UNITED STATES
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313 - 1450
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ELECTRONIC ACKNOWLEDGEMENT RECEIPT

APPLICATION #	RECEIPT DATE / TIME	ATTORNEY DOCKET #
18/076,882	**10/08/2024 02:37:27 PM Z ET**	**14850089COC**

Title of Invention

ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

Application Information

APPLICATION TYPE	Utility - Nonprovisional Application under 35 USC 111(a)	PATENT #	11769910
CONFIRMATION #	9491	FILED BY	Nathan Lord
PATENT CENTER #	67467284	FILING DATE	12/07/2022
CUSTOMER #	62008	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	Kefei WANG
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS	-	AUTHORIZED BY	Timothy Maier

Documents

TOTAL DOCUMENTS: 6

DOCUMENT	PAGES	DESCRIPTION	SIZE (KB)
US11769910 Statement by Remaining Inventor - WU.pdf	1	Oath or Declaration filed	182 KB
US11769910 Statement by Removed Inventor - ZENG.pdf	1	Oath or Declaration filed	173 KB
US11769910 Statement by Remaining Inventor - WANG.pdf	1	Oath or Declaration filed	188 KB
US11769910 Statement of Assignee - NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED.pdf	1	Oath or Declaration filed	290 KB
US11769910 Statement by Remaining Inventor -	1	Oath or Declaration filed	354 KB

XIAO.pdf

Petition for Correction of Inventorship.pdf	1	Petition for review by the Office of Petitions	20 KB

Digest

DOCUMENT	MESSAGE DIGEST(SHA-512)
US11769910 Statement by Remaining Inventor - WU.pdf	DB24BFC3BD8ED46F96856DF8D0C330FABA8D0707114BE5AE8363B736866FEC2582D18E77F8CFED014516108A97A5C3ADBF61EA3BCBD3A7FBEA78BC2C76381B7A
US11769910 Statement by Removed Inventor - ZENG.pdf	B34E773FEBAEAB2450AF2B2830FFBCC556E03233E51F975A906E2519CD1790D99E2BCB39D8045F5C1BE44B5B73FDAE6866096F833230E82126F5B9140A684D5C
US11769910 Statement by Remaining Inventor - WANG.pdf	D6BD2D17712E667A43B4811FDB66BA3FF14B1B65BB04BAEB7A5016223B1ADD93F704C1F1AA57408B72CB9F31577E7781D9A65493AFC4038A57B9301FE4DF72AC
US11769910 Statement of Assignee - NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED.pdf	81256A578D5E6F28B3CF2A3903E2981ECB3D5A1CFCE2C70AEDE07055FD39529F5A68A07B263BA0091258B641C41E6107853649414C53E988385DB296740F0B57
US11769910 Statement by Remaining Inventor - XIAO.pdf	8987EFB50DD6AEB19F458E9AC0F4A62A9C2C0084DE83A7CE9F9805705ED0172B5A06A41CF5051388EF267C5B1B314ED6EBC43FBD4426B47E42561C80A6C550A5
Petition for Correction of Inventorship.pdf	6397A41E271407FA76E596E14DEC45E3A6E8BBDB4198906285FDAB68B20C26CB4CB4BC90042C8E4FDD2973AC1383F6938CBB1F2B9B37626A96CD23B8277A02CD

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

UNITED STATES
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ELECTRONIC PAYMENT RECEIPT

APPLICATION #	RECEIPT DATE / TIME	ATTORNEY DOCKET #
18/076,882	**10/08/2024 02:37:27 PM Z ET**	**14850089COC**

Title of Invention

ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

Application Information

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CONFIRMATION #	9491	FILED BY	Nathan Lord
PATENT CENTER #	67467284	AUTHORIZED BY	Timothy Maier
CUSTOMER #	62008	FILING DATE	12/07/2022
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS	-	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	Kefei WANG

Payment Information

PAYMENT METHOD	PAYMENT TRANSACTION ID	PAYMENT AUTHORIZED BY
CARD / 8716	E202408E38198609	Nathan Lord

FEE CODE	DESCRIPTION	ITEM PRICE($)	QUANTITY	ITEM TOTAL($)
1816	PROCESSING FEE FOR CORRECTING INVENTORSHIP IN A PATENT	160.00	1	160.00
			TOTAL AMOUNT:	**$160.00**

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C.

371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

Patentee: NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	Confirmation No.: 9491
U.S. Patent Application No.: 18/076,882	Art Unit: 1725
Filed: December 7, 2022	Examiner: KENNETH J DOUYETTE
U.S. Patent No.: 11,769,910 B2	Attorney Docket No.: 14850089COC
Issued: September 26, 2023	
Title: ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	

PETITION FOR CORRECTION OF INVENTORSHIP UNDER 37 CFR 1.324

Commissioner for Patents
ATTN: Office of Petitions
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

October 8, 2024

Dear Commissioner:

Patentee hereby petitions under 37 CFR § 1.324 that the designation of inventorship in the above-identified patent be amended to remove the named inventor Qiao ZENG.

This petition is accompanied by:

(1) a statement, in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.324(b)(1) by Qiao ZENG, agreeing to the change of inventorship,

(2) statements, in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.324(b)(1), from each person who is currently named as an inventor either agreeing to the change of inventorship or stating that he or she has no disagreement in regard to the requested change, executed by the currently named inventors, Kefei WANG, Liangzhen XIAO, and Fei WU,

(3) a statement of the assignee of the above-identified patent, NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED, agreeing to the change of inventorship in the patent pursuant to 37 CFR § 1.324(b)(2), and

(4) a processing fee in the amount of $160.00 for the petition fee as required by 37 CFR § 1.20(b). Any additional fee or refund associated with this Petition may be charged to our Deposit Account No. 50-5976.

Upon approval of the Petition, Patentee will file a Certificate of Correction to reflect the change in inventorship.

MAIER & MAIER, PLLC
345 South Patrick Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
(703) 740-8322
Customer No. 62008

Respectfully submitted,

/Timothy J. Maier/
Timothy J. Maier
Attorney of Record
Reg. No. 51986

TJM/npl

Attorney's Docket No. 14850089COC

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re: Kefei WANG et. al.
Patent No. 11,769,910 Group Art Unit: 1725
Issued: September 26, 2023
For: ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

STATEMENT OF CURRENTLY NAMED INVENTOR AGREEING TO CHANGE IN INVENTORSHIP UNDER 37 CFR 1.324(b)(1)

I, Kefei WANG, declare that:

1. I have reviewed Claims 1-26 of Patent No. 11,769,910.
2. I confirm that I am an inventor of the invention claimed in Claims 1-26.
3. I agree to the change in inventorship to remove Qiao ZENG as an inventor.
4. I agree that Fei WU and Liangzhen XIAO should also be listed as inventors of Patent No. 11,769,910.

Signature: Kefei WANG Date: Sep. 12th 2024
Kefei WANG

Attorney Docket No. 14850089COC

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re: Kefei WANG et. al.
Patent No. 11,769,910 Group Art Unit: 1725
Issued: September 26, 2023
For: ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

STATEMENT OF REMOVED INVENTOR AGREEING TO CHANGE IN INVENTORSHIP UNDER 37 CFR 1.324(b)(1)

I, Qiao ZENG, declare that:

1. I have reviewed Claims 1-26 of Patent No. 11,769,910.
2. In view of my review of Claims 1-26 of Patent No. 11,769,910, I confirm I no longer should be listed as an inventor of Patent No. 11,769,910.
3. I agree to the change in inventorship to remove me as an inventor.

Signature: Qiao ZENG Date: 2024.09.12
Qiao ZENG

Attorney Docket No. 14850089COC

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re: Kefei WANG et. al.
Patent No. 11,769,910 Group Art Unit: 1725
Issued: September 26, 2023
For: ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

STATEMENT OF CURRENTLY NAMED INVENTOR AGREEING TO CHANGE IN INVENTORSHIP UNDER 37 CFR 1.324(b)(1)

I, Liangzhen XIAO, declare that:

1. I have reviewed Claims 1-26 of Patent No. 11,769,910.
2. I confirm that I am an inventor of the invention claimed in Claims 1-26.
3. I agree to the change in inventorship to remove Qiao ZENG as an inventor.
4. I agree that Kefei WANG and Fei WU should also be listed as inventors of Patent No. 11,769,910.

Signature: Liangzhen XIAO Date: 2024.9.12
Liangzhen XIAO

Attorney's Docket No. 14850089COC

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re: Kefei WANG et. al.
Patent No. 11,769,910 Group Art Unit: 1725
Issued: September 26, 2023
For: ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

STATEMENT OF CURRENTLY NAMED INVENTOR AGREEING TO CHANGE IN INVENTORSHIP UNDER 37 CFR 1.324(b)(1)

I, Fei WU, declare that:

1. I have reviewed Claims 1-26 of Patent No. 11,769,910.
2. I confirm that I am an inventor of the invention claimed in Claims 1-26.
3. I agree to the change in inventorship to remove Qiao ZENG as an inventor.
4. I agree that Kefei WANG and Liangzhen XIAO should also be listed as inventors of Patent No. 11,769,910.

Signature: Fei Wu Date: 2024.9.16
Fei WU

Attorney Docket No. 14850089COC

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re: Kefei WANG et. al.
Patent No. 11,769,910 Group Art Unit: 1725
Issued: September 26, 2023
For: ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

STATEMENT OF ASSIGNEE AGREEING TO CHANGE OF INVENTORSHIP UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.324(b)(2)

I, Liangxin Yang, hereby certify the following:

1. NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED, with a principal place of business at No. 1, Xingang Road, Zhangwan Town, Jiaocheng District, Ningde, Fujian, China, 352100, is a full owner (100%) of the entire right, title, and interest of U.S. Patent No. 11,769,910 by way of assignment from the inventors to NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED recorded in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on December 7, 2022, at Reel 062014, Frame 0740.
2. I am empowered and authorized to sign this document on behalf of NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED.
3. NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED consents to the change of inventorship of the above-identified patent application by the removal of Qiao ZENG.
4. As required by 37 CFR 3.73(c)(1)(i), the documentary evidence of the chain of title from the inventors to NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED was, or concurrently is being, submitted for recordation pursuant to 37 CFR 3.11.

By: Liangxin Yang
Liangxin Yang
IP Director
NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

Date: Sept. 12, 2024

LEGAL\032/44388474v1

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
18/076,882	12/07/2022	Kefei WANG	14850089COC	9491

62008 7590 09/26/2023

MAIER & MAIER, PLLC
345 SOUTH PATRICK STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EXAMINER	
DOUYETTE, KENNETH J	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1725	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
09/26/2023	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

docket@maierandmaier.com
maierandmaier_PAIR@firsttofile.com

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
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www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	ISSUE DATE	PATENT NO.
18/076,882	26-Sep-2023	11769910

MAIER & MAIER, PLLC
345 SOUTH PATRICK STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EGRANT NOTIFICATION

Your electronic patent grant (eGrant) is now available, which can be accessed via Patent Center at https://patentcenter.uspto.gov

The electronic patent grant is the official patent grant under 35 U.S.C. 153. For more information, please visit https://www.uspto.gov/electronicgrants

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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APPLICATION NO.	ISSUE DATE	PATENT NO.	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
18/076,882	09/26/2023	11769910	14850089COC	9491

62008 7590 09/06/2023

MAIER & MAIER, PLLC
345 SOUTH PATRICK STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

ISSUE NOTIFICATION

The projected patent number and issue date are specified above. The patent will issue electronically. The electronically issued patent is the official patent grant pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 153. The patent may be accessed on or after the issue date through Patent Center at https://patentcenter.uspto.gov/. The patent will be available in both the public and the private sides of Patent Center. Further assistance in electronically accessing the patent, or about Patent Center, is available by calling the Patent Electronic Business Center at 1-888-217-9197.

The USPTO is implementing electronic patent issuance with a transition period, during which period the USPTO will mail a ceremonial paper copy of the electronic patent grant to the correspondence address of record. Additional copies of the patent (i.e., certified and presentation copies) may be ordered for a fee from the USPTO's Certified Copy Center at https://certifiedcopycenter.uspto.gov/index.html. The Certified Copy Center may be reached at (800)972-6382.

Determination of Patent Term Adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154 (b)
(application filed on or after May 29, 2000)

The Patent Term Adjustment is 0 day(s). Any patent to issue from the above-identified application will include an indication of the adjustment on the front page.

If a Continued Prosecution Application (CPA) was filed in the above-identified application, the filing date that determines Patent Term Adjustment is the filing date of the most recent CPA.

Applicant will be able to obtain more detailed information by accessing the Patent Center (https://patentcenter.uspto.gov).

Any questions regarding the Patent Term Extension or Adjustment determination should be directed to the Office of Patent Legal Administration at (571)-272-7702. Questions relating to issue and publication fee payments should be directed to the Application Assistance Unit (AAU) of the Office of Patents Stakeholder Experience (OPSE), Stakeholder Support Division (SSD) at (571)-272-4200.

IR103 (Rev. 10/09)

INVENTOR(s) (Please see PATENT CENTER site https://patentcenter.uspto.gov for additional inventors):

Kefei WANG, Ningde, CHINA;
Qiao ZENG, Ningde, CHINA;
Liangzhen XIAO, Ningde, CHINA;
Fei WU, Ningde, CHINA;

APPLICANT(s) (Please see PATENT CENTER site https://patentcenter.uspto.gov for additional applicants):

NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED, Ningde, CHINA;

The United States represents the largest, most dynamic marketplace in the world and is an unparalleled location for business investment, innovation, and commercialization of new technologies. The USA offers tremendous resources and advantages for those who invest and manufacture goods here. Through SelectUSA, our nation works to encourage and facilitate business investment. To learn more about why the USA is the best country in the world to develop technology, manufacture products, and grow your business, visit SelectUSA.gov.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	
	Filing Date	2022-12-07
	First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
	Art Unit	TBD
	Examiner Name	TBD
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

/K.J.D/	17	20170317385	A1	2017-11-02	~~BASF CORPORATION~~ Zhang et al.	

Change(s) applied to document. /J.D/ 8/12/2023

If you wish to add additional U.S. Published Application citation information please click the Add button. Add

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Foreign Document Number[3]	Country Code[2]	Kind Code[4]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[5]
/K.J.D/	1	107210486	CN	A	2017-09-26	Mitsubishi Chem Corp.	Corresponds to US Publication 20170324116A1	
/K.J.D/	2	108232300	CN	A	2018-06-29	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	Corresponds to US Publication 20190214680A1	
/K.J.D/	3	105845984	CN	A	2016-08-10	Dongguan Shanshan Battery Mat. Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	4	106602131	CN	A	2017-04-26	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	5	105047992	CN	A	2015-11-11	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	6	105552439	CN	A	2016-05-04	Dongguan Shanshan Battery Mat. Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	7	106099187	CN	A	2016-11-09	Dongguan Kaixin Battery Mat. Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	8	106816633	CN	A	2017-06-09	University of Jiliang, China	English abstract	

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	
	Filing Date	2022-12-07
	First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
	Art Unit	TBD
	Examiner Name	TBD
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

/K.J.D/	6	20170324116	A1	2017-11-09	~~MITSUBISHI CHEMICAL CORPORATION~~ Ohashi	
/K.J.D/	7	20190214680	A1	2019-07-11	~~NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED~~ Bo et al.	
/K.J.D/	8	20170288268	A1	2017-10-05	~~SAMSUNG SDI CO., LTD.~~ Kim et al.	
/K.J.D/	9	20170018803	A1	2017-01-19	~~NingDe Contemporary Amperex Technology Limited~~ Wang et al.	
/K.J.D/	10	20190245245	A1	2019-08-08	~~Ningde Amperex Technology Limited~~ Zhang et al.	
/K.J.D/	11	20180233778	A1	2018-08-16	~~SK Innovation Co., Ltd.~~ Park et al.	
/K.J.D/	12	20180108947	A9	2018-04-19	~~Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.~~ Zhuang	
/K.J.D/	13	20160301103	A1	2016-10-13	~~SK INNOVATION CO., LTD.~~ Kim et al.	
/K.J.D/	14	20140322596	A1	2014-10-30	~~Samsung SDI Co., Ltd.~~ Shatunov et al.	
/K.J.D/	15	20170125845	A1	2017-05-04	~~LG Chem, Ltd.~~ Yu et al.	
/K.J.D/	16	20170069934	A1	2017-03-09	~~SAMSUNG SDI CO., LTD.~~ Kim et al.	

Change(s) applied to document,
/J.E./
8/12/2023

EFS Web 2.1.18

Doc code: IDS
Doc description: Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed

PTO/SB/08a (01-22)
Approved for use through 05/31/2024. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT
(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	
Filing Date	2022-12-07
First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
Art Unit	TBD
Examiner Name	TBD
Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

U.S.PATENTS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code[1]	Issue Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
/K.J.D/	1	9812739	B2	2017-11-07	KEFEI	

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U.S.PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATIONS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Publication Number	Kind Code[1]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
/K.J.D/	1	20110311864	A1	2011-12-22	~~SONY CORPORATION~~ Yamada et al.	
/K.J.D/	2	20120313570	A1	2012-12-13	~~SONY CORPORATION~~ Ohtaniuchi et al.	
/K.J.D/	3	20170346127	A1	2017-11-30	~~MITSUI CHEMICALS, INC.~~ Zhang et al.	
/K.J.D/	4	20170346136	A1	2017-11-30	~~Ningde Amperex Technology Limited~~ Wang	
/K.J.D/	5	20090061325	A1	2009-03-05	~~Sony Corporation~~ Odani et al.	

Change(s) applied to document,
/J.E./
8/12/2025

EFS Web 2.1.18

PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL

Complete and send this form, together with applicable fee(s), by mail or fax, or via EFS-Web.

By mail, send to: Mail Stop ISSUE FEE
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

By fax, send to: (571)-273-2885

INSTRUCTIONS: This form should be used for transmitting the ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). Blocks 1 through 5 should be completed where appropriate. All further correspondence will be mailed to the current correspondence address as indicated unless corrected below or directed otherwise in Block 1, by (a) specifying a new correspondence address; and/or (b) indicating a separate "FEE ADDRESS" for maintenance fee notifications. **Because electronic patent issuance may occur shortly after issue fee payment, any desired continuing application should preferably be filed prior to payment of this issue fee in order not to jeopardize copendency.**

CURRENT CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS (Note: Use Block 1 for any change of address)

62008 7590 08/02/2023
MAIER & MAIER, PLLC
345 SOUTH PATRICK STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

Note: A certificate of mailing can only be used for domestic mailings of the Fee(s) Transmittal. This certificate cannot be used for any other accompanying papers. Each additional paper, such as an assignment or formal drawing, must have its own certificate of mailing or transmission.

Certificate of Mailing or Transmission

I hereby certify that this Fee(s) Transmittal is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage for first class mail in an envelope addressed to the Mail Stop ISSUE FEE address above, or being transmitted to the USPTO via EFS-Web or by facsimile to (571) 273-2885, on the date below.

(Typed or printed name)
(Signature)
(Date)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
18/076,882	12/07/2022	Kefei WANG	14850089COC	9491

TITLE OF INVENTION: ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

APPLN. TYPE	ENTITY STATUS	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	UNDISCOUNTED	$1200	$0.00	$0.00	$1200	11/02/2023

EXAMINER	ART UNIT	CLASS-SUBCLASS
DOUYETTE, KENNETH J	1725	429-188000

1. Change of correspondence address or indication of "Fee Address" (37 CFR 1.363).

☐ Change of correspondence address (or Change of Correspondence Address form PTO/AIA/122 or PTO/SB/122) attached.

☐ "Fee Address" indication (or "Fee Address" Indication form PTO/AIA/47 or PTO/SB/47; Rev 03-02 or more recent) attached. **Use of a Customer Number is required.**

2. For printing on the patent front page, list
(1) The names of up to 3 registered patent attorneys or agents OR, alternatively,
(2) The name of a single firm (having as a member a registered attorney or agent) and the names of up to 2 registered patent attorneys or agents. If no name is listed, no name will be printed.

1 Maier & Maier, PLLC
2
3

3. ASSIGNEE NAME AND RESIDENCE DATA TO BE PRINTED ON THE PATENT (print or type)

PLEASE NOTE: Unless an assignee is identified below, no assignee data will appear on the patent. If an assignee is identified below, the document must have been previously recorded, or filed for recordation, as set forth in 37 CFR 3.11 and 37 CFR 3.81(a). Completion of this form is NOT a substitute for filing an assignment.

(A) NAME OF ASSIGNEE: NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED
(B) RESIDENCE: (CITY and STATE OR COUNTRY): NINGDE, CHINA

Please check the appropriate assignee category or categories (will not be printed on the patent) : ☐ Individual ☒ Corporation or other private group entity ☐ Government

4a. Fees submitted: ☒ Issue Fee ☐ Publication Fee (if required)

4b. Method of Payment: (*Please first reapply any previously paid fee shown above*)

☒ Electronic Payment via Patent Center or EFS-Web ☐ Enclosed check ☐ Non-electronic payment by credit card (Attach form PTO-2038)

☒ The Director is hereby authorized to charge ~~the required fee(s),~~ any deficiency, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-5976

5. **Change in Entity Status** (from status indicated above)

☐ Applicant certifying micro entity status. See 37 CFR 1.29
NOTE: Absent a valid certification of Micro Entity Status (see forms PTO/SB/15A and 15B), issue fee payment in the micro entity amount will not be accepted at the risk of application abandonment.

☐ Applicant asserting small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27
NOTE: If the application was previously under micro entity status, checking this box will be taken to be a notification of loss of entitlement to micro entity status.

☐ Applicant changing to regular undiscounted fee status.
NOTE: Checking this box will be taken to be a notification of loss of entitlement to small or micro entity status, as applicable.

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.31 and 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications.

Authorized Signature /Timothy J. Maier/ Date August 10, 2023

Typed or printed name Timothy J. Maier Registration No. 51986

PTOL-85 Part B (08-18) Approved for use through 01/31/2020 OMB 0651-0033 U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 18 of 449

UNITED STATES
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313 - 1450
www.uspto.gov

ELECTRONIC ACKNOWLEDGEMENT RECEIPT

APPLICATION #	RECEIPT DATE / TIME	ATTORNEY DOCKET #
18/076,882	**08/10/2023 11:00:10 AM ET**	**14850089COC**

Title of Invention

ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

Application Information

APPLICATION TYPE	Utility - Nonprovisional Application under 35 USC 111(a)	PATENT #	-
CONFIRMATION #	9491	FILED BY	Franklin Gomez
PATENT CENTER #	62592536	FILING DATE	12/07/2022
CUSTOMER #	62008	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	Kefei WANG
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS	-	AUTHORIZED BY	Timothy Maier

Documents

TOTAL DOCUMENTS: 1

DOCUMENT	PAGES	DESCRIPTION	SIZE (KB)
Issue Fee Transmittal.pdf	1	Issue Fee Payment (PTO-85B)	178 KB

Digest

DOCUMENT	MESSAGE DIGEST(SHA-512)
Issue Fee Transmittal.pdf	AB37799D44455381D4CB825C39C3FA6D647366684774A099DF AB4C66F83B102ED21FDCC132FC6AA95AAB4A8287944EF9D4 628B330F71D13CA0DEA19EAE6AD2F3

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as

described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

UNITED STATES
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313 - 1450
www.uspto.gov

ELECTRONIC PAYMENT RECEIPT

APPLICATION #	RECEIPT DATE / TIME	ATTORNEY DOCKET #
18/076,882	**08/10/2023 11:00:10 AM ET**	**14850089COC**

Title of Invention

ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

Application Information

APPLICATION TYPE	Utility - Nonprovisional Application under 35 USC 111(a)	PATENT #	-
CONFIRMATION #	9491	FILED BY	Franklin Gomez
PATENT CENTER #	62592536	AUTHORIZED BY	Timothy Maier
CUSTOMER #	62008	FILING DATE	12/07/2022
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS	-	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	Kefei WANG

Payment Information

PAYMENT METHOD	PAYMENT TRANSACTION ID	PAYMENT AUTHORIZED BY
CARD / 8716	E202380B00568419	Franklin Gomez

FEE CODE	DESCRIPTION	ITEM PRICE($)	QUANTITY	ITEM TOTAL($)
1501	UTILITY ISSUE FEE	1200.00	1	1200.00
			TOTAL AMOUNT:	**$1,200.00**

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE AND FEE(S) DUE

62008 7590 08/02/2023

MAIER & MAIER, PLLC
345 SOUTH PATRICK STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EXAMINER
DOUYETTE, KENNETH J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1725	

DATE MAILED: 08/02/2023

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
18/076,882	12/07/2022	Kefei WANG	14850089COC	9491

TITLE OF INVENTION: ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

APPLN. TYPE	ENTITY STATUS	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	UNDISCOUNTED	$1200	$0.00	$0.00	$1200	11/02/2023

THE APPLICATION IDENTIFIED ABOVE HAS BEEN EXAMINED AND IS ALLOWED FOR ISSUANCE AS A PATENT. PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS CLOSED. THIS NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RIGHTS. THIS APPLICATION IS SUBJECT TO WITHDRAWAL FROM ISSUE AT THE INITIATIVE OF THE OFFICE OR UPON PETITION BY THE APPLICANT. SEE 37 CFR 1.313 AND MPEP 1308.

THE ISSUE FEE AND PUBLICATION FEE (IF REQUIRED) MUST BE PAID WITHIN THREE MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS NOTICE OR THIS APPLICATION SHALL BE REGARDED AS ABANDONED. THIS STATUTORY PERIOD CANNOT BE EXTENDED. SEE 35 U.S.C. 151. THE ISSUE FEE DUE INDICATED ABOVE DOES NOT REFLECT A CREDIT FOR ANY PREVIOUSLY PAID ISSUE FEE IN THIS APPLICATION. IF AN ISSUE FEE HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN PAID IN THIS APPLICATION (AS SHOWN ABOVE), THE RETURN OF PART B OF THIS FORM WILL BE CONSIDERED A REQUEST TO REAPPLY THE PREVIOUSLY PAID ISSUE FEE TOWARD THE ISSUE FEE NOW DUE.

HOW TO REPLY TO THIS NOTICE:

I. Review the ENTITY STATUS shown above. If the ENTITY STATUS is shown as SMALL or MICRO, verify whether entitlement to that entity status still applies.

If the ENTITY STATUS is the same as shown above, pay the TOTAL FEE(S) DUE shown above.

If the ENTITY STATUS is changed from that shown above, on PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL, complete section number 5 titled "Change in Entity Status (from status indicated above)".

For purposes of this notice, small entity fees are 40% the amount of undiscounted fees, and micro entity fees are 20% the amount of undiscounted fees.

II. PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL, or its equivalent, must be completed and returned to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) with your ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). If you are charging the fee(s) to your deposit account, section "4b" of Part B - Fee(s) Transmittal should be completed. If an equivalent of Part B is filed, a request to reapply a previously paid issue fee must be clearly made, and delays in processing may occur due to the difficulty in recognizing the paper as an equivalent of Part B.

III. All communications regarding this application must give the application number. Please direct all communications prior to issuance to Mail Stop ISSUE FEE unless advised to the contrary.

IMPORTANT REMINDER: Maintenance fees are due in utility patents issuing on applications filed on or after Dec. 12, 1980. It is patentee's responsibility to ensure timely payment of maintenance fees when due. More information is available at www.uspto.gov/PatentMaintenanceFees.

PTOL-85 (Rev. 02/11)

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 23 of 449

PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL

Complete and send this form, together with applicable fee(s), by mail or fax, or via EFS-Web.

By mail, send to: Mail Stop ISSUE FEE
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

By fax, send to: (571)-273-2885

INSTRUCTIONS: This form should be used for transmitting the ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). Blocks 1 through 5 should be completed where appropriate. All further correspondence will be mailed to the current correspondence address as indicated unless corrected below or directed otherwise in Block 1, by (a) specifying a new correspondence address; and/or (b) indicating a separate "FEE ADDRESS" for maintenance fee notifications. **Because electronic patent issuance may occur shortly after issue fee payment, any desired continuing application should preferably be filed prior to payment of this issue fee in order not to jeopardize copendency.**

CURRENT CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS (Note: Use Block 1 for any change of address)

62008 7590 08/02/2023
MAIER & MAIER, PLLC
345 SOUTH PATRICK STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

Note: A certificate of mailing can only be used for domestic mailings of the Fee(s) Transmittal. This certificate cannot be used for any other accompanying papers. Each additional paper, such as an assignment or formal drawing, must have its own certificate of mailing or transmission.

Certificate of Mailing or Transmission

I hereby certify that this Fee(s) Transmittal is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage for first class mail in an envelope addressed to the Mail Stop ISSUE FEE address above, or being transmitted to the USPTO via EFS-Web or by facsimile to (571) 273-2885, on the date below.

(Typed or printed name)
(Signature)
(Date)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
18/076,882	12/07/2022	Kefei WANG	14850089COC	9491

TITLE OF INVENTION: ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

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nonprovisional	UNDISCOUNTED	$1200	$0.00	$0.00	$1200	11/02/2023

EXAMINER	ART UNIT	CLASS-SUBCLASS
DOUYETTE, KENNETH J	1725	429-188000

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❑ Change of correspondence address (or Change of Correspondence Address form PTO/AIA/122 or PTO/SB/122) attached.

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(1) The names of up to 3 registered patent attorneys or agents OR, alternatively,
(2) The name of a single firm (having as a member a registered attorney or agent) and the names of up to 2 registered patent attorneys or agents. If no name is listed, no name will be printed.

1_____
2_____
3_____

3. ASSIGNEE NAME AND RESIDENCE DATA TO BE PRINTED ON THE PATENT (print or type)

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(A) NAME OF ASSIGNEE (B) RESIDENCE: (CITY and STATE OR COUNTRY)

Please check the appropriate assignee category or categories (will not be printed on the patent) : ❑ Individual ❑ Corporation or other private group entity ❑ Government

4a. Fees submitted: ❑Issue Fee ❑Publication Fee (if required)

4b. Method of Payment: *(Please first reapply any previously paid fee shown above)*

❑ Electronic Payment via Patent Center or EFS-Web ❑ Enclosed check ❑ Non-electronic payment by credit card (Attach form PTO-2038)

❑ The Director is hereby authorized to charge the required fee(s), any deficiency, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. _____

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❑ Applicant certifying micro entity status. See 37 CFR 1.29
NOTE: Absent a valid certification of Micro Entity Status (see forms PTO/SB/15A and 15B), issue fee payment in the micro entity amount will not be accepted at the risk of application abandonment.

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NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.31 and 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications.

Authorized Signature _____ Date _____

Typed or printed name _____ Registration No. _____

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 24 of 449

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
18/076,882	12/07/2022	Kefei WANG	14850089COC	9491

62008 7590 08/02/2023

MAIER & MAIER, PLLC
345 SOUTH PATRICK STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EXAMINER	
DOUYETTE, KENNETH J	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1725	

DATE MAILED: 08/02/2023

Determination of Patent Term Adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154 (b)
(Applications filed on or after May 29, 2000)

The Office has discontinued providing a Patent Term Adjustment (PTA) calculation with the Notice of Allowance.

Section 1(h)(2) of the AIA Technical Corrections Act amended 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(3)(B)(i) to eliminate the requirement that the Office provide a patent term adjustment determination with the notice of allowance. See Revisions to Patent Term Adjustment, 78 Fed. Reg. 19416, 19417 (Apr. 1, 2013). Therefore, the Office is no longer providing an initial patent term adjustment determination with the notice of allowance. The Office will continue to provide a patent term adjustment determination with the Issue Notification Letter that is mailed to applicant approximately three weeks prior to the issue date of the patent, and will include the patent term adjustment on the patent. Any request for reconsideration of the patent term adjustment determination (or reinstatement of patent term adjustment) should follow the process outlined in 37 CFR 1.705.

Any questions regarding the Patent Term Extension or Adjustment determination should be directed to the Office of Patent Legal Administration at (571)-272-7702. Questions relating to issue and publication fee payments should be directed to the Customer Service Center of the Office of Patent Publication at 1-(888)-786-0101 or (571)-272-4200.

PTOL-85 (Rev. 02/11)

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 25 of 449

OMB Clearance and PRA Burden Statement for PTOL-85 Part B

The Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995 requires Federal agencies to obtain Office of Management and Budget approval before requesting most types of information from the public. When OMB approves an agency request to collect information from the public, OMB (i) provides a valid OMB Control Number and expiration date for the agency to display on the instrument that will be used to collect the information and (ii) requires the agency to inform the public about the OMB Control Number's legal significance in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.5(b).

The information collected by PTOL-85 Part B is required by 37 CFR 1.311. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 30 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Notice of Allowability	Application No. 18/076,882	Applicant(s) WANG et al.	
	Examiner KENNETH J DOUYETTE	Art Unit 1725	AIA (FITF) Status Yes

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address--

All claims being allowable, PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS (OR REMAINS) CLOSED in this application. If not included herewith (or previously mailed), a Notice of Allowance (PTOL-85) or other appropriate communication will be mailed in due course. **THIS NOTICE OF ALLOWABILITY IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RIGHTS.** This application is subject to withdrawal from issue at the initiative of the Office or upon petition by the applicant. See 37 CFR 1.313 and MPEP 1308.

1. ☑ This communication is responsive to 7/20/2023.
   ☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.

2. ☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.

3. ☑ The allowed claim(s) is/are 1-4,6-20,22-23,25-28 and 30 . As a result of the allowed claim(s), you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see **http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp** or send an inquiry to **PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.**

4. ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   Certified copies:

   a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some* c) ☐ None of the:

   1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
   2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .
   3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * Certified copies not received: _____ .

Applicant has THREE MONTHS FROM THE "MAILING DATE" of this communication to file a reply complying with the requirements noted below. Failure to timely comply will result in ABANDONMENT of this application.
THIS THREE-MONTH PERIOD IS NOT EXTENDABLE.

5. ☐ CORRECTED DRAWINGS (as "replacement sheets") must be submitted.
   ☐ including changes required by the attached Examiner's Amendment / Comment or in the Office action of Paper No./Mail Date _____ .

   Identifying indicia such as the application number (see 37 CFR 1.84(c)) should be written on the drawings in the front (not the back) of each sheet. Replacement sheet(s) should be labeled as such in the header according to 37 CFR 1.121(d).

6. ☐ DEPOSIT OF and/or INFORMATION about the deposit of BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL must be submitted. Note the attached Examiner's comment regarding REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEPOSIT OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL.

Attachment(s)

1. ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2. ☑ Information Disclosure Statements (PTO/SB/08), Paper No./Mail Date 4/24/2023.
3. ☐ Examiner's Comment Regarding Requirement for Deposit of Biological Material _____.
4. ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413), Paper No./Mail Date. _____.
5. ☑ Examiner's Amendment/Comment
6. ☑ Examiner's Statement of Reasons for Allowance
7. ☐ Other _____.

/KENNETH J DOUYETTE/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1725

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 27 of 449

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Claims 1-4, 6-20, 22-23, 25-28 and 30 are pending in the application. Previous grounds of rejection and claim objections have been withdrawn as a result of the amendment to the claims submitted 7/19/2023.

EXAMINER'S AMENDMENT

2. An examiner's amendment to the record appears below. Should the changes and/or additions be unacceptable to applicant, an amendment may be filed as provided by 37 CFR 1.312. To ensure consideration of such an amendment, it MUST be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee.

The application has been amended as follows:

TO THE SPECIFICATION

- **P1/L5** has been amended to recite: "17/064,782, now U.S. Patent No. 11,522,222, and 17/064,782 is a continuation application of US Application"

- **P1/L6** has been amended to recite: "16/211,853, now U.S. Patent No. 10,833,363, where 16/211,853 claims the benefit of priory from China"

Terminal Disclaimer

3. The terminal disclaimers filed on 7/19/2023 disclaiming the terminal portion of any patent granted on this application which would extend beyond the expiration date of any U.S. Patent issue on applications: 17/885,920; 17/990,626; and 17/990,641 has been reviewed and is accepted. The terminal disclaimers have been recorded.

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claims 1-4, 6-20, 22-23, 25-28 and 30 are allowed.

5. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance: Applicants have amended limitations of previous dependent claims 5, 21 and 29 into instant independent claims 1, 13, and 22. Previous dependent claims 5, 21, 29 were indicated as allowable for the reasons as stated in the 4/20/2023 office action at P14 and are therefore not being repeated here. This application is in condition for allowance.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KENNETH J DOUYETTE whose telephone number is (571)270-1212. The examiner can normally be reached Monday - Friday 8A - 4P EST.

Examiner interviews are available via telephone, in-person, and video conferencing using a USPTO supplied web-based collaboration tool. To schedule an interview, applicant is encouraged to use the USPTO Automated Interview Request (AIR) at http://www.uspto.gov/interviewpractice.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Basia Ridley can be reached on 571-272-1453. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of published or unpublished applications may be obtained from Patent Center. Unpublished application information in Patent Center is available to registered users. To file and manage patent submissions in Patent Center, visit: https://patentcenter.uspto.gov. Visit https://www.uspto.gov/patents/apply/patent-center for more information about Patent Center and https://www.uspto.gov/patents/docx for information about filing in DOCX format. For additional questions, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/KENNETH J DOUYETTE/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1725

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	18/076,882	WANG et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	KENNETH J DOUYETTE	1725

CPC - Searched*		
Symbol	**Date**	**Examiner**
H01M 10/0525, 10/0567, 10/0569, 4/04, 4/0485, 50/46, 50, 403	02/24/2023	KD
updated above CPC search	04/14/2023	KD
reviewed above CPC search	07/24/2023	KD

CPC Combination Sets - Searched*		
Symbol	**Date**	**Examiner**

US Classification - Searched*			
Class	**Subclass**	**Date**	**Examiner**

* See search history printout included with this form or the SEARCH NOTES box below to determine the scope of the search.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 31 of 449

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	18/076,882	WANG et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	KENNETH J DOUYETTE	1725

Search Notes		
Search Notes	**Date**	**Examiner**
PALM inventor / assignee database search	02/24/2023	KD
global dossier search for pertinent documents	02/24/2023	KD
google.com search for electrolyte organic compounds	02/24/2023	KD
reviewed file wrappers of parent apps: 16211853, 17064782	02/24/2023	KD
SEARCH, see text search history	02/24/2023	KD
updated above PDP search	04/14/2023	KD
updated above SEARCH, see text search history	04/14/2023	KD
IPR2023-00586 reviewed petition for inter partes review of U.S. Patent No. 10,833,363 on 04/14/2023	04/14/2023	KD
reviewed above PDP search inter partes review	07/24/2023	KD
SEARCH, see text interference search history	07/24/2023	KD

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	**US Subclass/CPC Group**	**Date**	**Examiner**
H01M	10/0525, 10/0567, 10/0569, 4/04, 4/0485, 50/46, 50 , 403	07/24/2023	KD

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 32 of 449

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	18/076,882	WANG et al.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	KENNETH J DOUYETTE	1725

CPC							
Symbol						**Type**	**Version**
H01M	/	10	/	0566		F	2013-01-01
H01M	/	10	/	0525		I	2013-01-01
H01M	/	10	/	0567		I	2013-01-01
H01M	/	10	/	0569		I	2013-01-01
H01M	/	4	/	64		I	2013-01-01
H01M	/	4	/	13		I	2013-01-01
H01M	/	2300	/	0025		A	2013-01-01
H01M	/	2300	/	0034		A	2013-01-01
H01M	/	2300	/	0037		A	2013-01-01

CPC Combination Sets								
Symbol					**Type**	**Set**	**Ranking**	**Version**
	/		/					

NONE		**Total Claims Allowed:**	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	26	
/KENNETH J DOUYETTE/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1725	24 July 2023	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	4

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office — Part of Paper No.: 20230717-A

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 33 of 449

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	18/076,882	WANG et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	KENNETH J DOUYETTE	1725

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION				
CLAIMED				
H01M	/	4	/	64
H01M	/	4	/	13
H01M	/	10	/	0566
H01M	/	10	/	0525

NON-CLAIMED				
	/		/	

US ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION	
CLASS	SUBCLASS
429	188

CROSS REFERENCES(S)						
CLASS	SUBCLASS (ONE SUBCLASS PER BLOCK)					

NONE		Total Claims Allowed:	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	26	
/KENNETH J DOUYETTE/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1725	24 July 2023	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	4

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office — Part of Paper No.: 20230717-A

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 34 of 449

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	18/076,882	WANG et al.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	KENNETH J DOUYETTE	1725

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☑ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIMS

Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original
1	1	9	10	18	19	25	28								
2	2	10	11	19	20		29								
3	3	11	12		21	26	30								
4	4	12	13	20	22										
	5	13	14	21	23										
5	6	14	15		24										
6	7	15	16	22	25										
7	8	16	17	23	26										
8	9	17	18	24	27										

NONE		**Total Claims Allowed:**	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	26	
/KENNETH J DOUYETTE/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1725	24 July 2023	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	4

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office — Part of Paper No.: 20230717-A

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 35 of 449

PE2E SEARCH - Search History (Prior Art)

There are no Prior Art searches to show.

PE2E SEARCH - Search History (Interference)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	British Equivalents	Time Stamp
N1	0	(battery AND electrolyte SAME dinitrile SAME trinitrile SAME propyl ADJ propionate).clm.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/07/17 12:22 PM
N2	0	(battery AND electrolyte SAME dinitrile AND trinitrile SAME propyl ADJ propionate).clm.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/07/17 12:22 PM
N3	4	(battery AND electrolyte SAME dinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate).clm.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/07/17 12:22 PM
N4	1	(battery AND electrolyte SAME trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate).clm.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/07/17 12:22 PM
N5	1	(battery AND electrolyte SAME dinitrile AND trinitrile SAME glycol).clm.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/07/17 12:23 PM
N6	32	(battery AND electrolyte SAME dinitrile AND adiponitrile).clm.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/07/17 12:23 PM
N7	1	(battery AND electrolyte SAME dinitrile AND adiponitrile SAME (amount ratio wt weight)).clm.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/07/17 12:24 PM
N8	4	(battery AND electrolyte SAME dinitrile SAME trinitrile).clm.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/07/17 12:24 PM
N9	5	(battery AND electrolyte SAME dinitrile AND trinitrile).clm.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/07/17 12:24 PM

Doc code: IDS
Doc description: Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed

PTO/SB/08a (01-22)
Approved for use through 05/31/2024. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT
(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	18076882
Filing Date	2022-12-07
First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
Art Unit	1725
Examiner Name	KENNETH J DOUYETTE
Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code[1]	Issue Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Publication Number	Kind Code[1]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Foreign Document Number[3]	Country Code[2]	Kind Code[4]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[5]
/K.J.D/	1	107017432	CN	A	2017-08-04	NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LTD	Cited in NPL Nos. 1 and 4; English Abstract Provided	
/K.J.D/	2	108336297	CN	A	2018-07-27	HUIZHOU WES NEW ENERGY LTD COMPANY	Cited in NPL Nos. 1 and 4; English Abstract Provided	
/K.J.D/	3	109301326	CN	B	2020-11-27	NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LTD	Cited in NPL No. 2; English Abstract Provided	

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	18076882
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	First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
	Art Unit	1725
	Examiner Name	KENNETH J DOUYETTE
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

/K.J.D/	4	105449262	CN	A	2016-03-30	AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LTD	Cited in NPL No. 4; English Abstract Provided	
/K.J.D/	5	108023117	CN	A	2018-05-11	BEIJING NAT BATTERY TECH CO LTD	Cited in NPL No. 4; English Abstract Provided	
/K.J.D/	6	104766995	CN	B	2017-03-15	NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LTD	Cited in NPL Nos. 1 and 4; English Abstract Provided	

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NON-PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS Remove

Examiner Initials*	Cite No	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc), date, pages(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T5
/K.J.D/	1	Notice of Acceptance of the Request for Invalidation of the Declaration issued on July 28, 2022, in corresponding Chinese Application No. 201811108529.X, 44 pages	☒
/K.J.D/	2	Notice of Acceptance of the Request for Invalidation of the Declaration issued on December 9, 2022, in corresponding Chinese Application No. 201811108529.X, 12 pages	☒
/K.J.D/	3	Notification to Grant Patent Right for Invention issued on November 4, 2020, in corresponding Chinese Application No. 201811108529.X, 7 pages	☒
/K.J.D/	4	Notice of Transmittal of Documents issued on September 19, 2022, in corresponding Chinese Application No. 201811108529.X, 82 pages	☒
/K.J.D/	5	Intention to Grant issued on May 14, 2021, in corresponding European Application No. 19198416.0, 56 pages	☐
/K.J.D/	6	Intention to Grant issued on August 19, 2022, in corresponding European Application No. 21183432.0, 61 pages	☐

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	18076882
	Filing Date	2022-12-07
	First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
	Art Unit	1725
	Examiner Name	KENNETH J DOUYETTE
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

/K.J.D/	7	Extended European Search Report issued on October 4, 2021, in corresponding European Application No. 21183432.0, 7 pages	☐
/K.J.D/	8	Extended European Search Report issued on October 4, 2021, in corresponding European Application No. 21183436.1, 7 pages	☐
/K.J.D/	9	Office Action issued on August 5, 2022, in corresponding European Application No. 21183436.1, 5 pages	☐
/K.J.D/	10	Office Action issued on February 7, 2023, in corresponding European Application No. 21183436.1, 4 pages	☐
/K.J.D/	11	WU et al., "Optimization approach of low temperature electrolyte for lithium-ion batteries", Chinese Battery Industry, August 2017, Vol. 21, No. 4, 4 pages with English Abstract provided	☐
/K.J.D/	12	YAO, "Synthesis of Nitrogenic Ethylene Carbonate", Chemical Engineering and Technology, Master's Thesis, June 2012, 8 pages	☒
/K.J.D/	13	TCI, "1,3,6-Hexane's Chemical Safety Data Sheet", 2021, 8 pages	☒
/K.J.D/	14	TCI, "Chemical safety data sheet for ethylene glycol bis (propyl)", 2021, 8 pages	☒
/K.J.D/	15	Office Action issued on May 26, 2020, in related U.S. Patent Application No. 16/211,853, 30 pages	☐
/K.J.D/	16	Notice of Allowance issued on September 22, 2020, in related U.S. Patent Application No. 16/211,853, 8 pages	☐
/K.J.D/	17	Office Action issued on March 9, 2022, in related U.S. Patent Application No. 17/064,782, 30 pages	☐

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	18076882
	Filing Date	2022-12-07
	First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
	Art Unit	1725
	Examiner Name	KENNETH J DOUYETTE
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

/K.J.D/	18	Notice of Allowance issued on August 2, 2022, in related U.S. Patent Application No. 17/064,782, 8 pages	☐
/K.J.D/	19	Office Action issued on March 9, 2022, in related U.S. Patent Application No. 17/064,959, 29 pages	☐
/K.J.D/	20	Notice of Allowance issued on August 3, 2022, in related U.S. Patent Application No. 17/064,959, 8 pages	☐

If you wish to add additional non-patent literature document citation information please click the Add button Add

EXAMINER SIGNATURE

Examiner Signature	/KENNETH J DOUYETTE/	Date Considered	07/26/2023

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through a citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

[1] See Kind Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.USPTO.GOV or MPEP 901.04. [2] Enter office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [3] For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [4] Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST.16 if possible. [5] Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	18076882
	Filing Date	2022-12-07
	First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
	Art Unit	1725
	Examiner Name	KENNETH J DOUYETTE
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Please see 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 to make the appropriate selection(s):

That each item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was first cited in any communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application not more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(1).

OR

☐ That no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was cited in a communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application, and, to the knowledge of the person signing the certification after making reasonable inquiry, no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was known to any individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(2).

See attached certification statement.

☒ The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☒ A certification statement is not submitted herewith.

SIGNATURE

A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Timothy J. Maier/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2023-04-24
Name/Print	Timothy J. Maier	Registration Number	51986

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether the Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of these record s.

2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.

3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.

4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).

5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).

7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.

9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
18/076,882	12/07/2022	Kefei WANG	14850089COC	9491

62008 7590 07/24/2023

MAIER & MAIER, PLLC
345 SOUTH PATRICK STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EXAMINER	
DOUYETTE, KENNETH J	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1725	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
07/24/2023	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

docket@maierandmaier.com
maierandmaier_PAIR@firsttofile.com

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

Applicant-Initiated Interview Summary	Application No. 18/076,882	Applicant(s) WANG et al.		
	Examiner KENNETH J DOUYETTE	Art Unit 1725	AIA (First Inventor to File) Status Yes	Page 1 of 2

All Participants (applicant, applicants representative, PTO personnel)	Title	Type
KENNETH J DOUYETTE	Primary Examiner	Telephonic
ROBERT MADSEN, #58,543	Agent	
LIN CHEN, # L1386	Attorney	

Date of Interview: 18 July 2023

Issues Discussed:

Objections

Since previous dependent claims 5, 21, and 29 are proposed to be amended into claims 1, 21, and 29, previous objections would be overcome and if double patenting overcome as well this would place this application in condition for allowance.

Proposed Amendment(s)

Independent claims 1, 13, and 22 are amended to include previous limitations of dependent claims 5, 21, and 29, which were previous indicated as allowable.

Other

Claim 30 depends from claim 24, which is canceled. Claim 30 should depend from 21

☑ Attachment

/KENNETH J DOUYETTE/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1725	

Applicant is reminded that a complete written statement as to the substance of the interview must be made of record in the application file. It is the applicants responsibility to provide the written statement, unless the interview was initiated by the Examiner and the Examiner has indicated that a written summary will be provided. See MPEP 713.04
Please further see:
MPEP 713.04
Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 1.133 Interviews, paragraph (b)
37 CFR § 1.2 Business to be transacted in writing

Applicant recordation instructions: The formal written reply to the last Office action must include the substance of the interview. (See MPEP section 713.04). If a reply to the last Office action has already been filed, applicant is given a non-extendable period of the longer of one month or thirty days from this interview date, or the mailing date of this interview summary form, whichever is later, to file a statement of the substance of the interview.

Examiner recordation instructions: Examiners must summarize the substance of any interview of record. A complete and proper recordation of the substance of an interview should include the items listed in MPEP 713.04 for complete and proper recordation including the identification of the general thrust of each argument or issue discussed, a general

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 44 of 449

indication of any other pertinent matters discussed regarding patentability and the general results or outcome of the interview, to include an indication as to whether or not agreement was reached on the issues raised.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 45 of 449

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS/CLAIM LIST

Please **CANCEL** claims 5, 21, 24, and 29 without prejudice or disclaimer.

Please **AMEND** claims 1, 13, and 22 as shown below.

The following list of claims replaces any prior listing of claims:

1. (Currently Amended) An electrolyte, comprising a dinitrile compound, a trinitrile compound, and propyl propionate, wherein, based on a total weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of the dinitrile compound is X, a weight percentage of the trinitrile compound is Y and a weight percentage of the propyl propionate is Z; wherein,

about 2.2 wt% ≤ (X+Y) ≤ about 8 wt%,

about 0.1 ≤ (X/Y) ≤ about 2.3,

5 wt% < Z < 20 wt% or 30 wt% < Z < 50 wt%~~about 5 wt% ≤ Z ≤ about 50 wt%~~,

and

about 0.02 ≤ (Y/Z) ≤ about 0.3;

wherein the dinitrile compound is one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of butanedinitrile, adiponitrile, ethylene glycol bis(2-cyanoethyl) ether, and 1,4-dicyano-2-butene; and the trinitrile compound is one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of 1,3,6-hexanetricarbonitrile , 1,2,6-hexanetricarbonitrile and 1,2,3-tris(2-cyanoethoxy)propane;

wherein the electrolyte further comprises ~~at least one selected from the group consisting of a cyclic carbonate ester having a carbon-carbon double bond, a fluorinated chain carbonate~~

~~ester, a fluorinated cyclic carbonate ester, and~~ a compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond.

2. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 1, wherein,

the dinitrile compound comprises adiponitrile, wherein,

$0.1 \leq$ a weight percentage of the adiponitrile $\div$ a weight percentage of the trinitrile compound ≤ 2.3,

where the weight percent of the adiponitrile is based on the total weight of the electrolyte, and the weight percent of the trinitrile compound is based on the total weight of the electrolyte.

3. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 1, wherein the compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond comprises 1,3-propanesultone, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of the 1,3-propanesultone is not less than 0.1wt%, and not greater than 3wt%.

4. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 1, wherein $0.1 \leq X/Y \leq 2.0$.

5. (Canceled)

6. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 1, wherein $0.025 \leq Y/Z \leq 0.3$.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 47 of 449

7. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 1, wherein X is 0.01-10 wt%, Y is 0.01-10 wt%.

8. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 1, further comprising a fluoroether comprising at least one of the compounds of Formula (8), Formula (9), Formula (10) or Formula (11):

Rf1–O – Rf2 (8);

Rf1–O – R (9)

Rf1–O –(R' –O)$_n$– Rf2 (10); and

Rf1–O –(R' –O)$_n$– R (11);

wherein Formulae (8), (9), (10), and (11), Rf1 and Rf2 are each independently a linear or branched C_1 to C_{12} fluoroalkyl group having at least one hydrogen atom substituted with fluoro, R is a linear or branched C_1 to C_{12} alkyl group, and R' is a linear or branched C_1 to C_5 alkylene group, and n is an integer from 1 to 5;

wherein based on the total weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of the fluoroether is greater than 0.01wt%, and less than 5wt%.

9. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 8, wherein Rf1 or Rf2 is each independently a fluoroalkyl group selected from the group consisting of HCF_2-, CF_3-, HCF_2CF_2-, CH_3CF_2-, CF_3CH_2-, CF_3CF_2-, $(CF_3)_2CH$-, $HCF_2CF_2CH_2$-, $CF_3CH_2CH_2$-, $HCF_2CF_2CF_2CH_2$-, $HCF_2CF_2CF_2CF_2CH_2$-, $CF_3CF_2CH_2$-, $CF_3CFHCF_2CH_2$-,

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 48 of 449

$HCF_2CF(CF_3)CH_2$-, and $CF_3CF_2CH_2CH_2$-.

10. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 8, wherein the fluoroether is one selected from the group consisting of: $HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$, $(CF_3)_2CFCF(CF_2CF_3)(OCH_3)$, $CF_3CHFCF_2CH(CH_3)OCF_2CHFCF_3$, $HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2CF_2H$, $HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CF_3$, $HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$, $HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$, $HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$, $HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$, $HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$, $CH_3OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2F$, $CH_3OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CF_3$, $CH_3OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CH_2F$, $CH_3OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CF_3$, $FCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2F$, $FCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CH_2F$, $CF_3CH_2O(CH_2CH_2O)_2CH_2CF_3$, $CF_3CH_2OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CF_3$, and any combination thereof.

11. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 1, further comprising a cyclic phosphonic anhydride, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of cyclic phosphonic anhydride is not less than 0.01wt%, and not greater 3wt%.

12. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 1, further comprising a cyclic carboxylate ester, including γ-butyrolactone or γ-valerolactone or a combination thereof.

13. (Currently Amended) An electrochemical device, wherein the electrochemical device comprises electrodes and an electrolyte comprising a dinitrile compound, a trinitrile

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 49 of 449

compound, and propyl propionate, wherein, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, the weight percentage of the dinitrile compound is X, the weight percentage of the trinitrile compound is Y and a weight percentage of the propyl propionate is Z; wherein,

about 2.2 wt% ≤ (X+Y) ≤ about 8 wt%,

about 0.1 ≤ (X/Y) ≤ about 2.3,

5 wt% ≤ Z ≤ 20 wt% or 30 wt% ≤ Z ≤ 50 wt%~~about 5 wt% ≤ Z ≤ about 50 wt%~~,

and

about 0.02 ≤ (Y/Z) ≤ about 0.3;

wherein the dinitrile compound is one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of butanedinitrile, adiponitrile, ethylene glycol bis(2-cyanoethyl) ether, and 1,4-dicyano-2-butene; and the trinitrile compound is one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of 1,3,6-hexanetricarbonitrile , 1,2,6-hexanetricarbonitrile and 1,2,3-tris(2-cyanoethoxy)propane;

wherein the electrolyte further comprises ~~at least one selected from the group consisting of a cyclic carbonate ester having a carbon-carbon double bond, a fluorinated chain carbonate ester, a fluorinated cyclic carbonate ester, and~~ a compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond.

14. (Original) The electrochemical device according to Claim 13, wherein the electrode comprises a cathode,

the cathode comprises a current collector, a single-sided coating and a double-sided coating;

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 50 of 449

a first part of the current collector is provided with the single-sided coating and a second part of the current collector is provided with the double-sided coating;

an electrode compaction density of the single-sided coating is D1, and, an electrode compaction density of the double-sided coating is D2, wherein, about $0.8 \leq D1/D2 \leq$ about 1.2; and,

$3.5\ g/cm^3 \leq D2 \leq 4.3\ g/cm^3$.

15. (Original) The electrochemical device according to Claim 14, wherein,

both the single-sided coating and the double-sided coating are present on the same electrode; or,

only a single-sided coating or a double-sided coating present on the same electrode.

16. (Original) The electrochemical device according to Claim 14, wherein the electrode comprises an anode,

the anode comprises a current collector, a single-sided coating and a double-sided coating;

a first part of the current collector is provided with the single-sided coating and a second part of the current collector is provided with the double-sided coating;

an electrode compaction density of the single-sided coating is D1, and, an electrode compaction density of the double-sided coating is D2,

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 51 of 449

wherein, about $0.8 \leq D1/D2 \leq$ about 1.2; and,

$1.2\ g/cm^3 \leq D2 \leq 1.8\ g/cm^3$.

17. (Original) The electrochemical device according to Claim 13, wherein the dinitrile compound comprises adiponitrile, wherein,

$0.1 \leq$ a weight percentage of the adiponitrile $\div$ a weight percentage of the trinitrile compound ≤ 2.3,

where the weight percent of the adiponitrile is based on the total weight of the electrolyte, and the weight percent of the trinitrile compound is based on the total weight of the electrolyte.

18. (Original) The electrochemical device according to Claim 13, wherein, the compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond comprises 1,3-propanesultone, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of the 1,3-propanesultone is not less than 0.1wt%, and not greater than 3wt%.

19. (Original) The electrochemical device according to Claim 13, wherein X is 0.01-10 wt%, Y is 0.01-10 wt%.

20. (Original) The electrochemical device according to Claim 13, wherein $0.1 \leq X/Y \leq 2.0$.

21. (Canceled)

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 52 of 449

22. (Currently Amended) An electrolyte, comprising a dinitrile compound, a trinitrile compound, and propyl propionate, wherein, based on a total weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of the dinitrile compound is X, a weight percentage of the trinitrile compound is Y and a weight percentage of the propyl propionate is Z; wherein,

about 2.2 wt% ≤ (X+Y) ≤ about 8 wt%,

about 0.1 ≤ (X/Y) ≤ about 6,

5 wt% ≤ Z ≤ 20 wt% or 30 wt% ≤ Z ≤ 50 wt%~~about 5 wt% ≤ Z ≤ about 50 wt%~~,

and

about 0.01 ≤ (Y/Z) ≤ about 0.3;

wherein the dinitrile compound comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of butanedinitrile, adiponitrile, ethylene glycol bis(2-cyanoethyl) ether, and 1,4-dicyano-2-butene; and the trinitrile compound is one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of 1,3,6-hexanetricarbonitrile , 1,2,6-hexanetricarbonitrile and 1,2,3-tris(2-cyanoethoxy)propane;

wherein the electrolyte further comprises 1,3-propanesultone and fluoroethylene carbonate; wherein,

based on the total weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of the 1,3-propanesultone is not less than 0.1wt%, and not greater than 3wt%.

23. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 22, wherein,

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 53 of 449

the dinitrile compound comprises adiponitrile, wherein,

$0.1 \leq$ a weight percentage of the adiponitrile $\div$ a weight percentage of the trinitrile compound ≤ 2.3,

where the weight percent of the adiponitrile is based on the total weight of the electrolyte, and the weight percent of the trinitrile compound is based on the total weight of the electrolyte.

24. (Canceled)

25. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 22, wherein X is 0.01-10 wt%, Y is 0.01-10 wt%.

26. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 22, wherein $0.2 \leq X/Y \leq 5$.

27. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 22, wherein 2.2 wt% $\leq X+Y \leq 8$ wt%, and $0.1 \leq X/Y \leq 2.3$.

28. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 22, wherein $0.1 \leq X/Y \leq 2.0$.

29. (Canceled)

30. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 24, wherein $0.025 \leq Y/Z \leq 0.3$.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 54 of 449

BRIEF REMARKS

Amendments

Applicant acknowledges with appreciation the indication of allowable subject matter.

Claims 5, 21, and 29 are rewritten in independent form, i.e. claims 1, 13 and 22 include the features from claims 5, 21, and 29, respectively. i.e. the weight percentage of the propyl propionate ("Z"): "5 wt% ≤ Z ≤ 20 wt% or 30 wt% ≤ Z ≤ 50 wt%". Also, claims 1, 13, and 22, have been amended to specify that the dinitrile compound is one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of butanedinitrile, adiponitrile, *ethylene glycol bis(2-cyanoethyl) ether,* and 1,4-dicyano-2-butene, as disclosed, for example, in paragraph [0047] of the application as published and previously recited in claim 24. Further, the electrolyte of claims 1, 13, and 22 further comprise a compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond.

Double Patenting

Applicant will submit a terminal disclaimer to overcome these rejections.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102

In the outstanding Office Action, claims 1-4, 6-7, 12-13, 17-20, 22-28, and 30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a)(1) as being anticipated by CN 106848381 to Hong et al. ("Hong").

Amended independent claims 1, 13, and 22 overcome this rejection because of the added allowable subject matter from claims 5, 21, and 29, respectively, i.e. the weight percentage of the propyl propionate ("Z"): "5 wt% ≤ Z ≤ 20 wt% or 30 wt% ≤ Z ≤ 50 wt%".

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103

The rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as unpatentable over Hong in combination with Ohashi or Zhang are overcome, as the combination fails to teach the allowable subject matter, i.e., the weight percentage of propyl propionate: 5 wt% ≤ Z ≤ 20 wt% or 30 wt% ≤ Z ≤ 50 wt%.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 55 of 449

Doc Code: DIST.E.FILE **Document Description: Electronic Terminal Disclaimer - Filed**	PTO/SB/25 U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Department of Commerce

Electronic Petition Request	**TERMINAL DISCLAIMER TO OBVIATE A PROVISIONAL DOUBLE PATENTING REJECTION OVER A PENDING "REFERENCE" APPLICATION**
Application Number	18076882
Filing Date	07-Dec-2022
First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC
Title of Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

☒ Filing of terminal disclaimer does not obviate requirement for response under 37 CFR 1.111 to outstanding Office Action

☒ This electronic Terminal Disclaimer is not being used for a Joint Research Agreement.

Owner	Percent Interest
NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	100%

The owner(s) of percent interest listed above in the instant application hereby disclaims, except as provided below, the terminal part of the statutory term of any patent granted on the instant application which would extend beyond the expiration date of the full statutory term of any patent granted on pending reference Application Number(s)

17885920 filed on 08/11/2022

17990626 filed on 11/18/2022

17990641 filed on 11/18/2022

as the term of any patent granted on said reference application may be shortened by any terminal disclaimer filed prior to the grant of any patent on the pending reference application. The owner hereby agrees that any patent so granted on the instant application shall be enforceable only for and during such period that it and any patent granted on the reference application are commonly owned. This agreement runs with any patent granted on the instant application and is binding upon the grantee, its successors or assigns.

In making the above disclaimer, the owner does not disclaim the terminal part of any patent granted on the instant application that would extend to the expiration date of the full statutory term of any patent granted on said reference application, "as the term of any patent granted on said reference application may be shortened by any terminal disclaimer filed prior to the grant of any patent on the pending reference application," in the event that any such patent granted on the pending reference application: expires for failure to pay a maintenance fee, is held unenforceable, is found invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, is statutorily disclaimed in whole or terminally disclaimed under 37 CFR 1.321, has all claims canceled by a reexamination certificate, is reissued, or is in any manner terminated prior to the expiration of its full statutory term as shortened by any terminal disclaimer filed prior to its grant.

◉ Terminal disclaimer fee under 37 CFR 1.20(d) is included with Electronic Terminal Disclaimer request. ○ I certify, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.4(d)(4), that the terminal disclaimer fee under 37 CFR 1.20(d) required for this terminal disclaimer has already been paid in the above-identified application.	
Applicant claims the following fee status: ○ Small Entity ○ Micro Entity ◉ Regular Undiscounted I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.	
THIS PORTION MUST BE COMPLETED BY THE SIGNATORY OR SIGNATORIES I certify, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.4(d)(4) that I am: ◉ An attorney or agent registered to practice before the Patent and Trademark Office who is of record in this application Registration Number 51986 ○ A sole inventor ○ A joint inventor; I certify that I am authorized to sign this submission on behalf of all of the inventors as evidenced by the power of attorney in the application ○ A joint inventor; all of whom are signing this request	
Signature	/Timothy J. Maier/
Name	Timothy J. Maier

*Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is required if terminal disclaimer is signed by the assignee (owner).
Form PTO/SB/96 may be used for making this certification. See MPEP § 324.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal	
Application Number:	18076882
Filing Date:	07-Dec-2022
Title of Invention:	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Kefei WANG
Filer:	Timothy Joseph Maier/Karina Fernandez
Attorney Docket Number:	14850089COC

Filed as Large Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
STATUTORY OR TERMINAL DISCLAIMER	1814	1	170	170
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
		Total in USD ($)		**170**

Doc Code: DISQ.E.FILE
Document Description: Electronic Terminal Disclaimer – Approved

Application No.: 18076882

Filing Date: 07-Dec-2022

Applicant/Patent under Reexamination: WANG

Electronic Terminal Disclaimer filed on July 20, 2023

☒ APPROVED

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer

☐ DISAPPROVED

Approved/Disapproved by: Electronic Terminal Disclaimer automatically approved by EFS-Web

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	48321552
Application Number:	18076882
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	9491
Title of Invention:	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Kefei WANG
Customer Number:	62008
Filer:	Timothy Joseph Maier/Karina Fernandez
Filer Authorized By:	Timothy Joseph Maier
Attorney Docket Number:	14850089COC
Receipt Date:	20-JUL-2023
Filing Date:	07-DEC-2022
Time Stamp:	14:30:21
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	CARD
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$170
RAM confirmation Number	E20237JE30195124
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	
The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:	

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Terminal Disclaimer-Filed (Electronic)	eTerminal-Disclaimer.pdf	45325 31d9e95da6379b550e6b15273ee6262098bd5b8d	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	38037 dd57e728dd68be7ccb59f34fb67d316a609136ab	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	83362		

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111
If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.
National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371
If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.
New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office
If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of: NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED U.S. Patent Application No.: 18/076,882 Filed: December 7, 2022 Title: ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	Confirmation No.: 9491 Art Unit: 1725 Examiner: KENNETH J DOUYETTE Attorney Docket No.: 14850089COC

AMENDMENT AND RESPONSE

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

July 20, 2022

Dear Commissioner:

In response to the Office Action mailed April 20, 2023, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the Application in view of the following Amendments and Remarks.

Amendments to the Claims begin on page 2.

Remarks follow the above-mentioned amendments.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS/CLAIM LIST

Please **CANCEL** claims 5, 21, 24, and 29 without prejudice or disclaimer.

Please **AMEND** claims 1, 13, 22, and 30 as shown below.

The following list of claims replaces any prior listing of claims:

1. (Currently Amended) An electrolyte, comprising a dinitrile compound, a trinitrile compound, and propyl propionate, wherein, based on a total weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of the dinitrile compound is X, a weight percentage of the trinitrile compound is Y and a weight percentage of the propyl propionate is Z; wherein,

about 2.2 wt% ≤ (X+Y) ≤ about 8 wt%,

about 0.1 ≤ (X/Y) ≤ about 2.3,

5 wt% ≤ Z ≤ 20 wt% or 30 wt% ≤ Z ≤ 50 wt%~~about 5 wt% ≤ Z ≤ about 50 wt%~~,

and

about 0.02 ≤ (Y/Z) ≤ about 0.3;

wherein the dinitrile compound is one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of butanedinitrile, adiponitrile, ethylene glycol bis(2-cyanoethyl) ether, and 1,4-dicyano-2-butene; and the trinitrile compound is one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of 1,3,6-hexanetricarbonitrile , 1,2,6-hexanetricarbonitrile and 1,2,3-tris(2-cyanoethoxy)propane;

wherein the electrolyte further comprises ~~at least one selected from the group consisting of a cyclic carbonate ester having a carbon-carbon double bond, a fluorinated chain carbonate~~

~~ester, a fluorinated cyclic carbonate ester, and~~ a compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond.

2. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 1, wherein,

the dinitrile compound comprises adiponitrile, wherein,

$0.1 \leq$ a weight percentage of the adiponitrile ÷ a weight percentage of the trinitrile compound ≤ 2.3,

where the weight percent of the adiponitrile is based on the total weight of the electrolyte, and the weight percent of the trinitrile compound is based on the total weight of the electrolyte.

3. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 1, wherein the compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond comprises 1,3-propanesultone, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of the 1,3-propanesultone is not less than 0.1wt%, and not greater than 3wt%.

4. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 1, wherein $0.1 \leq X/Y \leq 2.0$.

5. (Canceled)

6. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 1, wherein $0.025 \leq Y/Z \leq 0.3$.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 65 of 449

7. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 1, wherein X is 0.01-10 wt%, Y is 0.01-10 wt%.

8. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 1, further comprising a fluoroether comprising at least one of the compounds of Formula (8), Formula (9), Formula (10) or Formula (11):

Rf1–O – Rf2 (8);

Rf1–O – R (9)

Rf1–O –(R' –O)$_n$– Rf2 (10); and

Rf1–O –(R' –O)$_n$– R (11);

wherein Formulae (8), (9), (10), and (11), Rf1 and Rf2 are each independently a linear or branched C_1 to C_{12} fluoroalkyl group having at least one hydrogen atom substituted with fluoro, R is a linear or branched C_1 to C_{12} alkyl group, and R' is a linear or branched C_1 to C_5 alkylene group, and n is an integer from 1 to 5;

wherein based on the total weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of the fluoroether is greater than 0.01wt%, and less than 5wt%.

9. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 8, wherein Rf1 or Rf2 is each independently a fluoroalkyl group selected from the group consisting of HCF_2-, CF_3-, HCF_2CF_2-, CH_3CF_2-, CF_3CH_2-, CF_3CF_2-, $(CF_3)_2CH$-, $HCF_2CF_2CH_2$-, $CF_3CH_2CH_2$-, $HCF_2CF_2CF_2CH_2$-, $HCF_2CF_2CF_2CF_2CH_2$-, $CF_3CF_2CH_2$-, $CF_3CFHCF_2CH_2$-,

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 66 of 449

$HCF_2CF(CF_3)CH_2$-, and $CF_3CF_2CH_2CH_2$-.

10. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 8, wherein the fluoroether is one selected from the group consisting of: $HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$, $(CF_3)_2CFCF(CF_2CF_3)(OCH_3)$, $CF_3CHFCF_2CH(CH_3)OCF_2CHFCF_3$, $HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2CF_2H$, $HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CF_3$, $HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$, $HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$, $HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$, $HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$, $HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$, $CH_3OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2F$, $CH_3OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CF_3$, $CH_3OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CH_2F$, $CH_3OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CF_3$, $FCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2F$, $FCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CH_2F$, $CF_3CH_2O(CH_2CH_2O)_2CH_2CF_3$, $CF_3CH_2OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CF_3$, and any combination thereof.

11. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 1, further comprising a cyclic phosphonic anhydride, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of cyclic phosphonic anhydride is not less than 0.01wt%, and not greater 3wt%.

12. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 1, further comprising a cyclic carboxylate ester, including γ-butyrolactone or γ-valerolactone or a combination thereof.

13. (Currently Amended) An electrochemical device, wherein the electrochemical device comprises electrodes and an electrolyte comprising a dinitrile compound, a trinitrile

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 67 of 449

compound, and propyl propionate, wherein, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, the weight percentage of the dinitrile compound is X, the weight percentage of the trinitrile compound is Y and a weight percentage of the propyl propionate is Z; wherein,

about 2.2 wt% ≤ (X+Y) ≤ about 8 wt%,

about 0.1 ≤ (X/Y) ≤ about 2.3,

5 wt% ≤ Z ≤ 20 wt% or 30 wt% ≤ Z ≤ 50 wt%~~about 5 wt% ≤ Z ≤ about 50 wt%~~,

and

about 0.02 ≤ (Y/Z) ≤ about 0.3;

wherein the dinitrile compound is one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of butanedinitrile, adiponitrile, ethylene glycol bis(2-cyanoethyl) ether, and 1,4-dicyano-2-butene; and the trinitrile compound is one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of 1,3,6-hexanetricarbonitrile , 1,2,6-hexanetricarbonitrile and 1,2,3-tris(2-cyanoethoxy)propane;

wherein the electrolyte further comprises ~~at least one selected from the group consisting of a cyclic carbonate ester having a carbon-carbon double bond, a fluorinated chain carbonate ester, a fluorinated cyclic carbonate ester, and~~ a compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond.

14. (Original) The electrochemical device according to Claim 13, wherein the electrode comprises a cathode,

the cathode comprises a current collector, a single-sided coating and a double-sided coating;

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 68 of 449

a first part of the current collector is provided with the single-sided coating and a second part of the current collector is provided with the double-sided coating;

an electrode compaction density of the single-sided coating is D1, and, an electrode compaction density of the double-sided coating is D2, wherein, about $0.8 \leq D1/D2 \leq$ about 1.2; and,

$3.5\ g/cm^3 \leq D2 \leq 4.3\ g/cm^3$.

15. (Original) The electrochemical device according to Claim 14, wherein,

both the single-sided coating and the double-sided coating are present on the same electrode; or,

only a single-sided coating or a double-sided coating present on the same electrode.

16. (Original) The electrochemical device according to Claim 14, wherein the electrode comprises an anode,

the anode comprises a current collector, a single-sided coating and a double-sided coating;

a first part of the current collector is provided with the single-sided coating and a second part of the current collector is provided with the double-sided coating;

an electrode compaction density of the single-sided coating is D1, and, an electrode compaction density of the double-sided coating is D2,

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 69 of 449

wherein, about $0.8 \leq D1/D2 \leq$ about 1.2; and,

$1.2\ g/cm^3 \leq D2 \leq 1.8\ g/cm^3$.

17. (Original) The electrochemical device according to Claim 13, wherein the dinitrile compound comprises adiponitrile, wherein,

$0.1 \leq$ a weight percentage of the adiponitrile ÷ a weight percentage of the trinitrile compound ≤ 2.3,

where the weight percent of the adiponitrile is based on the total weight of the electrolyte, and the weight percent of the trinitrile compound is based on the total weight of the electrolyte.

18. (Original) The electrochemical device according to Claim 13, wherein, the compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond comprises 1,3-propanesultone, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of the 1,3-propanesultone is not less than 0.1wt%, and not greater than 3wt%.

19. (Original) The electrochemical device according to Claim 13, wherein X is 0.01-10 wt%, Y is 0.01-10 wt%.

20. (Original) The electrochemical device according to Claim 13, wherein $0.1 \leq X/Y \leq 2.0$.

21. (Canceled)

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 70 of 449

22. (Currently Amended) An electrolyte, comprising a dinitrile compound, a trinitrile compound, and propyl propionate, wherein, based on a total weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of the dinitrile compound is X, a weight percentage of the trinitrile compound is Y and a weight percentage of the propyl propionate is Z; wherein,

about 2.2 wt% ≤ (X+Y) ≤ about 8 wt%,

about 0.1 ≤ (X/Y) ≤ about 6,

5 wt% ≤ Z ≤ 20 wt% or 30 wt% ≤ Z ≤ 50 wt%~~about 5 wt% ≤ Z ≤ about 50 wt%~~,

and

about 0.01 ≤ (Y/Z) ≤ about 0.3;

wherein the dinitrile compound comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of butanedinitrile, adiponitrile, ethylene glycol bis(2-cyanoethyl) ether, and 1,4-dicyano-2-butene; and the trinitrile compound is one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of 1,3,6-hexanetricarbonitrile , 1,2,6-hexanetricarbonitrile and 1,2,3-tris(2-cyanoethoxy)propane;

wherein the electrolyte further comprises 1,3-propanesultone and fluoroethylene carbonate; wherein,

based on the total weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of the 1,3-propanesultone is not less than 0.1wt%, and not greater than 3wt%.

23. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 22, wherein,

the dinitrile compound comprises adiponitrile, wherein,

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 71 of 449

$0.1 \leq$ a weight percentage of the adiponitrile ÷ a weight percentage of the trinitrile compound ≤ 2.3,

where the weight percent of the adiponitrile is based on the total weight of the electrolyte, and the weight percent of the trinitrile compound is based on the total weight of the electrolyte.

24. (Canceled)

25. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 22, wherein X is 0.01-10 wt%, Y is 0.01-10 wt%.

26. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 22, wherein $0.2 \leq X/Y \leq 5$.

27. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 22, wherein 2.2 wt% $\leq X+Y \leq 8$ wt%, and $0.1 \leq X/Y \leq 2.3$.

28. (Original) The electrolyte according to Claim 22, wherein $0.1 \leq X/Y \leq 2.0$.

29. (Canceled)

30. (Currently Amended) The electrolyte according to Claim ~~2422~~, wherein $0.025 \leq Y/Z \leq 0.3$.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 72 of 449

REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration of this Application, in light of the following discussion, is respectfully requested. Claims 1-30 were originally presented. Claims 1, 13, 22, and 30 have been amended, and no new claims have been added. Claims 5, 21, 24, and 29 have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer. Accordingly, claims 1-4, 6-20, 22, 23, 25-28, and 30 are pending in the present Application. Applicant submits that upon entry of the present Response, claims 1-4, 6-20, 22, 23, 25-28, and 30 are in condition for allowance. Moreover, the Applicant submits that no new matter has been introduced by the foregoing amendments.

Allowable Subject Matter

The outstanding Office Action indicates that claims 5, 21, and 29 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Applicant acknowledges with appreciation the indication of allowable subject matter. In response, claims 5, 21, and 29 are rewritten in independent form, i.e. claims 1, 13 and 22 include the features from claims 5, 21, and 29, respectively.

Examiner Interview

First, Applicant wishes to thank the Examiner for the courtesy of an interview granted to Applicant's representatives on July 18, 2023, at which time the outstanding issues in this case were discussed. Amendments similar to those attached and arguments similar to the ones developed hereinafter were presented and the Examiner indicated that in light of the amendments, he would reconsider the outstanding grounds for rejection upon formal submission of a response.

Double Patenting

In the outstanding Office Action, claims 1-2, 4-17, and 19-30 stand rejected under the judicially created doctrine of non-statutory double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-20 of copending Application No. 17/885,920.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 73 of 449

In the outstanding Office Action, claims 1-30 stand rejected under the judicially created doctrine of non-statutory double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-40 of copending Application No. 17/990,626.

In the outstanding Office Action, claims 1-30 stand rejected under the judicially created doctrine of non-statutory double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-41 of copending Application No. 17/990,641.

With this correspondence, Applicant has submitted a terminal disclaimer to overcome these rejections. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the withdrawal of this double patenting rejection of claims 1-4, 6-20, 22, 23, 25-28, and 30.

Applicant notes that "[t]he filing of a terminal disclaimer to obviate a rejection based on nonstatutory double patenting is not an admission of the propriety of the rejection [because] the filing of a terminal disclaimer simply serves the statutory function of removing the rejection of double patenting, and raises neither a presumption nor estoppels on the merits of the rejection" (MPEP §804.02.II, citations omitted). Hence, the terminal disclaimer included with this reply serves the statutory function of removing the double patenting rejection without raising a presumption or estoppels on the merits of the rejection.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102

In the outstanding Office Action, claims 1-4, 6-7, 12-13, 17-20, 22-28, and 30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a)(1) as being anticipated by CN 106848381 to Hong et al. ("Hong").

Addressing now the rejection of claims 1-4, 6-7, 12-13, 17-20, 22-28, and 30 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a)(1) as being anticipated by Hong, this rejection is respectfully traversed. Independent claims 1, 13, and 22 have been amended to overcome the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a)(1) by adding allowable subject matter from claims 5, 21, and 29, respectively, i.e. the weight percentage of the propyl propionate ("Z"): "5 wt% $\leq$ Z $\leq$ 20 wt% or 30 wt% $\leq$ Z $\leq$ 50 wt%". Also, claims 1, 13, and 22, have been amended to specify that dinitrile compound is one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of butanedinitrile, adiponitrile, *ethylene glycol bis(2-cyanoethyl) ether,* and 1,4-dicyano-2-butene, as disclosed, for example, at page 11, the paragraph starting at line 16 of the specification as filed and previously recited in claim 24.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 74 of 449

Further, the electrolyte of claims 1, 13, and 22 further comprise a compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond.

However, and as acknowledged in the outstanding Office Action,[1] Hong fails disclose an electrolyte having a weight percentage of propyl propionate as now claimed, i.e. 5 wt% $\leq Z \leq$ 20 wt% or 30 wt% $\leq Z \leq$ 50 wt%. On the contrary, Hong explicitly teaches an amount between the two instantly claimed ranges, i.e. propyl propionate of 25% .[2] In view of the above, the cited prior art fails to teach or suggest every feature recited in Applicant's claims, so that claims 1-4, 6-20, 22, 23, 25-28, and 30 are believed to be patentably distinguishable over the cited prior art. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully traverses, and requests reconsideration of, the rejections based on Hong.[3]

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103

In the outstanding Office Action, claims 8-10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as unpatentable over Hong as applied to claim 1, and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2017/0324116, applied for by Ohashi.

In the outstanding Office Action, claim 11 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as unpatentable over Hong as applied to claim 1, and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2017/0317385, applied for by Zhang et al. ("Zhang").

In the outstanding Office Action, claims 14-16 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as unpatentable over Hong as applied to claim 13, in view of Ohashi.

Addressing now the rejection of claims 8-10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as unpatentable over Hong in view of Ohashi, the rejection of claim 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as unpatentable over Hong in view of Zhang, and the rejection of claims 14-16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as unpatentable over Hong in view of Ohashi, these rejections are respectfully traversed. Independent claims 1 and 13 have been amended to overcome the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103, as detailed above relative

[1] See outstanding Office Action at page 14, lines 8-19.

[2] See Hong, for example, in Table 3, embodiments 2, 18, and 25, in the English translation.

[3] See MPEP 2131: "A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference," (Citations omitted) (emphasis added). See also MPEP 2143.03: "All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art."

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 75 of 449

to the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

Hong, however, fails to teach or suggest Applicant's claimed electrolyte as recited in independent claim 1 and the electrochemical device, which comprises and electrolyte, as recited in independent claim 13. In particular, and as acknowledged by the outstanding Office Action ,[4] Hong fails to teach or suggest the claimed weight percentage of propyl propionate: 5 wt% $\leq Z \leq$ 20 wt% or 30 wt% $\leq Z \leq$ 50 wt%, and "[n]one of the other cited reference discloses a reason to adjust an electrolyte to comprise all of the compounds in the ranges as set forth in the instant claims."

Therefore, even if the combination of Hong with Ohashi and/or Zhang is assumed to be proper, the combination fails to teach every element of the claimed invention. Specifically, the combination fails to teach the claimed weight percentage of propyl propionate: 5 wt% $\leq Z \leq$ 20 wt% or 30 wt% $\leq Z \leq$ 50 wt%. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully traverses, and requests reconsideration of, this rejection based on these documents.[5]

As a result, Applicant respectfully submits that independent claims 1 and 13 are patentable over Hong with Ohashi and/or Zhang. As claim 2-4 and 6-12 depend from independent claim 1, and claims 14-20 depend from independent claim 13, Applicant respectfully submits that claims 2-4, 6-12, and 14-20 are likewise patentable over Hong with Ohashi and/or Zhang.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Applicant respectfully requests that the §103 rejections of claims 8-11 and 14-16 be withdrawn.

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[4] See outstanding Office Action at page 14, lines 8-19.

[5] See MPEP 2142 stating, as one of the three "basic criteria [that] must be met" in order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, that "the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations," (emphasis added). See also MPEP 2143.03: "All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art."

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 76 of 449

CONCLUSION

Consequently, in view of the present amendment and in light of the above discussion, the outstanding grounds of rejection are believed to have been overcome. The Application, as amended, is believed to be in condition of allowance. An early and favorable action to that effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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TJM/mae/RAM/kcf

Attachment:
e-Terminal Disclaimer

July 20, 2023

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 77 of 449

UNITED STATES
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ELECTRONIC ACKNOWLEDGEMENT RECEIPT

APPLICATION #	RECEIPT DATE / TIME	ATTORNEY DOCKET #
18/076,882	**07/20/2023 02:27:59 PM ET**	**14850089COC**

Title of Invention

ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

Application Information

APPLICATION TYPE	Utility - Nonprovisional Application under 35 USC 111(a)	PATENT #	-
CONFIRMATION #	9491	FILED BY	Karina Fernandez
PATENT CENTER #	62473523	FILING DATE	12/07/2022
CUSTOMER #	62008	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	Kefei WANG
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS	-	AUTHORIZED BY	Timothy Maier

Documents **TOTAL DOCUMENTS: 3**

DOCUMENT		PAGES	DESCRIPTION	SIZE (KB)
Response_PDF.pdf		15	-	79 KB
Response_PDF-A....pdf	(1-1)	1	Amendment/Request for Reconsideration-After Non-Final Rejection	21 KB
Response_PDF-CLM.pdf	(2-10)	9	Claims	49 KB
Response_PDF-REM.pdf	(11-15)	5	Applicant Arguments/Remarks Made in an Amendment	48 KB

Digest

DOCUMENT	MESSAGE DIGEST(SHA-512)
Response_PDF.pdf	DFCD6A04F8C7AAB5417E854745D94FBEEE5FE4781D6B4704 A8B9E4F5868EC5B7146ED4307A03A6701E08DA92A7D3D1D65 7E4FC766FB93A5718D63E747FC052A7
Response_PDF-A....pdf	7F96203FD466C216BA05533020F3FBB939FEA7379ED52F79A6 608BD0A01C9702E9EF92C80941165598E56F98D1B2DE87D524 4C24AC477746171F1020586655C8
Response_PDF-CLM.pdf	D696A4B01AC040987FD90888E72305C6D5335B61A03B7AA52 BA7FC2F499EE03EBF393FB88E402A5ACA4CD15151BC00DF1 9FBA1CEA2D3AEE420E16E1B588813A3
Response_PDF-REM.pdf	A2DF713FDB4B27F0B74B1C22E223F9C6D376D9D82029D7376 F1D014F5ABF6D31233A3008AA9D1DF34FD84A66D9D94ACD8 10624A6E91C9560308B3AC6CF246801

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

PTO/SB/06 (09-11)
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PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875	Application or Docket Number 18/076,882	Filing Date 12/07/2022	☐ To be Mailed

ENTITY: ☑ LARGE ☐ SMALL ☐ MICRO

APPLICATION AS FILED - PART I

FOR	(Column 1) NUMBER FILED	(Column 2) NUMBER EXTRA		RATE ($)	FEE ($)
☐ BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
☐ SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
☐ EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	minus 20 =	*		x $100 =	
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	minus 3 =	*		x $480 =	
☐ APPLICATION SIZE FEE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is $310 ($155 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).				
☐ MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT (37 CFR 1.16(j))					
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.				TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED - PART II

		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)			
AMENDMENT	07/20/2023	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 26	Minus	** 26	= 0		x $100 =	0
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 3	Minus	*** 3	= 0		x $480 =	0
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))							
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE	0

		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)			
AMENDMENT		CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=		x $0 =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=		x $0 =	
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))							
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3.	LIE
** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20".	/RHONDA BELL/
*** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3".	
The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest number found in the appropriate box in column 1.	

