



A new designed microbial fuel cell: An electricity production study by *Rhodobacter sphaeroides*



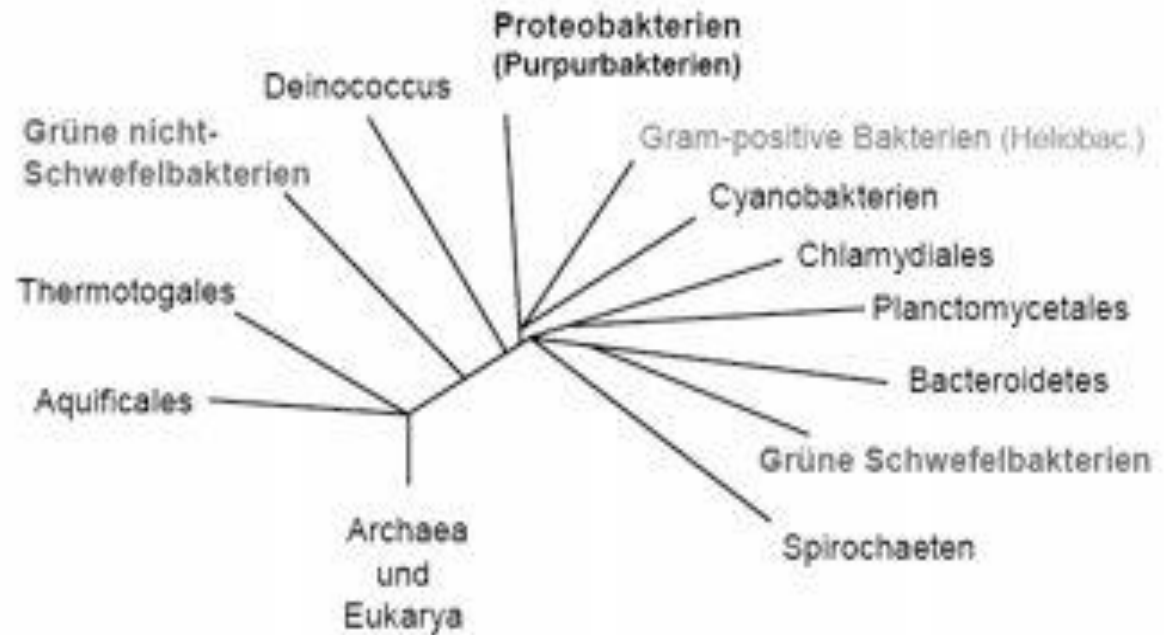
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- cyanobacteria,
- proteobacteria (purple bacteria)
- green nonsulfur bacteria,
- green sulfur bacteria
- the Gram-positive heliobacteria



Phylogenetic affiliation of phototrophic bacteria



- The purple bacteria and green nonsulfur bacteria synthesize a nonoxygen-evolving type II photosystem;
- the green sulfur bacteria
and
- heliobacteria have a homodimeric type I photosystem;
- Cyanobacteria contain a type I photosystem and an oxygen-evolving type II photosystem, both of which are heterodimeric.



Physiological properties of phototrophic Bacteria

	Cyanobacteria	Purplebacteria	Green Sulfur bacteria	Green non-Sulfur bacteria	Heliobacter
PS-type	PS I and II	PS II	PS I	PS II	PS I
Pigments	Chl a (b)	BChl a, b	BChl a, c, (d, e)	BChl a, c	BChl g
Autotrophy	+	(+)	+	+/-	-(?)
Physiology	Photoauto- Lithoauto-	Photoauto- Lithoauto- Organohetero-	Photoauto- Lithoauto-	Photoauto- Lithoauto- Organohetero-	Photoauto- Organohetero-
CO₂ fixation	Calvin-cycle	Calvin-cycle	Reductive TCA	3OH-Propionate	None ?
Electron donor	H ₂ O	H ₂ S/ organic	H ₂ S	H ₂ / organic	Organic

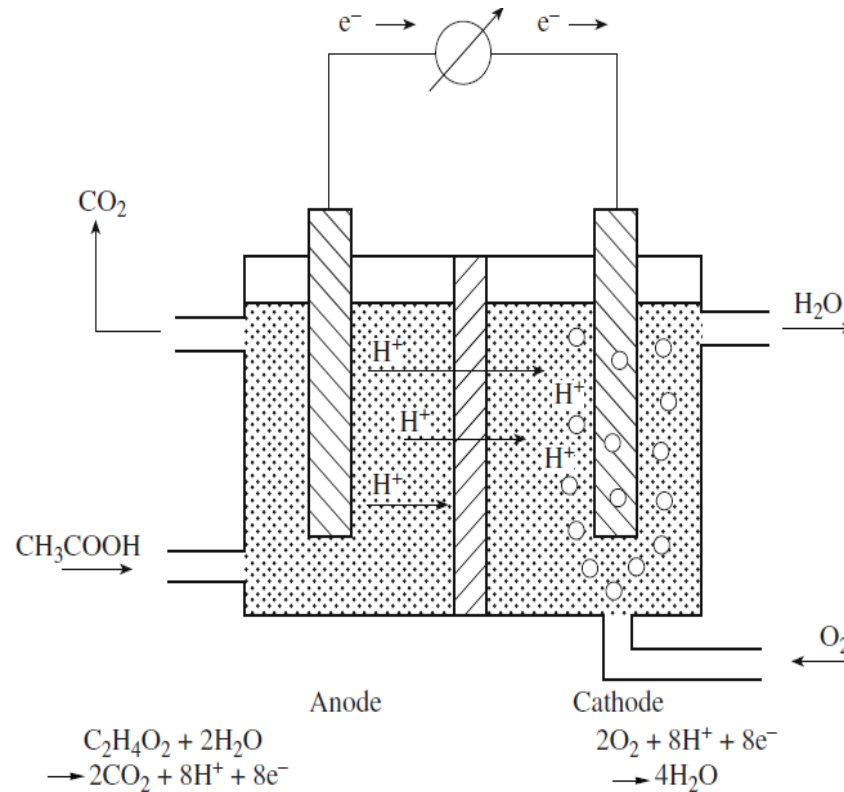
Adapted from Fuchs and Schlegel
'Allgemeine Mikrobiologie'



