

Small-size Jatropha Seed Biochar Extracted from Microwave Pyrolysis: Optimization of Its Biocomposites Mechanical Properties by Mixture Design

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Microwave pyrolysis of finely ground jatropha seed biochar was used as bio-filler to develop biocomposites. Effects influencing the mechanical properties of the biocomposites were investigated based on varied material ratio. Ratios by percentage of weight were determined by D-optimal (custom) mixture design using the Stat Ease “Design Expert”. The mechanical properties, such as tensile strength, modulus of elasticity, and microhardness, were the dependent variables (response). Bio-filler content was optimised to attain the overall best mechanical properties for the biocomposites. The optimized biocomposite that showcased good tensile strength, modulus of elasticity, and microhardness biocomposite ratio’s predicted mechanical properties mean values were tensile strength (9.53 MPa), modulus of elasticity (0.730 GPa), and microhardness (20.4 HV) for polylactic acid and biofiller mixture; and tensile strength (7.92 MPa), modulus of elasticity (0.668 GPa), and microhardness (18.7 HV) for polylactic acid, biofiller, and poly(ethylene-alt-maleic anhydride) mixture. Models generated by the mixture design showcased some degree of noise and error present; however, the outcome through the optimization step was generally reliable for predicting the mechanical properties. Additional data gathered through experimental testing and replicates could improve the reliability of the model.

Keywords: Composite; Biochar; D-optimal mixture design; Mechanical properties

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INTRODUCTION

Microwave pyrolysis of jatropha seeds has been used in a few studies to produce biochar (Das *et al.* 2018; Law *et al.* 2021). The pyrolysis extraction tool produced good oil yields, particularly from jatropha seeds, suggesting that it could be used as a biodiesel fuel (Kanaujia *et al.* 2016; Sugumaran *et al.* 2017; Ruggiero *et al.* 2019). The excess or remaining material after pressing a larger quantity of oil from the fruits and nuts is sometimes poisonous and must be chemically treated before being used as agricultural feedstock or dumped in landfills (Ruggiero *et al.* 2019). The use of *Jatropha curcas* L. fruits and seeds as an alternate source of ecological biodiesel and possible filler in composites was motivated by advanced technologies (Law *et al.* 2021). Ball milling processes were used to successfully synthesise and characterise microwave pyrolysis

jatropha seed biochar into very small size bio-filler (Law *et al.* 2020). As a result, the mechanical properties of biocomposites using the microwave pyrolysis jatropha seed biochar as bio-filler and biodegradable polymer matrix were optimised in this study.

The majority of biodegradable PLA biocomposites have shown high mechanical properties, such as cellulose microcrystalline fibres and nano-whiskers, carbon, wood fibres, and flour (Petersson *et al.* 2007; Belhamdi *et al.* 2016; Rahman *et al.* 2021). Wood, kenaf, bamboo, and hemp are the most common fibres or fillers used to incorporate in the PLA in biocomposites (Pan *et al.* 2007; Nyambo *et al.* 2010; Rahman *et al.* 2021). In comparison to neat PLA, most of the PLA biocomposites modulus was raised, and elongation at break was decreased (Chun *et al.* 2020). Carbon fibres or fillers, both natural and man-made, have been found to improve the mechanical properties of PLA-based composites (Li *et al.* 2020). In terms of developing a composite with good tensile strength, numerous studies have employed laminates and continuous unidirectional oriented reinforcements to produce composites with higher tensile strength (McNally 2008; Yang *et al.* 2016; Hazer *et al.* 2018; Rajak *et al.* 2019). However, the bio-filler utilized is considered as micro-nano particles reinforcements; hence, the composite is a particle reinforced composite. An improved hardness, wear resistance, and fracture toughness are the probable outcome (Ghalia and Abdelrasoul 2018; Rajak *et al.* 2019).

To optimise the bio-filler ratio and material usage with respect to the biocomposite mechanical properties, a design of experiments program by StatEase called “Design Expert” was used. Design of experiments is a statistical technique to evaluate the effects of linear, non-linear, and independent variables (*e.g.*, bio-filler, polymer matrix) on dependent variables (mechanical properties) (Keinänen *et al.* 2018; Venkatesan *et al.* 2019; Zaib *et al.* 2019). The D-optimal (custom) mixture design uses the number of input variables to be one. Therefore, the measured response in the mixture configuration is independent of the volume of the mixture and depends only on the iterations of the components in the mixture (Hare 1991). Optimal modelling algorithms test the unbiased method parameter predictions for the lowest number of experimental runs in a mixture configuration (Jeirani *et al.* 2012; Varanda *et al.* 2017).

