

# **Exploration of the Optimal Thickness and N-doping Concentration of WBM Biochar for Photothermal Water Purification**

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The thermal conversion efficiency of photothermal water purification systems is influenced by material composition and physical structure [1]. Wood biochar monoliths (WBM) are emerging as sustainable materials for photothermal water purification [2]. While previous studies note that nitrogen doping (N-doping) biochar and increased thickness both independently increase the evaporation rate [3; 4], optimizing their combined impact on evaporation efficiency remains underexplored, and can aid future researchers in developing optimal photothermal filters to mass-produce.

In this study, we investigate the effects of N-doping concentration and sugar maple WBM thickness on photothermal performance by examining their influence on evaporation. We hypothesize that as thickness and N-doping concentration increase, evaporation rate and thus photothermal performance will increase. Biochar monoliths were fabricated through pyrolysis at 700°C, using melamine as a nitrogen source at 2%wt. Structural characterization was performed using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and X-ray diffraction (XRD). Evaporation tests were conducted under controlled solar simulation using a calibrated cold light source at 900 lumens. Surface and bottom temperatures were recorded using a Type K thermocouple and an infrared sensor.

Our results show that N-doping enhances photothermal performance, and that thicker monoliths exhibited improved thermal localization and higher steady-state surface temperatures, suggesting a synergistic effect between doping and geometry. These findings demonstrate that optimizing both chemical composition and physical structure can markedly improve the solar evaporation efficiency of biochar-based systems, allowing for scalable, sustainable, clean water technologies. Future directions include durability testing, integration into modular desalination units, and performance evaluation under variable solar conditions.

## **Citations**

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[2] S. Jha, R. Gaur, S. Shahabuddin, and I. Tyagi, "Biochar as sustainable alternative and green adsorbent for the remediation of noxious pollutants: A comprehensive review," *Toxics*, <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC9960059/> (accessed Jul. 22, 2025).

[3] G. S. dos Reis et al., "Preparation of highly porous nitrogen-doped biochar derived from birch tree wastes with superior dye removal performance," *ScienceDirect*, [https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0927775723005770?ref=pdf\\_download&fr=RR-2&rr=9635758578c6abd9](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0927775723005770?ref=pdf_download&fr=RR-2&rr=9635758578c6abd9) (accessed 2025).

[4] M. Mahdian et al., High-Efficiency Photothermal Water Evaporation under LowIntensity Sunlight Using Wood Biochar Monolith,  
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