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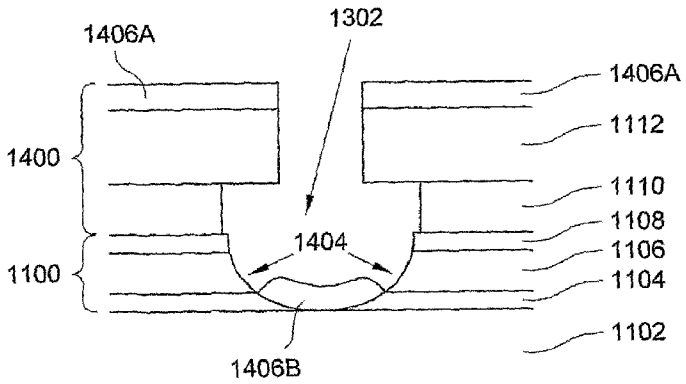
(54) Title: METALLISATION METHOD FOR THIN-FILM SEMICONDUCTOR STRUCTURES



(57) Abstract: A method is described of forming contact to connect to buried heavily doped layers of a thin-film semiconductor structure on a supporting material, by forming a patterned etch mask on the semiconductor structure, and etching through the etch mask to form an opening in the semiconductor structure to expose the buried heavily doped layer. The opening in the semiconductor structure is formed with an undercut region extending under the edge of etch mask around the entire periphery of the opening in the semiconductor structure. A directional deposition method is then used to deposit a conductive layer which contacts the buried heavily doped layer exposed in the opening in the semiconductor structure. Due to a shadowing effect of the etch mask over the undercut region of the opening in the semiconductor structure, the conductive layer is formed without creating any substantial contact to exposed semiconductor sidewalls of the semiconductor structure above the buried heavily doped layer.

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"Metallisation method for thin-film semiconductor structures"

Introduction

This invention relates generally to the field of solar cell fabrication, and in particular it relates to a method of contacting thin-film solar cells, and to a thin-film solar cell module.

Background

In order to make solar power a viable alternative to established generating methods such as fossil fuel and nuclear power, it is necessary to bring the manufacturing cost of solar cells down. This has been achieved to some extent in thin film devices by use of large area devices carrying small quantities of silicon, however the manufacturing processes currently formulated for such devices are still complex and lend them selves to further simplification or streamlining by finding new techniques.

Thin-film semiconductor structures have found application in a variety of electronic devices, and it is believed that thin-film semiconductor structures will be significant in the development of future devices. For example, thin-film solar cells have the potential to generate solar electricity at much lower cost than is possible with conventional, wafer-based technology. This is primarily due to two factors. Firstly, if deposited onto a textured supporting material, the amount of e.g. semiconductor material in the solar cells can be greatly reduced, with little penalty in the solar cells' energy conversion efficiency. Secondly, thin-film solar cells can be manufactured on large-area supporting materials (e.g. about 1 m^2), streamlining the production process and further reducing processing cost.

A crucial step in the fabrication of thin-film solar cells is the contacting of the top and bottom semiconductor diode layers, which is often referred to as metallisation of the thin-film solar cells. While various techniques have been proposed for this task, such as those of WO2005119796 and US6518596, there remains a need to provide more streamlined production processes, more accurate production processes, or both.

Summary of the Invention

According to a first aspect a method of forming a contact is provided to connect to a buried heavily doped layer of a thin-film semiconductor structure on a supporting material, the method comprising:

forming a patterned etch mask on the semiconductor structure;

etching through the etch mask to form an opening in the semiconductor structure to expose the buried heavily doped layer, the opening in the semiconductor structure being formed to include an undercut region extending under an edge of the corresponding opening in the etch mask around the entire periphery of the opening in semiconductor structure;

using a directional deposition method to deposit a conductive layer which contacts the buried heavily doped layer exposed in the opening in the semiconductor structure without substantial contact to exposed semiconductor sidewalls of the semiconductor structure above the buried heavily doped layer due to a shadowing effect of the etch mask over the undercut region of the opening in the semiconductor structure.

The semiconductor structure is preferably a solar cell comprising a large-area diode structure having at least one p-type and one n-type heavily doped layer. Typically the buried heavily doped layer is the heavily doped layer that is closest to the supporting material although this may not always be the case as for example in the case of stacked tandem cell structures.

The method used for the patterning of the etch mask may comprises a material deposition and/or material removal method selected from: shadow mask evaporation, screen printing, inkjet printing, laser ablation, sputter ablation, photolithography, wet chemical etching, and dry chemical etching. The openings in the semiconductor structure may then be formed by etching of the semiconductor structure. The etching method may be selected from: plasma etching, reactive ion etching, wet chemical etching, and dry chemical etching.

The conductive layer will preferably be a metal layer, but the conductive layer may also be formed of another conductive material such as a transparent conductive oxide layer.

The patterned etch mask may comprise a photoresist layer that, after the deposition of the conductive layer, is chemically dissolved thereby lifting off the portions of the conductive layer covering the photoresist layer, however the etch mask may also be a conductive which also acts as a top electrode of the semiconductor structure. In the case where a conductive etch mask is used, it may consist of two or more conductive layers of different conductive materials such as two different metals. A top surface region of the semiconductor structure may be heavily doped to allow a conductive etch mask to make better electrical contact with this region. In one particularly advantageous form the etch mask may comprise a layer of metal. In

another particularly advantageous form the etch mask may comprise a layer of transparent conductive oxide. The etch mask may also comprise a double layer consisting of a conductive layer underneath a photoresist layer.

Prior to depositing the conductive layer in the openings in the semiconductor material, the openings in the conductive layer of the double-layer etch mask may also be widened by an etching step.

Where a photoresist etch mask is used, the photoresist layer may be chemically dissolved after deposition of the conductive layer, thereby allowing the lifting off the portions of the conductive layer covering the photoresist layer.

The top electrode and the conductive layer on the buried heavily doped layer may each comprise a plurality of finger portions connected to a busbar portion. These finger portions may be interdigitated. Prior to depositing the conductive layer a small thickness of semiconductor material may be removed in the openings of the semiconductor structure.

The semiconductor structure bay be based on any type of semiconductor material, but is silicon based in the examples given herein. The supporting material for the thin film devices is one of: glass or glass ceramic or ceramic or metal or plastic and functions as a substrate or a superstrate for the semiconductor structure.

In some embodiments, before the formation of the patterned etch mask, a patterned dielectric reflector layer is formed onto the thin-film semiconductor structure. The patterned dielectric reflector layer may comprise a layer selected from silicon dioxide, silicon nitride, silicon carbide, titanium dioxide and white paint, or any combination of these materials. The patterned dielectric reflector layer may also comprise two or more layers of different dielectric materials. The patterned dielectric reflector may be formed by applying a thin layer of dielectric material in which pinholes occur due to the thinness of the layer and the pinholes provide the patterning of the layer. The patterning of the dielectric reflector layer may also be achieved depositing the reflector layer in liquid form on a hydrophobic surface and subsequent drying of the reflector layer whereby openings are left in the dielectric reflector layer.

Prior to the formation of the patterned photoresist etch mask, a patterned top electrode may be formed on the top surface of the thin-film semiconductor structure, the openings in the photoresist etch mask being displaced by a significant distance from the patterned top electrode and a major fraction of the top surface of the semiconductor structure remaining uncovered, enabling illumination from the top surface. In that case the semiconductor structure may advantageously be a solar

cell fabricated on a transparent supporting material, to provide a bifacial solar cell. A continuous dielectric reflector layer may also be deposited onto the top surface of the bifacial device. The continuous dielectric reflector layer may comprise a layer of material selected from: silicon dioxide, silicon nitride, silicon carbide, titanium dioxide or white paint. The dielectric reflector may also be coated with a conductive layer.

Preferably also a thin dielectric barrier layer may be located between the supporting material and the thin-film semiconductor structure.

According to a second aspect a photovoltaic module is provided consisting of a string of series- and/or parallel-connected individual thin-film solar cells on a supporting material, whereby the two electrodes of the individual cells have been made in accordance to the methods described above.

According to a third aspect a method of processing a semiconductor structure in a manufacturing process comprises selectively placing a processing agent directly onto a surface to be processed in only those locations where processing is required, by moving a substrate carrying the semiconductor structure and a print head relative to one another and depositing the processing agent onto the structure from the print head when the print head is positioned over the locations where processing is required.

Preferably the method comprises placing the substrate on an X-Y table under a fixed print head and operating the X-Y table to progressively move all of the locations requiring processing under the print head.

The above method may be extended further by locating a laser over the X-Y table and operating the laser when locations to be processed are located under the laser, either before or after the depositing of the agent in the respective location, to influence the process, such as by heating the location to be processed to accelerate processing.

The process may be further enhanced by constraining the drops of processing agent providing better positional control over the deposition process. This can be achieved, for example, by adjusting the viscosity of the processing agent, such as by adding an additive to the processing agent, such as a thickener. This can alleviate the need for a hydrophobic surface when inkjet printing. Using this technique allows lines and grooves to be formed directly, by enabling the printing of the processing agent (in this case an etchant) in abutting or slightly overlapping dots without the agent dispersing significantly from the deposited location.

Processing may also be restricted in area by using a processing agent carried in a volatile solvent which commences to evaporate off after deposition such that the active agent is concentrated in a smaller area over time. Initially the agent will be diluted and will not react quickly but as it is concentrated by evaporation the area contacted will

diminish and the increased concentration will accelerate the process. Evaporation may also be accelerated by laser heating.

In the case where a small hole is required to be etched, this can be achieved by Inkjet printing a diluted etchant onto a hydrophobic surface layer and using subsequent evaporation of the etchant to reduce the droplet size while simultaneously increasing the etch rate so as to produce a hole through the surface layer of smaller diameter than the original droplet.

Alternatively a hydrophobic surface coating may be applied to the semiconductor structure prior to depositing the processing agent, whereby the processing agent when deposited forms tight droplets which do not spread out on the surface thereby providing better positional control over the deposition process.

The hydrophobic layer may simply be an ultra-thin layer that merely alters the surface characteristics of the structure without inhibiting the process in which case a process might be performed through the ultra-thin hydrophobic layer. However in some cases the hydrophobic layer will present a barrier to the process and it is then used as a mask and an etching step is performed to remove the hydrophobic layer in the locations where further processing is required. After the further processing the hydrophobic layer may be removed or might in some cases remain as part of the structure for further steps or may be retained in the finished structure.

An example of the case where the hydrophobic layer is ultra thin and processing is performed through the layer, involves etching small holes in a non hydrophobic surface by adding an extremely thin activating layer that is thick enough to make the surface sufficiently hydrophobic for inkjet printing, but thin enough that the etchant can penetrate through pin-holes in the activating layer and thereby etch the surface as desired.

Typically the deposition process will result in dots of processing agent being deposited and in the case of an etching process in a mask material, where the etchant has been deposited from a print head, this will result in a mask in which a series of holes are formed. In some cases it is desirable to form grooves in a mask rather than holes, so that a process in the underlying material can be performed on a strip of the surface. In this case the mask can be formed in two steps by first forming a series of closely spaced holes and then depositing etchant on the spaces between the holes to remove the material between the holes to form grooves in the mask.

On the other hand if the mask is being used to control the formation of a groove in the surface of the underlying material this can be achieved by initially inkjet printing a row of closely spaced droplets of etchant onto a hydrophobic surface layer to produce

holes through this surface layer to expose the underlying material, as described above. This allows subsequent etching of the underlying material so as to undercut the surface layer sufficiently to allow the holes in the underlying material to join and form a groove.

While many of the processes made possible by localised printed deposition with an inkjet head are etching processes, other processes are also possible such as the laying down of patterned layers of materials such as insulators or dopant sources without requiring masking. In fact, with an appropriately designed print head, most processing materials could be applied using inkjet printing. In the case of dopant sources, a liquid dopant source can be applied to a semiconductor surface or possibly to a surface of a thin overlying layer through which the dopant is capable of diffusing and the structure heated to drive the dopant into the surface.

One method of heating the dopant source, to drive in the dopants, would be to locally heat the locations at which the dopant source has been applied, immediately after the dopant source has been deposited, using a laser as discussed above.

An inkjet printing method may also be used to produce undercut openings in a surface of a semiconductor structure having a non-semiconductor surface layer such as a dielectric or other insulating layer. This method comprises applying a first etchant which etches the surface layer to open the surface layer at the desired location and then applying a second etchant which etches the semiconductor material and does not etch or does not strongly etch the surface layer (i.e. the second etchant etches the semiconductor material significantly more strongly than it etches the surface layer). The second etchant will open a hole in the semiconductor material under the opening in the surface layer and will etch sideways under the edges of the surface layer to undercut the surface layer.

The undercutting technique described above may be used to provide a structure for a contact to an underlying doped layer of a junction whereby a following metallization step creates a void between the metal layer and the upper walls of the opening in the semiconductor material by virtue of the undercut, such that the metal contacts the underlying doped region in the bottom of the opening but is separated from an upper oppositely doped layer of the junction by the void formed under the edges of the surface layer.

According to a fourth aspect, a processing apparatus comprises supporting means to support a work piece to be processed, an inkjet print head mounted relative to the supporting means, whereby the print head can be brought into operative juxtaposition with the work piece when the work piece is mounted on the supporting

means, process agent supply means in communication with the print head to supply process agent as required, a control unit programmable with a pattern for processing a surface of the work piece, the print head and support means being movable relative to one another under control of the control unit and the control unit being operable to control the relative movement of the print head and the support means to scan the print head over a surface of the work piece to be processed and to control operation of the print head to deposit the agent on the work piece at locations determined by the programmable pattern.

According to a fifth aspect, a method is provided for applying a processing agent to a surface of a semiconductor structure, the method including:

i) placing the structure on a carrier of an inkjet print mechanism where a source of the process agent is connected to a print head of the print mechanism; and

ii) scanning the print head relative to the semiconductor structure such that the print head passes over the locations where the process agent is to be applied and operating the print head to apply the process agent when a location to which the process agent is to be applied is positioned under the print head.

Preferably the print mechanism includes an X-Y table that moves the structure being processed in two dimensions under a fixed print head.

In a particularly preferred embodiment the print mechanism includes multiple print heads operable independently or in combination to deposit a plurality of different process agents onto a device being processed during one or more fabrication processes. In one embodiment 8 print heads are provided, one connected to a liquid dielectric layer source such as silicon dioxide, one connected to a liquid n-type spin-on diffusion source such as phosphorus, one connected to a p-type liquid spin-on diffusion source such as boron, one connected to an acid base etchant for etching silicon dioxide, one connected to an alkali etchant such as sodium hydroxide for etching silicon etc, one connected to a liquid with metal ions/particles and one or more connected to sources of solvents or other solutions for diluting any of the materials in the other heads.

Preferably also the print structure also includes a laser which can be used to perform heating or scribing steps while the structure is being printed with process agent (at an offset location). Preferably the print mechanism includes multiple lasers operable independently or in combination to heat or ablate localised regions of the device being processed or material deposited on device being processed during one or more fabrication processes. In one preferred embodiment two laser heads are provided, one operating at 1.064 micron wavelength light and the other at 0.532 micron

wavelength light. Each laser head is switch-able between operating in Q-switched mode or continuous wave operation.

The laser and print head are each operable under control of the control unit to selectively deposit the process agent and to co-operatively expose the work piece to laser illumination (for heating, and/or ablation processes) at locations determined by the programmable pattern.

According to a sixth aspect, a contact structure is provided, for contacting an underlying layer of a semiconductor junction, wherein the junction comprises the underlying layer of a semiconductor material of a first dopant polarity, an overlying layer of a semiconductor material oppositely doped to the underlying layer, an insulating layer over the overlying layer of semiconductor material, an opening in the insulating layer exposing the semiconductor material, an opening in the semiconductor material under the opening in the insulating layer extending through the overlying semiconductor material layer to expose the underlying semiconductor material layer, the opening in the semiconductor material extending under the edges of the opening in the insulation layer to form an undercut region extending around the entire periphery of the opening in the insulating layer whereby the undercut extends entirely across the overlying semiconductor material layer, and a metal layer extending into the opening in the semiconductor material to contact the underlying semiconductor layer and defining a void between the metal layer and the overlying semiconductor material layer in the undercut region, whereby the metal does not bridge the semiconductor junction.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Embodiments of solar cell contact formation methods will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 diagrammatically illustrates a constructional element of a semiconductor device that can be formed by several different processes using inkjet printing techniques;

Fig. 2 diagrammatically illustrates the first steps in a first method of forming the element of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 diagrammatically illustrates the device of Fig. 1 after the steps of Fig. 2 have been completed;

Fig. 4 diagrammatically illustrates the device of Fig. 3 after a further etching step has been completed;

Fig. 5 diagrammatically illustrates the first steps in a second method of forming the element of Fig. 1

Fig. 6 diagrammatically illustrates the device of Fig. 5 after a further etching step has been completed;

Fig. 7(a) diagrammatically illustrates the first steps in a third method of forming the element of Fig. 1;

Fig. 7(b) diagrammatically illustrates the device of Fig. 7(a) after partial completion of a further etching step;

Fig. 8(a) diagrammatically illustrates the first steps in a fourth method of forming the element of Fig. 1;

Fig. 8(b) diagrammatically illustrates the device of Fig. 8(a) after partial completion of a further etching step;

Fig. 8(c) diagrammatically illustrates the device of Fig. 8(b) after completion of the further etching step;

Fig. 9(a) diagrammatically illustrates printing droplets of etchant onto a dielectric surface of a structure in a first method of grooving a substrate;

Fig. 9(b) diagrammatically illustrates the structure of Fig. 9(a) after partial etching of the substrate;

Fig. 9(c) diagrammatically illustrates the structure of Fig. 9(a) and 9(b) after complete etching of the substrate;

Fig. 9(d) diagrammatically illustrates the structure of Fig. 9(c) viewed from the top;

Fig. 9(e) diagrammatically illustrates printing droplets of etchant onto a dielectric surface of a structure in a second method of grooving a substrate;

Fig. 9(f) diagrammatically illustrates printing further droplets of etchant onto the structure of Fig. 9(e) after completion of the first etch;

Fig. 9(g) diagrammatically illustrates printing droplets of etchant onto a dielectric surface of a structure in an overlapping pattern in a third method of grooving a substrate;

Fig. 9(h) diagrammatically illustrates a top view of the structure of Fig. 9(g) after etching of the dielectric layer;

Fig. 10(a) diagrammatically illustrates a contact structure that can be formed using the methods described with reference to Figs. 2 to 6 as well as Figs. 7(a) to 7(b) and 8(a) to 8(c);

Fig. 10(b) diagrammatically illustrates the contact structure of Fig. 10(a) in which a further step has been performed to add a heavily doped region under the contact before adding the metal layer;

Fig. 10(c) diagrammatically illustrates a variation on the contact structure of Fig. 10(b)

Fig. 11(a) diagrammatically illustrates a side view of an edge isolation structure of a semiconductor device that can be formed by a process using inkjet printing techniques;

Fig. 11(b) diagrammatically illustrates a bottom view of the structure of Fig. 11(a)

Fig. 12(a) diagrammatically illustrates a contact structure for contacting an underlying semiconductor layer can be formed by a process using inkjet printing techniques;

Fig. 12(b) diagrammatically illustrates an of initial step in a method of forming a contact structure which is a variation of the contact structure of Fig. 12(a) formed by a process using inkjet printing techniques;

Fig. 12(c) diagrammatically illustrates the step of Fig. 12(b) a moment later;

Fig. 12(d) diagrammatically illustrates the partially completed contact structure after the completion of the step of Fig. 12(c);

Fig. 12(e) diagrammatically illustrates the partially completed contact structure after the completion of a further etching step;

Fig. 12(f) diagrammatically illustrates the contact structure of Fig. 12(e) after a metallization step;

Fig. 13 diagrammatically illustrates the effect of initial steps in a further method of forming a contact structure which is a variation of the contact structure of Fig. 12(a) formed by a process using inkjet printing techniques;

Fig. 14 diagrammatically illustrates a precursor to a buried contact solar cell contact structure formed by a process using inkjet printing techniques;

Fig. 15 diagrammatically illustrates a floating junction structure of a solar cell formed by a process using inkjet printing techniques;

Fig. 16 diagrammatically illustrates a variation on the structures of Figs. 14 & 15, formed by a process using inkjet printing techniques;

Fig. 17 diagrammatically illustrates a p-type and an n-type contact structure of a solar cell formed by a process using inkjet printing techniques;

Fig. 18 shows in more detail the structure of Fig. 17 showing that the same structure can be used for either substrate polarity;

Fig. 19 shows a textured precursor to a solar cell that might be used to simplify manufacture in developing countries;

Fig. 20 shows a bi-facial textured substrate that can be formed by a process using inkjet printing techniques;

Fig. 21 diagrammatically illustrates a dot pattern used in a process to form the structure of Fig. 20;

Fig. 22 diagrammatically illustrates a variation on the structure of Fig. 20;

Fig. 23(a) diagrammatically illustrates an inkjet droplet of a diffusion source after being deposited onto a hydrophobic surface;

Fig. 23(b) diagrammatically illustrates the structure resulting after heat treatment of the substrate and diffusion source illustrated in Fig. 23(a);

Fig. 24(a) diagrammatically illustrates an inkjet droplet of a diffusion source after being deposited onto a dielectric coated surface of a semiconductor;

Fig. 24(b) diagrammatically illustrates the structure resulting after drying the substrate and diffusion source illustrated in Fig. 24(a);

Fig. 24(c) diagrammatically illustrates the structure resulting after heat treatment of the substrate and dried diffusion source illustrated in Fig. 23(b);

Fig. 24(d) diagrammatically illustrates the structure of Fig. 24(c) after etching the dopant source and heavily doped dielectric region;

Fig. 24(e) diagrammatically illustrates the structure of Fig. 24(d) after metal plating;

Fig. 25 illustrates an X-Y table with an inkjet print head and a laser scribing tool; and

Fig. 26 illustrates an X-Y table with multiple inkjet print heads and multiple laser scribing tools.

Fig. 27 is a schematic cross section of a semiconductor diode structure with continuous top electrode layer and an overlying patterned photoresist layer for use in a method of making electrical contact to thin-film solar cells according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Figs. 28 to 31 are schematic cross-sectional views of the semiconductor diode structure of Fig. 27 after different processing steps of a method of making electrical contact to thin-film solar cells according to an example embodiment.

Fig. 32 is a schematic plan view of the semiconductor diode structure of Fig. 31.

Figs. 33 and 34 are schematic cross-sectional views of a semiconductor diode structure after different processing steps of a method of making electrical contact to a bifacial thin-film solar cell according to an example embodiment.

Fig. 35 is a schematic plan view of the semiconductor diode structure of Fig. 34.

For the sake of clarity, the figures are not drawn to scale.

Detailed description of embodiments of solar cell structures and methods of forming them

Embodiments of solar cell structures described below provide a method for contacting thin-film semiconductor structures on supporting materials.

A first example described with reference to Figs. 27 to 32 provides a method for making electrical contact to a thin-film solar cell on a supporting material. The supporting material acts either as the substrate or the superstrate of the solar cell. The supporting material may be (but is not limited to) glass, a glass ceramic, a metal, a ceramic, or a plastic material (polymer). The supporting material may be planar or textured. In the example embodiment, the supporting material is a glass superstrate, i.e. the sunlight enters the solar cell through the glass. The solar cell structure may be (but is not limited to) a $n^+\pi p^+$ or $p^+\pi n^+$ thin-film diode structure in the example embodiment, where π represents a lightly doped (either n or p-type) or undoped absorber layer. A thin dielectric (i.e., transparent and insulating) barrier layer may exist between the glass sheet and the solar cell to minimise outdiffusion of contaminants from the glass into the solar cell layers during solar cell manufacture and to act as an antireflective coating in the final device, in the example embodiment. A patterned dielectric reflector layer may exist on the other surface of the solar cell to reflect unabsorbed photons back into the solar cell in the example embodiment, leading to enhanced absorption of the solar spectrum. The patterning of this dielectric reflector may be regular or random structures. Further examples of arrangements suitable for thin film devices are described with reference to figures 33 to 35.

Inkjet Printing

Inkjet printing is seen as a suitable alternative method for carrying out a range of processes involved in the fabrication of solar cells and particularly thin film solar cells and should be considered as viable alternatives to other conventional techniques that may be used to apply the methods and form the cell and contact structures described herein. These inkjet techniques include approaches for forming localised metal contacts through a passivating dielectric layer onto the surface of the semiconductor material; the formation of grooves in the surface of the semiconductor material to facilitate the fabrication of the buried contact solar cell; carrying out edge junction

isolation around the perimeter of the semiconductor wafer; facilitating the formation of holes through a surface semiconductor layer of one polarity to facilitate the formation of ohmic contacts to an underlying layer of semiconductor material of the opposite polarity while avoiding shunting to the surface semiconductor layer of the first polarity; the formation of interdigitated contacts of opposite polarity on the same surface of the semiconductor wafer; the formation of textured surfaces for light trapping purposes or reduced surface reflection; the formation of holes or lines through a range of dielectric layers or polymer layers or metal layers or semiconductor layers; for forming localised doped regions of a given polarity through the ink-jet printing of dopant sources; etc.

In many of the processes described above, an appropriate etching solution or solvent is used by the inkjet printer to chemically react with or dissolve the material onto which the solution is inkjet printed. Other non-etching processes are also envisaged such as the inkjet printing of dopant sources onto the semiconductor film.

