

# **Low voltage EB equipment development to meet the challenges of the fast growing packaging market**

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**Radtech NA 2018**

**Chicago Ill USA**

# Agenda

- **Markets for Packaging**
- **Packaging Market Trends and demands from end users**
- **Chemistry and resin supplier challenges**
- **EB equipment developments to meet the market trends**
- **Conclusions**

# EB Applications

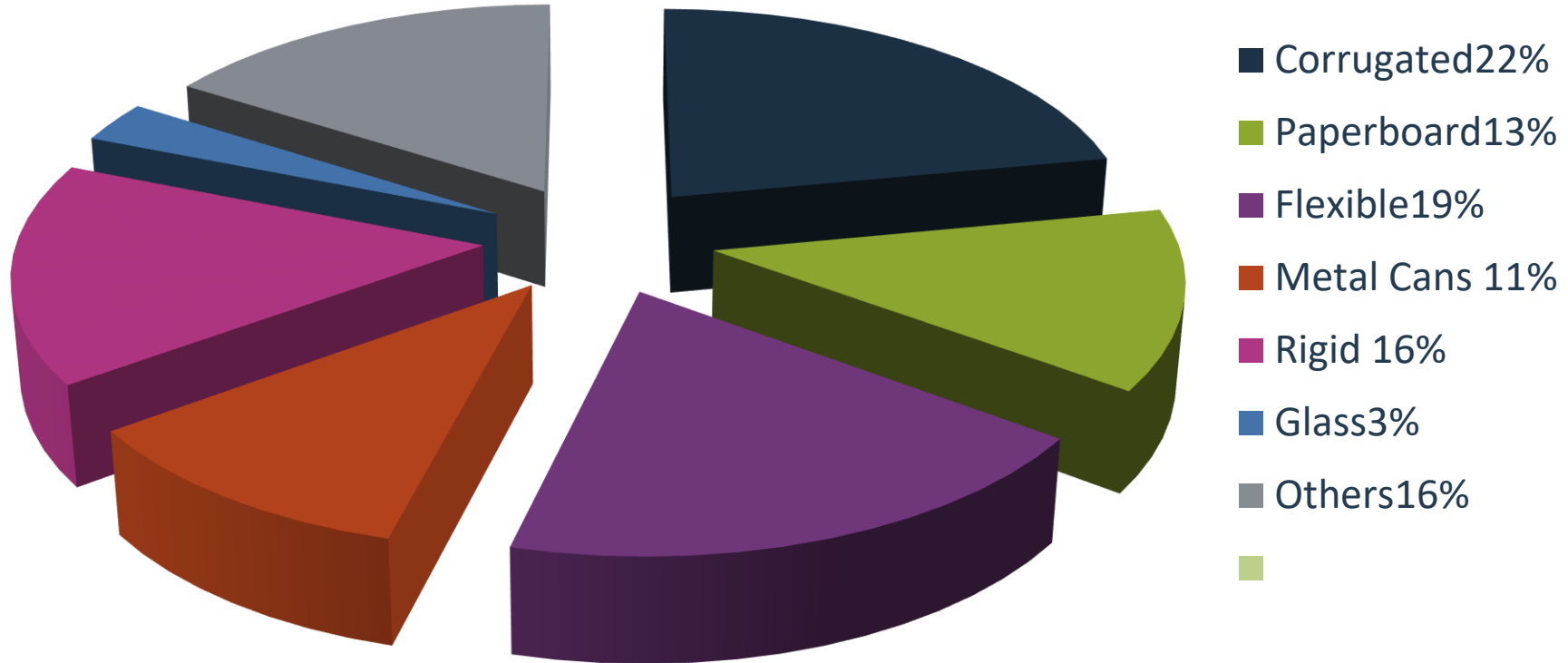
## Coating Ink Adhesive Crosslink

<b>Packaging</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Converting</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Films</b>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Silicone</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<b>Tapes</b>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Tires</b>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Furniture</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<b>Flooring</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

# Total NA Packaging Market US\$ 164 Billion

## Flexible Packaging Largest Growth (US \$31 Billion)

### FPA 2016



# Flexible Packaging Growth

## FPA 2016

<b>Growth</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Total Flexible Packaging Industry</b>	<b>\$19.7 B</b>	<b>\$24.9 B</b>	<b>\$31.2 B</b>
<b>\$ Growth Year</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>

# Challenges Faced By the Flexible Packaging Industry Today

- **Driving Technology in:**
  - Portioned / Single Serve Packages
  - Customize preparation (food, cosmetic, supplement...)
  - Customize printing. Shorter Runs
  
- **Driving Technology in:**
  - Barrier Materials
  - Scavenging Technologies
  - Shelf life extensions
  - Increased Environmental Awareness Low to NO VOC
  - Reuse, reduce, recycle, bio-base resins
  - Reduce Carbon Footprint

# Challenges Faced By the Flexible Packaging Industry Today

- **Driving Technologies In:**

- Environmentally Friendly Energy Cured Ink Technology
- Resin & film technology to meet the challenges
- Energy Cured Coating Technology to eliminate laminates
- Printing Press and other equipment technology to print higher viscosity energy cured inks
- Curing equipment technology to meet the above mentioned challenges
- Plates and other printing methods

# Applications of EB Curing in Packaging

- Coatings replacing laminates



- EB Curing of Inks

- EB Offset Inks
- EB CI-Flexo Inks
- EB curing digital inks



- EB X-linking

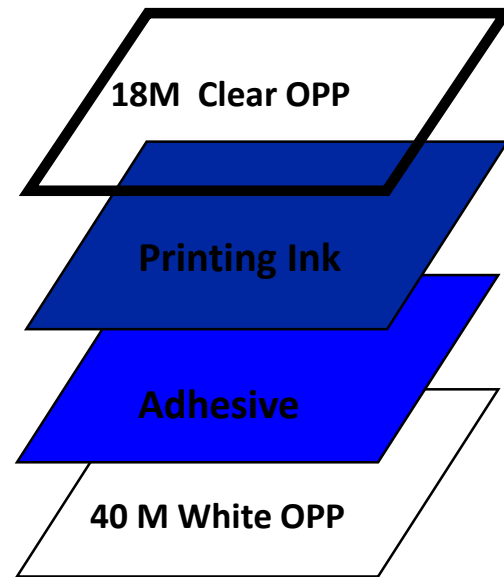
- High Barrier Shrink Films
- Vacuum Skin Packaging



