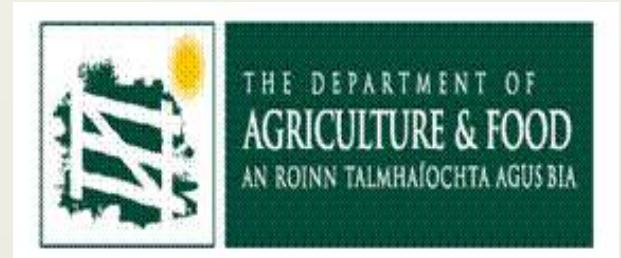




# Inactivation of *Escherichia coli* in apple juice of different pH using ozone

Sonal Patil, Vasilis P. Valdramidis, Jesus M. Frias, Patrick J. Cullen & Paula Bourke





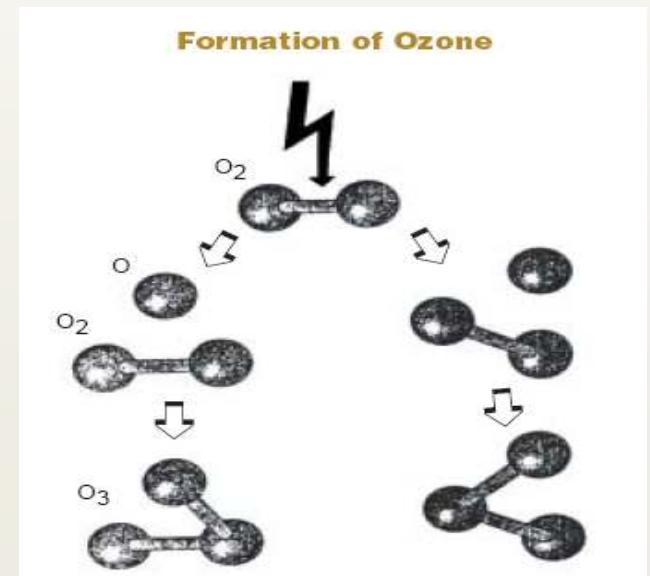
# Rationale

- *E. coli* O157:H7 – acid resistance
- Food borne outbreaks
- Risk
- USFDA -            5 log reduction of pathogens
- USFDA -            Ozone direct additive

