Proposal for Supplement 7 to the original version of Regulation No. 85 (Measurement of the net power)

Submitted by the Working Party on Pollution and Energy*

The text reproduced below was adopted by the Working Party on Pollution and Energy (GRPE) at its seventy-first session (ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRPE/71, para. 35). It is based on ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRPE/2015/12. It is submitted to the World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations (WP.29) and to the Administrative Committee AC.1 for consideration at their November 2015 sessions.

* In accordance with the programme of work of the Inland Transport Committee for 2012–2016 (ECE/TRANS/224, para. 94 and ECE/TRANS/2012/12, programme activity 02.4), the World Forum will develop, harmonize and update Regulations in order to enhance the performance of vehicles. The present document is submitted in conformity with that mandate.
Annex 5,

Paragraph 2.3.2., Table 1, footnote 1b, amend to read:

"1b The complete exhaust system shall be fitted as provided for the intended application:

... The exit from the engine exhaust system is defined as a point 150 mm downstream from the termination of the part of the exhaust system mounted on the engine."

Paragraphs 5.4. to 5.4.3. (adding a new paragraph 5.4.3.), amend to read:

"5.4. Determination of correction factor $\alpha_a$ and $\alpha_d$\footnote{The tests may be carried out in air-conditioned test rooms where the atmospheric conditions may be controlled.}

5.4.1. Naturally aspirated or pressure-charged positive-ignition engine factor $\alpha_a$

The correction factor $\alpha_a$ is obtained by applying the formula: \footnote{In the case of engines fitted with automatic air temperature control, if the device is such that at full load at 25 °C no heated air is added, the test shall be carried out with the device fully closed. If the device is still operating at 25 °C then the test is made with the device operating normally and the exponent of the temperature term in the correction factor shall be taken as zero (no temperature correction).}

$$\alpha_a = \left( \frac{99}{P_s} \right)^{1.2} \cdot \left( \frac{T}{298} \right)^{0.6}$$

Where

$P_s$ is the total dry atmospheric pressure in kilopascals (kPa); that is to say, the total barometric pressure minus water vapour pressure

$T$ is the absolute temperature in kelvins (K) of the air drawn in by the engine.

Conditions to be complied with in the laboratory

For a test to be valid, the correction factor $\alpha_a$ must be such that

$0.93 \leq \alpha_a \leq 1.07$

If these limits are exceeded, the corrected value obtained shall be given and the test conditions (temperature and pressure) precisely stated in the test report.

5.4.2. Diesel engines - Factor $\alpha_d$

The power correction factor ($\alpha_d$) for diesel engines at constant fuel rate is obtained by applying the formula:

Where $\alpha_d = (f_a) f_m$

$f_a$ is the atmospheric factor

$f_m$ is the characteristic parameter for each type of engine and adjustment
5.4.2.1. Atmospheric factor $f_a$

This factor indicates the effects of environmental conditions (pressure, temperature and humidity) on the air drawn in by the engine. The atmospheric factor formula differs according to the type of engine.

5.4.2.1.1. Naturally aspirated and mechanically supercharged engines

$$f_a = \left( \frac{99}{P_s} \right) \left( \frac{T}{298} \right)^{0.7}$$

5.4.2.1.2. Turbocharged engines with or without cooling of inlet air

$$f_a = \left( \frac{99}{P_s} \right)^{0.7} \left( \frac{T}{298} \right)^{1.5}$$

5.4.2.2. Engine factor $f_m$

$f_m$ is a function of $q_c$ (fuel flow corrected) as follows:

$$f_m = 0.036 \frac{q_c}{r} - 1.14$$

Where: $q_c = \frac{q}{r}$

Where:

$q$ is the fuel flow in milligram per cycle per litre of total swept volume (mg/(l.cyle))

$r$ is the pressure ratio of compressor outlet and compressor inlet

($r = 1$ for naturally aspirated engines)

This formula is valid for a value interval of $q_c$ included between 40 mg/(l.cyle) and 65 mg/(l.cyle.)

For $q_c$ values lower than 40 mg/(l.cyle), a constant value of $f_m$ equal to 0.3 ($f_m = 0.3$) will be taken.

For $q_c$ values higher than 65 mg/(l.cyle), a constant value of $f_m$ equal to 1.2 ($f_m = 1.2$) will be taken (see figure):

5.4.2.3. Conditions to be complied with in the laboratory

For a test to be valid; the correction factor $\alpha_d$ must be such that $0.9 \leq \alpha_d \leq 1.1$

If these limits are exceeded, the corrected value obtained shall be given and the test conditions (temperature and pressure) precisely stated in the test report.
5.4.3. When a turbocharged engine is fitted with a system which allows compensating the ambient conditions temperature and altitude, at the request of the manufacturer, the correction factor \( \alpha_a \) or \( \alpha_d \) shall be set to the value of 1."

_Appendix,_

Item 4, amend to read:

"4. …

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