

รายการอ้างอิง

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ภาคผนวก

ภาคผนวก ก.

ผลการทดลอง

ตารางที่ ก.1 ผลการทดสอบศึกษาคุณภาพน้ำดิบก่อนเข้าหน่วยปฏิบัติการ (1-31 ตุลาคม 2537)

PARAMETER DATE	pH	Cond.	Turbidity	TH	Ca	Mg	Fe	Alk	OH	MCO ₃	CO ₃	Cl ⁻	SO ₄	SiO ₂
1	6.7	215	-	76	50	26		55.0	-	67.0	-	8	35.9	8.6
2	6.8	210	0.30	78	50	28		56.7	-	69.0	-	8	34.7	6.9
3	6.7	220	0.39	70	44	26		55.0	-	67.0	-	7	30.6	7.9
4	6.7	210	0.25	68	38	30		51.7	-	62.9	-	6	33.9	8.6
5	6.8	212	0.22	70	44	26	nil	53.3	-	65.0	-	8	34.6	8.0
6	6.7	210	0.45	76	46	20		56.7	-	67.0	-	9	30.2	7.3
7	6.8	220	0.27	68	48	20		56.7	-	69.0	-	7	34.5	7.2
8	6.8	230	-	68	50	18		56.4	-	71.1	-	7	37.0	7.1
9	6.7	235	-	68	46	22		55.0	-	67.0	-	7	30.6	7.6
10	6.8	225	0.33	70	50	20		65.0	-	79.2	-	9	31.5	7.1
11	6.7	225	0.26	70	48	22		51.7	-	62.9	-	7	33.2	7.8
12	6.7	210	0.26	70	46	24		56.7	-	69.0	-	7	21.6	9.0
13	6.8	220	0.30	70	48	22		56.7	-	69.0	-	8	29.9	8.1
14	6.9	195	0.30	70	50	20		51.7	-	62.9	-	9	31.3	7.2
15	6.7	215	-	74	50	24		51.7	-	62.9	-	8	29.8	7.7
16	7.0	215	0.30	78	48	30		65.0	-	79.2	-	8	27.1	7.7
17	6.7	200	0.30	78	48	30		58.4	-	71.1	-	9	29.4	7.4
18	6.8	220	0.35	72	46	26		58.3	-	71.1	-	9	31.5	9.0
19	6.8	220	0.32	72	48	24	nil	56.7	-	69.0	-	10	31.7	8.6
20	6.8	225	0.28	72	44	28		55.0	-	67.0	-	10	33.0	9.0
21	6.9	223	0.27	70	46	24		58.3	-	71.1	-	10	30.5	8.7
22	6.9	220	-	70	48	22		56.7	-	69.0	-	10	31.5	9.0
23	6.8	225	-	72	44	28		55.0	-	67.0	-	10	31.7	8.6
24	6.8	210	-	76	54	22		55.0	-	67.0	-	9	33.6	7.7
25	6.8	215	0.33	70	46	24		58.3	-	71.1	-	10	30.5	9.0
26	6.8	225	0.21	74	50	24		58.4	-	71.1	-	11	36.1	8.1
27	6.8	234	0.27	72	46	26		60.0	-	73.1	-	11	31.8	8.8
28	6.7	235	0.31	76	50	26		60.0	-	73.1	-	12	35.3	8.5
29	6.7	225	-	82	54	28		60.0	-	73.1	-	11	35.5	9.5
30	6.8	220	-	76	52	24		65.0	-	79.2	-	14	35.8	9.7
31	6.7	252	0.73	78	52	26		66.7	-	81.2	-	12	35.2	8.5

หมายเหตุ : หน่วยของดัชนีคุณภาพน้ำต่าง ๆ เป็นไปตามหัวข้อ 3.2

ตารางที่ ก.2 ผลการทดลองศึกษาคุณภาพน้ำดิบก่อนเข้าหน่วยปฏิบัติการ (1-30 พฤศจิกายน 2537)

PARAMETER DATE	pH	Cond.	Turbidity	TH	Ca	Mg	Fe	Alk	OH	MCO ₃	CO ₃	Cl ⁻	SO ₄	SiO ₂
1	6.8	258	0.37	78	52	26		65.0	-	79.2	-	15	34.2	9.1
2	6.7	245	-	84	56	28		65.0	-	79.2	-	13	34.7	8.4
3	6.8	240	-	82	56	24		66.7	-	81.2	-	15	20.3	6.9
4	6.8	258	0.22	82	50	32		60.0	-	73.1	-	20	37.7	7.9
5	6.8	255	-	84	56	28		65.0	-	79.2	-	14	35.9	8.0
6	6.8	235	-	82	56	26		61.7	-	75.1	-	14	34.7	8.1
7	6.7	275	0.38	82	56	26		65.0	-	79.2	-	16	40.0	8.9
8	6.7	285	0.33	84	58	26		66.7	-	81.2	-	16	39.5	9.1
9	6.7	283	0.40	86	56	36	nil	66.7	-	81.2	-	18	39.4	9.0
10	6.7	280	0.27	86	58	28		63.4	-	77.1	-	19	42.7	9.8
11	6.7	280	0.37	84	60	20		65.0	-	79.2	-	18	42.3	9.3
12	6.8	260	-	84	58	26		63.4	-	77.1	-	18	38.1	9.6
13	6.8	255	-	84	52	32		63.4	-	77.1	-	18	39.5	9.3
14	6.7	290	0.35	88	52	36		66.7	-	81.2	-	17	41.6	8.9
15	6.7	303	0.58	88	54	34		66.7	-	81.2	-	18	43.1	9.1
16	6.7	303	0.61	86	58	28		66.7	-	81.2	-	17	45.5	9.3
17	6.8	300	0.42	90	58	32		66.7	-	81.2	-	18	37.9	9.0
18	6.7	302	0.34	90	58	32		65.0	-	79.2	-	18	46.9	9.0
19	6.7	290	-	96	66	30		70.0	-	85.3	-	18	39.2	9.5
20	6.7	285	-	90	60	30		78.4	-	95.4	-	18	37.9	9.3
21	6.7	315	0.46	92	62	30		68.4	-	83.2	-	21	43.9	9.2
22	6.6	327	0.37	92	60	32		63.4	-	77.1	-	21	49.6	9.2
23	6.7	322	0.33	92	60	32	nil	65.0	-	79.2	-	21	43.0	8.4
24	6.9	312	0.28	90	62	28		70.0	-	85.3	-	21	41.3	8.6
25	6.7	311	0.29	90	60	30		71.7	-	87.3	-	22	42.8	8.7
26	6.7	300	-	98	62	36		70.0	-	85.3	-	21	40.0	6.9
27	6.8	285	-	90	60	30		61.7	-	75.1	-	20	43.0	8.4
28	6.6	290	1.00	96	52	44		70.0	-	85.3	-	19	40.0	7.9
29	6.6	325	0.71	92	62	30		66.7	-	81.2	-	20	41.9	7.1
30	6.7	330	0.85	94	64	30		68.4	-	83.2	-	20	47.0	8.2
31														

หมายเหตุ : หน่วยของดัชนีคุณภาพน้ำต่าง ๆ เป็นไปตามหัวข้อ 3.2

ตารางที่ ก.3 ผลการทดสอบศึกษาคุณภาพน้ำดิบก่อนเข้าหน่วยปฏิบัติการ (1-31 ธันวาคม 2537)

PARAMETER DATE	pH	Cond.	Turbidity	TH	Ca	Mg	Fe	Alk	OH	MCO ₃	CO ₃	Cl	SO ₄	SiO ₂
1	6.7	310	0.32	90	62	28		68.4	-	83.2	-	20	46.7	8.1
2	6.7	330	0.35	92	60	32		68.4	-	83.2	-	22	42.6	8.3
3	6.7	310	-	98	62	36		68.4	-	83.2	-	17	40.0	8.3
4	6.8	300	-	96	60	36		68.4	-	83.2	-	17	47.0	8.3
5	6.8	320	-	96	60	36		71.7	-	87.3	-	21	41.5	6.9
6	6.7	330	0.31	94	58	36		61.4	-	83.2	-	22	44.7	8.0
7	6.7	330	0.44	92	60	32	nil	71.7	-	87.3	-	25	42.8	7.9
8	6.7	290	0.50	94	60	34		80.0	-	97.4	-	21	48.0	8.6
9	6.7	305	0.20	90	58	32		70.0	-	85.3	-	20	38.0	8.4
10	6.7	265	-	86	56	30		68.4	-	83.2	-	20	41.5	8.9
11	6.8	280	-	90	56	34		48.3	-	58.9	-	17	41.5	8.4
12	6.7	280	-	94	62	32		75.0	-	91.4	-	16	44.2	8.3
13	6.7	290	0.34	92	60	32		70.0	-	85.3	-	19	42.6	7.6
14	6.7	280	0.28	92	62	30		68.4	-	83.2	-	18	42.6	8.6
15	6.6	280	0.29	88	62	26		71.7	-	87.3	-	20	34.8	8.3
16	6.7	275	0.26	88	56	32		66.7	-	81.2	-	16	36.6	8.3
17	6.5	245	-	86	58	28		73.4	-	89.3	-	16	34.8	8.9
18	6.8	260	-	86	68	18		73.4	-	89.3	-	14	27.1	6.9
19	6.7	280	0.30	88	58	30		76.7	-	93.4	-	18	36.3	8.5
20	6.7	290	0.36	92	64	28		75.0	-	91.4	-	20	32.7	7.7
21	6.7	295	0.32	92	64	28	nil	75.0	-	91.4	-	20	36.4	9.8
22	6.7	285	0.33	94	68	26		80.0	-	97.4	-	19	36.3	9.2
23	6.7	275	0.62	88	56	32		75.0	-	91.4	-	16	37.5	9.3
24	6.7	250	-	100	62	38		76.7	-	93.4	-	17	28.6	7.2
25	6.8	250	-	86	60	26		76.7	-	93.4	-	17	32.7	8.5
26	6.8	260	0.46	86	64	22		80.0	-	97.4	-	15	30.7	8.6
27	6.8	265	0.36	86	52	34		83.4	-	101.5	-	17	29.9	9.2
28	6.7	265	0.28	88	52	36		73.4	-	89.3	-	17	32.7	8.2
29	6.8	265	0.28	94	54	40		73.4	-	89.3	-	16	33.3	9.2
30	6.8	270	0.31	88	60	28		75.0	-	91.4	-	17	37.4	8.4
31	6.8	270	-	90	60	30		75.0	-	91.4	-	14	33.6	8.6

หมายเหตุ : หน่วยของดัชนีคุณภาพน้ำต่าง ๆ เป็นไปตามหัวข้อ 3.2

ตารางที่ ก.4 ผลการทดลองศึกษาคุณภาพน้ำดิบก่อนเข้าหน่วยปฏิบัติการ (1-17 มกราคม 2538)

PARAMETER DATE	pH	Cond.	Turbidity	TH	Ca	Mg	Fe	Alk	OH	MCO ₃	CO ₃	Cl	SO ₄	SiO ₂
1	6.8	275	-	92	60	32		78.4	-	95.4	-	14	27.1	6.5
2	6.7	250	-	106	64	42		76.7	-	93.4	-	16	30.9	5.5
3	6.8	250	0.60	100	66	34		83.4	-	101.5	-	16	32.0	5.9
4	6.8	275	0.30	92	60	32		78.4	-	95.4	-	15	36.5	9.2
5	6.7	280	0.50	92	62	30		76.7	-	93.4	-	15	40.9	8.6
6	6.8	270	0.20	92	60	32		80.0	-	97.4	-	14	33.2	8.9
7	7.1	260	0.20	100	70	30		83.4	-	101.5	-	15	27.9	7.2
8	6.8	260	0.20	110	66	44		83.4	-	101.5	-	15	27.1	7.7
9	6.8	265	0.70	96	66	30		85.0	-	103.5	-	16	34.8	9.2
10	6.7	280	0.20	96	66	30		83.4	-	101.5	-	15	39.3	9.0
11	6.8	280	0.30	98	66	32	nil	81.7	-	99.5	-	17	35.3	9.0
12	6.8	290	0.20	96	64	32		85.0	-	103.5	-	16	42.1	9.2
13	6.9	300	0.30	98	64	34		90.0	-	109.6	-	17	35.6	9.7
14	6.9	280	-	106	70	36		93.4	-	113.7	-	20	34.7	9.7
15	6.9	300	-	104	66	38		90.0	-	109.6	-	25	37.0	6.5
16	6.7	310	-	114	70	44		90.0	-	109.6	-	38	25.2	4.6
17	6.8	330	0.30	104	68	36		93.4	-	113.7	-	26	34.8	9.7
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หมายเหตุ : หน่วยของดัชนีคุณภาพน้ำต่าง ๆ เป็นไปตามหัวข้อ 3.2

