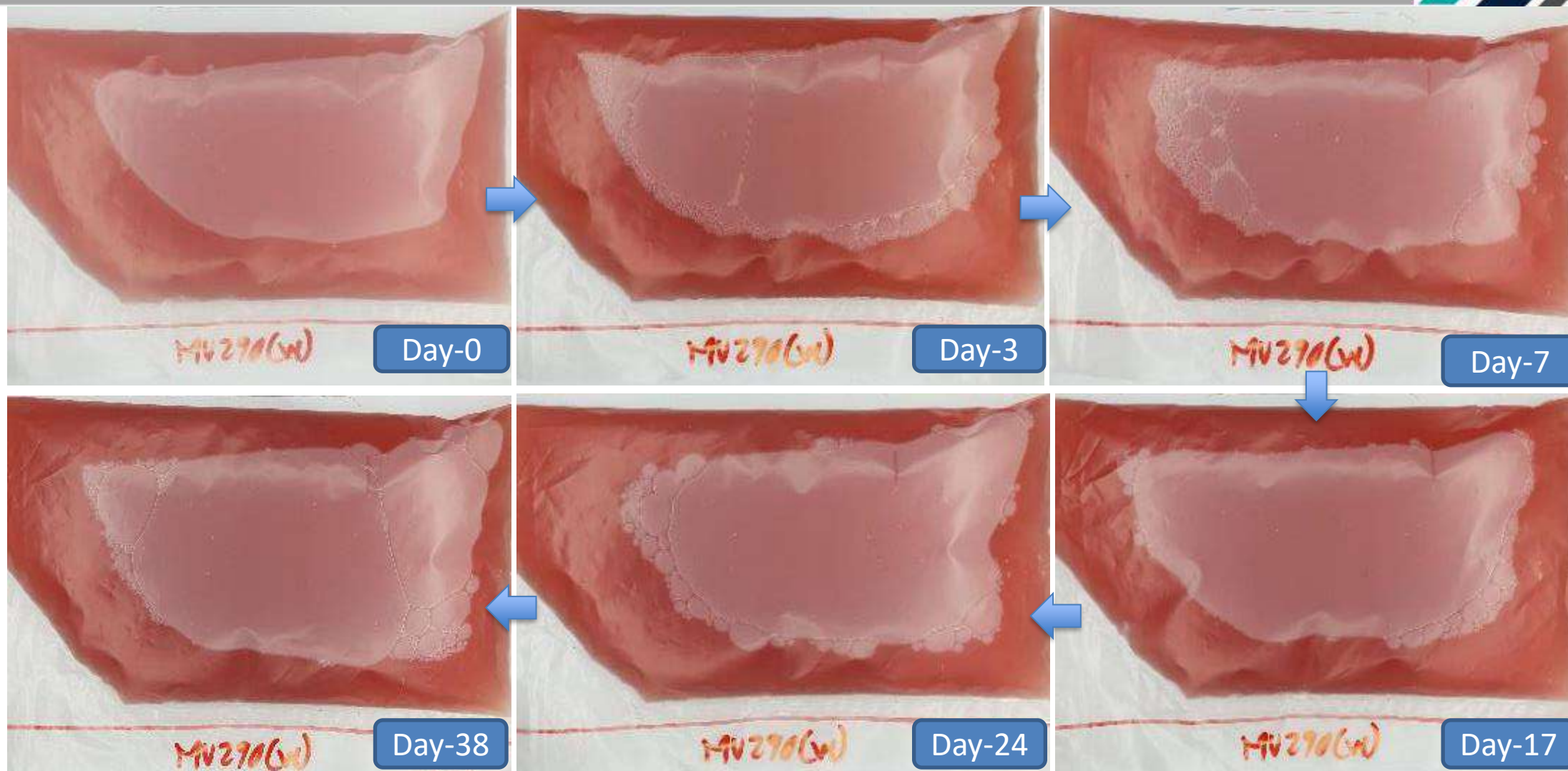


# Film and BIB production at industrial scale

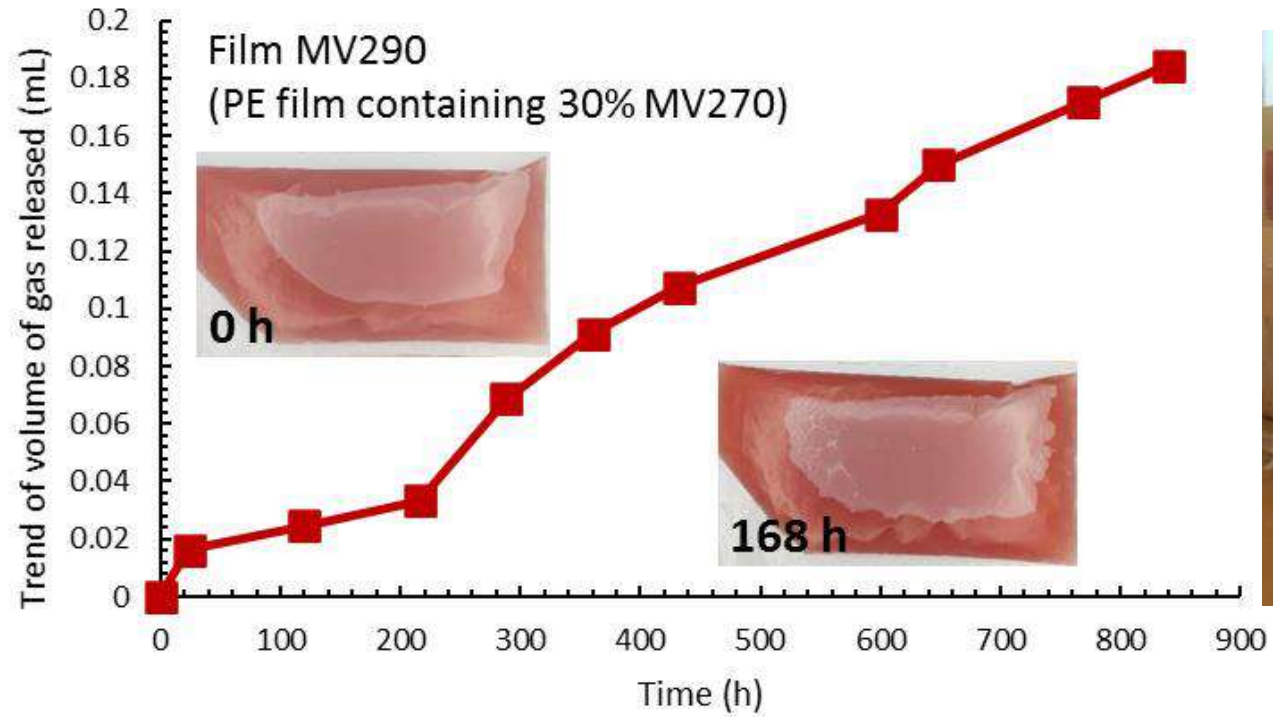




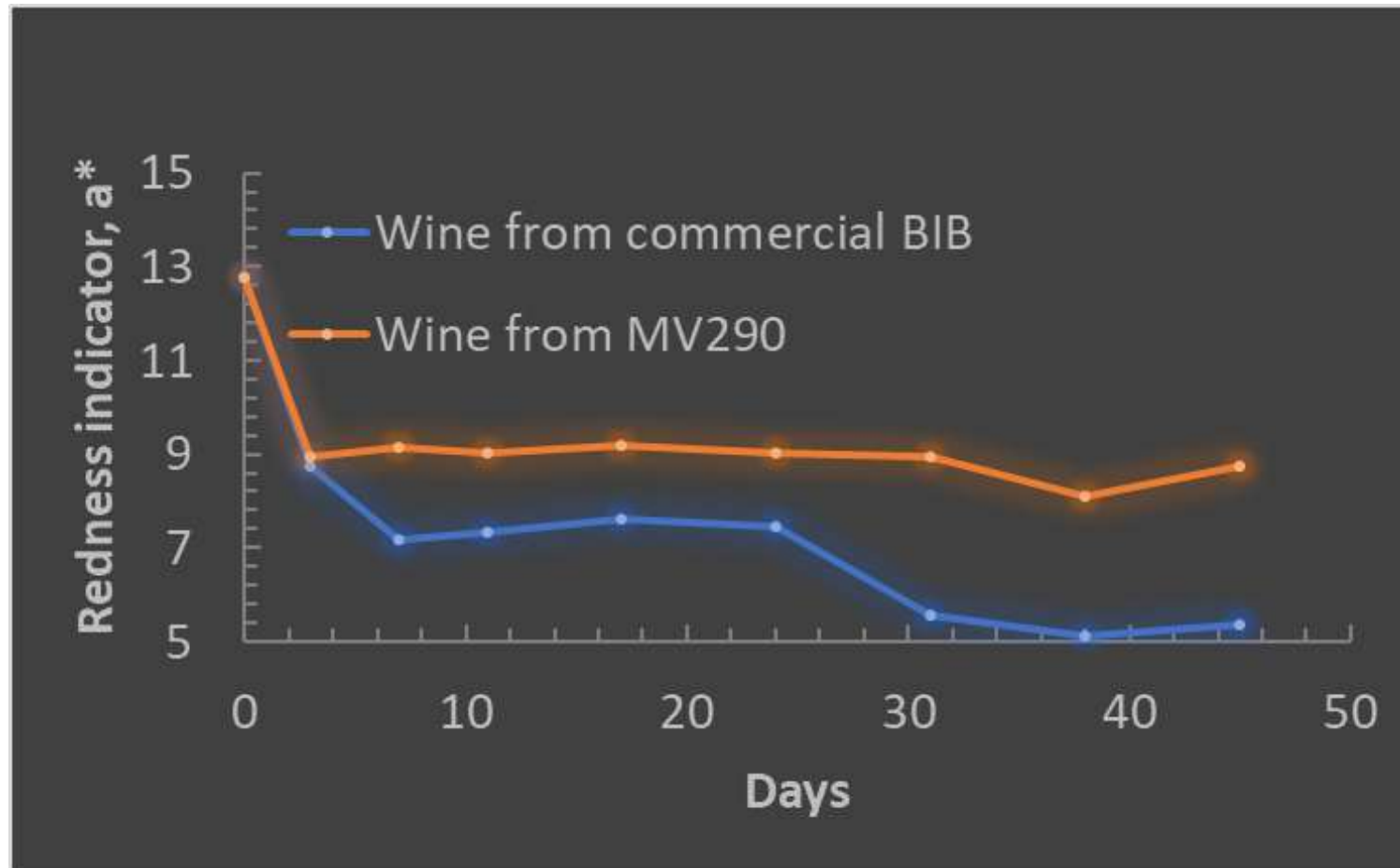
# Film properties



# CO<sub>2</sub> release



# Retention of wine colour





# Prototyping and filling wine using automated filling line



# Preliminary industry test results



## Bubble volume, turbidity, oxidative browning (420 nm):

No specific trends were observed. Variation in results is considered normal.

## Sensory composition

For red wine, no differences in sensory composition between the control and treatment were observed up until 30 days after filling.



Wine	Storage	TA (g/L)	pH
Red wine (CABS/MERL) from tank	Before filling	5.39	3.68
Red wine in control BIB	After filling	5.17	3.71
Red wine in active BIB-1	After filling	5.20	3.71
Red wine in control BIB	30 days after filling	5.19	3.73
Red wine in active BIB-1	30 days after filling	5.17	3.73



