



# Raschig Super-Ring

## Product Bulletin 250

The development of the new „Raschig Super-Ring“ packing element sets new standards in the field of separation technology, as the designers of the Raschig Super-Ring have succeeded in finding an optimum link to those demands which a modern, high-performance packing element must fulfil under industrial conditions.

Superior performance by design™

RASCHIG GMBH

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# Raschig Super-Ring

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# Raschig Super-Ring

## Aspects involved in the design of modern packing elements

Packing elements are successfully used in the chemical industry and related sectors, as well as in environmental protection installations, i.e. in absorption, desorption, extraction and rectification columns. The manifold process engineering demands on modern packing elements are determined by these thermal separation processes.

High-performance packing elements are intended to bring about effective mass transfer between the phases flowing through the columns. Large interfacial area and uniform distribution of the phases over the column cross-section are desirable. A high loading capacity permits high column throughputs, while low pressure drop results in low operating costs.

## Loading capacity

Counter-current packed columns are preferably operated below, or in the immediate vicinity, of the so-called loading point, this being characterised by the fact that the falling film is backed up by the counter-current gas stream at higher loads. The loading point of a packing element is defined by its fluid dynamic properties. Fluid dynamic studies in the past have repeatedly shown that the droplets forming in a column packing are entrained earlier than down-ward flowing liquid films at high gas loads. In contrast to previous packing element designs, the Raschig Super-Ring meets this demand in that it was purposely designed without any projecting metal tongues which could act as dripping points.

## Liquid and gas distribution

The most uniform possible distribution of the liquid and gas phase across the packing element itself and the entire column cross-section is one of the fundamental prerequisites for a column packing that works effectively. If, at the same time, a low resistance to fluid flow of the gas phase is to ensure the minimum possible pressure drop, the structure must be largely open. The alternating wave structure of the Raschig Super-Ring has not only created a form which is open on all sides but, at the same time, has also realised a large number of contact points for homogeneous liquid and gas distribution.





# Raschig Super-Ring

## Mass transfer

Effective mass transfer between the phases demands not only a large interfacial area, but also the most turbulent possible flow conditions and frequent renewal of the phase interfaces. With the Raschig Super-Ring, several thin films of liquid displaying turbulent flow are formed on the sinusoidal webs and are constantly intermixed as the result of the recurrent contact points within the packing element.

## Performance data of the Raschig Super-Ring

Experimental studies have confirmed the relationships described above. The following Figures show the pressure drop of the Raschig Super-Ring as a function of the gas capacity factor at various liquid loads. As a result of a very open structure of the Raschig Super-Ring, the pressure drop of the dry packing is already lower than that of a 50 mm metal Pall ring. The differences increases at higher liquid loads. The Raschig Super-Ring generates also a substantially lower pressure drop than other high-performance packing elements made of metal with a nominal size of 50 mm.

The loading capacity of the Raschig Super-Ring can also be seen from the following Figures. The Raschig Super-Ring not only has a higher loading capacity than the 50 mm metal Pall ring, but also displays a substantially higher loading capacity than previous modern packing element designs.

The Figures show also the results of trials involving the absorption of ammonia from air in water. The separation efficiency of this new packing element is thus up to 14% better than that of a 50 mm metal Pall ring or previous high-performance metal packing elements.

Furthermore, the low specific packing weight of the Raschig Super-Ring allows the design of low-cost supporting elements in the columns. The Raschig Super-Ring is also lighter than other packing element designs, but without sacrificing stability. Experimental studies have shown that packing heights of 15 m and more can be realised owing to the alternating wave frequency and amplitude of the metal webs of the Raschig Super-Ring.

The alternating wave structure additionally prevents entanglement of the packing element within the packing, thus guaranteeing problem-free assembly and dismantling in a column. Owing to its open structure, the Raschig Super-Ring is also suitable for liquids contaminated with solids. Table 1 shows the technical data of the Raschig Super-Ring.





# Raschig Super-Ring

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Table 1: Technical data of the Raschig Super-Ring's

Size	Material	Weight kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Number pc./m <sup>3</sup>	Surface m <sup>2</sup> /m <sup>3</sup>	Free Vol. %
Raschig Super-Ring No. 0.1	Metal	350	560.000	490	96
Raschig Super-Ring No. 0.3	Metal	230	180.000	315	96
Raschig Super-Ring No. 0.5	Metal	275	145.000	250	97
Raschig Super-Ring No. 0.6	Metal	235	74.000	215	98
Raschig Super-Ring No. 0.7	Metal	240	45.500	180	98
Raschig Super-Ring No. 1	Metal	220	32.000	150	98
Raschig Super-Ring No. 1.5	Metal	170	13.100	120	98
Raschig Super-Ring No. 2	Metal	155	9.500	100	98
Raschig Super-Ring No. 3	Metal	150	4.300	80	98
Raschig Super-Ring No. 4	Metal	134	3.900	70	98
Raschig Super-Ring No. 0.6	Plastic	62	60.000	205	93
Raschig Super-Ring No. 2	Plastic	55	9.000	100	96
Raschig Super-Ring No. 3	Plastic	52	4.000	75	97





# Raschig Super-Ring

## Compensation for the "decrease in volume" for dumped Packings

The values indicated in the tables for dumped packings are valid for a diameter ratio of the vessel to the packing size of  $D/d = 20$ .

Since the arrangement of the packings is less compact near the vessel wall than in the interior of the bed, the number of packings per cubic meter increases with the diameter ratio.

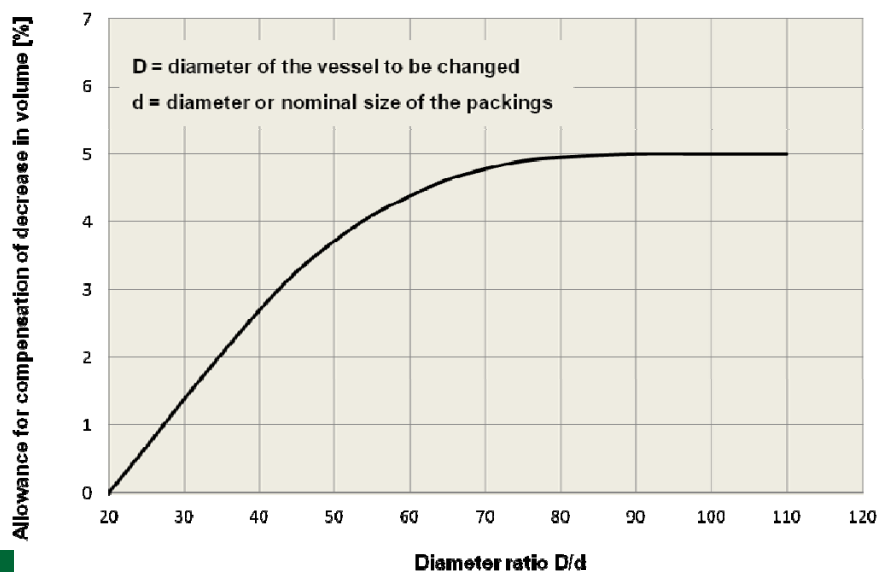
The above diagram shows by which "allowance" the theoretically calculated vessel volume for diameter ratios of more than 20 must be increased in order to completely fill the space required.

