

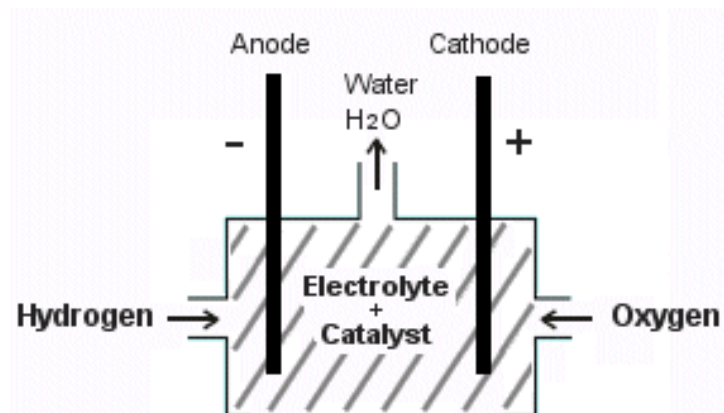
ME163 SENIOR DESIGN MICROBIAL FUEL CELLS

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What is an MFC?

- What is a fuel cell?
 - A device that converts the chemical energy from a fuel into electricity through a chemical reaction
 - Requires a constant supply of fuel and oxidizing agent



<http://hydroxene.net/images/fuel-cell.gif>

What is an MFC?

Microbial fuel cells (MFCs) use biological processes to generate power by converting chemical energy in organic compounds into electrical energy

What are they good for?

- Applications:

- Power source for low power devices
- Sensors
- Waste-water treatment
- Gastrobots

- Benefits:

- Energy can be derived from many different substrates
- No harmful byproducts
- Operate at neutral pH and room temp so harsh conditions are avoided



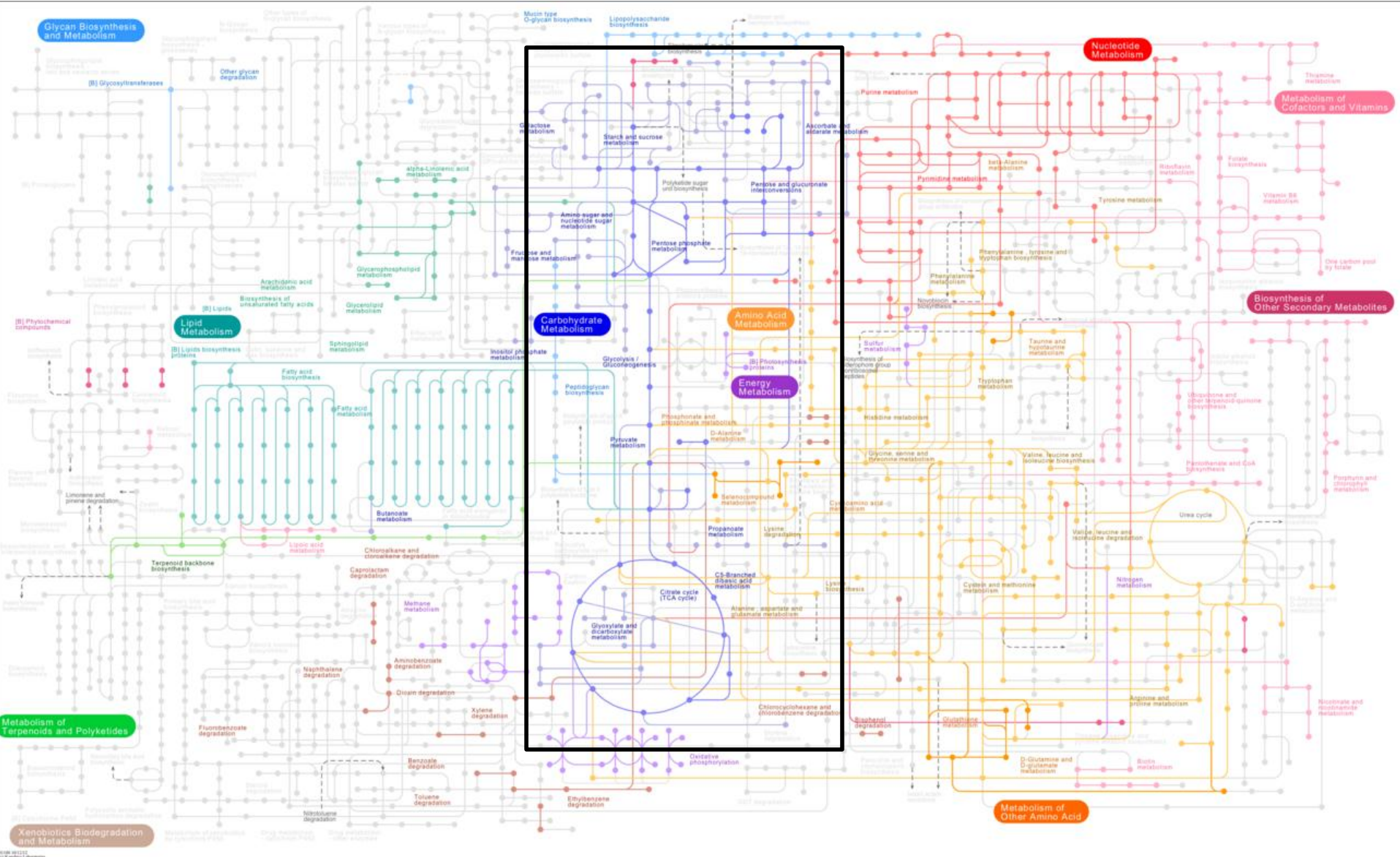
http://www.eng.usf.edu/~wilkinso/gastrobotics/index_files/image014.jpg

