

Project 1

- **Title:** Plasma chemistry of water and other liquids
- **PI:** Greg Fridman, Drexel
- **Need and Relevance:** medical, food processing, and AG industries require high volume of plasma treatment of liquids at low energy cost.
Goals: to develop water treatment and droplet cluster formation system for surface treatment, disinfection, and drying
- **Approach:** tune plasma parameters and system temperature to optimize existing systems, analyze water chemistry and cluster/droplet formation dynamics
- **Outcomes/Deliverables:** high volume flowing liquid treatment system with high yield of disinfectant
- **Project Duration, Budget:** 2 years / \$40,000/year



High Pressure Plasma Energy,
Agriculture, and Biomedical Technologies



THE GEORGE
WASHINGTON
UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, DC



Need and Relevance

Plasma-generated metastable liquids in medicine, food processing, and agriculture.

- **Metastables in plasma-activated water**
 - Oxygen “plasma acid” composition and temporary oxidative effectiveness
 - Contribution of ONOO⁻ and its oxidative pathways
- **Metastables in plasma-activated bio-organic solutions**
 - Suppression of peroxidation in bio-solutions
 - S-nitrosylation of thiols and non-oxidative disinfection
- **Biochemical effect of plasma-activated liquids in medicine, food processing, and agriculture**
- **Water molecules form clusters on charged and metastable species, leading to reduction in water activity of foods and to fast drying of processed materials**

Metastables in plasma-activated water: Contribution of ONOO- and its oxidative pathways

1. Positive Ions create acidity

- Charge exchange mechanism:
 $N_2^+ (O_2^+) + H_2O \rightarrow H_2O^+ + N_2(O_2)$
- $H_2O^+ + H_2O \rightarrow H^+(H_2O) + OH^*$

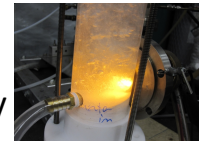
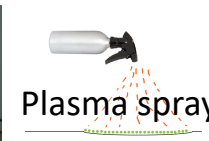
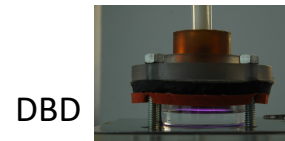
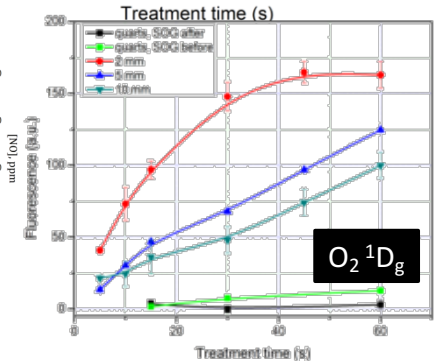
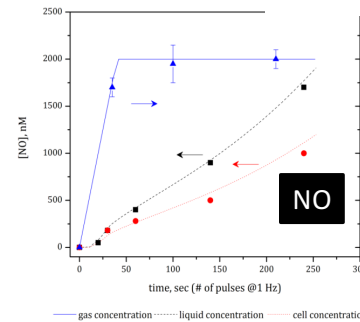
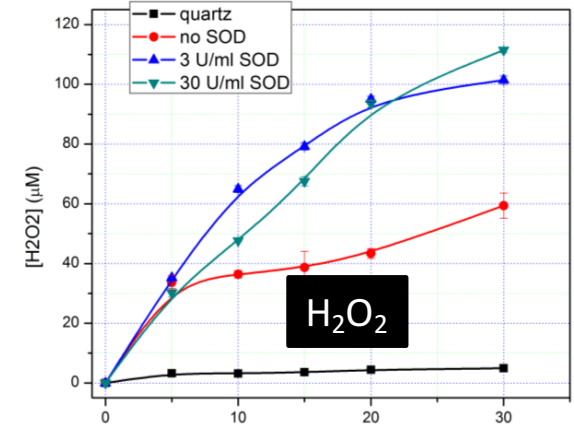
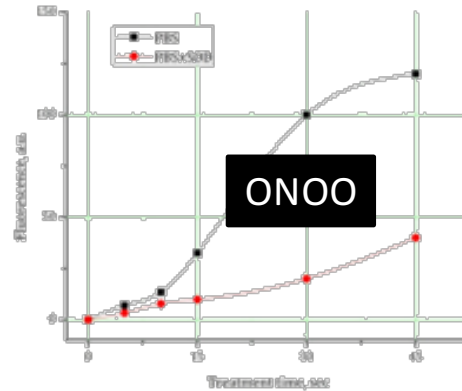
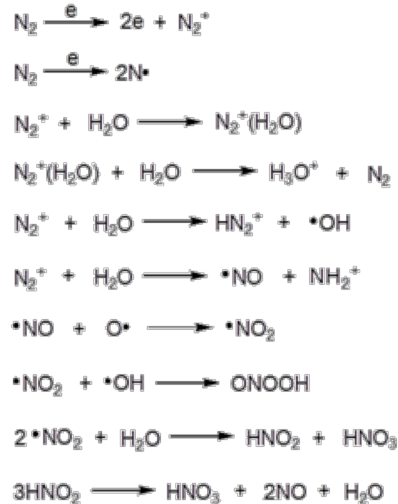
2. Conjugate Base (Negative Ions): ROS

