

# Crystallization of a-Si for solar cell applications

Qi Wang, Paul Stradins, David Young, Bob Reedy, Yanfa Yan, Eugene Iwaniczko, Yueqin Xu, Matt Page, Bob To, and Howard Branz.

National Renewable Energy Laboratory

May 19, 2005, a-Si national team meeting, Golden, CO, USA

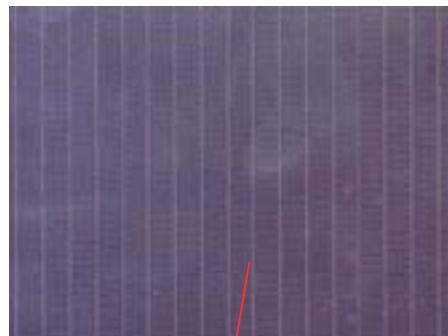
**NREL is operated by Midwest Research Institute • Battelle**



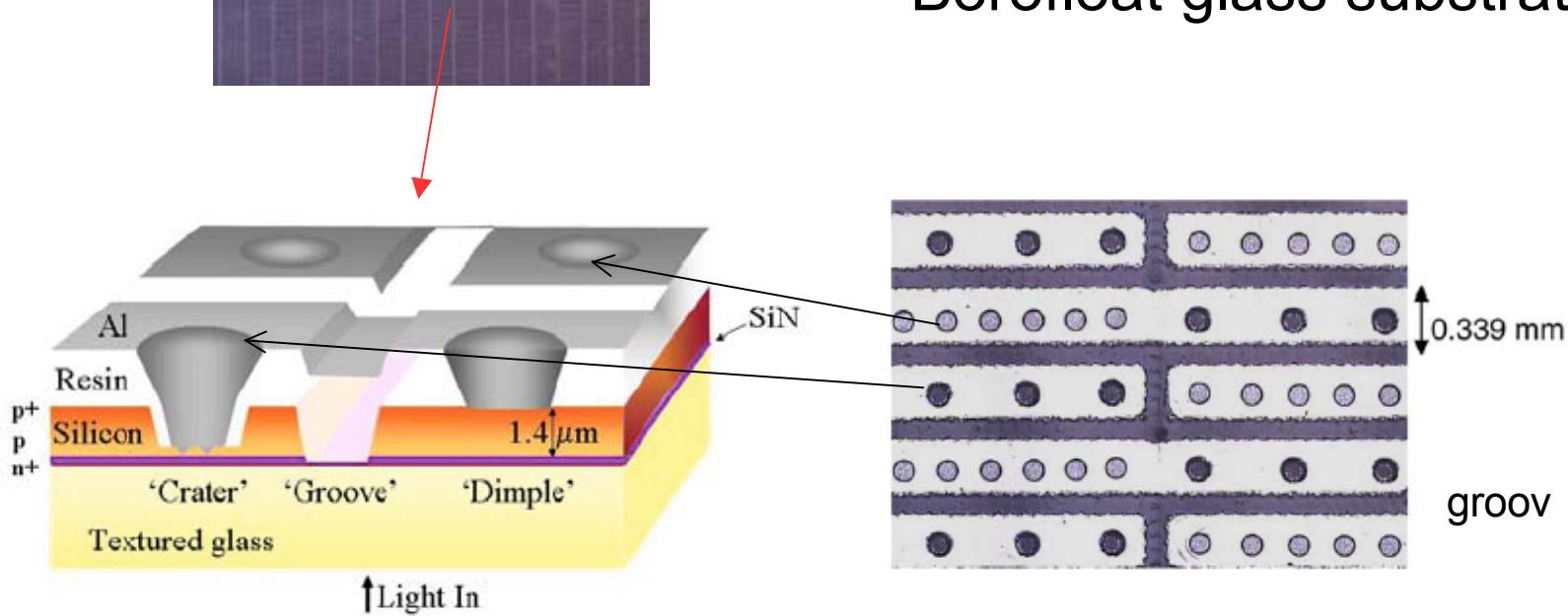
# Outline

- Solid phase crystallization of a-Si:H on glass
  - Crystal Si on glass module gets 8-9% over 0.7 m<sup>2</sup> (CSG). Absorber: *p*-
  - SPC cell gets over 9% (Sanyo). Absorber: *n*-
  - STAR cell gets 9.8% (Keneka). Absorber: *i*
- Crystallization of hot-wire a-Si:H
- Epi-Si on seed layer -> 15% ?
  - Seed layers
    - CeO<sub>2</sub> and other foreign coatings (NREL)
    - Metal induced Si seeds (hmi, UNSW)
  - Solid phase epitaxy on c-Si
    - In-situ monitoring for kinetics