The material to be etched is often a masking layer, with the printed etchant used to produce holes or lines through the masking layer to expose the underlying layers or semiconductor material for subsequent processing. Examples of materials being etched include silicon dioxide, silicon nitride, titanium dioxide, zinc sulphide, magnesium fluoride, silicon monoxide, silicon oxide, a range of metals including aluminium, and a range of semiconductors including silicon, a range of polymers, etc. In general, the surface to be inkjet printed needs to be hydrophobic, or the solution deposited by the inkjet printer should have a characteristic that resists spreading, so that the etchant solution deposited by the inkjet printer will form individual droplets rather than smearing across the surface thereby losing definition such as is generally the case if the surface is hydrophilic. To achieve hydrophobic surface characteristics, some materials such as silicon need to be treated such as chemically with an appropriate solution so as to transform the surface properties into being hydrophobic instead of hydrophilic. For example, the native oxide that grows on silicon will in general transform it into being a hydrophilic surface, whereas exposure to hydrofluoric acid will transform the silicon surface into being hydrophobic and therefore suitable for inkjet printing.

Additives such as glycerol can also be added to the etchants or solutions to be printed, to modify the surface tension of the droplets formed and therefore aid the printing process and droplet formation on the surface of the material being printed.

Alternatively, inert thickeners can be added to the etchant solutions needing to be printed to increase the viscosity of the solution so that it no longer relies on the presence of a hydrophobic surface for the printed droplet to retain its form/shape as it comes into contact with the surface. The viscosity needs to be high enough so that the

droplet when sitting on the surface of the material being printed will retain its three dimensional form rather than smearing across the surface.

A sacrificial or additional layer that has hydrophobic properties can also be deposited onto the surface of the layer or material into which the holes or grooves are to be formed. This sacrificial or additional layer can then be inkjet printed with an appropriate etchant to then expose the underlying material or layer in the regions where etching is required. The sacrificial or additional layer then acts as a mask while the underlying layer or layers or materials are etched and can be removed subsequently if desired.

Fig. 1 provides an example of a process where an opening 103 is opened through a silicon dioxide layer 101 and into the underlying silicon material 102 and which may use one or more inkjet printing steps. Referring to Fig. 2 a sacrificial layer of resin 104 such as P150 (white organic resin or "paint"), is deposited onto the silicon dioxide layer 101 and that produces a hydrophobic surface 105. The hydrophobic surface 105 is then inkjet printed with a droplet of sodium hydroxide based etchant 106 to locally etch the P150 material. This etchant 106 will form an opening 107 in the P150 material but leave the silicon dioxide layer 101 unaffected as shown in Fig. 3. An etchant for the silicon dioxide (such as dilute HF) that does not attack the P150, is used to etch an opening 108 through the silicon dioxide layer 101 to expose the underlying silicon 102 as shown in Fig. 4. The sodium hydroxide etchant can then again be used if necessary to both remove the P150 layer while simultaneously etching the silicon surface 109, exposed by the opening 108 to produce the structure of Fig. 1.

In some cases, the contact area between the printed droplet and surfaces to be etched is important. This can often be adjusted for a given droplet size by adding materials such as glycerol to the etchant or solution to be printed so as to alter the contact angle by changing the surface tension of the droplet. In general, adding glycerol or similar will improve the contact angle and therefore reduce the interface area between the droplet and the surface.

Referring to Fig. 5, another approach for inkjet printing an etchant onto a surface 201 that is not sufficiently hydrophobic for the desired process is to deposit a sufficiently thin activating layer 202 that is too thin to avoid a high density of pinholes 203, but thick enough to make the surface much more hydrophobic than the non activated surface. Depending on the activating material being used, the thickness required for the activating layer 202 to give hydrophobic properties may only need to be 10-1000 angstroms. This concept is shown in Fig. 5 where such an activated surface 202 is inkjet printed with an etchant 204 that will attack the silicon dioxide

layer 101, initially through the pinholes 203, but subsequently openings 205 in the silicon dioxide will be etched sideways immediately adjacent to the pinholes 203 until a larger opening 206 is formed in the silicon dioxide 101 as shown in Fig. 6. This approach can be particularly beneficial when holes which are require to be formed in the silicon dioxide layer 101 are significantly smaller than the droplet diameter of the printed droplet, since the activating layer can make the surface sufficiently hydrophobic so that little of the droplet actually contacts the surface to be etched. By comparing Fig. 7 (a) and 7 (b) it can be seen how a smaller hole can be formed through the oxide 101 when the surface 201 is made more hydrophobic by adding an activated surface 202 as seen in Fig. 7 (a) compared to the unactivated surface 301 in Fig. 7 (b) which is not as hydrophobic therefore enabling more of the etchant droplet 304 to contact the silicon dioxide layer 101 and therefore etch a hole 305 having a larger area.

Referring to Figs. 8 (a), (b) & (c) Another approach for achieving smaller etched holes than the diameter of the smallest possible inkjet printed droplets 404 (see Fig. 8 (a)) is to use a diluted etchant that is able to partially evaporate during the etching process to result in progressively smaller droplets 405, 406 as seen in Figs. 8 (b) & (c). Using this approach, the etch rate is initially slow immediately after printing due to the high dilution of the etchant in the droplet 404, producing a broad, shallow etched depression 407 as shown in Fig. 8 (a), but then increases as the droplet partially evaporates and the etchant concentration increases causing the etching to be concentrated in a smaller area 208 as shown in Figs. 8 (b) and eventually an even smaller area 409 when the hole through the layer is complete as shown in Fig. 8 (c). This etching process shown in Figs. 8 (a) – (c) can often be accelerated by heating to speed up both the rate of evaporation and the rate of reaction. As shown in Fig. 8 (c), the diameter "D" of the hole etched in the layer can be significantly less than the diameter of the initial droplet 404.

Referring to Figs. 9 (a) to (f), to produce grooves in the semiconductor material, three approaches can be used based on inkjet printing. The first involves producing a line of droplets 450 closely spaced on the surface of the layer 101 to be etched as seen in Fig. 9 (a). As illustrated in Fig. 9 (b) each of these droplets 450 subsequently etches a hole 454 through the dielectric or other layer 101 therefore exposing the semiconductor material 102 underneath. Subsequent etching of the semiconductor material 102 creates holes 455 which undercut the oxide 101 as seen in Fig. 9 (b) and eventually the undercut regions join under the holes 454 in the dielectric layer 101 produce a continuous groove 456 within the semiconductor material 102 running under portions of the dielectric 101 as seen in Figs. 9 (c) and (d).

The second approach is to print a line of droplets 501 producing closely spaced on the surface of the layer 101 to be etched as seen in Fig. 9 (e). As illustrated in Fig. 9 (f) each of these droplets 501 subsequently etches a hole 503 through the dielectric or other layer 101 therefore exposing the semiconductor material 102 underneath. Additional droplets are then printed onto the un-etched portions between the holes to etch away the remaining bridges 104 of dielectric material allowing lines rather than individual holes to be formed through the dielectric layer 101. Grooves can then be subsequently etched into the exposed underlying material 102 if desired.

The third approach is to use thickeners in the etchant solution as described above and to print a series of overlapping droplets 508 so as to produce a continuous printed line on the surface of the material layer 102 to be etched. This then creates an etched line or groove 509 within the dielectric 101 or other layer (as seen from the top in Fig. 9(h)) therefore exposing a line on the surface of the semiconductor material 102. Again, subsequent etching of the semiconductor material will therefore lead to the formation of a groove within the semiconductor material. Due to the range of materials needing to be etched for the range of processes required in solar cell fabrication, a range of etching solutions are therefore required, some of which are alkaline and some of which are acidic in nature. A range of different viscosities is also required depending on the nature of the surface to be printed. It is therefore also beneficial to use inkjet printing heads made from a range of materials such as silicon or carbon or stainless steel for many acidic solutions, but silica or stainless steel or gold plated heads for some alkaline solutions such as sodium hydroxide. The inkjet printing process has to be optimised for each etchant type and also for each different viscosity of solution.

Detailed examples of the Implementation of inkjet printing processes

1. Localised metal contact formation

The structure of Fig. 10(a) can be produced by initially oxidising a silicon wafer 102 to form the silicon dioxide layer 101 (or simply depositing a silicon dioxide layer 101 onto the surface of the silicon wafer 102) and subsequently treating the surface of the silicon dioxide so as to make it hydrophobic. This can be done either through chemical treatment of the surface or the deposition of a very thin sacrificial layer onto the surface of the silicon dioxide which transforms the surface into being hydrophobic. Alternatively instead of making the surface of the silicon dioxide hydrophobic, additives can be added to the etchant to alter the surface tension of the printed droplets, or a combination of these methods can be used. Droplets of the etching solution are then inkjet printed onto the surface wherever holes are required. The etchant then

produces the opening 601 in the silicon dioxide layer as shown in Fig. 10(a), therefore allowing subsequent deposition of a metal contact layer 602 such as by sputtering, evaporation or screen-printing to provide electrical contact to the underlying silicon material 102.

An alternative approach not relying on the use of a hydrophobic surface is to add thickeners to the etching solution to increase its viscosity so that the droplet that is inkjet printed retains its three dimensional shape when coming into contact with the surface of the silicon dioxide layer 101 rather than wetting the surface and smearing across it. In this case, where the surface dielectric is silicon dioxide, an etchant is required that will react with and remove the silicon dioxide. An example of such an etchant is one that contains some hydrofluoric acid. Instead of the use of silicon dioxide, other dielectric layers could also be used such as silicon nitride or titanium dioxide, etc. For different dielectric or surface passivating layers, the composition of the etchant solution will often need to be varied. Another variation to the formation of the structure of Fig. 10(a) is that either n-type or p-type dopants can be diffused into the surface of the silicon material in the regions where the openings in the oxide have been produced to form a heavily doped region 603 under the opening 602 in the silicon dioxide layer 101. This will then allow the metal layer 602 to make good ohmic contact to these diffused regions independently of the substrate doping and its polarity. This structure is shown in Fig. 10(b) and has been demonstrated to achieve very high voltages and efficiencies for silicon solar cells using this structure across the rear surface of the devices. The localised diffusion in these devices needs to be followed by a step that allows for the removal of any diffusion oxide deposited onto the surface of the silicon so as to facilitate subsequent good ohmic contact between the subsequently deposited metal and the underlying doped silicon material. In some cases it is beneficial to increase the metal/silicon interface area or vary the geometry as shown in Fig. 1 and in Fig. 10(c) by etching away some of the silicon 102 to form a well 604 to provide a greater area of interface between the contact metal 602 and the silicon. The metal layer 602 is then either applied to directly contact the silicon 102 or the heavily diffused region 603 can be formed on the surface of the silicon prior to applying the metal contact 602. These structures can use an n^{++} diffused region on a p-type silicon substrate or alternatively a p^{++} diffused region on an n-type silicon substrate.

Another variation of the structures of Figs. 10(a) and (b) is to produce lines rather than holes through the silicon dioxide or other dielectric layer. As described earlier, these lines can be produced by using a higher viscosity etchant that can be printed as a line since it does not rely on the surface tension of the individual droplets

and a hydrophobic surface to enable the inkjet printed material to retain its three dimensional form. Alternatively, lines can be produced by printing a row of droplets closely spaced and then subsequently etching as much of the semiconductor material as is necessary to allow the holes to join and produce a groove instead of the well 604 within which the contact is formed. Subsequent localised diffusion of either n- or p-type dopants can again be used with the lines or groves so as to ensure that the subsequently deposited metal will contact highly doped regions of the semiconductor.

An alternative approach to achieving the structure of Fig. 10(b) is to initially apply a phosphorus doped spin-on diffusion source to localised regions of the silicon dioxide layer 101 beneath which localised n-type diffused regions 603 are to be formed. The phosphorus source can be applied in a range of ways such as by inkjet technology or screen-printing. Subsequent heating of either the whole wafer, or just localised regions (such as with a laser) where the dopant source has been deposited, can be used to drive the phosphorus dopants through the silicon dioxide layer 101 and into the surface of the silicon wafer 102 to produce the heavily doped region 603. The residual high phosphorus concentration within the silicon dioxide greatly increases its etch rate such as in hydrofluoric acid, thereby allowing the formation of the opening 601 while incurring minimal etching of the remainder of the undoped silicon dioxide 101. This exposes the surface of the doped region 603 facilitating subsequent metal contact via the deposition of the metal layer 602 as previously described. In this embodiment, the doped regions can be dots or lines and the metal 602 may contact all such doped regions or only some of them depending on the deposition technique used for the metal 602. A particular strength of this approach is the self aligned nature of the contact formation between the metal and the heavily phosphorus doped silicon. The equivalent reverse polarity structure can also be formed by using an appropriate p-type dopant to diffuse through the oxide layer instead of the n-type dopant.

2. Edge Junction Isolation

In general, the diffusion of the top surface of a silicon solar cell also results in the unwanted diffusion of the same polarity of dopants down the edge of the wafer and across some of the rear surface to where the opposite polarity metal contact is usually located. This often provides the opportunity for shunting between the two metal contacts of opposite polarity. Almost all commercially manufactured solar cells therefore require extra processing to remove some of the junction in the edge region to prevent or minimise this shunting. Inkjet printing can also be used for achieving edge junction isolation as shown in Fig. 11. In the structure shown, a sacrificial layer 620 of

P150 or other suitable layer such as novalac resin has been deposited onto the silicon dioxide surface 101 so as to transform it into being hydrophobic in nature. Inkjet printing can then be used to print an etchant (such as 15% sodium hydroxide) or print a solvent such acetone or glycol for the P150 layer. This etchant or solvent is deposited or printed as individual droplets in a row right around the edge of the silicon wafer with the droplets each being typically 50 microns in diameter and spaced on approximately 60 micron centres. Following etching of the P150, a gap "E" of approximately 10 microns is left between the holes 621 in the P150. The silicon dioxide is then etched through the holes 621 in the P150 to form corresponding holes 622 in the silicon dioxide. Placement of this wafer in a sodium hydroxide solution facilitates not only the removal of the sacrificial layer 620 of P150 but also allows the silicon 102 to be etched wherever the holes 622 in the silicon dioxide have been produced. As the silicon etches an undercut will form under the silicon dioxide layer 101 and once the holes in the silicon have been etched to 5-10 microns in depth, the juxtaposed holes will have joined each other to produce a continuous groove 623 around the perimeter of the wafer. Importantly, this achieves the structure of Fig. 11 which produces a gap in the n-type layer 624, therefore providing electrical isolation between the front and rear surfaces of the solar cell. Again, as was the case for the structure of Fig. 10, a range of variations can be used to still achieve the equivalent structure of Fig. 10. For example, if an etchant for the silicon dioxide is used which has been thickened or has a modified surface tension allowing it to be directly printed onto the silicon dioxide, the P150 can be dispensed with all together. In this case, the viscosity of the etchant could also be increased sufficiently to facilitate the printing of a continuous line of etchant rather than printing individual droplets to produce individual holes that subsequently need to be joined through etching of the substrate material.

An alternative approach to creating the openings in the silicon dioxide (or other dielectric) layer 101 without requiring the sacrificial resin layer 620, is to do the equivalent of example 1 above whereby phosphorus is deliberately diffused into the silicon dioxide layer 101 so it can be preferentially etched. In this case, any unwanted phosphorus diffusing into the silicon will be automatically removed during the subsequent NaOH etch.

3. Contact to a buried layer of semiconductor through another semiconductor layer of opposite polarity

One important structure that is needed to achieve higher efficiencies than currently achievable in commercial solar cell production is the formation of ohmic

contacts to a polarity of semiconductor that is buried beneath a surface layer of opposite polarity as shown in Fig. 12(a). Note that this structure is illustrated as having a p-type substrate and an n-type surface layer however the structure is equally applicable to an n-type substrate and a p-type surface layer. This structure is particularly important as it has contributed to the achievement of the highest ever recorded open circuit voltages for silicon solar cells (in excess of 720mV under one sun conditions). In particular, the n-type surface layer 633 needs to achieve excellent electrical isolation from the opposite polarity substrate 102. It also needs to have a well passivated surface such as can be achieved through the use of high temperature thermal oxidation 101 or else the use of an appropriately deposited silicon nitride surface layer. The n-type layer 633 may even remain uncontacted as was the case across the rear surface of the silicon solar cells that currently hold the world record for the highest voltages ever achieved for silicon solar cells (S.R. Wenham et alia, "Rear Surface Effects in High Efficiency Silicon Solar Cells", Conference record, 1994 IEEE First World Conference on Photovoltaic Energy Conversion, December 1994, page 1278). This structure is also of particular importance since almost all commercially manufactured solar cells currently require an n-type diffusion to produce the emitter across the front surface of the solar cell and in the same process unavoidably also produce an n-type layer across the rear surface. At present, most manufacturers try and destroy this rear n-type layer at the rear to facilitate ohmic contact formation to the underling p-type substrate. However, better rear surface passivation can be achieved by using localised metal contacts through the n-type layer to the underlying p-type substrate as shown in Fig. 12(a). This leaves most of the rear surface well passivated by the floating junction produced by the n-type surface layer which is in turn well passivated at the silicon surface by the high temperature thermally grown silicon dioxide layer 101. Many manufacturers have attempted to produce this type of structure but have been unsuccessful due to subsequent shunting that has occurred between the n-type layer 633 and the underlying p-type substrate 102.

For example, a common approach has been to screen print aluminium paste in a grid pattern onto the rear surface of a solar cell and then fire the aluminium through the surface n-type layer so as to make contact to the underlying p-type substrate. Unfortunately, even though aluminium is a p-type dopant (valency 3), the silicon doped by the aluminium through this process has not been able to produce a good quality junction with the rear surface n-type layers, therefore leading to subsequent shunting of the p-n junction at the rear of the device. This effectively destroys the rear surface passivation otherwise potentially available through a rear floating junction. In fact, the

shunting of the floating junction transforms the rear surface into one that effectively has infinite rear surface recombination velocity, therefore degrading the device voltages and current.

In the embodiment of Fig. 12(a) an organic insulation layer 631 such as novalac resin or P150 is deposited over the silicon dioxide layer 101 and openings are etched where contacts to the p-type layer are to be formed. The openings in the resin can be made by inkjet printing a NaOH solution as discussed above. Having opened the resin the silicon dioxide layer 101 can be etched with hydrofluoric acid also as discussed above. The silicon well 632 is then etched using an etchant that does not attack the resin or P150 layer 631 such as a mixture between nitric acid and hydrofluoric acid. Isolation of the edges of the well 632 is then achieved by reflowing the resin or P150 layer by applying droplets of one of the solvents of the resin such as acetone to the resin at the edges of the well or by exposing it to the vapour of one of its solvents such as acetone causing it to flow into the well 632 (note that this processing would be performed with the substrate flipped so that the well 632 opens upwardly and the P150 flows into the well). Finally the metal 630 is applied to contact the p-type silicon 102 at the base of the well 632.

Another way in which the Structure of Fig. 12(a) can be equivalently produced using inkjet printing is shown in the sequence of Figs. 12(b) through to 12(f). In this case, a droplet 640 of silicon dioxide etchant (or alternative etchant if another dielectric other than silicon dioxide is used) is shown in Fig. 12(b) and is applied by inkjet printing directly to the silicon dioxide layer 101 that is used to passivate the n-type rear surface 633 of a solar cell made from a p-type substrate 102 (it is assumed that the silicon dioxide surface has already been appropriately treated to make it suitably hydrophobic to the etchant being printed). Fig. 12(c) shows the etchant droplet 640 having been applied to the surface of the silicon dioxide layer 101 where the etchant retains its 3-dimensional form rather than smearing across the surface. Fig. 12(d) shows the hole 641 made in the silicon dioxide layer after being etched by the deposited etchant 640. This exposes the surface of the n-type silicon layer 633 in these regions. A range of silicon etches, or a combination of etchants sequentially applied, can be subsequently used (either alkaline-based or acid-based) to produce the type of structure shown in Fig. 12(e) where the silicon dioxide layer 101 (or other dielectric layer or combination of dielectric layers) is deliberately overhanging 642 the edges of the hole 643 etched into the rear surface of the silicon 102. Sufficient etching of the silicon is required to not only expose the underlying p-type substrate 102, but to etch a hole through the n-type surface layer 633 that is larger in diameter than the hole 641

remaining in the silicon dioxide layer 101 so that the exposed n-type silicon 633 is fully shaded/shielded from a "line of sight" deposition (in a direction normal to the rear surface) taking place onto the rear surface. This condition is achieved by deliberately continuing to etch the silicon until creating sufficient overhang 642 in the silicon dioxide layer 101 as shown. The purpose for this is shown in Fig. 12(f) where line of sight deposition of a metal 644 such as aluminium by a process such as by evaporation allows the metal to directly contact the p-type silicon 102 while the overhanging silicon dioxide layer 101 shields and protects the exposed n-type material from receiving any deposition of the metal being evaporated thereby creating a void 645. This facilitates ohmic contact to the p-type material 102 while avoiding any electrical contact to the n-type layer 633. The structure produced by this process achieves a high shunt resistance between the n- and p-type polarity materials therefore avoiding shunting of this junction. A low temperature sinter typically in the range of 200-400°C can be subsequently beneficially used to not only improve the ohmic contact between the metal and p-type silicon but also to improve the passivation of the exposed p-n junction in the region underneath the overhanging silicon dioxide layers. The latter helps reduce the junction recombination for the device, therefore improving the solar cell efficiency. In general, the depth of the n-type region 633 at the rear surface of the solar cell will be less than 1 micron, therefore in general requiring etching of the silicon to no greater depth than a few microns. This will typically produce an overhanging ledge for the silicon dioxide of approximately 1-3 microns, although much larger dimensions have been shown to work successfully. The main problems with larger dimensions for the overhanging layer is that longer etching times are required to remove the larger volumes of silicon followed by increased amounts of deposition so as to facilitate the production of a continuous metal layer 644 across the surface of the device as shown in Fig. 12(f).

An alternative approach to creating the openings in the silicon dioxide (or other dielectric) layer 101 without requiring the printing/application of the etchant is to do the equivalent of example 1 above whereby phosphorus is deliberately diffused into the silicon dioxide layer 101 so it can be preferentially etched. In this case, any unwanted phosphorus diffusing into the silicon will again be automatically removed during the subsequent NaOH etch.

The phosphorus source is deposited (either by inkjet printing, screen-printing or other) in localised areas onto the silicon dioxide (or silicon nitride) surface and then the wafer is heated so that the phosphorus diffuses into the dielectric layer in those regions. In general the phosphorus will go right through and into the silicon such that a

subsequent HF etch will remove the silicon dioxide with high concentrations preferentially over the remainder of the silicon dioxide. This then exposes the silicon surface, and if it is desirable to keep the top region of the silicon that will also have some phosphorus diffused in it then processing is continued, or if it is undesirable for there to be phosphorous in the silicon, a silicon etch such as NaOH is used to remove the small amount of the exposed silicon containing the phosphorus. Another variation on thios method is to deposit the phosphorus source in localised areas first and then either grow an oxide layer (during which the phosphorus automatically goes in to the oxide layer) or deposit a silicon nitride layer and then heat the wafer as necessary to diffuse the phosphorous through the dielectric layer.

Another approach for achieving the equivalent structure of Fig. 12(a) is to firstly produce the structure of Fig. 12(e) but while using a surface passivating layer 646 that becomes sufficiently flexible when sufficiently thin that overhanging portions 647 collapse into the hole as shown in Fig. 12 after undercut etching, to equivalently protect the n-type layer 633 from any subsequent metal deposition. An example of such an appropriate surface passivating layer would be a phosphorus doped polymer such as those used as phosphorus diffusion sources. Such layers can not only be used for producing the surface n-type layers for the devices, but they have also been shown to achieve good quality surface passivation of the exposed silicon surface. Furthermore, such layers can bc gradually etched until thin enough to become quite flexible and therefore collapse into the groove as shown in Fig. 12. There are, however, many other such surface passivating layers that can also be used as most materials become quite flexile when etched to thin enough dimensions. The "collapsing" process can also be potentially aided by chemically treating the overhanging layer so as to soften it so as to make it more flexible and hence able to collapse as shown. Another aid for many materials can also be to heat the device which will also act to soften many such overhanging layers including polymers. Encouraging the collapsing process through heating has the added benefit that the collapsed material when coming into contact with the n-type surface will tend to provide better surface passivation of that exposed n-type material and more importantly the exposed p-n junction in that region. The heating can also be beneficial with some materials as it allows some of the collapsed overhanging layer to seal against the n-type layer, therefore facilitating other types of subsequent metallisation processes including electroless plating using solutions. Provided the collapsed overhanging layer adequately seals the region where the n-type material is exposed, the electroless plating

solutions do not plate the n-type material and therefore facilitate ohmic contact formation to the p-type material without causing shunting of the p-n junction.

It was mentioned earlier that that collapsing process can also be aided by etching of the overhanging dielectric or passivating layer. It should also be recognised that other materials other than surface passivating layers could be used for the purposes described. For example, a surface passivating layer could have another layer deposited on top which therefore produced the overhanging features and subsequent collapse into the holes or grooves to therefore protect the n-type surface from any subsequent metallisation. It is therefore possible to use two separate materials layers, one to provide surface passivation and the second to provide the electrical insulation that prevents the metal from making electrical contact to both the p-type and n-type materials. Also, when etching of the overhanging layer is required to cause it to collapse into the hole, a beneficial feature of the structure is that a liquid etchant will etch the overhanging region at approximately twice the rate of the non overhanging regions since it etches on both its top and bottom surfaces compared to the rest of the layer in the non-overhanging regions where etching only takes place on one surface. This also adds to the robustness of this technology and its repeatability.

In all of the structures described herein, similar structures with all polarities reversed also works well, e.g. for the example above, a similar device can be made with an n-type wafer and a p-type diffused surfaces.

