Simulation of CZTSSe single solar cells by AFORS-HET software

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DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.25130/tjps.25.2020.032

ABSTRACT

In this paper, this study simulated photovoltaic characteristics of single heterojunction solar cell with Cu$_2$ZnSnS$_4$ and Cu$_2$ZnSnSe$_4$ absorber layer numerically using the AFORS-HET program. n-CdS/ZnO double buffer layer is used for heterostructure interfaces with the absorber layer. The cell performance is investigated against variation of different absorption layer properties such as thickness, carrier concentration. The mixed zinc and cadmium sulphide (Cd$_{1-x}$Zn$_x$S) is hired as buffer layers and research of the effect its thickness. CdS was selected a buffer because it improves the interface with absorbent CZTSSe and has a lofty sending in the blue wavelength. At thickness =1 μm and acceptor concentration (Na=7.9×10$^{15}$ cm$^{-3}$), a maximum efficiency (η=11.9%) is provided with an open-circuit voltage (Voc=68.8mv), short-circuit current (Jsc=24.6 mA.cm$^{-2}$) and fill factor (FF =70.8 %) of the CZTS solar cell, and Voc=(597 mv), Jsc= (41.7mA.cm$^{-2}$), FF = (81.2 %) and η= (20.2%) of the CZTSe solar cell.

1- Introduction

The photovoltaic (PV) system, known today as renewable, clean, and sustainable have attracted much interest because of the following advantages: First, photovoltaic systems able of converting sunlight directly into electrical energy. Second, theoretical efficiency of photovoltaic system is relatively higher than the energy sources other. Third, photovoltaic cell technique not contain moving parts, which prevents corrosion of the system resulting from mechanical movement were PV system work continuously without maintenance [1]. Today, researchers are interested in exploring and developing new, cost-effective and abundant materials in the earth, such as semiconductors Cu$_2$ZnSnS$_4$ and Cu$_2$ZnSnSe$_4$ [Cu$_2$ZnSn(SSe)$_4$ (CZTSSe)] , whose compounds are widely studied as absorption layers for thin-film solar cells [2]. due to its potential as a future absorber material for high efficiency thin film solar cell technology. The properties such as environmentally benign and earth a bundant constituent elements, optimum direct bandgap (1.1-1.5eV) and high absorption coefficient (α >10$^4$ cm$^{-1}$), ( thickness of 1 micrometer is enough to absorbare most of the falling sunlight) , make CZTSSe a material of choice as an alternative to the existing solar photovoltaic thin film technologies [3]. Where the process of production of this compound is cheaper compared to the absorption of CdTe and CIGS, as shown in Fig 1.

Fig 1: The cash cost of producing the absorption layers [4]

One of the greatest features of the Cu$_2$ZnSn(SSe)$_4$ compound is the possession of a direct band gap and easy to change which depends on the material composition by controlling the contents of S and Se [5]. Band gap varies with the ratio (S) and (S + Se) of about 1.0 eV in Cu$_2$ZnSnSe$_4$ (CZTSe) to 1.5 eV in Cu$_2$ZnSnS$_4$ (CZTS). Recent research shows that the S / Se variation does not only result in variation of the band gap, but also changes the electronic structure, absorption coefficient, and other parameters such as electron affinity and dielectric permittivity, etc.
2. Simulation Approach
AFORS-HET (automat for simulation of Heterostructures) is a one dimensional numerical computer program for modelling multi layer homor Heterojunction solar cells as well as a variety of common characterization techniques have been implemented, like current-voltage (IV), internal quantum efficiency (IQE), impedance, capacitance (CV, CT) and photoluminescence (PL). A user-friendly interface allows to easily perform parameter variations, and to visualize and compare your simulation. The program solves the one dimensional semiconductor equations in steady-state and for a small sinusoidal ac-perturbations. has been developed since the year 2000 , and is free-on-demand. For more details, can be found in the developer’s guide provided with the software [6,7]. To model the electrical output precisely in most cell types, it is sufficient to solve the basic semiconductor equations, with the drift-diffusion approximation [8]:

\[ \nabla \phi = \frac{q}{\epsilon}(P - N + N_{D}^{+} - N_{A}^{-}) \]  

