

Optimization and Characterization of Biochar Obtained from the Weedy Biomass of *Calotropis gigantea* using Vacuum Pyrolysis

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Abstract

The excessive growth of invasive weeds causes adverse economic and environmental effects. In the present study, invasive weed *Calotropis gigantea* was pyrolyzed under optimized parameters of 450° and 50-100 mm particle size for 1.00 hour of reaction time for biochar production. The biochar was characterized by the presence of a high carbon content of 64.65% and low H/C and O/C molar ratios of 0.08 and 0.15, respectively. The biochar was observed with high surface area of 99.91m²/g and pore volume of 0.0398cm³/g along with mineral fractions such as K-1.33%, Na-1.17%, Mg-1.05%. Strong FTIR bands were observed at 1994.1 cm⁻¹, 1110 cm⁻¹, and 745 cm⁻¹, representing allenes (R₂C=C=CR₂), aryl alkyl ethers (R – O – R), and aromatic (C–H) bending. All these parameters indicate its potential in the applications such as carbon sequestration, climate change mitigation, environment pollutants adsorption (both organic and inorganic), and soil improvement.



Article History

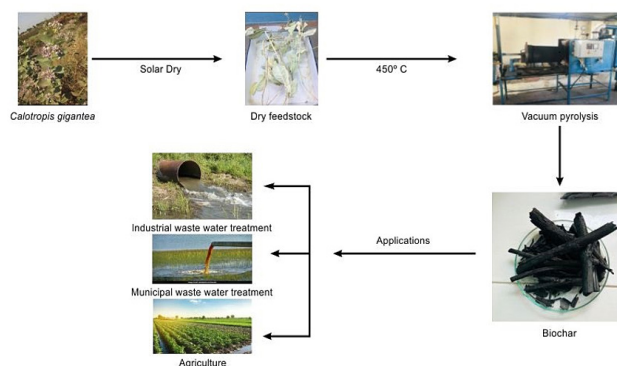
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Keywords

Biochar;
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Graphical Abstract



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Introduction

Biochar is a promising renewable energy source that is gaining global attention due to its applicability in agriculture, wastewater treatment, decontamination of soil pollutants, carbon sequestration, etc.^{1,2,3,4} Biochar is obtained from woody biomass by thermochemical degradation via two main processes, pyrolysis and gasification.^{5,6} In the pyrolysis process, thermal conversion of biomass is carried out either under vacuum conditions or in the presence of inert gas (such as N₂), in the absence of oxygen, and generally at temperatures ranging from 400°C to 1000°C.^{7,8} The bi-products obtained are carbonized solid (biochar), liquid (bio-crude or bio-oil), and non-condensable gas (syngas).^{8,9}

Biochar is black in colour, highly porous, light weight and a fine grained solid material. It is mainly characterized by the enhanced properties of high surface area, porosity, cation exchange capacity (CEC), and organic C content.^{6,10,11} The physical and chemical properties of biochar are mainly determined by the type of feedstock/biomass and the pyrolytic conditions such as heating rate, residence time, pressure, and atmosphere (presence/absence of air or N₂).¹² In recent years, various researchers have acquired biochar from the feedstock of invasive weeds for soil and water pollutant removal and soil improvement in agriculture.^{13,14,15,16} Weeds are undesirable plants that grow with cultivated crops or on wasteland and cause a reduction in soil fertility and crop yield. It significantly damages the local ecological environment.^{17,18} Control and disposal of these weeds require significant manpower and materialistic resources.^{19,20} Weeds are herbaceous, abundantly found, easily available, and have a rapid growth rate; thus can be considered as sustainable, potential and cheap source for biochar production.

Very few have been reported on biochar production from invasive weeds by slow pyrolysis along with vacuum conditions. This study obtained biochar by vacuum pyrolysis of the invasive weed *Calotropis gigantea* at 450°C. *Calotropis gigantea* is also called 'the crown' and is commonly found in the wastelands of Africa and Asia. In India, it is the most common weed and is locally known as 'aak or arka'. It is a large shrub approximately 4 m tall. It is characterised by clusters of waxy flowers that are either white or lavender in color. The main chemical

constituents of *Calotropis* are cellulose (49-63.5%), hemicellulose (19.29-22.08%), and lignin (10.38-20.5%).^{21,22} Vacuum pyrolysis was carried out in total air-free conditions and at a low pressure of approximately 10-12 PKa. Vacuum pyrolysis has several advantages over atmospheric pyrolysis, such as shorter residence time, avoidance of secondary reactions, and production of high carbon content biochar with a more oxidant-sensitive surface.^{23,24,25} Ma *et al.*²⁴ expected that biochar obtained by this process has more open pore structure and is the most appropriate feedstock for the production of activated carbon.

The physicochemical and morphological properties of biochar were evaluated using elemental and proximate analysis, BET, SEM, EDX, and FTIR. By the characterizing of biochar, this study is expected to promote the potential of invasive weeds as a sustainable feedstock for biochar production and its applicability in wastewater treatment and agriculture. The potential of weed biomass for biochar production is yet in the infant stage and require extensive research to explore its potential.

Material and Methodology

Response Surface Method (Rsm) for Prediction Model

RSM was adopted to optimize the preparation conditions of biochar from the feedstock *C. gigantea*. Design expert 13.0 software was employed to design the experiment, examine and tabulate the response, and analyze the experimental results. A central composite design (CCD) tool was used to optimize the carbon content, surface area, pore size, and pore volume of the composite. For the optimization, biomass particle sizes varied for different ranges of less than 50 mm, between 50 and 100 mm, and greater than 100 mm and were subsequently coded as -1, 0, and 1, respectively and; temperatures were varied between 350 to 550°C. A total of 13 runs were found on the surface response of the CCD. Statistical fitness was also assessed using ANOVA for the quadratic model. The ANOVA results give P-values, model F-values, and lack of fit F-values. P-values less than 0.05 represent significant model terms; higher F-values denote the model's significance, and there is very less chance that the values could be due to noise.

