

# UPGRADING A NON-STAMICARBON GRANULATION PLANT



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# AGENDA

01 WHY REVAMP?

02 NOZZLE DEV. & PILOT TESTS

03 GENERIC REVAMP SCHEME

04 CASE STUDY

05 CONCLUSIONS



01



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**STAMICARBON**  
15<sup>TH</sup> SYMPOSIUM 2026

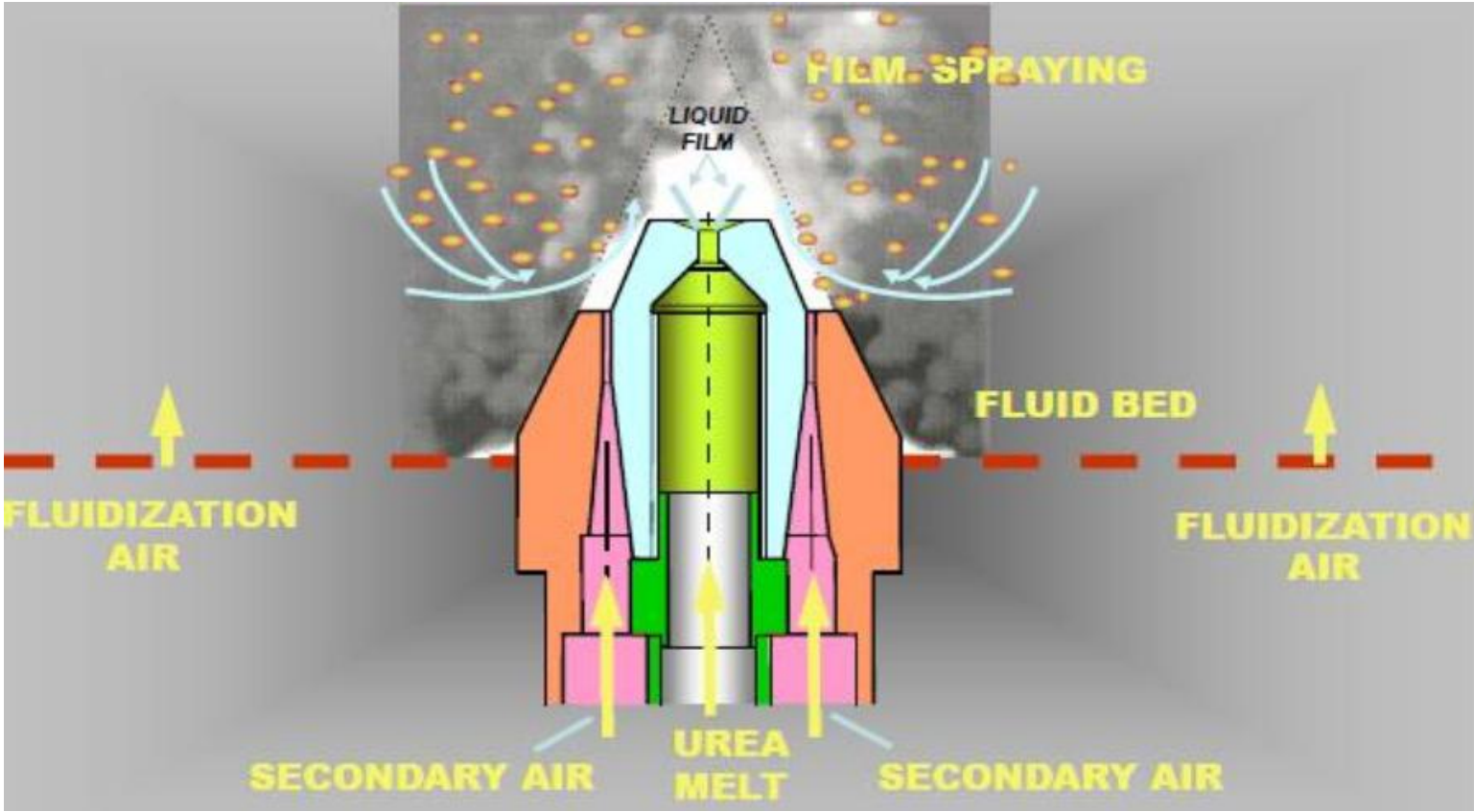
# WHY REVAMP?



# WHY REVAMP?



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<b>Layering</b> 	
<b>Accretion</b> 	
<b>Agglomeration</b> 	



# WHY REVAMP?



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## ADVANTAGES STAMICARBON GRANULATION

- **Reduced formaldehyde** consumption ~ -50%
- Extended **continuous production** ~ 2 to 3 times longer

### GRASSROOTS



**60% market share** last 5 years

### REVAMPS



- Require “atomizing film spray nozzle” -> Developed **revamp nozzle**
- Minimizing CAPEX & installation time -> Developed **revamp** with **minimum new equipment**



