

Capability Area 2: Predictive Simulation



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

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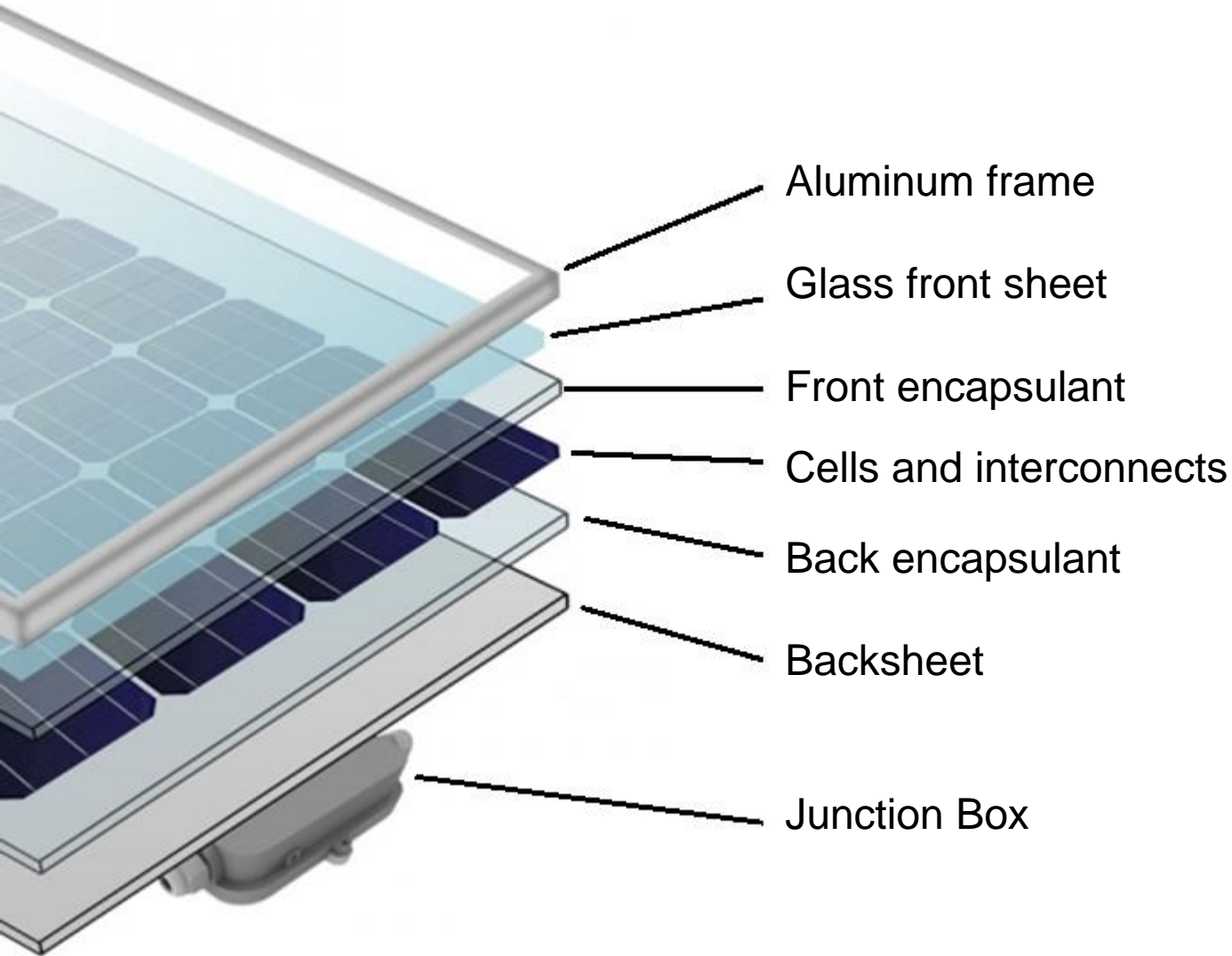
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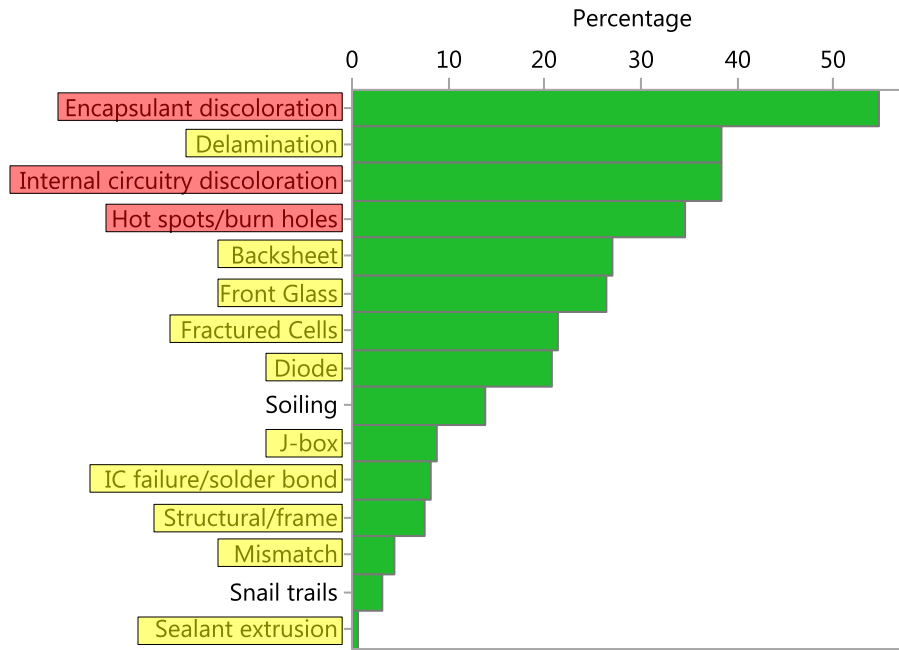
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- PV modules and degradation mechanisms
- Design questions to be answered with modeling
 - Benefits of a module-level model; existing capabilities; previous efforts
- Model validation capabilities
- Capability development plan