Microbial Metabolism

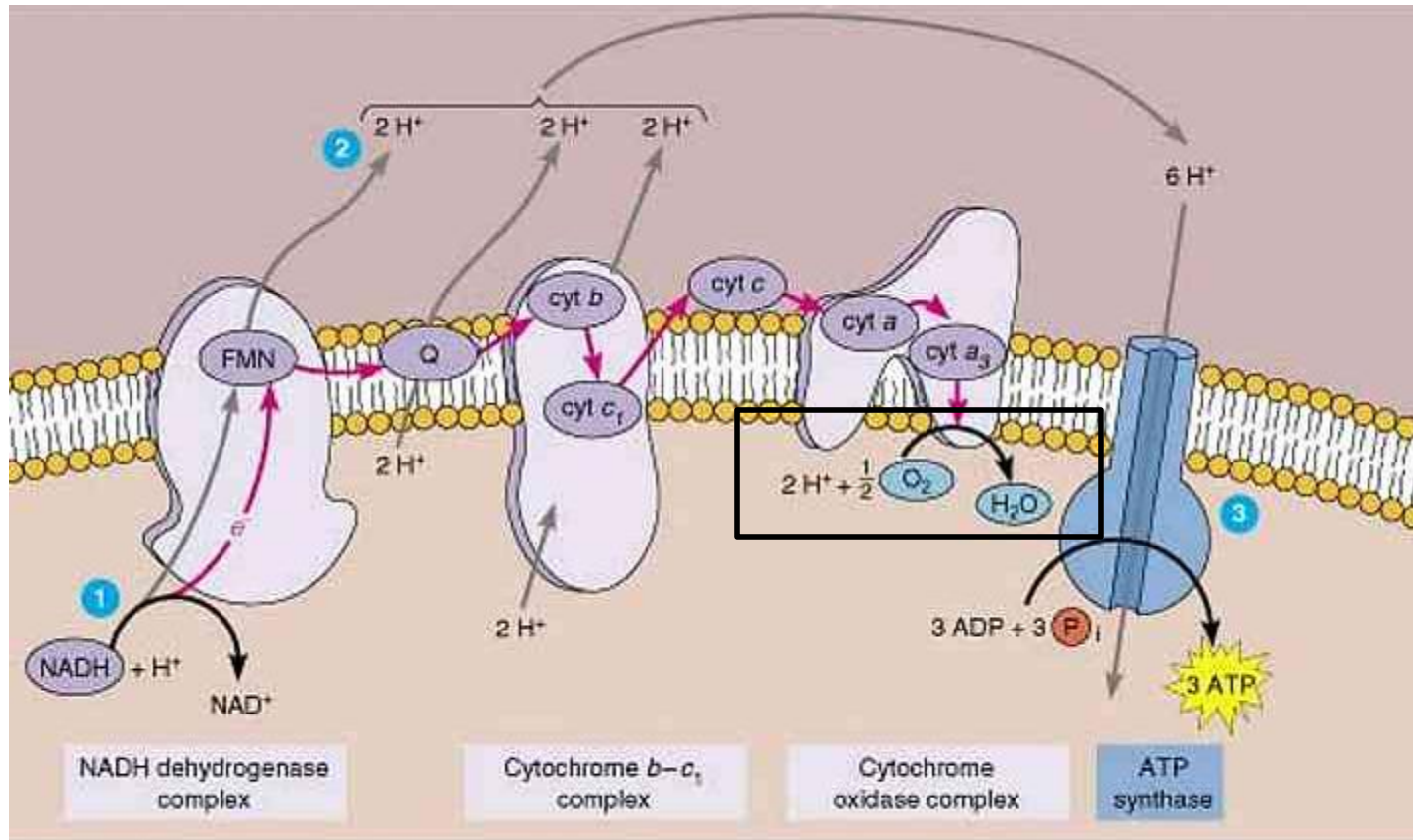
- Complex chain of reactions lead to the conversion of glucose to energy:



E. Coli Metabolic Pathways

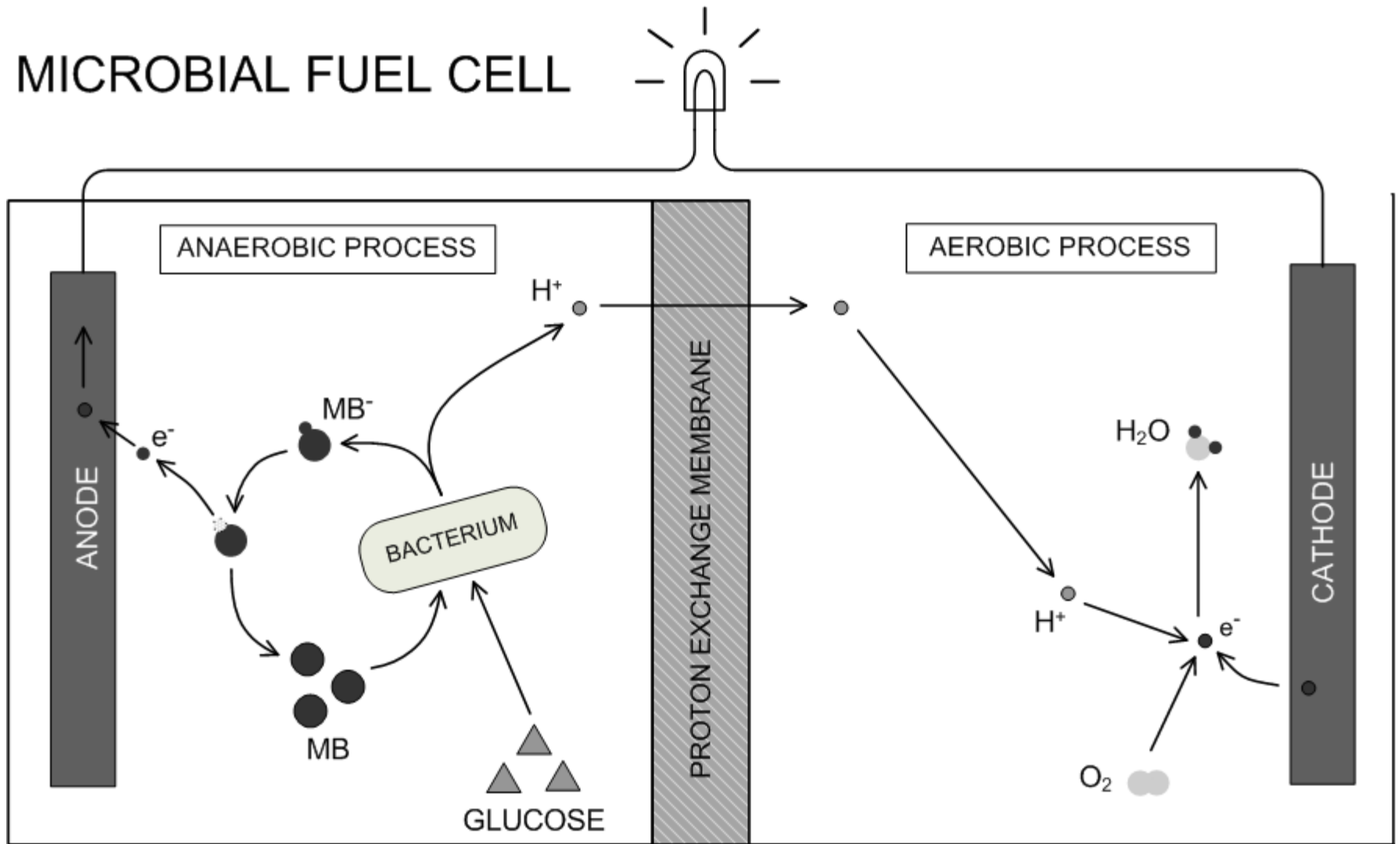


Electron Transport Chain



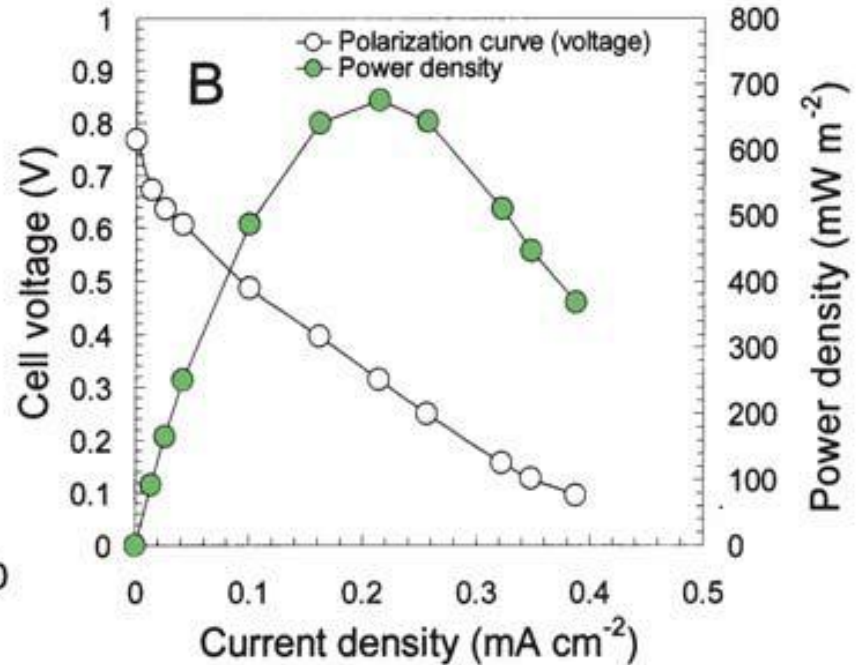
