BS ISO 18611-1:2014



# **BSI Standards Publication**

# Ships and marine technology — Marine NOx reduction agent AUS 40

Part 1: Quality requirements



#### National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO 18611-1:2014.

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# Ships and marine technology — Marine NOx reduction agent AUS 40 —

# Part 1: **Quality requirements**

Navires et technologie marine — Agents réducteurs NOx marins AUS 40 —

Partie 1: Exigences de qualité





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# Foreword

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 8, *Ships and marine technology*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Marine environment protection*.

ISO 18611 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Ships and marine technology — Marine NOx reduction agent AUS 40*:

- Part 1: Quality requirements
- Part 2: Test methods
- Part 3: Handling, transportation and storage

# Introduction

In order to protect the environment and to enhance air quality, exhaust emissions regulations around the world are continuously strengthened. For ships with large combustion engines, particulate matter (PM), nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions, and sulfur dioxide emissions are the main concern, and efforts have been focused on the development of technology that can reduce them effectively with minimum fuel economy penalty. Selective catalytic reduction (SCR) converters using a urea solution as the reducing agent is considered to be a key technology for reducing NOx emissions. The quality of the urea solution used for that technology needs to be specified to ensure reliable and stable operation of the SCR converter systems. The ISO 18611 series provides the specifications of urea solution for quality characteristics, handling, transportation, and storage, as well as the test methods needed by manufacturers of SCR converters, by engine manufacturers, by producers, distributors, and by fleet operators/ship owners.

Efficient expanding of the use of urea SCR technology requires a consolidated framework that can be followed by producers, end users, OEMs, and catalyst suppliers.

# Ships and marine technology — Marine NOx reduction agent AUS 40 —

# Part 1:

# **Quality requirements**

# 1 Scope

This part of ISO 18611 specifies the quality characteristics of the marine NOx reduction agent, aqueous urea solution at 40 % concentration (AUS 40), which is needed to operate so-called SCR (selective catalytic reduction) converters. In marine applications, for example, for engine exhaust gas treatment, SCR converters are particularly suitable for selectively reducing the nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions of internal combustion engines and boilers.

This International Standard is covering quality requirements and guidelines for AUS 40 for marine applications, irrespective of manufacturing method or technique.

In the remaining parts of ISO 18611, the term "NOx reduction agent" will be abbreviated to "AUS 40".

# 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3675, Crude petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Laboratory determination of density —  $Hydrometer\ method$ 

ISO 12185, Crude petroleum and petroleum products — Determination of density — Oscillating U-tube method

ISO 18611-2, Ships and marine technology — Marine NOx reduction agent AUS 40 — Part 2: Test methods

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

#### 3.1

## NOx reduction agent AUS 40

aqueous urea solution, manufactured from technically pure urea – with no addition (see NOTE) of any other substances – and pure water, having a urea content of  $40\,\%$  and with the quality characteristics defined in Clause  $5\,$ 

Note 1 to entry: With the possible exception of a tracer in accordance with the requirement in Table 1.

#### 3.2

## technically pure urea

industrially produced grade of urea with traces of biuret, ammonia, and water only, low in aldehydes or other substances such as anticaking agent, and free of contaminants such as sulphur and its compounds, chloride, nitrate, or other compounds

Note 1 to entry: For the contaminants mentioned above, which are not a result of the urea production process, limit values and analytical methods are not considered, as this definition excludes urea grades usually used in agriculture, which might contain such chemical compounds.

#### 3.3

### pure water

grade of water, produced, for example, by single distillation, by de-ionization, by ultra-filtration, or by reverse osmosis

Note 1 to entry: This is based on the definition of water grade 3 of ISO 3696.

# 4 Designation

AUS 40, in compliance with the requirements of this International Standard, shall be designated with the code AUS 40 and the reference number of this series of International Standards:

#### AUS 40 ISO 18611

# 5 Requirements and testing

The quality characteristics of the AUS 40 are specified in <u>Table 1</u>. They shall be continuously monitored by the manufacturer following a valid testing plan.

Compliance with the limits specified in <u>Table 1</u> shall be verified with the test methods indicated.

- NOTE 1 See Annex A with respect to the chemical characteristics of urea and the physical properties of AUS 40.
- NOTE 2 See Annex B with respect to precision of the test methods.

