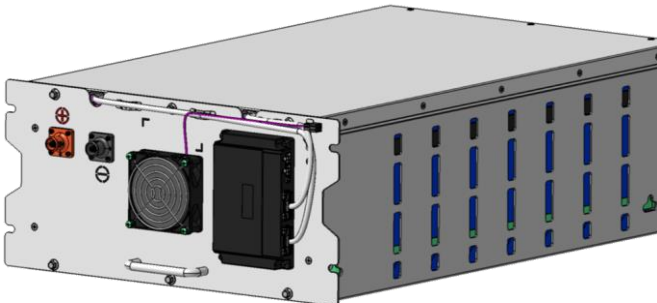


Prüfbericht-Nr.: Test report no.:	CN25M8Q9 001	Auftrags-Nr.: Order no.:	326105734	Seite 1 von 34 Page 1 of 34
Kunden-Referenz-Nr.: Client reference no.:	2116531	Auftragsdatum: Order date:	2025-04-21	
Auftraggeber: Client:	Shanghai PYTES Energy Co., Ltd. No.3492 Jinqian Road, Fengxian District, 201400 Shanghai P.R. China			
Prüfgegenstand: Test item:	LFP battery module			
Bezeichnung / Typ-Nr.: Identification / Type no.:	280			
Auftrags-Inhalt: Order content:	Test report			
Prüfgrundlage: Test specification:	UL 9540A: 2019 (Fourth Edition) Test Method for Evaluating Thermal Runaway Fire Propagation in Battery Energy Storage Systems			
Wareneingangsdatum: Date of sample receipt:	2023-07-09			
Prüfmuster-Nr.: Test sample no.:	#2023070901			
Prüfzeitraum: Testing period:	2023-07-10 - 2023-07-28			
Ort der Prüfung: Place of testing:	See clause 1.1 of main report			
Prüflaboratorium: Testing laboratory:	TÜV Rheinland (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.			
Prüfergebnis*: Test result*:	See main report			
geprüft von: tested by:			genehmigt von: authorized by:	
Datum: Date:	2025.05.12	Ausstellungsdatum: Issue date:	2025.05.12	
Stellung / Position:	Project Engineer	Stellung / Position:	Reviewer	
Sonstiges / Other:	The mentioned models listed on above are identical to the original model in the previous section report CN235DZD 001 except for model name, trademark and/or license holder etc. The test data refer to previous section report CN235DZD 001. See following pages for details.			
Zustand des Prüfgegenstandes bei Anlieferung: Condition of the test item at delivery:	Prüfmuster vollständig und unbeschädigt Test item complete and undamaged			
* Legende:	P(ass) = entspricht o.g. Prüfgrundlage(n)	F(ail) = entspricht nicht o.g. Prüfgrundlage(n)	N/A = nicht anwendbar	N/T = nicht getestet
* Legend:	P(ass) = passed a.m. test specification(s)	F(ail) = failed a.m. test specification(s)	N/A = not applicable	N/T = not tested
Dieser Prüfbericht bezieht sich nur auf das o.g. Prüfmuster und darf ohne Genehmigung der Prüfstelle nicht auszugsweise vervielfältigt werden. Dieser Bericht berechtigt nicht zur Verwendung eines Prüfzeichens. <i>This test report only relates to the above mentioned test sample as. Without permission of the test center this test report is not permitted to be duplicated in extracts. This test report does not entitle to carry any test mark.</i>				

v05

INTRODUCTION

Model fire codes and energy storage system standards require energy storage systems to comply with UL 9540, which in turn requires battery cells and modules to comply with UL 1973. Compliance with these standards reduces the risk of batteries and battery energy storage systems (BESS) creating fire, shock or personal injury hazards. However, they don't evaluate the ability of the BESS installed as intended and with fire suppression mechanisms in place, if necessary, from contributing to a fire or explosion in the end use installations.

To address these fire and explosion hazards associated with the installation of a BESS, the fire and other codes require energy storage systems to meet certain location, separation, fire suppression and other criteria. Those codes also provide a means to provide an equivalent level of safety based on large scale fire testing of anticipated BESS installations.

UL 9540A is intended to provide a test method that can be used as a basis for validating the safety of a BESS installation in lieu of meeting the specific criteria provided in those codes. The data generated can be used to determine the fire and explosion protection required for installation of a BESS.

The test method is initiated through the establishment of a thermal runaway condition that leads to combustion within the BESS. The test method outlined in UL 9540A consists of several steps – cell level testing, module level testing, unit level testing and installation level testing. The cell and module level testing steps are information gathering steps to inform the unit and installation level testing.

The following outlines the information that may gathered as part of the testing:

- a) Cell level – An individual cell fails in a manner that leads to thermal runaway and fire through a suitable method such as external heating. Data such as off-gassing contents, temperatures at venting and temperatures at thermal runaway are recorded.
- b) Module level – One or more cells within a BESS module fail in the manner determined during the cell level testing. Data such as fire propagation in the module, temperatures on the failed cells and surrounding cells, off-gassing contents and heat release data are gathered.
- c) Unit level – A complete BESS is installed surrounded by target (e.g. dummy) BESS and walls separated at a distance as intended in its installation. The module level test is repeated on a module located in the BESS in the most unfavorable location. Data such as temperature within the BESS, on surrounding walls and target BESS; incident heat flux on walls and target BESS; observation of fire propagation from BESS to target units and walls as well as observance of explosions or evidence of re-ignition within the BESS; and heat release and off-gassing contents are gathered.
- d) Installation level – This test is a repeat of the unit level test with the test conducted within a test room and with the intended fire suppression system installed as well as any overhead cables (that can lead to fire propagation) installed. This test is intended to validate the fire suppression system for the BESS installation. Data such as temperature within the BESS, on surrounding walls and target BESS; incident heat flux on walls and target BESS; fire propagation from the BESS to target units, walls or overhead cables and any observable explosion incidents or re-ignition within the BESS; and off-gassing contents (if needed) and heat release are gathered.

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1. General information

1.1 Test specification

Standard: ANSI/CAN/UL 9540A: 2019 (Fourth Edition)

Test Method for Evaluating Thermal Runaway Fire Propagation in Battery Energy Storage Systems

This report presents the result of module level tests of UL 9540A: 2019.

All tests were conducted at TÜV Rheinland (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. and TÜV Rheinland's partner labs that were under supervision of TÜV Rheinland's engineer.

Testing period: Jul 10, 2023 ~ Jul 28, 2023

All tests were under supervision of TÜV Rheinland's engineer.

Refer to Clause 4 for test and measurement instruments.

1.2 General remarks

This report is descriptive and provide the test data only.

The test results presented in this report relate only to the object tested.

This report shall not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of the testing laboratory.

Throughout this report a ☐ comma / ☒ point is used as the decimal separator.

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1.3 Revision information

New report, not applicable

1.4 Summary of the test

One external heater was placed in the module to initiate the thermal runaway inside the module. The initiating cells were heated at a rate of 4°C~7°C per minute until the cell thermal runaway.

White smoke was observed during test. No flying debris or explosive discharge of gases during test. No sparks, electrical arcs, or other electrical events during test. No external flaming observed.

Cell thermal runaway was observed.

Cell to cell thermal runaway propagation was observed.

The battery pack weight measured was 118.22 kg (before test) and 115.44 kg (after test).

