Chemistry & Biology Interface, 2024, 14, 3, 68-84

RESEARCH PAPER ISSN: 2249 –4820

CHEMISTRY & BIOLOGY INTERFACE

An official Journal of ISCB, Journal homepage; www.cbijournal.com

Mass Productionand Liquid Formulation Strategiesof Azotobacterspp.

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Received; 09 May 2024, Accepted;25 June 2024

Abstract: This study explores the large-scale cultivation and liquid formulation of Azotobacter spp., a key nitrogen-fixing bacterium, highlighting its role in advancing sustainable agricultural practices. The researchfocusesonthetechnologicaldevelopmentsinbioreactordesign,nutrientoptimization,and stabilization techniques necessary for maintaining bacterial viability and effectiveness. The mass production of Azotobacter in bioreactors is scrutinized for its environmental impact, economic feasibility,andintegrationintovariousagriculturalsystems.

SpecialattentionisgiventoAzotobacterchroococcum for its potential in solid waste degradation, showcasing its ability to convert complex organiccompoundsinwasteintosimplersubstances,thusaidingwastemanagementandproducing valuable byproducts like biofertilizers and biogas.Key findings include the identification of specific Azotobacter strains, particularly Strain F, which exhibit robust growth and high biomass yields, making them promising for biofertilizer production. Experimental data demonstrates successful maintenanceofcultivationconditionsacrossvarioussamples,indicatingpotentialforindustrialscale- up. Efficient biomass harvesting processes are established, yielding high-purity Azotobacter products. The study concludes that Azotobacter spp. can significantly contribute to sustainable agricultural practices by reducing reliance on chemical fertilizers, enhancing crop yield, and improving soil health, particularly in nutrient-depleted and marginal lands. This research not only advances understanding of Azotobacter spp. in sustainable agriculture but also opens avenues for its practical applications, marking a step towards eco-friendly farming practices.

Keywords: Azotobacter spp., nitrogen fixation, sustainable agriculture, nutrient optimization, biofertilizer,environmentalimpact,economicfeasibility,massproductionbiomassharvesting,liquid formulation,

1. INTRODUCTION

The mass production and liquid formulation of Azotobacter spp., a crucial nitrogen-fixing bacterium, have emerged as key components in the paradigm shift towards sustainable agricultural practices (1). ter'suniqueabilitytoconvertatmospheric nitrogen into ammonia, a form readily absorbed by plants, thus mitigating

the need for chemical fertilizers and promoting soil health (2).

This introductory section delves into the multifaceted processes and scientific underpinnings that govern the large-scale cultivation and effective liquid formulationofAzotobacterspp. Itexploresthetechnologicaladvancements and challenges in bioreactor design, nutrient optimization, and achieving long-term stability in liquid formulations, which areessentialfor maintainingtheviability andeffectivenessofthebacteria(3).

Furthermore,thispaper will extend its focus to encompass the broader implications of mass-producing Azotobacter, including environmental impact assessments, economic feasibility studies, and the integration of these biofertilizers into diverse agricultural systems (4).

In doing so, it addresses the logistical hurdles and scalability issues that are critical to transforming Azotobacter-based biofertilizers from laboratory innovations to mainstream agricultural products (5).

Moreover, the potential of Azotobacter spp. in enhancing crop yield and soil quality, particularly in nutrient-depleted and marginal lands, will be examined in depth (6).

This includes an analysis of the symbiotic relationships between Azotobacter and various crop species, and how these interactions can be optimized for landfills but also contributes to the production of valuable byproducts such as biofertilizers and biogas, which can be used in agricultural and energy generation applications, respectively.

Furthermore, the use of Azotobacter in solid waste degradation aligns with the principles of circular economy, where waste materials are recycled and reused, minimizing environmental impact and resource consumption (8).

Thepotential ofAzotobacterchroococcum inwastedegradationalsohighlightsitsrole in addressing global challenges related to waste management and environmental sustainability. By harnessing the natural capabilities of such microorganisms, innovative and eco-friendly approaches to waste management can be developed,

Srno.	Material	Purpose
1.	Azotobacterchroococcumculture	Starterculturefor massproduction
2.	Growthmedium	Providesnutrientsforbacterialgrowth
3.	Carbonsources(e.g.,glucose)	Energyandcarbonsourceforbacterialgrowth
4.	Nitrogensources(e.g.,ammoniumsulfate)	Initialnitrogensupply
5.	Mineralsalt	Essentialmineralsandtraceelements
6.	pHbuffers(e.g.,potassiumphosphate)	MaintainsdesiredpHofthemedium
7.	Sterilizationagent	Ensuressterilityofequipmentandmedia
8.	Bioreactororculturevessels	Providescontrolledenvironmentforgrowth
9.	Incubationequipment(e.g.,shakerorincubator)	Maintainsoptimaltemperatureandagitation

10.	Analyticalinstruments	Monitoringgrowthandmetabolicactivity
11.	Formulationadditives(optional)	Enhancesstabilityandshelflifeoftheformulation
12.	Packagingmaterials	Containersforstorageofformulatedproduct

TableI:Materialusedinprocess

offering promising solutions to one of the pressing environmental issues of our time (.9)

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials

The materials required for the mass production and liquid formulation strategies of Azotobacter to enhance nitrogen- fixing bacteria cultivation include table 1:

Strain Selection

The strain selection process for the study on solid waste degradation using Azotobacterchroococcum begins with the collection of samples from soil environments known to harborthisbacterium. serveasapotentialsourcebilitytodegrade solid waste. Isolation techniques are then employed to obtain pure cultures of Azotobacterchroococcum from the collected samples. ngonivemediumspecificallydesignedfor theisolationofAzotobacterspecies.