1- Continuity equations

\[ \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot J_{n} + G - R_{n} \]  

\[ \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot J_{p} + G - R_{p} \]  

2- Transport (drift-diffusion):

\[ J_{n} = -q \mu_{n} n \nabla \phi + q D_{n} \nabla n \]  

\[ J_{p} = -q \mu_{p} p \nabla \phi + q D_{p} \nabla p \]  

Where \( \epsilon \) Electrical dielectric constant, \( \psi \) electrostatic voltage, \( n \) and \( p \) are electron and hole densities, \( N_{D}^{+}, N_{A}^{-} \), donor and acceptor concentration, \( J_{n}, J_{p} \) current density and holes, \( R_{n}(p), G \) is the recombination and generation rate). \( \mu_{n}, \mu_{p} \) Electron and hole mobility \( D_{n} \) (p) is the diffusivity of electron (hole). When simulating CZTS and CZTSe solar cells, the parameters in semiconductor transfer equations should be properly compensated which represent the properties of the semiconductor, such as band gap energy, case density, insulation constants, electron affinity etc. The measurement model iterates the specific data points to determine the maximum power point (Impp), open –circuit voltage (Voc), short circuit current (Isc) and thus the fill factor (FF). The efficiency of the solar cell was calculated as [9,10]:

\[ FF = \frac{V_{\text{max}} I_{\text{max}}}{V_{\text{oc}} I_{\text{sc}}} \]  

\[ \eta = FF \frac{I_{\text{sc}}}{P_{\text{in}}} \]  

CZTS(Se) solar cells show that relatively low conversion efficiency compared to those in other photovoltaic technology fields, such as CIGS solar cells with a standard capacity of more than 20% [11]. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a complete search of the thickness effect and concentrations of defects of the absorption layer, as well as the effect of the thickness and concentration of defects of the buffer layer. The results obtained in this research may be useful for the design of high-performance solar cells based on CZTS (Se).

3. Device Structure
In this work, AFORS-HET is used for simulation to determine the current voltage when it's used the Shockley–Read–Hall sample to describe the recombination currents in the cell layers. The total current and voltage passing through the solar cell (the sum of the electron and hole current at a boundary grid point) is then calculated. This can be done in the dark or under illumination. Efficiency of solar cells is improved through appropriate selection of layers, carrier concentrations, resistivity, thickness and absorption layers of CZTS. Is a heterojunction of CZTS or CZTSe / CdS/ i-ZnO thin film solar cells have been designed, and analyzed by AFORS-HET simulation. The structure of the studied cell shown in Fig. 2 a. ZnO is a window layer and CdS layer acts as the buffer layer from n-type, making a heterostructure p-n junction with absorption layer, coefficients for different layers are used can be seen in Fig. 2 b.

![Fig. 2: a) Solar cell structure. b) The absorption coefficients of different materials](image)

For studied cell, defect distributions: donor defects are assigned to the p-type materials (CZTS, CZTSe layers) and acceptor defects to the n-type materials (ZnO, CdS). The study used the Fermi level pinning, characterized by density \( (1 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}) \) of donor defects located at 0.5 eV below the absorber conduction band and it capture crosssections \( \sigma_{n}=\sigma_{p} = 10^{-12} \text{cm}^{2} \), the thermal velocity \( =1 \times 10^{7} \text{cm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \) (\( S_{n}, S_{p} \)) for electrons and holes. The properties of the materials are up in Table 1.
4- Result and Discussion

4.1 Thickness of the Absorption Layer

Ordered defect compound (ODC) layer that lies between the absorber and buffer layers. Where it is improving of the CZTSSe cells by lowering the valence band maximum with respect to the Fermi level, thus leads to reduces the interface recombination rate. It observes in Fig.3, the schematic solar power scheme of a CZTS-based energy cell (Se) cells with a large (cliff-like) onset are of low efficiency, whereas most high-efficiency cells have (spike-like) or semi-planar. The large cliff in the band structure at heterointerface lowers the open circuit voltage and spike type heterostructure reduces the short circuit current density (Jsc) of the cell. Specially when the absorber layer conduction band is higher than that of the buffer layer [17]. Control of inter diffusion can to creator the best band alignment in CZTS/CdS solar cells, but it can be bad in CZTSe/CdS solar cells. The band alignment at the heterointerface is critical for the cell performance. That is why the optimization of heterostructure interface is necessary for enhanced performance.

