

Supporting information

Cd-free $\text{Cu}_2\text{ZnSnS}_4$ solar cell with an efficiency greater than 10 % enabled by Al_2O_3 passivation layers

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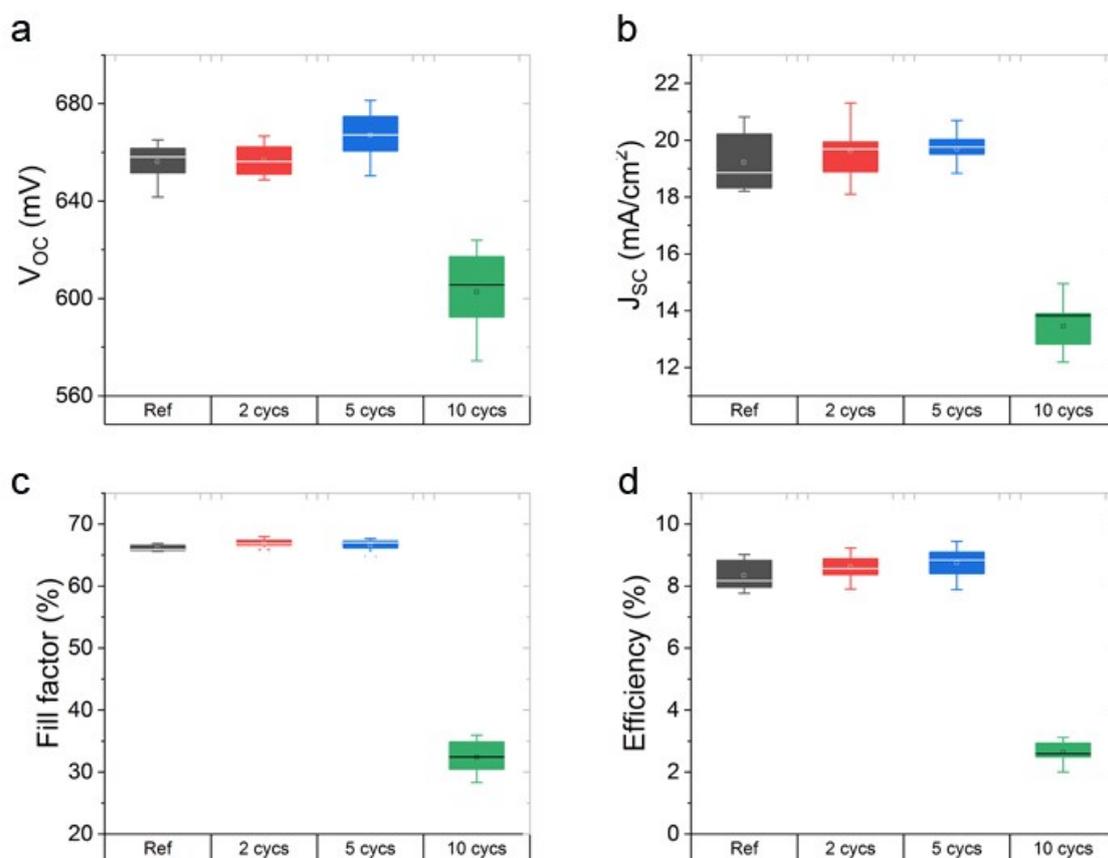


Figure S1. a-d) Box-plot diagram of the one-sun solar cell parameters of CZTS cells as a function of the number of ALD cycles used for the Al_2O_3 passivation layer. 10 CZTS solar cells were fabricated per experimental condition. The box, horizontal bars, and point symbols indicate the 25/75 percentile, min/max and mean values, respectively.

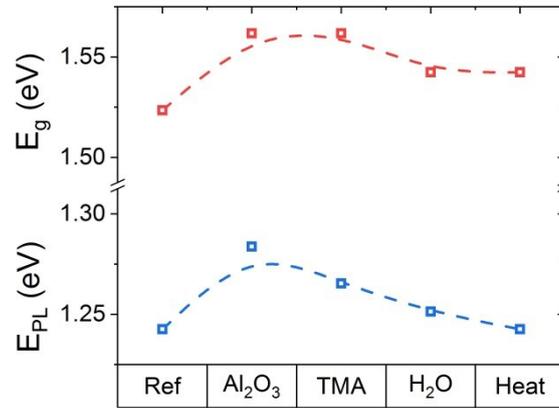


Figure S2. Bandgap values extracted from the EQE measurements and PL peak position for devices with various ALD treatment. The inflection point of the EQE was used to determine the bandgap (E_g), Dash lines are plotted for guiding purpose.

