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(54) Title: REVERSE FLOW REACTOR

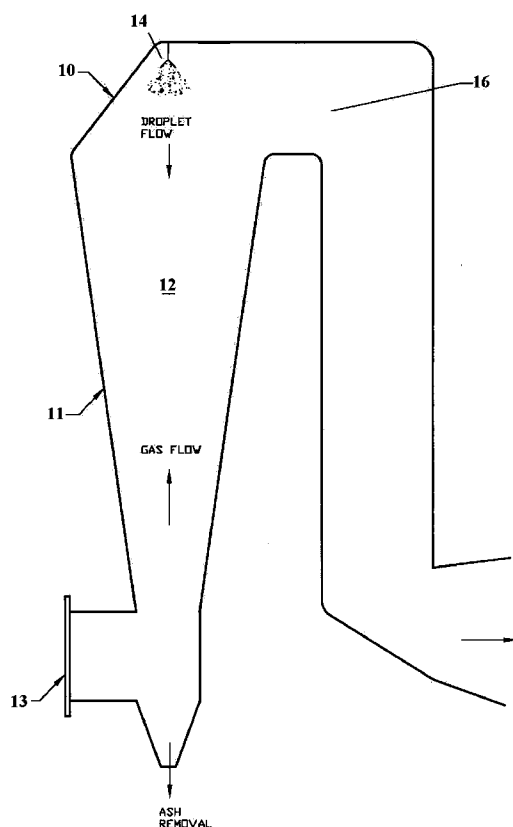


FIGURE 1

(57) Abstract: A reactor is used to cool and/or humidify gases produced by combustion or other industrial process. The reactor has a chamber with an inlet at a lower end thereof to receive a flow of gas, and an outlet at a upper end thereof. The gas flows in a generally upward direction through the reactor. The horizontal cross-section of the chamber increases with height such that the flow velocity of the gas decreases as it flows upwardly in the chamber. The reactor includes at least one spray device for injecting water droplets into the upper region of the chamber, counter to the gas flow. As the water droplets fall, they gradually evaporate and lose mass and encounter a counterflow of increasingly higher velocity and temperature until the force of the upwardly flowing gas is sufficient to reverse their flow and carry them in an upward direction. The droplets continue to evaporate while rising until complete evaporation occurs at the top of the chamber where the velocity is lowest. The gas temperature is thereby reduced, and the moisture content of the gas is increased.

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“REVERSE FLOW REACTOR”

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates generally to pollution control. In particular, the invention is directed to a reverse flow reactor which is used to cool and/or humidify gases produced by combustion or other industrial process, to enhance oxidation and removal by absorption of gaseous pollutants such as nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur oxides (SO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and mercury (Hg).

10

BACKGROUND ART

[Mere reference to background art herein should not be construed as an admission that such art constitutes common general knowledge in relation to the invention.]

15 Various methods and apparatus have been used to remove dust, ash, and other pollutant particles from air streams, including electrostatic precipitators and fabrics filters.

 Moreover, it is known to use particle agglomerators to cause smaller particles to agglomerate into larger sized particles which can then be removed from the gas stream more easily.

20 Upward flow reactors have also been used to assist in removal of dust and other pollutants. In such reactors, waste gas is fed into the bottom of an upright chamber, and flows upwardly through the chamber. Water sprays are located at the bottom, and sometimes in the middle, of the chamber and spray water droplets upwardly with the gas flow. These droplets flow with the gas in an upward direction, and increase the
25 moisture content (humidity) of the gas to assist in hydration of the alkaline oxides and absorption of gaseous pollutants.

 It is an aim of this invention to provide a more efficient reactor.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

30 In one broad form, this invention provides a reactor of the type comprising a chamber having an inlet at a lower end thereof adapted to receive a flow of gas, and an outlet at a upper end thereof, the chamber being configured to define a generally upward flow path for the gas flow therein.

In the reactor of this invention:

- at least one water spray is used to inject water droplets into the upper region of the chamber, preferably adjacent to the top of the chamber, counter to the gas flow (and for this reason, the reactor is hereinafter referred to as a “reverse flow” reactor); and/or
- the horizontal cross-section of the chamber increases with height such that the flow velocity of the gas decreases as it flows upwardly in the chamber.

In another broad form, the invention provides a method of cooling and/or humidifying gases produced by combustion or other industrial process, using such a reactor. The method comprises the steps of:

causing the gas to flow generally upwardly through the chamber from the inlet to the outlet, and

injecting water droplets into the chamber in the upper region thereof, counter to the gas flow.

In use, the water droplets from the sprays initially fall under gravity or initial spray velocity until the force of the upwardly flowing gas is sufficient to reverse their flow and carry them in an upward direction. As the water droplets flow downwards, they gradually evaporate and their mass reduces, thereby reducing the gravitational force acting upon them. Moreover, the water droplets will encounter a counter or opposing gas flow of increasingly higher velocity as they fall. The gas temperature is also higher at the bottom of the chamber. Thus, as the water droplets descend through the chamber, the evaporation rate will increase due to increasing gas temperature and gas velocity. Once the droplet flow reverses, they will continue to evaporate while moving in an upward direction until complete evaporation occurs at the top of the chamber where the velocity is lowest.

In this manner, the gas temperature is reduced, and the moisture content of the gas is increased, as the gas flows from the bottom of the chamber to the top. The efficiency of oxidation and removal processes increases with increasing moisture content and reducing temperature of the gas being treated. The reverse flow reactor provides these conditions by using reverse flow water sprays to efficiently cool the gas and increase the moisture content (humidity).

The reverse flow reactor of this invention may optionally be used in conjunction with an agglomerator installed at the outlet of the reactor to provide micro-mixing and thereby improve or enhance the absorption process.

If desired or required, additional absorbent may be injected into the upper portion of the chamber, preferably adjacent to the top of the chamber, or at the outlet of the chamber, to increase the absorption of pollutants.

One or more organic acids may be injected adjacent the bottom of the chamber or in an inlet to the chamber to increase the efficiency by which alkaline oxides from ash are activated in the reverse flow reactor, thereby improving the absorption process.

An oxidizing reagent may be injected adjacent to the bottom of the chamber, in the inlet to the chamber, or at a point in the reactor where the temperature of the flue gas is most conducive for oxidation reactions, to oxidize NO, Hg and VOCs so as to allow removal by an absorbent.

Sonic horns may be installed in the reverse flow reactor to improve cleaning of the internal walls of the chamber.

To accommodate variable or reduced gas flows, the reverse flow reactor may include staged sprays with different droplet sizes. The droplet size is reduced when gas flow is reduced.

The term 'water' is not to be regarded as limiting and is intended to also include water solutions such as, for example, waste water, sea water, and water with an oxidiser, or other additive.

In order that the invention may be more readily understood and put into practice, one or more embodiments thereof will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a schematic sectional elevation of a reverse flow reactor according to one embodiment of the invention.

Figure 2 is a schematic diagram of the reverse flow reactor of Figure 1 installed between a source of industrial waste gases and an agglomerator.

Figures 4 to 8 are schematic sectional elevations of reverse flow reactors according to additional embodiments of the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

As shown in Fig. 1, a reverse flow reactor 10 comprises a generally upright duct 11 which defines a reaction chamber 12 of rectangular cross-section. However, the chamber cross-section may be round or square, or any other suitable shape. The cross-

sectional area of the reaction chamber 12 increases from the bottom to the top, preferably by a factor of between 2 and 10. The increase in cross-sectional area need not be linear or uniform.

