NOTE: A central laboratory barometer may be used: Provided, that individual test cell barometric pressures are shown to be within +0.1 percent of the barometric pressure at the central barometer location.

(9) Pressure of the mixture of exhaust and dilution air entering the CVS metering device (or pressure drop across the CFV), the pressure increase across the device, and the temperature at the inlet (if applicable). The temperature may be recorded continuously or digitally to determine temperature variations (if applicable).

(10) The number of revolutions of the positive displacement pump accumulated while exhaust samples are being collected (if applicable). The number of standard cubic feet metered by a critical flow venturi would be the equivalent record for a CFV (if applicable).

(11) The humidity of the dilution air. NOTE: If conditioning columns are not used (see §§ 86.122 and 86.144) this measurement can be deleted. If the conditioning columns are used and the dilution air is taken from the test cell, the ambient humidity can be used for this measurement.

(12) Curb idle engine speed during the test.

(13) Idle exhaust CO concentration (dry basis).

(14) Idle exhaust raw CO\textsubscript{2} concentration (if applicable).

(15) Dilute bag sample CO and CO\textsubscript{2} concentrations (if applicable).

(16) Total CVS flow rate with calculated dilution factor for the idle mode (if applicable).

§ 86.1544 Calculation; idle exhaust emissions.

(a) The final idle emission test results shall be reported as percent for carbon monoxide on a dry basis.

(b) If a CVS sampling system is used, the following procedure shall apply:

1. Use the procedures, as applicable, in 40 CFR 1065.650 to determine the dilute wet-basis CO and CO\textsubscript{2} in percent.

2. Use the procedure, as applicable, in 40 CFR 1065.650 to determine the raw dry-basis CO\textsubscript{2} in percent.

3. Convert the raw dry-basis CO\textsubscript{2} to raw wet-basis. An assumption that the percent of water by volume in the raw sample is equal to the percent of raw dry-basis CO\textsubscript{2} minus 0.5 percent is acceptable. For example:

\[
10.0\% \text{ dry CO}_2 - 0.5\% = 9.5\% \text{ water}
\]

\[
(1.00 - 0.009)(10.0\% \text{ dry CO}_2) = 9.05\% \text{ wet CO}_2
\]

(4) Calculate the CVS dilution factor (DF) by:

\[
\text{DF} = \frac{\text{Raw wet CO}_2 - \text{background CO}_2}{\text{Dilute wet CO}_2 - \text{background CO}_2}
\]

(5) Convert the dilute wet-basis CO to dilute dry-basis values. An assumption that the percent of water by volume in the sample bag is 2 percent is acceptable. For example:

\[
\text{Dilute dry CO}_2 = \frac{\text{dilute wet CO}_2}{(1.00 - 0.02)}
\]

(6) Calculate the raw dry-basis CO values by:

\[
\text{Raw dry CO}_2 = \text{DF} \times \text{dilute dry CO}_2
\]

(c) If the raw exhaust sampling and analysis system specified in 40 CFR part 1065 is used, the percent for carbon monoxide on a dry basis shall be calculated using the procedure, as applicable, in 40 CFR 1065.650.


Subpart Q—Regulations for Altitude Performance Adjustments for New and In-Use Motor Vehicles and Engines

AUTHORITY: Secs. 215 and 301, Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7550 and 7601).

SOURCE: 45 FR 66056, Oct. 8, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

§ 86.1601 General applicability.

This subpart applies to manufacturers of motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines (hereafter referred to as vehicles) which are subject to the requirements of title II of the Clean Air Act.