02



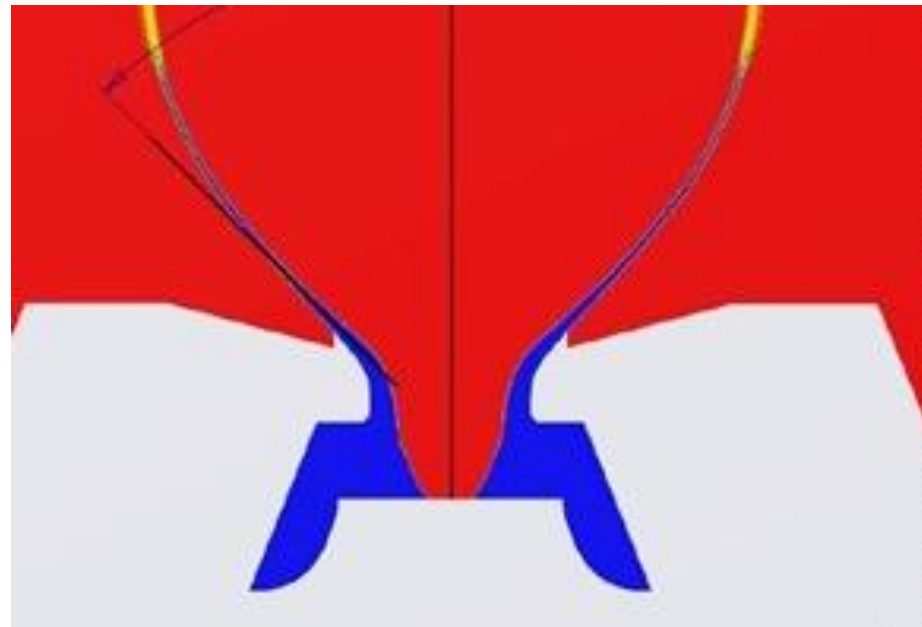
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# NOZZLE DEV. & PILOT TESTS



# SCALE-UP NOZZLE

- **2x mass flow** of standard nozzle
- **Same lateral surface area to mass flow** ratio of urea melt as standard
- **Same intersection point** of the urea hollow **cone to the secondary air** as standard
- **Same film thickness** of the hollow cone nozzle at the intersection point



*Spray angle with secondary air*



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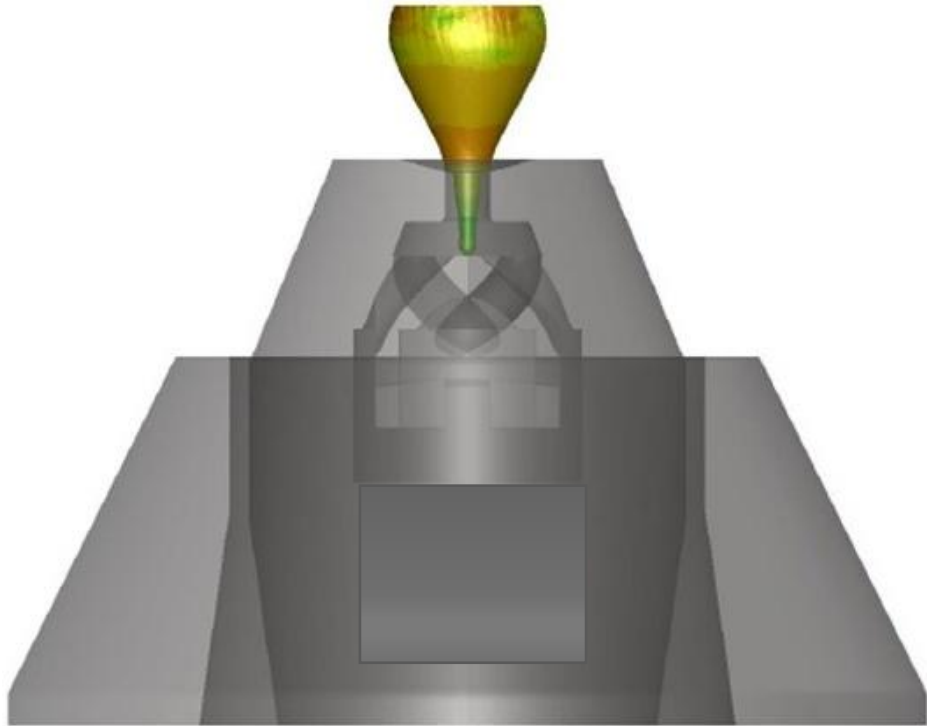