Jensen'sMediumcontains. lesuppressingthegrowthofcontaminants. nsen'sMediumincludesacarbonsource, cose,whichprovidesenergyforbacterial growth. Ammonium sulfate serves as the nitrogen source, fulfilling the bacterium's nutritional requirements. Mineral salts, including magnesium sulfate, potassium phosphate, rbonate,andtraceelements,areincluded toprovide essentialmineralsnecessaryforgrowth. Additionally,selective agents such as antibiotics (e.g., cycloheximide, nystatin, or streptomycin) are incorporated into the medium to inhibit the growthofpotential contaminants, allowing for the isolation of pure cultures of Azotobacterchroococcum. Through the collection of soil samples and subsequent isolation techniques on Jensen's Medium, pure cultures of Azotobacterchroococcum strains with the potential for solid wastedegradationcanbeobtained. Theseisolatedstrainscan then undergo further characterization and evaluation to determine their specific degradation capabilities and suitability for the study's objectives.

3. GROWTH PERFORMANCE:

In the growth performance assessment, various parameters are evaluated to understand the growth characteristics of Azotobacterchroococcum strains and their adaptability to different environmental conditions. The following aspects are typicallyconsidered:

Growth Rate: The growth rate of Azotobacterchroococcum nedbymeasuringtheincreaseincelldensity over a specific time period. This provides insights into the strain's ability to reproduce and multiply under specific growth conditions. The growth rate can be calculated by monitoring optical density, cell counts, or biomass measurements.

Biomass Yield: The biomass yield refers to the amount of cellular material produced by the Azotobacterchroococcum strains. It is commonly measured as dry weight or optical esanindicationofthestrain'sproductivity. Strains with higher biomass yield are often preferred for further studies or industrial applications.

Environmental Tolerance: Azotobacterchroococcumstrains rtolerancetovariousenvironmentalfactors that may influence their growth. These factors include temperature, pH, and salt concentration. Strains that can thrive under a wide range of conditions, including both optimal and suboptimal ranges, are considered more robust and adaptable.

Temperature: The growth of Azotobacterchroococcum is evaluated at different temperatures to identify the optimal temperature range for growth. Strains capable of ngeraturerange,includingbothmesophilic and moderatelythermophilic conditions, may have practical advantages in diverse environments.

pH: Azotobacterchroococcum strains are exposed to different pH levels to determine their pH tolerance. This helps identify strains that can withstand variations in acidity or alkalinity, making them suitable for application in soils with varying pH levels.

Salt Concentration: Strains are tested for their ability to tolerate different salt concentrations, which can reflect their adaptability to saline environments. inshavedemonstratedtolerancetoelevated themtothriveinsoilswithhighsalinity.

rowthperformance,includinggrowthrate, biomass yield, and tolerance to environmental factors, researchers can identify Azotobacterchroococcum strains that exhibit robust growth and adaptability under desired conditions. This information is crucial for selecting strains with high productivity and resilience for subsequent experiments, scaled-up production processes, or application in specific environments.

4. MASS PRODUCTION OF AZOTOBACTER SPECIES TYPICALLY INVOLVES CULTIVATING THE BACTERIA IN LARGE- SCALE BIOREACTORS UNDER OPTIMIZED CONDITIONS.

Mass Production process:

Developed a suitable culture medium that provides the necessary nutrients, carbon sources, and growth factors required for Azotobacter growth. The composition of the culture medium for the mass production of bacterchroococcumistheAshbymedium. Here,isaformulationoftheAshbymedium:

Glucose:100g
Magnesiumsulfate(MgSO4):2g
Calcium carbonate (CaCO3): 1

hydrogenphosphate(KH_2PO_4):1g
Sodium chloride (NaCl): 1 g
Ferrous sulfate ($FeSO_4$): 0.5 g
Manganesesulfate($MnSO_4$):0.01g
Zinc sulfate ($ZnSO_4$): 0.01 gCopper sulfate ($CuSO_4$): 0.01 g
Cobalt chloride ($CoCl_2$): 0.01 g
Adjust the pH to around 7.0 usingpotassiumphosphate buffer as drogenphosphate(K_2HPO_4):0.2g
Agar-agar: 20 g

Add 1000 ml of distilled water to the container and mix the components thoroughly using a magnetic stirrer or a glass rod to ensure complete dissolution. Continuously stir the mixture while heating until all components are completely dissolved and no visible particles are present. Once all components are well-mixed,themediaisreadyfor sterilization.Ensurethatyou perform the sterilization process under proper laboratory conditionsto maintainthe medium'ssterilityandeffectiveness for Azotobacter growth. particles are present. Once all componentsarewell-mixed,the mediaisreadyforsterilization.