The response-dependent variables are the tensile strength, elasticity modulus, and Vickers microhardness. The significance of using this program is to predict and determine the optimum ratios for fabrication in favour of the best mechanical properties possibly achievable. For a simple bio-filler-to-matrix composite mixture, a D-optimal (custom) mixture design option was utilised. The program can simulate data that shows the optimum ratio, dependant to which parameter is desired to be maximised or minimised. As presented by StatEase and other researchers, the D-optimal (custom) mixture design approach used for response analyses and optimisation will be according to the standard protocol, so results may be comparative to other studies (Zarrinbakhsh *et al.* 2019; Radfar *et al.* 2020; Visetvichaporn *et al.* 2020).

Arrigo *et al.* noted that biochar-reinforced polylactic acid (PLA) biocomposites can be tailored to meet commercial specifications by optimising the biochar filler content and the suitable processing method. The researcher’s findings present biochar as a suitable replacement for conventional fillers (*i.e.*, carbon black, talc, and CaCO₃). Hence, expanding the applicability of biochar and its biocomposites to applications such as building, packaging, automotive, and electronics (Das *et al.* 2018; Arrigo *et al.* 2020). Moreover, the low cost of production of bio-filler, combined with the ability to extract it from various waste sources, reflects an added benefit to the circular economy solution (Arrigo *et al.* 2020).

EXPERIMENTAL

Materials

Bio-filler reinforcements used for biocomposite fabrication were synthesized based on the previous work by Law *et al.* (2020). The 30 hrs ball milling filler was used. Polylactic acid (PLA) and poly(ethylene-alt-maleic anhydride) were supplied by Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS) (Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia). A hydraulic molding press (GT-7014-A50C; GOTECH, Taichung City, Taiwan) was used, which has the capability of a dual functioning hot and cold pressing operation for biocomposite fabrication. A universal testing machine (MSC-5/500; Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan) was used to conduct the tensile test for numerous mechanical properties from the biocomposite samples. A Vickers micro hardness tester (HMW-G21; Shimadzu, Kyoto, Japan) was used to conduct the microhardness test for the biocomposite samples. Most of the experimental testing was conducted at the chemical engineering department of Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS) (Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia).

Methods

“D-optimal (custom) mixture design” with Design Expert software

A biocomposite ingredient mixture ratio, response analysis, and optimization were designed with software by StatEase called Design Expert (version 11, Minneapolis, MN, USA). Within the “Standard Designs” for Design Expert, D-optimal (Custom) Design was selected under the category “Mixture”. This lets the user produce an array of filler and matrix content ratios, prior to biocomposite fabrication. A standard number of replicates and runs was selected to the minimum standard under the software guidelines. The following abbreviations were used for the ingredients in the mixture design and testing:

- PLA = Polylactic Acid
- PLA/PEMA = Polylactic Acid + Poly(ethylene-alt-maleic anhydride)
- PLA/BC = Polylactic acid + Bio-filler
- PLA/PEMA/BC = Polylactic Acid + Poly(ethylene-alt-maleic anhydride) + Bio-filler

Mechanical tensile strength test for biocomposites

The tensile strength test was conducted with a maximum loading capacity of 300 kN and a crosshead speed of 0.7 mm/min. A total of 5 runs were conducted for each sample ratio variation to attain an average value, according to the ASTM D638-14 (2014) testing standard TYPE IV, with a crosshead speed 5mm/min.

Vickers microhardness test for biocomposites

A Vickers indenter with squared-based pyramidal-shaped diamond indenter with face angles of 136° was used during the test. The force was set at HV 0.3 (2.942 N), and the indenter was held for 10 s. A total of 5 runs were conducted at different locations on the biocomposite to attain an average (HV) value, as per ASTM E384-17 (2005). The following calculation represent the Vickers microhardness formula (HV) equivalent to the units (N/mm²) in Eq. 1,

$$HV = 0.189 \left(\frac{P}{d^2} \right) \quad (1)$$

where P is expressed in Newton units (N), and d is the average length of the diagonal left by the indenter (mm).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Through comparing the bio-filler performance, it was observed that the overall tensile strength (TS) of the biocomposites did not improve with the increase in bio-filler content (Table 1). The interfacial bonding between polymer matrix and reinforcement were poor with high bio-filler content, and it was recommended to undergo modification of bio-filler, such as surface functionalization (physical or chemical) (Poulose *et al.* 2018). A study shows a similar effect with the introduction of biochars, which allows the composite to sustained similar tensile strength as the control, with additional properties such as improved electrical conductivity and thermal degradation (Nan *et al.* 2015).

