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## Influence of the air humidity on the drying of a liquid droplet on a solid plate and on bacterial destruction

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## 9 Abstract

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This study was carried out in order to develop experimental methodology using a camera to monitor 10 11 the evolution of the surface of a liquid droplet deposited on a solid surface composed of 12 polypropylene. The droplet was exposed to various ambient relative humidity conditions (11.3%, 13 43.2%, 68.9% and 75.5%). Two types of liquid were investigated: distilled water and water containing nutritive substances (salmon "juice"). At 11.3% relative humidity, it takes 40% longer to evaporate a 14 water droplet (initial weight 0.36 g, volume 360  $\mu$ L, radius 6.5x10<sup>-3</sup> m) than a salmon "juice" droplet 15 16 (3.66h for distilled water, 2.83h for salmon "juice"). In the case of the distilled water droplet, the wet 17 surface decreases gradually and completely disappears at the end of the process. In the case of the salmon "juice" droplet, the wet surface is constant for about 2 h and then decreases gradually 18 19 because of drying from the edge towards the center of the droplet. A simple equation making it 20 possible to predict the drying rate as a function of air humidity was developed. Also, measurements 21 of the loss of cultivability of Listeria monocytogenes under different relative humidity conditions 22 were carried out experimentally. The relationship between the relative humidity, droplet drying time 23 and loss of cultivability was analyzed. It was observed that for 11.3%, 43.2% and 68.9% relative 24 humidity conditions, the drying time and the loss of cultivability can be correlated, while at 75.5% 25 relative humidity, the phenomena are more complex. This study shows that the relative humidity of 26 air can potentially be controlled in order to limit bacterial growth, thus enhancing hygiene in food 27 plants.

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<sup>28</sup> **Keywords:** droplet, evaporation, drying rate, relative humidity, *Listeria monocytogenes* 

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