Efficiency of double-sided TOPCon solar cells depending on Si surface: polished <100>, <111>, and textured

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1. Motivation for TOPCon structure 2. Plasma assisted ALD Al₂O₃/SiN_x/MgF **TOPCon** (tunnel oxide passivated contact): SiO_x deposition PCE > 25 % on c-Si wafers (n-type) [1] • Using conventional fabrication process (double-side Step 8 - 3DMAS Dose <u>ohmic contacts</u>) => easy transfer to industrial tris(dimethylamino)silane: processes Step 9 - 3DMAS Purge ■ SiO_x Residuals N-(CH_3)₂ (purged) Main Advantages: Carrier-selective contacts (efficient quasi-fermi Step 10 - Plasma gas stabilization ਰ ^{3.0} Si thin film

levels splitting between e⁻ and h⁺) 1.5 (n) 2.5 (n) 2.5 (n) 2.5 [1] A. Richter et al., SOLMAT **173** (2017) 96-105 Low contact resistivity for tunneling transport of Step 11 - O_2 Plasma dose (O_2 60 sccm) [2] A. Richter et al., Progr. in PV 26 (2018) 342-350 carriers RF power 250 W **Requirements:** High transparency (wide bandgap) Pressure 15 mTorr • - Charges tunneling: $SiO_x < 2$ nm Superior <u>thermal stability</u> => can be use for Time 3 sec TANDEM solar cell structure with PCE > 30%Step 12 - Post Plasma Purge FlexAL ALD System – • Motivation to dvp an efficient front TOPCon-like **Oxford Instruments Disadvantages:** 20 25 30 structure • Weaker passivation on textured wafers ALD number of cycles ≻ Amorphous layer Si / O / Si ... ⇒Selectivity for both front & rear on textured surfaces • Weaker passivation on (p-type, boron) poly-Si/SiO_x > SiO_x linear thickness confirmed depending on the number **Reduced defect formation** by: • Front boron emitter diffusion can induce metallic • **Control** of the thickness possible at **atomic scale**: of ALD cycle [3]. ▶ Low pressure (15 and 38 mTorr) impurities [2] \Rightarrow Development of **Ultrathin** SiO_x by **ALD**



4. Front poly-Si/SiO_x stack

• After high-*T* annealing $(820^{\circ}C - 1h)$ & completed fab. Process: 17.3 ± 0.2 nm (p) poly-Si $17.4 \pm 0.2 \text{ nm}$ (p) poly-Si SiO_x $1.1 \pm 0.1 \text{ nm}$ $1.3 \pm 0.1 \text{ nm}$ TEM imag<mark>e</mark> (n) c-Si (100) (n) c-Si (111) with ALD 2c $14.3 \pm 0.2 \text{ nm}$ $10.3 \pm 0.2 \text{ nm}$ (p) poly-Si $.5\pm0.2$ nm $10.8 \pm 0.2 \text{ nm}$ $12.2 \pm 0.2 \text{ nm}$ $1.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ nm}$ $1.1 \pm 0.1 \text{ nm}$ 1.2 ± 0.1 m (n) c-Si (100) textured (n) c-Si (100) texture

TEM images [4]:

10 nm

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- ALD 2c corresponds to SiO_x of 1.1 nm \pm 0.1 nm on textured surface.
- the hydrogen concentration about 1.5×10^{20} at/cm³. Regarding the FTIR analysis [5]: • Nature of poly-Si is well **poly-Si** even at the valley or top of tip.

Boron



[4] M. Lozac'h et al., Prog. Photovolt. Res. Appl. 28 (2020) 1001-1011 [5] M. Lozac'h et al., *SOLMAT* **185** (2018) 8-15



- The contact resistance measured is lower on <111> oriented Si surface contrary to <100>, probably related to a higher density of Si for <111> atomic plan.
- The **Stoichiometry** x of SiO_x confirmed about **1.7** for both polished <100> and <111>

• The difference in lifetime observed is not related to a different boron doping profile or H.

• At the interface SiO_x / c-Si, the boron concentration is about 2×10^{20} at/cm³, and

5. Summary

- The Si surface, polished <100>, <111>, or textured has been investigation on the efficiency of double-sided TOPCon solar cell structure.
- The best efficiency of 19.1 % is obtained on textured Si surface for SiO_x deposited by ALD 2-cycles that corresponds to a thickness of 1.1 ± 0.1 nm and 1.3 ± 0.1 nm on polished surface oriented <100> and <111>, respectively.
- We underlined that only SiO_x with ALD-2cycles improves the lifetime after the hydrogen plasma treatment step to about 0.8 ms on textured Si.
- A lower contact resistance for Si <111> atomic plan orientation is also underlined.

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