N86-29361

PRELIMINARY STUDY: MOISTURE-POLYMER INTERACTION JET PROPULSION LABORATORY

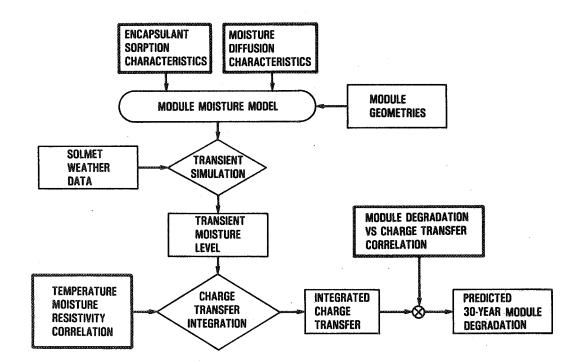
L.-C. Wen

Study Objectives

To develop methodology for predicting module temperature, humidity and surface moisture level versus time in field environment

- Water sorption
- Moisture diffusion
- Simulation using SOLMET weather tape

To apply the above temperature-moisture prediction methodology together with electrochemical corrosion temperature-moisture dependence to predict module corrosion lifetime in the field

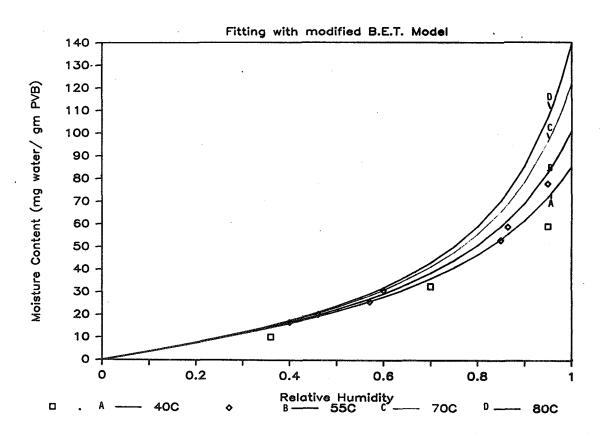


Simulation Flow Diagram

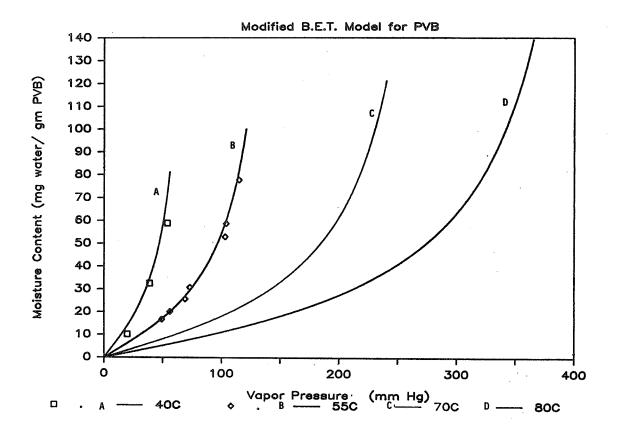
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Sorption Study

- Objective
 - To establish an analytical model for predicting moisture sorption isotherms for relevant polymers
- Approach
 - · Gravimetric measurements using a Cahn balance
 - · Isothermal system: humidity chamber
 - Relative humidity from 40% to 95%, no liquid water
 - Data fitting with an analytical model (modified B.E.T. equation)



Water Sorption for PVB



Water Sorption Isotherms

Moisture Sorption

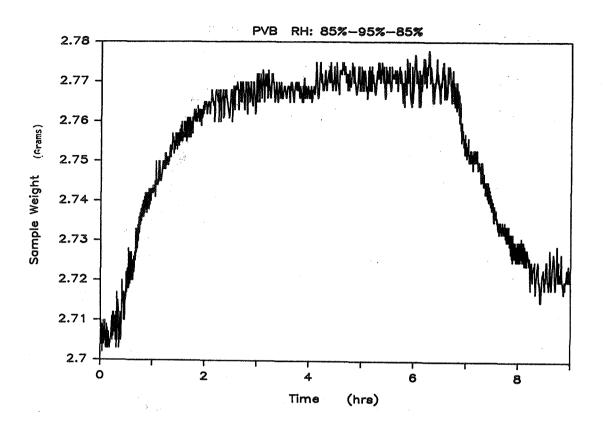
- Status
 - Limited samples were used (PVB)
 - Reasonable data fitting with a modified B.E.T. equation
- Required R&D
 - Expanded sorption data base for different materials, composite layers and conformal coatings
 - · Sorption-desorption in non-isothermal conditions
 - Kinetics and thermodynamics of adsorption/absorption (both liquid and vapor water)
 - Factors influence moisture sorption in polymer; plasticizer, crosslinking agent
 - Free-to-bound water transformation