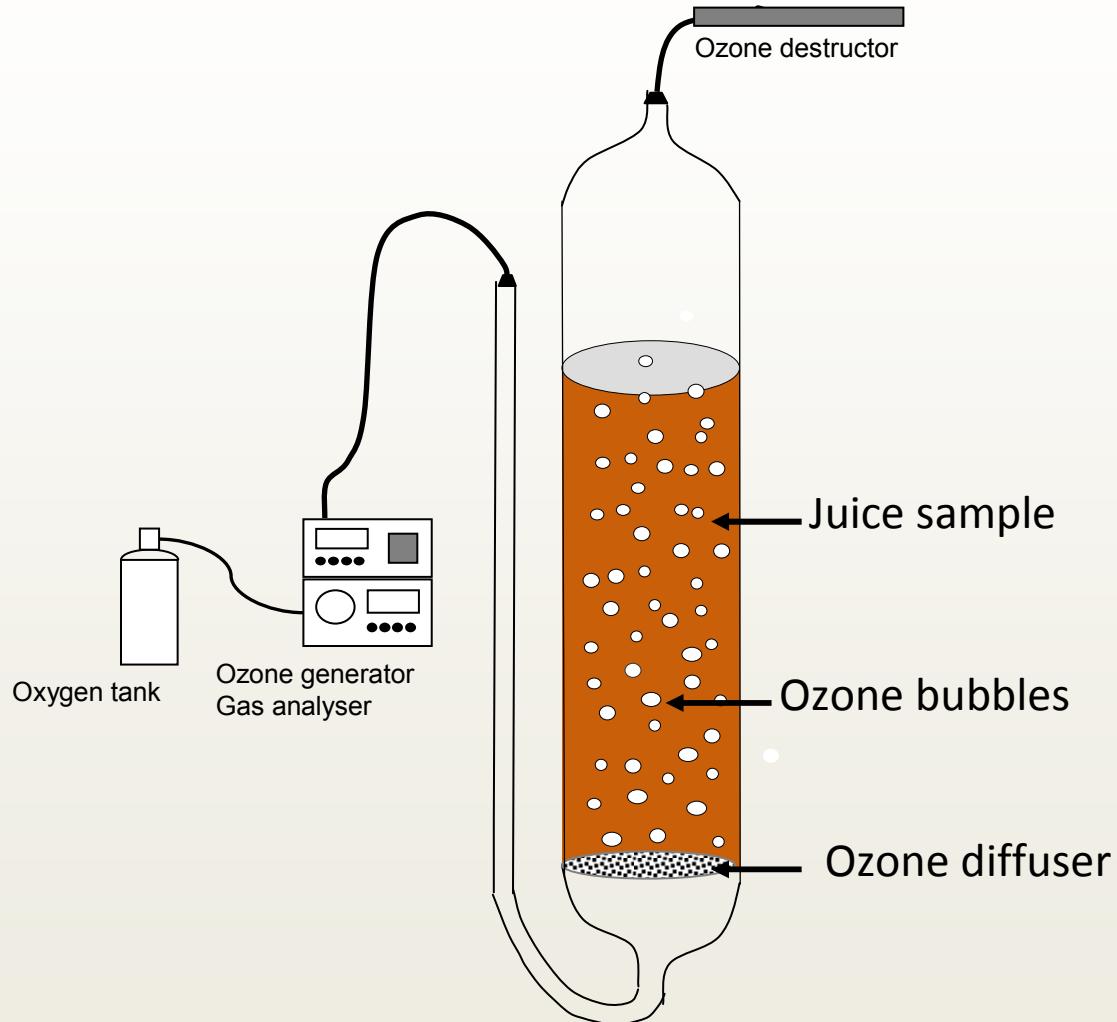


# Ozone

- Ozone- strong oxidizing agent, GRAS & effective sanitizer
- Advantage- rapid decomposition
- Mechanism of inactivation- molecular ozone or free radicals



# Ozone bubble column



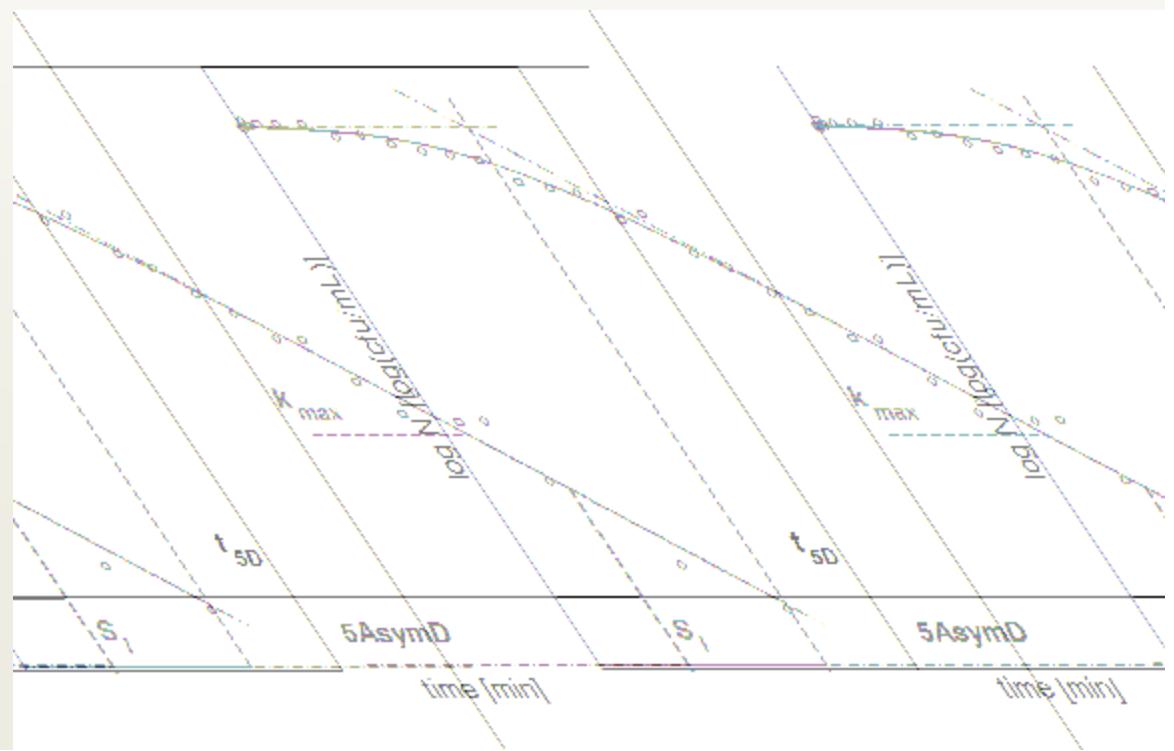
- ❖ *E. coli* strains: ATCC 25922 & NCTC 12900
- ❖ Apple juice: pH levels (3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 4.5 & 5.0)
- ❖ Ozone treatment-  
flow rate 0.12L/min &  
concentration 33-40  
 $\mu\text{g/mL}$  for up to 18 min

