First edition
2006-04-01

Reciprocating internal combustion engines — Exhaust emission measurement —

Part 11: Test-bed measurement of gaseous and particulate exhaust emissions from engines used in nonroad mobile machinery under transient test conditions

Moteurs alternatifs à combustion interne — Mesurage des émissions de gaz d'échappement —

Partie 11: Mesurage au banc d'essai des émissions de gaz et de particules des gaz d'échappement de moteurs d'engins mobiles non routiers en régime transitoire

Reference number
ISO 8178-11:2006(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 8178-11 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 70, *Internal combustion engines*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Exhaust gas emission measurement*.

ISO 8178 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Reciprocating internal combustion engines — Exhaust gas emission measurement*:

— *Part 1: Test-bed measurement of gaseous and particulate exhaust emissions*

— *Part 2: Measurement of gaseous and particulate exhaust emissions at site*

— *Part 3: Definitions and methods of measurement of exhaust gas smoke under steady-state conditions*

— *Part 4: Test cycles for different engine applications*

— *Part 5: Test fuels*

— *Part 6: Report of measuring results and tests*

— *Part 7: Engine family determination*

— *Part 8: Engine group determination*

— *Part 9: Test cycles and test procedures for test bed measurement of exhaust gas smoke emissions from compression ignition engines operating under transient conditions*

— *Part 10: Test cycles and test procedures for field measurement of exhaust gas smoke emissions from compression ignition engines operating under transient conditions*

— *Part 11: Test-bed measurement of gaseous and particulate exhaust emissions from engines used in nonroad mobile machinery under transient test conditions*

Introduction

Today's measurement systems depend on the type of test cycle, steady state or transient, and the type of pollutant to be measured. On a steady state cycle, the mass of gaseous emissions can be calculated either from the concentration in the raw exhaust gas and the exhaust flow of the engine, which can easily be determined, or from the concentration in the diluted exhaust gas and the CVS (Constant Volume Sampling) flow of a full flow dilution system. Both equivalent systems are described in ISO 8178-1. For PM, full flow dilution or partial flow dilution systems, in which only a portion of the exhaust gas is diluted, can be used.

On a transient cycle as covered by this International Standard, real-time exhaust flow determination is more difficult. Therefore, the CVS principle has been used for many years due to the fact that exhaust mass flow measurement is not required with this system. The total exhaust gas is diluted, the total flow as the sum of dilution air and exhaust gas flow is kept virtually constant and the emissions (gaseous and PM) are measured in the diluted exhaust gas. The space and cost requirements of such a system are considerably higher than for the partial flow dilution systems used on steady state cycles. On the other hand, raw exhaust measurement and partial flow systems can only be applied to transients if sophisticated control systems and calculation algorithms are used.

For most nonroad applications and heavy-duty engines, the CVS system is large and costly. Therefore, ISO 16183 has been developed by ISO/TC 22/SC 5, which defines raw gaseous emissions measurement and partial flow dilution for heavy-duty engines under transient test conditions. Since many nonroad engines are similar to heavy-duty engines in engine size, displacement and power, it is believed that the contents of ISO 16183 can also be applied to nonroad engines.

For the purpose of this International Standard, both full flow dilution and partial flow dilution/raw exhaust methods are considered equivalent and are therefore covered herein.