Rectification and tunneling effects enabled by Al2O3 atomic layer deposited on back contact of CdTe solar cells

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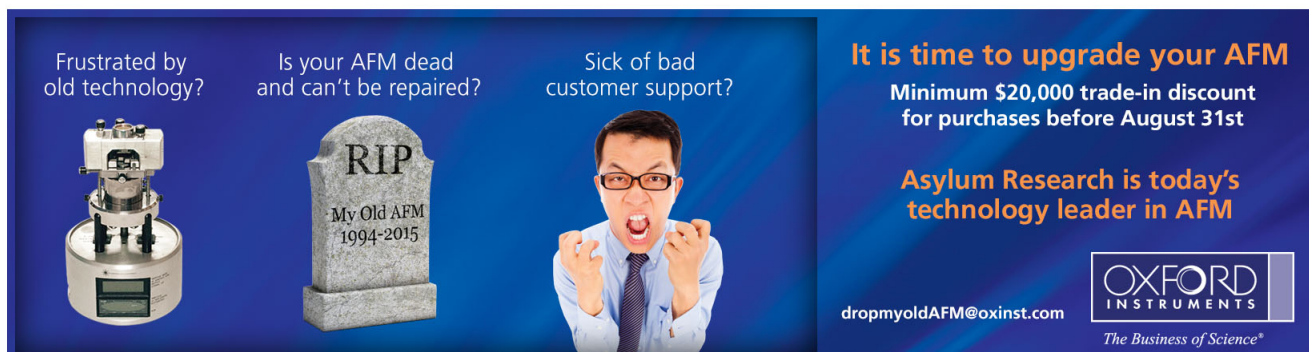J. Appl. Phys. **108**, 064501 (2010); 10.1063/1.3475373

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Rectification and tunneling effects enabled by Al₂O₃ atomic layer deposited on back contact of CdTe solar cells

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Atomic layer deposition (ALD) of Aluminum oxide (Al₂O₃) is employed to optimize the back contact of thin film CdTe solar cells. Al₂O₃ layers with a thickness of 0.5 nm to 5 nm are tested, and an improved efficiency, up to 12.1%, is found with the 1 nm Al₂O₃ deposition, compared with the efficiency of 10.7% without Al₂O₃ modification. The performance improvement stems from the surface modification that optimizes the rectification and tunneling of back contact. The current-voltage analysis indicates that the back contact with 1 nm Al₂O₃ maintains large tunneling leakage current and improves the filled factor of CdTe cells through the rectification effect. XPS and capacitance-voltage electrical measurement analysis show that the ALD-Al₂O₃ modification layer features a desired low-density of interface state of 8×10^{10} cm^{-2} by estimation. © 2015 AIP Publishing LLC. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1063/1.4926601]

The performance of a CdTe thin film solar cell strongly depends on the nature of the back contact because it is challenging to compromise the CdTe material to most electrode materials.[1–3] To date, extensive efforts have been devoted to optimize the back contact based on nano-structures and physical concepts.[3–5] For example, we have shown previously that copper-nanowire back contact could be a controllable intermediate layer to enhance CdTe cell performances.[4] In the meantime, Al₂O₃ has been reported to be a promising candidate to passivate p-type silicon (Si) material due to its good chemical and field-effect passivation, which is induced by the negative charge in the Al₂O₃ layer from Al vacancies, O interstitials, and extrinsic H.[6–11] Additionally, Al₂O₃ is a good candidate as an modification material for CdTe, because the lattice mismatch is only 3.7% between the unit cell of (0001) surface of Al₂O₃ and the unit cell of (111) surface of CdTe.[12] Therefore, a smooth interface of Al₂O₃/CdTe with strong chemical bonding and surface modification is expected to enhance the performance of CdTe solar cells.

Among the various methods for depositing Al₂O₃, atomic layer deposition (ALD) is attractive due to the ultra-thin film with excellent coverage. A 0.5–10 nm thickness is sufficient to tune the tunneling current by controlling the thickness.[7] In this letter, we demonstrate a nano-structured back contact of CdTe solar cells with Cu dopant and ALD-Al₂O₃ with thickness from 0.5 nm to 5 nm. The CdTe solar cells based on such Al₂O₃ ALD layer displays superior performance of efficiency due to the optimized rectification and tunneling effects.

