

<b>Prüfbericht-Nr.:</b> Test report no.:	<b>CN24NHLM 001</b>	<b>Auftrags-Nr.:</b> Order no.:	<b>244569280</b>	Seite 1 von 39 Page 1 of 39
<b>Kunden-Referenz-Nr.:</b> Client reference no.:	<b>2097732</b>	<b>Auftragsdatum:</b> Order date:	<b>2023.12.13</b>	
<b>Auftraggeber:</b> Client:	REPT BATTERO Energy Co., Ltd. No.205, Binhai 6th Road, Konggang New District, Longwan District, Wenzhou 325000 Zhejiang, P.R.China			
<b>Prüfgegenstand:</b> Test item:	Rechargeable Prismatic Lithium-ion Cell			
<b>Bezeichnung / Typ-Nr.:</b> Identification / Type no.:	CB84			
<b>Auftrags-Inhalt:</b> Order content:	Test report			
<b>Prüfgrundlage:</b> Test specification:	UL 9540A: 2019 (Fourth Edition)			
<b>Wareneingangsdatum:</b> Date of sample receipt:	2023.12.12			
<b>Prüfmuster-Nr.:</b> Test sample no.:	#2023121201			
<b>Prüfzeitraum:</b> Testing period:	2023.12.15 - 2024.01.30			
<b>Ort der Prüfung:</b> Place of testing:	See clause 1.1 of main report			
<b>Prüflaboratorium:</b> Testing laboratory:	TUV Rheinland (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.			
<b>Prüfergebnis*:</b> Test result*:	See main report			
<b>geprüft von:</b> tested by:	 Minhao Hu		<b>genehmigt von:</b> authorized by:	
<b>Datum:</b> Date:	2024.02.04	<b>Simon Wang&amp;Minhao Hu</b>	<b>Ausstellungsdatum:</b> Issue date:	2024.02.04
<b>Stellung / Position:</b>	<b>Project Engineer/Trainee</b>		<b>Stellung / Position:</b>	<b>Reviewer</b>
<b>Sonstiges /</b> Other:				
<b>Zustand des Prüfgegenstandes bei Anlieferung:</b> 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
<b>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.</b> <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.

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>GENERAL INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1	TEST SPECIFICATION.....	4
1.2	GENERAL REMARKS.....	5
1.3	LIST OF ATTACHMENTS.....	5
1.4	REVISION INFORMATION.....	5
1.5	DEFINITIONS .....	6
<b>2</b>	<b>GENERAL PRODUCT INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1	PRODUCT INFORMATION AND PARAMETERS .....	7
2.2	DIAGRAM WITH OVERALL DIMENSION .....	8
2.3	PHOTOS.....	9
<b>3</b>	<b>CELL LEVEL TEST (SECTION 7 OF UL 9540A).....</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1	GENERAL.....	10
3.2	SAMPLE PREPARATION.....	10
3.2.1	Test method and description.....	10
3.2.2	Cell cycling curves.....	11
3.3	DETERMINATION OF CELL THERMAL RUNAWAY METHODOLOGY.....	14
3.3.1	Test method and description.....	14
3.3.2	Test result.....	15
3.3.3	Temperature/voltage vs time curve.....	16
3.4	CELL VENT GAS GENERATION AND CAPTURING .....	19
3.4.1	Test method and description.....	19
3.4.2	Test result.....	19
3.5	DETERMINATION OF CELL VENT GAS COMPOSITION.....	20
3.5.1	Test method.....	20
3.5.2	Test result.....	20
3.6	FLAMMABILITY CHARACTER PARAMETERS OF THE CELL VENT GAS.....	22
3.6.1	Test method.....	22
3.6.2	Test result.....	22
3.7	PHOTOS.....	23
<b>4</b>	<b>LIST OF TEST AND MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTS.....</b>	<b>29</b>
	<b>APPENDIX A: CELL VENT GAS LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT (LFL) TEST .....</b>	<b>32</b>
	<b>APPENDIX B: CELL VENT GAS BURNING VELOCITY (SU) TEST .....</b>	<b>35</b>
	<b>APPENDIX C: CELL VENT GAS MAXIMUM PRESSURE (P<sub>MAX</sub>) TEST .....</b>	<b>37</b>

## 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 cell 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: 2023.12.15 ~ 2024.01.30

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.

## 1.3 List of attachments

The following attachments resulting from the tests, provided with separate page number, are included in this report.

Appendix A: Cell vent gas lower flammability limit (LFL) test

Appendix B: Cell vent gas burning velocity ( $S_u$ ) test

Appendix C: Cell vent gas maximum pressure ( $P_{max}$ ) test

## 1.4 Revision information

New report, not applicable.

## 1.5 Definitions

**CELL** – The basic functional electrochemical unit containing an assembly of electrodes, electrolyte, separators, container, and terminals. It is a source of electrical energy by direct conversion of chemical energy.

**MODULE** – A subassembly that is a component of a BESS that consists of a group of cells or electrochemical capacitors connected together either in a series and/or parallel configuration (sometimes referred to as a block) with or without protective devices and monitoring circuitry.

**UNIT** – A frame, rack or enclosure that consists of a functional BESS which includes components and subassemblies such as cells, modules, battery management systems, ventilation devices and other ancillary equipment.

**BATTERY SYSTEM (BS)** – Is a component of a BESS and consists of one or more modules typically in a rack configuration, controls such as the BMS and components that make up the system such as cooling systems, disconnects and protection devices.

**BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM (BESS)** – Stationary equipment that receives electrical energy and then utilizes batteries to store that energy to supply electrical energy at some future time. The BESS, at a minimum consists of one or more modules, a power conditioning system (PCS), battery management system (BMS) and balance of plant components.

a) **INITIATING BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM UNIT (INITIATING BESS)** – A BESS unit which has been equipped with resistance heaters in order to create the internal fire condition necessary for the installation level test (Section 9).

b) **TARGET BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM UNIT (TARGET BESS)** – The enclosure and/or rack hardware that physically supports and/or contains the components that comprise a BESS. The target BESS unit does not contain energy storage components, but serves to enable instrumentation to measure the thermal exposure from the initiating BESS.

**Note:** Depending upon the configuration and design of the BESS (e.g. the BESS is composed of multiple separate parts within separate enclosures), the unit level test can be done at battery system level. In such case, the BESS is be read as BS throughout this report.

**NON-RESIDENTIAL USE** – Intended for use in commercial, industrial or utility owned locations.

**RESIDENTIAL USE** – In accordance with this standard, intended for use in one or two family homes and town homes and individual dwelling units of multi-family dwellings.

**THERMAL RUNAWAY**- The incident when an electrochemical cell increases its temperature through self-heating in an uncontrollable fashion. The thermal runaway progresses when the cell's generation of heat is at a higher rate than the heat it can dissipate. This may lead to fire, explosion and gas evolution.

**STATE OF CHARGE (SOC)** – The available capacity in a BESS, pack, module or cell expressed as a percentage of rated capacity.



**Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN24NHLM 001**  
Test Report No.:

**Seite 7 von 39**  
Page 7 of 39

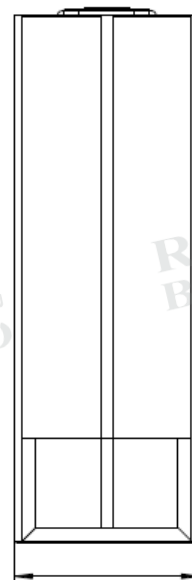
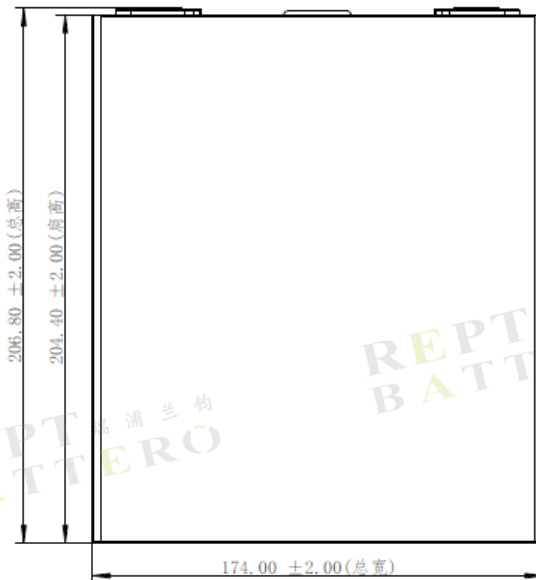
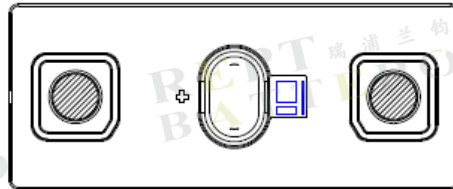
## 2 General Product Information

