

# ActInPak

## **COST Action FP1405**

Active and intelligent fibre-based packaging – innovation and market introduction

## **Manufacturing and measurement of superhydrophobicity for paperbased active packaging**

**Charlène REVERDY, PhD student, LGP2**

# STSM project partners



## “Multiscale Biobased Materials”

Expertise on **nanocellulose** and paper technology. Special interest in **active packaging** with antimicrobial properties.

Involved persons:

Julien Bras, associate professor  
Charlène Reverdy, PhD student



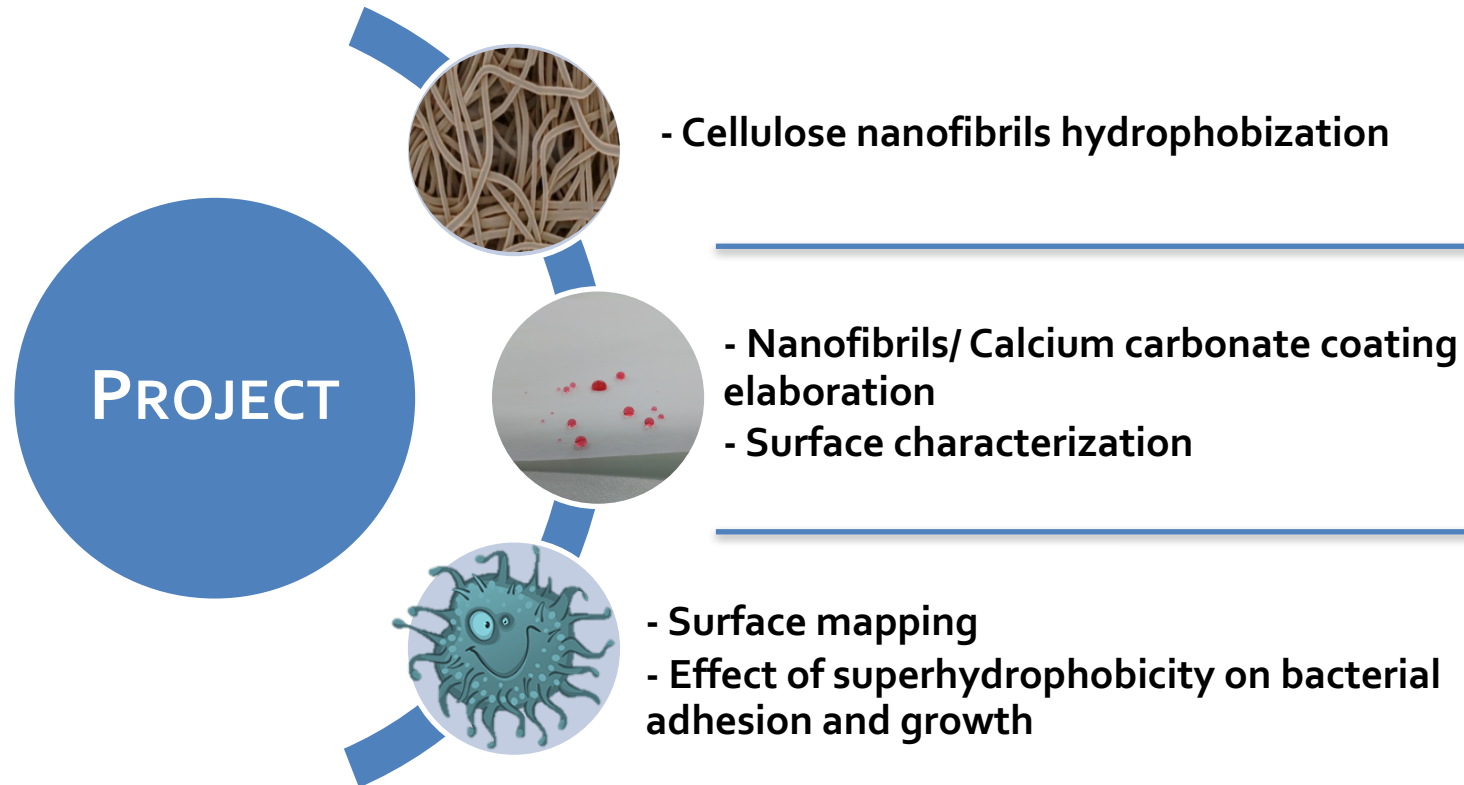
## “Chemistry, Materials and Surfaces”

Expertise on **surface modification** and formulation of coatings, advanced **assessment of surface functionality** and materials properties.

