



## Combined Nitrous Oxide and NO<sub>x</sub> Abatement in Nitric Acid Plants

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## Anthropogenic Greenhouse Gases Concentrations, Lifetimes

Gas	Pre-1750 concentration	Current (2002) tropospheric concentration	GWP (100-year time horizon, Kyoto Protocol)	GWP (100-year time horizon, 2001 estimates)	Atmospheric lifetime (2001 estimates)
<b>Concentrations in parts per million (ppm)</b>					
carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )	280	372.3	1	1	variable
<b>Concentrations in parts per billion (ppb)</b>					
methane (CH <sub>4</sub> )	730	1843	21	23	12
nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O)	270	318	310	296	114
tropospheric ozone (O <sub>3</sub> )	25	34	n.a.	n.a.	hours-days

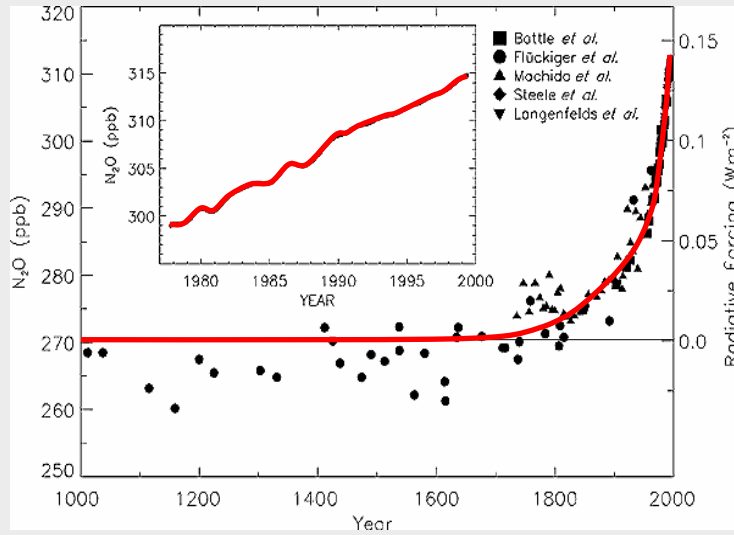
Sources: Blasing, T.J., Jones, S., (2003). *Current greenhouse gas concentrations*. 3pp. US Department of Energy, Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Tennessee, Nov. 2003, in Internet at [http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov/pns/current\\_ghg.html](http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov/pns/current_ghg.html) (on 7th September 2004)  
Houghton, J.T., et al. (ed) (1996a). *Climate Change 1995: Contribution of Working Group I to the Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. 572pp. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, ISBN: 0521-56433-6, 0521-56436-0  
Houghton, J.T., et al. (ed.) (2001). *Climate Change 2001: The Scientific Basis, Contribution of Working Group I to the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. 881pp. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, ISBN 0521 80767 0, 0521 01495 6

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## Atmospheric N<sub>2</sub>O 1000 A.D. to Present



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## Global Emissions of N<sub>2</sub>O

<b><u>Natural Sources</u></b>	<b>approx.</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>(Million metric tons/year)</b>
• Soils		9.4	
• Oceans		4.7	
• Atmospheric chemistry		0.9	
<b><u>Anthropogenic Sources</u></b>	<b>approx.</b>	<b>12.8</b>	
• <b>Nitric acid manufacture</b>		<b>0.4</b>	
• Adipic acid manufacture		0.2	(down from max. 0.9)
• Combustion of fossil fuels		1.4	
• Combustion of biomass		0.9	
• Manure and human waste		3.3	
• Agriculture (incl. fertilisers)		6.6	
<b><u>Total Emissions</u></b>	<b>approx.</b>	<b>27.9</b>	

Source: Kroeze, C. (1994). *The Science of the Total Environment* **143**, 193-209  
Kroeze, C., Mosier, A., and Bouwman, L. (1999). *Global Biogeochemical Cycles* **13**(1), 1-8



**HNO<sub>3</sub> production now largest industrial process source of N<sub>2</sub>O**

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## N<sub>2</sub>O Formation in Ammonia Oxidation

The amount of N<sub>2</sub>O formed depends on conversion conditions:

LP conversion	1 - 1.5 bar :	4 - 5 kg N <sub>2</sub> O / t HNO <sub>3</sub>
MP conversion	4 - 6 bar :	6 - 7.5 kg N <sub>2</sub> O / t HNO <sub>3</sub>
HP conversion	8 - 10 bar :	- 20 kg N <sub>2</sub> O / t HNO <sub>3</sub>

