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## Cellulose-based natural nanofibers for fresh produce packaging: current status, sustainability and future outlook

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In recent years, the packaging of fresh produce has attracted the attention of researchers. The development of eco-friendly and biodegradable packaging materials with exceptional mechanical and barrier properties has reached great heights in research and development. To minimize the use of synthetic materials, natural nanofibers serve as an alternative to synthetic food packaging materials. This article focuses on the derivation of natural nanofibers (NNFs) from various sources along with their different production routes in detail. An in-depth analysis was performed to obtain the desired properties of natural nanofiber-based food packaging materials and modifications using their active agents to extend the shelf life of fresh produce. The article also presents a comprehensive analysis of the life cycle assessment and sustainability of natural nanofibers along with an outlook on its future prospects.

### Sustainability spotlight

The commonly existing packaging is made of synthetic plastic for keeping food fresh and plastic dominates and is widely used in food packaging due to its low cost of production, mechanical resistance, ability to be heat sealed, and shape flexibility. But plastic packaging has the drawback of not degrading naturally but harming the ecosystem and the health of both terrestrial and marine species. In this regard, natural material-derived packaging materials have the potential to revolutionize the packaging industry, particularly in the area of sustainability and green food packaging. The use of cellulose-based natural nanofibers in the packaging of fresh produce can provide several benefits and gain importance globally. Our work emphasizes the importance of UN sustainability development goals (SDG 2023): zero hunger (SDG 2), industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9), and responsible consumption and production (SDG 12).

## 1. Introduction

Fruits and vegetables are the basic commodities that belong to a category of plants that vary widely in terms of their nutrient content and everyday consumption. They are regarded as being healthy and contain vitamins, minerals, and other phytochemicals that can support the body's efficient operation and act as a defence against certain ailments. Active food packaging of fruits and vegetables (as harvested as well as fresh cut) has become important in recent years due to the need for convenience goods for customers and to maintain freshness for a longer duration.<sup>1,2</sup> In general, water loss, microbial growth, discolouration due to oxidation, deterioration of texture and flavour, an increase in respiration rate, and the ripening process are responsible for the deterioration of fresh food quality and reduction in shelf life.<sup>3,4</sup> To ensure that the global food supply

remains secure, minimize wastage, reduce the economic burden on the public and improve ready availability throughout the year, the shelf-life extension of fresh produce becomes crucial. As fresh produce like fruits and vegetables may have a higher level of contamination after harvest, there is an increase in susceptibility to infection, which causes it to degrade quickly. Hence, maintaining the freshness of fruits and vegetables with sufficient packing became a top priority.<sup>5-7</sup> Newer items are being introduced in the market in response to consumer demands motivated by nutritious content, trends, knowledge, tastes, exposure, and safety. Further, recently fresh-cut vegetables and fruits are also being made available commercially to support evolving lifestyles. Fresh produce requires food packaging to safeguard the products and distribute them to consumers in a secure manner as well as to extend the shelf life by using natural active agents. Commonly existing packaging is made of synthetic plastic for keeping food fresh. Plastic dominates and is widely used in food packaging due to its low cost of production, mechanical resistance, ability to be heat sealed, and shape flexibility. But plastic packaging does have the drawback of not degrading naturally, harming the ecosystem and the health of both terrestrial and marine species.

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Biodegradable polymers have the potential to revolutionize the packaging industry, particularly in the area of sustainability and green food packaging. Hence, to establish a passive or active packaging system for fresh fruits and vegetables, they are placed in packaging films and active agents are used inside the packaging respectively.<sup>8,9</sup> Fig. 1 shows a broad classification of biodegradable polymers used for food packaging.

Plant cellulose can be processed into various forms including microfibers, microcrystalline cellulose nanofibers, nanowhiskers and nanocrystals, a property that makes them suitable for various applications. Each form offers specific advantages as raw materials. The use of nanofibers in the

packaging of fruits and vegetables can provide several benefits. First, the small size of nanofibers means that they can be used to create extremely thin films or coatings that are transparent, lightweight, and flexible.<sup>10</sup> The use of nanofibers in the packaging of fruits and vegetables can offer excellent barrier properties against water vapour, oxygen, and other gases due to their high surface area-to-volume ratio which can help to prevent spoilage and extend the shelf life of fresh produce. This is particularly important for fruits and vegetables, which are highly perishable and require careful handling and storage to maintain their quality. Cellulose has gained significant attention due to its abundance in nature, economical nature, non-



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*Dr Rahul Kumar is currently working as an Assistant Professor at the Department of Plant Sciences, University of Hyderabad. His lab focuses on understanding the hormonal regulation of fruit ripening and root system architecture plasticity under low P-stress in plants using tomato and *Arabidopsis* as model systems. He is also interested in understanding the host genetic regulatory*

*control mechanisms controlling mycorrhizal symbiosis. In a collaborative study, his lab has recently unraveled ERF.D7 mediated regulation of tomato fruit ripening. In another breakthrough collaborative study, his lab has reported the critical role of methylglyoxal in tomato fruit ripening.*



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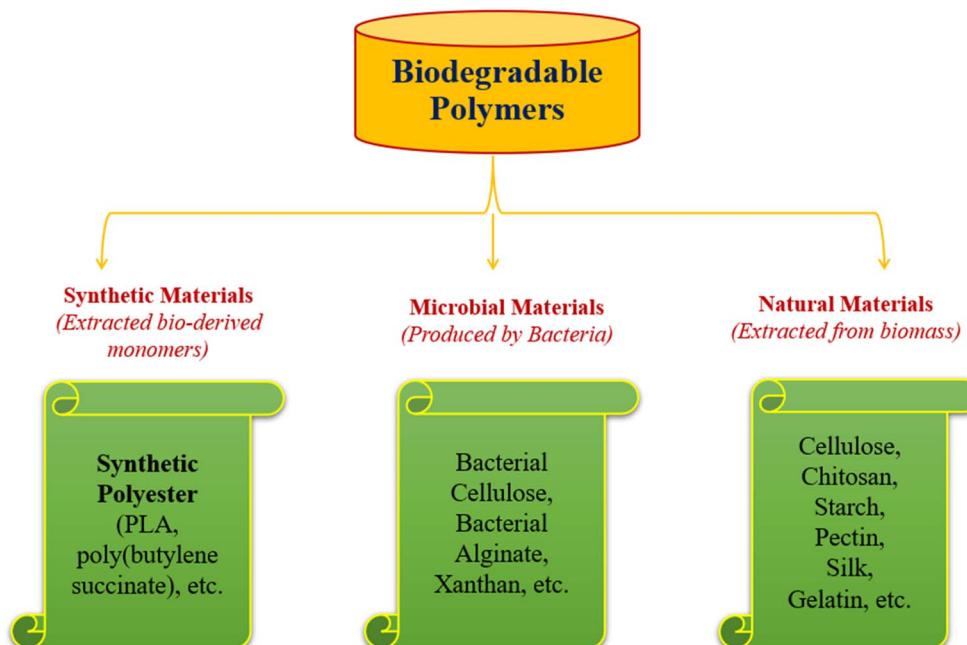