Measured peak chemical heat release rate HRR was 15.28 kW;

Measured peak smoke release rate SRR was 4.6315 m²/s;

Total smoke release TSR was 743.73 m²;

Total hydrocarbons was 49.00 L (equivalent to C₃H₈, measured by FID);

Detail information see relevant clause of this report.

1.5 List of attachments

Video records of the test from 1 direction were provided in .mp4 format.

Complete records were provided in document, file number listed as below:

20230710 Battero module UL9540A video ch01 (01-09).mp4

2. General Product Information

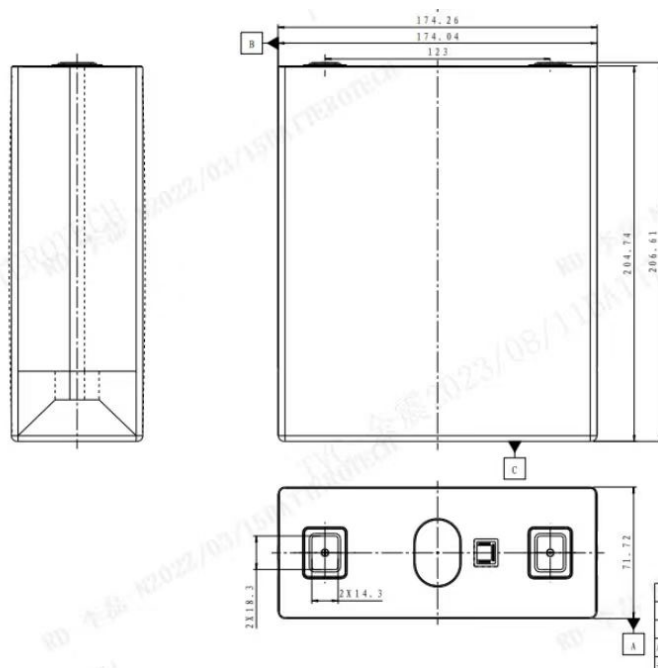
2.1 Cell

2.1.1 Product information and parameters

The product information and parameters are provided by the client as below.

Manufacturer	BatteroTech Corporation Limited	
Model number.....	PC-0B1-72174L4-AH	
Chemistry	LiFePO ₄	
Physical configuration.....	Prismatic	
	Weight:	5.50±0.15 kg
Electrical rating	Rated capacity:	280 Ah
	Nominal voltage:	3.2 V
Standard charge method	Charge power:	0.5 P
	End of charge voltage:	3.65 V
Standard discharge method.....	Discharge power:	0.5 P
	End of discharge voltage:	2.5 V

Diagram with overall dimension



2.1.2 Cell level test information

Cell level thermal runaway test information is from UL cell level test report 4789764706 provided by the client.

Thermal Runaway Methodology	Two heaters 152.4 mm by 203.2 mm in size for each sample.
Cell Surface Temperature at Gas Venting ..	152°C
Cell Surface Temperature at Thermal Runaway.....	228°C

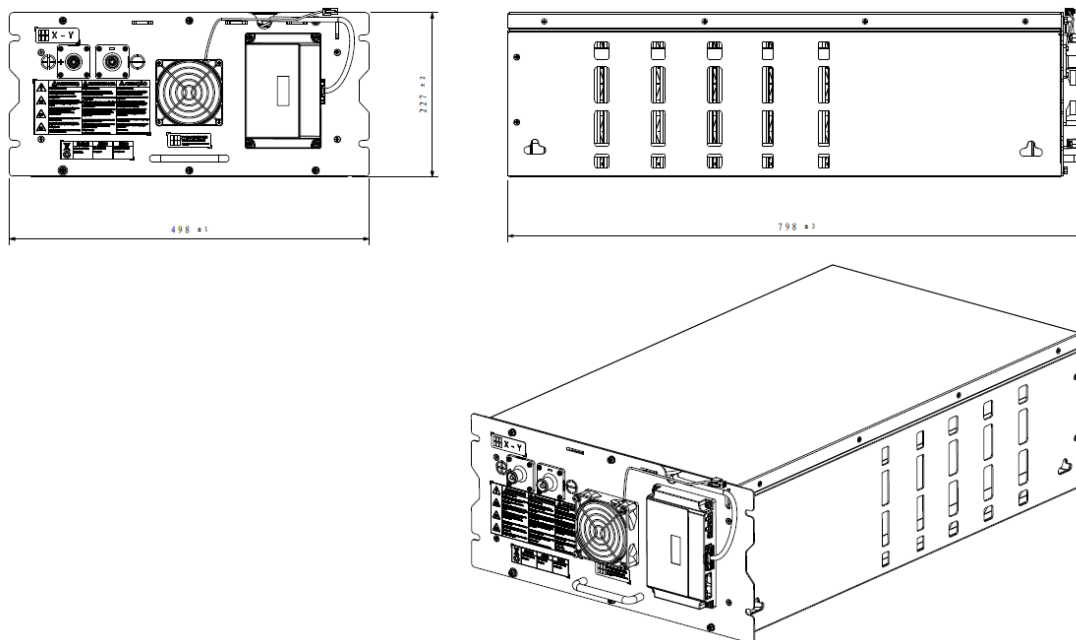
2.2 Module

2.2.1 Product information and parameters

The product information and parameters are provided by the client as below.

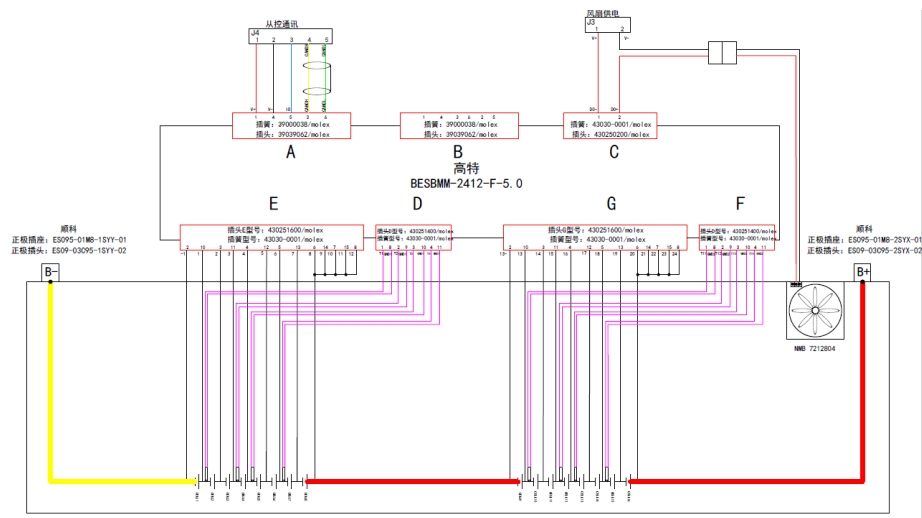
Manufacturer name.....		Shanghai PYTES Energy Co., Ltd.
Model number.....		HV-BEH-280P1
Physical configuration.....		Metal enclosure
		Weight: 114 kg
		Cells in series/parallel: 1P16S
Cooling method.....		Natural cooling with electric fan
Separation between cells.....		Metal frame
Electrical rating		Rated capacity: 280 Ah
		Nominal voltage: 51.2V
Standard charge method.....	Charge current:	140 A
	End of charge voltage:	57.6 V
Standard discharge method.....	Discharge current:	140 A
	End of discharge voltage:	40.0 V
Compliance with UL 1973.....		Yes

