



*Exceptional
service
in the
national
interest*

Thermal-mechanical-electrical model for PV module-level mechanical failure mechanisms

Scott A. Roberts (SNL)[†], Nick Bosco (NREL),
Tim Silverman (NREL), Laura Schelhas (SLAC)

[†]Thermal/Fluid Component Sciences Department
Engineering Sciences Center
Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM

October 10, 2016
DuraMat Workshop, NREL, Golden, CO



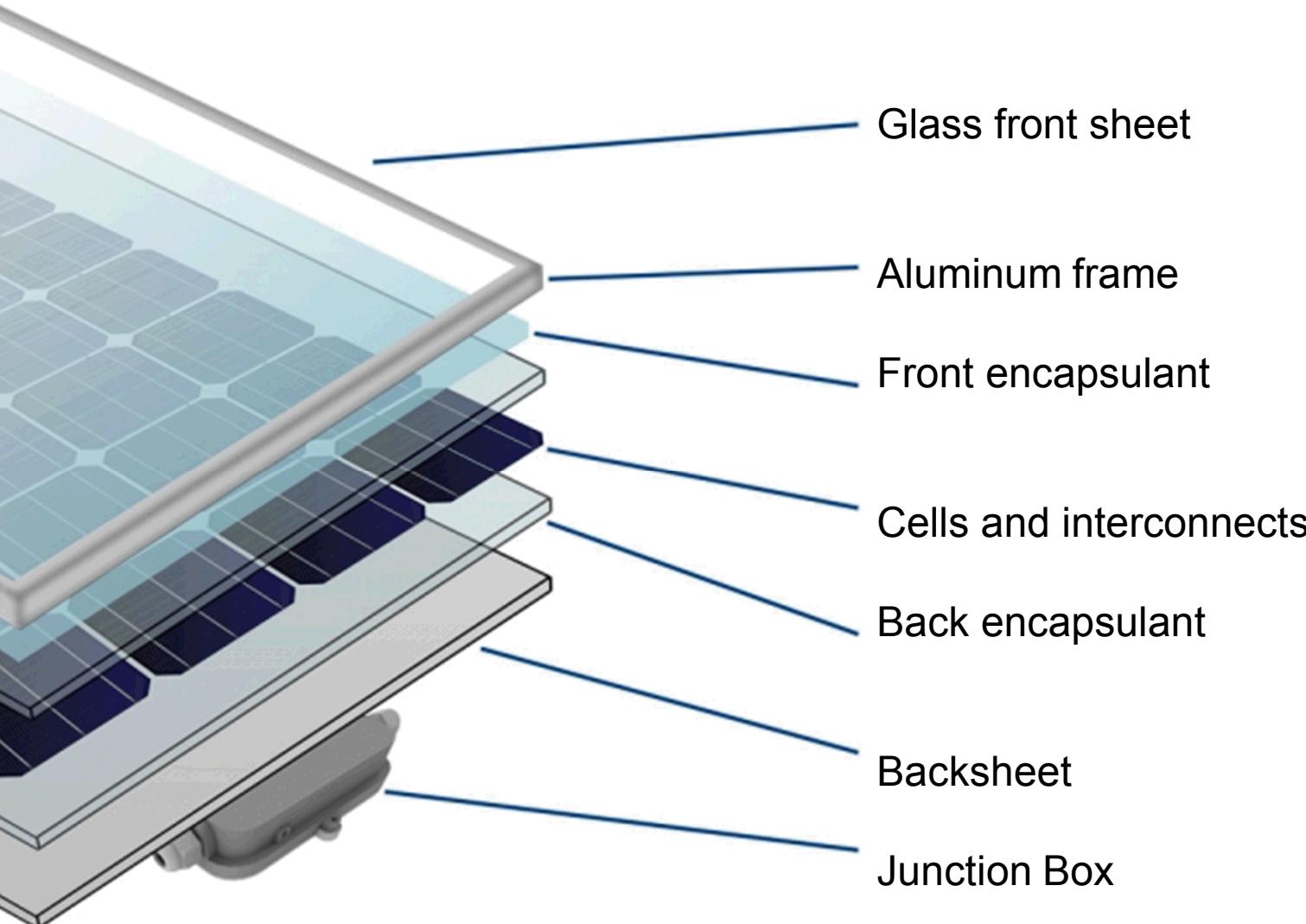
Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy

Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-mission laboratory managed and operated by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.