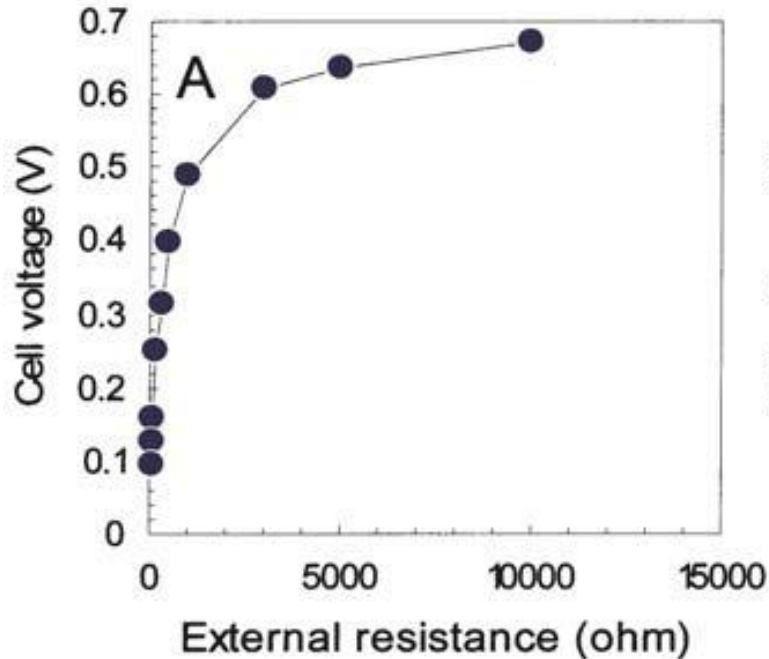
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MICROBIAL FUEL CELL

