
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 Group and our business shall have the meanings set out below. The terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meaning or usage of these terms.

“ABS”	anti-lock braking system, a safety feature that prevents wheels from locking up during hard braking, allowing the driver to maintain steering control and reducing skidding;
“actuator”	a vital component in electromechanical systems that converts energy into motion, enabling precise control and movement;
“AGV”	automated guided vehicles, a type of unmanned transport vehicle equipped with automatic guiding device;
“AI”	artificial intelligence;
“APQP”	advanced product quality planning, a structured approach to product and process design aimed at ensuring customer satisfaction;
“ASPICE”	automotive software process improvement and capability determination, a process assessment framework for the auto industry that evaluates software development capabilities;
“ASU”	air supply unit, a core subsystem of air suspension systems that generates, stores and regulates compressed air to enable dynamic control of suspension height, stiffness and damping;
“autonomous driving”	a technology that enables vehicles to operate itself in certain or all conditions;
“CNC”	computer numerical control, the use of computers to control machine tools in the manufacturing process;
“Chassis-by-wire”	a technology relies on electronic signals to transmit control commands instead of traditional mechanical or hydraulic transmission;
“DFM”	design for manufacturing, a set of processes that consist of complex tests of various parameters aimed to verify whether a given design meets the real needs of construction;
“ECUs”	electronic control units, embedded systems in automotive electronics that control one or more of the electrical systems or subsystems in a motor vehicle;
“EMC”	electromagnetic compatibility, a testing that measures the ability of equipment or systems to function satisfactorily in their electromagnetic environment without introducing intolerable electromagnetic disturbance to anything in that environment;
“EOL”	end-of-line test, a process conducted at the end of manufacturing to verify that products meet performance and safety standards;
“EPS”	electric power steering, a key technology for highly automated driving that controls and assists with the support of an intelligent electric motor the vehicle steering;

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“ESC”	electronic stability control, a proactive system designed to promote vehicle stability and tackle potential accident risks;
“FEA”	finite element analysis, the basis of many types of simulation software which is used to validate and test designs safely, quickly, and economically by creating virtual models of real-world assets;
“GHG”	greenhouse gas;
“heat exchangers”	devices used to transfer heat from one medium to another, used for heating or cooling applications;
“IATF 16949”	an international technical specification of auto industry quality management system, which prepared by International Automotive Task Force (IATF) and ISO;
“IBS”	intelligent brake by wire systems, that generate and control braking force primarily through electronic signals rather than a purely mechanical or hydraulic connection between the brake pedal and the wheel brakes;
“ICE”	internal combustion engine, a traditional engine in which the process of combustion of gases takes place;
“intelligent cockpit”	a comprehensive application space for various new technologies of intelligent connected vehicles;
“ISO 10605”	an international standard for testing automotive electronics’ immunity to electrostatic discharge;
“ISO 11452”	an international standard for component test methods for electrical disturbances in road vehicles;
“ISO 26262”	an international standard for the functional safety of electrical and electronic systems in production automobiles;
“kWh”	kilowatt-hour, a unit of energy representing the total amount of electricity consumed or generated over a period of one hour, which is equal to using 1kW of power for one hour;
“mass production”	a large-scale production phase that adopts automated intelligent manufacturing and engineering facilities to ensure product consistency, reduce labor costs, enhance utilization, and achieve cost-efficiency;
“MES”	manufacturing execution systems;
“NEVs”	new energy vehicles, comprising of battery electrics vehicles, plug-in hybrid electric vehicles and fuel cell vehicles;
“NVH”	noise, vibration and harshness, the analysis & study of reducing unwanted sounds and vibrations that drivers and passengers experience inside a vehicle;
“OEMs”	automotive original equipment manufacturers, companies that design, develop, and manufacture vehicles, and market their vehicles directly to customers;

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“perception”	in autonomous vehicles, refers to the ability of vehicles to perceive and understand its environment, process and interpret data from sensors and base decisions on this knowledge;
“PLM”	product lifecycle management, the process of managing a product’s whole journey from initial design and manufacturing to service and eventual recycling;
“PPAP”	production part approval process, a standardized process used by suppliers to secure that the parts and components they manufacture meet customer requirements;
“PU”	polyurethane, a class of polymers composed of organic units joined by carbamate links, widely used in low-speed tires, gaskets, seat cushions and other industrial applications;
“PVC”	polyvinyl chloride, a thermoplastic polymer;
“RFID”	radio-frequency identification, a technology for data acquisition by way of radio frequency between transponders and a host system;
“sensor”	a device, module, machine, or subsystem whose purpose is to detect events or changes in its environment and send the information to other electronics, frequently a computer processor;
“SMT”	surface mount technology, a method in which the electrical components are mounted directly onto the surface of a printed circuit board;
“solenoid”	an electric coil with a movable plunger in its center. In the rest position, the plunger closes off a small orifice. An electric current through the coil creates a magnetic field. The magnetic field exerts an upwards force on the plunger opening the orifice;
“subsystem”	a system that is part of a larger system;
“production line takt”	the synchronized pace at which a production line must operate to ensure that output matches the rate of customer orders, avoiding both overproduction and supply shortages;
“Tier 0.5”	an innovative supply model created by us under which we engage with customers at an early stage to have extended involvement in R&D;
“Tier 1”	a traditional supply model in which suppliers provide standardized assembled components or systems directly to OEMs, typically with limited involvement in research and development design; and
“TPO”	thermoplastic polyolefin, a compounded polymer that delivers the utmost strength and consistency.