

Assignment in

Machine Learning

Machine learning Model for AI-Driven Bioremediation: Optimizing Microbial Degradation of Organic Pollutants in Soil and Water

Submitted By

Nirai Anbu 21BCE0965

K. Tarun 21BCE3082

N.Anish Balaji 21BCE3885

1. Introduction

Bioremediation is a natural process that uses microbial activity to break down organic pollutants in the environment, transforming them into less harmful substances. This project leverages artificial intelligence (AI) to optimize the bioremediation process, ensuring effective and efficient degradation of organic pollutants in soil and water. The focus is on using AI to monitor conditions, predict pollutant levels, and provide insights that enhance microbial degradation.

2. Project Scope and Functionalities

The project integrates microbiology, environmental engineering, data science, and synthetic biology to create a comprehensive system that can effectively and efficiently degrade organic pollutants, making it a promising approach to address environmental contamination challenges.

1. Microbial Identification and Selection:

The system identifies and selects optimal microbial strains based on their capacity to degrade specific organic pollutants. These microbes are chosen from a diverse set of bacteria, fungi, and other microorganisms that exhibit high degradative abilities. This selection process involves screening various microbial strains from contaminated environments and laboratory culture collections to identify those with the highest degradation potential. Advanced molecular techniques, such as metagenomics and 16S rRNA sequencing, are used to characterize and select the most promising strains.

2. Pollutant Profiling:

The project involves the identification and profiling of organic pollutants present in contaminated soil and water samples. This profiling helps in understanding the type and concentration of pollutants, which in turn determines the best microbial candidates for degradation. Analytical techniques such as gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) and high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) are used to accurately identify and quantify pollutants.

3. Bioreactor Optimization:

The system includes a bioreactor setup that allows for controlled experiments to optimize environmental conditions, such as temperature, pH, nutrient levels, and oxygen supply, which are crucial for maximizing microbial degradation efficiency. The bioreactors are equipped with sensors and control systems to maintain optimal conditions and collect data in real-time. Different bioreactor configurations, such as batch, fed-batch, and continuous flow, are evaluated to determine the most effective setup for pollutant degradation.

4. Enzyme Analysis and Enhancement:

The project examines the enzymes involved in the degradation pathways of selected microbes. Enzyme activity is analysed, and strategies are implemented to enhance their catalytic efficiency through genetic engineering or cofactor addition. Enzyme assays are conducted to measure the activity of key enzymes, and techniques such as site-directed mutagenesis and directed evolution are used to improve enzyme performance. The goal is to boost the rate of pollutant breakdown and expand the range of compounds that can be degraded.

5. Field Application and Monitoring:

The optimized microbial consortia are tested in real-world scenarios. Soil and water samples are inoculated with the selected microbial strains, and the degradation progress is monitored through regular sampling and pollutant quantification using chromatographic and spectroscopic techniques. Portable field kits and remote sensing technologies are employed for on-site monitoring, providing real-time feedback on pollutant levels and microbial activity.

6. Data Collection and Machine Learning Integration:

Data regarding environmental conditions, pollutant concentrations, and microbial activity are collected over time. A machine learning model is used to predict optimal conditions for microbial activity and guide adjustments in real-time to improve degradation outcomes. The machine learning models are trained using historical data to identify patterns and predict the most effective operational parameters. Techniques such as regression analysis, clustering, and neural networks are employed to optimize the degradation process dynamically.

7. Community Interactions:

The project takes into account microbial community interactions, as different microbial species may work synergistically to degrade complex pollutants. The system models these interactions to develop a balanced microbial consortium capable of handling a diverse range of pollutants. Co-culture experiments are conducted to evaluate the interactions between different microbial species, and microbial community dynamics are monitored using techniques such as fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) and next-generation sequencing (NGS).

8. Toxicity Assessment:

The toxicity of both pollutants and their degradation by-products is continuously assessed to ensure that the microbial degradation process results in non-toxic end-products, making the treated soil and water safe for the environment. Ecotoxicological assays, such as tests on aquatic organisms and plants, are conducted to evaluate the impact of the degradation process. Additionally, advanced chemical analysis is used to identify any harmful by-products formed during degradation.

9. Scalable Implementation:

Strategies are being developed to scale the process from laboratory to field-level applications, with the goal of ensuring the degradation process is effective across different environmental conditions and pollutant concentrations. Pilot-scale field trials are conducted to evaluate the scalability of the microbial degradation approach. Factors such as microbial inoculum delivery methods, nutrient amendments, and environmental variability are considered to ensure successful large-scale implementation.

10. Nutrient and Electron Donor Supplementation:

To enhance microbial activity, nutrient supplementation is provided when necessary. This includes adding sources of nitrogen, phosphorus, and trace elements to support microbial growth. Additionally, electron donors or acceptors are supplied to stimulate the specific metabolic pathways involved in pollutant degradation, depending on whether the process is aerobic or anaerobic.