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.16. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING OR 371(C) DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE
18/076,882	12/07/2022	Kefei WANG	14850089COC

CONFIRMATION NO. 9491

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PUBLICATION NOTICE

OC000000137822131

Title:ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

Publication No.US-2023-0128988-A1
Publication Date:04/27/2023

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF APPLICATION

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	Application Number	18076882
	Filing Date	2022-12-07
	First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
	Art Unit	1725
	Examiner Name	KENNETH J DOUYETTE
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

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	1	107017432	CN	A	2017-08-04	NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LTD	Cited in NPL Nos. 1 and 4; English Abstract Provided	
	2	108336297	CN	A	2018-07-27	HUIZHOU WES NEW ENERGY LTD COMPANY	Cited in NPL Nos. 1 and 4; English Abstract Provided	
	3	109301326	CN	B	2020-11-27	NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LTD	Cited in NPL No. 2; English Abstract Provided	

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	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

	4	105449262	CN	A	2016-03-30	AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LTD	Cited in NPL No. 4; English Abstract Provided	
	5	108023117	CN	A	2018-05-11	BEIJING NAT BATTERY TECH CO LTD	Cited in NPL No. 4; English Abstract Provided	
	6	104766995	CN	B	2017-03-15	NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LTD	Cited in NPL Nos. 1 and 4; English Abstract Provided	

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Examiner Initials*	Cite No	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc), date, pages(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T[5]
	1	Notice of Acceptance of the Request for Invalidation of the Declaration issued on July 28, 2022, in corresponding Chinese Application No. 201811108529.X, 44 pages	☒
	2	Notice of Acceptance of the Request for Invalidation of the Declaration issued on December 9, 2022, in corresponding Chinese Application No. 201811108529.X, 12 pages	☒
	3	Notification to Grant Patent Right for Invention issued on November 4, 2020, in corresponding Chinese Application No. 201811108529.X, 7 pages	☒
	4	Notice of Transmittal of Documents issued on September 19, 2022, in corresponding Chinese Application No. 201811108529.X, 82 pages	☒
	5	Intention to Grant issued on May 14, 2021, in corresponding European Application No. 19198416.0, 56 pages	☐
	6	Intention to Grant issued on August 19, 2022, in corresponding European Application No. 21183432.0, 61 pages	☐

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	First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
	Art Unit	1725
	Examiner Name	KENNETH J DOUYETTE
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

	7	Extended European Search Report issued on October 4, 2021, in corresponding European Application No. 21183432.0, 7 pages	☐
	8	Extended European Search Report issued on October 4, 2021, in corresponding European Application No. 21183436.1, 7 pages	☐
	9	Office Action issued on August 5, 2022, in corresponding European Application No. 21183436.1, 5 pages	☐
	10	Office Action issued on February 7, 2023, in corresponding European Application No. 21183436.1, 4 pages	☐
	11	WU et al., "Optimization approach of low temperature electrolyte for lithium-ion batteries", Chinese Battery Industry, August 2017, Vol. 21, No. 4, 4 pages with English Abstract provided	☐
	12	YAO, "Synthesis of Nitrogenic Ethylene Carbonate", Chemical Engineering and Technology, Master's Thesis, June 2012, 8 pages	☒
	13	TCI, "1,3,6-Hexane's Chemical Safety Data Sheet", 2021, 8 pages	☒
	14	TCI, "Chemical safety data sheet for ethylene glycol bis (propyl)", 2021, 8 pages	☒
	15	Office Action issued on May 26, 2020, in related U.S. Patent Application No. 16/211,853, 30 pages	☐
	16	Notice of Allowance issued on September 22, 2020, in related U.S. Patent Application No. 16/211,853, 8 pages	☐
	17	Office Action issued on March 9, 2022, in related U.S. Patent Application No. 17/064,782, 30 pages	☐

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	Filing Date	2022-12-07
	First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
	Art Unit	1725
	Examiner Name	KENNETH J DOUYETTE
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

	18	Notice of Allowance issued on August 2, 2022, in related U.S. Patent Application No. 17/064,782, 8 pages	☐
	19	Office Action issued on March 9, 2022, in related U.S. Patent Application No. 17/064,959, 29 pages	☐
	20	Notice of Allowance issued on August 3, 2022, in related U.S. Patent Application No. 17/064,959, 8 pages	☐

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Examiner Signature		Date Considered	

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	18076882
	Filing Date	2022-12-07
	First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
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	Examiner Name	KENNETH J DOUYETTE
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Please see 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 to make the appropriate selection(s):

That each item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was first cited in any communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application not more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(1).

OR

☐ That no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was cited in a communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application, and, to the knowledge of the person signing the certification after making reasonable inquiry, no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was known to any individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(2).

See attached certification statement.

☒ The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☒ A certification statement is not submitted herewith.

SIGNATURE

A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Timothy J. Maier/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2023-04-24
Name/Print	Timothy J. Maier	Registration Number	51986

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

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Date
04.10.21

Reference	Application No./Patent No.
K94019-4hi	21183432.0 - 1108
Applicant/Proprietor	
Ningde Amperex Technology Limited	

Communication

The extended European search report is enclosed.

The extended European search report includes, pursuant to Rule 62 EPC, the European search report (R. 61 EPC) or the partial European search report/ declaration of no search (R. 63 EPC) and the European search opinion.

Copies of documents cited in the European search report are attached.

☑ 0 additional set(s) of copies of such documents is (are) enclosed as well.

The following have been approved:

☑ Abstract ☑ Title

☐ The Abstract was modified and the definitive text is attached to this communication.

The following figure(s) will be published together with the abstract: 2

Refund of search fee
If applicable under Article 9 Rules relating to fees, a separate communication from the Receiving Section on the refund of the search fee will be sent later.

Should you wish to further prosecute this application in the examination phase, your attention is drawn to the provisions of Rule 70a EPC. An invitation to respond to the extended European search report will be issued once the date of publication of the European search report has been mentioned in the European Patent Bulletin (R. 69(1), R. 70(2) EPC).

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Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 88 of 449

Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 21 18 3432

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
Y	US 2017/288268 A1 (KIM YUN-HEE [KR] ET AL) 5 October 2017 (2017-10-05) * par. 90, table 1, example 1-2 *	1,3-15	INV. H01M10/0525 H01M10/0567
Y	US 2017/018803 A1 (WANG KEFEI [CN] ET AL) 19 January 2017 (2017-01-19) * Paragraphs 26, 34; table 1, example 17 *	1,3-7, 12-15	
Y	CN 106 816 633 A (UNIV JILIANG CHINA) 9 June 2017 (2017-06-09) * par. 23-39, 54 *	8-10	
Y	JP 2017 022108 A (STELLA CHEMIFA CORP) 26 January 2017 (2017-01-26) * par. 86 *	11	

TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)

H01M

The present search report has been drawn up for all claims

Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner
Munich	24 September 2021	Bettio, Andrea

CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS

X : particularly relevant if taken alone
Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category
A : technological background
O : non-written disclosure
P : intermediate document

T : theory or principle underlying the invention
E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date
D : document cited in the application
L : document cited for other reasons

& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document

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ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO. EP 21 18 3432

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24-09-2021

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 2017288268 A1	05-10-2017	KR 20170114389 A	16-10-2017
		KR 20210106961 A	31-08-2021
		KR 20210106962 A	31-08-2021
		US 2017288268 A1	05-10-2017
US 2017018803 A1	19-01-2017	CN 106356561 A	25-01-2017
		US 2017018803 A1	19-01-2017
CN 106816633 A	09-06-2017	NONE	
JP 2017022108 A	26-01-2017	JP 2017022108 A	26-01-2017
		KR 20180026462 A	12-03-2018
		WO 2017006977 A1	12-01-2017

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For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

Information on Search Strategy - Pilot phase (see OJ 2015, A86)
The type of information contained in this sheet may change during the pilot for improving the usefulness of this new service.

Application Number
EP 21 18 3432

TITLE: ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

APPLICANT: Ningde Amperex Technology Limited

IPC CLASSIFICATION: H01M10/0525, H01M10/0567

EXAMINER: Bettio, Andrea

CONSULTED DATABASES: WPI

CLASSIFICATION SYMBOLS DEFINING EXTENT OF THE SEARCH:

IPC:

CPC: H01M10/0567, H01M10/0525

FI/F-TERMS:

KEYWORDS OR OTHER ELEMENTS FEATURING THE INVENTION:
An electrolyte, comprising a dinitrile compound, a trinitrile compound, and propyl propionate, wherein, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, the weight percentage of the dinitrile compound is X and the weight percentage of the trinitrile compound is Y, where X and Y meet the conditions represented by Formula (1) and Formula (2):

EPO FORM 2644.02

The examination is being carried out on the **following application documents**

Description, Pages

1-51 as originally filed

Claims, Numbers

1-15 as originally filed

Drawings, Sheets

1/3-3/3 as originally filed

Reference is made to the following documents; the numbering will be adhered to in the rest of the procedure.

D1 US 2017/288268 A1 (KIM YUN-HEE [KR] ET AL) 5 October 2017 (2017-10-05)

D2 US 2017/018803 A1 (WANG KEFEI [CN] ET AL) 19 January 2017 (2017-01-19)

D3 CN 106 816 633 A (UNIV JILIANG CHINA) 9 June 2017 (2017-06-09)

D4 JP 2017 022108 A (STELLA CHEMIFA CORP) 26 January 2017 (2017-01-26)

Art. 84 EPC

From the wording of the first paragraph of present claim 14 it is understood that the electrochemical device may comprise either a single-sided coating, or a double-sided coating or a combination thereof; it follows however from the wording of the last paragraph of claim 14 that there is a relationship between the compaction densities of the single-sided and double-sided coatings, i.e. the single-sided coating and the double-sided coatings must both be present. This results in a contradiction which renders the subject matter of claim 14 unclear in the sense of Art. 84 EPC.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 92 of 449

Art. 54 EPC and Art. 56 EPC

D1 (par. 90, table 1, example 1-2) represents the closest prior art and discloses a lithium ion secondary battery wherein the electrolyte comprises propyl propionate (40%and 60% respectively), 1 % succinonitrile, 2% 1,3,6-haxaneinitrile, 20% ethylene carbonate, and either 10% or 20% propylene carbonate.

D1 does not disclose any cyclic carbonate ester having a carbon-carbon double bond, fluorinated chain carbonate ester, fluorinated cyclic carbonate ester, nor any compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond.

Thus the subject matter of present claims 1-15 is therefore novel novel.

The objective technical problem underlying the subject matter of present claims 1, 3-15 claims is the provision of alternative electrolyte for lithium ion secondary batteries.

D2 (Paragraphs 26, 34; table 1, example 17) discloses a lithium ion secondary battery wherein the electrolyte comprises 1% 1,3,6-hexanetrinitrile, 1% 3,3-bis(cyanomethyl)glutaronitrile; the electrolyte solvent may comprise gamma-butyrolactone. Thus the subject matter of present claims 1, 3-7, 12-15 is not inventive in the sense of Art 56 EPC over the combined teaching of D1 and D2.

D3 (par. 23-39, 54) discloses the use of fluoroethers in the electrolytes of lithium ion secondary batteries; the fluoroether $HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CF_2CF_2H$ (TFEOTFP) is mentioned

Thus the subject matter of claims 8-10 is not inventive in view of the combined teachings of D1, D2, and D3.

D4 (par. 86) discloses the use of cyclic phosphonic anhydrides in electrolyte solutions for lithium ion secondary batteries.

Thus the subject matter of present claim 11 is not inventive in view of the combined teachings of D1, D2 and D4.

The passage on page 40, lines 11-13 of the present application teaches that when Y/Z is within the range of 0.01-0.3, a better inhibition effect on the increase in DC internal resistance is achieved. As said effect is not even suggested by the prior art, the subject matter of present claim 2 is inventive in the sense of Art. 56 EPC.

Further remarks

The claim-like clauses of pages 47-51 need to be deleted (GL F IV 4.4); the wording "spirit of the invention" (page 46, line 13) needs to be deleted.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 93 of 449

To meet the requirements of Rule 42(1)(b) EPC, D1 should be identified in the description and the relevant background art disclosed therein should be briefly discussed.

The applicant is invited to file a new (independent) claim which takes account of the above comments.

In order to comply with the requirements of Rule 137(4) EPC, the applicant should clearly identify the amendments made, irrespective of whether they concern amendments by addition, replacement or deletion, and indicate the passages of the application as filed on which these amendments are based (see Guidelines H III, 2.1).

If the applicant considers it appropriate, these indications could be submitted in handwritten form on a copy of the relevant parts of the application as filed or in documents with tracked changes.

When filing amended claims the applicant should at the same time bring the description into conformity with the amended claims. Care should be taken during revision, especially of the introductory portion and of any statements of problem or advantage, not to add subject-matter which extends beyond the content of the application as originally filed (Article 123(2) EPC).

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ELECTRONIC ACKNOWLEDGEMENT RECEIPT

APPLICATION #	RECEIPT DATE / TIME	ATTORNEY DOCKET #
18/076,882	**04/24/2023 04:05:56 PM ET**	**14850089COC**

Title of Invention

ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

Application Information

APPLICATION TYPE	Utility - Nonprovisional Application under 35 USC 111(a)	PATENT #	-
CONFIRMATION #	9491	FILED BY	Morgan Blaszkow
PATENT CENTER #	61972965	FILING DATE	12/07/2022
CUSTOMER #	62008	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	Kefei WANG
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS	-	AUTHORIZED BY	Timothy Maier

Documents

TOTAL DOCUMENTS: 27

DOCUMENT	PAGES	DESCRIPTION	SIZE (KB)
IDS.pdf	6	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Form (SB08)	1235 KB
FOR-01CN107017432A.pdf	15	Foreign Reference	2184 KB
FOR-02CN108336297A.pdf	8	Foreign Reference	1120 KB
FOR-03CN109301326B.pdf	30	Foreign Reference	4526 KB
FOR-04CN105449262A.pdf	8	Foreign Reference	1168 KB
FOR-05CN108023117A.pdf	9	Foreign Reference	1474 KB
FOR-06CN104766995B.pdf	14	Foreign Reference	2109 KB

NPL-01CNNOARI.pdf	44	Non Patent Literature	3615 KB
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National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

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Flexible lithium ion battery and preparation method thereof

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Abstract of CN105449262 (A)

The present invention discloses a flexible lithium ion battery including an outer packing and an electric core contained in the outer packing, the electric core includes an electrode pole piece and an electrolyte, wherein the electrode pole piece includes an isolation layer and positive electrode and negative electrode materials which are distributed on the isolation layer by cold compression, the isolation layer is one or more of a glass-fiber-modified polyethylene terephthalate insulation film, a glass-fiber-modified aromatic-ring polycarbonate insulating film, a fluorinated polyolefin insulation film and a glass-fiber-modified polyacrylate insulating film, the pressure used for the cold compression is 50-150T, the compaction density of the positive electrode material is 3.5-4.1g / cm<3>, and the compaction density of the negative electrode material is 1.5-1.7g / cm<3>. In addition, the present invention also discloses a method for preparing the flexible lithium ion battery.

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(54)发明名称

柔性锂离子电池及其制备方法

(57)摘要

本发明公开了一种柔性锂离子电池，其包括外包装和收容在外包装中的电芯，电芯包括电极极片和电解液，其中，电极极片包括隔离层和通过冷压分布在隔离层上的正极材料、负极材料，隔离层为玻璃纤维改性的聚对苯二甲酸醇酯隔离膜、玻璃纤维改性的芳环聚碳酸酯隔离膜、含氟聚烯烃隔离膜、玻璃纤维改性的聚丙烯酸酯隔离膜中的一种或几种；冷压采用的压力为50-150T，正极材料的压实密度为3.5-4.1g/cm^3，负极材料的压实密度为1.5-1.7g/cm^3。此外，本发明还公开了一种柔性锂离子电池的制备方法。

CN 105449262 A

1. 一种柔性锂离子电池，包括外包装和收容在外包装中的电芯，电芯包括电极极片和电解液，其特征在于，电极极片包括隔离层和通过冷压分布在隔离层上的正极材料、负极材料，其中，隔离层为玻璃纤维改性的聚对苯二甲酸醇酯隔离膜、玻璃纤维改性的芳环聚碳酸酯隔离膜、含氟聚烯烃隔离膜、玻璃纤维改性的聚丙烯酸酯隔离膜中的一种或几种；冷压采用的压力为 50-150T，正极材料的压实密度为 3.5-4.1g/cm^3，负极材料的压实密度为 1.5-1.7g/cm^3。

2. 根据权利要求 1 所述的柔性锂离子电池，其特征在于，所述隔离层单面分布有正极材料或负极材料，或者隔离层两面分别分布有正极材料和负极材料。

3. 根据权利要求 1 所述的柔性锂离子电池，其特征在于，所述隔离层的厚度为 5-50μm。

4. 根据权利要求 1 所述的柔性锂离子电池，其特征在于，所述正、负极材料的厚度 50-70μm。

5. 一种柔性锂离子电池的制备方法，其特征在于，包括以下步骤：

1) 提供隔离层并在隔离层上涂布正极材料和 / 或负极材料，制成电极极片，其中，隔离层为玻璃纤维改性的聚对苯二甲酸醇酯隔离层、玻璃纤维改性的芳环聚碳酸酯隔离层、含氟聚烯烃隔离层、玻璃纤维改性的聚丙烯酸酯隔离层中的一种或几种；

2) 对电极极片进行冷压处理，冷压采用的压力为 50-150T，正极材料的压实密度为 3.5-4.1g/cm^3，负极材料的压实密度为 1.5-1.7g/cm^3；以及

3) 对电极极片喷涂电解液后通过外包装进行包装，制成柔性锂离子电池。

6. 根据权利要求 5 所述的柔性锂离子电池，其特征在于，步骤 1) 中，所述隔离层单面分布有正极材料或负极材料，或者隔离层两面分别分布有正极材料和负极材料。

7. 根据权利要求 5 所述的柔性锂离子电池的制备方法，其特征在于，步骤 1) 中，所述隔离层的厚度为 5-50μm。

8. 根据权利要求 5 所述的柔性锂离子电池的制备方法，其特征在于，步骤 2) 中，冷压后，所述正、负极材料层的厚度 50-70μm。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 103 of 449

柔性锂离子电池及其制备方法

技术领域

[0001] 本发明属于锂电池技术领域，更具体地说，本发明涉及一种可反复弯折的柔性锂离子电池及其制备方法。

背景技术

[0002] 目前，电子、通讯产品向无线化、可携带化方向发展，要求电子产品可以随意变形弯折、可循环充放电甚至可穿可带。随着应用于各种产品的高性能元件往轻、薄、短、小的目标迈进，近年来，柔性电子产品的技术发展也逐渐受到重视。

[0003] 电化学性能和安全性能优异、可循环充放电的锂离子电池成为柔性电子产品供电元件的首选，但是，目前常见的锂离子电池以圆柱性和方形居多，受电池体系、结构和制造工艺等因素影响，现有的锂离子电池很难继续满足更轻、更薄、更短、更小的要求，正负极材料、电解液形态、封装材料柔韧性和强度也远远无法满足异型、可挠式甚至随意弯折的要求。因此，对于体积小、重量轻、能量密度高的柔性锂离子电池的需求相当迫切。

[0004] 当前，锂离子电池的集流体多以金属 Cu/Al 为基材，电池高能量密度要求基材厚度减小，但更薄的金属基材又不抗反复弯折，影响活性材料的附着力和电池的电性能。此外，金属基材的毛刺在电池弯折过程中也容易造成安全隐患。

[0005] 基于以上问题，本发明采用将正、负极材料直接涂覆在隔离层的方式制备高能量密度的柔性锂离子电池，以克服现有锂离子电池中存在的缺陷和不足。

发明内容

[0006] 本发明的目的在于：提供一种可反复弯折的柔性锂离子电池及其制备方法。

[0007] 为了实现上述发明目的，本发明提供了一种柔性锂离子电池，其包括外包装和收容在外包装中的电芯，电芯包括电极极片和电解液，其中，电极极片包括隔离层和通过冷压分布在隔离层上的正极材料、负极材料，隔离层为玻璃纤维改性的聚对苯二甲酸醇酯隔离膜、玻璃纤维改性的芳环聚碳酸酯隔离膜、含氟聚烯烃隔离膜、玻璃纤维改性的聚丙烯酸酯隔离膜中的一种或几种；冷压采用的压力为 50-150T，正极材料的压实密度为 3.5-4.1g/cm^3，负极材料的压实密度为 1.5-1.7g/cm^3。

[0008] 作为本发明柔性锂离子电池的一种改进，所述隔离层单面分布有正极材料或负极材料，或者隔离层两面分别分布有正极材料和负极材料。

[0009] 作为本发明柔性锂离子电池的一种改进，所述隔离层的厚度为 5-50μm。如此，在满足绝缘要求的同时不会增加电池的厚度。

[0010] 作为本发明柔性锂离子电池的一种改进，所述正、负极材料的厚度 50-70μm。如此，既可以保证材料与隔离层的有效粘接，又可以满足电性能要求。

[0011] 作为本发明柔性锂离子电池的一种改进，所述电芯是由电极极片经过卷绕或叠片制成。

[0012] 为了实现上述发明目的，本发明还提供了一种柔性锂离子电池的制备方法，其包

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 104 of 449

括以下步骤：

[0013] 1）提供隔离层并在隔离层上涂布正极材料和/或负极材料，制成电极极片，其中，隔离层为玻璃纤维改性的聚对苯二甲酸醇酯隔离层、玻璃纤维改性的芳环聚碳酸酯隔离层、含氟聚烯烃隔离层、玻璃纤维改性的聚丙烯酸酯隔离层中的一种或几种；

[0014] 2）对电极极片进行冷压处理，冷压采用的压力为50-150T，正极材料的压实密度为3.5-4.1g/cm^3，负极材料的压实密度为1.5-1.7g/cm^3；以及

[0015] 3）对电极极片喷涂电解液后通过外包装进行包装，制成柔性锂离子电池。

[0016] 作为本发明柔性锂离子电池的制备方法的一种改进，步骤1）中，所述隔离层单面分布有正极材料或负极材料，或者隔离层两面分别分布有正极材料和负极材料。

[0017] 作为本发明柔性锂离子电池的制备方法的一种改进，步骤1）中，所述隔离层的厚度为5-50μm。

[0018] 作为本发明柔性锂离子电池的制备方法的一种改进，步骤2）中，冷压后，所述正、负极材料层的厚度50-70μm。

[0019] 作为本发明柔性锂离子电池的制备方法的一种改进，步骤3）中，所述电极膜片采用卷绕或叠片并粘贴外包装制备成柔性锂离子电池。

[0020] 对于本发明中柔性电池的极耳可采用在电极膜片区粘贴导电胶纸引出到外包装外面实现，所述两条导电胶纸分别粘贴于正负极的膜片区边缘并引出到外包装以外从而作为极耳。相对于现有技术，本发明柔性锂离子电池及其制备方法具有以下优点：

[0021] 1）不设置正负极集流体，直接将正负极材料分布在隔离层上，无金属毛刺，易于实现反复弯折，且制备工艺方便，电池结构简单，可节约材料和制造成本；

[0022] 2）不设置正负极集流体，可以减小电池的重量和厚度，显著提高电池的能量密度；

[0023] 3）隔离层为改性高分子聚合物薄膜，主要为玻璃纤维改性的聚对苯二甲酸醇酯隔离层、玻璃纤维改性的芳环聚碳酸酯隔离层、含氟聚烯烃隔离层、玻璃纤维改性的聚丙烯酸酯隔离层。经改性的隔离层的表面硬度大，可反复弯折，可解决电极极片两面涂布了正负极材料出现的应力不均、打卷现象，而且延展韧性好，为后续冷压膜片提供了可能。

[0024] 4）正负极材料涂布后增加冷压工序，通过冷压提高压实密度，可以提高大倍率充放电容量保持率，防止极片析锂。

[0025] 5）用特殊的隔离层取代集流体，同时采用适当的冷压工艺，可解决柔性锂离子电池的析锂并改善锂离子电池的容量。

实施例

[0026] 为了使本发明的发明目的、技术方案和有益技术效果更加清晰，以下结合实施例，对本发明进行详细说明。应当理解的是，本说明书中描述的实施例只是为了解释本发明，并非为了限定本发明，实施例的配方、比例等可因地制宜做出选择而对结果并无实质性影响。

[0027] 实施例1

[0028] 在厚度为5μm的玻璃纤维改性的芳环聚碳酸酯隔离层的两面分别涂布正极材料和负极材料，形成电极极片；采用120T的辊压冷压电极极片，正极材料的压实密度为4.0g/cm^3，负极材料的压实密度为1.6g/cm^3，正极材料的厚度为60μm，负极材料的厚度为70μm；

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 105 of 449

对电极极片喷涂电解液后经卷绕、复合外包装，制成柔性锂离子电池。

[0029] 实施例 2

[0030] 在厚度为 5μm 的玻璃纤维改性的聚对苯二甲酸醇酯隔离层的两面分别涂布正极材料和负极材料，形成电极极片；采用 120T 的辊压冷压电极极片，正极材料的压实密度为 4.0g/cm^3，负极材料的压实密度为 1.6g/cm^3，正极材料的厚度为 60μm，负极材料的厚度为 70μm；对电极极片喷涂电解液后经卷绕、复合外包装，制成柔性锂离子电池。

[0031] 实施例 3

[0032] 在厚度为 5μm 的含氟聚烯烃隔离层的单面涂布正极材料，另一厚度为 5μm 的含氟聚烯烃隔离层的单面涂布负极材料，形成电极极片；采用 120T 的辊压冷压电极极片，正极材料的压实密度为 4.0g/cm^3，负极材料的压实密度为 1.6g/cm^3，正极材料的厚度为 60μm，负极材料的厚度为 70μm；对电极极片喷涂电解液后经卷绕或叠片、复合外包装，制成柔性锂离子电池。

[0033] 实施例 4

[0034] 在厚度为 5μm 的玻璃纤维改性的聚丙烯酸酯隔离层的单面涂布正极材料，另一厚度为 5μm 的玻璃纤维改性的聚丙烯酸酯隔离层的单面涂布负极材料，制成电极极片；采用 50T 的辊压冷压电极极片，正极材料的压实密度为 4.0g/cm^3，负极材料的压实密度为 1.6g/cm^3，正极材料的厚度为 60μm，负极材料的厚度为 70μm；对电极极片喷涂电解液后经卷绕或叠片、复合外包装，制成柔性锂离子电池。

[0035] 实施例 5

[0036] 在厚度为 8μm 的玻璃纤维改性的聚丙烯酸酯隔离层的两面分别涂布正极材料和负极材料，制成电极极片；采用 100T 的辊压冷压电极极片，正极材料的压实密度为 3.5g/cm^3，负极材料的压实密度为 1.5g/cm^3，正极材料的厚度为 65μm，负极材料的厚度为 70μm；对电极极片喷涂电解液后经卷绕、复合外包装，制成柔性锂离子电池。

[0037] 实施例 6

[0038] 在厚度为 50μm 的玻璃纤维改性的聚丙烯酸酯隔离层的两面分别涂布正极材料和负极材料，制成电极极片；采用 150T 的辊压冷压电极极片，正极材料的压实密度为 4.1g/cm^3，负极材料的压实密度为 1.7g/cm^3，正极材料的厚度为 50μm，负极材料的厚度为 55μm；对电极极片喷涂电解液后经卷绕、复合外包装，制成柔性锂离子电池。

[0039] 对比例 1

[0040] 分别在厚度为 12μm 的铜箔和 16μm 的铝箔上涂布负极材料和正极材料，制成负极膜片和正极膜片；采用 150T 的辊压冷压负极膜片和正极膜片，正极材料的压实密度为 4.0g/cm^3，负极材料的压实密度为 1.6g/cm^3，正极材料的厚度为 80μm，负极材料的厚度为 95μm；依次将正极膜片、聚乙烯隔离膜、负极膜片卷绕成裸电芯，将其装入软包装塑膜内并封装、灌注电解液并封口后制成电池。

[0041] 对比例 2

[0042] 在厚度为 12μm 的聚乙烯多孔隔离膜的两面分别涂布正极材料和负极材料，形成电极膜片；采用 150T 的辊压冷压电极膜片，正极材料的压实密度为 4.1g/cm^3，负极材料的压实密度为 1.7g/cm^3，正极材料的厚度为 50μm，负极材料的厚度为 55μm；对电极膜片喷涂电解液后复合外包装，制成电池。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 106 of 449

[0043] 对比例 3

[0044] 在厚度为 12μm 的玻璃纤维改性的聚丙烯酸酯多孔隔离层的两面分别涂布正极材料和负极材料，制成电极膜片；电极膜片不经过冷压处理，正极材料的厚度为 200μm，负极材料的厚度为 200μm；对电极膜片喷涂电解液后复合外包装，制成电池。

[0045] 对比例 4

[0046] 在厚度为 10μm 的玻璃纤维改性的聚丙烯酸酯多孔隔离层的两面分别涂布正极材料和负极材料，制成电极膜片；采用 30T 的辊压冷压电极膜片，正极材料的压实密度为 3.0g/cm^3，负极材料的压实密度为 1.2g/cm^3，正极材料的厚度为 100μm，负极材料的厚度为 115μm；对电极膜片喷涂电解液后复合外包装，制成电池。

[0047] 对比例 5

[0048] 在厚度为 10μm 的玻璃纤维改性的聚丙烯酸酯多孔隔离层的两面分别涂布正极材料和负极材料，制成电极膜片；采用 200T 的辊压冷压电极膜片，正极材料的压实密度为 4.1g/cm^3，负极材料的压实密度为 1.7g/cm^3，正极材料的厚度为 50μm，负极材料的厚度为 55μm；对电极膜片喷涂电解液后复合外包装，制成电池。

[0049] 性能测试

[0050] 将实施例 1-6 柔性锂离子电池和对比例 1-5 锂离子电池编号为 S1-S6、D1-D5，在涂布正负极材料后观察：膜片的卷曲、打皱情况，冷压后膜片有无破裂；将电池以 180° 的角度连续弯折 10 次后，拆解电池观察膜片的脱落情况；测试电池的厚度并以 1.0C 进行 10 次充放电，拆解电池后观察膜片的析锂情况，性能测试结果如表 1 所示。

[0051] 表 1 S1-S6 柔性锂离子电池和 D1-D5 锂离子电池的性能测试结果

[0052]

电池编号	膜片卷曲、打皱比例	冷压后膜片破裂比例	弯折后膜片脱落比例	1.0C 充放电容量保持率	析锂	电池总厚度/mm
S1	0	0	0	99.9%	无	155
S2	0	0	0	99.9%	无	155
S3	0	0	0	99.9%	无	155
S4	0	0	0	99.9%	无	155
S5	0	0	0	99.9%	无	143
S6	0	0	0	100%	无	155
D1	0	0	100%	99%	轻微	363
D2	100%	98%	60%	60%	轻微	137
D3	100%	--	100%	10%	严重	432
D4	0	0	60%	40%	严重	245
D5	0	30%	30%	70%	轻微	135

[0053] 从表 1 的性能测试结果可见，S1-S4 在控制参数范围内，分别使用了不同的改性高分子聚合物隔离层，电极膜片均没有因为两面应力不均而出现卷曲、打皱，这是因为几种隔离层的表面硬度较高；冷压后，电极膜片压实密度较大且膜片无破裂，说明隔离层的延展强度较大。电芯的总厚度与对比例相比，均控制在较小范围内，且反复弯折柔性强，电性能良好。S5、S6 分别取了电极膜片压实密度和厚度的极限，柔性电池的各项性能均良好，说明在控制参数范围内，制备高能量密度柔性电池是可行的。

[0054] 将 S1-S6 柔性锂离子电池与 D1 锂离子电池对比发现，D1 锂离子电池是将正负极

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 107 of 449

材料分别涂布在正负极金属集流体上，不仅增加了电池的厚度与重量，降低了电池的能量密度，而且反复弯折过程中金属毛刺易造成电芯内短路，而且界面的错动使电池的循环充放电性能变差。

[0055] 将 S1-S6 柔性锂离子电池与 D2 锂离子电池对比发现，使用常规聚乙烯隔离膜，表面硬度低，容易因为两面应力不均而出现膜片卷曲、打皱。此外，聚乙烯的延展强度较低，冷压后膜片破裂。

[0056] 将 S1-S6 柔性锂离子电池与 D3 锂离子电池对比发现，D3 锂离子电池未经冷压，膜片厚度较大，由于材料密度太小导致大倍率充放电容量保持率太低（10%），析锂严重。

[0057] 将 S1-S6 柔性锂离子电池与 D4-D5 锂离子电池对比发现，冷压强度太小会导致膜片太厚，电性能也变差；冷压强度太大，则容易导致膜片压坏，发生脱落，同时容量受到影响，出现轻微的析锂现象。

[0058] 根据上述说明书的揭示和教导，本发明所属领域的技术人员还可以对上述实施方式进行适当的变更和修改。因此，本发明并不局限于上面揭示和描述的具体实施方式，对本发明的一些修改和变更也应当落入本发明的权利要求的保护范围内。此外，尽管本说明书中使用了一些特定的术语，但这些术语只是为了方便说明，并不对本发明构成任何限制。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 108 of 449

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Preparation method of lithium ion battery pole piece

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The invention discloses a preparation method of a lithium ion battery pole piece. The lithium ion battery pole piece comprises a current collector, an electrode active material, a conductive agent anda binder; the electrode active material is separately mixed with a binder and a conductive agent, in order to form electrode slurry; the electrode slurry is coated on the current collector and rolling is carried out in order to obtain the battery pole piece; the battery pole piece is provided with a pole piece length region, and continuous rolling in segments is carried out with different rollingpressures for each set pole piece length region. The battery pole piece with gradually increased compacted density is obtained by segmented compacting, in order to improve toughness of the battery piece, prevent appearance of fragments, improve circulation performance of the battery, prolong life of the battery, improve specific volumetric capacity of the battery, and improve multiplying power performance of the battery.

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(54)发明名称

一种锂离子电池极片制备方法

(57)摘要

本发明公开了一种锂离子电池极片制备方法，所述电池极片包括集流体、电极活性物质、导电剂和粘结剂，所述电极活性物质分别与粘结剂、导电剂混合后形成电极浆料，所述电极浆料涂覆到集流体并辊压即得电池极片，所述电池极片设置有极片长度区间，对每一设定的极片长度区间分段采用不同的辊压压力连续进行辊压。本发明通过分段压实得到压实密度逐渐递增的电池极片，提高电池极片韧性，防止出现断片，且提高电池循环性能，延长电池寿命，提高电池体积比容量，改善电池的倍率性能。

CN 108336297 A

1.一种锂离子电池极片制备方法，所述电池极片包括集流体、电极活性物质、导电剂和粘结剂，所述电极活性物质分别与粘结剂、导电剂混合后形成电极浆料，所述电极浆料涂覆到集流体并辊压即得电池极片，所述电池极片包括负极极片和正极极片，其特征在于：所述电池极片设置有极片长度区间，对每一设定的极片长度区间分段采用不同的辊压压力连续进行辊压。

2.根据权利要求1所述的锂离子电池极片制备方法，其特征在于：所述极片长度区间的长度为1个卷芯极片长度，所述极片长度区间分为2段或2段以上。

3.根据权利要求1所述的锂离子电池极片制备方法，其特征在于：所述辊压采用对辊方式辊压。

4.根据权利要求3所述的锂离子电池极片制备方法，其特征在于：所述辊压的压力从极片头部向极片尾部逐段递增，所述负极极片压实密度为1.35～1.75g/cm^3，正极极片压实密度为2.00～4.20g/cm^3，所述极片尾部压实密度比极片头部压实密度提升5%～8%。

5.根据权利要求1至权利要求4任一项权利要求所述锂离子电池极片制备方法，其特征在于：所述电池极片经裁片后由低压实密度极片区段向高压实密度极片区段卷绕。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 111 of 449

一种锂离子电池极片制备方法

技术领域

[0001] 本发明涉及锂离子电池领域，具体是指一种锂离子电池极片制备方法。

背景技术

[0002] 锂离子电池具有电压高、重量轻、比能量大、自放电少、循环寿命长、无记忆效应、环境污染少等优点，近年来随着技术水平的不断提高，锂离子电池逐步取代Ni-Nd、Ni-MH、铅酸等二次可充电电池，成为生活中不可缺少的移动电源。特别是现阶段，随着世界能源危机的加剧和国家对发展电动交通工具的进一步政策导向，市场需求的扩大将会进一步推动锂离子电池制造产业链的发展，研究开发具有较高的能量密度，较大的倍率性能，能大电流放电，良好的循环寿命，可靠的安全性和低廉的价格等有点的动力电池将是今后研究的方向。

[0003] 锂离子电池通常有两种外形：圆柱形和方向，圆柱型电池内部采用卷绕结构电芯，方形电池内部采用卷绕结构电芯或叠片结构电芯，聚合物锂离子电池多采用叠片结构，不论何种外形其极片均需要经过一定的压制以提高面密度。

[0004] 锂离子电池的制造工艺流程较复杂，包括：制浆、涂布、辊压、制片、卷绕、装配、注液、静置、预充分容、高温老化等工序。其中辊压工序是制片过程的重要环节，一般安排在涂布工序之后，裁片工序之前，由双辊压实机实现。工作时将涂布工序完成的已经附着有活性物质的箔带或箔片卷放卷，以一定的速度和张力持续平稳通过双辊，辊压工序旨在于增加活性物质与箔材表面间的结合力，增加极片的压实密度和调节极片厚度，使得厚度均匀一致。

[0005] 目前采用的辊压工序一般是根据极片设计需要以一个固定的辊压压力和辊速一次连续辊压完成或多次重复连续辊压完成，这样得到的极片只具备单一的压实密度，单一的极片压实密度一定程度上限制了我们提升极片品质和电池电性能的出路，不能充分利用极片在适中压实密度和合适高压实密度所具备的特有性质，即不可同时兼顾容量特性和高倍率特性对极片压实密度的不同设计要求，且当为获得高压实密度对极片整体采用高压力辊压后，极片在制备和卷绕时，特别是在开始卷绕阶段，容易出现断片现象，大大降低锂离子电池的产品质量和使用寿命。

发明内容

[0006] 本发明的目的是提供一种锂离子电池极片制备方法，其目的在于通过采用分段辊压，且辊压压力逐步递增，得到不同压实程度的电极片，并从低压实密度端向高压实密度端卷绕而得到的电池极片，通过将与此工艺结合相应的卷绕方式提高电池的体积比容量、增大电池的体积比能量，提升电池的循环性能、延长寿命，放置极片出现断片等。

[0007] 本发明可以通过以下技术方案来实现：

本发明公开了一种锂离子电池极片制备方法，所述电池极片包括集流体、电极活性物质、导电剂和粘结剂，所述电极活性物质分别与粘结剂、导电剂混合后形成电极浆料，所述

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 112 of 449

电极浆料涂覆到集流体并辊压即得电池极片，所述电池极片包括负极极片和正极极片，所述电池极片设置有极片长度区间，对每一设定的极片长度区间分段采用不同的辊压压力连续进行辊压。常规辊压方式只能得到一张极片一个压实密度，制备得到的极片在卷绕时极片头容易断片脆片，影响电池安全性及容量发挥，而分段采用不同的辊压压力连续进行辊压可在一张极片上得到多个压实密度的极片，降低极片卷绕时极片头出现断片脆片的问题，由此电池极片制备得到的电极卷芯不容易出现断片，延长电池使用寿命。

[0008] 进一步地，所述极片长度区间的长度为1个卷芯极片长度，所述极片长度区间分为2段或2段以上。通过设置2段或2段以上的极片长度区间并通过不同辊压压力压实，使不同区段具有不同压实密度，改善传统制备工艺制备得到的单一压实密度极片出现的韧性差，容易出现断片的问题。

[0009] 再进一步地，所述辊压采用对辊方式辊压。采用对辊方式辊压可以保证极片两面电极浆料均匀地压覆在集流片上，压实密度均一。

[0010] 再进一步地，所述辊压的压力从极片头部向极片尾部逐段递增，所述负极极片压实密度为1.35～1.75g/cm^3，正极极片压实密度为2.00～4.20g/cm^3，所述极片尾部压实密度比极片头部压实密度提升5%～8%。辊压的压力越大，压实密度越大，而压实密度的大小与比容量、内阻、倍率性能、库伦效率及循环性能有密切关系，压实密度过大或过小都会影响锂离子的嵌入和嵌出。以负极为例，压实密度小于1.35g/ cm^{3}制得的电池极片制备得到的电池倍率好但降低了电池的体积比容量，压实密度大于1.75 g/ cm^{3}制得的电池极片制备得到的电池倍率差，且极片变硬柔软性差，边缘卷曲表面不平乃至断片脆片等现象。正极极片的压实密度根据所添加的电极活性物质选择更佳的压实密度范围，例如正极极片的电极活性物质为磷酸铁锂，则压实密度为2.00～2.40g/cm^3，若正极极片的电极活性物质为锰酸锂，则压实密度为2.40～3.60g/cm^3，若正极极片采用的电极活性物质为钴酸锂，则压实密度为3.60～4.20g/cm^3。

[0011] 再进一步地，所述电池极片经裁片后由低压实密度极片区段向高压实密度极片区段卷绕。将低压实密度极片区段向高压实密度极片区段卷绕，使低压实密度极片区段处于卷芯的内圈，相对于高压实密度极片区段处于卷芯的外圈，可有效防止内圈断片。

[0012] 本发明一种成型超厚电路板返工夹具的制作及应用，具有如下的有益效果：

第一、提高电池极片韧性，防止出现断片。传统制备得到的电池极片只有单一压实密度，卷绕时电池极片头部容易出现断片脆片的现象，影响电池实用安全性和容量的发挥。本发明通过对电池极片设置多个极片长度区间，每段极片长度区间的压实密度逐渐递增，得到电池极片头部为低压实密度，提高电池极片韧性，解决电池极片头部高压实密度导致断片脆片的问题。

[0013] 第二、提升电池循环性能，延长电池寿命。锂离子电池在进行充电时，锂离子从正极脱出，经过电解液和隔膜嵌入到负极，同时电子由外电路从正极流向负极，当对电池进行放电时，锂离子从负极脱出，经过电解液和隔膜又运动回正极，同时电子由外电路从负极流向正极。本发明采用不同辊压压力对电池极片进行对辊辊压，增加活性物质与集流体表面间的结合力，增加极片的压实密度和调节极片厚度，使得厚度均匀一致，且压实密度的大小与比容量、内阻、倍率性能、库伦效率及循环性能有密切关系，本发明通过对电池极片施加不同的辊压压力，让电池极片获得不同的压实密度，并通过将低压实密度极片段向高压实

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 113 of 449

密度极片段卷绕得到的电池卷芯有效提升电池的循环性能，延长寿命。

[0014] 第三、提高电池体积比容量，改善电池的倍率性能。电池极片表面高压实密度可提升电池体积比容量，但降低了电池的倍率性能，而过低压实密度尽管电池倍率性能好，但降低了电池的体积比容量，本发明采用不同辊压压力压实得到不一样压实密度，通过将低压实密度段向高压实密度段卷绕，可提高电池体积比容量，改善电池的倍率性能。

具体实施方式

[0015] 为了使本技术领域的人员更好地理解本发明的技术方案，下面结合实施例对本发明产品作进一步详细的说明。

[0016] 实施例1

原技术工艺：正极片涂布面密度1.5 g/100cm^2，克容量140mAh/g，压实密度2.25 g/cm^3，负极片涂布面密度0.8 g/100cm^2，负极片压实密度1.5 g/cm^3，设计容量3050mAh；

本发明工艺：正极采用分段辊压，负极正常一次辊压。

[0017] 正极分段辊压：所述正极片设置2个极片长度区间，正极涂布面密度1.5 g/100cm^2，极片压实密度前段2.25 g/cm^3，后段2.35 g/cm^3，负极片涂布面密度0.8 g/100cm^2；负极片整体压实密度1.5 g/cm^3，设计容量3156 mAh。

[0018] 原技术工艺和本发明工艺制备得到的正负极片分别用于制备电池，所得测试结果见表1。

[0019] 表1：

测试项目	内阻	容量	1C循环300次容量保持率	60度高温容量保持率	60度高温容量恢复率	45度低压自放电	备注
原技术工艺	8以下	3050mAh	97%以上	95%以上	98%以上	2.8V以上	正极整张极片压实密度2.25 g/cm^3；负极片压实密度1.5 g/cm^3
本发明工艺	8以下	3156mAh	97%以上	95%以上	98%以上	2.8V以上	极片压实密度前段2.25 g/cm^3，后段2.35 g/cm^3；负极片压实密度1.5 g/cm^3

本发明通过对正极极片两段辊压，从而达到整体的最大压实密度，提高容量的目的，数据显示本发明明显好于原技术。

[0020] 实施例2

原技术工艺：正极片涂布面密度1.5 g/100cm^2，克容量140mAh/g，压实密度2.25 g/cm^3；负极片涂布面密度0.63g/100cm^2，克容量340mAh/g，压实1.5 g/cm3；设计容量3050mAh。

[0021] 本发明工艺：正极片采用两段辊压，负极片采用两段辊压。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 114 of 449

[0022] 正极片分段辊压：所述正极片设置2个极片长度区间，正极材料面密度1.5 g/100cm^2，极片压实密度前段2.25 g/cm^3，后段2.35 g/cm^3，正极极片整体压实密度为2.30 g/cm^3；

负极片分段辊压：所述负极片设置2个极片长度区间，负极材料面密度0.75 g/100cm^2，负极片压实密度前段1.5 g/cm^3，后段1.65 g/ cm^3，负极整体压实1.575 g/cm^3；设计容量3246 mAh。

[0023] 原技术工艺和本发明工艺制备得到的正负极片分别用于制备电池，所得测试结果见表2。

[0024] 表2：

测试项目	内阻	容量	1C循环300次容量保持率	60度高温容量保持率	60度高温容量恢复率	45度低压自放电	备注
原技术	8以下	3050mAh	97%以上	95%以上	98%以上	2.8V以上	正极整张极片压实密度2.25 g/cm^3；负极片压实密度1.5 g/cm^3
本发明1	8以下	3246mAh	97%以上	95%以上	98%以上	2.8V以上	正极片压实密度前段2.25 g/cm^3，后段2.35 g/cm^3；负极片压实密度前段1.5 g/cm^3，后段1.65 g/cm

本发明通过对正、负极极片两段辊压，从而达到整体的最大压实密度，提高容量的目的，数据显示本发明明显好于原技术。

[0025] 实施例3

原技术工艺：正极片涂布面密度1.5 g/100cm^2，克容量140mAh/g，压实密度2.25 g/cm^3；负极片涂布面密度0.63g/100cm^2，克容量340mAh/g，压实密度1.5 g/cm^3；设计容量3050mAh。

[0026] 本发明工艺：所述正极片设置3个极片长度区间，正极材料面密度1.5 g/100cm^2，极片压实密度前段2.25 g/cm^3，中段2.35 g/cm^3，后段2.45g/cm^3，正极片整体压实密度2.35 g/cm^3；所述负极片设置3个极片长度区间，负极片压实密度前段1.5g/cm^3，中段1.65 g/cm^3，后段1.80g/cm^3，负极片整体压实密度1.65 g/cm^3；设计容量3360 mAh。

[0027] 原技术工艺和本发明工艺制备得到的正负极片分别用于制备电池，所得测试结果

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 115 of 449

见表3。

[0028] 表3：

测试项目	内阻	容量	1C循环300次容量保持率	60度高温容量保持率	60度高温容量恢复率	45度低压自放电	备注
原技术	8以下	3050mAh	97%以上	95%以上	98%以上	2.8V以上	正极整张极片压实密度2.3 g/cm^3；负极片压实密度1.5 g/cm^3
本发明1	8以下	3350mAh	97%以上	95%以上	98%以上	2.8V以上	正极片压实密度前段2.25 g/cm^3，中段2.35g/cm^3，后段2.45 g/cm^3；负极片压实密度前段1.5 g/cm^3，中段1.65 g/cm^3，后段1.8 g/cm

本发明通过对正极和负极极片三段辊压，从而达到整体的最大压实密度，提高容量的目的，数据显示本发明明显好于原技术。

[0029] 以上所述，仅为本发明的较佳实施例而已，并非对本发明作任何形式上的限制；凡本行业的普通技术人员均可按说明书和以上所述而顺畅地实施本发明；但是，凡熟悉本专业的技术人员在不脱离本发明技术方案范围内，可利用以上所揭示的技术内容而作出的些许更动、修饰与演变的等同变化，均为本发明的等效实施例；同时，凡依据本发明的实质技术对以上实施例所作的任何等同变化的更动、修饰与演变等，均仍属于本发明的技术方案的保护范围之内。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 116 of 449

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Non-aqueous electrolyte and lithium ion battery

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Classification:	**- international:** ***C07C255/09; C07F9/6571; H01M10/0525; H01M10/0567*** **- cooperative:** **C07C255/09 (CN); C07F9/657163 (CN); H01M10/0525 (CN); H01M10/0567 (CN);** Y02E60/10 (EP)
Application number:	CN20161058323 20160128 Global Dossier
Priority number(s):	CN20161058323 20160128
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Abstract of CN107017432 (A)

The invention provides a non-aqueous electrolyte and a lithium ion battery. The non-aqueous electrolyte comprises a non-aqueous organic solvent, a lithium salt and additives, wherein the additives comprise a phosphonic acid cyclic anhydride compound and an unsaturated bond-containing dinitrile compound. By virtue of the non-aqueous electrolyte provided by the invention, the stability of a positive electrode active material in a high voltage can be improved, oxidization and decomposition of the non-aqueous electrolyte on the surface of a positive electrode can be suppressed, and the electrochemical performance of the lithium ion battery in a high-voltage condition can be improved. The lithium ion battery provided by the invention can be used in a high-voltage condition for a long term.

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权利要求书2页 说明书11页

(54)发明名称

非水电解液及锂离子电池

(57)摘要

本发明提供一种非水电解液及锂离子电池。所述非水电解液包括:非水有机溶剂;锂盐;以及添加剂。所述添加剂包括:磷酸环酐化合物;以及含有不饱和键的二腈化合物。本发明的非水电解液能够改善正极活性材料在高电压下的稳定性,抑制非水电解液在正极表面氧化分解,改善高电压条件下锂离子电池的电化学性能。本发明的锂离子电池可长期用于高电压条件。

CN 107017432 A

1.一种非水电解液,包括:

非水有机溶剂;

锂盐;以及

添加剂;

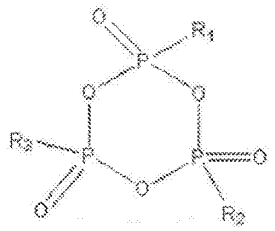
其特征在于,

所述添加剂包括:

磷酸环酐化合物;以及

含有不饱和键的二腈化合物。

2.根据权利要求1所述的非水电解液,其特征在于,所述磷酸环酐化合物选自一种或几种具有式(I)结构的化合物,



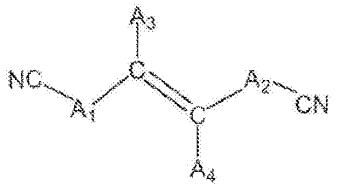
式(I)

在式(I)中,R_1、R_2、R_3各自独立地选自碳原子数为1~7的烷基、碳原子数为6~15且含有至少一个苯环的基团;优选地,R_1、R_2、R_3各自独立地选自碳原子数为1~3的烷基、苯基。

3.根据权利要求2所述的非水电解液,其特征在于,R_1、R_2、R_3相同。

4.根据权利要求2或3所述的非水电解液,其特征在于,所述磷酸环酐化合物选自三丙基磷酸环酐、三甲基磷酸环酐、三乙基磷酸环酐以及三苯基磷酸环酐中的一种或几种。

5.根据权利要求1所述的非水电解液,其特征在于,所述含有不饱和键的二腈化合物选自一种或几种具有式(Ⅱ)结构的化合物,



式(Ⅱ)

在式(Ⅱ)中,A_1选自碳原子数为1~10的亚烃基,A_2选自碳原子数为1~10的亚烃基,A_3选自H或碳原子数为1~10的烃基,A_4选自H或碳原子数为1~10的烃基。

6.根据权利要求5所述的非水电解液,其特征在于,

A_1选自碳原子数为1~5的亚烷基;

A_2选自碳原子数为1~5的亚烷基;

A_3选自H、碳原子数为1~5的烷基或碳原子数为6~10的芳基;

A_4选自H、碳原子数为1~5的烷基或碳原子数为6~10的芳基。

7.根据权利要求5所述的非水电解液,其特征在于,所述含有不饱和键的二腈化合物具有对称结构。

8.根据权利要求5或7所述的非水电解液,其特征在于,所述含有不饱和键的二腈化合

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 119 of 449

物选自1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯、1,6-二氰基-3-己烯以及1,4-二氰基-2,3-二甲基-2-丁烯中的一种或几种。

9.根据权利要求1所述的非水电解液，其特征在于，

所述磷酸环酐化合物在非水电解液中的质量百分含量为0.1%～3%，优选为0.5%～2%；

所述含有不饱和键的二腈化合物在非水电解液中的质量百分含量为0.1%～4%，优选为0.5%～2%。

10.一种锂离子电池，包括：

非水电解液；

正极片；

负极片；以及

隔离膜，隔离正极片和负极片；

其特征在于，

所述非水电解液为根据权利要求1-9中任一项所述的非水电解液。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 120 of 449

非水电解液及锂离子电池

技术领域

[0001] 本发明涉及电池领域，尤其涉及一种非水电解液及锂离子电池。

背景技术

[0002] 锂离子电池具有能量密度高、工作电压高、自放电率低、循环寿命长、无污染等独特的优势，现已作为电源广泛应用于相机、手机等电子产品。

[0003] 近年来，随着智能电子产品的快速发展，对锂离子电池的续航能力提出了更高的要求。为了提高锂离子电池的能量密度，开发高电压锂离子电池是有效方法之一。目前，工作电压在4.35V以上的锂离子电池已成为众多科研单位和企业研究的热点。然而在高电压下，正极活性材料的氧化活性升高、稳定性下降，导致非水电解液容易在正极表面发生电化学氧化反应，进而分解产生气体。同时，正极活性材料中的过渡金属元素(如镍、钴、锰等)会发生还原反应而溶出，从而引起锂离子电池电化学性能进一步恶化。因此，克服非水电解液在正极表面的氧化分解是开发高电压锂离子电池中的重点问题。

发明内容

[0004] 鉴于背景技术中存在的问题，本发明的目的在于提供一种非水电解液及锂离子电池，所述非水电解液可长期用于高电压条件，并保证锂离子电池具有优良的电化学性能。

[0005] 为了达到上述目的，在本发明的一方面，本发明提供了一种非水电解液，其包括：非水有机溶剂；锂盐；以及添加剂。所述添加剂包括：磷酸环酐化合物；以及含有不饱和键的二腈化合物。

[0006] 在本发明的另一方面，本发明提供了一种锂离子电池，其包括：非水电解液；正极片；负极片；以及隔离膜，隔离正极片和负极片。所述非水电解液为根据本发明一方面所述的非水电解液。

[0007] 相对于现有技术，本发明的有益效果为：

[0008] 本发明的非水电解液能够改善正极活性材料在高电压下的稳定性，抑制非水电解液在正极表面氧化分解，改善高电压条件下锂离子电池的电化学性能。

[0009] 本发明的锂离子电池可长期用于高电压条件。

具体实施方式

[0010] 下面详细说明根据本发明的非水电解液及锂离子电池。

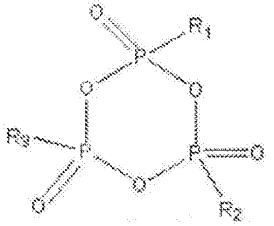
[0011] 首先说明根据本发明第一方面的非水电解液，其包括：非水有机溶剂；锂盐；以及添加剂。所述添加剂包括：磷酸环酐化合物；以及含有不饱和键的二腈化合物。

[0012] 在根据本发明第一方面所述的非水电解液中，磷酸环酐化合物可在正极活性材料表面反应生成低阻抗钝化膜，改善正极活性材料结构在高电压下的稳定性，抑制晶体结构坍塌，改善在高电压下正极活性材料中氧原子的稳定性；含有不饱和键的二腈化合物可在正极表面与正极活性材料中的过渡金属元素发生多齿络合反应，并发生聚合反应生成致密

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 121 of 449

的正极保护层，起到稳定过渡金属元素的作用，从而可在高电压下有效抑制非水电解液在正极表面的反应，抑制过渡金属元素溶出。不饱和键的二腈化合物优先于磷酸环酐化合物在正极表面形成保护膜，且不需要特定的反应电位，且其通过多齿络合作用与正极活性材料中的过渡金属元素形成的保护层呈网状结构，对磷酸环酐化合物的钝化膜的形成具有诱导作用，使其在网状结构上分散均匀，最终所形成的复合保护膜结构均匀致密、耐电解液腐蚀、热稳定性也好。

[0013] 在根据本发明第一方面所述的非水电解液中，所述磷酸环酐化合物可选自一种或几种具有式(I)结构的化合物，

[0014]  式（I）

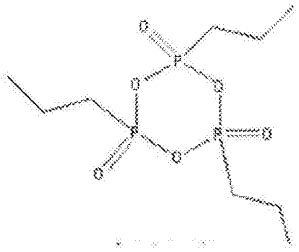
[0015] 在式(I)中，R_1、R_2、R_3各自独立地选自碳原子数为1～7的烷基、碳原子数为6～15且含有至少一个苯环的基团。所述烷基为烷烃分子上失去任意一个氢原子所形成的基团。所述烷烃可选自直链烷烃、支链烷烃、环烷烃中的任意一种。

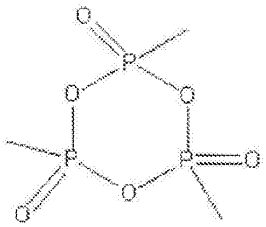
[0016] 在根据本发明第一方面所述的非水电解液中，R_1、R_2、R_3可各自独立地选自碳原子数为1～3的烷基、苯基。

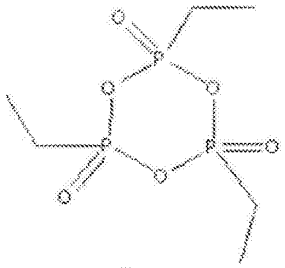
[0017] 在根据本发明第一方面所述的非水电解液中，R_1、R_2、R_3可相同。

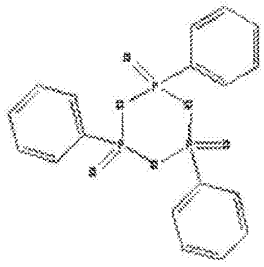
[0018] 在根据本发明第一方面所述的非水电解液中，所述磷酸环酐化合物可选自三丙基磷酸环酐、三甲基磷酸环酐、三乙基磷酸环酐以及三苯基磷酸环酐中的一种或几种。对应下面的式(1)～(4)，其中，R_1、R_2、R_3相同，分别为正丙基、甲基、乙基、苯基。

[0019]

 （式1）

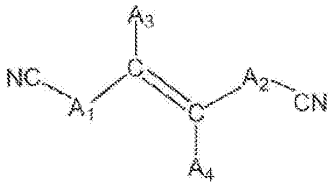
 （式2）

 （式3）

 （式4）

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 122 of 449

[0020] 在根据本发明第一方面所述的非水电解液中，所述含有不饱和键的二腈化合物可选自一种或几种具有式(Ⅱ)结构的化合物，

[0021] 

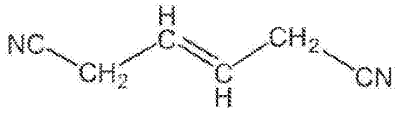
式(Ⅱ)

[0022] 在式(Ⅱ)中，A_1选自碳原子数为1～10的亚烃基，A_2选自碳原子数为1～10的亚烃基，A_3选自H或碳原子数为1～10的烃基，A_4选自H或碳原子数为1～10的烃基。所述烃基为烃类化合物分子上失去任意一个氢原子所形成的基团。所述亚烃基为烃类化合物分子上失去任意两个氢原子所形成的基团。所述烃类化合物可包含烷烃、环烷烃、烯烃、炔烃、芳香烃中的任意一种。所述烷烃可选自直链烷烃、支链烷烃、环烷烃中的任意一种。

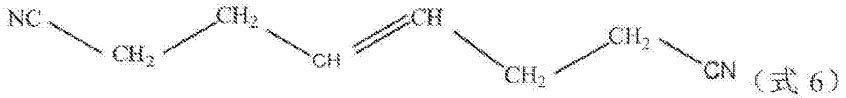
[0023] 在根据本发明第一方面所述的非水电解液中，A_1可选自碳原子数为1～5的亚烷基。A_2可选自碳原子数为1～5的亚烷基。A_3可选自H、碳原子数为1～5的烷基或碳原子数为6～10的芳基。A_4可选自H、碳原子数为1～5的烷基或碳原子数为6～10的芳基。所述亚烷基为烷烃分子上失去任意两个氢原子所形成的基团。所述烷基为烷烃分子上失去任意一个氢原子所形成的基团。所述芳基为芳香烃分子的芳香环上失去任意一个氢原子所形成的基团。

[0024] 在根据本发明第一方面所述的非水电解液中，所述含有不饱和键的二腈化合物可具有对称结构。

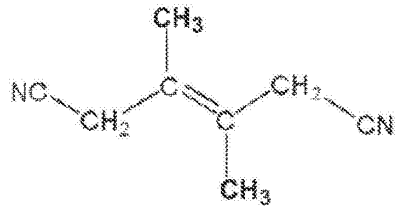
[0025] 在根据本发明第一方面所述的非水电解液中，所述含有不饱和键的二腈化合物可选自1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯、1,6-二氰基-3-己烯以及1,4-二氰基-2,3-二甲基-2-丁烯中的一种或几种。对应下面的式(5)～(7)。



(式5)

[0026] 

(式6)



(式7)

[0027] 在根据本发明第一方面所述的非水电解液中，所述磷酸环酐化合物在非水电解液中的质量百分含量可为0.1%～3%。当磷酸环酐化合物在非水电解液中的质量百分含量过低时，其在正极活性材料表面生成的低阻抗钝化膜的反应不够充分，对锂离子电池的电化学性能的改善作用不明显；当磷酸环酐化合物在非水电解液中的质量百分含量过高时，其

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 123 of 449

在正极活性材料表面生成的低阻抗钝化膜加厚，阻抗增加，反而不利于锂离子电池的循环性能。优选地，所述磷酸环酐化合物在非水电解液中的质量百分含量范围的上限可选自2%、1%，下限可选自0.1%、0.2%、0.5%。进一步优选地，所述磷酸环酐化合物在非水电解液中的质量百分含量可为0.5%～2%。更进一步优选地，所述磷酸环酐化合物在非水电解液中的质量百分含量可为0.5%～1%。

[0028] 在根据本发明第一方面所述的非水电解液中，所述含有不饱和键的二腈化合物在非水电解液中的质量百分含量可为0.1%～4%。当含有不饱和键的二腈化合物在非水电解液中的质量百分含量过低时，其与正极活性材料中过渡金属元素形成的络合结构不够致密，且不饱和键聚合交联度较低，不能有效形成致密的保护层，无法有效抑制非水电解液与正极活性材料之间的氧化还原反应，从而无法改善锂离子电池的电化学性能；当含有不饱和键的二腈化合物在非水电解液中的质量百分含量过高时，其与正极活性材料中的过渡金属元素形成的络合作用太强，且聚合交联度高，形成的保护层很厚，不利于锂离子通过，引起正极阻抗显著增加，会导致锂离子电池的循环性能变差。优选地，所述含有不饱和键的二腈化合物在非水电解液中的质量百分含量范围的上限可选自3%、2%，下限可选自0.1%、0.2%、0.5%。进一步优选地，所述含有不饱和键的二腈化合物在非水电解液中的质量百分含量可为0.2%～3%。更进一步优选地，所述磷酸环酐化合物在非水电解液中的质量百分含量可为0.5%～2%。

[0029] 在根据本发明第一方面所述的非水电解液中，所述非水有机溶剂可选自碳酸乙烯酯(简写为EC)、碳酸丙烯酯(简写为PC)、碳酸二甲酯(简写为DMC)、碳酸二乙酯(简写为DEC)、碳酸甲乙酯(简写为EMC)、γ-丁内酯(简写为BL)、甲酸甲酯(简写为MF)、甲酸乙酯(简写为MA)、丙酸乙酯(简写为EP)、丙酸丙酯(简写为PP)以及四氢呋喃(简写为THF)中的一种或几种。

[0030] 在根据本发明第一方面所述的非水电解液中，所述锂盐可选自有机锂盐、无机锂盐或其组合。

[0031] 在根据本发明第一方面所述的非水电解液中，所述锂盐中可含有氟元素、硼元素、磷元素中的一种或几种。

[0032] 在根据本发明第一方面所述的非水电解液中，所述锂盐可选自六氟磷酸锂$LiPF_6$、双二氟甲烷磺酰亚胺锂$LiN(CF_3SO_2)_2$(简写为LiTFSI)、双(氟磺酰)亚胺锂$Li(N(SO_2F)_2)$(简写为LiFSI)、双草酸硼酸锂$LiB(C_2O_4)_2$(简写为LiBOB)、二氟草酸硼酸锂$LiBF_2(C_2O_4)$(简写为LiDFOB)、六氟砷酸锂$LiAsF_6$、高氯酸锂$LiClO_4$、三氟甲磺酸锂$LiCF_3SO_3$中的一种或几种。

[0033] 在根据本发明第一方面所述的非水电解液中，在所述非水电解液中，锂盐的浓度可为0.5M～1.5M。优选地，锂盐的浓度可为0.8M～1.2M。

[0034] 其次说明根据本发明第二方面所述的锂离子电池，其包括：非水电解液；正极片；负极片；以及隔离膜，隔离正极片和负极片。所述非水电解液为根据本发明第一方面所述的非水电解液。

[0035] 在根据本发明第二方面所述的锂离子电池中，所述锂离子电池的充电终止电压可不低于4.35V。进一步优选地，所述锂离子电池的充电终止电压为4.35V～5V。本发明的锂离子电池可长期用于4.35V以上的高电压条件。

[0036] 在根据本发明第二方面所述的锂离子电池中，所述正极片可包括正极集流体及涂

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 124 of 449

布在正极集流体上的正极膜片。所述正极膜片可包括正极活性材料、粘结剂和导电剂。所述正极活性材料可选自钴酸锂$LiCoO_2$、镍钴锰酸锂、锰酸锂中的一种或几种。

[0037] 在根据本发明第二方面所述的锂离子电池中，所述负极片可包括负极集流体及涂布在负极集流体上的负极膜片。所述负极膜片可包括负极活性材料、粘结剂和导电剂。所述负极活性材料可选自石墨和/或硅。

[0038] 下面结合实施例，进一步阐述本申请。应理解，这些实施例仅用于说明本申请而不用于限制本申请的范围。

[0039] 对比例1

[0040] (1)非水电解液的制备：在干燥房中，将碳酸乙烯酯(EC)、碳酸丙烯酯(PC)和碳酸二乙酯(DEC)按质量比EC:PC:DEC＝1:1:1的比例混合均匀，得到非水有机溶剂。向非水有机溶剂中加入$LiPF_6$，得到$LiPF_6$浓度为1mol/L的溶液，即为非水电解液。

[0041] (2)正极片的制备：称取1.42kg溶剂N-甲基-2-吡咯烷酮(简写为NMP)、1.2kg粘结剂聚偏二氟乙烯(简写为PVDF，聚偏二氟乙烯的质量百分含量为10％)、0.16kg导电剂导电石墨以及7.2kg正极活性材料钴酸锂($LiCoO_2$)，充分混合搅拌均匀得到正极浆料。将正极浆料均匀地涂布在厚度为16μm的正极集流体铝箔上，在120℃烘烤1h得到正极膜片，之后经过压实、分切得到正极片。

[0042] (3)负极片的制备：称取1.2kg增稠剂羧甲基纤维素钠(简写为CMC，羧甲基纤维素钠的质量百分含量为1.5％)、0.07kg粘结剂丁苯橡胶乳液(丁苯橡胶的质量百分含量为50％)、2.4kg负极活性材料石墨粉末，充分混合搅拌均匀得到负极浆料。将负极浆料均匀地涂布在厚度为12μm的负极集流体铜箔上，在120℃烘烤1h得到负极膜片，之后经过压实、分切得到负极片。

[0043] (4)锂离子电池的制备：以厚度为12μm的聚丙烯薄膜作为隔离膜。将正极片、隔离膜、负极片按顺序叠好，使隔离膜处于正负极中间起到隔离的作用，然后卷绕成方形的裸电芯。将裸电芯装入铝箔包装袋，在80℃烘烤除水后，注入非水电解液、经过真空封装、静置、化成、整形等工序，即完成锂离子电池的制备。

[0044] 对比例2

[0045] (1)非水电解液的制备：在干燥房中，将碳酸乙烯酯、碳酸丙烯酯和碳酸二乙酯按质量比EC:PC:DEC＝1:1:1的比例混合均匀，得到非水有机溶剂。向非水有机溶剂中加入三丙基磷酸环酐，混合均匀后加入$LiPF_6$，得到三丙基磷酸环酐质量百分含量为1％、$LiPF_6$浓度为1mol/L的溶液，即为非水电解液。

[0046] 其余步骤和条件同对比例1中锂离子电池的制备。

[0047] 对比例3

[0048] (1)非水电解液的制备：在干燥房中，将碳酸乙烯酯、碳酸丙烯酯和碳酸二乙酯按质量比EC:PC:DEC＝1:1:1的比例混合均匀，得到非水有机溶剂。向非水有机溶剂中加入1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯，混合均匀后加入$LiPF_6$，得到1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯质量百分含量为1％、$LiPF_6$浓度为1mol/L的溶液，即为非水电解液。

[0049] 其余步骤和条件同对比例1中锂离子电池的制备。

[0050] 对比例4

[0051] (1)非水电解液的制备：在干燥房中，将碳酸乙烯酯、碳酸丙烯酯和碳酸二乙酯按

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 125 of 449

质量比EC:PC:DEC=1:1:1的比例混合均匀,得到非水有机溶剂。向非水有机溶剂中加入三丙基磷酸环酐和1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯,混合均匀后加入$LiPF_6$,得到三丙基磷酸环酐质量百分含量为4%、1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯质量百分含量为1%、$LiPF_6$浓度为1mol/L的溶液,即为非水电解液。

[0052] 其余步骤和条件同对比例1中锂离子电池的制备。

[0053] 对比例5

[0054] (1)非水电解液的制备:在干燥房中,将碳酸乙烯酯、碳酸丙烯酯和碳酸二乙酯按质量比EC:PC:DEC=1:1:1的比例混合均匀,得到非水有机溶剂。向非水有机溶剂中加入三丙基磷酸环酐和1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯,混合均匀后加入$LiPF_6$,得到三丙基磷酸环酐质量百分含量为1%、1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯质量百分含量为5%、$LiPF_6$浓度为1mol/L的溶液,即为非水电解液。

[0055] 其余步骤和条件同对比例1中锂离子电池的制备。

[0056] 实施例1

[0057] (1)非水电解液的制备:在干燥房中,将碳酸乙烯酯、碳酸丙烯酯和碳酸二乙酯按质量比EC:PC:DEC=1:1:1的比例混合均匀,得到非水有机溶剂。向非水有机溶剂中加入三丙基磷酸环酐和1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯,混合均匀后加入$LiPF_6$,得到三丙基磷酸环酐质量百分含量为0.2%、1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯质量百分含量为1%、$LiPF_6$浓度为1mol/L的溶液,即为非水电解液。

[0058] 其余步骤和条件同对比例1中锂离子电池的制备。

[0059] 实施例2

[0060] (1)非水电解液的制备:在干燥房中,将碳酸乙烯酯、碳酸丙烯酯和碳酸二乙酯按质量比EC:PC:DEC=1:1:1的比例混合均匀,得到非水有机溶剂。向非水有机溶剂中加入三丙基磷酸环酐和1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯,混合均匀后加入$LiPF_6$,得到三丙基磷酸环酐质量百分含量为0.5%、1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯质量百分含量为1%、$LiPF_6$浓度为1mol/L的溶液,即为非水电解液。

[0061] 其余步骤和条件同对比例1中锂离子电池的制备。

[0062] 实施例3

[0063] (1)非水电解液的制备:在干燥房中,将碳酸乙烯酯、碳酸丙烯酯和碳酸二乙酯按质量比EC:PC:DEC=1:1:1的比例混合均匀,得到非水有机溶剂。向非水有机溶剂中加入三丙基磷酸环酐和1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯,混合均匀后加入$LiPF_6$,得到三丙基磷酸环酐质量百分含量为1%、1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯质量百分含量为1%、$LiPF_6$浓度为1mol/L的溶液,即为非水电解液。

[0064] 其余步骤和条件同对比例1中锂离子电池的制备。

[0065] 实施例4

[0066] (1)非水电解液的制备:在干燥房中,将碳酸乙烯酯、碳酸丙烯酯和碳酸二乙酯按质量比EC:PC:DEC=1:1:1的比例混合均匀,得到非水有机溶剂。向非水有机溶剂中加入三丙基磷酸环酐和1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯,混合均匀后加入$LiPF_6$,得到三丙基磷酸环酐质量百分含量为2%、1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯质量百分含量为1%、$LiPF_6$浓度为1mol/L的溶液,即为非水电解液。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 126 of 449

[0067] 其余步骤和条件同对比例1中锂离子电池的制备。

[0068] 实施例5

[0069] (1)非水电解液的制备:在干燥房中,将碳酸乙烯酯、碳酸丙烯酯和碳酸二乙酯按质量比EC:PC:DEC=1:1:1的比例混合均匀,得到非水有机溶剂。向非水有机溶剂中加入三丙基磷酸环酐和乙二醇双(丙腈)醚,混合均匀后加入$LiPF_6$,得到三丙基磷酸环酐质量百分含量为3%、1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯质量百分含量为1%、$LiPF_6$浓度为1mol/L的溶液,即为非水电解液。

[0070] 其余步骤和条件同对比例1中锂离子电池的制备。

[0071] 实施例6

[0072] (1)非水电解液的制备:在干燥房中,将碳酸乙烯酯、碳酸丙烯酯和碳酸二乙酯按质量比EC:PC:DEC=1:1:1的比例混合均匀,得到非水有机溶剂。向非水有机溶剂中加入三丙基磷酸环酐和1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯,混合均匀后加入$LiPF_6$,得到三丙基磷酸环酐质量百分含量为1%、1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯质量百分含量为0.2%、$LiPF_6$浓度为1mol/L的溶液,即为非水电解液。

[0073] 其余步骤和条件同对比例1中锂离子电池的制备。

[0074] 实施例7

[0075] (1)非水电解液的制备:在干燥房中,将碳酸乙烯酯、碳酸丙烯酯和碳酸二乙酯按质量比EC:PC:DEC=1:1:1的比例混合均匀,得到非水有机溶剂。向非水有机溶剂中加入三丙基磷酸环酐和1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯,混合均匀后加入$LiPF_6$,得到三丙基磷酸环酐质量百分含量为1%、1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯质量百分含量为0.5%、$LiPF_6$浓度为1mol/L的溶液,即为非水电解液。

[0076] 其余步骤和条件同对比例1中锂离子电池的制备。

[0077] 实施例8

[0078] (1)非水电解液的制备:在干燥房中,将碳酸乙烯酯、碳酸丙烯酯和碳酸二乙酯按质量比EC:PC:DEC=1:1:1的比例混合均匀,得到非水有机溶剂。向非水有机溶剂中加入三丙基磷酸环酐和1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯,混合均匀后加入$LiPF_6$,得到三丙基磷酸环酐质量百分含量为1%、1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯质量百分含量为1%、$LiPF_6$浓度为1mol/L的溶液,即为非水电解液。

[0079] 其余步骤和条件同对比例1中锂离子电池的制备。

[0080] 实施例9

[0081] (1)非水电解液的制备:在干燥房中,将碳酸乙烯酯、碳酸丙烯酯和碳酸二乙酯按质量比EC:PC:DEC=1:1:1的比例混合均匀,得到非水有机溶剂。向非水有机溶剂中加入三丙基磷酸环酐和1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯,混合均匀后加入$LiPF_6$,得到三丙基磷酸环酐质量百分含量为1%、1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯质量百分含量为2%、$LiPF_6$浓度为1mol/L的溶液,即为非水电解液。

[0082] 其余步骤和条件同对比例1中锂离子电池的制备。

[0083] 实施例10

[0084] (1)非水电解液的制备:在干燥房中,将碳酸乙烯酯、碳酸丙烯酯和碳酸二乙酯按质量比EC:PC:DEC=1:1:1的比例混合均匀,得到非水有机溶剂。向非水有机溶剂中加入三

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 127 of 449

丙基磷酸环酐和1,4-二氯基-2-丁烯，混合均匀后加入$LiPF_6$，得到三丙基磷酸环酐质量百分含量为1%、1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯质量百分含量为3%、$LiPF_6$浓度为1mol/L的溶液，即为非水电解液。

[0085] 其余步骤和条件同对比例1中锂离子电池的制备。

[0086] 实施例11

[0087] (1)非水电解液的制备：在干燥房中，将碳酸乙烯酯、碳酸丙烯酯和碳酸二乙酯按质量比EC:PC:DEC＝1:1:1的比例混合均匀，得到非水有机溶剂。向非水有机溶剂中加入三丙基磷酸环酐和1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯，混合均匀后加入$LiPF_6$，得到三丙基磷酸环酐质量百分含量为1%、1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯质量百分含量为4%、$LiPF_6$浓度为1mol/L的溶液，即为非水电解液。

[0088] 其余步骤和条件同对比例1中锂离子电池的制备。

[0089] 表1给出对比例1-5以及实施例1-11的非水电解液的组成。

[0090] 表1非水电解液组成

[0091]

	非水电解液			
	非水有机溶剂	锂盐及浓度	三丙基磷酸环酐	1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯
对比例1	EC/PC/DEC=1/1/1	$LiPF_6$ 1M		
对比例2	EC/PC/DEC=1/1/1	$LiPF_6$ 1M	1	
对比例3	EC/PC/DEC=1/1/1	$LiPF_6$ 1M		1
对比例4	EC/PC/DEC=1/1/1	$LiPF_6$ 1M	4	1
对比例5	EC/PC/DEC=1/1/1	$LiPF_6$ 1M	1	5
实施例1	EC/PC/DEC=1/1/1	$LiPF_6$ 1M	0.2	1
实施例2	EC/PC/DEC=1/1/1	$LiPF_6$ 1M	0.5	1
实施例3	EC/PC/DEC=1/1/1	$LiPF_6$ 1M	1	1

[0092]

实施例4	EC/PC/DEC=1/1/1	$LiPF_6$ 1M	2	1
实施例5	EC/PC/DEC=1/1/1	$LiPF_6$ 1M	3	1
实施例6	EC/PC/DEC=1/1/1	$LiPF_6$ 1M	1	0.2
实施例7	EC/PC/DEC=1/1/1	$LiPF_6$ 1M	1	0.5
实施例8	EC/PC/DEC=1/1/1	$LiPF_6$ 1M	1	1
实施例9	EC/PC/DEC=1/1/1	$LiPF_6$ 1M	1	2
实施例10	EC/PC/DEC=1/1/1	$LiPF_6$ 1M	1	3
实施例11	EC/PC/DEC=1/1/1	$LiPF_6$ 1M	1	4

[0093] 接下来说明锂离子电池的测试过程。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 128 of 449

[0094] (1)锂离子电池的高温存储性能测试

[0095] 分别对对比例1-5和实施例1-11中制备的锂离子电池的高温存储性能进行测试，方法如下：在25℃下，先以0.5C的恒定电流对锂离子电池充电至充电终止电压为4.4V，然后以4.4V恒压充电至电流为0.05C，测试锂离子电池的厚度并记为h_0；之后将锂离子电池放入60℃的恒温箱，保温30天，且每隔5天测试锂离子电池的厚度并记为h_n，n为锂离子电池高温存储的天数。

[0096] 锂离子电池高温存储n天后的厚度膨胀率(%)=$(h_n-h_0)/h_0\times100\%$。

[0097] (2)锂离子电池的循环性能测试

[0098] 分别对对比例1-5和实施例1-11中制备的锂离子电池的循环性能进行测试，方法如下：在25℃下，将锂离子电池静置30分钟后，以0.5C倍率恒流充电至充电终止电压为4.4V，然后以4.4V恒压充电至电流为0.05C，并静置5分钟，再以0.5C倍率恒流放电至3.0V，此为一个充放电循环过程，此次的放电容量为锂离子电池的首次放电容量，之后进行200次充放电循环过程。

[0099] 锂离子电池N次循环后的容量保持率(%)＝第N次循环的放电容量/首次放电容量×100%。

[0100] 表2锂离子电池的高温存储性能测试结果

[0101]

	锂离子电池高温存储n天后的厚度膨胀率%					
	5天	10天	15天	20天	25天	30天
对比例1	4.44	12.95	39.31	严重胀气	严重胀气	严重胀气

[0102]

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 129 of 449

对比例 2	3.34	5.78	9.75	18.00	46.32	严重胀气
对比例 3	3.25	4.69	8.97	15.13	33.63	严重胀气
对比例 4	2.56	3.42	6.78	8.54	12.35	18.67
对比例 5	3.34	4.56	7.81	9.15	13.89	20.31
实施例 1	2.30	2.95	3.50	3.94	10.05	16.58
实施例 2	2.10	2.85	3.46	3.78	5.79	9.52
实施例 3	1.96	2.76	3.37	3.72	5.56	7.45
实施例 4	1.90	2.71	3.28	3.65	4.84	5.39
实施例 5	1.78	2.48	3.21	3.42	4.27	4.84
实施例 6	2.05	2.62	3.20	3.53	7.31	14.16
实施例 7	1.98	2.58	3.11	3.47	6.62	10.17
实施例 8	1.90	2.79	3.39	3.71	4.67	7.32
实施例 9	1.87	2.81	3.41	3.72	4.39	6.35
实施例 10	1.80	2.60	3.32	3.40	4.11	5.91
实施例 11	1.79	2.58	3.10	3.26	4.02	5.31

[0103] 表3锂离子电池的循环性能测试结果

[0104]

	锂离子电池 N 次循环后的容量保持率%					
	50 次	100 次	150 次	200 次	250 次	300 次
对比例 1	90.33	81.15	70.18	45.68	电芯胀气	电芯胀气
对比例 2	92.53	84.17	74.54	57.09	37.08	电芯胀气
对比例 3	93.19	85.51	75.16	58.76	39.75	电芯胀气
对比例 4	94.52	86.78	76.74	59.76	42.34	电芯胀气
对比例 5	93.02	85.47	75.05	58.89	41.76	电芯胀气
实施例 1	94.91	87.63	81.93	77.48	67.16	60.85
实施例 2	96.36	90.31	85.36	80.48	73.01	67.25
实施例 3	95.44	88.25	83.64	78.10	71.06	64.75
实施例 4	94.60	87.04	81.20	74.43	64.60	58.49
实施例 5	94.26	86.50	79.06	72.18	60.81	49.07

[0105]

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 130 of 449

实施例 6	95.09	86.60	80.78	74.03	65.78	60.16
实施例 7	95.59	87.28	82.68	77.66	72.19	66.33
实施例 8	96.57	90.49	85.78	80.88	73.37	67.58
实施例 9	95.43	86.00	83.34	77.45	69.98	64.22
实施例 10	95.22	84.00	80.32	74.43	65.95	58.11
实施例 11	94.60	82.00	78.20	70.87	62.93	47.74

[0106] 从对比例1-3测试结果可以看出，在非水电解液中单独添加三丙基磷酸环酐或1，4-二氰基-2-丁烯，可以轻微改善锂离子电池的高温存储性能和循环性能，但是效果不明显，锂离子电池高温存储后以及长期循环后仍会出现胀气问题。实施例1-11在非水电解液中同时加入1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯以及三丙基磷酸环酐，锂离子电池的高温存储性能和循环性能都得到较明显的提高。对比例4在非水电解液中加入较高含量三丙基磷酸环酐，对比例5加入较高含量1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯，由于不饱和键的二腈化合物和磷酸环酐在正极表面所形成复合保护膜加厚，阻抗增加，导致高温存储性能和循环性能反而降低。

[0107] 从实施例1-5的测试结果可以看出，当三丙基磷酸环酐在非水电解液中的质量百分含量达到3%时，由于其在正极活性材料表面生成的低阻抗钝化膜加厚，阻抗增加，锂离子电池的循环容量衰减加快，但仍好于对比例1-3。因而，三丙基磷酸环酐在非水电解液中的添加量优选为0.2%～2%，进一步优选为0.5%～1%。

[0108] 从实施例6-11的测试结果可以看出，当1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯在非水电解液中的质量百分含量达到4%时，由于其与正极活性材料中的过渡金属元素形成的络合作用太强，且聚合交联度高，形成的保护层很厚不利于锂离子通过，引起正极阻抗显著增加，锂离子电池循环容量衰减加速，但仍好于对比例1-3。因而，1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯在非水电解液中的质量分数优选为0.2%～3%，进一步优选为0.5%～2%.