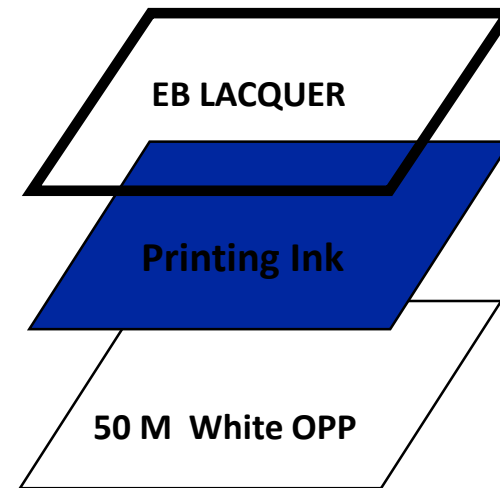


# Laminate Replacement with EB Lacquers Concept

## CONVENTIONAL LAMINATION



## MONO-FILM WITH EB LACQUER



# Challenges To Meet the Laminate Replacement

- Film & Resin Suppliers to Meet the Packaging Requirements with Monolayer.
- Coating Supplier Challenges
  - Meet the Film Properties With a EB Cured Coating
  - Matte and Gloss Properties as Provided By Film
  - Soft Touch and other Properties
  - Abrasion and Scuff
  - COF
  - Temperature resistance

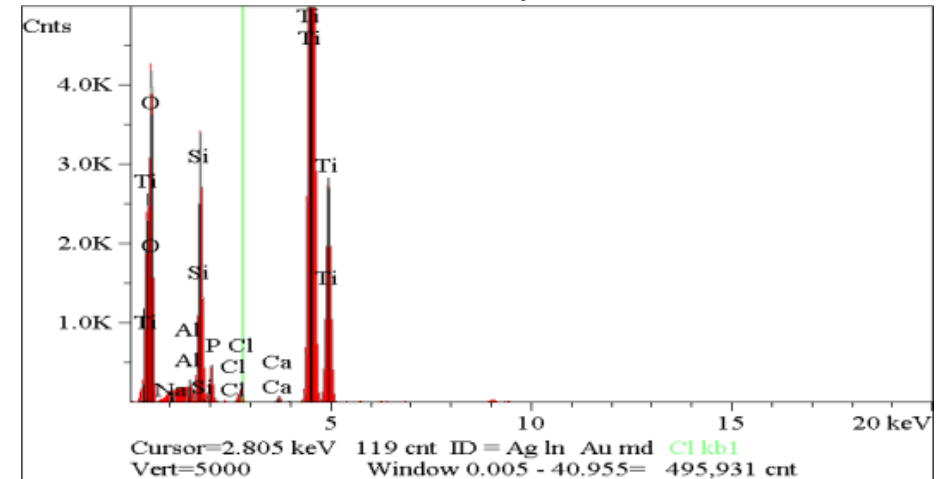
# Challenges to Meet Laminate Replacement

- EB equipment Supplier Challenges
  - Wide Width Ranges            24 – 108 inches
  - High Speed                        1500 feet\min
  - Continuous Operation with Minimum Downtime
    - Robust Window Foil Technology to Resist Chemicals From Coatings

Pre-Mature Foil Failure



EDX analysis



# EB Offset Inks

- Not That Much Development from Ink and EB Equipment
- Good Development from Press supplier to Meet Flexible Packaging Challenge. (Print Various Substrates)



# EB CI-Flexo Inks

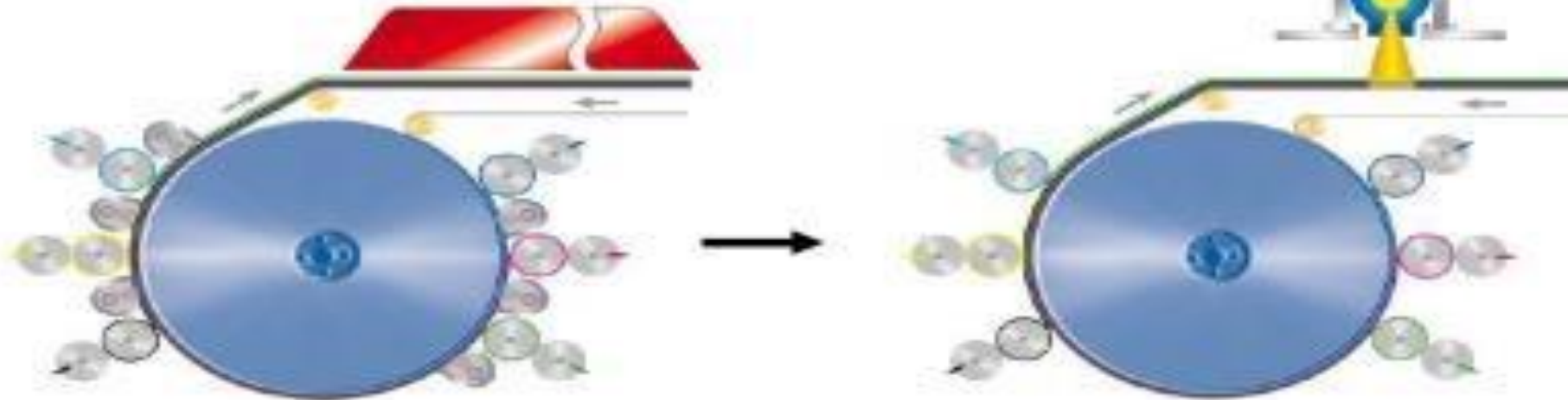
## Major Printing Method for Flexible Packaging

Print Type	2010	2013	2015
Flexo	64%	63%	66%
Gravure	9%	11%	15%
Offset & Other	1%	3%	4%
Digital	n/a	<1%	<1%
Unprinted	26%	22%	15%

# EB CI-Flexo Process

## EB Flexo Requirements:

- Only one EB curing station at end
- No inter-station curing or drying
- Wet-on-wet printing
  - No turn bars - Central Impression (CI) Press
  - Transfer of ink over wet ink
  - No back trapping



# Challenges to Meet EB CI-Flexo

- **Ink Suppliers Major Challenge**
  - **WETFlex:** Wet Trapping achieved by evaporating a non-reactive diluent and increasing the viscosity of the applied layer.
  - **GELFlex:** Wet Trapping achieved by evaporating a non-reactive diluent and adjusting the Hansen's solubility parameter to form an organo gel in the applied layer.
  - **ELEX-ONE:** Wet Trapping achieved by adjusting the surface tension of the applied layer.