- $e + O_2 \rightarrow O_2^-$
- O_2^- is the primary negative ion both in gas and liquid

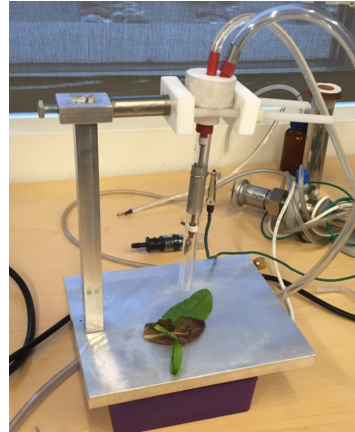
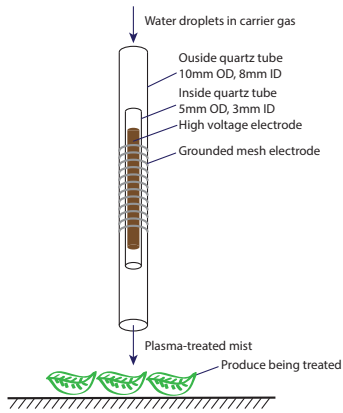
3. H_2O_2 is immediately created in both gas and liquid

- $OH^* + OH^* \rightarrow H_2O_2$

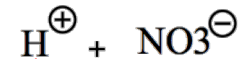
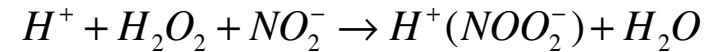
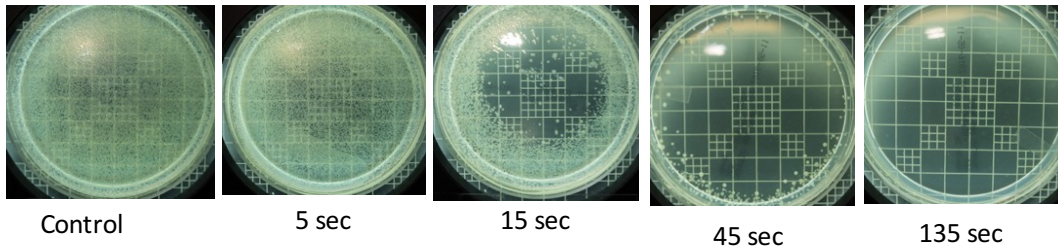
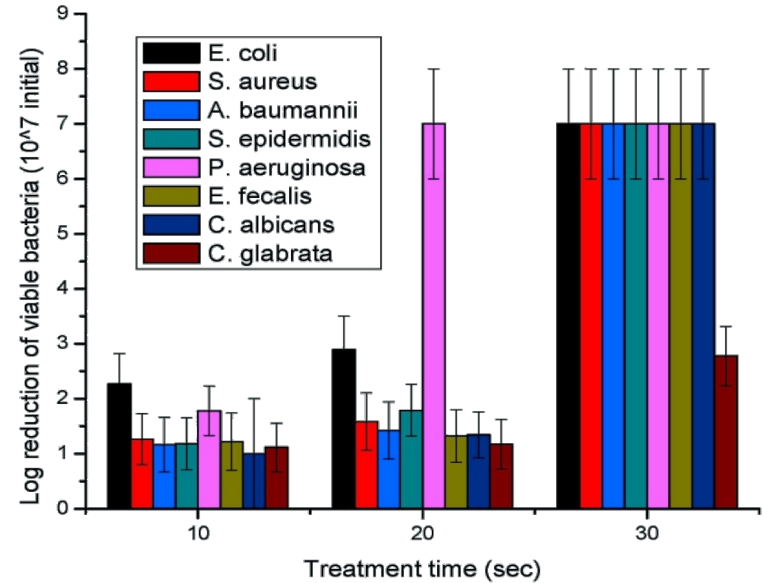
4. Nitrate and nitrite are generated in liquid



