



Optimization of ozone concentration and storage time in green asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis* L.) using response surface methodology

Optimización de concentración de ozono y tiempo de almacenamiento en espárrago (*Asparagus officinalis* L.) verde utilizando metodología de superficie de respuesta

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ABSTRACT

Background: Asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis* L.) green is a vegetable with a great demand worldwide, and likewise, it is highly perishable, due to its high respiration rate that accelerates its senescence. Disinfection of vegetables after their harvest is an obligatory practice that can reduce losses by decomposition due to the attack of microorganisms. Therefore, it is vital to preserving its microbiological and sensory characteristics to reach the final consumer. **Objective:** to evaluate the effect of gaseous ozone (0 to 10 ppm) and storage time (0 to 30 days) on phenol content, overall appearance, count of molds, psychrophilic bacteria, and viable mesophilic aerobes. **Methods:** the response surface methodology was used, applying a rotatable central composite design. **Results:** the results indicated that there was a significant influence ($p < 0.05$) of the independent variables on the characteristics studied, as well as an adequate lack of fit of the quadratic regression model ($p > 0.05$). By means of the contour superposition technique, it was determined that the optimal conditions for the highest retention of phenol content (16.99 mg/g) and overall appearance (7.61 points) and lower counts of viable aerobic mesophilic bacteria (5.3×10^3 CFU/g) they corresponded to 10 ppm of gaseous ozone up to 25.91 days of storage, with adequate quality characteristics in the spears. **Conclusion:** the region of interest was determined for optimal retention of phenol content and overall appearance, and a lower count of viable aerobic mesophilic bacteria in green asparagus during postharvest, suggesting to use the initial application of ozone gas at 10 ppm allowing 25.9 days storage at 1 °C. The results indicate that this technology is a good alternative in the conservation of fresh vegetables.

Keywords: response surface methodology, green asparagus, ozone, total phenols.

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RESUMEN

Antecedentes: El espárrago (*Asparagus officinalis* L.) verde; es una hortaliza con una gran demanda a nivel mundial, y, asimismo, es altamente perecible, por su elevada velocidad de respiración que, acelera su proceso de senescencia. La desinfección de los vegetales después de su cosecha es una práctica obligada que puede disminuir las pérdidas por descomposición debido al ataque de microorganismos. Por lo tanto, es muy importante conservar sus características microbiológicas y sensoriales para llegar al consumidor final. **Objetivo:** evaluar el efecto del ozono gaseoso (0 a 10 ppm) y tiempo de almacenamiento (0 a 30 días) sobre el contenido de fenoles, apariencia general, recuento de mohos, bacterias psicrófilas y aerobias mesófilas viables. **Métodos:** se utilizó la metodología de superficie de respuesta, aplicando un diseño compuesto central rotatable. **Resultados:** los resultados indicaron que existió influencia significativa ($p < 0.05$) de las variables independientes sobre las características estudiadas, así como, una adecuada bondad de ajuste del modelo de regresión cuadrático ($p > 0.05$). Mediante la técnica de superposición de contornos se determinó que las condiciones óptimas para la mayor retención de contenido de fenoles (16.99 mg/g) y apariencia general (7.61 puntos) y menor recuentos de bacterias aerobias mesófilas viables (5.3×10^3 UFC/g) correspondieron a 10 ppm de ozono gaseoso hasta los 25.91 días de almacenamiento, con adecuadas características de calidad en los turiones. **Conclusión:** se determinó la región de interés para una óptima retención de contenido de fenoles y apariencia general, así como, menor recuento de bacterias aerobias mesófilas viables en el espárrago verde durante la postcosecha, sugiriendo utilizar la aplicación inicial de ozono gaseoso a 10 ppm permitiendo 25.9 días de almacenamiento a 1 °C. Los resultados indican que esta tecnología es una buena alternativa en la conservación de hortalizas frescas.

Palabras clave: metodología de superficie de respuesta, espárrago verde, ozono, fenoles totales.