# SCALE-UP NOZZLE

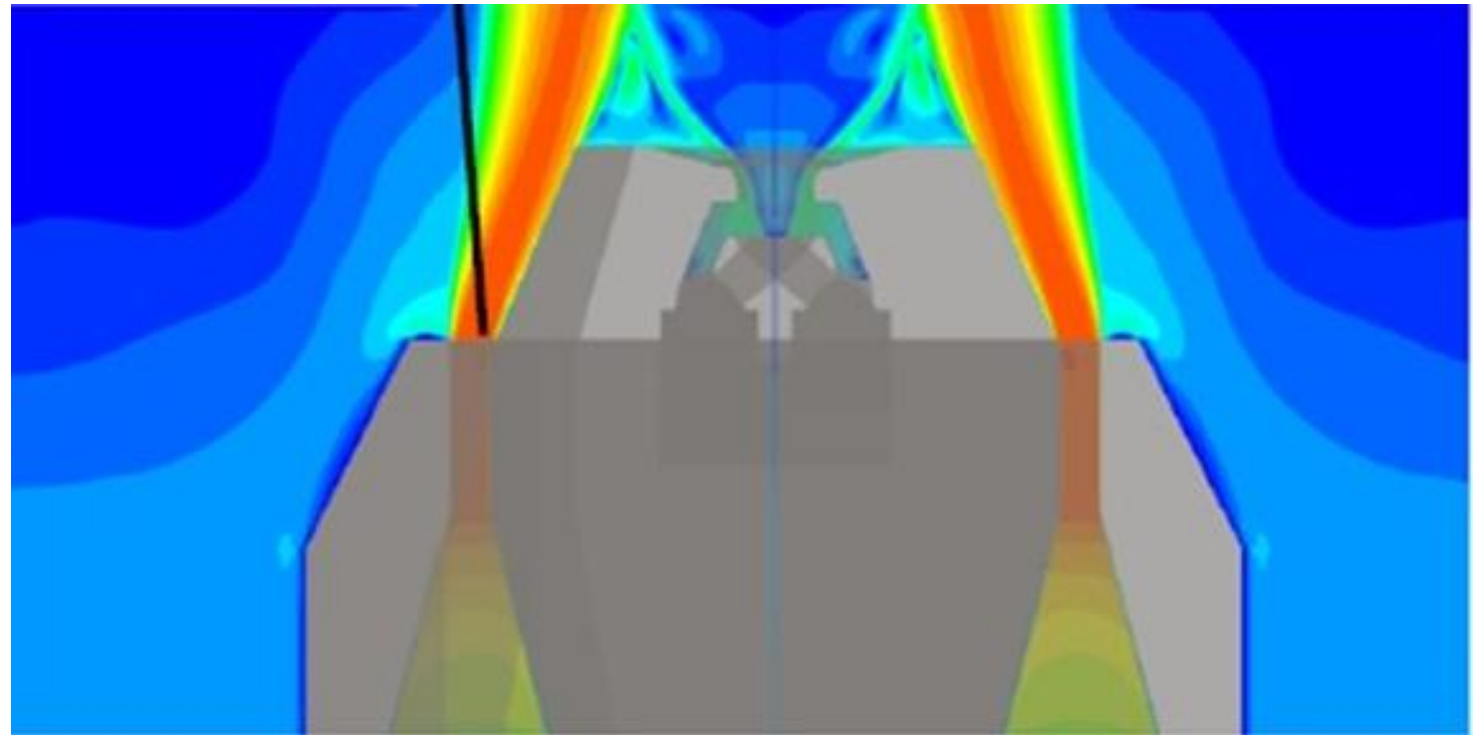
- Reached **target secondary air flowrate** with ca. 10% lower  $\Delta P$  than reference
- Reached **same air velocity of secondary air at urea contact point**
- Reached **air film radius at contact height** fitting well with the scale-up criteria.



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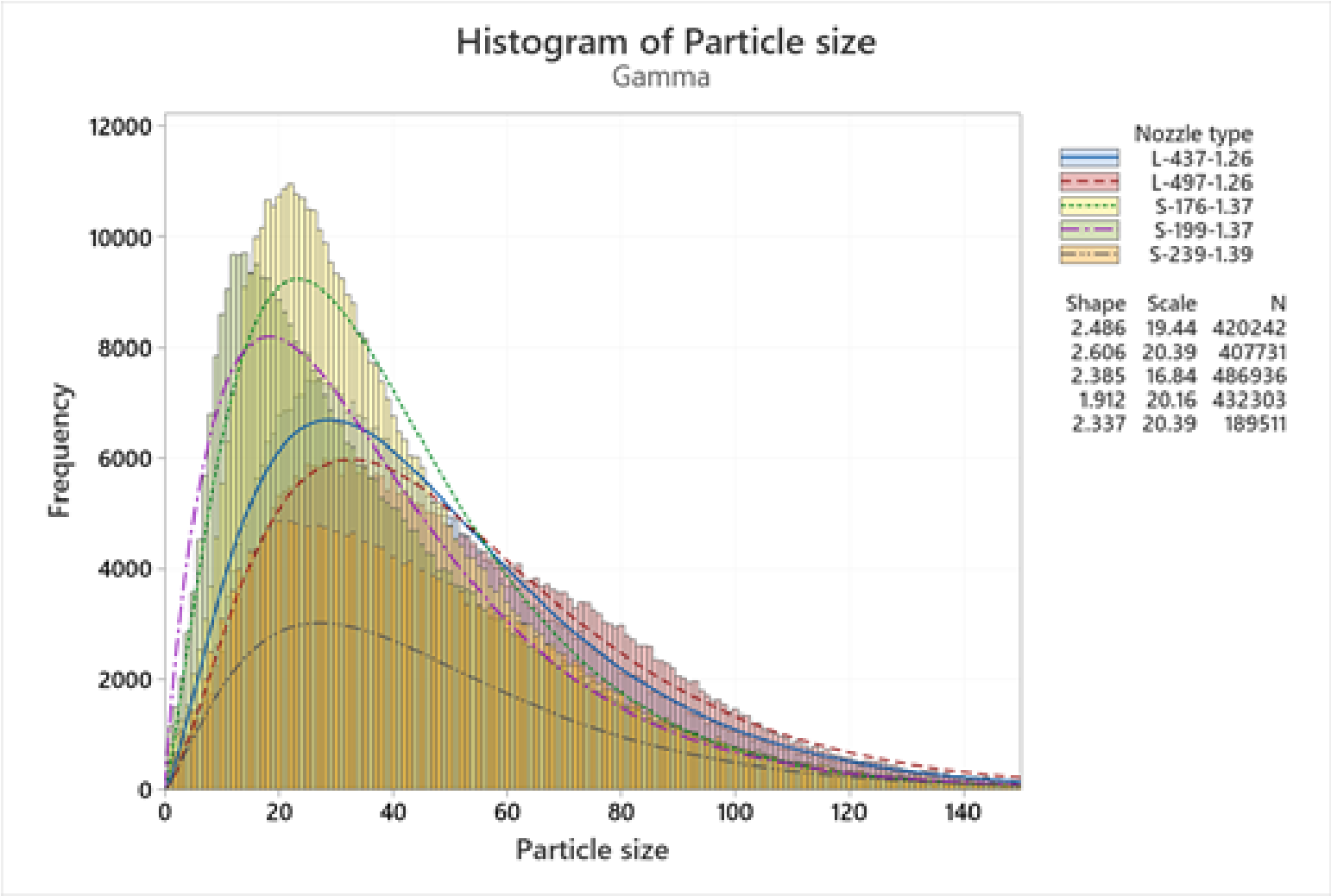


