



Dilute Nitrides

H. L. Harrell¹, C. R. Brown¹, and I. R. Sellers¹

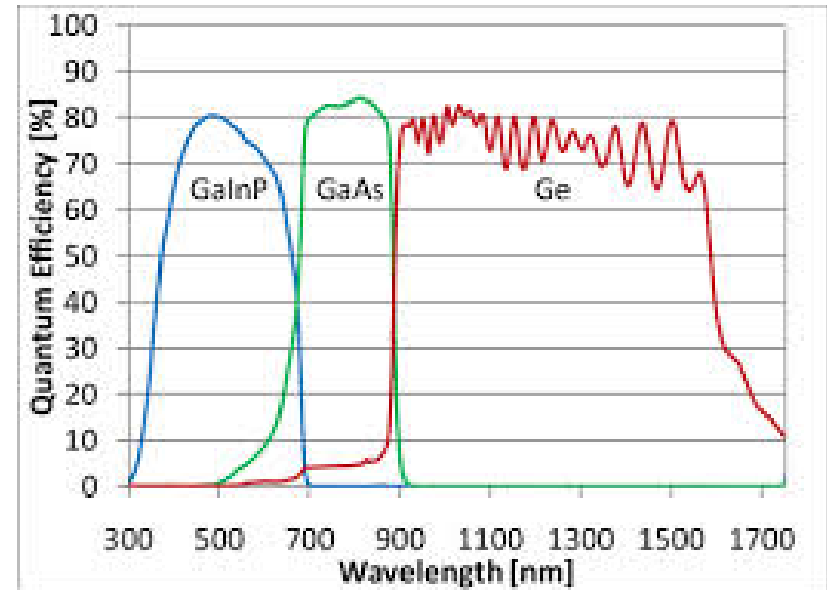
¹ Department of Physics & Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman,
OK 73019, USA



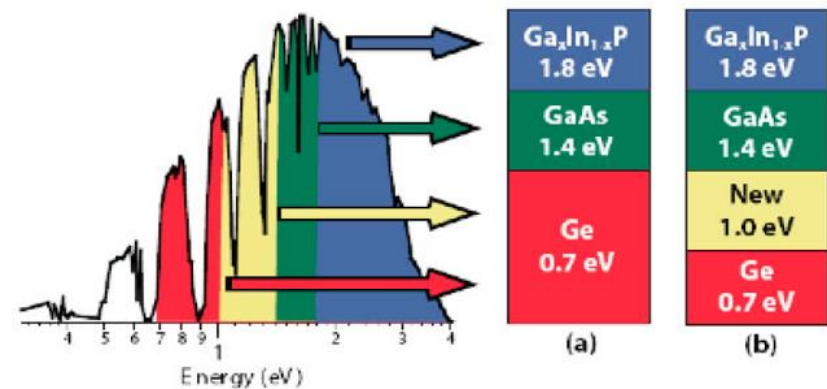
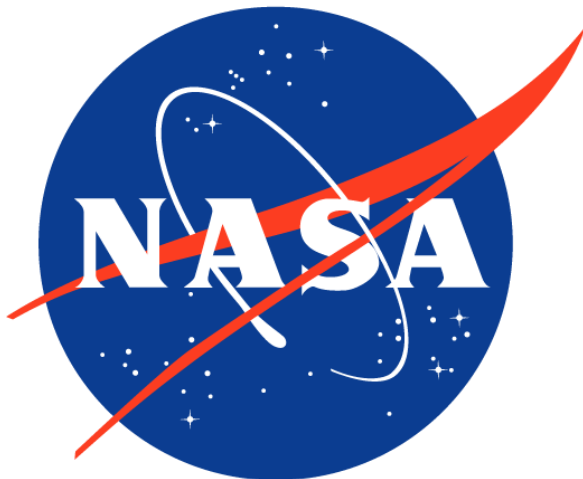


Gallium Indium Nitride Arsenide (GaInNAs)

- Use as 4th layer in multi-junction cells
 - Absorb a wider range in the spectrum
- Problems with defect formation
- Solution introduction of hydrogen and rapid thermal annealing (RTA)
- Hydrogen passivates nitrogen defects
- Rapid Thermal Annealing (RTA) improves material quality



<http://www.pvmeasurements.com/>



J.F. Geisz and D.J. Freidman, Semiconductor Science and Technology 17, 769 (2002)



GaInNAs Study Samples

- Vu470 and Vu467 made by Sheffield University
 - Reference quantum wells
 - Vu470 single layer quantum well
 - Vu467 3 layer quantum well
- S677 made by Miwa Fukuda, a previous Graduate student
 - Bulk nitride solar cells
 - The higher quality of 3 bulk samples made
 - Previously studied reference bulk sample w Collin
- All samples were passivated with hydrogen at Amethyst Research Inc.