Table 1. D-optimal (Custom) Mixture Design for PLA/BC Biocomposites with Experimental Results as Response

Run No.	Component 1	Component 2	Response 1	Response 2	Response 3
	PLA (wt%)	BC (wt%)	Hardness (HV)	MOE (GPa)	TS (MPa)
1	99.5	0.5	19.2105	0.7272	10.2117
2	98.375	1.625	20.8597	0.6849	10.3641
3	98.375	1.625	20.1948	0.7759	11.2008
4	98.375	1.625	19.9186	0.7074	11.3883
5	98.375	1.625	20.103	0.6965	12.0680
6	98	2	20.5707	0.7586	7.9476
7	98.375	1.625	20.9592	0.7256	11.2055
8	99.5	0.5	19.3837	0.5996	6.8906
9	99.5	0.5	19.1250	0.7231	9.6398
10	98.75	1.25	18.7876	0.7158	7.4226
11	98.75	1.25	19.4720	0.6664	9.1054
12	98.75	1.25	19.2116	0.6694	6.5062
13	98.75	1.25	19.0399	0.6597	6.4570
14	98.75	1.25	19.1261	0.6467	12.5953
15	98	2	20.1957	0.6689	10.3055
16	98	2	19.9192	0.7263	6.6679
17	98	2	20.2881	0.8084	9.0656
18	99.5	0.5	19.0399	0.583131	8.87813
19	99.5	0.5	19.4722	0.683049	7.15547
20	98	2	20.0103	0.659424	10.7883

The modulus of elasticity (MOE) for the PLA/BC biocomposite and their iterations showed slight improvements. The iterations for PLA/PEMA/BC had a similar MOE range as the iterations for PLA/BC. The increased MOE can be attributed to the brittle behaviour of the biocomposite and affected the hardness, as well. These results were comparable to numerous studies, where biocarbon was used for reinforced polymer composites, whereas the tensile strength seemed to be maintained within the performance of the control samples with improved MOE (Nan *et al.* 2015; Poulose *et al.* 2018).

The PLA/BC increased in hardness as the bio-filler content increased. The high value of hardness of all samples was at 1.625 wt% for PLA/BC with a value of 21.0 HV. A similar study reported the usage of multi-wall carbon nanotubes (CNT) (0.2 wt%) in epoxy resin without surface modification and with an average microhardness 21.7 HV, whereas the control epoxy resin was 21.3 HV. In addition, the surface modification on the

CNT fillers enabled the polymer composite to achieve a microhardness value of 28.0 and 29.6 HV (Franceschi *et al.* 2015).

The results of the mechanical test results and filler-to-matrix content for PLA/BC biocomposites are presented in Table 1. In total, there were 20 runs with replicates for each iteration (0.5, 1.25, 1.625, and 2.0 wt%). The response are individual mechanical test results for each sample, rather than an average value. The replicates increased the number of data points for the model to plot and produced the predicted values. The average values for the control samples mechanical properties were as follows:

Table 2. Average Mechanical Values for Control Samples

Material	Tensile Strength (MPa)	Modulus of Elasticity (GPa)	Vickers Microhardness (HV)
PLA	11.6	0.679	18.7
PLA/PEMA	17.8	1.38	19.7

Table 3 shows that analysis of variance (ANOVA) utilized a quadratic model, which was a best fit for all responses in the mixture design for PLA/BC. However, the coded equation with variables A and B were the coding factors by design expert mixture design. Table 4 shows the tabulated diagnostic results of the predicted values *versus* the actual experimental values. In each run, the actual *versus* predicted value of TS (MPa) were varied in comparison to the values for hardness (HV) and MOE (GPa). Hence, the diagnostic results did correlate with the ANOVA results where it showed the model had a significant percentage that the predicted value in relation to the actual value were occurring due to noise.

