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Optimization of Conditions for Removal of Chemical Agents Using RSM

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Optimization of the removal of CWA (chemical warfare agents) depends on many factors and various environmental conditions. The adsorption is achieved through activated carbon from bituminous charcoal. In general, it is not possible to remove CWA with natural carbon. To solve this problem is difficult. Researchers in the past have tried to impregnate carbon with copper, silver, zinc, molybdenum and TEDA. Essentially, carbon's surface area is very large, ranging from 1000 to 3000 m²/g. I am searching for a screening method for the application of the BET theory to volumetric nitrogen gas adsorption data measured at 77k. The results point to higher physical adsorption to activated carbon derived from coconut than the adsorption capacity of activated carbon made from charcoal.