11. Genetic Engineering and Synthetic Biology:

Genetic engineering tools are used to enhance the pollutant-degrading capabilities of selected microbial strains. Synthetic biology approaches are applied to construct engineered microbial consortia with tailored properties, such as improved degradation rates and resistance to toxic pollutants. Plasmid-based expression systems and CRISPR-Cas9 technology are employed to introduce and regulate genes involved in pollutant degradation.

12. Bio stimulation and Bioaugmentation:

The project utilizes bio stimulation and bioaugmentation strategies to enhance pollutant degradation. Bio stimulation involves modifying environmental conditions to stimulate the growth of indigenous pollutant-degrading microbes, while bioaugmentation involves adding selected microbial strains to contaminated sites to boost degradation rates. These strategies are tailored based on the pollutant type and site characteristics.

13. Mathematical Modelling and Process Simulation:

Mathematical models are developed to simulate the microbial degradation process under various environmental conditions. These models help in understanding the kinetics of pollutant degradation and predicting the outcomes of field applications. Process simulation tools are used to optimize operational parameters and design large-scale bioremediation systems.

The project integrates microbiology, environmental engineering, data science, and synthetic biology to create a comprehensive system that can effectively and efficiently degrade organic pollutants, making it a promising approach to address environmental contamination challenges.

3. Observation and Additional Functionalities

Observation

Pollution from organic chemicals such as pesticides, herbicides, and industrial waste is a significant threat to soil and water quality, affecting both the environment and human health. Traditional remediation methods are often slow, costly, or inefficient. The existing approaches may also fail to address complex and diverse contamination scenarios. There is a need for a more adaptive and efficient solution that can handle different pollutants while ensuring minimal environmental disruption. The goal is to overcome these challenges by integrating AI with bioremediation, which will enhance the degradation process and provide continuous monitoring and control.

Possible Additional Functionality

Data Collection and Machine Learning Integration:

Data regarding environmental conditions, pollutant concentrations, and microbial activity are collected over time. A machine learning model is used to predict optimal conditions for microbial activity and guide adjustments in real-time to improve degradation outcomes. The machine learning models are trained using historical data to identify patterns and predict the most effective operational parameters. Techniques such as regression analysis, clustering, and neural networks are employed to optimize the degradation process dynamically.

Additional Machine Learning Functionalities:

- **Reinforcement Learning:** Implementing reinforcement learning to dynamically adjust operational parameters, such as nutrient supply, temperature, and pH, based on real-time feedback to maximize degradation efficiency.
- **Transfer Learning:** Leveraging pre-trained models from similar pollutant degradation projects to reduce the need for extensive data collection and speed up model training for new pollutant types.
- **Predictive Analytics:** Using machine learning to forecast potential issues, such as microbial population decline or pollutant rebound, allowing for preemptive corrective actions.
- **Explainable AI (XAI):** Incorporating XAI to better understand how the model makes decisions, enabling researchers to fine-tune parameters more effectively and improve trust in the model's predictions.
- **Anomaly Detection:** Developing models to detect anomalies in microbial activity or environmental conditions, allowing for quick identification and mitigation of issues that could hinder the degradation process.
- **Graph-Based Machine Learning:** Applying graph-based models to understand and optimize microbial community interactions, predicting synergistic or antagonistic relationships among microbes to design more effective consortia.
- **Deep Learning for Image Analysis:** Utilizing deep learning for analyzing images of microbial cultures, biofilms, and soil samples to monitor microbial health and pollutant degradation visually.

4. Solution Overview

The proposed solution involves using AI-driven models to enhance the natural process of bioremediation. By integrating AI with microbial technologies, we can achieve efficient pollutant degradation in various environments. Sensors will collect data on key environmental parameters (e.g., pollutant levels, pH, temperature, and moisture), which will be fed into AI algorithms to predict pollutant behaviour and optimize conditions for microbial activity. The system will adaptively respond to changes in the environment, ensuring continuous and efficient bioremediation.

Data Collection and Management

Data collection is carried out through IoT sensors that gather information on soil and water quality, including pH, temperature, moisture, and pollutant concentrations. The data is transmitted to a central cloud-based database for storage and analysis. Data management practices ensure that the data remains accurate, secure, and accessible for analytics and decision-making.

