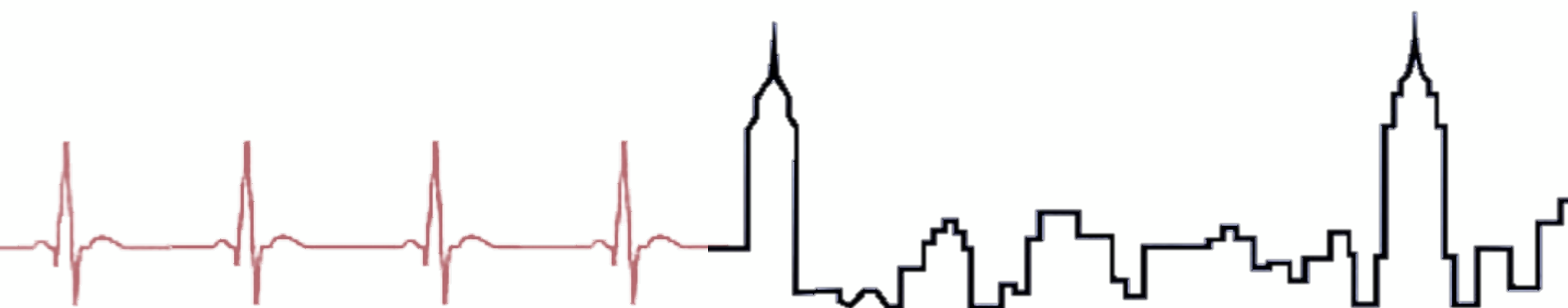


Technological Advances in Food Security and Food Safety



Benedetto Marelli

Sustainability Masterclass



How do
we feed
(sustainably
and safely)
10 billion people?

Population, urbanization and food

We will add 2 billion people by 2050

In 2021, > 1 billion people suffered from food insecurity

In 2020, ¼ of households experienced food insecurity in the US. circa 10% food cost increase in 2022

37% of all anthropogenic gas emissions come from food production

>30% of food is wasted, 3rd largest GHG producer after China and US – 25% of freshwater loss

48 M/year people get sick, and 3,000 people die from a foodborne illness every year in the US

Food safety incidents cost \$7B/year in the US



UN 2019 Special Report on Climate Change and Land
US EPA 2017 Sources of Greenhouse Gas Emissions
FAO 2017 Water for Sustainable Food and Agriculture
MIT Program on Global Change – Report N. 254
UN FAO 2015 Status of the World's Soil Resources

Biomaterials-based Innovation for Food Security

PRIZE ESSAY

GRAND PRIZE WINNER

Benedetto Marelli



Benedetto Marelli received undergraduate degrees from Politecnico di Milano and a PhD from McGill

University. After completing his postdoctoral fellowship at Tufts University, he started his laboratory in the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in late 2015. His research focuses on nanomanufacturing of structural biopolymers to engineer a new generation of advanced materials that can be interfaced with food and plants. www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.abo4233

BII | Prize for
Science | Innovation

INNOVATION

Biomaterials for boosting food security

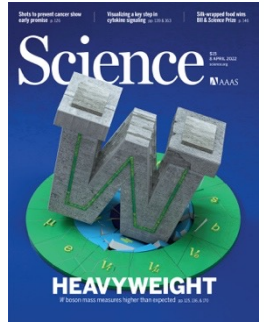
Renewable silk-protein technologies promote plant growth and reduce food waste

By **Benedetto Marelli**

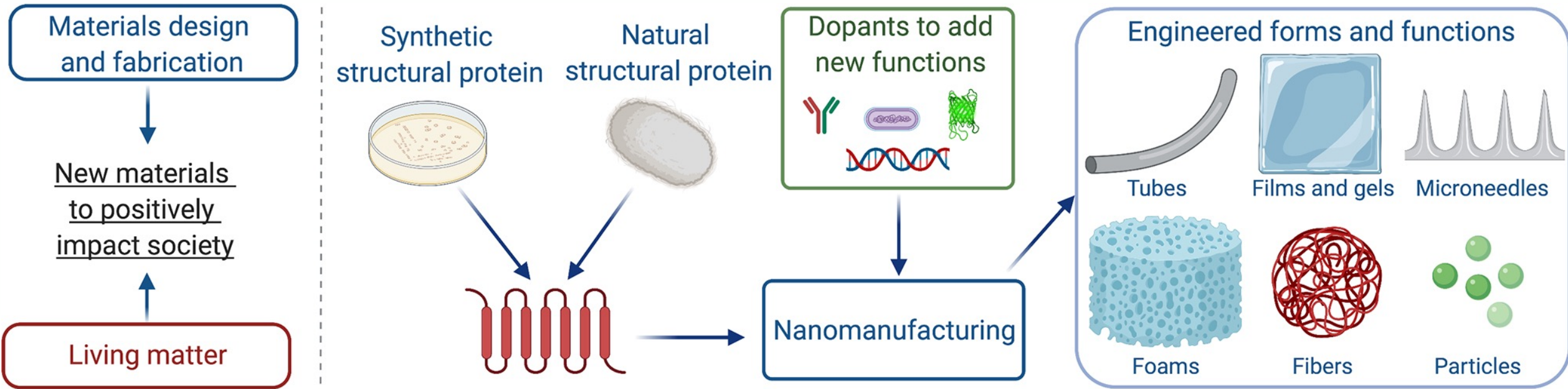
In the 20th century, new material-based technologies have positively affected many aspects of human life—including health management, communication, education, and transport—as well as improved our access to energy, water, and food. Continued technological advancements to improve quality of life must now consider sustainability alongside mitigation of and adaptation to climate change (*1*). Scientists and engineers are looking to living systems to learn how to translate sustainability principles into material design. Soft matter and structural biopolymers (e.g., polysaccharides, proteins, and DNA) are being used to design technologies that address unmet challenges in the health, energy, food, and education sectors. These natural

polymers are biomaterials that can be extracted in high volumes and at low cost from by-products of food and textile industries and upscaled into advanced materials (see the figure).

There is wide interest in the development of biomaterials, but their application in agro-food systems (i.e., all actors and activities involved in food production, distribution, regulation, and consumption) has lagged. The infrastructure of agro-food systems is responsible for more than 25% of anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. These systems face pressure to support an increasing world population and to simultaneously minimize inputs (e.g., water, fertilizers, pesticides) and mitigate environmental impact. For the first time in history, the availability of arable land has plateaued, and crop yields are



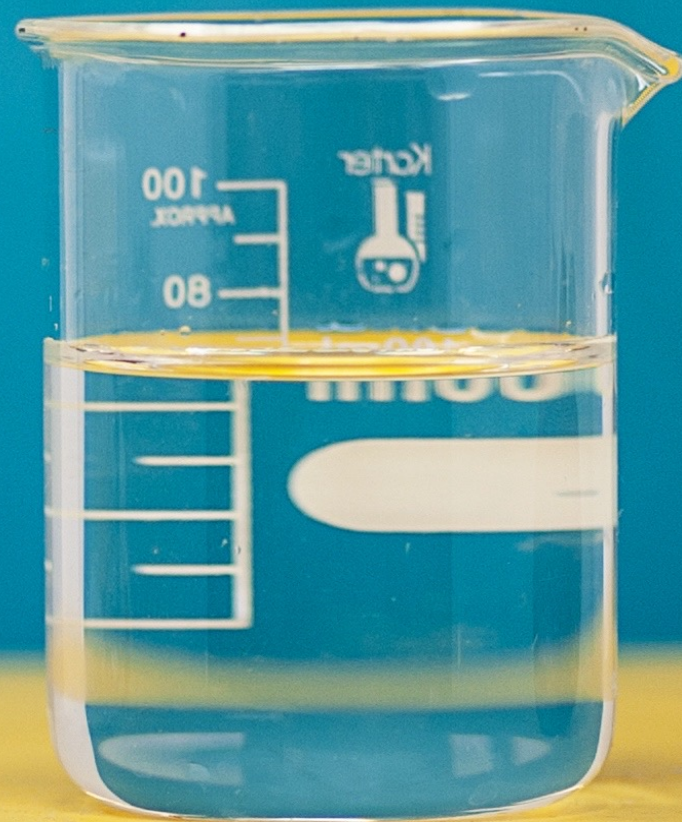
Biomaterials-based Innovation for Food Security



Biomaterials can be designed to be interfaced with food and plants

Merits: edibility, nontoxicity, biodegradation

Requirements: scalable, ease of manufacturing, retrofit existing techniques

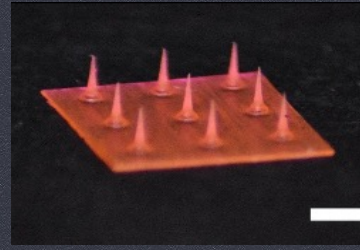


Silk fibroin – form factors

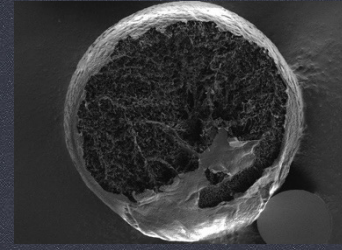
Monoliths



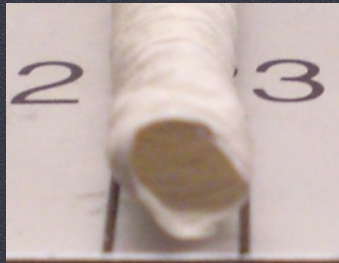
Microneedles



Particles



Tubes



Gels



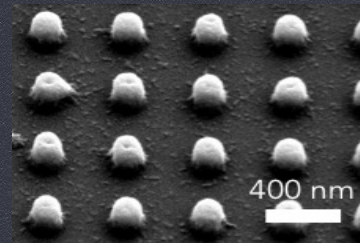
Films



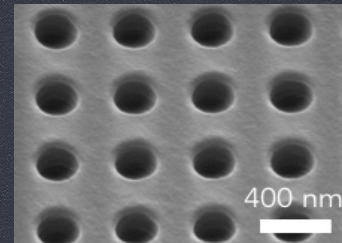
Inkjet prints



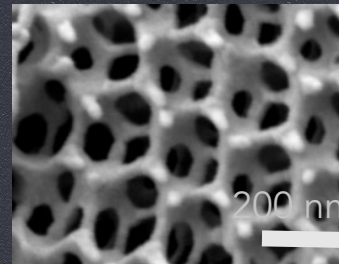
Nanopillars



Nanoholes



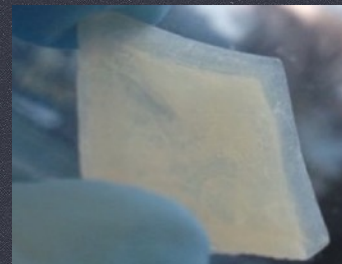
Photonic crystals



3d prints

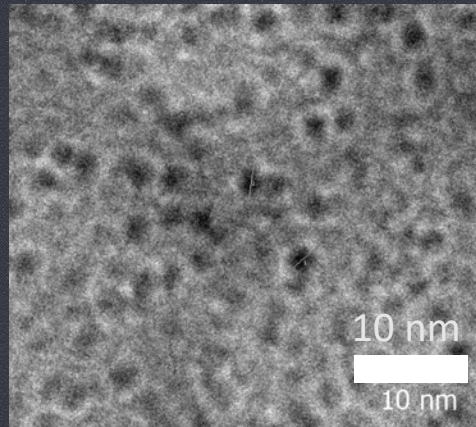


Aerogels

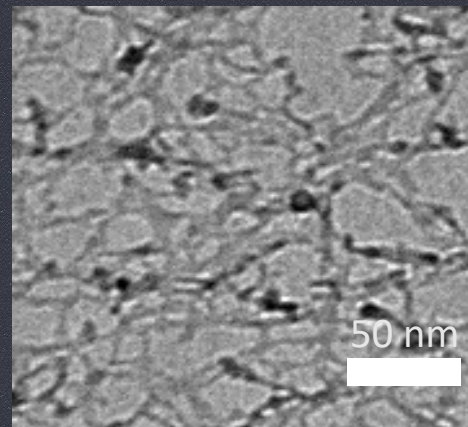


Polymorphic assembly

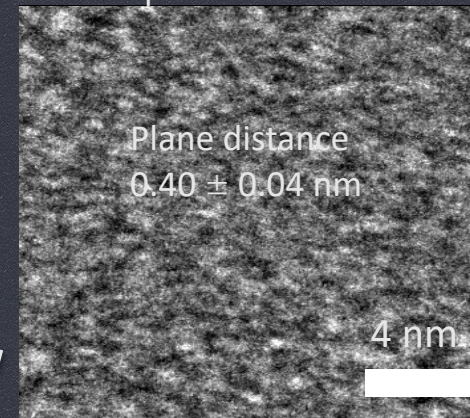
Regenerated fibroin solution



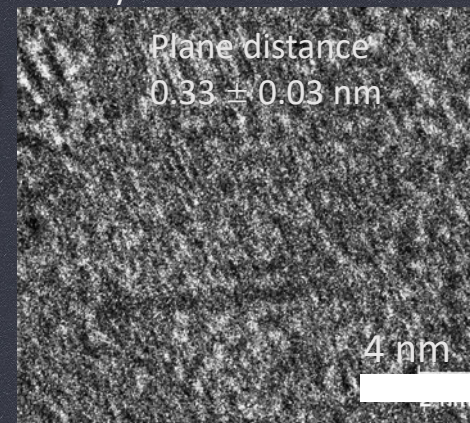
Regenerated fibroin gel



Amorphous fibroin solid

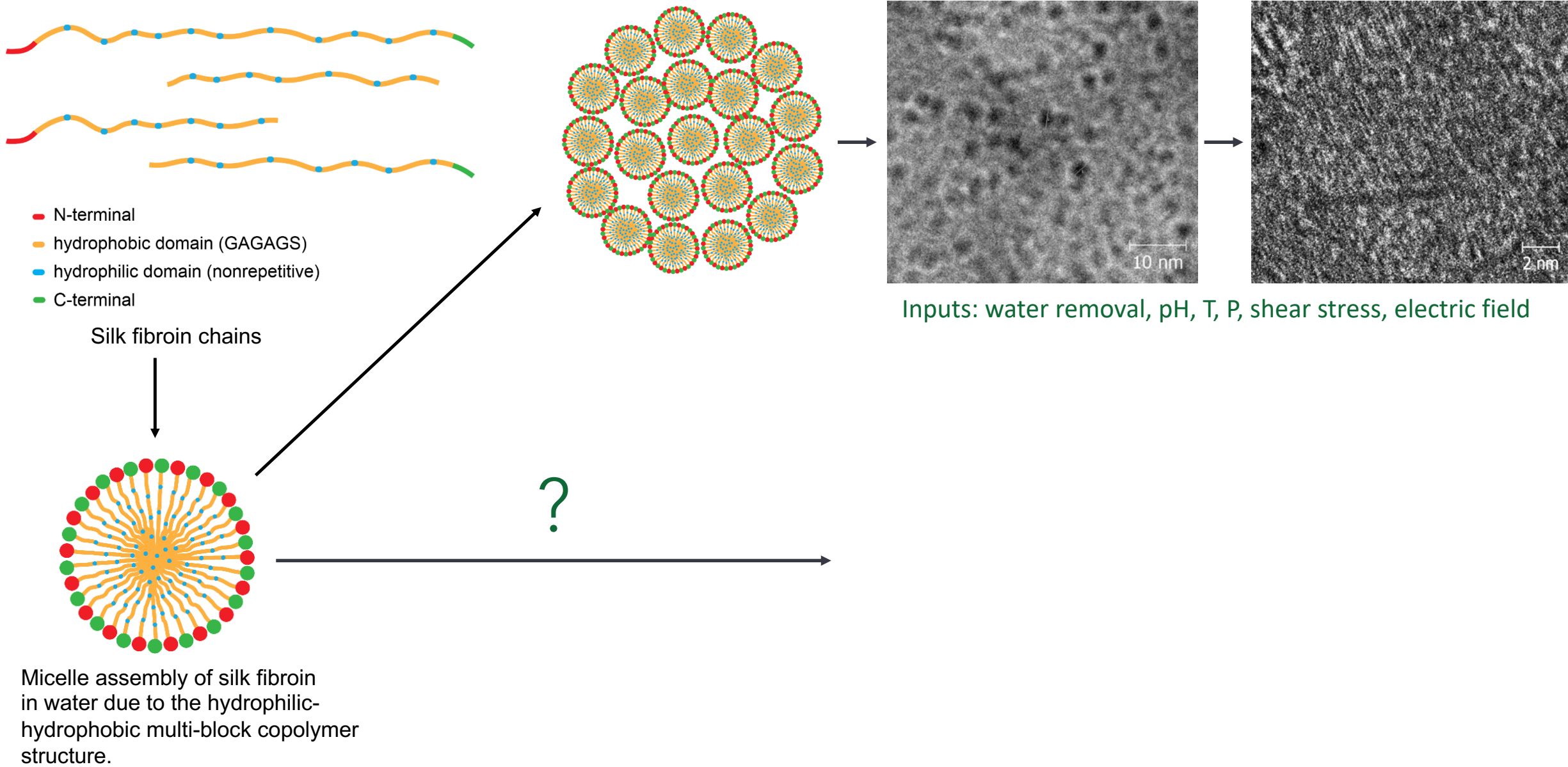


Crystalline fibroin solid

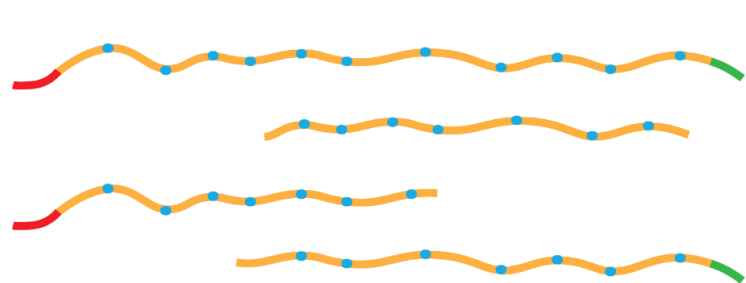


Marelli et al, PNAS, 2017
Sun and Marelli, Nat. Comm., 2019

Driving disorder to order transitions

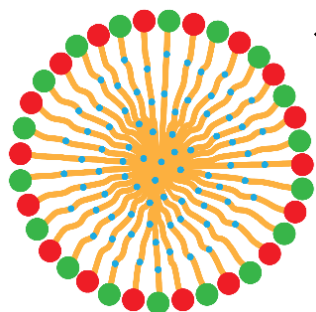


Driving disorder to order transitions

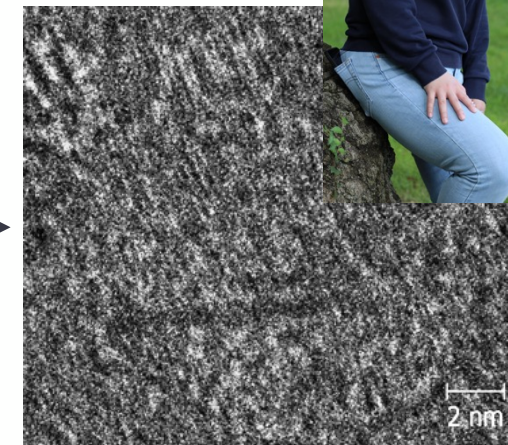
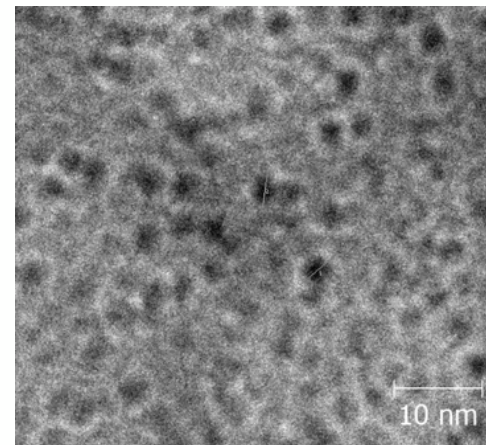
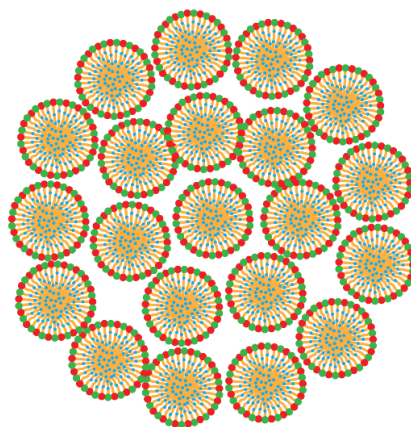


- N-terminal
- hydrophobic domain (GAGAGS)
- hydrophilic domain (nonrepetitive)
- C-terminal

Silk fibroin chains



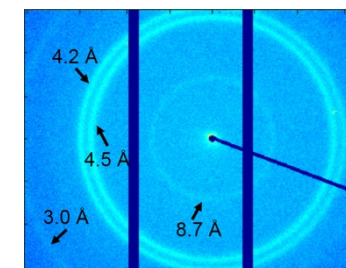
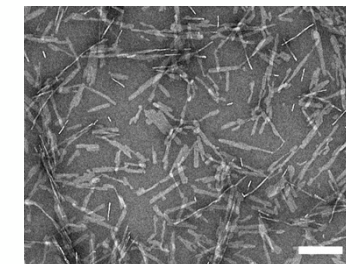
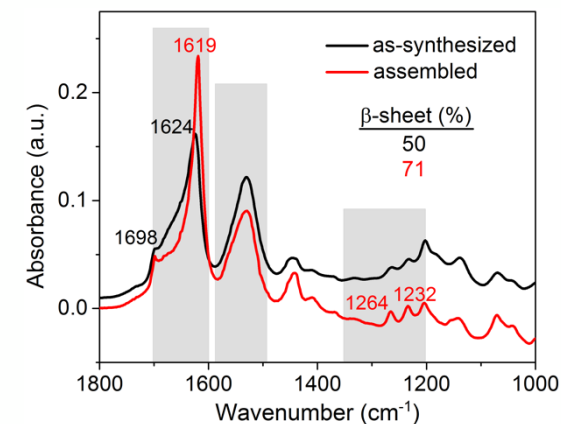
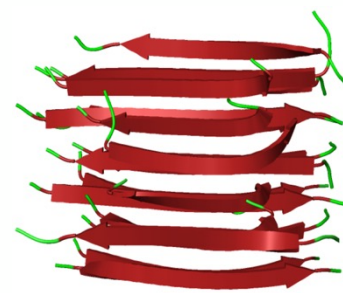
Micelle assembly of silk fibroin in water due to the hydrophilic-hydrophobic multi-block copolymer structure.



Inputs: water removal, pH, T, P, shear stress, electric field

Highly-ordered β -sheet nanoparticles

?

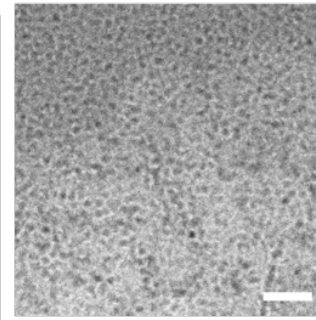
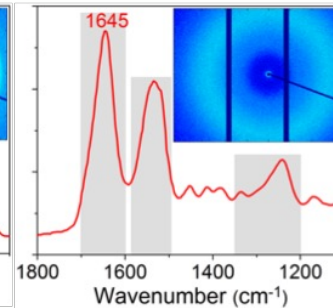
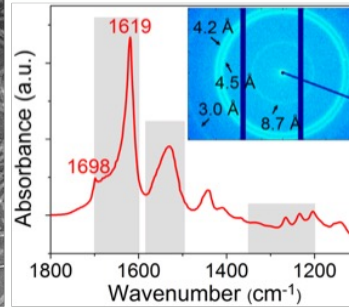
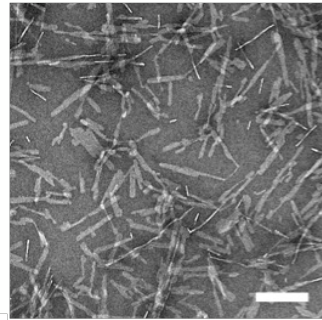
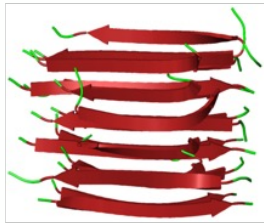


Sun and Marelli, Nat. Comm., 2020

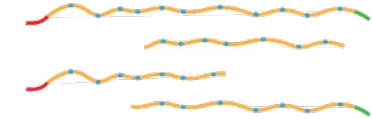
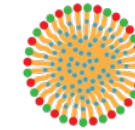
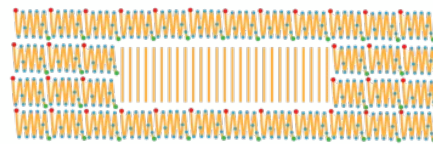


Templated disorder to order transitions

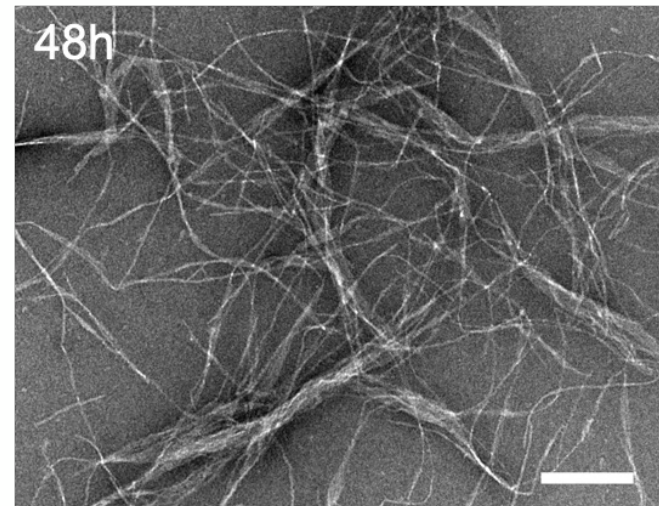
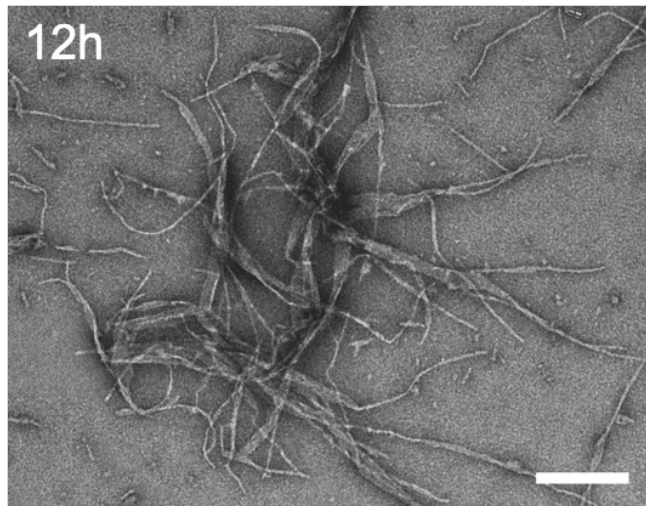
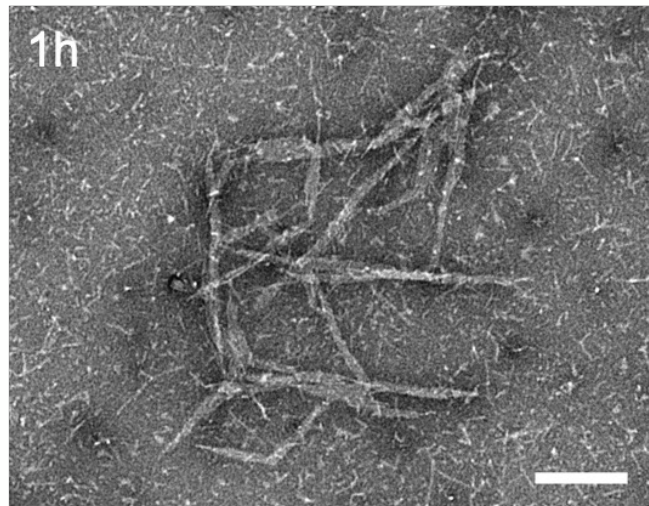
(GAGSGA)₂



