

**TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF ANTI-REFLECTIVE COATING ON
SILICON SOLAR CELL USING PC1D SIMULATION**

NOR AIN NAJIHA BINTI HAMZAKIE

**Final Year Project Report Submitted in
Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Bachelor of Science (Hons.) Physics
In the Faculty of Applied Sciences
Universiti Teknologi MARA**

JULY 2025

This Final Year Project Report entitled **“To Study the Effect of Anti-reflective Coating on Crystalline Silicon Solar Cell Using PC1D Simulation”** was submitted by Nor Ain Najiha Binti Hamzakie in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree of Bachelor of Sciences (Hons.) Physics, in the Faculty of Applied Sciences and was approved by:

Pn Noorsyam Binti Yusof
Supervisor
B. Sc. (Hons.) Physics
Faculty of Applied Sciences
Universiti Teknologi MARA
02600 Arau
Perlis

Dr Siti Zulaikha Mohd Yusof
Project Coordinator
B. Sc. (Hons.) Physics
Faculty of Applied Sciences
Universiti Teknologi MARA
02600 Arau
Perlis

Dr. Rosyaini Afindi Zaman
Heads of Programme
B. Sc. (Hons.) Physics
Faculty of Applied Sciences
Universiti Teknologi MARA
02600 Arau
Perlis

Date: 25 JULY 2025

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ABSTRACT

TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF ANTI-REFLECTIVE COATING ON CRYSTALLINE SILICON SOLAR CELL USING PC1D SIMULATION

Anti-reflective coatings (ARC) play a critical role in increasing the efficiency of crystalline silicon solar (c-Si) cells by decreasing the reflection losses and improving light absorption. This study investigated the effect of various ARC materials on the performance of c-Si solar cells using PC1D simulation software. The objective were to simulate and analyze the impact of ARC on overall cell performance metrics, including short-circuit current (I_{sc}), open circuit voltage (V_{oc}), fill factor (FF), maximum power (P_{max}) and efficiency (μ), and to analyze IV curve of silicon solar cell with different ARC. Several ARC materials with various refractive indices and thicknesses were simulated. The results showed that upgrading ARC configurations significantly improved the short-circuit current and overall efficiency due to reduced surface reflectance. Among the materials studied, Si_3N_4 displayed the highest efficiency which is 23.04% at 600nm wavelength in solar cell output. With the thickness 74.257nm and refractive index 2.02, Si_3N_4 generates short circuit current (I_{sc}) of 0.7532A, open circuit voltage (V_{oc}) of 4.608V with maximum power (P_{max}) of 4.608, and the value of fill factor (FF) of 0.8583. This study suggest that proper selection and design of ARC layers can help increase the efficiency of photovoltaic device.