[0109] 以上所述，仅是本申请的几个实施例，并非对本申请做任何形式的限制，虽然本申请以较佳实施例揭示如上，然而并非用以限制本申请，任何熟悉本专业的技术人员，在不脱离本申请技术方案的范围内，利用上述揭示的技术内容做出些许的变动或修饰均等同于等效实施案例，均属于技术方案范围内。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 131 of 449

Espacenet

Bibliographic data: CN104766995 (B) — 2017-03-15

Electrolyte additive and application thereof in lithium ion battery

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Classification:	**- international:** ***H01M10/0525; H01M10/0567*** **- cooperative:** **H01M10/052 (EP, US)**; **H01M10/0525 (CN)**; **H01M10/0567 (CN, US)**; **H01M10/4235 (EP, US)**; H01M2300/0025 (EP, CN, US); Y02E60/10 (EP)
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Abstract of CN104766995 (A)

The invention discloses an electrolyte additive and an application thereof in a lithium ion battery. The electrolyte additive comprises a polynitrile-based compound and a compound comprising a sulfur bond and an oxygen bond. When the electrolyte additive is applied to the lithium ion battery, good cycle life, good low-temperature discharging property and good high-temperature storage property of the lithium ion battery under the high voltage still can be maintained.

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审查员 曹兴丽

权利要求书2页 说明书10页

(54)发明名称

一种电解液添加剂及其在锂离子电池中的应用

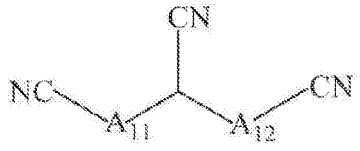
(57)摘要

本申请公开了一种电解液添加剂及其在锂离子电池中的应用。该电解液添加剂包括多腈基化合物和含硫氧双键的化合物；用于锂离子电池，能使锂离子电池在高电压下仍保持良好的循环寿命、低温放电特性和高温存储特性。

CN 104766995 B

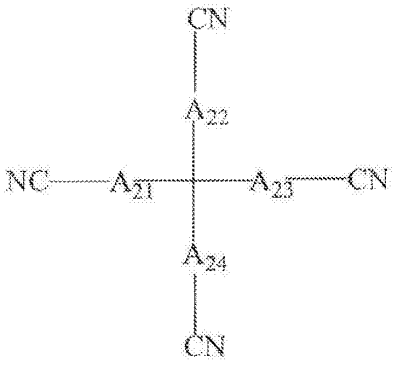
1.一种电解液添加剂，其特征在于，所述添加剂包括多腈基化合物和含硫氧双键的化合物；

所述多腈基化合物选自具有式I所示化学结构式的化合物、具有式II所示化学结构式的化合物中的至少一种：



式I

其中，A_{11}和A_{12}是碳原子数为1～10的基团；A_{11}、A_{12}独立地选自直链亚烃基、含有氧和/或卤族元素的直链基团、具有饱和支链的亚烃基、含有氧和/或卤族元素且具有饱和支链的基团中的一种；



式II

其中，A_{21}、A_{22}、A_{23}和A_{24}是碳原子数为1～10的基团；A_{21}、A_{22}、A_{23}、A_{24}独立地选自亚烃基、含有氧和/或卤族元素的基团；

所述多腈基化合物在电解液中的质量百分含量为0.2%～4.5%。

2.根据权利要求1所述的电解液添加剂，其特征在于，所述含硫氧双键的化合物选自化学结构式中包括式III所示结构单元的化合物中的至少一种：



式III。

3.根据权利要求1所述的电解液添加剂，其特征在于，所述多腈基化合物选自1,3,6-己烷三腈、1,2,3-丙三腈、1,3,5-戊三腈、3,3-双(氰基甲基)戊二腈、3,3-双(氰基甲基)己二腈中的至少一种。

4.根据权利要求1所述的电解液添加剂，其特征在于，所述含硫氧双键的化合物选自甲烷二磺酸亚甲酯、硫酸乙烯酯、硫酸丙烯酯、1,3-丙磺酸内酯、1,4-丁磺酸内酯、乙烯磺酸内酯、1,3-丙烯磺酸内酯、1,4-丁烯磺酸内酯、1-甲基-1,3-丙烯磺酸内酯、二乙烯基砜、二甲基砜、二乙基砜、甲基乙基砜、甲基乙烯基砜中的至少一种。

5.根据权利要求1所述的电解液添加剂，其特征在于，所述添加剂还包括含有碳碳不饱和键的环状碳酸酯类化合物。

6.根据权利要求5所述的电解液添加剂，其特征在于，所述含有碳碳不饱和键的环状碳

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 134 of 449

酸酯类化合物选自碳酸亚乙烯酯、碳酸亚丙烯酯、氟代碳酸亚乙烯酯、亚甲基碳酸乙烯酯、1,2-二氟代碳酸亚乙烯酯、乙烯碳酸亚乙酯、丙烯碳酸亚乙酯中的至少一种。

7.一种电解液，含有有机溶剂、锂盐和添加剂，其特征在于，所述添加剂选自权利要求1至6任一项所述电解液添加剂中的至少一种。

8.根据权利要求7所述的电解液，其特征在于，所述含硫氧双键的化合物在电解液中的质量百分含量为0.1%～7%。

9.一种锂离子电池，其特征在于，含有权利要求1至6任一项所述电解液添加剂或权利要求7或8所述电解液。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 135 of 449

一种电解液添加剂及其在锂离子电池中的应用

技术领域

[0001] 本申请涉及一种电解液添加剂，属于锂离子电池领域。

背景技术

[0002] 近年来，随着智能电子产品的快速发展，对锂离子电池的续航能力提出了更高的要求。为了提高锂离子电池的能量密度，开发高电压锂离子电池是有效方法之一。

[0003] 目前，工作电压在4.35V以上的锂离子电池已成为众多科研单位和企业研究的热点。然而在高电压下，正极材料的氧化活性升高、稳定性下降，导致非水电解液容易在正极表面发生电化学氧化反应，进而分解产生气体。同时，正极活性材料中的过渡金属元素(如镍、钴、锰等)会发生还原反应而溶出，从而引起锂离子电池电化学性能进一步恶化。目前主要的解决方法是向电解液中加入成膜添加剂。这些添加剂能够在正极成膜，但会造成界面阻抗增加，导致电池中锂离子迁移扩散动力学性能降低，进而使得电池的倍率及循环性能衰减。

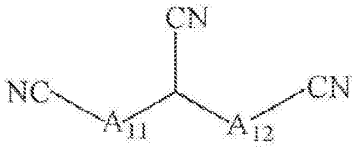
[0004] 因此，确有必要开发一种在高电压下仍能使锂离子电池保持良好循环寿命、低温放电特性和高温存储特性的电解液添加剂。

发明内容

[0005] 根据本申请的一个方面，提供一种电解液添加剂，该添加剂用于锂离子电池，能使锂离子电池在高电压下仍保持良好的循环寿命、低温放电特性和高温存储特性。

[0006] 所述电解液添加剂，其特征在于，所述添加剂包括多腈基化合物和含硫氧双键的化合物：

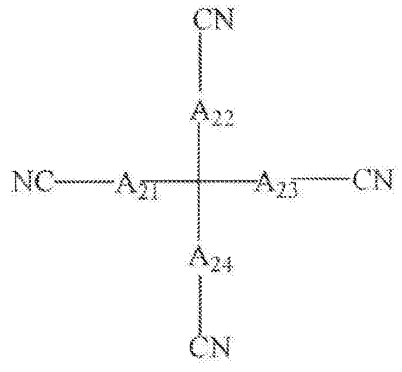
[0007] 所述多腈基化合物选自具有式I所示化学结构式的化合物、具有式II所示化学结构式的化合物中的至少一种：

[0008] 

式I

[0009] 其中，A_{11}和A_{12}是碳原子数为1～10的基团；A_{11}、A_{12}独立地选自直链亚烃基、含有氧和/或卤族元素的直链基团、具有饱和支链的亚烃基、含有氧和/或卤族元素且具有饱和支链的基团中的一种；

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 136 of 449

[0010] 

式 II

[0011] 其中，A_{21}、A_{22}、$A2_3$和A_{24}是碳原子数为1～10的基团；A_{21}、A_{22}、A_{23}、A_{24}独立地选自亚烃基、含有氧和/或卤族元素的基团。

[0012] 优选地，所述式I中A_{11}和A_{12}是碳原子数为1～8的基团。

[0013] 所述亚烃基，是烃类化合物失去任两个氢原子所形成的基团。烃类化合物包括烷烃、环烷烃、烯烃、炔烃以及芳香烃。所述直链亚烃基，是直链的烃类化合物，位于分子链两端的两个碳原子各失去一个氢原子所形成的基团。直链亚烷基，是直链的烷烃，位于分子链两端的两个碳原子各失去一个氢原子所形成的基团。所述具有饱和支链的亚烃基，是指带有支链且支链上不含不饱和键的亚烃基。

[0014] 所述含有氧的基团，是指任意醛类化合物、醚类化合物、脂类化合物、醇类化合物，失去两个氢原子所形成的基团。所述含有氧的直链基团，是指任意直链的醛类化合物、醚类化合物、脂类化合物、醇类化合物，位于分子链两端的碳原子和/或氧原子各失去一个氢原子所形成的基团。优选地，所述含有氧的直链基团，选自-A-O-或-A-O-A-，A为直链亚烃基。进一步优选地，所述含有氧的直链基团，选自-A-O-或-A-O-A-，A为直链亚烷基。所述含有氧且具有饱和支链的基团，是指带有支链且支链上不含不饱和键的含有氧的基团。

[0015] 所述含有卤族元素的基团，是亚烃基上至少一个氢原子被卤族元素取代所形成的基团。所述含有卤族元素的直链基团，是直链亚烃基上至少一个氢原子被卤族元素取代所形成的基团。所述含有卤素且具有饱和支链的基团，是指具有饱和支链的亚烃基上至少一个氢原子被卤族元素取代所形成的基团。

[0016] 所述含有氧和卤族元素的基团，是含有氧的基团上至少一个氢原子被卤族元素取代所形成的基团。所述含有氧和卤族元素的直链基团，是含有氧的直链基团上至少一个氢原子被卤族元素取代所形成的基团。

[0017] 本申请所述的三腈或四腈化合物能为含硫氧双键的化合物提供孤对电子，加速其在负极表面的成膜，成膜后三腈或四腈化合物会附着在负极表面，在一定程度上减缓成膜区域继续成膜，并促进未成膜区域加快成膜，在提高固体电解质相界面膜(以下简称SEI膜)稳定性的同时实现均匀成膜，从而提高电芯性能。

[0018] 优选地，所述含硫氧双键的化合物选自化学结构式中包括式III所示结构单元的化合物中的至少一种：

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 137 of 449

[0019]  式 III。

[0020] 优选地，所述多腈基化合物选自1,3,6-己烷三腈、1,2,3-丙三腈、1,3,5-戊三腈、3,3-双(氰基甲基)戊二腈、3,3-双(氰基甲基)己二腈中的至少一种。

[0021] 优选地，所述含硫氧双键的化合物选自环状亚硫酸酯、饱和磺内酯、不饱和磺内酯和非环状砜中的至少一种。进一步优选地，所述含硫氧双键的化合物选自甲烷二磺酸亚甲酯、硫酸乙烯酯、硫酸丙烯酯、1,3-丙磺酸内酯、1,4-丁磺酸内酯、乙烯磺酸内酯、1,3-丙烯磺酸内酯、1,4-丁烯磺酸内酯、1-甲基-1,3-丙烯磺酸内酯、二乙烯基砜、二甲基砜、二乙基砜、甲基乙基砜、甲基乙烯基砜中的至少一种。

[0022] 优选地，所述添加剂还包括含有碳碳不饱和键的环状碳酸酯类化合物。进一步优选地，所述含有碳碳不饱和键的环状碳酸酯类化合物选自碳酸亚乙烯酯、碳酸亚丙烯酯、氟代碳酸亚乙烯酯、亚甲基碳酸乙烯酯、1,2-二氟代碳酸亚乙烯酯、乙烯碳酸亚乙酯、丙烯碳酸亚乙酯中的至少一种。

[0023] 根据本申请的又一方面，提供一种电解液，含有有机溶剂、锂盐和添加剂，其特征在于，所述添加剂选自上述任意电解液添加剂中的至少一种。

[0024] 优选地，所述多腈基化合物在电解液中的质量百分含量为0.1%～4.5%。进一步优选地，所述多腈基化合物在电解液中的质量百分含量范围上限选自4.5%、4%、3%，下限选自0.1%、0.2%、0.5%、1%、2%。更进一步优选地，所述多腈基化合物在电解液中的质量百分含量为0.2～4.5%。

[0025] 优选地，所述含硫氧双键的化合物在电解液中的质量百分含量为0.1%～7%。进一步优选地，所述含硫氧双键的化合物在电解液中的质量百分含量范围上限选自7%、6%、5%、4%、3%，下限选自0.1%、0.2%、1%、1.5%、2%。更进一步优选地，所述含硫氧双键的化合物在电解液中的质量百分含量为0.2%～7%。

[0026] 优选地，所述含有碳碳不饱和键的环状碳酸酯类化合物在电解液中的质量百分含量为0.1～9%。进一步优先地，所述含有碳碳不饱和键的环状碳酸酯类化合物在电解液中的质量百分含量为0.1～2%。

[0027] 优选地，所述锂盐选自六氟磷酸盐、四氟硼酸锂、六氟砷酸盐、高氯酸锂、三氟磺酰锂、二(三氟甲基磺酰)亚胺锂、双(氟磺酰)亚胺锂和三(三氟甲基磺酰)甲基锂中的至少一种。

[0028] 优选地，所述锂盐在电解液中的浓度，以锂元素计，为0.5mol/L～3mol/L。

[0029] 优选地，所述有机溶剂选自碳酸乙烯酯、碳酸丙烯酯、碳酸二甲酯、碳酸二乙酯、碳酸甲乙酯、γ-丁内酯、甲酸甲酯、甲酸乙酯、甲酸丙酯、丙酸乙酯、丙酸丙酯、甲酸丁酯、乙酸丁酯、丙酸丁酯、丁酸丁酯和四氢呋喃中的至少一种。

[0030] 根据本申请的又一方面，提供一种锂离子电池，其特征在于，含有上述任一电解液添加剂或上述任意电解液。

[0031] 所述锂离子电池包括正极集流体及涂布在正极集流体上的正极膜片、负极集流体及涂布在负极集流体上的阳极膜片、隔离膜和电解液。

[0032] 所述正极膜片包括正极活性材料、粘结剂和导电剂。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 138 of 449

[0033] 所述阳极膜片包括阳极活性材料、粘结剂和导电剂。

[0034] 优选地，所述正极活性材料任选自钴酸锂$LiCoO_2$、锂镍锰钴三元材料$Li(Co_xNi_yMn_{1-x-y})O_2$、磷酸亚铁锂$LiFePO_4$、锰酸锂$LiMn_2O_4$中的至少一种。

[0035] 优选地，所述负极活性材料石墨、硅、锡的至少一种。

[0036] 本申请能产生的有益效果包括但不限于：

[0037] (1)本申请所提供的添加剂，包括多腈基化合物和含硫氧双键的化合物，能够改善锂离子电池正极材料在高电压下的稳定性，抑制电解液在正极表面分解，改善高电压锂离子电池的存储性能和循环性能。

[0038] (2)本申请所提供的添加剂，包括多腈基化合物、含硫氧双键的化合物和环状碳酸酯类化合物，能够减小负极表面的SEI膜的厚度以及阻抗，从而提高锂离子电池的高温循环性能和低温放电性能。

[0039] (3)本申请所提供的锂离子电池，能够在高电压下长期正常工作，并保持优良的高温存储性能、循环性能以及倍率性能。

具体实施方式

[0040] 下面结合实施例详述本申请，但本申请并不局限于这些实施例。

[0041] 实施例中，粘结剂聚偏二氟乙烯(简写为PVDF)购自深圳泰能新材料有限公司；羧甲基纤维素钠增稠剂(简写为CMC)购自郑州智逸化工产品有限公司；导电炭黑Super-P购自瑞士特密高公司；粘接剂丁苯橡胶(简写为SBR)购自LG化学。

[0042] 电池的电化学性能采用瑞士万通公司的Autolab型电化学工作站测定。

[0043] 实例中溶剂、添加剂的简写为：3,3-双(氰基甲基)戊二腈(简写为BPN)、1,3,6-己烷三腈(简写为PTN)、己二腈(简写为ADN)、甲烷二磺酸亚甲酯(简写为MMDS)、硫酸乙烯酯(简写为DTD)、碳酸亚乙烯酯(简写为VC)、碳酸乙烯酯(简写为EC)、碳酸丙烯酯(简写为PC)、碳酸二乙酯(简写为DEC)、丙酸乙酯(简写为EP)。

[0044] 实施例1电解液L1～L18的制备

[0045] 在氩气保护的手套箱中，将有机溶剂按照一定比例搅拌混匀，得到电解液的溶剂。缓慢加入锂盐，待锂盐溶解后，加入添加剂，搅拌均匀至无沉淀、悬浮物或分层时，继续搅拌1小时，即得电解液。根据有机溶剂的种类和配比、锂盐的种类及其在电解液中的浓度，添加剂种类及其在电解液中的浓度的不同，将所得电解液分别记为L1～L18。

[0046] 所得电解液的编号与有机溶剂的种类和配比、锂盐的种类及其在电解液中的浓度，添加剂种类及其在电解液中的浓度关系如表1所示。

[0047] 表1

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 139 of 449

[0048]

电解液	溶剂组分及质量比例				添加剂种类及在电解液中的质量百分含量(%)						锂盐及浓度
编号	EC	PC	DEC	EP	PTN	BPN	ADN	DTD	MMDS	VC	$LiPF_6$(mol/L)
DL1	1	1		2						1	1
DL2	1	1		2	0.1					1	1
DL3	1	1		2	2					1	1
DL4	1	1		2			2			1	1
DL5	1	1		2			2	1		1	1
DL6	1	1		2	2			1		1	1
L1	1	1		2	0.1			1		1	1
L2	1	1		2	1			1		1	1
L3	1	1		2	2			1		1	1
L4	1	1		2	4			1		1	1
L5	1	1		2	4.5			1		1	1
L6	1	1		2	3				0.1	1	1
L7	1	1		2	3				2	1	1
L8	1	1		2	3				4	1	1
L9	1	1		2	3				7	1	1
L10	1	1	1	2	3	1		1		1	1
L11	1	1	1	2	2	1		1		1	1
L12	1	1	1	2		3		0.5	0.5	1	1
L13	1	1	1	2		3		1	0.5	1	1
L14	1	1	1	2	2	2		1	0.5	1	1
L15	1	1	1	2	2	2		1	0.5	0.1	1
L16	1	1	1	2	2	2		1	0.5	0.5	1
L17	1	1	1	2	2	2		1	0.5	2	1
L18	1	1	1	2	2	2		1	0.5		1

[0049] 对比例1电解液DL1～L6的制备

[0050] 具体步骤同实施例1，根据有机溶剂的种类和配比、锂盐的种类及其在电解液中的浓度，添加剂种类及其在电解液中的浓度的不同，将所得电解液分别记为DL1～DL6，具体对应关系如表1所示。

[0051] 实施例2锂离子电池的制作

[0052] 正极片的制备

[0053] 将正极活性材料钴酸锂$LiCoO_2$、导电剂导电炭黑Super-P、粘结剂聚偏二氟乙烯(简写为PVDF，粘结剂中聚偏二氟乙烯的质量百分含量为10％)在溶剂N-甲基吡咯烷酮(简写为NMP)中分散均匀，制成正极浆料。正极浆料中固体含量为75wt％，固体成分中包含96wt％的钴酸锂、2％的PVDF和2wt％的导电炭黑Super-P。将正极浆料均匀地涂布在厚度为16μm的正极集流体铝箔上，涂布量为0.018g/cm^2。随后在85℃下烘干后进行冷压、切边、裁片、分条，之后在85℃真空条件下干燥4h，焊接极耳，即得正极片。

[0054] 负极片的制备

[0055] 将负极活性材料人造石墨、导电剂导电炭黑Super-P、羧甲基纤维素钠增稠剂(简写为CMC，羧甲基纤维素钠的质量百分含量为1.5％)、粘接剂丁苯橡胶(简写为SBR，粘结剂中丁苯橡胶的质量百分含量为50％)在去离子水中混合均匀，制成负极浆料。负极浆料中固体含量为50wt％，固体成分中包含96.5wt％的人造石墨、1.0wt％的导电炭黑Super-P、1.0wt％的CMC和1.5wt％的SBR。将负极浆料均匀地涂布在厚度为12μm的负极集流体铜箔

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 140 of 449

上，涂布量为0.0089g/cm^2，随后在85℃下烘干后进行冷压、切边、裁片、分条，之后在110℃真空条件下干燥4h，焊接极耳，即得负片。

[0056] 锂离子二次电池C1～C18和DC1～DC6的制作

[0057] 以12μm的聚丙烯薄膜作为隔离膜。

[0058] 将正极片、隔离膜、负极片按顺序叠好，使隔离膜处于正阳极中间起到隔离的作用，然后卷绕成厚度为8mm、宽度为60mm、长度为130mm的方形裸电芯。将裸电芯装入铝箔包装袋，在在75℃下真空烘烤10h，注入电解液、经过真空封装、静置24h，之后用0.1C(160mA)的恒定电流充电至4.2V，然后以4.2V恒压充电至电流下降到0.05C(80mA)，然后以0.1C(160mA)的恒定电流放电至3.0V，重复2次充放电，最后以0.1C(160mA)的恒定电流充电至3.8V，即完成锂离子二次电池的制备。根据注入电解液的不同，采用实施例1所得电解液L1～L18所得的锂离子二次电池分别记为C1～C18，采用对比例1所得电解液DL1～DL6所得的锂离子二次电池分别记为DC1～DC6。

[0059] 实施例3锂离子电池高温存储性能测试

[0060] 分别取实施例2制备的锂离子二次电池C1～C18和DC1～DC6各5支，进行高温存储性能进行测试，具体方法为：在25℃下，先以0.5C的恒定电流对电池充电至4.45V，进一步以4.45V恒定电压充电至电流为0.05C，然后以0.5C的恒定电流对电池放电至3.0V，此次的放电容量为电池高温存储前的放电容量；然后以0.5C的恒定电流对电池充电至4.45V，继续以4.45V恒压充电截止至电流为0.05C，然后在60℃下放置35天。存储结束后，再以0.5C倍率恒流放电至3.0V，以0.5C倍率恒流充电至4.45V，继续以4.45V恒压充电截止至电流为0.05C。计算锂离子电池的厚度膨胀率、内阻增加率、剩余容量保持率以及恢复容量比率。

[0061] 厚度膨胀率＝(4.45V存储后厚度/3.85V厚度-1)×100%；

[0062] 内阻增加率＝(4.45V存储后内阻/3.85V内阻-1)×100%；

[0063] 剩余容量保持率＝存储后放电容量/存储前放电容量×100%；

[0064] 恢复容量比率＝存储后充电容量/存储前放电容量×100%。

[0065] 将每组5支电池的厚度膨胀率、内阻增加率、剩余容量保持率以及恢复容量比率的平均值作为该锂离子电池的厚度膨胀率、内阻增加率、剩余容量保持率以及恢复容量比率。

[0066] C1～C18和DC1～DC6的测试结果如表2所示。

[0067] 表2

[0068]

电池编号	高温存储性能					
	厚度增加率(%)		内阻增加率(%)		剩余容量保持率(%)	恢复容量比率(%)
	20天	35天	20天	35天	35天	35天
DC1	68.3	118.3	52.2	92.6	38.7	40.5
DC2	24.2	41.2	36.3	50.2	67.7	76.6
DC3	21.8	39.1	34.3	46.8	64.4	67.3
DC4	15.2	24.2	36.7	51.3	68.6	69.5
DC5	24.5	41.5	36.6	50.5	68.7	76.9

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 141 of 449

[0069]

DC6	25.2	42.3	37.4	51.3	57.7	66.6
C1	13.6	19.2	25.4	37.7	86.3	88.1
C2	7.6	14.1	19.7	30.5	87.4	88.3
C3	6.1	7.4	19.1	29.3	87.5	88.8
C4	5.9	7.1	18.9	28.9	88.8	89.2
C5	5.7	7.1	17.5	28.7	90.2	91.2
C6	7.8	9.6	20.6	29.8	88.7	89.7
C7	7.6	9.4	20.0	29.4	89.7	90.9
C8	5.0	8.2	19.5	30.3	90.6	91.4
C9	4.9	7.4	19.9	27.5	89.0	91.2
C10	3.2	5.8	16.3	26.4	90.6	91.5
C11	4.8	7.6	18.1	25.9	90.2	91.1
C12	3.0	5.6	15.9	26.6	88.9	90.0
C13	4.2	5.7	16.9	28.2	88.8	89.7
C14	4.1	5.3	15.8	25.9	90.2	91.1
C15	4.0	6.6	17.9	28.6	88.9	89.2
C16	5.2	6.9	18.2	26.9	87.7	90.0
C17	9.2	16.7	21.9	35.2	88.8	89.7
C18	3.8	5.6	16.5	27.3	89.2	90.1

[0070] 从表2中可以看出，使用本申请添加剂的电解液的锂离子电池C1～C18的厚度增加率和内阻增加率较小、剩余容量保持率以及恢复容量比率较高，因此锂离子电池具有更好的高温存储性能。采用对比例电解液的电池DC1～DC6，高温存储性能相对较差，表明三腈/四腈化合物单独使用、二腈化合物己二腈与含硫氧双键的化合物和碳酸酯类添加剂的组合使用，均不能达到好的高温存储性能。二腈/四腈化合物只有在与含硫氧双键的化合物组合使用后，才能表现出好的高温存储性能。

[0071] 对比C1～C5的数据可以看出，随着PTN的含量增加，20天和35天存储后的锂离子电池的厚度增加率一直下降，20天和35天存储后的锂离子电池的内阻增加率均一直下降；35天存储后的锂离子电池的剩余容量的保持率和恢复容量比率均一直增加。这主要是由于PTN在正极表面形成更加有效的保护膜，随着含量增加保护膜的增厚，提高了存储性能。对比C6～C9的数据可以看出，随着MMDS的含量增加，20天和35天存储后的锂离子电池的厚度增加率一直下降，20和35天存储后的锂离子电池的内阻增加率先降低后增加；35天存储后的锂离子电池的剩余容量的保持率和恢复容量比率先降低后增加。说明MMDS可以提高锂离子电池的高温存储性能，这是由于MMDS可参与形成SEI膜，从而提高锂离子电池的高温存储性能，但是当MMDS的含量较多时，多余的MMDS就会分解成有机磺酸类的杂质，反而影响锂离子电池的高温存储过程中的内阻和容量恢复。对比C10～C14的数据可以看出，两种腈与两种含硫氧双键的化合物组合使用，在提高高温存储性能上具有更好的效果，这主要是两者的成膜互为补充，各种保护膜的“漏洞”会更少。对比C15～C18的数据可以看出，随着VC含量的增加，20天和35天存储后的锂离子电池的厚度增加率一直增加，20天和35天存储后的锂离子电池的内阻增加率均一直增加；35天存储后的锂离子电池的剩余容量的保持率和恢复容量比率均一直下降。这是由于VC越多，越容易氧化产生H_2O和CO_2，并与锂盐反应生成HF，腐蚀正极片和负极片，导致锂离子电池的厚度和内阻增加。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 142 of 449

[0072] 实施例4锂离子电池高温循环性能测试

[0073] 分别取实施例2制备的锂离子二次电池C1～C18和DC1～DC6各5支，进行高温循环性能测试，具体方法为：在45℃下，将锂离子电池分别以0.5C的倍率恒流充电至4.45V，然后在以4.45V下恒压充电至电流为0.05C，然后用以0.5C倍率恒流放电至3.0V，如此反复进行充电和放电，分别计算锂离子电池循环50次、100次、200次和300次后的容量保持率。

[0074] n次循环后的容量保持率＝(第n次循环后的放电容量/首次循环的放电容量)×100％。

[0075] 将每组5支电池的n次循环后的容量保持率的平均值作为该锂离子电池的n次循环后的容量保持率，结果如表3所示。

[0076] 表3

[0077]

电池编号	循环性能							
	45℃循环n次后的容量保持率(%)				50℃恒氯充电循环n次后的容量保持率(%)			
	50次	100次	200次	300次	10	30	50	100
DC1	45.7	21.2	15.1	/	82.6	70.8	58.5	25.5
DC2	60.3	55.5	40.7	20.9	84.5	69.8	60.3	35.5
DC3	55.3	41.5	37.4	22.1	85.5	63.1	58.5	37
DC4	64.5	49.4	42.7	40.5	87.1	70.7	65.6	43.4
DC5	63.3	58.5	43.7	23.9	87.5	72.8	63.3	38.5
DC6	54.3	49.5	34.7	14.9	77.5	62.8	53.3	28.5
C1	92.5	88.9	83.9	79.0	93	88.4	83.4	80

[0078]

C2	94.8	93.2	90.7	86.9	93.5	88.8	83.8	80.4
C3	97.0	94.5	92.6	90.6	94	89.3	84.3	80.8
C4	96.6	93.6	92.3	88.9	93.2	88.5	82.8	78.6
C5	93.2	90.9	88.4	83.8	91.2	86.7	81.1	76.9
C6	95.6	91.7	90.6	85.3	91	86.6	81	76.9
C7	96.3	91.8	89.9	85.8	92.1	87.6	81.9	77.8
C8	97.6	93.0	90.0	86.4	92.2	88.5	82.8	77.6
C9	94.0	89.9	89.1	85.1	91.2	86.8	81.2	77.1
C10	96.7	92.4	91.1	88.2	91.9	86.4	80.7	76.6
C11	97.0	93.5	91.4	89.5	91.8	87.2	82.3	79
C12	97.2	93.3	92.1	87.4	93.9	89.2	84.3	80.7
C13	97.4	94.3	93.3	87.5	93.2	88.5	83.6	80.2
C14	97.0	93.5	91.4	89.5	91.9	86.4	80.7	76.6
C15	93.3	89.5	88.3	83.7	92.2	88.5	83.6	80.2
C16	95.4	92.3	91.3	85.5	90	85.5	80.7	77.4
C17	97.2	94.4	91.3	89.7	87.3	83.6	76.9	65.3
C18	92.5	88.5	87.1	80.0	92.2	88.5	83.6	80.2

[0079] 从表3中可以看出，采用本申请技术方案的C1～C18具有更好的高温循环性能，采用对比例电解液的电池DC1～DC6高温循环性能相对较差，表明二腈/四腈化合物单独使用、二腈化合物已二腈与含硫氧双键的化合物和碳酸酯类添加剂的组合使用，均不能达到好的高温循环性能。三腈/四腈化合物只有在与含硫氧双键的化合物组合使用后，才能表现出好的高温循环性能。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 143 of 449

[0080] 对比C1～C5的数据可以看出，随着PTN的含量增加，锂离子电池高温循环后的容量保持率先增加后减少，这主要是由于PTN在正极表面形成更加有效的保护膜，随着含量增加保护膜的增强，提高了高温循环性能，但是当含量过高时，使电解液粘度增大，电芯极化增大，引起循环变差。对比C6～C9的数据可以看出，随着MMDS含量的增加，锂离子电池高温循环后的容量保持率先增加后降低。这是由于MMDS所形成的SEI膜较薄且比较稳定，因此阻抗更小，有利于提高锂离子电池高温循环后的容量保持率；但是MMDS自身的稳定性较差，形成SEI膜后，剩余的MMDS就会分解为有机磺酸类的杂质，反而影响锂离子电池高温循环后的容量保持率。对比C10～C14的数据可以看出，两种腈与两种含硫氧双键的化合物组合使用，在提高高温循环性能上具有更好的效果，这主要是两者的成膜互为补充，起到相互保护作用。对比C15～C18的数据可以看出，随着VC含量的增加，锂离子电池高温循环后的容量保持率先增加后降低。这是由于VC越多，形成的SEI膜相对更厚更稳定，因此锂离子电池高温循环后的容量保持率增加；但是VC过多时会被氧化产生水和CO_2，并与锂盐反应生成HF，腐蚀正极片和负极片，导致锂离子电池的厚度和内阻增加，电芯极化增大，反而会降低锂离子电池高温循环后的容量保持率。

[0081] 实施例5锂离子电池间歇充电循环测试

[0082] 分别取实施例2制备的锂离子二次电池C1～C18和DC1～DC6各4支，进行间歇充电循环测试，具体方法为：50℃下，将锂离子电池分别恒压充电至电流为0.05C，静置20小时，然后0.5C恒电流放电至3.0V，如此充电/放电，分别计算电池循环10次、30次、50次和100次后的容量保持率。

[0083] 将每组4支电池的n次循环后的容量保持率的平均值作为该锂离子电池的n次循环后的容量保持率，结果如表3所示。

[0084] 从表3中可以看出，使用本申请添加剂的锂离子电池C1～C18具有更好的间歇循环性能，采用对比例电解液的电池DC1～DC6，间歇循环性能相对较差，表明三腈/四腈化合物单独使用、二腈化合物已二腈与含硫氧双键的化合物和碳酸酯类添加剂的组合使用，均不能达到好的间歇循环性能。三腈/四腈化合物只有在与含硫氧双键的化合物组合使用后，才能表现出好的间歇循环性能。

[0085] 对比C1～C5的数据可以看出，随着PTN的含量增加，锂离子电池间歇循环后的容量保持率先增加后减少，这主要是由于PTN在正极表面形成更加有效的保护膜，随着含量增加保护膜的增强，保护性能越好，间歇充电循环后的容量保持率越高，但是当含量过高时，使电解液粘度增大，电芯极化增大，引起循环变差。对比C6～C9的数据可以看出，随着MMDS含量的增加，锂离子电池间歇循环后的容量保持率先增加后降低。这是由于MMDS所形成的SEI膜较薄且比较稳定，因此阻抗更小，有利于提高锂离子电池间歇循环后的容量保持率；但是MMDS自身的稳定性较差，形成SEI膜后，剩余的MMDS就会分解为有机磺酸类的杂质，反而影响锂离子电池间歇循环后的容量保持率。对比C10～C14的数据可以看出，两种腈或两种含硫氧双键的化合物组合使用，在提高间歇循环性能上具有更好的效果，这主要是两者的成膜互为补充，起到相互保护作用。对比C15～C18的数据可以看出，随着VC含量的增加，锂离子电池间歇循环后的容量保持率一致降低。VC过多时会被氧化产生水和CO_2，并与锂盐反应生成HF，腐蚀正极片和负极片，导致锂离子电池的厚度和内阻增加，反而会降低锂离子电池间歇循环后的容量保持率。VC虽然能够形成有效的SEI保护膜，但是在间歇循环是高温循环

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 144 of 449

和高温充电性能的叠加，主要的影响因素还有高温存储性能，由于VC会降低的高温存储性能，所以在提高间歇循环性能方面，效果不是很明显。

[0086] 综上，采用本申请技术方案的锂离子电池，在高温存储性能、高温循环性能以及间歇循环性能方面，都得到了明显的提升。

[0087] 以上所述，仅是本申请的几个实施例，并非对本申请做任何形式的限制，虽然本申请以较佳实施例揭示如上，然而并非用以限制本申请，任何熟悉本专业的技术人员，在不脱离本申请技术方案的范围内，利用上述揭示的技术内容做出些许的变动或修饰均等同于等效实施案例，均属于技术方案范围内。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 145 of 449

Espacenet

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Electrolyte and electrochemical apparatus

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Applicant(s): 宁德新能源科技有限公司 NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LTD

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Abstract of CN109301326 (A)

The application relates to an electrolyte and an electrochemical apparatus, wherein the electrolyte comprises a dinitrile compound, a trinitrile compound and propyl propionate; on the basis of the total weight of the electrolyte, the content X of the dinitrile compound and the content Y of the trinitrile compound satisfy the equation (1) and the equation (2). The electrolyte can effectively increase of direct-current internal resistance of the electrochemical apparatus, so that the electrochemical apparatus has great cycle and storage performances. The equation (1) is 2 wt% <= (X+Y) <= 11 wt%,and the equation (2) is 0.1 <= (X/Y) <= 8.

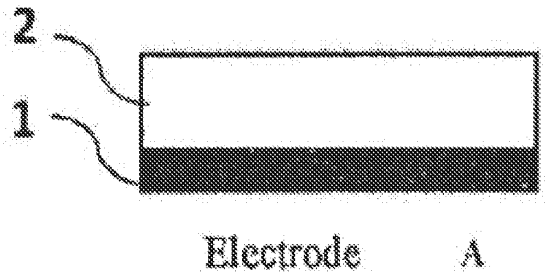


FIG. 2

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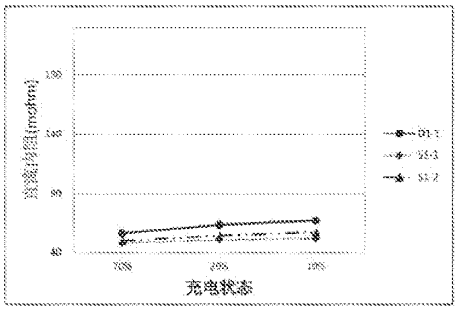
权利要求书3页 说明书22页 附图3页

(54)发明名称

一种电解液及电化学装置

(57)摘要

本申请涉及一种电解液和包含该电解液的电化学装置，所述电解液包括二腈化合物、三腈化合物和丙酸丙酯，其中基于电解液总重量，二腈化合物的含量X和三腈化合物的含量Y，同时满足式(1)和式(2)所表示的条件：{2wt%≤(X+Y)≤11wt%…(1)、0.1≤(X/Y)≤8…(2)}；本申请的电解液能够有效抑制电化学装置的直流内阻增加，使得电化学装置具有优异的循环和存储性能。



CN 109301326 B

1.一种电解液，所述电解液包括二腈化合物、三腈化合物和丙酸丙酯，其中基于所述电解液总重量，所述二腈化合物的重量百分比是X和所述三腈化合物的重量百分比是Y，X和Y同时满足式(1)和式(2)所表示的条件：

$2wt\% \leq (X+Y) \leq 11wt\% \cdots (1)$；和

$0.1 \leq (X/Y) \leq 8 \cdots (2)$；并且

其中基于所述电解液总重量，所述丙酸丙酯的重量百分比是Z，Y和Z满足式(3)所表示的条件：

$0.01 \leq (Y/Z) \leq 0.3 \cdots (3)$。

2.根据权利要求1所述的电解液，其中所述二腈化合物包括式[4]或[5]的化合物：

$CN-R_1-CN$ [4]，

$CN-R_2-(O-R_3)_n-O-R_4-CN$ [5]，

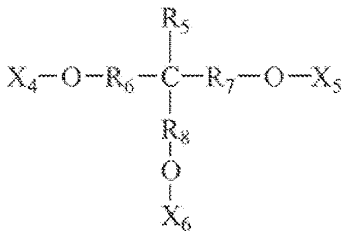
或其组合，

其中，R_1、R_2、R_3和R_4各自独立地为1～5个碳原子的亚烷基或2～5个碳原子的亚烯基，且n表示0～5的整数。

3.根据权利要求1所述的电解液，其中所述二腈化合物选自由以下组成的群组中的一个：丁二腈、戊二腈、己二腈、1,5-二氰基戊烷、1,6-二氰基己烷、1,7-二氰基庚烷、1,8-二氰基辛烷、1,9-二氰基壬烷、1,10-二氰基癸烷、1,12-二氰基十二烷、四甲基丁二腈、2-甲基戊二腈、2,4-二甲基戊二腈、2,2,4,4-四甲基戊二腈、1,4-二氰基戊烷、2,6-二氰基庚烷、2,7-二氰基辛烷、2,8-二氰基壬烷、1,6-二氰基癸烷、1,2-二氰基苯、1,3-二氰基苯、1,4-二氰基苯、3,5-二氧杂-庚二腈、1,4-二(氰基乙氧基)丁烷、乙二醇二(2-氰基乙基)醚、二乙二醇二(2-氰基乙基)醚、三乙二醇二(2-氰基乙基)醚、四乙二醇二(2-氰基乙基)醚、3,6,9,12,15,18-六氧杂二十烷酸二腈、1,3-二(2-氰基乙氧基)丙烷、1,4-二(2-氰基乙氧基)丁烷、1,5-二(2-氰基乙氧基)戊烷、乙二醇二(4-氰基丁基)醚、1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯、1,4-二氰基-2-甲基-2-丁烯、1,4-二氰基-2-乙基-2-丁烯、1,4-二氰基-2,3-二甲基-2-丁烯、1,4-二氰基-2,3-二乙基-2-丁烯、1,6-二氰基-3-己烯、1,6-二氰基-2-甲基-3-己烯、1,6-二氰基-2-甲基-5-甲基-3-己烯和其任意组合。

4.根据权利要求1所述的电解液，其中所述三腈化合物包括式[6]或[7]的化合物：

$CN-(CH_2)_x-CH\{(CH_2)_y-CN\}-(CH_2)_z-CN$ [6]，



[7]，

或其组合，

其中在式[6]中，x、y、z表示0～5的整数，且x、y、z不同时为0；

在式[7]中，R_5表示氢原子或1～5个碳原子的烷基，R_6、R_7和R_8各自独立地为1～5个碳原子的亚烷基，X_4、X_5和X_6各自独立地为$-R_9-CN$，且R_9表示1～5个碳原子的亚烷基。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 148 of 449

5.根据权利要求1所述的电解液，其中所述三腈化合物选自由以下组成的群组中的一个：1,3,5-戊三甲腈、1,2,3-丙三甲腈、1,3,6-己烷三腈、1,2,6-己烷三腈、1,2,3-三(2-氰基乙氧基)丙烷、1,2,4-三(2-氰基乙氧基)丁烷、1,1,1-三(氰基乙氧基亚甲基)乙烷、1,1,1-三(氰基乙氧基亚甲基)丙烷、3-甲基-1,3,5-三(氰基乙氧基)戊烷、1,2,7-三(氰基乙氧基)庚烷、1,2,6-三(氰基乙氧基)己烷、1,2,5-三(氰基乙氧基)戊烷和其任意组合。

6.根据权利要求1所述的电解液，其中X为0.01～10wt％，Y为0.01～10wt％，且所述丙酸丙酯的重量百分比Z为5～50wt％。

7.根据权利要求1所述的电解液，其中所述电解液进一步包括氟代醚，所述氟代醚包括式[8]、式[9]、式[10]或式[11]的化合物中的至少一种：

Rf1-O-Rf2 [8]，

Rf1-O-R [9]，

Rf1-O-(R'-O)$_n$-Rf2 [10]，

Rf1-O-(R'-O)$_n$-R [11]，

其中在式[8]、[9]、[10]、[11]中，Rf1和Rf2各自独立地为至少一个氢原子被氟基取代的直链或支链的C_1至C_{12}氟代烷基，R为直链或支链的C_1至C_{12}烷基，R'为直链或支链的C_1至C_5亚烷基，并且n为1至5的整数。

8.根据权利要求7所述的电解液，其中Rf1或Rf2各自独立地为选自由HCF_2-、CF_3-、HCF_2CF_2-、CH_3CF_2-、CF_3CH_2-、CF_3CF_2-、$(CF_3)_2CH$-、$HCF_2CF_2CH_2$-、$CF_3CH_2CH_2$-、$HCF_2CF_2CF_2CH_2$-、$HCF_2CF_2CF_2CF_2CH_2$-、$CF_3CF_2CH_2$-、$CF_3CFHCF_2CH_2$-、$HCF_2CF(CF_3)CH_2$-和$CF_3CF_2CH_2CH_2$-组成的组中的氟代烷基。

9.根据权利要求7所述的电解液，其中所述氟代醚选自由以下组成的群组中的一个：

$HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$、$(CF_3)_2CFCF(CF_2CF_3)(OCH_3)$、$CF_3CHFCF_2CH(CH_3)OCF_2CHFCF_3$、$HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2CF_2H$、$HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CF_3$、$HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$、$HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$、$HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$、$HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$、$HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$、$CH_3OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2F$、$CH_3OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CF_3$、$CH_3OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CH_2F$、$CH_3OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CF_3$、$FCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2F$、$FCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CH_2F$、$CF_3CH_2O(CH_2CH_2O)_2CH_2CF_3$、$CF_3CH_2OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CF_3$和其任意组合。

10.根据权利要求1所述的电解液，其中所述电解液进一步包括环状磷酸酐，基于所述电解液总重量，所述环状磷酸酐含量为0.01～10wt％。

11.根据权利要求1所述的电解液，其中所述电解液进一步包括选自由以下组成的群组中的一个：具有碳-碳双键的环状碳酸酯、氟代链状碳酸酯、氟代环状碳酸酯、含硫氧双键化合物和其任意组合。

12.根据权利要求1所述的电解液，其中所述电解液进一步包括环状羧酸酯，所述环状羧酸酯包括γ-丁内酯或γ-戊内酯或其组合。

13.一种电化学装置，其中所述电化学装置包括极片和如权利要求1-12中任一项所述的电解液。

14.根据权利要求13所述的电化学装置，其中所述极片包括集流体和位于所述集流体上的涂层，所述涂层包括单面涂层、双面涂层或其组合；

所述单面涂层是在所述集流体的一个表面涂布浆料形成的涂层，所述双面涂层是在所

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 149 of 449

述集流体相对两个表面涂布浆料形成的涂层；

其中包括所述单面涂层的极片具有极片压实密度D1，包括所述双面涂层的极片具有极片压实密度D2，且D1和D2满足关系式：0.8≤D1/D2≤1.2。

15.根据权利要求14所述的电化学装置，其中所述极片包括正极极片和负极极片；其中当所述极片为正极极片时，3.5g/cm^3≤D2≤4.3g/cm^3；或当所述极片为负极极片时，1.2g/cm^3≤D2≤1.8g/cm^3。

16.一种电子装置，所述电子装置包括根据权利要求13-15中任一项所述的电化学装置。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 150 of 449

一种电解液及电化学装置

技术领域

[0001] 本申请涉及储能技术领域，尤其涉及一种电解液和包含该电解液的电化学装置。

背景技术

[0002] 随着电子设备、电动汽车的急速发展，对电化学装置的高容量化的要求变高，为了提高电化学装置的容量密度，开发高电压电化学装置是有效方法之一。

[0003] 目前，工作电压在4.4V以上的电化学装置已成为众多科研单位和企业研究的热点。然而在高电压下，正极材料的氧化活性升高、稳定性下降，导致电解液容易在正极表面分解或引起电池材料的劣化，造成电池容量降低。为了解决上述问题，确有必要提供一种改进的电化学装置。

发明内容

[0004] 本申请实施例提供一种电解液和包括该电解液的电化学装置，所述电解液包括二腈化合物、三腈化合物和丙酸丙酯。二腈化合物能在电化学装置的正极上形成保护膜，从而抑制电化学装置中的溶剂的分解。但在高电位的正极表面，该保护膜自身也分解，因此无法使抑制溶剂分解的效果持续。而本申请发明人意外地发现，通过将二腈化合物、三腈化合物和丙酸丙酯混合使用时，能够在高电位的正极表面形成不易受到分解的牢固的保护膜。本申请实施例的电解液能够有效抑制电化学装置的直流内阻增加。

[0005] 在一个实施例中，本申请提供了一种电解液，所述电解液包括二腈化合物、三腈化合物和丙酸丙酯，其中基于所述电解液总重量，所述二腈化合物的重量百分比是X和所述三腈化合物的重量百分比是Y，X和Y同时满足式(1)和式(2)所表示的条件：

[0006] 约2wt%≤(X+Y)≤约11wt%…(1)；和

[0007] 约0.1≤(X/Y)≤约8(2)。

[0008] 根据本申请的实施例，基于所述电解液总重量，所述三腈化合物的重量百分比是Y和所述丙酸丙酯的重量百分比是Z，Y和Z满足式(3)所表示的条件：

[0009] 约0.01≤(Y/Z)≤约0.3(3)。

[0010] 根据本申请的实施例，所述二腈化合物的重量百分比是X，X为约0.01～10wt%，所述三腈化合物的重量百分比是Y，Y为约0.01～10wt%，且所述丙酸丙酯的重量百分比是Z，Z为约5～50wt%。本申请的实施例的电解液可有效抑制电化学装置的直流内阻增加，从而获得更好的效果。

[0011] 根据本申请的实施例，所述电解液进一步包括氟代醚，基于所述电解液总重量，所述氟代醚含量为约0.01～10wt%。氟代醚能够与三腈化合物形成更良好的保护膜，从而改善电化学装置的直流内阻和存储性能。

[0012] 根据本申请的实施例，所述电解液进一步包括环状磷酸酐，基于所述电解液总重量，所述环状磷酸酐含量为约0.01～10wt%。加入环状磷酸酐，可以进一步抑制循环过程中直流内阻的增加。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 151 of 449

[0013] 根据本申请的实施例，所述电解液进一步包括选自由以下组成的群组中的一个：具有碳-碳双键的环状碳酸酯、氟代链状碳酸酯、氟代环状碳酸酯、含硫氧双键的化合物和其任意组合。这些化合物能够和二腈化合物、三腈化合物和丙酸丙酯在电极界面形成不易分解的牢固的保护膜，从而进一步抑制电化学装置副反应，降低电化学装置存储中的电压降，提高电化学装置长期存储性能及可靠性。

[0014] 在另一个实施例中，本申请提供了一种电化学装置以及使用所述电化学装置的电子装置，所述电化学装置包括极片和电解液，所述电解液为如上所述的任意电解液。

[0015] 根据本申请的实施例，所述极片包括集流体和位于集流体上的涂层，所述涂层包括单面涂层、双面涂层或其组合；所述单面涂层是在集流体的一个表面涂布浆料形成的涂层，所述双面涂层是在集流体相对两个表面涂布浆料形成的涂层；其中包括所述单面涂层的极片具有极片压实密度D1，包括所述双面涂层的极片具有极片压实密度D2，且D1和D2满足下述关系式：约0.8≤D1/D2≤约1.2。

[0016] 根据本申请的实施例，所述极片包括正极极片和负极极片。在一些实施例中，当所述极片为正极极片时，约3.5g/cm^3≤D2≤约4.3g/cm^3。在另一些实施例中，当所述极片为负极极片时：约1.2g/cm^3≤D2≤1.8g/cm^3。

[0017] 根据本申请实施例的电化学装置，当该电化学装置的电解液包括二腈化合物、三腈化合物和丙酸丙酯，且极片的压实密度满足上述关系式时，可使极片获得良好的导电性能，正负极活性物质得到更好的发挥，而且对控制电化学装置膨胀方面有着重要作用。因此，根据本申请实施例的电化学装置可获得高容量密度，并具有优异的循环性能和存储性能。

[0018] 在另一个实施例中，本申请提供了一种电子装置，所述电子装置包括如上所述的电化学装置。

[0019] 本申请实施例的额外层面及优点将部分地在后续说明中描述、显示、或是经由本申请实施例的实施而阐释。

附图说明

[0020] 在下文中将简要地说明为了描述本申请实施例或现有技术所必要的附图以便于描述本申请的实施例。显而易见地，下文描述中的附图仅只是本申请中的部分实施例。对本领域技术人员而言，在不需要创造性劳动的前提下，依然可以根据这些附图中所例示的结构来获得其他实施例的附图。

[0021] 图1a示出了本申请实施例S1-1和S1-2与对比例D1-1的新鲜电池在不同充电状态下(10%SOC、20%SOC、70%SOC)的直流内阻。

[0022] 图1b示出了本申请实施例S1-1和S1-2与对比例D1-1的电池在200次充放电后在不同充电状态下(10%SOC、20%SOC、70%SOC)的直流内阻。

[0023] 图1c示出了本申请实施例S1-1和S1-2与对比例D1-1的电池在400次充放电后在不同充电状态下(10%SOC、20%SOC、70%SOC)的直流内阻。

[0024] 图2示出本申请具有单面涂层的极片A的结构示意图。

[0025] 图3示出本申请具有双面涂层的极片B的结构示意图。

[0026] 图4示出本申请同时具有单面涂层和双面涂层的极片C的结构示意图。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 152 of 449

具体实施方式

[0027] 本申请的实施例将会被详细的描示在下文中。在本申请说明书全文中，将相同或相似的组件以及具有相同或相似的功能的组件通过类似附图标记来表示。在此所描述的有关附图的实施例为说明性质的、图解性质的且用于提供对本申请的基本理解。本申请的实施例不应该被解释为对本申请的限制。除非另外明确指明，本文使用的下述术语具有下文指出的含义。

[0028] 如本文中所使用，术语“约”用以描述及说明小的变化。当与事件或情形结合使用时，所述术语可指代其中事件或情形精确发生的例子以及其中事件或情形极近似地发生的例子。举例来说，当结合数值使用时，术语可指代小于或等于所述数值的±10％的变化范围，例如小于或等于±5％、小于或等于±4％、小于或等于±3％、小于或等于±2％、小于或等于±1％、小于或等于±0.5％、小于或等于±0.1％、或小于或等于±0.05％。另外，有时在本文中以范围格式呈现量、比率和其它数值。应理解，此类范围格式是用于便利及简洁起见，且应灵活地理解，不仅包含明确地指定为范围限制的数值，而且包含涵盖于所述范围内的所有个别数值或子范围，如同明确地指定每一数值及子范围一般。

[0029] 如本文所用，“烃基”涵盖烷基、烯基、炔基。例如，烃基预期是具有1至20个碳原子的直链烃结构。“烃基”还预期是具有3至20个碳原子的支链或环状烃结构。当指定具有具体碳数的烃基时，预期涵盖具有该碳数的所有几何异构体。本文中烃基还可以为1～15个碳原子的烃基、1～10个碳原子的烃基、1～5个碳原子的烃基、5～20个碳原子的烃基、5～15个碳原子的烃基或5～10个碳原子的烃基。另外，烃基可以是任选地被取代的。例如，烃基可被包括氟、氯、溴和碘在内的卤素、烷基、芳基或杂芳基取代。

[0030] 如本文所用，“烷基”预期是具有1至20个碳原子的直链饱和烃结构。“烷基”还预期是具有3至20个碳原子的支链或环状烃结构。例如，烷基可为1～20个碳原子的烷基、1～10个碳原子的烷基、1～5个碳原子的烷基、5～20个碳原子的烷基、5～15个碳原子的烷基或5～10个碳原子的烷基。当指定具有具体碳数的烷基时，预期涵盖具有该碳数的所有几何异构体；因此，例如，“丁基”意思是包括正丁基、仲丁基、异丁基、叔丁基和环丁基；“丙基”包括正丙基、异丙基和环丙基。烷基实例包括，但不限于甲基、乙基、正丙基、异丙基、环丙基、正丁基、异丁基、仲丁基、叔丁基、环丁基、正戊基、异戊基、新戊基、环戊基、甲基环戊基、乙基环戊基、正己基、异己基、环己基、正庚基、辛基、环丙基、环丁基、降冰片基等。另外，烷基可以是任选地被取代的。

[0031] 如本文所用，术语“亚烷基”意指直链或具支链的二价饱和烃基。例如，亚烷基可为1～20个碳原子的亚烷基、1～15个碳原子的亚烷基、1～10个碳原子的亚烷基、1～5个碳原子的亚烷基、5～20个碳原子的亚烷基、5～15个碳原子的亚烷基或5～10个碳原子的亚烷基。代表性亚烷基包括(例如)亚甲基、乙烷-1,2-二基(“亚乙基”)、丙烷-1,2-二基、丙烷-1,3-二基、丁烷-1,4-二基、戊烷-1,5-二基等等。另外，亚烷基可以是任选地被取代的。

[0032] 如本文所用，术语“亚烯基”涵盖直链和支链亚烯基。当指定具有具体碳数的亚烯基时，预期涵盖具有该碳数的所有几何异构体。例如，亚烯基可为2～20个碳原子的亚烯基、2～15个碳原子的亚烯基、2～10个碳原子的亚烯基、2～5个碳原子的亚烯基，5～20个碳原子的亚烯基、5～15个碳原子的亚烯基、或5～10个碳原子的亚烯基。代表性亚烷基包括(例如)亚乙烯基、亚丙烯基、亚丁烯基等。另外，亚烯基可以是任选地被取代的。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 153 of 449

[0033] 如本文所用，术语“芳基”涵盖单环系统和多环系统。多环可以具有其中两个碳为两个邻接环(所述环是“稠合的”)共用的两个或更多个环，其中所述环中的至少一者是芳香族的，例如其它环可以是环烷基、环烯基、芳基、杂环和/或杂芳基。例如，芳基可为C_6～C_{50}芳基、C_6～C_{40}芳基、C_6～C_{30}芳基、C_6～C_{20}芳基或C_6～C_{10}芳基。代表性芳基包括(例如)苯基、甲基苯基、丙基苯基、异丙基苯基、苯甲基和萘-1-基、萘-2-基等等。另外，芳基可以是任选地被取代的。

[0034] 如本文所用，术语“杂芳基”涵盖可以包括一到三个杂原子的单环杂芳香族基团，例如吡咯、呋喃、噻吩、咪唑、噁唑、噻唑、三唑、吡唑、吡啶、吡嗪和嘧啶等。术语杂芳基还包括具有其中两个原子为两个邻接环(所述环是“稠合的”)共用的两个或更多个环的多环杂芳香族系统，其中所述环中的至少一者是杂芳基，其它环可以是环烷基、环烯基、芳基、杂环和/或杂芳基。杂芳基中的杂原子例如可以为O、S、N、Se等。例如杂芳基可为C_6～C_{50}杂芳基、C_6～C_{40}杂芳基、C_6～C_{30}杂芳基、C_6～C_{20}杂芳基或C_6～C_{10}杂芳基。另外，芳基可以是任选地被取代的。

[0035] 当上述取代基经取代时，取代基可选自由以下组成的群组：卤素、烷基、环烷基、烯基、芳基和杂芳基。

[0036] 如本文中所使用，各组分的含量均为基于电解液的总重量得到的。

[0037] 一、电解液

[0038] 本申请实施例提供了一种电解液，其包括电解质和溶解该电解质的溶剂。本申请的电解液的一个主要特征在于其包括二腈化合物、三腈化合物和丙酸丙酯，其中基于所述电解液总重量，二腈化合物的重量百分比是X和三腈化合物的重量百分比是Y，X和Y同时满足式(1)和式(2)所表示的条件：

[0039] 约2wt%≤(X+Y)≤约11wt%…(1)；和

[0040] 约0.1≤(X/Y)≤约8…(2)。

[0041] 在一些实施例中，X和Y同时满足约2wt%≤(X+Y)≤约8wt%，且约0.1≤(X/Y)≤约6。在一些实施例中，X和Y同时满足约3wt%≤(X+Y)≤6wt%，且约0.2≤(X/Y)≤约5。在一些实施例中，X和Y同时满足约4wt%≤(X+Y)≤约5wt%，且约0.3≤(X/Y)≤约4。在一些实施例中，X和Y同时满足约2wt%≤(X+Y)≤约5wt%，且约0.1≤(X/Y)≤约1。

[0042] 在一些实施例中，三腈化合物的重量百分比是Y和丙酸丙酯的重量百分比是Z，Y和Z满足式(3)所表示的条件：

[0043] 约0.01≤(Y/Z)≤约0.3…(3)。

[0044] 在一些实施例中，Y和Z同时满足约0.01≤(Y/Z)≤约0.2。在一些实施例中，Y和Z同时满足约0.02≤(Y/Z)≤约0.1。

[0045] 在一些实施例中，二腈化合物的重量百分比为约0.01～10wt%。在一些实施例中，二腈化合物的重量百分比为不小于约0.01wt%、不小于约0.1wt%、不小于约0.3wt%或不小于约0.5wt%。在一些实施例中，二腈化合物的重量百分比为不大于约10wt%、不大于约8wt%、或不大于约6wt%。

[0046] 在一些实施例中，三腈化合物的重量百分比为约0.01～10wt%。在一些实施例中，三腈化合物的重量百分比为不小于约0.01wt%、不小于约0.1wt%不小于约0.3wt%或不小于约0.5wt%。在一些实施例中，三腈化合物的重量百分比为不大于约10wt%、不大于约

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 154 of 449

8wt%、不大于约5wt%、不大于约4wt%、或不大于约3wt%。

[0047] 在一些实施例中，丙酸丙酯的重量百分比为约5～50wt%。在一些实施例中，丙酸丙酯的重量百分比Z为约5～40wt%、约10～40wt%、约10～30wt%、约20～50wt%、约20～40wt%、约20～30wt%或约25～30wt%。

[0048] 二腈化合物

[0049] 在一些实施例中，本申请的二腈化合物包括式[4]或[5]化合物：

[0050] $CN-R_1-CN$ [4]，

[0051] $CN-R_2-(O-R_3)_n-O-R_4-CN$ [5]，

[0052] 或其组合，

[0053] 其中在式[4]或[5]中，R_1、R_2、R_3和R_4各自独立地可为1～20个碳原子的亚烷基，例如为1～15个碳原子的亚烷基、1～10个碳原子的亚烷基、1～5个碳原子的亚烷基、5～10个碳原子的亚烷基、5～20个碳原子的亚烷基、5～15个碳原子的亚烷基、2～20个碳原子的亚烯基、2～15个碳原子的亚烯基、2～10个碳原子的亚烯基、2～5个碳原子的亚烯基、5～20个碳原子的亚烯基、5～15个碳原子的亚烯基或5～10个碳原子的亚烯基，且n表示0～5的整数。

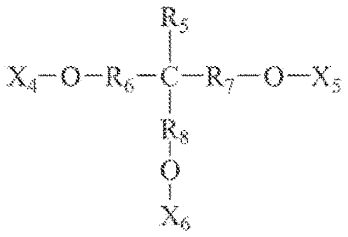
[0054] 在一些实施例中，本申请的二腈化合物是上述式[4]或[5]化合物。

[0055] 在一些实施例中，本申请中的二腈化合物包括、但不限于：丁二腈、戊二腈、己二腈、1,5-二氰基戊烷、1,6-二氰基己烷、1,7-二氰基庚烷、1,8-二氰基辛烷、1,9-二氰基壬烷、1,10-二氰基癸烷、1,12-二氰基十二烷、四甲基丁二腈、2-甲基戊二腈、2,4-二甲基戊二腈、2,2,4,4-四甲基戊二腈、1,4-二氰基戊烷、2,6-二氰基庚烷、2,7-二氰基辛烷、2,8-二氰基壬烷、1,6-二氰基癸烷、1,2-二氰基苯、1,3-二氰基苯、1,4-二氰基苯、3,5-二氧杂-庚二腈、1,4-二(氰基乙氧基)丁烷、乙二醇二(2-氰基乙基)醚、二乙二醇二(2-氰基乙基)醚、三乙二醇二(2-氰基乙基)醚、四乙二醇二(2-氰基乙基)醚、3,6,9,12,15,18-六氧杂二十烷酸二腈、1,3-二(2-氰基乙氧基)丙烷、1,4-二(2-氰基乙氧基)丁烷、1,5-二(2-氰基乙氧基)戊烷、乙二醇二(4-氰基丁基)醚、1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯、1,4-二氰基-2-甲基-2-丁烯、1,4-二氰基-2-乙基-2-丁烯、1,4-二氰基-2,3-二甲基-2-丁烯、1,4-二氰基-2,3-二乙基-2-丁烯、1,6-二氰基-3-己烯、1,6-二氰基-2-甲基-3-己烯或1,6-二氰基-2-甲基-5-甲基-3-己烯。上述二腈化合物可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

[0056] 三腈化合物

[0057] 在一些实施例中，本申请的三腈化合物包括式[6]或[7]化合物：

[0058] $CN-(CH_2)_x-CH\{(CH_2)_y-CN\}-(CH_2)_z-CN$[6]，

[0059] 

[7]，

[0060] 或其组合，

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 155 of 449

[0061] 其中在式[6]中，x，y，z表示0～5的整数，且x，y，z不同时为0；

[0062] 在式[7]中，R_5可为氢原子或可为1～20个碳原子的烷基，例如1～10个碳原子的烷基、1～5个碳原子的烷基、5～20个碳原子的烷基、5～15个碳原子的烷基或5～10个碳原子的烷基；R_6、R_7和R_8各自独立地可为1～20个碳原子的亚烷基，例如为1～15个碳原子的亚烷基、1～10个碳原子的亚烷基、1～5个碳原子的亚烷基、5～20个碳原子的亚烷基、5～15个碳原子的亚烷基或5～10个碳原子的亚烷基，X_4、X_5和X_6各自独立地为$-R_9-CN$，R_9可为1～20个碳原子的亚烷基，例如为1～15个碳原子的亚烷基、1～10个碳原子的亚烷基、1～5个碳原子的亚烷基、5～20个碳原子的亚烷基、5～15个碳原子的亚烷基或5～10个碳原子的亚烷基。

[0063] 在一些实施例中，本申请的三腈化合物是上述式[6]或[7]化合物。

[0064] 在一些实施例中，本申请的三腈化合物包括、但不限于：1,3,5-戊三甲腈、1,2,3-丙三甲腈、1,3,6-己烷三腈、1,2,6-己烷三腈、1,2,3-三(2-氰基乙氧基)丙烷、1,2,4-三(2-氰基乙氧基)丁烷、1,1,1-三(氰基乙氧基亚甲基)乙烷、1,1,1-三(氰基乙氧基亚甲基)丙烷、3-甲基-1,3,5-三(氰基乙氧基)戊烷、1,2,7-三(氰基乙氧基)庚烷、1,2,6-三(氰基乙氧基)己烷或1,2,5-三(氰基乙氧基)戊烷。上述三腈化合物可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时。

[0065] 氟代醚化合物

[0066] 在一些实施例中，本申请的氟代醚化合物包括式[8]、式[9]、式[10]或式[11]化合物中的至少一种：

[0067] Rf1-O-Rf2 [8]，

[0068] Rf1-O-R [9]，

[0069] $Rf1-O-(R'-O)_n-Rf2$ [10]，

[0070] $Rf1-O-(R'-O)_n-R$ [11]，

[0071] 其中在式[8]、[9]、[10]、[11]中，Rf1和Rf2各自独立地为至少一个氢原子被氟基取代的

[0072] 直链或支链的C_1至C_{12}氟代烷基，R为直链或支链的C_1至C_{12}烷基，R'为直链或支链的

[0073] C_1至C_8亚烷基，并且n为1至5的整数。

[0074] 在一些实施例中，本申请的氟代醚化合物是上述式[8]、式[9]、式[10]或式[11]的化合物。

[0075] 在一些实施例中，其中Rf1或Rf2各自独立地为选自由HCF_2-、CF_3-、HCF_2CF_2-、CH_3CF_2-、CF_3CH_2-、CF_3CF_2-、$(CF_3)_2CH-$、$HCF_2CF_2CH_2-$、$CF_3CH_2CH_2-$、$HCF_2CF_2CF_2CH_2-$、$HCF_2CF_2CF_2CF_2CH_2-$、$CF_3CF_2CH_2-$、$CF_3CFHCF_2CH_2-$、$HCF_2CF(CF_3)CH_2-$和$CF_3CF_2CH_2CH_2-$组成的组中的氟代烷基。

[0076] 氟代醚与三腈化合物能够形成更好的保护膜，进一步改善电池直流内阻和存储性能。

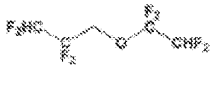
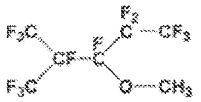
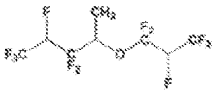
[0077] 在一些实施例中，本申请的氟代醚包括、但不限于：

[0078] $HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$(FEPE)、$(CF_3)_2CFCF(CF_2CF_3)(OCH_3)$(TMMP)、$CF_3CHFCF_2CH(CH_3)OCF_2CHFCF_3$(TPTP)、$HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2CF_2H$、$HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CF_3$、$HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$、$HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$、$HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$、$HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$、$HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$、$CH_3OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2F$、$CH_3OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CF_3$、$CH_3OCH_2CH(CH_3)$

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 156 of 449

OCH_2CH_2F、$CH_3OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CF_3$、$FCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2F$、$FCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CH_2F$、$CF_3CH_2O(CH_2CH_2O)_2CH_2CF_3$或$CF_3CH_2OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CF_3$。上述氟代醚可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

[0079] FEPE、TMMP、TPTP结构式如下：

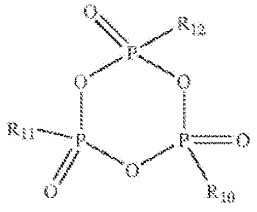
[0080]   

[0081] 1,1-二氟-2,2-二氟乙基-2',2'-二氟-3',3'-二氟丙基醚（FEPE） 2-三氟甲基-3-甲氧基全氟戊烷（TMMP） 2-(三氟-2-氟-3-二氟丙氧基)-3-二氟-4-氟-5-三氟戊烷（TPTP）

[0082] 在一些实施例中，基于所述电解液的总重量，氟代醚的含量为不小于约0.01wt%、不小于约0.1wt%或不小于约0.5wt%。在一些实施例中，氟代醚的含量为不大于约5wt%、不大于约4wt%、不大于约3wt%或不大于约2wt%。

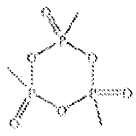
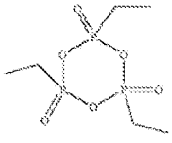
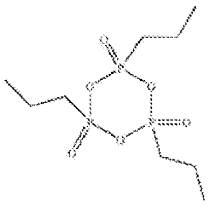
[0083] 环状磷酸酐化合物

[0084] 在一些实施例中，本申请的环状磷酸酐包括式[12]化合物中的一种或多种：

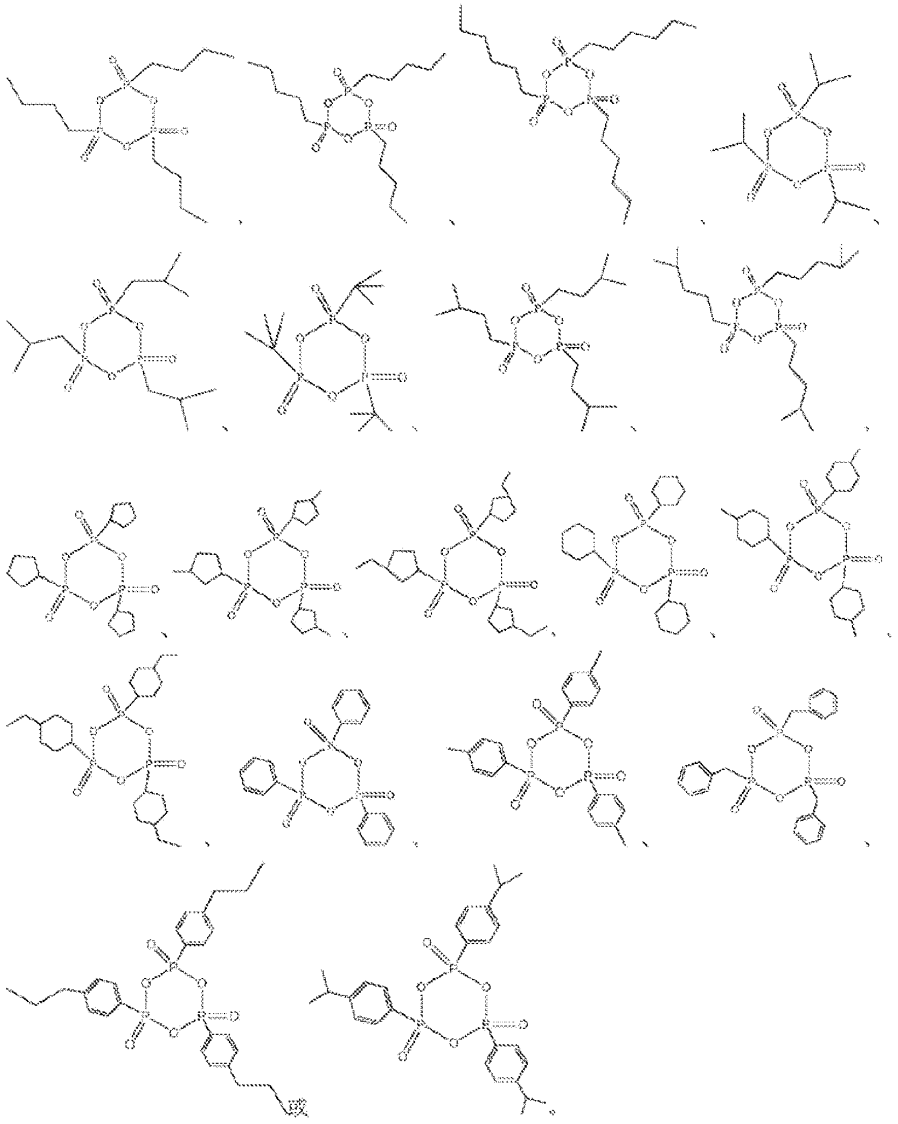
[0085]  [12]，

[0086] 其中在式[12]中，R_{10}、R_{11}、R_{12}各自独立地可为氢原子；各自独立地可为碳原子数为1～20的烷基，例如为碳原子数为1～15的烷基、碳原子数为1～10的烷基、碳原子数为1～5的烷基、碳原子数为5～20的烷基、碳原子数为5～15的烷基、碳原子数为5～10的烷基；各自独立地可为碳原子数为6～50的芳基，例如为碳原子数为6～30的芳基、碳原子数为6～26的芳基、碳原子数为6～20的芳基、碳原子数为10～50的芳基、碳原子数为10～30的芳基、碳原子数为10～26的芳基或碳原子数为10～20的芳基，其中R_{10}、R_{11}、R_{12}可以互不相同，也可以彼此相同，又或者是其中任意两者相同。

[0087] 在一些实施例中，本申请的环状磷酸酐类化合物包括、但不限于如下式所示化合物，它们可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用：

[0088]  （TM3P）、  （TE3P）、  （T3P）、

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 157 of 449

[0089] 

[0090] 在一些实施例中，基于所述电解液的总重量，环状磷酸酐的含量为不小于约0.01wt%或不小于约0.1wt%。在一些实施例中，环状磷酸酐的含量为不小于约0.3wt%或不小于约0.5wt%。在一些实施例中，环状磷酸酐的含量为不大于约4wt%或不大于约3wt%。

[0091] 其它添加剂

[0092] 本申请的电解液还可以进一步包括选自由以下组成的群组中的一种或多种：具有碳-碳双键的环状碳酸酯、氟代链状碳酸酯、氟代环状碳酸酯或含硫氧双键化合物。

[0093] 在一些实施例中，本申请中的具有碳-碳双键的环状碳酸酯包括、但不限于：碳酸亚乙烯酯、碳酸甲基亚乙烯酯、碳酸乙基亚乙烯酯、碳酸1,2-二甲基亚乙烯酯、碳酸1,2-二

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 158 of 449

乙基亚乙烯酯、碳酸氟亚乙烯酯、碳酸三氟甲基亚乙烯酯；碳酸乙烯基亚乙酯、碳酸1-甲基-2-乙烯基亚乙酯、碳酸1-乙基-2-乙烯基亚乙酯、碳酸1-正丙基-2-乙烯基亚乙酯、碳酸1-甲基-2-乙烯基亚乙酯、碳酸1,1-二乙烯基亚乙酯、碳酸1,2-二乙烯基亚乙酯；碳酸1,1-二甲基-2-亚甲基亚乙酯、碳酸1,1-二乙基-2-亚甲基亚乙酯。上述具有碳-碳双键的环状碳酸酯可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

[0094] 在一些实施例中，基于所述电解液的总重量，具有碳-碳双键的环状碳酸酯的含量为不小于约0.01wt%、不小于约0.1wt%或不小于约0.3wt%。在一些实施例中，具有碳-碳双键的环状碳酸酯的含量为不小于约0.5wt%。在一些实施例中，具有碳-碳双键的环状碳酸酯的含量为不大于约5wt%、不大于约3wt%或不大于约1wt%。

[0095] 在一些实施例中，本申请的氟代链状碳酸酯包括、但不限于：碳酸氟甲基甲酯、碳酸二氟甲基甲酯、碳酸三氟甲基甲酯、碳酸三氟乙基甲基酯或碳酸双(三氟乙基)酯。上述氟代链状碳酸酯可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

[0096] 在一些实施例中，基于所述电解液的总重量、氟代链状碳酸酯的含量为不小于约0.01wt%或不小于约0.1wt%。在一些实施例中，氟代链状碳酸酯的含量为不小于约0.3wt%。在一些实施例中，氟代链状碳酸酯的含量为不小于约0.5wt%。在另一些实施例中，氟代链状碳酸酯的含量为不大于约3wt%或不大于约5wt%。在另一些实施例中，氟代链状碳酸酯的含量为不大于约1wt%。在一些实施例中，本申请的氟代环状碳酸酯包括、但不限于：氟代碳酸亚乙酯、4,4-二氟碳酸亚乙酯、4,5-二氟碳酸亚乙酯、4-氟-4-甲基碳酸亚乙酯、4,5-二氟-4-甲基碳酸亚乙酯、4-氟-5-甲基碳酸亚乙酯、4,4-二氟-5-甲基碳酸亚乙酯、4-(氟甲基)-碳酸亚乙酯、4-(二氟甲基)-碳酸亚乙酯、4-(三氟甲基)-碳酸亚乙酯、4-(氟甲基)-4-氟碳酸亚乙酯、4-(氟甲基)-5-氟碳酸亚乙酯、4-氟-4,5-二甲基碳酸亚乙酯、4,5-二氟-4,5-二甲基碳酸亚乙酯、4,4-二氟-5,5-二甲基碳酸亚乙酯。上述氟代环状碳酸酯可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

[0097] 在一些实施例中，基于所述电解液总重量，氟代环状碳酸酯的含量为不小于约0.1wt%。在一些实施例中，氟代环状碳酸酯的含量为不小于约0.5wt%。在一些实施例中，氟代环状碳酸酯的含量为不小于约2wt%。在一些实施例中，氟代环状碳酸酯的含量为不小于约4wt%。在一些实施例中，氟代环状碳酸酯的含量为不大于约15wt%。在一些实施例中，氟代环状碳酸酯的含量为不大于约10wt%。在一些实施例中，氟代环状碳酸酯的含量为不大于约8wt%。

[0098] 在一些实施例中，本申请的含硫氧双键的化合物包括、但不限于：环状硫酸酯、链状硫酸酯、链状磺酸酯、环状磺酸酯、链状亚硫酸酯、环状亚硫酸酯、链状砜、环状砜等。上述含硫氧双键的化合物可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

[0099] 在一些实施例中，基于电解液的总重量，含硫氧双键的化合物的含量为不小于约0.01wt%。在一些实施例中，含硫氧双键的化合物的含量为不小于约0.1wt%。在一些实施例中，含硫氧双键的化合物的含量为不小于约0.3wt%。在一些实施例中，含硫氧双键的化合物的含量为不小于约0.5wt%。在另一些实施例中，含硫氧双键的化合物的含量为不大于约5wt%。在一些实施例中，含硫氧双键的化合物的含量为不大于约4wt%。在一些实施例中，含硫氧双键的化合物的含量为不大于约3wt%。

[0100] 在一些实施例中，本申请的环状硫酸酯包括、但不限于：1,2-乙二醇硫酸酯、1,2-

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 159 of 449

丙二醇硫酸酯、1,3-丙二醇硫酸酯、1,2-丁二醇硫酸酯、1,3-丁二醇硫酸酯、1,4-丁二醇硫酸酯、1,2-戊二醇硫酸酯、1,3-戊二醇硫酸酯、1,4-戊二醇硫酸酯、1,5-戊二醇硫酸酯。上述环状硫酸酯可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

[0101] 在一些实施例中，本申请的链状硫酸酯包括、但不限于：硫酸二甲酯、硫酸甲乙酯和硫酸二乙酯等硫酸二烷基酯化合物。上述链状硫酸酯可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

[0102] 在一些实施例中，本申请的链状磺酸酯包括、但不限于：氟磺酸甲酯、氟磺酸乙酯、甲磺酸甲酯、甲磺酸乙酯、二甲磺酸丁酯、2-(甲磺酰氧基)丙酸甲酯、2-(甲磺酰氧基)丙酸乙酯、甲磺酰氧基乙酸甲酯、甲磺酰氧基乙酸乙酯、甲磺酸苯酯、甲磺酸五氟苯酯。上述链状磺酸酯可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

[0103] 在一些实施例中，本申请的环状磺酸酯包括、但不限于：1,3-丙磺酸内酯、1-氟-1,3-丙磺酸内酯、2-氟-1,3-丙磺酸内酯、3-氟-1,3-丙磺酸内酯、1-甲基-1,3-丙磺酸内酯、2-甲基-1,3-丙磺酸内酯、3-甲基-1,3-丙磺酸内酯、1-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、2-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、1-氟-1-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、2-氟-1-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、3-氟-1-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、1-氟-2-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、2-氟-2-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、3-氟-2-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、1-甲基-1-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、2-甲基-1-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、3-甲基-1-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、1-甲基-2-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、2-甲基-2-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、3-甲基-2-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、1,4-丁磺酸内酯、1,5-戊磺酸内酯、甲烷二磺酸亚甲酯、甲烷二磺酸亚乙酯。上述环状磺酸酯可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

[0104] 在一些实施例中，本申请链状亚硫酸酯包括、但不限于：亚硫酸二甲酯、亚硫酸甲乙酯、亚硫酸二乙酯。上述链状亚硫酸酯可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

[0105] 在一些实施例中，本申请环状亚硫酸酯包括、但不限于：1,2-乙二醇亚硫酸酯、1,2-丙二醇亚硫酸酯、1,3-丙二醇亚硫酸酯、1,2-丁二醇亚硫酸酯、1,3-丁二醇亚硫酸酯、1,4-丁二醇亚硫酸酯、1,2-戊二醇亚硫酸酯、1,3-戊二醇亚硫酸酯、1,4-戊二醇亚硫酸酯和1,5-戊二醇亚硫酸酯。上述环状亚硫酸酯可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

[0106] 在一些实施例中，本申请的链状砜包括、但不限于：二甲基砜、二乙基砜等二烷基砜化合物。

[0107] 在一些实施例中，本申请的环状砜包括、但不限于：环丁砜、甲基环丁砜、4,5-二甲基环丁砜、环丁烯砜。上述环状砜可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

[0108] 电解质

[0109] 本申请实施例的电解液使用的电解质可以为现有技术中已知的电解质，电解质包括、但不限于：无机锂盐，例如$LiClO_4$、$LiAsF_6$、$LiPF_6$、$LiBF_4$、$LiSbF_6$、$LiSO_3F$、$LiN(FSO_2)_2$等；含氟有机锂盐，例如$LiCF_3SO_3$、$LiN(FSO_2)(CF_3SO_2)$、$LiN(CF_3SO_2)_2$、$LiN(C_2F_5SO_2)_2$、环状1,3-六氟丙烷二磺酰亚胺锂、环状1,2-四氟乙烷二磺酰亚胺锂、$LiN(CF_3SO_2)(C_4F_9SO_2)$、$LiC(CF_3SO_2)_3$、$LiPF_4(CF_3)_2$、$LiPF_4(C_2F_5)_2$、$LiPF_4(CF_3SO_2)_2$、$LiPF_4(C_2F_5SO_2)_2$、$LiBF_2(CF_3)_2$、$LiBF_2(C_2F_5)_2$、$LiBF_2(CF_3SO_2)_2$、$LiBF_2(C_2F_5SO_2)_2$；含二羧酸配合物锂盐，例如双(草酸根合)硼酸锂、二氟草酸根合硼酸锂、三(草酸根合)磷酸锂、二氟双(草酸根合)磷酸锂、四氟(草酸根合)磷酸锂等。另外，上述电解质可以单独使用一种，也可以同时使用两种或两种以上。例如，在一些实施例中，电解质包括$LiPF_6$和$LiBF_4$的组合。在一些实施例中，电解质包括$LiPF_6$或$LiBF_4$等无

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 160 of 449

机锂盐与$LiCF_3SO_3$、$LiN(CF_3SO_2)_2$、$LiN(C_2F_5SO_2)_2$等含氟有机锂盐的组合。在一些实施例中，电解质的浓度在约0.8-约3mol/L的范围内，例如约0.8-约2.5mol/L的范围内、约0.8-约2mol/L的范围内、约1-约2mol/L的范围内、又例如为1mol/L、1.15mol/L、1.2mol/L、1.5mol/L、2mol/L或2.5mol/L。

[0110] 溶剂

[0111] 本申请实施例的电解液使用的溶剂可为现有技术中已知的任何可作为电解液的溶剂的非水溶剂。

[0112] 在一些实施例中，本申请的非水溶剂包括、但不限于：环状碳酸酯、链状碳酸酯、环状羧酸酯、链状羧酸酯、环状醚、链状醚、含磷有机溶剂、含硫有机溶剂、芳香族含氟溶剂或其任意组合。

[0113] 在一些实施例中，本申请的环状碳酸酯的碳原子数通常为3～6，例如包括、但不限于：碳酸亚乙酯、碳酸亚丙酯、碳酸亚丁酯等环状碳酸酯。

[0114] 在一些实施例中，本申请的链状碳酸酯包括、但不限于：碳酸二甲酯、碳酸甲乙酯、碳酸二乙酯、碳酸甲基正丙基酯、碳酸乙基正丙基酯和碳酸二正丙酯等链状碳酸酯；作为被氟取代的链状碳酸酯，例如双(氟甲基)碳酸酯、双(二氟甲基)碳酸酯、双(三氟甲基)碳酸酯、双(2-氟乙基)碳酸酯、双(2,2-二氟乙基)碳酸酯、双(2,2,2-三氟乙基)碳酸酯、2-氟乙基甲基碳酸酯、2,2-二氟乙基甲基碳酸酯和2,2,2-三氟乙基甲基碳酸酯。

[0115] 在一些实施例中，本申请的环状羧酸酯包括、但不限于：γ-丁内酯和γ-戊内酯等，以及将这些化合物的一部分氢用氟取代的环状羧酸酯。

[0116] 在一些实施例中，本申请的链状羧酸酯包括、但不限于：乙酸甲酯、乙酸乙酯、乙酸丙酯、乙酸异丙酯、乙酸丁酯、乙酸仲丁酯、乙酸异丁酯、乙酸叔丁酯、丙酸甲酯、丙酸乙酯、丙酸丙酯、丙酸异丙酯、丁酸甲酯、丁酸乙酯、丁酸丙酯、异丁酸甲酯、异丁酸乙酯、戊酸甲酯、戊酸乙酯、特戊酸甲酯和特戊酸乙酯等，以及将这些化合物的一部分氢用氟取代的链状羧酸酯。氟取代的链状羧酸酯包括、但不限于：三氟乙酸甲酯、三氟乙酸乙酯、三氟乙酸丙酯、三氟乙酸丁酯和三氟乙酸2,2,2-三氟乙酯。