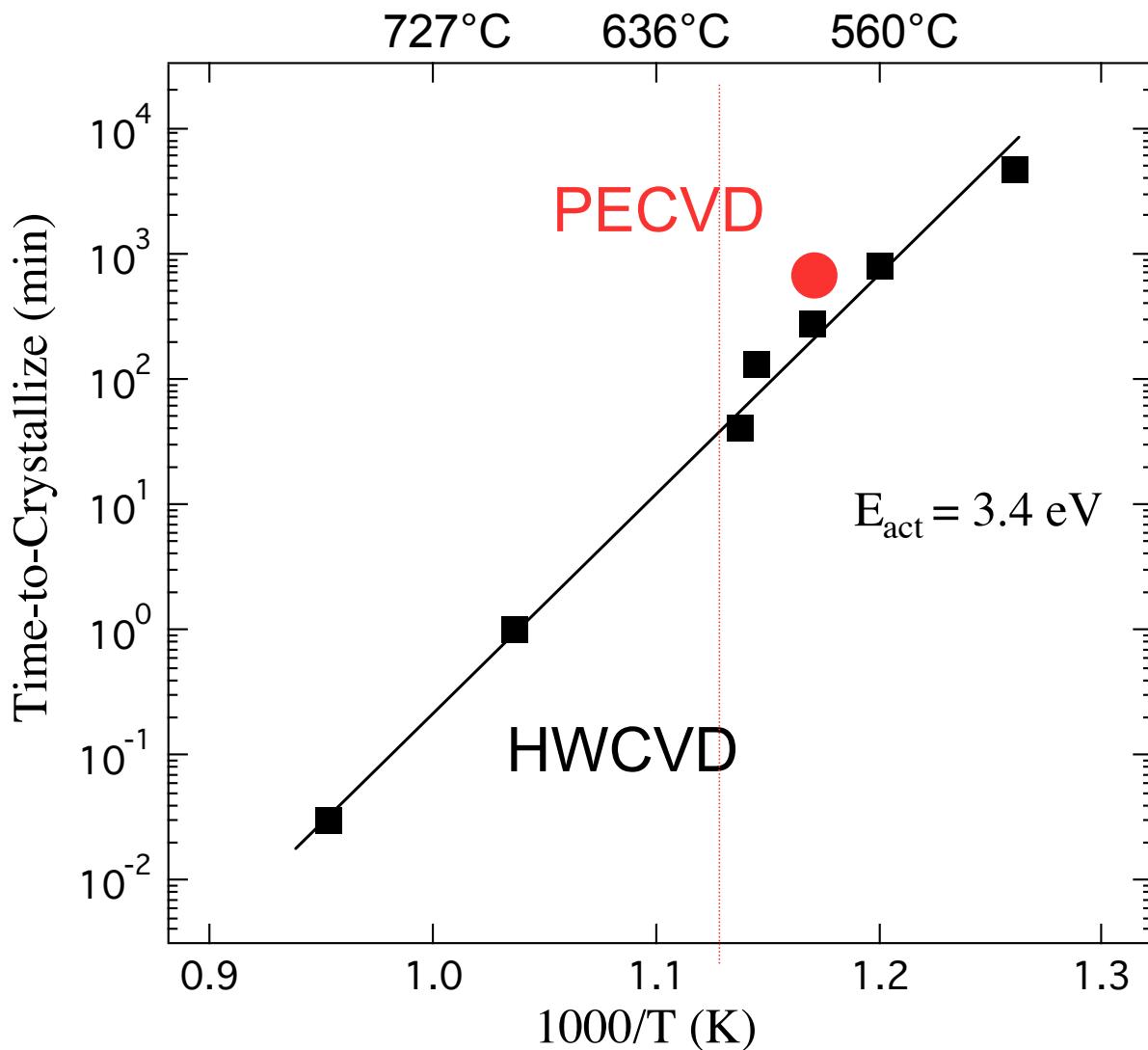
# CSG Solar's cells



Cell thickness: < 2  $\mu\text{m}$   
Eff: 8-9%  
Borofloat glass substrate



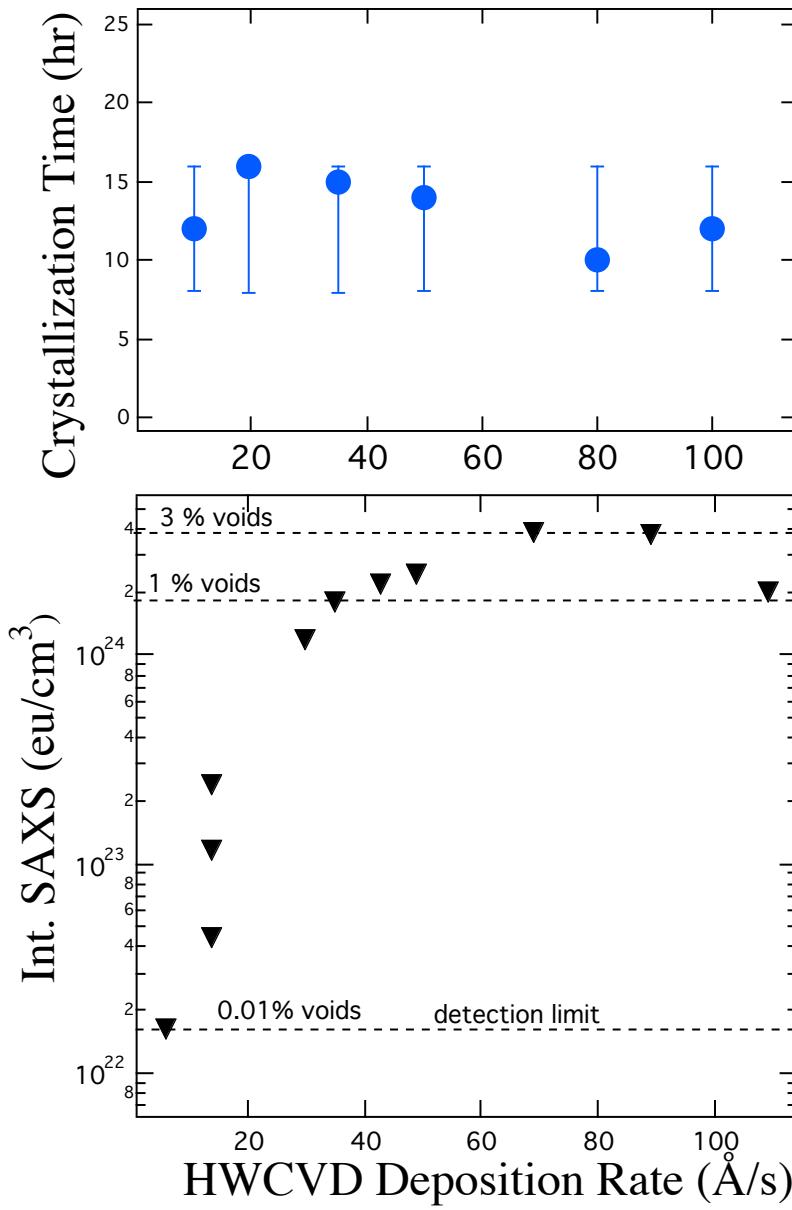
# High Activation Energy of Crystallization Time



NREL HWCVD

- $E_{act} = 3.4$  eV
- Independent of film thickness (0.3 - 2  $\mu$ m)
- Independent of film deposition rate (10-100 A/s)
- HWCVD  $\sim 4X$  faster than PECVD

