

CHARACTERISTICS OF PULP OBTAINED FROM *MISCANTHUS x GIGANTEUS* BIOMASS PRODUCED IN LEAD-CONTAMINATED SOIL

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The main goal of the study was to investigate processing of *Miscanthus x giganteus* biomass produced in soil contaminated with lead and other trace elements (TEs) into pulp using chemical pulping. The phytoremediation parameters of the plant were measured during two growing seasons, which confirmed that the process can be defined as phytostabilization; the contaminants were mainly concentrated in the roots and practically did not translocate to the stalks and leaves, which permitted the use of the aboveground biomass to process into pulp using the organosolvent cooking. The chemical composition, morphological structure, and microscopic characteristics of various crops' stalks were investigated and compared with the same parameters received for wood and other non-wood plant materials: rape, flax, hemp, and wheat straw. Indicators of pulp were studied depending on the duration of the organosolvent cooking. After 90 minutes of the cooking process, the peroxide pulp from *M. x giganteus* had a breaking length of 8300 m, tear resistance of 310 mN, and burst resistance of 220 kPa, testifying the high values of the indicators. Further research should investigate the properties of pulp produced from *M. x giganteus* biomass grown in soils contaminated with various TEs, as well as the possible translocation of elements to pulp.

Keywords: *Miscanthus x giganteus*, lead-contaminated soil, phytoremediation parameters, organosolvent cooking, pulp properties

INTRODUCTION

Currently, the growing process of converting energy crop biomass into bioproducts, which is described within the demands of the EU Bioeconomy Strategy, involves the production of renewable biological resources and their processing into vital products and bioenergy.^{1,2} This maximizes contributions toward the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement on climate change. The share of non-wood plant materials as alternatives to wood in pulp production to be processed into paper and other cellulose-containing products is increasing. This substitution will lead to diversification of the industry with simultaneous social and environmental benefits.³ Pulp for paper production is divided into three main categories:⁴ wood fiber, non-wood fiber, and wastepaper, and their shares in the pulp and paper industry are 63%, 3%, and 34%, respectively. The non-wood

share has a considerable potential to increase⁵⁻⁸ because of the limitation of forest resources and a visible trend, from the bioeconomic perspective, toward decreasing the impact on climate change.¹ The potential amount of non-wood raw materials that may be processed into pulp is about 2.5 billion tons per year and is renewed annually.⁹ The use of non-wood raw materials dates back to the origins of the paper industry and remains an urgent problem for the industry.^{5,6} Promising alternative plants include perennial energy crops,⁸⁻¹⁵ which have high lignin content and show good harvest in marginal and slightly contaminated lands. These findings were used to extend renewable biomass provision and ensure food security. The pulp from perennial grasses can be added to the existing wood feedstock^{13,14} or be processed individually.^{8,14}

Among perennial grasses, *Miscanthus x giganteus* has shown the highest harvest value.^{15,16} The crop has a good environmental profile with potential to increase soil carbon, fertility, and biodiversity, and to reduce nutrient runoff and leaching. It showed low fertilizer and pesticide demands^{16,17} during production. Being a C4 plant, *M. x giganteus* contributes to the reduction in anthropogenic CO₂ emissions, as the quantity of CO₂ released by combusting biomass does not exceed the amount previously fixed by photosynthesis during plant growth.¹⁸ Multiyear growing of *M. x giganteus* enhances the cycling of nutrients in the plant–soil system.¹⁹

M. x giganteus produces reasonable yields on different lands, *i.e.* from sands to high-organic-matter soils.^{20–24} The plant is tolerant of a wide range of pH; the optimum pH range is between 5.5 and 7.5. It is usually harvested in late winter or early spring. The crop exhibited good production properties when used for remediation of brownfield sites, post-mining sites, former military sites, and contaminated agricultural lands.² Our previous research^{25,26} demonstrated the suitable production of *M. x giganteus* biomass in soils of different origins that were slightly contaminated with trace elements (TEs).

