



**Texas Center for Advanced Materials**  
University of Houston  
NASA Research Partnership Center

**CAM**

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# **Solar Cell Development on the Moon for Lunar Solar Power**

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**Texas Center for Advanced Materials**

**A NASA Research Partnership Center**

**Moon Base Conference**

**Washington, DC**

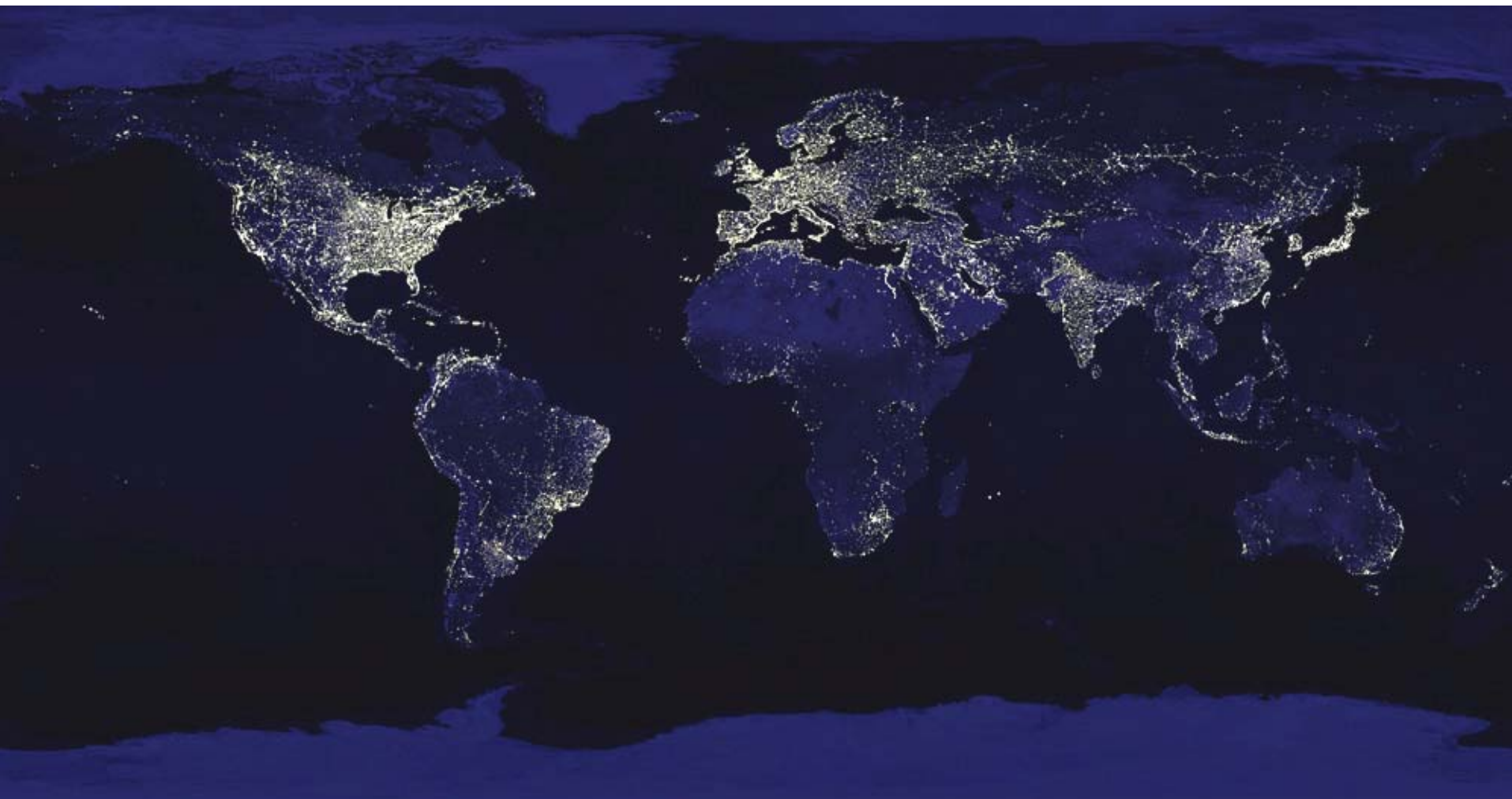
**October 11-12, 2005**



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## World Electrical Energy Use





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## Major Critical Need on Earth

