

Bio Battery

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Abstract- Bio battery, which is based on Energy for activity, that is the ATP and thermal energy commonly used in the living organism, can be obtained from the exchange of the electrons and protons through these two enzymatic reactions. To take advantage of this living organism mechanism, the energy for activity from inside the organism must be removed outside the organism as electrical energy. That is, when the electrons and protons move from enzyme to enzyme, it is necessary to extract just the electrons and divert them through a separate path. Thus Sony used an electron transport mediator so that electrons could be exchanged smoothly between the enzymes and the electrodes that are the entrance and exit to that detour. The principles of the bio battery are based on the energy conversion mechanism in living organisms.

However, in order to create the bio battery, several technologies needed to be developed. These include immobilization of enzymes that are normally incompatible with carbon and metal electrodes, electrode structures, and electrolytes. Mechanisms used in living organisms, are not only friendly to the environment but is also likely to be of practical use as an energy source. This prototype bio battery has achieved the world's highest power output of 50 mW*2. There are two types of Bio batteries Passive system type & Active type system. In passive type system reactive substances are absorbed in to the electrodes through a process of natural diffusion.

In active type system the reactive substance are introduced by force by technique as string, convection. Bio batteries work similarly to the metabolic process in our bodies, or more specifically the metabolic processes in ruminants and termites that have the ability to digest cellulose. Enzymes break down cellulose into glucose, a central energy source in both animal and plant metabolism and a clean energy source while bio-battery is more environmentally friendly to recycle than metal-based batteries as it creates its own energy from the cellulose found in cardboard and paper.

Index terms- SCBB single cell bio battery

I. INTRODUCTION

A bio-battery is an energy storing device that is powered by organic compounds. Bio-Battery generates electricity from renewable fuels (glucose, sucrose, fructose, etc) providing a sustained, on-demand portable power source. When enzymes in our bodies break down glucose, several electrons and protons are released. Therefore, by using enzymes to break down glucose, bio-batteries directly receive energy from glucose. These batteries then store this energy for later use. This concept is almost identical to how both plants and many animals obtain energy. Bio battery use biocatalyst, either bimolecular such as enzymes or even whole living organism to catalyze oxidation of bio mass-based materials for generating electrical energy.

Bio Battery can be called as energy accumulated device that is motorized by organic compounds, usually being glucose, like glucose in human blood. Many electrons and protons are released due to



break down of glucose by enzymes present in our body. Thus, bio batteries directly get energy from glucose by using enzymes present in a human body break down glucose. An interesting fact is that bacteria can generate electricity when a protein in their cell membranes gets in touch with a mineral surface. *Shewanella oneidensis* is marine bacteria that can develop electric currents when bared to heavy metals like iron and manganese. These proteins can transmit electrons transversely a membrane at a rate faster enough so that the energy produced is sufficient so that bacteria can survive. Functioning of these bacteria will help scientists in making those bio

batteries that could store energy for sensors in remote environment.

Human blood and sugar glucose are considered as most priceless sources of power because they happen naturally, are easy to get and no harmful emissions are reproduced. Another interesting battery uses human urine as its fuel. The size of the device is like a credit card size and might form the source of economical, disposable disease testing kits. What makes it more useful is that the battery and devices for testing is incorporated in one disposable chip

II. NECESSITY

There are several reasons to research alternative fuel sources. For one, it may lead to an alternative solution to our dependence on oil and other types of energy sources that harm the environment. Also, from a medical point of view, developing small batteries that can be powered by a human body may prove revolutionary for many reasons: health complications /cost /availability. Carbohydrates (glucose) are broken down to release energy and generate electricity. This bio battery, which is based on mechanisms used in living organism, is not only friendly to the environment but also has great potential for use as an energy source.

