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# **Heterogeneity of biochars properties dependent on feedstock sources and production temperatures**

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1 **ABSTRACT:** This study was conducted with a wide range of production temperatures  
2 (200°C–650°C) and a series of feedstock sources (n=12) to quantify the influence of these  
3 two factors on any given biochar property. The quantitative evaluation was completed using  
4 two indices, feedstock-dependent heterogeneity ( $H_F$ ) and temperature-dependent  
5 heterogeneity ( $H_T$ ), obtained from the statistic analysis of coefficient of variation. The  
6 values of  $H_F$  or  $H_T$  were positively related to the heterogeneity and correspondingly to the  
7 influence extent. Total organic carbon, fixed carbon, and mineral elements of biochars  
8 varied greatly among different feedstocks but were less affected by temperature. Biochar  
9 surface area and pH was less influenced by feedstock than by temperature, while pore  
10 volume and CEC was more affected by feedstocks than temperature. Biochar recalcitrance  
11 was mainly determined by production temperature, while potential total C sequestration  
12 depended mainly on feedstocks. CP-MAS  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR and FTIR showed that alkyl-C,  
13 aliphatic-C and aromatic-C was highly related to the production temperature. Raman  
14 spectroscopy revealed that distribution and state of  $\text{sp}^2$ -bonded carbon remained stable with  
15 feedstock and temperature. The results indicated that the two indices could be suitable for  
16 assessing the effect extent of feedstock source or production temperature on biochar  
17 properties.

18  
19 **Keywords:** Biochar; Feedstock-dependent heterogeneity; Temperature-dependent  
20 heterogeneity; Physiochemical properties; Chemical structure

## 21 **1. Introduction**

22 Biochar, pyrogenic organic material derived from incomplete combustion of biomass, has  
23 recently received much attention due to its great potential in a wide range of environmental  
24 applications. In addition to its ability to serve as a carbon sink for mitigation of global climate  
25 change [1-3], biochar may be used as an effective contaminant sorbent [4-6] or soil nutrient  
26 amendment [7, 8]. However, the utility of each specific biochar depends upon its inherent properties.  
27 For example, biochars with high specific surface area may be used as sorbents, whereas the ones  
28 with high recalcitrance may function in carbon fixation [9]. Those rich in nutrients and minerals  
29 would be better used as soil amendments to improve fertility [10].

30 It has been shown that biochar characteristics are influenced by production variables such as  
31 feedstock source, heat temperature, heat duration, pyrolysis atmosphere, etc. Among these, feedstock  
32 source and heat temperature are considered to be main controls on biochar characteristics [11, 12].  
33 For example, increases of pH, CEC, and trace metals concentration occur with increasing production  
34 temperature [13-15]. Biochars derived from wood biomasses often have higher surface area than  
35 grass biochar [15, 16]. However, most previous studies focused on a few feedstock materials or those  
36 falling into one or two categories such as crop biomasses, wood derivatives, or manures, or those  
37 made at only a few production temperatures. For example, Cantrell et al. [17] studied the impact of  
38 pyrolysis temperature and manure source on physicochemical characteristics of five manures biochar  
39 made at only two temperatures. Pereira et al. [18] investigated the labile fraction of C in biochar  
40 derived from three trees (pine, poplar and willow) at two temperatures. In general, biochars of the  
41 feedstock with the same category show similar properties compared to those made from parent  
42 material of very different types.

43 If we are to make use of biochar to the fullest extent of its possible applications, we must develop  
44 an understanding of its physicochemical variations for a broader range of biochar types than has  
45 previously been examined. Optimizing biochar for a specific application may require selection of a

46 feedstock as well as pyrolysis production technique and conditions to produce biochars with specific  
47 characteristics [19]. Thus, the objectives of this study are (i) to determine how the two main factors,  
48 feedstock source and production temperature, affect the biochar properties and (ii) to evaluate which  
49 one of the two factors dominates one property of biochar based on a series of temperatures from  
50 200°C to 650°C and a variety of source materials (12 waste biomasses) representing 6 categories:  
51 animal manure, wood waste, crop wastes, food wastes, aquatic plants, and municipal waste. Two  
52 evaluation indices, feedstock-dependent heterogeneity ( $H_F$ ) and temperature-dependent heterogeneity  
53 ( $H_T$ ) are introduced to quantify the influence of feedstock source or production temperatures,  
54 respectively, on any given biochar property and tell which one is dominance. In this way, production  
55 materials and conditions can be chosen to produce biochars optimized for any given application. The  
56 comparison of  $H_F$  and  $H_T$  also gave a new insight to the origin and evolution of the variation  
57 properties observed among biochars.

58

## 59 **2. Materials and Methods**

### 60 *2.1. Biomass Collection and Biochar Production*

61 Twelve common waste biomasses were collected from a farm in Shanghai, China and divided  
62 into 6 categories including animal manure, wood waste, crop residue, food waste, aquatic plants, and  
63 municipal waste. The biomasses were air-dried and then ground to less than 2 mm for biochar  
64 production. Details on the production of biochar were described previously [20]. Briefly, to evaluate  
65 the feedstock source effect, all 12 ground waste biomasses were heated at 500°C under O<sub>2</sub>-limited  
66 atmosphere for 4 h. To examine pyrolysis temperature effect, a wastes-based biochar (pig manure)  
67 and plant-based biochar (wheat straw) were chosen and pyrolyzed at 200°C, 350°C, 500°C and  
68 650°C.

### 69 *2.2. Biochar characterization*

70 Total C analysis of biochar was conducted on an element analyzer (Vario EL III, Elementar,

71 German). Ash content, volatile matters (VM), and fixed carbon (FC) were determined according to  
72 standard ASTM methods [21- 23]. The metal concentrations in biochars were measured in the  
73 digestion solution using the inductively coupled plasma (ICP-AES, ICAP6000 Radial, Thermo,  
74 English), following biochar digestion using the USEPA method 3050B [24]. The cation exchange  
75 capacity (CEC) was determined according to a modified barium chloride compulsive exchange  
76 method [25]. All analyses were conducted in duplicate.

77 The solid phase of biochar was characterized by thermogravimetry (TG) analysis (PerkinElmer  
78 Pyris 1 TGA) with heating from 25°C to 900°C at a rate of 20°C per min. Surface functional group  
79 distributions were determined by infrared (IR) spectroscopy (IR Prestige 21 FTIR, Shimadzu, Japan)  
80 and nuclear magnetic resonance (CP-MAS <sup>13</sup>C-NMR) spectra (AVANCE III 400, Bruker,  
81 Switzerland), which were obtained at a frequency of 100.6 MHz using a Varian Unity Inova 400  
82 NMR spectrometer. Specific surface area and pore size distribution of biochars were determined  
83 using a BET-N<sub>2</sub> SA analyzer (JW-BK222, Jwgb, China). Raman spectroscopy analysis was  
84 conducted using a visible Raman system (Bruker Senterra R200-L, American) with a 15 mW 532 nm  
85 He-Ne laser with excitation line set to  $\lambda_0 = 532$  nm.

