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**EFFECT OF DIFFERENT YEAST EXTRACT
CONCENTRATION IN MEMBRANE-LESS MICROBIAL
FUEL CELL (ML-MFC) FOR ELECTRICITY GENERATION
USING FOOD WASTE AS SUBSTRATE**

by

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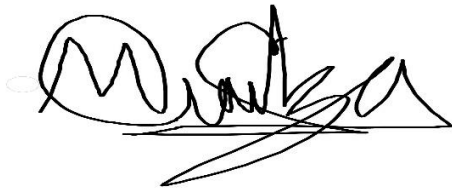
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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mohammad Mirza Bin Mohammad Faizal', written over a horizontal line.

Mohammad Mirza Bin Mohammad Faizal
June 2020

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
DECLARATION BY AUTHOR	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xiii
ABSTRAK	xiv
ABSTRACT	xv
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Research background	1
1.2 Problem statement	2
1.3 Research objectives	3
1.4 Scope of work	4
1.5 Thesis organization	5
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Energy generation	6
2.1.1 Renewable energy	7
2.2 Microbial Fuel Cell (MFC)	8
2.2.1 Type of MFC	9
2.3 Electrogenic microbes in MFC	12
2.3.1 Algae	13
2.3.2 Bacteria	13

2.4	Fermentation substrate for electricity generation by	15
	microorganism	16
2.4.1	Acetate	17
2.4.2	Glucose	17
2.4.3	Lignocellulosic biomass	17
2.4.4	Activated sludge	18
2.4.5	Food waste	
2.5	Factor affecting the performance of MFC	19
2.5.1	Yeast extract	19
2.5.2	Peptone	
2.5.3	Glucose	
2.6	Polarization curve	19
CHAPTER 3 MATERIALS AND METHODS		
3.1	Equipments and Chemicals	20
3.1.1	List of chemicals	20
3.1.2	List of equipment	21
3.2	Research methodology flow chart	22
3.3	Sample collection	22
3.4	MFC configuration	23
3.5	Preparation of inoculum	24
3.6	Optimization of electricity generation using one-factor-at-one-	24
	time (OFAT)	
3.6.1	Effect of yeast extract concentration (3 level situation)	24

3.7 Analytical method	24
3.7.1 Determination of micronutrients and trace elements	24
3.7.1 a) Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS)	25
3.7.1 b) ICP-OES Method	26
3.7.2 Determination of macronutrients	26
3.7.3 Determination of substrate degradation efficiency (SDE)	26
3.7.4 Determination of electricity generation	26
3.7.5 Determination of biomass	27
3.7.5 a) Specific growth rate of the electrogenic bacteria	27
3.7.5 b) Doubling time of the electrogenic bacteria	28

CHAPTER 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Proximate analysis of food waste	29
4.2 Preliminary study on growth kinetic of different strains of electrogenic bacteria in batch culture	31
4.3 Effect of yeast concentration on electrogenic bacteria growth in the membrane-less microbial fuel cell.	33
4.4 Optimization of electrogenic bacterial biomass and electricity generation	35
4.4.1 Effect of yeast extract concentration on voltage generation and substrate degradation efficiency in the ML-MFC	38
4.4.2 Voltage generation and biomass	

4.5 ML-MFC performance	40
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CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

5.1 Conclusion	45
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5.2 Recommendations	45
---------------------	----

REFERENCES	46
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APPENDIX	51
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LIST OF TABLES

	Caption	Page
Table 2.1	World energy generation trend	6
Table 2.2	Various substrates used in microbial fuel cells (MFCs) and the maximum electrical current produced	14
Table 2.3	The elements in yeast extract-peptone-glucose (YPG) media and its functions	18
Table 3.1	List of chemicals	20
Table 3.2	List of equipment used and information	21
Table 4.1	Composition of elements in food waste	30
Table 4.2	Comparison specific growth rate and doubling time for the electrogenic strains	33
Table 4.3	The absorbance and biomass readings for each strain with time	33
Table 4.4	Electrical voltage generation and COD removal	38
Table 4.5	Power density of membrane-less microbial fuel cell (ML-MFC) at different resistance.	43

LIST OF FIGURES

	Caption	Page
Figure 2.1	Malaysia power generation fuel source	7
Figure 2.2	Single-chambered MFC	9
Figure 2.3	Double-chambered MFC	10
Figure 2.4	Tubular membrane MFC	10
Figure 2.5	The stacked MFC	11
Figure 2.6	Flat-Plate MFC	12
Figure 2.7	Algae used in MFC	13
Figure 2.8	The amount of food waste generated in Malaysia	17
Figure 3.1	Flowchart of project	22
Figure 3.2	The construction of ML-MFC	23
Figure 4.1	The flowchart of the food waste.	30
Figure 4.2	Electrogenic bacteria growth profile in batch culture.	32
Figure 4.3	Electrogenic bacteria growth profiling in membrane-less microbial fuel cell (ML-MFC).	35
Figure 4.4	Trend of voltage production against time	37
Figure 4.5	COD profile for three membrane-less microbial fuel cells (ML-MFCs) (5, 10 and 15 g/L).	39
Figure 4.6	Biomass and voltage profile in 15 g/L yeast extract membrane-less microbial fuel cell (ML-MFC).	40
Figure 4.7	Biomass and COD profile in 15 g/L yeast extract membrane-less microbial fuel cell (ML-MFC).	41
Figure 4.8	Power density at difference resistance	42

