

# Designing a microwave-assisted low pressure cold plasma (LPCP) generator: A case study on Salmonella decontamination

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## CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

There are no conflicts of interest for any of the authors.

## ABSTRACT

The main objective of the present study was to develop a microwave-assisted low pressure cold plasma (LPCP) generator to be used for decontamination purposes. After the successful designing of the generator and production of cold plasma, optimum operating conditions were experimentally determined. Then, its efficacy on decontamination of egg shell and aluminum foil (inoculated by *Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica* PTCC: 1709) under various LPCP exposure and storage times was investigated. LPCP exposure for 5 min diminished the bacterial counts by 1.92 and 3.2 logs on the egg shell and aluminum foil, respectively. Moreover, the LPCP exposure up to 10 min showed no significant effect ( $p > 0.05$ ) on various qualitative characteristics, while prolonged LPCP treatment accelerated pH increment in albumen. The achievements of the present study represented the potential of LPCP generator for the partial decontamination of various food and packaging items as an appropriate alternative to the thermal or chemical methods.

**Keywords:** Cold Plasma, Microwave, *Salmonella*, Minimal Processing.

## INTRODUCTION

*Salmonella* spp. are pathogenic foodborne bacteria which impose some social, safety and economy con-

cerns worldwide, especially in developing nations (Liu et al., 2013). It is reported that almost 1.5 million of the infections, thousands of hospitalizations and hundreds of deaths caused annually by *Salmonella* in the USA. Such foodborne outbreak has an annual cost of around \$7 billion and *Salmonella* acts an imperative role as the second common foodborne pathogenic microorganism (Bermudez-aguirre and Corradini, 2012). The main Salmonellosis symptoms are nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea and fever (Mukhopadhyay and Rmaswamy, 2012). *Salmonella* is able to grow and survive both in wide range of food items and environmental circumstances like low moisture and thermal processing (Bermudez-aguirre and Corradini, 2012). For example poultry, raw meat, milk and egg products are the desired foods to carry these bacteria which do not usually influence the organoleptic properties of the host (Mukhopadhyay and Rmaswamy, 2012).

It is reported that surface contamination of eggs by *Salmonella* is a potential risk to consumers and egg handlers. As a result, decontamination of eggs is indispensable operation which currently performed by harmful chemicals or fumigation. These operations may cause a number of health-threatening concerns along with the damage to egg cuticle which can reduce its shelf life (Davies and Breslin, 2003). In addition, some functional characteristics of egg and egg

products can be impaired by heat treatments; hence pasteurization treatment should be done in a low temperature long time regime (3.5 min at 56.6°C for albumen, 3.5 min at 60°C for whole egg and 3.5 min at 61.1°C for egg yolk) to inhibit protein coagulation. Nevertheless, it should be considered that consumers generally prefer minimally processed and preservative-free products. Consequently, introducing an alternative non-thermal decontamination technique which guarantees the product quality is crucial (De Souza and Fernandez, 2011). One of these techniques is cold plasma, a novel and efficient technique, which reduces the pathogenic bacteria of eggshell and prevents any potential risks for humans (Pasquali et al., 2010).

Plasma, the fourth state of the matter which is known as a neutral ionized gas, is produced by permanently interacted particles including photons, atoms, electrons, ions, excited and/or non-excited molecules and free radicals. In the classification of plasma-fabricating particles, photons and electrons considered as light-type species whilst others considered as heavy-type species. Accordingly, plasma defined as energetic transfer to a gas as a result of neutralization or ionization of heavy-type species (Moreau et al., 2008). Both light and heavy species can interact with a wide range of microorganism cells (bacteria, spores and viruses) and efficiently inactivate those (Ulbin-Figewicz et al., 2015). In term of temperature, there are two types of plasma namely hot and cold plasmas. Plasma with temperature of near room temperature even in atmospheric or reduced pressure is known as "cold plasma" (Niemira, 2012a). Dielectric barrier discharge (DBD), jet plasma and Corona discharge are the common atmospheric pressure cold plasmas that have been used in food systems. For example, DBD is already used in decontamination of tomatoes (Pankaj et al., 2013), pericarp of fruits (Perni et al., 2008) and meat (Rød et al., 2012). Corona discharge is also utilized for decontamination of milk (Gurol et al., 2012) and active packaging of apple (Fernandez-Gutierrez et al., 2010). Regarding jet plasma, it has shown significant effects on decontamination of almond nut (Niemira, 2012b). Cold plasma also used to decontaminate various bacteria on artificial packaging-related surfaces such as glass, paper (Moisan et al., 2002), nitrocellulose (Purevdorj et al., 2002) and polypropylene (Lee et al., 2006).

