

ICS 27.040
CCS K58



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 11369-2008

Replacing GB/T 11370-1989

**Measurement of exhaust gas emission for aero-derivative gas
turbine**

轻型燃气轮机烟气污染物测量

Issued on: July 18, 2008

Implemented on: January 1, 2009

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine of the People's Republic of China;
Standardization Administration of China**

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Foreword

This standard replaces GB/T 11369-1989 "lightweight turbine exhaust smoke measurement" and GB/T 11370-1989 "lightweight gas turbine Machine measuring gaseous pollutants. " This revision will be GB/T 11370-1989 on the contents included in this standard. The 1989 edition, compared with the standard main changes are as follows: The standard name

- consolidated as "light gas turbine flue gas pollutants Measurement";
- Increasing the GB/T 14099-2005, GB/T 15135 normative references (Chapter 2 of this edition);
- Supplementary flue gas measurement sampling sense head manufacturing material requirements (Excerpts 4.3.1a) and 5.3.1a));
- Modify the sampling line correlation value requirements (this version 4.3.4);
- Complement the technical requirements of the pump (Excerpts 5.3.8);
- Supplemented when making reflectivity measurement on paper backing requirements (edition of 5.3.10);
- Modify the cleaning and leak checking equipment requirements (edition of 5.3.12);
- Remove the GB/T 11370-1989 Appendix A version of alternative methods of measurement;
- Modified exhaust measurement requirements associated value measurement program (Excerpts 5.4.1,5.4.2). Appendix A of this standard is an informative annex. The standard proposed by China Aviation Industry Corporation. The standard by the China Aviation Industry Corporation. This standard was drafted. AVIC Shixin turbine Co., Ltd., China Aviation Integrated Technical Institute. The main drafters of this standard. Zhou Qi, in Pei Min, Zhang. This standard replaces the standards previously issued as follows:
- GB/T 11369-1989;
- GB/T 11370-1989. Flue gas turbine pollutant measuring light

1 Scope

GB/T 11369-2008 is the Chinese national standard on measurement of exhaust gas emission for aero-derivative gas turbine, in the field of energy and heat transfer engineering. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 18 July 2008 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 January 2009. Classification: ICS 27.040, CCS K58. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard specifies the light gas turbine (hereinafter referred to as the gas turbine) plant emission measuring device and measurement procedures. This standard applies to fixed gas turbine running condition.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB/T 14099-2005 turbines - Procurement GB/T 15135 GT vocabulary

3 Terms and Definitions

GB/T 15135 and established the following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

- 3.1 Other various gas components other than the gas to be measured (or fog) due to instrument response.
- 3.2 Nothing to do with the sample gas, irregular changes in instrument output signal, which is different with the instrument drift.
- 3.3 Defined as nitrogen oxides, i.e., nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) combined.
- 3.4 Corresponding to a known sample gas concentration the instrument output signal.
- 3.5 A specially formulated, known composition and concentration of the gas mixture used to calibrate the instrument.

3.6 In the gas mixture in the volume fraction of the analyte.

3.7 In the absence of gas to be measured, the instrument output varies with time and produced with zero bias.

3.8 Under controlled conditions, collecting samples exhaust flue gas for measurement analysis.

3.9 A daily instrument calibration and adjustment precision of a standard gas.