B) partial use of raw materials and energy;
C) high yield of the target product;
D) cost-effectiveness;
E) low power consumption.

27. The advantages of electrochemical production methods over chemical ones are as follows:

A) partial use of raw materials and energy;
B) the simultaneous production of several products;
C) high yield of the target product;
D) profitability;
E) low power consumption.

28. Technological parameters of the process of liquefaction of chlorine:

A) P = 10-12 atm;
B) P = 10-12 atm, T = -50 ºC;
C) P = 3-6 atm, T = 25 ºC.
D) T = 1 atm, $T_{ambient}$;
E) T = 40 atm, T = -50 ºC;

29. Technological parameters of the process of liquefaction of chlorine:

A) P = 10-12 atm, T = -50 ºC;
B) P = 3-6 atm, T = 25 ºC;
C) T = 1 atm, $T_{ambient}$;
D) T = 1 atm T = -50 ºC;
E) T = 1 atm, T = 10 ºC.

30. Technological parameters of the process of liquefaction of chlorine:

A) P = 10 atm, T = 25 ºC;
B) T = 1 atm, $T_{ambient}$;
C) P = 3-6 atm, T = -5 ºC to +25 ºC;
D) P = 10 atm, T = -50 ºC;
E) T = 1 atm, $T_{ambient}$.

31. Disadvantage of the sulphate method of hydrogen chloride production:

A) uneconomical process;
B) hydrochloric gas contains only 30-40% HCl, which makes it possible to obtain hydrochloric acid containing 27.5 % HCl;
C) bulkiness of the furnace;
D) nitric acid is consumed;
E) hydrochloric acid is obtained with a concentration of no more than 10 %.

32. Disadvantage of the sulphate method of hydrogen chloride production:

A) uneconomical process;
B) bulkiness of the furnace;
C) the presence of impurities in the gas that pollute hydrochloric acid;
D) nitric acid is consumed;
E) explosion hazard.

33. The disadvantage of the sulphate method of producing hydrogen chloride is as follows:

A) the complexity of the process;