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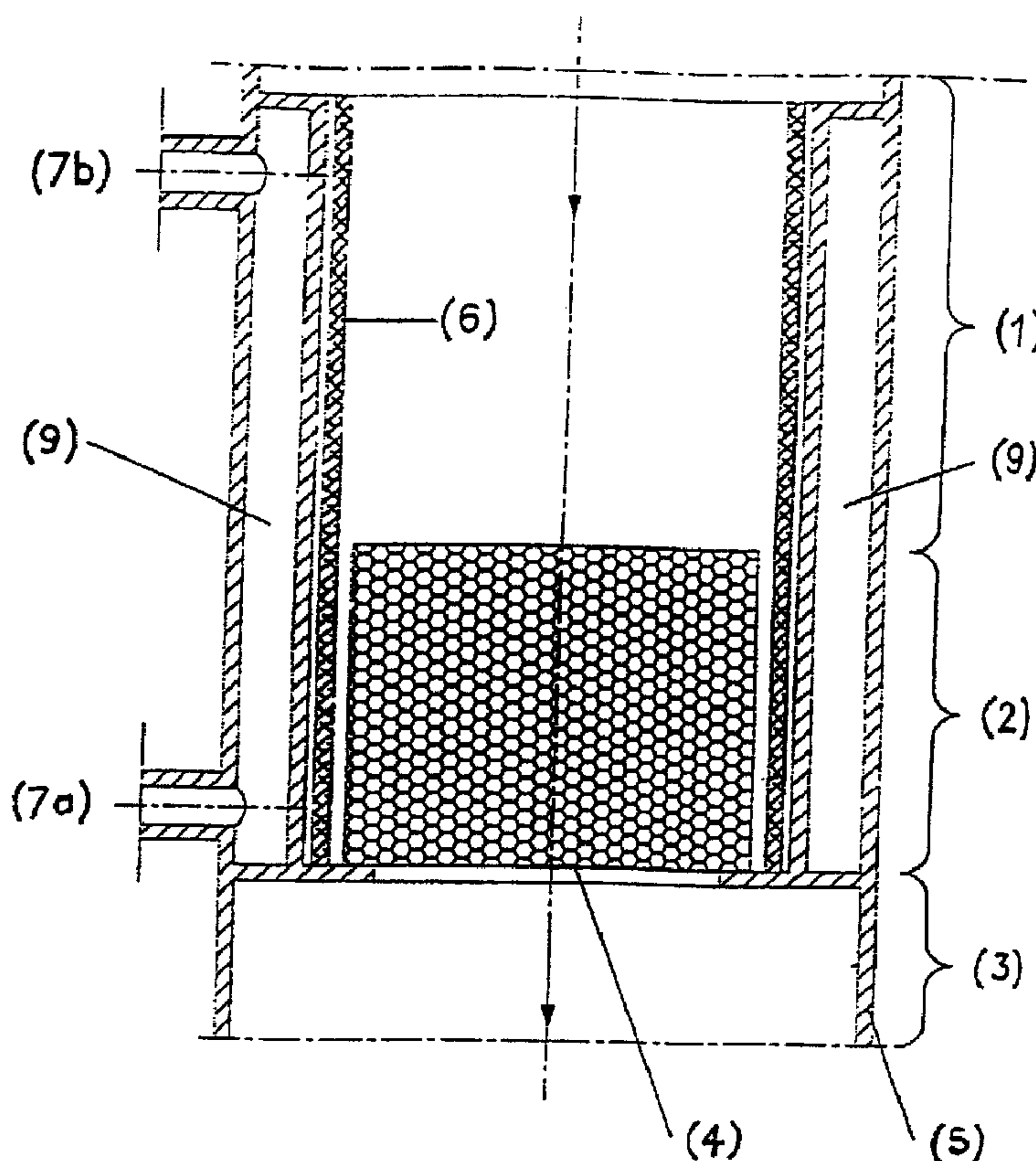
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(54) **Titre : DISPOSITIF ET PROCEDE POUR REACTIONS CATALYTIQUES EN PHASE GAZEUSE ET LEUR UTILISATION**
 (54) **Title: DEVICE AND METHOD FOR CATALYTIC GAS PHASE REACTIONS AND THE USE THEREOF**



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

Improved reactors for catalytic, exothermic gas-phase reactions, which comprise, viewed in the flow direction of a feed gas, an inlet zone (1), a reaction zone (2) containing at least one catalyst (4) an outlet zone (3) for the product gas, are described. The reactors

(57) Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):

are provided in the region of the inlet zone (1) or in the region of the inlet zone (1) and the reaction zone (2) with means, for example an insulating liner (6) and/or apparatuses for the transport of cooling media, which reduce heat transport from the reaction zone (2) into the inlet zone (1) and thus reduce the risk of preignition of the feed gas mixture used or occurrence of undesirable secondary reactions in the inlet zone (1) and/or the interior walls of the reactor in the region of the inlet zone (1) or in the region of the inlet zone (1) and the reaction zone (2) consist of inert material.

The reactors can be used, in particular, for the oxidation of ammonia, for example in nitric acid plants in which transition metal catalysts configured as honeycombs and having smaller cross sections than the platinum gauzes customarily used are preferably used.

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Abstract

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Device and method for catalytic gas phase reactions and the use thereof

Improved reactors for catalytic, exothermic gas-phase reactions, which comprise, viewed in the flow direction of a feed gas, an inlet zone (1), a reaction zone (2) containing at least one catalyst (4) an outlet zone (3) for the product gas, are described. The reactors are provided in the region of the inlet zone (1) or in the region of the inlet zone (1) and the reaction zone (2) with means, for example an insulating liner (6) and/or apparatuses for the transport of cooling media, which reduce heat transport from the reaction zone (2) into the inlet zone (1) and thus reduce the risk of preignition of the feed gas mixture used or occurrence of undesirable secondary reactions in the inlet zone (1) and/or the interior walls of the reactor in the region of the inlet zone (1) or in the region of the inlet zone (1) and the reaction zone (2) consist of inert material.

The reactors can be used, in particular, for the oxidation of ammonia, for example in nitric acid plants in which transition metal catalysts configured as honeycombs and having smaller cross sections than the platinum gauzes customarily used are preferably used.

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Device and method for catalytic gas phase reactions and the use thereof

The present invention relates to improved reactors for catalytic gas-phase reactions and processes to be carried out therewith, in particular improved oxidation processes such as processes for the oxidation of ammonia which can be used, for example, as components in the preparation of caprolactam or in particular of nitric acid.

In carrying out catalytic gas-phase reactions, heat of reaction is evolved in many cases. The temperature increase caused thereby in the interior of the reactor can represent a hazard, in particular when explosive starting material mixtures are employed.

The heat evolved in exothermic gas-phase reactions can reach the sections of the reactor located upstream of the reaction zone, for example by thermal conduction via the heated reactor walls, by convection due to swirling reaction gases traveling in the countercurrent direction or as a result of heat radiation. As a consequence of this heat transport, the feed gas can be heated so strongly before reaching the reaction zone that undesirable secondary reactions or uncontrolled prereactions can occur before reaching this zone.

An example of an exothermic gas-phase reaction which is carried out industrially on a large scale is the preparation of nitric acid ("HNO₃"). This is generally carried out on an industrial scale by catalytic oxidation of ammonia over Pt/Rh catalysts in the Ostwald process. Here, NH₃ is oxidized very selectively to NO which is then oxidized to NO₂ during the course of the further process and is finally reacted with water in an absorption tower to give HNO₃. The Pt/Rh catalysts are configured as fine gauzes and are stretched over a wide area in a burner. Typical dimensions for these gauzes are diameters of 0.5-5 m. The thickness of the gauze packing is usually, depending on the number of gauzes used, from a few millimeters to a maximum of 2 centimeters. A gas mixture typically comprising about 8-12% by volume of ammonia and air is passed through the gauzes, with a temperature of about 850-950°C being established at the gauzes due to the exothermic reaction.

The hot reaction gas is subsequently cooled in a heat exchanger in which

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steam is generated or process gas is heated.

The reason for the catalyst geometry chosen, viz. a large diameter and very small height of the gauzes, is that the oxidation of NH_3 firstly has to occur at a very short residence time because of possible subsequent reaction of the NO and, secondly, the pressure drop caused by flow through the gauzes and mechanical stress on the gauzes have to be kept as low as possible. Thus, flow through the gauzes in industrial HNO_3 production occurs at a relatively low linear velocity of, depending on the pressure range, about 0.4-1.0 m/s under atmospheric conditions, about 1-3 m/s in the case of intermediate-pressure combustion in the range 3-7 bar abs and about 2-4 m/s in the case of high-pressure combustion in the range 8-12 bar abs, with the velocities indicated being superficial velocities for the gas which has been heated by the heat of reaction. In addition, if the flow is too fast, the reaction on the Pt/Rh gauzes can be extinguished by the cooling action of the inflowing gas stream ("blow-out" phenomenon).