# Inactivation kinetics

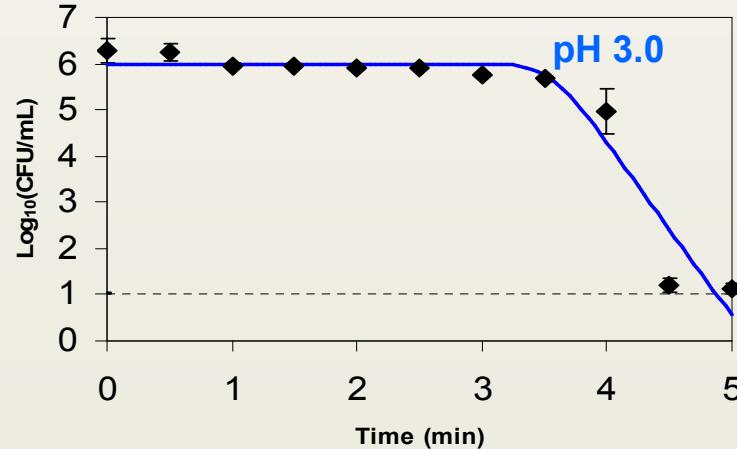
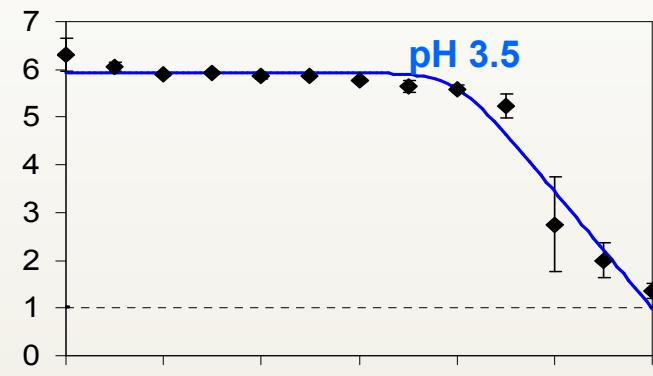
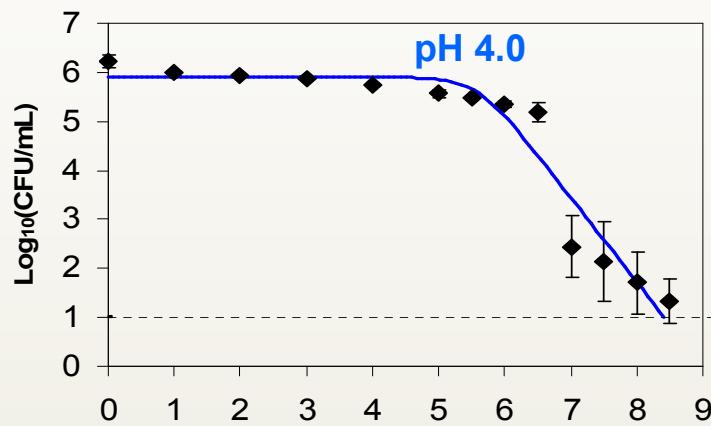
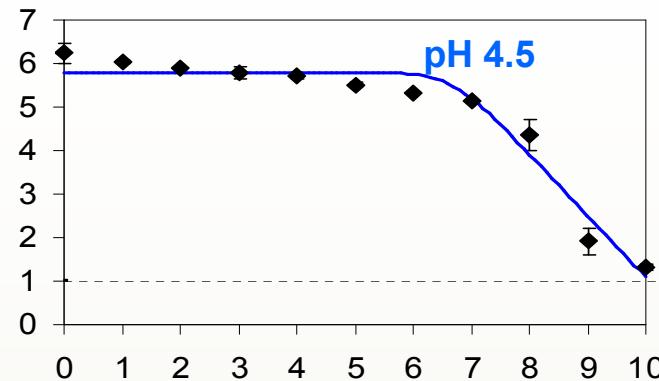
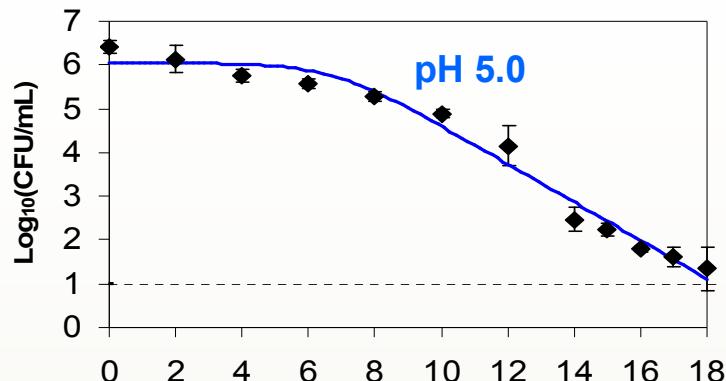
The shoulder-log linear model (Geeraerd et al., 2000; Valdramidis et al., 2005)