2.2.2 Diagram with overall dimension

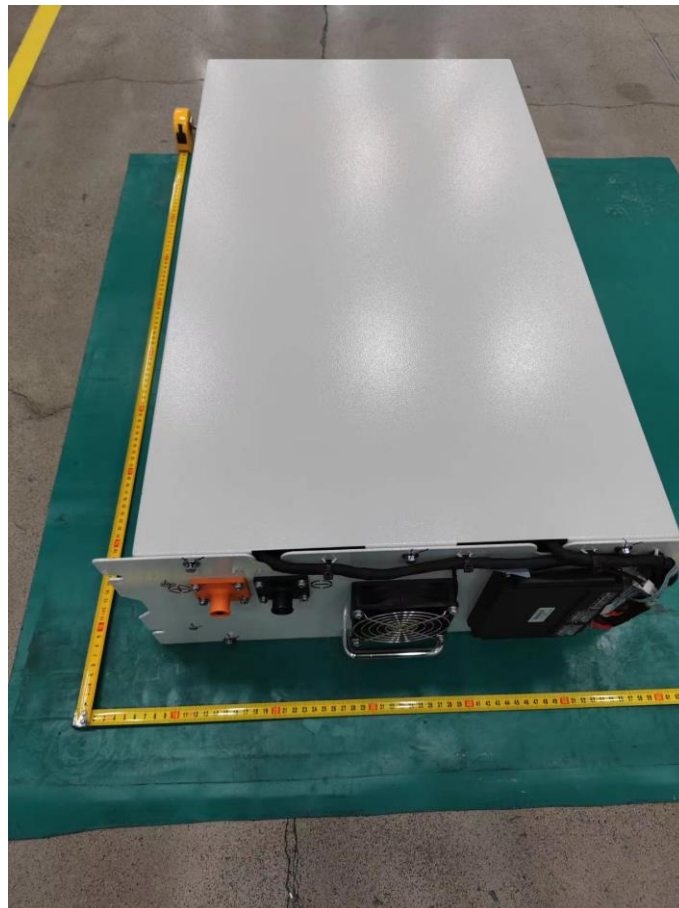


2.2.3 Layout of the module contents

2.2.4 Configuration diagram of the module



2.3 Photos



3. Module level test (section 8 of UL 9540A)

3.1 General

This testing is conducted on battery modules, which are in turn installed in an enclosure or in an open rack system to form a BESS unit.

This test uses applied stresses determined during the cell level test to force a selected number of battery cells within the module into thermal runaway. If there is fire that results from the cell being driven into thermal runaway, the fire is allowed to progress within the module.

The test measures the chemical heat release rate, maximum temperature, and vent gas composition; and documents the module enclosure integrity after the test, any explosions or hazardous ejection of parts outside of the module enclosure, and the extent and duration of any flame propagation outside of the module.

The module level testing establishes a base line fire test performance that can be evaluated against the fire performance of other battery modules the BESS manufacturer may choose to use within the system.

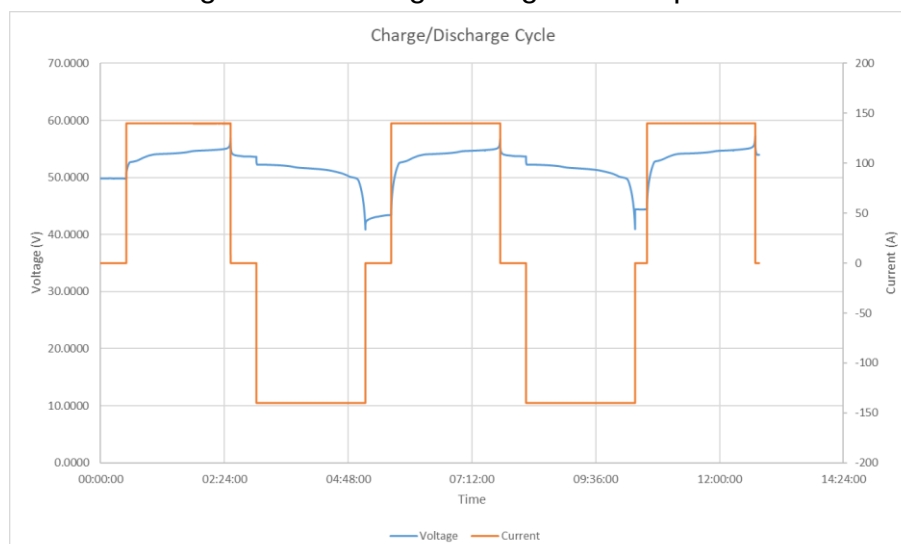
3.2 Sample preparation

Module sample was conditioned, prior to testing, through charge and discharge cycles of 2 cycles to verify that the module was functional.

Each cycle was defined as a charge to 100% SOC and allowed to rest several minutes and then discharged to an end of discharge voltage (EODV) determined by the manufacturer. Refer to 2.1 for charge and discharge profile.

The module sample was put in a climate chamber during charge and discharge. The ambient is kept at $25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $50\% \pm 5\%$ R.H.

Figure 1. Module charge and discharge voltage/current profiles



3.3 Module level thermal runaway test

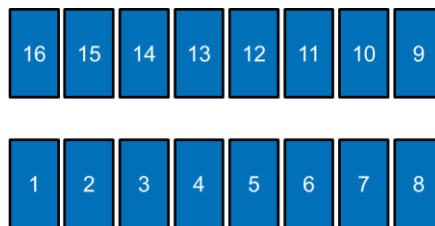
3.3.1 Thermal runaway test method description

The module to be tested were charged to 100% SOC and allowed to stabilize for a minimum of 1 h and a maximum of 8 h before the start of the test.

The external heating method used for initiating thermal runaway in cell level test was used to initiate thermal runaway within the module.

Consider the cells arrangement in the module. #5 cell located in the middle of the module was chose as target cell to be forced into thermal runaway.

Figure 2. Cell numbering, initiating cell selecting.



The cells were heated by one external heater rated 220V/900 W (size 200*150*1mm).

17 glass fiber thermocouples Type K, 24 AWG were attached on the center of each wide surface of #1-#8 cell, one thermocouple used for heater rise feedback, other thermocouples used for record cell surface temperature. (See 3.3.2 figure 3)

8 glass fiber thermocouples Type K, 24 AWG were attached on the center of each narrow surface of #9 to #16 cells, used for record cell surface temperature. (See 3.3.2 figure 4)

10 glass fiber thermocouples Type K, 24 AWG were attached on the surface of module used for record module external temperature. (See 3.3.2 figure 5)

Auto control the voltage supply to the heater and maintain a 4°C/min to 7°C/min heating rate. Once thermal runaway was observed, the heaters were immediately de-energized.

Voltage of the modules are monitored during test.

The module was placed on top of a lift with the module orientation representative of its intended final installation.

The module was located under the smoke collection hood of the calorimeter measurement system.

Ambient conditions were within 25±5 °C and 50±25% RH at the initiation of the test.