The lower limit for the inflow velocity of the ammonia/air mixture is marked by the flame velocity of possible thermal ammonia combustion, so that flashback of the reaction ignited on the catalyst into the free gas space upstream of the catalyst bed can be ruled out in any case.

Apart from the classical gauze catalysts, the use of base metal catalysts based on transition metal oxides for the oxidation of ammonia is described in the scientific and patent literature. These can be used either alone or in combination with Pt/Rh gauzes.

A review of this literature may be found, for example, in Sadykov et al., Appl. Catal. General A: 204 (2000) 59-87. The driving force for the use of base metal catalysts is the saving of noble metals, in particular platinum. Noble metal catalysts are consumed in the oxidation of ammonia and therefore have to be replaced, depending on the throughput through the gauzes, at intervals of from about three months to one year, which incurs considerable costs.

The catalysts based on transition metal oxides are usually, like the Pt/Rh gauze catalysts, operated at relatively low inflow velocities. This is necessary, in particular, to avoid extinguishing the oxidation of ammonia

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again after it has been ignited on the catalyst. Catalysts based on transition metal oxides are generally less active than noble metal catalysts and compared to the latter have a significantly higher ignition temperature and also a higher extinguishing temperature.

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WO-A-99/25,650 describes how the "blow-out" temperature can be decreased by the use of very finely particulate catalyst pellets accommodated in cartridges without the pressure drop being allowed to increase too much.

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In the catalytic oxidation of ammonia, there is always the problem that ammonia can ignite before contact with the actual oxidation catalyst, e.g. on hot tube walls, and in this way be burned unselectively to N_2 and H_2O or N_2O .

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EP-A-1,028,089 states that back-radiation from ammonia combustion to distributor units for conveying the NH_3 /air mixture can lead to heating of these internals as a result of which part of the inflowing NH_3 is oxidized to N_2O on the surface of these internals.

20

The problem of NH_3 preignition is of particular significance at the industrially relevant, high NH_3 concentrations of 8-12% by volume, since here combustion is self-sustaining and can even be reinforced as a result of the heat evolved in the reaction.

25

In addition to the actual ignition temperature, i.e. the critical surface temperature above which NH_3 decomposition can occur, the removal of the heat liberated by NH_3 decomposition is therefore also of critical importance.

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This removal is improved the faster the gas stream laden with ammonia flows over the surfaces (cooling action) and the colder this stream is. In addition, the residence time of the feed gas stream before contacting with the catalyst is shortened and the reaction time of the possible unselective prereaction is thus also shortened.

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In the industrial preparation of HNO_3 by oxidation of ammonia over Pt/Rh gauzes, the low initiation temperature of the highly active Pt/Rh catalysts makes a relatively low inlet temperature of about $200^\circ C$ possible. In this

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way, ammonia preignition is no obstacle to industrial implementation of the process despite the low inflow velocities.

5 However, when catalysts having a low catalytic activity are used, the feed gas mixture has to be at higher temperatures (preheating) or the process has to be operated at lower inflow velocities, or preferably a combination of the two measures has to be employed. Under these conditions, the risk of ammonia preignition is increased.

10 Experiments using honeycomb catalysts which, compared to platinum gauzes, have a lower cross section and a greater depth of the catalyst bed have now shown that the selectivity to the formation of the desired NO_x is only very small at low inflow velocities of the feed gas mixture. The economics of such a process is therefore questionable. This effect could
15 theoretically be compensated by increasing the inflow velocity of the feed gas mixture. However, increasing the inflow velocity is in practice subject to limitations since a disproportionate increase in the pressure drop occurs and, in addition, only incomplete combustion of the ammonia is achieved under some circumstances.

20 The same problems exist in principle in other industrially operated exothermic gas-phase reactions, e.g. oxidation reactions other than the oxidation of ammonia, epoxidations or free-radical halogenations of hydrocarbons.

25 It is an object of the present invention to provide a reactor and a process for catalytic exothermic gas-phase reactions in which the risks of preignition of the feed gas or feed gas mixture used and the occurrence of undesirable secondary reactions are reduced.

30 The present invention provides a reactor for catalytic, exothermic gas-phase reactions by reaction of a feed gas to form a product gas, which comprises, viewed in the flow direction of the feed gas, an inlet zone (1), a reaction zone (2) containing at least one catalyst (4) and an outlet zone (3)
35 for the product gas, wherein the region of the inlet zone (1) or the region of the inlet zone (1) and the reaction zone (2) is provided with means which reduce heat transport from the reaction zone (2) into the inlet zone (1) and/or the interior walls of the reactor in the region of the inlet zone (1) or in

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the region of the inlet zone (1) and the reaction zone (2) consist of inert material.

5 The feed gas is fed into the reactor via the inlet zone (1) and then flows through the reaction zone (2) in which the catalyst (4) is located. There, the feed gas reacts completely or partially in an exothermic reaction to form the product gas which subsequently leaves the reactor through the outlet zone (3). Due to the heat generated in the reaction zone (2), there is a risk of at least part of this heat being transported in countercurrent to the feed gas to
10 the inlet zone (1) by conduction, convection and/or radiation and there heating the feed gas or the surface of the reactor wall in the inlet zone (1) in an unacceptable way.

To prevent or at least hinder this, the region of the inlet zone (1) or the
15 region of the inlet zone (1) and the reaction zone (2) is, in a first embodiment of the invention, provided with means which reduce heat transport from the reaction zone (2) into the inlet zone (1).

In a further embodiment of the invention, the interior walls of the reactor in
20 the region of the inlet zone (1) or the region of the inlet zone (1) and the reaction zone (2) are made of inert material. This embodiment prevents or hinders catalytic reaction of the feed gas at the interior walls of the reactor.

For the purposes of this description, the term "inert material" refers to all
25 materials which do not promote any undesirable secondary reactions at the temperatures prevailing in the feed gases in the inlet zone or at the temperatures at the surfaces of the interior wall of the inlet zone. These materials can additionally reduce heat transport from the reaction zone (2) to the inlet zone (1). Inert and thermally insulating materials comprise a
30 preferred embodiment.

The inert materials cover the interior walls of the reactor. They are, for example, applied to the interior walls of the reactor or are present in the form of sleeves in the reactor or the reactor walls consist of inert materials.
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Examples of inert materials are ceramics, in particular ceramics sintered to a high density, and also fused silica, shamotte, enamel or metals having polished surfaces.

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As means of reducing heat transport from the reaction zone (2) to the inlet zone (1), it is possible to use various approaches to a solution.

5 In one embodiment, the region of the inlet zone (1) or the region of the inlet zone (1) and the reaction zone (2) is provided with an insulating liner (6) which insulates the interior space of the reactor from the reactor wall (5). This insulating liner (6) works in essentially two ways. Heat which travels along the thermally readily conducting reactor wall (5) from the reaction zone (2) to the inlet zone (1) can be transported only with difficulty through
10 the poorly thermally conducting insulation liner (6) on the surface facing the feed gas. In addition, direct conduction of heat along the insulating liner (6) from the reaction zone (2) to the inlet zone (1) is reduced as a result of the low thermal conductivity of the insulating liner (6).

15 In a second embodiment, the region of the inlet zone (1) or the region of the inlet zone (1) and the reaction zone (2) is provided with an apparatus through which a cooling medium can be passed. This apparatus takes up part of the heat generated in the reaction zone (2), so that this heat is no longer available for heat transport into the inlet zone (1) and/or so that this
20 heat is introduced into the feed gas at a place in the inlet zone (1) at which the feed gas is still so cool that the temperature increase caused by introduction of the cooling medium is not critical; or the cooling medium cools the inlet zone (1) adjacent to the reaction zone (2) to such a degree that the temperature of the inlet zone (1) remains in the noncritical range
25 despite the heat carried away from the reaction zone (2). Particular preference is given to a reactor having a combination of the two measures.

In a further preferred embodiment, the reactor of the invention is provided in the region of the inlet zone (1) or in the region of the inlet zone (1) and
30 the reaction zone (2) with means which reduce heat transport from the reaction zone (2) into the inlet zone (1) and the interior walls of the reactor in the region of the inlet zone (1) or in the region of the inlet zone (1) and the reaction zone (2) consist of inert material.

35 The invention also provides a process for carrying out catalytic exothermic gas-phase reactions using the above-described reactor.

The process comprises the following measures:

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- i) introduction of a feed gas into an inlet zone (1) of a reactor,
 - ii) introduction of the feed gas into a reaction zone (2) containing a catalyst (4) under conditions under which the feed gas is entirely or partly converted into a product gas in an exothermic reaction in the reaction zone (4),
 - iii) discharge of the product gas from the reactor via an outlet zone (3) and
 - iv) provision of means for reducing the transport of heat of reaction from the reaction zone (2) to the inlet zone (1) and/or use of a reactor whose interior walls in the region of the inlet zone (1) or in the region of the inlet zone (1) and the reaction zone (2) consist of inert material.
- 10

15 As feed gases, it is possible to use a variety of gases or preferably gas mixtures. The nature of these gases or gas mixtures is not critical as long as they are feed gases or feed gas mixtures which can be catalytically reacted in an exothermic reaction in the gas phase in the reactor of the invention.

