

Solar Glossary of Terms

Are you interested in solar electricity, but not sure what "photovoltaic conversion efficiency" means? You're not alone. In fact, because technical terms like these come up frequently, especially in discussions of photovoltaics (PV), we prepared this glossary of terms. In it you will find definitions of many important terms having to do with electricity, power generation, concentrating solar power (CSP), solar heating, solar lighting, and solar electricity, also known as PV.

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A

Absorber — In a [device](#), the material that readily absorbs photons to generate charge carriers (free or).

AC — see [current](#).

Activated Shelf Life — The period of time, at a specified temperature, that a charged can be stored before its capacity falls to an unusable level.

Activation Voltage(s) — The [\(s\)](#) at which a [controller](#) will take action to protect the batteries.

Adjustable Set Point — A feature allowing the user to adjust the levels at which a [controller](#) will become active.

Alternating Current (AC) — A type of [current](#), the direction of which is reversed at regular intervals or cycles. In the United States, the standard is 120 reversals or 60 cycles per second. Electricity transmission networks use AC because can be controlled with relative ease.

Acceptor — A material, such as , which has fewer outer shell than required in an otherwise balanced crystal structure, providing a , which can accept a free .

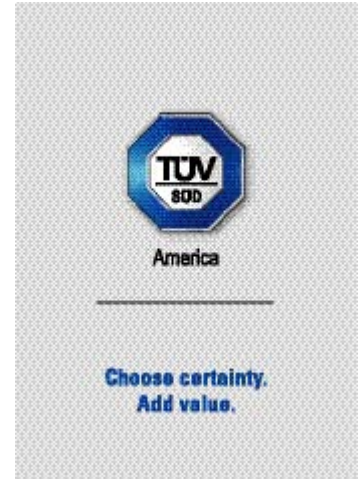
AIC — See [interrupt capability](#).

Air mass (sometimes called air mass ratio) — Equal to the cosine of the [angle](#)-that angle from directly overhead to a line intersecting the sun. The air mass is an indication of the length of the path solar radiation travels through the atmosphere. An air mass of 1.0 means the sun is directly overhead and the radiation travels through one atmosphere (thickness).

Ambient Temperature — The temperature of the surrounding area.

Amorphous Semiconductor — A non-crystalline material that has no long-range order.

Amorphous Silicon — A [-film](#), [cell](#) having no crystalline structure. Manufactured by depositing layers of on a . See also [-crystal silicon](#) an [silicon](#).



Amperage Interrupt Capability (AIC) — [current](#) fuses should be rated with a sufficient AIC to interrupt the highest possible current.

Ampere (amp) — A unit of [current](#) or rate of flow of . One across one of resistance causes a current flow of one ampere.

Ampere-Hour (Ah/AH) — A measure of the flow of current (in) over one hour; used to measure capacity.

Ampere Hour Meter — An instrument that monitors current with time. The indication is the product of current (in) and time (in hours).

Angle of Incidence — The angle that a ray of sun makes with a line perpendicular to the surface. For example, a surface that directly faces the sun has a solar angle of incidence of zero, but if the surface is parallel to the sun (for example, sunrise striking a horizontal rooftop), the angle of incidence is 90°.

Annual Solar Savings — The annual solar savings of a solar building is the energy savings attributable to a solar feature relative to the energy requirements of a non-solar building.

Anode — The positive in an [cell](#) (battery). Also, the earth or ground in a [protection](#) system. Also, the positive terminal of a .

Antireflection Coating — A thin coating of a material applied to a [cell](#) surface that reduces the light reflection and increases light transmission.

Array — see [\(PV\) array](#).

Array Current — The [current](#) produced by a [array](#) when it is exposed to sunlight.

Array Operating Voltage — The produced by a [array](#) when exposed to sunlight and connected to a .

Autonomous System — See [-alone system](#).

Availability — The quality or condition of a [system](#) being available to provide power to a . Usually measured in hours per year. One minus availability equals downtime.

Azimuth Angle — The angle between true south and the point on the horizon directly below the sun.

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B

Balance of System — Represents all components and costs other than the [modules](#)/ . It includes design costs, land, site preparation, system installation, support structures, power conditioning, operation and maintenance costs, indirect storage, and related costs.

Band Gap — In a , the energy difference between the highest [band](#) and the lowest [band](#).

Band Gap Energy (E_g) — The amount of energy (in [volts](#)) required to free an outer shell from its orbit about the nucleus to a free state, and thus promote it from the [ground state](#) to the [excited level](#).

Barrier Energy — The energy given up by an electron in penetrating the [potential barrier](#); a measure of the electrostatic potential of the barrier.

Base Load — The average amount of electric power that a utility must supply in any period.

Battery — Two or more [cells](#) enclosed in a container and electrically interconnected in an appropriate series/parallel arrangement to provide the required operating voltage and current levels. Under common usage, the term battery also applies to a single cell if it constitutes the entire electrochemical storage system.

Battery Available Capacity — The total maximum charge, expressed in [-hours](#), that can be withdrawn from a cell or battery under a specific set of operating conditions including [rate](#), temperature, initial [state of charge](#), age, and cut-off voltage.

Battery Capacity — The maximum total electrical charge, expressed in [-hours](#), which a battery can deliver to a load under a specific set of conditions.

Battery Cell — The simplest operating unit in a battery storage system. It consists of one or more positive or negative plates, an electrolyte that permits ionic conduction, one or more negative electrodes or plates, separators between plates of opposite polarity, and a container for all the above.

Battery Cycle Life — The number of cycles, to a specified [depth of discharge](#), that a cell or battery can undergo before failing to meet its specified capacity or efficiency performance criteria.

Battery Energy Capacity — The total energy available, expressed in [-hours \(-hours\)](#), which can be withdrawn from a fully charged cell or battery. The energy capacity of a given battery varies with temperature, rate, age, and cut-off voltage. This term is more common to system designers than it is to the power industry where capacity usually refers to [-hours](#).

Battery Energy Storage — Energy storage using electrochemical systems. The three main applications for battery energy storage systems include spinning reserve at generating stations, leveling at substations, and peak shaving on the customer side of the meter.

Battery Life — The period during which a battery or cell is capable of operating above a specified capacity or efficiency performance level. Life may be measured in cycles and/or years, depending on the type of service for which the cell or battery is intended.

BIPV (Building-Integrated Photovoltaics) —

A term for the design and integration of (PV) technology into the building envelope, typically replacing conventional building materials. This integration may be in vertical facades, replacing view glass, spandrel glass, or other facade material; into semitransparent skylight systems; into roofing systems, replacing traditional roofing materials; into shading "eyebrows" over windows; or other building envelope systems.

Blocking Diode — A connected in series with a [cell](#) or cells and a storage to keep the from discharging through the when there is no output, or low output, from the [cell](#). It can be thought of as a one-way valve that allows to flow forwards, but not backwards.

Boron (B) — The chemical element commonly used as the in [device](#) or material.