ตารางที่ ก5 ผลการทดลองรอบการทำงานที่หนึ่ง (Cycle # 1) : อัตราการจ่ายน้ำ 200 ลิตรต่อชั่วโมง (15-22 มิย. 39)

ลำดับ	ระบบโคเคอร์เร็นตรีเจเนอเรชั่น										ระบบเคาน์เตอร์เร็นตรีเจเนอเรชั่น															
	ที่	ปริมาณ		น้ำออกจากเรซินประจุบวก				น้ำออกจากเรซินประจุลบ				ความดัน (กก./ซม ²)		เลข มิเตอร์	จ่ายน้ำ	ปริมาณ	น้ำออกจากเรซินประจุบวก				น้ำออกจากเรซินประจุลบ				ความดัน (กก./ซม ²)	
		มิเตอร์	จ่ายน้ำ	pH	COND. (us/cm.)	Na (ppm)	FMA (ppm)	pH	COND. (us/cm.)	SiO ₂ (ppm)	TOC (ppm)	CAT	AN				ขาเข้า	ขาออก	AN	AN	pH	COND. (us/cm.)	SiO ₂ (ppm)	TOC (ppm)	CAT	AN
1	2.580	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.54	1.30	1.21	2.400	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.54	1.30	1.10	
2	3.260	0.68	3.10	620	-	71	8.40	32.0	-	-	1.60	1.38	1.30	3.080	0.68	3.10	540	-	-	-	-	1.61	1.40	1.19		
3	3.940	1.36	3.10	500	-	68	8.30	22.0	-	-	1.60	1.40	1.30	3.760	1.36	3.10	540	-	-	-	-	1.50	1.34	1.22		
4	4.620	2.04	3.10	550	-	64	8.25	19.0	-	-	1.59	1.40	1.30	4.440	2.04	3.15	545	-	-	-	-	1.60	1.40	1.20		
5	5.300	2.72	3.10	500	-	59	8.80	11.0	-	-	1.42	1.28	1.20	5.120	2.72	3.10	480	-	-	-	-	1.59	1.39	1.13		
6	5.640	3.06	3.20	510	-	55	7.50	17.0	-	-	1.40	1.20	1.12	5.460	3.06	3.10	470	-	-	-	-	1.45	1.22	1.02		
7	5.810	3.23	3.10	500	-	60	8.50	10.3	-	-	1.44	1.29	1.20	5.630	3.23	3.10	480	-	-	-	-	1.42	1.21	1.00		
8	5.980	3.40	3.10	520	-	59	8.30	15.2	-	-	1.48	1.30	1.20	5.800	3.40	3.10	495	-	-	-	-	1.47	1.22	1.04		
9	6.150	3.57	3.10	500	-	60	8.25	16.5	-	-	1.50	1.32	1.20	5.970	3.57	3.15	460	-	-	-	-	1.50	1.32	1.18		
10	6.320	3.74	3.10	500	-	60	7.80	9.0	-	-	1.60	1.42	1.29	6.140	3.74	3.15	465	-	-	-	-	1.60	1.40	1.19		
11	6.490	3.91	3.35	500	-	62	6.25	12.5	-	-	1.48	1.32	1.20	6.310	3.91	3.10	473	-	-	-	-	1.55	1.35	1.22		
12	6.660	4.08	3.15	450	-	55	5.30	31.5	-	-	1.48	1.32	1.20	6.480	4.08	3.15	480	-	-	-	-	1.55	1.35	1.20		
13	6.830	4.25	3.15	410	-	43	5.60	68.0	-	-	1.45	1.30	1.20	6.650	4.25	3.10	420	-	-	-	-	1.50	1.35	1.20		
14	7.000	4.42	5.90	245	-	0	6.00	170	-	-	1.42	1.23	1.08	6.820	4.42	5.80	235	-	-	-	-	1.45	1.30	1.05		
15	7.170	4.59	6.50	300	-	0	6.50	275	-	-	1.38	1.20	1.10	6.990	4.59	6.45	285	-	-	-	-	1.40	1.20	1.00		
16	7.340	4.76	6.75	320	-	0	6.80	285	-	-	1.38	1.20	1.05	7.160	4.76	6.75	315	-	-	-	-	1.40	1.20	1.00		
17	7.510	4.93	6.75	315	-	0	7.40	322	-	-	1.32	1.20	1.00	7.330	4.93	6.80	320	-	-	-	-	1.40	1.20	1.00		
18	7.680	5.10	6.80	300	-	0	6.80	280	-	-	1.45	1.22	1.13	7.500	5.10	6.80	305	-	-	-	-	1.42	1.30	1.15		
19	7.850	5.27	6.80	295	-	0	6.85	280	-	-	1.42	1.22	1.15	7.670	5.27	6.80	290	-	-	-	-	1.45	1.32	1.15		
20	8.020	5.44	6.80	300	-	0	6.90	282	-	-	1.45	1.30	1.18	7.840	5.44	6.80	295	-	-	-	-	1.45	1.32	1.15		

ตารางที่ ก11 ผลการทดลองรอบการทำงานที่เจ็ด (Cycle # 7) : อัตราการจ่ายน้ำ 200 ลิตรต่อชั่วโมง (31-6 กย. 39)

ลำดับ	ระบบโคเคอร์เรทรีเจเนอเรชั่น											ระบบเคาน์เตอร์เคอร์เรทรีเจเนอเรชั่น																										
	ปริมาณ					น้ำออกจากเรซินประจุบวก					ความดัน (กก./ซม ²)					ปริมาณ					น้ำออกจากเรซินประจุลบ					ความดัน (กก./ซม ²)												
	เลข มิเตอร์	จ่ายน้ำ	pH	COND. (us/cm.)	Na (ppm)	FMA (ppm)	pH	COND. (us/cm.)	SiO ₂ (ppm)	TOC (ppm)	ขี้เหล็ก CAT	ขี้เหล็ก AN	ขี้เหล็ก AN	เลข มิเตอร์	จ่ายน้ำ	pH	COND. (us/cm.)	Na (ppm)	FMA (ppm)	pH	COND. (us/cm.)	SiO ₂ (ppm)	TOC (ppm)	ขี้เหล็ก CAT	ขี้เหล็ก AN	ขี้เหล็ก AN	เลข มิเตอร์	จ่ายน้ำ	pH	COND. (us/cm.)	Na (ppm)	FMA (ppm)	pH	COND. (us/cm.)	SiO ₂ (ppm)	TOC (ppm)	ขี้เหล็ก CAT	ขี้เหล็ก AN
1	36.482	0	3.25	440	0.25	52	8.00	3.50	nil	-	1.60	1.41	1.29	36.880	0	3.25	400	0.06	52	7.30	0.93	nil	-	1.45	1.25	1.17												
2	37.162	0.68	3.25	430	0.20	50	7.60	2.22	nil	-	1.54	1.33	1.20	37.560	0.68	3.25	425	0.06	52	6.60	0.75	nil	-	1.48	1.25	1.18												
3	37.842	1.36	3.25	425	0.16	48	7.25	1.84	nil	-	1.60	1.38	1.30	38.240	1.36	3.25	425	0.05	50	6.30	1.02	nil	-	1.50	1.30	1.21												
4	38.522	2.04	3.25	425	0.18	52	7.30	1.56	nil	-	1.58	1.40	1.28	38.920	2.04	3.25	425	0.06	52	6.20	0.99	nil	-	1.56	1.40	1.32												
5	39.202	2.72	3.20	435	0.14	50	7.20	2.00	nil	-	1.45	1.25	1.16	39.600	2.72	3.25	425	0.05	54	6.30	0.86	nil	-	1.52	1.38	1.31												
6	39.882	3.40	3.20	430	0.16	48	7.25	1.74	nil	-	1.38	1.20	1.11	40.280	3.40	3.25	415	0.06	50	6.10	0.70	nil	-	1.55	1.36	1.27												
7	40.222	3.74	3.20	440	0.18	48	7.30	2.20	nil	-	1.32	1.19	1.02	40.620	3.74	3.20	450	0.06	56	6.20	0.68	nil	-	1.46	1.22	1.14												
8	40.562	4.08	3.20	485	0.16	48	7.25	1.84	nil	-	1.45	1.26	1.15	40.960	4.08	3.20	480	0.06	60	6.30	0.64	nil	-	1.42	1.22	1.13												
9	40.732	4.25	3.20	500	0.18	50	7.30	2.04	0.032	-	1.50	1.35	1.24	41.130	4.25	3.20	520	0.05	62	6.20	0.82	0.008	-	1.50	1.35	1.24												
10	40.902	4.42	3.20	540	0.25	66	7.10	3.22	0.59	-	1.47	1.28	1.06	41.300	4.42	3.20	550	0.02	68	5.60	1.00	0.016	-	1.49	1.26	1.13												
11	41.072	4.59	3.50	385	0.75	40	5.90	4.56	10.67	-	1.48	1.23	1.05	41.470	4.59	3.20	520	0.1	62	5.80	1.00	0.25	-	1.52	1.31	1.21												
12	41.242	4.76	6.60	215	1.30	0	6.30	8.20	44.27	-	1.49	1.23	1.06	41.640	4.76	3.25	450	0.11	56	5.70	1.92	1.53	-	1.49	1.29	1.19												
13	41.412	4.93	6.80	220	8.40	0	6.50	22.50	44.27	-	1.60	1.36	1.27	41.810	4.93	3.40	390	0.25	48	5.70	3.45	6.36	-	1.50	1.31	1.21												
14	41.582	5.10	6.80	223	34.2	0	6.60	142	42.00	-	1.58	1.41	1.30	41.980	5.10	6.10	195	1.64	0	6.00	15.90	23.84	-	1.56	1.35	1.22												
15	41.752	5.27	6.90	265	36.3	0	6.70	235	36.32	-	1.57	1.42	1.30	42.150	5.27	6.25	200	2.79	0	6.20	29.60	26.11	-	1.48	1.28	1.19												
16	41.922	5.44	7.00	270	39.3	0	7.00	250	36.32	-	1.45	1.26	1.17	42.320	5.44	6.70	215	25.5	0	6.50	135	41.31	-	1.51	1.39	1.27												
17	42.092	5.61	7.00	270	42.9	0	7.10	245	45.40	-	1.50	1.35	1.22	42.490	5.61	6.90	240	34.5	0	6.80	200	52.21	-	1.46	1.19	1.10												
หมายเหตุ :	* พิจารณาเป็นจุดอิ่มตัว (Break Through point) ของเรซินประจุลบ																																					
	** พิจารณาเป็นจุดอิ่มตัว (Break Through point) ของเรซินประจุบวก																																					

ภาคผนวก ข.

