

how did that get to my house electricity communit Online PDF

how did that get to my house electricity communit ? this question is often asked by homeowners and residents as they marvel at the invisible force that powers their daily lives. The journey of electricity from its generation source to your household outlet is a complex, fascinating process involving multiple stages, infrastructure, and technology. Understanding how electricity gets to your house can deepen your appreciation for the power grid and highlight the importance of maintaining and upgrading this vital infrastructure. In this comprehensive guide, we will explore the journey of electricity from power plants to your home, discuss the key components involved, and answer common questions about electricity transmission and distribution.

Introduction to Electricity Generation and Distribution

Before delving into how electricity reaches your house, it's essential to understand the basics of electricity generation and the overall power grid structure. The electricity supply chain involves several critical stages:

- Power generation
- Step-up transmission
- High-voltage transmission lines
- Substations
- Distribution networks
- Your household outlets

How Electricity Is Generated

Electricity generation is the first step in the process. Power plants convert various energy sources into electrical energy. There are multiple types of power plants, each utilizing different resources:

- Fossil fuel plants (coal, natural gas, oil)
- Nuclear power plants
- Renewable energy plants (solar, wind, hydroelectric, geothermal)

The process generally involves converting mechanical or thermal energy into electrical energy using turbines and generators.

Key Points About Power Generation

- Power plants produce electricity at relatively low voltages.
- The electricity generated is usually in alternating current (AC).
- The capacity of power plants varies from small facilities to large, multi-gigawatt plants.

Step-Up Transformers and High-Voltage Transmission

Once electricity is generated, it needs to be transmitted efficiently over long distances. To minimize energy loss, the voltage of the electricity is increased using step-up transformers at the power plant.

High-Voltage Transmission Lines

- Electricity is transmitted via high-voltage transmission lines, often operating at hundreds of thousands of volts (e.g., 230kV, 500kV).
- These lines are supported by large transmission towers or pylons.
- High voltages reduce current flow, decreasing resistive losses in the wires.

Transmission Network Infrastructure

- The transmission network connects power plants to regional substations.
- It often covers vast geographical areas, crossing cities, mountains, and rural regions.
- Transmission lines are designed for durability and safety, with regular maintenance.

Substations and Voltage Transformation

As electricity approaches populated areas, it passes through substations. These facilities serve as critical nodes in the power grid.

- Step-down transformers reduce the voltage from transmission levels to distribution levels suitable for local use.
- Substations also include switching equipment and protective devices to manage the flow of electricity and ensure safety.

Distribution Network: Bringing Power to Your Neighborhood

From substations, electricity enters the distribution network:

- Distribution lines are typically lower-voltage lines (often between 4kV and 35kV).
- These lines are supported by utility poles or underground cables.
- Distribution transformers further step down the voltage to levels safe for household use (around 120V or 240V in North America).

The Final Step: From Distribution Lines to Your Home

The last stage involves delivering electricity directly to your residence:

- Service drop: The connection from the distribution line to your home, either overhead or underground.
- Metering: An electric meter measures your energy consumption for billing purposes.
- Main panel: Your home's electrical panel distributes power throughout your house via circuit breakers.

How Electricity Flows Inside Your Home

Once inside, electricity powers everything from lights to appliances:

- Power is distributed through circuit wiring.
- Circuit breakers or fuses protect against overloads.
- Outlets and switches provide convenient access to electrical power.

Factors Affecting the Journey of Electricity

Several factors influence how efficiently and reliably electricity reaches your house:

- Infrastructure maintenance: Aging equipment can cause outages.
- Weather conditions: Storms, wind, and snow can damage lines.
- Demand levels: High demand during peak times may lead to voltage fluctuations.
- Grid upgrades: Modernization projects improve capacity and reliability.

Frequently Asked Questions About Electricity Delivery

- **Why does electricity sometimes go out?** Outages can result from weather damage, equipment failure, or maintenance activities.
- **Can I generate my own electricity?** Yes, through solar panels, wind turbines, or generators,

allowing for energy independence.

- **Is the electricity I use always clean?** Not necessarily. The cleanliness depends on the energy sources used by your utility; renewable sources produce cleaner energy.