Source: Houghton, J.T., Meira Filho, L.G., Lim, B., Treanton, K., Mamaty, I., Bonduki, Y. and Griggs, D.J.,(eds) (1996b). *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Reference Manual (Volume 3)*. 484pp. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change/OECD/IEA/ UK Meteorological Office, Bracknell

### NH<sub>3</sub> oxidation on Pt/Rh gauzes and consecutive reactions

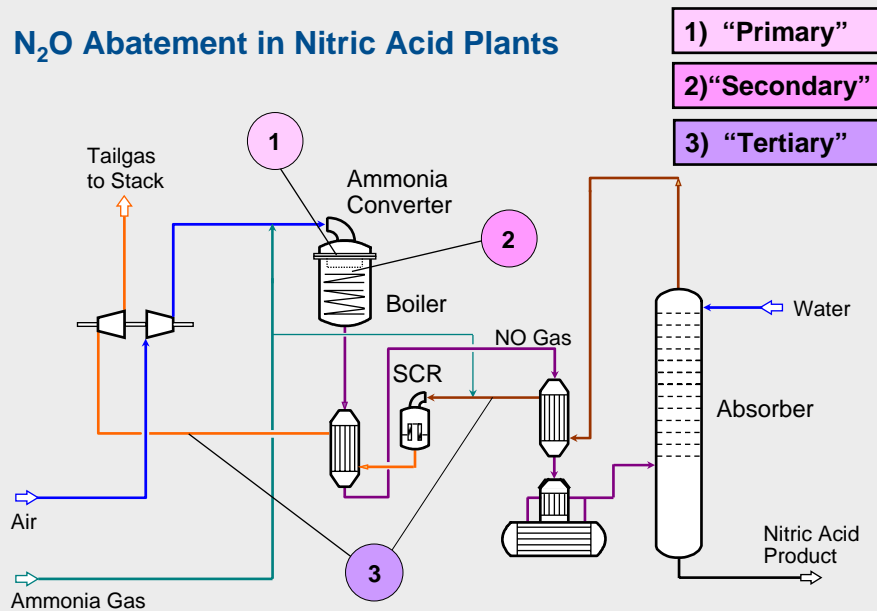
(1)	$4 \text{ NH}_3 + 5 \text{ O}_2$	$\rightarrow 4 \text{ NO} + 6 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$	~96 %	desired
(2)	$4 \text{ NH}_3 + 3 \text{ O}_2$	$\rightarrow 2 \text{ N}_2 + 6 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$	~2 %	
(3)	$4 \text{ NH}_3 + 4 \text{ O}_2$	$\rightarrow 2 \text{ N}_2\text{O} + 6 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$	~2 %	undesired
(4)	$2 \text{ NH}_3 + 8 \text{ NO}$	$\rightarrow 5 \text{ N}_2\text{O} + 3 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$		
(5)	$4 \text{ NH}_3 + 4 \text{ NO} + 3 \text{ O}_2$	$\rightarrow 4 \text{ N}_2\text{O} + 6 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$		

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## N<sub>2</sub>O Abatement in Nitric Acid Plants



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## Reasons for Uhde's Decision to Develop Tertiary N<sub>2</sub>O Abatement

### End-of-pipe technology, therefore

- No contact with product - no possibility of product contamination
- No contact with intermediate product stream - no chance of losses

