

**PHYCODEGRADATION OF POLYETHYLENE
BY PHOTOSYNTHETIC MICROALGAE**

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MICROALGAE**

PRAKASH MURGEPPA BHUYAR

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DEDICATION

Dedicated to my parents, relatives and friends, who gave me everlasting inspiration, never-ending encouragement, and priceless support towards the success of this study.

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ABSTRAK

Pencemaran plastik telah menjadi salah satu masalah alam sekitar yang paling sering dilaporkan, kerana pengeluaran produk plastik guna pakai yang meningkat dengan pesat mengatasi kemampuan dunia untuk menanganinya. Malaysia adalah negara kelapan terbesar menghasilkan sisa plastik dalam senarai negara membangun. Kaedah konvensional polietilena degradasi termasuk pembakaran, pelupusan sampah, dan rawatan kimia mencemarkan persekitaran dan menyebabkan kesan berbahaya pada organisma hidup. Tidak ada penyelesaian yang efisien, ekonomik, dan kaedah hijau untuk degradasi lengkap polietilena di kedua-dua pihak akademia dan industri. Namun, untuk menyelesaikan masalah global ini, mod biologi mungkin dapat dinilai dan dikembangkan pada masa akan datang. Dalam penyelidikan penyelidikan ini, potensi alga hijau konsorsium (*Chlorella* sp.) dan alga biru-hijau (*Cyanobacteria* sp.) dikaji untuk biodegradasi polietilena berketumpatan rendah dan tinggi. Objektif penyelidikan ini adalah untuk mengkaji struktur fisio-kimia polietilena berketumpatan rendah dan tinggi dan untuk mengenal pasti potensi mikroalga untuk biodegradasi kedua-dua polietilena dan mengkaji ciri analitik polietilena yang dirawat. Akhirnya, sebatian biodegradatif telah dianalisis. Hasil yang diperoleh menunjukkan bahawa pemerhatian mikroskopik elektron pendarfluor dan pemindaian lembaran polietilena telah menunjukkan penjajahan mikroalga dengan eksopolisakarida pada filem polietilena yang memulakan kakisan pada permukaan polimer. Hasil penurunan berat menunjukkan bahawa penurunan berat polietilena berketumpatan rendah yang didegradasi oleh konsortium diperhatikan sekitar $8.18\% \pm 0.66$ dan polietilena berketumpatan tinggi sekitar $6.43\% \pm 0.59$. Analisis sinar X penyebaran tenaga menunjukkan kandungan karbon rawatan selepas konsorsium menurun kepada 53.18% untuk kepadatan rendah dan 31.15% untuk polietilena berketumpatan tinggi. Analisis CHNO menunjukkan 37.91% dan 41.74% pengurangan kandungan karbon untuk filem polietilena berketumpatan rendah dan tinggi masing-masing selepas degradasi. Hasil analisis termal menunjukkan pengurangan pencairan polietilena yang dirawat dengan berkesan berbanding dengan kawalan. Spektrum inframerah Fourier membuktikan bahawa kedua-dua polietilena merosot dengan penurunan ketara dalam penghantaran ikatan C-H dan peningkatan isyarat ikatan OH dan C-O. Akhirnya, analisis eksopolisakarida menunjukkan konsortium mikroalga menunjukkan kuantiti eksopolisakarida yang lebih besar seperti karbohidrat dari 0.256 ± 0.013 hingga 0.637 ± 0.014 dan protein dari 0.124 ± 0.028 hingga 0.361 ± 0.016 yang memulakan pengumpulan tegas pada permukaan polimer, dan menyebabkan penurunan degradasi polietilena dengan mineralisasi. Kajian ini memberikan hasil yang komprehensif untuk mempercepat biodegradasi polietilena pada skala yang lebih besar menggunakan spesis dan konsortium mikroalga yang berbeza. Kajian masa depan mengenai enzim yang terlibat dalam proses biodegradasi akan menghasilkan kaedah pembuangan sisa polimer yang berkesan dan berpotensi.