Boule — A sausage-shaped, synthetic single-crystal mass grown in a special furnace, pulled and turned at a rate necessary to maintain the single-crystal structure during growth.

Btu (British Thermal Unit) — The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit; equal to 252 calories.

Bypass Diode — A connected across one or more [cells](#) in a photovoltaic module such that the diode will conduct if the (s) become reverse biased. It protects these solar cells from thermal destruction in case of total or partial shading of individual solar cells while other cells are exposed to full light.

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C

Cadmium (Cd) — A chemical element used in making certain types of [cells](#) and batteries.

Cadmium Telluride (CdTe) — A polycrystalline thin-film photovoltaic material.

Capacity (C) — See [capacity](#).

Capacity Factor — The ratio of the average load on (or power output of) an electricity generating unit or system to the capacity rating of the unit or system over a specified period of time.

Captive Electrolyte Battery — A battery having an immobilized (gelled or absorbed in a material).

Cathode — The negative pole or of an electrolytic , vacuum tube, etc., where enter (leaves) the system; the opposite of an anode.

Cathodic Protection — A method of preventing oxidation of the exposed metal in structures by imposing a small electrical voltage between the structure and the ground.

Cd — see .

CdTe — see [telluride](#).

Cell (battery) — A single unit of an electrochemical device capable of producing direct voltage by converting chemical energy into electrical energy. A battery usually consists of several cells electrically connected together to produce higher voltages. (Sometimes the terms cell and [battery](#) are used interchangeably). Also see [\(PV\) cell](#).

Cell Barrier — A very thin region of static electric charge along the interface of the positive and negative layers in a [cell](#). The barrier inhibits the movement of [charge carriers](#) from one layer to the other, so that higher-energy electrons from one side diffuse preferentially through it in one direction, creating a current and thus a [charge](#) across the cell. Also called [zone](#) or space charge.

Cell Junction — The area of immediate contact between two layers (positive and negative) of a [cell](#). The junction lies at the center of the [barrier](#) or [zone](#).

Charge — The process of adding electrical energy to a [cell](#).

Charge Carrier — A free and mobile conduction [electron](#) or [hole](#) in a [cell](#).

Charge Controller — A component of a [system](#) that controls the flow of [charge](#) to and from the [cell](#) to protect it from over-charge and over-discharge. The charge controller may also indicate the system operational status.

Charge Factor — A number representing the time in hours during which a [cell](#) can be charged at a constant current without damage to the battery. Usually expressed in relation to the total [capacity](#), i.e., C/5 indicates a charge factor of 5 hours. Related to [rate](#).

Charge Rate — The current applied to a [cell](#) or [battery](#) to restore its [capacity](#). This rate is commonly normalized by a charge control device with respect to the rated capacity of the [cell](#) or battery.

Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD) — A method of depositing [semiconductor films](#) used to make certain types of [devices](#). With this method, a [substrate](#) is exposed to one or more vaporized compounds, one or more of which contain desirable constituents. A chemical reaction is initiated, at or near the substrate surface, to produce the desired material that will condense on the substrate.

Cleavage of Lateral Epitaxial Films for Transfer (CLEFT) — A process for making inexpensive Gallium Arsenide (GaAs) [cells](#) in which a thin film of GaAs is grown atop a thick, single-crystal GaAs (or other suitable material) and then is cleaved from the substrate and

incorporated into a cell, allowing the substrate to be reused to grow more thin-film GaAs.

Cloud Enhancement — The increase in solar intensity caused by reflected from nearby clouds.

Combined Collector — A [device](#) or that provides useful heat energy in addition to electricity.

Concentrator — A [module](#), which includes optical components such as lenses ([lens](#)) to direct and concentrate sunlight onto a [cell](#) of smaller area. Most concentrator must directly face or track the sun. They can increase the power flux of sunlight hundreds of times.

Conduction Band (or conduction level) — An energy band in a in which can move freely in a solid, producing a net transport of charge.

Conductor — The material through which electricity is transmitted, such as an electrical wire, or transmission or distribution line.

Contact Resistance — The resistance between metallic contacts and the .

Conversion Efficiency — See [\(conversion\) efficiency](#).

Converter — A unit that converts a [current](#) (dc) voltage to another dc voltage.

Copper Indium Diselenide (CuInSe₂, or CIS) — A [-film](#) photovoltaic material (sometimes incorporating (CIGS) and/or sulfur).

Crystalline Silicon — A type of [cell](#) made from a slice of [-crystal silicon](#) or [silicon](#).

Current — See [current](#).

Current at Maximum Power (Imp) — The at which maximum power is available from a .

Cutoff Voltage — The levels (activation) at which the [controller](#) disconnects the [array](#) from the or the from the battery.

Cycle — The discharge and subsequent charge of a .

Czochralski Process — A method of growing large size, high quality crystal by slowly lifting a seed crystal from a molten bath of the material under careful cooling conditions.

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D

Dangling Bonds — A chemical bond associated with an atom on the surface layer of a crystal. The bond does not join with another atom of the crystal, but extends in the direction of exterior of the surface.

Days of Storage — The number of consecutive days the [-alone system](#) will meet a defined without solar energy input. This term is related to system availability.

DC — See [current](#).

DC-to-DC Converter — Electronic circuit to convert [current](#) (e.g., photovoltaic module) into other levels (e.g.,). Can be part of a [power point tracker](#).

Deep-Cycle Battery — A battery with large plates that can withstand many discharges to a low [-of-charge](#).

Deep Discharge — Discharging a battery to 20% or less of its full charge capacity.

Depth of Discharge (DOD) — The [-hours](#) removed from a fully charged or , expressed as a percentage of rated capacity. For example, the removal of 25 ampere-hours from a fully charged 100 ampere-hours rated cell results in a 25% depth of discharge. Under certain conditions, such as discharge rates lower than that used to rate the cell, depth of discharge can exceed 100%.

Dendrite — A slender threadlike spike of pure crystalline material, such as .

Dendritic Web Technique — A method for making sheets of [silicon](#) in which silicon are slowly withdrawn from a melt of silicon whereupon a web of silicon forms between the dendrites and solidifies as it rises from the melt and cools.

Depletion Zone — Same as [barrier](#). The term derives from the fact that this microscopically thin region is depleted of [carriers](#) (free and).

Design Month — The month having the combination of and that requires the maximum energy from the [array](#).

Diffuse Insolation — Sunlight received indirectly as a result of scattering due to clouds, fog, haze, dust, or other obstructions in the atmosphere. Opposite of [insolation](#).

Diffuse Radiation — Radiation received from the sun after reflection and scattering by the atmosphere and ground.

Diffusion Furnace — Furnace used to make junctions in by diffusing dopant atoms into the surface of the material.

Diffusion Length — The mean distance a free or moves before recombining with another hole or electron.

Diode — An electronic device that allows current to flow in one direction only. See blocking and [diode](#).

Direct Beam Radiation — Radiation received by direct solar rays. Measured by a pyrheliometer with a solar aperture of 5.7° to transcribe the solar disc.

