

Optimization of optoelectrical properties of DC magnetron-sputtered $\text{Cu}_2\text{ZnSnS}_4$ absorber layer

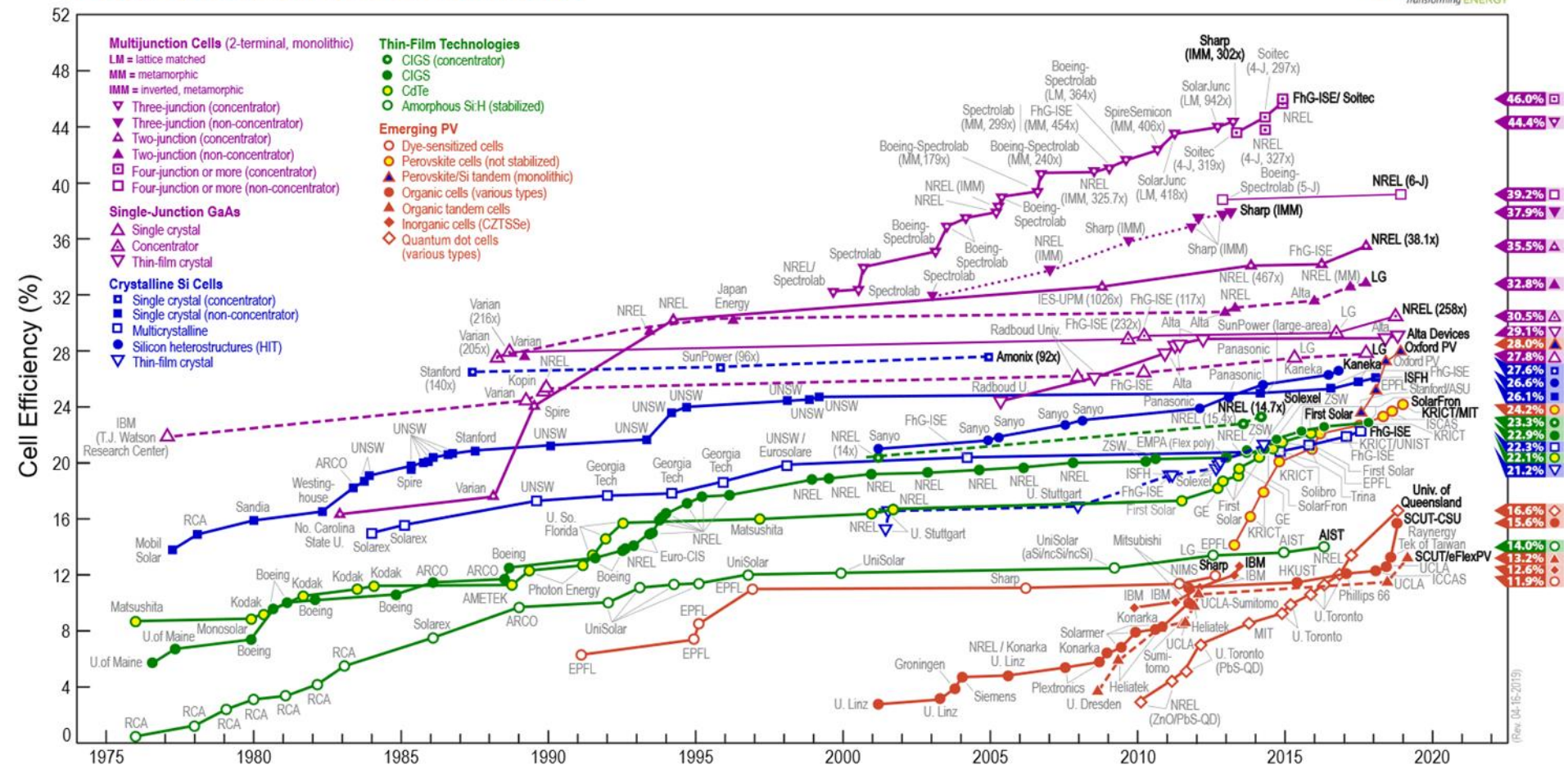
Maria Zhukova¹, Ratan Kotipalli², Olivier Poncelet³,
Louise Samain², Lionel Fourdrinier², Denis Flandre¹

¹ ICTEAM, UC Louvain, Place du Levant 3, 1348, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

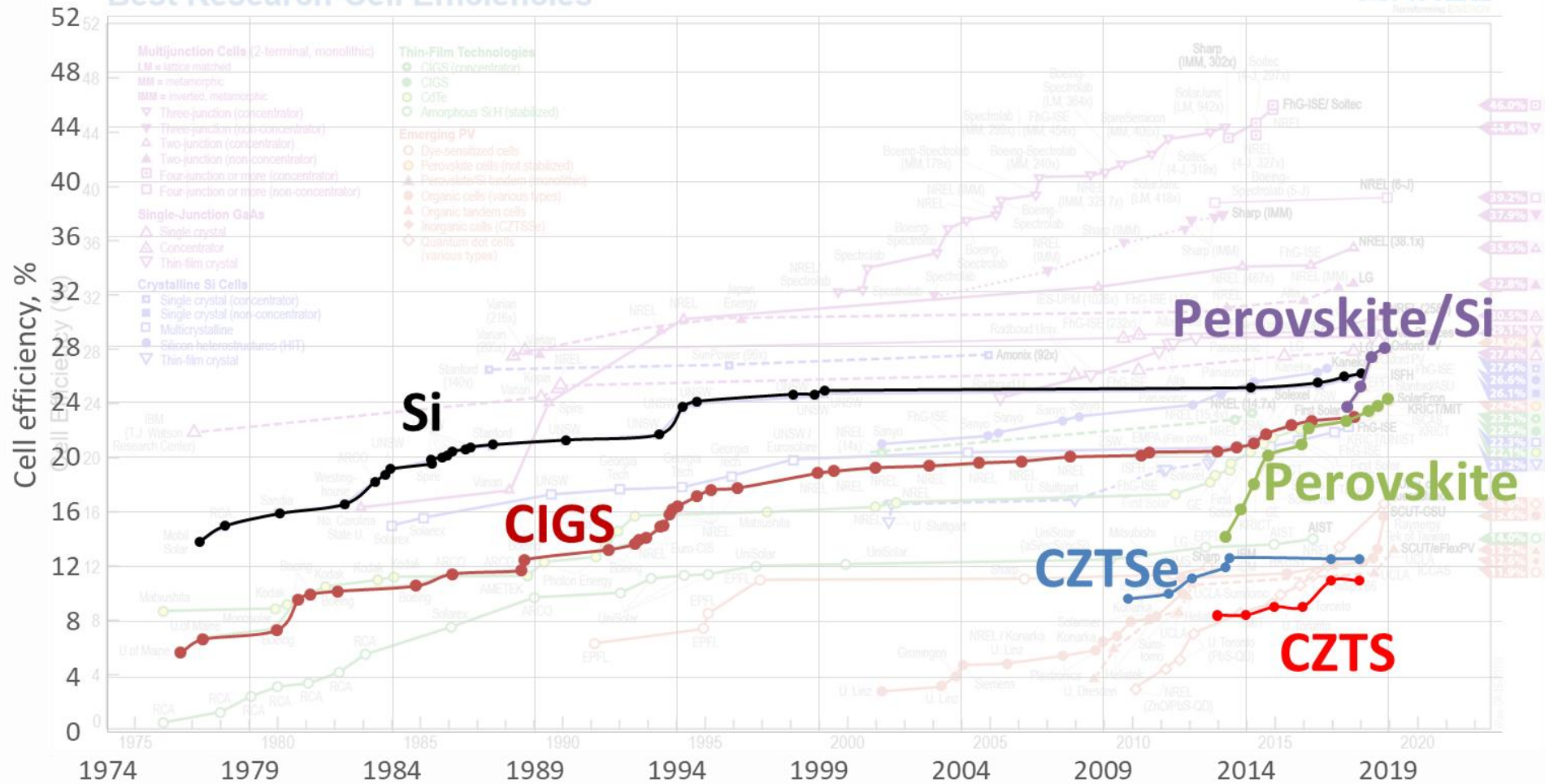
² CRM Group, Allée de l'Innovation 1, B57- Quartier Polytech 3, 4000 Liège, Belgium

³ IMAP, UC Louvain, Place Sainte Barbe 2, 1348, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

Best Research-Cell Efficiencies



Best Research-Cell Efficiencies



...

5.5% by magnetron sputtering A. Fairbrother et al. 2013

9.2% by co-sputtering K. Sun et al. 2016

11% by sputtering Cu/ZnS/Sn + RTP C.Yan et al. 2018

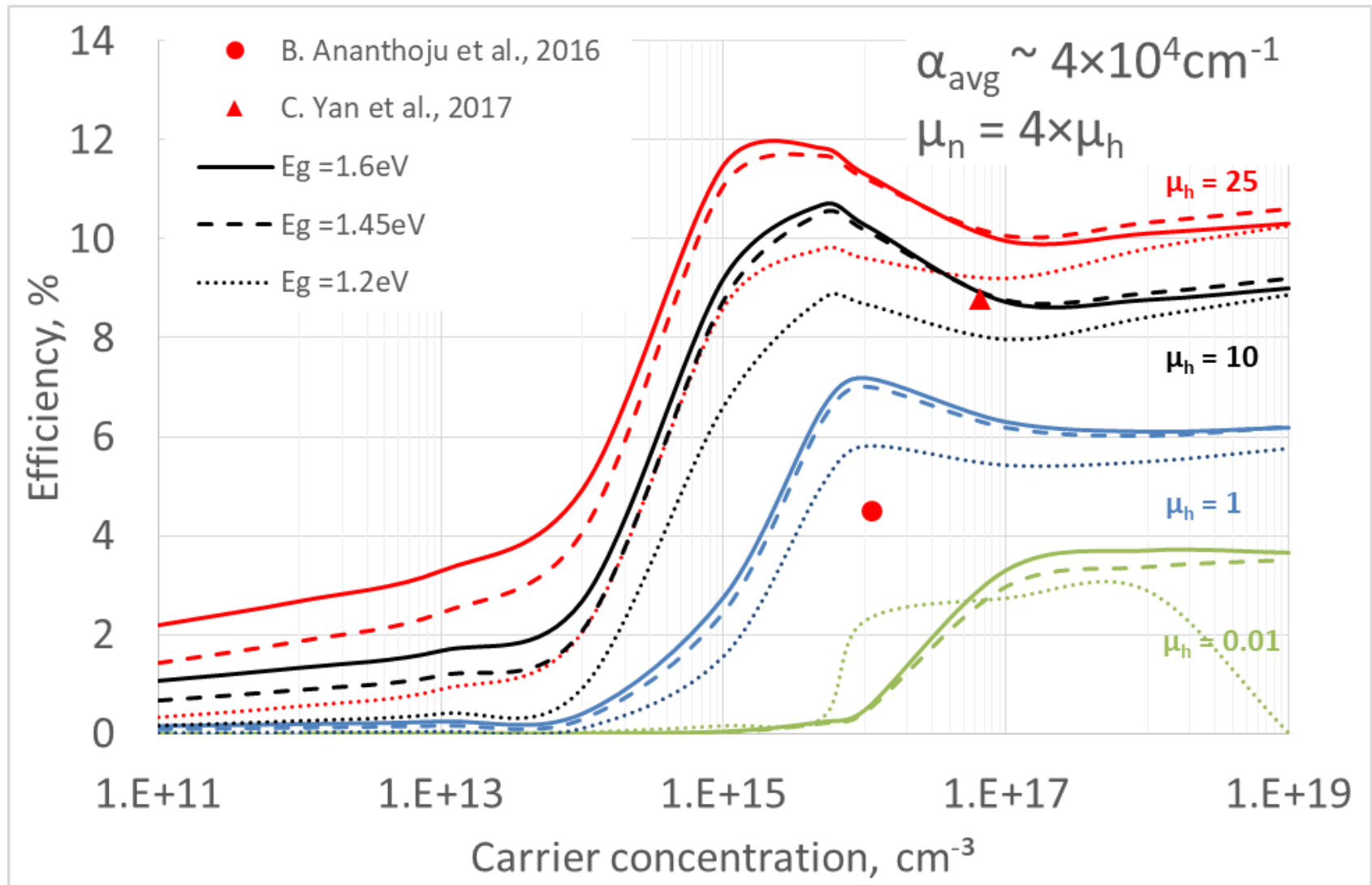
Context

- SCAPS simulation
- CZTS fabrication
- Material characterization
- Optoelectrical characterization
- Conclusions

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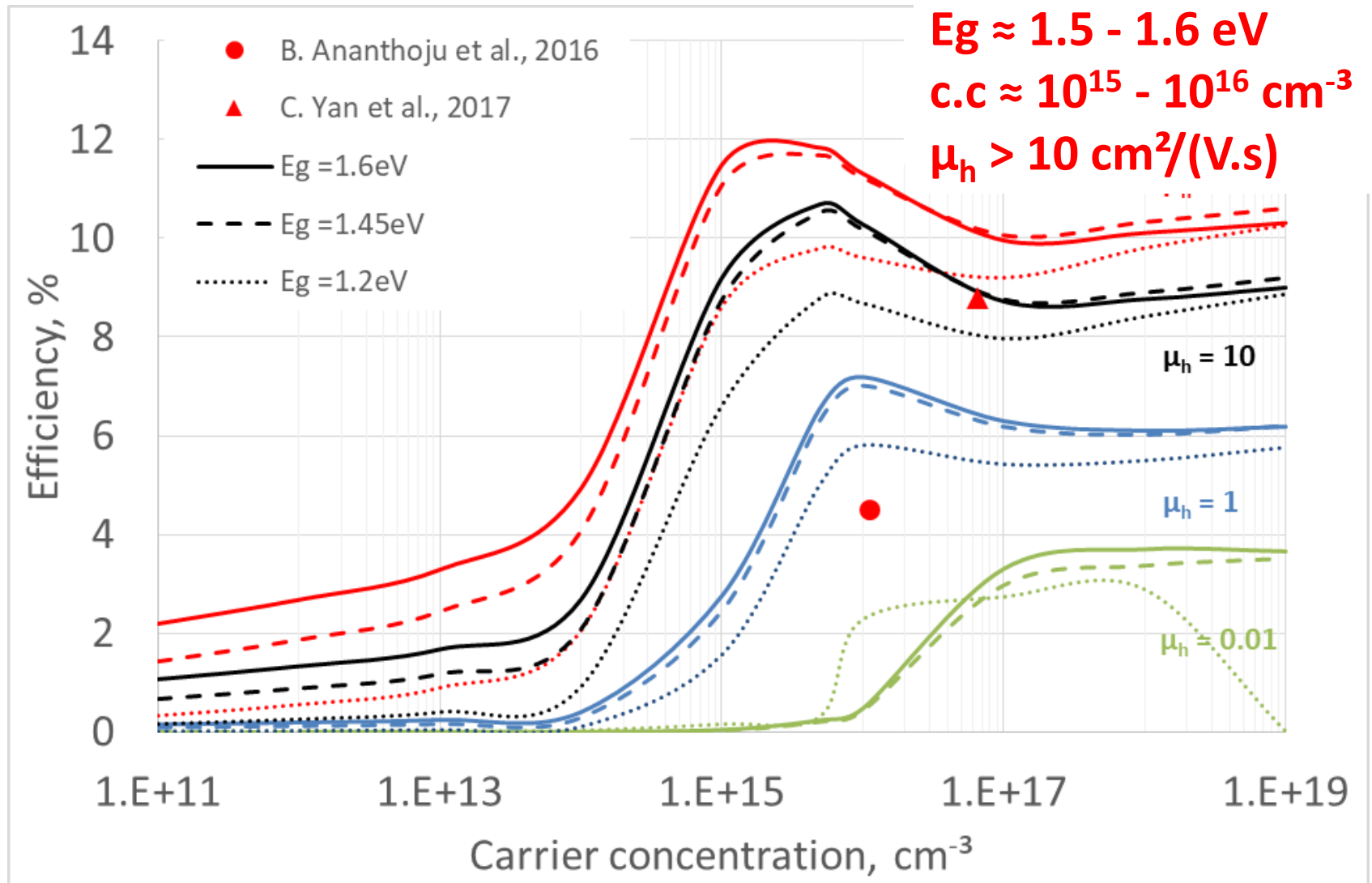
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- Conclusions

Results of SCAPS* simulations:



* Solar cell CAPacitance Simulator <http://scaps.elis.ugent.be>

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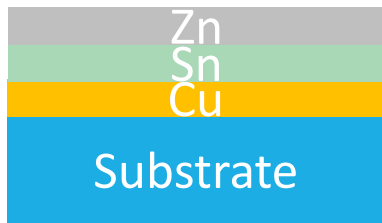
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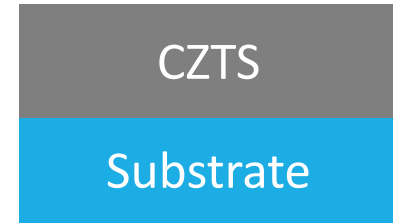
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DC magnetron sputtering + RTP in AS-ONE



Different RTP with Sulfur



Processing conditions:

- Deposition parameters*
- Ratios
- Stack thickness
- Stack ordering*
- Pre-annealing

Material properties:

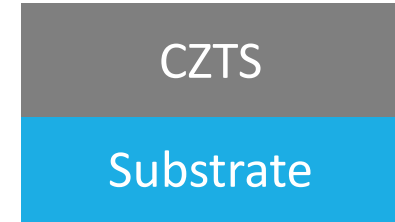
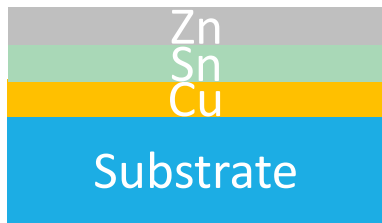
- Ratios or Composition
- Crystallinity
- CZTS (k) phase

Opto-electrical properties:

- Efficiency
- Band gap
- Absorption
- Urbach energy
- Carrier concentration
- Mobility

* M. Zhukova et al. PVSEC 2017 conference proceedings

DC magnetron sputtering + RTP in AS-ONE



Processing conditions:

- Deposition parameters*
- Ratios
- **Stack thickness:**
Small, Medium, Large
- Stack ordering*
- Pre-annealing

Material properties:

- Ratios or **Composition**
- Crystallinity
- CZTS (k) phase

Opto-electrical properties:

