



INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION



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H4.SMR/193 - 49

"COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL SUR LA SCIENCE DES MATERIAUX POUR L'ENERGIE".
(26 août - 11 septembre 1986).

"PASSIVATION LE SILICIUM POLYCRISTALLIN PAR L'HYDROGENE MOLECULAIRE".

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Ces notes de recherche provisoires, sont destinées aux participants. Eventuellement, d'autres copies seront disponibles au bureau 231.

Poissivation le Silicium polycristallin Par l'hydrogène moléculaire

I Introduction

II Methode experimental

III Resultat

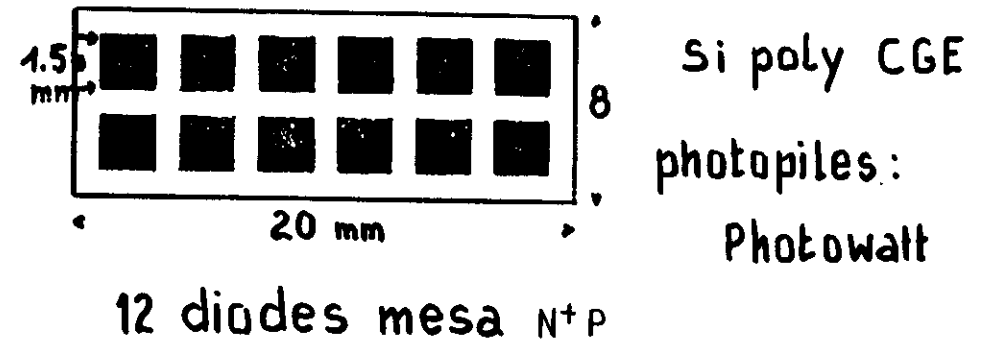
a) Matériau Brut

b) Photopile n^+p

- 1, face avant
- 2, deux faces

IV Conclusion

Methodes experimentales



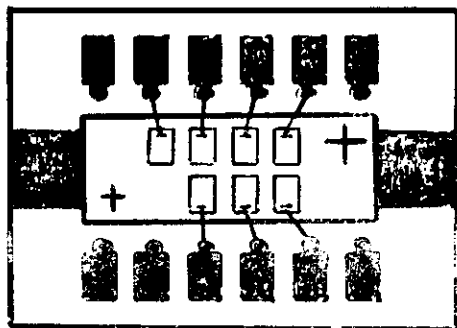
- mesures :

globales - $I-V$; $C-V$; R.S.
Locales - $L_{n\text{eff}}$
- $LBIC - L_n \text{ local} - S$ $99 \mu W / cm^2$
EBIC - Photo σ

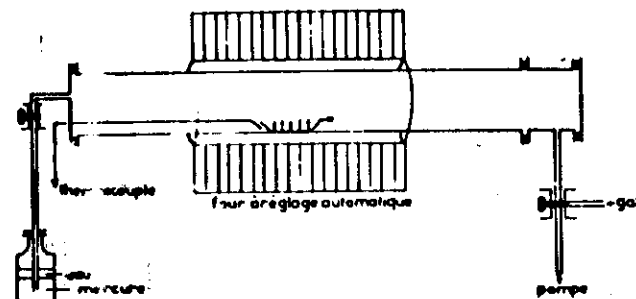
- Après décapage régions N^+

- évaluations des dislocations N_{dis}
- " - des longueurs de
joints / unité de surface

Méthodes expérimentales



7 diodes schottky Cr-Si
semitransparente



Dispositif utilisé pour les traitements
sous hydrogène moléculaire.