If the plastic or metal packings are, for instance, thrown into the column, this may result in a further decrease in volume due to abnormally compact packing.

$D$  = diameter of the vessel to be filled

$d$  = diameter or nominal size of the packings

Compensation for the "decrease in volume" for dumped packings



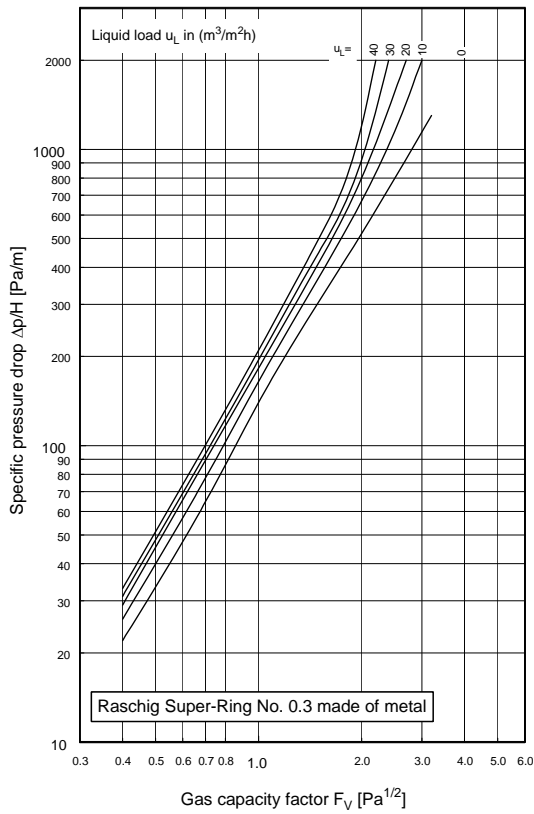


# Pressure drop of metal RASCHIG SUPER-RINGS

system: air/water

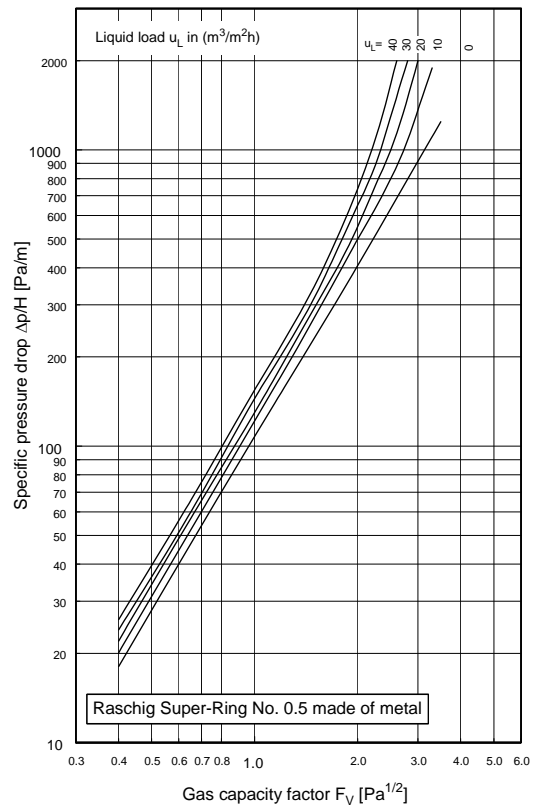
## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 0.3

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 1.0 m



## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 0.5

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 1.0 m



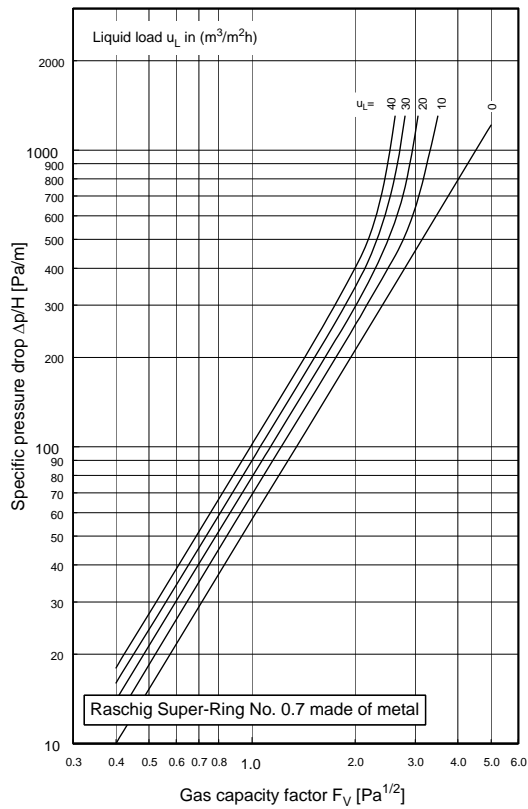


# Pressure drop of metal RASCHIG SUPER-RINGS

system: air/water

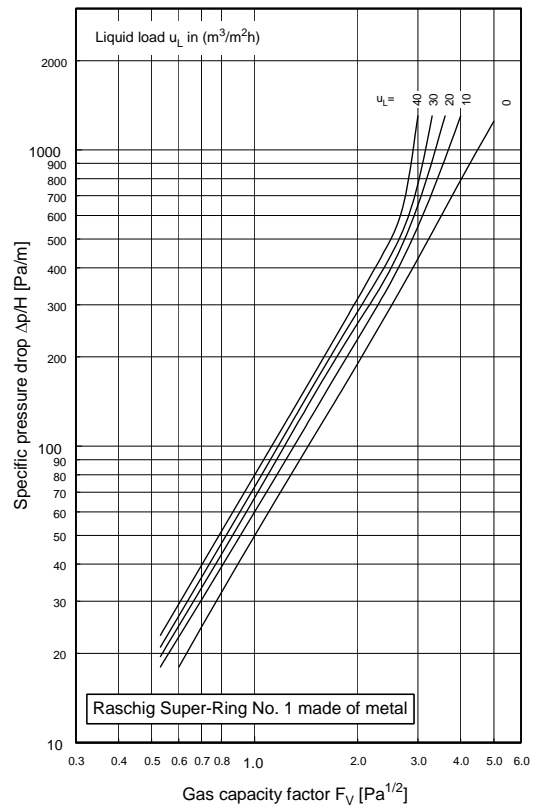
## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 0.7