### Physical space not restricted

- Very high rates of N<sub>2</sub>O removal possible in principle

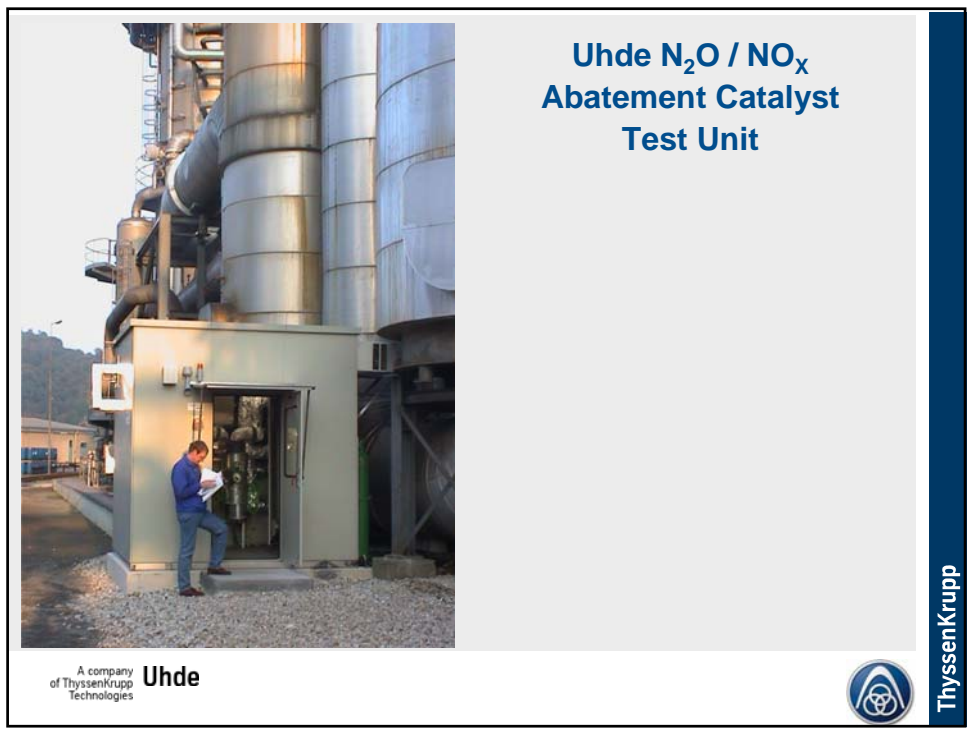
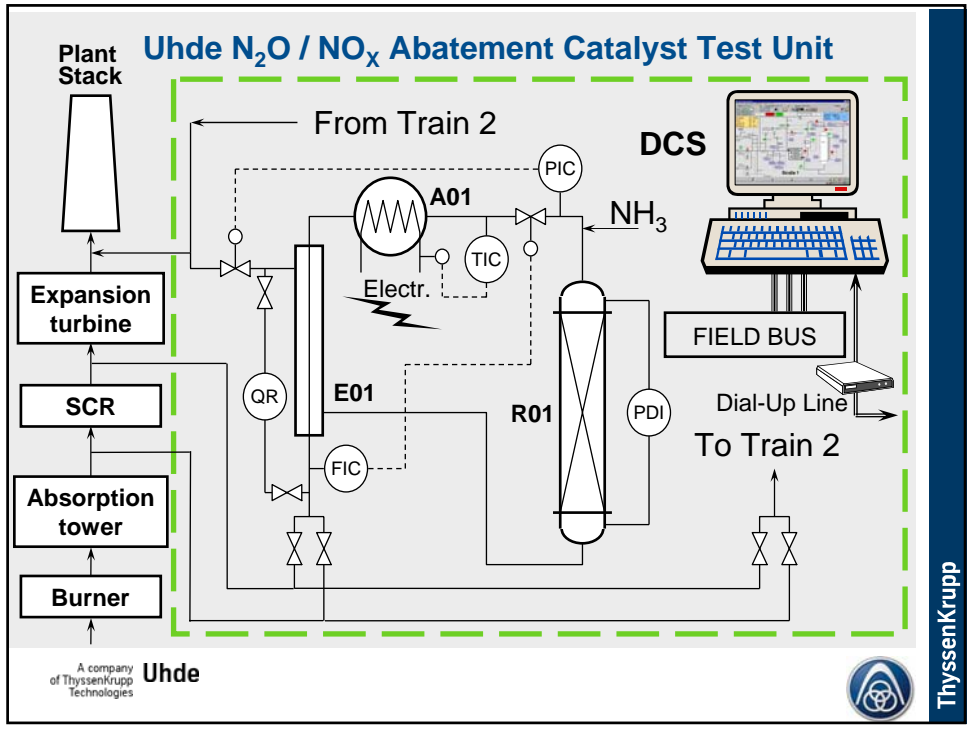


## Uhde N<sub>2</sub>O / NO<sub>x</sub> Abatement R&D Programme

### Necessary for Catalyst and Process Development:

- Sources of starting materials:
  - Catalyst manufacturers, universities,....
- Laboratory facilities for catalyst characterisation and testing:
  - Uhde R&D Centre in Ennigerloh, Germany
  - External research institutes and universities
- Long term testing under realistic conditions:
  - Uhde N<sub>2</sub>O / NO<sub>x</sub> Abatement Catalyst Test Unit in Nitric Acid Production Plant - AMI, Linz, Austria
- Large scale catalyst manufacture