There are a few standard approaches to obtain pulp from wood and non-wood raw materials, *i.e.*, sulfate, sulfite, and neutral-sulfite methods, and all negatively influence the environment by using sulfur-containing reagents for lignin removal from the plants' material. Most of the lignin is removed during cooking; however, there is some residual lignin, which can be removed by additional treatment by bleaching using chlorine-based and oxygen-based chemicals.^{27,28} Organosolvent delignification has been suggested as an environmentally friendly process and an alternative method to obtain pulp. Organic reagents have the potential to remove lignin and hemicelluloses at boiling temperature, and a variety of organic solvents, *i.e.*, esters, alcohols, ketones, and organic acids, have been recommended for cooking.^{29,30} Due to its relatively low cost, acetic acid can be regarded as a potential agent to achieve extensive delignification; in particular, it is suitable for agricultural wastes.³¹ The application of hydrogen peroxide during cooking promotes delignification of raw materials; increased brightness can also be achieved by delignification with peroxy compounds.³² At the same time, a less pronounced impact on cellulose is observed

during cooking with these compounds.³³ The cooking process is conducted at a low temperature, which helps to consume less energy; for example, Chempolis Ltd. uses peroxide-based cooking for chemical pulp production in Finland and China.³⁴

The conversion of *M. x giganteus* biomass to pulp was reported^{10,12–14} for the cases when the plant was grown on regular agricultural land. However, there is no research related to this crop biomass conversion to pulp when the feedstock was grown in contaminated soil. The main goal of the current study was the processing of *M. x giganteus* biomass into pulp applied for phytoremediation of lead-contaminated soil. Also, the investigation of chemical composition, morphological structure, microscopic parameters of crop stalks; as well as their comparison with the corresponding parameters for other raw materials: rape, flax, hemp, wheat straw, and wood, was carried out.

EXPERIMENTAL

Materials and methods

M. x giganteus biomass harvested after the second vegetation was investigated. The plant was applied as a phytoremediation agent to a lead-contaminated site located at the research field of the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences, Kyiv, Ukraine. The coordinates of the site are 50°22'59" N, 30°30'29" E. The land is grey forest soil. *M. x giganteus* rhizomes (variety Osinniy Zorezvit) were planted on April 28, 2016. The experiment was performed in three replications. Each plot had a surface area of 10 m². The planting density rate was 15,000 plants/ha. The plant growing process occurred over two years, *i.e.*, 2016–2017. Herbicides and insecticides were not applied during vegetation and weed control was provided manually. The plant showed a suitable establishment rate equal to 98% during both vegetation periods. After the first vegetation, biomass was cut manually on April 3, 2017; new plant sprouts appeared on April 10, 2017. During the second vegetation, the same agricultural technique was used. The dry biomass after the second vegetation was cut on April 9, 2018. This biomass was analyzed for the content of TEs and used for processing into pulp. The morphological indicators and dry matter yield were measured at harvest time.

Soil and plant analysis

The soil in the research field was of the grey forest podzolic type. Soil was analyzed in terms of its agrochemical parameters and content of TEs. The sampling was performed using the standard approach (DSTU ISO 11464, 2001). One testing square was selected with a size of 5 × 5 m; from this square, five soil samples were taken at the depth of 0–0.3 m using the

envelope method, one in the center and four in the corners, and were then mixed and used for analysis. The agrochemical parameters of the soil are presented in Table 1. We concluded that, in accordance with the Standard of Ukraine (DSTU.47966:2008), the research soil was rich in P, K, and organic matter, and had low contents of N, S, and microelements; the contents of Mg and Ca were average.

Analysis of soil and plant tissue for the content of elements

The soil and plant tissues were prepared for analysis of lead and other trace elements in accordance with the standard ISO 11464-2001. The preparation procedure is described in detail in Pidlisnyuk *et al.*²⁶ Briefly, the soil sample was dried at 105 °C to constant mass, placed on a clean sheet of paper, and small stones, plant pieces, and other debris were removed. Then, mixed soil was put on a clean paper in the form of a square and divided into four equal parts using a spatula, two opposite parts were removed, while the two others were combined, mixed again, and taken further for analysis. This mixed sample was additionally sieved (0.25 mm pore size). The content of the trace elements in the soil was measured using X-ray Röntgen fluorescence analysis, following the standard procedure.²⁶ Data about the content of TEs in

the soil for the examined plots are presented in Table 2.

We concluded that the investigated soil was strongly contaminated by Pb; its concentration in the soil was about 20 times higher than the standard value, 30 mg/kg.³⁵ The contents of Cu and Zn were also rather high, although they did not exceed the standard limits. The contents of other monitored TEs were low. It was found earlier that *M. x giganteus* grew well in artificially lead-contaminated soil in laboratory conditions.³⁶ This was the motivation to test the phytoremediation properties of the plant under the field conditions, when the primary soil contaminant was lead.