Direct Current (DC) — A type of electricity transmission and distribution by which electricity flows in one direction through the , usually relatively low and high current. To be used for

typical 120 volt or 220 household appliances, DC must be converted to [current](#), its opposite.

Direct Insolation — Sunlight falling directly upon a collector. Opposite of [insolation](#).

Discharge — The withdrawal of electrical energy from a [battery](#).

Discharge Factor — A number equivalent to the time in hours during which a battery is discharged at constant current usually expressed as a percentage of the total battery capacity, i.e., C/5 indicates a discharge factor of 5 hours. Related to [rate](#).

Discharge Rate — The rate, usually expressed in [amperes](#) or time, at which [current](#) is taken from the [battery](#).

Disconnect — Switch gear used to connect or disconnect components in a [system](#).

Distributed Energy Resources (DER) — A variety of small, modular power-generating technologies that can be combined with energy management and storage systems and used to improve the operation of the electricity delivery system, whether or not those technologies are connected to an electricity grid.

Distributed Generation — A popular term for localized or on-site power generation.

Distributed Power — Generic term for any power supply located near the point where the power is used. Opposite of central power. See [_alone systems](#).

Distributed Systems — Systems that are installed at or near the location where the electricity is used, as opposed to central systems that supply electricity to [a building](#). A residential [system](#) is a distributed system.

Donor — In a [device](#), an [-type](#), such as [silicon](#), that puts an additional [electron](#) into an energy level very near the [band](#); this electron is easily exited into the conduction band where it increases the electrical conductivity over than of an undoped [semiconductor](#).

Donor Level — The level that donates [electrons](#) to the [system](#).

Dopant — A chemical element (impurity) added in small amounts to an otherwise pure semiconductor material to modify the electrical properties of the material. An n-dopant introduces more electrons. A p-dopant creates electron vacancies ([holes](#)).

Doping — The addition of [dopant](#) to a [semiconductor](#).

Downtime — Time when the photovoltaic system cannot provide power for the [system](#). Usually expressed in hours per year or that percentage.

Dry Cell — A [battery](#) (battery) with a captive [electrolyte](#). A primary battery that cannot be recharged.

Duty Cycle — The ratio of active time to total time. Used to describe the operating regime of appliances or loads in [systems](#).

Duty Rating — The amount of time an (power conditioning unit) can produce at full rated power.

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E

Edge-Defined Film-Fed Growth (EFG) — A method for making sheets of [silicon](#) for [devices](#) in which molten silicon is drawn upward by capillary action through a mold.

Electric Circuit — The path followed by electrons from a power source (generator or battery), through an electrical system, and returning to the source.

Electric Current — The flow of electrical energy (electricity) in a , measured in .

Electrical grid — An integrated system of electricity distribution, usually covering a large area.

Electricity — Energy resulting from the flow of charge particles, such as or .

Electrochemical Cell — A device containing two conducting , one positive and the other negative, made of dissimilar materials (usually metals) that are immersed in a chemical solution () that transmits positive from the negative to the positive electrode and thus forms an electrical charge. One or more cells constitute a .

Electrode — A conductor that is brought in conducting contact with a ground.

Electrodeposition — Electrolytic process in which a metal is deposited at the from a solution of its ions.

Electrolyte — A nonmetallic (liquid or solid) conductor that carries by the movement of (instead of) with the liberation of matter at the of an [cell](#).

Electron — An elementary particle of an atom with a negative electrical charge and a mass of 1/1837 of a proton; electrons surround the positively charged nucleus of an atom and determine the chemical properties of an atom. The movement of electrons in an electrical constitutes an electric .

Electron Volt (eV) — The amount of kinetic energy gained by an electron when accelerated through an electric potential difference of 1 Volt; equivalent to 1.603×10^{-19} ; a unit of energy or work.

Energy — The capability of doing work; different forms of energy can be converted to other forms, but the total amount of energy remains the same.

Energy Audit — A survey that shows how much energy used in a home, which helps find ways to use less energy.

Energy Contribution Potential — occurring in the emitter region of a [cell](#).

Energy Density — The ratio of available energy per pound; usually used to compare storage .

Energy Levels — The energy represented by an in the band model of a substance.

Epitaxial Growth — The growth of one crystal on the surface of another crystal. The growth of the deposited crystal is oriented by the structure of the original crystal.

Equalization — The process of restoring all in a to an equal [-of-charge](#). Some battery types may require a complete discharge as a part of the equalization process.

Equalization Charge — The process of mixing the in batteries by periodically overcharging the batteries for a short time.

Equalizing Charge — A continuation of normal charging, at a level slightly higher than the normal end-of-charge voltage, in order to provide cell within a battery.

Equinox — The two times of the year when the sun crosses the equator and night and day are of equal length; usually occurs on March 21st (spring equinox) and September 23 (fall equinox).

Extrinsic Semiconductor — The product of a pure .

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F

Fermi Level — Energy level at which the probability of finding an is one-half. In a metal, the Fermi level is very near the top of the filled levels in the partially filled [band](#). In a , the Fermi level is in the [gap](#).

Fill Factor — The ratio of a [cell](#)'s actual power to its power if both current and were at their maxima. A key characteristic in evaluating cell performance.

Fixed Tilt Array — A [array](#) set in at a fixed angle with respect to horizontal.

Flat-Plate Array — A [\(PV\) array](#) that consists of non-concentrating [modules](#).

Flat-Plate Module — An arrangement of [cells](#) or material mounted on a rigid flat surface with the cells exposed freely to incoming sunlight.

Flat-Plate Photovoltaics (PV) — A PV array or module that consists of nonconcentrating elements. Flat-plate and use direct and diffuse sunlight, but if the array is fixed in position, some portion of the direct sunlight is lost because of oblique sun-angles in relation to the array.

Float Charge — The current required to counteract the [-discharge](#) of the battery at a certain temperature.

Float Life — The number of years that a battery can keep its stated capacity when it is kept at float charge.

Float Service — A battery operation in which the battery is normally connected to an external current source; for instance, a battery charger which supplies the battery load under normal conditions, while also providing enough energy input to the battery to make up for its internal quiescent losses, thus keeping the battery always up to full power and ready for service.

Float-Zone Process — A method of growing a large-size, high-quality crystal whereby coils heat a polycrystalline ingot placed atop a single-crystal seed. As the coils are slowly raised the molten interface beneath the coils becomes single crystal.

Float-Zone Process — In reference to solar photovoltaic cell manufacture, a method of growing a large-size, high-quality crystal whereby coils heat a polycrystalline ingot placed atop a single-crystal seed. As the coils are slowly raised the molten interface beneath the coils becomes a single crystal.

Frequency — The number of repetitions per unit time of a complete waveform, expressed in Hertz (Hz).

Frequency Regulation — This indicates the variability in the output voltage. Some inverters will switch off or not operate properly if frequency variations exceed 1%.

Fresnel Lens — An optical device that focuses light like a magnifying glass; concentric rings are faced at slightly different angles so that light falling on any ring is focused to the same point.