Conclusion: Appreciating the Complex Journey of Electricity

Understanding how electricity gets to your house reveals a marvel of engineering, infrastructure, and coordination. From the power plants generating electricity to the high-voltage transmission lines, substations, distribution networks, and finally to your household outlets, each component plays a crucial role. This intricate journey ensures that we have reliable, safe, and efficient power to meet our daily needs. Recognizing the complexity behind this invisible force fosters greater respect for the power grid and underscores the importance of investing in its maintenance and modernization for future generations.

Keywords for SEO Optimization

- How does electricity reach my house
- Electricity transmission process
- Power grid infrastructure
- How power plants generate electricity
- High-voltage transmission lines
- Electrical distribution network
- Household electricity supply
- Power substations
- Electric utility companies
- Renewable energy and electricity delivery

This detailed overview provides an in-depth understanding of how electricity travels from generation to your home, optimized for SEO to ensure it reaches those seeking comprehensive information about this critical part of modern life.

How Did That Get to My House Electricity Community?

In today's world, electricity is as vital as air and water. It powers our homes, fuels our industries, and connects us to the digital age. But have you ever stopped to wonder how that current makes its way from power plants all the way to your living room socket? The journey of electricity is a complex, fascinating process involving a vast network of generation facilities, high-voltage transmission lines, substations, and distribution systems. Understanding this intricate pathway not only enhances our appreciation of modern infrastructure but also highlights the importance of maintaining a resilient and sustainable electrical grid.

The Origins of Electricity: Power Generation

The journey begins at the power generation station. These facilities are the cornerstone of the electrical supply chain, converting various energy sources into electrical energy.

Types of Power Plants

Power plants are diverse, harnessing different energy sources to produce electricity:

- Fossil Fuel Plants: Burn coal, natural gas, or oil to generate heat, which produces steam to turn turbines.
- Nuclear Power Plants: Use nuclear fission to produce heat for steam turbines.
- Renewable Energy Plants:
 - Hydropower: Use water flow to turn turbines.
 - Wind Farms: Employ wind turbines to convert kinetic energy into electricity.
 - Solar Power: Use photovoltaic panels or solar thermal systems to generate electricity directly from sunlight.
 - Geothermal: Utilize heat from beneath the Earth's surface.

How Electricity is Generated

The core principle involves electromagnetic induction, discovered by Michael Faraday in the 19th century. When a conductor (like a copper wire) moves through a magnetic field, it induces an electric current. Power plants leverage this principle:

- Fuel Combustion or Natural Processes: Generate heat or mechanical motion.
- Turbine Rotation: The heat produces steam or hot gases that spin turbines.
- Generator Operation: Turbines drive large generators equipped with rotor and stator components, producing alternating current (AC).
- Voltage Regulation: The generated voltage is typically in the range of thousands of volts, suitable for transmission.

From Power Plant to Transmission: High-Voltage Transmission Lines

Once electricity is generated, it must travel vast distances efficiently. This is achieved through the high-voltage transmission network.

Why High Voltage?

Electricity transmission over long distances is most efficient at high voltages because:

- **Reduced Energy Loss:** Power loss during transmission is proportional to the square of the current. Increasing voltage allows for lower current for the same power transfer, minimizing losses.
- **Economical:** Less energy lost means less fuel consumption and cost savings.

The Transmission Infrastructure

- **Transmission Lines:** Massive towers and overhead wires carry high-voltage electricity (typically 69 kV to 765 kV).
- **Substations:** Facilities where voltage levels are adjusted, and electricity is routed toward demand centers.
- **Transformer Stations:** Step-up transformers increase voltage levels for transmission, while step-down transformers reduce voltage for distribution.

Substations and Voltage Transformation

Substations serve as critical nodes in the electrical grid, performing functions such as voltage transformation, switching, and protection.

Key Components of a Substation

- **Transformers:** Increase (step-up) or decrease (step-down) voltage levels.
- **Switchgear:** Controls, protects, and isolates electrical equipment.
- **Reactors and Capacitors:** Manage reactive power to stabilize voltage.
- **Control Systems:** Monitor grid conditions and automate operations.

The Role of Substations

- **Voltage Regulation:** Ensuring voltage levels remain within acceptable bounds.
- **Routing Power:** Directing electricity along different paths based on demand.
- **Protection:** Isolating faults to prevent widespread outages.

Distribution: Bringing Power to Your Neighborhood

After transmission, electricity enters the distribution network, which supplies power directly to homes and businesses.