4. Chemically Etched Grooves for Buried Contact Solar Cells

The structure of Fig. 14 has been demonstrated in the past by using a laser to cut the groove 650 through the dielectric layer 101 and into the silicon substrate 102 penetrating also through the n-type surface layer 651. Following such laser scribing, chemical etching is commonly used to remove the laser damage followed by a heavy phosphorus diffusion to produce the n++ region 652 within the walls of the groove 651 as shown. However, despite the inclusion of such a damage removal etch, residual laser damage inevitably remains with defects penetrating from the groove walls into the p-type substrate material 102.

Inkjet printing can also be used to produce similar types of structures to those produces with a laser, but without the damage caused by the laser scribing step. A p-type wafer 102 is initially diffused with phosphorus to produce an n-type surface region 652, followed by the growth or deposition of the dielectric layer 101 which could be formed of one of a range of materials such as silicon dioxide or silicon nitride, etc (or could be several layers of such materials formed over one another). For inkjet printing,

the dielectric layer surface, if not already hydrophobic, may be chemically treated or coated so as to make it hydrophobic and therefore suitable for inkjet printing. Each groove is then produced by initially inkjet printing a row of individual droplets of etchant for the dielectric layer with only a small space between droplets. The typical droplet size is about 50 microns in diameter, with the spacing therefore chosen to be slightly greater at about 60 microns to allow each droplet to independently form on the dielectric surface without interfering with each other as described above with reference to Figs. 9(a) to 9(d). Droplet sizes could of course potentially be up to an order of magnitude larger or smaller in size, but with the spacing between them appropriately adjusted so as the droplets on the dielectric surface are as closely spaced as possible but so as to not interfere with each other. Following hole formation in the dielectric, a silicon etchant such as sodium hydroxide, or even an acid-based etching solution, is used to etch the silicon surface wherever it is exposed by the holes in the dielectric. This initially produces rows of holes in the silicon, but with the holes subsequently joining after sufficient etching so as to produce a continuous groove once the individual holes are large enough to overlap. These chemically etched grooves in general have less damage and defects compared to those produced by laser or mechanical scribing. After groove formation groove wall doping and metallisation are preformed using one of the methods previously discussed.

Another approach to buried contact formation, using a process incorporating inkjet printing, is to coat the dielectric layer 101, which in general is also a silicon surface passivating layer, with another layer that provides the hydrophobic qualities suitable for inkjet printing in the manner described above. This additional layer can either be a sacrificial layer that is later removed or else a transparent one that does not absorb the light that would otherwise pass through to the underlying solar cell (or if on the rear surface could even be a reflecting material to reflect light back into the solar cell). The dielectric layer shown or an additional layer deposited on top for inkjet printing could also act as an antireflection coating if chosen to have the right thickness and refractive index. Such materials that would make a good antireflection layer include silicon nitride, titanium dioxide, silicon monoxide, cerium oxide, etc.. Alternatively, an antireflection coating can be deposited after the groove formation by relying on the fact that the deposited material within the groove will have reduced thickness compared to the material on the top surface therefore enabling the silicon groove walls to be subsequently exposed preferentially to the silicon top surface through etching of the antireflection coating material. This allows subsequent metal deposition or plating into the grooves so as to contact the n++ material 652 shown but

without making metal contact to the n-type material 651 across the top surface of the solar cell.

Yet another approach for producing the grooves as shown in Fig. 14 is to inkjet print an etchant material of high viscosity that is able to retain its 3-dimensional form without relying on the presence of a hydrophobic surface. In this case, it is feasible to inkjet print a continuous line of the etchant, as described above with reference to Figs. 9(g) and 9(h), rather than relying on individual droplets spaced apart. Such a continuous line of etchant will then etch a continuous line in the dielectric layer and therefore enable direct chemical etching of the silicon material in the form of a groove 509 as shown in Fig. 9(h).

Yet another approach for creating the openings in the silicon dioxide (or other dielectric) layer 101 to facilitate groove formation, is to do the equivalent of example 1 above whereby phosphorus is deliberately diffused into the silicon dioxide layer 101 so it can be preferentially etched wherever underlying grooves or holes are desired. In this case, any unwanted phosphorus diffusing into the silicon will be automatically removed during the subsequent NaOH etch.

This type of structure can be equally well applied to the rear surface of a solar cell as illustrated in Fig. 15 to produce grooves 660 for the rear contact metallisation. In this case, it would be more usual to diffuse the groove walls with the opposite polarity of dopant, namely (for a p-type substrate) a valency 3 element such as boron to form a p^{++} region 661 on the walls of the groove 660. This could be done with or without the n-type surface layer 662 that is commonly formed on the rear surface during the phosphorus diffusion of the front surface of the wafer. This is another approach for producing a floating junction across the rear surface of the solar cell and potentially offers all the advantages of the structure described in example 3 above. In the past, this structure has been produced using laser scribing but with the problem that the damage resulting from the laser scribing process has caused subsequent shunting of the p-n junction near the mouth of the grooves. The problems of shunting of this floating junction have also been discussed in example 3 above. The chemically etched grooves 660 produced in conjunction with the inkjet printing of the etchant, do not produce the same problems as the laser scribed grooves. In this case, defects and damage to the silicon do not result and therefore the p-n junction shown in Fig. 15 retains a very high shunt resistance and produces a floating junction of superior quality compared to those produced using laser scribing.

The other advantage of the structures illustrated in Figs. 14 and 15 is that electroless or electroplating can be used whereby the metal is only deposited where the

silicon surface is exposed which in this case is within the grooves. By metallising only the grooved regions makes it possible to produce a grid pattern for the metal contact on both the front and rear surfaces so as to produce a bifacial solar cell. This allows light to enter both surfaces.

Another variation for the rear surface implementation of the structure of 15 is that a rear reflector can also be used to reduce the amount of light able to escape from the rear surface. The rear reflector can be achieved by depositing a layer such as P150 (white organic resin or "paint") on top of the dielectric layer similar to the structure shown in Fig. 12(a). Alternatively, a metal layer such as aluminium can be deposited onto the dielectric layer to act as a rear reflector. It is even feasible in this type of structure formation to use the metal layer as the one to be inkjet printed and subsequently etched and therefore subsequently used to provide the masking while etching the grooves within the silicon. In this case, the metal would also then be used as forming part of the rear metal contact and also to act as a rear reflector. A variation of the structures in Figs. 14 and 15 can also be produced where each hole 650 is not sufficiently etched to cause them to join and form grooves. As seen in Fig. 16 (transverse view to Fig. 14), in this case a continuous conductor can still be formed by applying sufficient metal 653 over the holes 650 (such as with sufficient electro-plating or electroless plating). In this case the n^{++} regions 652 forming the hole walls are still heavily doped while the top surface 651 is lightly doped. The equivalent structure can also be used for the rear surface described above with reference to Fig. 15.

5. Interdigitated Contacts of Opposite Polarity

In the example that will now be described, inkjet printing of an etchant is used to produce the structure shown in Fig. 17 using the same types of processes and techniques described for examples 1-4 above. In this case, grooves or holes 670 in the silicon are used to make ohmic contact through to the buried p-type substrate 102 while separate inkjet printing processing is used to produce openings in the P150 layer 671 and silicon dioxide layer 101 to facilitate separate ohmic contact to be made to the surface n-type layer 672. Metallisation can then be added to separately form the p-type contact 673 and the n-type contact 674 or a metal layer can be formed and then etched with chemicals or ablated/melted, such as with a laser, to form the openings 675 separating the p-type and n-type contacts. If the p-type and n-type metallisation are formed separately these may be formed by an inkjet printing process. These two separate processes therefore lead to metal contacts being formed to both polarities of the silicon and therefore represent contacts of opposite polarity. These can be produced

on the same side of the silicon wafer as shown, therefore requiring no metal contacts to be located on the opposite surface of the solar cell. This can be beneficial if the substrate has sufficiently long minority diffusion lengths so as to only require a rear junction (as shown in Fig. 17) for carrier collection. In this case, the absence of metal contacts on the front surface avoids any metal shading on the light receiving surface. In this cell structure, it is also preferable to use thinner substrates to allow improved carrier collection probabilities for light absorbed near the top surface of the solar cell. The thinner substrates are also preferable for economic purposes with the trend in the industry being to gradually use thinner and thinner substrates. Fig. 18 shows a more detailed implementation of this structure for either polarity of substrate. It also shows the P150 layer 671 being used on the rear surface to act as a rear reflector and also the mechanism to provide good shunt resistance between the n-type substrate and the surface p-type layer described above with reference to Figs. 12(a) or 13. This structure of Fig. 18 has the potential to achieve particularly high efficiencies provided the substrate minority carrier diffusion lengths are significantly greater than the wafer thickness. The high efficiency features of this structure include zero front surface metal shading loss, lightly diffused surfaces to reduce surface recombination and avoid any regions of low collection probability for generated carriers, well passivated front and rear surfaces, good shunt resistances by avoiding the need for edge junction isolation and by achieving good electrical isolation between n- and p-type polarities, low metal/silicon interface area to minimise the contribution to the device dark saturation current, the achievement of minority carrier diffusion lengths in the bulk much greater than the wafer thickness, the use of a rear reflector to aid light trapping, low resistive losses through selecting the n- and p-type doping concentrations appropriately and if necessary providing additional dopants directly beneath the metal contacts to further reduce contact resistance (not shown). Also not shown in the drawings for clarity, is the use of textured surfaces for light trapping and for reducing front surface reflection in conjunction with an antireflection coating, etc.

A potentially important use for this structure is to facilitate solar cell manufacturing in places like developing countries where cleanliness is poor and technical expertise often lacking. This particular technology overcomes these problems by having the solar cell manufacturer purchase wafers, as shown in Fig. 19, already textured 680, diffused 672 and oxidised 101. In this implementation of the technology, only one high temperature process is required to produce the wafer of Fig. 19, involving simultaneously forming the p+ surface region by diffusing boron or equivalent into the wafer surface regions 672, while simultaneously oxidising the

surface in the same thermal process to provide good surface passivation with the silicon dioxide layer 101 as shown. Prior to carrying out this thermal process, the saw damage is removed and the surfaces textured 680 as required. These wafers can then be sold for manufacturing into solar cells, with no further high temperature processes required (i.e. nothing above 300 degrees Celsius) and therefore no mechanism for destroying the potential for high minority carrier lifetimes and good quality surface passivation achieved in the structure of Fig. 19. In addition, through the use of inkjet printing, contact formation can be achieved to both polarities by etching openings through the silicon dioxide and, where necessary, through the p+ layer. By using inkjet printing based processes to facilitate all of the cell finishing processes, these can be performed without the use of sophisticated equipment that requires significant technical expertise for its operation and maintenance. Consequently, it becomes feasible in regions such as developing countries to do the remaining processing that requires relatively low cost and unsophisticated equipment that is typical of equipment already found in such developing countries. This is not possible with commercial cell technologies, currently in use around the world, which require high temperature diffusions and oxidations and high temperature metal sintering, such as for the dominant cell technology, namely the conventional screen printed solar cell.

6. Texturing and Sculpturing of Solar Cell Surfaces using Inkjet Printing in Conjunction with Chemical Etches

The structure of Fig. 20 has been previously demonstrated using photolithography to provide linear openings 690, 691 in surfaces of a silicon dioxide 101 coated silicon substrate 102 to facilitate subsequent etching of the silicon in all regions where the silicon dioxide has been removed. For a <100> orientation wafer, if an anisotropic etch such as diluted sodium hydroxide or diluted potassium hydroxide is used, etching will continue reasonably rapidly until the <111> planes are exposed. This is carried out on both the front and rear surfaces, with the openings 690, 691 oriented perpendicularly to one another, as shown so as to enable the grooves on the opposing surfaces to be perpendicular to each other. This is done to retain strength in the wafer but also to enhance light trapping so that light can be repeatedly totally internally reflected at the front and rear surfaces by avoiding the presence of parallel <111> planes on the front and rear surfaces. Referring to Fig. 21, inkjet printing can also be used to produce the structure of Fig. 20. Similar techniques as those previously described can be used to enable a line of dots/droplets of silicon dioxide etchant to be inkjet printed. The sequential dots 694 within a particular line 695 need to be spaced at

a spacing "F" from each other which is less that the spacing "G" between them and the juxtaposed dots 692 in adjacent lines 693. This facilitates grooves formed in the silicon under holes formed by the dots within a particular line 693, 695 joining up to produce a continuous groove 690 prior to adjacent grooves joining. This is shown schematically in Fig. 21 where 50 micron diameter droplets are typically printed in rows 639, 695 where the centre to centre spacing "F" is typically 60 microns between droplets 692, 694 within a row and the centre to centre spacing "G" is typically 70 microns between adjacent rows 693, 695 of droplets. The net result is that grooves are formed as shown in Fig. 20 with a spacing between the edges of adjacent grooves being separated by approximately 10 microns of silicon dioxide protected wafer surface.

The structure of Fig. 20 also has benefits when using material of short minority carrier diffusion length. Firstly, it retains significant strength even when the wafer is made quite thin due to the strength provided by the perpendicular groove structure. Furthermore, the formation of these macrogrooves on both surfaces removes a large volume of the substrate material, thereby reducing the volume of material able to contribute to the device dark saturation current. The penalty through removing substrate material is often reduced absorption of light although in this case, the excellent light trapping provided by this structure enhances absorption sufficiently to more than compensate for the reduced material volume. Another important feature of this structure in relation to using low quality substrates is that the front and rear grooves if properly dimensioned and processed can be formed so as to intersect forming holes that link the front and rear surfaces. The subsequent phosphorus diffusion of the wafer surfaces therefore facilitates the linking of the front and rear diffused regions through these holes. If the grooves are spaced approximately 60 microns apart, these holes through the wafer from front to rear can therefore also be spaced typically 60 microns apart. This is adequately close to facilitate locating all metal contacts on the rear without incurring significant losses since carriers collected by the front junction can be transported to the rear via these holes which are sufficiently closely spaced to minimize resistive losses. Also, the natural formation of front and rear junctions in this structure greatly increases the collection probability for carriers generated within the substrate, particularly when low lifetime material is being used. Provided minority carrier diffusion lengths are in the vicinity of half the wafer thickness, the structure shown in Fig. 20 provides relatively high collection probabilities for all carriers generated throughout the volume of silicon material. The polarities for wafers and diffusion can also be reversed relative to those described above.

Another feature of the structure of Fig. 20 is that the inkjet printing step controls the location of the grooves. Therefore, in locations where metal contacts are required, grooves can be shifted in location or even omitted, by locally modifying the printing pattern, to provide flat surfaces (after etching) to facilitate easier formation of metal contacting.

7. Crinkle Cut Structure through Inkjet Printing

A variation of the structure of Fig. 20 is that shown in Fig. 22 where the front and rear grooves 696, 697 are parallel to each other but offset from each other by a spacing "J" which is half the groove spacing "H" as shown to prevent the front and rear grooves from intersecting. By appropriately choosing the groove spacing relative to the wafer thickness, the remaining silicon material thickness after formation of the front and rear grooves can be made any desired thickness. It is easy to adjust the inkjet printing parameters to make the droplets significantly larger than the 40 micron diameter droplets used in some of the previously described embodiments. Again, the inkjet printed pattern can be adjusted so as to retain some regions of flat surface for metal contacting as desired. In addition, the pattern can be varied so as to produce ribs in the direction perpendicular to the front and rear grooves for the purpose of strengthening the wafer which is otherwise vulnerable to breakage along the grooves. These ribs can simply be formed by allowing breaks in the grooves formed on either the front or rear surfaces or both. These breaks remain non-etched regions which form the strengthening ribs, each with a width of approximately the length of the respective break in the grooves.

8. Inkjet Printing of Liquid Diffusion Sources

A bare silicon surface, 701 of a substrate 102, can be made hydrophobic by appropriately chemically creating it such as emersion in hydrofluoric acid. By subsequently inkjet printing a droplet 702 of liquid "spin-on" diffusion source as shown in Fig. 23(a), onto this surface 701 and then heating the surface to temperatures in the vicinity of 900°C following drying of the liquid diffusion source at approximately 100-200°C, the structure of Fig. 23 (b) is produced. This is because the silicon is heavily diffused with phosphorus in a region 706 under the point of direct contact between the dried spin-on (phosphorus glass) diffusion source 703 and the silicon surface 701. The remainder of the region 704 on the exposed silicon surface 701 is still lightly diffused with phosphorus as phosphorus is transported in the gaseous phase from its deposited source 703 to the remainder of the wafer surface. During the light n-type surface

diffusion as shown a thin silicon dioxide layer 705 is also grown on these regions as shown. It is feasible using the right etching conditions to then remove the phosphorus glass 703 over the heavily phosphorus doped region 706 while retaining some of the passivating thermally grown silicon dioxide layer 705 that can act not only to passivate the lightly diffused n-type surface region, but also to potentially mask these regions from electroless plating solutions that can directly plate to the exposed n++ material in the heavily phosphorus doped region 706.

However, this outcome can also be achieved by starting with the structure as shown in Fig. 24(a) in which a silicon dioxide layer 101 is formed over the surface 711 of a substrate 102 prior to inkjet printing of the liquid diffusion source 712. Following drying of the liquid "spin-on" diffusion source 712 to form a phosphorus glass diffusion source 713, the structure of Fig. 24(b) is produced. Subsequent high temperature processing typically in excess of 900°C facilitates the phosphorus being driven through the silicon dioxide layer and into the surface of the p-type wafer to form a heavily phosphorus doped silicon region 716 and a heavily phosphorus doped silicon dioxide region 717 as shown in Fig. 24(c). A lightly diffused n-type surface region 714 may also be formed, but depending on the thickness of the silicon dioxide layer 101 used and the temperature of the diffusion and its duration, this diffused region can be avoided. In general, the thickness of the silicon dioxide layer 101 in this structure is in the range 20-2000 Å immediatcly following growth, but this thickness is subsequently reduced during processing, particularly during the phosphorus glass removal and also during plating of the n-type region depending on the plating solution used.

Importantly though, the structure shown in Fig. 24(c) makes it feasible to preferentially remove the phosphorus glass 713 and underlying heavily phosphorus doped silicon dioxide layer 717. This is because the chemical properties of the silicon dioxide layer are drastically changed by the high concentration of phosphorus, making it possible to preferentially etch it at a much faster rate than normal silicon dioxide. For example, dilute hydrofluoric acid can be used to quite rapidly etch away the phosphorus glass 713 and heavily phosphorus doped silicon dioxide 717 while etching away relatively little of the silicon dioxide layer 101 that covers the remainder of the surface 711 of the silicon wafer 102. Following such an etch, the structure of Fig. 24(d) is produced with the n^{++} region 716 exposed while the lightly phosphorus diffused surface region 714 remains passivated and protected by the thermally grown silicon dioxide layer 101. This structure can then be metallised such as by electroless plating as shown in Fig. 24(e) where the metal contact 721 is automatically plated where the surface of the heavily phosphorus diffused silicon region 716 is exposed as

shown. Typical metal plating 721 includes an initial flash of nickel 719 such as through electrolessly deposited nickel, followed by a much thicker layer of electrolessly plated copper 718. This structure has many advantages including a lightly phosphorus diffused surface region 714 that is well passivated by the silicon dioxide layer 101, low metal/silicon interface area, low contact resistance between the metal and the silicon through the use of a heavily phosphorus doped region 716, good conductivity in the metal 721 through the use of electrolessly plated copper 718, and a self-aligned metallisation scheme whereby the metal contact 721 is automatically located where the heavily phosphorus doped region 716 (n++ layer) has been formed.

This approach of inkjet printing of the liquid diffusion sources to the specific locations where the surface diffusion is required makes it feasible to fabricate a whole range of semiconductor device structures previously difficult to fabricate. For example, in addition to those described in Figs. 22 and 23 above, it is feasible to inkjet print opposite polarity liquid dopant sources in adjacent regions on the same surface of the wafer or to simply provide doped regions wherever desired on either surface and of either polarity.

Another feature of the metallisation scheme shown in Fig. 16 is that it can use inkjet printing to provide a row of droplets such as droplets 501 of Fig. 9(a) which do not need to join. The subsequent row of holes 654 created in the silicon dioxide layer 101, allow electrolessly plated metal regions to be formed which will automatically join provided the row of holes are sufficiently closely spaced to each other. The typical spacing between droplets (and subsequent holes 654 in the silicon dioxide layer 101) is in the range of 5-15 microns and it is relatively straight forward during plating to have the adjacent holes join via the metal plating across the surface of the silicon dioxide layer 101 to the adjacent plated region in a similar fashion to the arrangement shown in Fig. 16.

An example of a process that can be performed using an inkjet printing technique is the application of a patterned dielectric layer using one of the available dielectric materials that can be applied as a liquid. Following the deposition of such a dielectric material by inkjet printing, some heating of the material will normally be required (as discussed above) so as to give the dielectric layer its desired properties. Although a variety of heating methods would be applicable, one that is particularly attractive is the use of a laser operating in conjunction with the inkjet print head to perform both tasks substantially simultaneously. Examples of dielectric layers that can be applied in this way include silicon dioxide, titanium dioxide, various polymers, etc, or even multiple layers of different dielectrics can be used. For example, a dielectric

layer such as liquid spin-on silicon dioxide can be inkjet printed so as to protect the n-type silicon, or alternatively an equivalent structure can be produced by coating the entire surface with dielectric such as silicon dioxide, and then ink-jet printing a suitable etchant for the dielectric layer (such as dilute HF), everywhere the dielectric layer is to be removed.

When implementing manufacturing processes based on the use of inkjet printing of processing agents (such as dielectrics in the above example), a particularly powerful tool is an X-Y table 841 illustrated in Fig. 25 having a travelling carrier 845 (that holds the substrate 842 on which the solar cell is being formed), combined with both inkjet printing heads 843 and laser scribing head or heads 844. This allows the substrate 842 to be moved in the 'X' and 'Y' directions under the stationary laser 844 and the stationary print head or heads 843 allowing heat to be applied by the laser 844 wherever desired in conjunction with the inkjet printing of the processing agent (e.g. the liquid dielectric material). This facilitates localized heating of the process agent (while simplifying alignment issues), and in the case of doped dielectric material or other dopant sources, permits laser doping from the process agent, localized ablation of the process agent if desired, and heat treating or ablation of silicon in the regions not coated by the dielectric. In this tool, the laser 844 could be one having a range of wavelengths and could be either Q-switched or continuous depending on the desired outcomes.

The inkjet printing and laser heating system, described above with reference to Fig. 25, is simplified for clarity and only illustrates one print head and laser, however referring to Fig. 26, preferred inkjet printing and laser heating systems will typically have two laser heads 844, 852, one operating at 1.064 micron wavelength light and the other at 0.532 micron wavelength light. Both heads are switch-able between operating in Q-switched mode or continuous wave operation. In addition the system has typically 8 or more inkjet printing heads 843, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 861, one connected to a liquid dielectric layer source 862 such as silicon dioxide, one connected to a liquid n-type spin-on diffusion source such as phosphorus (remaining sources not shown for clarity), one connected to a p-type liquid spin-on diffusion source such as boron, one connected to a source of an acid based etchant for etching silicon dioxide, one connected to a source of an alkali etchant such as sodium hydroxide for etching silicon etc, one connected to a source of a liquid with metal ions/particles and one or more connected to a source of solvents or other solutions for diluting any of the materials in the other 5 heads. The X-Y table, print heads and lasers are controlled by a control unit 863, typically a computer with suitable interfaces, whereby the control unit holds a

pattern to be processed and operates the X-Y table to locate the device under the various heads and then operates the heads to perform the required process. Note that in Fig. 26 the various heads are shown spaced apart for ease of illustration but in practice they may be closely spaced to reduce the size requirement for the X-Y table and reduce the movement of the work piece.

The typical functions that can be performed by the laser heads include: drying or firing any of the liquid sources deposited by the inkjet printing heads (usually on continuous wave mode); silicon ablation or machining (q-switched mode) with deeper structures formed using the high powered longer wavelength laser; diffusing dopants into localised areas of the silicon from an overlying dopant source; redistribution (ie "driving in") of dopants within the silicon in localised regions; ablation or damaging of overlying dielectric layers using shorter wavelength lasers on Q-switched mode; oxidation of the silicon surface in localised areas by localised heating on continuous wave operation; etc. The inkjet heads are able to: perform localised printing of liquid diffusion sources of either polarity to precise locations ready for subsequent laser drying and diffusion into the wafer or dielectric layer; deposit dielectric layers in localised regions to either mask the underlying region from subsequent processes, to passivate the underlying material, or to electrically isolate the underlying material from subsequently deposited conductive material such as metal, etc; print etchants to create openings in specific locations in either a surface dielectric layer, surface metal layer or a hole within the semiconductor itself; print a liquid containing metal ions that can for instance be printed onto the junction region of two juxtaposed n and p-type regions and then subsequently heated with the laser to drive the metal ions into the junction region and therefore deliberately short out the junction to provide electrical contact; or even print solvents to dilute or clean any of the other liquid sources already deposited onto the wafer; etc.

Importantly, the system described above has an X-Y table 841 that holds the wafer 842 being processed on a movable carrier 845 and is able to precisely locate any point on the wafer 842 beneath any one of the print heads 843, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 861 or laser heads 844, 852 for processing. All of the laser and inkjet printing heads are precisely located with respect to each other such that all of the above described processes can for instance be carried out on the same wafer 842 that is moved by the X-Y table 841 to each appropriate location while retaining its position fixed with respect to the carrier of the X-Y table 841. This provides a wide range of processing options for forming device structures.