3.3.2 Location of thermocouples

Figure 3. Thermocouples (no. xx) locations of initiating cell

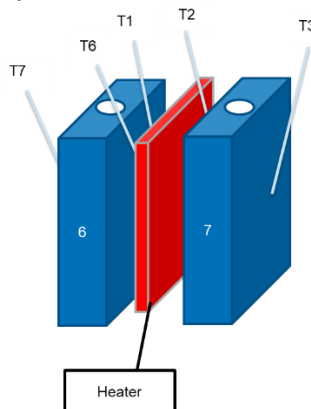


Figure 4. Cell numbering, heater location and thermocouples (no. xx) locations inside the sub-module

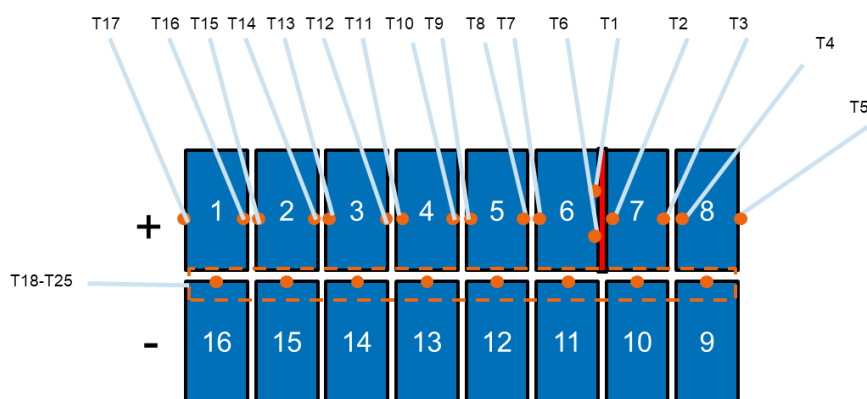
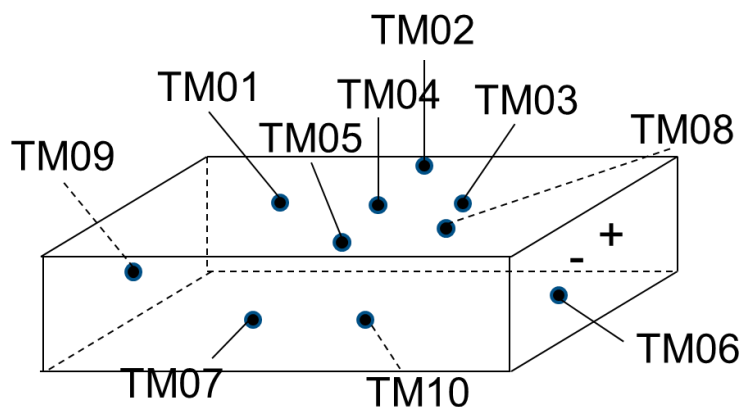


Figure 5. Thermocouples' locations outside module



3.3.3 Observations and records

Ambient conditions at the initiation of the test..... :	27.5°C, 56.4% R.H.
Sample number :	#2023070901
Open circuit voltage before test (V) :	53.6
Weight before test (kg) :	118.22 (with thermocouples)
Time initiating the test..... :	15:45 start to heat the cells
Observations during test..... :	Audible pops were heard at 16:24 (the pressure relief valve burst). Large amount of white smoke was observed on 16:39. After first thermal Runaway, audible pops were heard on 16:40. Large amount of white smoke was observed on 16:55. No flying debris or explosive discharge of gases during test. No sparks, electrical arcs, or other electrical events during test. No flaming observed.
Posttest evaluation :	Posttest evaluations were performed after 12 hours of test. Total 2 cells were damage after test. Including 1 thermal runaway cell and another 1 was cell-to-cell thermal propagation. Photos "sample after test" in page 29 show the damage of the module enclosure, electrolyte outside and damage of the components inside enclosure. 46.9V was measured on the module output terminal.
Weight after test (kg) :	115.44 (with thermocouples)
Weight loss (kg)..... :	2.78

3.3.4 Temperature measurements

Cell to cell propagation was observed during the test.

Wide surface temperature of #1~#16 cells in initial module were recorded during test.

Cell thermal runaway occurred on #7 cell at around 16:34, Maximum temperature 493.4°C (T3) were measured on the #7 cell wide surface. See figure 6 for the temperature vs time curve. Maximum temperature please see table 1 for detail.

Cell to cell propagation was observed on #8 cell in initial module during the test.

Figure 6. Temperatures of cell #1~#8

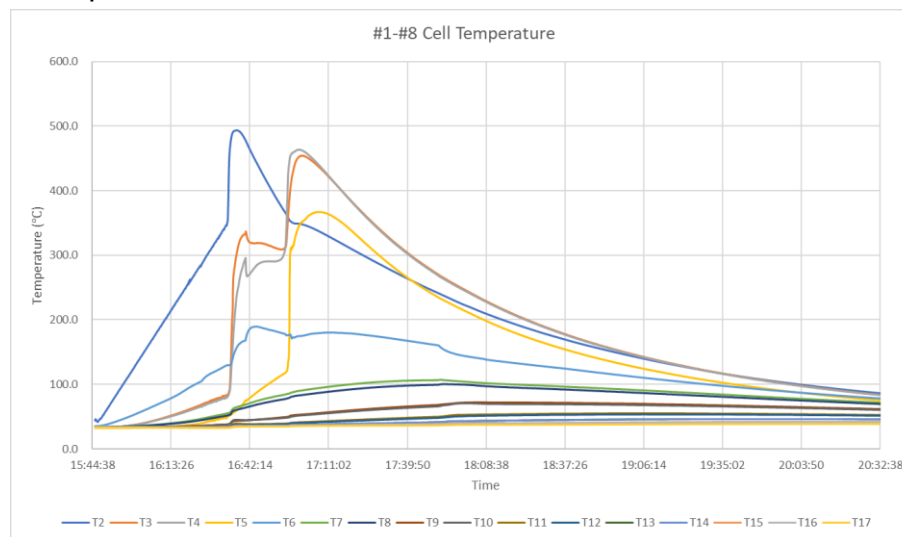


Table 1. Maximum temperature of cell #1~#8

Thermocouple no.	Location	Maximum temp.(°C)
T2	Surface of cell_7 under heater (left)	493.4
T3	Surface of cell_7 (right)	454.2
T4	Surface of cell_8(left)	463.6
T5	Surface of cell_8(right)	367.0
T6	Surface of cell_6(right)	189.6
T7	Surface of cell_6(left)	107.1
T8	Surface of cell_5(right)	100.3
T9	Surface of cell_5(left)	72.1
T10	Surface of cell_4(right)	70.8
T11	Surface of cell_4(left)	55.1
T12	Surface of cell_3(right)	53.5
T13	Surface of cell_3(left)	46.2
T14	Surface of cell_2(right)	46.1
T15	Surface of cell_2(left)	41.9
T16	Surface of cell_1(right)	41.4
T17	Surface of cell_1(left)	38.8