# Challenges to Meet EB CI-Flexo

- **CI-Flexo Press Manufacturers:**
  - Pumps and Mixers for High Viscosity Energy Cured Inks
  - Doctor Blades
  - Temperature and Rheology Control
- **EB Equipment:**
  - Wide Web
  - High Speed Up to 1500 feet\min
  - Continuous Operation, minimum downtime



# Advantages of Digital Printing with EB Curing

- Very High Print Quality
- Very Cost Effective for JIT Printing and Short Runs
- Better Properties
  - Gloss
  - Solvent & Temperature Resistance
- In-Line Coating and laminating Possible
- Food Packaging Compliant

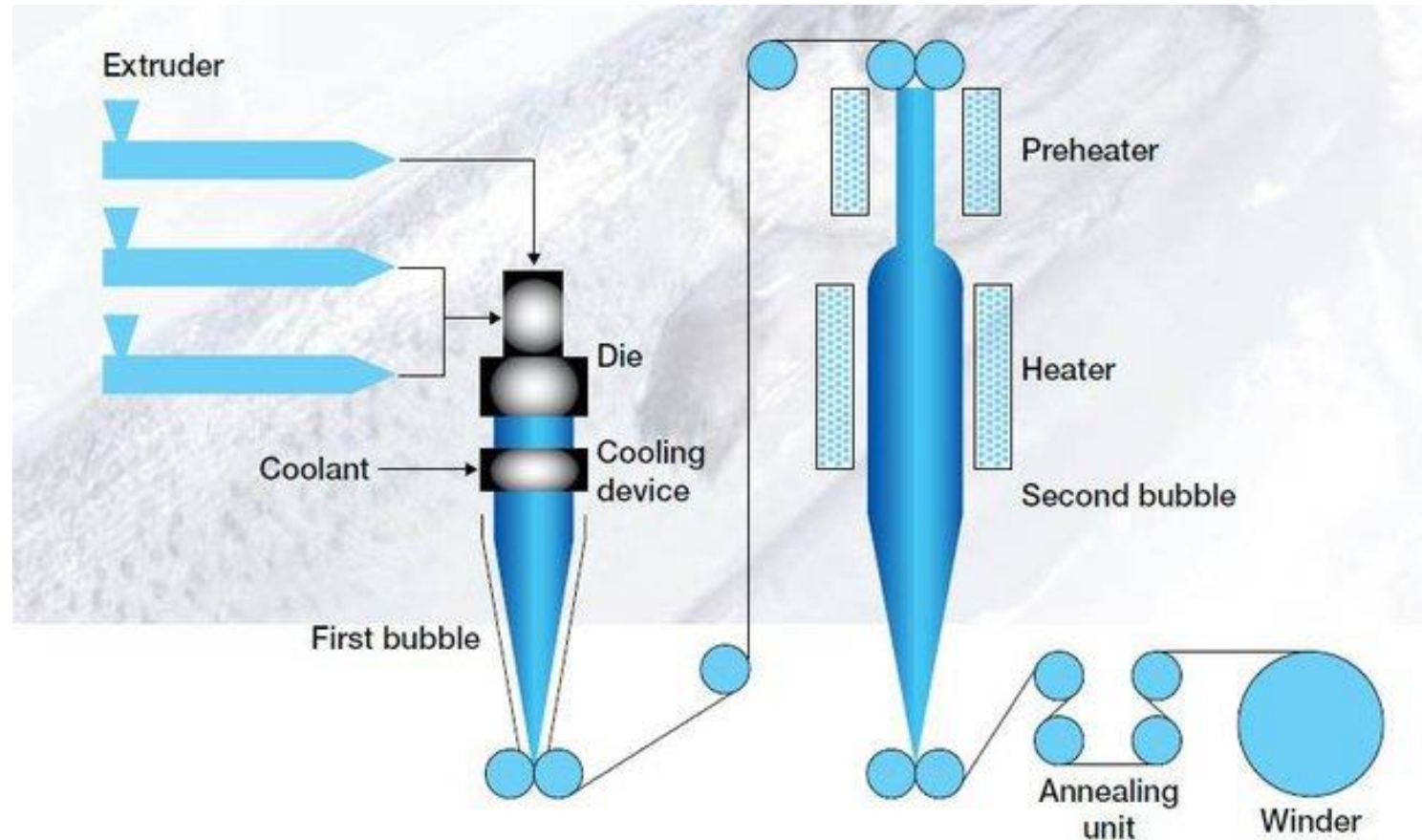
# Digital Printing With EB Curing

- Crosslinking of HP Indigo Inks To Obtain Better Resistance Properties
  - Temperature resistance up to 175-200 C  
Important for Heat Sealing
- EB Curing of Inks applied By Digital
  - Higher Gloss
  - Better Chemical Resistance
  - Temperature Resistance

# Challenges To Meet with EB-Digital Printing

- **Ink Suppliers**
  - Viscosity of Inks
  - Wet on Wet Printing
- **Press Suppliers**
- **EB Equipment**
  - Cost Effective Equipment
  - Small Size
  - Low Speed. (400-600 feet\min)

