

# HP STRIPPER FOR THERMAL STRIPPING PLANTS



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# AGENDA

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03 MATERIAL APPLICATION

04 STAMICARBON EXPERIENCE

05 REPLACEMENT SOLUTION

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# BACKGROUND

# BACKGROUND



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Again!!!  
Arrange  
crane.

Cut and make  
new piping  
connections!

Rearrange  
internals!

Oh, no!  
Already time  
to reverse the  
stripper!

Plug other  
tubes and lower  
plant capacity!

Attack!



# TYPICAL ISSUES IN THERMAL STRIPPING



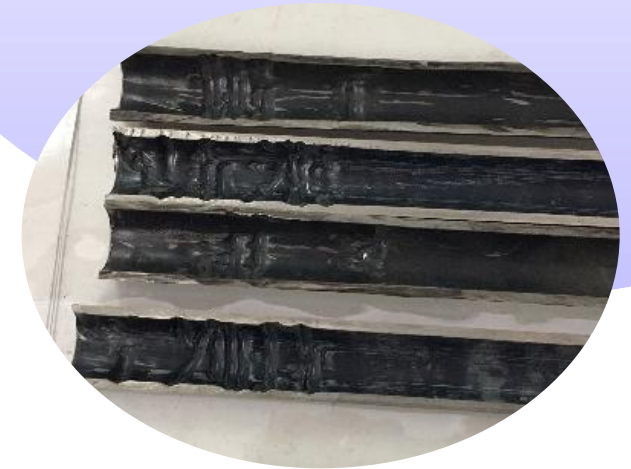
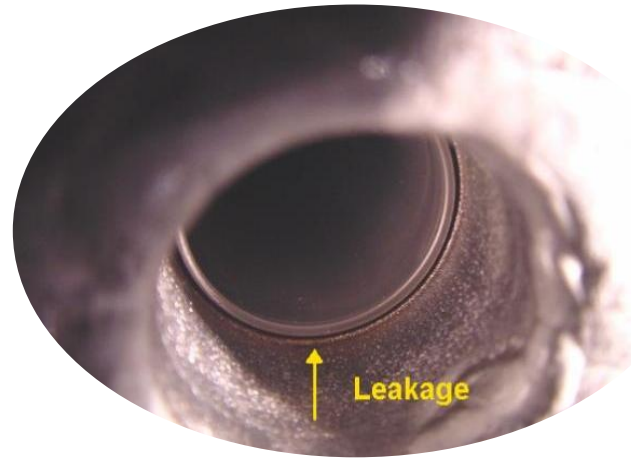
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## Titanium stripper

- Erosion: thinning toward the top side of tube end
- Reversing the whole equipment → increased OPEX
- Limited lifetime (~10-12 years)

## Bimetallic stripper

- Excessive corrosion in the bottom end of the tube
- Lower bottom temperature, impacting OPEX and CAPEX.
- Continuation of maintenance of passivation air compressor
- Limited lifetime (~12-14 years)



# STAMICARBON'S SOLUTION

Tailored design for thermal  
stripping technology plants



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Alternatives reviewed by execution for  
weldability, cost, and weight at  
manufacturing workshop

Proven E-type (Safurex®) strippers  
replacing original equipment

In-depth investigation with clients and  
end users using thermal stripping  
technology

