



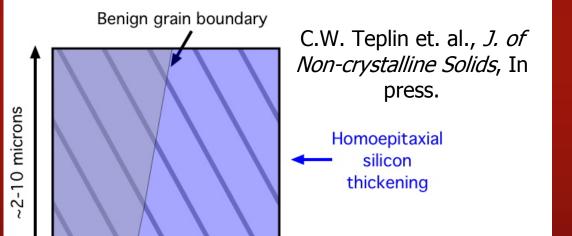
Texture Control in Cerium Oxide Films Maikel F.A.M. van Hest¹ Andrew J. Leenheer², Charles W. Teplin¹, John D. Perkins¹, and David S. Ginley¹

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Motivation

•Thin-film polycrystalline silicon solar cells exhibit higher efficiency when the grain boundaries are low-angle

Heteroepitaxy on biaxially aligned cerium oxide may improve efficiency



Solar cell template concept: may work well with lattice-matched

Experimental Approach

• Deposit CeO₂

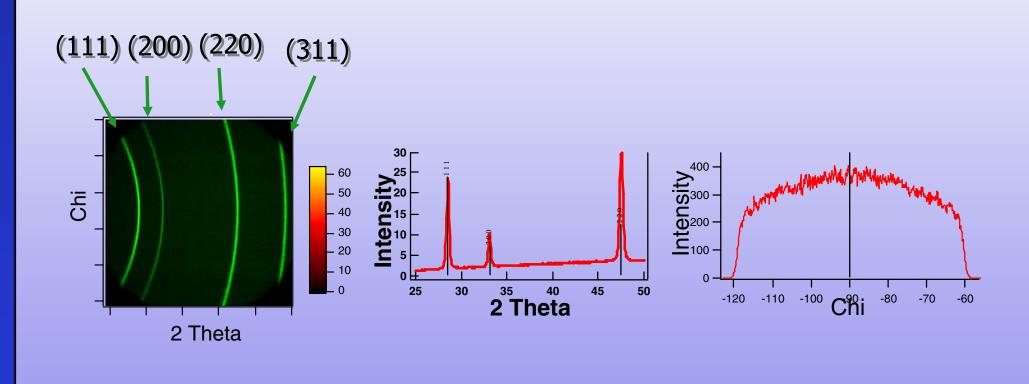
- RF magnetron sputtering
- Ceramic ceria target
- Room temperature
- Inclined Substrate Deposition

•Examine orientation using X-Ray diffraction

<u>2D X-Ray Detector Images Explained</u>

-Horizontal direction is standard 2θ axis •Vertical direction is χ_r , similar to ω in rocking curves • χ -plots shown for (111) peak

Example powder diffraction images (CeO₂ target):