- Efficiency
- Band gap
- Absorption
- Urbach energy
- **Carrier concentration**
- **Mobility**

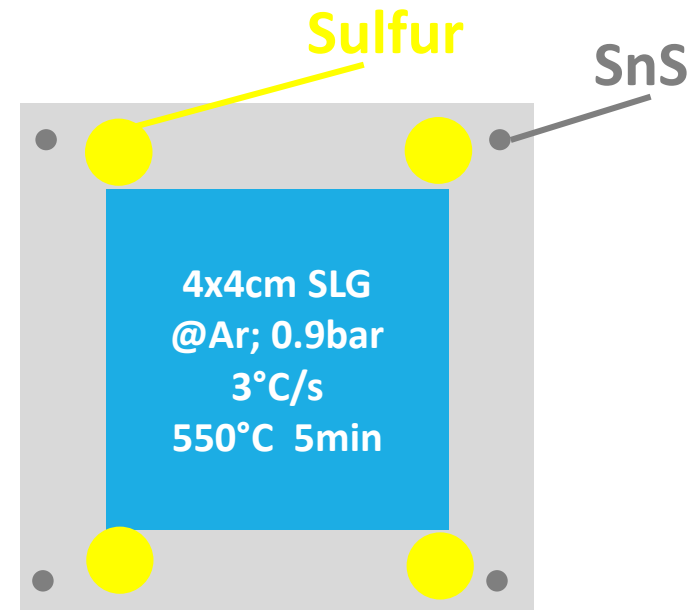
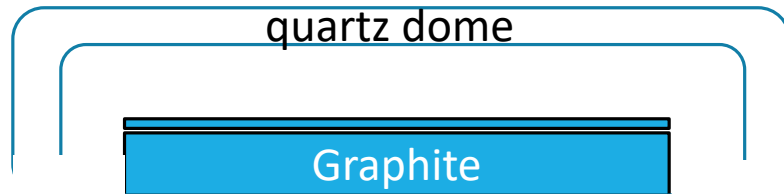
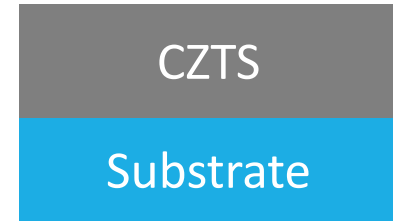
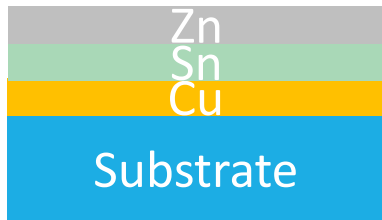


* M. Zhukova et al. PVSEC 2017 conference proceedings

Different RTP in AS-ONE

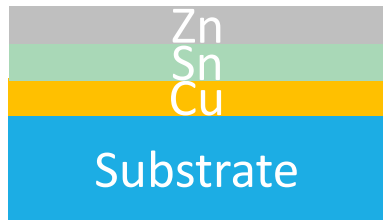
Small, Medium, Large

RTP 1 with S~100mg



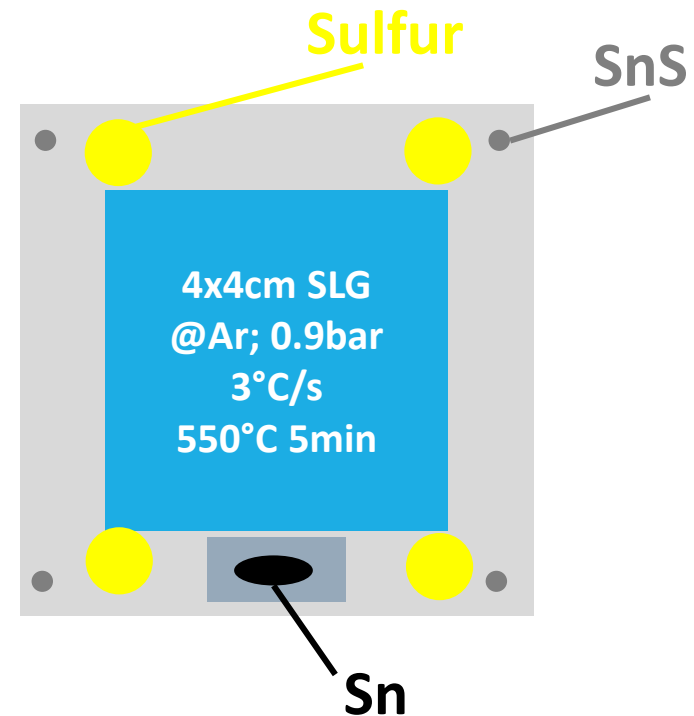
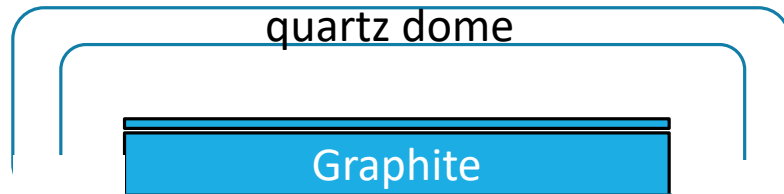
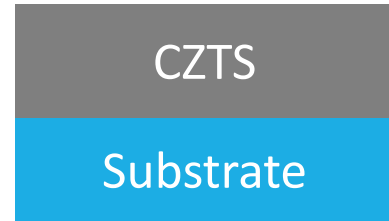
Different RTP in AS-ONE

Small, Medium, Large



RTP 1 with S~100mg

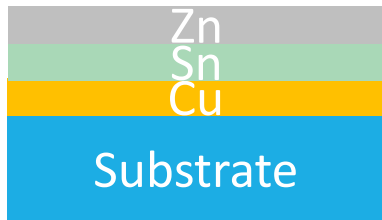
RTP 2 with S~100mg Sn~10mg*



* M. Zhukova et al. 8th EU Kesterite workshop 2017 (non-published)

Different RTP in AS-ONE

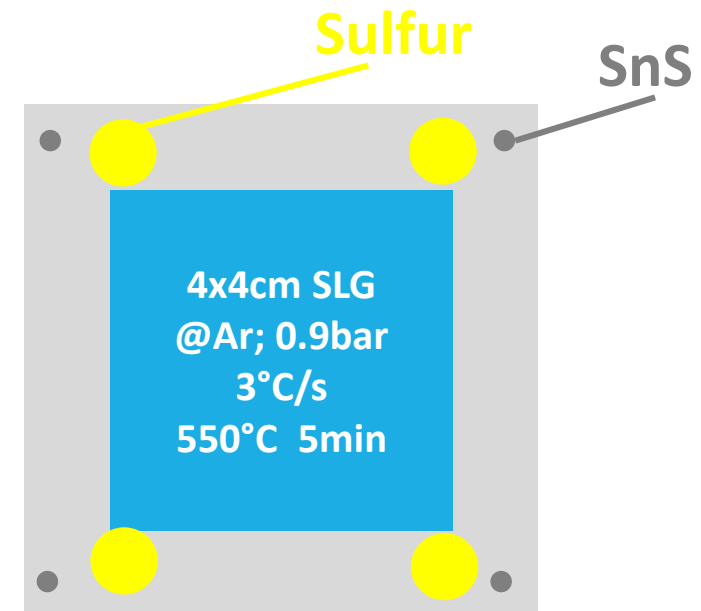
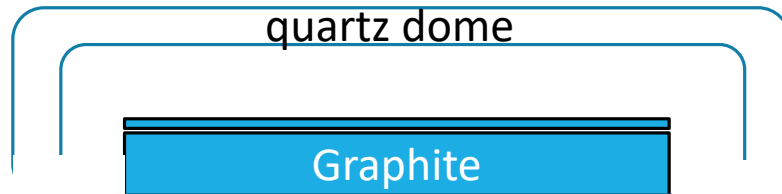
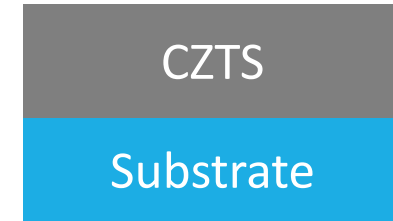
Small, Medium, Large



RTP 1 with S~100mg

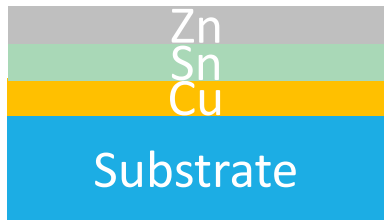
RTP 2 with S~100mg Sn~10mg

RTP 3 with S~100mg + cleaning



Different RTP in AS-ONE

Small, Medium, Large

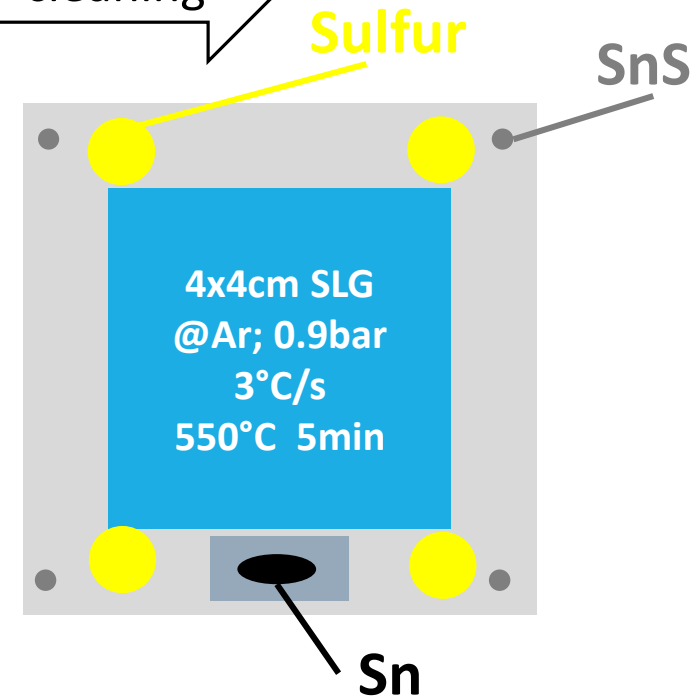
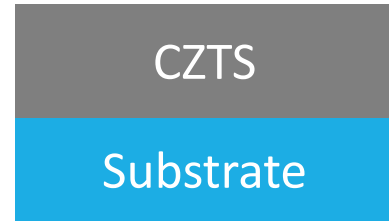


RTP 1 with S~100mg

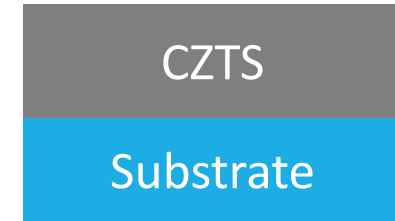
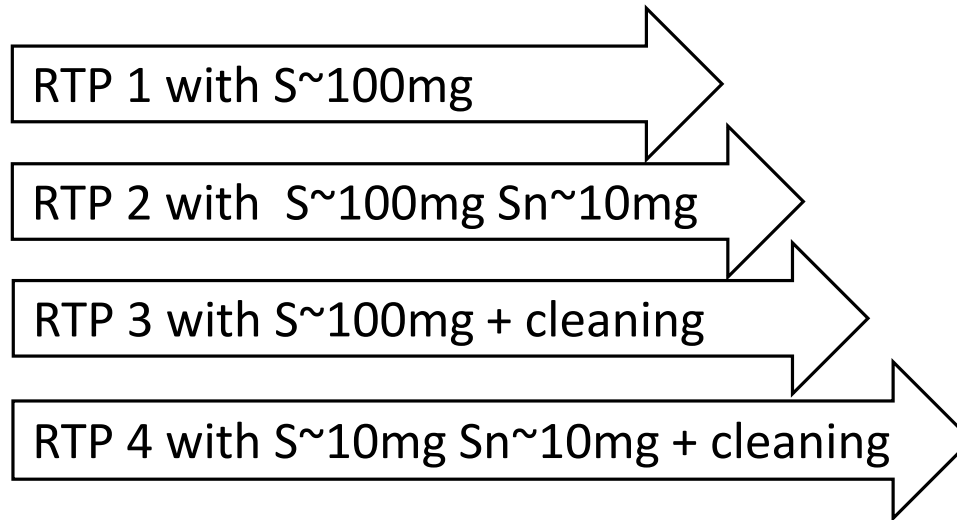
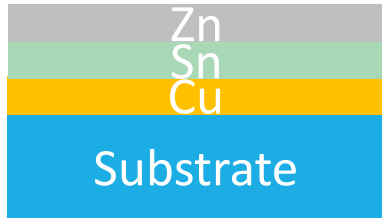
RTP 2 with S~100mg Sn~10mg

RTP 3 with S~100mg + cleaning

RTP 4 with S~10mg Sn~10mg + cleaning



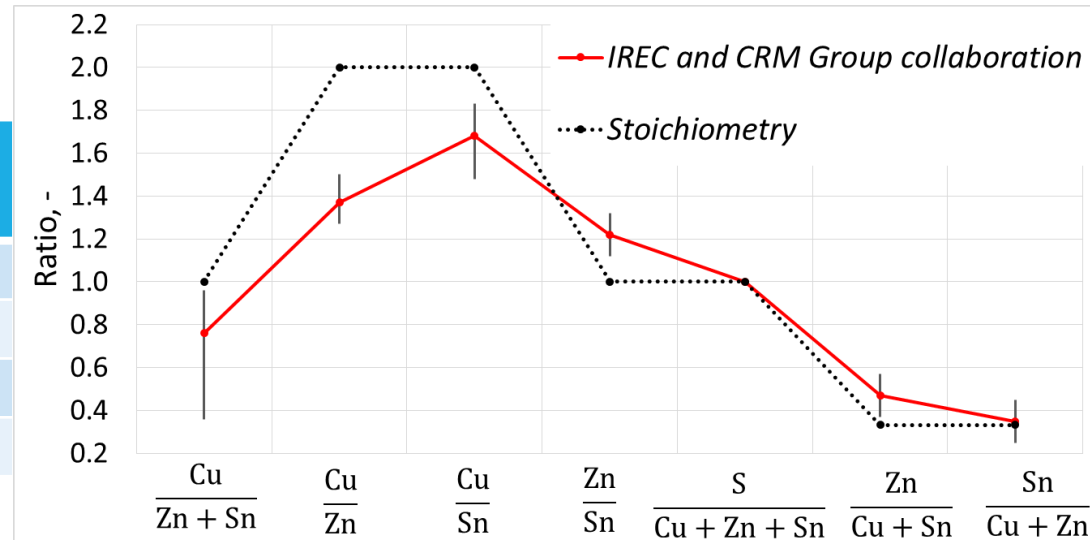
List of samples



Groups:	Final CZTS thickness, μm :	RTP 1	RTP 2	RTP 3	RTP 4
Small	1	S1	S2	S3	S4
Medium	1.5	M1	M2	M3	M4
Large	2	L1	L2	L3	L4

List of samples

at.%	Stoichiometry	Ref*
Cu	25	21.5
Zn	12.5	15.6
Sn	12.5	12.8
S	50	50



Groups:	Final CZTS thickness, μm :	RTP 1	RTP 2	RTP 3	RTP 4
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* IREC and CRM Group collaboration

