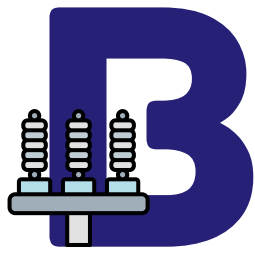


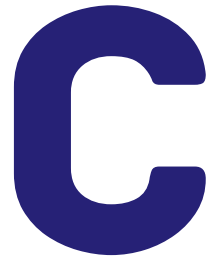
**Ampere (A):**

The unit of electric current.



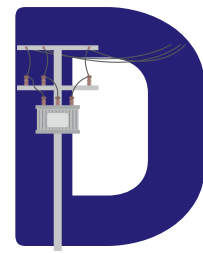
**Busbar:**

An electrical conductor used to collect and distribute power between incoming and outgoing feeders.



**Capacitor:**

A device used to store electrical energy temporarily in an electric field.



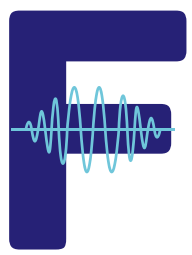
**Distribution:**

Delivering electricity from transmission to consumers.



**Efficiency:**

The ratio of the useful power output to the total power input.



**Frequency:**

The number of cycles per second in an alternating current (AC) signal, measured in Hertz (Hz).



**Generator:**

A device that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy.



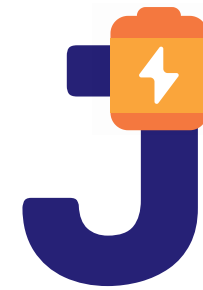
**Harmonics:**

Distortion in power systems occurs due to voltage or current components that are multiples of the fundamental frequency.



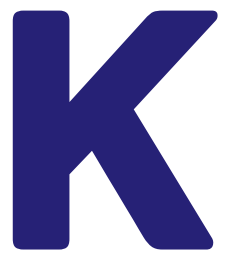
**Insulator:**

A material that resists the flow of electric current, used to support and separate conductors.



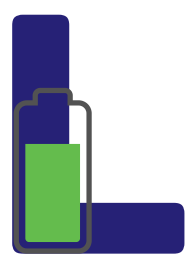
**Joule (J):**

A unit of energy, equivalent to one watt of power expended for one second.



**Kilovolt (kV):**

A unit of electric potential equal to 1,000 volts.



**Load:**

The amount of power consumed by devices or systems.



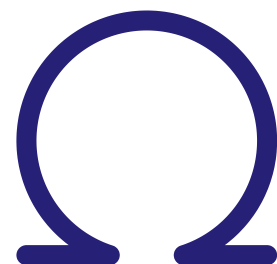
**Megawatt (MW):**

A unit of power equal to one million watts.



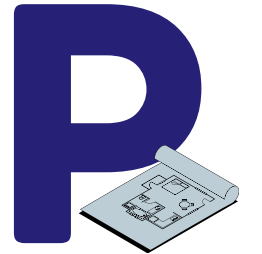
**Neutral:**

Reference point in an electrical system at zero voltage usually connected to ground.



**Ohm (Ω):**

The unit of electrical resistance.



**Power Factor:**

The ratio of real power to apparent power in a circuit.



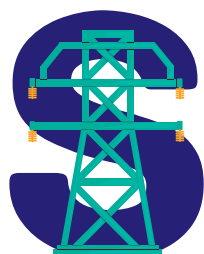
**Quadrature:**

The component of current or voltage 90 degrees out of phase with the reference waveform relates to reactive power.



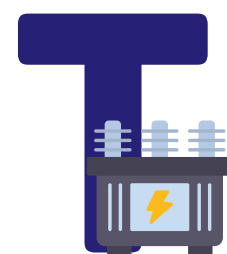
**Renewables:**

Energy sources naturally replenished, like solar and wind.



**Substation:**

A facility in the power transmission system that reduces high-voltage electricity to a lower voltage for consumer distribution.



**Transformer:**

An electromagnetic device that transfers electrical energy between circuits.



**Unit:**

Determining the most cost-effective power generation units to meet demand.



**Voltage:**

The electric potential difference between two points, measured in volts (V).



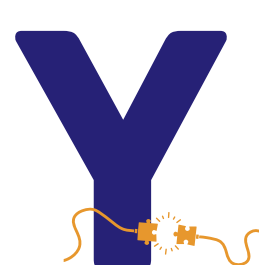
**Watt (W):**

The unit of power, equal to one joule per second.



**X-Factor:**

Do you have the x-factor to make it in the power industry?



**Y-Connection:**

Connecting three-phase electrical systems with each phase linked to a common neutral point.



**Impedance (Z):**

The total opposition to the flow of alternating current, combining resistance and reactance, measured in ohms.