### 2.1 Product information and parameters

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

Manufacturer .....	REPT BATTERO Energy Co., Ltd.		
Model number .....	CB84		
Chemistry .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LiFePO4 LTO <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input type="checkbox"/> NMC	<input type="checkbox"/> NCA <input type="checkbox"/>
Physical configuration.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prismatic	<input type="checkbox"/> Cylindrical	<input type="checkbox"/> Pouch
	Weight(kg):	5.94±0.3	
Electrical rating .....	Rated capacity (Ah):	345	
	Nominal voltage (V):	3.2	
Standard charge method .....	Charge current(A):	172.5	
	End of charge voltage(V):	3.65	
Standard discharge method .....	Discharge current(A):	172.5	
	End of discharge voltage(V):	2.5	
Compliance with UL 1973.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes Certificate No.: CU 72403934 0001 Report No.: CN24KPK3 001		
Dimension(L*W*H)	174.0mm * 71.7mm * 206.8mm		

## 2.2 Diagram with overall dimension

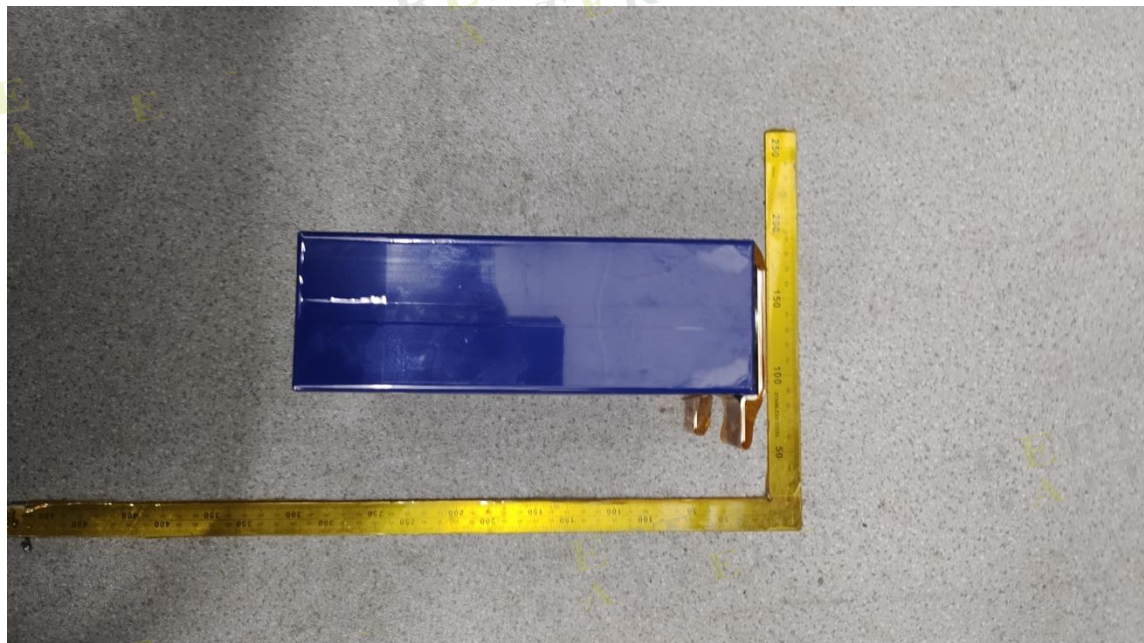
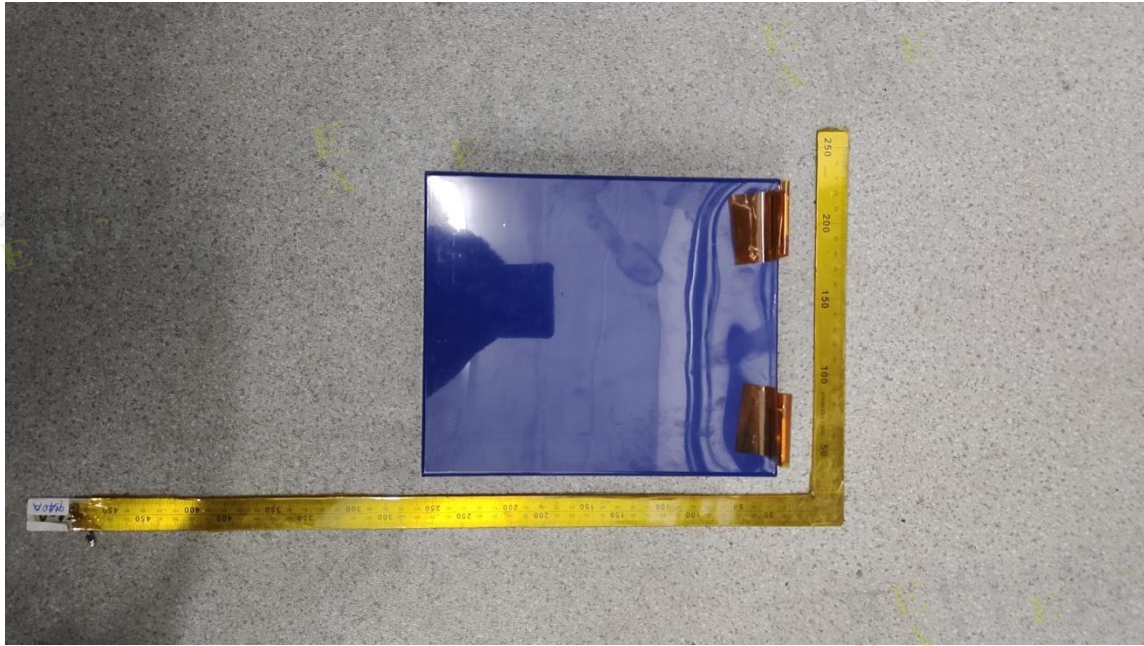




**Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN24NHLM 001**  
Test Report No.:

**Seite 9 von 39**  
Page 9 of 39

## 2.3 Photos



### 3 Cell level test (section 7 of UL 9540A)

#### 3.1 General

This testing is conducted on individual cells and uses various stress conditions such as external heating to force the cells into thermal runaway.

Once the stress mechanism is induced, the test measures the temperature at which the cell vents and then the temperature at which thermal runaway occurs.

The test also measures the volume and pressure of the vent gases that are released from the cells, and the composition of the vent gases.

Cell vent gas with flammable components in its composition should have the following parameters characterized in order to enable deflagration venting design:

- a) Measurement of fundamental burning velocity by the vertical tube method described in the Method of Test for Burning Velocity Measurement of Flammable Gases Annex in ISO 817; and
- b) Maximum pressure developed in a contained deflagration of an optimum mixture per EN 15967.

Cell level testing performed on the cells used within a BESS module establishes a base line fire test performance that can be evaluated against the fire performance of other battery cells the BESS manufacturer may choose to use within the unit's modules.

If none of the cell samples can be forced into thermal runaway and none of the cell samples vent flammable gases as determined by the ASTM E918 test, during any of the cell level tests, it is not necessary to conduct additional module or unit level testing on BESS that utilize these cells.

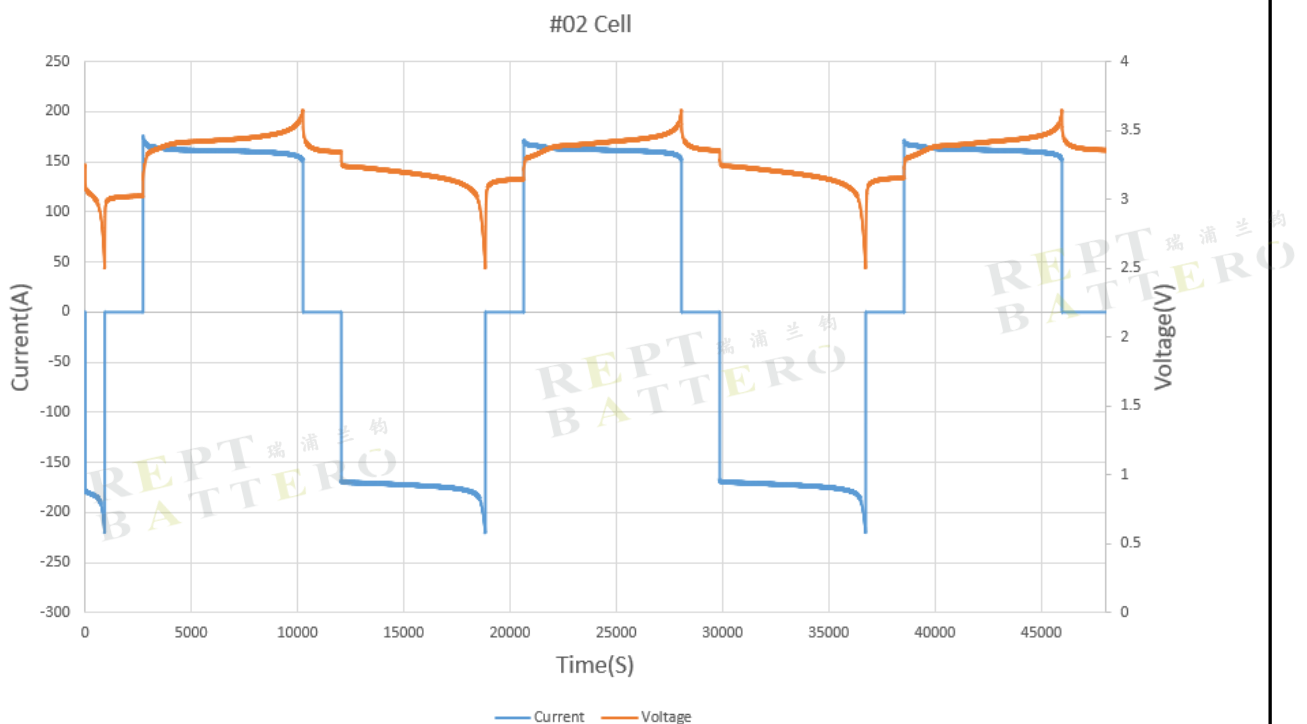
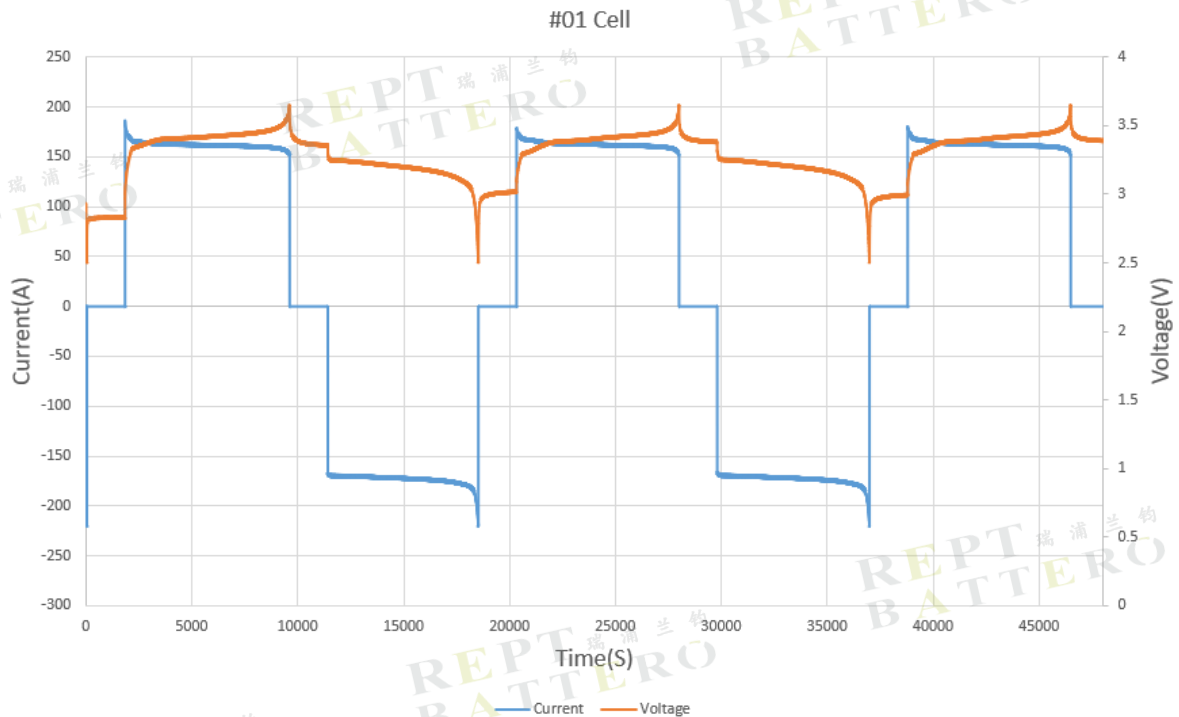
#### 3.2 Sample preparation

##### 3.2.1 Test method and description

The cells were conditioned, prior to testing, through charge and discharge cycles for 3 cycles using a manufacturer specified methodology (refer to 2.1.1).

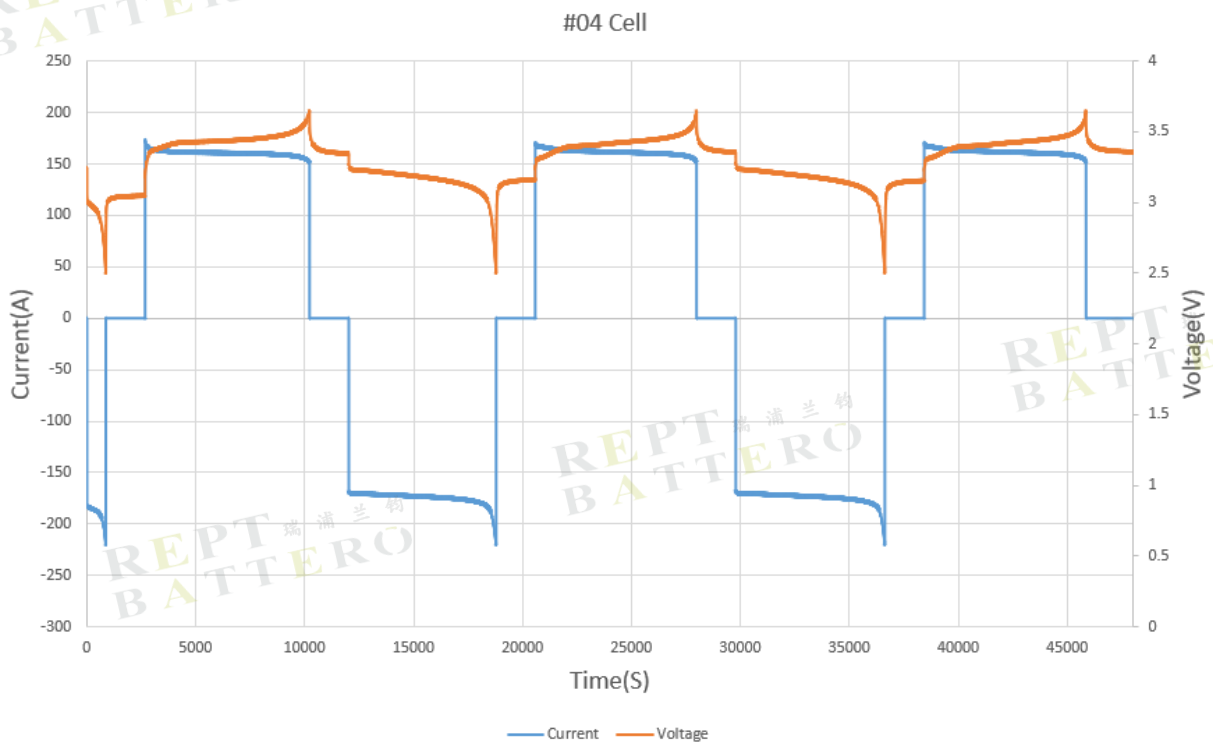
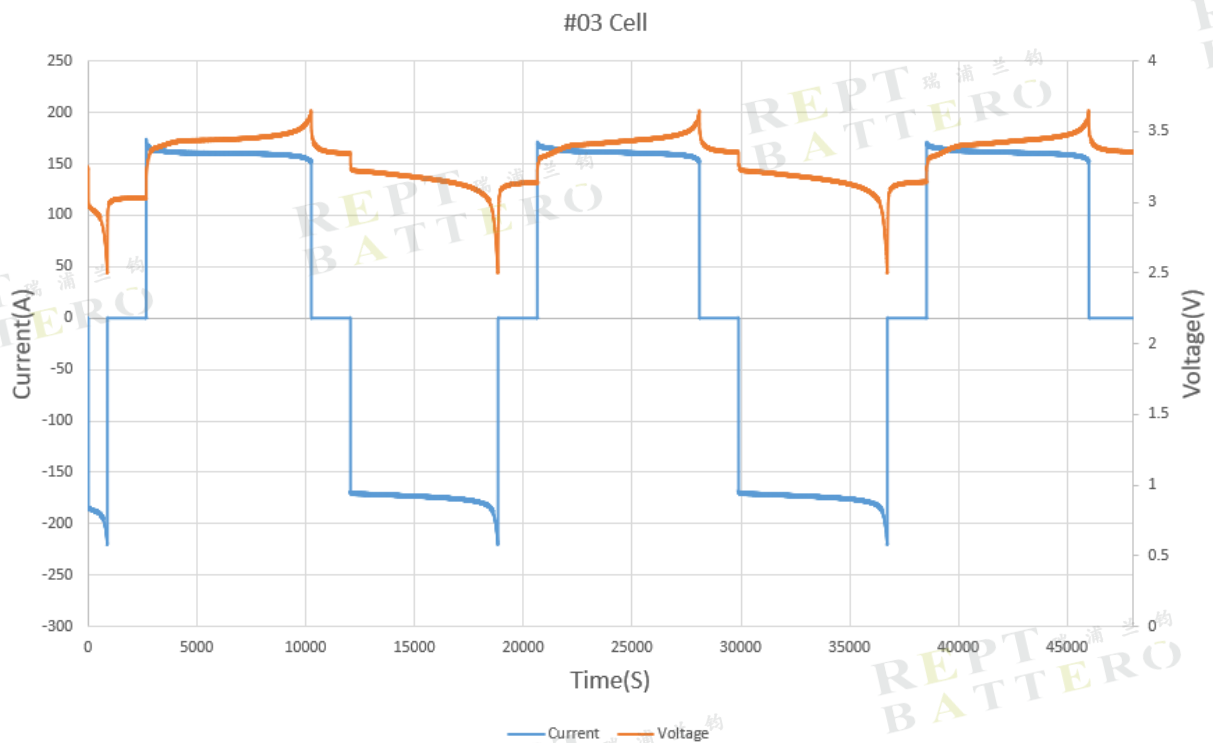
During the cycling, ambient condition is maintained within  $25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$  and R.H.  $50 \pm 5\%$ .

### 3.2.2 Cell cycling curves



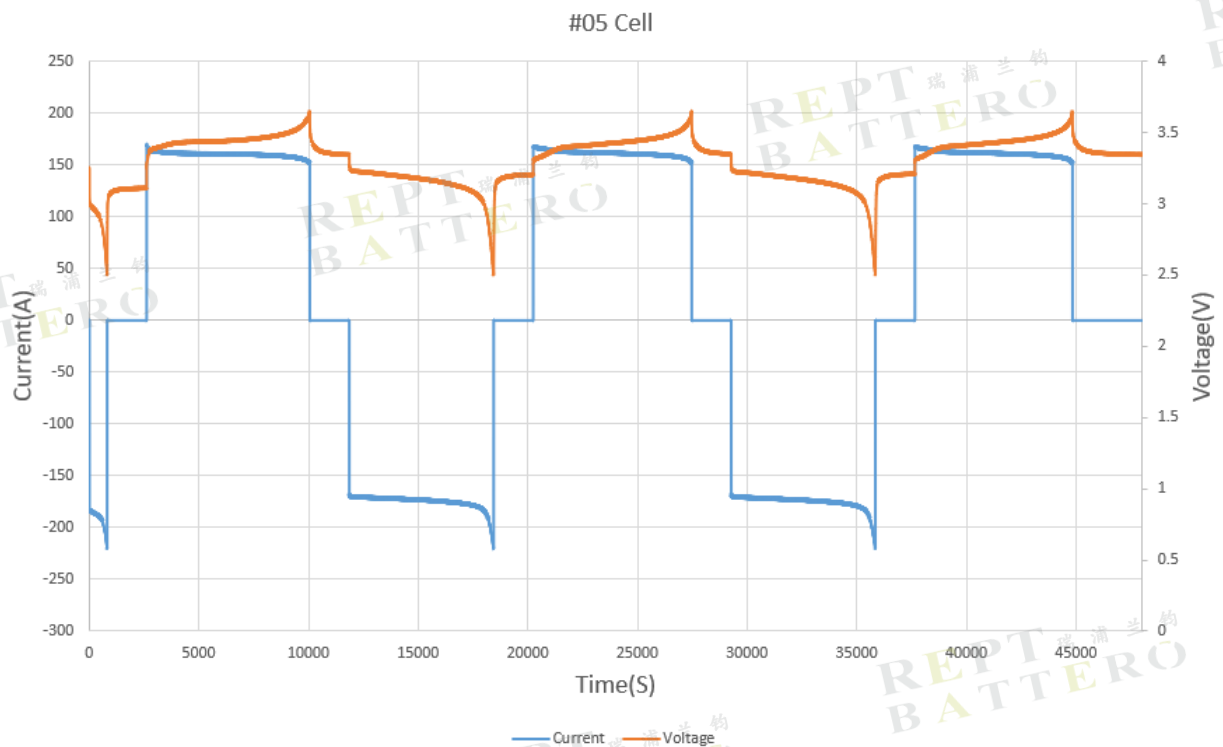
Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN24NHLM 001  
Test Report No.:

Seite 12 von 39  
Page 12 of 39



Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN24NHLM 001  
Test Report No.:

Seite 13 von 39  
Page 13 of 39





### 3.3 Determination of cell thermal runaway methodology

#### 3.3.1 Test method and description

The cells 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.

Two external film heaters rated 220VAC/900 W (size 190mm\*170mm) were added on the two wide surfaces of cell to induce the cell thermal runaway.

The cell sample and heater were clamped by two steel plate (size 235\*210\*2 mm) together using four bolts during test to simulate the constraint in the BESS module to prevent excessive swelling during the test. Two layers insulation sheet were placed below the heater and two layers on the top of the cell to limit the heat transmit during test.

Thermocouple (type K, 24AWG), Two were located below the heater, at the center of the cell surface. One used for heater controller temperature feedback, the other used to record cell temperature. One thermocouple was located on the bottom side of the cell at the center of the cell surface. The temperature of vent, positive electrode, narrow surface center of cell also record by thermocouple.

A PID controller was used to 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.

One thermocouple was located below the heater at the center of the cell surface to feedback the temperature to the controller.

The cell exhibits thermal runaway after reestablish the heating rate. 3 additional samples were repeated to demonstrate repeatability.

The vent temperature and thermal runaway onset temperatures were averaged over the tested samples.

**Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN24NHLM 001**  
Test Report No.:

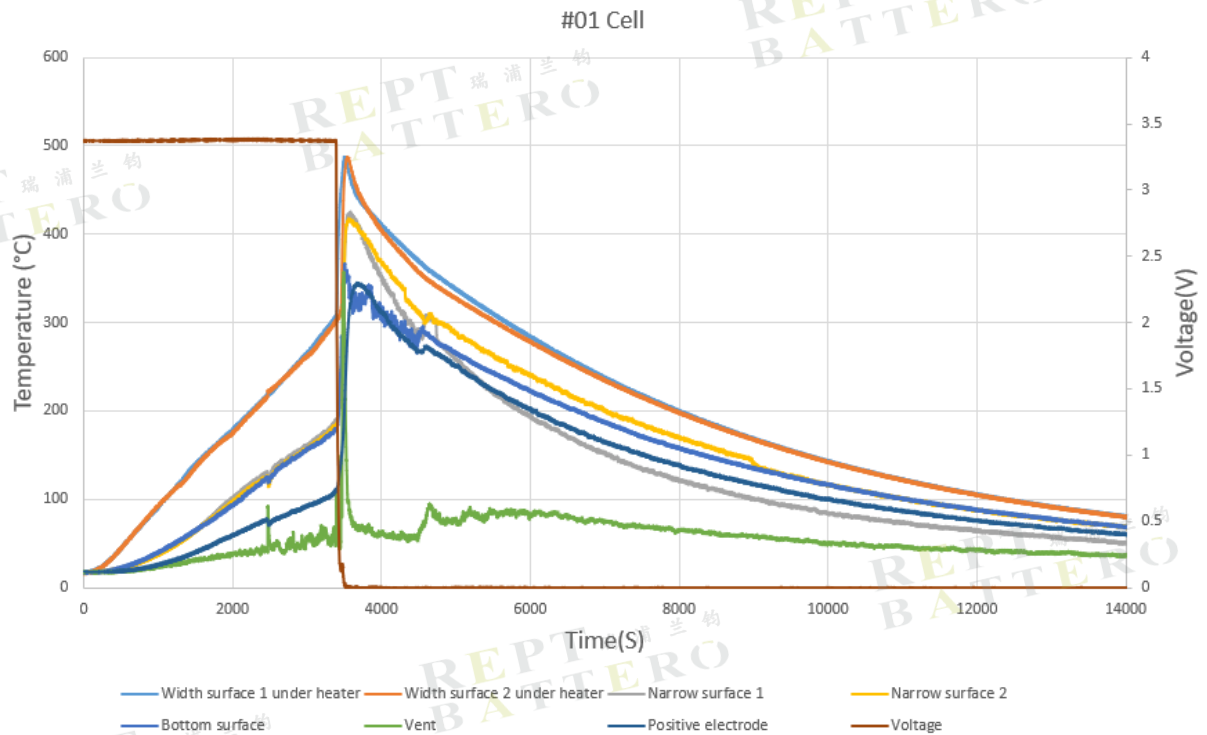
**Seite 15 von 39**  
Page 15 of 39

### 3.3.2 Test result

Ambient conditions at the initiation of the test	23.5°C 51% R.H.	22.8°C 55% R.H.	23.2°C 51% R.H.	23.6°C 53% R.H.	22.6°C 52% R.H.
Sample number	#01	#02	#03	#04	#05 <sup>1)</sup>
Open circuit voltage before test (V)	3.38	3.34	3.36	3.35	3.34
Cell vent temperature (°C)	128.8	124.5	122.0	126.9	127.1
Cell vent time (min)	41.0	43.0	42.0	42.0	43.0
Thermal runaway onset temperature (°C)	187.7	180.3	182.8	158.9	179.8
Thermal runaway onset time(min)	57.0	57.0	57.0	56.0	57.0
Maximum temperature (°C)	486.8	482.1	481.9	477.2	587.1
Average cell vent temperature (°C) <sup>2)</sup>	125.5				
Average thermal runaway onset temperature (°C) <sup>2)</sup>	177.4				
Note: 1) The sample is for gas vent capture. 2) The temperatures were averaged over the tested samples (#01, #02, #03, #04) excluding the gas vent capture sample (#05).					



### 3.3.3 Temperature/Voltage vs Time curve

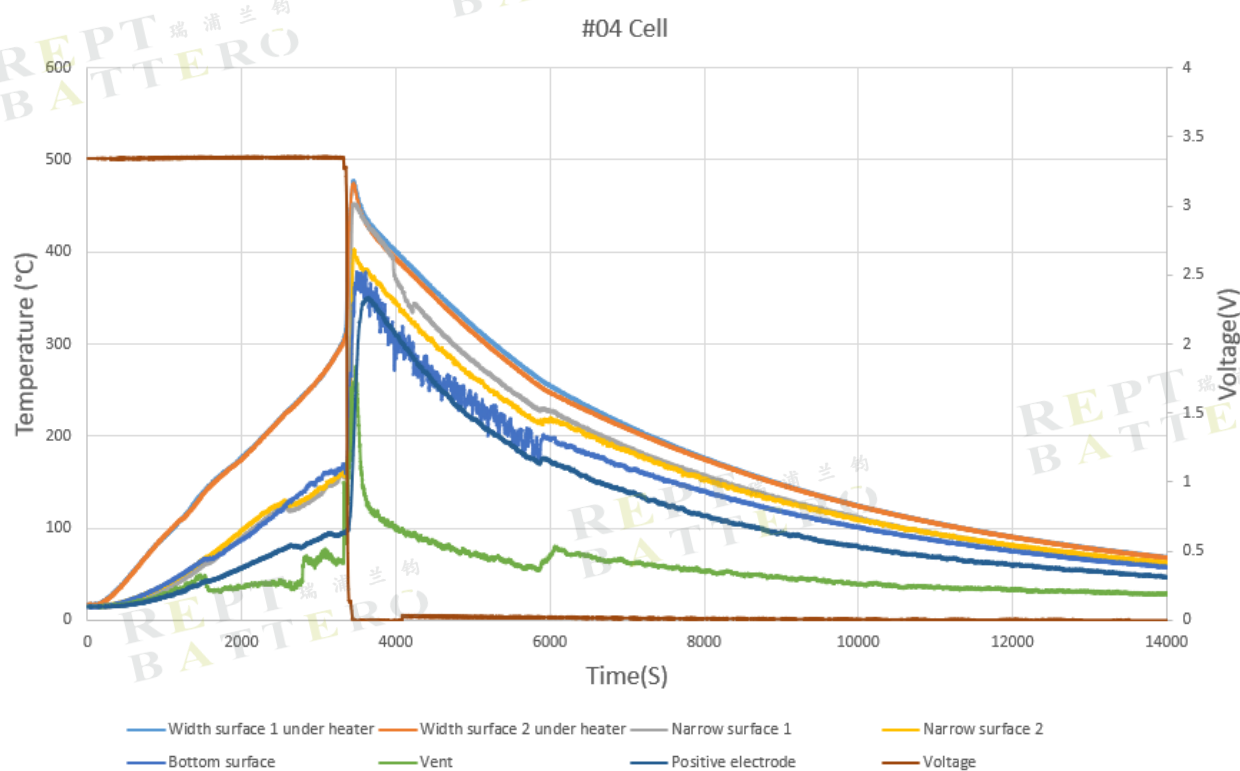
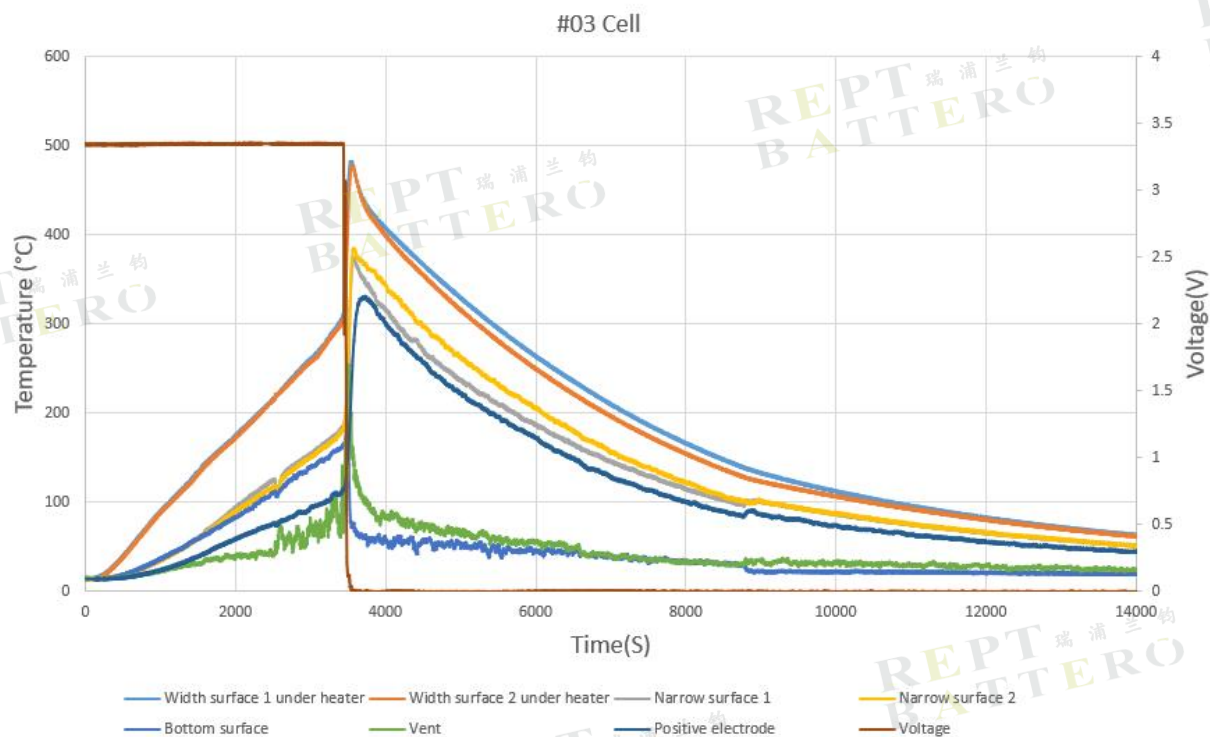


Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN24NHLM 001

Test Report No.:

Seite 17 von 39

Page 17 of 39

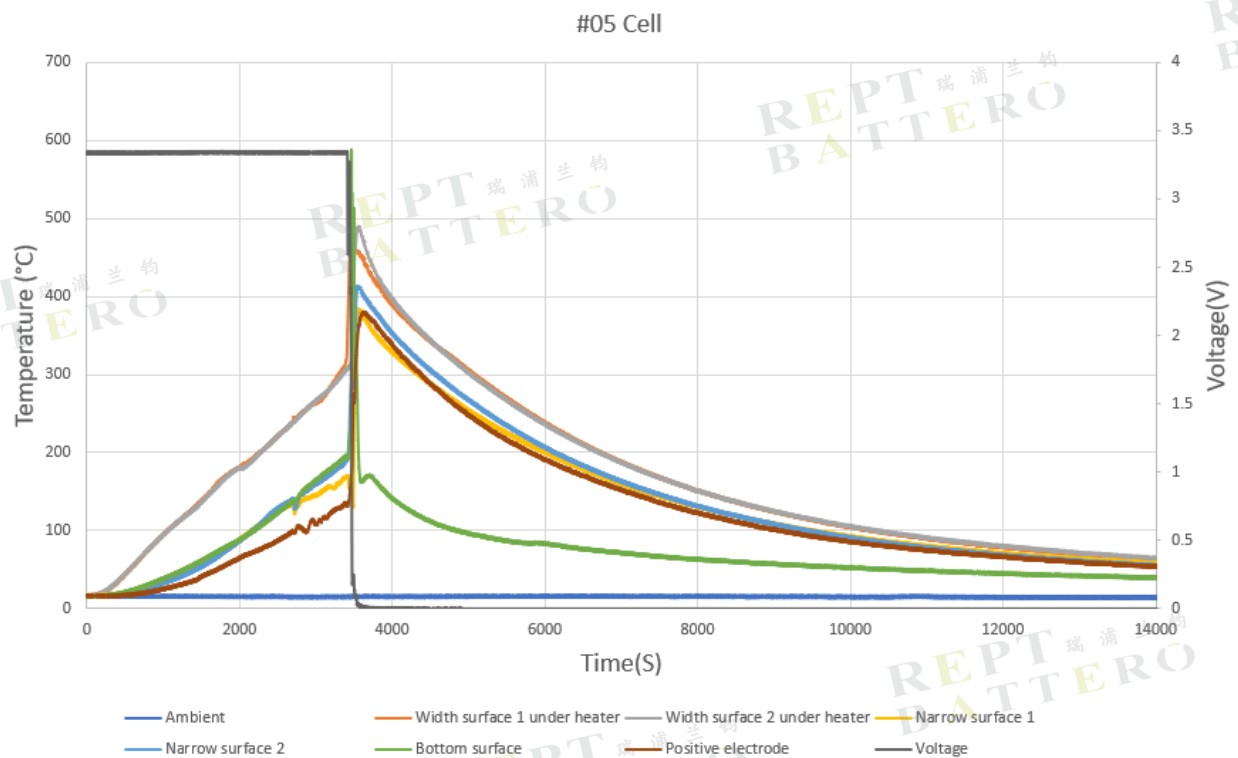


Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN24NHLM 001

Test Report No.:

Seite 18 von 39

Page 18 of 39



The temperature of vent was damaged during the test.

### 3.4 Cell vent gas generation and capturing

#### 3.4.1 Test method and description

The cells 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.

A cell was forced into thermal runaway by the external heating as determined in cell thermal runaway methodology test inside an 140L pressure vessel.

Before testing, the vessel was purged with N<sub>2</sub> to reduce the oxygen content below 1% by volume.

Gas mixtures were collected before and after thermal runaway testing. 0.3L gas collection bag with two valve were used for the gas collection.

1 bag before thermal runaway was used to determine the initial atmospheric inside the vessel. 2 bags after thermal runaway was used to determine the vent gas composition.

Cell weight was measured before and after test for reference.

Pressure was measured before and after thermal runaway to calculate the total gas produced for reference.

#### 3.4.2 Test result

Ambient conditions .....	: 22.6°C, 52% R.H.
Sample number .....	: #05
Open circuit voltage before test (V) .....	: 3.36
Pressure vessel size.....	: 140L
Initial oxygen content by volume (%) .....	: < 0.1 %
Cell weight before test (g).....	: 5890
Cell weight after test (g).....	: 4750
Total vent gas produced (L) .....	: 165.3

## 3.5 Determination of cell vent gas composition

### 3.5.1 Test method

Cell vent gas composition was determined using Gas Chromatography (GC) with detection techniques for quantifying component gases.

Gas analysis was determined in accordance with ISO 6143: 2001 Gas analysis — Comparison methods for determining and checking the composition of calibration gas mixtures)

The gases make up in table 1 approximately 70% of the total volume with the balance of approximately 30% of N<sub>2</sub>. HF was measured less than 0.1% in concentration, which was omitted in the table.

Table 2 contains normalized volumetric gas compositions by removing the N<sub>2</sub> contributions. This information was used to synthetically replicated gas mixture for further flammability character parameter tests.

### 3.5.2 Test result

Table 1: Vent gas components

Gas component	Concentration % (v/v)
CH <sub>4</sub>	3.002
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	0.090
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	1.562
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	0.419
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	0.006
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	0.199
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	0.165
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	0.147
i-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	0.078
i-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	0.134
H <sub>2</sub>	31.779
CO	5.473
CO <sub>2</sub>	8.408
N <sub>2</sub>	48.538
Total	100

**Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN24NHLM 001**

Test Report No.:

Seite 21 von 39

Page 21 of 39

Table 2: Vent gas components (normalized)

The gas components N<sub>2</sub> was removed.

Gas component	Concentration % (v/v)
CH <sub>4</sub>	5.934
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	0.178
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	3.087
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	0.828
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	0.012
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	0.393
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	0.326
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	0.290
i-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	0.154
i-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	0.265
H <sub>2</sub>	62.813
CO	9.101
CO <sub>2</sub>	16.619
Total	100

## 3.6 Flammability character parameters of the cell vent gas

### 3.6.1 Test method

Upon determination of the cell vent gas composition, the flammability character parameters were determined on sample of the synthetically replicated gas mixture with maximum uncertainty 2%.

Lower flammability limit (LFL) of the cell vent gas was determined in accordance with ASTM E918, testing at both ambient and cell vent temperatures.

The gas burning velocity was determined in accordance with the Method of Test for Burning Velocity Measurement of Flammable Gases Annex in ISO 817.

The maximum explosion pressure  $P_{\max}$  was determined on samples of the synthetically replicated gas mixture in accordance with EN 15967.

Below table show the test result only. Detailed test report refer to Appendix A, Appendix B and Appendix C.

#### References:

ASTM E 918-19 – Standard Practice for Determining Limits of Flammability of Chemicals at Elevated Temperature and Pressure

ISO 817: 2014/Amd 1: 2017 – Refrigerants - Designation and safety classification

EN 15967: 2011 – Determination of maximum explosion pressure and the maximum rate of pressure rise of gases and vapours

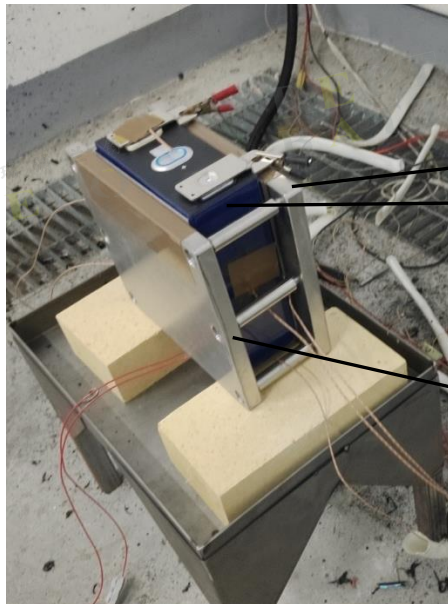
### 3.6.2 Test result

LFL at 26°C±2°C and 101±3kPa .....	6.9%	(see Appendix A for details)
LFL at 125°C±2°C and 101±3kPa .....	6.1%	(see Appendix A for details)
Burning Velocity $S_u$ (m/s) at room temperature .....	0.949	(see Appendix B for details)
$P_{\max}$ (MPa) at room temperature .....	0.778	(see Appendix C for details)



### 3.7 Photos

Thermal runaway test setup

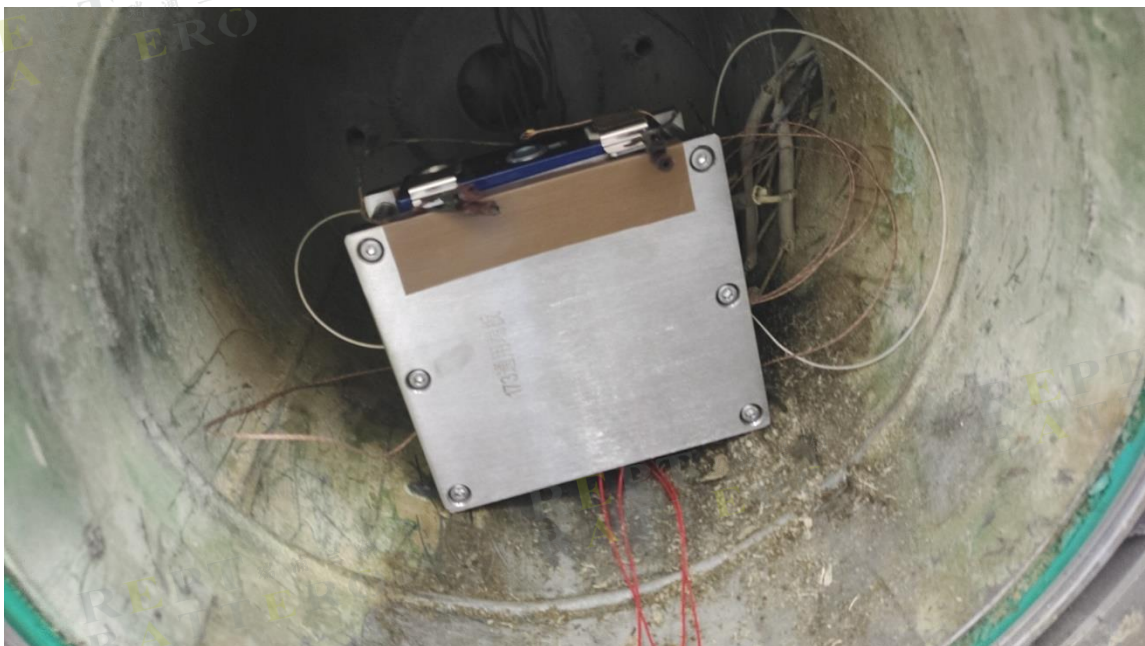


Metal plate

Cell

Metal plate

Gas generation and capturing setup



**Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN24NHLM 001**  
Test Report No.:

**Seite 24 von 39**  
Page 24 of 39

Test sample #01 at ambient condition



Venting



Thermal runaway

Test sample #02 at ambient condition



Venting



Thermal runaway

**Prüfbericht - Nr.:** CN24NHLM 001  
*Test Report No.:*

**Seite 25 von 39**  
*Page 25 of 39*

Test sample #03 at ambient condition



Venting



Thermal runaway

Test sample #04 at ambient condition



Venting



Thermal runaway

Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN24NHLM 001  
Test Report No.:

Seite 26 von 39  
Page 26 of 39

Cell sample after test

#01 cell



#02 cell





Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN24NHLM 001  
Test Report No.:

Seite 27 von 39  
Page 27 of 39

#03 cell



#04 cell



**Prüfbericht - Nr.:** CN24NHLM 001  
*Test Report No.:*

**Seite 28 von 39**  
*Page 28 of 39*

#05 cell



Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN24NHLM 001  
Test Report No.:

Seite 29 von 39  
Page 29 of 39

## 4 List of Test and Measurement Instruments

No.	Equipment		Model	Rating	Inventory no.	Cal. expire date
1.	Ambient monitor		WSB-2-H1	0-40℃, 10-90%RH	S-055	2024.07.11
2	Ambient monitor		WSB-2-H1	0-40℃, 10-90%RH	S-050	2025.01.03
3	Ambient monitor		WSB-2-H1	0-40℃, 10-90%RH	S-044	2025.01.03
4	Ambient monitor		WSB-2-H1	0-40℃, 10-90%RH	S-056	2024.07.11
5	Ambient monitor		WSB-2-H1	0-40℃, 10-90%RH	S-006	2024.12.19
6	Charge/discharge equipment		HRCDS-5V300A	5V/300A	S-057	2024.07.11
7	Ruler		300mm	300mm	S-051	2025.01.03
8	Electronic scale		HC311	0-6000g	S-047	2024.02.12
9	Digital multi-meter		FLUKE101	0-600V	S-038	2024.02.08
10	Heating control equipment		DTB4824	0-1000℃	S-060-3	2024.07.11
11	Data acquisition equipment		ADAM-4117 ADAM-4118	0-10V 0-1000℃	S-060-1 S-060-2	2024.07.11 2024.07.11
12	Heating control equipment		DTB4824	0-1000℃	S-028-3	2024.02.08
13	Data acquisition equipment		ADAM-4117 ADAM-4118	0-10V 0-1000℃	S-028-1 S-028-2	2024.02.08 2025.01.03
14	Heating control equipment		DTB4824	0-1000℃	S-030-3	2024.02.08
15	Data acquisition equipment		ADAM-4117 ADAM-4118	0-10V 0-1000℃	S-030-1 S-030-2	2024.02.08 2024.02.08
16	Heating control equipment		DTB4824	0-800℃	S-058-3	2024.07.11
17	Data acquisition equipment		ADAM-4117 ADAM-4118	0-10V 0-1000℃	S-058-1 S-058-2	2024.07.11 2024.07.11
18	Gas Chromatography		PE Clarus680	——	T-177	2024.11.16
19	Gas Chromatography		GC-2014C	——	T-251	2025.01.10
20	Gas acquisition system 82L	Thermopile	WRNK-191 K	0-1000℃	S-020-1~10	2025.01.03
		Pressure sensor	BD-801KZ	0~90kPa	S-020-11	2024.02.08
		Data acquisition equipment	DTM DTB4824 DTM	0-1000℃ 0-1000℃ 0-10V	S-020-12 S-020-13 S-020-14	2025.01.03



**Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN24NHLM 001**

Test Report No.:

Seite 30 von 39

Page 30 of 39

21	Gas acquisition system 10L	Thermopile	GG-K-30-1000	0-800°C	S-046-1~10	2024.06.15
		Pressure sensor	BD-801KZ	0~90kPa	S-020-11	2024.02.08
		Data acquisition equipment	DTM DTB4824 DTM	0-1000°C 0-1000°C 0-10V	S-020-12 S-020-13 S-020-14	2025.01.03
22	Gas acquisition system 86L	Thermopile	GG-K-30-1000	0-800°C	S-052-2~11	2024.06.08
		Pressure sensor	BD-801KZ	0~0.5MPa	S-052-1	2024.06.08
		Data acquisition equipment	ADAM-4117 ADAM-4118 DTB4824	0-10V 0-1000°C 0-1000°C	S-071-1 S-071-2 S-071-3	2024.06.08
23	Gas acquisition system 340L	Thermopile	GG-K-30-1000	0-800°C	S-071-6~15	2024.06.08
		Pressure sensor	PTX-50G2-TC-A3-CA-HO-PB PTX-50G2-TC-A3-CA-HO-PB	0~2MPa -0.1~1MPa	S-071-4 S-071-5	2024.06.08
		Data acquisition equipment	DTM DTB4824 DTM	0-1000°C 0-1000°C 0-10V	S-020-12 S-020-13 S-020-14	2025.01.03
24	Oxygen analyzer		HM-BX-02	0-20.9%	S-014	2024.12.20
25	Gas explosion test system (5L)	Temperature measurement	TJ120-CAXL-116U-10-SMPW-M	0-200°C	S-021-1	2024.02.08
		High frequency dynamic pressure sensor	Kistler 603CAA	0~100MPa	S-021-2	2024.05.26
		Pressure gauge	PTX 50G2-TC-A3-CA-H0-PB	-0.1~+0.5MPa	S-021-3	2024.05.26
		Pressure gauge	PTX 50G2-TC-A3-CA-H0-PB	-0.1~+0.3MPa	S-021-4	2024.05.26
26	Gas flammability testing	Pressure gauge	PTX 50G2-TC-A3-CA-H0-PB	- 0.1~+0.15MPa	S-053-1	2024.03.24

	equipment (5L)	Temperature measurement	TJ120-CAXL-116U-10- SMPW-M	0-300°C	S-053-2	2024.03.24
27	Combustible gas combustion rate device	Temperature measurement	TJ120-CAXL-116U-10- SMPW-M	0~200°C	S-022-1	2024.02.08
		Temperature measurement	TJ120-CAXL-116U-10- SMPW-M	0~200°C	S-022-2	2024.02.08
		Pressure gauge	PTX 50G2-TC-A3-CA- H0-PB	-0.1~+0.5MPa	S-022-4	2024.03.24
		straight steel ruler	Shuguang 1m	1000mm	S-040	2024.12.19
		High speed camera	Photron fastcam miniAX50	216000fps	S-022-3	/

Appendix A: Cell vent gas lower flammability limit (LFL) test

Sample information			
Name of Sample	Synthetically replicated gas mixture		
Cylinder volume	40L	Filling pressure	70bar
Certification number	G1746397	Calibration Uncertainty	2%
Calibration date	2023/12/17	Effective date	2024/12/16
Calibrated sample composition			
Gas component	Concentration % (v/v)	Gas component	Concentration % (v/v)
CH <sub>4</sub>	5.92	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	0.29
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	0.15	i-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	0.15
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	3.07	i-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	0.25
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	0.80	CO	8.96
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	0.01	CO <sub>2</sub>	15.84
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	0.39	H <sub>2</sub>	Balance
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	0.31		

**Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN24NHLM 001**

Test Report No.:

Seite 33 von 39

Page 33 of 39

Test Method	ASTM E918-19 Standard Practice for Determining Limits of Flammability of Chemicals at Elevated Temperature and Pressure
Test Item	The lower flammability of gas mixture
Test Apparatus	Test Vessel: 5L closed sphere Ignition system: Fusing Wire
Preparation of Test Mixture	Partial pressure method used inside the vessel; Accuracy: within 0.2% absolute
Symbol and definition	<p>The symbols used in this report are defined as below except otherwise defined:</p> <p><math>c_s</math> — Concentration of sample;  <math>T_i</math> — Initial temperature in each trial;  <math>p_i</math> — Initial pressure in each trial;  <math>p_{ex}</math> — Overpressure in each trial;  It is considered flame occurred, if <math>p_{ex} / p_i \geq 1.07</math>.  <math>L_1</math> — The minimum sample concentration that gives flame propagation;  <math>L_2</math> — The maximum sample concentration that does not give flame propagation;  LFL — Lower flammable limit;  LFL is expressed as: <math>LFL = (L_1 + L_2) / 2</math>  Concentration defined in this report means volume percentage.</p>
Remark	This report is effective under the specific condition; please seek for the advice of expert for risk assessment in producing, processing, transportation and storage.

**Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN24NHLM 001**

Test Report No.:

**Seite 34 von 39**

Page 34 of 39

LFL test data at room temperature (part)						
Test Condition		Initial Temperature: 26(±2)°C Initial Pressure: 101(±3)kPa				
No.	CS [%]	Ti [°C]	pi [kPa]	p <sub>ex</sub> [kPa]	p <sub>ex</sub> / p <sub>i</sub>	Ignition
1	6.8	26.0	100.66	103.33	1.027	N
2	6.8	24.6	100.88	106.90	1.060	N
3	7.0	27.1	101.11	109.79	1.086	Y
4	7.0	26.2	100.88	108.23	1.073	Y
Test result		L1=6.8%, L2=7.0%, LFL=6.9%				

LFL test data at cell vent temperature (part)						
Test Condition		Initial Temperature: 125 (±2)°C Initial Pressure: 101(±3)kPa				
No.	CS [%]	Ti [°C]	pi [kPa]	p <sub>ex</sub> [kPa]	p <sub>ex</sub> / p <sub>i</sub>	Ignition
1	6.0	124.4	101.80	107.59	1.057	N
2	6.0	124.8	102.24	108.48	1.061	N
3	6.2	124.8	100.01	107.60	1.076	Y
4	6.2	125.6	102.29	109.65	1.072	Y
Test result		L1=6.0%, L2=6.2%, LFL=6.1%				

## Appendix B: Cell vent gas burning velocity ( $S_u$ ) test

Same synthetically replicated gas mixture as LFL test was used for the test. See appendix A for detailed sample information.

Test Method	ISO 817: 2014 / Amd 1: 2017 Refrigerants - Designation and safety classification
Test Item	Burning velocity of flammable gases
Test Apparatus	Test vessel: Glass tube; length 1500 mm; inner diameter 40 mm Ignition system: Electric spark Recorder: High speed camera
Preparation of Test Mixture	Partial pressure method used inside the vessel; Accuracy: within 0.2% absolute
Symbol and definition	The symbols used in this report are defined as below except otherwise defined: $C_s$ — Concentration of sample; $S_s$ — Flame propagation speed; $a_f$ — Cross-sectional area of flame bottom; $A_f$ — Flame surface area; $S_u$ is calculated as: $S_u = S_s \times \frac{a_f}{A_f}$
Remark	This report is effective under the specific condition; please seek for the advice of expert for risk assessment in producing, processing, transportation and storage.

**Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN24NHLM 001**

Test Report No.:

Seite 36 von 39

Page 36 of 39

Burning velocity test data (part)				
Test Condition	Initial temperature: room temperature Initial pressure: atmospheric pressure The oxidant used: synthetic air Smallest flammable substance content increment: 1.0% volume			
No	Cs [%]	Ss [m/s]	af / Ar	Su [m/s]
1	31	1.781	0.268	0.477
2	32	1.781	0.347	0.618
3	33	1.779	0.533	0.949
4	34	0.891	0.967	0.861
Test result	Su= 0.949 m/s at room temperature and atmosphere pressure.			



## Appendix C: Cell vent gas maximum pressure (P<sub>max</sub>) test

Same synthetically replicated gas mixture as LFL test was used for the test. See appendix A for detailed sample information.

Test Method	EN 15967: 2011 Determination of maximum explosion pressure and the maximum rate of pressure rise of gases and vapours
Test Item	Maximum explosion pressure of the gas mixture
Test Apparatus	Test Vessel: 20L closed sphere Ignition system: Fusing Wire
Preparation of Test Mixture	Partial pressure method used inside the vessel; Accuracy: within 0.2% absolute
Symbol and definition	The symbols used in this report are defined as below except otherwise defined: $C_s$ — Content of flammable substance by volume; $p_{exn}$ — Explosive overpressure in the $n^{th}$ ignition test at a certain concentration; $p_{ex}$ — The average value of the explosion overpressure at a certain concentration; $P_{Mean}$ — The average value of the explosion overpressure at a certain concentration; $P_{Lowest}$ — Lowest explosion pressure in 5 (resp. 3) tests; $P_{Highest}$ — Highest explosion pressure in 5 (resp. 3) tests; $P_{max}$ — Maximum explosion pressure; $p_{max}$ is expressed as the maximum value of $p_{ex}$ .
Remark	This report is effective under the specific condition; please seek for the advice of expert for risk assessment in producing, processing, transportation and storage.

**Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN24NHLM 001**

Test Report No.:

**Seite 38 von 39**

Page 38 of 39

P <sub>max</sub> test data (part)							
Test Condition		Initial Temperature: 24(±2)°C Initial Pressure: 101(±5)kPa					
Part of Test Data							
No.	Cs [%]	p <sub>ex1</sub> [MPa]	p <sub>ex2</sub> [MPa]	p <sub>ex3</sub> [MPa]	p <sub>ex4</sub> [MPa]	p <sub>ex5</sub> [MPa]	p <sub>ex</sub> [MPa]
1	22.0	0.728	0.728	0.725	/	/	0.727
2	23.0	0.738	0.737	0.733	/	/	0.736
3	24.0	0.743	0.747	0.743	/	/	0.744
4	24.2	0.747	0.750	0.747	/	/	0.748
5	24.4	0.752	0.754	0.749	/	/	0.752
6	24.6	0.778	0.766	0.767	/	/	0.770
7	24.8	0.758	0.757	0.762	/	/	0.759
8	25.0	0.759	0.757	0.757	/	/	0.758
9	26.0	0.753	0.752	0.754	/	/	0.753
10	27.0	0.747	0.747	0.745	/	/	0.746

**Prüfbericht - Nr.: CN24NHLM 001**  
Test Report No.:

**Seite 39 von 39**  
Page 39 of 39

Determination of the explosion pressure					
No.	Cs [%]	P <sub>Lowest</sub> [MPa]	P <sub>Highest</sub> [MPa]	P <sub>Mean</sub> [MPa]	P <sub>ex</sub> [MPa]
1	22.0	0.725	0.728	0.727	0.728
2	23.0	0.733	0.738	0.736	0.738
3	24.0	0.743	0.747	0.744	0.747
4	24.2	0.747	0.750	0.748	0.750
5	24.4	0.749	0.754	0.752	0.754
6	24.6	0.766	0.778	0.770	0.778
7	24.8	0.757	0.762	0.759	0.762
8	25.0	0.757	0.759	0.758	0.759
9	26.0	0.752	0.754	0.753	0.754
10	27.0	0.745	0.747	0.746	0.747
Test result					
Content of flammable substance			24.6% volume		
Accuracy			0.2% absolute		
Maximum explosion pressure			0.778 MPa		

**End of Test Report**