The inkjet printing and laser tools described above avoids the alignment issues normally faced when using processes that rely on photolithographic masks for example.

9. *Examples of thin-film cells and contact structures*

Several methods for making electrical contact to a thin-film solar cell are described below. These cells are formed on a supporting material which acts either as the substrate or the superstrate of the solar cell and may be (but is not limited to) glass, a glass ceramic, a metal, a ceramic, or a plastic material (polymer). The supporting material may be planar or textured. The following examples will be described in the context of a silicon thin film solar cell on a glass substrate in which the sunlight enters the cell through the glass. In these examples the solar cell structure is a $n^+\pi p^+$ or $p^+\pi n^+$ thin-film diode structure in the example embodiment, where π represents a lightly doped (either n or p-type) or undoped absorber layer. A thin dielectric (i.e., transparent and insulating) barrier layer will typically exist between the glass sheet and the solar cell (but is not shown in the drawings for simplicity) to minimise outdiffusion of contaminants from the glass into the solar cell layers during solar cell manufacture and to act as an antireflective coating in the final device, in the example embodiment.

Referring to Fig. 27 a cross-sectional view of a semiconductor thin-film solar cell structure 1100 is shown, comprising a thin buried heavily doped layer 1104, a lightly doped (or undoped) absorber layer 1106, and a thin, heavily doped top layer 1108 with a doping polarity opposite to that of layer 1104 on a supporting substrate 1102. Upon damage etching and/or cleaning of the surface of solar cell layer 1108, a continuous top metal contact 1110 has been deposited onto layer 1108. The damage etching step may involve etching in a mixture of sulphuric acid and hydrogen peroxide, for example for a duration of 1 minute. The surface cleaning step may involve the removal of a thin oxide film from the semiconductor's surface, for example by means of wet-chemical etching in diluted (for example 5%) hydrofluoric acid (for example for 30 sec). The metal deposition method may be (but is not limited to) sputtering, vacuum evaporation, screen printing, or inkjet printing. The thickness of the metal film 1110 is typically in the range of 300 to 1500 nm, but other thicknesses have also been shown to work well. In various embodiments, the next step is a thermal anneal at moderate temperatures (for example 30 minutes at 200°C) to improve the ohmic properties of the metal/semiconductor contact at the interface of layers 1110 and 1108. Next, a continuous photoresist layer 1112 has been deposited over the surface of metal layer 1110 and pre-baked, for example for 15 minutes at 90°C. The photoresist layer 1112 may be deposited by spin-coating in the example embodiment, but is not limited to that

technique. The pre-baked photoresist layer 1112 has then been exposed to ultraviolet light (wavelengths in the range of 350 to 400 nm) through a mask, developed (whereby the openings 1114 were formed in the photoresist layer), and then post-baked, for example for 15 minutes at 120°C in a lab oven. The thickness of the photoresist layer, in the example embodiment, is in the range of 1000 to 3000 nm. A suitable photoresist is Shipley Microposit 1818 positive photoresist. If viewed in plan view, the openings in the photoresist layer form a comb-like pattern in the example embodiment. An alternative method for creating the openings 1114 in the photoresist layer is the localised application of a processing agent by inkjet printing. In an example embodiment of the method, the solar cell consists of crystalline silicon material, whereby the bottom heavily doped layer 1104 is n^+-type and about 100 nm thick, the absorber layer 1106 is lightly p-type doped and about 1500 nm thick, and the top heavily doped layer 1108 is p^+-type and about 100 nm thick. The fabrication of the n^+pp^+ crystalline silicon thin-film solar cell on glass can be performed with known fabrication techniques. For example, solid phase crystallisation (SPC) of amorphous silicon at temperatures around 600°C can be used, as shown by T. Matsuyama et al. (High-quality polycrystalline silicon thin film prepared by a solid phase crystallisation method, Journal of Non-crystalline Solids, Vol. 198-200, 1996, pages 940-944, the content of which is hereby incorporated by cross reference).

Fig. 28 shows the solar cell structure of Fig. 27 after formation of opening 1202 in the metal layer 1110 by the selective removal of the metal beneath the openings 1114 in the photoresist layer, using the patterned photoresist layer as an etch mask. The metal removal method may be (but is not limited to) wet-chemical etching, for instance by immersion for about 3 minutes into diluted (for example 42 vol%) phosphoric acid heated to about 60°C in the case of a 350 nm thick aluminium layer 1110.

Fig. 29 shows the solar cell structure of Fig. 28 after the selective removal of the semiconductor material beneath the openings (1202, 1114) in the metal/ photoresist stack 1200, using the patterned stack 1200 as an etch mask. In the example shown the entire thickness of semiconductor material is removed, but the etching can already be stopped when layer 1104 is exposed. The semiconductor removal may be achieved by plasma etching or reactive ion etching using, for instance, SF_6 gas at a pressure of 0.3 hPa, a temperature of about 25°C, a rf frequency of 13.56 MHz, a rf power of about 0.1 W/cm^2 and a duration of about 8 minutes, but is not limited to these techniques. Wet or dry chemical etching may, for example, instead be used in different embodiments. A combination of plasma etching (or reactive ion etching) and wet or dry etching has also be shown to work well. Generally, this semiconductor removal step will generate

openings 1302 in the solar cell structure 1100 that are slightly wider than the openings 1202 in the metal layer, as shown in Fig. 29. As a result, the metal/photoresist stack 1200 has edge regions 1304 that are slightly overhanging the edges of the openings 1302 in the solar cell structure 1100. The solar cell sidewalls within the openings 1302 are shown to be curved, as they would be in most practical cases due to the isotropic etching behaviour of most semiconductor etching methods. Sometimes, a selective metal etch is conducted next, removing parts or all of the overhanging regions 1304 of the metal film 1110. This etching may, for example, be achieved by means of wet-chemical etching. In the case of a 350 nm thick aluminium layer 1110, etching in warm (~60°C) diluted (~42 vol%) phosphoric acid for about 2 minutes has been shown to work well. The purpose of this step is to eliminate loosely connected metal pieces that otherwise might bend downwards into the opening in the semiconductor structure during subsequent processing, causing possible electrical shunting paths in the solar cell.

Fig. 30 shows the solar cell structure of Fig. 29 (including the selective metal etch step) after the blanket deposition of a thin metal film 1406 (for instance 500 nm of Al) using a directional deposition method such as evaporation in vacuum. Due to the line-of-sight nature of the metal deposition method, the overhanging edges of the photoresist layer 1112 ensure that the upper regions of the exposed solar cell sidewalls 1404 remain metal-free, providing a high shunt resistance between the top and bottom heavily doped layers 1108 and 1104 of the solar cell. In certain embodiments of the method, prior to the metal deposition step, a short semiconductor etching step is conducted to remove a few nanometres of semiconductor material in the openings 1302. The purpose of this step is to remove semiconductor material that might have been damaged in the process of fabricating the opening 1302 in the semiconductor structure. In the case of crystalline silicon material, a possible etching method is wet-chemical etching for about 12 sec in a mixture created by dissolving potassium permanganate crystals (6 wt-%) in aqueous hydrofluoric acid (0.5 vol-%).

Fig. 31 shows the solar cell structure of Fig. 30 after the removal of the top two layers (1406a, 1112) by a conventional lift-off process. This is, for instance, achieved by immersing the structure of Fig. 30 into acetone and by applying ultrasonic agitation. The acetone chemically dissolves the photoresist layer 1112 and thereby lifts off the overlying thin metal film 1406a. The metal layers 1110 and 1406b both remain unaffected by this acetone/ultrasound treatment. The sample is then cleaned by rinsing in isopropanol, followed by rinsing in deionised water. If considered necessary, a very short metal etch can then be performed to remove possible ultra-thin metal deposits on

the sidewalls 1404 of the solar cell structure, for example by means of wet-chemical etching for a few seconds in phosphoric acid. A thermal anneal can then be performed, at moderate temperatures (for example 30 minutes at 200°C), to improve the ohmic properties of the metal/semiconductor contact at the interface of layers 1406b and 1104. As shown in Fig. 31, the metal layer 1110 is in electrical contact with the top heavily doped layer of the solar cell structure 1100 and thus forms the solar cell's top electrode. Similarly, the metal layer 1406b is in electrical contact with the bottom heavily doped layer of the solar cell structure 1100 and thus forms the solar cell's bottom electrode. Due to the presence of the gaps 1404 between both solar cell electrodes, there is no shunting path between the two electrodes, enabling an efficient conversion of solar energy into electrical energy by the solar cell. Note that whichever initial diode structure was used, the device now has one positive electrode which is contacting the p-type heavily doped layer, and another negative electrode which is contacting the n-type heavily doped layer.

Fig. 32 shows a top view of the solar cell structure of Fig. 31, revealing the comb-like shape of both the top electrode 1110 and the bottom electrode 1406b, 1602.

From the examples given it will be appreciated that some care is required to control the width of the openings 1302 in the semiconductor thin-film structure 1100 (see Fig. 30). If this width is too much wider than the width of the opening in the overlaying photoresist layer 1112, then the metal film deposited onto the bottom parts of the opening 1302 will not reach the exposed regions of the buried heavily doped semiconductor layer. But if this width is insufficiently wider than the width of the opening in the overlaying photoresist layer, then there may not be sufficient shadowing effect due to the patterned etch mask, and the metal deposited into the openings 1302 of the semiconductor may cover the entire exposed sidewall of the semiconductor thin-film structure, causing shunting between the bottom and top heavily doped layers of the solar cell. Experiments on 1.5 micron thick silicon thin-film solar cells showed that good device performance is obtained if the openings 1302 in the silicon film are about 3 microns wider than the openings in the photoresist layer. This situation can be achieved reproducibly using the processing sequence described above.

It is noted that the metal film 1406b (see Fig. 30) deposited onto the bottom parts of the opening 1302 can contact both the buried heavily doped layer 1104 and the lightly doped (or undoped) semiconductor layer 1106 without causing a significant electrical shunting of layers 1104 and 1106. The reason is the low doping level of layer 1106, ensuring that the metal/semiconductor contact 1406b/1106 has a very high contact resistance.

The fabrication method example described with reference to Figs. 27 to 32 can have a number of advantages, including self-aligned fabrication of the bottom electrode, a self-alignment between the bottom electrode and the bottom heavily doped semiconductor layer, and the automatic formation of metal-free gaps between the bottom electrode and the top electrode of the thin-film solar cell. The method has been shown to work well on thin-film silicon solar cells with a thickness of about 1.5 microns, as evidenced by 1-Sun current-voltage curves having fill factors of well over 60% for 4-cm^2 devices. These high fill factors are a clear proof that the invented method is capable of reliably producing metal-free gaps between large-area metal electrodes that are separated from each other by distances as little as one or two microns. Electron microscope and focussed ion beam microscope images taken on our fabricated samples confirm that actual samples have the structure schematically shown in Fig. 31.

In another example, the patterned layer 1112 in Fig. 27 consists of an arbitrary material, whereby, instead of using photolithography, the openings 1114 have been formed using a chemical processing agent deposited by inkjet printing. The remaining process sequence (Figs. 28 to 32) remains the same as in the previous embodiment described above. The arbitrary material can be, but is not limited to, a resin such as P150 (white organic resin or "paint") and the chemical processing agent can be (but is not limited to) a sodium hydroxide based solution.

In yet another example, the photoresist layer 1112 in Fig. 27 is omitted and instead the conductive layer 1110 is directly structured using laser ablation. The remaining process sequence is analogous to the first embodiment described above, whereby the optional step of removing parts or all of the overhanging regions 1304 of the conductive layer 1110 in Fig. 29 is omitted. In this embodiment the deposited conductive layer 1406a is in direct contact with layer 1110 and is a component of the final device (i.e., there is no lift-off process in this embodiment). The laser ablation process can, for example, be realised using a pulsed Nd:YAG laser beam with a wavelength of 1064 nm. Ablation of some underlying semiconductor material of the structure 1100 in Fig. 28 by the laser beam is tolerable since the following processing step is the etching of the semiconductor in the openings 1302 to expose the heavily doped buried layer 1104.

In a further example, the top electrode is formed in such a way that the thin-film solar cell on glass can be illuminated from both sides, giving a so-called bifacial solar cell, as outlined in Figs. 33 to 35. The first step consists of making a comb-like patterned top electrode 1712 as shown in Fig. 33, using known fabrication methods

such as blanket Al evaporation and subsequent structuring using photolithography and selective Al etching. Then follows the creation of a patterned photoresist layer 1714, featuring openings 1716 between the fingers of the comb-like electrode 1712. The metal fingers 1712 shown in Fig. 33 are connected by a busbar, giving a comb-like electrode if viewed from the top. While in Fig. 28 the openings in the resist layer 1114 are aligned to the openings 1202 in the conductive layer, the embodiment in Fig. 33 uses a layer of photoresist 1714 with openings 1716 that are significantly displaced from the contacts 1712. The next step is the selective removal of semiconductor material similar to that described with reference to Fig. 29 to create openings 1802 in the silicon, followed by deposition of metal contacts 1806 (formed as fingers and a bus bar as seen from Fig. 35) and spaced from the side walls 1804 in a process similar to that described with reference to Fig. 30 and a lift-off process similar to that described with reference to Fig. 31. The resulting structure is shown in Fig. 34. Fig. 35 shows a plan view of the bifacial solar cell of Fig. 34 from which the interdigitated finger pattern of the contacts 1712 and 1806 can be seen.

With respect to forming the bottom electrode of the bifacial solar cell, the main difference to Fig. 28 is that in Fig. 33 there is no supporting metal film underneath the photoresist next to the opening 1716 in the photoresist. Our experiments showed that the photoresist layer alone is of a sufficient mechanical stability to enable the processes leading to the structure of Fig. 34. Furthermore, as can be seen from Fig. 34, the top electrode covers only a relatively small fraction of the exposed top semiconductor surface, enabling illumination of the solar cell from both sides.

The bifacial solar cell of Fig. 35 may also be converted into a monofacial cell by blanket deposition of a thick (10 to 100 microns) layer of highly reflective material (e.g., conventional white outdoor paint) onto the top surface of the solar cell. This white paint layer can act as a back surface reflector and/or the back encapsulant of the solar cell. This reflective and/or encapsulating layer may comprise one or more different materials and might be planar or textured. The purpose of the back surface reflector is to reflect unabsorbed light back into the solar cell, increasing the photocurrent and hence the energy conversion efficiency of the solar cell.

It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that numerous variations and/or modifications may be made to the invention as shown in the specific embodiments without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as broadly described. The present embodiments are, therefore, to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive.

For example, while the present invention has been described herein with reference to an example embodiment for making electrical contact to a thin-film solar cell, it will be appreciated that the invention does have broader applications to other thin-film semiconductor structures such as thin-film transistors, liquid crystal cells, micro electrical mechanical systems, micro machining, etc.

CLAIMS:

1. A method of forming a contact to connect to a buried heavily doped layer of a thin-film semiconductor structure on a supporting material, the method comprising:

forming a patterned etch mask on the semiconductor structure;

etching through the etch mask to form an opening in the semiconductor structure to expose the buried heavily doped layer, the opening in the semiconductor structure being formed to include an undercut region extending under an edge of the corresponding opening in the etch mask around the entire periphery of the opening in the semiconductor structure;

using a directional deposition method to deposit a conductive layer which contacts the buried heavily doped layer exposed in the opening in the semiconductor structure without substantial contact to exposed semiconductor sidewalls of the semiconductor structure above the buried heavily doped layer due to a shadowing effect of the etch mask over the undercut region of the opening in the semiconductor structure.

2. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the semiconductor structure is a solar cell comprising a large-area diode structure having at least one p-type and one n-type heavily doped layer.

3. The method as claimed in claims 1 and 2, wherein the buried heavily doped layer is the heavily doped layer that is closest to the supporting material.

4. The method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the method used for the patterning of the etch mask comprises a material deposition and/or material removal method selected from: shadow mask evaporation, screen printing, inkjet printing, laser ablation, sputter ablation, photolithography, wet chemical etching, and dry chemical etching.

5. The method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the openings in the semiconductor structure are formed by etching of the semiconductor structure.

6. The method as claimed in claim 5, wherein the method used in the etching the semiconductor structure is selected from: plasma etching, reactive ion etching, wet chemical etching, and dry chemical etching.

7. The method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the conductive layer comprises a metal layer.

8. The method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the conductive layer comprises a transparent conductive oxide layer.

9. The method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the patterned etch mask comprises a photoresist layer that, after the deposition of the conductive layer, is chemically dissolved thereby lifting off the portions of the conductive layer covering the photoresist layer.

10. The method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the etch mask is conductive and also acts as a top electrode of the semiconductor structure.

11. The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the conductive etch mask consists of two or more conductive layers.

12. The method as claimed in claims 10 and 11, wherein a top surface region of the semiconductor structure is heavily doped and the etch mask makes electrical contact with this heavily doped semiconductor top surface region.

13. The method as claimed in claims 10 to 12, wherein the etch mask comprises a layer of metal.

14. The method as claimed in claims 10 to 12, wherein the etch mask comprises a layer of transparent conductive oxide.

15. The method as claimed in claims 10 to 12, wherein the etch mask comprises a double layer consisting of a conductive layer underneath a photoresist layer.

16. The method as claimed in claim 15, further comprising widening of the openings in the conductive layer of the double-layer etch mask prior to depositing the conductive layer.

17. The method as claimed in claims 15 and 16 wherein, after deposition of the conductive layer, the photoresist layer is chemically dissolved, thereby lifting off the portions of the conductive layer covering the photoresist layer.

18. The method as claimed in any of claims 10 to 17, wherein the top electrode and the conductive layer on the buried heavily doped layer each comprises a plurality of finger portions connected to a busbar portion.

19. The method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, further comprising removing a small thickness of semiconductor material in the openings of the semiconductor structure prior to depositing the conductive layer.

20. The method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the semiconductor structure is silicon based.

21. The method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the supporting material is one of: glass or glass ceramic or ceramic or metal or plastic.

22. The method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the supporting material functions as a substrate or a superstrate for the semiconductor structure.

23. The method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein, before the formation of the patterned etch mask, a patterned dielectric reflector layer is formed onto the thin-film semiconductor structure.

24. The method as claimed in claim 23, wherein the patterned dielectric reflector layer comprises a layer selected from silicon dioxide, silicon nitride, silicon carbide, titanium dioxide and white paint, or any combination of these materials.

25. The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein the patterned dielectric reflector layer comprises two or more layers of different dielectric materials.

26. The method as claimed in any one of claims 23, 24 or 25, wherein the patterned dielectric reflector is formed by applying a thin layer of dielectric material in which pinholes occur due to the thinness of the layer and the pinholes provide the patterning of the layer.

27. The method as claimed in any one of claims 23, 24 or25, wherein the patterning of the dielectric reflector layer is achieved depositing the reflector layer in liquid form on a hydrophobic surface and subsequent drying of the reflector layer whereby openings are left in the dielectric reflector layer.

28. The method of claim 9 wherein, prior to the formation of the patterned photoresist etch mask, a patterned top electrode is formed on the top surface of the thin-film semiconductor structure, the openings in the photoresist etch mask being displaced by a significant distance from the patterned top electrode and a major fraction of the top surface of the semiconductor structure remains uncovered, enabling illumination from the top surface.

29. The method of claim 28, whereby the semiconductor structure is a solar cell fabricated on a transparent supporting material, to provide a bifacial solar cell.

30. The method of claim 29 wherein, a continuous dielectric reflector layer is deposited onto the top surface of the device.

31. The method of claim 30, wherein the continuous dielectric reflector layer comprises a layer of material selected from silicon dioxide, silicon nitride, silicon carbide, titanium dioxide or white paint, or any combination of these materials.

32. The method as claimed in claims 30 and 31, wherein the dielectric reflector is coated with a conductive layer.

33. The method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein a thin dielectric barrier layer is located between the supporting material and the thin-film semiconductor structure.

34. A photovoltaic module consisting of a string of series- and/or parallel-connected individual thin-film solar cells on a supporting material, whereby the

two electrodes of the individual cells have been made in accordance to any one of the preceding claims.