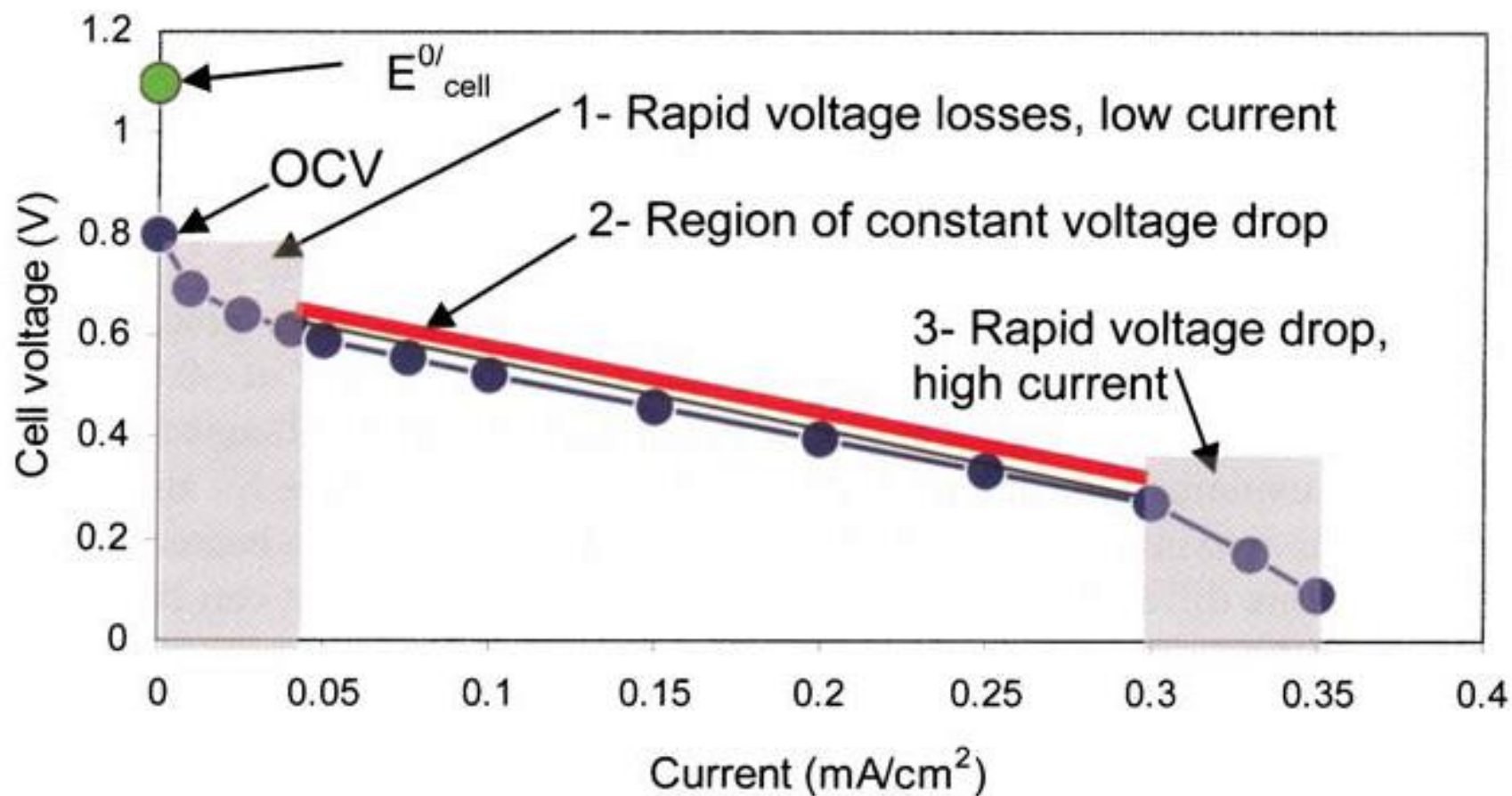


Characterization

- Goal: Maximize power density



Polarization Curves



Limitations

1. Poorly understanding of biological mechanisms
2. Research lacks uniform standard procedures or characterization methods
3. Materials can be costly
4. Power densities are too low for most applications

Project Goals

1. Open-Source Educational Kit

- Designed for high school students
- Multidisciplinary
- Accompanied with procedures, labs and challenges

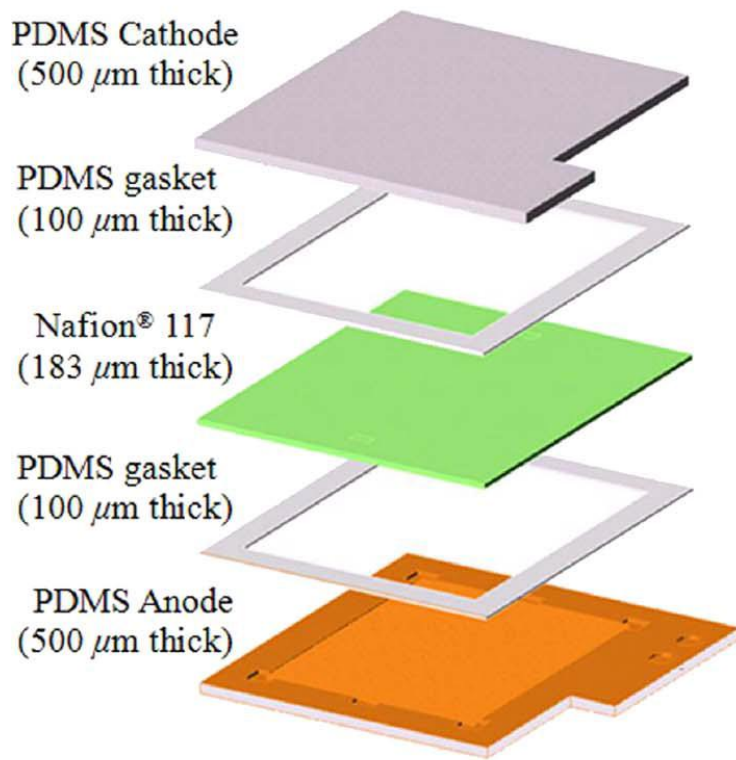
2. Implantable μ MFC

- Application of MFCs
- Based on a previous design
- Focus on manufacturing processes rather than biocompatibility