Exploiting low pressure cold plasma (LPCP) is lower than atmospheric cold plasma due mainly to the high cost. The LPCP is mainly generated by microwaves. In this system, the plasma reactor chamber, containing certain gases under low pressure, is placed inside a microwave emitting chamber. Then, the produced energy conveys to the gas by an antenna and the gas turn into plasma. Oxygen, N<sub>2</sub>O and argon are the most commonly used gases to generate plasma. So far, the LPCP has shown reasonable capability to destroy

the sensitive vegetative varieties of *E. coli* as well as the resistant spores of *Bacillus stearothermophilus* in several food products (Moreau et al., 2000).

Therefore, the main objectives of the present study were to design and construct a prototype microwave-assisted LPCP in order to surface decontamination of deliberately contaminated egg shells (as a food product) and aluminum foil (as a food packaging material) by *Salmonella enterica* sub spp. *enterica* under different plasma exposure time and storage time. Some quality attributes and shelf life of eggs are also evaluated.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Chemicals and microorganisms

Nutrient broth (NB), xylose lysine deoxycholate (XLD) agar, and plate count agar (PCA) were obtained from Merck Co (Darmstadt, Germany). Fresh eggs acquired from the poultry farm of Tarbiat Modares University (TMU). Ethanol and NaCl were obtained from Kimiadaru (Tehran, Iran) and aluminum foils were purchased from Iran-alumina (Tehran, Iran). *Salmonella enterica* sub spp. *enterica* (PTCC: 1709) was purchased from the Culture Collection Center of The Iranian Research Organization for Science and Technology (IROST, Tehran, Iran). Other chemicals used in this study were of analytical grade.

### Designing LPCP generator

Fig. 1 illustrates the cold plasma generator device which was designed by ourselves at TMU. This system mainly consists of four essential parts: 1) the gas pressure and flow monitoring, 2) the plasma source (domestic microwave oven), 3) the afterglow chamber where the objects to be sterilized are placed, and 4) a vacuum pumping system.

The flow of inlet gas is controlled by a needle valve (Model NV10-01, Yar-Nikan-Saleh Engineering Company, Tehran, Iran) and monitored by a flowmeter (Model DK800-04, Arshia Engineering Company, Tehran, Iran). The inner pressure of the plasma reactor is monitored by a vacuum meter (Model PM-9107, Lutron, Taiwan). The domestic microwave oven (AEG Micromat, 1200W, 2.45 GHz, Nürnberg, Germany) is used as energy source for plasma fabrication inside the glow discharge tube (Pyrex, 45 mm diameter and 210 mm length). The afterglow chamber (Pyrex, 75 mm diameter and 210 mm length) is connected to the glow discharge tube, covered by aluminum foils, and located outside of the microwave oven chamber. The samples (*e.g.* egg, aluminum foil, etc.) which need to be sterilized are located inside afterglow chamber using different holders (Fig. 2). It needs to be noted that one end of afterglow chamber was connected to a vacuum pump (Edward RV3, England) and the other end was connected to the glow discharge tube. As a result, the required pressure (5 mbar) inside

the afterglow chamber and glow discharge tube was adjusted by vacuum pump, as outlet, as well as the flow rate of inletting gases.

In order to verify the effectiveness of the designed cold plasma generator for superficial decontamination of egg shell, as a food sample, and aluminum foil, as a packaging material, a target pathogen has been intentionally inoculated on their surfaces according to subsection 2.3.2. Then, they were placed inside the afterglow chamber and decontaminated by LPCP treatment at different time periods namely: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 min.

## Microbiological procedures

### Bacterial culture and inoculum preparation

To do so, the strain was cultured in NB at 37°C for 24 h with a slight agitation (100 rpm). Then, an aliquot of the grown culture (10g kg<sup>-1</sup> inoculum) was subsequently transferred into 200 ml of NB and incubated at 37°C for 24 h with slight agitation. The grown cultures were transferred into five sterile falcon tubes, and cells were harvested by centrifugation (1950×g, 10 min, at 4°C). Finally, the media were discarded and the harvested cells re-suspended in 10 ml of NaCl solution (9 g kg<sup>-1</sup>) and kept in refrigerator until use. The concentration of microorganism in suspension was 1.5×10<sup>9</sup> CFU/ml (colony forming unit/ml).

