

SUSTAINABLE PACKAGING SOLUTION & WORKSHOP

DESIGN MONO-PE SUSTAINABLE POUCH FOR LIQUID DETERGENTS IN FLEXIBLE PACKAGING

GROUP 2

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Global Flexible Packaging Market



170,5 \$B

Market value, 2023

~4%



Compound annual Growth rate

Source: FMI report

10/30/2025

FLEXIBLE PACKAGING DESIGN - GROUP 2

Pouch Market outlook to 2033

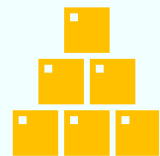


50,5 \$B

Market value, end of 2022

~5,3% 

Compound annual Growth rate



84,6 \$B

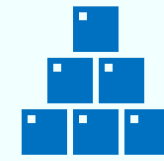
Sales of pouches in 2033

Source: FMI report

10/30/2025

FLEXIBLE PACKAGING DESIGN - GROUP 2

Vietnam Hand sanitizer market



11,61 \$M

Amounted Revenue, 2023

~9,21% 

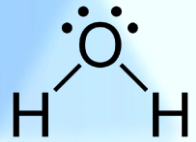
Compound annual Growth rate

~500%

Growth after the outbreak of
COVID-19 pandemic

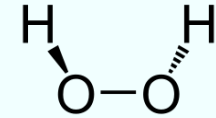
Source: Statista

Liquid detergent – Hand sanitizer

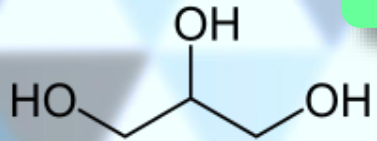


Water

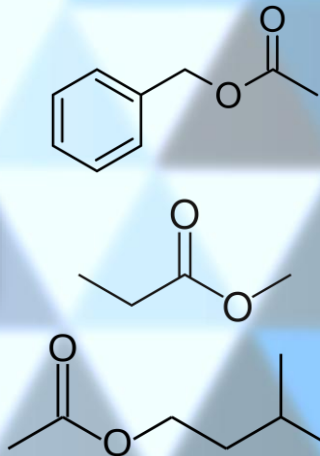
Peroxide



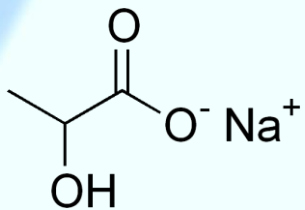
Alcohol



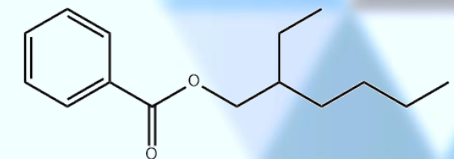
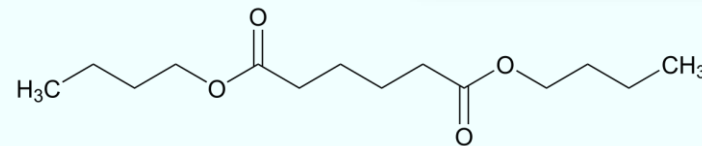
Fragrance



Humectant



Emollients



Product

Manufacturer: Unilever

Vendor: Aeon



Specification:

- Liquid detergent
- Bag form (spout pouch)
- Volume: 1 liter

Commercial hand sanitizer liquid

Source: Aeon mall

Conventional package for liquid detergent



- Sealant Layer**
Example
Polyethylene (PE), Polypropylene (PP)
- Middle Layer (Barrier)**
Example
Aluminum based film, Nylon
- Outer Layer**
Example
PET, Nylon

