

A Physical Model for Non-Ohmic Shunt Conduction and Metastability in Amorphous Silicon Solar Cells

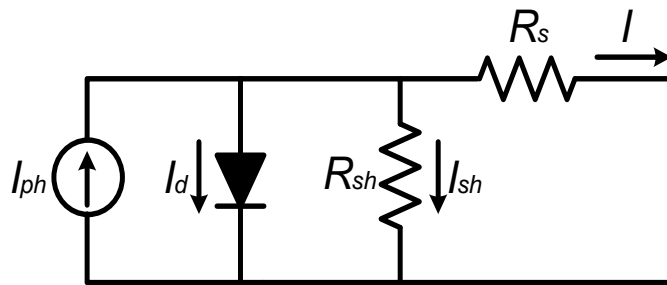
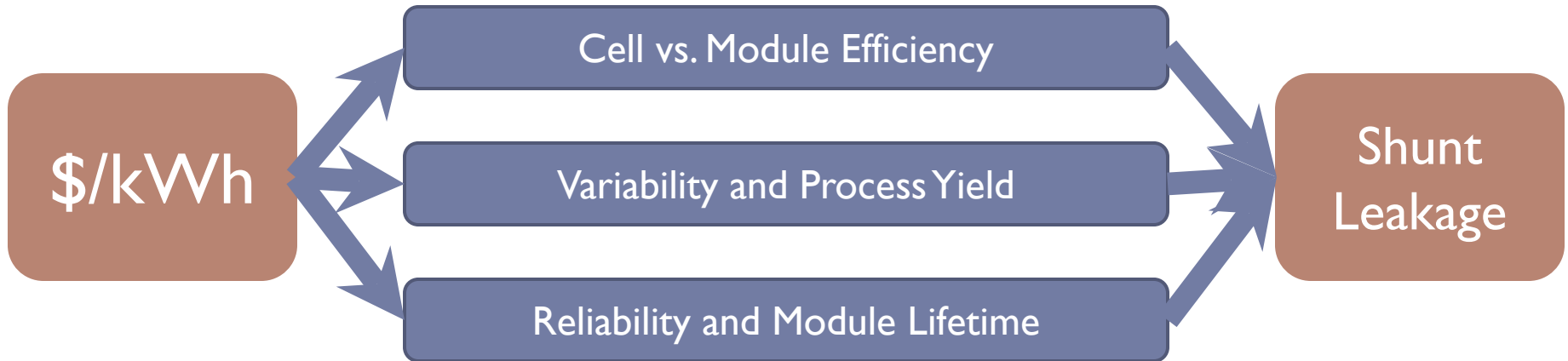
S Dongaonkar¹, Karthik Y²,
S Mahapatra², and M A Alam¹

¹Electrical & Computer Engineering, Purdue University

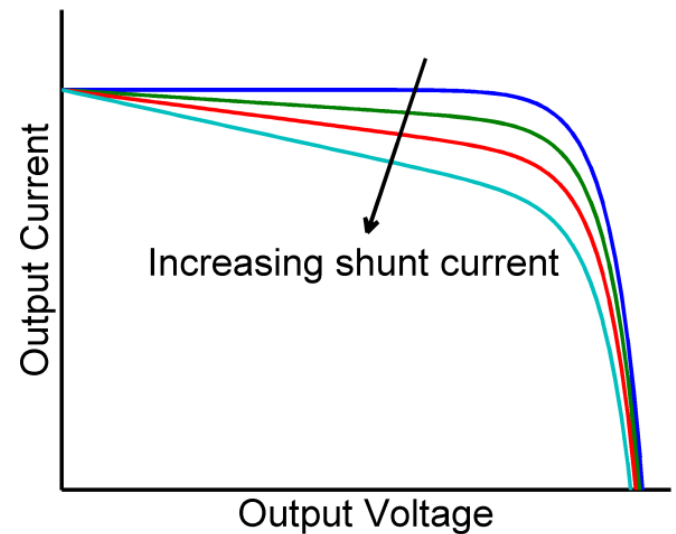
²Electrical Engineering, IIT Bombay, India