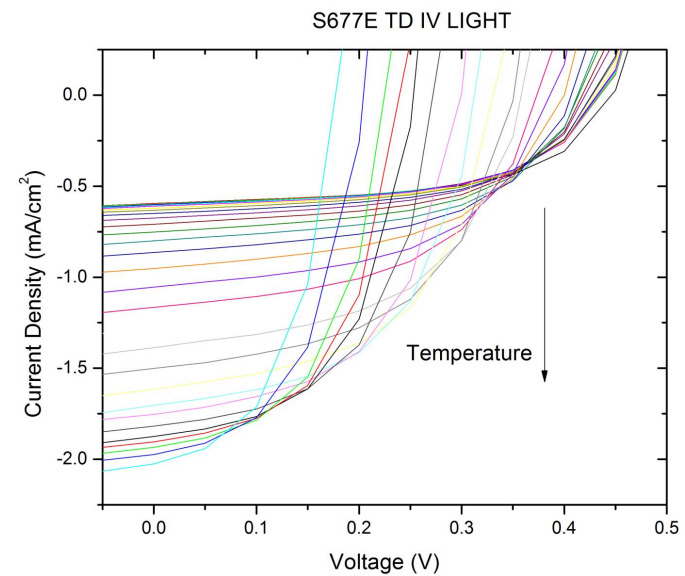
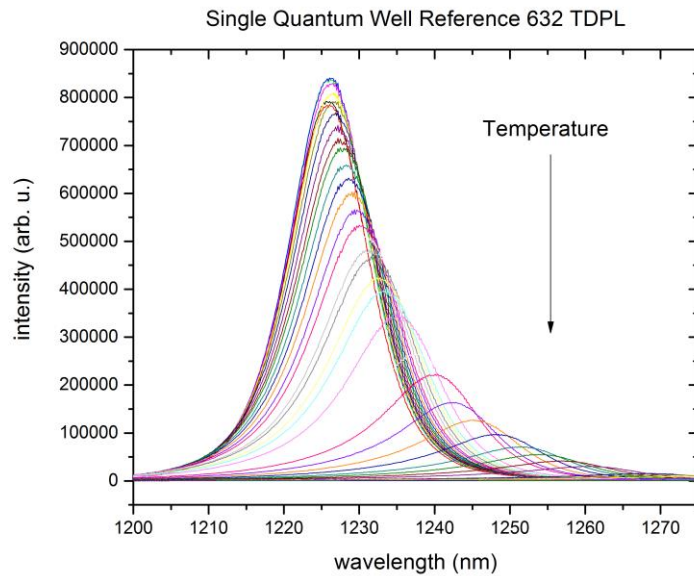
GaAs cap
Al _{0.8} Ga _{0.2} As window 0.05μm
P +: GaAs 0.5μm
P: GaInNAs 4x10 ¹⁸ cm ⁻³ 0.1μm
I: GaInNAs 1μm
N: GaInNAs 1x10 ¹⁷ cm ⁻³ 0.1μm
N+ : GaAs 0.2μm
N+: Al _{0.2} Ga _{0.8} As BSF 0.3μm
N+ : GaAs Buffer 200nm
N+: GaAs Substrate

M. Fukuda IEEE 2015



Experimental Procedures

- Photoluminescence (PL)
 - Power and temperature dependence
 - Energy of the band gap
- Current Voltage (IV)
 - Temperature dependence
 - Voc, Jsc, Pmax