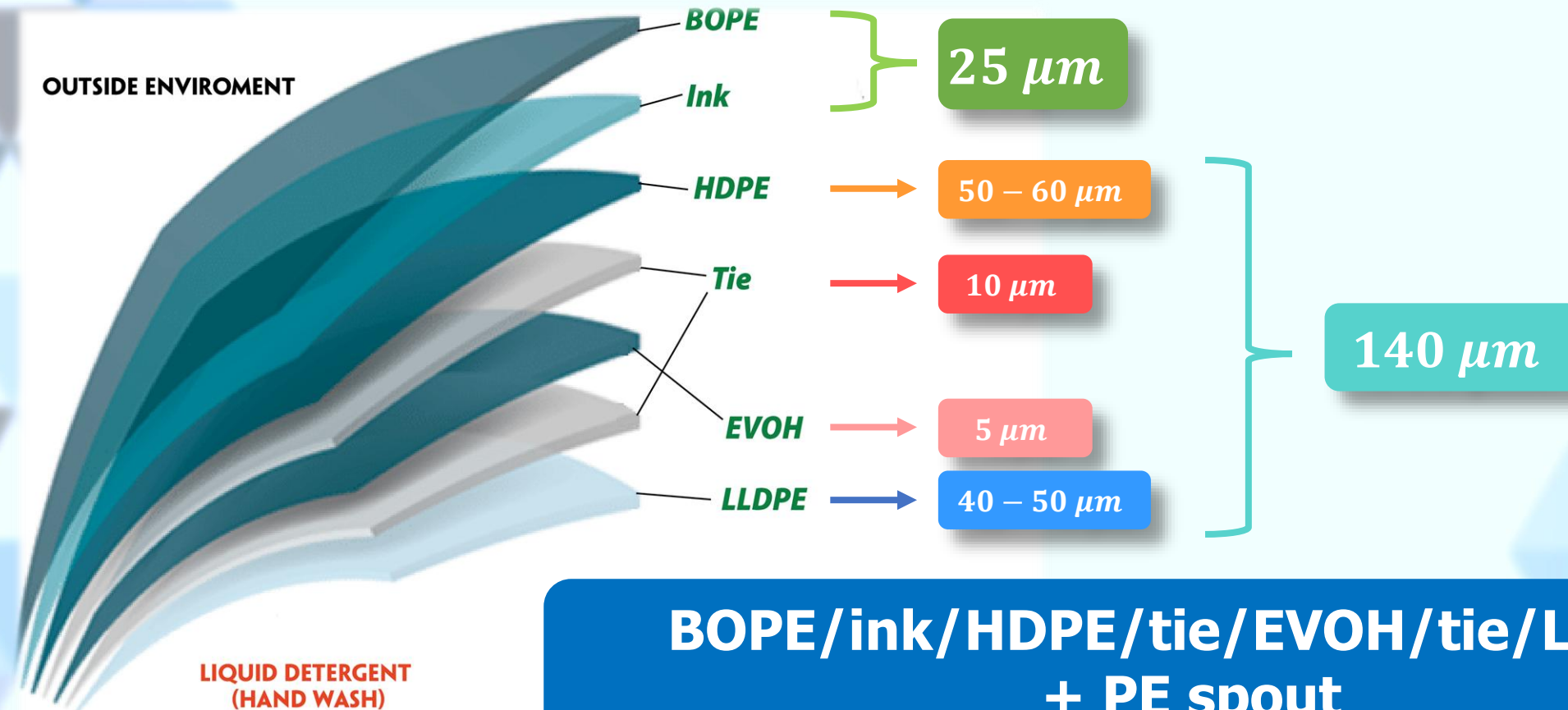
Technical Parameters

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Application | Packaging volume | 500-2000gram |
| | Packaging content | detergent |
| | Pouches style | laundry detergent plastic bag |
| Spout pouches material structure | | PET/Nylon/LLDPE |
| Spout pouch thickness | | 120-140micron |
| Spout inner diameter(Φ) | | 9.6mm/10mm/15mm |
| Spout step(gap) | | Non-step/single |
| Can it to be withstand | hot filling? | No |
| | pasteurization? | No |
| | retorting? | No |

PET/Nylon/LLDPE

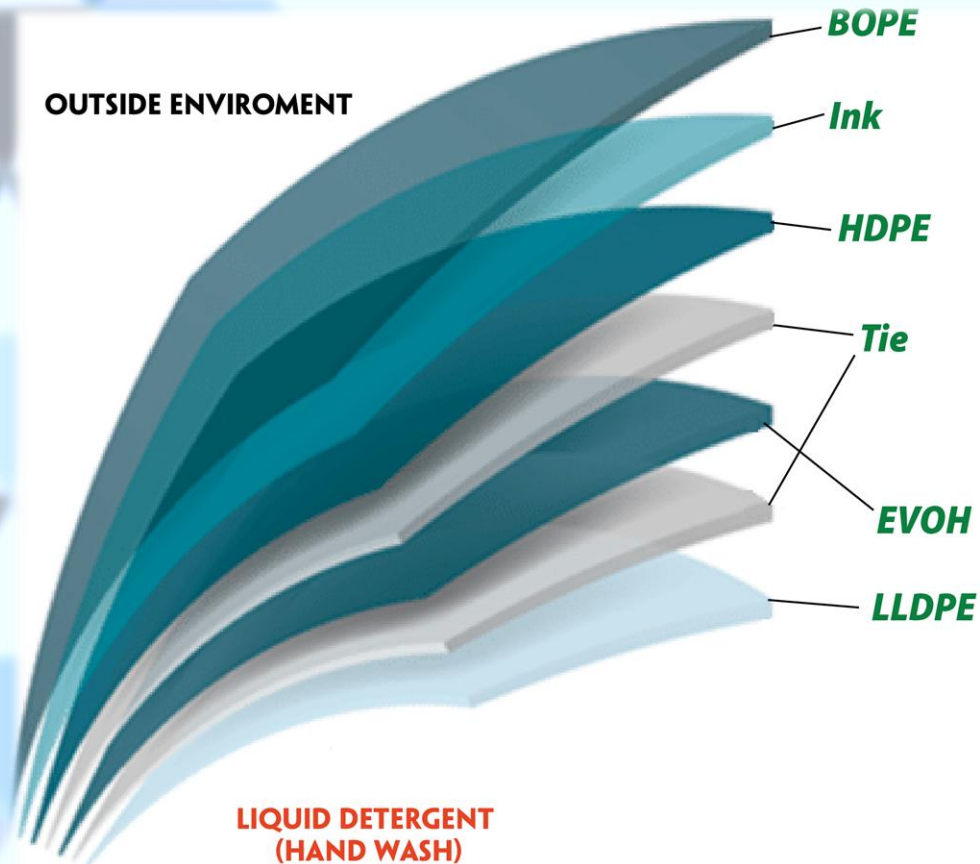
Source: Zarcos America

Our proposal



Reference: The Science and Technology of Flexible Packaging (Book, 2022) ISBN: 978-0-323-85435-1

Concern Properties



Tensile strength

LLDPE (40 – 50 μm): 8 – 12 Mpa

HDPE (50-60 μm): 8 – 35 Mpa

BOPE (25 μm): 84 – 181 MPa

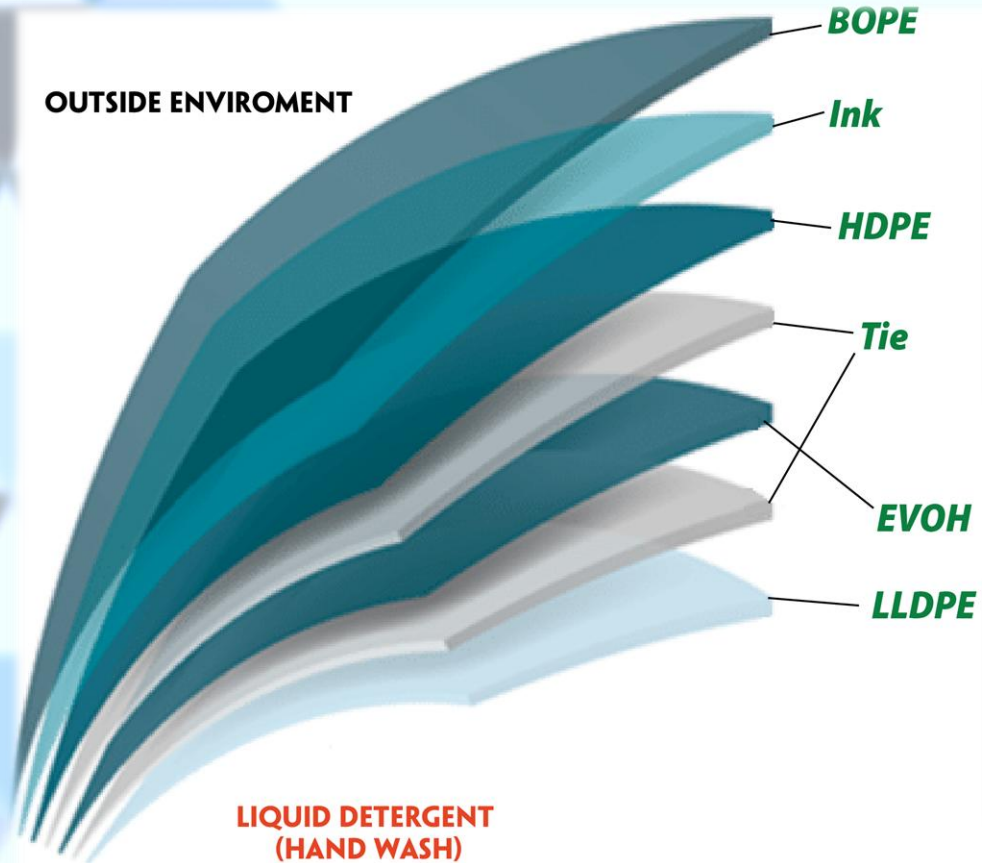
Young Modulus

LLDPE (40 – 50 μm): 0,011 – 0,413 GPa

HDPE (50-60 μm): 0,02 – 1,35 GPa

Reference: The Science and Technology of Flexible Packaging (Book, 2022) ISBN: 978-0-323-85435-1