Table 1 — Quality characteristics

Charactoristics	II!-	Limits		Took weather do	
Characteristics	Unit	min.	max.	Test methods	
Huga gantant?	% (m/m)d	39	41	ISO 18611-2, Annex Be	
Urea content <sup>a</sup>				ISO 18611-2, Annex Ce	
Density at 20 °Cb	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1 105	1 177	ISO 3675 or ISO 12185	
Refractive index at 20 °Cc	_	1,394 7	1,398 2	ISO 18611-2, Annex C	
Alkalinity as NH <sub>3</sub>	% ( <i>m/m</i> ) <sup>d</sup>		0,5	ISO 18611-2, Annex D	
Biuret	% (m/m)a	_	0,8	ISO 18611-2, Annex E	
Aldehydes	mg/kg		100	ISO 18611-2, Annex F	
Insoluble matter	mg/kg	_	50	ISO 18611-2, Annex G	
Phosphate (PO <sub>4</sub> )	mg/kg		1	ISO 18611-2, Annex H	
Calcium	mg/kg	_	1		
Iron	mg/kg	_	1		
Magnesium	mg/kg		1	ISO 18611-2, Annex I	
Sodium	mg/kg	_	1		
Potassium	mg/kg		1		
Identity	_	identical to reference		ISO 18611-2, Annex J	

NOTE 1 Should it be necessary to add a tracer to AUS 40, it shall be ensured that the quality of AUS 40 specified in this table is not impaired and that the tracer does not damage the SCR system.

NOTE 2 In establishment of these limit values, the terms of ISO 4259 have been applied in fixing a maximum and minimum value, a minimum difference of  $4 \times R$  (R is the Reproducibility of the test method) has been taken into account. However, in case of urea content, the  $4 \times R$  rule has not been applied in order to keep the high quality.

NOTE 3 The values quoted regarding urea content, density, and refractive index are "true values" (see ISO 4259 for the definition of true values).

NOTE 4 The manufacturer of AUS 40 should aim at the target values defined in footnotes a, b, and c.

NOTE 5 Should it be necessary to clarify the questions as to whether a given urea solution meets the requirement of the specification, the terms of ISO 4259 should be applied.

- a Target value 40 % (m/m).
- b Target value 1 110 kg/m<sup>3</sup>. The max. value is for the urea solution containing 0,8 % Biuret.
- <sup>c</sup> Target value 1,396 5. The max. value is for the urea solution containing 0,8 % Biuret.
- $^{
  m d}$  For the purposes of this International Standard, the term "% (m/m)" is used to represent the mass fraction of a material.
- e Calculated without subtracting nitrogen from ammonia.

# 6 Marking

Distribution pumps and containers for the distribution of AUS 40, in compliance with the requirements of this part of ISO 18611 shall be marked with the designation as specified in <u>Clause 4</u>.

# **Annex A** (informative)

# **Chemical characteristics**

# A.1 Chemical description of urea

Chemical formula:

(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO;

Molar mass:

60,06 g/mol;

CAS-Nr.:

57-13-6 (CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service).

# A.2 Physical properties of AUS 40

Appearance:

colourless clear liquid;

Incipient crystallization:

0 °C;

Viscosity (at 25 °C):

approx. 1,38 mPa·s;

Thermal conductivity (at 25 °C):

approx. 0,55 W/m·K;

Specific heat (at 25 °C):

approx. 3,30 kJ/kg·K;

рН:

<10

# **Annex B** (informative)

# **Precision of test methods**

Characteristics	Unit	<b>Repeatability</b> r	Reproducibility R	
Urea content (total nitrogen)	% (m/m)	0,4	1,0	
Urea content (refractive index)	% (m/m)	0,1	1,0	
Refractive index	_	0,000 1	0,001	
Density according to ISO 3675	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	0,5	1,2	
Density according to ISO 12185	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	0,2	0,5	
Alkalinity as NH <sub>3</sub>	% (m/m)	0,01	0,2 × x	
Biuret	% (m/m)	0,01	0,04	
Aldehydes	mg/kg	0,14	0,5 × <i>x</i>	
Insoluble matter	mg/kg	$0,23 \times x$	0,38 × x	
Phosphate (PO <sub>4</sub> )	mg/kg	0,02	0,03	
Calcium	mg/kg	0,02	0,1 × <i>x</i>	
Iron	mg/kg	0,01	0,3 × x	
Magnesium	mg/kg	0,02	$0.3 \times x$	
Sodium	mg/kg	0,03	0,5 × <i>x</i>	
Potassium	mg/kg	0,03	0,5 × <i>x</i>	

NOTE 1 x is mean value.

NOTE 2 The precision of the test methods for the determination of the density was taken from the existing ISO 3675 and ISO 12185.

NOTE 3 The precision of all other test methods referenced in this part of ISO 18611 was obtained in an interlaboratory test programme conducted in the year 2004 in conjunction with the establishment of ISO 22241. 18 laboratories in Austria, Germany, and the Netherlands participating. The data obtained were evaluated according to ISO 4259.

# **Bibliography**

- [1] ISO 3696, Water for analytical laboratory use Specification and test methods
- [2] ISO 4259, Petroleum products Determination and application of precision data in relation to methods of test

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