

Supplementary Information

Nanostructured p-type CZTS thin films prepared by facile solution process for 3D p-n junction solar cells

Si-Nae Park,^{†a} Shi-Joon Sung,^{†a} Jun-Hyoung Sim,^a Kee-Jeong Yang,^a Dae-Kue Hwang,^a
JunHo Kim,^b Gee Yeong Kim,^c William Jo,^c Dae-Hwam Kim,^{*a} and Jin-Kyu Kang^{*a}

¹Convergence Research Center for Solar Energy, Daegu Gyeongbuk Institute of Science and
Technology, Daegu 711-873, Korea

²Department of Physics, Incheon National University, Incheon 406-772, Korea

³Department of Physics, Ewha Womans University, Seoul 120-750, Korea

Table S1. Compositional ratio of elements in CZTS films.

	Cu/(Zn+Sn)	Zn/Sn	S/(Cu+Zn+Sn)
S540	0.69	1.05	1.56
S570	0.70	1.06	1.75
Sputter	0.82	1.17	1.42

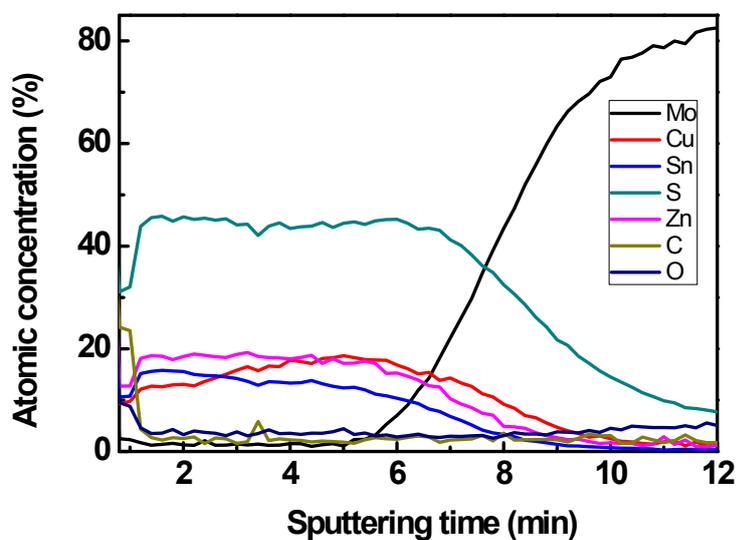


Figure S1. Auger Electron Spectroscopy (AES) of a nanoporous CZTS thin film of S540.

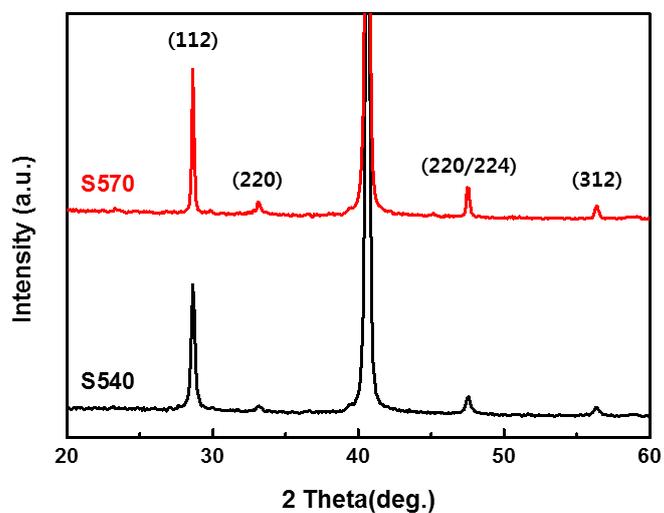
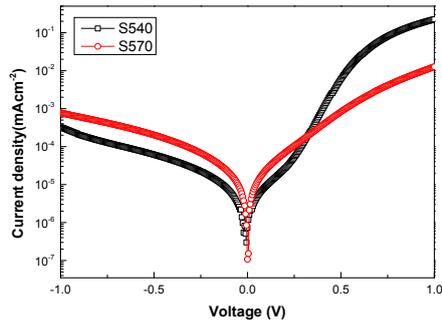
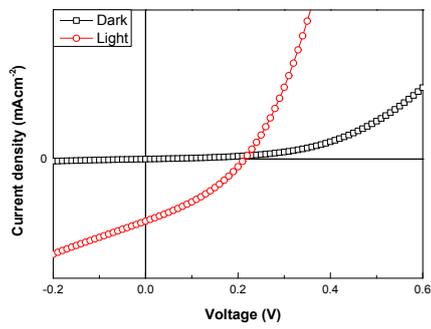


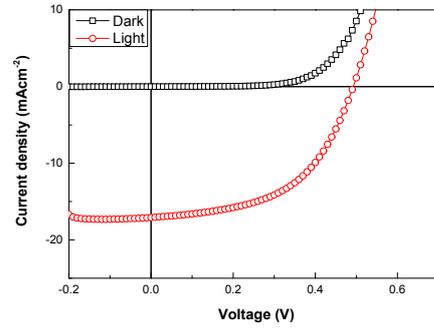
Figure S2. XRD patterns of nanoporous CZTS thin films of S540 and S570.



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure S3. (a) Current density-voltage curves of solar cells with nanoporous CZTS of S540 and S570, and light & dark J-V curves of solar cells of (b) S540 and (c) S570.

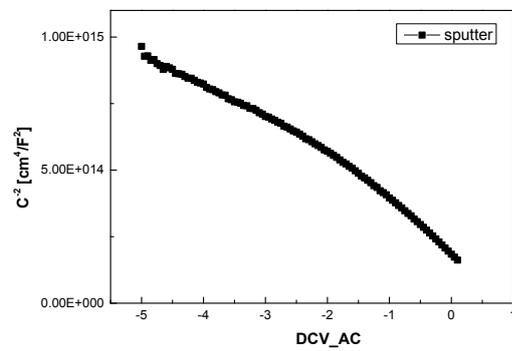
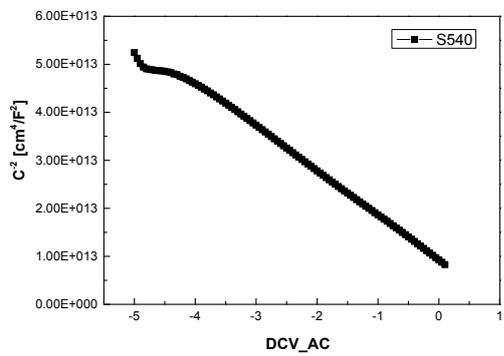


Figure S4. Mott-Schottky plots of solar cells with nanoporous CZTS of S540 and sputtered CZTS..