



Shanghai Xinbodi New
Materials Research Co., Ltd
上海新泊地新材料研究有限公司

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公司介绍

Company Introduction



新泊地

01

Development
History

上海新泊地新材料研究有限公司（简称新泊地），成立于2015年8月，成立以来一直致力于材料**未知成分的分析**，借助光谱、能谱、质谱、色谱等在基础化学材料领域提供逆向分析、研发改进、质控方案优化、材料失效原因分析及其解决方案等服务。助力企业研发新材料，加速国产替代。



Shanghai Xinbodi New Material Research Co., Ltd., founded in August 2015, has been dedicated to the **analysis of unknown material components** since its establishment. Leveraging techniques such as spectroscopy, energy spectroscopy, mass spectrometry, and chromatography, the company provides services in the field of basic chemical materials, including reverse engineering analysis, R&D improvement, quality control solution optimization, material failure analysis, and solution development. It assists enterprises in developing new materials and accelerates the process of domestic substitution.



Company Introduction



02

Achievements & Honors

2021年 获得飞凯材料A轮融资（股票代码300398）；
2022年 企业荣誉—高新技术企业和宝山区企业技术中心；
2023年 企业荣誉—专精特新中小企业；
2024年 新泊地以1.9亿元品牌价值登上SFEO上海生产性服务业品牌价值榜第45位，正式成为材料逆向工程领域领先企业；
2025年 企业荣誉—通过ISO 9001质量管理体系认证；

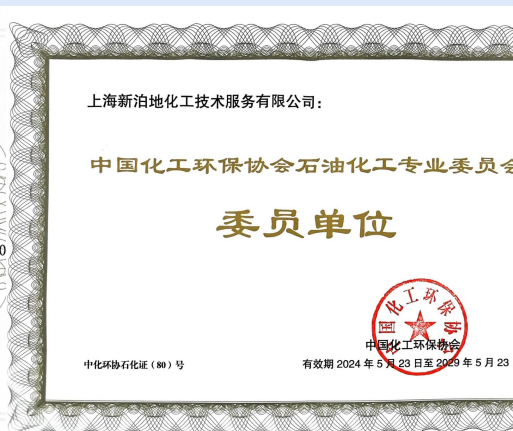
2021 – Secured Series A financing from PhiChem (Stock Code: 300398)

2022 – Corporate Honors: Recognized as a High-Tech Enterprise and Baoshan District Enterprise Technology Center

2023 – Corporate Honor: Recognized as a Specialized and Sophisticated SME (Specialized, Refined, Distinctive, Innovative)

2024 – Xinbodi ranked 45th on the SFEO Shanghai Producer Services Brand Value List with a brand value of RMB 190 million, officially establishing itself as a leading enterprise in the field of material reverse engineering

2025 – Corporate Honor: Obtained ISO 9001 Quality Management System Certification



Company Introduction

03

Cultural
Values

Customer First

Continuously creating value for our customers is the sole reason for our existence.

客户第一

为客户持续创造价值，是我们存在的唯一必要性！

- 在职员工210人，其中工程技术人员140人，硕士以上学历占比约70%；
- 综合超过1w^m专业材料分析实验室，大型分析仪器136台；10年约73000个样品订单处理经验；老客户订单占比67%。

- 210 employees, including 140 engineering and technical personnel, with approximately 70% holding master's degrees or above;
- Over 10,000 square meters of professional material analysis laboratory space, equipped with 136 large-scale analytical instruments; 10 years of experience handling approximately 73,000 sample orders; repeat customer orders account for 67%.



Company Introduction

04

Partner
Clients

By the end of 2025, we had served a total of 23,000 clients, including over 70 Fortune Global 500 companies, 28 prestigious Chinese universities (Project 985), and 69 institutes under the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

截止2025年年底，累计服务客户23000家。

包括90多家世界500强，28家985高校，69家中科院下属研究所。

3M

BASF
The Chemical Company
巴斯夫集团

AkzoNobel

SIEMENS

L'ORÉAL
PARIS
欧莱雅

NIKE

小林製藥

DAIKIN
日本大金工业株式会社

TotalEnergies
道达尔能源

kao
花王

VW
上汽大众
SAIC VOLKSWAGEN

Syngenta
先正达

中国科学院
CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

清华大学
Tsinghua University

北京航空航天大学
BEIHANG UNIVERSITY

北京大学
PEKING UNIVERSITY

北京理工大学
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

浙江大学
ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY

同济大学
TONGJI UNIVERSITY

复旦大学
FUDAN UNIVERSITY

上海交通大学
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

哈尔滨工业大学
HARBIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

南京大学
NANJING UNIVERSITY

中南大学
CENTRAL SOUTH UNIVERSITY

四川大学
SICHUAN UNIVERSITY

厦门大学
XIAMEN UNIVERSITY

武汉大学
WUHAN UNIVERSITY

西安交通大学
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY

住友化学

Kingking®

WANHUA

BACIJIA
保立佳

中曼石化
ZHONGMAN PETROCHEMICAL

TIMES
时代工艺

LONGi 隆基

HUAWEI

PhiChem®

KUMHO-SUNNY
锦湖日丽

ZS
郑氏化工

高新技术企业

BNS 滨农科技
BINNONG TECHNOLOGY

JHM
江化微
ELECTRONIC MATERIALS

三木集团
SANMU GROUP

GUALN®
冠联

KINGFA
金发科技

PRET
普利特

MicroPort®
微创医疗
一个属于患者和医生品牌

WOER 沃尔核材
WOLVER HEATSHRINKABLE MATERIALS

SGS

Red Avenue
彤程新材料集团股份有限公司
Red Avenue New Materials Group Co., Ltd.