Table 3. Analysis of Variance for PLA/BC Biocomposites Experimental Results

Response	Model F-value	Model p-value	Lack of Fit F-value	Adj. R ²	Pred. R ²	Adeq. Precision	Pred. Equation
Hardness (HV)	8.930	0.0022	24.39	0.4550	0.3763	6.5713	HV = 19.18A + 20.39B -1.08AB
MOE (GPa)	2.490	0.1125	0.730	0.1357	-0.1346	3.4900	MOE = 0.6614A + 0.729B -0.0513AB
TS (MPa)	0.7300	0.4976	6.76	-0.0295	-0.2597	1.7302	UTS = 8.362A + 9.531B + 2.494AB

The ANOVA produced by the mixture design for the PLA/BC hardness (HV) response showed the model F-value of 8.930, which implied that the model was significant. There was a 0.22% chance that an F-value that large was possibly due to noise. Model p-value (0.0022) was less than 0.05, indicating the model terms were significant. The Lack of Fit F-value of 24.39 implied that the Lack of Fit is a relevant factor. According to the Design Expert based on ANOVA results, there was a 0.01% chance that the Lack of Fit F-value could occur due to noise. The predicted R² of 0.3763 was in reasonable agreement with the adjusted R² of 0.4550 because the difference was less than 0.2. Adequate precision measured the signal to noise ratio. According to Design Expert, a ratio greater than 4 was desirable. The ratio of 6.571 indicated an adequate signal. This model was used to navigate the design space.

Table 4. Diagnostic Results for Predicted Versus Actual Values for PLA/BC Biocomposites Experimental Results

Run No.	Hardness (HV)		MOE (GPa)		TS (MPa)	
	Actual Value	Predicted Value	Actual Value	Actual Value	Predicted Value	Actual Value
1	19.21	19.18	0.7272	0.6614	10.21	8.36
2	20.86	19.89	0.685	0.7032	10.36	9.71
3	20.19	19.89	0.776	0.7032	11.2	9.71
4	19.92	19.89	0.7074	0.7032	11.39	9.71
5	20.1	19.89	0.6965	0.7032	12.07	9.71
6	20.57	20.39	0.7587	0.7300	7.95	9.53
7	20.96	19.89	0.7257	0.7032	11.21	9.71
8	19.38	19.18	0.5996	0.6614	6.89	8.36
9	19.13	19.18	0.7231	0.6614	9.64	8.36
10	18.79	19.52	0.7158	0.6828	7.42	9.57
11	19.47	19.52	0.6665	0.6828	9.11	9.57
12	19.21	19.52	0.6695	0.6828	6.51	9.57
13	19.04	19.52	0.6598	0.6828	6.46	9.57
14	19.13	19.52	0.6467	0.6828	12.6	9.57
15	20.2	20.39	0.669	0.73	10.31	9.53
16	19.92	20.39	0.7264	0.73	6.67	9.53
17	20.29	20.39	0.8084	0.73	9.07	9.53
18	19.04	19.18	0.5831	0.6614	8.88	8.36
19	19.47	19.18	0.683	0.6614	7.16	8.36
20	20.01	20.39	0.6594	0.73	10.79	9.53

The ANOVA produced by mixture design for the PLA/BC MOE (GPa) response showed that the model F-value of 2.49 implied the model was not significant relative to the noise. There was a 11.25% chance that an F-value that large could occur due to noise. The model p-value (0.1125) was greater than 0.05, hence model terms were not significant. The Lack of Fit F-value of 0.73 implied that the Lack of Fit was not significant relative to the pure error. There was a 40.55% chance that a Lack of Fit F-value that large could occur due to noise. A negative predicted R^2 of -0.1346 implied that the overall mean was a better predictor of the response than the current model. An adequate precision ratio of 3.49 indicated an inadequate signal to use this model to navigate the design space.

The ANOVA for the PLA/BC TS (MPa) response showed that the model F-value of 0.73 implied that the model was not significant relative to the noise. There was a 49.76% chance that an F-value that large could occur due to noise. The model p-value (0.4976) was less than 0.05, indicating that the model terms were significant to PLA/BC TS, which was directly taken from the Design Expert. The Lack of Fit F-value of 6.76 implied that the lack of fit was significant. There was only a 1.93% chance that a Lack of Fit F-value that large could occur due to noise. A negative predicted R^2 of -0.2597 implied that the overall mean was a better predictor of the response than the current model. Adequate precision measured the signal to noise ratio. A ratio of 1.73 indicated an inadequate signal and the model was inadequate to navigate the design space.