INTRODUCTION

The green asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis* L.) is a vegetable widely consumed by its turgid texture and high nutritional value. Freshly harvested spears are very susceptible to senescence, mainly related to their high respiration rate. They undergo several physiological changes during storage, such as transpiration, chlorophyll degradation, and total phenols changes (1). Usually, the spears present a high quantity of phenolic compounds, being the flavonoids with the greater antioxidant activity potential (2). Microorganisms easily contaminate the vegetables at various points during the production, handling, and packing process. Therefore, eliminating microorganisms during postharvest processing is vital to assure microbial safety (3).

Various postharvest treatments have been studied to prolong the quality of fruits and vegetables, including chemical disinfectants such as sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) and ozone, which are highly effective in reducing microorganisms' load (4). Ozone in the water or gas phase is an interesting alternative because it is an effective disinfectant recognized for its high oxidizing potential on the microbial cell membrane. The disinfecting effect of ozone is approximately 150% more effective than the commercial disinfectant known as chlorine (5).

Ozone has been generally recognized as a safe disinfectant approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) (6). Ozone application has gained increasing commercial interest as a postharvest technology to control spoilage in fruits

and vegetables, especially because it leaves no residue in the treated product (7).

The quality of fruits and vegetables is evaluated mainly from the sensory, nutritional, and microbiological aspects. Consumers often quickly assess the sensory quality in retail stores and consider attributes such as appearance, color, and texture as a priority. Impairment of these properties would influence the product's shelf life and purchase intent, particularly when these attributes fall below the acceptable level (8).

Response surface methodology (RSM) has been commonly used for optimizing, designing, developing, and improving processes where a response or responses are affected by several variables (9). It is a technique of statistical and mathematical methods to assess numerous factors and their interactions established on the fit of a polynomial model. It must depict the behavior of the dependent variable to make statistical predictions to optimize the response (10). The correct experimental design must be selected to designate which treatments should be done in the experimental region being studied. For this purpose, experimental designs for quadratic response surfaces, such as three-level factorial, central composite (CCD), and Box-Behnken (BBD), should be applied (11). We have reviewed some RSM studies published in fresh food industry processes, such as green pepper (12), french beans (13), chinese cabbage (10), onion (14), broccoli (15), spinach (16).

The objective of the current study is to determine through the response surface methodology the

concentration of gaseous ozone and storage time, which allows obtaining the minimally processed green asparagus with the highest content of phenols and overall appearance, and lowest microbial count.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Material

The research material was green asparagus spears variety UC157 F1, purchased from Chao province (coordinates 08°32'25" S and 78°40'39" O), department of La Libertad, Perú. The green asparagus (maximum 07 hours after being harvested) showed no physical damage (bumps, bruises, etc.) and were free of pests and any strange odor. According to NTP 011.109:2008 (17), they were classified with AB tip quality and 14-20 mm caliber.

Minimum process treatment

Spears were washed by aspersion with potable water to remove surface impurities and immersed in a chlorine dioxide solution at 100 ppm for 5 min at room temperature. Afterward, they were cut to a length of 17 cm, considering the measure from the tip to the base. The excess humidity was eliminated. The spears were conditioned in trays of expanded polystyrene with a weight of 150 g ± 3 g, and then transferred to the treatment chamber, where the gaseous ozone generated was injected by an ozonification machine (Ozonomatic brand, model OZ-500) with a flow rate of 500 mg/h and through a 7 mm diameter hose, subjecting them to different concentrations between 0 - 10 ppm, during 20 min, controlled by using a digital gaseous ozone meter (Crowcon brand, model Gasman O³, range 0-100 ppm, sensitivity ± 0.1 ppm). Finally, the trays with spears were removed from the chamber and covered with polyvinyl chloride (PVC) film and stored in a refrigeration chamber with temperature control for 28 days at 1 °C ± 0.1°C and 85-90% ± 2% relative humidity (usual storage conditions in the commercialization of asparagus), control performed with a thermohyrometer (Fluke brand, Model 971).

Analytical techniques

Total phenol content. 2 g of sample was homogenized under darkness in 10 mL of 80% aqueous ethanol for 2 h, at room temperature, and centrifuged at 4200 rpm for 15 min; the supernatant was evaporated in an oven at 40 °C. The residues were dissolved in 5 mL of distilled water, extracting 100 µL that was diluted with 3 mL of distilled water,

and then 0.5 mL of Folin-Ciocalteu reagent was added. After 3 min, 2 mL of 20% (w/v) sodium carbonate solution was added, and the resulting material was vigorously mixed. The color absorbance developed after 1 h was measured in a visible light spectrophotometer (Thermo Electron Corporation, model Spectronic Genesys 6) at 765 nm, using gallic acid as standard. The results were expressed as mg gallic acid/g sample (1, 18).