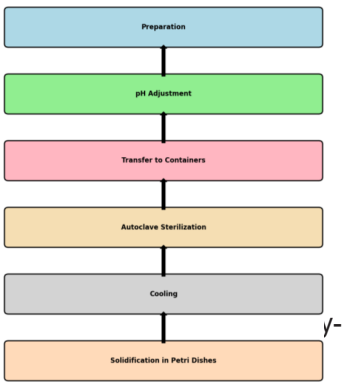
Sterilization:

Transfer the prepared media into autoclave-safe containers or tubes, leaving enough headspace for expansion during sterilization. Ensure that the containers are properly sealed to prevent any contamination during the sterilization process. Place the containers in the autoclave and set the temperature to 121°C. Set the autoclave timer to 15 minutes and start the sterilization process. Once the sterilization cycle is complete, allow the media to cool down before proceeding to the next step.

Solidification:

Open the sterilized containers in a sterile environment, such as a laminar flow hood or a clean bench. Pour the sterilized media into sterile petri dishes to a depth of about 5-7 mm. Carefully swirl the petri dishes in a circular motion to ensure even distribution of the media and to prevent air bubbles. Allow the media to solidify completely at room temperature. This usually takes around 20-30 minutes. Ensure that the petri dishes are covered to prevent any contamination from airborne particles. onto the surface of the solidified media in one of the petri dishes. Using a sterile glass spreader or a sterile inoculation loop, spread the sample evenly over the surface of the agar, covering the entire area. Repeat the inoculation process for each dilution and ensure proper labeling of the petri dishes for easy identification. Allow the inoculated petri dishes to dry briefly to absorb excess moisture before proceeding to the next step.

Dilution Factor	Volume Transferred (ml)	Expected Colony Count (CFU)	Calculated Concentration in Original Sample (CFU/ml)
10-1	0.1	Too numerous to count (TNTC)	-
10-2	0.1	TNTC	-
10-3	0.1	TNTC	-
10-4	0.1	600	6,000,000
10-5	0.1	60	6,000,000
10-6	0.1	6	6,000,000



FigureI: FlowchartofSolidification
erial dilution and

etobetestedforAzotobacterchroococcum andprepareaseriesofdilutions(e.g.,10-folddilutions).Take the10^{-3}dilutionandtransferasmallvolume(usually0.1ml)

Incubation:

Place the inoculated petri dishes in an incubator set at orthegrowthofAzotobacterchroococcum. etheincubatordoortomaintainaconsistent temperature and minimize the risk of contamination. Incubatethepetridishesfor asuitableduration,typically24-48hours,to allowthegrowthofindividualcolonies. Periodicallycheckthe petri dishes for colony development, ensuring that the incubation conditions are maintained. Once the colonies have formed,theycanbe further analyzed,characterized,and studied as per the objectives of the experiment.

5. **PURE CULTURE ISOLATION**
ftheinoculatedpetridishes,individual cterchroococcumwillappearasdistinct growthsontheagarsurface. Thenextstepinvolvesobtaining pure cultures from these colonies for further production. Select a well-isolated colony of Azotobacterchroococcum ,ensuringithasatypicalmorphologyand characteristics associated with the species. Using a sterile inoculation loop or needle, carefully transfer the isolated colony to a fresh petri dish containing the same Mannitol diaoranothersuitableculturemedium. Streak agarsurfaceusingthequadrantstreaking method or any other appropriate technique. This helps to separate individual cells and obtain isolated colonies. Incubate the petri dish under the optimal growth conditions for Azotobacterchroococcum, typically at a temperature of around 30°C and pH 6.5-7.5. Monitor the petri dish for growth and observe the formation of individual colonies derived from the isolated strain. This step ensures the propagation of pure cultures without contamination from other microorganisms. Repeat the streaking process if necessary, selecting a single colony from the new plate to ensure purity. The pure culture obtained from the isolated colony can now serve as the starting point for further production processes, such as fermentation or large-scale cultivation. This pure culture ensures that the characteristics and traits of Azotobacterchroococcum are maintained and can be replicated consistently throughout subsequent experiments or scaled-up production.

Fermentation

For the fermentation of Azotobacterchroococcum to scale up biomass production, six distinct samples from various regions were selected to be cultured in individual fermenters. Here's a summary of the process:Each fermenter was meticulously prepared to be clean and sterile, establishing an aseptic environment critical for the purity of the cultures and preventing any potential contamination. The pure cultures of Azotobacterchroococcum were then transferred into their respective fermenters using aseptic techniques to preserve sterility.

The fermentation parameters were carefully set to the optimal

growth conditions known for Azotobacterchroococcum, typically at a temperature of 30°C and a pH of 6.5, conducive to its growth and metabolism. Throughout the fermentation, the pH level was attentively monitored and adjusted using sulfuric acid or suitable agents to maintain the optimal range.

Dissolved oxygen levels were kept at around 40% saturation by fine-tuning the agitation speed and aeration rate, ensuring an adequate oxygen supply for the bacteria's growth needs. All critical parameters—temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, and agitation speed—were continuously monitored for the entirety of the fermentation process.

Sampling of the fermentation broth was conducted regularly to evaluate the cell density and viability among other relevant metrics, providing insights into the fermentation's progression. The fermentation was allowed to continue for a duration predicated on the growth and metabolic profiles of Azotobacterchroococcum.

By upholding the specific environmental conditions within the fermenters, an optimal environment was sustained for the growth and biomass accumulation of Azotobacterchroococcum.