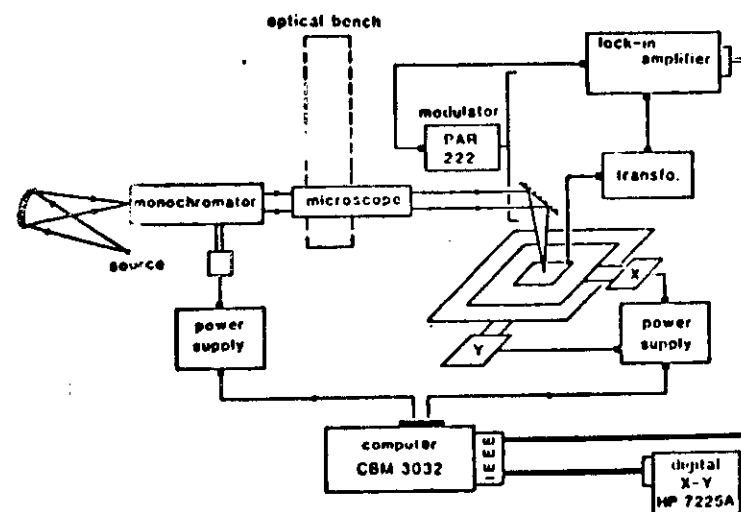
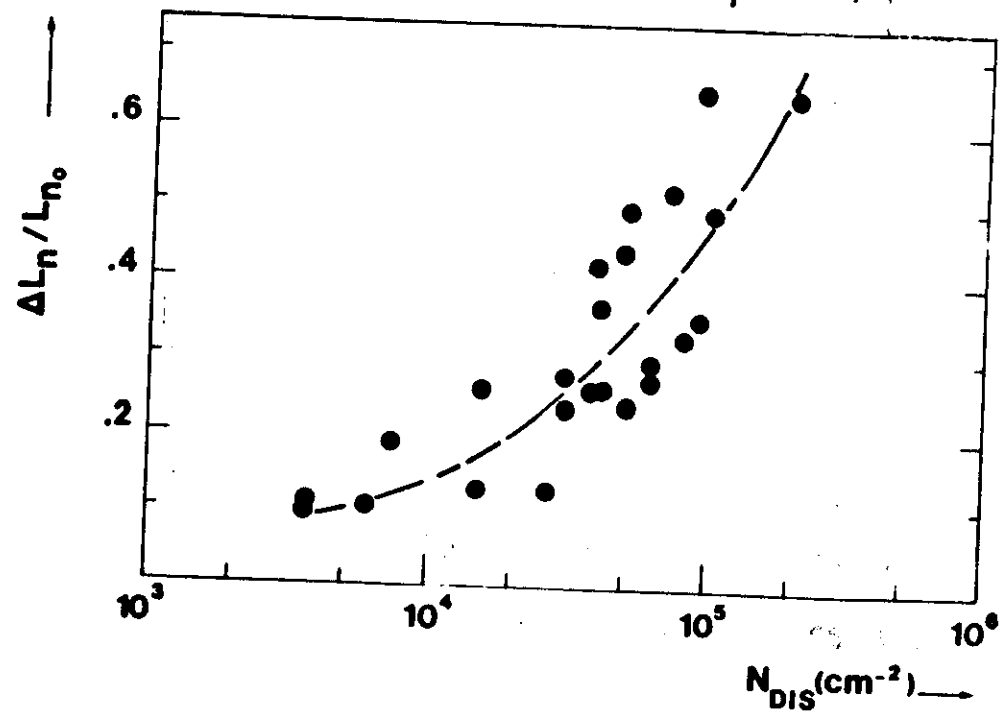
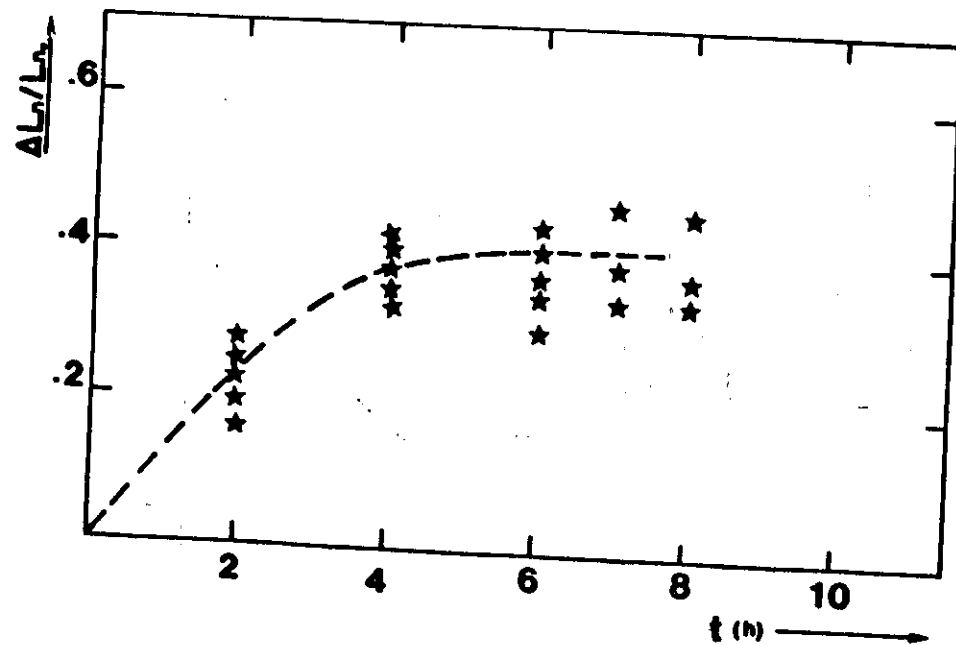