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 2.0 m



## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 1

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 2.0 m



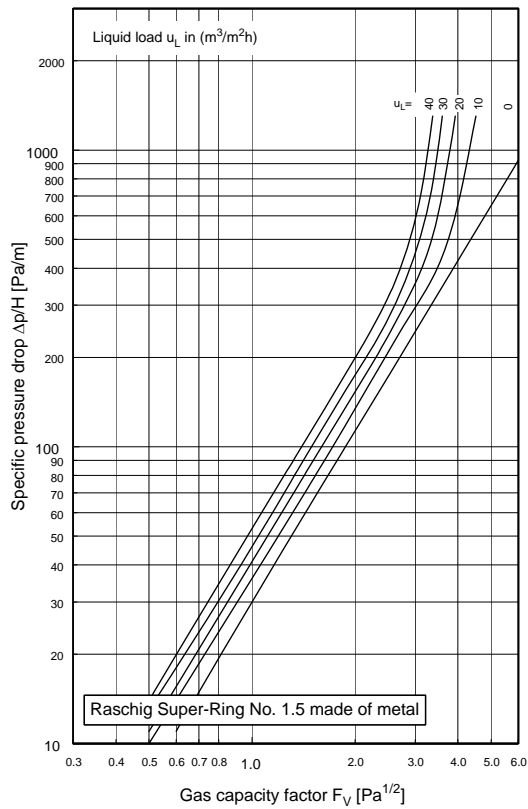




# Pressure drop of metal RASCHIG SUPER-RINGS system: air/water

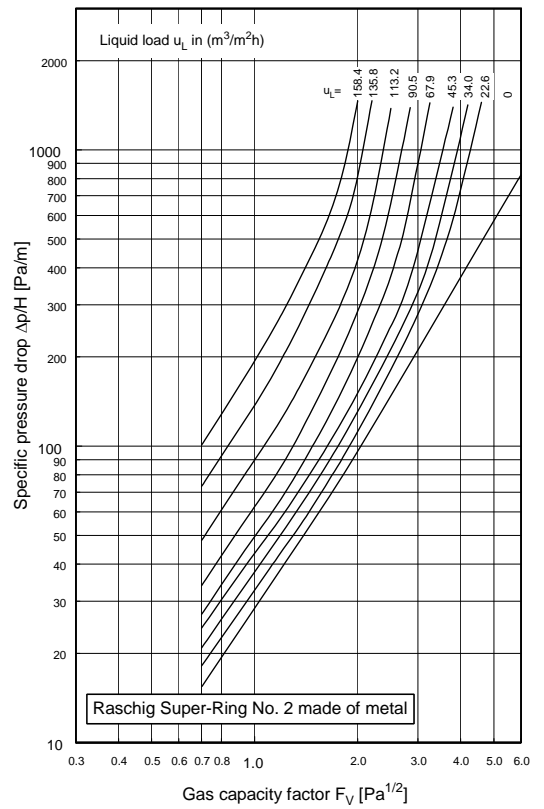
## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 1.5

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 2.0 m



## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 2

Column diameter: 0.75 m  
Packing height: 3.0 m



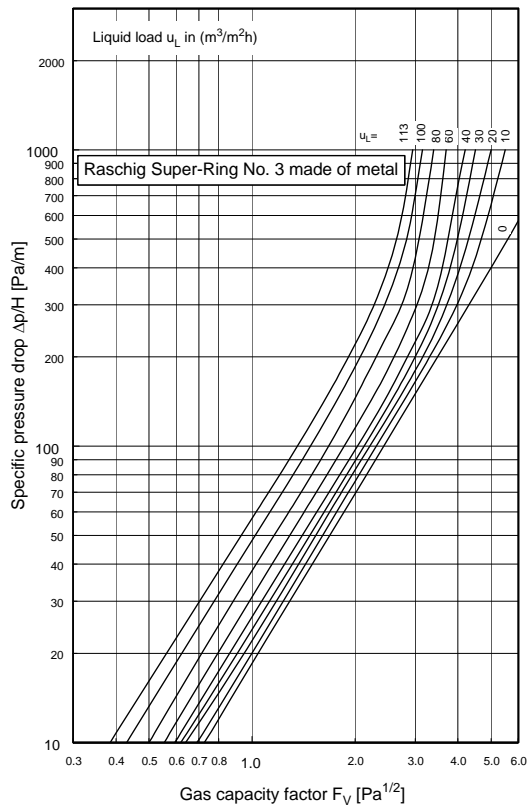


# Pressure drop of metal and plastic RASCHIG SUPER-RINGS

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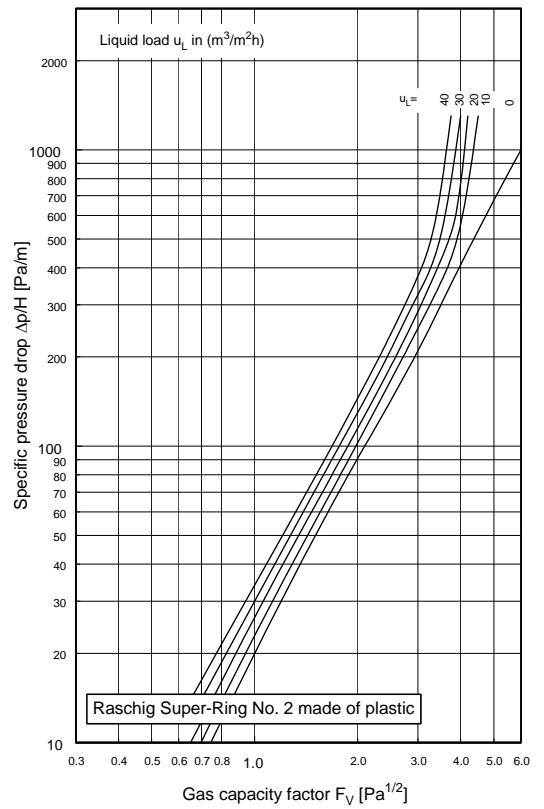
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Column diameter: 0.440 m  
Packing height: 2.0 m



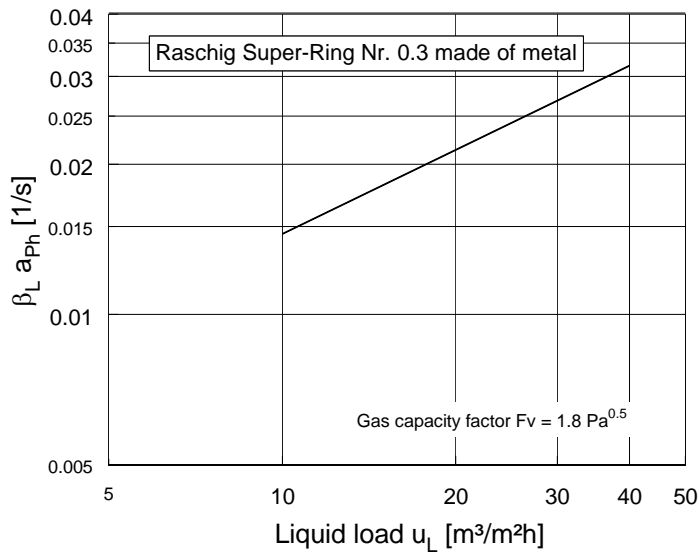
## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 2