Overall appearance. It was determined following the method of Albanese et al. (2007) with modifications by the author. Thirty untrained panelists, aged between 25 - 45 years and habitual consumers of green asparagus were selected for the test. The criteria to be evaluated were: spear shape based on entire terminal buds and completely closed bracts; color according to the degradation of chlorophyll (less intense); spear firmness according to the lignification that was observed when applying pressure to the touch; dehydration of the shoot that referred to a wrinkled product; and rot damage that was evidenced by the tissue softness. All participants involved in the evaluation were thoroughly informed about the characteristics of the product to be evaluated. The factors mentioned were responsible for the loss of freshness in asparagus. A structured hedonic scale of 9 points was used, where 1: I dislike it very much, 5: I neither like it nor dislike it, and 9: I like it very much. The evaluation was carried out in a single session, in an environment with natural lighting, and the average of the values was reported (19).

Total count of viable mesophilic aerobic bacteria, psychrophiles, and molds. 10 g of the sample were aseptically separated and homogenized in 90 mL of 0.1% peptone water. A series of dilutions were prepared in 9 mL of peptone water with 1 mL of aliquot. In duplicate, the count of viable mesophilic aerobic and psychrophilic bacteria was determined using the plate count agar (PCA) and standard methods agar. The plates were incubated at 35 °C for 48 h for viable mesophilic aerobic bacteria and 7 days at 7 °C for psychrophilic bacteria. Count molds were evaluated on pink flare red agar (RBRM) and incubated at 28 °C for 5 days. Results were reported in CFU/g (1, 19).

Statistical analysis

A central composite rotational design (CCRD) of the response surface methodology (RSM) technique was adopted to optimize the quality characteristics in fresh green asparagus. The design was chosen for this study because it was suitable for modeling

quadratic response surfaces methodology. Two variables (ozone concentration and storage time) known to influence fresh vegetable production were investigated. The ranges of these variables are shown in Table 1. The model terms were calculated for multiple regression analysis, while analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to assess the model terms' significance. The experimental design and the accompanying statistical analysis were performed

using Minitab 19 program. With the same data and choosing the factors considered to be the most important in the quality of the asparagus, as a complement to the design, the desirability function (FD) was built, which determined the ozone concentration and storage time values that optimize the overall appearance, viable mesophilic aerobic bacteria count, and phenol content.

Table 1. Central composite rotational design of the response surface methodology

| Treatment | Ozone concentration (codified) | Storage time (codified) | Ozone concentration (ppm) | Storage time (days) |
|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | -1 | -1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 1 | -1 | 10 | 0 |
| 3 | -1 | 1 | 0 | 30 |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 30 |
| 5 | -1.4142 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| 6 | 1.4142 | 0 | 10 | 15 |
| 7 | 0 | -1.4142 | 5 | 0 |
| 8 | 0 | 1.4142 | 5 | 30 |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 15 |
| 10 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 15 |
| 11 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 15 |

RESULTS

Table 2 presents the results of total phenol content, overall appearance, and microbiological counts

based on the RSM's central rotational composite design treatments. Its behavior was modeled as a function of ozone concentration and storage time.

Table 2. Experimental results applying the central composite rotational design.

| Ozone concentration (ppm) | Storage time (days) | Total phenols content (mg/g sample) | Mold count (CFU/g) | Psychrophilic bacteria count (CFU/g) | Mesophilic bacteria count (CFU/g) | Overall appearance (points) |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 18.73 | 0 | 0 | 6,696 | 9.0 |
| 0 | 15 | 16.22 | 714 | 68,593 | 31,289 | 6.8 |
| 0 | 30 | 13.90 | 1,569 | 195,667 | 62,261 | 5.1 |
| 5 | 0 | 19.78 | 0 | 0 | 2,819 | 9.0 |
| 5 | 15 | 18.39 | 337 | 28,839 | 10,573 | 7.9 |
| 5 | 30 | 15.79 | 826 | 128,350 | 27,731 | 7.2 |
| 10 | 0 | 19.90 | 0 | 0 | 2,613 | 9.0 |
| 10 | 15 | 18.42 | 78 | 19,267 | 3,814 | 7.9 |
| 10 | 30 | 16.35 | 260 | 87,495 | 7,538 | 7.4 |
| 5 | 15 | 18.02 | 404 | 29,813 | 11,205 | 8.1 |
| 5 | 15 | 18.27 | 385 | 31,964 | 10,176 | 8.1 |