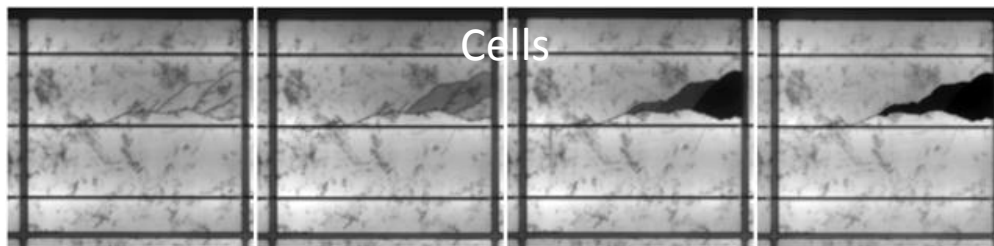
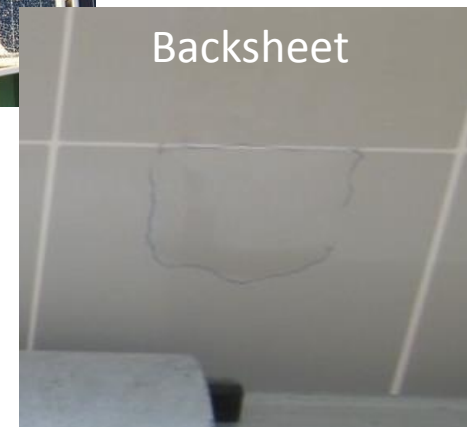
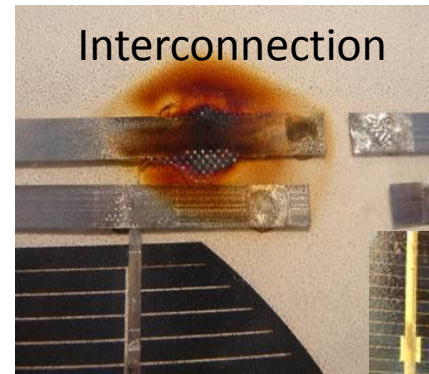
DuraMAT Capability Area 2: Predictive Simulation

