

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Unless the context otherwise requires, explanations and definitions of certain terms used in this document in connection with our Group and our business shall have the meanings set out below. The terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meaning or usage of these terms.

“AI”	artificial intelligence
“aluminium electrolytic capacitors”	A type of capacitor that uses aluminium oxide film as the dielectric, widely used in industrial and consumer electronics.
“aluminium foil chemicals”	Chemicals used in the formation process of aluminium electrolytic capacitor foils to build the oxide dielectric layer.
“CAGR”	compound annual growth rate
“capacitor packaging materials and components”	Materials and components for insulation, sealing, explosion-proof and terminal lead-out of medium and large aluminium electrolytic capacitors and film capacitors.
“EDLC”	Electric double-layer capacitors, a type of supercapacitor that store energy electrostatically by accumulating ions at the electrode–electrolyte interfaces, enabling fast charge and discharge, high power capability, and long cycle life.
“ESS”	energy storage system
“etching liquids”	Chemicals used in the etching process in semiconductor and display panel manufacturing, with excellent etching morphology, material compatibility and stability, and can be customized with formulas according to process nodes.
“Perfluoroelastomer,” “FFKM,” or “perfluoro rubber”	A fluorinated elastomer with temperature resistance, oil resistance and chemical corrosion resistance, used in sealing components under harsh environments.
“high-nickel ternary system”	A lithium-ion battery system with high nickel content (such as NCM811, NCM622) as the cathode, offering high energy density but requiring electrolytes with enhanced stability.
“high purity chemicals”	Semiconductor chemicals meeting SEMI G5 standards, used in IC lithography, etching, and cleaning processes.
“HFP” or “Hexafluoropropylene”	A fluorinated olefin with the molecular formula C_3F_6 . It is primarily used as an industrial monomer/comonomer and chemical intermediate in the manufacture of hexafluoropropylene oxide (HFPO) and downstream products.
“HFPO,” or “Hexafluoropropylene Oxide”	A key fluorinated monomer used as the starting material for organic fluorochemicals, used to produce PTFE, PFSA resins, and other fluoropolymers.
“IC”	integrated circuit
“LiFSI”	lithium bis(fluorosulfonyl)imide, an electrolyte solute with high electrochemical and thermal stability suited to high-voltage and fast-charging applications.
“LiPF ₆ ”	lithium hexafluorophosphate, the most widely used electrolyte solute in commercial lithium-ion batteries.
“lithium-ion battery electrolyte”	A conductive liquid medium that enables lithium-ion migration between the cathode and anode during battery charging and discharging.

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“LMFP”	lithium manganese iron phosphate, a modified cathode material of lithium iron phosphate.
“Multi-layer polymer capacitors” or “MLPC”	Aluminium-based capacitors with a multi-layer laminated structure, offering miniaturisation and high capacitance, supported by polymer cathode materials and lead-out materials.
“ODP”	Ozone-depletion potential, an indicator to measure the degree of damage to the ozone layer by chemical substances.
“perfluoroisobutyronitrile”	An environmentally friendly electrical insulating gas with over 98% lower greenhouse gas impact than SF ₆ , used in high-voltage transmission equipment.
“PFA”	Perfluoroalkoxy, a thermoplastic fluoropolymer with chemical corrosion resistance and high-temperature stability, used as lining material in semiconductor and high-purity chemical equipment.
“PFPE”	Perfluoropolyether, a fluoropolymer used in lubricating oils and vacuum pump oils for extreme temperature and corrosion-resistance applications.
“PFSA resins”	Perfluorinated sulfonic acid resins with excellent mechanical strength and chemical stability, used in ion exchange membranes for PEM electrolyzers, fuel cells and flow batteries.
“Proton exchange membrane” or “PEM”	A solid polymer electrolyte membrane that selectively conducts protons while blocking electrons and gases, enabling ion transport in PEM electrolyzers and fuel cells.
“PTFE”	Polytetrafluoroethylene, a fluoropolymer with excellent chemical and heat resistance and low friction, used in semiconductor equipment and high-purity chemical storage linings.
“R&D”	research and development.
“SEI” or “solid-electrolyte interphase”	A stable film formed on the anode surface during battery cycling, protecting the anode.
“SEMI G5 Standard”	An industry purity standard for wet electronic chemicals specifying metal impurity and particle content requirements for semiconductor-grade materials.
“silicon-carbon anode”	An anode material combining silicon and carbon to improve lithium-ion battery energy density, requiring adapted electrolyte formulas.
“sodium-ion battery”	A battery using sodium ions as charge carriers, offering low cost and high safety for energy storage and low-speed transportation applications.
“solid-state capacitor chemicals”	Materials for solid-state capacitors that replace liquid electrolytes, reducing impedance and improving long-term reliability.
“solid-state electrolyte”	A core material for solid-state batteries providing lithium-ion conduction and enhanced safety, including polymer and inorganic types (such as LATP, LLZO and LiPSCI).
“tantalum capacitors”	A capacitor with tantalum metal as the anode and tantalum oxide as the dielectric.
“TFE”	Tetrafluoroethylene, the base fluorinated monomer for producing PTFE, FFKM and other fluoropolymers.