

# Next-Generation Liquid Ring Compressors

Recover Gases and Vapors Safely,  
Efficiently and Profitably



# Updating 100-year-old technology for the next generation

Liquid ring vacuum compressors are a proven solution widely used across process industries, especially for the recovery of gases and vapors.

They are utilized in applications where severe conditions exist and safety is a critical requirement. Demand for this equipment is expected to continue to grow at nearly 5% a year through 2029<sup>1</sup> because liquid ring compressors offer reliable solutions in refinery applications that recover flare gas. Liquid ring compressors also are ideal solutions for specialized applications such as chlorine or hydrogen compression and in the production of vinyl chloride monomers, biodiesel or ethanol, and other transesterification processes.

Liquid ring compressors can use any kind of service liquid to create a seal, making them ideal for applications in which process contamination is prohibited. The most common service liquid is water, which combined with the fact that the compressors are engineered with only one moving part, provides efficient operation and a long lifecycle with less downtime and maintenance costs.

While liquid ring technology has been available for more than 100 years to meet a range of capacity requirements, the next generation of compressors from some manufacturers can provide full compliance with the existing and expected updates of the API 681 standards for the chemical, gas and petroleum industries. Learn more in this white paper about liquid ring compressor advancements and how to incorporate the equipment cost-effectively into your recovery processes.

## Ideal for demanding industrial processes

The main applications for liquid ring compressors include flare gas recovery and processing of especially aggressive, flammable or corrosive gases and vapors found in:

- Chemical processing
- Chlorine compression
- CO<sub>2</sub> treatment
- Ozone bleaching
- Vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) or aromatics recovery
- Water treatment

### Key processes

- Batch reactors
- Deaeration and gasification
- Gas compression
- Flare gas recovery
- Off gas recovery
- Vent gas compression
- Vapor recovery

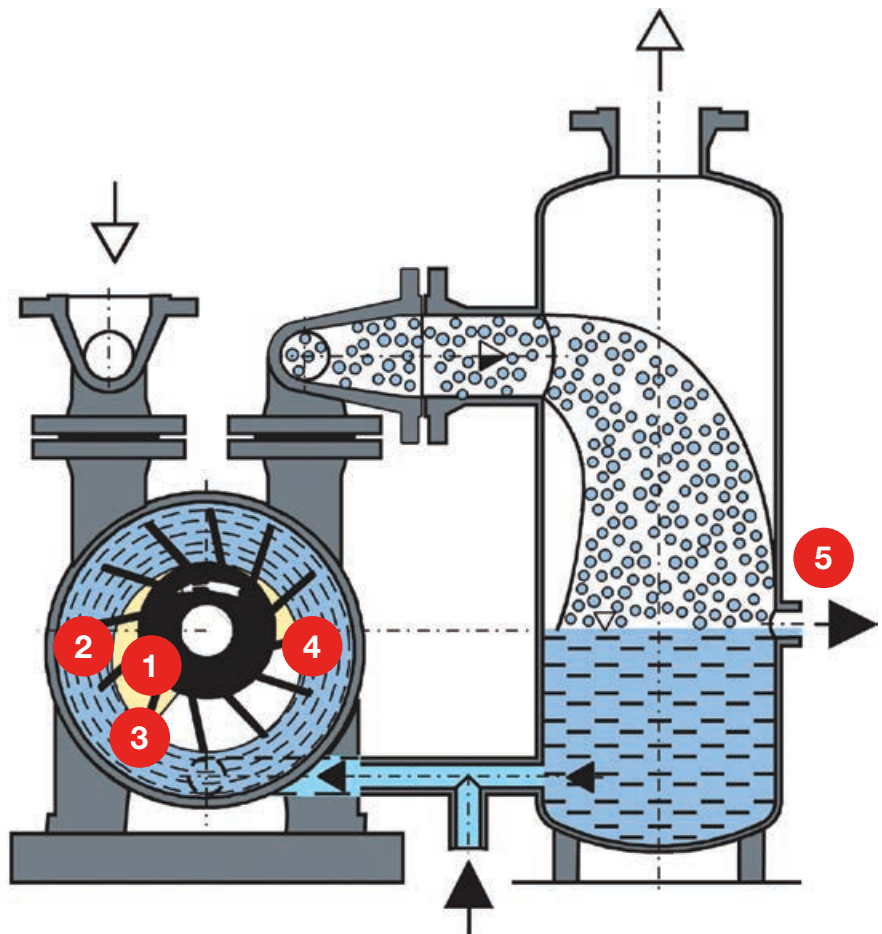


# How liquid ring compressors work

Liquid ring compressors occupy a special position among the various types of compressors because there's no contact between their individual parts to create friction. Here's how they're typically designed and operate:

1. An impeller with curved blades rotates inside a cylindrical casing filled with a service liquid (typically water).
2. The rotation creates centrifugal force that forms a moving ring of fluid against the interior wall of the casing.
3. This results in a volumetric expansion in the outflowing section of the liquid ring, which causes the gaseous process medium to be drawn in via the inlet port in the guide plate.
4. In the inflowing section of the liquid ring, the volume is reduced, compressing the medium.
5. After compression, the medium is discharged via the outlet port in the guide plate together with the service liquid.

The medium being pumped comes into contact with the service liquid, thus allowing these media to affect each other.





## Proven liquid ring performance

Some compressor technologies can become unreliable when liquids, particles (debris) or vapors are present in the process medium. Liquid ring machines efficiently handle the process gases, which will be separated from the unwanted liquids or vapors and recirculated or recovered.

Performance Characteristic	Design Features	Resulting Benefits
<b>Reliable vacuum</b>	Liquid carryover and process gas condensable pass through the system without damaging the equipment	Less sensitive to conditions that can cause other systems to fail
<b>Low noise and vibration</b>	With no reciprocating parts, liquid seal compressors operate quietly with low vibration	Eliminates the need for special foundations and noise-canceling housings while helping you to comply with industry noise standards
<b>Minimal routine maintenance</b>	There is only one moving part, which requires no internal lubrication	The simple construction enables service with minimum downtime and long useful life of mechanical seals
<b>Application versatility</b>	Can span pressures above and below atmospheric level  Service liquids are selected from those compatible with the process gas	Enables a wide range of differential pressures with a single technology  Select the service liquid that best suits the needs of your process
<b>Non-sparking</b>	Few moving parts coupled with the low-temperature rise of the liquid ring principle reduce risks	Ensure the safest isothermal compression of hazardous, flammable or explosive process gases

## Comparing compressors for flare gas recovery

Liquid ring compressors are preferred for flare gas recovery applications because of their high reliability and low initial and maintenance costs.

Types of Compressors	Initial Cost	Maintenance Cost	Power Consumption	System Stoppage (Loss in US\$ Mn)
<b>Reciprocating compressor</b>				
<b>Liquid ring compressor</b>				
<b>Screw compressor</b>				

Source: Future Market Insights (2014)<sup>2</sup>



# Compressor design enhances performance

The rotors of some liquid ring compressors available today have been designed with an increasing hub diameter for maximum loads in terms of bending load and intrinsic frequency. Any axial loads are absorbed by oil-lubricated bearings. The bearing clearance is kept as short as possible to prevent shafts bending under any operating conditions.

Other features to consider when evaluating which compressor best matches your process requirements include:

## **Isothermal efficiency**

The vanes of each impeller inside a liquid ring compressor are curved for optimum energy transfer.

As the compression power is derived from the energy generated by the rotary movement of the liquid ring, the amount of energy it contains should be at least equivalent to the isothermal compression rating. The design supports stable liquid ring conditions over the full available pressure ratio between inlet and outlet pressures. Internal guides for the service liquid minimize internal losses on the axial sealing surfaces between the impellers and guide discs. Overflow losses are thus significantly reduced.

As a result, isothermal efficiency is improved by as much as 23%<sup>3</sup> while also reducing power consumption.

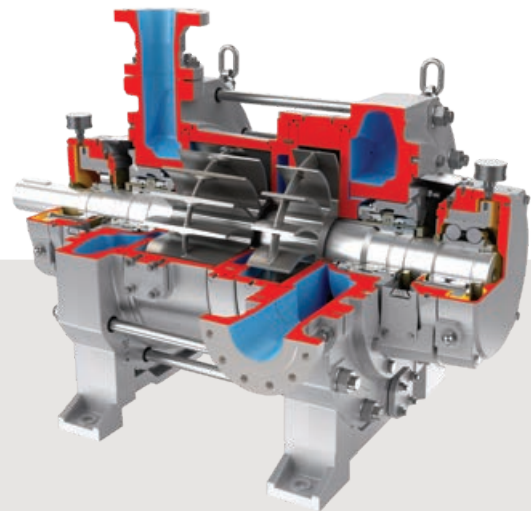
## **Radial forces**

A second stage is used on some compressors to manage high differential pressure. The center body of this stage is designed so that the liquid ring flows into and out of the impeller blade cells twice during each revolution of the impeller. This ensures that radial forces are avoided, and shaft deflection is minimized in order to reduce vibrations, which can negatively affect efficiency and service life.