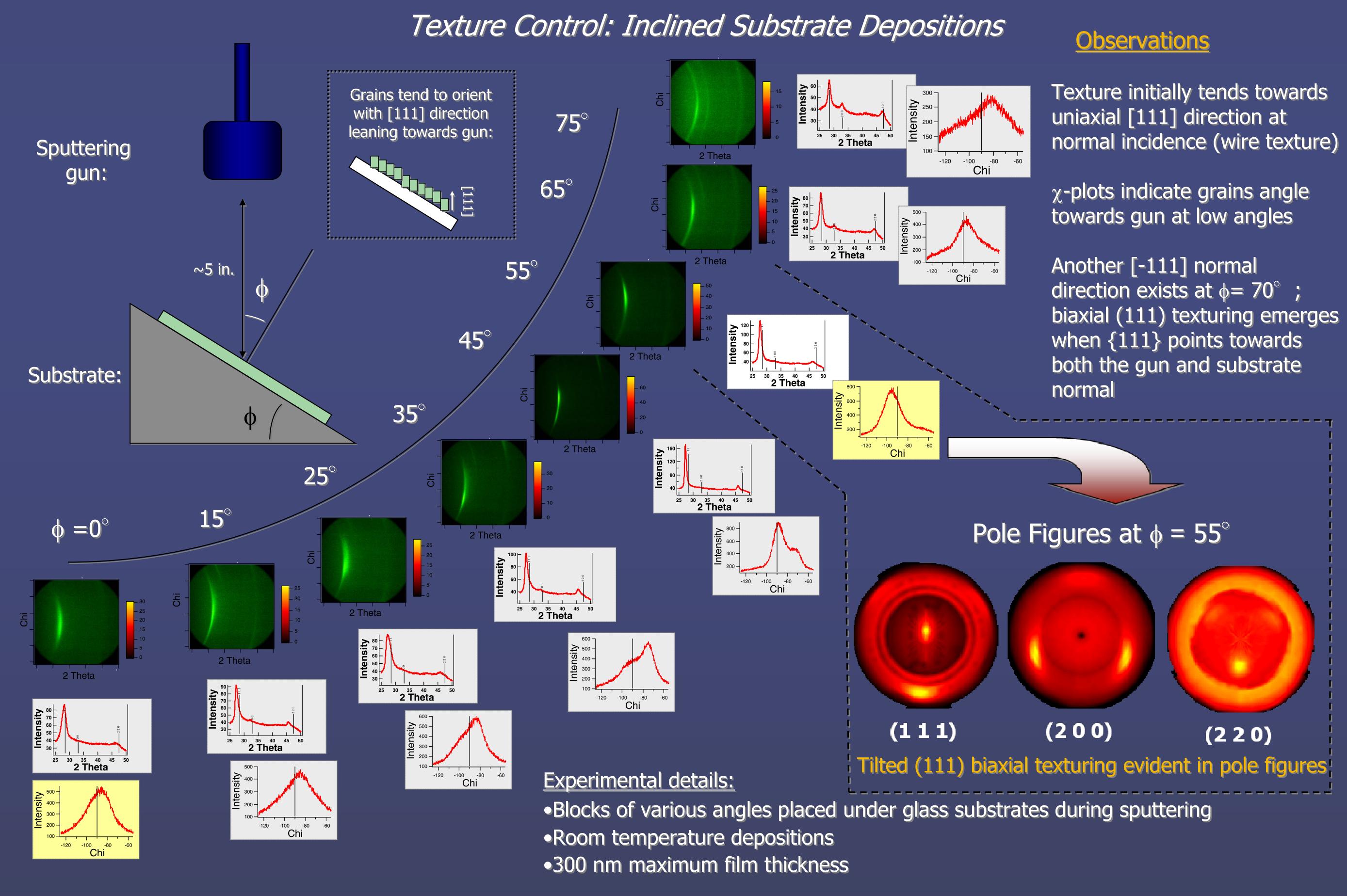


Goal: Sputter biaxially textured CeO₂ on glass as a model template layer

•Sputtered cerium oxide tends to orient (111) towards the gun and parallel to the surface; can we change the orientation?

•Localization in χ means texturing

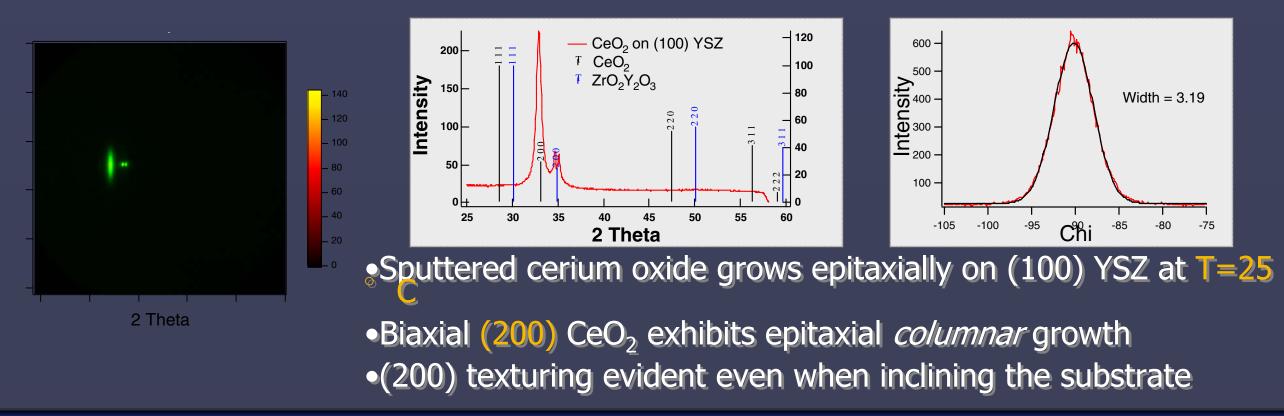
•A negative shift in χ means grains are tilted towards gun •A shift in θ indicates lattice strain (oxygen vacancies)



Texture Control: Room Temperature Epitaxy on YSZ CeO₂ sputtered on single-crystal substrates of yttria-stabilized zirconia

Conclusions

•Texture control is possible in cerium oxide by epitaxial growth or adjusting the substrate angle



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•Biaxial (111) texture emerges with inclined angle depositions on glass

•Biaxial (200) texture emerges by epitaxial growth on YSZ

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