# High Barrier Shrink Film Bags Double Bubble Process Using 3-Layers



# Structure of High Barrier Shrink Film Bags

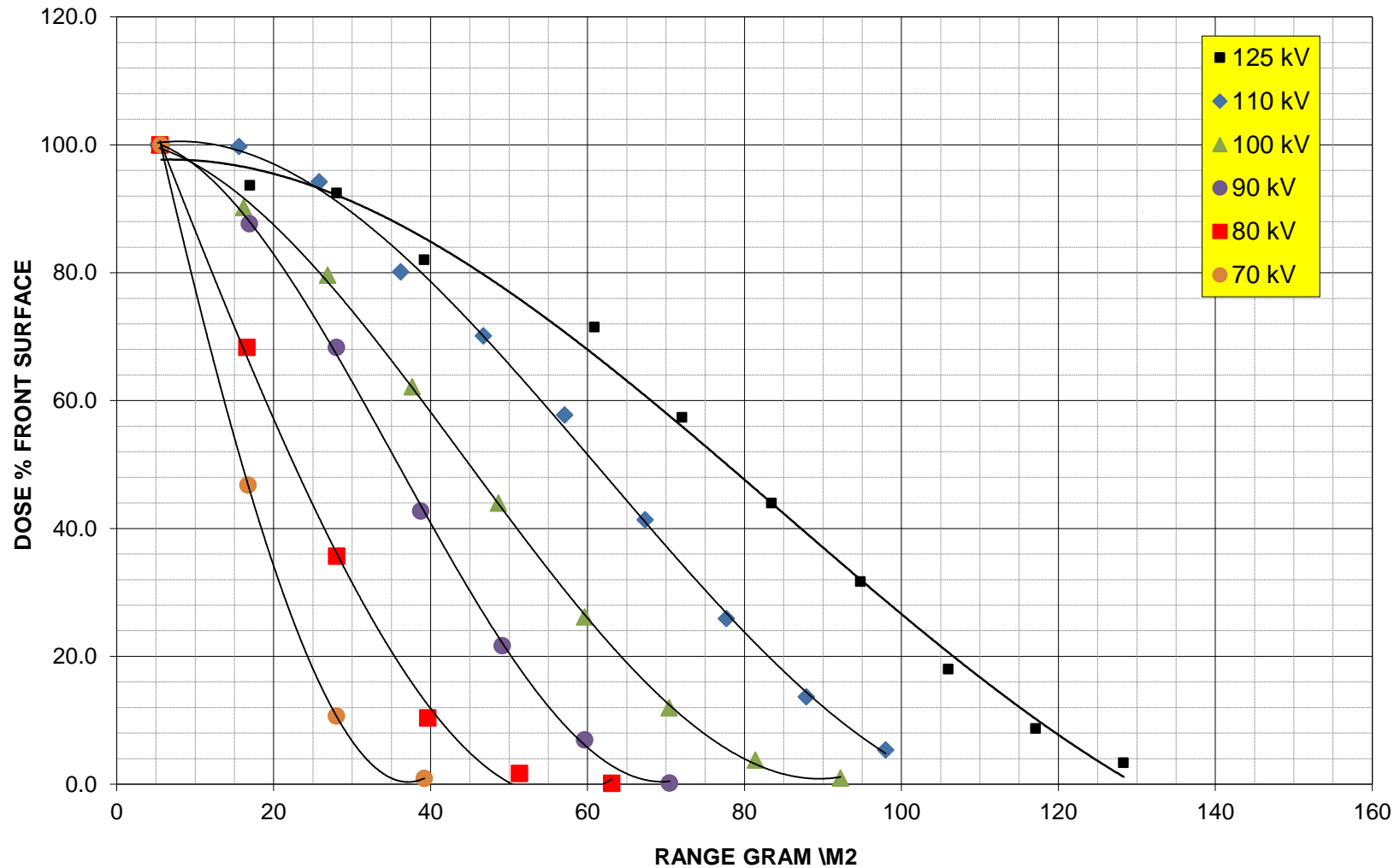
Structure: Total wall thickness about 65 Microns.

- Outer Layer = 48 microns (18% EVA + LDPE)
- Middle Layer = 7 microns (PVDC) O<sub>2</sub> Barrier ( 7 – 9 cc/m<sup>2</sup> / 24 Hrs)
- Inner Layer = 8 microns (18% EVA + LDPE)

# Typical EB Conditions for this Application

125-70 kV, 50-80 kGy Double Pass

Typical Non-Drum EB System



# Vacuum Skin Packaging (VSP)

The Vacuum Skin Packaging (VSP) process uses a tray and special films that gently surround the product and seal over the entire surface of the pack like a second skin, preserving shape, texture and product integrity for a premium retail presentation

Appealing shelf presentation

- Reduced packaging size and volume takes up less shelf space, cheaper to transport
- Reduced purge, increased shelf life lowers food waste, improves stock management
- Shelf life increased to 2-6 weeks vs MAP trays (6-10 days)



