
Space systems — Fluid characteristics —

Part 7:
Hydrazine propellant

Systèmes spatiaux — Caractéristiques des fluides —
Partie 7: Hydrazine carburant



Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 14951-7 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 20, *Aircraft and space vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 14, *Space systems and operations*.

ISO 14951 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Space systems — Fluid characteristics*:

- *Part 1: Oxygen*
- *Part 2: Hydrogen propellant*
- *Part 3: Nitrogen*
- *Part 4: Helium*
- *Part 5: Nitrogen tetroxide propellant*
- *Part 6: Monomethylhydrazine propellant*
- *Part 7: Hydrazine propellant*
- *Part 8: Kerosene propellant*
- *Part 9: Argon*
- *Part 10: Water*
- *Part 11: Ammonia*
- *Part 12: Carbon dioxide*
- *Part 13: Breathing air*

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Space systems — Fluid characteristics —

Part 7: Hydrazine propellant

1 Scope

This part of ISO 14951 specifies limits for the chemical composition and physical properties of hydrazine (N₂H₄) propellant and test methods for verification of propellant composition. This part of ISO 14951 is applicable to hydrazine propellant of the following grades, intended for use as a fuel in propellant systems of space systems:

- standard: normal production and quality control (suitable for most uses);
- monopropellant: normal product with strict control of specified impurities (to be specified only for monopropellant catalytic engines where extended life of the catalyst is desired);
- high purity: special production with strict control of specified impurities.

This part of ISO 14951 is applicable to propellant used in both flight hardware and ground facilities, systems, and equipment. It is applicable to influents only to the extent specified herein.

CAUTION — Hydrazine, in the liquid or vapour form, is toxic and volatile. Care should be taken in the handling and storage of hydrazine to prevent contact with the human body and with materials that are not compatible.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 14951, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1

particulate

(standard grade) undissolved solids retained on a filter paper with a 10 µm nominal and 40 µm absolute rating

2.2

particulate

(monopropellant and high purity grades) undissolved solids retained on a filter paper with a 2 µm nominal and 10 µm absolute rating

3 Composition

The composition of hydrazine propellant delivered to the flight vehicle interface shall be in accordance with the limits given in Table 1 when tested in accordance with the applicable test methods.

4 Qualitative properties

The propellant shall be a colourless, homogeneous liquid when examined visually by transmitted light.

5 Test methods

5.1 Sampling

The propellant should be selected in accordance with a sampling plan that will produce results with sensitivities and accuracies equivalent to or better than those required to meet the programme or project requirements.

5.2 Composition tests

The composition of the propellant shall be tested by such methods, apparatus, or analyzers as may be required to produce results with the sensitivities and accuracies necessary to meet programme or project requirements.

Table 1 — Composition limits

Composition		Limits		
		Standard grade	Mono-propellant grade	High purity grade
Hydrazine	mass fraction, %, min.	98	98,3	99,0
Water	mass fraction, %, max.	1,5	1,2	1,0
Ammonia	mass fraction, %, max.	—	—	0,3
Particulate	mg/l, max.	10	1,0	1,0
Chloride	mass fraction, %, max.	—	0,000 5	0,000 5
Aniline	mass fraction, %, max.	—	0,50	0,003
Iron	mass fraction, %, max.	—	0,002	0,000 4
Nonvolatile residue	mass fraction, %, max.	—	0,005	0,001
Carbon dioxide	mass fraction, %, max.	—	0,003	0,003
Other volatile carbonaceous material ^a	mass fraction, %, max.	—	0,02	0,005

^a Total as monomethylhydrazine (MMH), unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine (UDMH) and alcohol.