### 86 2.3. Calculations

87 Fixed Carbon (FC) of biochar was calculated as the sum of moisture, ash, and volatile matter  
88 subtracted from 100 [23].

$$89 \quad \text{FC (\%)} = 100 - \text{Moisture (\%)} - \text{Ash (\%)} - \text{VM (\%)} \quad (1)$$

90 An index  $R_{50}$  was used to evaluate the thermal recalcitrance of biochar and was obtained by TG  
91 analysis, as recently proposed by Harvey et al [26]:

$$92 \quad R_{50, \text{biochar}} = \frac{T_{50, \text{biochar}}}{T_{50, \text{graphite}}} \quad (2)$$

93 where  $T_{50, \text{biochar}}$  and  $T_{50, \text{graphite}}$  are the temperature values corresponding to 50% weight loss via  
94 oxidation/volatilization of biochar and graphite, respectively. Values are obtained directly from TG

95 thermograms that have been corrected for water and ash content.

96 Carbon sequestration potential (CS) was defined as the final carbon reserved in soil, which was  
97 calculated by subtracting the carbon lost during pyrolysis from the initial C in raw biomass, and  
98 multiplying by the recalcitrance ( $R_{50}$ ) of biochar products. M was the weight of the feedstock.

$$99 \quad CS(\%) = \frac{M(\text{g}) \cdot \text{Biochar yield (\%)} \cdot C\% \text{ in Biochar} \cdot R_{50}}{M(\text{g}) \cdot C\% \text{ in feedstock}} \quad (3)$$

100 The feedstock-depended heterogeneity ( $H_F$ ) and temperature-depended heterogeneity ( $H_T$ ) of  
101 biochars were calculated using the coefficient of variation (CV) in statistical method, and the larger  
102 the  $H_F$  or  $H_T$  is, the more influenced by feedstock or production temperature the biochar property is:

$$103 \quad H_F \text{ or } H_T = \frac{\text{Standard deviation}}{\text{mean value}} \quad (4)$$

104

### 105 **3. Results and Discussion**

#### 106 *3.1. Bulk physicochemical properties*

107 Concentrations of total carbon (TC) and fixed carbon (FC) in all 12 biochars ranged 24.2–75.8%  
108 and 3.84–72.9% with the  $H_F$  of 0.37 and 0.76 (Table 1). Increasing the temperature from 200°C to  
109 650°C increased TC and FC (Table 1). In the temperature range, concentrations of TC and FC of the  
110 pig manure biochar were 37.0–45.3% and 12.3–42.3%, with the  $H_T$  of 0.09 and 0.48, respectively,  
111 while wheat straw biochar contained 38.7–68.9% TC and 22.5–72.1% FC, with the  $H_T$  of 0.23 and  
112 0.41, respectively (Table 1). All  $H_T$  were lower than the  $H_F$ , indicating that TC and FC of biochars  
113 were more influenced by feedstock source than by production temperature.

114 Both volatile matter (VM) and weight yield were more sensitive to temperature, indicated by  
115 their higher  $H_T$  (0.5–0.81) than  $H_F$  (0.27–0.36). Kloss et al. [16] reported a similar result that labile,  
116 aliphatic compounds undergo a great loss during pyrolysis. Ash content was more sensitive to  
117 feedstock due to its higher  $H_F$  (0.53) than  $H_T$  (0.33–0.34). As shown in Table 1, ash is higher in  
118 manure and sludge biochar (18.1–42.9%), while crop residue biochar contained low ash

119 (2.10–7.49%). The higher ash in the manure biochar was due to richness of mineral constituents [20].

120 Biochars from different feedstocks had wide range minerals, while the mineral concentrations  
121 changed little with production temperature from 200°C to 650°C (Table 2). The  $H_F$  for each mineral  
122 element was higher (0.87–2.00) than  $H_T$  (0.40–0.51), indicating that mineral elements of biochars  
123 were more influenced by feedstock source than temperature. Generally, manure contained more  
124 nutrient P than crop residue and grass biochar, whereas nutrient K was higher in crop residue and  
125 grass biochar than that in manure biochar (Table 2). Thus, the utility of biochars as a soil amendment  
126 to improve soil fertility should be classified carefully according to different feedstock sources rather  
127 than production temperature.

128 Biochar pH varied less among the different feedstocks (8.8–10.8) than among the production  
129 temperature (5.43–10.8) (Table 1). Therefore, biochar was influenced more by temperature ( $H_T=0.19$ )  
130 than by feedstock ( $H_F=0.05$ ). By contrast, the CEC varied greatly among biochars of different  
131 feedstocks ( $H_F=0.9$ ) but relatively little with temperature ( $H_T=0.52–0.65$ ). This may be explained that  
132 CEC is related to cations (e.g., K, Ca, Mg) which vary greatly with feedstocks (Table 2).

133 The physical structure of biochars, such as surface area (SA), pore volume (PV), and average  
134 pore size (APS) are typically related to its sorption and water holding capacity which, in turn, relates  
135 to its effect on soil structure, contaminant mobility, and microbial interactions. The heterogeneities of  
136 SA and APS were more related to production temperature ( $H_T=0.72–1.55$ ) than feedstock  
137 ( $H_F=0.58–1.09$ ), while PV was more influenced by feedstock ( $H_F=1.11$ ) than temperature  
138 ( $H_T=0.49–0.81$ ) (Table 1). The influence of feedstock on PV was perhaps related to the relative  
139 proportion of hemicelluloses, cellulose, and lignin fractions in biomasses. A dramatic rise in SA was  
140 observed when the temperature was increased above 350°C, at which point, cellulose is known to  
141 decompose and a phase transition from layered C to amorphous char occurs [27].

### 142 *3.2. Recalcitrance and stability*

143 The ability of biochars to resist abiotic and biotic degradation (herein referred to as recalcitrance)



144 is crucial to their success as a soil carbon sequestration. Harvey et al (2012) have developed an index  
145 ( $R_{50}$ ) to evaluate the recalcitrance of biochars, which uses the energy required for thermal oxidation  
146 of the biochars (normalized to that for oxidation of graphite) as a measure of recalcitrance [26].