![Fig.3: Band alignments at CZTS and CZTSe cells.](image-url)

The simulated J-V curves are shown in Fig.4 at different thickness of the CZTS and CZTSe absorption layer, it observes the change of curves as the thickness of the absorption layer increases. This trend is easy to understand as longer wavelength radiation have lower absorption coefficient, so with a thicker absorber layer more of the longer wavelength radiation will be absorbed.

**Table 1: Material parameters**

| parameters                      | Symbol (unit) | i-ZnO | CdS | CZTS | CZTSe |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------|-----|------|-------|
| Thickness                       | d (µm)        | 0.04  | 0.06| 1    | 1     |
| Dielectric permittivity         | dκ            | 9 [12,13] | 10 [12,13] | 7 [15] | 13.6 [14] |
| Electron Affinity               | χ (eV)        | 4.4 [14, 17] | 4.2 [14] | 4.3 [15] | 4.35 [14] |
| Bandgap                         | E_g (eV)      | 3.37 [13] | 2.42 [13] | 1.5 | 1     |
| Density Of States in CB         | Nc (cm⁻³)     | 2.2×10¹⁸ [16] | 1.8×10¹⁹ [16] | 2.2×10¹⁸ [17] | 2.2×10¹⁸ [18] |
| Density Of States in VB         | Nv(cm⁻³)      | 1.8×10¹⁹ [16] | 2.2×10¹⁸ [13] | 1.8×10¹⁹ [17] | 1.8×1⁹ [18] |
| Electron mobility               | μn (cm².Vs⁻¹) | 100 [17] | 100 [17] | 100 [13] | 100 [17] |
| Hole mobility                   | μp (cm².Vs⁻¹) | 25 [17] | 25 [17] | 25 [13] | 25 [17] |
| Acceptor concentration          | N_a (cm⁻³)    | 0 | 0 | 8×1⁹ [13] | 2×1⁸ [16] |
| Donor concentration             | N_d (cm⁻³)    | 1×1⁹ [19] | 1×1⁹ [17] | 0 | 0 |
| n k                            | File AFORS-HET | 2.85 [19] | 0.1 [19] | 2.45 [20] | 0.6 [20] |
Fig. 4. Current-voltage characteristic curves of the CZTS, CZTSe cells, Due to the difference in the thickness of the absorption layer.

Note the thickness effects of the absorption layer on the electrical properties of the cells, where all the parameters increase as the thickness of the CZTS and CZTSe increases and more photons will be absorbed and generate more pairs electron- hole, resulting into the excess photogenerated carriers and thus, improved device efficiency. This can be seen in Fig. 5. The properties of other layers are maintained constant with a change in the thickness of the absorber layer. Note that Voc and Jsc, become almost constant for the thickness exceeding 2 μm. The nature of variation of the estimated Jsc with increased thickness of the absorber layer, tends to reach a saturation) [21]. According to Beer's law the thickness of the absorption layer is preferably sufficient to absorb most of the photons of the solar spectrum, where about 90 percent of the photons can be absorbed when the absorption layer thickness is greater than 1 micron. The highest value obtained during this simulation before becoming almost constant for CZTS (Voc = 680mv at thickness=1.47μm, Jsc=27.8 mA.cm² at thickness=2.24 μm and Eff =13.1% at thickness=1.31μm). for CZTSe (Voc=494mv at thickness=0.71μm, Jsc=45.8mA/cm² at thickness=1.32μm and Eff=16.9% thickness=1.17μm).

Fig.5 (a) Voc; (b) Jsc (c) FF (d) Eff, of CZTS and CZTSe solar cells for different thickness of the absorber layer