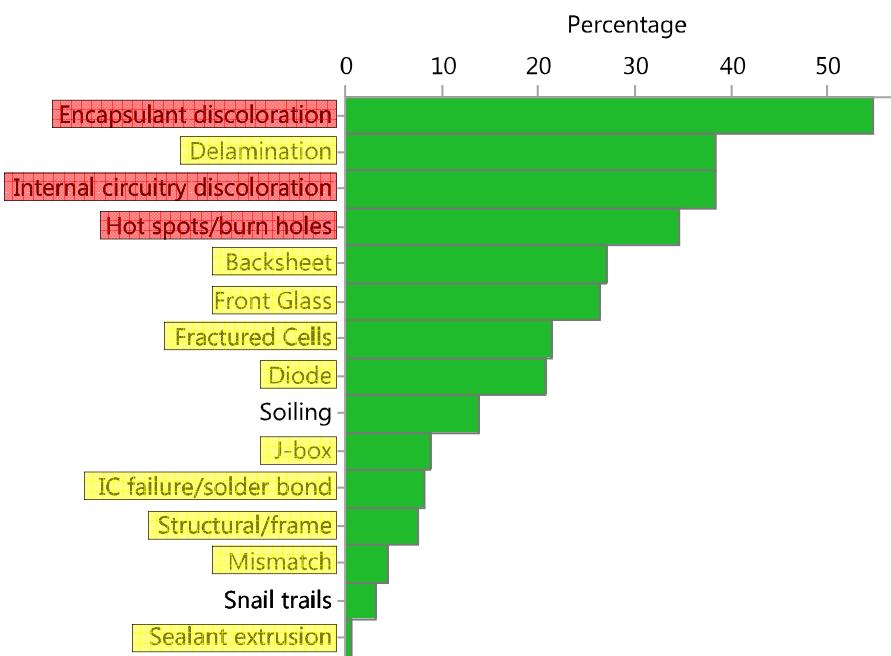
NREL is a national laboratory of the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy Operated by the Alliance for Sustainable Energy, LLC.

This material is based upon work supported by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Science, Office of Basic Energy Sciences, under Contract No. DE-AC02-76SF00515.

