

Identification and Validation of Various Factors and Purposes Targeted for Microbial Fuel Cell Development with Reliability Analysis

Manasi P. Deore

Assistant professor, Dept. of Electrical Engineering, JSPM's Bhivrabai Sawant Institute of Technology and Research, Wagholi, Pune, Maharashtra, India – 412207

Abstract - The latest raises in the price of energy, primarily carbon-based fuels, combined with global issues related to CO₂ emissions, have led in main attempts to enhance the uptake of option energy resources. Nevertheless, much less work offers been spent in trying to make sure that the energy that is definitely available to people and also to sector can be not really lost and is utilized as effectively as feasible. Energy use proceeds to rise and with it the emissions of CO₂. Energy effectiveness strategies possess been used across industries. Efficiency benefits and energy make use of per produced device have got dropped, especially in relation to the industry. In this paper we determined the various factors and purposes of proposed research which can be useful for future direction in microbial fuel cell development

Key Words: Microbial fuel cell, renewable energy, reliability test, statistical analysis

1. INTRODUCTION

Microbial fuel cell (MFC) is a structure in which usually the natural and organic specimens are biologically oxidized by microorganisms, which in turn pass on electrons to the anode. All these electrons pass to the cathode all the way through an exterior load up to build an electrical power or specifically current. One particular positive aspect of applying MFC is the metabolic multiplicity of the bacteria which allows by using numerous substrates for electrical power generation. Plant microbial fuel cells (PMFCs) symbolize a growing technological know-how for ecofriendly and green way of bio-electrical energy generation by managing the photosynthetic capability of plants [1, 2]. In a PMFC, plants use sun rays and as well, CO₂ to generated food by using the well-noted procedure of the natural photosynthesis. A part of this generated food is not really utilized by the plants and then is passed with the aid of the root exudates into the ground.

Close to grow origins, electrochemically energetic bacteria's weakening these low molecular weight substances released by the plants and in becomes generates co₂ dioxide, protons and electrons. PMFC technology offers the potential to become a resource of option bio-energy in the long term, which is green, clean, green and lasting and at a much lower cost than any additional type of bio-energy. The model contains hourly dispatch of all technology for a complete 12 months for each nation in European countries. In each model operate, the quantity of renewable energy and the level of CO₂ taxes are set exogenously, while the cost-optimal structure of energy era, transformation, transmission and

storage space technologies and the related CO₂ emissions are determined. The degree to which greenhouse gas emissions can end up being mitigated is usually found to be extremely dependent on the blend of generator and their functional capacity elements. It is definitely anticipated that the results of demand response on electricity use can decrease need on fossil fuel-based electrical power generation. Nevertheless, the expected minimization of GHG emissions can be discovered to reliant on the quantity and effectiveness of fossil fuel generators, and specifically on the capability element at which they run. Consequently, if a electrical generator is certainly pressured to make use of much less effective fossil fuel power era techniques, it will lead to higher GHG emissions.

Load profiles are indispensable in the decision-making process of power transmitting and distribution companies. Increasing levels of customer-side green generation and electric powered transport will modify the nature of fill information significantly [3]. Traditional methods relying on traditional data will not end up being suitable for modeling the significantly complex power networks of the upcoming. Apart from this, electricity from fuel based thermal power offers little potential of becoming cheaper any more as learning provides gone on for long and opportunities are generally tired. Instead, with increasing rates of fossil fuel intake, costs are likely to enhance due to reference scarcity. With raising standard of living, the power plants getting more expensive because of to societal demand of improved protection and reduced pollution. When depending on non-renewable energy supply, successful economic development would raise prices and make further financial advancement more challenging.

Weight users are essential in the decision producing procedure of power transmission and distribution businesses. Raising amounts of customer-side renewable era and electric transportation will alter the character of insert single profiles considerably [3]. Traditional strategies relying on historical data will not really be ideal for modeling the more and more complicated power systems of the future. Aside from this, electrical power from fuel centered thermal power has small potential of becoming cheaper anymore as learning offers eliminated on for lengthy and possibilities are largely exhausted. Rather, with increasing prices of fossil fuel consumption, costs tend to increase due to useful resource scarcity. With raising regular of living, the power plants getting more costly because of to social demand of improved basic safety and decreased pollution. When depending on nonrenewable energy supply, effective economic development would increase prices and make additional financial advancement more tough.