Fig. 1 Broad classification of biodegradable polymers.

toxic properties, *etc.* which make it a promising material for various applications.<sup>11</sup> Nanofibers produced from plant-based cellulose through electrospinning, known as cellulose nanofibers (CNF), are a type of nanomaterial that can be produced in the range of 1–100 nm. CNF is used as a food packaging material due to its unique mechanical and barrier properties that can improve the shelf life and quality of fresh produce. It is produced from renewable and biodegradable materials, such as cellulose from plants, which can help to reduce the environmental impact of packaging waste. Overall, the use of cellulose nanofibers in packaging fruits and vegetables has the potential to improve the freshness, quality, and sustainability of fresh produce, which can benefit both consumers and the environment. However, further research and development are needed to optimize the properties and performance of cellulose-based nanofiber-based packaging materials for this application.<sup>12</sup> Generally, CNF is used as a sustainable food packaging film as an alternative option to plastic packaging material. Later modifications are done by using active agents which are effectively embedded in the cellulose nanofiber packaging material for gas adsorption and antimicrobial activity, and optimize the barrier properties by slowing down the respiration rate, which helps to extend the shelf life. The active agents embedded in the CNF packaging material could trigger ethylene gas release, adsorb oxygen and carbon dioxide, and inhibit the microbial infection inside the packaging making the fruits and vegetables look fresh and nutrient. Researchers are moving towards finding new natural materials which are eco-friendly and sustainable but preferred, especially in the form of nanofibers as they are lightweight with small diameters, and have controllable pore structures and high surface-to-volume ratio. The high surface-to-volume ratio of cellulose nanofibrous

materials is beneficial for the integration and enhancement of added active ingredients. Fresh produce has a longer shelf life when treated with active agents such as ethylene adsorbers, moisture absorbers or oxygen/carbon scavengers.<sup>13–16</sup> Fig. 2 illustrates the number of articles published in the field of natural nanofibers used for food packaging and their development, as well as the increase in the importance of packaging made based on natural nanofibers. A summary of the reported studies on natural nanofiber-based food packaging is presented in Table 1.

### 1.1 Natural nanofibers (NNF)

Nanofibers are materials which have diameter ranges in nanometers (nm). Natural nanofibers derived from natural resources are termed as natural nanofibers (NNF). They are natural, non-toxic and eco-friendly and find a wide spectrum of applications in every domain of engineering, healthcare, energy, *etc.*<sup>25</sup> Nanofibers have gained significant attention in the field of food packaging due to their unique properties such as high surface area, porosity, and mechanical strength.<sup>12</sup> These properties make them ideal candidates for developing food packaging components with improved functionality and performance. One potential application of nanofibers in food packaging is as a barrier material to prevent the permeation of gases, moisture, and aroma. By using nanofibers with controlled porosity, it is possible to design a packaging material that allows the desired gas and moisture transmission rates while maintaining the quality and freshness of the food product. By incorporating nanofibers into the packaging material, it is possible to increase its strength, stiffness, and toughness, making it more resistant to damage during transportation and storage. Furthermore, nanofibers can be used to develop intelligent packaging that



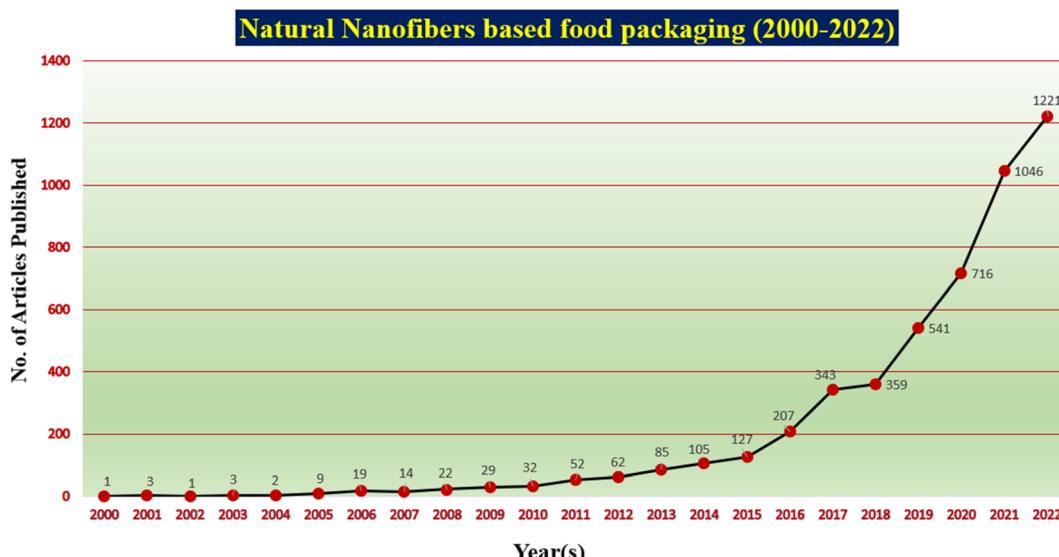


Fig. 2 Number of articles published on natural nanofiber-based food packaging (source: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/>; keywords used: natural nanofiber, food packaging).

can detect and monitor food spoilage by changing colour, releasing antimicrobial agents, or emitting gases. This can help reduce food waste and increase the shelf life of food products. The use of nanofibers in food packaging components has the potential to revolutionize the food packaging industry by providing improved functionality, performance, and sustainability.<sup>26,27</sup> Natural materials are environmentally beneficial

because they can be broken down by microbes by the end of their life cycle.

## 1.2 Sources of natural nanofibers and their production routes

Natural polymers such as cellulose, chitosan, gelatin, and silk fibroin can also be electrospun to produce nanofibers. They are

Table 1 Reported studies on nanofiber-based food packaging

Materials	Packaging forms	Applications	Outcome	References
Cellulose/banana peel nanofibers	Composite film	Food packaging	Good mechanical properties	13
Cellulose/ginger nanofibers	Composite film	Food packaging	Improved antimicrobial properties	14
Cellulose/SB nanofibers	Composite film	Food packaging	Improved barrier properties	15
NC-nanofibers	Composite film	Fresh cut spinach	Reduces the respiration of the leaves, which contributes to the extension of shelf life	16
NC/PLA nanofibers	Composite film	Food packaging	The films exhibit improved tensile properties, wettability and reduced respiration in the packaging	17
Cellulose/phenolic acid nanofibers	Active packaging film	Food packaging	Provides good antioxidant and antimicrobial properties	18
Chitosan nanofibers	Packaging film	Food packaging	Improved mechanical and barrier properties	19
Cellulose/chitosan nanofibers	Composite film	Fruit and vegetable packaging	Better resistance to water and moisture	20
Cellulose nanofibers	Packaging film	Fruit and vegetable packaging	The film shows improved rheological properties	21
Cellulose/montmorillonite nanofibers	Nanocomposite film	Fruit packaging	The films show good barrier properties	22
Cellulose/silver nanoparticle based nanofibers	Active packaging film	Fresh cut melons	Helps to get improved antimicrobial properties and able to extend the shelf life	23
Cellulose/PLA nanofibers	Composite film	Mango packaging	Helps to reduce the respiration rate, thereby enhancing the shelf life	24