Involved persons:

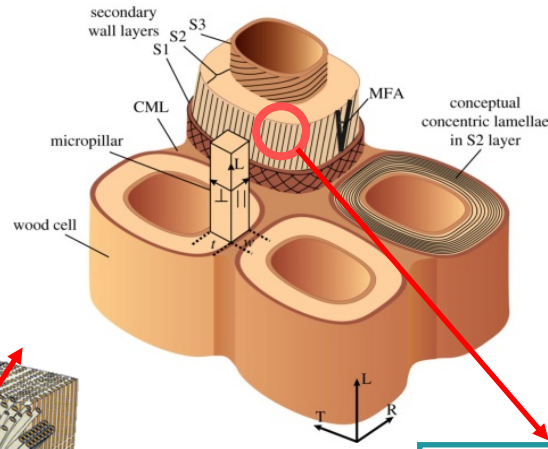
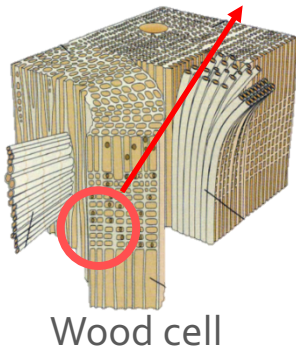
Agne Swerin, research director  
Maziar Sedighi Moghaddam, post-doc