## **Variable gas outlet temperature and water consumption**

Water for cooling can be kept to a minimum with liquid ring compressors and a system of pre- and after-coolers. Temperature control also can ensure that components in the medium do not harden and block the processing system.

After the mix of gases and liquids has been discharged from the compressor, the liquids can be removed from the gas in a separator and reused as service liquid after having been cooled. Cooling is necessary because most of the heat generated during compression and the various condensation processes is absorbed by the liquid. Some of these compressors can manage service liquid flows from 200 l/min up to 400 l/min. The compressors also react predictably to different amounts of water to keep compression performance stable. This ensures effective heat dissipation and control of the outlet temperature.



*Cutaway showing the internal components and casing design of the Flowserve SIH<sup>®</sup> KPH 85229 mid-size liquid ring compressor*

### Cast versus welded parts

Higher performance and reliability are achieved by casting the main parts such as casings and impellers instead of welding them. Cast materials show more rigid behavior compared to welding constructions. In addition, welded parts must be inspected through radiographic examinations and dye penetrant tests to confirm they comply with API 681 standards. You can avoid these costly and time-consuming quality checks with cast parts.

Be sure to ask manufacturers how they design and test their castings. Some compressor manufacturers engineer their machines based on the results of casting simulation. This makes it possible to visualize mold filling, solidification and cooling, and predict the location of internal defects such as shrinkage porosity, sand inclusions and cold shuts.

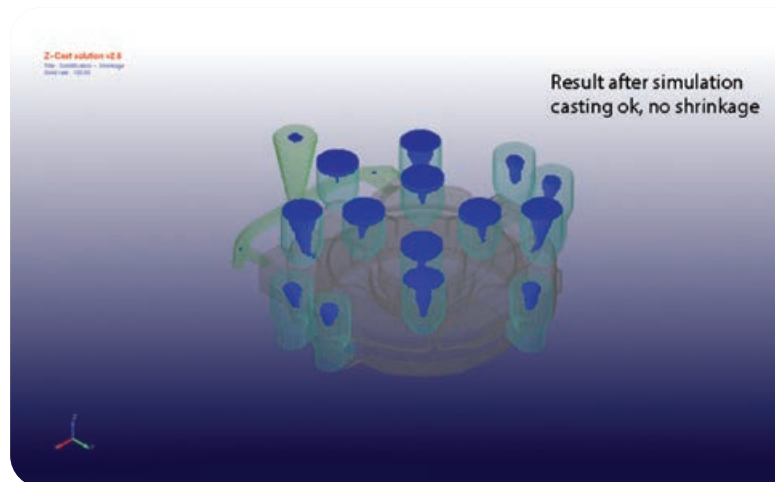
### Discharge connections on left or right

Look for liquid ring compressors with a discharge connection on the shaft level that can be connected on the left or toward the right side of the casing. This saves space and enables several machines to be arranged face-to-face or back-to-back on a skid. The compressors can be set in all positions by changing the location of the discharge flange.

Casing designs that position the discharge connection at shaft level also help technicians avoid overfilling the compressor at startup. A machine completely filled with liquid can be damaged by deformation of the shaft and impeller cells.

### Compliance with the API 681 standard

The API 681 standard addresses the minimum requirements for liquid ring vacuum and compressor systems for service in the petroleum, gas and chemical industries. Updated requirements are expected in 2021. Determine whether the machines you are considering purchasing incorporate an in-between bearing design that will meet the API 681 requirements.



