

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary of technical terms contains explanations of certain terms used in this Document in connection with our Group and our business. The meaning of these terms may not necessarily correspond to standard industry meaning or the usage of these terms.

“AQG324”	Automotive Qualification Guideline 324, an automotive industry reliability standard for power modules, specifying qualification requirements to ensure consistent performance and durability in vehicle applications
“BEV”	Battery Electric Vehicle, a vehicle powered exclusively by electricity stored in batteries, utilizing electric drive systems for propulsion without any internal combustion engine
“CAGR”	Compound Annual Growth Rate, a metric used to measure the average annual growth rate of an industry over a specified period, assuming the growth is compounded each year
“chassis domain”	the control domain responsible for chassis-related functions such as steering, braking and suspension
“commercial vehicle”	motor vehicle primarily designed, equipped and used for transporting goods, cargo or passengers for business purposes, including but not limited to trucks, vans, lorries and buses
“DC-DC converter or DC-DC”	Direct Current to Direct Current converter, an electronic device that converts direct current from one voltage level to another
“DC link capacitor”	direct current link capacitor, a capacitor placed in DC side of inverter, used to stabilize voltage
“eVTOL”	Electric Vertical Take-Off and Landing, aircraft that use electric propulsion systems for vertical lift, representing an emerging application for modular electric drive solutions
“forward design”	a systematic process that starts with clear identification of user requirements and functional objectives, which are then translated into technical specifications. This approach involves structured planning, component selection and validation to ensure compliance with safety and reliability standards. By focusing on proactive design rather than post-development corrections, forward design reduces errors and rework, leading to more efficient development cycles and higher quality products, as evidenced by industry best practices and engineering outcomes

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“FRD”	fast recovery diode, a type of power diode with short reverse recovery time and low switching loss, commonly used as a freewheeling or anti-parallel diode in power electronic circuits such as IGBT-based modules
“gate drive board”	printed circuit board assembly which controls the gate of power semiconductor devices, providing isolation, fast switching and protection features like short-circuit and undervoltage
“HEV”	Hybrid Electric Vehicle, a vehicle that combines an internal combustion engine with an electric propulsion system, utilizing motor controllers for coordinated engine-motor interactions
“HPD module”	HybridPACK™ Drive, a power module form developed by Infineon, which becomes a product standard in the market
“ICE”	internal combustion engine, a mechanical device that generates power by burning fuel with air inside a confined chamber, producing motion through the expansion of gases
“IGBT”	Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor, a silicon-based power semiconductor device, valued for its high current capability, robust short-circuit performance, and thermal stability
“kVA/L”	Kilovolt-ampere per Liter (Power Density), a metric expressing the output power capability of a module or controller per unit volume, used to benchmark compactness and integration level in electric drive systems
“MCU”	Microcontroller Unit, the central processor on a motor controller board, responsible for executing drive, actuation, and sensing logic in electric drive systems
“MOSFET”	Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor Field-Effect Transistor, a power semiconductor device, with silicon carbide variants used for high-efficiency, high-voltage switching in electric drive applications
“NEV”	New Energy Vehicle, a category of vehicles powered by alternative energy sources instead of traditional fossil fuels, primarily electricity or hydrogen
“OBC”	On-board Charger, an integrated unit in electric vehicles responsible for charging the traction battery from external power sources
“passenger vehicle”	motor vehicle mainly designed and used for carrying passengers, typically including sedans, hatchbacks, sport utility vehicles and multi-purpose vehicles, but excluding motorcycles and commercial vehicles

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“PCBA”	Printed Circuit Board Assembly, referring to the entire process of PCB fabrication, including SMT assembly, DIP insertion, functional testing, and final assembly
“PEBB”	Power Electronics Building Block, a standardized, modular subsystem integrating power modules, functional boards, supporting components, and operating systems into a configurable unit for scalable electric drive system integration
“PHEV”	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle, a hybrid vehicle with a rechargeable battery that can be charged by plugging into an external power source, utilizing dual-motor controllers for high integration and reduced wiring complexity
“physical AI”	artificial intelligence that enable machines or systems to perceive, decide and act in the physical world
“power domain”	the domain responsible for propulsion and energy management in EVs, including motor control, inverter and power electronics coordination
“REEV”	Range-Extended Electric Vehicle, an electric vehicle architecture where an internal combustion engine acts as a generator to extend range, requiring advanced energy management and efficient power conversion
“SST”	solid-state transformer, a power electronic device or system that uses power semiconductor devices to perform voltage transformation and power conversion, with potential applications in AIDC power infrastructure
“stray inductance”	the parasitic inductance present in current paths of power modules, with ultra-low values improving switching performance and reducing electromagnetic interference
“three-axis motion control”	a vehicle-level control strategy that coordinates motion across three axes, enhancing dynamic responsiveness and system interaction in electric drive applications
“three-Level topology”	inverter topology with three voltage levels, reducing switching losses and voltage stress on devices, improving efficiency for high-voltage applications
“tier-2/tier-3 suppliers”	the upstream suppliers in the automotive supply chain that provide components, sub-components, materials or manufacturing services to Tier-1 suppliers rather than directly to OEMs