Full Sun — The amount of power density in sunlight received at the earth's surface at noon on a clear day (about 1,000 Watts/square meter).

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G

Ga — See [Gallium](#).

GaAs — See [arsenide](#).

Gallium (Ga) — A chemical element, metallic in nature, used in making certain kinds of solar cells and LED devices.

Gallium Arsenide (GaAs) — A crystalline, high-efficiency compound used to make certain types of [cells](#) and LED material.

Gassing — The evolution of gas from one or more of the electrodes in the electrolysis of a battery. Gassing commonly results from local action [-discharge](#) or from the electrolysis of water in the battery during charging.

Gassing Current — The portion of charge that goes into electrolytical production of hydrogen and oxygen from the electrolytic liquid. This current increases with increasing and temperature.

Gel-Type Battery — Lead-acid in which the is composed of a silica gel matrix.

Gigawatt (GW) — A unit of power equal to 1 billion Watts; 1 million kilowatts, or 1,000 megawatts.

Grid — See [grid](#).

Grid-Connected System — A solar electric or [\(PV\) system](#) in which the [array](#) acts like a central generating plant, supplying power to the

Grid-Interactive System — Same as [connected system](#).

Grid Lines — Metallic contacts fused to the surface of the [cell](#) to provide a low resistance path for to flow out to the cell interconnect wires.

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H

Harmonic Content — The number of frequencies in the output in addition to the primary (50 or 60 Hz.). Energy in these harmonic frequencies is lost and may cause excessive heating of the .

Heterojunction — A region of electrical contact between two different materials.

High Voltage Disconnect — The at which a [controller](#) will disconnect the [array](#) from the batteries to prevent overcharging.

High Voltage Disconnect Hysteresis — The difference between the [voltage disconnect](#) set point and the voltage at which the full [array](#) will be reapplied.

Hole — The vacancy where an electron would normally exist in a solid; behaves like a positively charged particle.

Homojunction — The region between an n-layer and a p-layer in a single material, photovoltaic cell.

Hybrid System — A solar electric or [system](#) that includes other sources of electricity generation, such as wind or diesel generators.

Hydrogenated Amorphous Silicon — [silicon](#) with a small amount of incorporated hydrogen. The hydrogen neutralizes dangling bonds in the amorphous silicon, allowing [carriers](#) to flow more freely.

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I

Incident Light — Light that shines onto the face of a [cell](#) or .

Indium Oxide — A wide band gap that can be heavily doped with tin to make a highly conductive, transparent [film](#). Often used as a front contact or one component of a solar cell.

Infrared Radiation — Electromagnetic radiation whose wavelengths lie in the range from 0.75 micrometer to 1000 micrometers; invisible long wavelength radiation (heat) capable of producing a thermal or [effect](#), though less effective than visible light.

Input Voltage — This is determined by the total power required by the [current](#) loads and the voltage of any [current](#) loads. Generally, the larger the P , the higher the inverter input V . This keeps the I at levels where switches and other components are readily available.

Insolation — The solar power density incident on a surface of stated area and orientation, usually expressed as W/m^2 or W/ft^2 per square foot per hour. See [insolation](#) and [insolation](#).

Interconnect — A wire or other means of connection that provides an electrical interconnection between the [cells](#).

Intrinsic Layer — A layer of Si material, used in a [device](#), whose properties are essentially those of the pure, undoped, material.

Intrinsic Semiconductor — An undoped Si .

Inverter — A device that converts [current](#) electricity to [current](#) either for stand-alone systems or to supply power to an electricity grid.

Ion — An electrically charged atom or group of atoms that has lost or gained e^- ; a loss makes the resulting particle positively charged; a gain makes the particle negatively charged.

Irradiance — The direct, diffuse, and reflected solar radiation that strikes a surface. Usually expressed in W/m^2 . Irradiance multiplied by time equals J/m^2 .

ISPRA Guidelines — Guidelines for the assessment of SO_2 power plants, published by the Joint Research Centre of the Commission of the European Communities, Ispra, Italy.

I-Type Semiconductor — Si material that is left intrinsic, or undoped so that the concentration of charge carriers is characteristic of the material itself rather than of added impurities.

I-V Curve — A graphical presentation of the current versus the voltage from a photovoltaic device as the load is increased from the short circuit (no load) condition to the open circuit (maximum voltage) condition. The shape of the curve characterizes cell performance.

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J

Joule — A metric unit of energy or work; 1 joule per second equals 1 or 0.737 foot-pounds; 1 equals 1,055 joules.

Junction — A region of transition between layers, such as a p/n junction, which goes from a region that has a high concentration of acceptors (p-type) to one that has a high concentration of donors (n-type).

Junction Box — A (PV) generator junction box is an enclosure on the module where PV strings are electrically connected and where protection devices can be located, if necessary.

Junction Diode — A device with a junction and a built-in potential that passes current better in one direction than the other. All [cells](#) are junction .

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K

Kilowatt (kW) — A standard unit of electrical power equal to 1000 , or to the energy consumption at a rate of 1000 per second.

Kilowatt-Hour (kWh) — 1,000 thousand watts acting over a period of 1 hour. The kWh is a unit of energy. 1 kWh=3600 kJ.

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L

Langley (L) — Unit of solar . One gram calorie per square centimeter. 1 L = 85.93 kwh/m2.

Lattice — The regular periodic arrangement of atoms or molecules in a crystal of semiconductor material.

Lead-Acid Battery — A general category that includes batteries with plates made of pure lead, lead-antimony, or lead-calcium immersed in an acid electrolyte.

Life — The period during which a system is capable of operating above a specified performance level.

Life-Cycle Cost — The estimated cost of owning and operating a [system](#) for the period of its useful life.

Light-Induced Defects — Defects, such as [bonds](#), induced in an [silicon](#) semiconductor upon initial exposure to light.

Light Trapping — The trapping of light inside a semiconductor material by refracting and reflecting the light at critical angles; trapped light will travel further in the material, greatly increasing the probability of absorption and hence of producing charge carriers.

Line-Commutated Inverter — An inverter that is tied to a power or line. The commutation of power (conversion from [current](#) to [current](#)) is controlled by the power line, so that, if there is a

failure in the power grid, the [system](#) cannot feed power into the line.

Liquid Electrolyte Battery — A battery containing a liquid solution of acid and water. Distilled water may be added to these batteries to replenish the as necessary. Also called a flooded battery because the plates are covered with the electrolyte.

Load — The demand on an energy producing system; the energy consumption or requirement of a piece or group of equipment. Usually expressed in terms of or in reference to electricity.

Load Circuit — The wire, switches, fuses, etc. that connect the to the power source.

Load Current (A) — The current required by the electrical device.

Load Resistance — The resistance presented by the load. See .

Low Voltage Cutoff (LVC) — The level at which a [controller](#) will disconnect the from the .

Low Voltage Disconnect — The at which a [controller](#) will disconnect the from the batteries to prevent over-discharging.

Low Voltage Disconnect Hysteresis — The difference between the low voltage disconnect set point and the voltage at which the will be reconnected.

