(b) Corrections to the measured air mass-flow-rate shall be made when an engine system incorporates devices that add or subtract air mass (air injection, bleed air, etc.). The method used to determine the air mass from these devices shall be approved by the Administrator.

(c) An engine air inlet system presenting an air inlet restriction within 1 inch of water of the upper limit for the engine operating condition which results in maximum air flow, as established by the engine manufacturer in his sales and service literature, for the Diesel engine being tested shall be used.

§ 86.314–79 Fuel flow measurement specifications.

(a) The fuel flow rate measurement instrument must have a minimum accuracy of ±1 percent of full-scale flow rate for each measurement range used. An exception for Diesel engines is allowed at the idle and 2-percent power points. For these modes, the minimum accuracy is ±2 percent of full-scale flow rate for each measurement range used. The controlling parameters are the elapsed time measurement of the event and the weight or volume measurement. Restrictions on these parameters are:

(1) The error in the elapsed time measurement of the event must not be greater than 1 percent of the absolute event time. This includes errors in starting and stopping the clock as well as the period of the clock.

(2) For Diesel engines only, if the mass of fuel consumed is measured by discrete weights, then the error in the actual weight of the fuel consumed must not be greater than ±1 percent of the measuring weight. An exception for Diesel engines is allowed at the idle and 2-percent power points. For these modes the error in the actual weight of the fuel consumed must not be greater than ±2 percent of the measuring weight.

(3) If the mass of fuel consumed is measured electronically (load cell, load beam, etc.), the error in the actual weight of fuel consumed must not be greater than ±1 percent of the full-scale value of the electronic device.

(4) If the mass of fuel consumed is measured by volume flow and density, the error in the actual volume consumed must not be greater than ±1 percent of the full-scale value of the volume measuring device.

(b) For the devices that have varying mass scales (electronic weight, volume, density, etc.), measurements may not be used for calculations if the measurement is less than 20 percent of full scale.

(c) *Option.* Complete flow-rate measurement systems may be used below 20 percent of full-scale measurement as long as the combination of mass and time measurements indicate a flow rate that has an error of less than 5 percent of the absolute flow rate.

§ 86.315–79 General analyzer specifications.

(a) *Analyzer response time.* The analyzer must respond to an instantaneous step change at the entrance to the analyzer with a response equal to 95 percent of that step change in 6.0 seconds or less on all ranges used. The step change shall be at least 60 percent of full-scale chart deflection. For NO_X analyzers using a water trap, the response time increase due to the water trap and associated plumbing need not be included in the analyzer response time.

(b) *Precision.* The precision of the analyzer must be no greater than ±1 percent of full-scale concentration for each range used above 155 ppm (or ppm C), or ±2 percent for each range used below 155 ppm (or ppm C). The precision is defined as 2.5 times the standard deviation(s) of 10 repetitive responses to a given calibration or span gas.

(c) *Noise.* The analyzer peak-to-peak response to zero and calibration or span gases over any 10-second period shall not exceed 2 percent of full/scale chart deflection on all ranges used.

(d) *Zero drift.* The analyzer zero-response drift during a 1-hour period shall be less than 2 percent of full-scale chart deflection on the lowest range used. The zero-response is defined as the mean response including noise to a zero-gas during a 30-second time interval.

(e) *Span drift.* The analyzer span drift during a 1-hour period shall be less