# Typical Structure of VSP Film

**Structure: Typical 80 – 150 microns (5 layers)**

**Outside**

**Surlyn Ionomer Provides Puncture, and other properties**

**Tie Layer**

**EVOH 44% Provides O<sub>2</sub> Barrier < 10 cc/m<sup>2</sup>/24 hrs**

**Tie Layer**

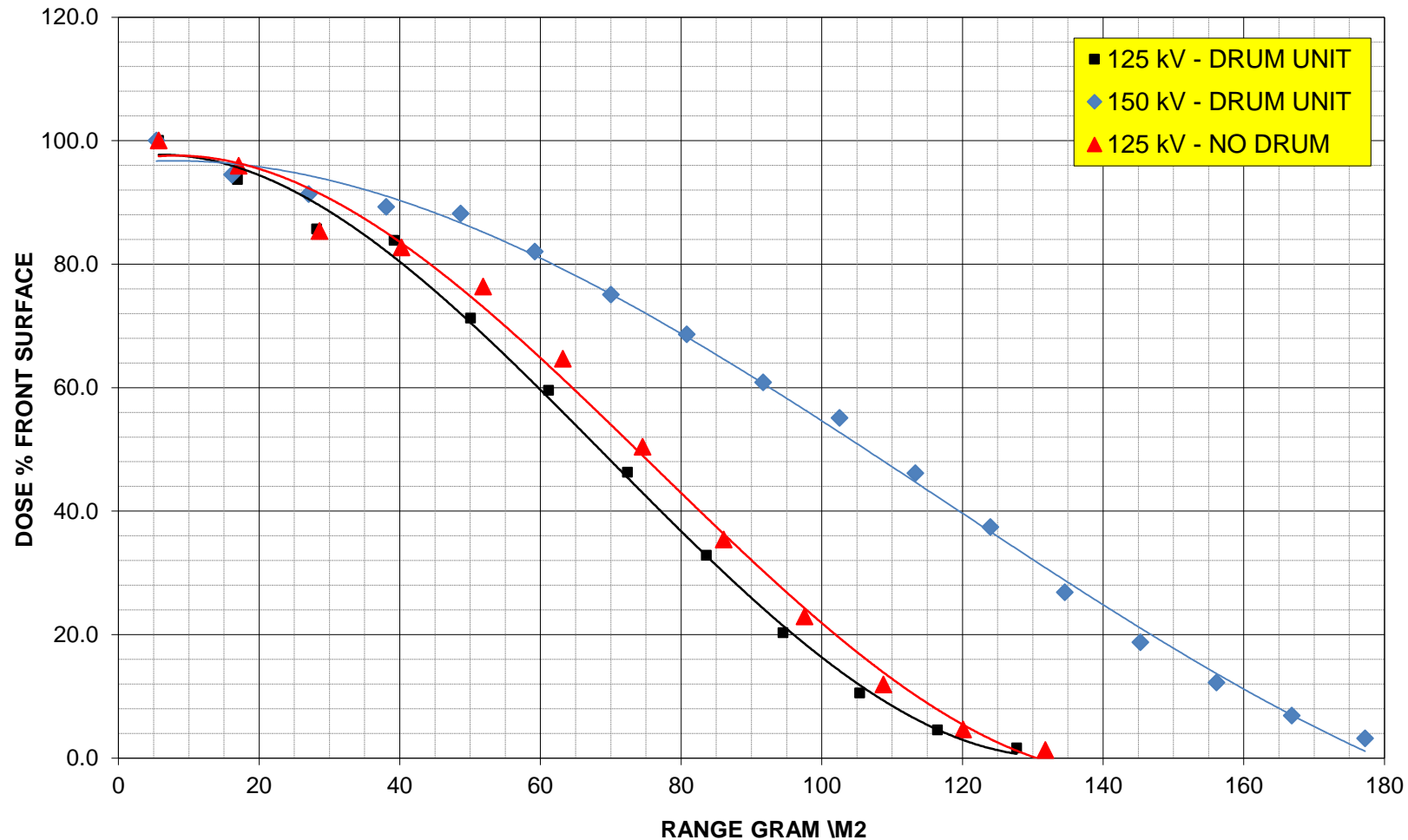
**Inside Sealant layer (LDPE/EVA)**



# Typical EB Conditions for this Application

125 kV, 120-150 kGy Chill Drum Preferred

150 kV with Chilled Drum Optional



# Challenges to Meet with EB-Crosslinking

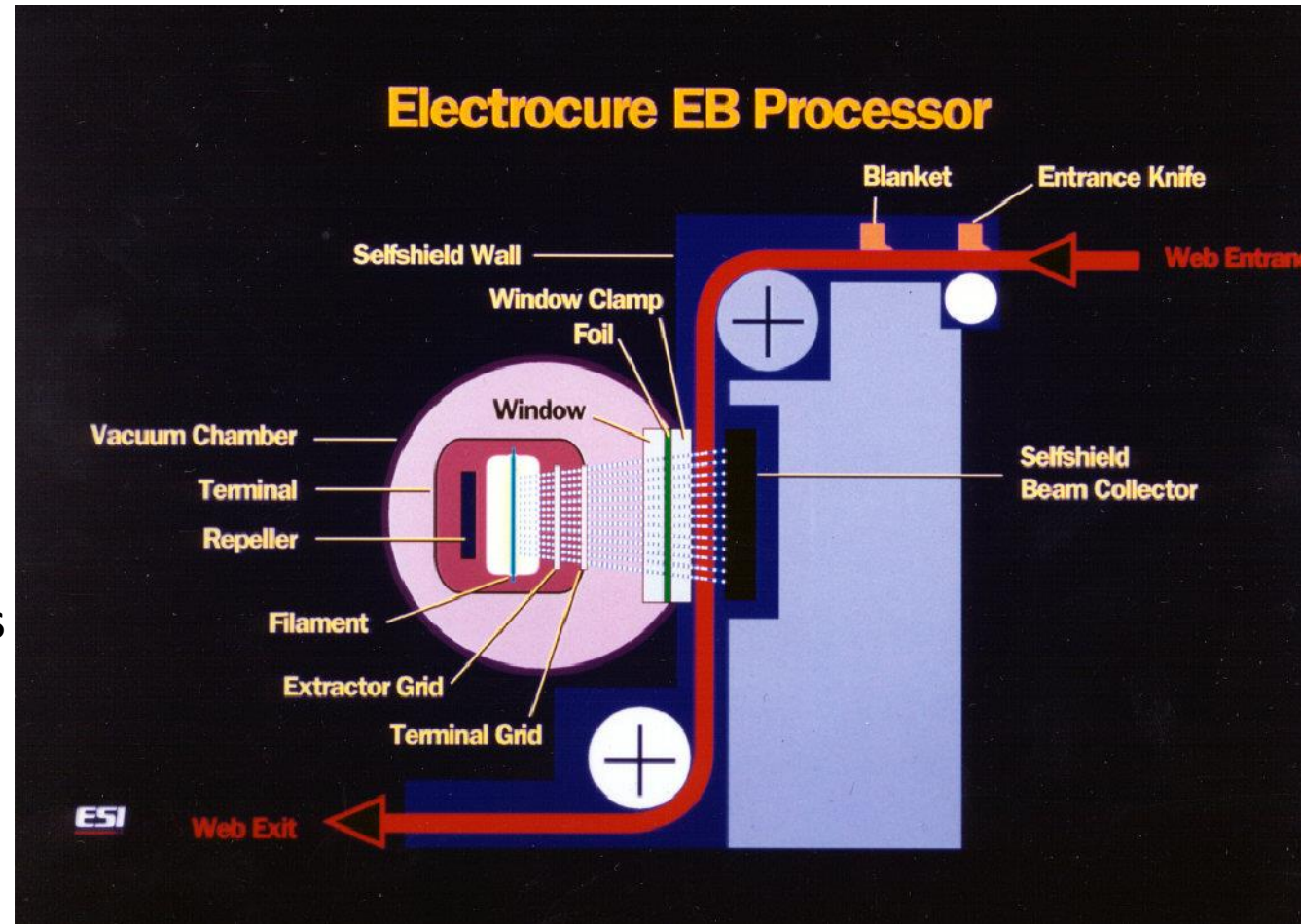
- Resin Suppliers:
  - Use Co-agents to achieve desired crosslink density at lower dose so can go higher in speed
- EB Equipment Supplier:
  - Higher Speed at Lower Voltages (Around 80 kV)
  - Higher Dose Speed at 125 kV