Concern Properties



Elongation at break

LLDPE (40 – 50 μm): 0,8 – 1000%

HDPE (50-60 μm): 350 – 1700%

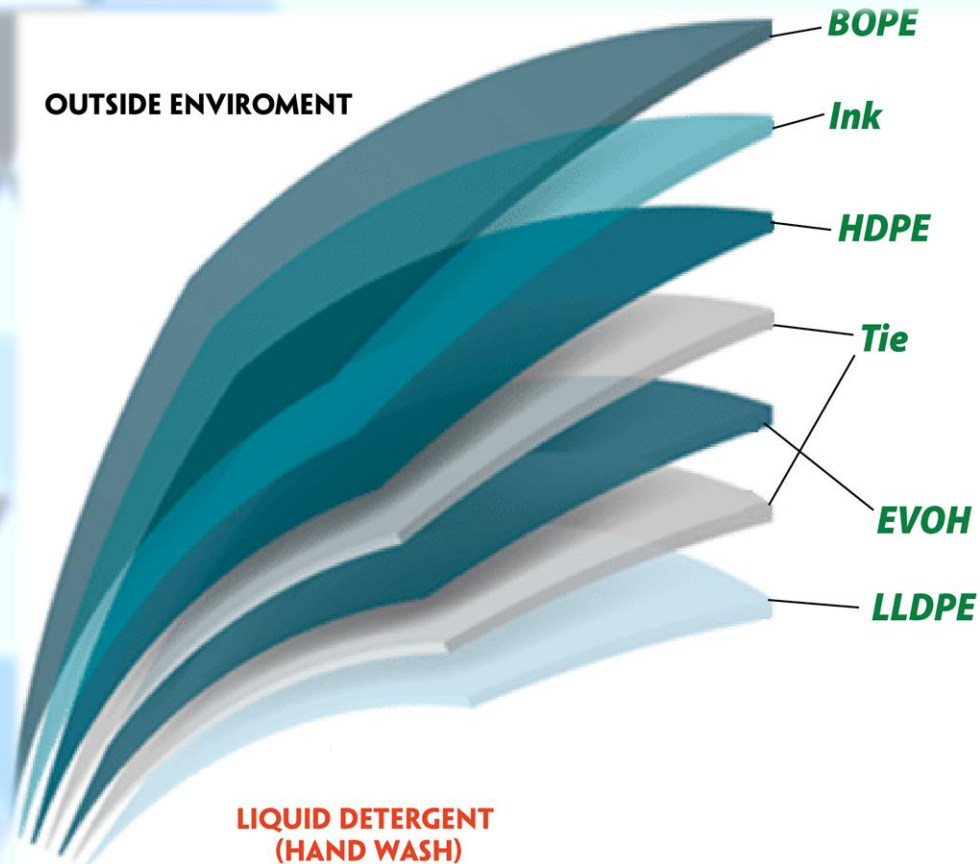
BOPE (25 μm): 58,4 – 231,7%

Oxygen Permeation value

EVOH (5 μm): 0,3 – 1,2 $\frac{cc.mm}{m^2.day.atm}$

Reference: The Science and Technology of Flexible Packaging (Book, 2022) ISBN: 978-0-323-85435-1