ตัวอย่างของวิธีการคำนวณ

ข.1 ตัวอย่างวิธีการคำนวณหาปริมาตรสุทธิภายในหอแต่ละหอของหน่วยปฏิบัติการ

การคำนวณปริมาตรของหั่วรับ-จ่ายน้ำ

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{จากสูตร, ปริมาตรหั่วรับ-จ่ายน้ำ} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times (\text{รัศมีของหั่วรับ-จ่ายน้ำ})^2 \times (\text{ความสูงของหั่วรับ-จ่ายน้ำ}) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times (6.50 \text{ ซม.})^2 \times (5.00 \text{ ซม.}) \\
 &= 165.92 \text{ ซม.}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

ตัวอย่างการคำนวณหาปริมาตรภายในหอเรซินประจุบวกของระบบโคเคอร์เรนต์

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{จากสูตร, ปริมาตรภายในหอเรซินประจุบวกก่อนลบปริมาตรหั่วรับ-จ่ายน้ำ} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times (\text{รัศมีภายในของหอ})^2 \times (\text{ความสูงภายในของหอ}) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times (9.65 \text{ ซม.})^2 \times (118.0 \text{ ซม.}) \\
 &= 8630.3 \text{ ซม.}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

และ ปริมาตรภายในหอเรซินประจุบวกหลังลบปริมาตรหั่วรับ-จ่ายน้ำ 2 หั่ว

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{ปริมาตรภายในหอเรซินประจุบวกก่อนลบปริมาตรหั่วรับ-จ่ายน้ำ} \\
 &\quad - (2 \times \text{ปริมาตรหั่วรับ-จ่ายน้ำ}) \\
 &= 8630.3 - (2 \times 165.92) \text{ ซม.}^3 \\
 &= 8298 \text{ ซม.}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

สำหรับการคำนวณปริมาตรสุทธิภายในหออื่น ๆ ก็ทำได้ในทำนองเดียวกัน

ข.2 ตัวอย่างวิธีการคำนวณหาปริมาณเรซินในรูปแบบอิมัลชัน ที่ต้องใช้กับหอแต่ละหอ
ของหน่วยปฏิบัติการ และการคำนวณหาความสูงของชั้นเรซินในหอแต่ละหอ

ตัวอย่างการคำนวณกรณีหอเรซินประจุบวกของระบบโคเคอร์เรนต์ (ตามผลการทดลองข้อ 5.5)

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ การขยายตัวของเรซินประจุบวก} &= 2.697 \% \\ \text{ปริมาตรเรซินรูปแบบรีเจนเนอเรต} &= 8.298 \text{ ลิตร} \end{aligned}$$

จาก % การขยายตัวจะได้ว่า

เรซินรูปแบบรีเจนเนอเรต 102.697 ล.ขยายตัวมาจากรูปแบบอิมัลชัน 100 ล.

∴ เรซินรูปแบบรีเจนเนอเรต 8.298 ลงขยายตัวมาจากรูปแบบอิมัลชัน $100 \times \frac{8.298}{102.697}$ ล.

$$\begin{aligned} &= 8.080 \text{ ล.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{หรือ} \quad = 8080 \text{ ซม.}^3$$

จากสูตร, ปริมาตรหอ = $\frac{\pi}{4} \times (\text{รัศมีหอ})^2 \times (\text{ความสูงหอ})$ จะได้ว่า

$$\text{ปริมาณเรซิน} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (\text{รัศมีหอบรรจุเรซิน})^2 \times (\text{ความสูงของชั้นเรซิน})$$

$$\therefore \text{ความสูงของชั้นเรซิน} = \frac{\text{ปริมาณเรซิน}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times (\text{รัศมีหอบรรจุเรซิน})^2}$$

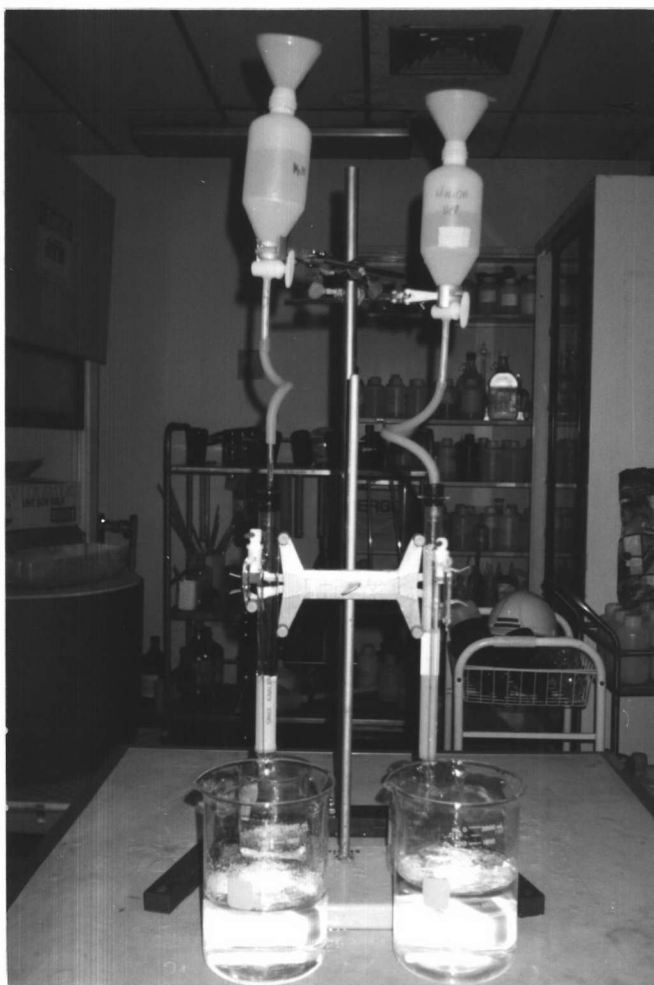
$$= \frac{8080 \text{ ซม.}^3}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times (9.65 \text{ ซม.})^2}$$

$$= 110.5 \text{ ซม.}$$

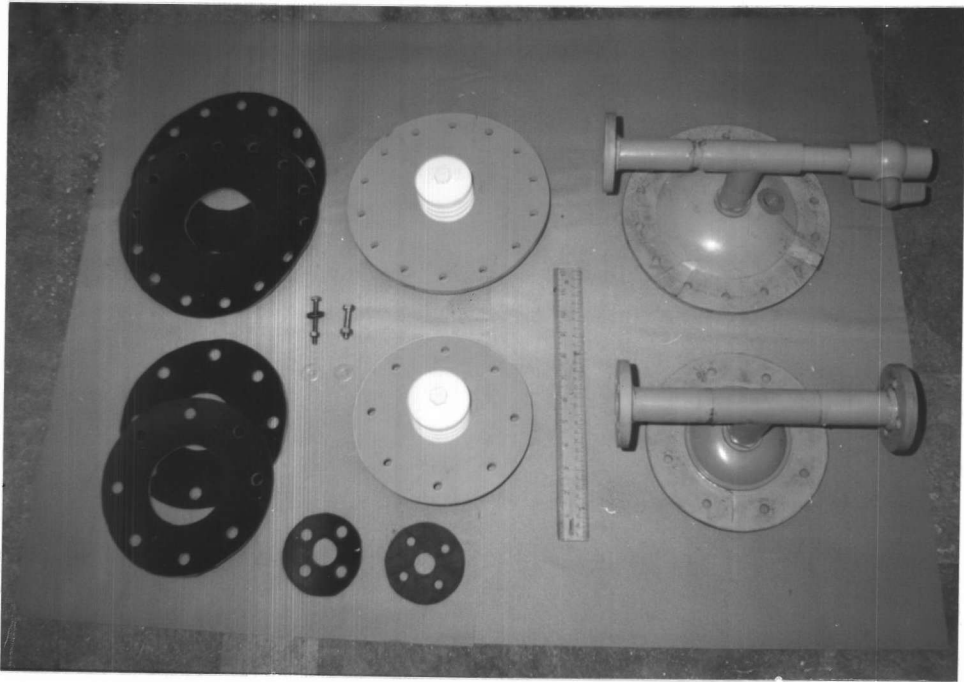
สำหรับหออื่น ๆ ก็สามารถคำนวณได้ในทำนองเดียวกัน

ภาคผนวก ค.

ภาพถ่าย



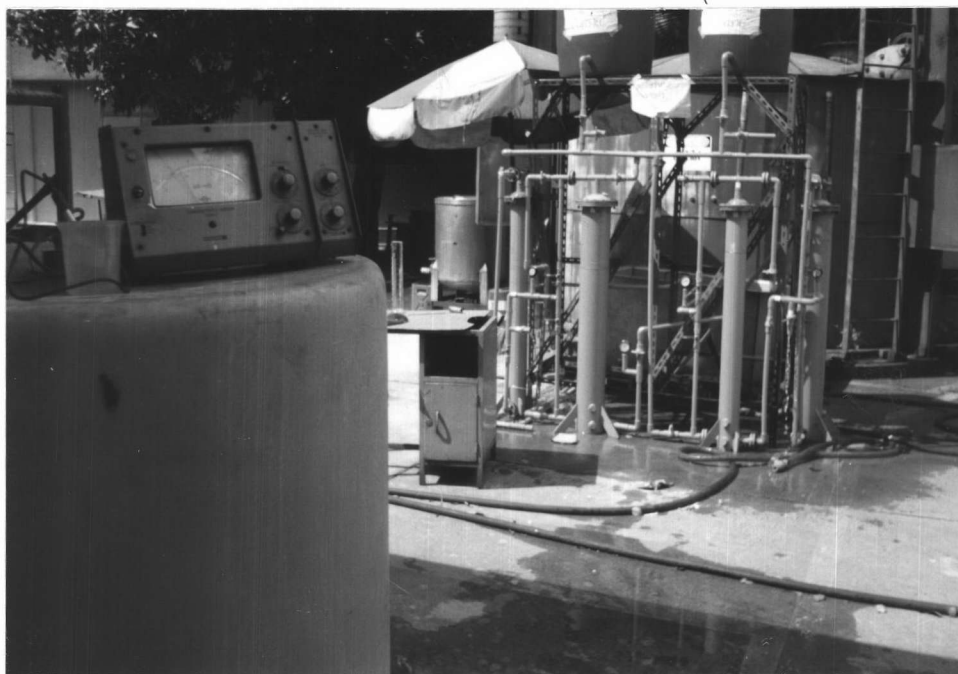
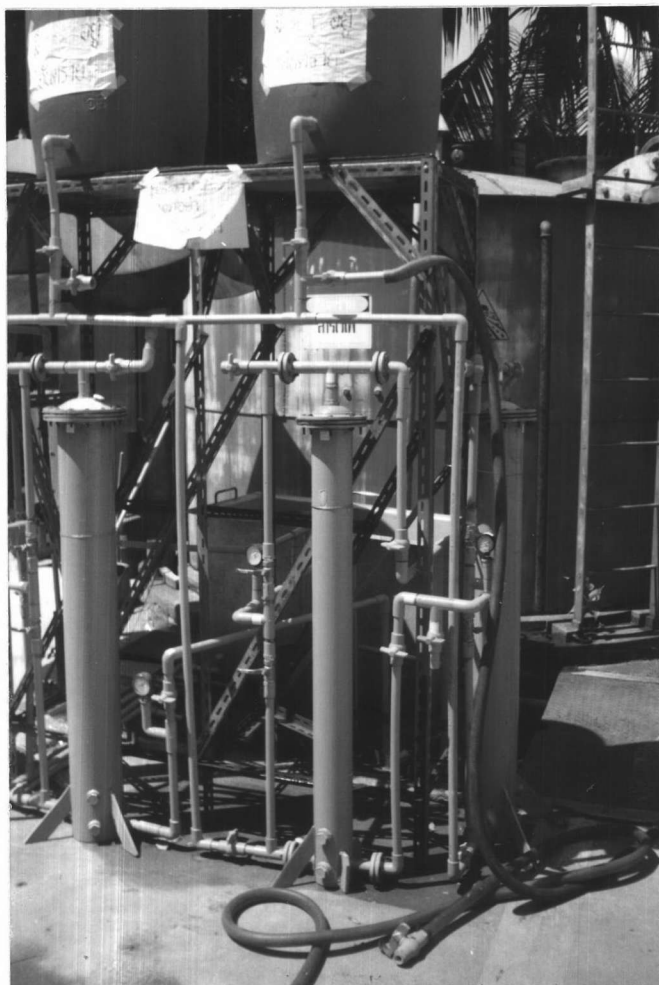
รูปที่ ค.1 ภาพถ่ายชุดการทดลองการขยายตัวของเรซินในห้องปฏิบัติการ



รูปที่ ค. 2 ภาพถ่ายชิ้นส่วนประกอบของหอทดลอง



รูปที่ ค. 3 ภาพถ่ายหอทดลองก่อนติดตั้งระบบท่อ



รูปที่ ค.4 ก,ข ภาพถ่าย หน่วยปฏิบัติการทดลองที่สร้างขึ้น

ภาคผนวก ง.

