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Nanotechnology

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for Soldier Rations

Packaging for the Military

June 26, 2008



Outline

Food Packaging - Background

Introduction to Military Ration Packaging and Specifications

Nanocomposites in Packaging

Current Nanocomposite Research Efforts

Results to Date

Future of Multilayer Nanocomposites





Expectations for Packaged Food

- Taste (Appearance, Texture, Odor)Nutrition
- Convenience
- Storage Shelf Life
- Physical Structure
- Safety and Environmental Costs
- *J.H. Hotchkiss, Cornell University

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Food Packaging



Shelf Life

The time it takes a food product to deteriorate to an unacceptable degree under specific storage, processing, and packaging conditions

Modes of Food Deterioration Oxidation Moisture Gain or Loss

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Polymer Barrier Packaging

OXYGEN BARRIER – Traditional & New

EVOH

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- PVDC
- Polyamides
- Polyester
- SAN, PAN
- (SiO₂)x
- Metallized Polyester



*M.Stevens – MOCON Webinar Dec 12, 2007

Polymer Barrier Packaging

Water Barrier – Traditional & "New"

- Polyethylene
- Ethylene Copolymers :
 - Ionomers, EVA, ACR
- Polypropylene
- PVdC

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- COC's
- LCP's





OTR of high barrier materials









Introduction to Military Ration Packaging and Specifications



Military needs an improved ration packaging system that:

- Reduces logistical burden on Warfighter
- Eliminates impact on environment
- Perfoms comparable to existing packaging
- Need to address ration packaging at 3 levels
 - Primary packaging
 - Food preservation and containment
 - Secondary packaging
 - MRE containers, sleeves and shippers
 - Unit load
 - Pallet loads

<u>JSN Proposal</u>

RDECOM Current Meal, Ready-To-Eat (MRE) **Retort Pouch (entrée)** Polyolefin Inner Layer **Aluminum Foil** Transmission Rates: O₂.....0.06 cc/m²/d H₂O.....0.01 g/m²/d Polyamide Outer Layer Polyester Shelf Life: 3 years @ 80 °F 6 month @ 100 °F Inner Layer PE or ionomer Non-Retort Pouch (cookies, **Aluminum Foil** crackers, etc) Outer Layer Polyester Meal Bag LLDPE

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Recom Application to Military Rations





Unitized Group Ration (UGR)



Meal, Ready-to-Eat (MRE)

Remove Foil Based Packaging Increase Compatibility with Advanced Food Processes Eliminate Handling Problems Improve Recyclability Reduce Solid Waste

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Objectives:

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- Reduce solid waste packaging
- Develop high barrier, non-foil material using nanotechnology
- Eliminate pinholes, flex cracking problems
- Improve barrier properties
- Enhance package survivability
- Enhance shelf life
- Enhance producibility

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Current Military Food Packaging

Limitations Caused by Foil Barrier Layer in Multilayer Structure

Processing Limitations

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- Limitations to Food Processing and Sterilization Techniques
 - Microwave Processing
 - High Pressure Pasteurization (Delamination)
- •Multiple Lamination Steps Needed for Package
- Limited Pouch Forming Processes

(Horizontal Form Fill Seal)

Performance Limitations

Susceptible to Pin-Holes and Stress Induced Fractures



Nanocomposites for Military Food Packaging



MRE

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MRE Waste



MRE Components

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Nanocomposites in Packaging

Reduction of Solid Waste Associated with Military Rations and Packaging



 Objective - Develop recyclable or biodegradable nanocomposite films with exceptional barrier properties to replace the Meals Ready to Eat (MRE) packaging components and reduce military ration waste.

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- Approach Utilize blown film/cast film extrusion processes to produce nanocomposite films and explore melt processing conditions (screw speed, residence time, feed rate, and temperature) that influence nanocomposite properties.
- Analysis Characterize the samples for thermal, mechanical and barrier properties and compare to military specifications.



This research supports Natick's mission to improve materials used by the soldier, with applications in the areas of packaging. This also supports the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP)

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Polymers Studied

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Ethylene Co-vinyl Alcohol (EVOH) Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) Nylon 6 Polylactic Acid (PLA) Polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHA) LDPE/EVOH coextrusion

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Why Nanocomposites?

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Length ~ 70 - 150nm

High Surface Area (750m²/g) and Aspect Ratio (>50)

RDECOM Nanocomposite Morphology



How do Nanocomposites Improve Barrier Properties?



Path of Gas Molecule

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Permeation of gas molecule through nanocomposite structure



Current Research



Nanocomposite Meal Bag



	Current MRE Meal	Neat Low-Density	Nanocomposite Low-	
	Bag	Polyethylene Film	Density Polyethylene	
			Film	
Film Thickness	11-mil	6-mil	6-mil	
Oxygen	8264	9097	3703	
Transmission Rate				
(cc-mil/m ² -day)				
Young's Modulus	127	93	186	
(MPa)				
Onset of Thermal	351	370	450	
Degradation (°C)				
Insect Infestation	Pass	Fail	Pass	
Test (Pass/Fail)				

MRE Specification for Retort Pouch **Transmission Rates**:

 $O_2 = 0.06 \text{ cc/m}^2/\text{d}$ H₂O 0.01 g/m²/d

Possible Structure for Meal Bag:

LDPE-Tie layer- Nylon-Tie Layer-LDPE (11 mil)

0.97 cc/m²/d -60%RH

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 O_2

<u>JSN Proposal</u>



Multilayer Packaging Concept

Water Vapor Barrier
Oxygen Barrier
Water Vapor Barrier

Water Vapor Barrier: Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) Tie Layers: Modic-AP (Modified Polyolefin – Mitsubishi) Oxygen Barrier: Imperm (Nanocomposite MXD6)





Barrier related to aromatic groups





IMPERM[™] - MXD6/Clay Nanocomposite from Nanocor/Mitsubishi

RDFCOM Co-extrusion of Multilayer Nylon Films Laboratory Scale Processing



- Collin Teach-Line Multi-Layer Extrusion System Using Feed-block Design
- 5 Layer Capability: 3 Materials

Microspcopy Images of Co-Extruded 5-Layer Imperm Films



Imperm Layer Stained with Iodine

Thickness Measurements in Microns

Pilot-Scale Processing

Pliant Corporation – Chippewa Falls Wisconsin

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RDECOM Oxygen Barrier of Pilot-Scale Multilayer Films









Current and Future Applications for Multilayer Nanocomposites

Future of Multi-layer Nanocomposites

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COPV: Containerized Over-wrapped Pressure Vehicles M.Meador – NASA Glenn Research Center UNCLASSIFIED





Current Uses of Nanocomposites

Case Example

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APPLICATION	:	YACHT MASTS
CUSTOMER	:	SYNERGY YACHTS
PROBLEM	:	Looking for stronger material for mast
BENEFIT	:	Lighter, stronger sailing mast
OUTPUT	:	37% increase in compressive strength
TIME	:	6 Months



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Current Uses of Nanocomposites

Case Example

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APPLICATION	:	GOLF CLUB SHAFT (GS)
CUSTOMER	:	ALDILA
PROBLEM	:	Looking for lighter weight golf shaft with stiffer performance.
BENEFIT	:	Stiffer shaft, improved durability, better swing flex
OTHER	:	Shaft won 2006 US Open, other pro events
TIME	:	12 Months
Production Volume	:	500,000 shafts per year









NSRDEC Polymer Film Center of Excellence



5-Layer Blown Film Co-Extrusion

9-Layer Cast Film Co-Extrusion

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RDEEDI

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