Generate the Raw data with 10,000 Samples

Code

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# Generating a sample dataset with 10,000 rows and 7 variables after preprocessing
np.random.seed(42)

# Variables:

# 1. pH Level (range: 4.0 - 9.0)
# 2. Temperature (Celsius, range: 5 - 40)
# 3. Moisture Content (% range: 10 - 100)
# 4. Pollutant Concentration (mg/L, range: 0 - 500)
# 5. Microbial Population Density (CFU/mL, range: 10^3 - 10^9)
# 6. Nutrient Level (mg/L, range: 0 - 100)
# 7. Predicted Pollutant Degradation Efficiency (% range: 0 - 100)

# Creating data dictionary
data = {
    "pH_Level": np.round(np.random.uniform(4.0, 9.0, 10000), 2),
    "Temperature_C": np.round(np.random.uniform(5, 40, 10000), 1),
    "Moisture_Content_%": np.round(np.random.uniform(10, 100, 10000), 1),
    "Pollutant_Concentration_mg_L": np.round(np.random.uniform(0, 500, 10000), 2),
    "Microbial_Population_Density_CFU_mL": np.round(np.random.uniform(1e3, 1e9, 10000)),
    "Nutrient_Level_mg_L": np.round(np.random.uniform(0, 100, 10000), 1),
    "Predicted_Degradation_Efficiency_%": np.round(np.random.uniform(0, 100, 10000), 1),
}

# Creating DataFrame
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
```

```
# Displaying the first few rows of the dataframe
```

```
print(df.head())
```

```
# Optionally, visualize the data using histograms
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
# Plotting histograms for each variable
```

```
df.hist(bins=50, figsize=(15, 10))
```

```
plt.tight_layout()
```

```
plt.show()
```

Output

This code will display only first few rows of the data as shown below

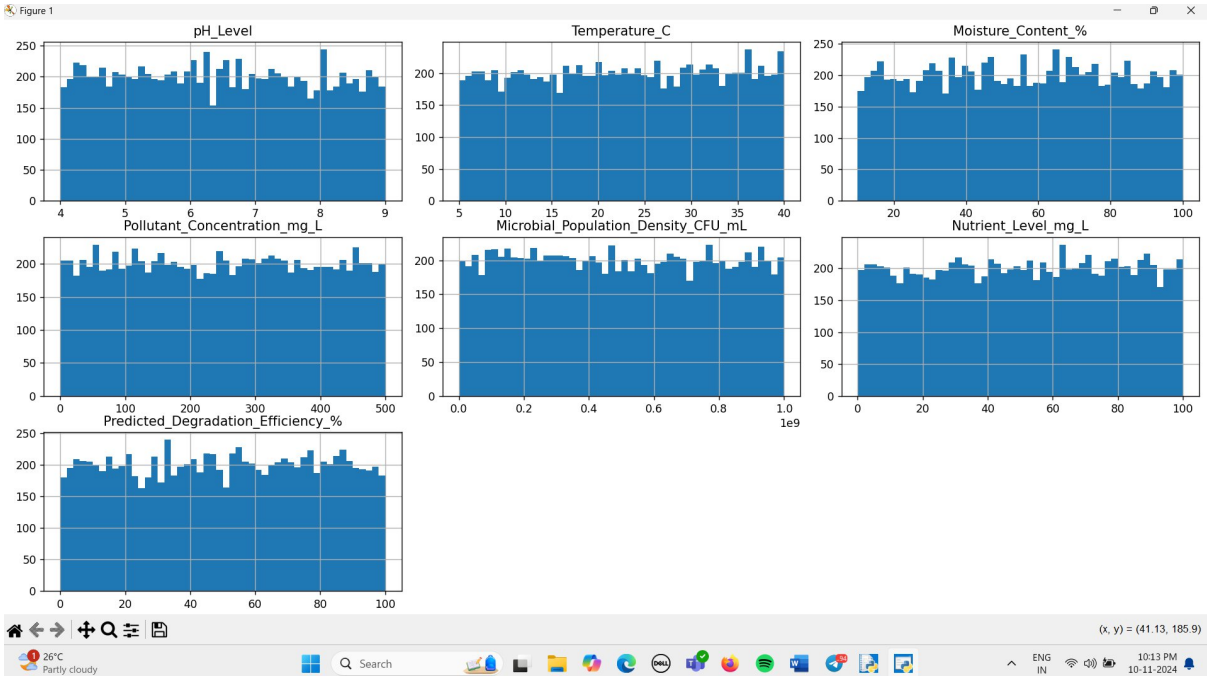
```
>>> ===== RESTART: D:/NiraiAnbu/Machine-Learn-Preprocess-raw-data-generate.py =====
      pH_Level    ... Predicted_Degradation_Efficiency %
0      5.87    ...                               74.2
1      8.75    ...                               88.1
2      7.66    ...                               46.3
3      6.99    ...                               28.9
4      4.78    ...                               31.9