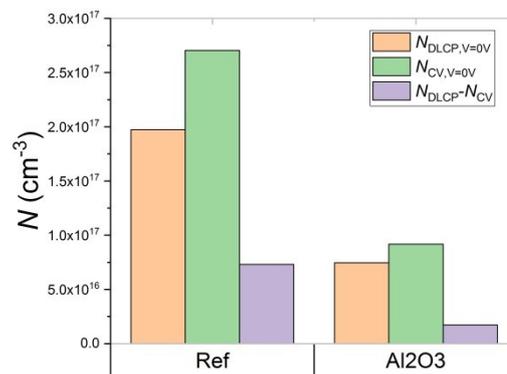


Figure S3. Defect density N_{DLCF} and N_{CV} at $V_{dc} = 0$ derived from $C-V$ and DLCP measurements of devices with different ALD treatment, respectively.

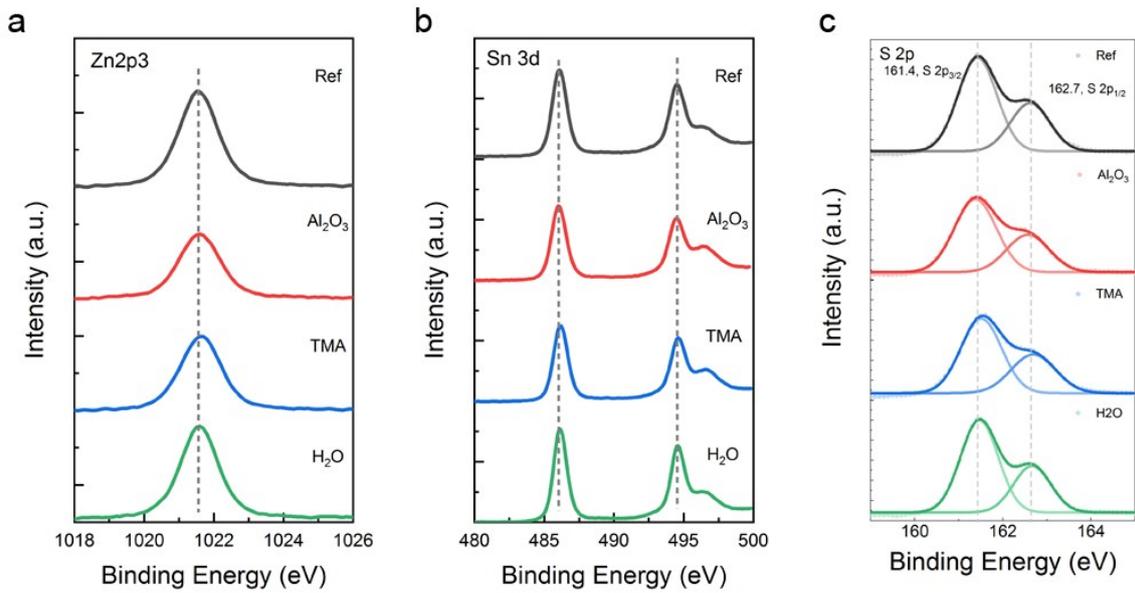


Figure S4. a-c) XPS peak of Zn 2p₃, Sn 3d, S 2p, respectively, obtained from the surface of CZTS absorbers with no treatment (Ref), Al₂O₃ treatment, TMA treatment, and H₂O treatment.

