

flow meter (UFM). Combined with an upstream heat exchanger, either a CFV or a PDP will also function as a passive flow controller in a CVS system. However, you may also combine any flow meter with any active flow control system to maintain proportional sampling of exhaust constituents. You may control the total flow of diluted exhaust, or one or more sample flows, or a combination of these flow controls to maintain proportional sampling.

(2) For any other dilution system, you may use a laminar flow element, an ultrasonic flow meter, a subsonic venturi, a critical-flow venturi or multiple critical-flow venturis arranged in parallel, a positive-displacement meter, a thermal-mass meter, an averaging Pitot tube, or a hot-wire anemometer.

(c) *Flow conditioning.* For any type of diluted exhaust flow meter, condition the flow as needed to prevent wakes, eddies, circulating flows, or flow pulsations from affecting the accuracy or repeatability of the meter. For some meters, you may accomplish this by using a sufficient length of straight tubing (such as a length equal to at least 10 pipe diameters) or by using specially designed tubing bends, orifice plates or straightening fins to establish a predictable velocity profile upstream of the meter.

(d) *Exhaust cooling.* You may cool diluted exhaust upstream of a dilute-exhaust flow meter, as long as you observe all the following provisions:

(1) Do not sample PM downstream of the cooling.

(2) If cooling causes exhaust temperatures above 202 °C to decrease to below 180 °C, do not sample NMHC downstream of the cooling for compression-ignition engines, two-stroke spark-ignition engines, or four-stroke spark-ignition engines at or below 19 kW.

(3) The cooling must not cause aqueous condensation as described in § 1065.140(c)(6).

[70 FR 40516, July 13, 2005, as amended at 75 FR 23035, Apr. 30, 2010; 79 FR 23761, Apr. 28, 2014]

§ 1065.245 Sample flow meter for batch sampling.

(a) *Application.* Use a sample flow meter to determine sample flow rates

or total flow sampled into a batch sampling system over a test interval. You may use the difference between a diluted exhaust sample flow meter and a dilution air meter to calculate raw exhaust flow rates or total raw exhaust flow over a test interval.

(b) *Component requirements.* We recommend that you use a sample flow meter that meets the specifications in Table 1 of § 1065.205. This may involve a laminar flow element, an ultrasonic flow meter, a subsonic venturi, a critical-flow venturi or multiple critical-flow venturis arranged in parallel, a positive-displacement meter, a thermal-mass meter, an averaging Pitot tube, or a hot-wire anemometer. Note that your overall system for measuring sample flow must meet the linearity verification in § 1065.307. For the special case where CFVs are used for both the diluted exhaust and sample-flow measurements and their upstream pressures and temperatures remain similar during testing, you do not have to quantify the flow rate of the sample-flow CFV. In this special case, the sample-flow CFV inherently flow-weights the batch sample relative to the diluted exhaust CFV.

(c) *Flow conditioning.* For any type of sample flow meter, condition the flow as needed to prevent wakes, eddies, circulating flows, or flow pulsations from affecting the accuracy or repeatability of the meter. For some meters, you may accomplish this by using a sufficient length of straight tubing (such as a length equal to at least 10 pipe diameters) or by using specially designed tubing bends, orifice plates or straightening fins to establish a predictable velocity profile upstream of the meter.

§ 1065.248 Gas divider.

(a) *Application.* You may use a gas divider to blend calibration gases.

(b) *Component requirements.* Use a gas divider that blends gases to the specifications of § 1065.750 and to the flow-weighted concentrations expected during testing. You may use critical-flow gas dividers, capillary-tube gas dividers, or thermal-mass-meter gas dividers. Note that your overall gas-divider system must meet the linearity verification in § 1065.307.

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 1065.265

CO AND CO₂ MEASUREMENTS

§ 1065.250 Nondispersive infrared analyzer.

(a) *Application.* Use a nondispersive infrared (NDIR) analyzer to measure CO and CO₂ concentrations in raw or diluted exhaust for either batch or continuous sampling.

(b) *Component requirements.* We recommend that you use an NDIR analyzer that meets the specifications in Table 1 of §1065.205. Note that your NDIR-based system must meet the calibration and verifications in §§1065.350 and 1065.355 and it must also meet the linearity verification in §1065.307.

[76 FR 57442, Sept. 15, 2011, as amended at 79 FR 23761, Apr. 28, 2014]

HYDROCARBON MEASUREMENTS

§ 1065.260 Flame-ionization detector.

(a) *Application.* Use a flame-ionization detector (FID) analyzer to measure hydrocarbon concentrations in raw or diluted exhaust for either batch or continuous sampling. Determine hydrocarbon concentrations on a carbon number basis of one, C₁. For measuring THC or THCE you must use a FID analyzer. For measuring CH₄ you must meet the requirements of paragraph (f) of this section. See subpart I of this part for special provisions that apply to measuring hydrocarbons when testing with oxygenated fuels.

(b) *Component requirements.* We recommend that you use a FID analyzer that meets the specifications in Table 1 of §1065.205. Note that your FID-based system for measuring THC, THCE, or CH₄ must meet all the verifications for hydrocarbon measurement in subpart D of this part, and it must also meet the linearity verification in §1065.307.

(c) *Heated FID analyzers.* For measuring THC or THCE from compression-ignition engines, two-stroke spark-ignition engines, and four-stroke spark-ignition engines at or below 19 kW, you must use heated FID analyzers that maintain all surfaces that are exposed to emissions at a temperature of (191 ±11) °C.

(d) *FID fuel and burner air.* Use FID fuel and burner air that meet the specifications of §1065.750. Do not allow the

FID fuel and burner air to mix before entering the FID analyzer to ensure that the FID analyzer operates with a diffusion flame and not a premixed flame.

(e) *NMHC and NMOG.* For demonstrating compliance with NMHC standards, you may either measure THC and CH₄ and determine NMHC as described in §1065.660(b)(2) or (3), or you may measure THC and determine NMHC mass as described in §1065.660(b)(1). See 40 CFR 1066.635 for methods to demonstrate compliance with NMOG standards for vehicle testing.

(f) *CH₄.* For reporting CH₄ or for demonstrating compliance with CH₄ standards, you may use a FID analyzer with a nonmethane cutter as described in §1065.265 or you may use a GC-FID as described in §1065.267. Determine CH₄ as described in §1065.660(c).

[76 FR 57442, Sept. 15, 2011, as amended at 79 FR 23761, Apr. 28, 2014]

§ 1065.265 Nonmethane cutter.

(a) *Application.* You may use a nonmethane cutter to measure CH₄ with a FID analyzer. A nonmethane cutter oxidizes all nonmethane hydrocarbons to CO₂ and H₂O. You may use a nonmethane cutter for raw or diluted exhaust for batch or continuous sampling.

(b) *System performance.* Determine nonmethane-cutter performance as described in §1065.365 and use the results to calculate CH₄ or NMHC emissions in §1065.660.

(c) *Configuration.* Configure the nonmethane cutter with a bypass line if it is needed for the verification described in §1065.365.

(d) *Optimization.* You may optimize a nonmethane cutter to maximize the penetration of CH₄ and the oxidation of all other hydrocarbons. You may humidify a sample and you may dilute a sample with purified air or oxygen (O₂) upstream of the nonmethane cutter to optimize its performance. You must account for any sample humidification and dilution in emission calculations.

[70 FR 40516, July 13, 2005, as amended at 73 FR 37300, June 30, 2008; 76 FR 57442, Sept. 15, 2011]