Concern Properties



Vapor Transmission rate

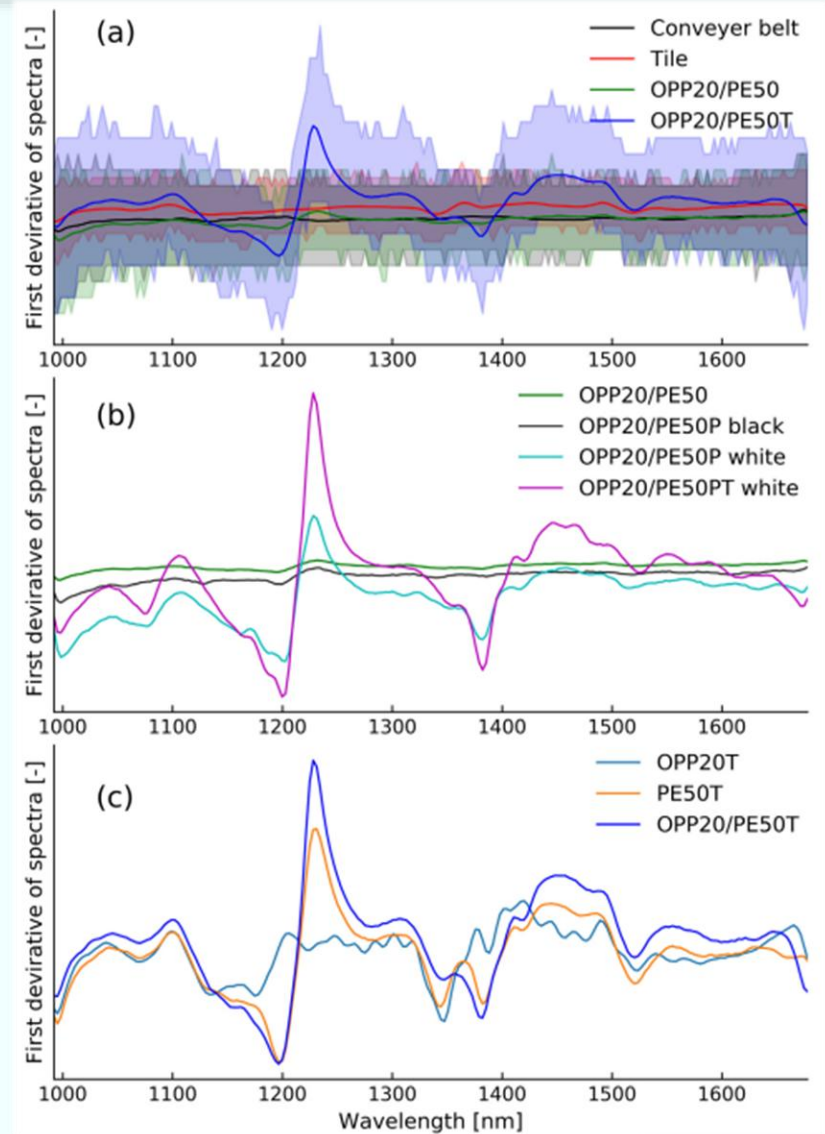
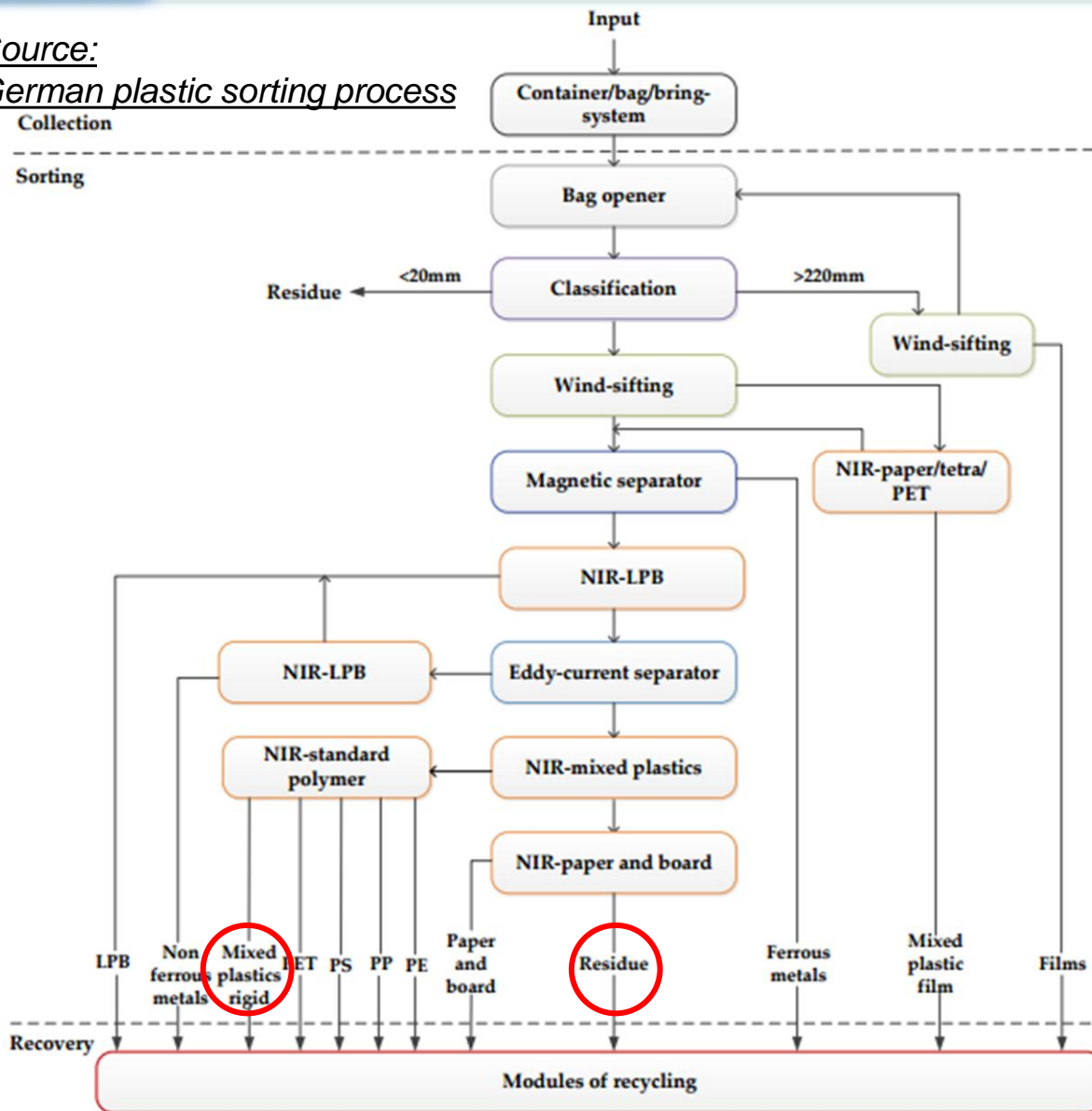
LLDPE: 12 – 19 $\frac{g.mm}{m^2.day}$

