

Optical Properties and Fano Resonance Behavior in Silicon Nanowires with p - n Junctions: Mapping the Junction



V. Hinojosa^{1*}, I. Mediavilla¹, J. Jiménez¹, Baron Thierry¹, J. Serrano¹



¹ Optronlab Group. Dpto. Física de la Materia Condensada. Univ. de Valladolid. Paseo de Belén 1, 47011 Valladolid, Spain

² University Grenoble Alpes, LTM, F-38000 Grenoble, France and CNRS, LTM, 38000 Grenoble, France

(*) E-mail: vanessagisselle.hinojosa@uva.es

ABSTRACT

Silicon nanowires (NWs) with axial homojunctions have exhibited superior forward current density compared to traditional bulk silicon p - n junctions, making them highly promising for photovoltaic applications with minimal absorption losses. In particular, understanding the intricate interplay between dopants and these structures is crucial for enhancing the NW properties. Contactless optical techniques are suitable for NW characterization, in particular micro-Raman spectroscopy permits the analysis of axial p - n junctions in Si NWs using the Fano asymmetry parameter (q). The micro-Raman scan along the NW allows us to distinguish the n -type segment, the charge-depleted region at the p - n junction, and the p -type segment. Micro-Raman spectroscopy allows contactless estimation of the free carrier concentration, together with structural characterization, and the junction characteristics.

MOTIVATION

Photovoltaic devices:

- Homojunctions
- Doping
- Defects

Raman spectroscopy

Essential features accessible:

- ✓ Doping level
- ✓ Junction characteristics

RESULTS

Doping calibration by Fano resonance in Si wafers

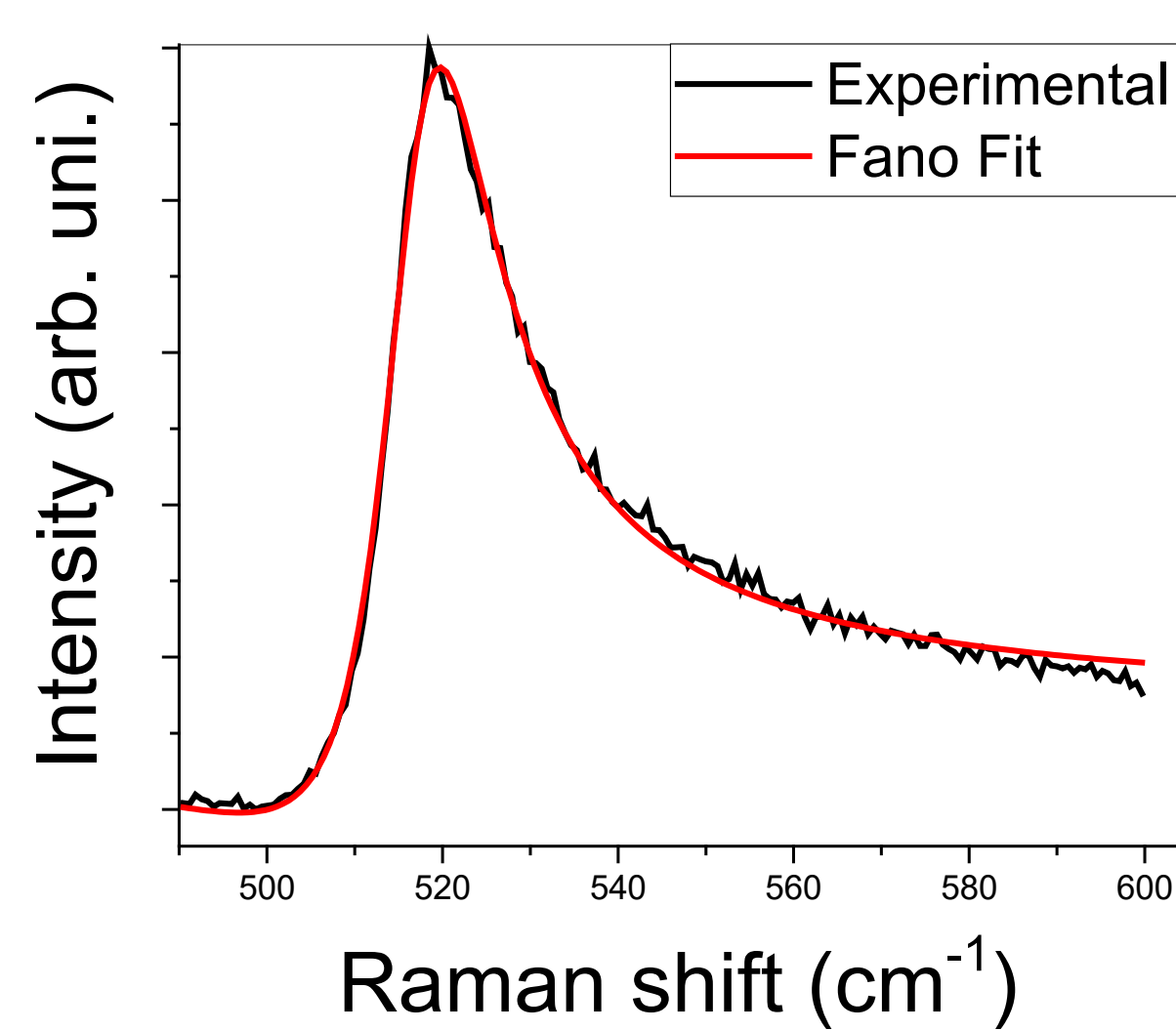


Fig. 1: Characteristic Raman spectra of p -type doped silicon showing Fano resonance