Unlike fossil fuels, carbohydrates (glucose) are carbon neutral and do not contribute to increases in carbon dioxide. The important constraints like energy density, size/weight, instant recharge, flexible shape, renewable biocatalysts, room temperature operation, and readily available fuel source created the necessity of batteries which can be renewable and a continuous source of energy. The invention of Bio batteries contribute in goodwill of the environment but eliminating the shortfalls offered by traditional batteries made up of metal plates.

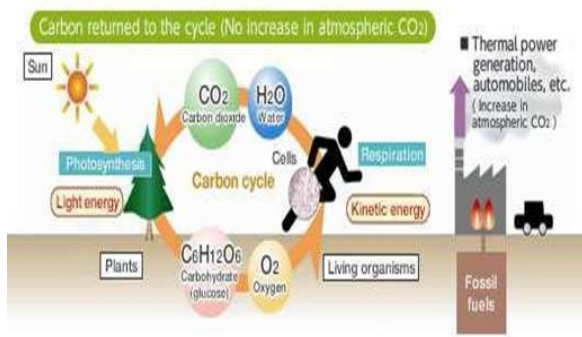


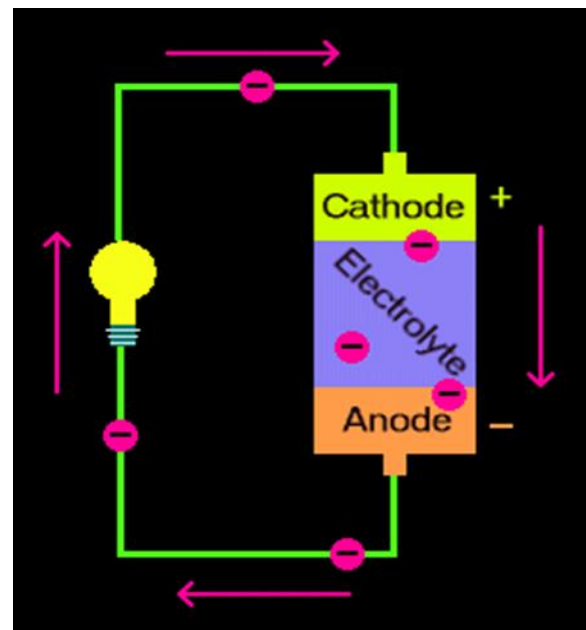
Fig -1.2: Carbon cycle

Plants create both carbohydrates and oxygen by photosynthesis from carbon dioxide and water. Animals take up those carbohydrates and oxygen and utilize them as an energy source and release carbon dioxide and water. Then this cycle starts again. Since the carbon dioxide is recycled in this system, the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere does not increase. If electrical energy could be directly acquired from this cycle, we could obtain more environmentally friendly energy than that from fossil fuels. Furthermore, renewable energy sources such as glucose (which is present in plants and therefore abundantly available) have an extremely high energy density. Batteries containing heavy metals pose a danger to both the environment and human health. Bio batteries that have been developed in recent years need to be placed in separate compartments for waste separation. But in the near future, it may be possible to completely avoid metals in our batteries

III. LITERATURE SURVEY

Electricity, as we already know, is the flow of electrons through a conductive path like a wire. This path is called a circuit. Batteries have three parts, an anode (-), a cathode (+), and the electrolyte. The cathode and anode (the positive and negative sides at either end of a traditional battery) are hooked up to an electrical circuit.

The chemical reactions in the battery cause a buildup of electrons at the anode. This results in an



electrical difference between the anode and the cathode. You can think of this difference as an unstable build-up of the electrons. The electrons want to rearrange themselves to get rid of this difference. But they do this in a certain way. Electrons repel each other and try to go to a place with fewer electrons.

In a battery, the only place to go is to the cathode. But, the electrolyte keeps the electrons from going straight from the anode to the cathode within the battery. When the circuit is closed (a wire connects the cathode and the anode) the electrons will be able to get to the cathode. In the picture above, the electrons go through the wire, lighting the light bulb along the way. This is one way of describing how electrical potential causes electrons to flow through the circuit. However, these electrochemical processes change the chemicals in anode and cathode to make them stop supplying electrons. So there is a limited amount of power available in a battery. When we recharge a battery, you change the direction of the flow of electrons using another power source, such as solar panels. The electrochemical processes happen in reverse, and the anode and cathode are restored to their original state and can again provide full power.