Gas from an industrial process is fed to a gas inlet 13 at the bottom of the duct 11, and flows upwardly in the reaction chamber 12 with reducing velocity as the chamber cross-sectional area increases, to an outlet 16. The gas velocity at the bottom of the chamber 12 is typically in the range of 8m/s to 32m/s, while the velocity at the top of the chamber is typically in the range of 2m/s to 8m/s, for a increase in chamber cross-sectional area of 4.

10 Spray devices 14 are located adjacent the top of the reaction chamber 12 to spray cooling water in a downward direction. The sprays 14 can be nozzles having multiple apertures, and are preferably mounted on the roof of the reactor, as shown in Figure 1, or on a spray lance (not shown) in the top or upper region of the reactor.

In use, the water droplets from sprays 14 flow in a downward direction, due to gravity or initial velocity, until the viscous force due to the upwardly flowing gas is sufficient to reverse their flow and carry them in an upward direction.

More specifically, as the water droplets flow downwards, they evaporate and their mass will reduce, thereby reducing the gravitational force acting on them. As the droplet size reduces, the downward gravitational force reduces in proportion to the volume (which is proportional to the cube of the diameter), while the upward viscous force reduces in proportion to the surface area (which is proportional to the square of the diameter). Hence, the ratio of the downward gravitational force to the upward viscous force will reduce in proportion to the reducing droplet diameter.

The gas temperature is higher at the bottom of the chamber 12 (generally about 140degC), compared to the gas temperature at the top of the chamber 12 (generally about 70degC). Moreover, the water droplets will encounter a counter gas flow of increasingly higher velocity as they fall. Thus, as the water droplets descend through the chamber 12, the evaporation rate will increase due to increasing gas temperature and gas velocity. Once the droplet flow reverses, they will continue to evaporate while moving in an upward direction until complete evaporation occurs at the top of the chamber 12 where the velocity is lowest.

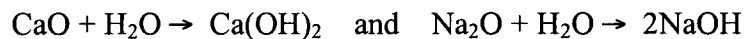
In this manner, the gas temperature is reduced from about 140degC at the bottom of the chamber 12 to about 65degC at the top of the chamber 12. The moisture content of the gas flow will increase from about 7% at the bottom of the chamber 12 to

about 15% at the top of the chamber 12. These conditions enable alkaline hydroxides and other material, contained in the dust suspended in the gas, to absorb the gaseous pollutants such as SO_x, NO_x, Hg and VOCs.

The arrangement of the inlet ducts, and the shape and size of the reactor, will change from site to site. The size of the reactor will depend on the volume of gas being treated and the temperature drop required. The spray flow is controlled to maintain the outlet temperature at the desired value, and feed forward from gas flow is used to adjust spray flow as gas flow changes. The large droplet sprays will be reduced first when staged sprays are being used to allow increased gas flow variation.

By reducing the gas temperature and increasing the moisture content (humidity) of the gas, the reverse flow reactor enables two processes to occur efficiently, namely:-

a) The hydration of the alkaline oxides to hydrates is increased, for example



Hydrates are far more reactive absorbents than oxides, so this process increases the efficiency of pollutant removal by the absorption process.

b) The absorption process efficiency also increases at low temperatures, which increases the removal of gaseous pollutants such as SO₃, SO₂, NO₂ and other nitrogen oxides other than NO plus oxidized mercury.

Other advantages of the reverse flow reactor 10 include:

- Increased evaporation.

Due to the initial downward flow of the water droplets from the top to the bottom of the chamber 12, followed by an upward flow from the bottom to the top of the chamber 12, the droplets spend longer in the chamber 12 and hence there is greater evaporation, compared to normal upward flow reactors in which the water sprays are at the bottom and droplet flow is only in an upward direction.

- Less maintenance

Placing the water sprays at the top of the chamber 12 where the gas velocity is lower, reduces both erosion and dust build-up on the sprays.

- Lower droplet carry out

The low gas velocity at the top of the chamber 12 reduces the potential for droplet carry out from the chamber 12 compared to normal upward flow reactors that operate at higher exit velocities.

- Fewer obstructions

As the water sprays are located at the top on the chamber 12, compared to the bottom on normal upward flow reactors, there is no obstruction above the ash hoppers that can cause problems when large lumps of agglomerated ash fall from the walls of the reactor.

- 5 • Larger droplets / fewer nozzles

The size of the droplets is determined by the gas carrying capacity, dependent on the velocity and density, at the bottom of the reactor. Since the droplets evaporate on the way down in the chamber 12, the initial droplet size can be much larger than that in normal upward flow reactors which have the sprays at the bottom. The droplet
10 size increases with nozzle capacity, so fewer nozzles each with a larger capacity can be used in the reverse flow reactor, thereby reducing cost.

As shown in Fig. 2, the reverse flow reactor 10 would normally be installed at the gas outlet of an industrial installation such as a coal fired power station 20, and before a particulate collection device 30, such as an electrostatic precipitator or fabric
15 filter, so that any particulates generated in the reactor can be collected in the existing particulate collection device. As the reactor 10 reduces the gas temperature and increases the gas moisture content (humidity), it will enhance the dust collection efficiency of an electrostatic precipitator following the reactor, which will also result in a significant reduction in the particulate emission to the atmosphere. Most power
20 stations use electrostatic precipitators to remove dust from the gas flow, and the reverse flow reactor 10 can be installed between an air-heater 22 and the electrostatic precipitator 30 as shown in Figure 2.

An agglomerator 25 may optionally be installed at the outlet of the reactor 10 to provide micro-mixing and thereby improve or enhance the absorption process.

25 In an alternative arrangement, the reactor 10 can be installed after the particulate collection device 30 to treat the gas prior to emission to the atmosphere.

Additional processes that may be used to enhance the operation of the reverse flow reactor 10 to improve the pollutant removal include:

- 30 1. Injection of additional absorbent at the top or outlet of the reverse flow reactor to increase the absorption of pollutants.
2. Injection of an organic acid at the bottom or the inlet to the reverse flow reactor, or at a point in the reactor where the temperature of the flue gas is most conducive for oxidation reactions, to increase the efficiency by which alkaline

oxides are activated in the reverse flow reactor, thereby improving the absorption process.

3. Injection of an oxidizing reagent at the bottom or the inlet to the reverse flow reactor, or at a point in the reactor where the temperature of the flue gas is most conducive for oxidation reactions, to oxidize NO, Hg and VOCs so as to allow removal by an absorbent.
4. Installation of sonic horns in the reverse flow reactor to improve cleaning of the internal walls.
5. Installation of staged sprays to reduce droplet size when gas flow reduces.

These will be described in more detail with reference to Figs 3 to 8.

The addition of organic acids such as acetic or formic acid will enhance the activation of alkaline oxides to alkaline hydrates by increasing the hydration rate or create a water soluble organic salts which react with stronger acids in the reactor. The organic acids can be added at the chamber inlet 13 in solid or liquid form, but may also be added in solution with the spray water from the spray nozzles 14.

