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# 加压条件下氮氧化物的水吸收研究



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Title: Study of Pressurized Absorption of Nitrogen Oxides in Water

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关键词: 应用化学; 废气处理; 加压吸收; 氮氧化物; 吸收效率

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摘要: 为寻求高效控制氮氧化物的方法, 在实验室用模拟氮氧化物废气对其进行加压吸收。结果表明, 在低压时 (0~0.4MPa), 水对氮氧化物吸收效率随着氮氧化物进口浓度的增大而减小, 而在高压时 (0.4~0.8MPa), 吸收效率随着氮氧化物进口浓度的增大而增大。同一进口浓度下的吸收效率随系统压力的增大而增大, 0.8MPa下的吸收效率是常压吸收效率的6倍多, 但高于0.6MPa后吸收效率增大趋势变小。因此, 加压吸收是控制氮氧化物的一种很好的方法, 0.4~0.6MPa吸收氮氧化物比较适宜。回收的硝酸的价值可以弥补气体压缩的运行成本。

Abstract: To find a high efficient method to control the nitrogen oxides pollution, pressurized absorption was studied with simulation waste gas. The results show that at lower pressures (0-0.4)MPa, the nitrogen oxides absorption efficiency in water decreases with increasing the inlet concentration of nitrogen oxides, but at higher pressure (0.4-0.8MPa) it increases with increasing the inlet concentration. The absorption efficiency increases with increasing the operation pressure, the efficiency at 0.8MPa is six times more than that of at atmospheric pressure, but the increase become less with the pressure higher than 0.6MPa. So the pressurized absorption is a very good method to control the nitrogen oxides

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emission, the optimum pressure is 0.4-0.6MPa. The operating cost of pressurizing gas can be compensated by the nitric acid recovery.

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