

Electronic Plants as an innovative platform for reducing environmental health risk factors

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SDG3: Good health and well-being & related Targets





REDUCE MATERNAL MORTALITY

TARGET 3.2



END ALL
PREVENTABLE DEATHS
UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE





FIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES



REDUCE MORTALITY
FROM
NON-COMMUNICABLE
DISEASES AND PROMOTE
MENTAL HEALTH

TARGET 3.5



PREVENT AND TREAT SUBSTANCE ABUSE

TARGET 3.6





UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO
SEXUAL AND
REPRODUCTIVE
CARE, FAMILY PLANNING
AND EDUCATION





ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE





REDUCE ILLNESSES
AND DEATH FROM
HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS
AND POLLUTION



IMPLEMENT THE
WHO FRAMEWORK
CONVENTION
ON TOBACCO CONTROL





SUPPORT RESEARCH,
DEVELOPMENT AND UNIVERSAL
ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE
VACCINES AND MEDICINES





INCREASE HEALTH
FINANCING AND SUPPORT
HEALTH WORKFORCE IN
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

TARGET 3.D

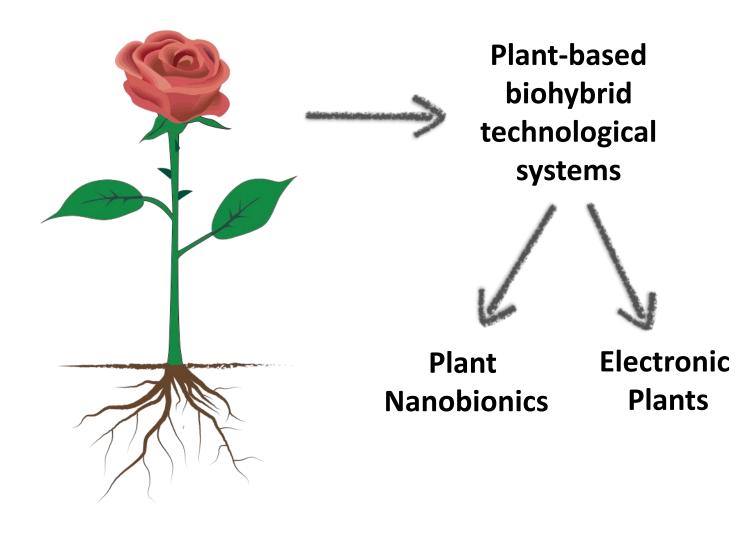


IMPROVE
EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS
FOR GLOBAL HEALTH RISKS



Plants as technological components

- Solar-powered
- Carbon negative
- Convert CO₂ into chemical energy
- Sense and adapt to various environmental stimuli
- Self-repair via tissue regeneration
- Produce useful materials (e.g. cellulose)





Electronic Plants – The concept



Prof. Magnus Berggren



Prof. Elení Stavrínídou





E. Stavrinidou et al. *Sci.Adv.* **1**, e1501136 (2015)



H2020 – FET open: Hybrid Electronics based on Photosynthetic Organisms



Horizon 2020 European Union funding for Research & Innovation







Electronic Plants – Applications



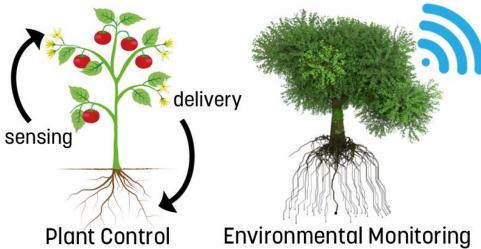
Prof. Magnus Berggren



Prof. Elení Stavrinidou



Energy Systems



HyPh0E





H2020 – **FET** open: **Hybrid Electronics based** on Photosynthetic Organisms





European Union funding

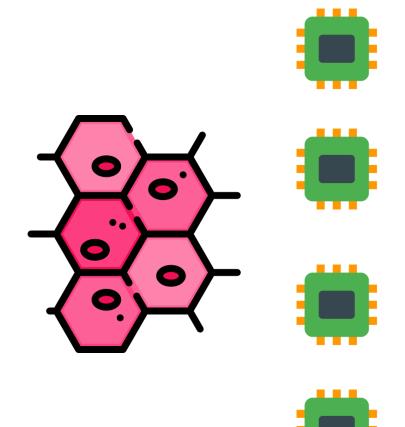




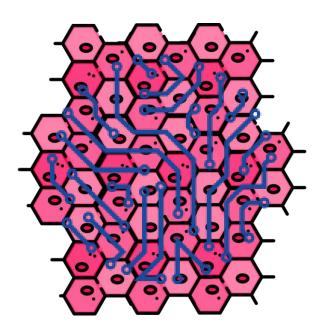


Electronic functionalization of tissue

Electronic/biological interface



Hybrid electronic-biological structures



Biological tissue acts as template for the fabrication of electronic devices and circuits