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 2.0 m



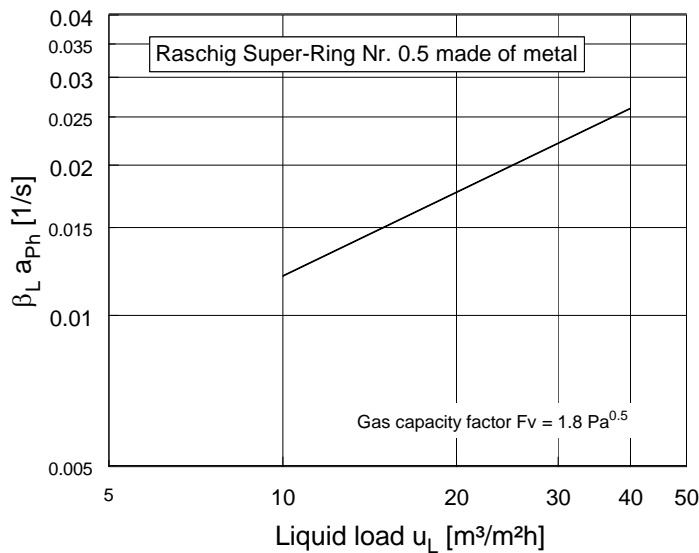


# Transfer efficiency of metal RASCHIG SUPER-RINGS in the desorption of CO<sub>2</sub> from water into an atmospheric air-stream



## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 0.3

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 1.0 m



## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 0.5

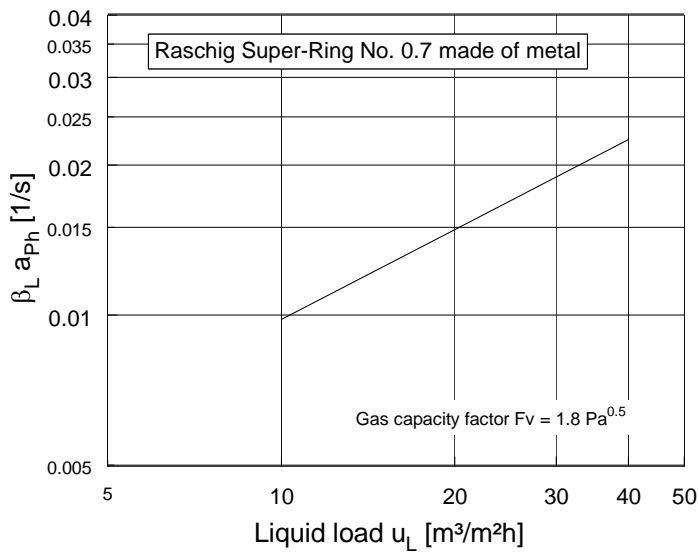
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Packing height: 1.0 m





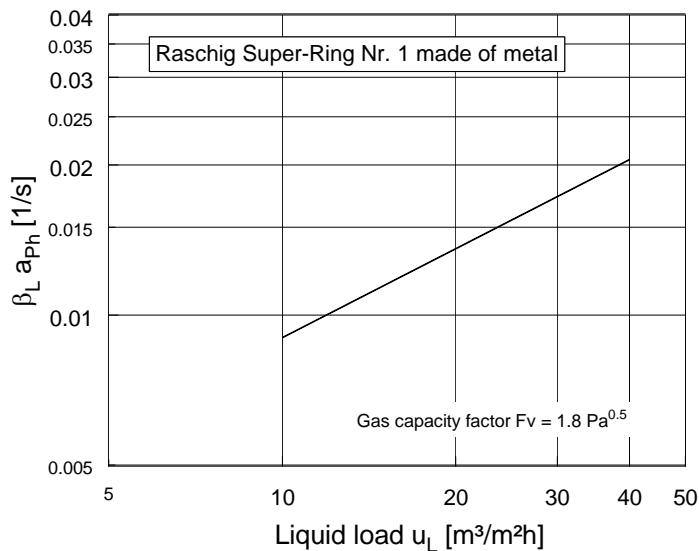
# Transfer efficiency of metal RASCHIG SUPER-RINGS

in the desorption of CO<sub>2</sub> from water into an  
atmospheric air-stream



## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 0.7

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 2.0 m



## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 1

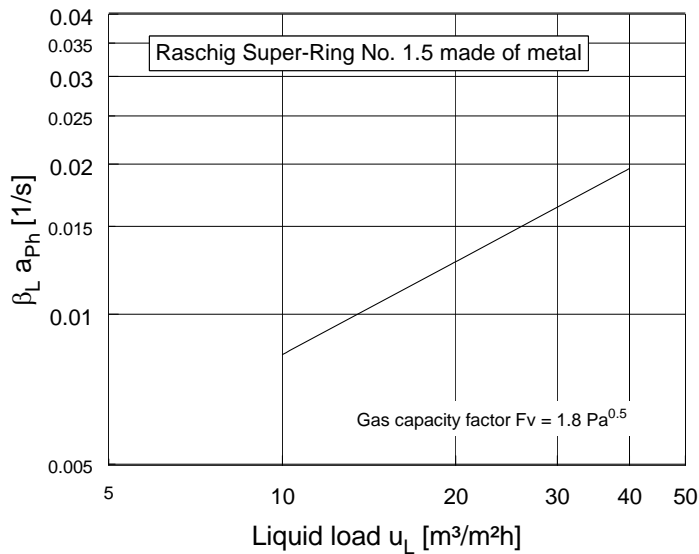
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Packing height: 2.0 m





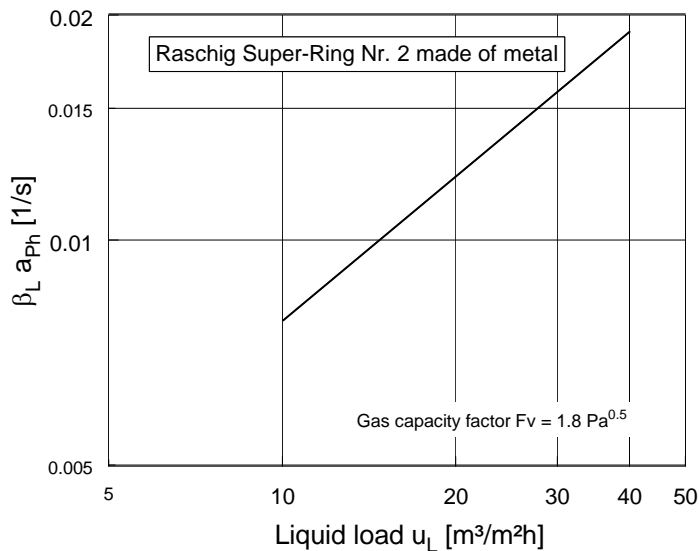
# Transfer efficiency of metal RASCHIG SUPER-RINGS

in the desorption of CO<sub>2</sub> from water into an  
atmospheric air-stream



## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 1.5

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 2.0 m



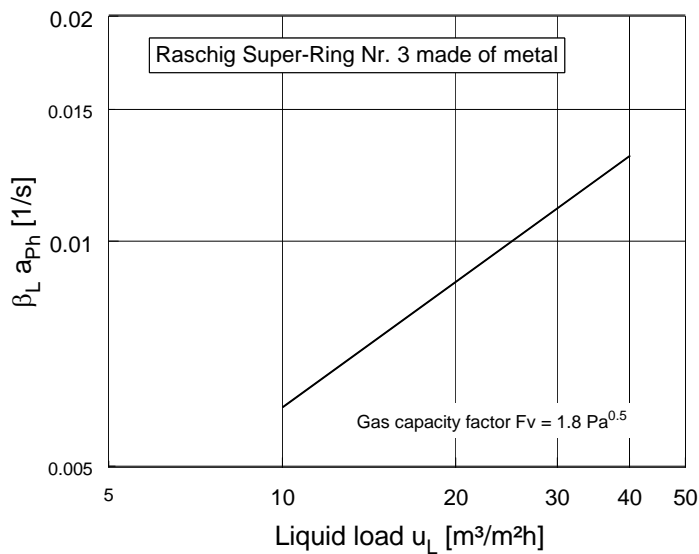
## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 2