5

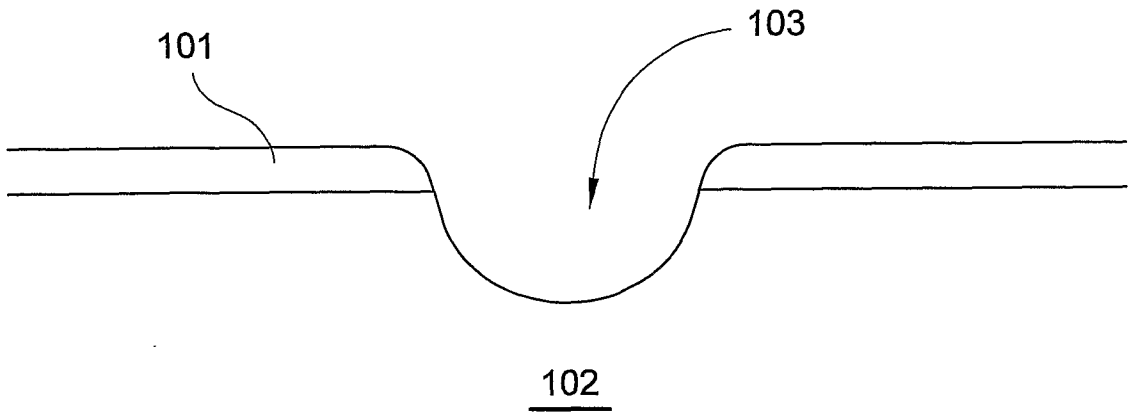

Fig.1

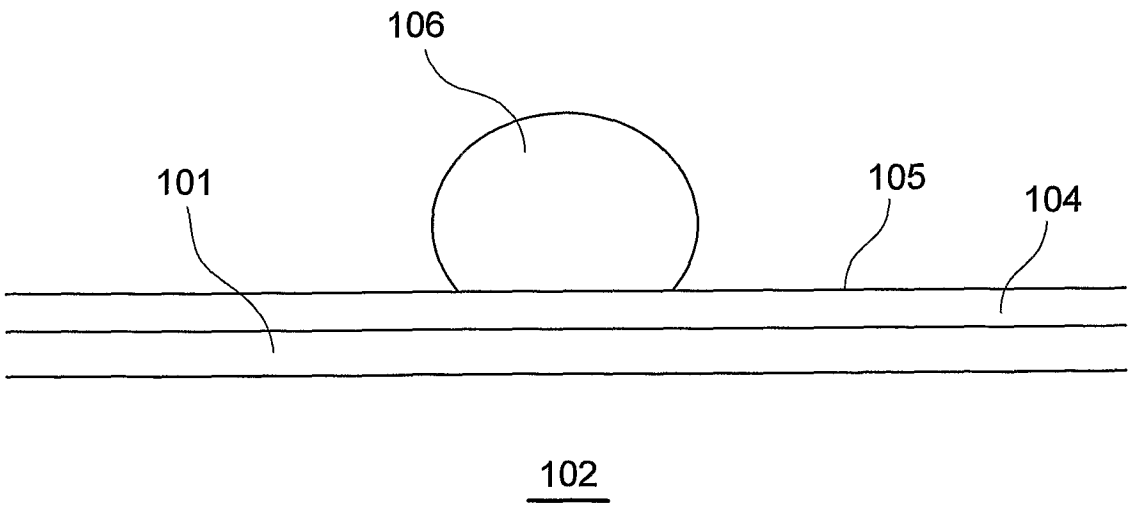

Fig.2

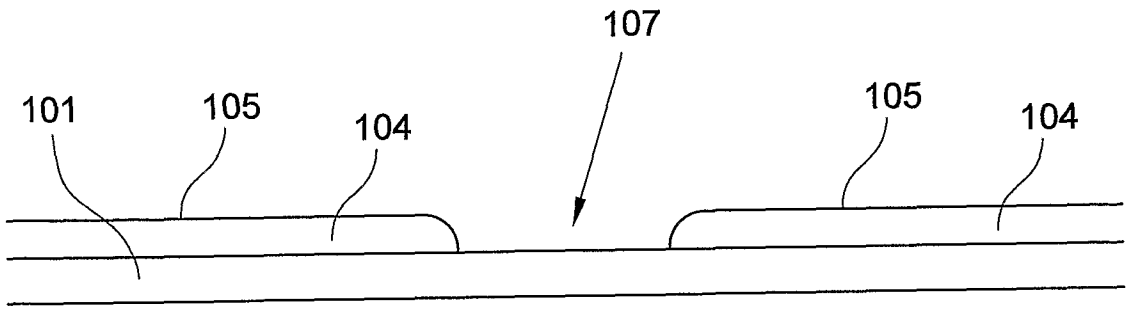

Fig.3

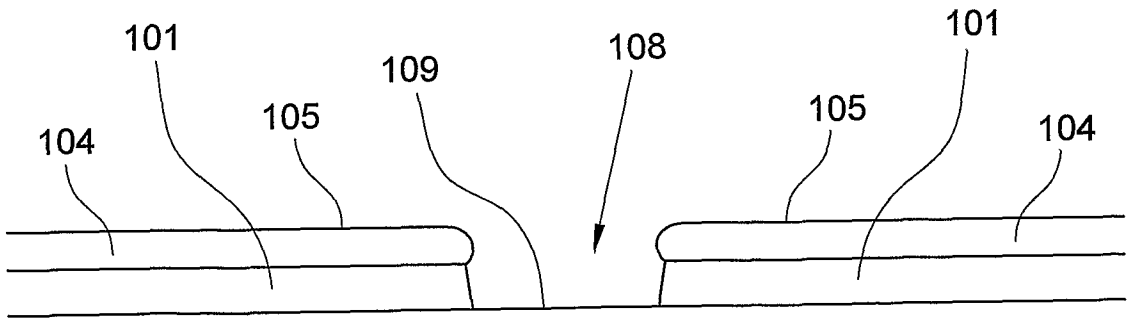

Fig.4

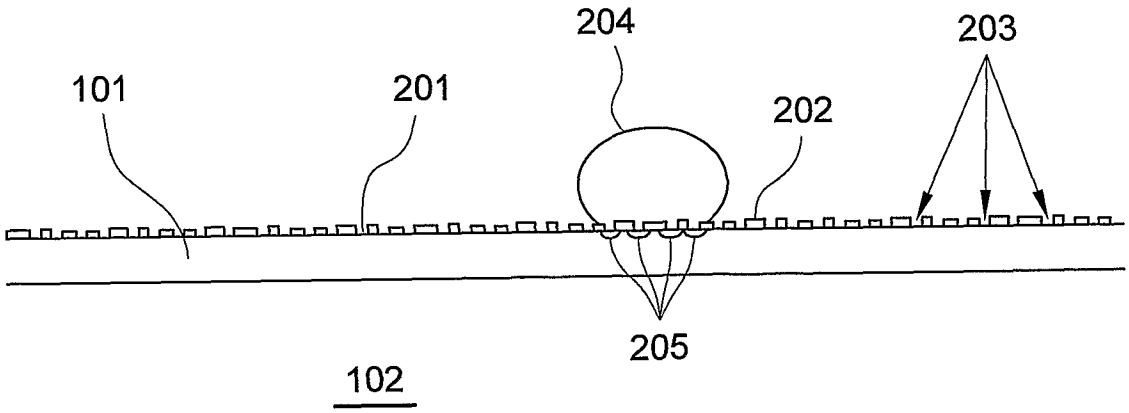

Fig.5

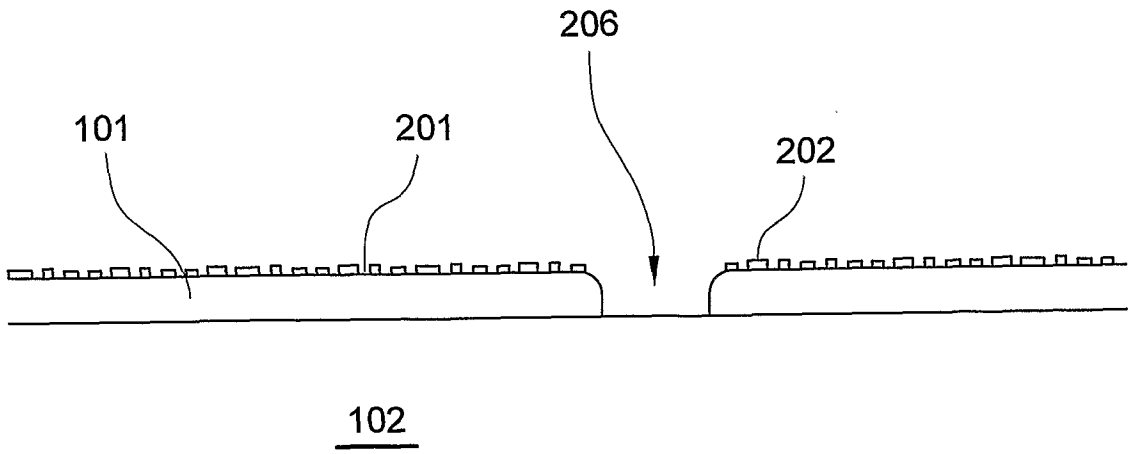

Fig.6

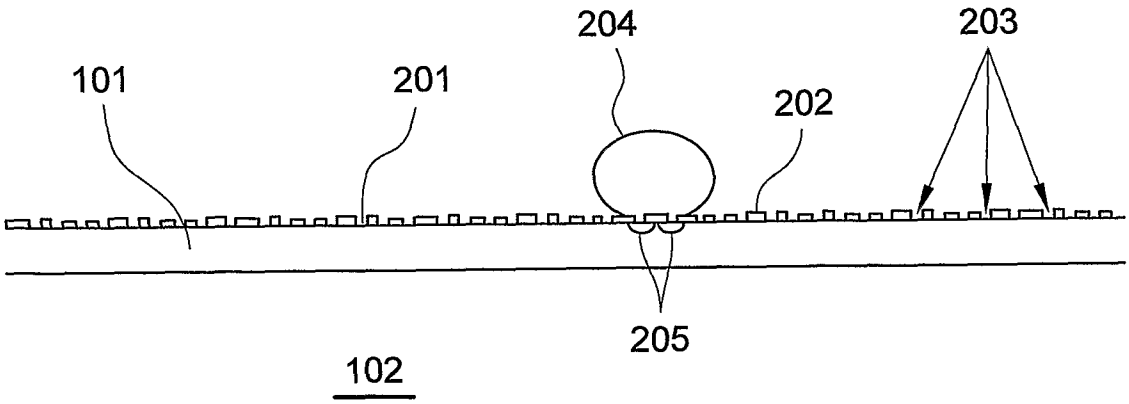

Fig.7a

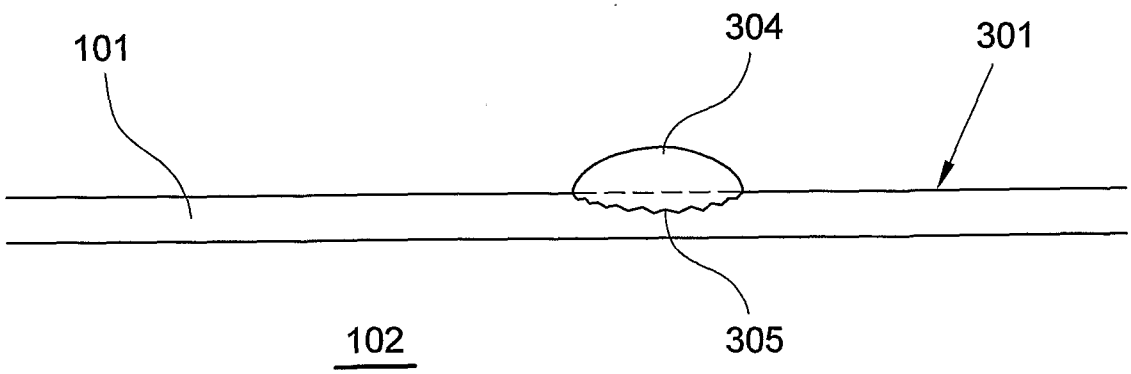

Fig.7b

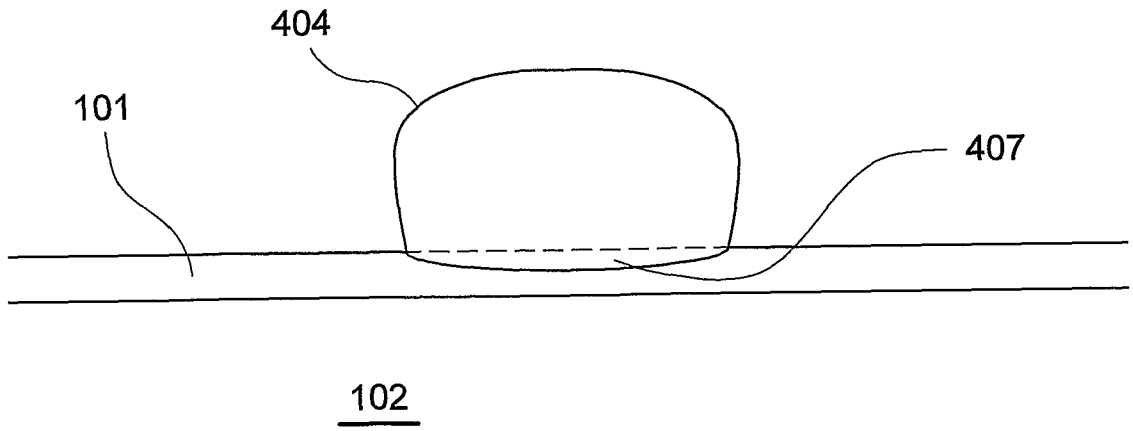

Fig.8a

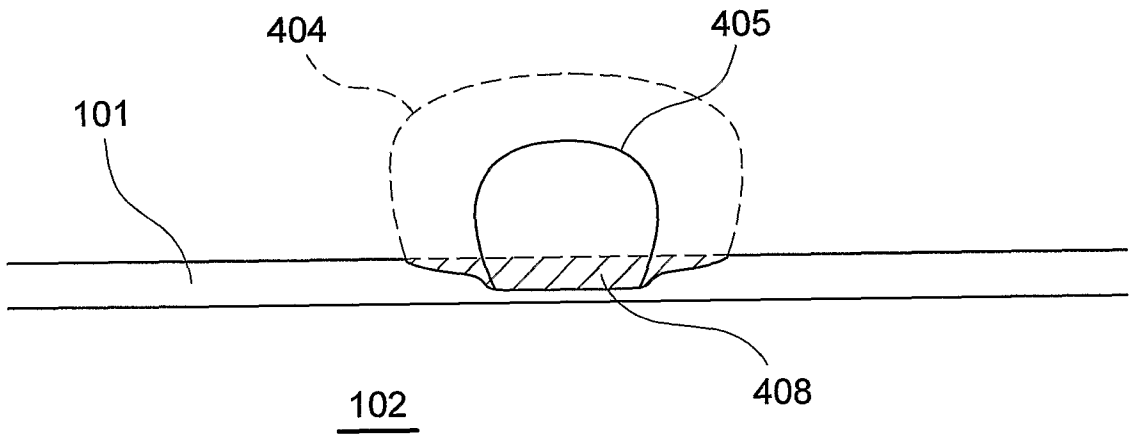

Fig.8b

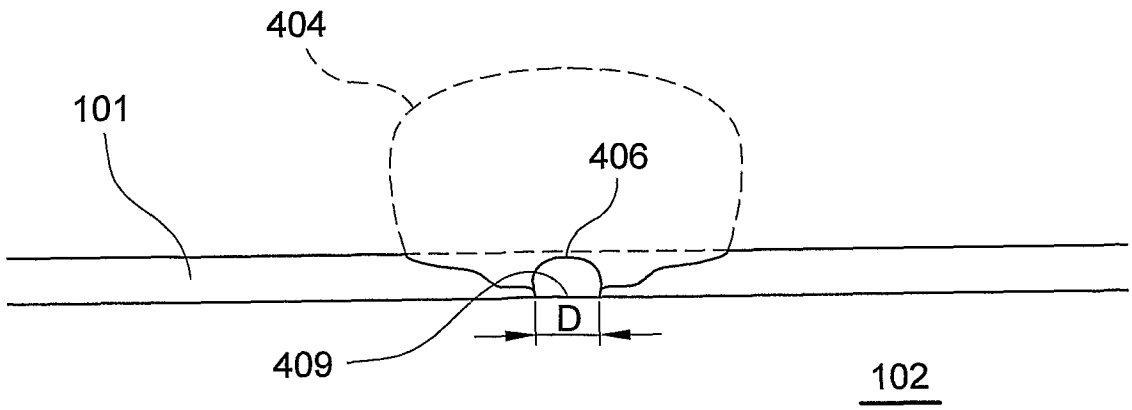

Fig.8c

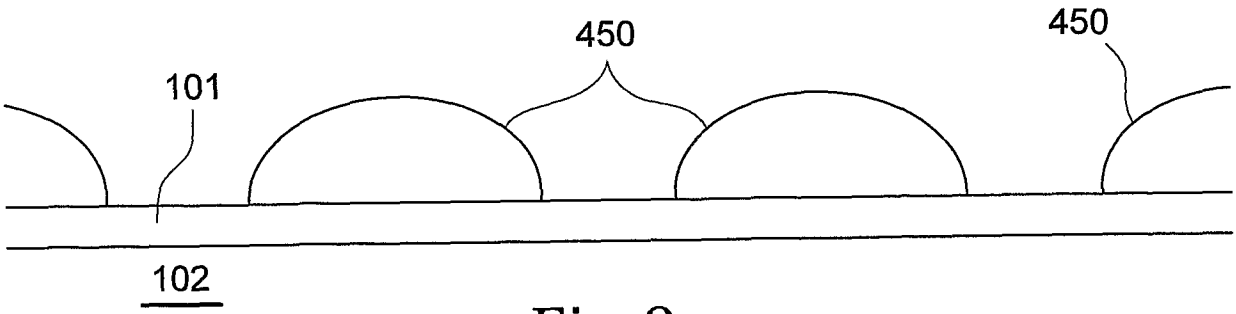

Fig.9a

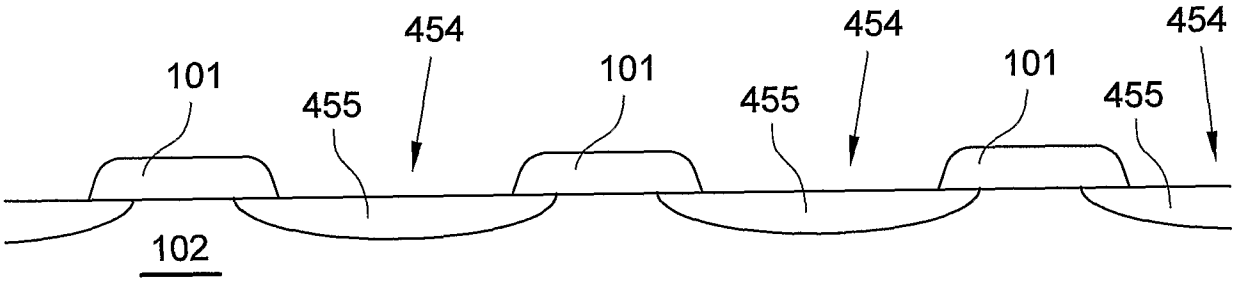

Fig.9b

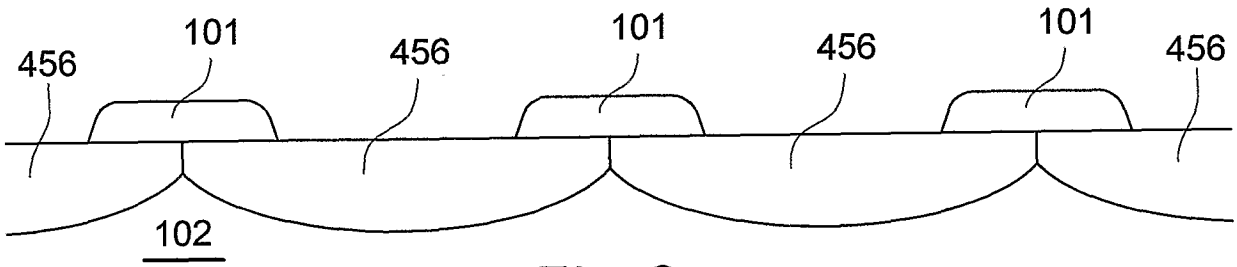

Fig.9c

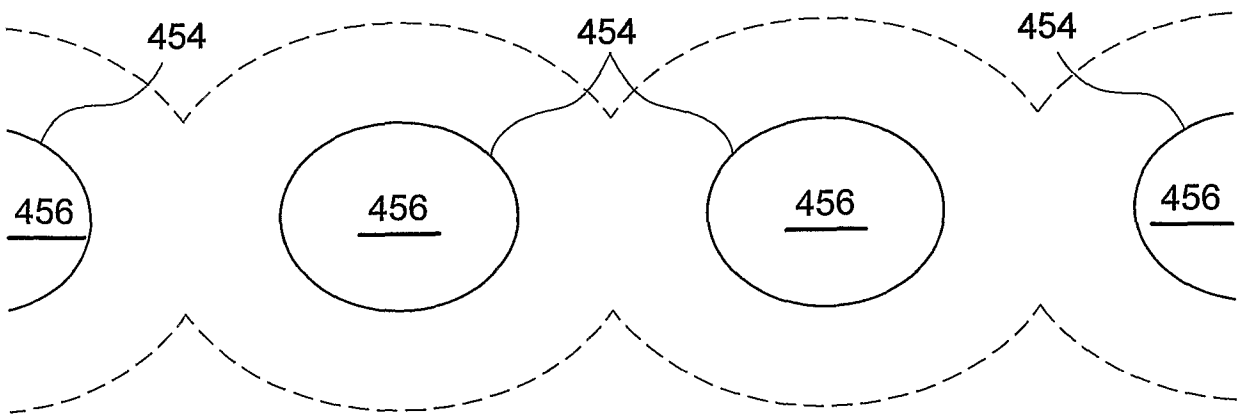

Fig.9d

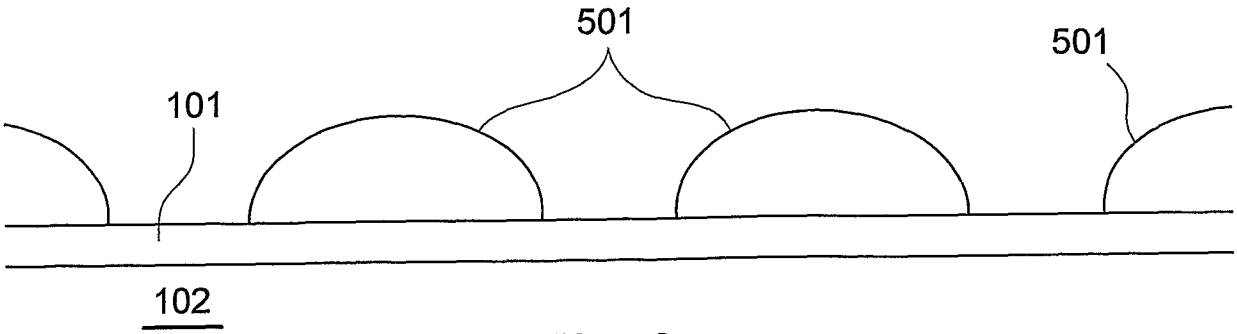

Fig.9e

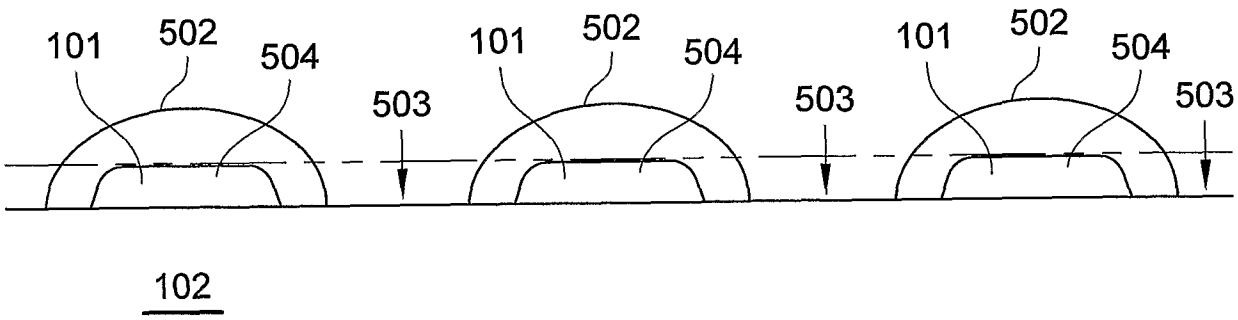

Fig.9f

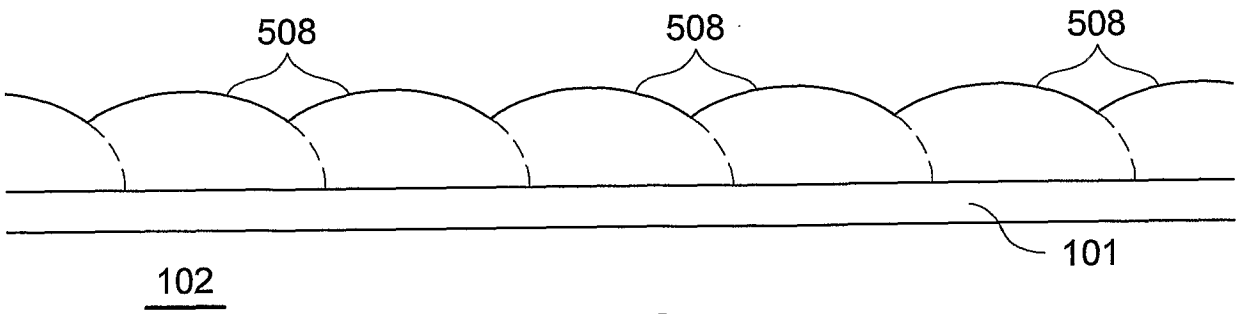

Fig.9g

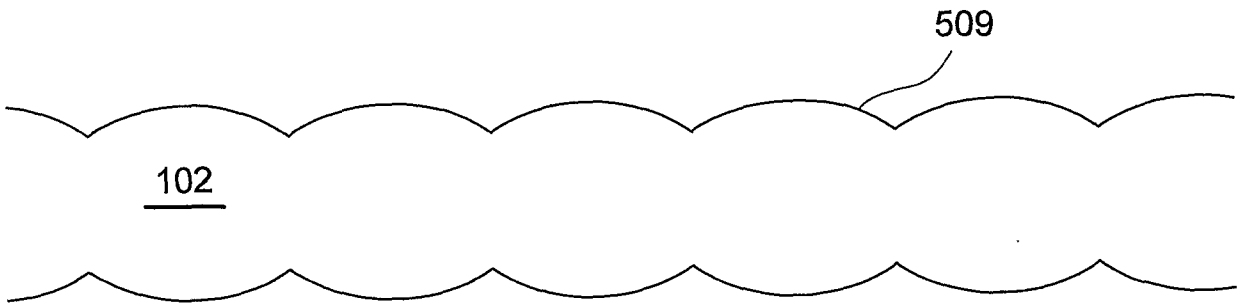

Fig.9h

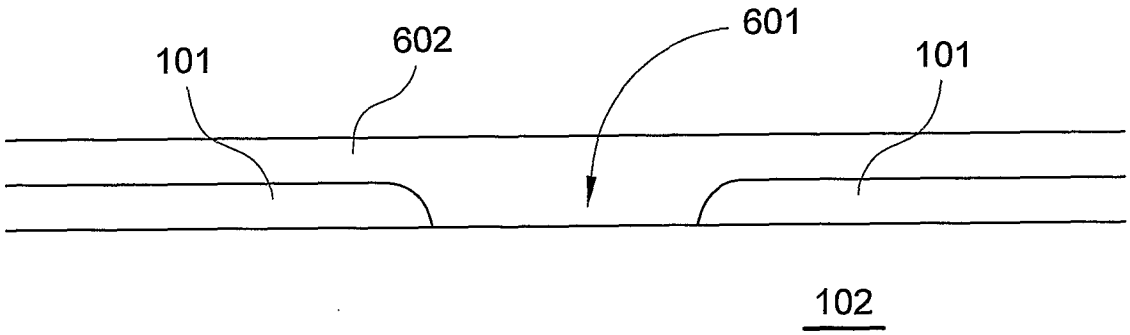

Fig.10a

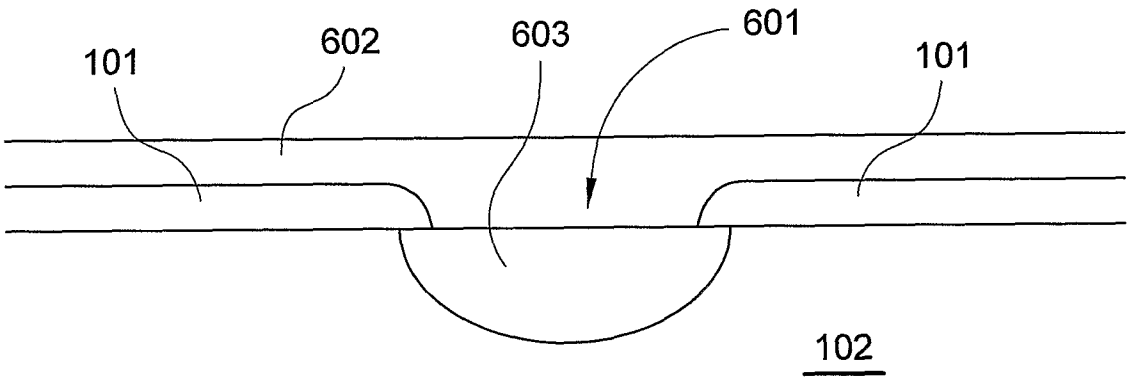