20 Examples of chemical reactions which can be carried out in the reactor of the invention are oxidation reactions of all types and other exothermic free-radical gas-phase reactions, e.g. halogenation reactions.

25 The reactor of the invention is preferably used for the oxidation of ammonia, in particular for the preparation of caprolactam and nitric acid.

Preference is likewise given to using the reactor of the invention for carrying out the Andrussov reaction, in particular for preparing hydrogen cyanide from ammonia, oxygen and hydrocarbons, preferably methane.

30 In the description below, the oxidation of ammonia to produce nitric acid will be described in more detail by way of example as a model reaction. However, the reactor and process of the invention are, as indicated above, also suitable in principle for other reactions.

35 As catalysts, it is possible to use all catalysts which are suitable for the respective target reaction or target reactions. These can be used, for example, in pure form as all-active catalyst or in supported form. It is also

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possible to use all customary catalyst geometries, for example pellets, granules, extrudates or powder in the form of beds, packings, gauzes or other forms, for example in the form of monolithic honeycombs.

- 5 According to the invention, it is possible to use, in particular, catalysts containing transition metal oxide, as are described, for example, in Appl. Catal. General A: 204 (2000) 59-87, in US-A-5,690,900 or in EP-A-946,290.
- 10 Particularly useful catalysts are cobalt-containing catalysts. As structural type, perovskites are particularly advantageous.

Preference is given, according to the invention, to using catalysts in honeycomb form for the oxidation of ammonia. These can, for example, be
15 in the form of all-active honeycomb catalysts or in supported form as honeycomb supports on which and/or into which catalytically active material has been applied/introduced.

Particular preference is given to using catalysts, for example in the form of
20 beds, packings or honeycombs, which, viewed in the flow direction, have a depth of at least 3 cm, preferably at least 5 cm, in particular at least 10 cm and very particularly preferably from 10 to 200 cm.

The following examples and figures illustrate the invention without
25 restricting its scope. In the figures:

- Figure 1 shows an apparatus according to the invention in longitudinal section.
- Figure 2 shows a further apparatus according to the invention in
30 longitudinal section.
- Figure 3 shows a further apparatus according to the invention in longitudinal section.
- Figure 4 shows a further apparatus according to the invention in longitudinal section.
- 35 Figure 5 shows a further apparatus according to the invention in longitudinal section.
- Figure 6 shows an ammonia oxidation reactor which has been modified according to the invention in longitudinal section.

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Figure 7 shows a further apparatus according to the invention in longitudinal section.

The figures are described in detail in the following examples.

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Example 1

In figure 1, the main features of the invention are illustrated by an ammonia oxidation apparatus according to the invention.

10

An ammonia oxidation apparatus can be divided into three zones, namely an inlet zone (1), a reaction zone (2) and an outlet zone (3).

The ammonia/oxygen-containing gas mixture (hereinafter "feed gas mixture") is introduced into the inlet zone (1) and impinges on the ammonia oxidation catalyst (4) in the subsequent reaction zone (2). The product gas mixture from the oxidation reactions then leaves the reaction zone (2) through the outlet zone (3).

In the embodiment shown in figure 1, all three zones (1, 2, 3) of the apparatus according to the invention are surrounded by a wall (5) which is additionally a support for the catalyst (4) and for an insulating liner (6). The wall (5) can itself represent the walls of a pressure vessel or alternatively the wall can be accommodated in a space which in turn is surrounded by a pressure jacket which is not shown in figure 1.

The thermal decoupling of inlet zone (1) and reaction zone (2) is effected by the insulating liner (6) which consists of a thermally insulating and gas tight material. The insulating liner (6) prevents or hinders heat reaching the inlet zone (1) as a result of thermal conduction through the wall (5) of the reaction zone (2) from being transferred to the feed gas mixture. The part of the wall (5) located in the inlet zone does become hotter by thermal conduction of the heat of reaction from the reaction zone (2), but the transport of the heat to the feed gas mixture is greatly inhibited by the thermally insulating insulating liner (6). Since the insulating liner (6) has only a low thermal conductivity, the insulating liner (6) also prevents or hinders direct transport of heat along the insulating liner (6) from the reaction zone (2) to the inlet zone (1). As a result of appropriate choice of

materials and the thickness of the insulating liner (6), the temperature of the wall of the insulating liner (6) facing the feed gas mixture remains below the ignition or reaction temperature of the feed gas mixture and undesirable premature reactions are suppressed.

5

Example 2

Figure 2 shows an apparatus similar to that shown in figure 1. Except for the mode of thermal decoupling between inlet zone and reaction zone (1, 10 2), this embodiment is similar to the apparatus of example 1.

This ammonia oxidation apparatus also comprises an inlet zone (1), reaction zone (2) and outlet zone (3).

15 The ammonia/oxygen-containing gas mixture is introduced into the inlet zone (1). The mixture then impinges on the ammonia oxidation catalyst (4) in the reaction zone (2). The product mixture from the oxidation reactions subsequently leaves the reaction zone (2) through the outlet zone (3).

20 The wall (5) of all three zones holds the catalyst (4). The wall (5) can itself be the walls of a pressure vessel or the wall can alternatively be accommodated in a space which is in turn surrounded by a pressure jacket (not shown here).

25 At the height of the inlet zone and reaction zone (1, 2), the wall (5) is configured as a double wall. At the end of the double wall at the height of the reaction zone (2), there is an inlet (7) for a cooling medium which is compatible with the feed gas mixture, the reactions desired in the reactor, the catalyst (4) and the product gas mixture. For use in nitric acid plants, it
30 is possible to use, for example, air as suitable cooling medium.

The cooling medium flows through the space (9) in the double wall and cools the inner wall of the wall (5). This achieves thermal decoupling of the inlet zone (1) from the reaction zone (2) since the heat reaching the inlet
35 zone (1) from the reaction zone (2) as a result of thermal conduction through the wall (5) is transferred to the cooling medium.

The cooling medium enters the inlet zone (1) through a plurality of small

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openings (10) at the end of the double wall at the height of the inlet zone (1) and mixes with the feed gas mixture.

5 The temperature in the feed gas mixture and at the inner surface of the wall (5) can be kept below the ignition or reaction temperature of the feed gas mixture by appropriate choice of the distances between inlet (7) and openings (10) and by appropriate choice of type, amount, flow rate and entry temperature of the cooling medium, so that undesirable premature reactions are suppressed.

10

Example 3

Figure 3 shows an apparatus according to the invention which allows particularly effective thermal decoupling of inlet zone and reaction zone.

15

This ammonia oxidation apparatus also comprises an inlet zone (1), reaction zone (2) and outlet zone (3).

20 The ammonia/oxygen-containing gas mixture is introduced into the inlet zone (1). The mixture then impinges on the ammonia oxidation catalyst (4) in the reaction zone (2). The product mixture from the oxidation reactions subsequently leaves the reaction zone (2) through the outlet zone (3).

25 The wall (5) of all three zones holds the catalyst (4) and the insulating liner (6). The wall (5) can itself represent the walls of a pressure vessel or the wall (5) can alternatively be accommodated in a space which is in turn surrounded by a pressure jacket (not shown here).

30 At the height of the inlet zone and reaction zone (1, 2), the wall (5) is configured as a double wall. Connections (7a, 7b) for a cooling medium are also provided there. Suitable cooling media are, for example, water or air. The cooling medium can flow in cocurrent or countercurrent to the flow direction of the feed gas mixture. Thermal decoupling of the inlet zone (1) from the reaction zone (2) is effected both by the insulating liner (6) and the
35 passage of a cooling medium through the space (9) between the double walls of the wall (5).

The insulating liner (6) which consists of a thermally insulating material and

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covers the wall (5) at the height of the reaction zone (2) and the inlet zone (1) prevents heat which has reached the inlet zone (1) from the reaction zone (2) as a result of thermal conduction through the wall (5) from being transferred to the feed gas mixture. Since the insulating liner (6) has only a
5 low thermal conductivity, the insulating liner (6) also prevents or hinders direct heat transport along the insulating liner (6) from the reaction zone (2) to the inlet zone (1).

The cooling medium flows through the space (9) in the double wall of the
10 wall (5) and cools the inner wall of the wall (5). This effects further thermal decoupling of the inlet zone (1) from the reaction zone (2) since heat reaching the inlet zone (1) from the reaction zone (2) by thermal conduction through the wall (5) is transferred to the cooling medium. After flowing through the double wall, the cooling medium leaves the space (9) between
15 the double walls again through one of the connections (7a, 7b).

The action of the insulating liner (6) is in this way reinforced by the cooling by means of the cooling medium. As a result of suitable choice of insulating materials and their thickness and also of the cooling medium, the
20 temperature of the wall of the insulating liner (6) facing the feed gas mixture remains below the ignition or reaction temperature of the feed gas mixture and undesirable premature reactions are suppressed.

