

The Effect of Filtration by Ginkgo Charcoal

Nozomi Hashimoto ▪ Rio Kamada ▪ Toyoharu Hosoda
Tomoi Ayato ▪ Mitsuki Tanimoto ▪ Tsuyoshi Haga ▪

Matsuyama Minami High School

Research Improvements

Combination
of fillers

Simple
filler

Ginkgo
charcoal

Experimental conditions

Water used(mg/L)

Ammonium 0~0.5

nitric acid 0~1

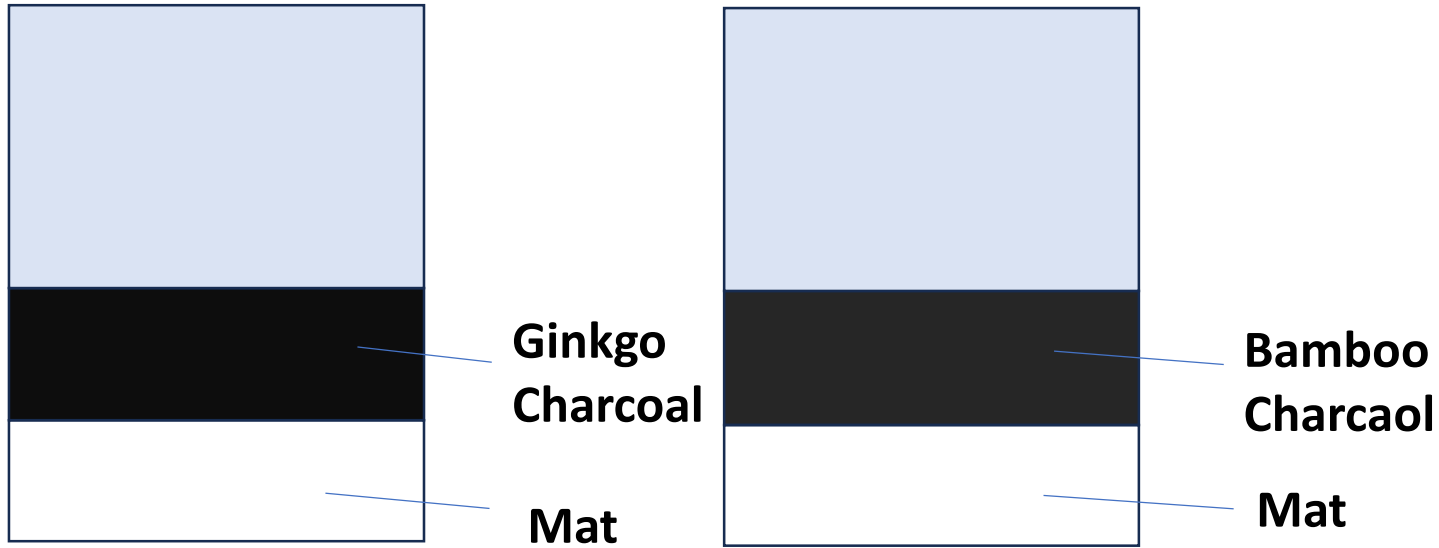
COD 13~20



(Experimental method of ginkgo charcoal pickling, including explanation of ginkgo biloba)

Ginkgo: A tall tree of gymnosperms that is deciduous. A tree that symbolizes our school.

In this experiment, water was filtered through ginkgo charcoal to purify it. In addition, we use commercially available deodorizing bamboo charcoal as a comparison object.