Vacuum Pyrolysis Setup

Pyrolysis of *Calotropis* feed stock was performed in a vacuum pyrolysis system at the Department of Renewable Energy Engineering, College of Technology and Engineering, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India. The system consists of a 5-7 kg feedstock cartridge, pyrolysis chamber, vacuum pump, electric heater device (7kW), liquid collector, condenser (shell and tube type), electronic control device, and other components. The feedstock cartridge was made of SS316 (stainless steel). The experiment was conducted at temperature 450°C with a residence time of 60 min under a total vacuum pressure of 10-12 kPa. The gasses and vapors inside the pyrolytic chamber were removed using a vacuum pump. They were trapped in the condenser to obtain the liquid oil.²⁵ After cooling the pyrolytic unit, the C-rich solid biochar was collected and the percentage yield was calculated using formula-1 described below.²⁶ The obtained biochar was sealed in air-tight polythene to avoid contact with air moisture to prevent oxidation and was analyzed for their characterization.

Biomass Collection, Preparation and Characterization

The raw material *Calotropis gigantea* was collected from wasteland in Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India. The biomass was sun dried for 10 days and then oven dried at 70°C for 24 h to remove extra moisture. Dried biomass was chopped to reduce the size by about 50-100 mm before stock into a vacuum pyrolysis unit and was packed in plastic bags. For the analysis of pH, a solution of the biochar was prepared in deionized water in the ratio of 1:5, 1:10, and 1:20 (biochar: deionised water) and was shaken for about one hour. This was then allowed to stand for 30 min, and the pH was measured using pH meter Systronics.^{10,10,27} The biomass and biochar were examined for proximate analysis and elemental analysis for various parameters such as moisture, volatile, ash, fixed carbon (ASTM 3173-87 method) and content of C, H, N, and S by elemental analysis (vario MICRO Cube). TGA of feedstock was conducted using a TG analyzer (Model: STA 7300 of Hitachi company, Germany). The BET analysis of biochar samples was determined at -197°C using the nitrogen sorption-desorption method (Micromeritics, ASAP, 2010). SEM/EDX of biochar samples were analyzed by high-resolution scanning

electron microscopy (JEOL JSM 7100F) to study the microstructures and some localized elemental compositions such as C, O, Na, Mg, and K. FTIR was recorded at 8 cm⁻¹ resolution over a wavelength range of 4000 cm⁻¹ to 650 cm⁻¹ (Cary 630 FTIR of Agilent technologies) to identify the distribution of functional groups.

Results and Discussion

Statistical Significance of the RSM Results

Table 1 shows the ANOVA results for responses fixed carbon, carbon, surface area, pore volume, and pore size, respectively, based on the RSM study employed by the design expert13.0. The model F-value for responses fixed carbon, carbon, surface area, pore volume, and pore size were found to be 58.81, 20.98, 192.39, 8.84, and 10.12, respectively, implying that the model is significant and there is only a 0.01%, 0.04%, 0.01%, 0.62%, and 0.42% chance that an F-value this large could occur due to noise. P-values reported less than 0.0500 for all responses indicate that model terms are significant. Thus, the hypothesis of the present study that particle size and temperature have a significant effect on the selected responses is confirmed Table 1.

Furthermore, statistical fitting analysis of fixed carbon reveals R² value of 0.9767, which represents a significant value for the regression model. In addition the predicted R² of 0.8205 is in reasonable agreement with the adjusted R² of 0.9601, with a difference of less than 0.2, which shows that the model can predict the response accurately. Similar results were observed for surface area, where the predicted R² (0.9428) was found to be in reasonable agreement with the adjusted R² value (0.9876) and a difference of less than 2. Fit statistics for carbon and pore volume show that the predicted R² values of 0.4125 and 0.1848, respectively, are not as close to the adjusted R² values of 0.8928 and 0.7917, respectively, with a difference of more than 0.2. This may indicate a large block effect or a possible problem with the used model and/or data. A negative predicted R² value (-0.0777) is observed in the pore volume, implying that the overall mean may better predict the response than the current model. The Adeq precision measures the signal-to-noise ratio. The Adeq precision value of fixed carbon, carbon, surface area, pore volume, and pore size are found to be 24.220, 11.531, 43.003, 10.010, and 10.976, respectively, which offers an adequate

signal-to-noise ratio as these are higher than 4 (desirable value). The coefficient of variation (CV %) for all the responses is less than 10%, representing a good model Table 2, Fig. 1(a), Fig. 1(b), Fig. 1(c), Fig. 1(d), Fig. 1 shows the correlation between the predicted and actual plots. Linearity shows that the employed model is useful for efficiently predicting the fixed carbon, carbon, surface area, pore volume, and pore size Fig. 1.

Fig. 2(a), Fig. 2(b), Fig. 2(c), Fig. 2(d), Fig. 2(e) displays the three-dimensional RSM plots. 3D plots show the attractiveness at particle sizes between 50 and 100 mm, as shown in "Fig. 2a". The reactivity area decreases with increasing particle size, which

may be related to increased pyrolysis and higher ash conversion. At 472.14 degrees Celsius, the fixed carbon Fig. 2a and carbon Fig. 2b were optimized. The impact of temperature and particle size on the surface area is shown in Fig. 2(c), Fig. 2(d), and Fig. 2(e) shows the effect of temperature and particle size on the pore volume and pore size, respectively. At ideal temperatures, a larger surface area and pore volume are desirable for effective adsorption. At 450°C, three distinct *Calotropis gigantea* particle sizes were examined. The RSM results analysis revealed that maximum fixed carbon, carbon, surface area, pore volume, and pore size may be found at 472.141°C, which agrees well with the outcomes at 450°C.