Example 4

25

Figure 4 shows an apparatus similar to that in figure 2. Here, thermal decoupling between inlet zone and reaction zone (1, 2) is effected by cooling of the inlet zone.

30 This ammonia oxidation apparatus also comprises an inlet zone (1), reaction zone (2) and outlet zone (3).

The ammonia/oxygen-containing gas mixture is introduced into the inlet zone (1). The mixture then impinges on the ammonia oxidation catalyst (4)
35 in the reaction zone (2). The product mixture from the oxidation reactions subsequently leaves the reaction zone (2) through the outlet zone (3).

The wall (5) of all three zones holds the catalyst (4). The wall (5) can itself

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represent the walls of a pressure vessel or the wall can alternatively be accommodated in a space which is in turn surrounded by a pressure jacket (not shown here).

5 At the height of the inlet zone (1), the wall (5) is configured as a double wall. At the end of the double wall in the vicinity of the reaction zone (2), there is an inlet (7) for a cooling medium which is compatible with the feed gas mixture, the reactions desired in the reactor, the catalyst (4) and the product gas mixture. For use in nitric acid plants, it is possible to use, for
10 example, air as suitable cooling medium.

The cooling medium flows through the space (9) in the double wall and cools the inner wall of the wall (5) at the height of the inlet zone (1). This effects thermal decoupling of the inlet zone (1) from the reaction zone (2)
15 since heat reaching the inlet zone (1) from the reaction zone (2) as a result of thermal conduction through the wall (5) is transferred to the cooling medium.

The cooling medium enters the inlet zone (1) through a plurality of small
20 openings (10) at the end of the double wall at which the feed gas flows into the reactor, so that the cooling medium mixes with the feed gas mixture.

The temperature in the feed gas mixture and at the inner surface of the wall (5) can be kept below the ignition or reaction temperature of the feed gas
25 mixture by suitable choice of the distances between inlet (7) and openings (10) and by suitable choice of type, amount, flow rate and entry temperature of the cooling medium, so that undesired premature reactions are suppressed.

30 Example 5

Figure 5 shows an apparatus similar to that in figure 3. However, here the insulating liner (6) is present only at the height of the inlet zone (1).

35 This ammonia oxidation apparatus also comprises an inlet zone (1), reaction zone (2) and outlet zone (3).

The ammonia/oxygen-containing gas mixture is introduced into the inlet

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zone (1). The mixture then impinges on the ammonia oxidation catalyst (4) in the reaction zone (2). The product mixture from the oxidation reactions subsequently leaves the reaction zone (2) through the outlet zone (3).

- 5 The wall (5) of all three zones holds the catalyst (4) and the insulating liner (6). The wall (5) can itself represent the walls of a pressure vessel or the wall (5) can alternatively be accommodated in a space which is in turn surrounded by a pressure jacket (not shown here).
- 10 The wall (5) is configured as a double wall at the height of the inlet zone and reaction zone (1, 2). Connections (7a, 7b) for a cooling medium are also provided there. The cooling medium can flow in cocurrent or countercurrent to the flow direction of the feed gas mixture. Thermal decoupling of the inlet zone (1) from the reaction zone (2) is effected both
- 15 by the insulating liner (6) and passage of a cooling medium through the space (9) in the double wall of the wall (5).

The insulating liner (6) which consists of a thermally insulating material and covers the wall (5) at the height of the inlet zone (1) prevents heat reaching

20 the inlet zone (1) from the reaction zone (2) as a result of thermal conduction through the wall (5) from being transferred to the feed gas mixture. Since the insulating liner (6) has only a low thermal conductivity, the insulating liner (6) also prevents or hinders direct heat transport along the insulating liner (6) from the reaction zone (2) to the inlet zone (1).

25 The cooling medium flows through the space (9) in the double wall of the wall (5) and cools the inner wall of the wall (5). This effects further thermal decoupling of the inlet zone (1) from the reaction zone (2) since the heat reaching the inlet zone (1) from the reaction zone (2) by thermal conduction

30 through the wall (5) is transferred to the cooling medium. After flowing through the double wall, the cooling medium leaves the space (9) in the double wall again through one of the connections (7a, 7b).

The action of the insulating liner (6) is reinforced by the cooling by means

35 of the cooling medium. As a result of suitable choice of insulating materials and their thickness and of the cooling medium, the temperature of the wall of the insulating liner (6) facing the feed gas mixture remains below the ignition or reaction temperature of the feed gas mixture and undesirable

premature reactions are suppressed.

Example 6

- 5 This embodiment is suitable mainly for replacing the existing cap of a conventional ammonia oxidation reactor. Figure 6 shows an ammonia oxidation reactor according to the invention.

10 An oxygen- and ammonia-containing mixture enters the apparatus through the pipe section (12). The mixture is passed over an ammonia oxidation catalyst (4), which in the present case is configured as a honeycomb and on and/or in which a honeycomb support is located. There, the ammonia is converted into nitrogen monoxide by reaction with part of the oxygen in the feed mixture. As a result of the exothermic reaction, a temperature increase
15 occurs in the ammonia oxidation catalyst (4) which is located in the reaction zone (2). The hot product mixture flows through the opening (13) downstream of the ammonia oxidation catalyst (4) into a space (3) which represents the outlet zone. After this space (3), the hot product gas is fed into a gas turbine (which is not shown here) or one or more heat
20 exchangers (not shown here) to recover energy or to use the process heat in another way.

To effect thermal decoupling of the feed inflow side from the reaction zone (2), the ammonia oxidation catalyst (4) is inserted into a sleeve (14) made
25 of a heat-resistant thermally insulating material, for example ceramic or fused silica. This prevents any preignition of the ammonia- and oxygen-containing feed gas mixture. The ammonia oxidation catalyst (4) sits loosely in the sleeve (14) and rests on a support ring (15) and, in the case of a multipart catalyst (4), a plurality of support bars (not shown) of heat-
30 resistant material, for example ceramic or fused silica. The support ring (15) prevents any bypass of gas. The support bars, if installed, are designed so that they occupy only an insignificant proportion of the flow cross section.

35 To support and protect the sleeve (14), this is surrounded by a metal sleeve (16) made of high-temperature-resistant material. The lower end of the metal sleeve (16) is provided with a lip (17) which supports the support bar or support ring (15) and thus indirectly also the catalyst (4). At the lower

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end of the metal sleeve (16) there is a grating (18) through which the product gas flows from the ammonia oxidation catalyst (4) into the space (3). The grating (18) serves to stabilize the metal sleeve (16) mechanically and to support any support bars. If the ammonia oxidation catalyst (4) does not consist of only one part but is composed of a plurality of parts, the grating (18) serves to support the individual parts via the support bar. Should the sleeve (14) break in an unforeseeable way, for instance as a result of thermal stress, metal sleeve (16), lip (17) and grating (18) also stop the sleeve (14) and ammonia oxidation catalyst (4) from falling down into the space (3).

Sleeve (14) and metal sleeve (16) are connected by means of bolts and nuts (19) to the pressure jacket (20) of the ammonia oxidation reactor. The pressure space is closed off from the outside by a pressure flange (23) installed on the vessel.

To replace the catalyst, the pipe section (12) is removed by releasing the screw connections. The nuts or bolts (19) are subsequently released and the metal sleeve and ceramic or fused silica sleeve (16, 14) together with the ammonia oxidation catalyst (4) are removed from the reactor. To minimize the downtime (also compared to a conventional ammonia oxidation reactor), a second unit which comprises metal and ceramic or fused silica sleeves (16, 14) and fresh ammonia oxidation catalyst (4) and has been prepared before shutdown can be installed immediately in the reactor.

To aid the ammonia oxidation reaction during start-up if required, the ammonia oxidation catalyst (4) can be preheated or activated by means of an ignition lance (25). The ignition lance (25) comprises a thin tube through which hydrogen is fed into the ammonia oxidation reactor and a device which can ignite the hydrogen stream at the open end of the ignition lance.

The sight glass (26) installed in the bend of the ammonia oxidation reactor allows monitoring of the ignition process and checking of the state of the ammonia oxidation catalyst (4) during operation. Monitoring can be carried out visually or by means of appropriate measuring devices such as photometers.

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To moderate the temperature stress on the material of the wall of the pressure vessel in the space (3) downstream of the ammonia oxidation catalyst (4), the wall is provided with a thinned tube cooling facility (27) installed on the inside. Water or another cooling medium flows through the
5 tubes of the thinned wall.

Example 7

This embodiment of an ammonia oxidation reactor according to the
10 invention shown in figure 7 is particularly suitable for equipping new plants for producing NO, since matching to the diameter of an existing heat recovery apparatus, e.g. a boiler, is no longer necessary.

The main difference from the reactor of example 6 is that the thinned wall
15 (27) fits closely against the metal sleeve (16) and adaptation to the generally larger diameter of a downstream apparatus is not necessary. In this embodiment, the downstream apparatuses can be matched to the ammonia oxidation reactor. As an alternative to the depicted suspension of the metal sleeve (16), the metal lip (17) provided to support the catalyst (4)
20 can be installed directly on the thinned wall (27) instead of on the metal sleeve (16). This has a positive effect on the mechanical stability of the construction.