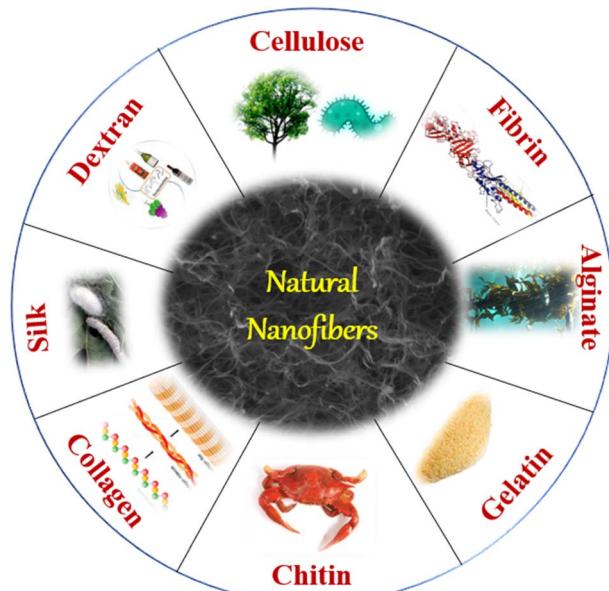


Fig. 3 Sources of natural nanofibers.

renewable, biodegradable, and sustainable, making them attractive materials for various applications, including food packaging.<sup>28</sup> Some of the sources to produce nanofibers are shown in Fig. 3 and discussed below.

(a) Cellulose: cellulose is the most abundant natural polymer and is found in plants, such as wood, cotton, and bamboo. It is used to produce paper, textiles, and food packaging. Cellulose can also be electrospun to produce nanofibers with high mechanical strength and biodegradability.<sup>29</sup>

(b) Chitosan: chitosan is derived from chitin, which is found in the exoskeletons of crustaceans such as crabs and shrimp. Chitosan is biodegradable, biocompatible, and antimicrobial, making it an attractive material for food packaging.<sup>30</sup>

(c) Gelatin: gelatin is derived from collagen, which is found in animal skin, bones, and connective tissue. It is used as a gelling agent in food products such as gummy candies and as a coating material in food packaging.<sup>31</sup>

(d) Silk fibroin: silk fibroin is derived from silkworms and is used to produce silk textiles and medical implants. Silk fibroin is biocompatible, biodegradable, and has excellent mechanical properties, making it an attractive material for food packaging.<sup>32</sup>

(e) Starch: starch is derived from corn, potatoes, and other plants and is used as a thickener and gelling agent in food products. Starch-based polymers can also be used to produce biodegradable food packaging.<sup>33</sup>

There are several production routes for nanofibers which are shown in Fig. 4. The routes are discussed below as follows.

(a) Electrospinning: this is a widely used technique for producing polymer nanofibers. In this method, a high voltage is applied to a polymer solution or melt, which is then ejected from a needle tip. The electric field causes the polymer solution to form a thin jet, which is rapidly elongated and solidified as it travels towards a collector plate. This results in the formation of

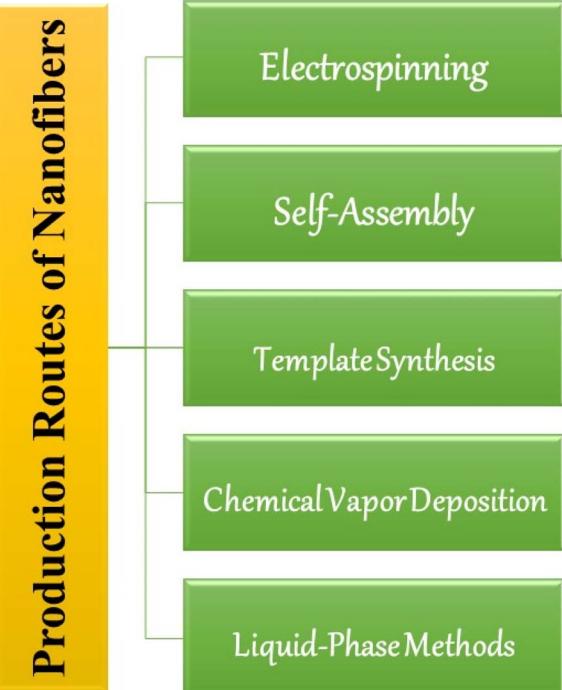


Fig. 4 Production routes of nanofibers.

nanofibers with diameters ranging from a few nanometers to several micrometres. It is primarily used for the fabrication of nanofibrous structures, which have a high surface area-to-volume ratio and unique properties that make them suitable for various applications.<sup>34</sup>

(b) Self-assembly: self-assembly involves the spontaneous formation of nanofibers through non-covalent interactions, such as hydrogen bonding, electrostatic interactions, and van der Waals forces. This technique is highly versatile and can be applied to various materials, including polymers, metals, semiconductors, and biological molecules. This method is commonly used to produce peptide and protein nanofibers, which can have applications in food packaging.<sup>35</sup>

(c) Template synthesis: this method involves the use of a template, such as a porous membrane or a colloidal crystal, to guide the formation of nanofibers. The template is coated with a precursor material, which is then solidified or chemically transformed to form the nanofibers. This method can produce nanofibers with a high degree of control over their diameter and morphology.<sup>36</sup>

(d) Chemical vapor deposition: chemical vapor deposition (CVD) involves the deposition of thin films of nanofibers through the controlled reaction of gaseous precursor molecules. The gaseous precursors are introduced into a reaction chamber, where they react and form solid nanofibers on a substrate. This method can be used to produce nanofibers with controlled composition, crystallinity, and orientation.<sup>37</sup>

(e) Liquid-phase methods: liquid-phase methods involve the dispersion of nanofibers in a liquid medium, such as water or a solvent. These methods include techniques such as

sonication, microfluidization, and high-pressure homogenization. Liquid-phase methods can be used to produce nanofibers from a variety of materials, including cellulose, chitin, and graphene.<sup>38</sup>

Each of these production routes has its own advantages and limitations, and the choice of method depends on the specific application and material properties required. The feasibility of a particular production route depends on the desired characteristics of the nanofibers, intended applications, and economic considerations. Electrospinning is the most commonly used technique for producing cellulose nanofibers for fresh produce packaging. Electrospinning has proven to be a valuable method for synthesizing cellulose nanofibers, providing fresh food packaging with enhanced mechanical properties, barrier properties, and sustainability. Its commercial viability, coupled with its ability to incorporate functional additives, makes it an important technique for the development of advanced packaging solutions in the food industry. Researchers and industry professionals are actively working on optimizing existing methods and developing novel approaches to improve the feasibility and scalability of nanofiber production at an industrial scale.

