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SHORT COMMUNICATION

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Solar cell efficiency tables (version 62)

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Abstract

Consolidated tables showing an extensive listing of the highest independently confirmed efficiencies for solar cells and modules are presented. Guidelines for inclusion of results into these tables are outlined, and new entries since January 2023 are reviewed.

KEYWORDS
energy conversion efficiency, photovoltaic efficiency, solar cell efficiency

1 | INTRODUCTION

Since January 1993, 'Progress in Photovoltaics' has published six monthly listings of the highest confirmed efficiencies for a range of photovoltaic cell and module technologies.[1–3] By providing guidelines for the inclusion of results into these tables, this not only provides an authoritative summary of the current state-of-the-art but also encourages researchers to seek independent confirmation of results and to report results on a standardised basis. In version 33 of these tables,[3] results were updated to the new internationally accepted reference spectrum (International Electrotechnical Commission IEC 60904-3, Ed. 2, 2008).

The most important criterion for the inclusion of results into the tables is that they must have been independently measured by a recognised test centre listed elsewhere[1] (an additional test centre listed in Appendix A). A distinction is made between three different

TABLE 1 Confirmed single-junction terrestrial cell and submodule efficiencies measured under the global AM1.5 spectrum (1000 W/m^2) at 25°C (IEC 60904-3: 2008 or ASTM G-173-03 global).

Classification	Efficiency (%)	Area (cm^2)	V_{oc} (V)	J_{sc} (mA/cm^2)	Fill factor (%)	Test centre (date)	Description
Silicon							
Si (crystalline cell)	26.8 ± 0.4[a]	274.4 (t)	0.7514	41.45[b]	86.1	ISFH (10/22)	LONGi, n-type HJT[4]
Si (DS wafer cell)	24.4 ± 0.3[a]	267.5 (t)	0.7132	41.47[c]	82.5	ISFH (8/20)	Jinko Solar, n-type
Si (thin transfer submodule)	21.2 ± 0.4	239.7 (ap)	0.687[e]	38.50[d,e]	80.3	NREL (4/14)	Solexel (35 µm thick)[5]
Si (thin-film minimodule)	10.5 ± 0.3	94.0 (ap)	0.492[e]	29.7[d,f]	72.1	FhG-ISE (8/07)	CSG Solar (<2 µm on glass)[6]
III–V cells							
GaAs (thin-film cell)	29.1 ± 0.6	0.998 (ap)	1.1272	29.78[g]	86.7	FhG-ISE (10/18)	Alta Devices[7]
GaAs (multicrystalline)	18.4 ± 0.5	4.011 (t)	0.994	23.2	79.7	NREL (11/95)	RTI, Ge substrate[8]
InP (crystalline cell)	24.2 ± 0.5[h]	1.008 (ap)	0.939	31.15[i]	82.6	NREL (3/13)	NREL[9]
Thin-film chalcogenide							
CIGS (cell) (Cd-free)	23.35 ± 0.5	1.043 (da)	0.734	39.58[j]	80.4	AIST (11/18)	Solar Frontier[10]
CIGSSe (submodule)	**20.3 ± 0.4**	**526.7 (ap)**	**0.6834**	**39.55**[dk]	**75.1**	**NREL (5/23)**	**Avancis, 100 cells**[11]
CdTe (cell)	21.0 ± 0.4	1.0623 (ap)	0.8759	30.25[e]	79.4	Newport (8/14)	First Solar, on glass[12]
CZTSSe (cell)	**12.1 ± 0.3**	**1.066 (da)**	**0.5379**	**35.29**[k]	**63.6**	**NPVM (4/23)**	**IoP/CAS**[13]
CZTS (cell)	10.0 ± 0.2	1.113 (da)	0.7083	21.77[i]	65.1	NREL (3/17)	UNSW[14]
Amorphous/microcrystalline							
Si (amorphous cell)	10.2 ± 0.3[l,h]	1.001 (da)	0.896	16.36[e]	69.8	AIST (7/14)	AIST[15]
Si (microcrystalline cell)	11.9 ± 0.3[h]	1.044 (da)	0.550	29.72[i]	75.0	AIST (2/17)	AIST[16]
Perovskite							
Perovskite (cell)	**24.35 ± 0.5**[m]	**1.007 (da)**	**1.159**	**25.60**[k]	**82.1**	**NPVM (4/23)**	**NUS/SERIS**[17]
Perovskite (minimodule)	22.4 ± 0.5[m]	26.02 (da)	1.127[d]	25.61[d,b]	77.6	NPVM (7/22)	EPFLSion/NCEPU, 8 cells[18]
Dye sensitised							
Dye (cell)	11.9 ± 0.4[n]	1.005 (da)	0.744	22.47[o]	71.2	AIST (9/12)	Sharp[19,20]
Dye (minimodule)	10.7 ± 0.4[n]	26.55 (da)	0.754[d]	20.19[d,p]	69.9	AIST (2/15)	Sharp, 7 serial cells[19,20]
Dye (submodule)	8.8 ± 0.3[n]	398.8 (da)	0.697[d]	18.42[d,q]	68.7	AIST (9/12)	Sharp, 26 serial cells[19,20]
Organic							
Organic (cell)	15.2 ± 0.2[h,r]	1.015 (da)	0.8467	24.24[c]	74.3	FhG-ISE (10/20)	Fraunhofer ISE[21]
Organic (minimodule)	**15.7 ± 0.3**[r]	**19.31 (da)**	**0.8771**[d]	**24.37**[el]	**73.4**	**JET (1/23)**	**ZhejiangU, 7 cells**[22]
Organic (submodule)	11.7 ± 0.2[r]	203.98 (da)	0.8177[d]	20.68[d,s]	69.3	FhG-ISE (10/19)	ZAE Bayern, 33 cells[23]

Abbreviations: (ap), aperture area; (da), designated illumination area; (t), total area; AIST; Japanese National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology; a-Si, amorphous silicon/hydrogen alloy; CIGS, $CuIn_{1-y}Ga_ySe_2$; CZTS, Cu_2ZnSnS_4; CZTSSe, $Cu_2ZnSnS_{4-y}Se_y$; DS, directionally solidified (including mono cast and multicrystalline); FhG-ISE, Fraunhofer Institut für Solare Energiesysteme; nc-Si, nanocrystalline or microcrystalline silicon.