# Crystallization Time Independent of Deposition Rate

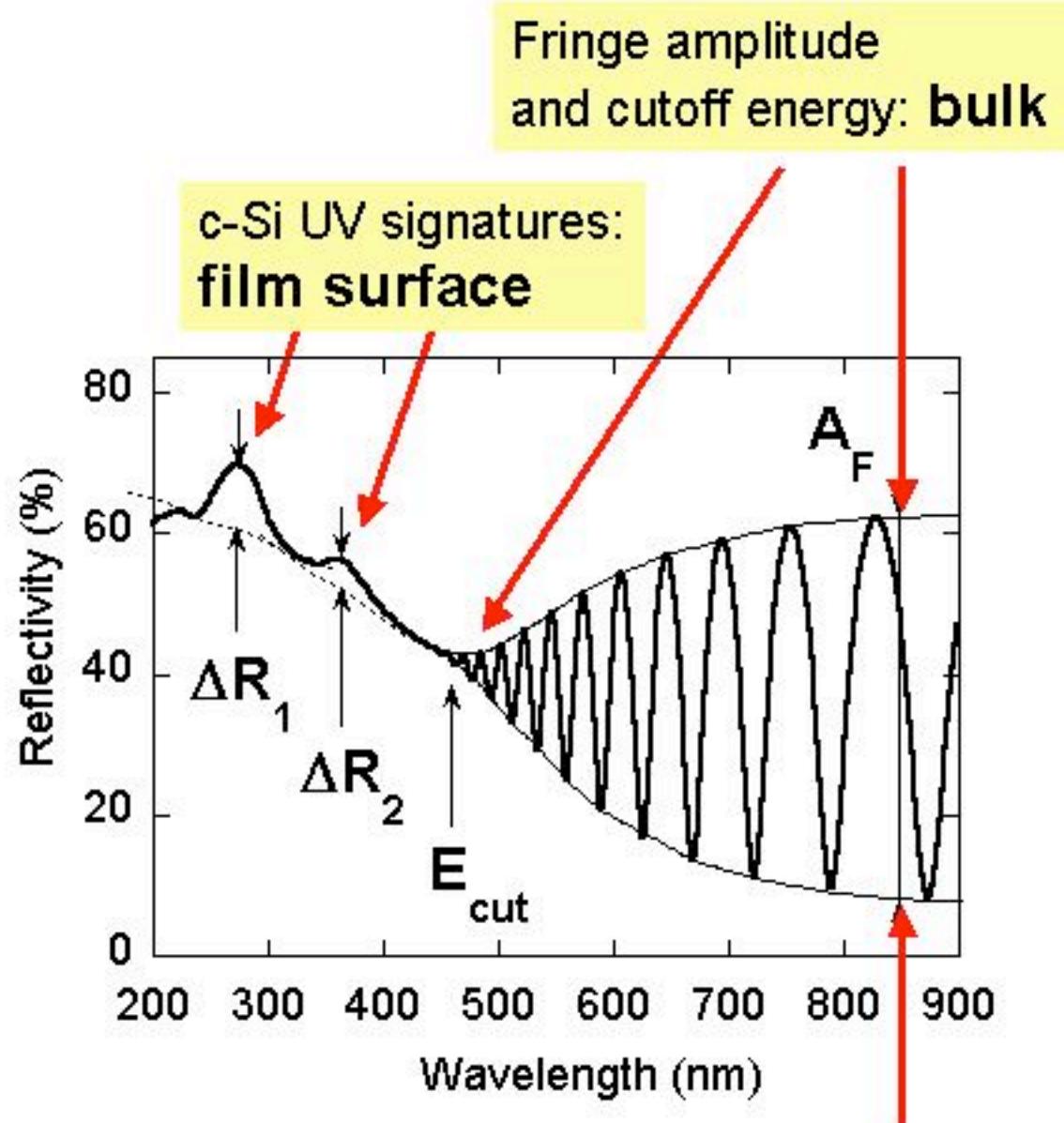
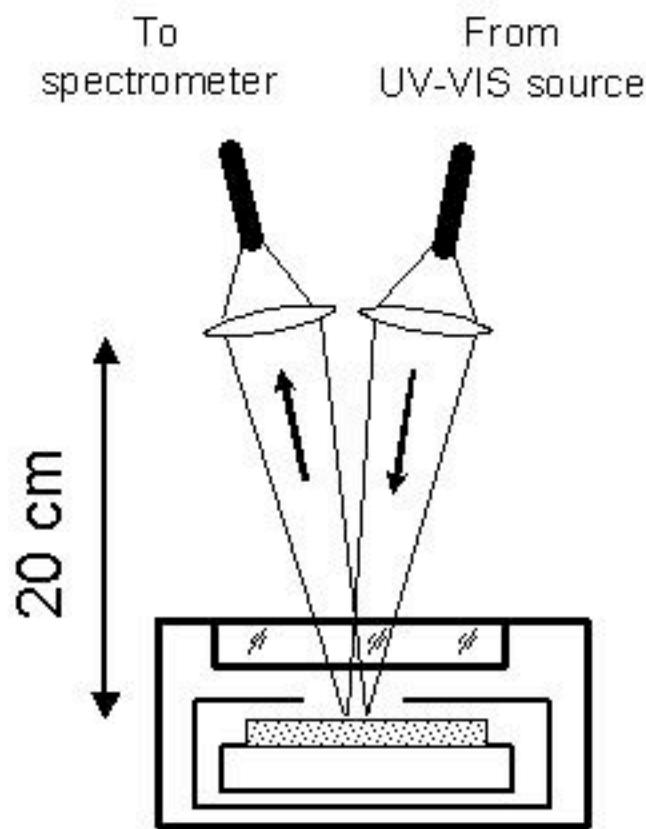