Electronic functionalization of tissue – Materials

Organic Conducting Polymers PEDOT:S-H Current SO₃H SO₃H SO₃H SO₃H 30 mm · Current (µA) 1 mm HO₂Ś -0.2Voltage (V)



Conducting wires are formed in the stem, along the xylem vascular channels

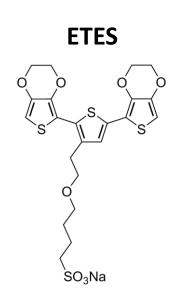
Limited distribution of the polymer within the plant

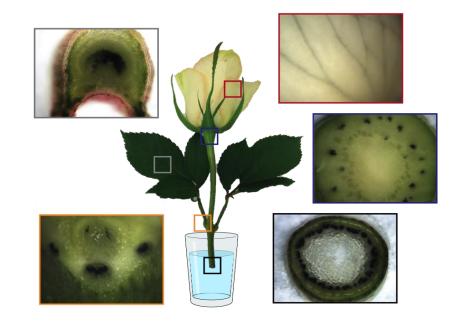


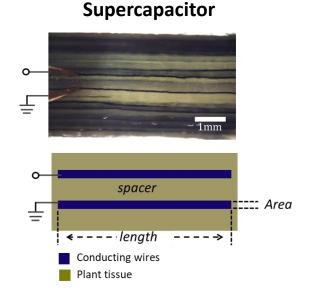




Electronic functionalization of tissue – Materials







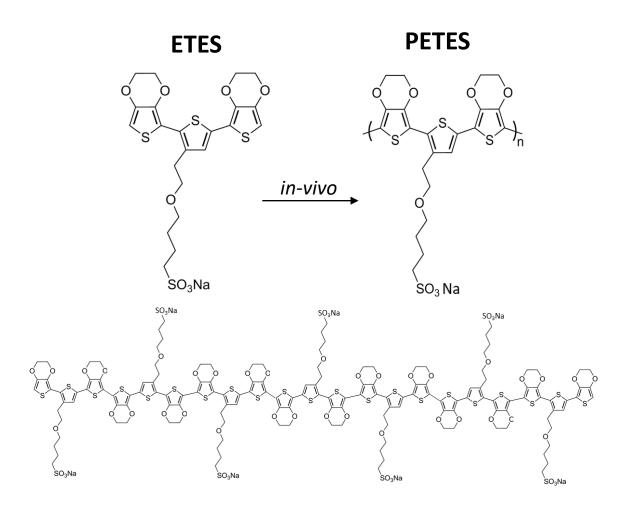
ETES travels along the xylem vascular system of the rose cutting, and forms long-range conducting wires in every part of it