The plant's biomass was harvested in spring 2018 and the roots were analyzed for the content of TEs using the X-ray Röntgen fluorescence methods described above. The stalks, leaves, and roots were prepared for analysis in accordance with the procedure described earlier,²⁵ specifically, in accordance with ISO 11464-2001 and ISO 11465-2001, respectively. The contents of lead and other TEs in different plant tissues are presented in Table 3. We found that the highest concentration of lead was detected in the plant's roots, and the content of lead in the aboveground part of the plant (leaves and stems) was limited.

Table 1
Agrochemical parameters of the research soil

Parameters	Unit of measurement	Value	Method of analysis
N nitrate	mg/kg	4.6	DSTU2629-2014
N alkaline hydrolysed	mg/kg	95	DSTU 7863-2015
P available	mg/kg	496	DSTU 4115-2002
K available	mg/kg	550	DSTU 4115-2002
Organic matter	%	4.9	DSTU 7623
pH water extraction	pH unit	7.9	DSTU 8346-2015
pH salt extraction	pH unit	6.9	GOST 26483-85
Total salinity	mg/100g	80	DSTU 7627-2014
Hydrolytic acidity	m-mole	0.16	DSTU 7537-2014
Sum of base saturation	m-mole	0.63	GOST 22821-88
S available	mg/kg	26	DSTU 8347-2015
Ca exchangeable	m-mole	0.3	GOST 26487-85
Mg exchangeable	m-mole	8.8	GOST 26487-85

Table 2
Content of TEs in the soil,* mg/kg

Elements	Plot 1	Plot 2	Plot 3
Mn	452.57 ± 34.31	764.93 ± 50.32	468.19 ± 34.98
Fe	15975.59 ± 91.98	16949.78 ± 95.48	17799.34 ± 97.53
Ni	16.29 ± 8.40	14.48 ± 8.65	17.34 ± 8.73
Cu	127.70 ± 5.83	134.80 ± 6.21	130.25 ± 6.20
Zn	130.15 ± 6.33	174.99 ± 7.18	146.42 ± 11.64
Sr	78.72 ± 2.08	80.72 ± 2.11	76.51 ± 2.16
Zr	665.84 ± 4.01	678.75 ± 4.08	660.72 ± 4.10
Pb	604.16 ± 9.60	612.01 ± 8.67	583.15 ± 8.83

*Measurements made in 2016

Table 3
Content of TEs in plant tissues, * mg/kg

Elements	Leaves	Stalks	Roots
First replication			
Mn	17.17 ± 5.93	14.81 ± 7.31	44.65 ± 2.47
Fe	40.69 ± 9.38	36.82 ± 8.98	1660.04 ± 105.69
Ni	0.05 ± 1.36	0.08 ± 1.52	0.09 ± 6.13
Cu	82.36 ± 1.17	80.00 ± 1.60	154.56 ± 25.12
Zn	57.07 ± 1.73	58.58 ± 2.24	72.74 ± 4.10
Sr	1.41 ± 0.86	1.06 ± 0.95	13.29 ± 2.84
Zr	2.29 ± 0.41	1.89 ± 0.66	10.98 ± 2.95
Pb	17.02 ± 0.56	13.94 ± 0.58	172.13 ± 2.60
Second replication			
Mn	15.17 ± 34.96	19.77 ± 6.61	142.74 ± 38.83
Fe	40.48 ± 8.59	53.89 ± 7.10	2917.82 ± 180.06
Ni	0.03 ± 2.73	0.00 ± 1.82	0.10 ± 11.83
Cu	72.95 ± 7.14	87.82 ± 1.42	289.82 ± 9.43
Zn	26.95 ± 2.93	35.66 ± 2.83	110.68 ± 7.50
Sr	1.28 ± 0.33	2.62 ± 0.78	9.37 ± 5.12
Zr	0.40 ± 1.16	0.67 ± 0.67	19.83 ± 5.48
Pb	12.20 ± 1.04	10.09 ± 0.62	120.34 ± 4.72
Third replication			
Mn	12.20 ± 3.30	10.52 ± 7.12	130.38 ± 25.72
Fe	59.26 ± 13.32	49.01 ± 10.00	2024.40 ± 100.10
Ni	0.23 ± 1.67	0.20 ± 1.35	0.22 ± 1.59
Cu	109.60 ± 1.37	92.30 ± 1.13	373.46 ± 6.95
Zn	46.80 ± 1.75	28.37 ± 2.19	185.37 ± 4.93
Sr	0.89 ± 0.95	35.22 ± 0.73	24.83 ± 3.83
Zr	0.39 ± 0.71	0.00 ± 0.62	2.76 ± 3.04
Pb	16.76 ± 0.80	12.94 ± 0.50	183.38 ± 3.20