CdTe solar cells were fabricated as following: 200 nm thick CdS window layers were grown by radio frequency magnetron sputtering (RF sputter), and then CdTe absorber layer was deposited by close space sublimation (CSS). For the back contact treatments, the ultrathin and uniform Al₂O₃

films were deposited by ALD using alternating pulses of Al(CH₃)₃ (Trimethylaluminium, TMA) and water as the precursors. Au was then evaporated as electrode. The procedure details were described in supplementary material, and the material properties are shown in Figures S1, S2, and S3.[20] The structure photo of CdTe solar cell is shown in Figure 1(a). The surface of ALD-Al₂O₃ CdTe layer shows smooth curvature, as shown in Figures 1(b) and S3, and the process is described in Figs. S1–S4.[20] From the XPS analysis (Figure 1(c)), the Cu sign gradually reduces reversely with the thickness of Al₂O₃ until it vanishes at 5 nm. Considering the XPS probe depth of around 2–5 nm, this result indicates an excellent coverage of the Al₂O₃ thin film on CdTe layer. The FTO/CdS/CdTe/Cu dopant/Al₂O₃/Au solar cell structure and modification mechanism are shown in Figure 1(d). Without the Al₂O₃ film deposition, a potential field points from fixed positive charges at CdTe/CuₓTe shallow surface to the interior of CdTe. With depositing Al₂O₃ with a high-density negative charge, the interface on the CdTe surface is chemically modified, and an electrical field at the surface is established to neutralize the built-in field from the positive charge on the surface.

The efficiency characteristics of cells were estimated by photocurrent density–voltage (J–V) measurement (Figure 2(a)). All cells show good contact following the Ohmic conductivity, as shown in the inset of Figure 2(a). The best power conversion efficiency (PCE) is at 1 nm Al₂O₃, and the detailed photovoltaic parameters are listed in Table I. The performance improvement is clearly shown, resulted from the increased filled factor (FF) of the cell. This improvement originates from the optimization of the p-n junction, including the metal-semiconductor contact. However, if the thickness of the Al₂O₃ layer is more than 3 nm, the efficiency shows obvious degradation. This can be explained by the tunneling current, which dominates the charge transportation with the ultra-thin (≤1 nm) dielectrics of Al₂O₃, but a thick Al₂O₃ film (≥3 nm) would block the charge transportation.[13,14] Figure 2(b) shows

[a]J. Liang and Q. Lin contributed equally to this work.
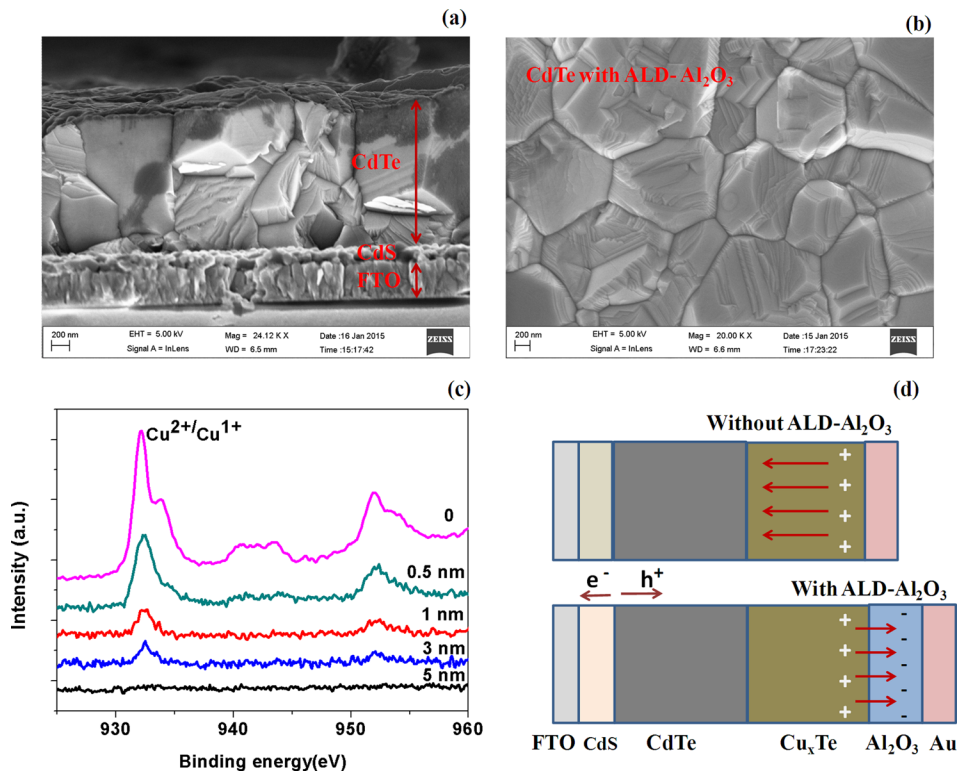[b]Author to whom correspondence should be addressed. Electronic mail: panfeng@pkusz.edu.cn