- **Engineering Bulletin and Data Sheet**
(ของบริษัท Rohm and Haas)
- **Table of Density of Aqueous Hydrochloric Acid Solutions**
- **Table of Density of Aqueous Sodium Hydroxide Solutions**



AMBERLITE 200 ENGINEERING BULLETIN

COUNTER-CURRENT REGENERATION – HYDROCHLORIC ACID

INTRODUCTION

Amberlite 200 is a macroreticular cation exchange resin supplied as attrition resistant spherical particles in a moist, completely swollen condition. Suggested operating conditions and general physical

properties of Amberlite 200 are listed in Tables 1 and 2. More detailed information on regeneration techniques and methods for calculating capacities and leakages are presented in these notes. Figures 9 and 10 show pressure drop and backwash expansion values for Amberlite 200.

Table 1 – Physical Properties

Ionic Form	Sodium
Shape	Spherical particles
Density	770 – 830 g/litre
Shipping Weight *	800 g/litre
Moisture Content	46 to 51%
Screen Grading (Wet)	16 to 50 mesh (US Standard Screen) 0.3-1.2mm
Effective Size	0.39 to 0.49mm
Uniformity Coefficient	2.0 maximum
Fines Content	2% max through 50 US mesh 2% max smaller than 0.3mm
Physical Stability	Amberlite 200 in the field and laboratory has proven itself to be the most resistant to breakdown caused by mechanical, thermal or osmotic shock of all available cation exchange resins.
Reversible Swelling	3 – 5% on complete conversion from Na to H form.
Total Exchange Capacity	1.75 meq/ml min (wet) 87.5g CaCO ₃ /litre min (wet) 4.3 meq/g min (dry)
Temperature Limitation	150°C max

Table 2 – Suggested operating conditions – HCL Regeneration

pH limitations	none
Minimum Bed Depth	600 mm
Backwash Flow Rate	See text
Regenerant Concentration	4 to 10% HCl (see text)
Regeneration Flow Rate	2 – 4 BV/h
Rinse Water Requirements	4 to 10 BV
Rinse Flow Rate	1 BV at regeneration flow rate, remainder at 12 BV/h
Service Flow Rate	16 – 40 BV/h
Exchange Capacity	See text

* Ion exchange resins are sold on a volume basis but are packed out and shipped by weight. The shipping weight for each resin is fixed and does not take account of the variations in density and moisture holding content allowed within the product specification. Therefore, although the weight of material supplied is constant, there may be slight variations in volume reflecting batch to batch variations of density and moisture holding capacity.

** Rohm and Haas Company reserve the right to ammend the above specifications without further notice.

HYDROGEN CYCLE—ACID REGENERATION

When Amberlite 200 is operated in the hydrogen cycle, either sulphuric or hydrochloric acid is normally used as the regenerant. Three factors should be considered when choosing the proper acid:

1. Cost of each acid at site.
2. Acid handling facilities at site.
3. Characteristics of water to be treated.

While the first two factors are self-explanatory, the third factor deserves an explanation. If the calcium content of the water to be treated exceeds 20 percent of the total cations, there is danger of calcium sulphate precipitating when sulphuric acid is used to regenerate Amberlite 200 or other high capacity polystyrene cation resins. The precipitation can be minimized by the following techniques which are described in detail in the Amberlite 200 sulphuric acid regeneration notes (Bulletin IX200/EB/1):

1. Progressive regeneration.
2. Use of dilute acid.
3. Limiting the temperature of the resin bed during regeneration to a level below 15°C.

However, even using these special techniques, calcium sulphate precipitation frequently is not completely eliminated and it shows up in increased leakage and lower exchange capacities. On waters of high calcium content, hydrochloric acid should be considered as the regenerant, since this acid does not form an insoluble precipitate with calcium, magnesium or other ions encountered in a natural water. The data presented in this bulletin provides all the information needed to determine capacity and leakage when regenerating Amberlite 200 with hydrochloric acid in a normal down-flow procedure.

CAPACITY AND LEAKAGE DATA

In order to apply the data given in Figures 1 to 8 in these notes, it is necessary to consider an analysis of the water to be treated. The following characteristics should be calculated from the analysis:

1. Sodium concentration as percent of total cations
2. Total alkalinity as percent of total anions

Total alkalinity is the sum of the concentration of bicarbonate, carbonate and hydroxide ions present in the water.

Examination of the subsequent data will show that performance (capacity and leakage) is dependent on the ratios of alkalinity and of sodium

concentration to total dissolved solids. The effect of each of these factors can be expressed generally:

1. Increase alkalinity tends to
 - a. Increasing capacity
 - b. Decrease leakage
2. Increasing sodium concentration tends to
 - a. Increase capacity when more than about 25 percent sodium is present
 - b. Slightly decrease capacity from zero to about 25 percent sodium
 - c. Increase leakage
3. Increasing acid dosage, within limits, tends to
 - a. Increase capacity
 - b. Decrease leakage

The capacity values given are corrected for leakage, but not corrected in respect to the water required for rinsing the resin free of acid after regeneration. Leakage is given in terms of average cation leakage as percent of total cations present in the raw water. It should be noted that Amberlite 200, at the higher regeneration levels, especially on waters of high sodium and low alkalinity content, exhibits a lower sodium leakage than gel type cation exchange resins.

OPERATIONAL PROCEDURE

The data reported in these notes were derived from laboratory studies using resin bed depths of 600mm and co-current operation for exhaustion, regeneration and rinse steps. Flow rates during exhaustion were maintained at 16 BV/h. Regeneration was carried out with a 10 percent solution of hydrochloric acid at a flow rate of 4 BV/h. Influent concentrations used during this study were 200 ppm as calcium carbonate in each case. These data are applicable for waters containing from 50 to 500 ppm as calcium carbonate total dissolved solids.

The successful application of these data in the field requires, of course, that the operating techniques which are actually employed be similar to those used in obtaining the data contained in these notes. Although the concentration of the hydrochloric acid solution used in the regeneration step is not critically important, the use of a 10 percent solution at the recommended flow rate results in a contact time that is very favourable for achieving optimum capacity and leakage characteristics. Deionized water was employed during the rinsing step in the laboratory procedures. Since rinsing with raw water will consume some of the total available capacity of the resin, capacities of field units using raw water for rinsing must be corrected to account for this loss.

Since Amberlite 200 used in obtaining these data was of typical production quality, similar performance characteristics can be expected from field units. To provide a working safety factor for long term unit operation, design engineers may prefer to reduce these capacity values to allow for engineering and equipment factors.

APPLICATION OF DATA

Each of the following figures shows both leakage and capacity characteristics for a wide range of regeneration levels. If the influent composition (sodium and alkalinity) and pre-specified allowable leakage are known, it is relatively easy to determine the proper acid dosage which will result in the desired leakage for a given influent. After the regeneration level is selected reference to the accompanying capacity plot will indicate the capacity performance of Amberlite 200 to be expected at the same operating conditions.

In the example, it should be noted that the selection of the proper acid dosage was made to correspond to a leakage factor slightly less than that specified. It would be desirable to use this technique in actual practice to assure satisfactory leakage performance since the data indicate average leakage values.

EXAMPLE

Analysis of a water sample shows the following concentration of ions (ppm as CaCO_3); allowable leakage desired is no more than 10 ppm.

Cations

Calcium	85		
Magnesium	55		
Sodium	$\frac{210}{350}$	% Sodium	$= \frac{210}{350} \times 100 = 60\%$
Total Cations	350		

Anions

Alkalinity	140	% Alkalinity	$= \frac{140}{350} \times 100 = 40\%$
Chloride	123		
Nitrate	3	% Theoretical	
Sulphate	$\frac{84}{350}$	Mineral	$= \frac{123 + 3 + 84}{350} \times 100$
Total Anions	350	Acidity	$= 60\%$

$$\text{Percent Tolerable Leakage} = \frac{10}{350} \times 100 = 2.9\%$$

Examination of the leakage plots in Figures 1 to 8 indicates that, for 60% sodium and 40% alkalinity (interpolation between 25 and 50%), an average leakage of about 2.0% can be expected at a

regeneration level of 80 g of 100% hydrochloric acid or 267 g of 30% acid (Figure 4). From the adjacent capacity plot (also Figure 4), it is seen that this acid dosage will produce a corrected capacity of about 49.5 g CaCO_3 per litre of Amberlite 200. Since this water contains 350 ppm (as CaCO_3) of total cations or 0.35 g CaCO_3 per litre, approximately 141 BV can be treated.

Assuming that the resin is to be rinsed with 7 BV of the raw water, this figure must be adjusted to account for the capacity consumed during rinsing. This means that the net available treated water produced will be 134 BV.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The fundamental data contained in this technical bulletin may not be applicable to all field situations without some modification. An engineering company or equipment manufacturer, who will give consideration to the specific conditions of operation, should be consulted before any attempt is made to use these data in the design of a commercial scale operation.

FIGURE 1 — AMBERLITE 200 REGENERATION LEVEL
 32 g 100% HCl/litre resin
 or
 107 g 30% HCl/litre resin

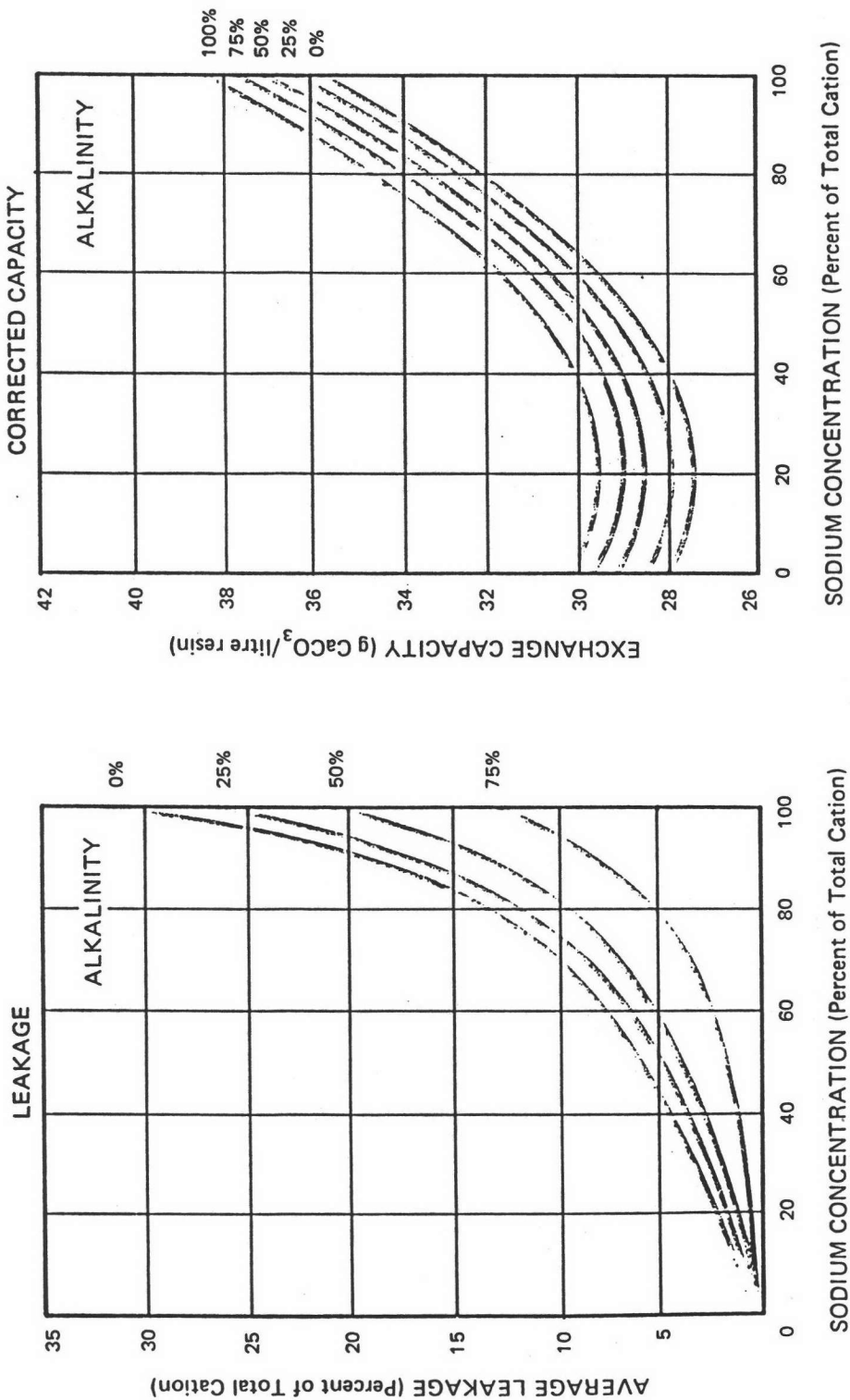


FIGURE 2 — AMBERLITE 200 REGENERATION LEVEL
 48g 100% HCl/litre resin
 or
 160g 30% HCl/litre resin

