

# **NUTRIENT ENHANCED UREA FERTILIZERS**

## **FLUID BED SLURRY GRANULATION DEVELOPMENT**



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# AGENDA

01 WHY?

02 WHAT?

03 HOW?

04 Q&A

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DESIRED OUTCOME:

## **FLEXIBLE MULTIGRADE FLUID BED INSTALLATION**

*Facilitating the addition of multiple plant and soil nutrients into urea-based fertilizer to sustainably improve crop yield, address ordinary urea market volatility and increase margins across the value chain.*

# MORE FLEXIBILITY, MORE VALUE AND ALL UNDER THE SAME RELIABLE TECHNOLOGY



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## 4R nutrients stewardship

Right Source



Right Time



Right Rate



Right Place



# VISION 2030

Agriculture will face many challenges in the future, and a growing world population will require a drastic increase in food supply.

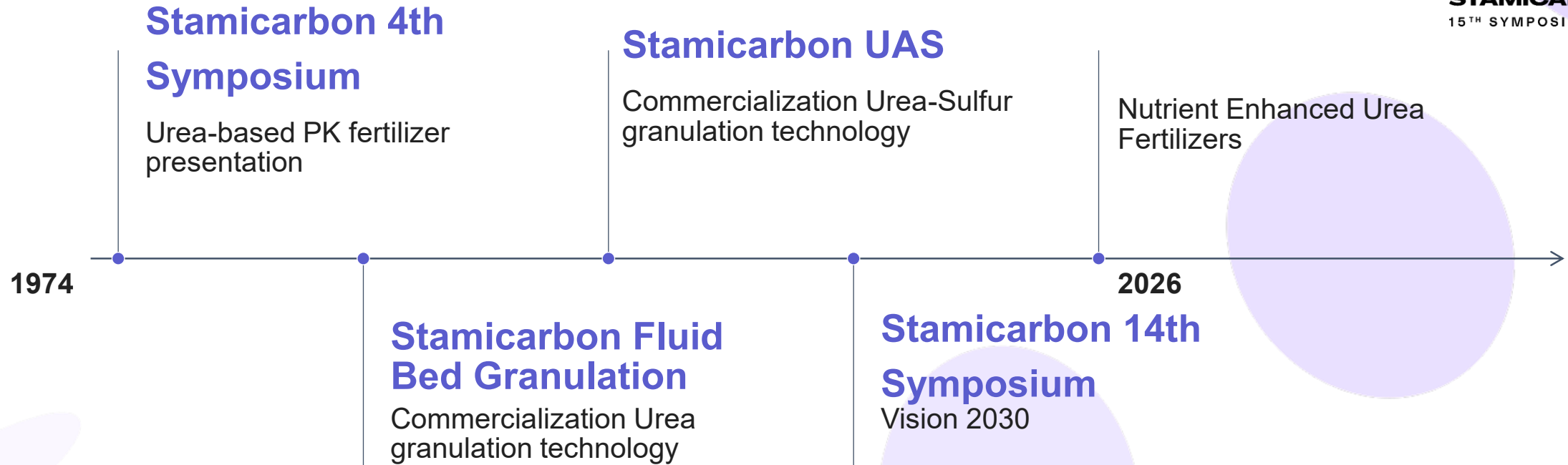
## Questions we asked ourselves:

- How can this growing population be fed, while taking care of our environment?
- What differences can Stamicarbon make?