1. **Electrical Energy**

## Most Critical Needs in Space

1. **Electrical Energy**
2. **Electrical Energy**
3. **Electrical Energy**

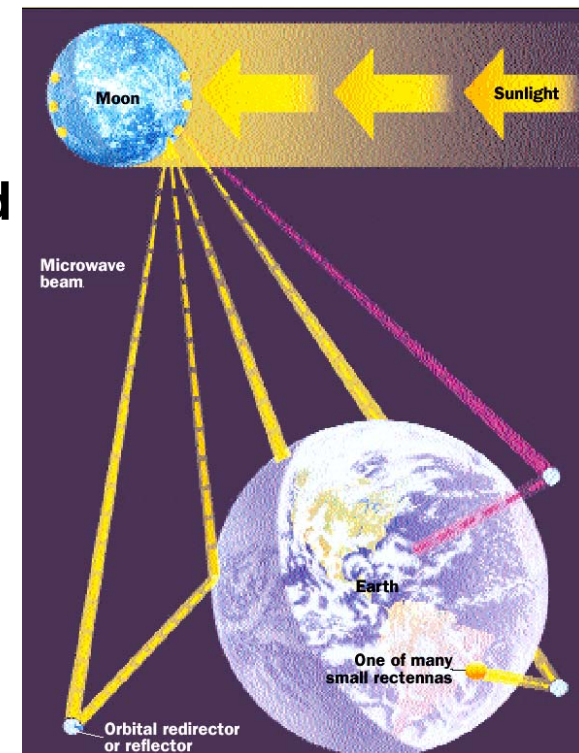


## Use of Space Generated Electrical Energy

- **In Space: Energy Rich Environment**
  - Exploration
  - Colonization
- **Earth Benefits**
  - Space Solar Power
    - Moon – Natural Satellite

## The Moon as a Solar Power Satellite

- Identified First by Criswell and Waldron
- Less Mass to the Moon
- More Direct Logistics – Stand on Solid Ground
- *In situ* Resource Utilization
- Always Has One Face Toward Earth
- Use Relay Satellites
- Microwave Power Beam



## The Moon as a Solar Power Satellite

- How to Establish the **Moon** as an **SPS** ?



- Focus Initially on Small Scale **Lunar Solar Power System**
  - Accelerate Technologies to **Larger Scale**
- **Don't** Bring **EVERYTHING** to the Moon
  - Use the Resource there – **“Live Off the Land”**



**Living off the Land:** Use Resources Present - Just Bring Tools

**Do This in Space :** In-Situ Resource Utilization (ISRU)

## Generation of Electrical Energy on the Moon

- Utilize Lunar Resources to Fabricate Solar Cells on the Moon
  - Moon's Surface is an Ultra-High Vacuum
    - $\sim 10^{-10}$  Torr (day)
    - Use vacuum deposition to make thin film solar cells
  - Elements Required for Silicon-based Thin Film Solar Cells are Present on the Moon
    - Silicon
    - Iron
    - Titanium Oxide
    - Calcium
    - Aluminum