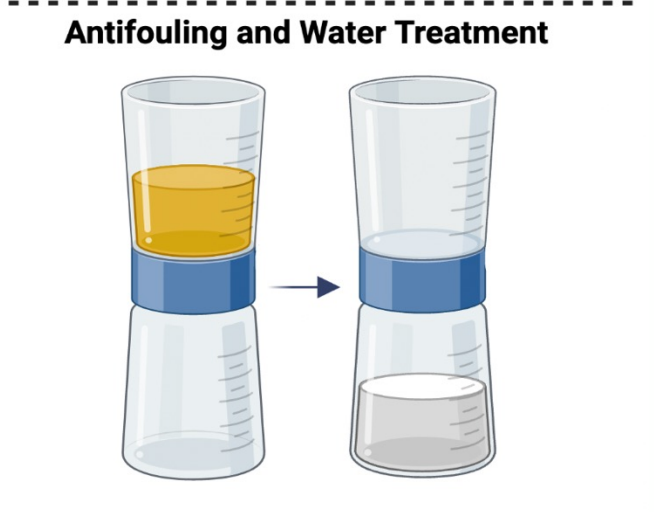
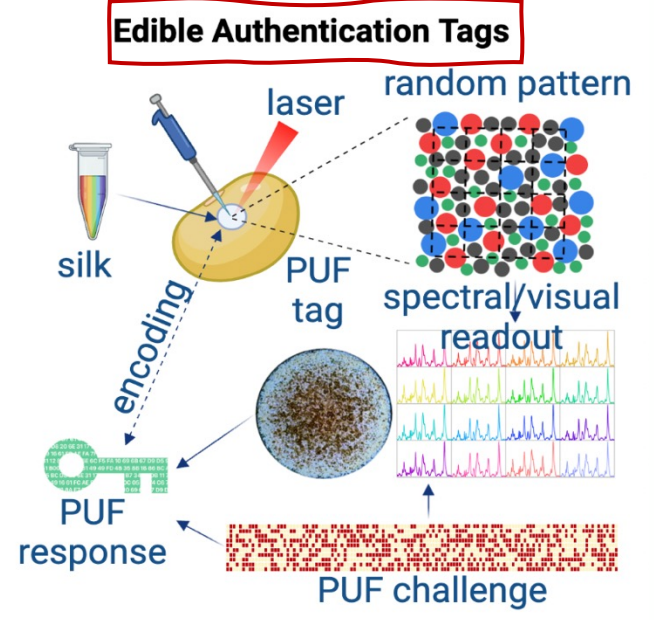
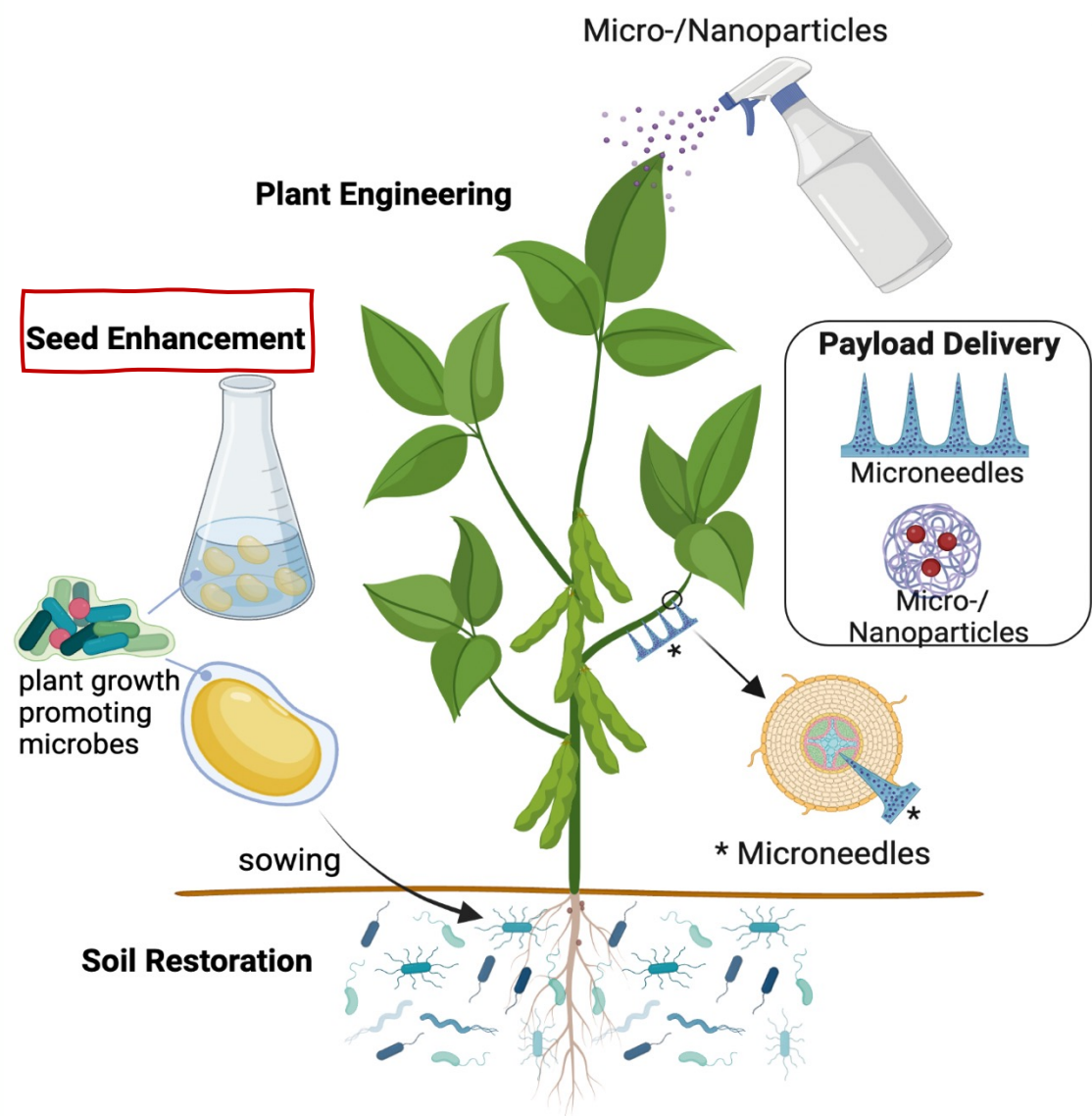
silk fibroin



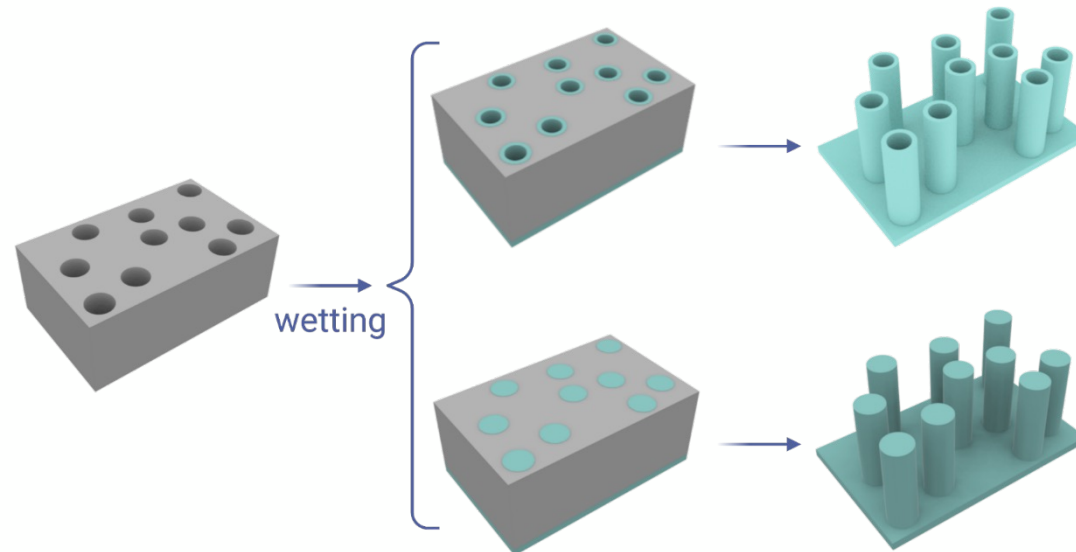
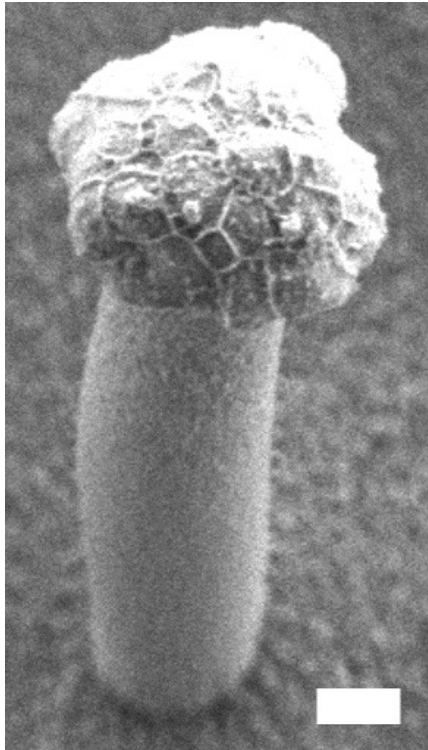
- N-terminal
- hydrophobic domain (GAGAGS)
- hydrophilic domain (nonrepetitive)
- C-terminal



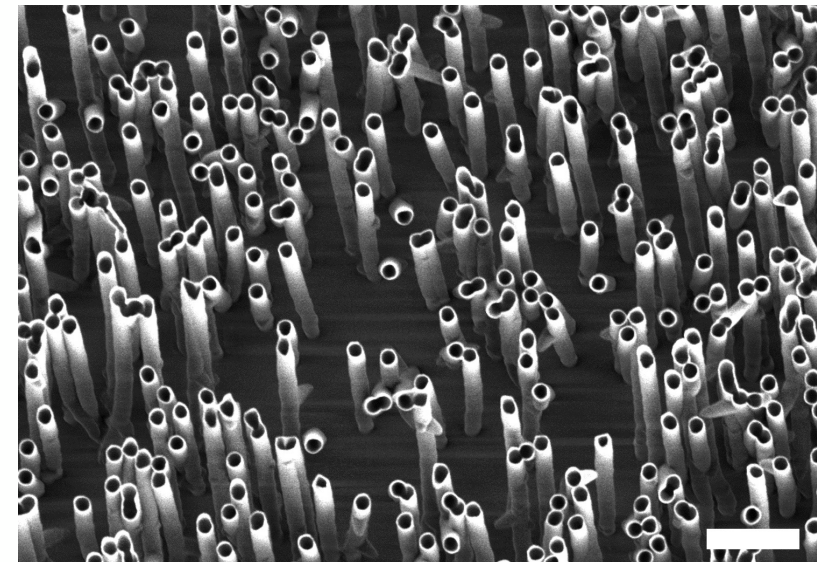
And once we know how to grow silk materials....



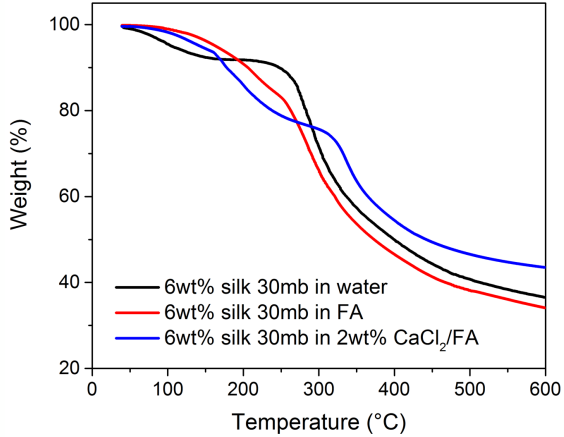
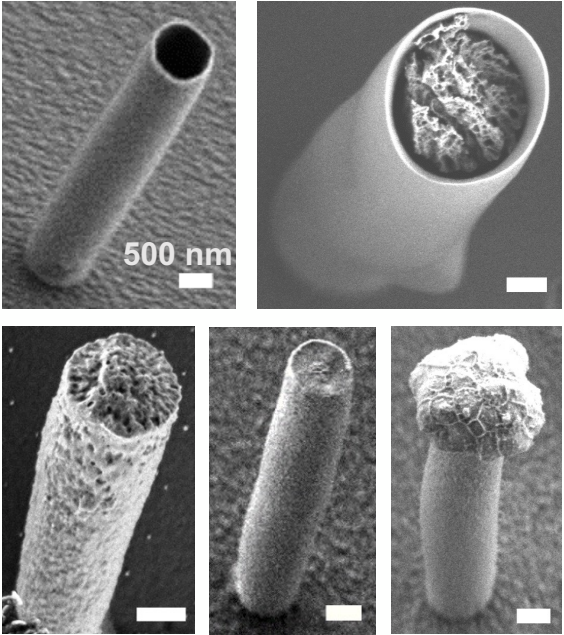
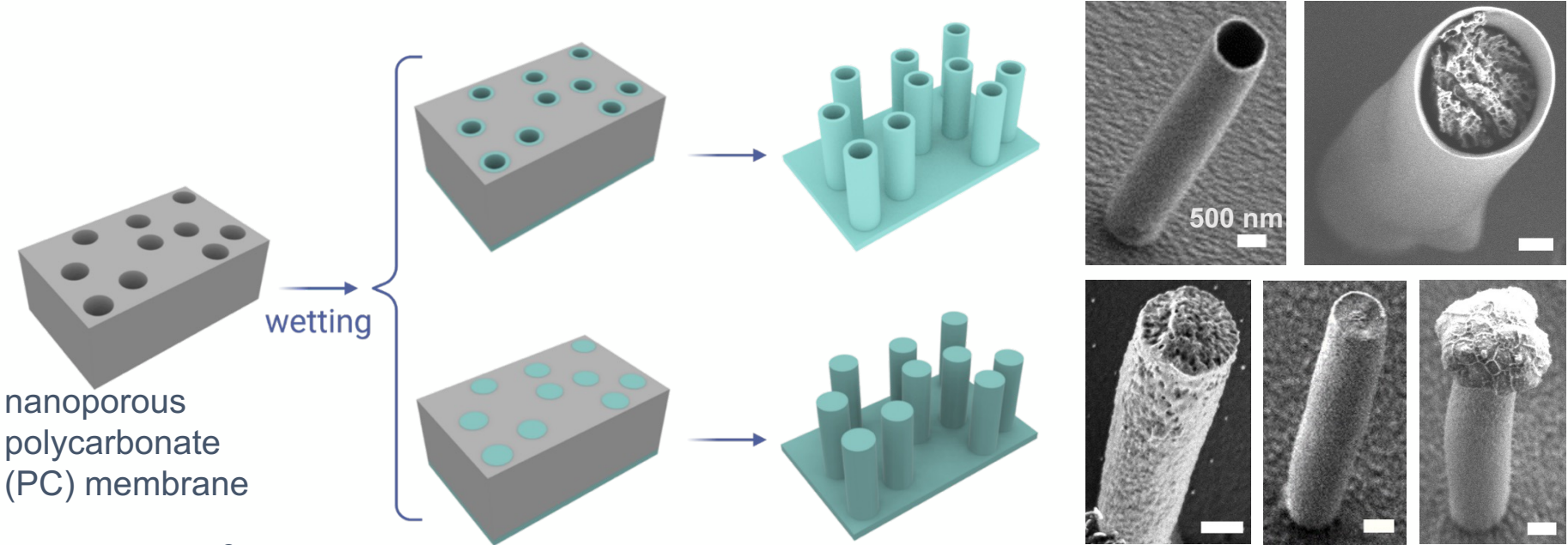
Large-Scale, Proteinaceous Nanotube Arrays with Programmable Hydrophobicity, Oleophilicity, and Gas Permeability



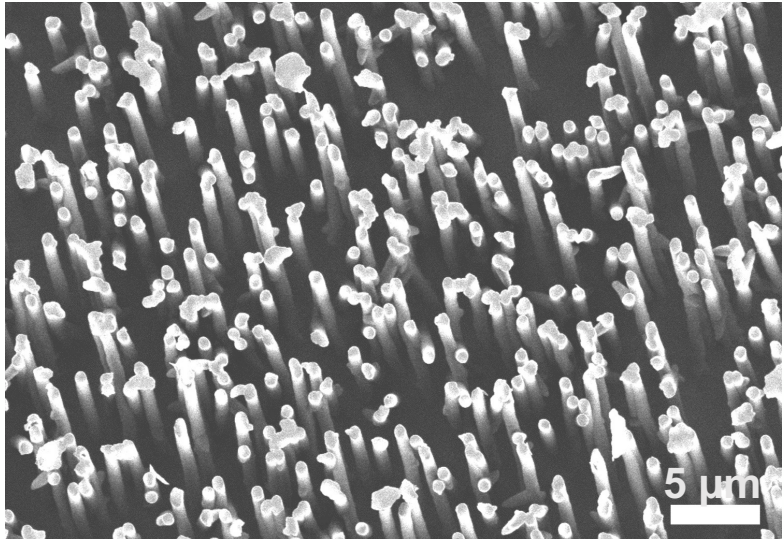
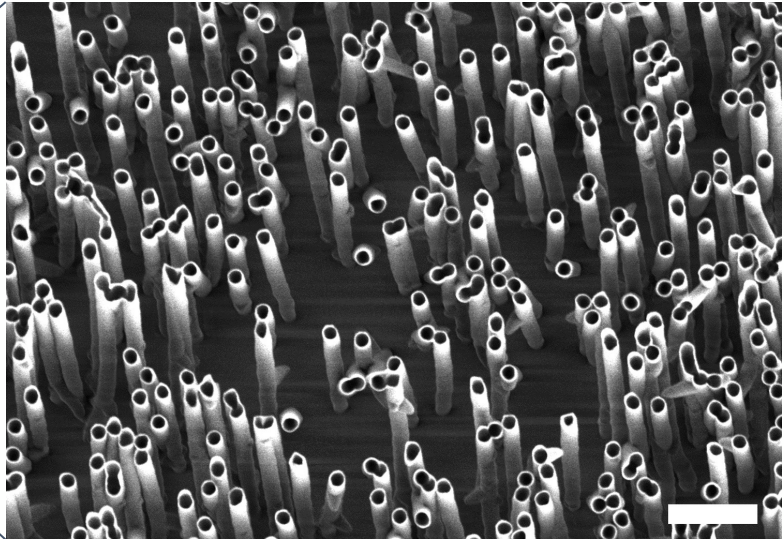
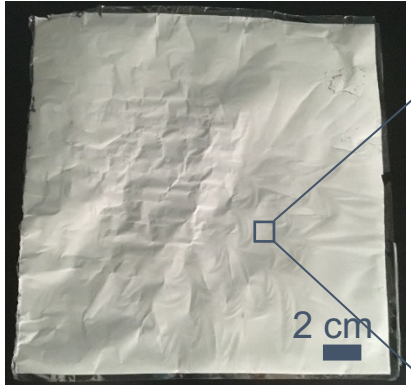
Sun and Marelli Nano Lett. 2023



Silk Nanotube/pillar fabrication through nanoconfinement

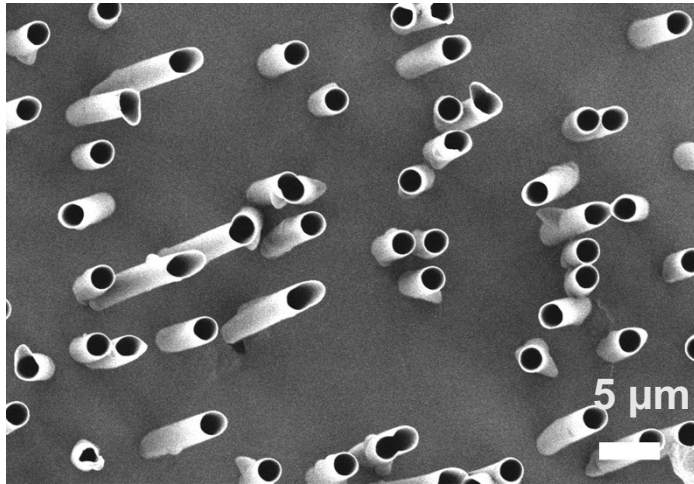


20 x 20 cm² array

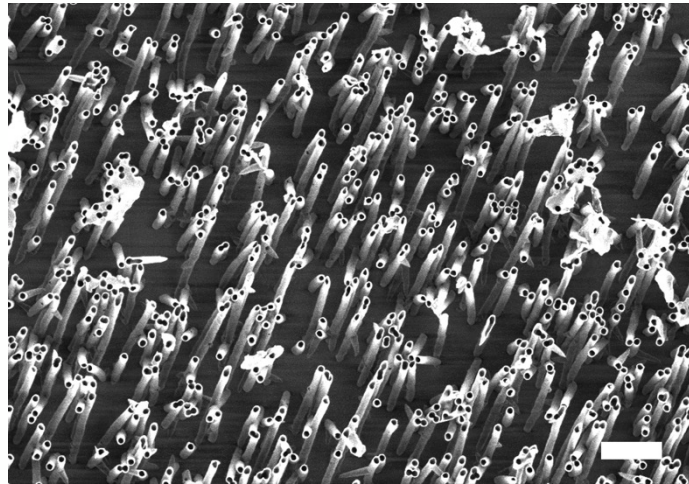


Control over size, density, morphology & silk polymorphs

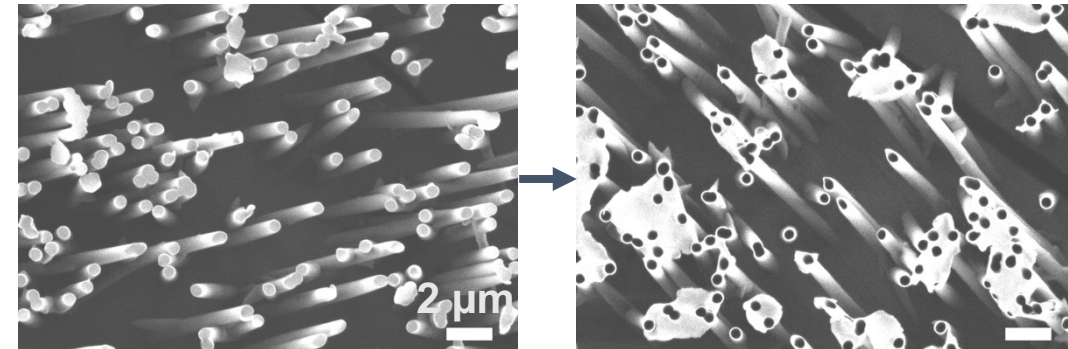
$\Phi=2\ \mu\text{m}$, $\rho=2\times 10^6\ \text{pores/cm}^2$



$\Phi=600\ \text{nm}$, $\rho=3\times 10^7\ \text{pores/cm}^2$



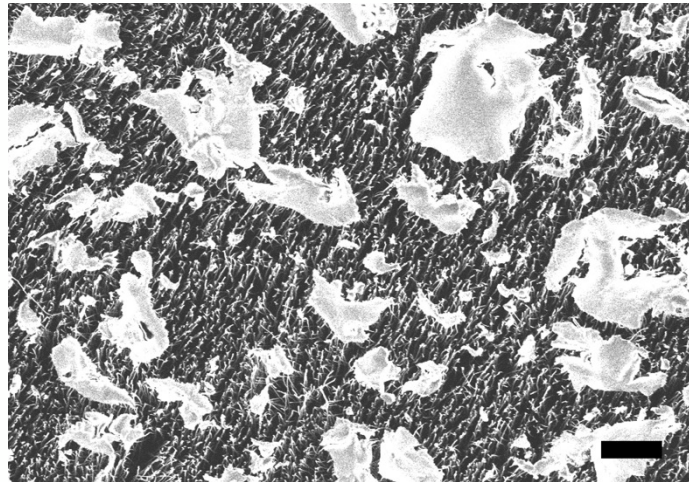
pillar to tube transition by water-annealing



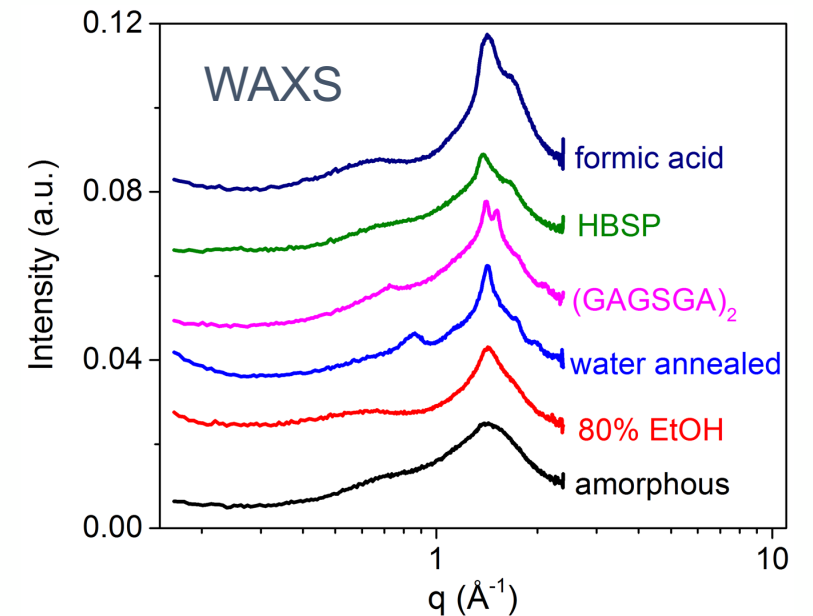
$\Phi=200\ \text{nm}$, $\rho=3\times 10^8\ \text{pores/cm}^2$



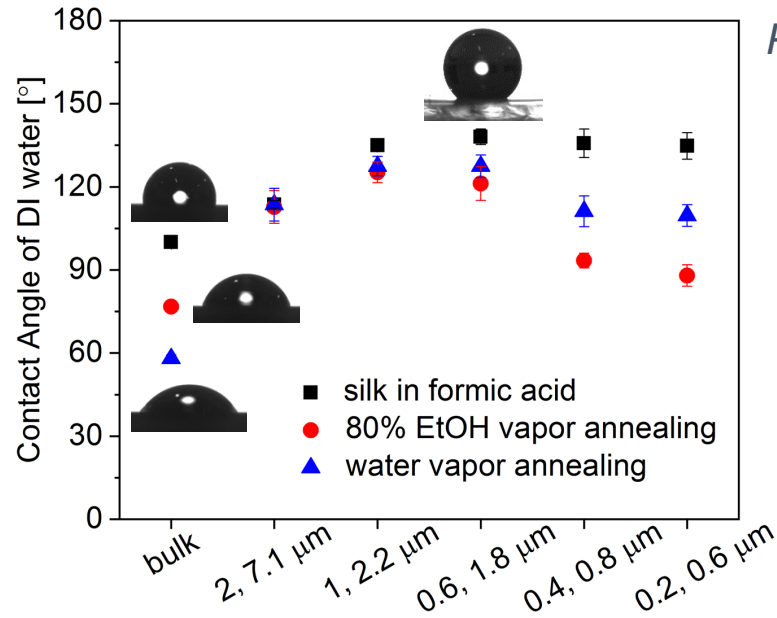
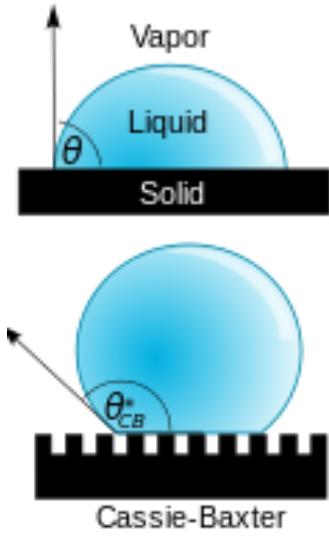
$\Phi=50\ \text{nm}$, $\rho=6\times 10^8\ \text{pores/cm}^2$



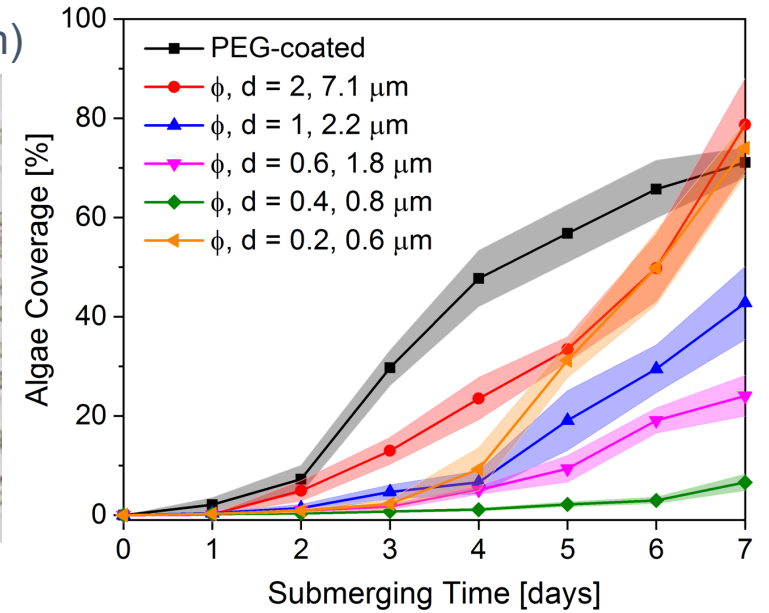
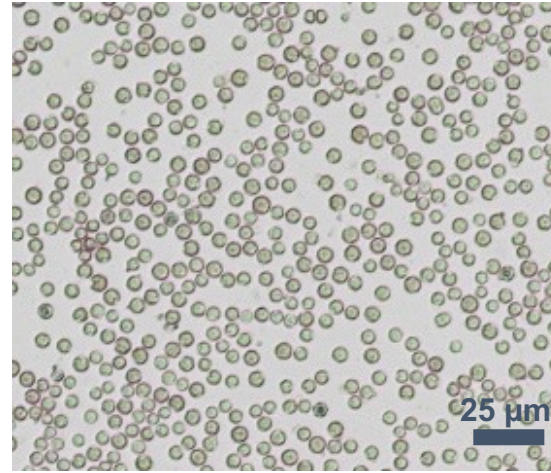
Variation in silk conformation



