## JNPV - 2016 (29 November - 2 December) abstract

## Preferred presentation type: Poster

Title: Light induced enhancement of AlO<sub>X</sub> passivated silicon: Key parameters

## Authors:

Fabien LEBRETON<sup>1,2,3</sup> (fabien.lebreton@polytechnique.edu; +331 47 44 59 36)

Sergey ABOLMASOV<sup>4</sup> (<u>s.abolmasov@hevelsolar.com</u>)

François SILVA<sup>2,3</sup> (<u>françois.silva@polytechnique.edu</u>)

Sergej FILONOVICH<sup>1,3</sup> (<u>sergej.filonovich@total.com</u>)

Pere ROCA i CABARROCAS<sup>2,3</sup> (pere.roca@polytechnique.edu)

1: Total MS – Energie Nouvelles - 24 cours Michelet, La Défense 10, 92069 PARIS LA DEFENSE Cedex, France

2: LPICM, CNRS, Ecole Polytechnique, Université Paris-Saclay, 91128 Palaiseau, France

3: Institut Photovoltaïque d'Ile-de-France (IPVF), 8 rue de la renaissance, 92160 Antony, France

4: R&D Center of Thin Film Technologies in Energetics, Ioffe Institute, 194054 Saint Petersburg, Russia

Instructions: Not size limited

## Abstract:

In contrast with the passivation provided by hydrogenated amorphous silicon, which tends to degrade under UV irradiation<sup>1</sup>, passivation by AlO<sub>X</sub> leads to the opposite behavior namely beneficial ageing<sup>2,3</sup> (light induced enhancement of passivation), which has been previously reported for thick (30 nm) AlO<sub>x</sub> layers. This study aims to find key parameters to take advantage of this effect with thinner  $AlO_X$  layers. Hydrogen is suspected to play a key role in this phenomenon, so its content has been varied to test this hypothesis. AlO<sub>X</sub> thickness has been fixed at 6 nm, which is not thick enough to provide all the required hydrogen for chemical passivation. A PECVD a-SiN<sub>x</sub>:H capping layer has been used as antireflective coating, moisture protection and a source of missing hydrogen for AlO<sub>X</sub>/c-Si interface. To control hydrogen diffusion from the capping layer to the AlO<sub>x</sub>/c-Si interface, an a- $SiO_X$  layer deposited by PECVD was inserted between the  $AIO_X$  and the a-SiN<sub>X</sub> capping in some samples. Hydrogen content and diffusion have been measured by ERDA and TDS, highlighting the efficiency of a-SiO<sub>x</sub> as a barrier to hydrogen diffusion. Beneficial ageing has been evaluated by recording the effective lifetime of minority carrier by QSS-PC along illumination of sample. Depending on the permeability of the a-SiOx layer to hydrogen, a lifetime enhancement up to 125% is reported for sample having the most hydrogenated interface, even if it presents blistering. By reducing the interface hydrogenation, beneficial ageing is strongly decreased. Therefore, hydrogenation of the c-Si/AlO<sub>X</sub> interface is essential for strong beneficial ageing.

<sup>1</sup>F. Lebreton, S. N. Abolmasov, F. Silva, and P. Roca i Cabarrocas. In situ photoluminescence study of plasma-induced damage at the a-Si:H/c-Si interface. *Applied Physics Letters*, 2016, vol. 108, no 5, p. 051603.

<sup>3</sup>B. Liao, R. Stangl, T. Mueller, F. Lin, C. S. Bhatia, and B. Hoex. Deposition temperature independent excellent passivation of highly boron doped silicon emitters by thermal atomic layer deposited AlO<sub>x</sub>. *Journal of Applied Physics*, 2013, vol. 114, no 9

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>G. Dingemans, P. Engelhart, R. Seguin, F. Einsele, B. Hoex, M. C. M. van de Sanden, and W. M. M. Kessels. Stability of AlOX and  $AlO_X/a$ -SiN x: H stacks for surface passivation of crystalline silicon. *Journal of Applied Physics*, 2009, vol. 106, p. 114907.