- Crystallization time is constant from 10 - 100  $\text{\AA}/\text{s}$

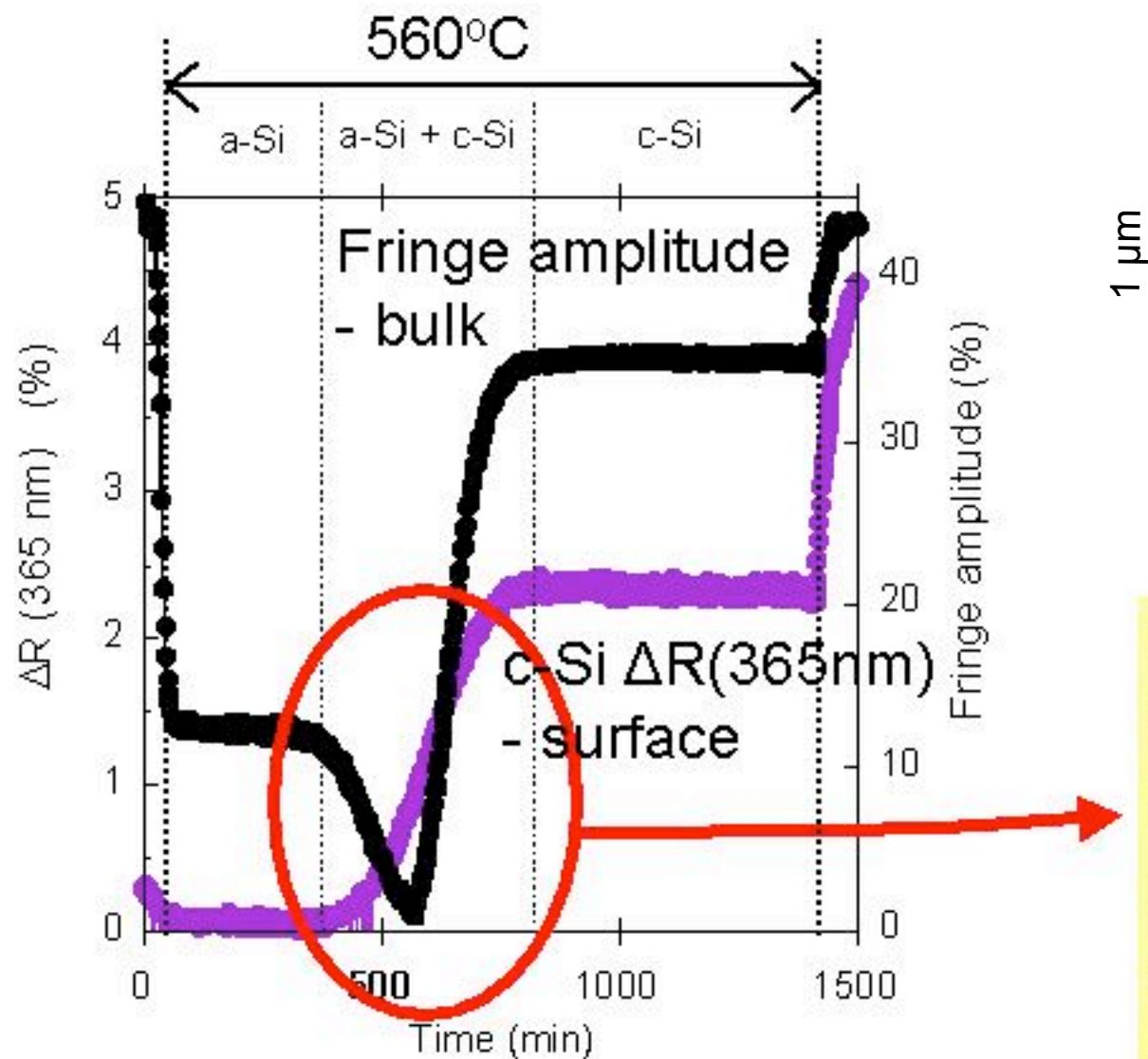
- Small angle X-ray scattering (SAXS)
- 100X increase in microvoid density from 10 - 100  $\text{\AA}/\text{s}$
- Microvoid radii 20 - 50  $\text{\AA}$
- What happens to the voids after SPC?  
(under study)

Adapted from A. H. Mahan et al., J of Appl. Phys. **90**, 5038 (2001)

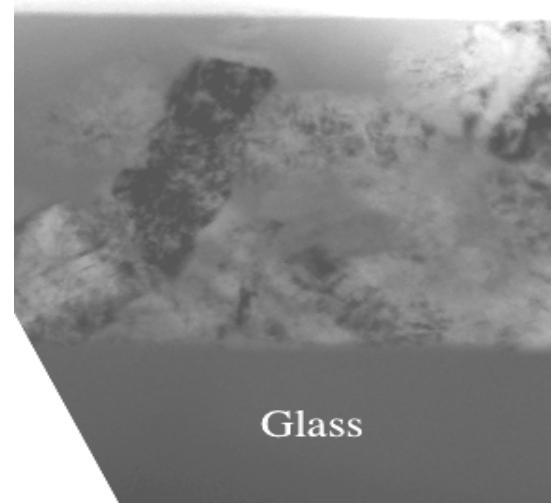
# In-situ, real time optical reflectance spectroscopy