## Strategic R&D innovation ambition focusses on two areas:

- Sustainable production of N-based mineral fertilizers
- Production of sustainable N-based mineral fertilizers

# ENRICHED NITROGEN FERTILIZER



*“After prolonged and exclusive use of nitrogen for fertilization, it will become necessary to incorporate  $P_2O_5$  and  $K_2O$ . Consequently, there will be a growing interest in NPK fertilizers based on urea, given that urea is the only nitrogen source abundantly available in many regions”*

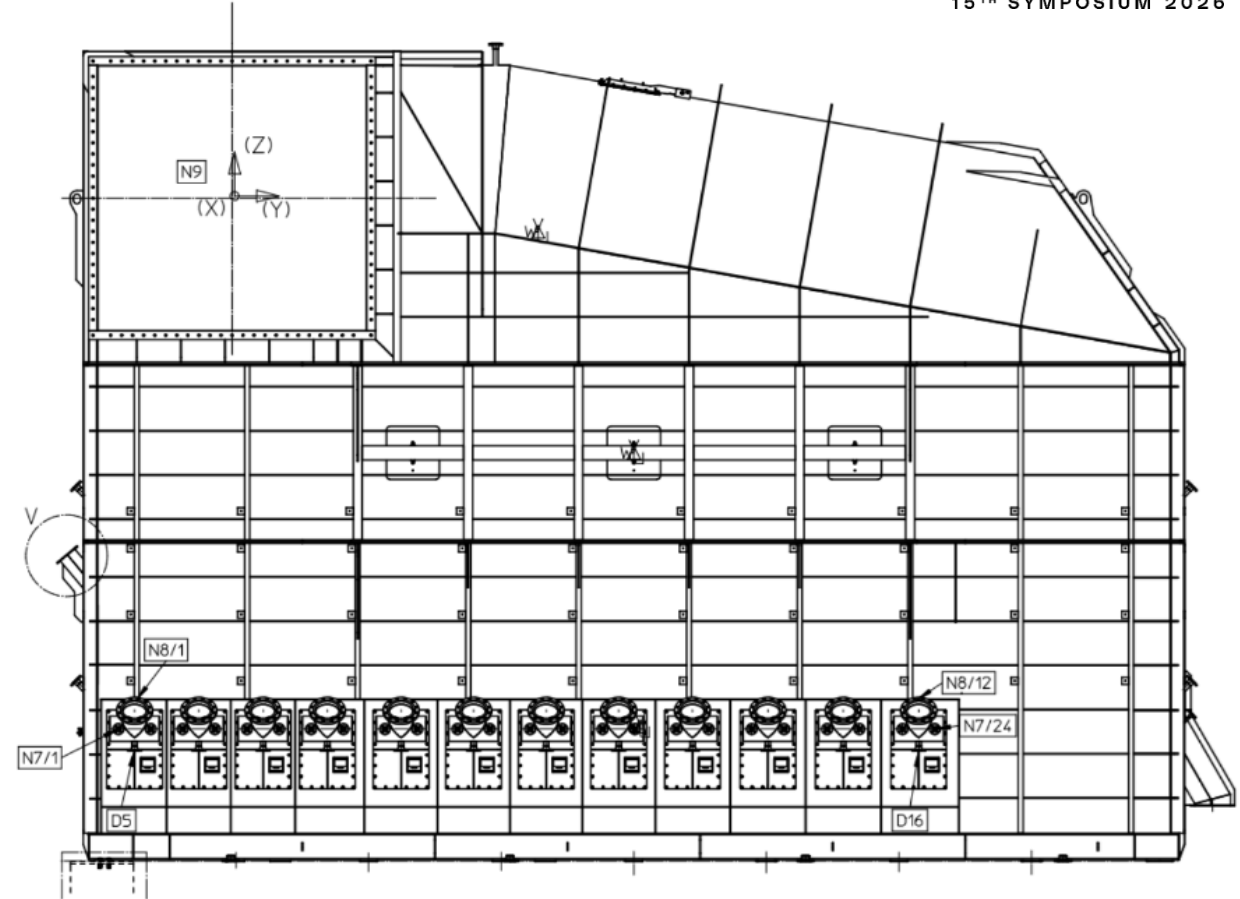


# FLUID BED (SLURRY) GRANULATION



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- Significantly lower formaldehyde consumption compared to conventional fluid-bed granulation technologies
- Exceptionally low dust and ammonia emissions from the granulation vent stack
- Reduced equipment footprint = lower CAPEX and simplified maintenance
- Minimized urea dust formation, lower recycle rates and reduced OPEX