147 The water and ash content-corrected thermogravimetry patterns of biochars are presented in Fig.  
148 1. The temperatures at which 50% biochar weight loss occurred ranged within 614–727°C for all  
149 feedstocks and within 338–767°C for all production temperature of pig manure biochar and wheat  
150 straw biochar. The calculated  $R_{50}$  for biochars from all feedstocks fell in a narrow range of 0.69–0.82,  
151 with  $H_F$  being 0.06, while  $R_{50}$  for biochars produced at 200°C–650°C was within a wide range of  
152 0.38–0.87, with  $H_T$  being 0.29–0.34 (Table 1), indicating that the recalcitrance of biochar was mainly  
153 determined by production temperature, which was also expected from previous findings [9]. Biochar  
154 recalcitrance is related to aromatic C which increased with increasing temperature, regardless of  
155 nature of feedstocks (shown below). Fig. 1 also shows that all biochars produced at same temperature  
156 had similar  $R_{50}$  and the gap among different feedstocks enlarged with the increase of production  
157 temperature, further suggesting that temperature was the dominating control on recalcitrance.

158 Carbon sequestration potential (CS) was evaluated assisted by  $R_{50}$  as shown in equation 3. CS of  
159 all 12 biochars ranged 23.7–54.0% with  $H_F$  being 0.27, while those for pig manure biochar and  
160 wheat straw biochar at production temperature of 200°C–650°C were 33.1–38.4% and 34.3–44.6%,  
161 respectively, with  $H_T$  being 0.07 and 0.11, respectively. The  $H_T$  was lower than  $H_F$ , indicating that  
162 temperature had less influence on the carbon sequestration capacity. It is probably that low  
163 production temperature could retain much C in biochar, but a considerable amount of these C would  
164 be abiotically or microbially mineralized [9, 28]; when the temperature increases, more C would lose  
165 in pyrolysis, but more recalcitrant C would be produced [29]. The contradictory effects would keep  
166 biochar-C less changed. Therefore, the C sequestration was mainly determined by the inherent  
167 molecular configuration of biomasses [30].

### 168 3.3. Biochar chemical structure

169 The carbon cluster size and functional group distributions were identified by CP-MAS  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR  
170 and FTIR, and are shown in Fig. 2 and 3, respectively. The  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrograms of biochars from  
171 12 feedstocks were very similar, whereas they varied greatly among those produced from a single  
172 feedstock type across a range of temperatures (Fig. 2). Table 3 summarizes the relative proportion of  
173 C in each chemical functional groups for the biochars examined, which were integrated in the  
174 chemical shift (ppm) resonance intervals of 0–46, 46–65, 65–90, 90–108, 108–145, 145–160,  
175 160–185, 185–225 ppm [31]. Clearly, aromatic C with chemical shift of 108–145 ppm was the main  
176 C-containing functional group in all biochars (45.0–80.3%), with an  $H_F$  of being 0.15. The aromatic  
177 C in biochars increased from 2.24% at 200°C to 62.9% at 650°C with  $H_T$  being 0.68 (Table 3).  
178 Therefore, the aromatic C was mainly controlled by the production temperature, agreeing with the  
179 recalcitrance shown above.

180 The control of aromatic content by production temperature, as opposed to feedstock type, was  
181 true for other C-containing functional groups. For example, the subdominant abundance of C was  
182 alkyl C (mainly  $\text{CH}_2$  and  $\text{CH}_3$   $\text{sp}^3$  carbons) at the chemical shift of 0–46 ppm accounted for  
183 10.9–18.6% of the C-containing functional groups in biochars of different feedstocks at production  
184 temperature 500°C ( $H_F = 0.15$ ) and for 3.17–38.8% in biochars of different temperatures ( $H_T = 0.90$ ).  
185 The 200°C biochars retained properties like the raw materials. For example, the C within 46–65 ppm  
186 and 65–90 ppm, representing methoxy and N alkyl C from  $\text{OCH}_3$ , C–N and complex aliphatic  
187 carbons, respectively, as well as O-alkyl C was in high proportions.

188 The FTIR spectra also indicate a range of superficial functional groups among different biochars  
189 (Fig. 3). The absorption peaks at  $2916\text{ cm}^{-1}$  are assigned to saturated C-H stretching vibration  
190 (aliphatic C-H), and a wide absorption peak at  $3200\text{--}3500\text{ cm}^{-1}$  is attributed to –OH stretching [20].  
191 These peaks existed in all biomasses, while disappeared above 350°C, which were influenced more  
192 by temperature indicating the dehydration of cellulosic and ligneous components (Fig. 3 c and d).  
193 The peaks at  $1465\text{--}1340\text{ cm}^{-1}$  are saturated C-H bending vibration and it is of great difference among

194 biochars of feedstocks, while less difference among biochars produced at different temperatures. The  
195  $\text{-COO}$  anti-symmetric stretching of amino acids ( $1574$  and  $1600\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) appeared in wood and crop  
196 waste biochars, which presented little change until the temperature rose to  $650^\circ\text{C}$ . The intensity of  
197  $\text{C=O}$  stretching of aromatic rings ( $1593\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) decreased with temperature rise and seemed similar in  
198 all feedstocks. Peaks at  $874$  and  $1034\text{ cm}^{-1}$  were assigned to the bands of the out-of-plane bending for  
199  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ , which exists more in biochars of wastes and manures and less in plant-based biochars, and  
200 was less influenced by production temperature [32, 33]. The NMR and FTIR results all showed the  
201 aromatization among different feedstocks and production temperature [34]. The recalcitrance and C  
202 sequestration have close relationship with carbon configuration, which perhaps determines the  
203 breakdown of C-bond and re-aggregation of C cluster under heat treatment [35].

204 Raman spectroscopy has been widely used to evaluate the microstructure of carbon materials,  
205 particularly the distribution and state of  $\text{sp}^2$ -bonded (aromatic) carbon [36], which is embedded in a  
206 disordered and amorphous matrix of both  $\text{sp}^3$  and  $\text{sp}^2$  carbon. The G-band centered at  $1580\text{ cm}^{-1}$   
207 arises from the in-plane vibrations of the  $\text{sp}^2$ -bonded crystallite carbon and has been observed for  
208 single crystal graphite, while another peak denoted as the “disorder” peak (or D-band) centered at  
209  $1357\text{ cm}^{-1}$  is typically observed in polycrystalline graphite. The D-band is attributed to in-plane  
210 vibrations of  $\text{sp}^2$ -bonded carbon within structural defects. For disordered carbon materials the ratio of  
211 the integrated intensities  $I_D/I_G$  is often reported to be inversely proportional to the lateral extension  
212  $L_a$  of the graphene materials [37].

