

Supporting Information

Biochar/biopolymer composites for *in-situ* groundwater remediation

Marco Petrangeli Papini ¹, Sara Cerra ^{1,*}, Damiano Feriaud ^{1,*}, Ida Pettiti ¹, Laura Lorini ¹ and Ilaria Fratoddi ¹

¹ Department of Chemistry, Sapienza University of Rome, P.le Aldo Moro 5, 00185 Rome, Italy; marco.petrangelipapini@uniroma1.it (M.P.P.); sara.cerra@uniroma1.it (S.C.); damiano.feriaud@uniroma1.it (D.F.); ida.pettiti@uniroma1.it (I.P.); laura.lorini@uniroma1.it (L.L.); ilaria.fratoddi@uniroma1.it (I.F.)

***Correspondence:** sara.cerra@uniroma1.it (S.C.) Tel.: +39-06-4991-3352; damiano.feriaud@uniroma1.it (D.F.)

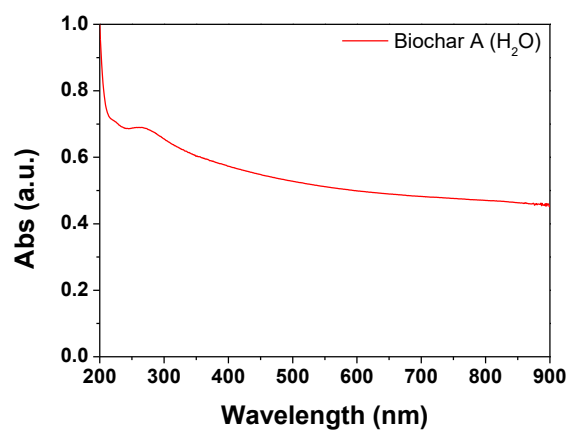
Citation: To be added by editorial staff during production.

Academic Editor: Firstname
Lastname

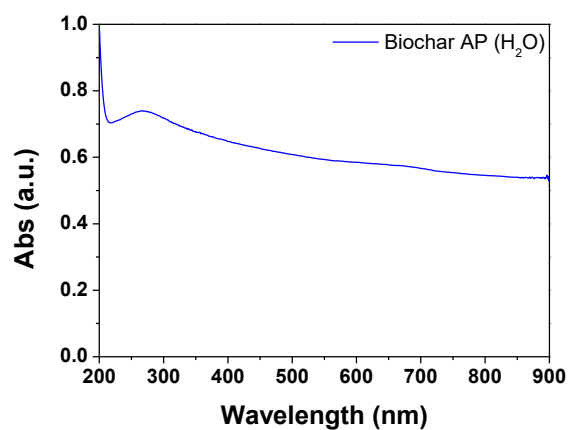
Received: date
Revised: date
Accepted: date
Published: date



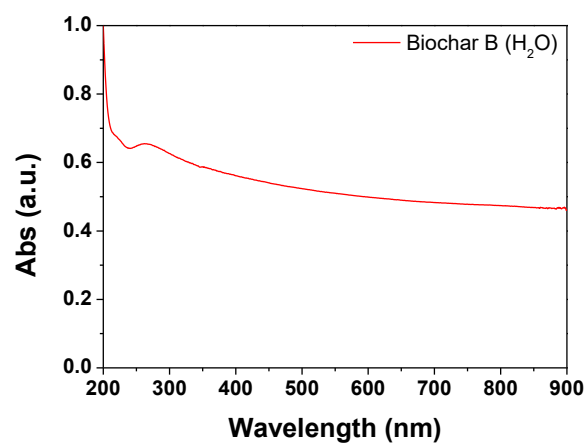
Copyright: © 2023 by the authors.
Submitted for possible open access
publication under the terms and
conditions of the Creative Commons
Attribution (CC BY) license
(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).