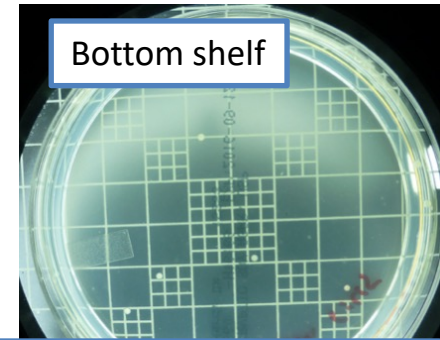
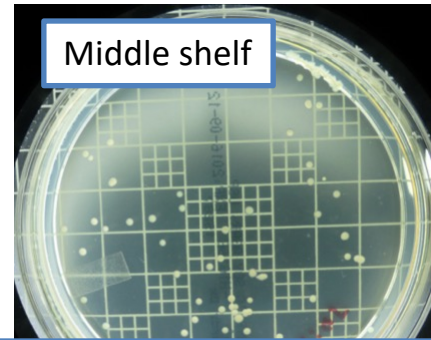
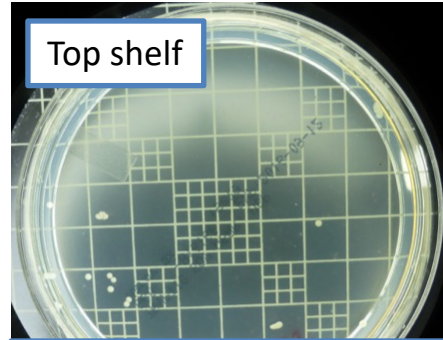
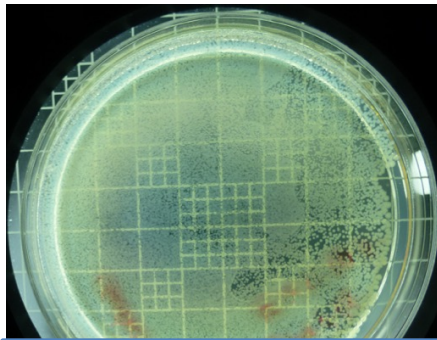
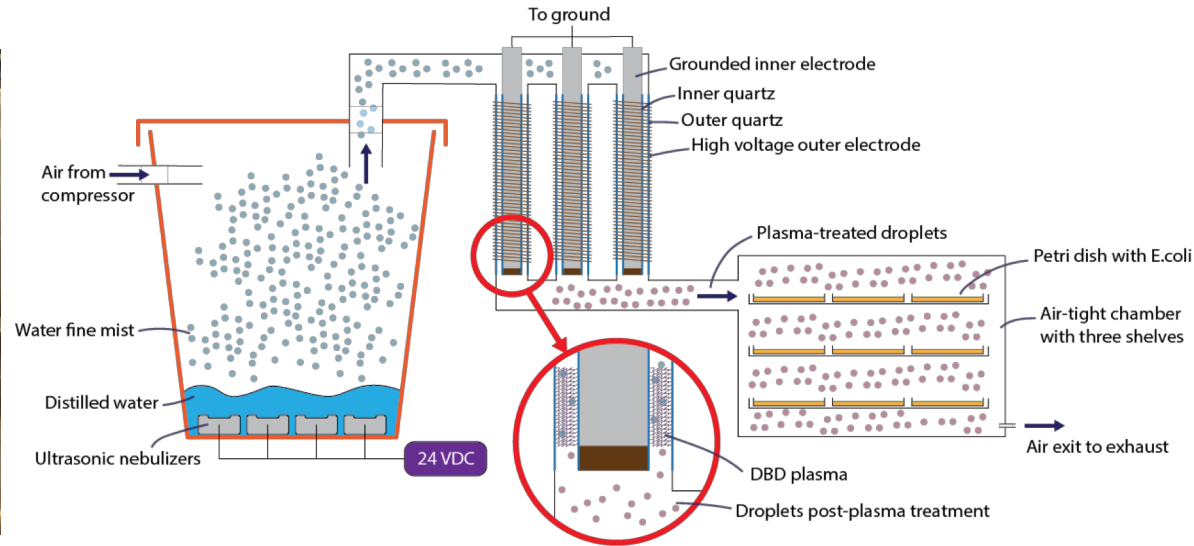
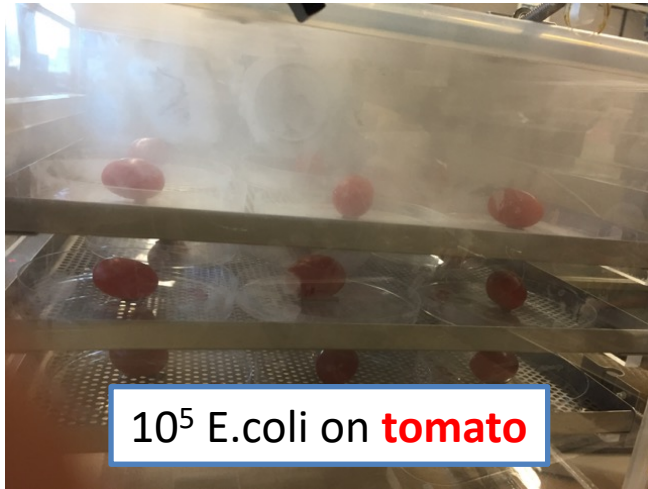
DBD mister produce treatment setup



