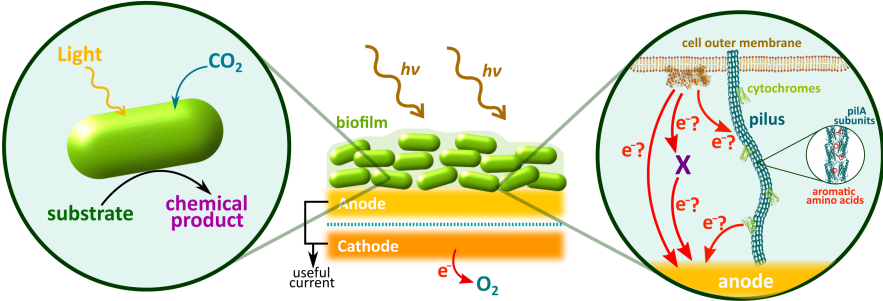


Electron transport in photosynthetic biofilms

Mary Wood

08th October 2024

Biophotovoltaics



Biophotovoltaics in action

BBC News 558

Home News Sport Weather iPlayer Sound

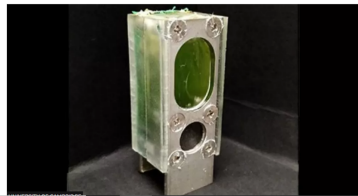
NEWS

Home | Cost of Living | War in Ukraine | Climate | UK | World | Business | Politics | Culture | Tech

England | Local News | Regions | Cambridgeshire

University of Cambridge researchers use algae to power computer

© 14 May 2022



INDEPENDENT

Scientists create computer powered by algae that will never run out of battery

The system has been working continuously for a year using only light and water as fuel

Adam Smith • Monday 16 May 2022 13:38 • [Comments](#)



Biophotovoltaics in action



Mixed-species biofilms for high-cell-density application of *Synechocystis* sp. PCC 6803 in capillary reactors for continuous cyclohexane oxidation to cyclohexanol

Anna Hoschek¹, Ingeborg Heuschkel¹, Andreas Schmid, Bruno Bühler, Rohan Karande^{*}, Katja Bühler

¹Department of Solar Materials, Helmholtz-GZ

Journal of Applied Phycology (2020) 32:1103–1115
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10811-019-02032-z>

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Cyanochrome P430
microalgae
Photosynthesis

Enhanced hydrogen production by *Nostoc* sp. CU2561 immobilized in a novel agar bead

Thadcha Sukrachan^{1,2}, Aran Incharoensakdi^{1,3}

Received: 21 August 2019 / Revised:
© Springer Nature B.V. 2020

Abstract

A large number of microalgae efficient microalgae, identified hydrogen production rate. *Nostoc* of nitrogen and sulfur (BG11-cell immobilization. The high

Green Chemistry

PAPER



View Article Online
View Journal | View Issue



Cite this: Green Chem., 2020, 22, 6404

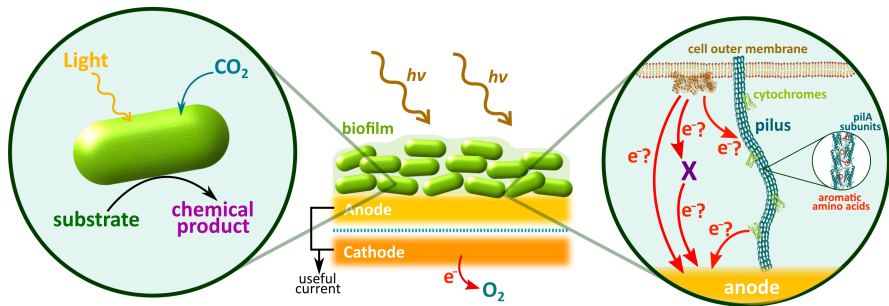
Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported Licence.

Towards sustainable ethylene production with cyanobacterial artificial biofilms†

Sindhujaa Vajravel, Sema Sirin, Sergey Kosourov and Yagut Allahverdiyeva*

Photosynthetic cyanobacteria hold a great potential for the direct conversion of solar energy and CO₂ into 'green' ethylene. The present study aims to develop a thin-layer artificial biofilm technology for sustainable and long-term ethylene photoproduction, where recombinant *Synechocystis* sp. PCC 6803 cells holding ethylene forming enzyme (Efe) from *Pseudomonas syringae* are entrapped within the natural polymer matrix, thus forming the thin-layer biocatalytic structure. The production system was optimized by varying different parameters, such as radiance, inorganic carbon level, and periodicity of medium

Limitations

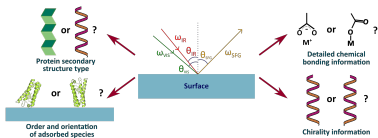


Outstanding questions

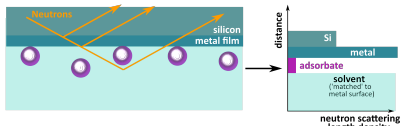
- What are the electron-transfer mechanisms between the biofilm and electrode?
- How could these be improved?