$$\log_{10}(N) = \log_{10}(N_0) - \frac{k_{\max} \times (t)}{\ln(10)} + \frac{\log_{10} e^{(k_{\max} \times Sl)}}{\left(1 + e^{(k_{\max} \times Sl)} - 1\right)} \times e^{(-k_{\max} \times t)}$$

$$t_{xd} = Sl + (x) \times \frac{\ln(10)}{k_{\max}}$$



# Ozone inactivation of *E. coli* NCTC 12900



	<b>Strain</b>	<b>pH</b>	<b>Weibull model</b>	<b>RMSE</b>	<b>Shoulder log linear</b>	<b>RMSE</b>
ATCC 25922	5.0	<b><math>17.37 \pm 1.92^{\text{a}*}</math></b>	0.20	<b><math>18.15 \pm 0.71^{\text{a}*}</math></b>		0.23
	4.5	<b><math>10.07 \pm 2.17^{\text{b}}</math></b>	0.46	<b><math>10.34 \pm 0.57^{\text{b}}</math></b>		0.37
	4.0	<b><math>8.10 \pm 1.11^{\text{c}}</math></b>	0.53	<b><math>8.28 \pm 0.55^{\text{c}}</math></b>		0.46
	3.5	<b><math>5.27 \pm 0.70^{\text{d}}</math></b>	0.49	<b><math>5.36 \pm 0.74^{\text{d}}</math></b>		0.44
	3.0	<b><math>4.30 \pm 0.99^{\text{d}}</math></b>	0.74	<b><math>4.01 \pm 2.93^{\text{d}}</math></b>		0.43
NCTC 12900	5.0	<b><math>17.41 \pm 3.03^{\text{a}}</math></b>	0.31	<b><math>18.16 \pm 0.96^{\text{a}}</math></b>		0.31
	4.5	<b><math>10.37 \pm 1.84^{\text{b}}</math></b>	0.47	<b><math>10.21 \pm 0.65^{\text{b}}</math></b>		0.37
	4.0	<b><math>8.31 \pm 1.18^{\text{c}}</math></b>	0.62	<b><math>8.48 \pm 0.69^{\text{c}}</math></b>		0.50
	3.5	<b><math>5.99 \pm 0.67^{\text{d}}</math></b>	0.46	<b><math>6.03 \pm 0.69^{\text{d}}</math></b>		0.35
	3.0	<b><math>4.88 \pm 0.66^{\text{e}}</math></b>	0.68	<b><math>4.88 \pm 1.62^{\text{e}}</math></b>		0.55