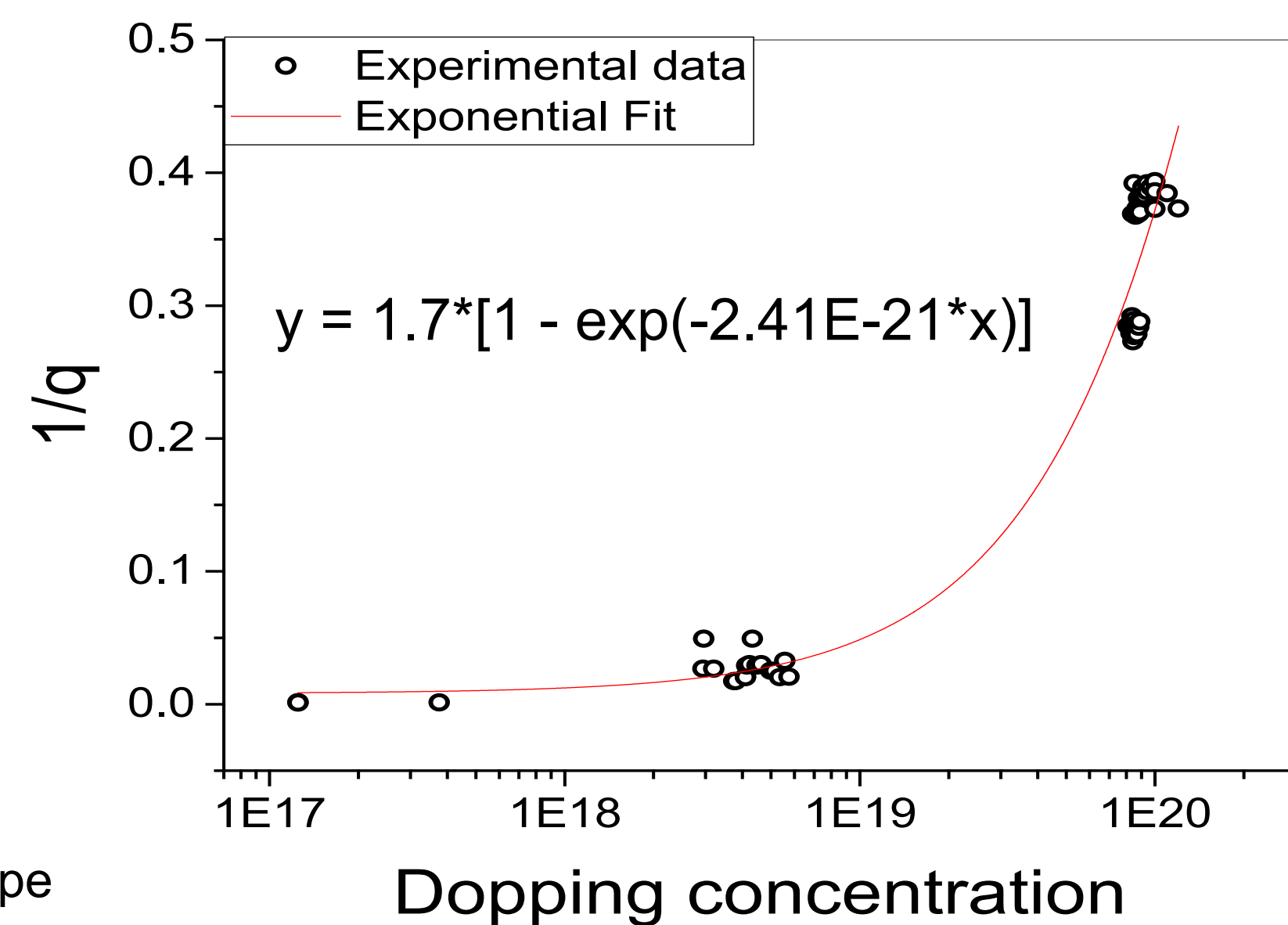


Fig. 2: Correlation between doping levels and coupling strength ($1/q$) derived from Fano fitting of Raman spectra in three p -type doped Si wafers.

Fano Equation [1-3]