[5 rows x 7 columns]
```

Processed output would have 10,000 samples as shown below.

Sample Bioremediation Data (10,000 Samples)

	pH_Level	Temperature_C	Moisture_Content_%	Pollutant_Concentratio	Microbial_Population_	Nutrient_Levelmg_L	Predicted_Degradation
1	5.87	18.1	75.7	319.07	298912742.0	84.7	74.2
2	8.75	16.7	26.6	229.65	94818680.0	49.5	88.1
3	7.66	11.2	41.2	482.25	126360099.0	19.5	46.3
4	6.99	26.3	69.7	109.49	180671948.0	73.7	28.9
5	4.78	21.7	53.4	293.93	203654131.0	41.9	31.9
6	4.78	35.3	76.5	350.11	242262567.0	59.5	69.7
7	4.29	6.1	96.5	412.78	255460774.0	10.7	56.8
8	8.33	27.5	20.5	203.49	455716890.0	63.2	48.6
9	7.01	31.7	73.9	343.46	509573681.0	37.4	20.3
10	7.54	31.6	30.7	151.6	308879899.0	33.4	87.5
11	4.1	36.0	47.3	217.74	907296513.0	98.0	78.1
12	8.85	30.5	13.0	447.81	553140170.0	43.2	14.1
13	8.16	37.5	22.2	474.95	787477141.0	67.8	36.7
14	5.06	16.6	38.8	359.41	924237908.0	62.8	54.2
15	4.91	22.6	40.8	187.18	163135951.0	10.4	45.4
16	4.92	5.5	91.0	410.03	427875056.0	74.8	39.8
17	5.52	5.2	76.8	12.93	433210969.0	32.3	71.9
18	6.62	13.4	97.5	51.37	354472896.0	79.9	5.5
19	6.16	8.5	63.9	330.69	8906858.0	60.8	47.1
20	5.46	14.1	31.8	145.62	815972292.0	31.7	26.2
21	7.06	11.2	39.5	475.69	111560210.0	35.6	8.5
22	4.7	6.0	38.8	218.03	995480602.0	73.2	46.5
23	5.46	36.8	39.4	214.68	772958719.0	55.0	17.1



Downloaded Excel File – data output with 10,000 samples

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General

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Preprocess data

Preprocessing steps for the raw data

Step 1: Handling Outliers

- pH should be between 4.0 and 9.0

- Temperature should be between 5 and 40 Celsius

- Moisture Content should be between 10% and 100%

- Pollutant Concentration should be ≥ 0 mg/L

- Microbial Population Density capped to realistic range of 10^3 to 10^9 CFU/mL

- Nutrient Level should be between 0 and 100 mg/L

- Predicted Degradation Efficiency should be between 0 and 100%

```
processed_df = raw_df.copy()
```

pH Level Clipping

```
processed_df['pH_Level'] = processed_df['pH_Level'].clip(4.0, 9.0)
```

Temperature Clipping

```
processed_df['Temperature_C'] = processed_df['Temperature_C'].clip(5, 40)
```

Moisture Content Clipping

```
processed_df['Moisture_Content_%'] = processed_df['Moisture_Content_%'].clip(10, 100)
```

Pollutant Concentration - Removing Negative Values

```
processed_df['Pollutant_Concentration_mg_L'] =  
processed_df['Pollutant_Concentration_mg_L'].clip(lower=0)
```

Microbial Population Density Clipping

```
processed_df['Microbial_Population_Density_CFU_mL'] =  
processed_df['Microbial_Population_Density_CFU_mL'].clip(1e3, 1e9)
```

Nutrient Level Clipping

```
processed_df['Nutrient_Level_mg_L'] = processed_df['Nutrient_Level_mg_L'].clip(0, 100)
```

```
# Predicted Degradation Efficiency Clipping
```

```
processed_df['Predicted_Degradation_Efficiency_%'] =  
processed_df['Predicted_Degradation_Efficiency_%'].clip(0, 100)
```

```
# Step 2: Handling Missing Values (if any)
```

```
# - Filling missing values with median values of each column
```

```
processed_df.fillna(processed_df.median(), inplace=True)
```

```
# Step 3: Standardizing/Scaling (Optional, depending on model requirements)
```

```
# - Here we normalize data for consistency in analysis if required for modeling
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
```

```
scaler = MinMaxScaler()
```

```
scaled_columns = ['pH_Level', 'Temperature_C', 'Moisture_Content_%',  
                  'Pollutant_Concentration_mg_L', 'Microbial_Population_Density_CFU_mL',  
                  'Nutrient_Level_mg_L', 'Predicted_Degradation_Efficiency_%']
```

```
processed_df[scaled_columns] = scaler.fit_transform(processed_df[scaled_columns])
```