Fig.10b

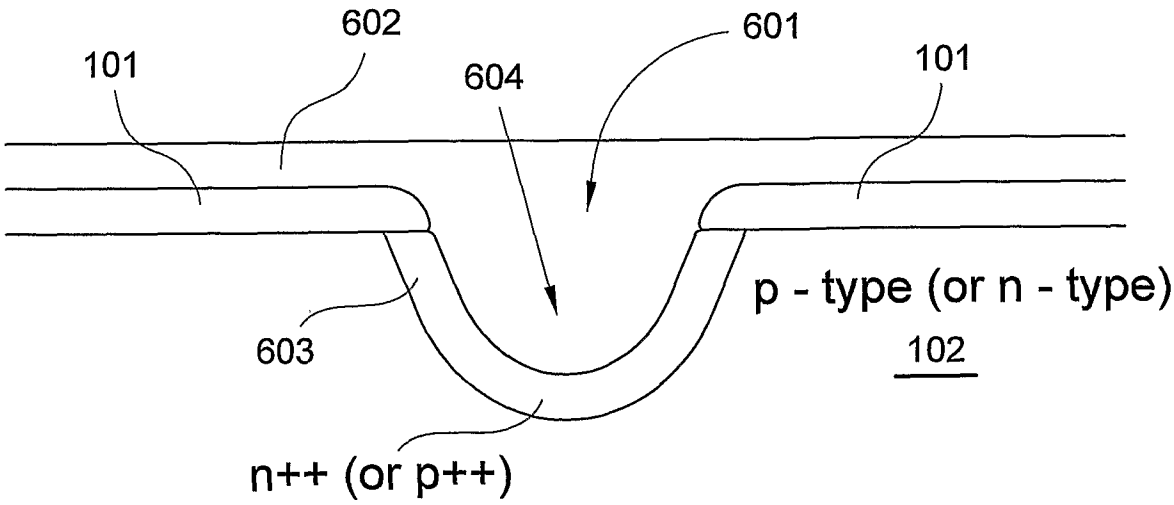

Fig.10c

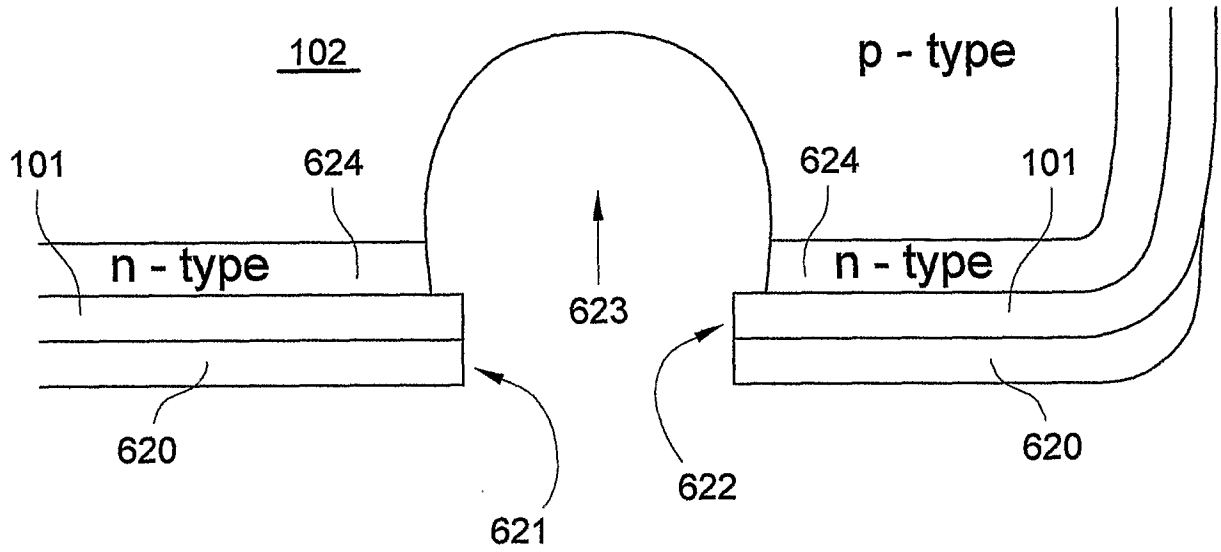

Fig.11a

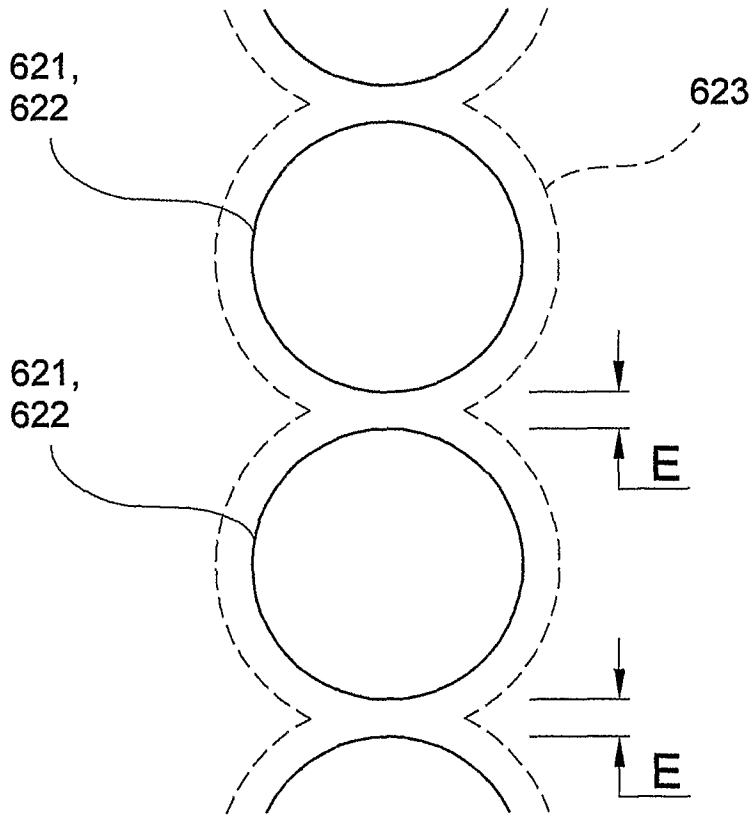

Fig.11b

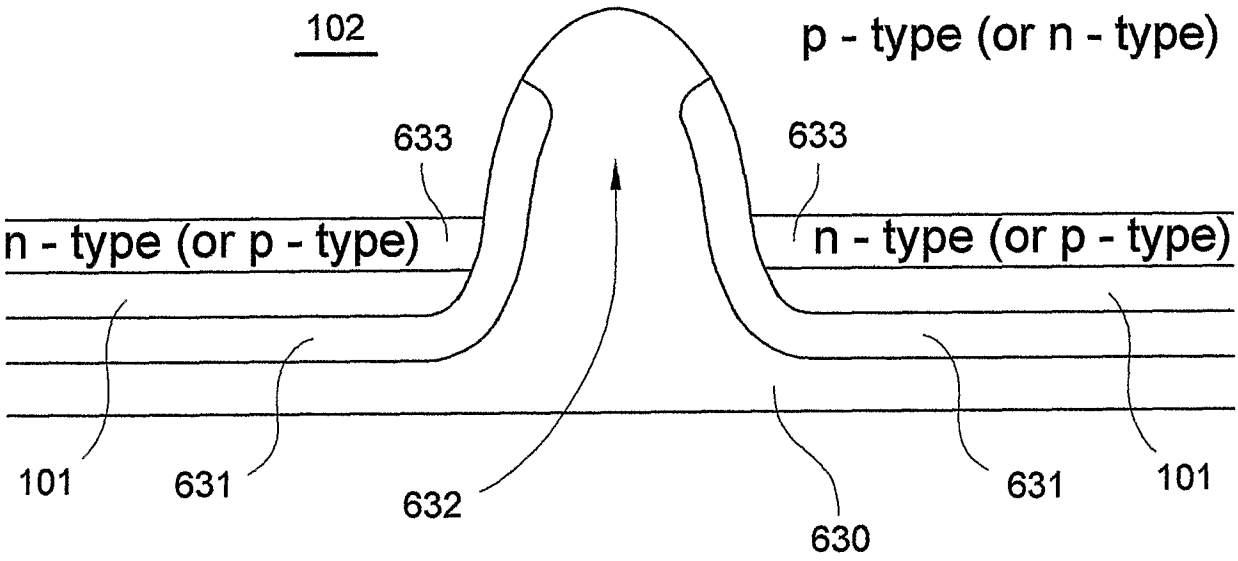

Fig.12a

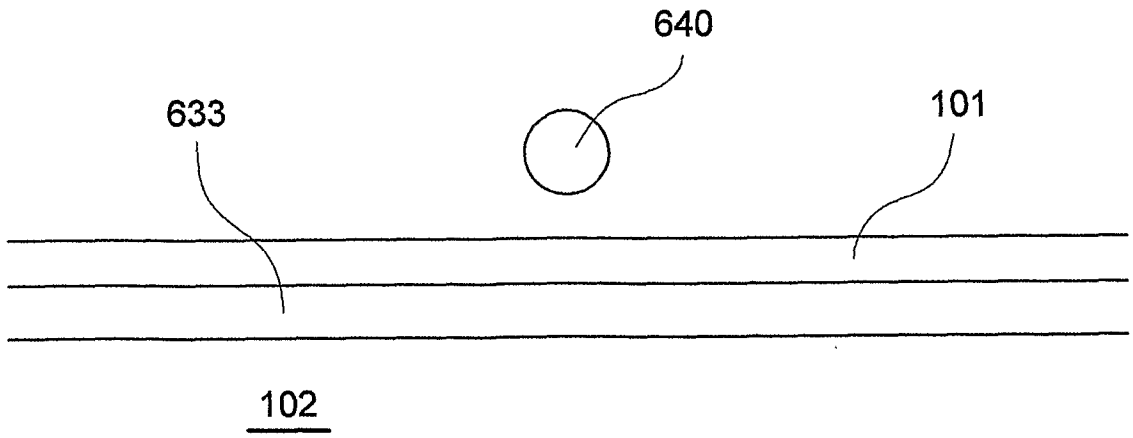

Fig.12b

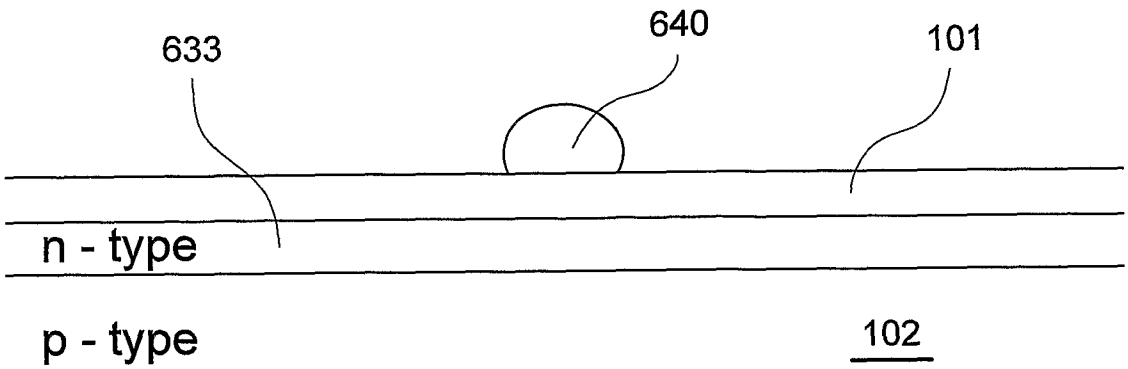

Fig.12c

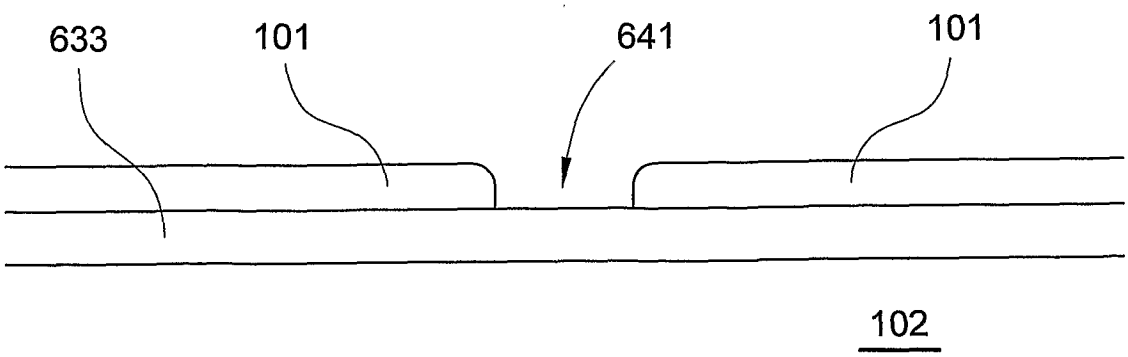

Fig.12d

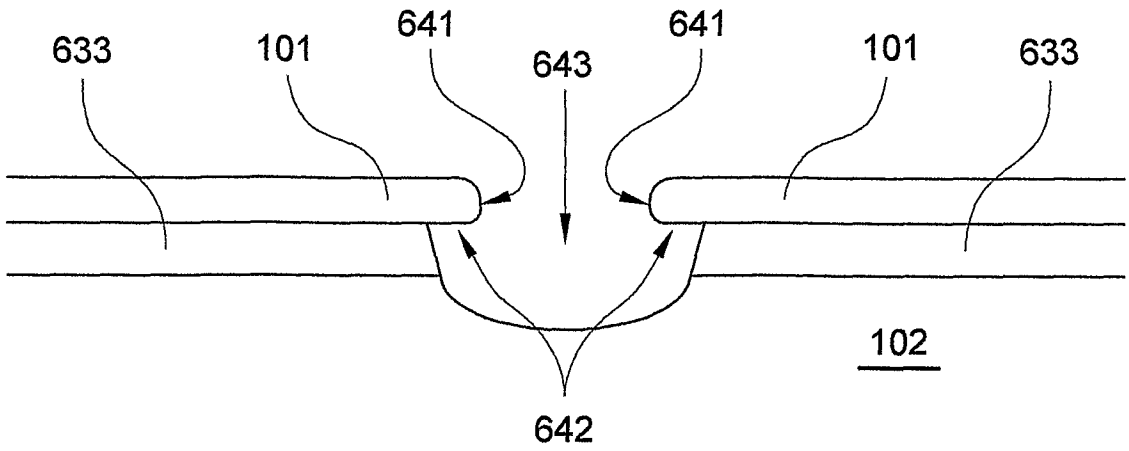

Fig.12e

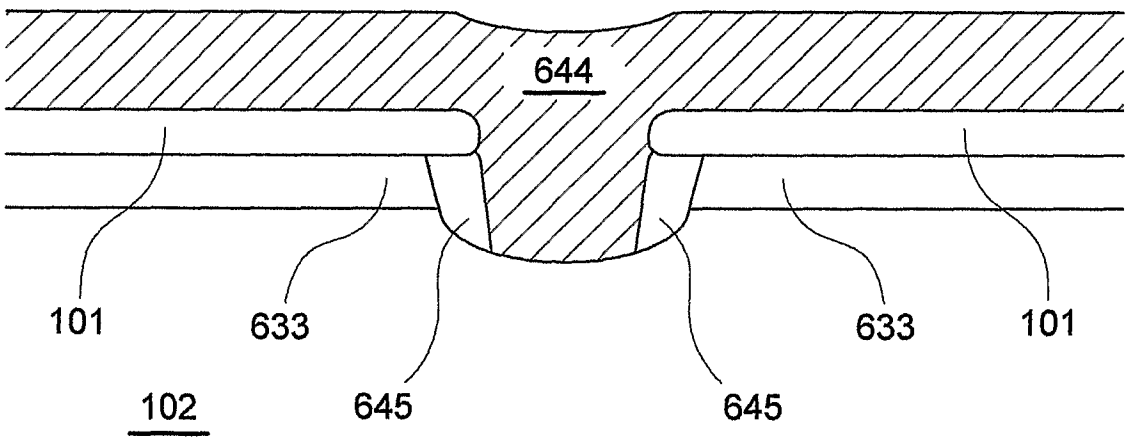

Fig.12f

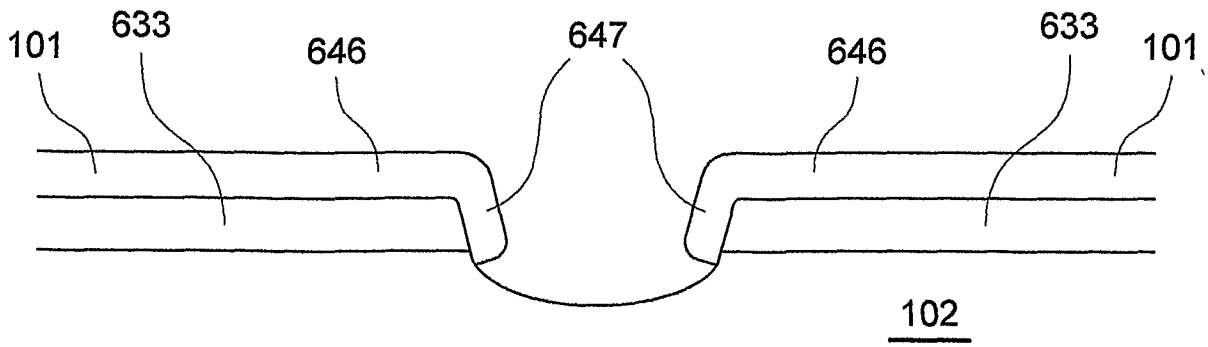

Fig.13

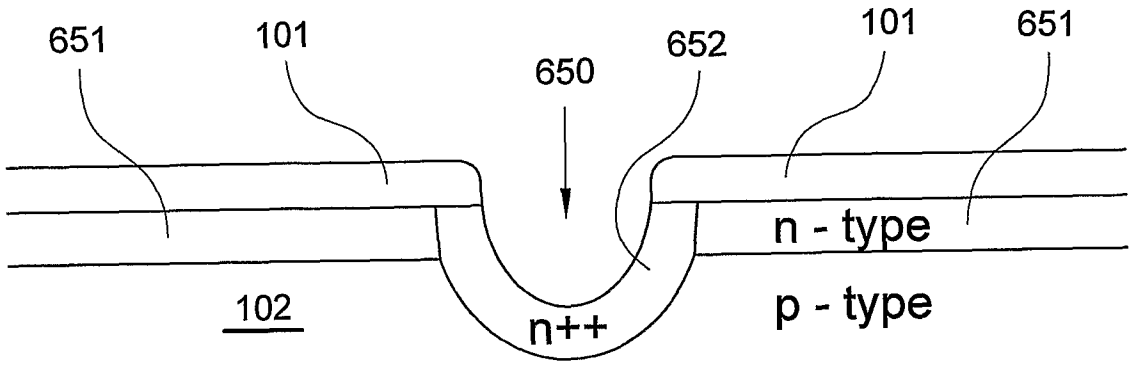
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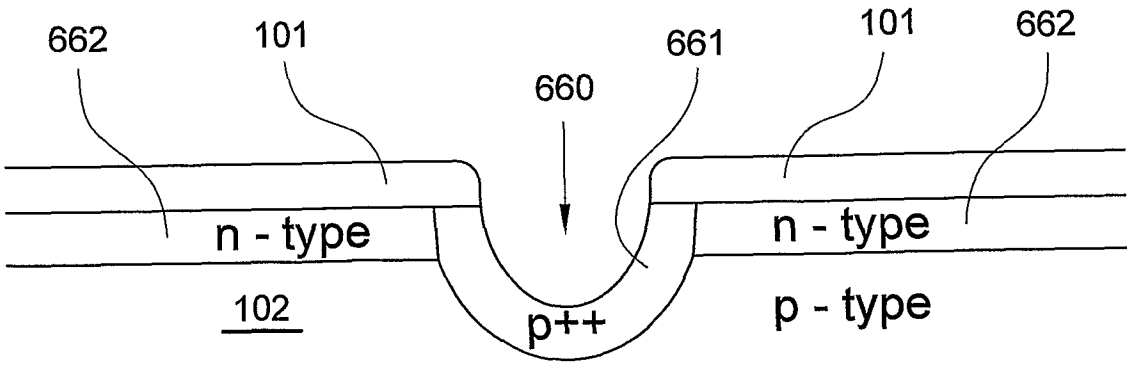
Fig.14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p - type

Fig.15

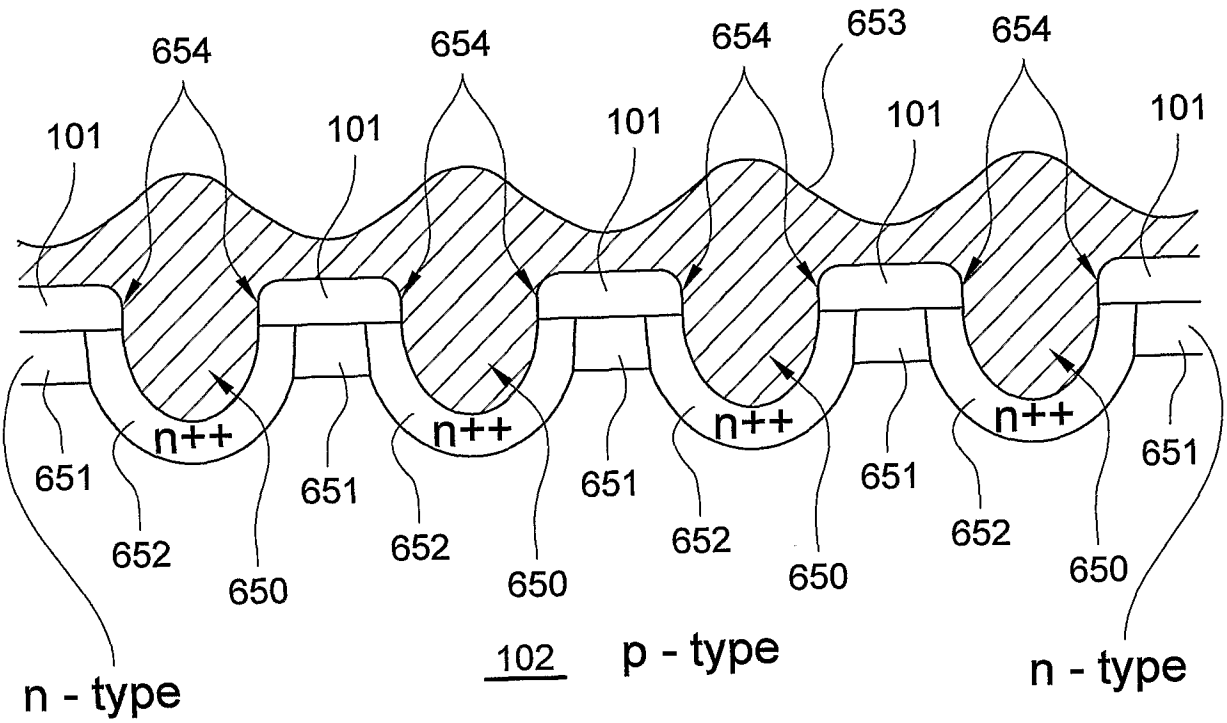
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Fig.16

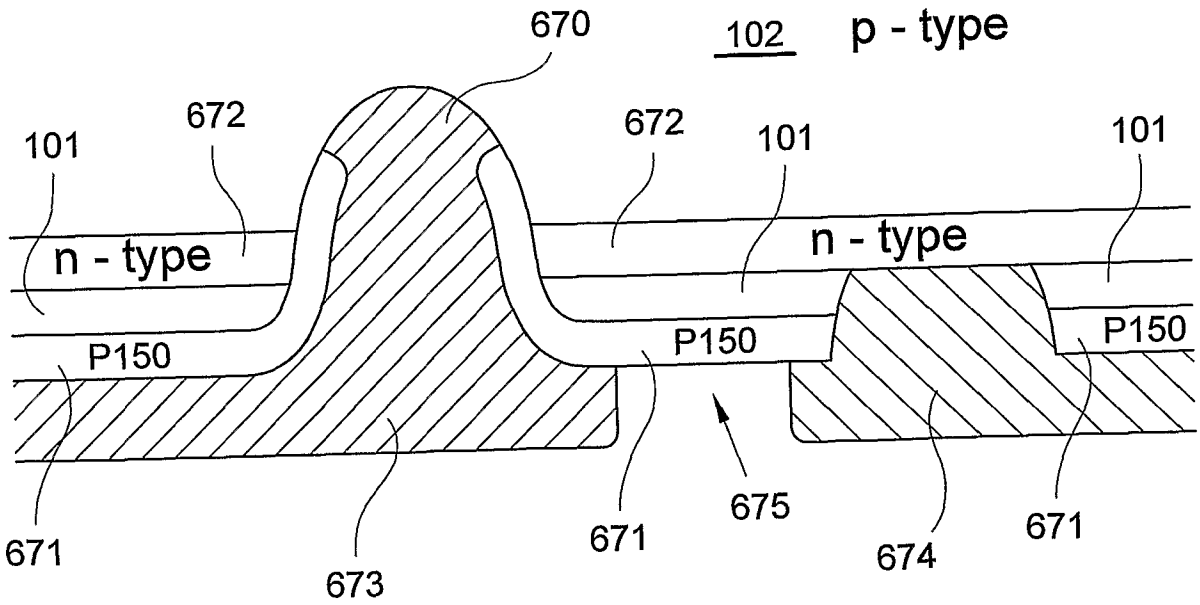
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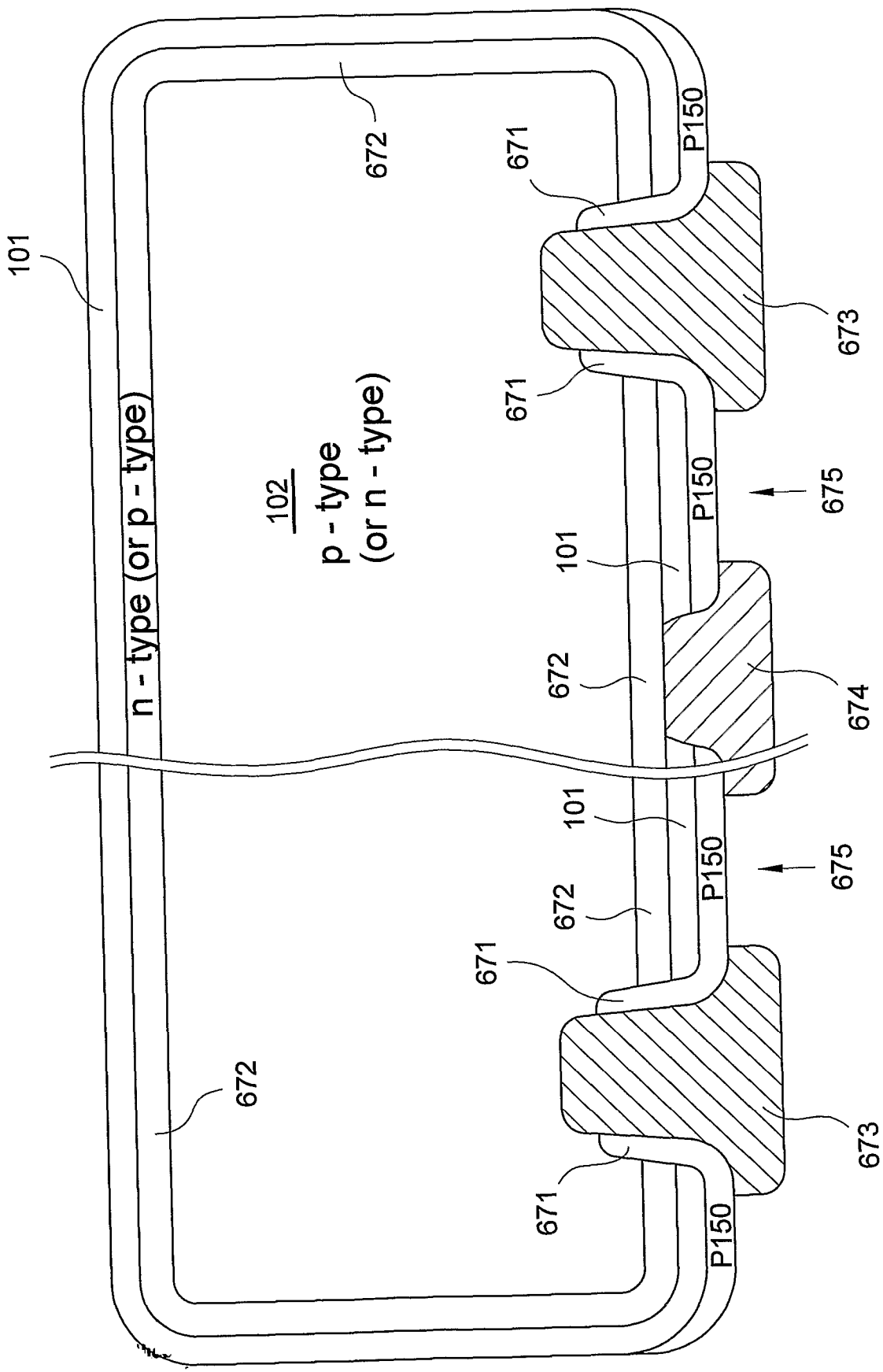
Fig.17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P150