*Velocity contour urea melt with secondary air*



*Velocity secondary air in the ring gap*





**Large capacity nozzle**  
produces **same size droplets**  
as the **standard** thus expecting  
**same dust formation.**



# PILOT TEST



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## COMPARATIVE PILOT TEST CAMPAIGN:

- **Standard:** design & increased (revamp) capacity
- **High capacity:** design & 2 increased capacities

## BIURET & WATER

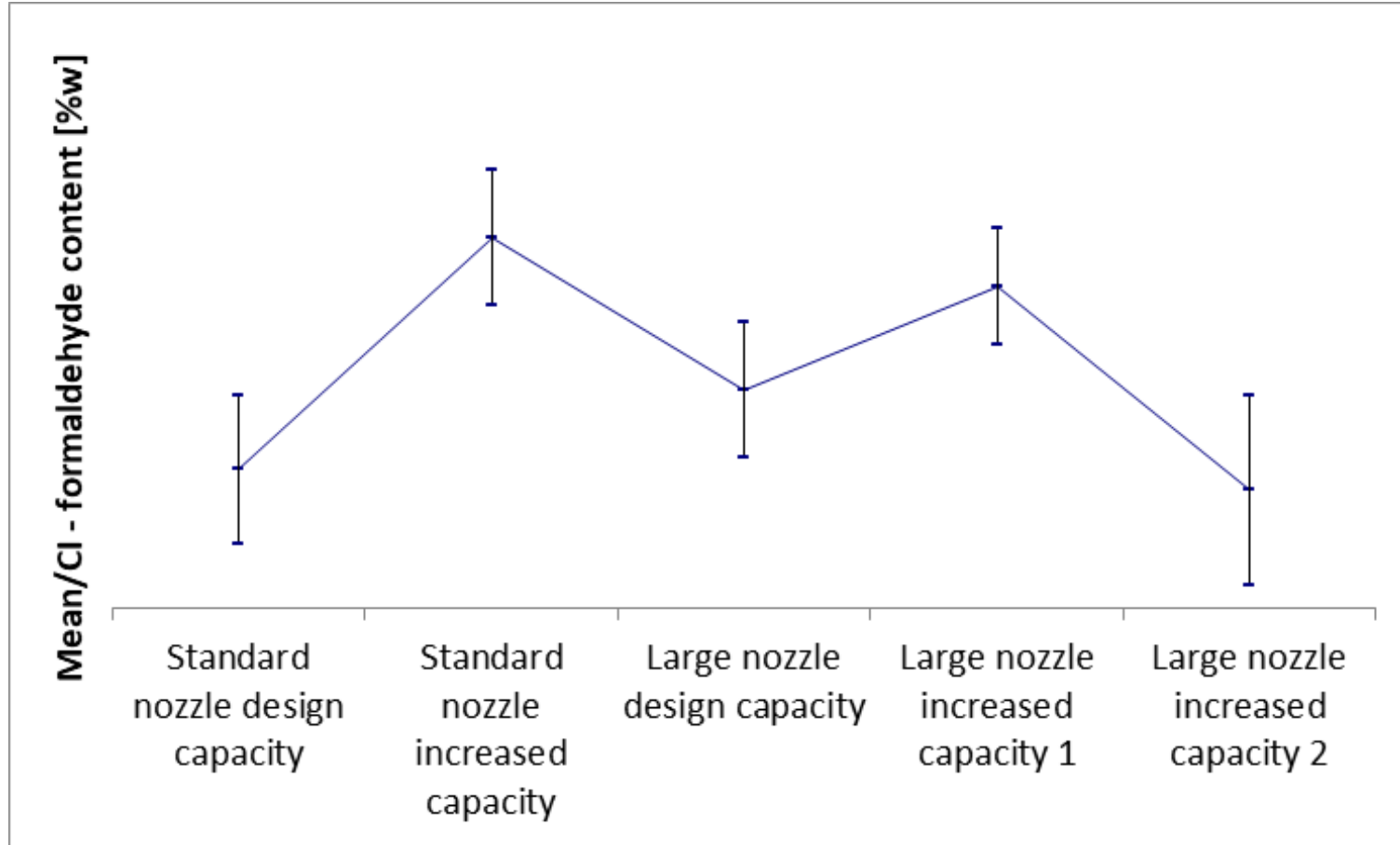
Same after respective correction of residence time (coming from the different capacity of the tests) and water sources (coming from formaldehyde addition).



