

Supplementary Material

# Cu(In,Ga)Se<sub>2</sub>:Te Thin Films for Stoichiometric Compensation by Using Co-Sputtering and Rapid Thermal Annealing <sup>†</sup>

Sakal Pech <sup>1,‡</sup>, Yun Ju Rou <sup>2,‡</sup>, Sara Kim <sup>1</sup>, Kang-Yeon Lee <sup>3</sup> and Nam-Hoon Kim <sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Electrical Engineering, Chosun University, Gwangju 61452, Republic of Korea

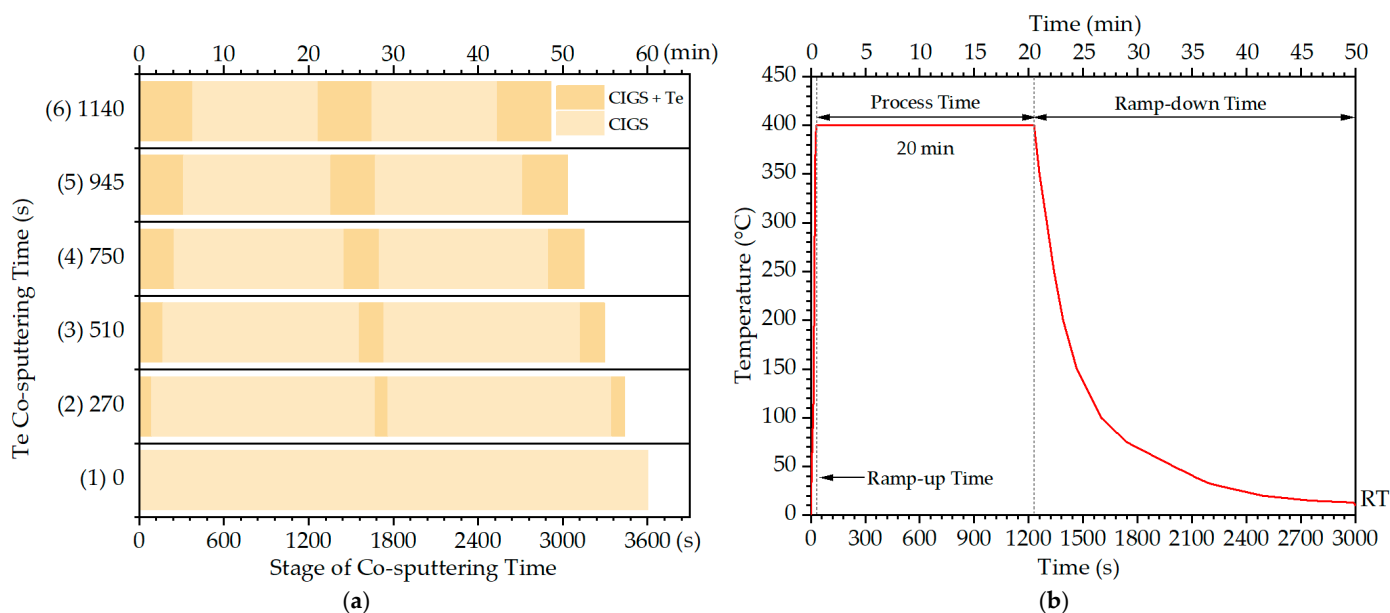
<sup>2</sup> Graduate School of Industrial Technology and Entrepreneurship, Chosun University, Gwangju 61452, Republic of Korea

<sup>3</sup> Department of Electricity, Chosun College of Science & Technology, Gwangju 61453, Republic of Korea