### 1.3 Use of cellulose nanofibers in different forms

Cellulose nanofibers can be incorporated into various types of food packaging components, such as biofilm fillers, wrapping, or antimicrobial agent carriers, to improve their performance and functionality.<sup>39</sup> Biofilm fillers are used to create a barrier layer in food packaging to minimize the transport of moisture, oxygen, and other gases. Nanofibers can be added to biofilm fillers to enhance their mechanical and barrier properties, improving the shelf life of food products. Nanofibers can also be used as wrapping material to create a contact barrier that prevents the growth of bacteria and mold. By incorporating antimicrobial agents into the nanofibers, it is possible to create a wrapping material that not only prevents the growth of microorganisms but also actively kills them, reducing the risk of foodborne illnesses. Furthermore, nanofibers can be used as carriers for antimicrobial agents. By loading antimicrobial agents onto the surface of the nanofibers, it is possible to create a packaging material that slowly releases the agents over time, prolonging the shelf life of food products.<sup>40</sup> Overall, the use of nanofibers in food packaging components such as biofilm fillers, wrapping, or antimicrobial agent carriers has the potential to improve the safety and shelf life of food products while reducing the environmental impact of packaging waste.

Although a review of nanofibers used in food packaging was found, to the authors' best knowledge there is no direct review which focuses on a concise overview of the importance of natural nanofibers (NNF) especially cellulose based nanofibers as a sustainable packaging material and active packaging material for fresh produce. The present review article extensively discusses the wide range of natural nanofibers along with their sources, different forms in which nanofibers can be utilised and various modification processes that are carried out to extend the shelf life. The article also presents a comprehensive

analysis of the life cycle assessment and sustainability of NNF along with an outlook on its future prospects.

## 2. Modification in cellulose natural nanofibers

Fresh produce packaging often incorporates cellulose natural materials in the form of nanofibers, but at times these materials may not offer sufficient mechanical strength, barrier properties, and other properties that are necessary for good food packaging performance. Hence, modification is needed to increase the performance of the packaging systems. This section has mostly concentrated on various modification approaches to uplift the mechanical as well as barrier properties, followed by modification utilising various active agents which includes O<sub>2</sub> scavengers, CO<sub>2</sub> emitters, ethylene scavengers, and essential oils (antioxidant and antimicrobial).

### 2.1 Mechanical and barrier properties

The desired mechanical performance becomes important in the design of packaging films, as they play an important role in maintaining the structural integrity of the packaging and preventing it from leaking during transport and storage. The technological and practical use of chitosan-based bioplastic faced significant challenges due to the high brittleness and poor mechanical efficiency of the nanofibers.<sup>41</sup> To overcome this problem, nanofibers can be combined with other materials such as polymers, essential oils, nanoparticles and plant extracts to improve their mechanical and functional properties.

It is becoming more important to modify natural nanofibers during or after manufacture. The most straightforward procedure for membrane alteration, however, is pre-electrospinning or *in situ* modification. In this case, the spinning solution is immediately supplemented with additives.<sup>42</sup> After the electrospinning procedure, nanofibers are frequently modified to encourage surface modifications. By altering or eliminating the surface functions already present, adding new chemical groups to nanofiber surfaces results in the creation of the required properties. By distributing the active ingredients into polymeric fibres, changes are made for various applications using a variety of materials and methods.<sup>43,44</sup> It has been reported in the literature that a polylactic acid nanocomposite reinforced with modified cellulose nanofibers was prepared by modifying the surface of CNF by esterification to improve the dispersion of CNF and its interfacial adhesion with polylactic acid. This composite is more permeable to water vapor than without cellulose nanofiber modification.<sup>45</sup> In another study, reinforced carboxylated cellulose nanofibers were developed for collagen membranes by intermolecular/intramolecular electrostatic interaction between cationic acid-swollen collagen fibers and anionic carboxylated cellulose nanofibers. The results showed that carboxylated cellulose nanofibers incorporated into collagen fiber membranes showed good mechanical and barrier properties at a collagen fiber concentration of  $\leq 50 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$ .<sup>46</sup> The study reports that polypropylene (PP)-based cellulose nanofibers (CNF) with nanoclay nanocomposites improve the



mechanical and sealing properties and proposed use in the field of food packaging.<sup>47</sup>

Modification of cellulose nanofibrous films was carried out with fatty acids such as palmitic, lauric and stearic acids. The modifications were done in two ways: one is the bulk modification, where whole fibers were exposed to the reaction medium, and the other one is surface modification, where only CNF surfaces were exposed. The modified films showed that both modification methods increased the surface hydrophobicity, but the films formed by bulk modification of CNF significantly improved their water vapor barrier property ( $p < 0.05$ ).<sup>48</sup> Electrospun coatings made from PCL fibers containing carotene significantly improved the water vapor and oxygen barrier properties, while a chitosan-TiO<sub>2</sub> nanocomposite membrane exhibited higher tensile strength as well as good barrier properties. The presence of palladium nanoparticles improves the protective capacity of electrospun films and their use as interlayer systems or coatings in active food packaging.<sup>49</sup> For an efficient barrier, it must be ensured that food packaging materials adhere to the substrate of the packaging material giving a barrier against atmospheric conditions and permitting the flow of oxygen gas. A recent paper<sup>50</sup> described how different nanofillers can improve the mechanical and barrier properties of chitosan films for food packaging. This study amply demonstrated that the composition of chitosan, the orientation of individual nanofillers and the control of their intermolecular interaction with the required matrix are three important factors in the preparation of nanostructured films with significant mechanical performance.<sup>51</sup> The composition and usefulness of packaging materials have improved to previously unheard-of levels as a result of the reinforcement of diverse natural elements at various scales—from macro to nano—into matrix materials.

## 2.2 O<sub>2</sub> scavengers, CO<sub>2</sub> emitters, ethylene scavengers and antimicrobial properties using active agents

Many active packaging systems include additives with multiple active functions such as absorbent and scavenging properties (e.g. oxygen, carbon dioxide, ethylene, moisture, aromas, stains, and UV light); releasing and emitting properties (e.g. ethanol, carbon dioxide, antioxidants, preservatives, sulfur dioxide and aromas); elimination properties (to catalyse the removal of nutrients such as lactose and cholesterol); and temperature. The production of these active packaging systems may require immobilization, coating, integration or modification of the surfaces of the packaging materials. Fig. 5 shows a broad classification of active ingredients/agents used in food packaging.

Fig. 6 shows fresh produce in regular packaging. In general, several parameters such as O<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, ethylene gas, moisture and microbes affect shelf life by attacking fruits/vegetables and reducing shelf life as shown in Fig. 6 (path a). In connection with the development of technology and the needs of customers, it becomes important to improve the shelf life of fresh agricultural products with active ingredients. The active ingredients can be used either in the form of sachets or integrated directly into the packaging material. Based on the requirements, the different active agents are highlighted in Fig. 6 with colour codes and can be used according to our needs. Using active agents as shown in Fig. 6 (path b) helps to enhance the shelf life of fresh produce.