ANTA

股票代码 300498

ZLEY
孜策控股

Company Introduction



新泊地

03

Cultural
Values

(3) Innovative Business SOP 创新业务SOP

Collect Requirements 需求收集

Clarify Requirements 明确需求

Recommend Solution 推荐方案

Place Order 下单

Re-Clarify & Confirm Solution 再次明确需求 确定方案

Order Process Communication 订单过程沟通

Confirm Delivery 确认交付

24-Hour Response Service 24小时快速响应

Throughout the
process, the quality
department supervises
and conducts spot checks!

全程，质量部门监督/抽查！

The best shortcut is to take no shortcuts at all!

Competing on service, not on price, is the only way to have a future!

最好的捷径，就是不走捷径！卷服务不卷价格才能有未来！

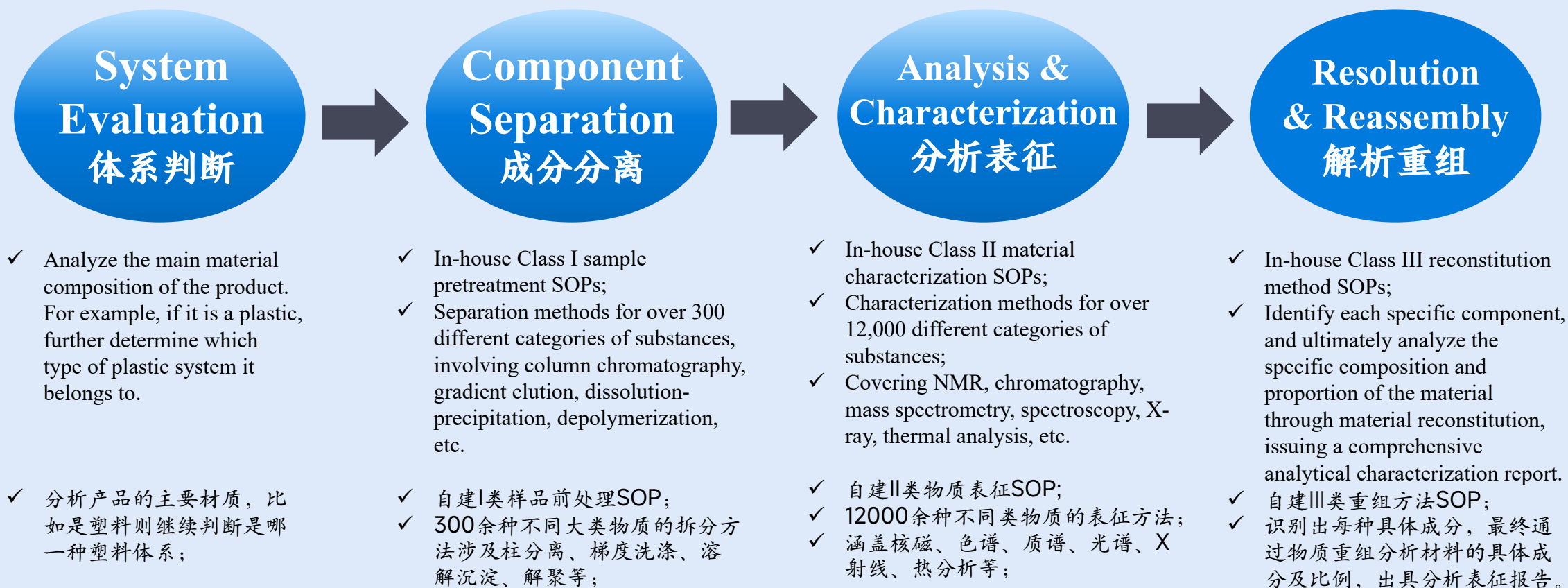


Service Content

服务内容

Unknown Component Analysis 未知成分分析——通过微观谱图（光谱、色谱、质谱、能谱、核磁共振谱、热分析等）对样品中未知化学成分进行解析的技术方法。产品在研发、生产、质检、使用中遇到的所有与成分相关问题，大多都可以通过成分分析找到解决方案。
— A technical method for analyzing **unknown chemical components** in samples through microscopic spectroscopy (spectroscopy, chromatography, mass spectrometry, energy spectroscopy, nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, thermal analysis, etc.).

For most component-related issues encountered during product R&D, production, quality control, and application, solutions can be found through component analysis.



Service Content



新伯地

Provide clients with technology services throughout the entire product lifecycle
(centered on analytical testing and intellectual property).

为客户提供产品**全生命周期**的科技服务（围绕分析测试、知识产权）

Pre-research Phase 预研阶段

- Competitive Product Reverse Engineering
- Feasibility Study Consulting
- FTO (Freedom-to-Operate) Patent Analysis

（竞品逆向分析；可行性调研咨询；FTO专利分析）

Pilot Development Phase 试验开发阶段

- Method development for extraction, separation, purification, and analytical characterization
- Impurity/by-product analysis and main product validation
- Invention patent application
（提取、分离、纯化、分析表征等方法开发；杂质/副产物分析、主产物验证；发明专利申报）

Mass Production Phase 量产阶段

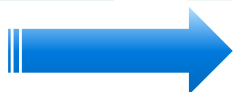
- Quality control method optimization
- Raw material QC, in-process QC, finished product QC
- Analytical instrument commissioning
- Laboratory setup consulting
（质控方法优化、原料质控、中间过程质控、产品质控；分析表征仪器调试；实验室搭建咨询）

Sales Phase 销售阶段

- Failure Analysis
- Patent Infringement & Invalidation Evidence Provision
- Competitor Patent Early Warning Monitoring

（失效分析；专利侵权、无效举证；竞对专利预警监控）

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100

Service Content



Service Coverage:

18 major industries and 300 sub-sectors within the chemical field.