Techniques

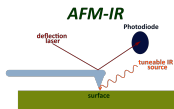
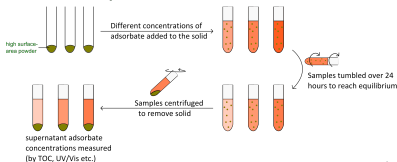
SFG/other IR surface techniques



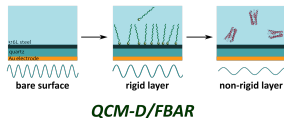
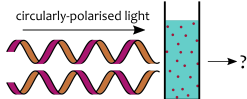
Neutron reflectometry



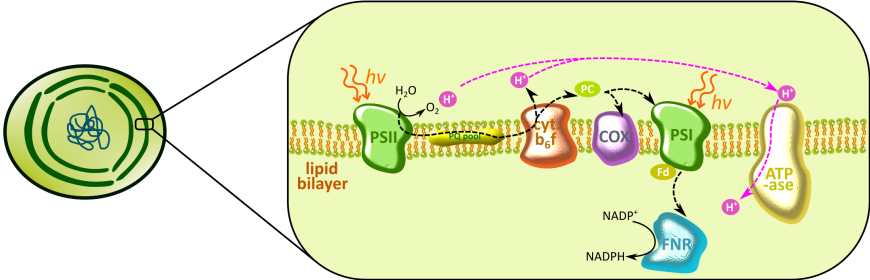
Depletion isotherms



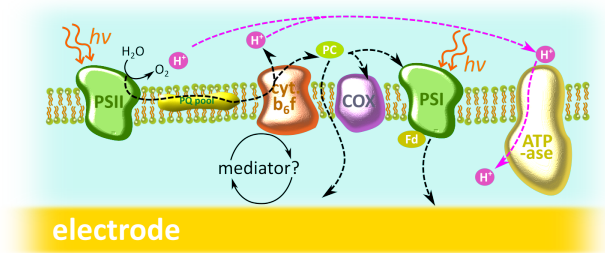
Circular dichroism



Example: thylakoid membranes

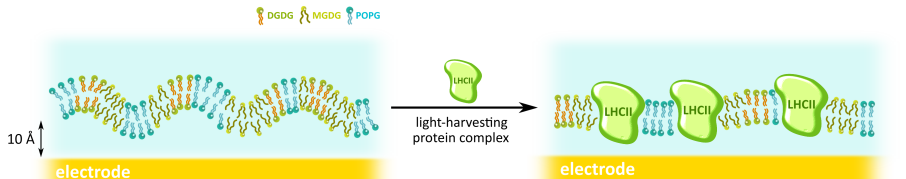


Example: thylakoid membranes



electrode

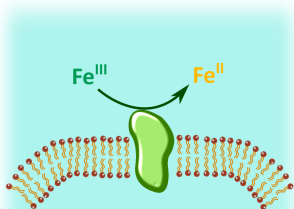
Example: thylakoid membranes



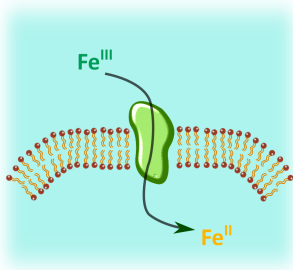
- Buckled bilayer with buffer layer.
- Only forms at < -400 mV (vs SHE).
- Irreversible adsorption.

- Bilayer flat but asymmetric.
- Potential-dependent reversible adsorption.
- Light-dependent proximity to electrode.

Example: Fe mapping



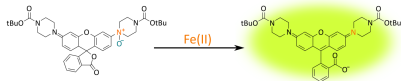
dissimilatory



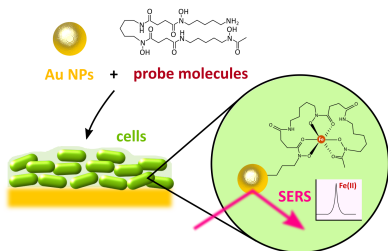
assimilatory

Example: Fe mapping

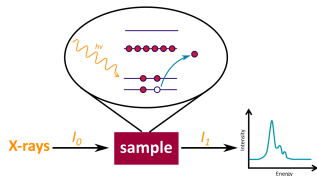
FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY



SURFACE-ENHANCED RAMAN MICROSCOPY



X-RAY ABSORPTION SPECTROSCOPY

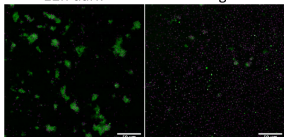


Example: Fe mapping

FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY

12h dark

12h light

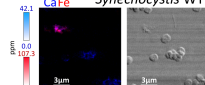


Fe(II) in extracellular clumps

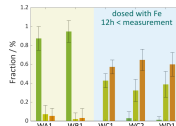
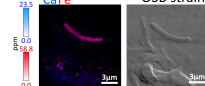
Fe(II) around single 'hot' cells

X-RAY ABSORPTION SPECTROSCOPY

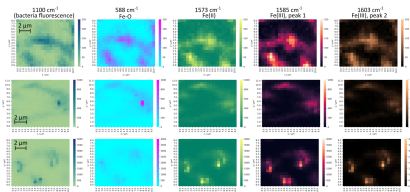
CaFe *Synechocystis* WT



CaFe OSB strain



SURFACE-ENHANCED RAMAN MICROSCOPY



→ Fe(II) detected on outer cell membrane (light/dark dependent).

Extracellular matrix—a big unknown