[0117] 在一些实施例中，本申请的环状醚包括、但不限于：四氢呋喃、2-甲基四氢呋喃、1,3-二氧戊环、2-甲基-1,3-二氧戊环、4-甲基-1,3-二氧戊环、1,3-二氧六环、1,4-二氧六环和二甲氧基丙烷。在一些实施例中，本申请的链状醚包括、但不限于：二甲氧基甲烷、1,1-二甲氧基乙烷、1,2-二甲氧基乙烷、二乙氧基甲烷、1,1-二乙氧基乙烷、1,2-二乙氧基乙烷、乙氧基甲氧基甲烷、1,1-乙氧基甲氧基乙烷和1,2-乙氧基甲氧基乙烷。

[0118] 在一些实施例中，本申请的含磷有机溶剂包括、但不限于：磷酸三甲酯、磷酸三乙酯、磷酸二甲基乙酯、磷酸甲基二乙酯、磷酸亚乙基甲酯、磷酸亚乙基乙酯、磷酸三苯酯、亚磷酸三甲酯、亚磷酸三乙酯、亚磷酸三苯酯、磷酸三(2,2,2-三氟乙基)酯和磷酸三(2,2,3,3,3-五氟丙基)酯。

[0119] 在一些实施例中，本申请的含硫有机溶剂包括、但不限于：环丁砜、2-甲基环丁砜、3-甲基环丁砜、二甲基砜、二乙基砜、乙基甲基砜、甲基丙基砜、二甲基亚砜、甲磺酸甲酯、甲磺酸乙酯、乙磺酸甲酯、乙磺酸乙酯、硫酸二甲酯、硫酸二乙酯和硫酸二丁酯等，以及将上述含硫有机溶剂化合物的一部分氢用氟取代的含硫有机溶剂。

[0120] 在一些实施例中，本申请的芳香族含氟溶剂包括、但不限于：氟苯、二氟苯、三氟

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 161 of 449

苯、四氟苯、五氟苯、六氟苯和三氟甲基苯。

[0121] 在一些实施例中，本申请的非水溶剂可以单独使用一种，也可以两种或者两种以上同时使用。

[0122] 二、电化学装置

[0123] 本申请的电化学装置包括发生电化学反应的任何装置，它的具体实例包括所有种类的一次电池、二次电池、燃料电池、太阳能电池或电容器。特别地，该电化学装置是锂二次电池，包括锂金属二次电池、锂离子二次电池、锂聚合物二次电池或锂离子聚合物二次电池。在一些实施例中，本申请的电化学装置是具备具有能够吸留、放出金属离子的正极活性物质的正极以及具有能够吸留、放出金属离子的负极活性物质的负极的电化学装置，其特征在于，包含本申请的上述任何电解液。

[0124] 电解液

[0125] 本申请的电化学装置中使用的电解液为本申请的上述任何电解液。此外，本申请的电化学装置中使用的电解液还可包含不脱离本申请的主旨的范围内的其它电解液。

[0126] 负极

[0127] 本申请实施例的电化学装置中使用的负极材料可以使用本领域公知的材料、构造和制造方法制备。例如可以采用US9812739B中记载的技术制备本申请的负极，其以全文引用的方式并入本申请中。

[0128] 在一些实施例中，负极活性物质为任何能够电化学性地吸留、放出锂离子等金属离子的物质。在一些实施例中，负极活性物质包括碳质材料、硅碳材料、合金材料或含锂金属复合氧化物材料等。在一些实施例中，负极活性物质包括如上所述的一种或多种。

[0129] 在一些实施例中，负极可通过在负极活性物质中加入粘合剂和溶剂，并根据需要加入增稠剂、导电材料、填充材料等而制成浆料，将该浆料涂布于集流体上，干燥后进行压制而形成。

[0130] 在一些实施例中，当负极包括合金系材料时，可使用蒸镀法、溅射法或镀敷法等方法形成为负极活性物质的薄膜层(负极活性物质层)。

[0131] 在一些实施例中，当负极包括锂金属时，例如用具有球形绞状的导电骨架和分散在导电骨架中的金属颗粒形成负极活性物质层，球形绞状的导电骨架可具有约5%-约85%的孔隙率，锂金属负极活性物质层上还可设置保护层。

[0132] 正极

[0133] 本申请的电化学装置中使用的正极的材料可以使用本领域公知的材料、构造和制造方法制备。在一些实施例中，可以采用US9812739B中记载的技术制备本申请的正极，其以全文引用的方式并入本申请中。

[0134] 在一些实施例中，正极活性物质包括、但不限于：硫化物、磷酸盐化合物和锂过渡金属复合氧化物。在一些实施例中，正极活性物质包括锂过渡金属系化合物，其具有能够脱离、插入锂离子的结构。在一些实施例中，锂过渡金属系化合物的组成可以参考US9812739B中记载的技术内容。

[0135] 在一些实施例中，正极通过在集流体上使用包括锂过渡金属系化合物粉体和粘结剂的正极活性物质层形成正极材料而制成。

[0136] 在一些实施例中，正极活性物质层通常可以通过如下操作来制作：将正极材料和

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 162 of 449

粘结剂(根据需要而使用的导电材料和增稠剂等)进行干式混合而制成片状,将得到的片压接于正极集流体,或者使这些材料溶解或分散于液体介质中而制成浆料状,涂布在正极集流体上并进行干燥。在一些实施例中,正极活性物质层的材料包括任何本领域公知的材料。在一些实施例中,正极活性物质层包括US9812739B中记载的材料。

[0137] 极片压实密度

[0138] 本申请的电化学装置包含正负极极片、隔膜和电解液。极片包括集流体和位于该集流体上的涂层,涂层包括单面涂层、双面涂层或其组合,其中单面涂层是在集流体的一个表面涂布浆料形成的涂层,而双面涂层是在集流体相对两个表面涂布浆料形成的涂层。

[0139] 在一些实施例中,如图2所示,极片A包括集流体1和位于集流体1上的涂层2。如图2所示,涂层2仅存在于集流体的一个表面上,此时的涂层为单面涂层。

[0140] 在一些实施例中,如图3所示,极片B包括集流体1和位于该集流体上的涂层2。如图3所示,涂层2存在于集流体的相对的两个表面上,此时的涂层为双面涂层。

[0141] 在一些实施例中,如图4极片C所示,部分集流体1的一个表面被涂布浆料以形成涂层2且另一部分集流体1的相对的两个表面被涂布浆料以形成涂层2,此时的涂层同时包括单面涂层和双面涂层。

[0142] 在卷绕式电化学装置中,正极极片和负极极片通常各由一条长条形极片卷绕而成,因此,在长条形极片上会同时存在单面涂层和双面涂层。在叠片式电化学装置中,正极极片和负极极片通常由片状极片叠加而成,在同一片极片上仅有单面涂层或双面涂层。在卷绕和叠片混合装配的电化学装置中,正极极片和负极极片通常包括一条同时存在单面涂层和双面涂层的长条形极片,和仅有单面涂层或双面涂层的片状极片。

[0143] 电极极片具有极片压实密度。极片压实密度通过如下方式获得:首先使用精确的量具,如万分尺,测试极片厚度;然后取一定面积的极片,精确测量面积和重量;并通过下式计算极片压实密度:

[0144] 极片压实密度=(极片重量-集流体重量)/极片面积/(极片厚度-集流体厚度)。

[0145] 较低的压实密度使得孔隙率较高,造成部分颗粒形成绝缘状态,无法参与充放电,从而造成放电比容量低,影响电化学装置的性能。过高的压实密度可能会造成电解液浸润困难,保液量下降,循环和倍率性能无法得到保证。合理控制单面涂层和双面涂层的极片压实密度,对于获得具有高容量密度、优异循环和存储性能的电化学装置非常重要。

[0146] 在一些实施例中,单面涂层的极片具有极片压实密度D1,双面涂层的极片具有极片压实密度D2,且D1和D2满足关系式:约0.8≤D1/D2≤约1.2时,正负极活性物质得到更好的发挥,可使极片获得良好的导电性能,而且对控制电化学装置膨胀方面有着重要作用。因此,得到的电化学装置具有高容量密度和优异的循环和存储性能。

[0147] 在一些实施例中,D1和D2满足关系式:约0.9≤D1/D2≤约1.1。此时,电化学装置的性能可进一步提高。

[0148] 在一些实施例中,D1和D2满足关系式:约0.95≤D1/D2≤约1.05。此时,单面涂层和双面涂层的孔径和孔隙的分布更加均匀,导电剂和粘结剂分布更加均匀,降低电极的接触电阻和电荷交换阻抗,增大能够参与反应的活性面积,从而显著提高材料的电化学性能,进一步提高电化学装置性能。

[0149] 在一些实施例中,极片可以是正极极片或负极极片。当极片为正极极片时,约

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 163 of 449

3.5g/cm^3≤D2≤约4.3g/cm^3。当D2在这个范围内时，可使正极极片获得良好的导电性能，正极活性物质能够得到更好的发挥。当极片为负极极片时，约1.2g/cm^3≤D2≤约1.8g/cm^3。当D2在这个范围内时，可使负极极片有更高的断裂强度，从而避免在循环过程中电极颗粒脱落。

[0150] 隔膜

[0151] 在一些实施例中，本申请的电化学装置在正极与负极之间设有隔膜以防止短路。本申请的电化学装置中使用的隔膜的材料和形状没有特别限制，其可为任何现有技术中公开的技术。在一些实施例中，隔膜包括由对本申请的电解液稳定的材料形成的聚合物或无机物等。

[0152] 例如隔膜可包括基材层和表面处理层。基材层为具有多孔结构的无纺布、膜或复合膜，基材层的材料选自聚乙烯、聚丙烯、聚对苯二甲酸乙二醇酯和聚酰亚胺中的至少一种。具体的，可选用聚丙烯多孔膜、聚乙烯多孔膜、聚丙烯无纺布、聚乙烯无纺布或聚丙烯-聚乙烯-聚丙烯多孔复合膜。

[0153] 基材层的至少一个表面上设置有表面处理层，表面处理层可以是聚合物层或无机物层，也可以是混合聚合物与无机物所形成的层。

[0154] 无机物层包括无机颗粒和粘结剂，无机颗粒选自氧化铝、氧化硅、氧化镁、氧化钛、二氧化铪、氧化锡、二氧化铈、氧化镍、氧化锌、氧化钙、氧化锆、氧化钇、碳化硅、勃姆石、氢氧化铝、氢氧化镁、氢氧化钙和硫酸钡中的一种或几种的组合。粘结剂选自聚偏氟乙烯、偏氟乙烯-六氟丙烯的共聚物、聚酰胺、聚丙烯腈、聚丙烯酸酯、聚丙烯酸、聚丙烯酸盐、聚乙烯吡咯烷酮、聚乙烯醚、聚甲基丙烯酸甲酯、聚四氟乙烯和聚六氟丙烯中的一种或几种的组合。聚合物层中包含聚合物，聚合物的材料包括聚酰胺、聚丙烯腈、丙烯酸酯聚合物、聚丙烯酸、聚丙烯酸盐、聚乙烯吡咯烷酮、聚乙烯醚、聚偏氟乙烯或聚(偏氟乙烯-六氟丙烯)中的至少一种。

[0155] 三、应用

[0156] 在高电压下，正极材料的氧化活性升高、稳定性下降，导致电解液容易在正极表面分解或引起电化学装置材料的劣化，造成电化学装置容量降低。在本申请之前，主要的解决方法是向电解液中加入成膜添加剂，但这样做会造成电池的直流内阻增加，导致循环性能衰减、容量保持率降低。

[0157] 根据本申请实施例的电解液，能够用于制造抑制电化学装置的直流内阻增加，适合使用在包含电化学装置的电子设备中。

[0158] 本申请的电化学装置的用途没有特别限定，可以用于公知的各种用途。例如笔记本电脑、笔输入型计算机、移动电脑、电子书播放器、便携式电话、便携式传真机、便携式复印机、便携式打印机、头戴式立体声耳机、录像机、液晶电视、手提式清洁器、便携CD机、迷你光盘、收发机、电子记事本、计算器、存储卡、便携式录音机、收音机、备用电源、电机、汽车、摩托车、助力自行车、自行车、照明器具、玩具、游戏机、钟表、电动工具、闪光灯、照相机、家庭用大型蓄电池或锂离子电容器等。

[0159] 实施例

[0160] 以下，举出实施例和比较例对本申请进一步具体地进行说明，但只要不脱离其主旨，则本申请并不限定于这些实施例。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 164 of 449

[0161] 1、锂离子电池的制备

[0162] (1)负极极片的制备：

[0163] 将石墨、导电碳(Super-P)、丁苯橡胶和羧甲基纤维素钠(CMC)按照约95:2:2:1的质量比例混合在溶剂去离子水中，搅拌均匀，得到负极浆料。将浆料涂布在具有约12μm厚度的铜箔上，干燥，冷压，再经过裁片、焊接极耳，得到负极极片。

[0164] (2)正极极片的制备：

[0165] 将钴酸锂($LiCoO_2$)、导电碳(Super-P)和聚偏氟乙烯(PVDF)按照约95:2:3的质量比例混合在溶剂N-甲基吡咯烷酮中，搅拌均匀，得到正极浆料。将浆料涂布在具有约12μm厚度的铝箔上，干燥，冷压，再经过裁片、焊接极耳，得到正极极片。

[0166] (3)电解液的制备：

[0167] 在干燥氩气环境下，将EC、PC和DEC(重量比约1:1:1)混合，加入$LiPF_6$混合均匀，形成基础电解液，其中$LiPF_6$的浓度为1.15mol/L。在基础电解液中加入如下表1-1至表9中所示的不同含量的物质得到不同实施例和对比例的电解液，其中如下描述的电解液中各物质的含量均是基于电解液的总重量计算得到。

[0168] (4)隔离膜的制备

[0169] 以PE多孔聚合物薄膜作为隔离膜。

[0170] (5)锂离子电池的制备

[0171] 将得到的正极极片、负极极片和隔膜按次序卷绕，置于外包装箔中，留下注液口。从注液口灌注电解液，封装，再经过化成、容量等工序制得锂离子电池。本文中的新鲜电池是指完成前述制作工艺，等待出货的电池。

[0172] 2、电池性能测试方法

[0173] (1)20%SOC直流内阻变化的测试方法

[0174] 在25℃，将电池以1C(标称容量)恒流充电到4.45V，转恒压4.45V充电至电流≤0.05C，搁置5min，以1C恒流放电至截至电压3V，记录实际放电容量，并以实际容量将电池调节至所需满充容量的50%，以0.3C的电流持续放电10s，以放电前电压及放电终止时电压之差，除以电流，得到新鲜电池、循环200次和400次的直流内阻(DCIR)(测15支电池，取其平均值)。

[0175] (2)60℃高温存储性能的测试方法

[0176] 在25℃，将电池静置30分钟，之后以0.5C倍率恒流充电至4.45V，再在4.45V下恒压充电至0.05C，并静置5分钟，然后在60℃下储存21天后，测得电池的厚度膨胀率，通过下式计算得到：

[0177] 厚度膨胀率=[(存储后厚度-存储前厚度)/存储前厚度]×100%。

[0178] (3)电池容量保持率的测试方法

[0179] 在45℃，将电池以1C恒流充电至4.45V，然后恒压充电至电流为0.05C，再用1C恒流放电至3.0V，此时为首次循环，按照上述条件电池进行多次循环，分别计算得出循环200次和400次的容量保持率，其中，循环后的容量保持率按照下式进行计算。

[0180] 循环后的容量保持率=(对应循环的放电容量/首次循环的放电容量)×100%。

[0181] (4)电压降的测试方法

[0182] 在25℃，将电池以1C恒流充电至4.45V，然后恒压充电至电流为0.05C，再用1C恒流

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 165 of 449

放电至3.2V，并静置5分钟，然后测试电压，在85℃下存储24小时后，复测电压。电压降＝存储前电压-存储后电压。

[0183] (5)间歇循环的测试方法

[0184] 在50℃，将锂离子电池在0.5C恒压充电至4.45V，再转恒流充电截至电流为0.05C，静置20小时，然后0.5C恒电流放电至3.0V，如此充电/放电，分别计算首次循环、循环30次、50次、100次的容量保持率。循环后的容量保持率＝(对应循环的放电容量/首次循环的放电容量)×100％。

[0185] 3、测试结果

[0186] 下面两个表中示出了本申请实施例所用化学物质的英文缩写：

[0187]

材料名称	缩写	材料名称	缩写
碳酸乙烯酯	EC	1,3-丙磺酸内酯	PS
碳酸丙烯酯	PC	硫酸乙烯酯	DTD
碳酸甲乙酯	EMC	丁二腈	SN
碳酸二甲酯	DMC	己二腈	ADN
		1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯	DCB
碳酸二乙酯	DEC	1,3,6-己烷三腈	HTCN-1
γ-丁内酯	GBL	1,2,6-己烷三腈	HTCN-2
γ-戊内酯	VL	1,3,5-戊三腈	PTCN
丙酸乙酯	EP	乙二醇二(2-氰基乙基)醚	EDN
丙酸丙酯	PP	1,1-二氟-2,2-二氟乙基-2',2'-二氟-3',3'-二氟丙基醚	FEPE
		2-三氟甲基-3-甲氧基全氟戊烷	TMMP
		2-(三氟-2-氟-3-二氟代)-3-二氟-4-氟-5-三氟戊烷	TPTP
碳酸亚乙烯酯	VC	1-丙基磷酸环酐	T3P
氟代碳酸亚乙酯	FEC	1-甲基磷酸环酐	TM3P
		1-乙基磷酸环酐	TE3P
		1,2,3-三(2-氰基乙氧基)丙烷	TCEP

二腈化合物	A	A_1:SN; A_2:ADN; A_3:EDN; A_4:DCB
三腈化合物	B	B_1:HTCN-1; B_2:HTCN-2; B_3:PTCN; B_4:TCEP
丙酸丙酯(PP)	C	
氟代醚	D	D_1:FEPE; D_2:TMMP; D_3:TPTP
环状磷酸酯	E	E_1:T3P E_2:TM3P; E_3:TE3P
其他添加剂	F	F_1:VC; F_2:PS; F_3:DTD
环状羧酸酯	H	H_1: GBL; H_2: VL
单双面压实密度	G	

[0188] (1)在基础电解液中加入如表1-1和1-2中所示的不同含量的二腈化合物、三腈化合物和/或丙酸丙酯，将电解液注入按照上述方法制成的电池中并测试其20％SOC直流内阻。测试结果见表1-1和1-2。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 166 of 449

[0189] 表1-1

[0190]

	A_1 (Xwt%)	B_1 (Ywt%)	C (Zwt%)	X+Y	X/Y	20%SOC 直流内阻（mΩ）		
						新鲜电池	200 次循环	400 次循环
S1-1	4	1	30	5	4	50.8	84.3	91.2
S1-2	4	2	30	6	2	54.4	88.0	98.6
S1-3	4	3	30	7	1.3	55.7	88.9	99.4
S1-4	4	0.5	30	4.5	8	57.8	92.0	101.0
S1-5	3	0.5	30	3.5	6	57.1	91.2	93.5
S1-6	4	0.4	30	4.2	10	55.9	99.4	112.8
S1-7	3	2	30	5	1.5	52.3	84.4	91.5
S1-8	2	2	30	4	1	51.9	84.2	91.4
S1-9	1	2	30	3	0.5	52.3	86.5	92.4
S1-10	0.5	2	30	2.5	0.25	54.8	79.4	102.5
S1-11	0.2	2	30	2.2	0.1	59.2	91.8	105.3
S1-12	1	5	30	6	0.2	58.5	97.0	104.1
S1-13	7	3	30	10	2.3	60.4	92.9	107.5
D1-1	0	0	0	0	0	63.8	140.9	190.4
D1-2	0	1	0	1	0	62.3	138.5	188.2
D1-3	4	0	0	4	0	61.8	136.5	184.2
D1-4	0.1	1	0	1.1	0.1	63.8	130.9	126.4
D1-5	4	0.1	0	4.1	40	68.3	109.8	124.9
D1-6	7	5	0	12	1.4	69.2	112.3	133.0
D1-7	1	11	0	12	0.09	63.8	100.9	139.3
D1-8	11	1	0	12	10	72.0	116.3	135.4

[0191] 表1-2

[0192]

	A(Xwt%)	B(Ywt%)	C(Zwt%)	X+Y	X/Y	20%SOC 直流内阻（mΩ）		
						新鲜电池	200 次循环	400 次循环
S1-14	A_2(4)	B_2(3)	30	7	1.3	55.5	88.1	98.7
S1-15	A_2(4)	B_2(0.5)	30	4.5	8	57.2	91.6	100.6
S1-16	A_2(3)	B_2(0.5)	30	3.5	6	55.9	89.4	98.8
S1-17	A_2(3)	B_2(2)	30	5	1.5	51.1	82.6	90.7
S1-18	A_2(2)	B_2(2)	30	4	1	51.2	83.3	90.5
S1-19	A_2(1)	B_2(2)	30	3	0.5	51.3	85.1	91.1
S1-20	A_2(0.5)	B_2(2)	30	2.5	0.25	54.3	79.1	90.1
S1-21	A_2(0.2)	B_2(2)	30	2.2	0.1	58.5	91.2	104.8
S1-22	A_2(1)	B_2(5)	30	6	0.2	58.1	96.5	103.3
S1-23	A_2(7)	B_2(3)	30	10	2.3	60.2	92.3	106.5
S1-24	A_2(2)	B_2(2)	30	4	1	57.9	86.1	93.4

[0193] 如表1-1所示，对比例D1-1至D1-8中单独添加丁二腈或1,3,6-己烷三腈，不添加丙酸丙酯，循环后电池的直流内阻增加很明显。

[0194] 当实施例S1-1至S1-13中同时使用丁二腈、1,3,6-己烷三腈和丙酸丙酯时，能够明显抑制电池循环后直流内阻的增加。

[0195] 在丙酸丙酯含量不变，调整丁二腈含量X和1,3,6-己烷三腈含量Y的关系时，发现当X和Y同时满足式(1)和式(2)所表示的条件：{约2wt%≤(X+Y)≤约11wt%…(1)；和约0.1≤(X/Y)≤约8…(2)}时，对电池循环后直流内阻增加的抑制效果明显。当X和Y满足约2wt%≤(X+Y)≤约8wt%且约0.1≤(X/Y)≤约6时，组合添加剂能够表现出协同作用，能够充分地抑制直流内阻的增加。

[0196] 图1a示出了本申请实施例S1-1和S1-2与对比例D1-1的新鲜电池在不同充电状态

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 167 of 449

下(10%SOC、20%SOC、70%SOC)的直流内阻。图1b示出了本申请实施例S1-1和S1-2与对比例D1-1的电池在200次充放电后在不同充电状态下(10%SOC、20%SOC、70%SOC)的直流内阻。图1c示出了本申请实施例S1-1和S1-2与对比例D1-1的电池在400次充放电后在不同充电状态下(10%SOC、20%SOC、70%SOC)的直流内阻。可以看出,相较于对比例D1-1,实施例S1-1和S1-2在循环过程直流内阻增加得到明显改善。

[0197] 如表1-2所示,当二腈化合物是己二腈或乙二醇二(2-氰基乙基)醚,三腈化合物是1,2,6-己烷三腈、1,2,6-己烷三腈或1,2,3-三(2-氰基乙氧基)丙烷时,同样可以达到抑制直流内阻增加的效果。当二腈化合物是乙二醇二(2-氰基乙基)醚,或三腈化合物是1,2,3-三(2-氰基乙氧基)丙烷时,抑制电池循环后直流内阻增加的效果更为明显。

[0198] (2)在基础电解液中加入如表2中所示的不同含量的二腈化合物、三腈化合物和/或丙酸丙酯,将电解液注入按照上述方法制成的电池中并测试其20%SOC直流内阻。测试结果见表2。

[0199] 表2

[0200]

	C(Zwt%)	A_1(Xwt%)	B_1(Ywt%)	Y/Z	20%SOC 直流内阻(mΩ)		
					新鲜电池	200次循环	400次循环
S1-1	30	4	1	0.03	50.8	84.3	91.2
S2-1	5	4	1	0.2	68.7	85.2	97.6
S2-2	10	4	1	0.1	60.3	83.1	95.7
S2-3	20	4	1	0.05	56.1	81.6	93.9
S2-4	40	4	1	0.025	47.5	78.2	87.2
S2-5	50	4	1	0.02	56.3	82.6	98.3
S2-6	10	4	3	0.3	64.3	89.5	97.7
S2-7	50	4	0.5	0.01	53.2	84.3	94.1
D2-1	4	4	1	0.25	72.1	108.5	118.9

[0201]

D2-2	60	4	1	0.017	42.0	100.1	113.9
D2-3	10	4	5	0.5	62.3	85.4	111.3
D2-4	50	4	0.1	0.0025	53.2	89.3	109.4

[0202] 如表2所示,当丙酸丙酯的含量在5%-50%范围内时,随着丙酸丙酯含量的增加,新鲜电池直流内阻不断减小。另外,当丙酸丙酯的含量小于5%或超出50%时,200次循环后电池直流内阻出现大幅增加,性能恶化。组合添加剂可以形成正极保护膜从而减少副反应,从而有效控制了电池的极化和副反应。三腈化合物含量与丙酸丙酯的含量的比值对电池直流内阻变化有较大的影响,当Y/Z在0.01-0.3的范围内时,对直流内阻增加起到更好的抑制作用。

[0203] (3)在基础电解液中加入丙酸丙酯30wt%,丁二腈(A1)4wt%和1,3,6-己烷三腈(B1)1wt%以及如表3所示的不同含量的氟代醚,将得到的电解液注入按照上述方法制成的电池中并测试其20%SOC直流内阻和60℃21天厚度膨胀率。测试结果见表3。

[0204] 表3

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 168 of 449

[0205]

	D(含量 wt%)	新鲜电池 20%SOC 直流内阻（mΩ）	60℃ 21 天 厚度膨胀率
S1-1	0	50.8	7.6%
S3-1	D_1(0.1)	50.2	6.2%
S3-2	D_1(0.5)	49.8	6.0%
S3-3	D_1(1)	48.6	5.7%
S3-4	D_1(1.5)	48.5	5.1%
S3-5	D_1(2)	48.4	4.8%
S3-6	D_1(2.5)	48.3	4.9%
S3-7	D_1(3)	48.1	5.6%
S3-8	D_1(5)	49.3	6.8%
S3-9	D_2(1)	49.2	6.1%
S3-10	D_3(1)	49.4	5.7%
D3-1	D_1(6)	51.3	8.5%

[0206] 从表3中可以看出，随着氟代醚的加入(0.1～5%)，新鲜电池直流内阻和厚度膨胀率有一定改善，加入量多时存储性能略有下降，但仍在期望的范围内。当氟代醚含量大于5%时，新鲜电池直流内阻和60℃存储厚度膨胀率有所恶化。

[0207] (4)在基础电解液中加入丙酸丙酯30wt%，丁二腈(A1)4wt%和1,3,6-己烷三腈(B1)1wt%以及如表4所示的不同含量的环状磷酸酐，将得到的电解液注入按照上述方法制成的电池中并测试其20%SOC直流内阻和容量保持率。测试结果见表4。

[0208] 表4

[0209]

	E(含量 wt%)	20%SOC 直流内阻（mΩ）			容量保持率		
		新鲜电池	200 次循环	400 次循环	首次循环	200 次循环	400 次循环
S1-1	0	50.8	84.3	91.2	100%	93.5%	86.3%
S4-1	E_1(0.1)	48.3	51.5	88.2	100%	95.7%	90.1%
S4-2	E_1(0.5)	45.4	48.2	82.3	100%	96.3%	91.4%
S4-3	E_1(1)	44.6	47.1	80.5	100%	96.1%	90.7%
S4-4	E_1(2)	45.6	47.3	81.6	100%	95.2%	89.6%
S4-5	E_1(3)	45.9	49.1	89.4	100%	94.7%	88.5%
S4-6	E_2(1)	45.2	48.3	88.3	100%	95.3%	91.6%
S4-7	E_3(1)	45.3	48.7	89.5	100%	95.1%	90.8%
D4-1	E_1(4)	46.1	58.6	105.3	100%	92.1%	85.3%

[0210] 由表4可以看出，随着环状磷酸酐的加入(0.1～3%)，新鲜电池及循环后直流内阻有一定改善，可能归因于组合添加剂所形成的复合保护膜结构比较稳定；循环性能随着环状磷酸酐的加入先变好后变差，当含量大于3%时，循环性能受到影响，可能是环状磷酸酐分解造成。

[0211] (5)在基础电解液中加入丙酸丙酯30wt%，丁二腈(A1)4wt%和1,3,6-己烷三腈(B1)1wt%以及如表5所示的不同含量的氟代醚和环状磷酸酐，将得到的电解液注入按照上述方法制成的电池中并测试其20%SOC直流内阻、60℃21天厚度膨胀率和容量保持率。测试结果见表5。

[0212] 表5

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 169 of 449

[0213]

	D_1(含量wt%)	E_1(含量wt%)	20%SOC 直流内阻（mΩ）			60℃ 21天厚度膨胀率	容量保持率		
			新鲜电池	200次循环	400次循环		首次循环	200次循环	400次循环
S1-1	0	0	50.8	84.3	91.2	7.6%	100%	93.5%	86.3%
S3-1	0.1	0	50.2	83.1	90.4	6.2%	100%	94.2%	87.9%
S4-2	0	0.5	45.4	48.2	82.3	6.7%	100%	96.3%	91.4%
S5-1	0.1	0.5	44.7	47.2	80.8	6.0%	100%	96.4%	91.6%
S5-2	1	0.5	43.8	46.3	80.5	5.3%	100%	96.8%	91.7%
S5-3	1	0.3	44.1	48.2	79.3	4.3%	100%	97.1%	92.3%
S5-4	1	0.1	46.3	50.5	86.2	4.5%	100%	97.6%	92.9%
S5-5	3	2	43.5	47.1	81.3	4.0%	100%	94.8%	89.4%

[0214] 由表5可以看出，随着氟代醚和环状磷酸酐组合加入，新鲜电池及循环后的直流内阻、存储性能和循环性能都进一步改善。

[0215] (6)在基础电解液中加入丙酸丙酯30wt%，丁二腈(A1)4wt%和1,3,6-己烷三腈(B1)1wt%以及如表6所示的不同含量的其它添加剂，将得到的电解液注入按照上述方法制成的电池中并测试其3.2V 85℃24h存储电压降。测试结果见表6。

[0216] 表6

[0217]

	VC(含量wt%)	VEC(含量wt%)	FEC(含量wt%)	PS(含量wt%)	DTD(含量wt%)	3.2V 85℃ 24h存储电压降
S6-1	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.35V
S6-2	0.5	-	-	3	-	0.32V
S6-3	0.5	-	-	3	0.5	0.23V
S6-4	1	-	-	3	-	0.3V
S6-5	1	-	3	3	-	0.20V
S6-6	-	0.5	-	3	0.5	0.25V
D6-1	-	-	-	-	-	0.4V

[0218] VC、VEC、FEC、PS、DTD等成膜添加剂的加入可以进一步提高电池的固体电解质界面膜(SEI)稳定性。多种添加剂的组合使用更有利于电池稳定性提升，有利于电池的长期存储，提升电池可靠性。

[0219] (7)在基础电解液中加入丙酸丙酯30wt%，丁二腈(A1)4wt%和1,3,6-己烷三腈(B1)1wt%，将得到的电解液注入按照上述方法制成的电池中。按照表7改变电池的极片压实密度比值(D1/D2)，并测试其容量保持率，测试结果见表7。

[0220] 表7

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 170 of 449

[0221]

	压实密度比（D1/D2）	容量保持率		
		首次循环	200次循环	400次循环
S7-1	0.8	100%	93.8%	89.3%
S7-2	0.9	100%	95.3%	90.1%
S7-3	0.95	100%	95.9%	90.8%
S7-4	1.0	100%	96.8%	91.4%
S7-5	1.05	100%	95.8%	90.7%
S7-6	1.1	100%	95.2%	90.2%

[0222]

S7-7	1.2	100%	93.7%	88.8%
D7-1	1.3	100%	91.2%	83.6%
D7-1	0.7	100%	90.5%	82.7%

[0223] 从表7中可以看出，锂离子电池的极片压实密度比(D1/D2)对锂离子电池的循环性能有显著影响。D1/D2过大或过小均会损伤锂离子电池的循环性能。可以看出当D1/D2在0.8～1.2范围内时，获得较好的循环性能，可能归因于组合添加剂利于降低电极界面电阻和减小电池极化。

[0224] (8)在基础电解液中加入丙酸丙酯30wt%，丁二腈(A1)4wt%和1,3,6-己烷三腈(B1)1wt%以及如表8所示的不同含量的氟代醚和环状磷酸酐，将得到的电解液注入按照上述方法制成的电池中。并按照表8改变极片的压实密度比值(D1/D2)，测试所得到的电池的容量保持率。测试结果请见表8。

[0225] 表8

[0226]

	D_1(含量)	E_1(含量)	G	容量保持率		
				首次循环	200次循环	400次循环
S8-1	1	-	0.8	100%	94.9%	90.1%
S8-2	1	-	1.0	100%	97.3%	92.5%
S8-3	1	-	1.2	100%	94.8%	89.9%
S8-4	-	0.3	0.8	100%	94.3%	89.6%
S85	-	0.3	1.0	100%	97.9%	92.2%
S8-6	-	0.3	1.2	100%	95.0%	90.5%
S8-7	1	0.3	1.0	100%	98.1%	93.3%

[0227] 随着氟代醚或环状磷酸酐的加入，锂离子电池的极片压实密度比D1/D2在0.8～1.2范围内时，电池的循环性能得到了进一步提升。

[0228] (9)在基础电解液中加入丙酸丙酯30wt%，丁二腈(A1)4wt%和1,3,6-己烷三腈

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 171 of 449

(B1) 1wt%以及如表9所示的不同含量的环状羧酸酯，将得到的电解液注入按照上述方法制成的电池中。测试所得到的电池的间歇循环容量保持率。测试结果请见表9。

[0229] 表9

[0230]

	H(含量wt%)	间歇循环容量保持率			
		首次循环	30次循环	50次循环	100次循环
S1-1	0	100%	73.80%	64.30%	54.50%
S9-1	H_1(1)	100%	82.50%	74.60%	64.20%
S9-2	H_1(10)	100%	87.20%	81.40%	77.20%
S9-3	H_1(20)	100%	86.20%	81.30%	78.00%
S9-4	H_1(30)	100%	88.30%	83.30%	79.80%
S9-5	H_1(40)	100%	87.50%	80.60%	75.20%
S9-6	H_1(50)	100%	86.30%	74.40%	63.20%
S9-7	H_1(60)	100%	85.20%	71.60%	57.60%
S9-8	H_2(1)	100%	81.80%	73.20%	61.80%
S9-9	H_2(10)	100%	86.50%	80.80%	76.10%
S9-10	H_2(20)	100%	85.30%	81.30%	77.10%
S9-11	H_2(30)	100%	88.10%	83.00%	79.30%
S9-12	H_2(40)	100%	87.10%	80.10%	74.80%
S9-13	H_2(50)	100%	85.20%	73.70%	61.90%
S9-14	H_2(60)	100%	82.20%	70.10%	55.90%

[0231] 电池间歇循环后的容量保持率随着环状羧酸酯用量的增加而提高，可能是因为环状羧酸酯在正极表面形成钝化膜，但当环状羧酸酯接近40%时，间歇循环性能有所变差，这主要是由于$LiPF_6$同环状羧酸酯之间的副反应引起，因此环状羧酸酯的用量适度较好，不宜过大。

[0232] 整个说明书中对“一些实施例”、“部分实施例”、“一个实施例”、“另一举例”、“举例”、“具体举例”或“部分举例”的引用，其所代表的意思是在本申请中的至少一个实施例或举例包含了该实施例或举例中所描述的特定特征、结构、材料或特性。因此，在整个说明书中的各处所出现的描述，例如：“在一些实施例中”、“在实施例中”、“在一个实施例中”、“在另一个举例中”，“在一个举例中”、“在特定举例中”或“举例”，其不必然是引用本申请中的相同的实施例或示例。此外，本文中的特定特征、结构、材料或特性可以以任何合适的方式在一个或多个实施例或举例中结合。

[0233] 尽管已经演示和描述了说明性实施例，本领域技术人员应该理解上述实施例不能被解释为对本申请的限制，并且可以在不脱离本申请的精神、原理及范围的情况下对实施例进行改变，替代和修改。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 172 of 449

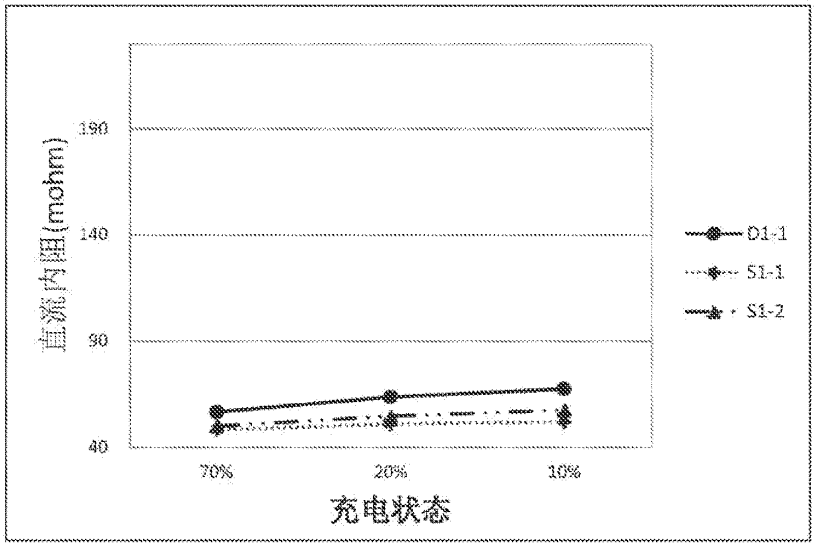


图1a

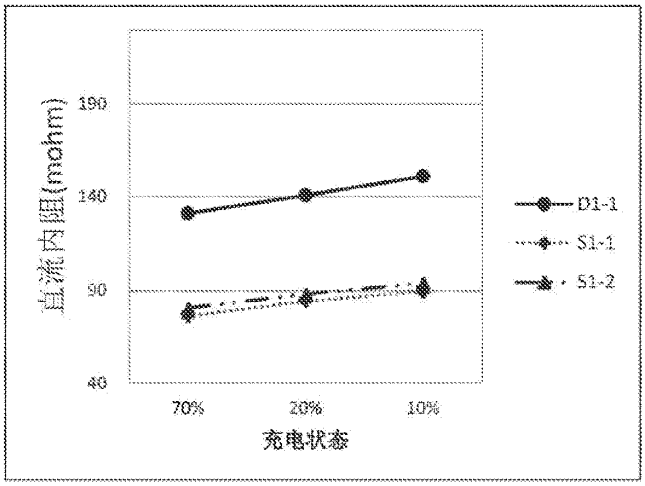


图1b

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 173 of 449

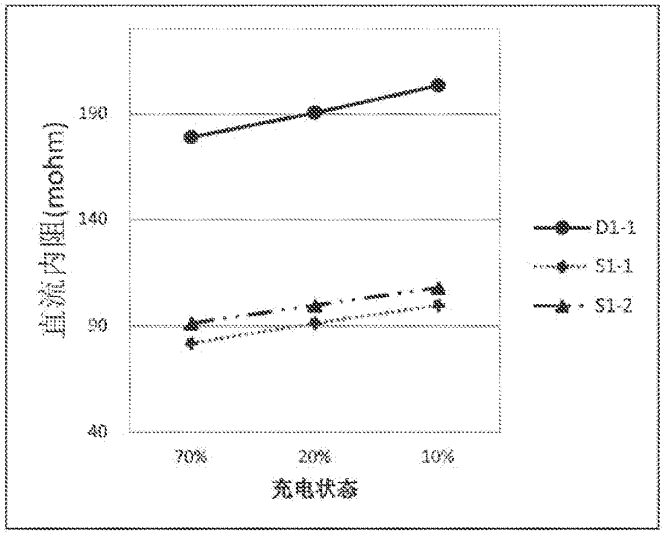


图1c

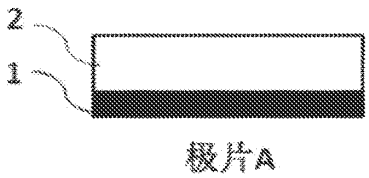


图2

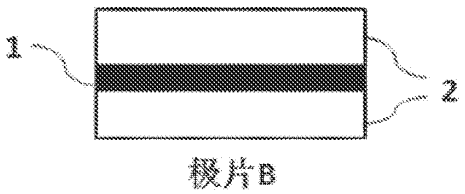


图3

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 174 of 449

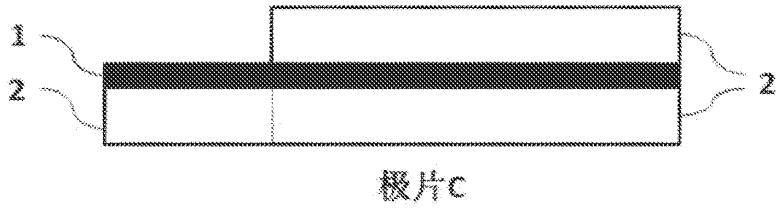


图4

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 175 of 449

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Date
04.10.21

Reference	Application No./Patent No.
K94020-4hi	21183436.1 - 1108
Applicant/Proprietor	
Ningde Amperex Technology Limited	

Communication

The extended European search report is enclosed.

The extended European search report includes, pursuant to Rule 62 EPC, the European search report (R. 61 EPC) or the partial European search report/ declaration of no search (R. 63 EPC) and the European search opinion.

Copies of documents cited in the European search report are attached.

☑ 0 additional set(s) of copies of such documents is (are) enclosed as well.

The following have been approved:

☑ Abstract ☑ Title

☐ The Abstract was modified and the definitive text is attached to this communication.

The following figure(s) will be published together with the abstract: 2

Refund of search fee
If applicable under Article 9 Rules relating to fees, a separate communication from the Receiving Section on the refund of the search fee will be sent later.

Should you wish to further prosecute this application in the examination phase, your attention is drawn to the provisions of Rule 70a EPC. An invitation to respond to the extended European search report will be issued once the date of publication of the European search report has been mentioned in the European Patent Bulletin (R. 69(1), R. 70(2) EPC).

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 21 18 3436

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
X Y	US 2017/288268 A1 (KIM YUN-HEE [KR] ET AL) 5 October 2017 (2017-10-05) * par. 90, table 1, example 1-2 *	1,3,5,6, 12,13,15 4,7-11, 14	INV. H01M10/0525 H01M10/0567
Y	US 2017/018803 A1 (WANG KEFEI [CN] ET AL) 19 January 2017 (2017-01-19) * Paragraphs 26, 34; table 1, example 17 *	4,10,11	
Y	CN 106 816 633 A (UNIV JILIANG CHINA) 9 June 2017 (2017-06-09) * par. 23-39, 54 *	7,8	
Y	JP 2017 022108 A (STELLA CHEMIFA CORP) 26 January 2017 (2017-01-26) * par. 86 *	9	
Y	CN 106 602 131 A (NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LTD) 26 April 2017 (2017-04-26) * par. 8 *	14	

TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)

H01M

The present search report has been drawn up for all claims

Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner
Munich	23 September 2021	Bettio, Andrea

CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS

X : particularly relevant if taken alone
Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category
A : technological background
O : non-written disclosure
P : intermediate document

T : theory or principle underlying the invention
E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date
D : document cited in the application
L : document cited for other reasons

& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document

EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C01)

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO. EP 21 18 3436

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

23-09-2021

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 2017288268 A1	05-10-2017	KR 20170114389 A	16-10-2017
		KR 20210106961 A	31-08-2021
		KR 20210106962 A	31-08-2021
		US 2017288268 A1	05-10-2017
US 2017018803 A1	19-01-2017	CN 106356561 A	25-01-2017
		US 2017018803 A1	19-01-2017
CN 106816633 A	09-06-2017	NONE	
JP 2017022108 A	26-01-2017	JP 2017022108 A	26-01-2017
		KR 20180026462 A	12-03-2018
		WO 2017006977 A1	12-01-2017
CN 106602131 A	26-04-2017	CN 106602131 A	26-04-2017
		CN 111416145 A	14-07-2020

EPO FORM P0459

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No 12/82

Information on Search Strategy - Pilot phase (see OJ 2015, A86)
The type of information contained in this sheet may change during the pilot for improving the usefulness of this new service.

Application Number
EP 21 18 3436

TITLE: ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

APPLICANT: Ningde Amperex Technology Limited

IPC CLASSIFICATION: H01M10/0525, H01M10/0567

EXAMINER: Bettio, Andrea

CONSULTED DATABASES: WPI

CLASSIFICATION SYMBOLS DEFINING EXTENT OF THE SEARCH:

IPC:

CPC: H01M10/0567, H01M10/0525

FI/F-TERMS:

KEYWORDS OR OTHER ELEMENTS FEATURING THE INVENTION:
An electrolyte, comprising a dinitrile compound, a trinitrile compound, and propyl propionate, wherein, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, the weight percentage of the dinitrile compound is X and the weight percentage of the trinitrile compound is Y, where X and Y meet the conditions represented by Formula (1) and Formula (2):

EPO FORM 2904A42

The examination is being carried out on the **following application documents**

Description, Pages

1-51 as originally filed

Claims, Numbers

1-15 as originally filed

Drawings, Sheets

1/3-3/3 as originally filed

Reference is made to the following documents; the numbering will be adhered to in the rest of the procedure.

D1 US 2017/288268 A1 (KIM YUN-HEE [KR] ET AL) 5 October 2017 (2017-10-05)

D2 US 2017/018803 A1 (WANG KEFEI [CN] ET AL) 19 January 2017 (2017-01-19)

D3 CN 106 816 633 A (UNIV JILIANG CHINA) 9 June 2017 (2017-06-09)

D4 JP 2017 022108 A (STELLA CHEMIFA CORP) 26 January 2017 (2017-01-26)

D5 CN 106 602 131 A (NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LTD) 26 April 2017 (2017-04-26)

Art. 84 EPC

The parameter "electrode compaction density" present in claim 13, is not defined in the claim's wording. Thus the subject matter of claim 13 is unclear.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 180 of 449

Furthermore from the wording of the first paragraph of present claim 13 it is understood that the electrochemical device may comprise either a single-sided coating, or a double-sided coating or a combination thereof; it follows however from the wording of the last paragraph of claim 13 that there is a relationship between the compaction densities of the single-sided and double-sided coatings, i.e. the single-sided coating and the double-sided coatings must both be present. This results in a contradiction which renders the subject matter of claim 14 unclear in the sense of Art. 84 EPC.

Art. 54 EPC

D1 (par. 90, table 1, example 1-2) discloses a lithium ion secondary battery wherein the electrolyte comprises propyl propionate (40%and 60% respectively), 1 % succinonitrile, 2% 1,3,6-haxaneinitrile, 20% ethylene carbonate, and either 10% or 20% propylene carbonate.

Thus the subject matter of claims 1,3, 5-6, 12-13, 15 is not novel in the sense of Art 54 EPC over D1.

Art. 56 EPC

D1 represents the closest prior art to the subject matter of present claims 4, 7-11; the objective technical problem underlying said claims is the provision of alternative electrolyte for lithium ion secondary batteries.

D2 (Paragraphs 26, 34; table 1, example 17) discloses a lithium ion secondary battery wherein the electrolyte comprises 1% 1,3,6-hexanetrinitrile, 1% 3,3-bis(cyanomethyl)glutaronitrile; the electrolyte solvent may comprise gamma-butyrolactone. Thus the subject matter of present claims 4, 10-11 is not inventive in the sense of Art 56 EPC over the combined teaching of D1 and D2.

D3 (par. 23-39, 54) discloses the use of fluoroethers in the electrolytes of lithium ion secondary batteries. Thus the subject matter of claims 7-8 is not inventive in view of the combined teachings of D1 and D3.

D4 (par. 86) discloses the use of cyclic phosphonic anhydrides in electrolyte solutions for lithium ion secondary batteries.

Thus the subject matter of present claim 9 is not inventive in view of the combined teachings of D1 and D4.

D5 (par. 8) discloses a lithium ion battery wherein the cathode is provided with a double -sided active material coating with a compaction density of at least 3.5 g/cm^3 and the anode has double -sided active material coating with a compaction density of at least 1.4 g/cm^3.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 181 of 449

Thus the subject matter of present claim 14 is not inventive over the combined teaching of D1 and D5.

The passage on page 40, lines 11-13 of the present application teaches that when Y/Z is within the range of 0.01-0.3, a better inhibition effect on the increase in DC internal resistance is achieved. As said effect is not even suggested by the prior art, the subject matter of present claim 2 is inventive in the sense of Art. 56 EPC.

Further remarks

The claim-like clauses of pages 47-51 need to be deleted (GL F IV 4.4); the wording "spirit of the invention" (page 46, line 13) needs to be deleted.

To meet the requirements of Rule 42(1)(b) EPC, D1 should be identified in the description and the relevant background art disclosed therein should be briefly discussed.

The applicant is invited to file a new (independent) claim which takes account of the above comments.

In order to comply with the requirements of Rule 137(4) EPC, the applicant should clearly identify the amendments made, irrespective of whether they concern amendments by addition, replacement or deletion, and indicate the passages of the application as filed on which these amendments are based (see Guidelines H III, 2.1).

If the applicant considers it appropriate, these indications could be submitted in handwritten form on a copy of the relevant parts of the application as filed or in documents with tracked changes.

When filing amended claims the applicant should at the same time bring the description into conformity with the amended claims. Care should be taken during revision, especially of the introductory portion and of any statements of problem or advantage, not to add subject-matter which extends beyond the content of the application as originally filed (Article 123(2) EPC).

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 182 of 449

Espacenet

Bibliographic data: CN108023117 (A) — 2018-05-11

High-energy-density lithium ion battery and preparation method thereof

Inventor(s):	SU KAI; QIAO QIAO; LI YAJING ± (苏凯, ; 乔乔, ; 李雅静)
Applicant(s):	BEIJING NAT BATTERY TECH CO LTD ± (北京国能电池科技有限公司)
Classification:	**- international:*H01M10/0525; H01M10/058*** **- cooperative: H01M10/0525 (CN); H01M10/058 (CN);** Y02E60/10 (EP); Y02P70/50 (EP)
Application number:	CN201711249048 20171130 Global Dossier
Priority number(s):	CN201711249048 20171130

Abstract of CN108023117 (A)

The invention relates to the field of a lithium ion battery, and specifically provides a high-energy-density lithium ion battery and a preparation method thereof. A negative electrode plate on the outermost layer of a cell of the high-energy-density lithium ion battery is a negative electrode plate with negative electrode paste on the single surface, wherein one side without paste is outward. Thenegative electrode plate on the outermost layer of the cell of the high-energy-density lithium ion battery is the negative electrode plate with negative electrode paste on the single surface, while the negative electrode plate on the outermost layer of the existing cell is the negative electrode plate with negative electrode paste on the two surfaces, so that the cell mass is lower than the existing cell mass and the battery capacity is unchanged; and the energy density is equal to capacity/mass, so that the energy density is improved and the cost is lower.

(19)中华人民共和国国家知识产权局

(12)发明专利申请

(10)申请公布号 CN 108023117 A
(43)申请公布日 2018.05.11

(21)申请号 201711249048.6

(22)申请日 2017.11.30

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代理人 苏胜

(51)Int.Cl.
H01M 10/0525(2010.01)
H01M 10/058(2010.01)

权利要求书1页 说明书6页

(54)发明名称

高能量密度的锂离子电池及其制备方法

(57)摘要

本发明涉及锂离子电池领域，具体而言，提供了一种高能量密度的锂离子电池及其制备方法。所述高能量密度锂离子电池的电芯最外层的负极片为单面设置有负极浆料的负极片，且无浆料的一侧朝外。上述高能量密度锂离子电池的电芯最外层的负极片为单面设置有负极浆料的负极片，而现有的电芯最外层的负极片为双面设置有负极浆料的负极片，因此电芯的质量相对于现有的电芯质量更小，而电池的容量不变，能量密度为容量除以质量，因此能量密度得以提高，且成本更低。

CN 108023117 A

1.一种高能量密度锂离子电池，其特征在于，所述锂离子电池的电芯最外层的负极片为单面设置有负极浆料的负极片，且无浆料的一侧朝外。

2.权利要求1所述的高能量密度锂离子电池的制备方法，其特征在于，包括以下步骤：

(a)分别将正极浆料和负极浆料涂覆于正极集流体和负极集流体的两侧，然后进行干燥和压实，形成双面正极片和双面负极片；

(b)将负极浆料涂覆于负极集流体的一侧，然后进行干燥和压实，形成单面负极片；

(c)将双面正极片、双面负极片和单面负极片分别裁成所需要的尺寸并组装成电芯，其中单面负极片设置于最外层，且无浆料的一侧朝外；

(d)将电芯装入壳体内，然后向壳体内注入电解液，再封口，最后进行化成和分容即得所述高能量密度锂离子电池。

3.根据权利要求2所述的高能量密度锂离子电池的制备方法，其特征在于，步骤(a)中，将正极浆料涂覆于正极集流体的两侧，然后在110-140℃的温度下干燥，再采用对辊滚压，压实密度为2.3-2.8g/cm^3，形成双面正极片。

4.根据权利要求2所述的高能量密度锂离子电池的制备方法，其特征在于，步骤(a)中，将负极浆料涂覆于负极集流体的两侧，然后在95-110℃的温度下干燥，再采用对辊滚压，压实密度为1.5-2g/cm^3，形成双面负极片。

5.根据权利要求2所述的高能量密度锂离子电池的制备方法，其特征在于，步骤(b)中，将负极浆料涂覆于负极集流体的一侧，然后在95-110℃的温度下干燥，再采用对辊滚压，压实密度为1.5-2g/cm^3，形成单面负极片。

6.根据权利要求2-5任一项所述的高能量密度锂离子电池的制备方法，其特征在于，正极浆料包括正极材料，正极材料包括钴酸锂、锰酸锂、镍钴锰三元电池材料或磷酸铁锂中的至少一种。

7.根据权利要求6所述的高能量密度锂离子电池的制备方法，其特征在于，所述正极材料包括锰酸锂和磷酸铁锂的混合物。

8.根据权利要求7所述的高能量密度锂离子电池的制备方法，其特征在于，锰酸锂和磷酸铁锂的质量比为1:1～1:5。

9.根据权利要求2-5任一项所述的高能量密度锂离子电池的制备方法，其特征在于，负极浆料包括负极材料，负极材料包括天然石墨、人造石墨、碳硅负极材料、软碳或硬碳中的至少一种。

10.根据权利要求9所述的高能量密度锂离子电池的制备方法，其特征在于，所述负极材料包括人造石墨和硬碳的混合物。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 185 of 449

高能量密度的锂离子电池及其制备方法

技术领域

[0001] 本发明涉及锂离子电池领域，具体而言，涉及一种高能量密度的锂离子电池及其制备方法。

背景技术

[0002] 随着锂电池技术的不断更新和发展，其质轻、高容、长寿命的优点逐渐得到消费者的青睐。锂电池市场已经由手机扩展到相机、DVD、航膜、玩具等多种领域。近年来，锂离子电池由于具有电压高、循环使用次数多、存储时间长等优点，不仅在便携式电子设备上得到广泛应用，而且也广泛应用于电动汽车、电动自行车以及电动工具等大中型电动设备方面。

[0003] 随着智能手机和笔记本电脑等移动互联网设备的普及，电动自行车和电动摩托车等电动交通工具的推广，以及无人机和太空探测器等航空航天技术的发展，锂离子电池性能面临着更高的发展要求，而高能量密度已成为高性能锂离子电池的研究方向之一。

[0004] 有鉴于此，特提出本发明。

发明内容

[0005] 本发明的第一目的在于提供一种高能量密度锂离子电池，所述锂离子电池具有能量密度高和成本低的优点。

[0006] 本发明的第二目的在于提供一种高能量密度锂离子电池的制备方法，该方法工艺科学简单，可操作性强，采用上述方法制备得到的高能量密度锂离子电池具有能量密度更高、成本更低的优点。

[0007] 为了实现本发明的上述目的，特采用以下技术方案：

[0008] 第一方面，本发明提供了一种高能量密度锂离子电池，所述锂离子电池的电芯最外层的负极片为单面设置有负极浆料的负极片，且无浆料的一侧朝外。

[0009] 第二方面，本发明提供了一种上述高能量密度锂离子电池的制备方法，包括以下步骤：

[0010] (a)分别将正极浆料和负极浆料涂覆于正极集流体和负极集流体的两侧，然后进行干燥和压实，形成双面正极片和双面负极片；

[0011] (b)将负极浆料涂覆于负极集流体的一侧，然后进行干燥和压实，形成单面负极片；

[0012] (c)将双面正极片、双面负极片和单面负极片分别裁成所需要的尺寸并组装成电芯，其中单面负极片设置于最外层，且无浆料的一侧朝外；

[0013] (d)将电芯装入壳体内，然后向壳体内注入电解液，再封口，最后进行化成和分容即得所述高能量密度锂离子电池。

[0014] 作为进一步优选的技术方案，步骤(a)中，将正极浆料涂覆于正极集流体的两侧，然后在110-140℃的温度下干燥，再采用对辊滚压，压实密度为2.3-2.8g/cm^3，形成双面正极片。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 186 of 449

[0015] 作为进一步优选的技术方案，步骤(a)中，将负极浆料涂覆于负极集流体的两侧，然后在95-110℃的温度下干燥，再采用对辊滚压，压实密度为1.5-2g/cm^3，形成双面负极片。

[0016] 作为进一步优选的技术方案，步骤(b)中，将负极浆料涂覆于负极集流体的一侧，然后在95-110℃的温度下干燥，再采用对辊滚压，压实密度为1.5-2g/cm^3，形成单面负极片。

[0017] 作为进一步优选的技术方案，正极浆料包括正极材料，正极材料包括钴酸锂、锰酸锂、镍钴锰三元电池材料或磷酸铁锂中的至少一种。

[0018] 作为进一步优选的技术方案，所述正极材料包括锰酸锂和磷酸铁锂的混合物。

[0019] 作为进一步优选的技术方案，锰酸锂和磷酸铁锂的质量比为1:1～1:5。

[0020] 作为进一步优选的技术方案，负极浆料包括负极材料，负极材料包括天然石墨、人造石墨、碳硅负极材料、软碳或硬碳中的至少一种。

[0021] 作为进一步优选的技术方案，所述负极材料包括人造石墨和硬碳的混合物。

[0022] 与现有技术相比，本发明的有益效果为：

[0023] 本发明提供的高能量密度锂离子电池的电芯最外层的负极片为单面设置有负极浆料的负极片，而现有的电芯最外层的负极片为双面设置有负极浆料的负极片，因此电芯的质量相对于现有的电芯质量更小，而电池的容量不变，能量密度为容量除以质量，因此能量密度得以提高，且成本更低。其中，电池的容量不变的原因是：锂离子电池中正极片的个数少于负极片，即负极片是相对富裕的，因此电池的容量主要由正极片中的有效物质决定，其有效物质的含量并未改变，因此电池容量不变。

[0024] 本发明提供的高能量密度锂离子电池的制备方法中制备了两种不同的负极片，即双面负极片和单面负极片，工艺科学简单，可操作性强，采用上述方法制备得到的高能量密度锂离子电池具有能量密度更高、成本更低的优点。

具体实施方式

[0025] 下面将结合实施例对本发明的实施方案进行详细描述，但是本领域技术人员将会理解，下列实施例仅用于说明本发明，而不应视为限制本发明的范围。实施例中未注明具体条件者，按照常规条件或制造商建议的条件进行。

[0026] 第一方面，本发明提供了一种高能量密度锂离子电池，所述锂离子电池的电芯最外层的负极片为单面设置有负极浆料的负极片，且无浆料的一侧朝外。

[0027] 上述高能量密度锂离子电池的电芯最外层的负极片为单面设置有负极浆料的负极片，而现有的电芯最外层的负极片为双面设置有负极浆料的负极片，因此电芯的质量相对于现有的电芯质量更小，而电池的容量不变，能量密度为容量除以质量，因此能量密度得以提高，且成本更低。其中，电池的容量不变的原因是：锂离子电池中正极片的个数少于负极片，即负极片是相对富裕的，因此电池的容量主要由正极片中的有效物质决定，其有效物质的含量并未改变，因此电池容量不变。

[0028] 本发明中，“设置有负极浆料的负极片”应做广义理解：当电池为叠片式，上述负极片独立于其他负极片；当电池为卷绕式，上述负极片为整个负极片的端部，该端部仅单面设置有负极浆料。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 187 of 449

[0029] 应当理解的是，“电芯最外层的负极片”是指所有负极片中位于电芯最外层的负极片；“无浆料的一侧朝外”是指没有设置负极浆料的一侧朝向电芯的外侧。

[0030] 第二方面，本发明提供了一种上述高能量密度锂离子电池的制备方法，包括以下步骤：

[0031] (a)分别将正极浆料和负极浆料涂覆于正极集流体和负极集流体的两侧，然后进行干燥和压实，形成双面正极片和双面负极片；

[0032] (b)将负极浆料涂覆于负极集流体的一侧，然后进行干燥和压实，形成单面负极片；

[0033] (c)将双面正极片、双面负极片和单面负极片分别裁成所需要的尺寸并组装成电芯，其中单面负极片设置于最外层，且无浆料的一侧朝外；

[0034] (d)将电芯装入壳体内，然后向壳体内注入电解液，再封口，最后进行化成和分容即得所述高能量密度锂离子电池。

[0035] 上述高能量密度锂离子电池的制备方法中制备了两种不同的负极片，即双面负极片和单面负极片，工艺科学简单，可操作性强，采用上述方法制备得到的高能量密度锂离子电池具有能量密度更高、成本更低的优点。

[0036] 上述方法制备得到的为叠片式锂离子电池，相对于卷绕式锂离子电池，具有内阻低、高倍率放电容量高、放电平台高、容量密度高、能量密度高、厚度可控性高、不易变形和尺寸灵活的优点，应用范围更加广泛。

[0037] 电极片的干燥温度对于电极片有一定影响，干燥温度过低会增加干燥时间、延长生产周期，干燥温度过高则容易产生裂纹，影响产品性能；压实密度对电池性能有较大影响，压实密度与电极片比容量、效率、内阻以及电池循环性能有密切关系，在一定范围内，压实密度越大，电池的容量越高，然而当压实密度过大或过小，会不利于锂离子的嵌入和脱出。

[0038] 基于上述考量，在一种优选的实施方式中，步骤(a)中，将正极浆料涂覆于正极集流体的两侧，然后在110-140℃的温度下干燥，再采用对辊滚压，压实密度为2.3-2.8g/cm^3，形成双面正极片。上述干燥时的温度典型但非限制性的为110℃、115℃、120℃、125℃、130℃、135℃或140℃；上述压实密度典型但非限制性的为2.3g/cm^3、2.4g/cm^3、2.5g/cm^3、2.6g/cm^3、2.7g/cm^3或2.8g/cm^3。

[0039] 基于上述考量，在一种优选的实施方式中，步骤(a)中，将负极浆料涂覆于负极集流体的两侧，然后在95-110℃的温度下干燥，再采用对辊滚压，压实密度为1.5-2g/cm^3，形成双面负极片。上述干燥时的温度典型但非限制性的为95℃、96℃、98℃、100℃、102℃、104℃、106℃、108℃或110℃；上述压实密度典型但非限制性的为1.5g/cm^3、1.6g/cm^3、1.7g/cm^3、1.8g/cm^3、1.9g/cm^3或2g/cm^3。

[0040] 基于上述考量，在一种优选的实施方式中，步骤(b)中，将负极浆料涂覆于负极集流体的一侧，然后在95-110℃的温度下干燥，再采用对辊滚压，压实密度为1.5-2g/cm^3，形成单面负极片。上述干燥时的温度典型但非限制性的为95℃、96℃、98℃、100℃、102℃、104℃、106℃、108℃或110℃；上述压实密度典型但非限制性的为1.5g/cm^3、1.6g/cm^3、1.7g/cm^3、1.8g/cm^3、1.9g/cm^3或2g/cm^3。

[0041] 在一种优选的实施方式中，正极浆料包括正极材料，正极材料包括钴酸锂、锰酸

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 188 of 449

锂、镍钴锰三元电池材料或磷酸铁锂中的至少一种。钴酸锂外观呈灰黑色粉末，电化学性能优越，首次放电比容量大于135mAh/g，振实密度大，有助于提高电池体积比容量，产品性能稳定、一致性好；锰酸锂具有价格低、电位高、环境友好、安全性能高等优点；镍钴锰三元电池材料成本低廉，克容量高(>150mAh/g)，工作电压与现有电解液匹配性好(4.1V)，安全性好；磷酸铁锂的理论比容量高达170mAh/g，是目前最安全的锂离子电池正极材料，不含任何对人体有害的重金属元素，寿命长，在100%DOD条件下，可以充放电2000次以上。

[0042] 本发明中的正极材料典型但非限制性的为钴酸锂，锰酸锂，镍钴锰三元电池材料，磷酸铁锂，钴酸锂和锰酸锂的混合物，锰酸锂和磷酸铁锂的混合物，镍钴锰三元电池材料和磷酸铁锂的混合物，钴酸锂、锰酸锂和镍钴锰三元电池材料的混合物，锰酸锂、镍钴锰三元电池材料和磷酸铁锂的混合物等。

[0043] 在一种优选的实施方式中，所述正极材料包括锰酸锂和磷酸铁锂的混合物。以锰酸锂和磷酸铁锂的混合物作为正极材料，不但能够使电池价格更加适中，而且高低温的循环性能更好。

[0044] 在一种优选的实施方式中，锰酸锂和磷酸铁锂的质量比为1:1～1:5。上述质量比典型但非限制性的为1:1、1:2、1:3、1:4或1:5。上述质量比的锰酸锂和磷酸铁锂的混合物为正极材料能够使电池的各项性能更加优异。

[0045] 在一种优选的实施方式中，负极浆料包括负极材料，负极材料包括天然石墨、人造石墨、碳硅负极材料、软碳或硬碳中的至少一种。天然石墨负极材料是采用天然鳞片状晶质石墨经粉碎、球化、分级、纯化、表面等工序处理得到，其高结晶度是天然形成的；人造石墨负极材料是将易石墨化的碳(如石油焦、针状焦、沥青焦等)在一定温度下煅烧，再经粉碎、分级、高温石墨化制得，其高结晶度是通过高温石墨化形成的；碳硅负极材料即碳硅复合负极材料，其结构主要有包覆型、嵌入型和掺杂型，纳米级的硅碳负极材料具有高储锂容量(其室温理论容量高达3580mAh/g)，远超石墨(372mAh/g)，具有良好的电子通道、较小的应变及促使SEI膜稳定生长的环境；软碳即易石墨化碳，是指在2000℃以上的高温条件下能石墨化的无定形碳，结晶度低、晶粒尺寸小、晶面间距较大、与电解液的相容性好、首次充放电的不可逆容量较高，输出电压较低，无明显的充放电平台电位，常见的软碳有石油焦和针状焦等；硬碳又称为难石墨化碳，是高分子聚合物的热解碳，这类碳在3000℃的高温也难以石墨化，硬碳有树脂碳、有机聚合物热解碳、碳黑等，其中聚糠醇树脂碳用作锂离子负极材料，比容量可达400mAh/g，其晶面间距适当，有利于锂的嵌入而不会引起结构显著膨胀，具有很好的充放电循环性能。

[0046] 本发明中的负极材料典型但非限制性的为天然石墨，人造石墨，碳硅负极材料，软碳，硬碳，天然石墨和人造石墨的混合物，人造石墨和硬碳的混合物，碳硅负极材料和软碳的混合物，软碳和硬碳的混合物，天然石墨、人造石墨和碳硅负极材料的混合物，碳硅负极材料、软碳和硬碳的混合物等。

[0047] 在一种优选的实施方式中，所述负极材料包括人造石墨和硬碳的混合物。进一步优选地，人造石墨和硬碳的质量比为4:1～1:2。上述质量比典型但非限制性的为4:1、3:1、2:1、1:1或1:2。上述质量比的人造石墨和硬碳的混合物为负极材料能够使电池的各项性能更加优异。

[0048] 应当理解的是，本发明中未提及的制备步骤及参数，如正极材料或负极材料的粒

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 189 of 449

径、正极浆料或负极浆料中导电剂、粘结剂和溶剂的选用和加入量等均按照本领域的常规选择即可，本发明对此并不作特别限制。

[0049] 下面结合实施例和对比例对本发明做进一步详细的说明。

[0050] 实施例1

[0051] 一种高能量密度锂离子电池，所述锂离子电池的电芯最外层的负极片为单面设置有负极浆料的负极片，且无浆料的一侧朝外；

[0052] 上述高能量密度锂离子电池的制备方法包括以下步骤：

[0053] (a)分别将正极浆料和负极浆料涂覆于正极集流体和负极集流体的两侧，然后进行干燥和压实，形成双面正极片和双面负极片；双面正极片的干燥温度为105℃，压实密度为3.0g/cm^3；双面负极片的干燥温度为115℃，压实密度为2.5g/cm^3；

[0054] (b)将负极浆料涂覆于负极集流体的一侧，然后进行干燥和压实，形成单面负极片；单面负极片的干燥温度为115℃，压实密度为2.5g/cm^3；

[0055] 正极材料为钴酸锂；负极材料为天然石墨；

[0056] (c)将双面正极片、双面负极片和单面负极片分别裁成所需要的尺寸并组装成电芯，其中单面负极片设置于最外层，且无浆料的一侧朝外；

[0057] (d)将电芯装入壳体内，然后向壳体内注入电解液，再封口，最后进行化成和分容即得所述高能量密度锂离子电池。

[0058] 经锂电池分容柜检测，实施例1中的锂离子电池的容量为30.51Ah，能量密度为190.35Wh/kg，1C循环次数为2267次。

[0059] 实施例2

[0060] 一种高能量密度锂离子电池，与实施例1不同的是，双面正极片的干燥温度为120℃，压实密度为2.5g/cm^3；双面负极片的干燥温度为100℃，压实密度为1.8g/cm^3；单面负极片的干燥温度为100℃，压实密度为1.8g/cm^3；其余各步骤及参数均与实施例1相同。

[0061] 经锂电池分容柜检测，实施例2中的锂离子电池的容量为31.48Ah，能量密度为189.92Wh/kg，1C循环次数为2146次。

[0062] 实施例3

[0063] 一种高能量密度锂离子电池，与实施例1不同的是，双面正极片的干燥温度为110℃，压实密度为2.3g/cm^3；双面负极片的干燥温度为95℃，压实密度为1.5g/cm^3；单面负极片的干燥温度为95℃，压实密度为1.5g/cm^3；其余各步骤及参数均与实施例1相同。

[0064] 经锂电池分容柜检测，实施例3中的锂离子电池的容量为32.44Ah，能量密度为191.28Wh/kg，1C循环次数为2071次。

[0065] 实施例4

[0066] 一种高能量密度锂离子电池，与实施例1不同的是，双面正极片的干燥温度为140℃，压实密度为2.8g/cm^3；双面负极片的干燥温度为110℃，压实密度为2g/cm^3；单面负极片的干燥温度为110℃，压实密度为2g/cm^3；其余各步骤及参数均与实施例1相同。

[0067] 经锂电池分容柜检测，实施例4中的锂离子电池的容量为31.85Ah，能量密度为190.39Wh/kg，1C循环次数为2154次。

[0068] 实施例5

[0069] 一种高能量密度锂离子电池，与实施例1不同的是，正极材料为锰酸锂和磷酸铁锂

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 190 of 449

的混合物，锰酸锂和磷酸铁锂的质量比为1:3；其余各步骤及参数均与实施例1相同。

[0070] 经锂电池分容柜检测，实施例5中的锂离子电池的容量为30.48Ah，能量密度为191.72Wh/kg，1C循环次数为2089次。

[0071] 实施例6

[0072] 一种高能量密度锂离子电池，与实施例1不同的是，负极材料为人造石墨和硬碳的混合物，人造石墨和硬碳的质量比为2:1；其余各步骤及参数均与实施例1相同。

[0073] 经锂电池分容柜检测，实施例6中的锂离子电池的容量为31.34Ah，能量密度为192.19Wh/kg，1C循环次数为2248次。

[0074] 实施例7

[0075] 种高能量密度锂离子电池，与实施例1不同的是，正极材料为锰酸锂和磷酸铁锂的混合物，锰酸锂和磷酸铁锂的质量比为1:3；负极材料为人造石墨和硬碳的混合物，人造石墨和硬碳的质量比为2:1；其余各步骤及参数均与实施例1相同。

[0076] 经锂电池分容柜检测，实施例7中的锂离子电池的容量为32.98Ah，能量密度为191.56Wh/kg，1C循环次数为2469次。

[0077] 对比例1

[0078] 一种锂离子电池，其制备方法包括以下步骤：

[0079] (a)分别将正极浆料和负极浆料涂覆于正极集流体和负极集流体的两侧，然后进行干燥和压实，形成双面正极片和双面负极片；双面正极片的干燥温度为105℃，压实密度为3.0g/cm^3；双面负极片的干燥温度为115℃，压实密度为2.5g/cm^3；

[0080] 正极材料为钴酸锂；负极材料为天然石墨；

[0081] (c)将双面正极片和双面负极片分别裁成所需要的尺寸并组装成电芯，其中单面负极片设置于最外层，且无浆料的一侧朝外；

[0082] (d)将电芯装入壳体内，然后向壳体内注入电解液，再封口，最后进行化成和分容即得所述高能量密度锂离子电池。

[0083] 经锂电池分容柜检测，对比例1中的锂离子电池的容量为31.69Ah，能量密度为170.43Wh/kg，1C循环次数为2058次。

[0084] 尽管已用具体实施例来说明和描述了本发明，然而应意识到，在不背离本发明的精神和范围的情况下可以作出许多其它的更改和修改。因此，这意味着在所附权利要求中包括属于本发明范围内的所有这些变化和修改。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 191 of 449

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ELECTRONIC PAYMENT RECEIPT

APPLICATION #	RECEIPT DATE / TIME	ATTORNEY DOCKET #
18/076,882	04/24/2023 04:05:56 PM ET	14850089COC

Title of Invention

ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

Application Information

APPLICATION TYPE	Utility - Nonprovisional Application under 35 USC 111(a)	PATENT #	-
CONFIRMATION #	9491	FILED BY	Morgan Blaszkow
PATENT CENTER #	61972965	AUTHORIZED BY	Timothy Maier
CUSTOMER #	62008	FILING DATE	12/07/2022
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS	-	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	Kefei WANG

Payment Information

PAYMENT METHOD	PAYMENT TRANSACTION ID	PAYMENT AUTHORIZED BY
CARD / 8716	E20234NG07039762	Morgan Blaszkow

FEE CODE	DESCRIPTION	ITEM PRICE($)	QUANTITY	ITEM TOTAL($)
1606	SUBMISSION OF AN INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT	260.00	1	260.00
			TOTAL AMOUNT:	$260.00

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New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
18/076,882	12/07/2022	Kefei WANG	14850089COC	9491

62008 7590 04/20/2023

MAIER & MAIER, PLLC
345 SOUTH PATRICK STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EXAMINER	
DOUYETTE, KENNETH J	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1725	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
04/20/2023	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

docket@maierandmaier.com
maierandmaier_PAIR@firsttofile.com

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

Office Action Summary	Application No. 18/076,882	Applicant(s) WANG et al.	
	Examiner KENNETH J DOUYETTE	Art Unit 1725	AIA (FITF) Status Yes

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☑ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 4/10/2023.

☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.** 2b)☑ This action is non-final.

3)☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.

4)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims*

5) ☑ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.

5a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

7) ☑ Claim(s) 1-4,6-20,22-28 and 30 is/are rejected.

8) ☑ Claim(s) 5,21 and 29 is/are objected to.

9) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement

* If any claims have been determined allowable, you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to **PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.**

Application Papers

10)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

11)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

Certified copies:

a)☐ All b)☐ Some** c)☐ None of the:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

** See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☑ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☑ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/10/2023.

3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Other: _____.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 195 of 449

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Claims 1-30 are pending in the application. Upon further consideration of the reference cited in the 4/10/2023 IDS and new search, new rejections have been added.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-30 have been considered but are moot because the new grounds of rejection do not rely on any reference applied in the prior rejection of record for any teaching or matter specifically challenged in the argument.

Terminal Disclaimer

3. The terminal disclaimer filed on 4/10/2023 disclaiming the terminal portion of any patent granted on this application which would extend beyond the expiration date of U.S. Patent No. 10,833,363; U.S. Patent No. 11,522,222; and any U.S. Patent granted on Application 17/885,915 has been reviewed and is accepted. The terminal disclaimer has been recorded.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. In the event the determination of the status of the application as subject to AIA 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103 (or as subject to pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103) is incorrect, any correction of the statutory basis for the rejection will not be considered a new ground of

rejection if the prior art relied upon, and the rationale supporting the rejection, would be the same under either status.

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (a)(1) the claimed invention was patented, described in a printed publication, or in public use, on sale, or otherwise available to the public before the effective filing date of the claimed invention.

6. Claims 1-4, 6-7, 12-13, 17-20, 22-28 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a)(1) as being anticipated by Hong et al. (CN 106848381, see English Translation).

Regarding claim 1, Hong et al. discloses an electrolyte ([0007]), comprising a dinitrile compound ([0015]), a trinitrile compound ([0015]), and propyl propionate ([0013]), wherein based on a weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of the dinitrile compound is X, a weight percentage of the trinitrile compound is Y, and a weight percentage of the propyl propionate is Z; wherein about 2.2 wt% ≤(X+Y) ≤ about 8 wt% ([0035], P8-9, EMB 2, 18, 25), about 0.1 ≤ (X/Y) ≤ about 2.3 ([0035], P8-9, EMB 2, 18, 25), about 5 wt% ≤ Z ≤ about 50 wt% ([0035], P8-9, EMB 2, 18, 25), and about 0.1 ≤ (Y/Z) ≤ about 0.3 ([0035], P8-9, EMB 2, 18, 25), wherein the dinitrile comprises adiponitrile ([0015]) and the trinitrile comprises 1,3,6-hexane tricarbonitrile ([0015]), and the electrolyte further comprises FEC ([0034]-[0035], P8-9).

Regarding claim 2, Hong et al. discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above and also discloses 0.1 ≤ wt% adiponitrile / wt% trinitrile ≤ 2.3 ([0034]-[0035], emb 18, P8-9).

Regarding claim 3, Hong et al. discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above and also discloses 1,3-propanesultone ([0015]) at an amount between 0.1 wt% and 3 wt% ([0034]-[0035]/P8-9).

Regarding claim 4, Hong et al. discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above and also discloses 0.1 ≤ X/Y ≤ 2.0 ([0034]-[0035], emb 2, 18, 25, P8-9).

Regarding claim 6, Hong et al. discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above and also discloses 0.025 ≤ Y/Z ≤ 0.3 ([0034]-[0035], emb 2, 18, 25, P8-9).

Regarding claim 7, Hong et al. discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above and also discloses X is 0.01 – 10 wt% ([0034]-[0035], emb 2, 18, 25, P8-9), Y is 0.01 – 10 wt% ([0034]-[0035], emb 2, 18, 25, P8-9).

Regarding claim 12, Hong et al. discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above and also discloses y-butyrolacetone ([0013]).

Regarding claim 13, Hong et al. discloses an electrochemical device ([0001], [0029]), comprising electrodes ([0029]), and an electrolyte ([0007]), comprising a dinitrile

compound ([0015]), a trinitrile compound ([0015]), and propyl propionate ([0013]), wherein based on a weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of the dinitrile compound is X, a weight percentage of the trinitrile compound is Y, and a weight percentage of the propyl propionate is Z; wherein about 2.2 wt% ≤(X+Y) ≤ about 8 wt% ([0035], P8-9, EMB 2, 18, 25), about 0.1 ≤ (X/Y) ≤ about 2.3 ([0035], P8-9, EMB 2, 18, 25), about 5 wt% ≤ Z ≤ about 50 wt% ([0035], P8-9, EMB 2, 18, 25), (and about 0.1 ≤ (Y/Z) ≤ about 0.3 ([0035], P8-9, EMB 2, 18, 25), wherein the dinitrile comprises adiponitrile ([0015]) and the trinitrile comprises 1,3,6-hexane tricarbonitrile ([0015]), and the electrolyte further comprises FEC ([0034]-[0035], P8-9).

Regarding claim 17, Hong et al. discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above and also discloses 0.1 ≤ wt% adiponitrile / wt% trinitrile ≤ 2.3 ([0034]-[0035], emb 18, P8-9).

Regarding claim 18, Hong et al. discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above and also discloses 1,3-propanesultone ([0015]) at an amount between 0.1 wt% and 3 wt% ([0034]-[0035]/P8-9).

Regarding claim 19, Hong et al. discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above and also discloses X is 0.01 – 10 wt% ([0034]-[0035], emb 2, 18, 25, P8-9), Y is 0.01 – 10 wt% ([0034]-[0035], emb 2, 18, 25, P8-9).

Regarding claim 20, Hong et al. discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above and also discloses 0.1 ≤ X/Y ≤ 2.0 ([0034]-[0035], emb 2, 18, 25, P8-9).

Regarding claim 22, Hong et al. discloses an electrolyte ([0007]), comprising a dinitrile compound ([0015]), a trinitrile compound ([0015]), and propyl propionate ([0013]), wherein based on a weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of the dinitrile compound is X, a weight percentage of the trinitrile compound is Y, and a weight percentage of the propyl propionate is Z; wherein about 2.2 wt% ≤(X+Y) ≤ about 8 wt% ([0035], P8-9, EMB 2, 18, 25), about 0.1 ≤ (X/Y) ≤ about 6 ([0035], P8-9, EMB 2, 18, 25), about 5 wt% ≤ Z ≤ about 50 wt% ([0035], P8-9, EMB 2, 18, 25), and about 0.1 ≤ (Y/Z) ≤ about 0.3 ([0035], P8-9, EMB 2, 18, 25), wherein the dinitrile comprises adiponitrile ([0015]) and the trinitrile comprises 1,3,6-hexane tricarbonitrile ([0015]), and the electrolyte further comprises FEC ([0034]-[0035], P8-9), the electrolyte further comprises FEC ([0034]-[0035], P8-9), and 1,3-propanesultone ([0015]) at an amount between 0.1 wt% and 3 wt% ([0034]-[0035]/P8-9).

Regarding claim 23, Hong et al. discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above and also discloses 0.1 ≤ wt% adiponitrile / wt% trinitrile ≤ 2.3 ([0034]-[0035], emb 18, P8-9).

Regarding claim 24, Hong et al. discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above and also discloses wherein the dinitrile comprises DENE ([0015], DENE is a synonym of ethylene glycol bis(2-cyanoethyl) ether).

Regarding claim 25, Hong et al. discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above and also discloses X is 0.01 – 10 wt% ([0034]-[0035], emb 2, 18, 25, P8-9), Y is 0.01 – 10 wt% ([0034]-[0035], emb 2, 18, 25, P8-9).

Regarding claim 26, Hong et al. discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above and also discloses $0.2 \leq X/Y \leq 5$ ([0034]-[0035], emb 2, 18, 25, P8-9).

Regarding claim 27, Hong et al. discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above and also discloses about 2 wt% $\leq (X+Y) \leq$ about 11 wt% ([0035], P8-9, EMB 2, 18, 25) and $0.2 \leq X/Y \leq 5$ ([0034]-[0035], emb 2, 18, 25, P8-9).

Regarding claim 28, Hong et al. discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above and also discloses $0.1 \leq X/Y \leq 2.0$ ([0034]-[0035], emb 2, 18, 25, P8-9).

Regarding claim 30, Hong et al. discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above and also discloses $0.025 \leq Y/Z \leq 0.3$ ([0034]-[0035], emb 2, 18, 25, P8-9).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. In the event the determination of the status of the application as subject to AIA 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103 (or as subject to pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103) is incorrect, any correction of the statutory basis for the rejection will not be considered a new ground of

rejection if the prior art relied upon, and the rationale supporting the rejection, would be the same under either status.

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> A patent for a claimed invention may not be obtained, notwithstanding that the claimed invention is not identically disclosed as set forth in section 102, if the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art are such that the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious before the effective filing date of the claimed invention to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the claimed invention pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. The factual inquiries for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103 are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.

3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

10. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned as of the effective filing date of the claimed invention(s) absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and effective filing dates of each claim that was not commonly owned as of the effective filing date of the later invention in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 102(b)(2)(C) for any potential 35 U.S.C. 102(a)(2) prior art against the later invention.

11. Claims 8-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Hong et al. (CN 106848381, see English Translation) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Ohashi (US 2017/0324116).

Regarding claims 8-10, Hong et al. discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above but does not explicitly disclose the electrolyte further comprises 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethyl-2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropyl ether.

Ohashi discloses an electrolyte ([0002]) a dinitrile compound ([0070]-[0071]), a trinitrile compound ([0070]-[0071]), and propyl propionate ([0134]) and a fluoroether comprising 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethyl-2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropyl ether ([0136]). This configuration enhances battery performance at high temperatures and enhances cycle characteristics ([0027]).

Ohashi and Hong et al. are analogous since both deal in the same field of endeavor, namely, battery electrolytes.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of filing to incorporate the 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethyl-2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropyl ether disclosed by Ohashi into the electrolyte of Hong et al. to enhance high temperature performance and cycle characteristics of the battery.

12. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Hong et al. (CN 106848381, see English Translation) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Zhang et al. (US 2017/0317385).

Regarding claim 11, Hong et al. discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above but does not explicitly disclose a cyclic phosphonic anhydride at 0.01 – 10 wt%.

Zhang et al. discloses a battery ([0008]) including an electrolyte ([0008]) comprising a cyclic phosphonic anhydride ([0043]) at 0.05 – 10 wt% ([0089]). Adding these compounds enhances battery stability and cycle life ([0090], [0101], [0103], [0114], [0115]).

