Lakhveer Singh · Vipin Chandra Kalia Editors

Waste Biomass Management – A Holistic Approach

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Waste Biomass Management – A Holistic Approach

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Contents

Anaerobic Digestion	1
Using Pretreatment and Enzymatic Saccharification Technologies to Produce Fermentable Sugars from Agricultural Wastes Caoxing Huang, Ben Jeuck, and Qiang Yong	15
Various Sludge Pretreatments: Their Impact on Biogas Generation J. Rajesh Banu and S. Kavitha	39
Hydrolysis of Lignocellulosic Biomass for Recovering Hemicellulose: State of the Art	73
Latent Potential of Microalgal Biomass: Research Efforts and Challenges Pau Loke Show, Arumugasamy Senthil Kumar, Sue Wen Siow, Siti Sabariah Din, Vidya Sundaram, and Kulandai Arockia Rajesh Packiam	107
Treatment of Dye Wastewater for Water Reuse Using Membrane Bioreactor and Biofouling Control Muhammad Faisal Siddiqui, Lakhveer Singh, and Zularisam Ab Wahid	121
Economic and Market Value of Biogas Technology Abu Yousuf, Maksudur Rahman Khan, Domenico Pirozzi, Zularisam Ab Wahid, and Samson Mekbib Atnaw	137
Biomass Gasification	159
Activated Carbon from Renewable Sources: Thermochemical Conversion and Activation of Biomass and Carbon Residues from Biomass Gasification Davide Bergna, Henrik Romar, Sari Tuomikoski, Hanna Runtti, Teija Kangas, Pekka Tynjälä, and Ulla Lassi	187

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Pyrolysis of Biomass Dooshyantsingh Oochit, Anurita Selvarajoo, and Senthil Kumar Arumugasamy	215
Liquefaction of Biomass for Bio-oil Products	231
Intensified Synthesis of Bioethanol from Sustainable Biomass Saurabh M. Joshi and Parag R. Gogate	251
Current Approaches in Producing Oil and Biodiesel from Microalgal Biomass	289
Intensified Synthesis of Biodiesel from Sustainable Raw Materials Using Enzymatic Approach Preeti B. Subhedar and Parag R. Gogate	311
An Integrated Approach for Efficient Energy Recovery Production from Livestock and Agro-Industrial Wastes	339
Microbial Fuel Cells: Types and Applications	367
Index	385

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Microbial Fuel Cells: Types and Applications

Ravinder Kumar, Lakhveer Singh, and A.W. Zularisam

Abstract Microbial fuel cells (MFCs) are bioelectrochemical devices that convert the chemical energy present in organic or inorganic compounds into electric current by using microorganisms as the catalysts. MFCs are of different types; however, the basic designs used in the laboratories for its applications include double-chamber MFC, single-chamber MFC, upflow MFC and stacked MFC. Moreover, some other designs have also been used for the studies. The type of electrode materials and proton exchange membrane (PEM) used in MFCs has most significant role for its outcomes for different applications such as bioelectricity generation, wastewater treatment, bioremediation of toxic compounds, biohydrogen production and biosensors. Furthermore, MFCs are operated at the optimized parameters such as thermophilic temperatures, neutral pH, etc. to obtain more significant results for respective application. This chapter explores the various types of MFCs, the operational parameters to improve its performance and the most studied applications of the MFCs.

Keywords Microbial fuel cells • Catalysts • Wastewater treatment • Bioelectricity generation • Biosensors • Proton exchange membrane

1 Introduction

The microbial fuel cell (MFC) technology is one of the most attractive technologies at present for renewable energy production and simultaneous wastewater treatment. MFCs are the bioelectrochemical devices that utilize microorganisms as the biocatalysts to convert the chemical energy present in organic or inorganic compounds into electric current (Aelterman et al. 2006; Bermek et al. 2014; Kumar et al. 2016). A typical double-chamber MFC is made up of two chambers, i.e. the anode and the cathode. Usually a proton exchange membrane (PEM) is placed between these two chambers that allows the protons produced at the anode to pass

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