

## 近接昇華法による $\text{AgGaTe}_2$ 成長中 $\text{Ag}_2\text{Te}$ 層表面形態変化の分析

### The surface morphology change analysis of $\text{Ag}_2\text{Te}$ layers in the two-step closed space sublimation process of $\text{AgGaTe}_2$

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$\text{AgGaTe}_2$  is a promising photovoltaic material available for using in high-efficiency solar cells. The growth of crystallized  $\text{AgGaTe}_2$  thin films by the two-step closed space sublimation (CSS) method has been successfully demonstrated [1]. For the two-step CSS of  $\text{AgGaTe}_2$  thin films, an  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Te}$  buffer layer was first deposited on a Mo/glass substrate by RF sputtering method. Then, the preparation of  $\text{AgGaTe}_2$  films was performed using a mixed powder source of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Te}$  and  $\text{Ga}_2\text{Te}_3$  [2]. In this study how the  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Te}$  buffer layer surface morphology was changed during the second CSS step.

The  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Te}$  layer was deposited on Mo/glass substrates by the RF sputtering method (the thickness was 0.1–0.3  $\mu\text{m}$ ).  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Te}$  films were annealed in a tube furnace without depositing the material. We performed comparative experiments by changing the annealing temperature and time. The annealing temperature was varied from 400 °C to 600 °C with annealing time of 15 min to 75 min. The surface morphological characterization was performed using an optical microscope. (VHX-5000, Keyence, Japan). The crystallographic properties were evaluated by a standard  $\theta$ – $2\theta$  measurements using XRD (Smart Lab, Rigaku, Japan). The layer exhibited a smooth surface before annealing, but this was changed after the annealing. Figure 1 shows optical microscopy images of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Te}$  layers with varying the annealing temperature from 400 °C to 600 °C. The  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Te}$  layer exhibited small holes randomly distributed on the surface at 400 °C to 500 °C. The  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Te}$  layer surface exhibited a rugged and hollow film structure after annealing at 600 °C. Above 45 minutes of annealing,  $\text{MoO}_3$  peaks were observed from XRD result. Dewetting process of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Te}$  layer on Mo/glass substrate was observed for annealing at 400 °C ~500 °C. Dewetting process of these holes gradually became larger and the density of the holes with increasing the annealing temperature.

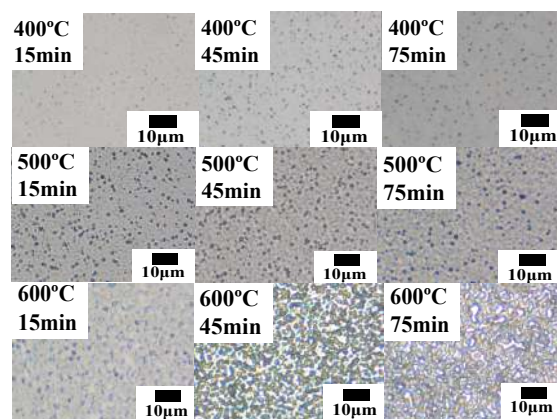


Figure 1 Optical microscopy images of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Te}$  layers with varying the annealing temperature from 400°C to 600°C with annealing time of 15min to 75min

#### References

- [1] A. Uruno, M. Kobayashi, Phys. Status Solidi A, 214, 1600284 (2017)
- [2] A. Uruno, and M. Kobayashi, J. Electron. Mater. 45, 4692 (2016)