$$I(\omega) = A \frac{(q + \varepsilon)^2}{(1 + \varepsilon^2)} \quad \varepsilon \equiv \frac{\omega - \omega_0}{\Gamma}$$

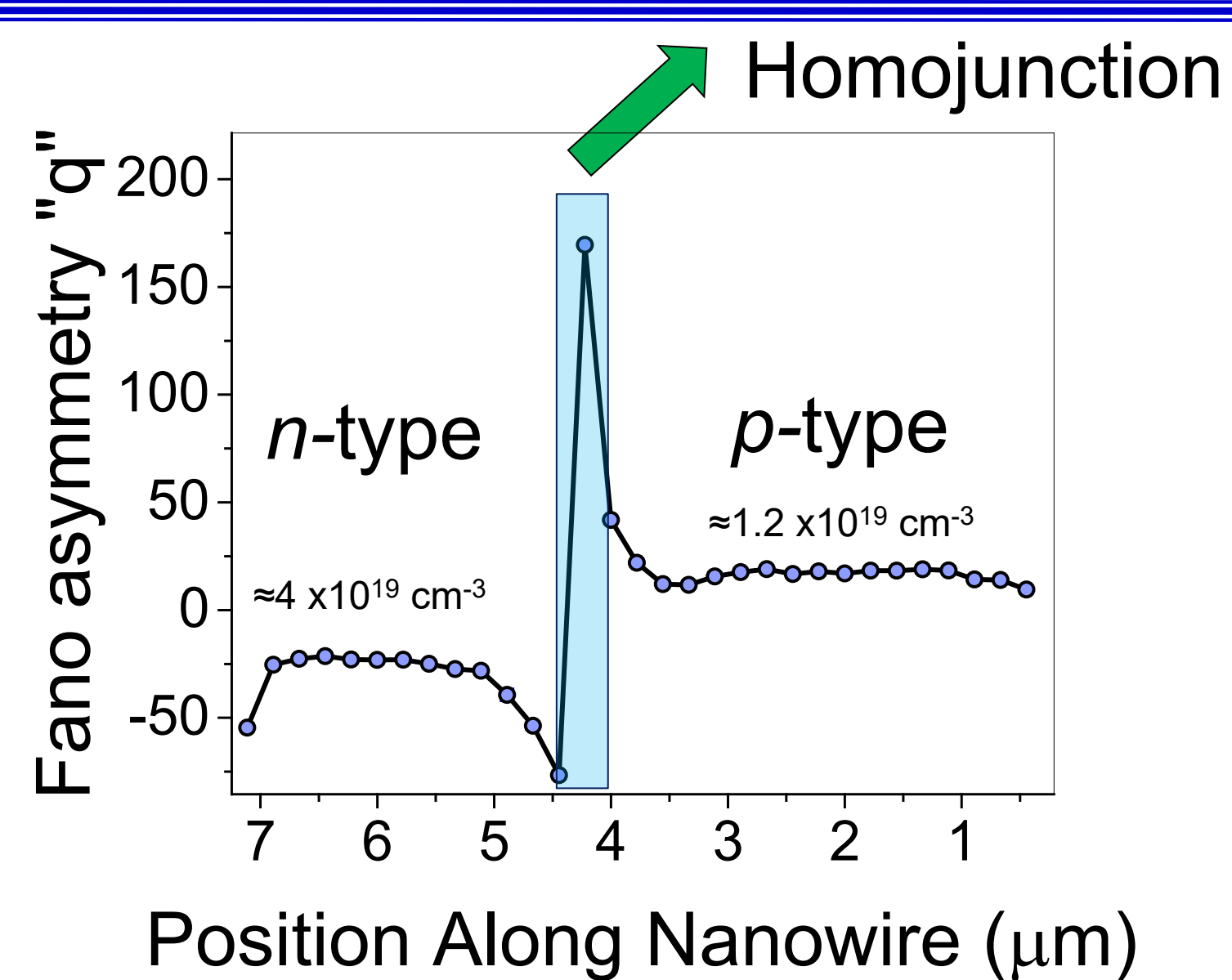


Fig. 3: Asymmetry parameter q from Fano fitting on a linescan along a single Si NW with a p - n junction