The other elements shown in figure 7 correspond to the elements of
25 figure 6. These are the opening (13), support ring (15), grating (18), bolts and nuts (19), pressure jacket (20), ignition lance (25) and sight glass (26).

Comparative examples 8a to 8c and example 8d according to the invention

30 In a test using transition metal oxide honeycomb catalysts for the oxidation of NH₃, in which an attempt was made, as a departure from the otherwise customary dimensioning of the catalyst, to focus the flow onto a smaller inflow area with a comparatively deep catalyst bed (5 cm), only a low selectivity in respect of NO_x formation was found in the experimental
35 reactor under atmospheric conditions at a linear velocity of 1.0 m/s.

Even increasing the linear velocity to 2.0 m/s led to only an unsatisfactory improvement in the NO_x selectivity. The results are shown in table 1 below.

Table 1

Example No.	Linear velocity	Space velocity	NH ₃ conversion	NH ₃ concentration of the inlet	NO _x selectivity	Reactor material
8a	1.0 m/s	10 000 h ⁻¹	~100%	10%	47%	Stainless steel
8b	2.0 m/s	20 000 h ⁻¹	~100%	10%	59%	Stainless steel
8c	1.0 m/s	10 000 h ⁻¹	~100%	1%	38%	Stainless steel
8d	1.0 m/s	10 000 h ⁻¹	~100%	1%	100%	Fused silica

Experimental procedure

- 5 A mixture of 10% or 1% of ammonia in air was passed through a full honeycomb catalyst (200 csi, length: 5 cm, diameter: 1.8 cm) comprising LaCoO₃ perovskite which had been installed in a tubular reactor made of stainless steel or of fused silica. The reactor tube was positioned in a tube furnace by means of which possible heat losses could be compensated.
- 10 Temperature regulation was effected with the aid of a thermocouple arranged about 0.5 cm below the catalyst honeycomb (outlet end). The temperature at the outlet end was a constant 900°C.

15 The composition of the inflowing and outflowing gas stream was analyzed by means of an FTIR analyzer (model Avatar from Nicolet) using a gas cell.

20 The findings presented in table 1 for experiments 8a to 8c can be explained by a significant proportion of the NH₃ fed in being decomposed into N₂ and H₂O before entering the catalyst zone, as was confirmed by an analogous experiment in an empty reactor tube. Here, complete conversion of NH₃ leading essentially to formation of N₂ and H₂O was recorded in the externally heated reaction tube even without the presence of the honeycomb catalyst at a linear velocity of 1.0 m/s.

25 When the experiment corresponding to example 8c is carried out in a reactor made of fused silica which is a thermal insulator and is at the same

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time inert, it is surprisingly found that the NO_x selectivity is drastically increased (cf. example 8d according to the invention).

Claims

1. A reactor for the catalytic, exothermic oxidation of ammonia in the gas-phase by reaction of a feed gas to form a product gas, which comprises, viewed in the flow direction of the feed gas, an inlet zone (1), a reaction zone (2) containing at least one catalyst (4) and an outlet zone (3) for the product gas, wherein a feed gas mixture comprising ammonia and oxygen is introduced into the inlet zone (1), at least one insulating liner (6) which insulates the interior space of the reactor at the height of the inlet zone (1) or at the height of the inlet zone (1) and the reaction zone (2) from a reactor wall (5) is provided in the region of the inlet zone (1) or in the region of the inlet zone (1) and the reaction zone (2), and at least one apparatus (7a, 7b, 27) for conveying a cooling medium is provided in the region of the inlet zone (1) or in the region of the inlet zone (1) and the reaction zone (2), which apparatus is located in the reactor wall (5, 20) or on an interior wall of the reactor wall (5, 20), where the insulating liner (6) and apparatus for conveying the cooling medium (7a, 7b, 27) reduce heat transport from the reaction zone (2) into the inlet zone (1) and where the interior walls of the reactor in the region of the inlet zone (1) or in the region of the inlet zone (1) and the reaction zone (2) consist of inert material.
2. The reactor as claimed in claim 1, wherein the insulating liner (6) and apparatus for conveying a cooling medium (7a, 7b, 27) are provided in the region of the inlet zone (1) and the reaction zone (2).
3. The reactor as claimed in claim 1, wherein the inert material is selected from the group comprising ceramic, fused silica, shamoto, enamel or metals having polished surfaces.
4. The reactor as claimed in claim 1, wherein the reactor wall (5) surrounds the inlet zone (1), reaction zone (2) and outlet zone (3), and the reactor wall (5) is additionally support for the catalyst (4) and for the insulating liner (6).

5. The reactor as claimed in claim 1, wherein the reactor wall (5) surrounds the inlet zone (1), reaction zone (2) and outlet zone (3) and the reactor wall (5) is configured as a double wall at the height of the inlet zone (1) or at the height of the inlet zone (1) and the reaction zone (2) and a connection (7) for introduction of a cooling medium into the space (9) formed by the double wall is provided at at least one end of the double wall to enable an inner wall of the reactor wall (5) to be cooled.
6. The reactor as claimed in claim 5, wherein at least one opening (10) through which the cooling medium enters the inlet zone (1) and mixes with the feed gas is provided in the inner wall of the double wall (5).
7. The reactor as claimed in claim 5, wherein connections (7a, 7b) for introduction and discharge of the cooling medium are provided on the double wall.
8. The reactor as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 7, wherein the reactor wall (5) is configured as a wall of a pressure vessel or is accommodated in a space which is surrounded by a pressure jacket.
9. The reactor as claimed in any one of claims 5 to 7, wherein the double wall (5) is additionally a support for the catalyst (4)).
10. The reactor as claimed in claim 1, wherein the insulating liner (6) is a sleeve (14) which is made of a heat-resistant and thermally insulating material and into which the catalyst (4) is inserted.
11. The reactor as claimed in claim 10, wherein the sleeve (14) is surrounded by a metal sleeve (16) composed of a heat-resistant material.
12. The reactor as claimed in claim 11, wherein the metal sleeve (16) has a lower end provided with a metal lip (17), and a grating (18) through which the gas mixture flows from the reaction zone (2) into the outlet zone (3) is installed at the lower end of the metal sleeve (16)).

13. The reactor as claimed in claim 12, wherein sleeve (14) and metal sleeve (16) are connected to a pressure jacket (20) of the reactor by bolts and nuts (19).

14. The reactor as claimed in any one of claims 10 to 13, wherein an ignition lance (25) is provided.

15. The reactor as claimed in claim 8, wherein a cooling apparatus is provided on the inside of the wall of the pressure vessel of the reactor in order to moderate the temperature stress on the wall of the pressure vessel in the outlet zone (3) downstream of the reaction zone (2).

16. The reactor as claimed in claim 15, wherein the cooling apparatus is a thinned tube cooling facility (27).

17. The reactor as claimed in claim 1 to 16, wherein the catalyst (4) is configured in the form of a honeycomb or has been applied to and/or introduced into a support material configured as a honeycomb.

18. The reactor as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 17, wherein the catalyst (4) is in the form of a bed or packing having a depth viewed in the flow direction of at least 3 cm.

19. A process for carrying out a catalytic, exothermic oxidation of ammonia in the gas-phase comprising:

- i) introduction of a feed gas mixture comprising ammonia and oxygen into an inlet zone (1) of a reactor,
- ii) introduction of the feed gas into a reaction zone (2) containing a catalyst (4) under conditions under which the feed gas mixture is entirely or partly converted into products in an exothermic reaction in the reaction zone (2),
- iii) discharge of a product gas mixture from the reactor via an outlet zone (3) and

iv) provision of means for reducing the transport of heat of reaction from the reaction zone (2) to the inlet zone (1) in the form of at least one insulating liner (6), which insulates the interior space of the reactor at the height of the inlet zone (1) or at the height of the inlet zone (1) and the reaction zone (2)

from the reactor wall (5), and at least one apparatus (7a, 7b, 27) for conveying a cooling medium in the region of the inlet zone (1) or in the region of the inlet zone (1) and the reaction zone (2), which apparatus is located in a reactor wall (5, 20) or on an interior wall of the reactor wall (5, 20), wherein the interior wall in the region of the inlet zone (1) or in the region of the inlet zone (1) and the reaction zone (2) consist of inert material.

20. The process as claimed in claim 19, wherein the feed gas mixture is used for the oxidation of ammonia and the resulting product is used for the preparation of caprolactam and/or nitric acid.

21. The process as claimed in any one of claims 19 to 20, wherein the catalyst (4) is configured as a honeycomb.

22. The process as claimed in any one of claims 19 to 21, wherein the catalyst (4) is present in the form of a catalyst bed or a catalyst packing and has a depth viewed in the flow direction of at least 3 cm.

23. The use of the reactor as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 18 for the oxidation of ammonia.

24. The use as claimed in claim 23, where the reactor is integrated into a plant for the preparation of caprolactam or of nitric acid.