Low Voltage Warning — A warning buzzer or light that indicates the low battery set point has been reached.

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M

Maintenance-Free Battery — A sealed to which water cannot be added to maintain level.

Majority Carrier — Current carriers (either free or) that are in excess in a specific layer of a material (electrons in the n-layer, holes in the p-layer) of a .

Maximum Power Point (MPP) — The point on the current-voltage (-V) curve of a module under illumination, where the product of and is maximum. For a typical , this is at about 0.45 volts.

Maximum Power Point Tracker (MPPT) — Means of a power conditioning unit that automatically operates the photovoltaic generator at its [power point](#) under all conditions.

Maximum Power Tracking — Operating a [array](#) at the [power point](#) of the array's [-V curve](#) where maximum power is obtained. Also called peak power tracking.

Megawatt (MW) — 1,000 , or 1 million ; standard measure of electric power plant generating capacity.

Megawatt-Hour — 1,000 [-hours](#) or 1 million [-hours](#).

Microgroove — A small groove scribed into the surface of a [cell](#), which is filled with metal for contacts.

Minority Carrier — A current carrier, either an or a , that is in the minority in a specific layer of a material; the diffusion of minority carriers under the action of the cell is the in a [device](#).

Minority Carrier Lifetime — The average time a [carrier](#) exists before .

Modified Sine Wave — A that has at least three states (i.e., positive, off, and negative). Has less [content](#) than a square wave.

Modularity — The use of multiple connected in parallel to service different loads.

Module — See [\(PV\) module](#).

Module Derate Factor — A factor that lowers the [module](#) to account for field operating conditions such as dirt accumulation on the module.

Monolithic — Fabricated as a single structure.

Movistor — Metal Oxide Varistor. Used to protect electronic circuits from surge currents such as those produced by lightning.

Multicrystalline — A (photovoltaic) material composed of variously oriented, small, individual crystals. Sometimes referred to as polycrystalline or semicrystalline.

Multijunction Device — A high-efficiency [device](#) containing two or more cell , each of which is optimized for a particular part of the [spectrum](#).

Multi-Stage Controller — A [controller](#) unit that allows different charging currents as the battery nears full [of charge](#).

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N

National Electrical Code (NEC) — Contains guidelines for all types of electrical installations. The 1984 and later editions of the NEC contain Article 690, "Solar Photovoltaic Systems" which should be followed when installing a PV system.

National Electrical Manufacturers

Association (NEMA) — This organization sets standards for some non-electronic products like junction boxes.

NEC — See [Electrical Code](#).

NEMA — See [Electrical Manufacturers Association](#).

Nickel Cadmium Battery — A battery containing nickel and cadmium plates and an alkaline .

Nominal Voltage — A reference used to describe , , or systems (i.e., a 12-volt or 24-volt battery, module, or system).

Normal Operating Cell Temperature (NOCT) — The estimated temperature of a [module](#) when operating under 800 w/m² , 20°C [temperature](#) and wind speed of 1 meter per second. NOCT is used to estimate the nominal operating temperature of a module in its working environment.

N-Type — Negative material in which there are more than ; is carried through it by the flow of .

N-Type Semiconductor — A produced by an [semiconductor](#) with an - impurity (e.g., in).

N-Type Silicon — material that has been with a material that has more in its atomic structure than does silicon.

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O

Ohm — A measure of the electrical resistance of a material equal to the resistance of a circuit in which the potential difference of 1 volt produces a current of 1 ampere.

One-Axis Tracking — A system capable of rotating about one axis.

Open-Circuit Voltage (Voc) — The maximum possible voltage across a photovoltaic cell; the voltage across the cell in sunlight when no current is flowing.

Operating Point — The and that a photovoltaic or produces when connected to a . The operating point is dependent on the load or the batteries connected to the output terminals of the array.

Orientation — Placement with respect to the cardinal directions, N, S, E, W; is the measure of orientation from north.

Outgas — See .

Overcharge — Forcing into a fully charged . The battery will be damaged if overcharged for a long period.

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P

Packing Factor — The ratio of area to actual land area or building envelope area for a system; or, the ratio of total [cell](#) area to the total area, for a module.

Panel — See [\(PV\) panel](#).

Parallel Connection — A way of joining [cells](#) or [modules](#) by connecting positive leads

together and negative leads together; such a configuration increases the I_{sc} , but not the V_{oc} .

Passivation — A chemical reaction that eliminates the detrimental effect of electrically reactive atoms on a [cell's](#) surface.

Peak Demand/Load — The maximum energy demand or load in a specified time period.

Peak Power Current — Amperes produced by a photovoltaic I_{mp} or operating at the I_{mp} of the [-V curve](#) that will produce maximum power from the module.

Peak Power Point — Operating point of the [-V \(current-voltage\) curve](#) for a [cell](#) or [module](#) where the product of the current value times the V_{mp} value is a maximum.

Peak Power Tracking — see [power tracking](#).

Peak Sun Hours — The equivalent number of hours per day when solar irradiance averages 1,000 w/m². For example, six peak sun hours means that the energy received during total daylight hours equals the energy that would have been received had the irradiance for six hours been 1,000 w/m².

Peak Watt — A unit used to rate the performance of [cells](#), I_{mp} , or V_{mp} ; the maximum nominal output of a [device](#), in (Wp) under standardized test conditions, usually 1,000 watts per square meter of sunlight with other conditions, such as temperature specified.

Phosphorous (P) — A chemical element used as a dopant in making [-type semiconductor](#) layers.

Photocurrent — An electric current induced by radiant energy.

Photoelectric Cell — A device for measuring light intensity that works by converting light falling on, or reaching it, to electricity, and then measuring the current; used in photometers.

Photoelectrochemical Cell — A type of [device](#) in which the electricity induced in the cell is used immediately within the cell to produce a chemical, such as hydrogen, which can then be withdrawn for use.

Photon — A particle of light that acts as an individual unit of energy.

Photovoltaic(s) (PV) — Pertaining to the direct conversion of light into electricity.

Photovoltaic (PV) Array — An interconnected system of PV I_{mp} that function as a single electricity-producing unit. The modules are assembled as a discrete structure, with common support or mounting. In smaller systems, an array can consist of a single module.

Photovoltaic (PV) Cell — The smallest semiconductor element within a PV I_{mp} to perform the immediate conversion of light into electrical energy ([current](#) and V_{oc}). Also called a solar cell.

Photovoltaic (PV) Conversion Efficiency —

The ratio of the electric power produced by a photovoltaic device to the power of the sunlight incident on the device.

Photovoltaic (PV) Device — A solid-state electrical device that converts light directly into [current](#) electricity of voltage-current characteristics that are a function of the characteristics of the light source and the materials in and design of the device. Solar photovoltaic devices are made of various materials including , [sulfide](#), [telluride](#), and [arsenide](#), and in single crystalline, , or amorphous forms.