HDPE: 1.5 – 12 $\frac{g.mm}{m^2.day}$

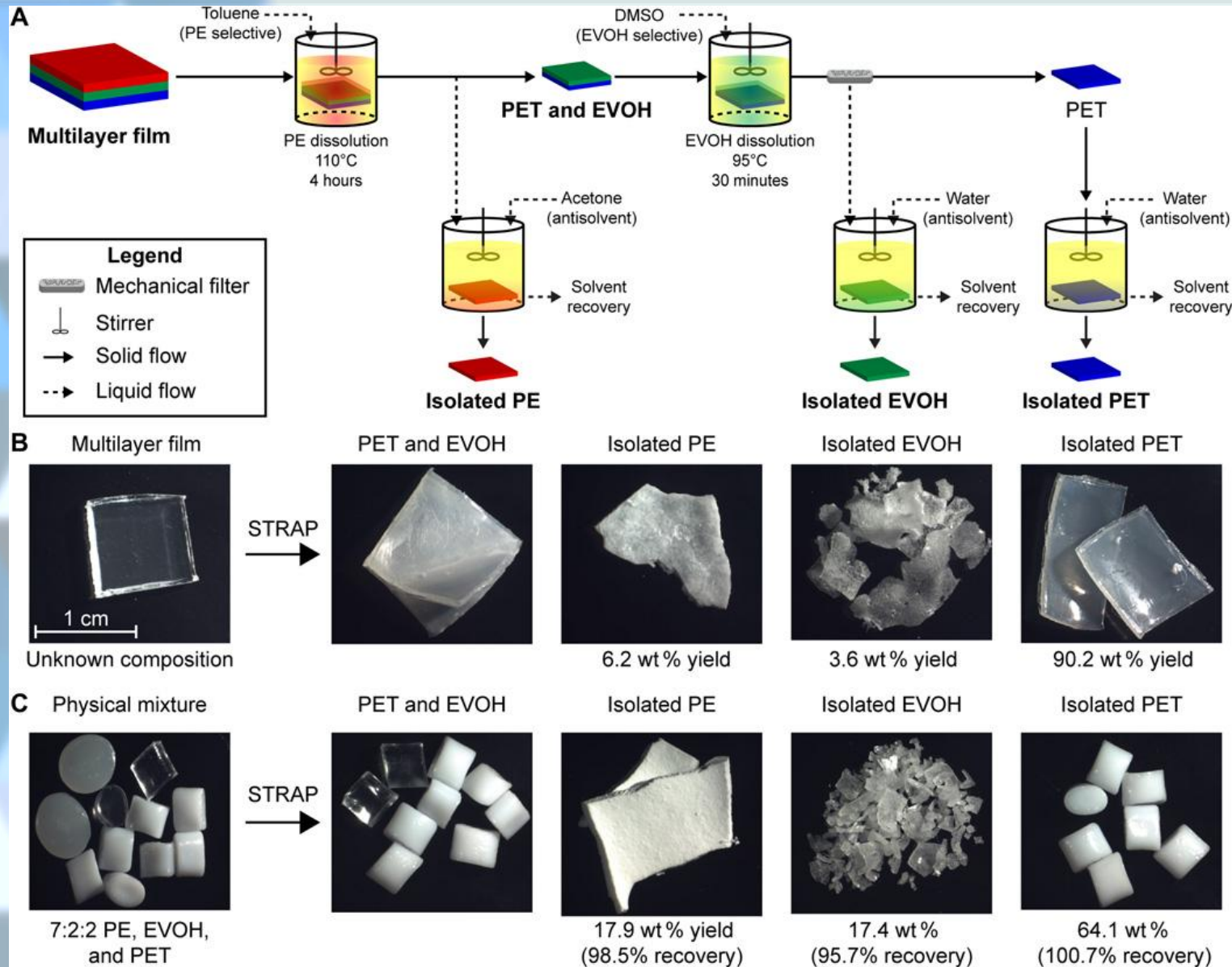
EVOH: 23 – 60 $\frac{g.mm}{m^2.day}$

Reference: The Science and Technology of Flexible Packaging (Book, 2022) ISBN: 978-0-323-85435-1

Source:
German plastic sorting process



Source: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2021.01.015>



CEFLEX Standard



PE content > 95%



**High mechanical
recyclable efficiency**



Cost savings

Source: DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aba759

Computational model

Permeability model

$$\frac{P}{x} = \frac{V_A}{(p_{in} - p_{out}) \cdot A_s \cdot t} \quad (1)$$

With: $\frac{P}{x}$ is the permeance for 1 layer $[\frac{cm^3}{m^2 \cdot day \cdot atm}]$

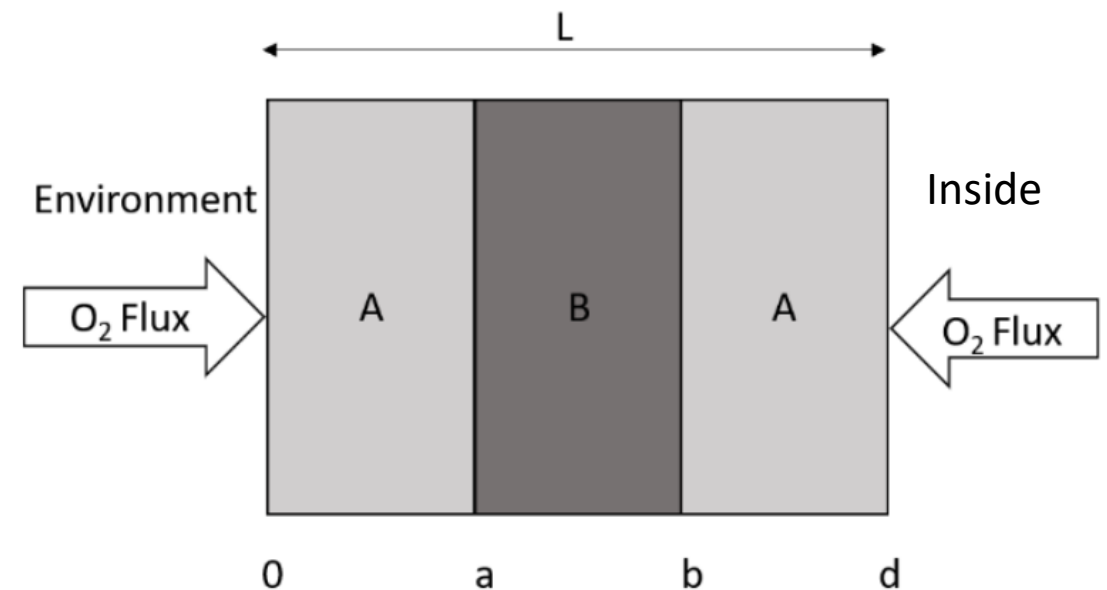
$$\left[\frac{P}{x}\right]_{total} = \frac{1}{(\frac{x_1}{P_1} + \frac{x_2}{P_2} + \dots + \frac{x_n}{P_n})_{in}} \quad (2)$$

With: $\left[\frac{P}{x}\right]_{total}$ is the permeance for multilayer

Diffusion model

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = \frac{D \cdot \partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} \quad (3)$$

With: C is the concentration of gas $[\frac{mol}{cm^3}]$;
 x is the thickness of layer $[cm]$



Computational model

Correction with Environment Temperature:

$$P = P_o e^{-\frac{E}{R}\left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_o}\right)} \quad (4)$$

Relative Humidity:

$$RH_j = RH_{out} - \left[\frac{(\sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \frac{x_i}{P_i} + \frac{x_j}{2P_j})(RH_{out} - RH_{in})}{\sum \frac{x_i}{P_i}} \right] \quad (5)$$

Table 1: Input data

| Material | Reference | Water vapor permeability coefficient ^{a,b} | O ₂ permeability coefficient ^{b,c} | CO ₂ permeability coefficient ^{b,c} | Density (g/cm ³) ^b | Cost [US\$/kg] ^b |
|-----------|----------------------------|---|--|---|---|-----------------------------|
| ULDPE | Attane 4001, Dow Chemical | 0.0209 | 46.8397 | — ^d | 0.905 | 2.75 |
| PP | Marlex | 0.0217 | 30.0728 | — ^d | 0.910 | 0.99 |
| PET | Mylar, DuPont | 0.0625 | 0.8205 | 2.3026 | 1.330 | 1.50 |
| LLDPE | Sclair IIF9, DuPont Canada | 0.0088 | 32.4815 | 200.0000 | 0.921 | 0.90 |
| EVOH | Eval E, Eval Company | 0.6100 | 0.0057 ^e | 0.0633 ^e | 1.140 | 5.83 |
| PA AMORFO | Selar PA 3426, Dupont | 0.5500 | 0.1704 ^e | — ^d | 1.100 | 2.93 |
| Tie | — ^d | — ^d | — ^d | 1.00 | — | — |