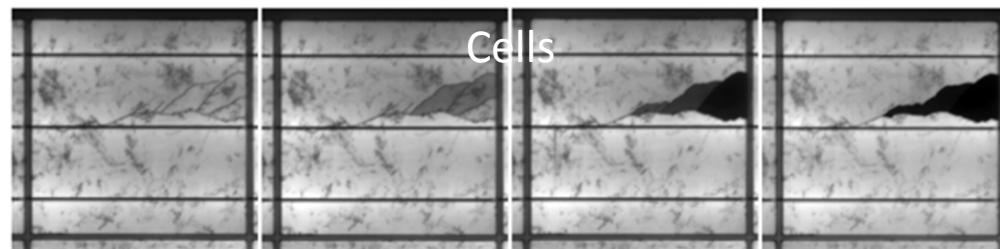
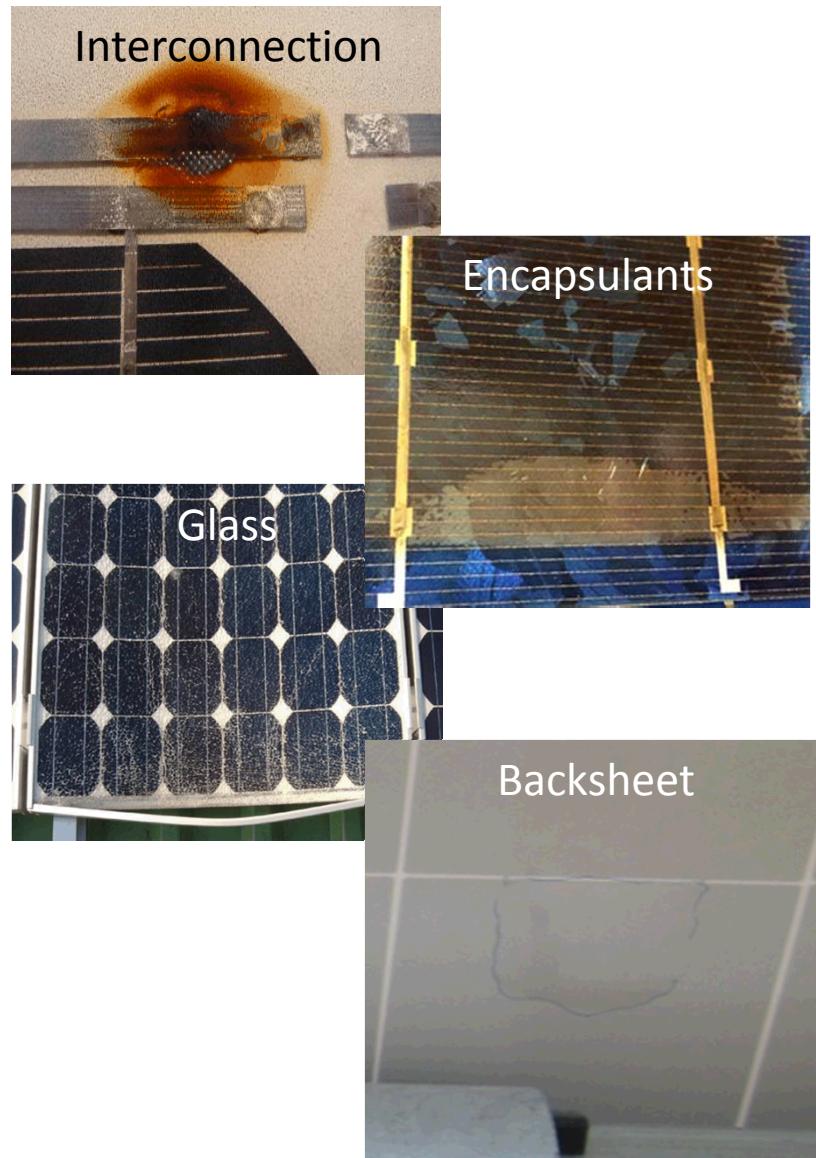
Unclassified // Not Approved for Public Release



Thermo-mechanical-electrical failure mechanisms

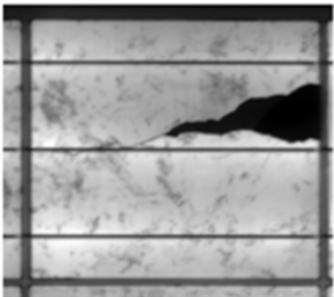


PV failures and degradation modes reported in literature



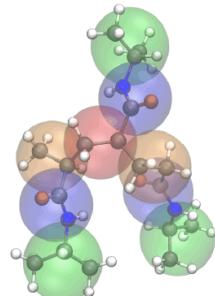


What is the driving force for delamination between layers?



What material properties most affect stress generation?

