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Experiences with MicroMist™ and Jet Venturi scrubbing systems

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First MicroMist[™] Venturi scrubber reference

Innovative client:

 Large-scale single-line urea granulation plant with acid scrubbing and ammonium salt recycled back into the granulator

Requested scrubbing efficiency:

- Urea dust emission < 5 mg/Nm³
- Ammonia emission < 20 mg/Nm³







First MMV reference – plant PFD

Main Features:

- MicroMistTM Venturi (MMV) scrubber with acidic scrubbing (H_2SO_4) •
- Wet electrostatic precipitator (WESP) included in design •
- Wet recycle going back into the granulator after an evaporation step ٠
- No disposal stream going OSBL •
- Final product with 0.1 wt-% S •



UREA

HCHO

92 wt-%

0.3 wt-%



Original scrubber design







MMV performance after initial start-up

Initial experience:

- Scrubbing system operational
- Scrubbing efficiency satisfactory
- Some deviations compared to expected operation

Operational deviations:

- No lean solution in the MMV sump but urea solution
- No sufficient lean urea solution available to compensate for the evaporation losses in the quench vessel







Initial operational solution for overcoming deviations

Measures taken:

- Level in the MMV vessel sump increased to the maximum
- Overflow line used for supplying make-up liquid to the quench vessel







Root cause initial deviations

Root cause:







Resolving entrainment issue

Solution:



 Measured UREA dust emission (official measurements) way below requested 5 mg/Nm³





Second MMV reference

Design differences compared to the first MMV reference:

- Ammonium sulfate (AS) solution sent to battery limits
- Additional mist eliminator between MMV stage and acidic section
- No WESP stage due to less stringent dust emission requirement

Operational specifics:

- Quick and trouble-free start-up
- Liquid entrainment from quench vessel to MMV vessel







Second MMV reference

Official stack measurement:

- Measured particulate matter (PM) emission
 <u>below the expected 10 mg/Nm³</u>! This measuring both filterable (EPA Method 5) and condensable (EPA Method 202) PM
- Measured <u>opacity of 0% (EPA Method 9)</u>
- Achieved efficiency without any optimization or fine tuning of the scrubber operation







Dust scrubbing for Prilling Plants

Problem specific:





Jet Venturi Scrubber design specifics:

- High efficiency collection for sub-micron dust
- Applicable for forced and natural draft prilling towers
- Implementation at grass root and existing prilling towers
- Possibility to include ammonia abatement
- Installation at grade level and on top of the prilling tower
- Low pressure drop





Overall scrubbing system design

Jet Venturi Scrubber on top of the prilling tower (Revamp Case Study)

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- Weight reduction (pumps, hold-up volumes)
- Common pumps
- Power consumption



Jet Venturi Scrubber Design





Stage 2: Secondary Jet Venturi dust scrubbing

Stage 1: Quench and Primary Jet Venturi dust scrubbing





Jet Venturi pilot unit

Single Jet Venturi layout (two venturi elements in series):

- Primary jet venturi (between boxes 1 and 2)
- Secondary jet venturi (between boxes 3 and 4)







Pilot unit tests





Analysis of conducted tests resulted in determining:

- Venturi design (size and nozzle)
- Operating conditions
- Dust scrubbing capability (< 15 mg/Nm³)





Conclusions

MicroMistTM Venturi Scrubber for granulation plants:

- Dust less than the expected amount of 5 mg/Nm³
- Optimization of the quench sump in combination with CAPEX reduction
- Scrubber package incorporated in the Stamicarbon Operator Training Simulator

Jet Venturi Scrubber for prilling plants:

- Pilot testing for determining scrubbing capabilities and optimal operating conditions
- Reducing dust emission below 15 mg/Nm³
- For forced and natural draft, existing and grass-root prilling plants
- Top (preferred) and grade level solutions





Thank you!