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 2.0 m



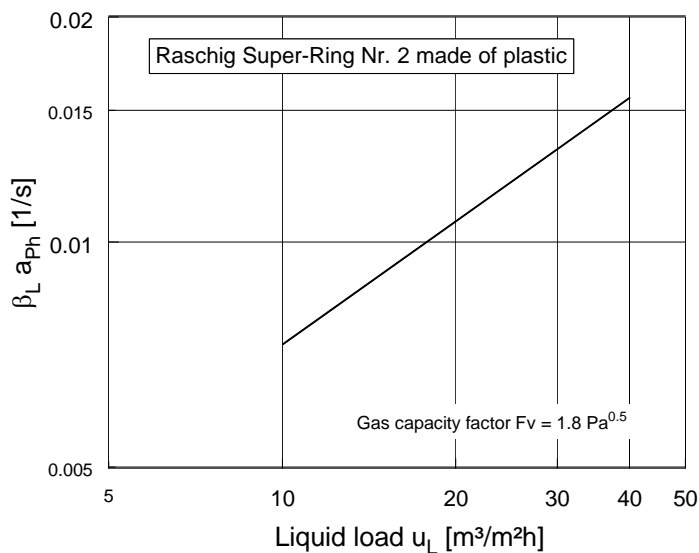


# Transfer efficiency of metal and plastic RASCHIG SUPER-RINGS in the desorption of CO<sub>2</sub> from water into an atmospheric air-stream



## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 3

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 1.0 m



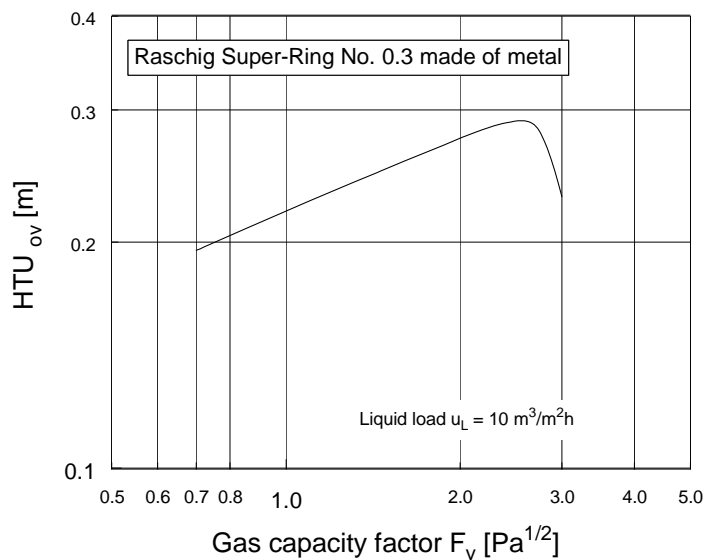
## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 2

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 2.0 m



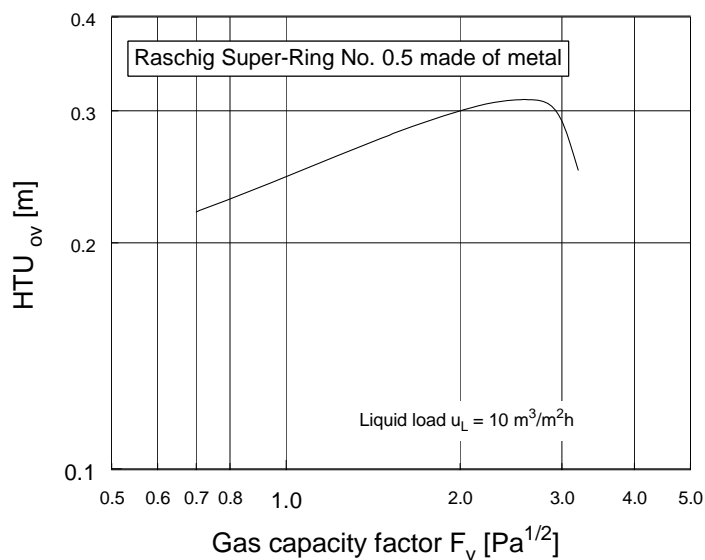


# Height of a transfer unit $HTU_{ov}$ for metal **RASCHIG SUPER-RINGS** for the absorption of $NH_3$ from air in water in the gaseous phase



## **RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 0.3**

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 1.0 m



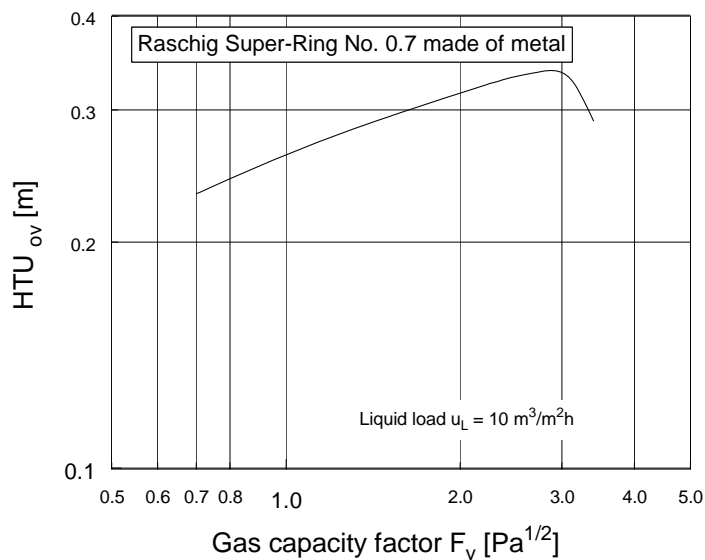
## **RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 0.5**