Dedicated development program  
for thermal-stripping HP stripper



02



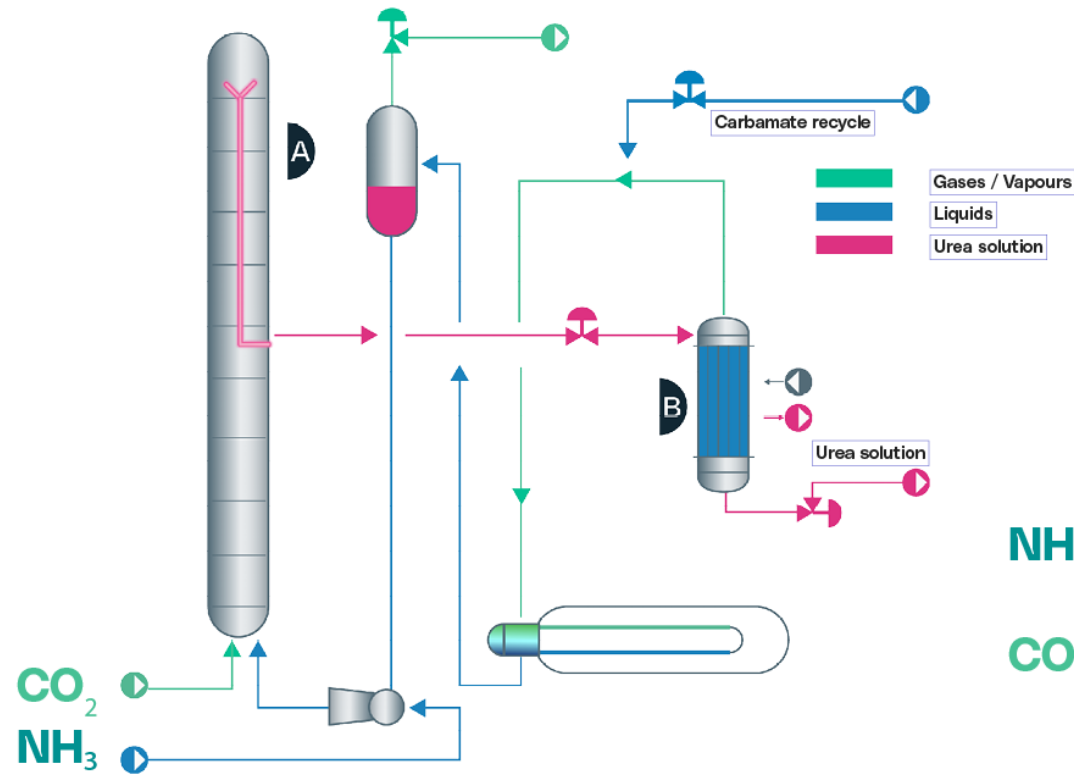
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# UREA PROCESS

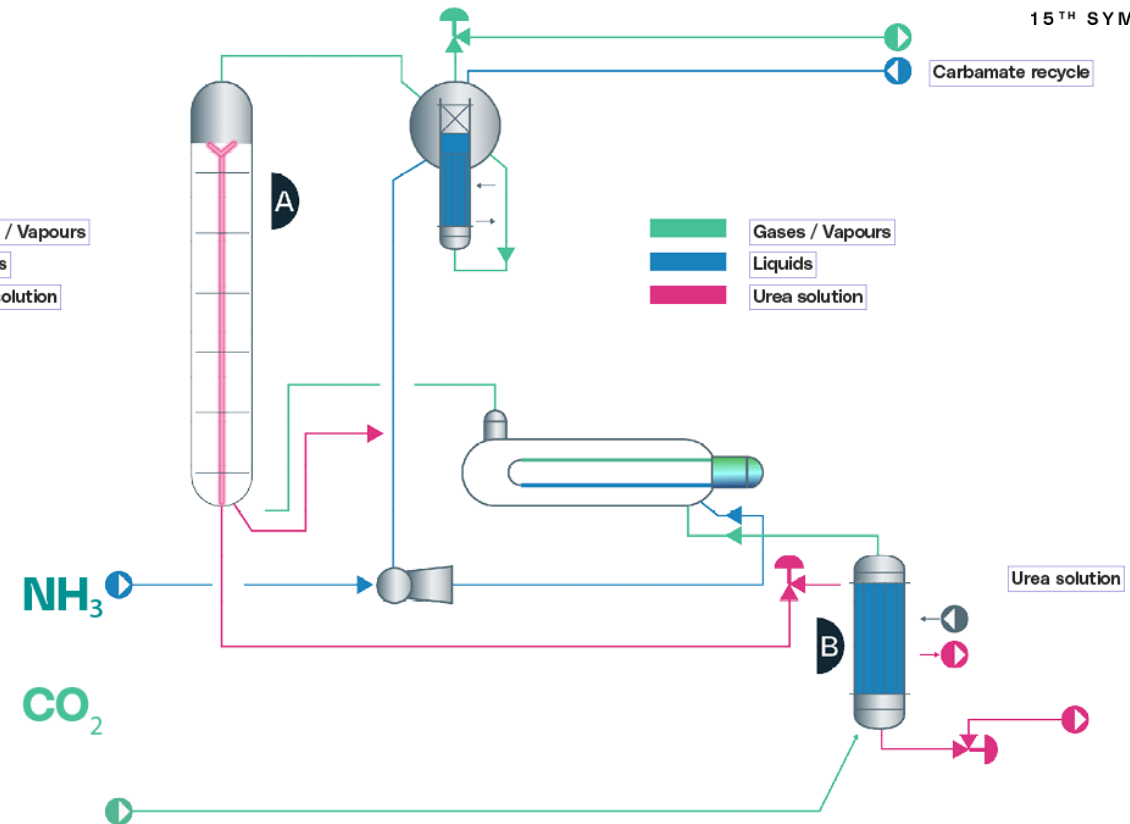
# UREA PROCESS TECHNOLOGY



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*Process scheme of thermal stripping technology*



