



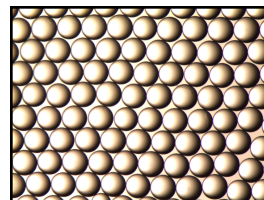
Product Data Sheet

AmberLite™ CR99 K/310 and Na/310 Chromatographic Separation Resins

Separation Resin Primarily Used for Size Exclusion Chromatography such as Betaine Purification

Description

AmberLite™ CR99 Chromatographic Separation Resins are gel, strong acid cation resins manufactured in a process that produces an extremely uniform particle size. This family of resins was specifically developed for use in simulated moving bed (SMB) chromatographic systems for the recovery and purification of sweeteners.



The 310- μm members of the AmberLite™ CR99 family are specifically designed with the combination of particle size and rapid kinetics to improve SMB performance and minimize product dilution. The improved separator performance helps to minimize water evaporation costs and is especially valuable in sweetener separations such as betaine purification and polyols/sugar alcohols.

AmberLite™ CR99 K/310 Chromatographic Separation Resin is used in chromatography for beet molasses desugarization, betaine purification, and the separation of polyols/sugar alcohols.

AmberLite™ CR99 Na/310 Chromatographic Separation Resin is used in lactose removal in dairy operations and glucose recovery.

Either ionic form, or the available Ca-form 310- μm chromatographic separation resin, can be used in other specialty separations, depending on the binary pair of constituents. ‡

Applications

- Beet molasses desugarization
- Betaine purification
- Polyols/sugar alcohols separation
- Lactose removal
- Glucose recovery
- Specialty separations ‡

‡ Refer to the [DuPont Separability Advisor™ Bubble Chart](#) (Form No. 45-D01069-en) as a guide regarding the feasibility to separate various binary combinations of sugars and sugar alcohols. Plus, lab testing is available through System Optimization Services™ (SOS) to help identify the best product to meet your needs.

Typical Properties

Physical Properties		
Copolymer	Styrene-divinylbenzene	
Matrix	Gel	
Type	Strong acid cation	
Functional Group	Sulfonic acid	
Physical Form	Amber, translucent, spherical beads	
Chemical Properties		
Ionic Form as Shipped	K⁺	Na⁺
Total Exchange Capacity	≥ 1.4 eq/L (H ⁺ form)	≥ 1.4 eq/L (H ⁺ form)
Water Retention Capacity	60 – 64% (H ⁺ form)	60 – 63% (H ⁺ form)
Stability		
Whole Uncracked Beads	≥ 97%	≥ 97%
Density		
Particle Density	1.26 g/mL	1.23 g/mL

Typical Bead Size Distribution § (Light Obscuration Instrument Particle Size)

	K⁺		Na⁺	
Particle Diameter	305 ± 15 µm		315 ± 15 µm	
Broad Range	282 – 345 µm	≥ 80%	294 – 357 µm	≥ 80%
Narrow Range	295 – 331 µm	≥ 60%	307 – 343 µm	≥ 60%
Fine Beads	< 275 µm	≤ 8%	< 287 µm	≤ 8%
Coarse Beads	> 375 µm	≤ 8%	> 387 µm	≤ 8%

§ For additional particle size information, please refer to the [Particle Size Distribution Cross Reference Chart](#) (Form No. 45-D00954-en).

Suggested Operating Conditions

	Betaine (K⁺ form)	Glucose/Lactose (Na⁺ form)
Syrup Temperature	80 – 85°C (176 – 185°F)	Depends on the application
Syrup pH	7 – 12	Depends on the application
Dissolved Oxygen Concentration		
Recommended	< 0.1 ppm	< 0.1 ppm
Maximum	0.25 ppm	0.25 ppm
Simulated Moving Bed Operation	With optimized tuning (annually)	With optimized tuning (annually)

It is strongly advised to remove oxygen from feed streams and elution water going into the chromatographic separation resin. Limiting the oxygen concentration to less than 0.1 ppm (0.25 ppm maximum) will help maximize resin life.