Water flow rate: 0.18 ml/min, Complete inactivation, up to 10^7 *E.coli*

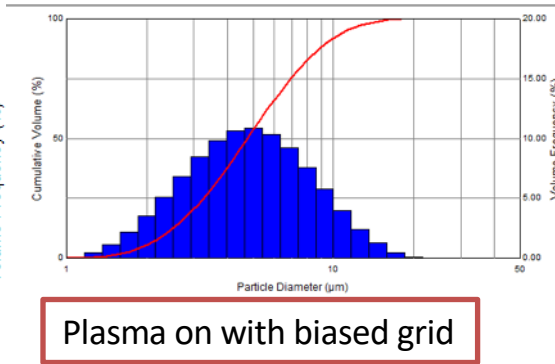
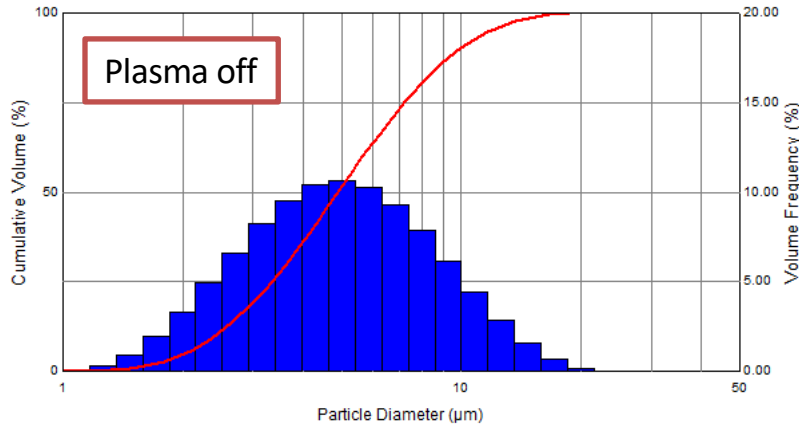