服务覆盖:

化工邻域18个大行业，300个细分行业。

Achieve full industry and chain coverage

实现 全行业、全产业链 覆盖

Upstream
上游

Raw material synthesis,
product control, patent
application
原料合成、
产物控制、专利申报

Midstream
中游

Unknown formulation
analysis, quality control,
patent application
未知成分/配方/
质控/专利申报

Downstream
下游

Product failure
analysis
产品失效分析



Electronic
Chemicals



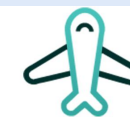
Semi-
conductors



New
Energy



Lithium
Batteries



Aerospace
Materials



Photovoltaic
Materials



Plastics
Industry



Coatings
Industry



Agrochemical
Industry



Printing Ink
Industry



Rubber
Industry



Environmental
Protection



Metal
Processing



Textile
Materials



Surface
Treatment



Construction
Additives



Biomedicine



Adhesives
Industry



Water
Treatment



Paper Making
Additives



Veterinary
Products



Cosmetics



Disinfection
Products



Medical
Devices

Cases Sharing

案例分享

Case 1:



新泊地

Client:***Engineering Technology Research Institute Co., Ltd.

客户:***工程技术研究院有限公司

By analyzing various oilfield additives used in drilling, cementing, and fracturing (including surfactants, fluid loss reducers, retarders, stabilizers, and analysis of polymer monomers, etc.), we provide customers with technical support for new product research and development (including product improvement and optimization).

通过分析钻井、固井、压裂各类油田助剂（包含各类表活、降失水剂、缓凝剂、稳定剂及聚合物单体解析等等），给到客户新产品研发上的技术支持（包含产品改进和优化）。

已发送		已送	,1号	分析业务
已发送		已送	,2号	分析业务
已发送		已送	,XPI 1	分析业务
已发送		已送	,WDJ 9	分析业务
已发送		已送	,FSJ 2	分析业务
已发送		已送	,表面活性剂	分析业务
已发送		已送	,表面活性剂	分析业务
已发送		已送	,分散剂	分析业务
已发送		已送	,和信分散剂	分析业务
已发送		已送	,降失水剂	分析业务
已发送		已送	,缓凝剂	分析业务
已发送		已送	,稳定剂	分析业务
修改报告审核中		已送	,XFG	分析业务
修改报告审核中		已送	,ANSP	分析业务
修改报告审核中		已送	,抑泡剂	分析业务

编号	化学名称	含量(%)	CAS 号/俗称	用途
1	二甲基硅油	~27.0-28.0	/	消泡剂
2	丙二醇嵌段聚醚	~10.0-11.0	L62	抑泡剂
3		~1.6-2.0		表面活性剂
4		~0.4-0.6		表面活性剂
5	疏水性二氧化硅	~0.05-0.10	/	消泡剂
6	水	~59.0-60.0	/	溶剂

本表格结束

编号	化学名称	含量(%)	CAS 号/俗称	用途
1		~0.5-1.0		单体
2		~1.5-2.0		单体
3		~8.0-9.0		单体
4		~14.0-15.0		单体
5		~1.0-2.0		单体
6		~5.0-6.0		单体
7	十六十八醇	~3.0-4.0	1618 醇	单体
8	过硫酸铵	~0.02-0.05	7727-54-0	引发剂
9	氢氧化钠	~1.0-2.0	片碱	中和剂
10	高岭土	~23.0-24.0	/	填料
11	二氧化硅	~35.0-36.0	/	填料
12	水	~3.0-4.0	/	结晶水

本表格结束

编号	化学名称	含量(%)	CAS 号/俗称	用途
1		~14.0-15.0		单体
2		~13.0-14.0		单体
3		~1.0-2.0		单体
4		~3.0-4.0		单体
5		~3.0-4.0		单体
6		~0.02-0.05		引发剂
7	氢氧化钠	~3.0-4.0	片碱	中和剂
8	长石粉	~8.0-9.0	/	填料
9	二氧化硅	~43.0-44.0	/	填料
10	氮化硼	~1.0-2.0	10043-11-5	填料
11	水	~6.5-7.0	/	结晶水

本表格结束

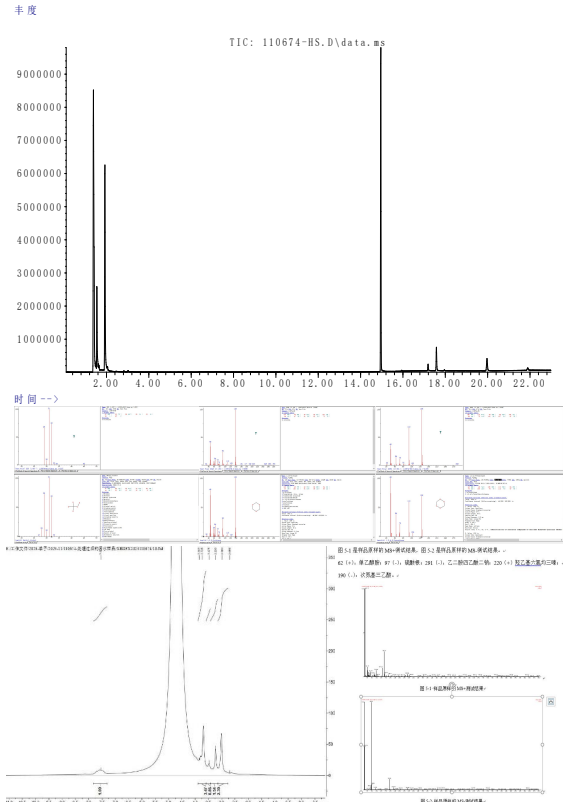
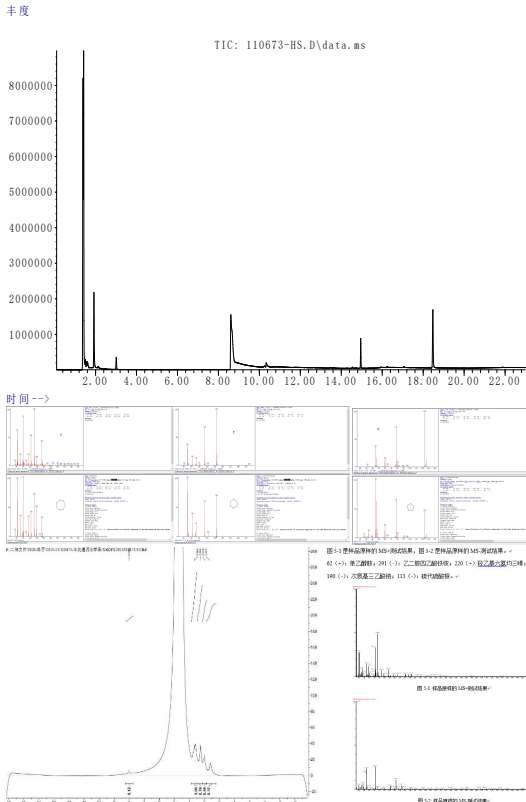