Figure 7. Temperatures of cell #9~#16 cells

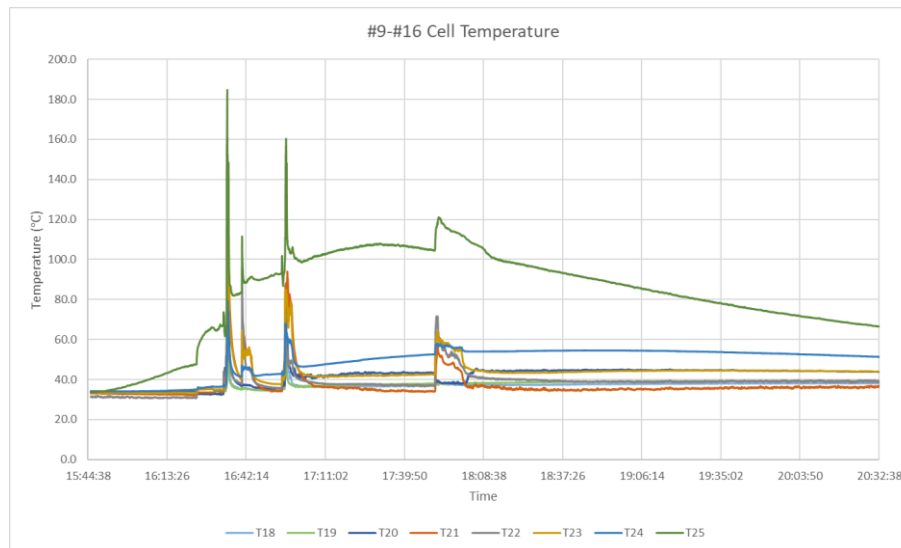


Table 2. Maximum temperature of cell #9~#16

Thermocouple no.	Location	Maximum temp.(°C)
T18	Surface of cell_9(side)	61.9
T19	Surface of cell_10(side)	66.9
T20	Surface of cell_11(side)	125.3
T21	Surface of cell_12(side)	105.1
T22	Surface of cell_13(side)	151.6
T23	Surface of cell_14(side)	136.4
T24	Surface of cell_15(side)	79.0
T25	Surface of cell_16(side)	184.3

Figure 8. Module voltage

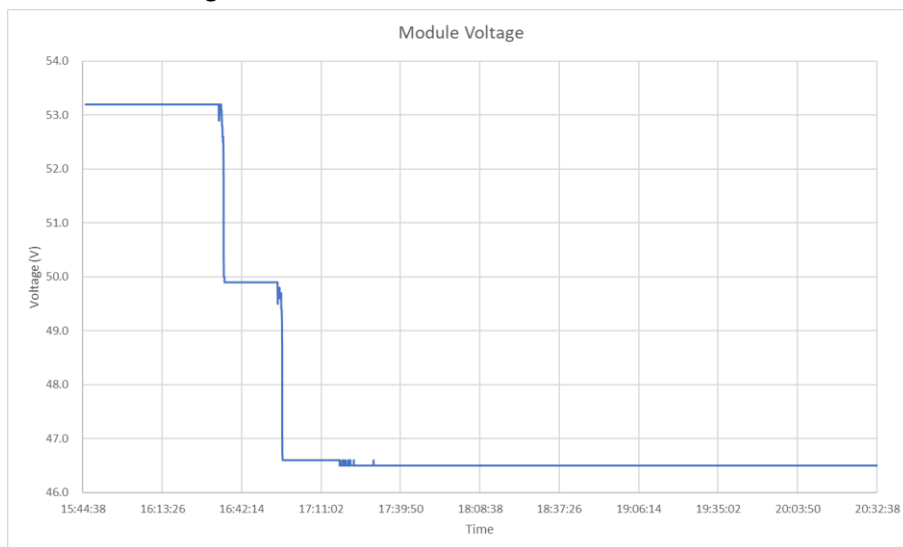
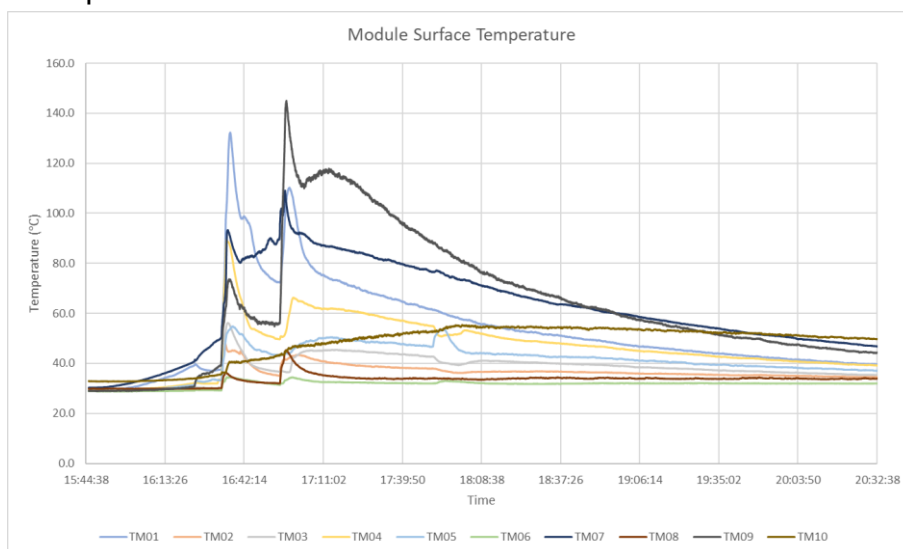


Figure 9. Temperatures of module surface



3.4 Chemical heat release rate measurement

3.4.1 Test method

The chemical heat release rates were measured by an oxygen consumption calorimeter measurement system consisting of a paramagnetic oxygen analyzer, non-dispersive infrared carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide analyzer, velocity probe, and a Type K thermocouple.

The instrumentations are located in the exhaust duct of the heat release rate calorimeter.

The chemical heat release rate was calculated at each of the flows as follows:

$$HRR_1 = \left[E \times \varphi - (E_{co} - E) \times \frac{1 - \varphi}{2} \times \frac{X_{co}}{X_{O_2}} \right] \times \frac{\dot{m}_e}{1 + \varphi \times (\alpha - 1)} \times \frac{M_{O_2}}{M_a} \times (1 - X_{H_2O}^o) \times X_{O_2}^o$$

In which:

HRR_1 = total heat release rate, as a function of time (kW)

E = Net heat released for complete combustion per unit of oxygen consumed (adjusted for oxygen contained within cell chemistry, 13,100 kJ/kg)

E_{CO} = Net heat released for complete combustion per unit of oxygen consumed, for CO (adjusted for oxygen contained within cell chemistry, 17,600 kJ/kg)

φ = Oxygen depletion factor (non-dimensional), where:

$$\varphi = \frac{X_{O_2}^o \times [1 - X_{CO_2} - X_{CO}] - X_{O_2} \times [1 - X_{CO_2}^o]}{X_{O_2}^o \times [1 - X_{O_2} - X_{CO_2} - X_{CO}]}$$

X_{CO} = Measured mole fraction of CO in exhaust flow (non-dimensional)

X_{CO_2} = Measured mole fraction of CO₂ in exhaust flow (non-dimensional)

$X_{CO_2}^o$ = Measured mole fraction of CO₂ in incoming air (non-dimensional)

$X_{H_2O}^o$ = Measured mole fraction of H₂O in incoming air (non-dimensional)

X_{O_2} = Measured mole fraction of O₂ in exhaust flow (non-dimensional)

$X_{O_2}^o$ = Measured mole fraction of O₂ in incoming air (non-dimensional)

α = Combustion expansion factor (non-dimensional; normally a value of 1.105)

M_a = Molecular weight of incoming and exhaust air (29 kg/kmol)

