
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary of technical terms contains definitions of certain terms used in this document in connection with our Company and our business. These terms and their definitions may not correspond to standard industry definitions and may not be directly comparable to similarly titled terms adopted by other companies operating in the same industries as our Company.

“Actuator”	devices that receive control signals and drive mechanical components to perform physical operations, such as generating force or motion, based on commands from the control system.
“ADAS”	advanced driver-assistance systems (ADAS) are integrated electronic systems that utilise sensors, cameras and radar to enhance vehicle safety and driving efficiency by providing critical functions such as collision avoidance, adaptive cruise control and lane-keeping assistance. These systems are categorised into automation levels ranging from L0 (no automation), L1 (driver assistance), to L2 (partial automation) and beyond, each representing a different degree of vehicle control and driver intervention.
“AI”	artificial intelligence, a branch of computer science dedicated to creating machines and systems capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence.
“Air Pump”	a device that moves gas by creating a pressure differential, often used for cooling, sampling, or creating airflow in electronic systems.
“AKII”	a new technology for ultrasonic sensors that utilises special encoding techniques to enable simultaneous transmission and reception across multiple sensors, thereby enhancing the measurement distance and overall system performance, including improved sensitivity, bandwidth, and detection range.
“APA”	automates steering, acceleration, braking, and gear shifting during parking manoeuvres while requiring continuous driver supervision and readiness to intervene.
“Atomisation Module”	an integrated component designed to convert liquid into fine droplets or mist through energy mechanisms such as ultrasonic vibration, pressure, or heat.
“AUV”	an autonomous underwater vehicle that operates without real-time human control, using onboard sensors, navigation systems and power modules for marine observation, inspection and environmental monitoring.
“AVP”	automated valet parking, is a fully autonomous parking system where the vehicle independently navigates parking facilities, locates an available space, and parks without any human intervention.
“CNAS”	the national accreditation body in China that assesses and accredits the competence of testing and calibration laboratories.
“D-TOF” or “Digital Time-of-Flight”	a ranging method that digitally measures the travel time of emitted light pulses to compute object distance with high precision.

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“Electroacoustic Components”	devices that convert electrical signals into sound energy or sound energy into electrical signals.
“Fabless”	focuses solely on the research, design, and sale of semiconductor chips, outsourcing the manufacturing to specialised foundries.
“Foundry”	provides chip fabrication services to other semiconductor companies, but does not design or sell its own branded chips.
“IATF 16949”	a global technical standard for quality management systems, specifically for the design, development, and production of automotive components.
“IC chip” or “chip”	integrated circuit, a miniaturised electronic circuit in which active components and passive components are fabricated and interconnected on a single semiconductor substrate.
“IDM”	integrated device manufacturer, which is a company that conducts the entire semiconductor production process internally, encompassing chip design, manufacturing, and sales.
“Intelligent Algorithms”	computational methods designed to mimic cognitive functions such as learning, reasoning, and problem-solving, enabling systems to autonomously adapt to data patterns and optimise decisions.
“IoT”	internet of things, a network of interconnected physical objects embedded with sensors, software, and other technologies to enable the collection, exchange, and analysis of data with other systems or devices via communication protocols.
“ISO”	an international, non-governmental organisation that develops and publishes consensus-based, market-relevant International Standards.
“LiDAR”	light detection and ranging technology that measures distance using laser pulses to generate high-resolution spatial or 3D mapping information.
“MEMS”	micro-electro-mechanical System, which refers to a technology that integrates micro-mechanical components, sensors, actuators, and electronic circuits on a single silicon chip through microfabrication processes, enabling the miniaturisation of complex systems.
“OEM”	original equipment manufacturer, which refers to a company that produces components or products that are used as-is or incorporated into other companies’ end products, which are then sold under the branding of the latter company.
“PMUT”	a miniaturised ultrasonic transducer that uses a vibrating membrane to generate or receive sound waves, often fabricated via MEMS processes.
“Sensitive Materials”	substances or composites whose physical or chemical properties exhibit measurable and reproducible changes in response to specific external stimuli.
“Sensor”	a device or component that detects, measures, and responds to physical, chemical, or biological stimuli from the surrounding environment and converts them into electrical signals that can be processed, displayed, or transmitted.

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“Smart automobile”	an automobile equipped with capabilities such as environmental perception, intelligent decision-making, and automated control, enabling it to sense its surroundings, make driving-related decisions, and execute vehicle control functions autonomously.
“Smart device”	an embedded computer system in which the operating system component and application software component are clearly separable, and which allows dynamic configuration of the operating system as well as the addition or removal of application software.
“Smart home system”	a residential management system that is built upon home automation technologies and integrates household devices through artificial intelligence, integrated wiring, the Internet of Things (IoT), and security technologies.
“Smart manufacturing”	a new manufacturing paradigm that integrates and intelligently utilises processes and resources across cyberspace and physical space, spanning all stages of design, production, logistics, sales, and services.
“transducer chip”	a semiconductor device that converts physical energy such as pressure, sound or vibration into electrical signals, or vice versa.
“UPA”	ultrasonic parking assist, an electronic system that utilises ultrasonic sensors embedded in a vehicle’s bumpers to detect obstacles in close proximity during low-speed manoeuvres.