Introduction

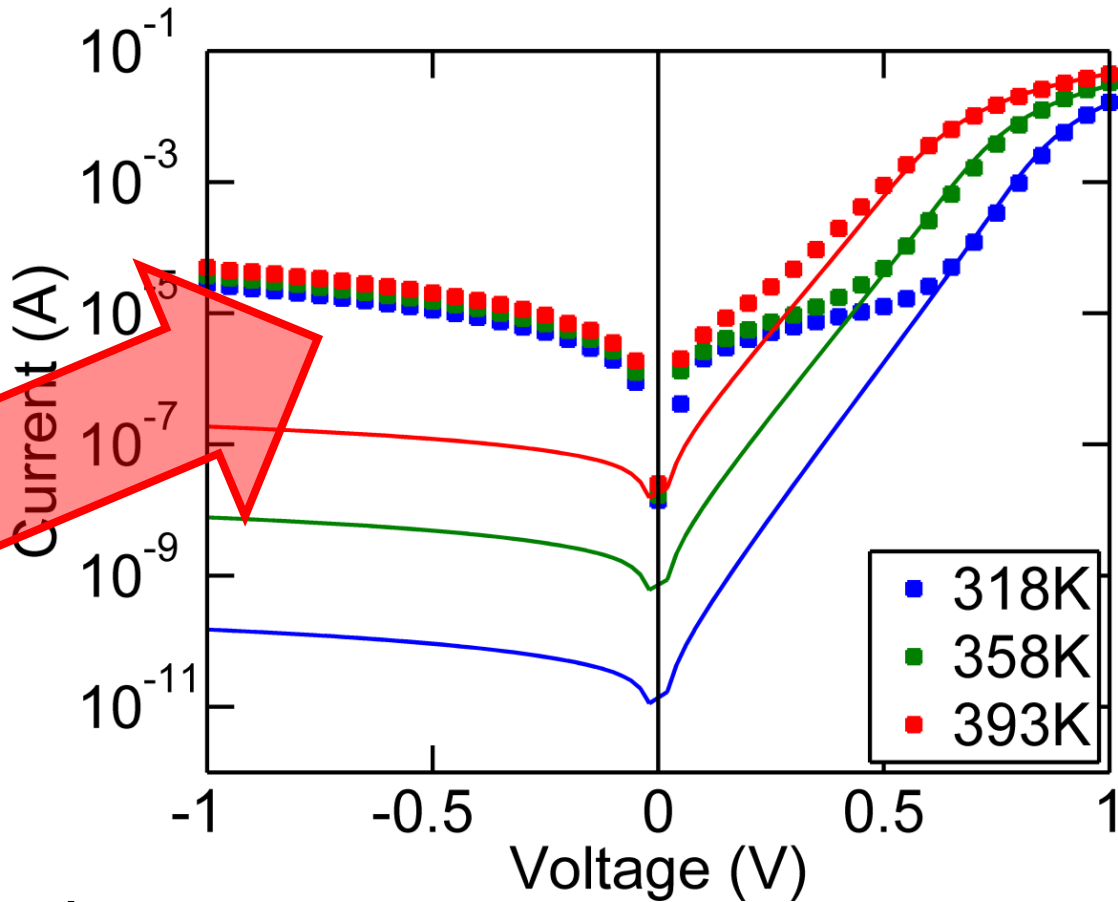
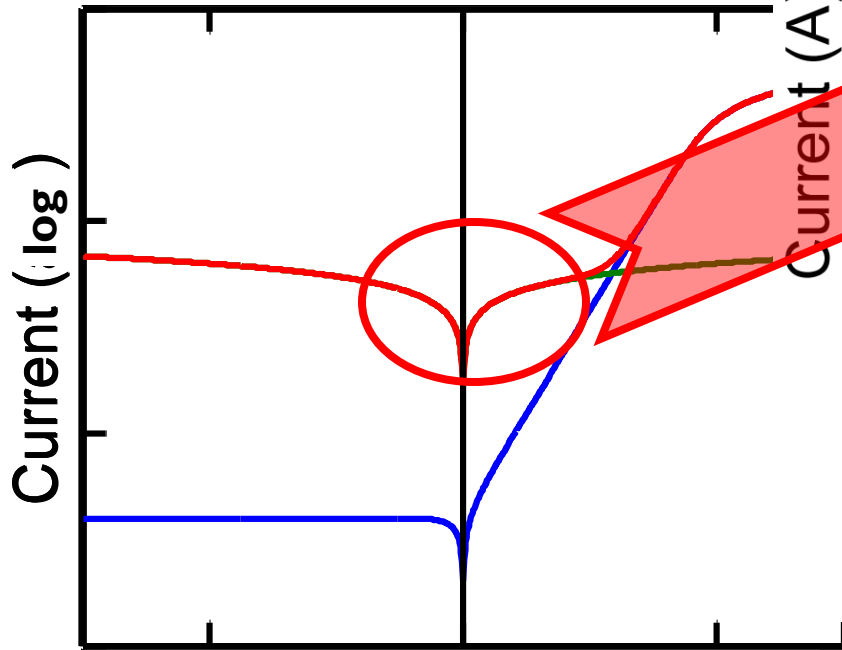
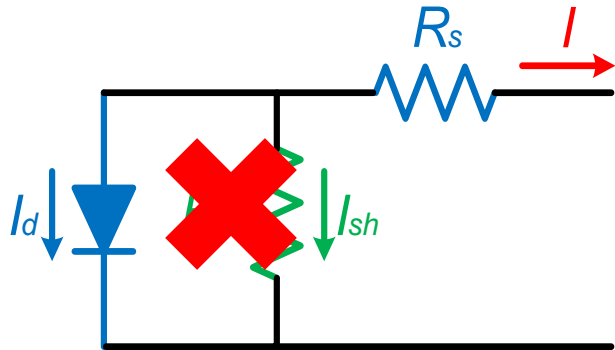