Similar studies utilizing D-optimal (custom) mixture design describe that the contribution of significant and not significant indications by the ANOVA influenced the model usability and reliability (Homkhiew *et al.* 2014; Radfar *et al.* 2020). Noise percentages generated by the mixture design were regarding the ANOVA values, because the least amount of noise percentage was desirable for the model. Similarly, the Lack of

Fit of the model was desired to not be significant, as a fitting model with the least amount of noise was better at predicting the response, as well as minimising residuals between the predicted and response values (Homkhiew *et al.* 2014; Radfar *et al.* 2020).

The plotted graphs for the PLA/BC biocomposites predicted *versus* actual values generated by the mixture design are shown in Figs. 1 to 3. The HV plot for PLA/BC biocomposite shows a slightly better fitting model compared to the MOE and TS plots. Values that were closer to the linear plotted line resulted in a better model for optimisation, as the actual and predicted values had less residual value (Homkhiew *et al.* 2014).

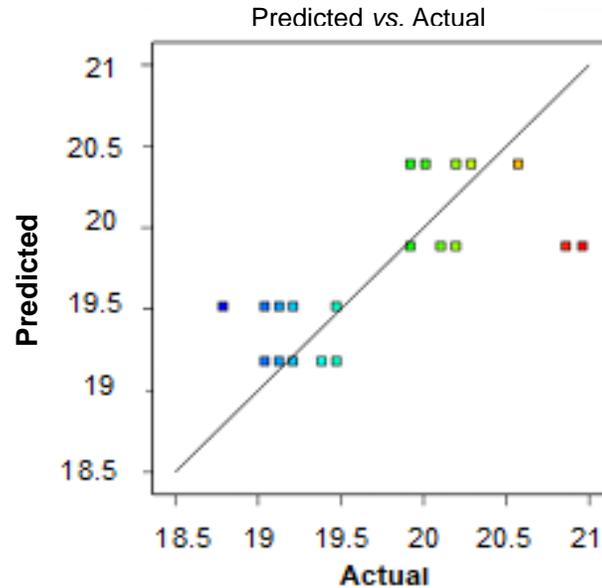


Fig. 1. Predicted *versus* actual hardness (HV) for PLA/BC biocomposites

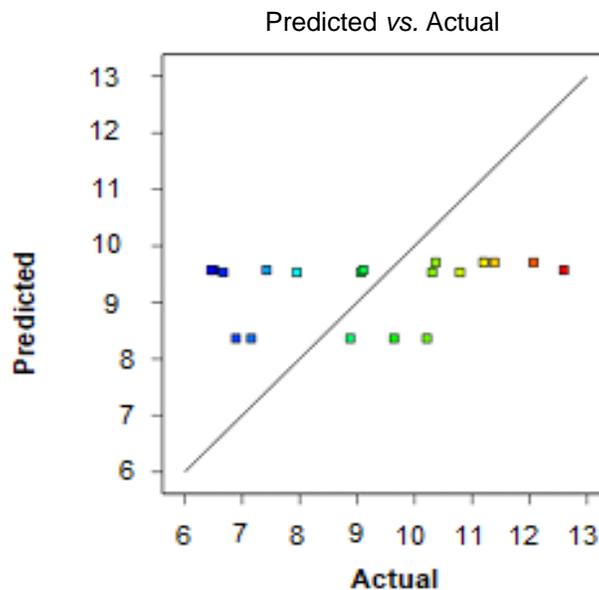


Fig. 2. Predicted *versus* actual tensile strength (TS) for PLA/BC biocomposites

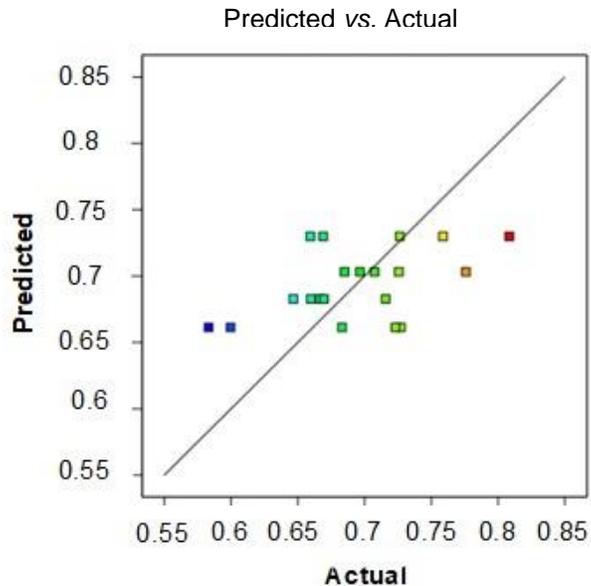


Fig. 3. Predicted *versus* actual modulus of elasticity (MOE) for PLA/BC biocomposites