Moisture Diffusion

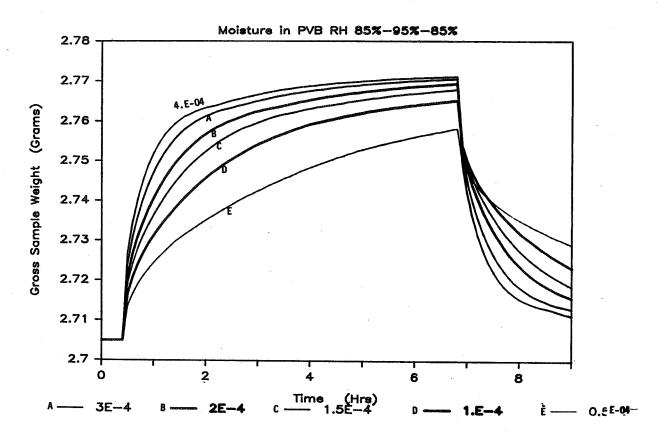
- Objective
 - To develop a moisture transport model and diffusion/permeation parameters

Approach

- Transient experimental data based on sorption measurements
- Nodal network representation of Fick's diffusion model
 - 100-layer model
 - Isothermal system
 - Parametric iteration of constant diffusivity levels
- Determination of diffusivity based on transient data
- To establish equations to correlate diffusivity/permeability as a function of temperature and moisture content
- Status
 - Diffusivity increases with moisture content in PVB
 - Arrhenius-type variation with temperature
 - · Good correlations between data and model
- Required R&D
 - Moisture diffusion in composite encapsulants
 - Diffusion of unbound water
 - Bulk water movement
 - Transition of bound and unbound water
 - Apparent diffusivity
 - Non-isothermal system
 - Models for simultaneous heat and mass transfer
 - Thermal diffusion
 - Factors affecting moisture diffusion and permeation