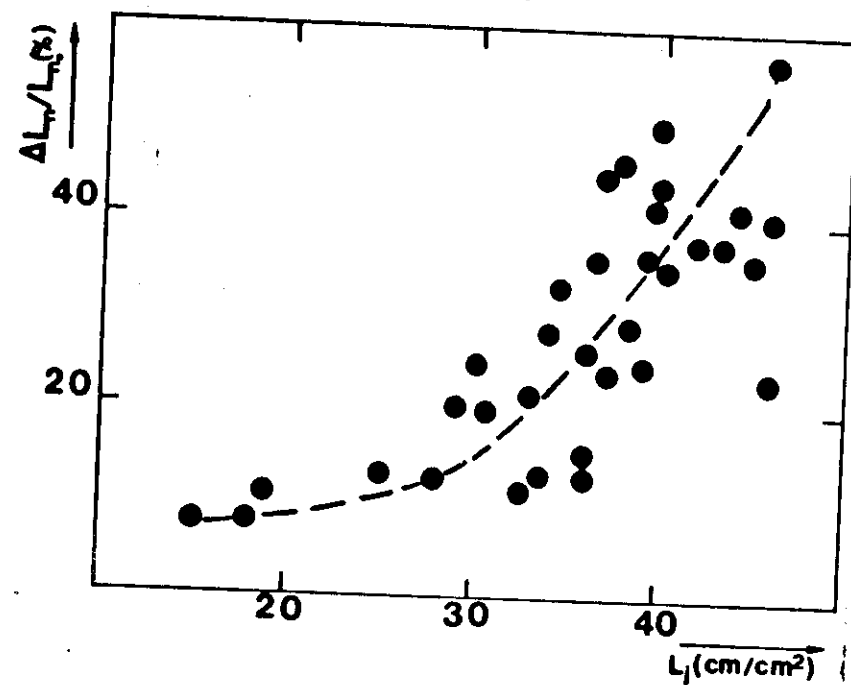
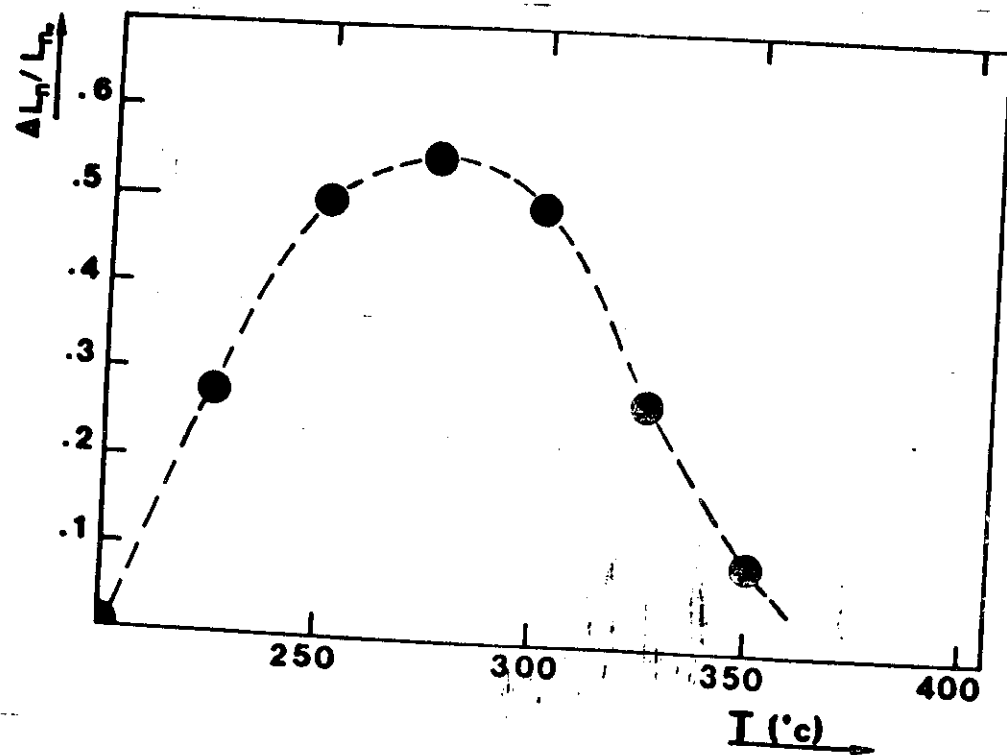