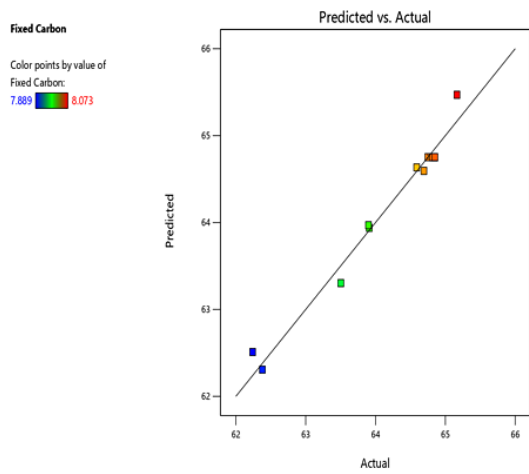
Table 1: ANOVA for quadratic model based on RSM design for various responses

Response	Source	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F-value	p-value	
Fixed carbon	Model	0.0425	5	0.0085	58.81	< 0.0001	Significant
	A-Temperature	0.0126	1	0.0126	87.29	< 0.0001	
	B-Particle size	0.0040	1	0.0040	27.87	0.0011	
	AB	0.0001	1	0.0001	0.8338	0.3915	
	A ²	0.0247	1	0.0247	171.21	< 0.0001	
Carbon	Model	0.0184	5	0.0037	20.98	0.0004	Significant
	A-Temperature	0.0014	1	0.0014	7.73	0.0273	
	B-Particle size	0.0001	1	0.0001	0.6065	0.4616	
	AB	0.0011	1	0.0011	6.48	0.0383	
	A ²	0.0143	1	0.0143	81.32	< 0.0001	
Surface area	Model	0.0946	5	0.0189	192.39	< 0.0001	Significant
	A-Temperature	0.0477	1	0.0477	485.15	< 0.0001	
	B-Particle size	0.0090	1	0.0090	91.70	< 0.0001	
	AB	0.0002	1	0.0002	2.13	0.1881	
	A ²	0.0370	1	0.0370	376.45	< 0.0001	
Pore volume	Model	6.720E-06	5	1.344E-06	8.84	0.0062	Significant
	A-Temperature	1.855E-06	1	1.855E-06	12.19	0.0101	
	B-Particle size	9.324E-07	1	9.324E-07	6.13	0.0425	
	AB	2.096E-08	1	2.096E-08	0.1378	0.7215	
	A ²	3.900E-06	1	3.900E-06	25.64	0.0015	
Pore Size	Model	0.0004	5	0.0001	10.12	0.0042	significant
	A-Temperature	0.0001	1	0.0001	8.53	0.0223	
	B-Particle size	0.0001	1	0.0001	13.27	0.0083	
	AB	1.265E-07	1	1.265E-07	0.0152	0.9054	
	A ²	0.0002	1	0.0002	28.78	0.0010	
	B ²	0.0000	1	0.0000	4.24	0.0784	

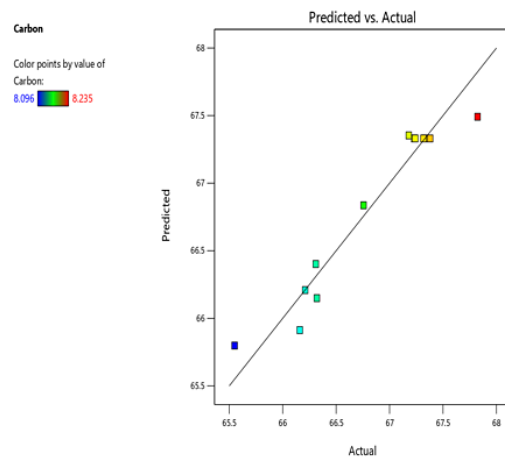
Table 2: Fit statistics for fixed carbon, carbon, surface area, pore volume, and pore size

Responses	Std. Dev.	Mean	C.V.%	R ²	Adjusted R ²	Predicted R ²	Adeq Precision
Fixed carbon	0.0120	8.01	0.1500	0.9767	0.9601	0.8205	24.2202
Carbon	0.0132	8.17	0.1620	0.9374	0.8928	0.4125	11.5311
Surface area	0.0099	12.36	0.0803	0.9928	0.9876	0.9428	43.0033
Pore Volume	0.0004	0.2326	0.1677	0.8632	0.7655	-0.0777	10.0104
Pore size	0.0029	1.53	0.1885	0.8785	0.7917	0.1848	10.9759