### Inoculation of egg shell and aluminum foil

At first, eggs were washed with distilled deionized water (at room temperature), followed by a sanitization by dipping in ethanol (70%, v/v) for 30 min according to Ragni *et al.*, (2010). Then, the sanitized eggs were transferred to a container under a sterile laminar hood and aseptically dried at room temperature for about 40 min before inoculation. They were inoculated by 100 µl of the prepared microbial suspension in the form of drops located on egg shell by a sampler pipette and then air dried for approximately 1 h before being exposed to the cold plasma treatment. This procedure steadily provided microbial concentration on the shell at levels ranging from 6.5 to 7 log CFU. The aluminum foils (2 × 3 cm pieces) were also sterilized (121 °C for 30 min) then inoculated by 100 µl of the prepared microbial suspension in the form of drops located on each foil piece by sampler pipette; and then air dried for approximately 1 h before being exposed to the plasma source. The average microbial count on the surface of aluminum foils was 7.5–8.5 log CFU.

### Viable cell counts

After the plasma treatments, eggs were transferred into a sterile polyethylene bag and 20 ml of sterile saline solution was added. They were then hand-rubbed through the bag for 5 min to detach the bacteria (De Reu *et al.*, 2006) and 1 ml aliquots were used to prepare decimal serial dilutions. For enumeration of via-

ble cells on the surface of foils, foils were transferred into a test tube containing 10 ml sterile saline solution under aseptic conditions. The test tube was then shaken for 5 min to detach the bacteria and a 1 ml aliquot was used to prepare decimal serial dilutions. Viable cell counting was done by Miles-Misra technique (surface drop method) as described by Harrigan (1998), in which 20 µl of the appropriate dilutions was poured into the non-selective PCA and selective XLD-agar plates which followed by an incubation at 37°C for 24–48 h.

### Quality attributes of eggs

LPCP treated eggs characterized after 0, 7, 15 and 30 days storage at room temperature. The weight loss (as an indirect method to evaluate the shell membrane integrity), albumin pH, albumin height, Haugh unit (HU) index, yolk color, shell thickness, shell breaking strength was measured. The albumin pH was measured by a pH meter (Metrohm 744, Herisau, Switzerland) on thick portion of albumin. The shell thickness of eggs was measured by an ultrasonic thickness gauge (Karl Deutsch Echometer 1061, Karl Deutsch Co. Ltd., Wuppertal, Germany). The shell strength was measured by a Digital Egg Shell Force Gauge (model-II) (FGX-5R, Robotmation, Tokyo, Japan). The albumin height, HU index, and yolk color was measured by Egg Multi Tester (EMT-5200, Robotmation Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan). The HU index is calculated by the following equation:

$$HU = 100 \times \text{Log} (h - 1.7w0.37 + 7.6)$$

Where  $h$  is the observed height of the albumen (mm) and  $w$  is the weight of egg (g).

### Statistical analysis

The data obtained from different treatments were compared using analysis of variance (ANOVA) by SPSS software (Version 18). Significant differences, on the basis of  $p$ -value, ( $p < 0.05$ ) were performed by least significant difference (LSD). All measurements were carried out in triplicate.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Optimization of cold plasma generation

The temperature measurement in three points of afterglow chamber showed that irradiation caused an abrupt increase followed by a slow increase in temperature at all points (Fig 3). According to our findings, the highest temperature (55.2°C) was observed after 15 min of plasma exposure at the midpoint of the afterglow chamber (exactly at its connection point to the discharge tube Fig 3a). However, the temperature of the eggs which were positioned at that point was reached 48.1°C after 15 min plasma treatment. It needs to be noted that the LPCP treatment period in this study was 5 min at the maximum. So, the temperature of the treated eggs even was far less than 48.1°C.

Fig. 4 also displays the influence of different pressure (5, 10, 15 and 20 mbar) levels on the integrity and intensity of generated plasma light. It is clear that once the pressure level inside the plasma chamber was fixed at 5 mbar, in that state, brighter and more uniform plasma light was observed in the glow discharge chamber. It is reported that the brightness and uniformity of plasma light is an indication of the maximum excitation of the molecules (Morear et al., 2000). It should be noted that 5 mbar pressure was reached when the needle valve was completely closed where there was no gas flow. Therefore, it can be concluded that despite the brightness and uniformity of plasma light at 5 mbar pressure it cannot be an ideal pressure for plasma treatments by different gases in the after-glow chamber. In contrary, when the gas flow rate was adjusted about 16 NI/h the absolute pressure extended to 10 mbar. In this state, the plasma generator was in the excellent operation situation since both the vacuum was at the maximum level, and the inlet gas was sufficient enough to form plasma.