Case 2:

Client: *** Oilfield Exploration and Development Branch Company
客户: ***油田勘探开发分公司

By analyzing the components and content of the COD value in wastewater generated during oilfield production, determining the contribution of these components to the COD value of the water quality, and assessing the mechanism of the component change process during wastewater treatment.
通过分析油田生产过程中废水中COD值的组分、含量，明确这些组分对水质产生COD值的贡献值，并对废水处理中成分变化过程的机理进行判断。

Representative spectrogram
代表性谱图



机理的判断
Judgment of the mechanism

2、其它关注点说明
2.1 样品洗涤分离结果为：样品中水可溶物约占 1.81%，样品中水不可溶物约占 0.94%。
2.2 样品中含有的黑色固体，可能为炭。
2.3 样品中对水质产生 COD 值的贡献值的有单乙醇胺， <u>羟乙基六氮均三嗪</u> ，次氨基三乙醇胺，乙二胺四乙酸铁盐，硫代硫酸钠。
2、其它关注点说明
2.1 样品洗涤分离结果为：样品中水可溶物约占 6.73%，样品中水不可溶物约占 2.60%。
2.2 样品中含有少量黑色固体，可能为炭。
2.3 样品中对水质产生 COD 值的贡献值的有单乙醇胺硫酸盐，单乙醇胺碳酸盐， <u>羟乙基六氮均三嗪</u> ，次氨基三乙醇胺，硫代硫酸钠。
2.4 根据测试结果，怀疑样品在处理过程中 <u>羟乙基六氮均三嗪</u> 形成了

组分序号	化学名称	含量(%)	CAS 号/俗称	结构式
1		~1.3-1.8		
2		~0.7-0.9		
3		~0.04-0.06		
4		~0.07-0.09		
5		~0.2-0.3		
6		~0.04-0.06		
7		~0.10-0.16		
8		~0.1-0.3		
9		~1.2-1.7		
10	邻苯二甲酸二甲酯	~0.4-0.6	131-11-3	<chem>COC(=O)c1ccccc1C(=O)OC</chem>
11	硫化碳	~0.08-0.10	463-58-1	<chem>C=S</chem>
12	甲醇	~0.4-0.6	67-56-1	<chem>CO</chem>
13	炭黑	~0.4-0.6	1333-86-4	<chem>C</chem>
14	水	~93.2-94.5	/	<chem>H2O</chem>

处理前水样的分析结果
Analysis results of the pre-treatment water samples

组分序号	化学名称	含量(%)	CAS 号/俗称	结构式
1	硫酸钾	~4.5-5.2	7778-80-5	<chem>K2SO4</chem>
2		~2.5-3.2		
3		~0.6-0.8		
4		~0.06-0.07		
5		~0.006-0.008		
6		~0.24-0.30		
7		~0.08-0.12		
8		~0.07-0.08		
9		~0.1-0.3		
10		~0.45-0.55		
11		~0.010-0.016		
12		~0.04-0.05		
13	1,2,4,6-四嗪	~0.020-0.026	282-45-5	<chem>c1ccnnc1</chem>
14	1,2,3,5,6-五氮杂茂	~0.006-0.008	282-46-6	<chem>c1ccnnc1</chem>
15	硫化氢	~0.08-0.12	7783-06-4	<chem>H2S</chem>
16	甲醇	~0.30-0.34	67-56-1	<chem>CO</chem>
17	炭黑	~0.02-0.03	1333-86-4	<chem>C</chem>
18	水	~89.2-90.5	/	<chem>H2O</chem>

处理后水样的分析结果
Analysis results of the treated water samples

Failure Analysis Case

失效分析案例

1. Client requirement

客户需求



The negative terminal of a photovoltaic connector buried underground develops cracks after a period of use, and the cause needs to be identified and resolved.