- Solar energy reaches the Earth at the rate of the 178,000 TW of which 0.2% to 0.3% is harnessed by microorganisms



- Microbial fuel cells, a type of bio-electrochemical system, directly capture electrons



- the oxidation of a carbon source occurs at the anode while the reduction of O_2 to H_2O occurs at the cathode



Species studied by the researchers in anode chamber.

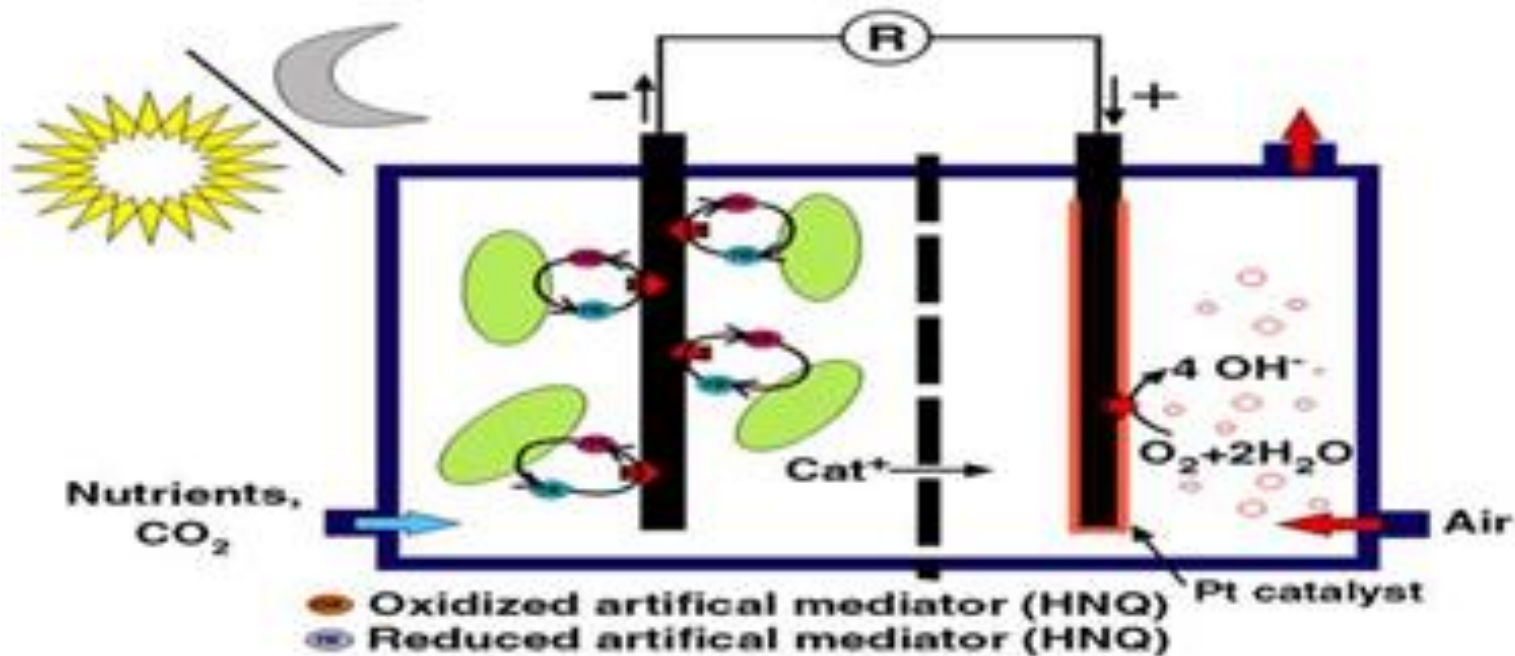
S. no.	Species	References
1.	<i>E. coli</i>	Potter [14], Zhang et al. [15], Habermann and Pommer [22], Zou et al. [59], Park and Zeikus [60], Qiao et al. [61], Xi and Sun [62]
2.	<i>Shewanella oneidensis</i> DSP10	Ringeisen et al. [16], Biffinger et al. [18,19]
3.	<i>Shewanella oneidensis</i> MR-1	Manohar et al. [17], Biffinger et al. [18]
4.	<i>Shewanella putrefaciens</i>	Kim et al. [1], Park and Zeikus [21]
5.	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Habermann and Pommer [22], Rabaey et al. [23–24]
6.	<i>Geobacter sulfurreducens</i>	Bond et al. [26], Reguera et al. [27,31], Trinh et al. [33]
7.	<i>Geobacteraceae</i>	Holmes et al. [29], Bond et al. [30]
8.	<i>Geobacter metallireducens</i>	Min et al. [32]
9.	<i>Dessulfobulbus propionicus</i>	Lovley et al. [53]
10.	<i>Geothrix fermentans</i>	Lovley et al. [54]
11.	<i>Paracoccus denitrificans</i> and <i>Paracoccus pantotrophus</i>	Rabaey et al. [55]
12.	<i>Rhodospseudomonas palustris</i> DX-1	Xing et al. [56]
13.	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	Lewandowski et al. [57,58]



