PC1D SIMULATION ON VARIOUS ANTIREFLECTION COATING (ARC) AND DOPING OPTIMIZATION IN SILICON SOLAR CELL

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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 This Final Year Project entitled "PC1D Simulation on Various Antireflection Coating (ARC) And Doping Optimization in Silicon Solar Cell" was submitted by Nur Harisha Alieya Binti Mohd Hasron in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (Hons.) Physics, in Faculty of Applied Sciences and was approved by

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ABSTRACT

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The solar installation sector has experienced a 24% annual growth rate over the past decade, driven by nanotechnology. However, challenges persist such as insufficient light energy conversion due to reflection loss on silicon surfaces, and limited efficiency of conventional solar cells that only convert about 30% of sunlight into power. This study investigates the optimization of doping levels and antireflection coating (ARC) materials to address these issues and achieve higher efficiency in silicon-based solar cells using PC1D simulation software. The goal of this research is to analyze various ARC materials, such as Si₃N₄, ZnO, TiO₂, SiO₂, ZnS, and SiC, focusing on their refractive index and thickness to minimize reflectance and maximize absorption energy. Simultaneously, the impact of different doping concentrations in n-type and p-type semiconductor regions is studied to identify optimal electrical performance at the p-n junction. Simulation results indicate that Si₃N₄ and ZnO ARCs exhibit maximum efficiency, around 23%, with moderate doping concentrations (1017 cm⁻³), while over-doping leads to efficiency losses due to increased carrier recombination. Key output parameters like open-circuit voltage (V_oc), short-circuit current (I_sc), fill factor (FF), and maximum power (P_max) were measured for performance comparison. The findings reveal that careful selection and optimization of ARC material and doping concentration are critical to enhancing solar cell performance and encouraging cost-effective, high-efficiency photovoltaic technologies.

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