# **EB Equipment Challenges to Meet Market Requirements**

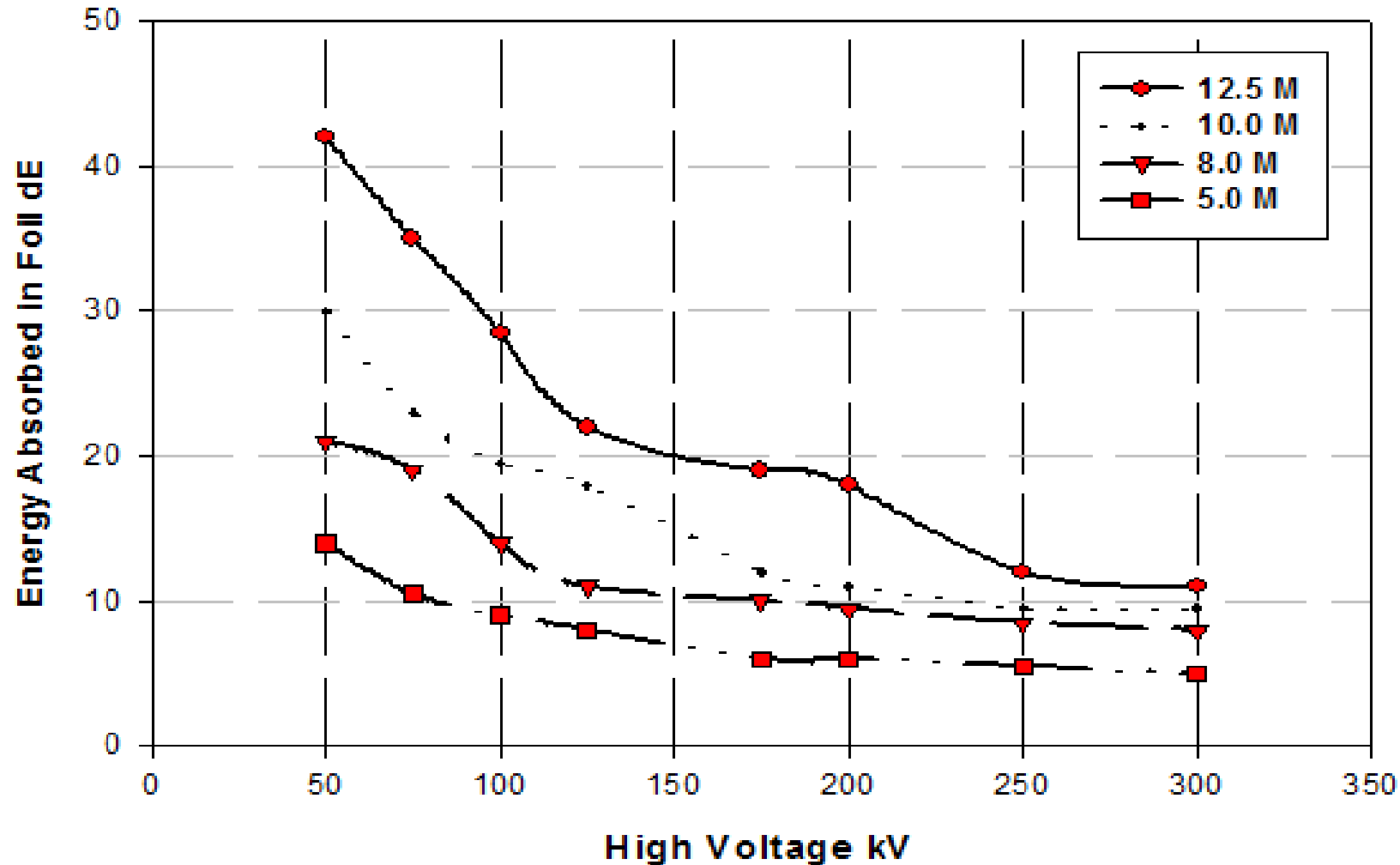
- **Foil Passivation: Resist Reactions with Coating Effluents like Si Resulting in Pre-Mature Foil Failure**
- **Improve Heat Transfer of the Foil to Meet High Speed requirements For EB Coatings and EB CI-Flexo Applications**
- **Window Body Development To Allow High Speeds Up to 1500 Feet\Min**
- **Small Size Cost Effective EB Units For Digital Printing**
- **Increase Speed Rating at 80 kV for High Barrier Shrink Film Applications**

# How Does An EB Work?

- **FILAMENTS EMIT ELECTRONS.**
- **ELECTRONS ARE ACCELERATED USING HIGH VOLTAGE.**
- **ELECTRONS PASS THROUGH THE WINDOW FOIL AND STRIKE THE PRODUCT.**
- **ELECTRONS CAUSE MOLECULAR CHANGES IN THE PRODUCT.**



