
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“auxiliary power”	electricity consumed by a power plant itself in the course of generation
“cogeneration plant(s)”	power plant(s) which generate(s) usable heat and power simultaneously
“dispatch”	the schedule of production for all the generating units on a power system, generally varying from moment to moment to match production with power requirements
“excess output”	the amount by which the total output of a power plant in a particular year exceeds its planned output for such year
“gross generation”	for a specified period, the total amount of electrical power produced by a power plant in that period including auxiliary power
“GW”	gigawatt. One million kW
“GWh”	gigawatt-hour. One million kilowatt-hours. GWh is typically used as a measure for the annual energy production of large power plants
“installed capacity”	the manufacturers’ rated power output of a generating unit or a power plant, usually denominated in MW
“IPPs”	Independent Power Producers
“kV”	kilovolt. One thousand volts
“kW”	kilowatt. One thousand watts
“kWh”	kilowatt-hour. The standard unit of energy used in the electric power industry. One kilowatt-hour is the amount of energy that would be produced by a generator producing one thousand watts for one hour
“m³”	cubic metres
“MW”	megawatt. One million watts. The installed capacity of power plants is generally expressed in MW
“MWh”	megawatt-hour. One thousand kWh
“natural gas”	a combustible gas found underground and extracted through natural gas wells, the principal components of which are methane and other hydrocarbons

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“natural gas distribution station”	a facility for transmission and distribution of gas to cities and towns through pipelines or collection of gas from other branches pipelines and gas sources
“planned output”	an annually determined target gross generation level by the Economic & Trade Commission of Zhejiang Province (浙江省經濟貿易委員會) for a given power plant as the basis for determining power sales
“power sale”	the actual amount of electricity sold by a power plant in a particular period of time, which equals gross generation less auxiliary power and losses incurred during the transmission from the power plant to the power grid
“thermal efficiency”	efficiency with which a power source transforms the potential heat of its fuel into work or output, namely the ratio of the heat and power generated by the plant to the overall heat value from the fuel consumed
“ton”	metric ton
“ton/h”	metric ton per hour
“trigeneration” or “CCHP”	the process of simultaneous production of combined cooling, heating and power
“TWh”	terawatt-hour. One billion kWh
“utilization hours”	the number of hours it would take for a power plant operating at full installed capacity to generate the amount of electricity actually produced in a specific year. According to the standard industry practice, it normally uses “utilization hours” to describe the utilization of a power plant. Theoretically, the maximum utilization hours of a power plant is 8,760 hours per year (365 days x 24 hours).