Three-pipe large-scale 4 ft³ DBD misting setup for fresh produce processing

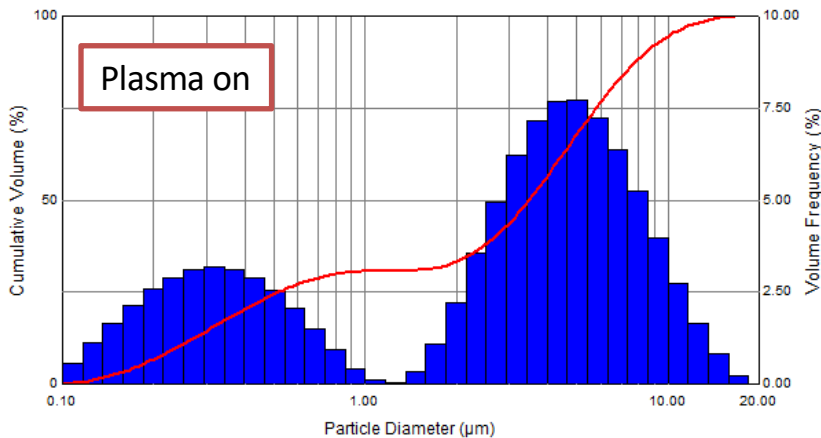


6:45 min treatment

Droplet explosions and cluster formation in DBD plasma



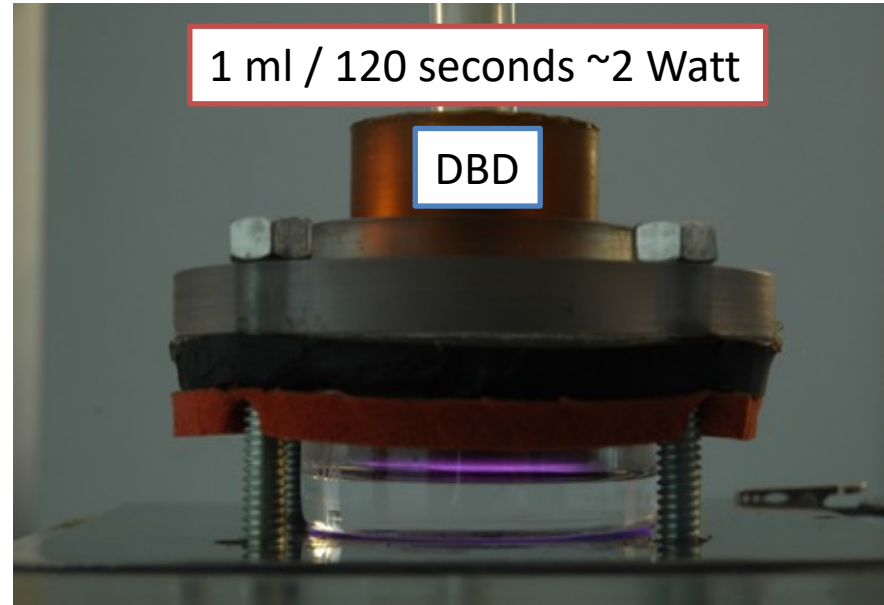
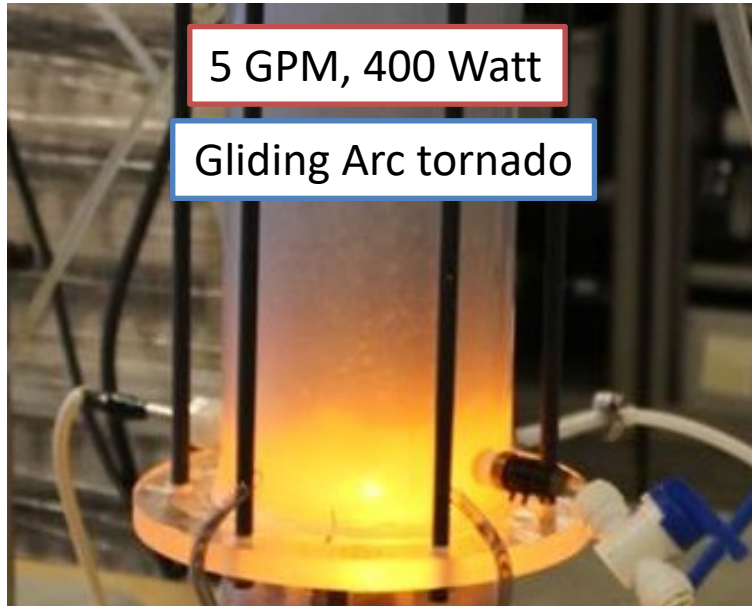
Fast condensation on ions and metastables



- Large droplet explosions and
- Formation of water clusters on charged and metastable species
- High efficiency and efficacy of surface treatment, disinfection
- Reduction in water activity of foods and fast drying of processed materials

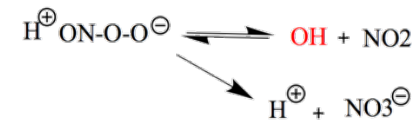
Scale-up, production of more plasma-treated water, requires higher power

Increasing temperature generates more acidity but destroys peroxides.

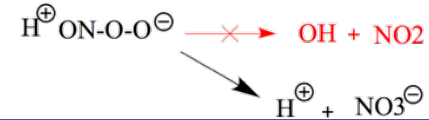


Temp °C	Reaction time
1 °C	10 sec
20 °C	0.3 sec
30 °C	0.03 sec
50 °C	1 msec
80 °C	30 μsec

At low temperature:

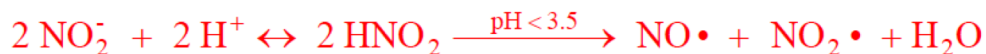


At elevated temperature:

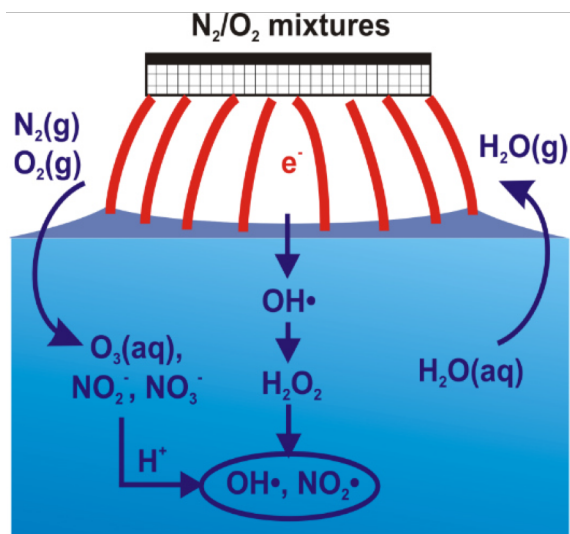
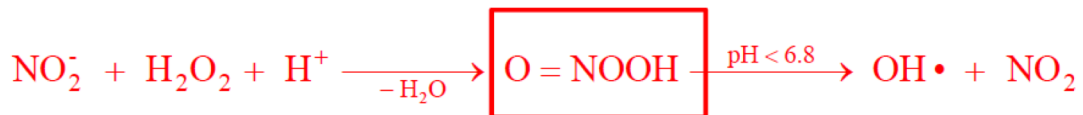