“This capability will be a suite of modeling and simulation tools, model workflows, and a community of experts who work in concert with experiments and data analytics... to help interpret and enrich existing test/experimental data, design durability-testing experiments, and help create design rules for Materials Discovery”





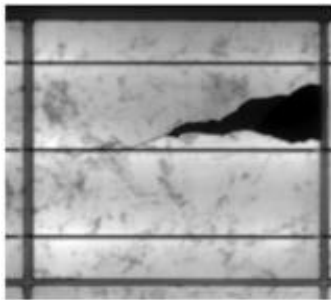
PV failures and degradation modes reported in literature



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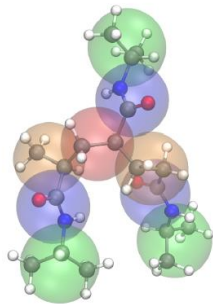


What is the driving force for delamination between layers?



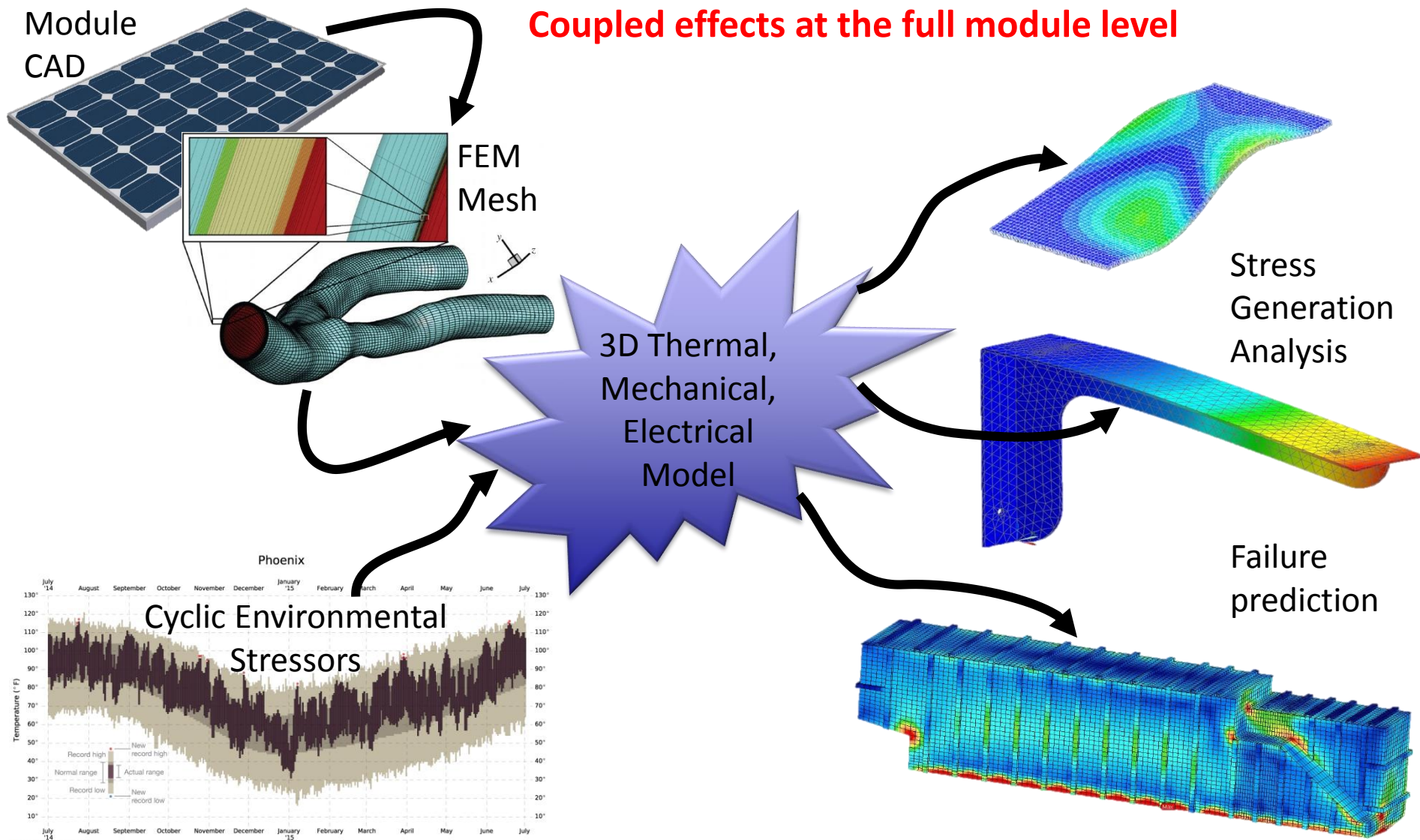
What environments are most damaging?