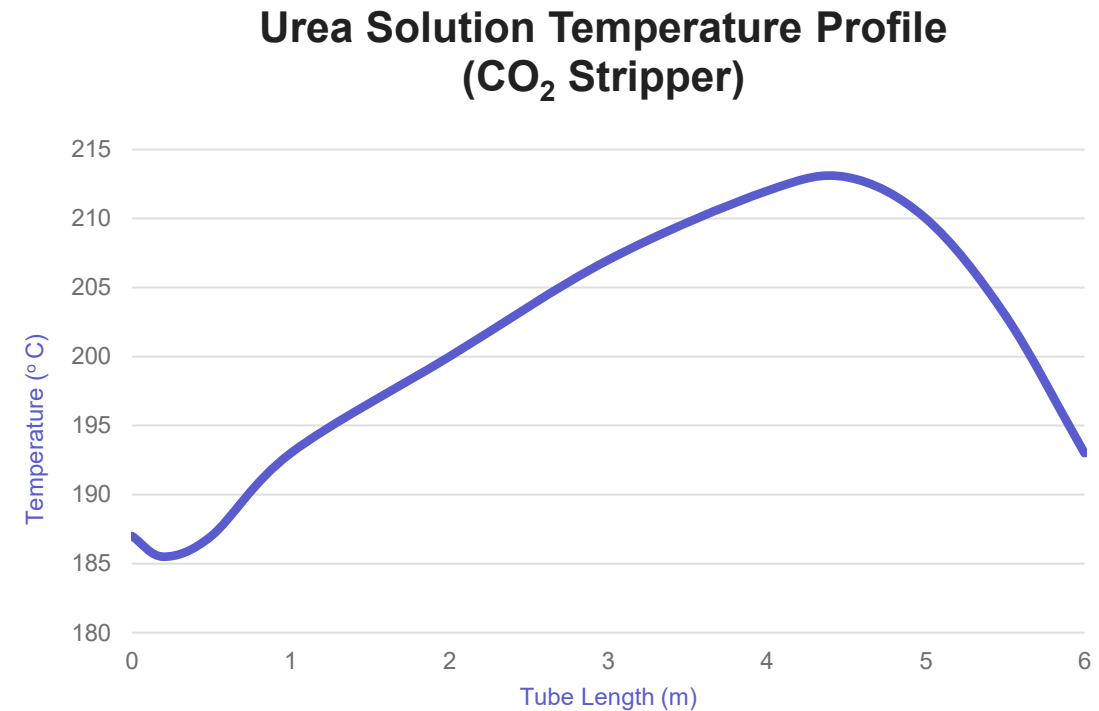
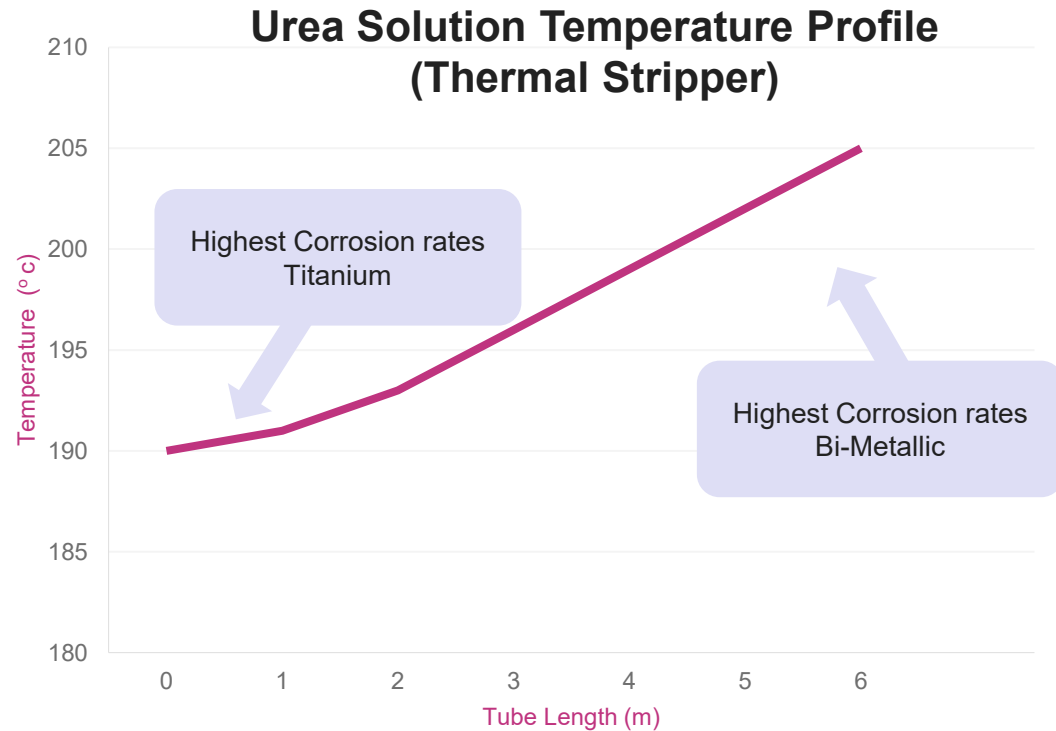
*Process scheme of CO<sub>2</sub> stripping process*



