반도체 나노로드/고분자 태양전지에 관한연구 A study of the semiconductor nanorod/conjugated polymer solar cells

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Organic solar cells provide the possibility an easy and cheap production of large scale device, although devices fabricated using a single layer of polymer have been found to have low conversion efficiencies of incident photons to electrons. Efficient collection of carriers requires that the exciton produced by photo–excitation be separated into free charge carriers, and that these carriers are then transported through the device to the electrodes without recombining with oppositely charged carriers.

In this paper, we study the fabrication and performance of CdS nanorod/MEH-PPV hybrid solar cells. We studied the processes of charge separation and transport in composite materials formed by mixing cadmium sulfide nanorods with the conjugated polymer poly~2-methoxy,5-(2'-ethylhexyloxy)-1,4-p-phenylenevinylene (MEH-PPV). Thin-film photovoltaic devices using the composite materials showed solar power conversion efficiency that was significantly improved over those with pure MEH-PPV devices.