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Title:	Electricity-driven bioproduction from CO ₂ and N ₂ feedstocks using enriched mixed microbial culture
Authors:	Yadav, Ravineet (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Yadav%2C+Ravineet) Chiranjeevi, P. (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Chiranjeevi%2C+P.) Yadav, Sukrampal (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Yadav%2C+Sukrampal) Singh, Ramandeep (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Singh%2C+Ramandeep) Patil, Sunil A. (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Patil%2C+Sunil+A.)
Keywords:	Electricity-driven bioproduction Microbial culture
Issue Date:	2022
Publisher:	Elsevier
Citation:	Journal of CO ₂ Utilization, 60(1), 101997.
Abstract:	Microbial electrosynthesis (MES) is an emerging technology with the potential to reduce carbon emissions by converting CO ₂ and renewable power into chemicals. Here, MES of acetate using gaseous N ₂ as a nitrogen source is investigated as an approach to substitute fixed nitrogen (ammonia) in the process. At an applied cathode potential of - 0.995 V vs. SHE, the mixed microbial community with a few known N ₂ and CO ₂ fixing microorganisms produced 463.5 ± 14 mg/l acetate using gaseous N ₂ and CO ₂ feedstock along with traces of ammonia (0.80 ± 0.06 mg/l) confirming the simultaneous fixation of these gases. Up to 85%, 0.5%, and 4.9% electrons were recovered in acetate, ammonia, and biomass, respectively, with a maximum of 39% energetic efficiency. A preliminary analysis suggested the possibility of bringing down a considerable amount of CO ₂ from going into the environment both by fixing CO ₂ into acetate and avoiding the use of fixed ammonia, the production of which is associated with the CO ₂ emissions. Thus, the demonstrated process circumvents the conventional fixed nitrogen (ammonia) usage in MES while still being able to produce considerable acetate from CO ₂ .
Description:	Only IISER Mohali authors are available in the record.
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