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. The terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meaning or usage of these terms.

"advanced equipment electrical systems"	Electrical subsystems of advanced equipment used for power conversion, control and regulation.
"AI data centers (AIDCs)"	Data centers designed for AI training and inference.
"broadband oscillation"	Fluctuations over a wide frequency range that occur during the interaction between the power system and power electronics, which can easily lead to system instability.
"bulk power grid"	A large-scale power grid with broad coverage and high interconnection.
"compound annual growth rate (CAGR)"	An indicator of average annual growth over a specified period.
"control strategy optimization"	Improvement of control strategies through analysis and simulation.
"converter"	A power electronic device that converts between AC and DC power.
"core power devices"	Key power semiconductor devices used in power conversion and control.
"cumulative installed capacity"	The total installed capacity completed and operating as of a given date.
"digital twin"	A digital model that mirrors a physical asset for simulation and optimization.
"distributed parallel real-time computing"	Technology that performs real-time computation in parallel across multiple nodes.
"distribution network"	The network that distributes electricity from the transmission system to end users.
"edge computing"	Computing performed close to data sources or terminals.
"electromagnetic transient (EMT) simulation"	A simulation technology based on electromagnetic transient differential equations that models power-system equipment and power electronic components in detail, and analyzes rapid changes in electrical quantities under faults or disturbances with high temporal resolution.

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"energy management system (EMS)"	A software system for monitoring, optimizing and dispatching energy resources.
"energy storage system"	A combination of equipment and controls used to store and release electricity.
"energy transition"	The shift of energy production and consumption toward cleaner and lower-carbon sources.
"grid connection"	The operating state in which generation or storage equipment, or directly dispatchable users, are physically and electrically connected to the public grid, formally included in grid dispatch and able to exchange power.
"hardware-in-the-loop (HIL) simulation"	A real-time testing method that integrates real hardware with a simulated system environment to verify hardware performance, control logic and system interactions under representative operating conditions.
"high-voltage direct current (HVDC)"	The long-distance transmission of electricity using high-voltage direct current.
"installed capacity"	The aggregate rated power output of installed equipment or facilities under designed operating conditions.
"integrated energy management platform"	A digital system that collects operational data from, and supports centralized monitoring, control and optimization of, various energy assets and loads.
"intelligent chassis"	A vehicle chassis with drive-by-wire, sensing and control capabilities.
"load"	The electric power consumed by users or equipment at a given time.
"low inertia"	A condition of insufficient system inertia and reduced disturbance resistance.
"microgrid"	A small local power system that can operate independently or grid-connected.
"modeling and simulation"	The creation of models and computational simulation of system behavior.
"net zero emissions"	A balance between greenhouse gas emissions and removals or offsets.
"new energy"	Emerging energy sources that are generally cleaner than conventional fossil fuels.
"new energy vehicles (NEVs)"	Vehicles using new power systems and reducing reliance on conventional fuel.

"new power systems"	Comprehensive energy systems powered primarily by renewable energy such as wind, solar photovoltaic, and hydropower.
"new-type energy storage"	Emerging electricity storage technologies and applications other than pumped hydro.
"operation and management (O&M) solutions"	Systems and services designed to support the day-to-day supervision, performance tracking, issue handling and efficiency optimization of projects after commissioning.
"power density"	Power output or handling capacity per unit volume or weight.
"power electronics"	Technology that uses semiconductor devices, electromagnetic theory, and control techniques to process, control, and convert electric power.
"power equipment"	Equipment used across generation, transmission, distribution and consumption.
"power hardware-in-the-loop (PHIL)"	A HIL method that includes power-level hardware in a real-time simulation loop.
"rapid control prototyping (RCP)"	Technology for quickly building and validating control algorithm prototypes.
"real-time simulation"	A simulation method that reproduces system behavior at the same pace as the corresponding physical process, allowing timely interaction with external devices or control systems.
"smart distribution network"	A distribution network with automation, digitalization and interactive capabilities.
"substation"	A facility for voltage transformation, power collection and distribution.
"traction power supply"	Power supply for traction loads such as rail transit.
"ultra-high-voltage direct current (UHVDC) transmission"	Long-distance power transmission using ultra-high-voltage DC technology.
"ultra-high-voltage (UHV) transmission"	Large-capacity long-distance transmission using ultra-high voltage levels.
"voltage source converter based HVDC (VSC-HVDC)"	A high-voltage direct current transmission technology that uses controllable power electronic equipment to convert electricity between alternating current and direct current, allowing flexible control of power flow and connection of renewable energy or weak power grids.