```
# Displaying the preprocessed dataframe to the user
```

```
tools.display_dataframe_to_user(name="Preprocessed Bioremediation Data (10,000 samples)",  
dataframe=processed_df)
```

Output

Output Will have few rows and columns only as per standard statement display. It has generated 10,000 samples with 7 variables after preprocessing.

Python 3.11.9 (tags/v3.11.9:de54cf5, Apr 2 2024, 10:12:12) [MSC v.1938 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32

File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.

>>>= RESTART: D:/NiraiAnbu/Machine-Learn-Preprocess-Code.py

0 pH_Level ... Predicted_Degradation_Efficiency_%

0 0.595963 ... 0.166048

1 0.000000 ... 0.138790

2 1.000000 ... 1.000000

3 0.142945 ... 0.569515

4 0.000000 ... 0.000000

[5 rows x 7 columns]

>>>

Preprocessed Bioremediation Data (10,000 Samples)							
	pH_Level	Temperature_C	Moisture_Content_%	Pollutant_Concentration_mg_L	Microbial_Population_Density_CFU_mL	Nutrient_Level_mg_L	Predicted_Degradation_Efficiency_%
1	0.0	0.9999727110199035	1.0	0.5459767919581643	0.38608155912419134	0.06868016374765354	0.3794564262231618
2	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.4876712637249444	1.0000000000000002	0.6016436777704328	0.0
3	0.2490306151631707	1.0	0.3933853178961428	0.2970289582524824	1.0000000000000002	0.7000022256149948	0.6814281412186319
4	0.29751231009821644	1.0	0.19772985202372761	0.45109012308915514	1.0000000000000002	0.5600168525053472	0.09546037326181918
5	0.2167433896884119	1.0	0.14443695669879292	0.31226399104861113	0.7487505477536154	0.5728763802358047	0.2752836415900105
6	1.0	0.16315549657554868	1.0	0.6295787800448713	1.0000000000000002	0.11109901003329598	0.05140494214025011
7	1.0	0.24160990437299978	0.1971855855828808	0.821481976230446	1.0000000000000002	0.6781469371520256	0.8401740678641778
8	0.9572613113020496	0.45273996856947124	0.5966742846255791	0.7693228050219721	1.0000000000000002	1.0	0.5740804760480899