- The photosynthetic microbial fuel cell (PMFC) is a bioelectrochemical system capable of converting sunlight into electricity based on the exploitation of biocatalytic reactions within active microbial cells



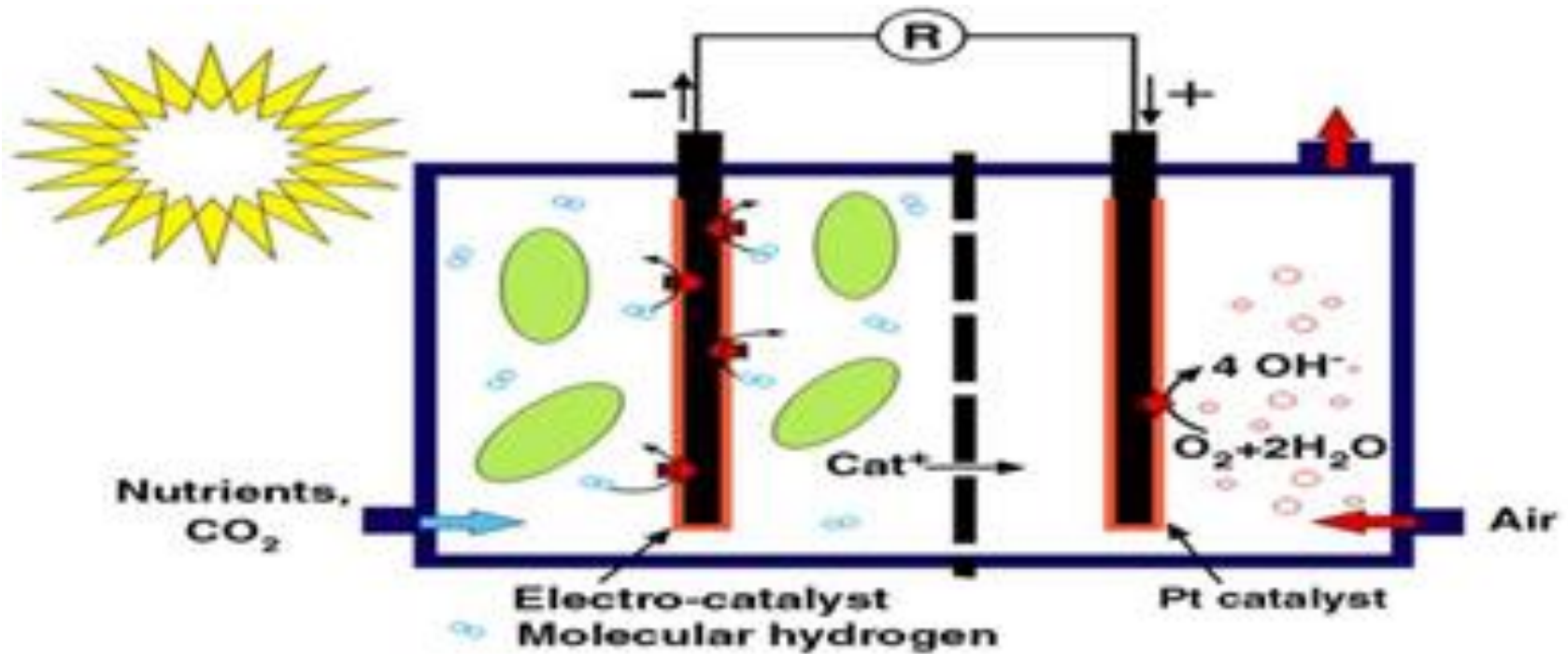
Photosynthetic bacteria at the anode with artificial mediators