## Random crystallization: bulk and surface crystallize at the same time

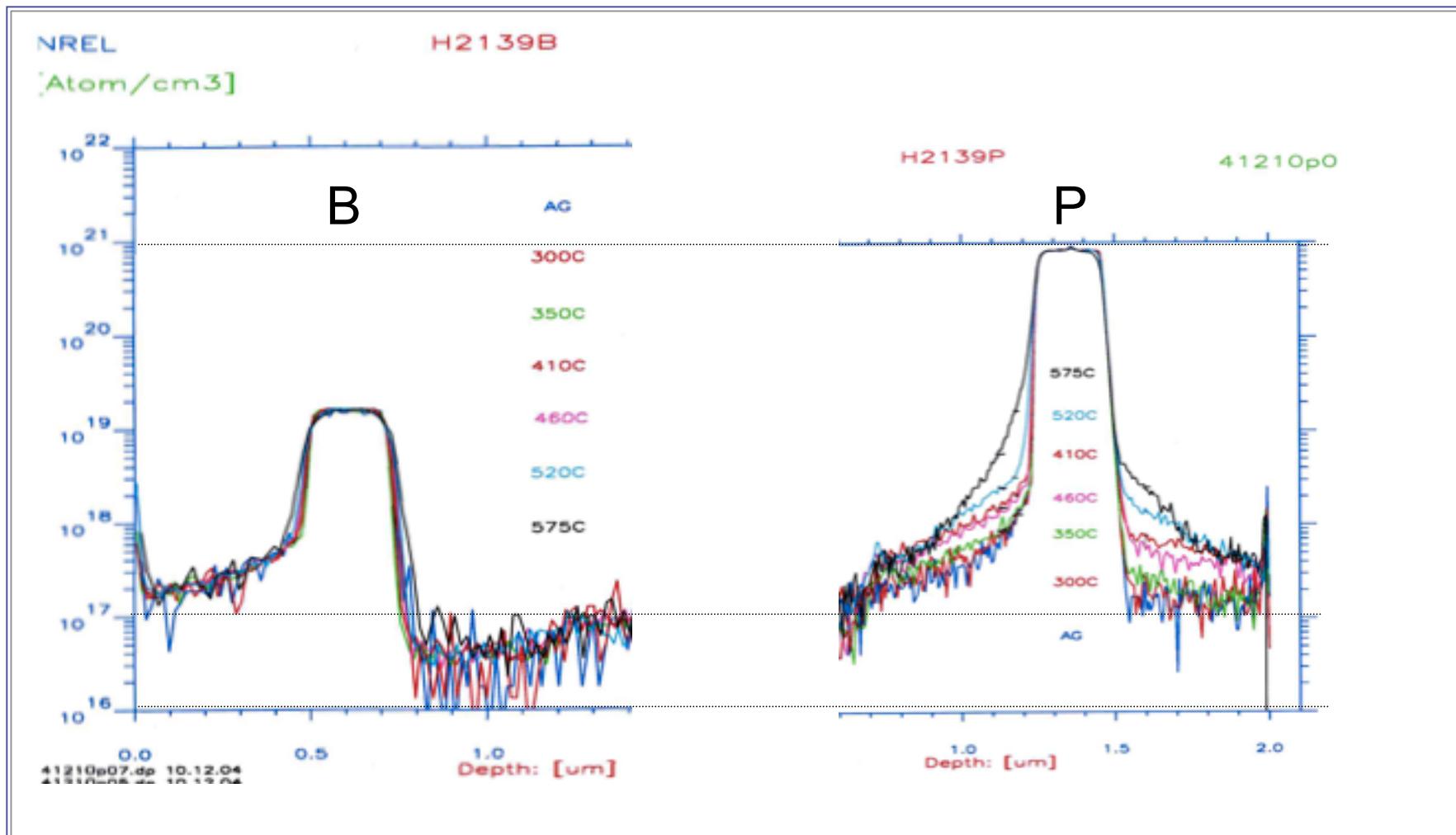


a-Si:H on glass

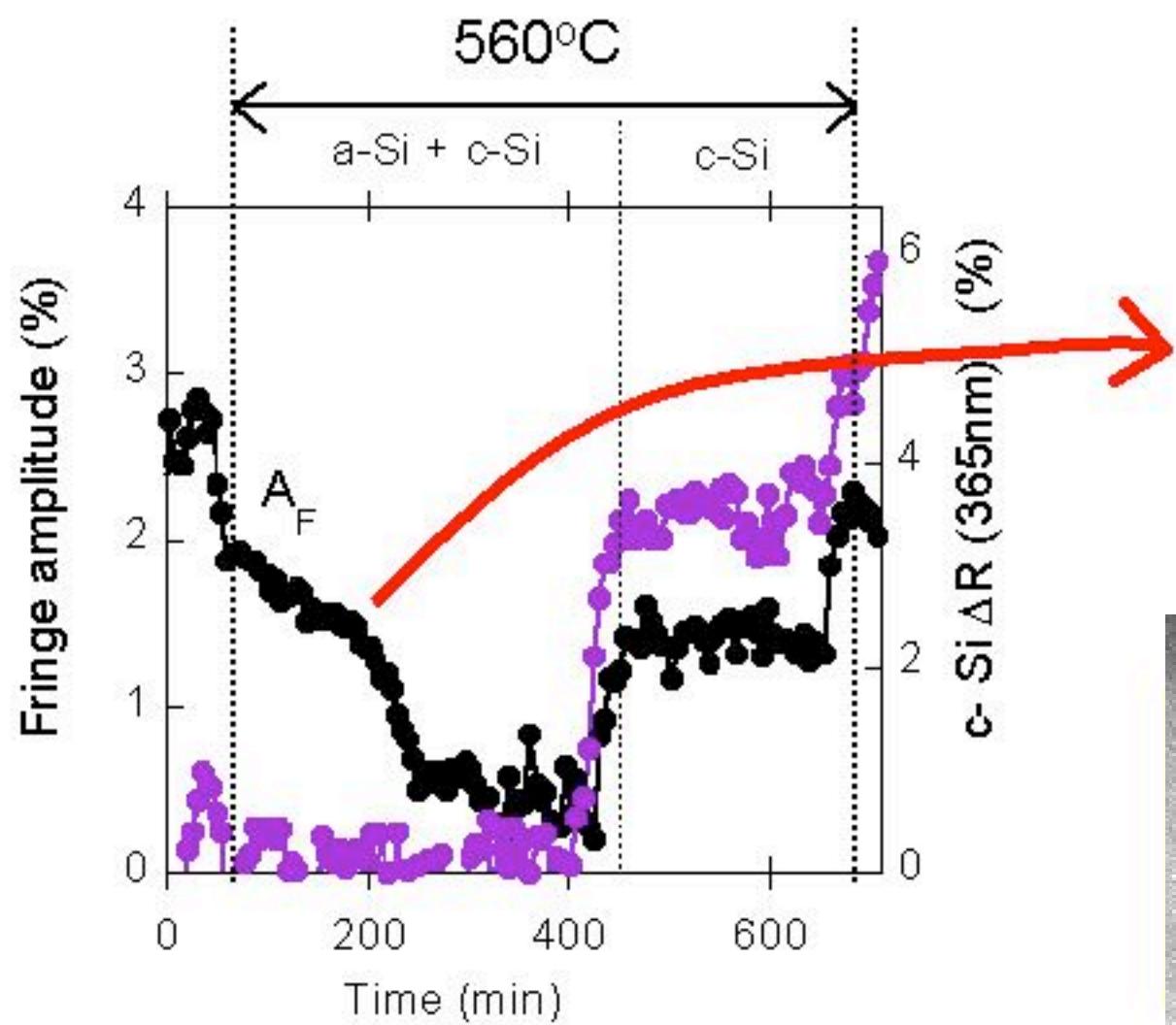


