

## MELTING OF EVA UNDER CO<sub>2</sub> PRESSURE FOR SOLAR PANEL RECYCLING

## **INTRODUCTION**

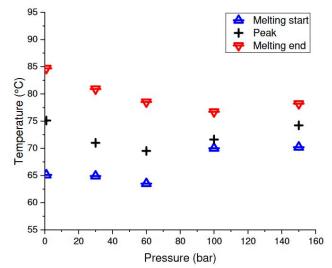
Apart from the active photovoltaic (PV) material, solar cells are made of several components with separate functions. The PV material is typically encapsulated in a transparent material, usually EVA polymer, to protect it from deterioration.

Recycling such layered material is challenging. A process to separate PV material from EVA has been proposed by researchers. It consists in inducing delamination by applying high pressure of  $CO_2$ . In this study, the effect of  $CO_2$  pressure on melting properties of EVA was studied using a Calvet Pro instrument.

## **EXPERIMENT**

- Sample: EVA-28 (10mg)
- Cell: High pressure cell connected to a high pressure syringue pump
- Instrument: Calvet Pro (formerly Sensys Evo)
- Condition: Heating to 10°C/min
- Atmosphere: CO<sub>2</sub> (1bar, 30bar, 60bar, 100bar, 150bar)



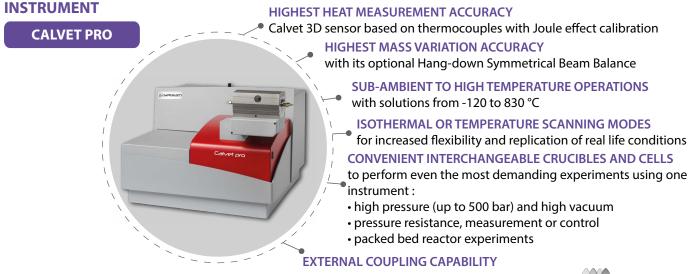


Upon heating, a melting endotherm is measured above  $65^{\circ}$ C. The onset temperature and the width of the melting peak are modified by the CO<sub>2</sub> pressure.

Pressure induces a decrease in the melting range. This is explained by its impact on the polymer crystallinity and the presence of  $CO_2$ .

This test is useful to evaluate the effect of CO<sub>2</sub> pressure on the structure and transformation of EVA and to select the appropriate process conditions for solar panel recycling.

Axel Briand et al., CO2 absorption into a polymer within a multilayer structure: The case of poly(ethylene-co-vinyl acetate) in photovoltaic modules, The Journal of Supercritical Fluids, Volume 179, 2022, 105380, ISSN 0896-8446



Switzerland – France – China – United States – India – Hong Kong - www.setaram.com - sales@setaram.com



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