# PROJECT GLOBAL PLAN

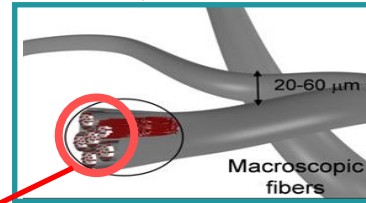


# INTRODUCTION – WHAT IS NANOCELLULOSE?

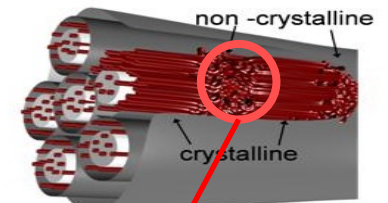
## NANOCELLULOSE



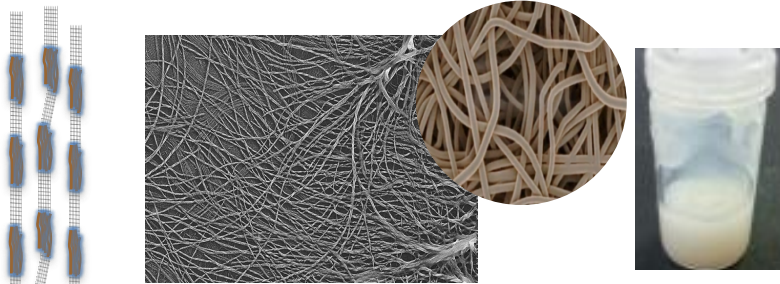
Cell structure



Adapted from Pääkkö, et al 2007

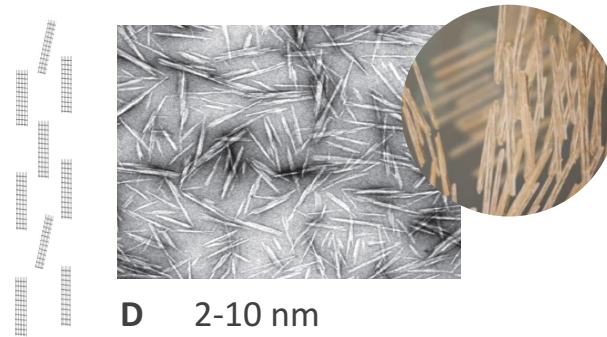


### Cellulose nanofibrils (CNF)

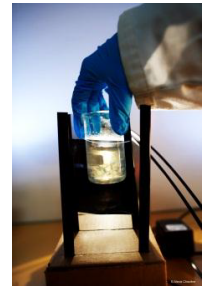


D 2-20 nm  
L > 1000 nm

### Cellulose nanocrystals (CNC)



D 2-10 nm  
L 150-1000 nm



# INTRODUCTION – WHAT IS SUPERHYDROPHOBICITY?

Low water adhesion

Water contact angle  $> 150^\circ$

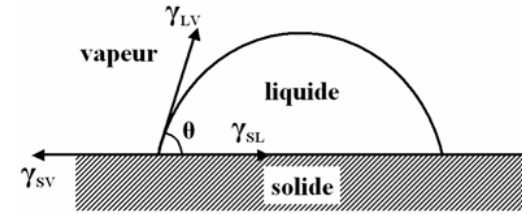
Water Roll-off angle  $< 10^\circ$



A SUPERHYDROPHOBIC COATING  
THAT REPELS LIQUIDS