Fringes **collapse** and c-Si UV signatures appear:  
Random nucleation and growth in the bulk

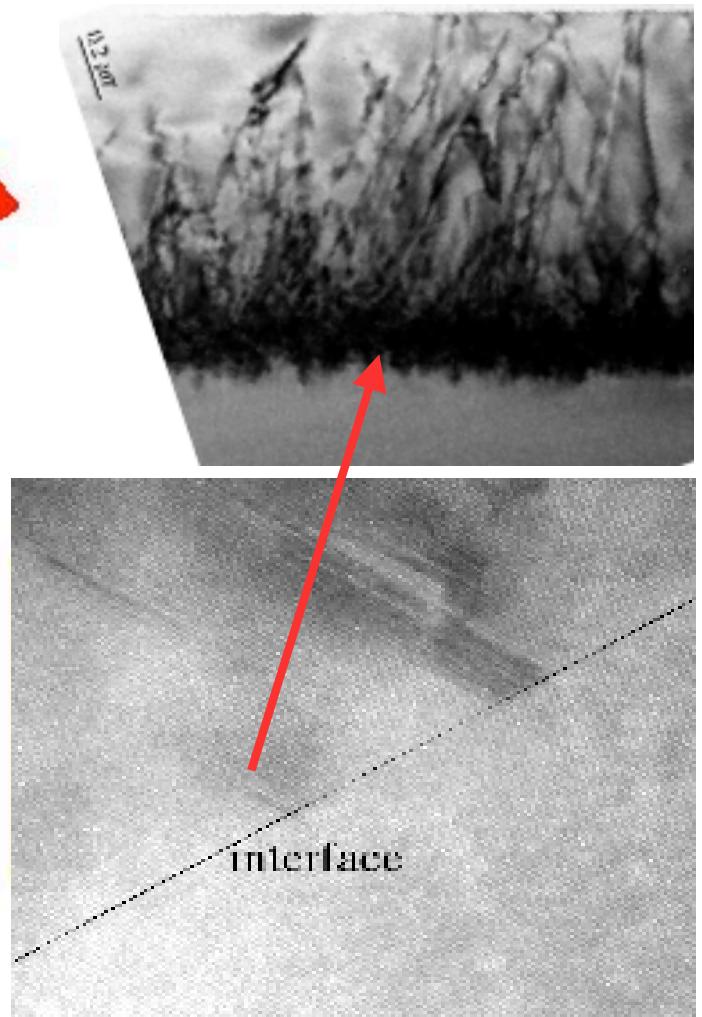
# P diffuses more than B during 4 hr anneal



