

# NITRIC ACID TECHNOLOGY

MAXIMUM ENERGY RECOVERY  
WITH MONO AND DUAL PRESSURE



NX STAMI NITRATES™ LAUNCH™

# WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES FOR NITRIC ACID PLANTS?

When setting up a nitric acid plant, your aim is to **maximize energy recovery while minimizing your cost of investment**. That makes the single-train design process a real challenge.

We have what it takes to deliver the **nitric acid plant that covers all your needs**. Because we draw on experience going back many decades and always use components that have proven their reliability in industrial settings.

Since the 1930s we have licensed a range of **safe, reliable and sustainable nitrate technologies** and built over 40 nitric acid plants worldwide. Depending on your preferences, we offer best-in-class, mono and dual pressure nitric acid technologies.

See the difference we make for you.

We have what it takes to deliver the nitric acid plant that covers all your needs.



# SMART PROCESS DESIGN

## WITH MONO OR DUAL PRESSURE TECHNOLOGY

Our mono and dual pressure plant designs are ideal for nitric acid production across all capacity ranges, including small-scale nitric acid plants, as found in the fertilizer industry. These designs can be adapted to a wide variety of project requirements, allowing fully flexible mono-pressure and dual-pressure configurations rather than fixed capacity limits.

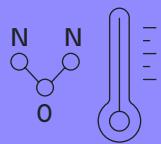
Both processes are characterized by reliable operation, high tail-gas temperatures of up to 480°C, maximum energy recovery and minimal greenhouse

gas emissions. The elevated tail-gas temperature also promotes effective N O decomposition without requiring external agents such as natural gas, further enhancing environmental performance.

Corrosion risk from condensation and re-evaporation is minimized through our smart heat-exchanger layout. The design works seamlessly with commonly used building materials, reducing heat-exchanger manufacturing costs and strengthening long-term process reliability.

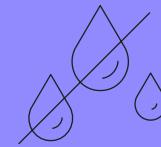
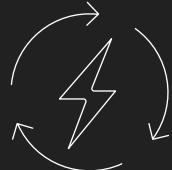
Drive down manufacturing costs

## Sustainable benefits



High tail gas temperature boosts N<sub>2</sub>O decomposition without adding external agents like natural gas.