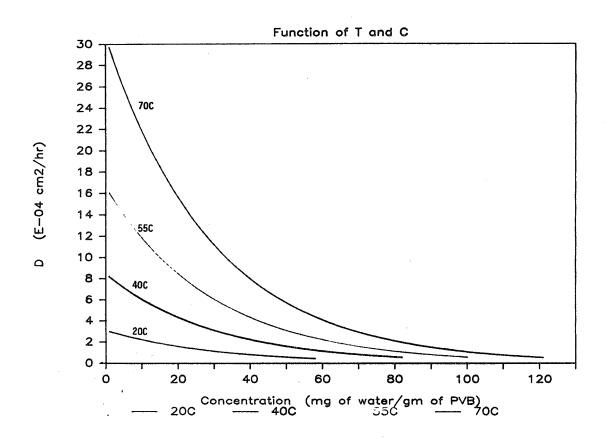


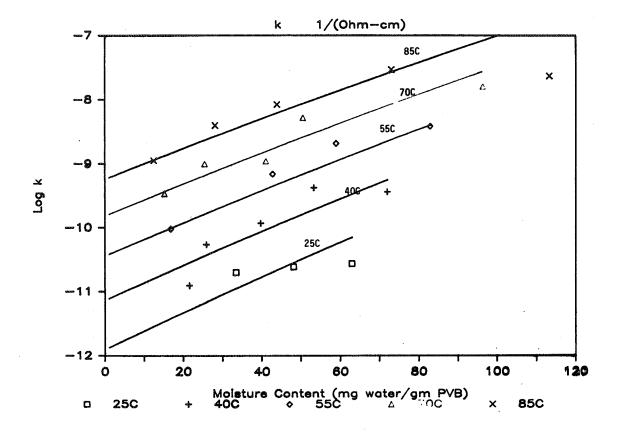
Moisture Sorption-Desorption



Diffusivity Simulation at 55°C

Diffusivity of Moisture in PVB

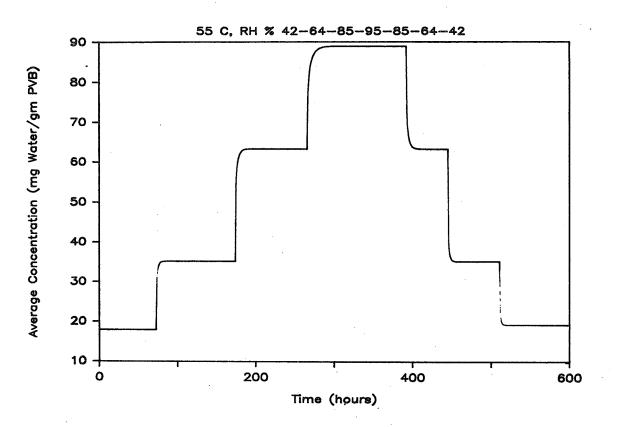




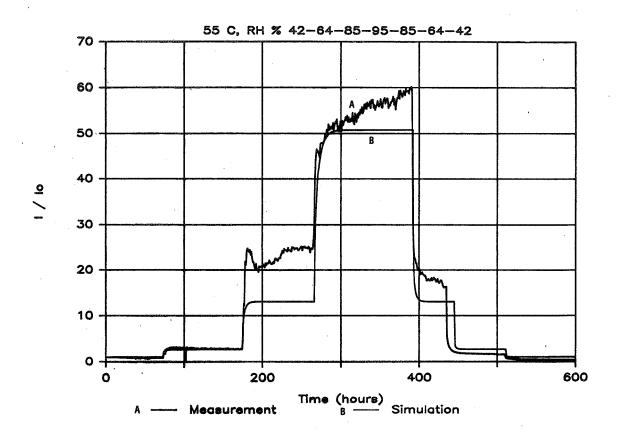
Bulk Conductivity of PVB

Electrochemical Corrosion

- Objective
 - To simulate module leakage current vs time in operating environment
- Approach
 - Construct preliminary analytical model
 - Conduction across encapsulant
 - No surface resistance, no lateral volumetric conduction
 - Include equations for sorption and diffusivity
 - Nodal network analysis using thermal analyzer SINDA
 - Equation to represent bulk ionic conductivity as a function of temperature and moisture content
 - Exercise model with transient chamber boundary conditions
 - Exercise model with SOLMET field data

