

TANN GROUP MECHANICALLY GENERATED SURFACE STRUCTURES ON TIPPING PAPER AND THEIR EFFECTS ON HAPTIC AND VISUAL CHARACTERISTICS

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MAIN FEATURES OF TIPPING PAPER

- Relevant component for combustible filter cigarettes and heated tobacco products (HTPs)
- Connection of the tobacco rod with the filter plug
- Perforation for specific filter ventilation and smoke yields
- Brand characterization via printing, hotfoil stamping, etc.
- Carrier for special substances (e. g. flavors)





PHYSICS OF TIPPING PAPER

- Absorption properties for the
 - -gluing process
 - -printing quality
 - -lip-release efficiency
- Permeability for the control of smoke dilution



 Mechanical parameters, e. g. grammage, thickness, smoothness, tensile strength and elongation for the performance during cigarette / HTP making

PHYSICAL TREATMENT OF TIPPING PAPER

- Mechanical embossing to create surface structures on the substrate
- Physical process only = no extra chemical treatment of the material = no conflicts with sensory and ingredients assessments
- Generation of interaction between the tobacco product and the consumer through haptic and visual surface characteristics
- Three levels of embossing depending on the size of the created reliefs: Macro-, micro- and nano-embossing







PART I: MACRO-EMBOSSING

- Web material is guided between surface textured rollers → embossing height = 15 µm – 80 µm depending on the substrate
- Human haptic sensitivity starts at structure dimensions of approx. 20 µm
- <u>Definition</u>: Haptic perception = <u>active</u> exploration of surfaces
- Haptic interaction with the consumers' lips and fingers





MACRO-EMBOSSING: FEATURES

- "What you see is what you feel" concept = imitation of textiles or natural materials
- Applicable under restrictive regulations (potentially "plain packaging" markets)
- Implementation as security feature for anticounterfeit activities
- Enhanced lip-release effect due to less effective contact area between the human lips and the paper surface









PART II: MICRO-EMBOSSING

- Finishing technique on hotfoil stamping or other metallic surface items
- Embossing structures are created within a range below 10 µm → no haptic impact!
- Visual interaction with the consumer due to changing play of light and colors depending on viewing angle
- Effect is based on the physics of light reflection and scattering







THE PHYSICS OF MICRO-EMBOSSING

- Reflection of light (combination of regular & diffuse reflection):
 - Regular reflection: The angle of incidence equals the angle of reflection ($\alpha = \alpha$)
 - Diffuse reflection: Multiple reflections by the microscopic irregularities of the surface

 Micro-embossing comprises both types of reflection (shiny & matt)



THE PHYSICS OF MICRO-EMBOSSING

 Scattering of light: Deviation from a straight propagation of light by local non-uniformities, i. e. roughness of the surface on a nanoscopic scale



THE PHYSICS OF MICRO-EMBOSSING

- Scattering of light: Deviation from a straight propagation of light by local non-uniformities, i. e. roughness of the surface on a nanoscopic scale
 - Rayleigh scattering: Elastic scattering of light by the non-uniform metallic surface
 - Intensity *I* of scattering depends on the light's wavelength λ :
 - This scattering effect creates the observed color-shift phenomenon of micro-embossing



Incident light

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Rayleigh scattering

PART III: NANO-EMBOSSING

- Application of nano-embossing technology on Tipping Paper
- Nano-structures are subjected to optical diffraction and interference:
 - -Visible light is split into its spectrum of colors
 - -Changing play of colors depending on viewing angle
 - Rainbow, holographic and tilted image visual impressions





NANO-EMBOSSING: FEATURES

- Clear differentiation from standard products = increased brand recognition
- Potential and high-level security feature for anti-counterfeiting – not only for Tipping Paper, but also applicable to tobacco product packaging
- <u>Sustainability aspect</u>: Realization of holographic effects without using specific metallic foils or plastic films





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 - The diffracting object becomes a secondary source of the propagating wave
 - The size of the diffracting object is comparable with the wavelength
 - Nano-embossing acts as diffraction grating = optical component with a periodic structure causing light beams travelling in different directions



g... spacing between the slits $\Delta s...$ path difference

- Optical interference: Based on the result of optical diffraction
 - Diffraction grating serves as dispersive element
 - -Emerging coloration is a form of structural coloration
 - Distance *a* between the interfering beams depends on the wavelength λ :
 - $a = \frac{k \cdot s}{g} \cdot \lambda$ k... diffraction order s... distance between gratingand screen / eyes



- Nano-embossing on Tipping Paper = surface relief grating:
 - -Regular surface pattern of depressions (low reliefs) and elevations (high reliefs)



Nano-Structures

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 - Interference via reflective diffraction



Diffraction Grating

- Nano-embossing on Tipping Paper = surface relief grating:
 - Regular surface pattern of depressions (low reliefs) and elevations (high reliefs)
 - Interference via reflective diffraction
 - -Examples from other areas:
 - Rainbow colors on CDs or DVDs
 - Structural colors in nature (e. g. butterflies, peacock feather, humming bird)





Various levels of mechanically embossed surface structures on the Tipping Paper can be generated in order to

- activate the human haptic and visual perceptions and to
- serve as smart security feature for anti-counterfeit measures.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR VALUABLE QUESTIONS & FEEDBACK!