# Energy Absorbed By Various Thickness Titanium Foils as a Function of High Voltage



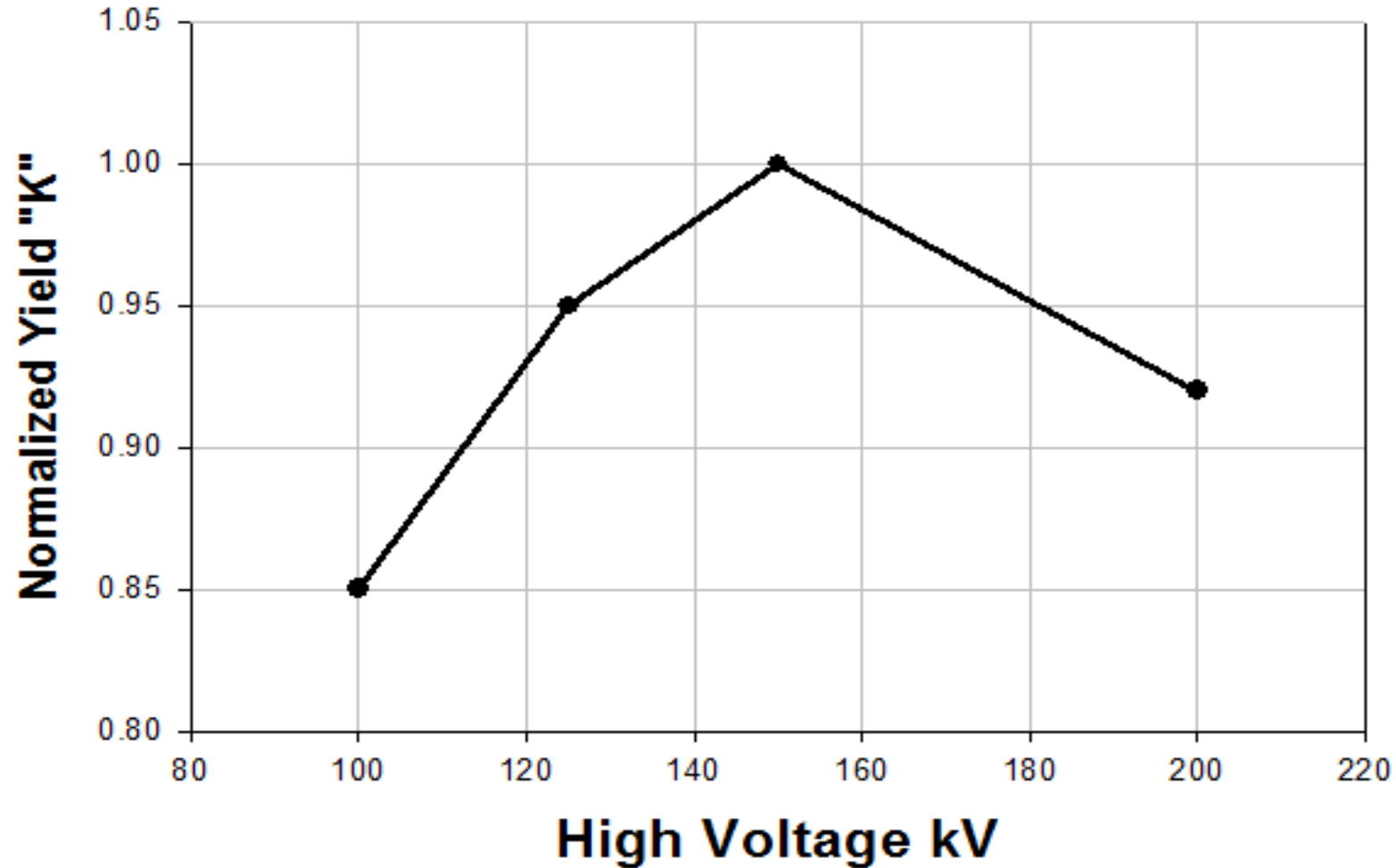
# Heat Energy Deposited In Foil

**Power kW =**

**High Voltage Absorbed dE (kV) X Beam Current I (mA)**

**Note: It is Imperative to keep the Foil Temperature < 450 C to Prevent Pre Mature Foil Failure.**

# Typical Machine Yield As A Function Of High Voltage For 12.5 Micron Titanium Foil



# Dose Speed Relationship

$$\text{Dose (kGy)} = \mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{I (mA)} / \mathbf{S (mpm)}$$



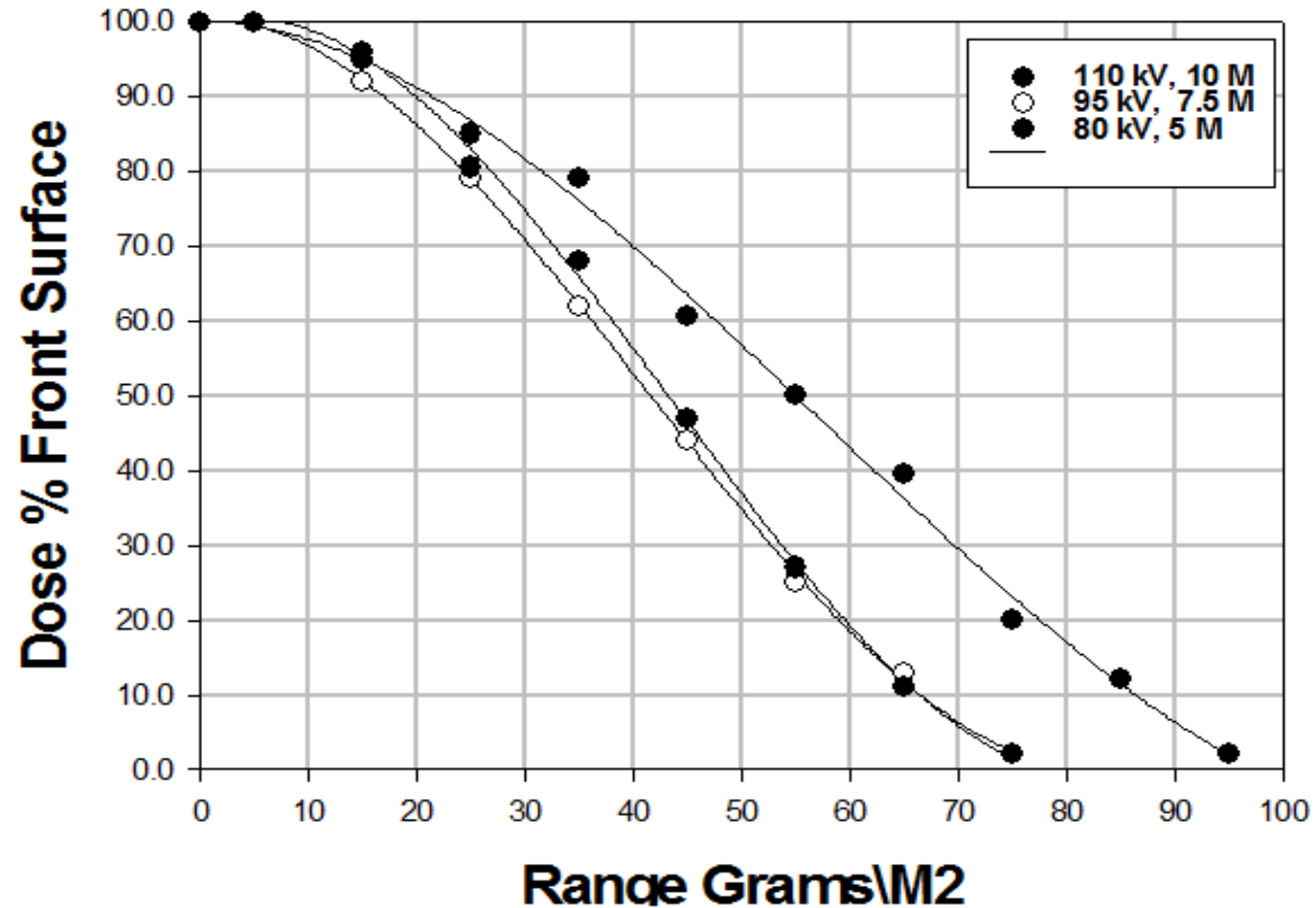
# Machine Yield at Various Foil Thickness at its Optimum Operating Voltage