# NOZZLE DEVELOPMENT

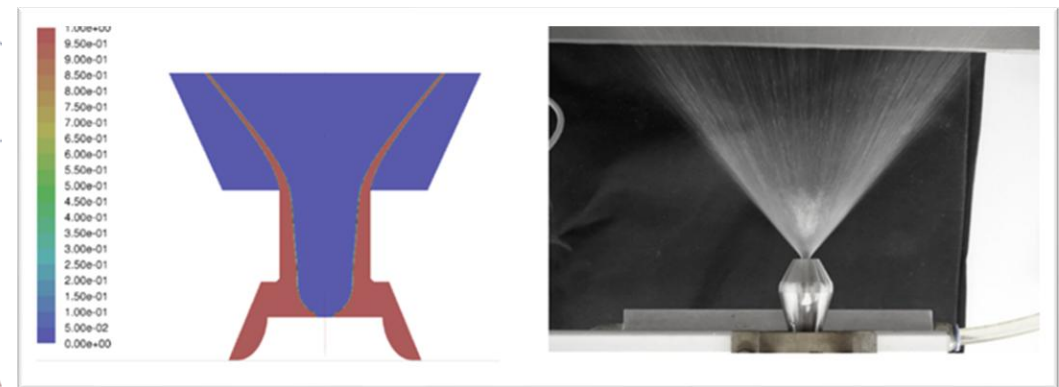
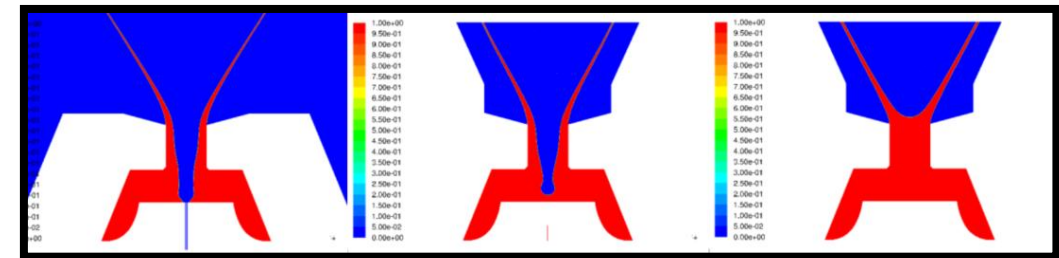
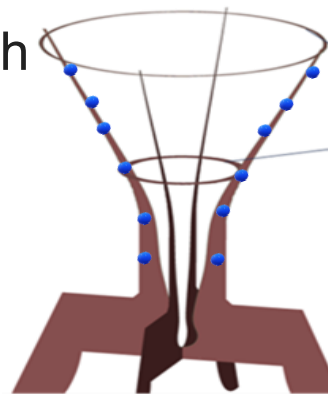


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- Stamicarbon thin film nozzle forms a hollow cone
- **Solids addition** tend to alter rheology and spray behavior

## Prototype

- Low Solid dosing (Standard. Urea Nozzle)
- Medium Solid dosing (New Slurry)
- Slurry nozzles designed for 450-500 kg/h range,  $\approx 2x$  the standard urea nozzle capacity.