9	1.0	0.06660104747853332	0.33120793299372875	0.28581966110868184	1.0000000000000002	1.0	0.07775421254521181
10	0.7687006447270728	0.4456640684584145	0.5541361399686455	0.46865180120708944	0.22839661083727578	0.3538874012428512	0.07614152261590192
11	0.64028487175507	0.0	0.3499115800544924	0.0	1.0000000000000002	0.846984964385072	0.11817194131430939
12	0.9102092067067211	1.0	0.2794871769773729	0.8596771311700702	1.0000000000000002	0.47404342319296816	1.0
13	0.0	0.0	0.4586528905944563	0.18255655804273688	0.3467814614569173	0.07908810753077031	0.46416365216052624
14	0.0	0.5013323025704239	0.33278960451469763	0.39461177886612915	1.0000000000000002	0.8624932791572498	1.0
15	0.862182884006657	1.0	1.0	0.08194950591933948	1.0000000000000002	0.3472546941254946	1.0
16	0.3690979504218812	1.0	0.6630977026865632	0.6514427733947031	1.0000000000000002	0.889207098995913	0.5139170616575636
17	0.5843680990275846	0.9339100512250809	0.12377825894148016	0.5075292692774913	1.0000000000000002	0.39318970076400844	0.0
18	0.994789589123874	0.665700290341535	0.2034831550840251	0.31193145739765443	1.0000000000000002	0.1275189608929299	0.9356267430536264
19	0.7080210717697075	0.39985833496107853	0.0	0.49658059214513034	1.0000000000000002	1.0	0.654653163836569
20	1.0	0.41520158306071014	0.2884737335118445	0.09948884068348926	1.0000000000000002	0.0	0.0
21	0.486817339038901	0.0	0.781579766054407	0.7571258325880516	1.0000000000000002	0.37524332703544383	0.48509644542584895
22	0.3023926941601627	0.0	0.13283338210030704	0.20483891074394064	1.0000000000000002	0.7743003846785905	0.7274325787131386
23	0.22877167243741647	1.0	0.0211586980561594	0.583085140229205	1.0000000000000002	1.0	0.42068341593719993

Preprocessed_Bioremediation_Data_10_000_samples - Excel

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POSSIBLE DATA LOSS Some features might be lost if you save this workbook in the comma-delimited (.csv) format. To preserve these features, save it in an Excel file format. Don't show again Save As...