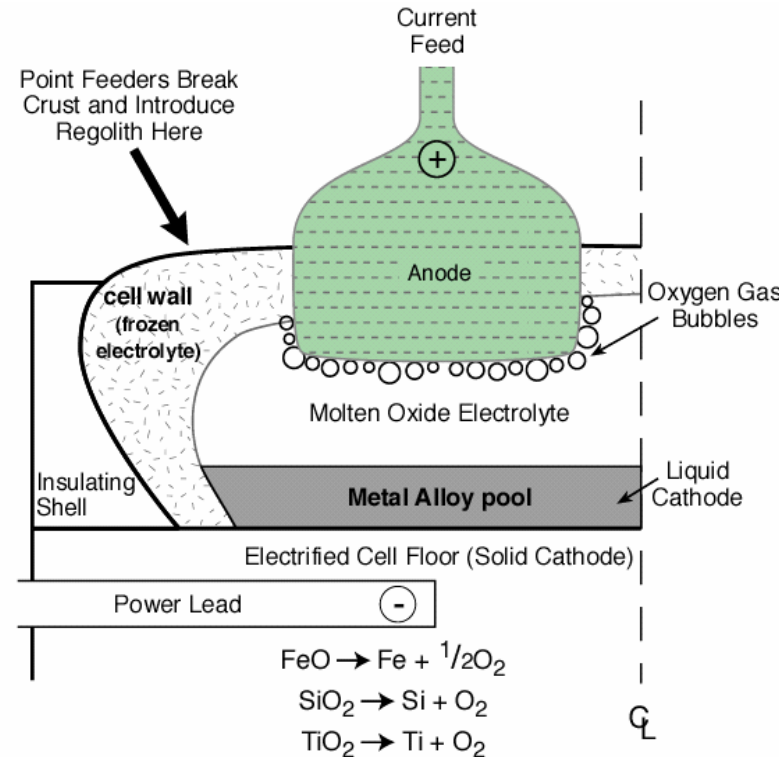


## Chemical Reduction of Regolith for Silicon Solar Cell Raw Materials

- **Silicon Extraction / Metals Extraction**
  - Carbothermal Reduction
  - Hydrogen Reduction
  - Fluorine Reduction
  - Electrochemical Reduction
  - etc. – **Identify Best for Lunar Environment**

 **Need Adequate Quality of Silicon**

 **Make Solar Cells On the Moon !**



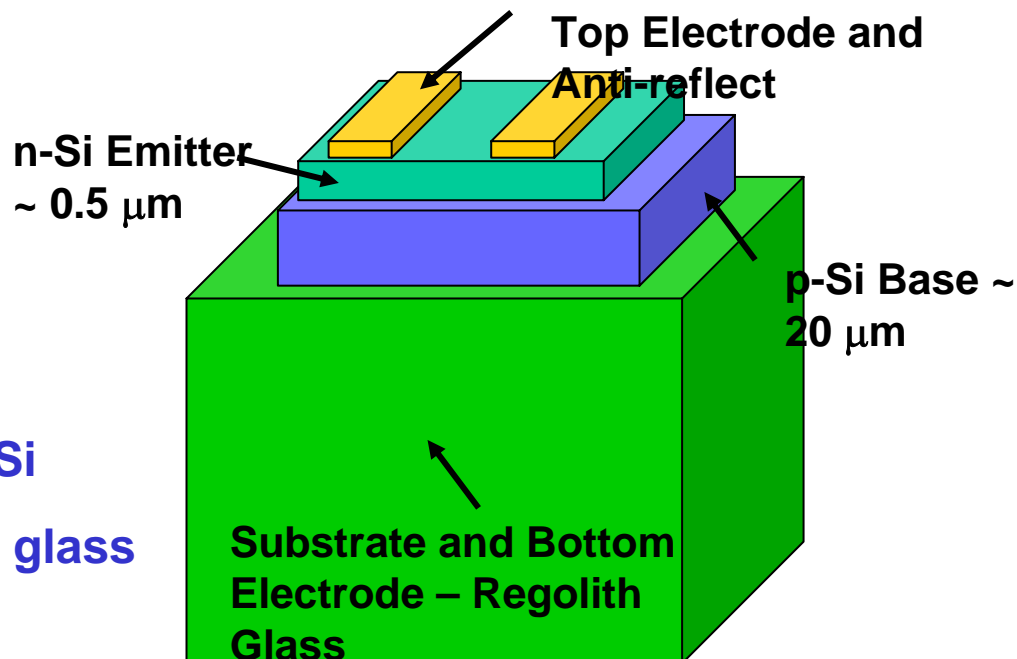
## Fabrication of Thin Film Silicon Solar Cells on the Moon

- Microcrystalline **Si Cells**

- Low efficiency ~5 - 8%
- Make many cells

- **Needs**

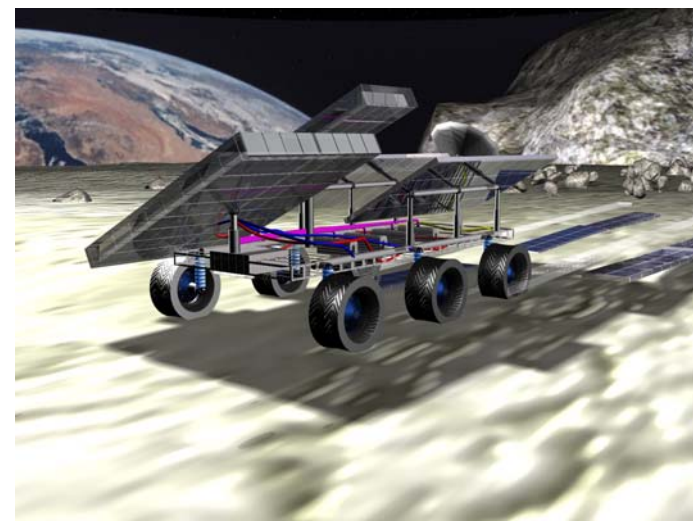
- Substrate – **regolith glass**
- Bottom electrode – **Al, FeSi**
- Si p-n junction – **dopant**
- Top patterned electrode – **FeSi**
- Antireflection layer – **regolith glass**
- Interconnection of individual cells – **FeSi, Fe**



