



Term	Definition
Anode	Positive side of an electrode.
Bubbler	A safety device designed to stop a flame or "flashback" and prevent it from penetrating into "upstream equipment" (e.g hoses, regulators and gas cylinders).
Cathode	Negative side of an electrode.
Diesel	A type of heavy oil used as a fuel
Electrical Conductivity	A material's ability to conduct electric current.
Electrode	A solid electric conductor that carries electric current into non-metallic solids, liquids, gases, plasmas, and vacuums.
Electrolysis	Chemical decomposition produced by passing an electric current through a liquid or solution containing ions.
Electrolyte	A substance that breaks up into ions (particles with electrical charges) when it is dissolved in water or body fluids.
Gasoline	Refined petroleum used as fuel for internal combustion engines.
Hydrocarbon	A compound of hydrogen and carbon.
Hydrolysis	The chemical breakdown of a compound due to reaction with water.
Non-Renewable Energy	A natural resource that cannot be readily replaced by natural means at a pace quick enough to keep up with consumption.
Power Source	An electrical device that supplies electric power to an electrical load. The main purpose of a power supply is to convert electric current from a source to the correct voltage, current, and frequency to power the load.
Renewable Energy	Energy from a source that is not depleted when used, such as wind or solar power.
Return on Investment (ROI)	The ratio of net profit over the total cost of the investment.
Urea	A colorless crystalline compound which is the main nitrogenous breakdown product of protein metabolism in mammals and is excreted in urine.