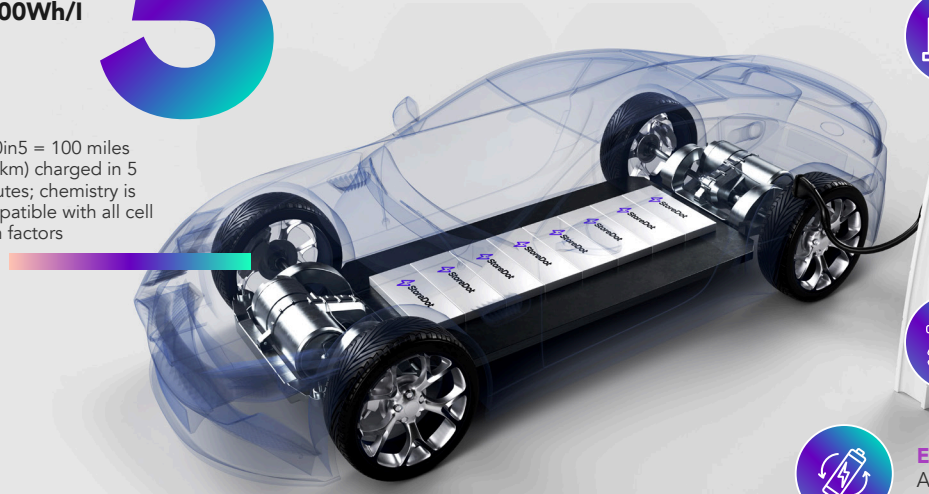
5 BENEFITS
OF EXTREME FAST CHARGING
(XFC) SILICON BATTERY

A highly differentiated silicon battery with **Extreme Fast Charging (XFC)** capability that is becoming the necessary charging standard- the **only** solution to bridge the gap between EV market need and available technology, as drivers experience "charging anxiety".

100in5*
Si-anode,
>300Wh/Kg
>700Wh/l

*100in5 = 100 miles (160km) charged in 5 minutes; chemistry is compatible with all cell form factors



Extreme fast charging rate
>50% reduction in charging time with same price trajectory

High energy density and long cycle life
Silicon dominant anode with minimal compromise on energy density due to fast charging

Controlled swelling and expansion
Low pressure buildup thanks to the highly stable system and low resistance

Standard production process
Utilizing existing Li-ion manufacturing lines (drop-in): no CAPEX needed

Environmentally sustainable
AI-powered carbon footprint monitoring and battery tracking system

Extreme fast charging (XFC) EV battery: a key enabler to EV mass adoption

- Extreme fast charging and extended range
- High performance small pack applications
- Regenerative breaking efficient utilization

Differentiated value for the driver

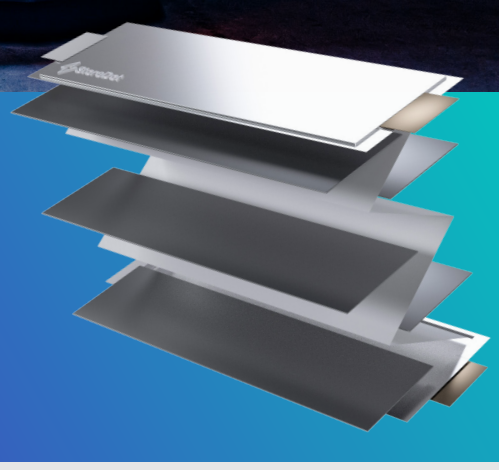
10 A worry-free charging experience that is similar to that of fueling a conventional car

20 Charged in 10 minutes: >X2 faster than premium fast charging models

30 Leverage maximum usable charging power, no matter how full or drained the battery is

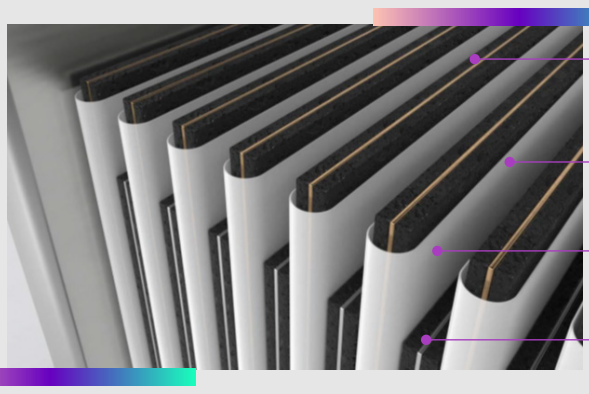
40 Battery longevity: no degradation due to fast charging

50 Lower cost of ownership: enabler for small packs



StoreDot's proprietary cell is designed to control silicon's intrinsic swelling and expansion challenge:
swelling of up to 400% due to charge and discharge.

Inside the extreme fast charging 100in5 silicon battery

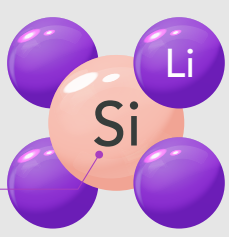


Silicon-dominant anode
>40% Si

Separator
Ceramic coated, high porosity

Electrolyte
Stable SEI

Cathode
Nickel-rich layered oxide



In a silicon anode, ONE silicon atom can hold up to FOUR lithium atoms
In a standard graphite anode, it takes SIX carbon atoms to hold ONE lithium atom