**Need a Deposition/Fabrication Tool**

## Fabrication of Solar Cells on the Surface of the Moon from Lunar Regolith

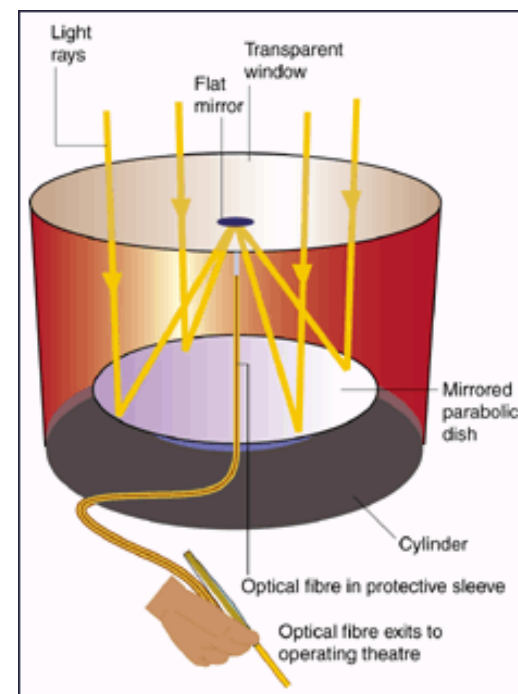
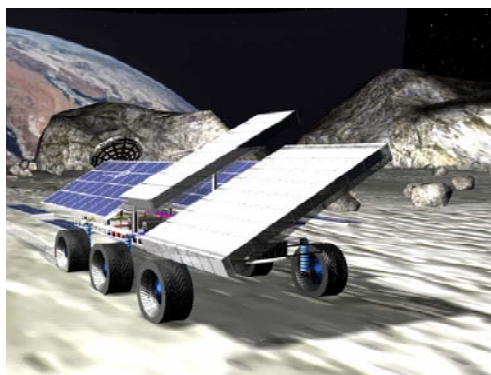
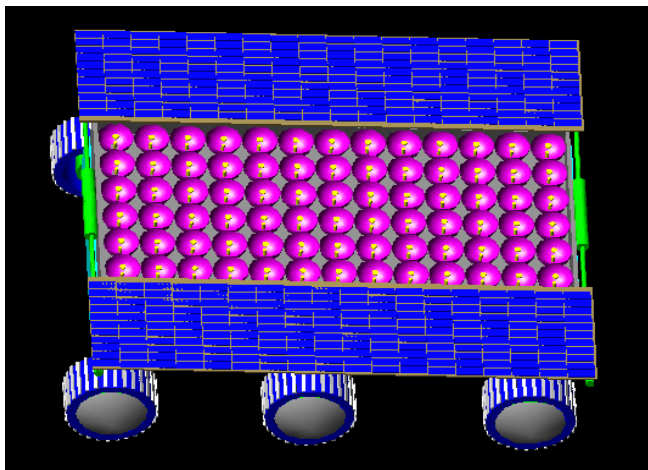
- **Mechanized Solar Cell Growth Facility – Cell Paver**
  - ~ 150 - 200 kg
  - Evaporation energy from solar thermal collectors
  - PV panels for motive/control power
  - Continuous lay-out of cells on lunar surface
  - Remotely controlled



