2024年 10月 29日

サイエンス・ダイアログ 実施報告書

1.	学校名•実施	ē責任者氏名: 栃木県立宇都宮女子高等学校·寺内純				
2.	講師氏名:_	Dr. Preeti PAL				
3.	講義補助者	氏名:なし				
4.	実施日時:_	2024年 10月 28日 (月) 14:30 ~ 16:30				
5.						
6.	講義題目:_	Applications of Nano-bubble Technology				
7.	活義概要:自己紹介や研究者になったきっかけについての話から、講義者の研究分野であるナノバブル技術についての講義を行っていただいた。					
		□オンライン (どちらか選択ください。) <u>50 分</u> 質疑応答時間 <u>10 分</u>				
2)) 講義方法	(例:プロジェクター使用による講義、実験・実習の有無など) プロジェクター使用による講義				
3)		(どちらかに〇をしてください。) 講義者に事前送付していただいたパワーポイントスライドの事前配布				
0	この					

9. その他特筆すべき事項:

特になし

Form B-2 (FY2024) Must be typed

Date	(日・	付)
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6/11/2024 (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)

Activity Report -Science Dialogue Program-(サイエンス・ダイアログ 実施報告書)

- Fellow's name(講師氏名):	Dr. Preeti Pal	(ID No.	P23387)					
- Name and title of the lecture ass	istant(講義補助者の職・J	5名)						
NA								
- Participating school(学校名): _	Tochigi Prefectural U	tsunomiya Girls'	High School					
- Date (実施日時): <u>28 Oct 2024</u>		(Da	ate/Month/Year:日/月/年)					
- Lecture title (講義題目):								
Applications of Nano-bubble Technology (ナノバブル技術)								
- Lecture format(講義形式):								
◆⊠Onsite · □Online (Please choose one.)(対面 · オンライン)((どちらか選択ください。))								
◆Lecture time(講義時間)	<u>45 min(分)</u> , Q&A time	(質疑応答時間)_	15 min (分)					
◆Lecture style(ex.: used projector, conducted experiments)								
(講義方法 (例:プロジェクター使	見用による講義、実験・実習の	の有無など))						
	Proiec	tor						

- Lecture summary (講義概要): Please summarize your lecture within 200-500 words.

The students were told about the nanobubble technology and its applications in different fields, such as wastewater treatment, pesticides degradation, carbon sequestration, etc. I have also explained a little bit about my country and what motivates me for the research. It was also included in the lecture that what are the benefits of going out of their city for further studies and what can they contribute to the society by being in higher education.

Here is the abstract of the lecture: Nanobubbles (NBs) are very tiny entities filled with gas that has diameter of 10-100 nanometers and are formed typically in contact with water. NBs are extremely small that they cannot be seen even with the microscope. Due to their size, they have unique chemical and physical properties which performs extraordinary in comparison to conventional gas bubbles. The advancements in nanobubble technology (NBT) is making its way in different applications such as enhancing algal biomass, oil recovery, agriculture sector, aquaculture, oil and water separation, wastewater treatment, sanitation and hygiene through the use of oxygen (O₂)/nitrogen (N₂)/hydrogen (H₂)/ozone (O₃)/flue gases/carbon di oxide (CO₂) in nanobubble form. We primarily work with nanobubble O₂, O₃, and CO₂ to apply NBT for wastewater treatment, pesticides degradation, and carbon sequestration, respectively.

◆Other noteworthy information (その他特筆すべき事項):

The students seem very excited about the new technology and they have shown interest by asking questions at the end of the lecture.

- Impressions and comments from the lecture assistant (講義補助者の方から、本プログラムに対する意見・感想等がありましたら、お願いいたします。):

There was no assistant.