As shown in figure 3, additional sprays 17 may be installed before the chamber inlet in the inlet duct leading to the reactor chamber 12, or in the reactor chamber 12 to allow the injection of the organic acids in liquid or solution form. To inject the organic acids salts in solid form they are first ground into a fine powder, generally less than 50um in diameter, and air conveyed to a multi-port distribution lance in the inlet duct or in the chamber 12. The activator flow is controlled to maintain the outlet pollutant (SO₂) level at the desired value, and feed forward from gas flow is used to adjust activator flow as gas flow changes.

If there is insufficient absorbent suspended in the gas flow to achieve the required pollutant removal, additional sprays 18 may be installed in the outlet duct or in the upper part of the reactor to allow the injection of the absorbents in liquid or solution form, as shown in figure 4. The sprays 18 inject additional absorbent in the reactor chamber 12 in solution with the spray water, or in the outlet duct 16 where the gas temperature is lowest and the moisture content (humidity) of the gas is highest and hence the pollutant absorption rate will be highest.

Alkaline hydrates such as calcium hydrate (Ca(OH)₂) or sodium hydrate (NaOH) are normally injected in solid or liquid form to increase the gaseous pollutant removal. Again, to inject the absorbents in solid form, they are first ground into a fine powder, generally less than 50um in diameter, and air conveyed to a multi-port distribution lance

in the outlet duct or in the top of the reactor. The absorbent is controlled to maintain the outlet pollutant (SO_2) level at the desired value, and feed forward from gas flow is used to adjust absorbent flow as gas flow changes.

An agglomerator generates micro-mixing using small vortices, as described in international patent applications nos. PCT/NZ00/00223, PCT/AU2005/000160 and PCT/AU2004/000546. This micro-mixing increases the interaction between the absorbent and the pollutant gases being removed, thereby increasing the removal efficiency and increasing the absorbent utilization. As shown in figure 5, an agglomerator 25 can be located in the reactor outlet duct 16 where the removal process is most effective due to the reduced gas temperature and increased moisture content.

Some pollutants, such as NO and elemental Hg, are not removed effectively by absorbents and must be oxidized, for example NO to NO_2 and elemental Hg to oxidized Hg, to allow efficient removal in the reactor. This can be achieved by adding an oxidizing agent, such as O_3 , H_2O_2 , NaClO , $\text{Ca}(\text{ClO})_2$, or ClO_2 at the inlet 13 to the reactor 10.

As shown in figure 6, additional sprays 19 may be installed in the inlet duct leading to the reactor, in the bottom of the reactor or in the low temperature region of the reactor, to allow the injection of the oxidizing agents in gaseous form (O_3), solid form ($\text{Ca}(\text{ClO})_2$) or liquid form (H_2O_2). However, the oxidising agent may also be added in solution with the spray water.

To inject the oxidizing agents in solid form, they are first ground into a fine powder, generally less than 50um in diameter, and air conveyed to a multi-port distribution lance 19 in the inlet duct or in the bottom of the reactor. The oxidizer flow will be controlled to maintain the outlet pollutant (NO) level at the desired value, and feed forward from gas flow will be used to oxidizer flow as gas flow changes.

In many applications, such as power station boilers, the gas flow will vary greatly, by up to 60%. As the flow is reduced, the spray droplet size will also need to be reduced to prevent the droplets falling into the hopper, due to reduced evaporation and reduced upward force resulting from the reduced gas velocity. As shown in figure 7, this may be accommodated by using multiple sprays 14, 14A, 14B with different droplet sizes. The larger the spray droplet size, the larger the nozzle capacity, so fewer nozzles are required.

If large changes in gas flow are expected, then two or three different nozzles producing different droplet sizes may be used. As the gas flow reduces, the spray flow

in the largest droplet nozzles is reduced first. For example 50% of the spray flow may be delivered by the large droplet nozzles (located in the centre of the reactor), 30% by medium size droplet nozzles (located at the sides of the reactor) and the final 20% by small droplet nozzles (located at the bottom of the reactor to allow the addition of an oxidizer or an activator). As the gas volume is reduced, the large droplet nozzle flow would be reduced until at 50% gas flow only the medium and the small droplet nozzles would be operating, and at 20% gas flow only the small droplet nozzles would be operating.

If large changes in gas flow are expected, then two or three different nozzles producing different droplet sizes may be used. Alternatively a nozzle that allows variations in solution and air flow to produce larger or smaller droplet sizes may be used.

Build-up may occur on the internal walls of the chamber 12 depending on the nature of the dust suspended in the gas and the spray requirements. In order to minimise this build-up, sonic horns 21 can be installed in the reactor chamber as shown in figure 8. These horns would be operated periodically, say for 10 seconds every 20 minutes, to help remove any build-up before it became excessive.

It is to be understood that the terminology employed above is for the purpose of description and should not be regarded as limiting. The described embodiments are intended to be illustrative of the invention, without limiting the scope thereof.

Accordingly, it is to be understood that the scope of the invention is not to be limited to the exact construction and operation described and illustrated, but only by the following claims which are intended, where the applicable law permits, to include all suitable modifications and equivalents within the spirit and concept of the invention.

Throughout this specification, including the claims, where the context permits, the term "comprise" and variants thereof such as "comprises" or "comprising" are to be interpreted as including the stated integer or integers without necessarily excluding any other integers.

CLAIMS

1. A reactor for cooling and/or humidifying gases produced by combustion or other industrial process, the reactor comprising a chamber having an inlet at a lower end thereof adapted to receive a flow of gas, and an outlet at an upper end thereof, wherein the chamber is configured to define a generally upward flow path for the gas flow therein, characterised in that the reactor includes at least one spray device in the upper region of the chamber for injecting water droplets into the chamber, counter to the gas flow.
2. A reactor as claimed in claim 1, wherein the spray device is mounted adjacent the top of the chamber.
3. A reactor as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the horizontal cross-section of the chamber increases with height such that the flow velocity of the gas decreases as it flows upwardly in the chamber.
4. A reactor for cooling and/or humidifying gases produced by combustion or other industrial process, the reactor comprising a chamber having an inlet at a lower end thereof adapted to receive a flow of gas, and an outlet at a upper end thereof, wherein the chamber is configured to define a generally upward flow path for the gas flow therein, characterised in that the horizontal cross-section of the chamber increases with height such that the flow velocity of the gas decreases as it flows upwardly in the chamber.
5. A reactor as claimed in any preceding claim, further comprising at least one spray device for injecting absorbent material in an upper region of the chamber or at an outlet of the chamber.
6. A reactor as claimed in any preceding claim, further comprising at least one spray device for injecting one or more organic acids at the bottom of the chamber or in an inlet to the chamber.

7. A reactor as claimed in any preceding claim, further comprising at least one spray device for injecting an oxidizing reagent at the bottom of the chamber or in an inlet to the chamber.
- 5 8. A reactor as claimed in any preceding claim, further comprising at least one sonic horns cleaning of an internal wall of the chamber.
9. A reactor as claimed in any preceding claim, further comprising a plurality of spray devices for injecting water droplets of different sizes into the chamber.
- 10 10. A reactor as claimed in any preceding claim, in combination with a particle agglomerator mounted to receive gas from the outlet of the chamber.
11. A method of cooling and/or humidifying gases produced by combustion or other industrial process, using a reactor comprising a chamber having an inlet at a lower end thereof adapted to receive a flow of gas, and an outlet at a upper end thereof, the method comprising the steps of:
- 15 causing the gas to flow generally upwardly through the chamber from the inlet to the outlet, and
- 20 injecting water droplets into the chamber in the upper region thereof, counter to the gas flow.
12. A method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the water droplets are injected adjacent the top of the chamber.
- 25 13. A method as claimed in claim 11 or 12, wherein the horizontal cross-section of the chamber increases with height such that the flow velocity of the gas decreases as it flows upwardly in the chamber.
- 30 14. A method as claimed in any one of claims 11 to 13, further comprising the step of injecting absorbent material in an upper region of the chamber or at outlet of the chamber, to increase the absorption of pollutants.