Antimicrobial compounds are one of the most studied active ingredients/agents as the growth of harmful and/or spoilage bacteria is by far the most important cause of food spoilage. These microbes (yeasts) include but are not limited to, the following: *Salmonella* species, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas* species, *Klebsiella* species, *Lactobacillus* species, *Rhizopus* species, *Aspergillus* species, and *Torulopsis* species.<sup>52</sup>

Therefore, one of the largest classes of active agents with commercially available products are antimicrobial agents, which are available as emission bags and absorbent pads.<sup>53</sup> Metals in various forms have been used for countless years as antibacterial agents and are currently one of the most well-liked antimicrobial compounds. Among all metals with antimicrobial properties, silver and silver compounds such as metallic silver (Ag<sup>0</sup>), silver ions (the most common Ag<sup>+</sup>) and silver nanoparticles (Ag NP) have been found to have exceptional antimicrobial activity against a wide range of microorganisms at low concentrations and have very low systemic toxicity in humans.<sup>54</sup> Other metals and metal-containing compounds such as copper, gold, zinc oxide and titanium dioxide have also been found to have positive antibacterial effects even in their nanoscale form. Recently, more information about metallic and inorganic nanoparticles and their antibacterial activity in food packaging applications has been widely studied.<sup>55</sup> Li *et al.*<sup>55</sup> studied ZnO nanoparticles incorporated in a poly(lactic acid) (PLA) matrix that produced films that significantly inhibited microbial growth. In reality, ZnO nanoparticles reduced the number of bacteria, yeasts and fungi in fresh apples.

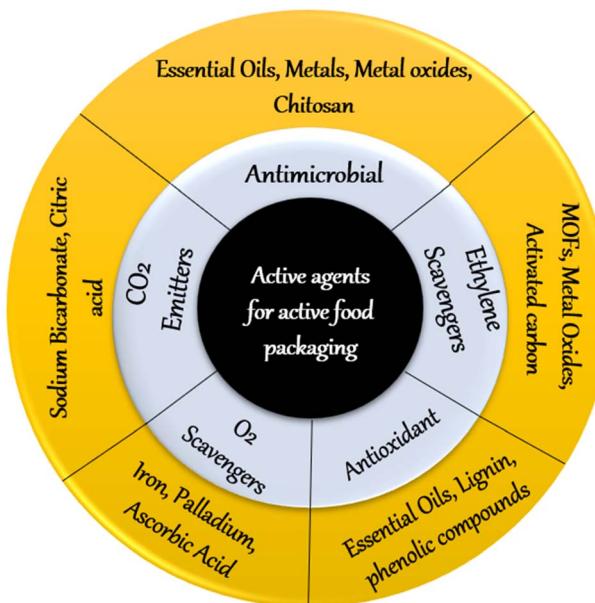


Fig. 5 Broad classification of active agents used in active food packaging (MOF: metal–organic framework).



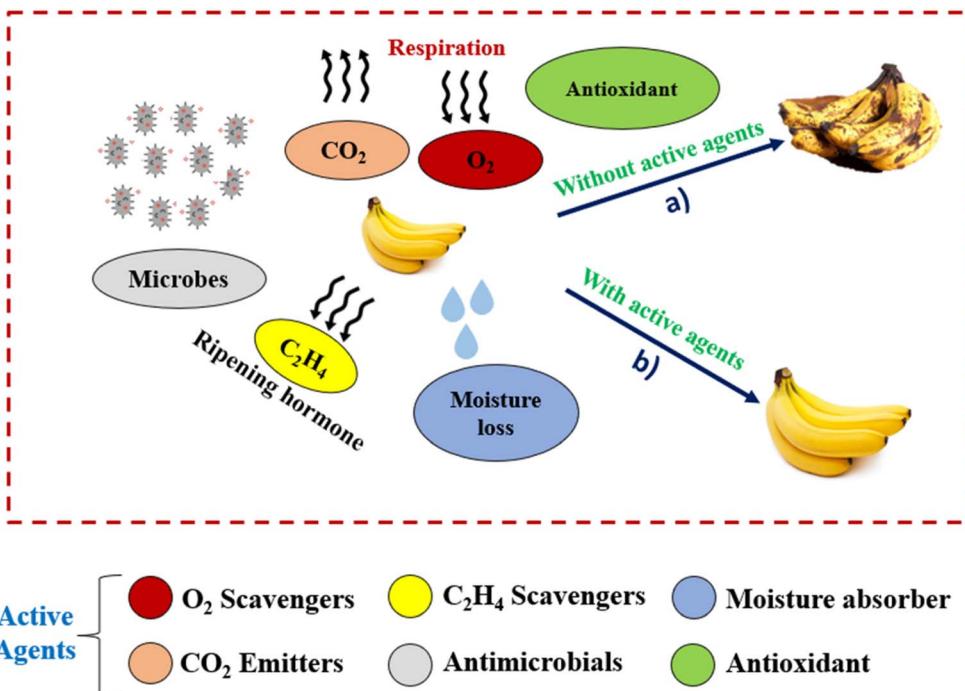


Fig. 6 Fresh produce in a regular packaging.

Gaseous carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) is soluble in food's aqueous and lipid phases, where it forms carbonic acid and simultaneously causes the food product to become acidic. The food sector makes considerable use of carbon dioxide's advantageous antibacterial qualities to preserve food quality and extend shelf life. Although some of the mechanisms by which  $\text{CO}_2$  exerts its effects are still not fully understood, it is generally accepted that these mechanisms involve a combination of cytoplasmic pH changes, inhibition of bacterial enzymes, and disruption of the bacterial cell membrane. The combined effect lengthens the lag phase and consequently inhibits the growth of many spoilage microorganisms.<sup>52</sup>

In the food industry, gas cleaning or modified atmosphere packaging technologies (MAP) or, more effectively, deoxygenation equipment (OS) are used to control residual oxygen. Ethylene is a small volatile molecule that acts as a phytohormone and accelerates the ripening and ageing of fruits and vegetables.<sup>56</sup> Controlling the concentration of ethylene around fresh foods after harvest during transport, storage and handling is important to improve their quality and extend their shelf life. The most commonly used ethylene scavenger consists of potassium permanganate ( $\text{KMnO}_4$ ) supported on an inert matrix (such as silica gel or alumina) which oxidizes the ethylene, turning it from purple to brown. For example, researchers<sup>57</sup> used this colour change to signal the removal of ethylene on a nanostructured substrate made of silica ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ) and alumina ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ) nanoparticles impregnated with  $\text{KMnO}_4$ . In reality, this inorganic substance has excellent applications as in the case of ethylene absorption bags when, for example, several varieties of tomatoes are stored in a refrigerator (similar to domestic consumers). However,  $\text{KMnO}_4$  cannot be used in

direct contact with foodstuffs due to its high toxicity and low long-term effectiveness under humid conditions. A summary of studies on modification processes carried out to enhance the performance of nanofiber based food packaging is shown in Table 2.

### 3. Life cycle assessment and sustainability of packaging materials

Throughout a product's life cycle, an LCA finds, quantifies, and evaluates sources of environmental impact. It looks at all the processes involved in creating, utilising, and discarding a product. LCA helps to assess the effects of various packaging options on the environment and decide which solution makes the most sense. Fig. 7 illustrates the steps of life cycle assessment. An LCA aids in prioritising how to enhance processes or goods.

