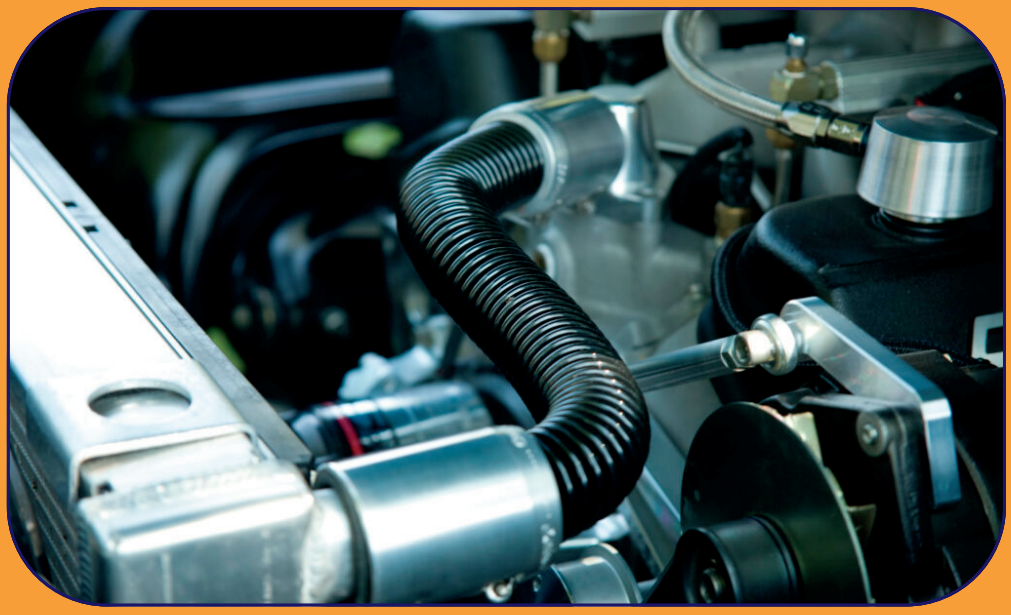
Mobility, Transport & Automotive



PFAS are critical for the next generation of cars, as they are used in batteries of electric vehicles and to improve their efficiency, safety, and systems optimisation.

- Traction battery
- Anti-lock Braking System (ABS)
- Power electronics
- Air conditioning

The current leading technology in electric vehicles are lithium-ion traction batteries and fuel cells, which rely significantly on fluoropolymers.

They provide important performance and safety attributes that guarantee lithium-ion batteries 'safety, high energy density, power delivery and longer lifespan.

Fluoroelastomers are essential for vehicles' onboard assistance and safety, such as Anti-lock Braking System (ABS), airbags and seatbelt tensioners.

Due to their intrinsic properties they enable us to extend the range of the vehicles.

Fluorinated gases (F-gases) with a very low Global Warming Potential are used for cooling and heating the cabin as well as cooling the battery.

For internal combustion engine vehicles, a ban on these fluids will lead to the immediate shutdown of air conditioning systems.

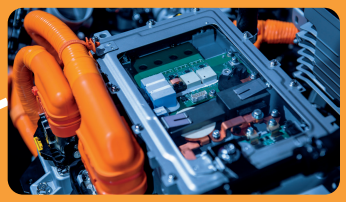
Fluoropolymers and fluoroelastomers are crucial for vehicles' safety, power electronics and infotainment systems, among others, they are used in semiconductors, membranes and technical textiles.

Per-fluorinated polyether oils (PFPEs) and polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) greases are used for extended life-time or even for-life lubrication of numerous components within a vehicle.

Air conditioning

Electric vehicle battery

Infotainment & navigation



Fuel cell