# Way forward

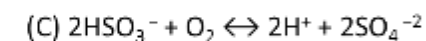
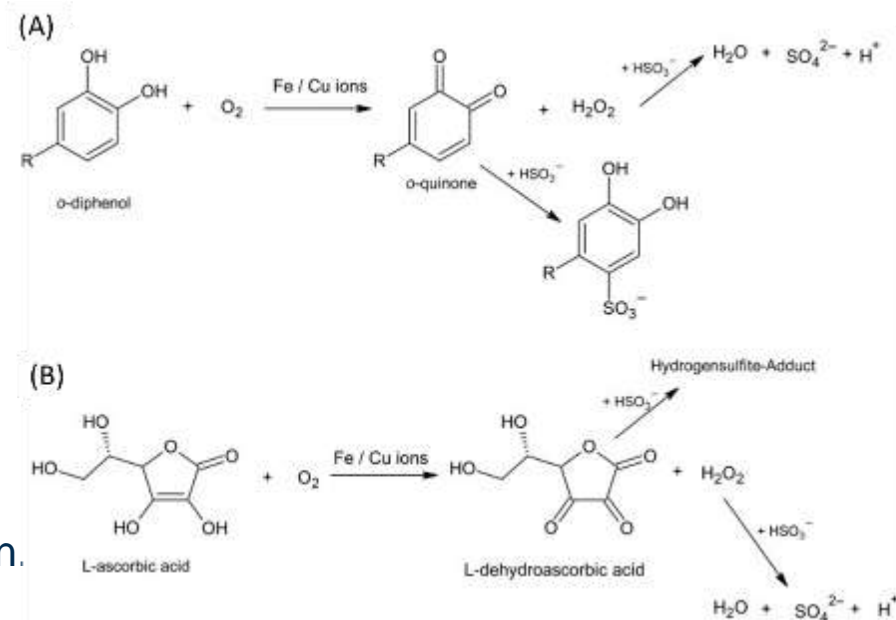


- Establishment of test protocol: Confirmation of CO<sub>2</sub> release and how to separate the effect of SO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>.

- Possible chemical reactions responsible for SO<sub>2</sub> depletion in wine.

- Shelf-life testing of wine and crystallise the value proposition.

- Technology transfer and manufacturing process optimisation.





# Conclusion



## ID, Patent application

Active composite  
TRL 4-5  
2016-2017

## TD – TRL 7

Demonstration of  
active composite inner  
layer of the active-  
passive barrier film  
2017-2019

## Modification of method following industry need

Development of concentrated active  
composite and  
film production with varying  
concentration of the active composite  
at pilot scale  
2020

## Technical validation – Trial 1

Film blowing  
at industry  
2020-2021

## Optimise production process

Active composite  
production at pilot  
scale to control  
the moisture  
content  
2021

## Technical validation – Trial 2

Successful film  
blowing at  
industry  
  
Film testing at  
CSIR and  
industry  
2021

## BIB bag production at industry

### TRL 7

Bags are  
produced at  
industry and  
delivered to the  
CSIR

Commercialisation  
on plan

Independent  
testing at wine  
testing facility  
2021

## BIB filling and testing

Bags are filled  
with wines using  
commercial  
automated  
production line

Testing including  
shelf life

2022

# Acknowledgements



- DSI-CSIR Centre for Nanostructures and Advanced Material
- TIA
- Industries assisted with technical validations
- Colleagues





**THANK YOU**



***Technology development and testing for advanced and sustainable packaging addressing food security and striving towards a circular plastics economy***

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