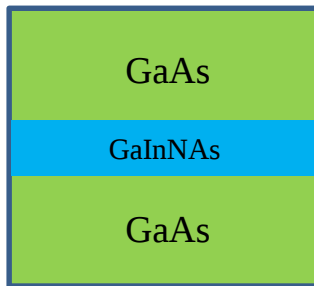




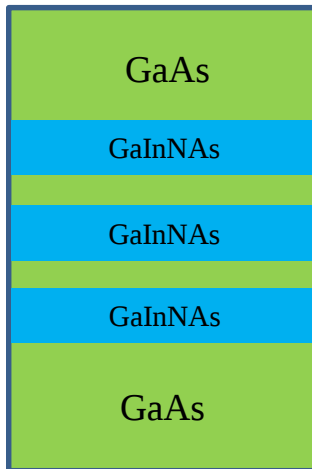
Photoluminescence

- Vu470: single quantum well
- Vu467: 3 layer quantum wells

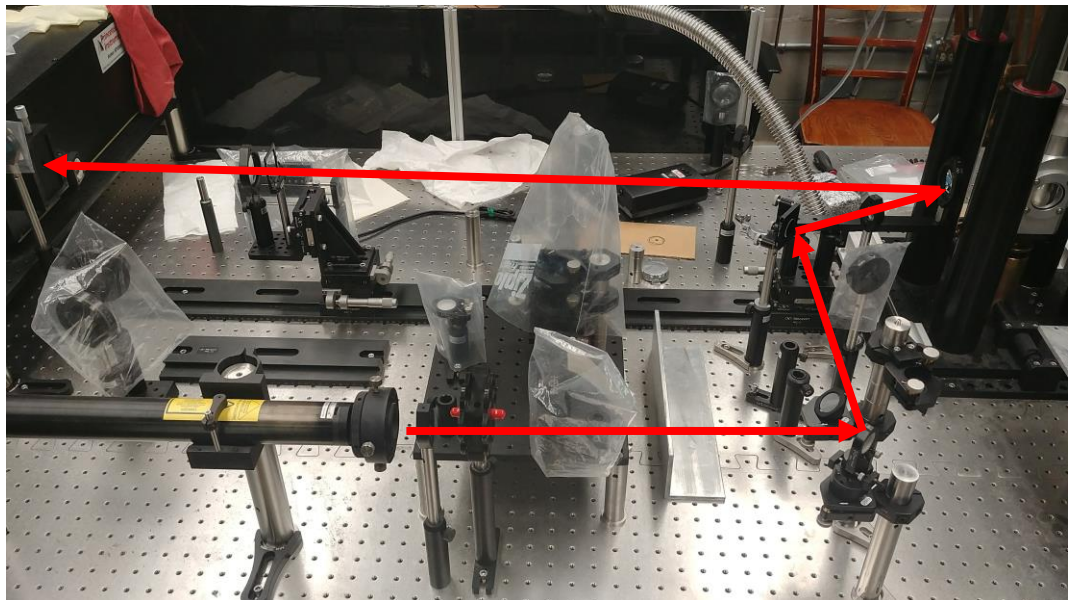
SQW



3QW

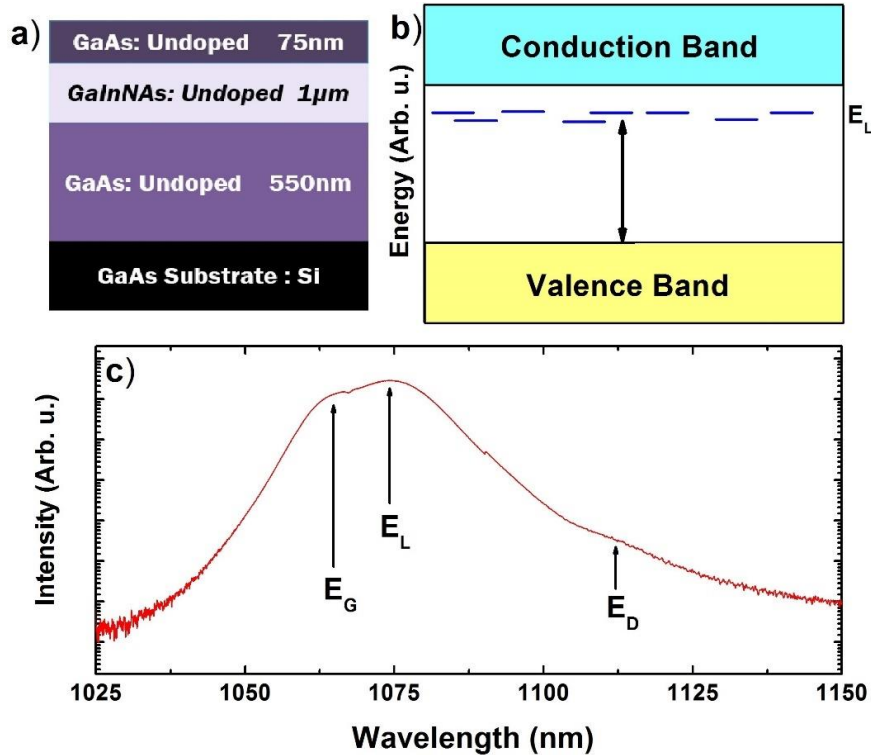


Photoluminescent Set up

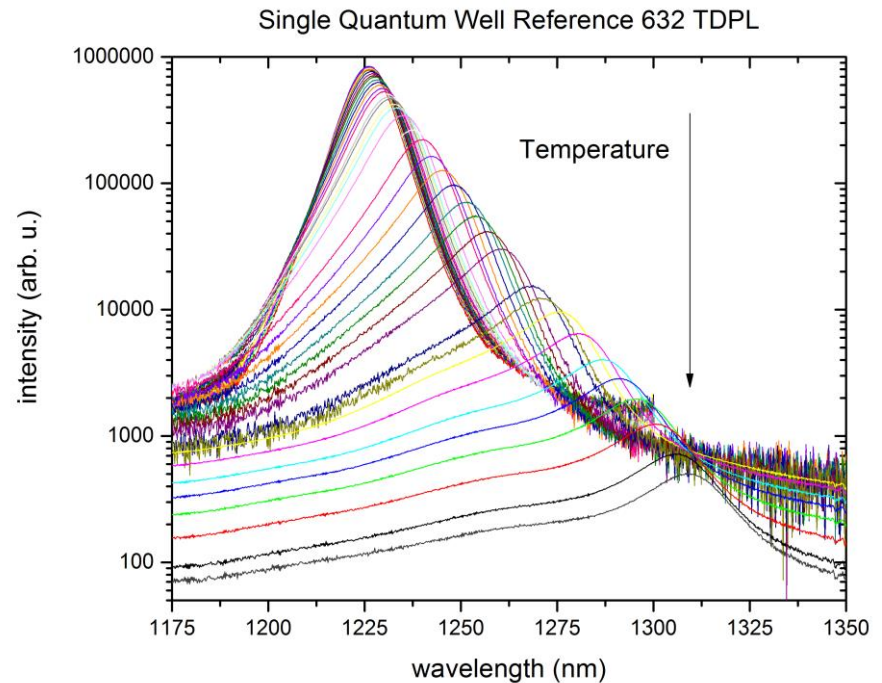




Temperature Dependent Photoluminescence Single Quantum Well Reference