*Harvest of spring 2018

The detected concentrations were in the same range as those in the experiment of Nurzhanova *et al.*³⁶

Plant and pulp elemental analysis

Samples of pulp with the weight of 1.1447 g (sample 1), 1.4786 g (sample 2), and 1.3762 g (sample 3) were selected. Samples were dried up to constant mass. Samples were combusted at 450 °C, for 4 hours, cooled for 1 hour in a desiccator, and weighed. Ash samples were placed in a 32 mm cuvette, covered with a thin film (Prolene Thin-Film, Chemplex Industries, USA), compacted, and analyzed using the X-ray Röntgen fluorescence analysis described above.

Chemical composition

The chemical compositions of the main components of *M. x giganteus* stalks and other non-wood plants were determined according to TAPPY standards.³⁷ Each part of the stalk was tested in three replications to determine the average value and the measurement error of the results for each indicator.

Scanning electron microscopy

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) analyses were performed using a PEM-106I microscope (SELM),

Ukraine) to observe the morphological structure of various components of the *M. x giganteus* stalks.

Cooking method

The pulp from *M. x giganteus* stalks was cooked using the peracetic method, which is more environmentally safe than traditional sulfate and sulfite methods of cellulose production³⁸ and is characterized by lower energy costs compared with conventional and organosolv methods of delignification.³⁹ A peracetic acid solution was used as cooking liquor. It was prepared by mixing ice acetic acid and 30 wt% hydrogen peroxide; the volumetric ratio was 70%:30%. The cooking solution was kept in a dark cupboard for several days to achieve the peracetic acid concentration of 11 wt%. The resulting solution was subsequently diluted with distilled water to reduce the peracetic acid concentrations to the desired values and used in the cooking process. Glass flasks with a volume of 1 dm³ were loaded with 20 g of *M. x giganteus* stalks, which were precrushed into pieces that were 15-20 mm long. Cooking liquor was then added; the ratio of liquids to solids was 10:1. The flasks were placed in a water bath and heated to 95 °C for 30-240 min. To ensure a proper cooking process and to eliminate the loss of the cooking liquor solution, the flasks were connected to reflux. After reaching the

cooking time, the flasks were removed and cooled under a stream of cold water, the spent liquors were separated, and the pulp was washed with distilled water to achieve a neutral medium. Then, the pulp was dehydrated and dried in air to a constant moisture content of 5-7%. Such a mode of peroxide pulping was considered to be optimal based on the results reported by previous studies⁴⁰ related to the effects of different volume ratios of acetic acid and hydrogen peroxide, boiling water modulus, and cooking temperature. The pulp was beaten in a Valley beater at 6% consistency to 60 SR. Handsheets of peracetic *M. x giganteus* pulp of 75 ± 1 g/m² were formed on a Rapid-Köthen unit.

Evaluation of physical and mechanical properties

The physical and mechanical parameters of the pulp obtained from *M. x giganteus* biomass were determined according to TAPPI standards.³⁷ Each organosolvent pulp was tested, with a minimum of five specimens, to determine the average value and the measurement error of the results for each physical and mechanical property.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Agrochemical parameters of *M. x giganteus*

Despite the soil being contaminated with lead, in a rather high concentration, along with other TEs in lower concentrations, the plant properly developed in this soil during two vegetation periods and showed sufficient yield of biomass. The morphometric growth indicators and dry biomass yield are presented in Table 4. The findings confirmed the laboratory results of Nurzhanova *et al.*³⁶ and showed that the existence of lead, along with other TEs, did not affect much the plant's growth and development. The morphometric indicators and dry biomass yield had higher values in the second vegetation, which was previously observed for *M. x giganteus* multiyear growth.⁴¹ Comparing the results

presented in Tables 3 and 4, we concluded that *M. x giganteus* shows good growth in soil contaminated with lead and other TEs and that the concentration of TEs in the aboveground part of biomass is limited. As such, we argue that the phytoremediation process can be defined as phytostabilization and that the soil was stabilized; however, the contaminants did not move to the aboveground part of the plants and remained concentrated in the roots. Thus, the produced biomass may be processed into pulp.

