

Solution processed Na-doped and Ag-alloyed $\text{Cu}_2\text{ZnSnS}_4$ thin film based photovoltaic devices

NANOTECHNOLOGIES

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MOTIVATION

- $\text{Cu}_2\text{ZnSnS}_4$ (CZTS) has earth-abundant constituent elements.
- Direct and tunable band gap (1.5 eV).
- High absorption coefficient ($\alpha > 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$).
- Large grains and defect passivation is needed for high solar cell efficiency.
- This can be achieved via sodium (Na) and silver (Ag) incorporation into CZTS.

OBJECTIVE

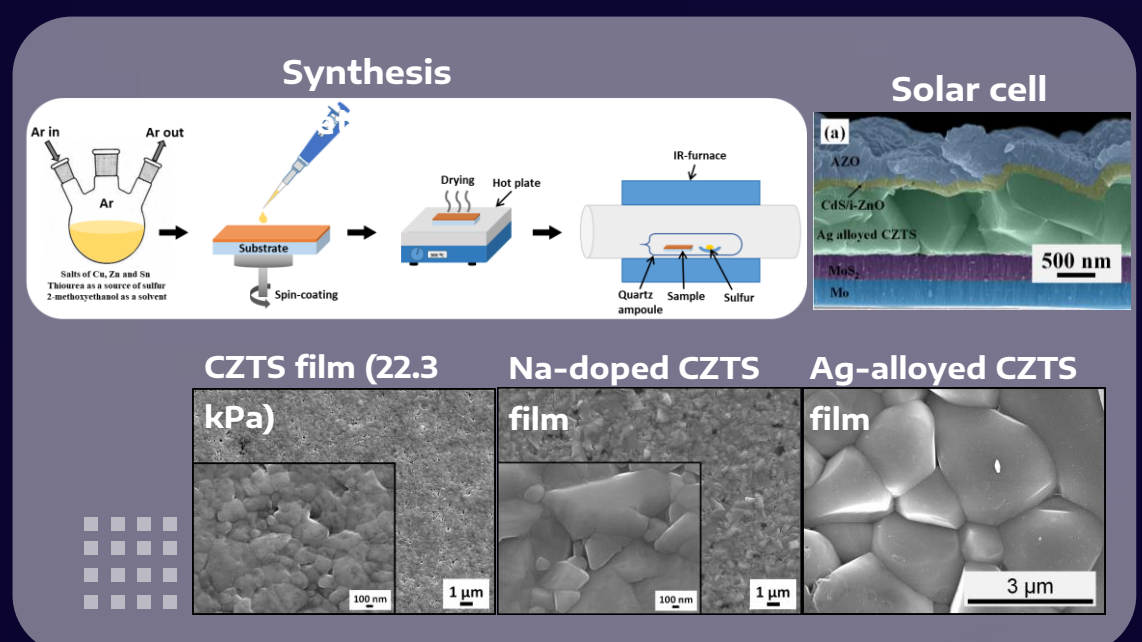
To establish a facile and low-cost non-vacuum solution-based approach for Na and Ag incorporation into CZTS films.

METHODOLOGIES

- Precursor CZTS films were obtained by solution route. Metal salts of Cu, Zn, Sn and thiourea were dissolved in 2-methoxyethanol. The solution was spin-coated on the substrate and dried on a hot plate.
- The precursor films were sealed in quartz ampoules and sulfurized in tube furnace at 550 °C for 15 minutes at different sulfur-vapor pressures (P_s).
- For Na incorporation, Na_2S solution was coated on glass and placed on top of the CZTS precursor film while sulfurization, with Na_2S coating facing the CZTS film.
- For Ag alloying, AgNO_3 was introduced into the precursor solution and ACZTS film was obtained.
- The effect of Na-doping and Ag-alloying on the morphology and optoelectronic properties of CZTS films were studied.

RESULTS

- CZTS films sulfurized at 22.3 kPa P_s shows better morphology and optoelectronic properties.¹
- Na-doping led to increased grain size, reduced resistivity and decreased bandgap to ~1.2 eV.²
- Ag-alloying led to increased grain size, reduced Cu-Zn disorder and increased bandgap.^{3,4}



REFERENCES

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