Oxygen permeance: high barrier films

| Structure | Measured permeance (mL (STP)/m ² day atm) | Calculated permeance (mL (STP)/m ² day atm) | Variation (%) |
|--|--|--|---------------|
| PA (46 μm)/EVOH-F (8 μm)/PP (28 μm)/PE-m (25 μm) | 0.84 | 0.81 | 3.83 |
| PP (18 μm)/EVOH F (4 μm)/PP (18 μm) | 1.67 | 1.68 | −0.93 |
| PE (21 μm)/EVOH L (4 μm)/PE (16 μm) | 0.87 | 0.85 | 1.80 |

Table 2: Oxygen permeance: comparison between experiment and model calculated data

Source: DOI: 10.1177/8756087913484920

Optimization algorithm

Flowchart 1: ML logic

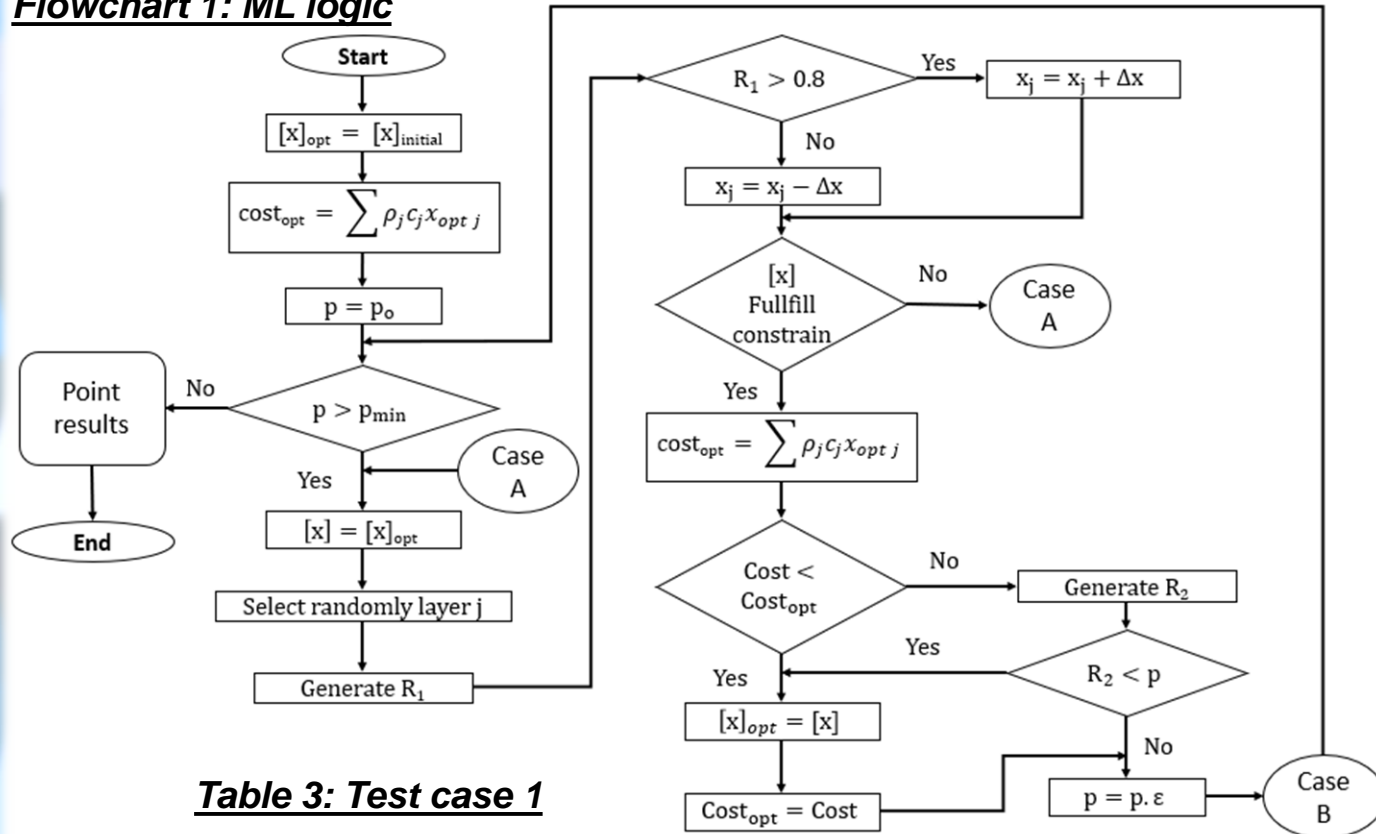


Table 3: Test case 1

| | Thickness of each layer (μm) | | | | | | LDPE+ MLDPE* | Measured Perm. W.V(I) at 38°C 90%RH (3) | Calculated perm. W.V ^a at 38°C 90% RH | Calculated perm. W.V ^a at 23°C, 0% RH | Measured perm. O ₂ ^b at 23°C, 0% RH ^d | Calculated perm. O ₂ ^b at 23°C, 0% RH | Cost per unit area [€m ²] |
|--------------|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| | LDPE | LDPE | Tie | EVOH | Tie | LDPE | | | | | | | |
| Experimental | 14.7 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 18.1 | 3.525 | 3.291 | 0.8983 | 1.735 | 1.767 | 7.10 |
| Optimized | 12.33 | 8.21 | 2.00 | 5.55 | 2.00 | 9.20 | 5.00 | – | – | 0.8983 | – | 1.767 | 6.58 |

Machine learning Model

Maintain propertise



Reduce usage Material



Cost savings

Body packaging dimension

Design standard

FACE WIDTH by FINISHED BAG LENGTH...TOP WIDTH, BOTTOM WIDTH, VALVE SIZE

$F \times L - T, B, V$



A) Most of the time, top and bottom valve widths are the same.

