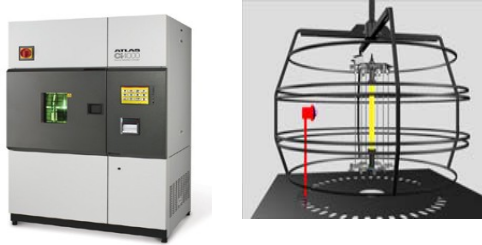
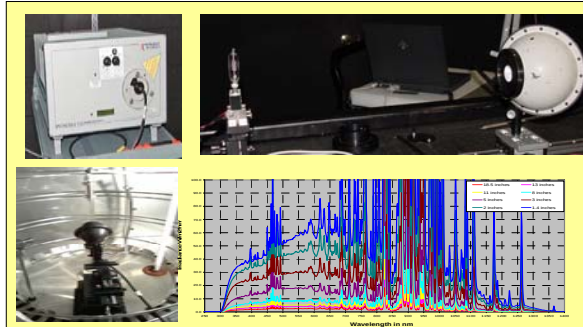
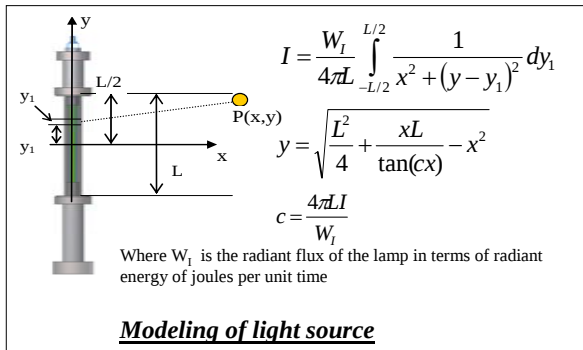


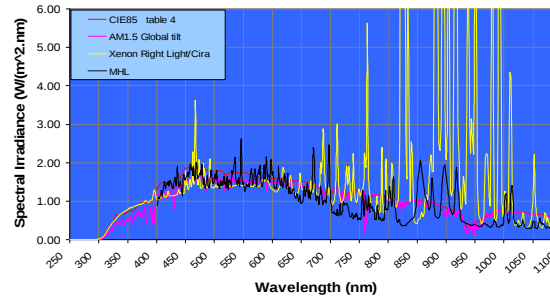
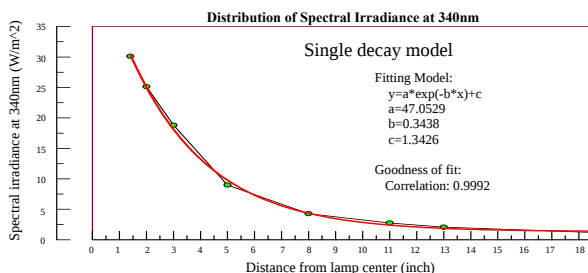
Faster and Adaptable Accelerated Solar PV/Thermal Durability Testing Solution



Atlas Weather-Ometer® equipped with a xenon arc lamp



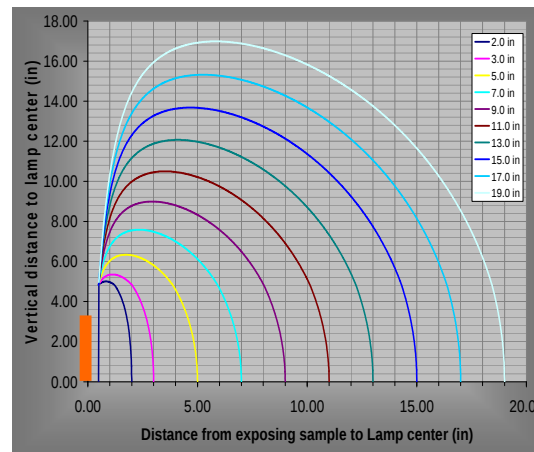
NIST-traceable irradiance calibration and measurement capability



Xenon lamp provides: Spectral match (with filter option): Class A -IEC 60904-9

Uniformity: <=2% on designated areas

Temporal instability - STI: up to 0.5%; LTI: up to 1%



Equal irradiance lobes for various lamp geometry define sample mounting scheme to achieve the optimal uniformity

Temperature Control (Left: EVA as encapsulation in PV module is mounted in cold plate. Middle: direct air cooling on EVA. Right: use auxiliary refrigeration unit to reduce the air temperature)



Determine the Sample Surface Temperature

Theoretical consideration

$$j_{SS} = \alpha_{surface}(\lambda) \cdot \int_{\lambda_0}^{\lambda_1} E_{e\lambda} d\lambda$$

$$j_{IR} = \alpha_{surface} \cdot \sigma \cdot (T_{Ambience}^4 - T_{Surface}^4)$$

$$j_{Convection} = \alpha_{Convection} \cdot (T_{Surface} - T_{Air - temperature})$$

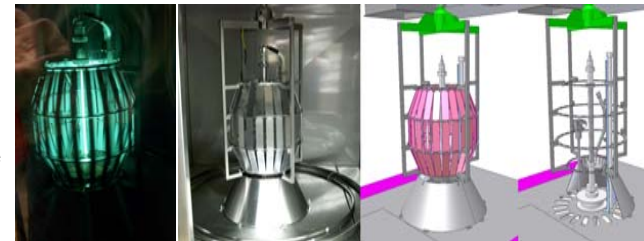
$$j_{Conduction} = \lambda \cdot \frac{(T_{Surface} - T_{sub})}{d}$$

$$j_{stored} = j_{SS} + j_{IR} - j_{Convection} - j_{Conduction} - j_{Humidity}$$

$j_{(source)}$ = Energy flux density of source (radiant, conduction, convection, etc.)



Customized testing instrument using an Atlas xenon Weather-Ometer for high-flux stress test of encapsulants for medium-concentration concentrating photovoltaic (CPV) system at National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)



A customized interior instrument design on 12kW xenon lamp for accelerated materials durability test

Jacob Zhang , Richard Schultz, Richard Donato and Kurt Scott

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<http://www.atlas-mts.com>