

*Supporting Information*

**Growth Behavior and Interface Engineering for Photovoltaic Applications of Co-evaporated Sb<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> Thin Films on Mo Foil**

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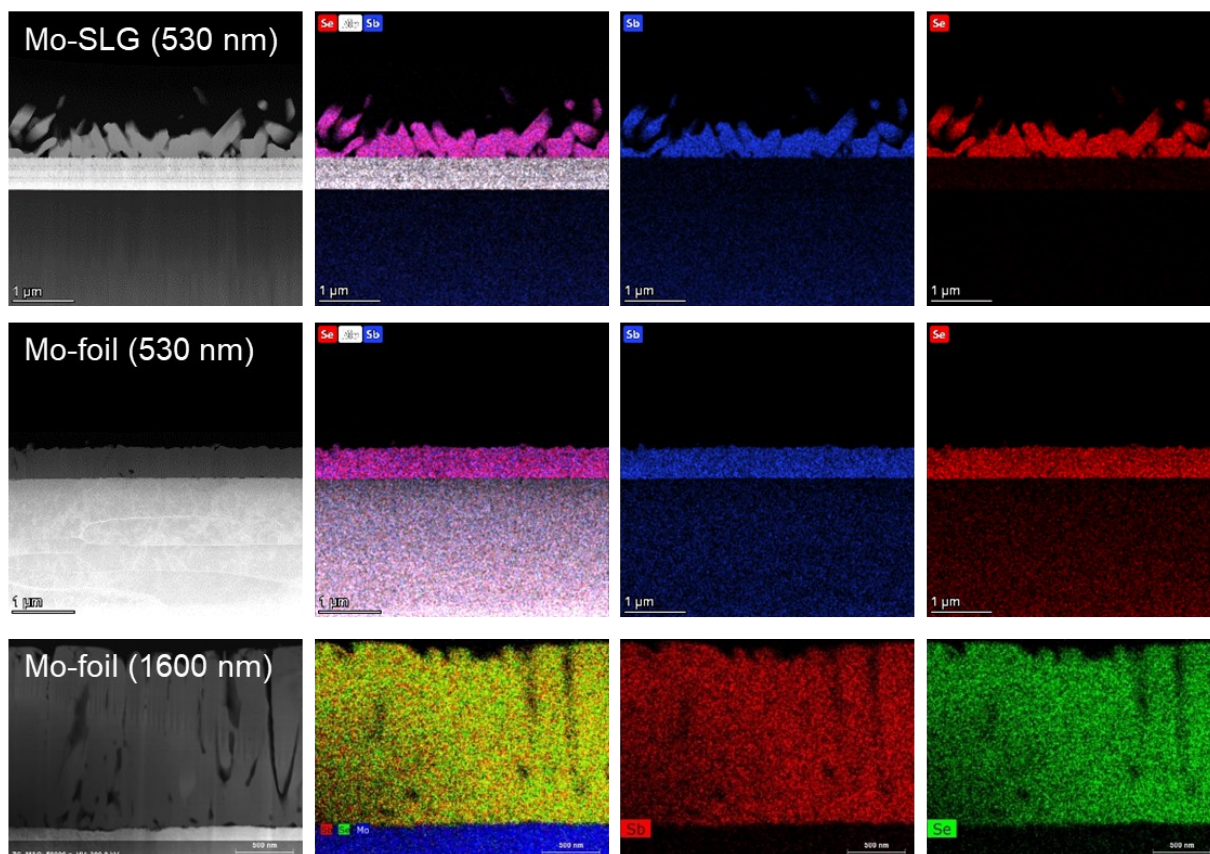
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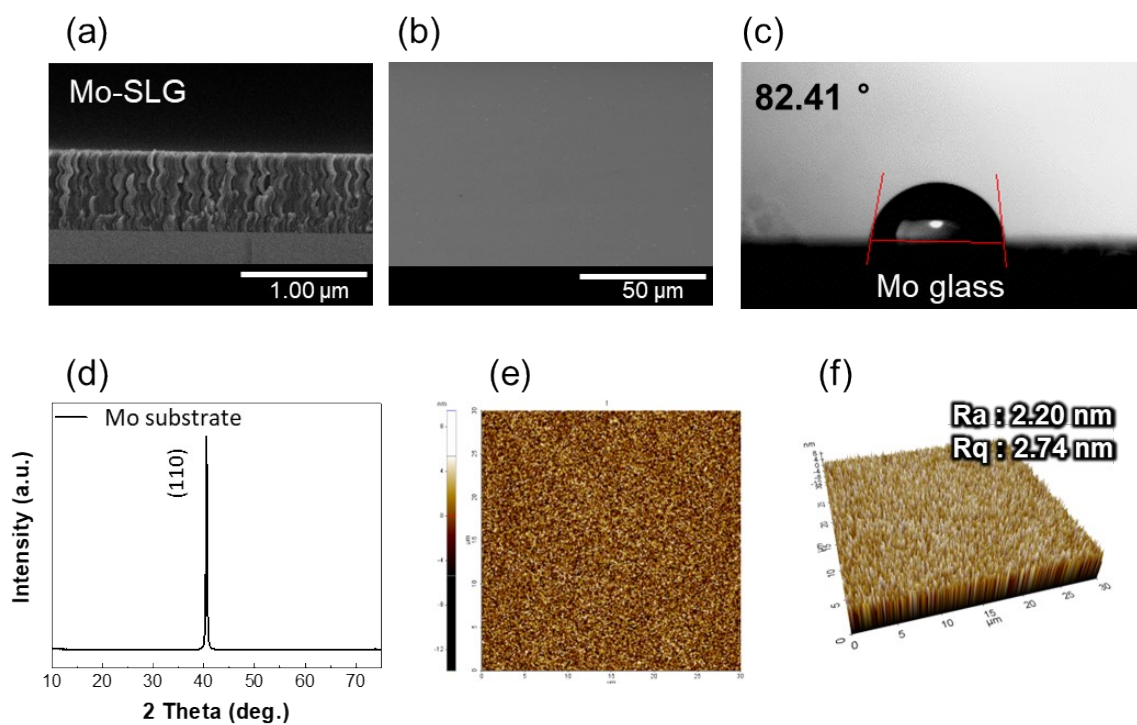
<sup>‡</sup>These authors contributed equally to this work.