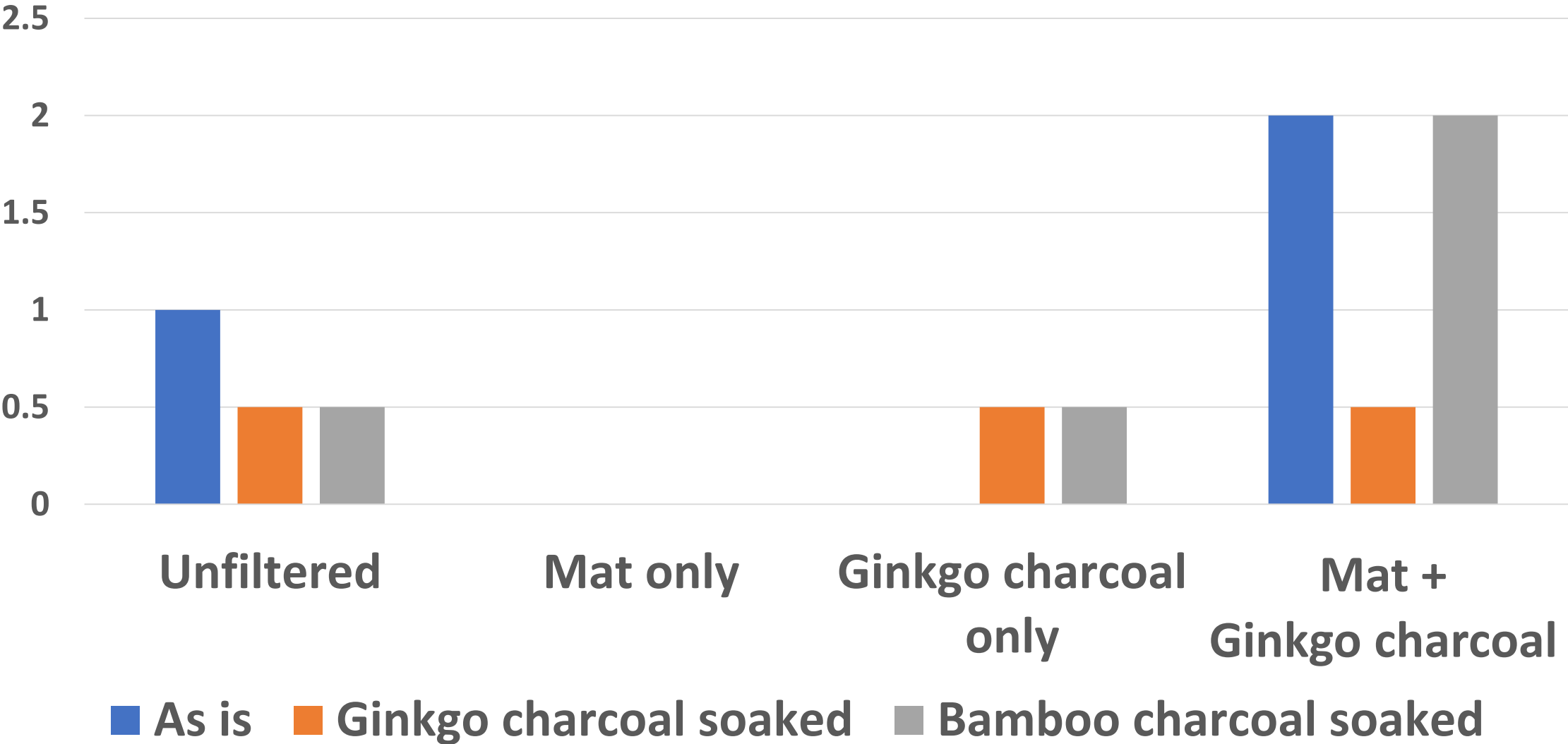


Ginkgo charcoal

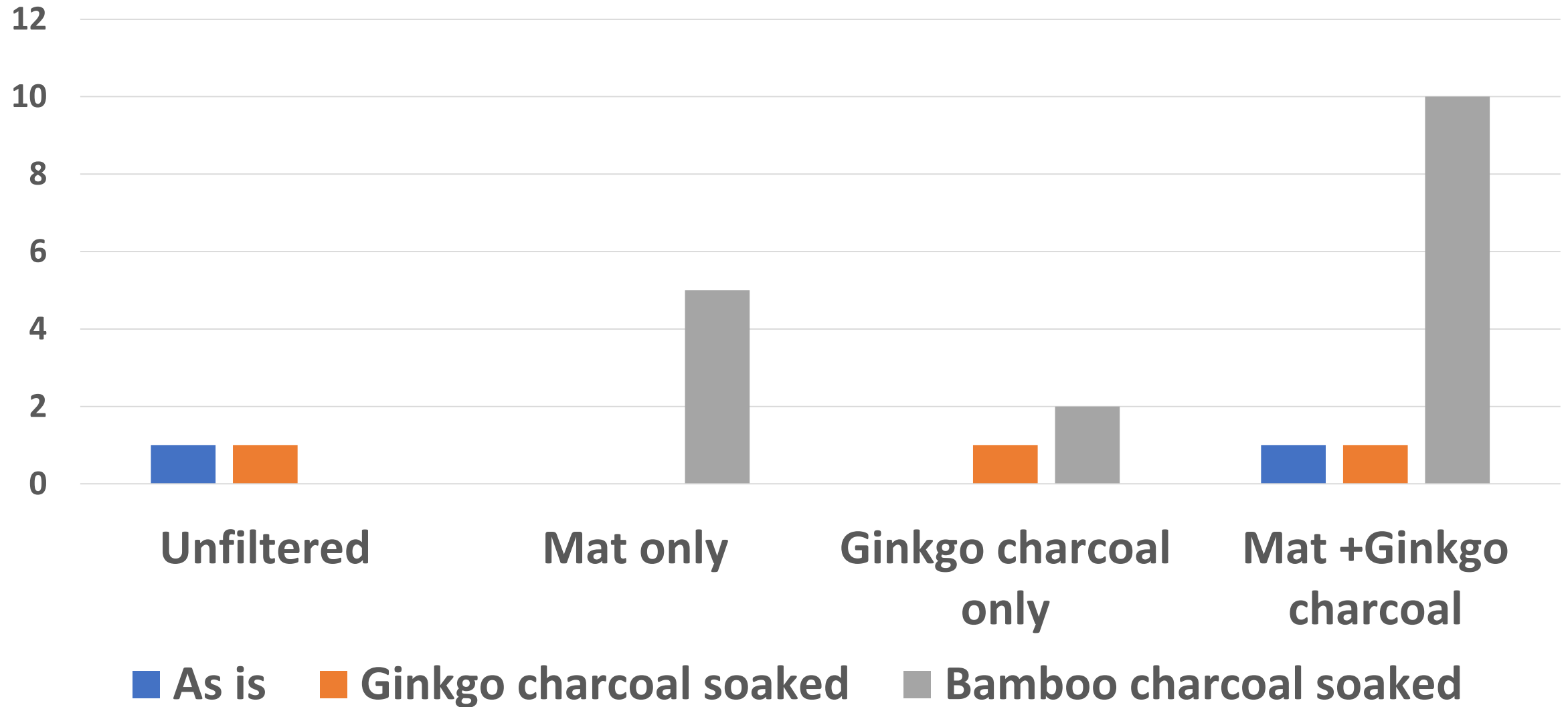
filtration status



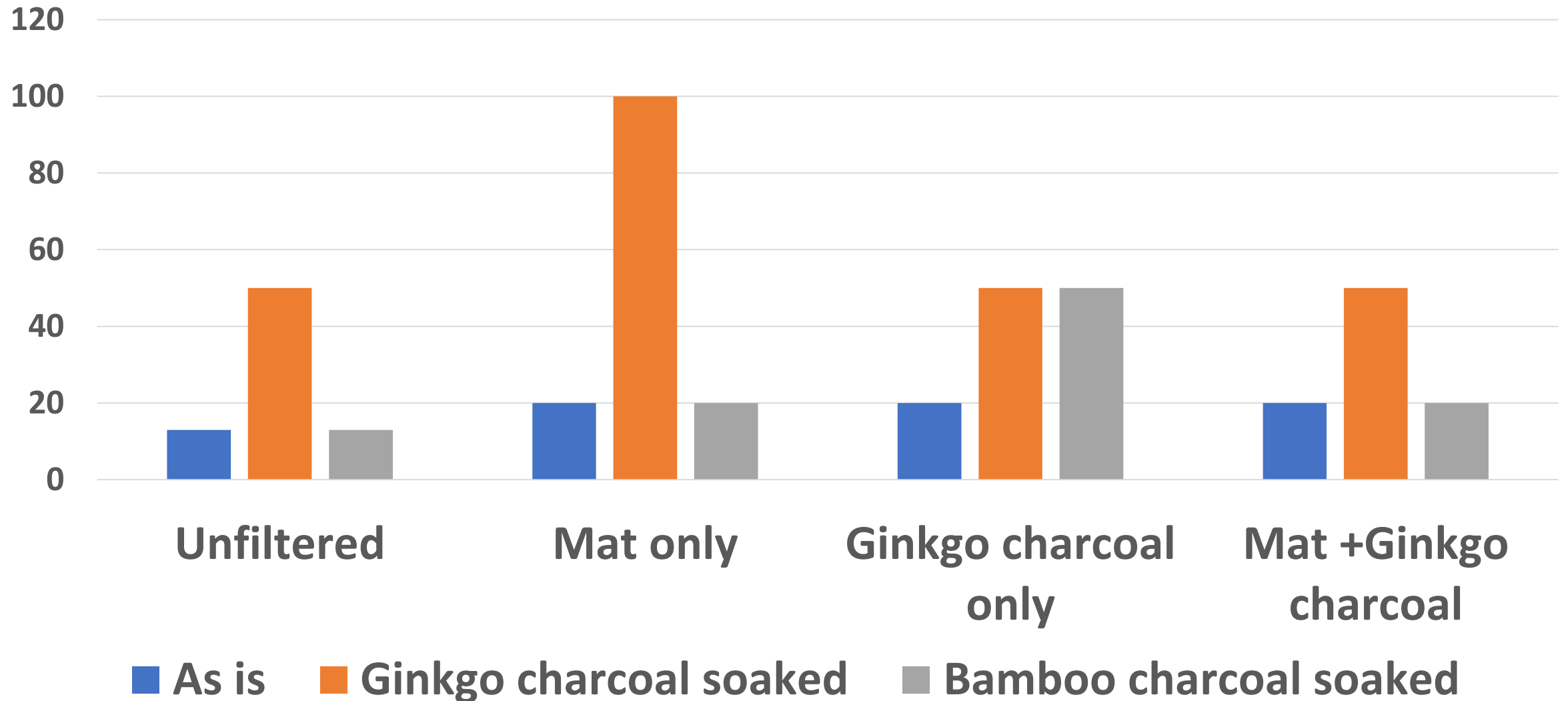
Ammonium



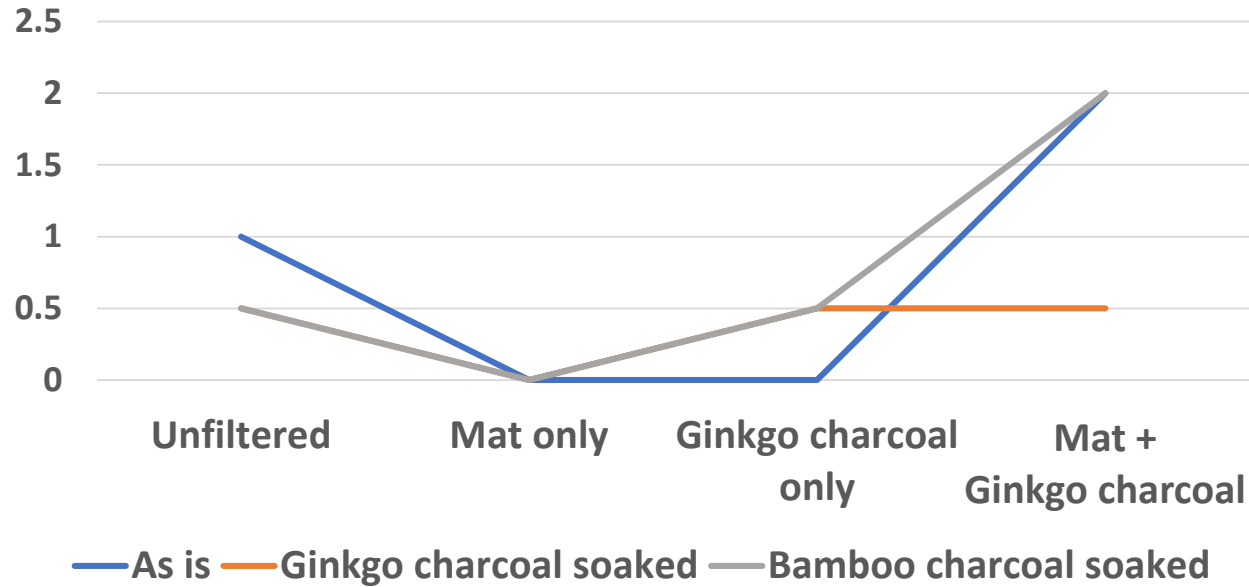
Nitric acid