15. A method as claimed in any one of claims 11 to 14, further comprising the step of injecting one or more organic acids adjacent the bottom of the chamber or in an inlet to the chamber, to improve absorption by increasing the efficiency of activation of which alkaline oxides in the reactor.

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16. A method as claimed in any one of claims 11 to 15, further comprising the step of injecting an oxidizing reagent adjacent the bottom of the chamber or in an inlet to the chamber, to oxidize pollutants so as to facilitate their removal by an absorbent.

10 17. A method as claimed in any one of claims 11 to 16, further comprising the step of using at least one sonic horn in cleaning an internal wall of the chamber.

18. A method as claimed in any one of claims 11 to 17, further comprising the step of causing the gas to flow from the outlet of the chamber through a particle
15 agglomerator.

19. A reactor as claimed in claim 6 or 7 wherein the spray device is located at a point in the reactor where the temperature of the flue gas is most conducive for oxidation reactions.

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20. A method as claimed in claim 15 or 16 wherein the step of injecting is located at a point in the reactor where the temperature of the flue gas is most conducive for oxidation reactions

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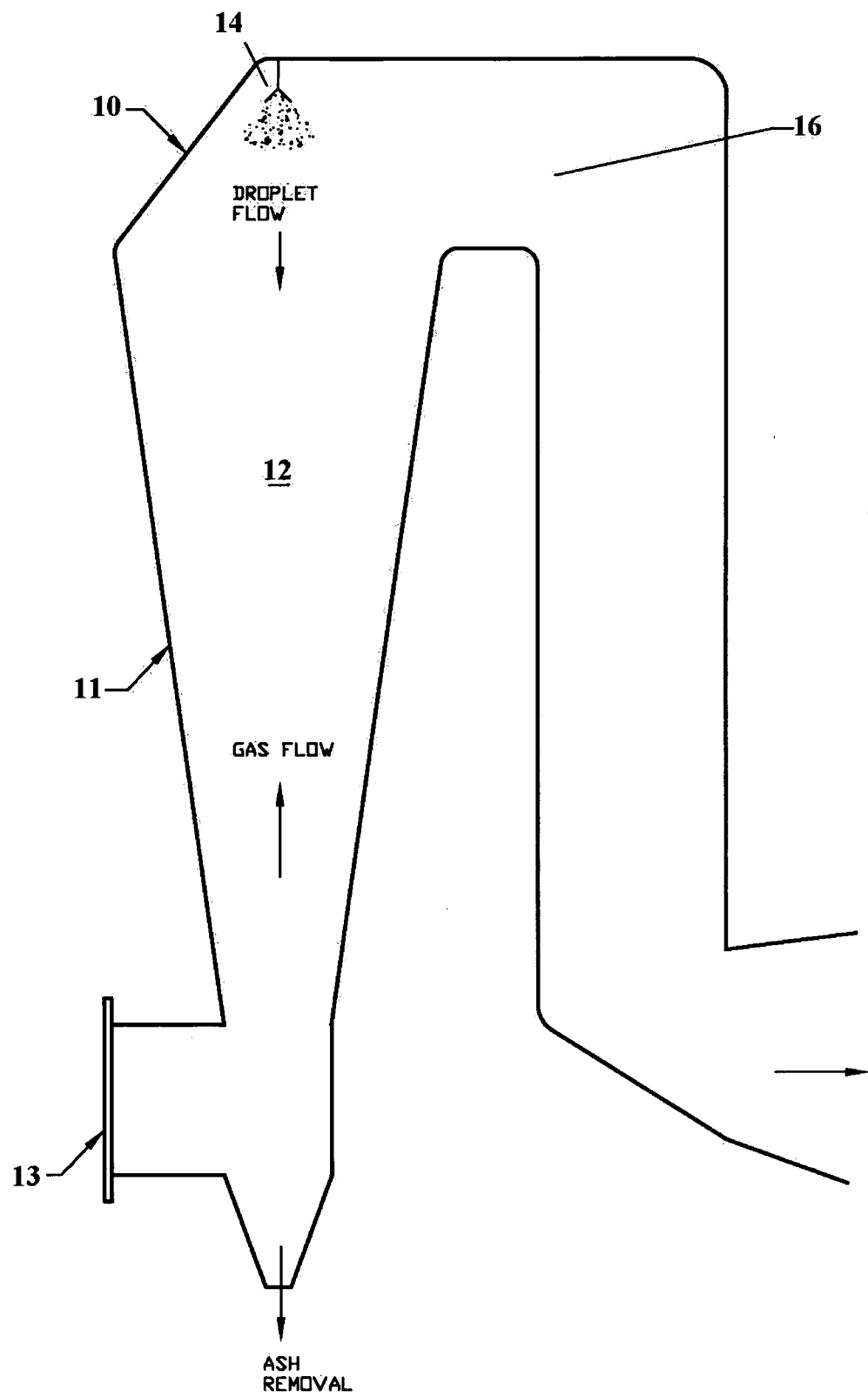