C. R. Brown Royal Society of Chemistry 2017

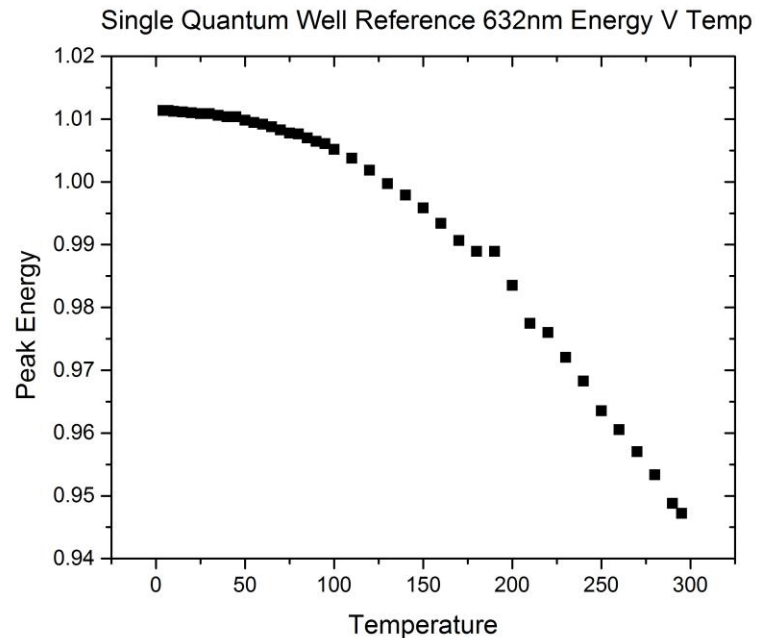
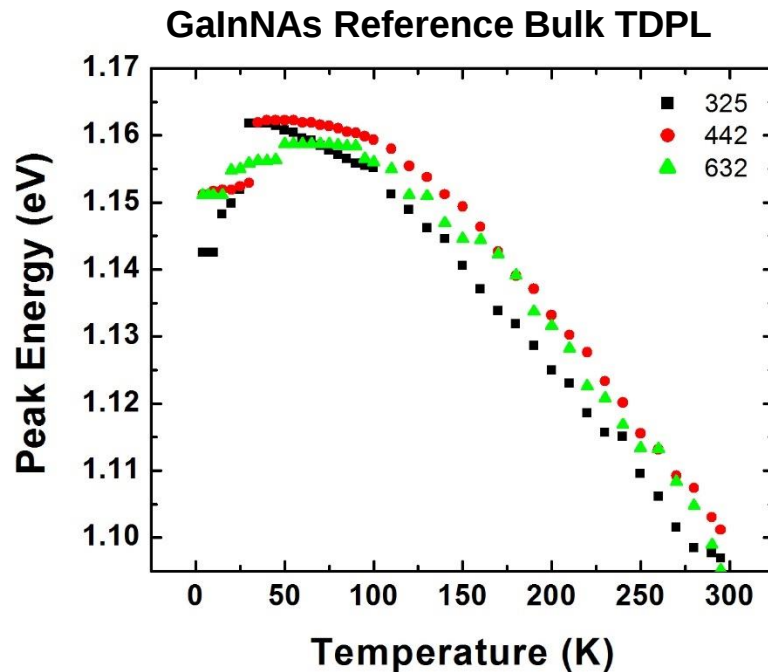




Photoluminescence Effects of Hydrogenation

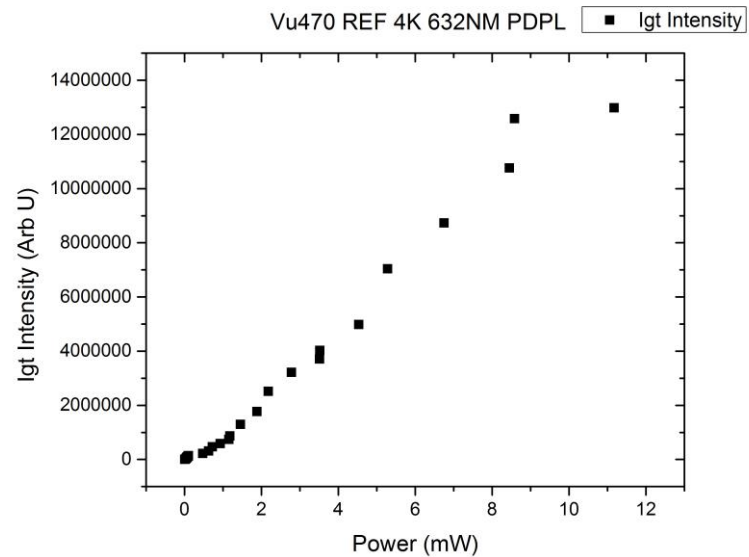
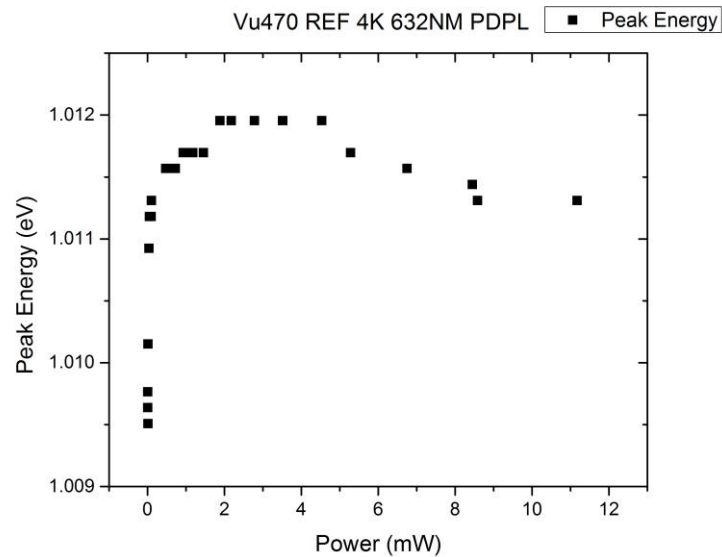
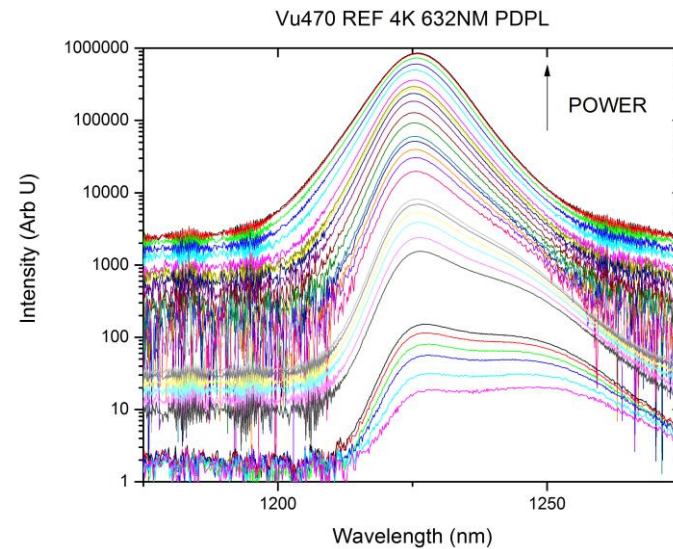
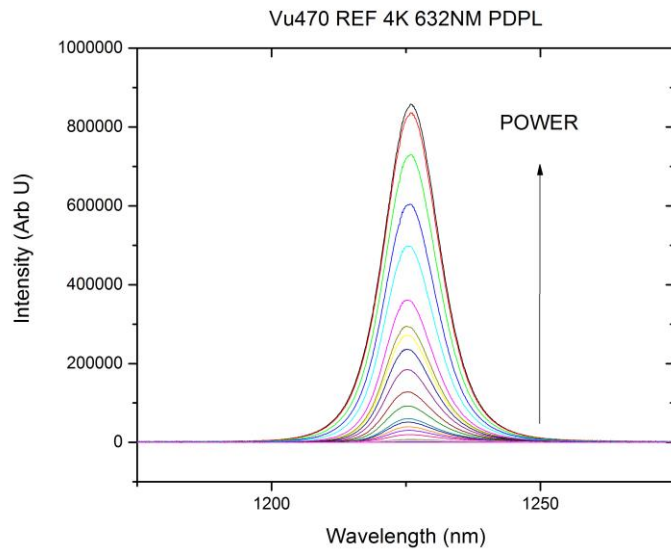