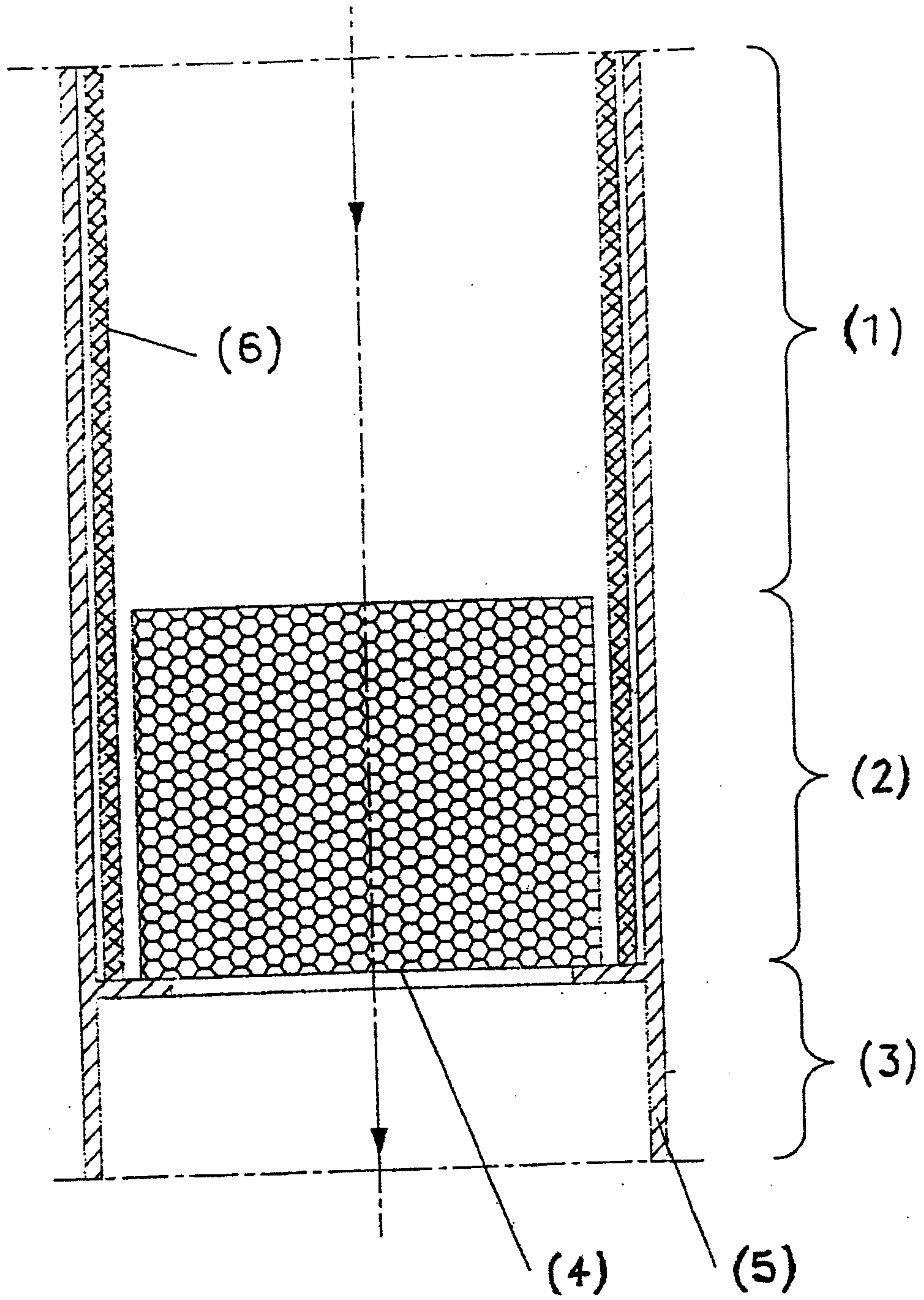


Figure 1

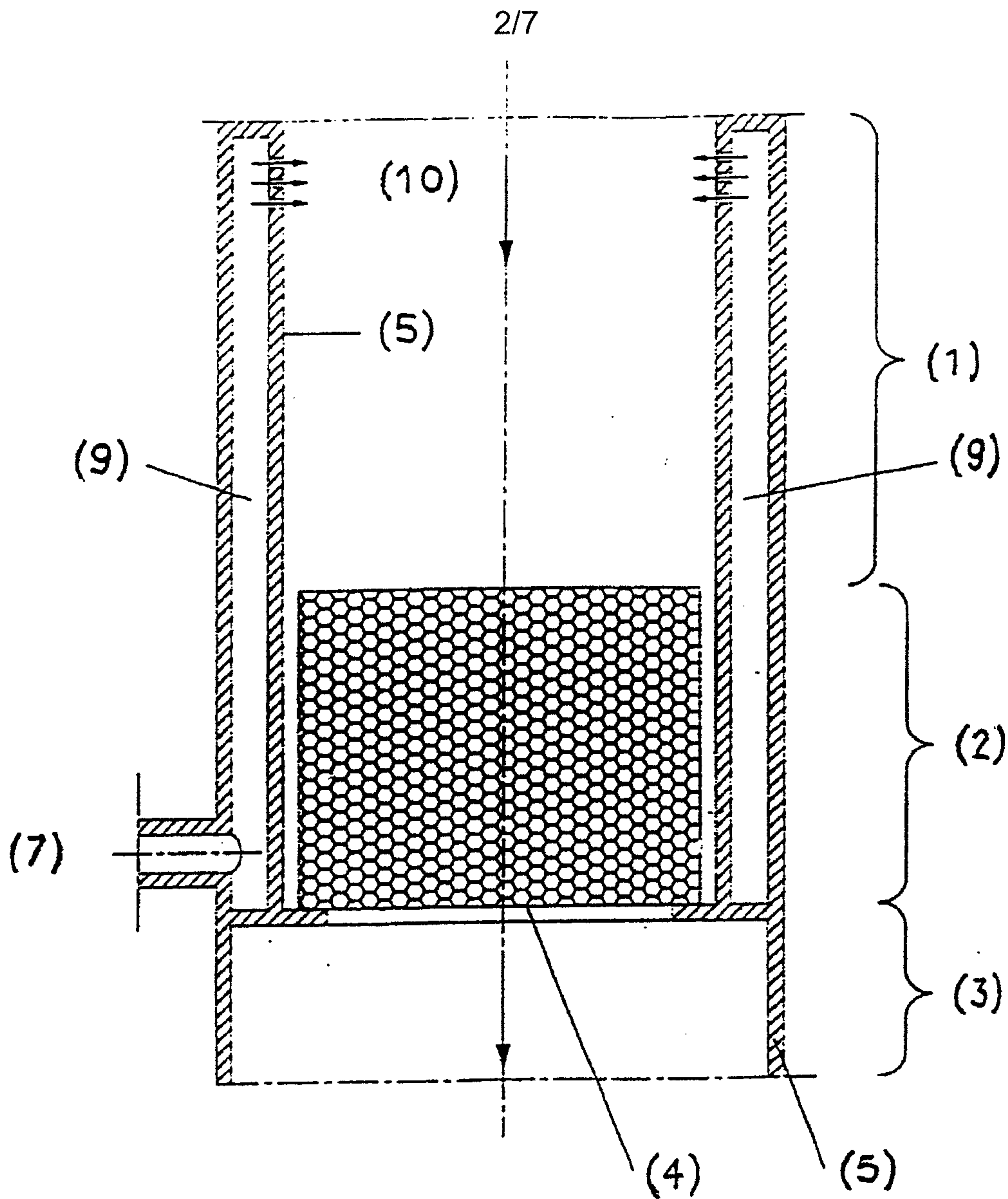


Figure 2

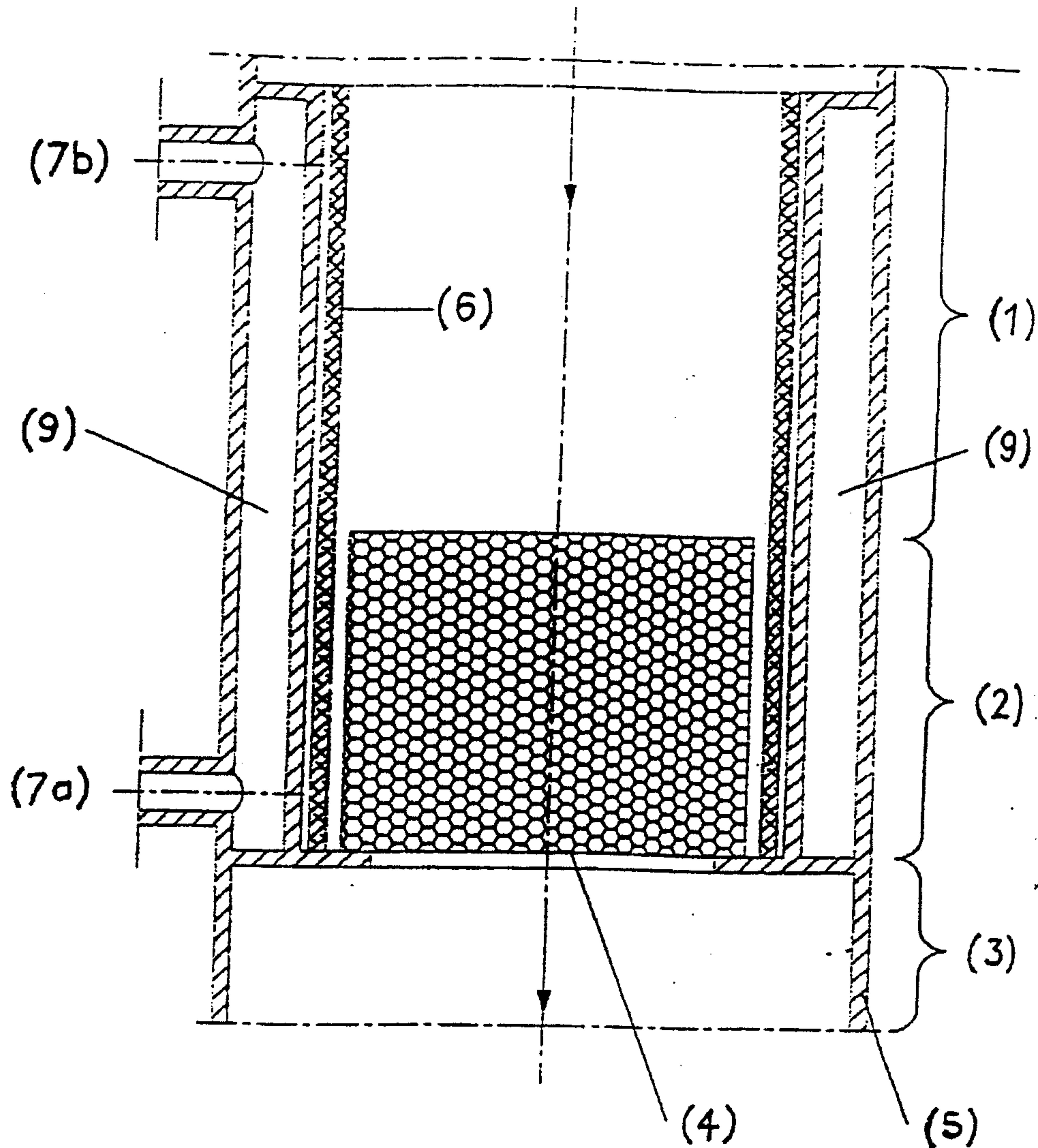