**Keywords:** Sb<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> thin film, flexible photovoltaics, Mo foil, columnar grain growth

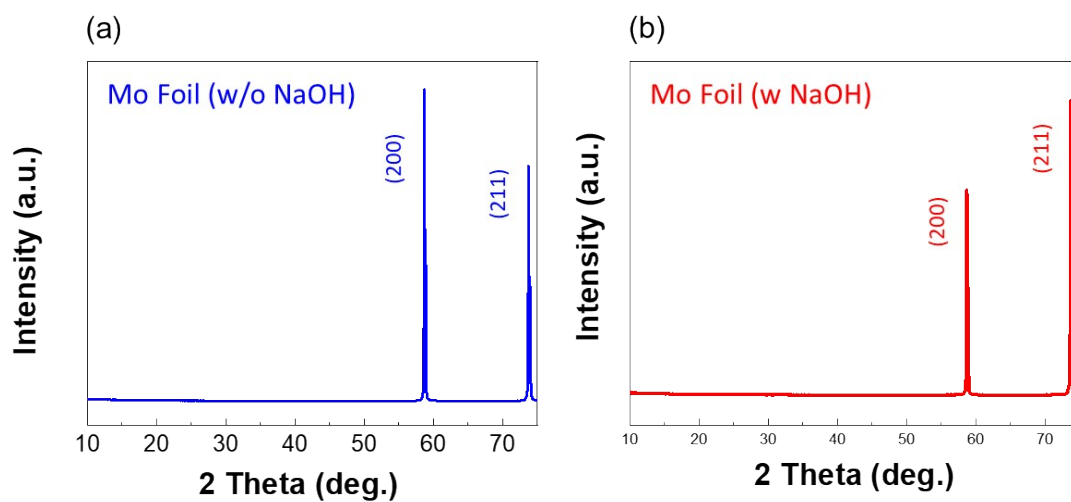


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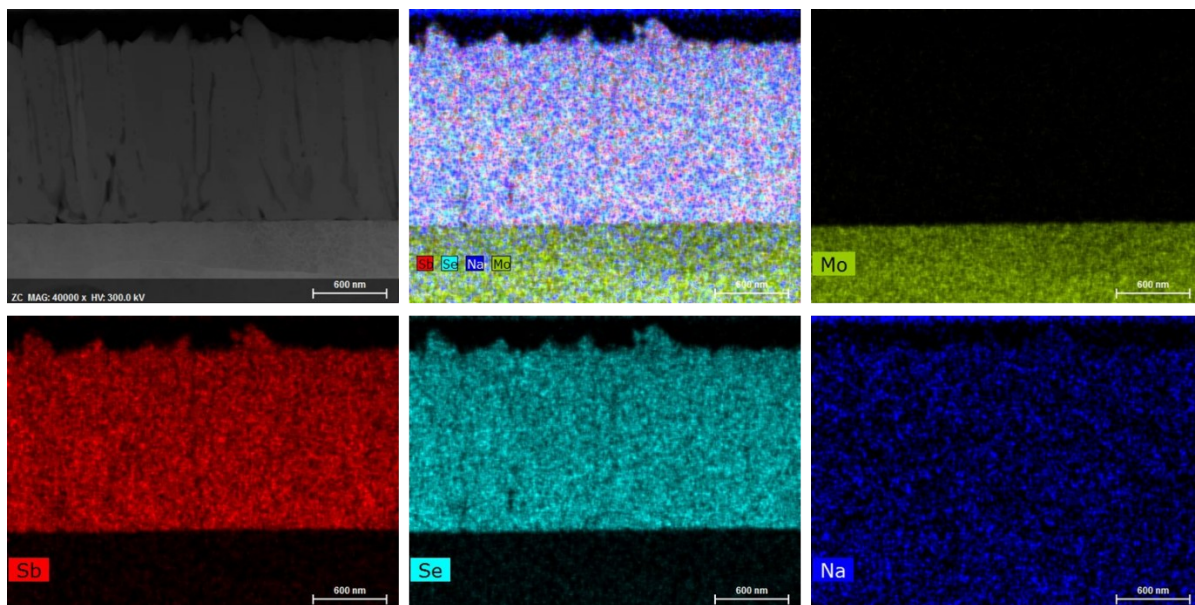
2 **Figure S1.** STEM EDS images of  $\text{Sb}_2\text{Se}_3$  thin films on Mo or Mo-foil. For each sample, images from  
3 left to right show the cross-sectional STEM image, composite EDX elemental map, and individual  
4 elemental maps of Sb and Se.



**Figure S2.** (a) Cross-sectional and (b) top-view SEM images of the Mo-SLG substrate, along with (c) the water contact angle measurement of the Mo-coated glass. (d) XRD and (e) AFM topography and (f) three-dimensional surface profile images, indicating a smooth Mo surface with low roughness.