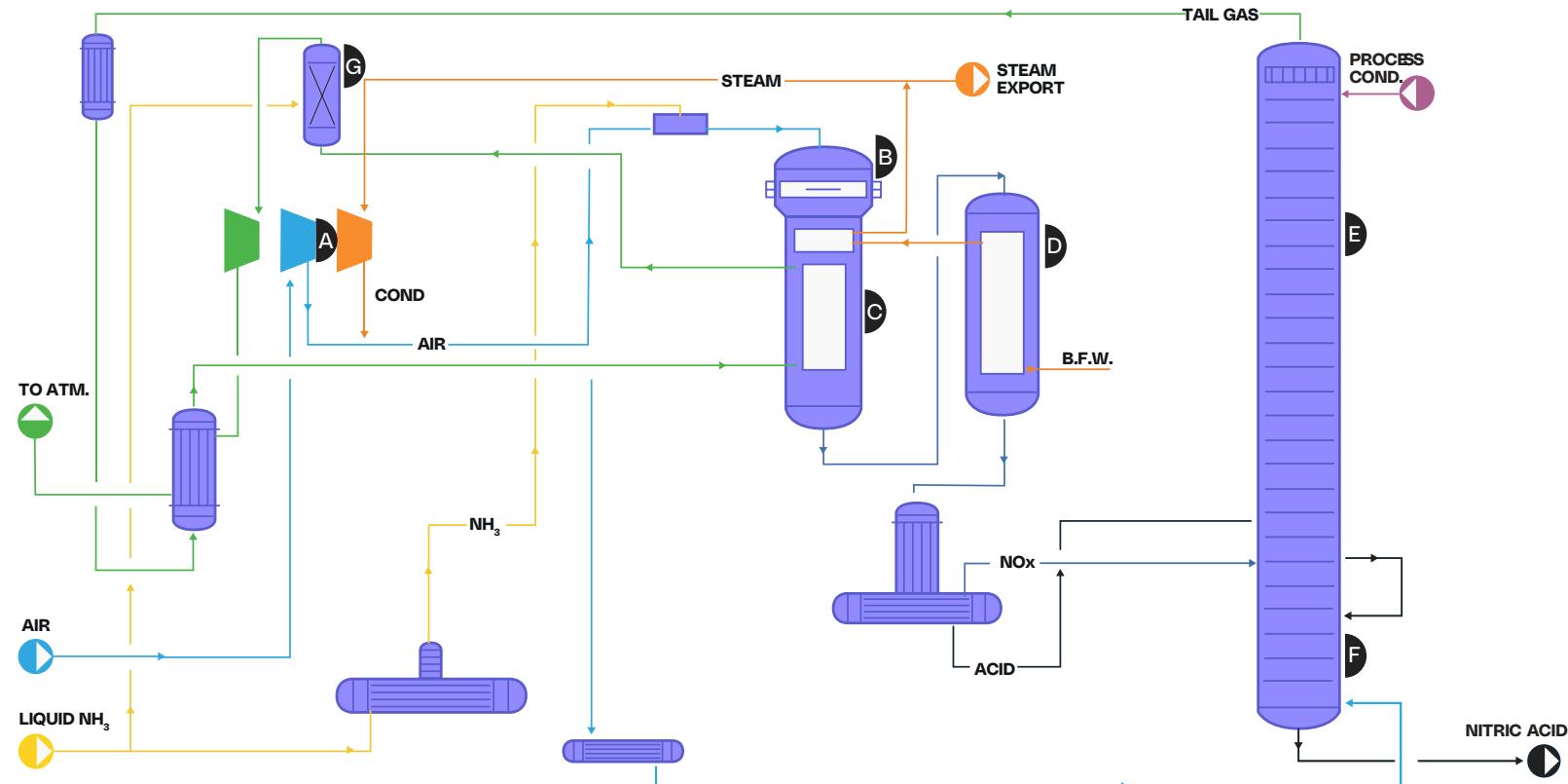
Extra power generation and heat recovery (enabled by high tail-gas temperature) minimize energy loss through tail-gas emissions



Corrosion prevention by design promotes process safety and reliability.



## MONO PRESSURE TECHNOLOGY FOR THE NITRIC ACID PRODUCTION PROCESS



## A Compressor train

## E Absorption column

B Burner

## F Bleaching column

c Tail gas heater

## G N<sub>2</sub>O/NOx abatement reactor

## D Waste heat boiler

## MONO PRESSURE TECHNOLOGY MAIN FEATURES

- The process operating pressure is 8 bar (a).
- A mixture of compressed air and NH<sub>3</sub> is fed into the ammonia burner, where NH<sub>3</sub> is oxidized to NO on Pt/Rh gauzes. Small amounts of N<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O are formed as side products. Optimum gauze temperature is ensured.
- The NO is oxidized to NO<sub>2</sub> in the gas phase downstream, leading to the formation of HNO<sub>3</sub>. The heat released by the oxidation reaction is used to generate high-pressure steam and heat the tail gas.
- Downstream of the waste heat boiler, the nitrous gas is cooled down further in a boiler feed water preheater. This is then fed into the cooler condenser, where a weak acid solution is condensed and transmitted to the oxidation/absorption column. The remaining gas enters the bottom of the oxidation/absorption column, which consists of a series of sieve trays.

