

# Power Generation Through Double Chamber MFC Operation By Slurry Mixed With Different Substrates

Shikhi Shrivastava<sup>1</sup>, Dr.Hemlata Bundela<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>M.Tech Scholar, Energy Technology,  
Takshshila Institute of Engineering & Technology,  
Jabalpur, M P, India.

<sup>2</sup>Professor,  
Takshshila Institute of Engineering & Technology,  
Jabalpur, M P, India.

## Abstract:

Microbial fuel cell ( MFC ) represents a new method for electricity generation. Microbial fuel cells are devices that can use bacterial metabolism to produce an electrical current from a wide range organic substrates. This research explores the application of Double chamber MFC in generating electricity using different waste water mixed with slurry from Jabalpur. In order to obtain the aim of this research, a system of MFC with microbes has been used. Based on the result of different types of waste water samples with slurry, it found that the maximum voltage generated among all the three combinations is 434mV at day five by waste water of bread factory mixed with slurry. The potential difference generated by the MFC was measured using multimeter.

**Key Words** – MFC, Waste water.

## I INTRODUCTION

Recent rise in energy costs, rapidly dwindling crude oil supplies and concern over the negative effects of carbon emissions have reignited both public and private interest in finding cheap alternative renewable energy sources. Many “green” energy generating process rely on the metabolic activity of microbes to turn human waste products into usable energy. MFC is considered to be a promising sustainable technology to meet increasing energy needs, especially using wastewaters as substrates, which can generate electricity and accomplish wastewater treatment simultaneously, thus may offset the operational costs of wastewater treatment plant [1].

MFC can be best defined as a fuel cell where microbes act as catalyst in degrading the organic content to produce electricity. It is a device that straight away converts microbial metabolic or enzyme catalytic energy into electricity by using usual electrochemical technology [2]. Various types of the microbial fuel cell exists, differing majorly on the source of substrates, microbes used and mechanism of electron transfer to the anode. Based on mechanism of electron transfer to the anode, there

are two types of microbial fuel cell which are the mediator microbial fuel cell and the mediator-less microbial fuel cell.

Mediator-microbial fuel cells are microbial fuel cells which use a mediator to transfer electrons produced from the microbial metabolism of small chain carbohydrates to the anode [3]. This is necessary because most bacteria cannot transfer electrons directly to the anode [4]. Mediators like thionine, methyl blue, methyl viologen and humic acid tap into the electron transport chain and abstract electrons (becoming reduced in the process) and carry these electrons through the lipid membrane and the outer cell membrane [5],[6].

Mediator-less microbial fuel cells, on the other hand, use special microbes which possess the ability to donate electrons to the anode provided oxygen (a stronger electrophilic agent) is absent [4],[7]. There are variants of the mediatorless microbial fuel cell which differ with respect to the sources of nutrient and type of inoculum used.

In direct electron transfer, there are several microorganisms (Eg. *Shewanella putrefaciens*, *Geobacter sulfurreducens*, *G. metallireducens* and *Rhodospirillum rubrum*) that transfer electrons from inside the cell to extracellular acceptors via c-type cytochromes, biofilms and highly conductive pili (nanowires) [8]. These microorganisms have high Coulombic efficiency and can form biofilms on the anode surface that act as electron acceptors and transfer electrons directly to the anode resulting in the production of more energy [9] [10].

In indirect electron transfer, electrons from microbial carriers are transported onto the electrode surface either by a microorganism's (*Shewanella oneidensis*, *Geothrix fermentans*) own mediator which in turn facilitate extracellular electron transfer or by added mediators. The MFCs that use mediators as electron shuttles are called mediator MFCs. Mediators provide a platform for the microorganisms to generate electrochemically active reduced products. The reduced form of the mediator is cell permeable,

accept electrons from the electron carrier and transfer them onto the electrode surface [11]. Usually neutral red, thionine, methylene blue, anthraquinone-2, 6-disulfonate, phenazines and iron chelates are added to the reactor as redox mediators [12].