Raman linescan allows us to differentiate between p - and n -type region, and the depletion zone (Lorentzian behavior $|q| > 100$)

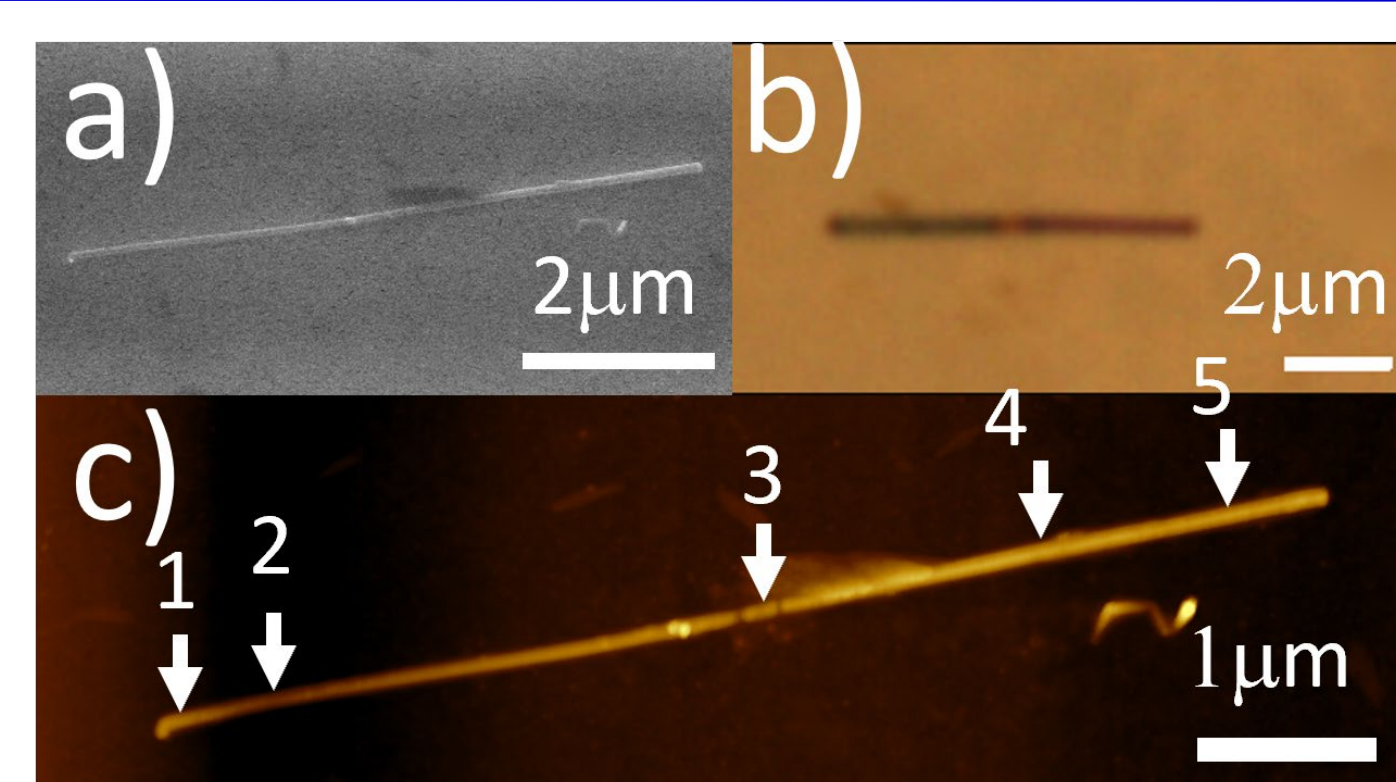
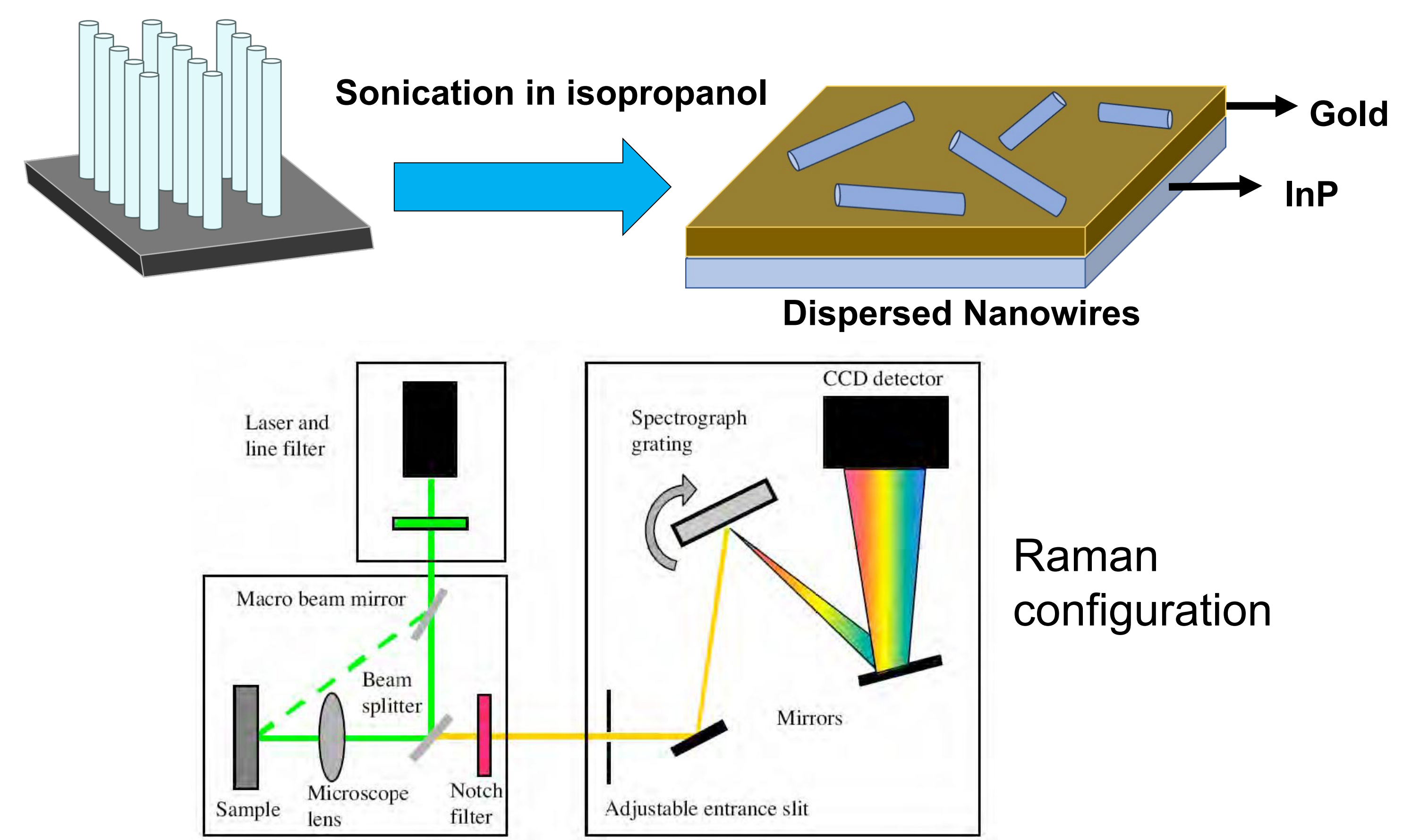


Fig. 4: a) SEM image of a Si NW with p - n junction showing gradual changes in brightness, b) optical image of the same NW oriented perpendicular to the laser polarization, and c) AFM image revealing bending in the n -type region and variations in diameter

Table 1: Si NW diameter values at several points displayed in Fig. 1.