FIGURE 1

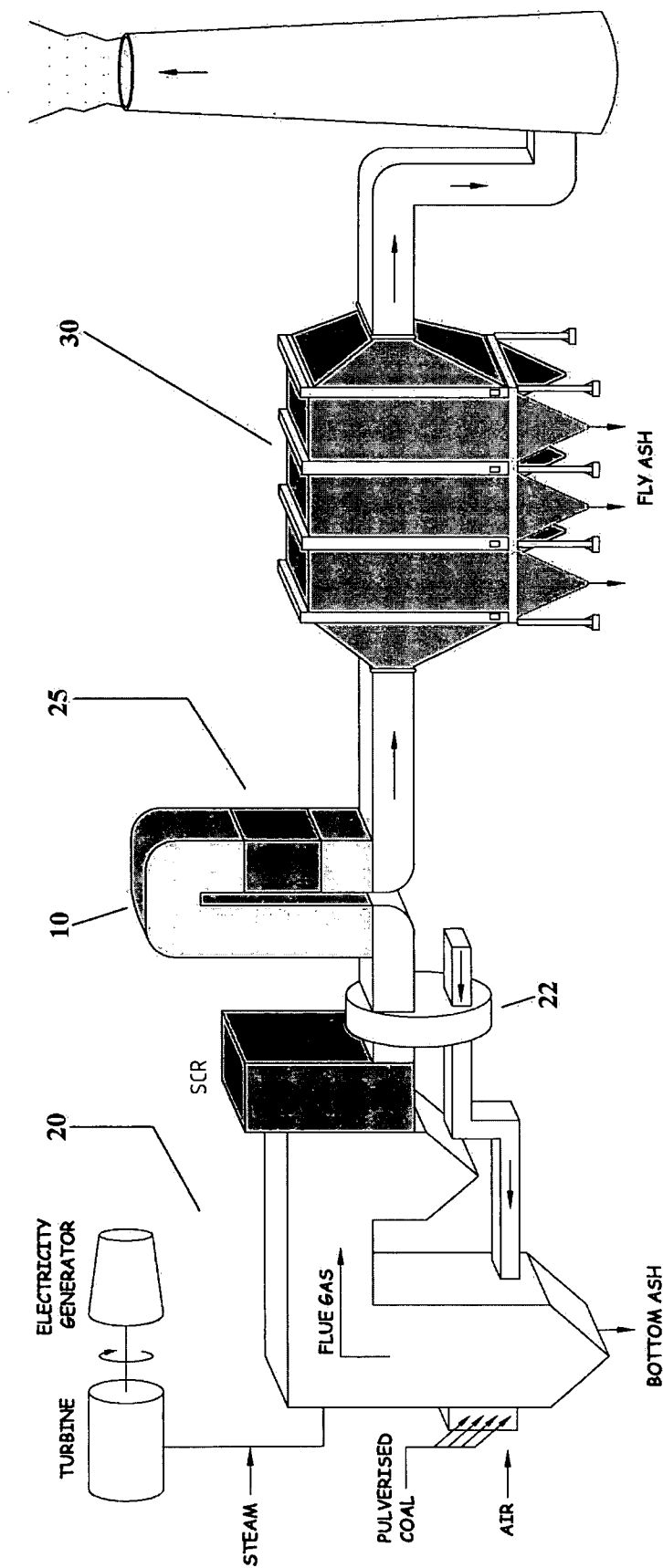


FIGURE 2

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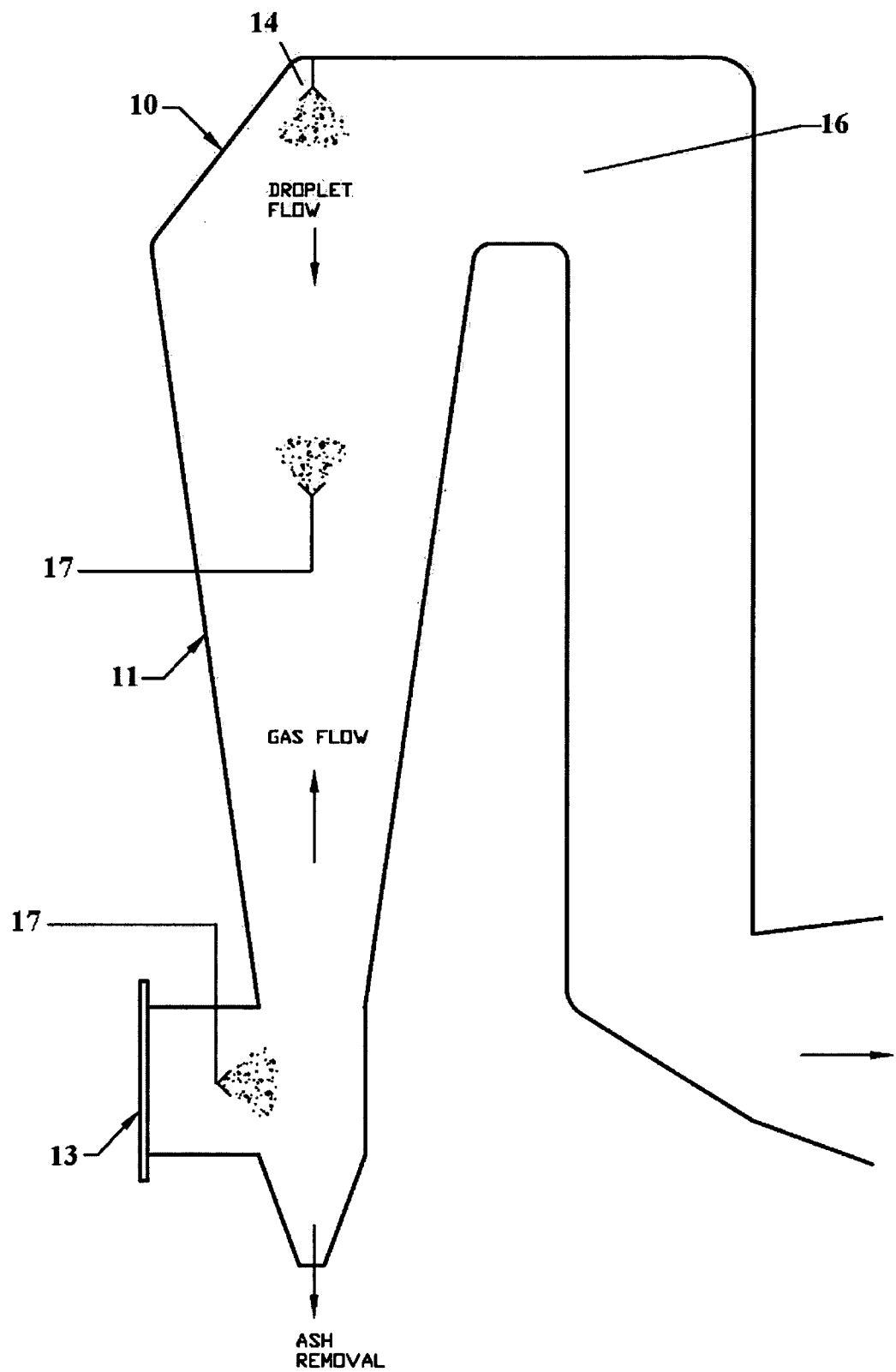
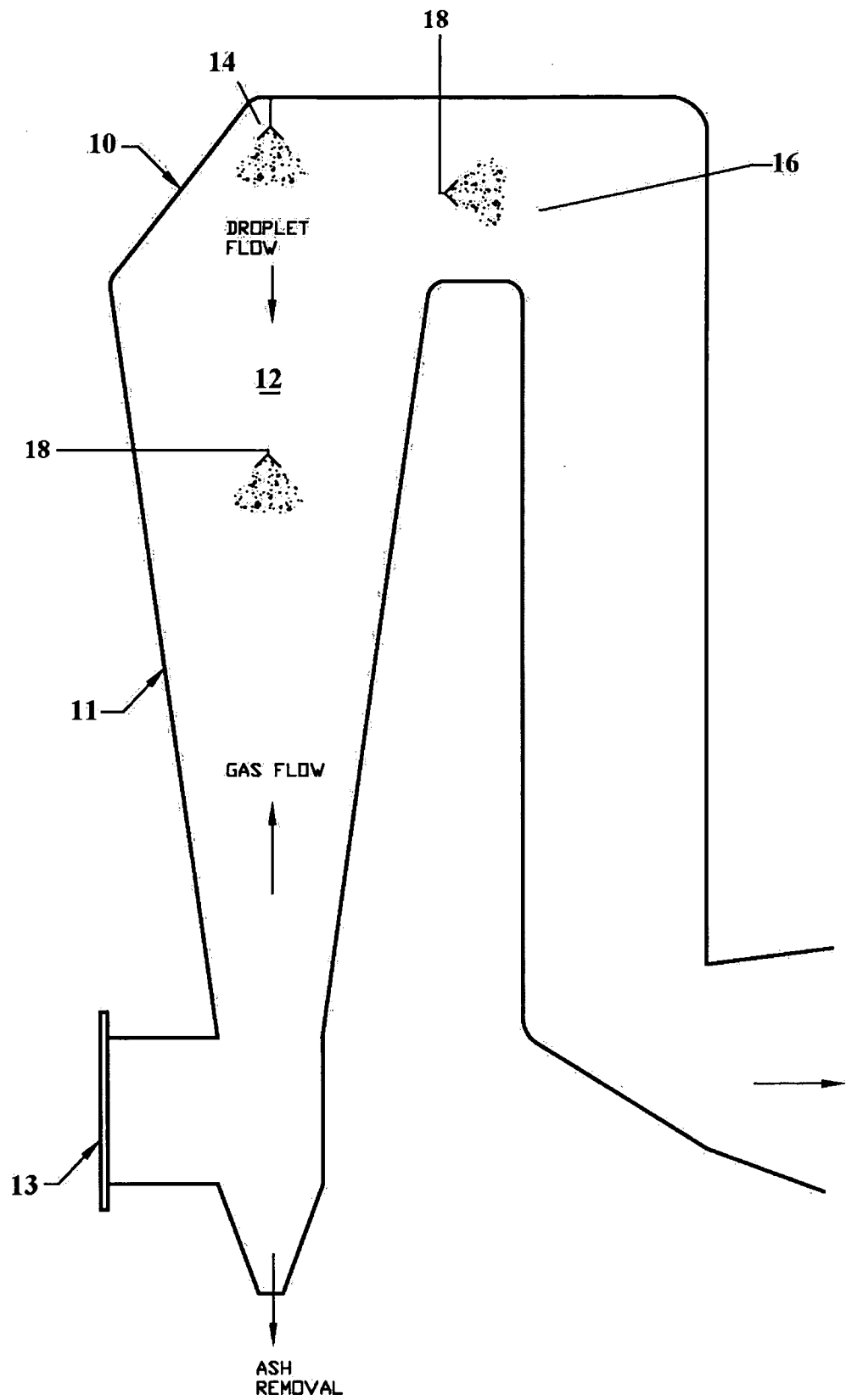