- Localization due to impurities at low temperatures in low quality samples





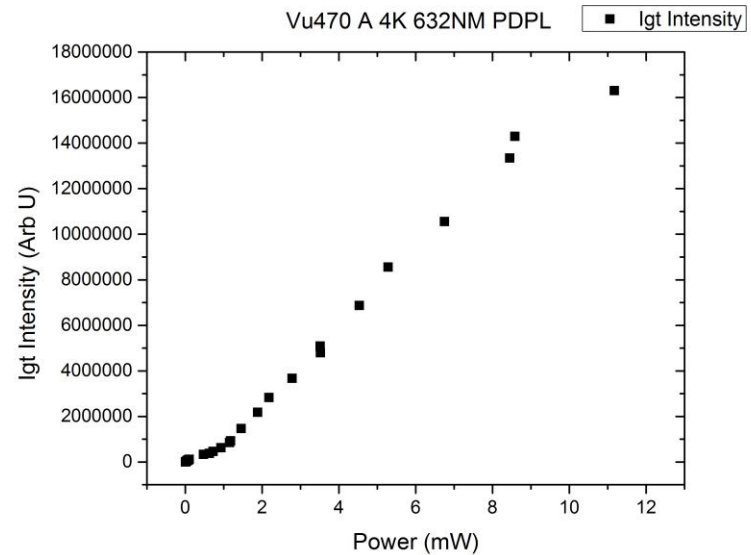
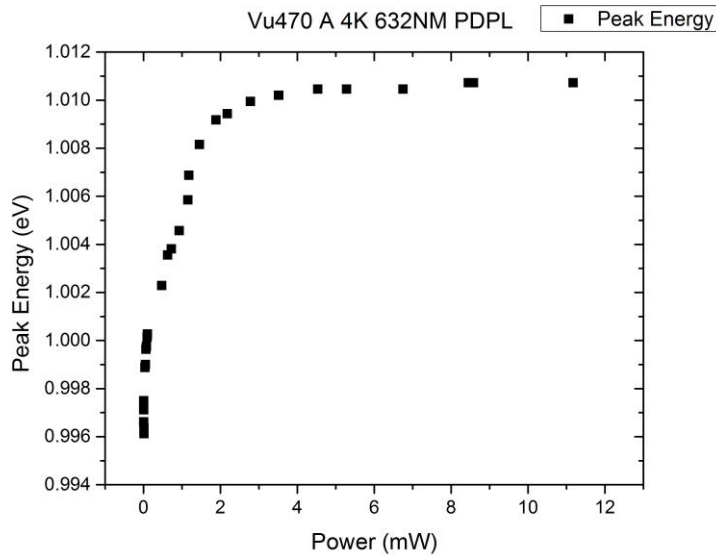
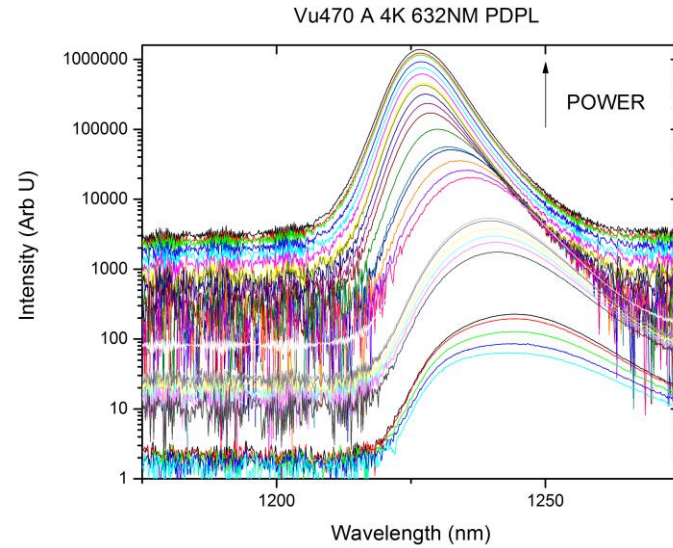
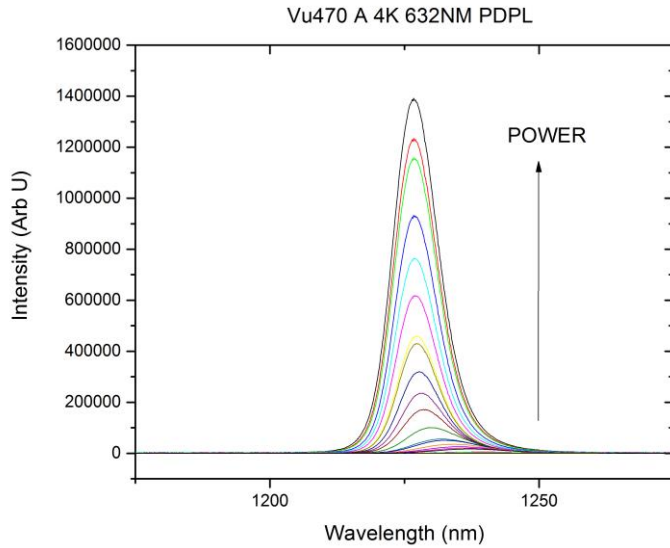
Power Dependent Photoluminescence Single Quantum Well Reference at 4K