IV. HISTORY

As an electrical signal can induce a biological reaction; the reverse in is also true in most of the cases and in this way biological processes can be used to generate electricity for powering electrical equipment. Even though the Bio fuel cells have been known for almost a century since the first microbial BFC(Bio fuel cells) wa demonstrated in 1912,the first enzyme-based bio-fuel cell was reported only in 1964 using glucose oxidize (GOx) as the anodic catalyst and glucose as the bio-fuel.

V. THE FIRST BIO BATTERY

The Bio Battery, based on the work of Professor Kenji Kano (Kyoto University), is a type of battery that uses energy sources such as carbohydrates, amino acids and enzymes from a variety of sources. Anode consists of sugar-digesting enzymes and mediator, and the cathode composes of oxygen reducing enzymes and mediator. The mediators in this case are Vitamin K3 for the anode and potassium ferricyanide for the cathode. When sugar is added to

the mixture, the anode garners the electrons and hydrogen ions. When the battery generates power, the protons travel to the cathode through the electrolyte to combine with the oxygen to produce water. Since the biocatalysts (enzymes) are very selective catalytically, the miniaturized bio-fuel cell could in principle be fabricated as a membrane-less fuel cell.

VI. THE MICRO FLUIDIC BFC

Lim and Pal more at the Brown University have reported a micro fluidic BFC with many channels connected in parallel In this configuration, the design allows streams of fuel and oxidant to flow in parallel within a micro channel without using a membrane as a separator and showing a power density >25 uW/sqcm. Several potential applications of BFCs have been reported or proposed in the literature for implantable devices, remote sensing and communication devices as a sustainable and renewable power source. However, there are no BFC design formats or templates that allow for the production of a working device with a size on the order of 1cc, which are needed for several “real world” applications.

VII. ENZYME BASED BIO BATTERY

Enzyme based BFC is very attractive, however it has been shown that electron flow is too slow to make a viable fuel cell. This is due to the difficulty for enzymes to attain direct electrical contact with the electrodes of the cell and catalyze reactions effectively.

The principles of the bio battery are based on the energy conversion mechanism in living organisms. However, in order to create the bio battery, several technologies needed to be developed. These include immobilization of enzymes that are normally incompatible with carbon and metal electrodes, electrode structures, and electrolytes. Mechanisms used in living organisms, are not only friendly to the environment



but is also likely to be of practical use as an energy source. Sony has focused on these advantages since 2001 and has developed an electrical power generation device that uses mechanism similar to those in living organisms.

VIII. BIO BATTERY USING HUMAN BLOOD

In 2003, Japanese researchers at Panasonic's Nanotechnology Research Laboratory announced that they were working on extracting power from blood glucose. At the time, they were using enzymes -- a frequent component of bio-batteries due to their catalytic properties -- to retrieve electrons from glucose. Two years later, a different Japanese research team, this one from Tohoku University, announced that they had succeeded in creating a small "biological fuel cell." Their cell could be used to power small medical devices, such as an implant to measure blood sugar levels in diabetics. Future versions of such technology could, like RPI's nano composite paper, be used to power an artificial heart with the blood that flows through and around it.

IX. BIO BATTERY USING HUMAN URINE

In August 2005, scientists in Singapore developed a battery that uses human urine as its fuel. Despite its potentially off putting power source, the battery has a wide variety of applications. The researchers said that their device was the size of a credit card and could form the basis of inexpensive, disposable disease-testing kits. (Urine is already used to detect drugs and some diseases.) What makes the device particularly useful is that it integrated the battery and testing device into one disposable chip. Imagine a one-time use home-testing kit for diseases like cancer or hepatitis. One of the researchers involved in the project said that the battery could also be adapted to provide a brief charge to other electronic devices. A lost hiker might use one to power a cell phone for a short emergency call.