# FORMALDEHYDE



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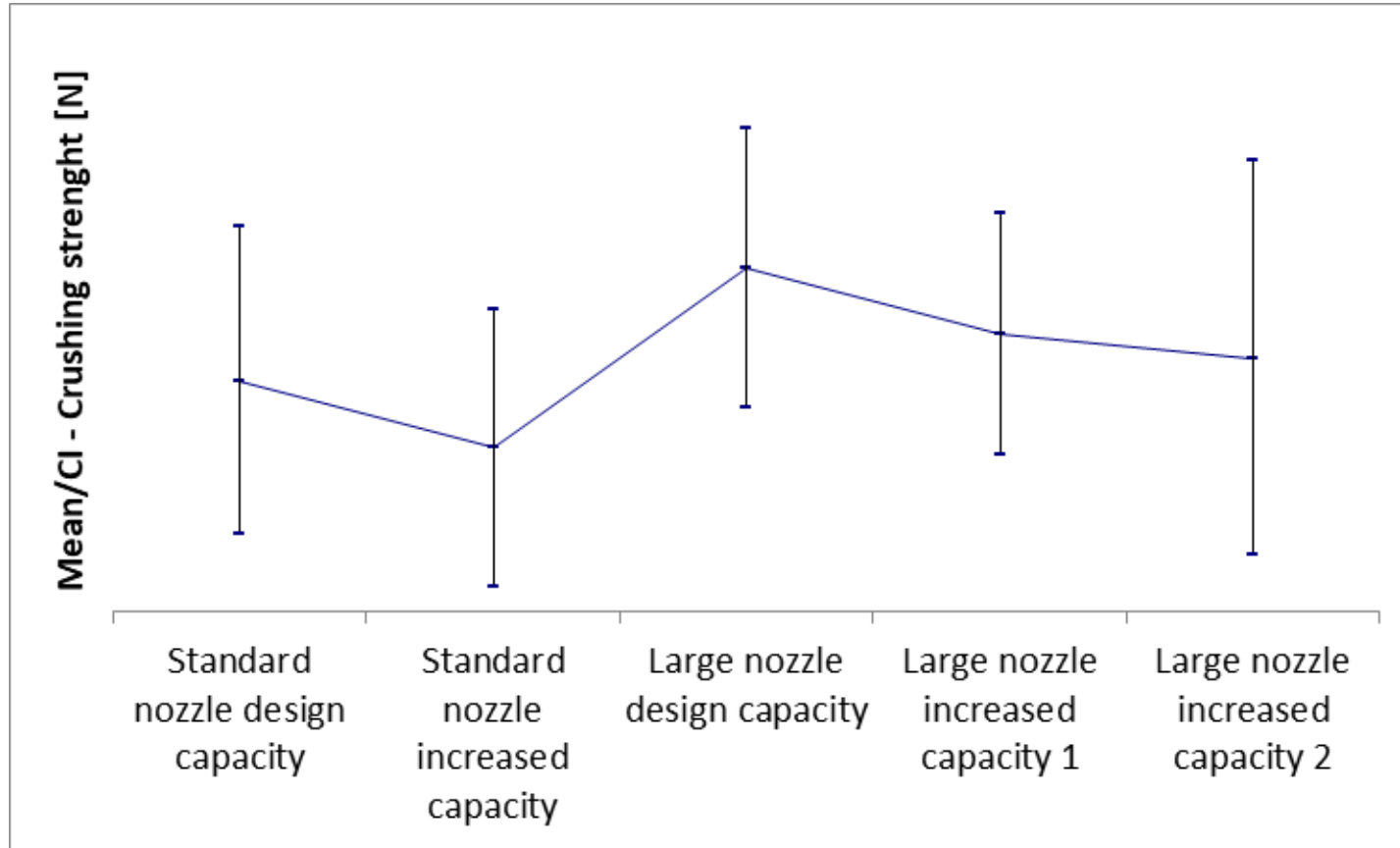




