

<b>Active Material</b>	Specific chemically reactive material at the positive or negative electrode that takes part in the charge and discharge reactions.
<b>Air Cell</b>	Battery system which utilizes oxygen in combination with catalyzed carbon as the cathode and zinc as the anode to produce electricity.
<b>Alkaline Battery</b>	Primary battery which employs alkaline aqueous solution for its electrolyte.
<b>Ampere-Hours</b>	Product of current (amperes), multiplied by time (in hours) the circuit is closed (current flowing).
<b>Anode</b>	The negative electrode. The electrode at which an oxidation reaction (loss of electrons) occurs.
<b>ANSI</b>	American National Standards Institute. Sets battery standards for safety, size, performance, etc.
<b>Average Drain</b>	The average current withdrawn from a cell or battery during discharge; usually approximated by calculating the current at 50% depth of discharge.
<b>Battery</b>	Technically, a battery consists of two or more series or parallel connected galvanic cells. Frequently, however, a single cell is called a battery.
<b>Button Cell</b>	See miniature battery
<b>Capacity</b>	Output capability over a period of time; expressed in ampere-hours.
<b>Carbon Zinc</b>	A generic term for primary dry batteries of the LeClanche or Zinc Chloride systems.
<b>Cathode</b>	The positive electrode. The electrode at which a reduction reaction (gain of electrons) occurs.
<b>Cell</b>	A primary galvanic unit which converts chemical energy directly into electric energy. Typically consists of two electrodes of dissimilar material isolated from one another electronically in a common ionically conductive electrolyte.
<b>Cell Reversal</b>	Reversing polarity of terminals of a cell or battery due to over discharge.
<b>Charge, State of</b>	Condition in terms of the rated capacity remaining at a given point in time.
<b>Charging</b>	Process of supplying electrical energy for conversion to stored chemical energy.
<b>Closed-circuit voltage (CCV)</b>	Voltage as measured of a cell or battery under a specific discharge load and time interval.
<b>Coin Cell</b>	See miniature battery
<b>Collector</b>	Electronic connection between the battery electrode and the external circuit.
<b>Constant Current</b>	Charging or discharging method in which current does not change appreciably in magnitude regardless of battery voltage or temperature.
<b>Constant Power</b>	Power remains stable regardless of battery voltage. As battery voltage changes, the current is adjusted to maintain targeted power value. (See below for power definition.)

<b>Constant Resistance</b>	Commonly found in devices which maintain a constant resistance throughout the battery discharge. As the battery is drained, both voltage and current decline.
<b>Cutoff Voltage</b>	Voltage at the end of useful discharge. Battery voltage below which the connected equipment will not operate or below which operation is not recommended.
<b>Cycle</b>	One sequence of activity. This can be a pulse or continuous drain.
<b>Cylindrical Battery</b>	A battery whose height is greater than its diameter. The term cylindrical is also used to describe batteries made up of cylindrical cells.
<b>Deep Discharge</b>	Discharge of the battery to below the specified voltage cutoff before the battery is replaced or recharged.
<b>Depth of Discharge (DOD)</b>	The percent of rated capacity to which a cell or battery is discharged.
<b>Discharge</b>	Withdrawal of electrical energy from a cell or battery, usually to operate connected equipment.
<b>Discharge Rate</b>	The current at which a cell or battery is discharged.
<b>Drain</b>	Withdrawal of current from a cell or battery.
<b>Drain, Heavy</b>	Generally, current that would discharge a battery within one day at room temperature.
<b>Drain, Light</b>	Generally, current that would discharge a battery after one month at room temperature.
<b>Drain, Moderate</b>	Current that would discharge a battery in approximately one week at room temperature.
<b>Dry Battery</b>	A battery in which the electrolyte is immobilized, being either in the form of a paste or gel or absorbed into the separator material.
<b>Duty Cycle</b>	The time duration and use frequency during which a battery is drained (i.e. 2 hours/day).
<b>Electrode</b>	Conducting body at which the electrochemical reaction occurs.
<b>Electrolyte</b>	May be solid or liquid. Usually an aqueous salt solution that permits ionic conduction between the positive and negative electrodes
<b>Energy</b>	Output capability; ampere-hour capacity times average closed-circuit discharge voltage, expressed as watt-hours.
<b>Energy Density</b>	Ratio of battery energy to weight or volume (watt-hours per kilogram or watt-hours per cubic centimeter).
<b>Functional End Point (FEP)</b>	Voltage below which battery-operated equipment will not function properly.
<b>IEC</b>	International Electro Chemical Commission. A worldwide organization for standardization in the electrical and electronic fields.
<b>Impedance (Z)</b>	The total opposition that a battery offers to the flow of alternating current. Impedance is a combination of resistance and reactance.

<b>Initial Drain</b>	Current that a cell or battery supplies when first placed on load. Also referred to as starting drain.
<b>Internal Resistance (<math>R_i</math>)</b>	Opposition to direct current flow within a battery, with the battery as source, causing a drop in closed-circuit voltage proportional to the current drain from the battery.
<b>Intermittent Test Regimen</b>	Charge and/or discharge profile that is defined with specified rest periods.
<b>LeClanche</b>	A Carbon Zinc battery with slightly acidic electrolyte consisting of ammonium chloride and zinc chloride in water.
<b>Miniature Battery</b>	A button or coin shaped battery whose diameter is greater than its height. The term "Miniature" is also used to describe batteries made up of miniature cells.
<b>Open-Circuit Voltage (OCV)</b>	The no load voltage of a cell or battery measured with a high resistance voltmeter.
<b>Polarization</b>	Electrical potential reduction of electrodes typically arising from prolonged or rapid discharge of the battery.
<b>Primary</b>	A cell or battery designed to deliver its rated capacity once and be discarded; not designed to be recharged.
<b>Rated Capacity</b>	The average capacity delivered by a cell or battery on a specified load and temperature to a voltage cutoff point, as designated by the manufacturer; usually an accelerated test approximating the cell or battery's capacity in typical use.
<b>Rate Sensitivity</b>	Typically refers to battery performance under various discharge loads with operating voltage being the defining characteristic
<b>Rating Drain</b>	The specified current withdrawn from a cell or battery to determine its rating capacity.
<b>Rechargeable</b>	Capable of being recharged; refers to secondary cells or batteries.
<b>Secondary</b>	A cell or battery designed to be recharged.
<b>Self Discharge Rate</b>	The rate at which a cell or battery loses its capacity when standing idle.
<b>Service Maintenance</b>	The percent of fresh rated capacity remaining after a specified period of time.
<b>Shelf-Life</b>	The amount of time a cell or battery will retain a specified percent of its rated capacity, typically under ambient storage conditions.
<b>Silver Oxide</b>	Battery containing cathode of silver oxide, anode of zinc and highly alkaline electrolyte consisting of NaOH or KOH.
<b>Trickle Charge</b>	A method of recharging in which a secondary battery is either continuously or intermittently connected to a constant current supply that maintains the battery in a fully or near full charged condition.
<b>Zinc Air</b>	See Air Cell
<b>Zinc Chloride</b>	A Carbon Zinc battery with a slightly acidic electrolyte consisting mainly of zinc chloride in water.