

# Tailoring Cu<sub>2</sub>CdSnS<sub>4</sub> Phase Evolution for High-Efficiency Solar Cells via Precursor Engineering

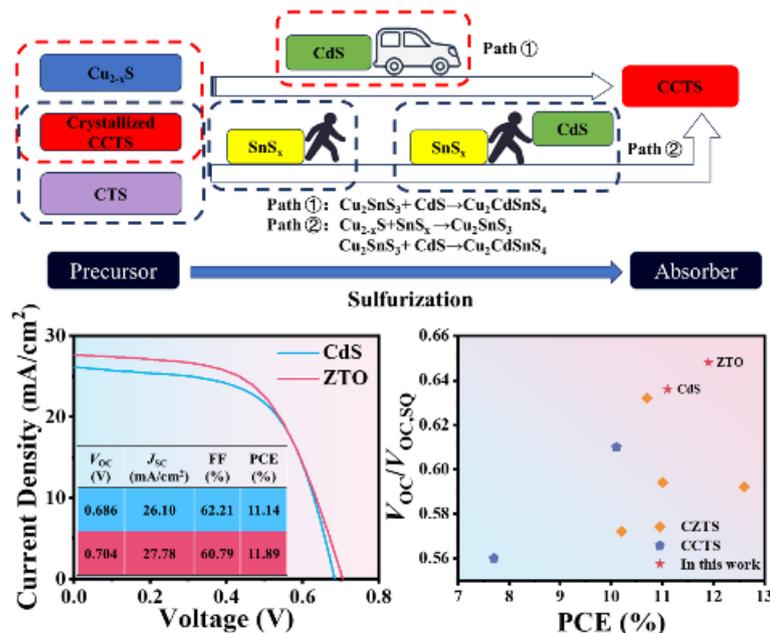
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Pure sulfide stannite-based Cu<sub>2</sub>CdSnS<sub>4</sub> (CCTS) solar cells, with substitution of Cd with Zn in Cu<sub>2</sub>ZnSnS<sub>4</sub> (CZTS) solar cells, appear as potential alternations due to the similar photovoltaic properties to CZTS but the significant modification of  $V_{OC}$  deficit. CCTS solar cells demonstrate the merits as reduced Cu-Cd cation disorder due to the larger ionic radius of Cd<sup>2+</sup> compared to Zn<sup>2+</sup>, and a higher formation energy for deep-level defects and defect clusters ([2Cu<sub>Cd</sub><sup>+</sup>+Sn<sub>Cd</sub><sup>2-</sup>] vs. [2Cu<sub>Zn</sub><sup>+</sup>+Sn<sub>Zn</sub><sup>2-</sup>]). The materials have been achieved an impressive power conversion efficiency of 10.14% but lag behind CZTS, where the main limitation lies in the vague, complicate and uncontrollable phase evolution during the sulfurization leading to poor absorber quality. Herein, we propose an in-depth investigation of the effects of anions on alcoholysis and condensation reactions during the spin-coating process, as well as their nucleophilicity-mediated influence on impurity ion removal, leading to the different formation of intermediate phases (e.g. Cu<sub>2-x</sub>S or Cu<sub>2</sub>SnS<sub>3</sub>) in precursor films thereby altering phase transformation pathways during the subsequent sulfurization process. Ultimately, an impressive efficiency of 11.89% was obtained for air-solution-processed CCTS solar cells, highlighting significant research progress compared to CZTS and the highest stannite-based solar cells. Furthermore, a noteworthy  $V_{OC}/V_{OC,SQ}$  of 65.0% was simultaneously obtained, exhibiting a comparable  $V_{OC}$ -deficit with high-efficiency CZTSSe and a leading position among the CZTS.



[1] J. Lin, Z. Huang, J. Zhao, S. Chen, H. Ma, L. Calvez, X. Zhang, C. Yan, Z. Su, G. Liang, *Adv. Funct. Mater.* 2025, 2509104.