This methodical and controlled fermentation process was designed to maximize both the yield and quality of the bacterial biomass, tailored for each of the six different samples, potentially leading to a diverse array of biofertilizer products suited for different regional soil types maticapproachtothefermentationprocess

Figure II: image of fermentation used for fermentation

Large-scale cultivation:

After the successful fermentation process, the next step is to scale up the cultivation of Azotobacterchroococcum in bioreactors. This allows for the production of a larger quantity of biomass. The following steps outline the process: Inoculation: Inoculate the bioreactors with the prepared inoculum of Azotobacterchroococcum obtained from the fermentation process. Ensure aseptic techniques are followed to maintain a sterile environment and prevent contamination.

Optimal conditions: Set the bioreactor parameters to provide optimal conditions for the growth of Azotobacterchroococcum. This includes maintaining a suitable temperature, typically around 30°C, and a pH level within the range of 6.5 to 7.5. Additionally, monitor and control dissolved oxygen levels and adjust agitation speed to ensure efficient mixing and aeration.

Monitoring: Regularly monitor important parameters such as temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, and agitation speed throughout the cultivation process.

Automated monitoring systems can be employed to ensure accuracy and consistency. These parameters play a crucial role in maintaining optimal growth conditions for Azotobacterchroococcum.

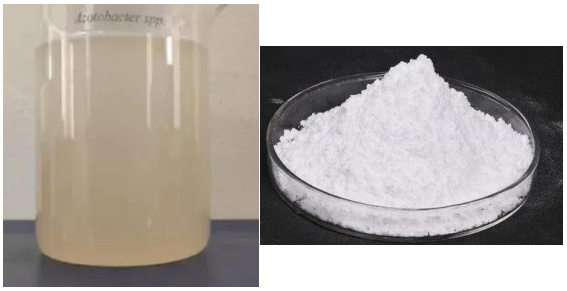
Sampling and analysis: Regularly sample the culture from the bioreactors to assess cell density, viability, and nitrogen-fixing activity. This can be done through cell counting methods, viability assays, and measuring nitrogen fixation rates. These analyses provide valuable insights into the growth and metabolic activity of Azotobacterchroococcum during large-scale cultivation.

Adjustments: Based on the monitoring and analysis results, make necessary adjustments to the cultivation conditions, such as temperature, pH, aeration, or nutrient supplementation. This ensures that the culture remains in an optimal state and facilitates maximum growth and biomass yield.

Duration: Allow the large-scale cultivation to proceed for the desired duration, typically determined by the growth characteristicsand quirementsofAzotobacterchroococcum. Thisallowsthebacteriatoreachthedesired cell density and biomassproductionlevels.

Byscalingupthecultivationprocess in bioreactors, it becomes possible to produce a substantial tityofAzotobacterchroococcumbiomass. Monitoringand controlling the important parameters ensure that the culture is maintainedinanoptimalstate,maximizing growth and nitrogen-fixing activity. The harvested biomass can then be further processed or formulated for various applications, such as biofertilizers, soil amendments, or microbial inoculants for sustainable agriculture and enviro
Biomass harvesting:

Upon achieving the desired cell density of Azotobacterchroococcum during cultivation, the subsequent critical step involves the harvest of biomass from the culture medium. Among the various methods available for biomass harvesting, centrifugation stands out as a widely employed technique. By subjecting the culture broth to high-speed centrifugal forces, the biomass consolidates into a pellet at the base of the centrifuge tubes or containers, while the supernatant, encompassing the liquid medium, is meticulously decanted or extracted. This centrifugation process enables the separation of biomass from the culture medium, facilitating its utilization in downstream applications. The resulting biomass pellet can be directly employed for



further processing or employed as a constituent element in diverse applications.

Figure III:a)Large scale Production of Azotobacterspp.and b) Solidified

6. Results

Growth Performance

The data from the table reveals the growth kinetics and biomass production of six different strains of Azotobacterchroococcum over a 120-hour period. The optical density (OD) measurements for each strain show a general increase over time, indicating progressive growth. For instance, Strain A's OD starts at 0.06 and plateaus at 0.221, while Strain F's OD increasesfrom0.04to0.276.

ThissuggeststhatStrainFmay have a more robust growth in these conditions. Colony- formingunits(CFU/mL) alsoincreaseacrossallstrains,with Strain A going from 1.2 × 106 CFU/mL to 5.07 × 10^7 CFU/mL, and Strain F from 1.5 × 106 CFU/mL to 7.02 × 10^7 CFU/mL at the end of the cultivation period. This reinforces the observation that Strain F reaches a higher cell density than Strain A. Biomass production, measured in grams per liter (g/L), shows hStrainA'sbiomassincreasingfrom0.12g/Lto6 g/L, and Strain F's biomass from 0.14 g/L to 7 g/L by 120 hours. These increases in OD, CFU/mL, and biomass g/L together confirm successful cultivation with significant cell growt handbiomassaccumulationoverthe120-hourperiod, with Strain F demonstrating the highest overall growth and omassyieldaccordingtotheprovideddata.

skyrocket,with gfrom1.2×10^6toaremarkable5.07×10^7 CFU/mL, and Strain F reaching an astounding 7.02 × 10^7 CFU/mL, indicating a thriving cell population. Biomass production, quantified in grams per liter (g/L), mirrors this growthtrend,soaringfrom0.12g/Lto6g/LforStrainA,and from 0.14 g/L to an impressive 7 g/L for Strain F. This comprehensive data set not only showcases the successful exceptionalperformanceinbiomassyield, positioning it as a promising candidate for iotechnological applications.