213 As shown in Fig. 4a and b, both G-band and D-band appeared in all 12 biochars with production  
214 temperature of  $500^\circ\text{C}$  and had the similar  $I_D/I_G$  ( $0.804\text{--}1.51$ ), with low  $H_F$  ( $0.31$ ) (Table 1), implying  
215 that ratio of disordered or strongly distorted structure of turbostratic carbon to ordered graphite  
216 crystals was less determined by feedstocks than production temperature. For biochars produced at a  
217 range of production temperature, bands were found to develop at  $350^\circ\text{C}$ , indicating the beginning of  
218 aromatization. The increase of  $I_D/I_G$  with temperature increasing from  $350^\circ\text{C}$  to  $650^\circ\text{C}$  was also not

219 obvious ( $H_T < 0.36$ ) since the temperature used in this study was in a relatively low range and their  
220 influence on biochar microstructure could be negligible.

#### 221 **4. Conclusions**

222 Biochars of different physical and chemical properties will be more suited for one application or  
223 another, e.g. soil amelioration, C sequestration, contaminant remediation, etc. The biochar properties  
224 have been shown to be mainly controlled by feedstock source and production temperature. The  
225 relationship between  $H_F$  and  $H_T$  for a range of properties in the biochar examined is depicted in Fig.  
226 5. Biochar yield, pH, recalcitrance, and volatile matter plotted above the 1:1 line, indicating that  
227 these properties are controlled more strongly by production temperature. Thus, any application of  
228 biochar related to these properties would call for greater attention to the production temperature. For  
229 example, if a biochar is produced for carbon sequestration purpose, high temperature is required  
230 since it increases recalcitrance. If a biochar is intended for use as adsorption sorbent, increasing  
231 temperature ( $>500^\circ\text{C}$ ) would improve the surface area and micropore volume. However, feedstock  
232 should be also considered, since  $H_F$  was also high (Fig. 5). Biochar C, CEC, fixed C, carbon  
233 sequestration, mineral concentrations, and ash content plotted below the 1:1 line (Fig. 5), indicating  
234 that these properties are controlled more strongly by feedstock sources. Therefore, any application of  
235 biochar related to these properties should focus on raw materials selection. If a biochar is prepared as  
236 soil amendment, biomass rich in minerals would be advisable. For example, pig manures and aquatic  
237 plant biochars contain abundant P, K, Ca, Mg, etc (Table 2).

238 Overall, the results obtained from this study indicate that feedstock source or production  
239 temperature affect biochar properties to different degrees and consideration of production conditions  
240 guide the development of ‘optimum’ biochars for different environmental applications

241

242

243

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248

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**Table 1**

Compositions, physico-chemical properties, and structural characteristics of biochars derived from 12 waste biomasses produced at 500°C and biochars produced from pig manure and wheat straw at 200°C–650°C.

Biochar feedstock	Temperature <sup>a</sup>	OC <sup>b</sup> (%)	FC <sup>c</sup> (%)	CS <sup>d</sup> (%)	Yield (%)	VM <sup>e</sup> (%)	Ash (%)	pH	CEC <sup>f</sup> (cmol·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	SA <sup>g</sup> (m <sup>2</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup> )	PV <sup>h</sup> (cm <sup>3</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup> )	APS <sup>i</sup> (nm)	R <sub>50</sub> <sup>j</sup>	I <sub>D</sub> /I <sub>G</sub> <sup>k</sup>
Cow manure	500°C	43.7	14.7	52.5	57.2	17.2	67.5	10.2	149	21.9	0.028	5.04	0.72	1.09
Pig manure		42.7	40.2	33.1	38.5	11.0	48.4	10.5	82.8	47.4	0.075	6.35	0.74	1.19
Shrimp hull		52.1	18.9	32.4	33.4	26.6	53.8	10.3	389	13.3	0.039	11.6	0.78	1.51
Bone dregs		24.2	10.5	28.3	48.7	11.0	77.6	9.57	87.9	113	0.278	9.86	0.82	1.15
Wastewater sludge		26.6	20.6	23.7	45.9	15.8	61.9	8.82	168	71.6	0.060	3.37	0.76	-
Waste paper		56.0	16.4	28.3	36.6	30.0	53.5	9.88	516	133	0.084	2.51	0.80	1.29
Sawdust		75.8	72.0	31.1	28.3	17.5	9.94	10.5	41.7	203	0.125	2.23	0.73	1.33
Grass		62.1	59.2	27.7	27.8	18.9	20.8	10.2	84.0	3.33	0.010	11.9	0.70	1.20
Wheat straw		62.9	63.7	34.4	29.8	17.6	18.0	10.2	95.5	33.2	0.051	6.10	0.71	1.10
Peanut shell		73.7	72.9	39.1	32.0	16.0	10.6	10.5	44.5	43.5	0.040	3.72	0.69	1.15
Chlorella		39.3	17.4	35.3	40.2	29.3	52.6	10.8	562	2.78	0.010	15.0	0.77	1.16
Waterweeds		25.6	3.84	54.0	58.4	32.4	63.5	10.3	509	3.78	0.009	9.52	0.78	0.80
	H <sub>F</sub> <sup>l</sup>	0.37	0.76	0.27	0.27	0.36	0.53	0.05	0.90	1.09	1.11	0.58	0.06	0.31
Pig manure	200°C	37.0	12.6	38.4	98.0	50.7	35.7	8.22	23.6	3.59	-	-	0.39	-
	350°C	39.1	34.7	33.6	57.5	27.4	37.2	9.65	49.0	4.26	0.024	12.8	0.55	0.56
	500°C	42.7	40.2	33.1	38.5	11.0	48.4	10.5	82.8	47.4	0.075	6.35	0.74	1.19
	650°C	45.3	19.2	34.4	35.8	10.7	69.6	10.8	132	42.4	0.062	5.80	0.78	0.90
	H <sub>T</sub> <sup>m</sup>	0.09	0.48	0.07	0.50	0.76	0.33	0.12	0.65	0.97	0.49	0.47	0.29	0.36
Wheat straw	200°C	38.7	22.5	37.7	99.3	70.2	7.21	5.43	32.1	2.53	-	-	0.38	-
	350°C	59.8	53.2	44.6	52.5	31.3	14.7	8.69	87.2	3.48	0.010	11.3	0.55	1.24
	500°C	62.9	63.7	34.3	29.8	17.6	18.0	10.2	95.5	33.2	0.051	6.10	0.71	1.16
	650°C	68.9	72.1	41.5	26.8	11.1	16.2	10.2	146	182	0.093	2.05	0.87	1.32
	H <sub>T</sub>	0.23	0.41	0.11	0.64	0.81	0.34	0.26	0.52	1.55	0.808	0.72	0.34	0.06