FIGURE 3

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**FIGURE 4**

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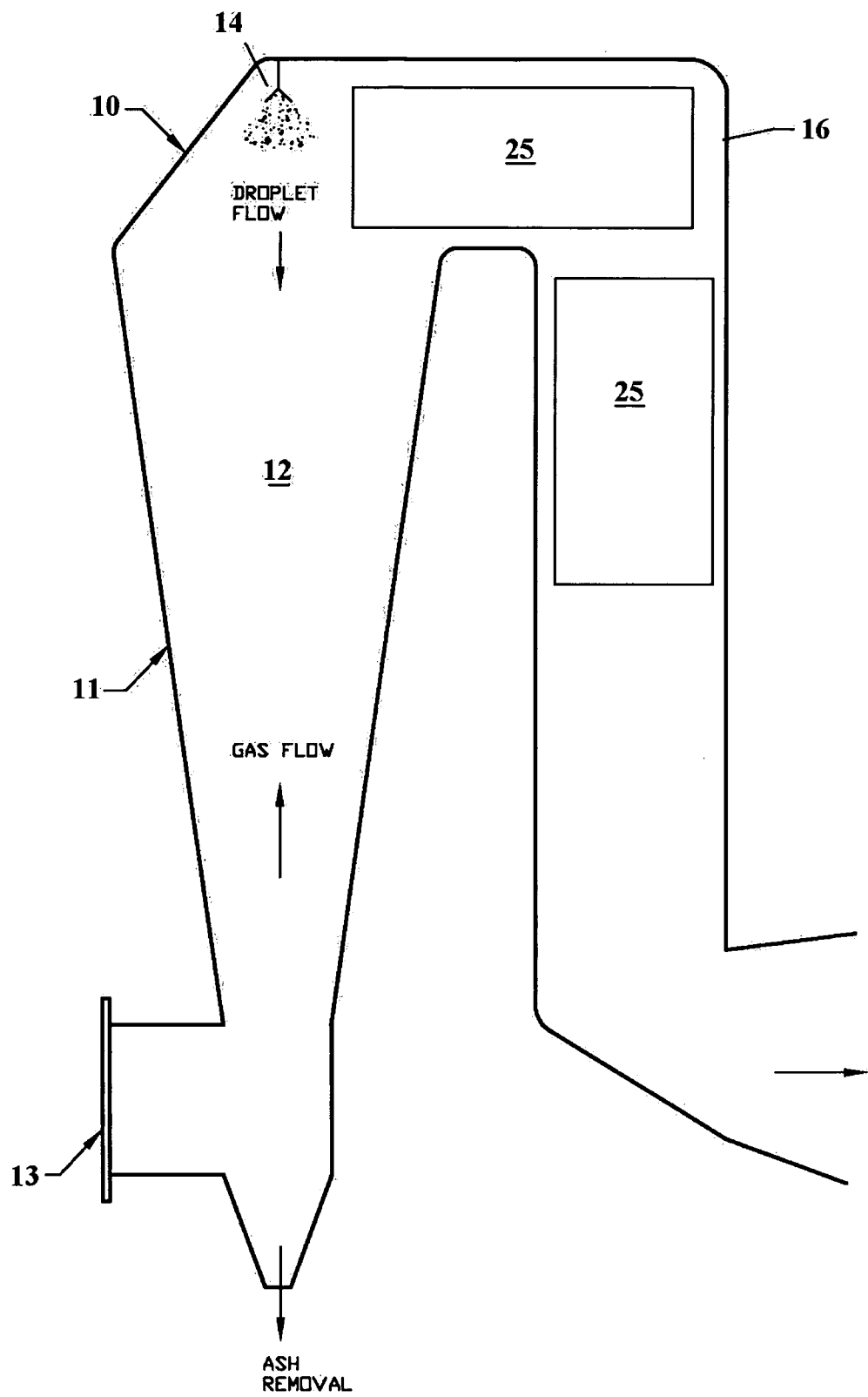