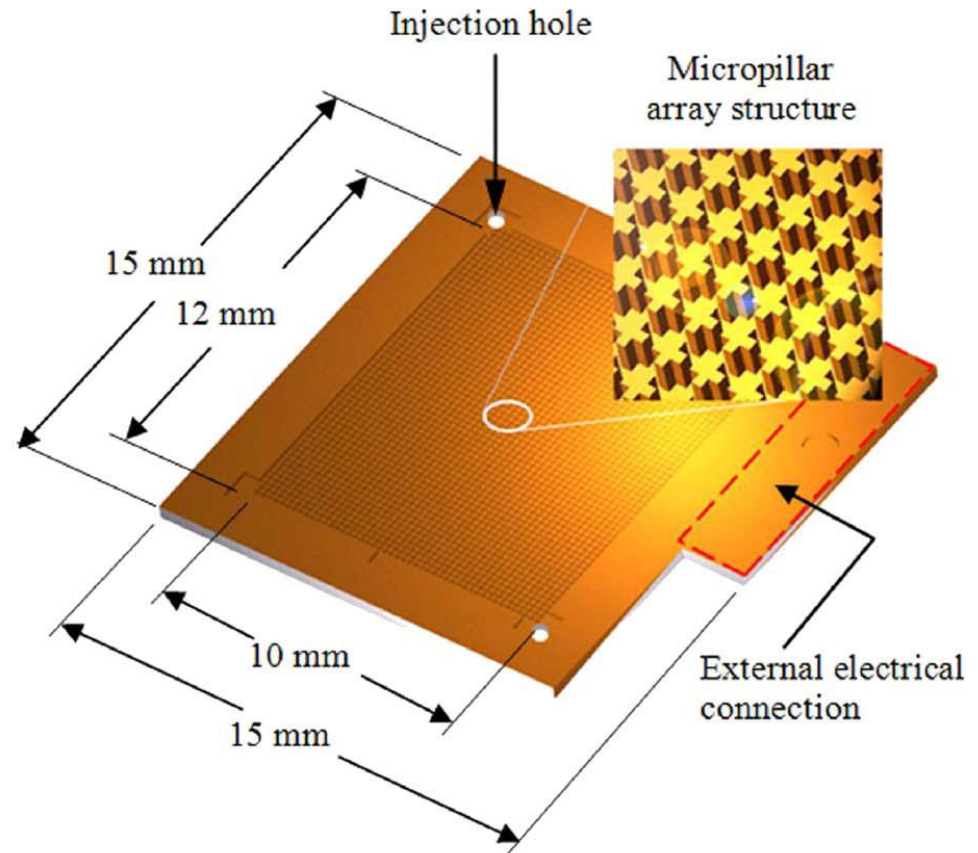
Educational MFC Kit

- Design for safety, simplicity, reusability, cost
- Microbe: Yeast
- Mediator Molecule: Methylene Blue
- Interchangeable electrodes:
 - Carbon Foam
 - Carbon Fabric
 - Graphite