By quantifying the energy and materials utilised, LCA aids in assessing the environmental costs associated with a product. ISO 14040 and 14044 generally provide a general framework for carrying out a life cycle assessment (Fig. 8). The significance of using LCA in food packaging techniques has increased in recent times.<sup>79</sup> Packaging-related food waste and losses encompass not only material wastage but also the loss of actual food. When food remains on discarded packaging, it reduces the packaging's recycling capacity and has a detrimental impact on the environment. A circular economy can help to prevent these problems. A circular economy is nothing more than a service flow that uses a cyclical material flow to go from linear nature to society to natural resources.<sup>80</sup> The contribution a product makes to a circular economy is described below using the figurative

Table 2 Summary of reported studies on modification processes carried out to enhance the properties of packaging materials

Packaging material	Modification process	Impact on properties	References
Cellulose nanofibers	NaOH and NaHCO <sub>3</sub> treatment	Improved mechanical and water vapor permeability	58
Cellulose nanofibers	Maleic anhydride treatment	Decrease in moisture content	59
Cellulose nanofibers	Ethanol and NaOH treatment	Increased surface roughness, better thermal stability, and higher mechanical strength	60
Self-fibrillating cellulose (SFC) nanofibers	TEMPO-periodate oxidation treatment	Better mechanical properties	61
Cellulose nanofibers	NaOH treatment	High thermal stability, better mechanical properties	62
Nanocellulose	Polysaccharides coatings	Improved water resistance and rheological properties	63
Cellulose nanofibers	Heat treatment, TEMPO-periodate oxidation treatment	Improved barrier properties, enhanced mechanical properties	64
Cellulose/PLA nanofibers	Silane treatment, esterification	Improved mechanical and barrier properties	65
Cellulose nanofibers	Alkali and oxalic acid treatment	Enhanced barrier properties with significant improvement in mechanical strength	66
Chitosan nanofibers	Antimicrobial essential oil	Increased shelf life, inhibition of the growth of fungal infection	67
Cellulose nanofibers	Chemical modification (esterification, alkali treatment, carbanilation)	Improved mechanical and barrier properties	68
Chitosan nanofibers	Cinnamon essential oil	Increased shelf life and reduced weight loss and bacterial growth	69
Cellulose nanofibers	Essential oil ( <i>Cinnamomum zelanicum</i> )	Barrier properties are increased and the shelf life is prolonged	70
Cellulose nanofibers	Savory essential oil	Enhancement in water vapour permeability inhibits the growth of Gram-positive bacteria	71
Chitosan nanofibers	Alginate emulsion with olive oil	Decreasing water loss, respiration rate, and firmness, when compared to uncoated ones, and prolonging the shelf life	72
Cellulose nanofibers	Edible coatings	Enhanced shelf life	21
Chitosan nanofibers	Physical and chemical modifications	Extended shelf life and storage characteristics	73
Zein nanofibers	Star anise essential oil and beta-cyclodextrin	Better mechanical properties and antioxidant activity	74
Cellulose nanofibers	PVA/starch coated treatment	Improved mechanical strength and imparts antimicrobial properties	75
Cellulose nanofibers	Ultrasound treatment	Good effect against bacteria and oxidation	48
Cellulose-acetate nanofibers	Gelatin–eugenol	Increased surface hydrophobicity and mechanical strength	76
Cellulose nanofibers	TEMPO oxidation treatment	Improved vapour barrier properties and excellent mechanical strength	77
Cellulose nanofibers	Carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC)	Improved mechanical properties, barrier properties and antimicrobial properties	78

term “circularity”. It makes references to cyclical material fluxes and renewable energy. It is entirely produced using renewable energy, and it is also distributed and recycled. Different meanings can be attributed to the word “recyclable”. The definition of “recyclable” in ISO 14021:2012 states that it refers to a product's ability to be removed from the waste stream and put back into circulation.

Table 3 provides a detailed discussion of several life cycle analyses of natural materials. The product's contribution to the circular economy is described below using the figurative term “circulation”. It refers to cyclic material flows and renewable energy. The concept of biological and technological cycles is based on Korhonen *et al.*<sup>80</sup> Since circular packaging is made

from recycled or renewable materials, it should ideally be recycled or composted after use. It is produced entirely with renewable energy, as well as distributed and recycled. The word “recyclable” can be given different meanings. According to ISO 14021:2012, “recyclable” refers to the ability of the product to be removed from the waste stream and recycled. Note that “recyclable” in this definition does not mean that the recycled material is used for the same purpose. The cyclos-HTP Institute, on the other hand, defines recyclable packaging as that which can be recycled in a way that replaces primary material with recycled material.<sup>81</sup> Several life cycle analyses of natural materials are detailed in Table 3.



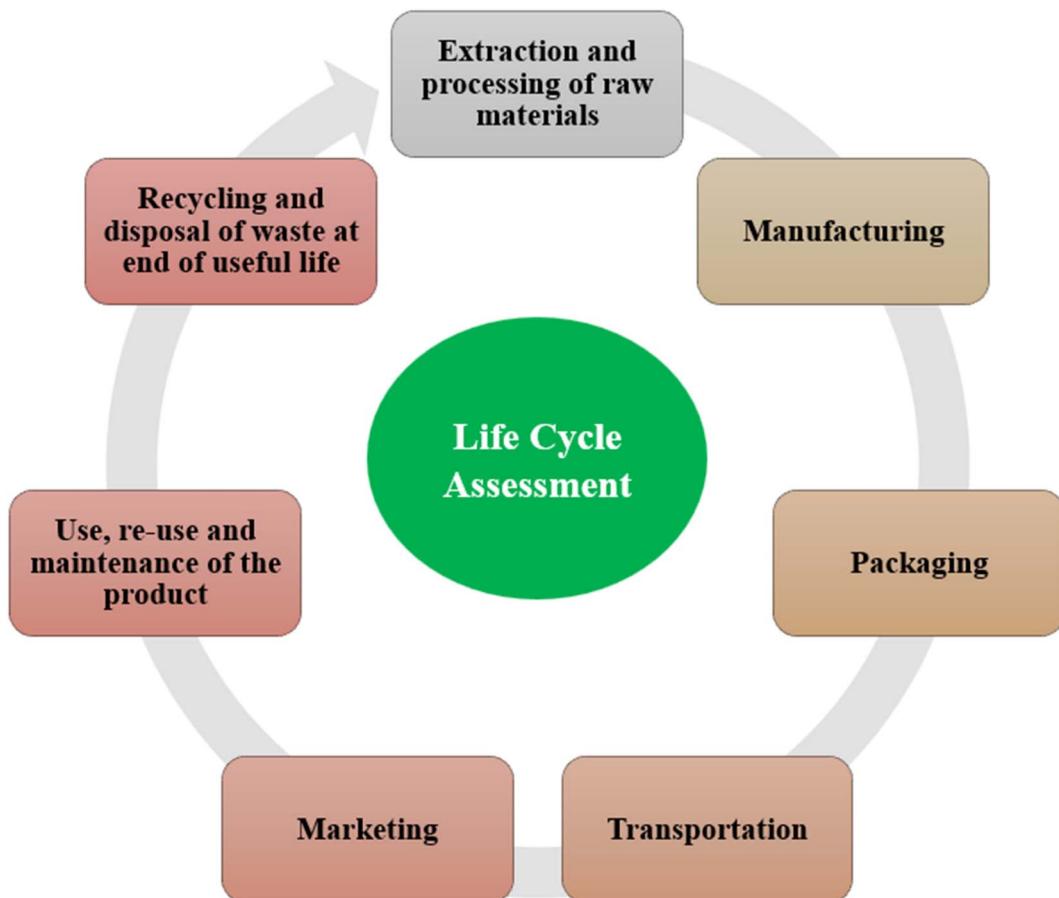


Fig. 7 Life cycle assessment stages.