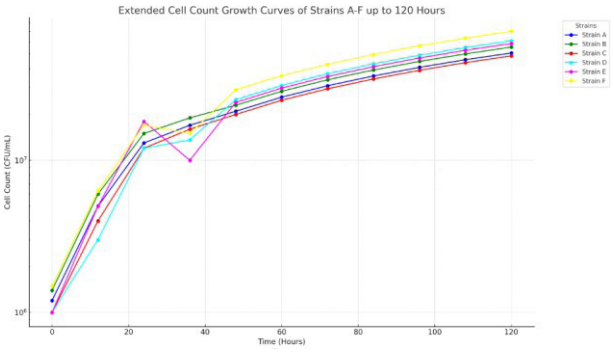
figureV:ODofsixdifferentstrainswithtime

Time (Hrs)	A OD	B OD	C OD	D OD	E OD	F OD	Strain A (CFU/mL)	Strain B (CFU/mL)	Strain C (CFU/mL)	Strain D (CFU/mL)	Strain E (CFU/mL)	Strain F (CFU/mL)	A Biomass (g/L)	B Bioma (g/L)
0	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.045	0.04	1.2 × 106	1.4 × 106	1 × 106	1 × 106	1 × 106	1.5 × 106	0.12	0.1
12	0.122	0.104	0.082	0.062	0.097	0.13	5 × 106	6 × 106	4 × 106	3 × 106	5 × 106	6.3 × 106	0.38	0.4
24	0.156	0.127	0.094	0.09	0.124	0.176	1.3 ×107	1.5 × 107	1.2 × 107	1.2 × 107	1.8 × 107	1.7 × 107	1.1	1.2
36	0.181	0.141	0.141	0.097	0.169	0.211	1.7 × 107	1.9 × 107	1.6 × 107	1.36 × 107	1 × 107	1.5 × 107	2.57	2.
48	0.199	0.178	0.157	0.124	0.198	0.254	2.1 ×107	2.3 ×107	2 × 107	2.5 × 107	2.4 × 107	2.9 × 107	4.28	4.7
60	0.199	0.178	0.157	0.124	0.198	0.254	2.6 × 107	2.84 × 107	2.48 × 107	3.1 × 107	2.98 × 107	3.59 × 107	5.35	5.8
72	0.211	0.183	0.171	0.131	0.204	0.255	3.09 × 107	3.38 × 107	2.95 × 107	3.7 × 107	3.55 × 107	4.27 × 107	5.79	6.2
84	0.219	0.184	0.191	0.151	0.204	0.266	3.58 × 107	3.92 × 107	3.42 × 107	4.3 × 107	4.12 × 107	4.96 × 107	5.93	6.4
96	0.22	0.186	0.203	0.168	0.224	0.277	4.08 × 107	4.46 × 107	3.9 × 107	4.9 × 107	4.7 × 107	5.65 × 107	5.98	6.4

108	0.221	0.21	0.181	0.15	0.224	0.276	4.58 × 107	5 × 107	4.38 × 107	5.5 × 107	5.28 × 107	6.33 × 107	5.99	6.4
120	0.221	0.21	0.181	0.15	0.224	0.276	5.07 × 107	5.54 × 107	4.85 × 107	6.1 × 107	5.85 × 107	7.02 × 107	6	6.

Table IVGowth OD, CFU and Biomass of Azotobector spp. in six different sample

Figure V saws The growth curve graph for strains A-F of a bacterial culture indicates that Strain F (yellow line) displays the most vigorous growth, with the highest optical density (OD) at 600 nm over the 140-hour observation period. Strains A (dark blue line) and E (pink line) follow with the second and third-highest OD readings, respectively, suggesting robust growth patterns. In contrast, Strains B (red line), C (green line), and D (light blue line) show lower OD values, reflecting slower growth rates. The plateauing of the curves suggests the onset of the stationary phase, with Strain F demonstrating a delayed entry to growth-limiting factors compared to the other strains. This dingthegrowthdynamicsofthesestrainsin



The cell count growth curves for strains A-F up to 120 hours show that all strains exhibit a logarithmic growth phase, where the cell count increases exponentially, indicative of healthy cell division. After a certain point, the growth rates start to plateau, entering the stationary phase where the rate of cell growth balances with the rate of cell death. This suggests that the carrying capacity of the environment is being reached, likely due to the depletion of nutrients or accumulation of waste products. No strain shows a significant decline in cell count, which would indicate a death phase. Each strain follows a similar growth trajectory, suggesting that under the conditions provided, they exhibit comparable growth efficiencies and adaptabilities up to the 120-hour mark.Figure VI The graph illustrates the simulated biomass growth curves of bacterial strains A-F over a 120-hour period. Each strain's growth trajectory increases sharply, indicative of a logarithmic phase, before it approaches a strain-specific carrying capacity (K), which is where the growth curve plateaus. Strain A (K=6.0 g/L) and Strain F (K=7.0 g/L) demonstrate the highest carrying capacities, suggesting they can achieve greater biomass under the given conditions compared to the others. Strains B, C, D, and E exhibit lower carrying capacities, ranging from 4.5 g/L to 6.5 g/L. This pattern signifies that Strains A and F could be more efficient in nutrient utilization or more resistant to inhibitory byproducts of

growth, making them potentially more suitable for processes requiring higher biomass yield.