<sup>a</sup> Biochar production temperature

<sup>b</sup> Organic carbon

<sup>c</sup> FC is fixed carbon (% , dry basis)

<sup>d</sup> CS is potential carbon sequestration (%) after pyrolysis and mineralization

<sup>e</sup> VM is volatile matter (% , dry basis)

<sup>f</sup> CEC is cation exchange capacity ( $\text{cmol}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ )

<sup>g</sup> SA is BET-N<sub>2</sub> surface area ( $\text{m}^2\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ )

<sup>h</sup> PV is pore volume ( $\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ )

<sup>i</sup> APS is average pore diameter (nm)

<sup>j</sup> R<sub>50</sub> is a novel index for evaluating biochar recalcitrance derived from thermogravimetric data (Harvey et al., 2011)

<sup>k</sup> I<sub>D</sub>/I<sub>G</sub>, Ratio of D-band and G-band from Raman spectra

<sup>l</sup> H<sub>F</sub>, feedstock-dependant heterogeneity index (see text)

<sup>m</sup> H<sub>T</sub>, temperature-dependant heterogeneity index (see text)

**Table 2**

Mineral constituents ( $\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ ) of biochars derived from 12 waste biomasses produced at 500°C and biochars produced from pig manure and wheat straw at 200°C–650°C.

Biochar feedstock	Temperature <sup>a</sup>	P	K	Ca	Mg	Cu	Zn	Al	Fe	Mn
Cow manure	500°C	0.646	1.021	3.795	1.569	0.013	0.052	0.506	0.616	0.044
Pig manure		4.386	3.560	3.474	2.801	0.078	0.101	0.455	0.696	0.123
Shrimp hull		2.585	1.896	21.03	0.590	0.013	0.015	0.024	0.023	0.006
Bone dregs		10.86	0.444	31.82	0.508	0.001	0.016	0.010	0.009	0.001
Wastewater sludge		1.702	0.525	6.573	0.645	0.038	0.152	1.929	2.209	0.045
Waste paper		0.124	0.079	22.84	0.584	0.001	0.010	0.361	0.455	0.008
Sawdust		0.061	1.189	2.290	0.348	0.001	0.010	0.097	0.168	0.009
Grass		0.590	5.151	5.236	0.530	0.003	0.023	0.109	0.152	0.011
Wheat straw		0.074	5.182	0.954	0.297	0.001	0.002	0.047	0.074	0.007
Peanut shell		0.166	1.733	1.338	0.458	0.002	0.003	0.218	0.256	0.018
Chlorella		0.717	13.67	17.50	0.779	0.003	0.012	0.547	0.409	0.912
Waterweeds		0.514	3.224	23.13	0.663	0.002	0.010	0.685	0.559	1.025
	H <sub>F</sub> <sup>b</sup>	1.66	1.19	0.93	0.87	1.78	1.37	1.27	1.27	2.00
Pig manure	200°C	1.72	1.40	1.36	1.10	0.031	0.040	0.179	0.273	0.048
	350°C	2.94	2.38	2.33	1.88	0.052	0.068	0.305	0.466	0.082
	500°C	4.39	3.56	3.47	2.80	0.078	0.101	0.455	0.696	0.123
	650°C	4.72	3.83	3.74	3.02	0.084	0.109	0.490	0.749	0.132
	H <sub>T</sub> <sup>c</sup>	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Wheat straw	200°C	0.022	1.55	0.286	0.089	0.000	0.001	0.014	0.022	0.002
	350°C	0.042	2.94	0.540	0.168	0.001	0.001	0.027	0.042	0.004
	500°C	0.074	5.18	0.95	0.297	0.001	0.002	0.047	0.074	0.007
	650°C	0.082	5.75	1.06	0.329	0.001	0.002	0.052	0.082	0.008
	H <sub>T</sub>	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51

<sup>a</sup> Biochar production temperature

<sup>b</sup> H<sub>F</sub>, Feedstock-depended heterogeneity (see text)

<sup>c</sup> H<sub>T</sub>, Temperature-depended heterogeneity (see text)

**Table 3**

Relative proportion (% of biochar-C) of chemical functional groups in biochars derived from 12 feedstocks at 500°C and biochars produced from pig manure and wheat straw at 200°C–650°C, determined by CP-MAS <sup>13</sup>C NMR.

Biochar feedstock	Temperature <sup>a</sup>	Chemical shift (ppm), $\delta$								
		0-46	46-65	65-90	90-108	108-145	145-160	160-185	185-225	225-250
Cow manure	500°C	10.87	-	-	3.59	61.4	7.68	4.79	6.48	6.58
Pig manure		11.7	2.9	16.0	4.20	45.0	2.80	18.6	0.40	-
Shrimp hull		12.7	1.9	2.50	6.00	75.0	4.10	-	-	1.90
Bone dregs		13.4	-	1.20	7.58	72.9	4.89	0.30	-	1.10
Wastewater sludge		18.6	1.5	5.10	5.90	63.4	5.30	-	0.70	1.90
Waste paper		13.7	-	0.20	2.49	75.0	5.28	-	-	5.18
Sawdust		12.4	-	1.00	2.29	78.3	2.89	-	-	5.08
Grass		11.0	0.00	0.00	2.50	80.3	2.79	0.30	-	4.29
Wheat straw		12.6	-	-	1.30	79.1	3.49	-	0.90	4.39
Peanut shell		12.5	0.80	-	1.60	79.6	3.90	-	-	3.90
Chlorella		13.4	0.60	1.30	3.70	77.3	2.80	-	-	3.90
Waterweeds		12.4	2.50	0.10	10.4	65.7	4.00	-	0.70	4.60
	H <sub>F</sub> <sup>b</sup>	0.15	1.85	2.20	0.63	0.15	0.35	5.62	8.37	0.65
Pig manure	200°C	38.8	20.6	27.8	5.37	2.79	0.60	7.56	-	-
	350°C	38.3	5.74	11.3	6.82	34.7	3.80	7.98	-	-
	500°C	11.7	2.9	16.0	4.20	45.0	2.80	18.6	0.40	-
	650°C	3.17	-	1.29	7.14	57.6	3.17	1.78	11.5	14.7
	H <sub>T</sub> <sup>c</sup>	0.80	1.28	0.78	0.23	0.67	0.54	0.78	5.51	4.44
Wheat straw	200°C	3.77	13.3	66.9	14.0	1.69	0.89	-	-	-
	350°C	33.7	4.59	0.80	3.59	49.4	7.98	0.10	-	0.40
	500°C	12.6	-	-	1.30	79.1	3.49	-	0.90	4.39
	650°C	5.47	1.00	3.18	6.17	68.2	4.78	3.68	4.28	3.28
	H <sub>T</sub>	0.99	1.33	1.87	0.88	0.69	0.69	3.05	1.96	1.10