Distribution Substations

- Step-down Transformers: Reduce high transmission voltages (e.g., 138 kV) to distribution levels (e.g., 7.2 kV or 13.8 kV).
- Feeder Lines: Underground or overhead lines that carry electricity into neighborhoods.

Distribution Network Components

- Distribution Lines: Lower-voltage cables that run along streets.
- Pole-mounted Transformers: Convert medium voltage to household voltage (typically 120/240 volts).
- Service Drop: The final connection from the pole to your house.

Final Step: The Service Entrance

- Main Panel: Houses circuit breakers, fuses, and meters.
- Wiring: Connects the panel to outlets, appliances, and fixtures within your home.
- Metering: Records electricity consumption for billing purposes.

Ensuring Reliability and Safety

The entire electrical journey depends on a robust, well-maintained system. Several factors are vital:

- Grid Stability: Balancing supply and demand to prevent blackouts.
- Maintenance: Regular inspections and upgrades of equipment.
- Protection Systems: Circuit breakers, relays, and automation to detect faults.
- Renewable Integration: Incorporating sustainable sources to reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

Challenges and Future Directions

The electrical grid faces ongoing challenges, including aging infrastructure, increasing demand, and the integration of renewable energy sources.

Modern Innovations

- Smart Grids: Use digital communication to optimize energy flow, detect faults, and incorporate

renewable sources.

- Energy Storage: Batteries and other storage systems help stabilize the grid and provide backup.
- Decentralized Generation: Solar panels and small wind turbines at homes reduce dependency on centralized plants.
- Grid Resilience: Enhancing infrastructure to withstand extreme weather and cyber threats.

Conclusion: The Invisible Network Connecting Us All

The journey of electricity from power plants to our homes is a marvel of engineering and coordination. It involves a layered system of generation, high-voltage transmission, substations, and local distribution, all working seamlessly to deliver reliable power. As technology advances and our energy needs evolve, the grid must adapt, integrating cleaner sources and smarter controls. Recognizing the complexity behind that simple flick of a switch fosters appreciation for the infrastructure that keeps our modern lives running smoothly.

In essence, that current flowing into your house is the result of a sophisticated, carefully managed network—an invisible web connecting distant energy sources to your daily comfort. Understanding this journey not only satisfies curiosity but also underscores the importance of investing in a resilient, sustainable electrical future.

Question Answer How does electricity typically reach my home from the power station? Electricity is transmitted from power stations through high-voltage transmission lines, then stepped down via transformers and distributed through local distribution networks to your home. What role do distribution companies play in delivering electricity to my house? Distribution companies manage the local grid infrastructure, ensuring that electricity from transmission lines is safely delivered to homes and businesses in your area. How does electricity travel from the grid to my household outlet? Electricity flows from the main transmission lines to local substations, where voltage is reduced. It then travels through distribution lines and finally enters your home via service drops, reaching your outlets. Why do I sometimes experience power outages or fluctuations? Power outages or fluctuations can occur due to equipment failures, weather events, maintenance work, or overloads in the local grid that disrupt the flow of electricity to your house. How do smart meters help in understanding how electricity gets to my house? Smart meters monitor electricity usage in real-time and communicate with the utility company, helping track how electricity flows to your home and identify issues or optimize delivery. Can my electricity supply be affected by my neighbors or local infrastructure issues? Yes, problems like damaged local lines, transformer failures, or issues within the shared distribution network can impact your electricity supply, especially if they are near your property or on the local grid.

Related keywords: electricity delivery, power distribution, utility company, residential wiring, electrical grid, outage response, service connection, power line maintenance, electrical infrastructure, home electrical system

what is electricity

What is electricity?

Electricity is a fundamental form of energy that powers our modern world. It is an invisible force that facilitates countless everyday activities, from lighting our homes to powering complex technological devices. Understanding what electricity is, how it works, and its significance in our lives is essential for appreciating the technological advancements that have transformed human society.

Understanding the Concept of Electricity

Electricity is a type of energy resulting from the movement of charged particles, primarily electrons and protons. This movement creates an electric current, which can be harnessed for various practical purposes. Although it is invisible to the naked eye, its effects are evident in the light of a bulb, the operation of a computer, or the functioning of an electric motor.