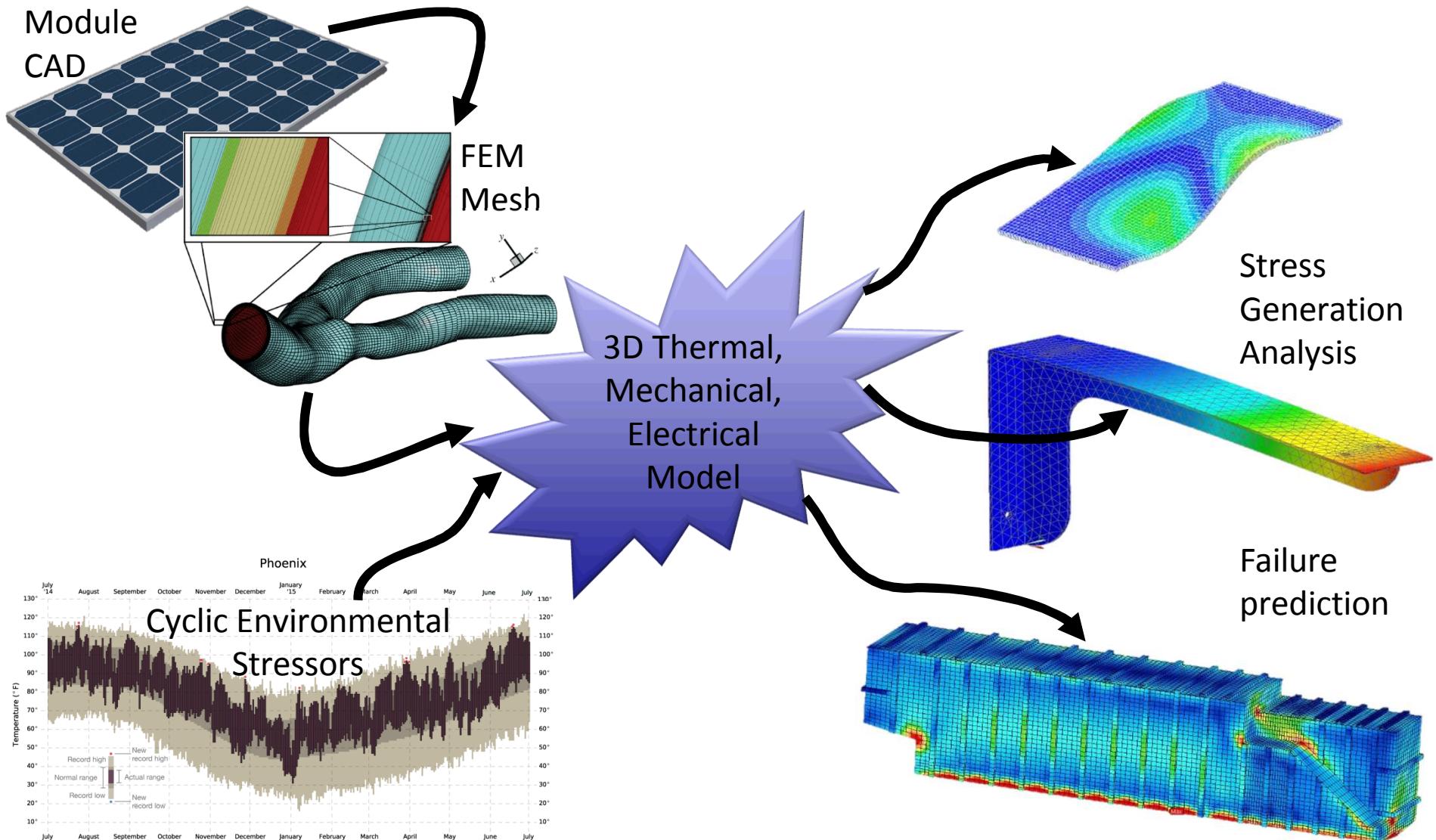
What would the ideal material properties of an encapsulant be to avoid cell cracking and delamination?



Can we tailor the materials to their target environments?

