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Assisting cultivation of photosynthetic microorganisms by microbial fuel cells to enhance nutrients recovery from wastewater

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

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12 Abstract

Spirulina was cultivated in cathodic compartments of photo-microbial fuel cells (P-13 MFC). Anodic compartments were fed with swine-farming wastewater, enriched with 14 sodium acetate (2.4 $g_{COD} L^{-1}$). Photosynthetic oxygen generation rates were sufficient to 15 16 sustain cathodic oxygen reduction, significantly improving P-MFC electrochemical 17 performances, as compared to water-cathode control experiments. Power densities (0.8 -1 W m^{-2}) approached those of air-cathode MFCs, run as control. COD was efficiently 18 19 removed and only negligible fractions leaked to the cathodic chamber. Spirulina growth 20 rates were comparable to those of control (MFC-free) cultures, while pH was 21 significantly (0.5 - 1 unit) higher in P-MFCs, due to cathodic reactions. Alkaliphilic 22 photosynthetic microrganisms like *Spirulina* might take advantage of these selective 23 conditions. Electro-migration along with diffusion to the cathodic compartment 24 concurred for the recovery of most nutrients. Only P and Mg were retained in the anodic Download English Version:

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