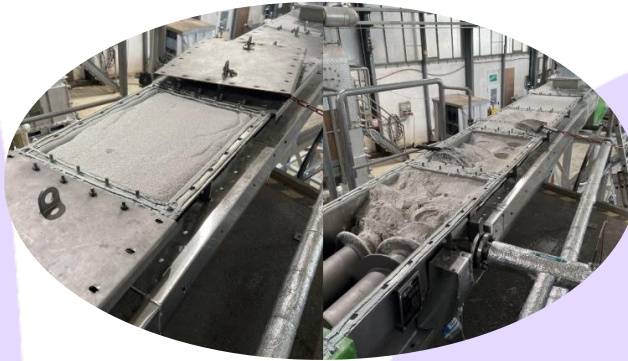


# SOLID CHARACTERIZATION



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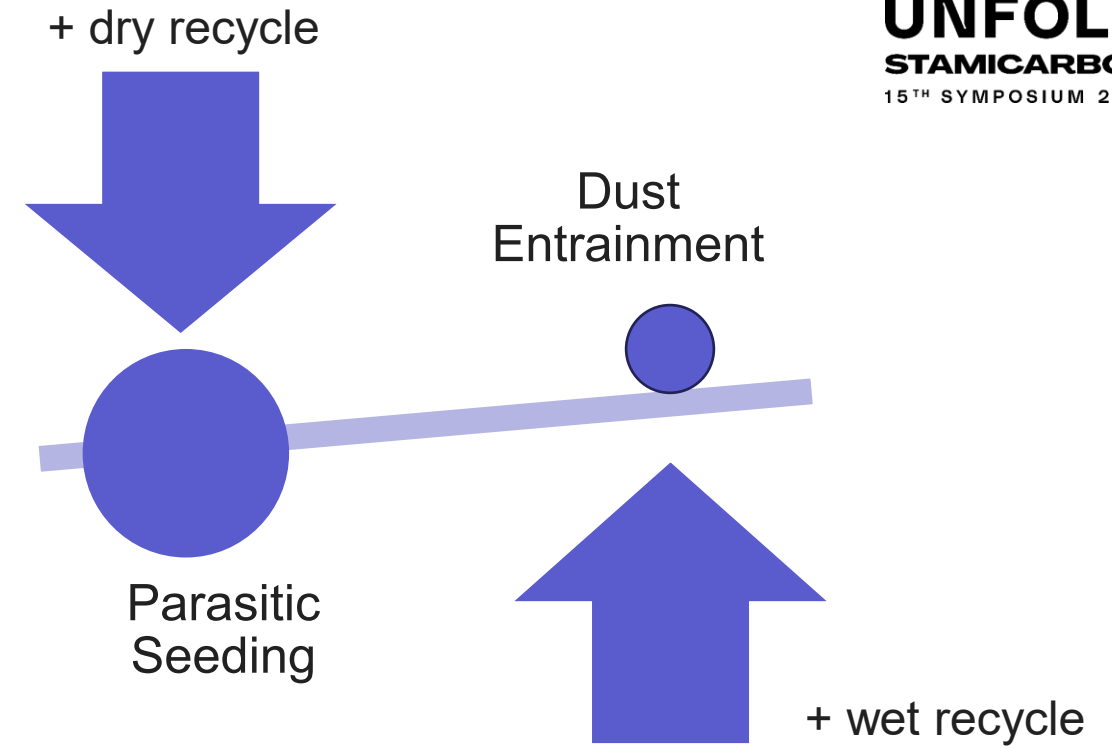
Essential factors include flowability, wetting, settling, slurry viscosity & density, and particle size distribution (PSD)



# PARTICLE SIZE IN SLURRY



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The characteristics of inlet solids significantly influence the nozzle spray performance and granulation stability