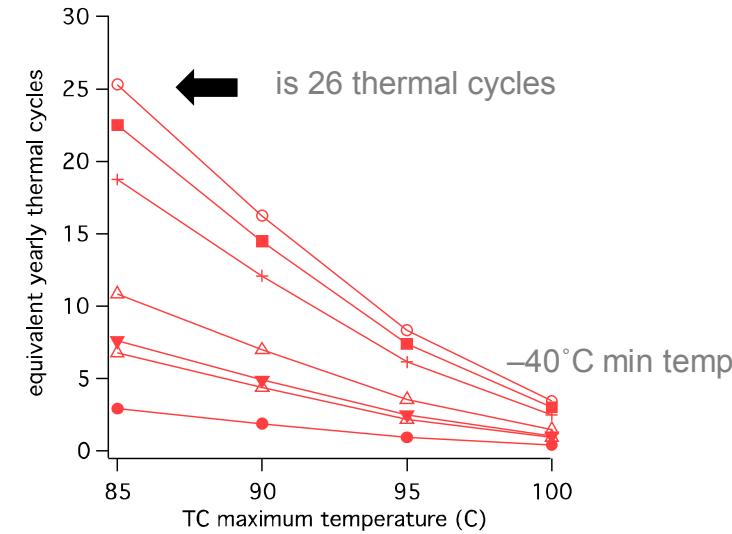
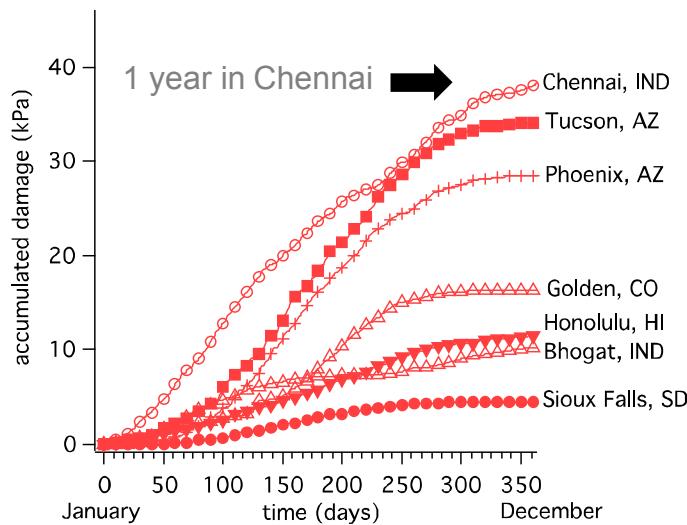


Thermal-mechanical-electrical module-level model capability



Previous modeling efforts at NREL

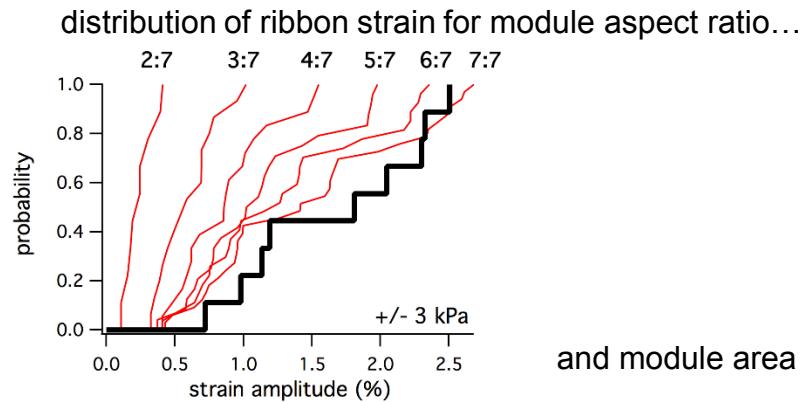
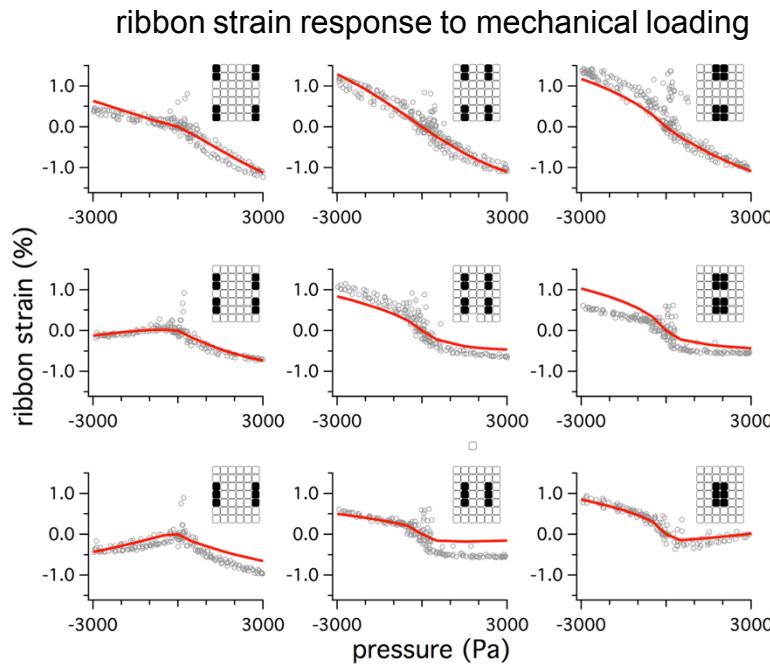
- 2D model of a flat plate PV module to simulate the accumulation of solder thermal fatigue damage through outdoor deployment.



