

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

In this Document, unless the context otherwise requires, explanations and definitions of certain terms used in this Document in connection with our Company and our business shall have the meanings set out below. The terms and their meanings may not always correspond to the standard industry meaning or usage of these terms.

“5G”	the fifth-generation technology standard for broadband cellular networks, offering ultra-high data speeds, low latency, and reliable connectivity for advanced communication and computing infrastructure
“A”	ampere, a unit of electric current, commonly used to describe the flow of electricity in circuits
“μ”	magnetic permeability, a physical property representing a material’s ability to conduct magnetic flux, commonly used to characterize soft magnetic materials
“ADAS”	an advanced driver-assistance system, technologies that assist drivers with the safe operation of a vehicle
“advanced process chip”	integrated circuits manufactured using wafer fabrication processes of 7 nanometer or below
“AEC-Q200”	the global standard for stress resistance that every passive electronic component should meet so as to use them in the automotive industry
“AI”	artificial intelligence
“AI PC”	a personal computer integrating dedicated neural processing units to execute artificial intelligence tasks locally, ensuring enhanced performance and power efficiency
“AOI”	automated visual inspection technology using optics and image processing to detect manufacturing defects rapidly and accurately without contact
“application technology platform”	one of our five internally-developed technology platforms focusing on chip application development and market application expansion, forming cross-domain integration capabilities to respond to emerging technical requirements in AI and new energy vehicles
“ASIC”	application-specific integrated circuit, an integrated circuit customized for a particular use or application, rather than intended for general-purpose use
“BMS”	battery management system, an electronic system that monitors and manages a rechargeable battery pack. It protects the battery by preventing operation outside its safe limits, monitoring parameters like voltage, temperature, and current

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“board-level power”	power modules or converters that are directly mounted on a printed circuit board (PCB). Its primary function is to efficiently convert the bus voltage inside the system (such as 12V, 24V, or 48V) into the low voltages required by chips (such as 1.0V, 1.8V, or 3.3V) and provide stable power supply. The core design considerations are high density, high efficiency, and low noise to meet the demands of high-speed components such as FPGAs, DSPs, memory, and ASICs
“BOM”	bill of materials, a comprehensive list of raw materials, components and sub-assemblies required to manufacture a product
“core loss”	a form of energy loss that occurs in the magnetic cores of electrical transformers, inductors and other electromagnetic components due to hysteresis and eddy current effects
“coupled inductor”	an electrical component consisting of two or more windings sharing a common magnetic core, designed to store energy and transfer it between circuits through a shared magnetic field
“CPO”	co-packaged optics, a technology that integrates optical and electronic components within a single package to enable high-speed data transmission with improved bandwidth, reduced power consumption and lower latency
“CPU”	central processing unit, the central unit in a computer containing the logic circuitry that performs the instructions of a computer program
“DC”	direct current, an electric current that flows in one direction only, maintaining constant polarity and magnitude
“DC-DC converters”	an electronic circuit that converts a source of direct current (DC) from one voltage level to another
“DCR”	the inherent resistance of inductor windings to direct current flow, where lower resistance minimizes energy loss and heat generation
“DDR”	double data rate, a type of memory technology that transfers data on both the rising and falling edges of a clock signal, commonly used in dynamic random-access memory
“design-in”	a process where customers engage suppliers early in the product design phase to propose and refine designs that align with customer needs and market trends
“design technology platform”	one of our five internally-developed technology platforms focusing on structural design optimization, such as winding structure optimization and the use of proprietary simulation databases, to deliver high performance and reliability

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“design-win”	a confirmation from customers adopting suppliers’ product design, indicating the suppliers’ ability to meet the customers’ production and cost requirements
“ECU”	electronic control unit, an embedded system in automotive electronics that controls one or more of the electrical systems or subsystems in a motor vehicle
“EMI”	electromagnetic interference, being the disturbance generated by external or internal electromagnetic signals that may affect the normal operation of electronic devices or systems
“FPGA”	field-programmable gate array, an integrated circuit that can be configured by a customer or designer after manufacturing to perform specific logic functions
“frequency”	the rate at which a power electronic device, such as a switch or rectifier, operates. It is a crucial factor influencing the performance and efficiency of power systems
“GPGPU”	general-purpose graphics processing units, a computing chip that uses graphics processing units (GPUs) to perform general-purpose computing tasks
“GPU”	graphic processing unit, a specialized electronic circuit designed to rapidly manipulate and alter memory to accelerate the creation of images
“GPU-based AI accelerator card”	a high-performance circuit board used to process massive amounts of data for artificial intelligence
“high-performance computing”	advanced computing systems utilizing parallel architectures to solve complex, data-intensive tasks at massive infrastructure scales
“HVDC”	high voltage direct current, a technology that transmits large amounts of electricity over long distances using direct current to minimize energy loss and improve grid stability
“IATF”	the International Automotive Task Force, an “ad hoc” group of automotive manufacturers and their respective trade associations, which aim to provide improved quality products to automotive customers worldwide
“IATF 16949”	a quality management system standard for the automotive industry developed by the International Automotive Task Force and ISO
“ISO”	the International Organization for Standardization, a non-government organization based in Geneva, Switzerland, for assessing the quality systems of business organizations