2-hydroxy-1,4-naphtoquinone



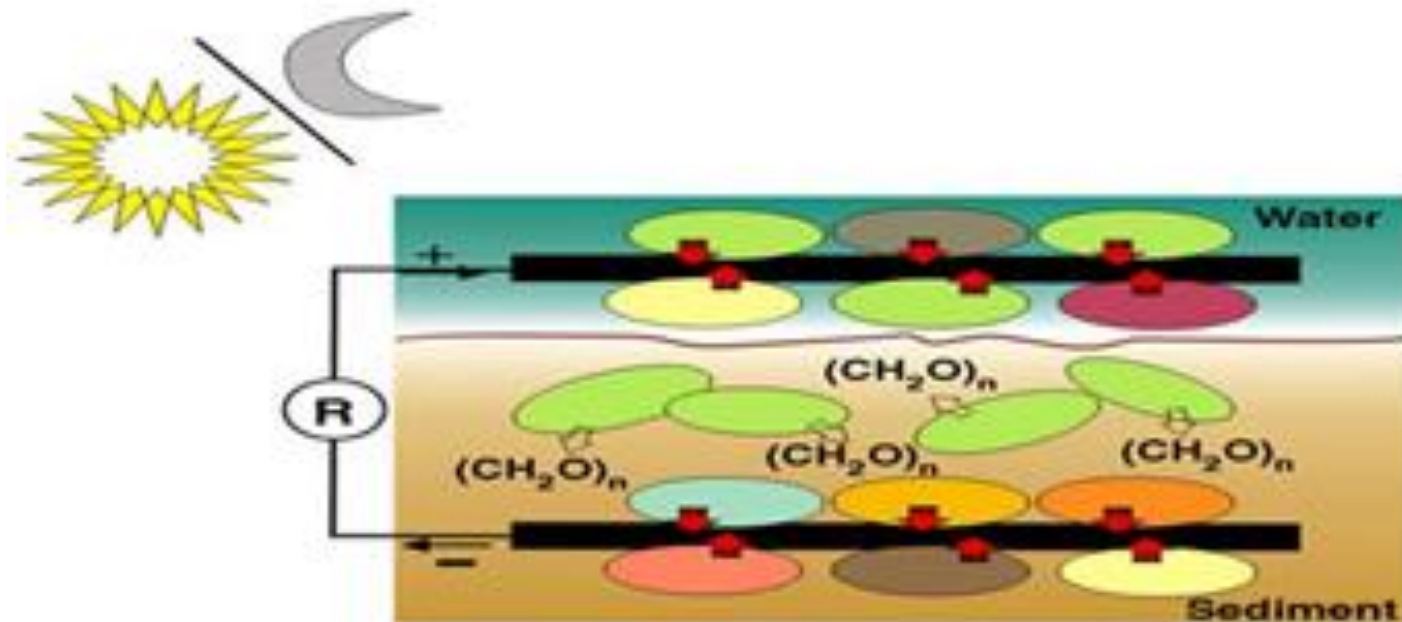
- Hydrogen-generating photosynthetic bacteria with an electrocatalytic anode





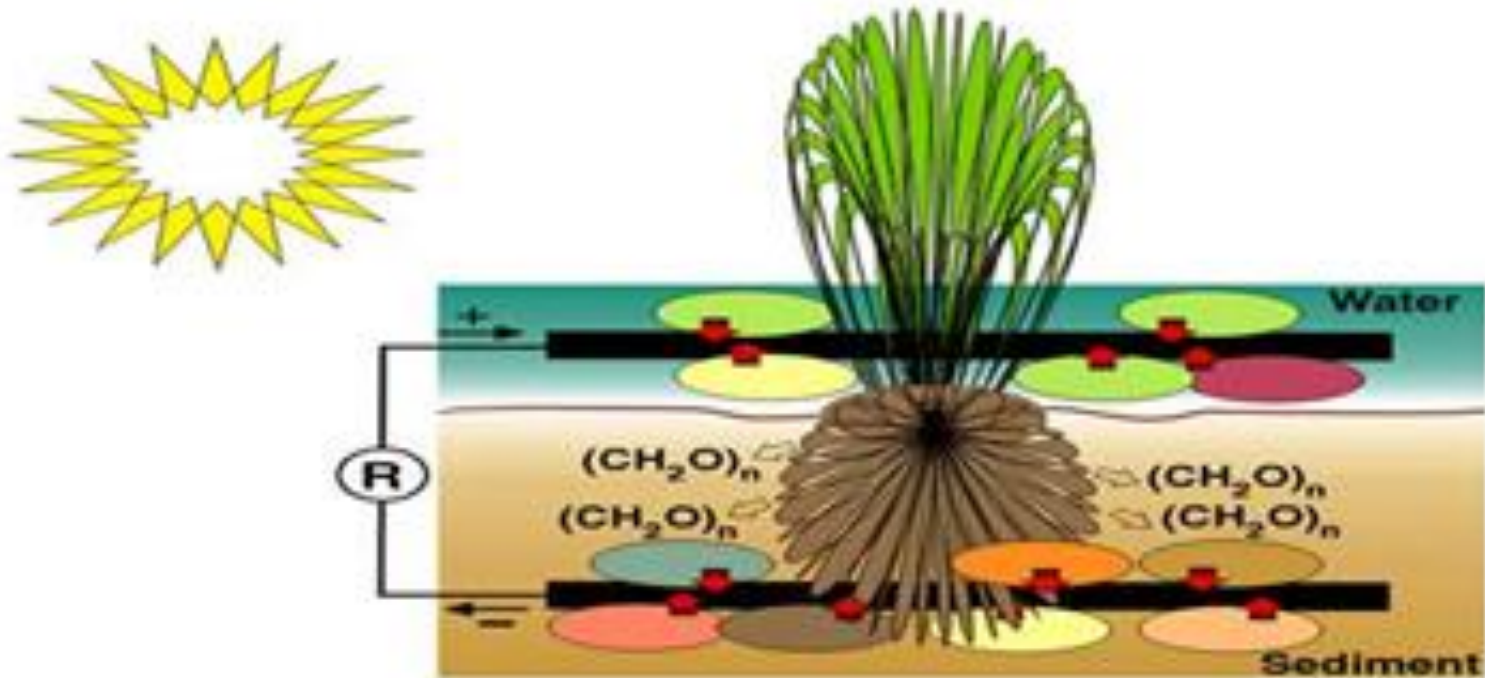
Photosynthesis coupled with mixed heterotrophic bacteria at the anode