Hydraulic Characteristics

Estimated bed expansion of the 310- μm size of AmberLite™ CR99 Chromatographic Separation Resin as a function of backwash flowrate at 25°C (77°F) is shown in Figure 1. Data for DuPont's 320- and 280- μm chromatographic separation resins is also provided for comparison. The flowrate necessary to achieve a desired bed expansion for other water temperatures can be calculated with the provided equations.

Estimated pressure drop data for the 310- μm size of AmberLite™ CR99 as a function of service flowrate and concentration of 42% HFCS (50% D.S. and 30% D.S.) is shown in Figure 2. Data for DuPont's 320- and 280- μm chromatographic separation resins is also provided for comparison.

Thermal expansion of the 310- μm size of AmberLite™ CR99 as a function of temperature and ionic form is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 1: Backwash Expansion

Temperature = 25°C (77°F)

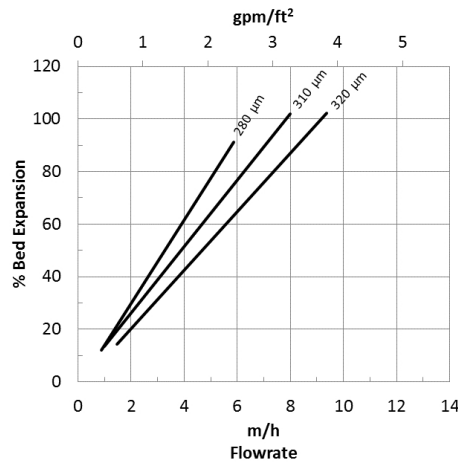
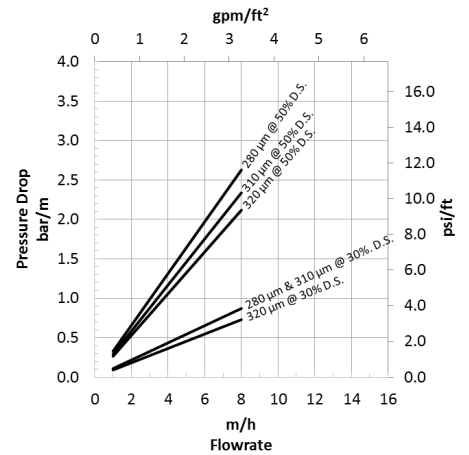


Figure 2: Pressure Drop

Syrup (42% HFCS) Concentration = 30% D.S., 50% D.S.

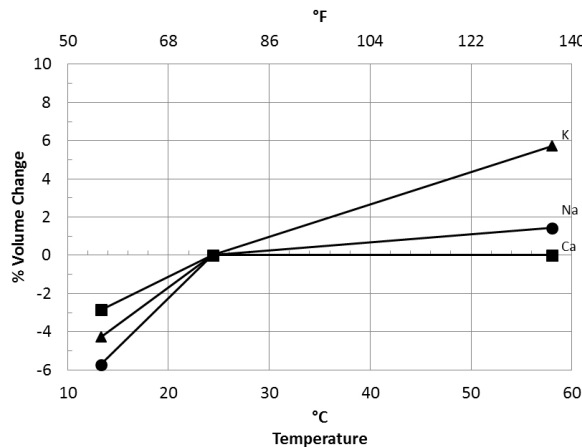


For other temperatures use:

$$F_T = F_{25^\circ\text{C}} [1 + 0.008 (1.8T_C - 45)], \text{ where } F \equiv \text{m/h}$$

$$F_T = F_{77^\circ\text{F}} [1 + 0.008 (T_F - 77)], \text{ where } F \equiv \text{gpm/ft}^2$$

Figure 3: Thermal Expansion



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Please be aware of the following:

- **WARNING:** Oxidizing agents such as nitric acid attack organic ion exchange resins under certain conditions. This could lead to anything from slight resin degradation to a violent exothermic reaction (explosion). Before using strong oxidizing agents, consult sources knowledgeable in handling such materials.

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