It can see in Fig.5a. Voc of the CZTS solar cell is larger than the Voc of the CZTSe solar cell, due to the increase in majority carriers of with increased absorption as the thickness increases and the energy gap widens for the CZTS cell. Fig.5b. Note that Jsc for the CZTSe cell largest of Jsc for the CZTS cell for same thickness. That maximize the photovoltaic response can be observes when the thickness is above 1.5μm. This complies with Beer-Lamberts law, suggesting that higher absorption produces an increase in current carriers and thus increases cell efficiency Fig.5d. The generation rate of electron-generated electron hole pairs seem to be low for the CZTS, CZTSe thick layer. The increasing the thickness of CZTS led to increase majority carrier due to the bigger energy gap compared to CZTSe. The fill factor (FF) of the CZTS cell is process begins to increase and decrease because this cell absorption of the long wavelengths. As for the CZTSe cell, the FF is increased depending to the absorption of the short
wavelengths as stated by Fig. 5 c. This result can be explained in of stated by scheme of external quantum efficiency EQE of thin absorber layers in Fig. 6. The CZTS absorbs short wavelengths, while the CZTSe absorbs long wavelengths where the analysis external quantum efficiency (EQE) spectra gives an indication about the absorption of solar radiation. The EQE depends on optical absorption and internal quantum efficiency (IQE). It was reported that the IQE of the cells can be close to unity [22]. The main electrical properties of the CZTS and CZTSe cells at the same thickness (1µm) can be summarized in Table 2.

4-2 absorber layer concentration.
CZTS(Se) is a type of absorption substance, where the concentration of the carrier (Na) depends on the defects in the composite materials of this material. In the current work the value of Na range from (1×10^{13}–1×10^{16}) cm^{-3} for the absorption layer. Open circuit voltage (V_{oc}) for CZTS solar cell, Fig. 7a, increases rapidly to 688 mv, with increased carrier concentration. Before declining rapidly at (Na=7.9E^{15}), while (CZTSe) solar cell reaches the voltage of 572 mv. The calculated results correspond to the fact that increasing the Na should lower the life time of the minority carriers. The increase of the Voc is rapid with doping at first and then decreases because of the compensatory nature of the donor type. Therefore, that maximum power can be reached when determining the optimal carrier concentration. The depletion width towards the absorption layer, which affects the effective separation of the charge vectors resulting from the image and causes a small increase in J_{sc} as stated by Fig.7 b. Efficiency increases with increased concentration of carriers as stated by Fig. 7d. The maximum efficiency calculated with these carrier densities is about 11. 9% and ~20%, for the CZTS and CZTSe solar cell, respectively. The study notes that the efficiency of the CZTSe cell is higher than that of the CZTS cell, because of its high absorption coefficient as shown in the Fig 2b, it has the ability to absorb short and long wave lengths. The best results can be recorded with the same acceptor concentration (Na =7.9x10^{15}cm^{-3}) of the two cells CZTS, CZTSe in the Table 3:

| Thickness=1µm | Voc (mv) | J_{sc} (mA.cm^{-2}) | FF % | E ff % |
|---------------|---------|-------------------|------|-------|
| CZTS          | 691.7   | 24.59             | 70.02| 11.91 |
| CZTSe         | 475.2   | 45.5              | 75.53| 16.33 |

Table 3: The electrical properties of the CZTS and CZTSe cells at 7.9x10^{15}cm^{-3}

| Na=7.9E15 (cm^{-3}) | Voc (mv) | J_{sc} (mA.cm^{-2}) | FF % | E ff % |
|----------------------|----------|---------------------|------|-------|
| CZTS                 | 688      | 24.6                | 0.708| 11.9  |
| CZTSe                | 597      | 41.7                | 0.812| 20.2  |

Fig 7: Solar cell parameters as a function of Na for CZTS and CZTSe solar cells
4-3 Mole fraction (x) of CZTS\textsubscript{x}Se\textsubscript{1-x} solar cells:

The gradual substitution of (S) by (Se) in CZTS\textsubscript{x}Se\textsubscript{1-x} affects its electronic and optical properties. In this search, it has been chosen to describe $E_g$ of CZTS\textsubscript{x}Se\textsubscript{1-x} material by equations of ref [19]. When x varied gradually from (0 to 1), the composition of the alloy varied linearly from CZTS to CZTSe. When x varied from (0 to 1) the $E_g$ of CZTS\textsubscript{x}Se\textsubscript{1-x} varies from 1.5 to 1 eV, which is utilized to tailor and optimize the solar cell.[23,24]. Can be used to find different solar cells that differ in the Eg, electron Affinity ($\chi$) and other parameters of interpolation scheme for CZTSSe be given by [15]. (see Table 4).

