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Characterization of Cu_3SbS_3 thin films grown by thermally diffusing Cu_2S and Sb_2S_3 layersArshad Hussain^{1,2,*}, R. Ahmed^{1,**}, N. Ali¹, A. Shaari¹, Jing-Ting Luo^{2,3}, Yong Qing Fu^{2,***}¹Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, UTM Skudai, 81310 Johor, Malaysia²Faculty of Engineering & Environment, Northumbria University, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 8ST, UK³Institute of Thin Film Physics and Application, Shenzhen University, 518060, China**Corresponding authors:** *harshad.utm@gmail.com (Arshad Hussain)

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Abstract

Copper antimony sulphide (Cu_3SbS_3) with a p-type conductivity and optical band gaps in the range of 1.38 to 1.84 eV is considered to be a promising solar harvesting material with non-toxic and economical elements. In this study, we reported the fabrication of Cu_3SbS_3 thin films using successive thermal evaporation of Cu_2S and Sb_2S_3 layers followed by annealing in an argon atmosphere at a temperature range of 300-375°C. The structural and optical properties of the as-deposited and annealed films were investigated. The annealed films notably show the crystalline phase of the Cu_3SbS_3 , identified from the X-ray diffraction analysis and endorsed by the Raman analysis as well. Whereas their chemical state of the constituent elements was characterized with X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy. The measured highest resistivity of the annealed film was found to be $\sim 0.2 \Omega\text{-cm}$. Hence, our obtained results for the fabricated Cu_3SbS_3 thin films bring to light that Cu_3SbS_3 would be a good absorber layer in solar cells due to their low resistivity, a higher value of the optical absorption coefficient ($\sim 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$), the low transmittance ($< 5\%$) and an optical direct band gap of 1.6 eV in the visible range of the solar spectrum.

Keywords: Thin films, Copper antimony sulphide, XRD, Optical properties, Resistivity

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