## Uhde N<sub>2</sub>O / NO<sub>x</sub> Abatement Catalyst Test Unit



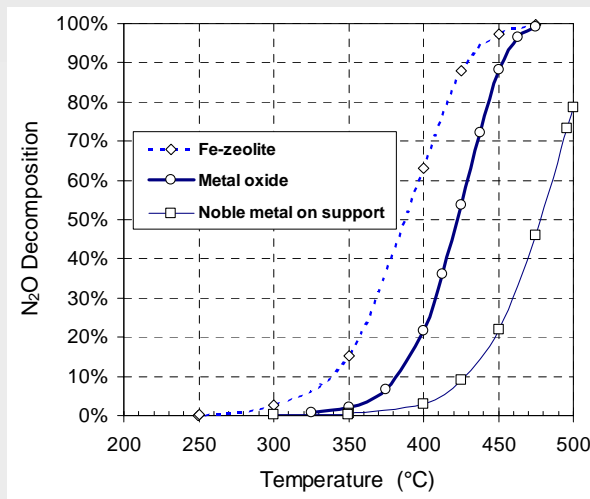
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## N<sub>2</sub>O Decomposition - Test Unit Results

- Activity:  
Fe-zeolite >  
Metal oxide >  
Supported noble metal



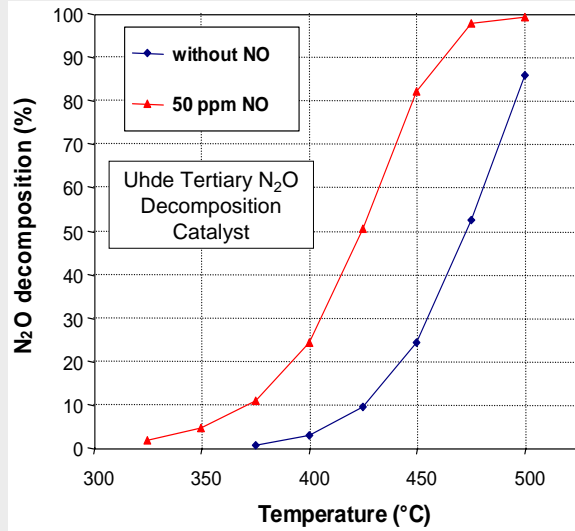
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## N<sub>2</sub>O Decomposition - Laboratory Results

- NO enhances N<sub>2</sub>O decomposition



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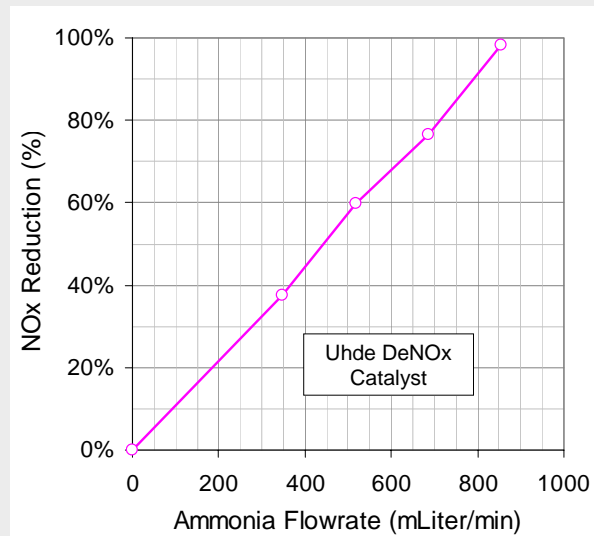


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## NO<sub>x</sub> Reduction with NH<sub>3</sub> - Test Unit Results