Morphological analysis of various parts of *M. x giganteus* stalks

The stalks of the plants are the main raw material in the pulp and paper industry. *M. x giganteus* stalks consist of internodes (part of the stalks between the nodes), nodes and leaves. SEM photos of various parts of *M. x giganteus* stalks are presented in Figure 1. A layer of epidermal cells is located on the surface of the stalks, which is covered with a hydrophobic cuticle with stomata: microscopic holes that regulate gas and vapor exchange between the plant and the environment due to changes in the turgor of the guard cells (Fig. 1a). In the epidermis layer, there are cells of a nail-shaped form and remnants of bundles of chlorenchyma and sclerenchyma. Chlorenchyma cells are large and well-developed. The sclerenchyma is located around the conducting bunches and adjacent threads of a chlorenchyma. The main components are xylem cells and phloem cells, which perform the conductive, mechanical, and storage functions in the stalks of plants. These include tracheid cells, vascular cells, libriform cells, and parenchymal cells (Fig. 1b). The presence of such cells is typical of different representatives of non-wood raw materials.

Table 4
Morphological parameters and dry matter yield of *M. x giganteus*

<i>M. x giganteus</i> growth indicators	Plant height, cm	Number of stalks	Number of leaves	Leaf width, mm	Aboveground dry matter yield, t/ha
2016	159.1 ± 1.7	9 ± 0.1	20 ± 0.3	25 ± 0.1	6.9 ± 0.7
2017	180 ± 2	19 ± 0.2	14 ± 0.7	25 ± 0.3	13.0 ± 0.5

The nodes of *M. x giganteus* stalks (Fig. 1c) mainly consist of short cells of the collenchyma, which perform mechanical and storage functions, ensuring the elasticity of the plant walls, and contain a large amount of pectin and water. The

core of *M. x giganteus* (Fig. 1d) contains short parenchymal cells that perform the function of storing nutrients. The microscopic study of the stalk structure illustrates that the outer surface of the stalk is covered with a layer of small cells of the

epidermis that perform a protective function. The bulk of the stalk consists of tracheal, vascular, libriform, and parenchymal cells, which are common for other non-wood raw materials. Therefore, we concluded *a priori* that *M. x giganteus* biomass is suitable for processing into pulp, which can be used for production of cardboard and papers.

Chemical composition

The chemical composition of *M. x giganteus* stalks, non-wood plants, hardwood, and softwood species is presented in Table 5. The content of

cellulose (the main component of plant raw materials) in the mixture of different parts of *M. x giganteus* stalks exceeds the content of cellulose in mixtures of wheat straw, rapeseed, and hemp, as well as softwood and hardwood. However, it is similar to the content of cellulose in a mixture of flax. *M. x giganteus* stalks have relatively high lignin content, which is close to the lignin contents of rapeseed and spruce stems. It has the mineral content (in terms of ash) close to those of other non-wood plants and significantly exceeding those of softwood and hardwood.

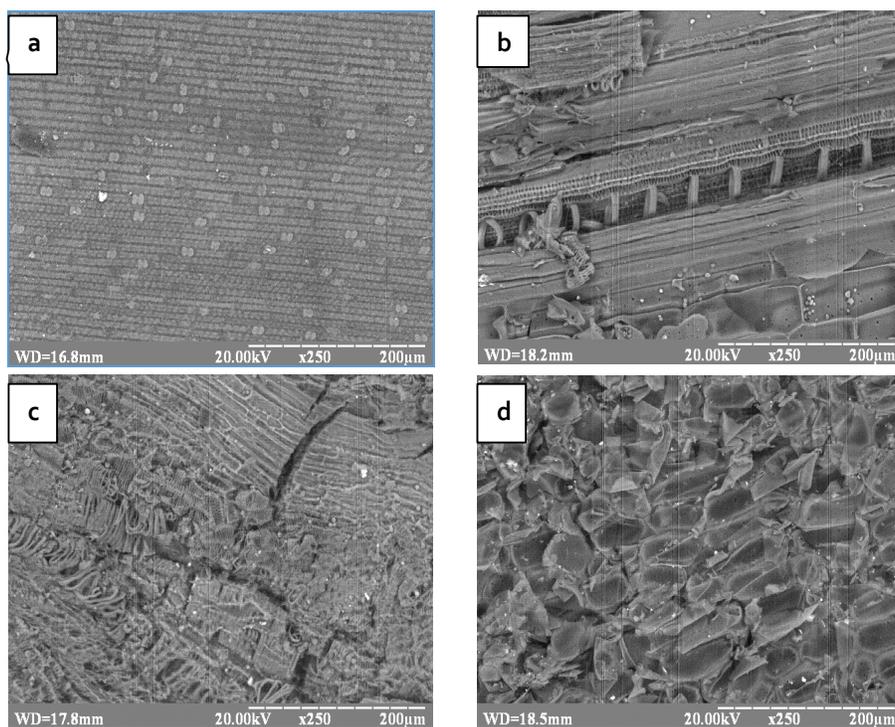


Figure 1: SEM images of different parts of *M. x giganteus* stalk: outer part of the stalk (a), internodes (b), nodes (c) and core (d)