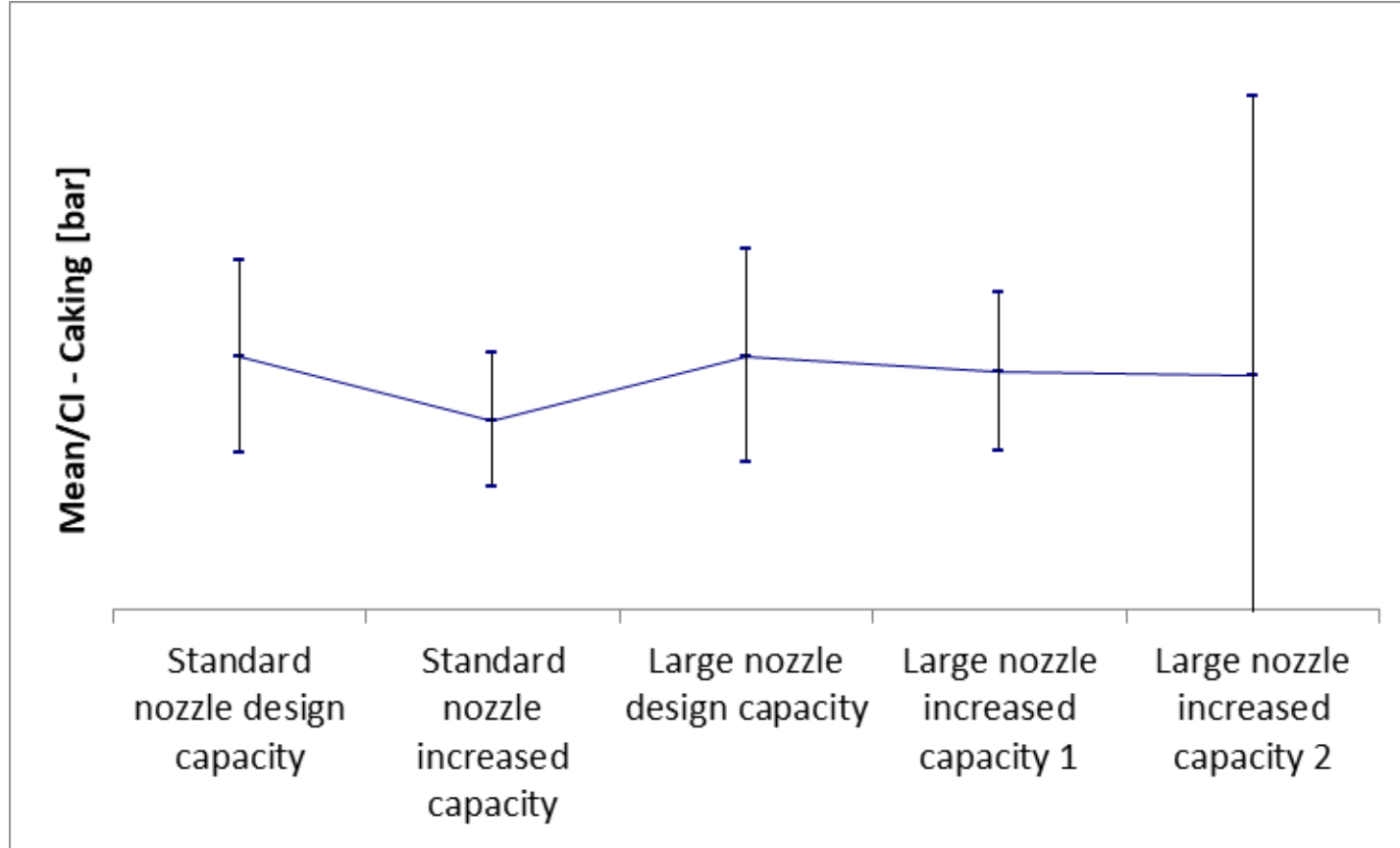
# CRUSHING STRENGTH



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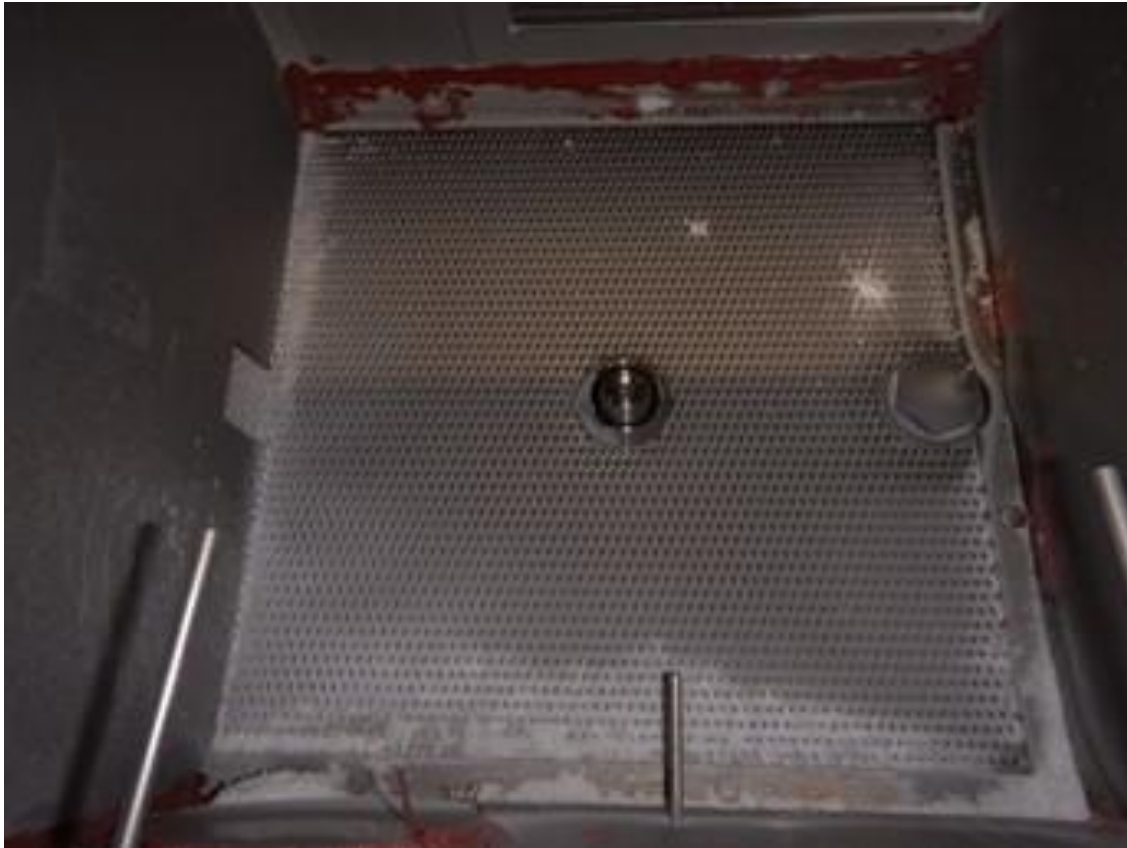


# PILOT TEST



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*Clean compartment, nozzle & air ring after tests*



*Granules standard & large capacity*



WHICH ONE COMES FROM STANDARD & LARGE?