ABSTRACT

Plastic pollution has become one of the most reported environmental issues, as rapidly increasing production of disposable plastic products overwhelms the world's ability to deal with them. Malaysia is the eighth largest country to generate plastic waste in the list of developing countries. Conventional methods of polyethylene degradation including incineration, landfill, and chemical treatment are lethal to the neighboring environment and causing hazardous effects on living organisms. There is no efficient, economical, and green solution for the complete degradation of polyethylene formulated at both academia and industrial scale. However, to solve this global issue, biological mode could possibly be evaluated and developed in the upcoming future. In this research investigation, the potential of consortium green algae (*Chlorella* sp.) and blue-green algae (*Cyanobacteria* sp.) was investigated for biodegradation of low-density and high-density polyethylene. The objectives of this research were to study the physio-chemical structure of low- and high-density polyethylene and to identify the potential microalgae for the biodegradation of both polyethylene followed and to study analytical characterization of treated polyethylene. Finally, the biodegradative compounds has been analyzed. Results obtained showed that fluorescent and scanning electron microscopic observation of polyethylene sheet has shown the colonization of microalgae with exopolysaccharides on the polyethylene film which initiates the corrosion of polymer surface. The weight loss results reveled that consortium traded low-density polyethylene weight reduced was observed about $8.18\% \pm 0.66$ and the high-density polyethylene about $6.43\% \pm 0.59$. Energy dispersive x ray analysis revealed the after the consortium treatment carbon content decreased to 53.18 % for low- density and 31.15 % for high density polyethylene. The CHNO analysis shown 37.91% and 41.74% of carbon content reduction for low- and high-density polyethylene film respectively after degradation. Thermal analysis results displayed efficient reduction in melting of treated polyethylene compared with control. Fourier infrared spectrum evident that both the polyethylene's are degrading with prominent decrease in transmittance of C-H bond and increase in OH and C-O bond signal. Finally, exopolysaccharide analysis showed the microalgae consortium exhibited the larger quantity of exopolysaccharides such as carbohydrates from 0.256 ± 0.013 to 0.637 ± 0.014 and proteins from 0.124 ± 0.028 to 0.361 ± 0.016 which initiates firm accumulation on the polymer surface, and which leads the degradation of polyethylene by mineralization. This work provides a comprehensive result to accelerate the biodegradation of polyethylene at larger scales using different species and consortium of microalgae. The future study of enzymes involved in the biodegradation process will lead to effective and potential method of polymer waste disposal.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

%	Percentage
°C	Degree Celsius
µL	Micro litre
A	Absorbance
cm	Centimetre
g	Gram
g/cm ³	Gram per cubic centimetre
g/L	Gram per litre
mg/L	Milligrams per litre
GPa	Giga Pascal
L	Litre
M	Molar
min	Minutes
mL	Millilitre
mm	Micro metre
MPa	Mega Pascal
nm	Nanometre
°C	Degree Celsius
OD	Optical density
pH	Hydrogen ion concentration
psi	Pounds per square inch
rpm	Revolutions per minutes
Shore D	Shore durometer
RCF	Relative Centrifugal Force

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

3D	3-Dimension
BG-11	Blue-Green Medium
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DSC	Differential scanning colorimetry
EDX	Energy dispersive analysis
FTIR	Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy
HDPE	High-density polyethylene
LDPE	Low-density polyethylene
LLDPE	Linear low-density polyethylene
PAHs	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PE	Polyethylene
PET	Polyethylene terephthalate
PP	Polypropylene
SEM	Scanning electron microscope
TGA	Thermal gravimetric analysis
UV	Ultraviolet
XRF	X-ray fluorescence
PVC	polyvinyl chloride
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
UV-Vis	Ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy
FESEM	Field emission scanning electron microscope
XRD	X-ray diffraction crystallography
EPS	Electron phenomenological spectroscopy
SDS-PAGE	Sodium dodecyl sulphate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
PTFE	Polytetrafluoroethylene
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
PU	polyurethane
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
LDE	Low Density ethylene
HDE	High Density ethylene

PGA	Phosphoglyceric acid
PLA	Poly lactic acid
PET	Polyethylene terephthalate
MSM	Methyl sulfonyl methane
FTIR	Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy
CER	Cation exchange resin
USA	United States of America
DTA	Differential thermal analysis
DTG	Thermogravimetric analysis
NADPH	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate
BBM	Bold's Basal Medium
RNA	Ribonucleic acid
SEM	Scanning electron microscope
XRF	X-ray fluorescence
OHB	Oligomers of 3-hydroxybutyrate
PHB	Polyhydroxy butyrate
LA	Lactic acid
MT	Metric ton
MMT	Million metric ton
HIPS	High Impact Polystyrene
UMI	Upper middle income
LMI	Low middle income
LI	Low income
HIC	High income country
LOD	Loss of density
GHG	Greenhouse gases
EPS	Exopolysaccharide
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CH ₄	Methane
BSA	Bovine serum albumin
TPS	Thermo plastic starch
C	Carbon
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction

RFLP	Random fragment length polymorphism
S	Sulphur
H	Hydrogen
N	Nitrogen
O	Oxygen

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