Table 3 presents the models and lack of fit for phenols, overall acceptability, mold, psychrophilic bacteria, and viable mesophilic aerobes counts.

Table 3. Models and lack of fit for phenols, overall acceptability, mold, psychrophilic bacteria, and viable mesophilic aerobes counts

| Variable | Equation | R ² (%) | P value | Lack of fit |
|--------------------|---|--------------------|---------|-------------|
| Phenols | $y=18.578 + 0.4207 \text{ ozone} - 0.1239 \text{ time} - 0.02907 \text{ ozone*ozone} - 0.001164 \text{ time*time} + 0.00427 \text{ ozone*time}$ | 98.76 | 0.000 | 0.469 |
| Overall appearance | $y=8.974 + 0.032 \text{ ozone} - 0.2228*\text{time} - 0.00316*\text{ozone*ozone} + 0.00187 \text{ time*time} + 0.00667 \text{ ozone*time}$ | 95.05 | 0.001 | 0.996 |
| Molds | $y=7.9 - 12.61 \text{ ozone} + 44.64 \text{ time} + 1.323 \text{ ozone*ozone} + 0.2226 \text{ time*time} - 4.363 \text{ ozone*time}$ | 99.09 | 0.000 | 0.577 |
| Psychrophiles | $y=2534 - 3835 \text{ ozone} + 2345 \text{ time} + 399 \text{ ozone*ozone} + 134.3 \text{ time*time} - 360.6 \text{ ozone*time}$ | 99.47 | 0.000 | 0.074 |
| Mesophiles | $y=7642 - 2599 \text{ ozone} + 1345 \text{ time} + 225.5 \text{ ozone*ozone} + 14.94 \text{ time*time} - 168.8 \text{ ozone*time}$ | 99.51 | 0.000 | 0.054 |

Figure 1 presents contour and response surface methodology of (a) total phenol content and (b) overall appearance for ozone concentration and storage time.