[a]Contacting: Front: 9BB, busbar resistance neglecting; Rear: 9BB, full area contacting, highly reflective chuck.
[b]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 61 of these tables.
[c]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 57 of these tables.
[d]Reported on a 'per cell' basis.
[e]Spectral responses and current–voltage curve reported in version 45 of these tables.
[f]Recalibrated from original measurement.
[g]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 53 of these tables.
[h]Not measured at an external laboratory.
[i]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 50 of these tables.
[j]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 54 of these tables.
[k]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in the present version of these tables.
[l]Stabilised by 1000-h exposure to 1 sunlight at 50°C.
[m]Initial performance. References 24 and 25 review the stability of similar devices.
[n]Initial efficiency. Reference 26 reviews the stability of similar devices.
[o]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 41 of these tables.
[p]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 46 of these tables.
[q]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 43 of these tables.
[r]Initial performance. References 27 and 28 review the stability of similar devices.
[s]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 55 of these tables.

eligible definitions of cell area: total area, aperture area and designated illumination area, as also defined elsewhere[1] (note that, if masking is used, masks must have a simple aperture geometry, such as square, rectangular or circular—masks with multiple openings are not eligible). 'Active area' efficiencies are not included. There are also certain minimum values of the area sought for the different device types (above 0.05 cm^2 for a concentrator cell, 1 cm^2 for a one-sun cell, 200 cm^2 for a 'submodule' and 800 cm^2 for a module).

In recent years, approaches for contacting large-area solar cells during measurement have become increasingly complex. Since there is no explicit standard for the design of solar cell contacting units, in an earlier issue,[2] we describe approaches for temporary electrical contacting of large-area solar cells both with and without busbars. To enable comparability between different contacting approaches and to clarify the corresponding measurement conditions, an unambiguous denotation was introduced and used in subsequent versions of these tables.

TABLE 2 'Notable exceptions' for single-junction cells and submodules: 'top dozen' confirmed results, not class records, measured under the global AM1.5 spectrum (1000 Wm^{-2}) at 25°C (IEC 60904-3: 2008 or ASTM G-173-03 global).

Classification	Efficiency (%)	Area (cm^2)	V_{oc} (V)	J_{sc} (mA/cm^2)	Fill factor (%)	Test centre (date)	Description
Cells (silicon)							
Si (crystalline)	25.0 ± 0.5	4.00 (da)	0.706	42.7[a]	82.8	Sandia (3/99)	UNSW, p-type PERC[29]
Si (crystalline)	25.8 ± 0.5[b]	4.008 (da)	0.7241	42.87[c]	83.1	FhG-ISE (7/17)	FhG-ISE, n-type TOPCon[30]
Si (crystalline)	26.0 ± 0.5[b]	4.015 (da)	0.7323	42.05[d]	84.3	FhG-ISE (11/19)	FhG-ISE, p-type TOPCon
Si (crystalline)	26.7 ± 0.5	79.0 (da)	0.738	42.65[a]	84.9	AIST (3/17)	Kaneka, n-type rear IBC[31]
Si (crystalline)	26.1 ± 0.3[b]	3.9857 (da)	0.7266	42.62[e]	84.3	ISFH (2/18)	ISFH, p-type rear IBC[32]
Si (large)	24.0 ± 0.3[f]	244.59 (t)	0.6940	41.58[g]	83.3	ISFH (7/19)	LONGi, p-type PERC[33]
Si (large)	25.3 ± 0.4[h]	268.0 (t)	0.7214	42.07[i]	83.4	ISFH (11/21)	Jinko, n-type TOPCon[34]
Si (large)	26.6 ± 0.4[j]	274.1 (t)	0.7513	41.30	85.6	ISFH (10/22)	LONGi, p-type HJT[35]
Si (large)	26.6 ± 0.5	179.74 (da)	0.7403	42.5[k]	84.7	FhG-ISE (11/16)	Kaneka, n-type rear IBC[31]
Cells (III–V)							
GaInP	22.0 ± 0.3[b]	0.2502 (ap)	1.4695	16.63[l]	90.2	NREL (1/19)	NREL, rear HJ, strained AlInP[36]
Cells (chalcogenide)							
CIGS (thin-film)	**23.6 ± 0.4**	**0.899 (da**	**0.7671**	**38.30**[m]	**80.5**	**FhG-ISE (1/23)**	**Evolar/UppsalaU**[37]
CdTe (thin-film)	**22.3 ± 0.2**	**0.4491 (da)**	**0.8985**	**31.69**[m]	**78.9**	**NREL (2/23)**	**First Solar**[38]
CZTSSe (thin-film)	**14.9 ± 0.3**	**0.2694 (da)**	**0.5554**	**36.93**[m]	**72.5**	**NPVM (4/23)**	**IoP/CAS**[13]
CZTS (thin-film)	**11.4 ± 0.3**	**0.2039 (da)**	**0.7458**	**21.79**[m]	**69.9**	**NPVM (5/23)**	**UNSW (Cd-free)**[39]
Cells (other)							
Perovskite (thin-film)	**26.0 ± 0.5**[n,o]	**0.07461 (da)**	**1.190**	**26.00**[m]	**84.0**	**JET (3/23)**	**IoS/CAS**[40]
Organic (thin-film)	**19.2 ± 0.3**[p]	**0.0326 (da)**	**0.9135**	**26.61**[m]	**79.0**	**NREL (3/23)**	**SJTU**[41]
Dye sensitised	**13.0 ± 0.4**[q]	**0.1155 (da)**	**1.0396**	**15.55**[m]	**80.4**	**FhG-ISE (10/20)**	**EPFL**[42]

Abbreviations: (ap), aperture area; (da), designated illumination area; (t), total area; AIST, Japanese National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology; CIGS, $CuIn_{1-y}Ga_ySe_2$; CZTS, Cu_2ZnSnS_4; CZTSSe, $Cu_2ZnSnS_{4-y}Se_y$; FhG-ISE, Fraunhofer-Institut für Solare Energiesysteme; ISFH, Institute for Solar Energy Research, Hamelin; NREL, National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

[a]Spectral response reported in version 36 of these tables.
[b]Not measured at an external laboratory.
[c]Spectral response and current–voltage curves reported in version 51 of these tables.
[d]Spectral response and current–voltage curves reported in version 55 of these tables.
[e]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 52 of these tables.
[f]Contacting: Front: 12BB, busbar resistance neglected; Rear: fully metallized, full area contacting.
[g]Spectral response and current–voltage curves reported in version 57 of these tables.
[h]Contacting: Front: 0BB, grid resistance neglecting; Rear: 9BB, full area contacting, highly reflective chuck.
[i]Spectral response and current–voltage curves reported in version 60 of these tables.
[j]Contacting: Front: busbar resistance neglecting contacting; Rear: 9BB, grid resistance neglecting contacting, gold plated chuck.
[k]Spectral response and current–voltage curves reported in version 50 of these tables.
[l]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 54 of these tables.
[m]Spectral response and current–voltage curves reported in the present version of these tables.
[n]Stability not investigated. References 24 and 25 document stability of similar devices.
[o]Measured using 10-point IV sweep with constant voltage bias until current change rate <0.07%/min.
[p]Long-term stability not investigated. References 27 and 28 document stability of similar devices.
[q]Long-term stability not investigated. Reference 26 documents stability of similar devices.