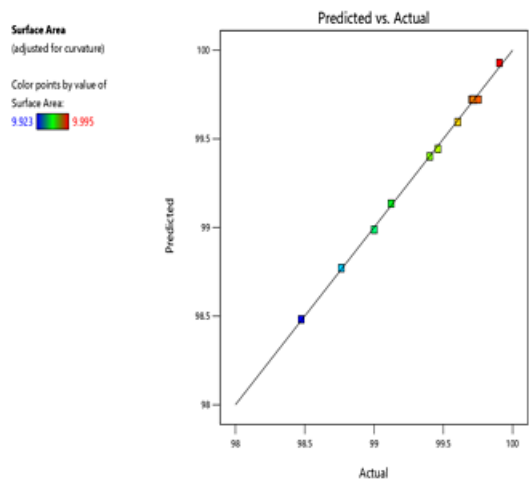
a. Fixed carbon



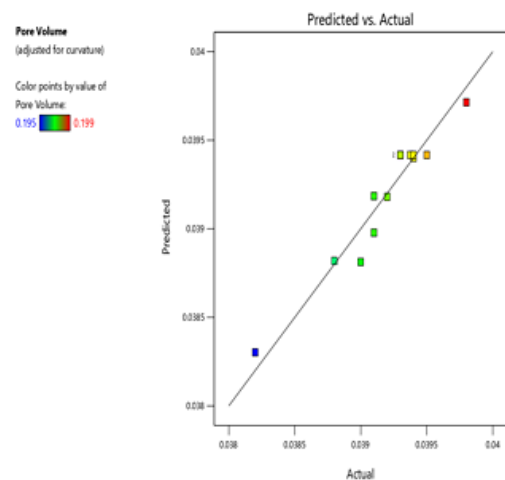
b. Carbon



c. Surface area



d. Pore volume



e. Pore size

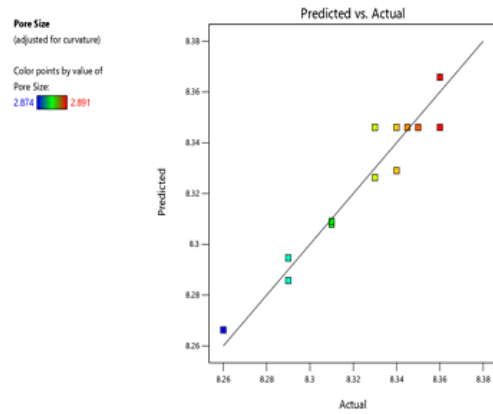
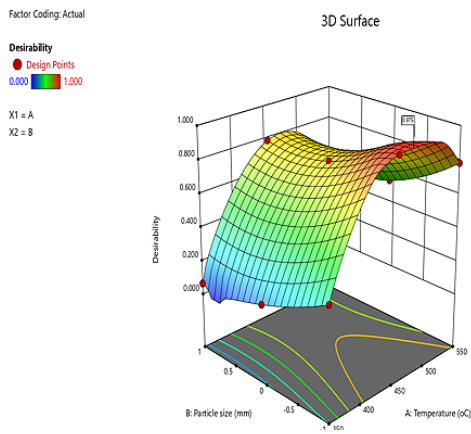
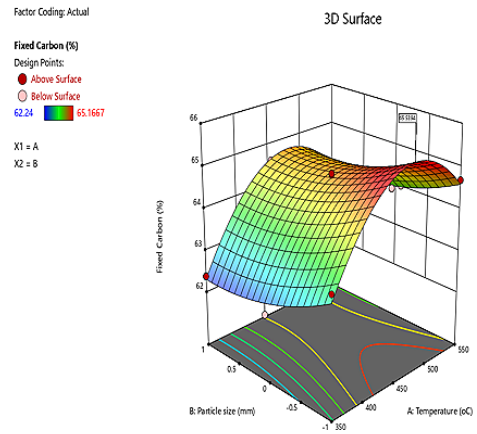


Fig. 1: Predicted vs. Actual plots of responses

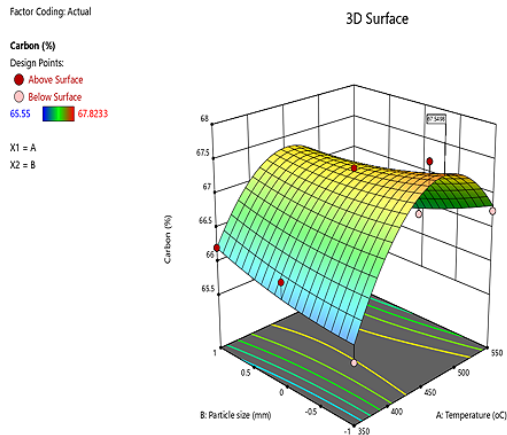
a. Desirability



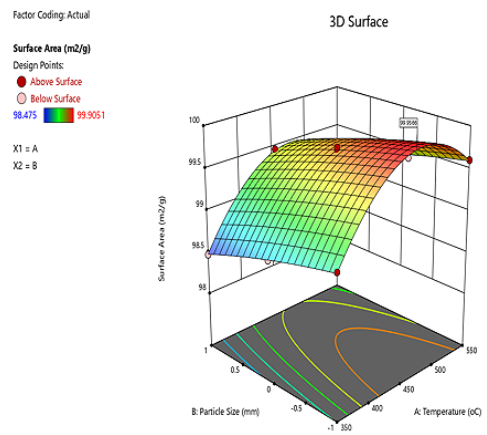
b. Fixed carbon



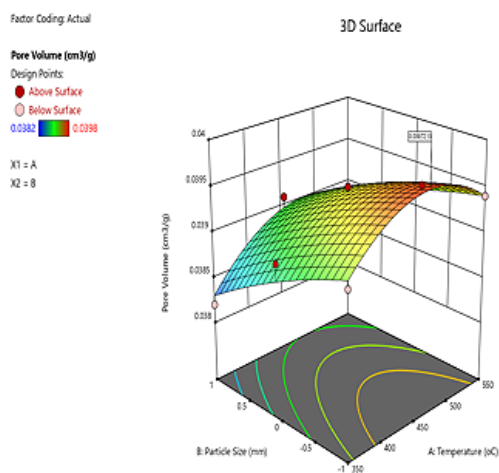
c. Carbon



d. Surface area



e. Pore volume



f. Pore size

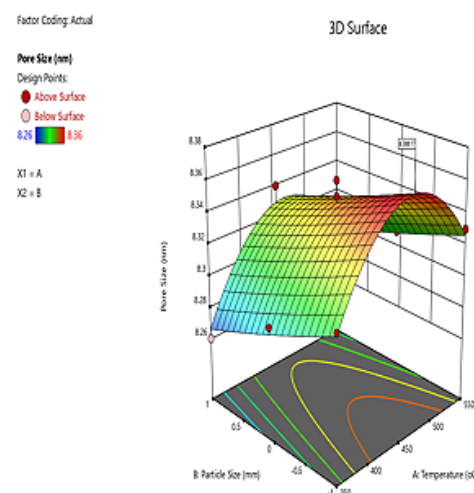


Fig. 2: 3D RSM plot of different responses with different particle size and temperature