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



Are we *really* capturing a lifetime of exposure in accelerated tests?



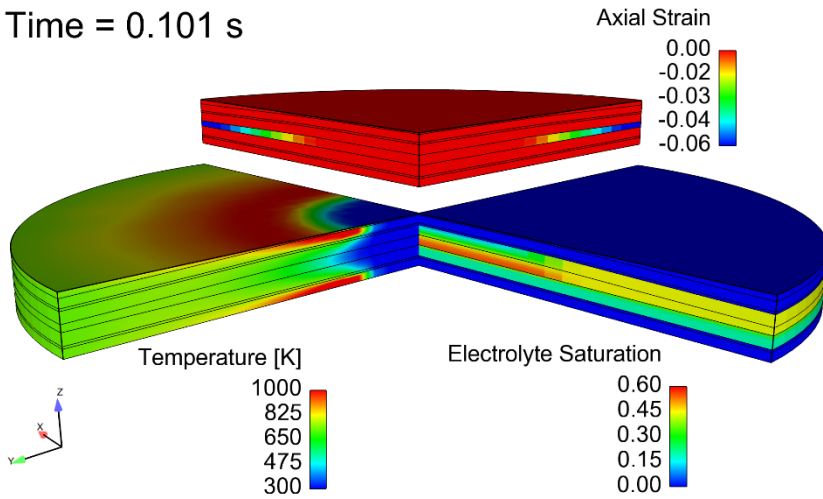


3D thermal-mechanical-electrical modeling capabilities

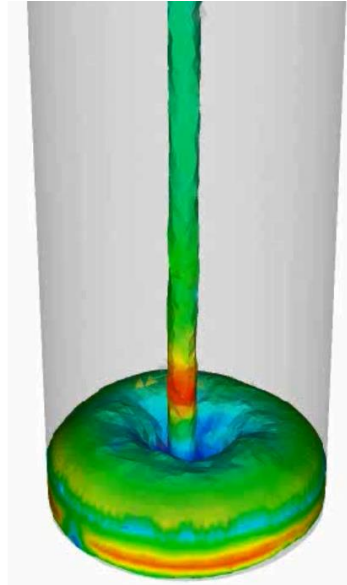


COMPSIM
LIKE IT REALLY HAPPENS

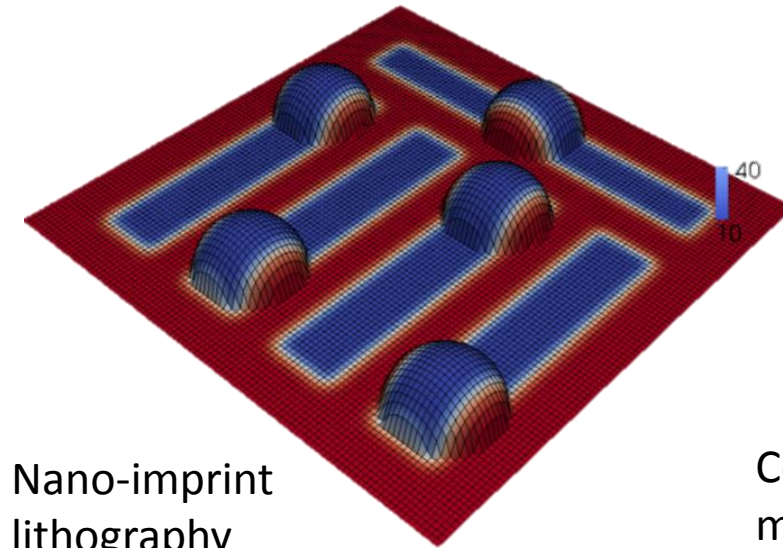
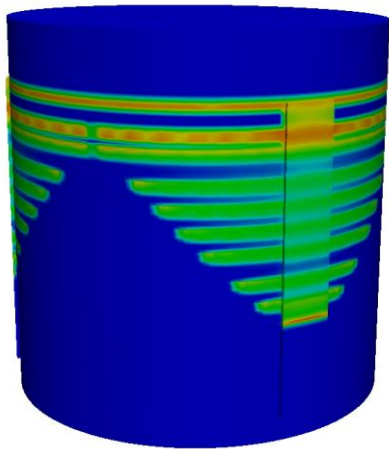
Time = 0.101 s