The ANOVA for the PLA/PEMA/BC hardness (HV) response showed that the model F-value of 14.29 implied that the model was significant. There was a 0.02% chance that an F-value that large could occur due to noise. The model p-value (0.0002) was less than 0.05 and indicated that the model terms were significant. The Lack of Fit F-value of 2.49 implied that the lack of fit was not significant relative to the pure error. There was a 13.42% chance that a Lack of Fit F-value that large could occur due to noise. The predicted R^2 of 0.4655 was in reasonable agreement with the adjusted R^2 of 0.5831, where the difference was less than 0.2. An adequate precision ratio of 8.522 indicated an adequate signal. This model was used to navigate the design space.

The ANOVA for the PLA/PEMA/BC MOE (GPa) response showed that the model F-value of 2.42 implied that the model was not significant relative to the noise. There was a 11.92% chance that an F-value that large could occur due to noise. The model p-value (0.1192) was greater than 0.05 and indicated that the model terms were not significant. Values greater than 0.1000 indicated that the model terms were not significant. The Lack of Fit F-value of 2.88 implied that the lack of fit was not significant relative to the pure error. There was a 10.89% chance that a Lack of Fit F-value that large could occur due to noise. A negative predicted R^2 implied that the overall mean was a better predictor of the response than the current model. An adequate precision measured the signal to noise ratio. A ratio of 2.96 indicated an inadequate signal and should not use this model to navigate the design space.

The ANOVA for the PLA/PEMA/BC TS (MPa) response showed that the model F-value of 1.20 implied that the model was not significant relative to the noise. There was a 32.56% chance that an F-value that large could occur due to noise. Model p-value (0.3256) was more than 0.0500 indicated model terms were not significant. The Lack of Fit F-value of 0.27 implied that the lack of fit was not significant relative to the pure error. There was a 60.95% chance that a Lack of Fit F-value that large could occur due to noise. A negative predicted R^2 implied that the overall mean was a better predictor of the response than the current model. In some cases, a higher order model was predicted better. Adequate precision measures the signal to noise ratio. A ratio of 2.20 indicated an inadequate signal and this model should not be used to navigate the design space.

Table 5. D-Optimal (Custom) Mixture Design for PLA/PEMA/BC Biocomposites with Mechanical Results as Response

Run No.	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Response 1	Response 2	Response 3
	PLA (wt%)	BC (wt%)	PEMA (wt%)	Hardness (HV)	MOE (GPa)	TS (MPa)
1	97	2	1	20.0092	0.6712	10.6617
2	97.75	1.25	1	19.0399	0.6532	5.9460
3	97.375	1.625	1	19.1237	0.7093	9.4640
4	97.375	1.625	1	19.0396	0.6926	6.3703
5	98.5	0.5	1	18.5405	0.6859	11.4281
6	97.75	1.25	1	18.5399	0.6043	7.4718
7	98.5	0.5	1	19.2965	0.7459	7.0195
8	97.75	1.25	1	18.4587	0.6707	9.3632
9	98.5	0.5	1	19.1250	0.6919	9.8906
10	97	2	1	19.5614	0.7152	9.2343
11	98.5	0.5	1	19.5609	0.7191	10.1344
12	97.375	1.625	1	18.6218	0.6601	6.7054
13	98.5	0.5	1	18.8699	0.6890	7.2445
14	97.375	1.625	1	18.8699	0.7063	8.3414
15	97	2	1	19.4708	0.7535	8.7726
16	97.75	1.25	1	19.0407	0.6755	9.2132
17	97.375	1.625	1	18.7878	0.6973	8.1445
18	97	2	1	20.4758	0.6543	8.6812
19	97.75	1.25	1	19.0388	0.6730	8.5875
20	97	2	1	20.0095	0.6757	6.9445

Table 6. ANOVA Results for PLA/PEMA/BC Biocomposites Mechanical Properties

Response	Model F-value	Model p-value	Lack of Fit F-value	Adj. R ²	Pred. R ²	Adeq. Precision	Pred. Equation
Hardness (HV)	14.29	0.0002	2.4900	0.5831	0.4654	8.5221	HV = 19.101A + 19.8379B - 3.1225AB
MOE (GPa)	2.42	0.1192	2.8800	0.1298	-0.0976	2.9571	MOE = 0.70425A + 0.7005B - 0.1362AB
TS (MPa)	1.20	0.3256	0.2714	0.0205	-0.2522	2.2049	UTS = 9.1769A + 8.7582B - 4.2101AB

Comparing the adequacy between the ANOVA of PLA/BC and PLA/PEMA/BC, the model and predicted values for PLA/PEMA/BC were slightly more reliable because of the noise level and significance of the ANOVA values. In terms of R² values and adequate precision, the design expert guidelines, as supported by other studies, elaborated that an R² closer to the value of 1.000 contributed to a model which was reliable and could predict the responses satisfactorily (Homkhiew *et al.* 2014; Radfar *et al.* 2020).

The plotted graphs of the PLA/PEMA/BC biocomposites predicted *versus* actual values generated by the mixture design were as shown in Figs. 4 to 6. In addition, the HV plot for the PLA/PEMA/BC biocomposite had a slightly better fitting model compared to the MOE and TS plots, similarly as the PLA/BC plots did.

Generated optimum mixture content were as follows: PLA/BC mixture = PLA (98 wt%) and BC (2 wt%); PLA/PEMA/BC mixture = PLA (97.75 wt%), PEMA (1 wt%), and BC (1.25 wt%).

Table 7. Results for Actual *versus* Predicted Values for PLA/PEMA/BC Biocomposites Mechanical Properties

Run No.	Hardness (HV)		MOE (GPa)		TS (MPa)	
	Actual Value	Predicted Value	Actual Value	Predicted Value	Actual Value	Predicted Value
1	20.0092	19.83796	0.671274	0.700495	10.6617	8.758255
2	19.0399	18.68884	0.653249	0.668319	5.94609	7.915108
3	19.1237	19.06824	0.709326	0.675892	9.46406	8.073553
4	19.0396	19.06824	0.692613	0.675892	6.37031	8.073553
5	18.5405	19.10102	0.685914	0.704259	11.4281	9.176988
6	18.5399	18.68884	0.604345	0.668319	7.47188	7.915108
7	19.2965	19.10102	0.745993	0.704259	7.01953	9.176988
8	18.4587	18.68884	0.670788	0.668319	9.36328	7.915108
9	19.125	19.10102	0.69194	0.704259	9.89063	9.176988
10	19.5614	19.83796	0.715214	0.700495	9.23438	8.758255
11	19.5609	19.10102	0.719189	0.704259	10.1344	9.176988
12	18.6218	19.06824	0.6601	0.675892	6.70547	8.073553
13	18.8699	19.10102	0.68904	0.704259	7.24453	9.176988
14	18.8699	19.06824	0.706338	0.675892	8.34141	8.073553
15	19.4708	19.83796	0.75354	0.700495	8.77266	8.758255
16	19.0407	18.68884	0.67553	0.668319	9.21328	7.915108
17	18.7878	19.06824	0.697316	0.675892	8.14453	8.073553
18	20.4758	19.83796	0.654378	0.700495	8.68125	8.758255
19	19.0388	18.68884	0.673006	0.668319	8.5875	7.915108
20	20.0095	19.83796	0.67573	0.700495	6.94453	8.758255