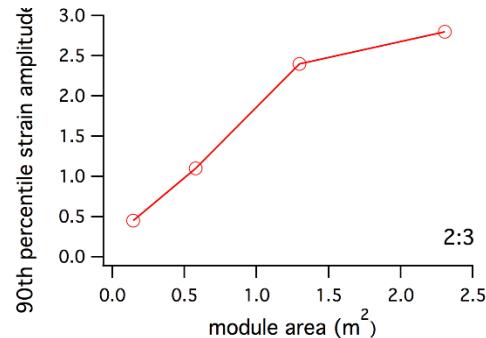
- Results elucidated:
 - how the damage rate differs in different climatic zones
 - the equivalency between outdoor deployment and accelerated thermal cycling
 - how module materials effect solder fatigue and its accelerated testing

Previous modeling efforts at NREL

- 3D model of a flat plate PV module to simulate the mechanical fatigue of interconnect ribbon.



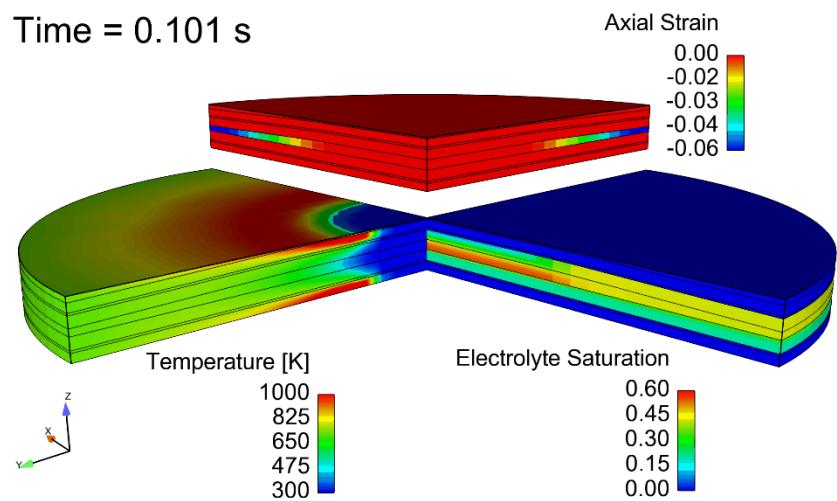
and module area



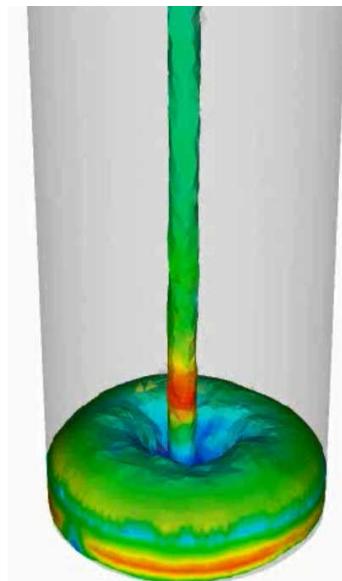
- Results:
 - accurately simulated ribbon strain through module thermal and mechanical loading
 - elucidated how module characteristics effect the distribution of ribbon fatigue
 - predicted failure through thermal and mechanical cyclic loading