X. BIO BATTERY USING CARBOHYDRATES

Sony Corporation (Japan) has developed a bio-battery with a peak power output of 50 mW, which could power a portable MP3 player. On August 23, 2007 Sony announced the development of a bio

battery that generates electricity from carbohydrates (sugar) utilizing enzymes as its catalyst, through the application of power generation principles found in living organisms.

XI. RECENT BIO BATTERIES USING BLOOD AND SWEAT

“ Its flexible , it can be shaped or folded , & can poke a hole in it & it still works ” says chemist ROBERT LINHARDT , a member of research team that developed the new bio battery made from paper & carbon nanotubes working at reseller polytechnic institute in new york, easily implanted directly under the skin unlike metal batteries.

XII. THE LATEST BIO BATTERY USING VIRUS

Scientists engineered a virus at the “MIT” that could form a battery 3 times more powerful than those found in gadgets today. PROBLEM: virus can mutate & can spread by air. So when these batteries run our laptop we really have to watch which virus to remove.

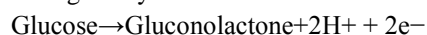
XIII. BIO BATTERY USING BACTERIA

Bielefeld iGEM team is to develop an environmentally friendly bio-battery (Microbial fuel cell -- MFC), which directly transforms bacteria into energy. Batteries such as these work in the same way as conventional batteries, but with one difference. The MFC consists of two separate units, the anode and the cathode components, just like the batteries now in current household use. A partly permeable membrane separates the two areas. In contrast to conventional batteries, however, there are bacteria in the anode area of the bio-battery instead of electrolytes. These break down substrates, in this case glucose, in a metabolic process. This produces electrons that after starting from the anode are finally delivered in an external loop to the cathode. The external circuit is then the one with the battery-powered application, for example, for lights or small motors. In this way, bacteria can produce electric energy. The bio-battery offers an array of advantages. Due to their simple construction they can be used in regions where there is shortage of electricity, for example, such as in developing countries.

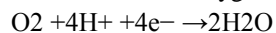
An advantage that the bio-battery has over other regenerative energy sources, such as solar and wind power is that they are not dependent on the weather. In the case of bio-batteries, the more nourishment the bacteria receive the more energy they produce. What is more, in theory bacteria are an inexhaustible source of energy as they multiply quickly when supplied with substrates. In the laboratory, the Bielefeld students are investigating various bacterial organisms and their genetic components. Through the combination of differing genes it is possible to optimize the organism *Escherichia coli* with a view to produce electricity more efficiently. The students can already report initial successes: they have isolated various genes that serve to carry the electrons and begun to construct a suitable apparatus for the production of electricity. They would like to have an optimized bio-battery for small-scale use developed by the time the preliminary European round of the iGEM has been decided. Thus on July 17, 2013 technology sights on constructing a bio-battery making use of the bacteria *Escherichia coli* to convert glucose into energy.

XIV. SYSTEM DEVELOPMENTS

A bio-battery generates electricity from carbohydrates (sugar) utilizing enzymes as the catalyst, through the application of power generation principles found in living organisms. The bio-battery incorporates an anode consisting of sugar-digesting enzymes and mediator, and a cathode comprising oxygen-reducing enzymes and mediator, either side of a cellophane separator. The anode extracts electrons and hydrogen ions from the sugar (glucose) through enzymatic oxidation as follows:



The hydrogen ion migrates to the cathode through the separator. Once at the cathode, the hydrogen ions and electrons absorb oxygen from the air to produce



A new study reveals how bacteria produce electricity when proteins in their cell membranes come into contact with a mineral surface. Scientists have known for some time that a family of marine bacteria known as *Shewanella oneidensis*, found in deep ocean sediments and soil, can create electrical currents when exposed to heavy metals like iron and manganese.