Super-hydrophobicity and Anti-fouling



Porphyridium cruentum (~4 μm)



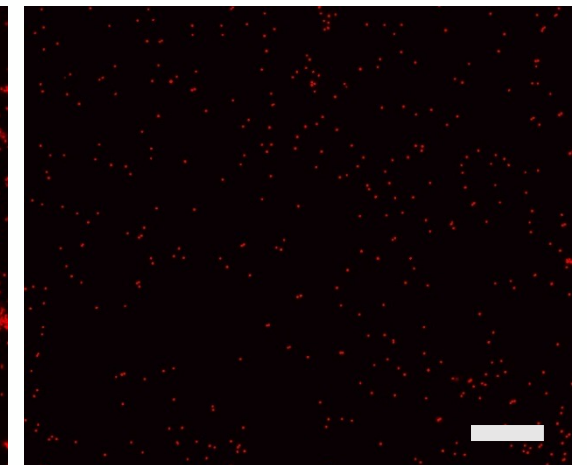
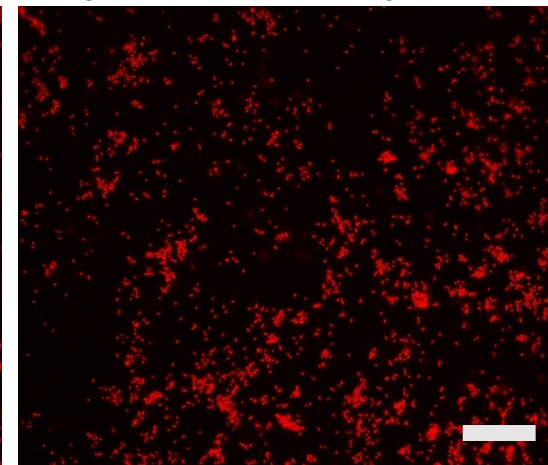
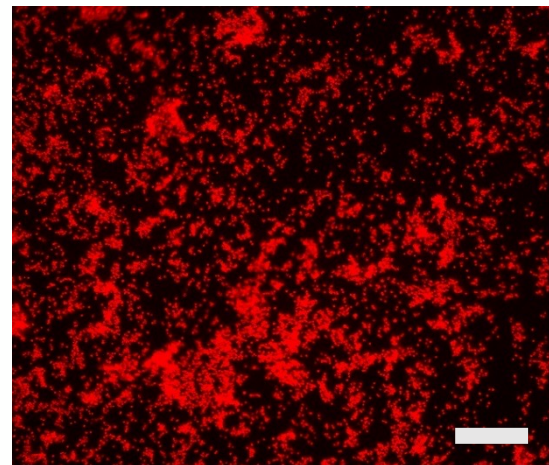
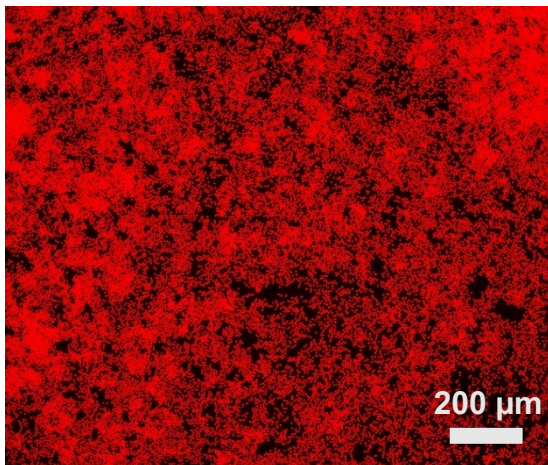
PEG-coated

$\phi, d = 1, 2.2 \mu\text{m}$ NT

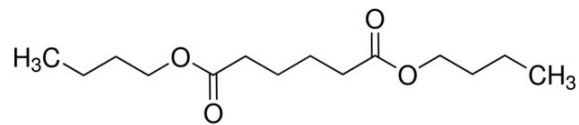
$\phi, d = 0.6, 1.8 \mu\text{m}$ NT

$\phi, d = 0.4, 0.8 \mu\text{m}$ NT

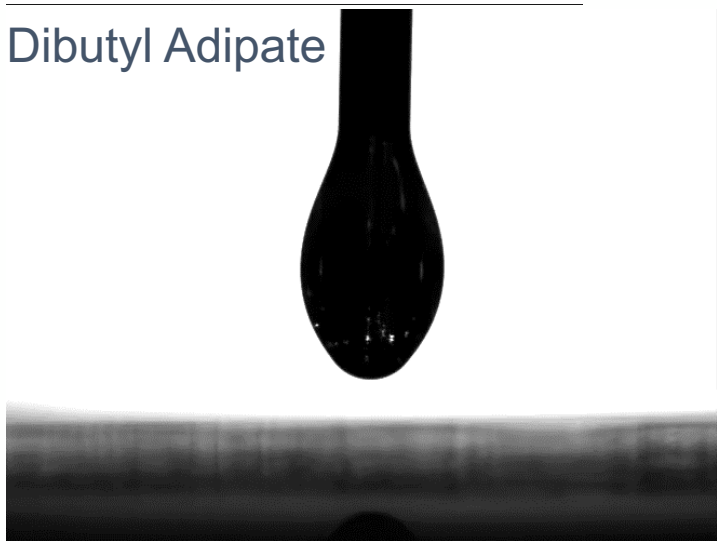
Algae coverage
Day 7



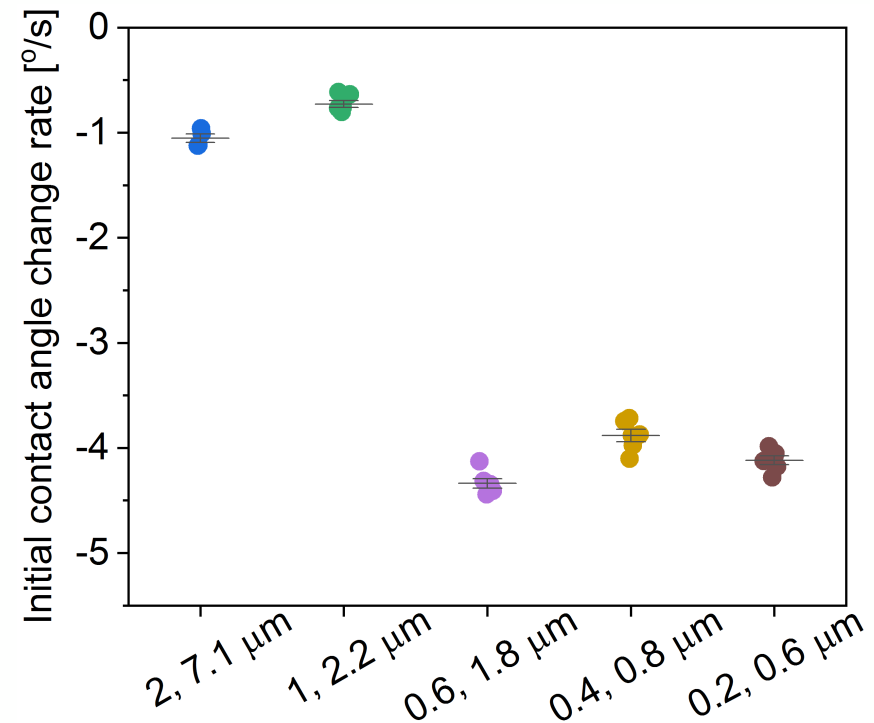
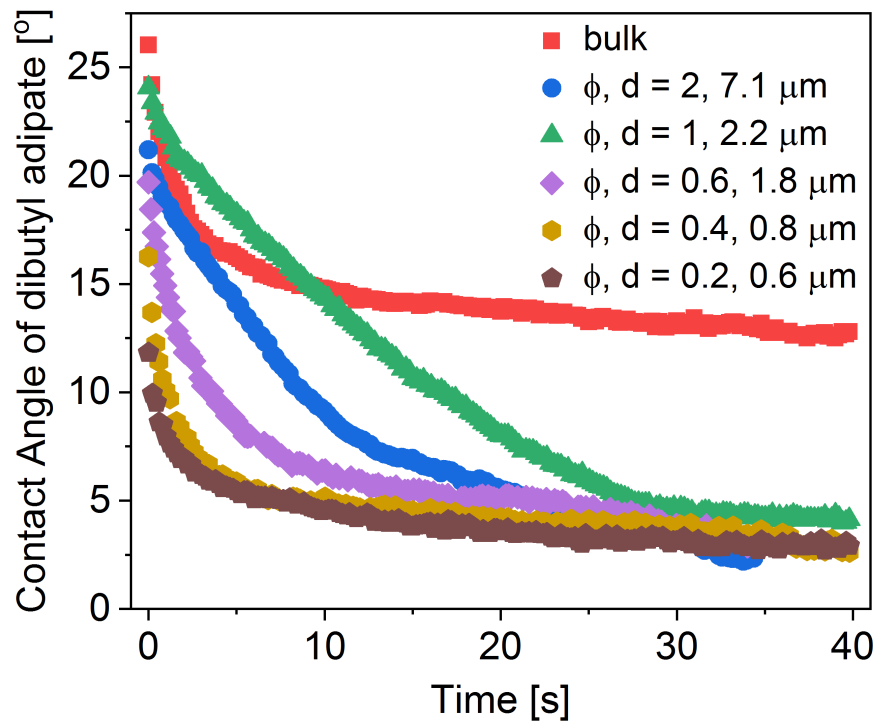
Superoleophilicity



Dibutyl Adipate



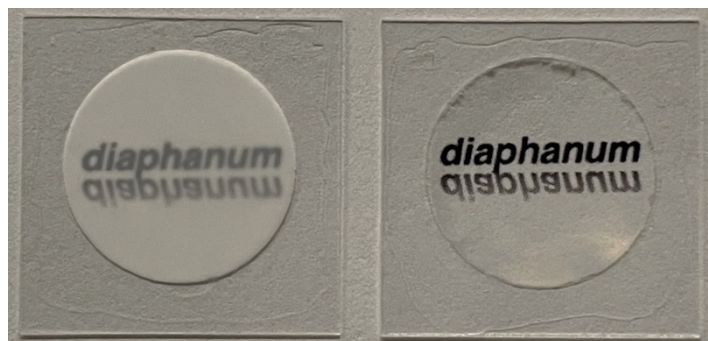
Wetting of DA on 1 μ m NT array



Infiltration by refractive index oil (RI=1.55)

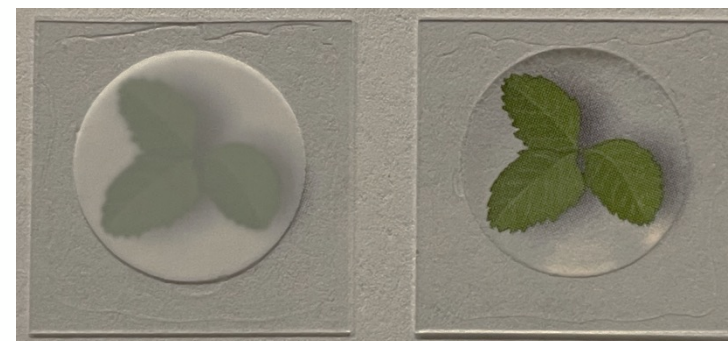
Before

After

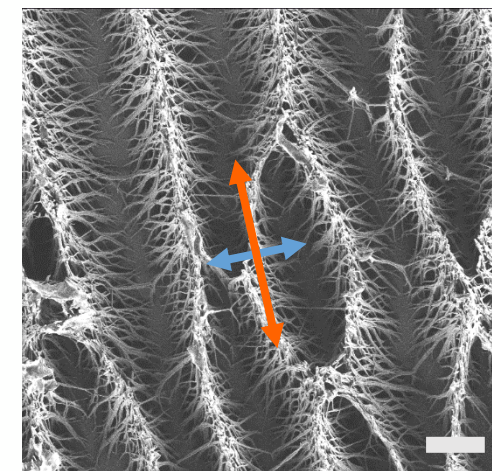
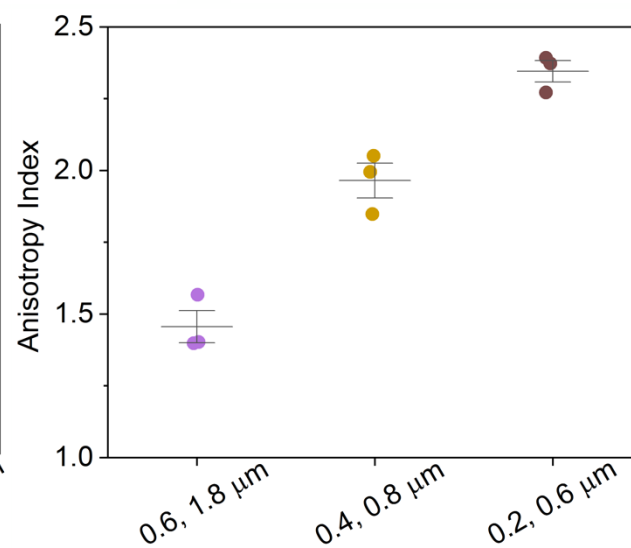
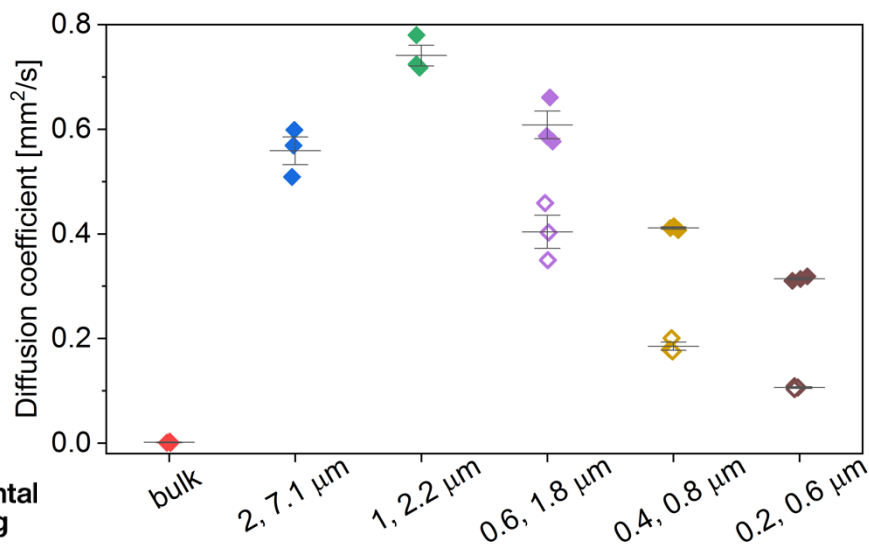
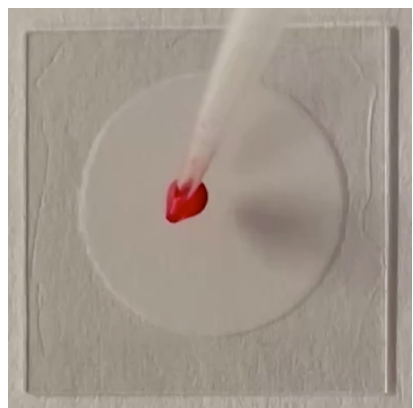
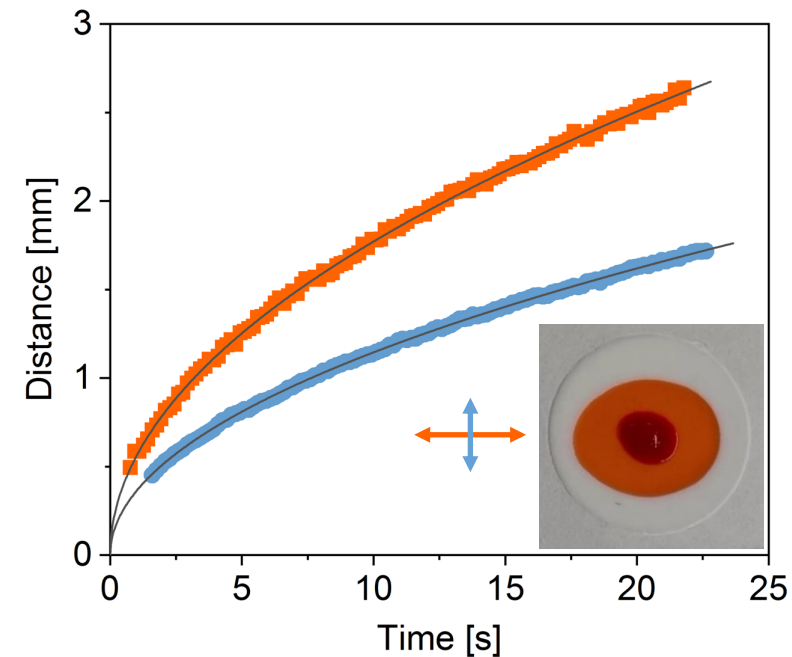
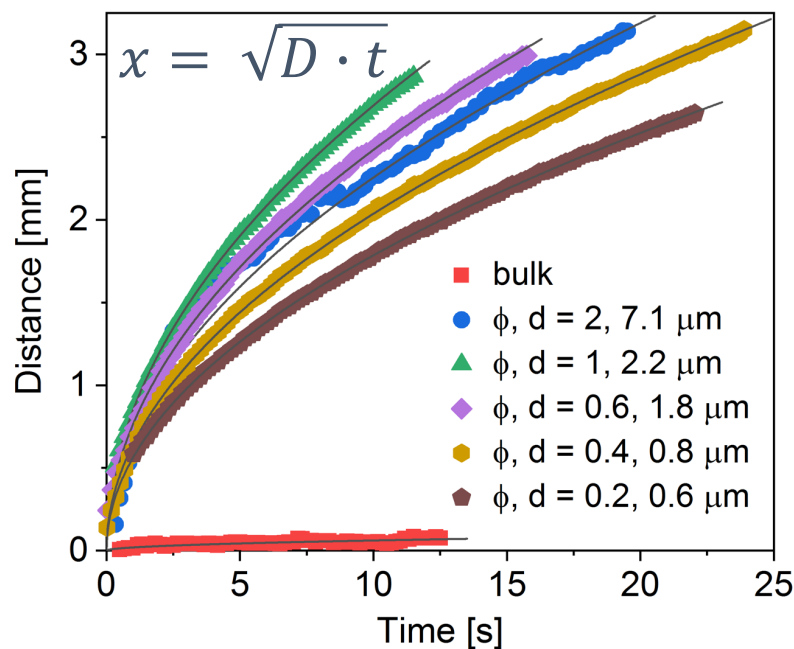
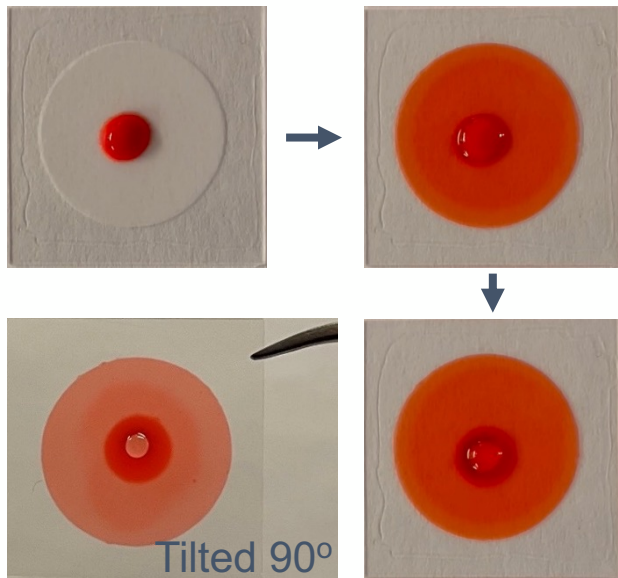


Before

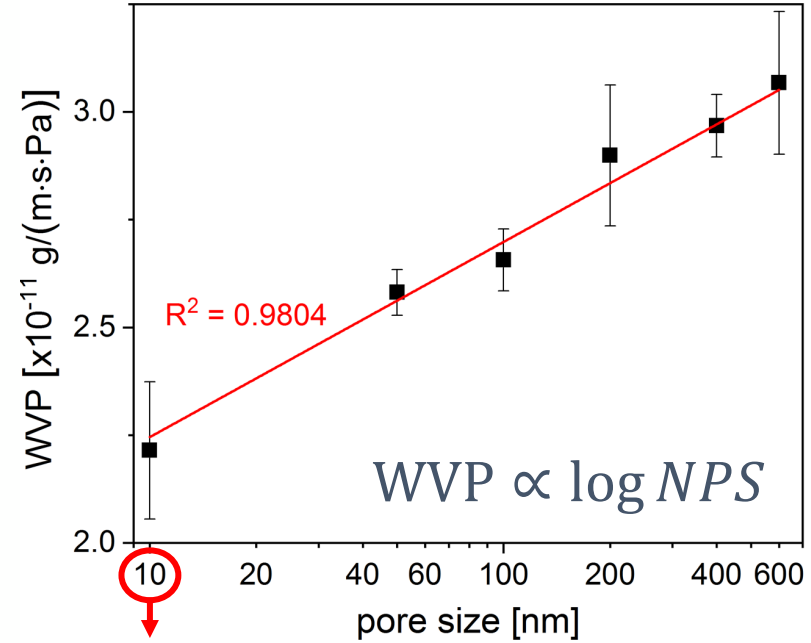
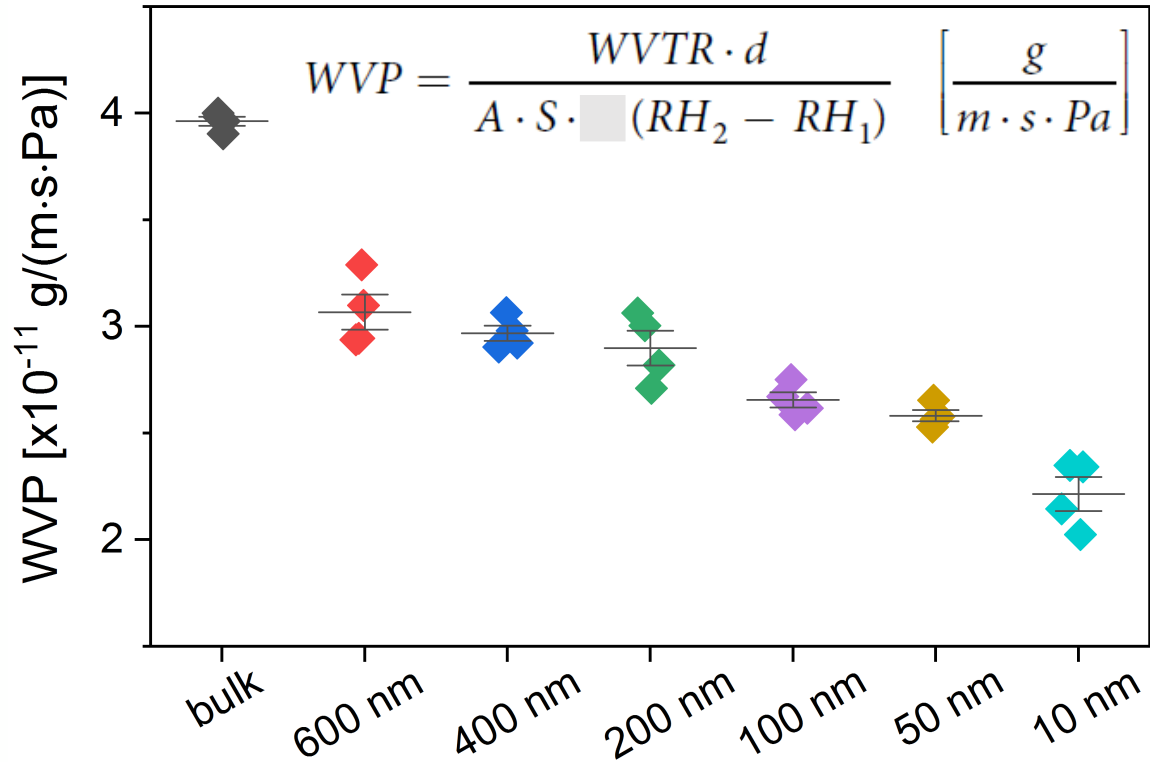
After



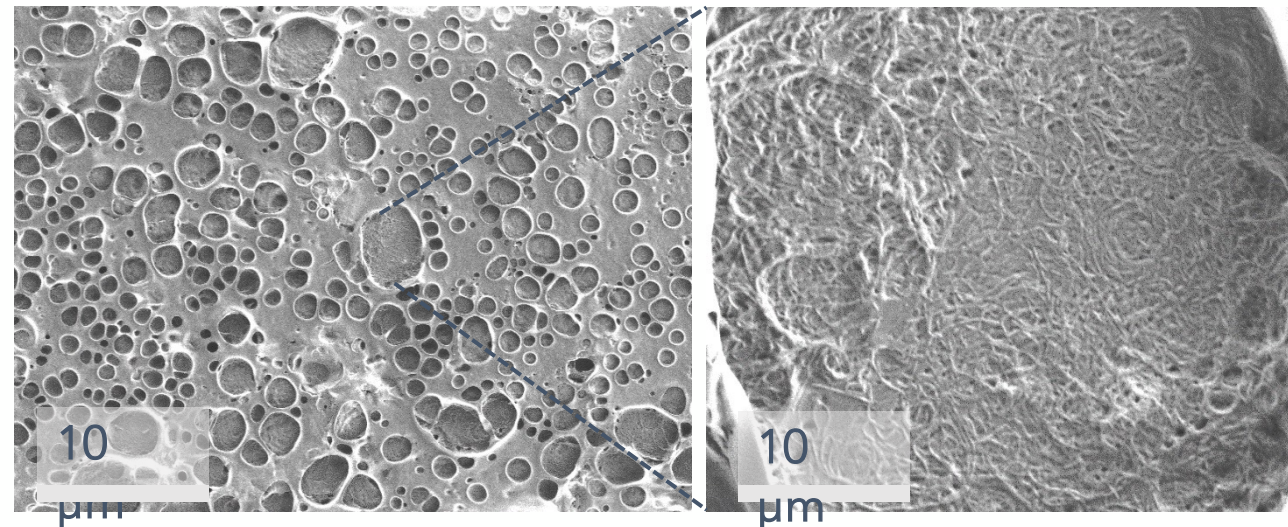
Oil extraction from oil-water emulsions



Improved gas barrier performance



- Nanotube membranes show lower WVP than bulk
- Linear decrease of WVP w.r.t. the logarithm of the nominal pore size (NPS) of nanotube membranes
- Hierarchical pore structures contribute to lower WVP