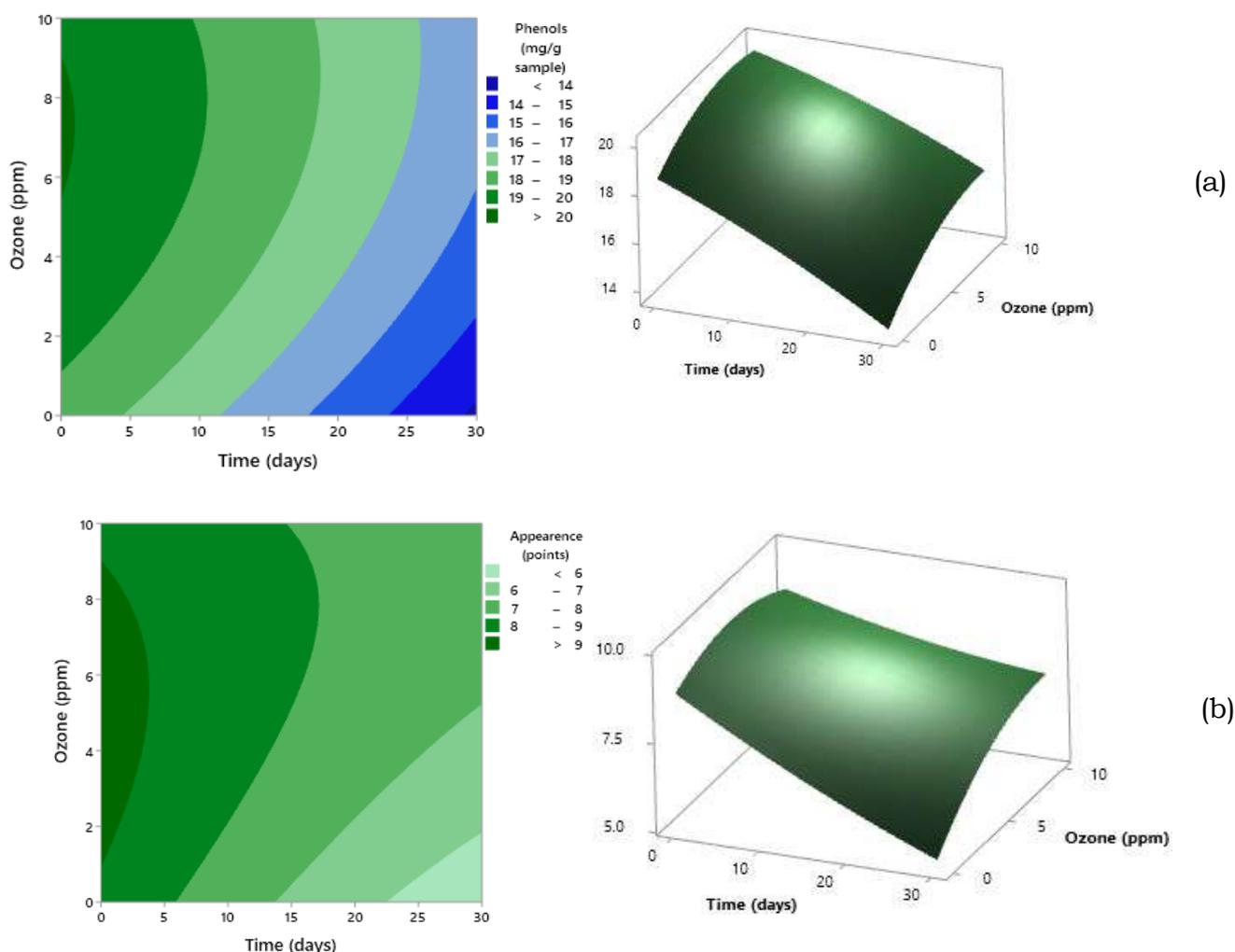


Figure 1. Contour and response surface methodology of (a) total phenol content and (b) overall appearance for ozone concentration and storage time

Figure 1a shows that the initial application with gaseous ozone between concentrations of 6 to 10 ppm generated an increase in total phenols content. Then, a decrease of these compounds was observed until the end of storage, consistently reporting higher values in the ozonated samples (16-17 mg/g sample) compared to the control sample (not ozonated). The analysis of variance showed that the quadratic model presented a significant effect ($p < 0.05$), high coefficient of determination ($R^2 = 98.76\%$), and lack of fit $p > 0.05$, which explains a good fixation of the model data (Table 3).

Figure 1b shows that gaseous ozone concentrations of 6 to 10 ppm and storage time of 20 to 25 days

produced the highest overall perception with acceptable levels of 6 to 8 points in the asparagus spears than samples treated at lower concentrations, including not ozonated. The analysis of variance showed that the quadratic model presented a significant effect ($p < 0.05$), high coefficient of determination ($R^2 = 95.05\%$), and lack of fit $p > 0.05$, which explains a good fixation of the model data (Table 3).

Figure 2 presents contour and response surface methodology blanket for microbiological counts of (a) molds, (b) psychrophilic bacteria, and (c) viable aerobic mesophilic bacteria for ozone concentration and storage time.