FIGURE 5

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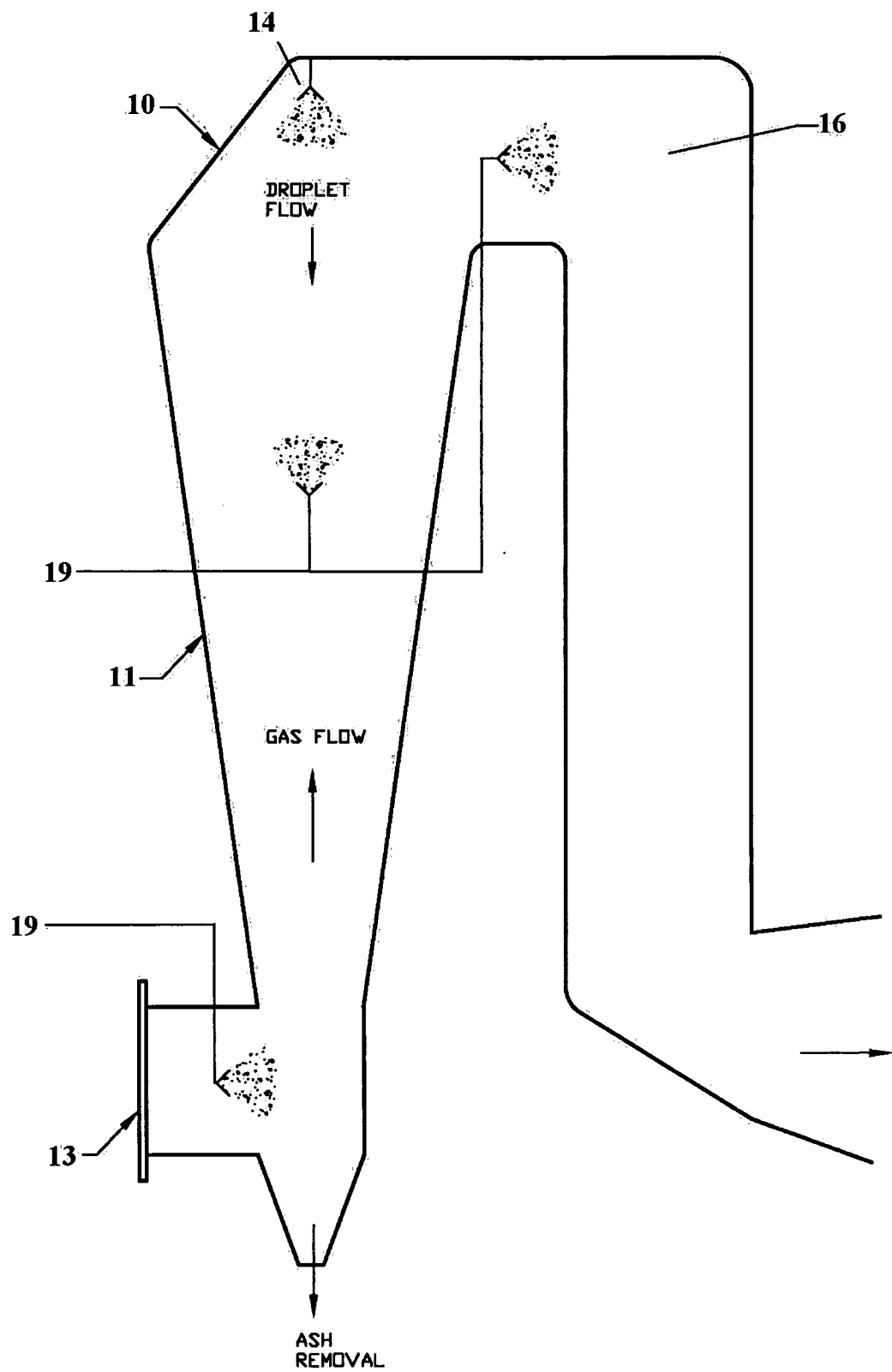
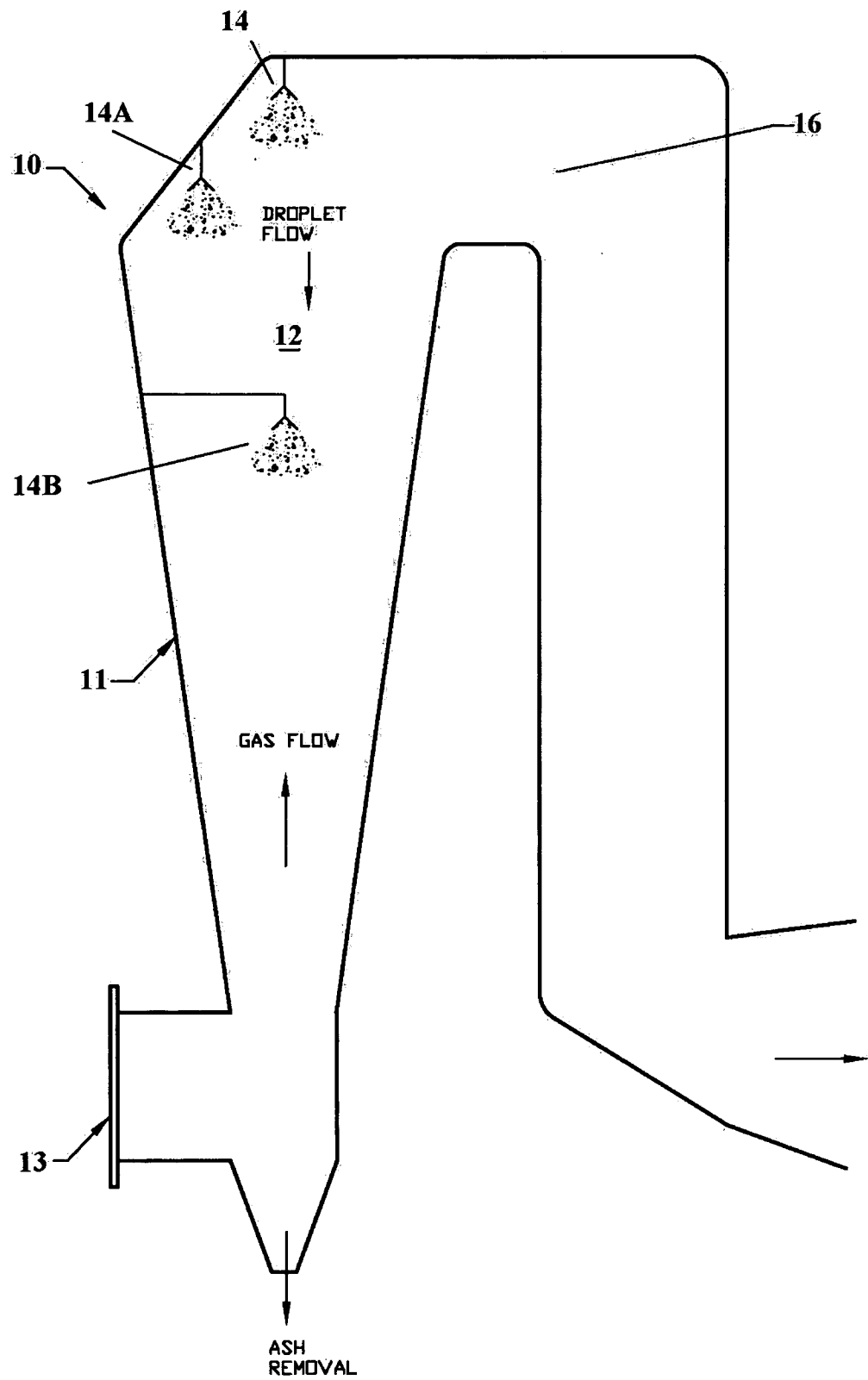


