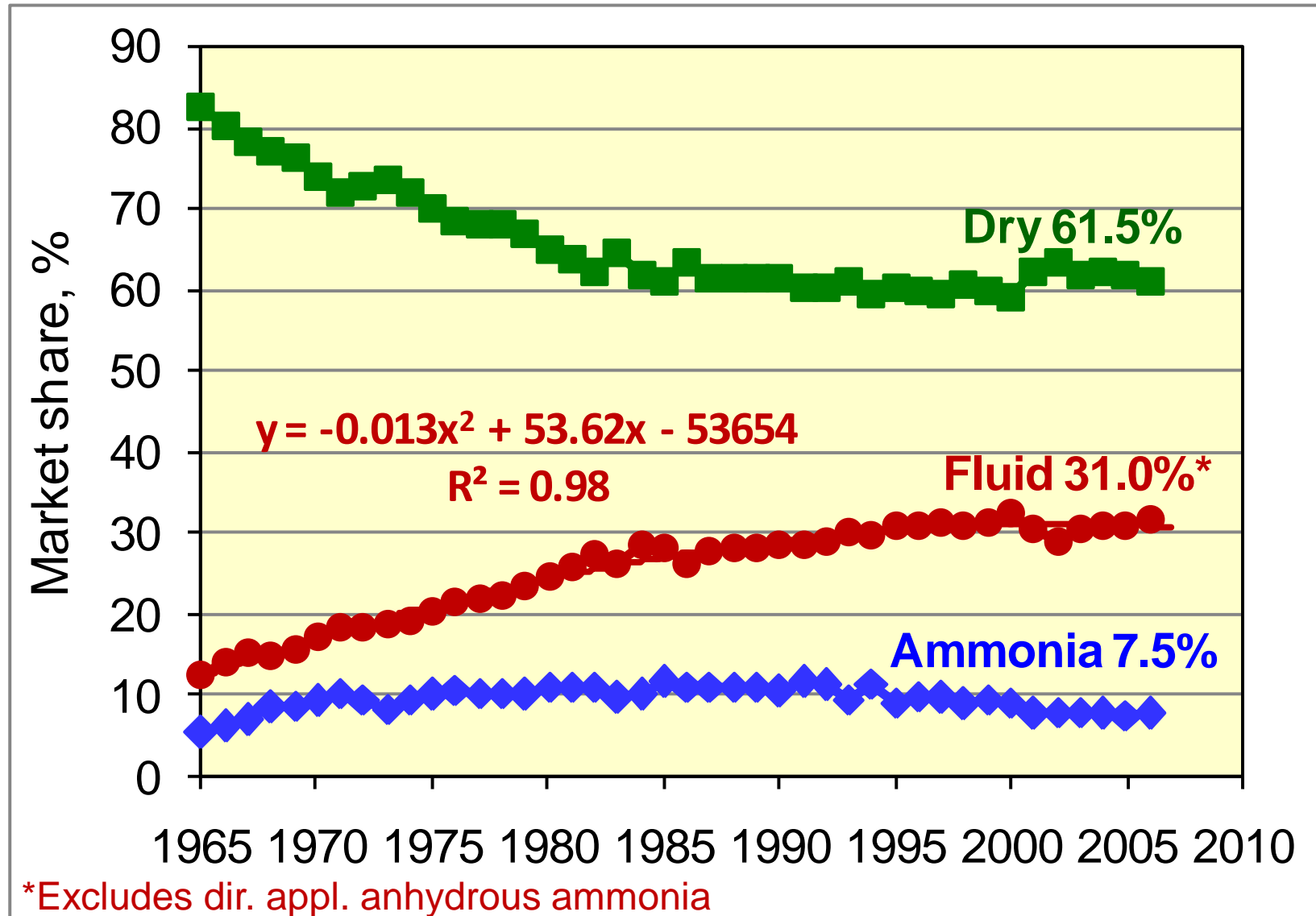


Comparisssons of SOT Testing Procedures for “LiquidFertilizers”

Fluid Fertilizer Foundation
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Scottsdale, Arizona

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R&D Director

USA fertilizer market share by class.