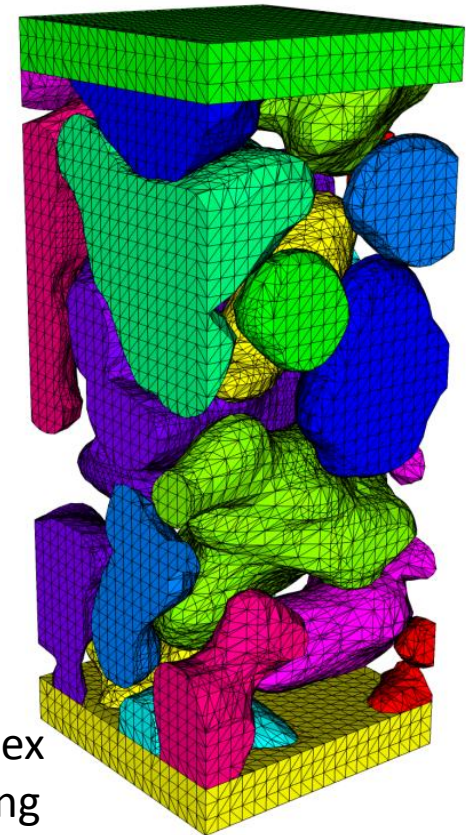
Molten salt batteries



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

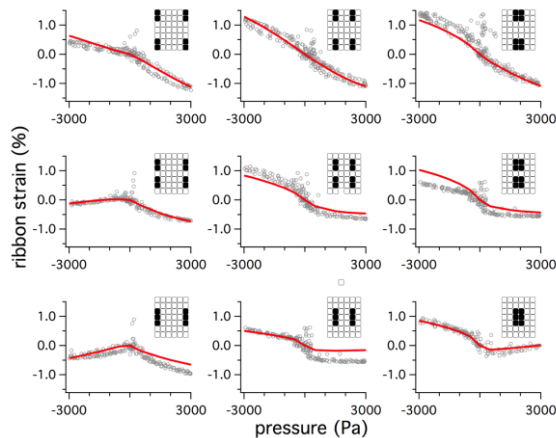


Nano-imprint lithography

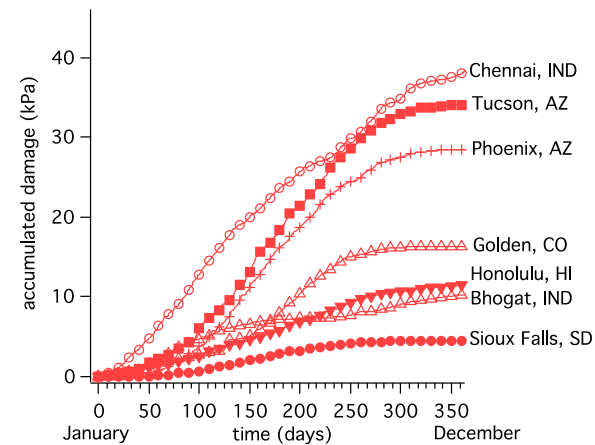


Complex meshing

- 3D model of a flat plate PV module to simulate interconnect ribbon strain for module level loading
- 2D model of a flat plate PV module to simulate accumulation of solder thermal fatigue damage through outdoor deployment



