

Figure 1

Equilibrium distribution of a solute between a gas and a liquid phase at constant temperature.

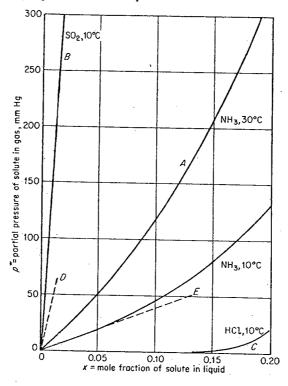
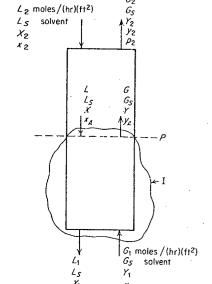


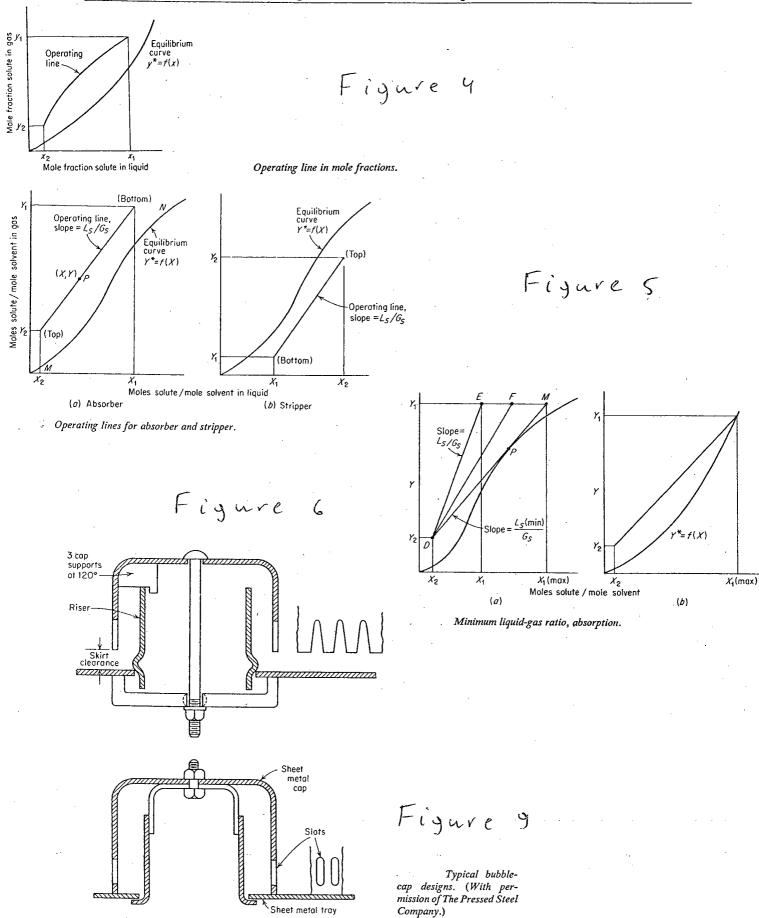
Figure 2

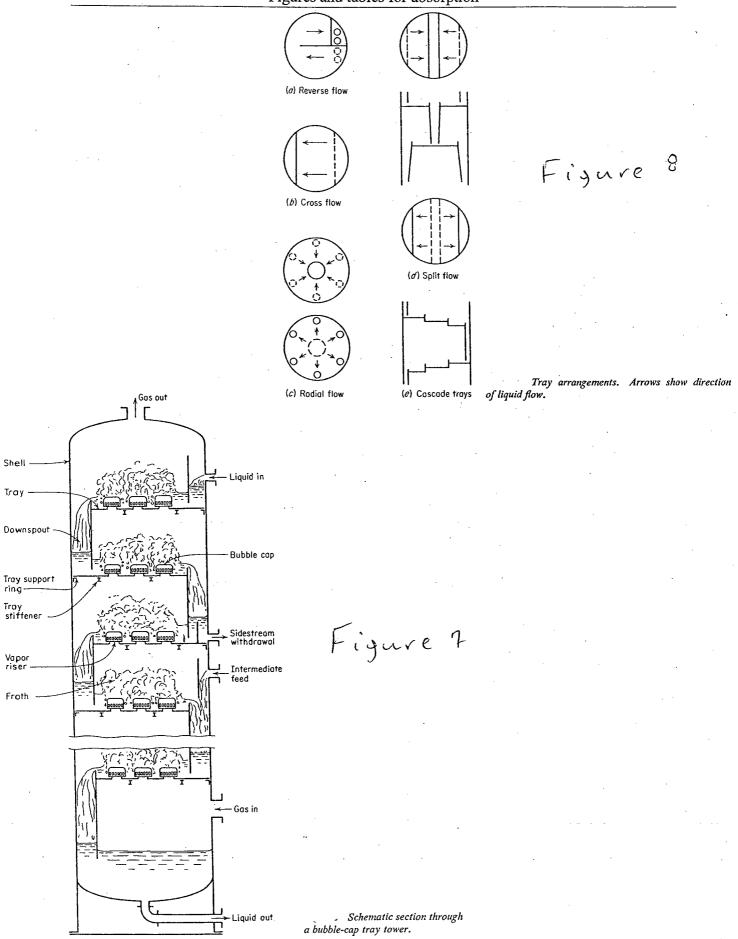


Solubilities of gases in

Figure 3

Flow quantities for an absorber or stripper.