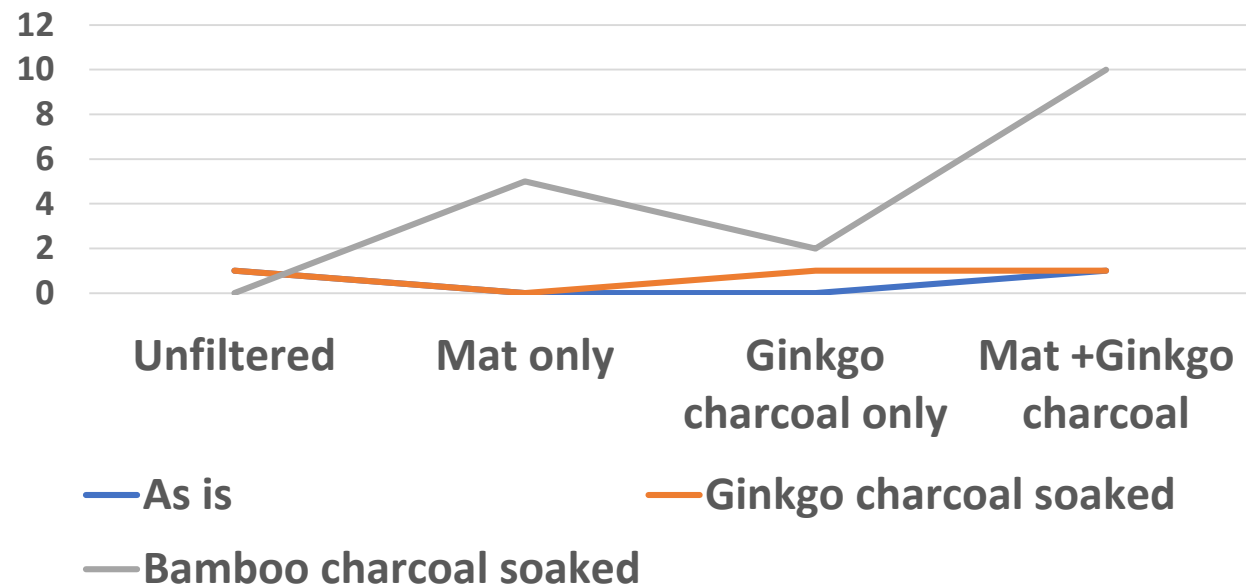
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)



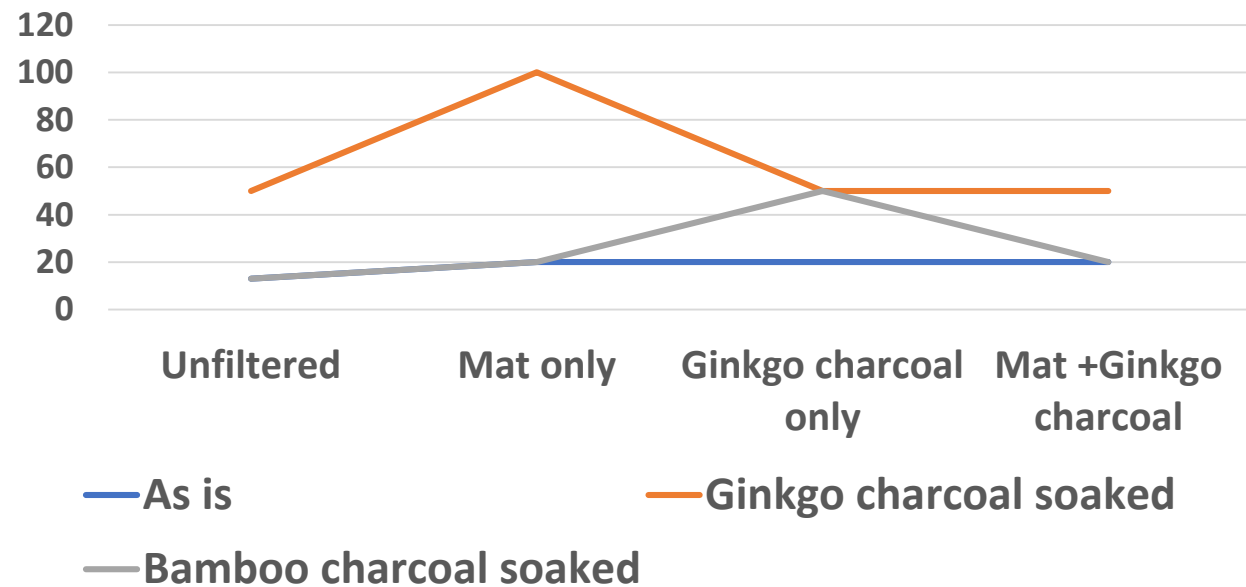
ammonium



Nirtic acid



COD



According to these results

- There was no significant change in ammonium or nitric acid
 - The adsorption power was small due to the large charcoal fragments and the small surface area.
- Reasons for the increase in COD
 - When the ginkgo tree was turned into charcoal, the oxygen inside did not burn completely.

What to do from now on

- **Crush the ginkgo charcoal to make it smaller before using.**
- **I would like to measure phosphoric acid, etc., which were not examined this time.**
- **We want to measure phosphoric acid that could not be examined this time.**