TABLE 3 Confirmed multiple-junction terrestrial cell and submodule efficiencies measured under the global AM1.5 spectrum (1000 W/m^2) at 25°C (IEC 60904-3: 2008 or ASTM G-173-03 global).

Classification	Efficiency (%)	Area (cm^2)	V_{oc} (V)	J_{sc} (mA/cm^2)	Fill factor (%)	Test centre (date)	Description
III–V multijunctions							
5 junction cell (bonded) (2.17/1.68/1.40/1.06/.73 eV)	38.8 ± 1.2	1.021 (ap)	4.767	9.564	85.2	NREL (7/13)	Spectrolab, 2-terminal
InGaP/GaAs/InGaAs	37.9 ± 1.2	1.047 (ap)	3.065	14.27[a]	86.7	AIST (2/13)	Sharp, 2-term.[43]
GaInP/GaAs (monolithic)	32.8 ± 1.4	1.000 (ap)	2.568	14.56[b]	87.7	NREL (9/17)	LG Electronics, 2-term.
III–V/Si multijunctions							
GaInP/GaInAsP/Si (bonded)	35.9 ± 1.3[c]	3.987 (ap)	3.248	13.11[d]	84.3	FhG-ISE (4/20)	Fraunhofer ISE, 2-term.[44]
GaInP/GaAs/Si (mech. stack)	35.9 ± 0.5[c]	1.002 (da)	2.52/0.681	13.6/11.0	87.5/78.5	NREL (2/17)	NREL/CSEM/EPFL, 4-term.[45]
GaInP/GaAs/Si (monolithic)	25.9 ± 0.9[c]	3.987 (ap)	2.647	12.21[e]	80.2	FhG-ISE (6/20)	Fraunhofer ISE, 2-term.[46]
GaAsP/Si (monolithic)	23.4 ± 0.3	1.026 (ap)	1.732	17.34[f]	77.7	NREL (5/20)	OSU/UNSW/SolAero, 2-term.[47]
GaAs/Si (mech. stack)	32.8 ± 0.5[c]	1.003 (da)	1.09/0.683	28.9/11.1[g]	85.0/79.2	NREL (12/16)	NREL/CSEM/EPFL, 4-term.[45]
GaInP/GaInAs/Ge; Si (spectral split minimodule)	34.5 ± 2.0	27.83 (ap)	2.66/0.65	13.1/9.3	85.6/79.0	NREL (4/16)	UNSW/Azur/Trina, 4-term.[48]
Perov./Si multijunctions							
Perovskite/Si	**33.7 ± 1.1**[h]	**1.0035 (da)**	**1.974**	**20.99**[i]	**81.3**	**JRC/ESTI (5/23)**	**KAUST, 2-term.**[49]
Perovskite/Si (large)	**28.6 ± 1.4**[h]	**258.14 (t)**	**1.909**	**19.11**[i]	**78.3**	**FhG-ISE (5/23)**	**Oxford PV, 2-term.**[50]
Perov.(minimod.)/Si (cell)	**28.4 ± 0.7**[h]	**63.98 (da)**	**1.21**[j]**/.648**	**21.9**[ij]**/14.3**	**78.7/81.4**	**AIST (1/23)**	**Kaneka, 4-term.**[51]
Other multijunctions							
Perovskite/CIGS	24.2 ± 0.7[h]	1.045 (da)	1.768	19.24[f]	72.9	FhG-ISE (1/20)	HZB, 2-terminal[52]
Perovskite/perovskite	**28.2 ± 0.5**[h]	**1.038 (da)**	**2.159**	**16.59**[i]	**78.9**	**JET (12/22)**	**NanjingU/Renshine, 2-term.**[53]
Perovskite/perovskite (minimodule)	24.5 ± 0.6[h]	20.25 (da)	2.157	14.86[k]	77.5	JET (6/22)	NanjingU/Renshine, 2-term.[54]
a-Si/nc-Si/nc-Si (thin-film)	14.0 ± 0.4[l,c]	1.045 (da)	1.922	9.94[m]	73.4	AIST (5/16)	AIST, 2-term.[55]
a-Si/nc-Si (thin-film cell)	12.7 ± 0.4[l,c]	1.000 (da)	1.342	13.45[n]	70.2	AIST (10/14)	AIST, 2-term.[56]
'Notable exceptions'							
GaInP/GaAs (mqw)	32.9 ± 0.5[c]	0.250 (ap)	2.500	15.36[o]	85.7	NREL (1/20)	NREL/UNSW, multiple QW
GaInP/GaAs/GaInAs	37.8 ± 1.4	0.998 (ap)	3.013	14.60[o]	85.8	NREL (1/18)	Microlink (ELO)[57]
GaInP/GaAs (mqw)/GaInAs	39.5 ± 0.5[c]	0.242 (ap)	2.997	15.44[p]	85.3	NREL (9/21)	NREL, multiple QW
6 junction (monolithic) (2.19/1.76/1.45/1.19/.97/.7 eV)	39.2 ± 3.2[c]	0.247 (ap)	5.549	8.457[q]	83.5	NREL (11/18)	NREL, inv. metamorphic[58]
GaInP/AlGaAs/CIGS	28.1 ± 1.2[c]	0.1386 (da)	2.952	11.72[d]	81.1	AIST (1/21)	AIST/FhG-ISE, 2-term.[59]
Perovskite/perovskite	**29.1 ± 0.5**[h]	**0.0489 (da)**	**2.154**	**16.51**[i]	**81.7**	**JET (12/22)**	**NanjingU/Renshine, 2-term.**[53]
Perovskite/organic	23.4 ± 0.8[h]	0.0552 (da)	2.136	14.56[r]	75.6	JET (3/22)	NUS/SERIS, 2-term.[60]