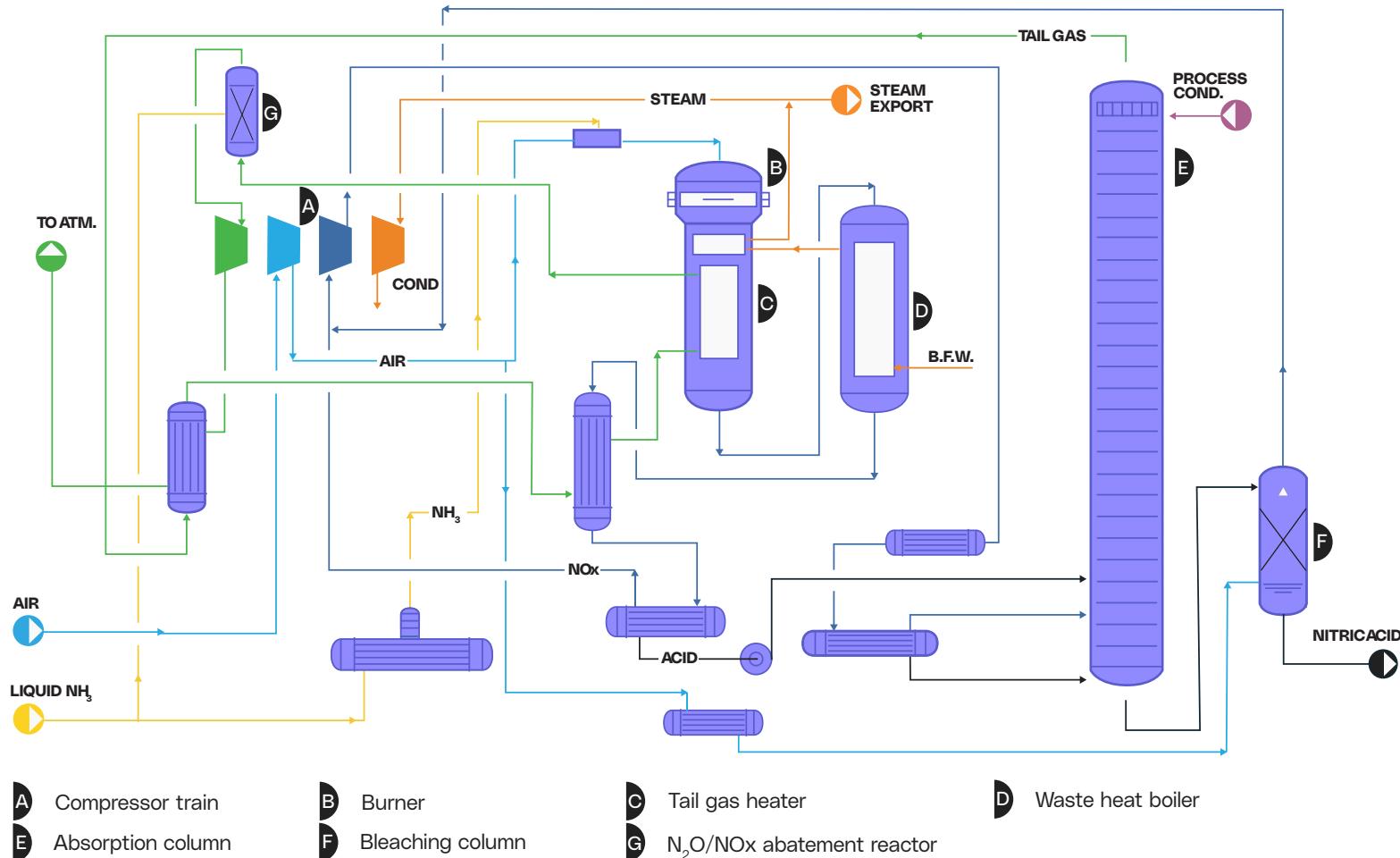
- The acid from the sieve trays is fed into the upper bleaching trays, which are situated at the bottom of the absorption column. Here, the acid undergoes air stripping to remove traces of NOx, leaving a colorless nitric acid solution of approx. 58-63 wt%.
- Traces of NOx and N<sub>2</sub>O remain in the overhead vapor from the absorption/oxidation column. To get this down to an acceptable level, this tail gas is heated to approx. 480°C and fed through a tertiary abatement system. Here, N<sub>2</sub>O and NOx are converted into water and nitrogen by means of two catalyst beds.

- In the expansion turbine, the tail gas is expanded. The in-line compressor train configuration enables the energy this releases to drive the air compressor. Additional power is generated by a steam turbine or electromotor.
- After expansion, the tail gas stream is still hot enough for another heat exchanging step, which lowers the temperature of the tail gas released to the atmosphere.