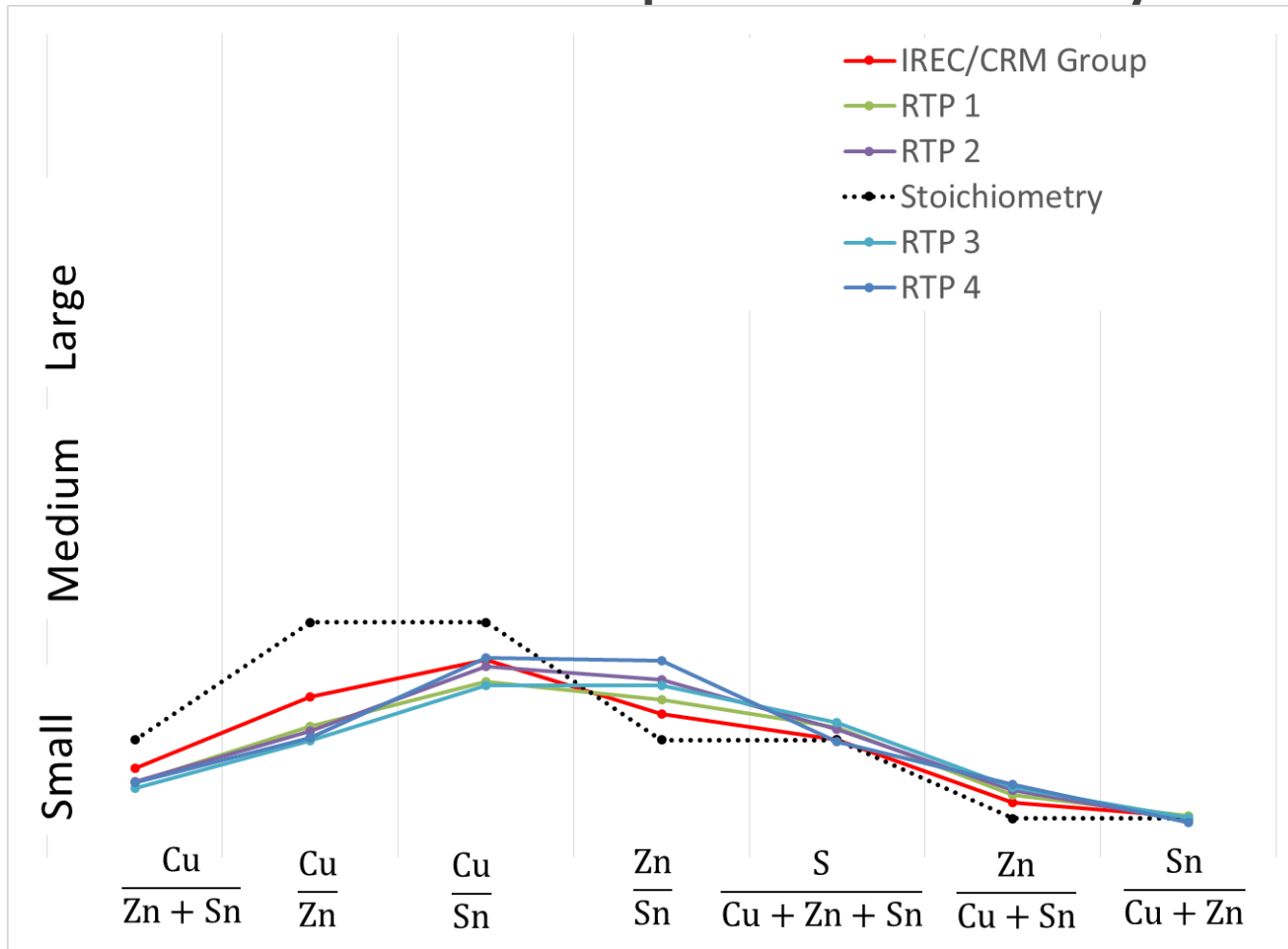
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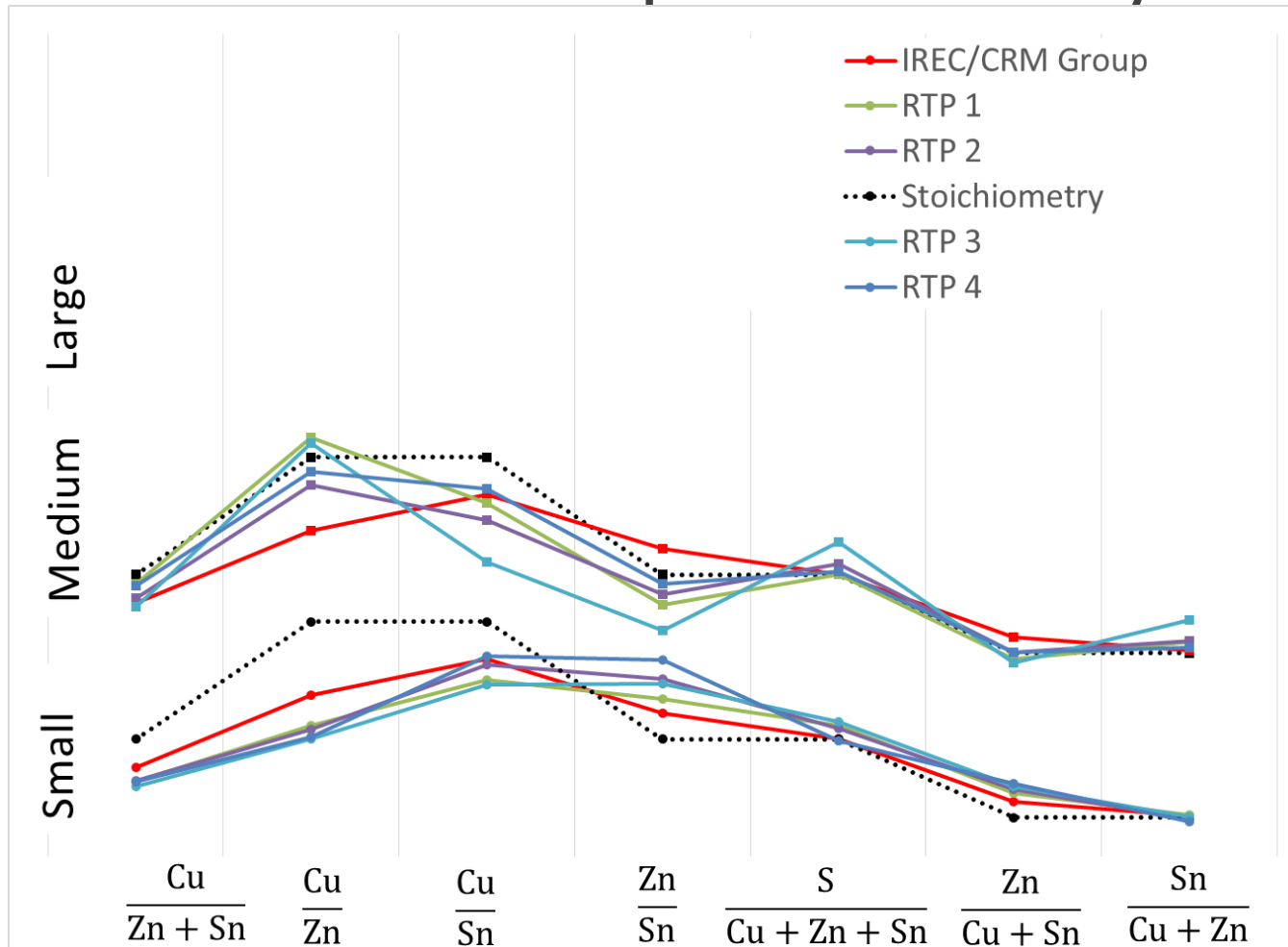
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Results of composition by EDX



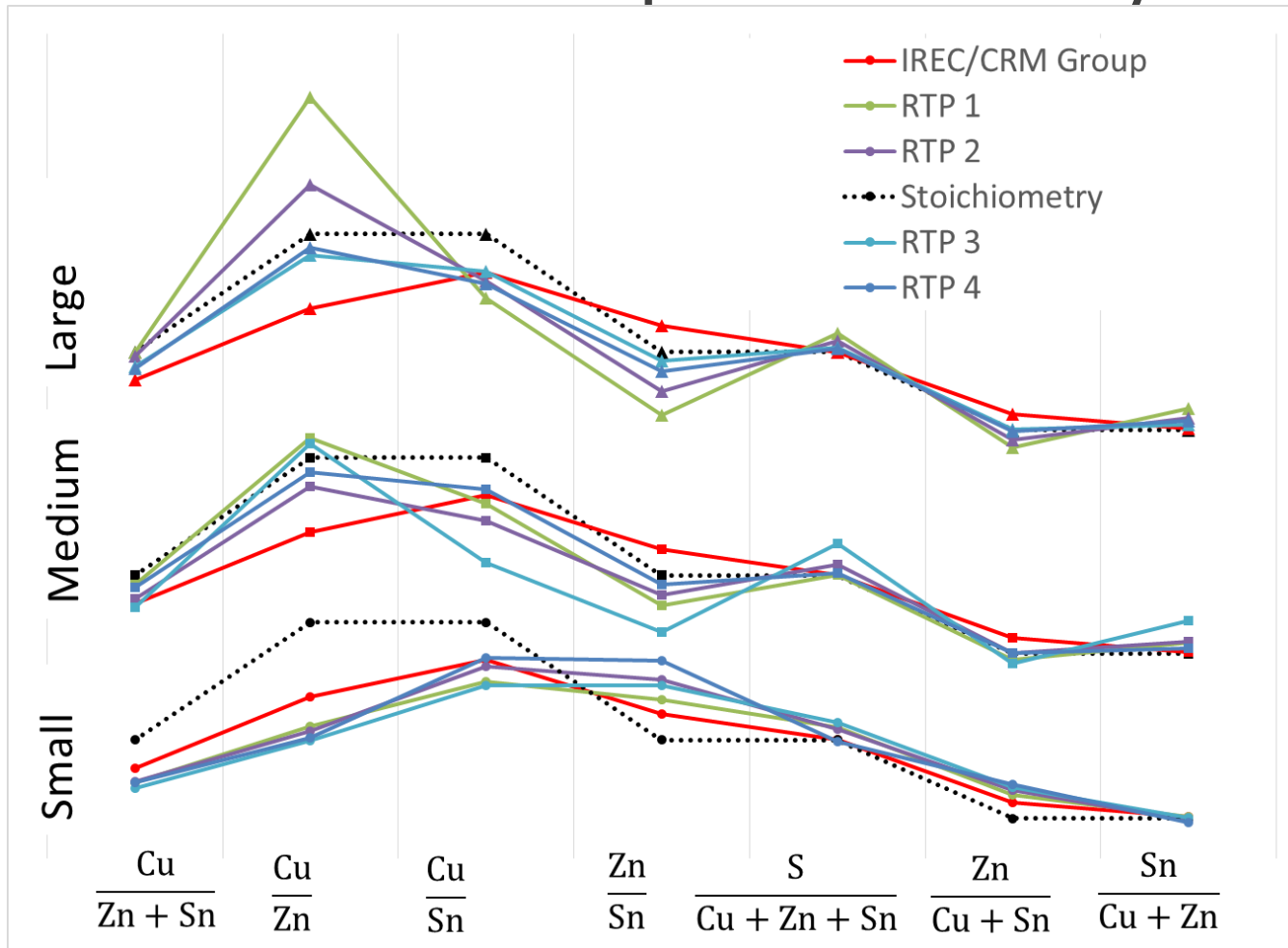
- Small: Cu-poor, Zn-rich

Results of composition by EDX



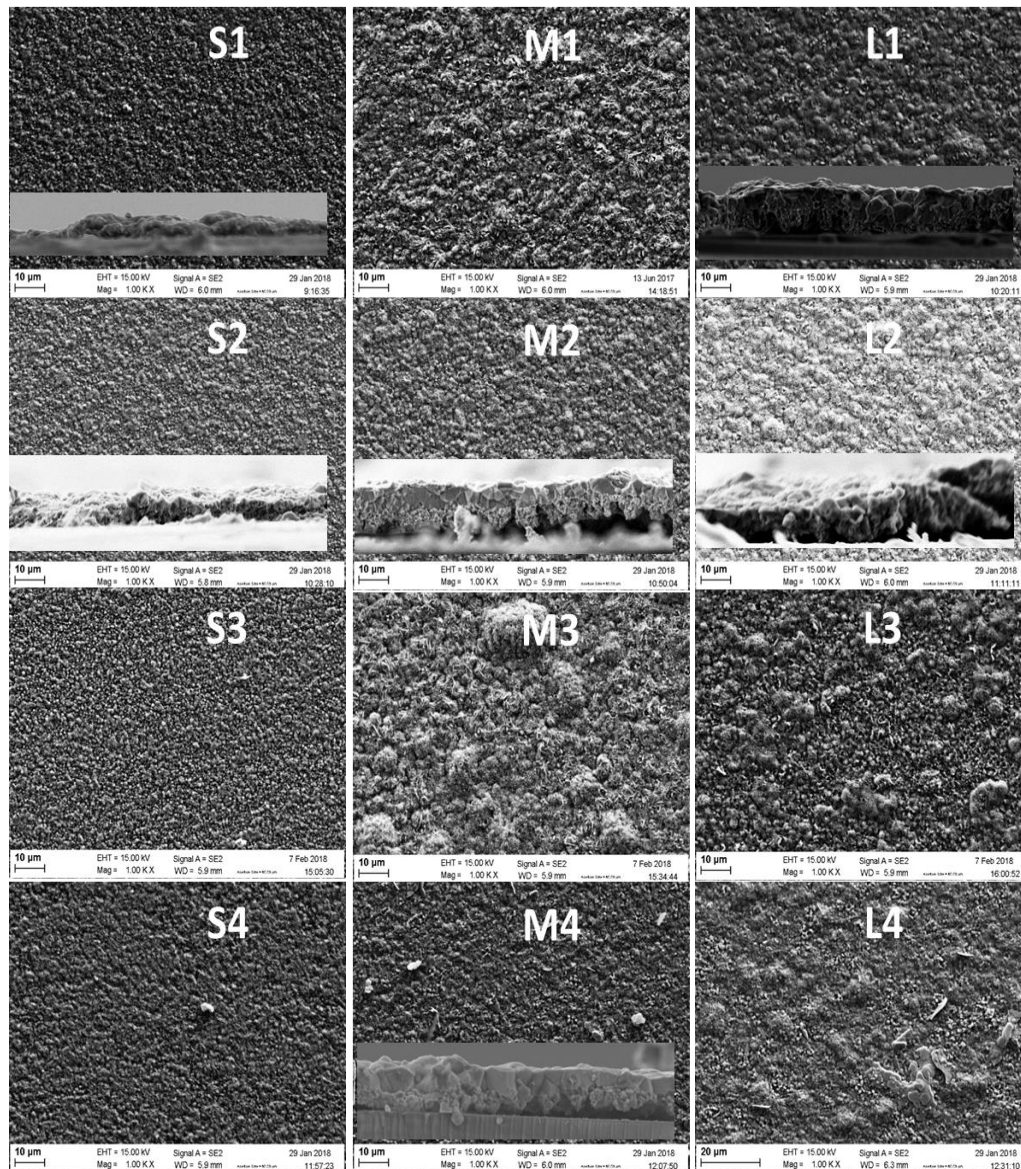
- Small: Cu-poor, Zn-rich
- Medium: Cu-correct, Zn-poor

Results of composition by EDX



- Small: Cu-poor, Zn-rich
- Medium and Large: Cu-correct/rich, Zn-poor

Results of morphology by SEM

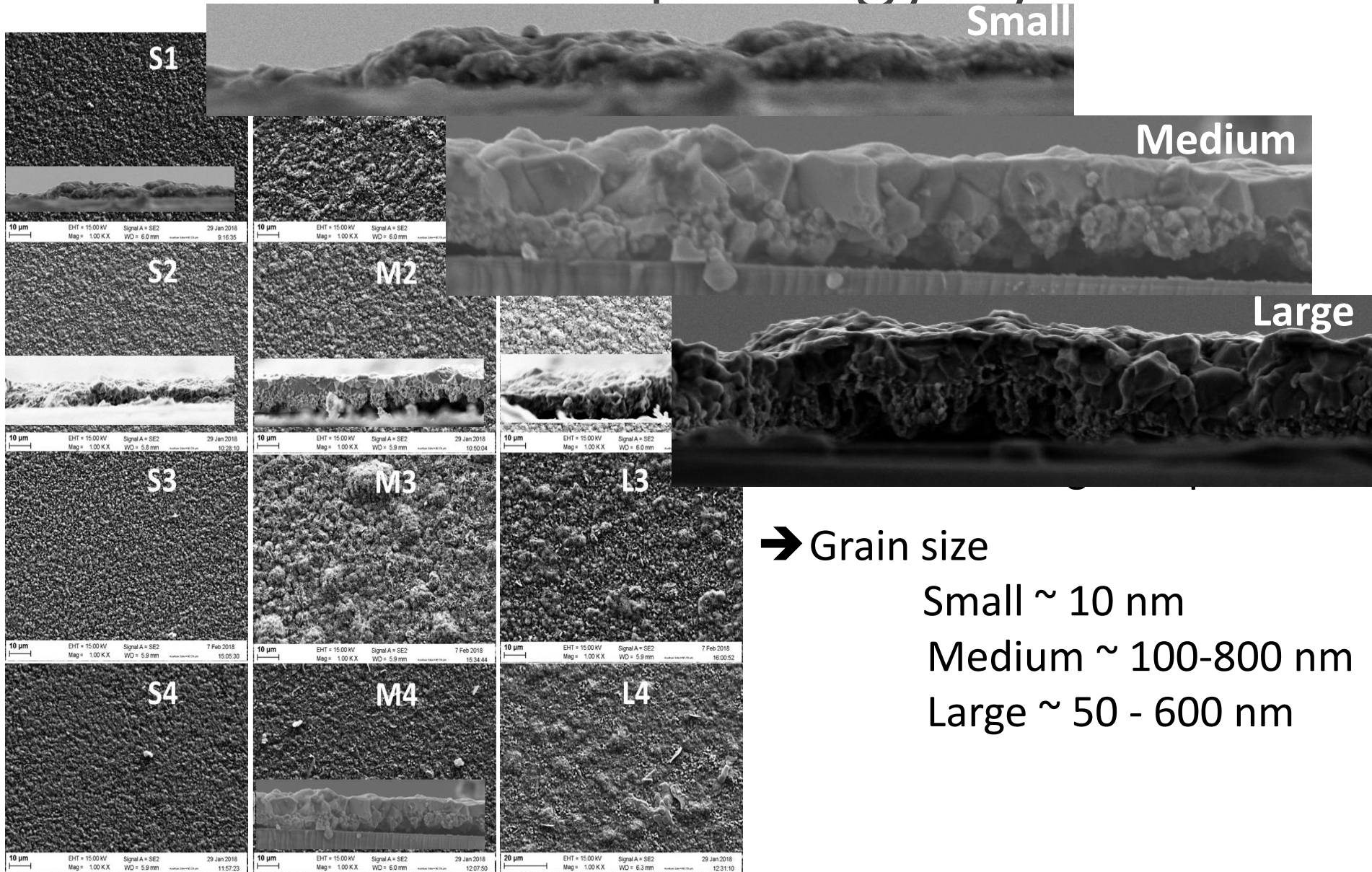


→ Rough

→ Different textures

→ Thickness Small $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$
Medium $\sim 1.5 \mu\text{m}$
Large $\sim 2 \mu\text{m}$