➔ **Initially Take the Raw Materials to the Moon - BOOTSTRAP**

# Fabrication of Solar Cells on the Surface of the Moon from Lunar Regolith

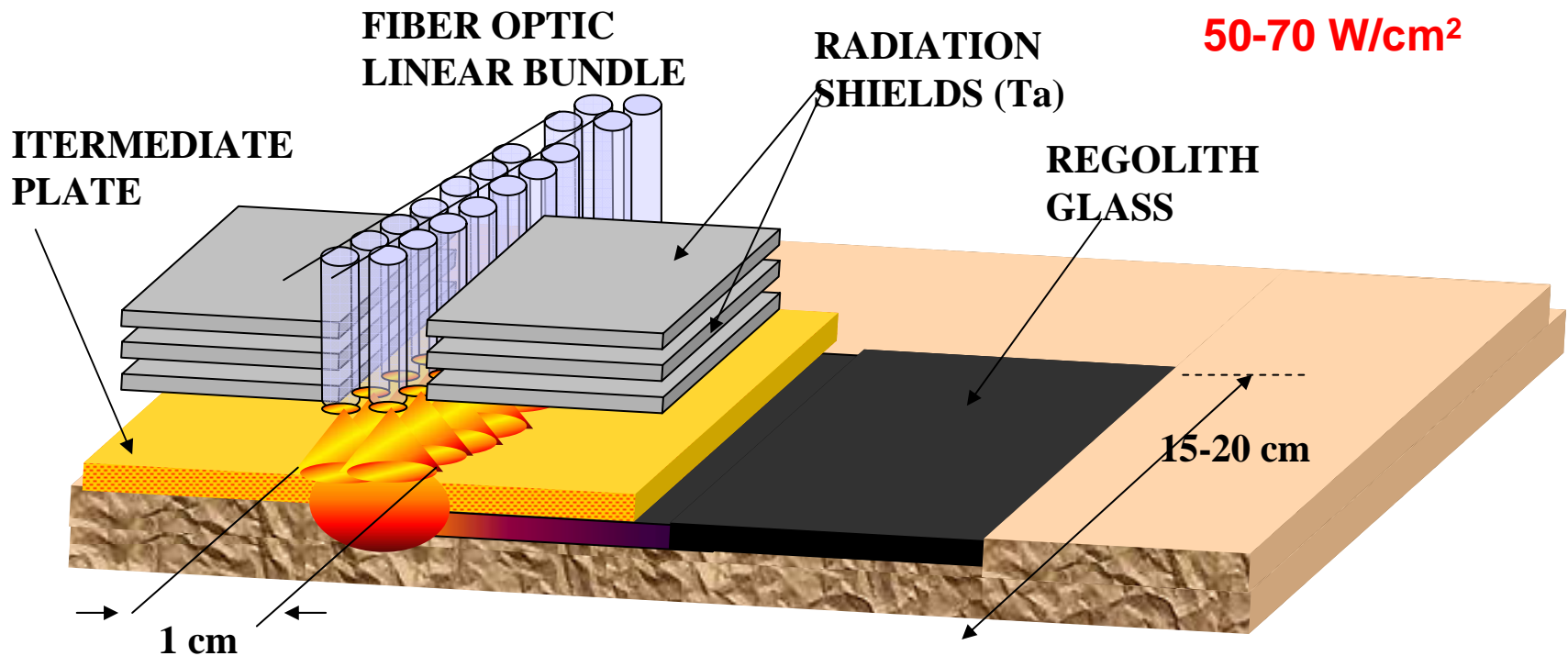
- Parabolic Concentrators in Conjunction with Fiber Optics
- **Solar Energy** for:
  - Melting of Regolith into Glass
  - Evaporation of Silicon and Metals