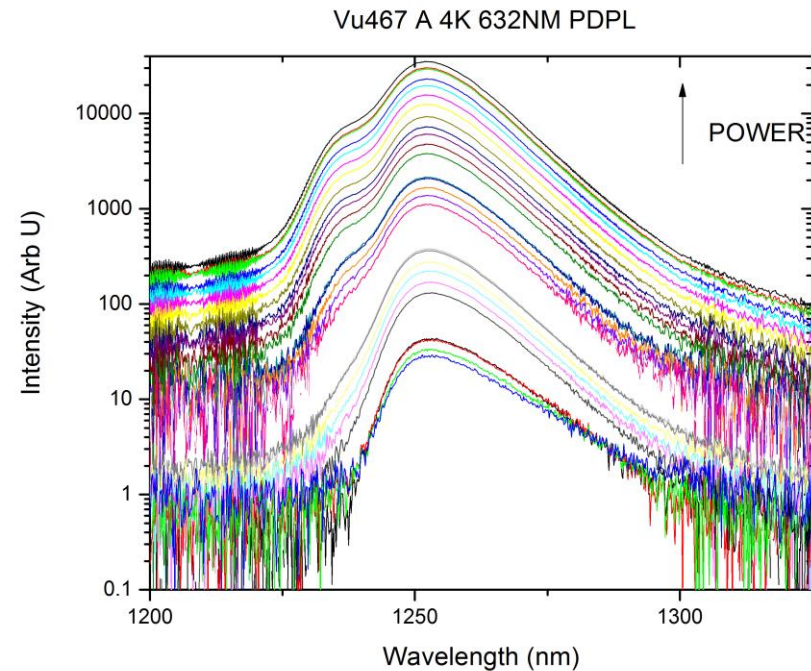
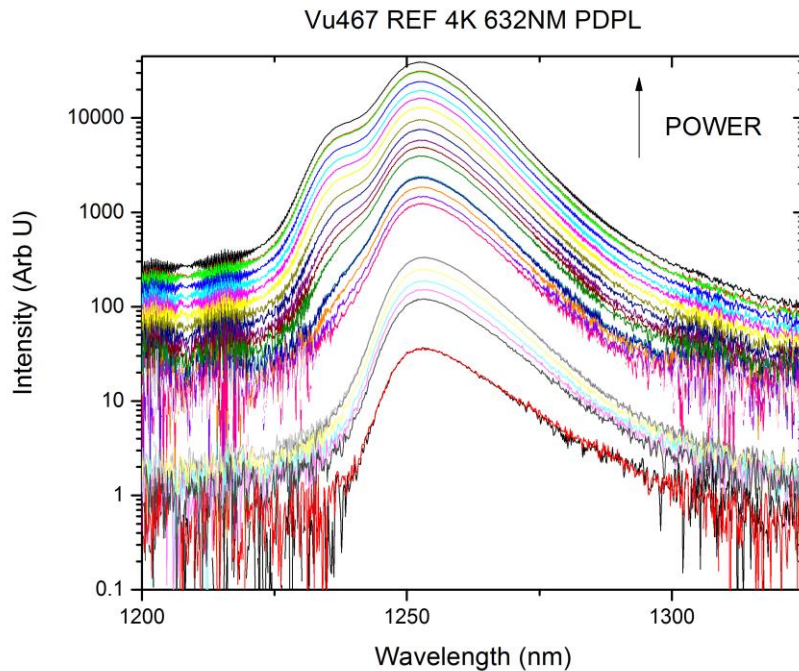
Power Dependent Photoluminescence