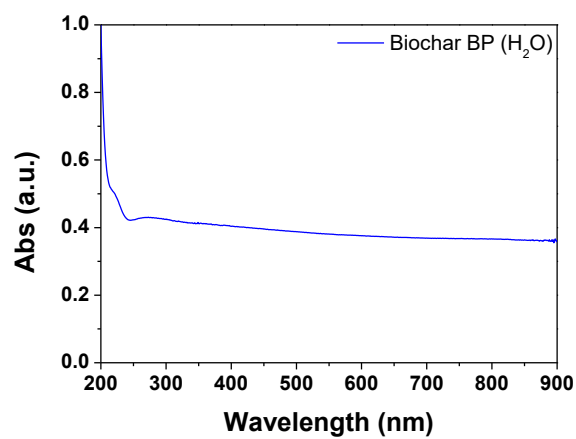
(a)



(b)

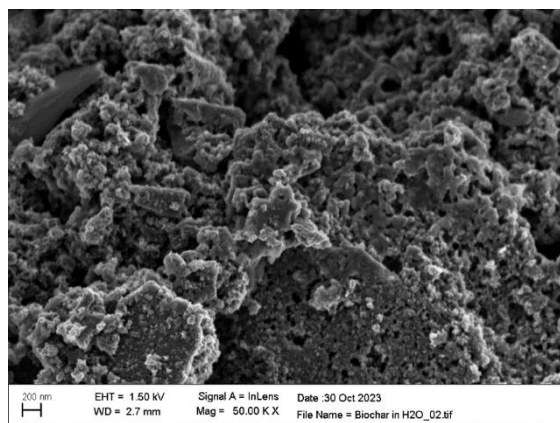


(c)

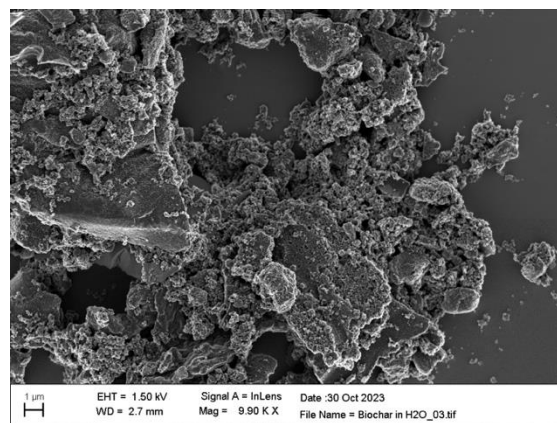


(d)

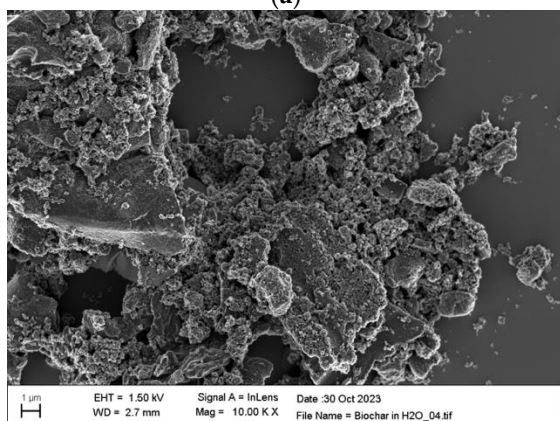
Figure S1. UV-Vis spectra of BC samples dispersed in H₂O_{up}: (a) sample A (sieving at 0.5 mm); (b) sample AP (sieving at 64 μ m and grinding); (c) sample B (sieving at 0.5 mm); (d) sample BP (sieving at 64 μ m and grinding).