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“ISO 14001”	ISO 14001 is the internationally recognized standard for environmental management systems (EMS). It provides a framework for organizations to design and implement an EMS, and continually improve their environmental performance
“ISO 14064”	the ISO 14064 standard is the core part of the ISO 14060 family of standards that are part of the ISO 14000 series of international standards by the International Organization for Standardization for environmental management
“ISO 45001”	ISO 45001 is an international standard that specifies requirements for an occupational health and safety (OH&S) management system. It provides a framework for organizations to manage risks and improve OH&S performance
“ISO 9001”	a standard for quality management systems enacted by the International Organization for Standardization
“kps”	kilo pieces
“LiDAR”	light detection and ranging, a type of sensing technology that uses pulsed laser beams to measure an object’s variable distances from the targeted surface in real time
“LLC”	a resonant converter topology commonly used in power electronics, utilizing inductance (L), capacitance (C), and a second inductance (L) to achieve efficient power conversion
“mΩ”	milliohm, a unit of electrical resistance equal to one thousandth of an ohm, commonly used to measure direct current resistance
“magnetic material”	a substance that reacts to a magnetic field and occurs a measurable magnetic polarization due to magnetic dipole alignment
“magnetic permeability”	the ratio of the magnetic induction to the magnetic intensity
“magnetic powder”	proprietary magnetic material formulations, such as nanocrystalline, ultra-fine alloys, or amorphous alloys, whose particle size and coating are precisely controlled to overcome material bottlenecks for miniaturized inductors and support high-frequency, high-efficiency operation
“magnetic saturation resistance”	the ability of an inductor to maintain its performance even when carrying very high electrical currents
“materials technology platform”	one of our five internally-developed technology platforms focusing on the R&D of high-permeability, low-loss magnetic materials, nanometer-scale coating, and high-temperature resistant materials to ensure stable performance in extreme environments

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“module”	a packaged component that includes integrated circuits or other electronic components, which is used to build larger systems or devices. It is essential for enhancing performance, efficiency, and scalability in electronic products
“mT”	millitesla, a unit of magnetic flux density equal to one thousandth of a tesla, commonly used to measure the strength of a magnetic field
“mW”	milliwatt per cubic centimeter, a unit of volumetric power loss density used to measure magnetic energy dissipation
“nm”	nanometer, a unit of length equal to one billionth of a meter, commonly used to describe semiconductor process nodes
“NPU”	neural processing unit, a processor designed to accelerate neural network operations and artificial intelligence applications
“ODM”	original design manufacturer, a company that designs and manufactures products which are then branded and sold by another company
“Oe”	oersted, a unit of magnetic field strength in the CGS system, commonly used to characterize magnetic components
“OEM”	original equipment manufacturer, a company that produces parts or entire products that are used as components in another company’s end-item, which is then sold under the reseller’s own brand name
“OTA”	over-the-air update, a software/firmware update delivered to a vehicle’s embedded systems via wireless communication networks to deploy new features, fix bugs, apply security patches, or update configuration data
“PCB”	printed circuit board, a foundational platform for mounting and connecting electronic components in most devices. It provides the essential physical structure and electrical connections that allow a circuit to function reliably in everything from computers to household appliances
“PMIC”	power management integrated circuit, an integrated circuit for voltage conversion and power distribution
“power density”	the amount of power processed per unit volume or unit area
“power inductor”	a passive electronic component primarily designed to store energy in the form of a magnetic field when electric current flows through it. Power inductors are widely utilized in various power circuits to play a critical role in energy storage and conversion, as well as stabilizing current and voltage

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“power semiconductor”	a type of semiconductor device that is used as a switch or rectifier in power electronics, and serves as the core component of power supplies
“process technology platform”	one of our five internally-developed technology platforms focusing on precision manufacturing processes and in-house automated equipment development to ensure high customization flexibility and process stability
“production capacity”	the maximum quantity of product that can be produced by equipment in a period of time on a normal sustainable long-term operating rate that is based on the operating parameters of such equipment, subject to certain assumptions
“QC080000”	an international management system standard based on ISO 9001, focusing on HSPM to ensure compliance with RoHS and REACH
“R&D”	research and development
“RH”	relative humidity, a measure of water vapor in the air relative to the maximum possible amount at a specific temperature
“secondary coupled winding”	an additional winding in power inductors that enables magnetic coupling between phases to enhance transient response while maintaining high steady-state efficiency
“SoC”	system on chip, an integrated circuit that integrates all the components of an electronic system on a single chip, including a processor core, memory, input/output peripherals, and secondary components, designed to perform specific computing functions
“soft magnetic material”	magnetic materials that are easy to magnetize and easy to demagnetize, typically with coercivity below 1,000 A/m, and are composed of metals and their alloys such as iron, nickel, cobalt, aluminum, and silicon
“sq.m.”	square meter(s)
“SSD”	solid-state drive, a data storage device that uses integrated circuit assemblies, such as flash memory, to store data persistently, offering faster access speed and greater reliability compared to traditional hard disk drives
“TLVR”	trans-inductor voltage regulator, a voltage regulation architecture that utilizes coupled inductors to improve transient response and reduce voltage fluctuations during rapid changes in load current, commonly used in high-performance computing and data center applications

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“verification test technology platform”	a systematic set of technical methods, processes, and test procedures used to verify, confirm, and document that products, components, processes, or systems meet predetermined design specifications, performance requirements, reliability standards, and regulatory compliance criteria
“VRM Inductor”	voltage regulator module inductor, a specialized power inductor used in voltage regulator modules to deliver stable, high-current power to microprocessors (such as CPUs and GPUs), critical for maintaining efficient power delivery in high-performance computing systems
“wafer”	a thin slice of semiconductor material, used in the manufacture of ICs and other microelectronic devices