FIG. 1. (a) Cross-section, (b) topography SEM photo of CdTe solar cell, (c) XPS measurement of Al_2O_3 on Cu_xTe/CdTe, and (d) modification mechanism diagram of negative fixed charges in Al_2O_3.
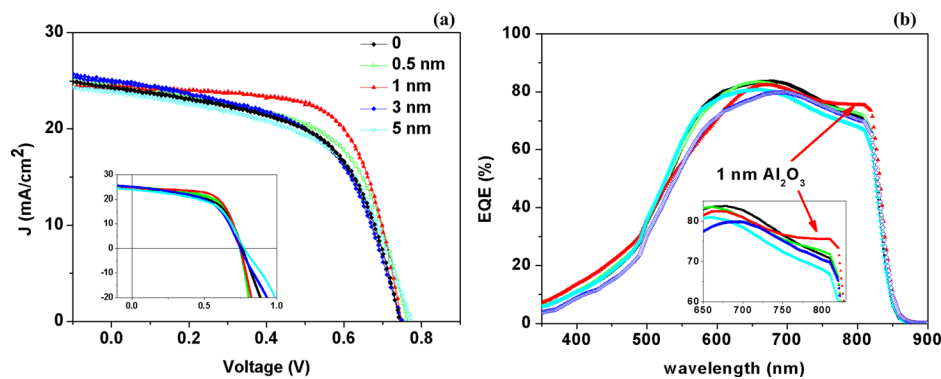

FIG. 2. (a) Photocurrent *J–V* and enlarge photo in the inset; (b) EQE and enlarge part of CdTe solar cells with different Al_2O_3 thickness.

the external quantum efficiency (EQE) of a series of CdTe solar cells with ALD-Al_2O_3 of different thicknesses. The cell with 1 nm Al_2O_3 presents more sensitive response at near infrared wavelength range (750 nm to 830 nm), as shown in the inset of Figure 2(b), which agrees well with the photocurrent *J–V* characteristics. The high EQE at the visible wavelength range is mainly attributed to the reduced surface recombination by the ALD Al_2O_3.[4] The high *FF* of cells with Al_2O_3 is related to the enhanced holes collection of the back contact due to the negative charges from Al_2O_3, which

neutralizes the positive charge in the surface of CdTe and eliminates the defect state in the interface. The estimated density of interface state (D_{it}) is below $8 \times 10^{10}\,cm^{-2}$ by fitting the *C-V* curve of 1 nm Al_2O_3 sample, as shown in Figure S4.[20] In order to quantitatively evaluate the surface modification of CdTe, small-amplitude intensity-modulated photovoltage spectroscopy (IMVS) was measured under a 560 nm light source with the structure of FTO/CdS/CdTe/Al_2O_3/Au. The back contact hole injection could be extracted from the formula, $\tau = (2\pi f_{max})^{-1}$,[15–17] where τ is the carrier life time and

TABLE I. The performances of CdTe solar cells and minority carrier life time in the back contact.

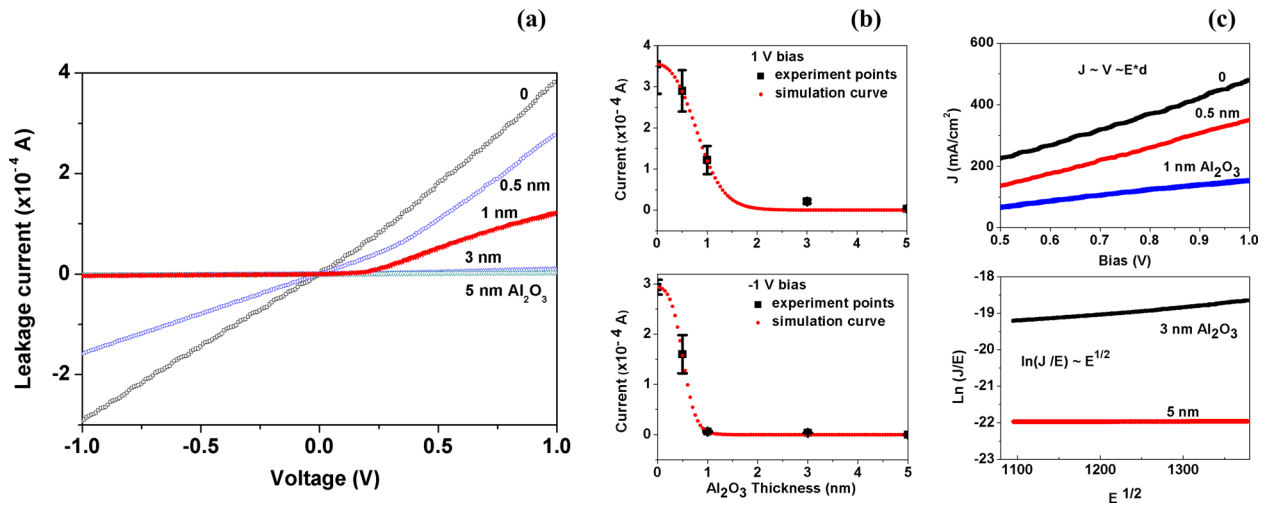| Al_2O_3 thickness (nm)	V_{OC} (mA)	J_{SC} (mA/cm^2)	FF	PCE (%)	IMVS measurement	
					f_{max}(Hz)	τ_n (ms)
0	726	24.6	0.60	10.7	400	0.39
0.5	760	24.5	0.62	11.5	200	0.79
1	765	23.6	0.67	12.1	90	1.76
3	770	23.2	0.57	10.3	400	0.39
5	776	22.3	0.54	9.4	600	0.26