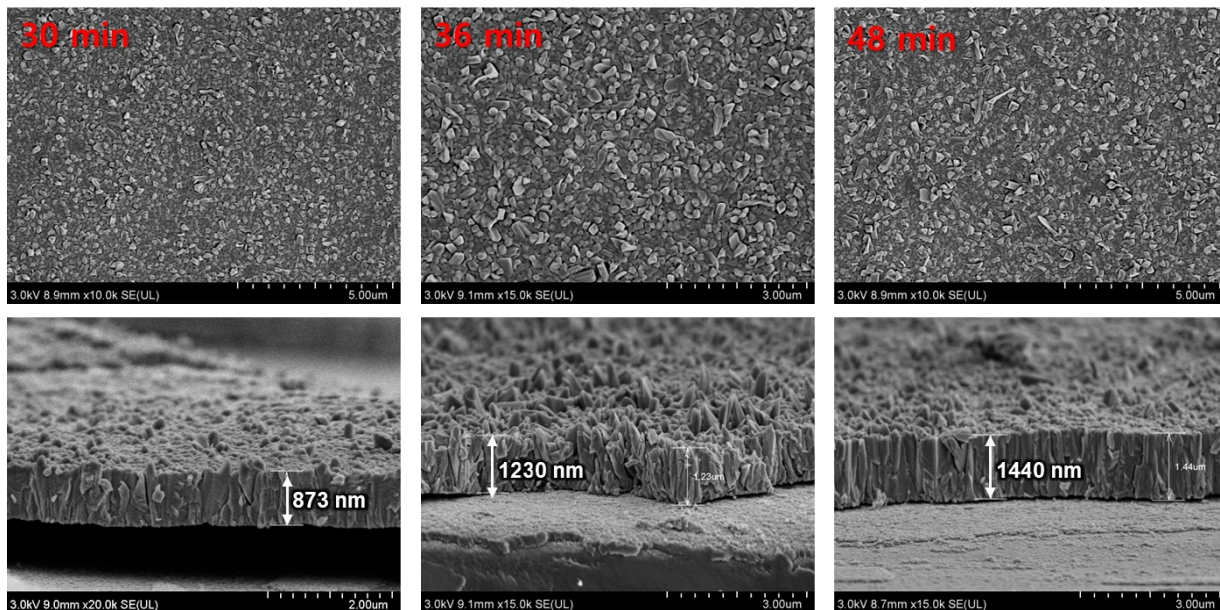


**Figure S3.** XRD data of Mo-foil substrates (a) without NaOH treatment (w/o NaOH) and (b) with NaOH treatment (w NaOH)

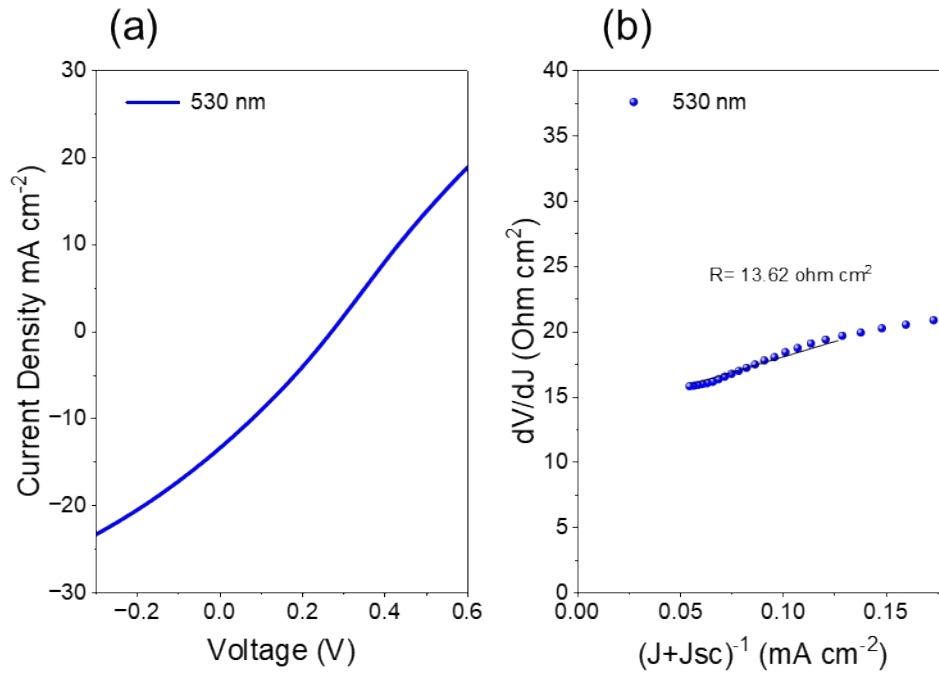


**Figure S4.** TEM-EDS images of 1600 nm-thick  $\text{Sb}_2\text{Se}_3$  films on Mo-foil with NaOH treatment showing the cross-sectional STEM image, composite EDX elemental map, and individual elemental maps of Mo, Sb, Se and Na.





**Figure S5.** Top-view and cross-sectional SEM images of  $\text{Sb}_2\text{Se}_3$  on  $\text{MoSe}_2$  interlayer and NaOH treatment with different thickness from 873 nm to 1400 nm.



1

2 **Figure S6.** Characteristic behavior of the best-performing devices including (a)  $J$ – $V$  curves, derivative  
 3 of  $dJ/dV$  for shunt characteristic analysis of 530 nm-thick  $\text{Sb}_2\text{Se}_3$  based device.