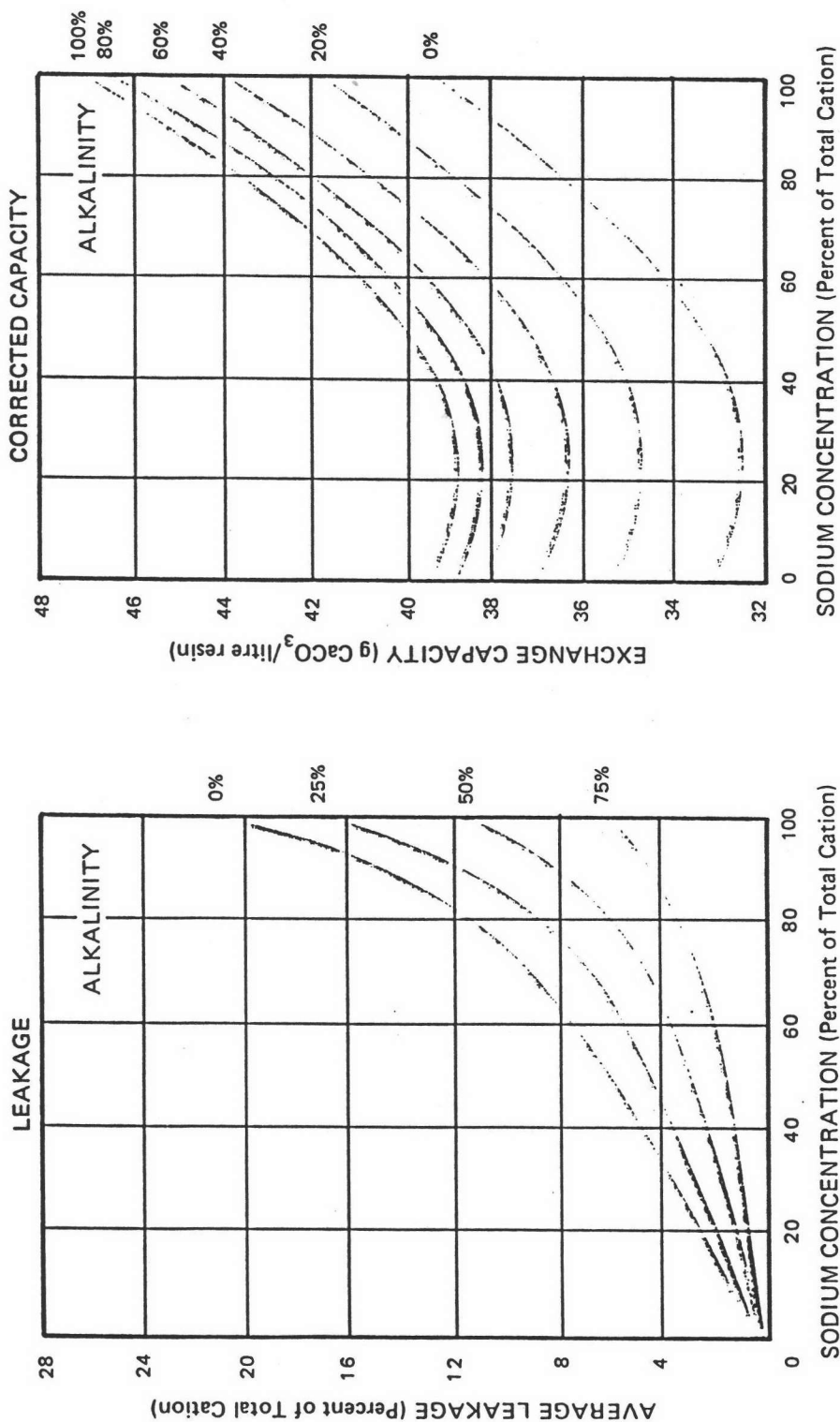


FIGURE 3 — AMBERLITE 200 REGENERATION LEVEL 64g 100% HCl/litre resin
 or
 213g 30% HCl/litre resin

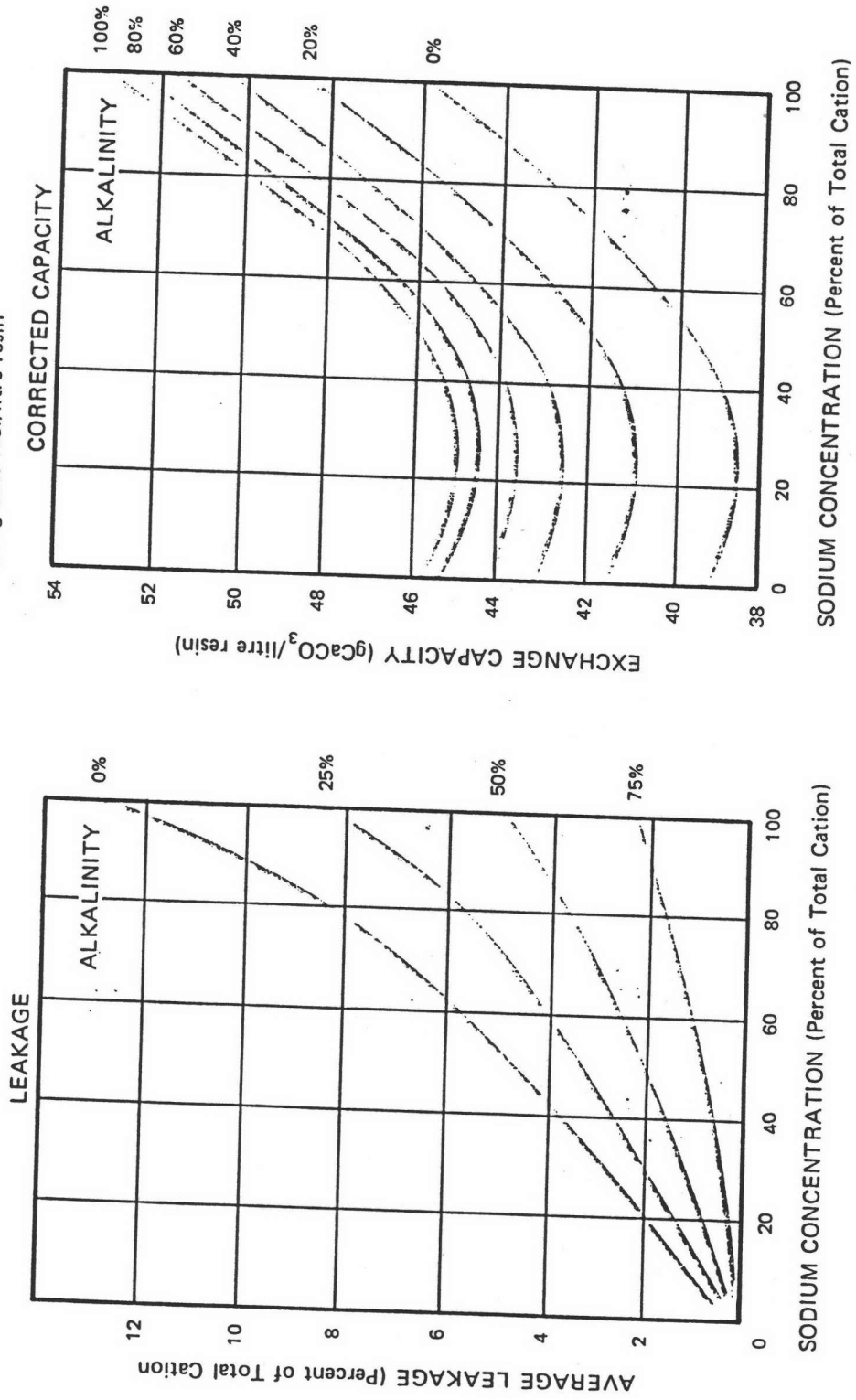


FIGURE 4 — AMBERLITE 200 REGENERATION LEVEL 80g 100% HCl/litre resin
or
267g 30% HCl/litre resin

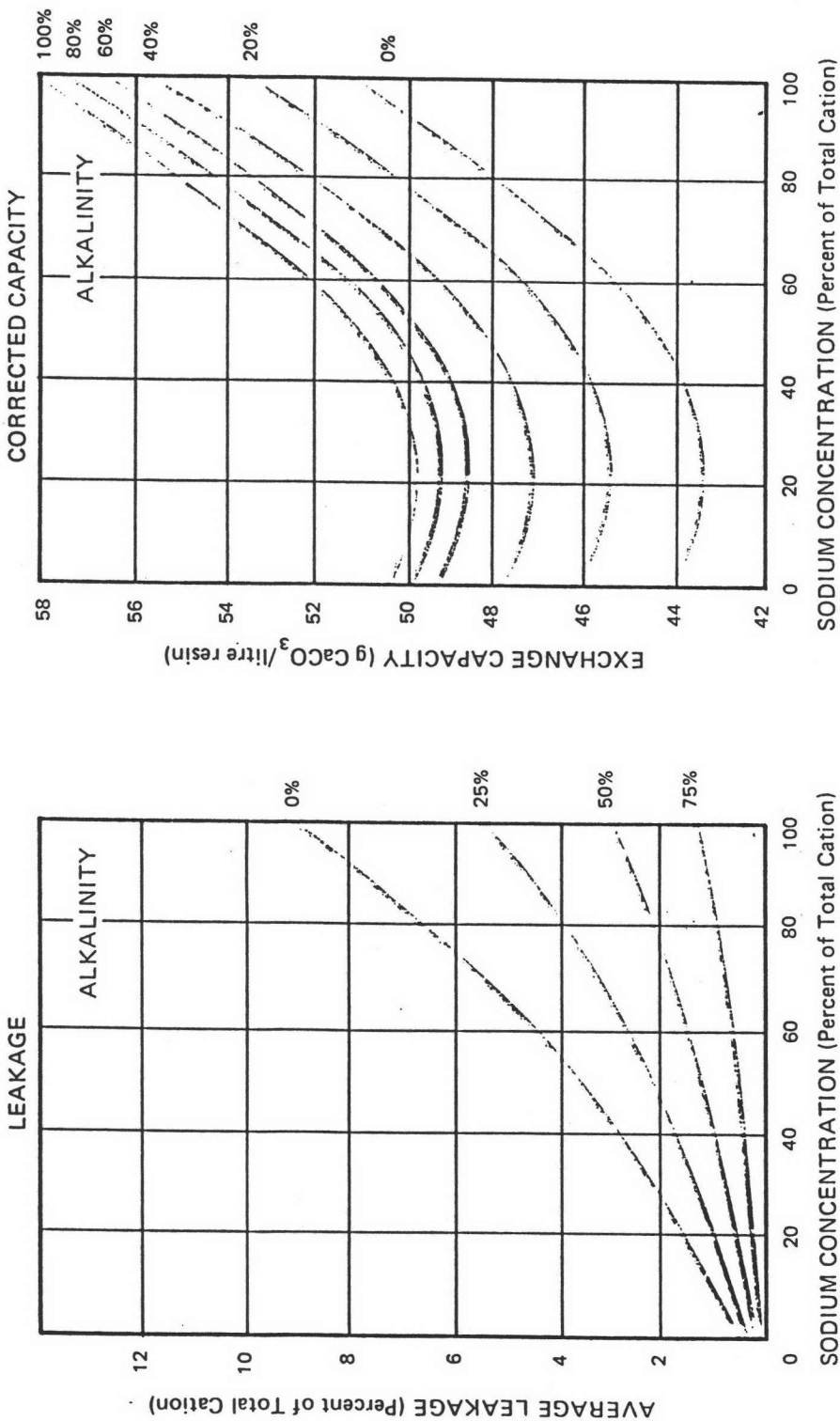


FIGURE 5 — AMBERLITE 200 REGENERATION LEVEL
 96g 100% HCl/litre resin
 or
 320g 30% HCl/litre resin