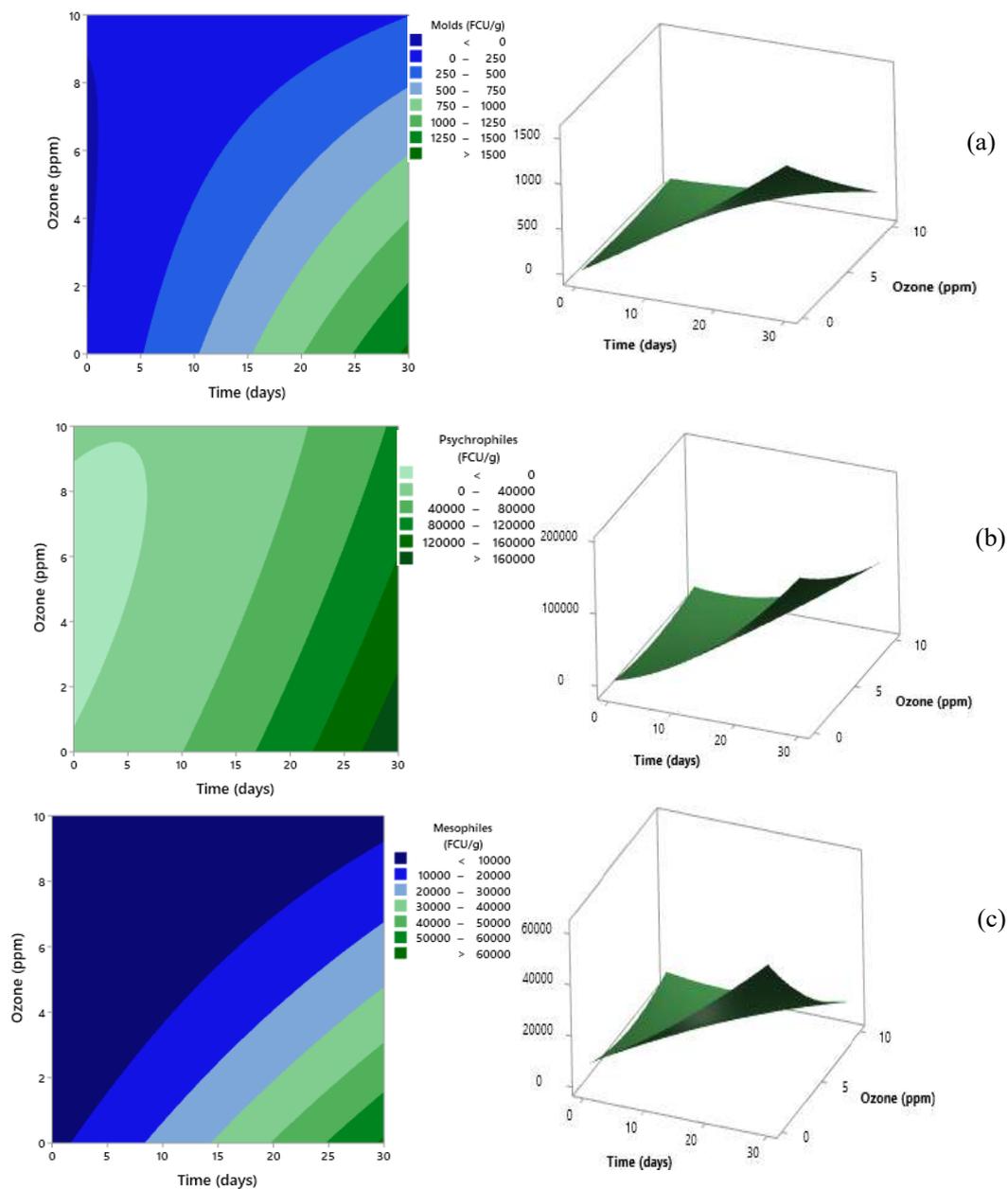


Figure 2. Contour and response surface methodology blanket for microbiological counts of (a) molds, (b) psychrophilic bacteria, and (c) viable aerobic mesophilic bacteria for ozone concentration and storage time

Figures 2a, b, c show that gaseous ozone concentrations of 6 to 10 ppm and final storage (20 to 25 days) generated the lowest microbial counts (5×10^2 , 4×10^3 , and 1×10^4 CFU/g for molds, psychrophilic, and viable mesophilic aerobic bacteria, respectively) compared, with the samples treated at a lower concentration, including the control. The analysis of variance showed that the

quadratic model presented a significant effect ($p < 0.05$) for microbial counts; high coefficient of determination ($R^2 = 99.09$, 99.47 and 99.51% , respectively) and in all cases, a lack of fit $p > 0.05$, which explains a good fixation of the model data (Table 3).

Figure 3. presents the optimization of quality characteristics in fresh green asparagus.