Figure 3

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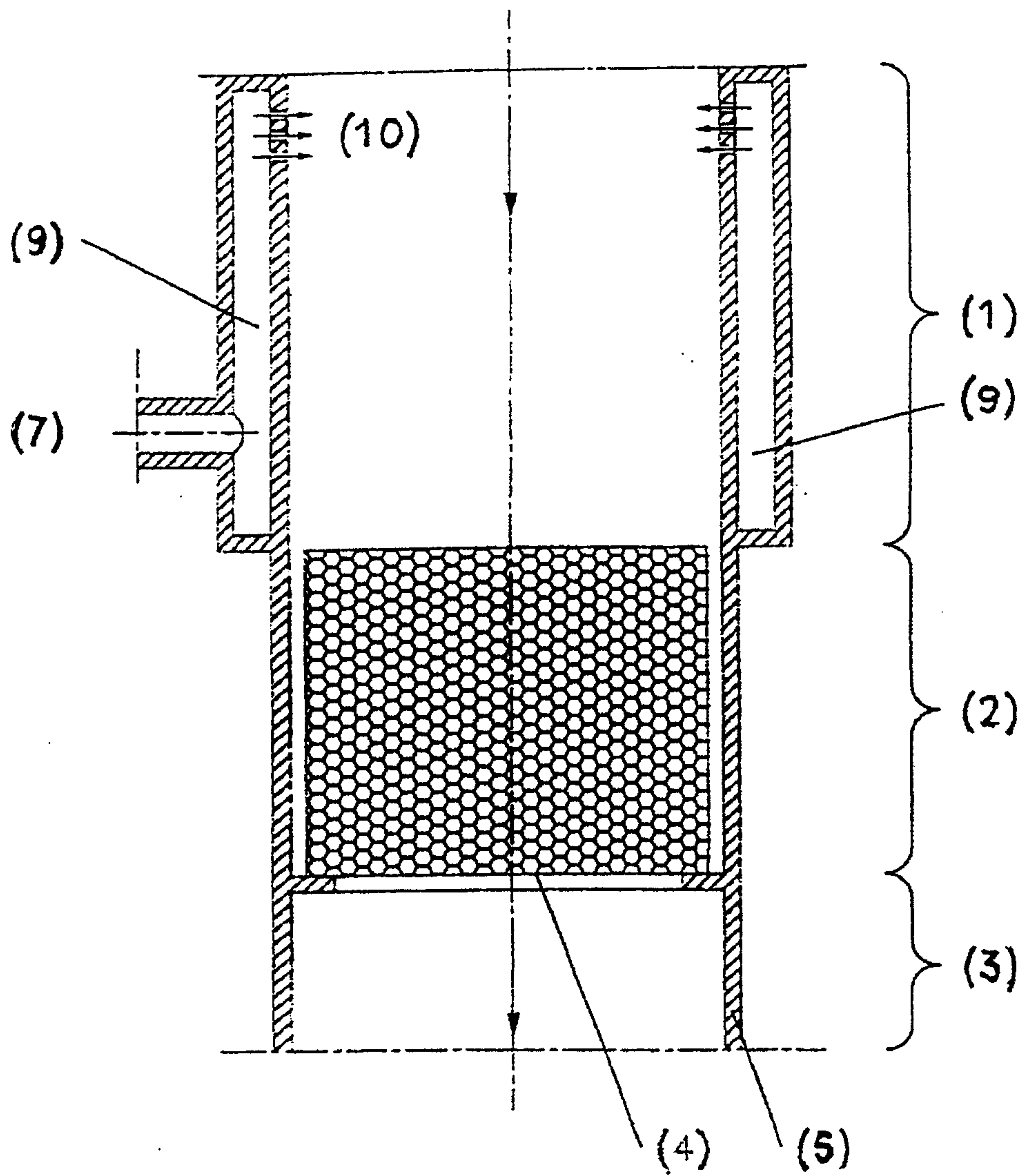