Results of a simulated casting conducted to visualize the molding process before production of compressor components begins

### Reduced vibration

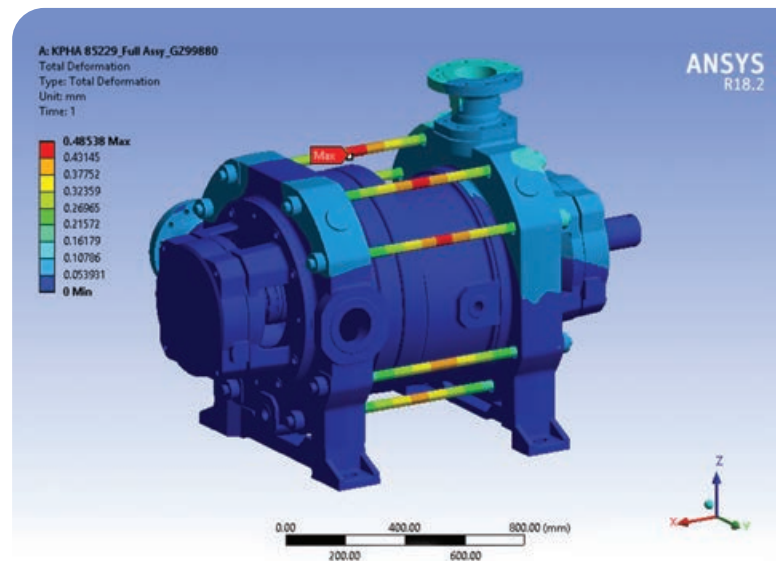
Some designs for liquid ring compressors shrink the distance between the shaft bearings and the attachment points on the feet of the machine to a skid or the floor. Deflection and amplitude during operation are reduced while the elastic vibration behavior of the compressor is positively influenced. As a result, vibration is reduced. This prevents excessive material stress, premature aging, and damage to bearings and mechanical seals.

### Integrated rotor support

Look for liquid seal compressors with mechanical seals designed to include an internal rotor support, which enables easy access to the bearings for service. The seal is designed to carry the static rotor weight. Other designs require technicians to disassemble the compressor on-site, disconnect the piping, and lift the machine with a crane for transport to an off-site repair center. To reduce downtime and costs, look for a liquid ring compressor with integrated rotor support to change bearings on-site.

## Look for computational support and engineering experience

Modern compressor designs are calculated down to the component level using finite element methods (FEM) to better understand fluid behavior and thermal transport. The physical effects of different processes and working points can affect compressor performance and service life. FEM results can be used to achieve weight reduction and determine the best possible use of the available space. Therefore, it's critical that FEM data be analyzed and the insights they yield be implemented into a safe and durable compressor construction.



*Engineers use the results of FEM simulation to establish loads and boundary conditions when designing liquid ring compressors. FEM enables engineers to verify the strength of materials used for casings, impellers and other compressor parts as well as compliance with the API 681 standard.*

## Conclusion

Modern liquid ring compressors meet the API 681 standard with a rigid design verified with modern simulation tools. They also incorporate energy-efficient design features that lower water consumption and save space in facilities for petroleum, gas, chemical and general processes.

Higher performance, reduced maintenance and repair costs, and a longer service life result from liquid ring operating principles. A rotating impeller is eccentrically mounted within a round center casing. Service liquid is centrifuged into a uniform liquid ring around the circumference of the center body. Liquid volume between each of the impeller blades varies as the impeller rotates. This creates a reciprocating piston action on the gas contained within each of the blade sections. As volume increases, vacuum is created; as volume reduces, compression occurs.

## Flowserve can help

Please contact Stefan Lähn at [SLaehn@flowserve.com](mailto:SLaehn@flowserve.com) to learn more about our next-generation liquid ring compressors.

<sup>1</sup> Persistence Market Research, "Global Market Study on Liquid Ring Vacuum Pump: High-capacity Pumps Penetrating Oil & Gas Industry," October 2019, <https://www.persistencemarketresearch.com/market-research/liquid-ring-vacuum-pumps-market.asp> (accessed June 24, 2020).

<sup>2</sup> Future Market Insights, "Global Flare Gas Recovery Systems Market Analysis & Opportunity Assessment, 2014 – 2020," 2015.

<sup>3</sup> Flowserve internal research, 2020.



## About the author

### ***Stefan Lähn***

Stefan Lähn is the global product portfolio leader, liquid ring vacuum pumps, compressors and systems at Flowserve. He earned his engineering degree from Fachhochschule Westküste. He also has worked as an application engineer and product specialist for liquid ring technology at Flowserve.

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