Table 3 shows that the LCA of various natural materials is relatively under-investigated and often disregarded. However, investigating the LCA is crucial and is likely to emerge as

a significant area of study in the near future. Sustainability is also an important aspect which needs to be considered during food packaging. A material is said to be sustainable if it meets

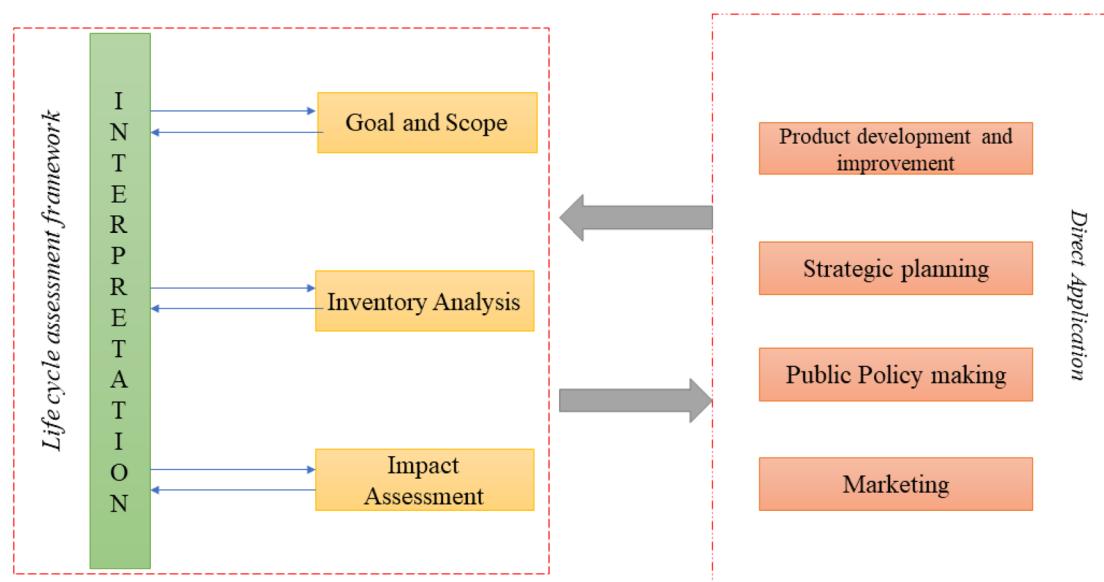


Fig. 8 Life cycle assessment procedure according to ISO 14040.<sup>82</sup>

Table 3 LCA of various natural materials used in food packaging

Natural materials	Outcome	References
Cellulose (viscose, modal and tencel)	Cotton and petrochemical synthetic fibres have a clear potential to have less of an adverse effect on the environment than modern man-made cellulose fibres	83
Chitosan	PP (polypropylene) exhibits a higher amount of carcinogens and fossil fuels than chitosan films	84
Cellulose	The water-based enzymatic process had environmental advantages over other nanocellulose extraction technologies	85
Cotton	The optimum solution is opted to reduce the environmental impact by shifting towards organic cultivation of cotton	86
Cellulose nano-sponges	Low level of photochemical traces, and less impact on the environment	87
Cellulose	Recycled sources are better approaches for providing sustainability	88
Wood nanofibers	Compression-moulded wood fibres and lignin-containing nanofibers should be examined for characteristics that measure environmental stress. Comparing high-lignin fibre materials to low-lignin fibre materials allows for improved moisture durability and perhaps service life	89
Nanocellulose	Consumes less energy and produces less carcinogens as compared to the plastic based packaging	90
Cellulose	Human societies have paid close attention to economic and climate change challenges, and it is now crucial to reduce energy-intensive processes and create low-carbon materials. In this regard, certain methods for achieving these objectives in various phases of the production of cellulose products have been proposed in the study's concluding part	91
Cellulose nanocomposites	In comparison to their petroleum-based equivalents, biobased/biodegradable polymers and recycled plastics are generally preferred since they support sustainability and a greener society	92

the three pillars *i.e.*, environmental, social and economic aspects. Sustainable food packaging offers the best product protection, has minimal environmental effects during both manufacturing and disposal and is as circular as feasible. In practice, there are frequently compromises made between these goals. Although using less packaging lessens the direct environmental effects caused by packaging, this can result in increased food waste.<sup>93,94</sup> Despite being recycled more often than PET bottles, single-use glass bottles have a greater negative impact on the environment.<sup>95,96</sup> Despite being lightweight, effective, and providing adequate product protection, multi-layer plastic packaging is typically not recyclable.<sup>97</sup> Fig. 9 represents the three sustainability factors for food packaging.

“Sustainability” refers to the capacity of a system to endure and thrive over the long term while minimizing its negative impacts on the environment, society, and economy. Discussing sustainability in the context of raw materials and plastic production involves considering the availability of sources of raw materials and the applicable process technology. Plastic derived from petroleum, also known as petrochemical-based plastic, relies on fossil fuel resources such as crude oil and natural gas. These resources are finite and non-renewable, meaning they cannot be replenished within a human lifetime. As the demand for plastics continues to rise, concerns arise about the long-term availability of petroleum-based raw materials. In contrast, sustainable alternatives to petrochemical-based plastics aim to utilize renewable resources as raw materials. These may include plant-based sources like biomass,

agricultural waste, or specific crops cultivated for plastic production, known as bio-based plastics. By utilizing renewable sources, the availability of raw materials can be sustained over time. To enhance sustainability, innovative process technologies can be employed. These technologies aim to reduce energy



Fig. 9 Sustainability of packaging.



consumption, minimize greenhouse gas emissions, and decrease the overall environmental impact of plastic production. Examples include advanced recycling techniques, biodegradable plastics, and the use of renewable energy sources in the manufacturing process. In summary, sustainability in the context of raw materials and plastic production involves considering the availability of sources of raw materials and the use of applicable process technologies. By transitioning away from petroleum-based raw materials and adopting sustainable alternatives, such as bio-based plastics, and implementing environmentally friendly production methods, we can reduce reliance on finite resources, decrease environmental impacts, and work towards a more sustainable future.