Results of morphology by SEM



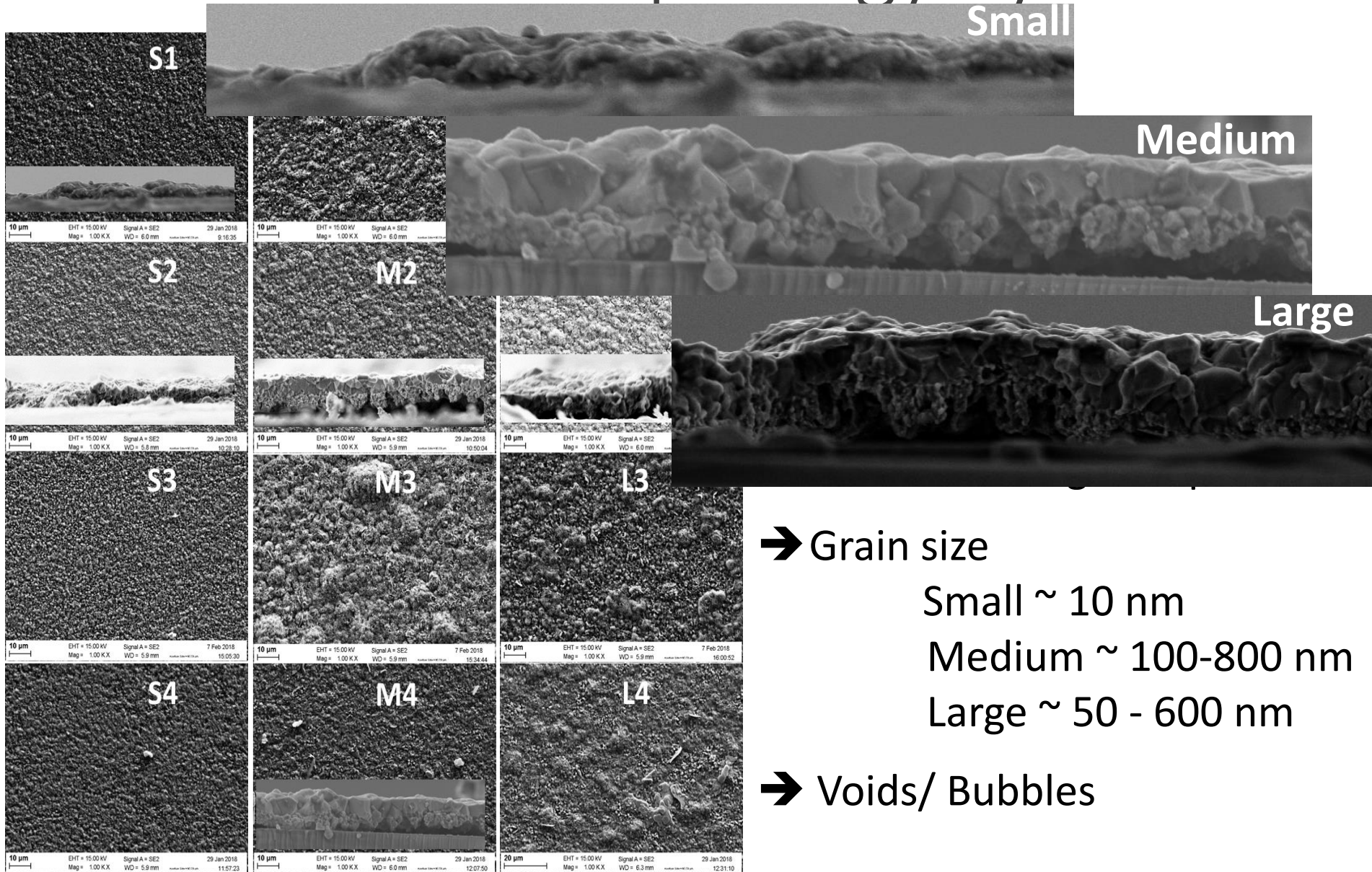
➔ Grain size

Small ~ 10 nm

Medium ~ 100-800 nm

Large ~ 50 - 600 nm

Results of morphology by SEM



➔ Grain size

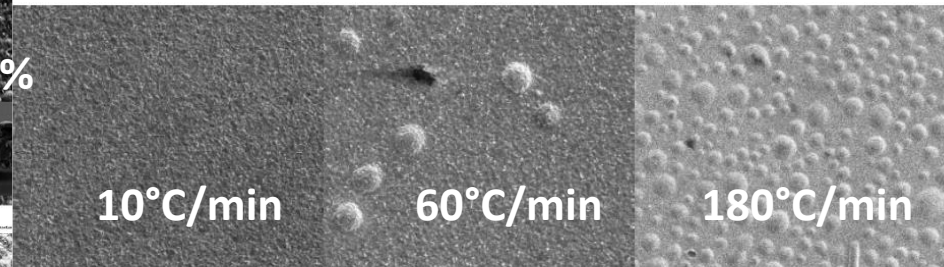
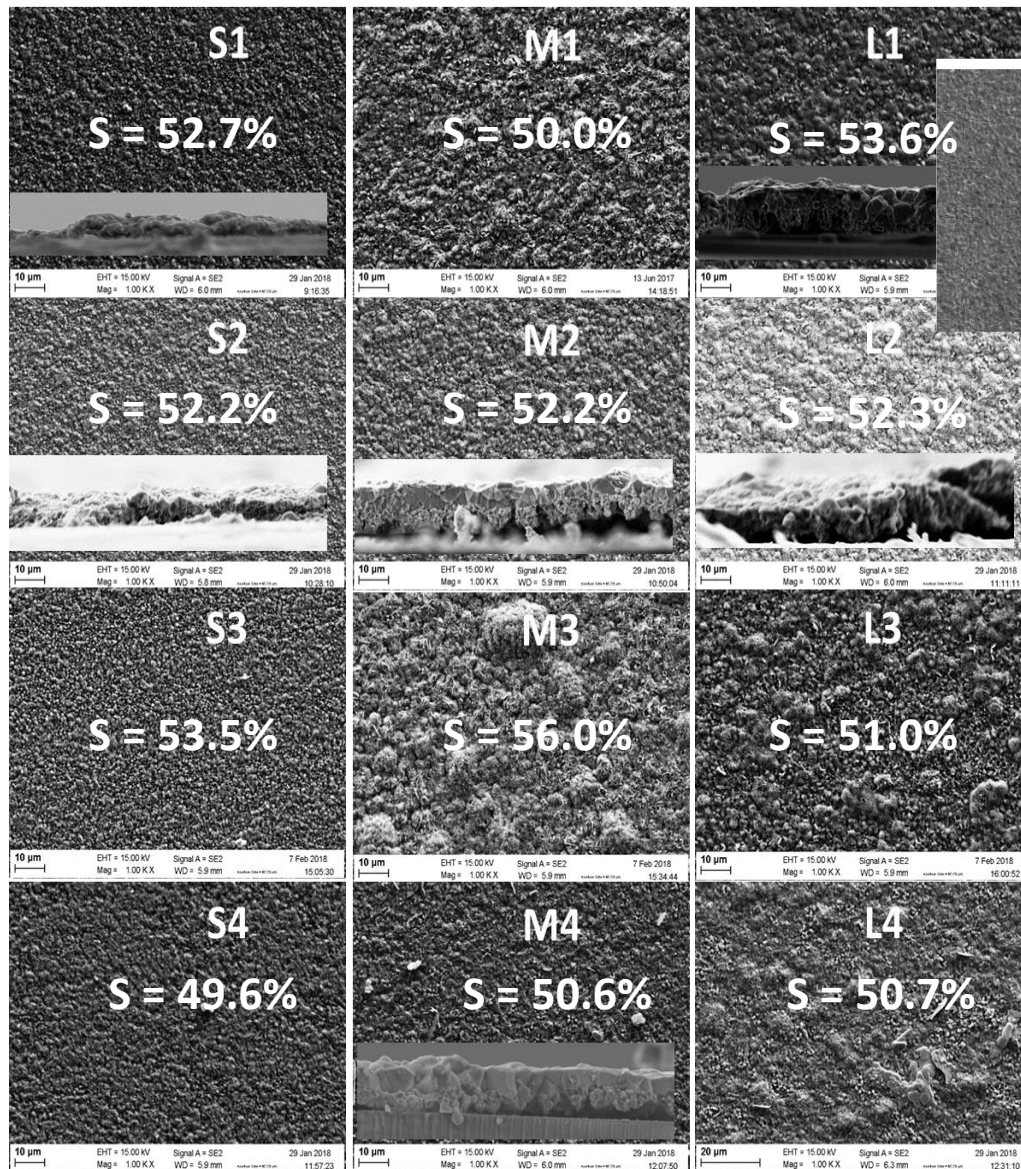
Small ~ 10 nm

Medium ~ 100-800 nm

Large ~ 50 - 600 nm

➔ Voids/ Bubbles

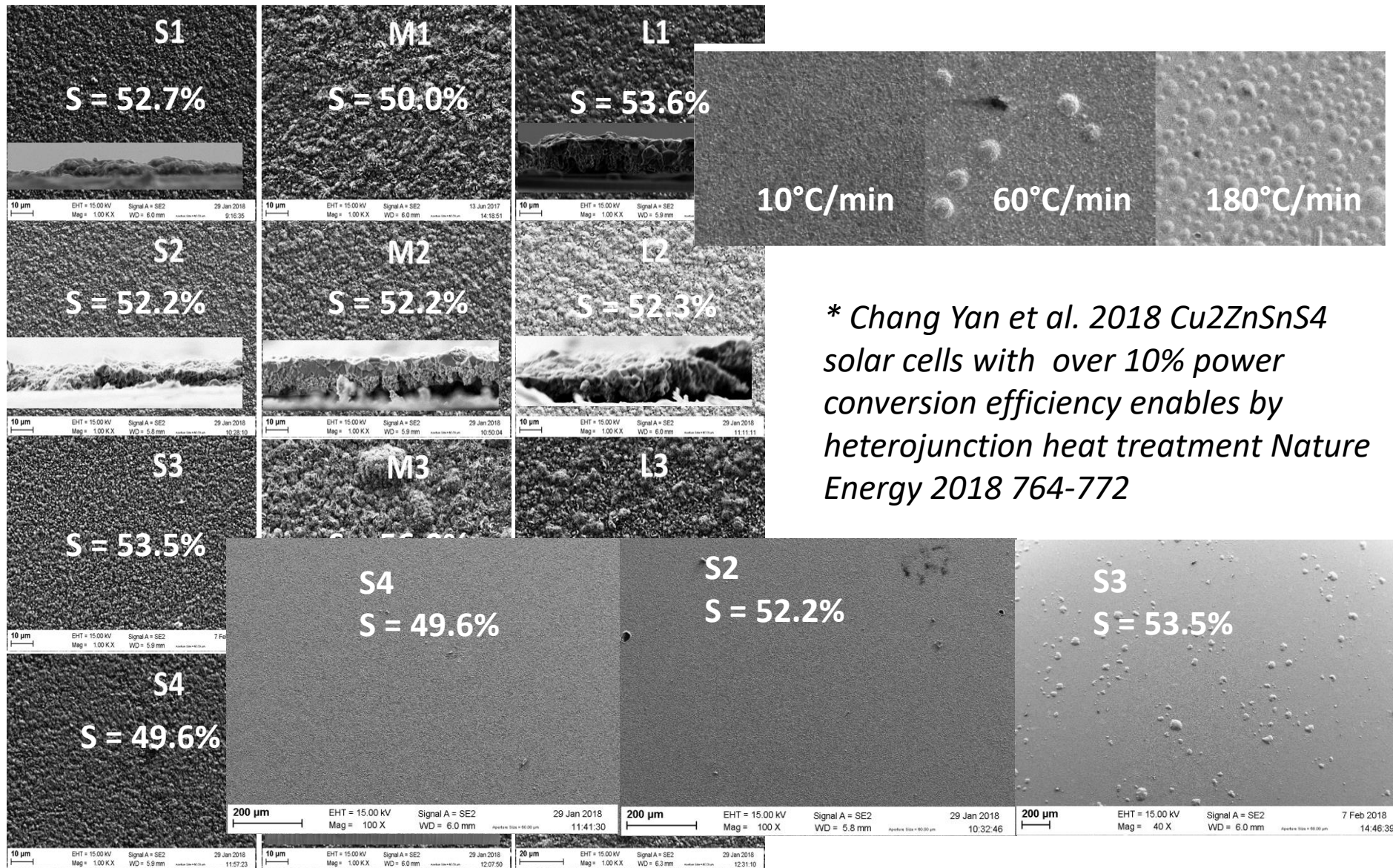
Results of morphology by SEM



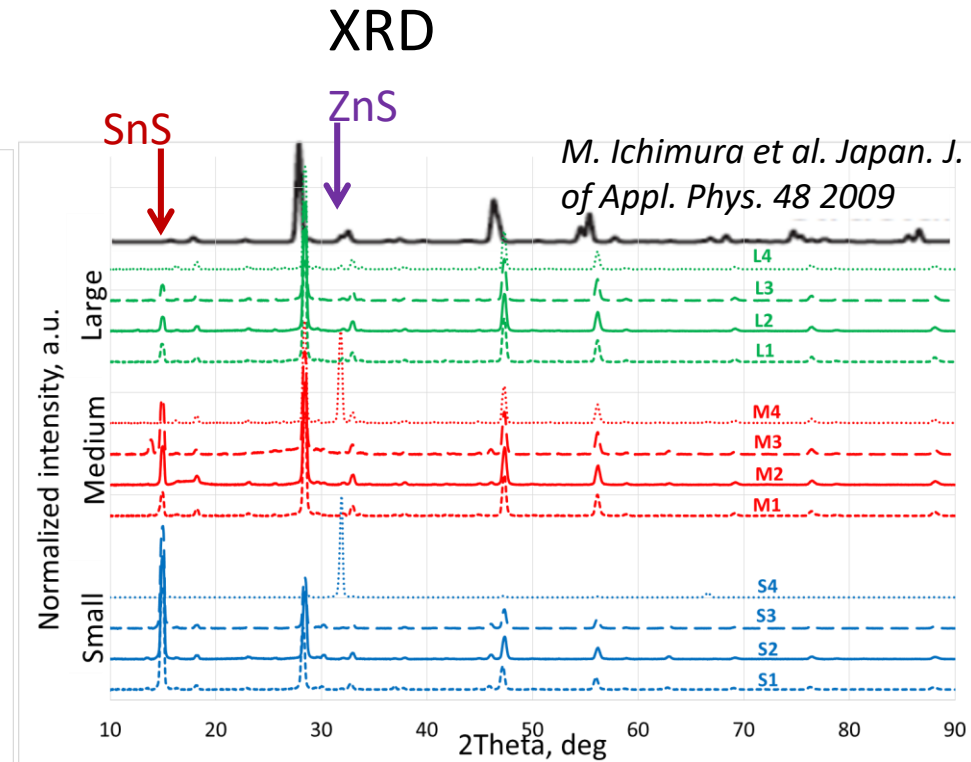
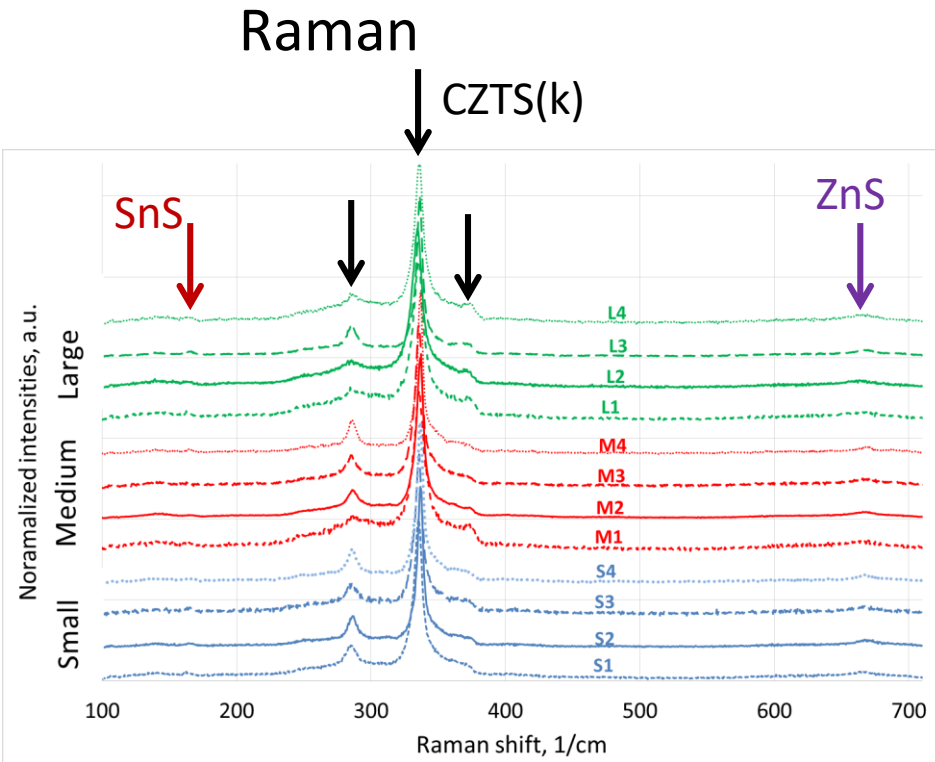
** Chang Yan et al. 2018 Cu₂ZnSnS₄ solar cells with over 10% power conversion efficiency enables by heterojunction heat treatment Nature Energy 2018 764-772*

Or by SnO₂ at E1.6 M. Gansukh et al. Oxide route for CZTS solar cells by Pulsed Laser Deposition (E symposium EMRS 2019 talk Monday 25 May)

Results of morphology by SEM



Results of crystal structure

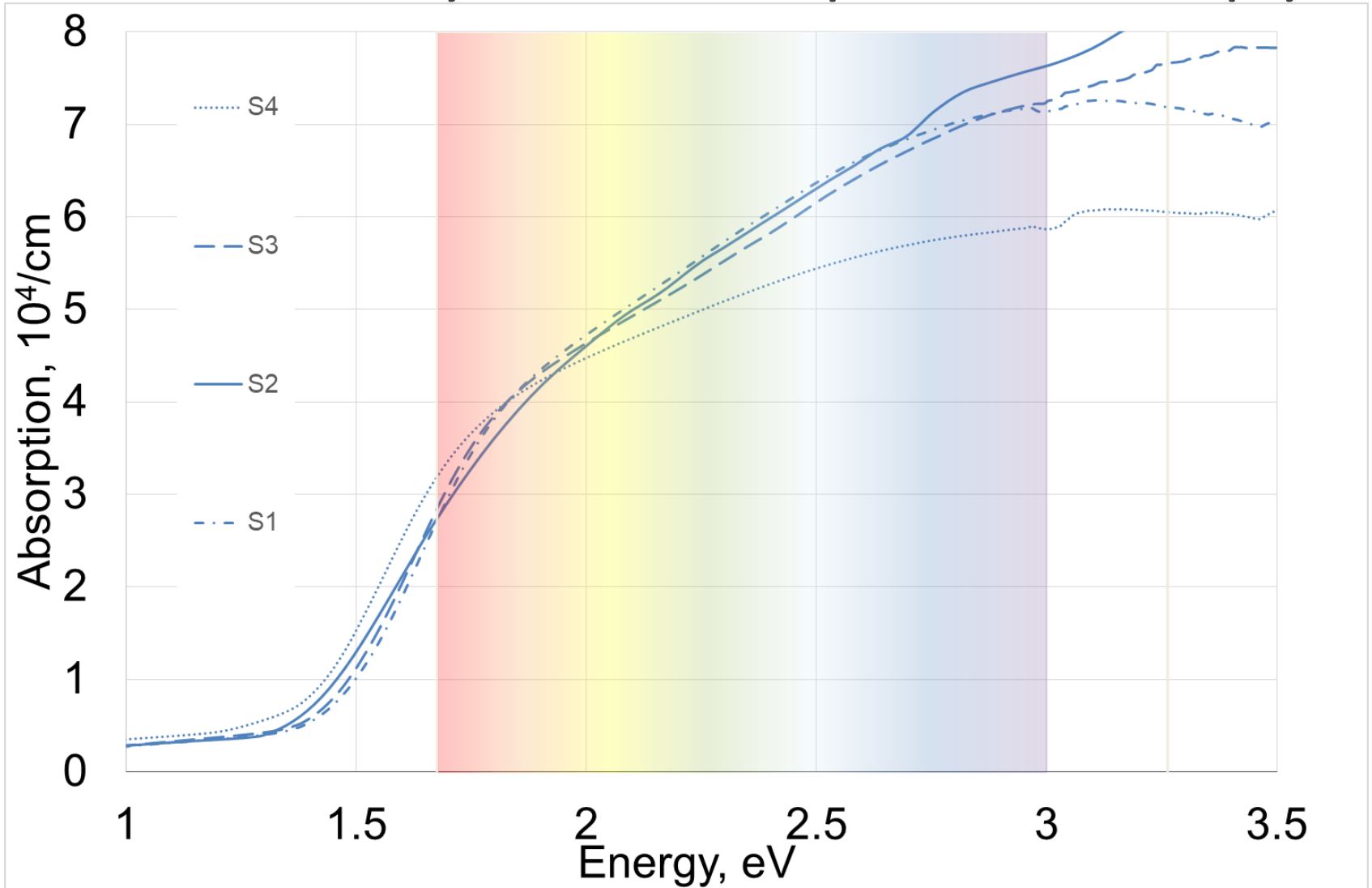


- ➔ CZTS (k) phase is present in all samples
- ➔ Secondary phases SnS, ZnS
- ➔ XRD needs quantitative analysis