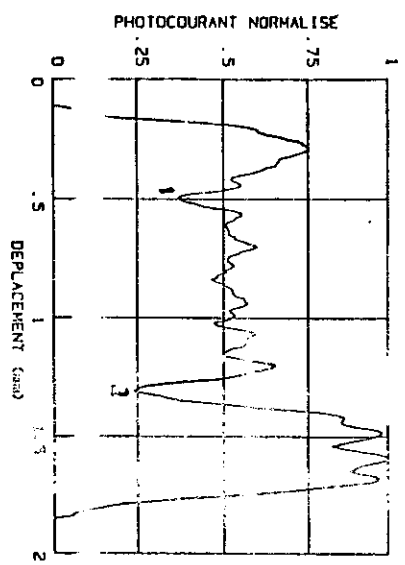
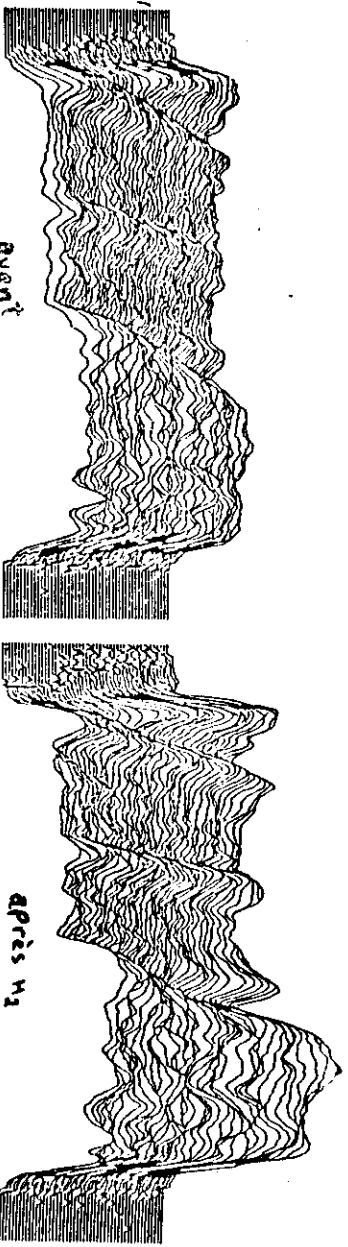
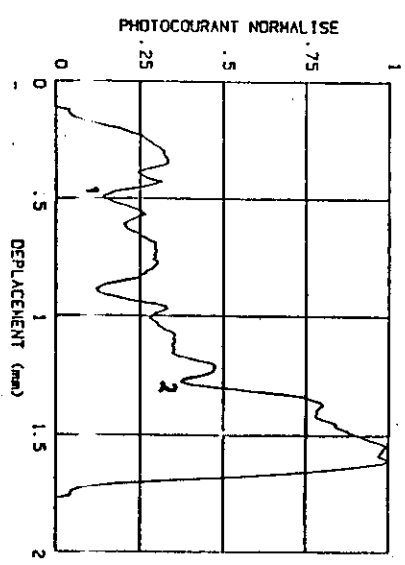