- Synergism between phototrophic microorganisms and mixed heterotrophic bacteria in sediments



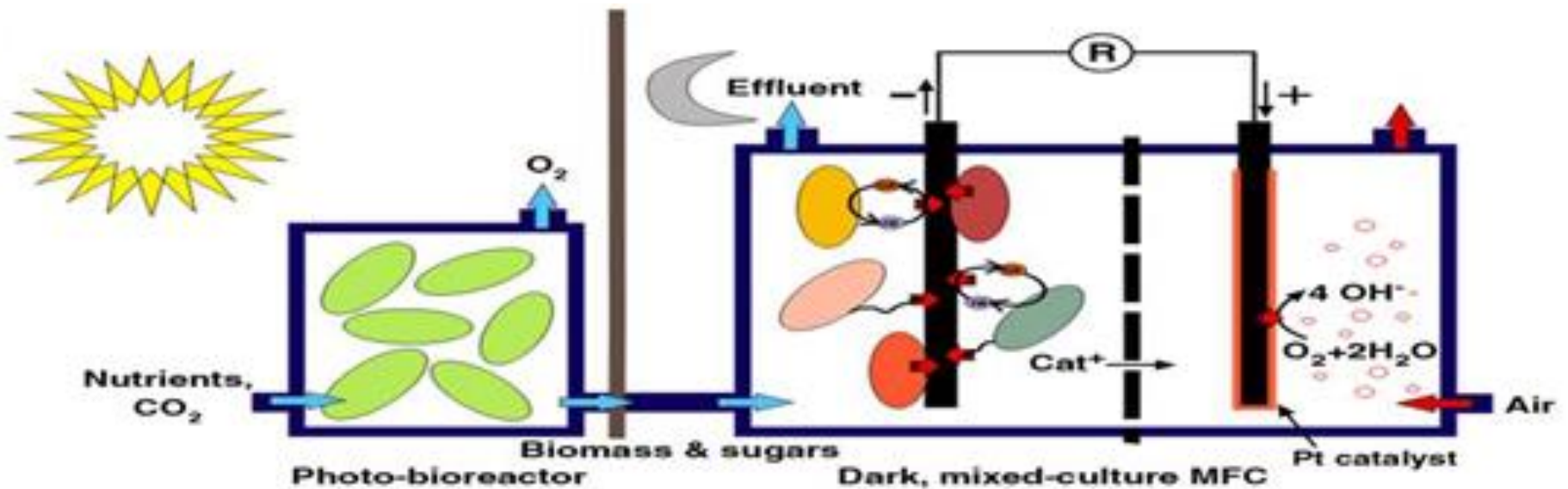


- Synergism between plants and mixed heterotrophic bacteria in sediments



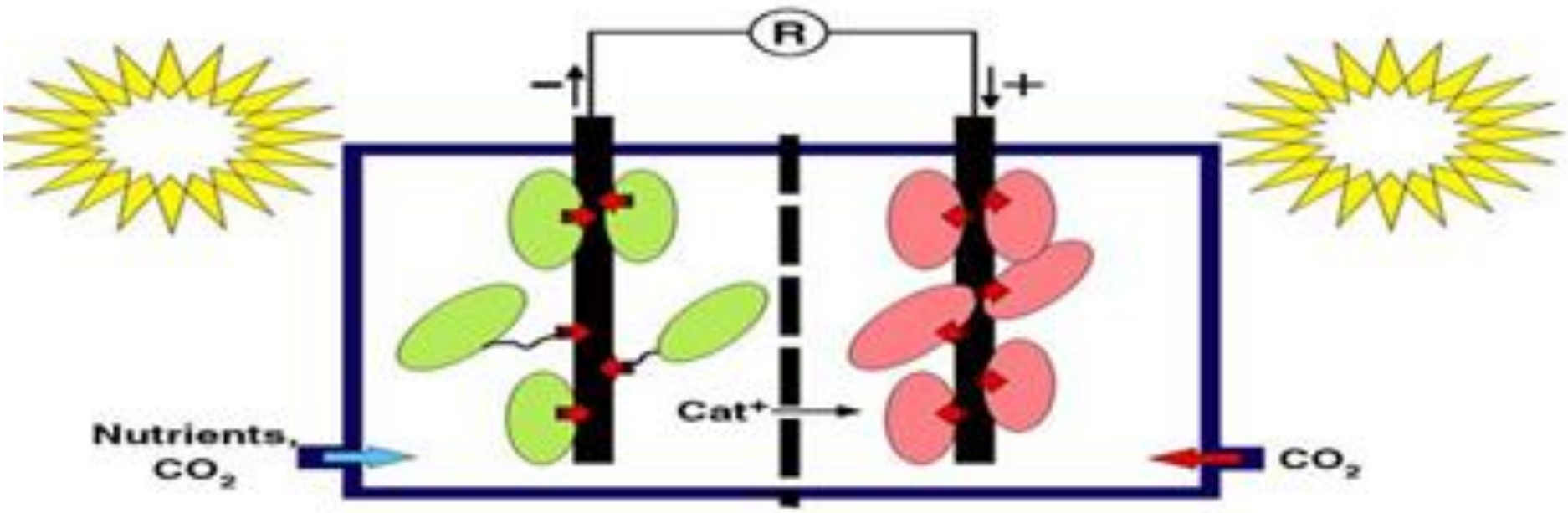


- Ex situ photosynthesis coupled with mixed heterotrophic bacteria at a dark anode