Spot	1	2	3	4	5
Diameter (nm)	92	81	93	100	104

EXPERIMENTAL



ANALYSIS

Depletion zone: laser spot = $0.8 \mu\text{m}$

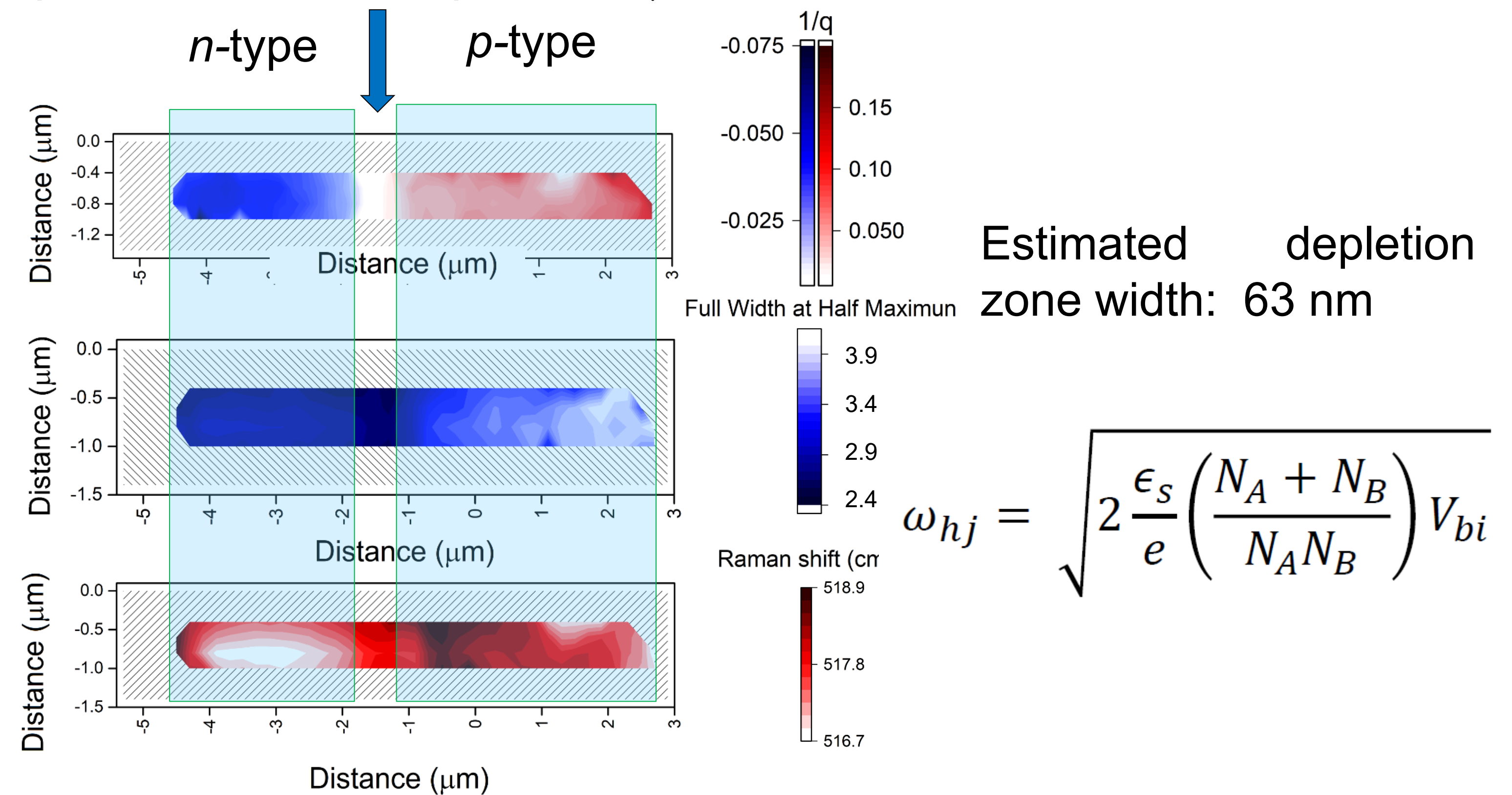


Fig. 5: Map representation of Si NW showing the fitting parameters: $1/q$ (coupling strength), Full Width at Half Maximum (FWHM), and Frequency.

- The coupling strength ($1/q$) factor decreased in the carrier depletion zone (Lorentzian lineshape).
- The white region in the lower panel indicates strain due to bending at the n -type region.

CONCLUSIONS

- Calibration curve of coupling strength vs free carrier concentration fits an exponential law.
- Linescan reveals homojunction.
- Morphology images showed small diameter variations along the NW.
- Micro-Raman mapping of the NWs allowed us to access the width of the free carrier concentration of the p and n segments, and also allowed to assess the carrier depletion zone at the homojunction.

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