Effect of cooking duration on pulp properties

The obtained data showed that increasing the cooking time from 30 to 240 min decreased the *M. x giganteus* pulp yield from 54.3% to 43.0% on mass of absolutely dry raw materials, due to the increased dissolution of lignin, extractive substances, mineral components, and partial destruction of polysaccharides. A decrease in residual lignin from 0.5% to 0.1% on the mass of absolutely dry raw materials during cooking increased the brightness of pulp from 78.3% to 83.1%. The brightness of the obtained peracetic pulps had higher values in comparison with those of unbleached pulp obtained by other methods of

delignification (sulfate, sulfite, or neutral-sulfite) from different plant materials. The process of delignification of *M. x giganteus* stalks by the peracetic method occurs without complications and shows significant differences from that of other non-wood plant raw materials.⁴² The cooking process using peracetic pulp is more economically advantageous compared to traditional sulfate and sulfite methods and other organosolvent methods of delignification from raw plant materials, which are usually carried out at temperatures of 140-180 °C for 3-6 hours.²⁷

Dependencies of pulp properties: total yield (Y_1), residual lignin content (Y_2), and ash (Y_3), on

the cooking time (t) using *M. x giganteus* biomass and wheat straw biomass can be described by regression equations with the general formula:⁴³

$$Y_i = a + b * t \quad (1)$$

These regression equations are as follows:

for *M. x giganteus*:

$$Y_1 = 53.65 - 0.05 * t \quad (R = -0.9361) \quad (2)$$

$$Y_2 = 0.48 - 0.001 * t \quad (R = -0.9212) \quad (3)$$

$$Y_3 = 1.11 - 0.002 * t \quad (R = -0.9622) \quad (4)$$

and for wheat straw:

$$Y_1 = 82.92 - 0.22 * t \quad (R = -0.9734) \quad (5)$$

$$Y_2 = 1.86 - 0.01 * t \quad (R = -0.9847) \quad (6)$$

$$Y_3 = 4.38 - 0.02 * t \quad (R = -0.9562) \quad (7)$$

As shown in Equations (2)-(7), the dependences of variable functions of Y_i on the duration of organosolvent cooking (t) are described by a linear regression equation with a correlation coefficient (R) close to -1.0 . A negative value of the correlation coefficient R means that with growth of one of the variables (cooking time), the other variable (Y_i) decreases. This coefficient R is close to 1, which means that the relationship between the variables can be interpreted as being quite close to linear.⁴³

Table 5
Chemical composition of non-wood plant raw materials and wood, % from mass of absolutely dry raw materials

Plant part	Cellulose	Lignin	Solubility in water NaOH		RFW*	Ash
<i>M. x giganteus</i>						
Mixture	53.3 ± 1.47	25.5 ± 0.645	3.3 ± 0.49	25.1 ± 0.79	1.86 ± 0.15	1.71 ± 0.14
Internodes	55.8 ± 1.48	25.1 ± 0.63	3.0 ± 0.48	24.1 ± 0.78	2.04 ± 0.16	1.60 ± 0.13
Knots	46.6 ± 1.39	27.0 ± 0.65	4.2 ± 0.51	27.9 ± 0.81	1.81 ± 0.17	1.77 ± 0.15
Wheat straw						
Mixture	44.3 ± 1.33	16.5 ± 0.58	10.1 ± 0.5	38.4 ± 0.99	5.2 ± 0.2	6.6 ± 0.18
Stalk	46.2 ± 1.34	18.6 ± 0.60	6.0 ± 0.48	36.2 ± 0.98	4.6 ± 0.19	4.2 ± 0.17
Leaves	42.3 ± 1.35	15.2 ± 0.59	9.8 ± 0.52	40.1 ± 1.05	6.5 ± 0.19	9.4 ± 0.19
Rape						
Stalk	35.6 ± 1.28	22.9 ± 0.65	11.6 ± 0.52	25.6 ± 0.81	4.8 ± 0.19	3.3 ± 0.16
Root	28.3 ± 1.29	27.7 ± 0.71	10.9 ± 0.53	31.5 ± 0.82	2.4 ± 0.21	5.4 ± 0.18
Flax						
Mixture	59.6 ± 1.41	10.9 ± 0.58	4.1 ± 0.49	13.6 ± 0.77	4.7 ± 0.19	2.4 ± 0.14
Fiber	69.5 ± 1.52	6.1 ± 0.61	3.7 ± 0.43	13.4 ± 0.66	3.6 ± 0.11	1.5 ± 0.12
Wood part	42.0 ± 1.36	23.6 ± 0.73	5.2 ± 0.54	19.4 ± 0.82	5.2 ± 0.24	2.8 ± 0.15
Hemp						
Mixture	46.2 ± 1.33	17.0 ± 0.53	6.9 ± 0.49	25.0 ± 0.69	2.2 ± 0.13	2.6 ± 0.12
Bast	67.8 ± 1.51	6.5 ± 0.48	3.8 ± 0.47	20.8 ± 0.57	1.9 ± 0.12	1.5 ± 0.11
Wood part	42.2 ± 1.34	12.5 ± 0.69	5.1 ± 0.53	22.9 ± 0.72	3.7 ± 0.15	2.9 ± 0.14
Wood						
Birch tree	41.0 ± 1.29	21.0 ± 0.54	2.2 ± 0.52	11.2 ± 0.68	1.8 ± 0.15	0.5 ± 0.07
Spruce	46.1 ± 1.35	28.5 ± 0.61	7.3 ± 0.54	18.3 ± 0.59	2.9 ± 0.18	0.2 ± 0.05