$$I_{sh} = \frac{V_A}{R_{sh}}$$



Shunt losses are significant but the understanding of I_{sh} remains empirical

A closer look at dark IV



Page 3 of 3 for 60 nominally identical cells

Space-Charge-Limited Shunt

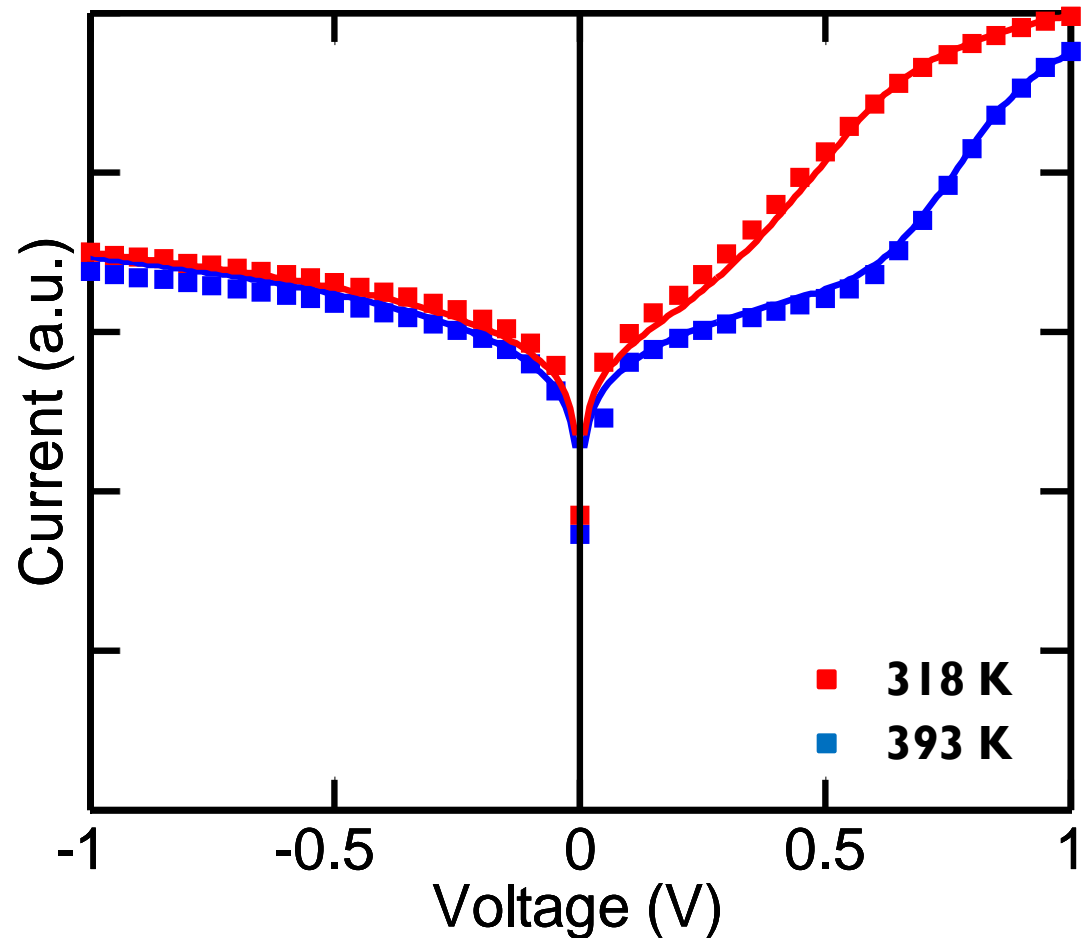
Space Charge Limited Current

$$I_{SCL} = A\epsilon\mu_c(\gamma) \frac{V^{\gamma+1}}{L^{2\gamma+1}}$$

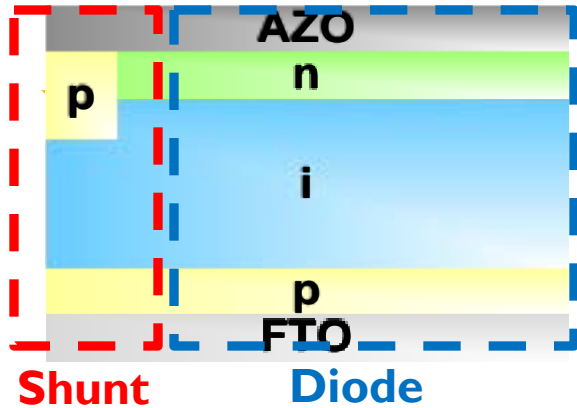
$$I_d = I_0 \left[\exp\left(\frac{qV}{nk_B T}\right) - 1 \right]$$