## II MATERIAL AND METHOD

### 2.1 MFC construction

#### 2.1.1 Electrode

Carbon electrode was used at both the ends of cathode and anode and tightly fixed with the containers containing medium, culture and buffer.

#### 2.1.2 Cathodic chamber

The cathode chamber of the MFC was made up of 2 liters plastic bottle filled with buffer solution.

#### 2.1.3 Anodic Chamber

The 2 liters sterilized plastic bottle is used for this purpose. The bottle is surface sterilized by washing with 70% ethyl alcohol and 1%  $\text{HgCl}_2$  solution followed by UV exposure for 15 minutes. Then the medium was filled in it. Methylene blue, waste water sample and bacteria was added to it.

#### 2.1.4 Salt bridge

The salt bridge was prepared by dissolving 3% agar in 1M KCl. The mixture was boiled for 2 minutes and casted in the PVC pipe. The salt bridge was properly sealed and kept in refrigerator for proper settling.

#### 2.1.5 Substrates

There are different types of substrates has been used. In my study, first substrates is collected from Waste water of bread factory Jabalpur, second is the waste water from poultry farm Jabalpur and third substrates is drain water has been used. It contains organic matter like starch, glucose, and sucrose which is used by bacteria for growth. Slurry is collected from Jabalpur and it has been mixed with all the three substrates.

#### 2.1.6 Mediator

Methylene blue is a redox indicators act as electron shuttles that are reduced by microorganisms and oxidized by the MFC electrodes thereby transporting the electrons produced via biological metabolism to the electrodes in a fuel cell.

#### 2.1.7 Circuit Assembly

Two chambers were internally connected by salt bridge and externally the circuit was connected with wires which were joined to the two electrodes at its two ends and to the multimeter by another two ends. The potential difference generated by the Fuel Cell was measured by using multimeter.

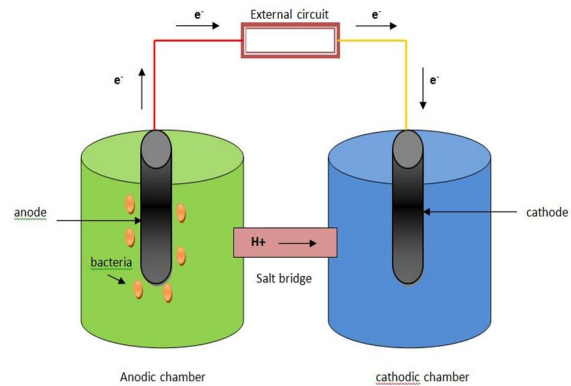


Figure-1 Schematic diagram of MFC

### 2.2 MFC Operation

This research intends to utilize the waste water to generate electricity in Double chamber Microbial Fuel Cell system. The micro organisms are used as biocatalyst. The bacteria will convert sugar components in the waste water into Carbon dioxide, where in the intermediate process will be released electron generating electricity in MFC system.

All the components of MFC are connected via salt bridge internally and externally with wires to the multimeter. The substrates (waste water) mixed with slurry was added in the anodic chamber. The anodic chamber was completely sealed to maintain anaerobic condition. The voltage generation was recorded at daily basis for bacterial isolate in presence of mediator. The MFC set up was kept at static conditions.

## III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Bread factory mixed with slurry

The voltage generation was recorded per day throughout the week for the waste water sample of bread factory mixed with slurry. There was a definite increase in the voltage till the day five and after that voltage has been decreased, as we can see from Table-1 and Figure-2. It was observed that for a whole week, the maximum potential 434 mV to generate electricity at day five and minimum potential 408 mV at day one.

Table-1: Maximum Voltage generated with Waste water of Bread factory and slurry.

days	Maximum voltage generated in (mV)
1	408
2	416
3	424
4	428
5	434
6	430
7	425

Figure-2: Graph representing voltage generated with Waste water of Bread factory and slurry with respect to time (days).

