

# Electricity Glossary and Terms

- **Ampere:** An ampere is a unit of measurement used to measure electric current.
  - [An Introduction to Amperes](#)
  - [What Is an Ampere?](#)
- **Alternating Current (AC):** Alternating current is electric current that alternates directions. It's the most frequently used type of power sent through power lines.
  - [What Is Alternating Current \(AC\)?](#)
- **Battery:** A battery is a chemical cell that can store electricity. Batteries are used to power a wide array of devices, from small toys to large machinery and computers.
  - [How a Battery Works](#)
- **Capacitor:** Two electrical conductors with an insulator in between make up a capacitor, which stores electric charge.
  - [What Is a Capacitor?](#)
  - [Capacitors](#)
- **Conductor:** Conductors are materials that allow electrical charge to pass through easily. The most common conductor is copper wire.
  - [What Are Conductors and Insulators?](#)
  - [Forces on Conductors](#)
- **Coulomb's Law:** Charged particles exhibit an electrostatic interaction, and this law describes this interaction in detail.
  - [Coulomb's Law](#)
  - [Coulomb's Law of Electric Charge](#)
- **Diode:** A diode is a device that regulates the direction in which current can flow.
  - [Diodes as a Circuit Element](#)
  - [The Diode Theory](#)
- **Direct Current (DC):** Direct current is a type of electric current that only flows in one direction.
  - [Direct Current Transmission Lines](#)
  - [The Direct Current Generator](#)
- **Electric Charge:** Electric charge is determined by whether something contains more protons, which are positively charged particles, or electrons, which are negatively charged particles.
  - [Electric Charge, Force, and Field Problems](#)
  - [Electric Charge](#)
- **Electric Circuit:** When electronic components are connected by a wire that allows electric current to flow, it makes an electric circuit.
  - [Fundamentals of Electrical Engineering](#)
  - [Electric Circuits](#)
- **Electric Current:** Measured in amperes, electric current is the flow of electric charge through a material.
  - [Electric Current](#)
  - [Electricity and Electric Currents in the Atmosphere](#)
- **Electric Potential:** Measured in volts, the electric potential is the difference in electrical charge between two points.
  - [Electric Potential and Capacitance](#)
  - [Electric Potential](#)
- **Electromagnetism:** Electric currents and magnetic fields interact in different ways, and this interaction is electromagnetism.
  - [Anatomy of an Electromagnetic Wave](#)
- **Electron:** Electrons are negatively charged particles that carry electricity by jumping from one atom to the next.
  - [The Equation of Motion of an Electron](#)

- **Farad:** Capacitance, or the ability to store an electric charge, is measured in Farads.
  - [How is Electricity Generated?](#)
  - [What Is a Farad?](#)
- **Henry:** A henry is a unit of measurement of inductance.
  - [Measurements of Electrical Quantities](#)
- **Inductor:** An inductor resists changes in electrical current. This resistance is measured in henrys.
  - [All About Inductors](#)
- **Insulator:** An insulator prevents the flow of an electric current.
  - [Electrical Insulators](#)
- **Magnetic Field:** Electric currents and electric materials interact to create a magnetic influence known as a magnetic field.
  - [Magnetic Fields and How to Make Them](#)
- **Ohm:** An ohm is the unit of measurement for resistance.
  - [Ohms: Definition and Formula](#)
- **Ohm's Law:** Known as  $V = IR$ , Ohm's law describes the relationship between voltage, current, and resistance.
  - [Understanding Ohm's Law](#)
  - [Ohm's Law and Why We Care About Resistance](#)
  - [Ohm's Law for Beginners and Novices to the Field of Electricity](#)
- **Resistor:** A resistor is something that prevents electric current from flowing.
  - [What Is a Resistor?](#)
  - [Resistors](#)
- **Semiconductor:** Semiconductors are in between conductors and insulators, carrying electrons well or less well depending on other variables.
  - [What Are Semiconductors?](#)
- **Static Electricity:** When an electric charge builds up on an object, it is known as static electricity.
  - [Questions and Answers: Static Electricity](#)
  - [Static Electricity Experiments](#)
- **Transformer:** A transformer moves electrical energy between two winding circuits using inductive coupling.
  - [Practical Transformer Model and Calculations](#)
  - [Power Transformer Open and Short Circuit Tests](#)
- **Transistor:** A transistor is a device that acts as a gate or amplifier for electric current.
  - [Theory of Transistors and Other Semiconductor Devices](#)
- **Volt:** Electric potential is measured in volts.
  - [Electric Potential](#)
- **Watt:** Electric power is measured in watts.
  - [What Are Watts?](#)