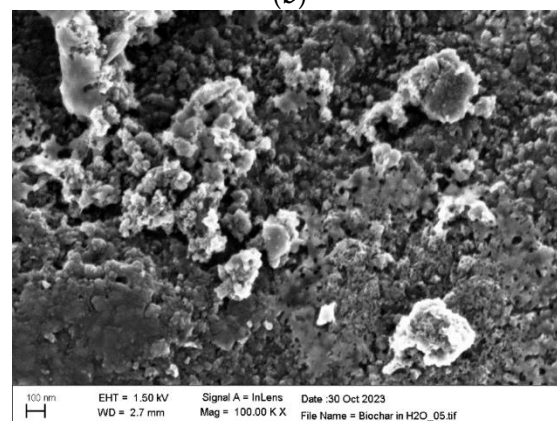
(a)



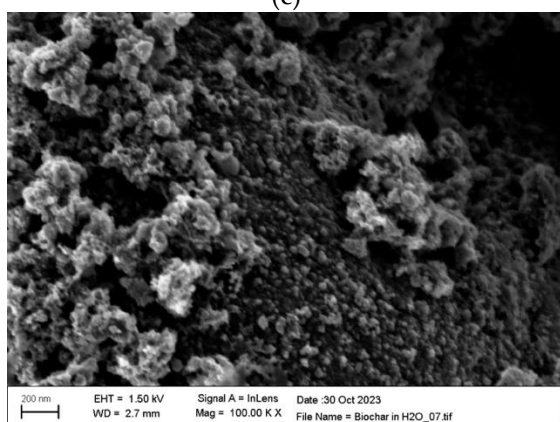
(b)



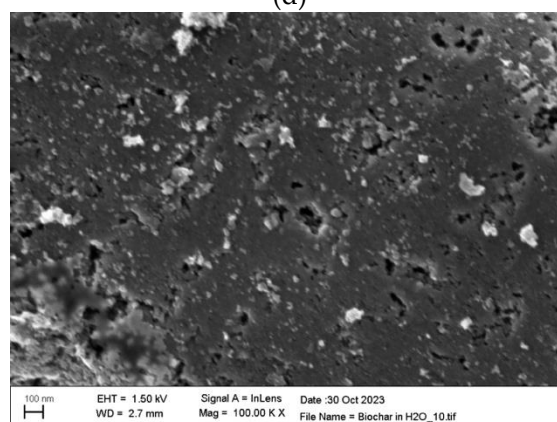
(c)



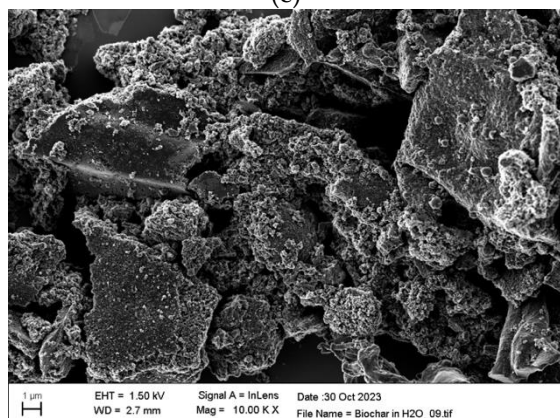
(d)



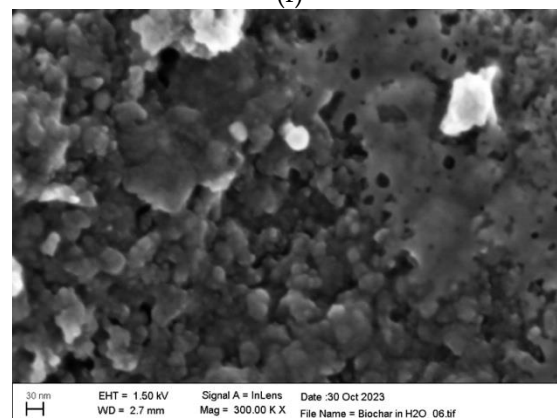
(e)



(f)