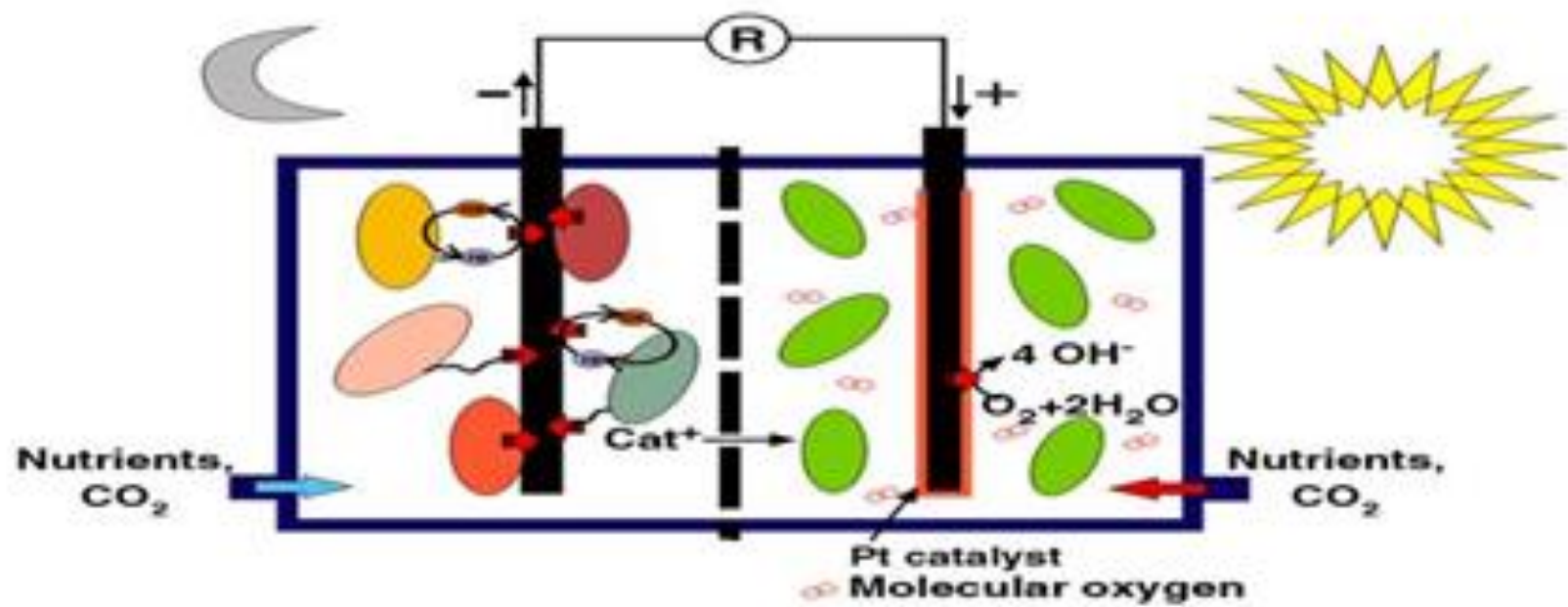


- Direct electron transfer between photosynthetic bacteria and electrodes





- Photosynthesis at the cathode to provide oxygen



Electrogenic yield of diverse cyanobacteria genera and mixed pond consortium.

Culture	Yield, % ¹
Pond consortium	0.304 ± 0.009
<i>Calothrix</i>	0.265 ± 0.006
<i>Pseudoanabaena</i>	0.165 ± 0.008
<i>Synechococcus</i>	0.155 ± 0.006
<i>Ananbaena</i>	0.149 ± 0.015
<i>Phormidium</i>	0.149 ± 0.015
<i>Nostoc</i>	0.136 ± 0.013
<i>Lyngbya</i>	0.130 ± 0.016
<i>Spirulina</i>	0.099 ± 0.09
<i>Synechocystis</i>	0.075 ± .008
<i>Leptolyngbya</i>	0.051 ± 0.015

¹The yield is shown as a mean of three 24 h illumination cycles with a standard deviation.

