45. Causes of pyrite sintering in the kiln:

A) high content of SO_3 in the gas;
B) no mixing;
C) formation of fusible mixtures;
D) lowering the temperature;
E) high SO_2 content in the gas.

46. The composition of the cinder in the sulfuric acid production includes the following components:

A) ZnS, MgO, CaS, Na_2S;
B) Fe_2O_3, $MgSO_4$, Na_2SiO_3;
C) Fe_2O_3, FeO, FeS, CuS, ZnS, $CaSO_4$;
D) CaO, MgS, PbS, K_2S;
E) FeO, $CaSO_4$, $MgSO_4$, Al_2O_3.

47. The waste of sulfuric acid production, which is a valuable raw material for the production of pig iron, is:

A) gypsum;
B) cinder;
C) slag;
D) sludge;
E) sulfates and sulfites.

48. The method of obtaining technical (tower, 75% -77%) sulfuric acid is:

A) sulfate;
B) contact;
C) sulfide;
D) catalytic;
E) nitrous.

49. Technical sulfuric acid according to SS 2184-77 corresponds to the following concentration, %:

A) 75.0 - 77.0;
B) 90.0 - 91.1;
C) 85.5 - 90.0;
D) 92.5 - 94.0;
E) 66.0 - 78.5.

50. The reasons for the formation of acid mist in the production of sulfuric acid:

A) excess moisture in the contact reactor;
B) overheating in the apparatus of a monohydrate absorber;
C) low atmospheric pressure in the oleum absorber;
D) high temperature in the drying tower;
E) mixing exhaust gases with atmospheric moisture.

51. In the production of sulfuric acid by the nitrous method, the following are used:

A) nitrogen oxides;
B) sodium sulfate;
C) carbon monoxide;
D) carbon dioxide;
E) ammonia.

52. In the production of sulfuric acid by the nitrous method, nitrosa is understood as: