

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary of technical terms contains explanations of certain technical terms used in this Document. As such, these terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usage of these terms.

“anode materials”	material used as the negative electrode in electrochemical batteries such as lithium-ion batteries
“CAGR”	compound annual growth rate
“carbonate solvents”	organic compound commonly used in lithium-ion batteries as liquid media to dissolve salts and facilitate ion transport, which are the most widely used electrolyte solvents for lithium-ion batteries, and primarily include EC, PC, DMC, EMC and DEC
“cathode lithium-replenishment agents”	materials or additives used in lithium-ion batteries to restore or supplement the lithium content in the cathode during cycling
“cathode materials”	materials used as cathodes in electrochemical cells such as lithium-ion batteries
“DEC”	diethyl carbonate, a type of carbonate solvent
“DFOB”	difluoro(oxalato)borate, an electrolyte additive for lithium-ion batteries
“DMC”	dimethyl carbonate, a type of carbonate solvent
“DMSO”	dimethyl sulfoxide, an aprotic polar solvent
“DTD”	ethylene sulfate, an electrolyte additive for lithium-ion batteries
“EC”	ethylene carbonate, a type of carbonate solvent
“electrolyte”	electrolyte for lithium-ion batteries, formulated from (i) solvents that carries Li-ions between electrodes, (ii) lithium salt dissolved in the solvents, such as LiPF ₆ , and (iii) additives to enhance performance and safety
“electrolyte additives”	chemical compounds added in small amounts to the electrolyte of a battery to enhance performance
“electrolyte solute”	the substance that provides transferable lithium-ions and determines the basic conductivity of the electrolyte, mainstream examples include LiPF ₆ . Substantially all electrolyte solutes are lithium salts
“electrolyte solvent”	liquid medium in a battery that dissolves the electrolyte salts, enabling the movement of ions between the anode and cathode during charging and discharging
“EMC”	ethyl methyl carbonate, a type of carbonate solvent

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“ESS”	energy storage system
“ESS battery”	a battery used for energy storage system
“ethanol”	colorless, flammable liquid with a characteristic alcohol odor which is widely used in drinking alcohol, medical disinfection and solvents
“ethylene glycol”	a common heat-transfer fluid and a chemical intermediate
“ethylene oxide”	important raw material for the synthesis of other chemicals, such as ethylene glycol
“EV”	electric vehicle, a type of vehicles powered fully or partially by battery, including battery electric vehicles and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles
“FEC”	fluoroethylene carbonate, a core additive for use in the lithium-ion battery
“fine chemicals”	pure, complex chemical substances produced in limited quantities through specialized processes, often used as key ingredients in pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, and advanced materials
“fluorobenzene”	an aromatic organic compound consisting of a benzene ring with one hydrogen atom replaced by a fluorine atom, commonly used as a solvent and intermediate in chemical synthesis
“GWh”	Unit of electrical energy, 1 gigawatt-hour = 1 billion watt-hours
“LiBF ₄ ”	lithium tetrafluoroborate, a type of additive
“LiBOB”	lithium bis(oxalato)borate, a type of additive
“LiF”	lithium fluoride, a type of lithium salt
“LiFSI”	lithium Bis(fluorosulfonyl)imide, a type of lithium salt
“LiPF ₆ ”	lithium hexafluorophosphate, a type of lithium salt
“liquefied gas”	substance that is converted from a gaseous to a liquid state at ambient or specific conditions by applying pressure or reducing temperature
“lithium carbonate”	a type of lithium salt used mainly as an upstream raw material to produce cathode materials and other lithium chemicals
“lithium fluoride”	an inorganic lithium halide used in the Li-ion battery supply chain

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“lithium salt”	a lithium-containing compound. In lithium-ion battery electrolytes, lithium salts function as the electrolyte solute, dissolved in electrolyte solvents to provide ionic conductivity. Mainstream examples include LiPF ₆
“lithium-ion battery”	batteries that utilize lithium-ions as conductive ions that move between the anode and cathode, and charge and discharge through the mutual conversion of chemical energy and electrical energy
“MTBE”	methyl tert-butyl ether, an organic compound with the chemical symbol of C ₅ H ₁₂ O
“NEV”	new electric vehicle
“OA”	office automation system, a software solution that facilitates the management, automation, and streamlining of routine office tasks and workflows, such as document management, communication, scheduling, and information sharing, enhancing organizational efficiency and collaboration
“PC”	Propylene carbonate, a type of carbonate solvent
“PEEK”	polyether ether ketone, a high-performance thermoplastic polymer known for exceptional thermal stability, mechanical strength and chemical resistance, and used in aerospace, medical, engineering and automotive applications
“propylene glycol”	a clear and hygroscopic diol used as a solvent, heat-transfer fluid and chemical intermediate
“propylene oxide”	a fundamental raw material for the production of chemical products such as polyether polyols and propylene glycol
“PS”	propane sultone, a cyclic sulfonate organic compound
“R&D”	research and development
“solutes”	substance dissolved in a solvent within a solution
“s.q. m”	square meter
“silicon-based anode materials”	electrode materials for lithium-ion batteries
“sodium-ion batteries”	battery that uses sodium as the primary charge carriers during the charging and discharging process
“solid-state battery”	a type of rechargeable lithium-ion batteries that use solid-state electrolyte
“ton”	a unit of mass equal to 1,000 kilograms
“VC”	vinylene carbonate, film-forming additives in lithium-ion battery electrolytes