Zhang et al. and Hong et al. are analogous since both deal in the same field of endeavor, namely, battery electrolytes.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of filing to incorporate the amount of cyclic phosphonic anhydride disclosed by Zhang et al. into the electrolyte of Ohashi to enhance battery stability and cycle life, thereby enhancing overall battery performance.

13. Claims 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Hong et al. (CN 106848381, see English Translation) as applied to claim 13 above, in view of Ohashi (US 2017/0324116).

Regarding claims 14-16, Hong et al. discloses all of the claim limitations as set forth above and also discloses the electrode comprises a current collector ([0027], [0028]) that is coated on two surfaces ([0027], [0028]) but does not explicitly disclose one side is coated only and the cathode electrode has a density of 4.2 g/cm3 and an anode electrode has a density of 1.3 g/cm3, and associated ratios of the densities two electrodes.

Ohashi discloses a battery having cathode and anode electrodes formed on current collectors coating one side ([0181], [0217], [0214], [0218]), the cathode having a density of 4.2 g/cm3 ([0217]) and the anode having a density of 1.3 g/cm3 ([0181]). This

configuration enhances battery capacity and overall performance ([0027], [0214]-[0218]).

Ohashi and Hong et al. are analogous since both deal in the same field of endeavor, namely, battery electrolytes.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of filing to incorporate the cathode and anode of Hong et al. as having the coating and density disclosed by Ohashi to enhance battery capacity and overall performance.

Double Patenting

14. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on nonstatutory

double patenting provided the reference application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with the examined application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement. See MPEP § 717.02 for applications subject to examination under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA as explained in MPEP § 2159. See MPEP § 2146 *et seq.* for applications not subject to examination under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA. A terminal disclaimer must be signed in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(b).

The USPTO Internet website contains terminal disclaimer forms which may be used. Please visit www.uspto.gov/patent/patents-forms. The filing date of the application in which the form is filed determines what form (e.g., PTO/SB/25, PTO/SB/26, PTO/AIA/25, or PTO/AIA/26) should be used. A web-based eTerminal Disclaimer may be filled out completely online using web-screens. An eTerminal Disclaimer that meets all requirements is auto-processed and approved immediately upon submission. For more information about eTerminal Disclaimers, refer to www.uspto.gov/patents/process/file/efs/guidance/eTD-info-I.jsp.

15. Claims 1-2, 4-17, and 19-30 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-20 of copending Application No. 17/885,920 (reference application). Although the claims at issue are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims of the ‘920 application anticipate the instant claims. Further, regarding the ranges / ratios of the individual compounds relative to each other, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have selected the overlapping portion of the ranges disclosed by the reference because selection of overlapping portion of

ranges has been held to be a prima facie case of obviousness. *In re Malagari*, 182 USPQ 549.

This is a provisional nonstatutory double patenting rejection because the patentably indistinct claims have not in fact been patented.

16. Claims 1-30 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-40 of copending Application No. 17/990,626 (reference application). Although the claims at issue are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims of the '626 application anticipate the instant claims. Further, regarding the ranges / ratios of the individual compounds relative to each other, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have selected the overlapping portion of the ranges disclosed by the reference because selection of overlapping portion of ranges has been held to be a prima facie case of obviousness. *In re Malagari*, 182 USPQ 549.

This is a provisional nonstatutory double patenting rejection because the patentably indistinct claims have not in fact been patented.

17. Claims 1-30 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-41 of copending Application No. 17/990,641 (reference application). Although the claims at issue are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims of the '641 application anticipate the instant claims. Further, regarding the ranges / ratios of the individual compounds relative to each other, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art at the time of invention to have selected the overlapping portion of the ranges disclosed by the reference because selection of overlapping portion of ranges has been held to be a prima facie case of obviousness. *In re Malagari*, 182 USPQ 549.

This is a provisional nonstatutory double patenting rejection because the patentably indistinct claims have not in fact been patented.

Allowable Subject Matter

18. Claims 5, 21, and 29 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

19. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: Instant dependent claims 5, 21, and 29 each disclose a specific range of propyl propionate among a mixture of other compounds within the electrolytes from which they depend.

Hong et al. discloses propyl propionate in an amount that is in between the two claimed ranges of the instant claims, and thus it falls outside of the scope of the claims. None of the other cited references disclose a reason to adjust an electrolyte to comprise all of the compounds in the ranges as set forth in the instant claims. As such, these limitations are found allowable over the cited prior art references of record.

Conclusion

20. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KENNETH J DOUYETTE whose telephone number is (571)270-1212. The examiner can normally be reached Monday - Friday 8A - 4P EST.

Examiner interviews are available via telephone, in-person, and video conferencing using a USPTO supplied web-based collaboration tool. To schedule an interview, applicant is encouraged to use the USPTO Automated Interview Request (AIR) at http://www.uspto.gov/interviewpractice.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Basia Ridley can be reached on 571-272-1453. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of published or unpublished applications may be obtained from Patent Center. Unpublished application information in Patent Center is available to registered users. To file and manage patent submissions in Patent Center, visit: https://patentcenter.uspto.gov. Visit https://www.uspto.gov/patents/apply/patent-center for more information about Patent Center and https://www.uspto.gov/patents/docx for information about filing in DOCX format. For additional questions, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/KENNETH J DOUYETTE/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1725

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 18/076,882	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination WANG et al.	
	Examiner KENNETH J DOUYETTE	Art Unit 1725	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	CPC Classification	US Classification
	A					
	B					
	C					
	D					
	E					
	F					
	G					
	H					
	I					
	J					
	K					
	L					
	M					

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	CPC Classification
	N					
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	English Translation of: CN-106848381-A, Hong et al. 6/13/2017
	V	
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 210 of 449

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	18/076,882	WANG et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	KENNETH J DOUYETTE	1725

✓	Rejected	-	Cancelled	N	Non-Elected	A	Appeal
=	Allowed	÷	Restricted	I	Interference	O	Objected

CLAIMS

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	04/14/2023								
	1	✓								
	2	✓								
	3	O								
	4	✓								
	5	✓								
	6	✓								
	7	✓								
	8	✓								
	9	✓								
	10	✓								
	11	✓								
	12	✓								
	13	✓								
	14	✓								
	15	✓								
	16	✓								
	17	✓								
	18	O								
	19	✓								
	20	✓								
	21	✓								
	22	✓								
	23	✓								
	24	✓								
	25	✓								
	26	✓								
	27	✓								
	28	✓								
	29	✓								
	30	✓								

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 211 of 449

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	18/076,882	WANG et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	KENNETH J DOUYETTE	1725

CPC - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner
H01M 10/0525, 10/0567, 10/0569, 4/04, 4/0485, 50/46, 50, 403	02/24/2023	KD
updated above CPC search	04/14/2023	KD

CPC Combination Sets - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

US Classification - Searched*			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

* See search history printout included with this form or the SEARCH NOTES box below to determine the scope of the search.

Search Notes		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
PALM inventor / assignee database search	02/24/2023	KD
global dossier search for pertinent documents	02/24/2023	KD
google.com search for electrolyte organic compounds	02/24/2023	KD
reviewed file wrappers of parent apps: 16211853, 17064782	02/24/2023	KD
SEARCH, see text search history	02/24/2023	KD
updated above PDP search	04/14/2023	KD
updated above SEARCH, see text search history	04/14/2023	KD
IPR2023-00586 reviewed petition for inter partes review of U.S. Patent No. 10,833,363 on 04/14/2023	04/14/2023	KD

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 212 of 449

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	18/076,882	WANG et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	KENNETH J DOUYETTE	1725

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	US Subclass/CPC Group	Date	Examiner

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 213 of 449

PE2E SEARCH - Search History (Prior Art)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	British Equivalents	Time Stamp
L1	8	"20150140446"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 04:55 PM
L2	20	("2015/0140446").urpn. AND (PGPB | USPT | USOC).dbnm.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 04:55 PM
L3	40	(Artificial Intelligence) More like doc: US-20150140446-A1 Text: (WO-2015073419-A1 OR EP-3072178-A1 OR US-9698447-B2 OR EP-3072178-B1 OR KR-102298774-B1 OR KR-20160086838-A OR JP-2017504145-A OR CN-105745780-A OR CN-105745780-B OR US-20170207486-A1 OR WO-2016011613-A1 OR KR-101586139-B1 OR CN-104781975-A OR CN-104781975-B OR US-20140349198-A1 OR CN-109994775-B OR WO-2020079819-A1 OR KR-102050964-B1 OR JP-2015522210-A OR KR-20150114460-A).did.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FIT (AU, AP, AT, BE, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CS, CU, CZ, DD, DE, DK, EA, EE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IS, IT, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MA, OA, RU, SU, WO, MC, MD, MY, NL, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SG, SI, SK, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, VN); FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 04:56 PM
L4	0	"170317385"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 04:58 PM
L5	4	"20170317385"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 04:58 PM
L6	4	"20170069934"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 04:58 PM
L7	4	"20170125845"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 04:58 PM
L8	4	"20140322596"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 04:58 PM
L9	4	"20160301103"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 04:58 PM
L10	3	"20180108947"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 04:59 PM
L11	4	"20180233778"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 04:59 PM
L12	4	"20190245245"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 04:59 PM
L13	4	"20170018803"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14

							04:59 PM
L14	5	"20170288268"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 04:59 PM
L15	3	"20190214680"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 04:59 PM
L16	3	"20170324116"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:00 PM
L17	3	"20090061325"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:00 PM
L18	4	"20170346136"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:00 PM
L19	3	"20170346127"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:00 PM
L20	3	"20120313570"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:00 PM
L21	5	"20110311864"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:00 PM
L22	1	"9812739".pn.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:01 PM
L23	7	("20120009487" | "20140072865" | "20140134461").pn. OR ("9812739").urpn. AND (PGPB | USPT | USOC).dbnm.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:01 PM
L24	10	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND dinitrile SAME trinitrile SAME propyl ADJ propionate	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:01 PM
L25	10	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND dinitrile SAME trinitrile SAME propionate	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:02 PM
L26	32	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND dinitrile SAME trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:02 PM
L27	15	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND dinitrile SAME trinitrile SAME glycol AND propyl ADJ propionate	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:02 PM
L28	1	("2016/0294007").urpn. AND (PGPB | USPT | USOC).dbnm.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:02 PM
L29	7	("20120009487" | "20140072865" | "20140134461").pn. OR ("9812739").urpn. AND	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:03 PM

		(PGPB | USPT | USOC).dbnm.					
L30	32	battery AND electrolyte AND dinitrile SAME trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:03 PM
L31	32	battery AND electrolyte AND dinitrile SAME trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:03 PM
L32	200	battery AND electrolyte AND dinitrile SAME trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate	(FIT (AU, AP, AT, BE, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CS, CU, CZ, DD, DE, DK, EA, EE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IS, IT, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MA, OA, RU, SU, WO, MC, MD, MY, NL, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SG, SI, SK, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, VN); FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:03 PM
L33	11	battery AND electrolyte AND dinitrile SAME trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate	(FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:03 PM
L34	11	battery AND electrolyte AND dinitrile SAME trinitrile AND propyl near3 propionate	(FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:03 PM
L35	14	battery AND electrolyte AND dinitrile SAME trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate SAME (amount ratio)	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:04 PM
L36	32	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND dinitrile AND trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:05 PM
L37	33	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND (glutaronitrile adiponitrile dinitrile) AND trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:06 PM
L38	681	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND (glutaronitrile adiponitrile dinitrile) AND propyl ADJ propionate	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:07 PM
L39	110	h01m$.cpc. AND	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14

		battery AND electrolyte AND (glutaronitrile adiponitrile dinitrile) SAME propyl ADJ propionate					05:07 PM
L40	10	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND (glutaronitrile adiponitrile dinitrile) SAME propyl ADJ propionate SAME (amount ratio)	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:07 PM
L41	547	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND (glutaronitrile adiponitrile dinitrile) SAME propyl ADJ propionate	(FIT (AU, AP, AT, BE, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CS, CU, CZ, DD, DE, DK, EA, EE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IS, IT, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MA, OA, RU, SU, WO, MC, MD, MY, NL, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SG, SI, SK, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, VN); FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:07 PM
L42	95	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND (glutaronitrile adiponitrile dinitrile) SAME propyl ADJ propionate	(FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:07 PM
L43	22	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND (glutaronitrile adiponitrile dinitrile) SAME propyl ADJ propionate SAME (amount ratio)	(FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:07 PM
L44	52	battery AND electrolyte AND (glutaronitrile adiponitrile dinitrile) SAME propyl ADJ propionate SAME (amount ratio)	(FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:07 PM
L45	33	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND (glutaronitrile adiponitrile dinitrile) AND trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate AND (amount ratio)	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/14 05:08 PM
L46	6	("20100216035" | "20110229772" | "20130093392" | "20130230768" |	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/15 10:43 AM

		"20150236382" | "20160226103").pn. OR ("10424813").urpn. AND (PGPB | USPT | USOC).dbnm.					
L47	46	(Artificial Intelligence) More like doc: US-20180034105-A1 Text: (EP-3273520-A1 OR US-10424813-B2 OR EP-3273520-B1 OR JP-WO2016148128-A1 OR WO-2016148128-A1 OR JP-6627860-B2 OR CN-107408734-B OR CN-107408734-A OR JP-2012038716-A OR JP-2020102451-A OR JP-2006059797-A OR JP-5978796-B2 OR JP-6713452-B2 OR JP-2010198922-A OR JP-2014002976-A OR JP-4894157-B2 OR JP-5391938-B2 OR US-20200274199-A1 OR JP-2011054490-A OR JP-2002158035-A).did.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FIT (AU, AP, AT, BE, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CS, CU, CZ, DD, DE, DK, EA, EE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IS, IT, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MA, OA, RU, SU, WO, MC, MD, MY, NL, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SG, SI, SK, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, VN); FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/15 10:43 AM
L48	4	("20060035144" | "20140193707" | "20140295288" | "20150349381").pn. OR ("10886565").urpn. AND (PGPB | USPT | USOC).dbnm.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/15 10:44 AM
L49	153	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND (glutaronitrile adiponitrile dinitrile) AND propyl ADJ propionate SAME (amount ratio)	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/15 10:44 AM
L50	11	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND (glutaronitrile adiponitrile dinitrile) AND propyl ADJ propionate near2 (amount ratio)	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/15 10:44 AM
L51	3	"20170324116"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/15 08:54 PM
L52	1	"106848381"	(DERWENT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/15 09:24 PM
L53	23	h01m$.cpc. AND	(US-PGPUB; USPAT;	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/18

		battery AND electrolyte SAME butanedinitrile	USOCR)				10:10 AM
L54	16	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte SAME butanedinitrile AND fec	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR)	OR	ON	ON	2023/03/18 10:15 AM
L55	0	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte SAME butanedinitrile AND cabonate SAME ester	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR)	OR	ON	ON	2023/04/13 12:17 PM
L57	25	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte SAME butanedinitrile AND carbonate	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR)	OR	ON	ON	2023/04/13 12:17 PM
L58	25	battery AND electrolyte SAME butanedinitrile AND carbonate	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR)	OR	ON	ON	2023/04/13 12:17 PM

PE2E SEARCH - Search History (Interference)

There are no Interference searches to show.

Doc code: IDS
Doc description: Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed

PTO/SB/08a (01-22)
Approved for use through 05/31/2024. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT
(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	18076882
Filing Date	2022-12-07
First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
Art Unit	1725
Examiner Name	DOUYETTE, KENNETH J
Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

U.S.PATENTS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code[1]	Issue Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Foreign Document Number[3]	Country Code[2] i	Kind Code[4]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[5]
/K.J.D/	1	106848381	CN	A	2017-06-13	GUANGZHOU TINCI MAT TECH CO LTD	English Abstract Provided	

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NON-PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS Remove

Examiner Initials*	Cite No	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc), date, pages(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T[5]

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	18076882
	Filing Date	2022-12-07
	First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
	Art Unit	1725
	Examiner Name	DOUYETTE, KENNETH J
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

	1		

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EXAMINER SIGNATURE

Examiner Signature	/KENNETH J DOUYETTE/	Date Considered	04/14/2023

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through a citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

[1] See Kind Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.USPTO.GOV or MPEP 901.04. [2] Enter office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [3] For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [4] Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST.16 if possible. [5] Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	18076882
	Filing Date	2022-12-07
	First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
	Art Unit	1725
	Examiner Name	DOUYETTE, KENNETH J
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Please see 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 to make the appropriate selection(s):

That each item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was first cited in any communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application not more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(1).

OR

☐ That no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was cited in a communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application, and, to the knowledge of the person signing the certification after making reasonable inquiry, no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was known to any individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(2).

See attached certification statement.

☒ The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☒ A certification statement is not submitted herewith.

SIGNATURE

A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Timothy J. Maier/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2023-04-10
Name/Print	Timothy J. Maier	Registration Number	51,986

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.

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5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).

7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.

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Application number: 201811108529X

Date of availability of document: 29 Sep 2018 (29.09.2018)

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Date of issue of this certificate: 19 Apr 2023 (19.04.2023)

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证　　明

本证明之附件是向本局提交的下列专利申请文件副本。

申　　请　　号：201811108529.X

申　请　类　型：发明专利

发明 创造 名称：一种电解液及电化学装置

申　　请　　日：2018 年 09 月 21 日

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权 利 要 求 书

1. 一种电解液，所述电解液包括二腈化合物、三腈化合物和丙酸丙酯，其中基于所述电解液总重量，所述二腈化合物的重量百分比是 X 和所述三腈化合物的重量百分比是 Y，X 和 Y 同时满足式(1)和式(2)所表示的条件：

   $2wt\% \leq (X+Y) \leq 11wt\%$ …(1)；和

   $0.1 \leq (X/Y) \leq 8$ …(2)。

2. 根据权利要求 1 所述的电解液，其中基于所述电解液总重量，所述三腈化合物的重量百分比是 Y 和所述丙酸丙酯的重量百分比是 Z，Y 和 Z 满足式(3)所表示的条件：

   $0.01 \leq (Y/Z) \leq 0.3$ …(3)。

3. 根据权利要求 1 所述的电解液，其中所述二腈化合物包括式[4]或[5]的化合物：

   $CN\text{-}R_1\text{-}CN$ [4]，

   $CN\text{-}R_2\text{-}(O\text{-}R_3)_n\text{-}O\text{-}R_4\text{-}CN$ [5]，

   或其组合，

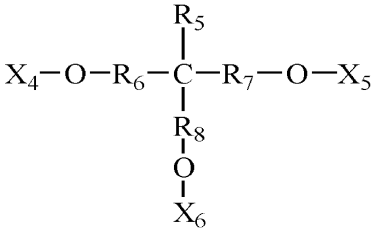
   其中，R_1、R_2、R_3 和 R_4 各自独立地为 1~5 个碳原子的亚烷基或 2~5 个碳原子的亚烯基，且 n 表示 0~5 的整数。

4. 根据权利要求 1 所述的电解液，其中所述二腈化合物选自由以下组成的群组中的一个：丁二腈、戊二腈、己二腈、1,5-二氰基戊烷、1,6-二氰基己烷、1,7-二氰基庚烷、1,8-二氰基辛烷、1,9-二氰基壬烷、1,10-二氰基癸烷、1,12-二氰基十二烷、四甲基丁二腈、2-甲基戊二腈、2,4-二甲基戊二腈、2,2,4,4-四甲基戊二腈、1,4-二氰基戊烷、1,4-二氰基戊烷、2,6-二氰基庚烷、2,7-二氰基辛烷、2,8-二氰基壬烷、1,6-二氰基癸烷、1,2-二氰基苯、1,3-二氰基苯、1,4-二氰基苯、3,5-二氧杂-庚二腈、1,4-二(氰基乙氧基)丁烷、乙二醇二(2-氰基乙基)醚、二乙二醇二(2-氰基乙基)醚、三乙二醇二(2-氰基乙基)醚、四乙二醇二(2-氰基乙基)醚、3,6,9,12,15,18-六氧杂二十烷酸二腈、1,3-二(2-氰基乙氧基)丙烷、1,4-二(2-氰基乙氧基)丁烷、1,5-二(2-氰基乙氧基)戊烷、乙二醇二(4-氰基丁基)醚、1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯、1,4-二氰基-2-甲基-2-丁烯、1,4-二氰基-2-乙基-2-丁烯、1,4-二氰基-2,3-二甲基-2-丁烯、1,4-二氰基-2,3-二乙基-2-丁烯、1,6-二氰基-3-己烯、1,6-二氰基-2-甲基-3-己烯、1,6-二氰基-2-甲基-5-甲基-3-己烯和其任意组合。

5. 根据权利要求 1 所述的电解液，其中所述三腈化合物包括式[6]或[7]的化合物：

   $CN\text{-}(CH_2)_x\text{-}CH\{(CH_2)_y\text{-}CN\}\text{-}(CH_2)_z\text{-}CN$ [6]，

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 226 of 449



[7]，

或其组合，

其中在式[6]中，x、y、z 表示 0~5 的整数，且 x、y、z 不同时为 0；

在式[7]中，R_5 表示氢原子或 1~5 个碳原子的烷基，R_6、R_7 和 R_8 各自独立地为 1~5 个碳原子的亚烷基，X_4、X_5 和 X_6 各自独立地为-R_9-CN，且 R_9 表示 1~5 个碳原子的亚烷基。

6. 根据权利要求 1 所述的电解液，其中所述三腈化合物选自由以下组成的群组中的一个：1,3,5-戊三甲腈、1,2,3-丙三甲腈、1,3,6-己烷三腈、1,2,6-己烷三腈、1,2,3-三(2-氰基乙氧基)丙烷、1,2,4-三(2-氰基乙氧基)丁烷、1,1,1-三(氰基乙氧基亚甲基)乙烷、1,1,1-三(氰基乙氧基亚甲基)丙烷、3-甲基-1,3,5-三(氰基乙氧基)戊烷、1,2,7-三(氰基乙氧基)庚烷、 1,2,6-三(氰基乙氧基)己烷、1,2,5-三(氰基乙氧基)戊烷和其任意组合。

7. 根据权利要求 1 所述的电解液，其中 X 为 0.01~10wt%， Y 为 0.01~10wt%，且所述丙酸丙酯的重量百分比 Z 为 5~50wt%。

8. 根据权利要求 1 所述的电解液，其中所述电解液进一步包括氟代醚，所述氟代醚包括式[8]、式[9]、式[10]或式[11]的化合物中的至少一种：

Rf1–O – Rf2 [8]，

Rf1–O – R [9],

Rf1–O –(R' –O)$_n$– Rf2 [10]，

Rf1–O –(R' –O)$_n$– R [11]，

其中在式[8]、[9]、[10]、[11]中，Rf1 和 Rf2 各自独立地为至少一个氢原子被氟基取代的直链或支链的 C_1 至 C_{12} 氟代烷基，R 为直链或支链的 C_1 至 C_{12} 烷基，R'为直链或支链的 C_1 至 C_5 亚烷基，并且 n 为 1 至 5 的整数。

9. 根据权利要求 8 所述的电解液，其中 Rf1 或 Rf2 各自独立地为选自由 HCF_2-、 CF_3-、HCF_2CF_2-、CH_3CF_2-、CF_3CH_2-、CF_3CF_2-、$(CF_3)_2CH$-、$HCF_2CF_2CH_2$-、$CF_3CH_2CH_2$-、$HCF_2CF_2CF_2CH_2$- 、 $HCF_2CF_2CF_2CF_2CH_2$- 、 $CF_3CF_2CH_2$- 、 $CF_3CFHCF_2CH_2$- 、$HCF_2CF(CF_3)CH_2$-和 $CF_3CF_2CH_2CH_2$-组成的组中的氟代烷基。

10. 根据权利要求 8 所述的电解液，其中所述氟代醚选自由以下组成的群组中的一个：

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 227 of 449

$HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$、$(CF_3)_2CFCF(CF_2CF_3)(OCH_3)$、$CF_3CHFCF_2CH(CH_3)OCF_2CHFCF_3$、$HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2CF_2H$、$HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CF_3$、$HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$、$HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$、$HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$、$HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$、$HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$、$CH_3OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2F$、$CH_3OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CF_3$、$CH_3OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CH_2F$、$CH_3OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CF_3$、$FCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2F$、$FCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CH_2F$、$CF_3CH_2O(CH_2CH_2O)_2CH_2CF_3$、$CF_3CH_2OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CF_3$和其任意组合。

11. 根据权利要求 1 所述的电解液，其中所述电解液进一步包括环状磷酸酐，基于所述电解液总重量，所述环状磷酸酐含量为 0.01~10wt%。

12. 根据权利要求 1 所述的电解液，其中所述电解液进一步包括选自由以下组成的群组中的一个：具有碳-碳双键的环状碳酸酯、氟代链状碳酸酯、氟代环状碳酸酯、含硫氧双键化合物和其任意组合。

13. 根据权利要求 1 所述的电解液，其中所述电解液进一步包括环状羧酸酯，所述环状羧酸酯包括 γ-丁内酯或 γ-戊内酯或其组合。

14. 一种电化学装置，其中所述电化学装置包括极片和如权利要求 1-13 中任一项所述的电解液。

15. 根据权利要求 14 所述的电化学装置，其中所述极片包括集流体和位于所述集流体上的涂层，所述涂层包括单面涂层、双面涂层或其组合；
所述单面涂层是在所述集流体的一个表面涂布浆料形成的涂层，所述双面涂层是在所述集流体相对两个表面涂布浆料形成的涂层；
其中包括所述单面涂层的极片具有极片压实密度 D1，包括所述双面涂层的极片具有极片压实密度 D2，且 D1 和 D2 满足关系式：$0.8 \leq D1/D2 \leq 1.2$。

16. 根据权利要求 15 所述的电化学装置，其中所述极片包括正极极片和负极极片；其中当所述极片为正极极片时，$3.5g/cm^3 \leq D2 \leq 4.3g/cm^3$；或当所述极片为负极极片时，$1.2g/cm^3 \leq D2 \leq 1.8g/cm^3$。

17. 一种电子装置，所述电子装置包括根据权利要求 14-16 中任一项所述的电化学装置。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 228 of 449

说　　明　　书

一种电解液及电化学装置

技术领域

本申请涉及储能技术领域，尤其涉及一种电解液和包含该电解液的电化学装置。

背景技术

随着电子设备、电动汽车的急速发展，对电化学装置的高容量化的要求变高，为了提高电化学装置的容量密度，开发高电压电化学装置是有效方法之一。

目前，工作电压在 4.4V 以上的电化学装置已成为众多科研单位和企业研究的热点。然而在高电压下，正极材料的氧化活性升高、稳定性下降，导致电解液容易在正极表面分解或引起电池材料的劣化，造成电池容量降低。为了解决上述问题，确有必要提供一种改进的电化学装置。

发明内容

本申请实施例提供一种电解液和包括该电解液的电化学装置，所述电解液包括二腈化合物、三腈化合物和丙酸丙酯。二腈化合物能在电化学装置的正极上形成保护膜，从而抑制电化学装置中的溶剂的分解。但在高电位的正极表面，该保护膜自身也分解，因此无法使抑制溶剂分解的效果持续。而本申请发明人意外地发现，通过将二腈化合物、三腈化合物和丙酸丙酯混合使用时，能够在高电位的正极表面形成不易受到分解的牢固的保护膜。本申请实施例的电解液能够有效抑制电化学装置的直流内阻增加。

在一个实施例中，本申请提供了一种电解液，所述电解液包括二腈化合物、三腈化合物和丙酸丙酯，其中基于所述电解液总重量，所述二腈化合物的重量百分比是 X 和所述三腈化合物的重量百分比是 Y，X 和 Y 同时满足式(1)和式(2)所表示的条件：

约 2wt%≤(X+Y)≤约 11wt% …　(1)；和

约 0.1≤(X/Y)≤约 8　(2)。

根据本申请的实施例，基于所述电解液总重量，所述三腈化合物的重量百分比是 Y 和所述丙酸丙酯的重量百分比是 Z，Y 和 Z 满足式(3)所表示的条件：

约 0.01≤(Y/Z)≤约 0.3　(3)。

根据本申请的实施例，　所述二腈化合物的重量百分比是 X，X 为约 0.01~10wt%，所述三

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 229 of 449

腈化合物的重量百分比是 Y，Y 为约 0.01~10wt%，且所述丙酸丙酯的重量百分比是 Z，Z 为约 5~50wt%。本申请的实施例的电解液可有效抑制电化学装置的直流内阻增加，从而获得更好的效果。

根据本申请的实施例，所述电解液进一步包括氟代醚，基于所述电解液总重量，所述氟代醚含量为约 0.01~10wt%。氟代醚能够与三腈化合物形成更良好的保护膜，从而改善电化学装置的直流内阻和存储性能。

根据本申请的实施例，所述电解液进一步包括环状磷酸酐，基于所述电解液总重量，所述环状磷酸酐含量为约 0.01~10wt%。加入环状磷酸酐，可以进一步抑制循环过程中直流内阻的增加。

根据本申请的实施例，所述电解液进一步包括选自由以下组成的群组中的一个：具有碳-碳双键的环状碳酸酯、氟代链状碳酸酯、氟代环状碳酸酯、含硫氧双键的化合物和其任意组合。这些化合物能够和二腈化合物、三腈化合物和丙酸丙酯在电极界面形成不易分解的牢固的保护膜，从而进一步抑制电化学装置副反应，降低电化学装置存储中的电压降，提高电化学装置长期存储性能及可靠性。

在另一个实施例中，本申请提供了一种电化学装置以及使用所述电化学装置的电子装置，所述电化学装置包括极片和电解液，所述电解液为如上所述的任意电解液。

根据本申请的实施例，所述极片包括集流体和位于集流体上的涂层，所述涂层包括单面涂层、双面涂层或其组合；所述单面涂层是在集流体的一个表面涂布浆料形成的涂层，所述双面涂层是在集流体相对两个表面涂布浆料形成的涂层；其中包括所述单面涂层的极片具有极片压实密度 D1，包括所述双面涂层的极片具有极片压实密度 D2，且 D1 和 D2 满足下述关系式：约 0.8≤D1/D2≤约 1.2。

根据本申请的实施例，所述极片包括正极极片和负极极片。在一些实施例中，当所述极片为正极极片时，约 3.5g/cm^3≤D2≤约 4.3g/cm^3。在另一些实施例中，当所述极片为负极极片时：约 1.2g/cm^3≤D2≤1.8g/cm^3。

根据本申请实施例的电化学装置，当该电化学装置的电解液包括二腈化合物、三腈化合物和丙酸丙酯，且极片的压实密度满足上述关系式时，可使极片获得良好的导电性能，正负极活性物质得到更好的发挥，而且对控制电化学装置膨胀方面有着重要作用。因此，根据本申请实施例的电化学装置可获得高容量密度，并具有优异的循环性能和存储性能。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 230 of 449

在另一个实施例中，本申请提供了一种电子装置，所述电子装置包括如上所述的电化学装置。

本申请实施例的额外层面及优点将部分地在后续说明中描述、显示、或是经由本申请实施例的实施而阐释。

附图说明

在下文中将简要地说明为了描述本申请实施例或现有技术所必要的附图以便于描述本申请的实施例。显而易见地，下文描述中的附图仅只是本申请中的部分实施例。对本领域技术人员而言，在不需要创造性劳动的前提下，依然可以根据这些附图中所例示的结构来获得其他实施例的附图。

图 1a 示出了本申请实施例 S1-1 和 S1-2 与对比例 D1-1 的新鲜电池在不同充电状态下（10%SOC、20%SOC、70%SOC）的直流内阻。

图 1b 示出了本申请实施例 S1-1 和 S1-2 与对比例 D1-1 的电池在 200 次充放电后在不同充电状态下（10%SOC、20%SOC、70%SOC）的直流内阻。

图 1c 示出了本申请实施例 S1-1 和 S1-2 与对比例 D1-1 的电池在 400 次充放电后在不同充电状态下（10%SOC、20%SOC、70%SOC）的直流内阻。

图 2 示出本申请具有单面涂层的极片 A 的结构示意图。

图 3 示出本申请具有双面涂层的极片 B 的结构示意图。

图 4 示出本申请同时具有单面涂层和双面涂层的极片 C 的结构示意图。

具体实施方式

本申请的实施例将会被详细的描示在下文中。在本申请说明书全文中，将相同或相似的组件以及具有相同或相似的功能的组件通过类似附图标记来表示。在此所描述的有关附图的实施例为说明性质的、图解性质的且用于提供对本申请的基本理解。本申请的实施例不应该被解释为对本申请的限制。除非另外明确指明，本文使用的下述术语具有下文指出的含义。

如本文中所使用，术语“约”用以描述及说明小的变化。当与事件或情形结合使用时，所述术语可指代其中事件或情形精确发生的例子以及其中事件或情形极近似地发生的例子。举例来说，当结合数值使用时，术语可指代小于或等于所述数值的±10%的变化范围，例如小于或等于±5%、小于或等于±4%、小于或等于±3%、小于或等于±2%、小于或等于±1%、小于或等于±0.5%、小于或等于±0.1%、或小于或等于±0.05%。另外，有时在本文中以范围格式呈现量、

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 231 of 449

比率和其它数值。应理解，此类范围格式是用于便利及简洁起见，且应灵活地理解，不仅包含明确地指定为范围限制的数值，而且包含涵盖于所述范围内的所有个别数值或子范围，如同明确地指定每一数值及子范围一般。

如本文所用，“烃基”涵盖烷基、烯基、炔基。例如，烃基预期是具有 1 至 20 个碳原子的直链烃结构。“烃基”还预期是具有 3 至 20 个碳原子的支链或环状烃结构。当指定具有具体碳数的烃基时，预期涵盖具有该碳数的所有几何异构体。本文中烃基还可以为 1~15 个碳原子的烃基、1~10 个碳原子的烃基、1~5 个碳原子的烃基、5~20 个碳原子的烃基、5~15 个碳原子的烃基或 5~10 个碳原子的烃基。另外，烃基可以是任选地被取代的。例如，烃基可被包括氟、氯、溴和碘在内的卤素、烷基、芳基或杂芳基取代。

如本文所用，“烷基”预期是具有 1 至 20 个碳原子的直链饱和烃结构。“烷基”还预期是具有 3 至 20 个碳原子的支链或环状烃结构。例如，烷基可为 1~20 个碳原子的烷基、1~10 个碳原子的烷基、1~5 个碳原子的烷基、5~20 个碳原子的烷基、5~15 个碳原子的烷基或 5~10 个碳原子的烷基。当指定具有具体碳数的烷基时，预期涵盖具有该碳数的所有几何异构体；因此，例如，“丁基”意思是包括正丁基、仲丁基、异丁基、叔丁基和环丁基；“丙基”包括正丙基、异丙基和环丙基。烷基实例包括，但不限于甲基、乙基、正丙基、异丙基、环丙基、正丁基、异丁基、仲丁基、叔丁基、环丁基、正戊基、异戊基、新戊基、环戊基、甲基环戊基、乙基环戊基、正己基、异己基、环己基、正庚基、辛基、环丙基、环丁基、降冰片基等。另外，烷基可以是任选地被取代的。

如本文所用，术语“亚烷基”意指直链或具支链的二价饱和烃基。例如，亚烷基可为 1~20 个碳原子的亚烷基、1~15 个碳原子的亚烷基、1~10 个碳原子的亚烷基、1~5 个碳原子的亚烷基、5~20 个碳原子的亚烷基、5~15 个碳原子的亚烷基或 5~10 个碳原子的亚烷基。代表性亚烷基包括（例如）亚甲基、乙烷-1,2-二基（“亚乙基”）、丙烷-1,2-二基、丙烷-1,3-二基、丁烷-1,4-二基、戊烷-1,5-二基等等。另外，亚烷基可以是任选地被取代的。

如本文所用，术语“亚烯基”涵盖直链和支链亚烯基。当指定具有具体碳数的亚烯基时，预期涵盖具有该碳数的所有几何异构体。例如，亚烯基可为 2~20 个碳原子的亚烯基、2~15 个碳原子的亚烯基、2~10 个碳原子的亚烯基、2~5 个碳原子的亚烯基，5~20 个碳原子的亚烯基、5~15 个碳原子的亚烯基、或 5~10 个碳原子的亚烯基。代表性亚烷基包括（例如）亚乙烯基、亚丙烯基、亚丁烯基等。另外，亚烯基可以是任选地被取代的。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 232 of 449

如本文所用，术语“芳基”涵盖单环系统和多环系统。多环可以具有其中两个碳为两个邻接环(所述环是“稠合的”)共用的两个或更多个环，其中所述环中的至少一者是芳香族的，例如其它环可以是环烷基、环烯基、芳基、杂环和/或杂芳基。例如，芳基可为 C_6~C_{50} 芳基、C_6~C_{40} 芳基、C_6~C_{30} 芳基、C_6~C_{20} 芳基或 C_6~C_{10} 芳基。代表性芳基包括（例如）苯基、甲基苯基、丙基苯基、异丙基苯基、苯甲基和萘-1-基、萘-2-基等等。另外，芳基可以是任选地被取代的。

如本文所用，术语“杂芳基”涵盖可以包括一到三个杂原子的单环杂芳香族基团，例如吡咯、呋喃、噻吩、咪唑、噁唑、噻唑、三唑、吡唑、吡啶、吡嗪和嘧啶等。术语杂芳基还包括具有其中两个原子为两个邻接环(所述环是“稠合的”)共用的两个或更多个环的多环杂芳香族系统，其中所述环中的至少一者是杂芳基，其它环可以是环烷基、环烯基、芳基、杂环和/或杂芳基。杂芳基中的杂原子例如可以为 O、S、N、Se 等。例如杂芳基可为 C_6~C_{50} 杂芳基、C_6~C_{40} 杂芳基、C_6~C_{30} 杂芳基、C_6~C_{20} 杂芳基或 C_6~C_{10} 杂芳基。另外，芳基可以是任选地被取代的。

当上述取代基经取代时，取代基可选自由以下组成的群组：卤素、烷基、环烷基、烯基、芳基和杂芳基。

如本文中所使用，各组分的含量均为基于电解液的总重量得到的。

一、电解液

本申请实施例提供了一种电解液，其包括电解质和溶解该电解质的溶剂。本申请的电解液的一个主要特征在于其包括二腈化合物、三腈化合物和丙酸丙酯，其中基于所述电解液总重量，二腈化合物的重量百分比是 X 和三腈化合物的重量百分比是 Y，X 和 Y 同时满足式(1)和式(2)所表示的条件：

约 2wt%≤(X+Y)≤约 11wt% …(1)；和

约 0.1≤(X/Y)≤约 8 …(2)。

在一些实施例中，X 和 Y 同时满足约 2wt%≤(X+Y)≤约 8wt%，且约 0.1≤(X/Y)≤约 6。在一些实施例中，X 和 Y 同时满足约 3wt%≤(X+Y)≤6wt%，且约 0.2≤(X/Y)≤约 5。在一些实施例中，X 和 Y 同时满足约 4wt%≤(X+Y)≤约 5wt%，且约 0.3≤(X/Y)≤约 4。在一些实施例中，X 和 Y 同时满足约 2wt%≤(X+Y)≤约 5wt%，且约 0.1≤(X/Y)≤约 1。

在一些实施例中，三腈化合物的重量百分比是 Y 和丙酸丙酯的重量百分比是 Z，Y 和 Z 满足式(3)所表示的条件：

约 0.01≤(Y/Z)≤约 0.3 …(3)。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 233 of 449

在一些实施例中，Y 和 Z 同时满足约 0.01≤(Y/Z)≤约 0.2。在一些实施例中，Y 和 Z 同时满足约 0.02≤(Y/Z)≤约 0.1。

在一些实施例中，二腈化合物的重量百分比为约 0.01~10wt%。在一些实施例中，二腈化合物的重量百分比为不小于约 0.01wt%、不小于约 0.1wt%、不小于约 0.3wt%或不小于约 0.5wt%。在一些实施例中，二腈化合物的重量百分比为不大于约 10wt%、不大于约 8wt%、或不大于约 6 wt%。

在一些实施例中，三腈化合物的重量百分比为约 0.01~10 wt%。在一些实施例中，三腈化合物的重量百分比为不小于 0.01 约 wt%、不小于约 0.1 wt%不小于约 0.3 wt%或不小于约 0.5 wt%。在一些实施例中，三腈化合物的重量百分比为不大于约 10 wt%、不大于约 8wt%、不大于约 5 wt%、不大于约 4 wt%、或不大于约 3 wt%。

在一些实施例中，丙酸丙酯的重量百分比为约 5~50wt%。在一些实施例中，丙酸丙酯的重量百分比 Z 为约 5~40 wt%、约 10~40 wt%、约 10~30 wt%、约 20~50wt%、约 20~40wt%、约 20~30 wt%或约 25~30 wt%。

二腈化合物

在一些实施例中，本申请的二腈化合物包括式[4]或[5]化合物：

$CN\text{-}R_1\text{-}CN$ [4]，

$CN\text{-}R_2\text{-}(O\text{-}R_3)_n\text{-}O\text{-}R_4\text{-}CN$ [5]，

或其组合，

其中在式[4]或[5]中，R_1、R_2、R_3 和 R_4 各自独立地可为 1~20 个碳原子的亚烷基，例如为 1~15 个碳原子的亚烷基、1~10 个碳原子的亚烷基、1~5 个碳原子的亚烷基、5~10 个碳原子的亚烷基、5~20 个碳原子的亚烷基、5~15 个碳原子的亚烷基、2~20 个碳原子的亚烯基、2~15 个碳原子的亚烯基、2~10 个碳原子的亚烯基、2~5 个碳原子的亚烯基，5~20 个碳原子的亚烯基、5~15 个碳原子的亚烯基或 5~10 个碳原子的亚烯基，且 n 表示 0~5 的整数。

在一些实施例中，本申请的二腈化合物是上述式[4]或[5]化合物。

在一些实施例中，本申请中的二腈化合物包括、但不限于：丁二腈、戊二腈、己二腈、1,5-二氰基戊烷、1,6-二氰基己烷、1,7-二氰基庚烷、1,8-二氰基辛烷、1,9-二氰基壬烷、1,10-二氰基癸烷、1,12-二氰基十二烷、四甲基丁二腈、2-甲基戊二腈、2,4-二甲基戊二腈、2,2,4,4-四甲基戊二腈、1,4-二氰基戊烷、1,4-二氰基戊烷、2,6-二氰基庚烷、2,7-二氰基辛烷、2,8-二氰基壬烷、1,6-二氰基癸烷、1,2-二氰基苯、1,3-二氰基苯、1,4-二氰基苯、3,5-二氧杂-庚二腈、1,4-

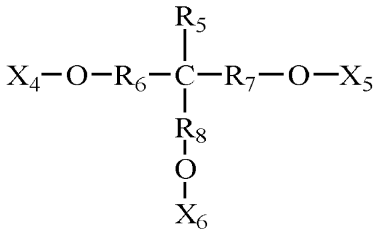
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 234 of 449

二(氰基乙氧基)丁烷、乙二醇二(2-氰基乙基)醚、二乙二醇二(2-氰基乙基)醚、三乙二醇二(2-氰基乙基)醚、四乙二醇二(2-氰基乙基)醚、3,6,9,12,15,18-六氧杂二十烷酸二腈、1,3-二(2-氰基乙氧基)丙烷、1,4-二(2-氰基乙氧基)丁烷、1,5-二(2-氰基乙氧基)戊烷、乙二醇二(4-氰基丁基)醚、1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯、1,4-二氰基-2-甲基-2-丁烯、1,4-二氰基-2-乙基-2-丁烯、1,4-二氰基-2,3-二甲基-2-丁烯、1,4-二氰基-2,3-二乙基-2-丁烯、1,6-二氰基-3-己烯、1,6-二氰基-2-甲基-3-己烯或 1,6-二氰基-2-甲基-5-甲基-3-己烯。上述二腈化合物可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

三腈化合物

在一些实施例中，本申请的三腈化合物包括式[6]或[7]化合物：

$CN-(CH_2)_x-CH\{(CH_2)_y-CN\}-(CH_2)_z-CN$ [6]，



[7]，

或其组合，

其中在式[6]中，x，y，z 表示 0~5 的整数，且 x，y，z 不同时为 0；

在式[7]中，R_5 可为氢原子或可为 1~20 个碳原子的烷基，例如为 1~10 个碳原子的烷基、1~5 个碳原子的烷基、5~20 个碳原子的烷基、5~15 个碳原子的烷基或 5~10 个碳原子的烷基；R_6、R_7 和 R_8 各自独立地可为 1~20 个碳原子的亚烷基，例如为 1~15 个碳原子的亚烷基、1~10 个碳原子的亚烷基、1~5 个碳原子的亚烷基、5~20 个碳原子的亚烷基、5~15 个碳原子的亚烷基或 5~10 个碳原子的亚烷基，X_4、X_5 和 X_6 各自独立地为-R_9-CN，R_9 可为 1~20 个碳原子的亚烷基，例如为 1~15 个碳原子的亚烷基、1~10 个碳原子的亚烷基、1~5 个碳原子的亚烷基、5~20 个碳原子的亚烷基、5~15 个碳原子的亚烷基或 5~10 个碳原子的亚烷基。

在一些实施例中，本申请的三腈化合物是上述式[6]或[7]化合物。

在一些实施例中，本申请的三腈化合物包括、但不限于：1,3,5-戊三甲腈、1,2,3-丙三甲腈、1,3,6-己烷三腈、1,2,6-己烷三腈、1,2,3-三(2-氰基乙氧基)丙烷、1,2,4-三(2-氰基乙氧基)丁烷、1,1,1-三(氰基乙氧基亚甲基)乙烷、1,1,1-三(氰基乙氧基亚甲基)丙烷、3-甲基-1,3,5-三(氰基乙氧基)戊烷、1,2,7-三(氰基乙氧基)庚烷、1,2,6-三(氰基乙氧基)己烷或 1,2,5-三(氰基乙氧基)戊烷。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 235 of 449

上述三腈化合物可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时。

氟代醚化合物

在一些实施例中，本申请的氟代醚化合物包括式[8]、式[9]、式[10]或式[11]化合物中的至少一种：

$Rf1–O–Rf2$ [8]，

$Rf1–O–R$ [9]，

$Rf1–O–(R'–O)_n–Rf2$ [10]，

$Rf1–O–(R'–O)_n–R$ [11]，

其中在式[8]、[9]、[10]、[11]中，Rf1 和 Rf2 各自独立地为至少一个氢原子被氟基取代的直链或支链的 C_1 至 C_{12} 氟代烷基，R 为直链或支链的 C_1 至 C_{12} 烷基，R'为直链或支链的 C_1 至 C_5 亚烷基，并且 n 为 1 至 5 的整数。

在一些实施例中，本申请的氟代醚化合物是上述式[8]、式[9]、式[10]或式[11]的化合物。

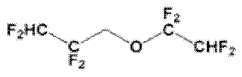
在一些实施例中，其中 Rf1 或 Rf2 各自独立地为选自由 HCF_2-、CF_3-、HCF_2CF_2-、CH_3CF_2-、CF_3CH_2-、CF_3CF_2-、$(CF_3)_2CH-$、$HCF_2CF_2CH_2-$、$CF_3CH_2CH_2-$、$HCF_2CF_2CF_2CH_2-$、$HCF_2CF_2CF_2CF_2CH_2-$、$CF_3CF_2CH_2-$、$CF_3CFHCF_2CH_2-$、$HCF_2CF(CF_3)CH_2-$和 $CF_3CF_2CH_2CH_2-$组成的组中的氟代烷基。

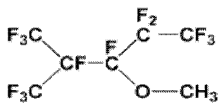
氟代醚与三腈化合物能够形成更好的保护膜，进一步改善电池直流内阻和存储性能。

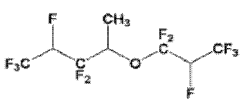
在一些实施例中，本申请的氟代醚包括、但不限于：

$HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$（FEPE）、$(CF_3)_2CFCF(CF_2CF_3)(OCH_3)$（TMMP）、$CF_3CHFCF_2CH(CH_3)OCF_2CHFCF_3$（TPTP）、$HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2CF_2H$、$HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CF_3$、$HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$、$HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$、$HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$、$HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$、$HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$、$CH_3OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2F$、$CH_3OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CF_3$、$CH_3OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CH_2F$、$CH_3OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CF_3$、$FCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2F$、$FCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CH_2F$、$CF_3CH_2O(CH_2CH_2O)_2CH_2CF_3$ 或 $CF_3CH_2OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CF_3$。上述氟代醚可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

FEPE 、TMMP 、TPTP 结构式如下：







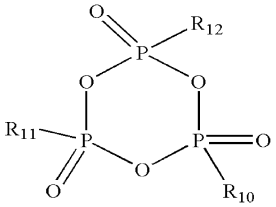
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 236 of 449

1,1-二氟-2,2-二氟乙基-2',2'-二氟-3',3'-二氟丙基醚（FEPE）	2-三氟甲基-3-甲氧基全氟戊烷（TMMP）	2-(三氟-2-氟-3-二氟丙氧基)-3-二氟-4-氟-5-三氟戊烷（TPTP）

在一些实施例中，基于所述电解液的总重量，氟代醚的含量为不小于约 0.01wt%、不小于约 0.1wt%或不小于约 0.5wt%。在一些实施例中，氟代醚的含量为不大于约 5wt%、不大于约 4wt%、不大于约 3wt%或不大于约 2%。

环状磷酸酐化合物

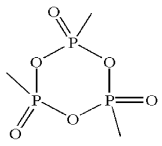
在一些实施例中，本申请的环状磷酸酐包括式[12]化合物中的一种或多种：



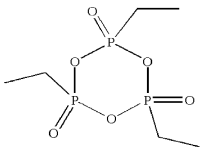
[12]，

其中在式[12]中，R_{10}、R_{11}、R_{12}各自独立地可为氢原子；各自独立地可为碳原子数为 1~20 的烷基，例如为碳原子数为 1~15 的烷基、碳原子数为 1~10 的烷基、碳原子数为 1~5 的烷基、碳原子数为 5~20 的烷基、碳原子数为 5~15 的烷基、碳原子数为 5~10 的烷基；各自独立地可为碳原子数为 6~50 的芳基，例如为碳原子数为 6~30 的芳基、碳原子数为 6~26 的芳基、碳原子数为 6~20 的芳基、碳原子数为 10~50 的芳基、碳原子数为 10~30 的芳基、碳原子数为 10~26 的芳基或碳原子数为 10~20 的芳基，其中 R_{10}、R_{11}、R_{12}可以互不相同，也可以彼此相同，又或者是其中任意两者相同。

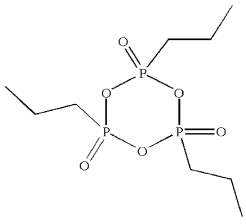
在一些实施例中，本申请的环状磷酸酐类化合物包括、但不限于如下式所示化合物，它们可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用：



（TM3P）、

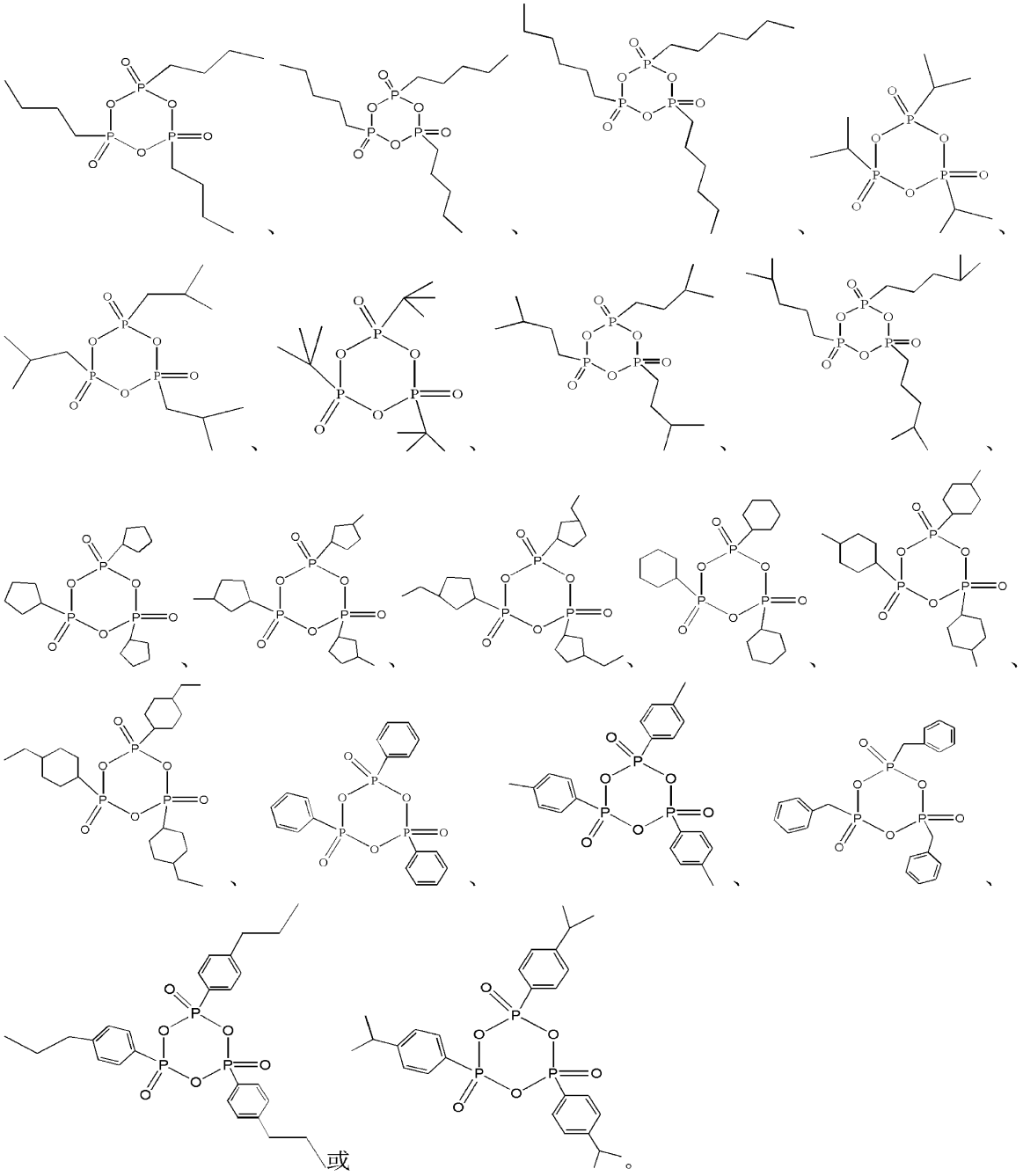


（TE3P）、



（T3P）、

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 237 of 449



或。

在一些实施例中，基于所述电解液的总重量，环状磷酸酐的含量为不小于 0.01 约%或不小于 0.1 约%。在一些实施例中，环状磷酸酐的含量为不小于约 0.3%或不小于约 0.5%。在一

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 238 of 449

些实施例中，环状磷酸酐的含量为不大于约 4%或不大于约 3%。

其它添加剂

本申请的电解液还可以进一步包括选自由以下组成的群组中的一种或多种：具有碳-碳双键的环状碳酸酯、氟代链状碳酸酯、氟代环状碳酸酯或含硫氧双键化合物。

在一些实施例中，本申请中的具有碳-碳双键的环状碳酸酯包括、但不限于：碳酸亚乙烯酯、碳酸甲基亚乙烯酯、碳酸乙基亚乙烯酯、碳酸 1,2-二甲基亚乙烯酯、碳酸 1,2-二乙基亚乙烯酯、碳酸氟亚乙烯酯、碳酸三氟甲基亚乙烯酯；碳酸乙烯基亚乙酯、碳酸 1-甲基-2-乙烯基亚乙酯、碳酸 1-乙基-2-乙烯基亚乙酯、碳酸 1-正丙基-2-乙烯基亚乙酯、碳酸 1-甲基-2-乙烯基亚乙酯、碳酸 1,1-二乙烯基亚乙酯、碳酸 1,2-二乙烯基亚乙酯；碳酸 1,1-二甲基-2-亚甲基亚乙酯、碳酸 1,1-二乙基-2-亚甲基亚乙酯。上述具有碳-碳双键的环状碳酸酯可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

在一些实施例中，基于所述电解液的总重量，具有碳-碳双键的环状碳酸酯的含量为不小于约 0.01%、不小于约 0.1%或不小于约 0.3%。在一些实施例中，具有碳-碳双键的环状碳酸酯的含量为不小于约 0.5%。在一些实施例中，具有碳-碳双键的环状碳酸酯的含量为不大于约 5%、不大于约 3%或不大于约 1%。

在一些实施例中，本申请的氟代链状碳酸酯包括、但不限于：碳酸氟甲基甲酯、碳酸二氟甲基甲酯、碳酸三氟甲基甲酯、碳酸三氟乙基甲基酯或碳酸双(三氟乙基)酯。上述氟代链状碳酸酯可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

在一些实施例中，基于所述电解液的总重量、氟代链状碳酸酯的含量为不小于约 0.01%或不小于约 0.1%。在一些实施例中，氟代链状碳酸酯的含量为不小于约 0.3%。在一些实施例中，氟代链状碳酸酯的含量为不小于约 0.5%。在另一些实施例中，氟代链状碳酸酯的含量为不大于约 3%或不大于约 5%。在另一些实施例中，氟代链状碳酸酯的含量为不大于约 1%。在一些实施例中，本申请的氟代环状碳酸酯包括、但不限于：氟代碳酸亚乙酯、4,4-二氟碳酸亚乙酯、4,5-二氟碳酸亚乙酯、4-氟-4-甲基碳酸亚乙酯、4,5-二氟-4-甲基碳酸亚乙酯、4-氟-5-甲基碳酸亚乙酯、4,4-二氟-5-甲基碳酸亚乙酯、4-(氟甲基)-碳酸亚乙酯、4-(二氟甲基)-碳酸亚乙酯、4-(三氟甲基)-碳酸亚乙酯、4-(氟甲基)-4-氟碳酸亚乙酯、4-(氟甲基)-5-氟碳酸亚乙酯、4-氟-4,5-二甲基碳酸亚乙酯、4,5-二氟-4,5-二甲基碳酸亚乙酯、4,4-二氟-5,5-二甲基碳酸亚乙酯。上述氟代环状碳酸酯可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 239 of 449

在一些实施例中，基于所述电解液总重量，氟代环状碳酸酯的含量为不小于约 0.1wt%。在一些实施例中，氟代环状碳酸酯的含量为不小于约 0.5 wt%。在一些实施例中，氟代环状碳酸酯的含量为不小于约 2 wt%。在一些实施例中，氟代环状碳酸酯的含量为不小于约 4 wt%。在一些实施例中，氟代环状碳酸酯的含量为不大于约 15wt%。在一些实施例中，氟代环状碳酸酯的含量为不大于约 10wt%。在一些实施例中，氟代环状碳酸酯的含量为不大于约 8wt%。

在一些实施例中，本申请的含硫氧双键的化合物包括、但不限于：环状硫酸酯、链状硫酸酯、链状磺酸酯、环状磺酸酯、链状亚硫酸酯、环状亚硫酸酯、链状砜、环状砜等。上述含硫氧双键的化合物可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

在一些实施例中，基于电解液的总重量，含硫氧双键的化合物的含量为不小于约 0.01wt%。在一些实施例中，含硫氧双键的化合物的含量为不小于约 0.1wt%。在一些实施例中，含硫氧双键的化合物的含量为不小于约 0.3wt%。在一些实施例中，含硫氧双键的化合物的含量为不小于约 0.5 wt%。在另一些实施例中，含硫氧双键的化合物的含量为不大于约 5wt%。在一些实施例中，含硫氧双键的化合物的含量为不大于约 4wt%。在一些实施例中，含硫氧双键的化合物的含量为不大于约 3wt%。

在一些实施例中，本申请的环状硫酸酯包括、但不限于：1,2-乙二醇硫酸酯、1,2-丙二醇硫酸酯、1,3-丙二醇硫酸酯、1,2-丁二醇硫酸酯、1,3-丁二醇硫酸酯、1,4-丁二醇硫酸酯、1,2-戊二醇硫酸酯、1,3-戊二醇硫酸酯、1,4-戊二醇硫酸酯、1,5-戊二醇硫酸酯。上述环状硫酸酯可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

在一些实施例中，本申请的链状硫酸酯包括、但不限于：硫酸二甲酯、硫酸甲乙酯和硫酸二乙酯等硫酸二烷基酯化合物。上述链状硫酸酯可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

在一些实施例中，本申请的链状磺酸酯包括、但不限于：氟磺酸甲酯、氟磺酸乙酯、甲磺酸甲酯、甲磺酸乙酯、二甲磺酸丁酯、2-(甲磺酰氧基)丙酸甲酯、2-(甲磺酰氧基)丙酸乙酯、甲磺酰氧基乙酸甲酯、甲磺酰氧基乙酸乙酯、甲磺酸苯酯、甲磺酸五氟苯酯。上述链状磺酸酯可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

在一些实施例中，本申请的环状磺酸酯包括、但不限于：1,3-丙磺酸内酯、1-氟-1,3-丙磺酸内酯、2-氟-1,3-丙磺酸内酯、3-氟-1,3-丙磺酸内酯、1-甲基-1,3-丙磺酸内酯、2-甲基-1,3-丙磺酸内酯、3-甲基-1, 3-丙磺酸内酯、1-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、2-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、1-氟-1-丙烯-1,3-

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 240 of 449

磺酸内酯、2-氟-1-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、3-氟-1-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、1-氟-2-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、2-氟-2-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、3-氟-2-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、1-甲基-1-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、2-甲基-1-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、3-甲基-1-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、1-甲基-2-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、2-甲基-2-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、3-甲基-2-丙烯-1,3-磺酸内酯、1,4-丁磺酸内酯、1,5-戊磺酸内酯、甲烷二磺酸亚甲酯、甲烷二磺酸亚乙酯。上述环状磺酸酯可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

在一些实施例中，本申请链状亚硫酸酯包括、但不限于：亚硫酸二甲酯、亚硫酸甲乙酯、亚硫酸二乙酯。上述链状亚硫酸酯可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

在一些实施例中，本申请环状亚硫酸酯包括、但不限于：1,2-乙二醇亚硫酸酯、1,2-丙二醇亚硫酸酯、1,3-丙二醇亚硫酸酯、1,2-丁二醇亚硫酸酯、1,3-丁二醇亚硫酸酯、1,4-丁二醇亚硫酸酯、1,2-戊二醇亚硫酸酯、1,3-戊二醇亚硫酸酯、1,4-戊二醇亚硫酸酯和 1,5-戊二醇亚硫酸酯。上述环状亚硫酸酯可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

在一些实施例中，本申请的链状砜包括、但不限于：二甲基砜、二乙基砜等二烷基砜化合物。

在一些实施例中，本申请的环状砜包括、但不限于：环丁砜、甲基环丁砜、4,5-二甲基环丁砜、环丁烯砜。上述环状砜可以单独使用，也可以两种或两种以上同时使用。

电解质

本申请实施例的电解液使用的电解质可以为现有技术中已知的电解质，电解质包括、但不限于：无机锂盐，例如 $LiClO_4$、$LiAsF_6$、$LiPF_6$、$LiBF_4$、$LiSbF_6$、$LiSO_3F$、$LiN(FSO_2)_2$ 等；含氟有机锂盐，例如 $LiCF_3SO_3$、$LiN(FSO_2)(CF_3SO_2)$、$LiN(CF_3SO_2)_2$、$LiN(C_2F_5SO_2)_2$、环状 1,3-六氟丙烷二磺酰亚胺锂、环状 1,2-四氟乙烷二磺酰亚胺锂、$LiN(CF_3SO_2)(C_4F_9SO_2)$、$LiC(CF_3SO_2)_3$、$LiPF_4(CF_3)_2$、$LiPF_4(C_2F_5)_2$、$LiPF_4(CF_3SO_2)_2$、$LiPF_4(C_2F_5SO_2)_2$、$LiBF_2(CF_3)_2$、$LiBF_2(C_2F_5)_2$、$LiBF_2(CF_3SO_2)_2$、$LiBF_2(C_2F_5SO_2)_2$；含二羧酸配合物锂盐，例如双(草酸根合)硼酸锂、二氟草酸根合硼酸锂、三(草酸根合)磷酸锂、二氟双(草酸根合)磷酸锂、四氟(草酸根合)磷酸锂等。另外，上述电解质可以单独使用一种，也可以同时使用两种或两种以上。例如，在一些实施例中，电解质包括 $LiPF_6$ 和 $LiBF_4$ 的组合。在一些实施例中，电解质包括 $LiPF_6$ 或 $LiBF_4$ 等无机锂盐与 $LiCF_3SO_3$、$LiN(CF_3SO_2)_2$、$LiN(C_2F_5SO_2)_2$ 等含氟有机锂盐的组合。在一些实施例中，电解质的浓度在约 0.8-约 3 mol/L 的范围内，例如约 0.8-约 2.5 mol/L 的范围内、约 0.8-约 2 mol/L 的范围内、约 1-约 2 mol/L 的范围内、又例如为 1mol/L、1.15mol/L、1.2mol/L、1.5mol/L、2mol/L

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 241 of 449

或 2.5mol/L。

溶剂

本申请实施例的电解液使用的溶剂可为现有技术中已知的任何可作为电解液的溶剂的非水溶剂。

在一些实施例中，本申请的非水溶剂包括、但不限于：环状碳酸酯、链状碳酸酯、环状羧酸酯、链状羧酸酯、环状醚、链状醚、含磷有机溶剂、含硫有机溶剂、芳香族含氟溶剂或其任意组合。

在一些实施例中，本申请的环状碳酸酯的碳原子数通常为 3~6，例如包括、但不限于：碳酸亚乙酯、碳酸亚丙酯、碳酸亚丁酯等环状碳酸酯。

在一些实施例中，本申请的链状碳酸酯包括、但不限于：碳酸二甲酯、碳酸甲乙酯、碳酸二乙酯、碳酸甲基正丙基酯、碳酸乙基正丙基酯和碳酸二正丙酯等链状碳酸酯；作为被氟取代的链状碳酸酯，例如双(氟甲基)碳酸酯、双(二氟甲基)碳酸酯、双(三氟甲基)碳酸酯、双(2-氟乙基)碳酸酯、双(2,2-二氟乙基)碳酸酯、双(2,2,2-三氟乙基)碳酸酯、2-氟乙基甲基碳酸酯、2,2-二氟乙基甲基碳酸酯和 2,2,2-三氟乙基甲基碳酸酯。

在一些实施例中，本申请的环状羧酸酯包括、但不限于：γ-丁内酯和 γ-戊内酯等，以及将这些化合物的一部分氢用氟取代的环状羧酸酯。

在一些实施例中，本申请的链状羧酸酯包括、但不限于：乙酸甲酯、乙酸乙酯、乙酸丙酯、乙酸异丙酯、乙酸丁酯、乙酸仲丁酯、乙酸异丁酯、乙酸叔丁酯、丙酸甲酯、丙酸乙酯、丙酸丙酯、丙酸异丙酯、丁酸甲酯、丁酸乙酯、丁酸丙酯、异丁酸甲酯、异丁酸乙酯、戊酸甲酯、戊酸乙酯、特戊酸甲酯和特戊酸乙酯等，以及将这些化合物的一部分氢用氟取代的链状羧酸酯。氟取代的链状羧酸酯包括、但不限于：三氟乙酸甲酯、三氟乙酸乙酯、三氟乙酸丙酯、三氟乙酸丁酯和三氟乙酸 2,2,2-三氟乙酯。

在一些实施例中，本申请的环状醚包括、但不限于：四氢呋喃、2-甲基四氢呋喃、1,3-二氧戊环、2-甲基-1,3-二氧戊环、4-甲基-1,3-二氧戊环、1,3-二氧六环、1,4-二氧六环和二甲氧基丙烷。在一些实施例中，本申请的链状醚包括、但不限于：二甲氧基甲烷、1,1-二甲氧基乙烷、1,2-二甲氧基乙烷、二乙氧基甲烷、1,1-二乙氧基乙烷、1,2-二乙氧基乙烷、乙氧基甲氧基甲烷、1,1-乙氧基甲氧基乙烷和 1,2-乙氧基甲氧基乙烷。

在一些实施例中，本申请的含磷有机溶剂包括、但不限于：磷酸三甲酯、磷酸三乙酯、磷

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 242 of 449

酸二甲基乙酯、磷酸甲基二乙酯、磷酸亚乙基甲酯、磷酸亚乙基乙酯、磷酸三苯酯、亚磷酸三甲酯、亚磷酸三乙酯、亚磷酸三苯酯、磷酸三(2,2,2-三氟乙基)酯和磷酸三(2,2,3,3,3-五氟丙基)酯。

在一些实施例中，本申请的含硫有机溶剂包括、但不限于：环丁砜、2-甲基环丁砜、3-甲基环丁砜、二甲基砜、二乙基砜、乙基甲基砜、甲基丙基砜、二甲基亚砜、甲磺酸甲酯、甲磺酸乙酯、乙磺酸甲酯、乙磺酸乙酯、硫酸二甲酯、硫酸二乙酯和硫酸二丁酯等，以及将上述含硫有机溶剂化合物的一部分氢用氟取代的含硫有机溶剂。

在一些实施例中，本申请的芳香族含氟溶剂包括、但不限于：氟苯、二氟苯、三氟苯、四氟苯、五氟苯、六氟苯和三氟甲基苯。

在一些实施例中，本申请的非水溶剂可以单独使用一种，也可以两种或者两种以上同时使用。

二、电化学装置

本申请的电化学装置包括发生电化学反应的任何装置，它的具体实例包括所有种类的一次电池、二次电池、燃料电池、太阳能电池或电容。特别地，该电化学装置是锂二次电池，包括锂金属二次电池、锂离子二次电池、锂聚合物二次电池或锂离子聚合物二次电池。在一些实施例中，本申请的电化学装置是具备具有能够吸留、放出金属离子的正极活性物质的正极以及具有能够吸留、放出金属离子的负极活性物质的负极的电化学装置，其特征在于，包含本申请的上述任何电解液。

电解液

本申请的电化学装置中使用的电解液为本申请的上述任何电解液。此外，本申请的电化学装置中使用的电解液还可包含不脱离本申请的主旨的范围内的其它电解液。

负极

本申请实施例的电化学装置中使用的负极材料可以使用本领域公知的材料、构造和制造方法制备。例如可以采用 US9812739B 中记载的技术制备本申请的负极，其以全文引用的方式并入本申请中。

在一些实施例中，负极活性物质为任何能够电化学性地吸留、放出锂离子等金属离子的物质。在一些实施例中，负极活性物质包括碳质材料、硅碳材料、合金材料或含锂金属复合氧化物材料等。在一些实施例中，负极活性物质包括如上所述的一种或多种。

在一些实施例中，负极可通过在负极活性物质中加入粘合剂和溶剂，并根据需要加入增稠

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 243 of 449

剂、导电材料、填充材料等而制成浆料，将该浆料涂布于集流体上，干燥后进行压制而形成。

在一些实施例中，当负极包括合金系材料时，可使用蒸镀法、溅射法或镀敷法等方法形成为负极活性物质的薄膜层(负极活性物质层)。

在一些实施例中，当负极包括锂金属时，例如用具有球形绞状的导电骨架和分散在导电骨架中的金属颗粒形成负极活性物质层，球形绞状的导电骨架可具有约 5%-约 85%的孔隙率，锂金属负极活性物质层上还可设置保护层。

正极

本申请的电化学装置中使用的正极的材料可以使用本领域公知的材料、构造和制造方法制备。在一些实施例中，可以采用 US9812739B 中记载的技术制备本申请的正极，其以全文引用的方式并入本申请中。

在一些实施例中，正极活性物质包括、但不限于：硫化物、磷酸盐化合物和锂过渡金属复合氧化物。在一些实施例中，正极活性物质包括锂过渡金属系化合物，其具有能够脱离、插入锂离子的结构。在一些实施例中，锂过渡金属系化合物的组成可以参考 US9812739B 中记载的技术内容。

在一些实施例中，正极通过在集流体上使用包括锂过渡金属系化合物粉体和粘结剂的正极活性物质层形成正极材料而制成。

在一些实施例中，正极活性物质层通常可以通过如下操作来制作：将正极材料和粘结剂（根据需要而使用的导电材料和增稠剂等）进行干式混合而制成片状，将得到的片压接于正极集流体，或者使这些材料溶解或分散于液体介质中而制成浆料状，涂布在正极集流体上并进行干燥。在一些实施例中，正极活性物质层的材料包括任何本领域公知的材料。在一些实施例中，正极活性物质层包括 US9812739B 中记载的材料。

极片压实密度

本申请的电化学装置包含正负极极片、隔膜和电解液。极片包括集流体和位于该集流体上的涂层，涂层包括单面涂层、双面涂层或其组合，其中单面涂层是在集流体的一个表面涂布浆料形成的涂层，而双面涂层是在集流体相对两个表面涂布浆料形成的涂层。

在一些实施例中，如图 2 所示，极片 A 包括集流体 1 和位于集流体 1 上的涂层 2。如图 2 所示，涂层 2 仅存在于集流体的一个表面上，此时的涂层为单面涂层。

在一些实施例中，如图 3 所示，极片 B 包括集流体 1 和位于该集流体上的涂层 2。如图 3

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 244 of 449

所示，涂层 2 存在于集流体的相对的两个表面上，此时的涂层为双面涂层。

在一些实施例中，如图 4 极片 C 所示，部分集流体 1 的一个表面被涂布浆料以形成涂层 2 且另一部分集流体 1 的相对的两个表面被涂布浆料以形成涂层 2，此时的涂层同时包括单面涂层和双面涂层。

在卷绕式电化学装置中，正极极片和负极极片通常各由一条长条形极片卷绕而成，因此，在长条形极片上会同时存在单面涂层和双面涂层。在叠片式电化学装置中，正极极片和负极极片通常由片状极片叠加而成，在同一片极片上仅有单面涂层或双面涂层。在卷绕和叠片混合装配的电化学装置中，正极极片和负极极片通常包括一条同时存在单面涂层和双面涂层的长条形极片，和仅有单面涂层或双面涂层的片状极片。

电极极片具有极片压实密度。极片压实密度通过如下方式获得：首先使用精确的量具，如万分尺，测试极片厚度；然后取一定面积的极片，精确测量面积和重量；并通过下式计算极片压实密度：

极片压实密度=（极片重量-集流体重量）/极片面积/（极片厚度-集流体厚度）。

较低的压实密度使得孔隙率较高，造成部分颗粒形成绝缘状态，无法参与充放电，从而造成放电比容量低，影响电化学装置的性能。过高的压实密度可能会造成电解液浸润困难，保液量下降，循环和倍率性能无法得到保证。合理控制单面涂层和双面涂层的极片压实密度，对于获得具有高容量密度、优异循环和存储性能的电化学装置非常重要。

在一些实施例中，单面涂层的极片具有极片压实密度 D1，双面涂层的极片具有极片压实密度 D2，且 D1 和 D2 满足关系式：约 0.8≤D1/D2≤约 1.2 时，正负极活性物质得到更好的发挥，可使极片获得良好的导电性能，而且对控制电化学装置膨胀方面有着重要作用。因此，得到的电化学装置具有高容量密度和优异的循环和存储性能。

在一些实施例中，D1 和 D2 满足关系式：约 0.9≤D1/D2≤约 1.1。此时，电化学装置的性能可进一步提高。

在一些实施例中，D1 和 D2 满足关系式：约 0.95≤D1/D2≤约 1.05。此时，单面涂层和双面涂层的孔径和孔隙的分布更加均匀，导电剂和粘结剂分布更加均匀，降低电极的接触电阻和电荷交换阻抗，增大能够参与反应的活性面积，从而显著提高材料的电化学性能，进一步提高电化学装置性能。

在一些实施例中，极片可以是正极极片或负极极片。当极片为正极极片时，约

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 245 of 449

3.5g/cm^3≤D2≤约 4.3g/cm^3。当 D2 在这个范围内时，可使正极极片获得良好的导电性能，正极活性物质能够得到更好的发挥。当极片为负极极片时，约 1.2g/cm^3≤D2≤约 1.8g/cm^3。当 D2 在这个范围内时，可使负极极片有更高的断裂强度，从而避免在循环过程中电极颗粒脱落。

隔膜

在一些实施例中，本申请的电化学装置在正极与负极之间设有隔膜以防止短路。本申请的电化学装置中使用的隔膜的材料和形状没有特别限制，其可为任何现有技术中公开的技术。在一些实施例中，隔膜包括由对本申请的电解液稳定的材料形成的聚合物或无机物等。

例如隔膜可包括基材层和表面处理层。基材层为具有多孔结构的无纺布、膜或复合膜，基材层的材料选自聚乙烯、聚丙烯、聚对苯二甲酸乙二醇酯和聚酰亚胺中的至少一种。具体的，可选用聚丙烯多孔膜、聚乙烯多孔膜、聚丙烯无纺布、聚乙烯无纺布或聚丙烯-聚乙烯-聚丙烯多孔复合膜。

基材层的至少一个表面上设置有表面处理层，表面处理层可以是聚合物层或无机物层，也可以是混合聚合物与无机物所形成的层。

无机物层包括无机颗粒和粘结剂，无机颗粒选自氧化铝、氧化硅、氧化镁、氧化钛、二氧化铪、氧化锡、二氧化铈、氧化镍、氧化锌、氧化钙、氧化锆、氧化钇、碳化硅、勃姆石、氢氧化铝、氢氧化镁、氢氧化钙和硫酸钡中的一种或几种的组合。粘结剂选自聚偏氟乙烯、偏氟乙烯-六氟丙烯的共聚物、聚酰胺、聚丙烯腈、聚丙烯酸酯、聚丙烯酸、聚丙烯酸盐、聚乙烯吡咯烷酮、聚乙烯醚、聚甲基丙烯酸甲酯、聚四氟乙烯和聚六氟丙烯中的一种或几种的组合。聚合物层中包含聚合物，聚合物的材料包括聚酰胺、聚丙烯腈、丙烯酸酯聚合物、聚丙烯酸、聚丙烯酸盐、聚乙烯吡咯烷酮、聚乙烯醚、聚偏氟乙烯或聚(偏氟乙烯-六氟丙烯)中的至少一种。

三、应用

在高电压下，正极材料的氧化活性升高、稳定性下降，导致电解液容易在正极表面分解或引起电化学装置材料的劣化，造成电化学装置容量降低。在本申请之前，主要的解决方法是向电解液中加入成膜添加剂，但这样做会造成电池的直流内阻增加，导致循环性能衰减、容量保持率降低。

根据本申请实施例的电解液，能够用于制造抑制电化学装置的直流内阻增加，适合使用在包含电化学装置的电子设备中。

本申请的电化学装置的用途没有特别限定，可以用于公知的各种用途。例如笔记本电脑、

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 246 of 449

笔输入型计算机、移动电脑、电子书播放器、便携式电话、便携式传真机、便携式复印机、便携式打印机、头戴式立体声耳机、录像机、液晶电视、手提式清洁器、便携 CD 机、迷你光盘、收发机、电子记事本、计算器、存储卡、便携式录音机、收音机、备用电源、电机、汽车、摩托车、助力自行车、自行车、照明器具、玩具、游戏机、钟表、电动工具、闪光灯、照相机、家庭用大型蓄电池或锂离子电容器等。

实施例

以下，举出实施例和比较例对本申请进一步具体地进行说明，但只要不脱离其主旨，则本申请并不限定于这些实施例。

1、锂离子电池的制备

（1）负极极片的制备：

将石墨、导电碳(Super-P) 、丁苯橡胶和羧甲基纤维素钠(CMC) 按照约 95: 2:2:1 的质量比例混合在溶剂去离子水中，搅拌均匀，得到负极浆料。将浆料涂布在具有约 12μm 厚度的铜箔上，干燥，冷压，再经过裁片、焊接极耳，得到负极极片。

（2）正极极片的制备：

将钴酸锂($LiCoO_2$)、导电碳(Super-P) 和聚偏氟乙烯(PVDF) 按照约 95: 2:3 的质量比例混合在溶剂 N-甲基吡咯烷酮中，搅拌均匀，得到正极浆料。将浆料涂布在具有约 12μm 厚度的铝箔上，干燥，冷压，再经过裁片、焊接极耳，得到正极极片。

（3）电解液的制备：

在干燥氩气环境下，将 EC、PC 和 DEC（重量比约 1：1：1）混合，加入 $LiPF_6$ 混合均匀，形成基础电解液，其中 $LiPF_6$ 的浓度为 1.15mol/L。在基础电解液中加入如下表 1-1 至表 9 中所示的不同含量的物质得到不同实施例和对比例的电解液，其中如下描述的电解液中各物质的含量均是基于电解液的总重量计算得到。

（4）隔离膜的制备

以 PE 多孔聚合物薄膜作为隔离膜。

（5）锂离子电池的制备

将得到的正极极片、负极极片和隔膜按次序卷绕，置于外包装箔中，留下注液口。从注液口灌注电解液，封装，再经过化成、容量等工序制得锂离子电池。本文中的新鲜电池是指完成前述制作工艺，等待出货的电池。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 247 of 449

2、电池性能测试方法

（1）20%SOC 直流内阻变化的测试方法

在 25℃，将电池以 1C（标称容量）恒流充电到 4.45V，转恒压 4.45V 充电至电流≤0.05C，搁置 5 min，以 1C 恒流放电至截至电压 3V，记录实际放电容量，并以实际容量将电池调节至所需满充容量的 50%，以 0.3C 的电流持续放电 10s，以放电前电压及放电终止时电压之差，除以电流，得到首次循环、循环 200 次和 400 次后的直流内阻(DCIR)（测 15 支电池，取其平均值）。

（2）60℃高温存储性能的测试方法

在 25℃，将电池静置 30 分钟，之后以 0.5C 倍率恒流充电至 4.45V，再在 4.45V 下恒压充电至 0.05C，并静置 5 分钟，然后在 60℃下储存 21 天后，测得电池的厚度膨胀率，通过下式计算得到：

厚度膨胀率=[（存储后厚度-存储前厚度）/存储前厚度]×100%。

（3）电池容量保持率的测试方法

在 45℃，将电池以 1 C 恒流充电至 4.45 V，然后恒压充电至电流为 0.05 C，再用 1 C 恒流放电至 3.0 V，此时为首次循环，按照上述条件电池进行多次循环，分别计算得出新鲜电池、循环 200 次和 400 次后的容量保持率，其中，循环后的容量保持率按照下式进行计算。

循环后的容量保持率=（对应循环的放电容量/首次循环的放电容量）×100%。

（4）电压降的测试方法

在 25℃，将电池以 1C 恒流充电至 4.45 V，然后恒压充电至电流为 0.05 C，再用 1 C 恒流放电至 3.2 V，并静置 5 分钟，然后测试电压，在 85℃下存储 24 小时后，复测电压。电压降=存储前电压-存储后电压。

（5）间歇循环的测试方法

在 50℃，将锂离子电池在 0.5C 恒压充电至 4.45V，再转恒流充电截至电流为 0.05C，静置 20 小时，然后 0.5C 恒电流放电至 3.0V，如此充电/放电，分别计算新鲜电池、循环 30 次、50 次、100 次后的容量保持率。循环后的容量保持率=（对应循环的放电容量/首次循环的放电容量）×100%。

3、测试结果

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 248 of 449

下面两个表中示出了本申请实施例所用化学物质的英文缩写：

材料名称	缩写	材料名称	缩写
碳酸乙烯酯	EC	1,3-丙磺酸内酯	PS
碳酸丙烯酯	PC	硫酸乙烯酯	DTD
碳酸甲乙酯	EMC	丁二腈	SN
碳酸二甲酯	DMC	己二腈	ADN
		1,4-二氰基-2-丁烯	DCB
碳酸二乙酯	DEC	1,3,6-己烷三腈	HTCN-1
γ-丁内酯	GBL	1,2,6-己烷三腈	HTCN-2
γ-戊内酯	VL	1,3,5-戊三腈	PTCN
丙酸乙酯	EP	乙二醇二(2-氰基乙基) 醚	EDN
丙酸丙酯	PP	1,1-二氟-2,2-二氟乙基-2',2'二氟-3',3'-二氟丙基醚	FEPE
		2-三氟甲基-3-甲氧基全氟戊烷	TMMP
		2-(三氟-2-氟-3-二氟代)-3-二氟-4-氟-5-三氟戊烷	TPTP
碳酸亚乙烯酯	VC	1-丙基磷酸环酐	T3P
氟代碳酸亚乙酯	FEC	1-甲基磷酸环酐	TM3P
		1-乙基磷酸环酐	TE3P
		1,2,3-三(2-氰基乙氧基)丙烷	TCEP

二腈化合物	A	A_1:SN; A_2:ADN; A_3:EDN; A_4: DCB
三腈化合物	B	B_1:HTCN-1; B_2:HTCN-2; B_3:PTCN; B_4:TCEP
丙酸丙酯(PP)	C	
氟代醚	D	D_1: FEPE; D_2: TMMP ; D_3: TPTP
环状磷酸酐	E	E_1: T3P E_2: TM3P; E_3: TE3P
其他添加剂	F	F_1: VC; F_2: PS; F_3: DTD
环状羧酸酯	H	H_1： GBL；H_2： VL
单双面压实密度	G	

（1）在基础电解液中加入如表 1-1 和 1-2 中所示的不同含量的二腈化合物、三腈化合物和/或丙酸丙酯，将电解液注入按照上述方法制成的电池中并测试其 20%SOC 直流内阻。测试结果见表 1-1 和 1-2。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 249 of 449