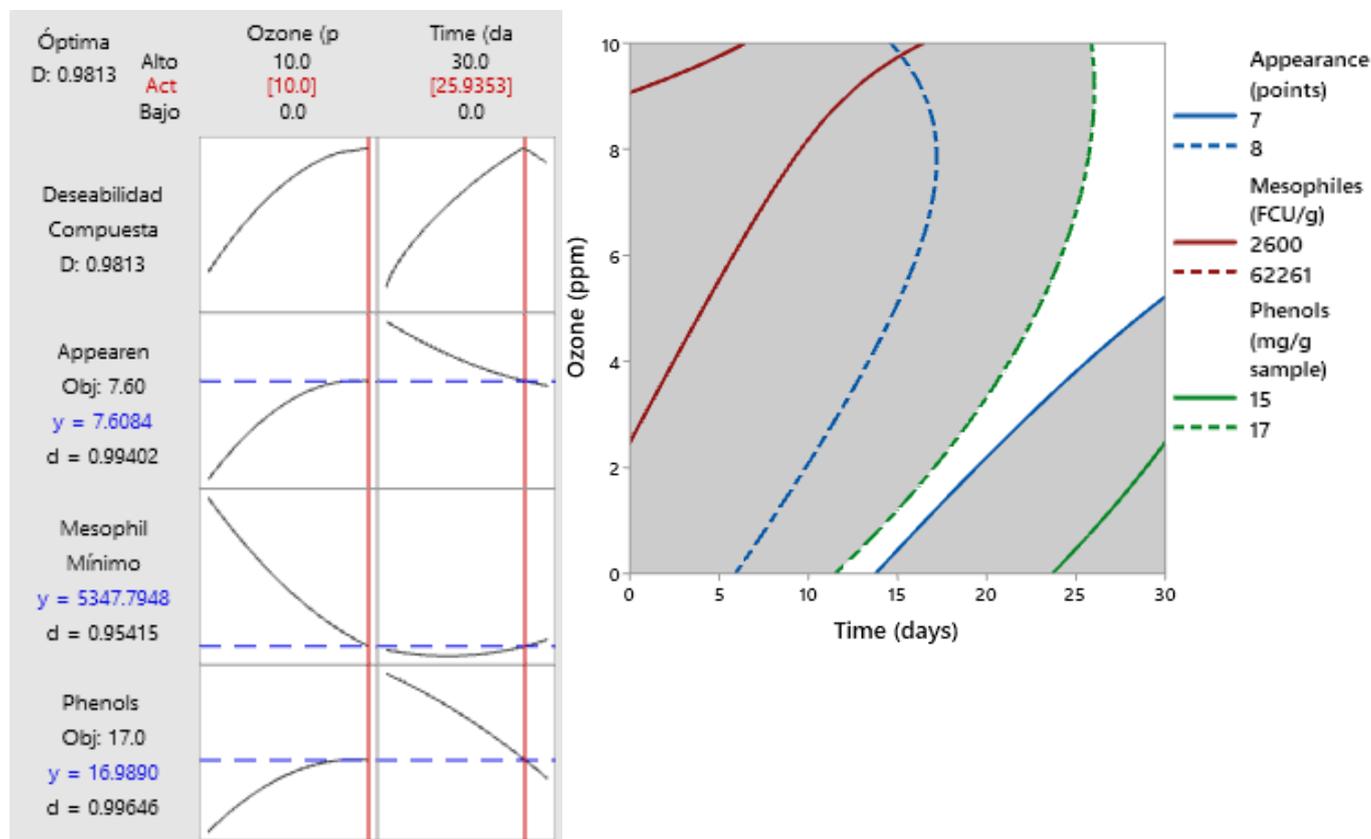


Figure 3. Optimization of quality characteristics in fresh green asparagus.

The contours of the RSM were obtained using the superposition technique; as a result, the region of interest that determines the optimal area corresponded to a concentration of 10 ppm of gaseous ozone up to 25.9 days of storage, indicating characteristics of 16.99 mg/g sample of phenols; 7.61 points in general appearance, and 5.3×10^3 CFU/g sample of viable aerobic mesophilic bacteria.

DISCUSSION

Ozone concentration effect and storage time on total phenol content.

