Comparative study between CZTS_{1-x}Se_x and ABX₃ based solar cells

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 $CZTS_{1-x}Se_x$ and ABX_3 (where $A = CH_3NH_3^+$, $HC (NH_2)_2^+$, CS^+ , Rb^+ ; $B = Pb^{2+}$, Sn^{2+} , Sb^{2+} ; X = Cl, Br^- , or Γ), have received much attention from the scientific community as light absorbing semiconductor materials. Their high absorption coefficient makes them very attractive for solar cells applications [1,2].

The general structure of the solar cells has the following sequence: the transparent conducting oxide (TCO - fluorine-doped tin oxide: FTO or indium tin oxide: ITO) / the electron transport layer (ETL) / the absorber layer (CZTS_{1-x}Se_x or ABX₃) / the hole transporting layer (HTL) / the metal electrode.

In this work, we present a comparative study between solar cells using $CZTS_{1-x}Se_x$ and ABX₃ as absorber layer. The surface morphology, structure, optical properties, and the current density–voltage (J–V) curves were investigated by Atomic force microscopy (AFM), X-ray diffraction (XRD), spectroscopic ellipsometry, photoluminescence spectroscopy, electrical stands, and solar simulator under AM 1.5 G irradiation at 100 mW/cm², respectively.

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