In a study published (March 25, 13) in the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, researchers show that these proteins can ferry electrons across a membrane at a rate fast enough to produce the energy the bacteria need to survive.

Universal motors or step drive motors or servo motors may be operated by the controller on “Auto” mode with the aid of programs pre-loaded. No manual commands and controls are needed if the. During this electrochemical reaction, the electrons pass through the outer circuit to generate electricity. It is interesting to note that the catalytic four-electron reduction of oxygen to water could take place at an enzyme electrode in a neutral solution. Due to the selective reactivity of the enzymes at each electrode, no cross reaction occurs between the anode and cathode. In general the Bio batteries could be classified into many types based on fuel containment, fuel and catalyst sources, origin of the catalytic enzymes and the method of electron transfer between reaction site and electrode.

XV. WORKING

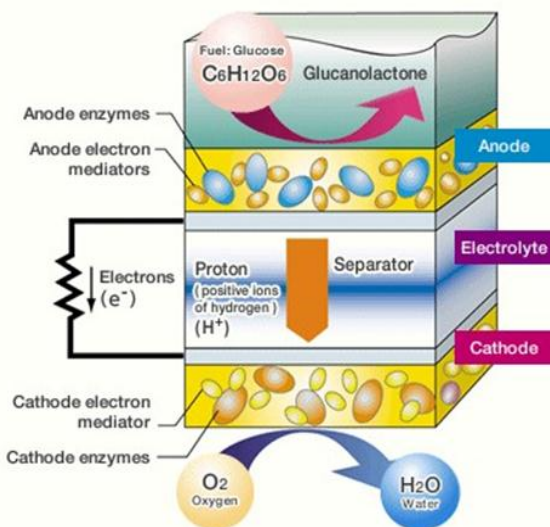
A Bio-Battery battery consists of two different metals suspended in an acidic solution. They contain an anode, cathode, separator and electrolyte, which are the basic components to any cell battery. Each component is layered on top of another component. Anodes and cathodes are the negative and positive areas on a battery.

The anode is located at the top of the battery and the cathode is located at the bottom of the battery. Anodes are components that allow electrons to flow in from outside the battery, whereas cathodes are devices that allow current to flow out from the battery.

Between the anode and the cathode lies the electrolyte which contains a separator. The main function of the separator is to keep the cathode and anode separated, to avoid electrical short circuits. This system as a whole allows for a flow of protons (H^+) and electrons (e^-) which ultimately generate electricity. The movement of protons has a moving force that pushes, this movement is called current. When this moving force (current) is measured, it is measured it what is called voltage or volts.

Like a conventional fuel cell battery, Bio Battery basically consists of an anode, cathode, electrolyte

and separator. However, Bio Battery has certain specific characteristics. First, biological enzymes are used as catalysts for the anode and cathode. Second, enzymes and electronic mediators (which transfer electrons between enzymes, and between enzymes and electrodes) are fixed on the anode and cathode



Glucose is broken down on the anode side of the battery, producing protons (H^+) and electrons (e^-). The protons (H^+) are transferred to the cathode side through the separator, while the electrons (e^-) are transported to the cathode side through the mediator, which transfers them to the external circuit. The cathode uses the enzymes to drive an oxygen-reduction reaction which ultimately produces water using both the protons (H^+) and the electrons (e^-) transferred from the anode.

These reactions at the anode and cathode generate electric energy by creating proton (H^+) and electron (e^-) flow in the cell system. Bio batteries are heavily based on the amount of glucose available. The decomposition of materials to glucose (if they are not already in the proper stage) is the main step in getting the cycle started. Materials can be converted into glucose through the process of enzymatic hydrolysis. Enzymatic hydrolysis is the process in which cellulose (an insoluble substance) is converted to glucose with the addition of enzymes. After glucose exists oxygen and other enzymes can act on the glucose to further produce hydrogen ions and electrons

As shown in the above figure Bio battery uses enzymes to convert sugar directly into electrical energy. Enzymes are extracted from microorganisms

these enzymes are immobilized in Carbon Nano tube based electrode. nano composite electrodes are integrated with fuel cell hardware

Electron transfer, spatial dislocation of an electron, is the simplest of chemical processes underlying all chemical reactions. The process of efficiently and controllably moving electrons around is one of the primary regulatory mechanisms in biology. Of life depends on the constant shuttling of electrons. Almost all chemical reactions involve transfer of electrons and so in principle any one of them can be leveraged for technological applications. The addition of silver has been shown to be an important additive for helping microbes turns sewage into power and to create bio-batteries.