*RFW – resins, fats, waxes

The value of the free term a in Equation (1) is positive ($a > 0$) for Equations (2)–(7), meaning that the relative change in the results of Y_i is slower than the change in the factor t .⁴³ In this case, the value of the coefficient b in Equation (1) characterizes the change in the value of pulp properties Y_i from the change in the cooking time factor t . Analysis of Equations (2)–(7) suggests that an increase in the cooking time t has a more significant effect on reducing the yield of pulp (Y_1) than reducing its content of mineral substances (Y_3) or residual lignin (Y_2). The absolute values of the coefficients a and b in the regression equations for *M. x giganteus* (Eqs. (2)–

(4)) are less than for the regression equations for wheat straw (Eqs. (5)–(7)). This indicates that conducting the organosolvent delignification of *M. x giganteus* stalks resulted in the production of pulp with a lower content of residual lignin and mineral substances compared to the delignification of wheat straw.

The difference in the indicators for the pulps obtained from *M. x giganteus* and wheat straw can be explained by a more complete process of *M. x giganteus* stalk delignification (increased removal of lignin from the structure of *M. x giganteus* raw materials) due to lower contents of resins, fats, and waxes in *M. x giganteus*, and increased penetration

of the cooking solution to the macromolecules of *M. x giganteus* lignin, compared to other non-wood materials, such as wheat straw.

This statement is confirmed by the lignin–carbohydrate diagram (Fig. 2) of peracetic delignification of various non-wood plants, constructed according to the procedure described by Barbash *et al.*³⁹ The proposed methodology for evaluating the efficiency of the process of plant raw material delignification allows comparing the process of obtaining pulp from different materials by delignification on one lignin–carbohydrate diagram or obtaining pulp from one raw plant material by different methods.

The line of ideal delignification in the diagram describes the maximum content of polysaccharides of in pulp for a certain content of residual lignin. Therefore, the closer the line of the particular delignification process to the line of ideal delignification for a certain value of residual lignin, the greater the yield of polysaccharides in the resulting pulp due to preservation of cellulose and hemicelluloses. For *M. x giganteus* and wheat straw, the dependence of pulp yield on the content of lignin is on almost the same line and has higher yield values than the process of delignification of rape stalks. We concluded that the peracetic method of delignification of *M. x giganteus* biomass is not inferior to obtaining pulp from wheat straw; however, it is better in comparison with the delignification of rape stalks (Fig. 2).

Physical properties of peracetic *M. x giganteus* pulp and content of Pb

The organosolvent peracetic pulp obtained from *M. x giganteus* biomass with a cooking time of 90 minutes was selected for the investigation of physical properties. The strength properties of handmade sheets from peracetic pulps had the following physical and mechanical parameters: breaking length of 8300 m, tear resistance of 310 mN, and burst resistance of 220 kPa. The obtained data demonstrated the suitability of the physical and mechanical indicators and the possibility of using this pulp in further production of paper and cardboard.

The pulp was analyzed for the content of lead and other TEs; the results are presented in Table 6. Comparing the data presented in Table 6 with those in Table 4, some peculiarities of translocation of TEs from *M. x giganteus* stalks to pulp can be observed, *i.e.* concentrations of Mn, Fe, Ni, Cu, Zn Sr, and Zr decreased in the pulp in comparison with the stalks, so those metals were removed from the pulp under the influence of chemicals. At the same time, the concentration of lead remained almost the same in the obtained pulp and initial *M. x giganteus* biomass, so lead was not dissolved by chemicals during pulping. For further understanding of the peculiarities of TEs translocation from *M. x giganteus* biomass to pulp, additional research in which differently contaminated biomasses will be converted to pulp is needed.

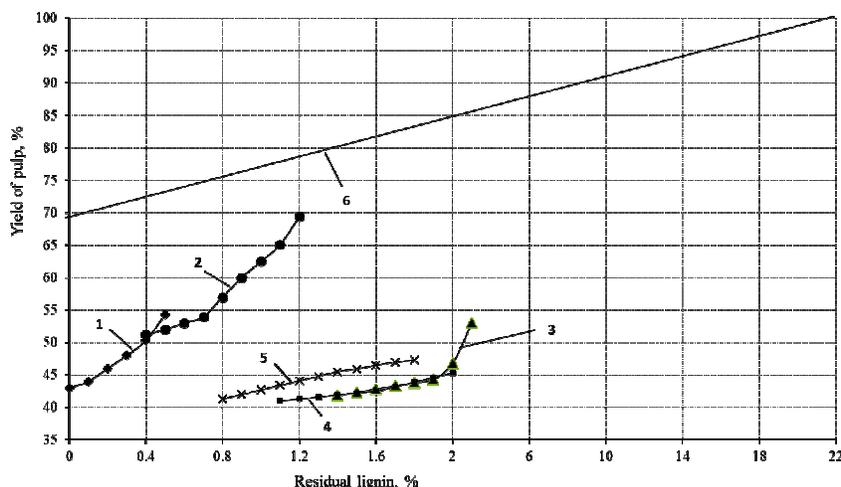


Figure 2: Lignin–carbohydrate diagram of peracetic delignification of different non-wood plants: 1- *M. x giganteus*; 2- wheat straw;⁴⁰ 3- rape without catalyst;³² 4- rape with catalyst Na_2WO_4 ;³² 5- rape with catalyst Na_2MoO_4 ;³² 6- line of “ideal delignification”

Table 6
Content of TEs in the pulp produced from *M. x giganteus* (mg/kg)

Elements	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Average value
Ti	3.64 ± 1.12	2.97 ± 1.08	3.53 ± 1.40	3.38 ± 1.20
Mn	2.24 ± 0.25	2.21 ± 0.23	2.96 ± 0.31	2.47 ± 0.26
Fe	16.02 ± 0.35	16.13 ± 0.33	25.02 ± 0.47	19.06 ± 0.38
Ni	0.24 ± 0.08	0.28 ± 0.08	0.29 ± 0.10	0.27 ± 0.09
Cu	88.77 ± 0.43	81.31 ± 0.39	104.67 ± 0.50	91.58 ± 0.44
Zn	23.14 ± 0.21	20.94 ± 0.19	28.55 ± 0.26	24.21 ± 0.22
Sr	0.22 ± 0.01	0.19 ± 0.01	0.24 ± 0.02	0.22 ± 0.01
Sn	0.71 ± 0.06	0.62 ± 0.06	0.76 ± 0.07	0.70 ± 0.06
Pb	13.06 ± 0.12	11.68 ± 0.12	15.08 ± 0.16	13.28 ± 0.13

CONCLUSION

In this research work, the conversion of *M. x giganteus* biomass produced in soil contaminated with lead and other TEs into pulp, using peracetic treatments, was described. The *M. x giganteus* phytoremediation parameters were measured and showed that the phytostabilization process occurred, which permitted using the almost clear aboveground biomass for processing into pulp. The delignification of the initial raw material allowed obtaining pulp with low lignin and ash contents and high brightness, with low energy costs and a short cooking time. Increasing the time of peracetic cooking reduced the content of lignin and increased of brightness in the peracetic *M. x giganteus* pulp. The physico-mechanical properties of *M. x giganteus* pulp met the requirements for paper production and subsequent chemical processing. The applied cooking process using peracetic pulp is ecologically and economically advantageous, compared to traditional sulfate and sulfite methods. Further research is needed to investigate the processing of *M. x giganteus* biomass grown in soils differently contaminated by TEs to pulp in order to explore the process of possible translocation of TEs from biomass to pulp.

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