# TEMPERATURE PROFILE



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- Thermal stripper: monotonic heating; corrosion bottom (bimetallic) / top erosion (titanium)
- CO<sub>2</sub> stripper: max ~212 °C at ~4 m from tube top
- Cooling: shell-side heat, bottom CO<sub>2</sub> ~120 °C, evaporative cooling near top



# MATERIAL APPLICATION

# MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION



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Tube material	Installed base	Status	Operating temperature °C
25-22-2 Cr/Ni/Mo	2	Out of production	204
Full zirconium	1	Out of production	210 or higher
OmegaBond	6	Out of production	210
Bimetallic	>60	Standard	204
Titanium	>80	For replacement only	207

- Stamicarbon offers the optimum solution for replacing both titanium and bimetallic strippers
- Through a tailor-made design of an HP stripper utilizing Stamicarbon proprietary steel grade.

# STAMICARBON MATERIAL UPGRADES



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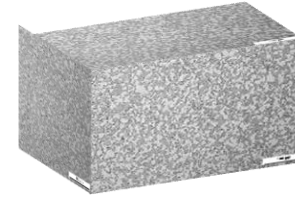
## E.I-Type (Safurex® Infinity)

- Liner application
- No active corrosion
- Reduced oxygen need
- Increased operating flexibility
- Extended inspection intervals



## E.S-Type (Safurex® Star)

- Tubes application for HP stripper
- Passive corrosion reduced by 20%
- Increase in lifetime
- Outstanding performance in thermal stripping / higher temperature



## E.H-Type (Safurex® Degree)

- Liquid dividers application
- Isotropic structure
- Higher resistance to crosscut
- Lifetime: ~20 years



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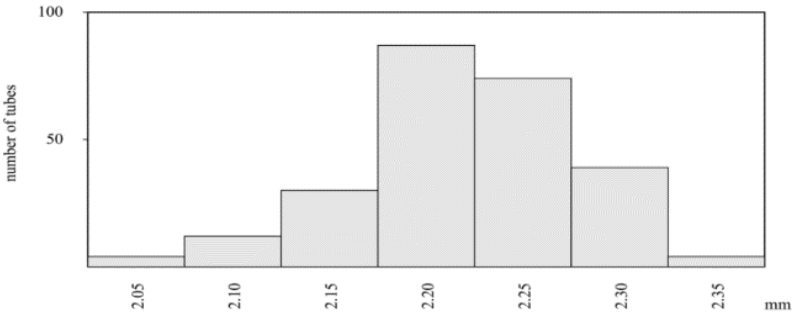
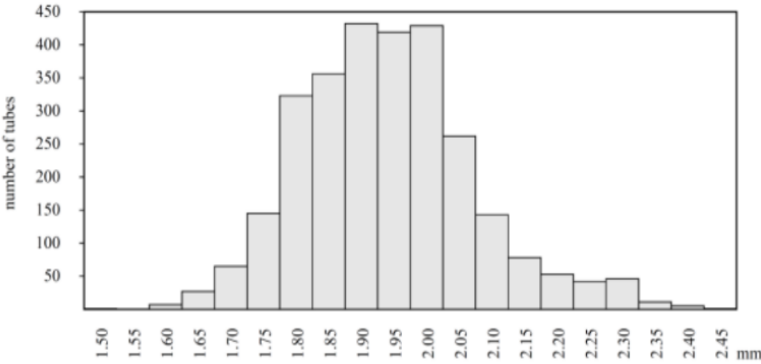
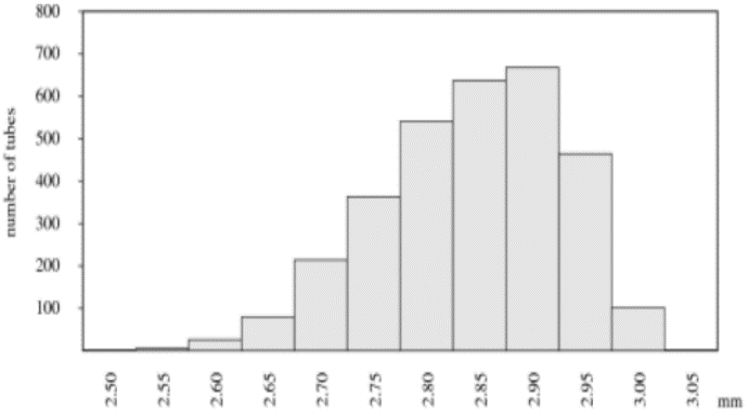
# STAMICARBON EXPERIENCE