## Machine Width 1200 mm

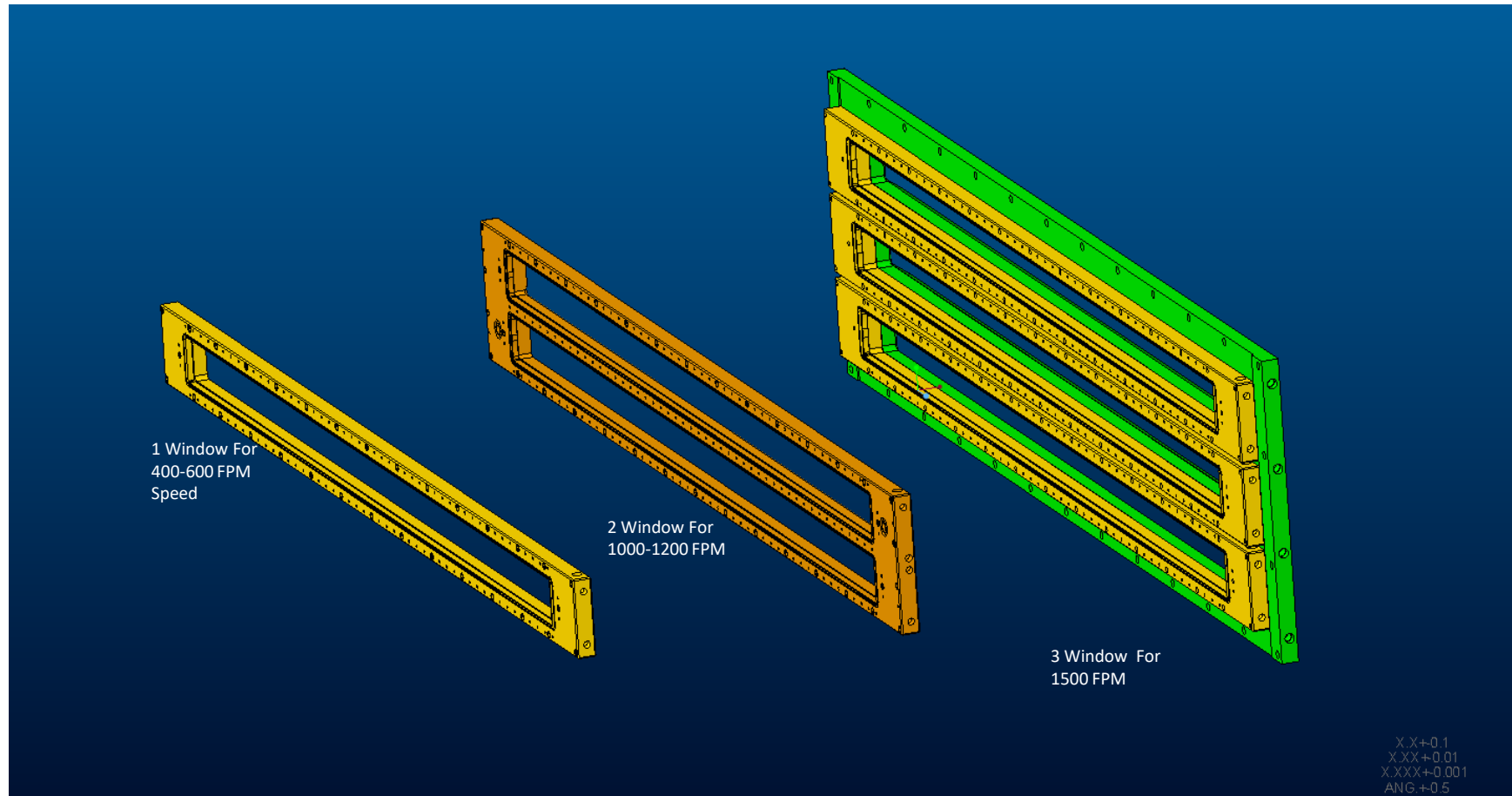
High Voltage kV	Titanium Foil Thickness Microns	Machine Yield "K" Mrad/fpm/mA	Machine Yield "K" kGy/mpm/mA
150	12.5	7.30	22.0
110	10	8.45	26.0
95	7.5	9.71	29.6
80	5.0	10.50	32.0

# Depth Dose Profiles of EB Equipment at its Optimum Operating Voltage as a Function of Titanium Foil Thickness

## Product Gap = 10 mm



# Window Body Improvements For Different EB Equipment



# Conclusions

- **Flexible Packaging Has the Largest Growth**
- **Energy Curing in Particular EB Curing Shows Good Promise**
- **Chemistry Development and EB Development Continues to Meet the Challenges**

# Thank You Any