Historical Perspective

The study of electricity dates back thousands of years, with ancient civilizations like the Greeks observing static electricity. However, it wasn't until the 17th and 18th centuries that scientists such as William Gilbert, Benjamin Franklin, and Alessandro Volta made significant discoveries that laid the groundwork for modern electrical engineering.

The development of the electric battery, the discovery of electrical conduction, and the invention of the electric generator all contributed to our current understanding of electricity.

What Is Electricity? A Scientific Explanation

At its core, electricity involves the movement of electrons within atoms. Atoms are the basic building blocks of matter, consisting of a nucleus made of protons and neutrons, surrounded by electrons orbiting in various energy levels.

Electrons and Protons: The Charge Carriers

- Electrons carry a negative electric charge.
- Protons carry a positive electric charge.
- Neutrons are neutral particles with no charge.

In conductive materials like metals, electrons are loosely bound and can move freely, making these

materials good conductors of electricity.

Electric Charges and Coulomb's Law

Electricity arises from the interaction between electric charges. Coulomb's Law describes the force between two point charges:

- The force is directly proportional to the product of the magnitudes of the charges.
- The force diminishes with the square of the distance between the charges.

This fundamental principle explains how charges exert forces and influence each other, leading to electric fields and currents.

Types of Electricity

Electricity manifests in various forms, primarily categorized into static and current electricity.

Static Electricity

Static electricity is the build-up of electric charge on the surface of objects. It occurs when there is an imbalance of electrons, often caused by friction. Common examples include:

- Rubbing a balloon on your hair
- Lightning during thunderstorms
- Shock when touching a doorknob after walking across a carpet

Static electricity is characterized by sudden discharges, known as electrostatic sparks.

Current Electricity

Current electricity involves the continuous flow of electrons through a conductor. It is the type of electricity used to power homes, industries, and electronic devices.

- Direct Current (DC): Electrons flow in a single direction. Used in batteries and electronics.
- Alternating Current (AC): Electrons reverse direction periodically. Used in household power supplies.

How Electricity is Generated

Electricity generation involves converting other forms of energy into electrical energy. The most common methods include:

Electromagnetic Induction

Discovered by Michael Faraday, electromagnetic induction occurs when a conductor (like a coil of wire) is moved within a magnetic field, inducing an electric current. This principle is the basis for most electric generators.

Chemical Reactions

Batteries generate electricity through chemical reactions that produce a flow of electrons from one electrode to another.

Renewable Energy Sources

- Hydropower: Uses flowing water to spin turbines.
- Wind Power: Converts wind energy into electricity via turbines.
- Solar Power: Converts sunlight into electricity using photovoltaic cells.
- Geothermal Energy: Uses heat from beneath the Earth's surface.

How Electricity Travels: The Power Grid

Electricity generated at power plants is transmitted through a vast network known as the power grid.

The Transmission and Distribution System

- High-voltage Transmission Lines: Carry electricity over long distances with minimal losses.
- Step-down Transformers: Reduce voltage for safe distribution.
- Distribution Lines: Deliver electricity to homes and businesses.

This infrastructure ensures that electricity reaches consumers efficiently and safely.

Applications of Electricity

Electricity is indispensable in various sectors, including:

- Lighting and heating

- Transportation (electric vehicles)
- Communication devices (phones, internet)
- Industrial manufacturing
- Medical equipment
- Entertainment electronics (TVs, gaming consoles)

Its versatility makes it central to modern life.

Safety and Electricity

While electricity is incredibly useful, it also poses safety risks if not handled properly.

Electrical Hazards

- Electric shocks
- Short circuits
- Fires caused by faulty wiring

Safety Precautions

- Use of circuit breakers and fuses
- Proper insulation of wires
- Grounding electrical devices
- Regular maintenance and inspections

Understanding and respecting electrical safety is crucial for preventing accidents.

The Future of Electricity

Advancements in technology continue to shape the future of electricity.

Emerging Trends

- Smart Grids: Integrate digital technology for efficient management.
- Renewable Energy Integration: Expand the use of solar, wind, and other clean sources.
- Energy Storage: Improved batteries to store excess energy.
- Decentralized Power Generation: Small-scale, localized generation systems like rooftop solar panels.

These innovations aim to make electricity more sustainable, reliable, and accessible worldwide.