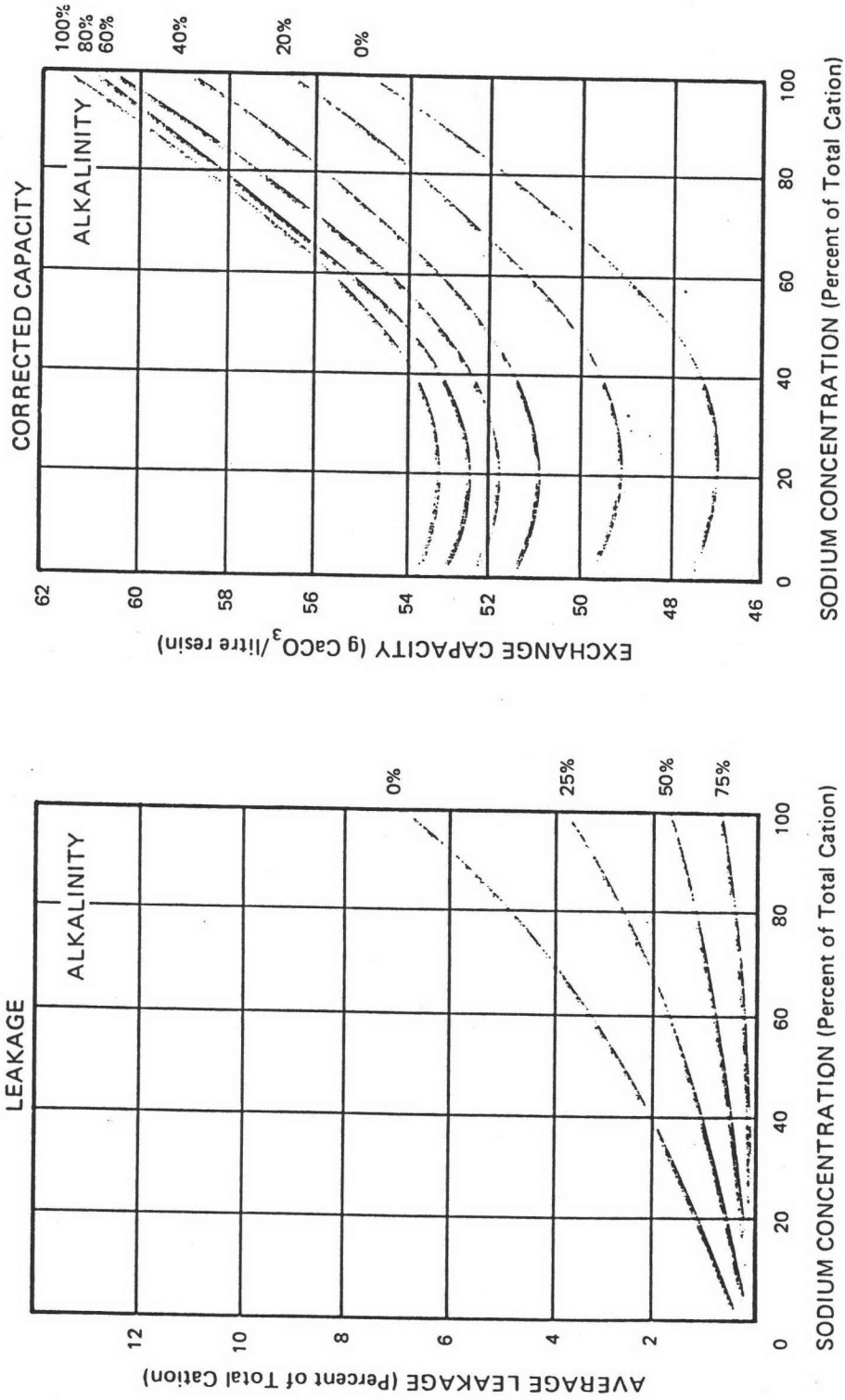


FIGURE 6 - AMBERLITE 200 REGENERATION LEVEL 112g 100% HCl/litre resin
 or
 373 g 30% HCl/litre resin