Context

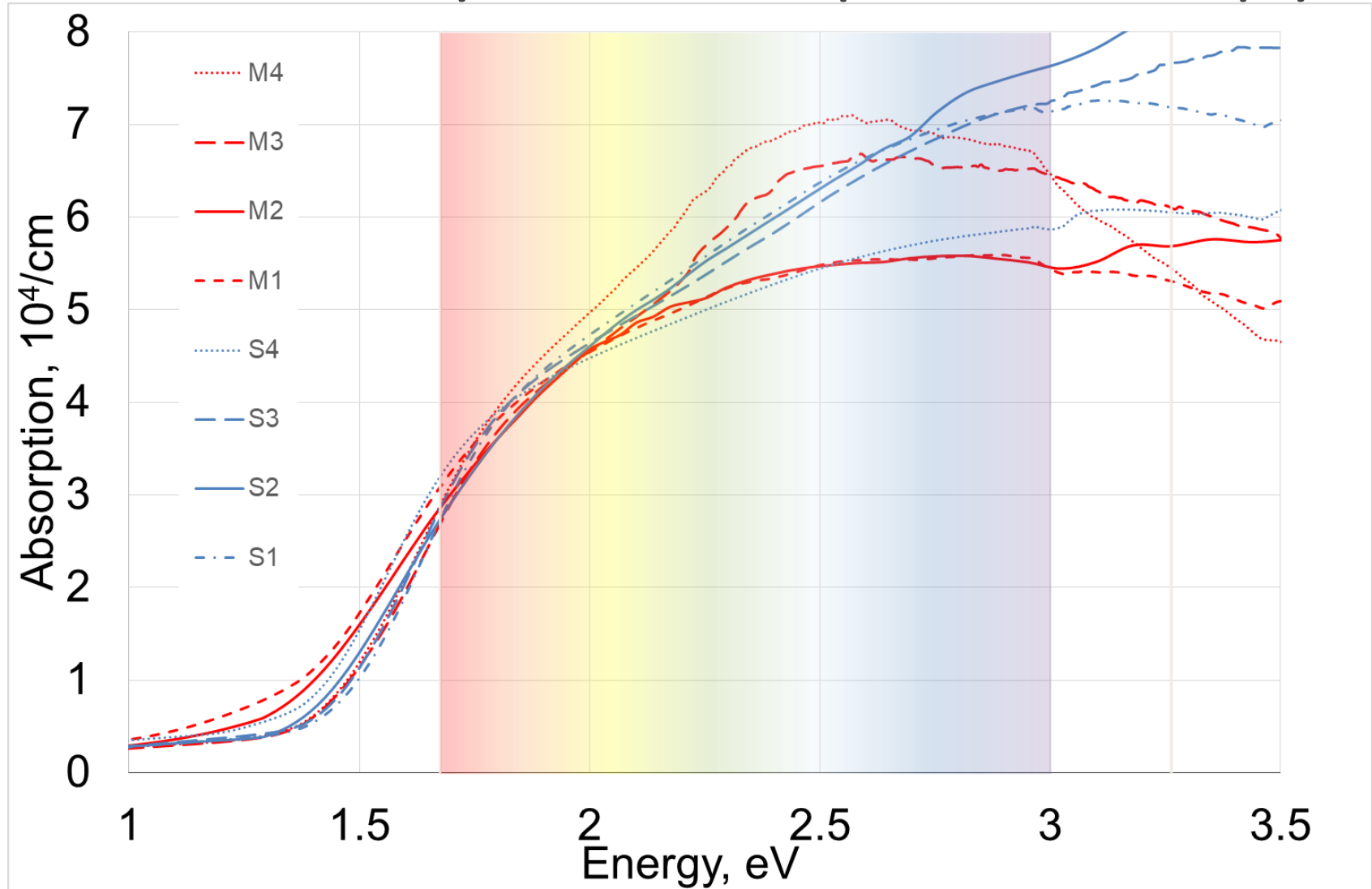
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Results by UV-vis spectroscopy



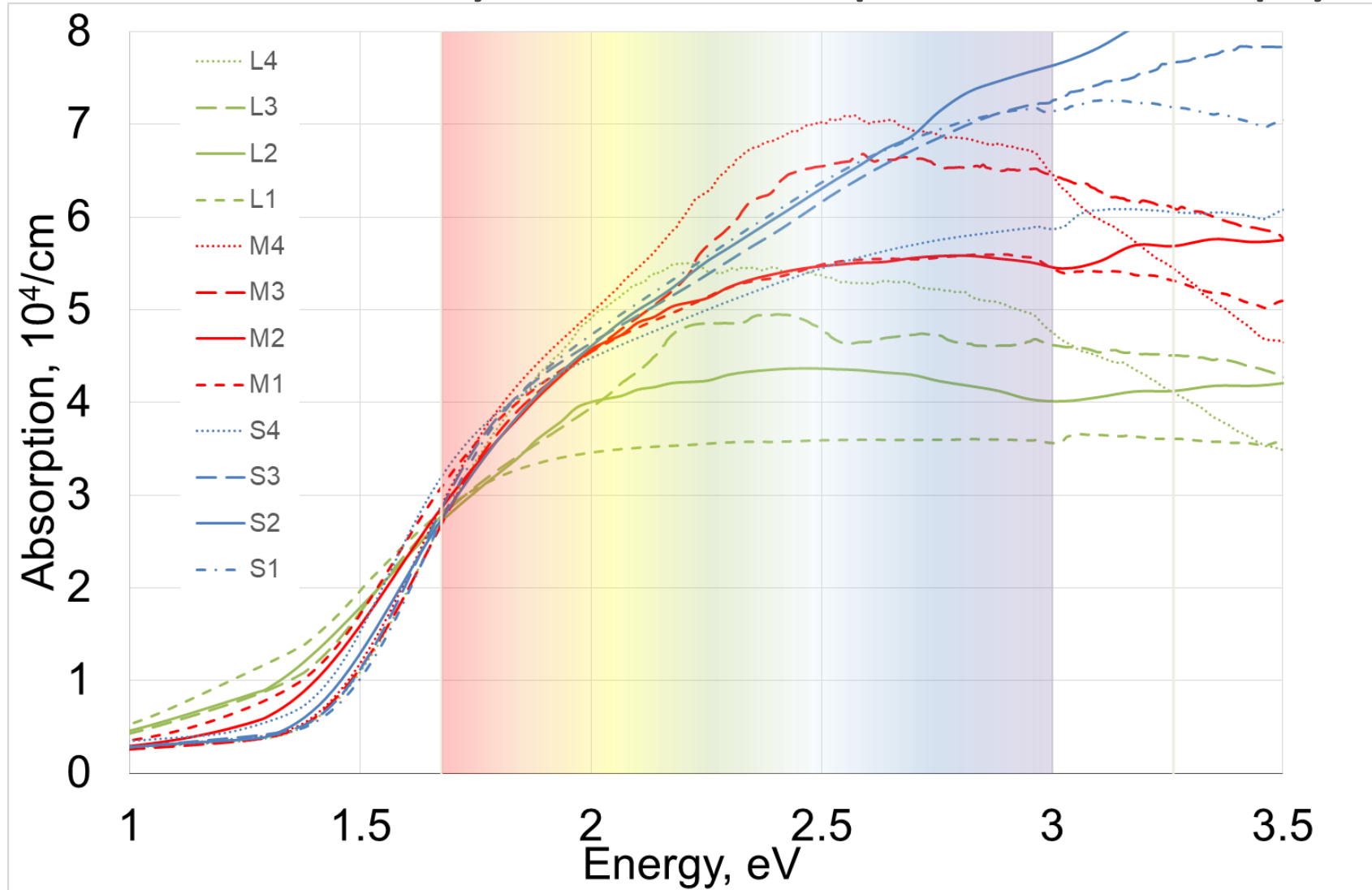
- α (S) in visible spectrum range

Results by UV-vis spectroscopy



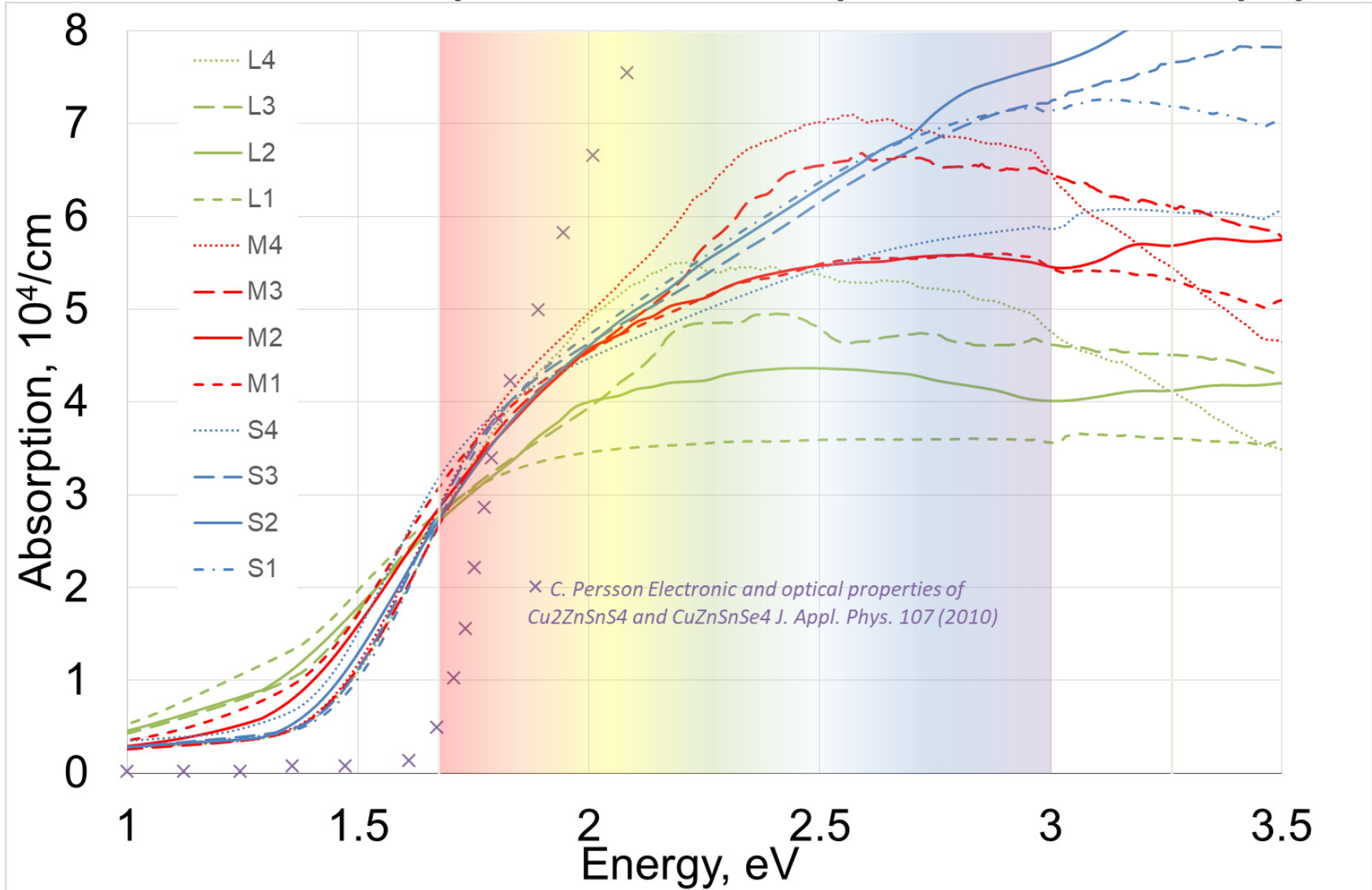
- $\alpha (S) > \alpha (M)$ in visible spectrum range

Results by UV-vis spectroscopy



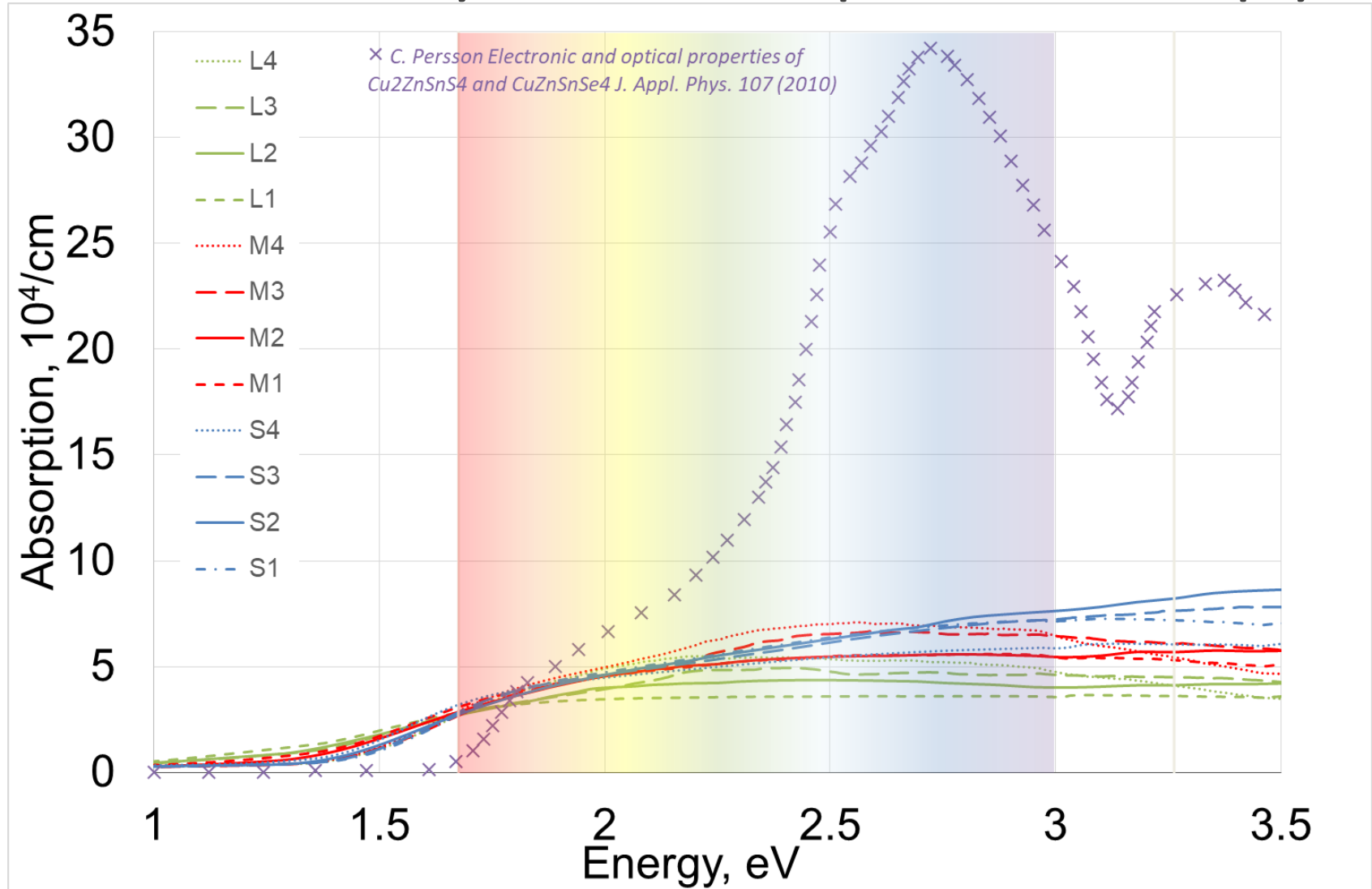
- $\alpha (S) > \alpha (M) > \alpha (L)$ in visible spectrum range

Results by UV-vis spectroscopy



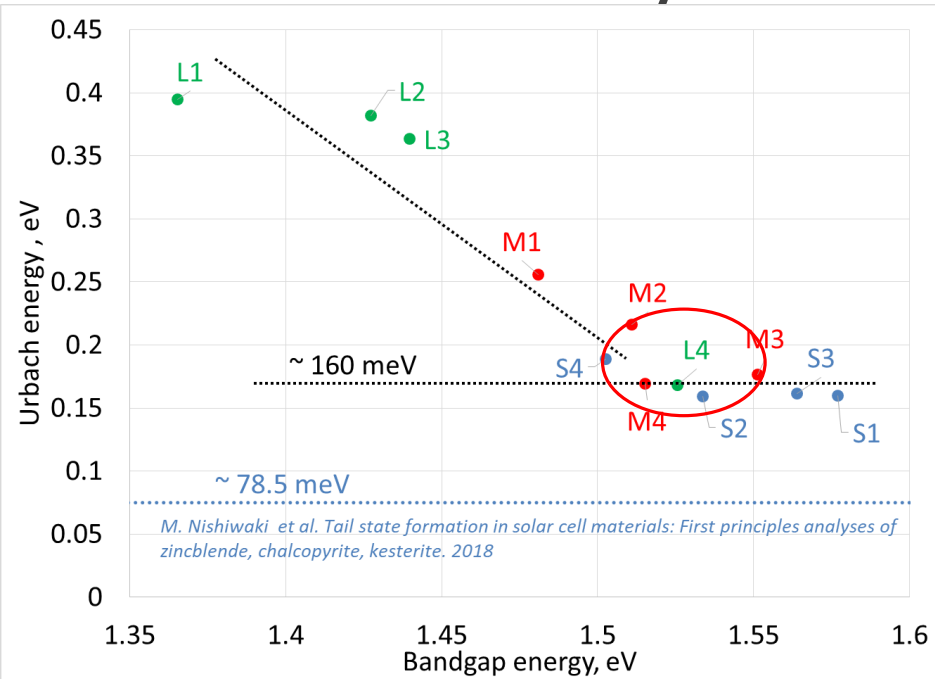
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Results by UV-vis spectroscopy



