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The influence of UVO irradiation on structural, morphological and optical properties of SnO₂ thin films deposited by slot-die method

Tin (IV) oxide (SnO₂) is a promising metal oxide (MO) semiconductor with potential in perovskite solar cells (PSCs) as an electron transport layer (ETL). The development of an additive-free SnO₂ thin film with enriched optical properties using a cost-effective method is still a challenge. Herein, we report the influence of Ultraviolet ozone (UVO) on the additive-free hydrothermal synthesis of SnO₂ and the deposition of thin film using the slot-die method. The thin films were characterised using a range of analytical techniques to evaluate their structural, morphological, and optical properties. X-ray diffraction (XRD) confirmed SnO₂ crystallization into the tetragonal cassiterite phase. The surface irradiation of SnO₂ thin films with Ultraviolet ozone (UVO) led to the increase in average grain size. Variation in the bandgap energy was observed following distinct changes in optical absorption upon UVO irradiance. The photoluminescence (PL) studies revealed the enhancement in defect emission intensity following UVO irradiance. These findings emphasize the significance of UVO irradiance in tuning the optical properties of SnO₂ thin films for application as an ETL in PSCs.

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