

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 standard industry meaning or usage of these terms.

“AIDC”	artificial intelligence data centers, specialized data centers designed to support artificial intelligence workload
“BEV”	battery electric vehicle, a vehicle powered solely by electricity stored in rechargeable battery packs and driven by one or more electric motors, without an internal combustion engine
“CCM”	central control module, an integrated electronic control component of a NEV that consolidates the management of multiple vehicle functions including body electronics (e.g., lighting and door control), comfort systems (e.g., air conditioning and seat adjustment) and human-machine interface, and its integration capability directly affects the vehicle’s functional richness and system response efficiency
“DC/DC Converter”	an essential power management component of a NEV that convert high-voltage direct current from the traction battery into low-voltage direct current to power auxiliary systems and charge the 12V battery, and its conversion efficiency directly affects the vehicle’s overall energy consumption and electrical system stability
“domain-controlled x-in-one electric drive solution”	integrated propulsion system solutions that combine multiple key powertrain components into a single compact system or platform, primarily for use in new energy vehicles, with the aim of improving space utilization, energy efficiency, system performance and manufacturing efficiency
“EEA”	electronic and electrical architecture, which defines how a system’s hardware, software and wiring are organized and interconnected
“EMC”	electromagnetic compatibility, the capability of electrical/electronic equipment to function satisfactorily in its electromagnetic environment without introducing intolerable electromagnetic disturbances to other equipment, typically evaluated through emission and immunity testing
“EOL”	end of line, the final stage of a manufacturing or assembly process where finished products undergo functional testing, calibration, and quality inspection to ensure compliance with specifications before shipment

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“GaN”	gallium nitride, a semiconductor material with high electron mobility, high breakdown voltage and high thermal stability, commonly used in power electronics, fast-charging devices, inverters and other high-efficiency applications, including those in new energy vehicles
“Gpak”	a self-developed power module compatible with various advanced semiconductor chips, including IGBT and SiC chips, designed for applications in hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs), battery electric vehicles (BEVs) and other electric vehicle applications
“GW”	vehicle gateway, a core communications component of a NEV that manages data transmission and protocol conversion across different in-vehicle networks, and its processing speed and compatibility directly affect the reliability and security of inter-system communication throughout the vehicle
“HVDC”	high voltage direct current, a power transmission technology using high-voltage direct current to transfer electricity over long distances with lower transmission losses and improved grid interconnection capability compared to AC systems
“IGBT”	insulated gate bipolar transistor, a three-terminal power semiconductor device combining the high input impedance of a MOSFET with the low conduction losses of a bipolar transistor, widely used in inverters, motor drives, and power conversion systems
“IT”	information technology
“MCU”	motor control unit, an electronic control unit that manages and controls the operation of electric motors by processing input signals and regulating parameters, and is commonly used in new energy vehicles and industrial automation systems
“NEV”	new energy vehicles, comprising of battery electrics vehicles, plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (including REEV) and fuel cell electric vehicles
“NVH”	noise, vibration, and harshness, a set of engineering parameters used to assess and optimize vehicle acoustic performance and ride comfort, focusing on the sources and transmission of noise and vibration
“OBC”	on-board charger, a key component of a NEV that converts alternating current from external charging sources into direct current to charge the high-voltage battery, and its charging efficiency and power capacity directly affect the vehicle’s charging speed and battery longevity
“OEM”	original equipment manufacturer in the automotive industry, which assembles and installs automotive components during the construction of a new vehicle

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“PCB”	printed circuit board, a board made of insulating material with conductive pathways, pads and other features used to mechanically support and electrically connect electronic components
“PDU”	power distribution unit, a critical safety and power management component of a NEV that manages the distribution, switching and protection of high-voltage power across various vehicle systems, and its reliability directly affects the safety and stability of the vehicle’s entire electronic and electrical architecture
“PHEV”	plug-in hybrid electric vehicle, a vehicle powered by both an internal combustion engine and an electric motor, with a rechargeable battery that can be charged from an external power source
“PPM”	parts per million, a unit representing the number of occurrences per one million units, commonly used in quality control
“reducer”	a component of an electric drive system that adjusts torque and rotational speed between the electric motor and the wheels
“REEV”	range-extended electric vehicle, a type of electric vehicle primarily driven by an electric motor, equipped with an auxiliary internal combustion engine or generator that provides additional electricity to extend driving range
“TMS”	thermal management system, a critical operational component of a NEV that regulates the temperature of the battery, electric motor, power electronics and cabin to ensure optimal operating conditions, and its efficiency directly affects the vehicle’s driving range, component longevity and performance under varying climate conditions
“VCU”	vehicle control unit, the central decision-making component of a NEV that coordinates and manages the operation of key systems including the electric motor, battery and energy transmission, and its processing capability and control algorithms directly affect the vehicle’s overall performance, energy efficiency and driving experience