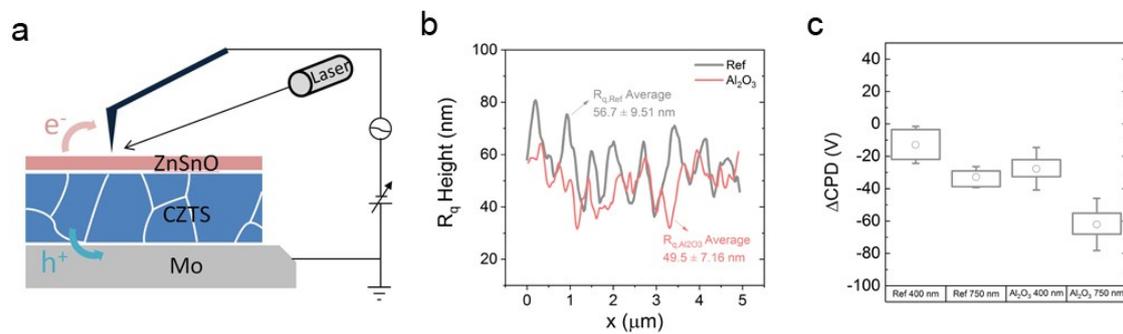


Figure S5. a) KPFM set up under illumination. b) Root-mean-square (RMS) roughness (R_q) distribution profile across the captured images in Figure 5a,e. c) Average CPD values difference between dark and light at an illumination intensities of 894 mW/cm² (400 nm) and 12000 mW/cm² (750 nm) for the reference and Al₂O₃ treatment samples. Measurements were taken at a wavelength of 400 nm and 750 nm.

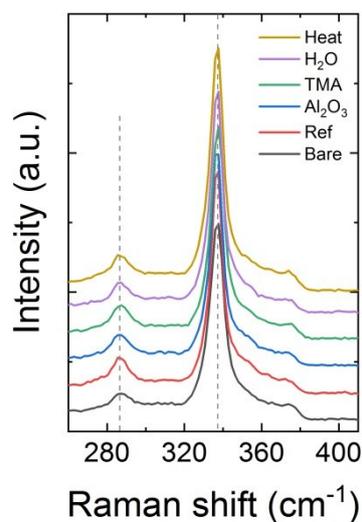


Figure S6. Raman spectra for bare CZTS absorbers and CZTS/ZnSnO after different ALD treatment.

An excitation wavelength of 514 nm was used for the measurements.

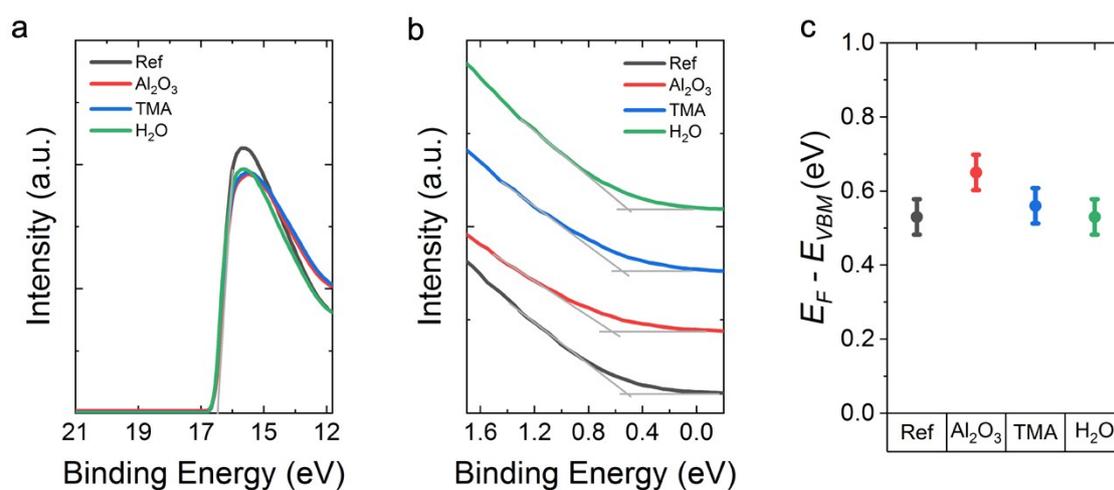


Figure S7. a, b) UPS spectra of the CZTS absorbers with different ALD treatment. c) Energy band positions for CZTS absorbers of valance band maximum with respect to Fermi level energy, E_F .