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 1.0 m



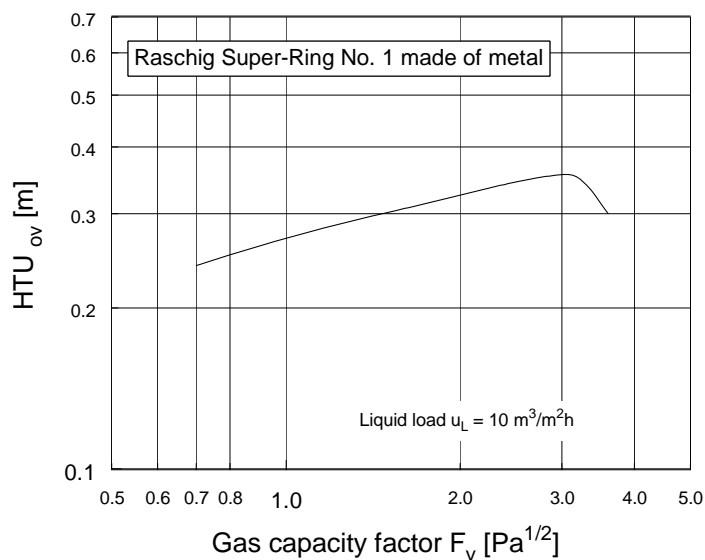


# Height of a transfer unit $HTU_{OV}$ for metal RASCHIG SUPER-RINGS for the absorption of $NH_3$ from air in water in the gaseous phase



## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No.0.7

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 2.0 m



## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 1

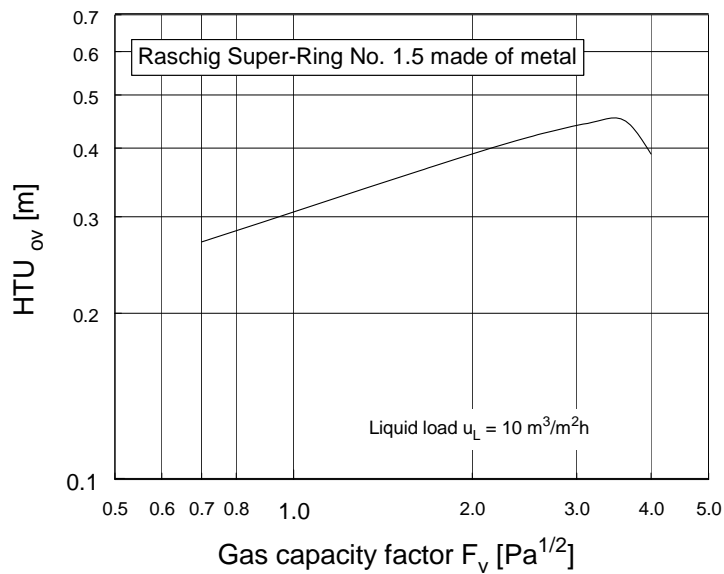
Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 2.0 m





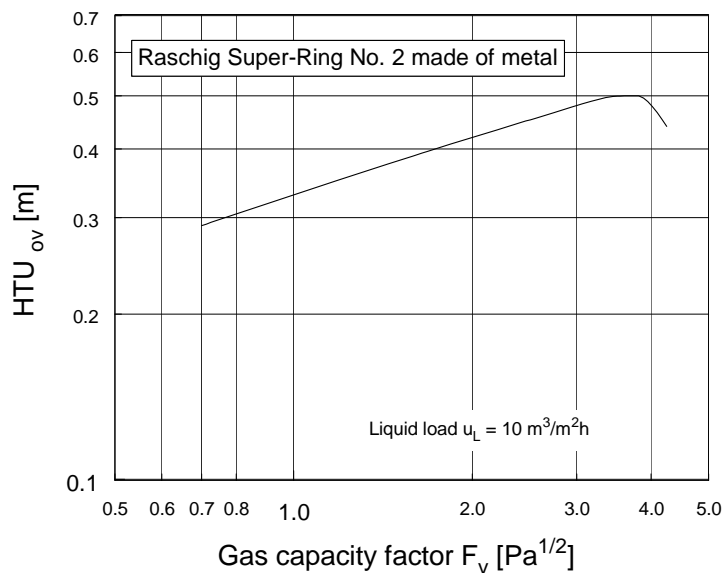


# Height of a transfer unit $HTU_{OV}$ for metal **RASCHIG SUPER-RINGS** for the absorption of $NH_3$ from air in water in the gaseous phase



## **RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 1.5**

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 2.0 m



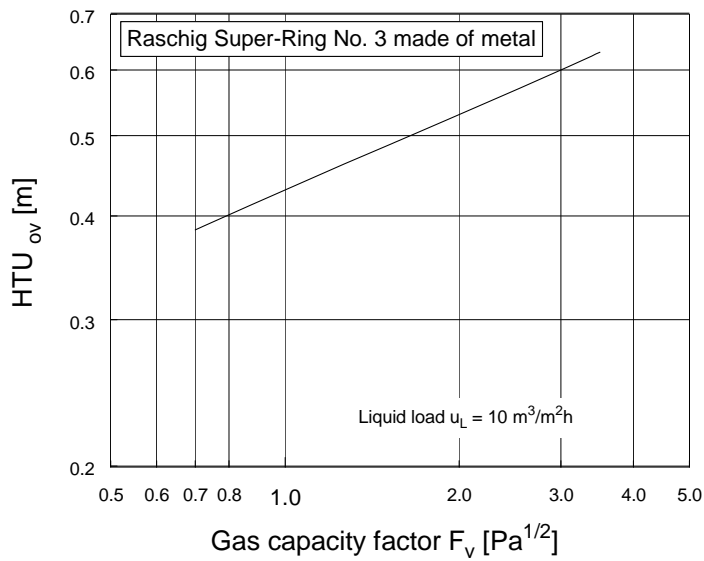
## **RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 2**

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 2.0 m



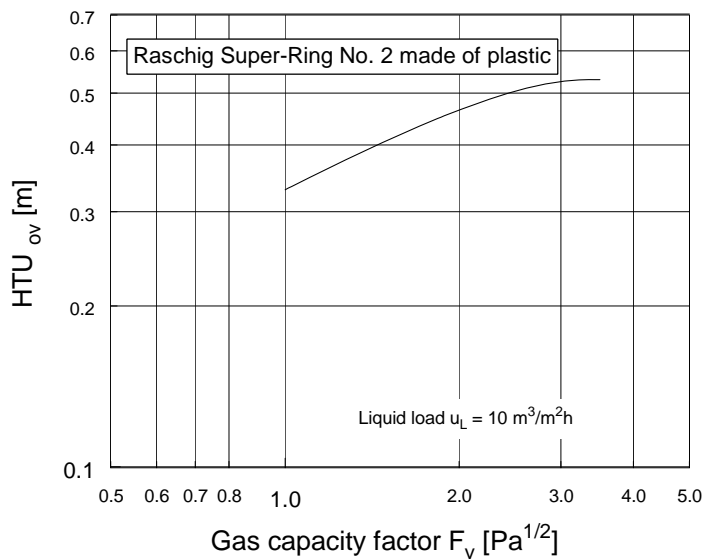


Height of a transfer unit  $HTU_{OV}$   
for metal and plastic  
**RASCHIG SUPER-RINGS**  
for the absorption of  $NH_3$  from air in water in the  
gaseous phase



**RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 3**

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 2.0 m



**RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 2**

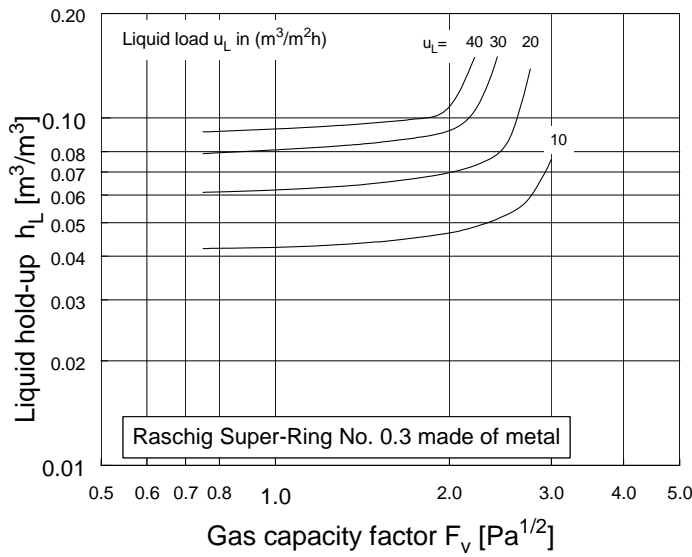
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Packing height: 2.0 m





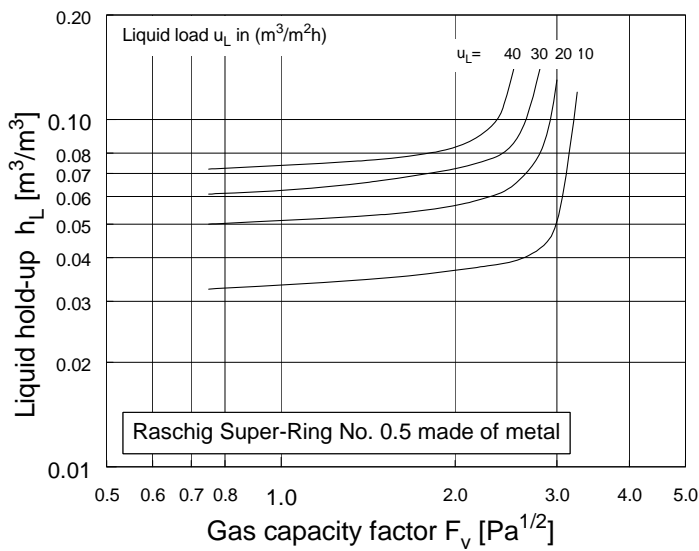
# Liquid hold-up in columns with metal RASCHIG SUPER-RINGS

system: air/water



## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 0.3

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 1.0 m



## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 0.5

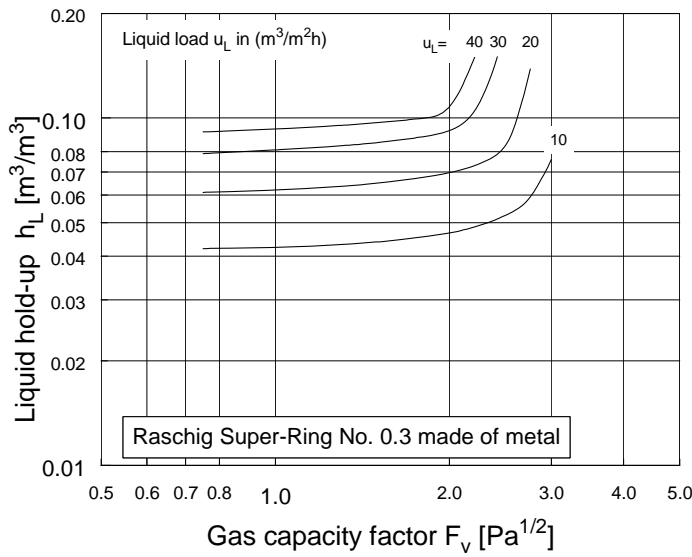
Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 1.0 m





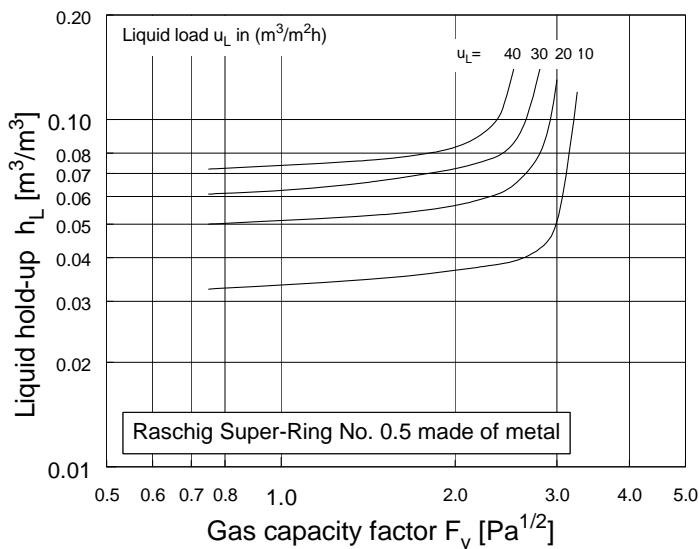
# Liquid hold-up in columns with metal RASCHIG SUPER-RINGS

system: air/water



## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 0.3

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 1.0 m



## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 0.5

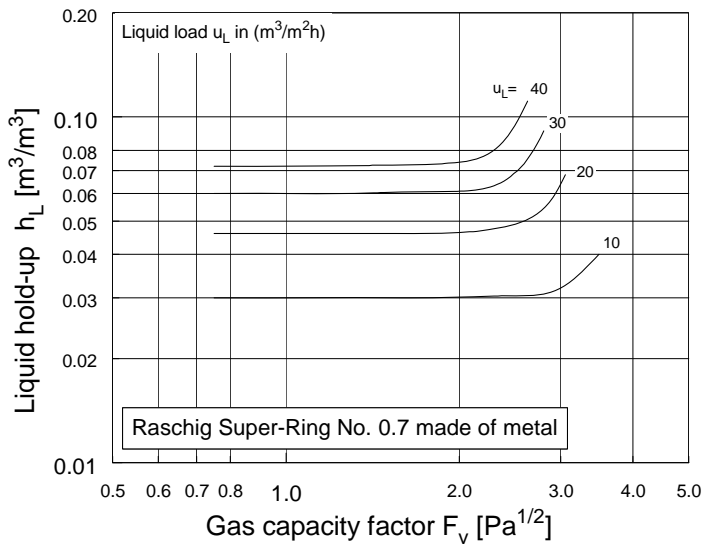
Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 1.0 m