### CONSUMPTION

|                                |                               |          |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Operating range                | %                             | 70 - 110 |
| NH <sub>3</sub> consumption    | kg/ton 100% HNO <sub>3</sub>  | 284      |
| Pt losses (incl. recovery)     | g/ton 100% HNO <sub>3</sub>   | 0.035    |
| HP steam export, 45 bar, 450°C | kg/ton 100% HNO <sub>3</sub>  | > 600    |
| NOx                            | ppm vol                       | < 20     |
| N <sub>2</sub> O               | ppm vol                       | < 20     |
| Cooling water                  | ton/ton 100% HNO <sub>3</sub> | 110      |

## DUAL PRESSURE TECHNOLOGY FOR THE NITRIC ACID PRODUCTION PROCESS



## DUAL PRESSURE TECHNOLOGY MAIN FEATURES

- Air is filtered and compressed to approx. 5 bar(a) and mixed with evaporated ammonia.
- The ammonia/air mixture is fed into the ammonia burner.  $\text{NH}_3$  is oxidized to NO on Pt/Rh gauzes and small amounts of  $\text{N}_2$  and  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  are formed as side products.
- The NO is oxidized to  $\text{NO}_2$  in the gas phase downstream, leading to the formation of  $\text{HNO}_3$ . The heat released by the oxidation reaction is used to generate high-pressure steam and heat the tail gas.
- Downstream of the waste heat boiler, the nitrous gas is cooled down further to below its dew point. This is then fed into the low-pressure cooler condenser, where a weak acid solution is condensed and transmitted to the oxidation/absorption column. The remaining nitrous gas is compressed to 11 bar (a) by the NOx compressor and re-cooled to below its dew point to form a more concentrated acid solution in the high-pressure cooler condenser.

- The remaining gas enters the bottom of the oxidation/absorption column, which consists of a series of sieve trays.
- The acid exits the bottom of the absorption column and is fed into the bleacher where last traces of dissolved NOx are eliminated by air stripping, producing a colorless nitric acid solution of approx. 58–63 wt%.
- Traces of NOx and  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  remain in the overhead vapor from the absorption/oxidation column. To get this down to an

acceptable level, this tail gas is heated to approx. 480°C and fed through a tertiary abatement system. Here,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  and NOx are converted into water and nitrogen by means of two catalyst beds.

- In the expansion turbine, the tail gas is expanded. The in-line compressor train configuration enables the energy this releases to drive the air and NOx compressors. Additional power is generated by a steam turbine.

| CONSUMPTION                    |                             |          |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| Operating range                | %                           | 70 - 110 |
| $\text{NH}_3$ consumption      | kg/ton 100% $\text{HNO}_3$  | 282      |
| Pt losses (incl. recovery)     | g/ton 100% $\text{HNO}_3$   | 0.03     |
| HP steam export, 45 bar, 450°C | kg/ton 100% $\text{HNO}_3$  | > 800    |
| NOx                            | ppm vol                     | < 20     |
| $\text{N}_2\text{O}$           | ppm vol                     | < 20     |
| Cooling water                  | ton/ton 100% $\text{HNO}_3$ | 100      |



# TERTIARY ABATEMENT SYSTEM

## WE CARE ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT

The most efficient and straightforward way to remove NOx and N<sub>2</sub>O from tail gas emissions is through Stamicarbon's abatement system. We collaborate with the most experienced and qualified catalyst suppliers to ensure optimal performance and to meet the most stringent regulations.

The abatement system is located downstream of the absorption column, where the tail gas temperature is

increased to 480°C. These conditions are ideal for efficient abatement while minimizing the required catalyst volume. The abatement of N<sub>2</sub>O and NOx occurs in the same vessel. Upon exiting the reactor, the cleaned off-gas is sent to the expander and then released into the atmosphere at approximately 45°C. Due to the milder process conditions, no special materials are needed for the expander.



### Did you know?

Stamicarbon offers this equipment as a full-service option (one-stop-shop). However, the choice of catalyst type and vendor is ultimately agreed with the client. Also, reloading can be directly managed by the client with no risk of additional charges.

## MAIN PECULIARITIES:

- ⟨ Easy reactor installation
- ⟨ High N<sub>2</sub>O and NOx conversion
- ⟨ Long catalyst lifetime
- ⟨ Minimized delta P
- ⟨ No need natural gas
- ⟨ No NH<sub>3</sub> slippage
- ⟨ Optimal energy balance to achieve the desired tail gas temperature.
- ⟨ Full life assistance





Stamicarbon is  
beside you every  
step of the way: from  
creating a new plant to  
optimizing and  
upgrading existing  
facilities in light of  
a sustainable and  
futureproof production.