Biochar yield

Vacuum pyrolysis of *C. gigantea* at 450 °C yields approximately 31% of biochar. It was quantified by the formula (1). Various researchers have reported that biochar yield is directly related to the temperature and heating rate of the pyrolytic unit and the physiochemical and biological properties of the feedstock. Temperature above 500°C; results in low biochar yield due to the increase in volatilization of organic substances.^{28,29} Among lignocellulosic feedstocks, lignin is responsible for the biochar yield because hemicellulose and cellulose are comparatively more volatile.^{30,31} Similar reports of biochar yield have been observed in the work of Gai *et al.*³² at 440°-700°C (wheat straw-32.40%, corn straw-35.50% and peanut shell 36.80%); Jindo *et al.*³³ at 400°C (Wood chips of apple tree-28.3%); and Lian *et al.*¹⁵ at 450°C (ragweed-33.4%, horseweed- 32.5%). The biochar yield was calculated according to the following “formula 1”.

$$\text{Biochar yield (\%)} = \frac{\text{weight of biochar [gms]}}{\text{weight of biomass [gms]}} \times 100 \quad \text{Formula 1.}$$

pH Analysis of Biochar

The pH of biochar of *C. gigantea* was 9.9. The increased pH is attributed to the loss of its acidic organic functional groups and the accumulation of alkaline inorganic substances with the increase in

pyrolytic temperature.^{34,35} Lian *et al.*¹⁵ also reported an alkaline pH of 11.2 at a pyrolytic temperature of 450°C in ragweed and horseweed biochar.

Proximate and Elemental Analyzes of Biomass and Biochar

The proximate and elemental analyzes of biomass and bio-char are shown in Table 3. The proximate analysis revealed decrease in moisture content and volatile matter in biochar by 55.91% and 73.74%, respectively, whereas an increase in fixed carbon and ash content in biochar by 354.9 and 11.8%, respectively. The decrease in moisture and volatile content in biochar is attributed to the increased temperature; the increase in fixed carbon is due to the carbonization of the feedstock in the pyrolytic unit, and the increased ash is due to the interactions of organic and inorganic compounds by thermal degradation.^{4,36} The elemental analysis of biomass and biochar showed an increase in carbon content in biochar by 82.91% and decrease in hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen in biochar by 24.8%, 73.59%, and 59.17%, respectively. The presence of high carbon content in biochar makes its applicable for C-sequestration in soil for mitigation of climate change. The molar ratio of hydrogen to organic carbon ($H:C_{org}$) and oxygen to carbon (O:C) of biochar were also calculated and were determined to be 0.08 and 0.15, respectively “Table 3”. This ratio

reflects the physical-chemical properties of biochar, particularly the degree of aromaticity and maturation, in relation to its stability in the environment.^{37,38}

The H/C molar ratio reflects the extent of carbonization because H is primarily associated with the organic matter of raw material.^{2,39,40} The O/C molar ratio indicates the extent of polarity and describes the surface hydrophilicity of biochar.⁴⁰ It has been reported by various studies that C-content increases and hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen content decreases with increase in pyrolytic temperature.^{2,7,10,41,42} This results in a decrease in the H/C and O/C molar ratios and shows that there is a higher grade of aromatization due to an increase in the fixed carbon content and major loss of functional groups hydrogen and oxygen.^{43,44} FTIR analysis and results indicate the same observations in the present study.

Biochar with low H/C ratio and O/C ratios indicates its graphite-like structure, i.e. more organized C layers in black carbon or activated carbon, which reveals high stability of biochar, might have a half-life of more than 1000 years, in comparison to raw material (un-carbonized) possessing high H/C and O/C molar ratios.^{37,45,46} Biochar with O/C less than 0.2 is most stable with a half-life greater than 1000 years; values between values 0.2 and 0.6 are moderately stable with a half-life of 100 to 1000 years, and values more

than 0.6 are relatively unstable with a half-life less than 1000 years.⁴⁷ In the present study, the H/C ratio was 0.08, which is less than 0.2; thus, biochar is highly stable with a shelf life more than 1000 years. Biochar with an H/C ratio less than 0.7 indicates a high degree of aromaticity [greater fused aromatic ring] in comparison to the higher H/C ratio greater than 0.7.²⁹ The O/C ratio was calculated as 0.15, thus showing increasingly aromatic properties Table 3. The van krevelen diagram describes the changes in the elemental molar ratio with temperature.⁴⁸

The functional group basically consists of oxygen or hydrogen; thus, the H/C and O/C molar ratios show the presence of a functional group, which increases adsorption on soil and water pollutants.⁴ The decreased ratio with temperature is also associated with the dehydration and decarboxylation reaction and results in a hydrophobic biochar surface.¹⁴ Thus, for agriculture, lower ratios are preferable because they are more stable due to higher aromaticity, whereas decomposition of raw material biomass in soil is unstable and causes generation of methane gas.⁴⁹ The molar ratio of H/C determined by EDX was highly correlated with the elemental analysis in the present study. Oxygen was calculated using the following "formula 2"

$$\text{O}\% = 100[\%] - \text{C}[\%] - \text{H}[\%] - \text{N}[\%] - \text{Ash}[\%] \text{ formula 2}$$