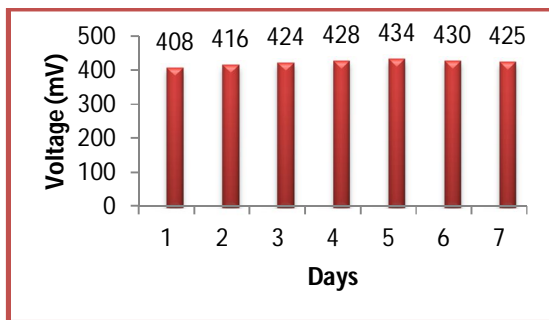
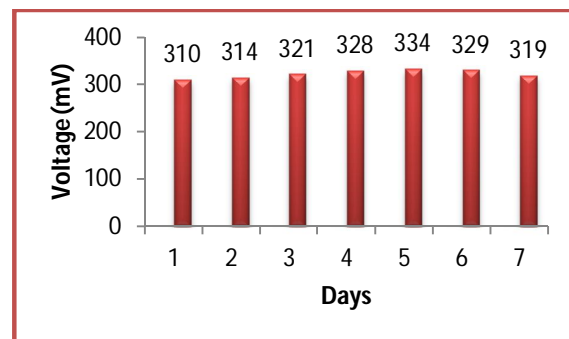


Table-2: Maximum Voltage generated with Waste water of Poultry farm and slurry.

Days	Maximum voltage generated in (mV)
1	310
2	314
3	321
4	328
5	334
6	329
7	319

Figure-3: Graph representing voltage generated with Waste water of Poultry farm waste and slurry with respect to time (days).



### 3.2 Poultry farm waste mixed with slurry

The voltage generation was recorded per day throughout the week for the waste water sample of poultry farm mixed with slurry. There was a definite increase in the voltage till the day five and after that voltage has been decreased, as we can see from Table-2 and Figure-3. It was observed that for a whole week, the maximum potential 334 mV to generate electricity at day five and minimum potential 310 mV at day one.

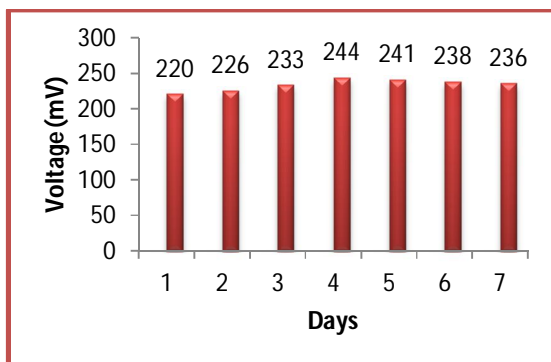
### 3.3 Drain water mixed with slurry

The voltage generation was recorded per day throughout the week for the sample of drain water mixed with slurry. There was a definite increase in the voltage till the day four and after that voltage has been decreased, as we can see from Table-3 and Figure-4. It was observed that for a whole week, the maximum potential 244 mV to generate electricity at day four and minimum potential 220 mV at day one.

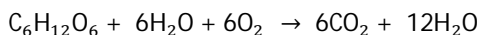
Table-3: Maximum Voltage generated with Drain water and slurry.

days	Maximum voltage generated in (mV)
1	220
2	226
3	233
4	244
5	241
6	238
7	236

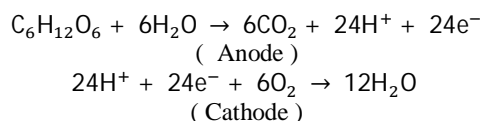
Figure-4: Graph representing voltage generated with Drain water and slurry with respect to time (days).



Microbial fuel cell is based upon the basic principle in which biochemical energy is converted into electrical energy. Consumption of organic substrate (e.g. glucose) by microorganism in aerobic condition produce CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O.



If the terminal electron acceptor oxygen is replaced by mediator then the electrons will be trapped by mediator, which will get reduced and transport to electrons to the electrode at anodic chamber. However when oxygen is not present (anaerobic condition) they produce carbon dioxide, protons and electrons as described below [13].