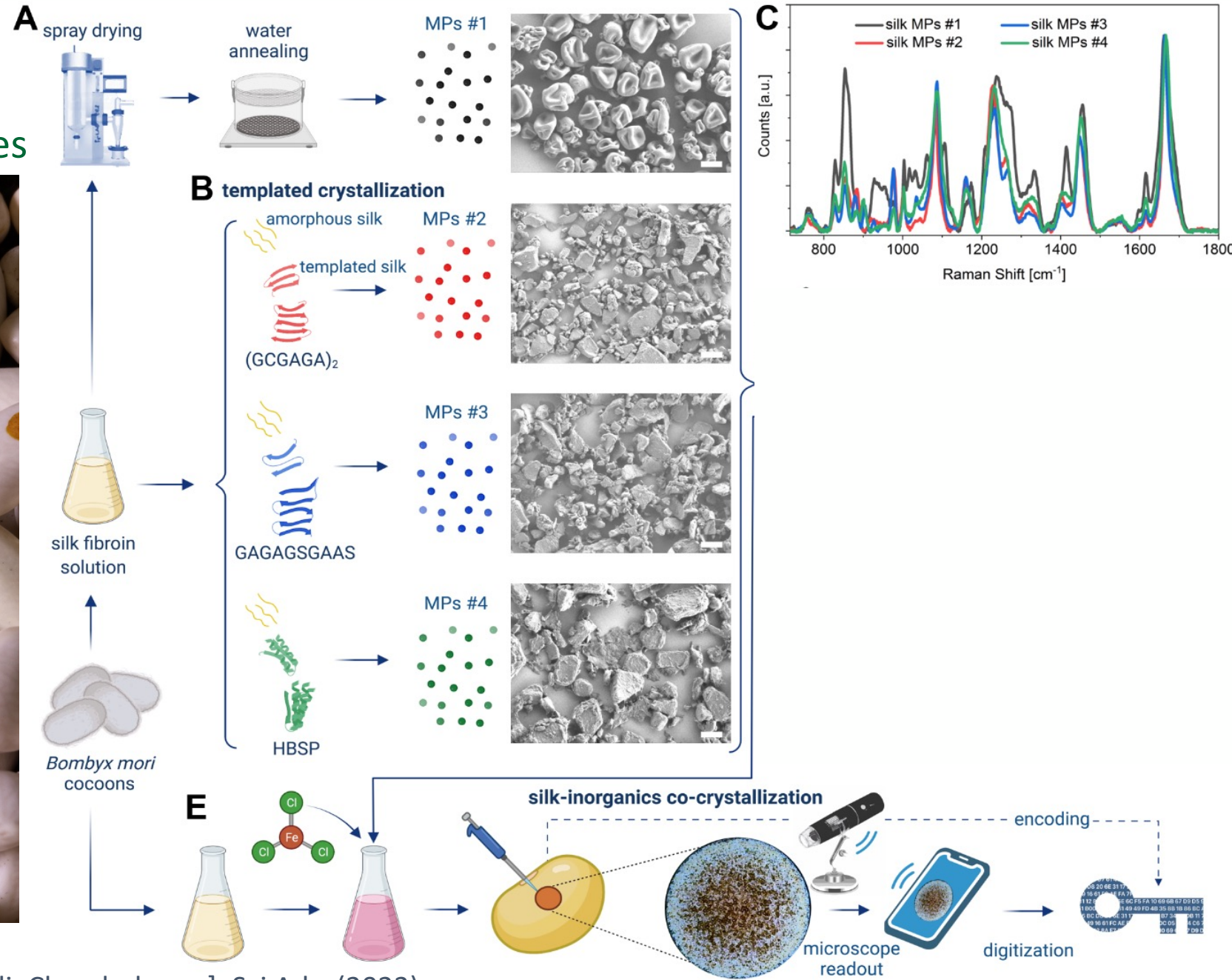


Edible Physical Unclonable Functions



Edible Physical Unclonable Functions

- 70% of agricultural products are counterfeited in emerging countries



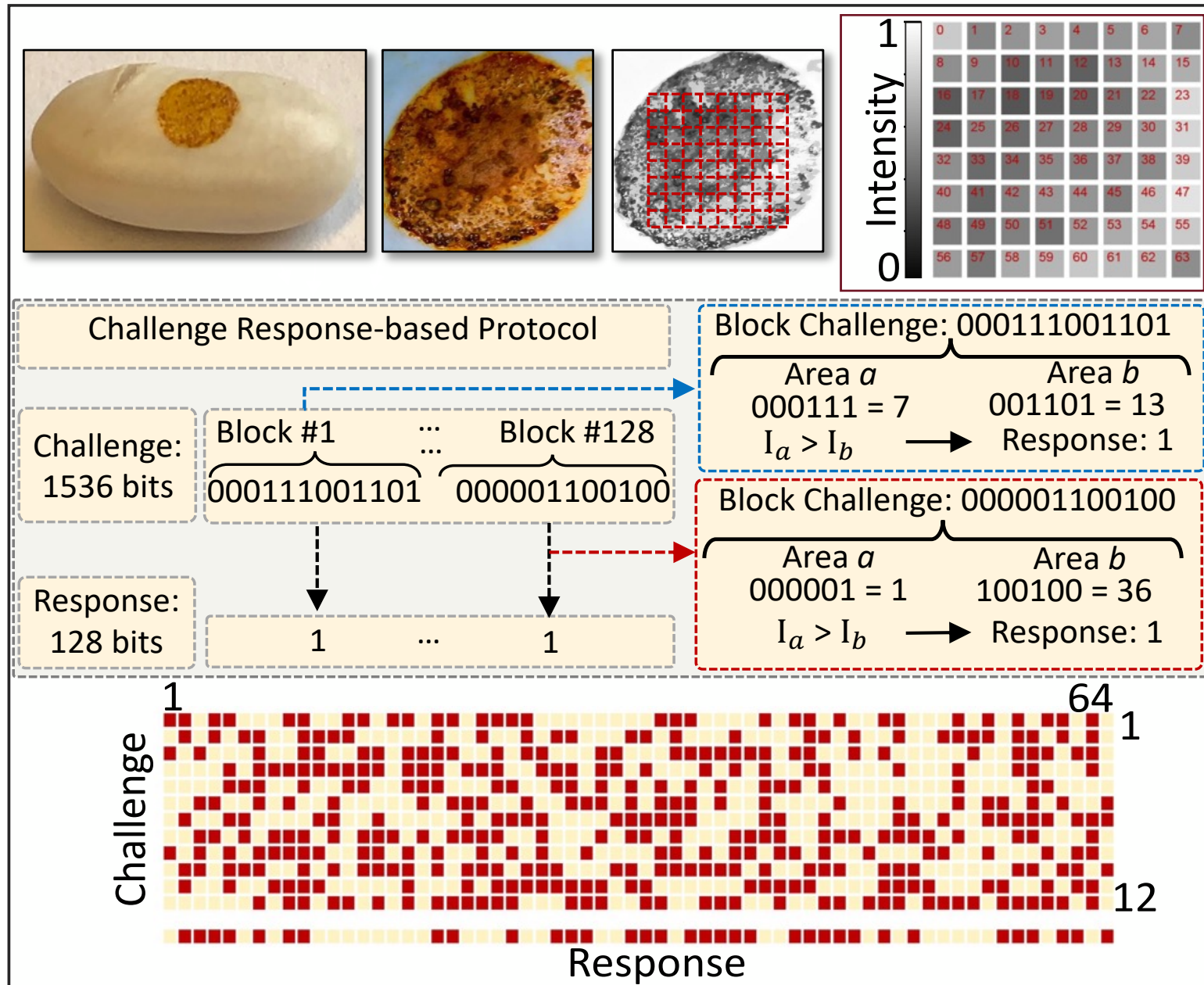
Edible Physical Unclonable Functions

Challenge: Authentication methods suffer from poor performance and are too complex to be used in rural areas

Solution: Silk-based, visual physical unclonable functions

Rapid formation on complex surfaces of tags that cannot be tampered and embed unique, random patterns
Edible and biodegradable, yet resistant to humidity and friction

- Interrogation with a cell-phone or portable Raman spectrometer enables 128-bit cryptographic key
- Silk PUF passes all standard NIST tests



The bits 1 and 0 are represented by ■ and □ colors respectively

Engineering of seed microenvironment

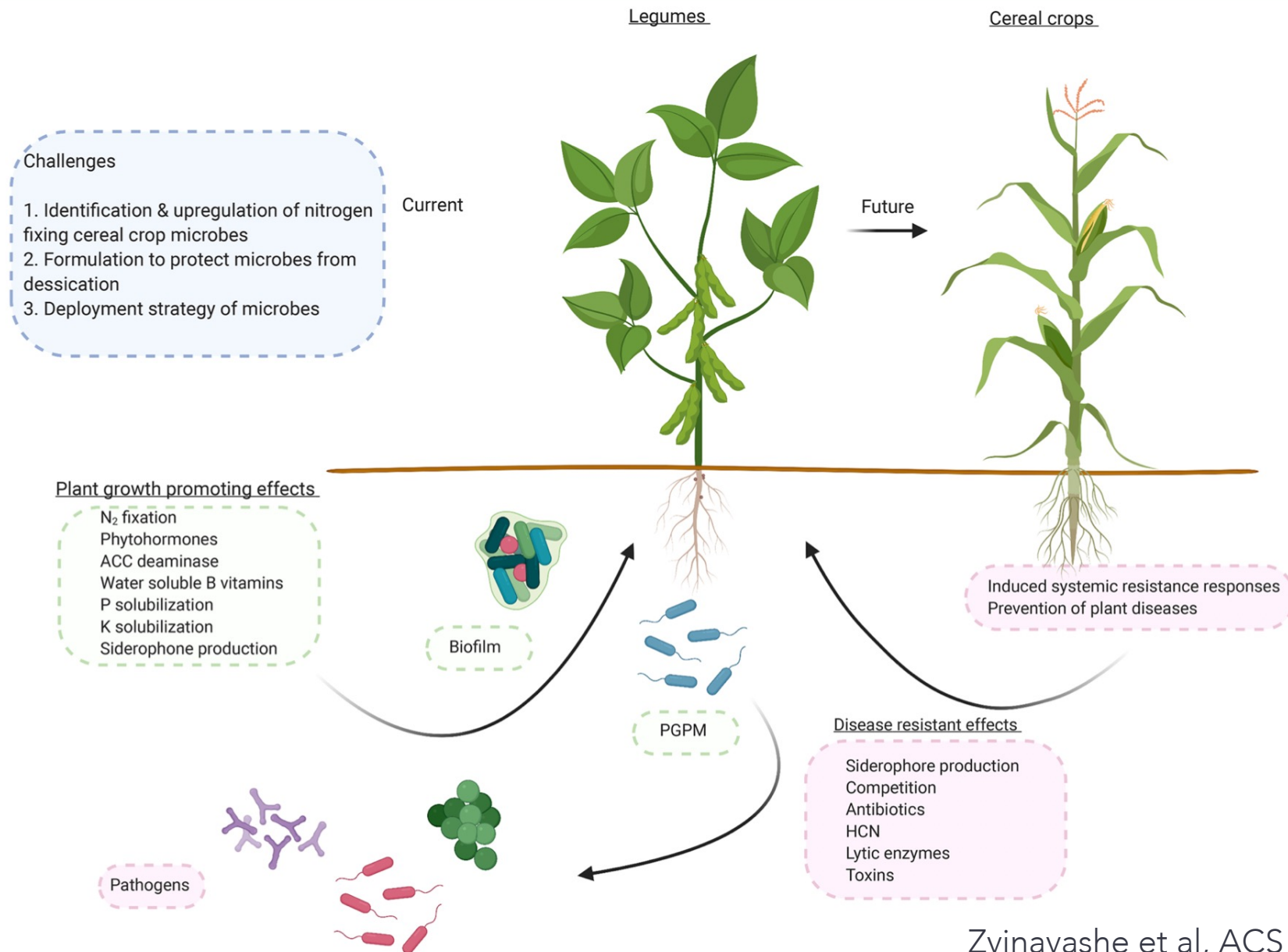


Engineering of seed microenvironment

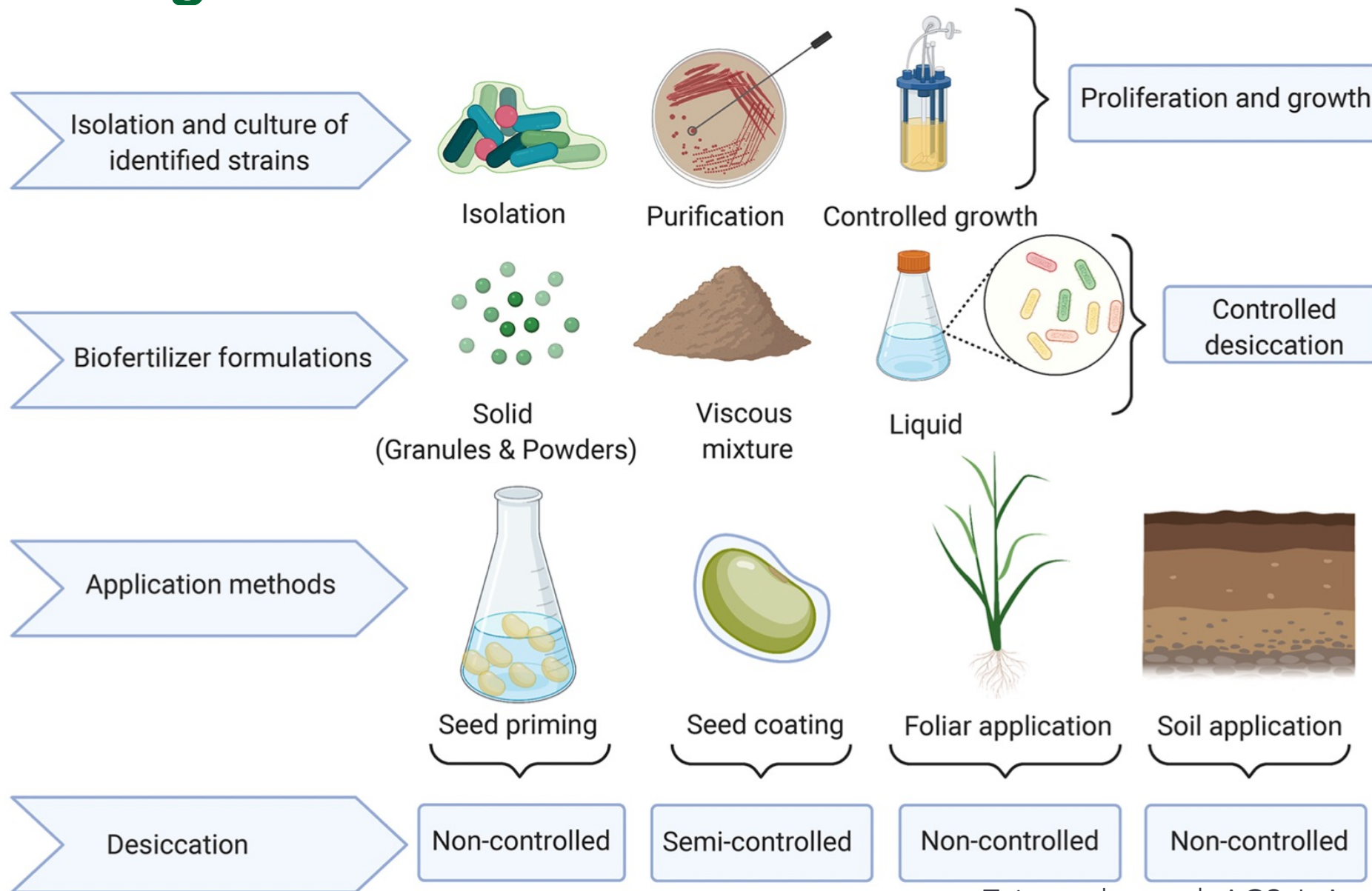
- No more arable land
- 3% of world energy is spent in synthesizing nitrogen fertilizers
- Phosphate fertilizers production will peak in 2033, causing shortage afterwards
- Biofertilizers (plant growth-promoting microbes) fix nitrogen, solubilize phosphate, mitigate stressors and increase plant health
- Translation is hindered by low viability in anhydrous conditions
- 90% of agrochemicals go off-target



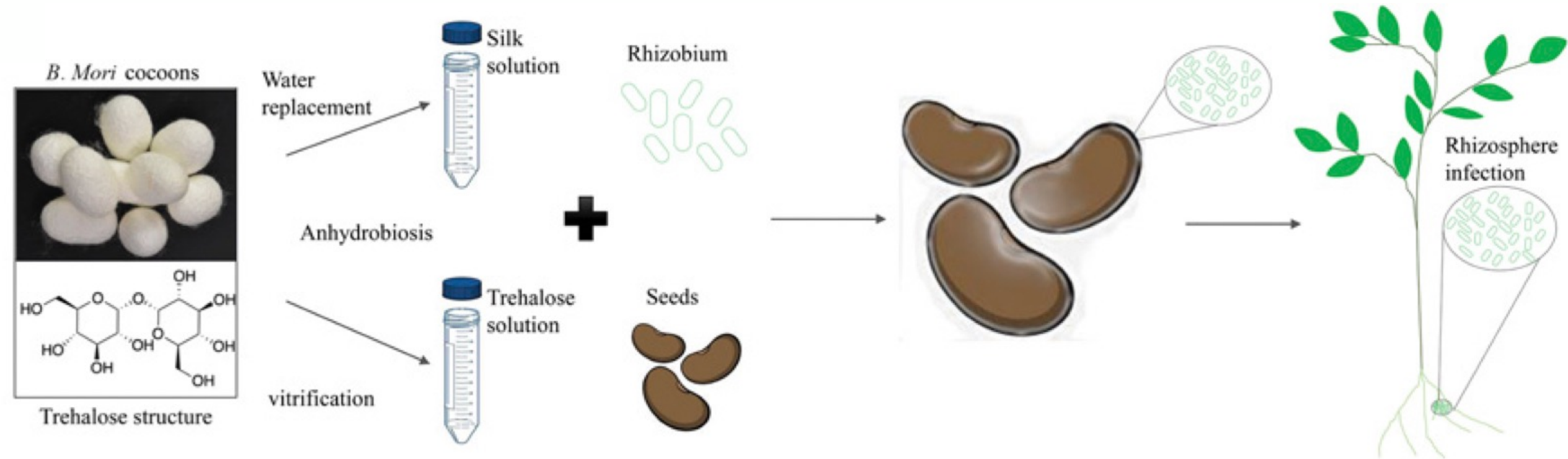
Engineering of seed microenvironment



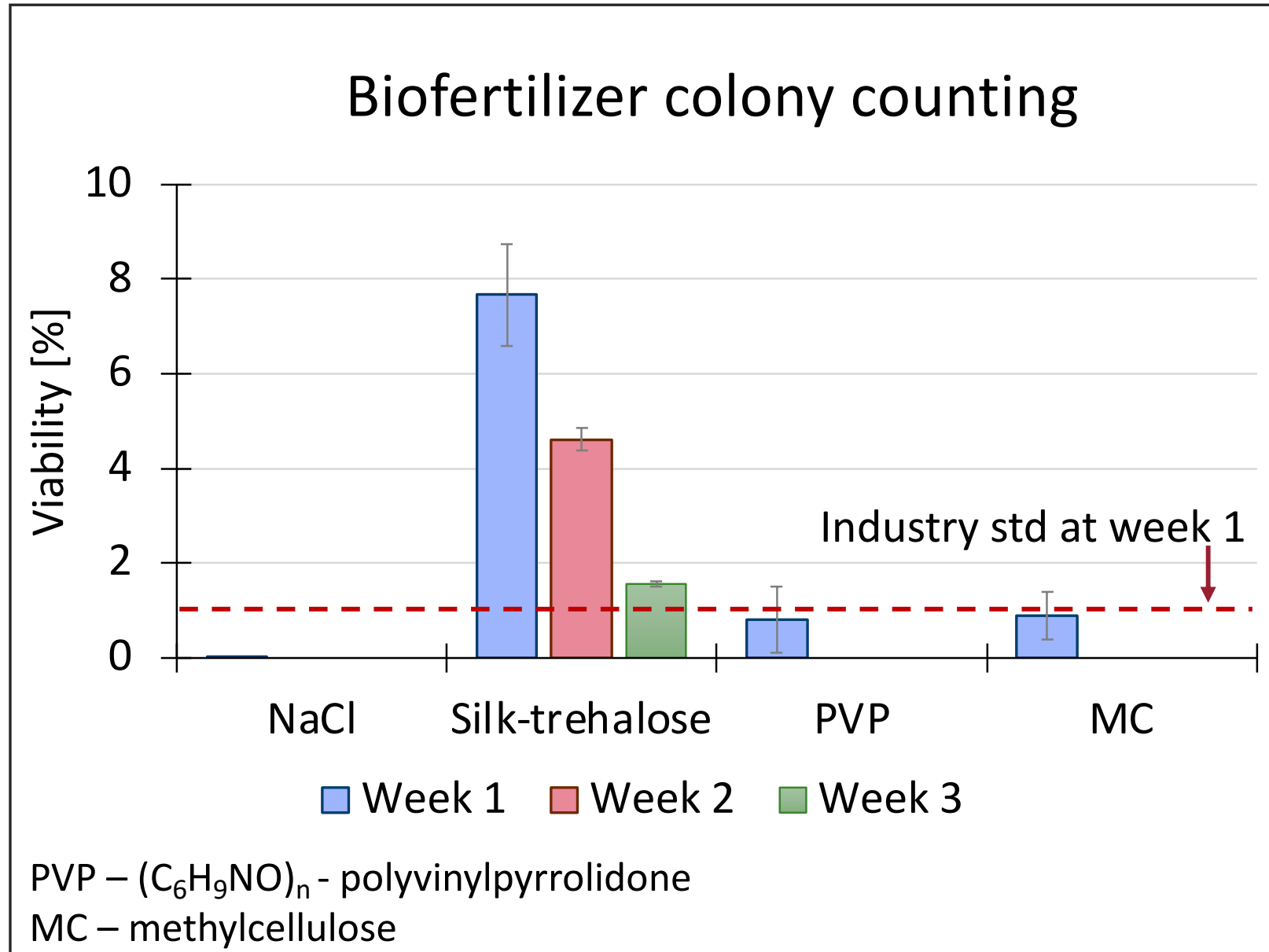
Engineering of seed microenvironment



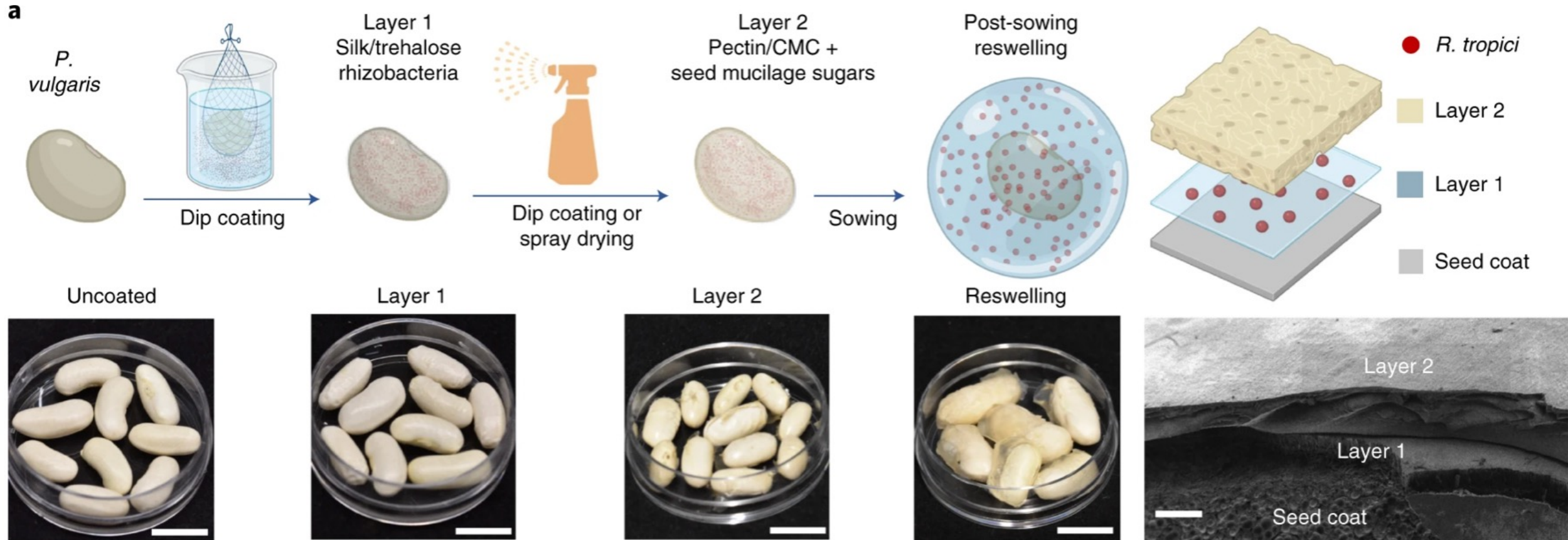
Engineering of seed microenvironment



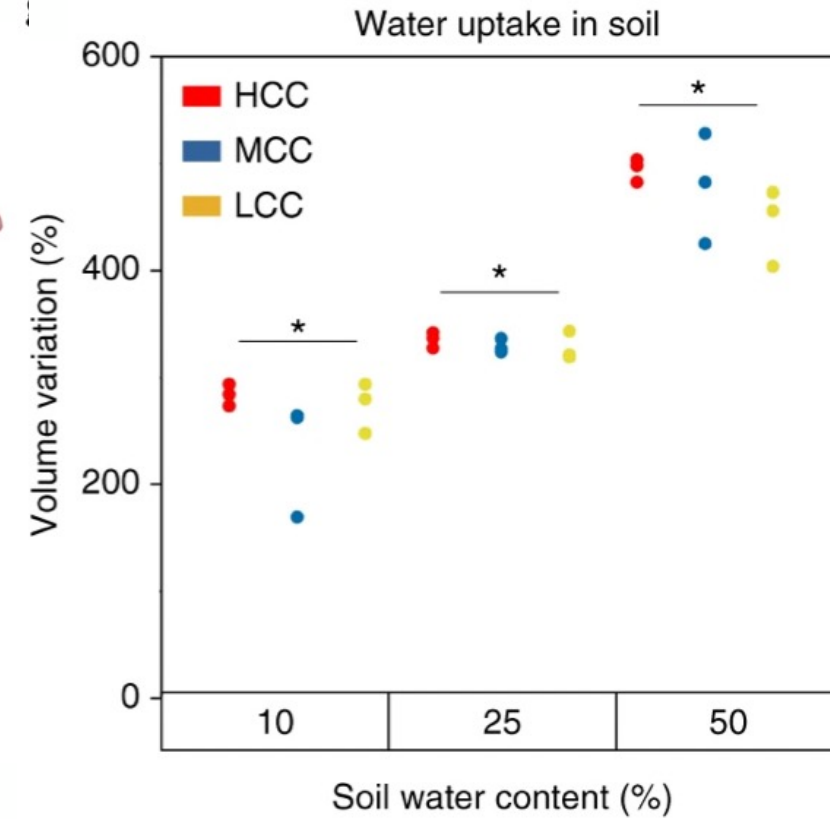
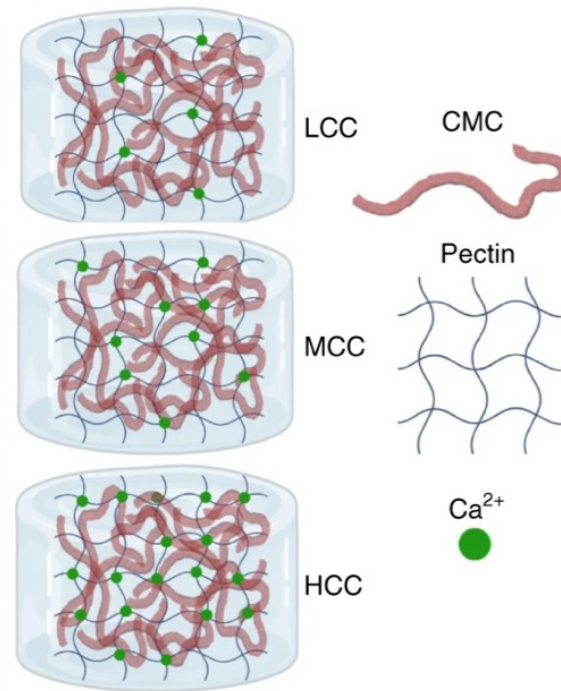
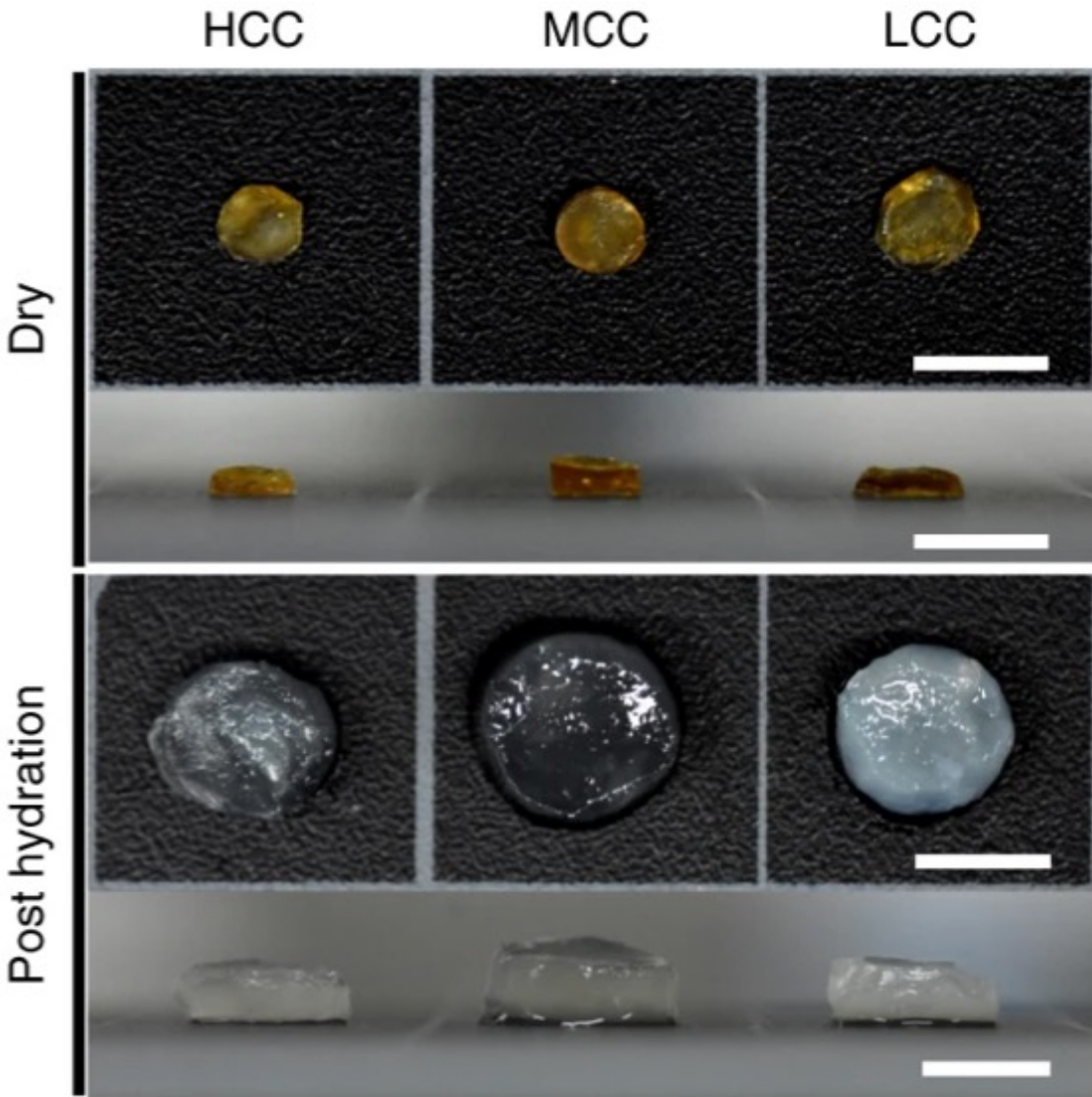
Engineering of seed microenvironment