The latest step in the quest for 'clean electricity' has shown that proteins on the surface of bacteria can produce an electric current by simply touching a mineral surface. It is possible for bacteria to lie directly on the surface of a metal or mineral and transfer electrical charge through their cell membranes. In theory, it should be possible to 'tether' bacteria directly to electrodes. With the process, microorganisms attached to the anode then start snatching electrons from organic compounds dissolved in the waste water to produce carbon dioxide and clean water.

All microbe-based batteries and fuel cells need a place to send electrons, a fact that has proved to be technically challenging. With some new research, scientists at Stanford University have replaced bubbling oxygen with a solid silver oxide that consumes electrons, making a more reliable, rechargeable bacterial battery. Silver possesses the highest electrical conductivity of any element and the highest thermal conductivity of any metal. Silver is found in native form, as an alloy with gold (electrum), and in ores containing sulfur, arsenic, antimony or chlorine.

Another advantage with silver it has a high efficiency in terms of the amount of power produced. The downside is that silver is relatively expensive and the cost would be high, should this be reproduced on an industrial scale.

In general, the bio-fuel cells are classified based on the type of electron transfer; mediated electron transfer and direct electron transfer or electronic charge transfer (ECT). The ECT of the bio-fuel cells is critically reviewed and a variety of possible

applications is considered. The technical challenges of the biofuel cells, like bioelectrocatalysis, immobilization of bioelectrocatalysis, protein denaturation etc

For the electron transfer the Carbon nano tubes are used which is a tube-shaped material, made of carbon, having a diameter measuring on the nanometer scale. A nanometer is one-billionth of a meter, or about one ten-thousandth of the thickness of a human hair. The graphite layer appears somewhat like a rolled-up chicken wire with a continuous unbroken hexagonal mesh and carbon molecules at the apexes of the hexagons. Carbon Nano tubes have many structures, differing in length, thickness, and in the type of elicit and number of layers.

Although they are formed from essentially the same graphite sheet, their electrical characteristics differ depending on these variations, acting either as metals or as semiconductors. As a group, Carbon Nano tubes typically have diameters ranging from <1 nm up to 50 nm. Their lengths are typically several microns, but recent advancements have made the nano tubes much longer, and measured in centimeters CNTs have unique electronic properties, high mechanical strength and chemical stability, making them attractive for fabricating of GOx coupled CNT based device elements for use in bio fuel cells. For chemically coupling the CNTs with biomolecules, it is critical to functionalize CNT surfaces, which are very inert. Several strategies have been developing for functionalizing CNTs for sensing via electrical, electrochemical, and electro-optical means. In all the cases, however, the CNTs are functionalized wet-chemically in a spatially random fashion where molecular bonding is mediated by defect creation, or hydrophobic adsorption.

fictionalization of CNTs, illustrating the utility of latter for nanobiodevices. (a) Conventional methods result in random defect creation, while ion irradiation allows control over site selectivity, defect types, and concentration. (b) Schematic of an example hybrid nano device comprised of site-selectively anchored nanostructures on preselected segments of a CNT assembly (black) on a planar substrate (green, e.g., Si). Arrays of such devices, with each array element potentially containing different nanostructures, open up possibilities for addressing specific CNT segments, for fingerprinting, detection, analysis, and separation of bimolecular structures in a single chip.