# INTRODUCTION – WHAT IS SUPERHYDROPHOBICITY?

- A contact angle measurement is done ideally with (Young  $\theta_E$ ):
  - Plane surface
  - Chemically homogeneous surface



- Actually, contact angle is affected by surface roughness.

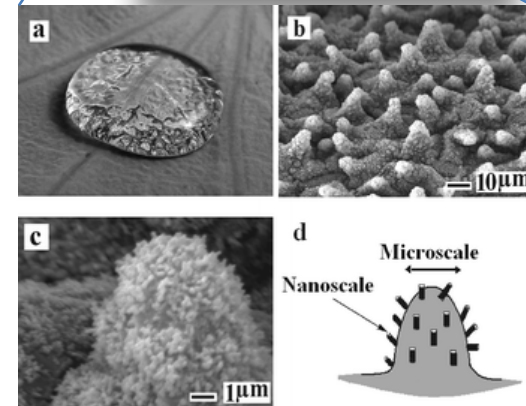
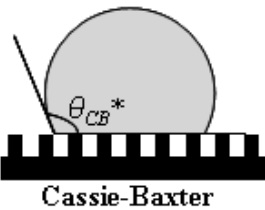
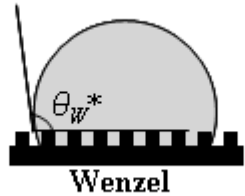
- Surface with a r roughness (Wenzel)

$$\cos \theta' = r \cos \theta_E$$

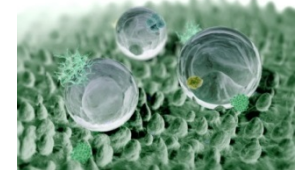
- Surface non chemically homogeneous (Cassie Baxter)

$$\cos \theta' = f_1 \cos \theta_1 + f_2 \cos \theta_2$$

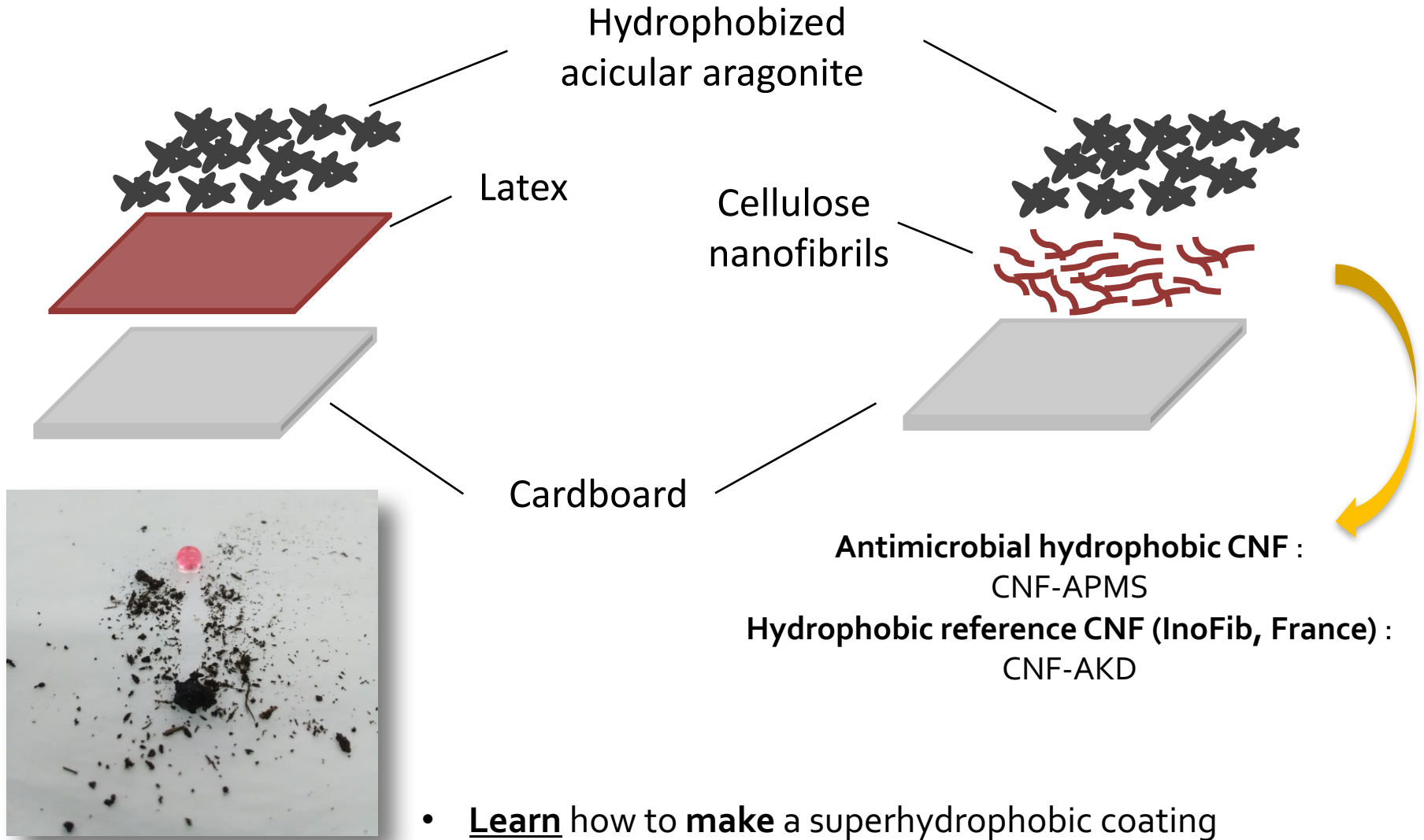
$f_1$  et  $f_2$  probability to encounter solid 1 or 2, and  $\theta_1$  and  $\theta_2$  Young angle for each solid. (Air pocket model)