After optimization of gas flow rate and pressure level, in the next stage the influence of gas type (argon, nitrogen and air) on the visual characteristics of plasma light was investigated (Fig. 5). As it can be seen, the argon gas plasma was much more intense and uniform than the other two, which reflects a greater inclination of argon to generate plasma. Accordingly, argon with a flow rate of 16 NI/h under 10 mbar

absolute pressure were chosen as the optimum plasma formation conditions for the microbial decontamination of egg and packing foil as well as its effects on the qualitative parameters of plasma treated eggs.

#### Effect of LPCP on the survival of Salmonella

Fig. 6 represents the influence of different LPCP exposure time on the viability of *Salmonella* on the surface of eggs and aluminum foil on selective (XLD-agar) and nutritive (PCA) media. Regarding the eggs, the LPCP treatment time caused a significant ( $p < 0.01$ ) decline in the number of the inoculated *Salmonella*. The initial number of the inoculated bacteria also affected the microbial load of egg surface in a decreasing pattern ( $p < 0.05$ ). As can be seen, after 300 s plasma treatment, 1.75 and 1.95 log reduction were observed in PCA and XLD media, respectively. The average number of bacteria on the PCA was slightly higher than XLD. In line with our findings, Ragni and co-workers (2010) also concluded that in most cases, the number of survivals on selective medium was lower than non-selective or nutritive media. There is not any comprehensive report regarding the impacts of cold plasma on reduction of the microbial load but for instance, Davies and Breslin (2003) using the ionized gas (plasma) noticed no substantial reduction on the number of inoculated bacteria. In contrary, Ragni and co-workers (2010) reported 5.2 and 5.4 log reductions on microbial loads in relatively low and high moisture conditions using RBD plasma, respectively.

**Table 1** Influence of Low Pressure Cold Plasma (LPCP) exposure time and duration of storage (4°C) on some quality parameters of eggs