For AGR industry, high power is needed and temperature follows power

Acidic decomposition of NO_2^-

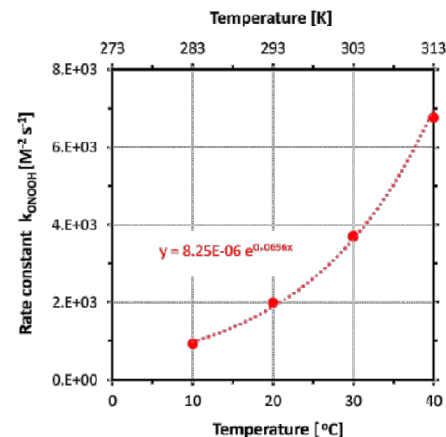
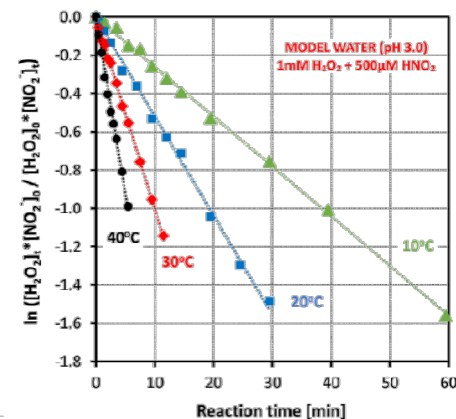


Peroxynitrite formation via $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$



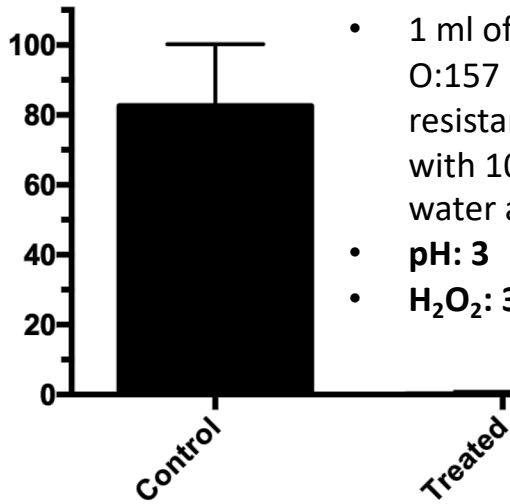
- Lukes et al. Plasma Sources Sci. Technol. 23 (2014) 015019
- Lukes P., Dolezalova E., Laurita R., Colombo V., 6th International Conference on Plasma Medicine (ICPM-6) Bratislava, Slovakia, Sept. 4-9, 2016

Effect of temperature

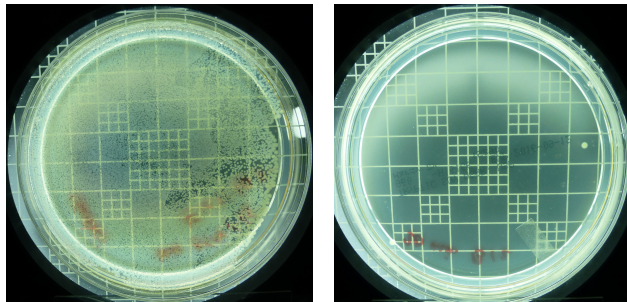


Sterilization by washing with actively-cooled plasma-treated water

Plasma inactivation of *E.coli* O:157 H7

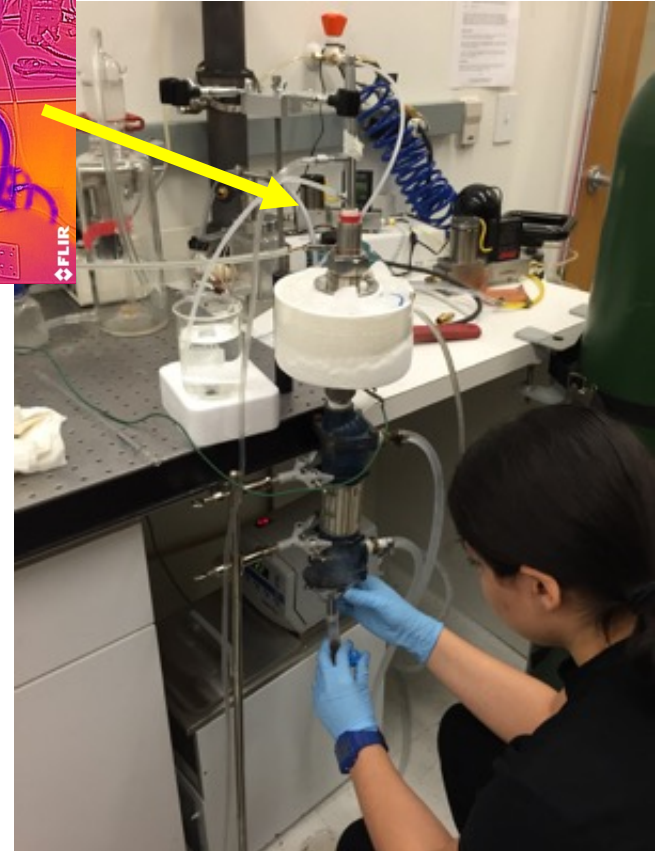
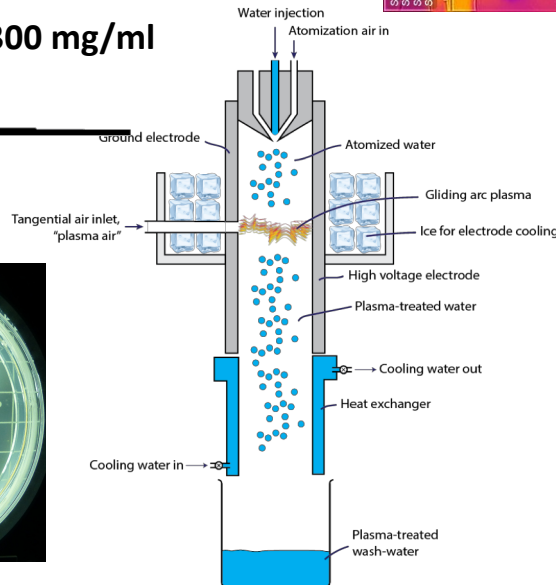