Surface wettability can be control by roughness and chemistry



# STSM PROJECT



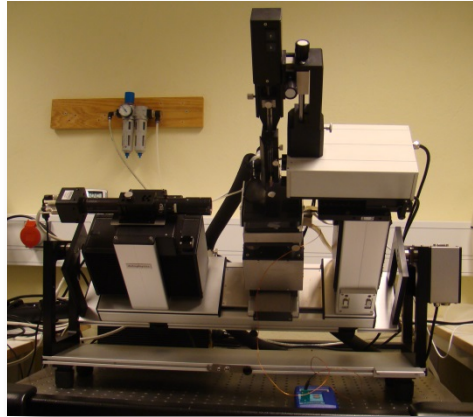
- Learn how to **make** a superhydrophobic coating
- Learn how to **measure** superhydrophobicity

# MATERIAL AND METHODS

## METHOD

Image recording of a controlled water drop. Tilting of the surface controlled.

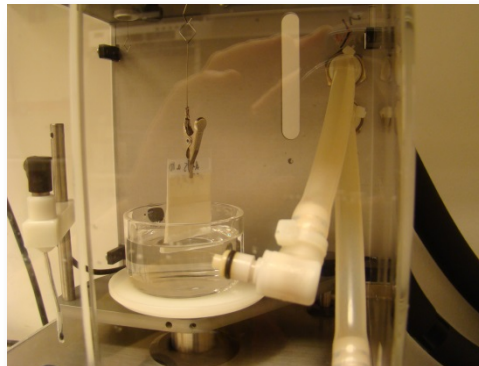
## OPTICAL CONTACT ANGLE



Static, Roll-off, Water Shedding Angle, Advancing and receding

Force measurement during penetration of the sample in the known liquid

## WILHELMY PLATE

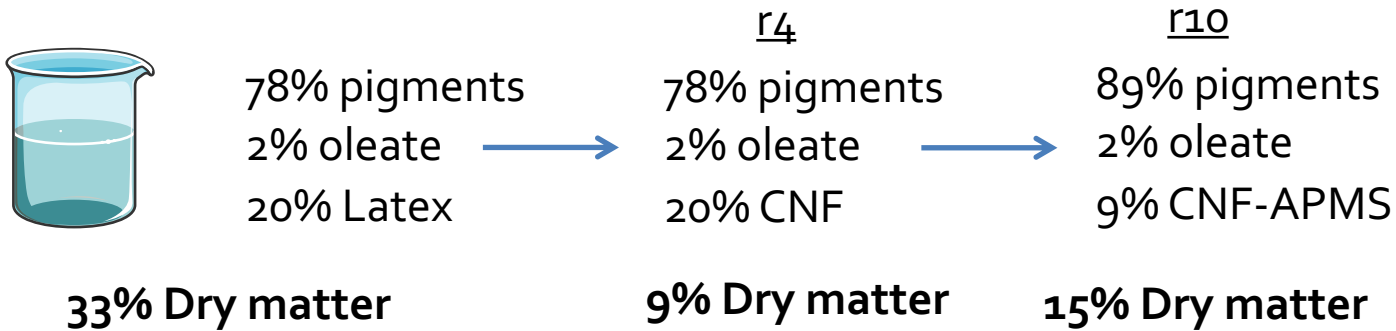


Advancing and receding angles, wettability (multicycles)