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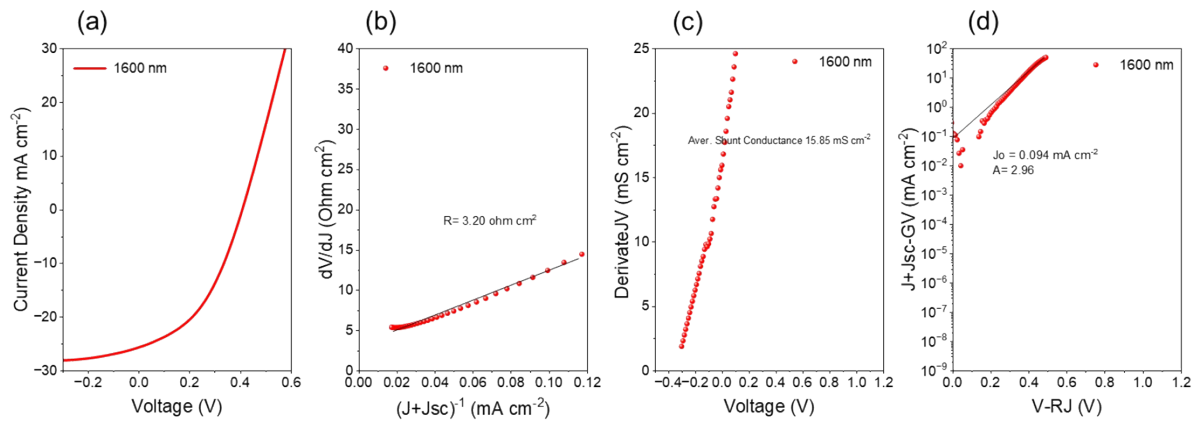
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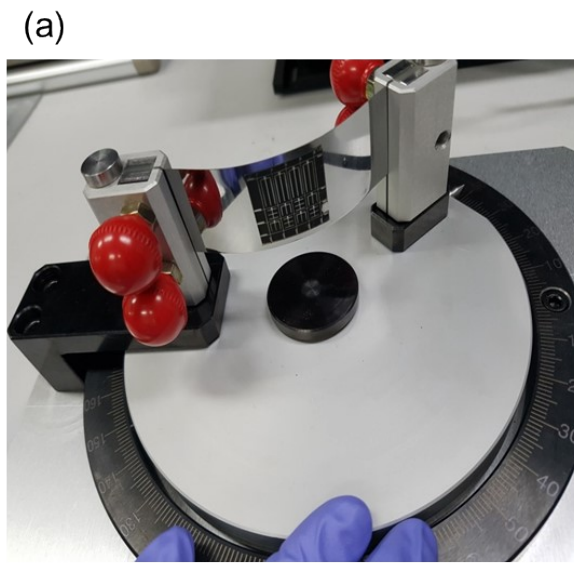
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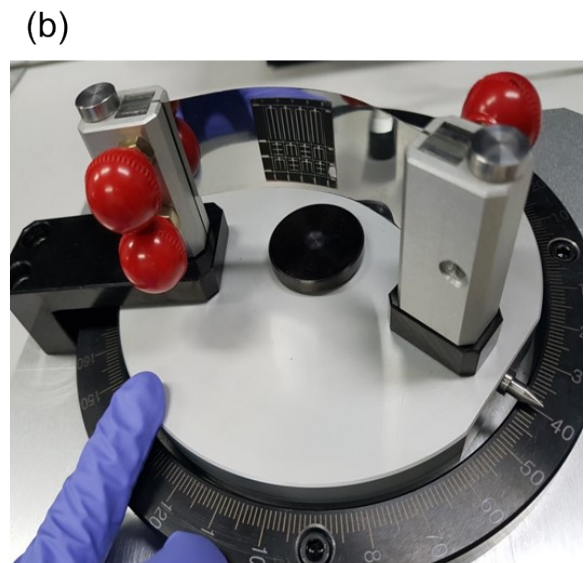


**Figure S7.** Characteristic behavior of the best-performing devices including (a)  $J$ - $V$  curves, (b) derivative of  $dJ/dV$  for shunt characteristic analysis, (c) derivatives of  $dV/dJ$  under forward bias with fitting are used to determine the series resistance and diode ideality factor and (d)  $\ln(J + J_{sc} - GV)$  versus  $(V - RJ)$  curves of 1600 nm-thick  $\text{Sb}_2\text{Se}_3$  based device.





**Convex**



**Concave**

**Figure S8.** Experimental setups for convex (stretching) and concave (compressing) bending tests.

1 **Table S1.**  $V_{oc}$ ,  $J_{sc}$ , FF, PCE,  $R_s$  and  $R_{sh}$  of the flexible  $Sb_2Se_3$  solar cells without and with NaOH  
2 treatment.

Treatment	$V_{oc}$ (V)	$J_{sc}$ (mA/cm <sup>2</sup> )	FF (%)	PCE (%)	$R_s$ ( $\Omega$ cm <sup>2</sup> )	$R_{sh}$ ( $\Omega$ cm <sup>2</sup> )
w/o NaOH	0.349	19.00	44.40	2.94	6.30	100.16
w NaOH	0.341	20.27	46.65	3.23	5.60	110.75

3