Liquid Fertilizers

| Fertilizer | Grade |
|------------------------|------------|
| Triazone N Fertilizer | 28-0-0 |
| Ammonium Thiosulfate | 12-0-0-26S |
| UAN-28 | 28-0-0 |
| UAN-30 | 30-0-0 |
| UAN-32 | 32-0-0 |
| Ammonium Polyphosphate | 10-34-0 |
| Potassium Thiosulfate | 0-0-25-17S |



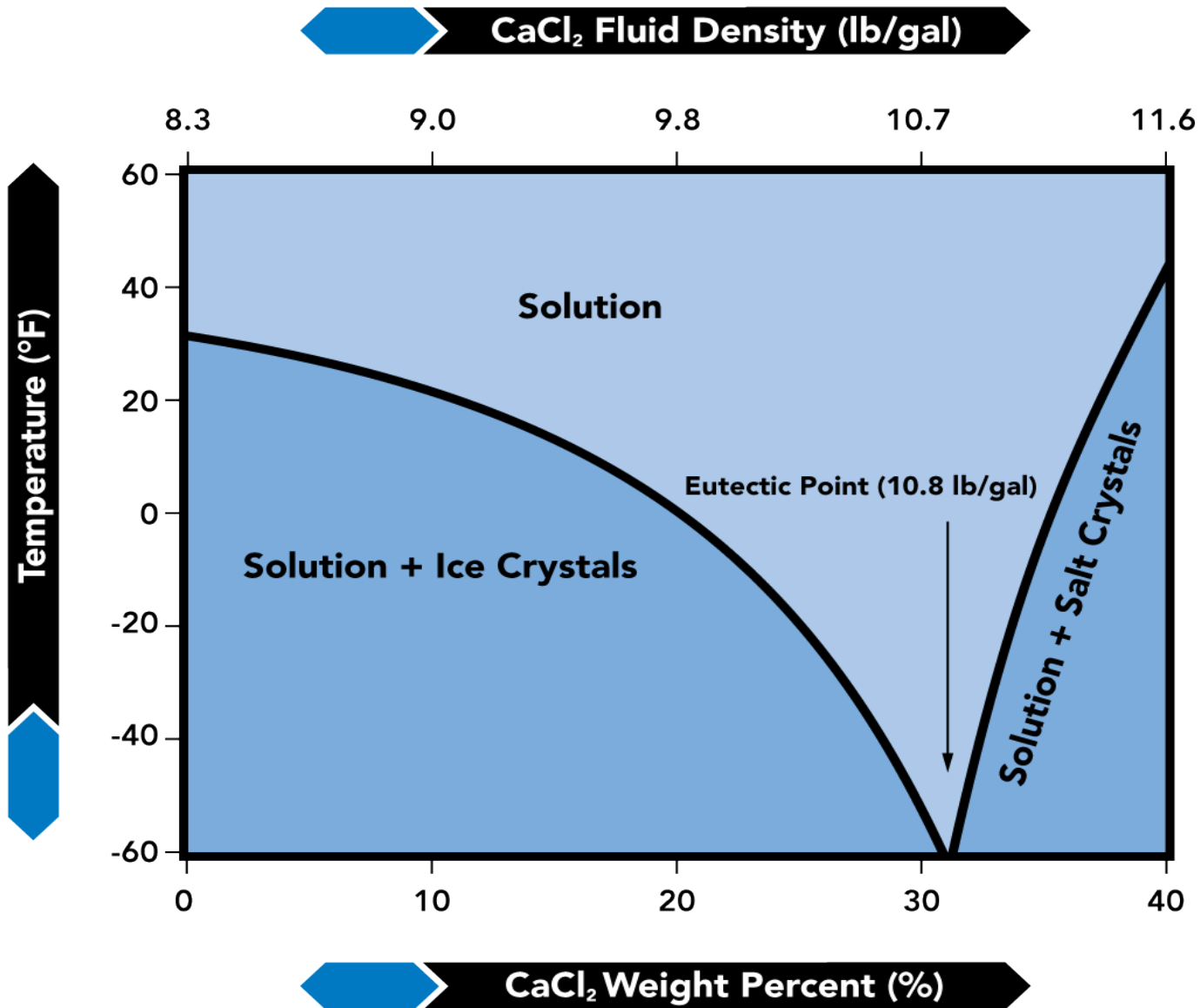
Liquid Fertilizers

- Easier to prepare
- Easier to apply
- Applies easily to the irrigation lines
- Can be blended with other nutrients in one application
- Furthers 4R Crop Nutrition
- Disadvantage - May salt out in cold temperatures

Crystallization Temperature:

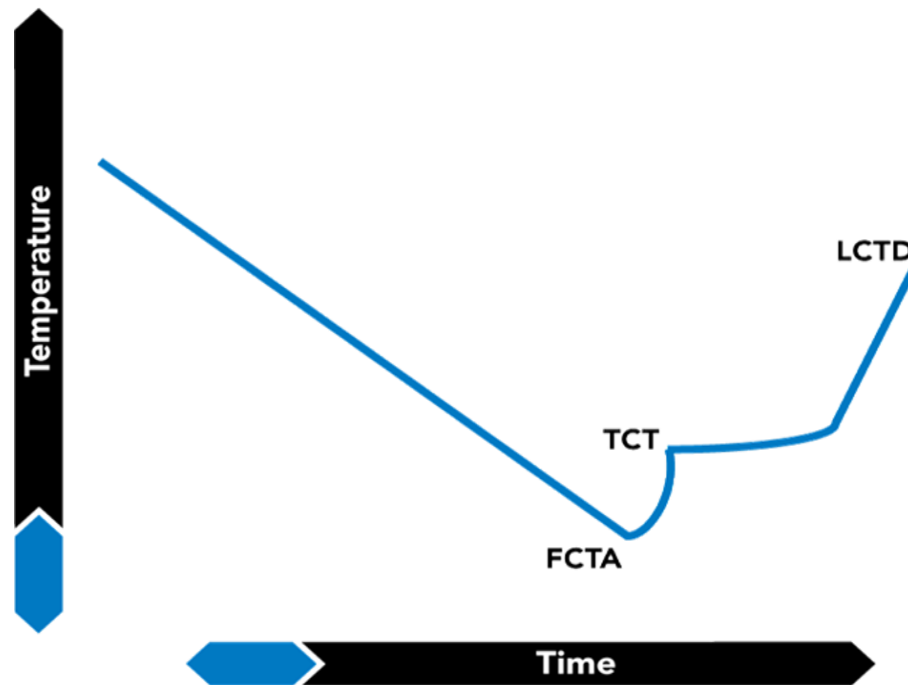
The crystallization temperature is the temperature at which a solid phase begins to form, resulting in a mixture of solid particles and solution. These solids may be salt crystals or water crystals (ice).

Figure 1 shows a typical crystallization temperature curve for a Salt solution. Note that the left side of the curve slopes downward with increasing salt concentration levels. This side of the curve is labeled *Solution + Ice Crystals*. It represents the freezing point of the salt, where ice crystals would begin to form. The right side of the curve is labeled *Solution + Salt Crystals*. It represents the phase boundary of the salt, below which salt crystals begin to form. The minimum point where the two curves intersect is known as the *eutectic point*. It is the point at which the minimum crystallization temperature can be realized. In essence, it is the lowest temperature at which a solid free solution can exist.