# CONCLUSION

Our solutions are built on 75 years of high-quality research and in-depth industry knowhow. We work closely with the entire value chain to improve and innovate our technologies. As the world's leading fertilizer authority, we show our commitment to driving the long-term success of the industry by sharing our insights, solutions and knowledge.

## Get more insights

Brochures, papers and other information published over many decades are available at [www.stamicarbon.com](http://www.stamicarbon.com). We also share our knowledge at various conferences to keep you up to speed on the latest developments in nitrates.



## Contact us

Interested in advancing your plant? We look forward to discussing your requirements and putting together a personalized proposal.

## STAMICARBON

### NX STAMI UREA

Technology design  
Equipment supply  
UAN & UAS technology  
Services & Solutions

### NX STAMI AMMONIA

Technology design  
Equipment supply  
Services & Solutions

### NX STAMI NITRATES

Mono & Dual pressure Nitric Acid Technology  
 $\text{NO}_x$  &  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  abatement  
Equipment supply  
Services & Solutions

### NX STAMI SPECIALTIES

$\text{NO}_x$  reduction (DEF)  
Controlled-release-fertilizer  
Coatings & additives

### NX STAMI DIGITAL

Monitor Simulator



## References

| Total capacity (mt/d) | Customers   | Site            | Country     | Technology           | Contractor                       |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1400                  | DSM Agro Division                                     | Geleen          | Netherlands | Dual pressure design | Didier Engineering, Germany      |
| 670                   | UKF   | IJmuiden        | Netherlands | Dual pressure design | Didier Engineering, Germany      |
| 1100                  | Akdeniz Gubre Sanayi                                  | Mersin          | Turkey      | Mono pressure design | Kellogg Continental, Netherlands |
| 652                   | Fertilizantes Mexicanos                               | Pajaritos       | Mexico      | Mono pressure design | Krebs, France                    |
| 600                   | UKF Fertilizers                                       | Ince            | UK          | Mono pressure design | Sim. Chem., UK                   |
| 570                   | Agrico Chemical Corporation                           | Oklahoma, Tulsa | USA         | Mono pressure design | Pullman Kellogg, USA             |
| 800                   | Sonatrach   | Annaba          | Algeria     | Mono pressure design | Krebs, France                    |
| 570                   | Agrico Chemical Corporation                           | Oklahoma, Tulsa | USA         | Mono pressure design | Kellogg Continental, Netherlands |
| 700                   | Duslo   | Šaľa            | Slovakia    | Dual pressure design | Société Krebs & Cie, France      |
| 225                   | Monomeros Colombo-Venezolanos                         | Barranquilla    | Colombia    | Mono pressure design | McKee, USA                       |
| 255                   | Scottish Agricultural Industries                      | Edinburgh       | UK          | Mono pressure design | Humphreys & Glasgow, UK          |
| 675                   | Cuba Industrial                                       | Cienfuegos      | Cuba        | Mono pressure design | Simon Carves, UK                 |
| 820                   | Societe Rhodannienne d'Engrais                        | Chasse          | France      | Mono pressure design | Kuhlmann, France                 |
| 725                   | Masinimport   | Targu Mures     | Romania     | Mono pressure design | Didier-Werke, Germany            |
| 190                   | Haifa Chemicals                                       | Ashdod          | Israel      | Mono pressure design | Staff                            |
| 275                   | Kwinana Nitrogen                                      | Kwinana         | Australia   | Mono pressure design | Humphreys & Glasgow, UK          |
| 185                   | Associated Chemical Companies                         | Harrogate       | UK          | Mono pressure design | Humphreys & Glasgow, UK          |
| 420                   | DSM   | Geleen          | Netherlands | Mono pressure design | DSM, Netherlands                 |
| 530                   | Imperial Chemicals Industries                         | Severnside      | UK          | Mono pressure design | Humphreys & Glasgow, UK          |
| 810                   | Société Egyptienne d'Engrais et d'Industrie, Chimique | Suez            | Egypt       | Mono pressure design | Uhde, Germany                    |
| 330                   | Jwestling   | Nebraska        | USA         | Mono pressure design | KT- Kinetics Technology, Italy   |