Photovoltaic (PV) Effect — The phenomenon that occurs when , the "particles" in a beam of light, knock loose from the atoms they strike. When this property of light is combined with the properties of , electrons flow in one direction across a , setting up a . With the addition of circuitry, current will flow and electric power will be available.

Photovoltaic (PV) Generator — The total of all PV strings of a PV power supply system, which are electrically interconnected.

Photovoltaic (PV) Module — The smallest environmentally protected, essentially planar assembly of solar cells and ancillary parts, such as interconnections, terminals, [and protective devices such as] intended to generate [current](#) power under unconcentrated sunlight. The structural (carrying) member of a module can either be the top layer (superstrate) or the back layer ().

Photovoltaic (PV) Panel — often used interchangeably with PV (especially in one-module systems), but more accurately used to refer to a physically connected collection of modules (i.e., a laminate string of modules used to achieve a required and).

Photovoltaic (PV) System — A complete set of components for converting sunlight into electricity by the process, including the and [of system](#) components.

Photovoltaic-Thermal (PV/T) System — A photovoltaic system that, in addition to converting sunlight into electricity, collects the residual heat energy and delivers both heat and electricity in usable form. Also called a total energy system.

Physical Vapor Deposition — A method of depositing [semiconductor photovoltaic films](#). With this method, physical processes, such as thermal evaporation or bombardment of ions, are used to deposit elemental material on a .

P-I-N — A semiconductor [\(PV\) device](#) structure that layers an intrinsic semiconductor between a p-type semiconductor and an [-type semiconductor](#); this structure is most often used with [silicon](#) PV devices.

Plates — A metal plate, usually lead or lead compound, immersed in the in a .

P/N — A [device](#) structure in which the is formed between a p-type layer and an n-type layer.

Pocket Plate — A plate for a in which active materials are held in a perforated metal pocket.

Point-Contact Cell — A high efficiency photovoltaic cell that employs light trapping techniques and point-diffused contacts on the rear surface for current collection.

Polycrystalline — See .

Polycrystalline Silicon — A material used to make [cells](#), which consist of many crystals unlike [-crystal silicon](#).

Power Conditioning — The process of modifying the characteristics of electrical power (for e.g., inverting [current](#) to [current](#)).

Power Conditioning Equipment — Electrical equipment, or power electronics, used to convert power from a [array](#) into a form suitable for subsequent use. A collective term for , converter, battery charge regulator, and [diode](#).

Power Conversion Efficiency — The ratio of output power to input power of the .

Power Density — The ratio of the power available from a battery to its mass (W/kg) or volume (W/l).

Power Factor (PF) — The ratio of actual power being used in a circuit, expressed in or , to the power that is apparently being drawn from a power source, expressed in volt-amperes or kilovolt-amperes.

Primary Battery — A whose initial cannot be restored by charging.

Projected Area — The net south-facing glazing area projected on a vertical plane.

P-Type Semiconductor — A semiconductor in which carry the current; produced by an [semiconductor](#) with an impurity (e.g., in).

Pulse-Width-Modulated (PWM) Wave

Inverter — A type of power that produce a high quality (nearly sinusoidal) voltage, at minimum current harmonics.

PV — See [\(s\)](#).

Pyranometer — An instrument used for measuring global solar .

Pyrheliometer — An instrument used for measuring [beam](#) solar . Uses an aperture of 5.7° to transcribe the solar disc.

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Q

Quad — One quadrillion (1,000,000,000,000,000 Btu).

Qualification Test — A procedure applied to a selected set of [modules](#) involving the application of defined electrical, mechanical, or thermal stress in a prescribed manner and amount. Test results are subject to a list of defined requirements.

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R

Rated Battery Capacity — The term used by battery manufacturers to indicate the maximum amount of energy that can be withdrawn from a battery under specified discharge rate and temperature. See [capacity](#).

Rated Module Current (A) — The current output of a [module](#) measured at [test conditions](#) of 1,000 w/m² and 25°C cell temperature.

Rated Power — Rated power of the . However, some units can not produce rated power continuously. See [rating](#).

Reactive Power — The sine of the phase angle between the and in an [current](#) system. See [factor](#).

Recombination — The action of a free electron falling back into a . Recombination processes are either radiative, where the energy of recombination results in the emission of a photon, or nonradiative, where the energy of recombination is given to a second electron which then relaxes back to its original energy by emitting phonons. Recombination can take place in the bulk of the semiconductor, at the surfaces, in the junction region, at defects, or between interfaces.

Rectifier — A device that converts [current](#) to [current](#). See .

Regulator — Prevents overcharging of batteries by controlling charge cycle-usually adjustable to conform to specific battery needs.

Remote Systems — See [-alone systems](#).

Reserve Capacity — The amount of generating capacity a central power system must maintain to meet [loads](#).

Resistance (R) — The property of a , which opposes the flow of an [current](#) resulting in the generation of heat in the conducting material. The measure of the resistance of a given conductor is the electromotive force needed for a unit current flow. The unit of resistance is .

Resistive Voltage Drop — The voltage developed across a by the flow through the resistance of the cell.

Reverse Current Protection — Any method of preventing unwanted flow from the battery to the [array](#) (usually at night). See [diode](#).

Ribbon (Photovoltaic) Cells — A type of [device](#) made in a continuous process of pulling material from a molten bath of photovoltaic material, such as [silicon](#), to form a thin sheet of material.

RMS — See [mean square](#).

Root Mean Square (RMS) — The square root of the average square of the instantaneous values of an ac output. For a sine wave the RMS value is 0.707 times the peak value. The equivalent value of [current](#), I , that will produce the same heating in a [resistor](#) with resistance, R , as a dc current of value I .

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S

Sacrificial Anode — A piece of metal buried near a structure that is to be protected from corrosion. The metal of the sacrificial [anode](#) is intended to corrode and reduce the corrosion of the protected structure.

Satellite Power System (SPS) — Concept for providing large amounts of electricity for use on the Earth from one or more satellites in geosynchronous Earth orbit. A very large array of solar cells on each satellite would provide electricity, which would be converted to microwave energy and beamed to a receiving antenna on the ground. There, it would be reconverted into electricity and distributed the same as any other centrally generated power, through a grid.

Schottky Barrier — A [barrier](#) established as the interface between a [semiconductor](#), such as [silicon](#), and a sheet of metal.

Scribing — The cutting of a grid pattern of grooves in a semiconductor material, generally for the purpose of making interconnections.

Sealed Battery — A battery with a captive electrolyte and a resealing vent cap, also called a valve-regulated battery. Electrolyte cannot be added.

Seasonal Depth of Discharge — An adjustment factor used in some system sizing procedures which "allows" the battery to be gradually discharged over a 30-90 day period of poor solar [irradiance](#). This factor results in a slightly smaller [array](#).

Secondary Battery — A [battery](#) that can be recharged.

Self-Discharge — The rate at which a [battery](#), without a [load](#), will lose its charge.

Semiconductor — Any material that has a limited capacity for conducting an electric

current. Certain semiconductors, including [arsenide](#), [indium diselenide](#), and [telluride](#), are uniquely suited to the conversion process.