$$I_{sh} = A\epsilon\mu_c(\gamma) \frac{V^{\gamma+1}}{L_{sh}^{2\gamma+1}}$$

$$I_{dark} = I_d + I_{sh}^*$$

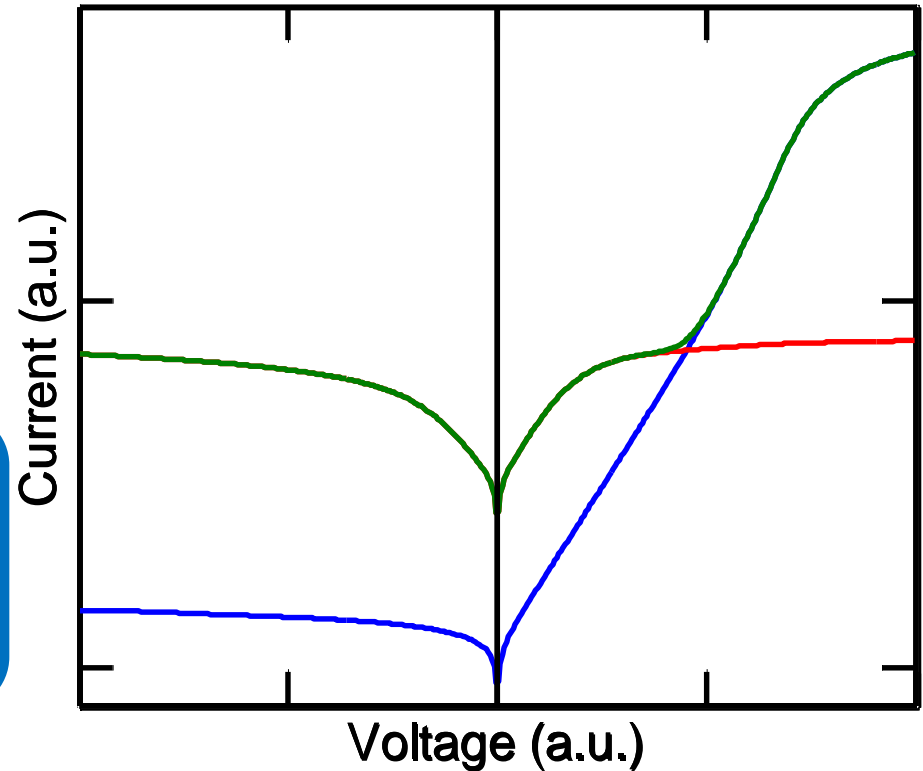
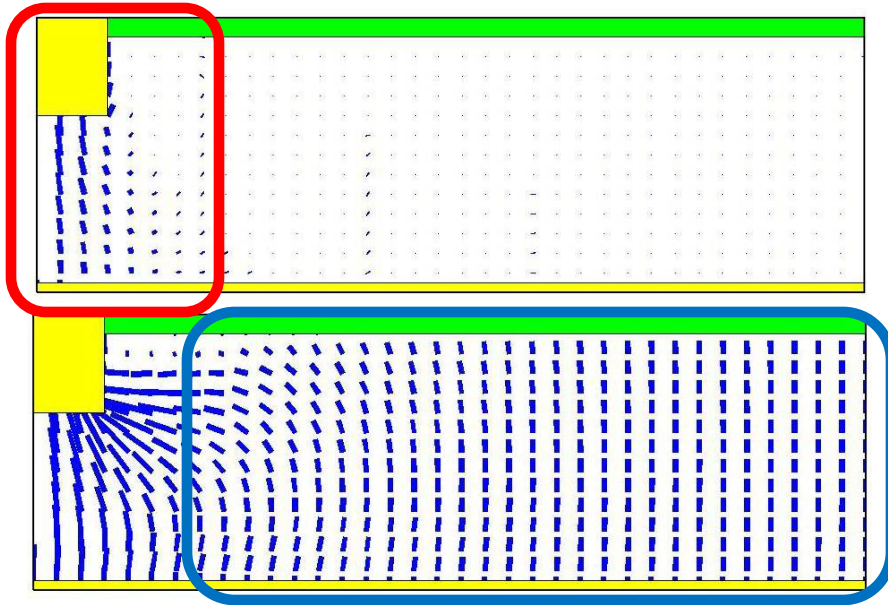