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	pH_Level	Temperature_C	Moisture_Content_%	Pollutant_Concentration	Microbial_Population_Density	Nutrient_Level_mg_L	Predicted_Degradation_Efficiency_%			
1										
2	0	0.999972711	1	0.545976792	0.386081559	0.068680164	0.379456426			
3	1	0	1	0.487671264	1	0.601643678	0			
4	0.249030615	1	0.393385318	0.297028958	1	0.700002226	0.681428141			
5	0.29751231	1	0.197729852	0.451090123	1	0.560016853	0.095460373			
6	0.21674339	1	0.144436957	0.312263991	0.748750548	0.57287638	0.275283642			
7	1	0.163155497	1	0.629578781	1	0.11109901	0.051404942			
8	1	0.241609904	0.197185586	0.821481976	1	0.678146937	0.840174068			
9	0.957261311	0.452739969	0.596674285	0.769322805	1	1	0.574080476			
10	1	0.066601047	0.331207933	0.285819661	1	1	0.077754213			
11	0.768700645	0.445664068	0.55413614	0.468651801	0.228396611	0.353887401	0.076141523			
12	0.640284872	0	0.34991158	0	1	0.846984964	0.118171941			
13	0.910209207	1	0.279487177	0.859677131	1	0.474043423	1			
14	0	0	0.458652891	0.182556558	0.346781461	0.079088108	0.464163652			
15	0	0.501332303	0.332789605	0.394611789	1	0.862493279	1			
16	0.862182884	1	1	0.081949586	1	0.347254694	1			
17	0.36909795	1	0.663097703	0.651442773	1	0.8892071	0.513917062			
18	0.584368099	0.933910051	0.123778259	0.507529269	1	0.393189701	0			
19	0.994789589	0.66570029	0.203483155	0.311931457	1	0.127518961	0.935626743			
20	0.708021072	0.399858335	0	0.496580592	1	1	0.654653164			
21	1	0.415201583	0.288473734	0.099488841	1	0	0			
22	0.486817339	0	0.781579766	0.757125833	1	0.375243327	0.485096445			
23	0.302392694	0	0.132833382	0.204838911	1	0.774300385	0.727432579			
24	0.228771672	1	0.021158698	0.58308514	1	1	0.420683416			
25	0.084353332	0.356453281	0.316909404	0.891233532	0.900571387	0.109437523	0.607520823			
26	0	0	0.7055852	0	1	0.024871326	1			
27	0	0.756228145	0.519262283	0.336576989	1	0.292779077	0			

Preprocessed_Bioremediation_Dat

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Search