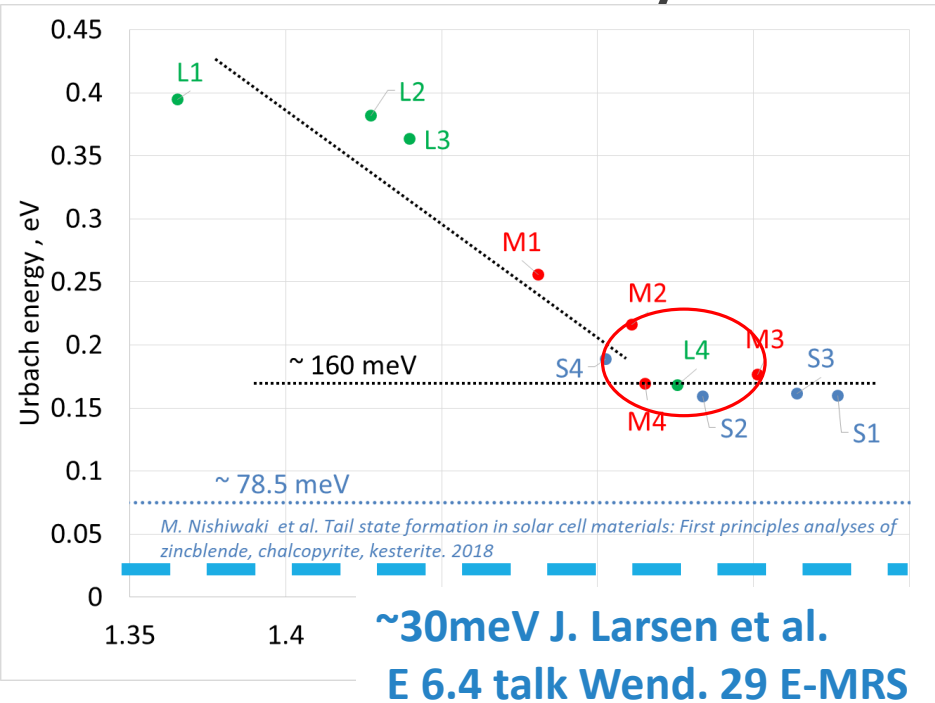
- $\alpha (S) > \alpha (M) > \alpha (L)$ in visible spectrum range

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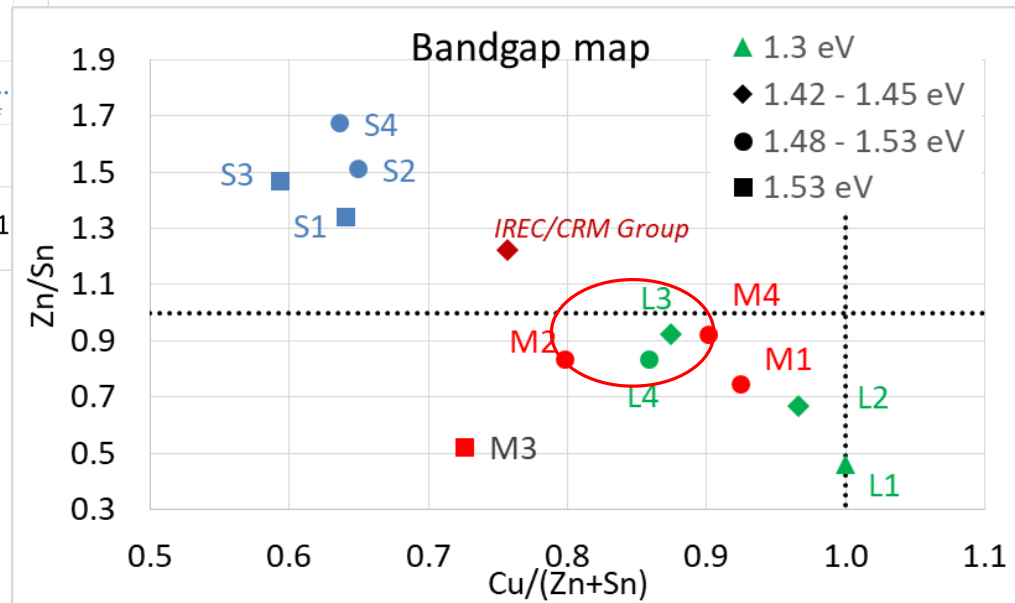
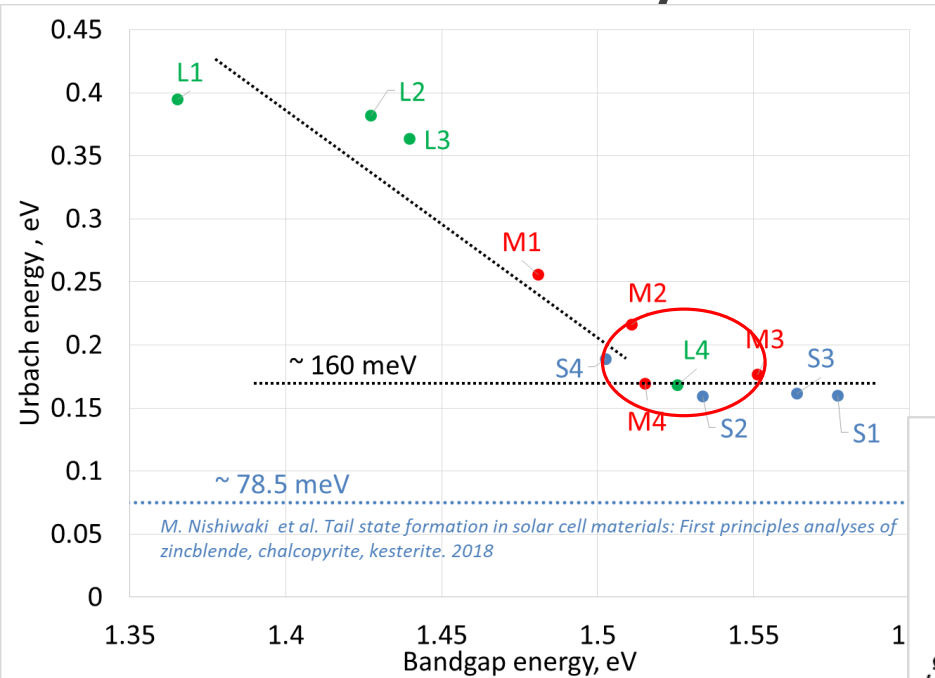
- E_G, E_U (Small) < E_G, E_U (Medium) < E_G, E_U (Large)

Results by UV-vis spectroscopy



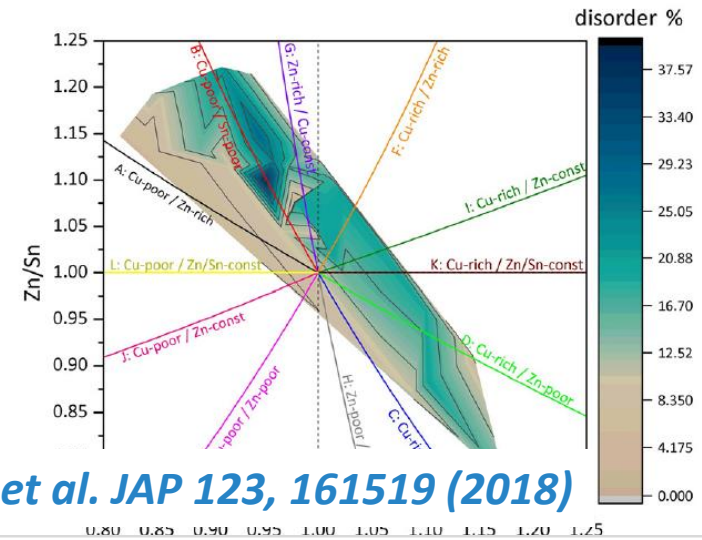
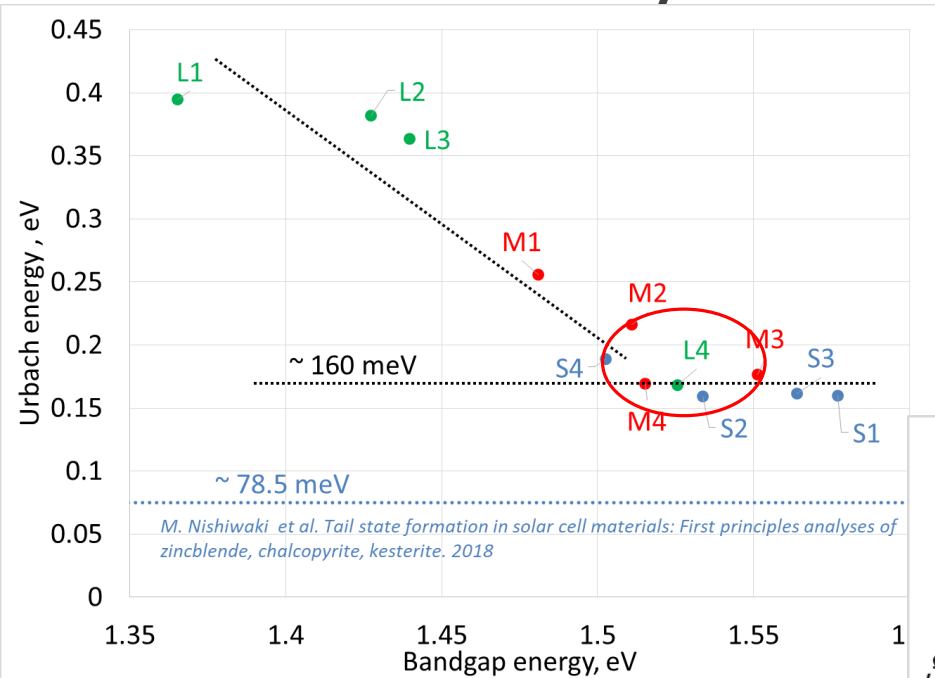
- E_G, E_U (Small) < E_G, E_U (Medium) < E_G, E_U (Large)

Results by UV-vis spectroscopy

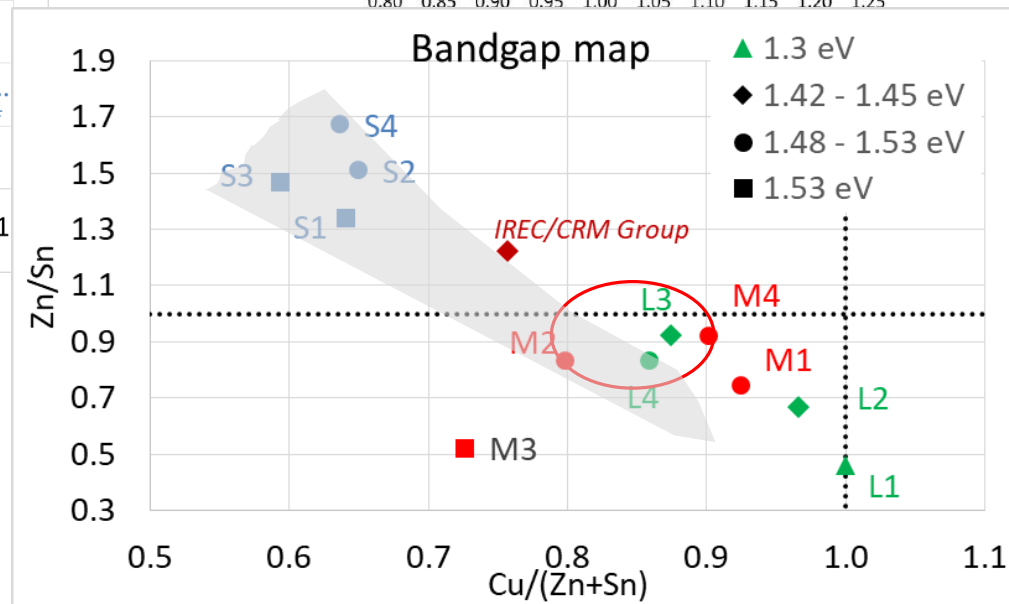


- E_G, E_U (Small) < E_G, E_U (Medium) < E_G, E_U (Large)
- Band gap decreases with Cu/Sn increases