Cell-to-cell ribbon strain vs. position in module

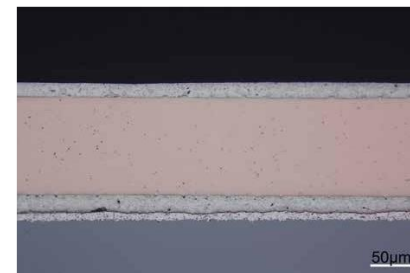
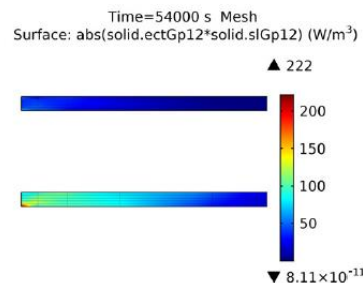
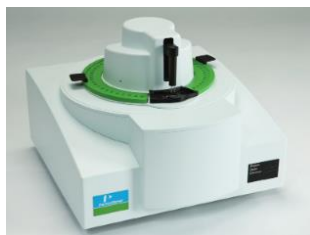


Damage rate vs. Geographical Location

- Results have elucidated:
 - Equivalency between mechanical test conditions and a 30 year exposure
 - What climate conditions drive fatigue damage rate

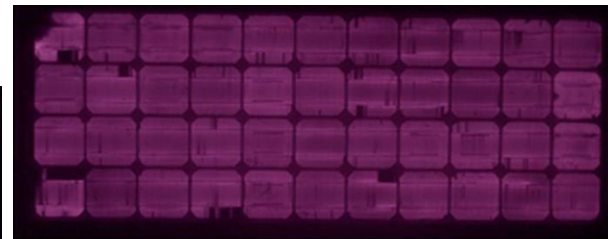
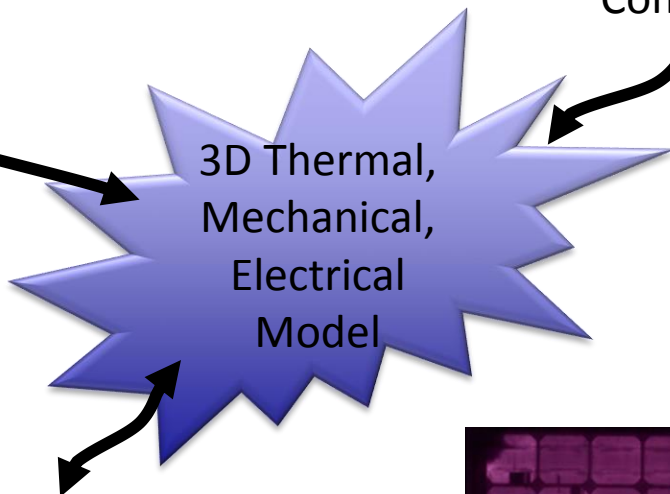
With existing modeling capabilities, much more is possible!