This is expressed-

$F \times L - TBV$

Example: 18 1/2 x 22 — 3 3/4 TBV

Stone Container Corp. of Chicago Standard

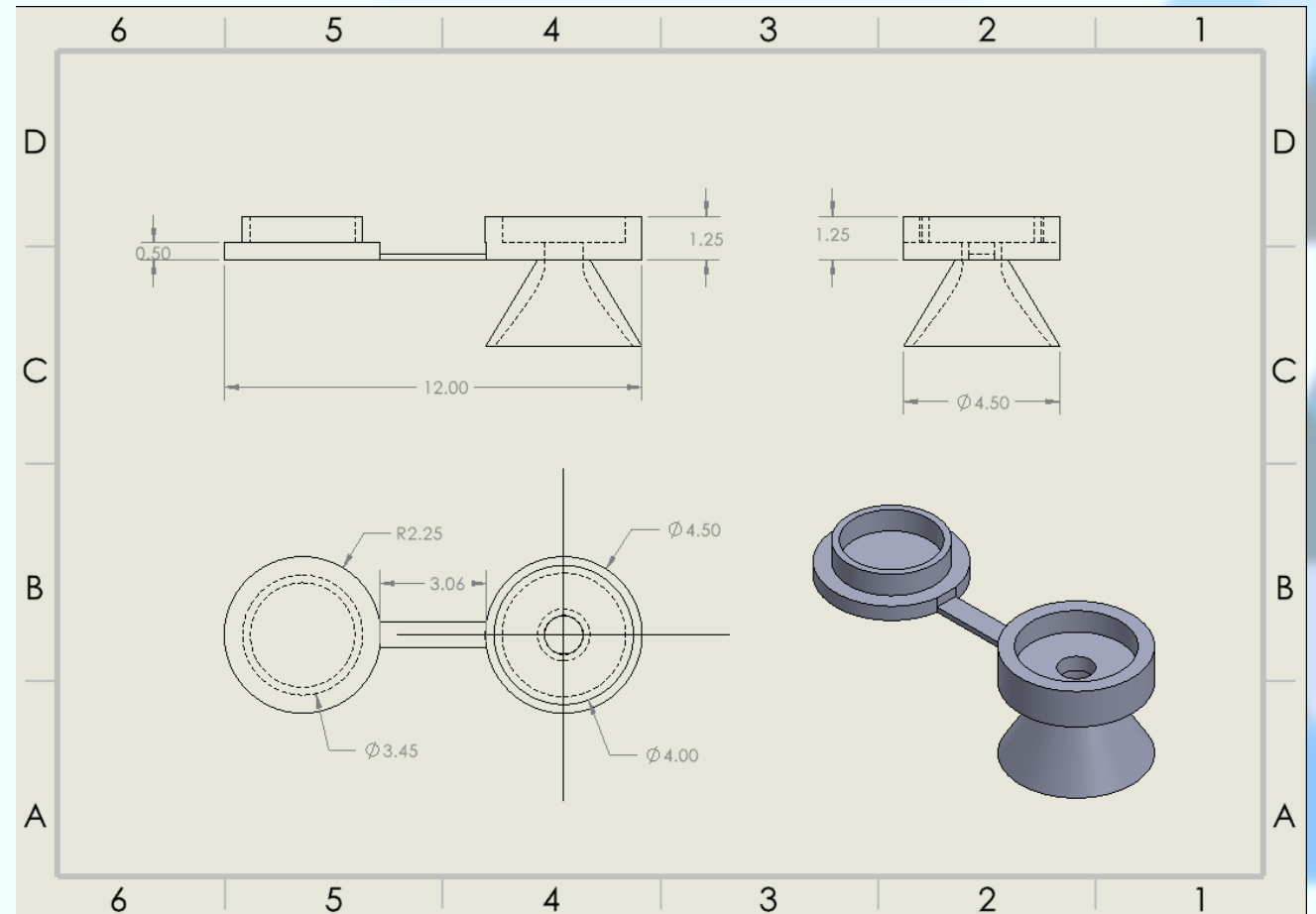
$$V_{m_est} \sim 1.12 L$$

Caps dimension

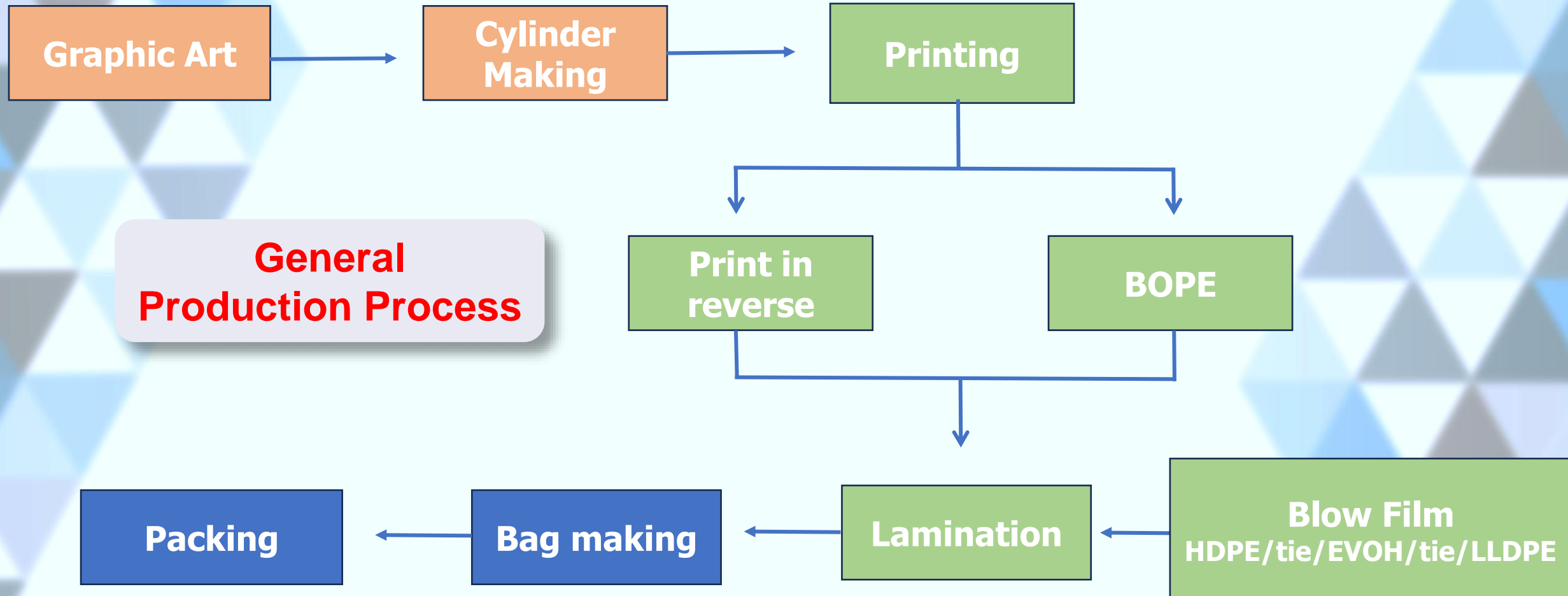
3D Design



Drawing



Fabrication process diagram



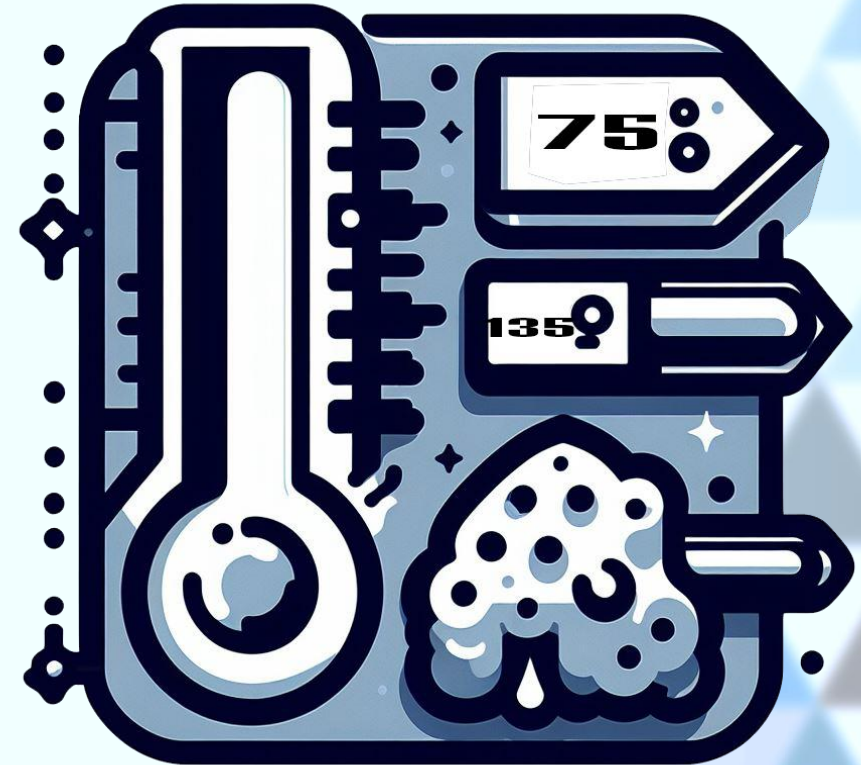
Packaging Paste ability

Typical melting points of different grades of PE

| | |
|-------|-------------|
| LDPE | 105 - 115°C |