Abbreviations: (ap), aperture area; (da), designated illumination area; (t), total area; AIST, Japanese National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology; a-Si, amorphous silicon/hydrogen alloy; FhG-ISE, Fraunhofer Institut für Solare Energiesysteme; nc-Si, nanocrystalline or microcrystalline silicon.
[a]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 42 of these tables.
[b]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in the version 51 of these tables.
[c]Not measured at an external laboratory.
[d]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 58 of these tables.
[e]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 57 of these tables.
[f]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 56 of these tables.
[g]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 52 of these tables.
[h]Initial efficiency. References 24 and 25 review the stability of similar perovskite-based devices.
[i]Spectral response and current–voltage curves reported in the present version of these tables.
[j]Reported on a 'per cell' basis.
[k]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 61 of these tables.
[l]Stabilised by 1000-h exposure to 1 sunlight at 50°C.
[m]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 49 of these tables.
[n]Spectral responses and current–voltage curve reported in version 45 of these tables.
[o]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 53 of these tables.
[p]Spectral response and current–voltage curves reported in version 59 of these tables.
[q]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 54 of these tables.
[r]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 60 of these tables.

TABLE 4 Confirmed non-concentrating terrestrial module efficiencies measured under the global AM1.5 spectrum (1000 W/m^2) at a cell temperature of 25°C (IEC 60904-3: 2008 or ASTM G-173-03 global).

Classification	Effic. (%)	Area (cm^2)	V_{oc} (V)	I_{sc} (A)	FF (%)	Test centre (date)	Description
Si (crystalline)	**24.7 ± 0.3**	**17,806 (da)**	**83.04**	**6.384**[a]	**82.9**	**NREL (4/23)**	**Maxeon (112 cells)**
Si (multicrystalline)	20.4 ± 0.3	14,818 (ap)	39.90	9.833[b]	77.2	FhG-ISE (10/19)	Hanwha Q Cells (60 cells)[61]
GaAs (thin-film)	25.1 ± 0.8	866.45 (ap)	11.08	2.303[c]	85.3	FhG-ISE (11/17)	Alta Devices[62]
CIGS (Cd-free)	19.2 ± 0.5	841 (ap)	48.0	0.456[c]	73.7	AIST (1/17)	Solar Frontier (70 cells)[63]
CdTe (thin-film)	19.5 ± 1.4	23,582 (da)	227.9	2.622[d]	76.8	NREL (9/21)	First Solar[64]
a-Si/nc-Si (tandem)	12.3 ± 0.3[e]	14,322 (t)	280.1	0.902[f]	69.9	ESTI (9/14)	TEL Solar, Trubbach Labs[65]
Perovskite	**18.6 ± 0.7**[g]	**809.9 (da)**	**44.7**	**0.479**[a]	**70.3**	**JET (5/23)**	**UtmoLight (39 cells)**[66]
Organic	13.1 ± 0.3[h]	1,475.0 (da)	48.10	0.6015[a]	67.8	NREL (5/23)	Ways/Nanobit[67]
Multijunction							
InGaP/GaAs/InGaAs	32.65 ± 0.7	965 (da)	24.30	1.520[d]	85.3	AIST (2/22)	Sharp (40 cells; 8 series)[68]
'Notable Exceptions'							
CIGS (large)	18.6 ± 0.6	10,858 (ap)	58.00	4.545[b]	76.8	FhG-ISE (10/19)	Miasole[69]
InGaP/GaAs//Si	**33.7 ± 0.7**	**775 (da)**	**20.3/2.83**	**1.25/1.93**[a]	**86.5/78.0**	**AIST (2/23)**	**Sharp, 4-term.**[70]
InGaP/GaAs//CIGS	**31.2 ± 0.7**	**778 (ap)**	**20.3/16.9**	**1.24/.26**[a]	**85.7/59.8**	**AIST (2/23)**	**Sharp, 4-term.**[70]

Abbreviations: (ap), aperture area; (da), designated illumination area; (t), total area; a-Si, amorphous silicon/hydrogen alloy; a-SiGe, amorphous silicon/germanium/hydrogen alloy; CIGSS, CuInGaSSe; Effic, efficiency; FF, fill factor; nc-Si, nanocrystalline or microcrystalline silicon.
[a]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in the present version of these tables.
[b]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 55 of these tables.
[c]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 50 or 51 of these tables.
[d]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 60 of these tables.
[e]Stabilised at the manufacturer to the 2% level following IEC procedure of repeated measurements.
[f]Spectral response and/or current–voltage curve reported in version 46 of these tables.
[g]Initial performance. References 25 and 26 review the stability of similar devices.
[h]Initial performance. References 28 and 29 review the stability of similar devices.

Tabled results are reported for cells and modules made from different semiconductors and for sub-categories within each semiconductor grouping (e.g., crystalline, polycrystalline or directionally solidified and thin film). From version 36 onwards, spectral response information is included (when possible) in the form of a plot of the external quantum efficiency (EQE) versus wavelength, either as

TABLE 5 Terrestrial concentrator cell and module efficiencies measured under the ASTM G-173-03 direct beam AM1.5 spectrum at a cell temperature of 25°C (except where noted for the hybrid and luminescent modules).

