ULTRASONICS 2021

CERTIFICATE

Hereby it is declared that

Oleg Olikh

has attended and presented an Poster Presentation entitled "Acoustically Induced Acceleration of Iron Migration in Silicon Solar Cells" in the 5th International Caparica Conference on Ultrasonic-based Applications: from analysis to synthesis, 31th May – 03rd June 2021, Caparica – Portugal.

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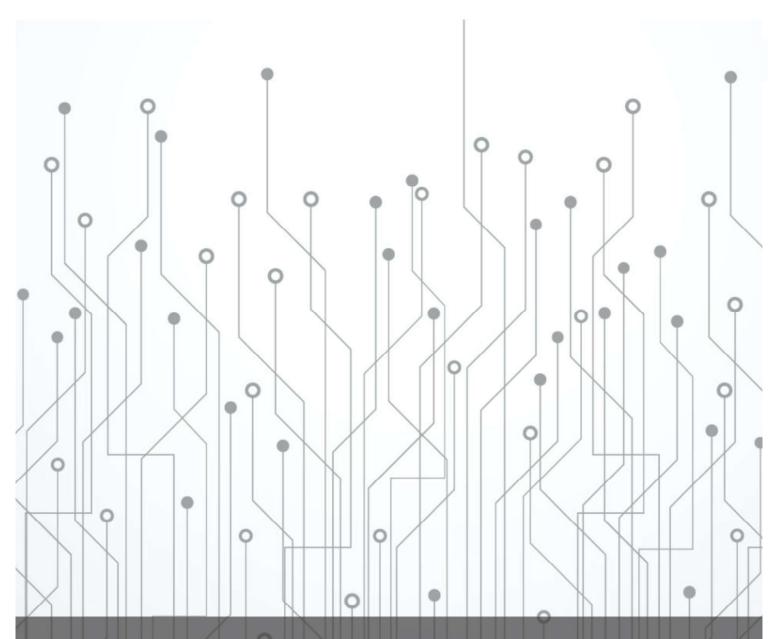
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ULTRASONICS'21#48

ULTRASONICS 2021

5th International Caparica Conference on Ultrasonics-based Applications: From Analysis to Synthesis

CAPARICA, PORTUGAL / 31TH MAY - 03RD JUNE 2021



PROTEOMASS Scientific Society

ULTRASONICS 2021 Proceedings Book

5th International Caparica Conference on Ultrasonic-based Applications: from analysis to synthesis 2021

Caparica - Portugal 31^{th} - 03^{rd} June 2021

5th International Caparica Conference on Ultrasonic-based Applications: from analysis to synthesis 2020

ISBN: 978-989-54822-5-2 **Author:** José Luís Capelo

Co-author(s): Adrián Fernández Lodeiro, Carlos Lodeiro, Hugo

M. Santos.

Printed by: Proteomass Scientific Society (Portugal)

Printage: 25 Copies

Electronic support: 200 PDF/ PDF/A

Design: José L. Capelo & Adrián Fernández-Lodeiro

Webpage designer: Tomás Miranda

Caparica - Portugal, 2021

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P 07 - Acoustically Induced Acceleration of Iron Migration in Silicon Solar Cells

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Abstract

It is well known that ultrasound (US) can effectively interact with defects in semiconductors. It was experimentally observed that US can cause atomic diffusion[1], transformation of native and impurity defects^[2], and annealing of radiation defects^[3]. Most acoustically induced (AI) changes in crystal defect subsystem are residual, but reversible AI phenomena are occur as well. The aim of our work is to investigate experimentally the FeB pair association in silicon solar cells under US loading conditions. The n^+ -p- p^+ -Si structure was fabricated from a 2 in. (380 µm thick) p-type boron doped Czochralski silicon wafer with a resistivity of 10 Ω·cm. The FeB pair dissociation was made by flash illumination. The short circuit current (Isc) under monochromatic light was used to characterize recombination process in the solar cell base. The iron atom migration energy (E_m) was extracted from Isc kinetic after FeB pair dissociation. In the case of US loading, the longitudinal acoustic waves with the frequency of 4.1 MHz, which were excited by using a piezoelectric transducer, were applied to the samples at the base side. The investigation has revealed an acoustically driven reversible decrease in the iron migration energy. The E_m alteration value nonlinearly depends on US intensity (see Fig.1) and diminishes with temperature decrease. In our opinion, the observed effect is induced by the displacement of impurity atoms with respect to their surroundings. Thus the ultrasound can be effective defect engineering tool in silicon.

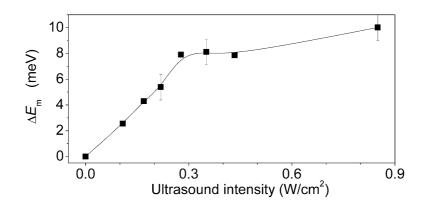


Figure 1. Dependences of iron migration energy change on US intensity. Temperature of US loading is 340 K.

Keywords

Ultrasound loading; Silicon; Fe-B pair dissociation; Acousto-defect interaction; Reversible effect References

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Acknowledgements

The work was supported by National Research Foundation of Ukraine by the state budget finance (project 2020.02/0036 "Development of physical base of both acoustically controlledmodification and machine learning—oriented characterization for silicon solar cells").