Single Quantum Well Highest Hydrogenation at 4K





Power Dependent Photoluminescence 3 Layer Quantum Well at 4K

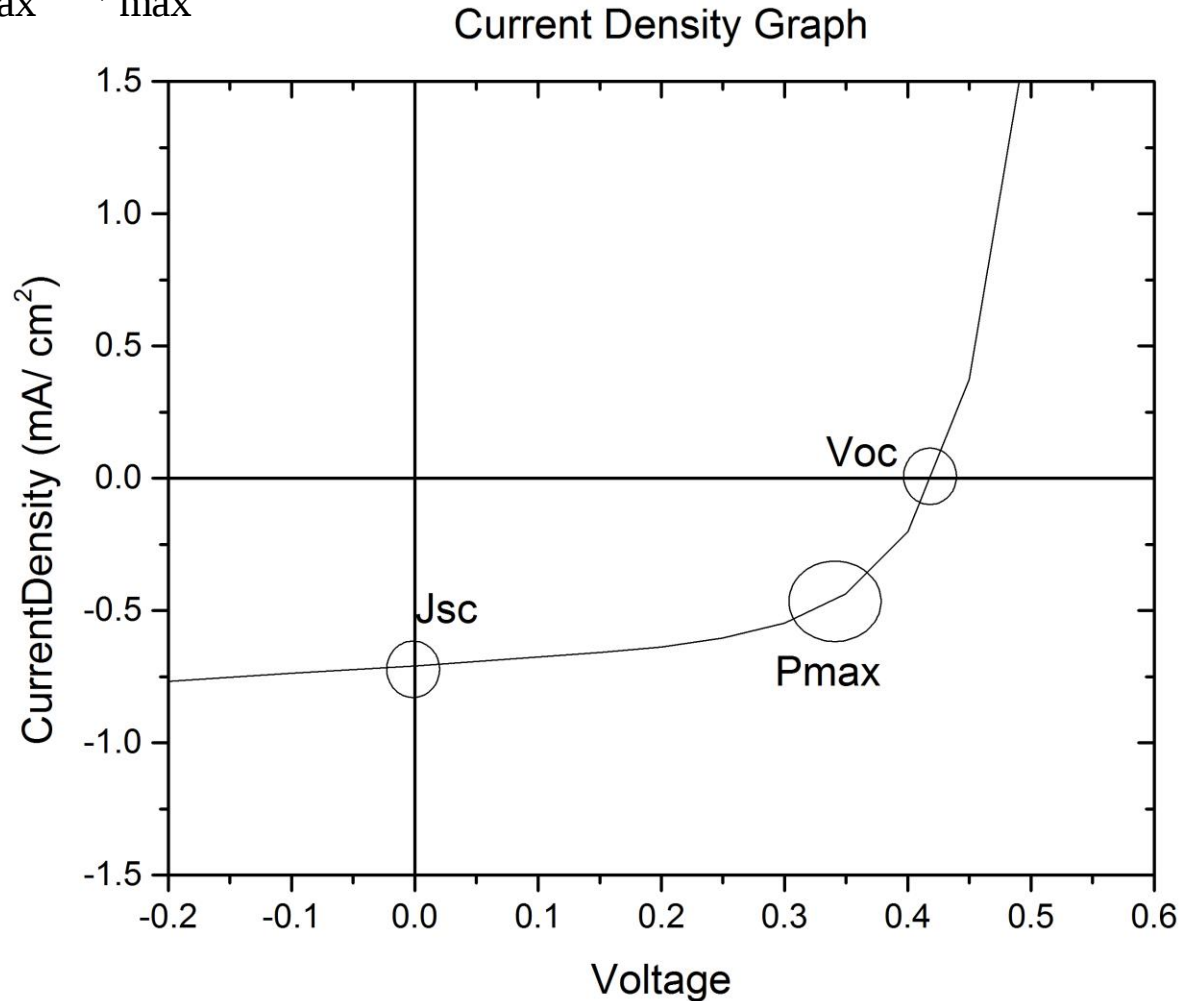


- Effects of hydrogenation are very small
- Hydrogen concentration is high enough to not completely remove the nitrogen