1. EXISTING RESEARCH APPROACHES

Single-chamber, air-cathode MFCs typically created higher power densities than aqueous catholyte MFCs and prevented energy insight for the cathode response. To better understand the bacterial areas that developed in single-chamber air-cathode MFCs fed cellulose, writer analyzed the adjustments in the bacterial range in an MFC given cellulose over period [4]. Microbial fuel cells (MFCs) got received great interest worldwide because of their potential in recovering electric energy from waste materials and inexhaustible biomass. Regrettably, the problems of attaining the high power, specifically in actual examples, continued to be a bottleneck for their useful applications [5]. Another story feature of this research is situated in a new mathematical model to analyze the bio-anode procedure of nitrate monitoring. It exposed that lower capacitance of the bio-anode in O-MFC was the main factor to the improved sensitivity of the gadget [6]. A new style of microbial fuel cellular material (MFC) fueled with undiluted urine was exhibited to become an effective power resource for decentralized areas but acquired just been examined under managed lab circumstances [7].

Microbial fuel cell (MFC) was an innovative environmental and energy program that transformed organic wastewater into electrical energy. For useful execution of MFC as a wastewater treatment procedure, a amount of restrictions needed to end up being conquer [8]. This review analyzed the mixture of photoelectric cells (PEC) and microbial fuel cellular material (MFC), which includes photosynthetic MFCs. It was found in a number of researches that photo anodes and photocathode could be well mixed with electrogenic and photo-electrogenic microbes [9].

Microbial fuel cells (MFCs) had been growing as a flexible alternative energy technology. This was especially due to the multidimensional applications of this eco-friendly technology. The technology relied on the electro active bacteria, popularly known as exaelectrons, to concurrently generate electrical power and deal with wastewater [10]. In the present function, a book dual anode sediment microbial fuel cell (DA-SMFC) was designed and built with a industrial nitric acid-activated co₂ experienced arranged at sediment-water user interface, and its electric power generation overall performance and antibacterial system were looked into [11].

Alternative power from sediment microbial fuel cellular material (SMFCs) had been prospected to use and also to run low power devices like remote control sensor etc., in the region where procedure of low power products was required in regular human being existence [12]. Microbial fuel cell was designed using plastic material storage containers, graphite electrodes, sodium link and domestic waste materials drinking water. Microorganisms from the household waste water were recognized using regular microbiological methods. The comparison evaluation of voltage density of the fuel cells demonstrated that the piled waste materials drinking water microbial fuel cellular material got the highest voltage density (0.072v/meters²) in comparison to others [13]. Microbial Gas Cellular material (MFCs) had been the encouraging gadgets which could produce electricity by

anaerobic fermentation of organic/ inorganic matter from very easily digested biomass to complicated wastewater using microbes as biocatalysts. MFC technology acquired been discovered as a potential technology for electrical power era and concomitant wastewater treatment [14].

Stage alter materials as a thermal energy storage space moderate experienced been broadly integrated in various technologies like sun air flow/water heating system, buildings, and desalination for effective make use of and administration of fluctuating solar power energy. Heat and heat energy requirements determined the selection of a suitable stage change material for its software in numerous executive systems [15]. Underwater Wi-Fi systems required to transfer at higher data rate for sea search. Presently, huge protection was accomplished by acoustic sensor systems with low data price, high price, high latency, high power usage, and unfavorable effect on sea mammals [16].

Improved catalytic current and lower charge transfer level of resistance were noticed during linear sweep voltammetry (LSV) and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) for MFC with Move/PTFE revised anode as in comparison to MFC using unmodified anode. Therefore, GO/PTFE customized co₂ experienced anode with *Chaetoceros* pre-treated combined anaerobic sludge as inoculum could become utilized in MFC to improve the power gathered by this gadget while concurrently providing effective treatment to wastewater [17]. Genetic anatomist demonstrated guarantee to modulate the properties of the peptide building prevents, protein nanowires and current-harvesting biofilms for different applications. This minireview talked about what was known about the pilus materials properties and reactions they catalyze and how this info could end up being controlled in nanotechnology, bioremediation and bioenergy applications [18]. This analysis targeted to measure power density produced by sediment microbial fuel cellular material (SMFCs) by different anode placement and wastewater focus [19].

