

## PROPERTIES OF SnO<sub>2</sub>:F/p-type aSi:H INTERFACE IN THIN FILM a-Si:H SOLAR CELLS

Giuseppe Cannella<sup>a,b</sup>, Fabio Principato<sup>b</sup>, Marina Foti<sup>c</sup>, Corrado Bongiorno<sup>a</sup>, C. Gerardi<sup>c</sup>, and Salvatore Lombardo<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> CNR-IMM, Ottava Strada, 5, Zona Industriale, 95121 Catania, Italy,

e-mail address: giuseppe.cannella@imm.cnr.it

<sup>b</sup> Dipartimento di Fisica, Università degli studi di Palermo, viale delle Scienze, Ed. 18, 90128 Palermo, Italy,

<sup>c</sup> STMicroelectronics, Stradale Primosole, 50, 95121 Catania, Italy

In this work, we present the results of the electrical characterization and the simulations of heterojunctions between transparent conductive oxide (TCO) and hydrogenated amorphous silicon (a-Si:H), with the aim to improve the performance of *p-i-n* diode a-Si:H thin film solar cells. In an a-Si:H solar cell the optical and electrical performance of the TCO play an important role. For example, the effect due to the distributed resistance of the TCO causes the performance degradation of the solar cell [1,2]. One of the most critical parts of a homojunction a-Si:H solar cells is the interface between TCO and p-type a-Si:H. Structures composed by molybdenum (Mo), p-type a-Si:H and SnO<sub>2</sub>:F were fabricated by STMicroelectronics (Catania, Italy) in order to study the properties of this heterojunction. Capacitance-voltage (C-V) and current-voltage measurements (I-V) at different temperatures were performed and a capacitance model was proposed. Firstly, we checked the reproducibility and the uniformity of the investigated heterostructures. The I-V curves are slightly asymmetric and show two regions: a linear region (ohmic) up to voltages  $|V| = 0.1$  V and a superlinear region (power-law) for  $|V| > 0.1$  V [2]. Transport mechanisms such as diffusion, recombination and SCLC were tested without success in high voltage region. Besides, the Mo/p-type a-Si:H contact can not be considered ohmic because the symmetry in the I-V suggested

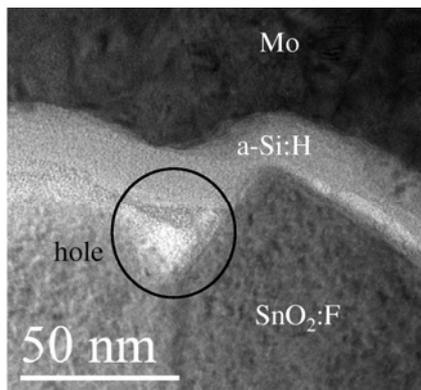


Fig.1 TEM of heterostructures Mo/p-type a-Si:H/SnO<sub>2</sub>:F under study.

We also simulate the transport mechanism by using the 1D simulator SCAPS 2.9.03 [3]. We fitted simultaneously the I-V curves with the simulations and the C-V curve with a proposed analytical back to back diode model [4] at different temperatures. We determine in the thermally assisted tunnelling the transport mechanism and a band diagram was proposed [4]. We also determine the presence of an high interface defects density of  $4.0 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ . The Trasversal Electron Microscope (TEM) has showed an uniform a-Si:H layer and the presence of texturization. The sample, prepared using the Focused Ion Beam (FIB), presents some holes at the interface SnO<sub>2</sub>:F/p-type a-Si:H (Fig. 1). These holes indicate the presence of weak bonds at the interface SnO<sub>2</sub>:F/a-Si:H and hence of high density of interface defects as confirmed by analytical and simulation study [4].

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[3] M. Burgelman, et al. Thin Solid Films 361-362, (2000), pp. 527-532

[4] G. Cannella, et al., under review to J. Appl. Phys.