**NO<sub>x</sub> Reduction**  
Possible at temperatures between 180°C and 480°C

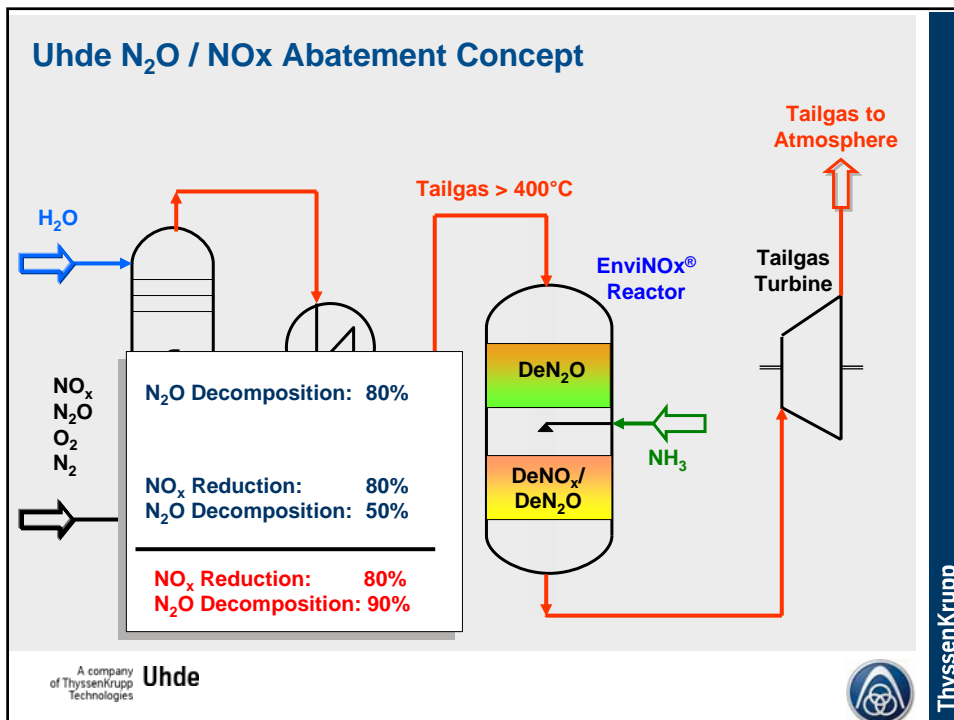
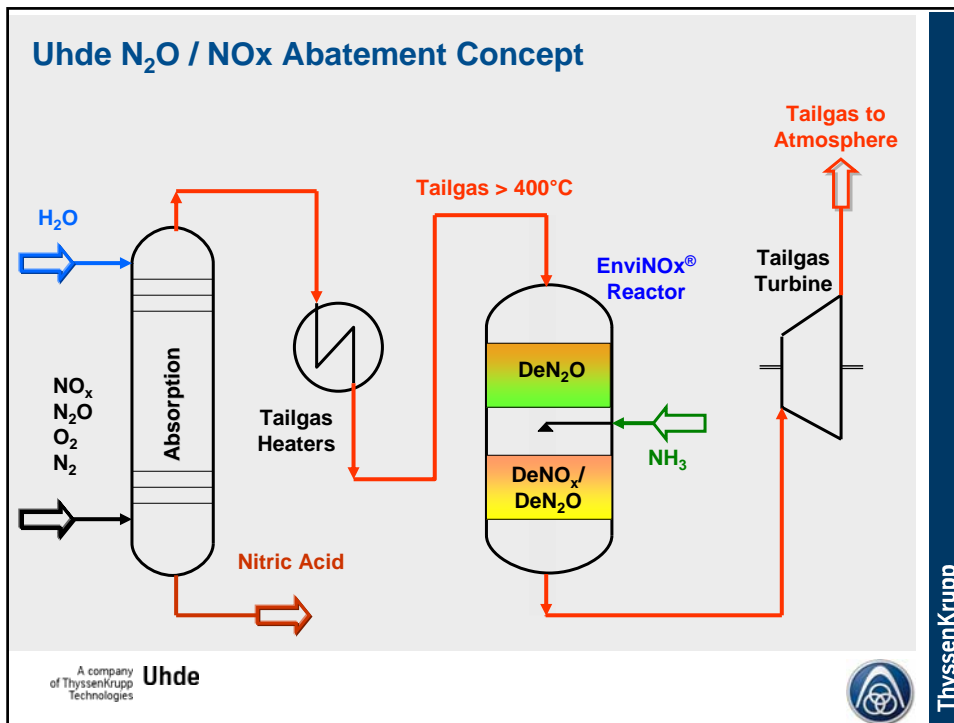
- High rates of NO<sub>x</sub> removal
- Wide temperature range



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## Commercial Scale Realization