Classification	Effic. (%)	Area (cm^2)	Intensity[a] (suns)	Test centre (date)	Description
Single cells					
GaAs	30.8 ± 1.9[b,c]	0.0990 (da)	61	NREL (1/22)	NREL, 1 junction (1J)
Si	27.6 ± 1.2[d]	1.00 (da)	92	FhG-ISE (11/04)	Amonix back-contact[71]
CIGS (thin-film)	23.3 ± 1.2[b,e]	0.09902 (ap)	15	NREL (3/14)	NREL[72]
Multijunction cells					
AlGaInP/AlGaAs/GaAs/GaInAs(3) (2.15/1.72/1.41/1.17/0.96/0.70 eV)	47.1 ± 2.6[b,f]	0.099 (da)	143	NREL (3/19)	NREL, 6J inv. metamorphic[58]
GaInP/GaInAs; GaInAsP/GaInAs	47.6 ± 2.6[b,g]	0.0452 (da)	665	FhG-ISE (5/22)	FhG-ISE 4J bonded[73]
GaInP/GaAs/GaInAs/GaInAs	45.7 ± 2.3[b,h]	0.09709 (da)	234	NREL (9/14)	NREL, 4J monolithic[74]
InGaP/GaAs/InGaAs	44.4 ± 2.6[i]	0.1652 (da)	302	FhG-ISE (4/13)	Sharp, 3J inverted metamorphic[75]
GaInAsP/GaInAs	35.5 ± 1.2[b,j]	0.10031 (da)	38	NREL (10/17)	NREL 2-junction (2 J)[76]
Minimodule					
GaInP/GaAs; GaInAsP/GaInAs	43.4 ± 2.4[b,k]	18.2 (ap)	340[l]	FhG-ISE (7/15)	Fraunhofer ISE 4J (lens/cell)[77]
Submodule					
GaInP/GaInAs/Ge; Si	40.6 ± 2.0[k]	287 (ap)	365	NREL (4/16)	UNSW 4J split spectrum[78]
Modules					
Si	20.5 ± 0.8[b]	1875 (ap)	79	Sandia (4/89)[l]	Sandia/UNSW/ENTECH (12 cells)[79]
Three junction (3J)	35.9 ± 1.8[m]	1,092 (ap)	N/A	NREL (8/13)	Amonix[80]
Four junction (4J)	38.9 ± 2.5[n]	812.3 (ap)	333	FhG-ISE (4/15)	Soitec[81]
Hybrid module[o]					
4-Junction (4J)/bifacial c-Si	34.2 ± 1.9[b,o]	1,088 (ap)	CPV/PV	FhG-ISE (9/19)	FhG-ISE (48/8 cells; 4T)[82]
'Notable exceptions'					
Si (large area)	21.7 ± 0.7	20.0 (da)	11	Sandia (9/90)[l]	UNSW laser grooved[83]
Luminescent Minimodule[o]	7.1 ± 0.2	25 (ap)	2.5[p]	ESTI (9/08)	ECN Petten, GaAs cells[84]
4J Minimodule	41.4 ± 2.6[b]	121.8 (ap)	230	FhG-ISE (9/18)	FhG-ISE, 10 cells[85]

Note: Following the normal convention, efficiencies calculated under this direct beam spectrum neglect the diffuse sunlight component that would accompany this direct spectrum. These direct beam efficiencies need to be multiplied by a factor estimated as 0.8746 to convert to thermodynamic efficiencies.[86]

Abbreviations: (ap), aperture area; (da), designated illumination area; CIGS, $CuInGaSe_2$; Effic, efficiency; FhG-ISE, Fraunhofer-Institut für Solare Energiesysteme; NREL, National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

[a]One sun corresponds to direct irradiance of 1000 Wm^{-2}.

[b]Not measured at an external laboratory.

[c]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 60 of these tables.

[d]Measured under a low aerosol optical depth spectrum similar to ASTM G-173-03 direct.[87]

[e]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 44 of these tables.

[f]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 54 of these tables.

[g]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 61 of these tables.

[h]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 46 of these tables.

[i]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 42 of these tables.

[j]Spectral response and current–voltage curve reported in version 51 of these tables.

[k]Determined at IEC 62670-1 CSTC reference conditions.

[l]Recalibrated from original measurement.

[m]Referenced to 1000-W/m^2 direct irradiance and 25°C cell temperature using the prevailing solar spectrum and an in-house procedure for temperature translation.

[n]Measured under IEC 62670-1 reference conditions following the current IEC power rating draft 62670-3.

[o]Thermodynamic efficiency. Hybrid and luminescent modules measured under the ASTM G-173-03 or IEC 60904-3: 2008 global AM1.5 spectrum at a cell temperature of 25°C.

4-terminal module with external dual-axis tracking. Power rating of CPV follows IEC 62670-3 standard, front power rating of flat plate PV based on IEC 60904-3, -5, -7, -10 and 60891 with modified current translation approach; rear power rating of flat plate PV based on IEC TS 60904-1-2 and 60891.

[p]Geometric concentration.

absolute values or normalised to the peak measured value. Current–voltage (IV) curves have also been included where possible from version 38 onwards.

The highest confirmed 'one sun' cell and module results are reported in Tables 1–4. Any changes in the tables from those previously published[1] **are set in bold type**. In most cases, a literature reference is provided that describes either the result reported, or a similar result (readers identifying improved references are welcome to submit to the lead author). Table 1 summarises the best-reported measurements for 'one-sun' (non-concentrator) single-junction cells and submodules.

Table 2 contains what might be described as 'notable exceptions' for 'one-sun' single-junction cells and submodules in the above category. While not conforming to the requirements to be recognised as a class record, the devices in Table 2 have notable characteristics that will be of interest to sections of the photovoltaic community, with entries based on their significance and timeliness. To encourage discrimination, the table is limited to nominally 12 entries with the present authors having voted for their preferences for inclusion. Readers who have suggestions of notable exceptions for inclusion into this or subsequent tables are welcome to contact any of the authors with full details. Suggestions conforming to the guidelines will be included on the voting list for a future issue.

Table 3 was first introduced in version 49 of these tables and summarises the growing number of cell and submodule results involving high efficiency, one-sun multiple-junction devices (previously