## Air Pollution Control Figures and tables for absorption



(a) Raschig ring



(b) Lessing ring



(c) Partition ring



(d)Berl saddle (Courtesy, Maurice A. Knight)



(e) intalox saddle (Courtesy, United States Stoneware Co.)

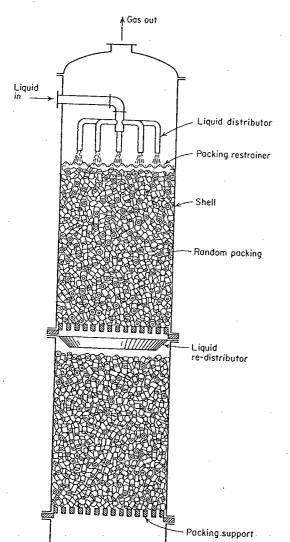
Figure 11



(f) Tellerette (Courtesy, Ceilcote Company, Inc.)



(g) Pall ring (Courtesy, United States Stoneware Co.)



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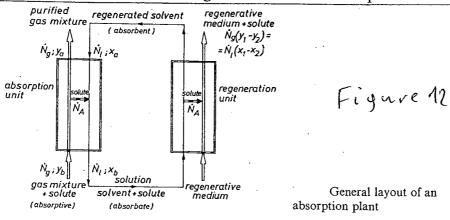
Random tower packings.

Figure 10

Packed tower.

Gas in

Liquid out



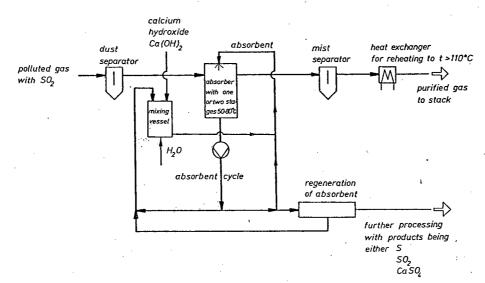


Figure 13

Process flow sheet for the absorption of sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) from stack gases

Pollutant to be removed	Suitable absorbent
Hydrogen chloride	Water
Hydrogen fluoride	Water
Hydrogen bromide	Water
Sulphur dioxide	Sodium hydroxide, sodium sulphite, calcium hydroxide solution
Hydrogen sulphide	Sodium hydroxide
Organic acids	Sodium hydroxide
Phenols	Sodium hydroxide
Phosgene	Sodium hydroxide
Chlorine	Sodium hydroxide, sodium sulphite, sodium
	thiosulphite
Mercaptans	Sodium hydroxide solution
Ammonia	Sodium hypochlorite solution
Amines	Sulphuric acid, nitric acid
Formaldehyde	Ammonia solution

Table 1.

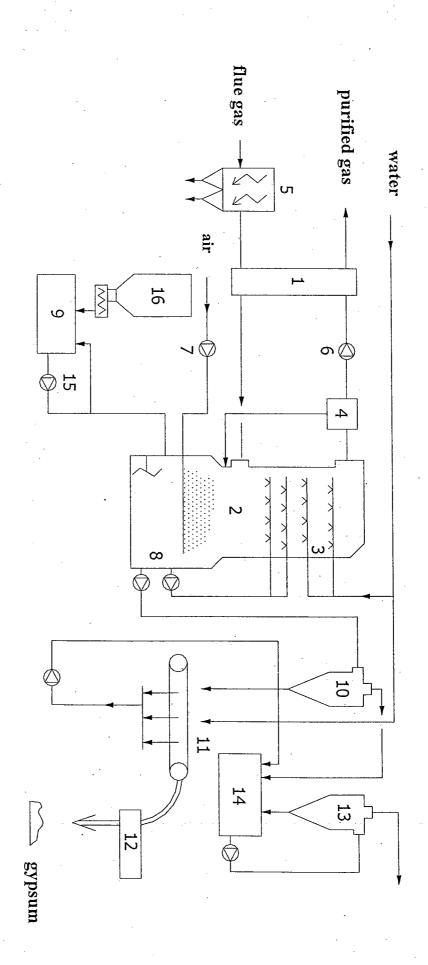


Figure 13.

## Process flow sheet for the absorption of sulphur dioxide from stack gases

1: heat exchanger; 2: absorber; 3: spraying; 4: droplet separator; 5: electrostatic precipitator; 6: exhauster; 7: air fan; 8: absorbent recirculation pumps; 9: calcium hydroxide tank; 10: hydro-cyclone; 11: belt filter; 12: gypsum dryer; 13: water treatment; 14: recirculation tank; 15: pump; 16: limestone tank