<sup>a</sup> Biochar production temperature

<sup>b</sup> H<sub>F</sub>, Feedstock-depended heterogeneity

<sup>c</sup> H<sub>T</sub>, Temperature-depended heterogeneity

Note: The spectra were integrated in the chemical shift (ppm) resonance intervals of 0–46 ppm (alkyl C, mainly CH<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>3</sub> sp<sup>3</sup> carbons), 46–65 ppm (methoxy and N alkyl C from OCH<sub>3</sub>, C–N and complex aliphatic carbons), 65–90 ppm (O-alkyl C, such as alcohols and ethers), 90–108 ppm (anomeric carbons in carbohydrate-like structures), 108–145 ppm (aromatic and phenolic carbon), 145–160 ppm (Oxygen aromatic carbon and olefinic sp<sup>2</sup> carbons), 160–185 ppm (carboxyl, amides and ester) and 185–225 ppm (carbonyls).

## Figure Captions

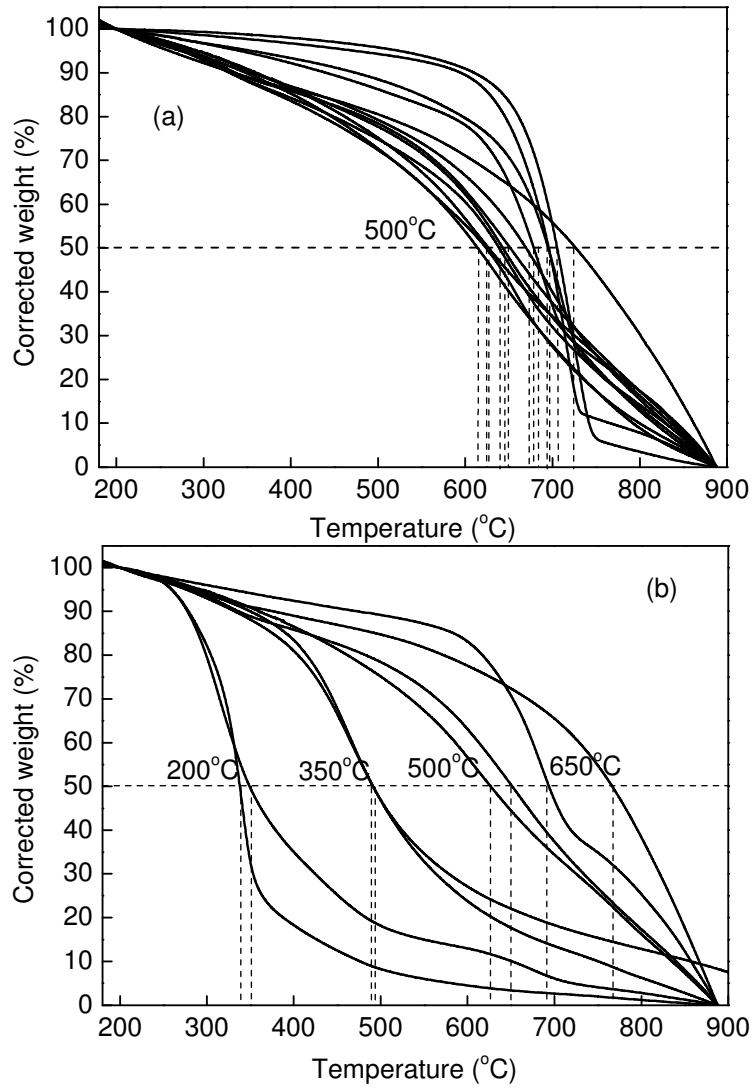
FIGURE 1. Corrected thermogravimetry patterns of biochars derived from 12 feedstocks at 500°C (a) and biochar produced from pig manure and wheat straw at 200°C–650°C (b).

FIGURE 2. CP-MAS <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrogram of biochars derived from 12 feedstocks at 500°C (a, b) and biochar produced from pig manure (c), and wheat straw at 200°C–650°C (d). 1. Cow manure, 2. Pig manure; 3. Shrimp hull; 4. Bone dregs; 5. Wastewater sludge; 6. Waste paper; 7. Sawdust; 8. Grass; 9. Wheat straw; 10. Peanut shell; 11. Chlorella; 12. Waterweeds.

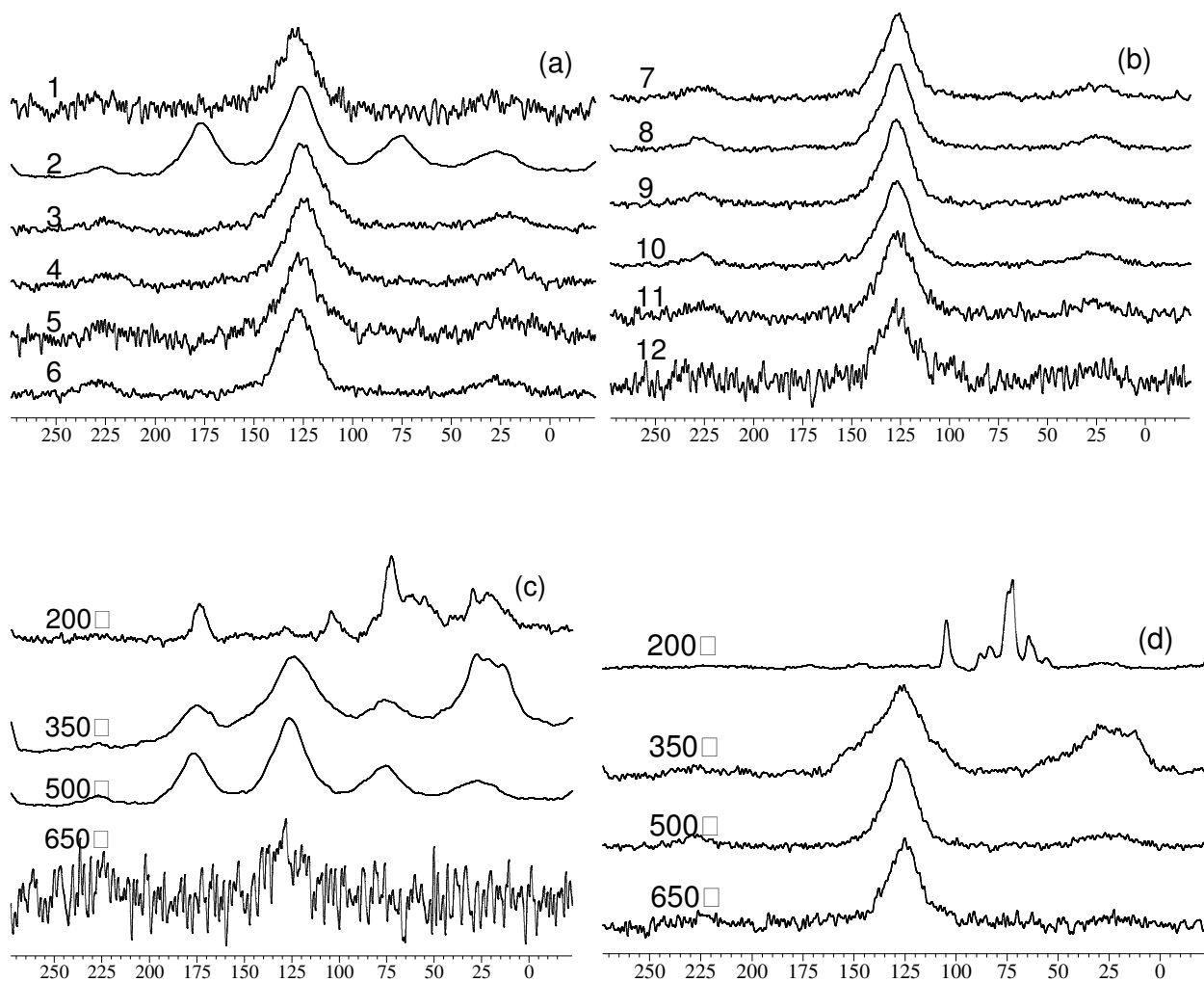
FIGURE 3. FTIR spectra of biochars derived from 12 feedstocks at 500°C (a, b) and biochars produced from pig manure (c) and wheat straw at production temperature ranging 200°C–650°C (d).