The latest weather transformed contract in Paris highlights the essential to strongly decarbonize the energy economic climate and created new technology, specifically for the generation of electric energy that had been eco clean. This problem could just be resolved by a multi-pronged strategy to research and education of the following era of researchers and technicians because well as knowledgeable general public discourse [20]. Writer examined the feasibility of a story, hydrogen fuel cell electric powered generator to offer power with zero sound and emissions for variety floor centered applications. The comprehensive evaluation demonstrated that the new, hydrogen fuel cell electric electrical generator would become able of conference the clean power requirements for home and commercial structures which includes solitary family members homes and light industrial organizations under an array of geographic and weather circumstances [21].

2. RESEARCH FEASIBILITY STUDY

Before proceeding with final conclusion, it is necessary to test the feasibility of proposed research. Hence, we

conducted hypothesis testing for proposed problem domain. For this we identified sample size as discussed below.

2.1 Research Hypothesis

The general rule is a sample size of 30 would allow us an adequate observation to take the benefits of the Central limit Theorem, i.e. at $n = 30$, we start to see the bell shape curve if the data is normally distributed. However, generally the determination of sample size turns on two facts: known population and unknown population. But, we will use Yamane Strategy for data sampling. For proposed research we will use data of Maharashtra state.

H1: Renewable energy sources will be important element to handle carbon foot printing in future.

H0: Renewable energy sources will not be important element to handle carbon foot printing in future.

H2: Microbial fuel cell can be efficient solution for waste management, reduction of carbon foot printing and energy generation.

H0: Microbial fuel cell cannot be efficient solution for waste management, reduction of carbon foot printing and energy generation.

H3: Clean energy policy development will be necessary for future energy planning.

H0: Clean energy policy development will not be necessary for future energy planning.

Reliability analysis signifies the dependability of various factors of research using on Cronbach's Alpha. It worth to be able to calculate the average set of questions utilized for gaining data for proposed research. This helps us to provide the end result of feasibility study. The questionnaire from 30 respondents i.e. 10% of total respondents (300) is shortlisted to test the reliability. Following table 1 shows the details.

Table -1: Research Factors and Purposes Reliability Test Results.

Factors / Purpose	Alpha	N
Information of Microbial Fuel Cell	.778	30
Importance of renewable energy generation	.822	30
Need of clean energy for future	.854	30
Need of new clean energy research	.848	30
Environmental impact of carbon foot printing	.735	30
Global environment and impact on energy resources	.805	30
Need of Microbial fuel cell performance enhancement	.754	30
Identification of energy limited sources and focus on invention for alternative energy generation	.738	30
Performance of non-conventional energy resources	.721	30

Identification of fuel cell dimensions	.812	30
Merits and demerits of alternative energy sources	.878	30
Policy implications of renewable energy source	.779	30
Availability of fossil fuels and demerits	.774	30

The results should be between 0 and 1. The recommended value must be greater than 0.70. As shown in the table 1 above, alpha values on the are higher than 0.7 and hence we can conclude that the research reliability for mentioned factors as well as purposes are good.

3. CONCLUSION

Seeking an energy source alternative to the traditional fossil energy prominent era is broadly considered as the recommended policy alternative to swiftly decrease the emission space without diminishing due to the imperatives of minimizing expansion shortage. Alternative solutions not just offer a low carbon improvement of energy source reliability, yet also possess other essential rewards like enhancing direct access to energy solutions, elevating the standard of comfortably and amounts of career of the regional people, minimizing carbon dioxide, bettering overall health, guaranteeing ecofriendly development of the distant areas in a nation and so on. It is analyzed by the way of reliability test that the proposed research is beneficial for global energy solution and also for rural electrification. Various factors and purposes of research are analyzed and tested to proceed with future development focus of development of efficient microbial fuel cell.