Physical model for SCL shunt



Local metal (Al) incorporation from top contact

Al diffusion at moderate temperature reported*



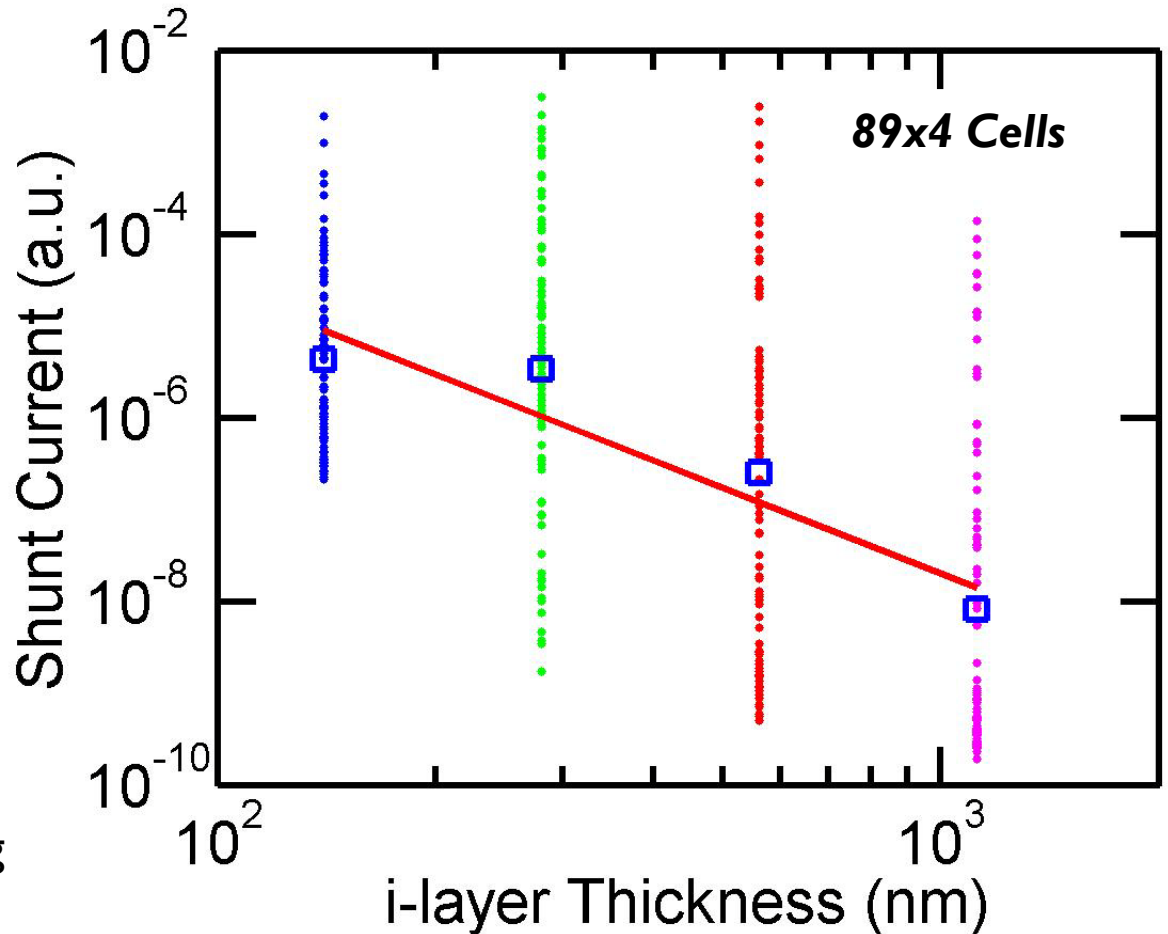
Predictions – Thickness Dependence

$$I_{SCL} = A\epsilon\mu_c (\gamma) \frac{V^{\gamma+1}}{L^{2\gamma+1}}$$

$$\langle I_{sh} \rangle_{GM} \propto L^{-3.1}$$

Spread in I_{sh} is due to spread in area A

Can be checked using imaging methods
e.g. thermography[#]