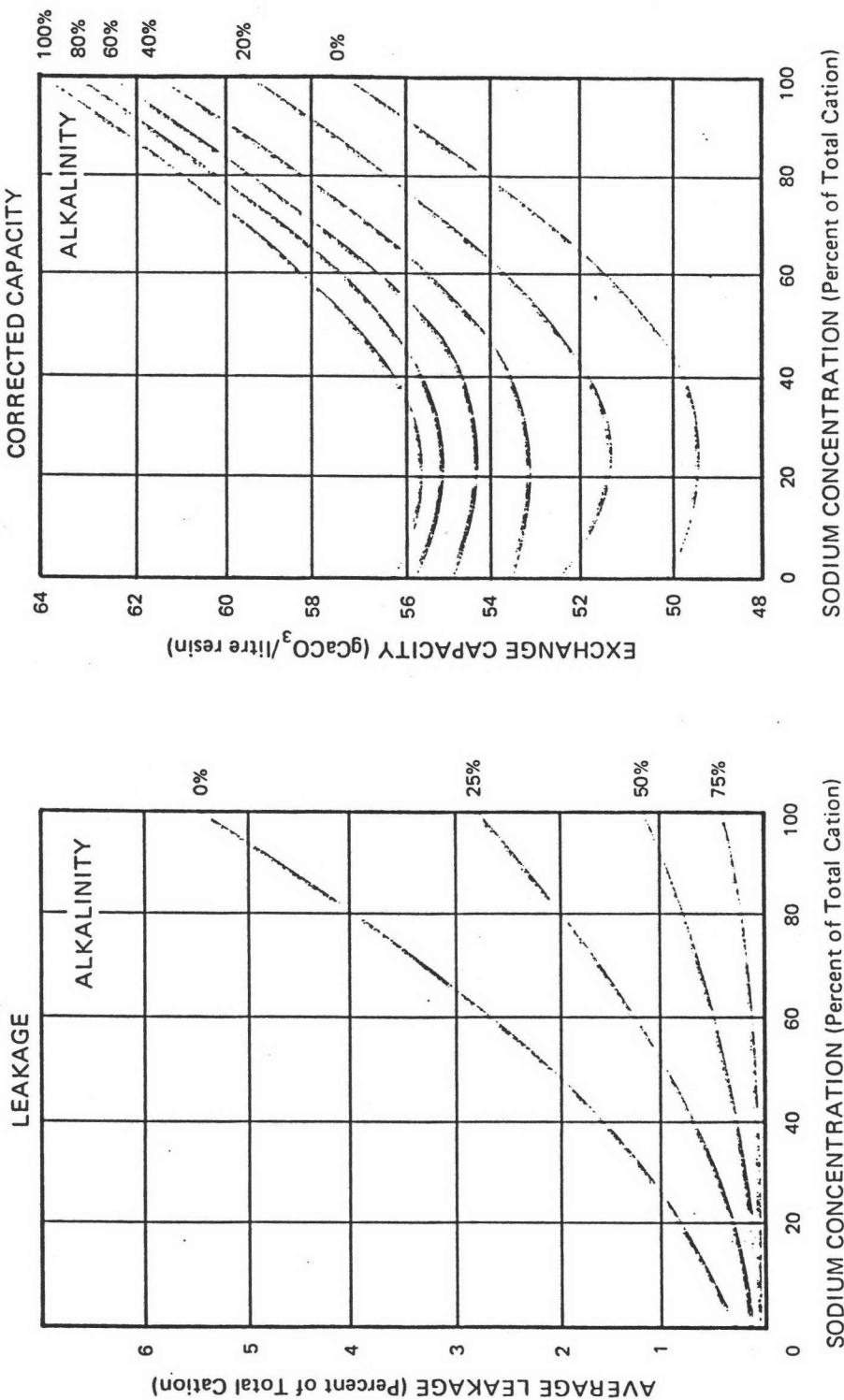


FIGURE 7 — AMBERLITE 200 REGENERATION LEVEL 128 g 100% HCl/litre resin

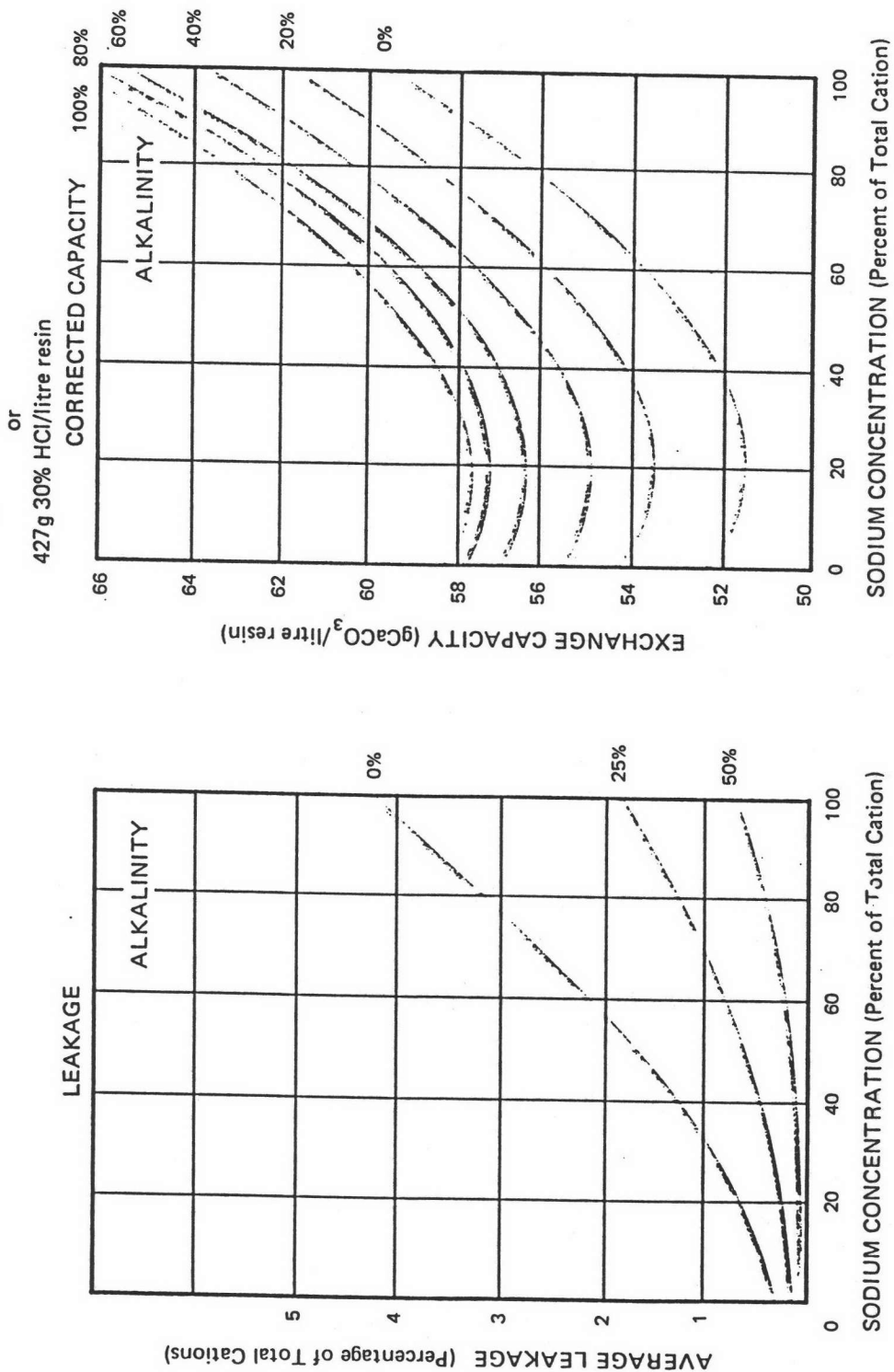
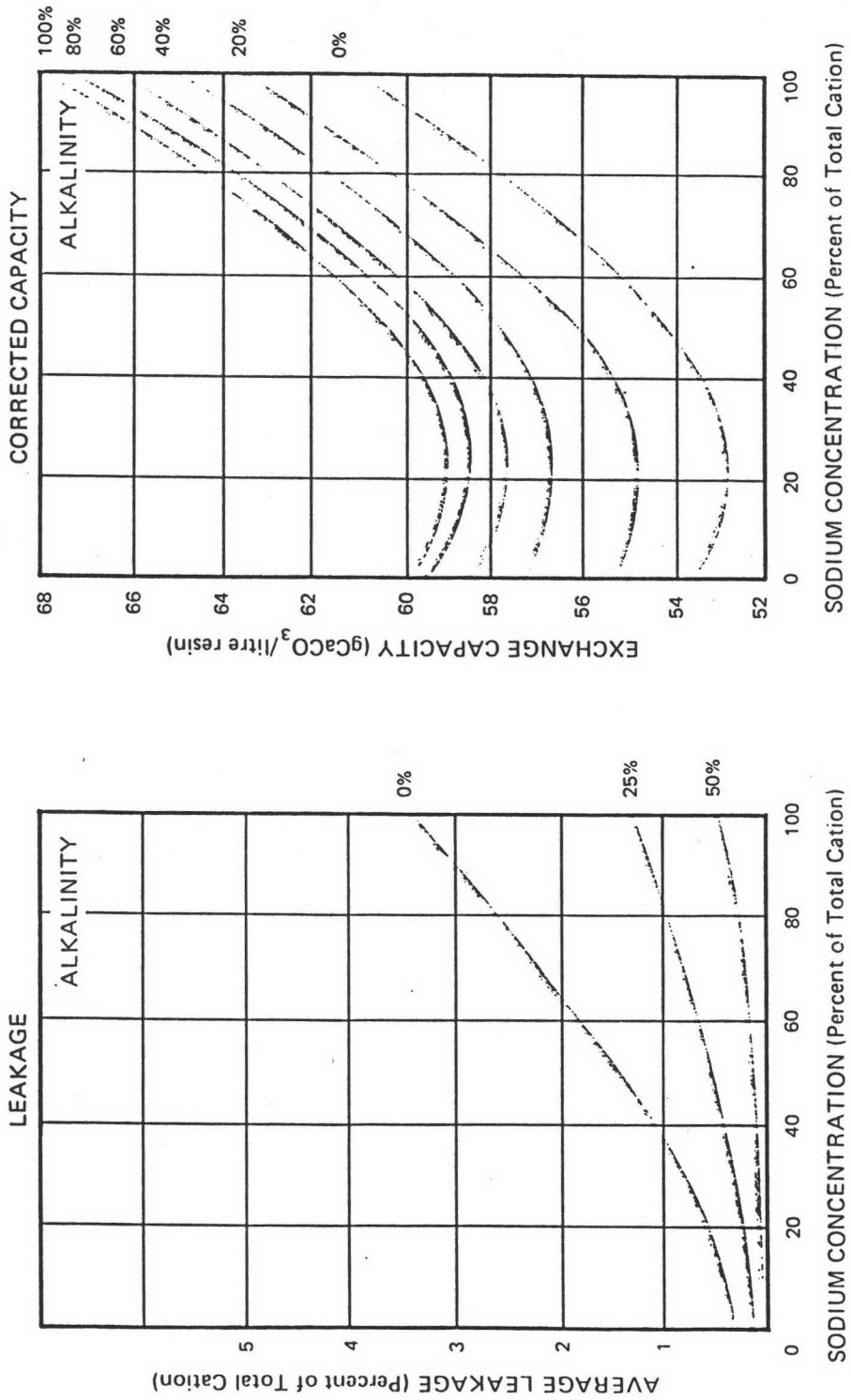


FIGURE 8 — AMBERLITE 200 REGENERATION LEVEL 144g 100% HCl/litre resin

or
480g 30% HCl/litre resin



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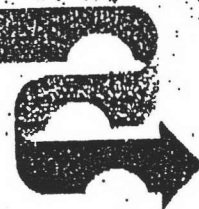
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*AMBERLITE and MONOBED are trademarks Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. and in principal foreign countries.

These suggestions and data are based on information we believe to be reliable. They are offered in good faith, but without guarantee, as conditions and methods of our products are beyond our control. We recommend that the prospective user determine the suitability of our materials and suggestions before adopting them on a commercial scale.

Suggestions for uses of our products or the inclusion of descriptive material from patents and the citation of specific patents in this publication should not be understood as recommending the use of our products in violation of any patent or as permission or licence to use any patents of the Rohm and Haas Company.

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SEPARATION
TECHNOLOGIES

AMBERLITE® 200C

CATION EXCHANGE RESIN

Amberlite 200C is a macroreticular, strongly acidic cation exchange resin supplied in the hydrogen or sodium form as dark grey spherical beads virtually perfect in appearance. The patented macroreticular structure of Amberlite 200C has a high level of crosslinking and porosity which makes it the most physically and chemically stable cation resin available. Due to its remarkable strength and durability, Amberlite 200C(H) resin has been used successfully for many years in such demanding applications as high flow rate condensate polishing and the production of ultrapure water for semiconductor manufacturing.

IMPORTANT FEATURES

Superior Physical Stability

The macroreticular structure of Amberlite 200C resin provides a fixed porous polymer network which is extraordinarily resistant to physical breakdown. The outstanding physical stability of Amberlite 200C resin has been proven through years of use under physically demanding conditions.

Outstanding Chemical Stability

Amberlite 200C resin is stable over the entire pH range. The highly crosslinked macroreticular polymer matrix of this resin is the most resistant to oxidative attack of any commercially available strong acid cation resin.

High Purity

The highly regenerated hydrogen form, Amberlite 200C(H), is virtually free of metal contaminants. Amberlite 200C(H), is an excellent choice for condensate polishing and all high purity water applications.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Physical Form -- Hard, attrition-resistant, opaque, dark grey spherical beads. Supplied in the hydrogen or sodium form in a moist, fully hydrated condition. Typical physical properties of Amberlite 200C resin are listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1

TYPICAL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF AMBERLITE 200C RESIN

	Hydrogen	Sodium
Ionic Form	Hydrogen	Sodium
Shipping Weight	48 lbs/ft ³	60 lbs/ft ³
Moisture Content	53%	48%
Total Capacity	1.65 meq/ml	1.7 meq/ml
Screen Size	-16 +30	-16 +30

Volume Change -- This resin will experience a volume increase of approximately 3% when converted from the sodium to the hydrogen form.

TABLE 2

SUGGESTED OPERATING CONDITIONS*

General:	
Height Limitation	None
Maximum Temperature	275°F (135°C)
Regenerant Concentration	0.5 to 10% H ₂ SO ₄ 4 to 10% HCl 10% NaCl (sodium cycle)
Regenerant Flow Rate	0.25 to 0.5 gpm/ft ³ (2 to 4 l/hr/l)
Flow Rate	0.25 to 0.5 gpm/ft ³ Initially to displace regenerant then 1.5 gpm/ft ³
Flow Water Requirements	Approx. 75 gal/ft ³ (10 l/l)
Backwash Flow Rate	See Figure 2
Single Bed Operation:	
Bed Depth	2 ft. min. (0.6 m)
Service Flow Rate	1 to 3 gpm/ft ³
Mixed Bed Operation:	
Volume of Cation Resin in Mixed Bed	30 to 65%
Total Depth of Mixed Bed	3 to 5 ft (1 to 1.5 m)
Service Flow Rate, Linear Velocity	10 to 50 gpm/ft ² (24 to 120 m/hr)

*These suggestions cover the majority of conditions encountered in operating units. There may be conditions which require operation outside these parameters (e.g. regenerant flow rate). Recommendations concerning operations of this nature should be sought from the equipment supplier, a knowledgeable consultant or your Rohm and Haas technical representative.

APPLICATIONS

High Flow Rate, Mixed Bed
Condensate Polishing

Ambersep 200C (H) has an unparalleled history of success in mixed bed condensate polishing at both nuclear and fossil fired power stations. A highly crosslinked macroreticular structure gives Amberlite 200C (H) the physical strength to withstand years of use in the most aggressive condensate polishing plants. It can deliver excellent service in hydrogen cycle operation yet also has the strength needed for the extended bed runs encountered in plants operating in the ammonia cycle.

Production Of Ultrapure Water

The exceptional physical and chemical stability of Amberlite 200C (H) make it extremely useful in mixed beds for producing ultrapure water used in rinsing microelectronic semiconductor devices. These characteristics enable Amberlite 200C (H) to produce water of near theoretical purity in mixed beds following reverse osmosis systems. The high purity of Amberlite 200C (H) and its excellent resistance to oxidative attack allow the production of water with exceptionally low organics content as measured by Total Organic Carbon (TOC).

Deionization

Amberlite 200C (H) is very useful in separate bed deionization systems, particularly where flow rates are high or increased physical and chemical stability are desired. This resin is also useful in the mixed bed polishers of a DI train providing high purity boiler makeup water.

Sodium Cycle Applications

Amberlite 200C will provide excellent service in the most aggressive industrial softening applications such as the filtration and polishing of hot condensate return streams. This resin is also recommended for hot lime-zeolite systems where thermal shock, chemical attack, and mechanical attrition can cause premature failure of gel-type resins.

PRODUCT DATA SHEET

AMBERLITE IRA 900

ENGINEERING DATA SHEET (Co-flow regeneration)

These data provide information to calculate the silica leakage and operating capacity of Amberlite IRA 900 used for water demineralisation with co-flow regeneration.

The properties of Amberlite IRA 900 are described in the Product Data Sheet PDS 0295 A.

SILICA LEAKAGE

The average silica leakage is obtained by multiplying the basic leakage value from Table 1 by the correction factors A, B, C and K* from Tables 2 to 4.

$$\text{Leak} = \text{Leak}_0 \times A \times B \times C \times K$$

*K (the influence of sodium leakage) can be determined from the graph given in EDS 0299 A.