μ MFC



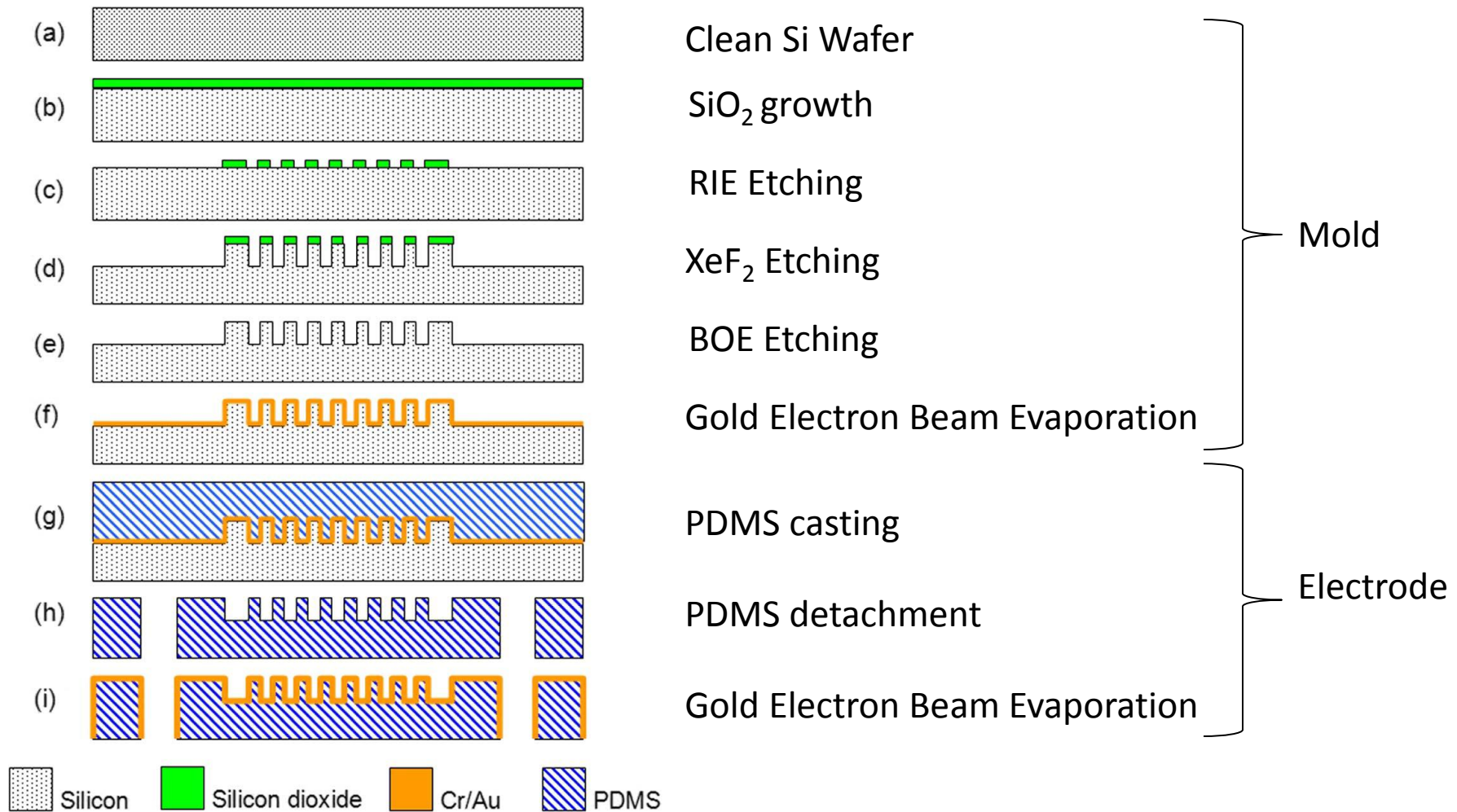
(a)



(b)

Image from Siu et al. 2008

μ MFC Manufacturing



Manufacturing Simplifications

- Laser cut PDMS mold out of plastic
- Raster micropilli structure into the mold

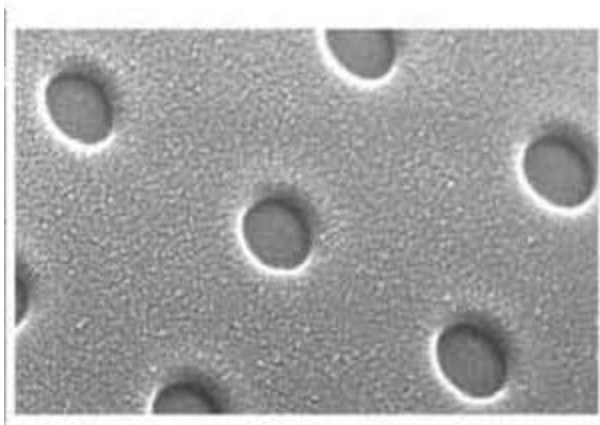
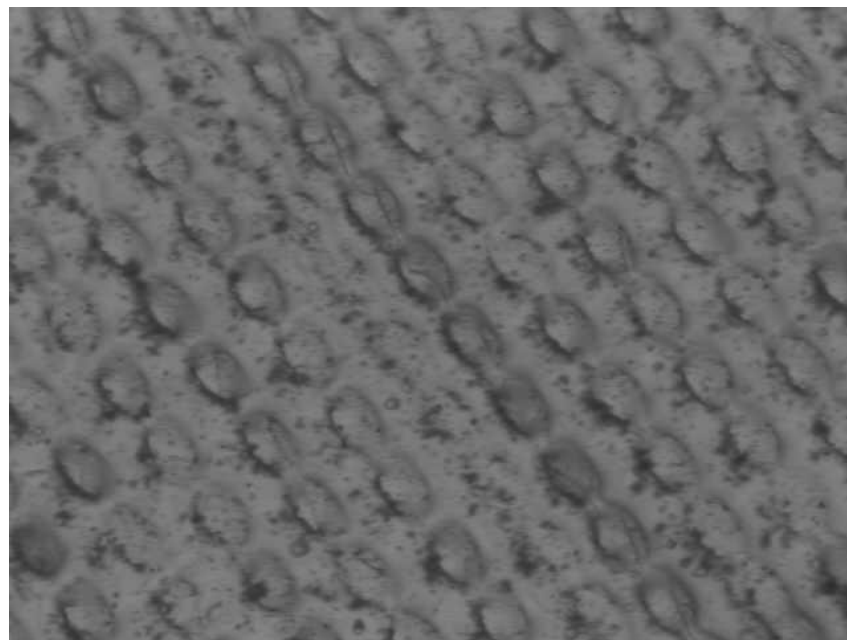