Semicrystalline — See [Semicrystalline](#).

Series Connection — A way of joining [cells](#) by connecting positive leads to negative leads; such a configuration increases the [voltage](#).

Series Controller — A [controller](#) that interrupts the charging current by open-circuiting the [\(PV\) array](#). The control element is in series with the PV array and [battery](#).

Series Regulator — Type of [charge regulator](#) where the charging [current](#) is controlled by a switch connected in series with the photovoltaic [array](#) or [battery](#).

Series Resistance — Parasitic resistance to flow in a [circuit](#) due to mechanisms such as resistance from the bulk of the [material](#), metallic contacts, and interconnections.

Shallow-Cycle Battery — A battery with small plates that cannot withstand many discharges to a low state-of-charge.

Shelf Life of Batteries — The length of time, under specified conditions, that a [battery](#) can be stored so that it keeps its guaranteed capacity.

Short-Circuit Current (Isc) — The [current](#) flowing freely through an external circuit that has no [load](#) or resistance; the maximum current possible.

Shunt Controller — A [controller](#) that redirects or shunts the charging current away from the battery. The controller requires a large heat sink to dissipate the current from the short-circuited [array](#). Most shunt controllers are for smaller systems producing 30 [watts](#) or less.

Shunt Regulator — Type of a [charge regulator](#) where the charging current is controlled by a switch connected in parallel with the [\(PV\) generator](#). Shorting the PV generator prevents overcharging of the battery.

Siemens Process — A commercial method of making purified [silicon](#).

Silicon (Si) — A semi-metallic chemical element that makes an excellent [material](#) for [devices](#). It crystallizes in face-centered cubic [structure](#) like a diamond. It's commonly found in sand and quartz (as the oxide).

Sine Wave — A [waveform](#) corresponding to a single-frequency periodic oscillation that can be mathematically represented as a function of amplitude versus angle in which the value of the curve at any point is equal to the sine of that angle.

Sine Wave Inverter — An inverter that produces utility-quality, [wave](#) power forms.

Single-Crystal Material — A material that is composed of a single crystal or a few large crystals.

Single-Crystal Silicon — Material with a single crystalline formation. Many [cells](#) are made from single-crystal silicon.

Single-Stage Controller — A [controller](#) that redirects all charging current as the battery nears full [-of-charge](#).

Solar Cell — see [\(PV\) cell](#).

Solar Constant — The average amount of solar radiation that reaches the earth's upper atmosphere on a surface perpendicular to the sun's rays; equal to 1353 Watts per square meter or 492 Btu per square foot.

Solar Cooling — The use of solar thermal energy or solar electricity to power a cooling appliance. [systems](#) can power evaporative coolers ("swamp" coolers), heat-pumps, and air conditioners.

Solar Energy — Electromagnetic energy transmitted from the sun (solar radiation). The amount that reaches the earth is equal to one billionth of total solar energy generated, or the equivalent of about 420 trillion kilowatt-hours.

Solar-Grade Silicon — Intermediate-grade used in the manufacture of [cells](#). Less expensive than electronic-grade silicon.

Solar Insolation — See [. . .](#)

Solar Irradiance — See [. . .](#)

Solar Noon — The time of the day, at a specific location, when the sun reaches its highest, apparent point in the sky; equal to true or due, geographic south.

Solar Panel — See [\(PV\) panel](#).

Solar Resource — The amount of solar a site receives, usually measured in kWh/m²/day, which is equivalent to the number of [sun hours](#).

Solar Spectrum — The total distribution of electromagnetic radiation emanating from the sun. The different regions of the solar spectrum are described by their wavelength range. The visible region extends from about 390 to 780 nanometers (a nanometer is one billionth of one meter). About 99 percent of solar radiation is contained in a wavelength region from 300 nm (ultraviolet) to 3,000 nm (near-infrared). The combined radiation in the wavelength region from 280 nm to 4,000 nm is called the broadband, or total, solar radiation.

Solar Thermal Electric Systems — Solar energy conversion technologies that convert solar energy to electricity, by heating a working fluid to power a turbine that drives a generator. Examples of these systems include central receiver systems, parabolic dish, and solar trough.

Space Charge — See [barrier](#).

Specific Gravity — The ratio of the weight of the solution to the weight of an equal volume of water at a specified temperature. Used as an indicator of battery [-of-charge](#).

Spinning Reserve — Electric power plant or utility capacity on-line and running at low power in excess of actual .

Split-Spectrum Cell — A compound [device](#) in which sunlight is first divided into spectral regions by optical means. Each region is then directed to a different [cell](#) optimized for converting that portion of the spectrum into electricity. Such a device achieves significantly greater overall conversion of incident sunlight into electricity. See [device](#).

Sputtering — A process used to apply photovoltaic material to a [substrate](#) by a [vapor deposition](#) process where high-energy [ions](#) are used to bombard elemental sources of semiconductor material, which eject vapors of atoms that are then deposited in thin layers on a [substrate](#) .

Square Wave — A [signal](#) that has only two states, (i.e., positive or negative). A square wave contains a large number of harmonics.

Square Wave Inverter — A type of inverter that produces [square wave](#) output. It consists of a [current](#) source, four switches, and the [transformer](#) . The switches are power [transistors](#) that can carry a large [current](#) and withstand a high [voltage](#) rating. The switches are turned on and off at a correct sequence, at a certain frequency.

Staebler-Wronski Effect — The tendency of the sunlight to electricity conversion efficiency of [silicon devices](#) to degrade (drop) upon initial exposure to light.

Stand-Alone System — An autonomous or [photovoltaic system](#) not connected to a [grid](#) . May or may not have storage, but most stand-alone systems require [batteries](#) or some other form of storage.

Stand-Off Mounting — Technique for mounting a [PV array](#) on a sloped roof, which involves mounting the [array](#) a short distance above the pitched roof and tilting them to the optimum angle.

Standard Reporting Conditions (SRC) — A fixed set of conditions (including meteorological) to which the electrical performance data of a [module](#) are translated from the set of actual test conditions.

Standard Test Conditions (STC) — Conditions under which a [module](#) is typically tested in a laboratory.

Standby Current — This is the amount of current (power) used by the [inverter](#) when no [load](#) is active (lost power). The efficiency of the inverter is lowest when the load demand is low.

Starved Electrolyte Cell — A cell containing little or no free fluid.

State-of-Charge (SOC) — The available capacity remaining in the battery, expressed as a percentage of the rated capacity.

Storage Battery — A device capable of transforming energy from electric to chemical form and vice versa. The reactions are almost completely reversible. During discharge, chemical energy is converted to electric energy and is consumed in an external circuit or apparatus.

Stratification — A condition that occurs when the acid concentration varies from top to bottom in the battery. Periodic, controlled charging at that produces will mix the electrolyte. See [Stratification](#).

String — A number of photovoltaic cells or interconnected electrically in series to produce the operating voltage required by the load.

Substrate — The physical material upon which a [cell](#) is applied.