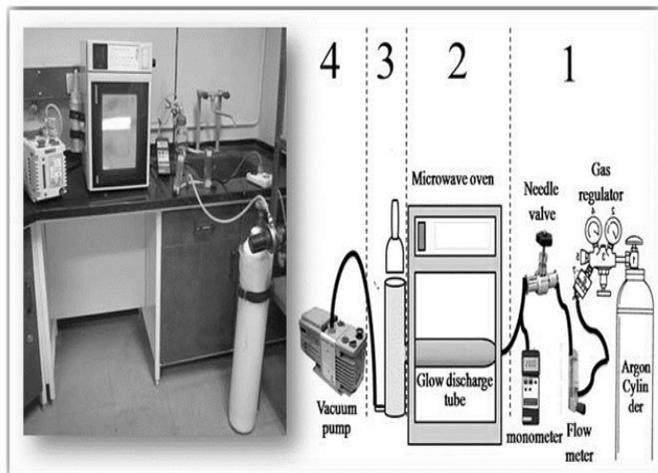
Treatment		Quality parameter					
Storage time (day)	LPCP exposure time (min)	albumen pH	shell strength (Pa)	shell thickness (mm)	yolk color number	HU index	albumen height (mm)
0	0	7.82 <sup>h</sup>	2.68 <sup>a,A</sup>	0.31 <sup>a,A</sup>	4.33 <sup>a,B</sup>	80.60 <sup>a,A</sup>	6.70 <sup>a,A</sup>
	1	8.09 <sup>gh</sup>	3.05 <sup>a,A</sup>	0.31 <sup>a,A</sup>	4.00 <sup>a,B</sup>	85.93 <sup>a,A</sup>	7.20 <sup>a,A</sup>
	5	7.77 <sup>h</sup>	3.77 <sup>a,A</sup>	0.32 <sup>a,A</sup>	4.00 <sup>a,B</sup>	71.73 <sup>a,A</sup>	5.40 <sup>a,A</sup>
	10	7.95 <sup>gh</sup>	3.38 <sup>a,A</sup>	0.34 <sup>a,A</sup>	4.00 <sup>a,B</sup>	82.10 <sup>a,A</sup>	7.14 <sup>a,A</sup>
	15	7.99 <sup>gh</sup>	2.77 <sup>a,A</sup>	0.32 <sup>a,A</sup>	4.67 <sup>a,B</sup>	66.13 <sup>b,A</sup>	4.97 <sup>a,A</sup>
15	0	8.25 <sup>gh</sup>	3.29 <sup>a,A</sup>	0.28 <sup>a,B</sup>	3.50 <sup>a,B</sup>	41.80 <sup>a,B</sup>	3.05 <sup>a,B</sup>
	1	8.65 <sup>efg</sup>	2.00 <sup>a,A</sup>	0.29 <sup>a,B</sup>	4.67 <sup>a,B</sup>	49.00 <sup>a,B</sup>	3.00 <sup>a,B</sup>
	5	8.76 <sup>def</sup>	1.93 <sup>a,A</sup>	0.29 <sup>a,B</sup>	4.67 <sup>a,B</sup>	40.50 <sup>a,B</sup>	2.50 <sup>a,B</sup>
	10	8.56 <sup>fg</sup>	2.52 <sup>a,A</sup>	0.28 <sup>a,B</sup>	4.00 <sup>a,B</sup>	45.83 <sup>a,B</sup>	2.90 <sup>a,B</sup>
	15	8.73 <sup>bc</sup>	3.22 <sup>a,A</sup>	0.29 <sup>a,B</sup>	4.00 <sup>a,B</sup>	17.60 <sup>b,B</sup>	2.05 <sup>a,B</sup>
30	0	8.69 <sup>gh</sup>	2.41 <sup>a,A</sup>	0.32 <sup>a,AB</sup>	5.00 <sup>a,A</sup>	50.60 <sup>a,C</sup>	3.10 <sup>a,B</sup>
	1	8.69 <sup>ede</sup>	2.67 <sup>a,A</sup>	0.32 <sup>a,AB</sup>	5.00 <sup>a,A</sup>	40.10 <sup>a,C</sup>	2.20 <sup>a,B</sup>
	5	8.63 <sup>cd</sup>	2.39 <sup>a,A</sup>	0.31 <sup>a,AB</sup>	6.00 <sup>a,A</sup>	59.30 <sup>a,C</sup>	3.50 <sup>a,B</sup>
	10	9.42 <sup>a</sup>	3.47 <sup>a,A</sup>	0.31 <sup>a,AB</sup>	4.50 <sup>a,A</sup>	42.80 <sup>a,C</sup>	2.25 <sup>a,B</sup>
	15	9.29 <sup>ab</sup>	3.22 <sup>a,A</sup>	0.33 <sup>a,AB</sup>	4.50 <sup>a,A</sup>	40.25 <sup>b,C</sup>	2.40 <sup>a,B</sup>

Differences between means with the same exponent letter are not significant at  $p < 0.05$

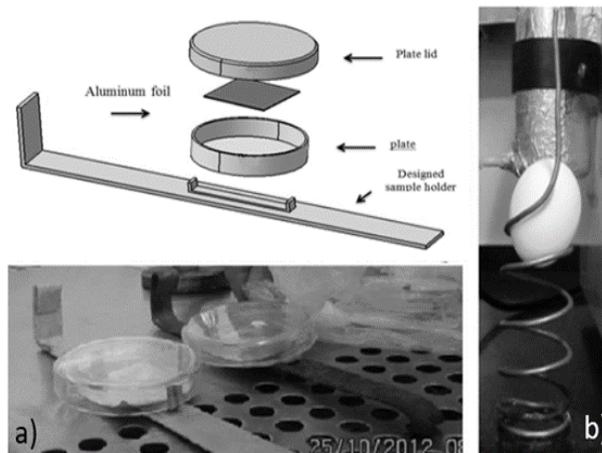
Different small letters indicate differences between samples treated under various LPCP exposure times but with constant storage time.

Different capital letters indicate differences between samples treated under constant LPCP exposure but stored for various length of times.

