

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

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. These terms and their meanings may not always correspond to standard industry meanings or usages of these terms.

“400G,” “800G,” “1.6T,” or “3.2T”	400 gigabits per second, 800 gigabits per second, 1.6 terabits per second, or 3.2 terabits per second, respectively, being the speed at which optical products enable data transmission
“AI”	artificial intelligence
“AIDC”	artificial intelligence data center
“AOC”	active optical cable, a cabling technology that uses electrical-to-optical conversion at the cable ends to transmit data, improving speed and distance performance of the cable without sacrificing compatibility with standard electrical interfaces
“ASIC”	application-specific integrated circuit
“AWG”	arrayed waveguide grating, an optical device, typically fiber-coupled, that separates or combines multiple wavelength channels using constructive interference, created by an array of waveguides with precise length differences
“BI”	business intelligence system
“CAGR”	compound annual growth rate
“CPO”	co-packaged optics, a packaging technology integrates optical engines directly inside the same package as ASIC, placing them in close proximity, which slashes power consumption, increases bandwidth density and lowers latency, offering a superior alternative to traditional front-panel pluggable optical transceivers
“datacom”	data communication
“EAM”	enterprise asset management system
“EHR”	electronic human resource management system
“ELS”	external laser source
“EML”	electro-absorption modulated laser
“ERP”	enterprise resource planning system
“FAU”	fiber array unit, a high-precision waveguide optical component used to align multiple optical fibers for efficient light coupling light, widely used in data centers and telecom devices
“GFA”	gross floor area
“GPU”	graphics processing unit, a specialized electronic circuit designed for digital image processing and to accelerate computer graphics, which is increasingly used for AI processing due to its linear algebra acceleration
“IT”	information technology

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“LiDAR”	light detection and ranging
“MES”	manufacturing execution system
“NPO”	near-packaged optics, a packaging technology where optical engines are placed on the same substrate or board very close to the ASIC
“OA”	office automation system
“PLM”	product lifecycle management system
“ROSA”	receiver optical sub-assembly, an optical component that converts optical signals to electrical signals
“R&D”	research and development
“scale-across”	interconnections across data centers
“scale-out”	high-bandwidth connections within and between computing clusters to enable high-speed data exchange between nodes
“scale-up”	interconnections between chips and within a single node
“SiPh”	silicon photonics
“telecom”	telecommunication
“TFF”	thin film filter, an optical filter that reflects certain wavelengths of light while transmitting others, with almost no absorption for all wavelengths of interest; an interference filter could be high-pass, low-pass, bandpass, or band-rejection
“TFLN”	thin-film lithium niobate
“TOSA”	transmitter optical sub-assembly, an optical component that converts electrical signals to optical signals
“WDM”	wavelength division multiplexing, a technology that multiplexes a number of optical-carrier signals onto a single optical fiber by using different wavelengths of laser light, enabling bidirectional communications over a single strand of fiber (also called wavelength-division duplexing) as well as multiplication of capacity; CWDM refers to coarse wavelength division multiplexing, DWDM refers to dense wavelength division multiplexing, and LWDM refers to local area network wavelength division multiplexing
“WMS”	warehouse management system
“μm”	micrometer, a metric unit of linear measure that equals one-millionth of a meter