FIGURE 6

**FIGURE 7**

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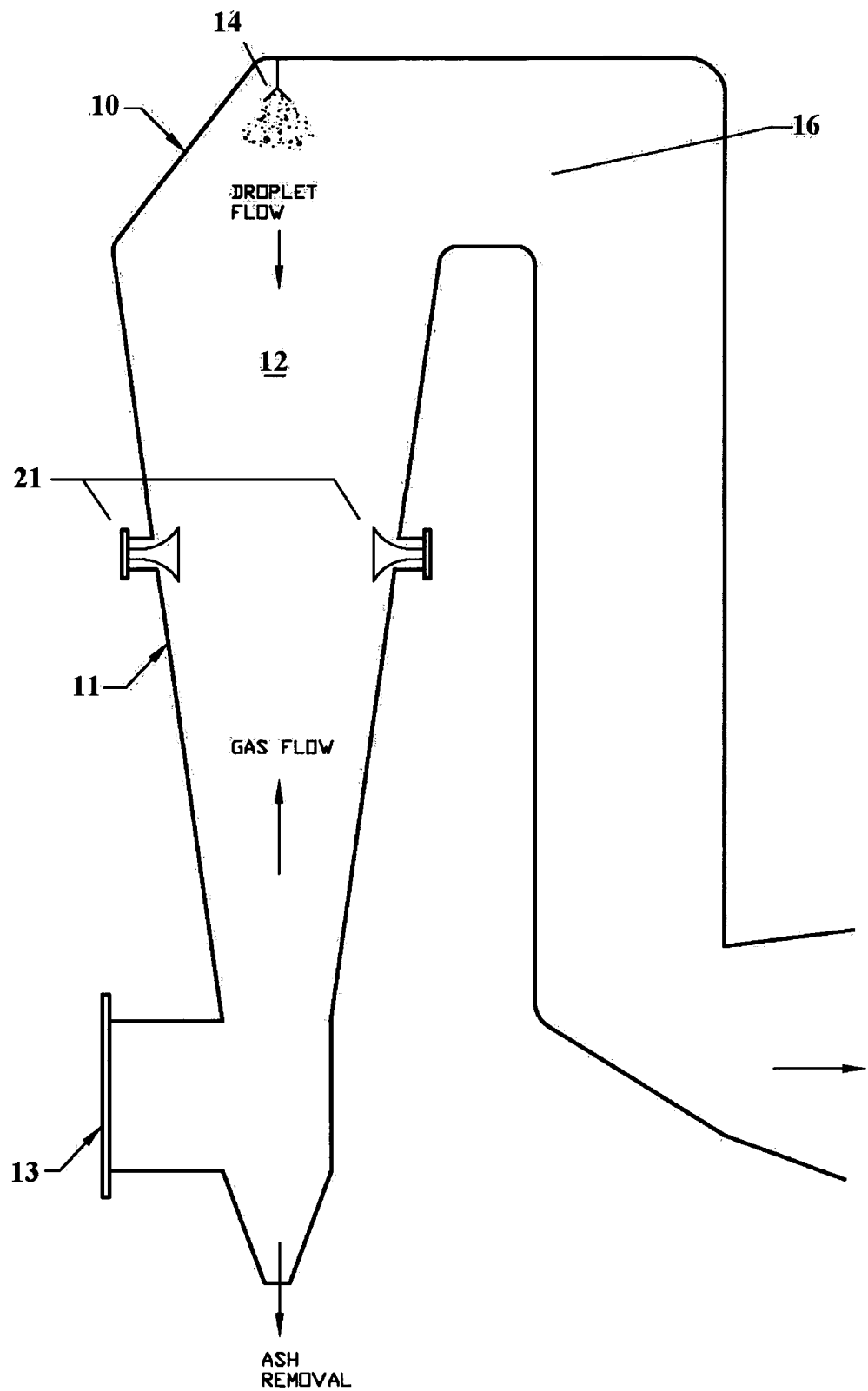


FIGURE 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU2008/001023

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

Int. Cl.

B01D 47/06 (2006.01) **B01D 53/50** (2006.01) **B01D 53/60** (2006.01)
B01D 53/44 (2006.01) **B01D 53/56** (2006.01) **B01D 53/64** (2006.01)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPODOC, WPI: IPC, EC as above and F23J15IC/EC; Keywords - water, H₂O, aqu+, liquid, spray, atomise, atomize, jet, squirt, shower, inject, drop, nozzle, cool, humid+, clean+, wash+, scrub+, gas, combustion, exhaust, waste, cross-section, area, section, conduit, duct, vent, passage, chimney, stack, flue, tower, speed, velocity, decrease, reduc+, lessen+

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,X	Derwent Abstract Accession No. 2008-F44033 [36] EP 1923119 A (VERDRONCKEN E; VERDRONCKEN F) 21 May 2008 Abstract, Figures 1 and 2	1, 11
X	EPODOC Abstract JP 7232031 A (ISHIKAWAJIMA HARIMA HEAVY IND) 5 September 1995 Abstract and Figure 4	1, 11
X	EPODOC Abstract JP 61011125 A (TOA KAKOUKI KK; NAGOYA DAKURO KK; TOUKOU SHOJI KK) 18 January 1986 Abstract and Figure 1	1, 11



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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search
01 October 2008

Date of mailing of the international search report

15 OCT 2008

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU2008/001023

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EPODOC Abstract JP 55121318 A (NAKAGAWA KENICHI; TAKAHATA RIYUUIROU) 18 September 1980 Abstract and Figure 1	1, 2, 11, 12
X	US 3985510 A (TAYLOR) 12 October 1976 See columns 3 and 4; Figure 1	1-5, 11-13
X	WO 1998/042432 A (TAMFELT OYJ ABP; PARTEK NORDKALK OY AB; SERMET OY) 1 October 1998 Page 3 lines 25-28 and page 4 lines 26-31; Figure 1	4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU2008/001023

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a)

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

See supplemental sheet

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☒ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.
- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU2008/001023

Supplemental Box

(To be used when the space in any of Boxes I to IV is not sufficient)

Continuation of Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet):

This International Application does not comply with the requirements of unity of invention because it does not relate to one invention or to a group of inventions so linked as to form a single general inventive concept.

In assessing whether there is more than one invention claimed, I have given consideration to those features which can be considered to potentially distinguish the claimed combination of features from the prior art. Where different claims have different distinguishing features they define different inventions.

This International Searching Authority has found that there are different inventions as follows:

- Claims 1-3, 11-18, 20 are directed to a reactor comprising a chamber having a gas inlet at a lower end and a gas outlet at an upper end, with at least one spray device in the upper region of the chamber. It is considered that the at least one spray device at an upper region of the chamber comprises a first distinguishing feature.
- Claims 4-10, 19 are directed to a reactor comprising a chamber having a gas inlet at a lower end and a gas outlet at an upper end, wherein the horizontal cross-section of the chamber increases with height such that the flow velocity of the gas decreases as it flows upwardly in the chamber. It is considered that increase of the horizontal cross-section of the chamber with an increase in height of the chamber comprises a second distinguishing feature.

PCT Rule 13.2, first sentence, states that unity of invention is only fulfilled when there is a technical relationship among the claimed inventions involving one or more of the same or corresponding special technical features. PCT Rule 13.2, second sentence, defines a special technical feature as a feature which makes a contribution over the prior art.

The only feature common to all of the claims is the reactor comprising a chamber having a gas inlet at a lower end and a gas outlet at an upper end. However this concept is not novel in the light of JP 7232031 A (ISHIKAWAJIMA HARIMA HEAVY IND) 5 September 1995 [see EPODOC abstract]. This means that the common feature can not constitute a special technical feature within the meaning of PCT Rule 13.2, second sentence, since it makes no contribution over the prior art.

Because the common feature does not satisfy the requirement for being a special technical feature it follows that it cannot provide the necessary technical relationship between the identified inventions. Therefore the claims do not satisfy the requirement of unity of invention *a posteriori*.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/AU2008/001023

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report			Patent Family Member		
EP	1923119	NONE			
JP	7232031	NONE			
JP	61011125	NONE			
JP	55121318	NONE			
US	3985510	NONE			
WO	9842432	AU 65026/98	EP 0969913	FI 971215	
		PL 335837	US 6416724		
Due to data integration issues this family listing may not include 10 digit Australian applications filed since May 2001.					
END OF ANNEX					