It is therefore necessary to go beyond the random attachment paradigm to one that allows control over the location of bio molecular attachment in order to fully exploit bioderivatized CNTs to build device architectures on a chip for multifunctional sensing. Localized creation of high reactivity zones in CNTs for subsequent derivatization would ensure that the overall properties of the CNTs are retained or controllably altered, and the integrity of other chip components are not compromised or destroyed during device fabrication.

XVI. FEATURES & SPECIFICATIONS

The bio batteries are stacked in single or a multi cell prototype. The packaging aspects of the bio-fuel cells are also analyzed and the found that relatively little works has been done in the engineering development of bio-fuel cells. The single cell and six cell bio battery packaging is as shown in the figure below

The single cell type bio battery prototype has a power density of approximately 10 mili watt per square cm at the current density of 25 mA per square cm providing voltage of about 800 mV. While the six cell stack has power density of approximately 0.25 mili watt per square cm at the current density of 125 mA per square cm providing voltage of about 2 volts. Rapid progress has led to state of the art power and current densities of 9mW/cm² and 35mA/cm².

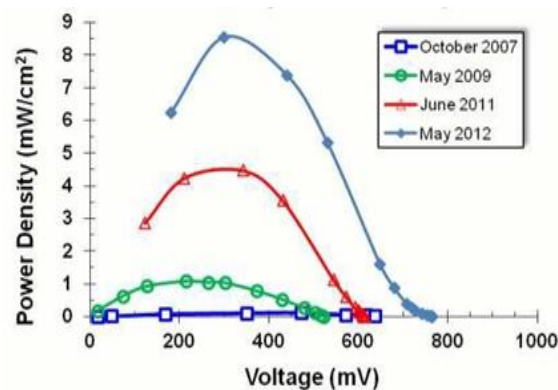


Fig 3.7: Progress of performance

XVII. ADVANTAGES

A significant advantage that bio-batteries have in comparison to other batteries is their ability to allow an instant recharge. In other words through a constant supply of sugar, or glucose, bio batteries are able to continuously keep themselves charged without an

external power supply with high fuel flexibility like sugar, alcohol, diesel, ethanol, blood etc... Other advantages include high energy density, size/weight, instant recharge, flexible shape, renewable biocatalysts, room temperature operation, readily available fuel source. It can be an implantable power source with flexible paper based prototypes. This is an Government and IR&D funded research Since 2004. Bio batteries are also a source of non-flammable and non-toxic fuel. This provides a clean alternative renewable power source.

XVIII. CONCLUSION

The Bio batteries are High performing, stable, and reproducible enzymatic fuel cell technology developed over last 5 years. The Scaled-up demonstration of Bio-Battery powering electronic circuit (performed at both Power Sources and Army Science Confs). Fully-integrated Bio-Battery charging prototypes are already developed. Funding secured from multiple Department of Defense (DOD) agencies for multiple target applications over the next 3-5 years.

While many exciting announcements have been made in the field of bio-batteries, it may be some time before we see them replacing nickel-cadmium, lithium-ion or the several other types of traditional batteries. Even so, the small, flexible, long lasting and environmentally friendly battery technologies discussed here show the great possibilities researchers see in bio-batteries, especially for the field of medicine the technology generates electricity by turning shredded paper into sugar which in turn is used as fuel. If brought to market, the innovation could allow the public to top up the power of their mobile devices using waste material.

Compared to conventional batteries, such as lithium batteries, bio-batteries are less likely to retain most of their energy. This causes a problem when it comes to long term usage and storage of energy for these batteries. However, researchers are continuing to develop the battery in order to make it a more practical replacement for current batteries and sources of energy. The bio-batteries are environmentally friendly as they did not use harmful chemicals or metals. . With that in mind, scientists seem to be exploring every possible option in bio-battery and fuel-cell technology. They serve as a new

form of energy that is proving to be environmentally friendly, as well as successful, in producing and reserving energy. Although the batteries are still being tested before being commercially sold, several research teams and engineers are working to further advance the development of these batteries.

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