## Solar Thermal Lunar Regolith Melting

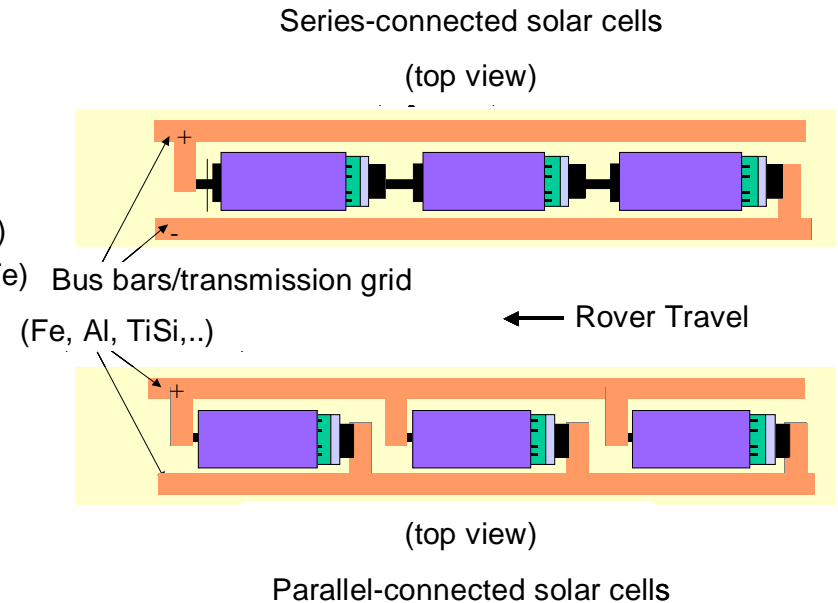
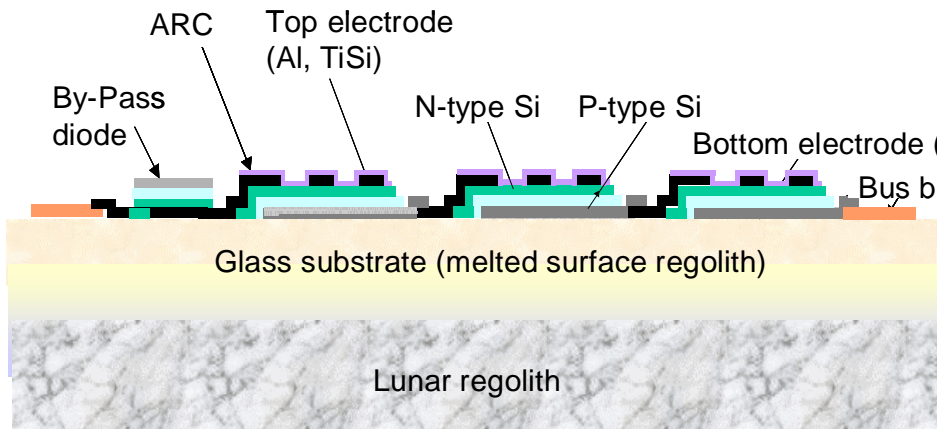
Power required to melt lunar glass substrate:

**50-70 W/cm<sup>2</sup>**



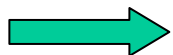
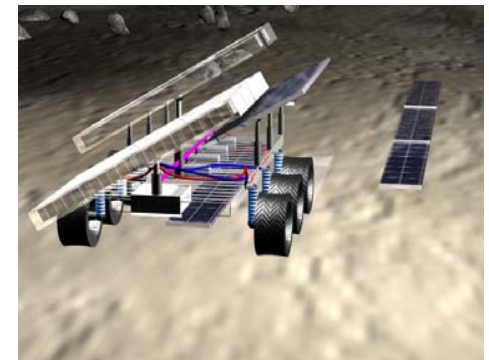
## Lunar Solar Cell Interconnection

- Stair-step interconnection
- Serial connections for ~ 100V
- Cell groups fabricated for ~ 5 A



## Fabrication of Solar Cells on the Surface of the Moon from Lunar Resources

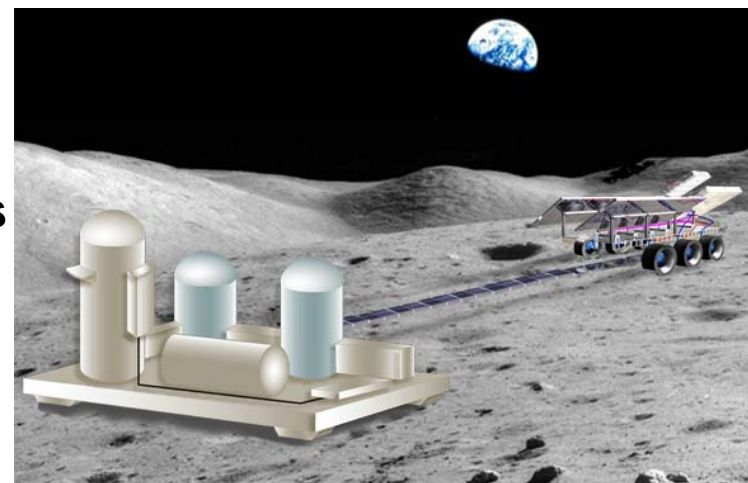
- 1 m<sup>2</sup>/hr (prototype facility)
- Fabricate ~ 65W/hr @ 5% and AM0 (~1400 W/m<sup>2</sup>)
- Assume 35% uptime (~3060 hrs/yr)
- Fabricate ~200kW/yr capacity
- Require ~ 100kg of raw materials (Si)/yr
- Continuous Cell Replacement – ‘Self Replicating’ System
  - Assume limited cell lifetime
    - . Radiation damage
    - . Particle damage



