

Research facilities in YITAL, Marmara Research Center, TÜBİTAK, Turkey

Photoresist processing workbench



YITAL is a part of the Marmara Research Center in Gebze outside of Istanbul, which is one of the R&D centers belonging to TÜBİTAK (Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey). YITAL was founded in 1981 and is today probably the leading CMOS ASIC production facility in Turkey.

Facilities

YITAL has today environments dedicated for class 1000, 100 as well as class 10 clean room work. There is a fully equipped laboratory for CMOS production – including a scanning electron microscope and diffusion furnaces - with 0,7µm CMOS processes being the standard since several years. Recently a new stepper have made possible 0,3 µm processes.



Scanning electron microscope



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Center of Excellence in Solar Cell Materials, Estonia

Tallinn University of Technology (TUT), Department of Materials Science, Thin films research group. Head of the group: Prof. Malle Krunk

Research area: Thin films by wet chemical methods for photovoltaics and electronics

Group members

Deposition techniques: spray pyrolysis, chemical bath deposition, sol gel, SILAR
Supporting techniques: RF magnetron sputtering, PVD, plasma etching
Thin film materials: Oxides (ZnO, TiO₂), chalcogenides (CdS, ZnS, In₂S₃, In(OH)xSy, CuInS₂ and related compounds, CdTe).

Characterisation techniques at TUT: XRD, SEM+EDX+WDX; micro-Raman, AFM, UV-VIS, FTIR, TG/DTG/DTA, TG/EGA(FTIR), PL (8K+ temperature dependent), I-V, impedance spectroscopy (RT+temperature dependent), solar cells output characteristics. Experience also in XPS (PES), ellipsometry, Kelvin probe, surface photovoltage, NMR measurements (at partners).

Field of competencies

- Thin films formation chemistry in spray pyrolysis, chemical bath and sol gel deposition processes including reactions in solutions, structure and thermal decomposition of intermediate complexes formed in wet chemical processes;
- Deposition of flat and nano-micro structured device quality thin films and multilayered structures;
- Elemental and phase composition, crystal quality of thin films;
- Structural, optical and electrical properties of thin films of semiconductors and dielectrics;
- Defect structure of materials;
- Properties of photovoltaic structures.

Abstract: The research is directed to development of nanocrystalline/nanostructured inorganic thin films by wet chemical methods of chemical spray pyrolysis, chemical bath, SILAR and sol-gel deposition techniques. These methods are simple, fast and industrially relevant to produce large area films at low cost. The objective of the research work was to develop device quality films for several applications in electronics and optoelectronics. Main attention is paid to the photovoltaic materials - window layers of ZnO, TiO₂ and buffer/absorber layers such as CdS, ZnS, In₂S₃, In(OH)xSy, CuInS₂, CuInSe₂, CdTe, etc. The approach applied comprises the chain of studies from the precursors to thin films and devices. Fundamental studies are focused to the films formation chemistry including the chemical reactions in solution, formation of intermediate phases, its thermal decomposition and thin film growth mechanisms, and the materials defect structure. Applied research is going in the field of preparation and characterisation of the films and multilayered structures, including solar cells.

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