LIST OF SYMBOLS

Caption

° C

Celsius

%

Percent

**LIST OF
ABBREVIATIONS**

Abbreviation	Definition
MFC	Microbial Fuel Cell
ML-MFC	Membrane-less Microbial Fuel Cell
SDE	Substrate degradation effeciency
EB	Electrogenic bacteria
COD	Chemical oxygen demand
AAS	Atomic Absorption Spectrometry
YE	Yeast extract
W	Watt
TWh	terawatt hour
kWh	kilowatt hour
kg/m ³	kilogram per metre cube
mg	milligram
h	Hour
mg/l	milligram/litre
mW	milliwatt
mV	millivolt
min	minutes
ml	millilitres

KESAN PERBEZAAN KEPEKATAN EKSTRAK YIS DALAM SEL BAHAN BAKAR MIKROORGANISMA TANPA MEMBRAN UNTUK PENJANAAN TENAGA MENGGUNAKAN SISA MAKANAN SEBAGAI SUBSTRAT

Abstrak

Tenaga elektrik adalah tenaga asas dan penting dalam kehidupan seharian kita dan masih terdapat 14 % daripada populasi dunia masih tidak dapat akses untuk tenaga elektrik. Selain itu, 45 % komposisi sisa buangan yang dihasilkan adalah sisa makanan. Dengan itu, sel bahan bakar mikrobial (MFC) menjadi satu solusi atas keupayaannya untuk merawat sisa makanan dan menghasilkan tenaga elektrik. Kajian ini dijalankan untuk menggunakan sisa makanan yang diambil daripada E-Idaman, Kedah, untuk penghasilan tenaga elektrik dengan memfokuskan kesan perbezaan tahap ekstrak yis di dalam tanpa membran sel bahan bakar mikrobial (ML-MFC). Kultus bakteria elektrogenik yang bertindak sebagai penggerak penghasilan tenaga elektrik diambil daripada tanpa membran sel bahan bakar mikrobial (ML-MFC) yang berfungsi sebelum ini. Analisis terhadap sisa makanan dijalankan dan menunjukkan bahawa karbon mempunyai komposisi tertinggi dengan 30.02%. Berdasarkan kajian awal yang membandingkan tiga jenis strain bakteria elektrogenik yang akan digunakan di dalam tanpa membran sel bahan bakar mikrobial (ML-MFC), *Bacillus subtilis* sp. menunjukkan kadar tumbesaran spesifik, μ , (0.117 gL⁻¹/h) dan masa gandaan, *T_d*, (5.93 h) yang paling tinggi. Keupayaan tanpa membran sel bahan bakar mikrobial (ML-MFC) dinilai dengan menggunakan satu-faktor-pada-satu-masa (OFAT). Voltan (820 mV) dan ketumpatan kuasa (9576.14 mW/m²) tertinggi telah diperolehi dari 5 g/L ekstrak yis tanpa membran sel bahan bakar mikrobial (ML-MFC). Keefisienan penurunan substrat (12.3%), pengurangan COD (99 mg/L) dan biojisim (44.32 mg/L) tertinggi diperolehi daripada 15 g/L tanpa membran sel bahan bakar mikrobial (ML-MFC). Ini menunjukkan kepekatan ekstrak yis dan sisa makanan memberi kesan terhadap keupayaan tanpa membran sel bahan bakar mikrobial (ML-MFC).

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT YEAST CONCENTRATION IN MEMBRANE-LESS MICROBIAL FUEL CELL (ML-MFC) FOR POWER GENERATION USING FOOD WASTE AS SUBSTRATE

Abstract

Electricity is the basic energy in our daily life and there are about 14 % of global population that did not get the access to electricity. Furthermore, 45 % of the main composition of waste that produced daily is food waste. As a result, microbial fuel cell (MFC) become the solution as it has the potential for food waste treatment and electricity power generation. This study is being conducted to utilize the food waste that collected from E-Idaman, Kedah, to generate energy while focusing the effect of different yeast extract level in a membrane-less microbial fuel cell (ML-MFC). The electrogenic bacterial culture that acted as a catalyst for electricity power generation was isolated from previous working ML-MFC. The proximate analysis of food waste revealed that carbon has the highest composition with 30.02 %. From the preliminary study that compared three different strains of electrogenic bacteria to introduced in the ML-MFC, *Bacillus subtilis* sp. showed the highest specific growth rate, μ , (0.117 gL⁻¹/h) and doubling time, *T_d*, (5.93 h). The performance of the ML-MFC was evaluated using one-factor-at-a-time (OFAT) method. The highest voltage generation (820 mV) and power density (9576.14 mW/m²) were obtained in 5 g/L yeast extract concentration ML-MFC. The highest substrate degradation efficiency (12.3 %), COD removal (99 mg/L) and biomass (44.32 mg/L) were in 15 g/L yeast extract concentration ML-MFC. It showed that the yeast extract concentration and food waste affect the performance of ML-MFC.