TABLE 1 : Basic Silica Leakage versus NaOH regenerant level

NaOH g/L	Leakage ppm SiO ₂ (Leak ₀)
50	0.120
60	0.088
70	0.068
80	0.054
100	0.037
120	0.027
150	0.019

TABLE 2 : Leakage Correction Factor A versus Silica to Total Anions Ratio

SiO ₂ %	Factor A
1	0.1
5	0.5
10	1.0
25	2.5
50	5.0
75	7.5

TABLE 3 : Leakage Correction Factor B versus Water Temperature

Water °C	Factor B
5	0.7
10	0.8
15	1.0
25	1.5
35	2.3
45	3.3

TABLE 4 : Leakage Correction Factor C versus Regenerant Temperature

NaOH °C	Factor C
10	1.65
15	1.37
25	1.00
35	0.76
45	0.58

TABLE 5 : Suggested Operating Conditions

Maximum operating temperature	60°C
Minimum bed depth	700 mm
Service flow rate	5 to 40 BV*/h
Maximum linear velocity	50 m/h
Regenerant	NaOH
Level	50 to 150 g/L
Flow rate	2 to 8 BV/h (minimum contact time : 30 minutes)
Concentration	2 to 4%
Slow rinse	2 BV at regeneration flow rate
Fast rinse	2 to 12 BV at service flow rate

* 1 BV (BedVolume) = 1 m³ solution per m³ resin

OPERATING CAPACITY

The operating capacity of Amberlite IRA 900 is obtained by multiplying the basic capacity value from Table 6 by the correction factors D to G from Tables 7 to 10.

$$\text{Cap} = \text{Cap}_0 \times D \times E \times F \times G$$

TABLE 6 : Basic Capacity versus NaOH regenerant level (co-flow regeneration)

NaOH g/L	Capacity eq/L (Cap ₀)
50	0.37
60	0.41
70	0.44
80	0.46
100	0.50
120	0.52
150	0.55

TABLE 7 : Capacity Correction Factor D versus Sulphate to Total Anions Ratio

SO ₄ %	Factor D
0	0.92
25	0.96
50	1.00
75	1.04
99	1.08

TABLE 8 : Capacity Correction Factor E versus Carbon Dioxide to Total Anions Ratio

CO ₂ %	Factor E
0	0.97
20	1.00
30	1.02
50	1.05
75	1.08
99	1.12

TABLE 9 : Capacity Correction Factor F versus Silica to Total Anions Ratio and NaOH Temperature

	5	25	50	75 % SiO ₂
5 °C	0.96	0.86	0.74	0.65
15	0.98	0.88	0.79	0.70
25	1.00	0.92	0.84	0.76
35	1.02	0.96	0.87	0.81
45	1.04	0.98	0.93	0.86

TABLE 10 : Capacity Correction Factor G versus Silica Endpoint (Δ SiO₂ = difference between average leakage and endpoint)

Δ SiO ₂ (ppb)	Factor G
50	0.90
100	0.95
200	1.00
300	1.04

SAFE USE INFORMATION

A Material Safety Data Sheet is available for each product. To obtain a copy contact your Rohm and Haas representative.

Ion exchange resins and polymeric adsorbants, as produced, contain manufacturing by-products. The user must determine the extent to which these by-products must be removed for any particular use and to establish methods to ensure that the appropriate level of purity is achieved for that use. The user must ensure compliance with all prudent safety standards and regulatory requirements governing the application. Except where otherwise stated, Rohm and Haas does not recommend its ion exchange resins or polymeric adsorbants as suitable or appropriately pure for any particular use. Consult your Rohm and Haas technical representative for further information.

CAUTION

Acidic and basic regenerant solutions are corrosive and should be handled in a manner that will prevent eye and skin contact. Nitric acid and other strong oxidizing agents can cause explosive type reactions when mixed with Ion Exchange Resins.

Proper design of process equipment to prevent rapid buildup of pressure is necessary if use of an oxidizing agent such as nitric acid is contemplated.

Before using strong oxidizing agents in contact with Ion Exchange Resins, consult sources knowledgeable in the handling of these materials.

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ION EXCHANGE RESINS

PRODUCT DATA SHEET



AMBERLITE IRA 900

STRONG BASE ANION EXCHANGE RESIN

DESCRIPTION

AMBERLITE IRA 900 is a macroreticular polystyrene type 1 strong base anion exchange resin containing quarternary ammonium groups. This allows complete removal of all anions, including weakly dissociated ones like silica. In addition the macroreticular structure imparts superior resistance to mechanical and osmotic shock.

PROPERTIES

Matrix _____	Styrene divinylbenzene copolymer
Functionnal groups _____	-N ⁺ (CH ₃) ₃
Physical form _____	Ivory beads
Ionic form as shipped _____	See "Available grades"
Total exchange capacity _____	1.0 eq/L (Cl ⁻ form)
Moisture holding capacity _____	58 to 64% (Cl ⁻ form)
Specific gravity _____	About 1.06 (Cl ⁻ form)
Shipping weight _____	About 700g/L (Cl ⁻ form)
Particle size _____	See "Available grades"
Maximum reversible swelling _____	Cl ⁻ → OH ⁻ : 20%
Operating pH range _____	0 to 14
Chemical stability _____	Insoluble in dilute acids or bases and common solvents.

SUGGESTED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Maximum operating temperature _____	60°C
Minimum bed depth _____	700mm
Service flow rate _____	5 to 40BV*/h
Maximum linear velocity _____	50m/h
Regenerant _____	NaOH
Level _____	30 to 150g/L
Flow rate _____	2 to 8BV/h (minimum contact time: 30 minutes)
Concentration _____	2 to 4%
Slow rinse _____	2BV at regeneration flow rate
Fast rinse _____	2 to 12BV at service flow rate

* 1 BV (Bed Volume) = 1 m³ solution per m³ resin.

AMBERLITE IRA 900

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STRONG BASE ANION EXCHANGE RESIN

For further information please contact
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agents can cause explosive
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with Ion Exchange Resins.
Proper design of process
equipment to prevent rapid
buildup of pressure is
necessary if use of an
oxidizing agent such as
nitric acid is contemplated.
Before using strong
oxidizing agents in contact
with Ion Exchange Resins,
consult sources
knowledgeable in the
handling of these materials.

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HYDROCHLORIC ACID

Density of Aqueous Hydrochloric Acid Solutions at 20° C. Computed from Values Given in the International Critical Tables.

Specific Gravity	Weight of HCl in solution expressed in					Degrees	
	Grams per Liter	Pounds per U. S. Gallon	Pounds per Cubic Foot	<i>N</i>	%	Baumé	Twaddell
1.0032	10.03	0.08372	0.6263	0.275	1	0.5	0.64
1.0082	20.16	0.1683	1.259	0.553	2	1.2	1.64
1.0181	40.72	0.3399	2.542	1.12	4	2.6	3.62
1.0279	61.67	0.5147	3.850	1.69	6	3.9	5.58
1.0376	83.01	0.6927	5.182	2.28	8	5.3	7.52
1.0474	104.7	0.8741	6.539	2.87	10	6.6	9.48
1.0574	126.9	1.059	7.922	3.48	12	7.9	11.48
1.0675	149.5	1.247	9.330	4.10	14	9.2	13.50
1.0776	172.4	1.439	10.76	4.73	16	10.4	15.52
1.0878	195.8	1.634	12.22	5.37	18	11.7	17.56
1.0980	219.6	1.833	13.71	6.02	20	12.9	19.60
1.1083	243.8	2.035	15.22	6.69	22	14.2	21.66
1.1187	268.5	2.241	16.76	7.36	24	15.4	23.74
1.1290	293.5	2.450	18.33	8.05	26	16.6	25.80
1.1392	319.0	2.662	19.91	8.75	28	17.7	27.84
1.1492	344.8	2.877	21.53	9.46	30	18.8	29.84
1.1593	371.0	3.096	23.16	10.2	32	19.9	31.86
1.1691	397.5	3.317	24.82	10.9	34	21.0	33.82
1.1789	424.4	3.542	26.50	11.6	36	22.0	35.78
1.1885	451.6	3.769	28.20	12.4	38	23.0	37.70
1.1980	479.2	3.999	29.92	13.1	40	24.0	39.60

SODIUM HYDROXIDE*

Density of Aqueous Sodium Hydroxide Solutions at 20° C. Computed from Values Given in the International Critical Tables.

Specific Gravity	Weight of NaOH in solution expressed in			Per Cent NaOH	Degrees	
	Grams per Liter	Pounds per U. S. Gallon	Pounds per Cubic Foot		Baumé	Twaddell
1.0095	10.10	0.08425	0.6302	1	1.4	1.90
1.0207	20.41	0.1704	1.274	2	2.9	4.14
1.0318	30.95	0.2583	1.932	3	4.5	6.36
1.0428	41.71	0.3481	2.604	4	6.0	8.55
1.0538	52.69	0.4397	3.289	5	7.4	10.76
1.0648	63.89	0.5332	3.989	6	8.8	12.96
1.0758	75.31	0.6285	4.701	7	10.2	15.16
1.0869	86.95	0.7256	5.428	8	11.6	17.38
1.0979	98.81	0.8246	6.169	9	12.9	19.58
1.1089	110.9	0.9254	6.923	10	14.2	21.78
1.1309	135.7	1.133	8.472	12	16.8	25.18
1.1530	161.4	1.347	10.08	14	19.2	30.60
1.1751	188.0	1.569	11.74	16	21.5	35.02
1.1972	215.5	1.798	13.45	18	23.9	39.44
1.2191	243.8	2.035	15.22	20	26.1	43.82
1.2411	273.0	2.279	17.05	22	28.2	48.22
1.2629	303.1	2.529	18.92	24	30.2	52.58
1.2848	334.0	2.788	20.85	26	32.1	56.96
1.3064	365.8	3.053	22.84	28	34.0	61.28
1.3279	398.4	3.325	24.87	30	35.8	65.58
1.3490	431.7	3.603	26.95	32	37.5	69.80
1.3696	465.7	3.886	29.07	34	39.1	73.92
1.3900	500.4	4.175	31.24	35	40.7	78.05
1.4101	535.8	4.472	33.45	38	42.2	82.02
1.4300	572.0	4.774	35.71	40	43.6	86.00
1.4494	608.7	5.080	38.00	42	45.0	89.85
1.4685	646.1	5.392	40.34	44	46.3	93.75
1.4873	684.2	5.710	42.71	46	47.5	97.46
1.5065	723.1	6.035	45.14	48	48.8	101.30
1.5253	762.7	6.365	47.61	50	49.9	105.05

* For a table giving corrections to readings between 50° F and 130° F and taken with an hydrometer graduated at 60/60° F, see table by Griswold, Ind. Eng. Chem., Analytical Ed., 9, 388 (1937).



ประวัติผู้เขียน

นายวุฒิพงศ์ พงศ์จตุรวิทย์ เกิดในวันที่ 14 เดือน กุมภาพันธ์ พ.ศ.2503 ที่ จังหวัดชลบุรี จบการศึกษาชั้นประถมศึกษา จากโรงเรียนอนุบาลชลบุรี ชั้นประถมศึกษาจากโรงเรียน อุดยานนท์ จังหวัดชลบุรี ชั้นมัธยมต้นและมัธยมปลายจากโรงเรียนชลราษฎรอำรุง จังหวัดชลบุรี และจบการศึกษาระดับปริญญาตรีวิทยาศาสตร์บัณฑิต สาขาวิชาเคมี จากมหาวิทยาลัยศิลปากร วิทยาเขตสนามจันทร์ จังหวัดนครปฐม ปัจจุบันทำงานที่โรงไฟฟ้าพระนครใต้ การไฟฟ้าฝ่ายผลิต แห่งประเทศไทย ในตำแหน่งผู้จัดการแผนกเคมีโรงไฟฟ้าพระนครใต้ ประสบการณ์การทำงานใน อดีต ปี พ.ศ.2526 ถึง พ.ศ.2533 ทำงานในหน้าที่นักวิทยาศาสตร์ ประจำแผนกเคมีโรงไฟฟ้าบาง ปะกง การไฟฟ้าฝ่ายผลิตฯ จังหวัดฉะเชิงเทรา ปี พ.ศ. 2533 ถึง พ.ศ.2535 ทำงานในตำแหน่งผู้ ช่วยหัวหน้าแผนกเคมีโรงไฟฟ้าพระนครขอนแก่น การไฟฟ้าฝ่ายผลิตฯ จังหวัดนครศรีธรรมราช ปี พ.ศ.2535 ถึง ปี พ.ศ.2537 ทำงานในตำแหน่งผู้ช่วยหัวหน้าแผนกเคมีโรงไฟฟ้าพระนครเหนือ การไฟฟ้าฝ่ายผลิตฯ จังหวัดนนทบุรี และในปี พ.ศ.2537 จนถึงปัจจุบัน ทำงานในตำแหน่งผู้ จัดการแผนกเคมีโรงไฟฟ้าพระนครใต้ การไฟฟ้าฝ่ายผลิตฯ จังหวัดสมุทรปราการ