Specifications explained

BATT13, **BATT27**, etc

Refers to battery storage capacities in kilowatt hours (kWh). BATT27 can store 27 kWh of electricity.

BP1 or **BP3**

These refer to the way alternating current is supplied – as single phase or three-phase.

Single-phase systems (BP1) deliver voltages with peaks and troughs. This is fine for most households and small commercial environments.

Three-phase systems (BP3) offer constant electricity transfers. They are more suitable for some heavy-load applications and the running of large electric motors.

Daily cycling

The suggested range of battery charge and discharge, based on factors such as manufacturer warranties and maintaining a long service life for batteries.

INV6, **INV12**, etc, refer to the inverter and its output rating

An inverter (INV) converts the direct current (DC) generated by Base Power's photovoltaic solar panels and diesel units to the alternating current (AC) used by most households and businesses.

The following number is the power in kilowatts (kW) that the inverter is capable of providing. Therefore, a system with INV18 can supply a maximum of 18,000 watts.

kVA

One kVA is 1000 volt amps. Base Power models supplying 6kVA can run most households.

kWp

Kilowatt peak. This is the output power achieved by photovoltaic (solar) panels fully exposed to the sun under optimal conditions.

Output voltage

Most Base Power units supply 230 volts at 50 Hz, which is the same as the national grid.

Photovoltaics (PV)

Systems that convert light into electricity using 'solar' panels.

PV4, **PV10**, etc

These refer to the photovoltaic (PV) solar panels. Higher numbers mean more electricity generation capability.

1+N, 3+N

Output types on Base Power models – one-phase plus neutral and three-phase plus neutral.