

Investigation of an Additional Oxidation in-situ Step During Boron Diffusion Processes on P⁺ Emitter Properties

Abdelghani Boucheham*, Abbas Maref, Chahinez Nasraoui, Lyes Benharrat, Boutaleb Labdelli,
Abdelkader Djelloul

Research center in semiconductor technology for energetic, 02, Bd Frantz Fanon, les 7 merveilles, Algiers,
Algeria

*Corresponding author

ABSTRACT

Diffusion of boron in n-type silicon from preform source when using one step high temperature as drive-in temperature during the diffusion process was found to produce p⁺ emitter with relatively high surface concentration up to 1020 atoms/cm^3 , leading to high surface recombination, and resulting, therefore, in the formation of an undesirable boron rich layer (BRL) which is found to be responsible for the degradation of the bulk lifetime. One way to reduce the emitter boron surface concentration and to avoid the formation of the BRL is to add an additional step during the diffusion process which is the oxidation in-situ. The main purpose of the present work is to investigate the effect of a combination between an oxidation at 800°C for 30 min in oxygen ambient following a drive-in step at 910°C for 20 min in nitrogen ambient and a variable boron dose on the properties of the produced emitters. The boron dose was adjusted by varying the temperature ramp-up time from 51 min to 102 min. It was found that the boron surface concentration is reduced significantly from 1.17×10^{20} to $2.31 \times 10^{19} \text{ atoms/cm}^3$ as measured by electrochemical capacitance voltage technique leading to an increase in sheet resistance from 45 to $65 \Omega/\text{sq}$ as measured by four point probe after adding an oxidation in-situ step. The use of the free on line simulator EDNA 2 for plotting the variation of emitter dark saturation current density J_{0e} as a function of effective surface velocity SR_{veff} shows that adding a second step during diffusion process enhance considerably the electrical properties of the emitter.

Keywords: preform source, boron diffusion, boron rich layer, depletion zone, EDNA 2, simulation, n-type silicon, solar cells