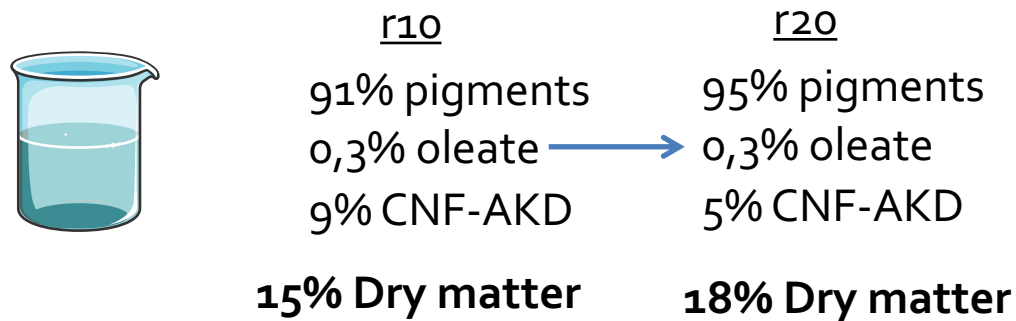


# MATERIAL AND METHODS

## PROBLEM N°1: Facing dry matter content



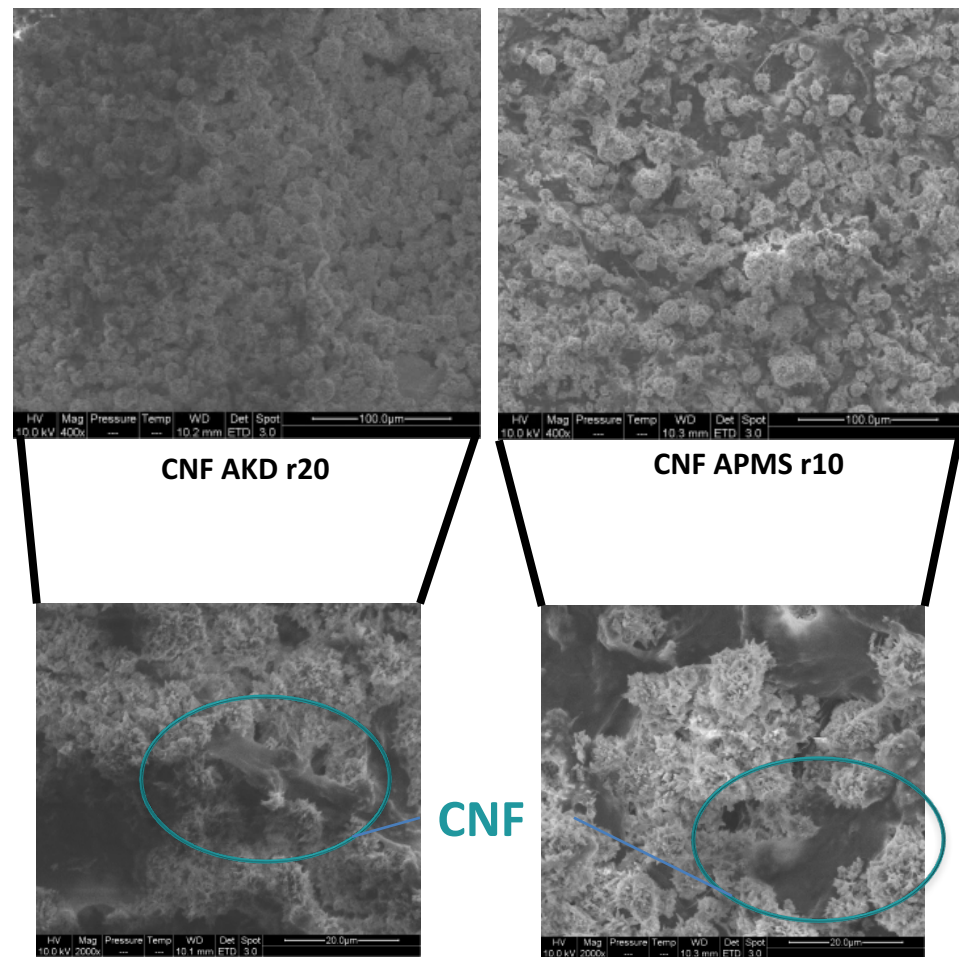
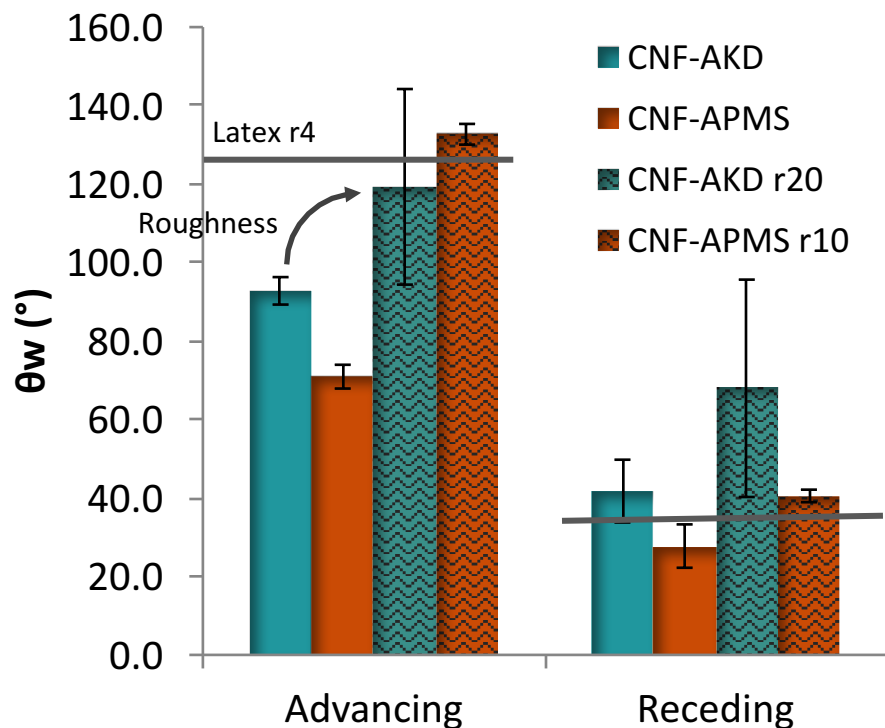
## PROBLEM N°2: Oleate excess disrupt CNF-AKD hydrophobization