Table 4: factor x and properties of Cu\textsubscript{2}ZnSn(S\textsubscript{1-x}Se\textsubscript{x})(4) solar cells.

| x   | $E_g$(eV) | $\chi$ (eV) | dk     | m      | Solar models                    | Voc(mV) | Jsc(mA.cm$^{-2}$) | FF%   | Eff%   |
|-----|----------|-------------|--------|--------|---------------------------------|---------|-------------------|-------|--------|
| 0   | 1        | 4.35        | 13.6   | 0.07   | CZTSSe                          | 475.2   | 45.5              | 75.5  | 16.33  |
| 0.2 | 1.1      | 4.34        | 11.56  | 0.079  | CZTS\textsubscript{0.2}Se\textsubscript{0.8} | 574.2   | 42.81             | 77.63 | 19.08  |
| 0.4 | 1.2      | 4.33        | 10.02  | 0.09   | CZTS\textsubscript{0.4}Se\textsubscript{0.6} | 671.5   | 38.3              | 79.36 | 20.41  |
| 0.6 | 1.3      | 4.32        | 8.806  | 0.11   | CZTS\textsubscript{0.6}Se\textsubscript{0.4} | 691.1   | 34.9              | 78.93 | 19.04  |
| 0.8 | 1.4      | 4.31        | 7.81   | 0.13   | CZTS\textsubscript{0.8}Se\textsubscript{0.2} | 668.6   | 33.9              | 76.67 | 16.61  |
| 1   | 1.5      | 4.3         | 7      | 0.18   | CZTS                            | 691.7   | 24.59             | 70.02 | 11.91  |

The FF (fill factor) curve shows a behavior similar to the efficiency curve and takes the same direction of increase and decrease as stated by Fig 8 c.d. $J_{sc}$ decreases and $V_{oc}$ increases with x, (see Fig. 8a,b) because, the carrier recombination rate depends on two basic parameters. First, the carrier concentration is an exponential function of the band gap. Second, the lifetime of the carrier. wher reflects the low lifetime of the carrier as the band gap increases. Therefore, the increase in energy band gap lead decrease in saturation current of minority carrier increasing in Voc refer to:

$$V_{oc} = \frac{n k T}{q} \ln \left( \frac{I_L}{I_0} + 1 \right) \ldots(9)$$

Where the $I_L$ is photo current of the cell and $I_0$ is the saturation current. We can observe the drop in voltage and the increase in the voltage with the increase of the X coefficient of the compound CZTS\textsubscript{x}Se\textsubscript{1-x} from (0 to 1), through the J-V curve shown in Fig 9.

The electron or hole effective mass $m_e$ (h) can be written as:

$$\frac{1}{m_e(h) (CZTSSe)} = \frac{x}{m_e(h) (CZTS)} + \frac{1-x}{m_e(h) (CZTSe)} \ldots(8)$$

It can observe in Fig 8, the properties of the solar cell versus x, an efficiency of 20.41% for (CZTS\textsubscript{0.4}Se\textsubscript{0.6} cell) is obtained for x = 0.4 and $E_g$ = 1.2 eV, (Fig 8d). At higher values x > 0.4, the efficiency of cells drops much due to spectral distribution.

4-4 Effect of Buffer Layer

The main role of buffer layer at the intersection of covariance is to form an interface with the absorption layer, allowing the maximum quantity of light to pass into the absorption layer [25]. This layer must have the least amount of loss of absorption and must be able to output the photo generated carriers with the least quantity of recombination losses and transfer to the outer circuit with minimal electrical resistance. For high photovoltaic with minimal resistance loss, the outer circuit with minimal electrical resistance.