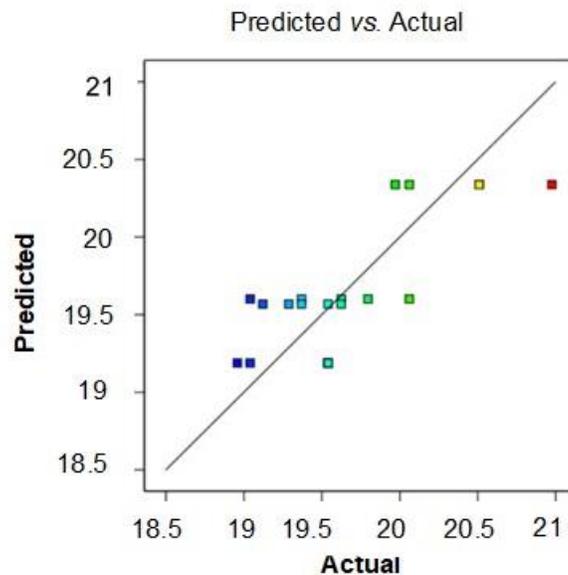


Fig. 4. Predicted *versus* actual hardness (HV) for PLA/PEMA/BC biocomposites

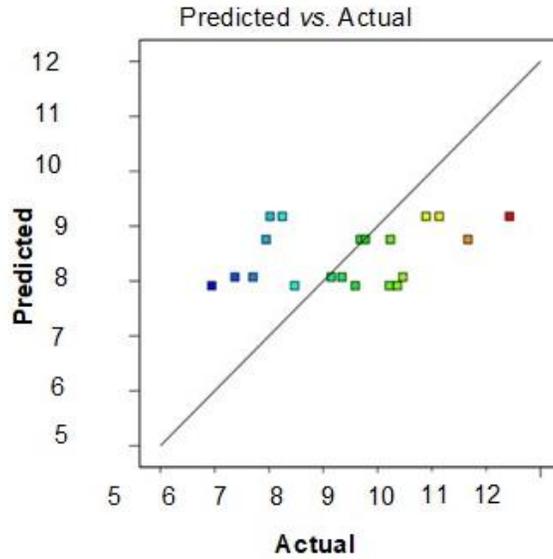


Fig. 5. Predicted versus actual tensile strength (TS) for PLA/PEMA/BC biocomposites

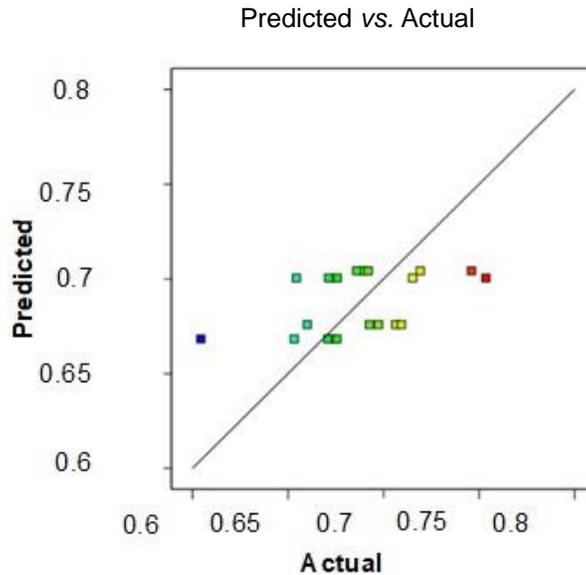


Fig. 6. Predicted versus actual modulus of elasticity (GPa) for PLA/PEMA/BC biocomposites

Table 8. Optimum Mixture Predicted Values for Maximizing Overall Mechanical Properties

PLA/BC	Resp.	Pred. Mean	95% PI Low	95% PI High	PLA/PEMA/BC	Resp.	Pred. Mean	95% PI Low	95% PI High
	Hardness (HV)	20.391	19.300	21.483		Hardness (HV)	18.688	17.906	19.471
MOE (GPa)	0.729	0.613	0.846	MOE (GPa)	0.668	0.597	0.738		
TS (MPa)	9.531	4.926	14.136	TS (MPa)	7.915	4.594	11.235		

According to the mixture design generated, the composite mixture suggested the requirement of retesting of similar mixture content to obtain more data for optimisation. The model predicted that both PLA/BC and PLA/PEMA/BC at the suggested mixture contents were in the optimum zone for the composite material for best overall mechanical properties for a harder and stronger performing composite material. Other studies have shown confirmation of the optimised mixture and compared the predicted and observed values of the response (Homkhiew *et al.* 2014; Radfar *et al.* 2020).

CONCLUSIONS

1. The mixture design generated a reliable model of predicted values of the mechanical properties of the biocomposites. The mixture design presented the ability to optimise the overall mechanical properties of the biocomposites, maximising and minimising the materials used for fabrication. This is useful for future production of the biocomposites, catering to commercial usage.
2. Biocomposites developed were comparable to other studies, which are applicable for different applications (*e.g.*, building, packaging, automotive, and electronics).
3. The variance in noise and error in the mixture design were according to the varied changes of the mechanical test results (experimental results). As more experimental data was collected, the mixture design increased in reliability to predict the optimum ratio in respect to tensile strength, modulus of elasticity, and microhardness responses.

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