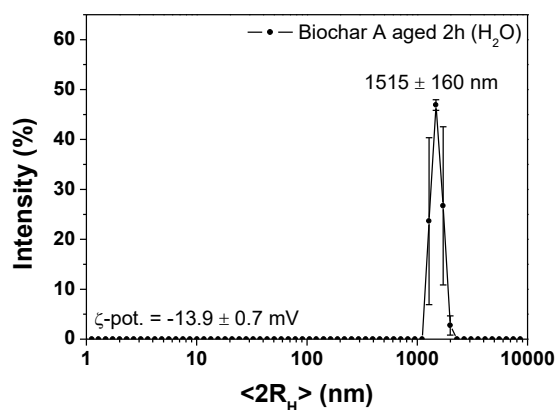


(g)

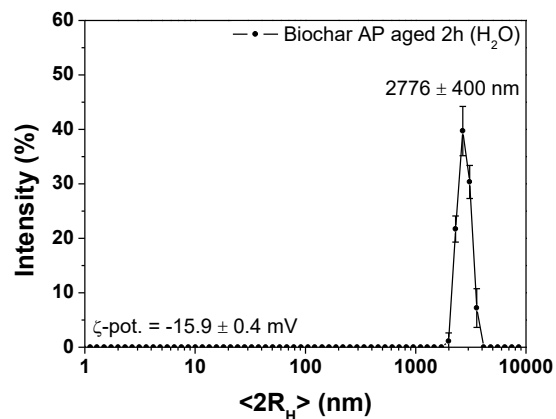


(h)

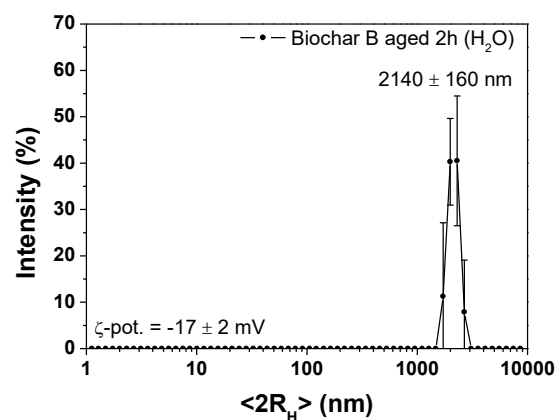
Figure S2. SEM images of raw pine wood biochar (AP sample) at different magnification drop-casted onto a silicon stub from an aqueous suspension. Accelerating voltage was 1.50 kV.



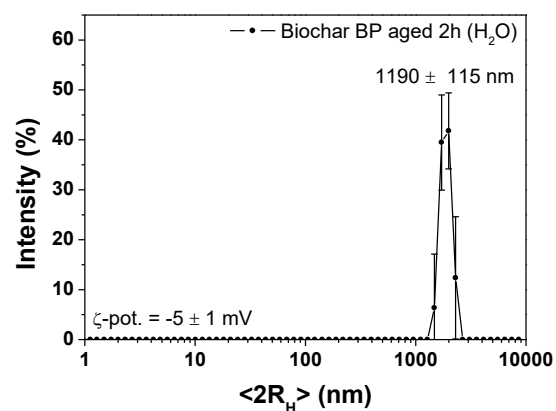
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Figure S3. DLS distribution in H₂O_{up} of BC dispersion after 2 hours aging: (a) sample A (sieving at 0.5 mm); (b) sample AP (sieving at 64 μm and grinding); (c) sample B (sieving at 0.5 mm); (d) sample BP (sieving at 64 μm and grinding). Inset: ζ-potential values.