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COUNTRY	PLANT CAPACITY	YEAR
Argentina*	3,250 mtpd	2003
Canada*	2,100 mtpd	2007
Russia	1,000 mtpd	2012

\* Same stripper from Argentina moved to Canada for rest of the service.

Normal Gaussian Distribution, indicating normal corrosion behavior



Stamicarbon BE.06 tube performance



05



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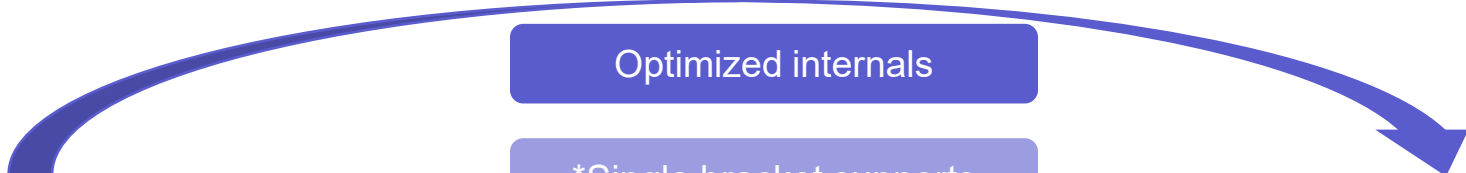
# REPLACEMENT SOLUTION



# STAMICARBON VALUE ADDITION IN REPLACEMENT



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Unchanged process

Implement leak detection

Radar level measurement instead of radioactive

Gain in plant flexibility

Extended Life-time

Optimized internals

\*Single bracket supports

\*Reduce nozzle numbers: from 25 to 16

\*Eliminate the need of reversibility

\*Single vapor belt

\*Reduced tube protrusion at bottom tube sheet side

\*Eliminate machining of tube protrusion at bottom

\*Smaller bottom channel

Material upgrade

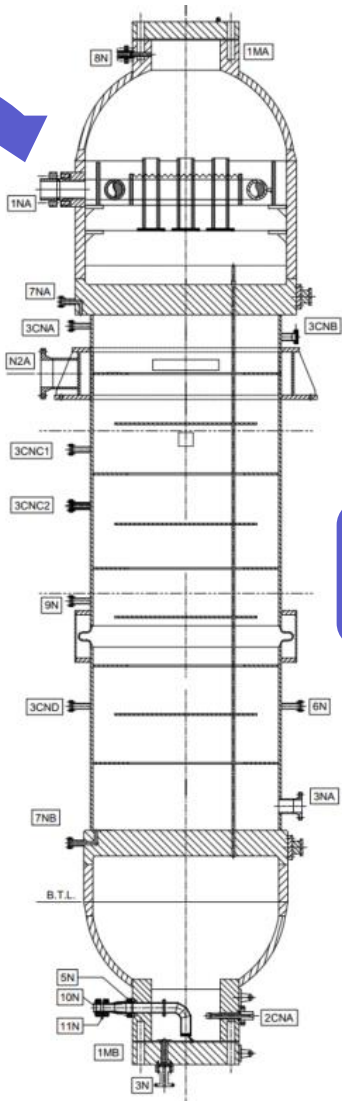
Weight optimization

No HP piping modification

Extended lifetime

# No Limitation at 204°C= Potential capacity increase

# No dedicated air compressor



Reduced CAPEX and OPEX

*\*For Titanium Stripper only.*

*#For Bimetallic Stripper only.*



# CONCLUSION

# CONCLUSIONS & KEY TAKEAWAYS

- E-type material eliminates the need for reversibility (titanium) and oxygen passivation (bimetallic)
- Optimized overall design without changing the process
- More reliability and lower maintenance
- Option to increase heat exchange area with gain in plant flexibility
- Improved safety aspects
- Lower initial investment and reduced CAPEX

# THANK YOU



QUESTIONS?