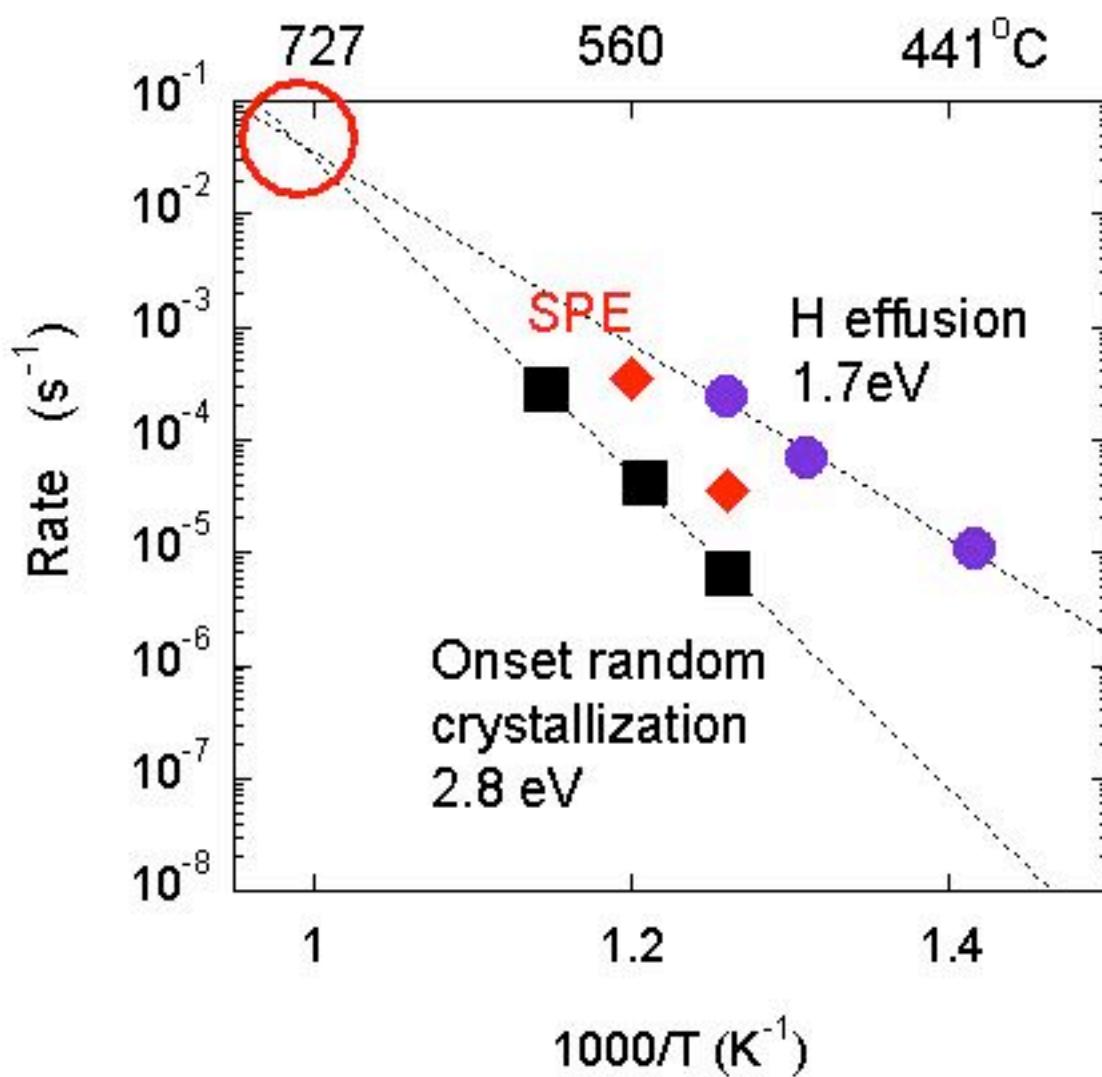
# Solid phase epitaxy on c-Si “seed” layer



$a\text{-Si:H}$  on  $c\text{-Si}$



## Temperature – time - thickness window for random crystallization and solid-phase epi



1 micron films:  
H effuses fast  
SPE faster  
than random  
crystallization

# Summary

- SPC Si on glass: target  $\eta \sim 13\%$ 
  - Alternative to  $\mu$ c-Si and tandem cells
  - Crystallization time independent of deposition rate and film thickness
  - SPC of HWCVD film is 4 x faster than PECVD film
- Solid-phase epitaxy: target  $\eta \sim 15\%$ .
  - Better seed layers
  - Control of epitaxy: in-situ monitoring