03



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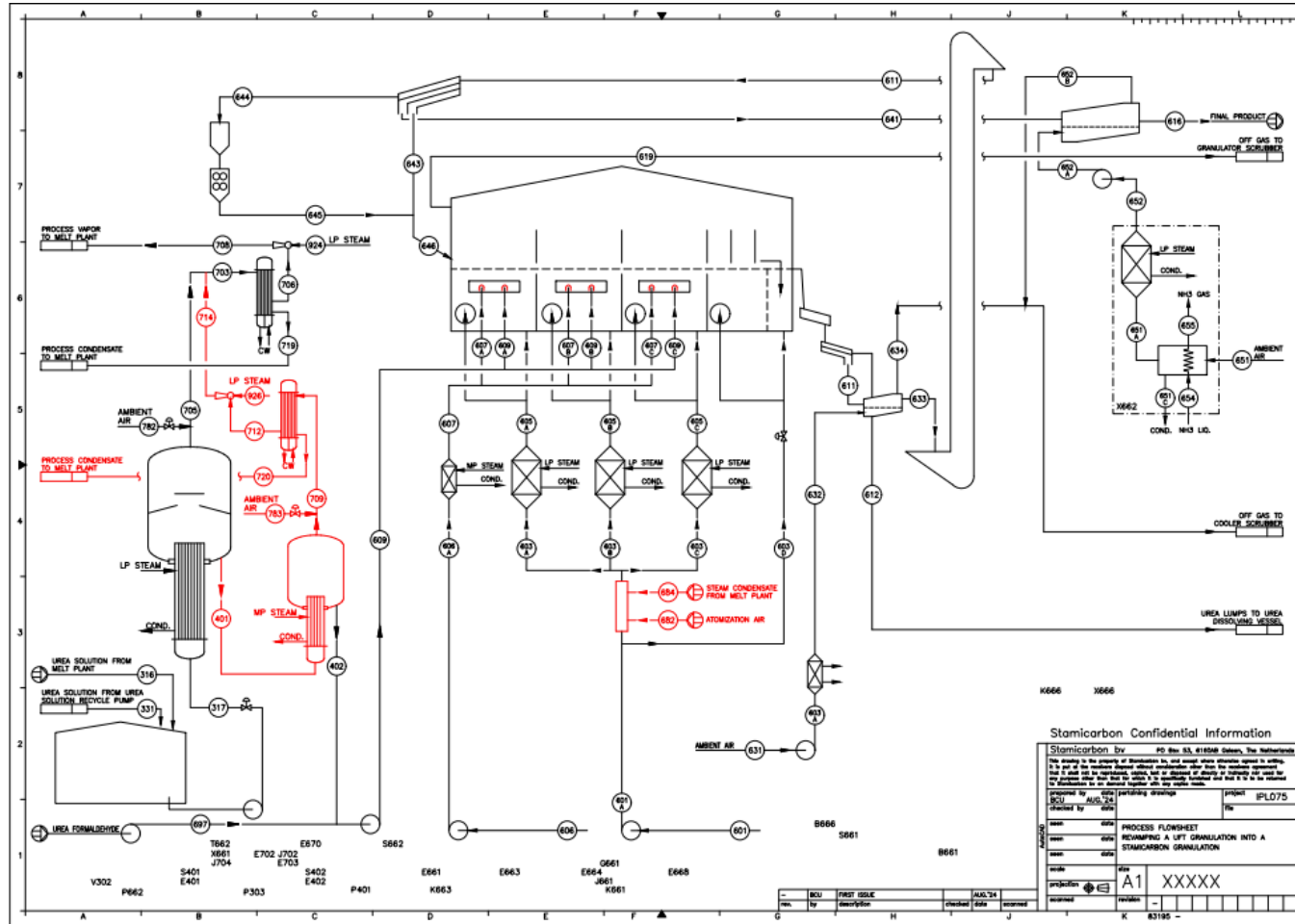
# GENERIC REVAMP SCHEME



# REVAMPED EQUIPMENT & OPERATING CONDITIONS



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Main changes while revamping competitors atomizing fluidized bed granulation:

- High-capacity film spraying nozzles replacing the atomizing ones
- Water injection
- Additional evaporation stage



# REVAMPED OPERATING CONDITIONS



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## UREA MELT

		STAMI	COMPETITORS
urea mass flowrate	kg/h nozzle	500	-20%-30% less flow
water content in the melt	%-wt.	1.5	3-4
urea supply pressure	bara	Ca. 4	comparable
temperature	°C	140	lower

Revamp study parameters:

- Possibility of reduce number of working headers.
- Working with the maximum load on the evaporation section.