Figure 4

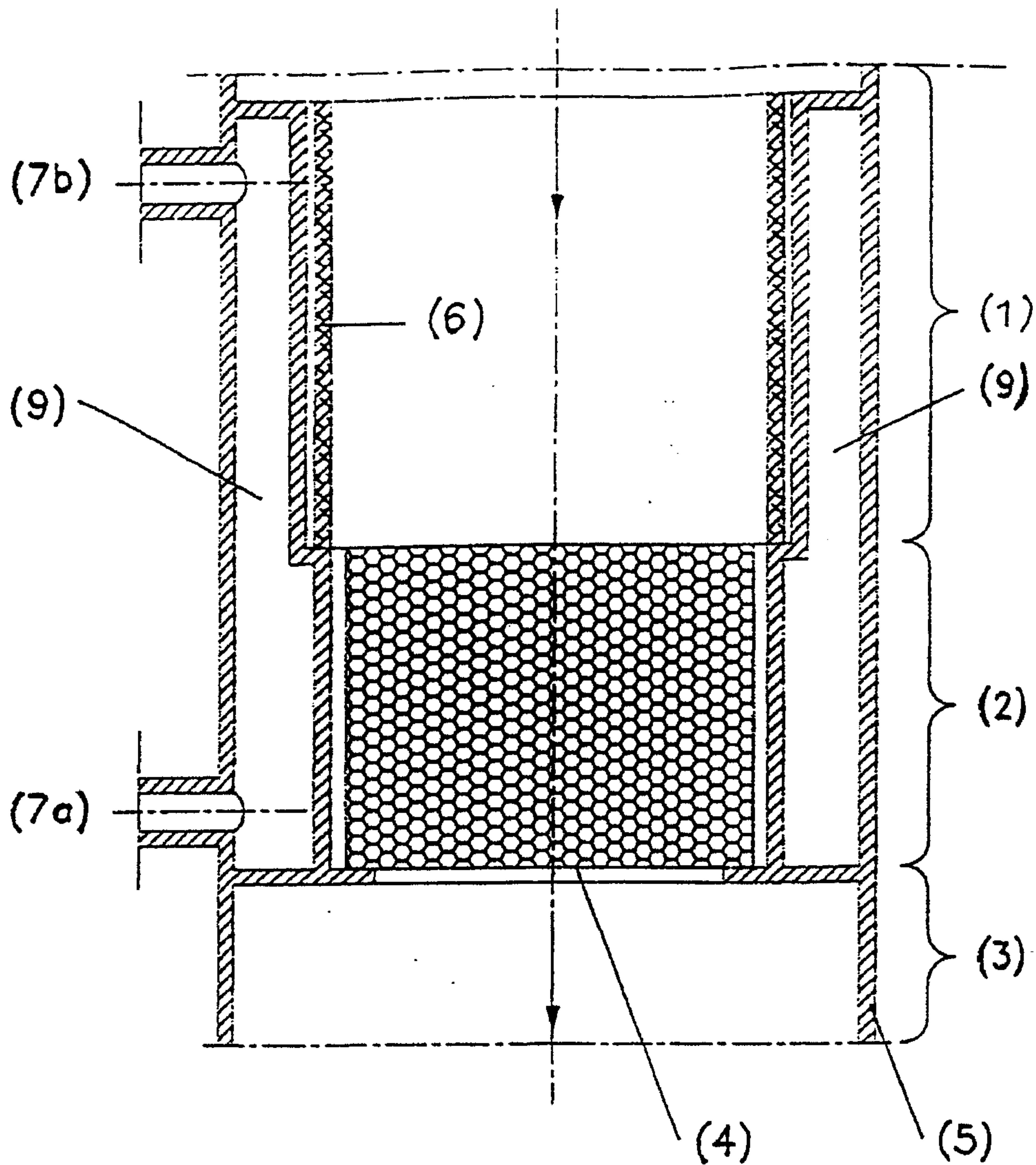


Figure 5

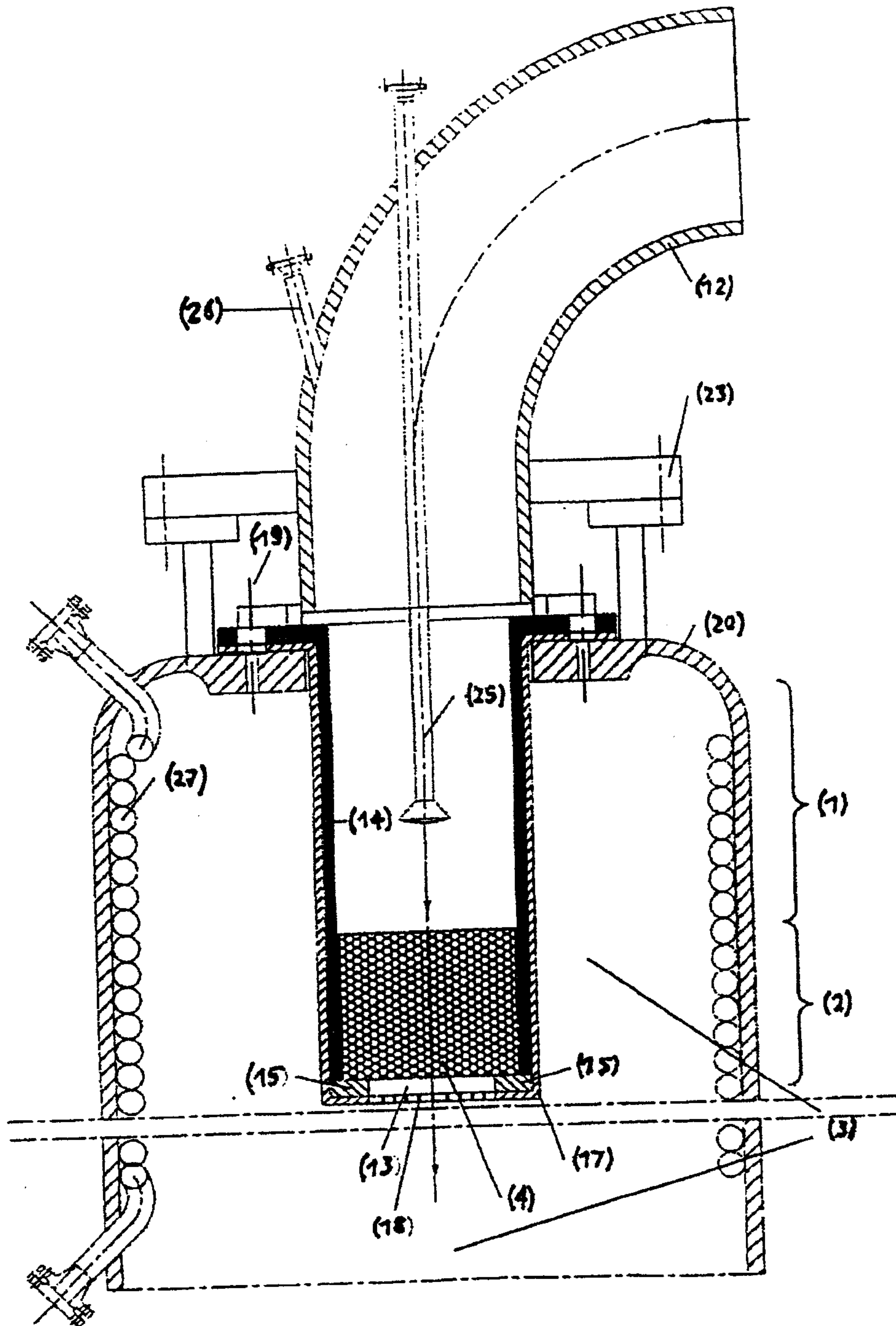


Figure 6

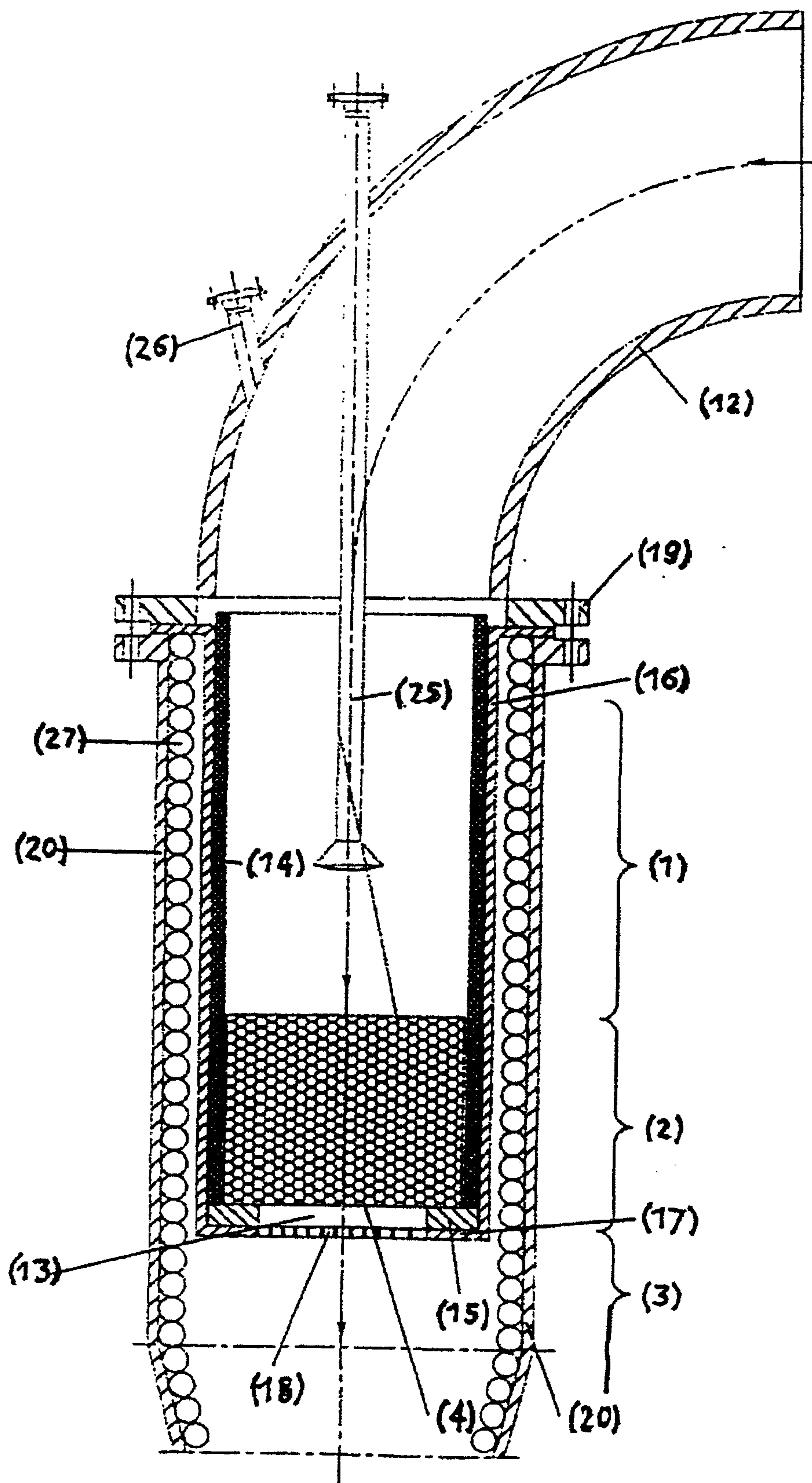


Figure 7