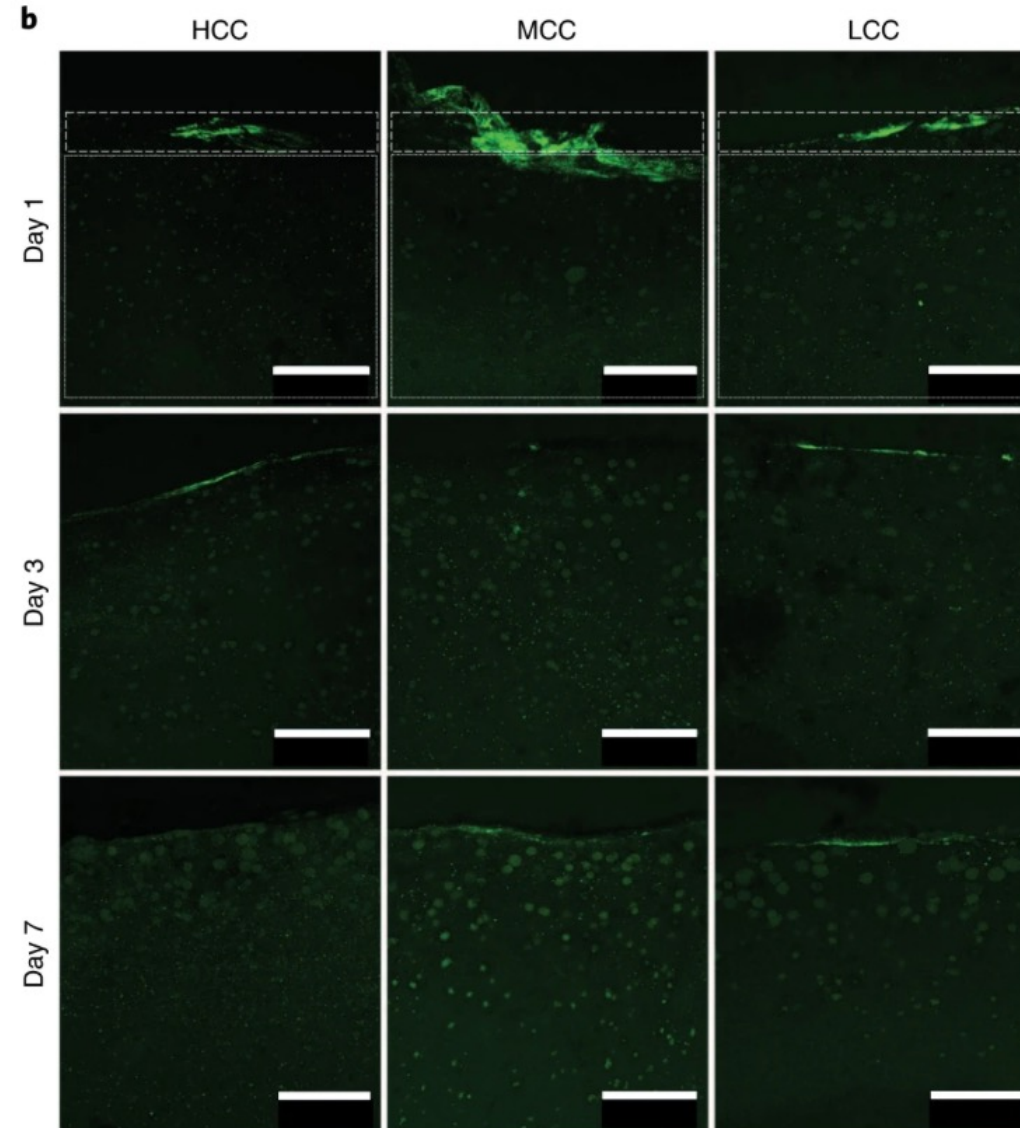
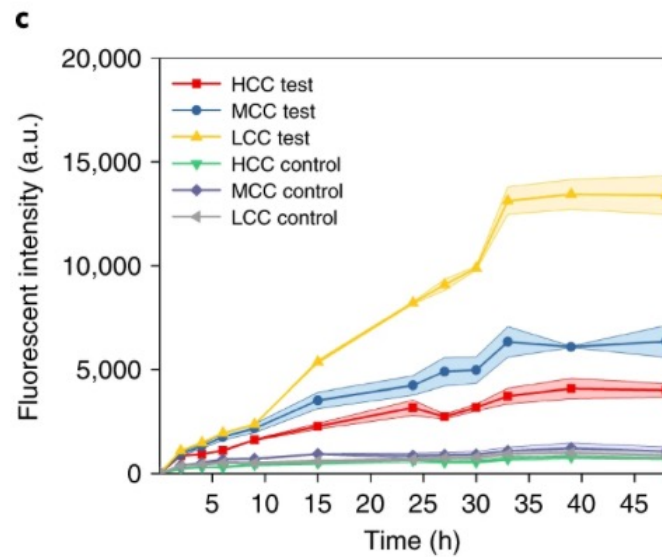
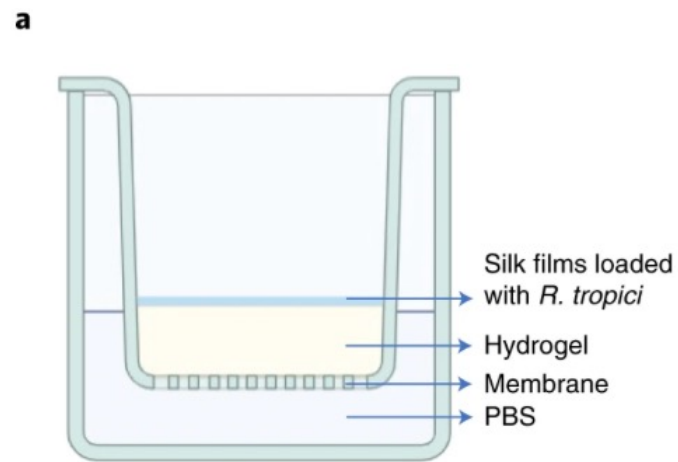
Engineering of seed microenvironment



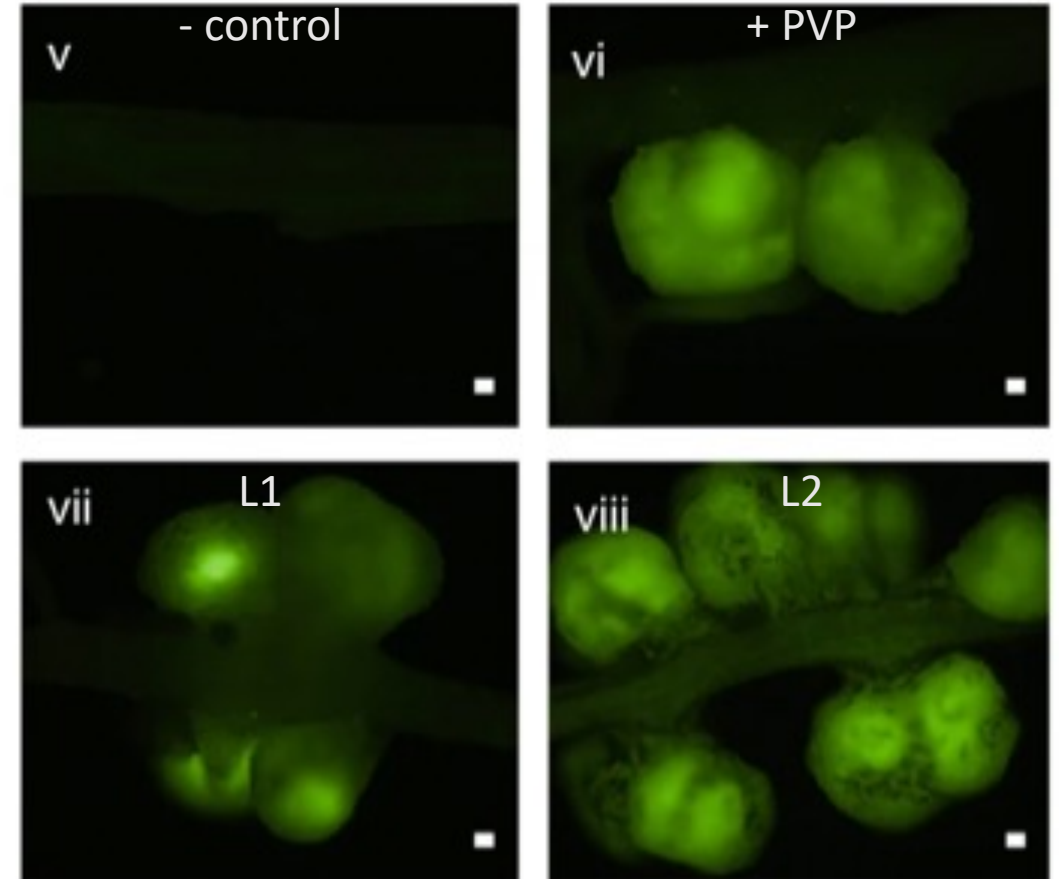
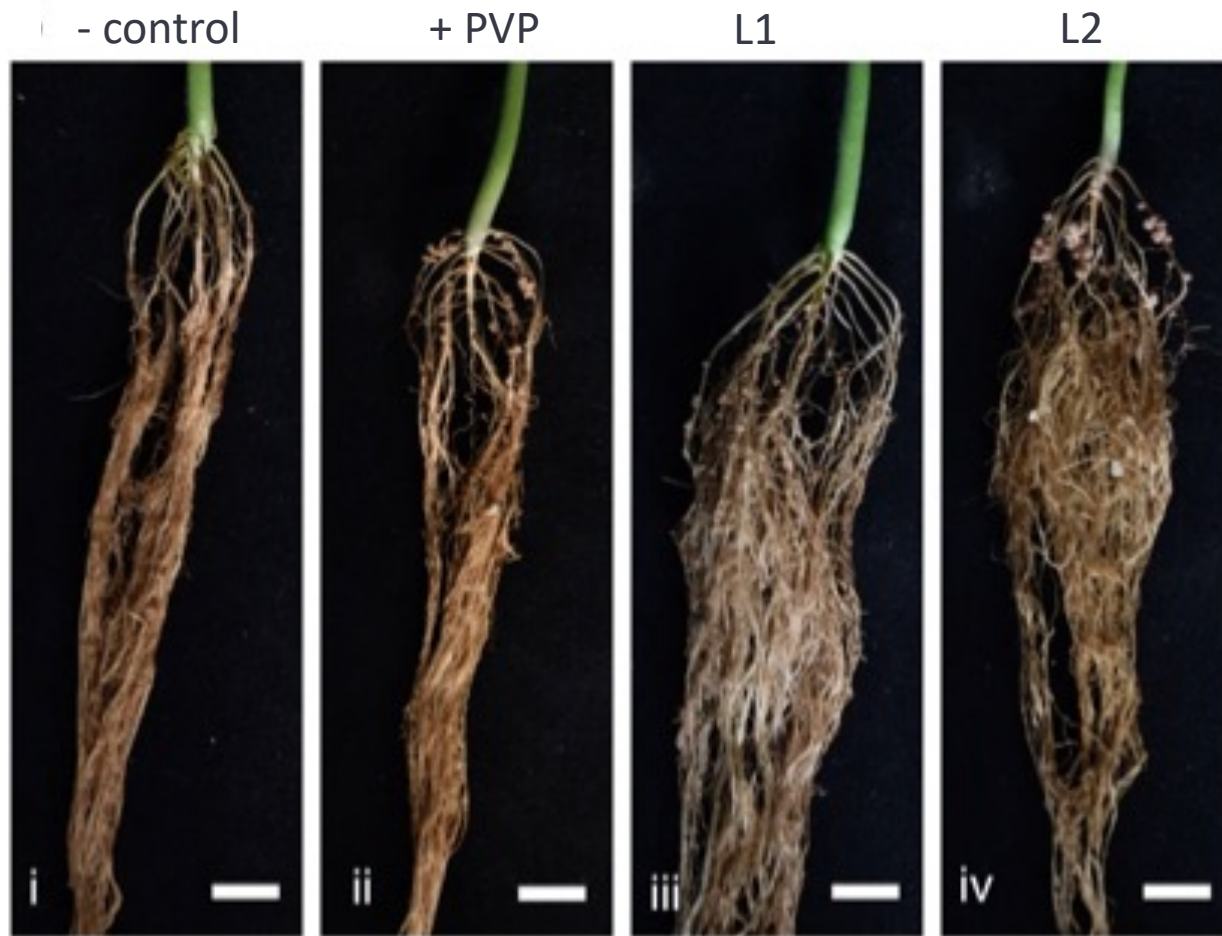
Engineering of seed microenvironment



Engineering of seed microenvironment



Engineering of seed microenvironment

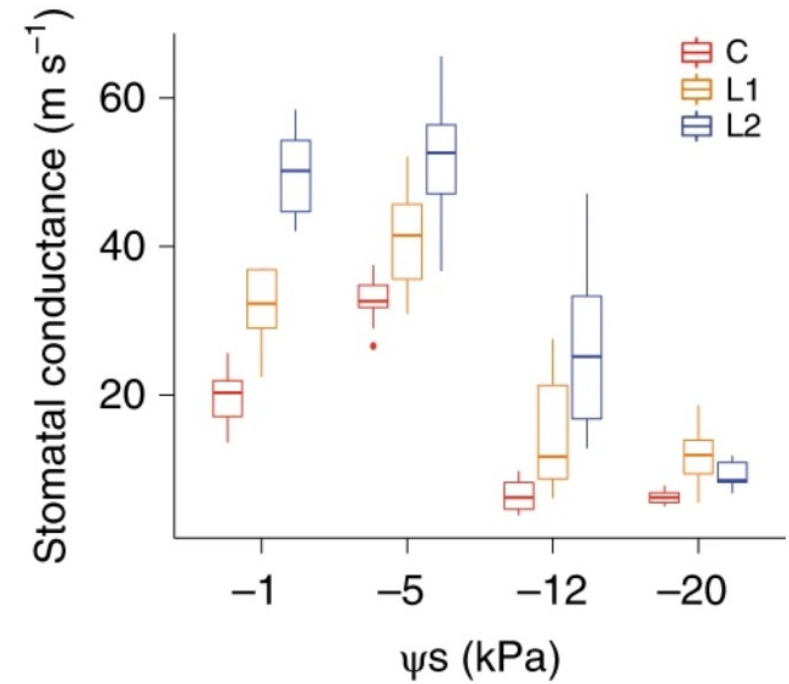
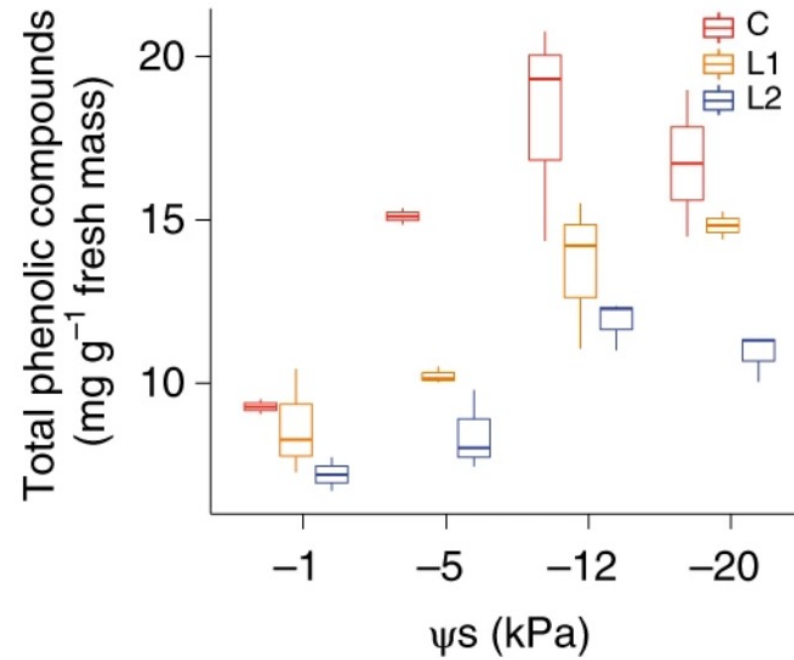


Engineering of seed microenvironment

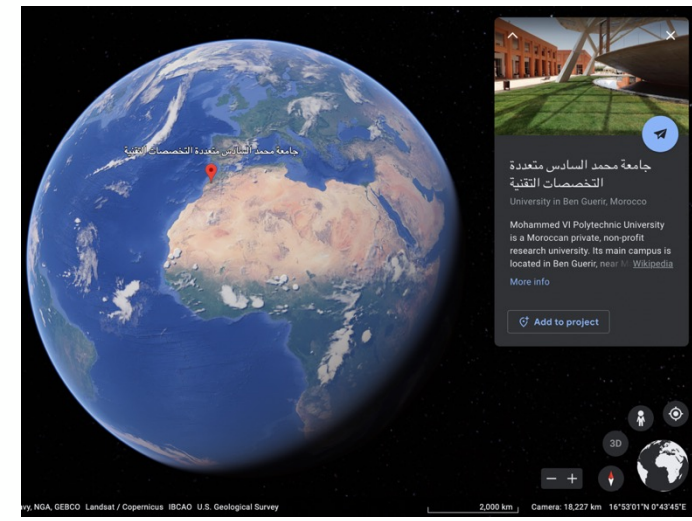
No coating



Coated



Engineering of seed microenvironment



Ben Guerir, Morocco



Coated

Uncoated



Coated

Uncoated

Saline soil



Seeds planted in saline soil. Coated seeds on the (left) and control (uncoated) seeds on the right of each image.

Saline soil obtained from Hiadna-Morocco



Portugal

Spain

Algiers
مدينة الجزائر

Tunisia

Algeria

Lisbon

Albufeira

Faro

Huelva

Seville

Málaga

Rabat
الرباط

Casablanca
الدار البيضاء

Marrakesh
مراكش

Essaouira
الصويرة

Agadir
أكادير

Tiznit
تزنيت

Cáceres

Badajoz

Córdoba

Granada

Almería

Fes
فاس

Meknes
مكناس

Beni-Mellal
بني ملال

Madrid

Toledo

Valencia

Alicante

Elche

Murcia

Oujda
وجدة

Ghardaia
غرداية

Ouargla
وهران

Timimoun
تيميون

Adrar
أدرار

Reggane
رگان

Aoulef
أولف

In Salah
عين صالح

In Amenas
عين امناس

Illizi
إليزي

Murzuq
مرزوق

Awbari
أوباري

Sabha
سبها

Castellón de la Plana

Palma

Murcia

Almería

Annaba
عنابة

Setif
سنتيف

Batna
باتنة

Tebessa
تبسة

Biskra
بسكرة

El Oued
الوادي

Ghardaia
غرداية

Ouargla
وهران

Timimoun
تيميون

Adrar
أدرار

Reggane
رگان

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In Salah
عين صالح

In Amenas
عين امناس

Illizi
إليزي

Murzuq
مرزوق

Awbari
أوباري

Sabha
سبها

Balearic Sea

Alboran Sea

Tyrrhenian Sea

Sardegna

Cagliari

Palermo

Messina

Catania

Sicilia

Syracuse

Malta

Tripoli
طرابلس

Misrata
مصراتة

News

The end of the mouldy fruit bowl? Scientists discover microscopic silk covering to keep food fresh

LIFE | IDEAS | R AND D

A Silky Solution to the Problem of Wasted Food?

By DANIEL AKST

May 19, 2016 2:27 p.m. ET

Food waste is a big problem, and produce is particularly vulnerable. Largely due to spoilage, 40-50% of the world's fruit and vegetable output is wasted, according to a U.N. estimate, along with a great deal of labor, water and energy.

Silk Fibroin as Edible Coating for Perishable Food Preservation

NEWSFEED

This One Surprising Trick Might Keep Fruit Fresh for Longer

This One Surprising Trick Might Keep Fruit Fresh for Longer

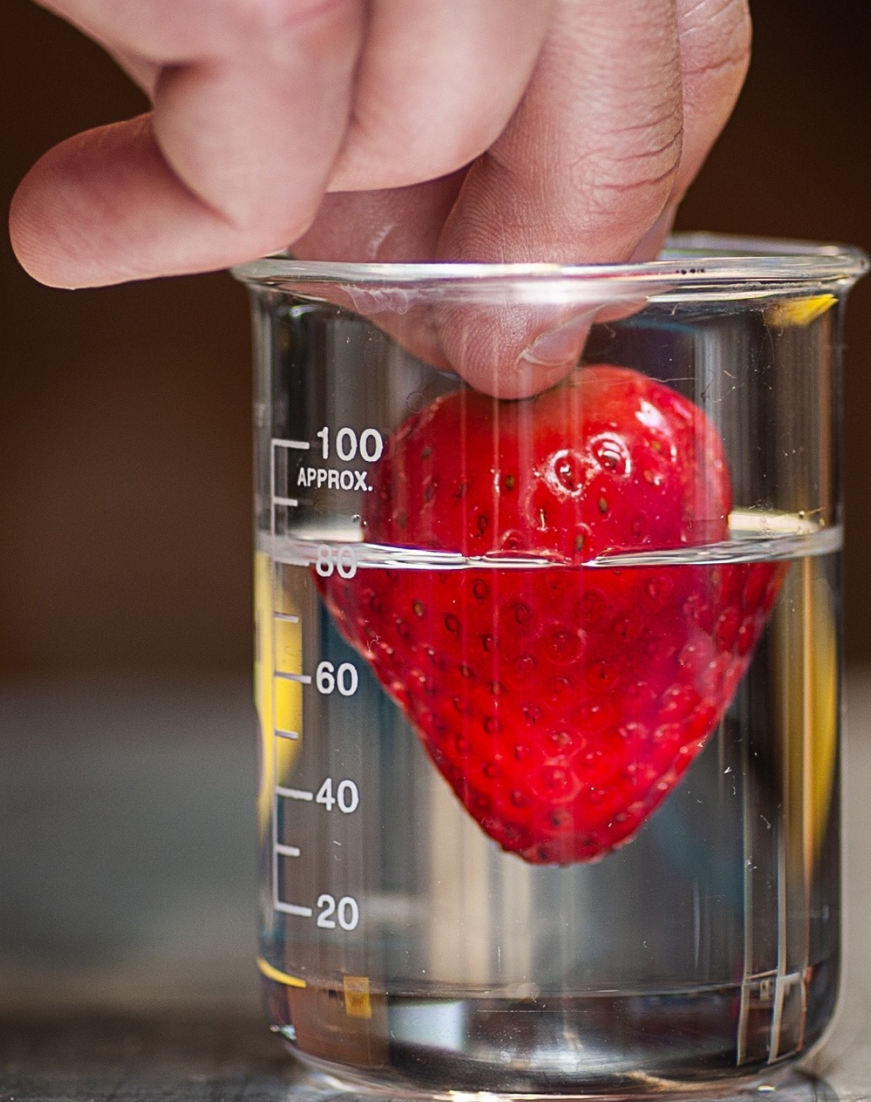
Olivia B. Waxman @OBWax | May 8, 2016

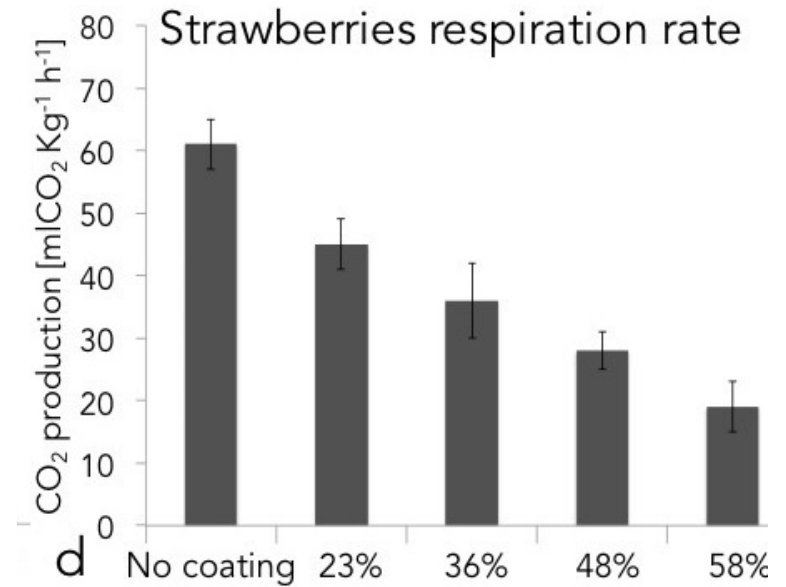
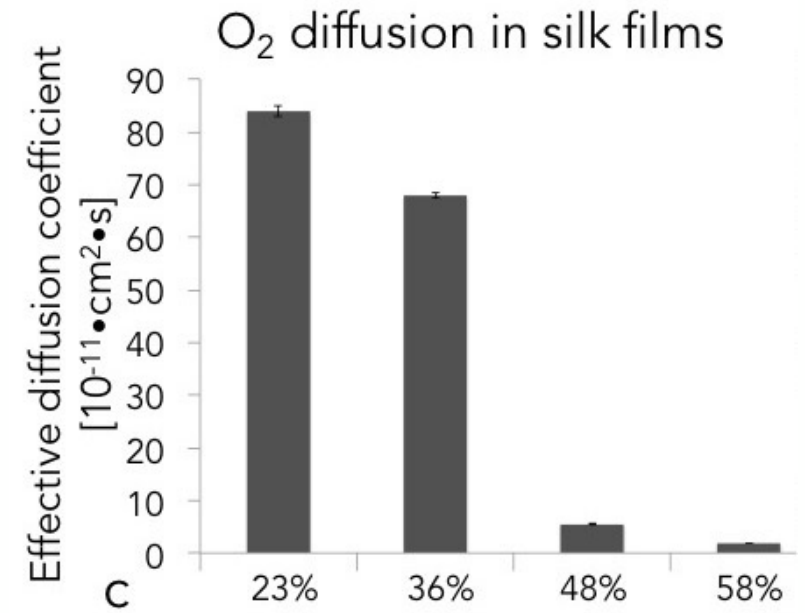
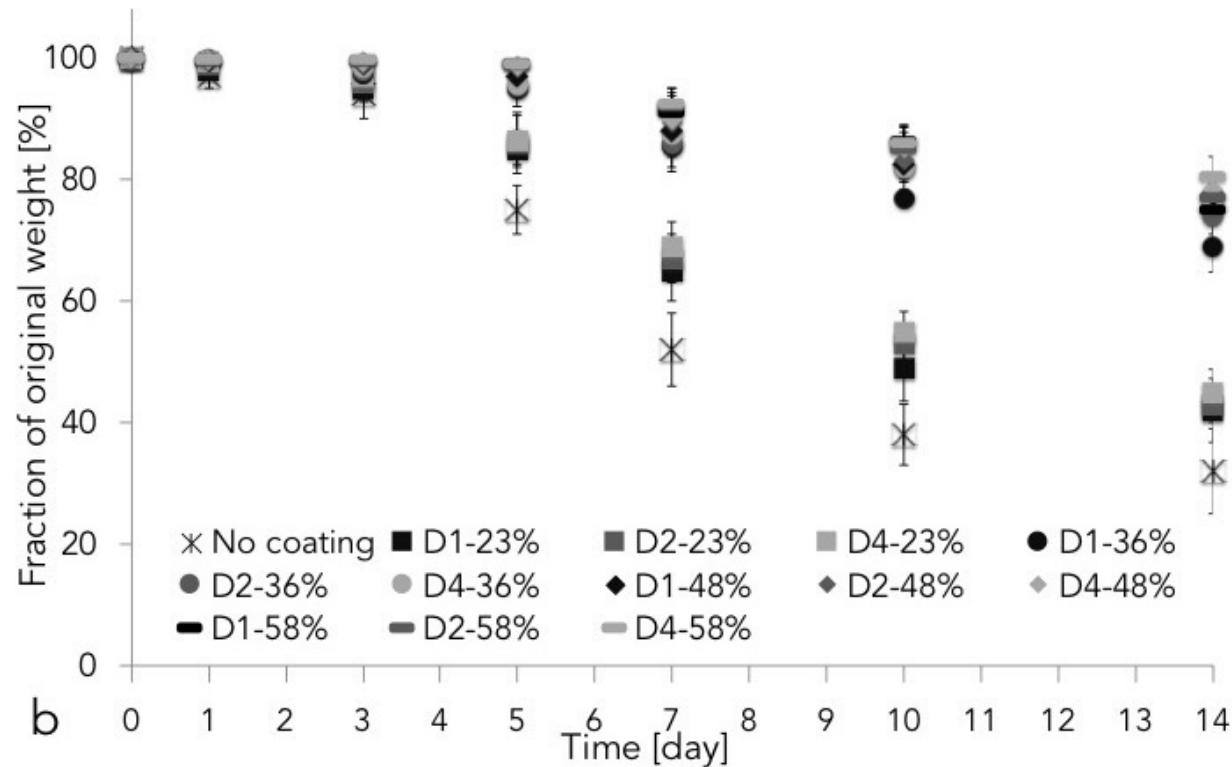
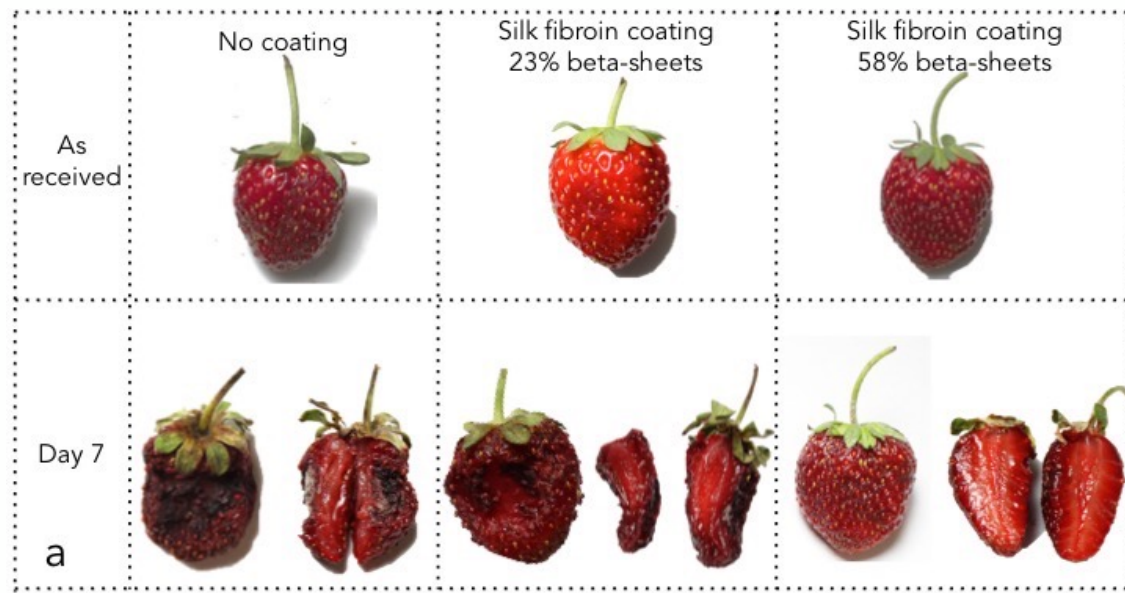


The food preserver




Could silk be used to preserve our fruit in the future?






