

| Team Name | Project title | Wiki | Description | Problem | Solution |
|---------------|----------------|---|---|--|---|
| Queens-Canada | Velcriston | https://2020.igem.org/Team:Queens_Canada | Biosensor for monitoring in vivo levels of phosphate, potassium, parathyroid hormone, FGF23 and glucose | Lack of real-time and fast detection of phosphate levels | Complex of biomarker binding proteins and fluorophore pairs (for FRET) |
| Nantes | The A3 project | https://2020.igem.org/Team:Nantes | Sulfuric acid production from degraded algae | Green algae overgrowth on water: green tides produce H ₂ S which causing toxic effects resulted several deaths of dogs, horses, humans | Enzyme cocktail for algae cell wall degradation, sulfate reduction into H ₂ S and chemical conversion of the latter into sulfuric acid |
| NEFU-China | BOLD | https://2020.igem.org/Team:NEFU_China | Landmine detection biosensor | Detection of landmines left after wars have weaknesses and limitations, including substantial cost, high misdetection rates, susceptible to electromagnetic interference, etc. | Engineered bacteria inside the device can sense DNT (dinitrotolene) and its metabolite THT, and then produce optical signal |
| Moscow | HaploSense | https://2020.igem.org/Team:Moscow | Hepatit C virus genotype detection | Expensive testing or the impossibility to perform tests in peripheral regions. Clinical importance of genotype differentiation, often wrong genotype determination | CasX-based portable detection system |
| EPFL | Espresso'EAU | https://2020.igem.org/Team:EPFL | Pesticides detection in drinkable water using yeasts | Determination of trace amount of pesticides is usually performed in analytical laboratories, thus villagers cannot fastly on-site assess quality of water | Low-cost, easy-to-use on site yeast based biosensor |