| Total capacity (mt/d) | Customers   | Site             | Country      | Technology           | Contractor                           |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2700                  | Pulway Azot   | Puławy           | Poland       | Mono pressure design | Didier-Werke, Germany                |
| 530                   | Imperial Chemicals Industries                         | Severnside       | UK           | Mono pressure design | Humphreys & Glasgow, UK              |
| 295                   | Al Nasar Co.  | Helwan           | Egypt        | Mono pressure design | Continental Engineering, Netherlands |
| 255                   | SASOL   | Sasolburg        | South Africa | Mono pressure design | Simon Carves, UK                     |
| 125                   | Sefanitro   | Bilbao           | Spain        | Mono pressure design | Uhde, Germany                        |
| 425                   | Columbia Nitrogen Corp.                               | Georgia, Augusta | USA          | Mono pressure design | Braun, USA                           |
| 160                   | Imperial Chemical Industries                          | Severnside       | UK           | Mono pressure design | ICI                                  |
| 160                   | Imperial Chemical Industries                          | Heysham          | UK           | Mono pressure design | ICI                                  |
| 260                   | Ruhrchemie  | Oberhausen       | Germany      | Mono pressure design | Uhde, Germany                        |
| 195                   | Kemira Oy   | Oulu             | Finland      | Mono pressure design | Tippi Oy                             |
| 320                   | Farbwerke 'Hoechst' (extension)                       | Höchst           | Germany      | Mono pressure design | Uhde, Germany                        |
| 810                   | Fertilizer Corporation of India                       | Rourkela         | India        | Mono pressure design | Fertilizer Corporation of India      |
| 345                   | Hibernia  | Wanne-Eickel     | Germany      | Mono pressure design | Uhde, Germany                        |
| 225                   | Ministry of Coordination                              | Athens           | Greece       | Mono pressure design | Uhde, Germany                        |
| 205                   | Nitratos de Portugal                                  | Lisbon           | Portugal     | Mono pressure design | Werkspoor, Netherlands               |
| 200                   | KIMA (extension)                                      | Assuan           | Egypt        | Mono pressure design | Uhde, Germany                        |
| 150                   | Société Egyptienne d'Engrais et d'Industrie, Chimique | Cairo            | Egypt        | Mono pressure design | Uhde, Germany                        |
| 320                   | Farbwerke 'Hoechst'                                   | Höchst           | Germany      | Mono pressure design | Uhde, Germany                        |
| 160                   | Imperial Chemical Industries                          | Ardeer           | UK           | Mono pressure design | ICI                                  |
| 90                    | African Explosives & Chemical Industries              | Modderfontein    | South Africa | Mono pressure design | Werkspoor, Netherlands               |
| 610                   | KIMA  | Assuan           | Egypt        | Mono pressure design | Uhde, Germany                        |
| 790                   | DSM   | Geleen           | Netherlands  | Mono pressure design | DSM, Netherlands                     |

# WE ARE STAMICARBON

# WHAT CAN WE DO FOR YOU?

Stamicarbon, the nitrogen technology licensor of NEXTCHEM (MAIRE Group), designs and licenses fertilizer plant technologies, specializing in urea, green ammonia, and nitric acid. As part of NEXTCHEM, Stamicarbon leverages the capabilities and expertise of a world-leading engineering group. In total, Stamicarbon has licensed more than 260 urea plants and realized more than 100 revamping and optimization projects. Applying more almost 80 years of

knowledge and experience, Stamicarbon offers you tailored solutions and services to maintain, improve and optimize plants in every stage of their life cycle, with a focus on sustainable fertilizer production. As pioneers with a higher purpose, Stamicarbon's vision is to help enable the world to feed itself and improve the quality of life. Stamicarbon is headquartered in Sittard, The Netherlands, and operates worldwide.

## Questions?

Would you like to know more? Talk to us - we're here for you! Contact our experts at [www.stamicarbon.com](http://www.stamicarbon.com).



### Stamicarbon

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MAIRE Sustainable Technology Solutions