Silk directly addresses why food goes bad.

 Gas exchange

 Microbial growth

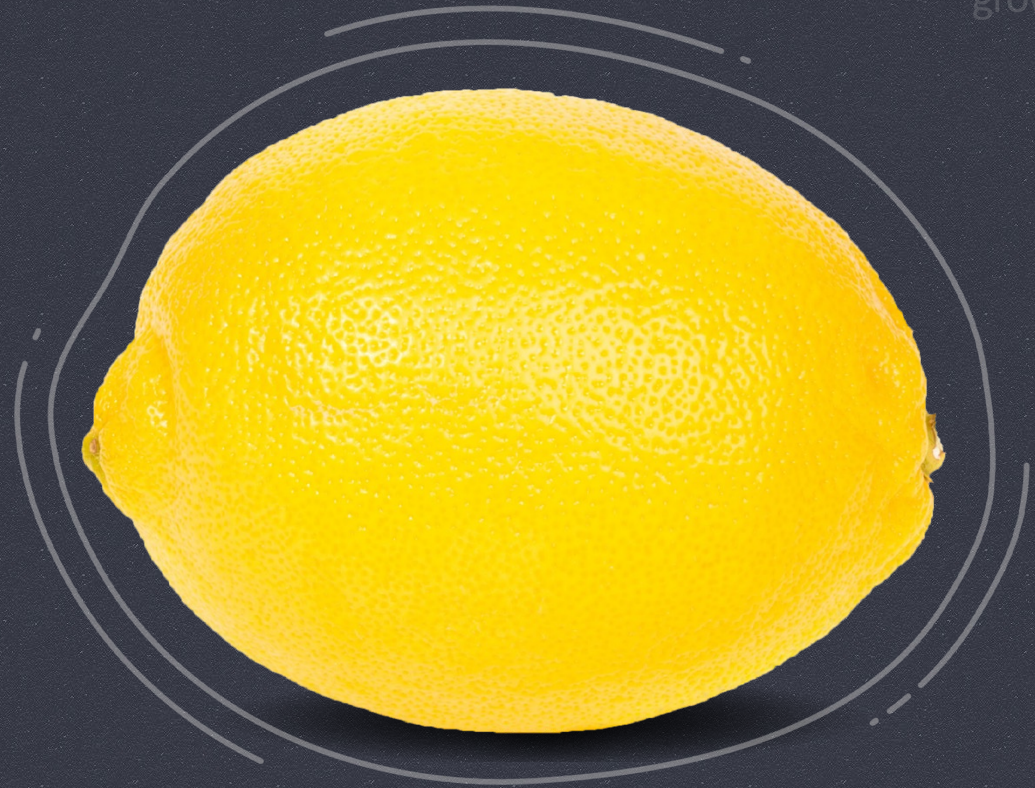


 Dehydration

**Through a natural
and edible protective
layer.**

Gas
exchange

Microbial
growth



Dehydration

A close-up photograph of fresh green lettuce leaves, showing their texture and vibrant color. The leaves are slightly out of focus in the background, creating a sense of depth. The 'mori' logo is centered over the image in a clean, white, sans-serif font. The dot of the 'i' is a solid white circle, and a small 'TM' trademark symbol is positioned to its upper right.

mori™

More food.
Less waste.



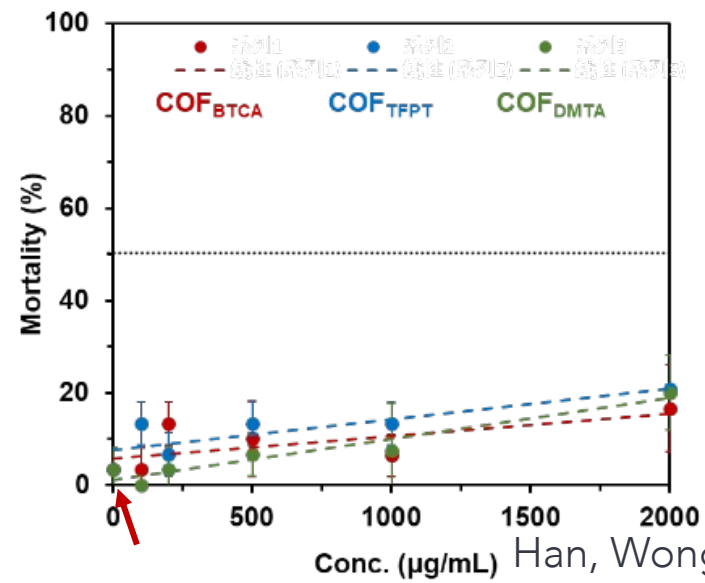
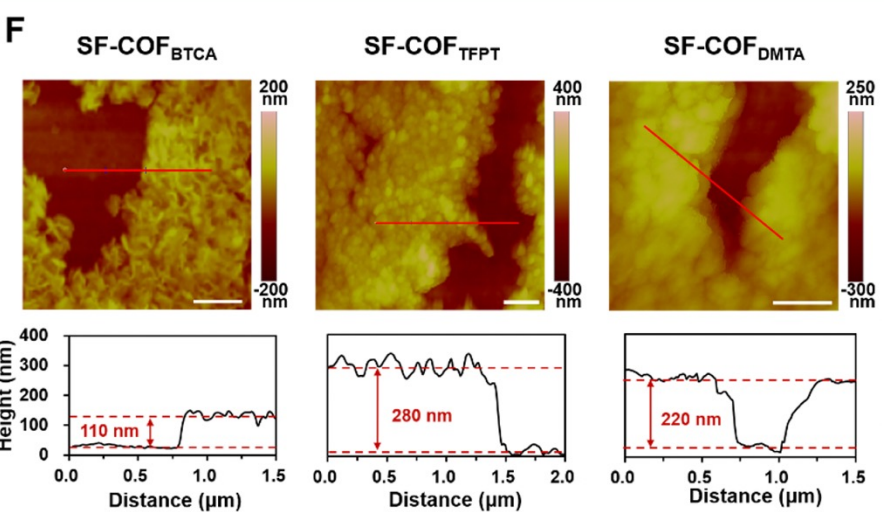
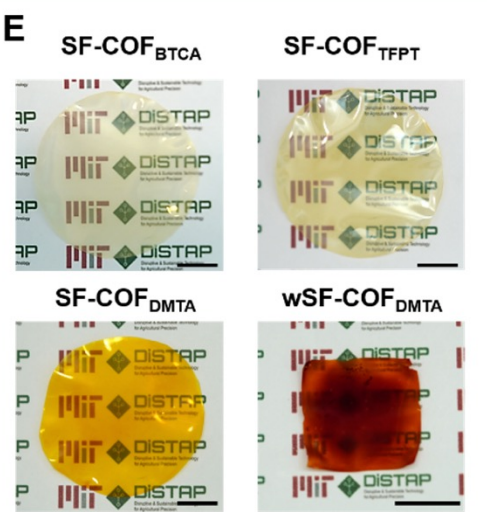
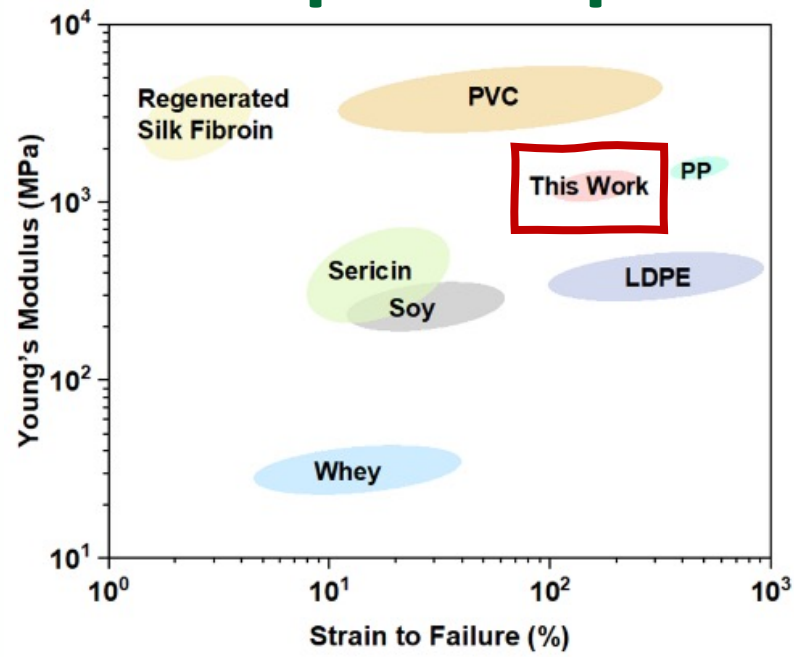
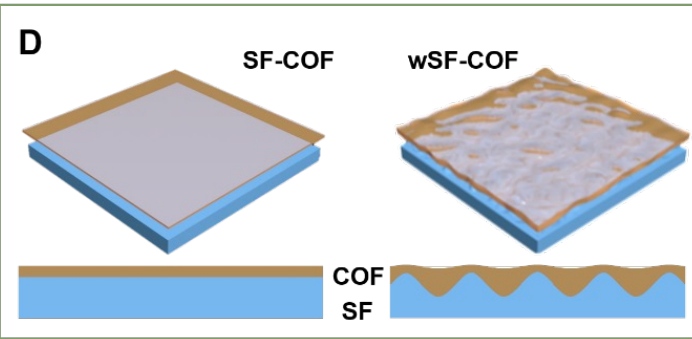
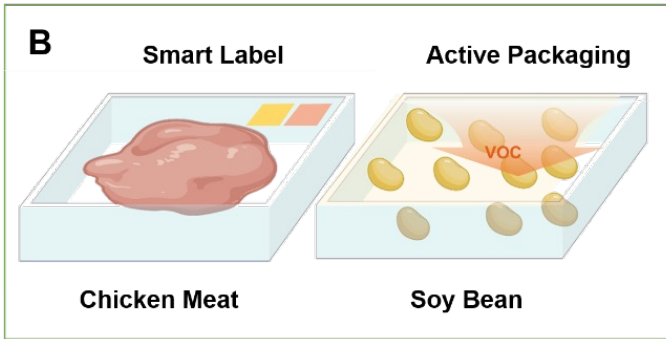
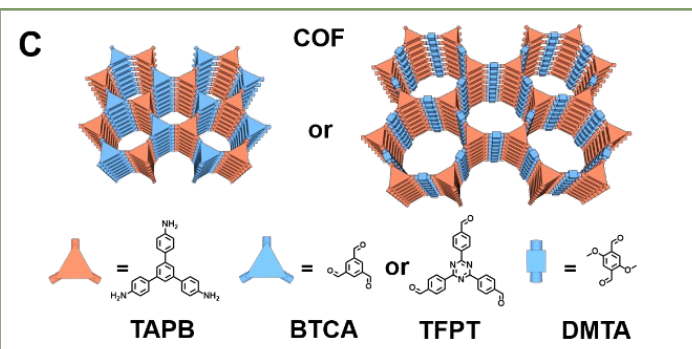
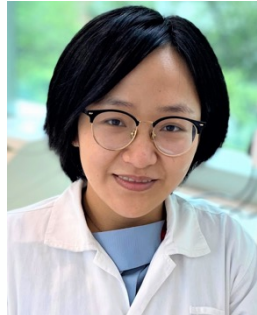
Silk coated



No coating

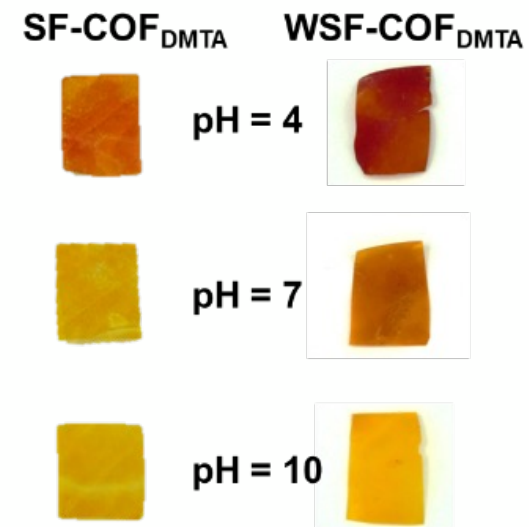
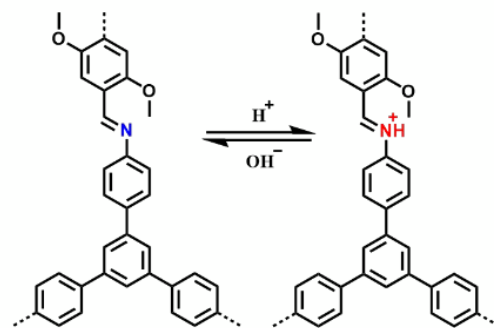


Silk-Covalent Organic Framework climate-specific packaging

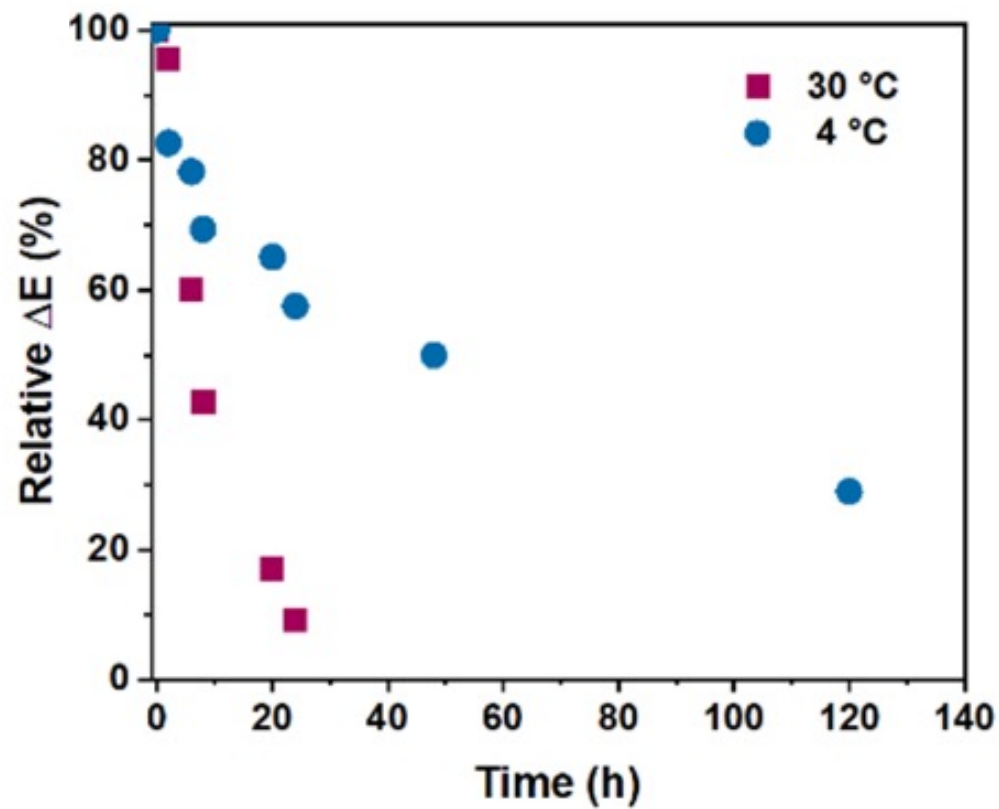
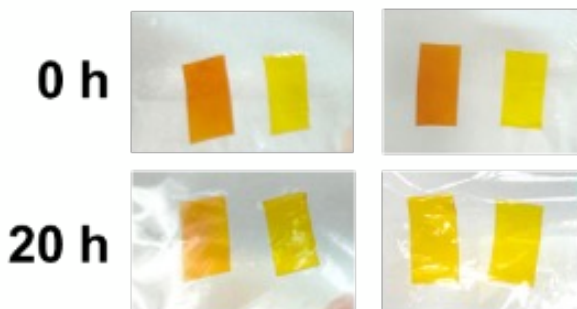


Han, Wong et al, submitted

Silk-Covalent Organic Framework climate specific packaging

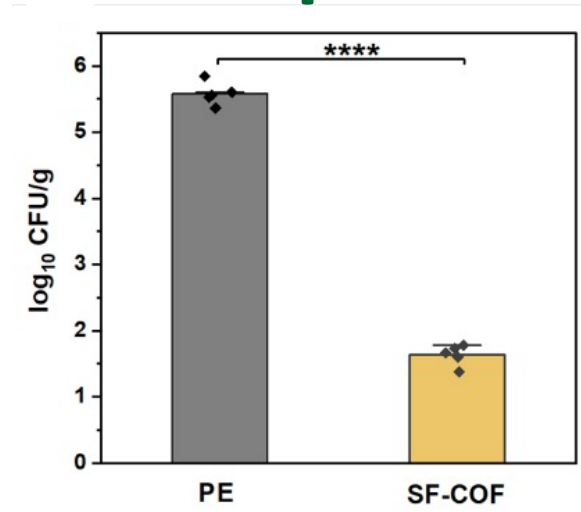
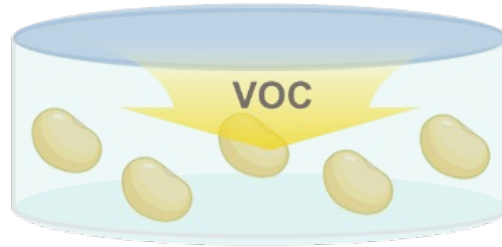
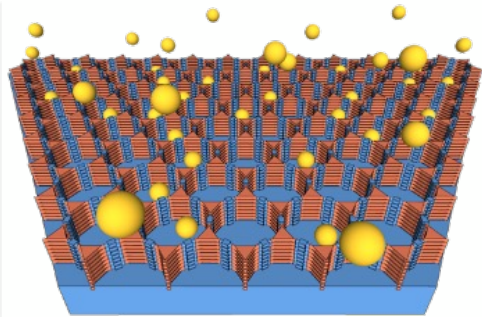


4 °C 30 °C



Silk-Covalent Organic Framework climate-specific packaging

 : Plant Volatiles



Day 0

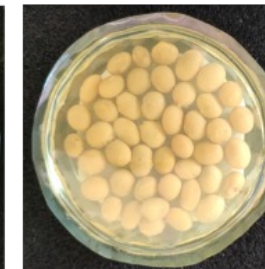
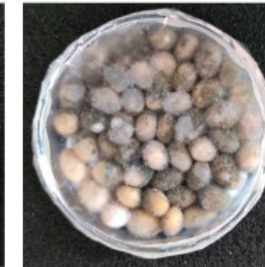
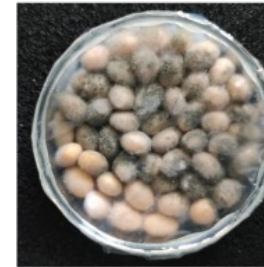
Day 3

Day 6

Day 9

Day 12

Day 15



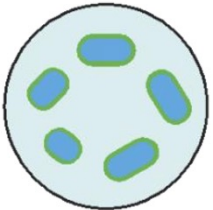
Drug Delivery in Plants Using Microneedles



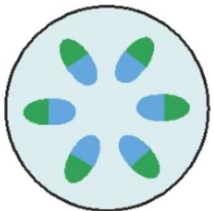
Multiscale and precise delivery of payloads in plants



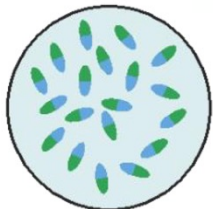
Siphonostele



Dictyostele

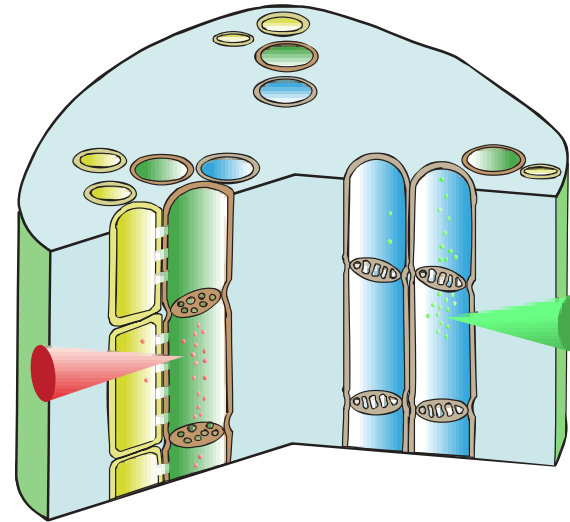
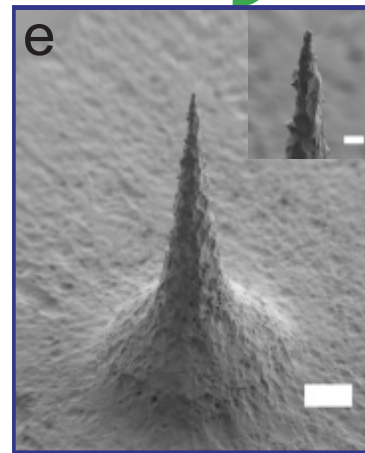
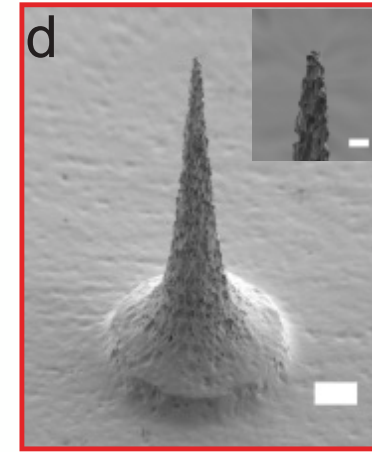
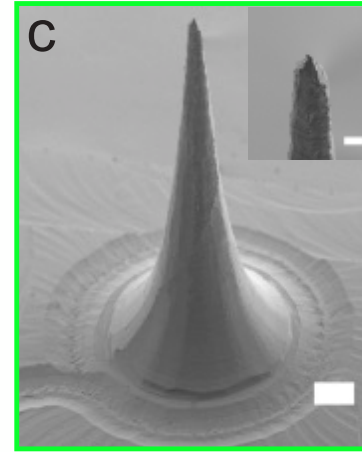
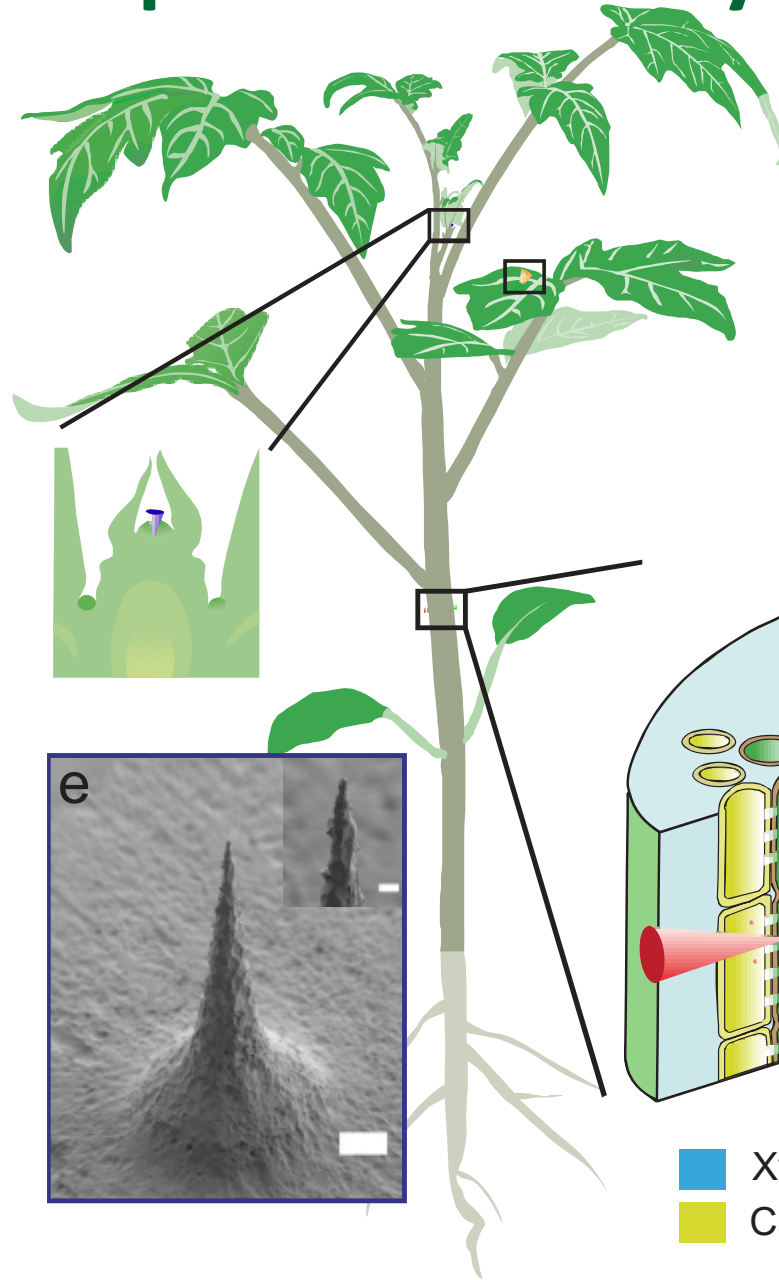