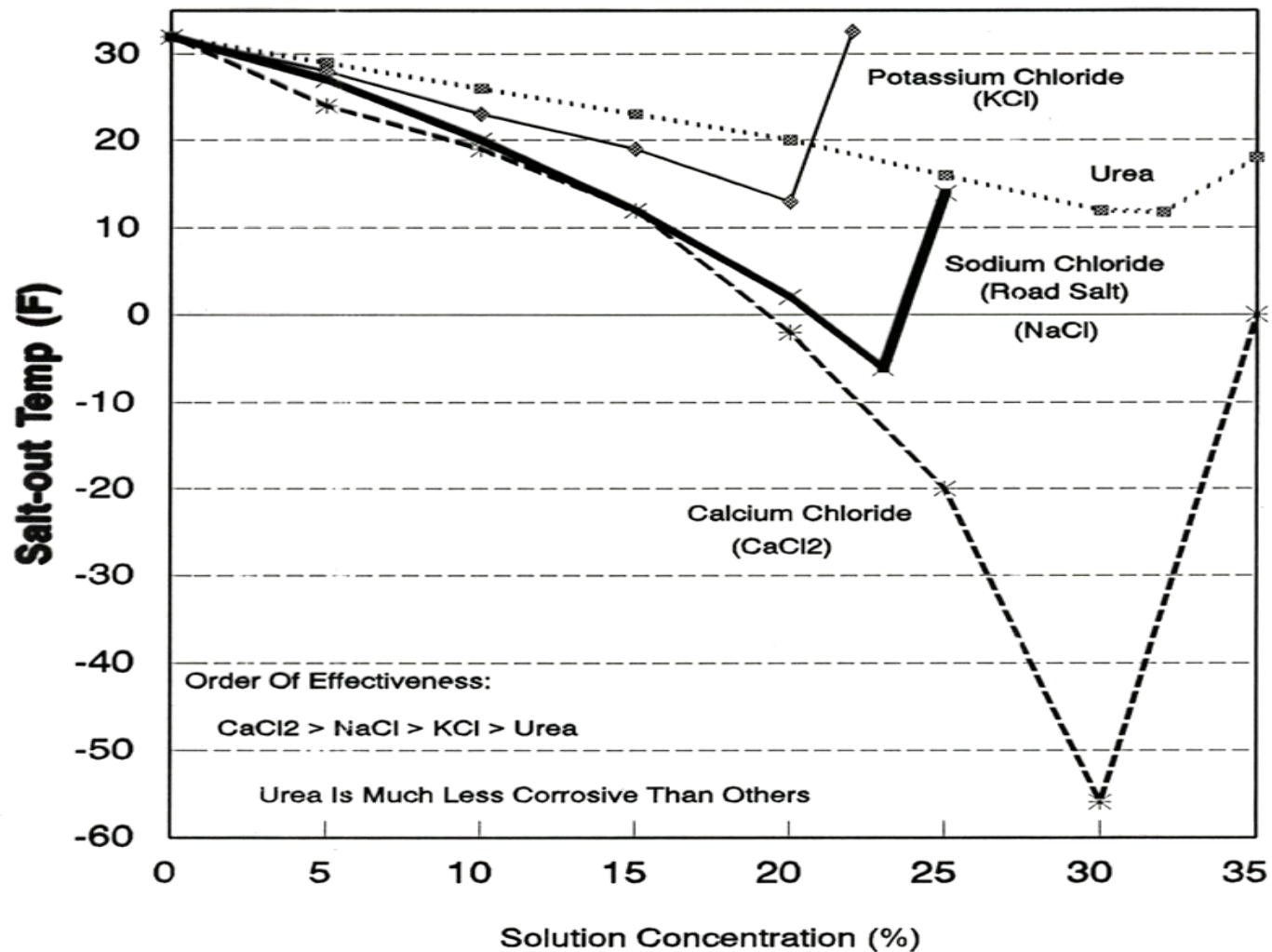


Typical Crystallization curve

- FCTA = First Crystal to Appear
- TCT = True Crystallization Temperature (the formation of salt crystals generates a small amount of heat, which causes a slight rise in the solution's temperature)
- LCTD = Last Crystal to Dissolve