**Make More Solar Cells**

## Regolith Materials Extraction for Production of Solar Cells on the Surface of the Moon

- Regolith Processing Facility: **Si and Metals Extractor**
  - ~ 150 kg
  - Regolith scoop
  - Solar thermal and electric heat (**connect to solar cell field**)
  - Recycle electrolyte (electrochemical reduction)
  - Transfer **oxygen** and **volatiles**
  - Feed solar Cell Paver(s)
    - . ~ 10 kg reactor  $\Rightarrow$  ~150kg/yr @ 500W
    - . Small Support Rover to feed Cell Pavers
  - Possible secondary purification required
    - . **Vacuum purify**





## Production of Solar Cells on the Surface of the Moon

- **Ultra-high Vacuum on Lunar Surface Allows for Direct Thin Film Solar Cell Production on the Moon**
  - **Less Mass (cost) to the Moon – 1 MW @ < 1/10 Cost**
  - **Lunar Resources Utilized for Cell Production**
  - **Trade-off Cell Efficiency with Quantity**
- **Industrial Scale Power Generation and Power Grid on the Moon**
  - . **10 Rovers ⇒ from 2 to 4 MW/year**
  - . **100 Rovers ⇒ Up to 40 MW/year**
  - . **1,000 Larger Scale Rovers ⇒ Up to 2 GW/year**



## Lunar Solar Cell Cost Projection

	Power	Scenarios		
	540 kW	1,500 kW	8,000 kW	10,000,000 kW
Development cost (\$/kg)	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$180,000,000	\$20,000,000,000
Transportation cost (\$/kg)	\$57,000,000	\$57,000,000	\$114,000,000	\$11,400,000,000
Operations cost	\$12,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$80,000,000	\$800,000,000
Total cost	\$169,000,000	\$197,000,000	\$374,000,000	\$32,400,000,000
Total power kW-hr	2,365,200	15,636,600	290,569,200	348,683,040,000
Unit cost \$/kW-hr	\$71.45	\$12.60	\$1.28	\$0.11
Unit cost \$/W	\$313	\$131	\$46.75	\$3.24

NAFCOM  
\$0.50



**May be Cost-Effective for Large Production**

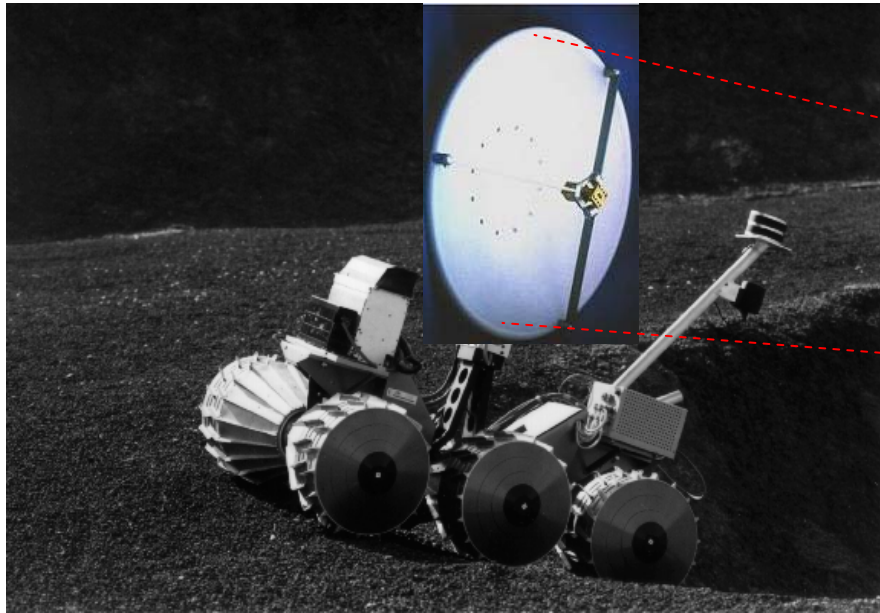


## Production of Solar Cells on the Surface of the Moon for Lunar Use

- **Direct Fabrication on the Surface in Equatorial Regions**
  - Lunar Base
  - Propellants
  - He<sup>3</sup> mining
  - Tourism
  - Radio Astronomy
  - Optical Astronomy
  - Asteroid Mitigation
- **South Pole**
  - Possible water mining/electrolysis
    - Circumferentially cover mountain peak
      - . Nearly continual sunlight
    - Fabricate on **'inclinable'** lunar glass substrates