ENG IN

Plot Data distribution for each variable

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

Plotting the data distribution for each variable in the preprocessed dataset

variables = processed_df.columns

Creating a histogram for each variable

for var in variables:

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))

plt.hist(processed_df[var], bins=50, alpha=0.7, edgecolor='black')

plt.title(f'Distribution of {var}')

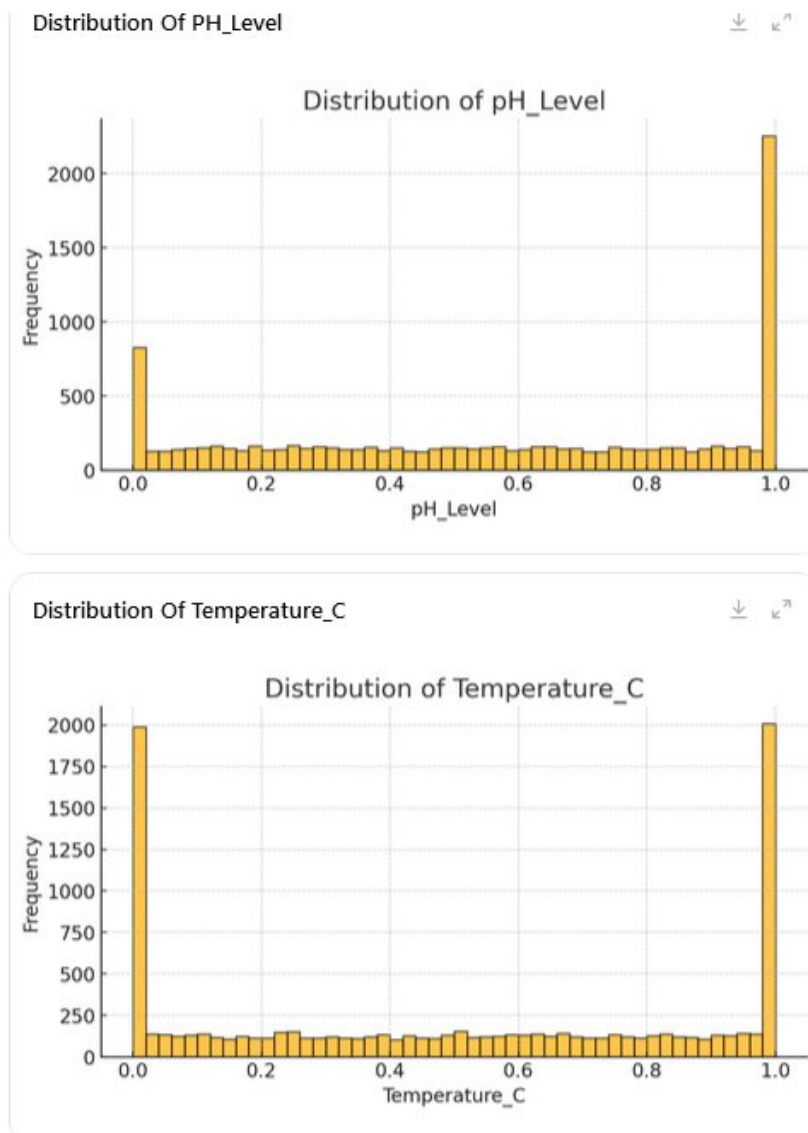
plt.xlabel(var)

plt.ylabel('Frequency')

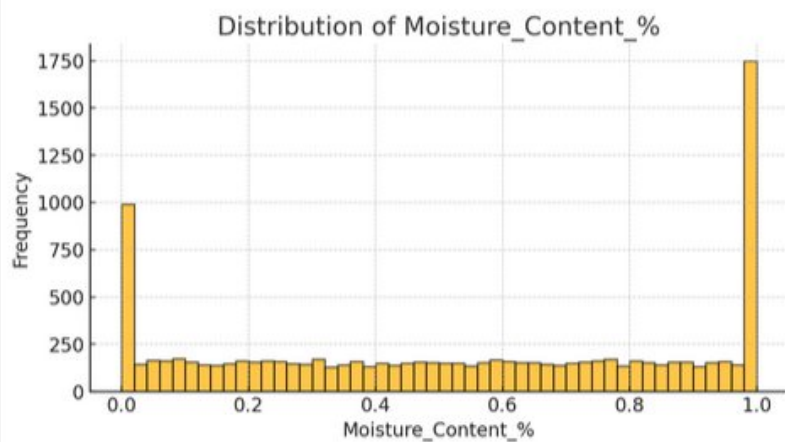
plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)

plt.show()

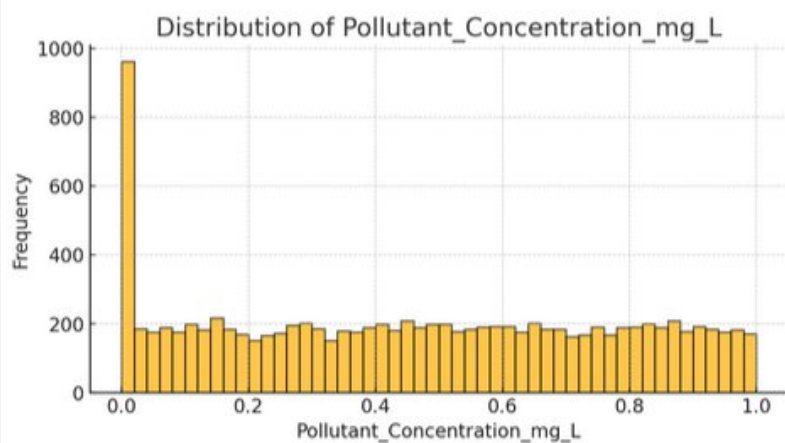
Output



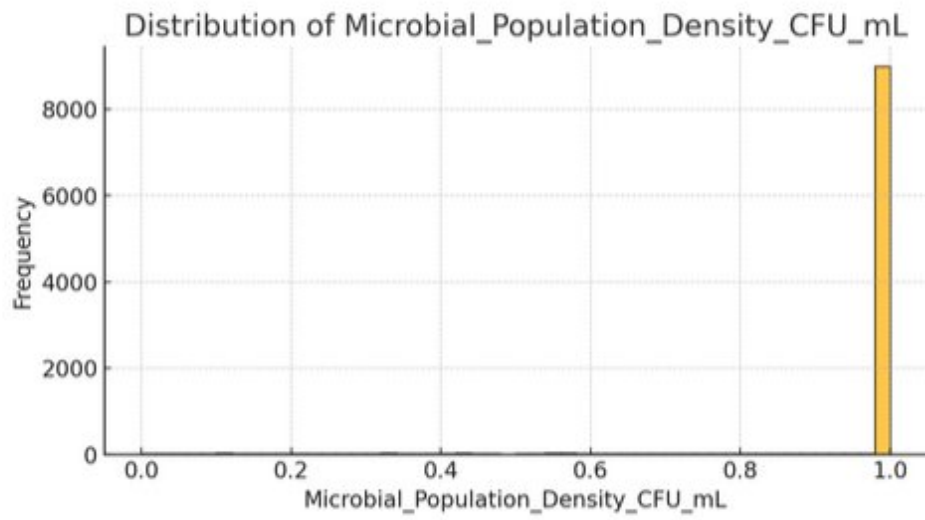
Distribution Of Moisture_Content_%



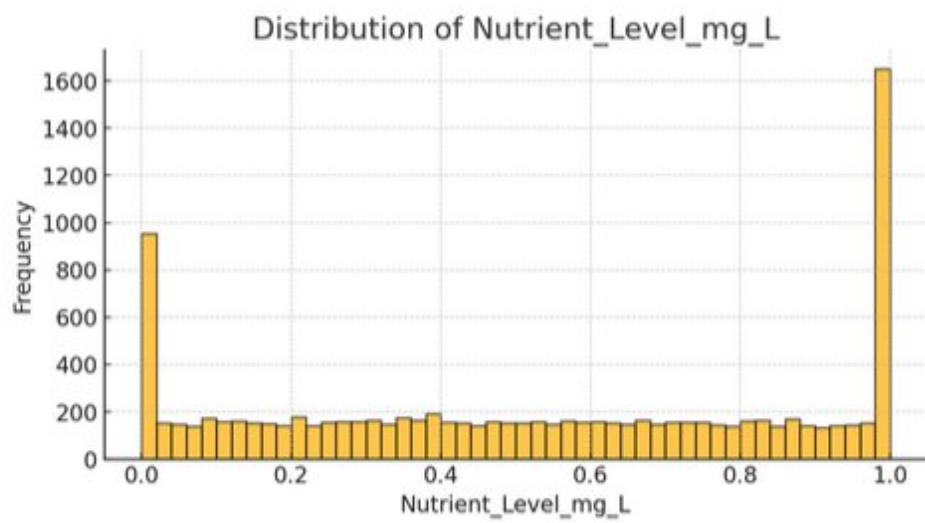
Distribution Of Pollutant_Concentration_mg_L

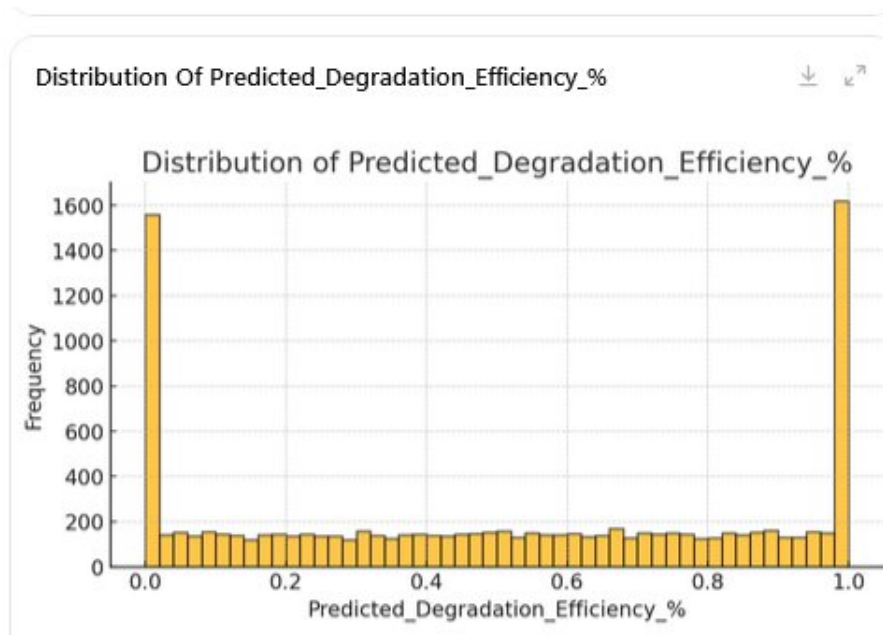


Distribution Of Microbial_Population_Density_CFU_mL



Distribution Of Nutrient_Level_mg_L





5. Conclusion

The AI-driven bioremediation project has the potential to significantly reduce organic pollutant levels in contaminated soil and water, contributing to environmental sustainability and public health. The integration of AI, IoT, and microbial technologies ensures a scalable and adaptive solution that can address various pollution challenges. This project serves as a model for leveraging advanced technologies to solve complex environmental problems and promote sustainable practices.

6. References

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This paper explores the integration of machine learning approaches to enhance microbial degradation processes in bioremediation efforts.
3. **"Advances in Genetic Engineering of Microbes for Pollutant Degradation"**
Current Opinion in Biotechnology, Volume 72, 2021, Pages 145-152.
This article reviews recent progress in genetically engineering microorganisms to improve their efficiency in degrading environmental pollutants.