EFFECT OF SALTS ON FREEZING POINT



Fertilizer Solutions

Salt-out is an issue in many environments and SOT should be known

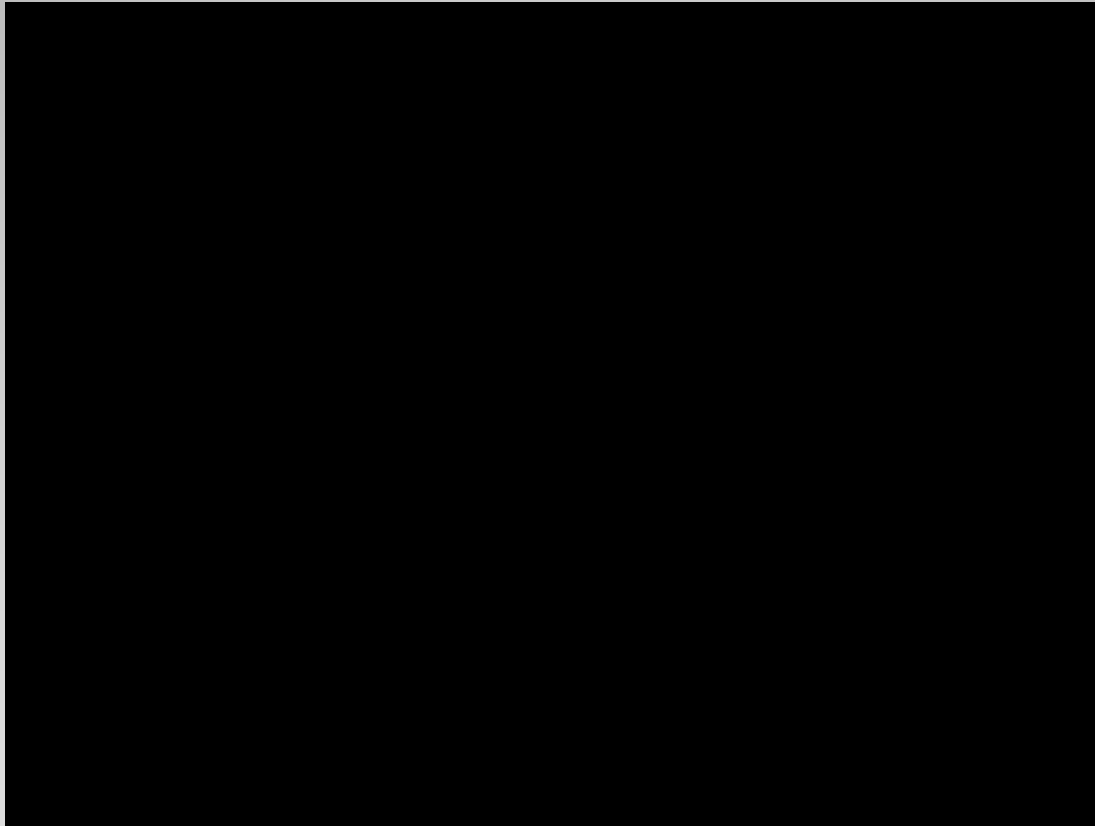
- Warm water has ability to dissolve more salts than cold water
- Salt-out occurs when salt content exceeds solubility at a given product temperature
- Crystals form on tank walls as temperature cools
- Eventually salts accumulate at tank bottom
- Salts will re-dissolve with sufficient heat and recirculation

SOT Measurement Methods

- There are multiple methods used to measure SOT – which makes product comparisons difficult
- Lack of consistency among methods and no standards:
 1. Dauncy & Still Optical Method, J. F. Luternauer, J. Agri. Food Chem. 1967, 15(3), 543-546
 2. Polythermal/Thawing Method, Kadam, et.al., Chem. Engineering Science, 1970, Vol 2, 2012, 10-19
 3. ASTM D97
 4. UAN (CF)