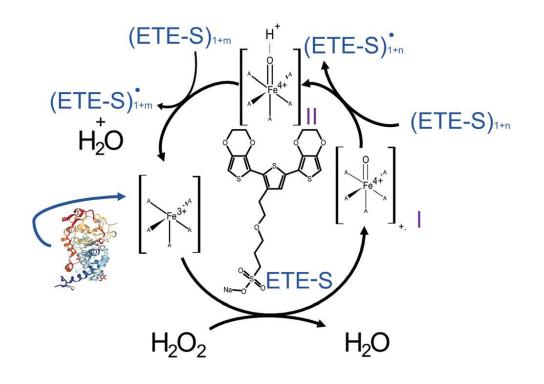






Electronic functionalization of tissue – The mechanism





PETES is formed on the cell walls

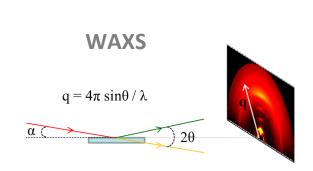
True bio-hybrid system



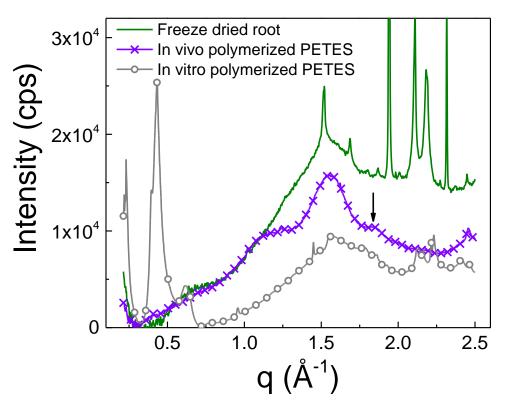


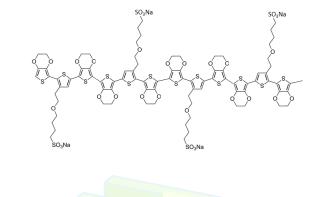


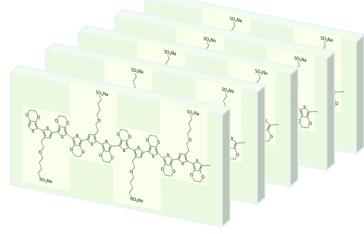
Electronic functionalization of tissue – Bio-hybrids











PETES is organized/ordered on the cell walls



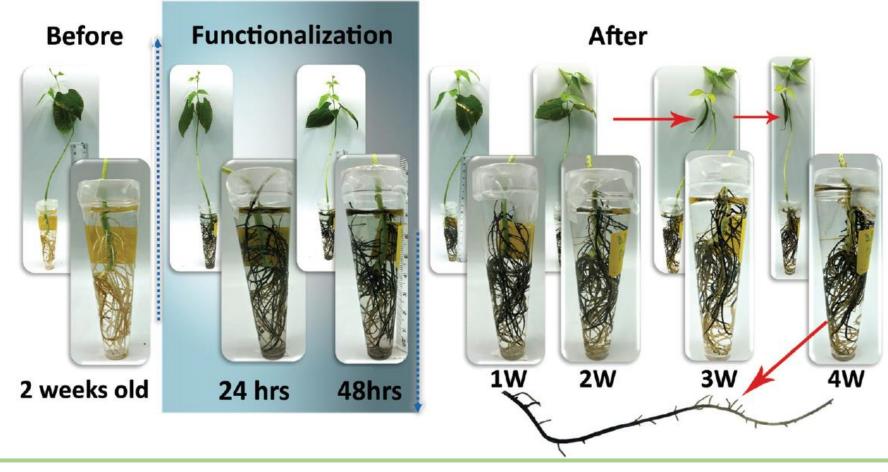
True bio-hybrid system







Plant growth after electronic functionalization



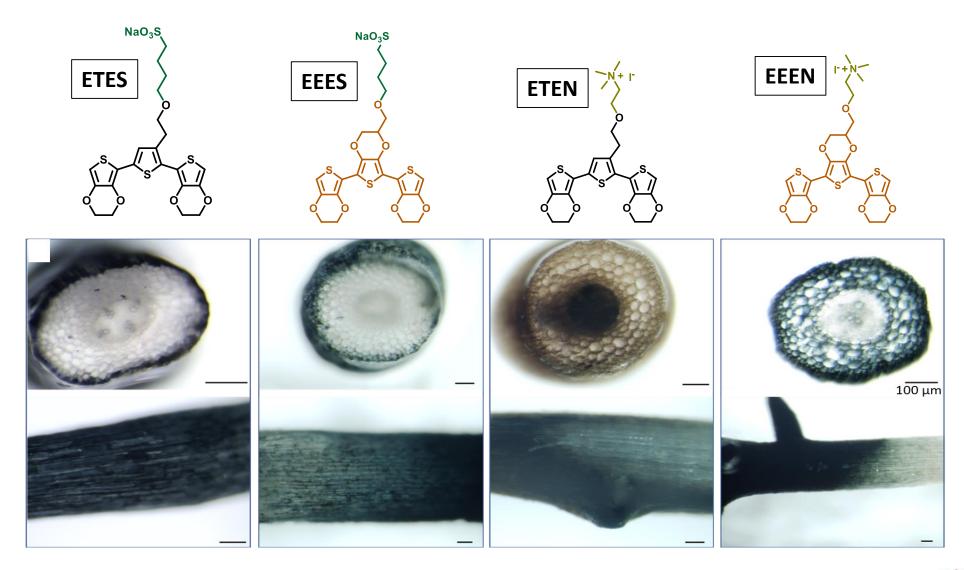
After functionalization of the whole root, the roots continue to grow and develop new lateral roots. At week 3, bean pods are visible!







