

- A) activated clay;
- B) potassium vanadate;
- C) platinum rhodium;
- D) promoted iron;
- E) synthetic zeolite.

24. Industrial catalyst used in the synthesis of ammonia:

- A) iron chromium;
- B) ruthenium;
- C) vanadium;
- D) cobalt.
- E) rhodium.

25. The degree of condensation of ammonia from the nitrogen-hydrogen-ammonia mixture increases depending on the following factors:

- A) pressure reduction;
- B) an increase in catalyst activation energy;
- C) reducing the concentration of hydrogen;
- D) lowering the temperature;
- E) increase in nitrogen concentration.

26. The main stages of the technology of synthesis of ammonia:

- A) synthesis, gas compression, heating, condensation;
- B) 1 stage of condensation, synthesis, gas compression, 2 stage of condensation;
- C) condensation, heating, synthesis, gas compression;
- D) gas compression, synthesis, 1 stage of condensation, 2 stage of condensation;
- E) synthesis, heating, 1 stage of condensation, 2 stage of condensation.

27. To increase the speed of the ammonia synthesis process it is necessary to:

- A) increase pressure;
- B) lower the pressure;
- C) increase the temperature;
- D) reduce catalyst consumption;
- E) increase catalyst consumption.

28. To increase the speed of the ammonia synthesis process it is necessary to:

- A) increase the temperature;
- B) lower the pressure;
- C) lower the temperature;
- D) reduce catalyst consumption;
- E) increase catalyst consumption.

29. In the technology of synthesis of ammonia, the main apparatus is:

- A) an absorber;
- B) a separator;
- C) a fluidized bed furnace;
- D) a synthesis column;
- E) condenser column.

30. The most important apparatus for the synthesis of ammonia is:

- A) a neutralization column;
- B) distillation column;