SOT Measurement Methods

1. Cooling/Thawing Method



SOT Measurement Methods

2. Poly thermal Method (TVA)



**Tessenderlo
KERLEY**

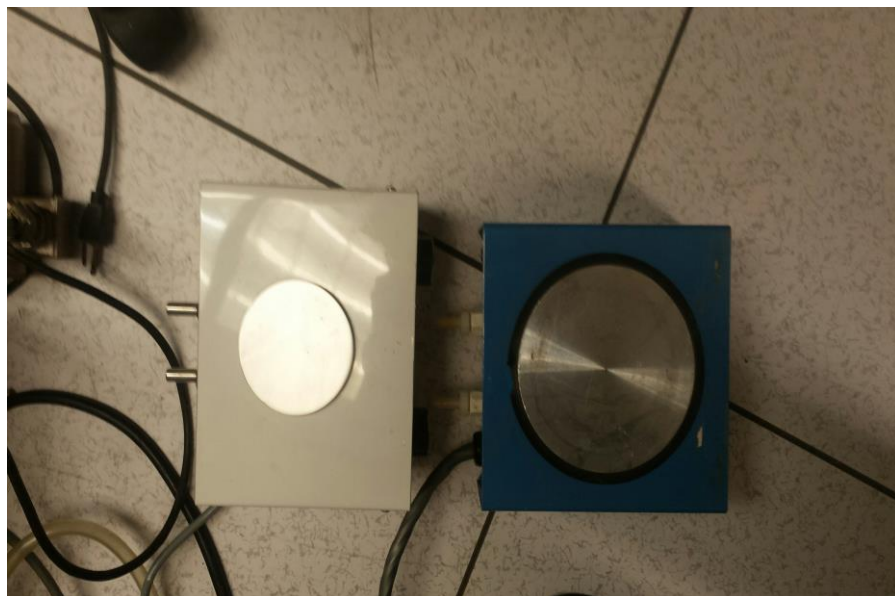
SOT Measurement
Polythermal/Thawing Method

ASTM D97 POUR POINT

ASTM D97 Pour Point



CF-UAN (B. WHITE PROVIDED)



Salt Out Temperatures (SOT)

- We have tried SOT of a commonly used blend of ATS & UAN, namely 15-0-0-20S with two different in house methods:
- SOT of Ammonium Thiosulfate is 42° F
- SOT of UAN 32 is reported to be 32° F
- Accurate SOT measurement is critical

| | Source 1 | Source 2 | Source3 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| pH | 6.95 | 7.2 | 7.76 |
| Sg @ 20° F | 1.35 | 1.351 | 1.344 |
| %N | 12.09 | 12.12 | 11.91 |
| %ATS | 57.63 | 57.03 | 57.35 |
| %SO ₃ | 2.64 | 2.02 | 2.29 |
| %Alkalinity as NH ₄ OH | 1.12 | 0.84 | 1.1 |
| SOT °C Polythermal Method | 8.4 (47.1 °F) | 7.3 (45 °F) | 6.5 (43.7 °F) |
| SOT °C cooling/thawing | 6 (42.8 °F) | 7 (44.6 °F) | 5 (41 °F) |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 15-0-0-20 (UAN 32) | | | |
| gm ATS | 153.9 | 157 | 155.5 |
| gm UAN 32 | 35.6 | 34.3 | 35.9 |
| gm Water (DI) | 10.5 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| SOT °C Polythermal Method | - 31.7 (-25.05 °F) | -33 (-27.4 °F) | -32 (-25.5 °F) |
| SOT °C cooling/thawing | -16.5 (2.3 °F) | -13.5 (7.7 °F) | -15 (5 °F) |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 15-0-0-20 (UAN 28) | | | |
| gm ATS | 153.9 | 157 | 155.5 |
| gm UAN 32 | 40.7 | 39.2 | 41 |
| gm Water (DI) | 5.4 | 3.8 | 3.5 |
| SOT °C Polythermal Method | -33 (-27.4 °F) | -32.7 (-26.86 °F) | -32 (-25.5 °F) |
| SOT °C Cooling/thawing | -17 (1.4 °F) | -13 (8.6 °F) | -16 (3.2 °F) |

SOT MEASUREMENT METHOD

NEEDS FOR UNIVERSAL/HARMONIZED METHOD?