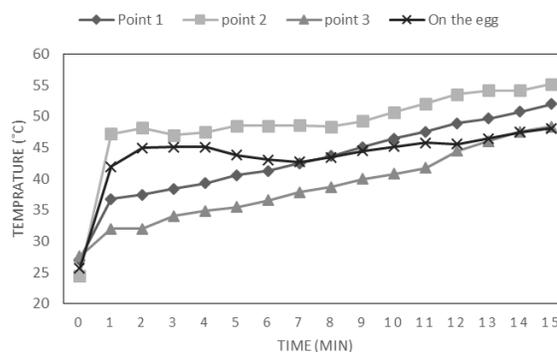
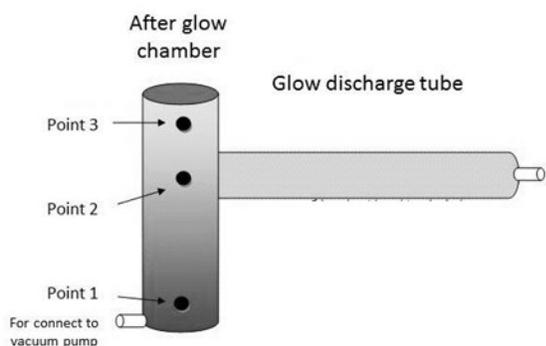
**Fig. 1** Low pressure cold plasma (LPCP) generator designed at Tarbiat Modares University actual (left) and schematic (right) settings.



**Fig. 2** Designed holders for displacement and holding of a) aluminum foil and b) egg in afterglow chamber



**Fig. 3** Illustration of a) different temperature measuring points and b) monitoring the effect of plasma treatment (10 mbar, argon, 16 NI/h) time on the temperature at different locations on afterglow chamber



**Fig. 4** Effect of different pressures (5, 10, 15 and 20 mbar) on the intensity and uniformity of plasma light generated at the glow discharge tube (air)

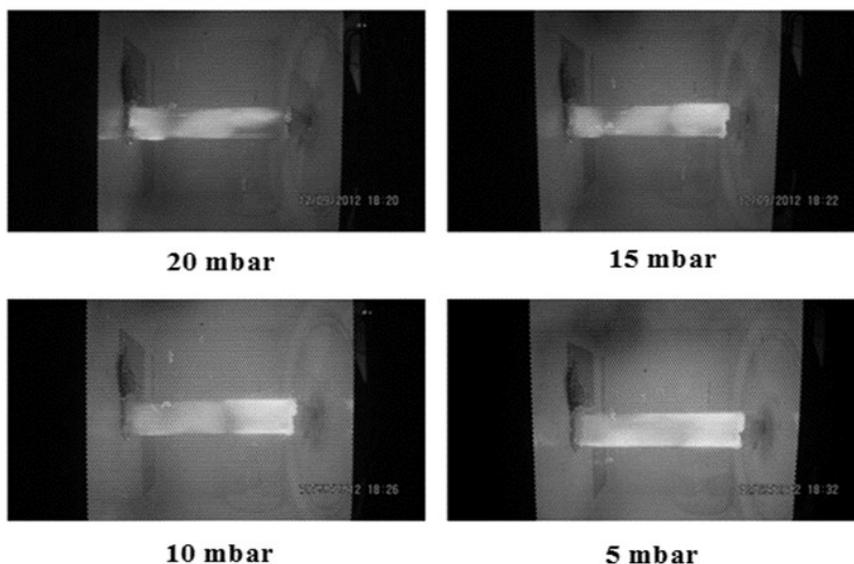


Fig. 5 Effect of different gases (argon, nitrogen, and air) on the intensity and uniformity of plasma light generated at the