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- Capability development plan

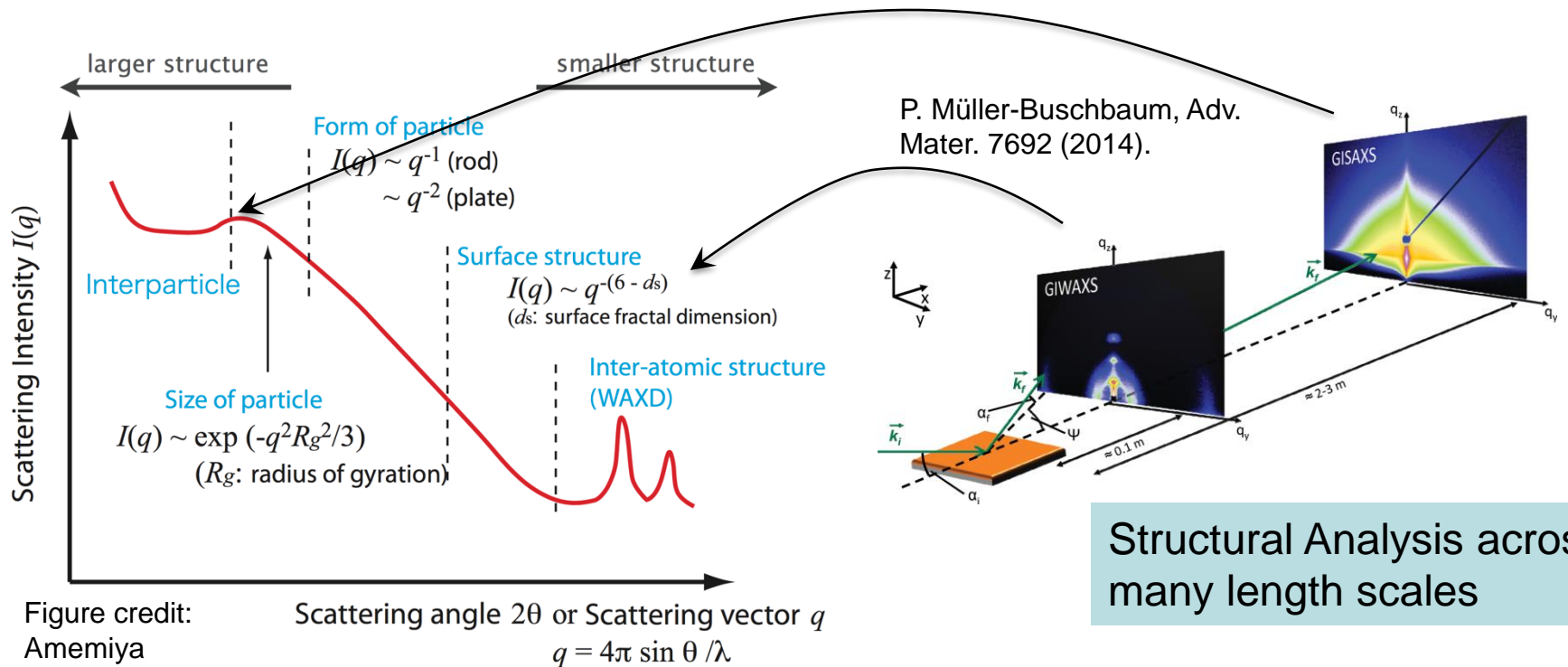


Materials characterization

Component scale validation



Module-level test data



Operando Structural & Microstructural analysis

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

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- Scope problem
 - Define the problem (nominal geometry and materials, types of stressors to include)
 - Scope the simulation (single model or coupled workflow? What are key degradation mechanisms to target?)
 - Identify property needs

- 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 workflow
 - Validate against real-world module data

- Capability Area goal is “[a suite of modeling and simulation tools and a community of experts, available to DuraMAT partners and industry/academia teams]”
 - Sandia will stand up and maintain the simulation code and capability
 - Intermediate results to be published and disseminated to the community of practice
 - Intent is for all Sandia modeling expertise to be available to the DuraMAT network

- Collaboration opportunities exist:
 - DuraMAT Solicitation of Letters of Interest
 - Sandia-specific avenues
 - Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA)
 - Strategic Partnership Programs (SPP); Work For Others (WFO)



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