Supplenetray figures for the Manuscript
Preparation and characterization of an algal-based magnetic
biochar nanocomposite for the removal of azocarmine G2 dye
from aqueous solutions

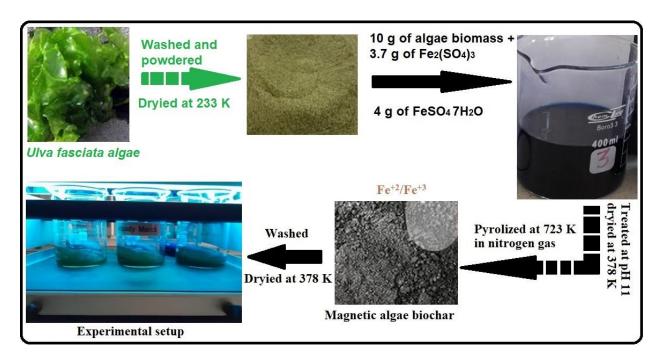


Fig S 1: Preparation of magnetic biochar Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@BC nanocomposites

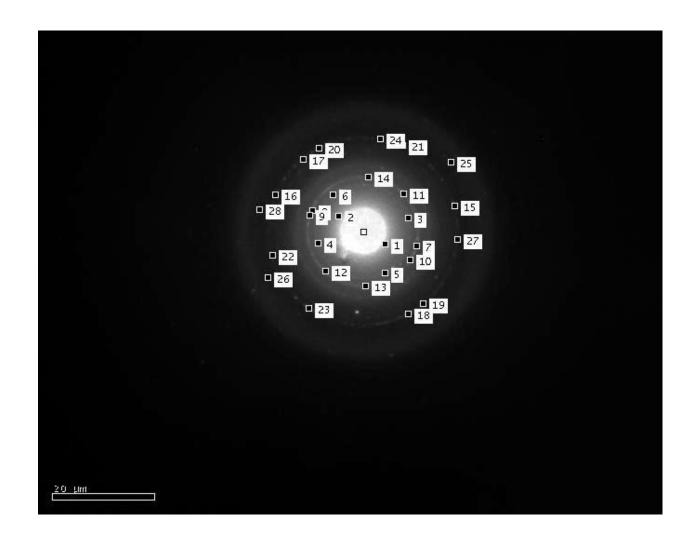


Figure S 2:Selective area electron diffraction (SAD) analysis of Fe $_3O_4@BC$ 

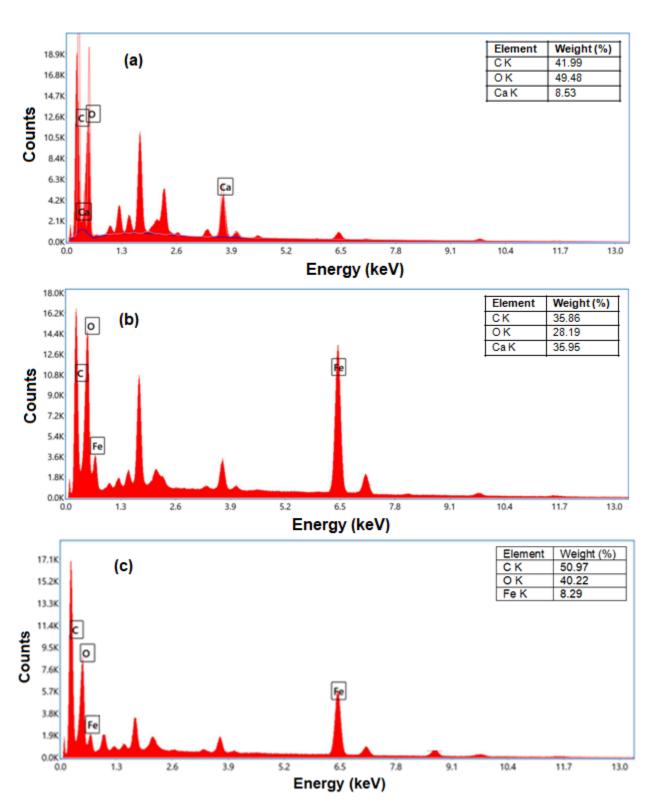


Figure S 3: EDX analysis of (a) BC, (b)  $Fe_3O_4@BC$ , and (c)  $Fe_3O_4@BC$ -ACG2

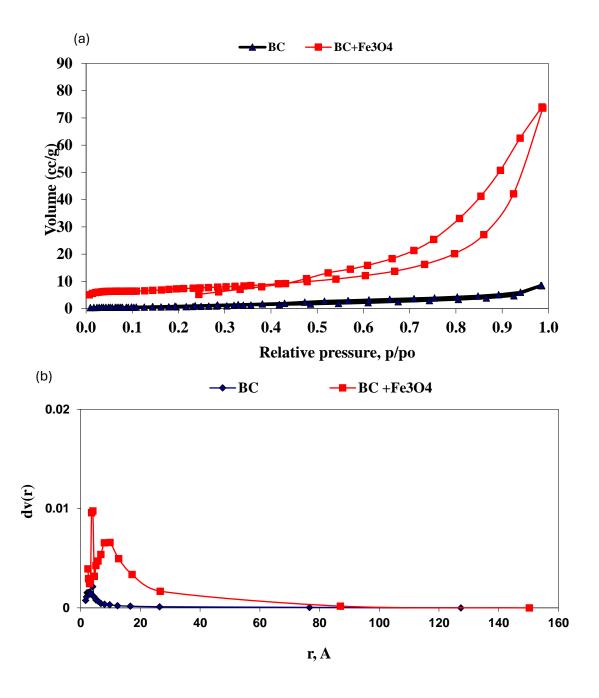


Figure S4: (a)  $N_2$  adsorption–desorption isotherms of BC and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@BC ; (b) BJH results obtained for BC and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@BC