Table 3: Proximate and Elemental Analysis of Biomass and Bio-char

Analysis	Parameters	Biomass [%]	Bio-char [%]
Proximate Analysis	Moisture	8.96	3.95
	Volatile	63.95	16.79
	Fixed Carbon	14.21	64.65
	Ash content	12.88	14.61
Elemental analysis	Carbon	37.06	67.79
	Hydrogen	8.113	6.097
	Oxygen	38.567	10.123
	Nitrogen	3.38	1.38
	Sulphur	0.000	0.000
	H/C	0.21	0.08
	O/C	1.04	0.15
	N/C	0.09	0.02

TGA of the biomass

The thermal decomposition behavior of *C. gigantea* is shown in Fig 3. The purpose of the TG analysis was to study the feedstock's pyrolysis mechanism. Woody biomass comprises of three natural polymers: Lignin, cellulose, and hemicellulose.⁵⁰ The thermal degradation of *C. gigantea* (mass loss vs. temperature) occurred at three different stages. The first stage, the drying stage, occurs from 30 °C to 150°C. In this stage, from the temperature between 30°C and 110°C, unbound moisture from dry woody biomass was liberated, and from temperature 110°C to 150°C, bounded moisture along with some extractives was released.^{8,51} Total weight loss was observed in the first stage at about 9%. The second stage is called the active/rapid pyrolysis stage or devolatilization stage. It begins at 150°C, continues to 400°C, and shows maximum

heat loss of approximately 83%. This stage involves the emission of non-condensable gases such as CO, CO₂, and tarry gases composed of complex organic compounds. The first peak in this stage observed at 272.79°C indicates hemicellulose degradation, whereas the second peak at 312.21°C indicates cellulose degradation.^{25,52} Total weight loss in this stage was approximately 83%. The third or final stage, also referred to as the char formation or passive stage, takes place between 400°C and 700°C, with the least weight loss of approximately 4%. Peak 463.17°C shows lignin degradation. Lignin has a higher resistance to degradation than cellulose and hemicellulose.⁵³ The TGA curves gradually became stable with increasing temperature, after which the weight loss of the sample remained constant.^{54,55}

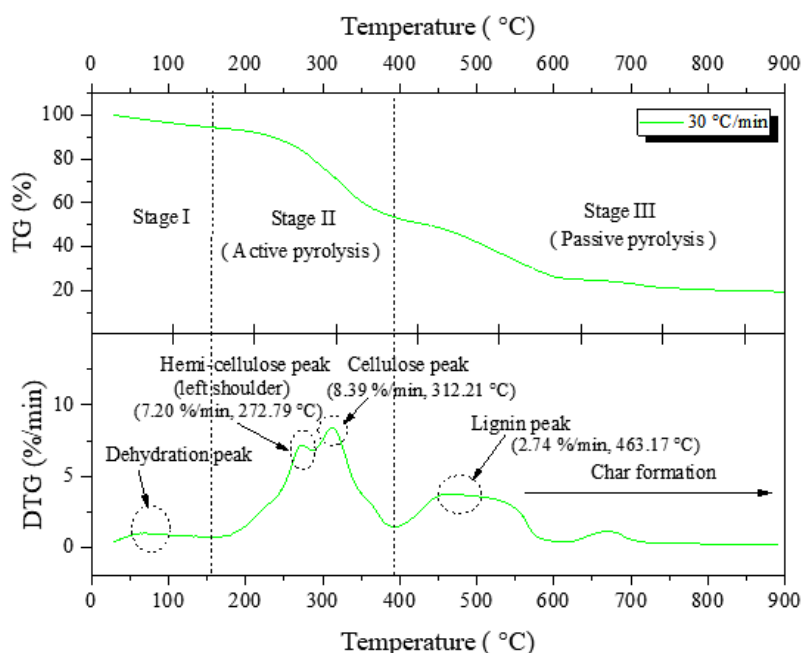


Fig. 3: TG and DTG curves of biochar of *C. gigantea*

BET and SEM/EDX of the Biochar

Specific surface area and porosity (pore volume) and pore size distribution of biochar are considered as the most important parameters that play a major role in its application, such as adsorption of organic and inorganic soil and water pollutants and nutrient availability in soil

for agriculture.^{25,56} Specific surface area and pore volume are commonly determined by measurement of physisorption of N₂ and/or CO₂.⁵⁷ The types of raw material feedstock and pyrolysis conditions, mainly temperatures are the key parameters that affect these properties.⁵⁸ Among feedstocks, lignocellulosic biomass is the most potential

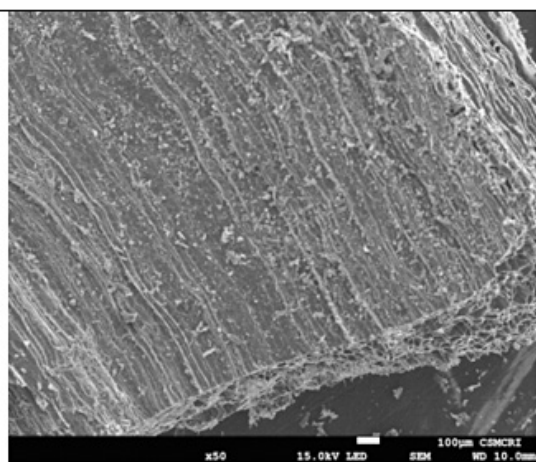
candidate to attain improved surface area and porosity.⁵⁹ It is expected by Leng *et al.*⁶⁰ that the preferable temperature for the development of pore structures is 400°C-700°C. Further low-pressure conditions of vacuum pyrolysis have also been reported to generate more pores (due to release of volatile contents), which increases the surface area.⁶¹