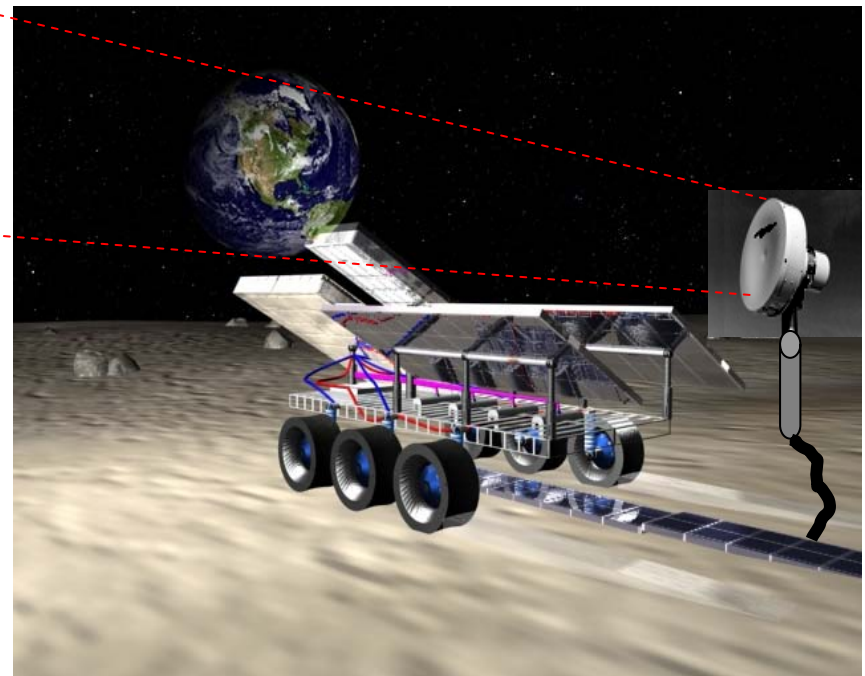


## Distributed Energy on the Moon



Lunar Power Beaming

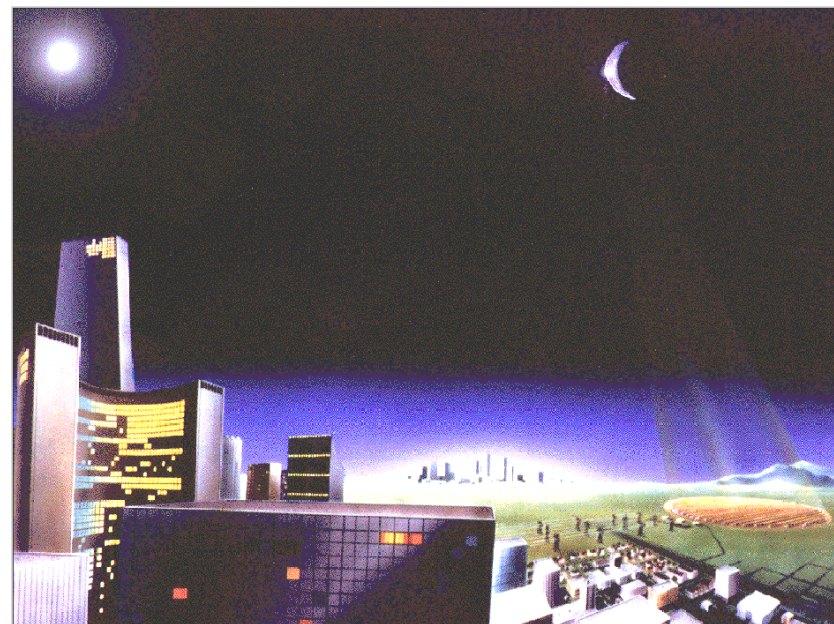
## Fabricated Lunar Solar Cell Grid





## Production of Solar Cells on the Surface of the Moon for an SSPS (from Criswell)

- **Fabricate GW-TW Capacity of Solar Cells on Moon**
- **Fabricate Thin Film Rectennas and Thin Film Transistor Back-plane Converters/Amplifiers**
- **Microwave Power Beaming from Moon**





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## **Collaborators/Contributors:**

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**Dr. Mike Duke**

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**Dr. Darby Makel**

**Mr. Jerry Sanders**

**Mr. Scott Baird**

**Dr. David Criswell**