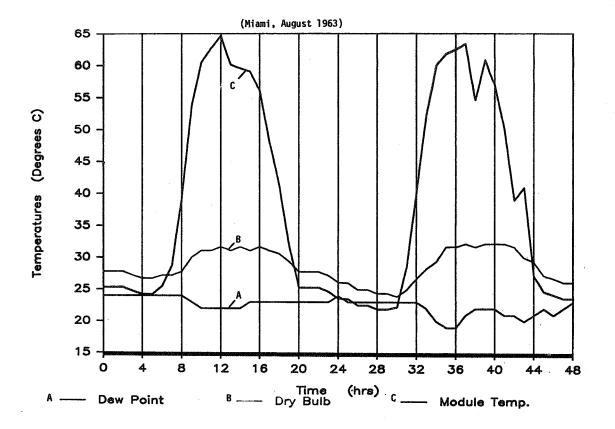


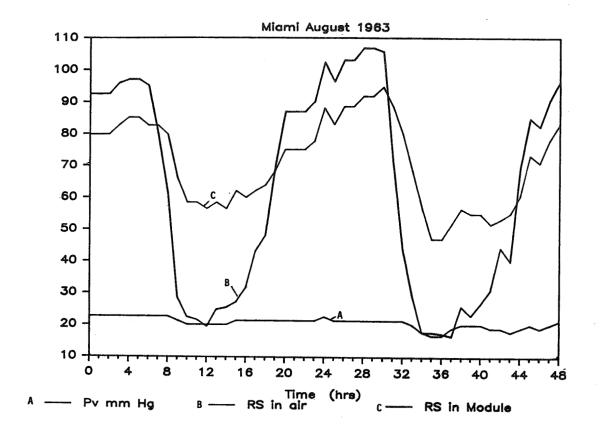
Moisture Content, PVB



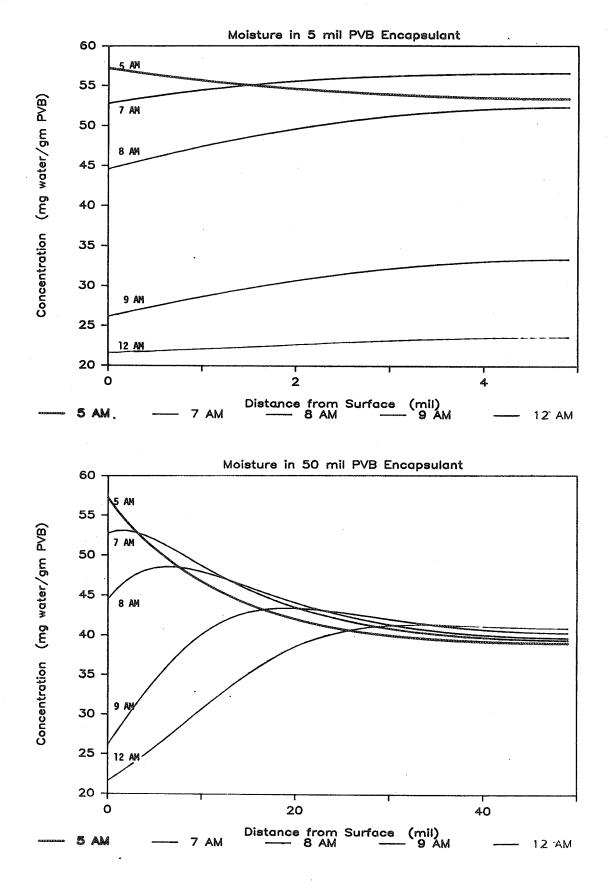
Normalized Leakage Current

Temperature Profiles



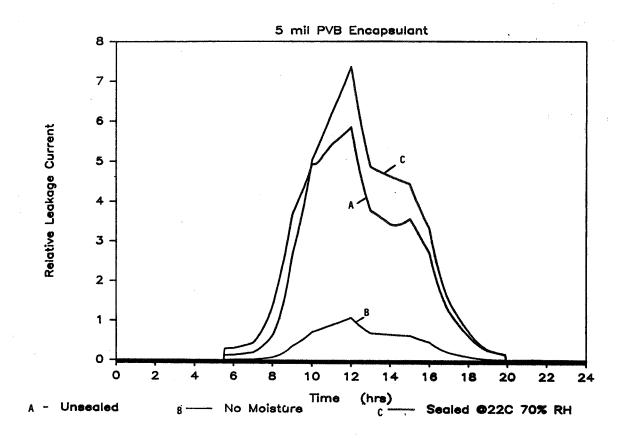


Vapor Pressure and Relative Saturation

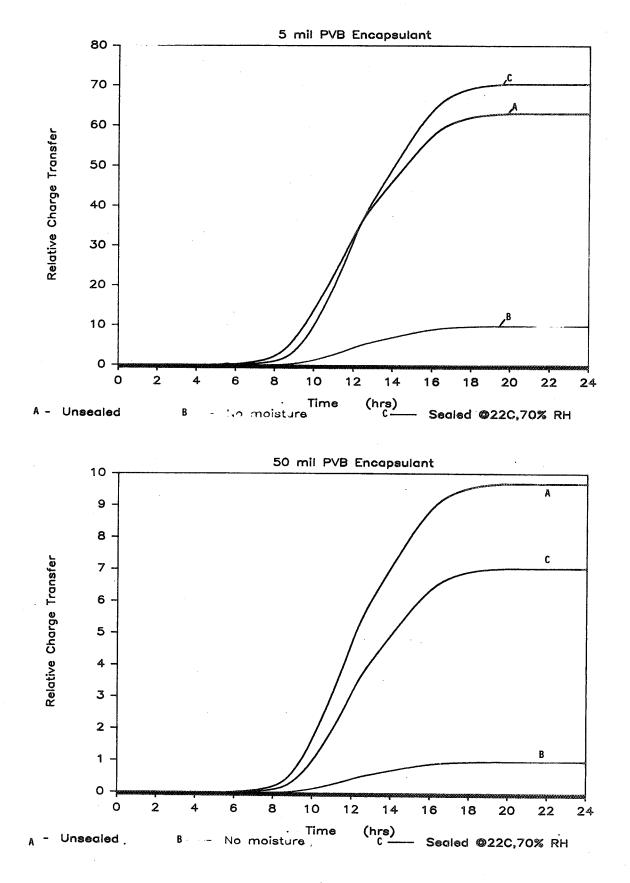


Concentration Distribution

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Leakage Current in Field



Charge Transfer in Field

Summary

- Realistic lifetime prediction appears to be feasible
- Refinements in prediction techniques are required
- Research areas:
 - 2-dimensional ionic conduction model
 - Composite layers
 - Non-isothermal system
 - Effects of liquid water
 - Interfacial adsorption/absorption