埋在地下的光伏连接器负级在使用一段时间后发生开裂，需寻找原因并解决问题。

Failure Analysis Case

失效分析案例

2.How do we proceed? — Failure investigation

我们怎么做? ——失效调研

- ❑ Nature of the requesting party
需求方性质;
- ❑ Environmental conditions under which the failure occurs
失效发生的环境条件;
- ❑ Frequency of failure occurrence
失效发生的频率;
- ❑ Has a similar situation occurred in the past?
过往是否发生过类似的状况;
- ❑ Have there been any changes in the raw materials?
原料是否发生过变动;
- ❑ Have there been any changes in the molding process?
成型工艺是否发生过变动;
- ❑ Does the requesting party have any suspected causes?
需求方是否有怀疑的原因;
- ❑ Has the requesting party conducted any relevant validation experiments?
需求方是否做过相关的验证实验;

- ❑ Are there any disputes among the manufacturer/processor/user?
生产商/加工商/使用方/是否存在纠纷;
- ❑ Before use / after use, storage environment / usage environment
使用前/使用后, 存储环境/使用环境;
- ❑ Occurrence as isolated cases / in batches
个案/批量出现;
- ❑ Yes/No是/否;
- ❑ Material type / supplier / production batch;
材料种类/供应商/生产批次
- ❑ Yes/No, details of changes.
是/否, 变动细节;
- ❑ Yes/No, and the reason.
有/无, 理由;
- ❑ Yes/No, verification status.
有/无, 验证情况;

- ✓ **Processor加工商**
- ✓ **After use, in Australia, the temperature is relatively high.**
使用后, 澳洲, 温度较高。
- ✓ **Occur in batches, but the frequency varies by region.**
批量出现, 但不同地区频率不一样;
- ✓ **No否;**
- ✓ **Different production batches.**
生产批次不同;
- ✓ **No否;**
- ✓ **It is suspected that the raw materials from the material supplier are unstable.**
怀疑材料供应商原料不稳定;
- ✓ **No无;**

Our company's failure investigation form covers the main contents. 我司失效调研表涵盖主要内容

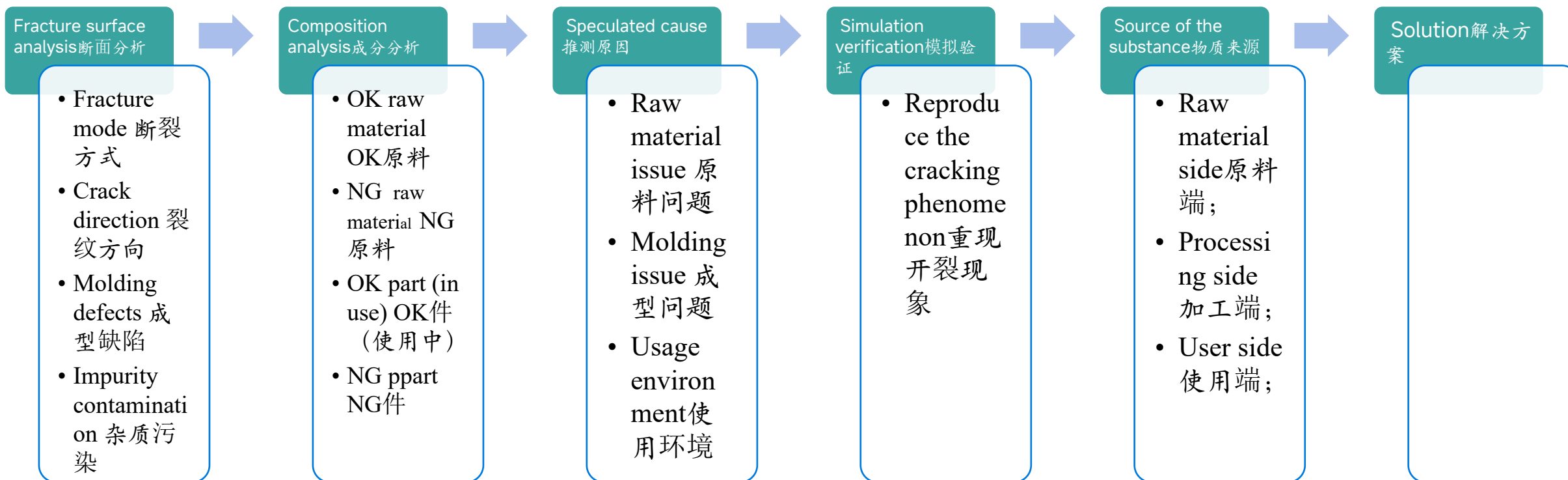
**Client's reply for this project
该项目客户的回复**