- 1 ml of 10^7 cfu/ml *E.coli* O:157 H7 (Rifampicin resistant strain) is mixed with 10 ml treated tap water and plated
- pH: 3
- H_2O_2 : 300 mg/ml



Control

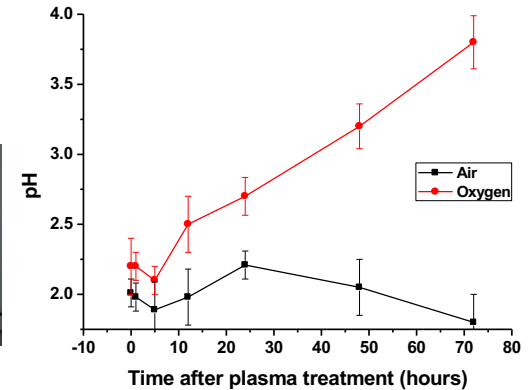
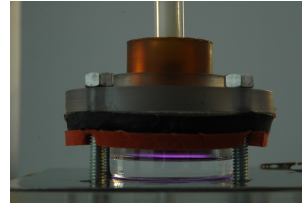
Treated



Metastables in oxygen plasma-activated water: plasma acid

1. Positive Ions create acidity

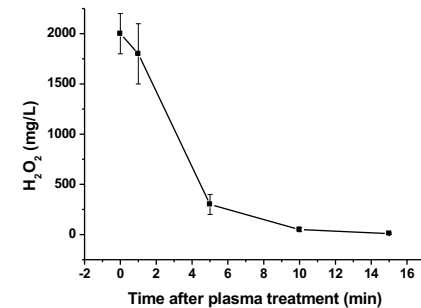
- Charge exchange mechanism:
$$\text{N}_2^+ (\text{O}_2^+) + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}^+ + \text{N}_2 (\text{O}_2)$$
- $$\text{H}_2\text{O}^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}^+(\text{H}_2\text{O}) + \text{OH}^\bullet$$



2. Conjugate Base (Negative Ions)

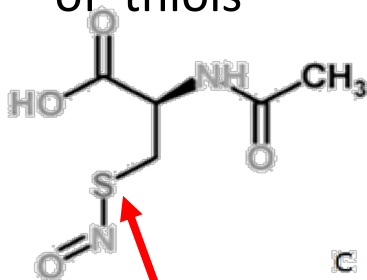
- $$e + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{O}_2^-$$
- O_2^- is the primary negative ion both in gas and liquid
- H_2O_2 may be present in small concentration and may participate

- Plasma acid in **oxygen** is **not** too **stable**
- Nitric/nitrous acid presence could stabilize plasma acid
- **Usual for metastable substances**

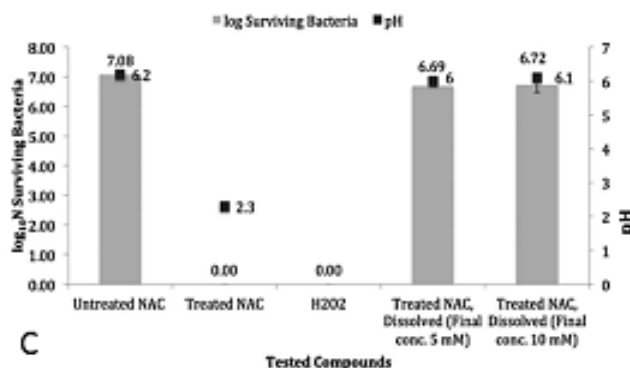


Metastables in plasma-activated bio-organic solutions (NAC → SNAC)

- Biological buffers and antioxidants are everywhere in AGR systems and block action/effects of peroxides and ONOO-; exceptional role of tyrosine
- **Non-oxidative plasma disinfection:** through plasma-NO stimulated S-nitrosylation of thiols