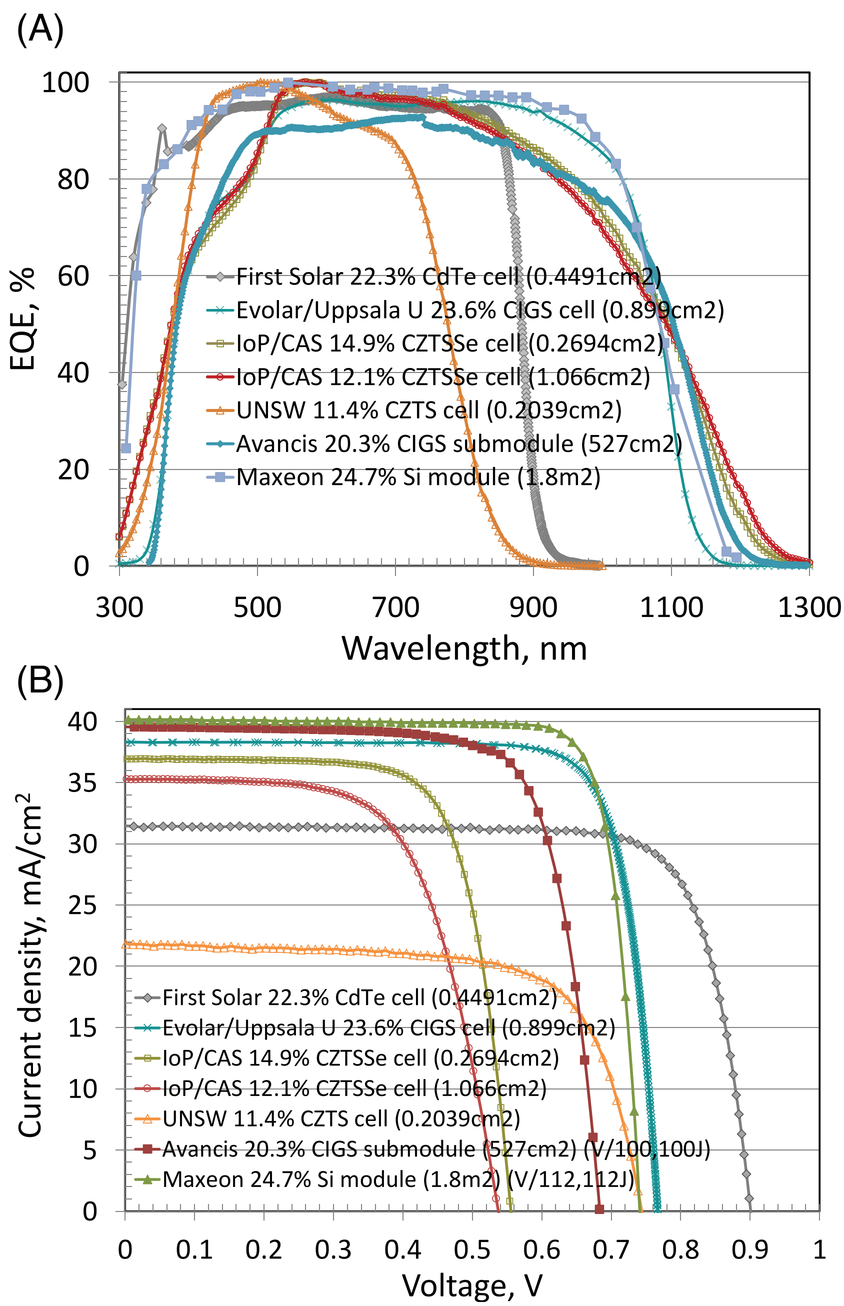

FIGURE 1 (A) External quantum efficiency (EQE) for the new chalcogenide thin-film and silicon cell and module results reported in this issue (most results are normalised).
(B) Corresponding current density–voltage (JV) curves.

reported in Table 1). Table 4 shows the best results for one-sun modules, both single- and multiple-junction, while Table 5 shows the best results for concentrator cells and concentrator modules. A small number of 'notable exceptions' are also included in Tables 3 to 5.

2 | NEW RESULTS

Twenty–one new results are reported in the present version of these tables. The first new result in Table 1 ('one-sun cells and submodules') is the increase in efficiency to 20.3% for a large (527 cm^2) $CuIn_{1-x}Ga_xS_ySe_{2-y}$ (CIGSSe) submodule fabricated by Avancis[11] and measured by the US National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL). The second new result is 12.1% aperture area efficiency for a 1-cm^2 $Cu_2ZnSnS_ySe_{4-y}$ (CZTSSe) cell[13] fabricated by the Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IoP/CAS) and measured by the Chinese National Photovoltaic Industry Measurement and Testing Center (NPVM). The third new result is 24.35% efficiency for a 1-cm^2 perovskite cell[17] fabricated by the National University of Singapore (NUS) in conjunction with the Solar Energy Research Institute of Singapore (SERIS) and again measured by NPVM. The final new result in Table 1 is 15.7% efficiency for a 19-cm^2 organic photovoltaic (OPV) minimodule[22] fabricated by Zhejiang University in collaboration with EnrichPV and Microquanta and measured by the Japan Electrical Safety and Environment Technology Laboratories (JET).

There are seven new results in Table 2 (one-sun 'notable exceptions'), all involving small area, thin-film solar cells. The first is an efficiency of 23.6% for a 0.9-cm^2 $CuIn_{1-x}Ga_xSe_2$ (CIGS) cell fabricated in a collaboration between Evolar and Uppsala University[37] and measured by the Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems (FhG-ISE).

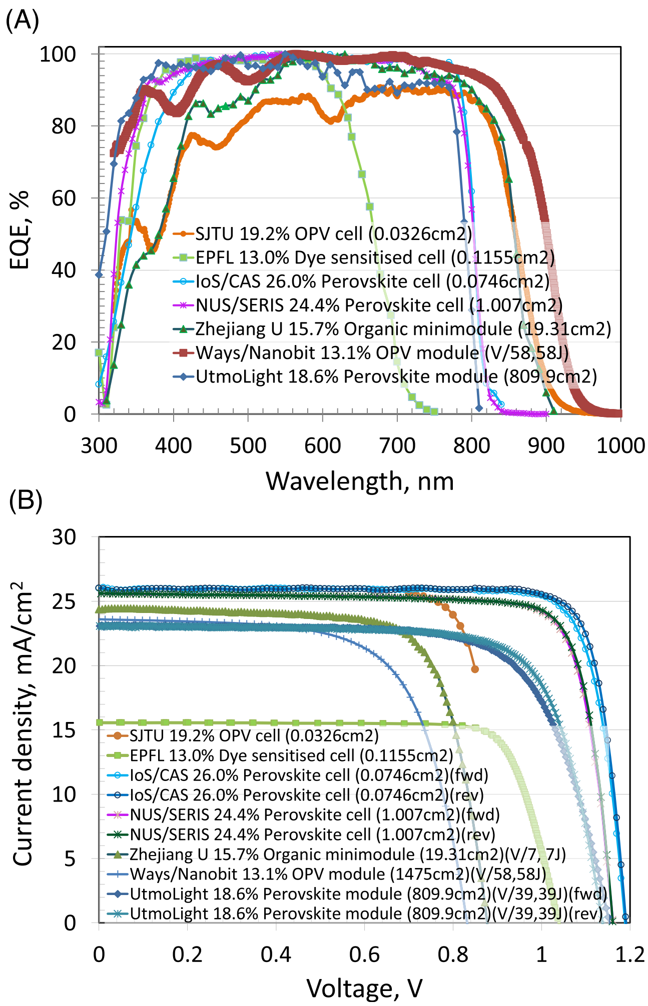

FIGURE 2 (A) External quantum efficiency (EQE) for the new perovskite, organic and dye-sensitised thin-film cell and module results reported in this issue (most results are normalised). (B) Corresponding current density–voltage (JV) curves.