Failure Analysis Case

失效分析案例

3.How do we proceed?——Solution design

我们怎么做？——方案设计

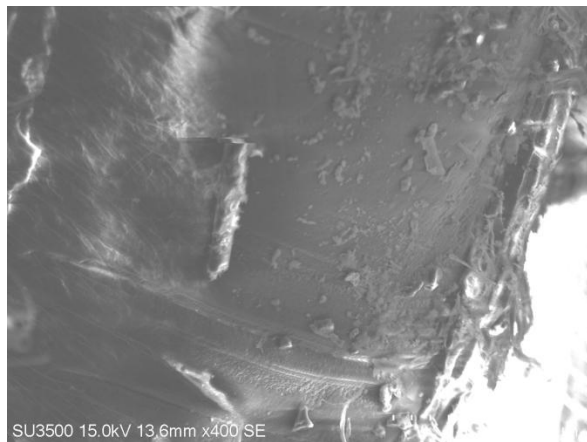


Failure Analysis Case

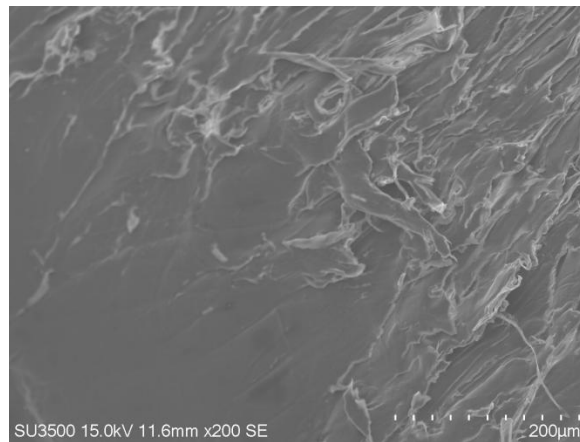
失效分析案例

4.How do we proceed?——Fracture surface analysis

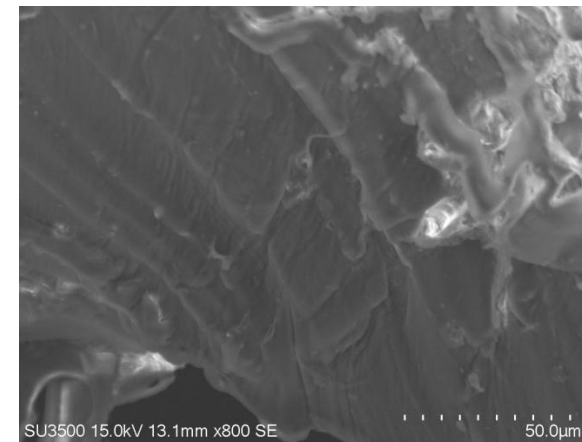
我们怎么做？——断面分析



There is a corrosive morphology locally around the fracture surface. No obvious molding defects are found, and the elemental information at the corroded area is essentially the same as that of the normal area. 断面周边局部有腐蚀状形貌，未发现明显的成型缺陷，腐蚀处的元素信息与正常区域基本一致。



At the fracture surface, there is a local area of brittle fracture, which subsequently evolves into ductile fracture. 断面处局部呈现脆性断裂，再衍生为韧性断裂



The direction of force is from the inside to the outside, and the crack initiation site is at the position in contact with the rubber ring. 受力方向是由内向外，断裂起始处为与橡胶圈接触的位置。

Failure Analysis Case

失效分析案例

5.How do we proceed?——Composition analysis

我们怎么做？——成分分析

一、分析结果

编号	化学名称	OK 原料 含量(%)	NG 原料 含量(%)	使用中 OK 件 含量(%)	NG 件 含量 (%)
1	聚苯醚	~61-62	~60-61	~61-62	~60-61
2	聚苯乙烯	~25-26	~25-26	~25-26	~25-26
3	阻燃剂 BDP	~11-12	~12-13	~11-12	~12-13
4	抗氧剂 168	~0.2-0.3	~0.2-0.3	~0.1-0.2	~0.1-0.2
5	抗氧剂 1076	~0.1-0.2	~0.1-0.2	~0.05-0.10	~0.05-0.10
6	UV-770	~0.3-0.4	~0.3-0.4	~0.2-0.3	~0.2-0.3
7	EBS 蜡	~0.3-0.4	~0.3-0.4	~0.3-0.4	~0.3-0.4
8	炭黑	~1-2	~1-2	~1-2	~1-2
9	白油	未检出	未检出	未检出	检出
10	增塑剂 DOP	未检出	未检出	未检出	检出
本表格结束					

加标“*”的成分是通过片段信息综合经验推断出的。

✓ Compared with the OK product, the amount of **flame retardant BDP** in the NG product is slightly higher than that in the OK product; 相比较于OK产品，NG产品中**阻燃剂BDP**的量要略高于OK产品；

✓ Compared with the OK part, a small amount of **white oil and DOP** plasticizer was found in the NG part, while no significant white oil or plasticizer was detected in the raw material. 相比较于OK件，NG件中发现少量**白油与DOP**增塑剂的信息，而在原料中未发现明显白油与增塑剂。

Failure Analysis Case

失效分析案例

6. How do we proceed?——Cause speculation and simulation verification experiments

我们怎么做？——原因推测与模拟验证实验

✓ The failed part fractured from the inside to the outside, with the crack initiation area showing brittle fracture, which then transitioned into ductile fracture; the crack initiation site is at the position in contact with the red rubber ring. 失效件由内向外断裂，断裂起始区域为脆性断裂，再衍生为韧性断裂，断裂起始位置为与红色橡胶圈接触位置；

✓ A small amount of corrosion-like traces are locally found around the fracture area; 断裂区域周边局部发现少量腐蚀状痕迹；

✓ Compared with the OK product, the amount of flame retardant BDP in the NG product is slightly higher than that in the OK product. 相较于OK产品，NG产品中阻燃剂BDP的量要略高于OK产品；

✓ Compared with the OK part, a small amount of white oil and DOP plasticizer was found in the NG part, while no significant white oil or plasticizer was detected in the raw material. 相较于OK件，NG件中发现少量白油与DOP增塑剂的信息，而在原料中未发现明显白油与增塑剂。

➤ No annealing treatment after molding, leading to residual internal stress; 成型后未经退火处理，导致内应力残余；

➤ Caused by changes in the composition or dimensions of the rubber ring; 橡胶圈成分或尺寸变化引起；

➤ Changes in BDP content lead to differences in mechanical properties; BDP is a small-molecule liquid, and higher content can cause lower strength; BDP的含量变化导致机械性能差异，BDP是小分子液体的，含量较高会引起强度偏低；

➤ Introduction of DOP and white oil from external contamination leads to part failure. 外部污染引入的DOP与白油导致制件失效。

✓ Stress relief validation experiment on the NG batch in inventory; 库存NG批次的应力释放验证实验；

✓ Composition analysis and dimensional analysis of the rubber ring; 橡胶圈成分分析、尺寸分析；

✓ Comparative mechanical property tests; 机械性能对比实验；

✓ Apply white oil/DOP/mixture to the surface of inventory parts and observe whether cracking occurs after accelerated testing. 将白油/DOP/混合物涂敷于库存品表面，经加速实验后观察是否开裂。



Failure Analysis Case 失效分析案例

7.How do we proceed?——Verification results 我们怎么做？——验证结果



Before experiment (intact)
实验前 (完好)

During experiment (DOP/alkane oil applied)
实验中 (涂抹DOP/烷烃油)