In the present study, the surface area, pore diameter, and pore volume of *C. gigantea* biochar was found as 99.91 m²/g, 8.356 nm and 0.0398 cm³/g, respectively. Yin *et al.*⁶² obtained a surface area of 70 m²/g for the furfural residue biochar derived at 500°C. Corn cob biochar obtained at 600°C has a surface area of 56.91 m²/g with a pore volume of 0.027 cm³/g.⁶³ Lian *et al.*¹⁵ observed increased surface area and pore volume of ragweed, 8.1 to 26.8 m²/g and 0.0439-0.610, unit of pore volume cm³ respectively, with an increase in temperature from 350°C to 450°C. The increase in surface area with an increase in temperature is attributed to the removal of carbon content in the form of volatile matter from the surface of biomass, which develops pores on the surface of biochar.⁶⁴

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and electron dispersive X-ray analysis (EDX) techniques were used to examine the structure of pores on the surface and the distribution of minerals in the biochar, respectively. The ligno-cellulosic raw

material has fibrous and cellular structures, such as trachieds, which form the carbon matter after thermal degradation. With an increase in temperature, the surface morphology of the biochars sophisticatedly changes with the gradual opening of pores on the surface.^{65,66} Furthermore, pores are also generated due to the decomposition and melting of chemical bonds and the structure of raw biomass.⁶⁷ Biochar's pore diameter (size) varies from nanometers to 10 micrometers.⁶⁹ As per the standards of the IUPAC (International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry) pores are classified into three groups based on the range of diameter (nm), namely, micropores having diameter less than 2 nm, mesopores having diameter between 2 and 50 nm, and macropores of diameter more than 50 nm.⁸ In the SEM analysis of *C. gigantea* biochar, well-defined pores were found on the smooth surface. As pore size was found between 2 and 50 nm (8.35 nm), the pores of biochar of the weed *C. gigantea* are classified as mesoporous (as per IUPAC classification). This is attributed to the volatilization of the organic compound.^{66,67,68} By examining the structural appearance of the SEM micrograph, it was found that irregular elliptical pores were arranged in cross-linked forms over the surface Fig. 4. Thus, because of the porous surface of biochar, it can be expected to be used for the adsorption of soil and water pollutants.

a. Resolution X50



b. Resolution X250

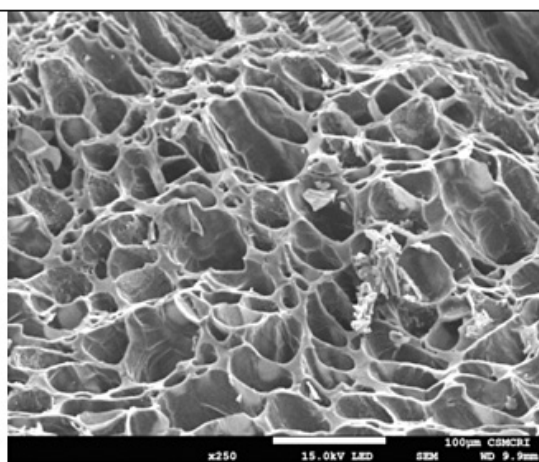


Fig. 4: Micrographs of the pore structure of *C. gigantean* biochar produced at 450 °C

EDX analysis reports carbon and oxygen 82.74% and 12.08%, respectively, as major elements of biochar, and traces of mineral fractions such as K-1.33%, Na-1.17%, and Mg-1.05% have also been detected. These results (carbon chain with oxygen) were attributed to the presence of oxygen-containing functional groups such as $-\text{COOH}$ and $-\text{OH}$ or oxygen-containing mineral particles such as carbonates and phosphates etc.⁶⁴ Thus, this biochar

can be used in soil amendment in agriculture as these nutrients play an important role in plant growth or can be used as an ameliorant for improving degraded soils. Similar findings have also been reported by Sahoo *et al.*⁷⁰ for bamboo and pigeon pea stalk biochars at pyrolysis temperatures of 400°C-600°C and Liang *et al.*⁶⁶ for saw dust and furfural residue biochar obtained at 300°C-700°C.