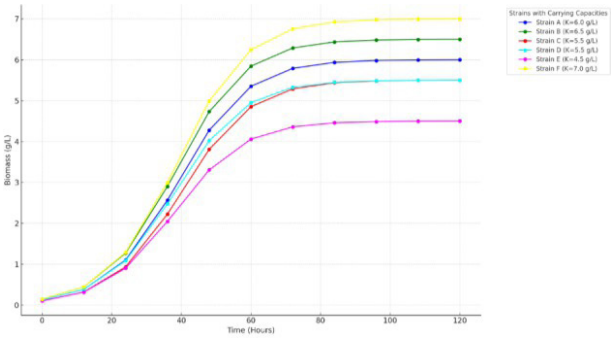


Figure VII: Biomass of six different strain with time

Fermentation

The graph titled "Day-wise pH Values for Azotobacterchroococcum Samples Over 30 Days" shows the fluctuation of pH levels in six different samples of Azotobacterchroococcum over a 30-day period. The pH values for all samples start above 7.0, indicating a slightly alkaline environment initially. Over the course of the 30 days, there is a general trend of declining pH across all samples, with frequent oscillations, which suggests that metabolic activities of the bacteria are producing acidic byproducts, thereby lowering the pH. Each sample exhibits its own unique pattern of fluctuation, but the overall trend indicates a shift towards a more acidic environment over time. The data reflects the dynamic nature of bacterial growth conditions and could inform adjustments in buffering capacity or medium composition for maintaining pH stability in prolonged cultures.

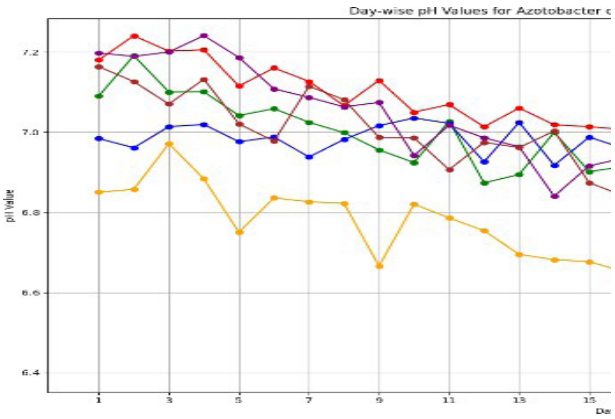


Figure IX: Day wise OD value of AzotobectorChroococcum Sample over 30 days

The OD600 graph over a 30-day period for six bacterial samples exhibits a sigmoidal growth pattern, with all samples starting with low biomass and entering an exponential growth phase around day 5. This phase, indicating rapid cell division, continues until around day 20-25, after which the OD600 values plateau as the samples reach the stationary phase due to nutrient depletion or waste accumulation. The curves suggest a uniform growth behavior across the samples, with slight variations in the stationary phase OD600 levels, reflecting the natural diversity in metabolic rates or carrying capacities within the bacterial populations. This information is essential for optimizing bacterial culture conditions and determining ideal harvesting times for industrial applications.

The "Cell Count Over Time for Six Samples" graph depicts a steady and uniform increase in cell count across all six bacterial samples over a 30-day period. The logarithmic scale used on the y-axis highlights exponential growth, with the cell count consistently rising without any visible plateau, suggesting that none of the

cultures reached a stationary phase within the observed timeframe. This indicates that the bacterial populations continued to multiply throughout the 30 days, potentially due to adequate nutrients and space available in the growth medium. The parallel nature of the growth curves across all samples suggests similar growth rates and conditions that were well-maintained across all cultures, an ideal scenario for industrial applications requiring predictable and sustained bacterial growth.

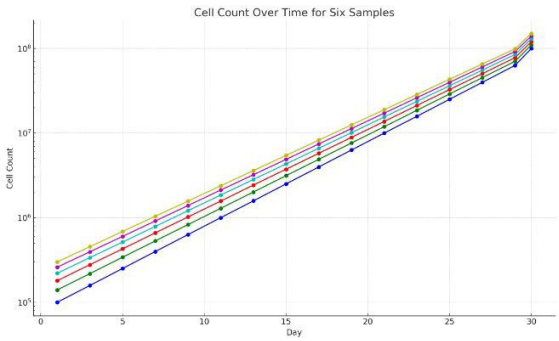


Figure X:Day wise Cell count value of AzotobectorChroococcum Sampleover 30 days

Day	pH Sample 1	pH Sample 2	pH Sample 3	pH Sample 4	pH Sample 5	pH Sample 6	Day	OD600 (Sample 1)	OD600 (Sample 2)	OD600 (Sample 3)	OD600 (Sample 4)	OD600 (Sample 5)	OD600 (Sample 6)	Substrate (%) (Sample1)	Substrate (%) (Sample2)	Substrate (%) (Sample3)	Substrate (%) (Sample4)	Substrate (%) (Sample5)	Substrate (%) (Sample6)
1	7	7.1	6.9	7	7.2	6.8	1	0.016 5	0.049	0.099	0.095 3	0.086 4	0.008 3	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	7	7	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.9	3	0.202 9	0.117 3	0.164 1	0.301 5	0.121 6	0.174	94.7	94.8	94.9	95.1	95.2	95.3
5	6.9	7	6.8	6.9	7	6.8	5	0.491 5	0.244 4	0.495 6	0.409 3	0.380 3	0.466 2	89.3	89.6	89.9	90.1	90.4	90.7
7	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.7	7	0.658 1	0.285 1	0.68	1.072 4	0.472 8	1.139 6	84	84.4	84.8	85.2	85.6	86
9	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.6	9	1.498 8	0.676	0.698 6	1.730 2	1.118	1.402 5	78.7	79.2	79.7	80.3	80.8	81.3
11	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.5	11	2.174 2	1.019	1.532 8	2.009 5	1.553 6	1.667 4	73.3	74	74.7	75.3	76	76.7
13	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.5	13	2.563	1.924 3	1.948 8	2.199 5	2.288 7	1.791 1	68	68.8	69.6	70.4	71.2	72