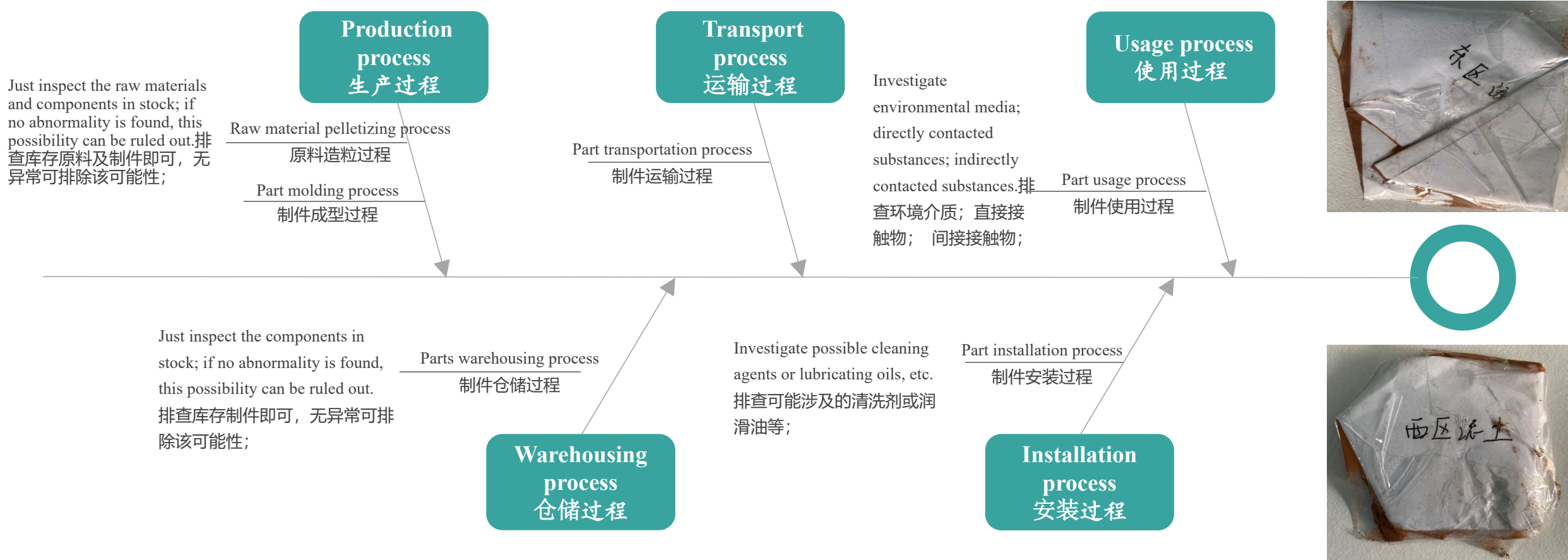
After experiment (cracked)
实验后 (开裂)

Failure Analysis Case

失效分析案例

8.How do we proceed?——Traceability

我们怎么做？——溯源



The key is to identify the differences across different processes.

寻找不同过程中的差异化是重点

Failure Analysis Case

失效分析案例

9.How do we proceed?——Conclusion

我们怎么做？——结论

- ✓The failed part fractured from the inside out, with no obvious molding defects observed. The crack initiation area exhibits brittle fracture, which then transitions into ductile fracture. The crack initiation site is at the contact point with the red rubber ring.失效件由内向外断裂，未发现明显的成型缺陷，断裂起始区域为脆性断裂，再衍生为韧性断裂，断裂起始位置为与红色橡胶圈接触位置；
- ✓The content of flame retardant (BDP) in the raw material shows minor fluctuations, but not enough to cause significant changes in the material's mechanical properties.原料中的阻燃剂（BDP）含量存在少量波动，但不足以引起材料机械性能发生明显差异变化；
- ✓A small amount of alkane oil and plasticizer (DOP) was additionally found in the failed part. It has been verified that the sample material is not resistant to the plasticizer (DOP), which causes corrosion and cracking of the material.失效件中额外发现少量烷烃油与增塑剂（DOP），经验证样品用材料对增塑剂（DOP）不耐受，增塑剂（DOP）会引起材料发生腐蚀、开裂；
- ✓A certain amount of alkane oil and plasticizer (DOP) was detected in the soil contacted during the usage process of the failed part.失效件使用过程接触的土壤中发现一定量烷烃油以及增塑剂（DOP）的信息。
- ✓In summary, the sample is not resistant to the plasticizer (DOP) present in the environment (designated: Western Area soil), leading to swelling and corrosion of the photovoltaic connector samples in that region, and subsequent cracking under the outward expansion force of the rubber ring inside the component.综上所述，样品对所处环境（标示：西区土壤）中含有的增塑剂（DOP）不耐受，导致该地区的光伏连接器样品发生溶胀、腐蚀，并在制品内部橡胶圈向外的膨胀力作用下发生开裂。

Failure Analysis Case

失效分析案例

10. How do we proceed?——Solution – Develop a new application system
我们怎么做？——解决方案-开发新应用体系

Existing inventory products
are to be used only in
designated/restricted areas. 现有
库存产品在限定区域使用

Current system: flame-retardant PPO
用体系：阻燃PPO

Replace the material of
photovoltaic connectors used
in specific regions.
特定地区使用的光伏连接器
材料更换材质