Fig.18

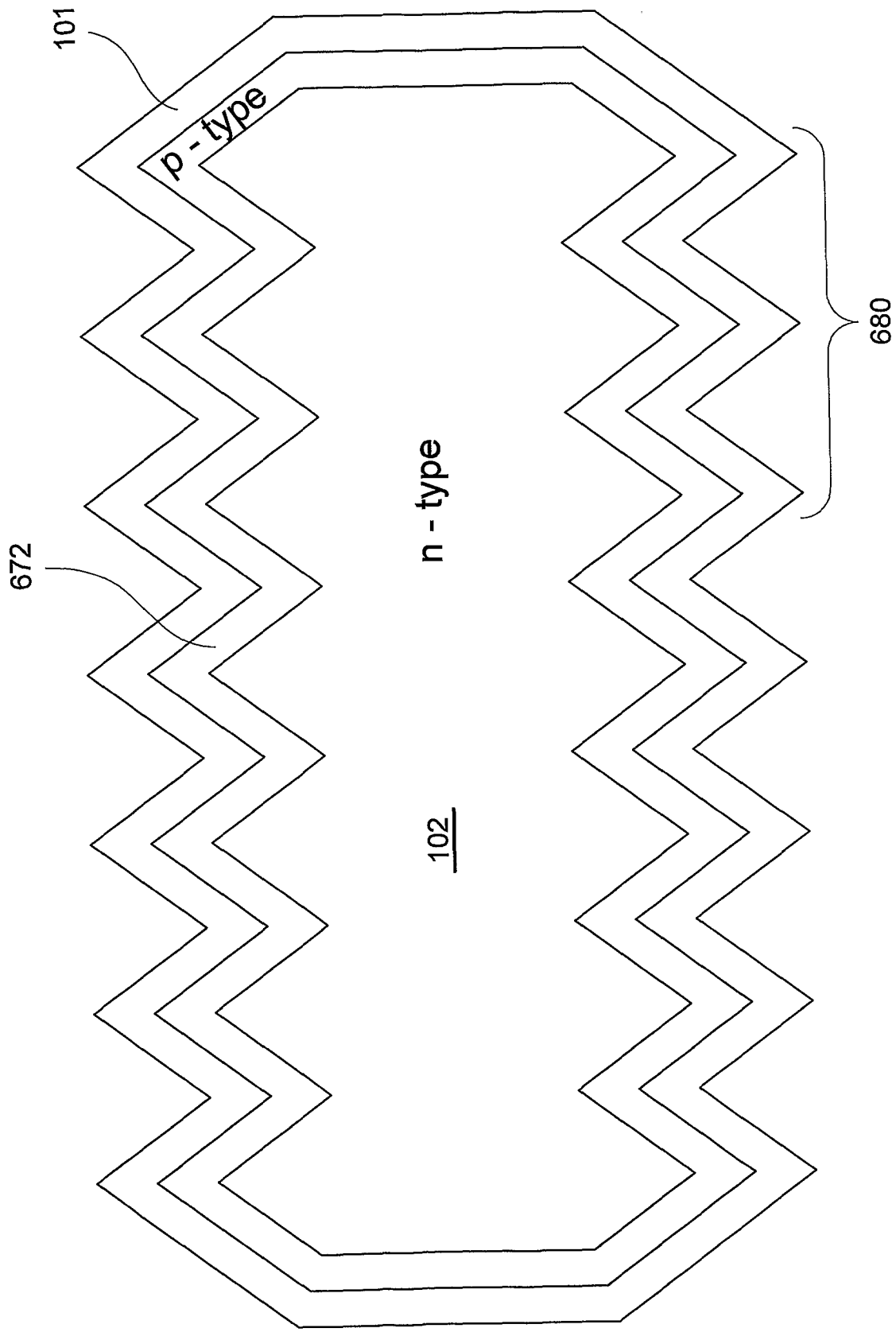

Fig.19

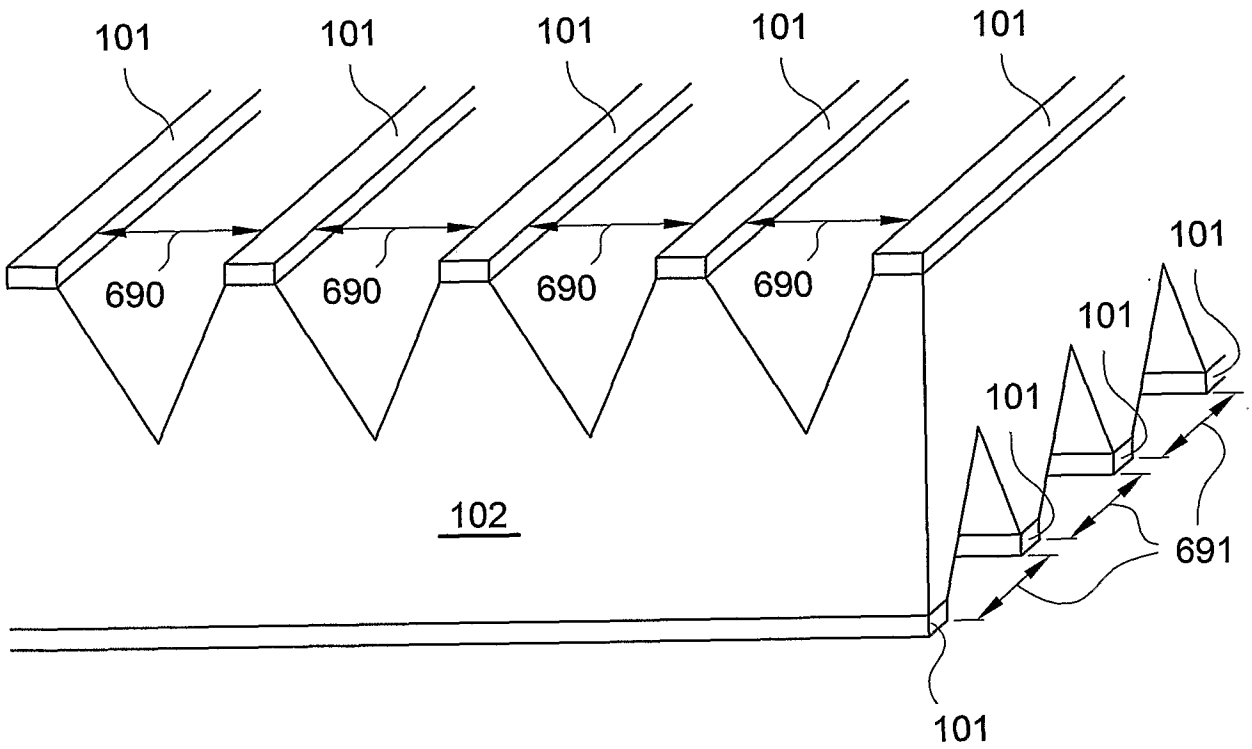
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Fig.20

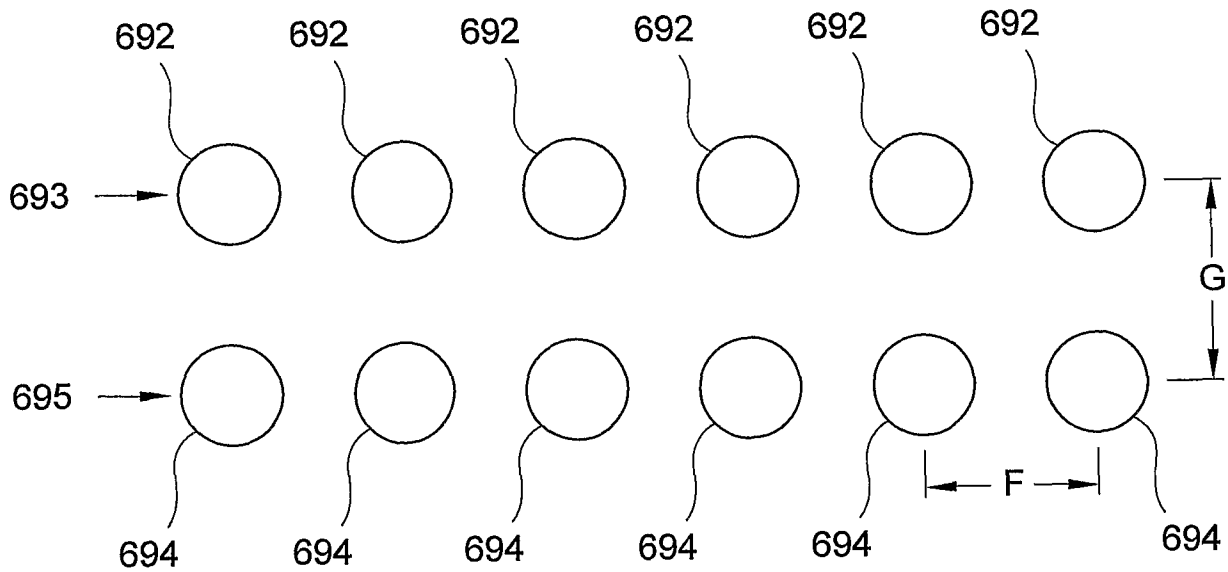
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Fig.21