M_{O_2} = Molecular weight of oxygen (32 kg/kmol)

$\dot{m}_e$ = Mass flow rate in exhaust duct (kg/s), in which:

$$\dot{m}_e = C \times \sqrt{\frac{\Delta p}{T_e}}$$

or

$$\dot{m}_e = 26.54 \times \frac{A \times k_c}{f(Re)} \times \sqrt{\frac{\Delta p}{T_e}}$$

C = Orifice plate coefficient (in $\text{kg}^{1/2}\text{m}^{1/2}\text{K}^{1/2}$)

Δp = Pressure drop across orifice plate or bidirectional probe (Pa)

T_e = Combustion gas temperature at orifice plate or bidirectional probe (K)

A = Cross sectional area of the duct (m^2)

k_c = Velocity profile shape factor (non-dimensional)

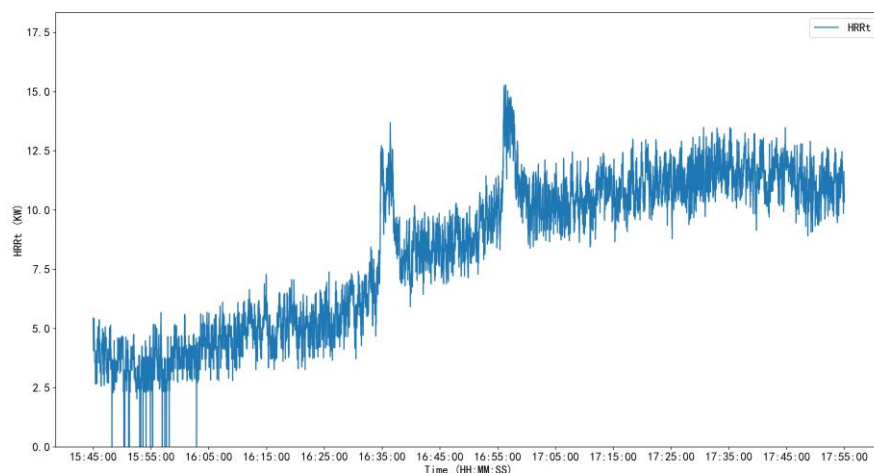
$f(Re)$ = Reynolds number correction (non-dimensional)

The whole heat release rate measurement system were calibrated using an atomized heptane diffusion burner before the test. The calibration were performed using flows of 1078mg/s and 1510mg/s of propane (corresponding to 50kW and 70kW heat release rate).

3.4.2 Test result

Peak chemical heat release rate HRRt: 15.28 KW

Figure 11. HRRt curve



3.5 Smoke release rate measurement

3.5.1 Test method

The light transmission in the calorimeter's exhaust duct was measured using a white light source and photo detector for the duration of the test.

The smoke release rate was calculated as follows:

$$SRR = 2.303 \left(\frac{V}{D} \right) \log_{10} \left(\frac{I_o}{I} \right)$$

Where:

SRR = Smoke release rate (m^2/s)

V = Volumetric exhaust duct flow rate (m^3/s)

D = duct diameter (m)

I_o = Light transmission signal of clear (pre-test) beam (V)

I = Light transmission signal during test (V)

The whole smoke release rate measurement system were self-checked using calibrated light filter before test. The self-check were performed at 100%, 79%, 50%, 32%, 16%, 10%, 1% and 0% light transmittance.

3.5.2 Test result

Peak smoke release rate SRR: $4.6315 m^2/s$

Total smoke release TSR: $743.73 m^2$

Figure 12. SRR curve

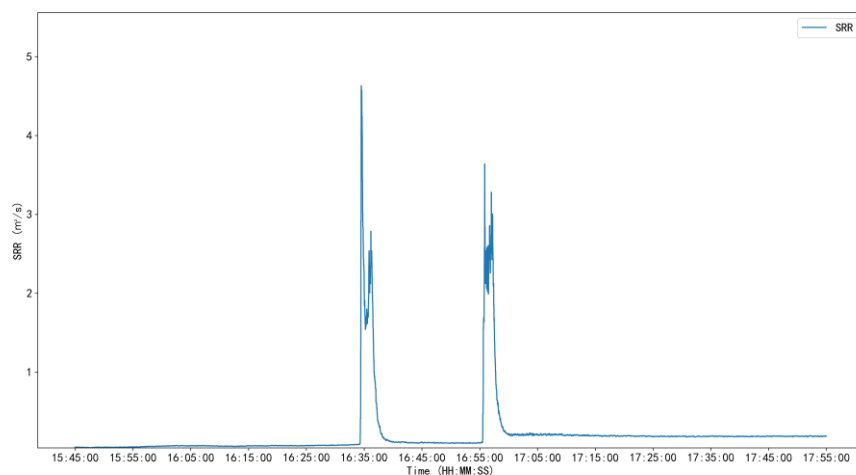
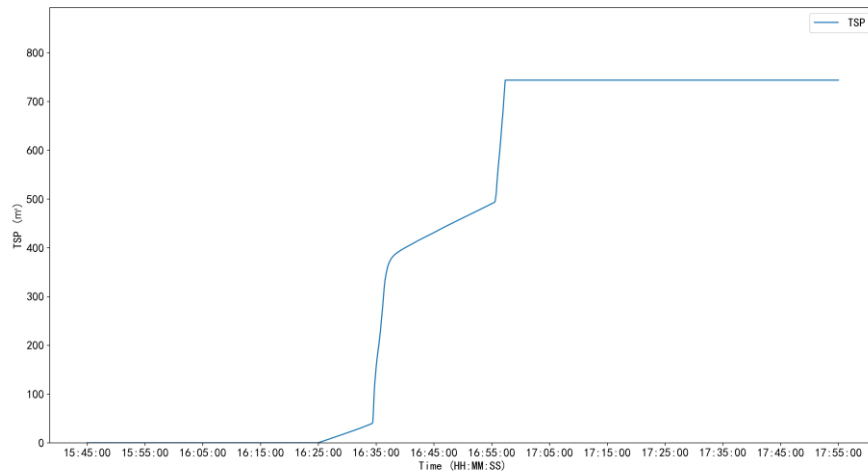


Figure 13. TSR curve



3.6 Gas generation measurement

3.6.1 Test method

The composition, velocity and temperature of the vent gases were measured within the calorimeter's exhaust duct.

Gas compositions were measured using a Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectrometer with a resolution of 1 cm^{-1} and a path length of 4.2 m within the calorimeter's exhaust duct.

The hydrocarbon content of the vent gas was measured using flame ionization detection.

Hydrogen gas was measured with a palladium-nickel thin-film solid state sensor. Composition, velocity and temperature instrumentation were collocated with heat release rate calorimetry instrumentation.

