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Autore	Sarcone, Valerio <1973->
Titolo	Prevenzione della corruzione e trasparenza nelle amministrazioni pubbliche e negli altri soggetti pubblici e privati individuati dalla disciplina vigente / Valerio Sarcone, Marco Tartaglione
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Nota di contenuto	1. Le misure di prevenzione e contrasto alla corruzione. Gli adempimenti in materia di trasparenza. Poteri e competenze dell'autorità nazionale anticorruzione. Presupposti giuridici e indicazioni operative.

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Autore	King Matthew J
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collection of dust; 4.5. Water scrubbing (Tables 4.5 and 4.6); 4.5.1. Gas temperature after scrubbing; 4.5.2. Impure scrubbing liquid; 4.5.3. Mercury removal (Outotec, 2011; Schlesinger et al., 2011); 4.5.4. Fluorine removal; 4.6. H₂O(g) removal from scrubber exit gas (Tables 4.5 and 4.6); 4.7. Summary; References; Suggested reading; Chapter 5: Regeneration of spent sulfuric acid; 5.1. Spent acid compositions; 5.2. Spent acid handling
5.3. Decomposition
5.3.1. Other reactions; 5.3.2. Spent acid spraying;
5.4. Decomposition furnace product; 5.5. Optimum decomposition furnace operating conditions; 5.5.1. Temperature effects; 5.5.2. O₂ content effects; 5.6. Preparation of offgas for SO₂ oxidation and H₂SO₄ making; 5.6.1. Gas composition; 5.7. Summary; References; Suggested Reading; Chapter 6: Dehydrating air and gases with strong sulfuric acid; 6.1. Chapter objectives; 6.1.1. H₂O(g) before gas dehydration; 6.2. Dehydration with strong sulfuric acid; 6.2.1. H₂O(g) concentration after gas dehydration
6.2.2. Choice of dehydration acid strength
6.3. Dehydration reaction mechanism; 6.3.1. Maximizing dehydration rate; 6.4. Residence times; 6.5. Recent advances; 6.6. Summary; References; Chapter 7: Catalytic oxidation of SO₂ to SO₃*; 7.1. Objectives; 7.2. Industrial SO₂ oxidation; 7.2.1. Source of O₂; 7.3. Catalyst necessity; 7.3.1. Temperature effect; 7.4. SO₂ oxidation heatup path (Chapter 11); 7.5. Industrial multicyclic bed SO₂ oxidation (Tables 7.2-7.7); 7.5.1. Overall multicyclic bed results; 7.5.2. Double contact acidmaking; 7.6. Industrial operation (Table 7.2); 7.6.1. Startup
7.6.2. Steady operation

Sommario/riassunto

By some measure the most widely produced chemical in the world today, sulfuric acid has an extraordinary range of modern uses, including phosphate fertilizer production, explosives, glue, wood preservative and lead-acid batteries. An exceptionally corrosive and dangerous acid, production of sulfuric acid requires stringent adherence to environmental regulatory guidance within cost-efficient standards of production. This work provides an experience-based review of how sulfuric acid plants work, how they should be designed and how they should be operated for maximum sulfur capture and