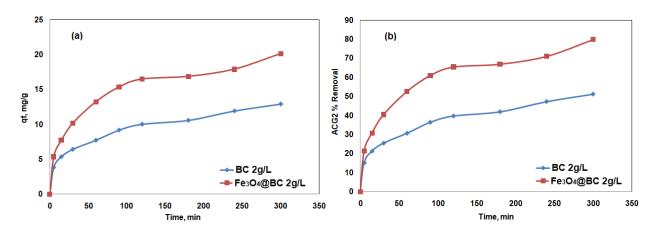


Figure S 5: Effect of time on adsorption of ACG2 on BC and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@BC

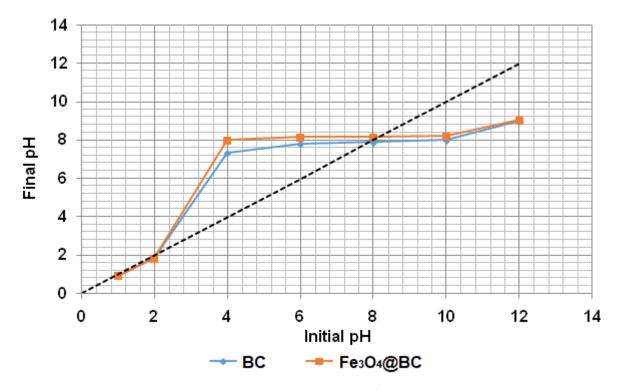
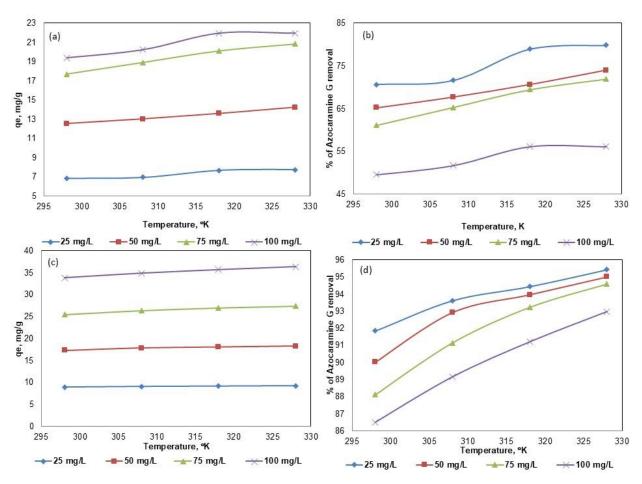


Figure S 6: pH PZC of adsorbents BC and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@BC



**Figure S 7:** Effect of temperature on adsorption of ACG2 on BC (a,b) and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@BC (c,d)

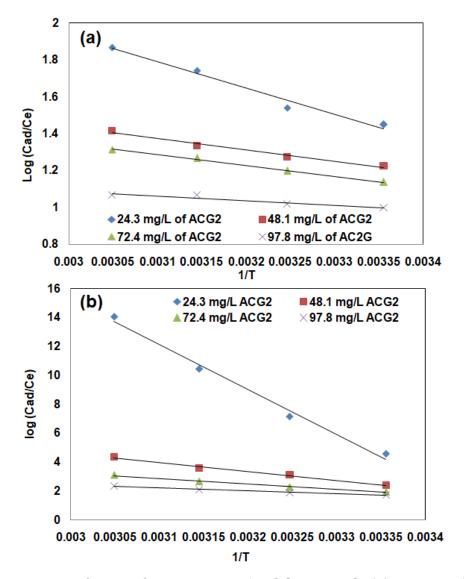


Figure S 8. Van't Hof plot of adsorption of ACG2 on BC (a) and Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@BC (b) adsorbents

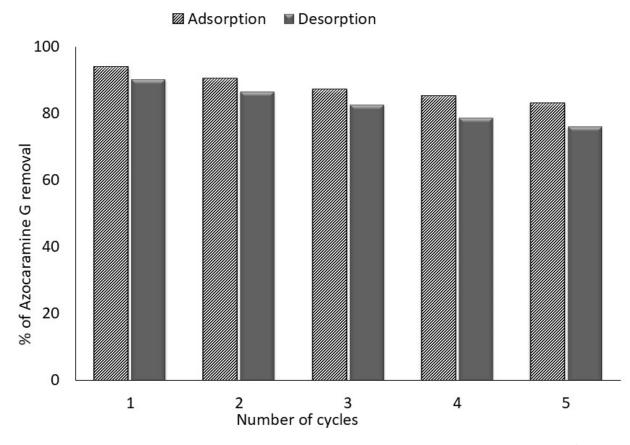


Figure S 9. Percentage adsorption of ACG2 at different reusability cycles Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@BC