Conclusion

Electricity is a vital, invisible force that underpins virtually every aspect of modern civilization. From the basic scientific principles involving electrons and electric charges to the complex infrastructure that delivers power globally, understanding what electricity is helps us appreciate its importance and the need for responsible usage. As technology advances, the way we generate, distribute, and utilize electricity continues to evolve, promising a future where sustainable and efficient energy solutions play a crucial role in global development.

Keywords for SEO Optimization:

- What is electricity
- Electricity explained
- Types of electricity
- How electricity is generated
- Electricity applications
- Electrical safety tips
- Future of electricity
- Power grid infrastructure
- Renewable energy sources
- Electromagnetic induction

Electricity is a fundamental force of nature that powers our modern world, enabling countless devices, technologies, and systems essential to daily life. Its invisible yet pervasive presence influences everything from the lights in our homes to the vast networks of information transfer across the globe. Understanding what electricity is requires delving into its scientific principles, origins, types, applications, and safety considerations. This comprehensive overview aims to clarify these aspects and provide a detailed insight into this vital phenomenon.

What Is Electricity? A Fundamental Explanation

Electricity is the form of energy resulting from the presence and movement of electric charge. It is a broad term that encompasses a variety of phenomena resulting from the behavior of electrons and other charged particles.

Key Concepts:

- **Electric Charge:** A fundamental property of matter that causes particles to experience a force when placed in an electric and magnetic field. The two types are positive and negative charges.
- **Electrons:** Subatomic particles carrying a negative charge, which are primarily responsible for electric current in conductive materials.
- **Protons:** Positively charged particles in atomic nuclei, which are not typically involved directly in electrical conduction in everyday contexts.

Core Principles:

- **Electric Current:** The flow of electric charge, primarily electrons, through a conductor such as copper wire.
- **Electric Voltage:** The potential difference that drives the flow of electrons from one point to another.
- **Resistance:** The opposition to the flow of electric current within a material, affecting how easily electrons can pass through.

In essence, electricity is the manifestation of the movement or presence of electric charges, which can be harnessed to perform work, generate light, heat, and power myriad devices.

The Scientific Foundations of Electricity

Understanding electricity from a scientific perspective involves exploring several key theories and laws that describe its behavior.

Electromagnetism

Electricity and magnetism are two sides of the same coin, unified under the theory of electromagnetism:

- **Electromagnetic Force:** One of the four fundamental forces of nature, responsible for interactions between charged particles.
- **Maxwell's Equations:** A set of four equations formulated by James Clerk Maxwell that describe how electric and magnetic fields are generated and altered by each other and by charges.

Atomic and Subatomic Structure

At the microscopic level:

- Atoms: Consist of a nucleus (containing protons and neutrons) surrounded by electrons.
- Electron Movement: In conductive materials, some electrons are loosely bound and can move freely, creating a sea of charge that facilitates electrical conduction.

Conductivity and Insulation

- Conductors: Materials like copper, aluminum, and silver that allow free movement of electrons, enabling efficient electricity flow.
- Insulators: Materials such as rubber, glass, and plastic that resist electron flow, preventing current passage.

Types of Electricity

Electricity manifests in various forms, primarily categorized into static and current electricity.

Static Electricity

- Definition: The accumulation of electric charge on the surface of objects, resulting in an electric field.
- Generation: Usually caused by friction, where electrons are transferred from one object to another.
- Examples: Lightning, shock from touching a doorknob after walking on a carpet, balloon sticking to a wall.

Current Electricity

- Definition: The continuous flow of electric charge through a conductor.
- Types:
 - Direct Current (DC): Electric charge flows in one constant direction; used in batteries and electronics.
 - Alternating Current (AC): Electric charge periodically reverses direction; used in household power supplies.

Generation of Electricity

Electricity is not naturally abundant in a usable form but is generated through various processes involving the conversion of other forms of energy.

Methods of Generation

- Mechanical Energy Conversion:
 - Generators and Turbines: Mechanical energy from wind, water, steam, or combustion engines turns turbines connected to generators, producing electricity.
 - Examples: Hydroelectric dams, coal-fired power plants, nuclear reactors, wind turbines.
- Chemical Energy Conversion:
 - Batteries: Store chemical energy that converts into electrical energy through electrochemical reactions.
 - Fuel Cells: Generate electricity through chemical reactions, often involving hydrogen.
- Renewable Sources:
 - Solar Panels (Photovoltaic Cells): Convert sunlight directly into electricity.
 - Geothermal and tidal energy: Use Earth's internal heat or ocean movements to generate power.