# PARTICLE SIZE IN SLURRY



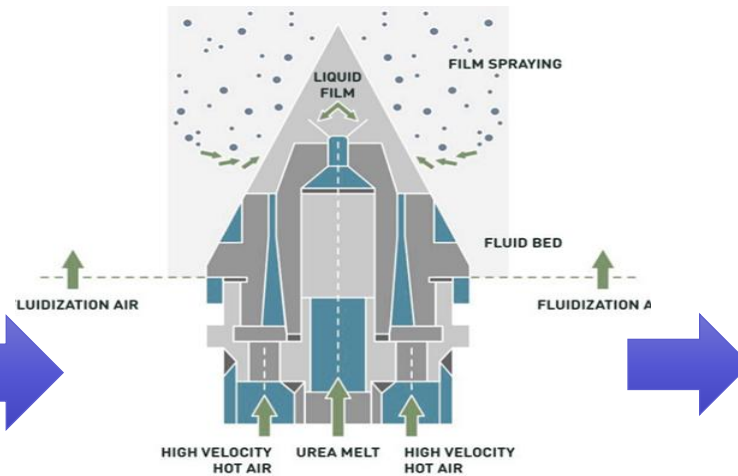
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Urea dispersed slurry

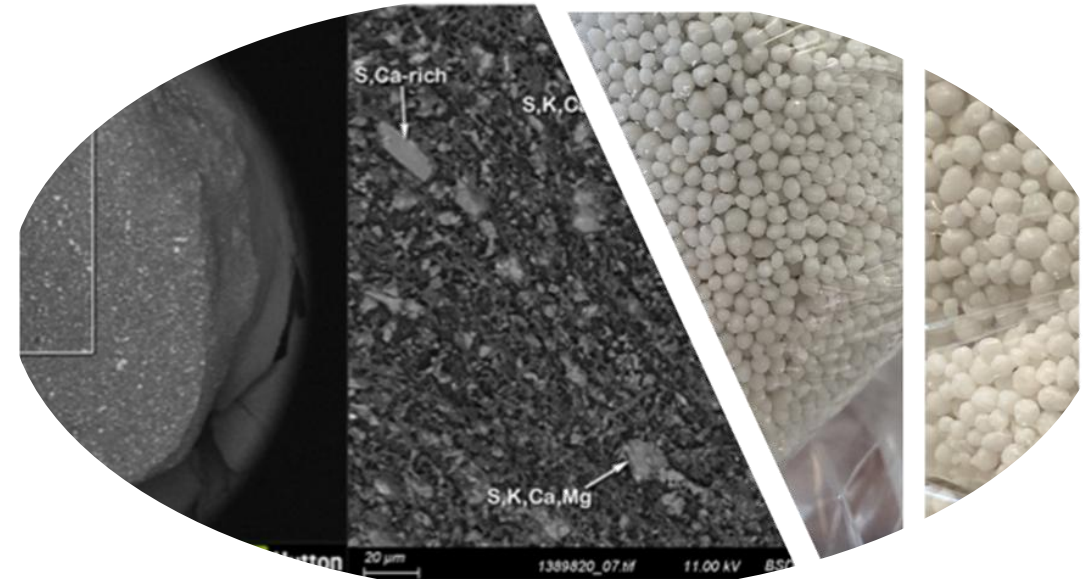


Wet Milling

Fluid Bed Granulation



Nutrient Enhanced Urea



# PILOT PLANT LEARNINGS

## Fluid Bed operational window for

- I. Low dosing solid range (5-10% wt)
- II. Medium dosing (20-30% wt)
  - Fluid Bed process performance comparable to standard urea
  - Product Quality comparable to standard urea
    - Note Urea-CRH is affected by added nutrient(s); when needed, (anti-caking) coating may be applied.

## Two stage series wet milling set-up for

- II. Medium dosing (20-30% wt)
  - $\Delta T$  across mills as proxy for milling intensity
  - Wear identified in milling tools
    - Hardened SS and superalloys showed partial improvement

## Solids Corrosion Assessment

Impact of sulfates or chlorines in added solids

- Std. (304/316) compatible in granulation plant
  - Yet, wet recycle evaporator remains best practice to isolate synthesis section