Rod Coater

# RESULTS

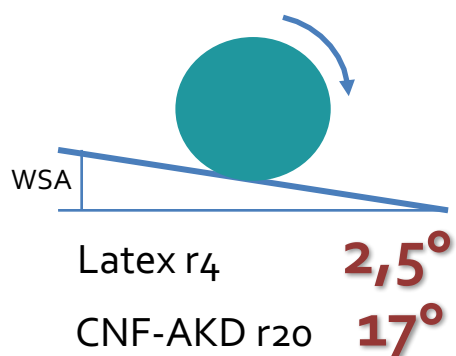
## Wetting measurements



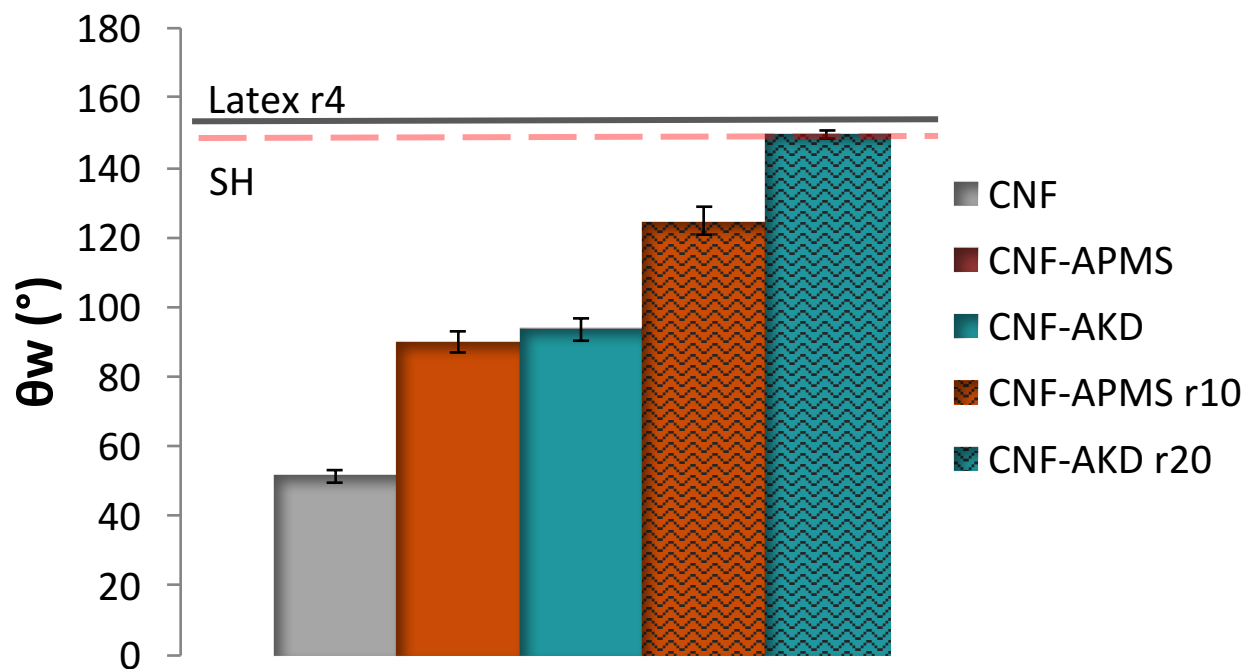
Water adhesion probably due to CNF high affinity with water (even after hydrophobisation) and/or enlargement of pitch

# RESULTS

## Water shedding angle



## Static water contact angle



- Superhydrophobic static contact angle obtained but not roll-off (Water shedding yes)
  - More a « rose petal effect »
  - Leaching of PCC observed

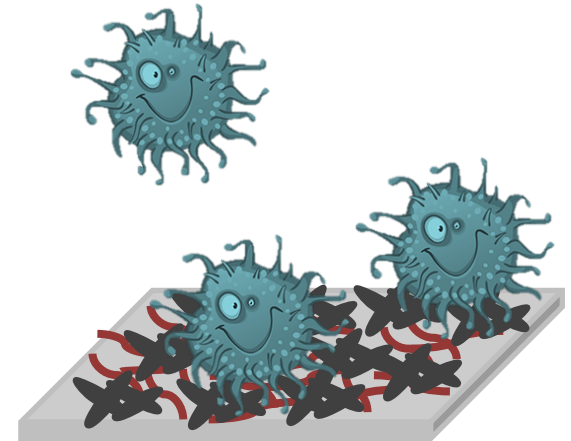
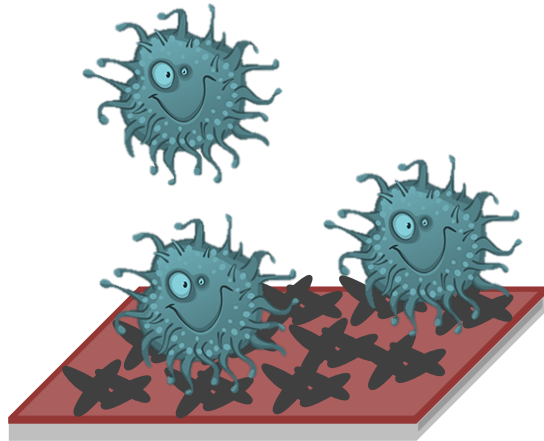
- Poster presentation at N.I.C.E conference, October 2016, Nice, France
- Conference on material science based on biomimeticism



## “ Superhydrophobic surfaces manufacturing with nanocellulose ”

- Adaptation of LGP2 laboratory tools for measurement of superhydrophobic properties

# PERSPECTIVES ON THE PROJECT



- Assessment of bacterial adhesion and growth on a superhydrophobic surface with antimicrobial and non-antimicrobial CNF
- Stronger hydrophobization of CNF, not interacting with fatty acid

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION**