- Site: Linz / Austria
- Company: **Agrolinz Melamine International (AMI)**
- Process: Dual Pressure
- Capacity: 1,000 t/d HNO<sub>3</sub>
- Tailgas: 120,000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h
- Tailgas Temperature: 435°C

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## Erection of EnviNOx<sup>®</sup> Reactor



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## Uhde EnviNOx<sup>®</sup> Reactor at AMI

### Abatement Targets:

- N<sub>2</sub>O Removal Rate **90 %**
- 5 t/d N<sub>2</sub>O = 1600 t/a N<sub>2</sub>O  
⇒ CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent:  
1600t/a x 310 = **500,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/a**
- NO<sub>x</sub> at Outlet < **80 ppm**

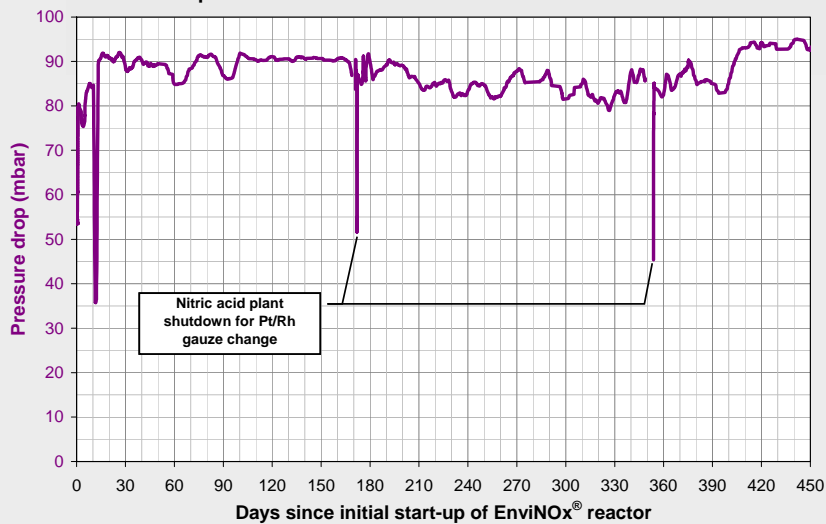


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## Uhde EnviNOx<sup>®</sup> Reactor - Commercial Scale Realisation Pressure Drop



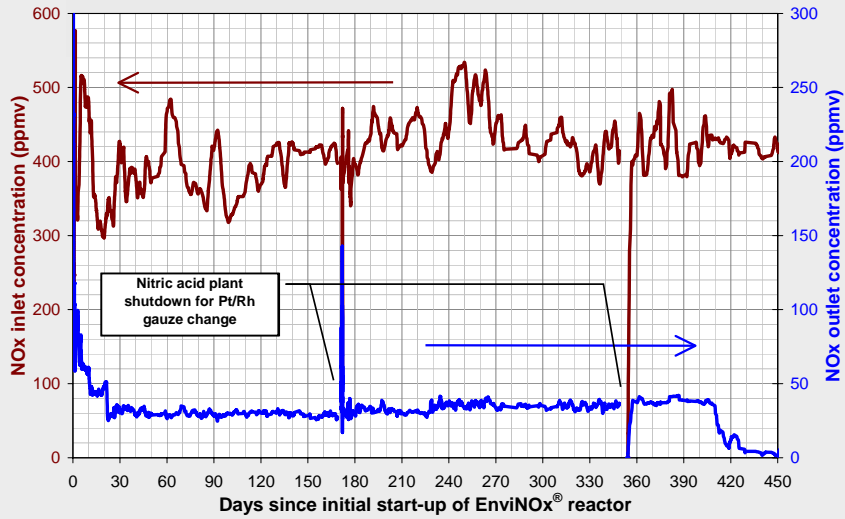
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## Uhde EnviNOx<sup>®</sup> Reactor - Commercial Scale Realisation