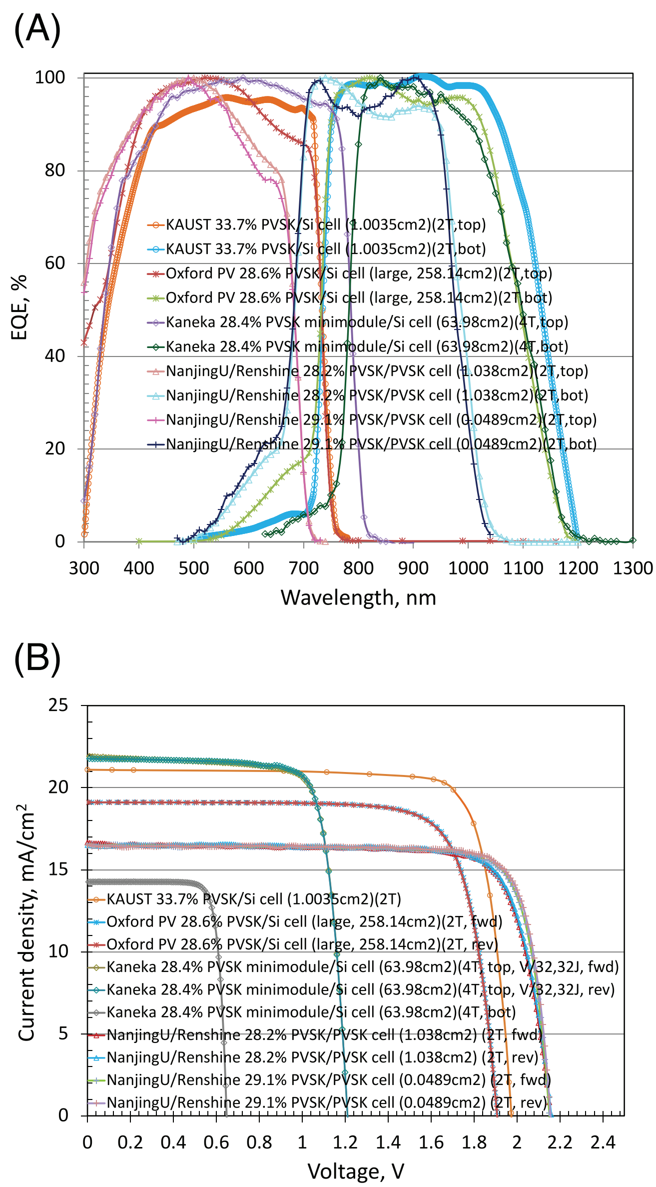

FIGURE 3 (A) External quantum efficiency (EQE) for the new multijunction cell results reported in this issue (most results are normalised). (B) Corresponding current density–voltage (JV) curves.

This cell is only slightly too small to be included in Table 1 as an outright record. The second new result is 22.3% for a smaller 0.4-cm^2 CdTe cell fabricated by First Solar[38] and measured by NREL, displacing one of the table's longest lasting results, a 22.1% cell[1] also fabricated by First Solar in 2015.

The third new result reports a massive improvement in the performance of a CZTSSe cell to 14.9% for a 0.3-cm^2 device fabricated by IoP/CAS[13] and measured by NPVM. The fourth describes an increase in efficiency to 11.4% for pure sulfide, Cd-free, 'earth abundant' Cu_2ZnSnS_4 (CZTS) for a 0.2-cm^2 Cd-free device fabricated by the University of New South Wales, Sydney (UNSW)[39] and again measured by NPVM.

The final three new results in Table 2 relate to the popular perovskite, organic and dye-sensitised cells. An efficiency of 26.0% was measured by JET for a very small 0.07-cm^2 perovskite cell fabricated by the Institute of Semiconductors, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IoS/CAS).[40] An even smaller 0.03-cm^2 organic cell fabricated by Shanghai Jiao Tong University (SJTU) was measured to have 19.2% efficiency[41] by NREL. An earlier result previously overlooked was 13.0% efficiency for a 0.1-cm^2 dye-sensitised cell fabricated by Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL)[42] and measured by the Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems (FhG-ISE).

This brings us to Table 3, multijunction cells. Accurate measurements of the performance of such cells under standardised test conditions pose additional challenges compared with the case of single junction cells. In particular, for series-connected cells, it is important to have the same current balance between the cells as would occur under the reference spectrum. Standards define a current balance or

