

9 18. As the '641 Patent describes, increasing the charging voltage applied
10 to a battery can increase its capacity—at least in the short term—by pulling more
11 lithium from the cathode and pulling it to the anode. But increasing the charging
12 voltage can damage the battery, ultimately leading to capacity loss, rendering the
13 battery inoperable, and/or making the battery unsafe. For example, when the
14 voltage is higher, the lithium ions traverse the electrolyte and intercalate into the
15 anode with greater force, increasing the risk both components will be damaged.
16 Similarly, the energy can be dissipated into the system as heat, which can denature
17 the electrolyte and other components.

EX2022, ¶18 (highlighting added)

49. As the '641 Patent describes, increasing the charge cutoff voltage of a
battery can increase its capacity—at least in the short term—by pulling more lithium
from the cathode and pushing it to the anode. But doing so can damage the battery,
ultimately leading to capacity loss, rendering the battery inoperable, and/or making
the battery unsafe. For example, when the voltage is higher, the lithium ions traverse
the electrolyte and intercalate into the anode with greater force, increasing the risk
that both components will be damaged. Similarly, the energy can be dissipated into
the system as heat, which can decompose the electrolyte and other components.

EX2006, ¶49 (highlighting added)