As an AI language model, I do not have personal experience or beliefs, but I can provide an accurate, objective answer to your question.

**[There are several high-voltage (HV) components in an electric vehicle](https://www.guchen-connector.com/blog/industry-blog/most-important-hv-components-in-ev.html)**, such as:

1. Battery Pack: This is the primary HV component that stores energy and provides power to the electric motor. It contains hundreds of individual battery cells arranged in series and parallel to create the desired voltage and amperage.

2. Power Inverter: Converts the DC (direct current) power from the battery into AC (alternating current) power that the electric motor can use.

3. Electric Motor: Converts the electrical energy from the battery into mechanical energy to drive the vehicle's wheels.

4. Onboard Charger: Converts the AC power from the charging station or wall outlet into DC power that can charge the battery.

5. DC-DC Converter: Converts the high-voltage DC power from the battery into lower-voltage DC power to operate other vehicle systems, such as lighting, audio, and HVAC.

6. **[High-Voltage Cables](https://www.guchen-connector.com/products/ev-hv-power-cables/)**: Connects the components mentioned above and distributes power throughout the vehicle.

7. Cooling System: Keeps the HV components at an optimal temperature range to improve their efficiency and lifespan.

8. Regenerative Braking System: Converts the kinetic energy from the vehicle's movement into electrical energy that can recharge the battery during the braking process.

Note that the specific HV components and their arrangement may vary depending on the electric vehicle model, manufacturer, and design.