

Compressive shear test to accurately measure adhesion of PV encapsulants

Author: F. Galliano, V. Chapuis, C. Schlumpf, C. Ballif, L.-E. Perret-Aebi*

Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Institute of Microengineering (IMT), 3

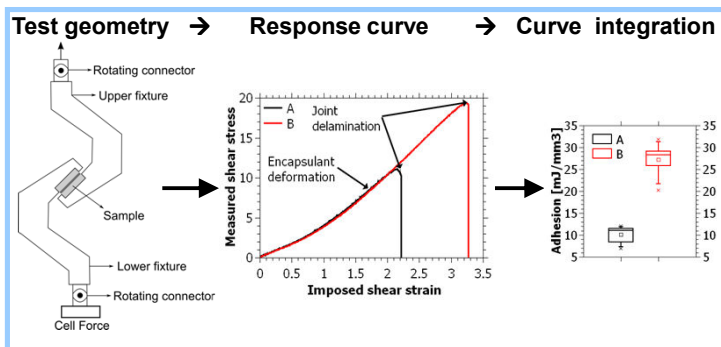
Photovoltaics and thin-film electronics laboratory, Breguet 2, CH-2000 Neuchâtel, Switzerland 3

*now at: PV-center, CSEM Centre Suisse d'Electronique et de Microtechnique SA, Jaquet-Droz 1, Case postale, 2002 Neuchâtel, Switzerland 3
e-mail: federico.galliano@epfl.ch 3

Motivations and goals

- **Good adhesion of PV encapsulants to glass or other module materials is needed to guarantee long lifetime**
- **Deep understanding of the adhesion test is needed to ensure reliable data collection**

Compressive Shear Test



V. Chapuis and al., Prog. Photovolt: Res. Appl. (2012), DOI: 10.1002/pip.2270

Advantages

- Simple induced stress state
- Delamination mode controlled
- High reproducibility
- Stored elastic energy used as an indicator of adhesion

Drawbacks

- Limited to encapsulant bonded to rigid substrates in a substrate/encapsulant/substrate configuration
- May lead to cohesive failure if the encapsulant is too soft

Understanding adhesion

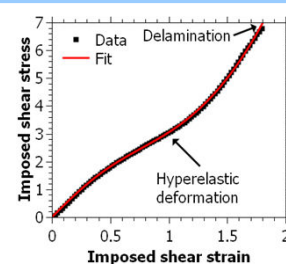
Mechanics of joint response

EVA has a hyperelastic behavior

$$S_{ss} = \frac{dW}{d\gamma} = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma^2 + 3} \sum_{r=1}^2 3^{1-\alpha_r} \mu_r (\gamma^2 + 3)^{\alpha_r} \quad [1]$$

Stored elastic energy in the encapsulant
represents the delamination energy

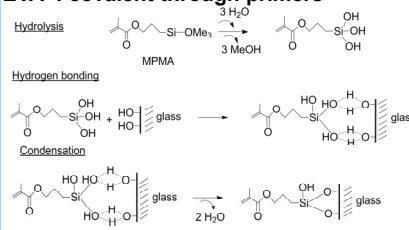
$$E^{el} = \int \tau(\gamma) d\gamma$$



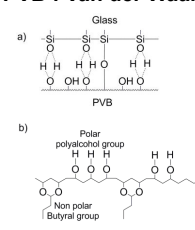
[1] : O. Lopez-Pamies, C.R. Mécaniques 338, pp.3-11, 2010

Chemistry of adhesion

EVA : covalent through primers

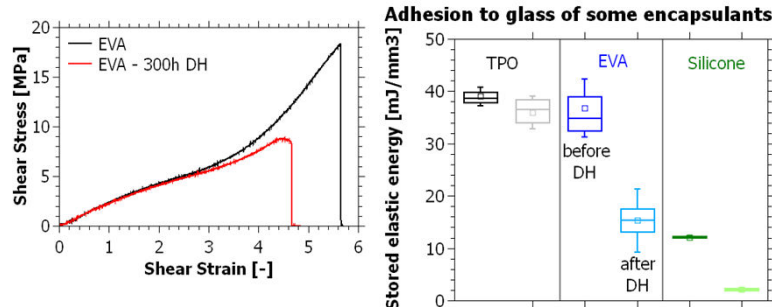


PVB : Van der Waals



Different examples of encapsulant/glass adhesion mechanisms

Comparison of different encapsulants and aging effect

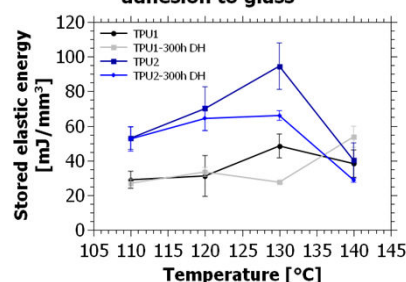


Observations:

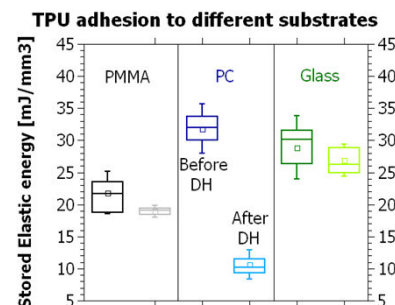
- (Adhesion of different encapsulants to glass after Damp Heat (300h) on evidences different behaviours:
 - TPO and EVA same initial adhesion due to similar chemical structure and adhesion promoters but lower moisture diffusion barrier of EVA leading to more important drop after DH aging
 - Silicone has much lower adhesion in initial conditions and tend to be extremely low after DH aging
 - TPU shows an extremely high adhesion to glass even at lamination temperatures as low as 110°C
 - TPU adhesion to other rigid and transparent substrates such as PMMA is stable after aging

Comparison of different lamination temperatures

Effect of lamination T on TPU adhesion to glass



Comparison of different substrates



Conclusions)

- *Compressive shear test allows reproducible and reliable adhesion measurement for PV encapsulants bonded to rigid substrates*
- *Testing different encapsulants allows a clear ranking in adhesion before and after aging (i.e. on glass TPO>EVA>Silicone)*
- *Process tuning to optimize adhesion is straightforward (i.e. glass/TPU adhesion optimization)*