

ability to show compliance with the applicable standards.

§ 1065.309 Continuous gas analyzer uniform response verification.

(a) *Scope and frequency.* If you use more than one continuous gas analyzer to quantify a gaseous constituent, you must perform this verification. For example, if you determine NMHC as the difference between continuous THC and CH₄ measurements, you must perform this verification on your NMHC measurement system. As another example if you determine NO_x as the sum of separate continuous measurements of NO and NO₂, you must perform this verification on your NO_x measurement system. Also, you must perform this verification if you use one continuous analyzer to apply an interference compensation algorithm to another continuous gas analyzer. Perform this verification after initial installation or major maintenance. Also perform this verification if you reconfigure your system in a way that would change system response. For example, perform this verification if you add a significant volume to the transfer lines by increasing their length or by adding a filter; or if you change the frequency at which you sample and record gas-analyzer concentrations.

(b) *Measurement principles.* This procedure verifies the time-alignment and uniform response of combined continuous gas measurements.

(c) *System requirements.* Demonstrate that combined continuous concentration measurements have a uniform rise and fall during a simultaneous to a step change in both concentrations. During a system response to a rapid change in multiple gas concentrations, demonstrate that the t_{50} times of all combined analyzers all occur at the same recorded second of data or between the same two recorded seconds of data.

(d) *Procedure.* Use the following procedure to verify the response of a continuous gas analyzer system:

(1) *Instrument setup.* Follow the analyzer system manufacturer's start-up and operating instructions. Adjust the system as needed to optimize performance.

(2) *Equipment setup.* Using minimal gas transfer line lengths between all connections, connect a zero-air source to the inlet of a 100 °C heated line. Connect the heated line outlet to one inlet of a 100 °C heated fast-acting 3-way valve (2 inlets, 1 outlet). Using a gas divider, equally blend an NO-CO-CO₂-C₃H₈-CH₄ (balance N₂) span gas with a span gas of NO₂ (balance N₂). Connect the gas divider outlet to the inlet of a 50 °C heated line. Connect the heated line outlet to the inlet of a 50 °C gas bubbler filled with distilled water. Connect the bubbler outlet to another heated line at 100 °C. Connect the outlet of the 100 °C line to the other inlet of the 3-way valve. Connect the valve outlet to an overflow at the gas analyzer system's probe or to an overflow fitting between the probe and transfer line to all the analyzers being verified.

(3) *Data collection.* (i) Switch the valve to flow zero gas.

(ii) Allow for stabilization, accounting for transport delays and the slowest instrument's full response.

(iii) Start recording data at the frequency used during emission testing.

(iv) Switch the valve to flow span gas.

(v) Allow for transport delays and the slowest instrument's full response.

(vi) Repeat the steps in paragraphs (d)(3)(i) through (v) of this section to record seven full cycles, ending with zero gas flowing to the analyzers.

(vii) Stop recording.

(e) *Performance evaluations.* Perform the following evaluations:

(1) *Uniform response evaluation.* (i) Calculate the mean rise time, t_{10-90} , mean fall time, t_{90-10} for each analyzer.

(ii) Determine the maximum mean rise and fall times for the slowest responding analyzer in each combination of continuous analyzer signals that you use to determine a single emission concentration.

(iii) If the maximum rise time or fall time is greater than one second, verify that all other gas analyzers combined with it have mean rise and fall times of at least 75% of that analyzer's response.

(iv) If any analyzer has shorter rise or fall times, disperse that signal so that it better matches the rise and fall times of the slowest signal with which

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it is combined. We recommend that you perform dispersion using SAE 2001-01-3536 (incorporated by reference in § 1065.1010) as a guide.

(v) Repeat this verification after optimizing your systems to ensure that you dispersed signals correctly. If after repeated attempts at dispersing signals your system still fails this verification, you may use the continuous analyzer system if the deficiency does not adversely affect your ability to show compliance with the applicable standards.

(2) *Time alignment evaluation.* (i) After all signals are adjusted to meet the uniform response evaluation, determine the second at which—or the two seconds between which—each analyzer crossed the midpoint of its response, t_{50} .

(ii) Verify that all combined gas analyzer signals are time-aligned such that all of their t_{50} times occurred at the same second or between the same two seconds in the recorded data.

(iii) If your system fails to meet this criterion, you may change the time alignment of your system and retest the system completely. If after changing the time alignment of your system, some of the t_{50} times still are not aligned, take corrective action by dispersing analyzer signals that have the shortest rise and fall times.

(iv) If some t_{50} times are still not aligned after repeated attempts at dispersion and time alignment, you may use the continuous analyzer system if the deficiency does not adversely affect your ability to show compliance with the applicable standards.

MEASUREMENT OF ENGINE PARAMETERS AND AMBIENT CONDITIONS

§ 1065.310 Torque calibration.

(a) *Scope and frequency.* Calibrate all torque-measurement systems including dynamometer torque measurement transducers and systems upon initial installation and after major maintenance. Use good engineering judgment to repeat the calibration. Follow the torque transducer manufacturer's instructions for linearizing your torque sensor's output. We recommend that you calibrate the torque-measurement

system with a reference force and a lever arm.

(b) *Recommended procedure.* (1) *Reference force quantification.* Use either a set of dead-weights or a reference meter such as strain gage or a proving ring to quantify the reference force, NIST-traceable within $\pm 0.5\%$ uncertainty.

(2) *Lever-arm length quantification.* Quantify the lever arm length, NIST-traceable within $\pm 0.5\%$ uncertainty. The lever arm's length must be measured from the centerline of the dynamometer to the point at which the reference force is measured. The lever arm must be perpendicular to gravity (i.e., horizontal), and it must be perpendicular to the dynamometer's rotational axis. Balance the lever arm's torque or quantify its net hanging torque, NIST-traceable within $\pm 1\%$ uncertainty, and account for it as part of the reference torque.

(c) *Dead-weight calibration.* This technique applies a known force by hanging known weights at a known distance along a lever arm. Make sure the weights' lever arm is perpendicular to gravity (i.e., horizontal) and perpendicular to the dynamometer's rotational axis. Apply at least six calibration-weight combinations for each applicable torque-measuring range, spacing the weight quantities about equally over the range. Oscillate or rotate the dynamometer during calibration to reduce frictional static hysteresis. Determine each weight's force by multiplying its NIST-traceable mass by the local acceleration of Earth's gravity (using this equation: force = mass · acceleration). The local acceleration of gravity, a_g , at your latitude, longitude, and elevation may be determined by entering position and elevation data into the U.S. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration's surface gravity prediction Web site at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/grav_pdx.prl. If this Web site is unavailable, you may use the equation in § 1065.630, which returns the local acceleration of gravity based on a given latitude. In this case, calculate the reference torque as the weights' reference force multiplied by the lever arm reference length (using this equation: torque = force · lever arm length).