

In situ and real time spectroscopic ellipsometry of polycrystalline CuInSe₂ co-evaporation for narrow bandgap photovoltaic absorber layers

D. R. Sapkota,^a B. Ramanujam,^a M. Alaani,^a A. Shan,^a N. J. Podraza,^a R. W. Collins^a

^a Wright Center for Photovoltaics Innovation & Commercialization, and
Department of Physics & Astronomy, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH 43606, USA

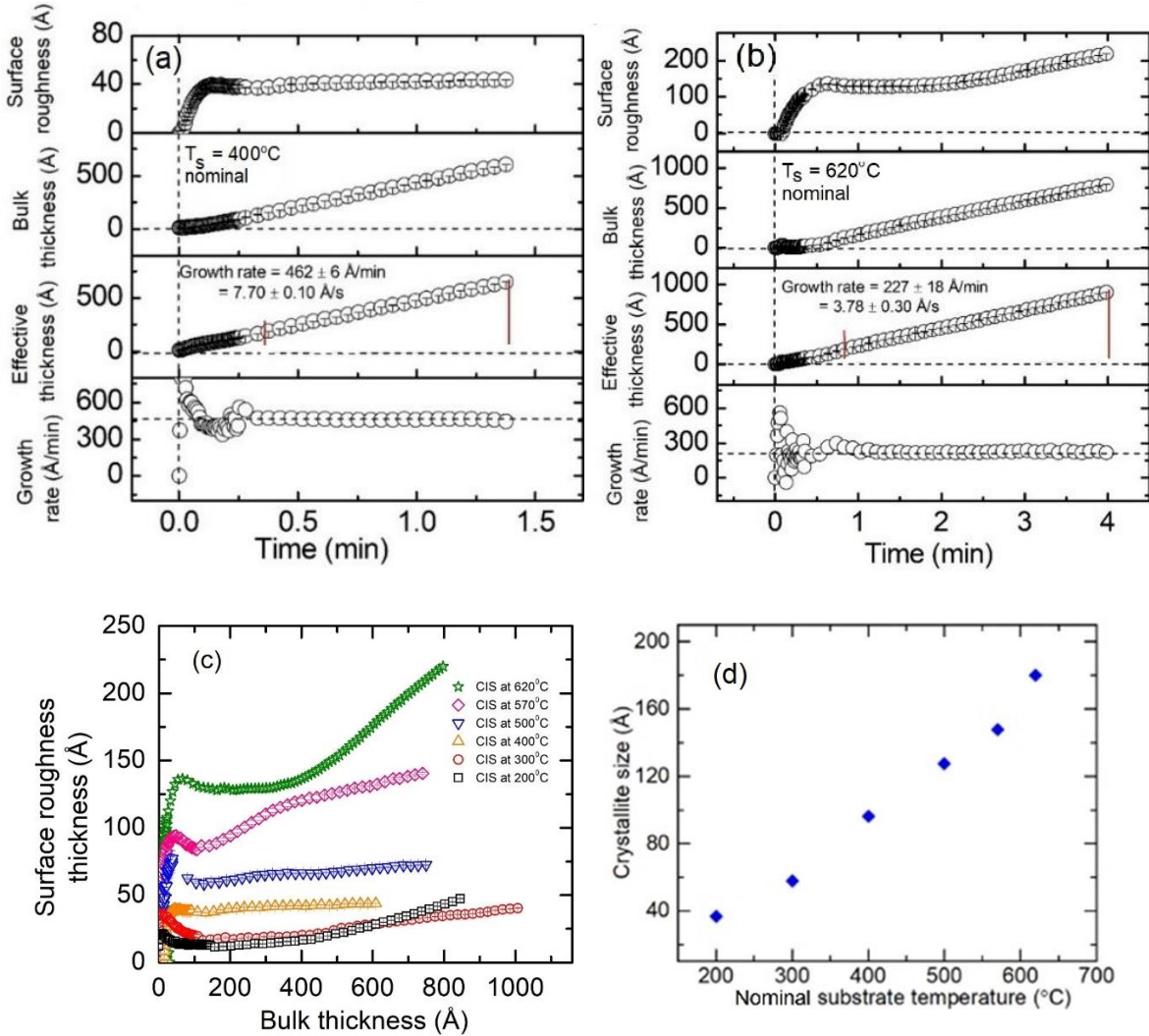


Figure 1: Structural evolution determined by real time spectroscopic ellipsometry for CuInSe₂ (CIS) thin films deposited at nominal substrate temperatures and rates of (a) 400°C and 7.7 Å/s, and (b) 620°C and 3.8 Å/s. A summary of such data is given in (c), presented as the surface roughness layer thickness as a function of the bulk layer thickness for the different temperatures. Also shown in (d) is the nominal substrate temperature dependence of the grain size that suggests a correlation between an enhancement in roughness evolution and the ultimate grain size in the CIS thin films.