Eustele

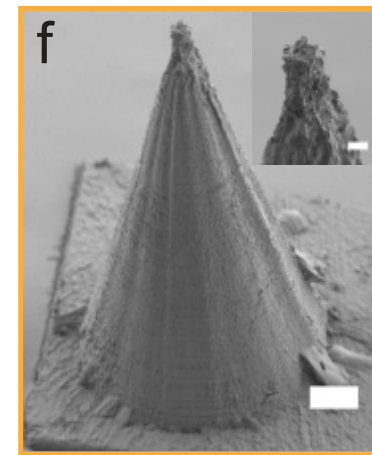


Atactostele

■ Phloem ■ Xylem

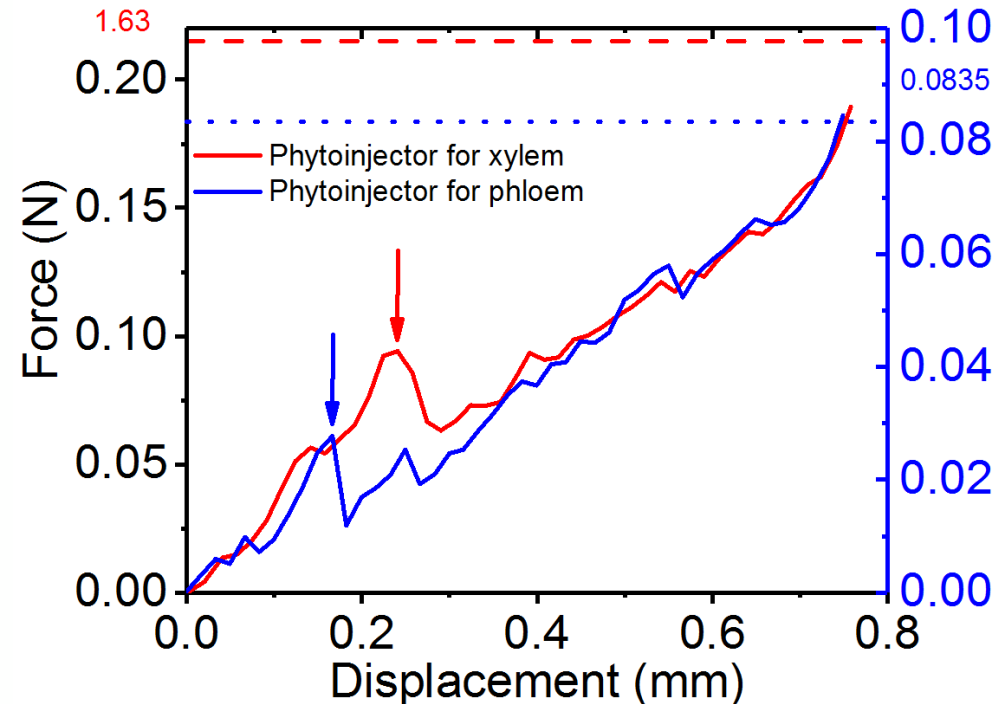
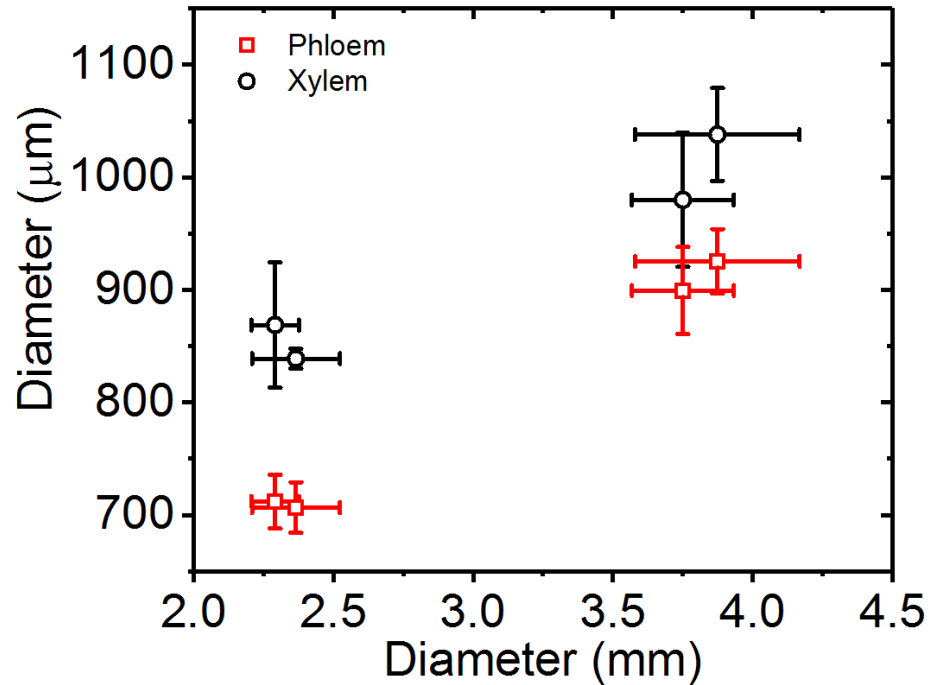
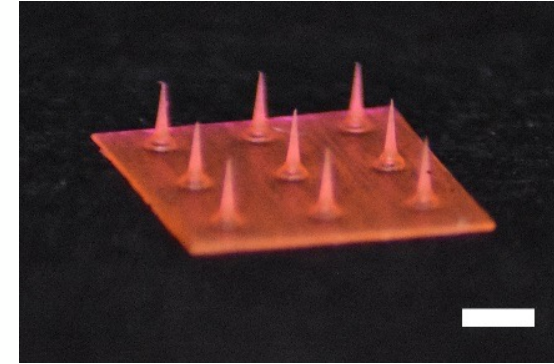
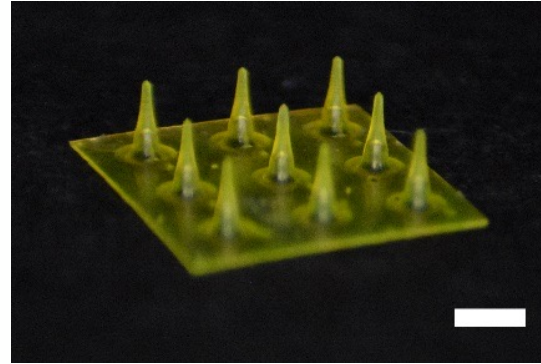
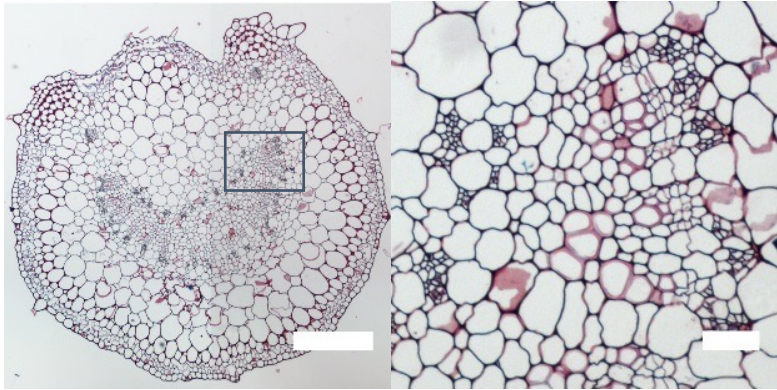


■ Xylem ■ Phloem
■ Cambium

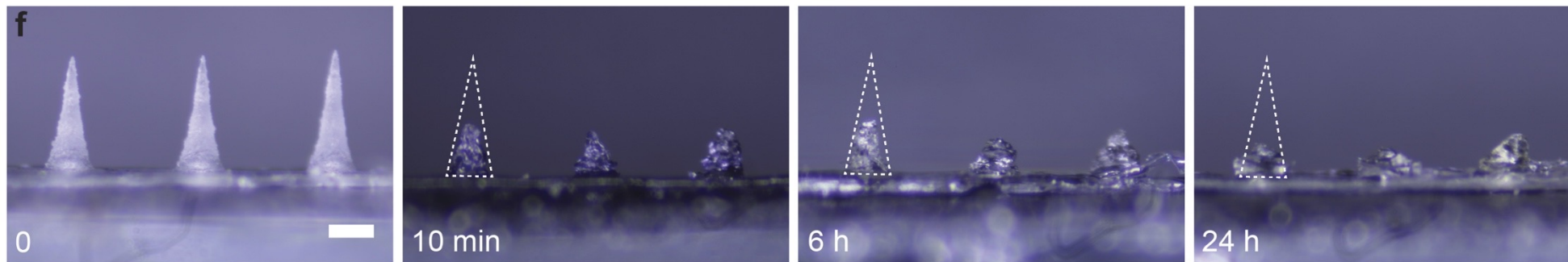


Cao et al, Adv Sci, 2020
Cao et al, Adv Mater, 2023

Multiscale and precise delivery of payloads in plants



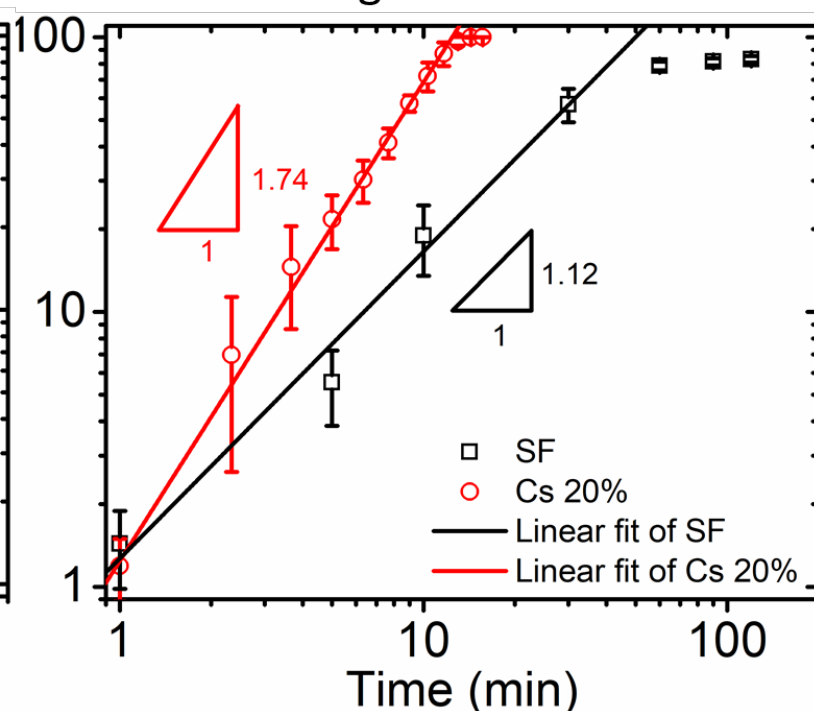
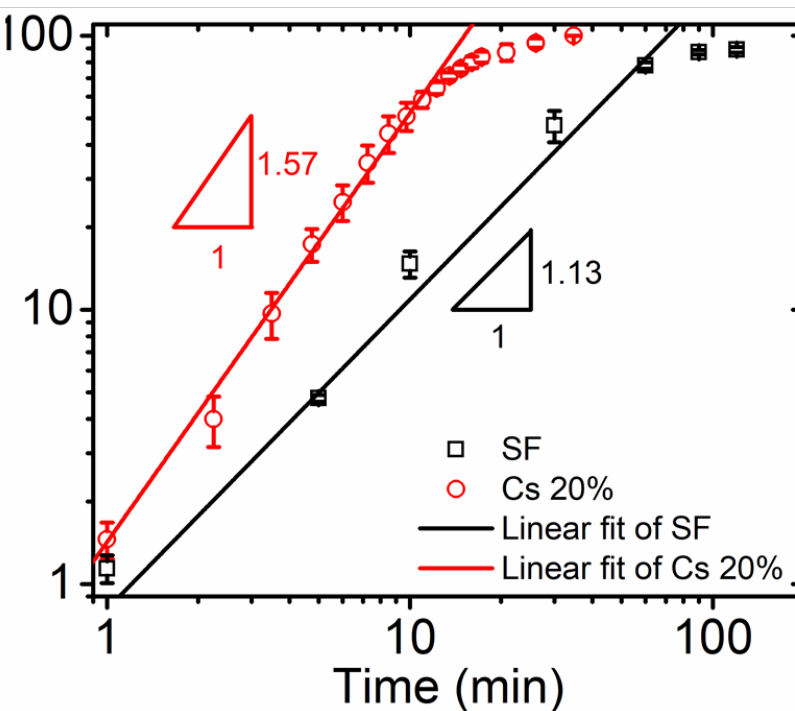
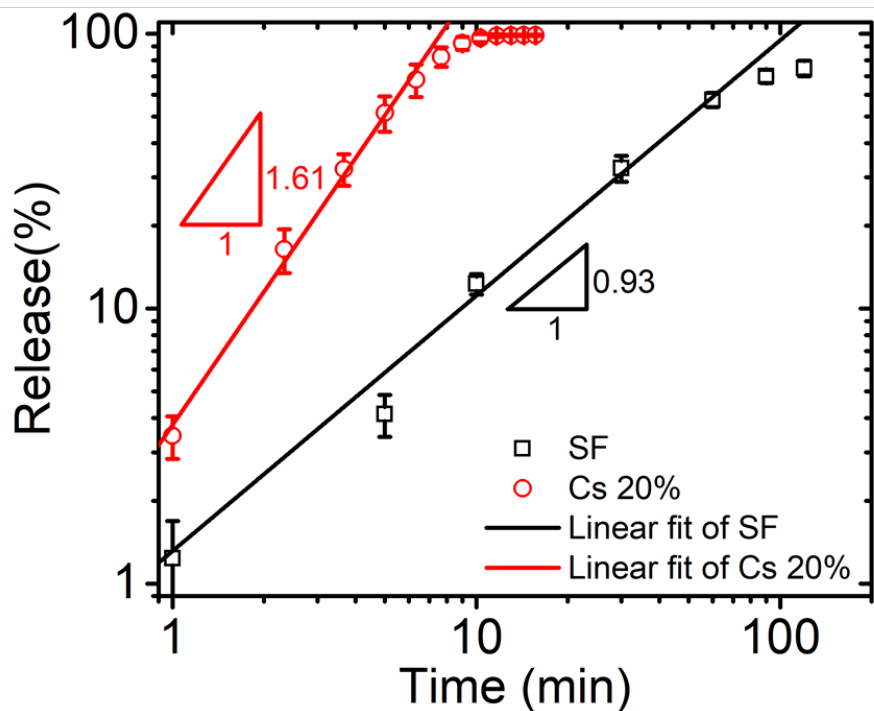
Multiscale and precise delivery of payloads in planta



Rhodamine 6G

Azoalbumin

Agrobacterium



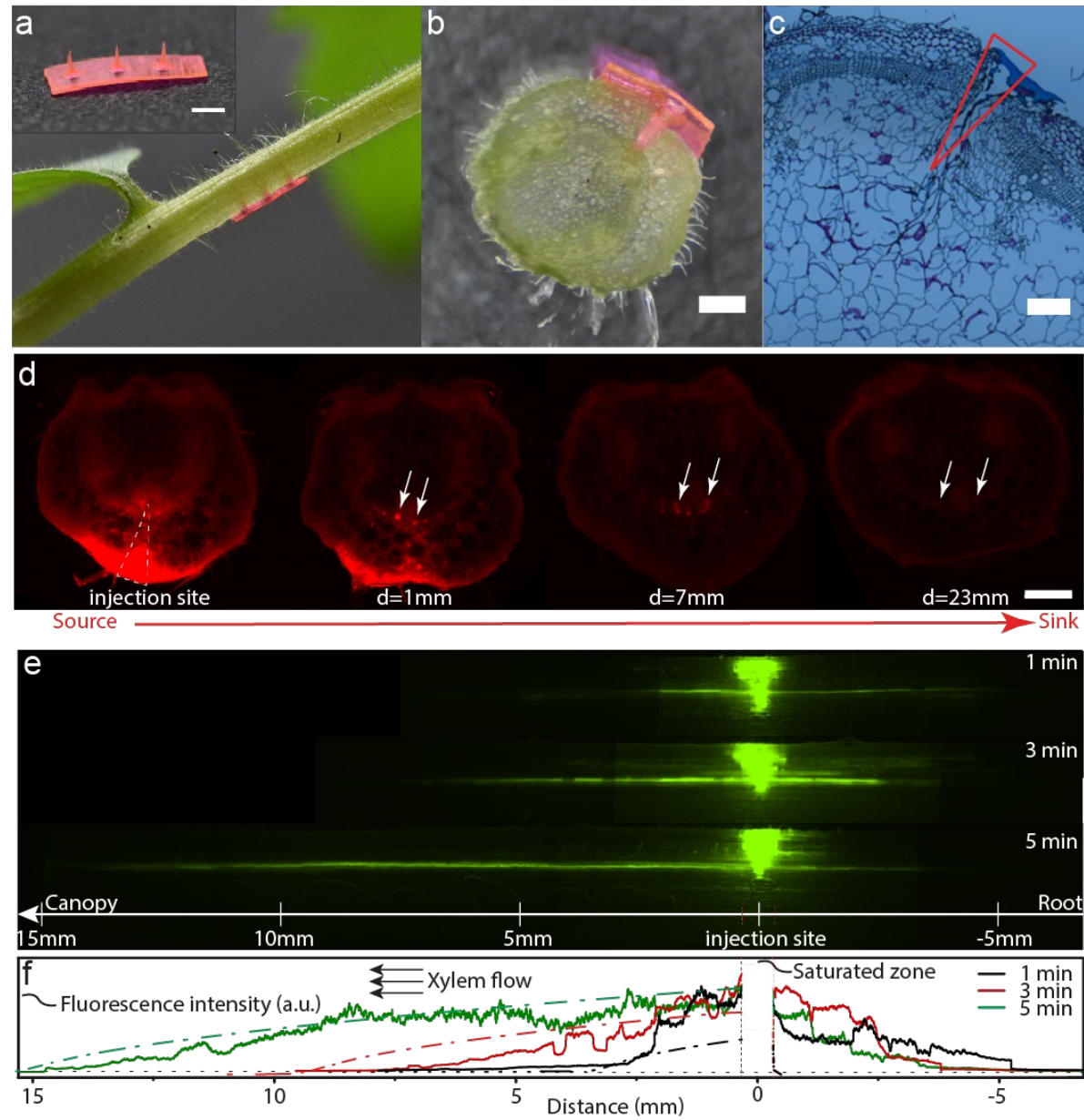
$$\frac{M_t}{M_\infty} = kt^n$$



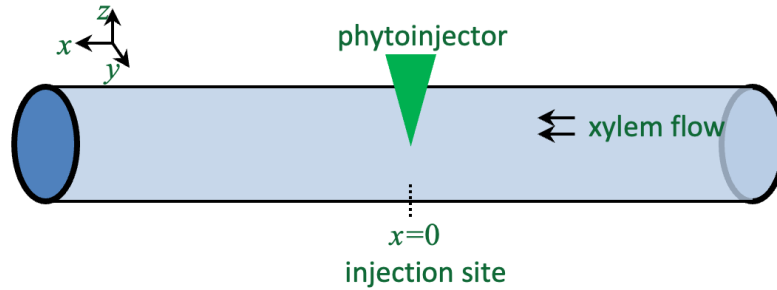
Multiscale and precise delivery of payloads in planta



Multiscale and precise delivery of payloads in planta



Multiscale and precise delivery of payloads in planta



convection-diffusion equation for incompressible fluid without source or sink

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot (D \nabla c) - \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla c$$

1-dimension

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial x^2} - u \frac{\partial c}{\partial x}$$

IC: $c(x, 0) = 0$

BCs: $c(0, t) = c_0(t)$, $c(\infty, 0) = 0$

Concentration distribution

$$c(x, t) = \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{4\pi D}} e^{\frac{ux}{2D} - \frac{u^2 t}{4D}} \int_0^t \frac{c_0(\tau)}{\sqrt{(t-\tau)^3}} e^{\frac{u^2 \tau}{4D} - \frac{x^2}{4D(t-\tau)}} d\tau$$

$c_0(\tau)$ determined by mass conservation:

$$M_t = M_\infty k t^n = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} c(x, t) dx \quad (M_t < 0.6 M_\infty)$$

$M_t < 0.6 M_\infty$ is required by power law release.

Phytoinjector is a point source but is considered via mass conservation instead of a source.

Upon all payloads released

$$M_\infty = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} c(x, t) dx$$

We here only focus on the release period where

$$M_t < 0.6 M_\infty$$

It is hard to get an analytical solution for the integral equation. So we tried a numerical method.

Multiscale and precise delivery of payloads in planta

By Taylor series (n denotes time and i is position)

$$\left(\frac{\partial c}{\partial t}\right)_i^n = \frac{c_i^{n+1} - c_i^n}{\Delta t} + O(\Delta t)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial c}{\partial x}\right)_i^n = \frac{c_{i+1}^n - c_{i-1}^n}{2\Delta x} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial x^2}\right)_i^n = \frac{c_{i+1}^n - 2c_i^n + c_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

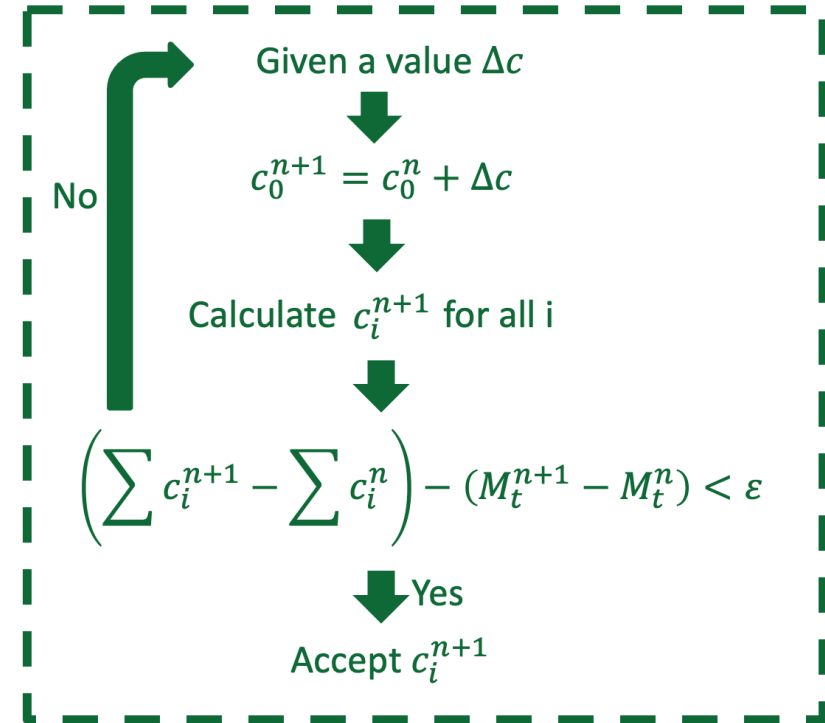
$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial x^2} - u \frac{\partial c}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{c_i^{n+1} - c_i^n}{\Delta t} = D \frac{c_{i+1}^n - 2c_i^n + c_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} - u \frac{c_{i+1}^n - c_{i-1}^n}{2\Delta x} + O(\Delta t, \Delta x^2)$$

$$c_i^{n+1} = c_i^n - \frac{u\Delta t}{2\Delta x}(c_{i+1}^n - c_{i-1}^n) + \frac{D\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}(c_{i+1}^n - 2c_i^n + c_{i-1}^n)$$

$$c_\infty^n = 0$$

To determine $c_0(t)$, we used mass conservation.



Constants:

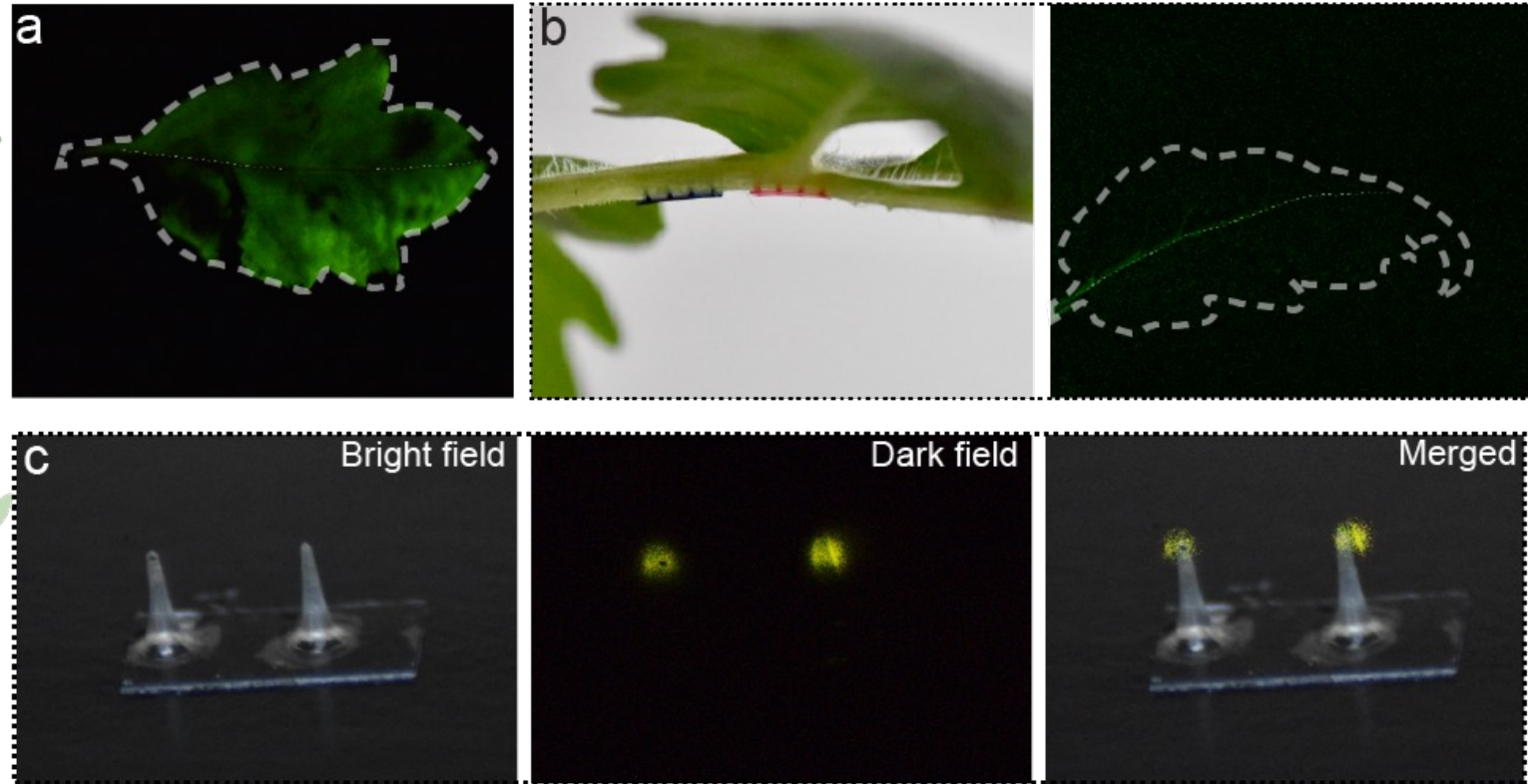
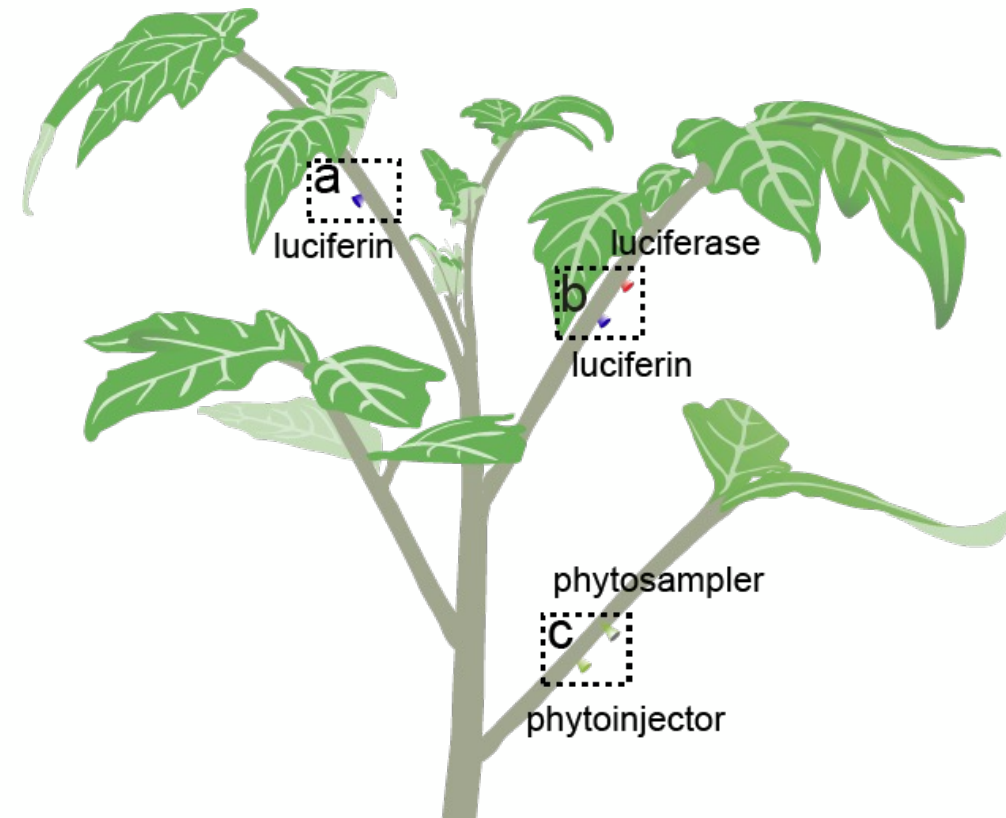
$$D = 4 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \text{ (small dye molecule, } \sim 600\text{Da)}$$

$$u = 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m/s} \text{ (based on observation)}$$