References

- Pisciotta JM, Zou Y, Baskakov IV (2010) Light-Dependent Electrogenic Activity of Cyanobacteria. PLoS ONE 5(5): e10821. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0010821
- Rosenbaum M., He Z., Angenent, LT. 2010, Light energy to bioelectricity: photosynthetic microbial fuel cells. Current Opinion in Biotechnology, 21:259–264



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- Material and Methods:



*Thanks Dr. Lasszlo for *R. sphaeroides**

permanganate as cathodic electron acceptor



- 50 ml volume of cells
- Carbon electrode for anode
- Platine electrode for catode

Youa, S., Zhaoa, Q., Zhanga, J., Jianga, J., Zhaob, S., A microbial fuel cell using permanganate as the cathodic electron acceptor *Journal of Power Sources* 162 (2006) 1409–1415



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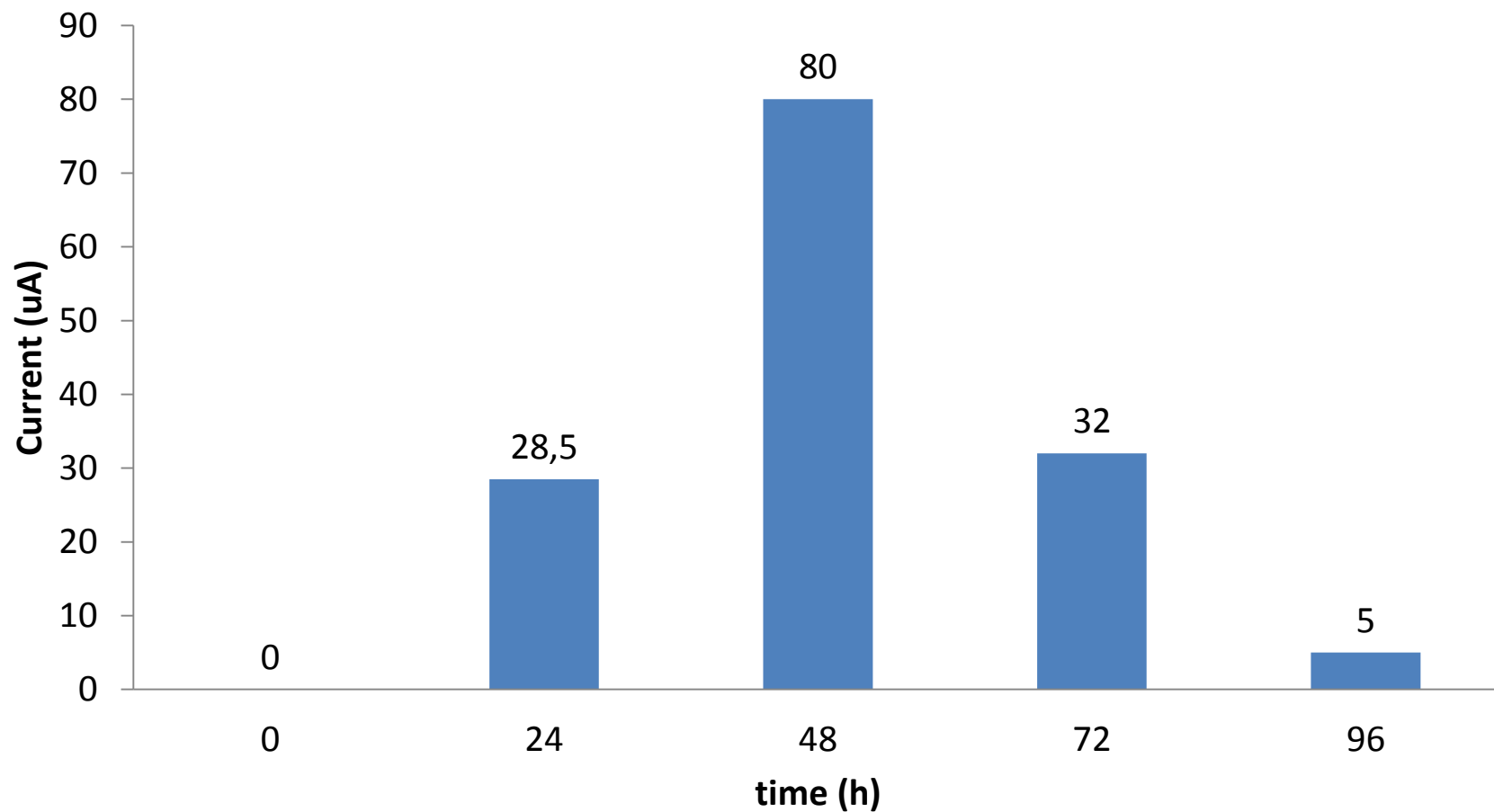
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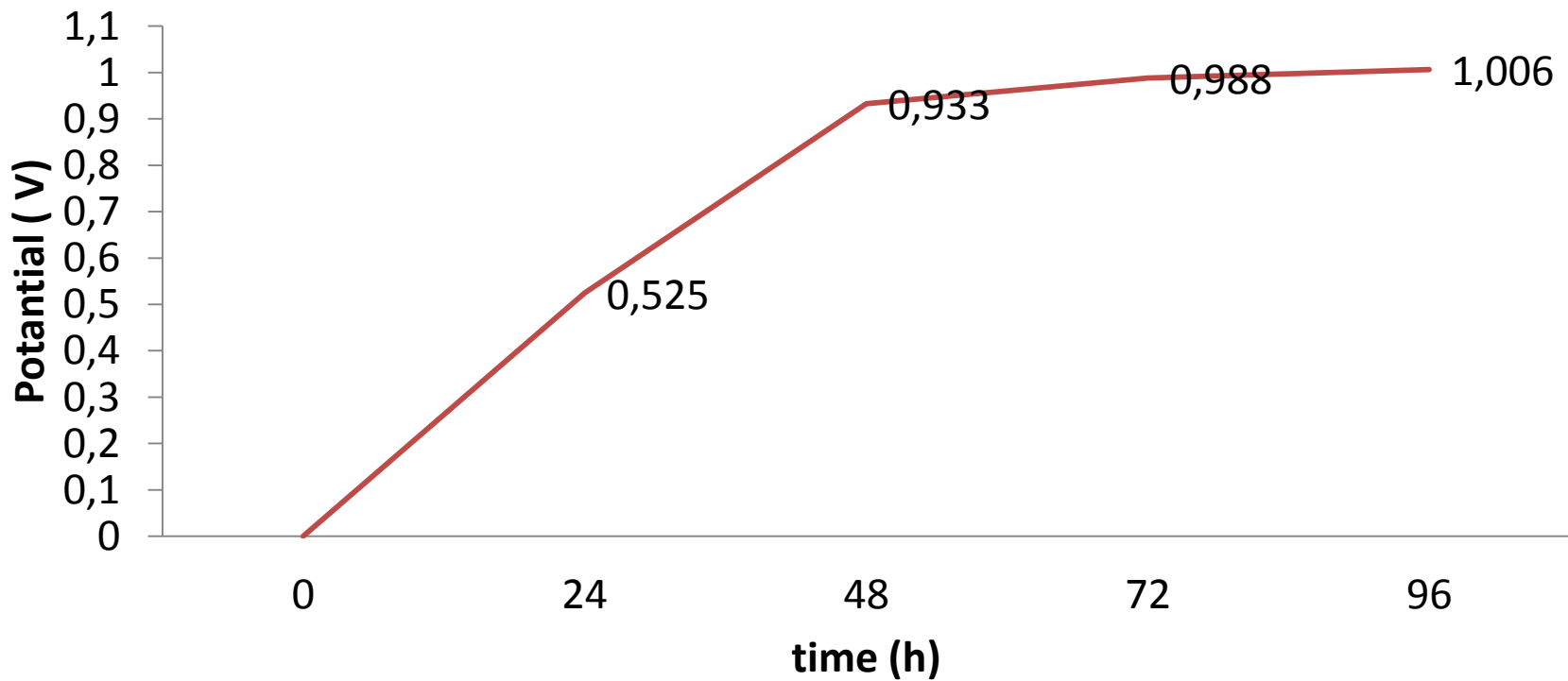