## SECONDARY AIR

		STAMI	COMPETITORS
secondary air mass flowrate	kg/h nozzle	Proportional to urea melt	-10-15% Less flow
secondary air supply pressure	bara	Ca. 1.3	Slightly higher
temperature	°C	140	Lower temperature

Revamp study parameters:

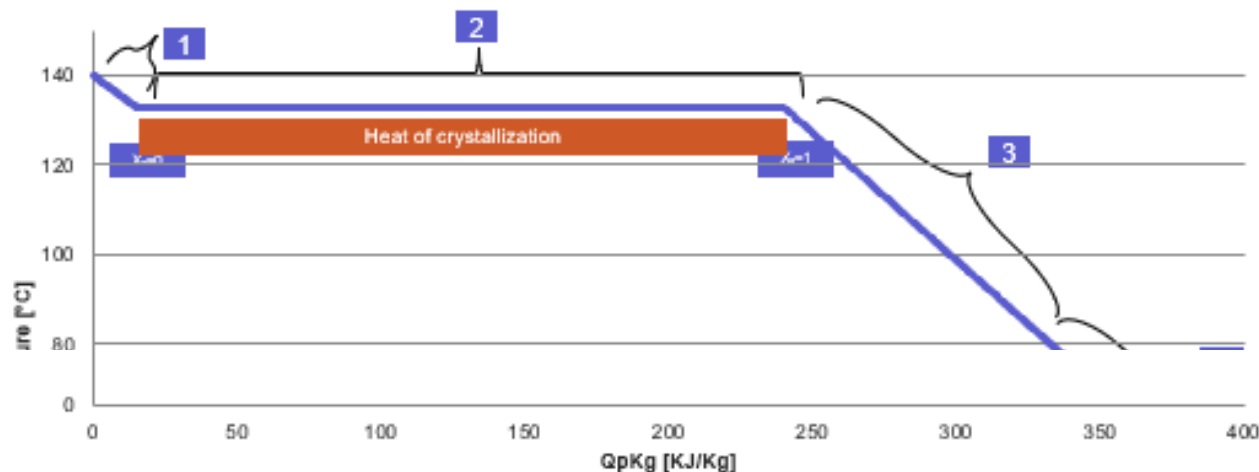
- Maximum load on the atomization air fan and atomization air fan curve to be checked
- Working with maximum load on the atomization air heater



# NEW EQUIPMENT-WATER INJECTION

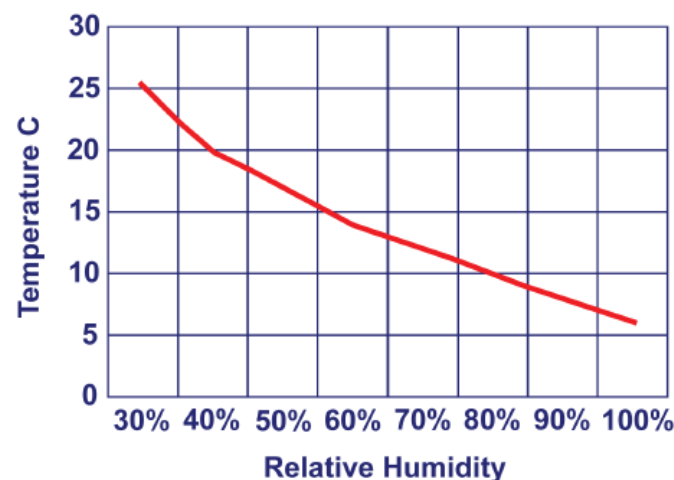


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Fluidization air is used in the granulator to cool down the granules however maximum fluidization velocity should not be exceeded!

TEMPERATURE VS RELATIVE HUMIDITY



Increase the relative humidity via water injection will lower the temperature and ensure cooler capacity (at same fluidization air flow).







# CASE STUDY



# CASE STUDY-OBJECTIVES



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- Granulation technology: Atomizing fluidized bed urea granulation from one of the competitor
- Nameplate capacity: DESIGN MTPD
- Wished Revamped capacity: EXTRA CAPACITY
- Year of Start: Relatively young





# CASE STUDY-SITUATION AT PLANT SIDE



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Extensive dust at granulator ceilings and stiffeners



Fouling in the granulator  
fluidization plate in all  
compartments

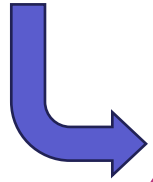


# CHALLENGES TO CONVERT



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Nozzle  
replacement



- High-capacity nozzle fits well
- Special fitting had to be slightly adjusted

**Conclusion:**

Use of special fitting

Melt  
concentration



- 2nd stage evaporator is available that can reach concentration as high as 97%wt

**Conclusion:**

Relative small modifications to the evaporator



# CHALLENGES TO CONVERT



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Heat of  
crystallization



- Water injection was not possible in that context
- Fluidization air fan is reaching its maximum limit during summer
- The ambient temperature is colder most of the year

## Conclusion:

Heat can be removed most of the year except when the ambient temperature is close to design temperature which is quite limited days in the year.



# CHALLENGES TO CONVERT



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Capacity  
increase



- The capacity is not limited by the nozzle
- Checking on existing equipment should be performed to the air flow equipment and the solid handling equipment
- Extent of capacity increase to be checked by tailor made revamp study



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# CONCLUSIONS



# CONCLUSIONS

High-capacity nozzle enables a revamp to film spraying leading to:

- **Extended run length** ~ 2 to 3 times
- **Reduced formaldehyde** consumption, **Limited CAPEX** and **fast** implementation
- Current leads show that conversion is easily achievable even with **capacity increase**



# THANK YOU



QUESTIONS?