### NO<sub>x</sub> (NO, NO<sub>2</sub>) Inlet and Outlet Concentrations



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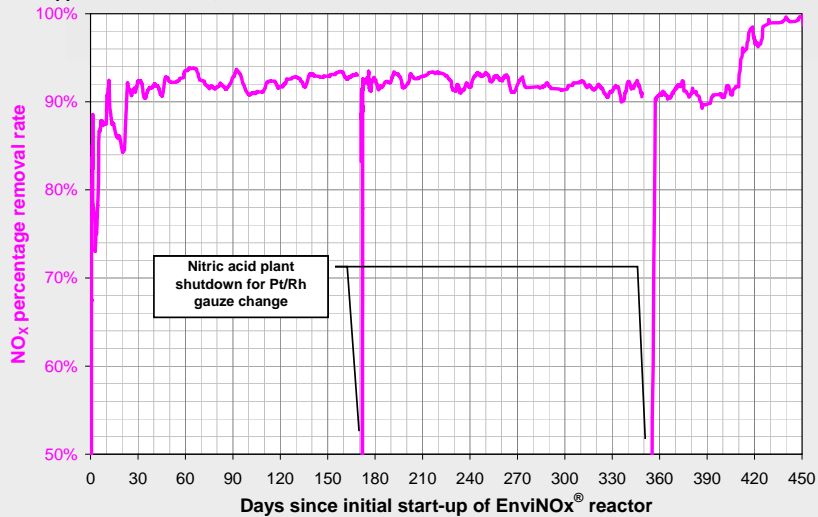
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## Uhde EnviNOx<sup>®</sup> Reactor - Commercial Scale Realisation

### NO<sub>x</sub> Percentage Rate of Removal



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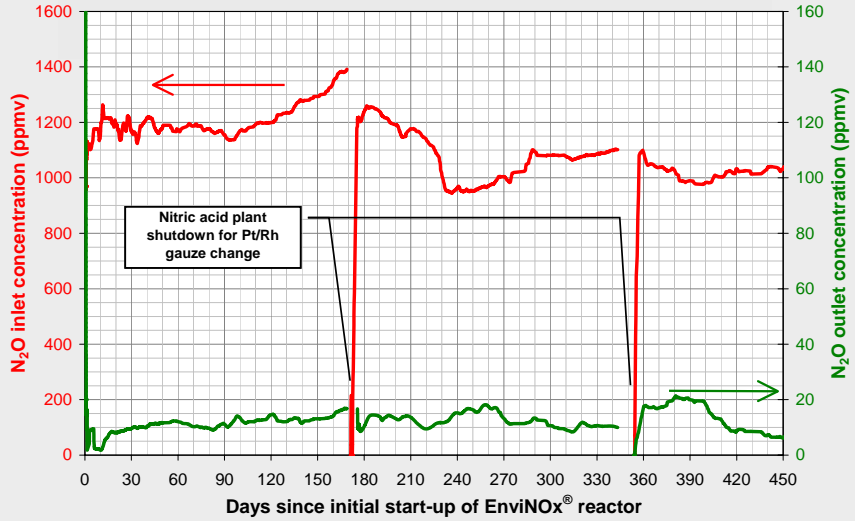
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## Uhde EnviNOx<sup>®</sup> Reactor - Commercial Scale Realisation

### N<sub>2</sub>O Inlet and Outlet Concentrations



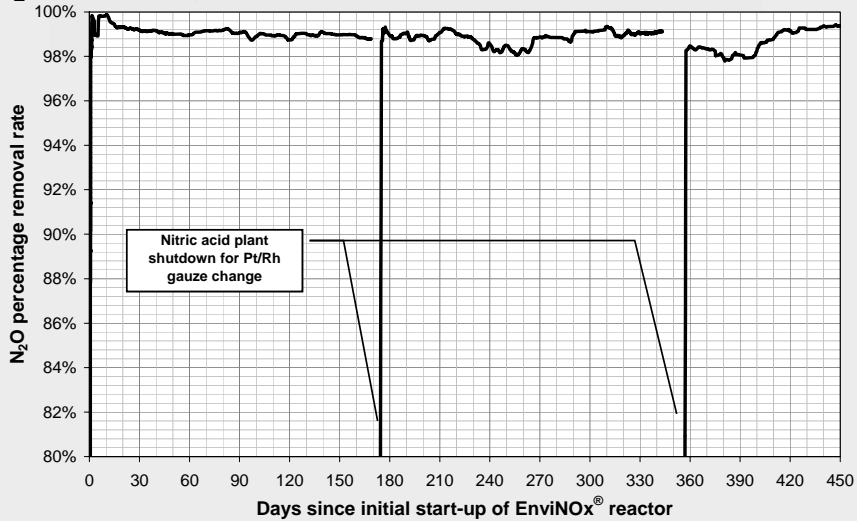
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## Uhde EnviNOx<sup>®</sup> Reactor - Commercial Scale Realisation