| LLDPE | 110 - 120°C |
| HDPE | 125 - 135°C |
| EVA | 90 - 100°C |
| mPE | 90 - 100°C |

Typical SIT of different types of PE

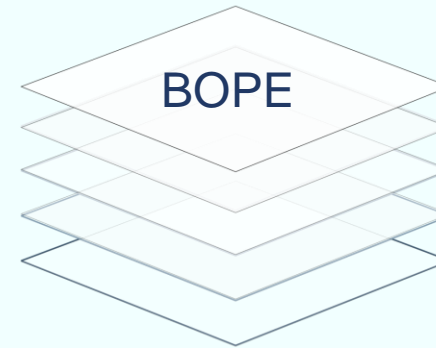
| | |
|-------|-------------|
| LDPE | 85 - 95°C |
| LLDPE | 80 - 90°C |
| HDPE | 100 - 110°C |
| EVA | 75- 85°C |
| mPE | 75 - 85°C |



Regarding cost

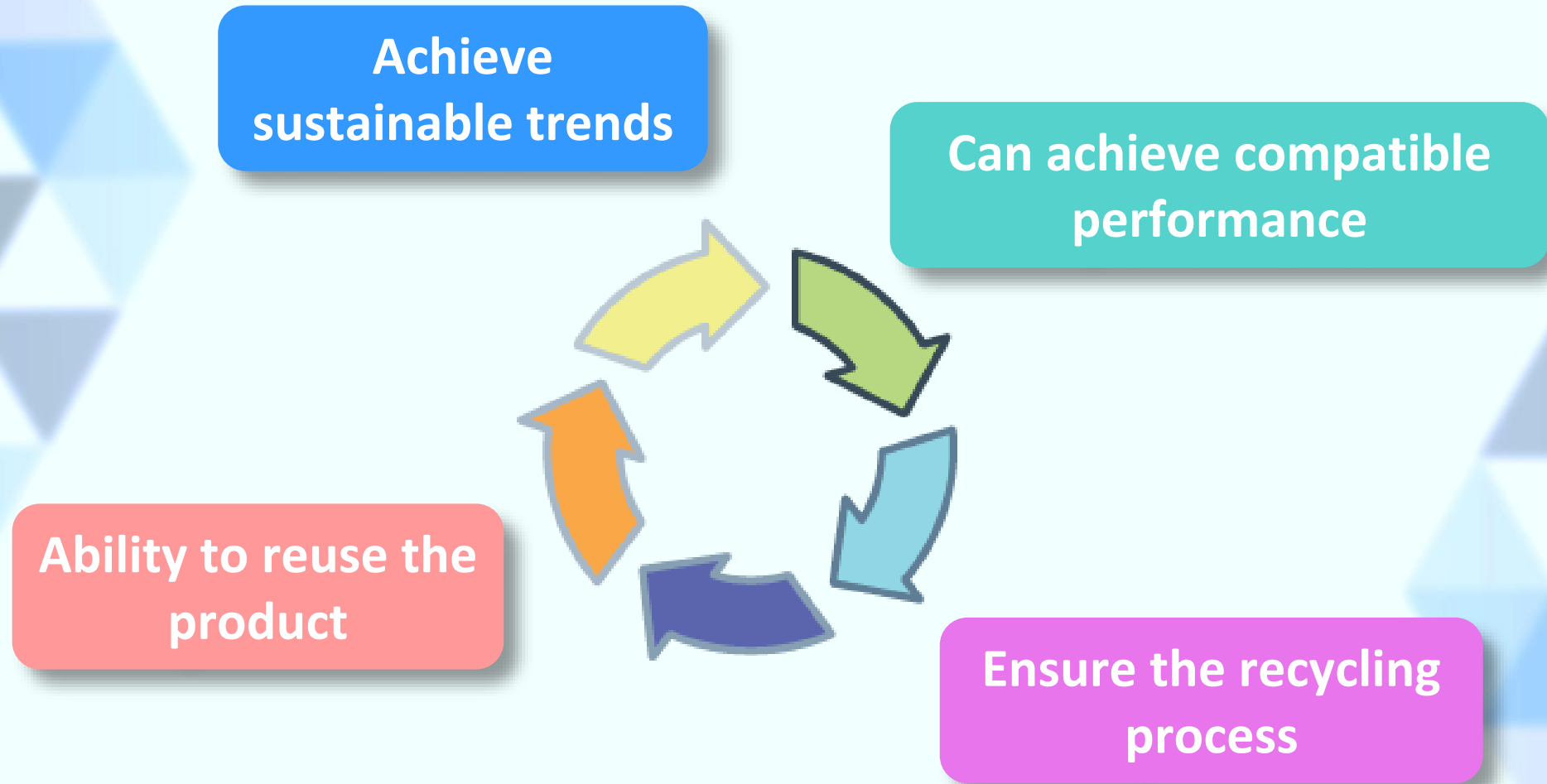


Regarding structure



New spout design

SUMMARY





THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!
