

Laser Welded Edge Seals for Glass/Glass Modules



Module Materials Solutions

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Awarded FY22
SPARK

Contributing to DuraMAT Consortium Goals

Period of Performance: 1/22 - 12/22
Funding: \$65k

This project explores the use of femtosecond laser welding to form strong, hermetic seals for glass/glass modules. If successful, the welded seals will enable a polymer-free module that will avoid polymer degradation, leading to extended warranties and an easily-recycled product.

Project Overview

Polymers used in module construction are often involved in degradation mechanisms and hamper recycling. This project explores femtosecond (fs) laser welding of glass/glass modules to enable polymer-free modules. We are utilizing the knowledge base of the industrial laser community to apply glass/glass fs laser welding technology to solar modules. Experimentally measured stress intensity factors for glass welds are input into a COMSOL model of a full-size module to test weld failure under static loading. If successful, fs laser welding could enable modules that are polymer-free that will extend module warranties, allow hermetically sealed glass/glass modules for moisture-sensitive semiconductors, and improve module recyclability.

1) Experimental Steps


- Glass/glass laser welding
 - IPG Laser (July, Sept)
 - Trumpf Laser (July, Sept)
 - NREL's fs laser (Aug, Oct)
- Weld testing
 - Measure weld stress intensity factors (Oct-Dec)
- COMSOL module model (March, August, Dec)
 - 1 m x 2 m module
 - Input weld stress intensity factors
 - Framed and supported module
 - Welded embossed glass features
 - Contour maps of static deflection
 - Weld failure line graphs

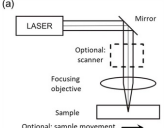
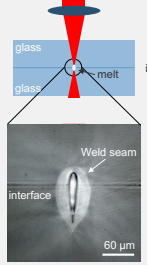
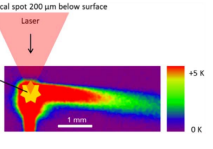
3) Glass/Glass Laser Welding at Industrial Labs

Laser Specs:
20 W fiber laser
1030 nm, 400 fs – 200 ps pulse

Welding specs:
2.6 W, 400 fs pulse, 200 Hz
10 mm/s translation
Gaussian to Bessel beam shape

Jig to hold glass pieces together








Semiconductor remains as room temp during glass/glass laser welding

Focal spot 200 μm below surface

Plasma

0 K to +5 K

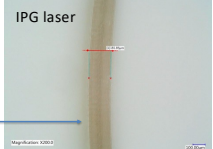


Trumpf Laser

Newton's rings. Optically flat

Solite glass

Welded lines



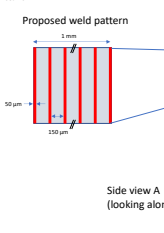
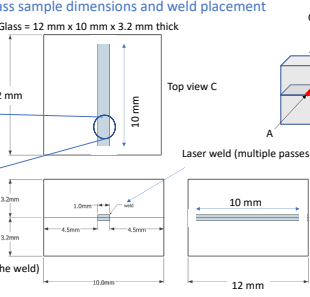
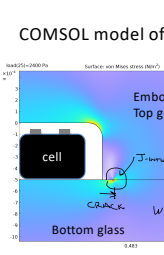
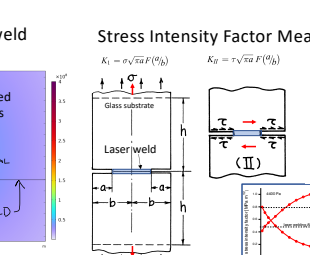
IPG laser

2) Glass and Weld Pattern Test Design

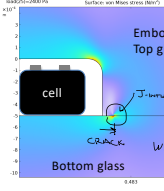
Goal: strongest weld possible
Critical weld depth: 1 mm (for computer-aided weld test at NREL)

Weld parameters: 50 μm wide weld seam (continuous if possible), 6 seams, 150 μm between seams.

Glass sample dimensions and weld placement
Glass = 12 mm x 10 mm x 3.2 mm thick

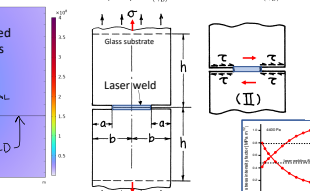
COMSOL model of weld



Stress Intensity Factor Measurements

$$K_I = \sigma \sqrt{a} F(\phi/a)$$

$$K_{II} = \tau \sqrt{a} F(\phi/a)$$

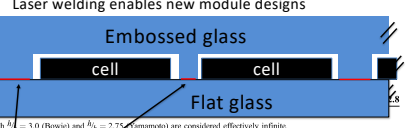
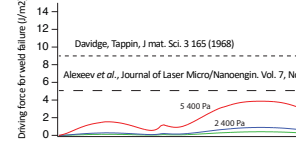
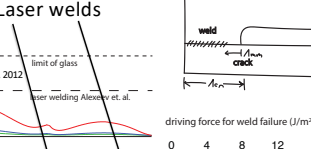
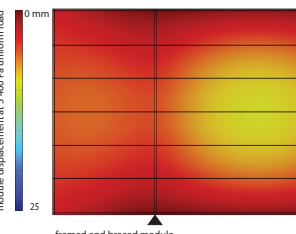
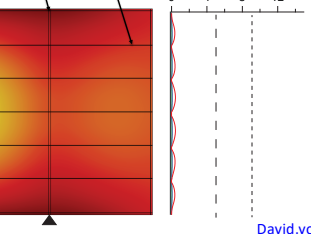
$$K_{III} = \tau \sqrt{a} F(\phi/a)$$


4) Weld Stress Intensity Factor Measurements: Oct-Dec

5) COMSOL Finite Element Model of Laser Welded Module Under Static Load

Laser welding enables new module designs

- Displacement contours
- J-integral line graphs
- Laser welds pass static load test

module displacement at 5 400 Pa (uniform load)

framed and braced module
embossed ribs are welded

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