Analysis of Bulk Solar Cells

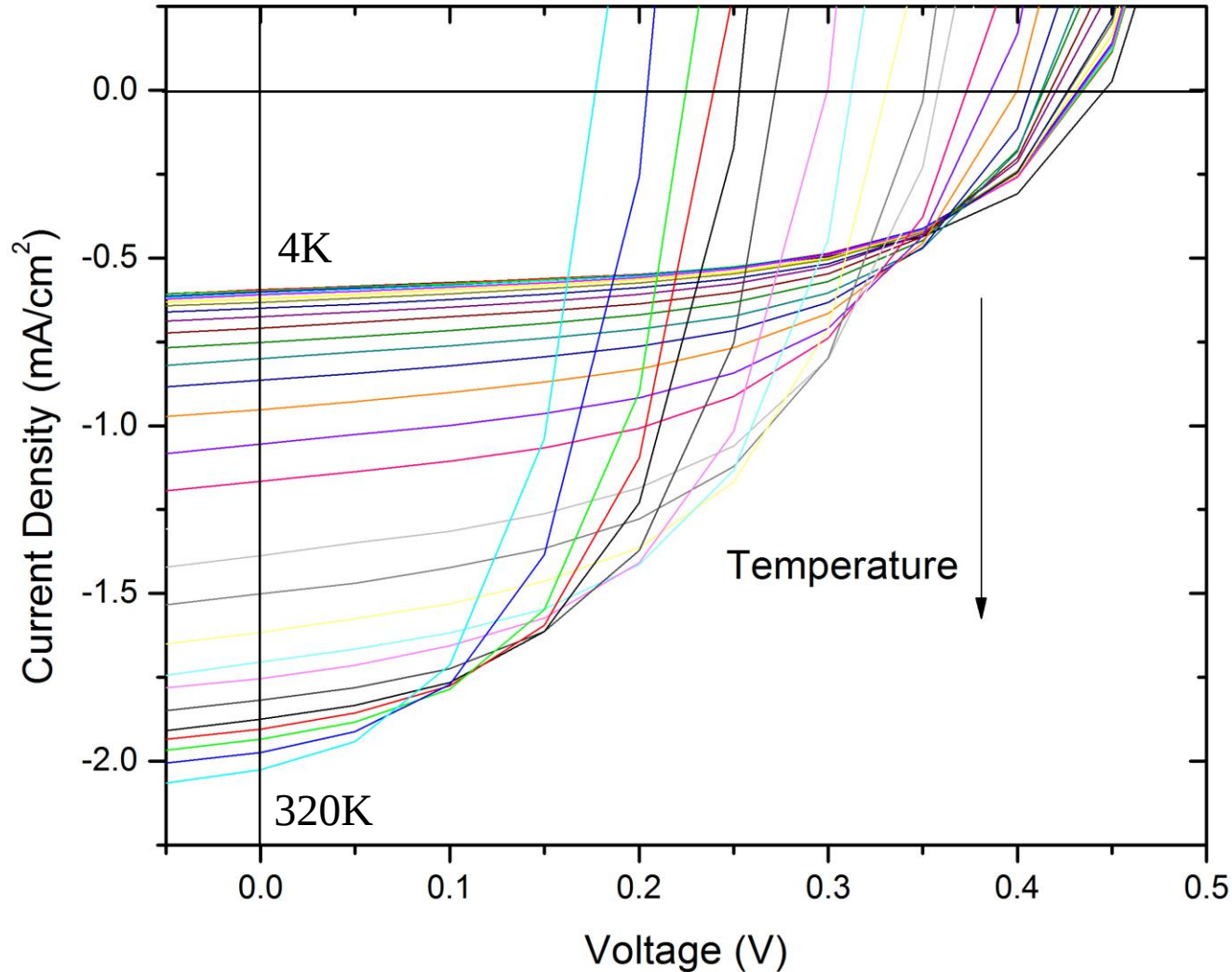
- V_{oc} = Voltage at open circuit ($I = 0$)
- J_{sc} = Current density at short circuit ($V = 0$)
- $P_{max} = J_{max} * V_{max}$





Analysis of Bulk Solar Cells

Temperature Dependent Reference Bulk Sample

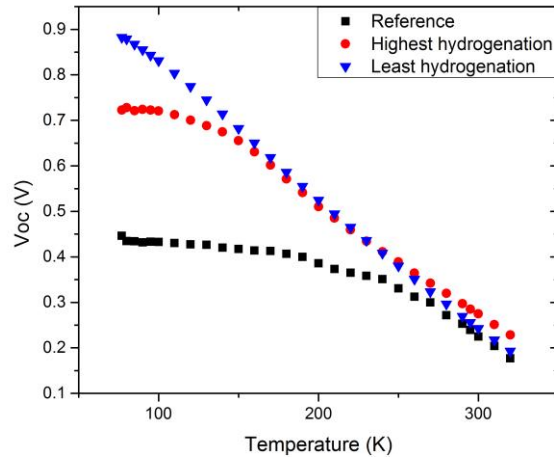




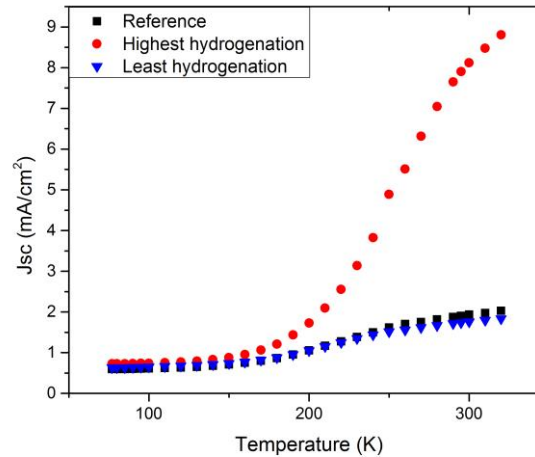
Analysis of Bulk Solar Cells



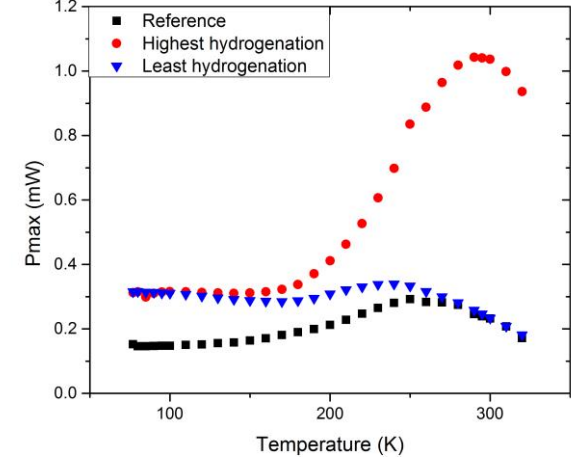
S677 TD IV Voc Comparison



S677 TD IV Jsc Comparison



S677 TD IV Pmax Comparison



- Data follows expected results in highest concentration around operating temp
- Still studying lower temperature



Conclusion



- Photoluminescence of quantum wells
 - High quality samples
 - Little effect of hydrogenation at low power
- Current-Voltage of solar cells
 - Followed expected trends
 - Still analyzing
- Small portion of other measurements done along side Collin
- Continue analyzing data
- Comparing to other samples



Acknowledgements

- DFT calculations performed at OSCER at the University of Oklahoma

OCAST»

Oklahoma Center for the Advancement of Science and Technology

CRHEA