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Although CZTS and CZTSe a good choice as absorption material for solar cell, the buffer layer should also be improved because it aligns the gap between the CZTS or CZTSe and the ZnO layer [26] CdS layer can be used because it's improved interface with the absorption layer and has transmission in the blue wavelength zone. CdS has $E_g$ = 2.42 eV and can absorb photons with wavelength over than 500 nm [27]. It has good electrical properties and good optical permeability, making it an ideal material for manufacturing solar cells [28]. It can be used as an other buffer layer like ZnS, where it
has a higher energy gap (Eg=3.5 ev) from CdS, resulting in lower absorption of low wavelength photons [29]. Cd\textsubscript{1-x}Zn\textsubscript{x}S is an Electron Transport Layer and Interface of CZTSSe Solar Cell. The molarity or x variation in Cd\textsubscript{1-x}Zn\textsubscript{x}S results in variation in the Eg and electron affinity (χ), Cd\textsubscript{1-x}Zn\textsubscript{x}S can also be used as another buffer layer with Eg for CdS= 2.42 ev and Eg for ZnS = 3.5 ev for ZnS layer. The Cd\textsubscript{1-x}Zn\textsubscript{x}S range gap can be calculated to configure a different Zn (x) using the Vegard law [30]:

\[
Eg(Cd_{1-x}Zn_xS)=2.566+0.041X +1.086 X^2 \ 
\] …(10)

Many solar cells, which uses different types of buffer layers such as CdS, ZnS and (Cd\textsubscript{1-x}Zn\textsubscript{x}S), numerically using AFORS-HET to obtain solar cell performance parameters, a decrease in V\textsubscript{OC}, J\textsubscript{sc}, FF and Eff values was observed for each of the cells CZTS, CZTSe as shown in Table 5:

| x   | Eg (ev) | buffer layers Cd\textsubscript{1-x}Zn\textsubscript{x}S | CZTS(1µm) |       |       | CZTSe(1µm) |       |
|-----|---------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|
|     |         |             | Voc(mv)  | J\textsubscript{sc} (mA.cm\textsuperscript{-2}) | FF %  | Eff % | Voc (mv) | J\textsubscript{sc} (mA.cm\textsuperscript{-2}) | FF %  | Eff % |
| 0   | 2.42    | CdS         | 691.7  | 24.59 | 70.02 | 11.91 | 475.2  | 45.5 | 75.53 | 16.33 |
| 0.2 | 2.58    | Cd\textsubscript{0.8}Zn\textsubscript{0.2}S | 691.1  | 24.34 | 70.01 | 11.78 | 475.2  | 45.24 | 75.49 | 16.23 |
| 0.4 | 2.76    | Cd\textsubscript{0.6}Zn\textsubscript{0.4}S | 689.9  | 23.6  | 69.9  | 11.38 | 474.6  | 44.5 | 75.44 | 15.93 |
| 0.6 | 2.98    | Cd\textsubscript{0.4}Zn\textsubscript{0.6}S | 689.4  | 23.13 | 69.81 | 11.15 | 474.1  | 44.03 | 75.44 | 15.74 |
| 0.8 | 3.29    | Cd\textsubscript{0.2}Zn\textsubscript{0.8}S | 688.2  | 22.57 | 69.73 | 10.83 | 474.1  | 43.41 | 75.33 | 15.52 |
| 1   | 3.5     | ZnS         | 688.2  | 22.27 | 69.68 | 10.68 | 473.5  | 43.2 | 75.34 | 15.41 |

4-5 Thickness of Buffer Layers
To study effect of thickness buffer layer, the thickness was taken from 30 to 300 nm with a constant 1000 nm for CZTS. Fig.10 Shows the difference of solar cell parameters when the thickness of the buffer layer increases. The ZnS layer has a higher band gap than the other buffer layers. The change in J\textsubscript{sc} and Voc is shown in Fig. 10 a.b. where there is a descending curve of the ZnS buffer. On the other hand, the CdS and (Cd\textsubscript{0.8}Zn\textsubscript{0.2}S) buffer curves are almost flat. The ZnS has a lower J\textsubscript{sc} value than other layers because photons doesn't have energy to absorb photons that possess high wavelength and produce an electron-hole when the material band gap becomes larger, resulting in a decrease in J\textsubscript{sc}. FF for ZnS layer decreases (in Fig. 10c) due to rising in series resistance. Finally, Fig.10, illustrates the efficiency curves of the buffer types that follow the J\textsubscript{sc} and Voc behavior. Efficiency of the ZnS buffer layers decreases to approximately 10.68 %, Low efficiency is due to the effect of Voc, J\textsubscript{sc} and the FF. The same behavior can be observed for the CZTSe solar cell in Fig 11.Where the efficiency of the ZnS buffer layers decreases to approximately 14 %, this agrees with the reference [31].