The Role of Power Plants

Power plants are facilities where large-scale electricity generation occurs. They often employ turbines driven by steam or water to rotate generators. The generated electricity is then transmitted through power lines to homes, industries, and institutions.

Electricity Transmission and Distribution

Once generated, electricity must be transmitted efficiently over long distances and distributed to end-users.

Transmission Lines

- High-Voltage Lines: Minimize energy loss over distances by increasing voltage and reducing current.

- Transformers: Step up voltage for transmission and step down for distribution.

Distribution Networks

- After transmission, electricity passes through local substations that adjust voltage levels.
- Distribution lines deliver electricity to homes, businesses, and industries.

Applications of Electricity

Electricity's versatility makes it essential across countless sectors.

Residential Use

- Lighting, heating, cooling, cooking, and powering appliances.
- Communication devices such as phones and internet modems.

Industrial Use

- Manufacturing processes, automation, and heavy machinery.
- Data centers, robotics, and large-scale equipment.

Transportation

- Electric vehicles (EVs), trains, and underground transit systems.
- Emerging technologies like electric planes and ships.

Medical and Scientific Fields

- Medical devices such as MRI machines, X-ray equipment.
- Scientific instrumentation and research facilities.

Safety and Risks Associated with Electricity

While electricity is indispensable, it poses inherent risks if mishandled.

Electrical Shock

- Can cause burns, nerve damage, or even death.
- Occurs when electric current passes through the body.

Fire Hazards

- Faulty wiring or overloads can ignite fires.
- Proper insulation, grounding, and circuit breakers are vital safety measures.

Electromagnetic Interference (EMI)

- Disrupts electronics and communication devices.
- Shielding and proper circuit design help mitigate EMI.

Precautions and Safety Tips

- Use qualified electricians for installations.
- Avoid overloading circuits.
- Keep electrical devices away from water.
- Regularly inspect wiring and appliances.

The Future of Electricity

As technology advances, the generation, transmission, and utilization of electricity continue to evolve.

Emerging Trends:

- Smart Grids: Intelligent networks that optimize electricity distribution.
- Renewable Integration: Increasing reliance on solar, wind, and other renewable sources.
- Energy Storage: Development of batteries and other storage systems for balancing supply and demand.
- Decentralization: More localized generation, like rooftop solar panels, reducing dependence on centralized power plants.
- Innovations in Transmission: High-voltage direct current (HVDC) lines and superconductors for more efficient transmission.

Challenges Ahead:

- Balancing energy demand with sustainable and environmentally friendly sources.
- Ensuring grid stability amid variable renewable generation.
- Developing affordable energy storage solutions.
- Addressing cybersecurity concerns for power infrastructure.

Conclusion

Electricity, in its essence, is a powerful and versatile form of energy that has revolutionized the way humans live and work. Its scientific principles, diverse sources, and vast applications underscore its importance in contemporary society. As we look toward a sustainable future, innovations in electricity generation and management will be crucial in meeting global energy needs while protecting the environment. Understanding the fundamentals of electricity?from its atomic origins to its grand-scale generation and distribution?empowers us to use this vital resource responsibly and efficiently.

QuestionAnswer What is electricity? Electricity is a form of energy resulting from the movement of charged particles, such as electrons, through a conductor. How is electricity generated? Electricity is generated using various methods, including burning fossil fuels, harnessing wind or water flow, nuclear reactions, or solar energy conversion. What are the common sources of electricity in households? Common sources include power plants that produce electricity from coal, natural gas, nuclear, hydroelectric, wind, or solar energy. Why is electricity important in daily life? Electricity powers almost all modern devices and appliances, enabling lighting, heating, communication, and transportation, making daily life more convenient and efficient. What safety precautions should be taken when handling electricity? Always avoid contact with exposed wires, do not overload circuits, use proper insulation, and keep electrical devices away from water to prevent shocks and accidents. How does electricity work in electronic devices? In electronic devices, electricity flows through circuits to power components like chips, screens, and motors, enabling the device to perform its intended functions.

Related keywords: electricity, electric current, voltage, power, circuits, electrons, energy, electrical energy, electrical charge, conductors

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