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NOMENCLATURE

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ϵ	:	molar absorptivity.
λ	:	wave length (nm).
λ_{max}	:	wave length at which molar absorptivity is maximum(nm).
Co	:	initial concentration of solute (gm moles/liter)
Ce	:	concentration of solute after equilibrium (gm moles/liter).
Cr	:	capacity of air dried resin in equivalents per liter of solution.
S	:	(Co-Ce)/Cr
B	:	sorption coefficient of solute (liter per equivalent of resin). i.e. equal to (Co-Ce)/(Cr.Ce).
C	:	total capacity of resin in a column (equivalents).
L	:	length of a resin bed (cm).
Vb	:	total volume of a resin bed (liter).
Vi	:	void volume of a resin bed (liter).
Vf	:	volume of feed solution (liter).
Vd	:	dead or disc volume of a glass column (liter).
Vo	:	Vi + Vf + Vd (liter).
Vm	:	peak elution volume (liter)
V_{mo}	:	Vm + V_o (liter).
Cm	:	concentration of solute at peak break-through volume.
σ	:	half width of an elution curve at ordinate of $Cm/\sqrt{e}$ (liter).
β	:	width of an elution curve at ordinate of Cm/e (liter).
W	:	concentration of solute in millimoles in feed volume (100 ml) initially sorbed on the resin bed.
Ws	:	concentration of solute in millimoles in 100 ml of effluent sample.
Δz	:	gap between the centers of peaks of neighbouring elution curve.
R_n	:	resolution (dimensionless).

N_{cal} : calculated number of theoretical plates.

N_{exp} : experimental number of theoretical plates

WH : 0.01N aqueous hydrochloric acid

DWH : 10% dioxan in 0.01N aqueous hydrochloric acid

D1 : 10% aqueous dioxan

D2 : 20% aqueous dioxan

C_{min} : minimum number of equivalents of the resin required for the separation of a given pair of compounds.