# PILOT PLANT LEARNINGS

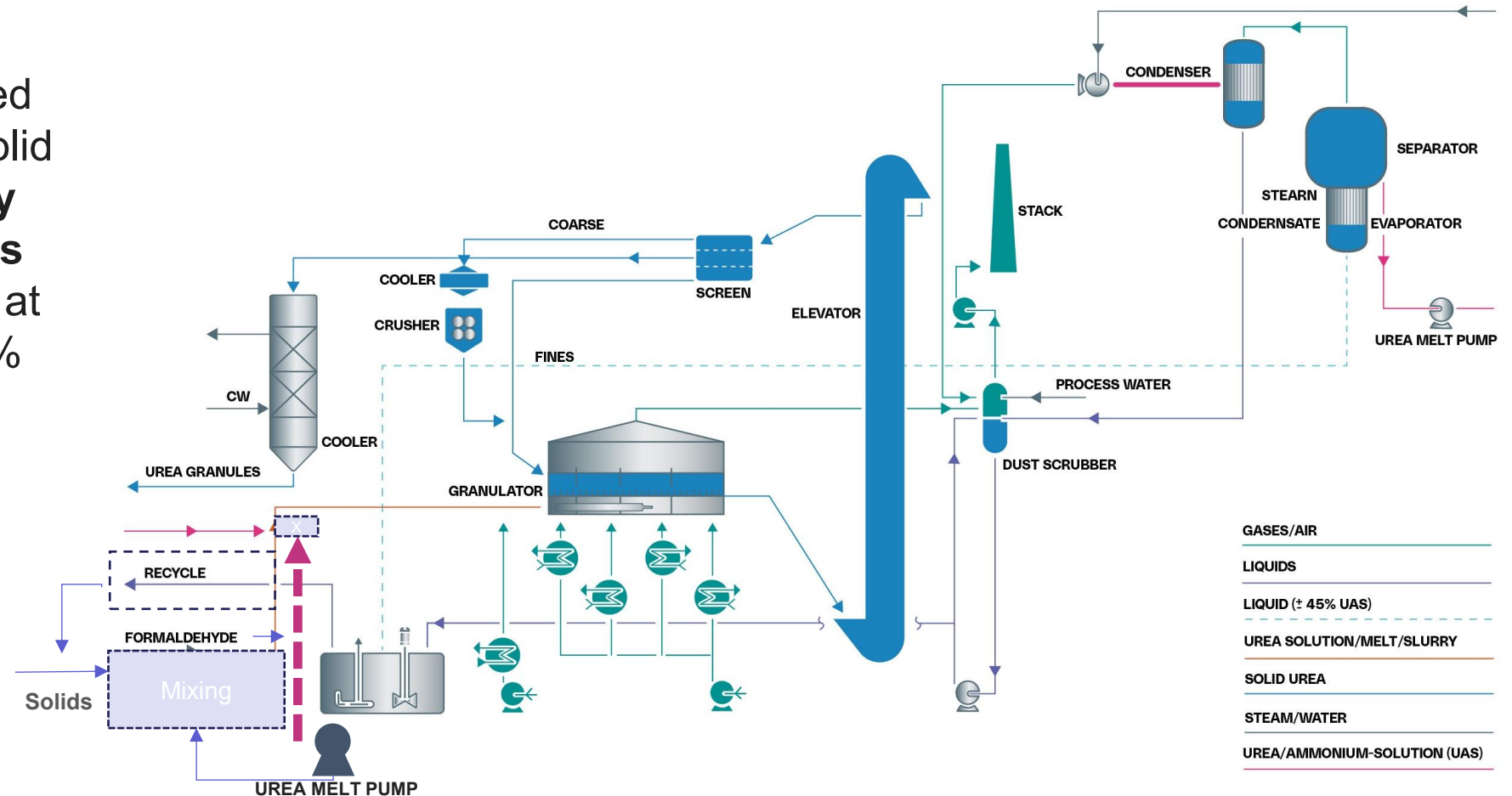


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## Process Concept

**Low Solid Dosing**, oriented on urea enrichment with solid micronutrients, efficiency enhancers, bio stimulants or granulation additives, at solid dosing typically 5-10% by weight.