Subsystem — Any one of several components in a photovoltaic system (i.e., [controller](#), [inverter](#), [battery](#), etc.).

Sulfation — A condition that afflicts unused and discharged cells; large crystals of lead sulfate grow on the plate, instead of the usual tiny crystals, making the battery extremely difficult to recharge.

Superconducting Magnetic Energy Storage (SMES) — SMES technology uses the superconducting characteristics of low-temperature materials to produce intense magnetic fields to store energy. It has been proposed as a storage option to support large-scale use of [wind](#) as a means to smooth out fluctuations in power generation.

Superconductivity — The abrupt and large increase in electrical conductivity exhibited by some metals as the temperature approaches absolute zero.

Superstrate — The covering on the sunny side of a [\(PV\) module](#), providing protection for the PV materials from impact and environmental degradation while allowing maximum transmission of the appropriate wavelengths of the solar spectrum.

Surge Capacity — The maximum power, usually 3-5 times the rated power, that can be provided over a short time.

System Availability — The percentage of time (usually expressed in hours per year) when a [system](#) will be able to fully meet the demand.

System Operating Voltage — The [array](#) output voltage under load. The system operating voltage is dependent on the load or batteries connected to the output terminals.

System Storage — See [capacity](#).

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T

Tare Loss — Loss caused by a [controller](#). One minus tare loss, expressed as a percentage, is equal to the controller efficiency.

Temperature Compensation — A circuit that adjusts the [controller](#) activation points depending on battery temperature. This feature is recommended if the battery temperature is expected to vary more than $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ from [temperature](#).

Temperature Factors — It is common for three elements in [system](#) sizing to have distinct temperature corrections: a factor used to decrease [capacity](#) at cold temperatures; a factor used to decrease [module](#) at high temperatures; and a factor used to decrease the carrying capability of wire at high temperatures.

Thermophotovoltaic Cell (TPV) — A device where sunlight concentrated onto a [cell](#) heats it to a high temperature, and the thermal radiation emitted by the absorber is used as the energy source for a [cell](#) that is designed to maximize [efficiency](#) at the wavelength of the thermal radiation.

Thick-Crystalline Materials — Semiconductor material, typically measuring from 200-400 microns thick, that is cut from ingots or ribbons.

Thin Film — A layer of [material](#), such as [indium diselenide](#) or [arsenide](#), a few microns or less in thickness, used to make [cells](#).

Thin Film Photovoltaic Module — A [module](#) constructed with sequential layers of [film](#) semiconductor materials. See [silicon](#).

Tilt Angle — The angle at which a [array](#) is set to face the sun relative to a horizontal position. The tilt angle can be set or adjusted to maximize seasonal or annual energy collection.

Tin Oxide — A wide band-gap [material](#) similar to [oxide](#); used in [solar cells](#) or to make a transparent conductive film, called NESA glass when deposited on glass.

Total AC Load Demand — The sum of the [current](#) loads. This value is important when selecting an [inverter](#).

Total Harmonic Distortion — The measure of closeness in shape between a waveform and its fundamental component.

Total Internal Reflection — The trapping of light by refraction and reflection at critical angles inside a semiconductor device so that it cannot escape the device and must be eventually absorbed by the semiconductor.

Tracking Array — A [\(PV\) array](#) that follows the path of the sun to maximize the solar radiation incident on the PV surface. The two most common orientations are (1) one axis where the array tracks the sun east to west and (2) two-axis tracking where the array points directly at the sun at all times. Tracking arrays use both the direct and diffuse sunlight. Two-axis tracking arrays capture the maximum possible daily energy.

Transformer — An electromagnetic device that changes the of [current](#) electricity.

Tray Cable (TC) - may be used for interconnecting [-of-systems](#).

Trickle Charge — A charge at a low rate, balancing through [-discharge](#) losses, to maintain a or in a fully charged condition.

Two-Axis Tracking — A [array](#) tracking system capable of rotating independently about two axes (e.g., vertical and horizontal).

Tunneling — Quantum mechanical concept whereby an is found on the opposite side of an insulating barrier without having passed through or around the barrier.

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U

Ultraviolet — Electromagnetic radiation in the wavelength range of 4 to 400 nanometers.

Underground Feeder (UF) — May be used for [array](#) wiring if sunlight resistant coating is specified; can be used for interconnecting [-of-system](#) components but not recommended for use within battery enclosures.

Underground Service Entrance (USE) — May be used within battery enclosures and for interconnecting [-of-systems](#).

Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) — The designation of a power supply providing continuous uninterruptible service. The UPS will contain .

Utility-Interactive Inverter — An that can function only when tied to the utility , and uses the prevailing line-voltage frequency on the utility line as a control parameter to ensure that the photovoltaic system's output is fully synchronized with the utility power.

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V

Vacuum Evaporation - The deposition of [films](#) of material by the evaporation of elemental sources in a vacuum.

Vacuum Zero — The energy of an at rest in empty space; used as a reference level in energy band diagrams.

Valence Band — The highest energy band in a that can be filled with .

Valence Level Energy/Valence State — Energy content of an in orbit about an atomic nucleus. Also called bound state.

Varistor — A voltage-dependent variable resistor. Normally used to protect sensitive equipment from power spikes or lightning strikes by shunting the energy to ground.

Vented Cell — A designed with a vent mechanism to expel gases generated during charging.

Vertical Multijunction (VMJ) Cell — A compound cell made of different materials in layers, one above the other. Sunlight entering the top passes through successive cell barriers, each of which converts a separate portion of the spectrum into electricity, thus achieving greater total conversion efficiency of the incident light. Also called a multiple junction cell. See [device](#) and [-spectrum cell](#).

Volt (V) — A unit of electrical force equal to that amount of electromotive force that will cause a steady of one to flow through a resistance of one .

Voltage — The amount of electromotive force, measured in , that exists between two points.

Voltage at Maximum Power (Vmp) — The at which maximum power is available from a [module](#).

Voltage Protection — Many have sensing circuits that will disconnect the unit from the battery if input limits are exceeded.

Voltage Regulation — This indicates the variability in the output . Some will not tolerate voltage variations greater than a few percent.

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W

Wafer — A thin sheet of (photovoltaic material) made by cutting it from a single crystal or ingot.

Watt — The rate of energy transfer equivalent to one under an electrical pressure of one . One watt equals 1/746 horsepower, or one per second. It is the product of and (amperage).

Waveform — The shape of the phase power at a certain frequency and amplitude.

Wet Shelf Life — The period of time that a charged , when filled with , can remain unused before dropping below a specified level of performance.

Window — A wide [gap](#) material chosen for its transparency to light. Generally used as the top layer of a [device](#), the window allows almost all of the light to reach the layers beneath.

Wire Types — See Article 300 of [Electric Code](#) for more information.

Work Function — The energy difference between the [level](#) and [zero](#). The minimum amount of energy it takes to remove an electron from a substance into the vacuum.

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Z

Zenith Angle — the angle between the direction of interest (of the sun, for example) and the zenith (directly overhead).