3D thermal-mechanical-electrical modeling capabilities

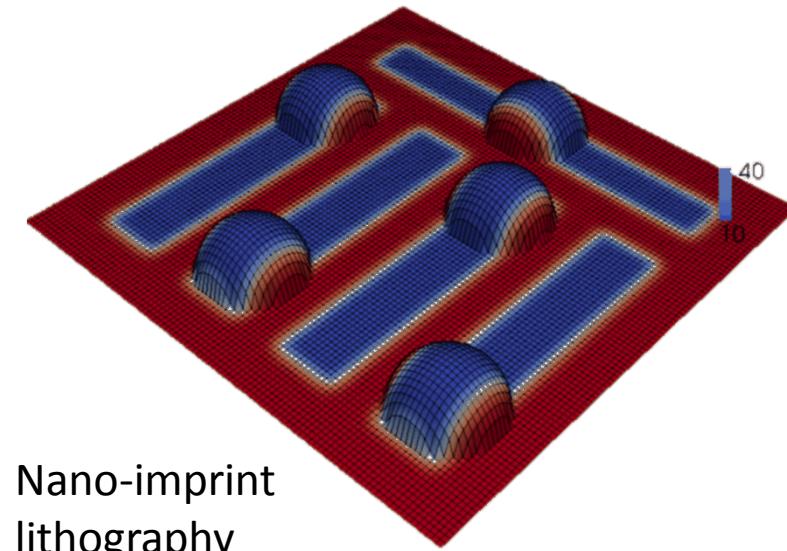
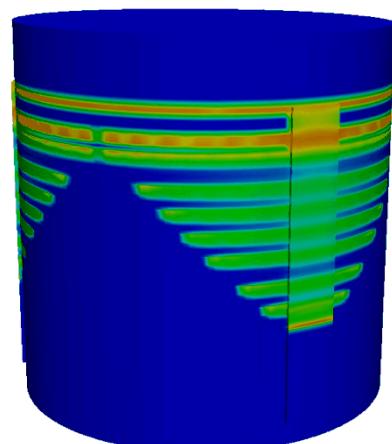
Time = 0.101 s



