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386
GLOSSARY

(Technical Terms and Abbreviations)

Alternating current (AC) An electric current, the flow of which reverses its direction rhythmically many times per second.

Ampere: It is the amount of current which flows through a resistance of one ohm by a pressure of one volt.

Block rate A method of charging for electricity in which the energy consumption (or power demand) is divided into differently priced consecutive blocks.

Coincidence Factor The ratio of the maximum demand of the composite load system to the sum of the maximum demands of the individual or component loads. The ratio is equal to the unity only if composite load demand occur at the same time.

Cold reserve A reserve of power plant available for emergency duty, but not actually running.

Consumer Costs These denote that element of total costs which is approximately proportional to the number of consumers, or to the number of meters installed, regardless of the power demand or energy consumption.

British Horse Power: It is a measure of electric power. B.H.P. = 746 watts.

(B.H.P.)

Busbar: A metal rod having a number of screws by which connection may be made to different electric machines or circuits. Also, a point at which generation plant is connected to the transmission system.

Copper Losses: Losses of electrical energy due to the heat generation in overcoming the electrical resistance of the copper and aluminium conductors.

direct current (DC) An electric current, the flow of which is unidirectional; sometimes referred to as "continuous current"
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diversity Factor:</td>
<td>A ratio of the sum of the maximum demands of the several consumers to their maximum simultaneous demand. It is the inverse of coincidence factor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extra High Voltage:</td>
<td>It is the 220 KV, 132 KV and 66 KV transmission system.</td>
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<td>Fluctuation Load Factor</td>
<td>That component element of over-all load factor which is due to load variations during the hours when electricity is being used.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Used in relation to alternating current to define the number of double reversals of the direction of current flow in a second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Voltage (HV):</td>
<td>It is the 33 KV and 11 KV transmission system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hours load factor</td>
<td>That component element of over-all load factor that is due solely so the hours during which electricity is being used, regardless of load fluctuations during those hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilo Volt Ampere: (KVA)</td>
<td>It is a measure of &quot;apparent&quot; electric power. Product of current and voltage (x1000).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilo Watt (KW):</td>
<td>A measure of true electric power. Product of KVA and power factor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kilo Watt-hour: (kWh)</td>
<td>A measure of electrical energy, equivalent to one kilowatt of power sustained for one hour. It is also known as one unit of electric energy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Load factor:</td>
<td>Ratio of average load to maximum load in a specified time.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Low Tension (LT):</td>
<td>It is the 440 Volts and 230 Volts electric supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Demand (MD):</td>
<td>The highest demand for power within a specified time at any point in an electrical system. Usually averaged over a thirty-minute or fifteen-minute period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megavolt-ampere (MVA):</td>
<td>One thousand kva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megawatt (MW):</td>
<td>One thousand kw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plant factor</td>
<td>Ratio of average load on a plant to the rated capacity of the plant, in a specified time.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power factor:</td>
<td>Ratio of kilowatts to kilovolt-amperes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinning reserve</td>
<td>A reserve of power plant accounted for by the difference between the rated capacity of plant actually running and the kilowatt demand on that plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff:</td>
<td>A complete system or schedule of rates in operation, according to which the consumers are charged for electricity by the enterprise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volt:</td>
<td>It is a measure of electrical pressure. It is the pressure which is applied to a conductor having resistance of one ohm will maintain in that conductor a current of 1 Ampere.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Kilo Watt (KW) = 1000 Watts
1 Mega Watt (MW) = $10^6$ Watts
1 Kilo Volt (KV) = 1000 Volts
1 Million Units = $10^6$ Kilo Watt hours (Kwh)