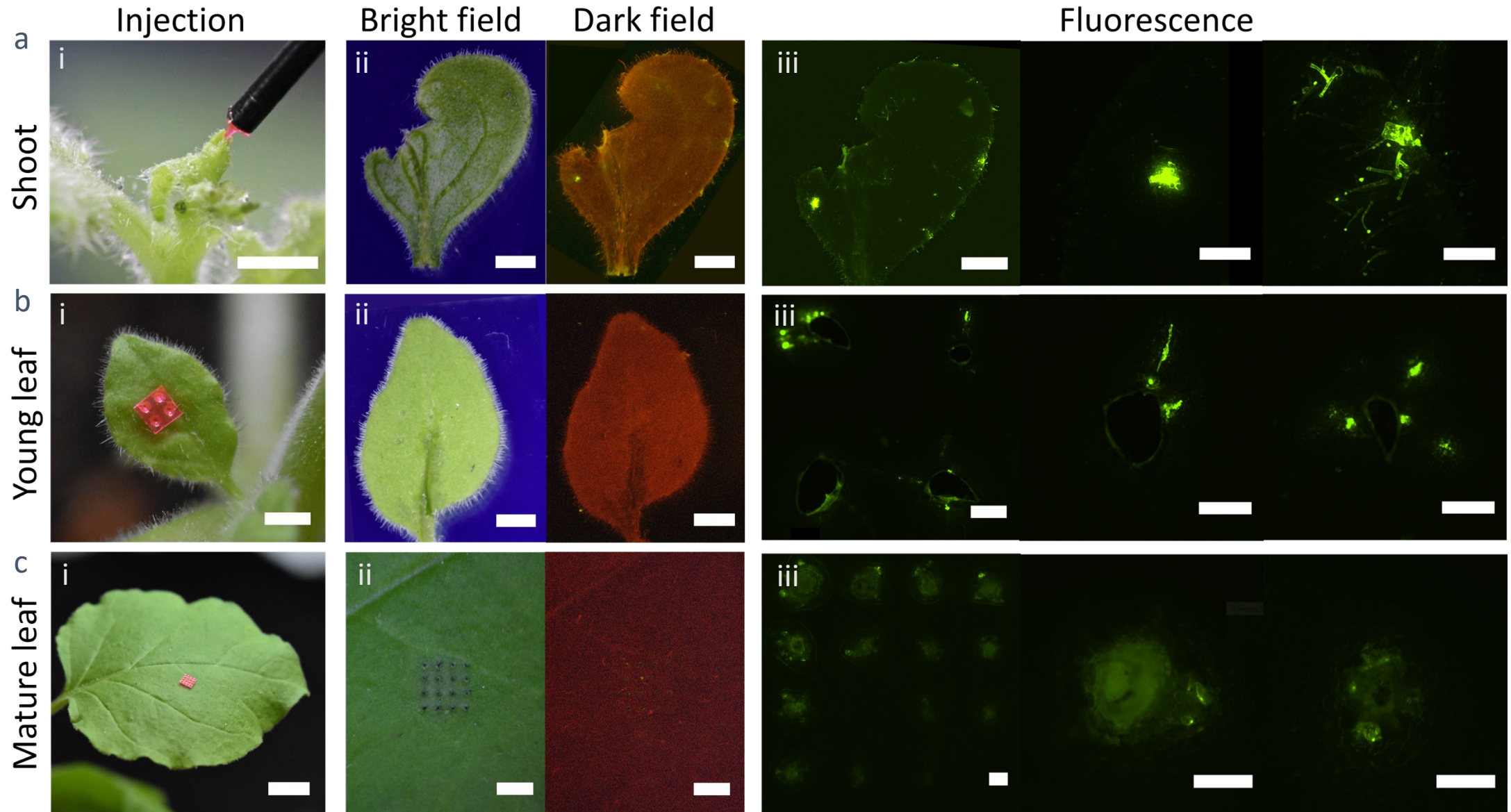
$$k = 0.038 \text{ (power law release, time unit minute)}$$

$$n = 1.61 \text{ (power law release)}$$

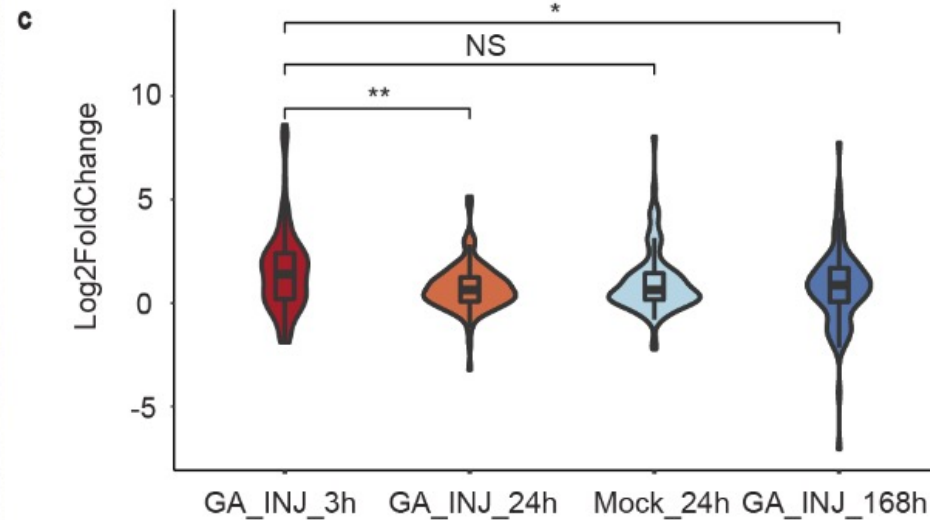
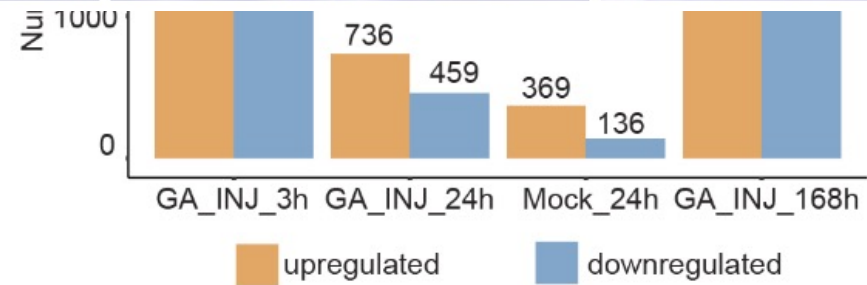
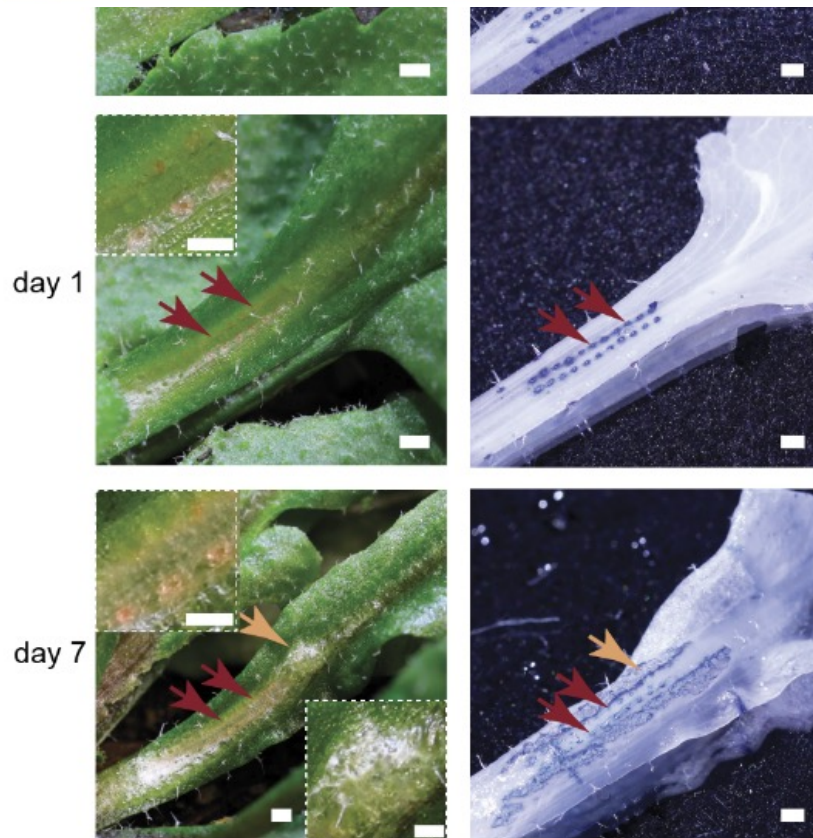
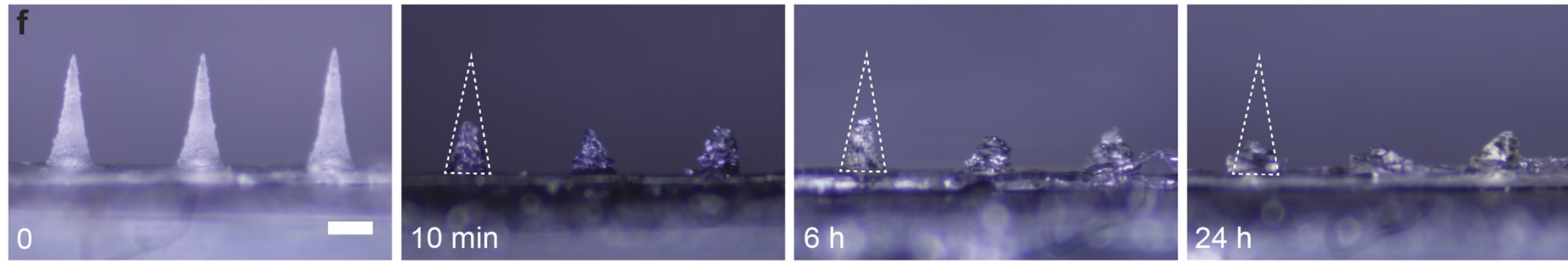
Multiscale and precise delivery of payloads in planta



Multiscale and precise delivery of payloads in planta

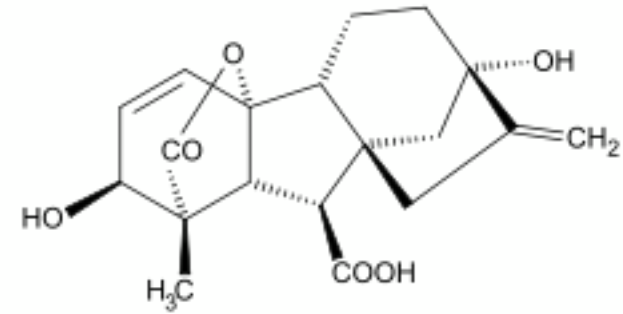


Wounding response induced by microneedles

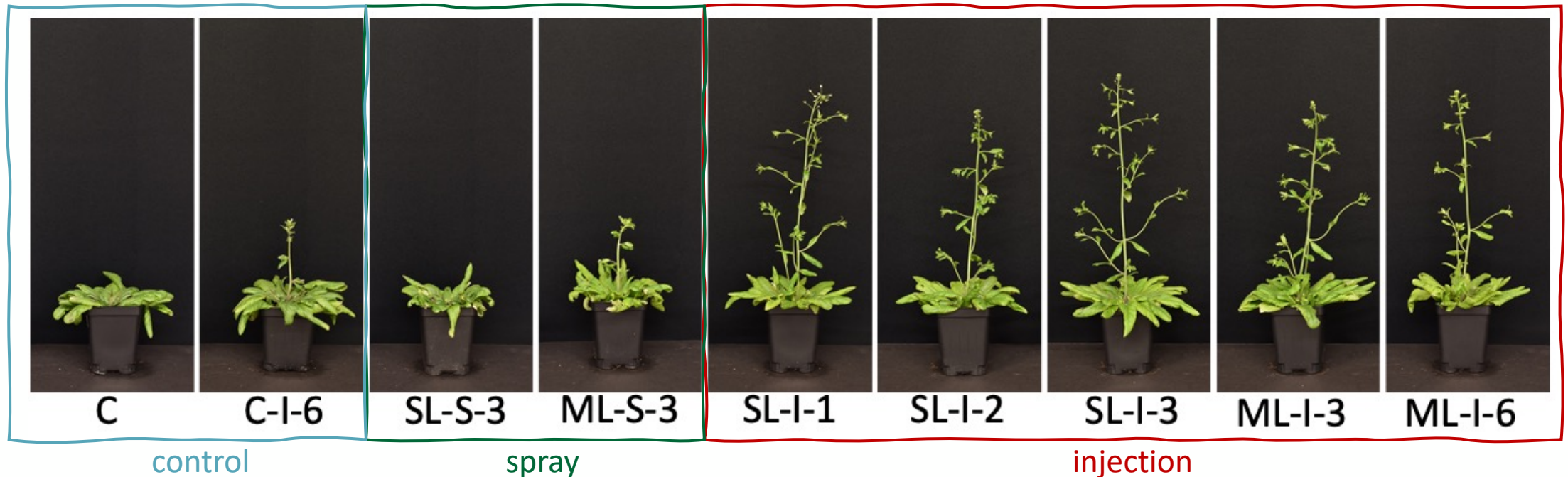


Changes in expression of 103 wounding response genes found in response to wounding
GO:0009611 term.

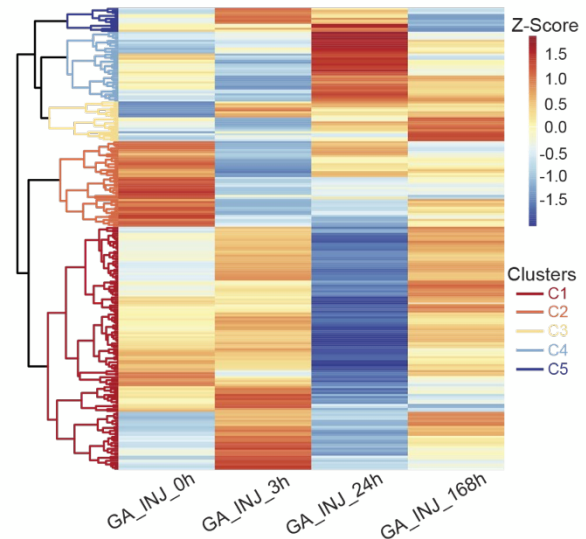
Delivery of hormones in planta - GA



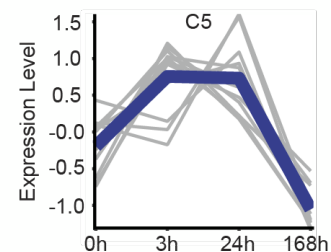
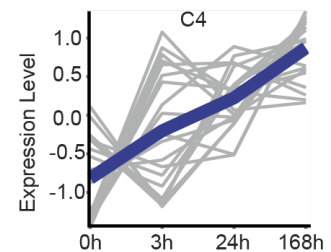
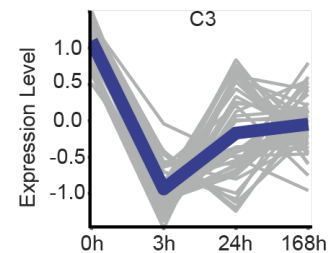
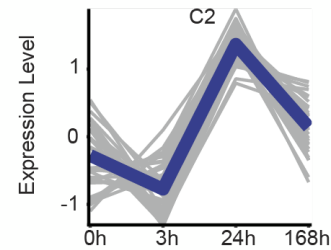
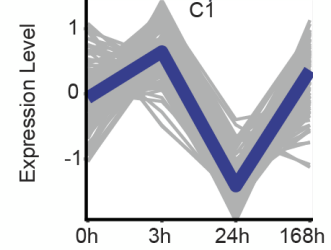
Gibberellin acid



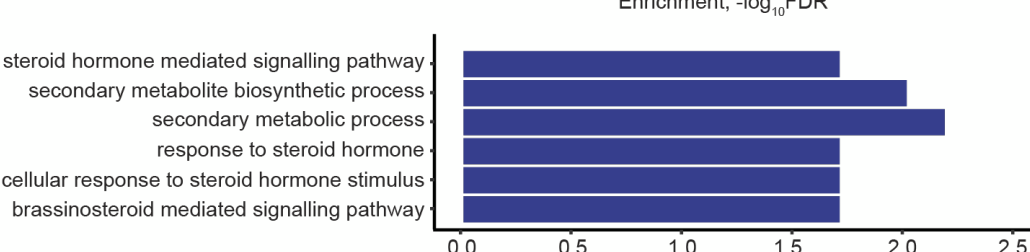
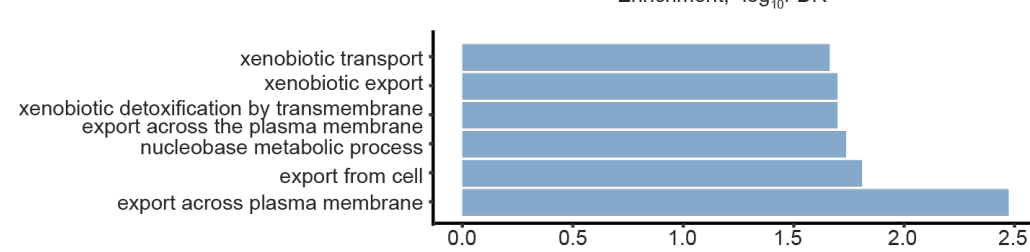
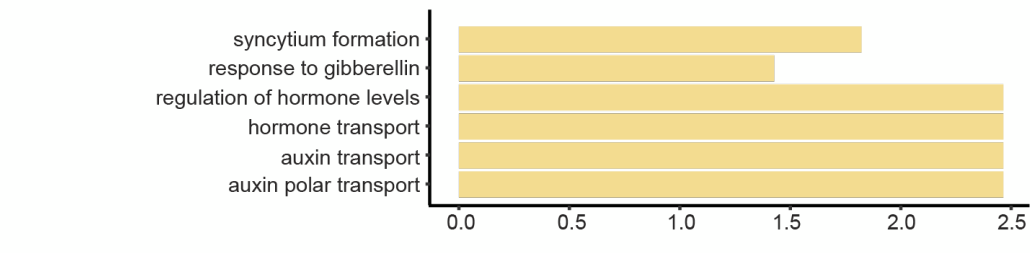
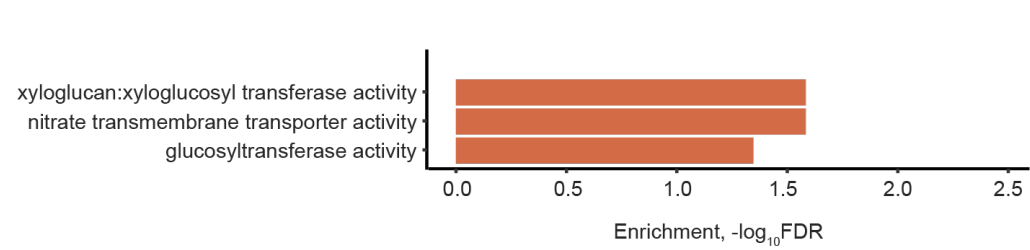
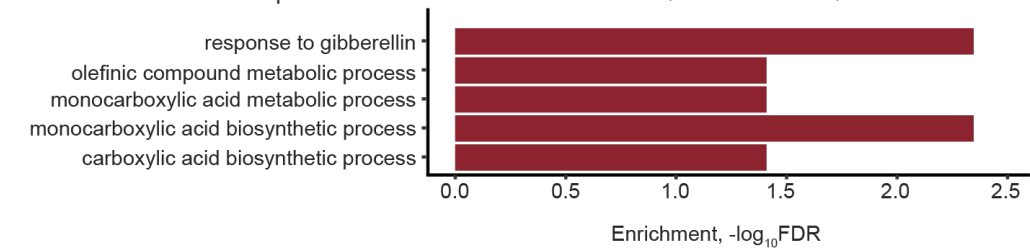
GO enrichment analysis



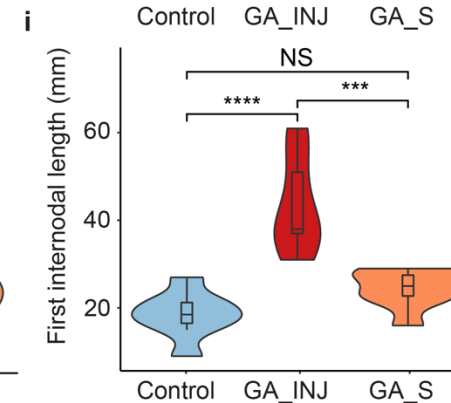
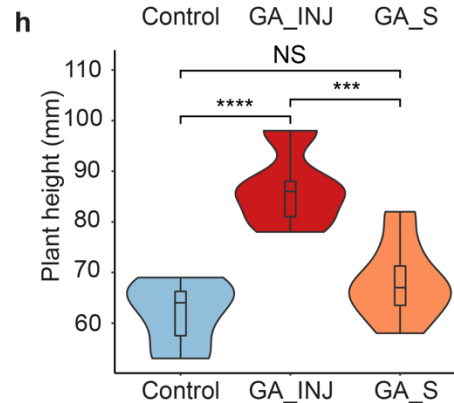
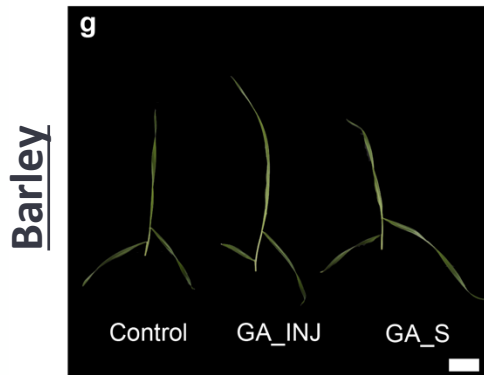
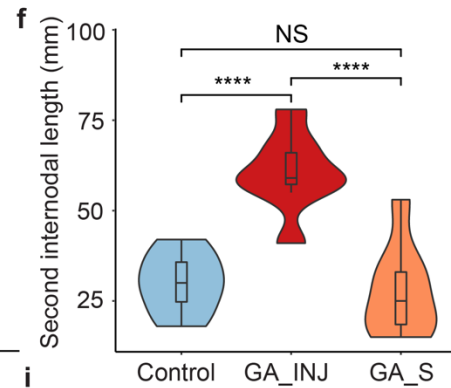
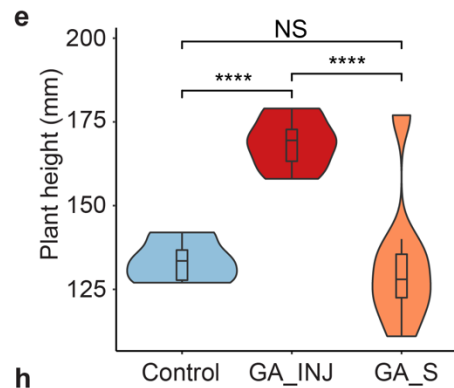
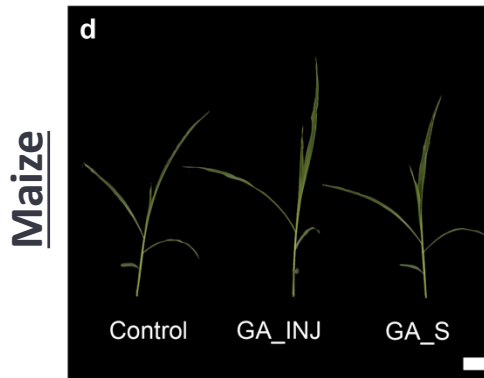
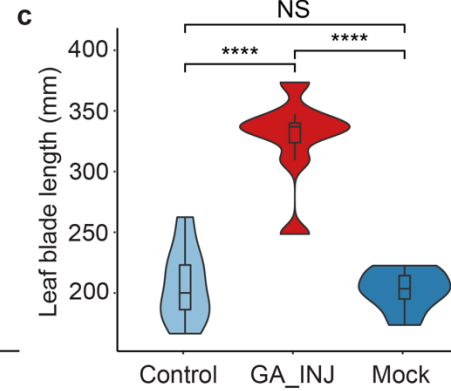
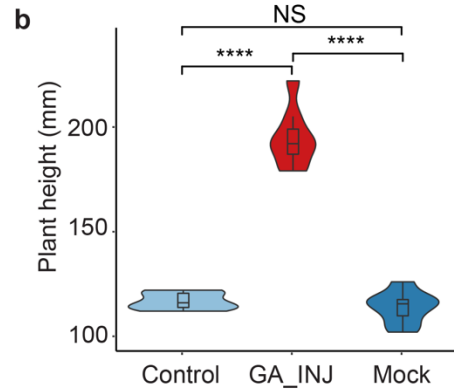
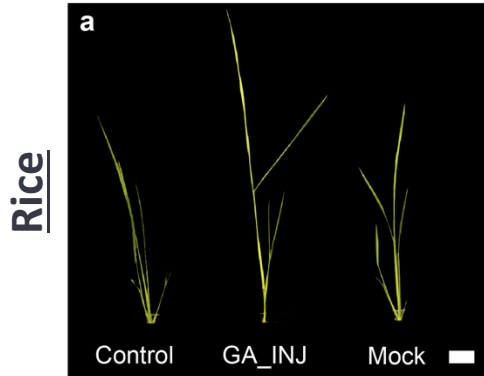
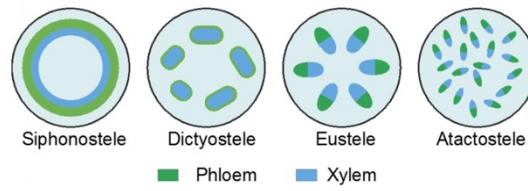
Z-scored expression level



Top 6 enriched GO terms (FDR<0.01)



GA Delivery in planta



Tomato



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SMART DiSTAP – Singapore's NRF
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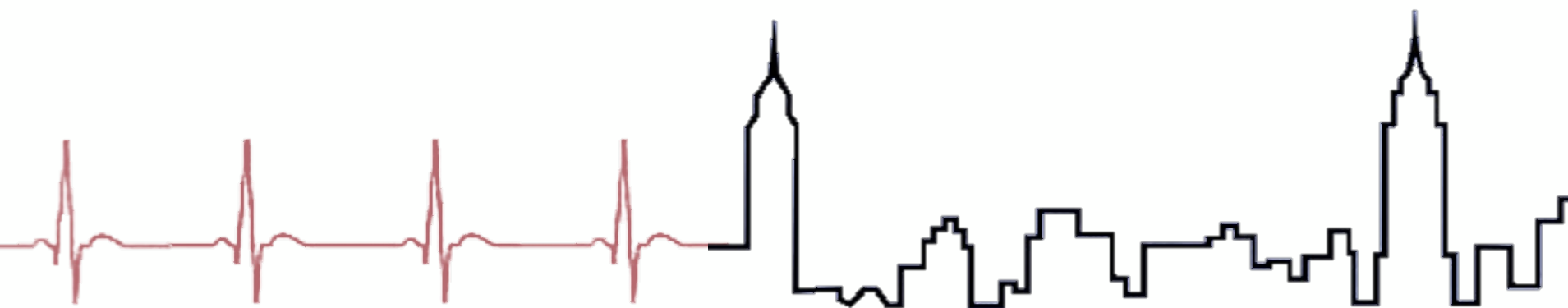


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