Schéma synoptique du système de balayage photoélectrique,
servant aussi pour la mesure de la longueur de diffusion.

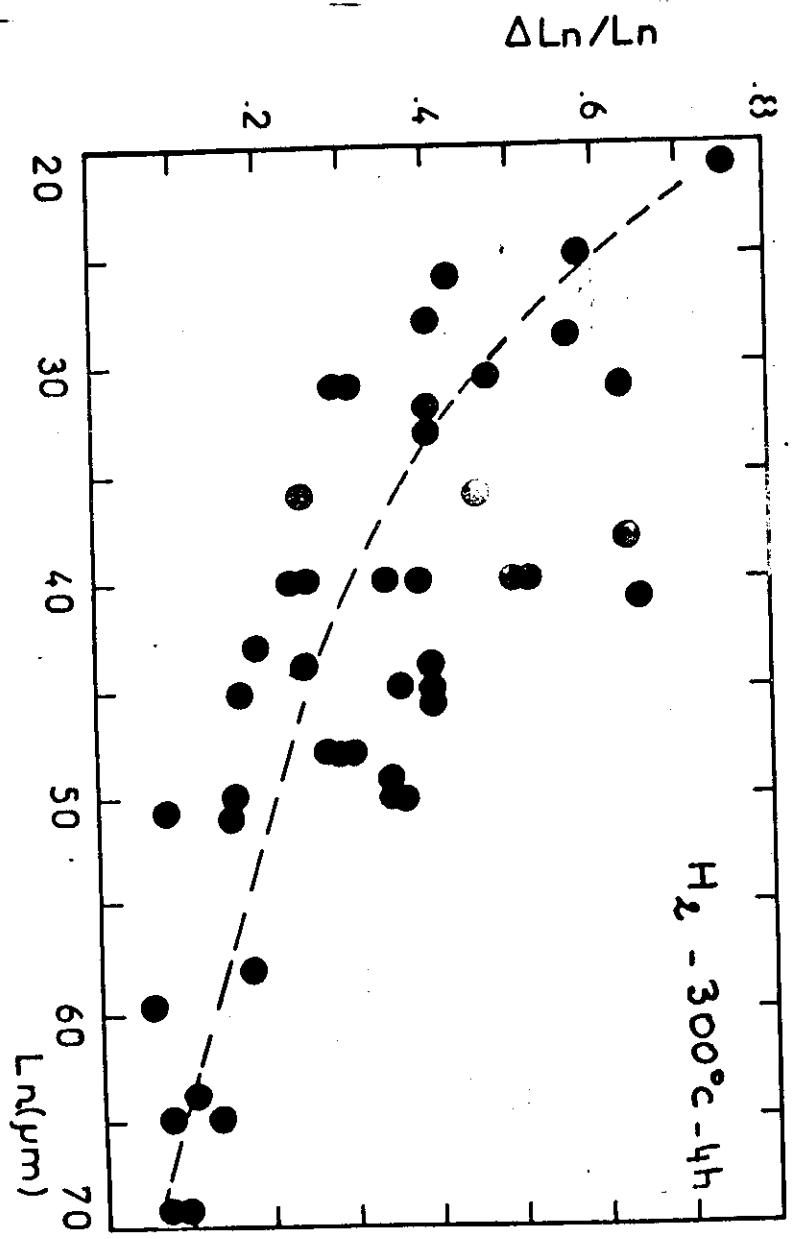


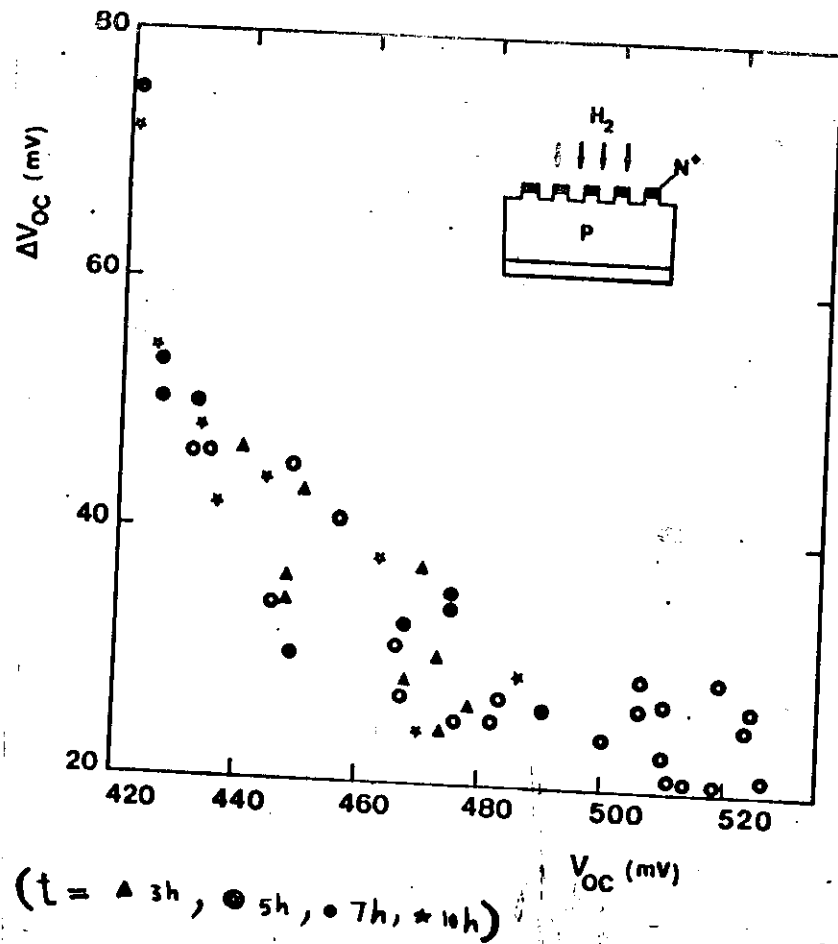


$S_1 = 8,9 \cdot 10^{-8}$ cm/sec
 $S_2 = 2,6 \cdot 10^{-5}$ " " $L_1 = 3,03 \mu$



$S_1 = 2,1 \cdot 10^{-8}$ cm/sec
 $S_2 = 6,7 \cdot 10^{-4}$ " " $L_1 = 35,6 \mu$