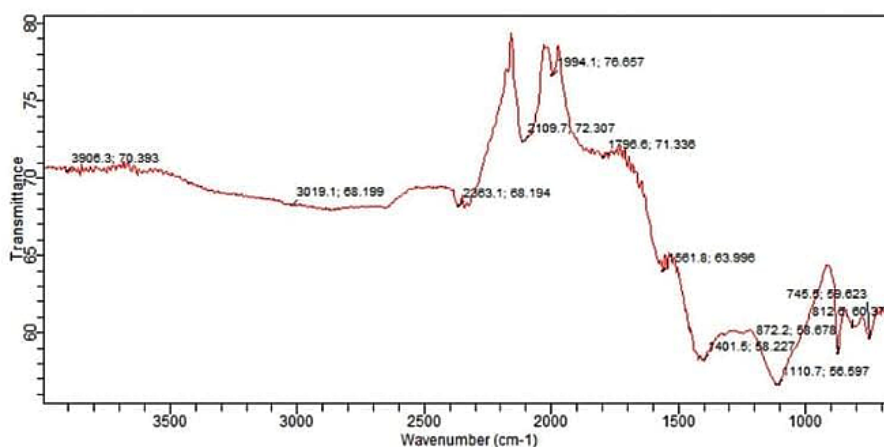


Fig. 5: FTIR spectra of *C. gigantea* biochar

FTIR of the Biochar

The spectral bands displayed in the FTIR of *C. gigantea* biochar are given in "Fig. 5". A very weak stretch in range 3900 cm^{-1} -3700 cm^{-1} is observed, which represents the R-OH functional group, which corresponds to the monomeric alcohol, phenols, and carboxylic acid.⁷⁰ No O-H stretching band representing phenol is observed between 3200 cm^{-1} and 3500 cm^{-1} , which signifies dehydration and cleavage of phenols at 450°C. A very weak band of the aliphatic C-H stretch of hemicellulose shows degradation of the methylene group of hemicellulose. This represents the degradation of hemicellulose and cellulose at temperatures of 200°C-300°C and 300°C-400°C, respectively.^{70,71} The spectral peak at 2363 cm^{-1} indicates adsorption of CO_2 .⁷² Peak 2109.7 cm^{-1} represents the stretching vibration of $\text{C}\equiv\text{C}$ triple bond.⁷³ Absorbance in range 1500 cm^{-1} – 2000 cm^{-1} , the weak peaks at 1561.8 cm^{-1} , 1796.6 cm^{-1} , and 1994.1 cm^{-1} , corresponds to $\text{C}=\text{C}$ (cyclic alkene) aromatic vibration, $\text{C}=\text{O}$ stretching indicating carboxylic groups and chelated ketones and allenes, i.e., cumulated dienes in which one carbon atom

has two double bonds, respectively.⁷⁴ These peaks reflect lignin degradation with increasing heating temperature.⁷⁵ The absorption peak at 1401.5 cm^{-1} is mainly caused by the stretching vibration of $\text{C}-\text{O}$. The presence of $-\text{O}-\text{C}-\text{O}-$ stretching vibration (1300 cm^{-1} -1000 cm^{-1}) showed a small bending at 1110.7 cm^{-1} . It represents symmetrical and asymmetrical aryl alkyl ethers.^{28,76} In the frequency interval between 700 cm^{-1} –900 cm^{-1} , the peaks at 872.2 cm^{-1} and 745 cm^{-1} , gives information on the aromatic $\text{C}-\text{H}$ -bending vibrations that symbolize benzene-like rings.^{77,78} The results are confirmed by the study of Yang *et al.*⁷⁹ that oxygen-containing functional groups are formed at lower temperatures whereas aromatic structures are formed at higher temperatures. Lian *et al.*¹⁵ proposed the potential of biochar of invasive weed ragweed and horseweed prepared at 450 °C for the adsorption of Cd(II) and Pb(II) due to the presence of O-containing functional groups and aromatic structures. Thus, from the FTIR results, it is interpreted that due to pyrolysis at 450°C, thermal degradation of hemicellulose and cellulose has occurred whereas some aromatics functional

groups related to lignin remain in biochar. These characteristics enable biochar to be a potential source for soil improvement.^{80,81} Further application of *Calotropis* biochar could contribute, by cation exchange capacity/complexation/precipitation, to the treatment of soil and wastewater pollutants due to the presence of oxygen-based functional groups and aromatic structures.

Conclusions

Invasive weed biomass is a promising feedstock for biochar production it is widespread, abundantly available, and has rapid growth. They extensively damage the environment and carry an economic burden relative to their control and disposal. This study reveals that the invasive weed *C. gigantea* is a potential feedstock for biochar production by vacuum pyrolysis. Response surface method tool was applied for the optimization of the composites for the preparation of good quality biochar with high yield with the main hypothesis that particle size of feedstock (<50mm, 50-100mm, >100mm) and pyrolytic temperature (350°C to 550°C) affect the responses fixed carbon, carbon, surface area, pore volume, and pore size. The model F-value for responses fixed carbon, carbon, surface area, pore volume, and pore size indicates that the model is significant. P-values reported less than 0.0500 for all responses indicate that model terms are significant. Thus, the hypothesis of the present study that particle size and temperature have a significant effect on the selected responses is confirmed. Linear correlation was observed between the predicted and actual plots for the employed model; thus, it is useful for predicting the fixed carbon, carbon, surface area, pore volume, and pore size efficiently. The RSM results analysis revealed that optimized fixed carbon, carbon, surface area, pore volume, and pore size may be found at 472.141°C, which agrees well with the outcomes of the present investigations at 450°C and particle size 50-100 mm. The presence of high carbon content in elemental analysis shows that it can be used for C-sequestration in soil for mitigation of climate change. SEM/EDX analysis reported the

well-defined pore structures on biochar's surface (mesopores). FTIR results reflect the presence of aromatic and O-functional groups. Thus, it can be used for the adsorption of organic and inorganic pollutants (heavy metals) from soil and water. The presence of traces of minerals such as Na, Mg, K, and Ca enhance its applicability in soil improvement and crop productivity. Therefore, it is strongly expected that the invasive weed *C. gigantea* as a sustainable resource of biochar with vast applicability not only meets the global energy demand but also mitigates the environmental hazards caused by it.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

Data Availability Statement

The manuscript incorporates all datasets examined throughout this research study.

Ethics Approval Statement

The current studies do not need any ethical approvals or informed consent.

Authors' contribution

Conceptualization: Poonam Poonia, Loveena Gaur
Formal analysis: Poonam Poonia, Investigation: Loveena Gaur, Project administration: Loveena Gaur
Software: Loveena Gaur, Supervision: Poonam Poonia, Validation: Poonam Poonia, Visualization: Poonam Poonia, Loveena Gaur, Writing—original draft: loveena Gaur, Writing—review & editing: Poonam Poonia.

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