Based on the result, it was found that maximum voltage ( 434mV ) at day five was generated by the mixture of bread factory with slurry, maximum voltage ( 334mV ) at day five was generated by the mixture of poultry waste with slurry and maximum voltage ( 244mV ) at day four was generated by the mixture of drain water with slurry. The MFC was run up to one week and the voltage was recorded daily basis in the presence of mediator. Comparing above all the three results we got the maximum voltage generated is 434mV at day five.

#### IV CONCLUSION

Microorganisms that can combine the oxidation of organic biomass to electron transfer to electrodes put forward the self-sufficient systems that can successfully convert waste organic matter and reusable biomass into electricity. Oxidation of these newly rigid sources of organic carbon does not supply net carbon dioxide to the environment and unlike hydrogen fuel cells, there is no requirement for wide pre-handing out of the fuel or for costly catalysts. With the suitable optimization, microbial fuel cells might be able to power an extensive collection of broadly used procedure. Technology of Microbial Fuel Cell is one alternative of energy production using renewable resource.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] Rakesh Reddy N, Nirmal Raman K, Ajay Babu OK and Muralidharan A. Potential stage in wastewater treatment for generation of bioelectricity using MFC, Current Research Topics in Applied Microbiology and Microbial Biotechnology 1 322-326,2007.
- [2] Allen R.M., Bennetto H.P. Microbial fuel cells: electricity production from carbohydrates. Appl Biochem Biotechnol, 39-40:27-40,1993.
- [3] Logan, B.E, Hamelers, P., Rozendal, R., Schroder, U., Keller, I., Freuguia, S., Alterman, P., Verstraete, W. and Rabaey, K. Microbial Fuel Cells: Methodology and Technology. *Environmental Science and Technology*, Vol. 40: 5181 – 5192,2006.
- [4] Scholz, F., Mario, J., Chaudhuri, S.K. Bacterial Batteries. *Nature Biotechnology*. Vol. 21(10) pp 1151-1152,2003.
- [5] DiBucci, J. and Boland, T. Turning waste into wealth, the future of microbial fuel cells. Paper #1065, Conference Session #C5, Eleventh Annual Conference,

Swanson School of Engineering, University of Pittsburgh,2011.

- [6] Kim, J., Han, S., Oh, S. and Park, K. A Non-Pt Catalyst for Improved Oxygen Reduction Reaction in Microbial Fuel Cells. *Journal of the Korean Electrochemical Society*. Vol. 14 (2): 71 – 76,2011.
- [7] Mohan, V., Roghavalu, S., Srikanth, G. and Sarma, P. Bioelectricity production by mediatorless microbial fuel cells under acidophilic conditions using wastewater as substrate loading rate. *Current Science*. Vol. 92 (12) pp 1720 – 1726,2007.
- [8] Derek,R L. The microbe electric: conversion of organic matter into electricity. *Current opinion in Biotechnology* 19,564-571,2008.
- [9] Chaudhuri, S.K., and Lovley, D.R. Electricity generation by direct oxidation of glucose in mediatorless microbial fuel cells. *Nature biotechnology* 21, 1229-1232,2003.
- [10] Kim, H.J., Park, H.S., Hyun, M.S., Chang, I.S., Kim, M., and Kim, B.H. Amediatorless microbial fuel cell using a metal reducing bacterium, *Shewanella putrefaciens*. *Enzyme and Microbial Technology* 30, 145-152,2002.
- [11] Lovley, D.R. Bug juice: harvesting electricity with microorganisms. *Nat Rev Micro* 4, 497-508,2006.
- [12] Du, Z., Li, H., and Gu, T. A state of the art review on microbial fuel cells: A Promising technology for wastewater treatment and bioenergy. *Biotechnology Advances* 25, 464-482,2007.
- [13] Scott, K. and Murano, C. Microbial fuel cells utilizing carbohydrates. *Journal of Chemical Technology and Biotechnology*. Vol. 82 pp 92 – 100,2007.