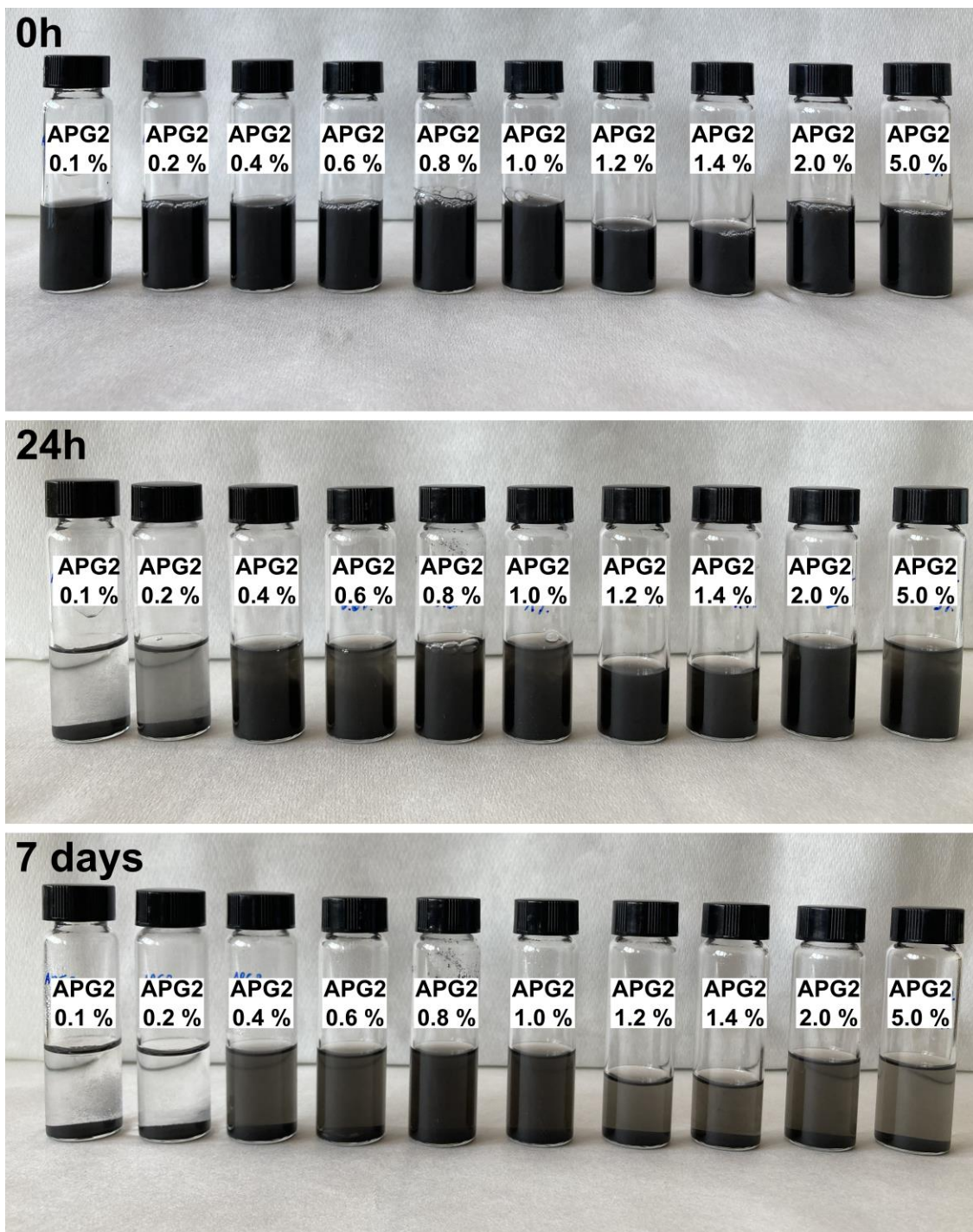
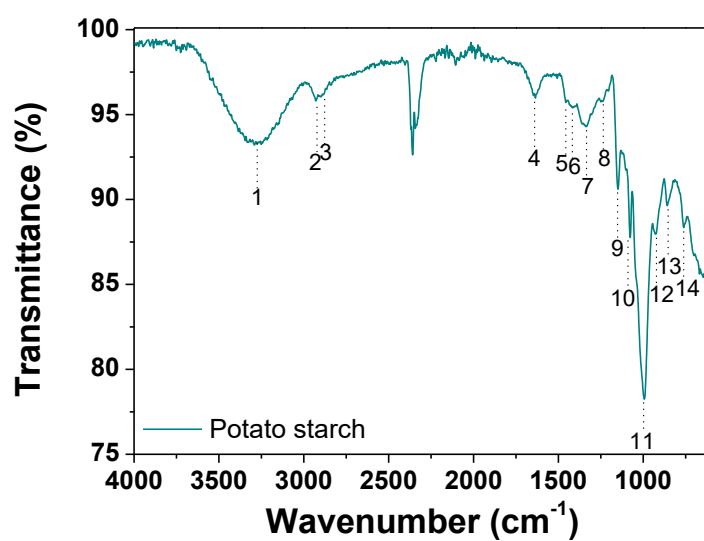