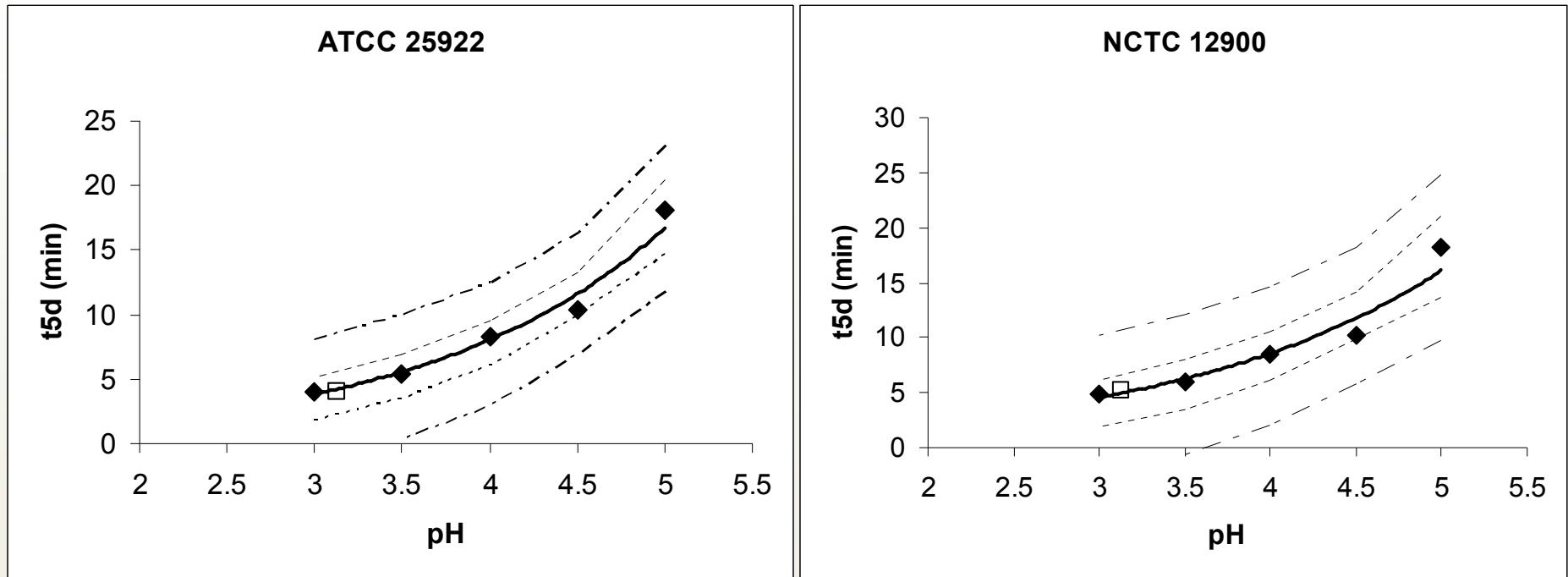


A correlation was established between the  $t_{5d}$  and the different adjusted pH levels of apple juice.

Exponential equation:

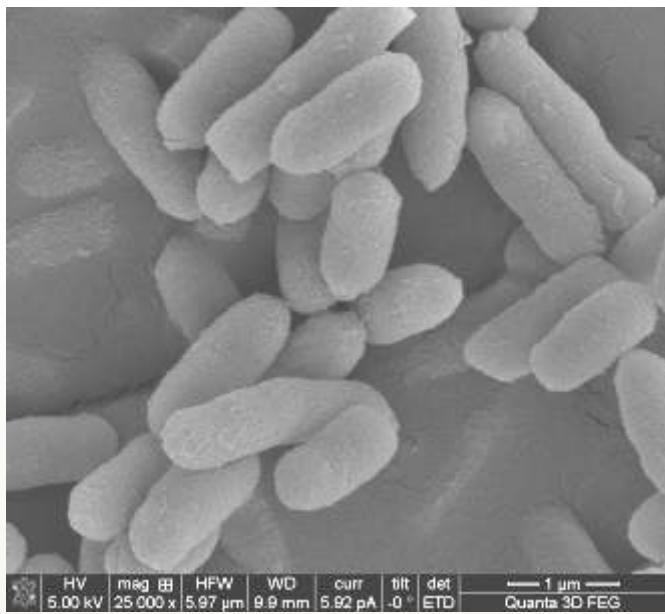
$$t_{5d} = a \times e^{k \times p H}$$

# Correlation

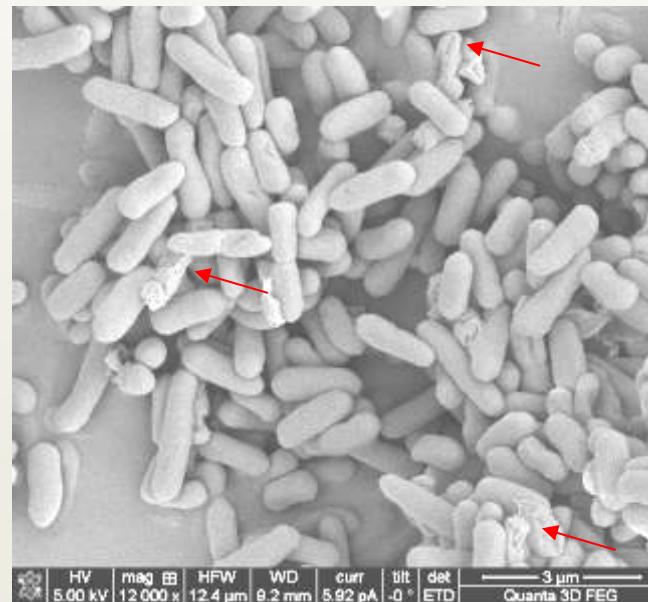
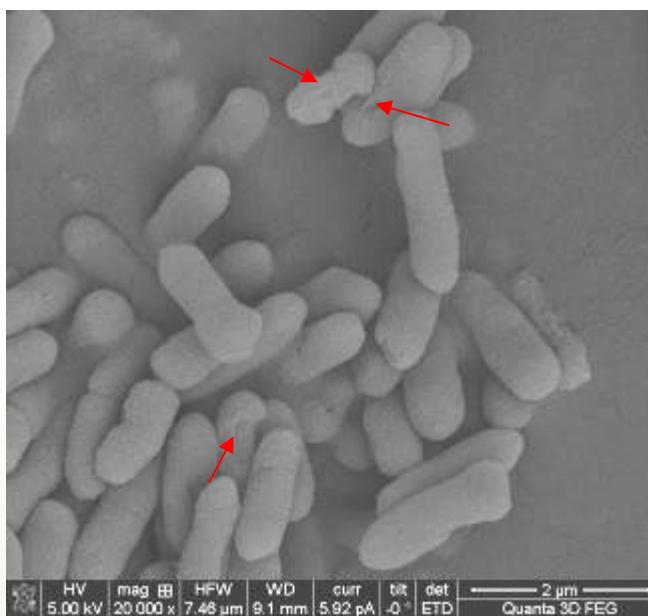


. (-): fit, (- -): 95 % prediction bounds, (--) 95% confidence bounds. (□) Validation point, (♦) Observed data values

Untreated



Ozone treated





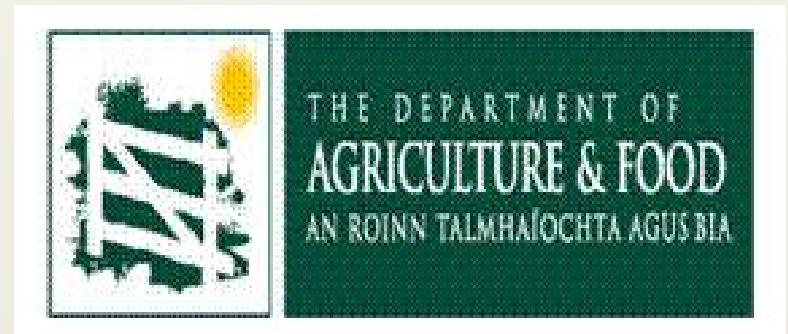
# Conclusions

- Direct ozone treatment- inactivate *E. coli* in apple juice.
- Efficacy of ozone treatment – a function of pH of the apple juice.
- Inactivation by 5 log cycles- 4.0 to 18.16 min.
- Good degree of correlation between  $t_{5d}$  and pH in apple juice can be applied to design treatment time period.
- Further studies - effect of ozone on sensory and nutritional quality.



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# Thank you



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