表 1-1

	A_1 (Xwt%)	B_1 (Ywt%)	C (Zwt%)	X+Y	X/Y	20%SOC 直流内阻（mΩ）		
						新鲜电池	200 次循环后	400 次循环后
S1-1	4	1	30	5	4	50.8	84.3	91.2
S1-2	4	2	30	6	2	54.4	88.0	98.6
S1-3	4	3	30	7	1.3	55.7	88.9	99.4
S1-4	4	0.5	30	4.5	8	57.8	92.0	101.0
S1-5	3	0.5	30	3.5	6	57.1	91.2	93.5
S1-6	4	0.4	30	4.2	10	55.9	99.4	112.8
S1-7	3	2	30	5	1.5	52.3	84.4	91.5
S1-8	2	2	30	4	1	51.9	84.2	91.4
S1-9	1	2	30	3	0.5	52.3	86.5	92.4
S1-10	0.5	2	30	2.5	0.25	54.8	79.4	102.5
S1-11	0.2	2	30	2.2	0.1	59.2	91.8	105.3
S1-12	1	5	30	6	0.2	58.5	97.0	104.1
S1-13	7	3	30	10	2.3	60.4	92.9	107.3
D1-1	0	0	0	0	0	63.8	140.9	190.4
D1-2	0	1	0	1	0	62.3	138.5	188.2
D1-3	4	0	0	4	0	61.8	136.5	184.2
D1-4	0.1	1	0	1.1	0.1	63.8	120.9	126.4
D1-5	4	0.1	0	4.1	40	68.3	109.8	124.9
D1-6	7	5	0	12	1.4	69.2	112.3	133.0
D1-7	1	11	0	12	0.09	63.8	100.9	139.3
D1-8	11	1	0	12	10	72.0	116.3	135.4

表 1-2

	A(Xwt%)	B(Ywt%)	C(Zwt%)	X+Y	X/Y	20%SOC 直流内阻（mΩ）		
						新鲜电池	200 次循环后	400 次循环后
S1-14	A_2(4)	B_2(3)	30	7	1.3	55.5	88.1	98.7
S1-15	A_2(4)	B_2(0.5)	30	4.5	8	57.2	91.6	100.6
S1-16	A_2(3)	B_2(0.5)	30	3.5	6	55.9	89.4	98.8
S1-17	A_3(3)	B_3(2)	30	5	1.5	51.1	82.6	90.7
S1-18	A_3 (2)	B_3(2)	30	4	1	51.2	83.3	90.5
S1-19	A_3 (1)	B_3(2)	30	3	0.5	51.3	85.1	91.1
S1-20	A_3 (0.5)	B_4(2)	30	2.5	0.25	54.3	79.1	90.1
S1-21	A_2 (0.2)	B_2(2)	30	2.2	0.1	58.5	91.2	104.8
S1-22	A_2 (1)	B_2(5)	30	6	0.2	58.1	96.5	103.3
S1-23	A_2 (7)	B_2(3)	30	10	2.3	60.2	92.3	106.5
S1-24	A_4(2)	B_3(2)	30	4	1	57.9	86.1	93.4

如表 1-1 所示，对比例 D1-1 至 D1-8 中单独添加丁二腈或 1,3,6-己烷三腈，不添加丙酸丙酯，循环后电池的直流内阻增加很明显。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 250 of 449

当实施例 S1-1 至 S1-13 中同时使用丁二腈、1,3,6-己烷三腈和丙酸丙酯时，能够明显抑制电池循环后直流内阻的增加。

在丙酸丙酯含量不变，调整丁二腈含量 X 和 1,3,6-己烷三腈含量 Y 的关系时，发现当 X 和 Y 同时满足式(1)和式(2)所表示的条件：{约 2wt%≤(X+Y)≤约 11 wt% …(1)；和约 0.1≤(X/Y)≤约 8 …(2)}时，对电池循环后直流内阻增加的抑制效果明显。当 X 和 Y 满足约 2 wt%≤(X+Y)≤约 8 wt%且约 0.1≤(X/Y)≤约 6 时，组合添加剂能够表现出协同作用，能够充分地抑制直流内阻的增加。

图 1a 示出了本申请实施例 S1-1 和 S1-2 与对比例 D1-1 的新鲜电池在不同充电状态下（10%SOC、20%SOC、70%SOC）的直流内阻。图 1b 示出了本申请实施例 S1-1 和 S1-2 与对比例 D1-1 的电池在 200 次充放电后在不同充电状态下（10%SOC、20%SOC、70%SOC）的直流内阻。图 1c 示出了本申请实施例 S1-1 和 S1-2 与对比例 D1-1 的电池在 400 次充放电后在不同充电状态下（10%SOC、20%SOC、70%SOC）的直流内阻。可以看出，相较于对比例 D1-1，实施例 S1-1 和 S1-2 在循环过程直流内阻增加得到明显改善。

如表 1-2 所示，当二腈化合物是己二腈或乙二醇二(2-氰基乙基)醚，三腈化合物是 1,2,6-己烷三腈、1,2,6-己烷三腈或 1,2,3-三(2-氰基乙氧基)丙烷时，同样可以达到抑制直流内阻增加的效果。当二腈化合物是乙二醇二(2-氰基乙基)醚，或三腈化合物是 1,2,3-三(2-氰基乙氧基)丙烷时，抑制电池循环后直流内阻增加的效果更为明显。

（2）在基础电解液中加入如表 2 中所示的不同含量的二腈化合物、三腈化合物和/或丙酸丙酯，将电解液注入按照上述方法制成的电池中并测试其 20%SOC 直流内阻。测试结果见表 2。

表 2

	C(Zwt%)	A_1(Xwt%)	B_1(Ywt%)	Y/Z	20%SOC 直流内阻（mΩ）		
					新鲜电池	200 次循环后	400 次循环后
S1-1	30	4	1	0.03	50.8	84.3	91.2
S2-1	5	4	1	0.2	68.7	85.2	97.6
S2-2	10	4	1	0.1	60.3	83.1	95.7
S2-3	20	4	1	0.05	56.1	81.6	93.9
S2-4	40	4	1	0.025	47.5	78.2	87.2
S2-5	50	4	1	0.02	56.3	82.6	98.3
S2-6	10	4	3	0.3	64.3	89.5	97.7
S2-7	50	4	0.5	0.01	53.2	84.3	94.1
D2-1	4	4	1	0.25	72.1	108.5	118.9

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 251 of 449

D2-2	60	4	1	0.017	42.0	100.1	113.9
D2-3	10	4	5	0.5	62.3	85.4	111.3
D2-4	50	4	0.1	0.0025	53.2	89.3	109.4

如表 2 所示，当丙酸丙酯的含量在 5%-50%范围内时，随着丙酸丙酯含量的增加，新鲜电池直流内阻不断减小。另外，当丙酸丙酯的含量小于 5%或超出 50%时，200 次循环后电池直流内阻出现大幅增加，性能恶化。组合添加剂可以形成正极保护膜从而减少副反应，从而有效控制了电池的极化和副反应。三腈化合物含量与丙酸丙酯的含量的比值对电池直流内阻变化有较大的影响，当 Y/Z 在 0.01-0.3 的范围内时，对直流内阻增加起到更好的抑制作用。

（3）在基础电解液中加入丙酸丙酯 30wt%，丁二腈（A1）4wt%和 1,3,6-己烷三腈(B1)1wt%以及如表 3 所示的不同含量的氟代醚，将得到的电解液注入按照上述方法制成的电池中并测试其 20%SOC 直流内阻和 60℃ 21 天厚度膨胀率。测试结果见表 3。

表 3

	D(含量 wt%)	新鲜电池 20%SOC 直流内阻（mΩ）	60℃ 21 天 厚度膨胀率
S1-1	0	50.8	7.6%
S3-1	D_1(0.1)	50.2	6.2%
S3-2	D_1(0.5)	49.8	6.0%
S3-3	D_1(1)	48.6	5.7%
S3-4	D_1(1.5)	48.5	5.1%
S3-5	D_1(2)	48.4	4.8%
S3-6	D_1(2.5)	48.3	4.9%
S3-7	D_1(3)	48.1	5.6%
S3-8	D_1(5)	49.3	6.8%
S3-9	D_2(1)	49.2	6.1%
S3-10	D_3(1)	49.4	5.7%
D3-1	D_1(6)	51.3	8.5%

从表 3 中可以看出，随着氟代醚的加入（0.1~5%），新鲜电池直流内阻和厚度膨胀率有一定改善，加入量多时存储性能略有下降，但仍在期望的范围内。当氟代醚含量大于 5%时，新鲜电池直流内阻和 60℃存储厚度膨胀率有所恶化。

（4）在基础电解液中加入丙酸丙酯 30wt%，丁二腈（A1）4wt%和 1,3,6-己烷三腈(B1)1wt%以及如表 4 所示的不同含量的环状磷酸酐，将得到的电解液注入按照上述方法制成的电池中并测试其 20%SOC 直流内阻和容量保持率。测试结果见表 4。

表 4

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 252 of 449

	E(含量 wt%)	20%SOC 直流内阻（mΩ）			容量保持率		
		新鲜电池	200 次循环后	400 次循环后	新鲜电池	200 次循环后	400 次循环后
S1-1	0	50.8	84.3	91.2	100%	93.5%	86.3%
S4-1	E_1(0.1)	48.3	51.5	88.2	100%	95.7%	90.1%
S4-2	E_1(0.5)	45.4	48.2	82.3	100%	96.3%	91.4%
S4-3	E_1(1)	44.6	47.1	80.5	100%	96.1%	90.7%
S4-4	E_1(2)	45.6	47.3	81.6	100%	95.2%	89.6%
S4-5	E_1(3)	45.9	49.1	89.4	100%	94.7%	88.5%
S4-6	E_2(1)	45.2	48.3	88.3	100%	95.3%	91.0%
S4-7	E_3(1)	45.3	48.7	89.5	100%	95.1%	90.8%
D4-1	E_1(4)	46.1	58.6	105.3	100%	92.1%	85.3%

由表 4 可以看出，随着环状磷酸酐的加入（0.1~3%），新鲜电池及循环后直流内阻有一定改善，可能归因于组合添加剂所形成的复合保护膜结构比较稳定；循环性能随着环状磷酸酐的加入先变好后变差，当含量大于 3%时，循环性能受到影响，可能是环状磷酸酐分解造成。

（5）在基础电解液中加入丙酸丙酯 30wt%，丁二腈（A1）4wt%和 1,3,6-己烷三腈(B1)1wt%以及如表 5 所示的不同含量的氟代醚和环状磷酸酐，将得到的电解液注入按照上述方法制成的电池中并测试其 20%SOC 直流内阻、60℃ 21 天厚度膨胀率和容量保持率。测试结果见表 5。

表 5

	D_1(含量 wt%)	E_1(含量 wt%)	20%SOC 直流内阻（mΩ）			60℃ 21 天厚度膨胀率	容量保持率		
			新鲜电池	200 次循环后	400 次循环后		新鲜电池	200 次循环后	400 次循环后
S1-1	0	0	50.8	84.3	91.2	7.6%	100%	93.5%	86.3%
S3-1	0.1	0	50.2	83.1	90.4	6.2%	100%	94.2%	87.9%
S4-2	0	0.5	45.4	48.2	82.3	6.7%	100%	96.3%	91.4%
S5-1	0.1	0.5	44.7	47.2	80.8	6.0%	100%	96.4%	91.6%
S5-2	1	0.5	43.8	46.3	80.5	5.3%	100%	96.8%	91.7%
S5-3	1	0.3	44.1	48.2	79.3	4.3%	100%	97.1%	92.3%
S5-4	1	0.1	46.3	50.5	86.2	4.5%	100%	97.6%	92.9%
S5-5	3	2	43.5	47.1	81.3	4.0%	100%	94.8%	89.4%

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 253 of 449

由表 5 可以看出，随着氟代醚和环状磷酸酐组合加入，新鲜电池及循环后的直流内阻、存储性能和循环性能都进一步改善。

（6）在基础电解液中加入丙酸丙酯 30wt%，丁二腈（A1）4wt%和 1,3,6-己烷三腈(B1)1wt%以及如表 6 所示的不同含量的其它添加剂，将得到的电解液注入按照上述方法制成的电池中并测试其 3.2V 85℃ 24h 存储电压降。测试结果见表 6。

表 6

	VC(含量 wt%)	VEC(含量 wt%)	FEC(含量 wt%)	PS(含量 wt%)	DTD(含量 wt%)	3.2V 85℃ 24h 存储电压降
S6-1	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.35V
S6-2	0.5	-	-	3	-	0.32V
S6-3	0.5	-	-	3	0.5	0.23V
S6-4	1	-	-	3	-	0.3V
S6-5	1	-	3	3	-	0.20V
S6-6	-	0.5	-	3	0.5	0.25V
D6-1	-	-	-	-	-	0.4V

VC、VEC、FEC、PS、DTD 等成膜添加剂的加入可以进一步提高电池的固体电解质界面膜(SEI)稳定性。多种添加剂的组合使用更有利于电池稳定性提升，有利于电池的长期存储，提升电池可靠性。

（7）在基础电解液中加入丙酸丙酯 30wt%，丁二腈（A1）4wt%和 1,3,6-己烷三腈(B1)1wt%，将得到的电解液注入按照上述方法制成的电池中。按照表 7 改变电池的极片压实密度比值（D1/D2），并测试其容量保持率，测试结果见表 7。

表 7

	压实密度比（D1/D2）	容量保持率		
		新鲜电池	200 次循环后	400 次循环后
S7-1	0.8	100%	93.8%	89.3%
S7-2	0.9	100%	95.3%	90.1%
S7-3	0.95	100%	95.9%	90.8%
S7-4	1.0	100%	96.8%	91.4%
S7-5	1.05	100%	95.8%	90.7%
S7-6	1.1	100%	95.2%	90.2%

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 254 of 449

S7-7	1.2	100%	93.7%	88.8%
D7-1	1.3	100%	91.2%	83.6%
D7-1	0.7	100%	90.5%	82.7%

从表 7 中可以看出，锂离子电池的极片压实密度比（D1/D2）对锂离子电池的循环性能有显著影响。D1/D2 过大或过小均会损伤锂离子电池的循环性能。可以看出当 D1/D2 在 0.8~1.2 范围内时，获得较好的循环性能，可能归因于组合添加剂利于降低电极界面电阻和减小电池极化。

（8）在基础电解液中加入丙酸丙酯 30wt%，丁二腈（A1）4wt%和 1,3,6-己烷三腈(B1)1wt%以及如表 8 所示的不同含量的氟代醚和环状磷酸酐，将得到的电解液注入按照上述方法制成的电池中。并按照表 8 改变极片的压实密度比值（D1/D2），测试所得到的电池的容量保持率。测试结果请见表 8。

表 8

	D_1(含量)	E_1(含量)	G	容量保持率		
				新鲜电池	200 次循环后	400 次循环后
S8-1	1	-	0.8	100%	94.9%	90.1%
S8-2	1	-	1.0	100%	97.3%	92.5%
S8-3	1	-	1.2	100%	94.8%	89.9%
S8-4	-	0.3	0.8	100%	94.3%	89.6%
S85	-	0.3	1.0	100%	97.9%	92.2%
S8-6	-	0.3	1.2	100%	95.0%	90.5%
S8-7	1	0.3	1.0	100%	98.1%	93.3%

随着氟代醚或环状磷酸酐的加入，锂离子电池的极片压实密度比 D1/D2 在 0.8~1.2 范围内时，电池的循环性能得到了进一步提升。

（9）在基础电解液中加入丙酸丙酯 30wt%，丁二腈（A1）4wt%和 1,3,6-己烷三腈(B1)1wt%以及如表 9 所示的不同含量的环状羧酸酯，将得到的电解液注入按照上述方法制成的电池中。测试所得到的电池的间歇循环容量保持率。测试结果请见表 9。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 255 of 449

表 9

	H(含量 wt%)	间歇循环容量保持率			
		新鲜电池	30 次循环后	50 次循环后	100 次循环后
S1-1	0	100%	73.80%	64.30%	54.50%
S9-1	$H_1(1)$	100%	82.50%	74.60%	64.20%
S9-2	$H_1(10)$	100%	87.20%	81.40%	77.20%
S9-3	$H_1(20)$	100%	86.20%	81.30%	78.00%
S9-4	$H_1(30)$	100%	88.30%	83.30%	79.80%
S9-5	$H_1(40)$	100%	87.50%	80.60%	75.20%
S9-6	$H_1(50)$	100%	86.30%	74.40%	63.20%
S9-7	$H_1(60)$	100%	85.20%	71.60%	57.60%
S9-8	$H_2(1)$	100%	81.80%	73.20%	61.80%
S9-9	$H_2(10)$	100%	86.50%	80.80%	76.10%
S9-10	$H_2(20)$	100%	85.30%	81.30%	77.10%
S9-11	$H_2(30)$	100%	88.10%	83.00%	79.30%
S9-12	$H_2(40)$	100%	87.10%	80.10%	74.80%
S9-13	$H_2(50)$	100%	85.20%	73.70%	61.90%
S9-14	$H_2(60)$	100%	82.20%	70.10%	55.90%

电池间歇循环后的容量保持率随着环状羧酸酯用量的增加而提高，可能是因为环状羧酸酯在正极表面形成钝化膜，但当环状羧酸酯接近 40%时，间歇循环性能有所变差，这主要是由于 $LiPF_6$ 同环状羧酸酯之间的副反应引起，因此环状羧酸酯的用量适度较好，不宜过大。

整个说明书中对“一些实施例”、“部分实施例”、“一个实施例”、“另一举例”、“举例”、“具体举例”或“部分举例”的引用，其所代表的意思是在本申请中的至少一个实施例或举例包含了该实施例或举例中所描述的特定特征、结构、材料或特性。因此，在整个说明书中的各处所出现的描述，例如：“在一些实施例中”、“在实施例中”、“在一个实施例中”、“在另一个举例中”，“在一个举例中”、“在特定举例中”或“举例“，其不必然是引用本申请中的相同的实施例或示例。此外，本文中的特定特征、结构、材料或特性可以以任何合适的方式在一个或多个实施例或举例中结合。

尽管已经演示和描述了说明性实施例，本领域技术人员应该理解上述实施例不能被解释为

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 256 of 449

对本申请的限制，并且可以在不脱离本申请的精神、原理及范围的情况下对实施例进行改变，替代和修改。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 257 of 449

说　明　书　附　图

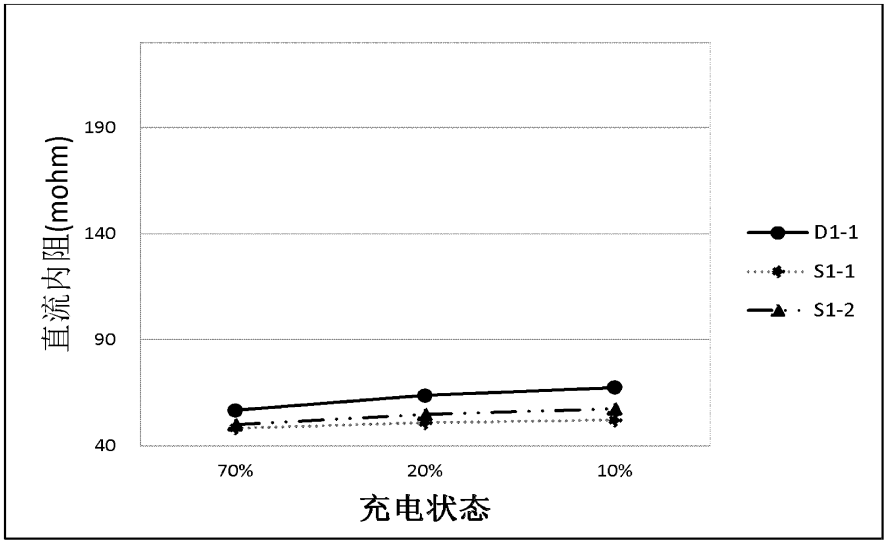


图 1a

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 258 of 449

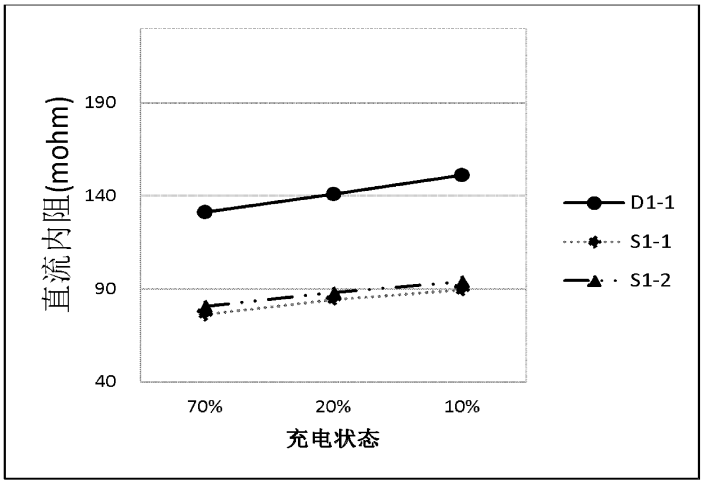


图 1b

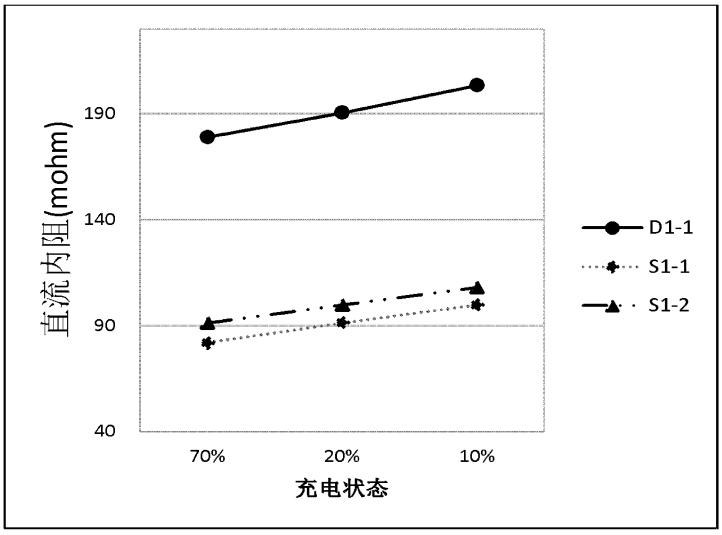


图 1c

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 259 of 449

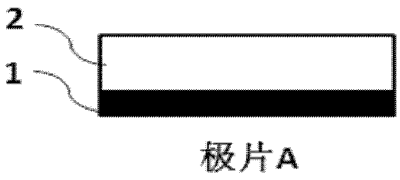


图 2

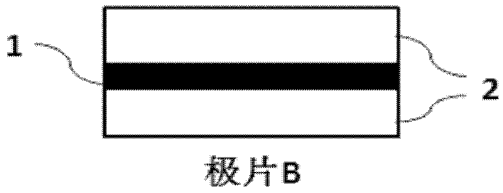


图 3

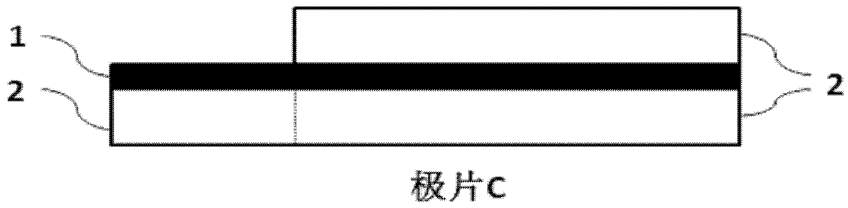


图 4

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 260 of 449

Doc Code: DIST.E.FILE **Document Description: Electronic Terminal Disclaimer - Filed**	PTO/SB/25 PTO/SB/26 U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Department of Commerce

Electronic Petition Request	**TERMINAL DISCLAIMER TO OBVIATE A PROVISIONAL DOUBLE PATENTING REJECTION OVER A PENDING "REFERENCE" APPLICATION AND TERMINAL DISCLAIMER TO OBVIATE A DOUBLE PATENTING REJECTION OVER A "PRIOR" PATENT**
Application Number	18076882
Filing Date	07-Dec-2022
First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC
Title of Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

☒ Filing of terminal disclaimer does not obviate requirement for response under 37 CFR 1.111 to outstanding Office Action

☒ This electronic Terminal Disclaimer is not being used for a Joint Research Agreement.

Owner	Percent Interest
NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	100 %

The owner(s) of percent interest listed above in the instant application hereby disclaims, except as provided below, the terminal part of the statutory term of any patent granted on the instant application which would extend beyond the expiration date of the full statutory term of any patent granted on pending reference Application Number(s)

17885915 filed on 08/11/2022

as the term of any patent granted on said reference application may be shortened by any terminal disclaimer filed prior to the grant of any patent on the pending reference application. The owner hereby agrees that any patent so granted on the instant application shall be enforceable only for and during such period that it and any patent granted on the reference application are commonly owned. This agreement runs with any patent granted on the instant application and is binding upon the grantee, its successors or assigns.

In making the above disclaimer, the owner does not disclaim the terminal part of any patent granted on the instant application that would extend to the expiration date of the full statutory term of any patent granted on said reference application, "as the term of any patent granted on said reference application may be shortened by any terminal disclaimer filed prior to the grant of any patent on the pending reference application," in the event that any such patent granted on the pending reference application: expires for failure to pay a maintenance fee, is held unenforceable, is found invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, is statutorily disclaimed in whole or terminally disclaimed under 37 CFR 1.321, has all claims canceled by a reexamination certificate, is reissued, or is in any manner terminated prior to the expiration of its full statutory term as shortened by any terminal disclaimer filed prior to its grant.

The owner(s) with percent interest listed above in the instant application hereby disclaims, except as provided below, the terminal part of the statutory term of any patent granted on the instant application which would extend beyond the expiration date of the full statutory term of prior patent number(s)

10833363

11522222

as the term of said prior patent is presently shortened by any terminal disclaimer. The owner hereby agrees that any patent so granted on the instant application shall be enforceable only for and during such period that it and the prior patent are commonly owned. This agreement runs with any patent granted on the instant application and is binding upon the grantee, its successors or assigns.

In making the above disclaimer, the owner does not disclaim the terminal part of the term of any patent granted on the instant application that would extend to the expiration date of the full statutory term of the prior patent, "as the term of said prior patent is presently shortened by any terminal disclaimer," in the event that said prior patent later:
- expires for failure to pay a maintenance fee;
- is held unenforceable;
- is found invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction;
- is statutorily disclaimed in whole or terminally disclaimed under 37 CFR 1.321;
- has all claims canceled by a reexamination certificate;
- is reissued; or
- is in any manner terminated prior to the expiration of its full statutory term as presently shortened by any terminal disclaimer.

◉ Terminal disclaimer fee under 37 CFR 1.20(d) is included with Electronic Terminal Disclaimer request.

○ I certify, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.4(d)(4), that the terminal disclaimer fee under 37 CFR 1.20(d) required for this terminal disclaimer has already been paid in the above-identified application.

Applicants claims the following fee status:

○ Small Entity

○ Micro Entity

◉ Regular Undiscounted

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

THIS PORTION MUST BE COMPLETED BY THE SIGNATORY OR SIGNATORIES

I certify, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.4(d)(4) that I am:

◉ An attorney or agent registered to practice before the Patent and Trademark Office who is of record in this application

Registration Number 51986

○ A sole inventor

○ A joint inventor; I certify that I am authorized to sign this submission on behalf of all of the inventors as evidenced by the power of attorney in the application

○ A joint inventor; all of whom are signing this request

Signature	/Timothy J. Maier/
Name	Timothy J. Maier

*Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is required if terminal disclaimer is signed by the assignee (owner).
Form PTO/SB/96 may be used for making this certification. See MPEP § 324.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal					
Application Number:	18076882				
Filing Date:	07-Dec-2022				
Title of Invention:	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE				
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Kefei WANG				
Filer:	Timothy Joseph Maier/Beatriz Sanchez				
Attorney Docket Number:	14850089COC				
Filed as Large Entity					
Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)					
Description		**Fee Code**	**Quantity**	**Amount**	**Sub-Total in USD($)**
Basic Filing:					
STATUTORY OR TERMINAL DISCLAIMER		1814	1	170	170
Pages:					
Claims:					
Miscellaneous-Filing:					
Petition:					
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:					
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:					

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
		Total in USD ($)		**170**

Doc Code: DISQ.E.FILE
Document Description: Electronic Terminal Disclaimer – Approved

Application No.: 18076882

Filing Date: 07-Dec-2022

Applicant/Patent under Reexamination: WANG

Electronic Terminal Disclaimer filed on April 10, 2023

☒ APPROVED

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer

☐ DISAPPROVED

Approved/Disapproved by: Electronic Terminal Disclaimer automatically approved by EFS-Web

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	47813741
Application Number:	18076882
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	9491
Title of Invention:	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Kefei WANG
Customer Number:	62008
Filer:	Timothy Joseph Maier/Beatriz Sanchez
Filer Authorized By:	Timothy Joseph Maier
Attorney Docket Number:	14850089COC
Receipt Date:	10-APR-2023
Filing Date:	07-DEC-2022
Time Stamp:	13:26:39
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	CARD
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$170
RAM confirmation Number	E202340D26366523
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	
The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:	

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Terminal Disclaimer-Filed (Electronic)	eTerminal-Disclaimer.pdf	46503 34e1a27305389e67927acde203f8eb694b70a040	no	3
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	38151 7ca9e7cc5d631113d875bd066f86994c85a8d942	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	84654		

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New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111
If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.
National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371
If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.
New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office
If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of: NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED U.S. Patent Application No.: 18/076,882 Filed: December 7, 2022 Title: ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	Confirmation No.: 9491 Art Unit: 1725 Examiner: KENNETH J DOUYETTE Attorney Docket No.: 14850089COC

RESPONSE

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

April 10, 2023

Dear Sir:

In response to the Office Action mailed March 3, 2023, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the Application in view of the following Remarks.

Remarks follow the above-mentioned amendments.

REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration of this Application, in light of the following discussion, is respectfully requested. Claims 1-30 were originally presented. Accordingly, claims 1-30 are pending in the present Application. Applicant submits that upon entry of the present Response, claims 1-30 are in condition for allowance. Moreover, the Applicant submits that no new matter has been introduced by the foregoing amendments.

Allowable Subject Matter

The outstanding Office Action indicates that claims 1-2, 4-17 and 18-30 would be allowed if the double patenting rejections were overcome. Claims 3 and 18 objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Applicant acknowledges with appreciation the indication of allowable subject matter. In response, a terminal disclaimer has been filed with respect to U.S. Patent No. 10,833,363, U.S. Patent No. 11,522,222, and copending Application No. 17/885,915, and, thus, all claims 1-30 are allowable.

Double Patenting

In the outstanding Office Action, claims 1-2, 4-17, and 19-30 stand rejected under the judicially created doctrine of non-statutory double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-16 of U.S. Patent No. 10,833,363.

In the outstanding Office Action, claims 1-2, 4-17, and 19-30 stand rejected under the judicially created doctrine of non-statutory double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-16 of U.S. Patent No. 11,522,222.

In the outstanding Office Action, claims 1-2, 4-17, and 19-30 stand rejected under the judicially created doctrine of non-statutory double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-15, 17, and 19 of copending Application No. 17/885,915.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 270 of 449

With this correspondence, Applicant has submitted a terminal disclaimer to overcome these rejections. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the withdrawal of this double patenting rejection of claims 1-2, 4-17, and 19-30

Applicant notes that "[t]he filing of a terminal disclaimer to obviate a rejection based on nonstatutory double patenting is not an admission of the propriety of the rejection [because] the filing of a terminal disclaimer simply serves the statutory function of removing the rejection of double patenting, and raises neither a presumption nor estoppels on the merits of the rejection" (MPEP §804.02.II, citations omitted). Hence, the terminal disclaimer included with this reply serves the statutory function of removing the double patenting rejection without raising a presumption or estoppels on the merits of the rejection.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 271 of 449

CONCLUSION

Consequently, in light of the above discussion, the outstanding grounds of rejection are believed to have been overcome. The Application, as amended, is believed to be in condition of allowance. An early and favorable action to that effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

/Timothy J. Maier/
Timothy J. Maier
Attorney of Record
Reg. No. 51,986

Maier & Maier, PLLC
345 South Patrick Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703) 740-8322
Customer No. 62008

TJM/mae/RAM/bks

April 10, 2023

Attachments:
eTerminal Disclaimer
IDS

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 272 of 449

UNITED STATES
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313 - 1450
www.uspto.gov

ELECTRONIC ACKNOWLEDGEMENT RECEIPT

APPLICATION #	RECEIPT DATE / TIME	ATTORNEY DOCKET #
18/076,882	**04/10/2023 01:24:21 PM ET**	**14850089COC**

Title of Invention

ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

Application Information

APPLICATION TYPE	Utility - Nonprovisional Application under 35 USC 111(a)	PATENT #	-
CONFIRMATION #	9491	FILED BY	Beatriz Sanchez
PATENT CENTER #	61892141	FILING DATE	12/07/2022
CUSTOMER #	62008	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	Kefei WANG
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS	-	AUTHORIZED BY	Timothy Maier

Documents

TOTAL DOCUMENTS: 4

DOCUMENT		PAGES	DESCRIPTION	SIZE (KB)
Response_.pdf		4	-	27 KB
Response_-A....pdf	(1-1)	1	Amendment/Request for Reconsideration-After Non-Final Rejection	17 KB
Response_-REM.pdf	(2-4)	3	Applicant Arguments/Remarks Made in an Amendment	22 KB
IDS.pdf		4	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Form (SB08)	1234 KB
FOR-01CN106848381A.pdf		12	Foreign Reference	1688 KB

Digest

DOCUMENT	MESSAGE DIGEST(SHA-512)
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New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

PTO/SB/08a (01-22)
Approved for use through 05/31/2024. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	18076882
	Filing Date	2022-12-07
	First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
	Art Unit	1725
	Examiner Name	DOUYETTE, KENNETH J
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code[1]	Issue Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Foreign Document Number[3]	Country Code[2]	Kind Code[4]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[5]
	1	106848381	CN	A	2017-06-13	GUANGZHOU TINCI MAT TECH CO LTD	English Abstract Provided	

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NON-PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS Remove

Examiner Initials*	Cite No	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc), date, pages(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T[5]

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	18076882
	Filing Date	2022-12-07
	First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
	Art Unit	1725
	Examiner Name	DOUYETTE, KENNETH J
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

	1		

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EXAMINER SIGNATURE

Examiner Signature		Date Considered	

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through a citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

[1] See Kind Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.USPTO.GOV or MPEP 901.04. [2] Enter office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [3] For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [4] Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST.16 if possible. [5] Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	18076882
	Filing Date	2022-12-07
	First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
	Art Unit	1725
	Examiner Name	DOUYETTE, KENNETH J
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Please see 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 to make the appropriate selection(s):

That each item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was first cited in any communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application not more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(1).

OR

☐ That no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was cited in a communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application, and, to the knowledge of the person signing the certification after making reasonable inquiry, no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was known to any individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(2).

See attached certification statement.

☒ The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☒ A certification statement is not submitted herewith.

SIGNATURE

A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Timothy J. Maier/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2023-04-10
Name/Print	Timothy J. Maier	Registration Number	51,986

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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Espacenet

Bibliographic data: CN106848381 (A) — 2017-06-13

Electrolyte solution lithium and secondary battery containing electrolyte solution

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Classification:	**- international:** ***H01M10/0525; H01M10/056; H01M10/0567; H01M10/0569*** **- cooperative:** **H01M10/0525 (CN)**; **H01M10/056 (CN)**; **H01M10/0567 (CN)**; **H01M10/0569 (CN)**; Y02E60/10 (EP)
Application number:	CN20171029575 20170116 Global Dossier
Priority number(s):	CN20171029575 20170116

Abstract of CN106848381 (A)

The invention belongs to the field of lithium secondary batteries, and discloses an electrolyte solution and a lithium secondary battery containing the electrolyte solution. The electrolyte solution comprises an electrolyte, an organic solvent, additives and a functional compound, wherein the functional compound comprises at least one of tricyanophosphite compounds and tricyanophosphate compounds. The tricyanophosphite compounds or tricyanophosphate compounds contained in the electrolyte solution can form a film on the surface of the positive and negative electrodes, and can be complexed with metal ions to prevent the positive electrode metal ions from dissolving into the electrolyte solution and from depositing on the negative electrode, thereby achieving the effect of stabilizing the positive electrode structure and improving the negative electrode SEI film, and enhancing the cycle performance and high-temperature properties of the lithium secondary battery. The functional compound can lower the film forming resistance in the low-temperature environment and improve the problem of lithium precipitation during low-temperature charging.

(19)中华人民共和国国家知识产权局

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H01M 10/0567(2010.01)

权利要求书1页 说明书9页

(54)发明名称

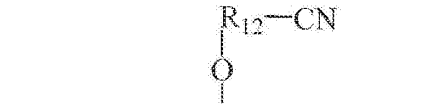
一种电解液及含有该电解液的锂二次电池

(57)摘要

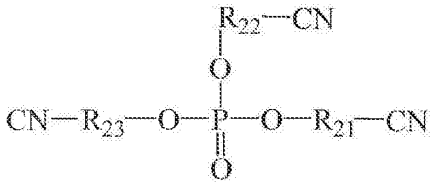
本发明属于锂二次电池领域，公开了一种电解液及含有该电解液的锂二次电池。所述电解液包括电解质、有机溶剂、添加剂和功能化合物，所述功能化合物为三氧基亚磷酸酯化合物和三氧基磷酸酯化合物中的至少一种。本发明的电解液中含有的三氧基亚磷酸酯化合物或三氧基磷酸酯化合物，可以在正负极表面成膜，且能与金属离子络合，防止正极金属离子脱出溶到电解液中和防止其沉积在负极，从而达到稳定正极结构和改善负极SEI膜的作用，提高锂二次电池循环性能和高温性能。同时本发明的功能化合物可降低低温环境下的成膜阻抗，改善低温充电的析锂问题。

CN 106848381 A

1.一种电解液，其特征在于：所述电解液包括电解质、有机溶剂、添加剂和功能化合物，所述功能化合物为三氰基亚磷酸酯化合物和三氰基磷酸酯化合物中的至少一种，所述三氰基亚磷酸酯化合物和三氰基磷酸酯化合物分别具有如下式(I)和式(II)所示的结构式：



式(I)，



式(II)；

式中R_{11}、R_{12}、R_{13}、R_{21}、R_{22}、R_{23}各自独立地选自C1～C5的亚烷基或氟代亚烷基。

2.根据权利要求1所述的一种电解液，其特征在于：所述功能化合物在电解液中的质量百分含量为0.05%～10%。

3.根据权利要求2所述的一种电解液，其特征在于：所述功能化合物在电解液中的质量百分含量为0.2%～5%。

4.根据权利要求1所述的一种电解液，其特征在于：所述电解质为$LiPF_6$、$LiBF_4$、$LiSO_3CF_3$、LiBOB、LiDFOB、LiTFSI、LiFSI、$LiPO_2F_2$中的至少一种。

5.根据权利要求1所述的一种电解液，其特征在于：所述有机溶剂包括EC、PC、DMC、DEC、EMC、GBL、MA、EA、PA、BA、MP、EP、PP、BP、MB、EB、PB中的至少两种。

6.根据权利要求5所述的一种电解液，其特征在于：所述有机溶剂为EC、PC、EMC、DEC、PA、MP、EP、PP、EB中的至少两种。

7.根据权利要求1所述的一种电解液，其特征在于：所述添加剂为FEC、VC、VEC、PS、BS、DTD、MMDS、PES、硫酸丙烯酯、亚硫酸乙烯酯、SN、ADN、PN、HTCN、DENE、丁二酸酐、马来酸酐、2-甲基马来酸酐、2,3-二甲基马来酸酐、衣康酸酐中的至少一种。

8.一种锂二次电池，包括含有正极活性材料的正极片、含有负极活性材料的负极片、隔离膜和电解液；正极片包括嵌入或者脱嵌锂离子的正极活性材料、导电剂、集流体及将所述正极活性材料、导电剂、集流体结合的粘结剂；负极片包括可嵌入或者脱嵌锂离子的负极活性材料、导电剂、集流体及将所述负极活性材料、导电剂、集流体结合的粘结剂，其特征在于：所述电解液为权利要求1～7任一项所述的电解液。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 281 of 449

一种电解液及含有该电解液的锂二次电池

技术领域

[0001] 本发明属于锂二次电池领域，具体涉及一种电解液及含有该电解液的锂二次电池。

背景技术

[0002] 锂二次电池具有工作电压高、比能量密度大、循环寿命长、自放电率低、无记忆效应、对环境污染小等优点，已经广泛应用于消费类电子、储能及动力产品。近年来，随着便携式电子产品向轻便化、高性能发展，这对锂二次电池的能量密度提出更高要求。应对电池更高能量密度的不断追求，业内目前普遍采用的策略是提高正负极的压实和提高电池的截止电压。随之而来的是电池性能的劣化，特别是在高压高温下，电池极片表面形成的SEI膜容易被破坏；在低温充电时，由于电池的动力学性能欠佳，低温充放电时容易析锂，电池安全性能受到影响。

[0003] 专利CN201510564696公开了一种含有双氰基化合物NC-R-CN作为锂离子电池电解液添加剂，可以提高电池的高温存储性能以及循环性能。类似的，专利CN201510964662公开了一种同时含有不饱和碳碳键和氰基的化合物作为锂离子电池电解液添加剂，能够在电极表面发生聚合反应形成含有多个氰基的化合物，该化合物能够与正极材料表面的金属离子络合，从而抑制电解液在电极表面发生分解，提高电池的高温储存及循环性能。但本领域的科研人员发现，含不饱和碳碳双键或三键的化合物成膜阻抗会增大，低温充电时更易析锂，降低电池安全性能。

[0004] 因此，开发一种既能改善高温存储及循环性能，同时又能改善低温充电性能的锂二次电池电解液意义重大。

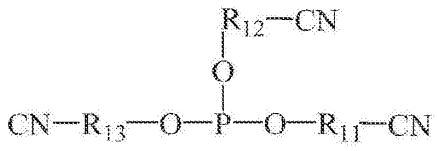
发明内容

[0005] 本发明的目的在于解决上述技术问题，提供一种既能改善高温存储及循环性能，同时又能改善低温充电性能的电解液及含有该电解液的锂二次电池。

[0006] 本发明目的通过以下技术方案实现：

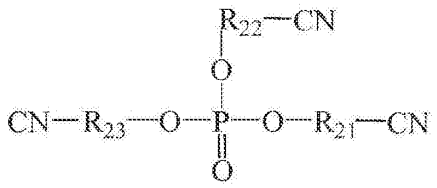
[0007] 一种电解液，包括电解质、有机溶剂、添加剂和功能化合物，所述功能化合物为三氰基亚磷酸酯化合物和三氰基磷酸酯化合物中的至少一种，所述三氰基亚磷酸酯化合物和三氰基磷酸酯化合物分别具有如下式(I)和式(II)所示的结构式：

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 282 of 449



式（I），

[0008]



式（II）；

[0009] 式中R_{11}、R_{12}、R_{13}、R_{21}、R_{22}、R_{23}各自独立地选自C1～C5的亚烷基或氟代亚烷基。

[0010] 所述功能化合物在电解液中的质量百分含量优选为0.05%～10%，当低于0.05%时，不能很好的保护正负极，从而难以充分提高电池的高温储存性能及循环性能，而超过10%时，由于其增加电解液的粘度，导致电池性能恶化。更优选地，其在电解液中的质量百分含量为0.2%～5%。

[0011] 所述电解质优选为六氟磷酸锂($LiPF_6$)、四氟硼酸锂($LiBF_4$)、三氟甲基磺酸锂($LiSO_3CF_3$)、双乙二酸硼酸锂(LiBOB)、二氟草酸硼酸锂(LiDFOB)、双三氟甲烷磺酰亚胺锂(LiTFSI)、双氟磺酰亚胺锂(LiFSI)、二氟磷酸锂

[0012] ($LiPO_2F_2$)的至少一种。

[0013] 所述有机溶剂包括碳酸乙烯酯(EC)、碳酸丙烯酯(PC)、碳酸二甲酯(DMC)、碳酸二乙酯(DEC)、碳酸甲乙酯(EMC)、γ-丁内酯(GBL)、乙酸甲酯(MA)、乙酸乙酯(EA)、乙酸丙酯(PA)、乙酸丁酯(BA)、丙酸甲酯(MP)、丙酸乙酯(EP)、丙酸丙酯(PP)、丙酸丁酯(BP)、丁酸甲酯(MB)、丁酸乙酯(EB)、丁酸丙酯(PB)中的至少两种。

[0014] 优选的，所述有机溶剂为EC、PC、EMC、DEC、PA、MP、EP、PP、EB中的至少两种。

[0015] 所述添加剂为本领域常用的添加剂，作为举例，所述添加剂为氟代碳酸乙烯酯(FEC)、碳酸亚乙烯酯(VC)、碳酸乙烯亚乙酯(VEC)、1,3-丙磺酸内酯(PS)、1,4-丁磺酸内酯(BS)、硫酸乙烯酯(DTD)、甲烷二磺酸亚甲酯(MMDS)、丙烯磺酸内酯(PES)、硫酸丙烯酯、亚硫酸乙烯酯、丁二腈(SN)、己二腈(ADN)、庚二腈(PN)、1,3,6-己烷三腈(HTCN)、乙二醇双(丙腈)醚(DENE)、丁二酸酐、马来酸酐、2-甲基马来酸酐、2,3-二甲基马来酸酐、衣康酸酐中的至少一种。

[0016] 本发明还涉及一种含有上述电解液的锂二次电池，包括含有正极活性材料的正极片、含有负极活性材料的负极片、隔离膜和上述电解液；正极片包括嵌入或者脱嵌锂离子的正极活性材料、导电剂、集流体及将所述正极活性材料、导电剂、集流体结合的粘结剂；负极片包括可嵌入或者脱嵌锂离子的负极活性材料、导电剂、集流体及将所述负极活性材料、导电剂、集流体结合的粘结剂。

[0017] 本发明的电解液具有如下优点及有益效果：

[0018] 本发明的电解液中含有的三氰基亚磷酸酯化合物或三氰基磷酸酯化合物，可以在正负极表面成膜，且能与金属离子络合，防止正极金属离子脱出溶到电解液中和防止其沉积在负极，从而达到稳定正极结构和改善负极SEI膜的作用，提高锂二次电池循环性能和高

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 283 of 449

温性能。同时本发明的功能化合物可降低低温环境下的成膜阻抗，改善低温充电的析锂问题，从而显著提高电池的安全性能。

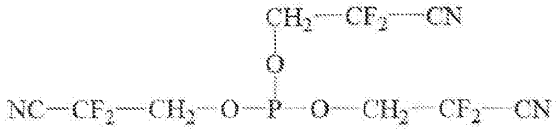
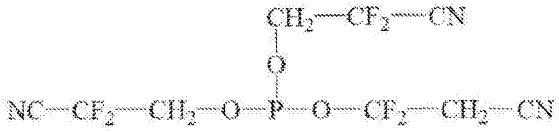
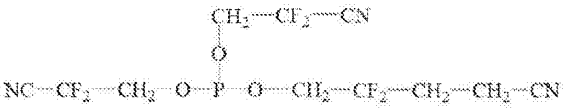
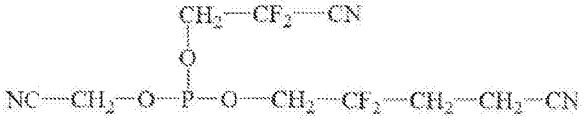
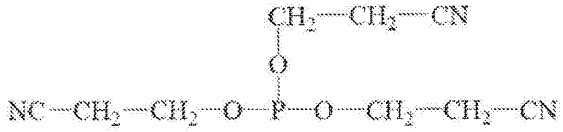
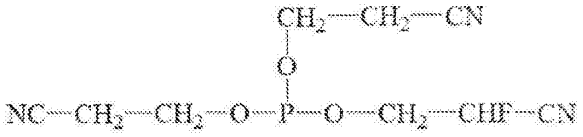
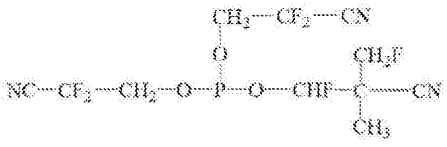
具体实施方式

[0019] 下面结合实施例对本发明作进一步详细的描述，但本发明的实施方式不限于此。

[0020] 本发明实施例所用到的三氰基亚磷酸酯化合物和三氰基磷酸酯化合物的结构分别如表1和表2所示。

[0021] 表1三氰基亚磷酸酯化合物

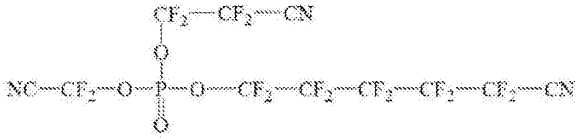
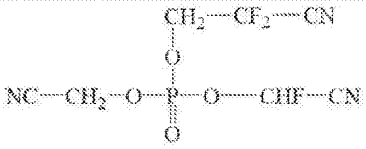
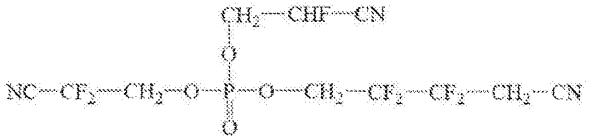
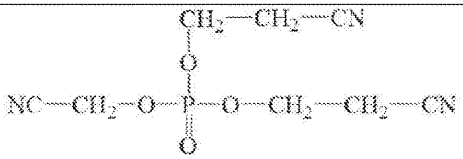
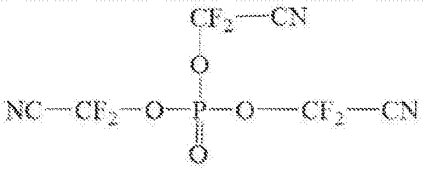
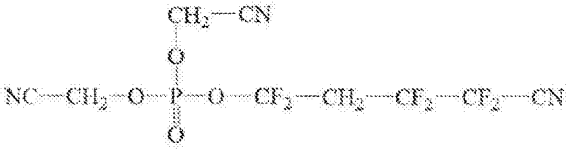
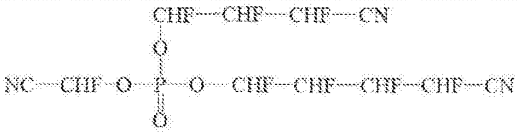
[0022]

	结构式
化合物I_1	
化合物 I_2	
化合物 I_3	
化合物 I_4	
化合物 I_5	
化合物 I_6	
化合物 I_7	

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 284 of 449

[0023] 表2三氰基磷酸酯化合物

[0024]

	结构式
化合物II$_1$	
化合物 II$_2$	
化合物 II$_3$	
化合物 II$_4$	
化合物 II$_5$	
化合物 II$_6$	
化合物 II$_7$	

[0025] 本发明实施例中锂二次电池的制备及性能测试步骤如下：

[0026] (1)电解液的制备：在氩气氛围的手套箱中，将有机溶剂按一定质量比混合，再加入添加剂、三氰基亚磷酸酯化合物或三氰基磷酸酯化合物、电解质充分搅拌均匀，即得到本发明所述的电解液。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 285 of 449

[0027] (2)正极极片的制备:将一定质量比的聚偏氟乙烯(PVDF)溶解于1-甲基-2-吡咯烷酮(NMP)溶液中,再将一定质量比的正极活性材料和导电剂加入上述溶液并混合均匀,将混制的浆料涂布在铝箔的两面后,烘干、辊压后得到正极极片。

[0028] (3)负极极片的制备:将质量比的SBR粘结剂和CMC增稠剂溶于水溶液中,再将一定质量比的负极材料和导电剂加入上述溶液并混合均匀,将混制的浆料涂布在铜箔的两面后,烘干、辊压后得到负极极片。

[0029] (4)锂二次电池的制备:将上述制备的正极极片、负极极片和隔离膜制成电芯,注入步骤(1)所得电解液,经化成等工艺后制成锂二次电池。

[0030] (5)电池性能测试

[0031] 高温循环测试:在45℃恒温箱中以0.5/0.5C的倍率对电池进行充放电循环测试。高温储存性能测试:先将电池在常温状态下以0.5/0.5C的倍率对电池进行充放电一次,再以0.5C将电池充满电后进行高温存储,存储一定时间后热态测试电池的厚度,待电池完全冷却后以0.5C进行充放电测试计算容量保持率和容量恢复率。低温充电测试:先将电池在常温状态下以0.5C放电,再在高低温箱中低温0℃搁置4小时后以0.3C将电池充满电,然后在氩气氛围的手套箱中拆解电池观察负极表面是否析锂。

[0032] 本发明实施例1~25及对比例1~6的电解液组成如表3所示。

[0033] 表3实施例和对比例的电解液组分

[0034]

	有机溶剂	添加剂	功能化合物	电解质
实施例1	EC:EMC:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	5%FEC	3%化合物I_1	1.1 M $LiPF_6$
实施例2	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE	0.8%化合物I_1	1.1 M $LiPF_6$
实施例3	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE	0.8%化合物I_2	1.1 M $LiPF_6$

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 286 of 449

[0035]

实施例 4	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE	0.8%化合物 I_3	1.1 M $LiPF_6$
实施例 5	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE	0.8%化合物 I_4	1.1 M $LiPF_6$
实施例 6	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE	0.8%化合物 I_5	1.1 M $LiPF_6$
实施例 7	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE	0.8%化合物 I_6	1.1 M $LiPF_6$
实施例 8	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE	0.8%化合物 I_7	1.1 M $LiPF_6$
实施例 9	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE	0.8%化合物 II_1	1.1 M $LiPF_6$
实施例 10	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE	0.8%化合物 II_2	1.1 M $LiPF_6$
实施例 11	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE	0.8%化合物 II_3	1.1 M $LiPF_6$
实施例 12	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE	0.8%化合物 II_4	1.1 M $LiPF_6$
实施例 13	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE	0.8%化合物 II_5	1.1 M $LiPF_6$
实施例 14	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE	0.8%化合物 II_6	1.1 M $LiPF_6$
实施例 15	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE	0.8%化合物 II_7	1.1 M $LiPF_6$
实施例 16	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE	0.05%化合物 I_1	1.1 M $LiPF_6$
实施例 17	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE	0.2%化合物 I_1	1.1 M $LiPF_6$
实施例 18	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE	5%化合物 I_1	1.1 M $LiPF_6$

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 287 of 449

[0036]

实施例19	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE	10%化合物I_1	1.1 M $LiPF_6$
实施例20	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE	0.4%化合物I_1，0.4%化合物II_2	1.1 M $LiPF_6$
实施例21	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE	0.4%化合物I_2，0.4%化合物II_5	1.1 M $LiPF_6$
实施例22	EC:PA:EP:DEC:PC=25:20:20:25:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.5%PES，1%DENE，0.5%衣康酸酐	1.0%化合物II_4	1.0 M $LiPF_6$+0.1 M $LiPO_2F_2$
实施例23	EC:MP:EB:DEC:PC=25:20:20:25:10	4%PS，6%FEC，1%DENE，1%PN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE，0.5%马来酸酐	2.0%化合物I_7	0.9 M LiFSI
实施例24	EC:EA:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE	0.8%化合物I_1	1.1 M $LiPF_6$
实施例25	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.5%DTD，1%DENE，0.5%HTCN	1.5%化合物II_6	1.0 M $LiPF_6$+0.5 M LiTFSI
对比例1	EC:EMC:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	5%FEC	--	1.1 M $LiPF_6$
对比例2	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE	--	1.1 M $LiPF_6$
对比例3	EC:PA:EP:DEC:PC=25:20:20:25:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.5%PES，1%DENE，0.5%衣康酸酐	--	1.0 M $LiPF_6$+0.1 M $LiPO_2F_2$
对比例4	EC:MP:EB:DEC:PC=25:20:20:25:10	4%PS，6%FEC，1%DENE，1%PN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE，0.5%马来酸酐	--	0.9 M LiFSI
对比例5	EC:EA:DEC:PC=25	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，	--	1.1 M

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 288 of 449

[0037]

	:25:40:10	1%SN，0.3%VEC，1%DENE		$LiPF_6$
对比例 6	EC:PP:DEC:PC=25:25:40:10	3%PS，5%FEC，2%ADN，1%SN，0.5%DTD，1%DENE，0.5%HTCN	--	1.0 M $LiPF_6$+0.5 M LiTFSI

[0038] 表中百分含量是指占最终电解液中的质量百分含量，浓度是指在最终电解液中的浓度。

[0039] 实施例1～25和对比例1～6的电解液得到的锂二次电池的性能测试结果如表4所示。

[0040] 表4实施例和对比例的测试结果

[0041]

	45℃循环 500 周		60℃满电存储 30 天			低温 0℃充电
	容量保持率/%	厚度变化率/%	容量保持率/%	容量恢复率/%	厚度变化率/%	
实施例 1	86.9	4.9	78.2	87.5	8.6	未析锂
实施例 2	85.6	4.5	77.2	86.3	9.2	未析锂
实施例 3	84.5	4.1	78.1	85.2	9.5	未析锂
实施例 4	85.8	4.6	77.1	85.8	8.3	未析锂
实施例 5	83.1	4.9	76.5	86.9	7.6	未析锂
实施例 6	82.9	5.3	78.2	87.1	9.3	未析锂
实施例 7	83.5	4.8	77.5	87.8	7.1	未析锂
实施例 8	83.3	4.2	77.3	87.2	8.2	未析锂
实施例 9	86.2	3.8	76.5	85.3	9.8	未析锂
实施例 10	83.4	4.6	78.5	88.7	6.4	未析锂
实施例 11	82.1	4.6	76.1	85.8	9.2	未析锂
实施例 12	84.6	4.1	76.6	86.5	8.2	未析锂
实施例 13	84.8	4.5	78.1	89.4	6.1	未析锂
实施例 14	85.5	4.0	76.3	86.3	9.1	未析锂
实施例 15	85.2	4.3	76.1	86.8	9.5	未析锂
实施例 16	80.2	6.2	72.1	80.2	12.6	未析锂
实施例 17	83.9	5.3	75.3	84.5	10.5	未析锂

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 289 of 449

[0042]

实施例 18	85.6	4.1	77.8	87.9	7.4	未析锂
实施例 19	85.3	4.9	75.5	85.2	8.2	未析锂
实施例 20	86.2	4.2	78.8	89.6	6.3	未析锂
实施例 21	89.3	4.1	77.9	88.2	8.2	未析锂
实施例 22	86.6	3.6	78.3	88.5	8.9	未析锂
实施例 23	88.1	3.8	77.5	89.2	6.5	未析锂
实施例 24	78.9	9.2	69.1	75.2	13.5	未析锂
实施例 25	87.2	3.5	75.1	82.6	8.2	未析锂
对比例 1	75.6	7.6	65.2	75.2	22.3	析锂
对比例 2	73.1	8.5	67.1	77.4	19.3	析锂
对比例 3	74.3	7.3	67.5	77.6	19.5	析锂
对比例 4	75.3	7.2	65.3	76.2	20.2	析锂
对比例 5	61.1	13.9	43.5	45.6	65.4	轻微析锂
对比例 6	74.1	7.1	67.9	77.3	17.2	轻微析锂

[0043] 通过实施例1～25与对比例1～6进行对比，发现加入三氰基亚磷酸酯化合物或三氰基磷酸酯化合物可以有效改善电池的循环性能，能明显提高电池高温存储后的容量保持率，抑制厚度膨胀，而且对低温充电析锂问题也有改善。

[0044] 上述实施例为本发明较佳的实施方式，但本发明的实施方式并不受上述实施例的限制，其它的任何未背离本发明的精神实质与原理下所作的改变、修饰、替代、组合、简化，均应为等效的置换方式，都包含在本发明的保护范围之内。

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 290 of 449

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ELECTRONIC PAYMENT RECEIPT

APPLICATION #	RECEIPT DATE / TIME	ATTORNEY DOCKET #
18/076,882	04/10/2023 01:24:21 PM ET	14850089COC

Title of Invention

ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

Application Information

APPLICATION TYPE	Utility - Nonprovisional Application under 35 USC 111(a)	PATENT #	-
CONFIRMATION #	9491	FILED BY	Beatriz Sanchez
PATENT CENTER #	61892141	AUTHORIZED BY	Timothy Maier
CUSTOMER #	62008	FILING DATE	12/07/2022
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS	-	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	Kefei WANG

Payment Information

PAYMENT METHOD	PAYMENT TRANSACTION ID	PAYMENT AUTHORIZED BY
CARD / 8716	E202340D25006514	Beatriz Sanchez

FEE CODE	DESCRIPTION	ITEM PRICE($)	QUANTITY	ITEM TOTAL($)
1606	SUBMISSION OF AN INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT	260.00	1	260.00
			TOTAL AMOUNT:	$260.00

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

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If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
18/076,882	12/07/2022	Kefei WANG	14850089COC	9491

62008 7590 03/03/2023

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EXAMINER	
DOUYETTE, KENNETH J	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1725	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
03/03/2023	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

docket@maierandmaier.com
maierandmaier_PAIR@firsttofile.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 18/076,882	Applicant(s) WANG et al.	
	Examiner KENNETH J DOUYETTE	Art Unit 1725	AIA (FITF) Status Yes

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.** 2b) ☑ This action is non-final.

3)☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.

4)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims*

5) ☑ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.

5a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

7) ☑ Claim(s) 1-2,4-17 and 19-30 is/are rejected.

8) ☑ Claim(s) 3 and 18 is/are objected to.

9) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement

* If any claims have been determined allowable, you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to **PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.**

Application Papers

10)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

11)☑ The drawing(s) filed on 12/7/2022 is/are: a)☑ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☑ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

Certified copies:

a)☑ All b)☐ Some** c)☐ None of the:

1.☑ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

** See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☑ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☑ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/7/2022.

3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Other: _____.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 294 of 449

DETAILED ACTION

Notice of Pre-AIA or AIA Status

1. The present application, filed on or after March 16, 2013, is being examined under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA.

Double Patenting

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on nonstatutory double patenting provided the reference application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with the examined application, or claims an invention made as a

result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement. See MPEP § 717.02 for applications subject to examination under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA as explained in MPEP § 2159. See MPEP § 2146 *et seq*. for applications not subject to examination under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA. A terminal disclaimer must be signed in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(b).

The USPTO Internet website contains terminal disclaimer forms which may be used. Please visit www.uspto.gov/patent/patents-forms. The filing date of the application in which the form is filed determines what form (e.g., PTO/SB/25, PTO/SB/26, PTO/AIA/25, or PTO/AIA/26) should be used. A web-based eTerminal Disclaimer may be filled out completely online using web-screens. An eTerminal Disclaimer that meets all requirements is auto-processed and approved immediately upon submission. For more information about eTerminal Disclaimers, refer to www.uspto.gov/patents/process/file/efs/guidance/eTD-info-I.jsp.

3. Claims 1-2, 4-17 and 19-30 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-16 of U.S. Patent No. US 10,833,363. Although the claims at issue are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims of the '363 patent anticipate the instant claims. Further regarding the ranges / ratios of the individual compounds relative to each other, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have selected the overlapping portion of the ranges disclosed by the reference because selection of overlapping portion of ranges has been held to be a prima facie case of obviousness. *In re Malagari*, 182 USPQ 549.

4. Claims 1-2, 4-17 and 19-30 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-16 of U.S. Patent No. US 11,522,222. Although the claims at issue are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims of the '222 patent anticipate the instant claims. Further regarding the ranges / ratios of the individual compounds relative to each other, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have selected the overlapping portion of the ranges disclosed by the reference because selection of overlapping portion of ranges has been held to be a prima facie case of obviousness. *In re Malagari*, 182 USPQ 549.

5. Claims 1-2, 4-17 and 19-30 provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-15, 17 and 19 of copending Application No. 17/885,915 (reference application). Although the claims at issue are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims of the '915 patent application anticipate the instant claims. Further regarding the ranges / ratios of the individual compounds relative to each other, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have selected the overlapping portion of the ranges disclosed by the reference because selection of overlapping portion of ranges has been held to be a prima facie case of obviousness. *In re Malagari*, 182 USPQ 549.

This is a provisional nonstatutory double patenting rejection because the patentably indistinct claims have not in fact been patented.

Allowable Subject Matter

6. Claims 1-2, 4-17 and 18-30 would be allowed if the above double patenting rejections were overcome.

7. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: Instant independent claims 1, 13, and 22 each disclose electrolytes comprising a number of distinct organic compounds, including specific dinitriles, specific trinitriles, and propyl propionate in distinct ratios and amounts relative to one another as well as other organic compound additives in specific amounts.

A number of prior art references were found that disclose organic electrolytes that are pertinent to the instant claims:

Ohashi (US 2017/0324116) discloses an electrolyte ([0002]) a dinitrile compound ([0070]-[0071]), a trinitrile compound ([0070]-[0071]), and propyl propionate ([0134]), with a total amount of the dinitrile and trinitrile compounds is 5% ([0072]). This configuration enhances cycle characteristics, thereby enhancing overall battery performance ([0072]).

Odani et al. (US 2009/0061325) discloses in Figs 1-12, a battery (Abstract) including an electrolyte ([0086]) including bis (fluoromethyl) carbonate ([0092]). This configuration enhances cycle characteristics, thereby enhancing overall battery performance ([0011], [0012], [0092]).

Zhang et al. (US 2017/0346127) discloses in Fig 1, a battery (Abstract) including an electrolyte ([0435]) including a trinitrile compound including 1,3,5-pentanetricarbonitrile, and/or 1,2,3-tris(2-cyanoethoxy)propane ([0444]). This configuration enhances battery capacity and cycle characteristics while also suppressing internal resistance, enhancing overall battery performance ([0025], [0026], [0098], [0444]).

Zhang et al. (US 2017/0317385) discloses a battery ([0008]) including an electrolyte ([0008]) comprising a cyclic phosphonic anhydride ([0043]) at 0.05 – 10 wt% ([0089]). Adding these compounds enhances battery stability and cycle life ([0090], [0101], [0103], [0114], [0115]).

Kim et al. (US 2017/0069934) discloses in Figs 1-8, a battery (ref 100) including an electrolyte ([0030]) comprising gamma-butyrolacetone or gamma-valerolacetone ([0038], all listed). Adding these compounds enhances battery capacity and cycle life ([0038]).

Wang et al. (US 2017/0346136) discloses a battery (Abstract) including an electrolyte comprising 1,3,5-pentanetricarbonitrile and/or 1,2,3-propanetricarbonitrile ([0059]).

Ohtaniuchi et al. (US 2012/0313570) discloses in Figs 1-7, a battery (Abstract) including an electrolyte ([0107]) including a trinitrile compound including 1,2,3-tris(2-cyanoethoxy)propane ([0107]).

Li (US 2015/0140446) discloses in Fig 1, a battery ([0001]) including an electrolyte comprising a mix of organic compounds including dinitriles and propyl propionate in distinct ratios within the electrolyte ([0025]-[0027]).

Yamada et al. (US 2011/0311864) discloses a battery (Abstract) including an electrolyte comprising 1,3,5-pentanetricarbonitrile and/or 1,2,3-propanetricarbonitrile ([0041]).

However, as seen above, none of the above references, alone or in any combination, disclose nor render obvious all of the instant claim limitations. The combination of organic compounds in the respective claimed amounts and ratios with the additives as set forth in the claims is found to be distinct over the cited prior art references. Therefore, these claims would be allowable if the above double patenting rejections were overcome.

8. Claims 3 and 18 objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

9. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: Instant dependent claims 3 and 18 each disclose specific propane sultone compound in a distinct amount with the electrolyte compounds of the instant claims.

These claims would be allowable for the reasons as set forth above if the above double patenting rejections were overcome.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KENNETH J DOUYETTE whose telephone number is (571)270-1212. The examiner can normally be reached Monday - Friday 8A - 4P EST.

Examiner interviews are available via telephone, in-person, and video conferencing using a USPTO supplied web-based collaboration tool. To schedule an interview, applicant is encouraged to use the USPTO Automated Interview Request (AIR) at http://www.uspto.gov/interviewpractice.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Basia Ridley can be reached on 571-272-1453. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of published or unpublished applications may be obtained from Patent Center. Unpublished application information in Patent Center is available to registered users. To file and manage patent submissions in Patent Center, visit: https://patentcenter.uspto.gov. Visit https://www.uspto.gov/patents/apply/patent-center for more information about Patent Center and https://www.uspto.gov/patents/docx for information about filing in DOCX format. For additional questions, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/KENNETH J DOUYETTE/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1725

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 18/076,882	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination WANG et al.	
	Examiner KENNETH J DOUYETTE	Art Unit 1725	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	CPC Classification	US Classification
*	A	US-20150140446-A1	05-2015	Li; Wentao	H01M10/052	429/199
	B					
	C					
	D					
	E					
	F					
	G					
	H					
	I					
	J					
	K					
	L					
	M					

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	CPC Classification
	N					
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	
	V	
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 302 of 449

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	18/076,882	WANG et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	KENNETH J DOUYETTE	1725

CPC - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner
H01M 10/0525, 10/0567, 10/0569, 4/04, 4/0485, 50/46, 50, 403	02/24/2023	KD

CPC Combination Sets - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

US Classification - Searched*			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

* See search history printout included with this form or the SEARCH NOTES box below to determine the scope of the search.

Search Notes		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
PALM inventor / assignee database search	02/24/2023	KD
global dossier search for pertinent documents	02/24/2023	KD
google.com search for electrolyte organic compounds	02/24/2023	KD
reviewed file wrappers of parent apps: 16211853, 17064782	02/24/2023	KD

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	US Subclass/CPC Group	Date	Examiner

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 303 of 449

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	18/076,882	WANG et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	KENNETH J DOUYETTE	1725

✓	Rejected	-	Cancelled	N	Non-Elected	A	Appeal
=	Allowed	÷	Restricted	I	Interference	O	Objected

CLAIMS

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	02/24/2023								
	1	✓								
	2	✓								
	3	O								
	4	✓								
	5	✓								
	6	✓								
	7	✓								
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	29	✓								
	30	✓								

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 304 of 449

Doc code: IDS
Doc description: Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed

PTO/SB/08a (01-22)
Approved for use through 05/31/2024. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT
(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	
Filing Date	2022-12-07
First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
Art Unit	TBD
Examiner Name	TBD
Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

U.S.PATENTS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code[1]	Issue Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
/K.J.D/	1	9812739	B2	2017-11-07	KEFEI	

If you wish to add additional U.S. Patent citation information please click the Add button. Add

U.S.PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATIONS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Publication Number	Kind Code[1]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
/K.J.D/	1	20110311864	A1	2011-12-22	SONY CORPORATION	
/K.J.D/	2	20120313570	A1	2012-12-13	SONY CORPORATION	
/K.J.D/	3	20170346127	A1	2017-11-30	MITSUI CHEMICALS, INC.	
/K.J.D/	4	20170346136	A1	2017-11-30	Ningde Amperex Technology Limited	
/K.J.D/	5	20090061325	A1	2009-03-05	Sony Corporation	

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
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	Art Unit	TBD
	Examiner Name	TBD
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

/K.J.D/	6	20170324116	A1	2017-11-09	MITSUBISHI CHEMICAL CORPORATION	
/K.J.D/	7	20190214680	A1	2019-07-11	NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	
/K.J.D/	8	20170288268	A1	2017-10-05	SAMSUNG SDI CO., LTD.	
/K.J.D/	9	20170018803	A1	2017-01-19	NingDe Contemporary Amperex Technology Limited	
/K.J.D/	10	20190245245	A1	2019-08-08	Ningde Amperex Technology Limited	
/K.J.D/	11	20180233778	A1	2018-08-16	SK Innovation Co., Ltd.	
/K.J.D/	12	20180108947	A9	2018-04-19	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	
/K.J.D/	13	20160301103	A1	2016-10-13	SK INNOVATION CO., LTD.	
/K.J.D/	14	20140322596	A1	2014-10-30	Samsung SDI Co., Ltd.	
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	Examiner Name	TBD
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

/K.J.D/	17	20170317385	A1	2017-11-02	BASF CORPORATION

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FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Foreign Document Number[3]	Country Code[2]	Kind Code[4]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[5]
/K.J.D/	1	107210486	CN	A	2017-09-26	Mitsubishi Chem Corp.	Corresponds to US Publication 20170324116A1	
/K.J.D/	2	108232300	CN	A	2018-06-29	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	Corresponds to US Publication 20190214680A1	
/K.J.D/	3	105845984	CN	A	2016-08-10	Dongguan Shanshan Battery Mat. Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	4	106602131	CN	A	2017-04-26	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	5	105047992	CN	A	2015-11-11	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	6	105552439	CN	A	2016-05-04	Dongguan Shanshan Battery Mat. Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	7	106099187	CN	A	2016-11-09	Dongguan Kaixin Battery Mat. Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
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	Art Unit	TBD
	Examiner Name	TBD
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

/K.J.D/	9	2017022108	JP	A	2017-01-26	Stella Chemifa Corp.	English abstract	
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/K.J.D/	13	104752769	CN	A	2015-07-01	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
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/K.J.D/	16	103956517	CN	A	2014-07-30	South China Normal University	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	17	105098237	CN	A	2015-11-25	Zhejiang Research Inst. of Chemical Industry Ltd.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	18	105355975	CN	A	2016-02-24	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	19	105529498	CN	A	2016-04-27	Donguan Kaixin Battery Material Co., Ltd.	English abstract	

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	Examiner Name	TBD
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

/K.J.D/	20	107394269	CN	A	2017-11-24	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	21	108242567	CN	A	2018-07-03	Ningde Contemporary Amperex Technology Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	22	107275553	CN	A	2017-10-20	Dongguan Liwinon Energy Tech Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
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/K.J.D/	24	101195931	KR	B1	2012-10-30	LG Chemical Ltd.	English abstract	
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/K.J.D/	26	104332653	CN	A	2015-02-04	Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
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/K.J.D/	28	105609874	CN	A	2016-05-25	Dongguan Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	29	103682416	CN	B	2018-02-09	Samsung SDI Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	30	107408734	CN	A	2017-11-28	Mitsubishi Chem Corp.	English abstract	

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	Filing Date	2022-12-07
	First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
	Art Unit	TBD
	Examiner Name	TBD
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

/K.J.D/	31	105355968	CN	A	2016-02-24	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	32	104766995	CN	A	2015-07-08	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	33	105895957	CN	A	2016-08-24	Contemporary Amperex Technology Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	34	106784589	CN	A	2017-05-31	Ningde Contemporary Amperex Tech Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	35	103348516	CN	A	2013-10-09	Sanyo Electric Co.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	36	102244294	CN	A	2011-11-16	Mitsubishi Chem Corp.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	37	106654128	CN	A	2017-05-10	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	38	20170051286	KR	A	2017-05-11	LG Chemical Ltd.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	39	105074993	CN	A	2015-11-18	SK Innovation Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	40	101640290	CN	A	2010-02-03	Sanyo Electric Co.	English abstract	
/K.J.D/	41	103928708	CN	A	2014-07-16	Samsung SDI Co., Ltd.	English abstract	

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
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	Filing Date	2022-12-07
	First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
	Art Unit	TBD
	Examiner Name	TBD
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

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NON-PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS Remove

Examiner Initials*	Cite No	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc), date, pages(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T[5]
/K.J.D/	1	Extended European Search Report issued January 14, 2020 in European application 19198416.0; 7 pages in English	X
/K.J.D/	2	Chinese First Office Action issued January 19, 2020 in Chinese counterpart application 201811108529.X; 12 pages in Chinese	☐

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EXAMINER SIGNATURE

Examiner Signature	/KENNETH J DOUYETTE/	Date Considered	02/09/2023

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through a citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

[1] See Kind Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.USPTO.GOV or MPEP 901.04. [2] Enter office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [3] For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [4] Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST.16 if possible. [5] Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	
	Filing Date	2022-12-07
	First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
	Art Unit	TBD
	Examiner Name	TBD
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Please see 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 to make the appropriate selection(s):

That each item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was first cited in any communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application not more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(1).

OR

☐ That no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was cited in a communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application, and, to the knowledge of the person signing the certification after making reasonable inquiry, no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was known to any individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(2).

See attached certification statement.

The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☒ A certification statement is not submitted herewith.

SIGNATURE

A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Timothy J. Maier/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2022-12-07
Name/Print	Timothy J. Maier	Registration Number	51986

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

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9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Bibliographic Data

Application No: 18/076,882

Foreign Priority claimed: (•) Yes ( ) No

35 USC 119 (a-d) conditions met: [✓] Yes [ ] No [ ] Met After Allowance

Verified and Acknowledged: /KENNETH J DOUYETTE/ Examiner's Signature [ ] Initials

Title: ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

FILING or 371(c) DATE	CLASS	GROUP ART UNIT	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
12/07/2022	429	1725	14850089COC
RULE			

APPLICANTS

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Fei WU, Ningde, Fujian, CHINA

CONTINUING DATA

This application is a CON of 17885915 08/11/2022

17885915 is a CON of 17064782 10/07/2020 PAT 11522222

17064782 is a CON of 16211853 12/06/2018 PAT 10833363

FOREIGN APPLICATIONS

CHINA CN201811108529.X 09/21/2018

IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN LICENSE GRANTED**

12/20/2022

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UNITED STATES

FILING FEE RECEIVED

$7,160

PE2E SEARCH - Search History (Prior Art)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	British Equivalents	Time Stamp
L1	3	"20170324116" AND propionate	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:21 PM
L2	35	(Artificial Intelligence) More like doc: US-11522222-B2 Text: (US-10833363-B2 OR US-20200099098-A1 OR US-20210028489-A1 OR US-20210028490-A1 OR US-11527776-B2 OR EP-3910714-A1 OR US-20220407108-A1 OR EP-3907801-A1 OR EP-3627606-A1 OR EP-3627606-B1 OR ES-2902422-T3 OR US-20220407109-A1 OR CN-109301326-B OR WO-2022001777-A1 OR CN-111740147-B OR CN-111740147-A OR WO-2022227450-A1 OR US-20210273265-A1 OR US-20210273264-A1 OR US-20210280911-A1).did.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FIT (AU, AP, AT, BE, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CS, CU, CZ, DD, DE, DK, EA, EE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IS, IT, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MA, OA, RU, SU, WO, MC, MD, MY, NL, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SG, SI, SK, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, VN); FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:21 PM
L3	3	"20090061325"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:21 PM
L4	35	(Artificial Intelligence) More like doc: US-11522222-B2 Text: (US-10833363-B2 OR US-20200099098-A1 OR US-20210028489-A1 OR US-20210028490-A1 OR US-11527776-B2 OR EP-3910714-A1 OR US-20220407108-A1 OR EP-3907801-A1 OR EP-3627606-A1 OR EP-3627606-B1 OR ES-2902422-T3 OR US-20220407109-A1 OR CN-109301326-B OR WO-2022001777-A1 OR CN-111740147-B OR CN-111740147-A	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FIT (AU, AP, AT, BE, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CS, CU, CZ, DD, DE, DK, EA, EE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IS, IT, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MA, OA, RU, SU, WO, MC, MD, MY, NL, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SG, SI, SK, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, VN); FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:21 PM

		OR WO-2022227450-A1 OR US-20210273265-A1 OR US-20210273264-A1 OR US-20210280911-A1).did.					
L5	3	"20170346127"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:22 PM
L6	4	"20170317385"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:23 PM
L7	35	(Artificial Intelligence) More like doc: US-11522222-B2 Text: (US-10833363-B2 OR US-20200099098-A1 OR US-20210028489-A1 OR US-20210028490-A1 OR US-11527776-B2 OR EP-3910714-A1 OR US-20220407108-A1 OR EP-3907801-A1 OR EP-3627606-A1 OR EP-3627606-B1 OR ES-2902422-T3 OR US-20220407109-A1 OR CN-109301326-B OR WO-2022001777-A1 OR CN-111740147-B OR CN-111740147-A OR WO-2022227450-A1 OR US-20210273265-A1 OR US-20210273264-A1 OR US-20210280911-A1).did.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FIT (AU, AP, AT, BE, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CS, CU, CZ, DD, DE, DK, EA, EE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IS, IT, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MA, OA, RU, SU, WO, MC, MD, MY, NL, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SG, SI, SK, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, VN); FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:23 PM
L8	24	(Artificial Intelligence) More like doc: US-11532839-B2 Text: (WO-2018169029-A1 OR JP-WO2018169029-A1 OR KR-20190105096-A OR TW-201841425-A OR KR-102457427-B1 OR EP-3598557-A1 OR US-20200091554-A1 OR TW-I663763-B OR US-20200274198-A1 OR EP-3930043-A1 OR EP-3719879-A2 OR WO-2018169028-A1 OR JP-WO2018169028-A1 OR	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FIT (AU, AP, AT, BE, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CS, CU, CZ, DD, DE, DK, EA, EE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IS, IT, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MA, OA, RU, SU, WO, MC, MD, MY, NL, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SG, SI, SK, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, VN); FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:23 PM

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 316 of 449

		US-11081730-B2 OR TW-I666805-B OR JP-7038105-B2 OR TW-201924130-A OR TW-I666806-B OR EP-3598558-A1 OR TW-201929308-A).did.					
L9	4	"20170069934"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:23 PM
L10	35	(Artificial Intelligence) More like doc: US-11522222-B2 Text: (US-10833363-B2 OR US-20200099098-A1 OR US-20210028489-A1 OR US-20210028490-A1 OR US-11527776-B2 OR EP-3910714-A1 OR US-20220407108-A1 OR EP-3907801-A1 OR EP-3627606-A1 OR EP-3627606-B1 OR ES-2902422-T3 OR US-20220407109-A1 OR CN-109301326-B OR WO-2022001777-A1 OR CN-111740147-B OR CN-111740147-A OR WO-2022227450-A1 OR US-20210273265-A1 OR US-20210273264-A1 OR US-20210280911-A1).did.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FIT (AU, AP, AT, BE, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CS, CU, CZ, DD, DE, DK, EA, EE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IS, IT, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MA, OA, RU, SU, WO, MC, MD, MY, NL, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SG, SI, SK, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, VN); FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:23 PM
L11	4	"20170346136"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:24 PM
L12	35	(Artificial Intelligence) More like doc: US-11522222-B2 Text: (US-10833363-B2 OR US-20200099098-A1 OR US-20210028489-A1 OR US-20210028490-A1 OR US-11527776-B2 OR EP-3910714-A1 OR US-20220407108-A1 OR EP-3907801-A1 OR EP-3627606-A1 OR EP-3627606-B1 OR ES-2902422-T3 OR US-20220407109-A1 OR CN-109301326-B	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FIT (AU, AP, AT, BE, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CS, CU, CZ, DD, DE, DK, EA, EE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IS, IT, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MA, OA, RU, SU, WO, MC, MD, MY, NL, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SG, SI, SK, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, VN); FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:24 PM

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 317 of 449

		OR WO-2022001777-A1 OR CN-111740147-B OR CN-111740147-A OR WO-2022227450-A1 OR US-20210273265-A1 OR US-20210273264-A1 OR US-20210280911-A1).did.					
L13	3	"20120313570"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:24 PM
L14	35	(Artificial Intelligence) More like doc: US-11522222-B2 Text: (US-10833363-B2 OR US-20200099098-A1 OR US-20210028489-A1 OR US-20210028490-A1 OR US-11527776-B2 OR EP-3910714-A1 OR US-20220407108-A1 OR EP-3907801-A1 OR EP-3627606-A1 OR EP-3627606-B1 OR ES-2902422-T3 OR US-20220407109-A1 OR CN-109301326-B OR WO-2022001777-A1 OR CN-111740147-B OR CN-111740147-A OR WO-2022227450-A1 OR US-20210273265-A1 OR US-20210273264-A1 OR US-20210280911-A1).did.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FIT (AU, AP, AT, BE, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CS, CU, CZ, DD, DE, DK, EA, EE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IS, IT, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MA, OA, RU, SU, WO, MC, MD, MY, NL, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SG, SI, SK, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, VN); FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:24 PM
L15	5	"20110311864"	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:24 PM
L16	39	(Artificial Intelligence) More like doc: US-20110311864-A1 Text: (KR-20110138163-A OR US-8481205-B2 OR JP-2012023034-A OR KR-20110138161-A OR JP-2012023033-A OR US-20110311885-A1 OR CN-102290600-A OR CN-102290599-A OR US-8822072-B2 OR CN-102195089-A OR US-20110274965-A1 OR CN-106099191-A	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FIT (AU, AP, AT, BE, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CS, CU, CZ, DD, DE, DK, EA, EE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IS, IT, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MA, OA, RU, SU, WO, MC, MD, MY, NL, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SG, SI, SK, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, VN); FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:24 PM

		OR KR-20110099637-A OR US-20110217598-A1 OR JP-2011204661-A OR JP-5533321-B2 OR CN-102195089-B OR US-20110311879-A1 OR JP-5601058-B2 OR US-9178246-B2).did.					
L17	10	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte SAME dinitrile SAME trinitrile SAME propyl ADJ propionate	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:25 PM
L18	47	(Artificial Intelligence) More like doc: US-20200099100-A1 Text: (US-11367898-B2 OR CN-110943250-B OR CN-110943250-A OR WO-2018120791-A1 OR EP-3627606-A1 OR CN-114597493-A OR CN-113424353-A OR US-20200099098-A1 OR CN-113381072-A OR CN-109888384-B OR CN-111900474-A OR US-20200136183-A1 OR CN-111525190-B OR CN-111584930-A OR CN-111584930-B OR CN-112349960-A OR CN-112349960-B OR JP-2019515444-A OR WO-2022099542-A1 OR US-11387491-B2).did.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FIT (AU, AP, AT, BE, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CS, CU, CZ, DD, DE, DK, EA, EE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IS, IT, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MA, OA, RU, SU, WO, MC, MD, MY, NL, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SG, SI, SK, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, VN); FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:25 PM
L19	19	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte SAME dinitrile SAME trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:26 PM
L20	1	("2016/0294007").urpn. AND (PGPB | USPT | USOC).dbnm.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:26 PM
L21	95	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte SAME dinitrile SAME trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate	(FIT (AU, AP, AT, BE, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CS, CU, CZ, DD, DE, DK, EA, EE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IS, IT, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MA, OA, RU, SU, WO, MC, MD, MY, NL, NO,	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:26 PM

			NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SG, SI, SK, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, VN); FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT)				
L22	5	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte SAME dinitrile SAME trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate	(FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:26 PM
L23	8	battery AND electrolyte SAME dinitrile SAME trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate	(FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:26 PM
L24	32	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND dinitrile SAME trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:27 PM
L25	32	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND dinitrile AND trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:28 PM
L26	36	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate	(US-PGPUB; USPAT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:28 PM
L27	479	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate	(FIT (AU, AP, AT, BE, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CS, CU, CZ, DD, DE, DK, EA, EE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IS, IT, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MA, OA, RU, SU, WO, MC, MD, MY, NL, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SG, SI, SK, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, VN); FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:29 PM
L28	27	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate near2 (wt weight ratio)	(FIT (AU, AP, AT, BE, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CS, CU, CZ, DD, DE, DK, EA, EE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IS, IT, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MA, OA, RU, SU, WO, MC, MD, MY, NL, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SG, SI, SK, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, VN); FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:29 PM

L29	29	battery AND electrolyte AND trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate near2 (wt weight ratio)	(FIT (AU, AP, AT, BE, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CS, CU, CZ, DD, DE, DK, EA, EE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IS, IT, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MA, OA, RU, SU, WO, MC, MD, MY, NL, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SG, SI, SK, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, VN); FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:29 PM
L30	98	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate near5 (wt weight ratio)	(FIT (AP, AT, AU, BE, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CS, CU, CZ, DD, DE, DK, EA, EE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IS, IT, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MA, MC, MD, MY, NL, NO, NZ, OA, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, SU, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, VN, WO); FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:29 PM
L31	14	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate near5 (wt weight ratio)	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:30 PM
L32	14	battery AND electrolyte AND trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate near5 (wt weight ratio)	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:30 PM
L33	20	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND trinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate SAME (wt weight ratio)	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:31 PM
L34	41	(Artificial Intelligence) More like doc: US-20190312310-A1 Text: (US-11462771-B2 OR CN-110073537-B OR US-20180301758-A1 OR WO-2018116879-A1 OR US-20170256819-A1 OR JP-WO2018116879-A1 OR CN-110073537-A OR JP-WO2017061464-A1 OR	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FIT (AU, AP, AT, BE, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CS, CU, CZ, DD, DE, DK, EA, EE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IS, IT, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MA, OA, RU, SU, WO, MC, MD, MY, NL, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SG, SI, SK, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, VN); FPRS; EPO;	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:31 PM

		JP-2017157557-A OR US-20170373348-A1 OR WO-2018198618-A1 OR US-20150318578-A1 OR US-9362595-B2 OR US-20170222268-A1 OR US-10263287-B2 OR JP-7019598-B2 OR WO-2017061464-A1 OR JP-2019164937-A OR JP-7082613-B2 OR JP-WO2017047554-A1).did.	JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)				
L35	550	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND dinitrileAND propyl ADJ propionate SAME (wt weight ratio)	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:31 PM
L36	122	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND dinitrile AND propyl ADJ propionate SAME (wt weight ratio)	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:31 PM
L37	108	h01m$.cpc. AND battery AND electrolyte AND dinitrile SAME (wt weight ratio) AND propyl ADJ propionate SAME (wt weight ratio)	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:31 PM
L38	40	(Artificial Intelligence) More like doc: US-20150140446-A1 Text: (EP-3072178-A1 OR WO-2015073419-A1 OR US-9698447-B2 OR EP-3072178-B1 OR KR-102298774-B1 OR KR-20160086838-A OR JP-2017504145-A OR CN-105745780-A OR CN-105745780-B OR US-20170207486-A1 OR WO-2016011613-A1 OR KR-101586139-B1 OR CN-104781975-A OR CN-104781975-B OR US-20140349198-A1 OR WO-2020079819-A1 OR KR-102050964-B1 OR JP-2015522210-A OR KR-20150114460-A OR JP-6177339-B2).did.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FIT (AU, AP, AT, BE, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CS, CU, CZ, DD, DE, DK, EA, EE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IS, IT, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MA, OA, RU, SU, WO, MC, MD, MY, NL, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SG, SI, SK, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, VN); FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:34 PM
L39	55	(Artificial Intelligence)	(US-PGPUB; USPAT;	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09

		More like doc: US-20210408606-A1 Text: (US-11527777-B2 OR EP-3933998-A1 OR CN-111916824-A OR CN-111916824-B OR CN-112751084-A OR CN-112751083-A OR CN-111916825-B OR CN-111916825-A OR CN-112751082-A OR CN-112803070-A OR CN-112467219-A OR CN-112467219-B OR CN-112803069-A OR CN-111916823-A OR CN-112467206-A OR CN-112751085-A OR CN-112467210-A OR CN-114024033-A OR WO-2022042374-A1 OR CN-114122521-A).did.	USOCR; FIT (AU, AP, AT, BE, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CS, CU, CZ, DD, DE, DK, EA, EE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IS, IT, JP, KR, LT, LU, LV, MA, OA, RU, SU, WO, MC, MD, MY, NL, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SG, SI, SK, TH, TN, TR, TW, UA, VN); FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB)				04:34 PM
L40	7	("RE44705" | "10461366" | "20170200976" | "20170317383" | "20170338471" | "20180048020" | "20190148776").pn. OR ("11367898").urpn. AND (PGPB | USPT | USOC).dbnm.	(US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR)	OR	ON	ON	2023/02/09 04:34 PM

PE2E SEARCH - Search History (Interference)

There are no Interference searches to show.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 323 of 449

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P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
18/076,882	12/07/2022	Kefei WANG	14850089COC	9491

62008 7590 01/27/2023

MAIER & MAIER, PLLC
345 SOUTH PATRICK STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EXAMINER	
CENTRAL, DOCKET	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
OPAP	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
01/27/2023	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

docket@maierandmaier.com
maierandmaier_PAIR@firsttofile.com

Decision Granting Request for Prioritized Examination (Track I)	**Application No.** 18/076,882	**Applicant(s)** WANG et al.	
	Examiner FIKIRTE A GEREMEW	**Art Unit** OMBL	**AIA (FITF) Status** Yes

1. THE REQUEST FILED 07 December 2022 IS **GRANTED** .

The above-identified application has met the requirements for prioritized examination

A. ☑ for an original nonprovisional application (Track I).
B. ☐ for an application undergoing continued examination (RCE).