Results by UV-vis sp

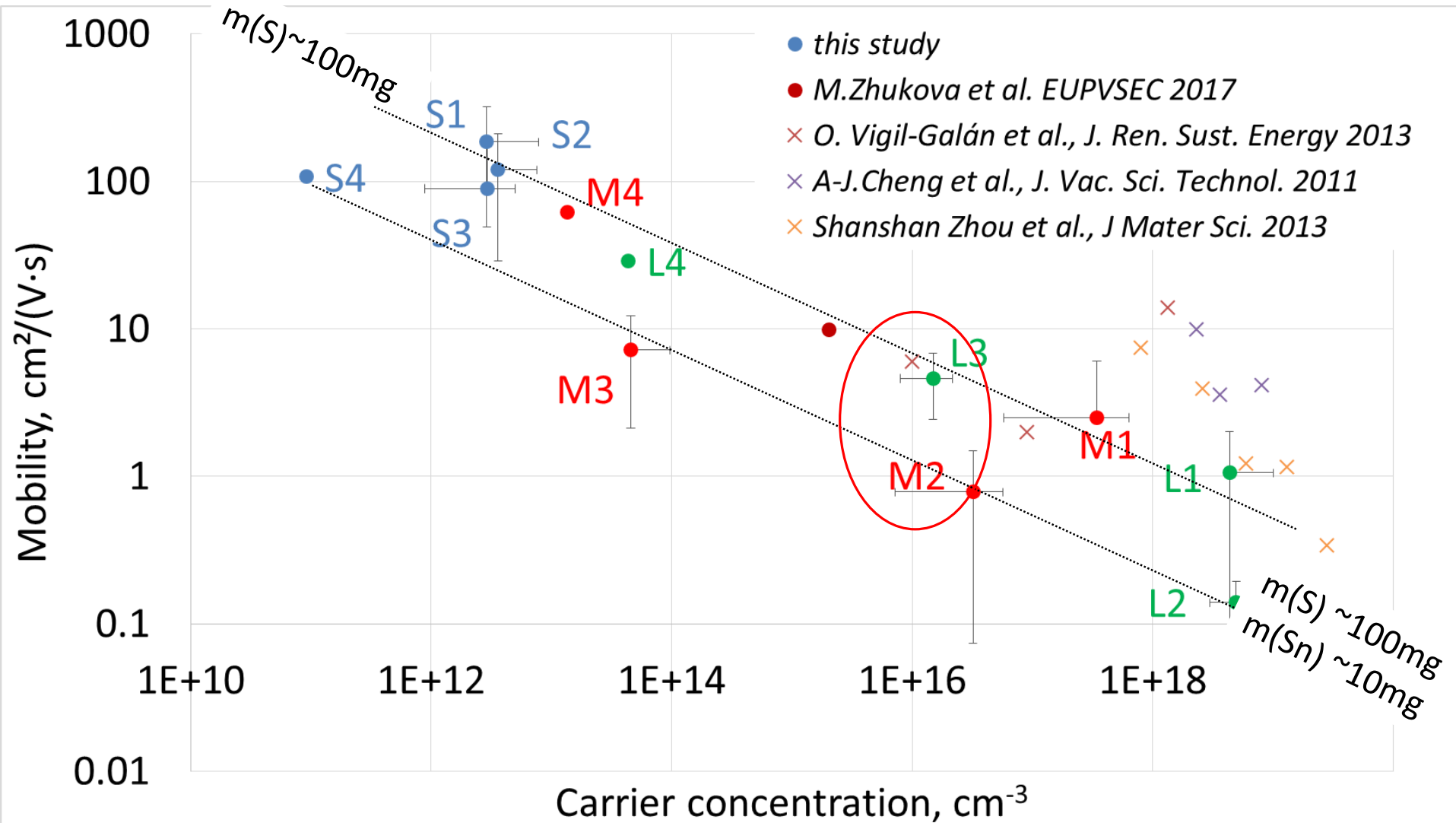


**Gurieva et al. JAP 123, 161519 (2018)*

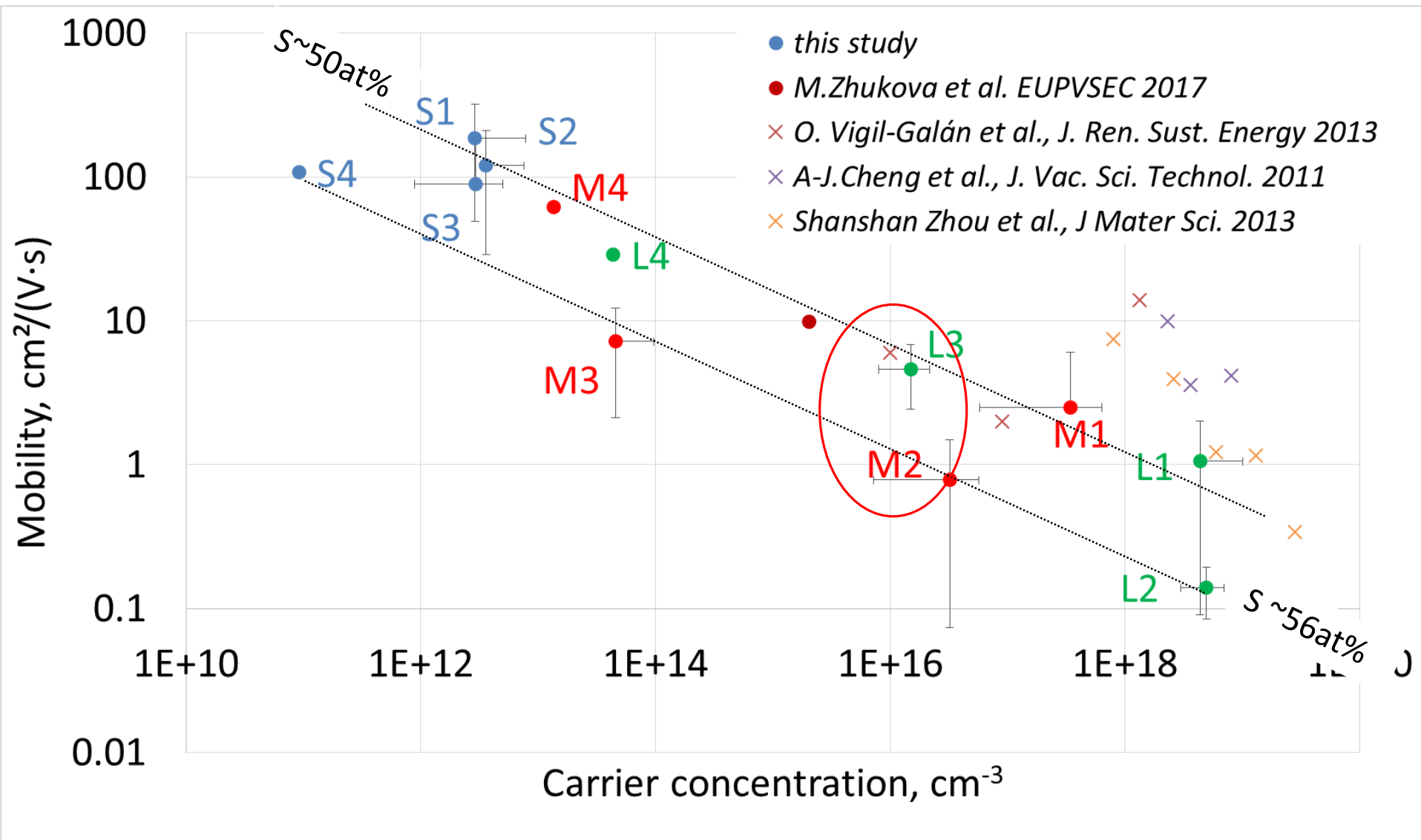


- E_G, E_U (Small) < E_G, E_U (Medium) < E_G, E_U (Large)
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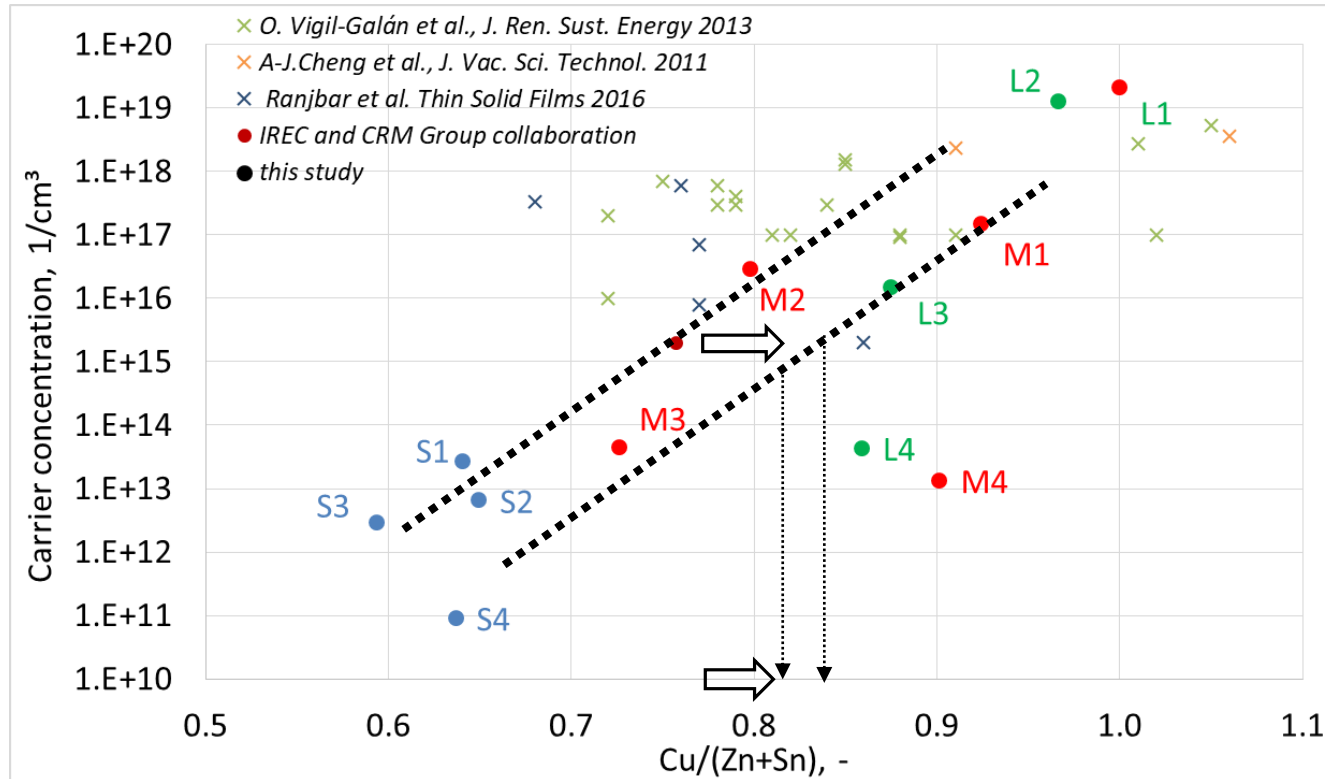
Results by Hall measurement



Results by Hall measurement



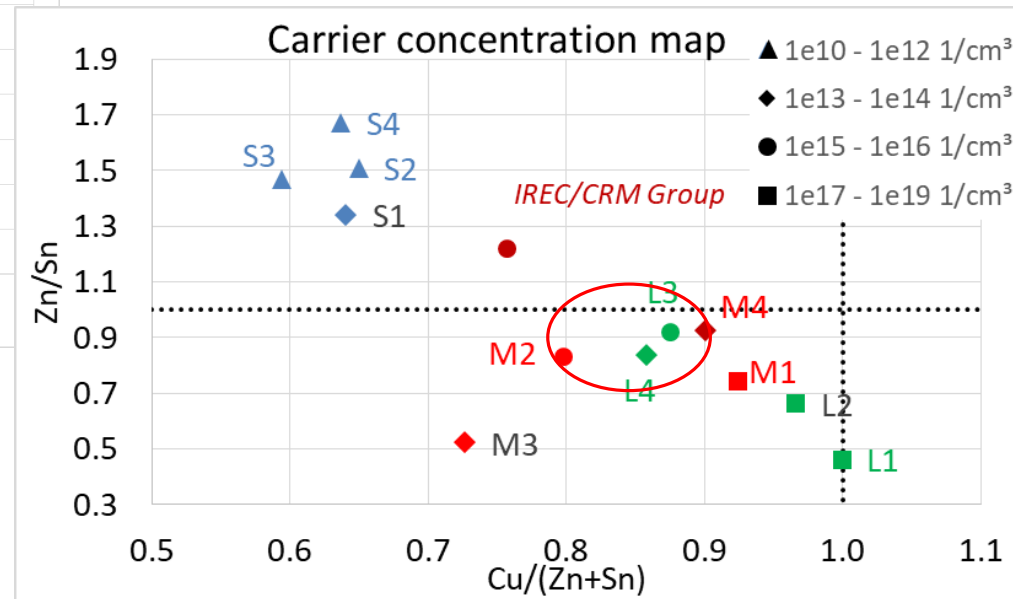
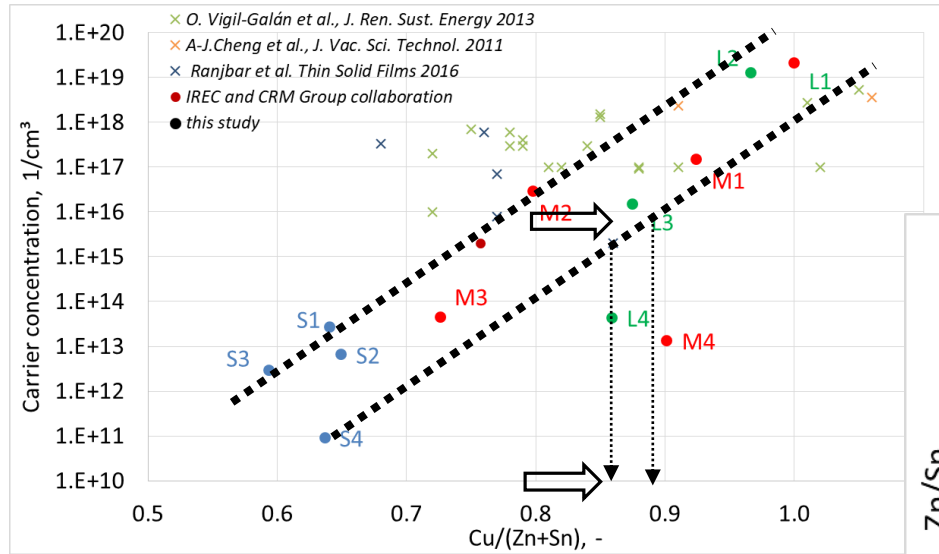
Correlation with composition



➔ Copper concentration impacts the carriers density

* Liyuan Zhang et al. Chemical Composition Dependence of $\text{Cu}_2\text{ZnSnS}_4$ Absorbers Fabricated by Sulfurization of Thermal Evaporated Metal Precursors and Solar Cell Performance MRS 2015

Correlation with composition



- ➔ Copper concentration impacts the carriers density
- ➔ Optimum shift to less Cu-poor, less Zn-rich

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Conclusions and perspectives

- Simulation predicts:

Efficiency > 10 %

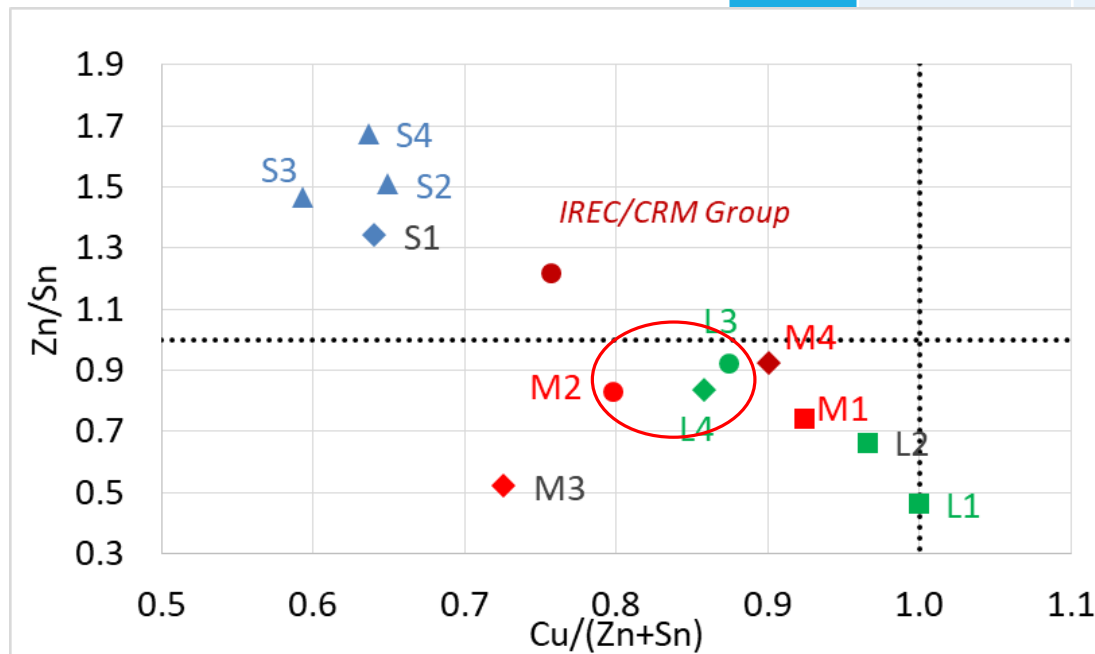
$E_G > 1.5$ eV

$\alpha > 4 \times 10^4$ cm⁻³

c.c $\sim 10^{15}$ - 10^{16} cm⁻³

$\mu_h > 10$ cm²/(V.s)

at.%	Stoichiometry	Ref*	New
Cu	25	21.5	22.5
Zn	12.5	15.6	12
Sn	12.5	12.8	13.9
S	50	50	51.5



Conclusions and perspectives

- Simulation predicts:

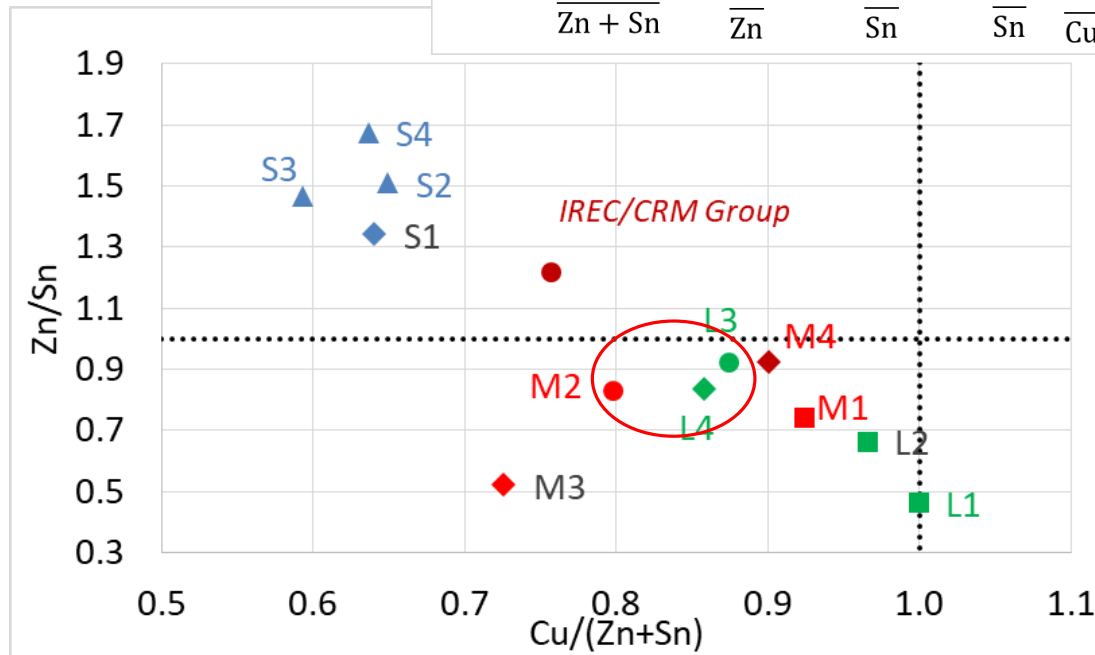
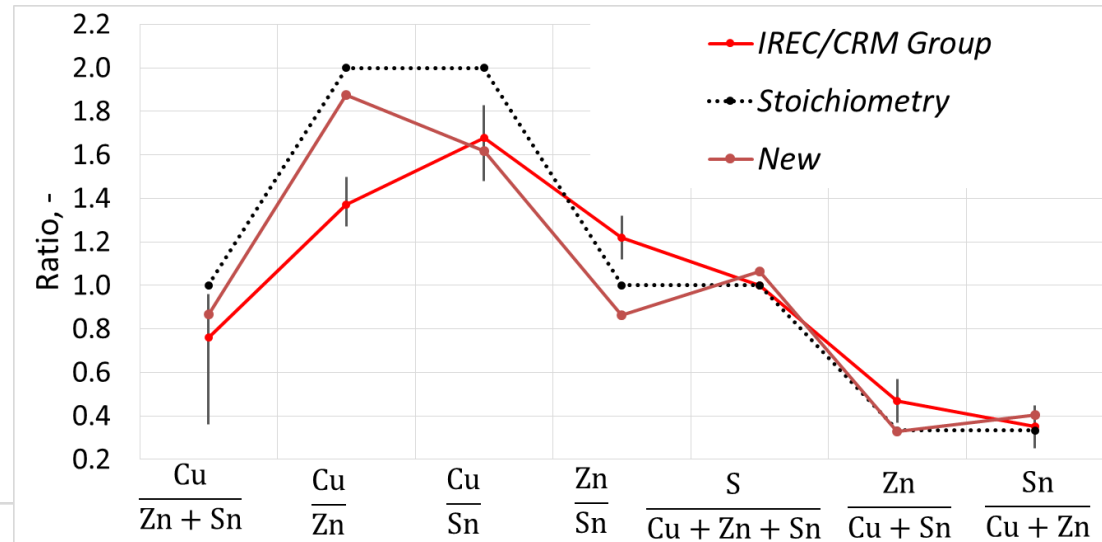
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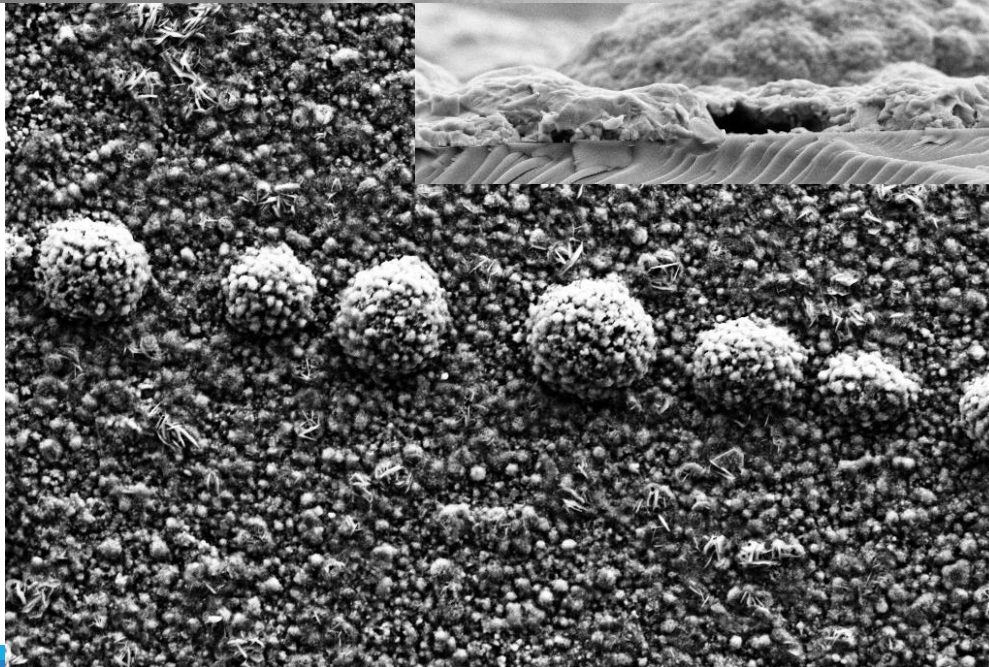
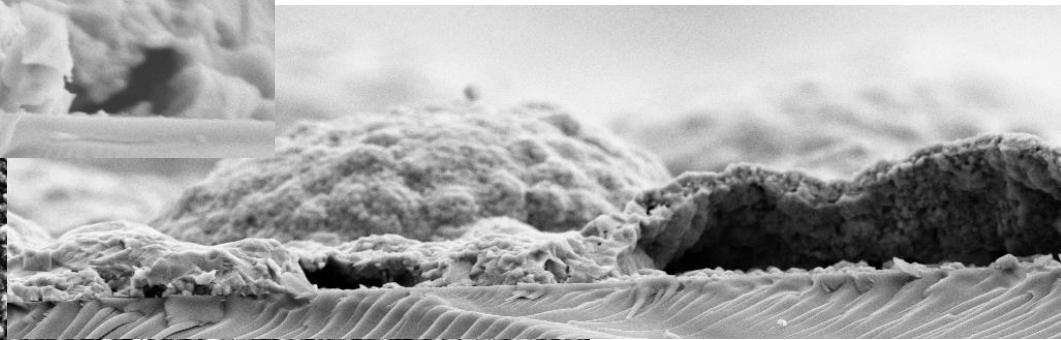
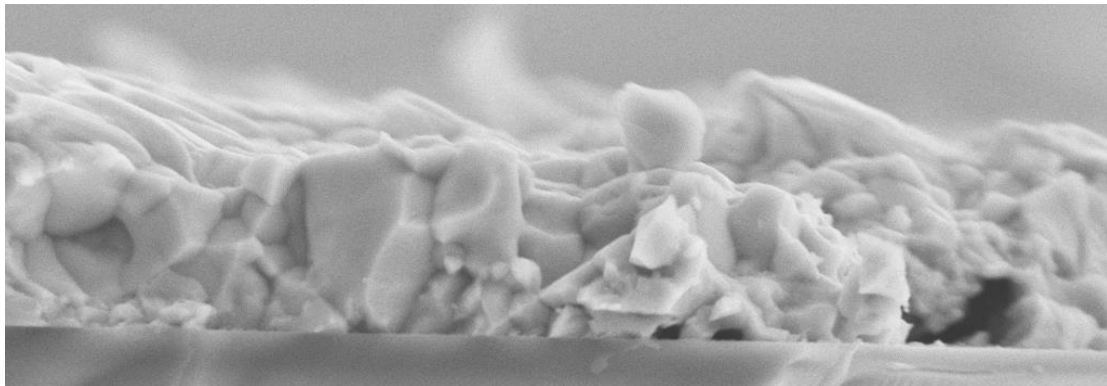
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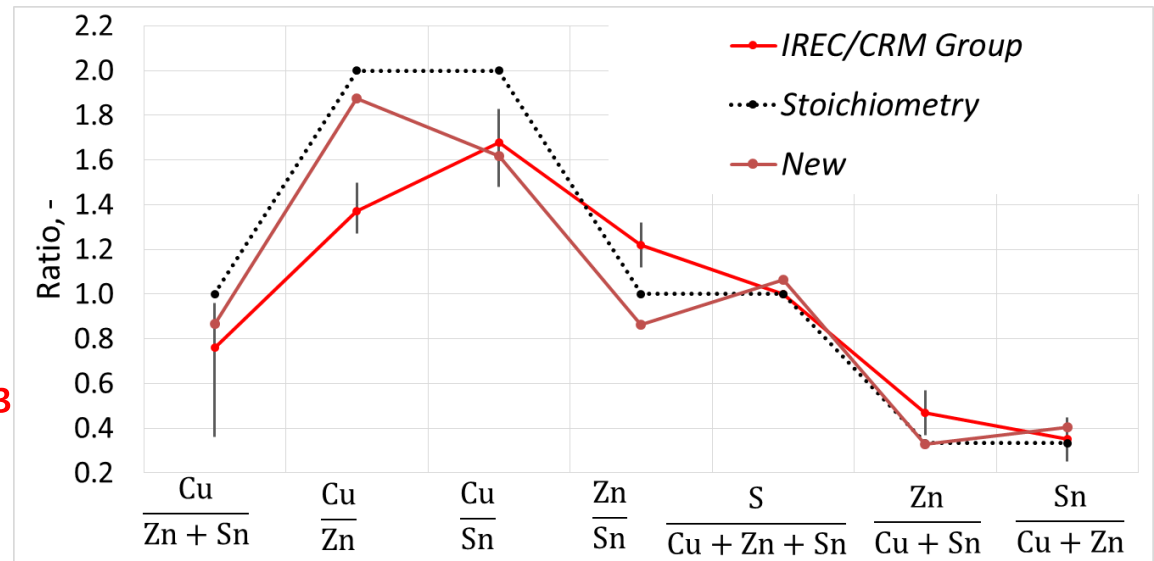