Figure S4. Time-dependent sedimentation of raw biochar (AP sample) at concentration 0.3 g/L mixed with different %v/v APG2 surfactant at t₀, after 24 hour, and after 7 days.

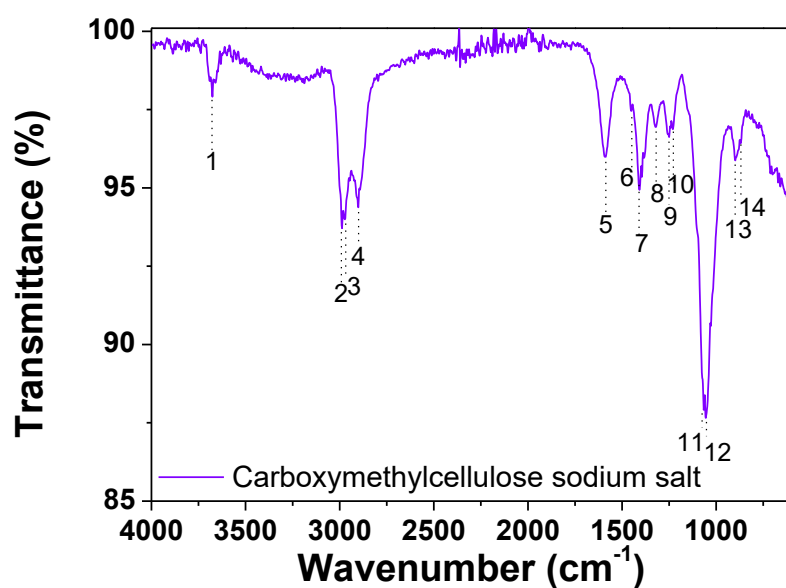


(a)

Band No.	Wavenumber (cm ⁻¹)	Assignment [1,2,3,4]
1	3290	O-H stretching
2	2930	CH ₂ asymmetric stretching
3	2892	CH stretching
4	1642	-OH bending abs. water
5	1459	-CH ₂ scissoring
6	1421	-OH in-plane bending + C-H wagging
7	1340	-OH in-plane bending + C-H wagging
8	1245	C-O-C stretching of ethers
10	1151	
11	1078	C-OH stretching
12	995	
13	929	Asymmetric deformation of the carbohydrate ring
14	856	Deformation vibration of the CH bond at the glycosidic carbon atom
15	763	Symmetric ring vibration

(b)

Figure S5. FTIR-ATR spectra of: (a) commercial potato starch. Sample was analyzed as solid powder; (b) Band assignment.

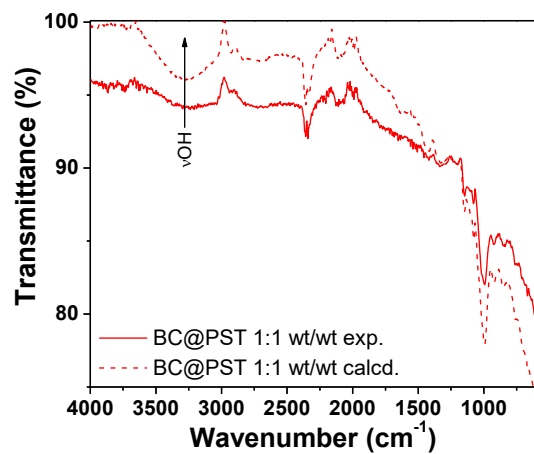


(a)