2. **The above-identified application will undergo prioritized examination**. The application will be accorded special status throughout its entire course of prosecution until one of the following occurs:

A. filing a **petition for extension of time** to extend the time period for filing a reply;

B. filing an **amendment to amend the application to contain more than four independent claims, more than thirty total claims** , or a multiple dependent claim;

C. filing a **request for continued examination** ;

D. filing a notice of appeal;

E. filing a request for suspension of action;

F. mailing of a notice of allowance;

G. mailing of a final Office action;

H. completion of examination as defined in 37 CFR 41.102; or

I. abandonment of the application.

Telephone inquiries with regard to this decision should be directed to FIKIRTE GEREMEW at (703) 756-1930. In his/her absence, calls may be directed to Petition Help Desk at (571) 272-3282.

/FIKIRTE A GEREMEW/ PROGRAM SUPPORT ASSISTANT, OMBL	

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IPR2025-00431
Page 325 of 449

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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING or 371(c) DATE	GRP ART UNIT	FIL FEE REC'D	ATTY.DOCKET.NO	TOT CLAIMS	IND CLAIMS
18/076,882	12/07/2022	OPAP	7160	14850089COC	30	3

CONFIRMATION NO. 9491

REPLACEMENT FILING RECEIPT

62008
MAIER & MAIER, PLLC
345 SOUTH PATRICK STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

OC000000052397620

Date Mailed: 01/09/2023

Receipt is acknowledged of this non-provisional utility patent application. The application will be taken up for examination in due course. Applicant will be notified as to the results of the examination. Any correspondence concerning the application must include the following identification information: the U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING DATE, NAME OF FIRST INVENTOR, and TITLE OF INVENTION. Fees transmitted by check or draft are subject to collection.

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Inventor(s)

Kefei WANG, Ningde, CHINA;
Qiao ZENG, Ningde, CHINA;
Liangzhen XIAO, Ningde, CHINA;
Fei WU, Ningde, CHINA;

Applicant(s)

NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED, Ningde, CHINA;

Assignment For Published Patent Application

NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED, Ningde, CHINA

Power of Attorney: The patent practitioners associated with Customer Number 62008

Domestic Priority data as claimed by applicant

This application is a CON of 17/885,915 08/11/2022
which is a CON of 17/064,782 10/07/2020 PAT 11,522,222
which is a CON of 16/211,853 12/06/2018 PAT 10,833,363

Foreign Applications (You may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at the USPTO. Please see http://www.uspto.gov for more information.)
CHINA 201811108529.X 09/21/2018 Access Code Provided

Permission to Access Application via Priority Document Exchange: No

Permission to Access Search Results: No

Applicant may provide or rescind an authorization for access using Form PTO/SB/39 or Form PTO/SB/69 as appropriate.

Request to Retrieve - This application either claims priority to one or more applications filed in an intellectual property Office that participates in the Priority Document Exchange (PDX) program or contains a proper **Request to Retrieve Electronic Priority Application(s)** (PTO/SB/38 or its equivalent). Consequently, the USPTO will attempt to electronically retrieve these priority documents.

If Required, Foreign Filing License Granted: 12/20/2022

The country code and number of your priority application, to be used for filing abroad under the Paris Convention, is **US 18/076,882**

Projected Publication Date: 04/13/2023

Non-Publication Request: No

Early Publication Request: No

Title

ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

Preliminary Class

429

Statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78 for AIA (First Inventor to File) Transition Applications: No

PROTECTING YOUR INVENTION OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Since the rights granted by a U.S. patent extend only throughout the territory of the United States and have no effect in a foreign country, an inventor who wishes patent protection in another country must apply for a patent in a specific country or in regional patent offices. Applicants may wish to consider the filing of an international application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). An international (PCT) application generally has the same effect as a regular national patent application in each PCT-member country. The PCT process **simplifies** the filing of patent applications on the same invention in member countries, but **does not result** in a grant of "an international patent" and does not eliminate the need of applicants to file additional documents and fees in countries where patent protection is desired.

Almost every country has its own patent law, and a person desiring a patent in a particular country must make an application for patent in that country in accordance with its particular laws. Since the laws of many countries differ in various respects from the patent law of the United States, applicants are advised to seek guidance from specific foreign countries to ensure that patent rights are not lost prematurely.

Applicants also are advised that in the case of inventions made in the United States, the Director of the USPTO must issue a license before applicants can apply for a patent in a foreign country. The filing of a U.S. patent application serves as a request for a foreign filing license. The application's filing receipt contains further information and guidance as to the status of applicant's license for foreign filing.

Applicants may wish to consult the USPTO booklet, "General Information Concerning Patents" (specifically, the section entitled "Treaties and Foreign Patents") for more information on timeframes and deadlines for filing foreign

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
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IPR2025-00431
Page 327 of 449

patent applications. The guide is available either by contacting the USPTO Contact Center at 800-786-9199, or it can be viewed on the USPTO website at http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/doc/general/index.html.

For information on preventing theft of your intellectual property (patents, trademarks and copyrights), you may wish to consult the U.S. Government website, http://www.stopfakes.gov. Part of a Department of Commerce initiative, this website includes self-help "toolkits" giving innovators guidance on how to protect intellectual property in specific countries such as China, Korea and Mexico. For questions regarding patent enforcement issues, applicants may call the U.S. Government hotline at 1-866-999-HALT (1-866-999-4258).

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Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, 5.11 & 5.15

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This license is to be retained by the licensee and may be used at any time on or after the effective date thereof unless it is revoked. This license is automatically transferred to any related applications(s) filed under 37 CFR 1.53(d). This license is not retroactive.

The grant of a license does not in any way lessen the responsibility of a licensee for the security of the subject matter as imposed by any Government contract or the provisions of existing laws relating to espionage and the national security or the export of technical data. Licensees should apprise themselves of current regulations especially with respect to certain countries, of other agencies, particularly the Office of Defense Trade Controls, Department of State (with respect to Arms, Munitions and Implements of War (22 CFR 121-128)); the Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce (15 CFR parts 730-774); the Office of Foreign AssetsControl, Department of Treasury (31 CFR Parts 500+) and the Department of Energy.

NOT GRANTED

No license under 35 U.S.C. 184 has been granted at this time, if the phrase "IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED" DOES NOT appear on this form. Applicant may still petition for a license under 37 CFR 5.12, if a license is desired before the expiration of 6 months from the filing date of the application. If 6 months has lapsed from the filing date of this application and the licensee has not received any indication of a secrecy order under 35 U.S.C. 181, the licensee may foreign file the application pursuant to 37 CFR 5.15(b).

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IPR2025-00431
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

In Re the Application of: NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED U.S. Patent Application No. 18/076,882 Filed: December 7, 2022 Title: ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	Confirmation No.: 9491 Art Unit: OPAP Examiner: DOCKET CENTRAL Attorney Docket No.: 14850089COC

RESPONSE TO THE RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR CORRECTED FILING RECEIPT AND REQUEST FOR CORRECTED FILING RECEIPT

Commissioner of Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

January 4, 2023

Dear Sir:

In response to the Response to Request for Corrected Filing Receipt dated December 21, 2022, Applicant submits herewith a Supplemental Application Data Sheet in connection with the above-identified patent application.

Specifically, the Application Number of Domestic Benefit Information has been updated from 17064959 to 17064782. Please note that all instances of inserted corrected and updated information is indicated by underlining, and all instances of deleted information is indicated by strikethrough, in connection with the concurrently submitted Supplemental Application Data Sheet. It is respectfully submitted that no new matter is added by submission of this Supplemental Application Data Sheet.

Additionally, Applicant hereby requests a correction to the Filing Receipt dated December 22, 2022, in the above-referenced patent application. Attached is a copy of the marked-up Filing Receipt indicating the correction needed.

More specifically, the Domestic Priority data as claimed by applicant has been updated. Therefore, please add the Domestic Priority data "which is a CON of 16/211,853 12/06/2018

PAT 10,833,363" based on the above supplemental Application Data Sheet. Please provide a Corrected Filing Receipt as requested.

Favorable action on the merits is respectfully requested.

Please note, no fee is believed to be due for this submission.

MAIER & MAIER, PLLC
345 South Patrick Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
(703) 740-8322
Customer No. 62008

Respectfully submitted,

/Timothy J. Maier/
Timothy J. Maier
Attorney of Record
Reg. No. 51,986

TJM/yy
January 4, 2023

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 331 of 449

Marked-up

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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING or 371(c) DATE	GRP ART UNIT	FIL FEE REC'D	ATTY.DOCKET.NO	TOT CLAIMS	IND CLAIMS
18/076,882	12/07/2022		2820	14850089COC	30	3

CONFIRMATION NO. 9491

62008
MAIER & MAIER, PLLC
345 SOUTH PATRICK STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

FILING RECEIPT

OC000000052017113

Date Mailed: 12/22/2022

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Assignment For Published Patent Application

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which is a CON of 17/064,782 10/07/2020 PAT 11,522,222
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CHINA 201811108529.X 09/21/2018 Access Code Provided

Permission to Access Application via Priority Document Exchange: Yes

Permission to Access Search Results: Yes

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If Required, Foreign Filing License Granted: 12/20/2022

The country code and number of your priority application, to be used for filing abroad under the Paris Convention, is **US 18/076,882**

Projected Publication Date: 03/30/2023

Non-Publication Request: No

Early Publication Request: No
Title

ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

Preliminary Class

Statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78 for AIA (First Inventor to File) Transition Applications: No

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NOT GRANTED

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SelectUSA

The United States represents the largest, most dynamic marketplace in the world and is an unparalleled location for business investment, innovation, and commercialization of new technologies. The U.S. offers tremendous resources and advantages for those who invest and manufacture goods here. Through SelectUSA, our nation works to promote and facilitate business investment. SelectUSA provides information assistance to the international investor

community; serves as an ombudsman for existing and potential investors; advocates on behalf of U.S. cities, states, and regions competing for global investment; and counsels U.S. economic development organizations on investment attraction best practices. To learn more about why the United States is the best country in the world to develop technology, manufacture products, deliver services, and grow your business, visit http://www.SelectUSA.gov or call +1-202-482-6800.

SUPPLEMENTAL

PTO/AIA/14 (01-22)
Approved for use through 05/31/2024. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC
	Application Number	18076882
Title of Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	

The application data sheet is part of the provisional or nonprovisional application for which it is being submitted. The following form contains the bibliographic data arranged in a format specified by the United States Patent and Trademark Office as outlined in 37 CFR 1.76.
This document may be completed electronically and submitted to the Office in electronic format using the Electronic Filing System (EFS) or the document may be printed and included in a paper filed application.

Secrecy Order 37 CFR 5.2:

☐ Portions or all of the application associated with this Application Data Sheet may fall under a Secrecy Order pursuant to 37 CFR 5.2 (Paper filers only. Applications that fall under Secrecy Order may not be filed electronically.)

Inventor Information:

Inventor 1 Remove

Legal Name

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
	Kefei		WANG	

Residence Information (Select One) ○ US Residency ◉ Non US Residency ○ Active US Military Service

City	Ningde, Fujian	Country of Residence	CN

Mailing Address of Inventor:

Address 1	No. 1, Xingang Road, Zhangwan Town
Address 2	Jiaocheng District

City	Ningde, Fujian	State/Province	
Postal Code	352100	**Country**	CN

Inventor 2 Remove

Legal Name

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
	Qiao		ZENG	

Residence Information (Select One) ○ US Residency ◉ Non US Residency ○ Active US Military Service

City	Ningde, Fujian	Country of Residence	CN

Mailing Address of Inventor:

Address 1	No. 1, Xingang Road, Zhangwan Town
Address 2	Jiaocheng District

City	Ningde, Fujian	State/Province	
Postal Code	352100	**Country**	CN

Inventor 3 Remove

Legal Name

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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC
	Application Number	18076882
Title of Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
	Liangzhen		XIAO	

Residence Information (Select One) ○ US Residency ◉ Non US Residency ○ Active US Military Service

City	Ningde, Fujian	Country of Residence ⓘ	CN

Mailing Address of Inventor:

Address 1	No. 1, Xingang Road, Zhangwan Town		
Address 2	Jiaocheng District		
City	Ningde, Fujian	**State/Province**	
Postal Code	352100	**Country** ⓘ	CN

Inventor 4 Remove

Legal Name

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
	Fei		WU	

Residence Information (Select One) ○ US Residency ◉ Non US Residency ○ Active US Military Service

City	Ningde, Fujian	Country of Residence ⓘ	CN

Mailing Address of Inventor:

Address 1	No. 1, Xingang Road, Zhangwan Town		
Address 2	Jiaocheng District		
City	Ningde, Fujian	**State/Province**	
Postal Code	352100	**Country** ⓘ	CN

All Inventors Must Be Listed - Additional Inventor Information blocks may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button. Add

Correspondence Information:

Enter either Customer Number or complete the Correspondence Information section below.
For further information see 37 CFR 1.33(a).

☐ **An Address is being provided for the correspondence Information of this application.**

Customer Number	62008		
Email Address	patent@maierandmaier.com	Add Email	Remove Email

SUPPLEMENTAL

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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC
	Application Number	18076882
Title of Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	

Application Information:

Title of the Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE		
Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC	**Small Entity Status Claimed**	☐
Application Type	Nonprovisional		
Subject Matter	Utility		
Total Number of Drawing Sheets (if any)	3	**Suggested Figure for Publication (if any)**	

Filing By Reference:

Only complete this section when filing an application by reference under 35 U.S.C. 111(c) and 37 CFR 1.57(a). Do not complete this section if application papers including a specification and any drawings are being filed. Any domestic benefit or foreign priority information must be provided in the appropriate section(s) below (i.e., "Domestic Benefit/National Stage Information" and "Foreign Priority Information").

For the purposes of a filing date under 37 CFR 1.53(b), the description and any drawings of the present application are replaced by this reference to the previously filed application, subject to conditions and requirements of 37 CFR 1.57(a).

Application number of the previously filed application	Filing date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Intellectual Property Authority or Country

Publication Information:

☐ Request Early Publication (Fee required at time of Request 37 CFR 1.219)

☐ **Request Not to Publish.** I hereby request that the attached application not be published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b) and certify that the invention disclosed in the attached application **has not and will not** be the subject of an application filed in another country, or under a multilateral international agreement, that requires publication at eighteen months after filing.

Representative Information:

Representative information should be provided for all practitioners having a power of attorney in the application. Providing this information in the Application Data Sheet does not constitute a power of attorney in the application (see 37 CFR 1.32).
Either enter Customer Number or complete the Representative Name section below. If both sections are completed the customer Number will be used for the Representative Information during processing.

Please Select One:	◉ Customer Number	○ US Patent Practitioner	○ Limited Recognition (37 CFR 11.9)
Customer Number	62008		

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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC
	Application Number	18076882
Title of Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	

Domestic Benefit/National Stage Information:

This section allows for the applicant to either claim benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e), 120, 121, 365(c), or 386(c) or indicate National Stage entry from a PCT application. Providing benefit claim information in the Application Data Sheet constitutes the specific reference required by 35 U.S.C. 119(e) or 120, and 37 CFR 1.78.
When referring to the current application, please leave the "Application Number" field blank.

Prior Application Status	Pending	Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing or 371(c) Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
	Continuation of	17885915	2022-08-11

Prior Application Status	Patented	Remove			
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
17885915	Continuation of	17064782	2020-10-07	11522222	2022-12-06

Prior Application Status	Patented	Remove			
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
~~17064959~~ 17064782	Continuation of	16211853	2018-12-06	10833363	2020-11-10

Additional Domestic Benefit/National Stage Data may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button.

Foreign Priority Information:

This section allows for the applicant to claim priority to a foreign application. Providing this information in the application data sheet constitutes the claim for priority as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b) and 37 CFR 1.55. When priority is claimed to a foreign application that is eligible for retrieval under the priority document exchange program (PDX)[i] the information will be used by the Office to automatically attempt retrieval pursuant to 37 CFR 1.55(i)(1) and (2). Under the PDX program, applicant bears the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that a copy of the foreign application is received by the Office from the participating foreign intellectual property office, or a certified copy of the foreign priority application is filed, within the time period specified in 37 CFR 1.55(g)(1).

Remove

Application Number	Country[i]	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Access Code[i] (if applicable)
201811108529.X	CN	2018-09-21	9ED1

Additional Foreign Priority Data may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button.

Statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78 for AIA (First Inventor to File) Transition Applications

SUPPLEMENTAL

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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC
	Application Number	18076882
Title of Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	

☐ This application (1) claims priority to or the benefit of an application filed before March 16, 2013 and (2) also contains, or contained at any time, a claim to a claimed invention that has an effective filing date on or after March 16, 2013.
NOTE: By providing this statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78, this application, with a filing date on or after March 16, 2013, will be examined under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA.

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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC
	Application Number	18076882
Title of Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	

Authorization or Opt-Out of Authorization to Permit Access:

When this Application Data Sheet is properly signed and filed with the application, applicant has provided written authority to permit a participating foreign intellectual property (IP) office access to the instant application-as-filed (see paragraph A in subsection 1 below) and the European Patent Office (EPO) access to any search results from the instant application (see paragraph B in subsection 1 below).

Should applicant choose not to provide an authorization identified in subsection 1 below, applicant **must opt-out** of the authorization by checking the corresponding box A or B or both in subsection 2 below.

NOTE: This section of the Application Data Sheet is **ONLY** reviewed and processed with the **INITIAL** filing of an application. After the initial filing of an application, an Application Data Sheet cannot be used to provide or rescind authorization for access by a foreign IP office(s). Instead, Form PTO/SB/39 or PTO/SB/69 must be used as appropriate.

1. Authorization to Permit Access by a Foreign Intellectual Property Office(s)

A. Priority Document Exchange (PDX) - Unless box A in subsection 2 (opt-out of authorization) is checked, the undersigned hereby **grants the USPTO authority** to provide the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and any other foreign intellectual property office participating with the USPTO in a bilateral or multilateral priority document exchange agreement in which a foreign application claiming priority to the instant patent application is filed, access to: (1) the instant patent application-as-filed and its related bibliographic data, (2) any foreign or domestic application to which priority or benefit is claimed by the instant application and its related bibliographic data, and (3) the date of filing of this Authorization. See 37 CFR 1.14(h)(1).

B. Search Results from U.S. Application to EPO - Unless box B in subsection 2 (opt-out of authorization) is checked, the undersigned hereby **grants the USPTO authority** to provide the EPO access to the bibliographic data and search results from the instant patent application when a European patent application claiming priority to the instant patent application is filed. See 37 CFR 1.14(h)(2).

The applicant is reminded that the EPO's Rule 141(1) EPC (European Patent Convention) requires applicants to submit a copy of search results from the instant application without delay in a European patent application that claims priority to the instant application.

2. Opt-Out of Authorizations to Permit Access by a Foreign Intellectual Property Office(s)

☐ A. Applicant **DOES NOT** authorize the USPTO to permit a participating foreign IP office access to the instant application-as-filed. If this box is checked, the USPTO will not be providing a participating foreign IP office with any documents and information identified in subsection 1A above.

☐ B. Applicant **DOES NOT** authorize the USPTO to transmit to the EPO any search results from the instant patent application. If this box is checked, the USPTO will not be providing the EPO with search results from the instant application.

NOTE: Once the application has published or is otherwise publicly available, the USPTO may provide access to the application in accordance with 37 CFR 1.14.

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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC
	Application Number	18076882
Title of Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	

Applicant Information:

Providing assignment information in this section does not substitute for compliance with any requirement of part 3 of Title 37 of CFR to have an assignment recorded by the Office.

Applicant 1

If the applicant is the inventor (or the remaining joint inventor or inventors under 37 CFR 1.45), this section should not be completed. The information to be provided in this section is the name and address of the legal representative who is the applicant under 37 CFR 1.43; or the name and address of the assignee, person to whom the inventor is under an obligation to assign the invention, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest in the matter who is the applicant under 37 CFR 1.46. If the applicant is an applicant under 37 CFR 1.46 (assignee, person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest) together with one or more joint inventors, then the joint inventor or inventors who are also the applicant should be identified in this section.

Clear

◉ Assignee	○ Legal Representative under 35 U.S.C. 117	○ Joint Inventor
○ Person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign.	○ Person who shows sufficient proprietary interest	

If applicant is the legal representative, indicate the authority to file the patent application, the inventor is:

Name of the Deceased or Legally Incapacitated Inventor:

If the Applicant is an Organization check here. ☒

Organization Name	NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED		
Mailing Address Information For Applicant:			
Address 1	No. 1, Xingang Road, Zhangwan Town		
Address 2	Jiaocheng District		
City	Ningde, Fujian	**State/Province**	
Country	CN	Postal Code	352100
Phone Number		Fax Number	
Email Address			

Additional Applicant Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.

Assignee Information including Non-Applicant Assignee Information:

Providing assignment information in this section does not substitute for compliance with any requirement of part 3 of Title 37 of CFR to have an assignment recorded by the Office.

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U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC
	Application Number	18076882
Title of Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	

Assignee 1

Complete this section if assignee information, including non-applicant assignee information, is desired to be included on the patent application publication. An assignee-applicant identified in the "Applicant Information" section will appear on the patent application publication as an applicant. For an assignee-applicant, complete this section only if identification as an assignee is also desired on the patent application publication.

If the Assignee or Non-Applicant Assignee is an Organization check here. ☒

Organization Name	NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

Mailing Address Information For Assignee including Non-Applicant Assignee:

Address 1	No. 1, Xingang Road, Zhangwan Town		
Address 2	Jiaocheng District		
City	Ningde, Fujian	**State/Province**	
Country	CN	Postal Code	352100
Phone Number		Fax Number	
Email Address			

Additional Assignee or Non-Applicant Assignee Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.

Signature:

NOTE: This Application Data Sheet must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33(b). **However, if this Application Data Sheet is submitted with the INITIAL filing of the application and either box A or B is not checked in subsection 2 of the "Authorization or Opt-Out of Authorization to Permit Access" section, then this form must also be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.14(c).**

This Application Data Sheet **must** be signed by a patent practitioner if one or more of the applicants is a **juristic entity** (e.g., corporation or association). If the applicant is two or more joint inventors, this form must be signed by a patent practitioner, **all** joint inventors who are the applicant, or one or more joint inventor-applicants who have been given power of attorney (e.g., see USPTO Form PTO/AIA/81) on behalf of **all** joint inventor-applicants.

See 37 CFR 1.4(d) for the manner of making signatures and certifications.

Signature	/Timothy J. Maier/			Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2023-01-04 ~~2022-12-07~~
First Name	Timothy	Last Name	Maier	Registration Number	51986

Additional Signature may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.

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U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.76. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 23 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application data sheet form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1 The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether the Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of these records.

2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.

3 A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.

4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).

5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent CooperationTreaty.

6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).

7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.

9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

UNITED STATES
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313 - 1450
www.uspto.gov

ELECTRONIC ACKNOWLEDGEMENT RECEIPT

APPLICATION #	RECEIPT DATE / TIME	ATTORNEY DOCKET #
18/076,882	**01/04/2023 01:49:07 PM ET**	**14850089COC**

Title of Invention

ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

Application Information

APPLICATION TYPE	Utility - Nonprovisional Application under 35 USC 111(a)	PATENT #	-
CONFIRMATION #	9491	FILED BY	Yuko Yokoyama
PATENT CENTER #	61383526	FILING DATE	12/07/2022
CUSTOMER #	62008	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	Kefei WANG
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS	-	AUTHORIZED BY	Timothy Maier

Documents

TOTAL DOCUMENTS: 2

DOCUMENT	PAGES	DESCRIPTION	SIZE (KB)
Response.pdf	6	Request for Corrected Filing Receipt	414 KB
ADS_Supplemental.pdf	10	Application Data Sheet	558 KB

Warning: This is not a USPTO supplied ADS fillable form. Data in the form cannot be automatically loaded to other USPTO systems.

Digest

DOCUMENT	MESSAGE DIGEST(SHA-512)

Response.pdf	D35A58F416805DFFD1EA3864A0AF236EED66EE487B806BC37EC869D68CA9AE6F7E702E60A422FFDB9F0D4E167FAF0D47800D2E4A23EBD0839FF8F7809CC3ADE1
ADS_Supplemental.pdf	C5EF2D4EE40D55C62878B10E593F6526737C48B9C79AF4C47AA8DE2EDEE0EAAA4E3E00DD8298F51D9CE0602D2F1F7F2F3AA6C4E740EBFEA64ACB980653B227D6

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

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United States Patent and Trademark Office
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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING or 371(c) DATE	GRP ART UNIT	FIL FEE REC'D	ATTY.DOCKET.NO	TOT CLAIMS	IND CLAIMS
18/076,882	12/07/2022		2820	14850089COC	30	3

CONFIRMATION NO. 9491

62008
MAIER & MAIER, PLLC
345 SOUTH PATRICK STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

FILING RECEIPT

OC000000052017113

Date Mailed: 12/22/2022

Receipt is acknowledged of this non-provisional utility patent application. The application will be taken up for examination in due course. Applicant will be notified as to the results of the examination. Any correspondence concerning the application must include the following identification information: the U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING DATE, NAME OF FIRST INVENTOR, and TITLE OF INVENTION. Fees transmitted by check or draft are subject to collection.

Please verify the accuracy of the data presented on this receipt. If an error is noted on this Filing Receipt, please submit a written request for a corrected Filing Receipt, including a properly marked-up ADS showing the changes with strike-through for deletions and underlining for additions. If you received a "Notice to File Missing Parts" or other Notice requiring a response for this application, please submit any request for correction to this Filing Receipt with your reply to the Notice. When the USPTO processes the reply to the Notice, the USPTO will generate another Filing Receipt incorporating the requested corrections provided that the request is grantable.

Inventor(s)

Kefei WANG, Ningde, CHINA;
Qiao ZENG, Ningde, CHINA;
Liangzhen XIAO, Ningde, CHINA;
Fei WU, Ningde, CHINA;

Applicant(s)

NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED, Ningde, CHINA;

Assignment For Published Patent Application

NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED, Ningde, CHINA

Power of Attorney: The patent practitioners associated with Customer Number 62008

Domestic Priority data as claimed by applicant

This application is a CON of 17/885,915 08/11/2022
which is a CON of 17/064,782 10/07/2020 PAT 11,522,222

Foreign Applications (You may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at the USPTO. Please see http://www.uspto.gov for more information.)
CHINA 201811108529.X 09/21/2018 Access Code Provided

Permission to Access Application via Priority Document Exchange: Yes

Permission to Access Search Results: Yes

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 348 of 449

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Request to Retrieve - This application either claims priority to one or more applications filed in an intellectual property Office that participates in the Priority Document Exchange (PDX) program or contains a proper **Request to Retrieve Electronic Priority Application(s)** (PTO/SB/38 or its equivalent). Consequently, the USPTO will attempt to electronically retrieve these priority documents.

If Required, Foreign Filing License Granted: 12/20/2022

The country code and number of your priority application, to be used for filing abroad under the Paris Convention, is **US 18/076,882**

Projected Publication Date: 03/30/2023

Non-Publication Request: No

Early Publication Request: No

Title

ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

Preliminary Class

Statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78 for AIA (First Inventor to File) Transition Applications: No

PROTECTING YOUR INVENTION OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Since the rights granted by a U.S. patent extend only throughout the territory of the United States and have no effect in a foreign country, an inventor who wishes patent protection in another country must apply for a patent in a specific country or in regional patent offices. Applicants may wish to consider the filing of an international application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). An international (PCT) application generally has the same effect as a regular national patent application in each PCT-member country. The PCT process **simplifies** the filing of patent applications on the same invention in member countries, but **does not result** in a grant of "an international patent" and does not eliminate the need of applicants to file additional documents and fees in countries where patent protection is desired.

Almost every country has its own patent law, and a person desiring a patent in a particular country must make an application for patent in that country in accordance with its particular laws. Since the laws of many countries differ in various respects from the patent law of the United States, applicants are advised to seek guidance from specific foreign countries to ensure that patent rights are not lost prematurely.

Applicants also are advised that in the case of inventions made in the United States, the Director of the USPTO must issue a license before applicants can apply for a patent in a foreign country. The filing of a U.S. patent application serves as a request for a foreign filing license. The application's filing receipt contains further information and guidance as to the status of applicant's license for foreign filing.

Applicants may wish to consult the USPTO booklet, "General Information Concerning Patents" (specifically, the section entitled "Treaties and Foreign Patents") for more information on timeframes and deadlines for filing foreign patent applications. The guide is available either by contacting the USPTO Contact Center at 800-786-9199, or it can be viewed on the USPTO website at http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/doc/general/index.html.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 349 of 449

For information on preventing theft of your intellectual property (patents, trademarks and copyrights), you may wish to consult the U.S. Government website, http://www.stopfakes.gov. Part of a Department of Commerce initiative, this website includes self-help "toolkits" giving innovators guidance on how to protect intellectual property in specific countries such as China, Korea and Mexico. For questions regarding patent enforcement issues, applicants may call the U.S. Government hotline at 1-866-999-HALT (1-866-999-4258).

LICENSE FOR FOREIGN FILING UNDER

Title 35, United States Code, Section 184

Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, 5.11 & 5.15

GRANTED

The applicant has been granted a license under 35 U.S.C. 184, if the phrase "IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED" followed by a date appears on this form. Such licenses are issued in all applications where the conditions for issuance of a license have been met, regardless of whether or not a license may be required as set forth in 37 CFR 5.15. The scope and limitations of this license are set forth in 37 CFR 5.15(a) unless an earlier license has been issued under 37 CFR 5.15(b). The license is subject to revocation upon written notification. The date indicated is the effective date of the license, unless an earlier license of similar scope has been granted under 37 CFR 5.13 or 5.14.

This license is to be retained by the licensee and may be used at any time on or after the effective date thereof unless it is revoked. This license is automatically transferred to any related applications(s) filed under 37 CFR 1.53(d). This license is not retroactive.

The grant of a license does not in any way lessen the responsibility of a licensee for the security of the subject matter as imposed by any Government contract or the provisions of existing laws relating to espionage and the national security or the export of technical data. Licensees should apprise themselves of current regulations especially with respect to certain countries, of other agencies, particularly the Office of Defense Trade Controls, Department of State (with respect to Arms, Munitions and Implements of War (22 CFR 121-128)); the Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce (15 CFR parts 730-774); the Office of Foreign AssetsControl, Department of Treasury (31 CFR Parts 500+) and the Department of Energy.

NOT GRANTED

No license under 35 U.S.C. 184 has been granted at this time, if the phrase "IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED" DOES NOT appear on this form. Applicant may still petition for a license under 37 CFR 5.12, if a license is desired before the expiration of 6 months from the filing date of the application. If 6 months has lapsed from the filing date of this application and the licensee has not received any indication of a secrecy order under 35 U.S.C. 181, the licensee may foreign file the application pursuant to 37 CFR 5.15(b).

SelectUSA

The United States represents the largest, most dynamic marketplace in the world and is an unparalleled location for business investment, innovation, and commercialization of new technologies. The U.S. offers tremendous resources and advantages for those who invest and manufacture goods here. Through SelectUSA, our nation works to promote and facilitate business investment. SelectUSA provides information assistance to the international investor

community; serves as an ombudsman for existing and potential investors; advocates on behalf of U.S. cities, states, and regions competing for global investment; and counsels U.S. economic development organizations on investment attraction best practices. To learn more about why the United States is the best country in the world to develop technology, manufacture products, deliver services, and grow your business, visit http://www.SelectUSA.gov or call +1-202-482-6800.

PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD

Substitute for Form PTO-875

Application or Docket Number: 18/076,882

APPLICATION AS FILED - PART I

FOR	(Column 1) NUMBER FILED	(Column 2) NUMBER EXTRA	SMALL ENTITY RATE($)	SMALL ENTITY FEE($)	OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY RATE($)	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY FEE($)
BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	320
SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (l), or (m))	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	700
EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	800
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	30 minus 20 =	* 10			OR	x 100 =	1000
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	3 minus 3 =	*				x =	0
APPLICATION SIZE FEE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is $310 ($155 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).						0
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT (37 CFR 1.16(j))							0
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.			TOTAL			TOTAL	1820

APPLICATION AS AMENDED - PART II

		(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	SMALL ENTITY RATE($)	SMALL ENTITY ADDITIONAL FEE($)	OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY RATE($)	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY ADDITIONAL FEE($)
AMENDMENT A	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=	x =		OR	x =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=	x =		OR	x =	
	Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))									
	FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							OR		
						TOTAL ADD'L FEE		OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

		(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	RATE($)	ADDITIONAL FEE($)	OR	RATE($)	ADDITIONAL FEE($)
AMENDMENT B	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=	x =		OR	x =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=	x =		OR	x =	
	Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))									
	FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							OR		
						TOTAL ADD'L FEE		OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3.
** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20".
*** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3".
The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest found in the appropriate box in column 1.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING OR 371(C) DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE
18/076,882	12/07/2022	Kefei WANG	14850089COC

CONFIRMATION NO. 9491

62008
MAIER & MAIER, PLLC
345 SOUTH PATRICK STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

IMPROPER CFR REQUEST

OC000000052017339

Date Mailed: 12/21/2022

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR CORRECTED FILING RECEIPT

Continuity, Priority Claims, Petitions, and Non-Publication Requests

In response to your request for a corrected Filing Receipt, the Office is unable to comply with your request because:

Improper Benefit Claim(s) to Prior-Filed Nonprovisional Application(s)

The benefit claim(s) to prior-filed nonprovisional application(s) is improper because there is no specific reference for each prior-filed application that includes: (1) the identification of the prior-filed application by application number, or international application number and international filing date; and (2) a clear indication of the relationship (i.e. continuation, divisional, or continuation-in-part) of the nonprovisional applications. Applicant must submit a corrected application data sheet (ADS) to include a specific reference. Applicant should review each benefit claim submitted and, if appropriate, provide the proper reference to the prior-filed application(s) as required by 37 CFR 1.78. A proper relationship includes an identification of each nonprovisional application as a continuation, divisional, or continuation-in-part application of the immediate prior-filed nonprovisional application for which a benefit is claimed under 37 CFR 1.78 in order to establish copendency throughout the entire chain of prior-filed applications. The specific reference must be included in the domestic benefit information section of an application data sheet (37 CFR 1.76).

Timeliness: The required reference for each benefit claim must be filed during the pendency of the instant application and within the later of: (1) four months from the actual filing date of the instant application, or the national stage commencement date if the instant application is a national stage application under 35 U.S.C. 371; or (2) sixteen months from the filing date of the prior-filed application. Failure to timely file the required reference is considered a waiver of any benefit claim, unless a grantable petition to accept an unintentionally delayed claim under 37 CFR 1.78(e), the petition fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(m), and the required reference are filed. See 37 CFR 1.78(d) and (e). Note that in design applications the required reference only needs to be filed during the pendency of the application in order to be timely. See 37 CFR 1.78(d)(3).

Questions about the contents of this notice and the requirements it sets forth should be directed to the Office of Data Management, Application Assistance Unit, at **(571) 272-4000** or **(571) 272-4200** or **1-888-786-0101**.

/ltan/

Doc Code: TRACK1.REQ
Document Description: TrackOne Request

PTO/AIA/424 (04-14)

CERTIFICATION AND REQUEST FOR PRIORITIZED EXAMINATION UNDER 37 CFR 1.102(e) (Page 1 of 1)

First Named Inventor:	Kefei WANG	Nonprovisional Application Number (if known):	
Title of Invention:	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE		

APPLICANT HEREBY CERTIFIES THE FOLLOWING AND REQUESTS PRIORITIZED EXAMINATION FOR THE ABOVE-IDENTIFIED APPLICATION.

1. The processing fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(i)(1) and the prioritized examination fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(c) have been filed with the request. The publication fee requirement is met because that fee, set forth in 37 CFR 1.18(d), is currently $0. The basic filing fee, search fee, and examination fee are filed with the request or have been already been paid. I understand that any required excess claims fees or application size fee must be paid for the application.

2. I understand that the application may not contain, or be amended to contain, more than four independent claims, more than thirty total claims, or any multiple dependent claims, and that any request for an extension of time will cause an outstanding Track I request to be dismissed.

3. The applicable box is checked below:

I. ☑ Original Application (Track One) - Prioritized Examination under § 1.102(e)(1)

i. (a) The application is an original nonprovisional utility application filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a). This certification and request is being filed with the utility application via EFS-Web.

---OR---

(b) The application is an original nonprovisional plant application filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a). This certification and request is being filed with the plant application in paper.

ii. An executed inventor's oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.63 or 37 CFR 1.64 for each inventor, **or** the application data sheet meeting the conditions specified in 37 CFR 1.53(f)(3)(i) is filed with the application.

II. ☐ Request for Continued Examination - Prioritized Examination under § 1.102(e)(2)

i. A request for continued examination has been filed with, or prior to, this form.
ii. If the application is a utility application, this certification and request is being filed via EFS-Web.
iii. The application is an original nonprovisional utility application filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a), or is a national stage entry under 35 U.S.C. 371.
iv. This certification and request is being filed prior to the mailing of a first Office action responsive to the request for continued examination.
v. No prior request for continued examination has been granted prioritized examination status under 37 CFR 1.102(e)(2).

Signature /Timothy J. Maier/	Date 2022-12-07
Name (Print/Typed) Timothy J. Maier	Practitioner Registration Number 51,986

Note: *This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4(d) for signature requirements and certifications. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required.**

☐ *Total of _____ forms are submitted.

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

PTO/AIA/15 (10-17)
Approved for use through 11/30/2020. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No.	14850089COC
First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
Title	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE
Priority Mail Express® Label No.	

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

1. ☐ **Fee Transmittal Form** (PTO/SB/17 or equivalent)
2. ☐ **Applicant asserts small entity status.** See 37 CFR 1.27
3. ☐ **Applicant certifies micro entity status.** See 37 CFR 1.29. Applicant must attach form PTO/SB/15A or B or equivalent.
4. ☑ **Specification** [*Total Pages* 55] Both the claims and abstract must start on a new page. *(See MPEP § 608.01(a) for information on the preferred arrangement)*
5. ☑ **Drawing(s)** (35 U.S.C. 113) [*Total Sheets* 3]
6. **Inventor's Oath or Declaration** [*Total Pages* 4] *(including substitute statements under 37 CFR 1.64 and assignments serving as an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.63(e))*
   a. ☐ Newly executed (original or copy)
   b. ☑ A copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d))
7. ☑ **Application Data Sheet** ** See note below.* See 37 CFR 1.76 (PTO/AIA/14 or equivalent)
8. **CD-ROM or CD-R** in duplicate, large table, or Computer Program (*Appendix*)
   ☐ Landscape Table on CD
9. **Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission** (*if applicable, items a. – c. are required*)
   a. ☐ Computer Readable Form (CRF)
   b. ☐ Specification Sequence Listing on:
      i. ☐ CD-ROM or CD-R (2 copies); or
      ii. ☐ Paper
   c. ☐ Statements verifying identity of above copies

ADDRESS TO: **Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450**

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PAPERS

10. ☐ **Assignment Papers** (cover sheet & document(s)) Name of Assignee _____
11. ☐ **37 CFR 3.73(c) Statement** (*when there is an assignee*) ☑ **Power of Attorney**
12. ☐ **English Translation Document** (*if applicable*)
13. ☑ **Information Disclosure Statement** (PTO/SB/08 or PTO-1449)
    ☐ Copies of citations attached
14. ☐ **Preliminary Amendment**
15. ☐ **Return Receipt Postcard** (*MPEP § 503*) (*Should be specifically itemized*)
16. ☐ **Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)** (*if foreign priority is claimed*)
17. ☐ **Nonpublication Request** Under 35 U.S.C. 122(b)(2)(B)(i). Applicant must attach form PTO/SB/35 or equivalent.
18. ☑ **Other:** IDS Statement; TrackOne Request

***Note**: (1) Benefit claims under 37 CFR 1.78 and foreign priority claims under 1.55 **must** be included in an Application Data Sheet (ADS).
(2) For applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111, the application must contain an ADS specifying the applicant if the applicant is an assignee, person to whom the inventor is under an obligation to assign, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest in the matter. See 37 CFR 1.46(b).

19. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

☑ The address associated with Customer Number: 62008 **OR** ☐ Correspondence address below

Name					
Address					
City		State		Zip Code	
Country		Telephone		Email	

Signature	/Timothy J. Maier/	Date	2022-12-07
Name (Print/Type)	Timothy J. Maier	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	51986

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.53(b). The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal	
Application Number:	
Filing Date:	
Title of Invention:	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Kefei WANG
Filer:	Timothy Joseph Maier/Yuko Yokoyama
Attorney Docket Number:	14850089COC

Filed as Large Entity

Filing Fees for Track I Prioritized Examination - Nonprovisional Application under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
UTILITY APPLICATION FILING	1011	1	320	320
UTILITY SEARCH FEE	1111	1	700	700
UTILITY EXAMINATION FEE	1311	1	800	800
REQUEST FOR PRIORITIZED EXAMINATION	1817	1	4200	4200
Pages:				
Claims:				
CLAIMS IN EXCESS OF 20	1202	10	100	1000
Miscellaneous-Filing:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
PUBL. FEE- EARLY, VOLUNTARY, OR NORMAL	1504	1	0	0
PROCESSING FEE, EXCEPT PROV. APPLS.	1830	1	140	140
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
		Total in USD ($)		**7160**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	47161381
Application Number:	18076882
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	9491
Title of Invention:	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Kefei WANG
Customer Number:	62008
Filer:	Timothy Joseph Maier/Yuko Yokoyama
Filer Authorized By:	Timothy Joseph Maier
Attorney Docket Number:	14850089COC
Receipt Date:	07-DEC-2022
Filing Date:	
Time Stamp:	16:11:47
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	CARD
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$7160
RAM confirmation Number	E2022B7G12314212
Deposit Account	505976
Authorized User	Yuko Yokoyama
The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows: 37 CFR 1.16 (National application filing, search, and examination fees) 37 CFR 1.17 (Patent application and reexamination processing fees)	

37 CFR 1.19 (Document supply fees)

37 CFR 1.21 (Miscellaneous fees and charges)

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Application Data Sheet	ADS.pdf	2226484 46e36ae9071fddbf912eed09ecee3e4d2af6a565	no	10
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Oath or Declaration filed	Declarations.pdf	1193876 0b40b61c4c41bdde8b448fd99a19293d044cd5f2	no	4
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Drawings-other than black and white line drawings	Drawings.pdf	137638 5fe3093222c521124437cb010d958db2e83798d8	no	3
Warnings:					
Information:					
4	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Form (SB08)	IDS.pdf	1265545 ce7cf2d3d88a2c36978a76357149368a01eaa13d	no	9
Warnings:					
Information:					
5	Transmittal Letter	IDS-Statement.pdf	19871 784d60ec5f6df63fbaf648b50d1f154dc5df79f7	no	1
Warnings:					
Information:					
6	Power of Attorney	POA.pdf	243553 c960a506a4a292c41a330e0de2d3470c231eda37	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					

7		Specification.pdf	363297 a7774497bb3fbd2ec2cf2222f785264c920a24c5	yes	55
	Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description				
	Document Description		**Start**	**End**	
	Specification		1	46	
	Claims		47	54	
	Abstract		55	55	
Warnings:					
Information:					
8	Track One Request	TrackOne_Request.pdf	189958 e32be1db89ae190acf31c06a47f9488dd3fb7fbd	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
9	Transmittal of New Application	Transmittal.pdf	295461 86929c2abedc39a6b173b34d681b2c0b3eb1c042	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
10	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	53353 66ef282242983cc2e239d0eb8ccccf9e44fbc7c3	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	5989036		

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	

The application data sheet is part of the provisional or nonprovisional application for which it is being submitted. The following form contains the bibliographic data arranged in a format specified by the United States Patent and Trademark Office as outlined in 37 CFR 1.76.
This document may be completed electronically and submitted to the Office in electronic format using the Electronic Filing System (EFS) or the document may be printed and included in a paper filed application.

Secrecy Order 37 CFR 5.2:

☐ Portions or all of the application associated with this Application Data Sheet may fall under a Secrecy Order pursuant to 37 CFR 5.2 (Paper filers only. Applications that fall under Secrecy Order may not be filed electronically.)

Inventor Information:

Inventor 1 Remove

Legal Name

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
	Kefei		WANG	

Residence Information (Select One) US Residency ● Non US Residency Active US Military Service

City	Ningde, Fujian	Country of Residence [i]	CN

Mailing Address of Inventor:

Address 1	No. 1, Xingang Road, Zhangwan Town
Address 2	Jiaocheng District

City	Ningde, Fujian	State/Province	
Postal Code	352100	Country [i]	CN

Inventor 2 Remove

Legal Name

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
	Qiao		ZENG	

Residence Information (Select One) US Residency ◉ Non US Residency Active US Military Service

City	Ningde, Fujian	Country of Residence [i]	CN

Mailing Address of Inventor:

Address 1	No. 1, Xingang Road, Zhangwan Town
Address 2	Jiaocheng District

City	Ningde, Fujian	State/Province	
Postal Code	352100	Country [i]	CN

Inventor 3 Remove

Legal Name

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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
	Liangzhen		XIAO	

Residence Information (Select One) US Residency ◉ Non US Residency Active US Military Service

City	Ningde, Fujian	Country of Residence [i]	CN

Mailing Address of Inventor:

Address 1	No. 1, Xingang Road, Zhangwan Town
Address 2	Jiaocheng District

City	Ningde, Fujian	State/Province	
Postal Code	352100	Country [i]	CN

Inventor 4 Remove

Legal Name

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
	Fei		WU	

Residence Information (Select One) US Residency ◉ Non US Residency Active US Military Service

City	Ningde, Fujian	Country of Residence [i]	CN

Mailing Address of Inventor:

Address 1	No. 1, Xingang Road, Zhangwan Town
Address 2	Jiaocheng District

City	Ningde, Fujian	State/Province	
Postal Code	352100	Country [i]	CN

All Inventors Must Be Listed - Additional Inventor Information blocks may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button. Add

Correspondence Information:

Enter either Customer Number or complete the Correspondence Information section below.
For further information see 37 CFR 1.33(a).

☐ **An Address is being provided for the correspondence Information of this application.**

Customer Number	62008		
Email Address	patent@maierandmaier.com	Add Email	Remove Email

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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	

Application Information:

Title of the Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE		
Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC	**Small Entity Status Claimed**	☐
Application Type	Nonprovisional		
Subject Matter	Utility		
Total Number of Drawing Sheets (if any)	3	**Suggested Figure for Publication (if any)**	

Filing By Reference:

Only complete this section when filing an application by reference under 35 U.S.C. 111(c) and 37 CFR 1.57(a). Do not complete this section if application papers including a specification and any drawings are being filed. Any domestic benefit or foreign priority information must be provided in the appropriate section(s) below (i.e., "Domestic Benefit/National Stage Information" and "Foreign Priority Information").

For the purposes of a filing date under 37 CFR 1.53(b), the description and any drawings of the present application are replaced by this reference to the previously filed application, subject to conditions and requirements of 37 CFR 1.57(a).

Application number of the previously filed application	Filing date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Intellectual Property Authority or Country

Publication Information:

☐ Request Early Publication (Fee required at time of Request 37 CFR 1.219)

☐ **Request Not to Publish.** I hereby request that the attached application not be published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b) and certify that the invention disclosed in the attached application **has not and will not** be the subject of an application filed in another country, or under a multilateral international agreement, that requires publication at eighteen months after filing.

Representative Information:

Representative information should be provided for all practitioners having a power of attorney in the application. Providing this information in the Application Data Sheet does not constitute a power of attorney in the application (see 37 CFR 1.32).
Either enter Customer Number or complete the Representative Name section below. If both sections are completed the customer Number will be used for the Representative Information during processing.

Please Select One:	● Customer Number	US Patent Practitioner	○ Limited Recognition (37 CFR 11.9)
Customer Number	62008		

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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	

Domestic Benefit/National Stage Information:

This section allows for the applicant to either claim benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e), 120, 121, 365(c), or 386(c) or indicate National Stage entry from a PCT application. Providing benefit claim information in the Application Data Sheet constitutes the specific reference required by 35 U.S.C. 119(e) or 120, and 37 CFR 1.78.
When referring to the current application, please leave the "Application Number" field blank.

Prior Application Status	Pending		Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing or 371(c) Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
	Continuation of	17885915	2022-08-11

Prior Application Status	Patented				Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
17885915	Continuation of	17064782	2020-10-07	11522222	2022-12-06

Prior Application Status	Patented				Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
17064959	Continuation of	16211853	2018-12-06	10833363	2020-11-10

Additional Domestic Benefit/National Stage Data may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button. Add

Foreign Priority Information:

This section allows for the applicant to claim priority to a foreign application. Providing this information in the application data sheet constitutes the claim for priority as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b) and 37 CFR 1.55. When priority is claimed to a foreign application that is eligible for retrieval under the priority document exchange program (PDX)[i] the information will be used by the Office to automatically attempt retrieval pursuant to 37 CFR 1.55(i)(1) and (2). Under the PDX program, applicant bears the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that a copy of the foreign application is received by the Office from the participating foreign intellectual property office, or a certified copy of the foreign priority application is filed, within the time period specified in 37 CFR 1.55(g)(1).

Remove

Application Number	Country[i]	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Access Code[i] (if applicable)
201811108529.X	CN	2018-09-21	9ED1

Additional Foreign Priority Data may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button. Add

Statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78 for AIA (First Inventor to File) Transition Applications

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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	

☐ This application (1) claims priority to or the benefit of an application filed before March 16, 2013 and (2) also contains, or contained at any time, a claim to a claimed invention that has an effective filing date on or after March 16, 2013.
NOTE: By providing this statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78, this application, with a filing date on or after March 16, 2013, will be examined under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA.

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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	

Authorization or Opt-Out of Authorization to Permit Access:

When this Application Data Sheet is properly signed and filed with the application, applicant has provided written authority to permit a participating foreign intellectual property (IP) office access to the instant application-as-filed (see paragraph A in subsection 1 below) and the European Patent Office (EPO) access to any search results from the instant application (see paragraph B in subsection 1 below).

Should applicant choose not to provide an authorization identified in subsection 1 below, applicant **must opt-out** of the authorization by checking the corresponding box A or B or both in subsection 2 below.

NOTE: This section of the Application Data Sheet is **ONLY** reviewed and processed with the **INITIAL** filing of an application. After the initial filing of an application, an Application Data Sheet cannot be used to provide or rescind authorization for access by a foreign IP office(s). Instead, Form PTO/SB/39 or PTO/SB/69 must be used as appropriate.

1. Authorization to Permit Access by a Foreign Intellectual Property Office(s)

A. Priority Document Exchange (PDX) - Unless box A in subsection 2 (opt-out of authorization) is checked, the undersigned hereby **grants the USPTO authority** to provide the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and any other foreign intellectual property office participating with the USPTO in a bilateral or multilateral priority document exchange agreement in which a foreign application claiming priority to the instant patent application is filed, access to: (1) the instant patent application-as-filed and its related bibliographic data, (2) any foreign or domestic application to which priority or benefit is claimed by the instant application and its related bibliographic data, and (3) the date of filing of this Authorization. See 37 CFR 1.14(h)(1).

B. Search Results from U.S. Application to EPO - Unless box B in subsection 2 (opt-out of authorization) is checked, the undersigned hereby **grants the USPTO authority** to provide the EPO access to the bibliographic data and search results from the instant patent application when a European patent application claiming priority to the instant patent application is filed. See 37 CFR 1.14(h)(2).

The applicant is reminded that the EPO's Rule 141(1) EPC (European Patent Convention) requires applicants to submit a copy of search results from the instant application without delay in a European patent application that claims priority to the instant application.

2. Opt-Out of Authorizations to Permit Access by a Foreign Intellectual Property Office(s)

☐ A. Applicant **DOES NOT** authorize the USPTO to permit a participating foreign IP office access to the instant application-as-filed. If this box is checked, the USPTO will not be providing a participating foreign IP office with any documents and information identified in subsection 1A above.

☐ B. Applicant **DOES NOT** authorize the USPTO to transmit to the EPO any search results from the instant patent application. If this box is checked, the USPTO will not be providing the EPO with search results from the instant application.

NOTE: Once the application has published or is otherwise publicly available, the USPTO may provide access to the application in accordance with 37 CFR 1.14.

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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	

Applicant Information:

Providing assignment information in this section does not substitute for compliance with any requirement of part 3 of Title 37 of CFR to have an assignment recorded by the Office.

Applicant 1 Remove

If the applicant is the inventor (or the remaining joint inventor or inventors under 37 CFR 1.45), this section should not be completed. The information to be provided in this section is the name and address of the legal representative who is the applicant under 37 CFR 1.43; or the name and address of the assignee, person to whom the inventor is under an obligation to assign the invention, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest in the matter who is the applicant under 37 CFR 1.46. If the applicant is an applicant under 37 CFR 1.46 (assignee, person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest) together with one or more joint inventors, then the joint inventor or inventors who are also the applicant should be identified in this section.

Clear

● Assignee	Legal Representative under 35 U.S.C. 117	Joint Inventor
Person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign.	Person who shows sufficient proprietary interest	

If applicant is the legal representative, indicate the authority to file the patent application, the inventor is:

Name of the Deceased or Legally Incapacitated Inventor:

If the Applicant is an Organization check here. ☒

Organization Name	NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED		
Mailing Address Information For Applicant:			
Address 1	No. 1, Xingang Road, Zhangwan Town		
Address 2	Jiaocheng District		
City	Ningde, Fujian	**State/Province**	
Country	CN	Postal Code	352100
Phone Number		Fax Number	
Email Address			

Additional Applicant Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button. Add

Assignee Information including Non-Applicant Assignee Information:

Providing assignment information in this section does not substitute for compliance with any requirement of part 3 of Title 37 of CFR to have an assignment recorded by the Office.

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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	

Assignee 1

Complete this section if assignee information, including non-applicant assignee information, is desired to be included on the patent application publication. An assignee-applicant identified in the "Applicant Information" section will appear on the patent application publication as an applicant. For an assignee-applicant, complete this section only if identification as an assignee is also desired on the patent application publication.

Remove

If the Assignee or Non-Applicant Assignee is an Organization check here. ☒

Organization Name	NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

Mailing Address Information For Assignee including Non-Applicant Assignee:

Address 1	No. 1, Xingang Road, Zhangwan Town		
Address 2	Jiaocheng District		
City	Ningde, Fujian	**State/Province**	
Country i	CN	Postal Code	352100
Phone Number		Fax Number	
Email Address			

Additional Assignee or Non-Applicant Assignee Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button. Add

Signature:

Remove

NOTE: This Application Data Sheet must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33(b). **However, if this Application Data Sheet is submitted with the INITIAL filing of the application and either box A or B is not checked in subsection 2 of the "Authorization or Opt-Out of Authorization to Permit Access" section, then this form must also be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.14(c).**

This Application Data Sheet **must** be signed by a patent practitioner if one or more of the applicants is a **juristic entity** (e.g., corporation or association). If the applicant is two or more joint inventors, this form must be signed by a patent practitioner, **all** joint inventors who are the applicant, or one or more joint inventor-applicants who have been given power of attorney (e.g., see USPTO Form PTO/AIA/81) on behalf of **all** joint inventor-applicants.

See 37 CFR 1.4(d) for the manner of making signatures and certifications.

Signature	/Timothy J. Maier/			Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2022-12-07
First Name	Timothy	Last Name	Maier	Registration Number	51986

Additional Signature may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button. Add

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 372 of 449

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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE	

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.76. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 23 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application data sheet form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1 The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether the Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of these records.

2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.

3 A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.

4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).

5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent CooperationTreaty.

6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).

7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.

9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

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DECLARATION (37 CFR 1.63) FOR UTILITY OR DESIGN APPLICATION USING AN APPLICATION DATA SHEET (37 CFR 1.76)

Title of Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

As the below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

This declaration is directed to:

- [X] The attached application, or
- [ ] United States application or PCT international application number _____ filed on _____.

The above-identified application was made or authorized to be made by me.

I believe that I am the original inventor or an original joint inventor of a claimed invention in the application.

I hereby acknowledge that any willful false statement made in this declaration is punishable under 18 U.S.C. 1001 by fine or imprisonment of not more than five (5) years, or both.

WARNING:

Petitioner/applicant is cautioned to avoid submitting personal information in documents filed in a patent application that may contribute to identity theft. Personal information such as social security numbers, bank account numbers, or credit card numbers (other than a check or credit card authorization form PTO-2038 submitted for payment purposes) is never required by the USPTO to support a petition or an application. If this type of personal information is included in documents submitted to the USPTO, petitioners/applicants should consider redacting such personal information from the documents before submitting them to the USPTO. Petitioner/applicant is advised that the record of a patent application is available to the public after publication of the application (unless a non-publication request in compliance with 37 CFR 1.213(a) is made in the application) or issuance of a patent. Furthermore, the record from an abandoned application may also be available to the public if the application is referenced in a published application or an issued patent (see 37 CFR 1.14). Checks and credit card authorization forms PTO-2038 submitted for payment purposes are not retained in the application file and therefore are not publicly available.

LEGAL NAME OF INVENTOR

Inventor: Kefei WANG Date (Optional): _____

Signature: Kefei WANG

Note: An application data sheet (PTO/SB/14 or equivalent), including naming the entire inventive entity, must accompany this form or must have been previously filed. Use an additional PTO/AIA/01 form for each additional inventor.

This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 115 and 37 CFR 1.63. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 minute to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

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DECLARATION (37 CFR 1.63) FOR UTILITY OR DESIGN APPLICATION USING AN APPLICATION DATA SHEET (37 CFR 1.76)

Title of Invention	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

As the below named inventor, I hereby declare that

This declaration is directed to:

- [x] The attached application, or
- [ ] United States application or PCT international application number _____ filed on _____.

The above-identified application was made or authorized to be made by me.

I believe that I am the original inventor or an original joint inventor of a claimed invention in the application.

I hereby acknowledge that any willful false statement made in this declaration is punishable under 18 U.S.C. 1001 by fine or imprisonment of not more than five (5) years, or both.

WARNING:

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LEGAL NAME OF INVENTOR

Inventor: Qiao ZENG Date (Optional) _____

Signature: Qiao ZENG

Note: An application data sheet (PTO/SB/14 or equivalent), including naming the entire inventive entity, must accompany this form or must have been previously filed. Use an additional PTO/AIA/01 form for each additional inventor.

This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 115 and 37 CFR 1.63. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 minute to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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LEGAL NAME OF INVENTOR

Inventor: Liangzhen XIAO Date (Optional): _____

Signature: Liangzhen XIAO

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LEGAL NAME OF INVENTOR

Inventor: Fei Wu Date (Optional): _____

Signature: Fei Wu

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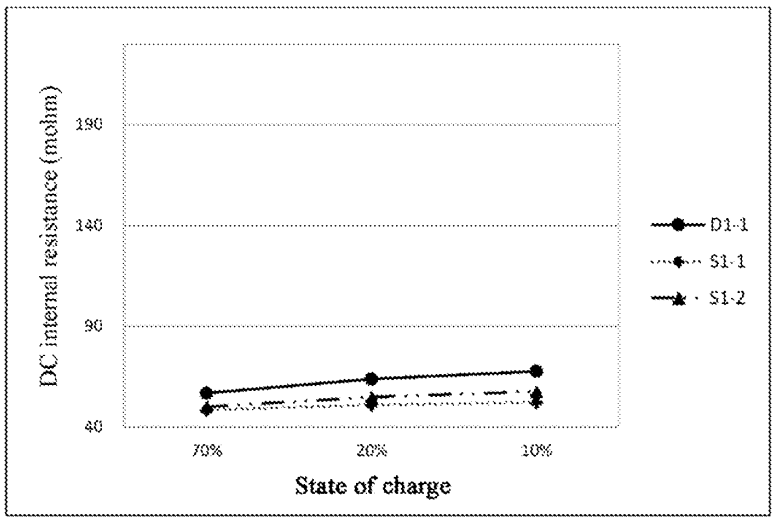

DC internal resistance (mohm)
190
140
90
40
70%
20%
10%
State of charge
D1-1
S1-1
S1-2

FIG. 1A

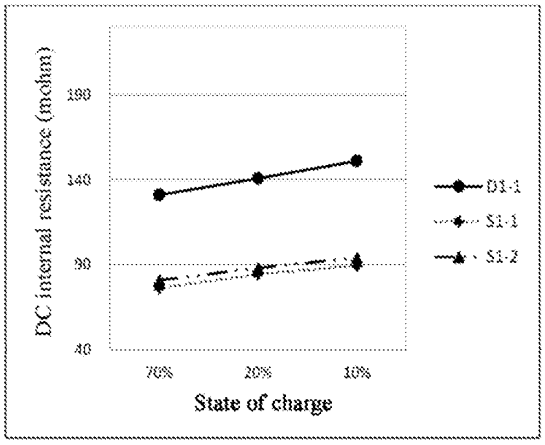

DC internal resistance (mohm)
190
140
90
40
70%
20%
10%
State of charge
D1-1
S1-1
S1-2

FIG. 1B

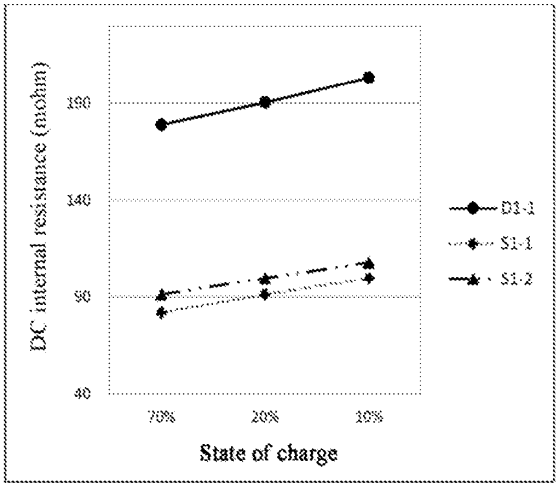

DC internal resistance (mohm)
190
140
90
40
70%
20%
10%
State of charge
D1-1
S1-1
S1-2

FIG. 1C

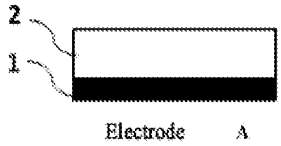


FIG. 2

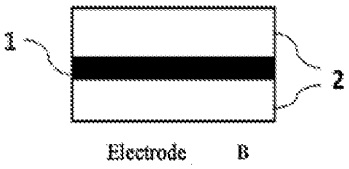


FIG. 3

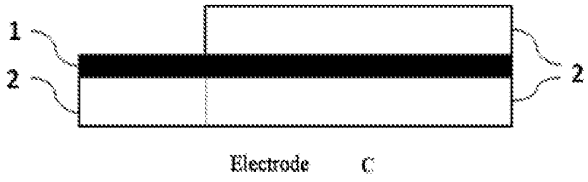


FIG. 4

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(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	
Filing Date	2022-12-07
First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
Art Unit	TBD
Examiner Name	TBD
Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

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	1	9812739	B2	2017-11-07	KEFEI	

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	1	20110311864	A1	2011-12-22	SONY CORPORATION	
	2	20120313570	A1	2012-12-13	SONY CORPORATION	
	3	20170346127	A1	2017-11-30	MITSUI CHEMICALS, INC.	
	4	20170346136	A1	2017-11-30	Ningde Amperex Technology Limited	
	5	20090061325	A1	2009-03-05	Sony Corporation	

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	Filing Date	2022-12-07
	First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
	Art Unit	TBD
	Examiner Name	TBD
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

	6	20170324116	A1	2017-11-09	MITSUBISHI CHEMICAL CORPORATION	
	7	20190214680	A1	2019-07-11	NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED	
	8	20170288268	A1	2017-10-05	SAMSUNG SDI CO., LTD.	
	9	20170018803	A1	2017-01-19	NingDe Contemporary Amperex Technology Limited	
	10	20190245245	A1	2019-08-08	Ningde Amperex Technology Limited	
	11	20180233778	A1	2018-08-16	SK Innovation Co., Ltd.	
	12	20180108947	A9	2018-04-19	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	
	13	20160301103	A1	2016-10-13	SK INNOVATION CO., LTD.	
	14	20140322596	A1	2014-10-30	Samsung SDI Co., Ltd.	
	15	20170125845	A1	2017-05-04	LG Chem, Ltd.	
	16	20170069934	A1	2017-03-09	SAMSUNG SDI CO., LTD.	

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	Filing Date	2022-12-07
	First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
	Art Unit	TBD
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	17	20170317385	A1	2017-11-02	BASF CORPORATION	

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	1	107210486	CN	A	2017-09-26	Mitsubishi Chem Corp.	Corresponds to US Publication 20170324116A1	
	2	108232300	CN	A	2018-06-29	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	Corresponds to US Publication 20190214680A1	
	3	105845984	CN	A	2016-08-10	Dongguan Shanshan Battery Mat. Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
	4	106602131	CN	A	2017-04-26	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
	5	105047992	CN	A	2015-11-11	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
	6	105552439	CN	A	2016-05-04	Dongguan Shanshan Battery Mat. Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
	7	106099187	CN	A	2016-11-09	Dongguan Kaixin Battery Mat. Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
	8	106816633	CN	A	2017-06-09	University of Jiliang, China	English abstract	

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	First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
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	Examiner Name	TBD
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	9	2017022108	JP	A	2017-01-26	Stella Chemifa Corp.	English abstract	
	10	105680088	CN	A	2016-06-15	Donguan Kaixin Battery Material Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
	11	103401020	CN	A	2013-11-20	Dongguan Shanshan Battery Materials Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
	12	103779607	CN	A	2014-05-07	Central South University	English abstract	
	13	104752769	CN	A	2015-07-01	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
	14	106099185	CN	A	2016-11-09	Highpower Tech (Huizhou) Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
	15	104979589	CN	A	2015-10-14	Donguan Kaixin Battery Material Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
	16	103956517	CN	A	2014-07-30	South China Normal University	English abstract	
	17	105098237	CN	A	2015-11-25	Zhejiang Research Inst. of Chemical Industry Ltd.	English abstract	
	18	105355975	CN	A	2016-02-24	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
	19	105529498	CN	A	2016-04-27	Donguan Kaixin Battery Material Co., Ltd.	English abstract	

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	20	107394269	CN	A	2017-11-24	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
	21	108242567	CN	A	2018-07-03	Ningde Contemporary Amperex Technology Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
	22	107275553	CN	A	2017-10-20	Dongguan Liwinon Energy Tech Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
	23	109301326	CN	A	2019-02-01	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
	24	101195931	KR	B1	2012-10-30	LG Chemical Ltd.	English abstract	
	25	103633371	CN	A	2014-03-12	Shenzhen Capchem Technology Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
	26	104332653	CN	A	2015-02-04	Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
	27	102522590	CN	A	2012-06-27	Huawei Tech Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
	28	105609874	CN	A	2016-05-25	Dongguan Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
	29	103682416	CN	B	2018-02-09	Samsung SDI Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
	30	107408734	CN	A	2017-11-28	Mitsubishi Chem Corp.	English abstract	

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	31	105355968	CN	A	2016-02-24	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
	32	104766995	CN	A	2015-07-08	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
	33	105895957	CN	A	2016-08-24	Contemporary Amperex Technology Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
	34	106784589	CN	A	2017-05-31	Ningde Contemporary Amperex Tech Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
	35	103348516	CN	A	2013-10-09	Sanyo Electric Co.	English abstract	
	36	102244294	CN	A	2011-11-16	Mitsubishi Chem Corp.	English abstract	
	37	106654128	CN	A	2017-05-10	Ningde Amperex Technology Ltd.	English abstract	
	38	20170051286	KR	A	2017-05-11	LG Chemical Ltd.	English abstract	
	39	105074993	CN	A	2015-11-18	SK Innovation Co., Ltd.	English abstract	
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	41	103928708	CN	A	2014-07-16	Samsung SDI Co., Ltd.	English abstract	

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	1	Extended European Search Report issued January 14, 2020 in European application 19198416.0; 7 pages in English	☒
	2	Chinese First Office Action issued January 19, 2020 in Chinese counterpart application 201811108529.X; 12 pages in Chinese	☐

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	Filing Date	2022-12-07
	First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
	Art Unit	TBD
	Examiner Name	TBD
	Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

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Please see 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 to make the appropriate selection(s):

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OR

☐ That no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was cited in a communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application, and, to the knowledge of the person signing the certification after making reasonable inquiry, no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was known to any individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(2).

See attached certification statement.

The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☒ A certification statement is not submitted herewith.

SIGNATURE

A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Timothy J. Maier/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2022-12-07
Name/Print	Timothy J. Maier	Registration Number	51986

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The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

U.S. Patent Application: **Attorney Docket: 14850089COC**

U.S. Filing Date: December 7, 2022 **Group Art Unit: Unassigned**

Applicant: NINGDE AMPEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED **Examiner: Unassigned**

For: ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

December 7, 2022

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

It is respectfully requested that the references listed on the attached PTO/SB/08a form be made of record and considered with respect to the above-referenced U.S. patent application. Copies of the listed reference(s) were cited and/or filed in prior parent application Serial Nos. 17/885,915 filed August 11, 2022, 17/064,782 filed October 7, 2020, and 16/211,853 filed December 6, 2018, where required, as were either statements of relevancy or any readily available partial or full English translations of pertinent portions of any non-English language reference(s). Submission of the present Information Disclosure Statement should not be taken as an admission that the cited references are legally available prior art or that the same are pertinent or material.

Respectfully submitted,

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Application Number	
Filing Date	2022-12-07
First Named Inventor	Kefei WANG
Title	ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE
Art Unit	TBD
Examiner Name	TBD
Attorney Docket Number	14850089COC

SIGNATURE of Applicant or Patent Practitioner

Signature	/Timothy J. Maier/	Date (Optional)	
Name	Timothy J. Maier	Registration Number	51,986
Title (if Applicant is a juristic entity)			
Applicant Name (if Applicant is a juristic entity)			

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I hereby revoke all previous powers of attorney given in the application identified in either the attached transmittal letter or the boxes below.

Application Number	Filing Date

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I am the Applicant (if the Applicant is a juristic entity, list the Applicant name in the box):

Ningde Amperex Technology Limited

☐ Inventor or Joint Inventor (title not required below)

☐ Legal Representative of a Deceased or Legally Incapacitated Inventor (title not required below)

☑ Assignee or Person to Whom the Inventor is Under an Obligation to Assign (provide signer's title if applicant is a juristic entity)

☐ Person Who Otherwise Shows Sufficient Proprietary Interest (e.g., a petition under 37 CFR 1.46(b)(2) was granted in the application or is concurrently being filed with this document) (provide signer's title if applicant is a juristic entity)

SIGNATURE of Applicant for Patent

The undersigned (whose title is supplied below) is authorized to act on behalf of the applicant (e.g., where the applicant is a juristic entity).

Signature	Liangxin Yang	Date (Optional)	
Name	Liangxin Yang		
Title	IP Senior Manager		

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ELECTROLYTE AND ELECTROCHEMICAL DEVICE

CROSS REFERENCE TO THE RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is a continuation application of US Application 17/885,915, which is a continuation application of US Application 17/064,782, and 17/064,782 is a continuation application of US Application 16/211,853, where 16/211,853 claims the benefit of priority from China Patent Application No. 201811108529.X, filed on 21 September 2018, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Technical Field

The present disclosure relates to the technical field of energy storage technologies, in particular to an electrolyte and an electrochemical device containing the electrolyte.

Background

With the rapid development of electronic devices and electric vehicles, the requirement for high capacity electrochemical devices has grown. In order to increase capacity density of electrochemical devices, there is a need for effective methods to develop high-voltage electrochemical devices.

At present, electrochemical devices with a working voltage above 4.4V have become a hot research area in many research institutes and enterprises. However, at high voltages, the oxidation activity of the positive electrode material increases, and the stability decreases, which makes the electrolyte decompose on the surface of the positive electrode easily or cause deterioration of the battery material, resulting in a decrease in battery capacity. In order to solve the above problems, it is definitely necessary to provide an improved electrochemical device.

SUMMARY

An embodiment of the present application provides an electrolyte and

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 394 of 449

an electrochemical device containing the electrolyte, wherein the electrolyte comprises a compound comprising two cyano groups (herein also referred to as "a dinitrile compound"), a compound comprising three cyano groups (herein also referred to as "a trinitrile compound"), and propyl propionate. The dinitrile compound can form a protective film on the cathode of the electrochemical device, so as to inhibit the decomposition of the solvent in the electrochemical device. However, since the protective film itself is decomposed on the surface of the cathode at a high potential, the effect of inhibiting decomposition of the solvent cannot be sustained for a long time. The present inventors unexpectedly found that by using a mixture of a dinitrile compound, a trinitrile compound and propyl propionate, a firm protective film which is not easily decomposed on the surface of the cathode at a high potential can be formed. The electrolyte according to the embodiment of the present application can effectively inhibit the increase in DC internal resistance of the electrochemical device.

In an embodiment, the present application provides an electrolyte. The electrolyte comprises a dinitrile compound, a trinitrile compound, and propyl propionate, wherein, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, the weight percentage (X) of the dinitrile compound and the weight percentage (Y) of the trinitrile compound based on the total weight of the electrolyte solution meet the conditions represented by Formula (1) and Formula (2):

$$\text{about } 2 \text{ wt\%} \leq (X+Y) \leq \text{about } 11 \text{ wt\%} \quad \ldots (1); \text{ and}$$

$$\text{about } 0.1 \leq (X/Y) \leq \text{about } 8 \quad (2).$$

According to an embodiment of the present application, the weight percentage (Y) of the trinitrile compound and the weight percentage (Z) of the propyl propionate based on the total weight of the electrolyte meet the condition represented by Formula (3):

$$\text{about } 0.01 \leq (Y/Z) \leq \text{about } 0.3 \quad (3).$$

According to an embodiment of the present application, the weight percentage of the dinitrile compound is X, and X is about 0.01-10 wt%; the

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 395 of 449

weight percentage of the trinitrile compound is Y, and Y is about 0.01-10 wt%; and the weight percentage of the propyl propionate is Z, and Z is about 5-50 wt%. The electrolyte according to the embodiments of the present application can effectively inhibit the increase in DC internal resistance of the electrochemical device, thereby achieving a better effect.

According to an embodiment of the present application, the electrolyte further comprises a fluoroether, wherein based on the total weight of the electrolyte, the content of fluoroether is about 0.01-10 wt%. The fluoroether can form a better protective film with the trinitrile compound, thereby improving the DC internal resistance and the storage performance of the electrochemical device.

According to an embodiment of the present application, the electrolyte further comprises a cyclic phosphonic anhydride, wherein, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, the content of the cyclic phosphonic anhydride is about 0.01-10 wt%. The addition of the cyclic phosphonic anhydride can further inhibit the increase in DC internal resistance during the cycle.

According to an embodiment of the present application, the electrolyte further comprises one selected from the group consisting of: a cyclic carbonate ester having a carbon-carbon double bond, a fluorinated chain carbonate ester, a fluorinated cyclic carbonate ester, a compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond, and any combination thereof. These compounds can form a firm protective film which is not easily to be decomposed at the electrode interface with the dinitrile compound, the trinitrile compound and propyl propionate, thereby further inhibiting the side reactions in the electrochemical device and reducing the voltage drop during storage of the electrochemical device, so as to improve the long-term storage performance and reliability of the electrochemical device.

In another embodiment, the present application provides an electrochemical device and an electronic device using the electrochemical device. The electrochemical device comprises electrodes and an electrolyte which is any of the electrolyte described above.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 396 of 449

According to an embodiment of the present application, the electrode includes a current collector and a coating on the current collector. The coating includes a single-sided coating, a double-sided coating, or a combination thereof. The single-sided coating is a coating formed by applying a slurry on one surface of the current collector. The double-sided coating is a coating formed by applying a slurry on two surfaces of the current collector. The electrode with the single-sided coating has an electrode compaction density D1, and the electrode with the double-sided coating has an electrode compaction density D2, wherein D1 and D2 meet the following relationship: about $0.8 \leq D1/D2 \leq$ about 1.2.

According to an embodiment of the present application, the electrode s include a cathode and an anode In some embodiments, when the electrode is an cathode, about 3.5 $g/cm^3 \leq D2 \leq$ about 4.3 g/cm^3. In some other embodiments, when the electrode is an anode , about 1.2 $g/cm^3 \leq D2 \leq 1.8$ g/cm^3.

In the electrochemical device according to the embodiments of the present application, when the electrolyte of the electrochemical device comprises a compound comprising two cyano groups, a compound comprising three cyano groups, and propyl propionate, and the electrode compaction densities meet the above relationships, the electrode can have good electrical conductivity, the effects of the cathode and anode active materials are well exerted, which is important to controlling the expansion of electrochemical devices. Therefore, the electrochemical device according to the embodiments of the present application achieves high capacity density and has excellent cycle and storage performances.

In another embodiment, the present application provides an electronic device including the electrochemical device.

Additional aspects and advantages of the embodiments of the present application will be partially described, illustrated or explained by way of examples in the description as follows.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 397 of 449

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be described according to the appended drawings in which:

The drawings needed for describing the embodiments of the present application or the prior art will be briefly described below to facilitate the description of the embodiments of the present application. Obviously, the drawings in the following description are only a portion of the embodiments of the present application. For those skilled in the art, the drawings of other embodiments can be obtained according to the structures illustrated in the drawings without creative efforts.

Fig. 1A shows the DC internal resistances of fresh batteries of Examples S1-1 and S1-2 of the present application and Comparative Example D1-1 at different charge states (10% SOC, 20% SOC, and 70% SOC).

Fig. 1B shows the DC internal resistances of batteries of Examples S1-1 and S1-2 of the present application and Comparative Example D1-1 at different charge states (10% SOC, 20% SOC, and 70% SOC) after 200 cycles of charge and discharge.

Fig. 1C shows the DC internal resistances of batteries of Examples S1-1 and S1-2 of the present application and Comparative Example D1-1 at different charge states (10% SOC, 20% SOC, and 70% SOC) after 400 cycles of charge and discharge.

Fig. 2 is a view schematically showing the structure of an electrode A with a single-sided coating of the present application.

Fig. 3 is a view schematically showing the structure of an electrode B with a double-sided coating of the present application.

Fig. 4 is a view schematically showing the structure of an electrode C with a single-sided coating and a double-sided coating of the present application.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 398 of 449

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Embodiments of the present application will be described in detail below. Throughout the specification of the present application, the same or similar components and components having the same or similar functions are denoted by similar reference numerals. The embodiments described herein with respect to the figures are explanatory, and illustrative, and are provided to facilitate the basic understanding of the application. The embodiments of the present application should not be interpreted as limitations to the present application. Unless otherwise expressly indicated, the following terms used herein have the meanings indicated below.

As used herein, the term "about" is used to describe and depict minor variations. When used in connection with an event or circumstance, the term may refer to an example in which the event or circumstance occurs precisely, and an example in which the event or circumstance occurs approximately. For example, when used in connection with a value, the term may refer to a range of variation less than or equal to ±10% of the stated value, such as less than or equal to ±5%, less than or equal to ±4%, less than or equal to ±3%, less than or equal to ±2%, less than or equal to ±1%, less than or equal to ±0.5%, less than or equal to ±0.1%, or less than or equal to ±0.05%. In addition, amounts, ratios, and other values are sometimes presented in a range format in this application. It is to be understood that such a range format is provided for convenience and simplicity, and should be understood flexibly to include not only the numerical values that are explicitly defined in the range, but also all the individual values or sub-ranges that are included in the range, as if each value and sub-range are explicitly specified.

As used herein, "hydrocarbyl" covers alkyl, alkenyl, and alkynyl groups. For example, the hydrocarbyl may be a straight-chain hydrocarbon structure having 1 to 20 carbon atoms. The hydrocarbon group also may be a branched or cyclic hydrocarbon structure having 3 to 20 carbon atoms. When a hydrocarbon group having a specific number of carbon atoms is defined, it may cover all geometric isomers having the carbon number. The hydrocarbon group herein may also be a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 15

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 399 of 449

carbon atoms, a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a hydrocarbon group having 5 to 20 carbon atoms, a hydrocarbon group having 5 to 15 carbon atoms or a hydrocarbon group having 5 to 10 carbon atoms. Additionally, the hydrocarbon group may be optionally substituted. For example, the hydrocarbon group may be substituted by halo including fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine, an alkyl group, an aryl group or a heteroaryl group.

As used herein, the "alkyl group" may be a linear saturated hydrocarbon structure having 1 to 20 carbon atoms. The alkyl group also may be a branched or cyclic hydrocarbon structure having 3 to 20 carbon atoms. For example, the alkyl group may be an alkyl group having 1-20 carbon atoms, an alkyl group having 1-10 carbon atoms, an alkyl group having 1-5 carbon atoms, an alkyl group having 5-20 carbon atoms, an alkyl group having 5-15 carbon atoms, or alkyl group having 5-10 carbon atoms. When an alkyl group having a specific number of carbon atoms is defined, it may cover all geometric isomers having the carbon number. Therefore, for example, "butyl" means n-butyl, sec-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl and cyclobutyl; and "propyl" includes n-propyl, isopropyl and cyclopropyl. Examples of the alkyl group include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, cyclopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, cyclobutyl, n-pentyl, isoamyl, neopentyl, cyclopentyl, methylcyclopentyl, ethylcyclopentyl, n-hexyl, isohexyl, cyclohexyl, n-heptyl, octyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, norbornanyl and so on. Additionally, the alkyl group may be optionally substituted.

