태양전지용 페로브스카이트 광활성 입자의 활용 및 응용

송슬기†
충남대학교
(sksong@cnu.ac.kr†)

Recent progress in highly efficient perovskite solar cells (PSCs) has been made by virtue of interfacial engineering on 3D perovskite surfaces for their defect control, however, the structural stability of the modified interface against external stimuli still remains unresolved. In this presentation, I will examine the overall contents of the perovskite solar cell field and discuss the technology for passivation of defects existing on the perovskite thin film surface. 4-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) is introduced to develop a facile technique for selectively passivating the grain boundary (GB) and controlling the topographical boundary of the perovskite surface near the GB.