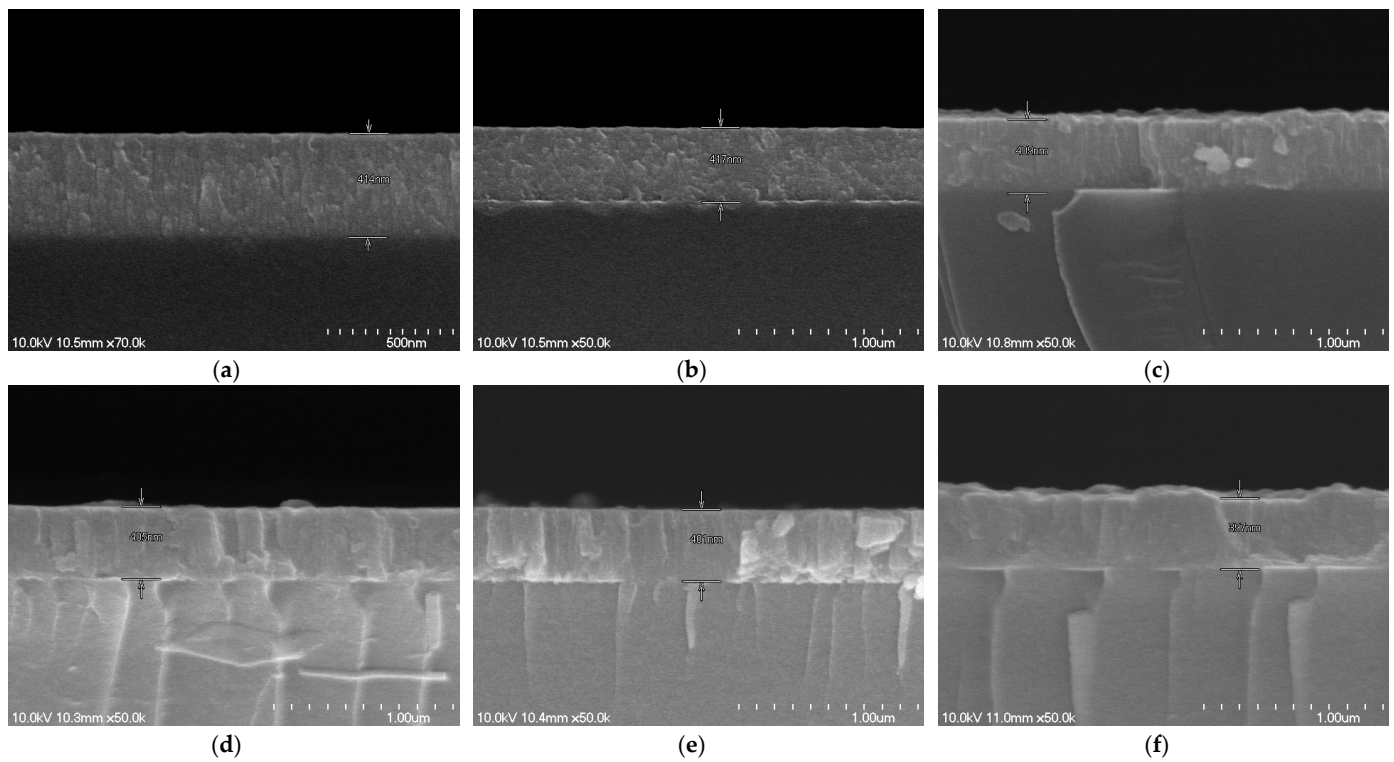
\* Correspondence: nhkim@chosun.ac.kr; Tel./Fax: +82-62-230-7028

<sup>†</sup> Part of this work is a preliminary version of Y. J. Rou's Master's dissertation.

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



**Figure S1.** (a) Schematic diagram of the co-sputtering deposition process with different Te co-sputtering times of (1) 0, (2) 270, (3) 510, (4) 750, (5) 945, and (6) 1140 s to prepare CIGS:Te thin films with a total thickness of 400 nm considering the deposition rates of Te and CIGS. All precursors were transferred to a rapid thermal annealing (RTA) system and subjected to heat treatment at 400 °C for 20 min under N<sub>2</sub> ambient. (b) Temperature-time profile of the RTA process for 20 min at 400 °C.



**Figure S2.** Cross-sectional field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM) images of the CIGS:Te thin films with Te co-sputtering times of: (a) 0, (b) 270, (c) 510, (d) 750, (e) 945, and (f) 1140 s, corresponding to (a) 414, (b) 417, (c) 409, (d) 405, (e) 401, and (f) 397 nm, respectively. Note the different magnification of the images from (a).