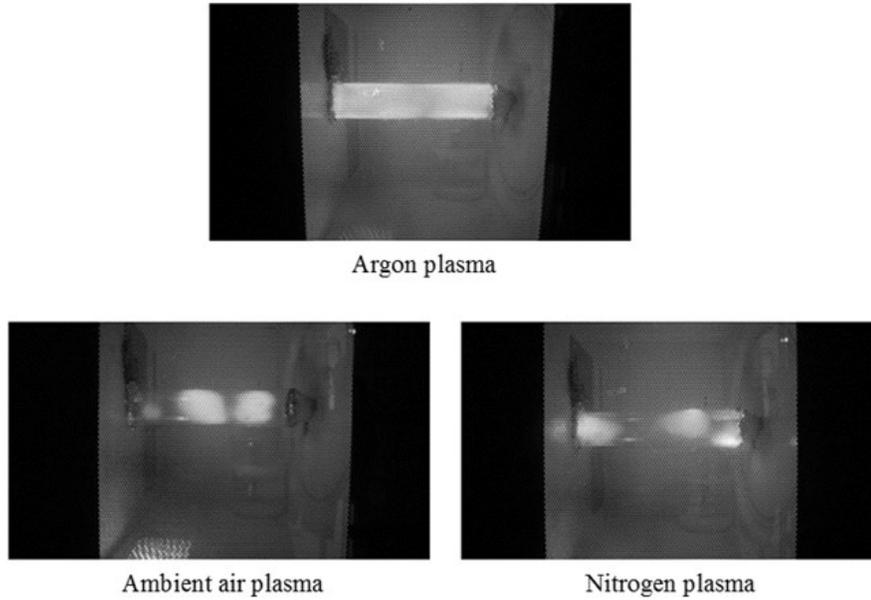


Fig. 6: Effects of Low Pressure Cold Plasma (LPCP) exposure (10 mbar, argon, 16 NI/h) times on the viability of *Salmonella enterica* subsp. enteric on the surface of a) egg and b) aluminum foil. Counts were evaluated on PCA and XLD media.

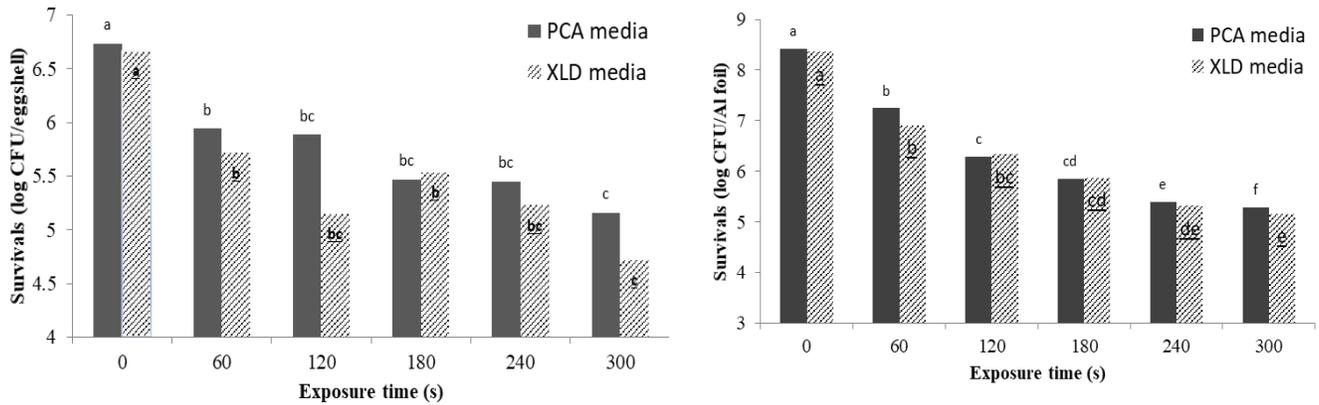
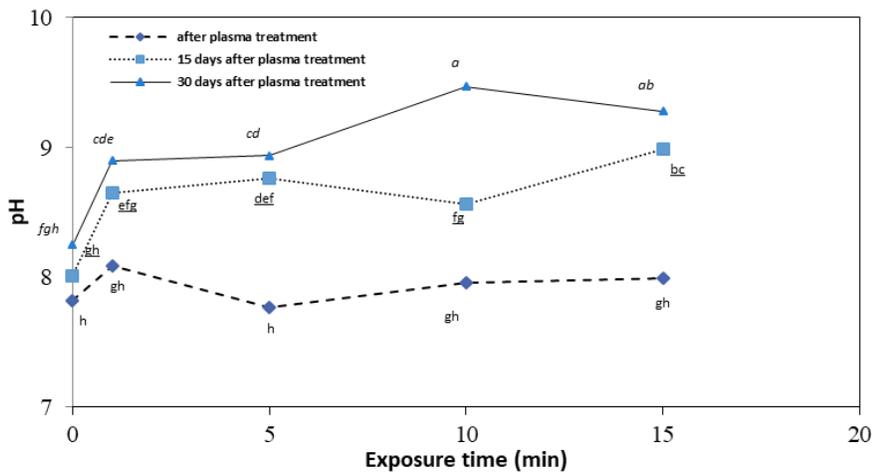


Fig. 7 Effect of Low Pressure Cold Plasma (LPCP, 10 mbar, argon, 16 NI/h) exposure (1, 5, 10, and 15 min) and storage (0, 15, and 30 days) times on egg albumen pH



