## Objectives: Design of Multijunction Perovskite PV for Reliability

<u>Track 1: Space-based Energy Conversion Systems</u> - Perovskite PV has the highest specific power of any PV technology (W/kg)

As a multijunction technology, it can significantly improve power density under AM0 incident sunlight and enable high volumetric power density

The technology can be designed to minimize surface reflection and thermal signatures

Perovskite PV has retention of power output following high flux irradiation

There is a need to better improve reliability to enable higher lifetime energy harvesting yield over a simulated 10-year mission



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## Mechanical Failure in Perovskite Solar Cells



## **Tensile Film Stress Accelerates Degradation**



## Compressive Films More Stable in Thermal Cycling

Samples cycled between  $-40^{\circ}C \rightarrow 85^{\circ}C$  and film stress measured in ambient



Research Plan: Enabling Operational Stability in Perovskite Tandem Multijunction Devices by Understanding Stressors



 $G \approx \frac{\sigma^2 h}{E} \geq G_C \, [J/m^2]$ Damage propagates if: Fracture energy "driving force"  $\sigma$  = tensile film stress h =film thickness E =film modulus

Open to collaborations to leverage synergy with teams who have optics, thermal management/conversion, and power electronics backgrounds!