As used herein, the term "alkylene group" means a linear or branched divalent saturated hydrocarbon group. For example, the alkylene group may be an alkylene group having 1-20 carbon atoms, an alkylene group having 1-15 carbon atoms, an alkylene group having 1-10 carbon atoms, an alkylene group having 1-5 carbon atoms, an alkylene group having 5-20 carbon atoms, an alkylene group having 5-15 carbon atoms, or alkylene group having 5-10 carbon atoms. Representative alkylene group includes (for example) methylene, ethane-1,2-diyl ("ethylene"), propane-1,2-diyl,

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 400 of 449

propane-1,3-diyl, butane-1,4-diyl, pentane-1,5-diyl and the like. Additionally, the alkylene group may be optionally substituted.

As used herein, the term “alkenylene group” covers both linear and branched alkenylene groups. When an alkenylene group having a specific number of carbon atoms is defined, it may cover all geometric isomers having the carbon number. For example, the alkenylene group may be an alkenylene group having 2-20 carbon atoms, an alkenylene group having 2-15 carbon atoms, an alkenylene group having 2-10 carbon atoms, an alkenylene group having 2-5 carbon atoms, an alkenylene group having 5-20 carbon atoms, an alkenylene group having 5-15 carbon atoms, or alkenylene group having 5-10 carbon atoms. Representative alkenylene group includes (for example) ethenylene, propenylene, butenylene and the like. Additionally, the alkenylene group may be optionally substituted.

As used herein, the term "aryl" encompasses both monocyclic and polycyclic systems. A polycyclic ring may have two or more rings in which two carbons are shared by two adjacent rings (where the rings are "fused"), in which at least one of the rings is aromatic and other rings may be for example, a cycloalkyl group, a cycloalkenyl group, an aryl group, a heterocyclyl group and/or a heteroaryl group. For example, the aryl group may be a C_6-C_{50} aryl group, a C_6-C_{40} aryl group, a C_6-C_{30} aryl group, a C_6-C_{20} aryl group, or a C_6-C_{10} aryl group. Representative aryl group includes (for example) phenyl, methylphenyl, propylphenyl, isopropylphenyl, benzyl and naphthalen-1-yl, naphthalen-2-yl and the like. Additionally, the aryl group may be optionally substituted.

As used herein, the term "heteroaryl group" covers a monocyclic heteroaromatic group which may include one to three heteroatoms, for example, pyrrole, furan, thiophene, imidazole, oxazole, thiazole, triazole, pyrazole, pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, and the like. The term heteroaryl group also includes a polycyclic heteroaromatic system having two or more rings in which two atoms are shared by two adjacent rings (where the ring is "fused"), in which at least one of the rings is a heteroaryl group, and other rings may be a cycloalkyl group, a cycloalkenyl group, an aryl group, a

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 401 of 449

heterocyclyl group and/or a heteroaryl group. The heteroatom in the heteroaryl group may be for example O, S, N, Se, and so on. For example, the heteroaryl group may be a C_2-C_{50} heteroaryl group, a C_2-C_{40} heteroaryl group, a C_2-C_{30} heteroaryl group, a C_2-C_{20} heteroaryl group, or a C_2-C_{10} heteroaryl group. Additionally, the aryl group may be optionally substituted.

When the above substituents are substituted, the substituent is selected from the group consisting of halogen, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an alkenyl group, an aryl group, and a heteroaryl group.

As used herein, the content of each component is obtained based on the total weight of the electrolyte.

I. Electrolyte

An embodiment of the present application provides an electrolyte, which comprises an electrolyte and a solvent in which the electrolyte is dissolved. It is one of the main characteristics of the electrolyte of the present application that the electrolyte comprises a dinitrile compound, a trinitrile compound, and propyl propionate, wherein, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, the weight percentage of the is X and the weight percentage of the trinitrile compound is Y, and X and Y meet the conditions represented by Formula (1) and Formula (2):

about 2 wt% ≤ (X+Y) ≤ about 11wt% …(1); and

about 0.1 ≤ (X/Y) ≤ about 8 …(2).

In some embodiments, X and Y meet about 2 wt% ≤ (X+Y) ≤ about 8 wt% and about 0.1 ≤ (X/Y) ≤ about 6 simultaneously. In some embodiments, X and Y meet about 3 wt% ≤ (X+Y) ≤ 6 wt% and about 0.2 ≤ (X/Y) ≤ about 5 simultaneously. In some embodiments, X and Y meet about 4 wt% ≤ (X+Y) ≤ about 5 wt% and about 0.3 ≤ (X/Y) ≤ about 4 simultaneously. In some embodiments, X and Y meet about 2 wt% ≤ (X+Y) ≤ about 5 wt% and about 0.1 ≤ (X/Y) ≤ about 1 simultaneously.

In some embodiments, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, the

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 402 of 449

weight percentage of the trinitrile compound is Y and the weight percentage of the propyl propionate is Z, and Y and Z meet the condition represented by Formula (3):

about 0.01 ≤ (Y/Z) ≤ about 0.3 …(3).

In some embodiments, Y and Z meet about 0.01 ≤ (Y/Z) ≤ about 0.2. In some embodiments, Y and Z meet about 0.02 ≤ (Y/Z) ≤ about 0.1.

In some embodiments, the weight percentage of the dinitrile compound is about 0.01-10 wt%. In some embodiments, the weight percentage of the dinitrile compound is not less than about 0.01 wt%, not less than about 0.1 wt%, not less than about 0.3 wt%, or not less than about 0.5 wt%. In some embodiments, the weight percentage of the dinitrile compound is not greater than about 10 wt%, not greater than about 8 wt%, or not greater than about 6 wt%.

In some embodiments, the weight percentage of the trinitrile compound is about 0.01-10 wt%. In some embodiments, the weight percentage of the trinitrile compound is not less than about 0.01 wt%, not less than about 0.1 wt%, not less than about 0.3 wt%, or not less than about 0.5 wt%. In some embodiments, the weight percentage of the trinitrile compound is not greater than about 10 wt%, not greater than about 8 wt%, not greater than about 5 wt%, not greater than about 4 wt%, or not greater than about 3 wt%.

In some embodiments, the weight percentage of the propyl propionate is about 5-50wt%. In some embodiments, the weight percentage (Z) of the propyl propionate is about 5-40 wt%, about 10-40 wt%, about 10-30 wt%, about 20-50 wt%, about 20-40 wt%, about 20-30 wt%, or about 25-30 wt%.

Compound comprising two cyano groups (Dinitrile compound)

In some embodiments, the dinitrile compound according to the present application includes a compound of Formula [4] or [5]:

CN-R_1-CN [4],

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 403 of 449

$CN\text{-}R_2\text{-}(O\text{-}R_3)_n\text{-}O\text{-}R_4\text{-}CN$ [5],

or a combination thereof,

wherein in Formula [4] or [5], R_1, R_2, R_3 and R_4 are each independently an alkylene having 1-20 carbon atoms, for example, an alkylene group having 1-15 carbon atoms, an alkylene group having 1-10 carbon atoms, an alkylene group having 1-5 carbon atoms, an alkylene group having 5-10 carbon atoms, an alkylene group having 5-20 carbon atoms, an alkylene group having 5-15 carbon atoms, an alkenylene group having 2-20 carbon atoms, an alkenylene group having 2-15 carbon atoms, an alkenylene group having 2-10 carbon atoms, an alkenylene group having 2-5 carbon atoms, an alkenylene group having 5-20 carbon atoms, an alkenylene group having 5-15 carbon atoms, or an alkenylene group having 5-10 carbon atoms, and n is an integer from 0 to 5.

In some embodiments, the dinitrile compound according to the present application is a compound of Formula [4] or [5].

In some embodiments, the dinitrile compound of the present application includes, but is not limited to, butanedinitrile, glutaronitrile, adiponitrile, 1,5-dicyanopentane, 1,6-dicyanohexane, 1,7-dicyanoheptane, 1,8-dicyanooctane, 1,9-dicyanononane, 1,10-dicyanodecane, 1,12-dicyanododecane, tetramethylbutanedinitrile, 2-methylglutaronitrile, 2,4-dimethylglutaronitrile, 2,2,4,4-tetramethylglutaronitrile, 1,4-dicyanopentane, 2,6-dicyanoheptane, 2,7-dicyanooctane, 2,8-dicyanononane, 1,6-dicyanodecane, 1,2-dicyanobenzene, 1,3-dicyanobenzene, 1,4-dicyanobenzene, 3,5-dioxa-pimelonitrile, 1,4-bis(cyanoethoxy)butane, ethylene glycol bis(2-cyanoethyl)ether, diethylene glycol bis(2-cyanoethyl)ether, triethylene glycol bis(2-cyanoethyl)ether, tetraethylene glycol bis(2-cyanoethyl)ether, 3,6,9,12,15,18-hexaoxaeicosanoic dinitrile, 1,3-bis(2-cyanoethoxy)propane, 1,4-bis(2-cyanoethoxy)butane, 1,5-bis(2-cyanoethoxy)pentane, ethylene glycol bis(4-cyanobutyl)ether, 1,4-dicyano-2-butene, 1,4-dicyano-2-methyl-2-butene, 1,4-dicyano-2-ethyl-2-butene, 1,4-dicyano-2,3-dimethyl-2-butene, 1,4-

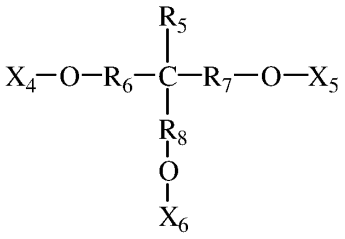
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 404 of 449

dicyano-2,3-diethyl-2-butene, 1,6-dicyano-3-hexene, 1,6-dicyano-2-methyl-3-hexene, or 1,6-dicyano-2-methyl-5-methyl-3-hexene. The dinitrile compounds may be used alone or in combination of two or more thereof.

Compound comprising three cyano groups (Trinitrile compound)

In some embodiments, the trinitrile compound according to the present application includes a compound of Formula [6] or [7]:

$$CN\text{-}(CH_2)_x\text{-}CH\{(CH_2)_y\text{-}CN\}\text{-}(CH_2)_z\text{-}CN \quad [6],$$



[7],

or a combination thereof,

wherein in Formula [6], x, y, and z represents an integer from 0 to 5 and x, y, and z are not 0 at the same time; and

in Formula [7], R_5 may be hydrogen or an alkyl group having 1-20 carbon atoms, for example, an alkyl group having 1-10 carbon atoms, an alkyl group having 1-5 carbon atoms, an alkyl group having 5-20 carbon atoms, an alkyl group having 5-15 carbon atoms, or an alkyl group having 5-10 carbon atoms; R_6, R_7, and R_8 each independently may be an alkylene group having 1-20 carbon atoms, for example, an alkylene group having 1-15 carbon atoms, an alkylene group having 1-10 carbon atoms, an alkylene group having 1-5 carbon atoms, an alkylene group having 5-20 carbon atoms, an alkylene group having 5-15 carbon atoms, or an alkylene group having 5-10 carbon atoms; and X_4, X_5 and X_6 each independently may be -R_9-CN, wherein R_9 may be an alkylene group having 1-20 carbon atoms, for example, an alkylene group having 1-15 carbon atoms, an alkylene group having 1-10 carbon atoms, an alkylene group having 1-5 carbon atoms, an alkylene group having 5-20 carbon atoms, an alkylene group having 5-15

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 405 of 449

carbon atoms, or an alkylene group having 5-10 carbon atoms.

In some embodiments, the trinitrile compound according to the present application is a compound of Formula [6] or [7].

In some embodiments, the trinitrile compound of the present application includes, but is not limited to, 1,3,5-pentanetricarbonitrile , 1,2,3-propanetrinitrile, 1,3,6-hexanetricarbonitrile , 1,2,6-hexanetricarbonitrile , 1,2,3-tris(2-cyanoethoxy)propane, 1,2,4-tris(2-cyanoethoxy)butane, 1,1,1-tris(cyanoethoxymethylene)ethane , 1,1,1-tris(cyanoethoxymethylene)propane, 3-methyl-1,3,5-tris(cyanoethoxy)pentane, 1,2,7-tris(cyanoethoxy)heptane, 1,2,6-tris(cyanoethoxy)hexane, or 1,2,5-tris(cyanoethoxy)pentane. The trinitrile compounds may be used alone or in combination of two or more thereof.

Fluoroether compound

In some embodiments, the fluoroether compound of the present application includes at least one of the compounds of Formula [8], Formula [9], Formula [10], or Formula [11]:

Rf1–O – Rf2 [8];

Rf1–O – R [9];

Rf1–O –(R' –O)$_n$– Rf2 [10]; and

Rf1–O –(R' –O)$_n$– R [11],

where in Formulae [8], [9], [10], and [11], Rf1 and Rf2 are each independently a linear or branched C_1 to C_{12} fluoroalkyl group at least one hydrogen atom of which is replaced with fluorine, R is a linear or branched C_1 to C_{12} alkyl group, and R' is a linear or branched C_1 to C_5 alkylene group, and n is an integer from 1 to 5.

In some embodiments, the fluoroether compound of the present application is a compound of Formula [8], Formula [9], Formula [10], or Formula [11].

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 406 of 449

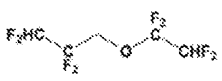
In some embodiments, Rf1 or Rf2 is each independently a fluoroalkyl group selected from the group consisting of HCF_2-, CF_3-, HCF_2CF_2-, CH_3CF_2-, CF_3CH_2-, CF_3CF_2-, $(CF_3)_2CH$-, $HCF_2CF_2CH_2$-, $CF_3CH_2CH_2$-, $HCF_2CF_2CF_2CH_2$-, $HCF_2CF_2CF_2CF_2CH_2$-, $CF_3CF_2CH_2$-, $CF_3CFHCF_2CH_2$-, $HCF_2CF(CF_3)CH_2$-, and $CF_3CF_2CH_2CH_2$-.

The fluoroether can form a better protective film with the trinitrile compound, thereby further improving the DC internal resistance and the storage performance of the battery.

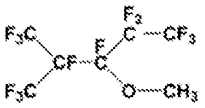
In some embodiments, the fluoroether of the present application includes, but is not limited to:

$HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$(FEPE), $(CF_3)_2CFCF(CF_2CF_3)(OCH_3)$ (TMMP), $CF_3CHFCF_2CH(CH_3)OCF_2CHFCF_3$(TPTP), $HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2CF_2H$, $HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CF_3$, $HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$, $HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$, $HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$, $HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$, $HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$, $CH_3OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2F$, $CH_3OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CF_3$, $CH_3OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CH_2F$, $CH_3OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CF_3$, $FCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2F$, $FCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CH_2F$, $CF_3CH_2O(CH_2CH_2O)_2CH_2CF_3$ or $CF_3CH_2OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CF_3$. The fluoroether may be used alone or in combination of two or more thereof.

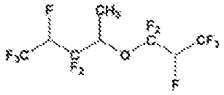
The structural formulas of FEPE, TMMP, and TPTP are shown below:



1,1-difluoro-2,2-difluoroethyl-2',2'-difluoro-3', 3'-difluoropropyl ether, (FEPE)



2-trifluoromethyl-3-methoxyperfluoropentane, (TMMP)



2-(trifluoro-2-fluoro-3-difluoropropoxy)-3-difluoro-4-fluoro-5-trifluoropentane. (TPTP)

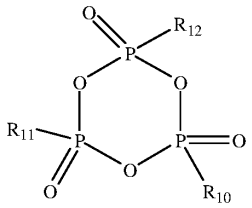
In some embodiments, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, the

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 407 of 449

content of the fluoroether is not less than about 0.01 wt%, not less than about 0.1 wt%, or not less than about 0.5 wt%. In some embodiments, the content of the fluoroether is not greater than about 5wt%, not greater than about 4 wt%, not greater than about 3wt%, or not greater than about 2 wt%.

Cyclic phosphonic anhydride compound

In some embodiments, the cyclic phosphonic anhydride according to the present application includes one or more of the compounds of Formula [12]:

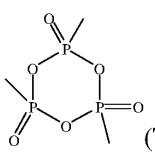
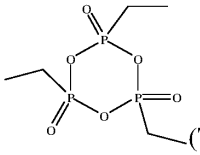


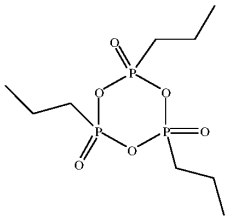
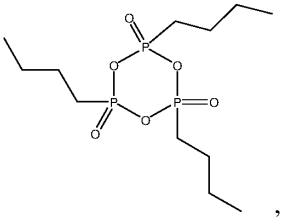
[12],

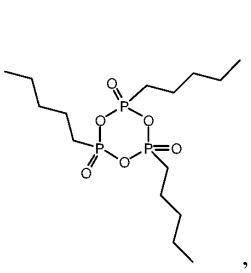
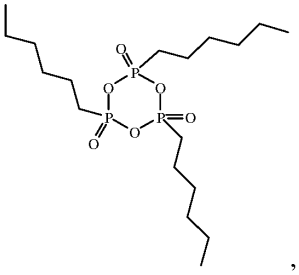
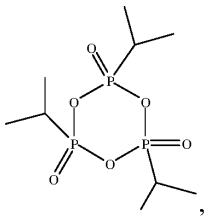
wherein in Formula [12], R_{10}, R_{11}, and R_{12} each independently may be hydrogen; each independently may be an alkyl group having 1-20 carbon atoms, for example, an alkyl group having 1-15 carbon atoms, an alkyl group having 1-10 carbon atoms, an alkyl group having 1-5 carbon atoms, an alkyl group having 5-20 carbon atoms, an alkyl group having 5-15 carbon atoms, and an alkyl group having 5-10 carbon atoms; and each independently may be an aryl group having 6-50 carbon atoms, for example, an aryl group having 6-30 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6-26 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6-20 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 10-50 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 10-30 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 10-26 carbon atoms, or an aryl group having 10-20 carbon atoms, wherein R_{10}, R_{11}, and R_{12} may be different from or the same as each other, or any two of them are the same.

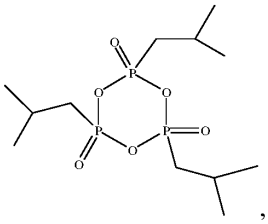
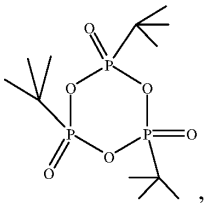
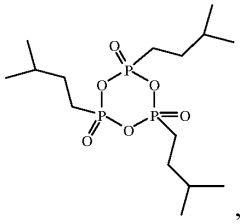
In some embodiments, the cyclic phosphonic anhydride compound of the present application includes, but is not limited to, compounds of following formulae, which may be used alone, or in combination of two or more thereof:

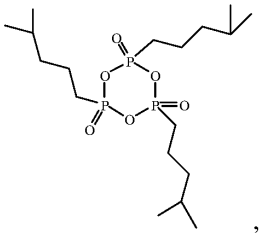
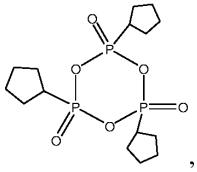
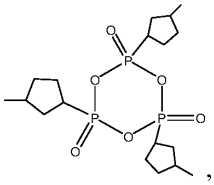
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 408 of 449

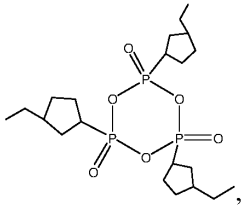
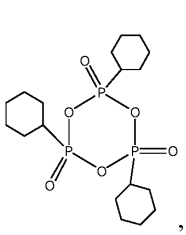
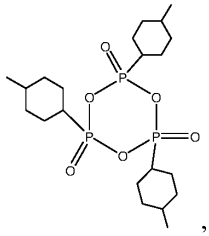

(TM3P),

(TE3P),


(T3P),

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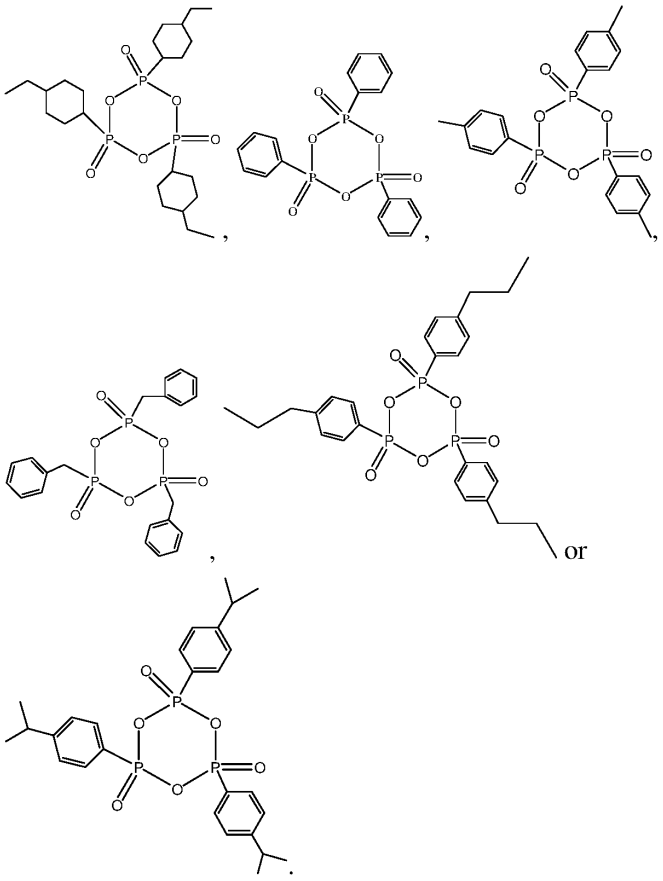

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Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 409 of 449



In some embodiments, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, the content of the cyclic phosphonic anhydride is not less than about 0.01 wt % or not less than about 0.1 wt%. In some embodiments, the content of the cyclic phosphonic anhydride is not less than about 0.3 wt% or not less than about 0.5 wt%. In some embodiments, the content of the cyclic phosphonic anhydride is not greater than about 4 wt% or not greater than about 3wt%.

Other additives

The electrolyte of the present application may further comprises one or more selected from the group consisting of: a cyclic carbonate ester having a carbon-carbon double bond, a fluoro chain carbonate ester, a fluorinated cyclic carbonate ester, or a compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 410 of 449

In some embodiments, the cyclic carbonate ester having a carbon-carbon double bond useful in the present application includes, but is not limited to: vinylene carbonate, methyl vinylene carbonate, ethyl vinylene carbonate, 1,2-dimethyl vinylene carbonate, 1,2-diethyl vinylene carbonate, fluorovinylene carbonate, and trifluoromethylvinylene carbonate; vinyl ethylene carbonate, 1-methyl-2-vinylethylene carbonate, 1-ethyl-2-vinylethylene carbonate, 1-n-propyl-2-vinylethylene carbonate, 1-methyl-2-vinylethylene carbonate, 1,1-divinylethylene carbonate, and 1,2-divinylethylene carbonate; and 1,1-dimethyl-2-methylene ethylene carbonate, and 1,1-diethyl-2-methylene ethylene carbonate. The cyclic carbonate ester having a carbon-carbon double bond may be used alone or in combination of two or more thereof.

In some embodiments, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, the content of the cyclic carbonate ester having a carbon-carbon double bond is not less than about 0.01 wt%, not less than about 0.1 wt%, or not less than about 0.3 wt%. In some embodiments, the content of the cyclic carbonate ester having a carbon-carbon double bond is not less than about 0.5 wt%. In some embodiments, the content of the cyclic carbonate ester having a carbon-carbon double bond is not greater than about 5 wt%, not greater than about 3 wt%, or not greater than about 1 wt%.

In some embodiments, the fluorinated chain carbonate ester according to the present application includes, but is not limited to: fluoromethmetyl carbonate, difluoromethmethyl carbonate, trifluoromethmethyl carbonate, trifluoroethmethyl carbonate, or bis(trifluoroethyl) carbonate. The fluorinated chain carbonate ester may be used alone or in combination of two or more thereof.

In some embodiments, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, the content of the fluorinated chain carbonate ester is not less than about 0.01wt% or not less than about 0.1wt%. In some embodiments, the content of the fluorinated chain carbonate ester is not less than about 0.3 wt%. In some embodiments, the content of the fluorinated chain carbonate ester is not less than about 0.5 wt%. In some other embodiments, the content of the

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 411 of 449

fluorinated chain carbonate ester is not greater than about 3 wt% or not greater than about 5 wt%. In some other embodiments, the content of the fluorinated chain carbonate ester is not greater than about 1 wt%. In some embodiments, the fluorinated cyclic carbonate ester according to the present application includes, but is not limited to, fluoroethylene carbonate, 4,4-difluoroethylene carbonate, 4,5-difluoroethylene carbonate, 4-fluoro-4-methylethylene carbonate, 4,5-difluoro-4-methylethylene carbonate, 4-fluoro-5-methylethylene carbonate, 4,4-difluoro-5-methylethylene carbonate, 4-(fluoromethyl)-ethylene carbonate, 4-(difluoromethyl)-ethylene carbonate, 4-(trifluoromethyl)-ethylene carbonate, 4-(fluoromethyl)-4-fluoroethylene carbonate, 4-(fluoromethyl)-5-fluoroethylene carbonate, 4-fluoro-4,5-dimethylethylene carbonate, 4,5-difluoro-4,5-dimethylethylene carbonate, and 4,4-difluoro-5,5-dimethylethylene carbonate. The fluorinated cyclic carbonate esters may be used alone or in combination of two or more thereof.

In some embodiments, the content of the fluorinated cyclic carbonate ester is not less than about 0.1 wt% based on the total weight of the electrolyte. In some embodiments, the content of the fluoro cyclic carbonate ester is not less than about 0.5 wt%. In some embodiments, the content of the fluorinated cyclic carbonate ester is not less than about 2 wt%. In some embodiments, the content of the fluorinated cyclic carbonate ester is not less than about 4 wt%. In some embodiments, the content of the fluorinated cyclic carbonate ester is not greater than about 15 wt%. In some embodiments, the content of the fluorinated cyclic carbonate ester is not greater than about 10 wt%. In some embodiments, the content of the fluorinated cyclic carbonate ester is not greater than about 8 wt%.

In some embodiments, the compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond according to the present application includes, but is not limited to: a cyclic sulfate ester, a chain sulfate ester, a chain sulfonate ester, a cyclic sulfonate ester, a chain sulfite ester, a cyclic sulfite ester, a chain sulfone, a cyclic sulfones, and so on. The compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond may be used alone or in combination of two or more thereof.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 412 of 449

In some embodiments, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, the content of the compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond is not less than about 0.01 wt%,. In some embodiments, the content of the compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond is not less than about 0.1 wt%. In some embodiments, the content of the compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond is not less than about 0.3 wt%. In some embodiments, the content of the compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond is not less than about 0.5 wt%. In some other embodiments, the content of the compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond is not greater than about 5 wt%. In some embodiments, the content of the compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond is not greater than about 4 wt%. In some embodiments, the content of the compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond is not greater than about 3 wt%.

In some embodiments, the cyclic sulfate ester according to the present application includes, but is not limited to: 1,2-ethylene glycol sulfate, 1,2-propylene glycol sulfate, 1,3-propylene glycol sulfate, 1,2-butylene glycol sulfate, 1,3-butylene glycol sulfate, 1,4-butylene glycol sulfate, 1,2-pentylene glycol sulfate, 1,3-pentylene glycol sulfate, 1,4-pentylene glycol sulfate, and 1,5-pentylene glycol sulfate. The cyclic sulfate ester may be used alone or in combination of two or more thereof.

In some embodiments, the chain sulfate ester according to the present application includes, but is not limited to: a dialkyl sulfate such as dimethyl sulfate, methyl ethyl sulfate, and diethyl sulfate. The chain sulfate ester may be used alone or in combination of two or more thereof.

In some embodiments, the chain sulfonate ester according to the present application includes, but is not limited to: methyl fluorosulfonate, ethyl fluorosulfonate, methyl methanesulfonate, ethyl methanesulfonate, butyl dimesylate, methyl 2-(methylsulfonyloxy)propionate, ethyl 2-(methylsulfonyloxy)propionate, methyl methylsulfonyloxyacetate, ethyl methylsulfonyloxyacetate, phenyl methylsulfonate, and pentafluorophenyl methylsulfonate. The chain sulfonate ester may be used alone or in combination of two or more thereof.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 413 of 449

In some embodiments, the cyclic sulfonate ester according to the present application includes, but is not limited to: 1,3-propanesultone, 1-fluoro-1,3-propanesultone, 2-fluoro-1,3-propanesultone, 3-fluoro-1,3-propanesultone, 1-methyl-1,3-propanesultone, 2-methyl-1,3-propanesultone, 3-methyl-1, 3-propanesultone, 1-propene-1,3-sultone, 2-propene-1,3-sultone, 1-fluoro-1-propene-1,3-sultone, 2-fluoro-1-propene-1,3-sultone, 3-fluoro-1-propene-1,3-sultone, 1-fluoro-2-propene-1,3-sultone, 2-fluoro-2-propene-1,3-sultone, 3-fluoro-2-propene-1,3-sultone, 1-methyl-1-propene-1,3-sultone, 2-methyl-1-propene-1,3-sultone, 3-methyl-1-propene-1,3-sultone, 1-methyl-2-propene-1,3-sultone, 2-methyl-2-propene-1,3-sultone, 3-methyl-2-propene-1,3-sultone, 1,4-butane sultone, 1,5-pentane sultone, methylene methanedisulfonate, and ethylene methanedisulfonate. The cyclic sulfonate ester may be used alone or in combination of two or more thereof.

In some embodiments, the chain sulfite ester according to the present application includes, but is not limited to: dimethyl sulfite, methyl ethyl sulfite, and diethyl sulfite. The chain sulfite ester may be used alone or in combination of two or more thereof.

In some embodiments, the cyclic sulfite ester according to the present application includes, but is not limited to: 1,2-ethylene glycol sulfite, 1,2-propylene glycol sulfite, 1,3-propylene glycol sulfite, 1,2-butylene glycol sulfite, 1,3-butylene glycol sulfite, 1,4-butylene glycol sulfite, 1,2-pentylene glycol sulfite, 1,3-pentylene glycol sulfite, 1,4-pentylene glycol sulfite, and 1,5-pentylene glycol sulfite. The cyclic sulfite ester may be used alone or in combination of two or more thereof.

In some embodiments, the chain sulfone ester according to the present application includes, but is not limited to: a dialkyl sulfone compound such as dimethyl sulfone, and diethyl sulfone.

In some embodiments, the cyclic sulfone according to the present application includes, but is not limited to: sulfolane, methyl sulfolane, 4,5-dimethyl sulfolane, and sulfolene. The cyclic sulfone may be used alone or in combination of two or more thereof.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 414 of 449

Electrolyte

The electrolyte used in the electrolyte according to the embodiments of the present application may be an electrolyte known in the prior art, including, but not limited to: an inorganic lithium salt, for example $LiClO_4$, $LiAsF_6$, $LiPF_6$, $LiBF_4$, $LiSbF_6$, $LiSO_3F$, and $LiN(FSO_2)_2$; a fluorine-containing organic lithium salt, for example $LiCF_3SO_3$, $LiN(FSO_2)(CF_3SO_2)$, $LiN(CF_3SO_2)_2$, $LiN(C_2F_5SO_2)_2$, cyclic lithium 1,3-hexafluoropropane disulfonimide, cyclic lithium 1,2-tetrafluoroethane disulfonimide, $LiN(CF_3SO_2)(C_4F_9SO_2)$, $LiC(CF_3SO_2)_3$, $LiPF_4(CF_3)_2$, $LiPF_4(C_2F_5)_2$, $LiPF_4(CF_3SO_2)_2$, $LiPF_4(C_2F_5SO_2)_2$, $LiBF_2(CF_3)_2$, $LiBF_2(C_2F_5)_2$, $LiBF_2(CF_3SO_2)_2$, and $LiBF_2(C_2F_5SO_2)_2$; and a lithium salt containing a dicarboxylic acid complex, for example, lithium bis(oxalato)borate, lithium difluoro(oxalato)borate, lithium tris(oxalato)phosphate, lithium difluorobis(oxalato)phosphate, and lithiumtetrafluoro(oxalato)phosphate. In addition, the electrolyte may be used alone or in combination of two or more thereof. For example, in some embodiments, the electrolyte includes a combination of $LiPF_6$ and $LiBF_4$. In some embodiments, the electrolyte includes a combination of an inorganic lithium salt such as $LiPF_6$ or $LiBF_4$ and a fluorine-containing organic lithium salt such as $LiCF_3SO_3$, $LiN(CF_3SO_2)_2$, or $LiN(C_2F_5SO_2)_2$. In some embodiments, the concentration of the electrolyte is in the range of about 0.8-about 3 mol/L, for example, about 0.8-about 2.5 mol/L, about 0.8-about 2 mol/L, about 1-about 2 mol/L, for example, 1 mol/L, 1.15 mol/L, 1.2 mol/L, 1.5 mol/L, 2 mol/L or 2.5 mol/L.

Solvent

The solvent used in the electrolyte according to the embodiments of the present application may be any non-aqueous solvent known in the art as a solvent for an electrolyte.

In some embodiments, the non-aqueous solvent useful in the present application includes, but is not limited to: a cyclic carbonate ester, a chain carbonate ester, a cyclic carboxylate ester, a chain carboxylate ester, a cyclic

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 415 of 449

ether, a chain ether, a phosphorus-containing organic solvent, a sulfur-containing organic solvent, an aromatic fluorine-containing solvent or any combination thereof.

In some embodiments, the cyclic carbonate ester according to the present application generally has 3-6 carbon atoms, and includes, but is not limited to: for example, ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate, butylene carbonate, and other cyclic carbonates.

In some embodiments, the chain carbonate ester according to the present application includes, but is not limited to: a chain carbonate ester such as dimethyl carbonate, ethyl methyl carbonate, diethyl carbonate, methyl n-propyl carbonate, ethyl n-propyl carbonate, and di-n-propyl carbonate; and a fluorinated chain carbonate ester, for example, bis(fluoromethyl) carbonate, bis(difluoromethyl) carbonate, bis(trifluoromethyl) carbonate, bis(2-fluoroethyl) carbonate, bis(2,2-difluoroethyl) carbonate, bis(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl) carbonate, 2-fluoroethylmethyl carbonate, 2,2-difluoroethylmethyl carbonate, and 2,2,2-trifluoroethylmethyl carbonate.

In some embodiments, the cyclic carboxylate ester according to present application includes, but is not limited to: γ-butyrolactone, γ-valerolactone, and the like, and a cyclic carboxylate ester some hydrogen atoms of which are substituted with fluorine.

In some embodiments, the chain carboxylate ester according to the present application includes, but is not limited to: methyl acetate, ethyl acetate, propyl acetate, isopropyl acetate, butyl acetate, sec-butyl acetate, isobutyl acetate, tert-butyl acetate, methyl propionate, ethyl propionate, propyl propionate, isopropyl propionate, methyl butyrate, ethyl butyrate, propyl butyrate, methyl isobutyrate, ethyl isobutyrate, methyl valerate, ethyl valerate, methyl pivalate and ethyl pivalate or the like, and a chain carboxylate ester some hydrogen atoms of which are substituted with fluorine. The fluorinated chain carboxylate ester includes, but is not limited to: methyl trifluoroacetate, ethyl trifluoroacetate, propyl trifluoroacetate, butyl trifluoroacetate and 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl trifluoroacetate.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 416 of 449

In some embodiments, the cyclic ether according to the present application includes, but is not limited to: tetrahydrofuran, 2-methyltetrahydrofuran, 1,3-dioxolane, 2-methyl-1,3-dioxolane, 4-methyl-1,3-dioxolane, 1,3-dioxane, 1,4-dioxane and dimethoxypropane. In some embodiments, the chain ether according to the present application includes, but is not limited to: dimethoxymethane, 1,1-dimethoxyethane, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, diethoxymethane, 1,1-diethoxyethane, 1,2-di ethoxyethane, ethoxymethoxymethane, 1,1-ethoxymethoxyethane and 1,2-ethoxymethoxyethane.

In some embodiments, the phosphorus-containing organic solvent according to the present application includes, but is not limited to: trimethyl phosphate, triethyl phosphate, dimethyl ethyl phosphate, methyl diethyl phosphate, ethylene methyl phosphate, ethylene ethyl phosphate, triphenyl phosphate, trimethyl phosphite, triethyl phosphite, triphenyl phosphite, tris(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl) phosphate and tris(2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl) phosphate.

In some embodiments, the sulfur-containing organic solvent according to the present application includes, but is not limited to: sulfolane, 2-methylsulfolane, 3-methylsulfolane, dimethyl sulfone, diethyl sulfone, ethyl methyl sulfone, methyl propyl sulfone, dimethyl sulfoxide, methyl methanesulfonate, ethyl methanesulfonate, methyl ethanesulfonate, ethyl ethanesulfonate, dimethyl sulfate, diethyl sulfate and dibutyl sulfate, as well as a sulfur-containing organic solvent some hydrogen atoms of which are substituted with fluorine.

In some embodiments, the aromatic fluorine-containing organic solvent according to the present application includes, but is not limited to: fluorobenzene, difluorobenzene, trifluorobenzene, tetrafluorobenzene, pentafluorobenzene, hexafluorobenzene, and trifluoromethylbenzene.

In some embodiments, the non-aqueous solvent of the present application may be used alone, or in combination of two or more thereof:

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 417 of 449

II. Electrochemical device

The electrochemical device of the present invention includes any device in which an electrochemical reaction takes place, and specific examples include all kinds of primary batteries, secondary batteries, fuel cells, solar cells, or capacitors. In particular, the electrochemical device is a lithium secondary battery including a lithium metal secondary battery, a lithium ion secondary battery, a lithium polymer secondary battery or a lithium ion polymer secondary battery. In some embodiments, the electrochemical device of the present application is an electrochemical device having a cathode having a cathode active material capable of absorbing and releasing metal ions; an anode having a anode active material capable of absorbing and releasing metal ions, and characterized by comprising any of the electrolytes of the present application.

Electrolyte

The electrolyte used in the electrochemical device of the present application is any of the aforementioned electrolytes according to the present application. Moreover, the electrolyte used in the electrochemical device of the present application may include other electrolytes falling within the scope of present application.

Anode

The anode material used in the electrochemical device according to the embodiments of the present application can be prepared using materials, construction and manufacturing methods well known in the art. For example, the anode of the present application can be prepared using the technique described in US9812739B, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

In some embodiments, the anode active material is any substance capable of electrochemically absorbing and releasing a metal ion such as lithium ion. In some embodiments, the anode active material includes a carbonaceous material, a silicon-carbon material, an alloy material or a

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 418 of 449

lithium-containing metal composite oxide material. In some embodiments, the anode active material includes one or more of those described above.

In some embodiments, the anode can be formed by adding a binder and a solvent to, and if necessary, adding a thickener, a conductive material, a filler, or the like the anode active material, to prepare a slurry, coating the slurry to a current collector, drying, and then pressing.

In some embodiments, when the anode includes an alloy-based material, a thin film layer (anode active material layer) as an anode active material can be formed by vapor deposition, sputtering, or plating.

In some embodiments, when the anode includes lithium metal, an anode active material layer is formed from, for example, a conductive skeleton of twisted spherical shape and metal particles dispersed in the conductive skeleton, wherein the conductive skeleton of twisted spherical shape may have a porosity of about 5% to about 85%, and a protective layer may be further disposed on the anode active material layer of lithium metal.

Cathode

The cathode material used in the electrochemical device of the present application can be prepared using materials, construction and manufacturing methods well known in the art. In some embodiments, the cathode of the present application can be prepared using the technique described in US9812739B, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

In some embodiments, the cathode active material includes, but is not limited to: a sulfide, a phosphate salt compound and a lithium-transition metal composite oxide. In some embodiments, the cathode active material includes a lithium-transition metal compound which has a structure capable of removing and intercalating lithium ions. In some embodiments, the composition of the lithium-transition metal compound can refer to the technical content described in US9812739B.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 419 of 449

In some embodiments, the cathode is prepared by forming a cathode material from a cathode active material layer including a lithium-transition metal compound powder and a binder on a current collector.

In some embodiments, the cathode active material layer can generally be produced by: dry mixing a cathode material and a binder (and a conductive material and a thickener, if necessary) to form flakes, pressing the obtained flakes on a cathode current collector or dissolving or dispersing the material in a liquid medium to form a slurry, coating the slurry on a cathode current collector, and drying. In some embodiments, the material of the cathode active material layer includes any material known in the art. In some embodiments, the cathode active material layer includes materials described in US9812739B.

Electrode compaction density

The electrochemical device of the present application comprises a cathode and an anode, a separator and an electrolyte. The electrode includes a current collector and a coating on the current collector. The coating includes a single-sided coating, a double-sided coating, or a combination thereof. The single-sided coating is a coating formed by applying a slurry on one surface of the current collector. The double-sided coating is a coating formed by applying a slurry on two opposite surfaces of the current collector.

In some embodiments, as shown in Fig. 2, an electrode A includes a current collector 1 and a coating 2 on the current collector 1. As shown in Fig. 2, the coating 2 is only present on one surface of the current collector, and such coating is a single-sided coating.

In some embodiments, as shown in Fig. 3, an electrode B includes a current collector 1 and a coating 2 on the current collector. As shown in Fig. 3, the coating 2 is present on two opposite surfaces of the current collector, and such coating is a double-sided coating.

In some embodiments, as shown by an electrode C in Fig. 4, one surface of a portion of a current collector 1 is coated with a slurry to form a coating

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 420 of 449

2 and the two opposite surfaces of the other portion of the current collector 1 are coated with a slurry to form a coating 2. Such coating includes both a single-sided coating and a double-sided coating.

In a wound electrochemical device, the cathode and the anode are usually each formed by winding an elongated electrode, so that both a single-sided coating and a double-sided coating are present on the elongated electrode. In a laminated electrochemical device, the cathode and the anode are usually formed by laminating -shaped electrode s, and there is only a single-sided coating or a double-sided coating on the same electrode. In an electrochemical device in which the wound and laminated electrode s are assembled in combination, the cathode and anode generally comprise an elongated electrode having both a single-sided coating and a double-sided coating, and a -shaped electrode having only a single-sided coating or a double-sided coating.

The electrode has an electrode compaction density. The electrode compaction density is obtained by: measuring the thickness of an electrode using a precise measurement tool, such as a ten-thousandths micrometer; then taking the electrode of a certain area and accurately measuring the area and weight; and calculating the electrode compaction density by a formula below:

Electrode compaction density = (Weight of electrode - Weight of current collector) / Area of electrode /(Thickness of electrode - Thickness of current collector)

A lower compaction density makes the porosity higher, making some of the particles in an insulating state, and unable to participate in charge and discharge, thereby resulting in a low specific discharge capacity, thus affecting the performance of the electrochemical device. A too high compaction density may cause difficulty in infiltrability of the electrolyte and decrease in solution retention, such that the cycle and rate performances cannot be guaranteed. Properly controlling the electrodecompaction density of the single-sided and double-sided coating is important to obtain

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 421 of 449

electrochemical devices with high capacity density, and excellent cycle and storage performances.

In some embodiments, the electrode with a single-sided coating has an electrode compaction density D1, and an electrode with a double-sided coating has an electrode compaction density D2, and D1 and D2 meet the relationship: about 0.8 ≤ D1/D2 ≤ about 1.2, under this circumstance, the effects of the cathode and anode active materials are well exerted, so that the electrode can obtain good electrical conductivity, which is also important to control the expansion of electrochemical devices. Therefore, the obtained electrochemical device has high capacity density and excellent cycle and storage performances.

In some embodiments, D1 and D2 meet the relationship: about 0.9 ≤ D1/D2 ≤ about 1.1. Under this circumstance, the performance of the electrochemical device can be further improved.

In some embodiments, D1 and D2 meet the relationship: about 0.9 ≤ D1/D2 ≤ about 1.1.

In some embodiments, D1 and D2 meet the relationship: about 0.95 ≤ D1/D2 ≤ about 1.05. Under this circumstance, the distributions of pores and pore sizes in the single-sided coating and the double-sided coating are more uniform, the distributions of the conductive agent and the binder are more uniform, the contact resistance and charge exchange resistance of the electrode are lowered, and the active area capable of participating in the reaction is increased, thereby significantly improving the electrochemical performance of the material and further improving the performances of the electrochemical device.

In some embodiments, the electrode may be a cathode or an anode. When the electrode is a cathode, about 3.5 g/cm^3 ≤ D2 ≤ about 4.3 g/cm^3. When D2 is within this range, the cathode can have good electrical conductivity, and the effect of the cathode active material can be well exerted. When the electrode is an anode, about 1.2 g/cm^3 ≤ D2 ≤ about 1.8

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 422 of 449

g/cm^3. When D2 is within this range, the anode can have a higher breaking strength, thereby preventing the electrode particles from falling off during the cycle.

Separator

In some embodiments, the electrochemical device of the present application is provided with a separator between the positive electrode and the negative electrode to prevent short circuit. The material and shape of the separator used in the electrochemical device of the present application are not particularly limited, and may be any of the techniques disclosed in the prior art. In some embodiments, the separator includes a polymer or an inorganic substance or the like formed from a material which is stable to the electrolyte of the present application.

For example, the separator may include a substrate layer and a surface treatment layer. The substrate layer is a non-woven fabric, film, or composite film having a porous structure, and the material of the substrate layer is at least one selected from polyethylene, polypropylene, polyethylene terephthalate, and polyimide. Particularly, a porous polypropylene film, a porous polyethylene film, a polypropylene nonwoven fabric, a polyethylene nonwoven fabric, or a porous polypropylene-polyethylene-polypropylene composite film may be used.

At least one surface of the substrate layer is provided with a surface treatment layer, which may be a polymer layer or an inorganic layer, or a layer formed by mixing a polymer and an inorganic substance.

The inorganic layer comprises inorganic particles and a binder. The inorganic particles are one or more selected from alumina, silica, magnesia, titanium oxide, hafnium dioxide, tin oxide, cerium dioxide, nickel oxide, zinc oxide, calcium oxide, zirconia, yttria, silicon carbide, boehmite, aluminum hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide and barium sulfate. The binder is one or more selected from polyvinylidene fluoride, a copolymer of vinylidene fluoride-hexafluoropropylene, a polyamide,

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 423 of 449

polyacrylonitrile, a polyacrylate ester, polyacrylic acid, a polyacrylate salt, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinyl ether, polymethyl methacrylate, polytetrafluoroethylene, and polyhexafluoropropylene. The polymer layer contains a polymer, and the material of the polymer includes at least one of a polyamide, polyacrylonitrile, a polyacrylate ester, polyacrylic acid, a polyacrylate salt, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinyl ether, polyvinylidene fluoride or poly(vinylidene fluoride-hexafluoropropylene).

III. Application

At a high voltage, the oxidizability of the cathode material is increased, and the stability is lowered, which makes the electrolyte easily decompose on the surface of the positive electrode or results in deterioration of the materials of the electrochemical device, so that the capacity of the electrochemical device is decreased. Prior to the present application, the primary solution is to add a film-forming additive to the electrolyte. However, doing so will cause an increase in the DC internal resistance of the battery, thereby resulting in a decrease in the cycle performance and a decrease in the capacity retention rate.

The electrolyte according to the embodiments of the present application can be used to inhibit the increase in DC internal resistance of an electrochemical device, and thus applicable to an electronic device comprising the electrochemical device.

The use of the electrochemical device according to the present application is not particularly limited, and can be used in various known applications, such as notebook computers, pen-input computers, mobile computers, e-book players, portable phones, portable fax machines, portable copiers, portable printers, head-mounted stereo headphones, video recorders, LCD TVs, portable cleaners, portable CD players, Mini discs, transceivers, electronic notebooks, calculators, memory cards, portable recorders, radios, backup power sources, motors, vehicles, motorcycles, motorbicycle, bicycles, lighting apparatus, toys, game consoles, clocks, electric tools, flashing light, cameras, large batteries for household use, or lithium ion

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 424 of 449

capacitors.

Examples

Hereinafter, the present application will be specifically described by way of examples and comparative examples; however, the present application is not limited thereto as long as they do not deviate from the spirit of the present application.

1. Preparation of lithium-ion battery

(1) Preparation of an anode

Graphite, conductive carbon black (Super-P), styrene-butadiene rubber, and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC) were mixed at a weight ratio of about 95: 2:2:1 in deionized water as a solvent, and stirred uniformly, to obtain an anode slurry. The slurry was coated on a copper foil having a thickness of about 12 μm, dried, cold pressed, and cut, and then a tab was welded, to obtain an anode.

(2) Preparation of a cathode

Lithium cobalt oxide ($LiCoO_2$), conductive carbon black (Super-P), and polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) were mixed at a weight ratio of about 95: 2:3 in N-methylpyrrolidone as a solvent, and stirred uniformly, to obtain a cathode slurry. The slurry was coated on an aluminum foil having a thickness of about 12 μm, dried, cold pressed, and cut, and then a tab was welded, to obtain a cathode.

(3) Preparation of an electrolyte:

Under a dry argon atmosphere, EC, PC, and DEC (at a weight ratio of about 1:1:1) were mixed, and then $LiPF_6$ was added and mixed uniformly, to form a basic electrolyte, in which the concentration of $LiPF_6$ is 1.15 mol/L. Different amounts of substances shown in Tables 1-1 to 9 were added to the basic electrolyte to obtain the electrolytes of different examples and comparative examples, wherein the contents of each substance in the

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 425 of 449

electrolyte described below were obtained based on the total weight of the electrolyte.

(4) Preparation of a separator

A porous PE polymer film was used as a separator.

(5) Preparation of lithium-ion battery

The obtained cathode, anode and separator were wound in sequence and placed in the outer packaging foil, with a liquid injection port being left. The electrolyte was injected via the liquid injection port, encapsulated, formed and capacity graded to obtain a lithium ion battery. The fresh battery herein refers to a battery which is obtained through aforementioned preparation process and is ready for shipping.

2. Test methods of battery performance

(1) Test method for change in DC internal resistance at 20% SOC

At 25°C, the battery was charged to 4.45 V at a constant current of 1 C (nominal capacity) and then charged to a current of ≤ 0.05 C at a constant voltage of 4.45 V, allowed to stand for 5 min, and discharged to a cut-off voltage of 3 V at a constant current of 1 C. The actual discharge capacity was recorded. The battery was adjusted to 50% of the full charge capacity required with the actual capacity, continuously discharged for 10s at a current of 0.3C. The DC internal resistances (DCIRs) (average of the measurements from 15 batteries) after one cycle, 200 cycles and 400 cycles was obtained by dividing the current with the difference between the voltage before discharge and the voltage at the end of discharge.

(2) Test method for storage performance at high temperature of 60°C

The battery was allowed to stand at 25°C for 30 minutes, charged to 4.45 V at a constant current of 0.5 C and then charged to 0.05 C at a constant voltage of 4.45 V, allowed to stand for 5 minutes, and then stored at 60°C for 21 days. The thickness expansion rate of the battery was measured and

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 426 of 449

calculated by a formula below:

Thickness expansion rate =[(Thickness after storage-Thickness before storage)/Thickness before storage] x 100%

(3) Test method for battery capacity retention rate

At 45°C, the battery was charged to 4.45 V at a constant current of 1 C and then charged to a current of 0.05 C at a constant voltage, and discharged to 3.0 V at a constant current of 1 C, the above being the first cycle. Multiple cycles were performed on the battery under the above conditions. The capacity retention rate of the fresh battery and the battery after 200 cycles and 400 cycles was calculated respectively. The capacity retention rate after cycles is calculated by a formula below:

Capacity retention rate after the cycle = (Discharge capacity after corresponding cycles / Discharge capacity after the first cycle) x 100%

(4) Test method for voltage drop

At 25°C, the battery was charged to 4.45 V at a constant current of 1 C and then charged to a current of 0.05 C at a constant voltage, discharged to 3.2 V at a constant current of 1 C, and allowed to stand for 5 minutes. Then the voltage was tested, and after 24 h's storage at 85°C, the voltage was tested again. Voltage drop = Voltage before storage - Voltage after storage.

(5) Intermittent cycle test method

At 50°C, the lithium ion battery was charged to 4.45 V at a constant voltage of 0.5 C and then to a cut-off current of 0.05 C at a constant current, allowed to stand for 20 h, and then discharged to 3.0 V at a constant current of 0.5 C. Repeating charge/discharge as above, the capacity retention rate of the fresh battery, and the battery after 30, 50, and 100 cycles was calculated respectively. Capacity retention rate after cycles = (Discharge capacity after corresponding cycles / Discharge capacity of the first cycle) x 100%

3. Test results

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 427 of 449

The abbreviations for the chemical materials used in the examples of present application are shown in the following two tables:

Material	Abbreviation	Material Name	Abbreviation
Ethylene carbonate	EC	1,3-propanesultone	PS
Propylene carbonate	PC	Ethylene sulfate	DTD
Ethyl methyl carbonate	EMC	Butanedinitrile	SN
Dimethyl carbonate	DMC	Adiponitrile	ADN
		1,4-dicyano-2-butene	DCB
Diethyl carbonate	DEC	1,3,6-Hexanetricarbonitrile	HTCN-1
γ-butyrolactone	GBL	1,2,6- Hexanetricarbonitrile	HTCN-2
γ-valerolactone	VL	1,3,5-Pentanetricarbonitrile	PTCN
Ethyl propionate	EP	Ethylene glycol bis(2-cyanoethyl) ether	EDN
Propyl propionate	PP	1,1-difluoro-2,2-difluoroethyl-2',2'difluoro-3',3'-difluoropropyl ether	FEPE
		2-trifluoromethyl-3-methoxyperfluoropentane	TMMP
		2-(trifluoro-2-fluoro-3-difluoro)-3-difluoro-4-fluoro-5-trifluoropentane	TPTP
Vinylene carbonate	VC	1-Propylphosphonic cyclic anhydride	T3P
Fluoroethylene carbonate	FEC	1-Methylphosphonic cyclic anhydride	TM3P
		1-Ethylphosphonic cyclic anhydride	TE3P
		1,2,3-tris(2-cyanoethoxy)propane	TCEP

Dinitrile compound	A	A_1: SN; A_2: ADN; A_3: EDN; A_4: DCB
Trinitrile compound	B	B_1: HTCN-1; B_2: HTCN-2; B_3: PTCN; B_4: TCEP
Propyl propionate (PP)	C	
Fluoroether	D	D_1: FEPE; D_2: TMMP; D_3: TPTP
Cyclic phosphonic anhydride	E	E_1: T3P E_2: TM3P; E_3: TE3P
Other additives	F	F_1: VC; F_2: PS; F_3: DTD
Cyclic carboxylate ester	H	H_1: GBL; H_2: VL

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 428 of 449

Single- and double-side compaction density	G	

(1) Different amounts of a compound comprising two cyano groups, a compound comprising three cyano groups and/or propyl propionate as shown in Tables 1-1 and 1-2 were added to the basic electrolyte. The electrolyte was injected into a battery prepared according to the above method. The DC internal resistance at 20% SOC of the batteries was tested. The test results are shown in Tables 1-1 and 1-2.

Table 1-1

	A_1 (X wt%)	B_1 (Y wt%)	C (Z wt%)	X+Y	X/Y	DC internal resistance (mΩ) at 20% SOC		
						Fresh Battery	After 200 cycles	After 400 cycles
S1-1	4	1	30	5	4	50.8	84.3	91.2
S1-2	4	2	30	6	2	54.4	88.0	98.6
S1-3	4	3	30	7	1.3	55.7	88.9	99.4
S1-4	4	0.5	30	4.5	8	57.8	92.0	101.0
S1-5	3	0.5	30	3.5	6	57.1	91.2	93.5
S1-6	4	0.4	30	4.2	10	55.9	99.4	112.8
S1-7	3	2	30	5	1.5	52.3	84.4	91.5
S1-8	2	2	30	4	1	51.9	84.2	91.4
S1-9	1	2	30	3	0.5	52.3	86.5	92.4
S1-10	0.5	2	30	2.5	0.25	54.8	79.4	102.5
S1-11	0.2	2	30	2.2	0.1	59.2	91.8	105.3
S1-12	1	5	30	6	0.2	58.5	97.0	104.1
S1-13	7	3	30	10	2.3	60.4	92.9	107.3
D1-1	0	0	0	0	0	63.8	140.9	190.4
D1-2	0	1	0	1	0	62.3	138.5	188.2
D1-3	4	0	0	4	0	61.8	136.5	184.2
D1-4	0.1	1	0	1.1	0.1	63.8	120.9	126.4
D1-5	4	0.1	0	4.1	40	68.3	109.8	124.9
D1-6	7	5	0	12	1.4	69.2	112.3	133.0
D1-7	1	11	0	12	0.09	63.8	100.9	139.3
D1-8	11	1	0	12	10	72.0	116.3	135.4

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 429 of 449

Tables 1-2

	A (X wt%)	B (Y wt%)	C (Z wt%)	X+Y	X/Y	DC internal resistance (mΩ) at 20% SOC		
						Fresh Battery	After 200 cycles	After 400 cycles
S1-14	A_2(4)	B_2 (3)	30	7	1.3	55.5	88.1	98.7
S1-15	A_2(4)	B_2 (0.5)	30	4.5	8	57.2	91.6	100.6
S1-16	A_2(3)	B_2 (0.5)	30	3.5	6	55.9	89.4	98.8
S1-17	A_3(3)	B_3 (2)	30	5	1.5	51.1	82.6	90.7
S1-18	A_3 (2)	B_3 (2)	30	4	1	51.2	83.3	90.5
S1-19	A_3 (1)	B_3 (2)	30	3	0.5	51.3	85.1	91.1
S1-20	A_3 (0.5)	B_4 (2)	30	2.5	0.25	54.3	79.1	90.1
S1-21	A_2 (0.2)	B_2 (2)	30	2.2	0.1	58.5	91.2	104.8
S1-22	A_2 (1)	B_2 (5)	30	6	0.2	58.1	96.5	103.3
S1-23	A_2 (7)	B_2 (3)	30	10	2.3	60.2	92.3	106.5
S1-24	A_4(2)	B_3 (2)	30	4	1	57.9	86.1	93.4

As shown in Table 1-1, in Comparative Examples D1-1 to D1-8, butanedinitrile or 1,3,6-hexanetricarbonitrile was added alone, and no propyl propionate was added. The DC internal resistance of the battery was significantly increased after cycles.

When butanedinitrile, 1,3,6-hexanetricarbonitrile and propyl propionate were used in Examples S1-1 to S1-13 simultaneously, the increase in DC internal resistance of the battery after cycles was obviously inhibited.

When the propyl propionate content is kept unchanged, and the relation between the butanedinitrile content X and the 1,3,6-hexanetricarbonitrile content Y is adjusted, it is found that when X and Y meet the conditions represented by both Formula (1) and Formula (2): {about 2 wt% $\leq$ (X+Y) $\leq$ about 11 wt% …(1); and about 0.1 $\leq$ (X/Y) $\leq$ about 8 …(2)}, the inhibition effect on the increase in DC internal resistance of the battery after cycles is remarkable. When X and Y meet about 2 wt% $\leq$ (X+Y) $\leq$ about 8 wt% and about 0.1 $\leq$ (X/Y) $\leq$ about 6, the combination of the additives can exhibit synergistic effect and can sufficiently suppress the increase in DC internal resistance.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 430 of 449

Fig. 1A shows the DC internal resistances of fresh batteries of Examples S1-1 and S1-2 of the present application and Comparative Example D1-1 at different charge states (10% SOC, 20% SOC, and 70% SOC). Fig. 1B shows the DC internal resistances of batteries of Examples S1-1 and S1-2 of the present application and Comparative Example D1-1 at different charge states (10% SOC, 20% SOC, and 70% SOC) after 200 cycles of charge and discharge. Fig. 1C shows the DC internal resistances of batteries of Examples S1-1 and S1-2 of the present application and Comparative Example D1-1 at different charge states (10% SOC, 20% SOC, and 70% SOC) after 400 cycles of charge and discharge. It can be seen that the increase in DC internal resistance during cycles in Examples S1-1 and S1-2 is significantly improved compared with Comparative Example D1-1.

As shown in Table 1-2, when the dinitrile compound is adiponitrile or ethylene glycol bis(2-cyanoethyl)ether, and the trinitrile compound is 1,2,6-hexanetricarbonitrile, 1,3,6-Hexanetricarbonitrile, or 1,2,3-tris(2-cyanoethoxy)propane, the effect of inhibiting the increase in DC internal resistance can also be achieved. When the dinitrile compound is ethylene glycol bis(2-cyanoethyl)ether, or the trinitrile compound is 1,2,3-tris(2-cyanoethoxy)propane, the effect of inhibiting the increase in DC internal resistance of the battery after cycles is more significant.

(2) Different amounts of a compound comprising two cyano groups, a compound comprising three cyano groups and/or propyl propionate as shown in Table 2 were added to the basic electrolyte. The electrolyte was injected into a battery prepared according to the above method. The DC internal resistance at 20% SOC of the battery was tested. The test results are shown in Table 2.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 431 of 449

Table 2

	C (Z wt%)	A_1 (X wt%)	B_1 (Y wt%)	Y/Z	DC internal resistance (mΩ) at 20% SOC		
					Fresh battery	After 200 cycles	After 400 cycles
S1-1	30	4	1	0.03	50.8	84.3	91.2
S2-1	5	4	1	0.2	68.7	85.2	97.6
S2-2	10	4	1	0.1	60.3	83.1	95.7
S2-3	20	4	1	0.05	56.1	81.6	93.9
S2-4	40	4	1	0.025	47.5	78.2	87.2
S2-5	50	4	1	0.02	56.3	82.6	98.3
S2-6	10	4	3	0.3	64.3	89.5	97.7
S2-7	50	4	0.5	0.01	53.2	84.3	94.1
D2-1	4	4	1	0.25	72.1	108.5	118.9
D2-2	60	4	1	0.017	42.0	100.1	113.9
D2-3	10	4	5	0.5	62.3	85.4	111.3
D2-4	50	4	0.1	0.0025	53.2	89.3	109.4

As shown in Table 2, when the content of propyl propionate is within the range of 5 wt% to 50 wt%, the DC internal resistance of the fresh battery decreases continuously with the propyl propionate content increasing. In addition, when the content of the propyl propionate is less than 5 wt% or greater than 50wt%, the DC internal resistance of the battery is greatly increased after 200 cycles, and the performance is deteriorated. The combination of additives can form a cathode protection film so as to reduce the side reactions, thereby effectively controlling the polarization and side reactions of the battery. The ratio of the content of the trinitrile compound to the content of propyl propionate has great effect on the change in DC internal resistance of the battery. When Y/Z is within the range of 0.01-0.3, a better inhibition effect on the increase in DC internal resistance is achieved.

(3) To the basic electrolyte, 30 wt% of propyl propionate, 4 wt% of butanedinitrile (A1), 1 wt% of 1,3,6-hexanetricarbonitrile (B1) and a fluoroether of different contents as shown in Table 3 were added. The obtained electrolyte was injected to a battery prepared according to the above method. The DC internal resistance at 20% SOC and the 21-day thickness expansion rate at 60°C were tested. The test results are shown in Table 3.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 432 of 449

Table 3

	D (content, wt%)	DC internal resistance (mΩ) of fresh battery at 20% SOC	21-day thickness expansion rate at 60°C
S1-1	0	50.8	7.6%
S3-1	D_1(0.1)	50.2	6.2%
S3-2	D_1(0.5)	49.8	6.0%
S3-3	D_1(1)	48.6	5.7%
S3-4	D_1(1.5)	48.5	5.1%
S3-5	D_1(2)	48.4	4.8%
S3-6	D_1(2.5)	48.3	4.9%
S3-7	D_1(3)	48.1	5.6%
S3-8	D_1(5)	49.3	6.8%
S3-9	D_2(1)	49.2	6.1%
S3-10	D_3(1)	49.4	5.7%
D3-1	D_1(6)	51.3	8.5%

As can be seen from Table 3, with the addition of fluoroether (0.1-5 wt%), the DC internal resistance and the thickness expansion rate of the fresh battery are improved to a certain extent, and the storage performance is slightly decreased when the addition amount is large, but it is still within the desired range. When the fluoroether content is more than 5 wt%, the DC internal resistance and the thickness expansion rate after storage at 60°C of the fresh battery are deteriorated.

(4) To the basic electrolyte, 30 wt% of propyl propionate, 4 wt% of butanedinitrile (A1), 1 wt% of 1,3,6-hexanetricarbonitrile (B1) and a cyclic phosphonic anhydride of different contents as shown in Table 4 were added. The obtained electrolyte was injected to a battery prepared according to the above method. The DC internal resistance at 20% SOC and the capacity retention ratio of the battery were tested. The test results are shown in Table 4.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 433 of 449

Table 4

	E (content, wt%)	DC internal resistance (mΩ) at 20% SOC			Capacity retention rate		
		Fresh battery	After 200 cycles	After 400 cycles	Fresh battery	After 200 cycles	After 400 cycles
S1-1	0	50.8	84.3	91.2	100%	93.5%	86.3%
S4-1	E_1(0.1)	48.3	51.5	88.2	100%	95.7%	90.1%
S4-2	E_1(0.5)	45.4	48.2	82.3	100%	96.3%	91.4%
S4-3	E_1(1)	44.6	47.1	80.5	100%	96.1%	90.7%
S4-4	E_1(2)	45.6	47.3	81.6	100%	95.2%	89.6%
S4-5	E_1(3)	45.9	49.1	89.4	100%	94.7%	88.5%
S4-6	E_2(1)	45.2	48.3	88.3	100%	95.3%	91.0%
S4-7	E_3(1)	45.3	48.7	89.5	100%	95.1%	90.8%
D4-1	E_1(4)	46.1	58.6	105.3	100%	92.1%	85.3%

It can be seen from Table 4 that with the addition of cyclic phosphonic anhydride (0.1-3 wt%), the DC internal resistance of the fresh battery and the battery after cycles is improved to a certain extent, which may be attributed to the relatively stable structure of the composite protective film formed by the combined additives; and the cycle performance is improved first and then deteriorated with the addition of the cyclic phosphonic anhydride. When the content is more than 3 wt%, the cycle performance is affected, which may be caused by the decomposition of the cyclic phosphonic anhydride.

(5) To the basic electrolyte, 30 wt% of propyl propionate, 4 wt% of butanedinitrile (A1), 1 wt% of 1,3,6-hexanetrinitrile (B1) and a fluoroether and a cyclic phosphonic anhydride of different contents as shown in Table 5 were added. The obtained electrolyte was injected to a battery prepared according to the above method. The DC internal resistance at 20% SOC, the 21-day thickness expansion rate at 60°C, and the capacity retention rate of the battery were tested. The test results are shown in Table 5.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 434 of 449

Table 5

	D_1 (content: wt%)	E_1 (content: wt%)	DC internal resistance (mΩ) at 20% SOC			21-day thickness expansion rate at 60°C	Capacity retention rate		
			Fresh battery	After 200 cycles	After 400 cycles		Fresh battery	After 200 cycles	After 400 cycles
S1-1	0	0	50.8	84.3	91.2	7.6%	100%	93.5%	86.3%
S3-1	0.1	0	50.2	83.1	90.4	6.2%	100%	94.2%	87.9%
S4-2	0	0.5	45.4	48.2	82.3	6.7%	100%	96.3%	91.4%
S5-1	0.1	0.5	44.7	47.2	80.8	6.0%	100%	96.4%	91.6%
S5-2	1	0.5	43.8	46.3	80.5	5.3%	100%	96.8%	91.7%
S5-3	1	0.3	44.1	48.2	79.3	4.3%	100%	97.1%	92.3%
S5-4	1	0.1	46.3	50.5	86.2	4.5%	100%	97.6%	92.9%
S5-5	3	2	43.5	47.1	81.3	4.0%	100%	94.8%	89.4%

As can be seen from Table 5, with the addition of the fluoroether and the cyclic phosphonic anhydride, the DC internal resistance, the storage performance and the cycle performance of the fresh battery and the battery after cycles are further improved.

(6) To the basic electrolyte, 30 wt% of propyl propionate, 4 wt% of butanedinitrile (A1), 1 wt% of 1,3,6-hexanetricarbonitrile (B1) and other additives of different contents as shown in Table 6 were added. The obtained electrolyte was injected to a battery prepared according to the above method. The voltage drop after storage at 3.2V and 85°C for 24 h of the battery were tested. The test results are shown in Table 6.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 435 of 449

Table 6

	VC (content: wt%)	VEC (content: wt%)	FEC (content : wt%)	PS (content : wt%)	DTD (content: wt%)	Voltage drop after storage at 3.2V and 85°C for 24 hrs
S6-1	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.35V
S6-2	0.5	-	-	3	-	0.32V
S6-3	0.5	-	-	3	0.5	0.23V
S6-4	1	-	-	3	-	0.3V
S6-5	1	-	3	3	-	0.20V
S6-6	-	0.5	-	3	0.5	0.25V
D6-1	-	-	-	-	-	0.4V

The addition of the film-forming additives VC, VEC, FEC, PS, DTD can further improve the stability of the solid electrolytic interface (SEI) film of the battery. Using a combination of various additives is more conducive to improve the stability of the battery, which is beneficial to the long-term storage of the battery and thus improves the battery reliability.

(7) To the basic electrolyte, 30 wt% of propyl propionate, 4 wt% of butanedinitrile (A1), 1 wt% of 1,3,6-hexanetricarbonitrile (B1) were added. The obtained electrolyte was injected to a battery prepared according to the above method. The electrode compaction density ratio (D1/D2) of the battery was changed according to Table 7, and the capacity retention rate of the battery was tested. The test results are shown in Table 7.

Table 7

	Compaction density ratio (D1/D2)	Capacity retention rate		
		Fresh battery	After 200 cycles	After 400 cycles
S7-1	0.8	100%	93.8%	89.3%
S7-2	0.9	100%	95.3%	90.1%
S7-3	0.95	100%	95.9%	90.8%
S7-4	1.0	100%	96.8%	91.4%
S7-5	1.05	100%	95.8%	90.7%
S7-6	1.1	100%	95.2%	90.2%
S7-7	1.2	100%	93.7%	88.8%
D7-1	1.3	100%	91.2%	83.6%
D7-1	0.7	100%	90.5%	82.7%

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 436 of 449

As can be seen from Table 7, the electrode compaction density ratio (D1/D2) of the lithium ion battery has a significant effect on the cycle performance of the lithium ion battery. A too large or too small D1/D2 will damage the cycle performance of lithium-ion batteries. It can be seen that when D1/D2 is within the range of 0.8-1.2, a better cycle performance is obtained, possibly because the combined additives facilitate the reduction of the electrode interface resistance and the reduction of the cell polarization.

(8) To the basic electrolyte, 30 wt% of propyl propionate, 4 wt% of butanedinitrile (A1), 1 wt% of 1,3,6-hexanetricarbonitrile (B1) and a cyclic phosphonic anhydride of different contents as shown in Table 8 were added. The obtained electrolyte was injected to a battery prepared according to the above method. The electrode compaction density ratio (D1/D2) was changed according to Table 8, and the capacity retention rate of the obtained battery was tested. The test results are shown in Table 8.

Table 8

	D_1 (content:)	E_1 (content:)	G	Capacity retention rate		
				Fresh battery	After 200 cycles	After 400 cycles
S8-1	1	-	0.8	100%	94.9%	90.1%
S8-2	1	-	1.0	100%	97.3%	92.5%
S8-3	1	-	1.2	100%	94.8%	89.9%
S8-4	-	0.3	0.8	100%	94.3%	89.6%
S85	-	0.3	1.0	100%	97.9%	92.2%
S8-6	-	0.3	1.2	100%	95.0%	90.5%
S8-7	1	0.3	1.0	100%	98.1%	93.3%

With the addition of the fluoroether or the cyclic phosphonic anhydride, the cycle performance of the lithium ion battery is further improved when the electrode compaction density of the battery is within the range of 0.8-1.2.

(9) To the basic electrolyte, 30 wt% of propyl propionate, 4 wt% of butanedinitrile (A1), 1 wt% of 1,3,6-hexanetricarbonitrile (B1) and a cyclic carboxylate ester of different contents as shown in Table 9 were added. The

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 437 of 449

obtained electrolyte was injected to a battery prepared according to the above method. The capacity retention rate after intermittent cycle of the obtained battery was tested. The test results are shown in Table 9.

Table 9

	H (content: wt%)	Capacity retention rate after intermittent cycle			
		Fresh battery	After 30 cycles	After 50 cycles	After 100 cycles
S1-1	0	100%	73.80%	64.30%	54.50%
S9-1	H_1(1)	100%	82.50%	74.60%	64.20%
S9-2	H_1(10)	100%	87.20%	81.40%	77.20%
S9-3	H_1(20)	100%	86.20%	81.30%	78.00%
S9-4	H_1(30)	100%	88.30%	83.30%	79.80%
S9-5	H_1(40)	100%	87.50%	80.60%	75.20%
S9-6	H_1(50)	100%	86.30%	74.40%	63.20%
S9-7	H_1(60)	100%	85.20%	71.60%	57.60%
S9-8	H_2(1)	100%	81.80%	73.20%	61.80%
S9-9	H_2(10)	100%	86.50%	80.80%	76.10%
S9-10	H_2(20)	100%	85.30%	81.30%	77.10%
S9-11	H_2(30)	100%	88.10%	83.00%	79.30%
S9-12	H_2(40)	100%	87.10%	80.10%	74.80%
S9-13	H_2(50)	100%	85.20%	73.70%	61.90%
S9-14	H_2(60)	100%	82.20%	70.10%	55.90%

The capacity retention rate after intermittent cycle of the battery increases with the increase of the amount of the cyclic carboxylate ester, possibly because the cyclic carboxylate forms a passivated film on the surface of the cathode. However, when the cyclic carboxylate ester content is close to 40 wt%, the intermittent cycle performance deteriorates to a certain extent, which is mainly caused by a side reaction between $LiPF_6$ and the cyclic carboxylate ester. Therefore, the amount of the cyclic carboxylate ester is preferably moderate and should not be too large.

References throughout the specification to "some embodiments", "partial embodiments", "one embodiment", "another example", "example", "specific example" or "partial examples" mean that at least one embodiment or example of the application includes specific features, structures, materials

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 438 of 449

or characteristics described in the embodiments or examples. Thus, the descriptions appear throughout the specification, such as "in some embodiments", "in an embodiment", "in one embodiment", "in another example", "in an example", "in a particular example" or "for example", are not necessarily the same embodiment or example in the application. Furthermore, the particular features, structures, materials or characteristics herein may be combined in any suitable manner in one or more embodiments or examples.

While the illustrative embodiments have been shown and described, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that the embodiments are not to be construed as limiting the present invention, and modifications, substitutions and changes can be made to the embodiments without departing from the spirit and scope of the present application.

The above-described embodiments of the present invention are intended to be illustrative only. Numerous alternative embodiments may be devised by persons skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the following claims.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 439 of 449

CLAIMS

1. An electrolyte, comprising a dinitrile compound, a trinitrile compound, and propyl propionate, wherein, based on a total weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of the dinitrile compound is X, a weight percentage of the trinitrile compound is Y and a weight percentage of the propyl propionate is Z; wherein,

about 2.2 wt% ≤ (X+Y) ≤ about 8 wt%,

about 0.1 ≤ (X/Y) ≤ about 2.3,

about 5 wt% ≤ Z ≤ about 50 wt%, and

about 0.02 ≤ (Y/Z) ≤ about 0.3;

wherein the dinitrile compound is one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of butanedinitrile, adiponitrile, and 1,4-dicyano-2-butene; and the trinitrile compound is one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of 1,3,6-hexanetricarbonitrile , 1,2,6-hexanetricarbonitrile and 1,2,3-tris(2-cyanoethoxy)propane;

wherein the electrolyte further comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of a cyclic carbonate ester having a carbon-carbon double bond, a fluorinated chain carbonate ester, a fluorinated cyclic carbonate ester, and a compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond.

2. The electrolyte according to Claim 1, wherein,

the dinitrile compound comprises adiponitrile, wherein,

0.1 ≤ a weight percentage of the adiponitrile ÷ a weight percentage of the trinitrile compound ≤ 2.3,

where the weight percent of the adiponitrile is based on the total weight of the electrolyte, and the weight percent of the trinitrile

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 440 of 449

compound is based on the total weight of the electrolyte.

3. The electrolyte according to Claim 1, wherein the compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond comprises 1,3-propanesultone, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of the 1,3-propanesultone is not less than 0.1wt%, and not greater than 3wt%.

4. The electrolyte according to Claim 1, wherein $0.1 \leq X/Y \leq 2.0$.

5. The electrolyte according to Claim 1, wherein $5\ wt\% \leq Z \leq 20\ wt\%$ or $30\ wt\% \leq Z \leq 50\ wt\%$.

6. The electrolyte according to Claim 1, wherein $0.025 \leq Y/Z \leq 0.3$.

7. The electrolyte according to Claim 1, wherein X is 0.01-10 wt%, Y is 0.01-10 wt%.

8. The electrolyte according to Claim 1, further comprising a fluoroether comprising at least one of the compounds of Formula (8), Formula (9), Formula (10) or Formula (11):

$$Rf1–O–Rf2 \quad (8);$$

$$Rf1–O–R \quad (9)$$

$$Rf1–O–(R'–O)_n–Rf2 \quad (10); \text{ and}$$

$$Rf1–O–(R'–O)_n–R \quad (11);$$

wherein Formulae (8), (9), (10), and (11), Rf1 and Rf2 are each independently a linear or branched C_1 to C_{12} fluoroalkyl group having

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 441 of 449

at least one hydrogen atom substituted with fluoro, R is a linear or branched C_1 to C_{12} alkyl group, and R' is a linear or branched C_1 to C_5 alkylene group, and n is an integer from 1 to 5;

wherein based on the total weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of the fluoroether is greater than 0.01wt%, and less than 5wt%.

9. The electrolyte according to Claim 8, wherein Rf1 or Rf2 is each independently a fluoroalkyl group selected from the group consisting of HCF_2-, CF_3-, HCF_2CF_2-, CH_3CF_2-, CF_3CH_2-, CF_3CF_2-, $(CF_3)_2CH$-, $HCF_2CF_2CH_2$-, $CF_3CH_2CH_2$-, $HCF_2CF_2CF_2CH_2$-, $HCF_2CF_2CF_2CF_2CH_2$-, $CF_3CF_2CH_2$-, $CF_3CFHCF_2CH_2$-, $HCF_2CF(CF_3)CH_2$-, and $CF_3CF_2CH_2CH_2$-.

10. The electrolyte according to Claim 8, wherein the fluoroether is one selected from the group consisting of: $HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$, $(CF_3)_2CFCF(CF_2CF_3)(OCH_3)$, $CF_3CHFCF_2CH(CH_3)OCF_2CHFCF_3$, $HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2CF_2H$, $HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CF_3$, $HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$, $HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2H$, $HCF_2CF_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$, $HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$, $HCF_2CF_2OCH_2CH_2CH_2OCF_2CF_2CF_2H$, $CH_3OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2F$, $CH_3OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CF_3$, $CH_3OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CH_2F$, $CH_3OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CF_3$, $FCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2F$, $FCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CH_2F$, $CF_3CH_2O(CH_2CH_2O)_2CH_2CF_3$, $CF_3CH_2OCH_2CH(CH_3)OCH_2CF_3$, and any combination thereof.

11. The electrolyte according to Claim 1, further comprising a cyclic phosphonic anhydride, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, a

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 442 of 449

weight percentage of cyclic phosphonic anhydride is not less than 0.01wt%, and not greater 3wt%.

12. The electrolyte according to Claim 1, further comprising a cyclic carboxylate ester, including γ-butyrolactone or γ-valerolactone or a combination thereof.

13. An electrochemical device, wherein the electrochemical device comprises electrodes and an electrolyte comprising a dinitrile compound, a trinitrile compound, and propyl propionate, wherein, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, the weight percentage of the dinitrile compound is X, the weight percentage of the trinitrile compound is Y and a weight percentage of the propyl propionate is Z; wherein,

about 2.2 wt% ≤ (X+Y) ≤ about 8 wt%,

about 0.1 ≤ (X/Y) ≤ about 2.3,

about 5 wt% ≤ Z ≤ about 50 wt%, and

about 0.02 ≤ (Y/Z) ≤ about 0.3;

wherein the dinitrile compound is one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of butanedinitrile, adiponitrile, and 1,4-dicyano-2-butene; and the trinitrile compound is one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of 1,3,6-hexanetricarbonitrile , 1,2,6-hexanetricarbonitrile and 1,2,3-tris(2-cyanoethoxy)propane;

wherein the electrolyte further comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of a cyclic carbonate ester having a carbon-carbon double bond, a fluorinated chain carbonate ester, a fluorinated cyclic carbonate ester, and a compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 443 of 449

14. The electrochemical device according to Claim 13, wherein the electrode comprises a cathode,

the cathode comprises a current collector, a single-sided coating and a double-sided coating;

a first part of the current collector is provided with the single-sided coating and a second part of the current collector is provided with the double-sided coating;

an electrode compaction density of the single-sided coating is D1, and, an electrode compaction density of the double-sided coating is D2, wherein, about $0.8 \leq D1/D2 \leq$ about 1.2; and,

$3.5\ g/cm^3 \leq D2 \leq 4.3\ g/cm^3$.

15. The electrochemical device according to Claim 14, wherein,

both the single-sided coating and the double-sided coating are present on the same electrode; or,

only a single-sided coating or a double-sided coating present on the same electrode.

16. The electrochemical device according to Claim 14, wherein the electrode comprises an anode,

the anode comprises a current collector, a single-sided coating and a double-sided coating;

a first part of the current collector is provided with the single-sided coating and a second part of the current collector is provided with the double-sided

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 444 of 449

coating;

an electrode compaction density of the single-sided coating is D1, and, an electrode compaction density of the double-sided coating is D2, wherein, about $0.8 \leq D1/D2 \leq$ about 1.2; and,

$1.2\ g/cm^3 \leq D2 \leq 1.8\ g/cm^3$.

17. The electrochemical device according to Claim 13, wherein the dinitrile compound comprises adiponitrile, wherein,

$0.1 \leq$ a weight percentage of the adiponitrile $\div$ a weight percentage of the trinitrile compound ≤ 2.3,

where the weight percent of the adiponitrile is based on the total weight of the electrolyte, and the weight percent of the trinitrile compound is based on the total weight of the electrolyte.

18. The electrochemical device according to Claim 13, wherein, the compound having a sulfur-oxygen double bond comprises 1,3-propanesultone, based on the total weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of the 1,3-propanesultone is not less than 0.1wt%, and not greater than 3wt%.

19. The electrochemical device according to Claim 13, wherein X is 0.01-10 wt%, Y is 0.01-10 wt%.

20. The electrochemical device according to Claim 13, wherein $0.1 \leq X/Y \leq 2.0$.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 445 of 449

21. The electrochemical device according to Claim 13, wherein 5 wt% ≤ Z ≤ 20 wt% or 30 wt% ≤ Z ≤ 50 wt%.

22. An electrolyte, comprising a dinitrile compound, a trinitrile compound, and propyl propionate, wherein, based on a total weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of the dinitrile compound is X, a weight percentage of the trinitrile compound is Y and a weight percentage of the propyl propionate is Z; wherein,

about 2.2 wt% ≤ (X+Y) ≤ about 8 wt%,

about 0.1 ≤ (X/Y) ≤ about 6,

about 5 wt% ≤ Z ≤ about 50 wt%, and

about 0.01 ≤ (Y/Z) ≤ about 0.3;

wherein the dinitrile compound comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of butanedinitrile, adiponitrile, and 1,4-dicyano-2-butene; and the trinitrile compound is one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of 1,3,6-hexanetricarbonitrile , 1,2,6-hexanetricarbonitrile and 1,2,3-tris(2-cyanoethoxy)propane;

wherein the electrolyte further comprises 1,3-propanesultone and fluoroethylene carbonate; wherein,

based on the total weight of the electrolyte, a weight percentage of the 1,3-propanesultone is not less than 0.1wt%, and not greater than 3wt%.

23. The electrolyte according to Claim 22, wherein,

the dinitrile compound comprises adiponitrile, wherein,

0.1 ≤ a weight percentage of the adiponitrile ÷ a weight percentage of the trinitrile compound ≤ 2.3,

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 446 of 449

where the weight percent of the adiponitrile is based on the total weight of the electrolyte, and the weight percent of the trinitrile compound is based on the total weight of the electrolyte.

24. The electrolyte according to Claim 22, wherein, the dinitrile compound further comprises ethylene glycol bis(2-cyanoethyl) ether.

25. The electrolyte according to Claim 22, wherein X is 0.01-10 wt%, Y is 0.01-10 wt%.

26. The electrolyte according to Claim 22, wherein $0.2 \leq X/Y \leq 5$.

27. The electrolyte according to Claim 22, wherein 2.2 wt% $\leq X+Y \leq 8$ wt%, and $0.1 \leq X/Y \leq 2.3$.

28. The electrolyte according to Claim 22, wherein $0.1 \leq X/Y \leq 2.0$.

29. The electrolyte according to Claim 22, wherein 5 wt% $\leq Z \leq 20$ wt% or 30 wt% $\leq Z \leq 50$ wt%.

30. The electrolyte according to Claim 24, wherein $0.025 \leq Y/Z \leq 0.3$.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 447 of 449

ABSTRACT

An electrolyte including a dinitrile compound, a trinitrile compound, and propyl propionate. Based on the total weight of the electrolyte, the weight percentage of the dinitrile compound is X, the weight percentage of the trinitrile compound is Y, and the weight percentage of the propyl propionate is Z, wherein, about 2.2 wt% ≤ (X+Y) ≤ about 8 wt%, about 0.1 ≤ (X/Y) ≤ about 2.3, about 5 wt% ≤ Z ≤ about 50 wt%, 1 wt% < Y < 5 wt%, and about 0.02 ≤ (Y/Z) ≤ about 0.3; wherein wherein the dinitrile compound is one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of butanedinitrile, adiponitrile, and 1,4-dicyano-2-butene; and the trinitrile compound is one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of 1,3,6-hexanetricarbonitrile , 1,2,6-hexanetricarbonitrile and 1,2,3-tris(2-cyanoethoxy)propane.

Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. - EX1026
Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co. v. Ningde Amperex Tech. Ltd.
IPR2025-00431
Page 448 of 449

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