The results obtained can be explained due to the activation reaction that ozone treatments produce in the defense mechanisms before the onset of

oxidative stress and the changes in the activity of enzymes that participate in the synthesis of polyphenolic compounds such as phenylalanine aminolyase (PAL) (20, 21). The increase in phenolic compounds can be attributed to the modification of the cell wall during exposure to ozone; this modification can increase the extraction and release capacity of conjugated phenolic compounds (22). Tabakoglu and Karaca (2018) indicated that storage vegetables at low temperatures with gaseous ozone application can increase the phenols' content (23). Yeoh et al. (2014) suggested that the increase in total phenols, due to the initial application of gaseous ozone, may produce the inhibition of enzymes such as polyphenol oxidase (PPO) and peroxidase (POD), which often cause oxidation of these compounds in freshly cut fruits and vegetables (24). Gutierrez et

al. (2018) associated that fresh-cut leafy vegetables in contact with gaseous ozone played an important role in protecting plant tissues against biotic and abiotic oxidative stress because it promotes the synthesis of phenolic compounds (25).

The positive effect of gaseous ozone treatment on the content of phenolic compounds was also observed in bell pepper (26), green and red bell pepper (27), and rocket (28).

Ozone concentration effect and storage time on overall appearance

The product's visual quality is important because any color alteration can be recognized as a symptom of senescence. Likewise, there are studies with the application of ozone in the disinfection of fruits and vegetables that do not harm the original quality of the vegetables despite observing slight changes of color. The application of gaseous ozone could prevent the deterioration of the product and increase its shelf life (29). The overall appearance represents all the visible food attributes and can be a fundamental element in purchasing the vegetable (30).

Similar results with exposure to gaseous ozone were found in strawberries (31), lettuce (32), bell pepper strips (33), pomegranate (30), and coriander (34).

Ozone concentration effect and storage time on microbial inactivation

The ozone inactivates microorganisms by the progressive oxidation of vital cellular components because it breaks the cell wall, achieving its disintegration. Gram-negative bacteria (*E. coli*, viable aerobic mesophilic bacteria, psychrophilic bacteria, total coliforms, etc.) are more susceptible to ozone because they possess thin layer peptidoglycan. An external membrane made of lipoproteins and polysaccharides, which are easily oxidized (35). Yeoh et al. (2014) indicated that microorganisms could be affected by temperature, concentration, duration of exposure to ozone, and biological factors, such as the type and composition of vegetables and the type and microbial load (24). Sheng et al. (2018) mentioned that the effect of ozone could be attributed to the fact that it interferes with the diffusion of nutrients on the surface of the cut vegetable, inhibiting the growth of bacteria, molds, and yeasts (36). Gutiérrez et al. (2018) indicated that ozone treatments effectively extended the shelf life of different vegetables, reporting that ozone treatments between 0.15-5.0 ppm succeeded in

reducing the growth of bacteria and molds (25). Variations in the results could suggest that molds, yeasts, and spore-forming bacteria, due to their sensitivity, require increasing ozone concentrations and longer exposure times for inactivation, which is one of the main parameters governing the effectiveness of ozone (37).

Similar behaviors were found in products like lettuce, parsley, and spinach (35), tomato strips (38), fresh-cut lettuce leaves (39), green asparagus (40), lettuce, and green bell pepper (37).

Optimization

The technique of RSM contours superposition was used to optimize the independent variables, such as phenol content, general appearance, and count of viable mesophilic aerobic bacteria. They are considered important for maintaining the quality of green asparagus spears during the logistics and marketing chain and their antioxidant activity (Figure 3).

CONCLUSIONS

This research showed that the application of gaseous ozone at 10 ppm was not only a great disinfectant agent, but it was also a functional postharvest technology that maintains the quality characteristics, such as overall appearance and total phenols content of the minimally processed green asparagus spears, allowing a shelf life of 26 days at 1 °C.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest with the published results.

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AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Carla Pretell-Vásquez: design of the study, performing of analysis of results, writing of the manuscript and review of the paper. Luis Márquez-Villacorta: writing of the manuscript and review of the paper. Raúl Siche: study design, statistical analysis of results and review

of the paper. María Hayayumi-Valdivia: preparation of food test, performing of microbiological assays and english translation of manuscript.

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