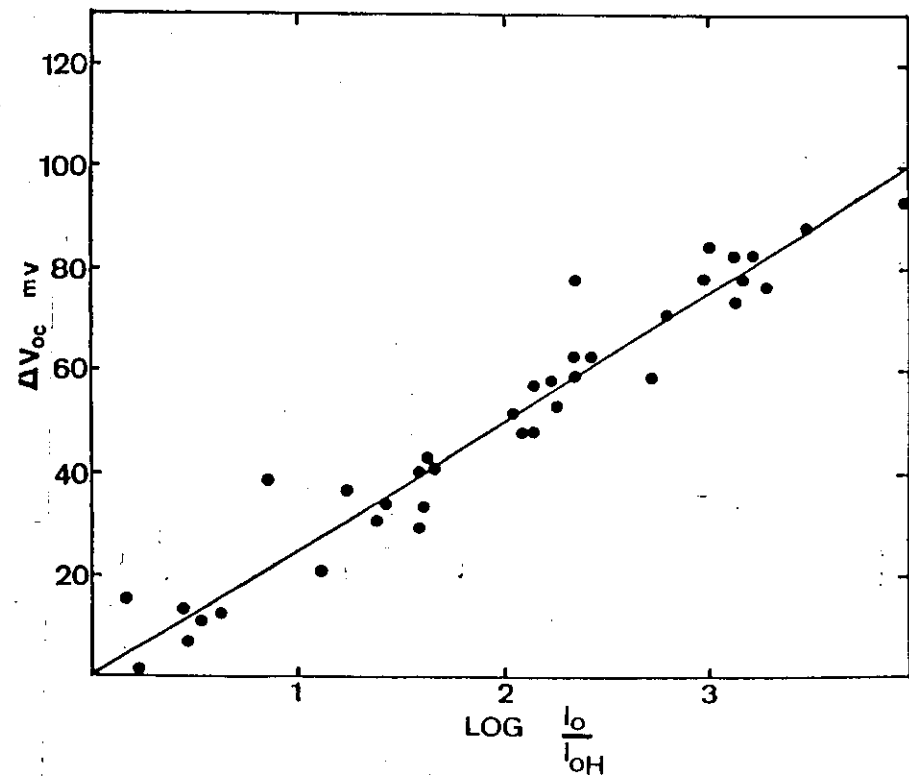


$$V_{co} = m v_t \ln \frac{I_{cc}}{I_o} \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$V_{con} = m_H v_t \ln \frac{I_{ccH}}{I_{oH}} \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$\Delta V_{co} = \frac{V_{con}}{m_H} - \frac{V_{co}}{m} = v_t \ln \left(\frac{I_o}{I_{oH}} \cdot \frac{I_{ccH}}{I_{cc}} \right)$$