FIGURE 4. Raman spectra of biochars derived from 12 feedstocks at 500°C (a, b) and biochars produced from pig manure (c) and wheat straw at production temperature ranging 200°C–650°C (d).

FIGURE 5. Comparison of feedstock-depended heterogeneity ( $H_F$ ) and temperature-depended heterogeneity ( $H_T$ ) for different properties of biochar. See Table 1 for abbreviation.

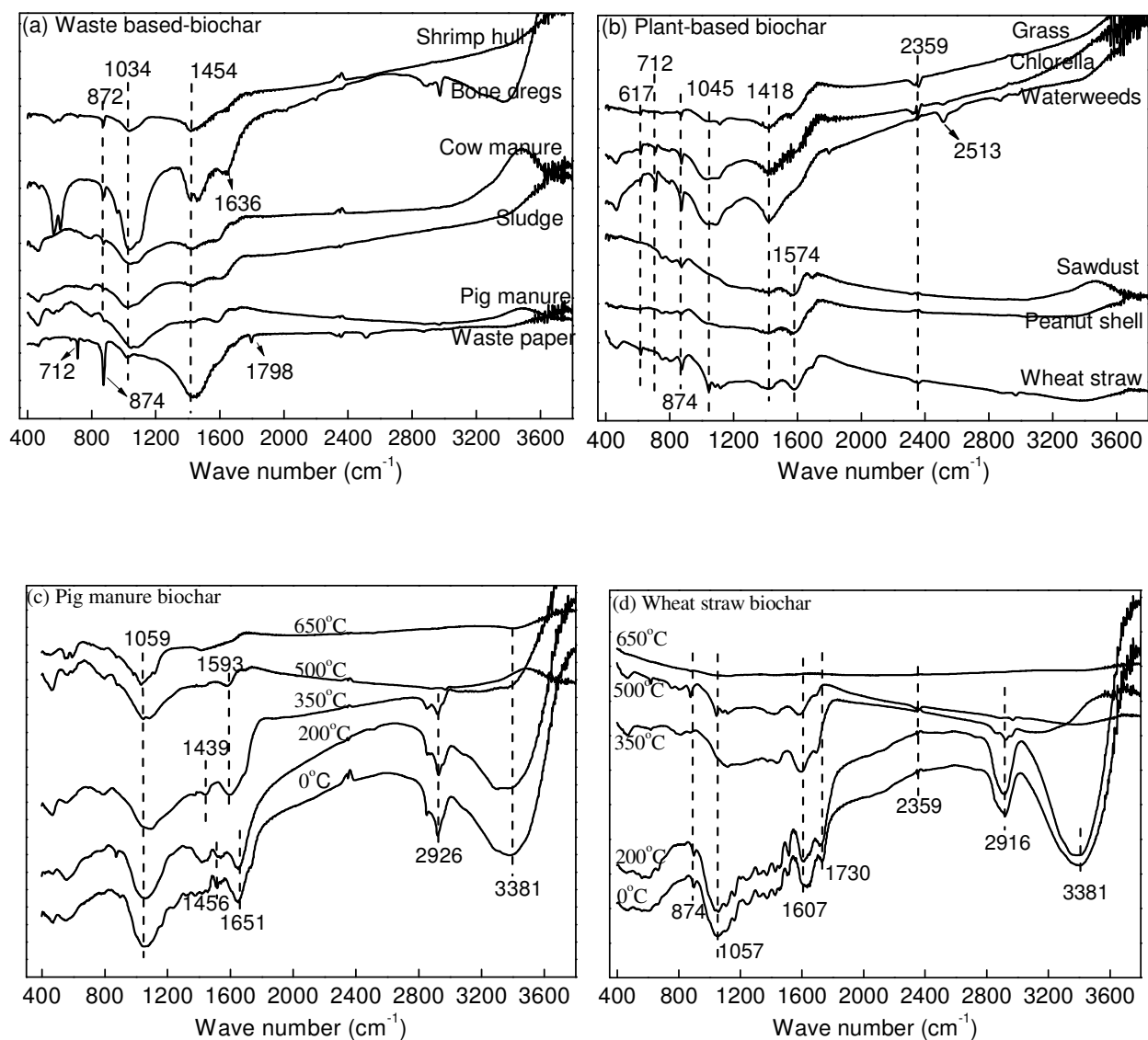


**Fig. 1.** Corrected thermogravimetric curves for biochars derived from 12 feedstocks at HTT of 500°C (a) and biochar produced from pig manure and wheat straw at HTT 200°C–650°C (b).

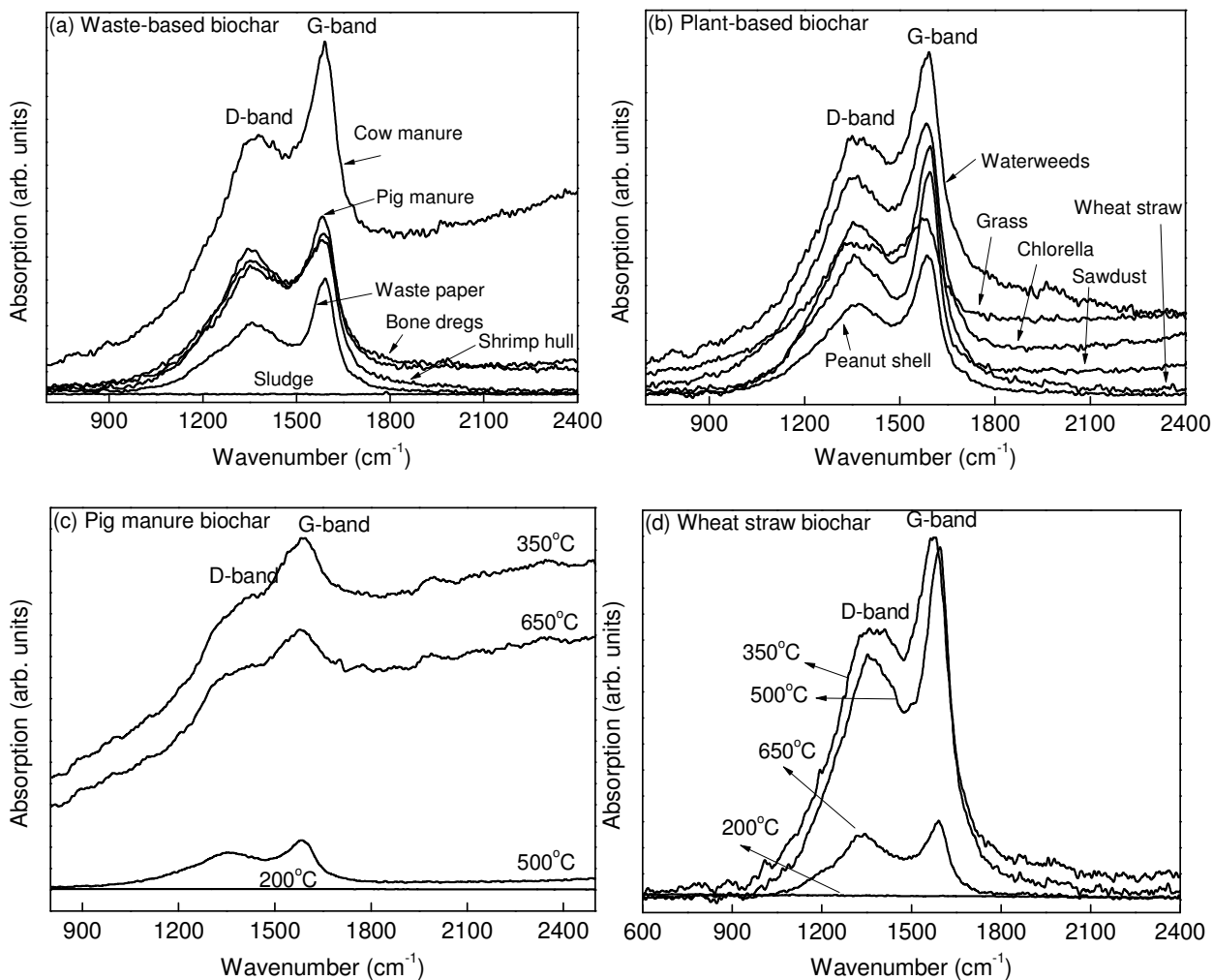


**Fig. 2.** CP-MAS <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrogram for biochars derived from 12 feedstocks at HTT 500°C (a, b) and for biochar produced from pig manure (c), and wheat straw at HTT ranging 200°C–650°C (d). 1. Cow manure, 2. Pig manure; 3. Shrimp hull; 4. Bone dregs; 5. Wastewater sludge; 6. Waste paper; 7. Sawdust; 8. Grass; 9. Wheat straw; 10. Peanut shell; 11. Chlorella algae; 12. Waterweeds.

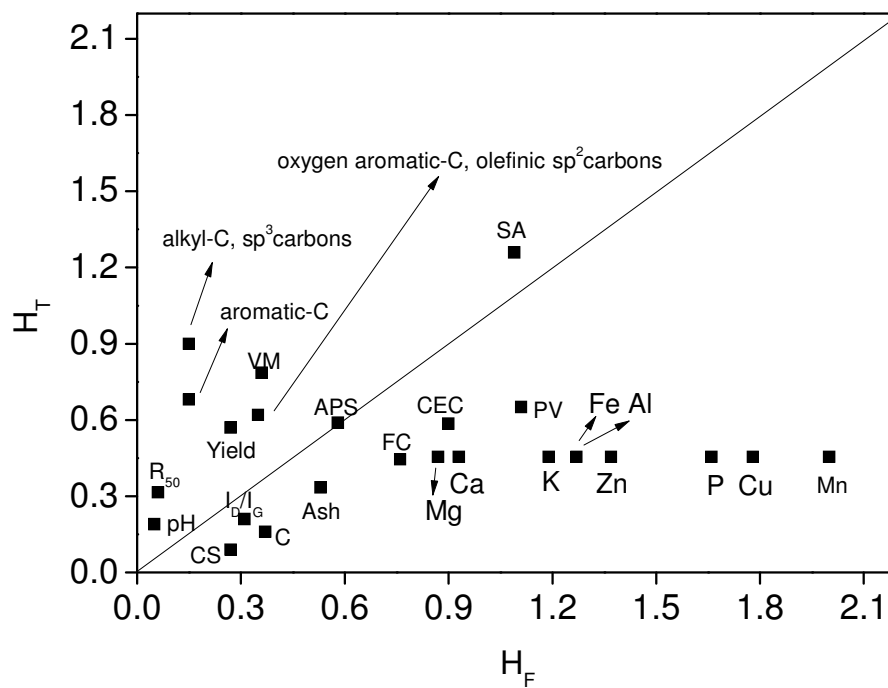




**Fig. 3.** FTIR spectra of biochars derived from 12 feedstocks at 500°C (a, b) and biochars produced from pig manure (c) and wheat straw (d) at production temperature ranging 200°C–650°C.



**Fig. 4.** Raman spectra of biochars derived from 12 feedstocks at 500°C (a, b) and biochars produced from pig manure (c) and wheat straw (d) at production temperature ranging 200°C–650°C.



**Fig. 5.** Comparison of feedstock-depended heterogeneity ( $H_F$ ) and temperature-depended heterogeneity ( $H_T$ ) for different properties biochar. See Table 1 for abbreviation.