**Modeling ATP Rheostat and ATP Synthase Mechanisms shows ATP Life Extension in Synthetic Cells**

In synthetic cell protein synthesis, a common limiting factor is the energy supply for transcription and translation. By studying computational and mathematical models of various ATP regeneration mechanisms in synthetic cells, we aim to propose experimental methods for ATP life extension. We use available software tools to study particular models. These allow us to develop and study mass action models by implementing simple chemical reaction networks. Our simulations show that the rheostat pathway is able to extend lifetime of ATP up to about 60 hours. The ATP synthase model can also lengthen the lifetime of ATP to various times depending on the implemented proton gradient mechanism. To ensure prolonged cell free protein synthesis, either the ATP rheostat or ATP synthase mechanism can be developed. In the future, it will be useful to perform wet-lab experiments in order to compare our model to data.