Predictions – Hole transport

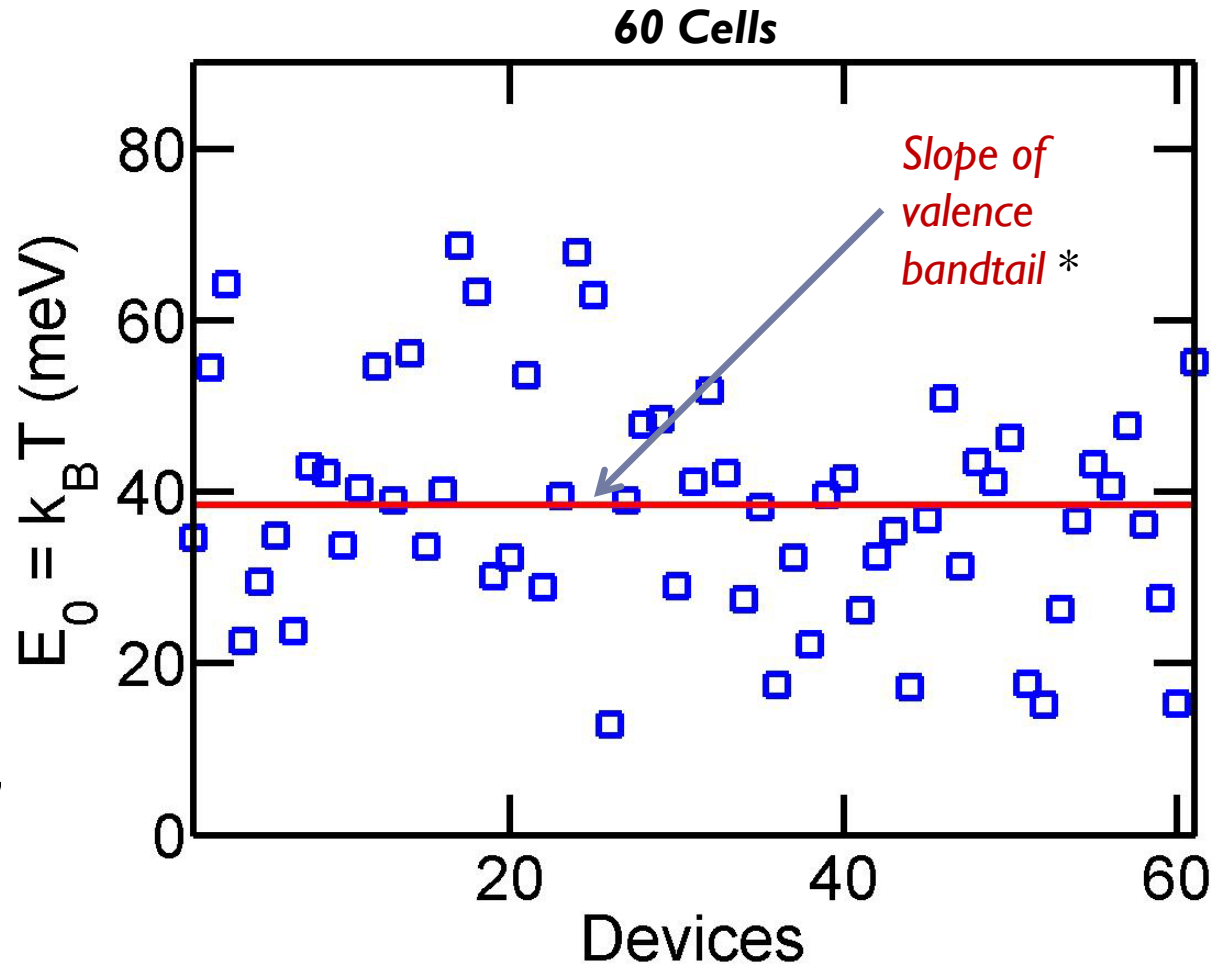
Hole injection

$$I_{SCL} = A\epsilon\mu_c (\gamma) \frac{V^{\gamma+1}}{L^{2\gamma+1}}$$

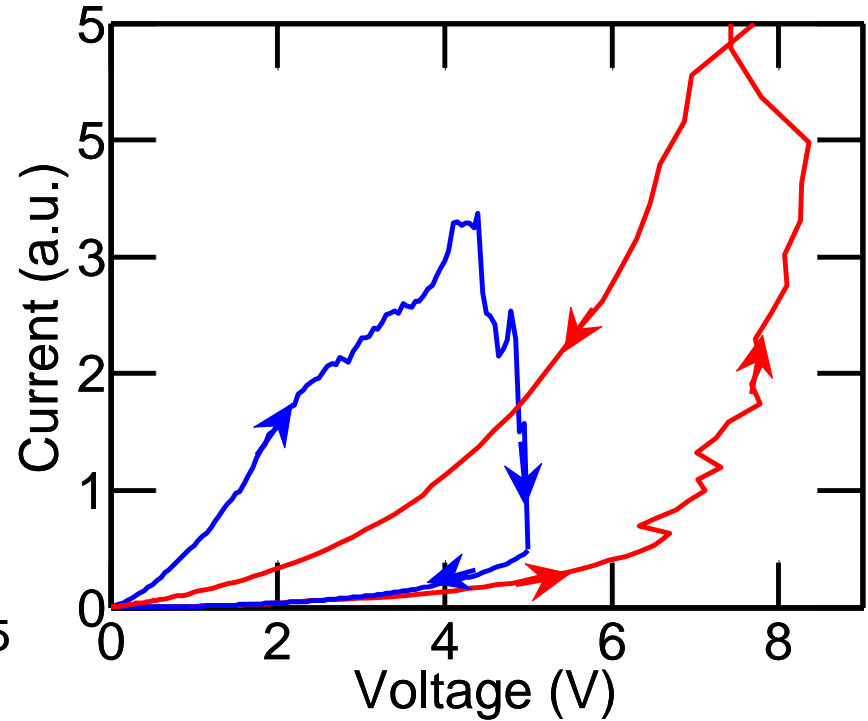
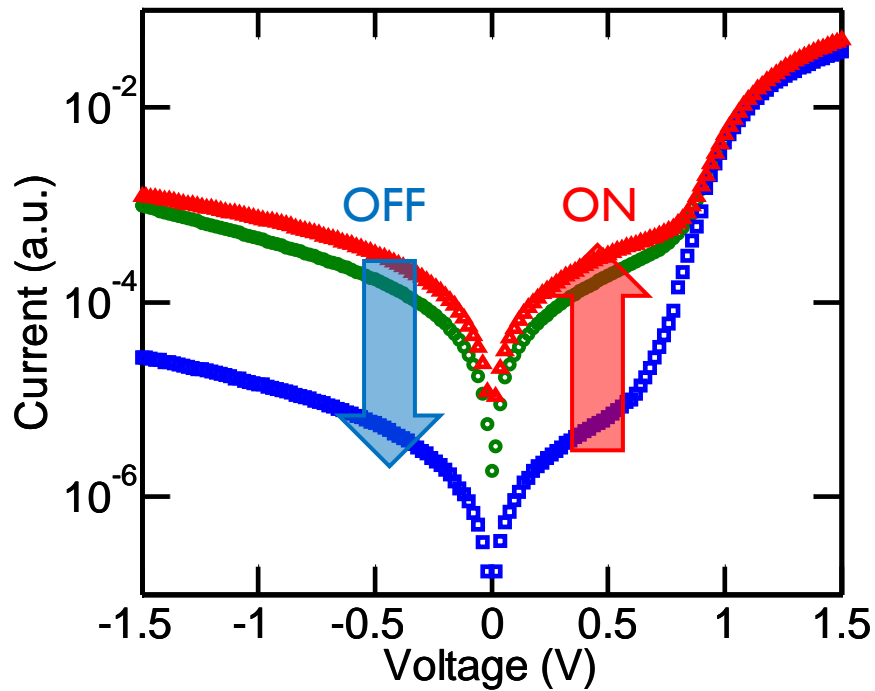
Exponentially distributed shallow traps

