

§ 1065.670

40 CFR Ch. I (7–1–10 Edition)

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x}_{\text{dil/exh}} &= 0.843 \text{ mol/mol} \\ m_{\text{bkgndNOXdexh}} &= 46.0055 \cdot 0.05 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 23280.5 \\ m_{\text{bkgndNOXdexh}} &= 0.0536 \text{ g} \\ m_{\text{bkgndNOx}} &= 0.843 \cdot 0.0536 \\ m_{\text{bkgndNOx}} &= 0.0452 \text{ g} \end{aligned}$$

(e) The following is an example of using the fraction of dilution air in diluted exhaust,  $x_{\text{dil/exh}}$ , and the mass rate of background emissions calculated using the flow rate of diluted exhaust,  $\dot{n}_{\text{dexh}}$ , as described in § 1065.650(c):

$$\dot{m}_{\text{bkgnd}} = x_{\text{dil/exh}} \cdot \dot{m}_{\text{bkgnddexh}} \quad \text{Eq. 1065.667-3}$$

$$\dot{m}_{\text{bkgnddexh}} = M \cdot x_{\text{bkgnd}} \cdot \dot{n}_{\text{dexh}} \quad \text{Eq. 1065.667-4}$$

*Example:*

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\text{NOx}} &= 46.0055 \text{ g/mol} \\ x_{\text{bkgnd}} &= 0.05 \text{ } \mu\text{mol/mol} = 0.05 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol/mol} \\ \dot{n}_{\text{dexh}} &= 23280.5 \text{ mol/s} \\ x_{\text{dil/exh}} &= 0.843 \text{ mol/mol} \\ \dot{m}_{\text{bkgndNOXdexh}} &= 36.0055 \cdot 0.05 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 23280.5 \\ \dot{m}_{\text{bkgndNOXdexh}} &= 0.0536 \text{ g/hr} \\ \dot{m}_{\text{bkgndNOx}} &= 0.843 \cdot 0.0536 \\ \dot{m}_{\text{bkgndNOx}} &= 0.0452 \text{ g/hr} \end{aligned}$$

[73 FR 59339, Oct. 8, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 23055, Apr. 30, 2010]

**§ 1065.670 NO<sub>x</sub> intake-air humidity and temperature corrections.**

See the standard-setting part to determine if you may correct NO<sub>x</sub> emissions for the effects of intake-air humidity or temperature. Use the NO<sub>x</sub> intake-air humidity and temperature corrections specified in the standard-setting part instead of the NO<sub>x</sub> intake-

air humidity correction specified in this part 1065. If the standard-setting part does not prohibit correcting NO<sub>x</sub> emissions for intake-air humidity according to this part 1065, first apply any NO<sub>x</sub> corrections for background emissions and water removal from the exhaust sample, then correct NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations for intake-air humidity. You may use a time-weighted mean combustion air humidity to calculate this correction if your combustion air humidity remains within a tolerance of ±0.0025 mol/mol of the mean value over the test interval. For intake-air humidity correction, use one of the following approaches:

(a) For compression-ignition engines, correct for intake-air humidity using the following equation:

$$x_{\text{NOxcor}} = x_{\text{NOxuncor}} \cdot (9.953 \cdot x_{\text{H2O}} + 0.832) \quad \text{Eq. 1065.670-1}$$

*Example:*

$$\begin{aligned} x_{\text{NOxuncor}} &= 700.5 \text{ } \mu\text{mol/mol} \\ x_{\text{H2O}} &= 0.022 \text{ mol/mol} \\ x_{\text{NOxcor}} &= 700.5 \cdot (9.953 \cdot 0.022 + 0.832) \end{aligned}$$

$$x_{\text{NOxcor}} = 736.2 \text{ } \mu\text{mol/mol}$$

(b) For spark-ignition engines, correct for intake-air humidity using the following equation:

$$x_{\text{NOxcor}} = x_{\text{NOxuncor}} \cdot (18.840 \cdot x_{\text{H2O}} + 0.68094) \quad \text{Eq. 1065.670-2}$$

*Example:*

$$\begin{aligned} x_{\text{NOxuncor}} &= 154.7 \text{ } \mu\text{mol/mol} \\ x_{\text{H2O}} &= 0.022 \text{ mol/mol} \\ x_{\text{NOxcor}} &= 154.7 \cdot (18.840 \cdot 0.022 + 0.68094) \\ x_{\text{NOxcor}} &= 169.5 \text{ } \mu\text{mol/mol} \end{aligned}$$

(c) Develop your own correction, based on good engineering judgment.

[75 FR 23056, Apr. 30, 2010]