Researchers are favouring the development of edible coatings, which are primarily found in the food category of fresh or preserved fruits and vegetables, to attain sustainability.<sup>98</sup> These coatings reduce packaging and food losses, both of which have a negative influence on the environment. Fresh food loses a large portion of its quality during storage and transit. It frequently contains components that ought to be avoided or minimised, such as moisture loss, shrinkage, weight loss, metabolic and microbiological alterations, mechanical damage, and sensory changes. Adding edible packaging to fresh fruit or vegetables may affect the gas permeability, notably the oxygen diffusion, and so inhibit the ripening processes because these food classes continue to have respiratory activities long after harvest.<sup>99</sup> Edible packaging can be made from a variety of materials, including proteins, carbohydrates, lipids, and their combinations. The chemical composition of edible coatings can vary depending on the specific material used, but here are some examples of common edible coating materials and their chemical components. The chemical composition of edible coatings can vary depending on the specific material used, but they typically consist of proteins, carbohydrates, lipids, or their combinations.<sup>100</sup>

#### 4. Future and global market trends of fruit and vegetable packaging

The market for fruit and vegetable packaging is expected to reach US\$ 545 billion by 2030, expanding at a projected CAGR of 5.98% from 2022 to 2030, from its estimated size of US\$ 323.2 billion in 2021. The need for the field of fruit and vegetable processing is being driven by shifting consumer lifestyles and dual-income households. Fruit and vegetable processing improves these foods' quality and shelf life while also extending both. Processing fruits and vegetables is particularly beneficial in keeping food products' vitamins, nutrients, and flavour. The processed foods are kept in cans as pulped fruit bits or liquids. There are various processing techniques, such as freezing, drying, and creating jams, jellies, or juices. Humans consume a wide variety of plants. Even though vegetables are extremely perishable, processing techniques must be used to preserve them and extend their shelf life. The worldwide trade of vegetables, which is limited to processed forms, has benefited from the availability of processing techniques in many different countries. Processing doesn't affect the nutritional value of fruits and vegetables in any way. Most consumers hold the opinion that fresh vegetables are preferable to those that have been processed. Due to interference from numerous variables during storage and transportation, fresh vegetables may lose some of their vitamin content, and their quality may also be changed. The future market trend of fruits and vegetables is shown in Fig. 10. There are no preservatives in minimally processed fruits and vegetables. Various factors like growth factors of fruits and vegetables, their types, product insights, and geographic insight affect the overall market trend of fruits and vegetables. The future of new types of packaging materials for sustainability looks very promising. As the world becomes more aware of the impact of packaging on the environment, there is

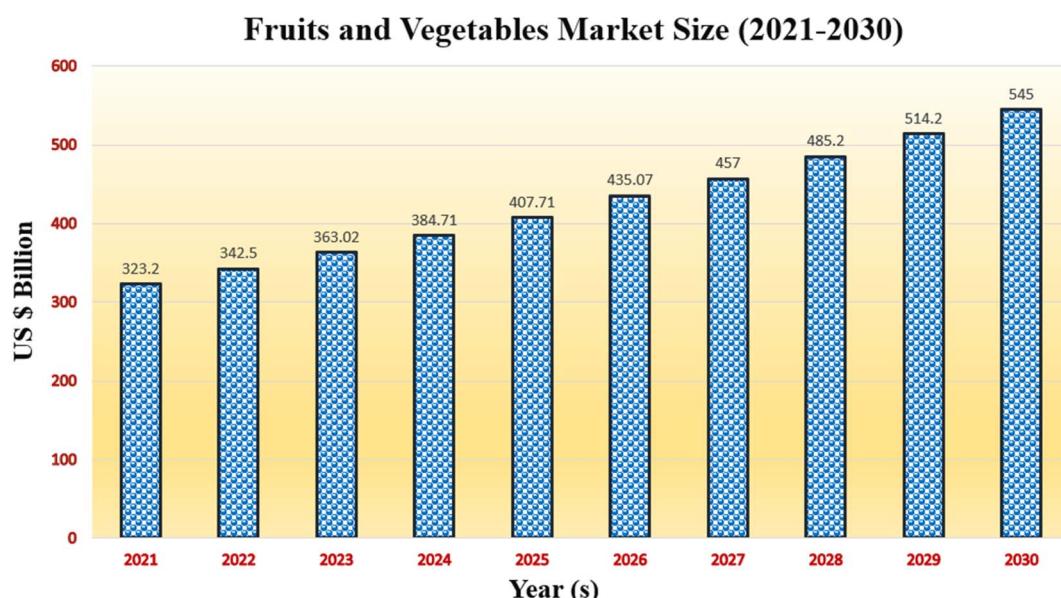


Fig. 10 Market trend of fruits and vegetables (source: <https://www.grandviewresearch.com/>; keywords: food packaging, fruits and vegetables).



increasing demand for packaging that is more sustainable and eco-friendly. The use of natural fibers in food packaging looks promising. There is an increasing demand for sustainable and eco-friendly packaging materials, and natural fibers such as bamboo, hemp, jute, cotton, and kenaf are being considered as alternatives to traditional plastic-based packaging. These natural fibers have several advantages over plastic-based packaging as they are biodegradable, renewable, and compostable, which makes them more environmentally friendly. They also have good strength and durability, which makes them suitable for a wide range of food packaging applications. In addition, natural fibers have the potential to enhance food safety and quality.

Cellulose-based nanofibers as a food packaging material has the potential to be a feasible and sustainable alternative to plastic based materials. Cellulose-based nanofibers are derived from renewable resources, such as plant fibers and microbial sources, which involves fermentation. All the processes involved in production of nanofibers are already scaled up industrially. In fact, one form of cellulose nanofiber (bacterial cellulose) is available as a food material having the name nata de coco. However, further research, development, and optimization are needed to overcome challenges and ensure its feasibility in terms of cost, performance, and waste management. End-of-life considerations, including composting or recycling, should be taken into account during the design and implementation of cellulose-based nanofiber packaging.

## 5. Conclusions

This article provides a detailed summary of research on natural nanofibers (NNF) in food packaging and their role in extending the shelf life of fresh produce. A wide variety of biodegradable polymers are used in the production of various food packaging materials. Although there is extensive literature available on natural nanofibers to extend the shelf life of fresh agricultural products, there are still some important aspects that are worth highlighting. Most of the previously reported studies emphasize the use of natural nanofibers in food packaging for shelf-life extension using different techniques. The economic aspects and scalability of these technologies must be thoroughly investigated. Although various natural nanofibers are available, various sources of fully biodegradable and readily available nanofibers remain to be explored. Various modifications are being made to alter the properties of natural nanofibers. However, further explanation of the underlying mechanism of how nanofibers are changed during any modification is required. Another important aspect is that although different active agents are used in food packaging systems, the effect of these active agents on nutritional quality is an area that requires a lot of attention. The use of natural nanofibers as active agents in food packaging is gaining more attention because it helps to create natural active ingredients. Most often, natural nanofibers are used in the form of films or coatings to extend the shelf life of fresh agricultural products, but one important aspect to investigate is the packaging of fresh-cut fruits and vegetables using nanofibers. Only a few studies have been reported on the

life cycle assessment of different natural nanofibers. The life cycle assessment of natural nanofibers and their impact on the environment will be an important area of research in the near future.

## Author contributions

Partha Pratim Das: writing – original manuscript, reviewing and editing; Peddapapannagari Kalyani: writing – original manuscript, reviewing and editing; Rahul Kumar: supervision; Mudrika Khandelwal: ideas, conceptualization, supervision.

## Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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