Femtosecond laser texturing and doping of semiconductors and metals for solar harvesting

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solar harvesting



solar harvesting



Our goal:

Create new materials to capture light more effectively.



femtosecond laser processing causes:

surface texturing

inclusion of dopants

improving silicon photovoltaics







improving watersplitting









Ultrafast laser irradiation creates surface textures with anti-reflective and light-trapping properties.



Ultrafast laser irradiation creates surface textures with anti-reflective and light-trapping properties.

These properties are easily tunable.



irradiation in N₂ environment

I VIII H II H II II IV V VIII He Be B C N O F Ne Na Mg AI Si P S C.I Ar K Ca SC Ti V Cr Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn Ga Ge As Se Br Kr Rb Sr Y Zr Nb Mo Tc Ru Rh Pd Ag Cd In Sn Sb Te I Xe

Substrates:

Si







additional pulses lead to larger textures























texture size: 600 nm anti-reflection: $\lambda < 1500$ nm light-trapping: $\lambda < 1200$ nm up to

up to near-IR







surface texturing gives enhanced absorptance





surface texturing gives enhanced absorptance





surface texturing gives enhanced absorptance





Using ultrafast laser processing, texture sizes are easily tunable.



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Challenge:

Independent control of texture width and height.



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Challenge:

Independent control of texture width and height.

Bigger challenge: Controlling laser-induced damage.









Hyperdoping with deep-level states produces a dopant band and infrared absorption.





Hyperdoping with deep-level states produces a dopant band and infrared absorption.

Dopant band can be tuned with thermal treatments.





we dope silicon with heavy chalcogens

Dopants:

																	\vee
Н	П												IV	\vee	\vee	VII	Не
Li	Ве											В	С	Ν	0	F	Ne
Na	Mg											Al	Si	Р	S	CI	Ar
K	Са	Sc	Ti	\vee	Cr	Mn	Fe	Со	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Мо	Тс	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Те	I	Xe

Substrates:

Si

















equilibrium doping leads to isolated defects



Janzén et al., Phys. Rev. B 29, 1907 (1984)





hyperdoping leads to an extended band

0.11 eV 0.09 eV 0.08 eV 0.318 eV 0.248 eV 0.371 eV 0.614 eV VB	СВ
VB	0.11 eV 0.09 eV 0.08 eV 0.248 eV 0.248 eV 0.248 eV 0.248 eV
	VB





hyperdoping leads to an extended band







hyperdoping leads to an extended band






hyperdoping leads to an extended band







chalcogen-hyperdoped silicon absorbs in the infrared





chalcogen-hyperdoped silicon absorbs in the infrared





hyperdoped silicon absorbs in the infrared





hyperdoped silicon absorbs in the infrared





silicon is doped beyond its solubility limit





dopant concentration controlled with gas pressure





dopant concentration controlled with gas pressure







dopant concentration controlled with gas pressure









Tull et al., Appl. Phys. A (2009)







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1. Tull et al., Appl. Phys. A (2009)

2. Newman et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. (2011)





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high-temp. annealing causes reactivation of infrared absorption



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2. Newman et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. (2011)



We can:

create a dopant band in silicon with fs-laser hyperdoping.

tune the dopant band in silicon with thermal treatments.





Challenge: Creating an ideal dopant band for photovoltaics.





Challenge: Creating an ideal dopant band for photovoltaics.

Bigger challenge: Controlling carrier recombination induced by the dopant band.































Bard and Fox, Acc. Chem. Res. (1995)

















































2 Si doping







2 Si doping







2 Si doping



substrate/dopant combinations



Substrates:

Ti






































50 pulses @ 2.5 kJ/m²









X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy









X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy



Landis E., Phillips K. et al., J. Appl. Phys. in print (2012)





X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy



Landis E., Phillips K. et al., J. Appl. Phys. in print (2012)

1 Si texturing



we form TiO, in the presence of oxygen



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1 Si texturing



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1 Si texturing





nitrogen peak means TiN formed



Landis E., Phillips K. et al., J. Appl. Phys. in print (2012)





non-stoicimetric TiN formed



Landis E., Phillips K. et al., J. Appl. Phys. in print (2012)





with both nitrogen and oxygen









1% oxygen prevents nitrogen incorporation









nitrogen and oxygen together form TiO,



2 Si doping

3 TiO



can incorporate N_2 or O_2 but not both







substrate/dopant combinations



Substrates:

Ti















increasing laser power







similar surface structures









both manganese and oxygen incorporated



1 Si texturing





both manganese and oxygen incorporated









we form rutile TiO₂ when annealed



1 Si texturing



can incorporate a variety of transition metals in TiO₂







then measure photoelectrochemical response









then measure photoelectrochemical response









then measure photoelectrochemical response

























































Produce nanostructured and doped TiO₂

Oxidize water with laser-structured samples







Produce nanostructured and doped TiO₂

Oxidize water with laser-structured samples

Future work: Extend to other oxides and optimize dopants







Thank you!

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