REFERENCES

- [1] Chiranjeevi, P., et al. "Plant-Microbial Fuel Cell Technology." Microbial Electrochemical Technology. Elsevier, 2019. 549-564.
- [2] Kabutey, Felix Tetteh, et al. "An overview of plant microbial fuel cells (PMFCs): Configurations and applications." Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews 110 (2019): 402-414.
- [3] Mohamed, Wan Ahmad Najmi Wan, et al. "Effect of dynamic load on the temperature profiles and cooling response time of a proton exchange membrane fuel cell." Journal of the Energy Institute 91.3 (2018): 349-357.
- [4] Toczyłowska-Mamińska, Renata, et al. "Evolving Microbial Communities in Cellulose-Fed Microbial Fuel Cell." Energies 11.1 (2018): 124.
- [5] Wang, Ruiwen, et al. "FeS₂ Nanoparticles Decorated Graphene as Microbial-Fuel-Cell Anode Achieving High Power Density." Advanced Materials 30.22 (2018): 1800618.
- [6] Wang, Donglin, et al. "Open external circuit for microbial fuel cell sensor to monitor the nitrate in aquatic environment." Biosensors and Bioelectronics 111 (2018): 97-101.
- [7] Hassan, Muhammad, et al. "Power generation and pollutants removal from landfill leachate in microbial fuel cell: Variation and influence of anodic

- microbiomes." *Bioresource technology* 247 (2018): 434-442.
- [8] Nam, Taehui, et al. "Improved structures of stainless steel current collector increase power generation of microbial fuel cells by decreasing cathodic charge transfer impedance." *Environmental Engineering Research* 23.4 (2018): 383-389.
- [9] Fischer, Fabian. "Photoelectrode, photovoltaic and photosynthetic microbial fuel cells." *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* 90 (2018): 16-27.
- [10] Kumar, Ravinder, et al. "Microbial fuel cell is emerging as a versatile technology: a review on its possible applications, challenges and strategies to improve the performances." *International Journal of Energy Research* 42.2 (2018): 369-394.
- [11] Yang, Qinzhen, et al. "Sediment Microbial Fuel Cell with Double-Anode Arrangement for Enhanced Oxygen Reduction Reaction." *International Journal Of Electrochemical Science* 13.3 (2018): 2817-2828.
- [12] Bose, Debajyoti, et al. "Analysis of Sediment-Microbial Fuel Cell Power Production in Series and Parallel Configurations." *Nature Environment and Pollution Technology* 17.1 (2018): 311-314.
- [13] Nwosu, Chisomaga, Sylvester Peter Antai, and Dominic Reuben Tiku. "Potentials of Mixed and Axenic Microbial Fuel Cells for Electricity Generation." *International Journal of Electrical and Electronics Research* 6.1 (2018): 53-65.
- [14] Bhargavi, G., V. Venu, and S. Renganathan. "Microbial fuel cells: recent developments in design and materials." *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*. Vol. 330. No. 1. IOP Publishing, 2018.
- [15] Mukherjee, Debanjan. "A Review Study on the Thermo Physical Properties and Storage Applications of Phase Change Materials." *World Scientific News* 98 (2018): 185-198.
- [16] Saeed, Nasir, et al. "Energy harvesting hybrid acoustic-optical underwater wireless sensor networks localization." *Sensors* 18.1 (2018): 51.
- [17] Rajesh, P. P., Md T. Noori, and M. M. Ghangrekar. "Graphene Oxide/Polytetrafluoroethylene Composite Anode and Chaetoceros pre-Treated Anodic Inoculum Enhancing Performance of Microbial Fuel Cell." *Journal of Clean Energy Technologies* 6.3 (2018).
- [18] Reguera, Gemma. "Harnessing the power of microbial nanowires." *Microbial biotechnology* (2018).
- [19] Rinaldi, W., and R. F. Rahmi. "Tofu wastewater treatment by sediment microbial fuel cells." *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*. Vol. 334. No. 1. IOP Publishing, 2018.
- [20] Nowotny, Janusz, et al. "Towards global sustainability: Education on environmentally clean energy technologies." *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* 81 (2018): 2541-2551.
- [21] Stern, Alvin G. "A new sustainable hydrogen clean energy paradigm." *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy* 43.9 (2018): 4244-4255.