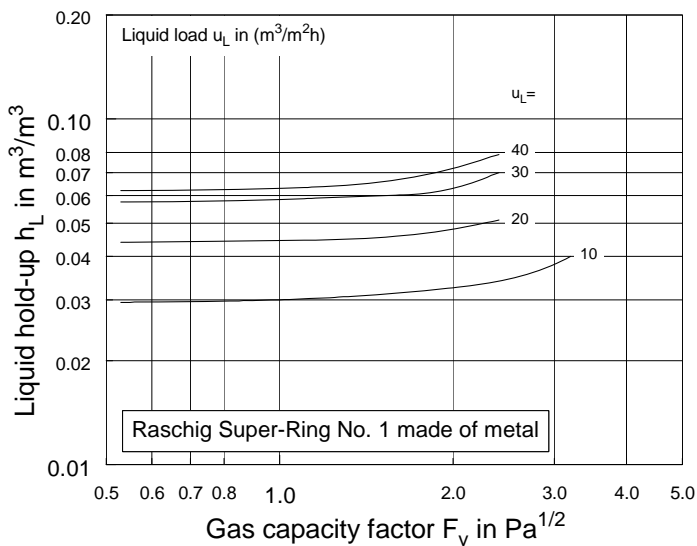
# Liquid hold-up in columns with metal RASCHIG SUPER-RINGS

system: air/water



## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 0.7

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 2.0 m



## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 1

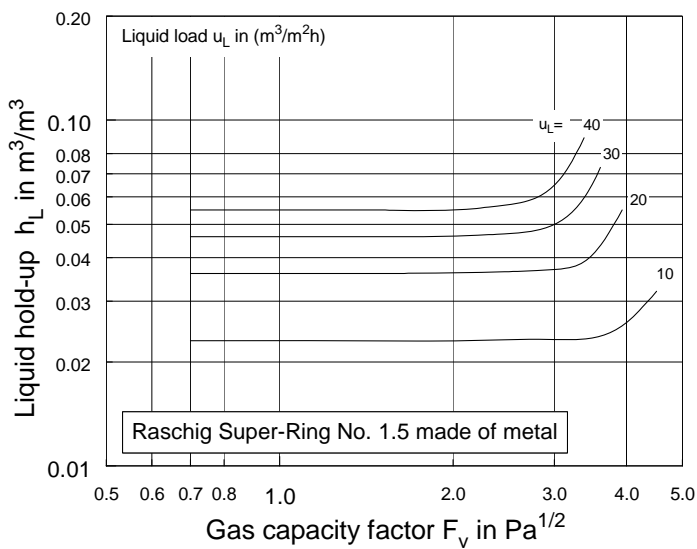
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Packing height: 2.0 m





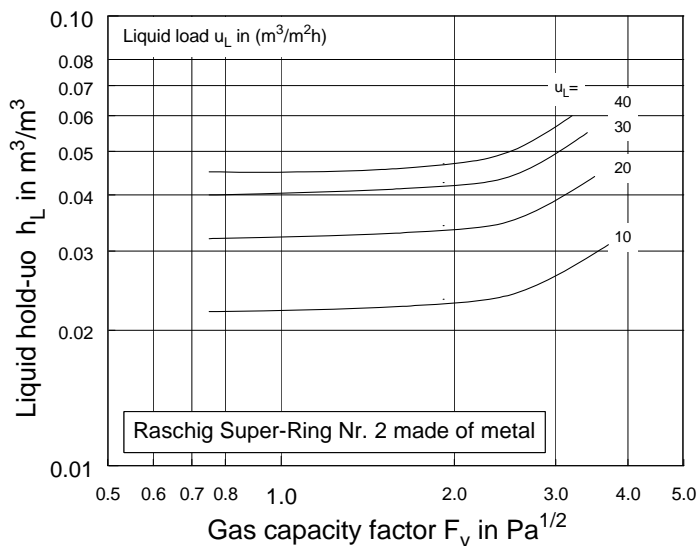
# Liquid hold-up in columns with metal RASCHIG SUPER-RINGS

system: air/water



## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 1.5

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 2.0 m



## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 2

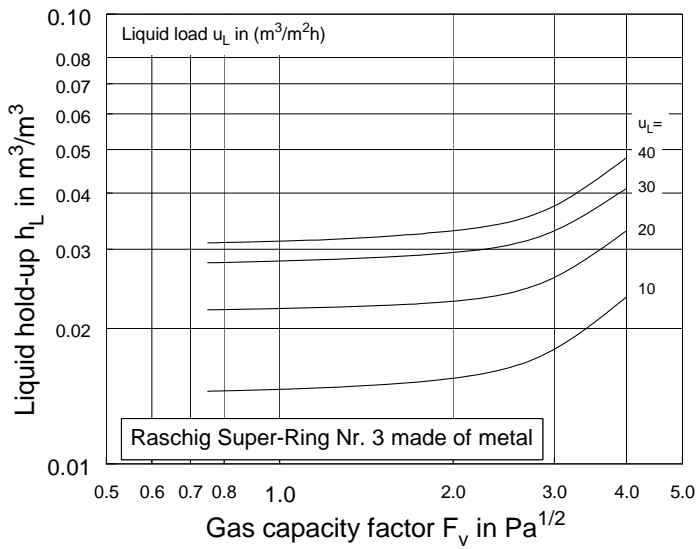
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Packing height: 2.0 m





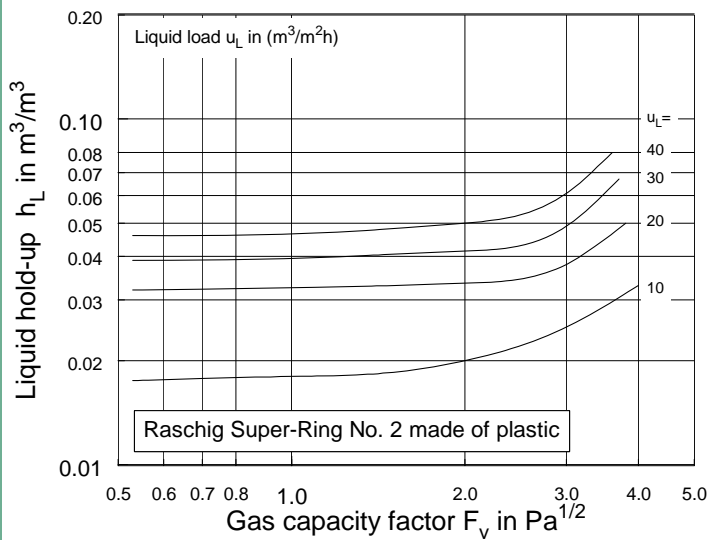
# Liquid hold-up in columns with metal and plastic RASCHIG SUPER-RINGS

system: air/water



## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 3

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 2.0 m



## RASCHIG SUPER-RING No. 2

Column diameter: 0.288 m  
Packing height: 2.0 m





## Concluding remarks

The Raschig Super-Ring demonstrates that this high-performance packing element meets the numerous demands of process engineering in an outstanding manner. The above description illustrates that a modern packing element design today must fulfil a number of fluid dynamic conditions. This is particularly true because, in most applications, only a fraction of the surface of a filling material is wetted and used for mass transfer between the phases. However, unused surfaces can easily corrode or generate unnecessary pressure drop. The Raschig Super-Ring offers decisive advantage in this context, as its surface utilisation has been optimised in terms of process engineering.