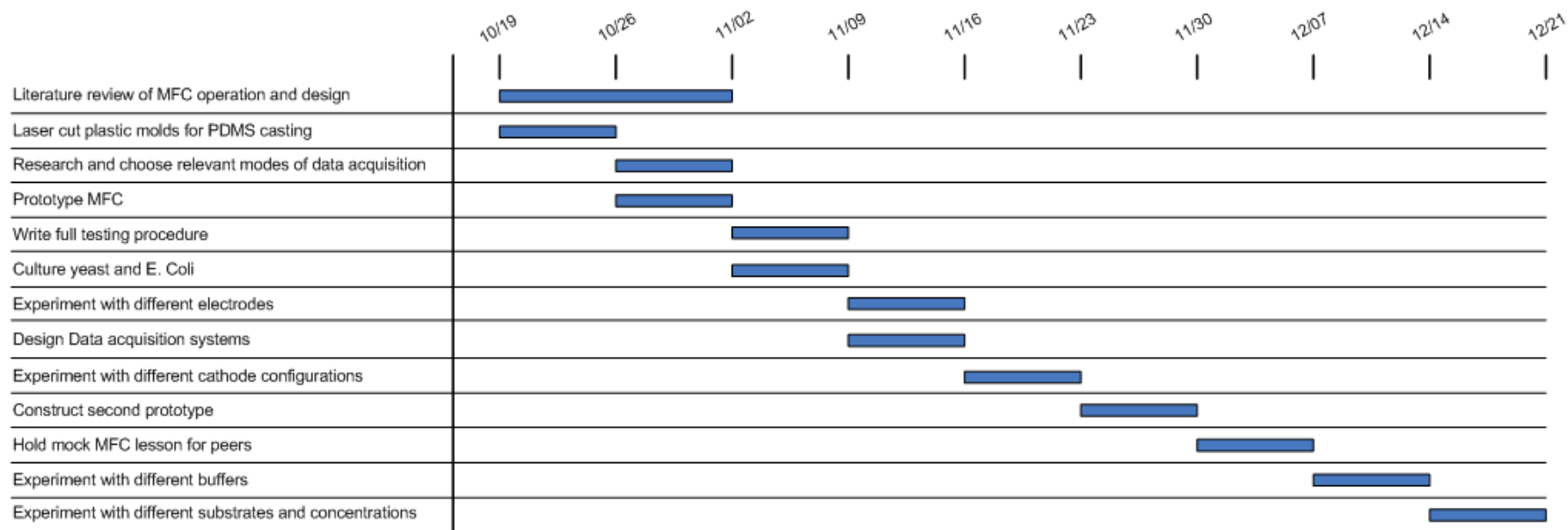
Image from Qin et al. 2010



Challenges

- Create micropilli by:
 - Focusing laser better
 - Experimenting with different materials
 - Using microabrasion/sandpaper
 - Create bigger features
- Quantify surface area, visible surface areas, surface roughness

Gantt Chart



Thanks!

We'd like to thank our advisors, Prof. Cumberbatch, Prof. Kymissis, and Prof. Lima for their guidance. We'd also like to thank David Tan for helping us with the laser cutter, and Dionne Lutz for her expertise in the Kanbar Lab. Finally we'd like to thank all of our friends who have given us their input and suggestions on our senior project.

References

- Logan, B. E. *“Microbial Fuel Cells.”* Wiley, 2008.
- Siu C., Chiao M. *“A Microfabricated PDMS Microbial Fuel Cell.”* *Journal of Microelectromechanical Systems*; Vol. 17, No. 6. December 2008.
- Qin D., Xia Y., Whitesides G.M. *“Soft lithography for micro and nanoscale patterning.”* *Nature Protocols*; Vol. 5, No. 3, 2012.

Specs for μ MFC (from Siu et al. 2008)

- Power Density = 4 mW/m²
- Volumetric Power = 2 W/m³
- Max Current Density = 300 mA/m²
- Max Open Circuit Voltage = 500mV