The decontamination results of LPCP on aluminum foils was almost similar to egg shell ( $p < 0.01$ ), nevertheless the effect of the initial number of inoculated bacteria was not as good as egg shell. All in all, foil exposure (5 min) to LPCP led to 3.2 and 3.1 log reduction in the XLD and PCA media, respectively. It seems that the high efficacy of microwave-assisted LPCP on aluminum foil (3.2 log) compared to egg shell (1.9 log) is associated with their topographical differences. In other words, the egg shells are usually uneven due to the existence of many bumps and pores and these could possibly play a protective role for the inoculated microorganisms. In a recent study, Yun et al. (2010) also reported a 3 log reduction on aluminum foil when treated by cold plasma for 120 s.

### Influence of LPCP treatment on some quality parameters of eggs

Table 1 indicates the influence of LPCP exposure (0, 1, 5, 10 and 15 min) and storage time (0, 15 and 30 days) on quality attributes of the treated eggs. Based on our findings, the albumen height value significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) decreased as the storage time increased whilst the LPCP exposure time was not effective ( $p < 0.05$ ). The interaction of LPCP exposure time and storage time was not also significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). In addition, the most of these changes happened in the first two weeks of storage. These results were in consistent with the previous reports (Scott and Silversides, 2000; Silversides and Scott, 2001). Jones and Musgrove (2005) have also reported that the effect of storage time was significant during the first 10 days so that the albumen height dropped from 7.05 to 4.75 mm.

The singular effects of LPCP exposure time and storage time on HU index was significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) however, their interaction was not ( $p > 0.05$ ). It needs to be noted that the reducing effect of LPCP exposure on the HU index only happened after 15 min. No report was found concerning the impacts of cold plasma on HU index. Nevertheless, Jones and Musgrove (2005) and Jin et al. (2011) have also observed a comparable decline during storage.

The LPCP exposure had no significant effect on yolk color while by increasing the storage time the yolk color number increased, in the other words, the yolk color decreased. Jin and co-workers (2011) in their study on effect of storage temperature and time noticed a significant decrease within 10 days of storage.

Regarding the thickness of egg shells it was noticed that LPCP exposure was not effective on itself but it became thinner after 15 days. However, the thickness value was astonishingly close to the initial thickness (at the beginning of LPCP treatment) after 30 days of storage. Moreover, their interactive effect was not also significant ( $p > 0.05$ ).

Similar to the other parameters, egg weight loss was not observed by LPCP exposure times ( $p > 0.05$ ), but an increasing pattern (from 0.08% to 10.39%) observed by prolonging storage time. Their interaction was not also significant ( $p > 0.05$ ). Jones and Musgrove (2005) reported analogous trend in increasing weight loss during storage time. The influence of LPCP exposure, storage times and their interactions did not show any significant effect on shell breaking strength.

Fig. 7 demonstrates the effect of LPCP exposure and storage times on egg albumen pH. As it can be seen, not only LPCP exposure but also storage time intervals and their interaction had significant effects ( $p < 0.05$ ) on the pH value of albumen. It is interesting that the increase in the pH of LPCP treated eggs wasn't significant immediately after treatment but during storage it significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) changed. However, the longer the exposure time the worse the effects on pH as 15 min LPCP treatment was much worse than 10, 5, or 1 min. In contrary to our results, it was stated<sup>20</sup> that 90 min treatment of eggs by RBD plasma hasn't significant effects on albumen pH. These differences could be attributed to the fundamental differences on the nature of plasmas which could be produced by these two plasma production techniques. With regard to albumen pH, Jin and co-workers (2011) reported an increase by increasing the temperature and storage time.

### CONCLUSION

The results of the current study have shown that microwave-assisted LPCP generator which was designed could fabricate afterglow cold plasma under the optimized processing conditions for sterilization processes. Based on our achievements, it can satisfactorily decontaminate *Salmonella* Spp. from the surface of eggs as a food product and aluminum foils as packaging materials. There was 1.92 and 3.2 log reductions in the number of deliberately inoculated bacteria after 5 min LPCP treatment on the surface of egg shell and aluminum foil, respectively. Furthermore, no considerable negative quality aspects were found up to 10 min. All in all, it can be concluded that the designed plasma generator was able to partially decontaminate food products and packaging materials in low temperature and short times. It seems by doing further improvements and optimizations, this generator can be scaled-up at very low price for industrial applications too.

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