of the system being checked. The analyzer flows and bypass flows may be used to estimate the in-use flow rates.

(3) The sample probe and the connection between the sample probe and valve V2 (see Figure 1 in appendix B of this subpart) may be excluded from the leak check.

(b) *Pressure side leak check.* Substantial leaks of the sample on the pressure side of the system may impact sample integrity if the leaks are of sufficient magnitude. As a safety precaution, it is good engineering practice to perform periodic pressure side leak checks on the sampling system.

§ 91.325 Analyzer interference checks.

(a) Gases present in the exhaust other than the one being analyzed can interfere with the reading in several ways. Positive interference occurs in NDIR and PMD instruments when the interfering gas gives the same effect as the gas being measured, but to a lesser degree. Negative interference occurs in NDIR instruments by the interfering gas broadening the absorption band of the measured gas, and in CLD instruments by the interfering gas quenching the radiation. The interference checks described in this section are to be made initially and after any major repairs that could affect analyzer performance.

(b) CO analyzer water and CO_2 interference checks. Bubble through water at room temperature a CO_2 span gas having a concentration of between 80 percent and 100 percent inclusive of full scale of the maximum operating range used during testing and record the analyzer response. For dry measurements, this mixture may be introduced into the sample system prior to the water trap. The analyzer response must not be more than one percent of full scale for ranges equal to or above 300 ppm or more than three ppm for ranges below 300 ppm.

(c) NO_X analyzer quench check. The two gases of concern for CLD (and HCLD) analyzers are CO_2 and water vapor. Quench responses to these two gases are proportional to their concentrations and, therefore, require test techniques to determine quench at the highest expected concentrations experienced during testing.

(1) NO_X analyzer CO_2 quench check. (i) Pass a CO_2 span gas having a concentration of 80 percent to 100 percent of full scale of the maximum operating range used during testing through the CO_2 NDIR analyzer and record the value as "a."

(ii) Dilute the CO_2 span gas approximately 50 percent with NO span gas and pass through the CO_2 NDIR and CLD (or HCLD). Record the CO_2 and NO values as "b" and "c", respectively.

(iii) Shut off the CO_2 and pass only the NO span gas through the CLD (or HCLD). Record the NO value recorded as "d."

(iv) Calculate the percent CO_2 quench as follows, which may not exceed three percent:

percent CO_2 quench = $100 - 100 \times [c \times a/(d \times a - d \times b)] \times a/b$

Where:

a=Undiluted CO_2 concentration (percent)
b=Diluted CO_2 concentration (percent)
c=Diluted NO concentration (ppm)
d=Undiluted NO concentration (ppm)

(2) NO_X analyzer water quench check. (i) This check applies to wet measurements only. Pass an NO span gas having a concentration of 80 percent to 100 percent of full scale of a normal operating range through the CLD (or HCLD). Record the response as "D." Bubble through water at room temperature the NO span gas and pass it through the CLD (or HCLD). Record the analyzers response as "AR." Determine and record the analyzers absolute operating pressure and the bubbler water temperature. (It is important that the NO span gas contains minimal NO_2 concentration for this check. No allowance for absorption of NO_2 in water has been made in the following quench calculations.)

(ii) Calculations for water quench must consider dilution of the NO span gas with water vapor and scaling of the water vapor concentration of the mixture to that expected during testing. Determine the mixture's saturated vapor pressure (designated as "Pwb") that corresponds to the bubbler water temperature. Calculate the water concentration ("Z1", percent) in the mixture by the following equation:

$Z1 = 100 \times (Pwb / GP)$

Where:

GP=the analyzer's standard operating pressure (pascals)

(iii) Calculate the expected dilute NO span gas and water vapor mixture concentration (designated as ''D1'') by the following equation:

$D1 = D \times (1 - Z1/100)$

(iv)(A) The maximum raw or dilute exhaust water vapor concentration expected during testing (designated as Wm) can be estimated from the CO_2 span gas (or as defined in the equation in this paragraph and designated as A) criteria in paragraph (c)(1) of this section and the assumption of a fuel atom H/C ratio of 1.8:1 as:

$Wm(\%) = 0.9 \times A(\%)$

Where:

A = maximum CO_2 concentration expected in the sample system during testing.

(B) Percent water quench shall not exceed 3 percent and shall be calculated by:

$\% \text{ Water Quench} = 100 \times (D1 - AR)/D1 \times Wm/Z1$

[61 FR 52102, Oct. 4, 1996, as amended at 70 FR 40451, July 13, 2005]

§ 91.326 Pre- and post-test analyzer calibration.

Calibrate the operating range of each analyzer used during the test prior to and after each test in accordance with the following procedure (A chronic need for parameter adjustment can indicate a need for instrument maintenance.):

(a) Make the calibration using a zero gas and a span gas whose nominal value is between 80 percent and 100 percent of full scale, inclusive, of the measuring range.

(b) Use the same analyzer(s) flow rate and pressure as that used during exhaust emission test sampling.

(c) Warm-up and stabilize the analyzer(s) before the calibration is made.

(d) If necessary, clean and/or replace filter elements before calibration is made.

(e) Calibrate analyzer(s) as follows:

(1) Zero the analyzer using the appropriate zero gas. Adjust analyzer zero if necessary. Zero reading should be stable.

(2) Span the analyzer using the appropriate span gas for the range being calibrated. Adjust the analyzer to the calibration set point if necessary.

(3) Recheck zero and span set points.

(4) If the response of the zero gas or span gas differs more than one percent of full scale, then repeat paragraphs (e)(1) through (3) of this section.

§ 91.327 Sampling system requirements.

(a) *Sample component surface temperature.* For sampling systems which use heated components, use engineering judgment to locate the coolest portion of each component (pump, sample line section, filters, and so forth) in the heated portion of the sampling system that has a separate source of power or heating element. Monitor the temperature at that location. If several components are within an oven, then only the surface temperature of the component with the largest thermal mass and the oven temperature need be measured.

(b) If water is removed by condensation, monitor the sample gas temperature or sample dew point either within the water trap or downstream. It may not exceed 7 °C.

§ 91.328 Measurement equipment accuracy/calibration frequency table.

(a) The accuracy of measurements must be such that the maximum tolerances shown in Table 2 in appendix A to this subpart are not exceeded.

(b) Calibrate all equipment and analyzers according to the frequencies shown in Table 2 in appendix A to this subpart.

(c) Prior to initial use and after major repairs, bench check each analyzer (see § 91.323).

(d) Calibrate as specified in § 91.306 and §§ 91.315 through 91.322.

(e) At least monthly, or after any maintenance which could alter calibration, perform the following calibrations and checks.

(1) Leak check the vacuum side of the system (see § 91.324(a)).

(2) Verify that the automatic data collection system (if used) meets the requirements found in Table 2 in appendix A to this subpart.

(3) Check the fuel flow measurement instrument to insure that the specifications in Table 2 in appendix A to this subpart are met.