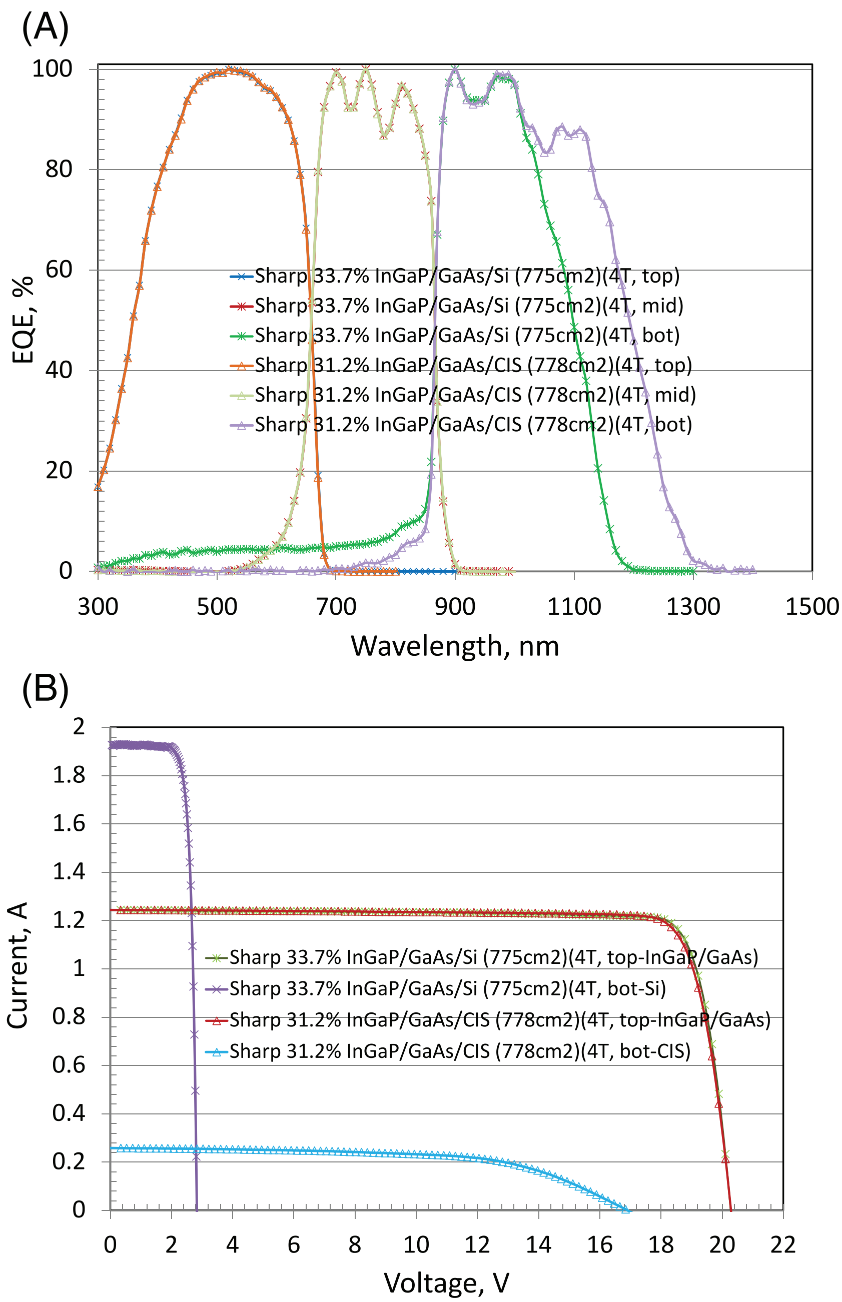

FIGURE 4 (A) External quantum efficiency (EQE) for the new module results reported in this issue (all results are normalised). (B) Corresponding current density–voltage (JV) curves.

matching factor, Z, that estimates how well this is likely to be achieved for each cell under test conditions. Although $Z = 1.00 \pm 0.03$ is regarded as acceptable, the standards encourage striving for $Z = 1.00 \pm 0.01$ to maintain the highest quality of data reported. Our designated test centres have agreed that the tables will only accept results within $Z = 1.00 \pm 0.01$ for the matching factors of multijunction cells in the future, and each will report on Z values when submitting multijunction results.

In the present case, we have five new entries in Table 3, all involving at least one perovskite cell. The first new result is for a 1-cm^2 2-terminal perovskite/silicon tandem cell where there has been remarkable progress since the previous issue of these tables. In that issue, a new record of 31.3% was reported for a cell fabricated by EPFL PVLAB/CSEM and measured by NREL in June 2022, the first to exceed the 30% milestone. This was followed by a 32.5% result later in 2022 for a cell fabricated by Helmholtz-Zentrum Berlin and confirmed by the European Solar Test Installation (ESTI). In March 2023, both ESTI and JET confirmed 33.2% and 33.3%, respectively, for two cells from the same batch fabricated by the King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST), Saudi Arabia. In May 2023, ESTI confirmed 33.7% efficiency for a cell again fabricated by KAUST.[49] This is higher in efficiency than any other two-cell tandem in the tables.

Also in May, an efficiency of 28.6% was confirmed by FhG-ISE for a much larger 258-cm^2 2-terminal perovskite/silicon tandem cell fabricated by Oxford PV.[50] Good results are also reported for a 64-cm^2 4-terminal tandem fabricated by Kaneka,[51] consisting of a 32-cell perovskite minimodule mechanically stacked onto a single silicon cell. A combined efficiency of 28.4% was measured by the Japanese National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST).

The two remaining new results in Table 3 involve a tandem stack of two perovskite cells of different compositions, with both devices fabricated by Nanjing University in collaboration with Renshine Solar (Suzhou) Co. Ltd and both measured by JET. The first is 28.2% efficiency for a 1-cm^2 device,[53] suggesting the 30% milestone is also within reach for this approach, while the second is 29.1% for a much smaller 0.05-cm^2 device.[53]

The final five new results in this issue are in Table 4 (one-sun modules). The first reports an increase in efficiency to 24.7% for a large area (1.8 m^2), monocrystalline silicon module fabricated by Maxeon and measured by NREL. The second reports an efficiency increase to 18.6% for a smaller (810 cm^2) perovskite module fabricated by UtmoLight and measured by JET, while the third reports a substantial increase in efficiency to 13.1% for a larger (1,475 cm^2) module fabricated by Ways Technical Coprporation in conjunction with Nanobit and measured by NREL.

The final two results report two high-efficiency 4-terminal modules fabricated by Sharp and measured by AIST that consist of a III–V tandem cell module mechanically stacked on a silicon module in the first case and a CIGS module in the second case.[70] These are listed as 'notable exceptions' since both are slightly below the Table's 800-cm^2 requirement for classification as a module. The combined efficiency is 33.7% in the first case and 31.2% in the second, suggesting the type of commercial performance the industry might see in the future.

The EQE spectra for the new chalcogenide thin-film and silicon cells and modules reported in the present issue of these tables are shown in Figure 1A, with Figure 1B showing the current density–voltage (JV) curves for the same devices. Figure 2A,B shows the corresponding EQE and JV curves for the new perovskite, organic and dye-sensitised thin-film cell and module results. Figure 3A,B shows these for the new multijunction cell results, while Figure 4A,B shows these for the new 4-terminal multijunction module results.

3 | DISCLAIMER

While the information provided in the tables is provided in good faith, the authors, editors and publishers cannot accept direct responsibility for any errors or omissions.

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DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

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APPENDIX A: LIST OF DESIGNATED TEST CENTRES

A list of designated test centres can be found in version 61.[1] An additional designated test centre not there listed is:

Newport PV Lab
3050 North 300 West, North Logan, UT 84341, USA.
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