3.6.2 Total gas release

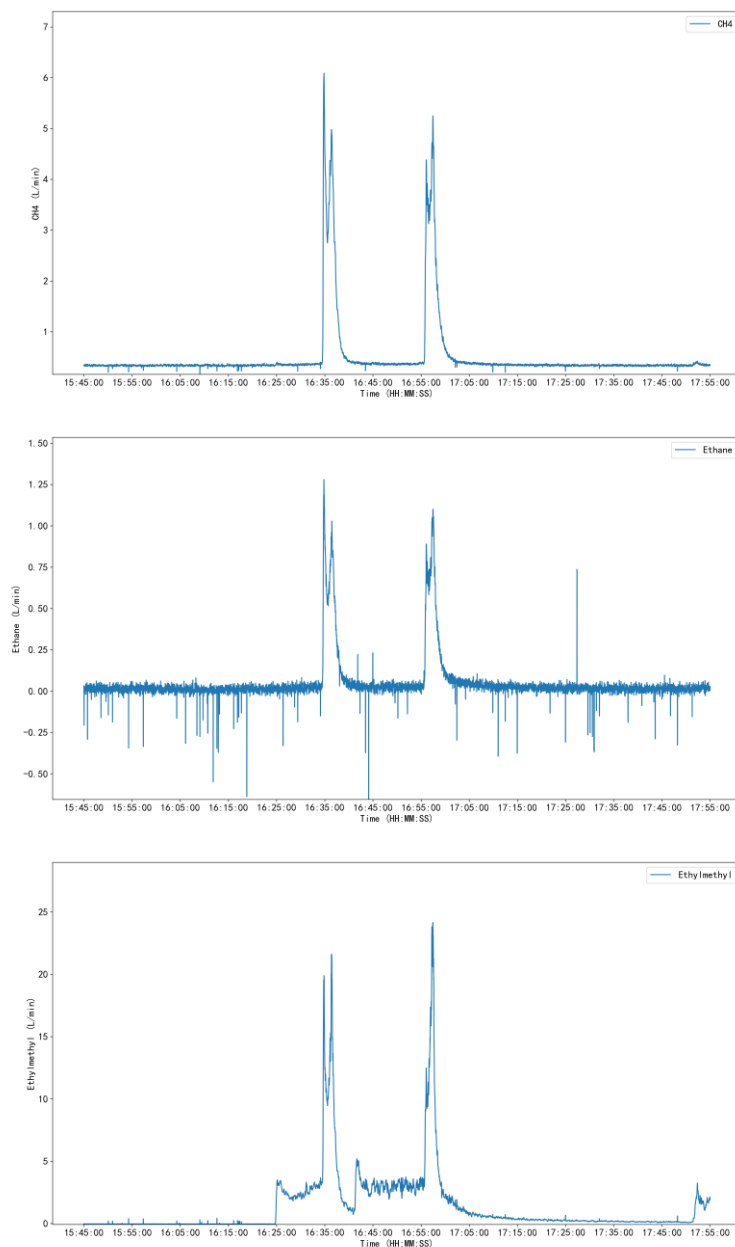
The flow rates of various gases were integrated over the test duration and the total cumulative volume of gas calculated for the total test duration (15:35 ~17:55) were presented in below table. Total cumulative volume of gases before cell venting (15:35 ~ 16:24) were also presented in table for reference. Which may be considered as ambient gases background before test.

Gas type	Gas components		Total volume of gas (L)	
			Before cell venting	Throughout the test
Hydrocarbon species	Methane	CH ₄	0.00	65.4
	Ethylene	C ₂ H ₄	0.00	21.7
	Ethane	C ₂ H ₆	0.00	6.6
	Propylene	C ₃ H ₆	0.00	43.3
Others	Carbon Monoxide	CO	0.00	57.4
	Carbon Dioxide ¹⁾	CO ₂	1.10	42.6
	Hydrogen ²⁾	H ₂	0.00	224.4
Total Hydrocarbons (equivalent to C ₃ H ₈ , measured by FID)				49.00
Note:				
1) The collection time is from 15:35 to 17:55;				
2) The carbon dioxide in the air during this period ¹⁾ was not included;				
3) Hydrogen measured by Palladium nickel thin film solid state sensor.				

3.6.3 Gas components

Concentrations of the gases were scaled based on the measured flow rate of the exhaust system and were presented in standard volume flow rate of gas ventilated in following figures.

Figure 14. Hydrocarbon species



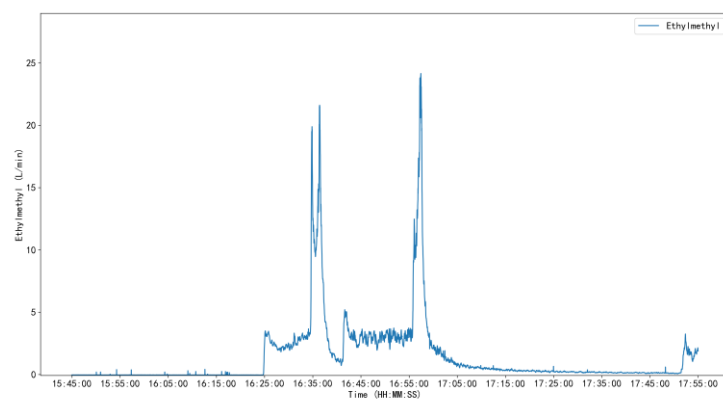


Figure 30. CO, CO₂ containing species

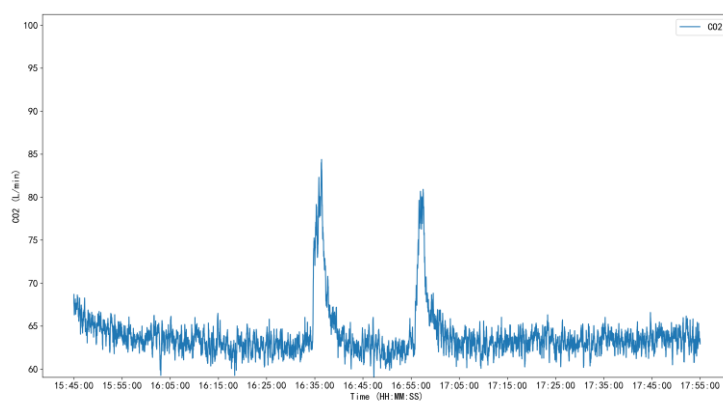
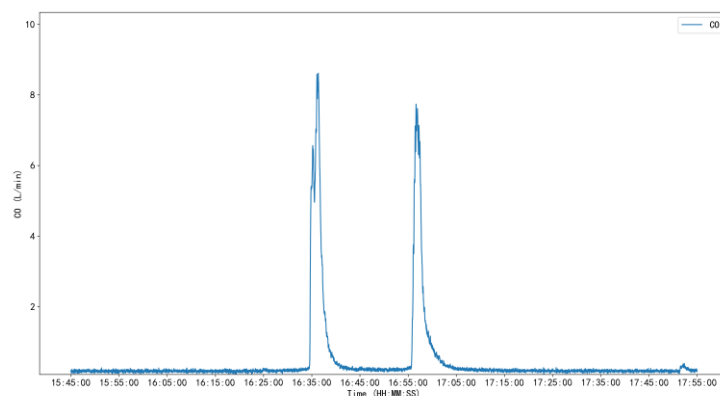
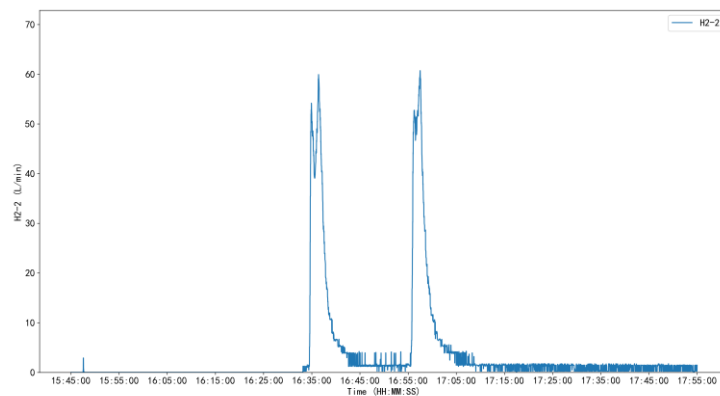