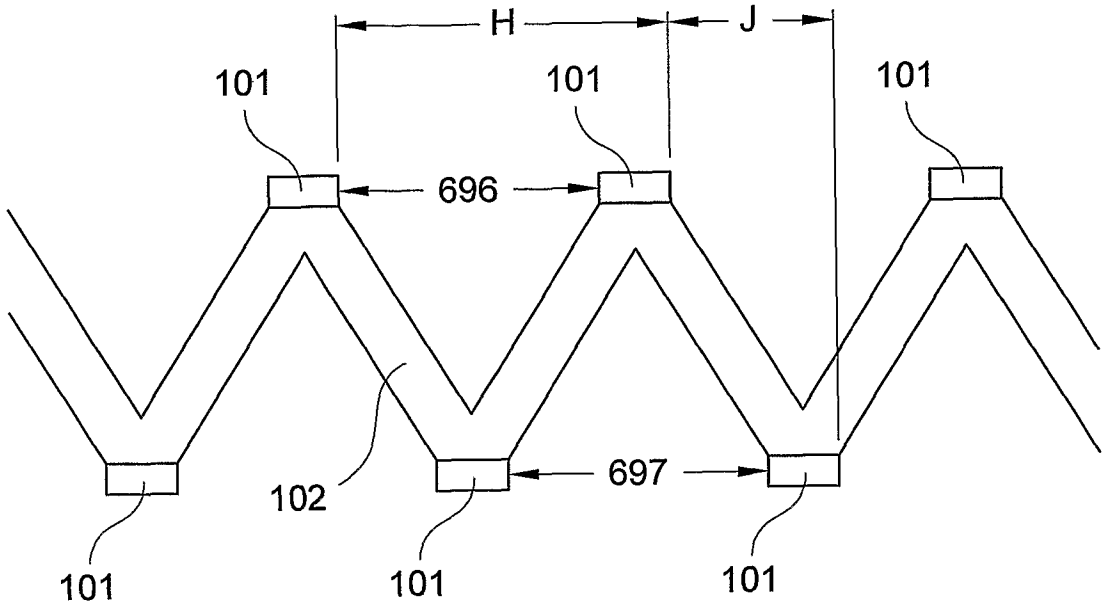


Fig.22

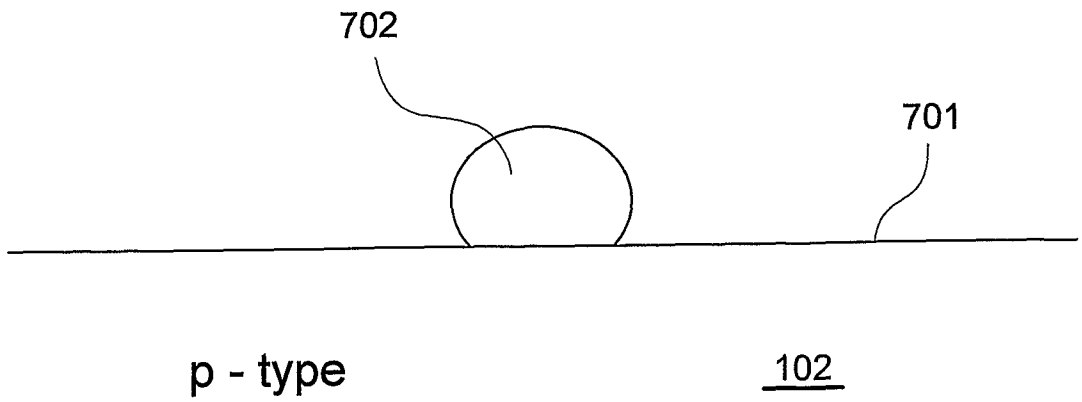


Fig.23a

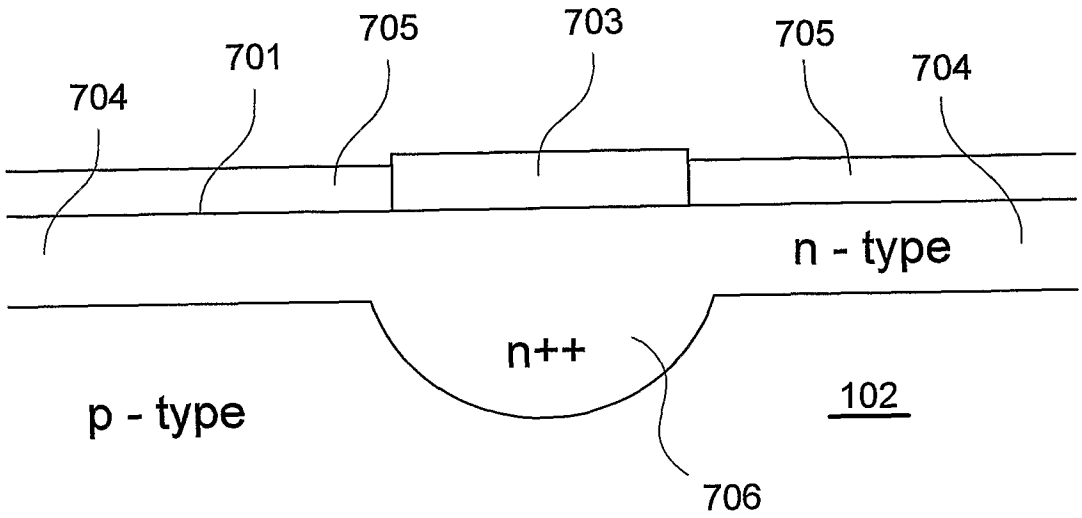


Fig.23b

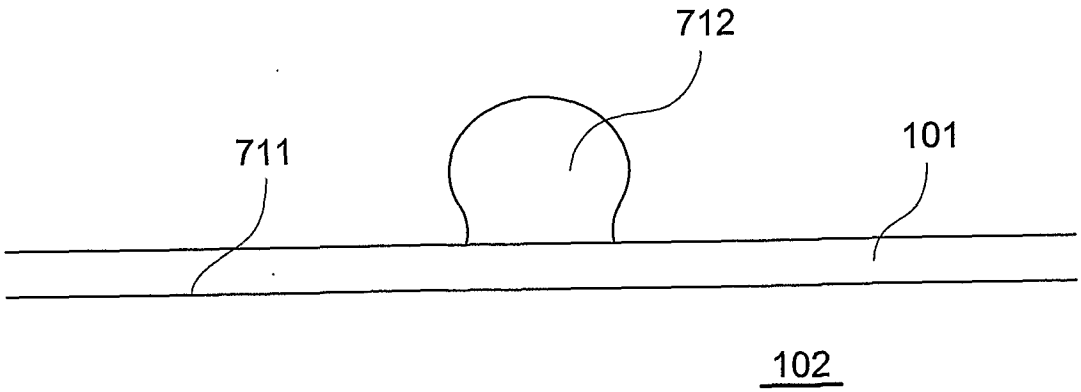


Fig.24a

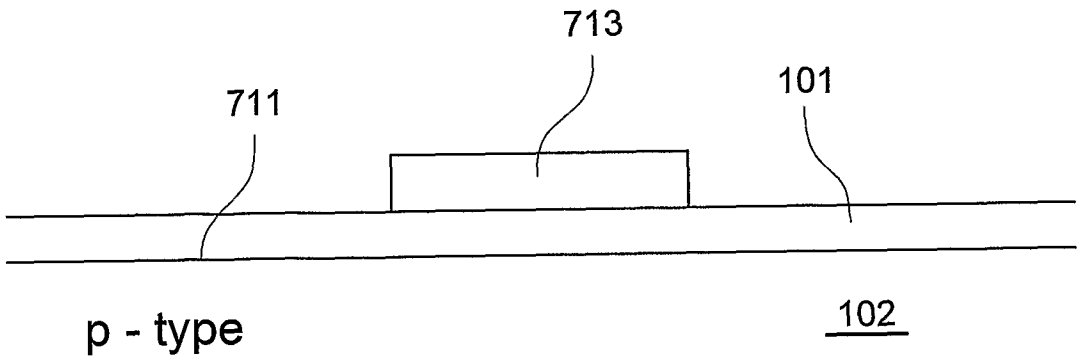


Fig.24b

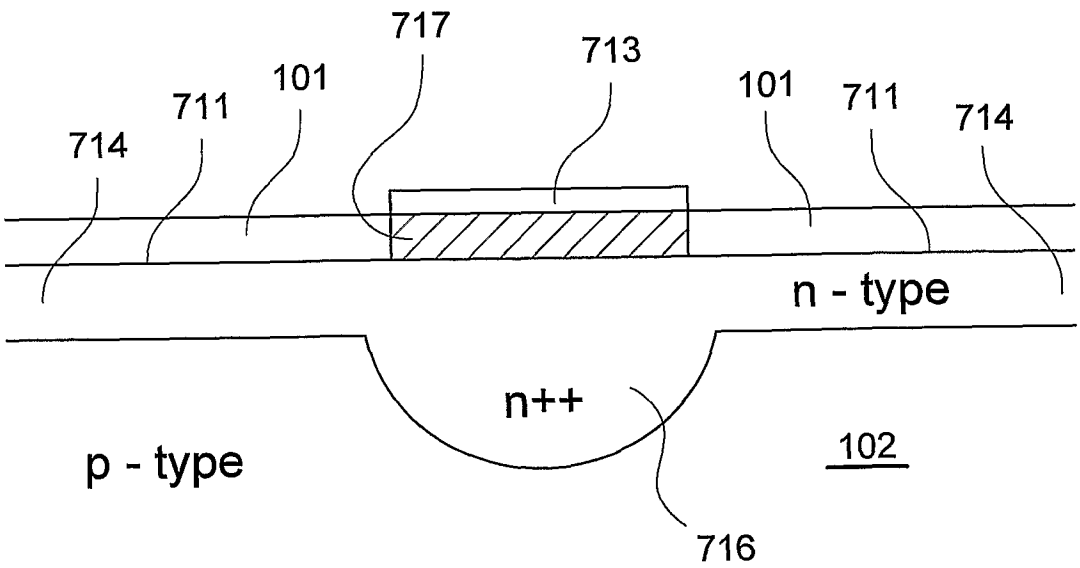


Fig.24c

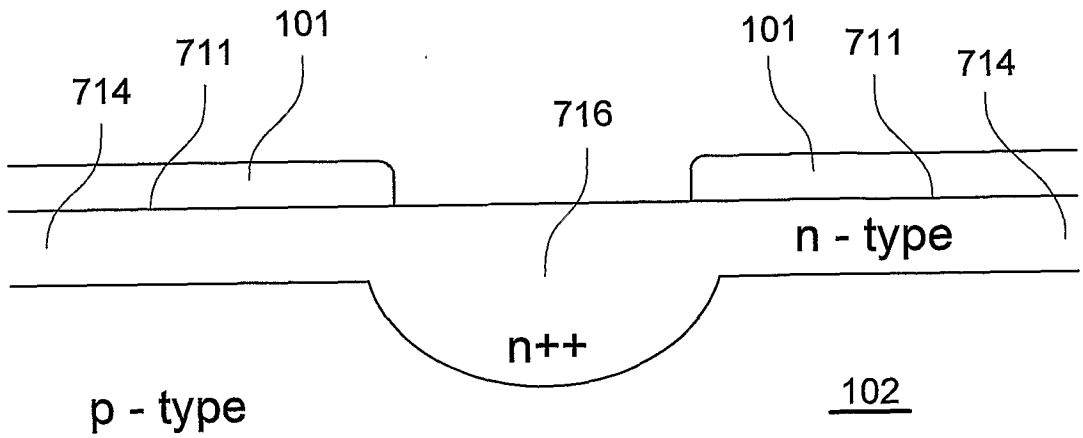


Fig.24d

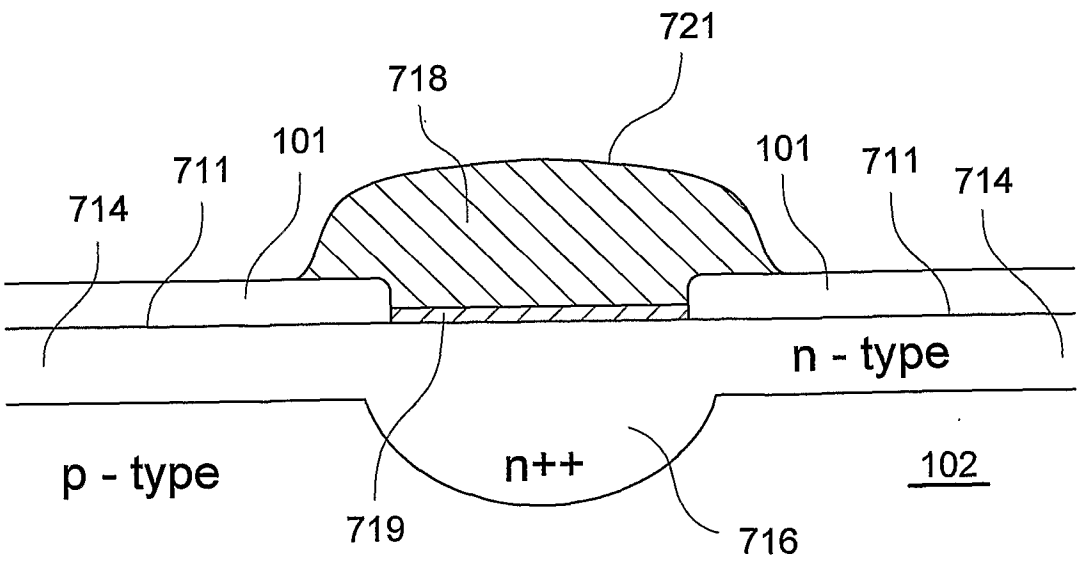


Fig.24e

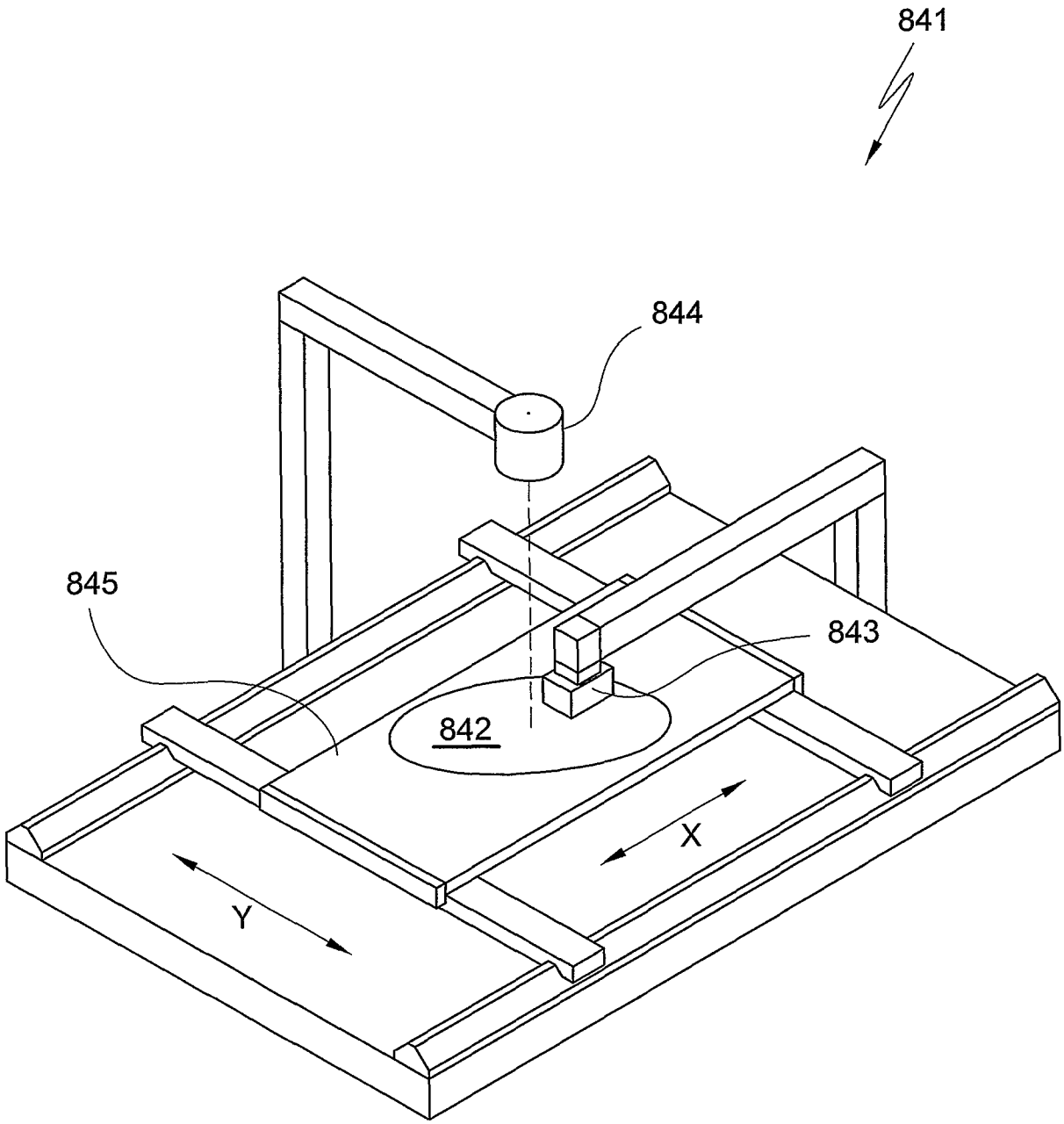
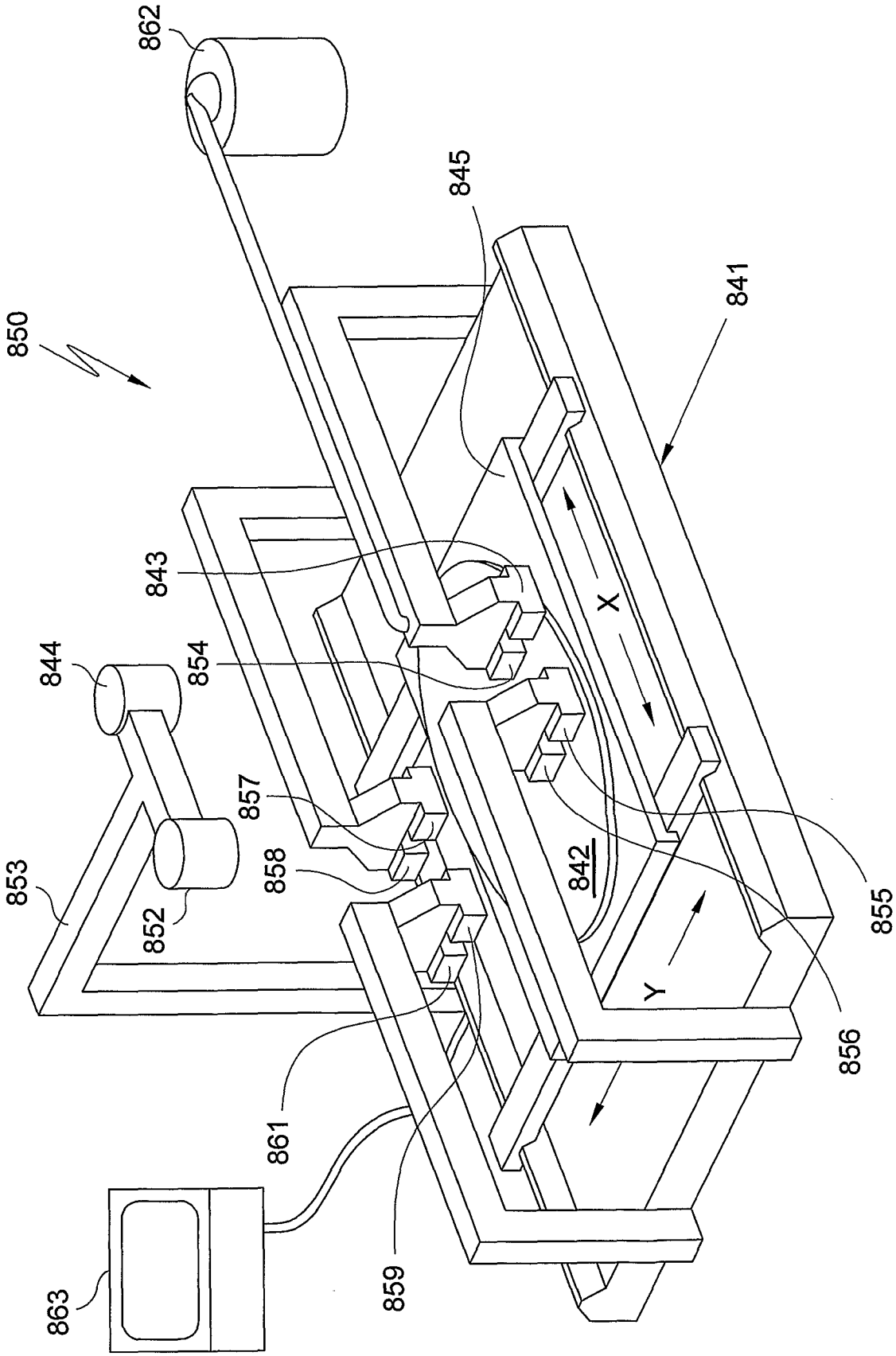


Fig.25


862
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853
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842
855
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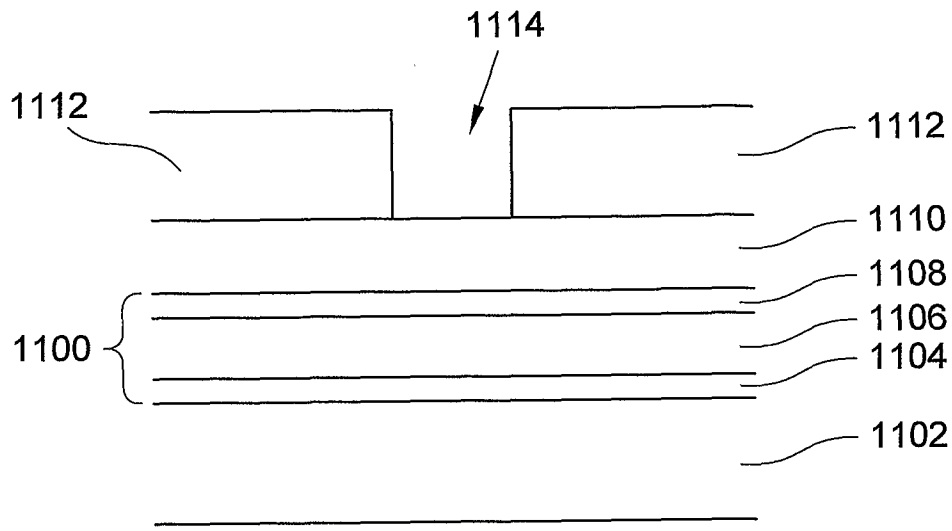
861
859
863
X
Y

Fig.26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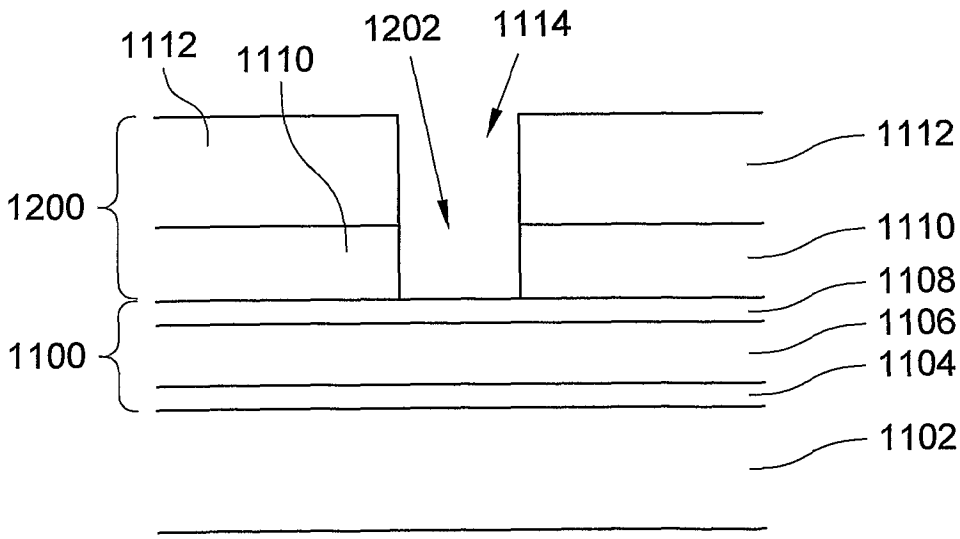
1106
1104
1102

Fig.27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1200
1110
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1100
1104
1102

Fig.28

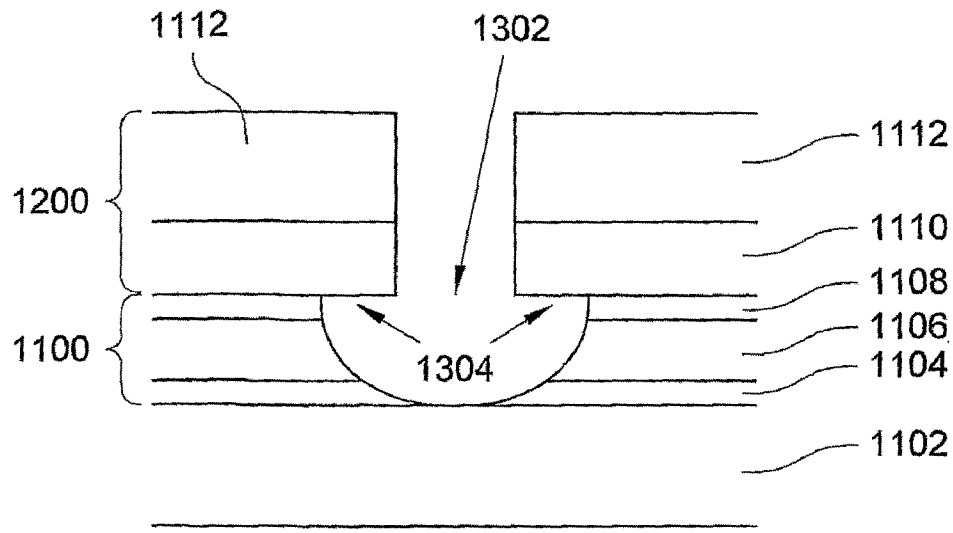
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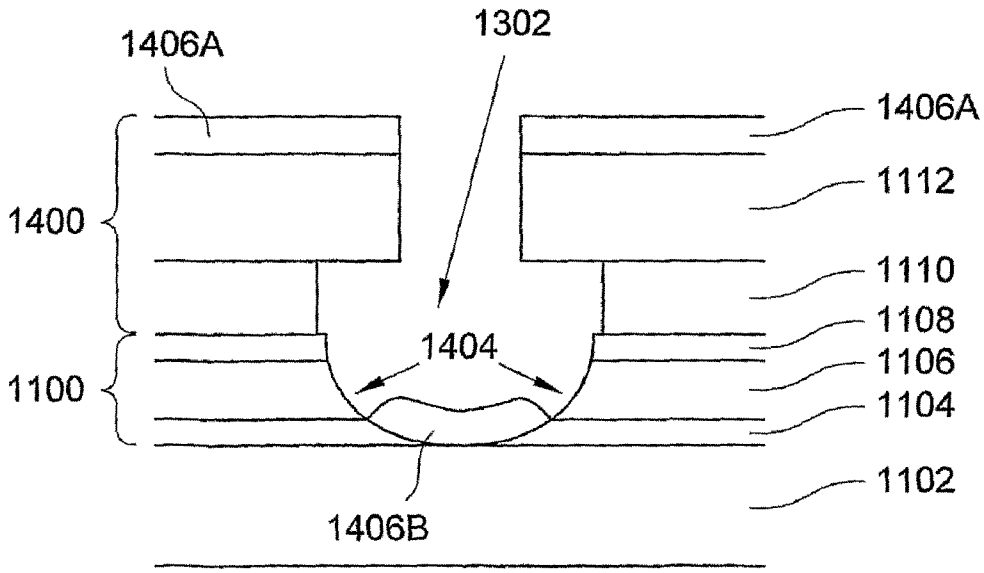
Fig.29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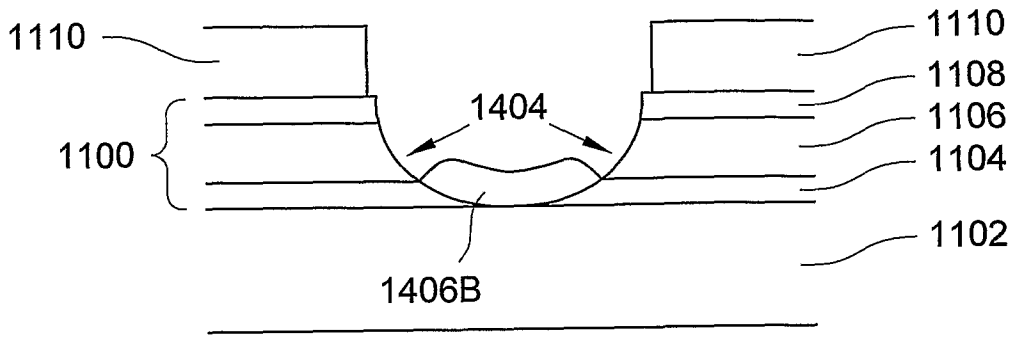
1104
1102
1406B

Fig.30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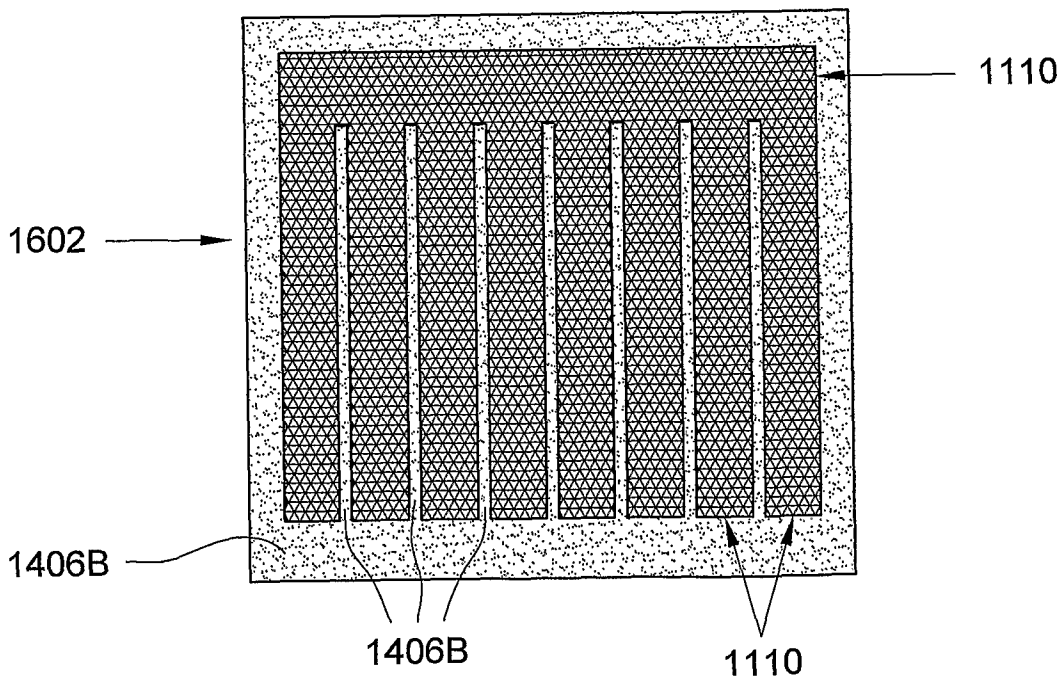
1104
1102
1406B

Fig.31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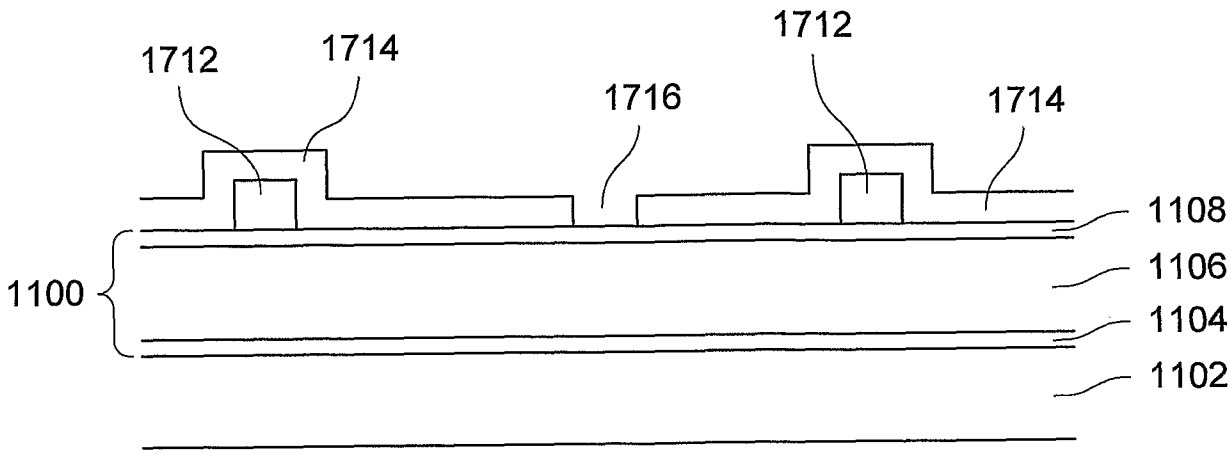
1602
1406B
1406B
1110

Fig.32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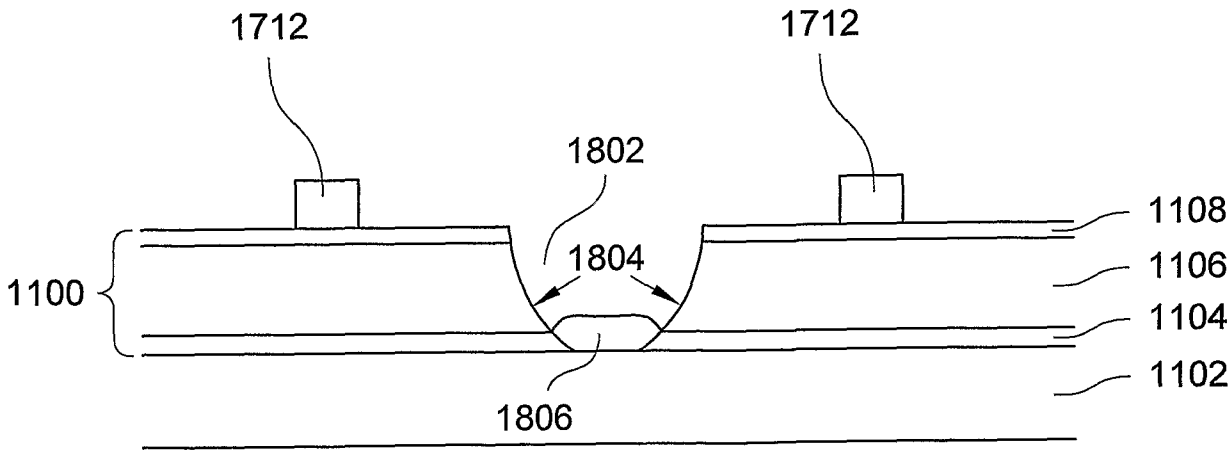
1102
1100

Fig.33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1806

Fig.34

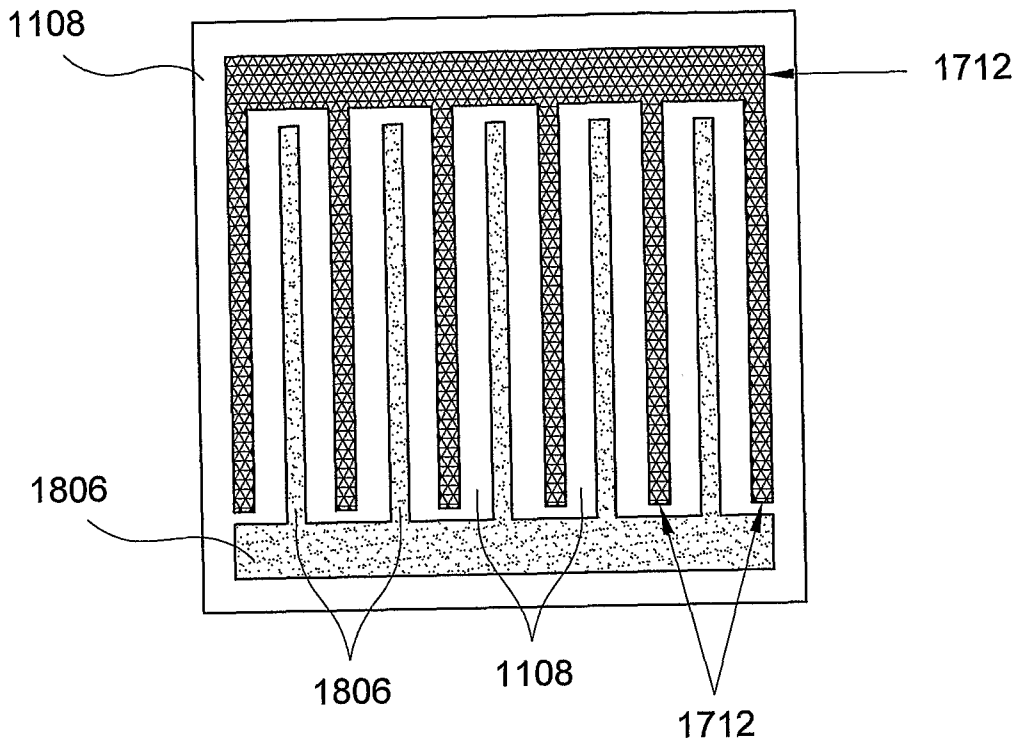

Fig.35

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU2006/001772

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

Int. Cl.

H01L 31/0224 (2006.01) ***H01L 21/283*** (2006.01)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

DWPI Keywords: solar, buried, photovoltaic, H01L 31/-; contact, metall, electrode, H01L 31/0224; overhang, undercut, shadow, lip, slant, slop, angl; sidewall; deposit; angl, direction

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	AU 36576/89 A1 (UNISEARCH LIMITED) 21 December 1988 Pages 3-4, 7-12; Figures 7, 8F, 9; claim 4	1-34
X	US 6423567 B1 (LÜDEMANN et al.) 23 January 2002 Abstract, colums 1, 4-7, Figures 6-12	1-34
A	US 6162658 A (GREEN et al.) 19 December 2000 Figure 4	1

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C [X] See patent family annex

* Special categories of cited documents:

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"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
24 January 2007	30 JAN 2007
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU	Authorized officer
AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200, WODEN ACT 2606, AUSTRALIA E-mail address: pct@ipaustralia.gov.au Facsimile No. (02) 6285 3929	**MICHAEL HALL** Telephone No : (02) 6283 2474

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU2006/001772

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5539222 A (LE et al.) 23 July 1996 Column 4, Figures 6, 14	1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/AU2006/001772

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Member					
AU	3657689	DE	3919693				
US	6423567	AU	46005/99	DE	19819200	EP	1075708
		EP	1091420	WO	9956324		
US	6162658	AU	72067/96	EP	0958597	WO	9715075
US	5539222	US	5432119				

Due to data integration issues this family listing may not include 10 digit Australian applications filed since May 2001.

END OF ANNEX