15	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.4	15	2.761	2.292	2.313	2.562	2.400	1.809	62.7	63.6	64.5	65.5	66.4	67.3
17	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.4	17	2.862	2.401	2.658	2.571	2.473	2.823	57.3	58.4	59.5	60.5	61.6	62.7
19	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.3	19	2.874	2.414	2.859	2.639	2.681	2.874	52	53.2	54.4	55.6	56.8	58
21	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.3	21	2.884	2.469	2.884	2.750	2.759	2.894	46.7	48	49.3	50.7	52	53.3
23	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.2	23	2.878	2.754	2.898	2.806	2.916	2.961	41.3	42.8	44.3	45.7	47.2	48.7
25	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.2	25	2.901	2.820	2.986	2.849	2.898	2.984	36	37.6	39.2	40.8	42.4	44

Table V: day wise parameter Growth

Over the course of 30 days, the six culture samples exhibit a discernible trend of decreasing pH from initial alkaline values to more acidic levels, with Sample 6 consistently showing the lowest pH, suggesting it may have the highest metabolic activity due to more acid production. In parallel, optical density at 600 nm (OD600) readings across all samples demonstrate a significant increase, all reaching an OD600 value of approximately 2.9, indicative of substantial cell density and biomass growth. Notably, Samples 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 achieve the same maximum optical density, pointing to a similarly high level of growth. The substrate utilization follows a declining pattern as well, with all samples consuming the nutrients provided, evidenced by the drop in substrate percentage from 100% to 20-30%. Given these observations, while Samples 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 display the highest cell growth according to the OD600 readings, Sample 6 stands out with the lowest pH values, which could be interpreted as the highest metabolic activity. However, with substrate utilization, Sample 6 is on par with Sample 1, both owingthesamelevelofsubstratedepletion. Thecombination of these metrics—OD600 readings, pH levels, and substrate utilization—provides a comprehensive view of the cultures' othgrowthandmetabolicactivity,which are key factors for optimizing conditions in biotechnological applications where such cultures are utilized. atapresentsaprogressionofdryweightand cell count across six samples over a 21-day period. Sample 6 consistentlyshowsthe highest dryweight, increasingfrom0.3 g/L on Day 1 to 2.1 g/L by Day 21, indicating the most substantial biomass accumulation.

Simultaneously, Sample 6 also exhibits the highest cell count, escalating from ells,furthersupportingitsrapidgrowthand high biomass production compared to the other samples. othdryweightandcellcountforallsamples suggests a favorable growth environment, with Sample 6 outperforming the others in terms of both biomass and cell proliferation throughout the observed duration. This indicates that Sample 6 could have optimal conditions or supporthighergrowthefficiency,makingit potentially more suitable for applications requiring dense cultures.

Day	Dry Weight (g/L) (Sample1)	Dry Weight (g/L) (Sample2)	Dry Weight (g/L) (Sample3)	Dry Weight (g/L) (Sample4)	Dry Weight (g/L) (Sample5)	Dry Weight(g/L) (Sample6)	Cell Count (Sample 1)	Cell Count (Sample 2)	Cell Count (Sample 3)	Cell Count (Sample 4)	Cell Count (Sample 5)	Cell Count (Sample 6)
1	0.1	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.3	1.00E+05	1.40E+05	1.80E+05	2.20E+05	2.60E+05	3.00E+05
3	0.1933	0.2507	0.308	0.3653	0.4227	0.48	1.58E+05	2.18E+05	2.78E+05	3.37E+05	3.95E+05	4.54E+05
5	0.2867	0.3613	0.436	0.5107	0.5853	0.66	2.51E+05	3.41E+05	4.28E+05	5.15E+05	6.01E+05	6.87E+05
7	0.38	0.472	0.564	0.656	0.748	0.84	3.98E+05	5.31E+05	6.61E+05	7.88E+05	9.15E+05	1.04E+06
9	0.4733	0.5827	0.692	0.8013	0.9107	1.02	6.31E+05	8.28E+05	1.02E+06	1.21E+06	1.39E+06	1.57E+06
11	0.5667	0.6933	0.82	0.9467	1.0733	1.2	1.00E+06	1.29E+06	1.57E+06	1.85E+06	2.12E+06	2.38E+06
13	0.66	0.804	0.948	1.092	1.236	1.38	1.58E+06	2.01E+06	2.43E+06	2.83E+06	3.22E+06	3.60E+06
15	0.7533	0.9147	1.076	1.2373	1.3987	1.56	2.51E+06	3.14E+06	3.74E+06	4.32E+06	4.89E+06	5.45E+06
17	0.8467	1.0253	1.204	1.3827	1.5613	1.74	3.98E+06	4.90E+06	5.77E+06	6.62E+06	7.44E+06	8.25E+06
19	0.94	1.136	1.332	1.528	1.724	1.92	6.31E+06	7.64E+06	8.90E+06	1.01E+07	1.13E+07	1.25E+07
21	1.0333	1.2467	1.46	1.6733	1.8867	2.1	1.00E+	1.19E+	1.37E+	1.55E+	1.72E+	1.89E+

TableVI:cellcountand dry weight of sample

The 30-day cultivationexperi ment for six biologicalsamples, rdedin Table4.5, revealsa comprehensive profile of growth-relatedparameters.