Figure 31. H₂ containing species



3.7 Photos

Sample before test





Test setup



Smoke release during test

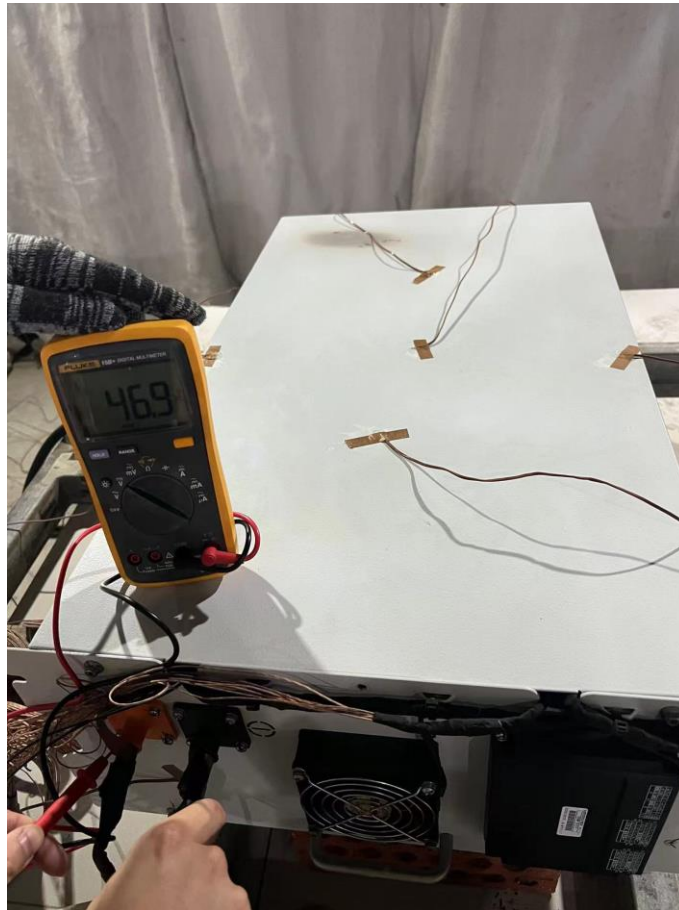


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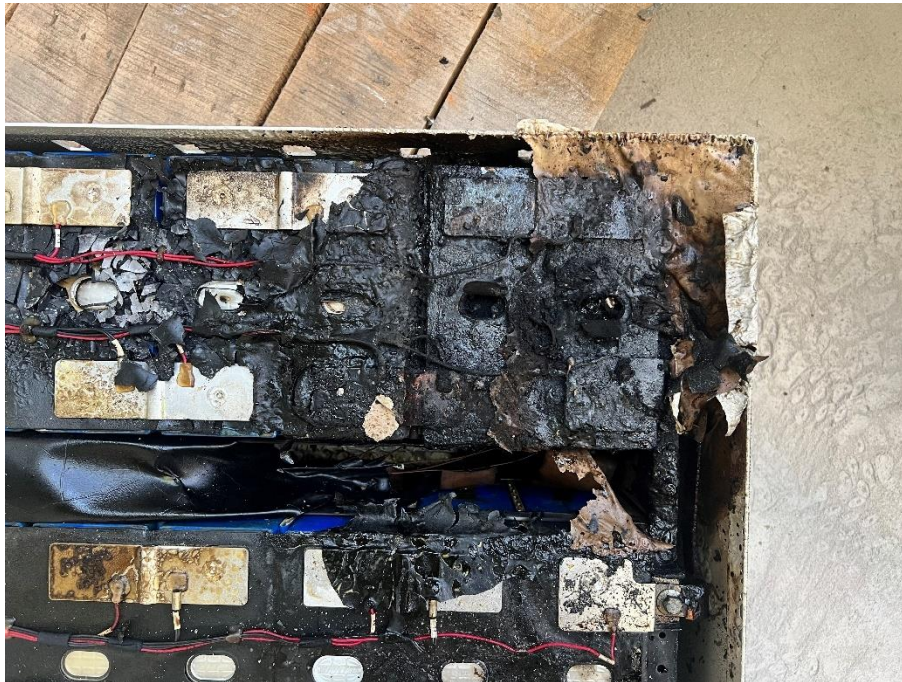
Sample after test





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4. List of Test and Measurement Instruments

No.	Equipment	Model	Rating	Inventory no.	Last Cal. date
1	Ambient temperature and humidity	HWP01-10S	-30°C~50°C, 20%RH~100%RH	12005577	2023.2.2
2	Data acquisition equipment	DAQ970A	3-slot cardcage with 6½ digit (22 bit) internal DMM 0.004%, accuracy 0.06% Vac	TY2020000138	2023.2.2
3	Data acquisition equipment	TP700	Measuring range-60 °C to 1372 °C Measurement accuracy ± (0.05% rdg.+0.5 °C) Display resolution0.01 °C	TY2211000716-2	2023.2.2
4	Data acquisition equipment	TP700	Measuring range-60 °C to 1372 °C Measurement accuracy ± (0.05% rdg.+0.5 °C) Display resolution0.01 °C	TY2020000217	2023.2.2
5	Electronic scale	CHAOOU C1	0-500KG	65960494169	2023.2.2
6	Paramagnetic oxygen analyser	SERVOME X4100	O2: paramagnetic sensor, range 0-25%, accuracy 0.02%, response time T90 < 7S	ZY2020000018-1	2023.2.6
7	Velocity probe	2671-25L-D-11-G2-E-N	4-20mA output, range 0-250pa, accuracy ± 1% F.S	ZY2020000018-2	2023.2.6
8	Photo detector	PDA36A2	Thorlabs optical receiver, wavelength range (350-1000) nm, gain adjustable, voltage output (0-10) V, instability < 0.1%	ZY2020000018-3	2023.2.2
9	Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectrometer	atmosFIR	Spectral scanning range: 485 - 7500cm-1; Spectral repeatability: < 0.1cm-1	ZY2020000018-5	2023.3.9

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10	Non-dispersive infrared carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide sensor	SERVOME X4100	CO2: infrared sensor, measuring range 0-10%, accuracy 1% F.S, response time T90 < 7S Co: infrared sensor, measuring range 0-1%, accuracy 1% F.S, response time T90 < 8s	ZY20200000 18-4	2023.2.6
11	Palladium-nickel thin-film solid state sensor	MODEL 2000	Range: 0-2000ppm, temperature less than 100 C, -90~110kPa	ZY20210002 10	2023.2.2
12	Flame ionization detector	3010	Accuracy: 2.0%	19937	2023.3.9
13	Heat flux measurement equipment	MW88-JTC08C	0 ~ ± 99999 w / m2, - 250 ~ 980 °C, accuracy 5%, response time less than 0.1s,	ZY20200000 10	2023.2.2
14	Thermopile	RS-WD-HW-1	0-200 °C, 4-20mA, response speed < 0.15s	2834814194 2	2023.2.2

End of Test Report