Newly developed system: flame-retardant PA
新开发体系：阻燃PA



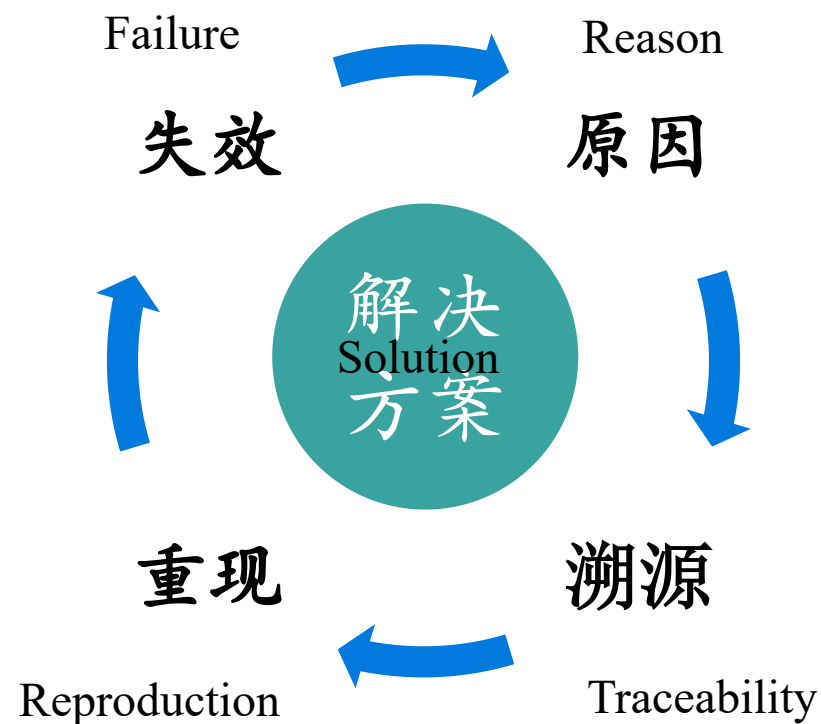
Failure Analysis Case

失效分析案例

11.How do we proceed?——Solution – System validation

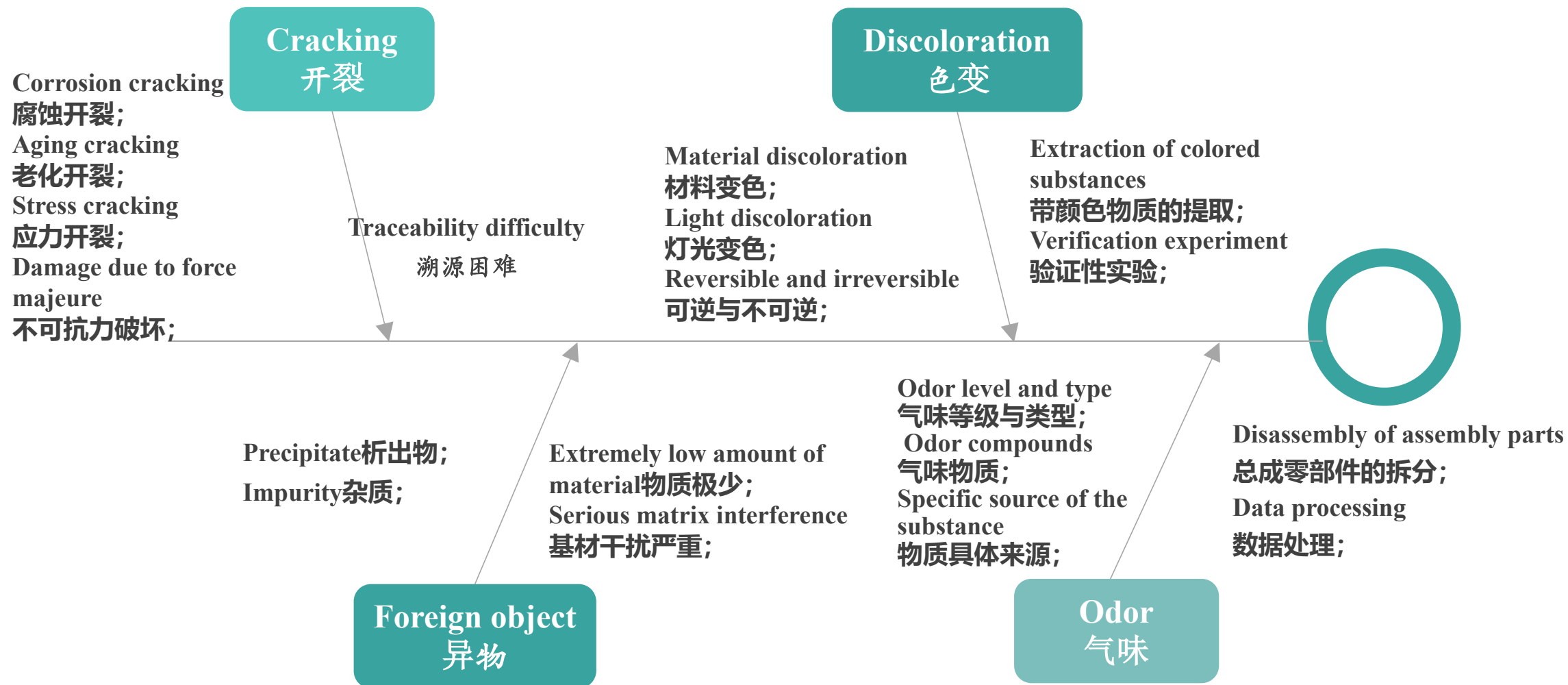
我们怎么做？——解决方案-体系验证

样品名称	加速模拟条件	表面涂覆物质	实验前样品状态	实验后样品状态
改性 PPO	85℃/85%湿度/48h	DOP	完好	开裂
改性 PA66	85℃/85%湿度/48h	DOP	完好	完好
改性 PPO	85℃/85%湿度/48h	白油	完好	完好
改性 PA66	85℃/85%湿度/48h	白油	完好	完好
改性 PPO	85℃/85%湿度/48h	白油+DOP	完好	开裂
改性 PA66	85℃/85%湿度/48h	白油+DOP	完好	完好
本表格结束				



Common Issues in Failure Analysis

Conclusion





Thank you