$$\gamma = \frac{E_0}{k_B T} \quad \dagger$$

$$E_0 = \gamma k_B T = (\beta - 1) k_B T$$



Nonvolatile metastable switching

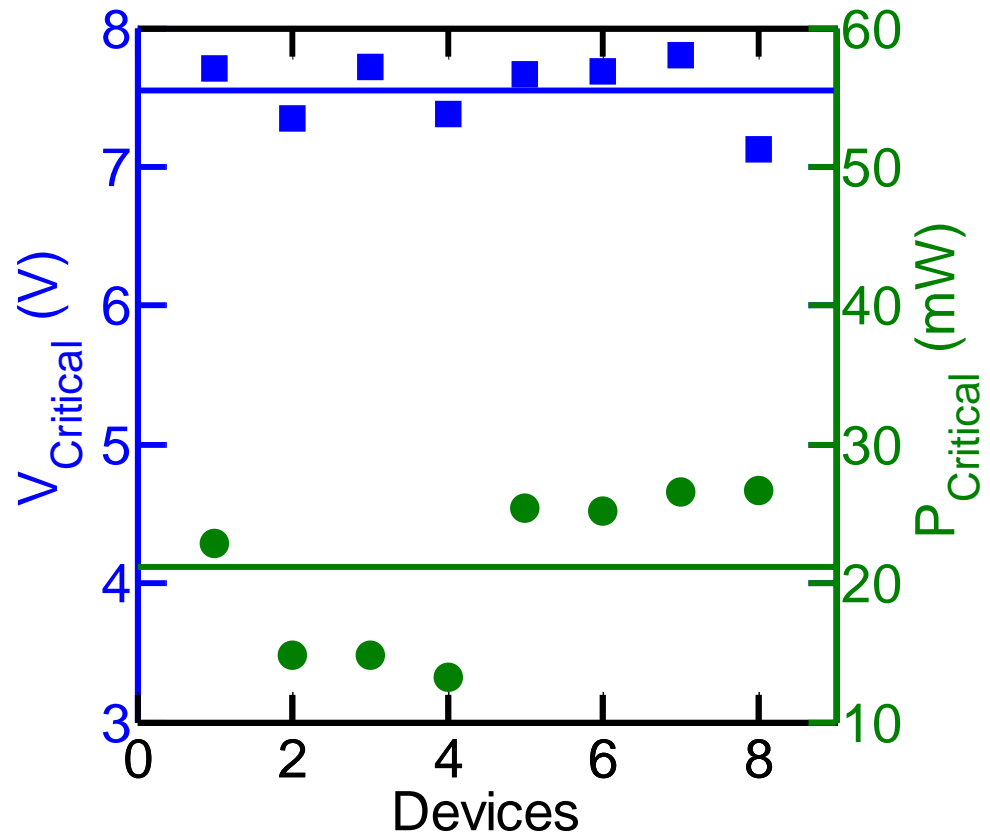
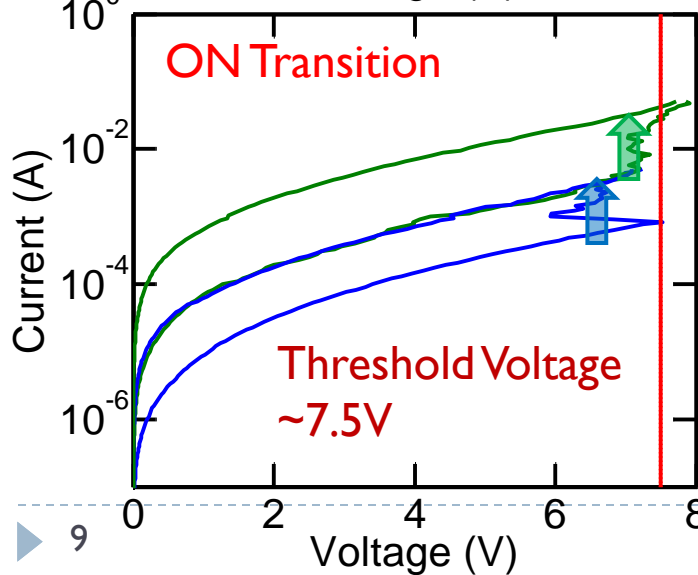
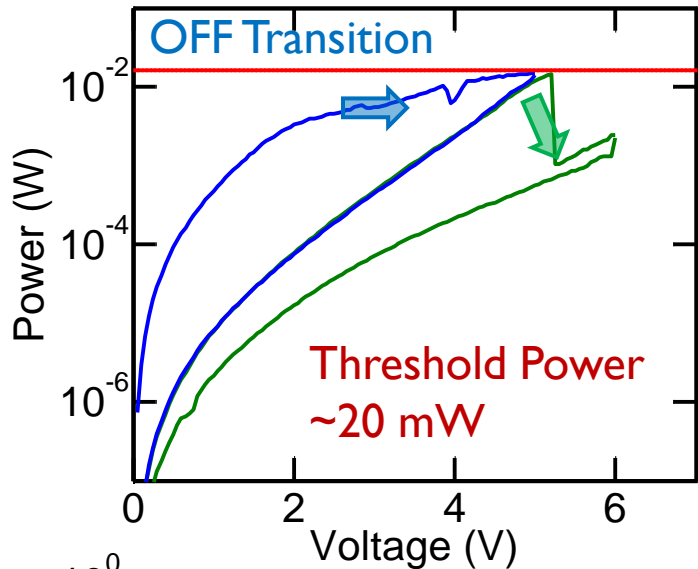


Fast reverse bias current and voltage sweeps induce switching

OFF/ON states remain stable (nonvolatile) in room temperature storage

Switching in shunt current is metastable

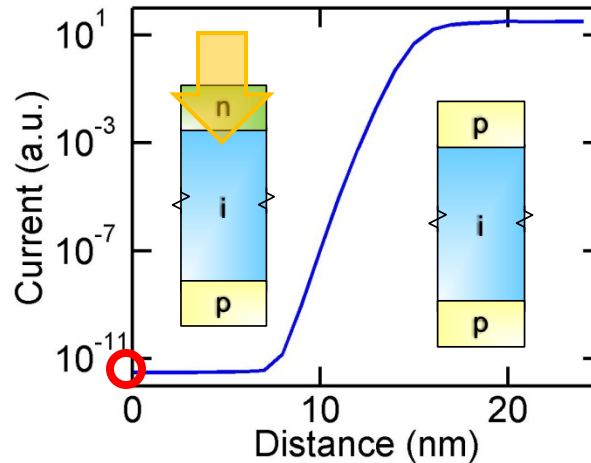
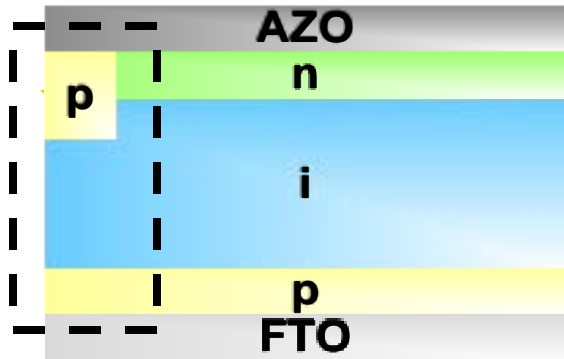
Features of Switching Behavior