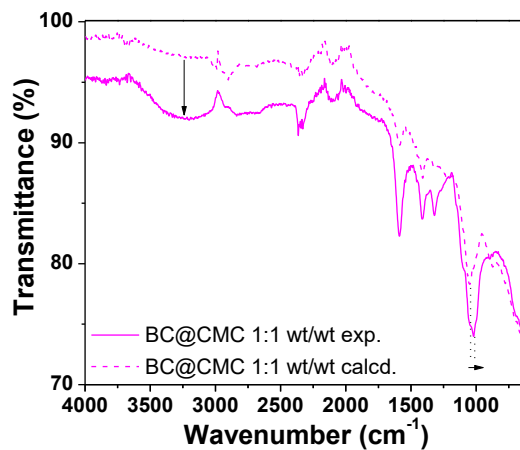
Band No.	Wavenumber (cm ⁻¹)	Assignment [3,4,5]
1	3676	O-H stretching
2	2988	CH ₂ asymmetric stretching
3	2972	CH ₂ symmetric stretching
4	2901	CH stretching
5	1592	C=O stretching
6	1452	CH ₂ scissoring
7	1415	-OH in-plane bending + C-H wagging
8	1324	-OH in-plane bending + C-H wagging
9	1256	C-O stretching of C(O)-O ⁻
10	1233	
11	1070	C-OH stretching
12	1053	
13	897	Carbohydrate ring vibrations
14	874	

(b)

Figure S6. FTIR-ATR spectra of: (a) commercial sodium carboxymethylcellulose (CMC). Sample was analyzed as solid powder; (b) Band assignment.



(a)



(b)

Figure S7. FTIR ATR spectra: (a) overlap between calculated spectrum of BC@PST (dotted line) and the spectrum obtained experimentally (continuous line); (b) overlap between calculated spectrum of BC@CMC (dotted line) and the spectrum obtained experimentally (continuous line).

Table S1. Hydrodynamic parameters recorded on freshly prepared composite formulation and after 24 h and 7 days static aging at room temperature.