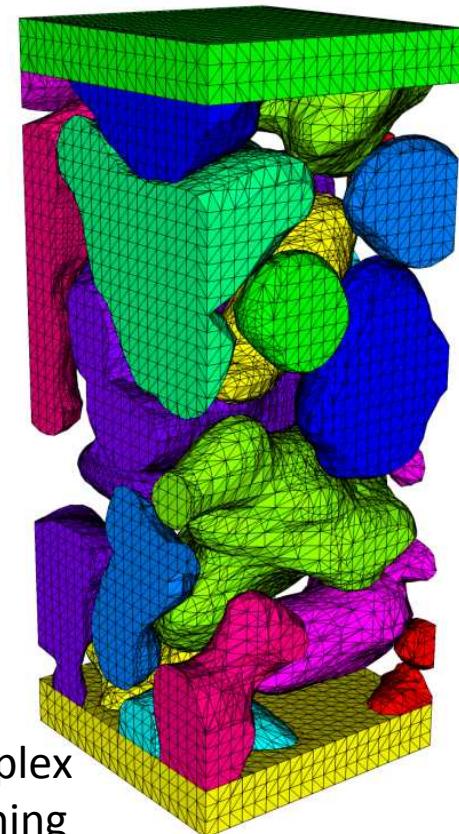
Molten salt
batteries



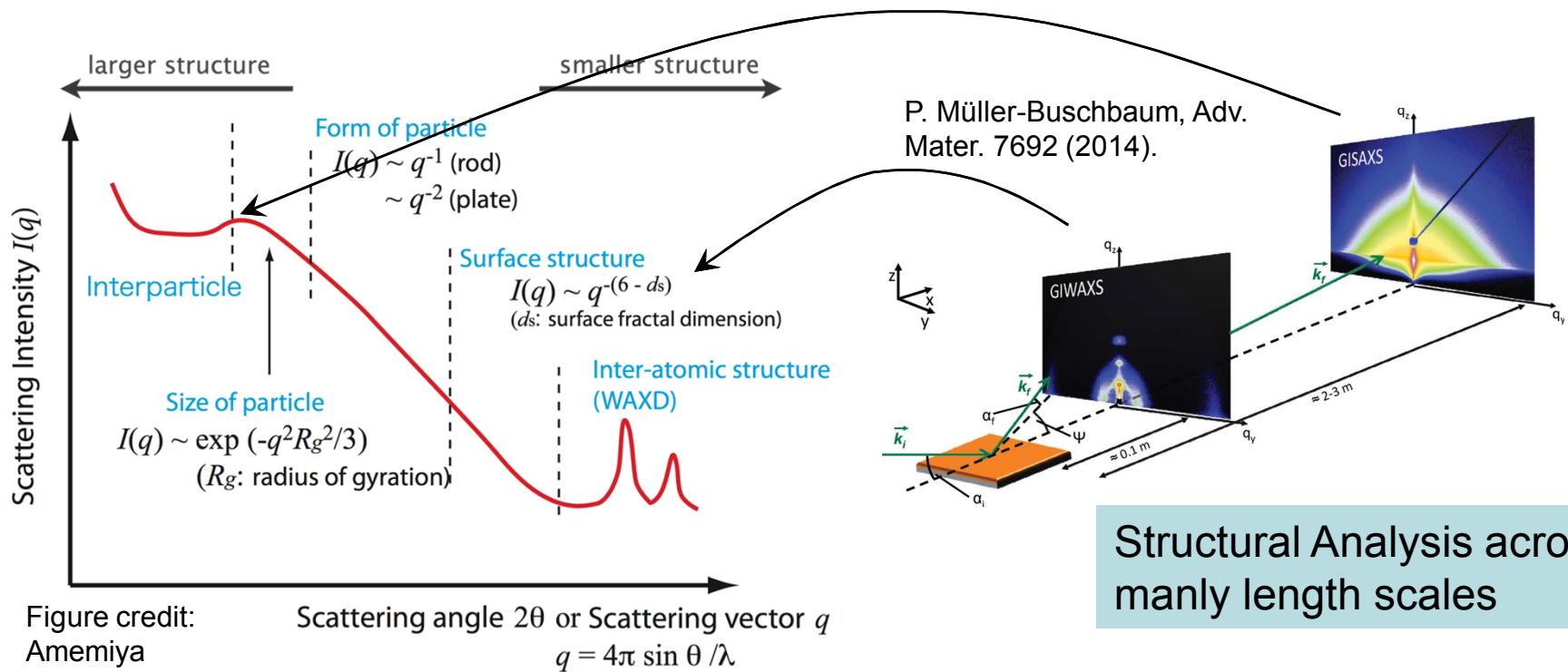
Constitutive
modeling:
non-Newtonian,
visco-plastic,
elasto-plastic



Nano-imprint
lithography



Complex
meshing



Operando Structural & Microstructural analysis

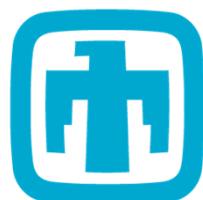
- Understand the effects of aging & thermal cycling
- Applied stressors:
 - Atmosphere
 - Humidity
 - Temperature
 - Light
 - Electric field bias
 - Mechanical loading

Capability development plan

- Scope problem
 - Define the problem (nominal geometry, materials, environment)
 - Scope the simulation (how big will this have to be? Where can we simplify?)
- Build constitutive models
- Component-level modeling
 - Build model capability for critical components
 - Validate component-level models
- Module-level modeling
 - Combine component concepts into module-scale model
 - Validate against real-world module data

Conclusions

- Summary
 - Goal: Develop 3D thermal-mechanical-electrical module-scale computational model
 - Experience:
 - PV modules and materials, 2D modeling
 - 3D thermal-mechanical-electrical modeling of thin materials
 - Operando structural and microstructural analysis
- Questions?
- Contact Information:



**Sandia
National
Laboratories**

Scott A. Roberts, Ph.D.
sarober@sandia.gov
(505) 844-7957



Nick Bosco, Ph.D.
nick.Bosco@nrel.gov
(303) 384-6337



Laura Schelhas, Ph.D.
schelhas@slac.stanford.edu
(650) 926-XXXX