### N<sub>2</sub>O Percentage Rate of Removal



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## Contribution to Environmental Protection

### Abatement Targets:

- N<sub>2</sub>O Removal Rate **90 %**
- 5 t/d N<sub>2</sub>O = 1600 t/a N<sub>2</sub>O  
⇒ CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent:  
1600 tN<sub>2</sub>O/a x 310 = 500,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/a
- NO<sub>x</sub> at Outlet **< 80 ppm**

### Achieved in 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Years of Operation:

- N<sub>2</sub>O Removal Rate **98 % - 99 %**
- NO<sub>x</sub> at Outlet = **5 - 30 ppm**  
depending on NH<sub>3</sub> feed rate
- no ammonia slip



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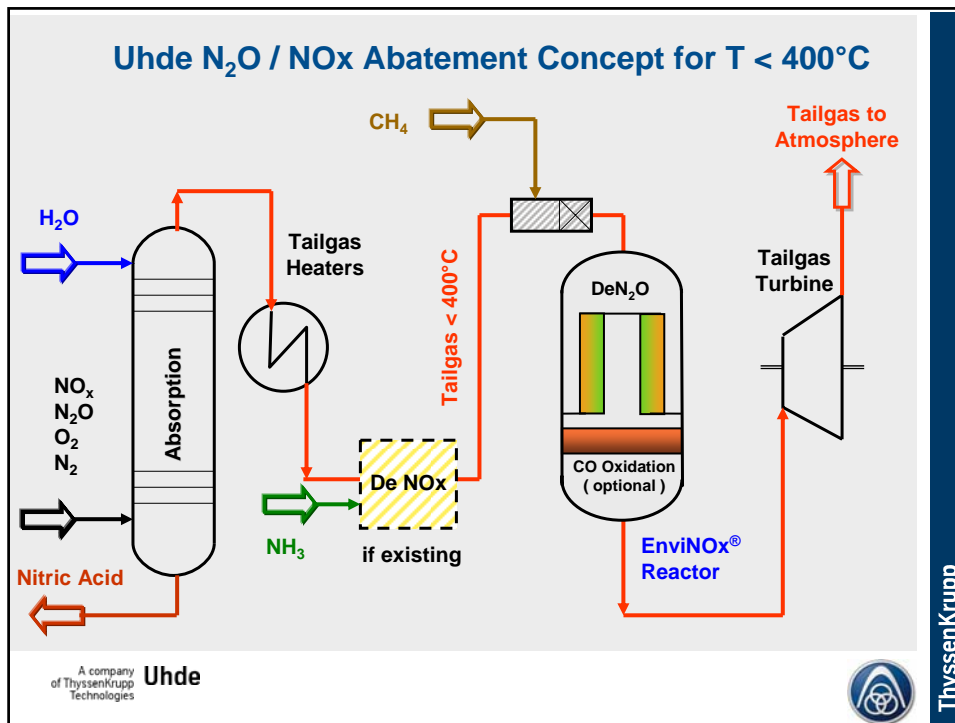
## N<sub>2</sub>O Abatement in Tail Gas Reduction Technology

- N<sub>2</sub>O decomposition for T >~400°C ⇒ high removal rates
- N<sub>2</sub>O reduction for T in range ~300°C and ~400°C
  - Hydrocarbon used to reduce N<sub>2</sub>O
  - Hydrocarbon is chemical reagent, not fuel for temperature increase, therefore:
    - Low consumption
      - ⇒ ~0.3 mol HC/mol N<sub>2</sub>O
      - ⇒ Additional GHG emissions from hydrocarbon-generated CO<sub>2</sub> only ~0.3% of GHG emission reduction due to N<sub>2</sub>O removal)
    - High rates of N<sub>2</sub>O removal >90%

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### EnviNOx<sup>®</sup> Technology for N<sub>2</sub>O and NO<sub>x</sub> Abatement Features

- **Proven on commercial scale**
- **High rates of N<sub>2</sub>O removal**
- **Wide temperature range:**
  - N<sub>2</sub>O decomposition for tail gas T > ~400°C
  - N<sub>2</sub>O reduction with hydrocarbon for tail gas T in range ~300-400°C
- **Moderate consumption of reducing agents**
- **Non-hazardous catalyst material**
- **End-of-pipe process:**
  - No contact with product or intermediate product stream

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