BC 0.3 g/L + Biopolymer		t=0		t=24h		t=7 days		pH*
	Concentration (g/L)	<2R _H > (nm)	ζ-potential (mV)	<2R _H > (nm)	ζ-potential (mV)	<2R _H > (nm)	ζ-potential (mV)	
CS	0.2	456 ± 260	+11.6 ± 0.9	706 ± 192	+28.1 ± 0.6	647 ± 174	+12 ± 1	6.63
	1	1091 ± 523	+58 ± 2	943 ± 207	+52.5 ± 0.1	750 ± 160	+48 ± 2	5.52
	5	952 ± 194	+62 ± 2	1088 ± 296	+66 ± 1	1050 ± 220	+59 ± 4	4.59
	7.5	1408 ± 312	+64 ± 2	1025 ± 264	+63 ± 1	1917 ± 1146	+62.4 ± 0.4	4.56
	10	1844 ± 508	+62 ± 3	2663 ± 473	+53 ± 3	4791 ± 722	+60 ± 3	4.46
	15	1333 ± 215	+63 ± 4	1260 ± 180	+63 ± 2	2028 ± 520	+62 ± 4	4.39
	20	1282 ± 219	+65 ± 6	5213 ± 469	+63 ± 3	4901 ± 676	+62 ± 3	4.39
ALG	0.2	543 ± 121	-47.4 ± 0.6	428 ± 278	-43.7 ± 0.6	479 ± 257	-51 ± 4	9.34
	1	576 ± 148	-64 ± 2	587 ± 254	-70 ± 5	475 ± 158	-63.2 ± 2	9.29
	5	1091 ± 255	-62 ± 1	868 ± 220	-64.4 ± 0.5	623 ± 82	-60 ± 3	9.05
	7.5	1073 ± 468	-59 ± 1	1023 ± 359	-63.9 ± 0.8	956 ± 256	-59 ± 1	8.77
	10	902 ± 287	-59.1 ± 0.2	1009 ± 246	-56 ± 2	1049 ± 216	-57.4 ± 0.7	8.47
	15	1078 ± 452	-58 ± 3	1037 ± 285	-59 ± 2	979 ± 176	-57 ± 4	7.93
	20	1481 ± 279	-42 ± 1	1041 ± 258	-60 ± 3	1259 ± 355	-57 ± 1	7.14
**PST+APG2 1%	0.2	338 ± 140	-32 ± 2	376 ± 182	-24 ± 2	430 ± 193	-30 ± 1	9.16
	1	465 ± 170	-30 ± 2	1140 ± 304	-12 ± 3	935 ± 215	-27 ± 2	9.26
	5	-	-19 ± 3	-	-11 ± 1	-	-14 ± 3	9.22
	7.5	-	-12 ± 3	-	-10 ± 1	-	-16 ± 2	9.09
	10	-	-15.6 ± 0.8	-	-8 ± 2	-	-14 ± 3	8.84
	15	-	-16 ± 2	-	-17 ± 3	-	-12 ± 2	8.72
	20	-	-16 ± 2	-	-10.7 ± 0.4	-	-10.7 ± 0.8	8.85
CMC	0.2	706 ± 176	-46.0 ± 0.9	934 ± 235	-24.4 ± 0.9	741 ± 184	-36.2 ± 0.9	9.03
	1	961 ± 239	-67 ± 4	770 ± 163	-67 ± 3	786 ± 194	-55.6 ± 0.7	9.27
	5	994 ± 364	-62 ± 2	1266 ± 380	-57.0 ± 0.8	952 ± 242	-56 ± 2	9.21
	7.5	1383 ± 620	-56 ± 2	1124 ± 324	-55.7 ± 0.7	1166 ± 606	-54 ± 4	9.18
	10	1109 ± 291	-54 ± 2	1221 ± 394	-54 ± 4	1122 ± 295	-52.7 ± 0.5	9.12
	15	1403 ± 395	-55 ± 1	1438 ± 330	-54 ± 2	1454 ± 453	-51 ± 1	8.82
	20	1321 ± 344	-54 ± 1	1419 ± 297	-51 ± 1	2887 ± 945	-49 ± 2	8.92

*Standard deviation on the value is ± 0.01.

**Hydrodynamic diameters not reported in the table were out of range for DLS analysis.

1. Abdullah, A.H.D.; Chalimah, S.; Primadona, I.; Hanantyo, M.H.G. Physical and chemical properties of corn, cassava, and potato starches. *IOP Conf. Ser.: Earth Environ. Sci.* **2018**, *160*, 012003. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/160/1/012003>.
2. Morán, J. I.; Vázquez, A.; Cyras, V. P.. Bio-nanocomposites based on derivatized potato starch and cellulose, preparation and characterization. *J. Mater Sci.* **2013**, *48*, 7196–7203. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10853-013-7536-x>.
3. Avram, M.; Mateescu, GH.D. Carbohydrates. In *Infrared Spectroscopy: Applications in Organic Chemistry*, 2nd ed.; R. E. Krieger Publishing Company: Huntington, New York, 1978; pp. 474–478.
4. Silverstein, R.; Webster, M.F.X.; Kiemle, D.J. Chapter 2: Infrared Spectrometry. In *Spectrometric identification of organic compounds*, 7th ed.; John Wiley & Sons, Inc.: Hoboken, New Jersey, 2005; pp. 88–92.
5. Shehap, A.M. Thermal and Spectroscopic Studies of Polyvinyl Alcohol/Sodium Carboxy Methyl Cellulose Blends. *Egypt. J. Solids* **2008**, *31*, 75–91. <https://doi.org/10.21608/EJS.2008.148824>.