The switching thresholds are consistent across 8 devices

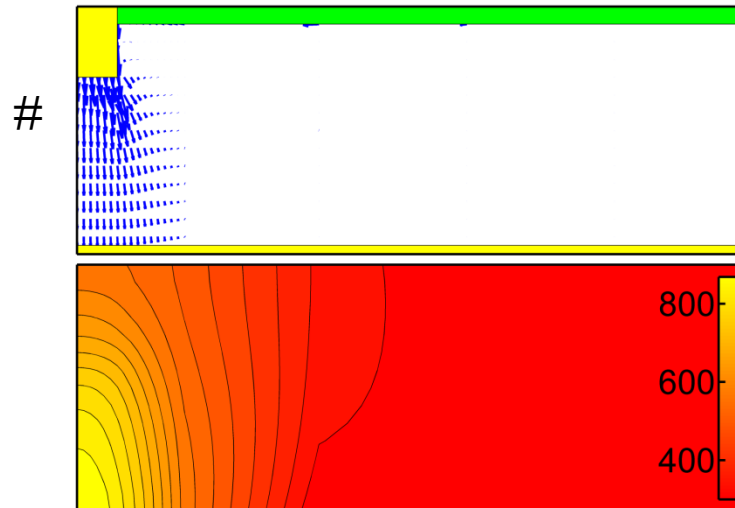
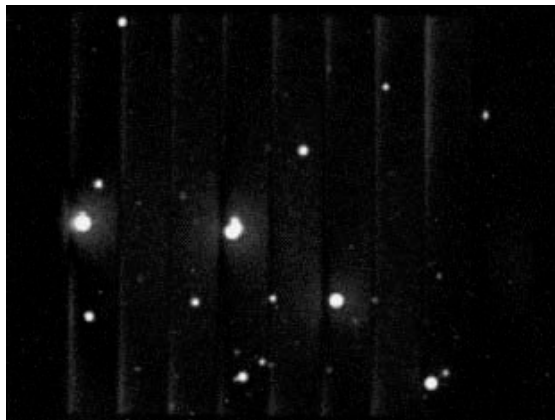
Switching Mechanism

ON Transition



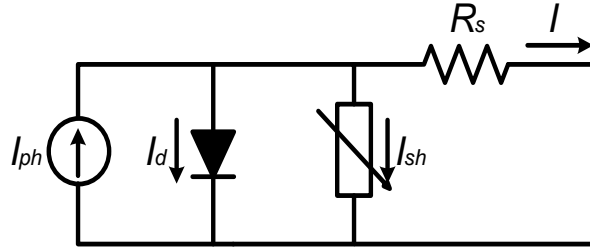
Voltage driven migration of Al in a-Si:H matrix known in resistive RAM *

OFF Transition



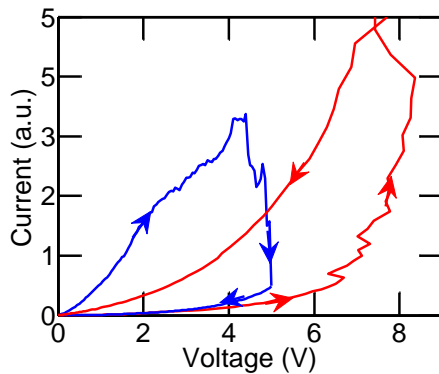
Local heating at shunt path carrying highest current in reverse bias

Conclusions

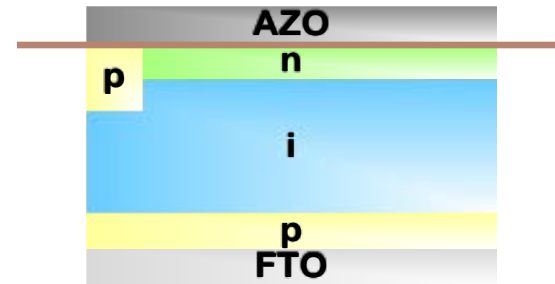


1. *Non-Ohmic shunt current element*

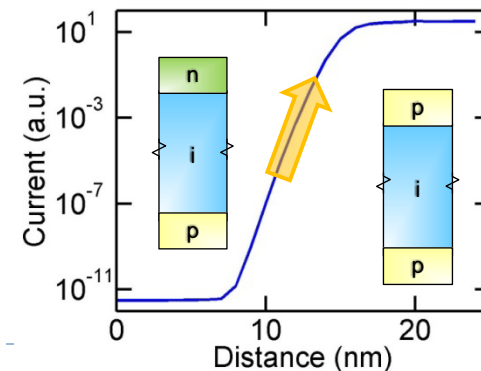
2. *Shunt formation \leftrightarrow Contact metal diffusion*



4. *Metastability in $I_{sh} \leftrightarrow$ resistive RAM*

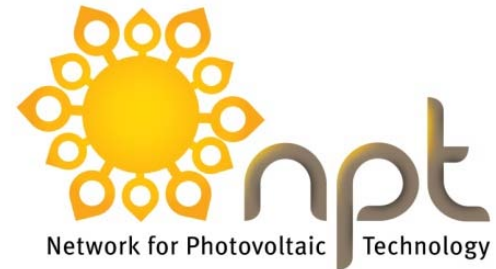


3. *Shunt current switching is metastable*



Acknowledgement

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Resources



Discussions

Dr. M. Frei and Dr. D. Wang, Applied Materials

References

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6. A. Avila and R. Asomoza, "Switching in coplanar amorphous hydrogenated silicon devices," *Solid-State Electronics*, vol. 44, pp. 17-27, 2000.