Thank you!



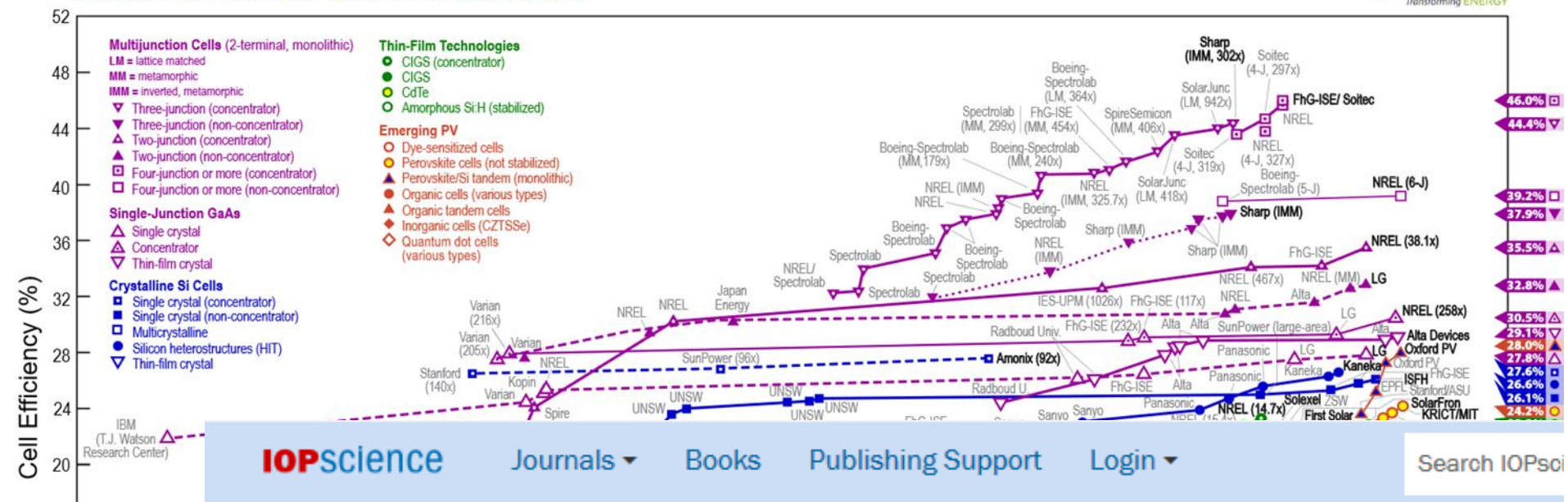
Conclusions and perspectives

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 $\text{Efficiency} > 10 \%$
 $E_G > 1.5 \text{ eV}$
 $\alpha > 4 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$
 $\text{c.c} \sim 10^{15} - 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
 $\mu_h > 10 \text{ cm}^2/(\text{V.s})$



- Precursor thickness as well as RTP conditions impact on the final CZTS layer
- The absorption is about $4 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$
- Cu~22.5at% poor Zn~12at% rich composition is distinguished as an optimum based on optoelectrical properties

at.%	Stoichiometry	Ref*	New
Cu	25	21.5	22.5
Zn	12.5	15.6	12
Sn	12.5	12.8	13.9
S	50	50	51.5



JPhys Energy

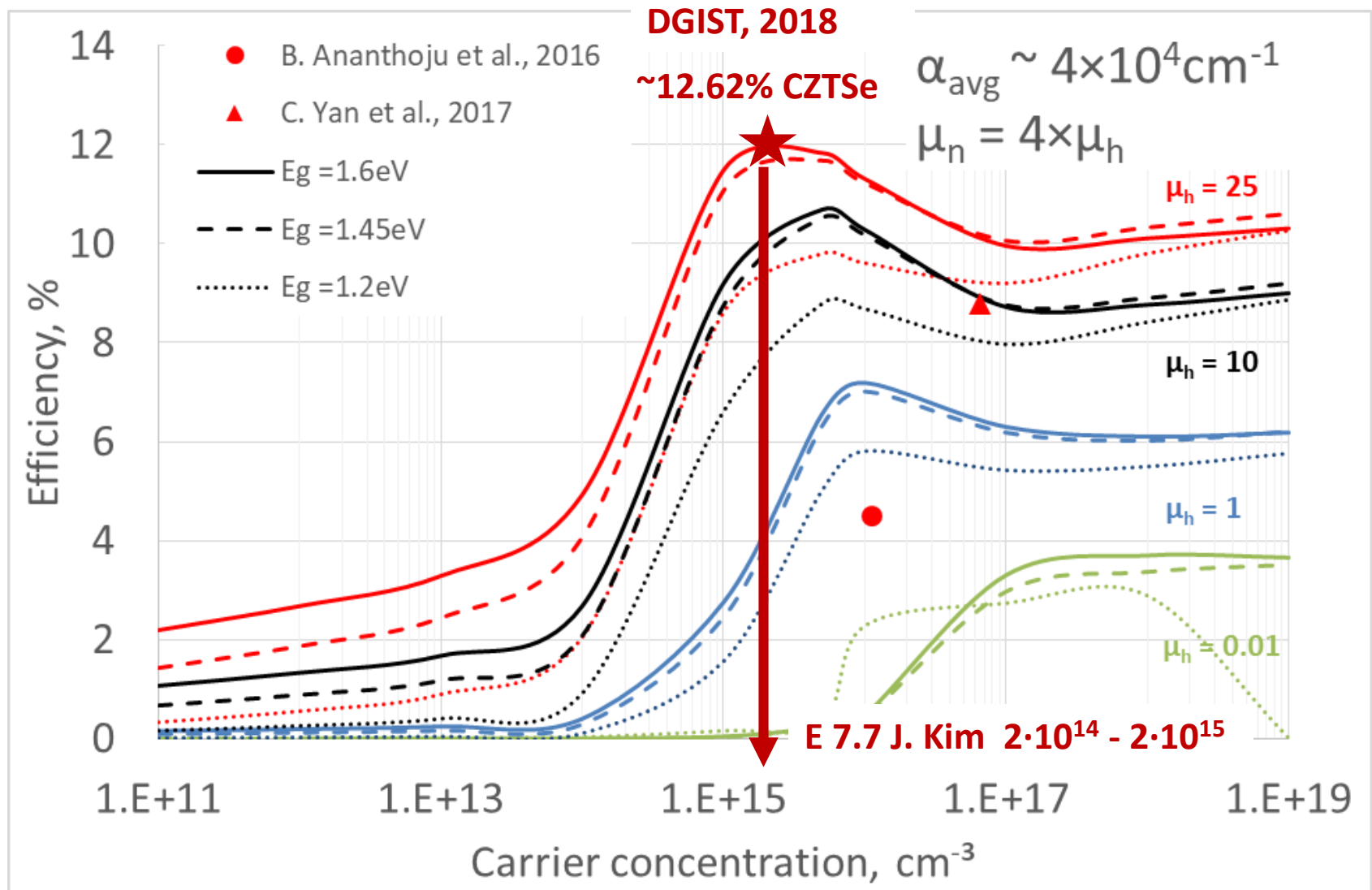
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Emerging inorganic solar cell efficiency tables (Version 1)

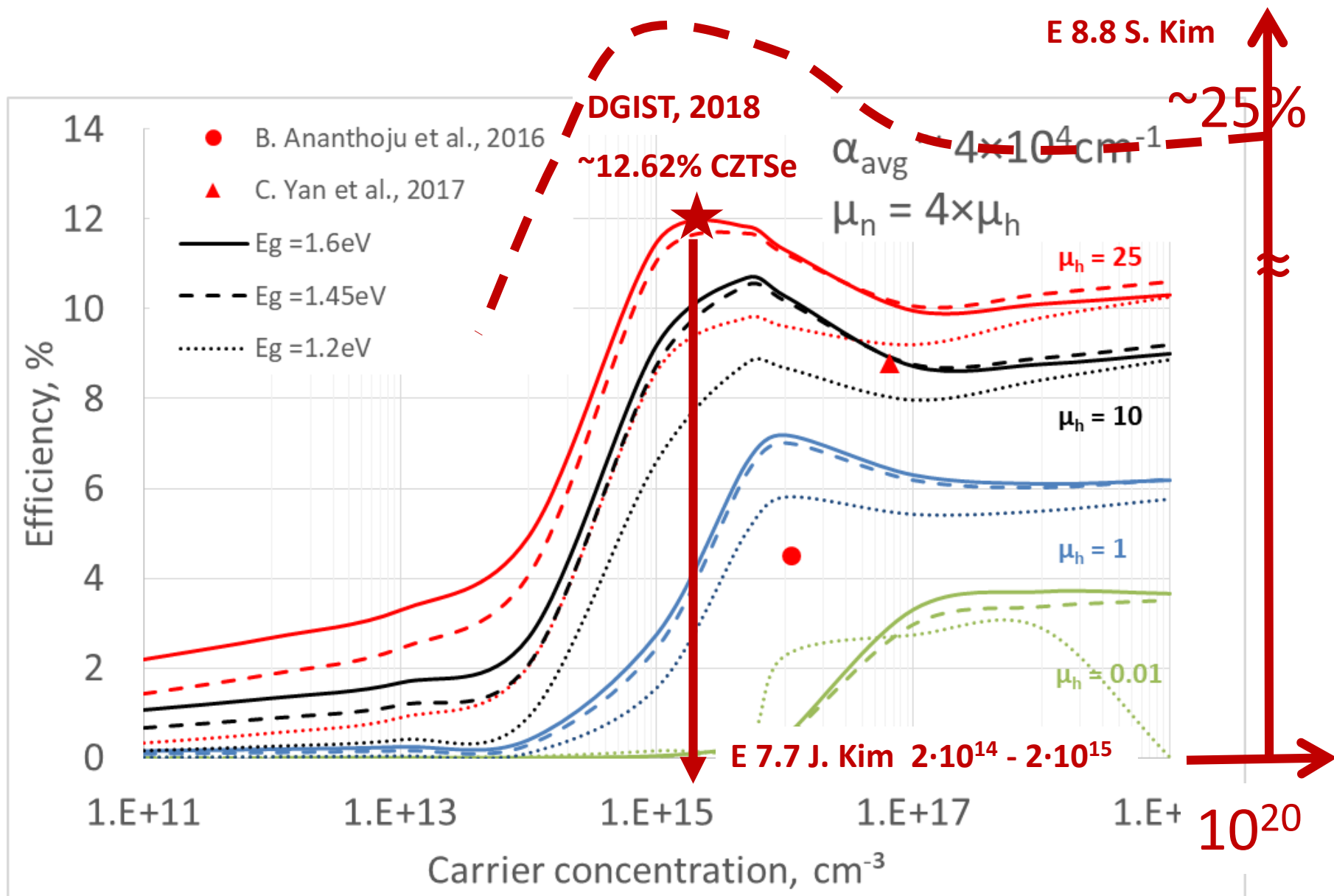
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 Teodor K. Todorov⁶ and Edgardo Saucedo⁷

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Results of SCAPS* simulations:

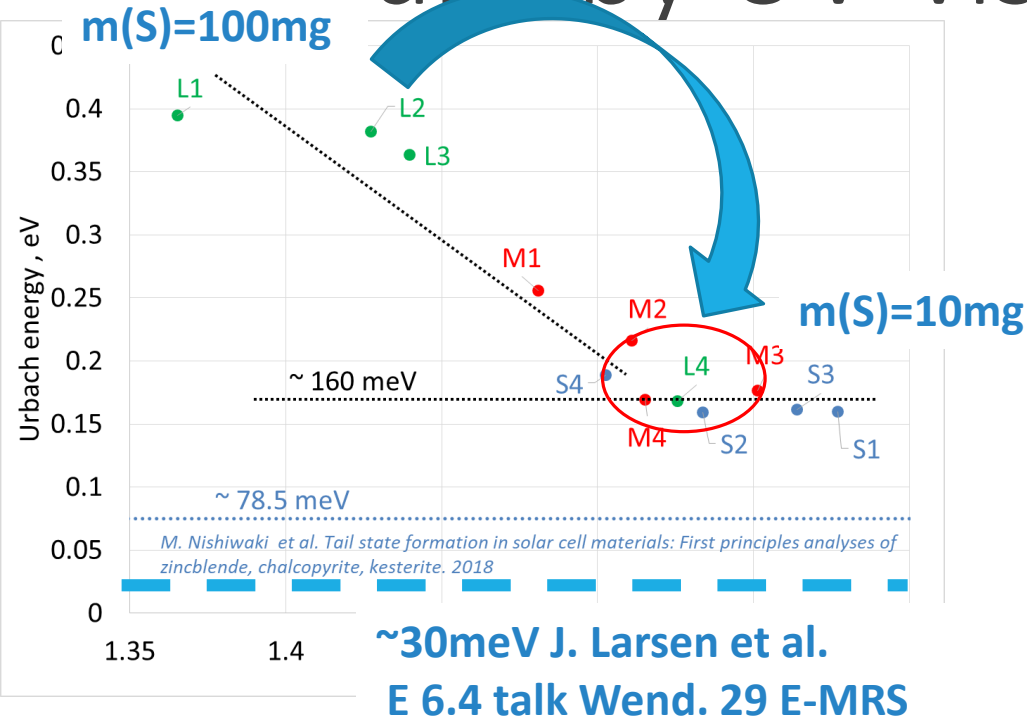


* Solar cell CAPacitance Simulator <http://scaps.elis.ugent.be>



* Solar cell CAPacitance Simulator <http://scaps.elis.ugent.be>

Results by UV-vis spectroscopy



- $E_G, E_U (\text{Small}) < E_G, E_U (\text{Medium}) < E_G, E_U (\text{Large})$