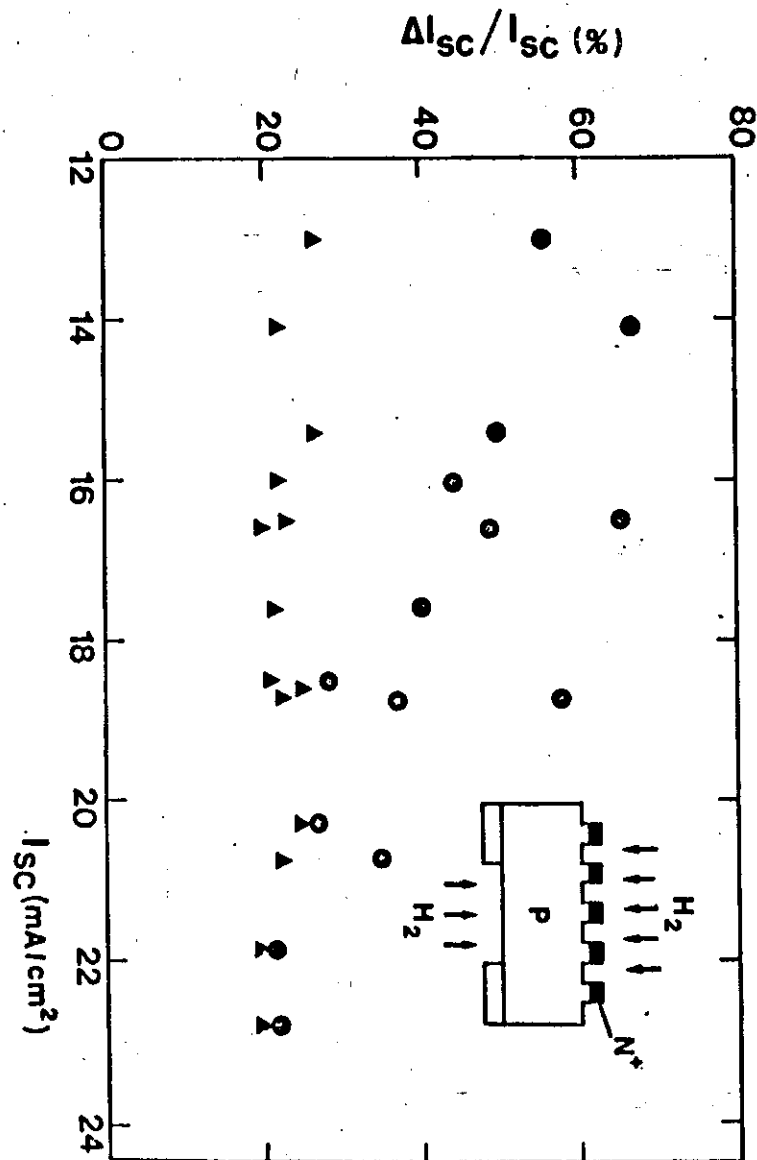
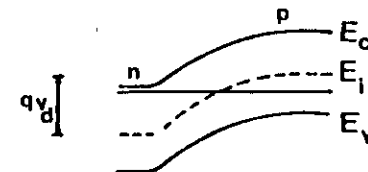
$$\Delta V_{co} \approx v_t \ln \frac{I_o}{I_{oH}} \rightarrow \textcircled{3}$$



éch.	$\overline{V_{oc}}$	$\overline{V_{oc,n}}$	ΔV_{oc}
1	491	521	30
2	475	503	28
3	451	503	52
4	475	548	73

éch.	$\overline{V_d}$	$\overline{V_{d,n}}$	ΔV_d
1	,851	,954	0,103
2	,854	,954	0,1
3	,855	1,001	0,146
4	,85	1,004	0,154

$$V_d = E_g / 2q + \frac{kT}{q} \ln \frac{N_A - n_t}{n_i}$$



1

1000 1000

1000 1000