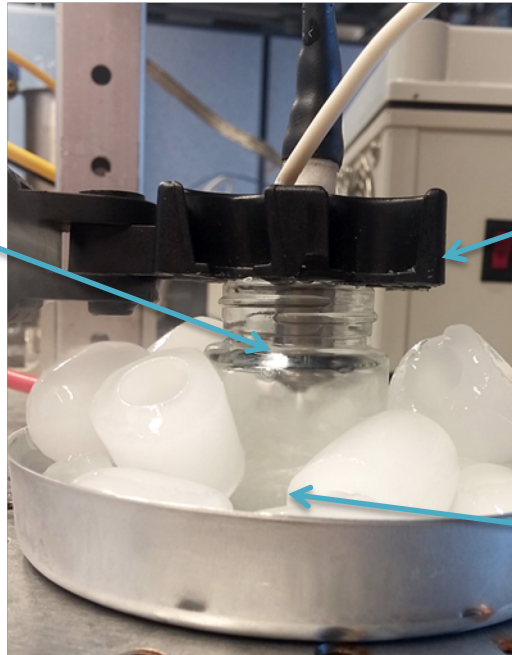


S-Nitrosylation of NAC (SNAC production)



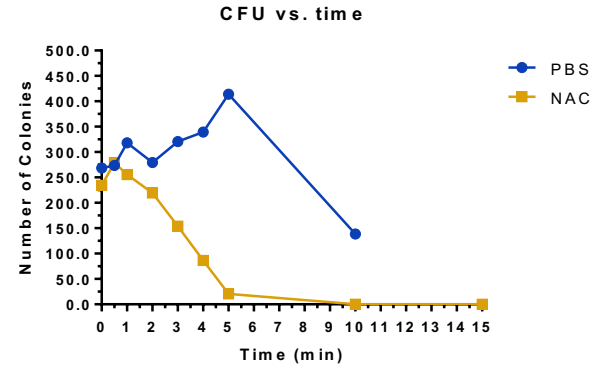
Metastables in plasma-activated bio-organic solutions (NAC → SNAC): applications

miniP



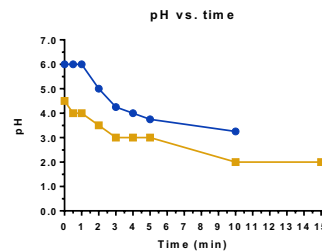
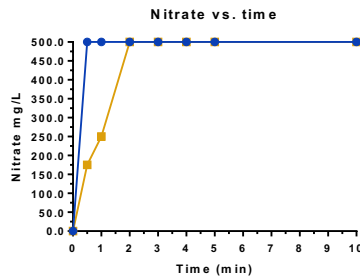
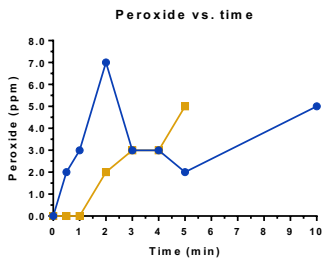
pH probe holder

6 mL of solution



Non-oxidative inactivation of *E.coli* O157:H7 by Plasma Treated NAC Solution

- Parameters:
- 6 SLPM compressed air
- Electrode is 3 cm above the solution
- Rotating Spark



Goals

- **Non-oxidative disinfection** in medicine, food processing, and agriculture: disinfection in presence of high organic load
- **Scale-up of oxidative disinfection** flowing water treatment systems:
 - DBD misting with air, oxygen, nitrogen
 - Air plasmatron with cooling: high throughput
- Analysis of **water cluster formation** and influence on disinfection, water activity of foodstuffs, surface drying

Approach

- Analyze effect of increasing COD on disinfection
- Analyze water cluster formation rate and its effects on disinfection
- Transition from DBD to GlidArc by understanding the disinfection mechanisms

Outcomes/Deliverables

- Mechanism of non-oxidative disinfection in presence of organic load
- Mechanism of oxidative disinfection
- Understanding of appropriate approach for scale-up of DBD-based misting systems and GlidArc-based high-throughput systems

Project Timeline and Duration

Task / month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Non-oxidative disinfection in medicine, food processing, and agriculture: disinfection in presence of high organic load	x	x	x	x	x	x						
Scale-up of oxidative flowing water treatment systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DBD misting with air, oxygen, nitrogen - Air plasmatron with cooling: high throughput 		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Analysis of water cluster formation and influence on water activity of foods, surface drying					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Project Budget

Item	Cost
Student stipend	\$ 20,000.00
Supplies	\$ 10,000.00
Purchased services	\$ 3,000.00
Equipment	\$ 5,000.00
Travel	\$ 2,000.00
Project total*	\$ 40,000

*C-PEAB leadership recommends not to exceed \$40,000/year unless discussed with IAB



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