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- Results







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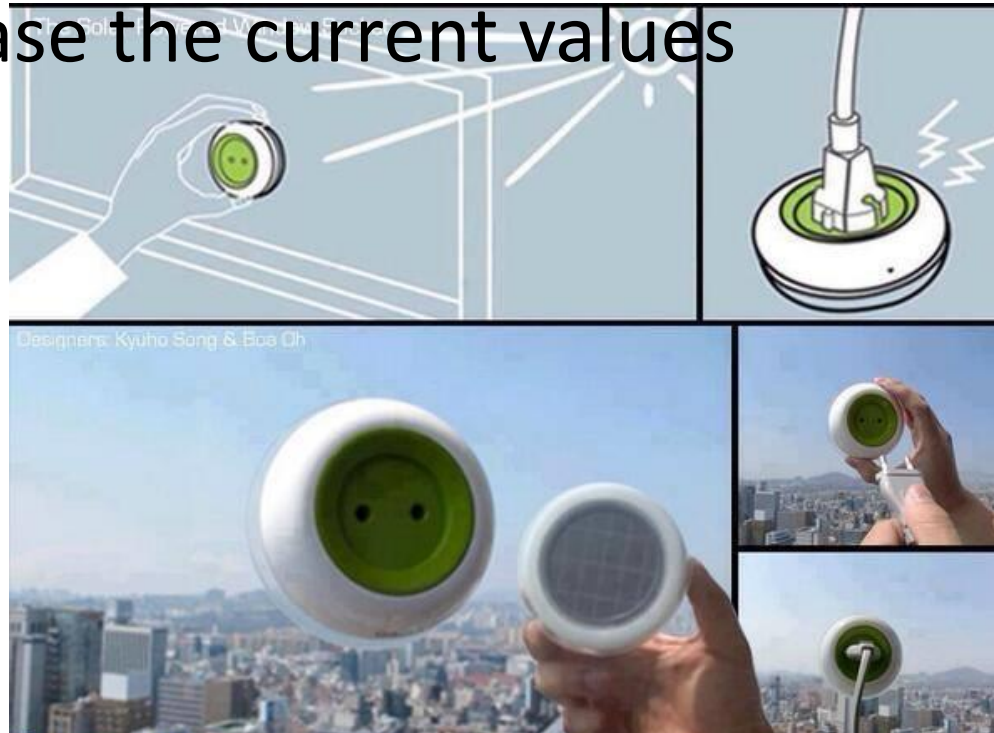
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- High anode potential (1 volt) but low electrogenic capacity. (80 μ A)
- 36.4 mA/m² current density (2,1 cm² cathodic surface)
- 0,07464 mW = 34 mW/m² Power density
- Pisciotta et al., (2010) have max 6 mW/m² power density with Cyanobacteria (Lyngbia)



- The optimization studies are continued to increase the current values





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- Thank you for your attention!!!