*Minimum Modifications*



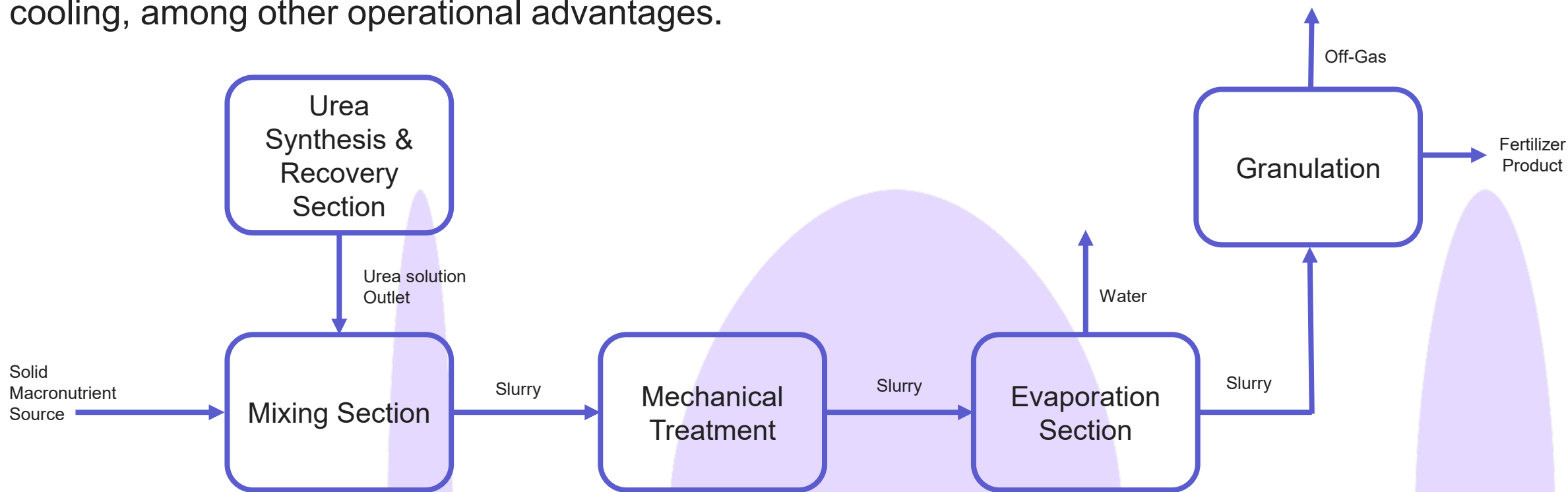
# PILOT PLANT LEARNINGS



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## Process Concept

**Medium Solid Dosing** is a concept oriented for producing (Macro)nutrient-enriched urea granules by utilizing an aqueous urea solution during slurry production. It operates below 100°C, minimizing heat-related issues and removing the need for cooling, among other operational advantages.





# PILOT PLANT LEARNINGS

## STEPS AHEAD

Increase wear  
resistance material

Coatings  
test

Full Scale  
Validation

Key Features

Feature	Low Solid Dosing	Medium Solid Dosing
Target Products	Specialty urea (micronutrients, inhibitors, bio-stimulants, FFA...)	Multi-nutrient urea (NPK, NKS, N-K-S-Ca-Mg...)
Typical Solid Content	Typically, < 10 wt%	Typically, < 20-30 wt%





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# TECHNOLOGY ADDED VALUE

Cost-effective approach for  
urea de-commoditization

- Granulation net capacity could increase by 20-25%
- Product with higher market value per mt
- Slurry granulations nozzles with higher throughput

# THANK YOU



QUESTIONS?

**Medium Solid Dosing** is a concept oriented for producing (Macro)nutrient-enriched urea granules by utilizing an aqueous urea solution during slurry production. It operates below 100°C, minimizing heat-related issues and removing the need for cooling, among other operational advantages.