![Fig 10: solar cell parameters versus thickness of buffer layers(cm) for CZTS absorber solar cells.](image-url)
It can be seen that the best layer is CdS and the best thickness of this layer was 60-80nm, a thick insulating layer will absorb bit of the solar radiation, thus reduces the amount of photons that can reach the absorption layer, it is leading to the degradation of the cell parameters, ie, Voc, Jsc, FF and Eff.

4-6 Concentration of CdS Buffer Layer: As stated by Fig.12 the characteristics of cells change slightly when doping concentrations increase the dielectric layer (Nd) of $10^{17}$ cm$^{-3}$, it notes that the open circuit voltage Voc. is not affected by the change the doping concentrations (Nd) of the CdS buffer layer as in Fig. 12a. It can be said that a simple change in concentrations of the buffer layer does not significantly affect the cell output.

5- Conclusions
The results of this research had described solar cell devices based on the CZTS and CZTSe absorption cells using the AFORS-HET simulation program. Simulations were performed of the solar cells when the thickness of the absorption layer is changed from 100 to 3000 nm. The Efficiency increases in both cells, and reaches the saturation state after the thickness of 1 μm. The results show that the efficiency (Eff = 11.91%) CZTS is lower than the efficiency of the CZTSe (Eff = 16.33 %) cell with the same thickness of the absorption layer. In contrast, the open circuit voltage of CZTS (Voc = 691.7 mv) is higher than CZTSe (Voc = 475.2 mv) than the same thickness of the absorption layer. As noted, the Na increases the efficiency of the cell (CZTSe) and reaches (20.2%). Cell CZTS 0.4Se 0.6, which has reached efficiency of 20.41%, As noted, the concentration of the receptor increases the efficiency of the cell (CZTSe) and reaches (20.2%). Depending on the mole fraction from 0 to 1 was used different buffer layers among them CdS buffer layer used in solar cells which showed higher efficiency. The increase in the thickness of the CdS buffer layer reduces the efficiency of each CZTS, CZTSe cells by a small percentage and there is no any change in the Voc of each cell. Empirically (To compare results) was obtained the best CZTSSe absorbers (sulfur around 1%) absorber was prepared by sputtering on a CZTS target followed by selenization under Ar carried H2Se gas, The highest efficiency of 9.6% achieved at the optimal temperature of 560 °C [32] and CZTSSe solar cells was fabricated with a maximum efficiency of 8.97% [33].

Fig. 11: solar cell parameters versus thickness of buffer layers(cm) for CZTSe absorber solar cells.

Fig. 12: Parameters of the solar cell as a function of CdS buffer doping concentrations (Nd)
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Mahakaать الخليه الشمسية المنفردة CZTSSe بناصغب برنامج AFORS-HET

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في هذا البحث، قمنا بمحاكاة الخصائص الكهروضوئية لخلية الشمسية المنفردة مع طبقة امتصاص Cu2ZnSnS4 و Cu2ZnSnS4 مع n-Cds / ZnO . يتم استخدام الطبقات النافذة وطبقة الموائمة Cu2ZnSnS4 (أحادي البعد). يتم استخدام الطبقة الدائمة تأثير سكك طبقة الامتصاص. يتم البحث في أداء الخليه مع اختلاف خصائص طبقة الامتصاص مثل السمك وتركيز الناقل. تم تعيين الزنك المختلط وكربنات الكادميوم (Cd1–xZn x S) كطبقة موائمة لإعادة الالتحام مع تأثير سمكها . تم اختيار الكرك كل طبقتين كطبقة موائمة لإعادة الالتحام مع تأثير سمكها. تم استخدام البرنامج AFORS-HET لمحاكاة الخلايا الشمسية المنفردة مع طبقة امتصاص بعض الخلايا الشمسية المنفردة. تم الحصول على كفاءة (٪ η = 11.9% ) عند سمك 1 ميكرن وتركيز الناقل (Na=7.9 × 1015 cm–3 ) و (Na=7.9 × 1015 cm–3 ) و تيار Jsc = 41.7 و Voc = 597 mv و CF = 70.8% للخلية الشمسية . يتم الحصول على كفاءة (٪ η = 20.2% ) و (CF = 81.2% ) للخلايا الشمسية .