New materials for e-plants

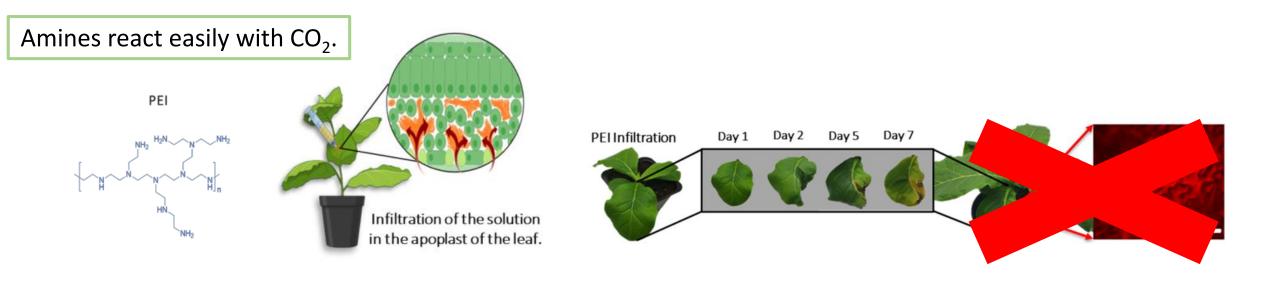


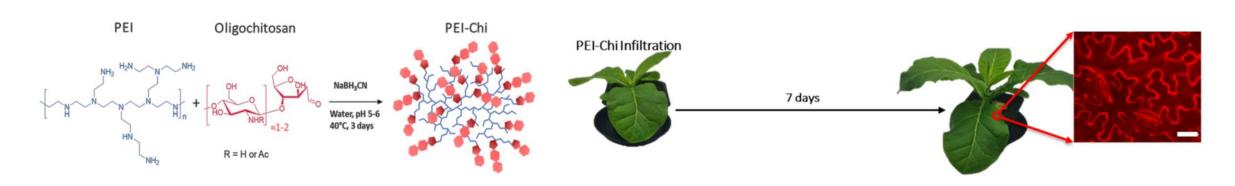






e-plants as CO₂ sensors for environmental monitoring



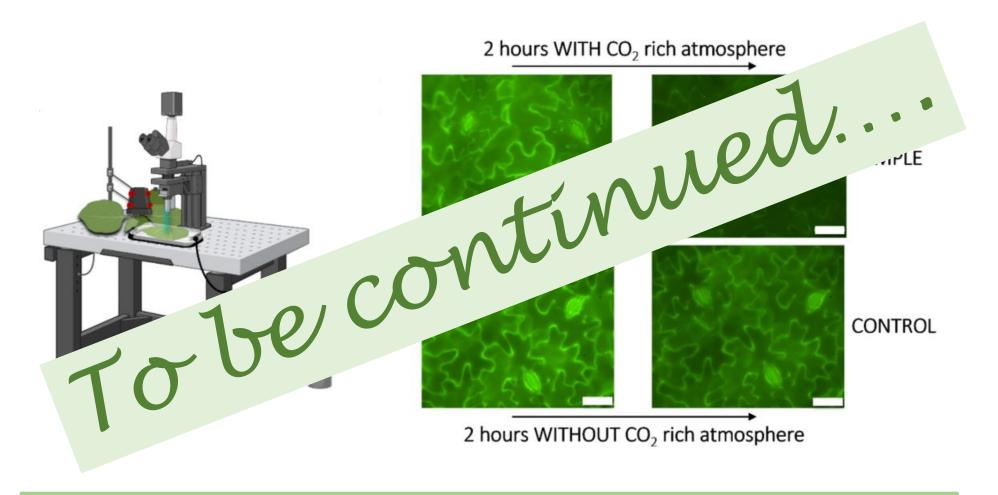








e-plants as CO₂ sensors for environmental monitoring



PEI-Chi infiltrated in tobacco leaves is capable of uptaking CO₂ in vivo

















Dr. Daniele Mantione



Dr. Emin Istif



Gwennael Dufil



Daniela Parker



Cyril Routier







Horizon 2020 European Union funding for Research & Innovation