FIG. 3. (a) I-V of FTO/CdTe/Al$_2$O$_3$/Au MIS structure and the inset is the rectification line at the 1 nm case; (b) leakage current of MIS verse Al$_2$O$_3$ thickness under 1 or −1 bias and simulation curves; (c) fitting to ballistic transport tunneling current in the 0–1 nm Al$_2$O$_3$ and fitting with Frankel-Poole (F-P) mechanism in 3–5 nm Al$_2$O$_3$.

f_{max} is the max response frequency. Obviously, the best τ is achieved in the sample with 1 nm Al$_2$O$_3$, as shown in Table I and Figure S5.[20]

In order to evaluate the tunneling function of ALD-Al$_2$O$_3$ directly, its conduction mechanism was analyzed by the I-V curves of the MIS devices, as shown in Figure 3(a). The leakage current reduces with the increasing thickness of Al$_2$O$_3$. Interestingly, there is an excellent rectification effect for the 1 nm thick Al$_2$O$_3$, as shown in the inset of Figure 3(a). This is in accordance with the photocurrent J–V characteristics with the best FF in the 1 nm Al$_2$O$_3$ sample. The mechanism could include two factors. First, Al$_2$O$_3$ insulator with thickness less than 1 nm not only facilitates large tunneling for hole carriers but also blocks minority carrier (electron) in the positive pole. Second, the thickness of above 3 nm would block the hole transportation. Only if the thickness of Al$_2$O$_3$ is around 1 nm, the modification layer functions to allow the channeling of holes, but blocks the transportation of electrons.

We estimate the tunneling current (T_c) using a semi-classical theory of tunneling through a finite square potential barrier as

$$T_c = 1/[1 + C \sin h^2(kx)], \tag{1}$$

where C is a parameter related to the carrier energy, x is the thickness of Al$_2$O$_3$, and $k = \sqrt{2m^*\Delta}/\hbar$ (m^* is the effective mass of carrier and Δ is the barrier height). The simulation curve fits the measurement results very well, as shown in Figure 3(b). The Δ ratio from positive to negative bias is 0.2, which reflects the direction of the built-in field at the interface of CdTe/Cu$_x$Te and Al$_2$O$_3$. The density of current (J) versus the electrical field (E) is shown in Figure 3(c). It is shown that the density of current is linearly dependent on the electrical field and $J \sim E$ follows the relation:

$$J \sim ET_C. \tag{2}$$

It is concluded that, if the Al$_2$O$_3$ thickness is less than 1 nm, a direct electron transport is prevented by the band gap of the insulator, so the electron transport is governed by an ballistic transport under a bias.[18] By increasing the Al$_2$O$_3$ thickness to ≥ 3 nm, the leakage current curve fits the Frankel-Poole (F-P) mechanism very well.[19] PF conduction is due to field-enhanced thermal excitation of trapped electrons into the conduction band. $J \sim E$ data should follow the relationship:

$$J \sim E \exp\left(\frac{-q\left(\varnothing_B - \sqrt{\frac{qE}{\pi\varepsilon}}\right)}{k_B T}\right), \tag{3}$$

where Φ_B is the barrier, ε is the dielectric constant, k_0 is Boltzmann's constant, and q is the electron charge. That different behavior of leakage current through Al$_2$O$_3$ layers with different thickness indicates the two competing mechanisms. In the ultra-thin film, the tunneling of electrons takes place in the ballistic transport mode. With a relative thick ALD-Al$_2$O$_3$ film, the charges in localized state dominate the tunneling current.

In summary, we have developed a CdTe back contact with ultra-thin Al$_2$O$_3$ films via ALD, which improves the performance of the solar cells. The modification of the back contact through ALD-Al$_2$O$_3$ leads to a high FF 67% due to the rectification and tunneling function. The efficiency of cell is improved, up to 12.1%. Our results show that the ALD-Al$_2$O$_3$ modification of the back contact is a promising approach for high efficiency solar cells.

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[20]See supplementary material at http://dx.doi.org/10.1063/1.4926601 for the detailed fabrication process and property characterizations of the CdTe solar cells.