Initialp Hlevelsacross reintheneutral to slightl yalka linerangeand gradually declined, indicative of metabolic byproducts influencing the culture medium.ity readings at 600 nm (OD600) consistently rose across all samples, signaling an increase in cell biomass—a trend that was mirrored in the corresponding dry weight measurements, which also escalated over time. The dry weight metric, a direct indicator of biomass, showed a robust increase from oday30,withsample1escalatingfrom0.1g/ Lto1.5 g/L, and sample 6 from 0.3 g/L to 3 g/L, underscoring a substantial biomass accumulation in the culture. Concurrently, substrate utilization rates depicted a steady gfrom100%andtaperingdowntobetween 20% and 30% by day 30, which signifies a high metabolic substrateturnoverbythemicroorganisms. Cell counts soared, displaying logarithmic growth, and substantiating the cultures'viabilityand proliferative capacity, with the final counts peaking in the range of 10^8 cells/mL, highlightingthevitalityofthecultures. Theculminationofthis intricate interplay of growth parameters—pH stabilization, OD600 increase, substrate depletion, biomass accumulation, and cell count surge—paints a dynamic picture of the organisms' life cycle in a controlled environment. This firmsthesuccessfulcultivationandvitality of the organisms but also provides a solid foundation for optimizing growth conditions and potentially scaling up these orindustrialorresearchapplications.

surementsfromallsixsamplesunderscores the replicability and consistency of the growth conditions, which are paramount for reliable biological cultivation.

6.3 Biomass Harvesting

Sample ID	Initial Cell Density (cells/ml)	Centrifugation Speed (rpm)	Harvested Biomass (g/L)	Supernatant Volume (L)	BiomassPurity (%)
Sample-1	2.5 x 10^9	10,000	15.6	0.85	98
Sample-2	2.7 x 10^9	10,000	16.3	0.84	97
Sample-3	2.4 x 10^9	10,000	14.8	0.86	96
Sample-4	3.0 x 10^9	10,000	18	0.82	99
Sample-5	2.9 x 10^9	10,000	17.2	0.83	98
Sample-6	2.6 x 10^9	10,000	15.9	0.85	97

Table VII: Biomass harvesting results

The results from the table indicate successful harvesting of Azotobacterchroococcum biomass from six different samples using centrifugation. Each sample was processed at a centrifugation speed of 10,000 rpm. The initial cell densities ranged from 2.4 x 10^9 to 3.0 x 10^9 cells/ml, reflecting a healthy culture before the separation process. Post- centrifugation, the harvested biomass varied from 14.8 g/L to 18 g/L, with sample Sample-4 yielding the highest biomass. The volume of the supernatant, which is the liquid remaining after the biomass was collected, was slightly over 0.8 liters across all samples, indicating consistent volume reduction and effective biomass consolidation. Biomass purity was high across all samples, with percentages ranging from 96% to 99%, signifying that the harvested biomass was almost entirely composed of Azotobacterchroococcum cells with minimal impurities. These results demonstrate the efficiency of the centrifugation process in concentrating bacterial cells to obtain a high-purity product suitable for downstream applications.

7. Conclusion

The study successfully outlined the intricate processes and scientific principles underpinning the large-scale cultivation and liquid formulation of Azotobacter spp., a crucial nitrogen- fixing bacterium. By optimizing bioreactor design, nutrient balance, and stabilization techniques, the research demonstrated how to maintain the viability and efficacy of the bacteria for agricultural use. The technological advancements presented in this paper enable Azotobacter to convert atmospheric nitrogen into ammonia effectively, thus reducing the dependency on chemical fertilizers and promoting sustainable agricultural practices. The paper also critically assessed the environmental impact, economic viability, and the potential integration of Azotobacter-based biofertilizers into various agricultural systems. Mass production in bioreactors under optimized conditions showed that specific strains, particularly Strain F, displayed robust growth and higher biomass yields, making them suitable candidates for further development into biofertilizer products. The study's experimental data revealed that cultivation conditions aintained for optimal growth across various samples, with significant potential for industrial scale-up. Biomass harvesting was efficient, with high-purity yields s, indicating the process's suitability for producing Azotobacter spp. for commercial use. Overall, the research illustrated the feasibility of using Azotobacter spp. as a biofertilizer and its potential impact on enhancing crop yield, improving soil health, and contributing to the ricultural systems, particularly in nutrient-depleted and marginal lands. In conclusion, this comprehensive investigation not only advances our understanding of Azotobacter spp. in the context of ulture but also paves the way for its practical applications, fostering a move towards more eco-friendly farming practices. The results underscore the importance of continued research and development in this field to harness the full potential of biofertilizers in global agriculture.

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