

Nitric Oxide Production from Ammonia

Vishnuvardhan Reddy Guvvala
B.Tech Chemical Engineering

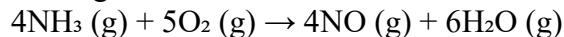
Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies, R K Valley, Andhra Pradesh

Background & Description:

The primary use of nitric acid is in producing ammonium nitrate for fertilizers, and it is also crucial for manufacturing explosives like TNT and nitroglycerin, dyes, fibers such as nylon, pharmaceuticals, and polymers.

In this study, a production plant for nitric oxide is simulated using DWSIM. The Non-Random Two-Liquid (NRTL) method is used as the thermodynamic property package. Two streams, ammonia and air (which contains 79% nitrogen and 21% oxygen), both at 160 °C and 7.5 bar, are mixed together and heated to 1000 °C. This mixture is then fed into a conversion reactor operating at 1000 °C, where the ammonia and air react to form nitric oxide. This is an exothermic reaction and releases a significant amount of heat.

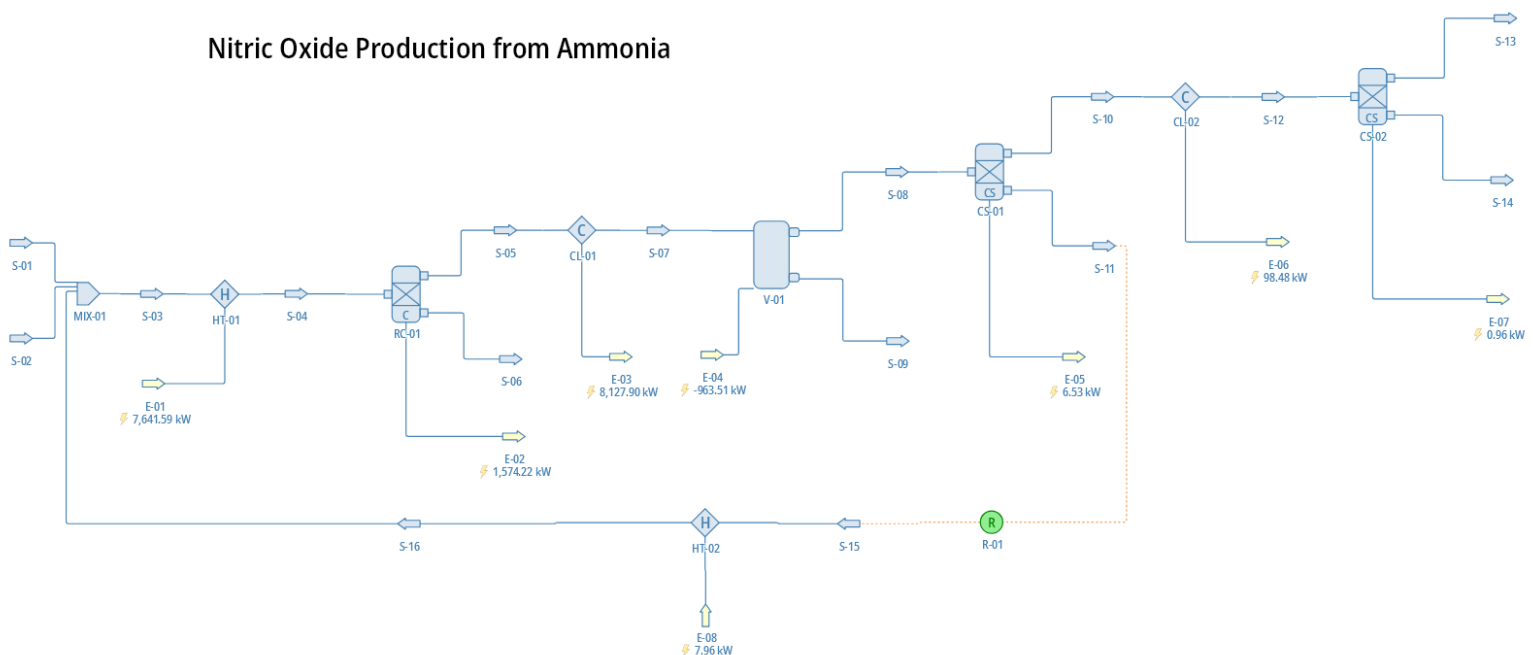
The stoichiometric reaction occurring in the reactor is as follows:



The product from the reactor is cooled down to 100 °C and sent to a flash (gas-liquid separator) operating at 40 °C, where the water formed by the reaction is separated. The vapor outlet from the flash is fed to a compound separator, where unreacted ammonia is separated from the mixture and recycled back to the mixer. The top product from the compound separator is cooled to 30 °C and fed to another compound separator, where pure nitric oxide is separated from the mixture.

Flowsheet:

Nitric Oxide Production from Ammonia



Results:

| Object | S-01 | S-02 | S-03 | S-04 | S-05 | S-07 | S-08 | S-09 |
|---------------------------------|------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Temperature (°C) | 160 | 160 | 159.855 | 1000 | 1000 | 100 | 40 | 40 |
| Pressure (bar) | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| Molar Flow (kmol/h) | 25 | 975 | 1001.29 | 1001.19 | 1007.54 | 1007.54 | 979.756 | 27.7808 |
| Molar Fraction (Vapor) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Molar Fraction (Liquid) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Mole Fraction (Mixture): | | | | | | | | |
| NH ₃ (Ammonia) | 1 | 0 | 0.02625 | 0.02625 | 0.00130 | 0.00130 | 0.00132 | 0.00063 |
| N ₂ (Nitrogen) | 0 | 0.79 | 0.76925 | 0.76925 | 0.76448 | 0.76448 | 0.78616 | 5.27E-05 |
| O ₂ (Oxygen) | 0 | 0.21 | 0.20448 | 0.20448 | 0.17223 | 0.17223 | 0.17711 | 2.45E-05 |
| NO (Nitric oxide) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.02479 | 0.02479 | 0.02549 | 5.07E-06 |
| H ₂ O (Water) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.03718 | 0.03718 | 0.00990 | 0.99928 |

| Object | S-10 | S-11 | S-12 | S-13 | S-14 |
|---------------------------------|----------|-------|----------|--------|----------|
| Temperature (°C) | 40 | 40 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Pressure (bar) | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| Molar Flow (kmol/h) | 978.464 | 1.292 | 978.464 | 24.977 | 953.486 |
| Molar Fraction (Vapor) | 0.999993 | 1 | 0.99575 | 1 | 0.99549 |
| Molar Fraction (Liquid) | 6.63E-06 | 0 | 0.00424 | 0 | 0.00450 |
| Mole Fraction (Mixture): | | | | | |
| NH ₃ (Ammonia) | 5.07E-06 | 1 | 5.07E-06 | 0 | 5.21E-06 |
| N ₂ (Nitrogen) | 0.787202 | 0 | 0.787202 | 0 | 0.807823 |
| O ₂ (Oxygen) | 0.177347 | 0 | 0.177347 | 0 | 0.181993 |
| NO (Nitric oxide) | 0.025527 | 0 | 0.025527 | 1 | 6.70E-18 |
| H ₂ O (Water) | 0.009918 | 0 | 0.009918 | 0 | 0.010178 |

Reference: <https://youtu.be/SkXo-hMYg88?si=1c2y8TzKfo22aSyI>